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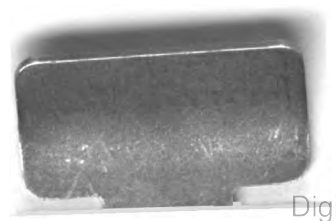
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A NEW

ENGLISH DICTIONARY

ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.

VOLUME ~~VII.~~ XIV ~~O~~ P.—Pol

~~PART I. O TO PF.~~

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HENRY FROWDE, M.A.

PUBLISHER TO THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD



LONDON, EDINBURGH, NEW YORK, AND TORONTO

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A NEW
ENGLISH DICTIONARY
ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES;

FOUNDED MAINLY ON THE MATERIALS COLLECTED BY

The Philological Society.

EDITED BY

JAMES A. H. MURRAY,

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WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF MANY SCHOLARS AND MEN OF SCIENCE.

XIV P-Pol

VOLUME ~~VII. O—P~~.

~~PART I. O to PF~~.

By J. A. H. MURRAY.

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NOTE.

THIS half-volume, containing the words in O and those in P from Pa to Pf, includes 14326 Main words, 1973 Special Combinations explained and illustrated under these, 3009 Subordinate entries, and 3643 Obvious Combinations; in all 22951 words. Of the 14326 Main words, 2707 (nearly 19°/₀) are marked (†) as obsolete, and 801 (nearly 6°/₀) are marked (‖) as alien or not completely naturalized.

The figures for the two letters separately are as follows:

Main Words O 7118, P—Pf 7208; †obs. words in O 1506, P—Pf 1201; ‖alien words in O 265, P—Pf 536; Special Combinations O 692, P—Pf 1281; Subordinate entries O 1198, P—Pf 1811; Obvious Comb. O 2173, P—Pf 1470. Total in O 11181, P—Pf 11770.

The following table illustrates the scale of the work as compared with that of some other Dictionaries:—

	Johnson.	Cassell's 'Encyclopædic'.	'Century' Dict.	Funk's 'Standard'.	Here.
Total words recorded in O	1023	4450	5488	6020	11181
,, ,, P—Pt	1117	5099	6590	6846	11770
Words illustrated by quotations, O	827	1529	1906	497	8841
,, ,, P—Pf	909	1552	2006	615	9032
Number of illustrative quotations, O	2677	2261	5057	645	38675
,, P—Pf	2852	2389	4829	792	41880

The number of quotations in Richardson's Dictionary in O 2547, in P—Pf 2487.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. [in Etymol.] ... = adoption of, adopted from.
a (as *a* 1300) ..... = *ante*, before.
a., *adj.*, adj..... = adjective.
absol., absol. ..... = absolutely.
abst. ..... = abstract.
acc..... = accusative.
ad. [in Etymol.]... = adaptation of.
adv., adv. ..... = adverb.
advb. ..... = adverbial, -ly.
AF., AFr. ..... = Anglo-French.
Anat. ..... = in Anatomy.
Antiq...... = in Antiquities.
aphet..... = aphetic, aphetized.
app..... = apparently.
Arab. ..... = Arabic.
Arch. ..... = in Architecture.
arch. ..... = archaic.
Archæol...... = in Archæology.
assoc. ..... = association.
Astr. ..... = in Astronomy.
Astrol. ..... = in Astrology.
attrib. ..... = attributive, -ly.
bef. ..... = before.
Biol. ..... = in Biology.
Boh. ..... = Bohemian.
Bot...... = in Botany.
Build...... = in Building.
c (as *c* 1300) ..... = *circa*, about.
c. (as 13th c.)..... = century.
Cat..... = Catalan.
catachr. ..... = catachrestically.
Cf., cf..... = *confer*, compare
Chem. ..... = in Chemistry.
cl. L. ..... = classical Latin.
cogn. w. ..... = cognate with.
collect...... = collective, -ly.
colloq. ..... = colloquially.
comb. ..... = combined, -ing.
Comb...... = Combinations.
Comm. ..... = in commercial usage.
comp. ..... = compound, composition.
compl. ..... = complement.
Conch...... = in Conchology.
concr. ..... = concretely.
conj. ..... = conjunction.
cons. ..... = consonant.
Const., *Const.* ... = Construction, construed with.
Cryst. ..... = in Crystallography.
(D.) ..... = in Davies (Supp. Eng. Glossary).
Da. ..... = Danish.
dat. ..... = dative.
def. ..... = definite.
deriv. ..... = derivative, -ation.
dial., *dial.* ..... = dialect, -al.
Dict. ..... = Dictionary.
dim. ..... = diminutive.
Du. ..... = Dutch.
Eccl. ..... = in ecclesiastical usage.
ellipt. ..... = elliptical, -ly.
e. midl. ..... = east midland (dialect).
Eng. ..... = English.
Ent. ..... = in Entomology.
erron. ..... = erroneous, -ly.
esp., esp..... = especially.
etym. ..... = etymology.
euphem. ..... = euphemistically.
exc..... = except.
f. [in Etymol.] ... = formed on.
f. (in subordinate entries) ..... = form of.
fem. (*rarely* f.) ... = feminine.
fig. ..... = figurative, -ly.
F., Fr..... = French.
freq. ..... = frequently.
Fris. ..... = Frisian.
G., Ger. ..... = German.
Gael. ..... = Gaelic.
gen. ..... = genitive.
gen. ..... = general, -ly.
gen. sign. ..... = general signification.
Geol. ..... = in Geology.
Geom. ..... = in Geometry.
Goth. ..... = Gothic (= Mœso-Gothic).
Gr. ..... = Greek.
Gram...... = in Grammar.
Heb. ..... = Hebrew.
Her. ..... = in Heraldry.
Herb. ..... = with herbalists.
Hort. ..... = in Horticulture.
imp. ..... = Imperative.
impers. ..... = impersonal.
impf. ..... = imperfect.
ind...... = Indicative.
indef. ..... = indefinite.
inf. ..... = Infinitive.
infl. ..... = influenced.
int. ..... = interjection.
intr. ..... = intransitive.
It. ..... = Italian.
J., (J.) ..... = Johnson (quotation from).
(Jam.)..... = in Jamieson, Scottish Dict.
(Jod.)..... = Jodrell (quoted from).
L. ..... = Latin.
(L.)(in quotations) = Latham's edn. of Todd's lang. ..... = language. [Johnson.
LG..... = Low German.
lit. ..... = literal, -ly.
Lith. ..... = Lithuanian.
LXX. ..... = Septuagint.
Mal. ..... = Malay.
masc. (*rarely* m.) = masculine.
Math. ..... = in Mathematics.
ME..... = Middle English.
Med. ..... = in Medicine.
med.L. ..... = mediæval Latin.
Mech. ..... = in Mechanics.
Metaph. ..... = in Metaphysics.
MHG. ..... = Middle High German.
midl. ..... = midland (dialect).
Mil. ..... = in military usage.
Min. ..... = in Mineralogy.
mod. ..... = modern.
Mus. ..... = in Music.
(N.) ..... = Nares (quoted from).
n. of action..... = noun of action.
n. of agent ..... = noun of agent.
Nat. Hist. ..... = in Natural History.
Naut. ..... = in nautical language.
neut. (*rarely* n.) = neuter.
NF., NFr. ..... = Northern French.
N. O. ..... = Natural Order.
nom. ..... = nominative.
north. ..... = northern (dialect).
N. T. ..... = New Testament.
Numism. ..... = in Numismatics.
obj. ..... = object.
Obs., *obs.*, obs. ... = obsolete.
occas. ..... = occasional, -ly.
OE..... = Old English (= Anglo-Saxon).
OF., OFr. ..... = Old French.
OFris. ..... = Old Frisian.
OHG..... = Old High German.
OIr..... = Old Irish.
ON. ..... = Old Norse (Old Icelandic)
ONF. ..... = Old Northern French.
Opt...... = in Optics.
Ornith. ..... = in Ornithology.
OS. ..... = Old Saxon.
OSl. ..... = Old Slavonic.
O. T. ..... = Old Testament.
OTeut. ..... = Original Teutonic.
orig. ..... = original, -ly.
Palæont...... = in Palæontology.
pa. pple. ..... = passive or past participle.
pass. ..... = passive, -ly.
pa. t. ..... = past tense.
Path. ..... = in Pathology.
perh. ..... = perhaps.
Pers. ..... = Persian.
pers. ..... = person, -al.
pf. ..... = perfect.
Pg. ..... = Portuguese.
Philol. ..... = in Philology.
phonet. ..... = phonetic, -ally.
phr...... = phrase.
Phren. ..... = in Phrenology.
Phys. ..... = in Physiology.
pl., *pl.* ..... = plural.
poet...... = poetic.
pop. ..... = popular, -ly.
ppl. a., ppl. adj.... = participial adjective.
pple. ..... = participle.
Pr. ..... = Provençal.
prec. ..... = preceding (word or article).
pref. ..... = prefix.
prep. ..... = preposition.
pres. ..... = present.
Prim. sign. ..... = Primary signification.
priv. ..... = privative.
prob. ..... = probably.
pron. ..... = pronoun.
pronunc..... = pronunciation.
prop. ..... = properly.
Pros. ..... = in Prosody.
pr. pple. ..... = present participle.
Psych...... = in Psychology.
q.v. ..... = *quod vide*, which see.
(R.) ..... = in Richardson's Dict.
R. C. Ch. ..... = Roman Catholic Church.
refash..... = refashioned, -ing.
refl., refl. ..... = reflexive.
reg..... = regular.
repr. ..... = representative, representing.
Rhet. ..... = in Rhetoric.
Rom. ..... = Romanic, Romance.
sb., *sb.* ..... = substantive.
Sc. ..... = Scotch.
sc. ..... = *scilicet*, understand or supply.
sing. ..... = singular.
Skr..... = Sanskrit.
Slav. ..... = Slavonic.
Sp. ..... = Spanish.
sp. ..... = spelling.
spec. ..... = specifically.
subj. ..... = subject, subjunctive.
subord. cl. ..... = subordinate clause.
subseq. ..... = subsequently.
subst. ..... = substantively.
suff..... = suffix.
superl. ..... = superlative.
Surg. ..... = in Surgery.
Sw. ..... = Swedish.
s.w. ..... = south western (dialect).
T. (T.) ..... = in Todd's Johnson.
techn. ..... = technical, -ly.
Theol...... = in Theology.
tr. ..... = translation of.
trans. ..... = transitive.
transf. ..... = transferred sense.
Trig. .. .. = in Trigonometry.
Typog. ..... = in Typography.
ult. ..... = ultimate, -ly.
unkn. ..... = unknown.
U.S. ..... = United States.
v., vb..... = verb.
v. str., or *w.* ..... = verb strong, or weak.
vbl. sb. ..... = verbal substantive.
var. ..... = variant of.
wd. ..... = word.
WGer. ..... = West Germanic.
w.midl. ..... = west midland (dialect).
WS. ..... = West Saxon.
(Y.)..... = in Col. Yule's Glossary.
Zool. ..... = in Zoology.

Before a word or sense.
† = obsolete.
‖ = not naturalized.
In the quotations.
* sometimes points out the word illustrated.

In the list of Forms.
1 = before 1100.
2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200).
3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300).
5–7 = 15th to 17th century. (See General Explanations, Vol. I, p. xx.)

In the Etymol.
* indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred.
:— = extant representative, or regular phonetic descendant of.

The printing of a word in SMALL CAPITALS indicates that further information will be found under the word so referred to.

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KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

I. CONSONANTS.

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, z *have their usual values.*

g as in *g*o (g$^{ə\mathrm{u}}$).
h ... *h*o! (h$\bar{o}^{\mathrm{u}}$).
r ... *r*un (rʊn), ter*r*ier (te·riəɹ).
ɹ ... her (həɹ), fa*r*ther (fā·ɹðəɹ).
s ... *s*ee (sī), *c*ess (ses).
w ... *w*en (wen).
hw ... *wh*en (hwen).
y ... *y*es (yes).

þ as in *th*in (þin), ba*th* (baþ).
ð ... *th*en (ðen), ba*th*e (bē^{i}ð).
ʃ ... *sh*op (ʃɒp), di*sh* (diʃ).
ʧ ... *ch*op (ʧɒp), di*tch* (diʧ).
ʒ ... vi*s*ion (vi·ʒən), dé*j*euner (dezön*e*).
ʤ ... *j*udge (ʤʊdʒ).
ŋ ... si*ng*ing (si·ŋiŋ), thi*nk* (þiŋk).
ŋg ... fi*ng*er (fiŋgəɹ).

(FOREIGN.)
ṅ as in *French nasal*, environ (aṅviroṅ).
l^{y} ... It. scra*gl*io (skrā·l^{y}o).
n^{y} ... It. sig*n*ore (sin$^{\mathrm{y}}\bar{o}$·re).
χ ... Ger. a*ch* (aχ), Sc. lo*ch* (loχ, loχ^{w}).
χ^{y} ... Ger. i*ch* (iχ^{y}), Sc. ni*ch*t (nėχ^{y}t).
γ ... Ger. sa*g*en (zā·γĕn).
γ^{y} ... Ger. le*g*en, re*gn*en (lē·γ^{y}ĕn, rē·γ^{y}nĕn).

II. VOWELS.

ORDINARY.

a as in Fr. *à la* mode (a la mod').
ai ... aye=*yes* (ai), Is*ai*ah (əizai·ă).
æ ... m*a*n (mæn).
ɑ ... p*a*ss (pɑs), ch*a*nt (ʧɑnt).
ɑu ... l*ou*d (lɑud), n*ow* (nɑu).
ɒ ... c*o*t (kɒt), s*o*n (sʊn).
e ... y*e*t (yet), t*e*n (ten).
e ... surv*ey sb.* (sə·ɹve), Fr. attach*é* (ataʃ*e*).
‖ɐ ... Fr. ch*ef* (ʃɐf).
ə ... ev*e*r (evəɹ), nat*io*n (nē^{i}·ʃən).
əi ... *I*, *eye*, (əi), b*i*nd (bəind).
‖ɔ ... Fr. eau d*e* vie (ō dɔ vī·).
i ... s*i*t (sit), m*y*st*i*c (mistik).
i ... Psych*e* (səi·k*i*), r*e*act (r*i*$_{\mathrm{i}}$æ·kt).
o ... ach*o*r (ē^{i}·koɹ), m*o*rality (moræ·liti).
oi ... *oi*l (oil), b*oy* (boi).
o ... her*o* (hī^{o}·r*o*), z*o*ology (z*o*$_{\mathrm{i}}$ɒlŏdʒi).
ɒ ... wh*a*t (hwɒt), w*a*tch (wɒtʃ).
ɒ, ɒ̀* .. g*o*t (gɒt), s*o*ft (sɒ̀ft).
‖ö ... Ger. K*ö*ln (köln).
‖ɔ̈ ... Fr. p*eu* (pɔ̈).
u ... f*u*ll (ful), b*oo*k (buk).
iu ... d*iu*ration (diurē^{i}·ʃən).
u ... unt*o* (ʊ·nt*u*), fr*u*gality (fr*u*-).
iu ... Matth*ew* (mæ·þiu), virt*ue* (və·ɹtiu).
‖ü ... Ger. M*ü*ller (mü·lĕr).
‖*ü* ... Fr. d*u*ne (d*ü*n).
^{o} (see Ī^{o}, ē^{o}, ō^{o}, ū^{o}) } see Vol. I, p. xxiv, note 3.
$_{\mathrm{i}}$, ^{u} (see ē^{i}, ō^{u}) }
' as in able (ē'b'l), eaten (ī't'n)=voice-glide.

LONG.

ā as in *a*lms (āmz), b*a*r (bāɹ).
ɔ̄ ... c*u*rl (kɔ̄ɹl), f*u*r (fɔ̄ɹ).
ē (ē^{e})... th*e*re (ðē^{e}ɹ), p*e*ar, p*a*re (pē^{e}ɹ).
ē (ē^{i})... r*ei*n, r*ai*n (rē^{i}n), th*ey* (ðē^{i}).
ɇ̄ ... Fr. f*ai*re (fɇ̄r').
ɜ̄ ... f*ir* (fɜ̄ɹ), f*er*n (fɜ̄ɹn), *ea*rth (ɜ̄ɹþ).
ī (ī^{e})... b*ie*r (bī^{e}ɹ), cl*ea*r (klī^{e}ɹ).
ī ... th*ie*f (þīf), *e*e (sī).
ō (ō^{e})... b*oa*r, b*o*re (bō^{e}ɹ), gl*o*ry (glō^{e}·ri).
ō̄ (ō^{u})... s*o*, s*ow* (sō^{u}), s*ou*l (sō^{u}l).
ɒ̄ ... w*a*lk (wɒ̄k), w*a*rt (wɒ̄ɹt).
ɒ̄ ... sh*o*rt (ʃɒ̄ɹt), th*o*rn (þɒ̄ɹn).
‖ɔ̄ ... Fr. c*oeu*r (kɔ̄r).
‖ȫ ... Ger. G*ö*the (gȫtĕ), Fr. je*û*ne (ʒȫn).
ū (ū^{e}) .. p*oo*r (pū^{e}ɹ), m*oo*rish (mū^{e}·riʃ).
iū, ^{i}ū ... p*u*re (piū^{e}ɹ), l*u*re (l^{i}ū^{e}ɹ).
ū ... t*wo* m*oo*ns (tū mūnz).
iū, ^{i}ū ... *few* (fiū), l*u*te (l^{i}ūt).
‖ǖ ... Ger. gr*ü*n (grǖn), Fr. j*us* (ʒǖ).

OBSCURE.

ă as in *a*mœb*a* (ămī·bă).
ă̈ ... *a*ccept (ă̈kse·pt), mani*a*c (mē^{i}·niă̈k).
ŏ ... dat*u*m (dē^{i}·tŏm).
ĕ ... mom*e*nt (mōʊ·mĕnt), sev*e*ral (se·vĕrăl).
ĕ̇ ... separ*a*te (*adj.*) (se·părĕ̇t).
ė ... add*e*d (æ·dėd), *e*state (ėstē^{i}·t).
ĭ ... van*i*ty (væ·nĭti).
ĭ̇ ... r*e*main (rĭ̇mē^{i}·n), believe (bĭ̇lī·v).
ŏ ... the*o*ry (þī·ŏri).
ŏ̇ ... v*io*let (vəi·ŏ̇lėt), par*o*dy (pæ·rŏ̇di).
ǫ̆ ... *au*thority (ǫ̆þo·rĭti).
ǫ̇̆ ... c*o*nnect (kǫ̇̆ne·kt), am*a*z*o*n (æ·măzǫ̇̆n).
ŭ, ^{i}ŭ verd*u*re (və·ɹdiŭɹ), meas*u*re (me·ʒ^{i}ŭɹ).
ŭ̈ ... altogether (ǫltŭ̈ge·ðəɹ).
iŭ̈ ... circ*u*lar (sə·ɹkiŭ̈lăɹ).

* ɒ̀ the *o* in s*o*ft, of medial or doubtful length.

‖ Only in foreign (or earlier English) words.

In the ETYMOLOGY,

OE. *e*, *o*, representing an earlier *a*, are distinguished as ę, ǫ (having the phonetic value of ę and ǫ, or ǫ, above); as in *ęnde* from *andi* (OHG. *anti*, Goth. *andei-s*), *mǫnn* from *mann*, *ǫn* from *an*.

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P.

P the sixteenth letter of the alphabet in English and other modern languages, was the fifteenth in the ancient Roman alphabet, corresponding in position and value to the Greek *Pi*, Π, Π, earlier Γ, ⌐, originally written from right to left ⌐, and identical with the Phenician and general Semitic *Pe*, forms of which were ⌐, ⌐. During its whole known history the letter has represented the same consonantal sound, viz. the labial *tenuis*, or lip unvoiced stop, to which the corresponding sonant or voiced stop is B, and the nasal, M. In English, the simple *p* has always this sound; but it is sometimes silent, as initially in the combinations *pn-*, *ps-*, *pt-* (representing Greek πν-, ψ-, πτ-), and medially between *m* and another consonant, as in *Hampstead, Hampton, Sampson, Thompson, Dempster, Tompkins*, where it is not etymological, but has the function of indicating for the preceding *m* the short and semi-sonant value which *m* naturally has before pronounced *p*: cf. *Simpson, crimson* (si·msən, kri·mz'n), with *wimple, wimble*. In words from Latin, such as *exempt, tempt, peremptory, assumpsit, consumptive, redemption*, and some others, as *Humpty-Dumpty*, where the *p* is (so far as English is concerned) etymological or consciously derivational, there is generally in careful utterance an intention to pronounce it, resulting in an incomplete *p*, which we indicate thus temᵖt, ride·mᵖʃən; but, in rapid or careless utterance, the *p* disappears, just as in *Ham(p)ton, Thom(p)son*.

The digraph PH, *ph*, is used, in continuation of Latin usage, to transliterate the Greek letter Φ, *φ*, the phonetic value of which is now identical with that of F. The words beginning with PH have thus the same relation to the P words proper that those in CH have to the C words; that is, they constitute an alien group, which, only for alphabetical convenience, occupy a place in the midst of the P words proper, between Pe- and Pi-.

Original P in Germanic or Teutonic represents an Indo-European B. But, *initially*, B was of rare occurrence in Indo-European, and it is not certain that any of the words in which it so occurred were retained in Teutonic, where initial P was consequently very rare. Of the OE. words in P, a few were apparently Common West Germanic, a very few, Common Teutonic; of many of the remainder the origin is quite obscure, but the majority were manifestly adoptions within the historical period from other languages, chiefly from Latin. Notwithstanding these extraneous additions, P remained the smallest initial letter (the exotic K, Q, not being counted) in the Old English or Anglo-Saxon vocabulary, occupying less than half the space of I, and little more than two-thirds of that of Y. Its relation to the other mutes, C (= K) and T, and to its own sonant B, is seen by the pages which these occupy in Toller's edition of Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, which are C 50, T 64, B 78, P 8½ pages. P might be expected to comprise a correspondingly small part of the modern English vocabulary; on the contrary, it is actually the third largest initial, being surpassed only by S and C, with which it forms a triad of gigantic letters, which include nearly a third of all the words in the dictionary. This result is mainly owing to the vast accessions from Greek, Latin, and the modern Romanic languages (chiefly, of course, from French), and especially to the enormous number of words formed with the Latin prefixes *per-, post-, pre-, pro-*, and the Greek *para-, peri-, pro-*, along with the PH group already referred to. But, besides these, P has received great additions, not only in later times from Oriental, African, American, and other remote languages, but, during the Middle English and Modern periods alike, of a multitude of common, familiar, or lower-class words from sources which cannot be traced, often apparently from fresh word-formation. P thus presents probably a greater number of unsolved etymological problems than any other letter.

I. 1. The letter (pī). Plural P*s*, P's, p's (pīz).

attrib. as *p-language*, a language which preserves original *p*, or substitutes it for other sounds, as Greek which has πεντέ against L. *quinque*, or Welsh which has *pedwar* against OIr. *cether*, from **qetwer*, L. *quatuor*.

c 1000 [see B]. 1530 PALSGR. 33 The sounding of this consonant *P*. *P* in all thynges followeth the generall rules.. without any manner exception. *Ibid.* 21 Excepte *ps* whiche they sounde but *s*, sayeng for *psdlme, psaltȳre, salme, saltere*. 15.. HEYWOOD (*title*) The playe called the foure P. A new and very mery enterlude of A Palmer. A Pardoner. A Poticary. A Pedler. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* s. v., This letter p seemeth both by his name and forme to be of kind to b, and as it were a b turned vpside downe. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 97 By my life this is my Ladies hand.. thus makes shee her great *P's*. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 329 Three Pees haue peppered me, The Punck, the Pot, and Pipe of smoake. 1863 A. M. BELL *Princ. Speech* 161 With reference to the letter *P*, we observe, that it is not made by the conjunction of the lips, but by their separation; and this of course implies previous contact. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 409 The inability of Syrian lips to pronounce the letter P. 1892 JOHNSTON *Place Names Scotl.* 224 Windisch and Stokes' Classification of Celtic languages. .. The *p* group, Welsh, Pictish, Cornish, &c. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 272 Greek may be called a *p*-language, Germanic a *q*-language.

2. Used, like the other letters, to indicate serial order, as in the 'signatures' of the sheets of a book, the Batteries of the Horse Artillery, etc.

3. P and Q. a. *To be P and Q* (*Pee and Kew*). According to Bound *Provincialisms* as quoted in Eng. Dial. Dict., this was used in 1876 in Shropsh. and Herefordsh. in the sense 'to be of prime quality'.

1612 ROWLANDS *Knave of Harts* (Hunterian Cl.) 20 Bring in a quart of Maligo, right true: And looke, you Rogue, that it be Pee and Kew.

b. *To mind one's P's and Q's* (*peas and cues*), to be careful or particular as to one's words or behaviour. So *to be on* (*in*) *one's P's and Q's*.

1779 Mrs. H. COWLEY *Who's the Dupe?* I. i, You must mind your *P's* and *Q's* with him, I can tell you. ?1800 W. B. RHODES *Bomb. Fur.* iv. 30 My sword I well can use So mind your P's and Q's. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* 266 'Mind your p's and q's', q.d. 'be nicely observant of your language and behaviour'. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* x. (1878) 181 Well, I thought it wasn't a time to mind ones peas and cues exactly. 1893 W. S. GILBERT *Utopia* I, He minds his P's and Q's,—And keeps himself respectable.

a 1814 *Apollo's Choice* II. ii. in *Mod. Brit. Drama* IV. 208, I must be on my P's and Q's here, or I shall get my neck into a halter. 1888 C. BLATHERWICK *Uncle Pierce* i, He was rather on his p's and q's. 1893 W. A. SHEE *My Contemp.* vi. 149 In a well-dressed crowd you are in your p's and q's.

c. *One's P's and Q's*, put for 'one's letters'.

1820 COMBE *Consol.* I. 30 And I full five-and-twenty year Have always been school-master here; And almost all you know and see, Have learn'd their *Ps* and *Qs* from me.

[*Note.* As to the origin of these nothing has been ascertained. An obvious suggestion is that b. (for which the evidence does not go far back) refers to the difficulty which a child beginning to read has in distinguishing the tailed letters p and q; others have conjectured some cryptic reference to the words *peculiar*, or *particular*. There is no necessary connexion between b. and a., which belongs to an earlier date. In a still earlier passage from Dekker 1602, 'Now thou art in thy *pee* and *cue*', *pee* means the coat so called (see PEE *sb.*), and *cue* app. either *queue*, or CUE *sb.*² sense 3 or 4; but there may have been a punning allusion to the expressions here considered, if they were then current.]

II. Abbreviations. P. = various proper names, as Peter, Paul, etc.; P., p. = past, post; P (*Chem.*) = Phosphorus; P (*chess*) = pawn; P (*Mechanics*) = pressure; p- (*Chem.*) = para-; p. = page; *p* (*Music*) = *piano*, softly; p. (in a ship's log) = passing showers; Π (i. e. Greek *pi*) (*Math.*) continued product; π (*Math.*) = *pi*, the ratio of the circumference to the diameter of a circle, the incommensurable quantity 3·14159265...; Pa. (*U.S.*) = Pennsylvania; P. and O., P. & O. = Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.; P.A. = Post Adjutant; Pb (*Chem.*) = *plumbum*, lead; P.C. = Police Constable, Privy Councillor; Pd (*Chem.*) = Palladium; P.M., p.m. = *post meridiem*, afternoon; P.O. = post office; P.P. = parish priest; p.p. *per procurationem*, by proxy; *pp* or *ppp* (*Music*) = *pianissimo*, very softly; P.P.C. (written on cards, etc.) = *pour prendre congé*, to take leave; p.p.i. = policy sufficient proof of interest; P.R.A. = President of the Royal Academy of Art; P.R.S. = President of the Royal Society; P.S. = *post scriptum*, postscript; P.S.A. = Pleasant Sunday Afternoon; Pt. (*Chem.*) = Platinum; pt. = part, pint; P.T.O., p.t.o., = please turn over.

1666 HOOK in *Phil. Trans.* 242 March 28th 3h. p.m. 1682 *Grew's Anat. Plants* (Order Roy. Soc.), Chr. Wren P.R.S. 1809-12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Absentee* xvi, I shall make my *finale*, and shall thus leave a verbal P.P.C. 1823 MARRYAT *P. Simple* lxv, The..count announced his departure by a P.P.C. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 14 With the astronomical day it is always P.M. 1880 *Standard* 15 May 5/3 The trim mates of P. and O. liners. 1892 Mrs. CLIFFORD *Aunt Anne* I. iii. 59 She fancied him on board a P. and O. 1895 KENNEDY in *Law Times Rep.* LXXII. 861/1 All these 'disbursements' policies were p.p.i. or 'honour' policies—policies, that is to say, wherein it was stipulated that the policy should be deemed sufficient proof of interest. 1899 *Daily News* 27 Nov. 8/3 The P.S.A.—or, to give it the full title, the Pleasant Sunday Afternoon—movement has now become pretty well known. 1900 PERKIN & KIPPING *Organic Chem.* 316 The most usual course in the case of the di-derivatives is to employ the terms ortho-, meta-, and para-, or simply *o*, *m*, and *p*, .. para-nitrophenol or *p*-nitrophenol.

P, variant of PEE *Obs.*, short coat, pea-jacket.

Pa (pā). A childish short form of 'papa'. Hence **Pa** *v. trans. nonce-wd.*, to address as 'pa'.

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Ctess & Gertrude* (1812) II. 219 The elder sat down [to the piano-forte] and..answered 'Yes, Pa',' to every thing that Pa' said. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words, Pa*, an abbreviation of pa-pa. Pretty general perhaps. It is sometimes rather comic to hear a great chuckle-headed lout—*paa*-ing his father—or *maa*-ing his mother. 1829 *Censor* 225 These exhibitions, affording wonderous delight to affectionate *Pas* and *Mas*. 1880 Miss BRADDON *Barbara* vi, With the exception of that decayed female, I have never seen a mortal in pa's offices.

Pa, var. PAH *sb.* **Paa**, var. ME. Po, peacock.

Paage, obs. var. PEAGE, toll paid by passengers.

Paal(e, obs. forms of PALE *a.*

Paalstab, -staff, -stave, var. of PALSTAFF.

Paame, obs. form of PALM, name of a game.

Paan: see PAGNE cloth, PANE.

Paarche, Paarform, Paark, Paart, obs. ff. PARCH, PERFORM, PARK, PART.

Paas, Paast, obs. ff. PACE, PASCH, PASTE.

‖ **Paauw** (pāu). *S. Africa.* Also 9 **paow**. [Du. *paauw* peacock.] The name applied generally in S. Africa to species of Bustard.

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 18/2, I..perceived a large paow or bustard walking on the plain before me. 1879 A. FORBES in *Daily News* 28 June 5/7 Among the game of the veldt is a noble bird called a paauw—a species of wild turkey. *Ibid.*, The paauw combines the flavours of the grouse and the turkey. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 683.

Pab, Sc. dial. var. of POB, refuse of flax.

Pabble (pæ·b'l), *v. Sc.* [Echoic.] *intr.* To make a sound like that of boiling liquid.

1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 879 The hissing, and the fizzing, and the pabbling of the great pan in which the basted trouts are writhing. 1834 — *Ibid.* XXXV. 789 We hear them pabbling in the pan.

‖ **Pabouch** (păbū·ʃ). Also 7 **paboutch**. [See BABOUCHE, PAPOOSH.] A heelless Oriental slipper.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 30 The heel..is shod with a piece of Iron made purposely half-round, and these Shoes they call Paboutches. 1813 MOORE *Post-bag* ii. 64 All sorts of dulimans and pouches, With sashes, turbans, and pabouches. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* XXX, I always drink my coffee as soon as my feet are in my pabouches; it's the way all over the East.

† **Pa·bular**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻°. [ad. L. *pābulār-is*, f. *pābulum* fodder: see -AR¹.] = next.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pabular*, *Pabulous*, pertaining to fodder, Provender, forrage. [So in PHILLIPS, BAILEY, etc.]

Pabulary (pæ·biŭlări), *a.* [ad. L. *pābulāri-us* having to do with fodder: see prec. and -ARY.] Of or pertaining to pabulum, fodder, or aliment.

1835 J. S. FORSYTH (*title*) A Dictionary of Diet, being a Practical Treatise on all Pabulary and Nutritive Substances. 1839 G. RAYMOND in *New Monthly Mag.* LVII. 409 His gleanings had done..credit to his pabulary diligence.

Pabulation (pæbiŭlē·ʃən). *rare*⁻°. [ad. L. *pābulātiōn-em*, n. of action from *pābulārī* to eat fodder, seek for food, forage.] (See quots.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Pabulation*, grasing, feeding. [So in BAILEY.] 1755 JOHNSON, *Pabulation*, the act of feeding or procuring provender. 1846 WORCESTER, *Pabulation*, act of feeding, fodder. 1864 in WEBSTER.

† **Pa·bulatory**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻°. [ad. L. *pābulātōri-us*, f. *pābulātōr-em* fodderer, forager: see -ORY.] Of or pertaining to pabulation.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pabulatory*, the same [with *Pabular*, *pabulous*]. [So in BAILEY.]

Pabulous (pæ·biŭləs), *a. rare.* [f. late L. *pābulōs-us* abounding in *pābulum* fodder: see -OUS.] Abounding in or affording pabulum or food.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 160 Wee doubt the common conceit, which affirmeth that aire is the pabulous supply of fire. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pabulous*..., affording aliment.

‖ **Pabulum** (pæ·biŭlŭm). [L. *pābulum* food, nourishment, fodder, f. stem *pā-* of *pā-sc-ĕre* (*pā-vi*) to feed.] Anything taken in by an animal or plant to maintain life and growth; food, aliment,

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nutriment. More usually said of the 'food' of plants, or of animal organs or organisms; rarely in reference to higher animals.

1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* i. 7 Roots must search out and fetch themselves all the *Pabulum* of a Plant. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* i. (1814) 18 No one principle affords the *pabulum* of vegetable life. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xliv. IV. 216 Affording a pabulum to these animals. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 43 The blood is the immediate pabulum of the tissues. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* x. § 493 The rivers bring down and pour into the sea continually the pabulum which those organisms require.

b. That which supports or 'feeds' fire.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. 46 Fire..needs a *Pabulum* to prey upon, doth not continue alwaies one and the same Numerical Substance. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 197 Oil, air, or any other thing that vulgarly passeth for a pabulum or food of that element [fire]. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* v. 105 A necessary pabulum of combustion.

c. *fig.* That which nourishes and sustains the mind or soul; food for thought.

1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xxxi, Such a story affords more *pabulum* to the brain, than all the Frusts, and Crusts, and Rusts of antiquity. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* x. 393 An age..when tales of love Form the sweet pabulum our hearts approve. 1888 M. ROBERTSON *Lombard St. Myst.* iii, To furnish..more pabulum for reflection and rumination.

Pac, pack (pæk). [Origin uncertain.

Thought by some to have been North American Indian; others suggest a Frenchified spelling of Eng. *pack*; but it is not easy to connect it with any sense of PACK *sb.*[1]]

A moccasin having a sole turned up and sewed on the upper; also applied to a heavy felt half-boot, worn by lumberers in winter.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v., The *pac*, as used by the Indians of the Six Nations, for instance, was made of hide boiled in tallow and wax; or of tawed hide subsequently stuffed with tallow or wax. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 715 Loggers' Footgear [Figures of] India-rubber brogan. Old-fashioned boot-pack. Modern rubber-soled boot-pack. Buck-skin and leather moccasin.

Paca (pæ·kă). *Zool.* [a. Pg. and Sp. *paca*, a. Tupi *paca*, the native name (in Guarani, *paig*).

Gabriel Soares in his *Noticias do Brasil* 1587 spells it (in Pg.) *pagua*, Claude d'Abbeville *Mission en Maragnan* (1614) 251, has (in Fr.) *pac.*]

A genus (*Cœlogenys*) of large dasyproctid rodents, nocturnal in habit, native to Central and South America; the common species (*Cœlogenys paca*) is called also the *spotted cavy* and *water hare*.

[1648 MARCGRAVE *Hist. Nat. Brasil.* II. 224 Paca Brasiliensibus, cuniculi etiam est species.] 1657 S. CLARKE *Geog. Descript.* 179 Their Pacas are like Pigs, their flesh is pleasant. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxii. 152 The Paca, or Spotted Cavey, called in Surinam the Aquatic Hare. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Sept. 517 When pacas and otters are in question, an Indian will do anything to kill them.

Pacable (pæ·kăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *pācābil-is*, f. *pācāre* to appease, pacify, f. *pāx*, *pāc-em* peace.] Capable of being pacified or appeased; placable.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Church & State* (1839) 166 Reasonable men are easily satisfied: would they were as numerous as they are pacable! 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers* vi. *Screens in Din. Rooms*, That last Roundabout Paper..was written in a pacable and not unchristian frame of mind.

Pacadile, bad form of PICKADILL.

†**Pa·cal**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pācāl-is* peaceful.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pacal*.., that brings or signifies peace, peaceable. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio).

Pacan, pacane, obs. forms of PECAN.

†**Pa·cate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *pācāt-us*, pa. pple. of *pāc-āre* to make peaceful, quiet, pacify.] Pacified, brought into a state of peace and calm, tranquil.

1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph.* (1645) 40 How pacate, flourishing, and free from disturbance this State hath been. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* VII. i. (1821) 309 A pacate, humble, and self-denying mind. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* vii, A man of a pacate mind and quick understanding.

Hence †**Pa·cately** *adv.*, quietly; †**Pa·cateness**, the state of being 'pacate' or peaceful.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 220 A gentle vocal air, such a one as breathed in the day-time more pacately. 1666 BP. REYNOLDS *Serm. in Westm. Abb.* 7 Nov. 13 This pacateness and serenity of Soul. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* i. 10 There was not that pacateness nor tranquillity in the Medo-Persian Empire that there was in the Babylonian.

†**Paca·ted**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Pacated*,..appeased, made peaceable. Hence in ASH and mod. Dicts.

Pacation (păkē'·ʃən). [ad. L. *pācātiōn-em*, n. of action from *pāc-āre*: see PACATE *a.*] The action of pacifying or tranquillizing; the condition of being peaceful and tranquil; pacification.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Pacation*, a stilling or appeasing. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio). 1820 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 152 It was this that..prevented the pacation of Ireland.

†**Pa·cative**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pācāt-*, ppl. stem of *pāc-āre*: see -ATIVE.] Stilling, sedative.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 752 The pacative vertue of Vitriol [seems extended] to the effervescent bile.

‖ **Pacay** (pakaɪ', păkā'·). Also **Paccay**. [a. Peruv. *pacay*, in Sp. *pacaya*.] A Peruvian leguminous tree (*Inga Feuillei*) of sub-order *Mimoseæ*, cultivated for its large white pods, which are esteemed as an article of food. Also applied to a tree of the genus *Prosopis*.

[1748 *Earthquake of Peru* iii. 210 The..Pacayas..are there very plentiful.] 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Inga Feuillei*, a native of Peru, is cultivated in the gardens about Lima, where the inhabitants call it Pacay. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* xvi. 167 The paccay (*Mimosa Inga*), with its cottony fruit, was drooping over the bubbling waves.

Paccage, Paccan, obs. ff. PACKAGE, PECAN.

Pacche, obs. form of PATCH, PASH *v.*

Pacchionian (pækiɒ·niăn), *a. Anat.* [f. the name of the Italian anatomist Pacchioni (1665–1726) + -AN.] Of or described by Pacchioni.

Pacchionian body, corpuscle, gland, granulation, one of the granular enlargements or outgrowths of the arachnoid membrane of the brain in the neighbourhood of the longitudinal sinus; *P. depression, fossa, line*, a depression on the inner surface of the skull for the reception of the Pacchionian bodies.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Pacchionian glands.* 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 644/1 The Pacchionian bodies are found principally along the edge of the great hemispheres of the brain. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 255 The Pacchionian glands or bodies are whitish granules, composed of an albuminous material. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., They increase in size as the years advance, passing through holes in the dura mater and projecting into the sinus or lying in the Pacchionian fossæ of the skull bones.

Paccioli, variant of PATCHOULI, the perfume.

Pace (pēs), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–5 **pas**, 4–5 **paas**, **pass(e**, 4–7 **pase**, 5 **pasce**, 5–6 *Sc.* **pais(e**, 6 *Sc.* **paice**, 4– **pace**. [ME. a. OF. *pas*:–L. *passum* (nom. *passus*) a step, pace, lit. a stretch (of the leg), f. *pass-*, ppl. stem of *pandĕre* to stretch, extend.]

I. A step, and derived senses.

1. A single separate movement made by the leg in walking, running, or dancing; a step.

13.. *Coer de L.* 536, I bad hym ryde forth hys wey,.. Ageyn he com be another pas. *a* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 105 Eueri fote þat þou gas þyn Angel poyntеþ hit vch a pas. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvi. 174 Summe.. at euery thrydde pas þat þei gon..þei knelen. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xvi. 47 [They] shal marche paas by paas. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1391 Pale cowards, marching on with trembling paces. 1634 [see PACE *v.* 1 d]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 589 Behind her Death Close following pace for pace. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* III. v, She made three paces thro' the room.

†b. *fig.* A 'step' in any process or proceeding.

[1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 227 Her fete she suffered neuer to moue one pase, but yf she dyscussed fyrste what profyte shulde come therof.] *a* 1628 PRESTON *New Cov't.* (1634) 210 We are not to be judged by a few actions, and a few paces, but by the constant tenor of our life. *a* 1698 TEMPLE (J.), The first pace necessary for his majesty to make, is to fall into confidence with Spain.

2. The space traversed by one step; hence as a vague measure of distance.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* vi. 13 And whanne thei hadden stied ouer, that baren the arke of the Lord, sexe paas, thei offreden an oxe and a wether. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 69 Olyuer..came a foure paas nyghe vnto Fyerabras. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1332/1 On his left hand somewhat more than halfe a pase beneath him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 193 Ten paces huge He back recoild. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 106 Five hundred and seventy of my paces in length. 1879 *Cassell's Technic. Educ.* IV. 92/2 In many cases the pace of the surveyor is used for determining distances.

3. A definite but varying measure of length or distance; sometimes reckoned as the distance from where one foot is set down to where the other is set down (about 2½ feet), as the *military pace*; sometimes as that between successive stationary positions of the same foot (about 5 feet), as the *geometrical pace*.

13.. *K. Alis.* 7804 An c. pas is hygh the wal. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXIX. (1495) 937 The pace conteyneth fyue fete and the perche enleuen pace and ten fete. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 46 A c. pascez þeine..es þe charnell of þe hospitale. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 323 To measure the earth by furlonges, pases and feete. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. XXVI. 135 (At one deg. of Mounture) she conveyed her Shot 1125 Feet, or 225 Paces. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Travv.* (1760) II. 282 An open walk of an hundred and eight paces in length leads to the fountain. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* vi. (The Man for Galway), To kiss your wife, Or take your life At ten or fifteen paces. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. s. v., The ancient Roman pace..was five Roman feet,..hence the pace was about 58·1 English inches, and the Roman mile, the '*mille passus*', equal to 1614 yards.

II. The action of stepping, and derived senses.

4. The action, or (usually) manner, of stepping, in walking or running; gait, step, walk, way of walking or progression. (See also 7.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5635 For some meschaunce of þe king he made so glad pas. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 555 And Absolon gooth forth a sory pas. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 235 Whoso hath the Paas large and slow, he is wyse and wel spedynge. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. xi. 76 Litle Iulus..With wnmeit paiss his fader fast followand. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* L. vii, But loe, thou see'st I march another pace. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 708 Late to lag behind, with truant pace. 1769 SIR W. JONES *Palace Fortune* Poems (1777) 20 Now came an aged sire with trembling pace. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* i, The little creature accommodating her pace to mine. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* III. *Nativity* II. i, I steal with quiet pace, My pitcher at the well to fill.

†b. Course, way (in walking or running). *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 19076 (Edinb.) To þe tempil he sped his pas. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 6 Wherof mi limes ben so dull, I mai unethes gon the pas [*rime* was]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXVIII. 364 To Ierusalem take we the pace. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 770 It is a small creature to see to, keeping on the pace very fearfully. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 87 We will direct our pace downward how. 1727 GAY *Fables* I. XVII, In vain the dog pursu'd his pace.

†c. *transf.* and *fig.* Movement, motion; manner of going on. (Cf. 7 b.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 208 O fieble Moone vnhappy been thy paas [*v. r.* pas]. 1603 T. WILSON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 201 Our English affayres goe on with a smooth pace and a smilinge countenance. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 394 The Pow'r whose pace doth move The round earth, heav'n's great Queen, and Pallas.

†5. A walking pace, walking (as distinguished from running, etc.). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15392 (Cott.) Fra þan he ran him ilk fote, ne yode he noght þe pas, til he com him til þat in. *Ibid.* 15872 (Cott.) His hend þai band and ledd him forth A-trott and noght þe pas [so *Gött.*; *Fairf. & Trin.* a pas]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 22 His hat heeng at his bak doun by a laas ffor he hadde riden moore than trot or paas. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 41 Withinne his chambre.. He goth now doun nou up fulofte, Walkende a pass.

6. Any one of the various gaits or manners of stepping of a horse, mule, etc., esp. when trained. Also *fig.*, esp. in such phr. as *to put through his paces*, referring to the various accomplishments or actions of which a person or thing is capable.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 5 A horse may ouer reach in a true pace. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 327 Time trauels in diuers paces, with diuers persons: Ile tell you who Time ambles withall, who Time trots withal, who Time gallops withal, and who he stands stil withall. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 200/4 A dark brown Gelding..having all his paces. 1713 *Ibid.* No. 5127/12 Stoln or stray'd.., a brown bay Gelding,..his Pace, Trot and Gallop. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The natural paces of a horse are three, *viz.* the walk, trot, and gallop: to which may be added an amble; because some horses have it naturally. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xiv, I had..put my horse through all his paces,.. at last a chapman approached. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Voy. Eng.*, The captain affirmed that the ship would show us in time all her paces. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. I. vii. 81, I see she means to put him through his paces.

b. A particular gait of the horse (or other quadruped); usually identified with *amble*, but now sometimes used as equivalent to *rack* (cf. PACE *v.* 3).

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 46 They rode, but Authors having not Determin'd whether Pace or Trot. ..We leave it, and go on. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pace* is more particularly understood of that easy low motion wherein the horse raises the two feet of the same side at a time; called also *amble*. 1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 1036 The walk may be irregular, though laterally conducted, as we see in the walk of the pace, which, if expedited, produces the amble. 18.. STRICKLAND FREEMAN *ibid.*, The poise being altered by the will of the horse, the off fore [leg] seemed to begin, and not to be succeeded by the off hind-foot being set down at the same time after it, as in the walk of the pace. 1885 *Field* 17 Oct., Col. Dodge's definition of a rack is that it is half-way between a pace and a trot.

III. Rate of movement, etc.

7. Rate of stepping; rate of progression (of a person or animal); speed in walking or running. Usually with qualifying adj. (Cf. also 4.)

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 393/15 Þis best orn with gret pas. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3515 Ne go swyþer þan softe paas. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 315 He sette hymselfe for to goo the waye so gret pase that no horse cowde not have waloped so fast. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lv. 185 The horse wold nother trot nor galop but go styll his owne pase. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. XXI. 211 Their ordinary pace is a race. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* X. (1697) 246 The Beggar Sings,..and never mends his pace. 1743 J. DAVIDSON *Æneid* VII. 185 Set forward with quick pace. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* XX, He quickened his pace, and took up new threads of talk.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Rate of movement in general, or of action figured as movement; speed, velocity.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 216 Fro silver wellys..Comethe cristal water rennyng a gret pas. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iv. 93 What pace is this that thy tongue keepes. *Mar.* Not a false gallop. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 357 If they go the pace of their ancestors, I would tell them plainly they would not sit long. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 223 While we stood there the ship mended her pace. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 29 Had British industry not been aided by Watt's invention, it must have gone on with a retarding pace, in consequence of the increasing cost of motive power.

c. *Pace of the table* (Billiards), *of the wicket* (Cricket): the degree of elasticity of the cushions, or of the ground, as affecting the velocity of motion of the ball. (Cf. FAST *a.* 9.)

1873 BENNETT & CAVENDISH *Billiards* 77 The pace of the table makes a material difference in the strength with which this stroke should be played. 1897 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 7/2 He took four hours and fifty minutes to get his runs, and said that the extreme pace of the wicket bothered him.

8. Phrases. a. *To keep* (†*hold*) *pace*: to maintain the same speed of movement; to advance at an equal rate; to keep up *with*. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 445 My legs can keepe no pace with my desires. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 350 Lions and Camels only..keep pace in their march, foot by foot, that is to say, they never set their left foot before their right, nor ouer-reach with it. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 61 Who have held pace..with you in our evill wayes. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* XV, His luxuries kept pace with the affluence of his fortune. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. iv. (1869) I. 359 The interest of money, keeping pace always with the profits of stock. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* V. xii, [He] walked so fast that they could hardly keep pace with him. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiii. 355 Boys..found incapable of keeping pace with the rest of their fellows.

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b. *To go the pace*: to go along at great speed; *fig.* to proceed with reckless vigour of action; to indulge in dissipation; to 'go it'. *To set the pace*: to fix or regulate the speed.

1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIV. 47 The hounds went the pace over the heath towards Lymington. 1854 in *Brasenose Ale* 126 Each man will say you made them go the pace. 1866 Mrs. Henry Wood *St. Martin's Eve* xxi, He went the pace..as other young men do.

IV. Special senses.

9. A step of a stair or the like; a part of a floor raised by a step; a stage, platform. Cf. Footpace 2, Halpace.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9948 (Cott.) A tron of iuor graid .. Climband vp wit seuen pass [*v.rr.* pas, pace]. 1535 *Hampton Court Accts.*, 104 fote of hardston rought pase, for the steppes in the Quere. 1845 Parker *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4) I. 267 *Pace*, a broad step, or slightly raised space about a tomb, etc.; a portion of a floor slightly raised above the general level.

†**10.** A passage, narrow way; esp. a. a pass between mountains, rocks, bogs, woods, etc.; b. a narrow channel at sea, a strait. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23735 We agh be bun at bide to pass þe pase þat es sa herd. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 300 3e, þorw þe pas of altoun Pouerte myȝte passe with-oute peril of robbynge. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* vii. ix, Thou shalt not passe a paas here that is called the paas perillous. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 368 [He] pullit wpe saillis and came stoutlie throw the pace of Calies. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* iii. i. 19 She forward went, As lay her iourney, through that perlous Pace. *a* 1604 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 1 Making paces thorow woods and thickets. 1612 *Stat. Irel.* (1765) I. 444 The high-ways and cashes and paces and passages throughout the woods of this kingdom. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 81 He caused..the woods to be cut downe on both sides of the Pace.

†**11.** a. In a church: A passage between the seats. b. *Middle pace*: the nave; *of one pace*, of a nave only. *Obs.*

1499 *Will of J. Robert* (Somerset Ho.), To be buried in the myddell pace before the high crosse. 1507 *Will of Cornell* (ibid.), In the pace ayenst saint Kateryn Chapell dore. 1518 *Will of Hopkynson* (ibid.), The middill pase of the church. 1772 Muilman *Hist. Essex* VI. 164 The church consists of a middle pace and two aysles, but the chancel hath only a north aysle, all leaded. 1828 J. Hunter *South Yorkshire* I. 84 The church is of one pace, with a tower at the west end. *Ibid.* 89.

†**12.** A passage (in a narrative or other writing); a section, division, chapter, canto, etc. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18583 Nu haf yee herd be tald þe pas, Hu þat he harud hell and ras. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 663 The lady..Past to hir priue chamber: & here a pas endis. 14.. *ABC Poem on Passion* 44 in *Pol., Rel. & L. P.* 245 Lystyn a lytyl pas. 1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 24 Philosophers haue vsed to diuide old age as it were into certaine spaces, paces, or progresses.

†**13.** A 'company' or herd of asses. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Pase of Assis. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 132/1 A company of..Asses [is] a Pace.

14. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pace-goer*, *-setter*; **pace-aisle**, **pace-board** (cf. senses 9, 11); **pace-stick**, a stick used to measure (military) paces. See Pace-maker.

1877 Lee *Gloss. Liturg. Terms*, **Pace-aisle*, the ambulatory round the back of a high altar. **Pace-board*, a platform of wood before an altar. 1870 Meade *New Zealand* 328 A pair of legs which looked like *pace-goers by land or water. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Nov. 2/2 With Mr. Redmond as *pace-setter, there will, we may be sure, be a lively competition between him, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. Healy. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 16 The *pace stick must be used to measure .. his step. 1876 Albemarle 50 *Yrs. Life* II. 219 Drill-sergeants followed them everywhere, to prove by the pace-stick whether they had accomplished the regulation number of inches at each stride.

Pace (pēs), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 5 9) **paas**, 5–6 **pase**, *Sc.* **payce**, **paiss**. [In 15th c. *paas* from earlier *pask*; cf. northern *as*, *ass*, from *ask*, Ash *sb.*[2], etc. In Washington Irving perh. from Du. *paasch*, pronounced *paas*.] Easter, Easter-tide; = Pasch. **Pace eggs**, *dial.* **paste-eggs** (LG. *paaschey*, F. *œufs de pâques*) Easter eggs; hence *pace-egger*, *-egging*: see Eng. Dial. Dict.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Chron.* viii. i. 3 The sextene day efftyr Pase. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvii. 4 Here will I holde .. The feeste of Paas. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxvi. 19 And nevir is glaid at ȝule nor Paiss. 1530 Palsgr. 805 At Pace, *a Pasques*. 1568 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 87 He wold stand up upon paysunday. *c* 1570 *Ibid.* 239 Upon Pase monday was a twelmonth last past. 1579 G. Gilpin tr. *Rabbotem's Bee-Hive Rom. Ch.* ii. (1580) 15 Holy ashes, holy paceegges, & flames, palmes and palme boughes. 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Pasque, Oeufs de Pasques*, Paste-egges. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* vii. ii, There was a great cracking of eggs at Paas or Easter. 1872 Hardwick *Trad. Lanc.* 73 [They] sallied forth during Easterweek 'a pace-egging' as it was termed. 1876 *Prayer Bk. Interleaved* 117 The custom of asking for Pace..eggs.

†b. Extended, like med.L. *pascha* (see Du Cange) to other great church festivals, e. g. Christmas. (Cf. OF. *pasque de Noël*, Sp. *pascua de Natividad* or simply *Pascua*.) *Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3393 Done solempnite of pace.

Pace (pēs), *v.* Also 6–7 **pase**. [f. Pace *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To move with paces or steps; to walk with a slow, steady, or regular pace; to step along.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* xii. Prol. 161 The payntit povne, pasand with plomys gym, Kest vp his taill. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 7/3 To Pace, *gradi*. 1587 Greene *Euphues his Censure* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 164 Hector pazing hand in hand with Achilles, Troilus with Vlisses. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* iv. iii. 120, I will euen take my leaue of you, & pace softly towards my Kinsmans. 1769 Gray *Install. Ode* 35 Pacing forth With solemn steps and slow. 1814 Cary *Dante, Inf.* xxiv. 11 There paces to and fro, wailing his lot, As a discomfited and helpless man.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To proceed or advance in speech or action.

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* iv. i. 23, I..with speed so pace To speake of Perdita. 1639 W. Sclater *Worthy Commun.* 49 Let not the moone pace over the Zodaick oftner .. then we performe, if possible, our course this way.

c. Also *to pace it*. (See It 9.)

1597 Bp. Hall *Sat.* I. vi. 8 The nimble dactyls striving to out-go, The drawling spondees pacing it below. 1652 Peyton *Catastr. Ho. Stuarts* (1731) 23 Charles insted of pacing it, ran violently to destroy his subjects.

d. *trans.* with cognate or adverbial object.

1598 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. vi. 12 Where is the horse that doth vntread againe His tedious measures with the vnbated fire, That he did pace them first? 1634 *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 20 Soe many paces as a man paceth in daunceinge soe manye steppes hee is forward to hell. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 438 Sentinels paced the rounds day and night.

e. With *away*: To spend (time) in pacing.

1820 Keats *Hyperion* I. 194 He paced away the pleasant hours of ease.

2. *trans.* To traverse with paces or steps; to walk with measured pace along (a path) or about (a place); hence, To measure by pacing.

1571 Digges *Pantom.* II. xi. N j b, You maye .. measure euery side, and line..as exactely as with corde, or pole, ye should paynfully pase it ouer. 1693 in *Hearne's Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 342, I paced it, and found it to bee 70 of my Paces in Length. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* v, Louis was pacing the room in apparent agitation. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* v. *note*, It..is, as far as I could judge by my pacing it, a large quarter of a league. 1878 *Masque Poets* 195 She rose and paced the room like one distracted.

3. *intr.* Of a horse, etc.: To move with the gait called a pace (see Pace *sb.*[1] 6 b): (*a*) to amble; (*b*) in recent use (chiefly *U. S.*), to rack (Rack *v.*[4]).

1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 317/2 I'll.. have thy pasterns well roll'd, and thou shalt pace again by to-morrow. *c* 1620 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 137 Men for a space pace in prosperity, But at the last trot hard in misery. 1673 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 819/4 Stolen..one Bay Mare ..paces naturally. 1677 *Ibid.* No. 1222/4 A Sorrel Chesnut Gelding .. walks well, paces little, but trotteth high. 1709 *Ibid.* No. 4543/4 Stray'd or stoln..a Sorrel Gelding..does not pace. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Manch. Strike* 42 The procession..overtook Mr. W., .. pacing to business on his gray pony. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict., Pace*, to move, as a horse, at the pace, by lifting the feet on the same side synchronously. 1903 *Daily Mail* 11 Mar., A horse trots when his off fore and near hind legs strike the ground simultaneously, and he paces when the legs of a side move in unison, like those of two riders on a tandem cycle.

b. *trans.* (With cognate or adverbial object.)

1607 Markham *Caval.* (1617) 148 In this ring you shall exercise your horse..making him pace it, and doe his changes first uppon foote pace onely; when he can pace them perfitely, then you shall make him trott. *Ibid.* 152 You may begin with the two distinct or several rings, which after he have pac'd, trotted and gallopped, then..stop.

4. *trans.* To train (a horse) to pace; to exercise in pacing. Also *fig.*

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* iv. iii. 137. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 64 The third oth' world is yours, which with a Snaffle, You may pace easie, but not such a wife. 1607 Markham *Caval.* II. (1617) 82 You must then leaue exercising him in any lesson..and onely pace or trott him fairely forth right. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6258/3 A bay Mare,..lately paced.

5. To set the pace for (a rider, boat's crew, etc.) in racing or training for a race.

1886 *N. Y. Herald* in *Cyclist* 3 Nov. 82/1 Crocker was paced by Woodside, Rowe and Hender on bicycles. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Mar. 5/3 Oxford had the advantage of the assistance of a Thames Rowing Club eight to pace them.

¶ **6.** A corruption of or blunder for Parse. *Obs.* (Showing that *pace* was pronounced as *pass*.)

1594 Lyly *Moth. Bomb.* I. iii, I am no Latinist Cand. you must conster it. *Can.* So I will and pace it too: thou shalt be acquainted with case, gender, and number.

Pace, an early (14–15th c.) spelling of Pass *v.*

Pacebil, obs. form of Peaceable *a.*

Paced (pēst), *a.* [f. Pace *sb.* and *v.* + -ed.]

1. Having a (specified) pace, gait, or rate of walking or going: chiefly in parasynthetic comb.

1583 Greene *Mamillia* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 316/1 Dames now-a-days..Pac'd in print, brave lofty looks, not us'd with the vestals. 1594 J. Dickenson *Arisbas* (1878) 78 An high-pac'd Muse, treading a lofty march. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xiii. 24 His brazen-footed steeds, All golden-maned, and paced with wings. 16.. Dryden (J.), Revenge is sure, though sometimes slowly pac'd. 1899 *Academy* 15 July 60/2 The best of life comes to the even-paced.

2. Traversed or measured by pacing.

1869 Ld. Lytton *Oval* 169 The primly-paced saloons of Art and Science. 1882 Flover *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 177 Hills, each with a paced base of from half a mile to a mile.

3. *Racing.* Having the pace set by a pace-maker.

1899 *Daily News* 8 Apr. 8/6 The National Cyclists' Union ..forbade all riders holding its licences..to attempt a paced ride of any description on the road.

Pace-gard, -guard, var. Passe-garde.

Pace-maker. [Pace *sb.*[1]]

1. A rider (boat's crew, etc.) who makes or sets the pace for another in racing or training for a race.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Mar. 2/2 The same scratch-crew acted as pace-maker for both the university eights. 1891 *Ibid.* 6 Aug. 1/3 To establish a record for a mile without pace-makers, in order that comparisons may be drawn between the times of an unassisted rider and one paced. 1900 *Field* 8 Sept. 384/1 The value of the pacemaker as a mere leader who set a racing pace..was lost sight of when his utility as a wind-shield became recognized.

2. An apparatus fixed to a bicycle to indicate when the rider is going at the required pace.

1896 *Godey's Mag.* Apr. 377/1 On the same lines is a pace-maker that can be set at any desired rate...While this rate is maintained, it rings a bell.

Pacement, obs. form of Passement.

Pacer (pē·səɹ). [Agent-n. from Pace *v.*]

1. *gen.* One who paces; one who walks with measured step; one who traverses or measures (a path, distance, etc.) by pacing.

1835 L. Hunt *Capt. Sword* ii, Pacer of highway and piercer of ford. 1886 Dowden *Shelley* II. 500 The pacers on the terrace descried a strange sail rounding the point.

2. A horse that paces, or whose ordinary gait is a pace: see Pace *sb.*[1] 6 b, *v.* 3.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Huntington.* (1662) 51 It is given to thorough-paced-Naggs, that amble naturally, to trip much whilest artificial pacers goe surest on foot. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. i. iv. (1737) 32 Your New England Pads are esteemed as the swiftest Pacers. 1740 Baynard *Health* (ed. 6) 31 Be your horse a pacer, or a trotter. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* v. vi, He entered New-Amsterdam as a conqueror, mounted on a Naraganset pacer. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 25 The parson of the parish..mounts the old pacer. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 266 The Narraganset pacer is extinct. 1884 E. Eggleston in *Century Mag.* Jan. 445/1 The awkward but 'prodigiously' rapid natural amble of the American pacer. 1900 *Field* June, A pacer..canters with his hind legs, and trots with his fore legs.

b. One who trains a horse to pace; a trainer.

1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xli. (1674) 54 Coults might not put Tramels upon their Pacers.

3. *Racing.* = Pace-maker 1.

1893 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 10/2 In the contest of Saturday the riders were permitted to have pacemakers; but the innovation was not entirely successful, the competitors several times overrunning the pacer.

4. *colloq.* Anything that goes at a great pace.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* 1901 Farmer *Slang.*

Pacha, Pachalik, var. ff. Pasha, Pashalic.

Pache, pache, obs. ff. Patch. **Pache**, obs. var. Pasche, Easter. **Pachemia** = *pachyhæmia* s. v. Pachy-.

Pachent, obs. form of Pageant.

‖ **Pachisi** (pətʃī·sī). Also 8 **pacheess**; 9 **pachchisi** (erron. *parchesi*, *-chisi*). [a. Hindī *pach(ch)īsī*, lit. 'of *pach(ch)īs*', i.e. twenty-five.] A four-handed game played in India, on a cruciform board or (more often) cloth, with six cowries for dice: so named from the highest throw, which is twenty-five. (A simplified form is known in Europe as *ludo*.)

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Misc. Tracts* 314/2 In one square court the pavement is worked with squares, in the manner of the cloth used by the Indians for playing the game called Pacheess. 1867 A. F. Bellasis in E. Falkener *Games Anc. & Orient.* (1892) 258 There is a gigantic pachishee board at the palace at Agra where the squares are inlaid with marble on a terrace. 1892 Kipling & Balestier *Naulahka* 78 It seemed to him no extraordinary mark of court favour to play pachisi with the King. 1892 E. Falkener *Games Anc. & Orient.* 257 Pachisi is the national game of India.

Pachnolite (pæ·knǫləit). *Min.* [Named 1863, f. Gr. πάχνη hoar-frost + -lite.] Hydrous fluoride of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, occurring on cryolite in small white crystals.

1866 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XLI. 199 Knop has named the new species Pachnolite. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 129 Found with pachnolite on the cryolite of Greenland.

Pachometer (păkǫ·mĭ·təɹ). *Physics.* = Pachymeter: see Pachy-.

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, An instrument invented by Benoit for measuring the thickness of the glass of mirrors: a pachometer. 1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

Pachy- (pæ·ki, păki·), before a vowel also **pach-**, combining form of Gr. παχύ-ς 'thick, large, massive', used in the formation of zoological, botanical, and pathological terms: ‖ **Pachyæ·mia** = *pachyhæmia*. ‖ **Pachyblepharosis** (-blefărǫ·sis) *Path.* [Gr. βλέφαρον eyelid], chronic inflammatory thickening of the eyelid (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857). **Pachycardian** (-kā·ɹdiăn) *a. Zool.* [Gr. καρδία heart], of or belonging to the *Pachycardia*, or main body of the vertebrates having a thick muscular heart; *sb.*, a vertebrate of this group. **Pachycarpous** (-kā·ɹpǫs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. καρπός fruit], having large thick fruit (Mayne 1857). **Pachycephalic** (-sĭfæ·lik) *a.* [Gr. κεφαλ-ή head], having a very thick skull, exhibiting pachycephaly. **Pachycephaline** (-se·fălain) *a. Ornith.*, of or pertaining to the *Pachycephalinæ*, the thick-heads or thick-headed shrikes. **Pachycephalous** (-se·fălǫs) *a.* = *pachycephalic*; spec., of or pertaining to the *Pachycephala*, a division of parasitic Crustacea or fish-lice. **Pachycephaly** (-se·făli), thickness of the skull. **Pachycholic** (-kǫ·lik) *a. Path.* [Gr. χολή bile], relating to *pachycholia* or morbid thickness of the bile (Mayne 1857). **Pachydac-**

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tyl, -yle (-dæ·ktil) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος* finger], having thick fleshy digits; *sb.*, an animal with thick toes (Webster 1864). **Pachyda·ctylous** *a.* [-OUS], = prec. *a.* ‖ **Pachyde·rmia** *Path.* [Gr. *δέρμα* skin], thickening of the skin; hence **Pachyde·rmial** *a.* **Pachye·my** = *pachyhæmia*; so *pachyemic, pachyemous*, adjs. (Mayne 1857). **Pachyglo·ssal** *a. Zool.* [Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue], of or pertaining to the *Pachyglossæ*, lizards with short or thick fleshy tongues, or the *Pachyglossi*, a tribe of Parrots; so **Pachyglo·ssate. Pachyglo·ssous** *a.*, thick-tongued (Mayne 1857). **Pachygnathous** (păki·gnăþəs) *a.* [Gr. *γνάθ-os* jaw], thick-jawed (*Cent. Dict.*). ‖ **Pachyhæ·mia** [Gr. *αἷμα* blood], thickness of the blood; so **Pachyhæ·mic** *a.*, relating to pachyhæmia. **Pachyhæ·mous** *a.*, having thick blood (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). ‖ **Pachyhyme·nia, Pachyme·nia** *Path.* [Gr. *ὑμήν* membrane], thickening of the skin; hence **Pachyme·nic, -hyme·nic** *a.*, thick-skinned (Mayne 1857). ‖ **Pachylo·sis** (also **pachu-**): see quot. **Pachymeningitis** (-menindʒəi·tis) *Path.* [MENINGITIS], inflammation of the dura mater of the central nervous system, cerebral or spinal. ‖ **Pachyme·ninx** (-mĭ·nĭŋks) [Gr. *μῆνιγξ* membrane], the dura mater (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). **Pachymeter** (păki·mĭtəɹ) [-METER] (also **pacho-**), an instrument for measuring the thickness of glass, metal plates, paper, etc. **Pachyodont** (pæ·kiədɒnt) *a.* [Gr. *ὀδούς, ὀδόντ-* tooth], having massive teeth. **Pachyo·pterous** = *pachypterous*. **Pachyote** (pæ·kiˌəʊt) *a.* [Gr. *οὖς, ὠτ-* ear], having thick leathery ears; *sb.*, a thick-eared bat, of genus *Pachyotus*; so **Pachyo·tous** *a.* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). **Pachyphyllous** (-fi·ləs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], having thick leaves (Mayne). **Pachypod** (pæ·kipɒd), **Pachypodous** (păki·pədəs) *adjs.* [Gr. *πούς, ποδ-* foot], having a large thick foot. **Pachypterous** (păki·ptərəs) *a.* [Gr. *πτερόν* wing, feather], having thick wings or fins, as an insect, a bat, or a fish. **Pachyrhynchous** (-ri·ŋkəs) *a.* [Gr. *παχύρρυγχος*, f. *ῥύγχος* snout], having a large thick bill. **Pachysaurian** (-sɔ̄·riăn), a thick-skinned saurian. **Pachystichous** (păki·stikəs), *a. Bot.* [Gr. *στίχ-os* row, line], thick-sided, applied only to cells (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **Pachytrichous** (-i·trikəs), *a.* [Gr. *θρίξ, τριχ-* hair], having thick hair (Mayne 1857).

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* v. 177 *Pachycephalic, skull with thick hypertrophied parietes. 1858 HITCHCOCK *Ichnol. Mass.* 81 We should infer a larger number of *pachydactylous than leptodactylous animals to have made the tracks. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 832 Chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane of the larynx..may exist with the *pachydermial affection. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pachulosis*,..Sir Erasmus Wilson's term for a skin disease in which there is hypertrophy of the epidermis. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 693 Acute *pachymeningitis is always suppurative, and is chiefly of surgical interest. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 854 A certain degree of compression of the cord is caused by pachymeningitis. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Pachymeter*, a Viennese instrument which determines the thickness of paper to the 1-100oth of an inch. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. etc.*, **Pachyotes*,..the name of a family of bats,..including those which have thick external ears. 1864 WEBSTER, *Pachyote*. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pachypodus*,.. applied by Gray to an Order [of molluscs] corresponding to the *Conchifera Crassipedas* of Lamarck: *pachypodous. 1881 FREWER tr. *Holub's 7 Yrs. S. Africa* I. 140 In the abdomen of this *pachysaurian there is found a collection of lobulated fatty matter.

Pachyderm (pæ·kidəɹm), *sb.* and *a.* [a. F. *pachyderme* sb. (Cuvier 1797), ad. Gr. *παχύδερμ-os* thick-skinned, f. *παχύ-s* thick + *δέρμα* skin. In a general sense, *pachuderme* adj. occurs casually in Fr. *c* 1600 (Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *sb. Zool.* A thick-skinned quadruped; spec. one of the *Pachydermata* of Cuvier.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 415/2 That the quadruped under consideration [Hyrax] is a true Pachyderm. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xx. (1856) 160 That marine pachyderm, the tusky walrus. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* ii. 53 England was inhabited by herbivorous pachyderms..previous to the elevation of the east and west chain.

b. *fig.* Cf. PACHYDERMATOUS 2.

1867 GARFIELD in *Century Mag.* (1884) Jan. 417/2 Like all politicians he seems to have become a pachyderm. 1894 W. T. STEAD in *Review of Rev.* (Amer. ed.) Apr. 428 To shrink from the rude shocks and jars which tough pachyderms bear with unruffled composure.

B. *adj. Zool.* = PACHYDERMATOUS *a.*

1868 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 821 *Anthracotherium*, a fossil genus of pachyderm mammals.

Hence **Pachyde·rmal, Pachyde·rmic**, *adjs. Zool.*

1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* ix. 197 The gigantic living pachydermal mammals, such as the elephant, rhinoceros, and hippopotamus. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 416/2 The general balance of resemblance..is strongly in favour of the Pachydermic relationship of the animal. 1840 *Ibid.* XVII. 151/2 These and other Pachydermic forms.

‖ **Pachydermata** (pækidə·ɹmătă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *παχύ-s* thick + *δέρμα, δέρματ-* skin.] An order of Mammalia in Cuvier's system of classification, consisting of the hoofed or ungulate quadrupeds which do not chew the cud, as the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, hyrax, horse.

Disused by recent zoologists; its constituents being distributed into various orders.

1823 BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 37 It is foreign to the habits of the hyæna to prey on the larger pachydermata. 1847 YOUATT *Horse* v. 107 The horse does not ruminate, and therefore belongs to the order pachydermata.

Pachyde·rmatocele. *Path.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *κήλη* tumour.] A tumour arising from hypertrophy of the corium and subcutaneous areolar tissue.

1854 V. MOTT in *Med.-Chirurg. Trans.* Ser. II. XIX. 155 (*title*) On a peculiar form of tumour of the skin, denominated 'Pachydermatocele'. 1900 *Lancet* 2 June 1593/2.

Pachyde·rmatoid, *a.* [See -OID.] Akin to the *Pachydermata*.

1882 in OGILVIE.

Pachydermatous (pækidə·ɹmătəs), *a.* [f. PACHYDERMATA + -OUS.]

1. Of or belonging to the *Pachydermata*.

1823 BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 18 Teeth of the larger pachydermatous animals are not abundant. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 245 The last on the list of the pachydermatous animals is the well-known Hippopotamus, or River Horse.

2. *fig.* Thick-skinned; not sensitive to rebuff, ridicule, or abuse; not easily affected by outside influences.

1854 LOWELL *Keats* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 229 A man cannot have a sensuous nature and be pachydermatous at the same time. *a* 1876 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* (1880) II. 299, I doubt whether the poet might not find better employment than lashing pachydermatous fools.

Hence **Pachyde·rmatously** *adv.*, **Pachyde·rmatousness.**

1854 WOOD *Anim. Life* (1855) 367 [An animal] of whose pachydermatousness, if we may coin such a word, there is no doubt. This is the Giraffe, whose hide is more than an inch in thickness. 1865 MORLEY *Mod. Characteristics* 35 The conditions of social and intellectual pachydermatousness are in themselves equally wonderful. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Oct. 11/3 By being able pachydermatously to withstand the protests to which we have referred.

Pachydermia, -dermial: see PACHY-.

Pachyde·rmoid, *a.* = PACHYDERMATOID.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 16 The frost-tempered junks of this pachydermoid amphibian [walrus]. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* III. (1879) 547 The Diprotodon..a pachydermoid Kangaroo as big as a rhinoceros.

Pachydermous (pækidə·ɹməs), *a. rare.* [f. as PACHYDERM + -OUS.] Thick-skinned, pachydermatous. **b.** *Bot.* Thick-coated.

1836 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIV. 146/2 The removal of the genus Equus..would enable us to simplify our definition of the pachydermous tribes.

Pachyglossal to **Pachymeter**: see PACHY-.

Pachyntic (păki·ntik), *a. Med.* [ad. Gr. *παχυντικ-ός* of thickening quality, f. *παχύν-ειν* to thicken.] **a.** Having the power of thickening the bodily fluids. **b.** Fleshy, fat.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pachyodont to **Pachytrichous**: see PACHY-.

Pachytic (păki·tik), *a. Med.* [f. Gr. *παχύτ-ης* thickness + -IC.] = prec.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pachyticus*,..of or belonging to *Pachytes*: pachytic. 1890 J. S. BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 276 Pachytic..1 Thick, obese, 2 Pachyntic.

Paci, obs. inf. of PASS *v.*

Paciable, -ibil, obs. forms of PEACEABLE.

Pacience, -ent, etc., obs. ff. PATIENCE, -ENT.

†Paci·ferous, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *pācifer* peace-bringing + -OUS.] Peace-bringing. Hence **†Paci·ferousness.**

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Paciferous*. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Paciferousness*,..peace bringing quality.

Pacifiable (pæ·sifəiˌăb'l), *a.* [f. PACIFY + -ABLE.] Capable of being pacified or appeased.

1618 T. ADAMS *Fool & his Sport* Wks. 1861 I. 251 The conscience..is not pacifiable whiles sin is within to vex it.

Pacific (păsi·fik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *pācific-us* peace-making, peaceful, f. *pāx, pāc-em* peace; see -FIC: perh. through F. *pacifique, -ficque* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).]

A. *adj.* **1.** Making, or tending to the making of, peace; leading to peace or reconciliation; conciliatory, appeasing.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 248 b, Sore lamentyng..that I did not performe and finally consumate, suche pollitique diuises..in my long life and pacifique prosperitie. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 214 He appointed the pacificque, and friendly Embassages. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 860 An Olive leafe he brings, pacific signe. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III* (1839) 275 The marquis of Spinola..had strenuously supported the pacific counsels of Prince Albert at the court of Madrid. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. vii. (1864) II. 135 The pacific influence which Gregory obtained in this momentous crisis.

2. Of peaceful disposition or character, not belligerent, peaceable.

1642 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 189 See whether is more pacifique and charitable, and by consequent whether is the more Euangelicall. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 185 P 10 This pacifick and harmless temper. 1774 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 40, I saw the tears gush into the eyes of the old grave pacific Quakers. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. xii. 132 In the end he brought them to a more pacific view.

3. Characterized by peace or calm, peaceful, at peace; calm, tranquil, quiet.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* Iv, Pacificke and open Seas. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVIII. xii. (1872) VIII. 26 The road has hitherto been mainly pacific.

b. *Pacific Ocean, Sea*, the 'Great Ocean' stretching between America on the east and Asia on the west; so called by Magellan, because found to be relatively free from violent storms.

[1555 EDEN *Decades* 220 The sayde sea cauled *Pacificum* that is peaceable.] 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 332 The great pacifick gulph, which may be said one of the calmest Seas of the world. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* v. Wks. 1826, VI. 19 They enjoyed an uninterrupted course of fair weather, with such favourable winds, that Magellan bestow'd on that ocean the name of Pacific.

4. phr. '*Pacific iron*, an iron band round a lower yard-arm into which the boom-iron screws' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). †*Pacific Letters* (also *Letters Pacifical* = L. *literæ pacificæ*, Gr. *ἐπιστολαὶ εἰρηνικαί*), orig. letters of commendation to the church in another city or country recommending the bearer as one in peace and communion with the Church; later, esp. letters recommending the bearer to the alms of the faithful.

1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 85 Let no foreigner be received without pacifick letters. *Note. Pacifick Letters* were those given to any whether bishop, clergyman, or layman on any occasion he had to travel to another city. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. II. 69 By Letters pacifick, we understand, those which the Bishops gave to the Poor who were unjustly oppress'd or had need of Relief.

B. *sb.*

†1. a. *pl.* Peace-offerings [rendering L. *pācifica*.] **b.** An offer or overture of peace, an Eirenicon. *Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ezek.* xlv. 15 One ramme of a flocke of two hundred..for holocaust, and for pacifiques. 1687 *Let. from Country* 10 If..she persists obstinately to refuse this national Paciffick; the Dissenters, I hope, will consider their honest Interest.

2. The Pacific Ocean.

a 1821 KEATS *Sonn., On first looking into Chapman's Homer* 12 Like stout Cortez, when with eagle eyes He stared at the Pacific. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* § 54 The Atlantic is the most stormy sea in the world, the Pacific the most tranquil. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Dec. 8/1 Because Keats made a mistake, is the real discoverer to be defrauded to all time? The Pacific was discovered September 26, 1513, by Vasco Nuñez de Balboa.

b. *attrib.* 'of the Pacific Ocean', as *Pacific slope, State*. Comb., as *Pacificwards*.

1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* § 276 The great chain [of mountains] that skirts the Pacific coast. *Ibid.* § 283 On the Pacific [Aleutian] islands there is an uninterrupted rain-fall during the entire winter. *Ibid.* § 355 The dry season on the Pacific slopes. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 6/5 Russia's progress Pacificwards. 1900 WEBSTER, *Pacific slope*, that part of North America..lying west of the continental divide.

Hence **Paci·ficness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

†Paci·ficable, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *pācificā-re* to pacify + -BLE.] = PACIFIABLE.

1621 BP. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 4 The conscience is not pacificable, while sinne is within to vex it.

Pacifical (păsi·fikăl), *a.* [f. L. *pācific-us* (see PACIFIC) + -AL.] Of pacific or peaceful nature; peaceable. *Letters pacifical*: see PACIFIC *a.* 4.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1593 Bed hyr axke of his good be weyys pacyfycal. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Sir, be pacificall, the fellowe was possest with some critique frenzie. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* I. xiii. 197 He had to think of what was due to his pacifical disposition. 1883 *Canons of Antioch* vii. in Fulton *Index Canonum* 237 No stranger shall be received without letters pacifical.

Paci·fically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a pacific manner; peacefully, peaceably.

1793 *Residence in France* (1797) I. 231 A few dragoons have arranged the business very pacifically. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. x. (1872) II. 33 Friedrich Wilhelm's first step, of course, was to remonstrate pacifically.

Pacificate (păsi·fikeit), *v.* [f. L. *pācificāt-*, ppl. stem of *pācificāre* to make peace, to pacify.]

†1. *intr.* To make peace (*with*). *Obs. rare.*

1646 *Unhappy Game at Scotch & Eng.* 22 What is this other then to pacificate with him without their joynt advice and consent?

2. *trans.* To give peace to, to pacify.

1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 388 He would now pacificate Roncal and the vallies of Aragon. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIV. v. (1872) V. 222 There is one ready method of pacificating Germany. 1884 SIR C. WARREN *Memorandum on Bechuanaland* 29 Oct., The object..is to remove the filibusters from Bechuanaland, to pacificate the territory.

Hence **Paci·ficated** *ppl. a.*

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Feb. 5/1 To make it [Khartoum] the capital of a pacificated or subjugated Soudan.

Pacification (pæ·sifikē·ʃən). [a. F. *pacification* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *pācificātiōn-em*, n. of action from *pācificāre* to pacify.] The action or fact of pacifying or appeasing; the condition of being pacified; appeasement, conciliation.

Edict of Pacification, an ordinance or decree enacted by a prince or state to put an end to strife or discontent; esp. in *French hist.*, one of the royal edicts in the 16th century granting concessions to the Protestants; e. g. those issued in 1563, 1570, and the Edict of Nantes in 1598.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxi. 77 That the swete wyndes shalle putte hemselfe vp in pacifycacion of the see. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 158 To begyn a shorte pacificacion in so long a broyle. 1573 E. VARAMUND *Rep. Outrages France* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I, The King..gave his faith, that he would for ever most sacredly and faithfully observe his

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edict of pacification. 1615 Bp. Hall *Contempl., O. T.* ix. vii, His pacification of friends [was] better than his execution of enemies. 1726 Penhallow *Ind. Wars* (1859) 66 They went into the Fort..professing their desire for a pacification. 1881 Shorthouse *J. Inglesant* I. xiv. 204 [This] had much helped towards the pacification of his mind.

b. A treaty of peace.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 458 b, In the meane season the pacification of Passawe to remayne in full strength. 1655 G. Lane in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III. 225 They haue made noe provision for their reception in the pacification. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 516 The pacification at Berwick was a mere suspension of arms. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. xii. 522 The pacification was arranged on the 15th of May.

Pacificator (păsi·fikē·tə1). [a. L. *pācificātor*, agent-n. from *pācificāre* to pacify. Cf. F. *pacificateur* (*c* 1500 in Godef. *Compl.*).] One who pacifies or brings to a state of peace; a peace-maker.

1539 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 203 His highnes remitteth the conclusyon of thair affaires with any Ambassadours or pacificatours there. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 50 He had in consideration the point of honour, in bearing the blessed person of a pacificator. 1750 H. Walpole *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) II. 359 As he is a good pacificator..we may want his assistance at home before the end of the winter. 1847 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 25 Greece..drawn into the contest as pacificator and arbiter.

Pacificatory (păsi·fikătəri), *a.* [ad. L. *pācificātōri-us*, f. *pācificātor*: see prec. and -ory.] Tending to make peace.

Pacificatory Letters = *Letters Pacifical.*

1583 Foxe *A. & M.* 2154/2 Whervpon a certeine agreement pacificatory was concluded betwene them. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* cxx. 7 Paraphr. 627 My words be never so friendly and pacificatory. *a* 1677 Barrow *Unity of Ch.* ix. Wks. 1831 VII. 497 All churches did maintain intercourse and commerce with each other by..pacificatory, commendatory, synodical epistles. 1893 *Times* 27 Dec. 3/2 It will maintain in its political tendencies a pacificatory policy.

Hence **Paci·ficatoriness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Pacifi·city. *rare.* [f. Pacific + -ity.] The quality of being pacific, pacific character.

1800 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) I. 356 We are ..trusting with the old confidence in Mr. Pitt's pacificity.

†Paci·ficous, *a. Obs.* [See -ous.] = Pacific.

1608 J. King *Serm.* 24 Mar. 20 Salomon the pacificus, king of Salem, prince of peace. 1611 Cotgr., *Pacifique*,.. pacificous. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 79 Such as were transported with Warmth to be a fighting, prevail'd in Number, before the Pacificous.

Pacifier (pæ·sifəiə1). [f. Pacify + -er 1.] One who or that which pacifies or appeases.

1533 More *Apol.* xiii. 94 Yf this pacyfyer of this dyuysyon wyl say that this is nothing lyke the present mater. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. xxxii. 191 It looks as if he withheld them for occasional pacifiers. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* v. (1862) 169 The pacifier of the tumults and the discords in the outward world.

Pacify (pæ·sifəi), *v.* [a. F. *pacifi-er* (15th c. in Littré, OF. *pacefier* 1250 in Godef.), ad. L. *pācificāre*, f. *pācific-us* Pacific: see -fy.]

1. *trans.* To allay the anger, excitement or agitation of (a person); to calm, quiet; to appease.

(In first quot. *pacificie* is app. an error for *pacifie*.)

c 1460 G. Ashby *Dicta Philos.* 841 To pacificie [orig. *pacificare*] your enemye, be studious, Thaugh of youre strengh & power ye be seure. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonce* viii, Thenne was the kynge wel appeased and pacyfyed. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* xxiv. (1870) 181, I haue money in my pooke To pacyfye the Pope, the Turke, and the Iue. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 309 He will not now be pacified. 1717 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess Mar* 16 Jan., Pray say something to pacify her. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* iii, You drain me of money till I have got nothing to pacify her with.

absol. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* xv. 328 Eueri vain & void pleasure of the world, which dooeth but for a shorte space pacifie.

b. To calm or appease (passion, etc.).

1528 Roy *Rede me* (Arb.) 85 Howe be it ye do pacify The rigoure of god almighty. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* III. 1575 Thy selfe apply Gods just incensed wrath to pacifie. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 2 ¶ 4 How skilfully I can pacify resentment. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 161 If they have wronged him and he is angry, he pacifies his anger and is reconciled.

2. To bring or reduce to a state of peace; to calm, quiet: **a.** strife, contention, rebellion, etc.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. clix. 149 The which was lyke to haue turnyd the pope to great trowble, if he by polytyke & wyse meanes had not shortly pacyfyed the mater. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Wilful Rebell.* I. (1859) 560 All domesticall rebellions being suppressed and pacified. 1759 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1812) IV. xxix. 40 [The Emperor] in ten days arrived in Spain, where he soon pacified the tumults which had arisen in his absence.

absol. 1829 S. Turner *Mod. Hist. Eng.* III. II. v. 171 The diet that was intended to pacify, broke up in July, leaving everything as unsettled and as discordant as before.

†b. parties at strife: to reconcile. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 245 He dyscomfyted the Duc in batayll, and made hym to be pacyfyed with the kynge of Anssay. 1571 Campion *Hist. Irel.* II. i. (1633) 57 Certaine Bishops resciant there .. pacified the Townesmen to their King. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tracts* 107/1 Having made choice of Abubekre, who had greatly exerted himself in pacifying the two parties.

c. a country or district: to reduce to peaceful submission, to establish peace and tranquillity in.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 19 All the pillage almoste was restored, and the countrey pacified. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 394 To send fourtie .. men of weir to the West Bordour for helping to pacifie the cuntre. 1652 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. x. 46 Counts .. were left to govern and defend places conquered, and pacified. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Apr. 7/1 It would take 100,000 mēn to pacify the islands.

d. *fig.* and *transf.* To calm, appease.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 149 b, It shall pacifye the senses, quenche euyll thoughtes. 1582 T. Watson *Centurie of Loue* c, Poems (Arb.) 137 But somewhat more to pacyfie my minde. 1738 Johnson *London* 197 Swift o'er the land the dismal rumour flies, And publick mournings pacify the skies. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* iv. (1862) 147 First blaming their want of faith, and then pacifying the storm.

3. *intr.* To become peaceful, calm down.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxxviii. (Percy Soc.) 198 My dolorous herte began to pacyfy. 1880 Baring-Gould *Mehalah* vii. (1884) 94 She is a Pacific Ocean when not vexed with storms. She will pacify presently.

Hence **Pa·cified** *ppl. a.*, **Pa·cifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, **Pa·cifyingly** *adv.*

1537 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 146 For the pacifying and determination of which variance. 1552 Huloet, Pacified, *delinitus. Ibid.*, Pacifyinge, or whyche doth pacifye, *pacificatorius. a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* x. 511 A pacifying and quieting of all those riots and tumults. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Pleasant Ep.* Wks. 1730 I. 111 Write a few pacifying strains. *a* 1708 Beveridge *Thes. Theol.* II. 371 Is it not a blessed thing..to have a pacified conscience? 1843 D. Jerrold *Punch's Lett.* xviii. Wks. 1864 III. 486 The wine .. speaks pacifyingly, soothingly.

Pacing (pē·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Pace *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Pace, q. v.

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4285/8 Stolen or strayed..a roan Mare..all her Ways, except Pacing. 1785 G. Forster tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. H.* (1786) II. 293 The beast [a rhinoceros]..kept on an even and steady course, which, in fact, was a kind of pacing. 1824 Galt *Rothelan* II. iv. iv. 126 He now and then turned, or paused in his pacing, to look over the battlement. 1876 T. Hardy *Ethelberta* (1890) 394 The .. horse's pacing made scarcely more noise than a rabbit would have done in limping along.

attrib. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 970 A pacing saddle; *Ephippium tolutarium.* 1896 *Daily News* 28 Oct. 7/6 The suggested new rule and its sub-sections on the pacing question were favourably received.

Pacing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That paces (see Pace *v.*); *spec.* of a horse (see Pace *v.* 3).

1652 Earl Monm. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 152 When the Coach-horses were tired; he and his wife got upon the pacing geldings. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* viii, First appeared Simon Glover on a pacing palfrey.

Pacinian (păsi·niăn), *a.* [f. name of the Italian anatomist Pacini (1812–1883) + -an.] Of or described by Pacini.

Pacinian body, corpuscle, one of numerous oval seed-like bodies attached to nerve endings, esp. of the cutaneous nerves of the hand and foot.

1876 Duhring *Dis. Skin* 27 Pacinian corpuscles..are quite large, well-defined, oval or olive-shaped bodies. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 252 It may be that the Pacinian corpuscles..are susceptible to painful impressions.

Pack (pæk), *sb.*1 Forms: 3–7 **packe**, 4–5 **pakke**, (4 **palke**), 4–6 **pak**, (5–6 **pake**), 4– **pack**. [ME. *packe*, *pakke* (early 13th c.) corresponds to early MFlem. *pac* (12th c.), MDu. (*a* 1300), MLG., Du., LG. *pak*; (late) MHG. and Ger. *pack*; also Icel. *pakki* (1337), Sw. *packa*, Da., Norw. *pakke*; obs. F. *pacque* (*c* 1510 in Godef.), AngloL. (15–16th c.) *paccus*; mod. It. *pacco*; mod. Ir. *pac*.

App. immediately from Flemish, Dutch, or Low German in 12th c. The earliest instance of the word yet recorded is of 1199 at Ghent, in Warnkönig-Gheldolf *Hist. de Gand* 236 'Omne pac, quod in curru fertur, sive parvum, sive magnum, si fuerit funiculatum, debet quatuor denarios'. *Pac* occurs also at Utrecht in 1244 (Höhlbaum *Hans. Urkundenbuch* I. 109). The verb (Pack *v.*1) appears at an early date in connexion with the wool trade, and it is known that the trade in English wool was chiefly with the Low Countries. The Fr. examples of *pacque* and *pacghuus* packhouse (at Ghent and Lille) are prob. from Flemish. Ulterior history and origin unknown. The conjecture (in Diez, Körting, etc.), that *pac* is Romanic, seems ill-founded; the 'late L.' *paccus* being merely Anglo-Latin, i.e. the latinized form of Eng. *pack*; the word is quite late in It. Irish *paca*, *pac* is from Eng. (Senses 8–12 below, esp. 10–12 are rather from Pack *v.*)]

1. A bundle of things enclosed in a wrapping or tied together compactly, esp. to be carried by a man or beast; a package, parcel, esp. one of considerable size or weight; a bale; *spec.* a bundle of goods carried by a pedlar.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 166 Noble men & gentile ne bereð nout packes. 1323–4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 512 In vj cordis pro Pakkis empt. 5*s*. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 201 Me were leuer, by owre lorde and I lyue shulde, Haue pacience perfitlich þan half þi pakke of bokes! *Ibid.* xiv. 212 Þere þe pore preseth bifor þe riche with a pakke at his rugge. 1472–5 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 155/2 To doo unpakke there tho Pakkes and Fardels. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* May 240 A pedler..Bearing a trusse of tryfles at hys backe, As bells, and babes, and glasses in hys packe. 1643 *Declar. Lords & Comm., Reb. Ireland* 49 Having taken out of her [a ship] eleven packs of Cloth. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 465 A pedlar's pack, that bows the bearer down. 1803 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* II. 20 Letter..from the Military Board, upon the subject of packs for bullocks. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 157 The Pack is to be invariably on when fitting the Accoutrements. 1884 H. Spencer in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 161 There is a Pedlar's Act..giving the Police power to search pedlars' packs.

†b. Bundle of money, stock of cash; cash-box.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 399 Þer is no peny in my pakke [*MS.* palke] to payen for my mete. 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 39 Having wairit thair haill pak thair-upoun.

c. *fig.* (Usually with conscious reference to the literal sense.)

1568 T. Howell *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 73 Bicause thou cleane deliuered art, of great and heauie pack. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 128 There is no..skill in the learned that is not in Osorius packe. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Ch. Porch* xxiv, Man is a shop of rules, a well-truss'd pack Whose every parcell under-writes a law. 1798 Southey *To Marg. Hill* 17 Like Christian on his pilgrimage, I bear So heavy a pack of business.

2. As a measure, definite or indefinite, of various commodities: see quots.

1488–9 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, c. 22 The gold packed .. weyeth not above vij unces, and sold for iij li. sterling the pack. 1545 Brinklow *Compl.* ii. (1874) 12 Whan he sold his clothys for a resonable price the pack. 1706 Phillips, *Pack of Wooll*, a Horse-load, consisting of seventeen Stone and two Pounds, or 240 Pound weight. 1776 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Norwich*, The weavers here..use many thousand packs of yarn spun in other counties. 1805 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* II. 127 Of wool. ..A pack is 12 stones; that is, 24 lib. of white, and 252 lib. of..*laid* wool to the stone. 1812 Sir G. Prevost in *Examiner* 5 Oct. 630/1, 700 packs of furs. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Pack*..a measure of coals, containing about three Winchester bushels. 1898 Simmonds *Dict. Trade Products* s. v., A pack of flour or Indian-corn meal, flax, etc. weighs 280 lbs.; of wool 240 lbs. net: formerly, in many parts of the country it was 252 lbs. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Pack.* .. A package of gold-leaf containing 20 'books' of 25 leaves each.

3. a. A company or set of persons; generally implying low character, or association for some evil purpose, but often merely expressing contempt or depreciation, and formerly sometimes without such implication; a 'gang', 'lot'.

13..*Cursor M.* 2212 (Göttt.) Fra est he brohut ane euyl pack [*Cott.* felauscap] .. Sexti werkemen þai wer. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 299 Yit they were hethene al the pak. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3752 Þou hase destruyed vs, al þe pak. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* vii. 50 The Scribes, Phariseis, yea, and almoste all the whole packe of the Iewes. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* viii. 111 The whole packe of the principall Anathomistes haue .. affirmed fiue payre of sinewes to the loynes. 1652 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) 316 Mr. Whitelocke is as mischievous to the K. and all his friends in England as any among the pack of rebels. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 97 A Pack of Thieves that had infested the Roads a long time. 1768 Goldsm. *Good-n. Man* I. i, A pack of drunken servants. 1820 Scott *Monast.* x, An the whole pack of ye were slain, there were more lost at Flodden. 1885 Dunckley in *Manch. Exam.* 23 Mar. 6/1 The House..resembles in many respects a pack of schoolboys.

b. A large collection, or set (of things, esp. abstract); a 'heap', 'lot'. (Usually depreciative.)

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* III. i. 20 Rather..Then (by concealing it) heap on your head A pack of sorrowes. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Miserie* ix, No not to purchase the whole pack of starres: There let them shine. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 123 That ridiculous pack of heresies amassed by the Council of Constance. 1693 *Humours Town* 86 An endless pack of Knaveries. 1763 Jefferson *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 185 Would you rather that I should write you a pack of lies? 1862 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 140 What a pack of complaints! 1880 Gen. Sir E. B. Hamley in Shand *Life* (1895) II. xvi. 17 Pack of nonsense.

†4. Applied to a person of low or worthless character; almost always with *naughty*. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 37 b, Al though they be wretched lyuers & noughty packes amonge. 1540 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* I. vii. (1557) 18 Calle hir a naughtie packe: withe that one woorde thou haste taken all from hir, and haste lefte hir bare and foule. 1638 Rowley *Shoomaker a gentleman* IV. G iv b, Hence you Whore-master knave, ..Thou naughty packe. 1725 Bailey *Erasm. Colloq.* (1878) I. 76 What does this idle Pack want? 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* 106, I never heard she was a naughty Pack. [1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xvii, Drake sent them all off again for a lot of naughty packs.]

5. A number of animals kept or naturally congregating together; applied *spec.* to a company of hounds kept for hunting, and to those of certain beasts (esp. wolves), and of birds (e. g. grouse) which naturally associate for purposes of attack or defence.

1648 *Hunting of Fox* 26 All joyn (like so many dogs in a pack) in pursuing these Foxes. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 311/1 A Pack of Grous, or Heath-cocks. 1735 Somerville *Chase* II. 100 So from the Kennel rush the joyous Pack. 1774 Goldsm. *Retal.* 107 He cast off his friends, as a huntsman his pack, For he knew when he pleased he could whistle them back. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* Wks. 1837 I. 179 When from the mountains round reverberates The hungry wolves' deep yell;..The famish'd pack come round. 1862 Johns *Brit. Birds* 357 Coveys of Ptarmigan unite and form large packs.

b. 'The shepherd's portion in a "hirsel", or flock of sheep, grazed on the farm as his pay for looking after the whole herd' (Heslop *Northumbld. Wds.* 1894); also one of these, a *pack-sheep*.

[By some viewed as a distinct word and connected with Pact, for which however no evidence has been found.]

1825 Jamieson, *Packs*, the sheep, of whatever gender, that a shepherd is allowed to feed along with his master's flock, this being in lieu of wages. 1831 *Sutherland Farm Rep.* 77 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Employing eleven married shepherds and eight young men, this gives the number of twelve hundred and fifty shepherds' sheep or packs mingled among the master's flocks. 1886 C. Scott *Sheep-Farming* 148 If the shepherd is allowed a 'pack', then of course the 'pack sheep' have marks totally different from the flock. 1888 *Scott. Leader* 23 Mar. 4 The 'pack' consisted of 50 sheep.

6. A complete set of playing-cards, varying in number according to the game and the country (see Card *sb.*2 1).

c 1597 Harington *On Play* in *Nugæ Ant.* (1804) I. 212 To

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skorne that gayne that is got with a packe of cards and dyce. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxviii. 151 With three of the worst cards in the pack. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1925/4 The very best Cards shall be sold in London by the last Retailer, at four Pence the Pack. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 93 ¶ 8 Shuffling and dividing a Pack of Cards. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. ii. 291 The pack or set of cards, in the old plays, is continually called a pair of cards. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 38 The Spanish Pack consists, like the German, of forty-eight cards only, the tens in the former, and the aces in the latter, being omitted. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 7 A pack of forty Cards having no eights, nines, or tens, among them.

7. A large area of floating ice in pieces of considerable size, driven or 'packed' together into a nearly continuous and coherent mass (as found in polar seas).

1791 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IX. 164 Close to a pack of ice. 1820 SCORESBY in *Ann. Reg.* II. 1324/2 A pack is a body of drift-ice of such magnitude, that its extent is not discernible. 1824 PARRY *North West Passage* i. 4 We came to the edge of the 'pack' in the course of the forenoon. 18.. in Borthwick *Br. Amer. Rdr.* (1860) 264 If the field [of ice] is broken into a number of pieces none of which are more than forty or fifty yards across, the whole is called a *pack*.

8. *Coal-mining.* A mass of rough stones, etc., built up into a wall or pillar to support the roof.

1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 142 Such stone, and what breaks from the roof, is often built up in packs, or masses of dry rubble walling; and the roads which pass through the gob have thus to be protected by a pack wall of some feet thick on either side. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Pack*, a wall or pillar built of gob to support the roof.

9. A pyramidal pile of fish set to dry.

18.. PERLEY (Cent.), After a fortnight's drying, the fish should be put into a pack or steeple, for the purpose of sweating.

10. An act or the action of packing (in various senses: see PACK *v.*[1]).

a 1612 HARINGTON *Epigr.* (1633) II. xcix, And thus what with the stop, and with the pack, Poore Marcus, and his rest goes still to wrack. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Pack*, ..Pack of Juries, Packing of Cards. 1745 H. PELHAM in W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 11 Let William Thompson be continued as lately, in overlooking the Pack [of meat in casks], and Pickling. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 125 All was hurry, pack, and dispatch.

11. *Hydropathy.* The swathing of the body in a wet sheet, blanket, etc. (PACK *v.*[1] 6 b); the state of being so packed; the sheet, etc., in which a patient is thus packed. Also *dry-pack*: see quot.

1849 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 47 The bath-woman should have stayed with me during the first 'pack'. 1859 J. SMEDLEY *Practical Hydrop.* 43 Wet packs may be repeated several times in the space of twelve hours. *Ibid.* 45 The dry pack is to produce a greater degree of perspiration, and is useful in chronic rheumatism [etc.]. *Ibid.* (1870) 87 It is not safe to leave a patient in pack without an attendant near. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 160 Wet sheets, packs, sitz-baths, and douches are of great value.

12. The quantity (of fish, fruit, etc.) packed in tins or cans in a particular season or year.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 6/3 The value of this year's pack, exclusive of salted fish and fresh salmon shipped, will be..2,640,000 dols. 1896 *Living Topics Cycl.* (N.Y.) II. 189 During the year the canned fruit pack amounted to 1,280,000 cases. 1901 *Scotsman* 26 Mar. 5/1 Canadian fisheries..the 'pack', or quantity canned amounted to 16,403 tons.

13. Short for *pack-horse*, *pack-beast*.

1887 Mrs. DALY *Digging & Squatting* 154, I had two horses, one which I used as a 'pack', and the other I rode.

14. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.* Constituting or serving for a pack or bundle, as *pack-bag*, *-basket*, *-box*, *-load*, *-paper*; loaded with or used for carrying a pack, as *pack-animal*, *-ass*, *-beast*, *-bullock*, *-cow*, *-donkey*, *-mule*, *-ox*, *-pony*. **b.** objective and instrumental, as *pack-bearer*, *-bearing* adj., *-carriage*, *-driver*, *-laden* adj. **c.** Special Combs.: **pack and prime way** [cf. PRIME *a.*], local name for a way by which packs may be carried on horseback, etc., a bridle-way; so *pack and prime bridge*, *road*; **pack-cinch** (*U.S.*), a wide 'cinch' or girth, with a hook at one end and a ring at the other, used with a pack-saddle; **pack-draper**, an itinerant draper carrying his goods in a pack; **pack-drill**, a military punishment (see quot. 1890); **pack-duck** [DUCK *sb.*[3]] (see quot.); **pack-fork** (see quot.); **pack-ice**, ice forming a pack (sense 7); †**pack-line**, packthread; **pack-moth**, a species of clothes-moth (*Anacampsis sarcitella*); †**pack-paunch**, ?a paunch like a pack, a big belly or big-bellied person; **pack-rat**, a large American species of rat; **pack-road**, a road along which pack-animals are driven; **pack-sheet**, (*a*) a sheet for packing goods in; (*b*) *Med.* a wet sheet for packing or wrapping a patient in; **pack-train**, a train of pack-beasts with their packs; **pack-twine**, twine used for tying up a pack, packthread; **pack-wall** (*Coal-mining*): see sense 8; **pack-ware**, 'ware' or goods carried in a pack (in quot. *fig.*); **pack-way** = *pack-road*; **pack-wool**, wool done up in packs. Also PACK-HORSE, -HOUSE, etc.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 56 A foot way and horse way.. vulgarly is called a *pack and prime way. 1798 in *Yorks. N. & Q.* I. 189 A carriage bridge would be more convenient to the public, than repairing the present pack and prime bridge. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Pack-and-prime road*, a packhorse road across the moors. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 44 The *pack animals we sent on as before. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 4 *Packe-asses with Bels about their neckes. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xxix. (1674) 33, I should be baser than a *Pack-bearer, if I did not arrogate to my self the whole power. 1605 DANIEL *Philotas* I. i. Poems (1717) 322 Still they preach to us *Pack-bearing Patience, that base Property..of th' all-enduring Ass. 1877 BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc.* I. 24 Myles..was sitting on an inverted box, his own *pack-box, in front of the fire. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 38 *Pack-bullocks, camels, pack-horses. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. I. iv. 45 No where greater plenty of horses..for Plough and *Pack-Carriage. 1880 Miss BIRD *Japan* II. 268 *Pack-cows with velvet frontlets embroidered in gold. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 7/2 He had..five well-trained horses, sixteen *pack donkeys. 1880 JEFFERIES *Hodge & M.* II. 168 The *pack-drapers come round visiting every cottage. 1845 W. H. MAXWELL *Hints to Soldier* I. 13 A full guard house, dozens at *pack-drill. 1890 R. KIPLING *Soldiers Three* (1891) 76 Mulvaney was doing pack-drill—was compelled that is to say, to walk up and down in full marching order, with rifle, bayonet, ammunition, knapsack, and overcoat. 1846 WORCESTER, **Pack-Duck*, a coarse sort of linen for pack-cloths, etc. 1648–60 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Een Reefe*, a *Pack-forke which Travellers use to carry their packs upon. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 38 Shanke hokes..iij, *Pakke hokes..iiij, Leche hokes..iiij. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* iii. 71 At 5 a.m. of the 26th, close *pack-ice was again encountered. 1901 *Daily News* 4 Mar. 7/4 They saw the patient but wily mule *pack-laden with the sleeping bags and other impedimenta of the travellers. 1440 *Eton Accts.* in *Athen.* (1887) 69/1 [Purchase of string] voc. paklynes [for measuring foundations of the college]. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Pack-load*, the average load an animal can carry on its back. ..The pack load for a man is about 60 lbs., for a pony 125 lbs., for a bullock 210 lbs., and for an elephant 1000 lbs. 1862 T. W. HARRIS *Insects injur. Veget.* (ed. 3) v. 493 The *pack-moth (*Anacampsis sarcitella*), which is very destructive to wool and fabrics made of this material. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII. 246/2 The Indians, with their *pack mules laden with kegs and canteens of water, were sent back over the trail. 1785 G. FORSTER tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. H.* (1786) I. 238 These oxen are by the colonists called *pack-oxen. 1585 J. HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 6 *Packe paper, or cap paper, such paper as Mercers and other occupiers vse to wrappe their ware in. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 101 A foule fog *pack paunch. 1885 ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* 13 These rats were christened *pack rats, on account of their curious and inveterate habit of dragging off to their holes every object they can possibly move. 1881 GREEN *Making of Eng.* ii. 64 A wild region of tumbled hills, traversed but by a few *pack-roads. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Pack-sheet*, a baling material, a large cover for goods in a wagon. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 257 Several Mexican *pack-trains and wagons were engaged transporting ore. 1852 W. WICKENDEN *Hunchback's Chest* Pref. 7 A roll..appeared tied round with a piece of coarse *pack-twine. 1583 FOXE *A. & M.* 1527/2 Desirous to vtter such Popishe pelfe and *packeware as he brought with him. 1754 T. GARDNER *Hist. Dunwich* 39 A *Pack Way, now destroyed, went to Westleton-Walks. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2558/4 Three Bags of Cotton-yarn .., four of *Packwooll.

† **Pack,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [Goes with PACK *v.*[2] of which it may be the n. of action.

In quot. 1605, either *pack* or *pact* may be a misprint.]

A private or clandestine arrangement, pact, or compact; a secret or underhand design agreed upon by two or more persons; a plot, conspiracy, intrigue.

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. i. (1633) 65 Reymond..lingered not for Letters Pattents, but stept over presently, and made his packe. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 455 It was found straight that this was a grosse packe betwixt Saturninus and Marius. 1600 O. E. *Repl. to Libel* II. v. 99 Vpon pretence of some pack against the Romish state. *Ibid.* III. v. 29 This conference was nothing but a packe with the popes Nuncio for the aduancing of the popes credite. 1605 DANIEL *Qveenes Arcadia* I. ii. (1623) 333 *A.* Was't not a pack agreed twixt thee and me? *C.* A pact to make thee tell thy secrecy. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II* cclix, Glocester, with the Cheife of his Complices, Indited are of Treason; for the Packe Was broken.

Pack, *a. Sc.* [Origin obscure; perh. related to PACK *sb.*[2] or *v.*[2]] On terms of close intercourse; confederate or leagued together, intimate; 'thick'. Also as *adv.* Intimately.

1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 38 Nae doubt but they were fain o' ither, An' unco pack an' thick thegither. *a* 1824 *Gypsie Laddie* xii. in Child *Ballads* VII. (1890) 69/1 Sir, I saw this day a fairy queen Fu pack wi a gypsie laddie. 1863 JANET HAMILTON *Poems & Ess.* 37 John an' me hae lang been pack. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 343 Him and me were never onyways pack; we used to girn at ither like a pair of pipers.

Pack (pæk), *v.*[1] Forms: see PACK *sb.*; also *Pa. t.* and *pple.* **packed** (pækt); *pple.* in 6–7 **pact.** [f. PACK *sb.*: so Anglo-Fr. *packer* (1423), *enpaker* (1294), Anglo-L. *pakkare* (*c* 1341), *impaccare* (1280). Cf. MDu., MLG., Du., LG. *pakken*, late MHG., Ger. *packen*; late Icel. *pakka*, Norw. *pakka*, Sw. *packa*, Da. *pakke*; F. *pacquier* (1530 in Palsgr.), *pacquer* (1600 in Godef.).

Early examples in Anglo-Fr. and Anglo-L.:

1280 *Memoranda Roll* (L.T.R.) 7 & 8 Edw. I. m. 13 (P.R.O.) Inueniet..sarpellarios..ad predictam lanam impaccandam. 1294 *Acc. Exch., K. R.* Bundle 126 No. 7 (2) m. 4 E. le apariller de ceste leine e les sarpellers a mesme la leine enpaker nous vnt couste cest an .. iij.li. ij.s. vj.d. 1341 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 542 Pro lana pakkanda. 1409–10 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 626/1 Certeyns Merchantz..en mesmes les packes sotelment enpackent layn fyne, or et argent. 1423 *Act 2 Hen. VI*, c. 11 Le Barelle de Harank danguilles [sil ne contiegnent] xxx. galons pleinement pakkez. 16*th c. transl.* Nor barrell of Herring nor of Eeles vnles they contayn 30 gallons fully packed.]

I. 1. *trans.* To make into a pack, package, bale, or compact bundle; to put together compactly as a bundle, or in a box, bag, or other receptacle, esp. for convenience of transport or for storing.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1282 Now hatz Nabuzardan nomen alle þyse noble þynges, And pyled þat precious place and pakked þose godes. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 104/2 There is grete plenty of Wolle Yerne, dailly pakkede and shippede. 1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 23 The same Herring should be well, truly, and justly layed and packed. 1580 in *Rec. Convent. Roy. Burghs* (1870) I. 100 He sall pak..no grilses with salmound, bot sax grilses in ane barrell at the maist. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 210 So many folders to fold their clothes, and so many packers to pack their packs. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* iii. 18 My Friend, just ready to depart, Was packing all his Goods in one poor Cart. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. viii. (1869) II. 233 It cannot be packed in any box [etc.]..or any other package, but only in packs of leather or pack-cloth. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxxvi, The contents of the library were all packed and carried away.

absol. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xx. 234 He threw a heap of clothes into a large portmanteau, and set himself to work packing.

b. In *Commerce.* To prepare and put up in suitable receptacles, so as to preserve fresh or sound for use, or in a form suitable for the market.

An extension of the use in sense 1, as applied to herring, salmon, etc., now used to include the whole process of pickling or otherwise preparing, and tinning or canning, or otherwise putting up, meat, fish, eggs, fruit, and other commodities, so as to preserve them for future or distant sale and consumption. Hence PACK *sb.*[1] 12, PACKER[1] 2 b, uses of PACKING *vbl. sb.*[1] and *ppl. a.*, etc.

[1494, 1580: see sense 1.] 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 7 The beef being also well pickled or double packed that we might have a sufficient reserve for the length of our voyage.

2. With *up*: To put *up* in a pack or packs.

1530 PALSGR. 651/1, I wyll packe up my stuffe. .. *Je pacqueray mes besoignes.* 1671 R. MONTAGU in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 498 Thomas Bond has made an end of packing up all the pictures. 1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* II. Wks. 1799 I. 52 So pack up a few things, and we'll off in a post-chaise directly. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. vii. ¶ 27, I should be a great fool to pack up my alls when the prize was falling into my hands. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. xvi. 107 We..packed up our provisions and instruments.

†**b.** *fig.* To put up with; to 'pocket'.

1624 T. SCOTT *Votivæ Angliæ* D iij b, Too generous sencible and delicate or digest to packe upp the least affront or injurie whatsoeuer.

c. *absol.* To pack clothes and other necessaries for a journey. Often with *up*.

1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 5 They packt up and are also gone after him. *c* 1714 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. Hewet* xcviii. 160 One who has nothing at present in her head but packing up.

3. To put together closely or compactly; to form into a compact mass or body; to crowd together.

1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* 122 He was fayne to packe vp his souldiers in lesse roume closer together. 1577 WHETSTONE *Gascoigne* B iij b, God graunt his woords, within your harts be pact. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 80 Two citizens who take the air, Close pack'd, and smiling, in a chaise and one. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 178 Almost as neat and close as Nature packs Her blossom or her seedling. 1887 *Spectator* 15 Oct. 1373 Audiences so packed as to be dangerous.

b. *Naut. To pack on all sail*: to put on or hoist all possible sail for the sake of speed; to crowd sail. Also *absol.* in same sense.

1562 J. SHUTE *Cambini's Turkish Wars* 34 b, The Captaine commaunded to packe on all the sayles. *c* 1594 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 9 Wee might .. perceave a ship pack on all the saile they weare able to make after us. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 11 He flies at her with all the Sail he can pack. 1805 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* VI. 479, I shall.. be ready to pack after them, if they are gone to the Bay. 1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* xii. (1859) 168 They packed on all sail. 1884 H. COLLINGWOOD *Under Meteor Flag* 32 Turn the hands up, and pack on her.. discretion is the better part of valour with us just now.

†**c.** *Gardening.* To graft in a particular way: see quot. *Obs.*

1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 30 Packing on, is, when you cut aslope, a twig of the same bigness with your graft, either in or besides the knot, ..and make your graft agree jump with the cyon, and gash your graft and your cyon in the middest of the wound length-way, a straw breadth deep, and thrust the one into the other.. then tye them close.

d. To press (anything loose) into a compact or solid mass.

1890 L. C. D'OYLE *Notches* 80, I packed down the snow, and climbed out on to the roof. 1893 *Outing* (U.S.) XXII. 134/1 The rain..had but little effect on the heavy dust;..it would probably take a week's constant rain to pack the road hard again.

e. *Mining.* In the process of washing ore: To cause the denser material or ore to subside to the bottom by striking (the tub or keeve) with mallets or hammers.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 153 The tub is then packed by striking its outside with heavy wooden mallets. .. The packing hastens the subsidence of the denser portions. *Ibid.* 154 This tub is packed by machinery. ..The hammers..are mounted upon iron bars..and violently driven upon the side of the kieve by means of springs.

4. To form into a 'pack', in special senses of

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the sb. **a.** To form (hounds) into a pack; **b.** To place (cards) together in a pack; **c.** To drive (ice) into a pack: usually passive.

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch.*, *Hen. IV* cclxviii, Soe may Hounds well-pack't Pursue the Prey. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 971 To pack the cards; *componere chartas.* 1824 Parry *North West Passage* i. 9 A very inconsiderable quantity of loose ice is sufficient to shelter a ship from the sea, provided it be closely packed. *c* 1887 Miss W. Jones *Games Patience* ii. 9 As the aces turn out, you place them below these heaps, packing on them at every opportunity. *Ibid.* xix. 44 You are not bound to pack on the side packets.

5. *intr.* for *refl.* **a.** To collect into a body; to come together or assemble closely; to crowd together. *esp.* To collect into or form a pack: said of animals, as wolves, grouse, etc., also of ice in the polar seas: see Pack *sb.* 5, 7.

1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pack*, to collect together. 1845 *Zoologist* III. 1170 The young follow their parents in a 'covey' till .. autumn, when several coveys 'pack', i. e. become gregarious. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xvi, Sailors packed close in those days. 1858 Geikie *Hist. Boulder* ii. 10 The ice is then said to pack. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Aug. 4/1 In the Hebrides the grouse .. will decline to pack.

b. In passive sense: To admit of being packed in a bundle, or pressed into a compact mass.

1846 Greener *Sc. Gunnery* 83 When the small balls did not pack perfectly tight. 1867 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. III. ii. 591 It all takes to pieces, packs up easily.

6. *trans.* To cover, surround, or protect with something pressed tightly around.

1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* viii. (1813) 102 Trees properly packed (i. e. the roots well covered) may live out of ground ten days or a fortnight in autumn. 1882 Buckland *Notes & Jottings* 282 They [beavers] seem to have packed, repaired, and continually attended to the tender places which the stream might make in their engineering. 1890 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 7/1 Navvies .. are 'packing' the line as it crosses the deep valleys which they have .. filled up with the chalk and gravel from the cuttings. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 428 If the surgeon be not at hand, the dressing should be 'packed', that is pads of absorbent wool bandaged over the points where the discharge appears.

b. *Med.* In hydropathic treatment: To envelop (the body or a part of it) in a wet sheet or cloth, with or without a dry outer covering.

1849 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 46 The Doctor proposed to 'pack' me. 1859 Smedley *Pract. Hydropathy* 43 It is important, in packing, .. that the patient be tightly packed in the sheet and blanket. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 345 The diaphoretic methods by packing with woollen blankets or wet sheets are often found to be useful.

7. To fill (a receptacle or space) *with* something packed in (*e. g.* a bag, box, trunk, etc., with clothes or goods of any kind compactly arranged; a crevice or interstice with something fitting tightly, as in making a vessel air-tight, water-tight, etc.); to cram, stuff. Also with *up*.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 41 b, You packe up your trunckes, and returne to your former course of exhortation. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* Pref. 124 Packand thair penche lyk Epicurians. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 297 The head being often packed up with elastic substances, such as pasteboard, or even cork. 1884 G. Allen *Philistia* II. 75 Ernest had packed his portmanteau.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To fill (any space) as full as it will hold; to cram, crowd (*with* people or with something immaterial). Usually in passive; also predicated of that which occupies the space.

1857–8 Sears *Athan.* xi. 96 [A passage] crowded and packed with meaning. 1886 S. G. W. Benjamin in *Harper's Mag.* LXXII. 463/1 They opened a lane through the crowd that packed the great portal.

8. To load (a beast) with a pack.

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 3 Charles waine is ouer the new Chimney, and yet our horse not packt. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* III. 243 It was I that packed the horses, and led them on the journey. 1894 H. Nisbet *Bush Girl's Rom.* 121 The bushrangers .. packed a couple of spare horses with what he was likely to require.

9. To carry or convey in a pack or packs.

1850 Culbertson in 5*th Smithson. Rep.* (1851) 92 Joe killed an antelope. .. We packed the hams and shoulders to camp. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 19 The ore .. having been packed a distance of ten miles on mules. 1886 *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 52 The [gold] 'dust' .. filled the buckskin pouches .. to such plethoric dimensions as to require the assistance of a sumpter horse to 'pack' it down from the mines.

II. 10. *refl.* and *intr.* To take oneself off with one's belongings, be off; to go away, depart, esp. when summarily dismissed. †**a.** *refl.*

[So in Du. *sich weg pakken*; Plantijn, 1573, has *hem wech packen, packt v van hier, packt v t' huys.*]

1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 442 For fault of puissance, pelour, thou mon pak the. 1601 Chester *Love's Mart.* lxxxiv. (1878) 21 Enuie go packe thee to some forreine soyle. *a* 1634 Chapman *Alphonsus* Plays 1873 III. 255 Pack thee out of my sight. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XI. iv. (1872) IV. 63 Voltaire .. lost no time in packing himself [cf. Germ. *sich packen*].

b. *intr.* Also *to be packing. To send packing*, to send away, dismiss summarily (= sense 11).

1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1797 As for all other let them trusse & packe. 1567 *Trial Treas.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 294 Will ye be packing, you ill-favoured lout? 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* 9, I would .. send him packing. 1612 Chapman *Widdowes T.* Plays 1873 III. 35 For your owne sake, I advise you to pack hence. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 514 Let us be packing, We'll dwell no longer here; *migremus hinc.* 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxi, Out I say, pack out this moment. 1842 Tennyson *Vision of Sin* iv. xii, Let the canting liar pack! 1842 Browning *Pied Piper* 32 Sure as fate, we'll send you packing. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* ii. 13, I had scarce breath enough to send my porter packing.

11. *trans.* To send or drive away, order off, send about his business, dismiss summarily, get rid of. Now usually with *off*.

1589 Rider *Bibl. Schol.* 1047 To packe, or driue forwarde. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* x. lv. (1612) 243 Lord William Graie .. Did with an armie hence pack thence our dangerous neighbour Guise. 1643 Lightfoot *Glean. Ex.* (1648) 24 He was packed away. 1662–3 Pepys *Diary* 19 Jan., My Lord did presently pack his lady into the Country. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 79 They are pretty sure of packing him off to one or other that does not understand them. *c* 1827 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* V. 187 As soon as day-light appeared, I was packed about my business. 1894 Norris in *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 227 He packed her off to bed at once.

12. *To pack a jury, cards*: see next.

†Pack, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Origin obscure: cf. Pack *sb.*[2]

The sense, both in vb. and sb., suggests some connexion with Pact *sb.* (also Compact *sb.*[1] c); the implication here being however always bad. As to the form, though final *-ct* is commonly reduced in Sc. and in some mod. Eng. dial. to *c* or *k* (e. g. *ach, fack, correck, direck*, etc.), we have no evidence of such change in Standard Eng. of 16–17th c.; yet a confusion between *pact* and *pack't, pack'd*, is conceivable. On the other hand, no connexion is apparent between sense 1 and any sense treated under Pack *v.*[1]; hence this has been provisionally ranked as a separate word. But the later senses, esp. 4 and 5, appear to arise from a blending of this with Pack *v.*[1], with which they are now in feeling associated. So with Pack *sb.*[2]]

†I. †1. *intr.* To enter into a private arrangement, to agree in a secret or underhand design; to plot, conspire, scheme, intrigue.

a 1529 [see Packing *vbl. sb.*[2]]. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 97 With two Gods packing one womman sellye to coosen. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 155 Goe packe with him, and giue the mother gold, And tell them both the circumstance of all. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 14 b, [This want of profit] they impute it partly to the Easterne buyers packing, partly to the owners not venting, and venturing the same.

†2. To bring or let (a person) into a plot, to engage as a confederate or conspirator; in *pass.* to be an accomplice or confederate in a plot. *Obs.*

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* v. i. 219 That Goldsmith there, were he not pack'd with her, Could witnesse it. 1599 — *Much Ado* v. i. 308 Margaret .. I beleeue was packt in all this wrong, Hired to it by your brother. *c* 1600 Day *Begg. Bednall Gr.* I. ii. (1881) 18 Do you but send away Sir Walter Playnsey, Let me alone to pack the Cardinal.

†3. *trans.* To contrive or plan (something) in an underhand way; to plot. *Obs.*

1613 [see Packing *vbl. sb.*[2]]. 1614 Sylvester *Bethulia's Rescue* IV. 209 Their Marriage then was neither stoln, nor packt, Nor posted. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 10 She had purposely before-hand packed and plotted the same [his death]. 1694 F. Bragge *Disc. Parables* xii. 417 Had it been a pack'd business, they would have been careful not to have differed in a tittle.

b. *intr.* or *abs.*

1590 Nashe *Pasquin's Apol.* (Gros. I. 225), My Reformer doth nothing but play the Iugler: he packs under-boord, and shewes not how farre forth the Archb. hath affirmed it.

II. 4. To select or make up (a jury or a deliberating or voting body) in such a way as to secure a partial decision, or further some private or party ends.

1587 Harrison *England* II. ii. (1877) I. 53 Grieued, that she had .. wrested out such a uerdict against him, and therein packed vp a quest at hir owne choise. 1643 [see Packed[2]]. 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 159 What by impannelling of ignorant Jurors, what through packing and suborning Them. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* 607 He packt a Jury of dissenting Jews. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* IV. (1724) I. 626 All people saw the way for packing a Parliament now laid open. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 98 He had packed the courts of Westminster Hall in order to obtain a decision in favour of his dispensing power. *Ibid.* viii. 317 Having determined to pack a parliament, James set himself energetically and methodically to the work.

5. To arrange or shuffle (playing cards), so as to cheat or secure a fraudulent advantage. Hence *fig., to pack cards with* (*any one*), to make a cheating arrangement with. (Cf. sense 1.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

1599 Minsheu *Sp. Dict., Barajar*, to packe cards, to shuffle cards. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 19 Shee, Eros has Packt Cards with Cæsars, and false plaid my Glory Vnto an Enemies triumph. 1615 Bacon *Sp. about Undertakers* Wks. 1879 I. 498/1 Some shall be thought practisers that would pluck the cards, and others shall be thought papists that would shuffle the cards. .. The king were better call for a new pair of cards, than play upon these if they be packed. 1667 Denham *Direct. Paint.* IV. ix. 11 in *Third Collect. Poems* 19/2 How to pack Knaves 'mongst Kings and Queens. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Oct. 492/1, I learned to pack cards and to cog a dye. 1890 McCarthy *French Revol.* II. 76 The poor King tried .. to pack cards with fortune.

Packable (pæ·kăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. Pack *v.*[1] + -able.] Capable of being packed.

1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 368 Guns packable on the backs of mules.

Package (pæ·kéd3). Also 7 **paccage.** [f. Pack *v.*[1] + -age.]

1. The packing of goods, etc.; the mode in which goods are packed; †*spec.* the privilege formerly held by the City of London of packing cloth and other goods exported by aliens or denizens (*obs.*).

1611 Cotgr., *Amballage*, package. 1640 *and Charter Chas. I to London* (cf. Luffman *Charters* (1793)), Officium Sarcinacionis sive Paccacionis, Anglice *Paccage*, omnium Pannorum [etc.]. [Confirmation of Charter 18 Edw. IV (1478) which reads: Officia sive occupaciones paccacionis omnimodorum Pannorum, etc.] 1691 *House of Lords MSS.* (1892) 299 The offices and duties of Bailliage, Paccage, Scavage, Portage. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vii. 209 The whole was a very extraordinary piece of false package; and .. there was concealed amongst the cotton, in every jar, a considerable quantity of double doubloons and dollars. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* xi. 332 The privileges of the Package of Cloths and certain other outward-bound Goods of Foreign Merchants, Denizens, or Aliens .. are confirmed to the City by Charter of .. 16 Charles I. 1849–52 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1127/2 Artificial arrangement .. contributing to facilitate their package.

†**2.** The whole or mass of things packed together; a cargo. *Obs.*

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag., Penalties & Forf.* 7 If any .. Person taking Charge of the Ship, shall permit any sort of the Package therein to be opened. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* xi. ii. § 7. 209 The spleen may be merely a stuffing, a soft cushion to fill up a vacancy or hollow, which unless occupied, would leave the package loose and unsteady.

3. A bundle of things packed up, whether in a box or other receptacle, or merely compactly tied up; esp. such a bundle of small or moderate size, as an item of luggage; a packet, parcel. (The chief current sense.)

1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 328 Cases, packages, and bales of European goods. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* i. 76 Package, and parcel, hogs-head, chest, and case. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* II. 24 Their innumerable horses, .. some burthened with packages, others following in droves. 1897 Gen. H. Porter in *Century Mag.* Jan. 351 At noon a package of despatches .. reached head quarters.

4. †**a.** Means, material, or requisites for packing.

1751 R. Paltock *P. Wilkins* (1884) II. xviii. 202 My greatest concern was, having broke up so many of my chests, to find package for the things.

5. A case, casing, box, or other receptacle in which goods are packed.

Original package, the package or case in which goods are sent out from the place of manufacture.

1801 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 580 The method of prizing, or squeezing .. the article into its package, so as to reduce its bulk for stowage. *a* 1827 *Pet. to Ho. Comm.* in Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* II. 60 Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray your Honourable House to .. place the holders of wool, duty paid .. upon the same footing as importers and holders of silk in original packages. 1890 *Daily News* 28 June 6/2 Judge Foster [of Kansas] recently decided that liquor could only be sold in 'original packages', which is construed as meaning one or more bottles of beer or whisky. The merchants .. are not allowed to sell beer or whisky by the glass.

Hence **Pa·ckaging,** the action of making up into a package; also *attrib.*

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Packaging-machine*, a machine for bundling yarns or goods into compact shape for transportation; a bundling-press.

†Packald. *Obs.* Also 5 **pakald.** [f. Pack *sb.*[1] The nature of the suffix is not clear: Jamieson suggests a corruption of *-et* in *packet*, and compares *fagald* for Faggot. But the first quot. is earlier than any we have of *packet*.]

A pack, bundle; a burden, load; a packet.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xviii. 169 þis pakald bere me bus, Of all I plege and pleyne me. 1516 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 25 Item ane pakkald of lettrez with ane obligatioun with vi soverties for Alexander Boid for the landis of Kilmarnok. 1637 Rutherford *Let. to Laird of Cally* Lett. (1671) 257 O how loath we are to forgoe our packalds and burdens.

Packall, variant of Pegall, Indian basket.

Pa·ck-cloth. [f. Pack *sb.*[1] + Cloth; cf. Du. *pack-kleed* (Kilian 1599).] A stout coarse kind of cloth used for packing; a piece of this.

14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 629/17 *Bumbicinium*, kotyn or pakclothe. 1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus, Coactilia*, skinnes wherin clothes were packed in carriage: packe clothes. 1698 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3368/4 Pack'd up in a Bundle of Packcloth. 1776 [see Pack *v.*[1] 1]. 1827 *Perils & Captivity* (Constable's Misc.) 230, I had no sort of clothing, but a piece of packcloth about my middle.

Packed (pækt), *ppl. a.*[1] Also **packt.** [f. Pack *v.*[1] + -ed[1].]

1. Put or pressed together closely in a bundle or mass, crowded in, etc.; put into a package or packet: see Pack *v.*[1] 1–3.

1777 G. Forster *Voy. round World* I. 102 We sailed through a great quantity of packed or broken ice. 1851 Ht. Martineau *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. iv. xiv. 146 A closely packed assembly of business-like men. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* III. xxiii, The packed-up shows of a departing fair. 1897 R. Kipling *Captains Courageous* 160 The packed mass ran from the cabin partition to the sliding door.

2. Filled with something packed in; as full as it will hold; stuffed, crammed, crowded: see Pack *v.* 7.

1883 *Scotsman* 30 July 4/5 Packed trains were despatched every few minutes. 1886 R. Kipling *Departm. Ditties*, etc. (1899) 69 How shall the women's message reach unto her Above the tumult of the packed bazar?

Packed (pækt), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Pack *v.*[2] + -ed.] Selected or manipulated to serve party ends, as a deliberative assembly, a jury: see Pack *v.*[2] 4.

1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* I. 12 It was by this packed over-awed Parliament, and Act, annulled, revoked, and holden as none. 1648 'Mercurius Pragmaticus' *Plea for King* 5 By the subscription of a packt grand Jury. 1693 J. Edwards *Author. O. & N. Test.* 80 The pack'd Council of Trent. 1736 Neal *Hist. Purit.* III. 530 This .. met with some opposition even in that pack'd assembly. 1844 Tupper *Heart* XI. 119 Loaded dice, packed cards. 1867 Bright *Sp. Reform* 8 Aug., It was not a packed meeting.

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Packer[1] (pæ·kəɹ). Also 5 **pakker, -our.** [f. PACK *v.*[1] + -ER[1]; = Du. *pakker* (Kilian *packer*).]

1. One who packs; one who puts up something in a bundle or receptacle; with qualifying adj., one (well or ill) skilled in packing.

1598 [see PACK *v.*[1] 1]. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 328 They were..repacked by..packers of their own. 1882 Miss BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. i. 2 Some valets are bad packers.

2. *spec.* † **a.** An officer charged with the packing or supervision of the packing of exported goods liable to custom, etc.: cf. *packing-officer* in PACKING *vbl. sb.*[1] 3 and PACKAGE 1. *Obs.* (The earliest sense: in 14th c. Anglo-L. *paccator*.)

1353 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 251/1 Certein noumbre des Portours, Packers, Gwynders, Overours, & autres Laborers des Leines. 1450 *Ibid.* V. 200/1 Surveyours of the serche, Packers or eny other Officers. 1488–9 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, c. 11 No manner of persone beyng sworn to be a wolle pakker. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 14 § 2 Euery porte.. where no tellers nor packers at this present time be.

b. One whose business or trade it is to pack goods for transportation; one who prepares and packs provisions, as meat, fish, fruit, etc. for future or distant markets.

1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 449 Severall bundles of cloaths..seized at a packers in Coleman street. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1175 Goods had been sent by orders from the vendee to a packer; the packer was considered as a middle man between the vendor and vendee. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Jan. 5/2 The closing of these markets caused a serious loss to the American breeders and packers.

c. One who packs people in seats.

1898 C. RALEIGH in *Daily News* 7 Nov. 2/3 The gentleman called the packer, whose business was to cry, 'Move up, please; sit closer, please'.

3. One who transports goods by means of pack-beasts. (*U. S.* and *Australia.*)

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 216 Burthen-Bearers, Packers. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 402 Here we met a Packer with ten pack-horses. 1881 *Cheq. Career* 76 A packer offered me higher wages to drive pack-horses down the south coast.

b. A pack-horse, pack-mule, etc. (*Australia.*)

1875 WOOD & LAPHAM *Waiting for Mail* 59 A horse, some old packer he looked like. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 7 June 4/1 Starting back..from one of the Flemington hotels with his saddle horses and packers.

4. A machine or contrivance used for packing.

1890 *Cent. Dict., Packer.* ..7. The variously constructed mechanism by which the grain cut by a reaping-machine is packed or compressed on the binding-table and held till embraced and bound by the twine. 1894 *Labour Commission Gloss., Packers*[2], laths used for packing calicoes in bales.

5. A device to make a gas-tight packing between the tubing and the sides of an oil-well. *U. S.*

Hence **Packership,** the office of a packer: see 2 a.

1495 *Letter Bk. City of London* I. lf. 317 b, Thoffices of Pakkership and Gawgership of the said Citee.

Packer[2]. [f. PACK *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] One who 'packs' cards, juries, etc.; †a confederate in a fraudulent design, a conspirator, plotter.

1586 NEWTON tr. *Daneau's Diceplay* vi, As many foysting coseners and deceiptfull packers in playing..use to do. 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict., Barajador*, a packer of cards, a shuffler of cards. 1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) II. 165 A packer is one who is in league with a parcel of smart young fellows that are rather destitute of fortune, and for that reason are pushing for everything which can make it. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* I. 95 Associating with Coggers of dice, packers of Cards.

Packery (pæ·kəri). *rare.* [See -ERY; = Du. *pakkerij.*] **a.** A place where goods are packed; a packing establishment. **b.** A collection of packs or packages.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) X. 447 Broom factories, pork packeries, soap-works. 1891 Miss DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* xii. 158 On his back his marvellous baggage was strapped.. A pair of boots and his coat were tied with pieces of cotton-string to the whole packery.

Packet (pæ·kĕt), *sb.* Also 6–9 **pacquet,** 7 **paquette,** 8–9 **paquet.** [Dim. of PACK *sb.*[1] Cf. F. *pacquet* (1530 in Palsgr.), *paquet* (1539 in R. Estienne), It. *pacchetto* (Florio 1611), Sp. *paquete.*

The Fr. and Eng. forms appear together in Palsgrave 1530; Hatz.-Darm. say the Fr. was from the Eng., and as *paquet* is masc., it could hardly be the dim. of obs. F. *pacque* fem., which would have been *pa(c)quette.* Possibly the Eng. was orig. an AngloFr. dim. of *pack.* The It. and Sp. forms are late, and app. from Fr.]

1. A small pack, package, or parcel: in earliest use applied to a parcel of letters or dispatches, and esp. to the State parcel or 'mail' of dispatches to and from foreign countries.

1530 PALSGR. 250/2 Pacquet of letters, *pacquet de lettres.* 1533 BRIAN TUKE *Let. to Cromwell* 17 Aug., I wrote unto my Lorde of Northumberlande, to write on the bak of his pacquettes the houre and day of the depeche. *a* 1548 Sir E. HOWARD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 151, I send you in this paquet a lettre to my wife. 1599 J. FRAUNCIS (Chester Post) in *Cecil Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) IX. 377, I cannot hear of any passage .. out of Ireland, saving the post bark which brought over two packets. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. x. 452 How the Kings of Mexico and Peru had intelligence .. seeing they had no vse of any letters, nor to write pacquets. 1653 in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 8 Your great packuitt is come to my hand. 1693 *Massachus. P. O. Act*, A pacquett shall be accounted 3 letters at the least. 1716 Lady M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 21 Nov., I foresee I shall swell my letter to the size of a pacquet. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 53 His Excellency was making up a pacquet, which was to be sent to Berlin by his running footman. 1803 in *M. Cutler's Life*, etc. (1888) II. 304 We..present you a paquet of plants. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 393 The difficulty and expense of conveying large packets from place to place. 1871 T. T. COOPER *Pioneer Commerce* ix. 250, I..produced a packet of photographs of friends. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 728 Thus the packet [of leaf gold] becomes sufficiently compact to bear beating with a hammer of 15 or 16 pounds weight.

b. *fig.* A small collection, set, or lot (*of* things or persons): cf. PACK *sb.*[1] 3.

Sometimes (with obvious reference to a packet of letters or news), a false report, a falsehood, a 'packet of lies': cf. GALLEY-PACKET. *To sell one a packet* (colloq.): to tell him a falsehood, take him in, 'sell' him.

1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 6 The Italionate pen, that of a packet of pilfries, affoordeth the presse a pamphlet or two. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 93 The Heathenish and Popish, and..other packets of miracles. 1766 in J. H. Jesse *Geo. Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) II. 72, I thank you, my dear George, for including me in your *pacquet* of friends. 1796 GROSE *Class. Dict., Packet*, a false report. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, Dorothy had .. possessed herself of a slight packet of the rumours which were flying abroad. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbridge* xliii, It never crossed my mind that the man was selling me a packet.

c. As title of a periodical publication containing news, etc.

1678–9 (*title*) The Weekly Pacquet of Advice from Rome. 1683 T. HOY *Agathocles* 6 The loathsome Cries Of daily Letters, Pacquetts, Mercurys. 1735 *H. Scougal's Life of God*, etc. Pref., The .. Society for promoting Christian Knowledge .. judged it worthy a place in their Annual Packet to their corresponding members. 1851 (*title*) The Monthly Packet of Evening Readings.

d. *transf.* Applied to natural formations.

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 104 Caterpillars are easily gathered off during all the winter, taking away the packets which cleave about the branches. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 513 The texture of the heart is fleshy, ..consisting of packets of fibres, more or less oblique.

e. A small pile or set of cards. *rare.*

1887 Miss W. JONES *Games Patience* ii. 9 The object..is ..to build up packets from the ace to the king.

2. Short for PACKET-BOAT.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 107 P 1 You may easily reach Harwich in a Day, so as to be there when the Packet goes off. 1800 WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* 667 Monthly packets should be established to sail regularly both from Europe and India. 1874 W. E. HALL *Rights & Duties Neutrals* 72 Vessels of the type of the packets plying between Dover and Calais.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Carrying a packet or packets, as *packet-bark, -ship, -vessel* (= PACKET-BOAT); *packet-carrier, -horse*; put up or sold in packets, as *packet goods, tea, tobacco*; **packet-day** (see quot.); †**packet-mail,** a 'mail' or bag containing letters or papers, a mail-bag (*obs.*); **packet-note,** a size of note-paper, 9 by 11 inches the sheet.

1806 BOWLES *Banwell Hill* 1. 320 The gay *packet-bark, to Erin bound. 1606 DEKKER *Newes fr. Hell* Wks. (Grosart) II. 122 The *Packet-caryer (that all this while wayted on the other side), cride A boate, a boat. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Packet-day*, the mail-day; the day for posting letters, or for the departure of a ship. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2485/4 Three Persons on Horseback set upon the Chester Mail..taking the *Pacquet-Horse and Pacquet into an adjacent Wood. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 8 Postillions hasten with the *Packet-Maile to the Post Office. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 61 About her neck a Packet-Male, Fraught with Advice, some fresh, some stale. 1842 DICKENS in *Harper's Mag.* (1884) Jan. 217/1, I made arrangements for returning home in the George Washington *packet-ship. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Feb. 2/1 Twenty years ago there were scarcely a dozen *packet tobaccos; now they are innumerable.

Pa·cket, *v.* [f. PACKET *sb.*: cf. F. *paqueter* (Cotgr. 1611).]

1. *trans.* To make up into, or wrap up in, a packet.

1621 *Summary of Du Bartas* To Rdr. *iv b, So many wonders as I behold enstated and packeted vp in a paucity of Verses. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Lett.* (R.), My resolution is to send you all your letters well sealed and packeted. 1755 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) III. 157 When Mr. Müntz has done, you will be so good as to pacquet him up, and send him to Strawberry. 1853 Miss E. S. SHEPPARD *Ch. Auchester* i, There was unction in the packeted, ticketed drugs.

†**2.** *trans.* To dispatch by packet-boat. *Obs.*

1638 FORD *Fancies* I. i, The young lord of Telamon, her husband, Was packeted to France, to study courtship.

†**b.** *intr.* To ply with a packet-boat. *Obs.*

1806 WEBSTER *Dict., Packet*, to ply with a packet. 1813 *Boston Daily Advertiser* 9 Mar. 3/4 The subscribers respectfully inform the publick that they continue the packeting business between Providence and New York.

Packet-boat. [f. PACKET *sb.* + BOAT. Hence, F. *paquebot*, in 1634 *paquebouc* (Cleiriac *Termes de Marine* 35), in *Dict. Acad.* 1718 *paquet-bot.*]

A boat or vessel plying at regular intervals between two ports for the conveyance of mails, also of goods and passengers; a mail-boat. (Often shortened to *packet*: see PACKET *sb.* 2.)

Orig. the boat maintained for carrying 'the packet' of State letters and dispatches. Cf. 1598–9 (in *Rept. Secret Committee on Post Office*, 1844, 37) 'Postes towardes Ireland .. Hollyheade, allowance as well for serving the packett by lande as for entertaining a bark to carie over and to returne the packet, at x li. the moneth'. An early official name for this was POST-BARK (in *State Papers* as late as 1651), also POST-BOAT, q.v. In 1628 (*S. P. Dom. Chas. I*, CXXIV. 118 b, P. R. O.) 'Hollyhead for keepinge a Boate..to Transport the Packetts to Ireland. *Margin*, this to bee performed by the pacquets postmaster'; this 'Boate to Transport the Packetts' was prob. already familiarly known as the 'packet-boat', since this term was so well-known as to be borrowed in French before 1634. (In 1637 the 'Speedy Post' to carry the packet to and from the Continent was known as the 'Postmaster's Frigate' (Cal. S. P. *passim*).

1641 EVELYN *Diary* 11 Oct., I marched three English miles towards the packet-boate. 1649–50 *Commons' Journal* 21 Mar., The Charge of the Packet Boats for Ireland. 1657 *Acts & Ordin. Parl.* c. 30 § 8 (Scobell) 513 Rules .. for the Settlement of Convenient Posts, and Stages .. and the providing and keeping of a sufficient number of Horses, and Pacquet-Boats. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 267/4 The passage is re-establist between Harwich and Helvoet-sluyce, with able and sufficient Pacquet-boats of 60 Tuns. 1693 G. COLLINS *Gt. Brit. Coasting Pilot* I. 14/1 Holyhead-Road..The Pacquet Boats for Ireland use this place. 1718 Lady M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 31 Oct., I arrived this morning at Dover, after being tossed a whole night in the packet-boat. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 295 A pacquet-boat,..sails every fortnight. 1879 BLACK *Macleod of D.* xxx, The big open packet-boat that crosses the Frith of Lorn.

Packfong, erroneous form for PAKTONG, Chinese nickel-silver.

Pack-full, *a.* [f. PACK *v.*[1]] As full as can be packed.

1858 Mrs. CARLYLE 16 Jan. in *New Lett. & Mem.* (1903) II. 172 Her head has been pack-full of nonsense.

Pa·ck-ho:rse. [f. PACK *sb.*[1] + HORSE *sb.*] A horse used for carrying packs or bundles of goods.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 757/38 *Hic saginarius*, a pakhors [*printed* palhors]. 1552 HULOET, Packehorse or mule, *clitellarius.* 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 481 Two hundred Horsemen in Moscovie, require three hundred Packe-horses. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxvi. (1841) I. 260 Carriage by packhorses and by wagons. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* i, Strings of pack-horses that had not yet left the road.

b. *fig.* A drudge.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 122, I was a packe-horse in his great affaires. 1693 WOOD *Life* 27 Nov. (O. H. S.) III. 436 He has been a packhorse in the practical and old galenical way of physick. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* II. i, I'll be pack-horse to none of them.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1593 NASHE *Christs T.* 65 b, Violent are most of our packe-horse Pulpit-men. *a* 1703 POMFRET *Fortunate Compl.* 44 He .. pack-horse like, jogs on beneath his load. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 384 The heat and the burning flies ..such..as to excite compassion even in the hearts of pack-horsemen. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 53 The old packhorse track from Kendal to Whitehaven.

Packhouse (pæ·khaus). [f. PACK *sb.*[1] + HOUSE *sb.*; = Du. *pakhuis* (Kilian *packhuys*), Ger. *packhaus*; obs. F. *pacqhuus.*] A building in which packs or bundles of goods are stored; a warehouse.

1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 16 [They] did let out the best of their houses to..strangers for chambers, and packhouses. 1773 *Ann. Reg.* 65 Several hundred persons .. at Dundee..carried off 400 sacks of wheat and barley, from the packhouse. 1893 *Daily News* 4 May 5/4 The..company's packhouses are just now overstocked with Russian cotton.

Packing (pæ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PACK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

I. The action of PACK *v.*[1]

1. The putting (of things) together compactly, as for transport, preservation, or sale; the filling (of a receptacle) with things so put in.

1389 *Act* 13 *Rich. II*, c. 9. § 1 Null merchant nautre homme achate ses leynes par celles paroles *Goodpakkyng* ne par autres paroles semblables. 1391 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 35 Pro pakkyng dictorum pannorum. 1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 23 Neither the Tale-fish nor small Fish should be laid double in packing. 1506 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (Rec. Soc.) I. 109 Throw pakking and peling of merchand gude in Leith to be had furth of our realme. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 101 The night was employed in hastening and packing. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Irish Bulls* iv. 161 Little Dominick heaved many a sigh when he saw the packings up of all his school-fellows. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 755 A circumstance which much facilitates the packing of the abdominal viscera. 1897 *Longmans' Geog. Ser.* II. *The World* 333 Meat-curing and packing is a very important industry at Chicago and Cincinnati. [Cf. PACK *v.*[1] 1 b.]

b. The assembling of gregarious beasts or birds: see PACK *v.*[1] 5.

1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 303 The packing of birds is very interesting.

c. *Med.* Wrapping in a wet sheet.

1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 51 The wet sheet packing, one of the most bruited of the hydropathic appliances.

II. 2. *concr.* Any material used to fill up a space or interstice closely or tightly; filling, stuffing.

Applied, *e.g.*, to a piece of some substance inserted in a joint, around a piston, etc., so as to render it air-tight or water-tight; a contrivance (such as a bag of flax-seed, which swells when wetted) for stopping the opening between the tube and the side of the boring in an oil-well; small stones embedded in mortar, for filling up the inside of a wall; in *Printing*, a cloth, board, or the like, placed between the impression-cylinder and the paper, for equalizing the impression.

1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 160 The ends of the wheels are made to move round steam-tight by packings or stuffings. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 12/1 They..form a perfectly secure water-joint, without any assistance of packing, lead, or other material. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Packing*, small stones imbedded in mortar, used to fill up the interstices between the larger stones in rubble work. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Packing*, a quantity of wood or coals piled up to support roofs in a mine or for other purposes; the stuffing round a cylinder, etc. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 221 (*Rotary Press*) It was customary to work entirely with soft packing—that is to say, with a

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thick blanket or cloth between the impression cylinder and the paper.

III. 3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Used for, in, or in connexion with the packing of goods, as *packing-awl, -cloth, -crate, -crib, -house, -knot, -paper, -shed, -stick, -wood, -yard.* **b.** Pertaining to or used in the packing of a piston, a joint, etc., as *packing-block, -bolt, -expander, -gland, -leather, -nut, -ring.* **c. Packing-board**: see quot.; **packing-box**, (*a*) a box for packing goods in; (*b*) a stuffing-box around the piston-rod of a steam-engine; **packing-case**, a case or frame-work in which articles are packed or securely enclosed, for conveyance to a distance; **packing-needle** = PACK-NEEDLE; **packing-officer** (see quot.); †**packing-penny**, a penny given at dismissal; *to give a packing-penny to*, to 'send packing', to dismiss; **packing-press**, a strong press, usually hydraulic, used to compress goods into small bulk for convenience of carriage; **packing-sheet**, (*a*) a sheet for packing goods in; (*b*) *Med.* a wet sheet in which a patient is enveloped in hydropathic treatment; †**packing whites**, name for a kind of woollen cloth.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Packing-awl*, one for thrusting a twine through a packing cloth or the meshes of a hamper. *Ibid.*, **Packing-bolt* (*Steam-engine*), a bolt which secures the gland of a stuffing-box. 1881 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, **Packing-board*, the term applied to the boards used with poling boards over the intended soffit of an arch in tunneling, to the top of the heading wherever the earth shows symptoms of falling in. 1842 SELBY *Brit. Forest Trees* 212 The wood is soft and spongy, and only fit for **packing*-boxes. 1791 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 268 The frames, **packing* cases and carriage. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 26 A large open packing-case, in which had been stowed the trading goods. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Lenticel*, The outer (not corky) cells of a lenticel are termed **packing* or *complementary cells*. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 44 For making **packing*-crates. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Supp., **Packing Gland*, an annular piece, the cover of a stuffing box, which is screwed or otherwise forced into the stuffing box to expand the packing against the piston. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* May 300 **Packing* knots are used for binding timber together. 1662 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* III. 607 A sharp thing lyk a **paking* neidle. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Packing-officer*, an excise-officer who superintends or watches the packing of paper, and other exciseable articles. 1598 B. JONSON *Case Altered* III. iii, Will you give A **packing* penny to virginity? 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Packing-penny-day*, the last day of the fair; when all the cheap bargains are to be had. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 292 A very ingenious and useful **packing*-press has been invented by Mr. John Peek. 1545 *Rates of Customs* c j, Olde shetes called **packinge* shetes the dossen. 1869 CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* 81 Had this gentleman been subjected to the Packing-sheet followed by Tepid-bathing. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Packing-stick*, a *wooldingstick*; one used in straining a twine around a rolled fleece of wool in tying. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 8 § 4 Eny Clothes called **Pakkyng* whites. 1816-30 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximised, Extract Const. Code* (1830) 64 *note*, Should peradventure any **packing*-worthy occasion happen to take place. 1883 A. J. ADDERLEY *Fisheries Bahamas* 6 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The sponges are taken to the **packing*-yard, where they are sorted, clipped, soaked in tubs of lime-water, and spread out to dry in the sun.

Pa·cking, *vbl.sb.*[2] [f. PACK *v.*[2]]

†**a.** Private or underhand arrangement; fraudulent dealing or contriving, plotting: see PACK *v.*[2]

a 1529 SKELTON *Death Earl Northumbld.* 71 Ther was fals packing, or els I am begylde. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. iii. (1877) I. 77 Such packing..is vsed at elections, that..he that hath most friends,..is alwaies surest to speed. 1603 DEKKER *Batchelors Banquet* Wks. (Grosart) I. 208 Then fals hee into a frantick vaine of Iealousie: watching his wiues close packing. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 225 The forging and packing of miracles. *c* 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* ii. 103 If there be no miscarriage, no packing of Votes, no fraud used..like that in the Councel of Ariminum for..rejecting *homo-ousios*.

b. Corrupt constitution or manipulation of a deliberative body, etc.: see PACK *v.*[2] 4.

1653 [F. PHILLIPS] *Consid. Crt. Chancery* 20 Suborning or packing or laying of Juries. 1821 BENTHAM (*title*) The Elements of the Art of Packing as applied to Special Juries, particularly in cases of Libel Law. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 512 About the packing of the juries no evidence could be obtained. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 1/1 The packing of Parliaments hardly secured to the Stuarts a perpetual lease of power.

Pa·cking, *ppl. a.* [f. PACK *v.* + -ING[2].] That packs or is engaged in packing: see the verbs.

1636 DAVENANT *Wits* v. i, The nimble packing hand. 1890 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 25 Sept. 2/3 One large packing-firm [in S. California] will this year lose $50,000 on prunes alone.

†**Pa·ckishness.** *Obs. nonce-word.* The condition or quality of being a pack.

1672 EACHARD *Hobbs's State Nat.* 22 If any one trangam be taken out or missing, the pack then presently loses its packishness, and cannot any longer be said to be a pack.

Packman (pæ·kmæn). [f. PACK *sb.*[1] + MAN *sb.*] A man who travels about carrying goods in a pack for sale; a pedlar.

a 1625 SIR J. SEMPLE (*title*) A Pick-tooth for the Pope: or the Pack-mans Pater-Noster, set down in a Dialogue betwixt a Pack-man and a Priest. *Ibid.* 1 The Priest said, Pack-man, thou must haunt the Closter, To learn the Ave, and the Pater noster. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 89 James.. immediately dispatched Alexander Stewart packman. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 166 Auld Ingleby, the Liverpool packman. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* ii, I hoped that he would catch the packmen.

Hence **Pa·ckmanship,** the office of a packman.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 251 Denying the truth of his picture of packmanship.

Packmantie, obs. Sc. var. POCKMANTEAU, etc., portmanteau. **Pack-moth**: see PACK *sb.*[1]

Pa·ck-nee·dle. Forms: see PACK and NEEDLE. [f. PACK *sb.*[1] + NEEDLE; cf. Ger. *packnadel*, Du. *paknaald* (Kilian *packnaelde*).] A large strong needle used for sewing up packages in stout cloth.

1327 *Wardrobe Acc. 20 Edw. II* 26/10 Unus penner cum paknedlis. 1341 [see PACKTHREAD]. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 126, I..Brochede hem with a pak-neelde [*v. rr.* pacneld, pakke nedle]. 1545 *Rates Customs* c ij b, Packenedels the thousand iiis. iiiid. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* x. xxiv. (1678) 255 A long thick Triangular needle of a good length like to a large Pack-needle. 1736 AMYAND in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 337 Thrusting close to the Bone a Pack-Needle armed with a strong Packthread. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 551 Sacks were made in the house, and pack-needles and thread were bought for the purpose.

Packsaddle (pæ·kˌsæ:d'l). [f. PACK *sb.*[1] + SADDLE *sb.*; cf. Du. *pakzadel* (Kilian *packsadel*), Ger. *packsattel*.]

1. A saddle adapted for supporting a pack or packs to be carried by a pack-beast.

1388 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* iii. 27 In a pakke sadil *ether* hors litir. 1530 PALSGR. 250/2 Packesadyll, *bats, bas.* 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. iv, Born for the manger, pannier, or pack-saddle. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. (1851) 149 Ye may take off their packsaddles, their days work is don. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 348 He will as much apply to scholastic studies as it now rains packsaddles. 1859 MARCY *Prairie Trav.* iv. 98 The Mexicans use a leathern pack-saddle without a tree.

2. Short for *pack-saddle roof*: see 3.

1848 B. WEBB *Continental Eccles.* 130 A point commands eight spires at once: two being pack-saddles.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pa·cksaddle-ma:ker*; **packsaddle roof** (see quot.); so *packsaddle tower*.

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, A Packe-saddle maker,.. *albardero.* 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5904/4 William Milward, Packsaddle-maker. 1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4) I. 381 A very common..termination [of the church towers in Normandy] is a pack-saddle roof with gables on two sides. 1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* App. 43 The tower on two sides has high gables, and is roofed from these with a common house ridge roof. This sort of roof is called a pack-saddle roof.

Packstaff (pæ·kstaf). [f. as prec. + STAFF.] A staff on which a pedlar supports his pack when standing to rest himself. In proverbial phrase †*as plain as a packstaff* (obs.; now *pikestaff*).

1542 BECON *David's Harp* Early Wks. (Parker Soc.) 276 He is as plain as a pack-staff. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* III. Prol. 4 Not, riddle like, obscuring their intent; But, packestaffe plaine, uttring what thing they ment. 1691 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* III. i, O Lord, what absurdities! as plain as any packstaff. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) I. iv. 153 Poundings of packstaves. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* I. 310 The benedictions of the pack-staves.

†**b.** *attrib.* (expressing contempt). *Obs.*

1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. i. B vij, O packstaffe rimes. *Ibid.* II. v. E v, A packstaffe Epethite, and scorned name.

Packthread (pæ·kθred). Forms: see PACK and THREAD. [f. as prec. + THREAD *sb.*] Stout thread or twine such as is used for sewing or tying up packs or bundles.

1341 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 542 In Paknedel et Paktrede emp. pro lana pakkanda, viij*d.* 1392-3 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 158 Pro pacthred pro dictis ligandis. 1442 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 387, xvj Skaynys of grete packethrede for the masons for mesours. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 47 A beggerly account of emptie boxes,..Remnants of packthred. 1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* in *Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 22 Apparelled in villanous packthread. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 407 ₱ 5 There was a Counsellor who never pleaded without a Piece of Packthread in his Hand. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XII. xi. (1872) IV. 239 His big Austrian Heritages..elaborately tied by diplomatic packthread and Pragmatic Sanction.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5868/9 Shift.. ruffled with a Packthread striped Muslin with looped Mechlin Edging. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6175/6 William Burdock.., Packthread-Spinner. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 27 A pack-thread bell-rope.

Packtong, var. PAKTONG, Chinese nickel-silver.

Packwax: see PAXWAX.

‖ **Paco** (pā·ko). Also **pacos.** [Sp. *paco*, a. Quichua *paco*, the native name in Peru.

Cf. Domingo de S. Tomas *Lex. Leng. Peru*, 1560, *Oveja*, llama, ó paco, ó guaca, ó guanaco, ó vicuña.]

1. = ALPACA.

1604 [see ALPACA 1, GUANACO]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 873 The Sierras yeeld..Pacos, a kinde of sheepe-asses, profitable for fleece and burthen. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 575 The Camelus, without any gibbosity. The Pacos..It is a native of Peru, and is sometimes employed, as the Glama, in carrying burthens. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 415 The natural colour of the paco is that of a dried rose leaf. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Phys. Geog.* 55/2 The paco, which in its domestic state is called bicunia or vigonia.

2. *Min.* An earthy brown oxide of iron, containing minute particles of silver. (From its colour.)

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 915 *Paco*, or *Pacos*, is the Peruvian name of an earthy-looking ore, which consists of brown oxide of iron. 1854 J. D. WHITNEY *Metallic Wealth U. S.* iii. 169 The principal ores [at Cerro de Pasco] are the *pacos* so called, analogous to the *colorados* of the Mexican miners: they are ferruginous earths, mingled with argentiferous ores.

Pacock, north. form of *pocock*, PEACOCK.

†**Pa·colet.** *Obs.* Name of a dwarf in the old romance of Valentine and Orson, said to have made a magical horse of wood by which he could instantly convey himself to any desired place. Hence allusively, esp. in *Pacolet's horse* (F. *le cheval de Pacolet*), and *Pacolet* for a swift steed.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 64, I may speake..of Peru, and in speech, digresse from that, to the description of Calicut: but in action, I cannot represent it without Pacolets horse. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Characters* (N.), The itch of bestriding the presse, or getting up on this wodden Pacolet. 1694 ECHARD *Plautus* 53 If I had got Pacolet's Horse, I cou'dn't ha' came sooner. 1728 RAMSAY *Monk & Miller's Wife* 230 I'll gar my Pacolet appear.

Pacquet, obs. form of PACKET.

Pact (pækt) *sb.* [a. OF. *pact* (14th c.), later *pacte* (in OF. also *pat, pac, pag*, pl. *pas*), ad. L. *pactum* agreement, covenant, neuter sb. f. *pactus*, pa. pple. of *pac-isc-ĕre* to agree, covenant.] An agreement between persons or parties, a compact.

Nude, bare, or *naked pact*, an agreement without consideration, which cannot therefore be legally enforced.

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 361/1 No Merchaunt..shall.. bynde any of ye Kynges Lieges, be pact, covenant nor bond. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 216 He was contente to make a pacte and couenaunte wyth Charles. 1542 HENRY VIII *Declar. Scots* B ij b, That is due vnto vs by right, pactes, and leages. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 191 As offer them to me..on such abhorred pact, That I fall down and worship thee as God. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. 1808 V. 57 The engagement and pact of society, which generally goes by the name of the constitution. 1846 BROWNING *Lett.* (1899) I. 462/4 His pact with the evil one obliged him to drink no milk.

†**Pact** (pækt), *v. Obs.* [f. prec. Cf. obs. F. *pacter* (16th c. in Godef.).] **a.** *trans.* To stipulate; to agree to, conclude (something) with a person; to enter into a pact with (a person). **b.** *intr.* To enter into a pact, bargain (*for* a thing). Hence †**Pa·cted** *ppl. a.*

1535 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 45 To pay the saide money..uppon suche conuenauntes as they shal pacte condiscende and conclude. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* 63 Thy pacted spouse I am. 1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 35 The pacted witch is one only operative..by vertue of a superstitious compact or contract made with the Divell. 1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* ii. 41 A Covenant of Grace.. freely pacted with Man a sinner.

Pact, obs. f. *packed*, from PACK *v.*

Pacthred, obs. form of PACKTHREAD.

Paction (pæ·kʃən), *sb.* Now chiefly *Sc.* Also 5-6 **paccyon,** 5 **pactyon,** 6 **-tione,** 6-7 **-tioun.** [a. OF. *paction, paccion* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *pactiōnem*, n. of action from *paciscĕre* to agree, covenant.] The action of making a bargain or pact; a bargain, agreement, compact, contract.

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (ed. Sommer) 8 The paccion and promys that he maad to his broder Tytan. 1484 — *Fables of Æsop* II. xi, The convenaunces and pactyons made by drede and force oughte not to be holden. 1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 489 Ony setting, promeis, taking, pactioun, or conditioun. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινή* v. 51 He entred into paction with man. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 82 The provisions that the wife is entitled to, either by law or by paction. 1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* II. App. 311 Such pactions with the assassins as the Bourbonist kings were not ashamed to enter into.

b. Those leagued together, a confederation.

1877 BLACK *Green Past.* XX, And fight the whole paction of your enemies in Englebury.

Pa·ction, *v. Sc.* [a. F. *pactioner, -onner* (14th c.), f. *paction*: see prec.] **a.** *trans.* To covenant or agree to (something); **b.** *intr.* To make a paction.

1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-convict.* Postscr. 8 The King of Scotland is obliged at his coronation to paction under his great oath the preservation of the established Religion. 1725 MACFARLANE *Genealog. Collect.* (1900) II. 87 John Bisset.. pactioned with Brisius Bishop of Murray anent the Transportation of Ecclesia St. Mauritij to Balbray. *a* 1839 GALT *Demon Destiny* III. 27 When they had paction'd to proceed together.

Pactional (pæ·kʃənăl), *a.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. PACTION *sb.* + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pact or covenant.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 405 A relatiue, Pactionall, and Sacramentall Vnion. *a* 1659 BP. BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) II. ii. 22 The Promises..are..not simply free, but pactional and foederal. 1726 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 I. 126 In a way of pactional debt. 1893 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 130/2 The contract..was pactional, and not testamentary.

Hence **Pa·ctionally** *adv.*, by pact or agreement.

1884 LD. WATSON in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 341 An estate..which was being pactionally secured to the issue of the marriage into which she was entering.

†**Pactitious,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *pactīci-us*, f. *pact-us* pa. pple.: see PACT *sb.* and -ITIOUS.] Characterized by being agreed upon or stipulated.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1658 in PHILLIPS. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pactitious*, settled by covenant.

†**Pa·ctive,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. type **pactīv-us*, f. ppl. stem *pact-*: see PACT *sb.*] Pactional, settled by covenant.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 8 Heaven is..often called a reward; not factive, but pactive; of covenant, not of merit.

Pactolian (pæktō·liăn), *a.* [f. L. *Pactōlus*, Gr. Πακτωλός + -IAN.] Of, belonging or relating

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to, the river Pactolus in Lydia, famed in ancient times for its golden sands; golden.

1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnificence* 275 With either hand..shee pours Pactolian surges and Argolian showrs. *a* 1618 — *Christian's Conflict* 98 The sacred hunger of Pactolian Dust, Gold, Gold bewitches mee. 1796 *Modern Gulliver's Trav.* 170 Each page invites to the pactolian coast. *a* 1845 Hood *Black Job* ii, Flimsy schemes, For rolling in Pactolian streams.

Pacto·rial, *a. Sc. Law. rare.* [f. as next + -AL: see -ORIAL.] = next.

1884 *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 332 The deed..contains no pactorial contract to do anything except for the marriage.

† Pa·ctory, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad.L. type **pactōrius*, f. *pact-*: see Pact *sb.* and -ory.] Of the nature of or pertaining to a pact or covenant.

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 10 Thine is a service.. Pactory; undertaking such a work for such wages.

Pacu (pakū̆, pa·kū̆). *Zool.* Also **pacou, paco.** [a. Tupi *pacú.*] A fresh-water fish, *Myletes pacu*, of Brazil and Guiana.

1825 Waterton *Wand. S. Amer.* (1882) 35 The Pacou the richest and most delicious fish in Guiana. 1827 Griffith tr. *Cuvier* X. 424 The Pacu. 1869 R. F. Burton *Highl. Brazil* II. xvi. 240 The Pacú..The Carp-like body averages 2 to 3 palms in length.

Pad (pæd), *sb.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 2, 5 **pade,** 3 **pode,** 5–7 **padd(e,** 6 **pod;** 5– **pad.** [Late OE. *pade* or ? *pad*, akin to ON. *padda* wk. fem. (Sw. *padda*, Dan. *padde*) = O Fris. and MDu. *padde*, Du. *pad*, *padde*, MLG. *padde*, *pedde*, LG. *pad*, mod.Fris. dial. *padde*, *podde*, *podd*, *pod*, all in sense 'toad'. Cf. LG. or Du. *schildpad* tortoise, Ger. *schildpatt* tortoise-shell. Hence the diminutive Paddock, frog. Relations outside Teutonic unknown.]

1. † A toad (*obs.*); but in mod. dialects, the same as Paddock, a frog.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Hi dyden heo in quarterne þar nadres & snakes & pades wæron inne & drapen heo swa. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2977 Polheuedes, & froskes, & podes spile Bond harde egipte folc in sile. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 115 On þe chef of þe cholle A pade [*MS. Thornton* tade, *MS. Ingilby* padok] pikes one þe polle. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* I. xv. 1346 As ask or eddyre, tade or pade. *a* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xvii. (Shaks. Soc.) 164, I xal prune that paddok and prevyn hym as a pad. *c* 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* xiii. (*Frog & Mouse*) xiv, The fals ingyne of this foull carpand pad [*rime* bad]. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 7/33 A Padde, tode, *bufo.* *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting* 431 That this worme..some wonders may wirk; And, through the poyson of this pod, our pratiques prevaile. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Pads*, ..frogs. 1876 *Mid. Yorks. Gloss., Pad*, ..a frog.

fig. 1593 Harvey *New Let.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 291 The abiectest vermin, the Vilest padd, that creepeth on the earth.

2. A star-fish.

1613 *Howard of Naworth Housek. Bks.* (Surtees) 28 Mr. Sennoye's man bringing sea pads [*note*, the star-fish] and wilkes. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 283 Seepadde. *Stella marina.* 1834 Sir H. Taylor *Artevelde* II. v. iii, Sea-hedgehog, madrepore, sea-ruff, or pad.

† 3. *A pad in the straw,* a lurking or hidden danger.

1530 Palsgr. 595/1 Though they make never so fayre a face, yet there is a padde in the strawe. 1575 Churchyard *Chippes* (1817) 136 Syr William Drury, (smelling out a pad in the straw). 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 63, I haue.. poynted to the strawe where the padd lurkes, that euery man at a glimse might descry the beaste. 1590 Nashe *Pasquil's Apol.* I. C ij b, 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* III. II. viii. § 3 *Latet anguis in herbâ*, there is a pad in the straw, and invisible mischief lurking therein. 1652 Peyton *Catastr. Ho. Stuarts* (1731) 22 Altho' there lay a Pad in the straw.

4. *Comb.* † **pad-pipe** = *paddock-pipe*; † **pad-stool** = *paddock-stool*: see Paddock *sb.*1 3.

c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 24/1 *Boletus*, .. angl. tadestol [*v. r.* paddestol]. *Ibid.* 37/5 *Cauda Pulli* cresait in aquis. angl. padpipe. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 161/16 A Padstoole, *tuber.* 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 384 A kind of Mushrom, or Padstoole.

Pad (pæd), *sb.*2 Also 7 **padde,** (*Sc.* 8 **pead,** 9 **paid**). [A word orig. of vagabonds' cant, introduced like other words of the class in 16th c.: cf. Crank *sb.*3; a. Du. or LG. *pad* = OHG. *pfad*, cognate with Eng. Path, q. v.]

1. A path, track; the road, the way. Orig. *slang*, now also *dial.*

1567 Harman *Caveat* 84 The hygh pad, the hygh waye. 1611 Middleton & Dekker *Roaring Girle* Wks. 1873 III. 216, I am..a maunderer vpon the pad. 1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* II. v, A Rogue, A very Canter, I Sir, one that maunds Vpon the Pad. 1666 Bunyan *Grace Ab.* 12, I must say to the puddles that were in the horse pads, Be dry. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 21 For her gueed luck a wie bit aff the pead [*ed.* 1812 paid], Grew there a tree wi' branches thick an' bred. 1790 W. Marshall *Midl. Counties* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Pad*, .. path. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* II. 109 Slip ower Owse an' go by trods an' pads. 1898 J. A. Barry *S. Brown's Bunyip*, etc. 21 Striking a well-beaten pad, he followed it.

fig. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* I. II. cxxxii, The equall pad Of justice now, alas! is seldome trad.

2. a. Phr. *On the pad*, on the road, on the tramp; *To stand pad*, to beg by the way; *Gentleman, knight, squire of the pad*, a highwayman. **b.** Robbery on the highway. *slang.*

1664 Etheredge *Comical Revenge* I. iii, I have laid the dangerous Pad now quite aside. 1699 R. L'Estrange *Erasm. Colloq.* 43 A troop of lusty Rogues upon the Pad. 1700 T. Brown *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 105 Sometimes they are Squires of the Pad, and..borrow a little Money upon the King's High-Way. 1706–7 Farquhar *Beaux' Strat.* II. ii, D'ye know of any other Gentlemen o' the Pad on this Road? 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 246 He subsists now by 'sitting pad' about the suburban pavements. *Ibid.* 416 Her husband was on the pad in the country, as London was too hot to hold him. *Ibid.* III. 24 Beggars .. who 'stand pad with a fakement' [remain stationary, holding a written placard].

† 3. A highway robber; a highwayman. Cf. Footpad. *Obs.*

1673 R. Head *Canting Acad.* 88 The *High-Pad*, or Knight of the Road. 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* I. iv. 16 Two suspicious Fellows like lawful Pads, that would knock a Man down with Pocket Tipstaves. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, High Pad*, a High-way Robber well Mounted and Armed. *Ibid., Water-Pad*, one that Robbs Ships in the Thames. 1716 C'tess Cowper *Diary* (1864) 100 Mr. Mickelwaite was set upon by nine Footpads. ..His Servants and he fired at them again, and the Pads did the same. 1823 Byron *Juan* XI. xi, Four pads, In ambush laid, who had perceived him loiter Behind his carriage. 1834 H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* III. v, High Pads and Low Pads.

4. A road-horse, an easy-paced horse, a pad-nag.

1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 47 He delighted in study, in gardens, ..in riding on a pad to take the aire. 1690 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. VII. 272, 60 sumpter horses, 6 war-horses, and 16 padds. 1703 Sir J. Clerk *Mem.* (1895) 46, I was mounted on a fine gray pad belonging to the Duke of Queensberry. 1708 [see Pacer 2]. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* lviii. (1869) III. 434 He quietly rode a pad or palfrey of a more easy pace. 1832 Tennyson *Lady Shalott* II. iii, An abbot on an ambling pad. 1858 R. S. Surtees *Ask Mamma* xiv. 46 The very neatest lady's pad I ever set eyes on!

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *pad-horse, -mare, -ram* (humorous after *pad-horse*), † *-thief*; (sense 4) *-boy, -groom*; also *pad-clinking, pad-like* adjs.

1633 B. Jonson *Tale Tub* IV. iii, Oh for a pad-horse, pack-horse, or a post-horse, To bear me on his neck, his back, or his croup. 1690 Shadwell *Am. Bigot* II, De Pad-thief of the road. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4478/8 Stoln or Stray'd.., a Padlike Mare light coloured in the Face. 1714 Addison *Spect.* No. 623 P 5 Finding it an easy Pad-Ram .. she purchased it of the Steward. 1725 T. Thomas in *Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 81 A little pad mare. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 378 These, with the squire's pad-groom..made a respectable appearance. 1865 H. Kingsley *Hillyars & Burtons* xix, My bonny, pad-clinking [*note* Alluding to the clinking of their spurs]..bucks, Good day. 1870 Blaine *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 1074 The pad groom is employed in the hack stable and to follow his master.

Pad (pæd), *sb.*3 Also 6–7 **padde,** 7–8 **padd.** [Known from middle of 16th c.; origin obscure.

It is not certain that all the senses here placed have a common origin: 8 and 9 esp. seem to have little connexion with branch I. The only senses appearing to have relationship outside Eng. are 6 and 7, with which cf. 16th c. Flem. (now obs.) '*pad, patte* (vetus) palma pedis, planta pedis' (Kilian) i. e. sole of the foot, and LG. *pad* 'sole of the foot' *Bremisches Wbch.* 1767; but the history of the continental word is also unknown, it did not mean 'cushion', and it could not possibly be the starting-point of the Eng. senses.]

I. † 1. A bundle of straw or the like to lie on.

1554 Bp. Hooper in *Fox's A. & M.* (1631) III. XI. 150/1 Hauing nothing appointed to me for my bed, but a little pad of straw, and a rotten couering. 1598 Drayton *Heroic. Ep., Elenor Cobham to Dk. Humphry* Poems (1605) 52 b, Glad heere to kennell in a pad of straw. 1641 Brome *Jovial Crew* III. Wks. 1873 III. 394, I left 'em .. sitting on their Pads of straw, helping to dress each others heads. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. iii, They lay .. upon Goat-skins, laid thick upon such Couches and Pads, as they made for themselves.

2. A soft stuffed saddle without a tree, such as are used by country women or by equestrian performers, and by children in learning to ride; that placed on an elephant.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 7/32 A Padde, saddle, *penulatum.* 1600 Dymmok *Ireland* (1843) 7 The horsemen..ryde upon paddes, or pillows without styrups. 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 280. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* III. xiii. (1810) 624 A choise Irish horse with a rich pad, and furniture. 1639 Shirley *Ball* v. i, The pads, or easy saddles, Which our physicians ride upon. 1792 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Odes of Condol.* Wks. 1792 III. 197 'Tis better riding on a pad, Than on a horse's back that's bare. 1823 Maria Graham *Jrnl. India* 75 On his [the elephant's] back an enormous pad is placed..upon this is placed the *howda.* 1875 S. Sidney *Bk. of Horse* 303 The best saddle for commencing is a pad, without a tree. 1879 F. Pollok *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 199, I was on a pad, as I found that I could shoot far better off it than out of a howdah.

b. That part of double harness to which the girths are attached, used in place of the gig-saddle; sometimes, also, a cart-saddle.

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 304 Arms and crests..will be introduced on the winkers, pads, nose-bands and breast-plates. 1875 S. Sidney *Bk. of Horse* 489 The pad or saddle of a four wheeled carriage has no weight to sustain beyond the shafts. 1894 Armatage *Horse* vi. 88.

3. Something soft, of the nature of a cushion, serving esp. to protect from or diminish jarring, friction, or pressure, to fill up hollows and to fill out or expand the outlines of the body, to raise a pattern in embroidery, etc.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Padds*, worn by the Women to save their Sides from being Cut or Mark'd with the Strings of their Petty-coats. 1799 tr. *H. Meister's Lett. Eng.* 224 Some ladies make use of artificial means to procure this kind of deformity of shape. This gives rise to pads and padded ladies, of which you have lately [1791] read so many aukward pleasantries. 1850 J. F. South *Househ. Surg.* 151 Surgeons have a brass tourniquet with a bandage and a pad, the action of the pad being to press specially upon the artery. 1873 Besant & Rice *Little Girl* II. iii. 70 Her wealth of hair wanted no artificial pads to set it up and throw it off, as it lay,..upon her head. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 83/2 Patent Woollen Pads for laying under stair-carpets, landings, &c.

b. A cushion or stuffing placed beneath a saddle or gig-tree, or any part of a horse's furniture or harness, to prevent galling, or under the foot to keep the sole moist; a cap of leather stuffed to protect a horse's knee.

1843 Youatt *Horse* xxi. 428 In the better kind of stables a felt pad is frequently used...It keeps the foot cool and moist, and is very useful, when the sole has a tendency to become flat. 1894 Armatage *Horse* 259, 263.

c. In Cricket and other sports: A guard or protection for parts of the body, as the leg or shins.

1851 Lillywhite *Guide Cricketers* 14 *Pads*..to guard the legs..must also be obtained. 1866 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 357 Pads and gloves are at the present day necessaries. 1878 M. & F. Collins *Vill. Comedy* II. vi. 73 A cricket club..won eternal fame because the players insisted on wearing their pads on the wrong leg. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 17 May, Watson was bowled off his pads.

d. = Padding *vbl. sb.*2 2.

1860 Thackeray *Four Georges* iv. (1876) 101 That outside, I am certain, is pad and tailor's work.

4. A number of sheets of blotting-, writing-, or drawing-paper fastened together at the edge so as to form a firm block, from which the sheets may be removed one by one as used; called also *blotting-, drawing-*, or *writing-pad.*

1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. viii, A pen, and a box of wafers, ..and a writing-pad. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 282 On the service of the Post Office Department...Every [telegraph] circuit is supplied with pads of these forms, and in order that the clerk who is about to receive a message may know what particular form to use, every message is indicated by a prefix, which is the first signal always sent. 1880 Besant & Rice *Seamy Side* xx. 168 The massive pad of blotting-paper..reminded the boy of his uncle. 1888 M. Robertson *Lombard St. Myst.* xv, This..sheet..had been torn off a blotting pad.

II. 5. Any cushion-like part of the animal body. *Optic pad*: see Optic A. 2.

1878 Bell tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 117 The septa of the gastrovascular system..terminate as elongated bands or pads. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 36 The adjacent surfaces of the bodies of the vertebra are nearly flat, and are connected together by the intervention of a fibrous pad. 1883 *H. Gray's Anat.* (ed. 10) 492 Posteriorly, the corpus callosum forms a thick rounded fold, called the splenium or pad. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 690 In the mouth, the vesicles .. occur most frequently on the inside of the lips, the pad of the upper jaw, and the tongue. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* i. 21 Prick the congested finger pad with a clean needle... Then gently with finger and thumb squeeze the finger pad.

6. The fleshy elastic cushion forming the sole of the foot, or part of it, in various quadrupeds, as feline and canine beasts, the camel, etc. Also, a fibrous cushion at the bottom of the tarsus in a bird's foot; also, one of the tarsal cushions of an insect, a pulvillus.

1836–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 61/2 The elastic pad placed beneath the foot of the dromedary. 1871 Staveley *Brit. Insects* ii. 38 Feet of insects..of two claws with one, two, or three soft pads; but the pads are often wanting. 1874 Heel-pad [see Heel *sb.*1 26 c]. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 14 The skin of the fleshy pads beneath the paws. 1895 Newton *Dict. Birds* 866 They are soon buried in the fibrous interarticular pad, and in the majority of birds ultimately vanish.

7. The foot or paw of a fox, hare, otter, wolf, or other beast of the chase; also the footprint of such.

1790 Nairne *Tales* (1824) 99 (E. D. D.) His pads alternate play. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* vi. 79 Nailed against a barn-door, I observed the 'pads' (*pattes*) or feet of a wolf. 1865 R. S. Surtees *Romford's Hounds* 76 Off went the brush, head, and pads..'Brush is bespoke'... He then distributed the pads. 1878 Jefferies *Gamekeeper at H.* 27 Country housewives still use the hare's 'pad' for several domestic purposes. 1891 Mrs. J. Gordon *Eunice Anscombe* 170 A smart little felt hat ornamented at one side with a silver-mounted otter-pad. 1901 *Wide World Mag.* VI. 447/2 Not a trace of cart-rut, hoof-mark, or camel-pad could I discern.

III. 8. *Mech.* The socket of a brace, in which the end of the bit is inserted; a tool-handle into which tools of different gauges, etc., can be fitted, as in a pad-saw.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 368/1 (Joiner's tool) *Pad*, is the square piece of Wood in which the Bit is fixed. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 94 You ought to be provided with Bitts of several sizes, fitted into so many Padds. 1812–16 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 115 In the end of one of these limbs, which is called the pad, the piece of steel by which the boring is performed, is inserted. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 22 It also goes by the name of the pad saw, on account of the handle in which it is inserted. This handle, or pad, after being turned, is bored quite through and is fitted with a long brass ferrule. 1881 Young *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 319 The pads or patent tool-handles with tools contained within, and varying in number from 12 to 20, are very useful.

9. *Watch-* and *Clock-making.* A pallet.

1704 W. Derham in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1789 It is necessary ..that the Power..do at all times exert the very same force upon the Pads or Pallets. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 183 [The] Pad..[is] the pallet of the Anchor recoil escapement for clocks.

10. A package of yarn of a definite amount or weight. *local.*

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 113 Tha tedst net carry whome thy Pad. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pad*, a small pack or bundle. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk., Pad* ..(By sellers of woollen yarn.) The square-shaped package of yarn in which it is generally made up for sale, consisting of twelve bundles or hanks, and each bundle consisting of a

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great many skeins varying..according to the fineness of the yarn—a skein being always a fixed number of yards, and the pad a fixed weight. *Ibid.*, (By spinners.) A bundle of yarn consisting of twenty-four small hanks, each consisting of four skeins, each skein measuring 360 yards; consequently a pad of yarn always represented the same number of yards, whatever its size or weight.

11. *Shipbuilding.* (See quot.)

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pad*, or *Pad-piece*, in shipbuilding, a piece of timber placed on the top of a beam at its middle part, in order to make up the round of the deck.

12. (More fully *lily-pad*.) A broad floating leaf (of the water-lily). *U. S.*

1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 33 Pickerel lying under the lily-pads. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 46 The Indian canoe..stealing along sedgy lake shores, and through the lily pads of the long ponds. 1895 *Month* Aug. 499 There are no lily pads about.

13. A trade term for a thick double-faced ribbon, used as a watch-guard, and in masonic decorations; also for an extra-thick ribbon used for stiffening the waists of women's dresses, etc.

IV. 14. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 3) *pad-back*, *electrode*, *-foot*; *pad-like* adj.; (2 b) *pad-housings*, *-screw*, *-terret*; (7) *pad-mark*, *-scent*; (8) *pad-hole*; **pad-bracket** (see quot.); **pad-cloth**, a housing-cloth extending over the horse's loins; **pad-crimp press**, a press on which damped leather is pressed into shape between convex and concave surfaces; **pad-elephant**, an elephant having on its back a pad only (not a howdah), on which to carry burdens, baggage, game killed in hunting, and the like; **pad-hook**, a hook on the harness-pad (see sense 2 b) of a horse, for holding up the bearing-rein; **pad-piece**: see sense 11; **pad-plate**, a metal plate on which a harness-pad is made; **pad-play** (*Cricket*), the use of the leg-pads to protect the wickets; hence **pad-player**; **pad-saddle**, a treeless padded saddle; **pad-saw**: see sense 8; **pad-side**, a strip of leather attached to the harness-pad and to the girth; **pad-top**, an ornamental leather piece finishing off a harness-pad at the top; **pad-tree**, a frame of wood or metal giving shape and rigidity to a harness-pad.

1897 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 6/5 White and gilt Louis XVI standard chairs, seats and *pad backs in blue striped brocaded silk. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Pad bracket*, a stable-wall bracket having a shape adapted to receive the saddle which rests thereon. 1870 Blaine *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (ed. 3) § 1087 The full set [of clothing for race-horses] comprises .. breast-cloth, *pad-cloth, and fillet-cloth, with rollers to secure them. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 369 An accessory wire [may be] led from the foot-plate to a *pad electrode placed under the thigh. 1833 *Edin. Rev.* LVII. 367 With twenty *pad-elephants to beat the covert. 1864 Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 151 We found the pad elephants, forty-four in number; which, with the howdah-wallahs, gave us a line of four dozen. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 368/1 *Bush* or **Pad Hole*, a four square hole in which the Bit is placed, so as it cannot turn. 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* Apr. 413/2 To stand there and see those mincing cobs go by, their *pad-housings all a-glitter. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 216 (*Manis*) The hind-feet have five short, thick, blunt claws, edging a *pad-like sole covered with coarse granular skin. 1880 Günther *Fishes* 330 The lateral teeth are large, pad-like. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 393/2 Here again is the *pad-mark of a tiger. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Apr. 5/2 Have you any intention of dealing with '*pad-players'? 1822 Sir R. Boyle in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 60, I receaved from Thomas Taylor..a fair *padd saddle and ffurneture. 1877 W. Matthews *Ethnogr. Hidatsa* 19 They..make neat pad-saddles of tanned elk-skin, stuffed with antelope-hair. 1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* I. II. v. § 8. 182 Some can pick out a cold '*pad scent'. 1894 Armatage *Horse* vi. 89 The leaders of a .. four-in-hand .. their reins are passed .. through the upper half of the *pad terret.

Pad, *sb.*[4] [A variant of Ped, perhaps affected in form by prec.] An open pannier, usually of osiers; a measure of fish, fruit, etc., varying in quantity according to the commodity, a 'basket'.

1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 16 A haske is a wicker pad, wherein they vse to cary fish. 1787 W. Marshall *Norfolk* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Pads*,..panniers. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 57 He may buy a pad of soles for 2*s.* 6*d.*, and clear 5*s.* on them. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Pad*,..a fish measure, which varies in number—60 mackerel go to a pad. 1887 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 2/8 Apples, 4*s.* to 9*s.* per pad. 1891 *Times* 3 Oct. 13/3 Crabs, 20*s.* to 25*s.* per pad.

Pad, *sb.*[5] (*adv.*) [Partly echoic, partly associated with Pad *v.*[1]] The dull firm non-resonant sound of steps, or of a staff, upon the ground; also the repeated step or footfall producing this sound. In earliest example used advb. *pad, pad*, = with repetition of this sound or action.

1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 150 As in an earth-quake the ground should open, and a blind man come feeling pad pad ouer the open Gulph with his staffe. 1879 Browning *Ivàn Ivànovitch* 125 'Tis the regular pad of the wolves in pursuit of the life in the sledge! 1890 Kipling *Plain Tales fr. Hills* 123 There came from the compound the soft 'pad-pad' of camels. 1901 *Pilot* 19 Jan. 76/1 The..soft pad of naked feet passing along the dusty road.

†**Pad,** *sb.*[6] *Obs.* A shortened form of Padlock. [In Rogers *Agric. & Prices* II. 519/1, 3, 520/4, of 1294, 1307, cited as *Pad*: in 520/4 of 1392 '2 pads & chains for horses'. But the original words are in no case given.] 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 38 Soles, fetters, and shackles, with horselock and pad.

Pad (pæd), *v.*[1] [Related to Pad *sb.*[2]: cf. LG. and E.Fris. *padden* = OHG. *pfadôn*, OE. *pæððan*, to tread, go along (a path). Also LG. (Bremisch. Wbch.) *padjan* to run with short steps: said of children; *pedden* to step, step often. But in some senses associated with the sound, like Pad *sb.*[5]]

I. 1. *trans.* To tread, walk, or tramp along (a path, road, etc.) on foot.

1553 Bradford *Lett.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 46 Other your brothers and sisters pad the same path. 1727 Somerville *Fables* XIV. ii, Two Toasts with all their Trinkets gone, Padding the Streets for Half-a-Crown. 1880 *Glasgow News* 17 May 4 Many an honest man..is forced to..'pad the road' in search of work.

b. *intr.* To travel on foot, to walk; to tramp or trudge along, esp. as a vagrant or person seeking work. Also, *to pad it*.

1610 Rowlands *Martin Mark-all* E iv b, Two Maunders.. wooing in their natiue language. O Ben mort wilt thou pad with me. 1796 Mrs. M. Robinson *Angelina* II. 158 You can't be any great things, padding it at this time of the morning. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* vi, [He] might have been made to pad on well enough. 1837 Mrs. Sherwood *Henry Milner* III. ii, Footsteps were heard padding along. 1883 W. C. Smith *North Country Folk* 108 We padded, barefoot, to the school.

c. *To pad the hoof*, to go on foot, tramp: cf. Hoof *sb.* 4. *slang*.

1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 225 Stout fellows to pad the hoof over them. 1860 Thackeray *Lovel the Wid.* i, Bearded individuals, padding the muddy hoof in the neighbouring Regent Street. 1894 S. J. Weyman *Man in Black* 21 'If I knew, I should not be padding the hoof', said he.

2. *intr.* (with reference to the manner of walking). †a. Of a horse: To pace. b. Of other quadrupeds: To walk or run with steady dull-sounding steps. [In this sense partly echoic with reference to the sound.]

a. 1724 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 6239/4 Stolen..,a..Mare,..it Trots and Pads. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 41 This Sort..are soonest taught to pace or pad well.

b. 1871 G. Macdonald *Love's Ordeal* xxiii, A hound, Padding with gentle paws upon the road. 1898 G. W. Steevens *With Kitchener to Khartum* 72 When my camel padded into their camp by moonlight.

3. *trans.* To tread or beat down by frequent walking; to form (a path) by treading. *dial.*

1764 *Museum Rusticum* III. xxi. 88 Whether the earth be in such a state of cohesion as to be padded under the horses feet. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 242 The cottagers'.. gardens..have been padded like sheep-folds. 1855 Browning *Childe Roland* xxii, Whose savage trample thus could pad the dank Soil to a plash. 1868 *Sheffield Gloss.*, Snow is said to be well padded when a path has been trodden thereon.

†b. *fig.* (?) To render callous, as if by treading. (But the sense is doubtful; cf. Padded *ppl. a.*[1])

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. iv. 194 As for them whom this heresie has so paded and benummed, that they thinke they are well enough.

II. †4. *intr.* To rob on the highway; to be a footpad. *Obs.*

1638 Ford *Lady's Trial* v. i, One Can..cant, and pick a pocket, Pad for a cloak, or hat, and, in the dark, Pistol a straggler for a quarter-ducat. 1680 *Vind. Conforming Clergy* (ed. 2) 38 What should they do then? but..go a padding upon the High-way. 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *To Pad*,..also to rob on the road on foot.

Pad, *v.*[2] [f. Pad *sb.*[3] in various senses. Recent; not in J., Todd 1818, nor Webster 1828.]

I. 1. *trans.* To stuff, fill out, or otherwise furnish (anything) with a pad or padding; to stuff (something) in or about, so as to serve as a pad.

1807 Lytton *Pelham* xliv, But, sir, we must be padded; we are much too thin; all the gentlemen in the Life Guards are padded, sir. 1846 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. II. 105 What falsehoods will not men put on, if they can only pad them with a little piety! 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxviii. 373 Dry grass was padded round their feet. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 532 The saddle-tree must have been padded in the house. 1885 H. O. Forbes *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 158 Lichens and mosses padded every stone.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*; also for *refl.*

1821 Byron *Juan* v. cxl, Eastern stays are little made to pad, So that a poniard pierces if 't is stuck hard. 1873 Besant & Rice *Little Girl* II. v. 80 Fellows said he padded.

2. *trans.* To fill *out* or expand (a sentence, story, etc.) by the insertion of unnecessary or useless words or matter: see Padding *vbl. sb.*[2] 2 b.

1831 Macaulay *Ess., Boswell's Johnson* (1887) 195 His [Johnson's] constant practice of padding out a sentence with useless epithets, till it became as stiff as the bust of an exquisite. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 4 Mar. 600/3 The rest of the almanac is..not padded with matter from the pages of other journals. 1891 *Spectator* 12 Dec. 855 Conversations and descriptions with which the rather thin story is padded out.

3. To impregnate (the cloth) with a mordant in calico-printing.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 227 The goods are to be padded in a solution of the sulphate or muriate of manganese.

4. To glue the edges of (leaves of paper) together so as to form a pad.

18.. *Writer* III. 82 (Cent.) A half-pint of the cement will pad a vast quantity of sheets.

II. 5. *East Indies.* To place or pack (big game, etc.) on the pad of an elephant.

1878 J. Inglis *Sport & W.* xx. 276 While game is being padded the whole line waits. 1879 F. Pollok *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 189, I..killed the deer. We padded it, and continued our way. *Ibid.* II. 143 Whilst we were padding this tiger, one of my elephants..walked off.

III. 6. To track by the pad or footmarks.

1861 G. F. Berkeley *Eng. Sportsman* v. 70 Burnet, who .. was well up to any sort of woodcraft, padded a 'skunk' and a racoon.

IV. 7. To perforate with small holes, as in making the 'rose' of a nozzle.

1889 *Engineer* 11 Jan. 39 In order to prevent a false reading of the water gauge, it was 'padded', that is to say, the end of the tube in the top of the upcast shaft was perforated with numerous small holes.

[**Padar.** Admitted by Johnson with the passage here cited, and thence in later dicts., but evidently an error of some kind.

The form suggests Podder, beans and pease, but the sense appears to be that of Pollard, the coarse part of flour, q. v.

a 1639 Wotton *Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Relig.* (1651) 103 In the bolting and sifting of near fourteen years..all that came out could not be expected to be pure, and white and fine Meal, but must needs have withall among it a certain mixture of Padar and Bran.]

Padasha, Padasoy, obs. var. Padishah, Paduasoy. **Pad-bracket, -cloth,** etc.: see Pad *sb.*[3] **Padd(e,** obs. ff. Pad.

Pa·dded, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Pad *v.*[1]] Trodden, beaten firm and hard by treading; *fig.* (?) hardened or rendered callous as by treading.

1583 Babington *Commandm.* iv. (1637) 36 They..who with benummed soules, parched, padded, senslesse, and every way most hardned hearts..lie and sleepe on the one side idle. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 199 Only a hedge-row track, or padded balk.

Pa·dded, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Pad *sb.*[3], *v.*[2]] Furnished or filled out with pads or padding; expanded by the insertion of needless or extraneous matter; treated with a mordant in calico-printing. *Padded cell* or *room*, a room in a lunatic asylum or prison, having the walls padded, to prevent the person confined in it from injuring himself against them.

1799 [see Pad *sb.*[3] 3]. 1823 Lockhart *Reg. Dalton* II. vi. (1842) 155 A padded foot-stool sustained in advance his gouty left leg. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 655 This mode of drying the padded calicoes. 1846 Tennyson *New Timon*, What! it's you, The padded man, that wears the stays. 1862 Sala *Seven Sons* III. i. 5 Who is so sane but he may need..the padded room some day? 1880 Miss Braddon *Barbara* vii, In the padded corner of a Pullman car.

Paddee, Paddell, Padde lock, obs. ff. Pedee, footman, footboy, Paddle, Padlock.

Padder (pæ·dəɹ), *sb.*[1] [f. Pad *sb.*[2] or *v.*[1] + -er[1].] A footpad, highwayman, robber.

1610 Rowlands *Martin Mark-all* 50 Such as robbe on horse-backe were called high lawyers, and those who robbed on foote, he called Padders. 1676 Dryden *Limberham* Epil., Lord, with what rampant gadders Our counters will be thronged, and roads with padders! 1719 Young *Busiris* IV. i, But sweep his minions, cut a padder's throat. 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* 237 We are not a gang of padders and michers, but a crew of honest seamen.

fig. 1667 Dryden *Sir Martin Mar-all* IV. i, If she had stirred out of doors, there were Whipsters abroad, i' faith, padders of maidenheads. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 86. 3/2 Three Padders in Wit, Who must steal all they get.

Pa·dder, *sb.*[2] One who pads (see Pad *v.*[2] 1 b).

1827 Lytton *Pelham* xi, Sir H. M. was close by her, carefully packed up in his coat and waistcoat. Certainly, that man is the best padder in Europe.

†**Pa·dder,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [Freq. of Pad *v.*[1]: see -er[5].] *trans.* To tread, trample down.

1789 Davidson *Seasons* 87 Less valid, some, Though not less dext'rous, on the padder'd green..shoot forth the penny-stane. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* s. v., A road through the snow is *paddered*, when it has been often trod.

Padderee·n, -ine. *Irish.* Also 9 **padhereen.** [a. Ir. *paidrín* rosary, dim. of *paidir* Lord's prayer, paternoster, ad. L. *pater*.] A bead of the rosary. In quot. 1689 app. *fig.* a bullet.

1689 *Apol. Fail. Geo. Walker's Acct. Siege of Derry* 26 While the Hand of the Church is preparing Mandates, with a Present of Leaden Padderines to be sent Post by the French and Irish to Saint Patrick in Purgatory. 1849 S. Lover *Rory O'More* 107 Padhereens is the name the Irish give to their beads, upon which they count the number of Paters (or Pathers) they repeat, and hence the name.

Pa·dding, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Pad *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] The action of Pad *v.*[1]; robbery on the highway, etc.

1674 *Jackson's Recantation* Title-p., That Wicked and Fatal Profession of Padding on the Road. 1820 L. Hunt *Indicator* No. 13 (1822) I. 102 'He [Claude du Val] took' says his biographer 'the generous way of padding'.

b. *Comb.*, as **padding-crib, -ken** (*slang*).

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 243/2 Others resort to the regular 'padding-kens', or houses of call for vagabonds.

Pa·dding, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Pad *v.*[2] + -ing[1].]

1. The action of Pad *v.*[2], in its various senses.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 222 In padding, where the whole surface of the calico is imbued with mordant, the drying apartment..should..afford a ready outlet to the..exhalations. 1874 Helps *Soc. Press.* vii. (1875) 82 All padding is an abomination to me. 1890 D. S. Margoliouth *Place of Ecclus.* 8 Padding is not disapproved by the Orientals as it is by us.

attrib. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 915 *Padding machine*, in calico-printing, is the apparatus for imbuing a piece of cotton cloth uniformly with any mordant. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) I. 641 A section of the padding flue used in mordanting.

2. *concr.* a. That of which a pad is made; material, such as cotton, felt, hair, used in stuffing or padding anything.

1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 66 They put a padding in to make them sit on one side. 1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.*

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iv. 138 The fabric produced is only used for drugget, padding, and other inferior purposes. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* iii. 28 Chairs, without leather or padding of any sort. 1875 WHYTE MELVILLE *Riding Recoll.* vi. (1879) 101 Formerly every saddle used to be made with padding about half an inch deep. *fig.* 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xxxv. 302 There is something imposing about such a man till you're used to it, and can see through it. Of course it's all padding.

b. Extraneous or unnecessary matter introduced into a literary article, book, speech, etc., to fill up space and bring it up to a certain size; whatever has the effect of merely increasing the size without enhancing the value of writing; in magazines, the articles of secondary interest (which would do equally well in any number), as distinguished from those of immediate importance and the continuous stories which 'run' in the publication.

In Painting, 'figures or accessories not regarded as essential to a picture' (Funk).

[1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 26 Jan. 80/1 'Padding' signifies the lumping together of the contents of a monthly magazine, classing apart the serial stories.] 1869 M. COLLINS *Ivory Gate* II. xvii. 235 To write .. two or three articles of magazine 'padding' a month. 1877 R. H. HUTTON in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 482 It was he [Walter Bagehot] who invented the phrase 'padding', to denote the secondary kind of article..with which a judicious editor will fill up perhaps three-quarters of his review. 1896 C. PLUMMER *Bede* I. p. xlvi, He amplifies the narrative with rhetorical matter which can only be called padding.

Pa·dding, *ppl. a.* [f. PAD *v.*[1] + -ING 2.]

†**1.** That practises highway robbery. In quot. *fig.*

1672 EACHARD *Hobbs's State Nat.* 73 That Humane Nature in general is a shirking, rooking, pilfering, padding Nature.

2. That pads or paces on; that walks or runs with steady dull-sounding footfall.

1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 105 Mercy..saw, as she thought, something most like a Lyon, and it came a great padding pace after. 1888 A. RIVES *Quick or Dead* vi. (1889) 80 She .. began to move up and down the room with the long, padding gait peculiar to her. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant Killers* 158 The dread Goat .. tramping round and round the Castle with padding, dull-sounding steps.

†**Pa·ddist.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. PAD *v.*[1] 4 + -IST.] A padder, a professional highwayman.

1671 ANNAND *Myst. Pietatis* 85 A paddist, or Highway-man, attempting to spoil a preacher, ordering him to stand.

Paddisway, obs. f. PADUASOY, kind of silk.

Paddle (pæd'l), *sb.*[1] Also 5 **padell.** [Origin obscure; see also PADLE, PATTLE.

The implement in sense 1 was sometimes in 17–18th c. also called SPADDLE, which has been taken by some as the original form, and viewed as a dim. of *spade*. But *spaddle* is not known nearly so early as *paddle*, and may be altered from it, or the words may be unconnected.]

I. 1. A small spade-like implement with a long handle, used for clearing a ploughshare of earth or clods, digging up thistles, etc.

1407 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 545/3 Padell for plough /3. 1560 BIBLE (Geney.) *Deut.* xxiii. 13 Thou shalt haue a paddle among thy weapons [1611 upon thy weapon], and when thou woldest sit downe without, thou shalt dig therewith. 1679 C. NESSE *Antid. agst. Popery* Ded. 9 To turn it as easily as the ploughman doth his water-course with his paddle. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xxiii. 380 Him that follows the Drill, whose chief Business is, with a Paddle to keep all the Shares and Tines from being clogged up by the Dirt sticking to them. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. i. 141 Thistles removed by women with paddles. 1900 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 7/2 By paddle I mean a small, sharp, spade-like instrument, with a handle long enough to serve the purpose of a walking-stick.

II. A spade-shaped oar, or something having a like function.

2. A sort of short oar used without a rowlock, having a broad blade which is dipped more or less vertically into the water, and pulled and pushed backward so as to propel a canoe forward: originally applied to those used by Indians, South Sea Islanders, etc. The name is applied more generally to any form of oar used without a rowlock.

Double paddle, one having a blade at each end.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 32 Instead of Oares, they vse Paddles and stickes. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 336 Short Paddles, made like an Oar at each End. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 281 On these the rower sits looking forward, with a double paddle. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 276 An Indian .. plying the paddle, soon shot across the river. 1860 WHITTIER *Truce Piscataqua* 11 Let the Indian's paddle play On the unbridged Piscataqua!

3. †**a.** One of a series of paddle-like arms or spokes, radiating from a revolving axle, drum, or wheel in a ship or boat, so as to enter and push on the water in succession (*obs.*); hence, **b.** One of the boards or floats which perform the same function more effectively in the 'paddle-wheel' of a steamer; a paddle-board; also, **c.** A float of an undershot mill-wheel. **d.** Short for PADDLE-WHEEL. **e.** Short for *paddle-boat* or *-steamer*: see 10.

1685 PETTY in Fitzmaurice *Life* (1895) iv. 122 On each end of the Axis..a wheele of about 7 foot diameter, with 12 Stemms issuing out of each wheele and a Paddle or Oar at the end of each Stem of 3 feet square. 1685 [see PADDLE-WHEEL]. 1698 T. SAVERY *Navigation Impr.* 111 This engine is the least lyable to be injured by a shot..: for tho' it break some of the paddles, you suffer no inconvenience. 1758 EMERSON *Mechanics* (ed. 2) Gloss. 278 *Paddles*, .. The laddle boards on the edge of a waterwheel. 1784 S. T. WOOD *Patent Specif.* No. 1447. 16 A wheel and axis is made to revolve, which in its revolution carry with it vanes, leavers or paddles, that are fixed to the extremity of the axis. 1786 J. FITCH in *Columbian Mag.* (Philad.) I. Dec., Each evolution of the axis moves twelve oars or paddles five and a half feet; they work [like] the strokes of a paddle of a canoe. 1809 FULTON *U.S. Patent Specif.* 11 Feb., I give the preference to a water wheel or wheels with propelling boards. ..Previous to adopting wheels I made experiments upon paddles. 1811 H. JAMES *Patent Specif.* No. 3426 The oars, paddles, or propelling boards, .. revolving or turning in the direction of the lengthways of the boat or vessel. 1816 R. BUCHANAN *Propelling Vessels* 24 The paddle-wheels .. are 9 feet dia. and 2 feet 11 ins. wide. This boat has 10 paddles. 1819 LAMBERT in J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* (1825) 72 The great advantage..is not only the superior hold and pressure which the water takes on the paddles or floats of such wheels, but the very little back-water which they create. 1833 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) X. 549 Soon after this [1787], Mr. Miller built a boat with two keels, between which he introduced a propelling paddle; and Mr. William Symington of Falkirk applied the steam-engine to it. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* v, A great steam-ship, beating the water .. with her heavy paddles. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 154 A stately ocean steamer, with throbbing screw or mighty paddle. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 5/3 The first steamers to cross the Atlantic were paddles. There were even paddles in the Royal Navy.

4. *Zool.* A limb serving the purpose of a fin or flipper; as that of a turtle, whale, ichthyosaurus, or plesiosaurus; the foot of a duck; the wing of a penguin; one of the ctenophores or ciliated locomotive organs of the *Ctenophora*; one of the natatory feet of crustacea.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 143 Paddles, by which term the natatory apparatus of the Chelonian reptiles, and of the marine Saurians..are distinguished. 1850 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* iii. (1874) 33 The sweeping paddles of the Ichthyosaurian genus. 1860 HARTWIG *Sea & Wond.* vi. 73 The pectoral fins or paddles are no more than 6 feet long. 1871 — *Subterr. W.* ii. 14 Arms .. resembling the paddle of the turtle. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 705 In the water they [the wings of the penguin] are most efficient paddles. 1894 G. EGERTON *Keynotes* 33 The twelve weeks' ducklings..with..such dainty paddles.

5. An artificial disk or plate attached to the foot to increase its hold of the water in swimming, etc.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 208 The paddles, which are fastened to the soles of the feet or boots, .. are made of block-tin four or five inches wide below.

III. Applied to various things shaped or used more or less like a paddle (senses 1 and 2).

6. A sliding panel or sluice in a weir or lock-gate which can be raised or lowered to regulate the quantity of water allowed to flow through; **b.** a panel regulating the amount of grain running out of a hopper.

1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* 361 The water in the lock is drawn off..by means of the paddles in the gates. 1815 *Pocklington Canal Act* 45 Any paddle, valve, or clough in any of the lock gates. 1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 202 The lower gates are loosened, and the 'paddles' of the upper gates are gradually raised which allows the water to rush into the chamber of the lock.

b. 1885 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 158 A paddle, regulating the quantity of corn to be delivered to the mill, and by raising or lowering which, a larger or smaller proportion of grain may be furnished.

7. A paddle-shaped instrument or tool, used in various trades: e.g. **a.** in *Glass-making*, for stirring and mixing the materials; **b.** in *Brickmaking* and similar industries, for tempering clay; **c.** in *Puddling*, for stirring the molten ore.

1662 MERRETT *Neri's Art of Glass* App., A Padle to stir and move the Ashes and Sand in the Calcar. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 460 The clay .. is then cut into small pieces with a paddle, not much unlike a spade. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 73 The metal has now to be kept constantly stirred by the puddler with an iron tool called a paddle. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* xiv. 280 The tools used by the puddler are..a long straight chiselled-edged bar called a 'paddle' [etc.]

8. An instrument with a flat blade or surface, used **a.** for beating clothes while they are being washed in running water; **b.** for administering corporal punishment to slaves, etc.; hence, a blow inflicted with this instrument.

1828 *Cherokee Phœnix* 10 Apr. (Bartlett s. v. *Cobb*), Such negro..shall receive fifteen cobbs or paddles for every such offence. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 281 The paddle is a large, thin ferule of wood, in which many small holes are bored; when a blow is struck, these holes, from the rush and partial exhaustion of air in them, act like diminutive cups, and the continued application of the instrument .. produce[s] precisely such a result as that attributed to the strap.

9. The long paddle-shaped snout of the paddle-fish: see 11. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

IV. 10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 2) *paddle-blade, -dip, -man, -stroke*; also *paddle-like, -shaped* adjs.; (sense 3) *paddle arm, -crank, -guard*; 'having, or propelled by, paddles', as *paddle-boat, -sloop, steamer*; (sense 7) *paddle tool.*

1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 87 The ends of the *paddle arms pass through the centres. 1891 *Month* LXXIII. 28 Leaving space enough between the *paddle-blades to admit his head. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1594/2 The arrangement of the *paddle-cranks is intended to equally divide the weight of the controlling frame between the paddle-wheel and the paddle-wheel guard. 1899 E. J. CHAPMAN *Drama Two Lives, Canadian Summer-nt.* 68 With noiseless *paddle-dip we glide. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 458 The Penguin, .. aided by its *paddle-like wings, .. swims and dives with great facility. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent.* 165 A row of strong cilia is attached in such a manner as to form a paddle-like plate, or comb. 1863 A. ROSS *Heathen World & Duty of Ch.* I. 19 We hear the song of the *paddlemen. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 June 10/2 The *paddle-shaped limbs are 'fringed'. 1889 *Academy* 27 July 52/3 He was in command of the *paddle-sloop Argus. 1895 *Model Steam Engine* 80 The paddles in the *paddle-steamers act as outriggers. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 58 The iron .. at a certain stage is collected at the ends of the '*paddle' tools into balls or lumps.

11. Special Combs.: **paddle-beam** (*Shipbuilding*), one of two large beams lying athwart a ship, between which the paddle-wheels revolve; **paddle-board,** one of the floats or boards fitted on the circumference of a paddle-wheel (= 3 b); **paddle-box,** the casing which encloses the upper part of a steamer's paddle-wheel; hence **paddle-box boat,** a boat forming, when inverted and stowed, the upper section of a paddle-box; **paddle-crab,** a swimming crab, esp. the edible crab of N. America, *Callinectes hastatus*; **paddle-end,** in decoration, an oval enlargement of a line or band, like the end of a paddle; **paddle-fish,** a ganoid fish, *Polyodon* or *Spatularia spatula*, having a long flat paddle-shaped bony snout, abundant in the Mississippi and its tributaries; called also *spoon-billed cat* or *sturgeon*; **paddle-hole,** a sluice-hole in a lock-gate to admit or discharge water (cf. sense 6); **paddle-row,** the ctenophore of a ctenophoran (cf. sense 4); **paddle-shaft,** the revolving shaft which carries the paddle-wheels of a steamer; **paddle-tumbler,** in leather-making, a tank in which skins are thoroughly washed by being kept in motion in water by means of a paddle-wheel; **paddle-wood,** the light elastic wood of a S. American tree, *Aspidosperma excelsum*, from which the Indians make canoe-paddles. Also PADDLE-WHEEL.

1864 WEBSTER, **Paddle-beam.* 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* xv. 278 Paddle-boxes are usually built upon a framing, of which the paddlebeams form the athwartship, and the spring-beams the longitudinal boundaries. 1790 RUMSEY *Patent Specif.* No. 1738 The floats or *paddle boards.. may hang on hinges. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* xiv. 179 In the paddle-wheel .. the power is the resistance which the water offers to the motion of the paddle-boards. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 13/1 Her extreme breadth athwart the *paddle-boxes 46 feet. 1879 BLACK *Macleod of D.* xxxix. 351 When we get on to the paddle-box .. he will not know what to do to welcome you! 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 133 *Paddle-box boats answer extremely well. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 9 Paddle box boats stow on the top of the paddle boxes. 1807 JANSON *Stranger in America* 191 The *paddle-fish .. is four feet and four inches in length. The snout resembles in shape the paddle used by Indians in crossing rivers. 1892 J. A. THOMSON *Outl. Zool.* 430 (*Ganoidei*) The paddle-fish or spoon-bill of the Mississippi. 1815 DICKENSON *Patent Specif.* No. 3932 A small pinnion upon the *paddle shaft. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 55/1 Each paddle-shaft, after being turned, weighs 6¼ tons. 1895 *Model Steam Engine* 72 Motion is imparted to the paddles by connecting the top of the piston-rods directly with the cranks on the paddle-shaft. 1883 HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 373/1 The skins are now a second time washed in the '*paddle-tumbler', first in cold and then in tepid water. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 103/2 *Aspidosperma excelsum*, called by the colonists *Paddle-wood, is remarkable for its singularly fluted trunk, composed of solid projecting radii, which the Indians use as ready-made planks.

Pa·ddle, *sb.*[2] *Sc.* Also 6 **paddill, padill,** 8–9 **padle, paidle.** [Origin unknown: Jamieson compares *haf-podde* 'sea-toad', a name mentioned by Schoneveld.] The common Lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*; also called *paddle-cock*, COCK-PADDLE.

1591 *Aberdeen Recds.* in Cadenhead *New Bk. of Bon Acc.* (1866) 64 Partins and paddillis, with other sort of schell fish. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 428 The Lompe, Paddle or sea-Owle. 1805 G. BARRY *Orkney Isl.* III. i. 295 The Lump Fish (*cyclopterus lumpus..*), here denominated the *Paddle*, frequents the harbours and sand-banks. 1810 NEILL *List Fishes* 23 (Jam.) The male (called by our fishermen *Cock-paddle*), is for the table, at the season, much preferable to the female, (the *Hush, Hen-paddle*, and in Fife the *Bagaty*). 1838 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 174 The Paidle spawns towards the end of March. 1882 OGILVIE, *Paddle-cock*, a name given in the north of Scotland to the lump-fish.

Paddle, *sb.*[3] *Sc.* [? dim. of PAD *sb.*[4]]

1. A little leather bag.

a 1568 *Wowing of Jok & Jynny* vii. (Bannatyne MS.) Ane auld pannell of ane laid sadill, Ane pepper polk maid of a padill. 1887 *Suppl. to Jamieson, Padell, Paidle, Peddle*, lit. a little pad or pack: a small leathern bag, pouch, or wallet used by packmen; ..also, the leathern pouch worn by country housewives.

2. (See quot.)

1895 *Daily News* 5 July 5/3 The nets are set at low-water point, ..and have pockets or 'paidles' in the corners, into which the fish, mostly flounders, are carried with the ebbing tide..of the Solway.

†**Pa·ddle,** *sb.*[4] *rare.* [f. PADDLE *v.*[1]] Fuss, ado.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 865 That paddle and adoe which you have made to soder and play the Hypocrite.

Pa·ddle, *sb.*[5] [f. PADDLE *v.*[2]] The act of paddling, or of rowing lightly. *At the paddle*, at the rate one moves when paddling; with easy rowing.

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1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ii. (1889) 11 An old hand just going out for a gentle paddle. 1882 DE WINDT *Equator* 97 We arrived..at the mouth of the Sarawak river, ..after a hard paddle. 1897 *Daily News* 13 Mar. 6/5 The practice consisted of a paddle down to Hurlingham and back .. to the Leander Hard .. stopping short of Hammersmith, and coming back at the paddle to Putney.

Paddle (pæ·d'l), *v.*[1] Also 6 **paddyll**, 7 **padle**, 8–9 *Sc.* **paidle**. [Origin obscure: the form is dim. and frequentative.

The radical appears to be the same as in PAD *v.*[2], though only sense 4 seems directly derived from that. Cf. LG. *paddeln* to tramp about (Danneil), from *padjen*, *pedden* to tread. The special association of the word with mire or water in sense 1 is not explained.]

I. 1. *intr.* To walk or move the feet about in mud or shallow water; to wade about in play or for pleasure; to dabble with the feet, or the feet and hands, in shallow water.

1530 PALSGR. 651/1, I paddyll in the myre, as duckes do or yonge chyldren, *Je pestille*. I pray the, se howe yonder lytell boye padleth in the myre,..*pestille en la boue*. 1611 COTGR., *Patouiller*, to slabber; to padle, or dable in with the feet; to stirre vp and downe, and trouble, or make foule, by stirring. 1637 G. DANIEL *Genius of Isle* 164 Whole Shoales of Carren Crowes,..Paddle in the warme blood of people slaine. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 7 Could those infernal Fiends..take any Pleasure, by padling here in Puddles. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Paddle*, to move the Water with Hands or Feet, to dabble. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 499 Ducks paddle in the pond before the door. 1788 BURNS *Auld Lang Syne* iii, We twa hae paidl't i' the burn, From mornin sun till dine. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xi, Paddling in a pool among the rocks. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiv. 33 The second mate..has to roll up his trousers and paddle about the decks barefooted. 1848 THACKERAY *Trav. Lond.* Wks. 1886 XXIV. 350 Look at the shabby children paddling through the slush. 1880 W. S. GILBERT *Pirates* I, Suppose we take off our shoes and stockings and paddle.

fig. 1621 QUARLES *Esther* viii, That take delight To bathe, and paddle in the blood of those Whom jealousies.. oppose. 1635 — *Embl.* I. *Invoc.* (1718) 2 Wherein Thy childrens leprous fingers, scurf'd with sin, Have paddled. 1703 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. 78 An odd sort of bog for fancy to paddle in. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 239 Boys and girls who paddled in rhyme or dabbled in sentiment.

2. *intr.* To play or dabble idly or fondly (*in*, *on*, *with*, or *about* something) with the fingers; to toy.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 185 And let him [the King] for a paire of reechie kisses, Or padling in your necke with his damn'd Fingers, Make you to rauell all this matter out. 1604 — *Oth.* II. i. 259 Didst thou not see her paddle with the palme of his hand? 1746 *Exmoor Courtship* 374 (E. D. S.) He takes hold of her and paddles in her Neck and Bosom. 1824 GALT *Rothelan* I. vii, Adonijah..paddled, as it were unconsciously, with his fingers on the gems. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* v, He..let her keep paddling on with his hand.

†**b.** *trans.* To finger idly, playfully, or fondly.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 115 To be padling Palmes, and pinching Fingers, As now they are, and making practis'd Smiles As in a Looking-Glasse. 1622 in Arber *Story of Pilgr. Fathers* 414 There was also a heap of sand..newly done. We might see how they had paddled it with their hands.

†**3. a.** *trans.* To trifle away, waste, squander. **b.** *intr.* To trifle; to deal in a petty trifling way. (Cf. PEDDLE, PIDDLE.) *Obs.*

1616 J. DEACON *Tobacco Tortured* 62 Tell me in good sadnesse, whether it be not a superfluous waste, for any man of great place, to paddle forth yearely one hundred pounds at the least, for an hundred gallons of filthy fumes? *a* 1620 J. DYKE *Sel. Serm.* (1640) 160 Hee may be padling with these playsters and poulteyses that men in the world seeke ease by. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 176 Eating and drinking, padling in the world or about carnall objects. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 86 In the small way, they keep a perpetual paddling with the poor man's drink.

II. 4. *intr.* To walk with short, unsteady, or uncertain steps, like those of a child; to toddle.

1792 BURNS *The Deuk's Dang d'er my Daddie* i, He paidles out, and he paidles in, An' he paidles late and early, O. 1805 ANDR. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 164 Aff the spat she wadna stir, But prance an' paidle. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* III. 286 Old Sandy paddled away from the stable towards the house. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 176, I hear the sound of feet pattering and paddling over the floor. 1860 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iii. (1876) 66 A hundred little children are paddling up and down the steps to St. James's Park.

b. *trans.* (in *dial.* use). (*a*) To trample down by treading over; to mark with wet or muddy feet. (*b*) To lead or support a child learning to walk.

1805 STAGG *Misc. Poems* 144 (E. D. D.) Sauntrin' pace the paddled green. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 371 These circular spots then shorn of grass are termed paddled rounalls. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Paddle*, to support or lead a child by the hand in its first attempt to walk. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Paddle*, to trample over, tread down. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v., Them bairns hes been paddlin yon clean floor fra end to end.

Hence **Pa·ddling** *vbl. sb.*[1] and *ppl. a.*[1]

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 367 How shall I speake to this wofull place for the padling out of her season of ease? 1679 JAS. POLLEY *Will*, Pay all my small padling debts. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* v. 155 While padling ducks the standing lake desire. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Paddling-strings*, strings fixed to the frock of a young child to assist it in walking. 1840 [see sense 3]. 1884 *Athenæum* 22 Nov. 652/1 This undignified paddling recalls the fairy days of childhood, when paddling itself was a venturesome feat. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* I. 358 A paidling bairn of seven years.

Paddle, *v.*[2] [f. PADDLE *sb.*[1]]

I. 1. *intr.* To move on the water by means of paddles, as in a canoe. Also said of the canoe.

1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 129 He accidentally met with a Canooe..turned adrift, by which means he padled by some shift or other so farr out of the harbour. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xiii, I saw them..row (or paddle, as we call it) all away. 1752 J. BARTRAM *Observ. Trav. Pennsylv.*, etc. 17 We borrowed a canoe, and paddled up the West branch. 1784 *Cook's Voy.* I. iv. 141 We had not long anchored, when two canoes paddled towards us. 1853 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. iii. 60 Paddling with them in Indian canoes on the limpid waters of the St. Lawrence.

b. *transf.* To row with oars lightly or gently; technically applied to the rowing of a racing crew when not exerting their full power.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 247 Because they would not be heard, they hal'd in their Oars, and paddled as softly as if they [etc.]. 1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* 369 He paddling by the scuffling crowd, Sees unconcern'd life's wager row'd. 1842 *Bell's Life* 31 July 1/5 (Eton *v.* Westminster), The competitors paddled to their stations. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xi. (1889) 97 Being summoned to the boat, they took to the water again, and paddled steadily up home. 1866 *Oxf. Undergr. Jrnl.* 18 Apr. 38 Paddled to Barnes Railway Bridge, and rowed hard from there back to Hammersmith.

c. Of a paddle-steamer, etc.: To move by means of paddle-wheels.

1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xxxv. (1855) 279 The 'Sovereign' was paddling out of the harbour. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 71 Round the lake A little clockwork steamer paddling plied And shook the lilies.

d. Of birds or other animals: To move in the water with paddle-like limbs. Hence *paddling-crab* = *paddle-crab*: see PADDLE *sb.*[1] **II.**

2. *trans.* To propel (a canoe, boat, etc.) by means of a paddle or paddles; also, to transport (a person) in a canoe.

1784 BELKNAP *Tour to White Mts.* (1876) 20 Our horses swam after a canoe, in which..an old woman paddled us over. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 54, I met many of them paddling themselves in their slight canoes. 1875 T. W. HIGGINSON *Hist. U. S.* iii. 17 The canoes were very light, and could be paddled with ease.

b. Phr. *To paddle one's own canoe*, to make one's way by one's own exertions.

1844 MARRYAT *Settlers in Canada* viii, I think that it much better that as we all go along together, that every man paddle his own canoe. 1854 SARAH T. BOLTON *Song 'Paddle Your Own Canoe'* i, Where'er your lot may be, Paddle your own canoe.

II. 3. *trans.* To beat (a person) with a paddle or the like; to 'spank', 'smack'. *U.S.*

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 189, I thought it was.. sulkiness, so I paddled him, and made him go to work. 1896 STEVENSON *Weir of Hermiston* iv. 108 She had known him in the cradle and paddled him when he misbehaved.

Hence **Paddling** *vbl. sb.*[2] and *ppl. a.*[2]

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. x, I was..fatigu'd with Rowing, or Paddling, as it is called. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* xxix, Lazy paddlings through the still lagoons. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 189, I sent them word to give him a good paddling, and handcuff him, and send him back to the railroad. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. VIII. ii. § 1. 648 Paddling is the portal to excellence in rowing of all kinds. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 422/1 A small fleet of paddling canoes and row-boats.

Paddle-beam, -boat, -box, -crab, etc.: see PADDLE *sb.*[1] **Paddle-cock**: see PADDLE *sb.*[2]

Paddled (pæ·d'ld), *a.* [f. PADDLE *sb.*[1] + -ED [2].] Furnished with paddles.

1870 J. ORTON *Andes & Amazons* vii. (1876) 114 Monstrous Saurians, footed, paddled, and winged.

Paddler[1] (pæ·dlə(r)). [f. PADDLE *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who or that which paddles or dabbles in mire or shallow water. (In quot. 1882, a wild duck.)

1611 COTGR., *Patouillard*, a padler, dabler, slabberer; one that tramples with his feet in plashes of durtie water. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at Sev. Weapons* I. i, Well, he may make a padler i' th' world, From hand to mouth, but never a brave swimmer. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 163 Those paddlers in sewers, with their mud-ammunition. 1880 SIR R. P. GALLWEY *Fowler in Irel.* 33, I have .. seen a string of young paddlers tumble off a bank into the river.

Pa·ddler[2]. [f. PADDLE *v.*[2] + -ER [1].]

1. One who paddles a canoe or the like.

1799 *Naval Chron.* III. 63 The paddlers are directed by a man who stands up. 1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* xiv. 218, I had twelve stout paddlers in my canoe.

2. †**a.** = PADDLE *sb.*[1] 2 (*obs.*); **b.** A paddle-steamer (*colloq.*).

1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 38 They..Row with two Padlers, or little Oars. 1890 *Star* 2 Apr. 1/7 In command of H.M.S. Bulldog, a paddler.

Pa·ddle-staff. [f. PADDLE *sb.*[1] + STAFF *sb.*] **1.** = PADDLE *sb.*[1] 1.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 126 You may make a shift with any ordinary Spade or Paddle-staff. 1682 in *Naworth Housek. Bks.* (Surtees) 195 For lying yron on a paddle staffe for the warriner. 1668 *Dict. Rust.*, *Paddle-staff*, a long Staff with an Iron Bit at the end, like a small Spade, much used by Mole-catchers. 1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds of Scot.* 3 Listening, leans Upon his paddle-staff.

2. *Brewing.* A wooden spade-shaped implement used in mashing. (Cf. PADDLE *sb.*[1] 7.)

1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 41 Beat them together with a Paddle-staff for half an hour. *Ibid.* 48 Put this mixture into the Wine, and mix them with a Paddle-staff.

Pa·ddle-wheel. [See PADDLE *sb.*[1] 3.]

1. A wheel used for propelling a boat or ship: as originally tried, consisting of or having a series of paddles or paddle-like spokes inserted in an axle, drum, or wheel, whence the name; but, eventually, having floats or paddle-boards fitted more or less radially round the circumference, so as to press backward like a succession of paddles against the water. These wheels rotate on a horizontal axis, so that only the lower paddle-boards are under water; they are generally arranged in pairs one on each side of the vessel; in river-steamers, sometimes single and placed in the stern.

Petty called his suggested wheel with actual paddles a 'paddle-wheel', but the term was app. avoided by the inventors and theorists of the 18th c., who wrote simply of 'the wheel', 'water-wheel', 'rowing-wheel', 'revolving oars', etc. And at the eventual employment of the wheel with float-boards instead of paddles, the name 'paddle-wheel' was at first felt to be inappropriate, but it gradually came in after 1815.

1685 PETTY in Fitzmaurice *Life* (1895) iv. 122 To make this Axis and the Paddle wheels turn round, so as the Paddles may take hold of the water in the nature of Oars one after another successively. *Ibid.* 123 The men betwixt decks heaving one way, the men on the upper deck must heave the other way, to give the Axis and Paddle wheels motion. 1805 O. EVANS *Yng. Steam Eng. Guide* p. viii, To propel a boat against the stream the paddlewheel may be attached to the shaft of the flywheel. [1808 *Specif. Trevithick & Dickinson's Patent* No. 3148 A rowing wheel .. furnished with floats or pallets, but which we call our propelling boards.] 1815 *Specif. of Dickinson's Patent* No. 3932 A more efficient method of applying the power or strength of men to turn paddle wheels fixed on the sides..of ships, boats. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 83 Mr. Jonathan Hulls..is entitled to the honourable notice of having proposed [1736] the application of paddle-wheels moved by a Steam Engine, to propel ships, instead of wind and sails. 1840 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XX. 687/1 In this boat he [Jonathan Hulls] had two paddle-wheels suspended in a frame projecting from its stern. 1841 T. OXLEY in *Mech. Mag.* XXXV. 72 Sir Joseph [Banks] and I both called them oars, or revolving oars; I believe the word 'paddle-wheel' was not known at that time [1808]. 1868 A. K. H. BOYD *Less. Mid. Age* 329 The frith..is to-day unruffled by a single paddle-wheel. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 5/3 The old paddle-wheel is already, for regular and rapid service, doomed.

attrib. 1857 G. MUSGRAVE *Pilgr. Dauphiné* II. i. 22 The Saone is .. the most favourable to paddle-wheel locomotion. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 275 The celebrated *Vladimir*, so well known during the Crimean war, a paddle-wheel boat, and remarkably swift. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1592/2 On the axis of each paddle is an arm from which a rod proceeds to an eccentric on the paddle-wheel shaft.

2. A wheel fitted with paddles (PADDLE *sb.*[1] 7) used to keep skins in constant motion in water, in the manufacture of leather, and in similar processes.

1883 HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 373/1 The skins ..are..finally brought into a tank of water, not too cold, and kept in constant motion with a paddle-wheel.

Paddle-wood: see PADDLE *sb.*[1] **II.**

Paddo, paddow, also **padda, paddie,** northern forms of PADDOCK, frog, toad; so **paddo-pipe.**

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 770 A fowle padow at þe laste he keste, þat wes laythe to se. *a* 1568 *Lyndesay's Play* 976 (Bannatyne MS.) Quhat and the paddois [= *Satyre* 1381 padoks] nipt my tais? 1706 PHILLIPS, *Paddow-pipe*, a sort of Herb. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 5 *Hippuris*... Common Mares-tail. Paddowpipe. 1870 R. CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes Scot.* 88 A Paddo then came loup-loup-louping out o' the well.

Paddock (pæ·dək), *sb.*[1] (Also *Sc.* 9 **poddock**, 8–9 **puddock.**) [f. PAD *sb.*[1] + dimin. suffix -OCK.]

1. A frog. (Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.*)

c 1350 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 8 *Rana*, a paddoke. 1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* viii. 2, 3, Y schal smyte alle thi termys with paddoks [1382 frogges]; and the flood schal buyle out paddokis [1382 froggis]. 1530 PALSGR. 502/2 My bely crowleth, I wene there be some padockes in it, .. *des grenouilles dedans*. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 725 There be three kindes of Frogs .. the first is the little green Frog: the second is this Padock, having a crook back .. and the third is the Toad. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 812 The Water-Snake, whom Fish and Paddocks fed. 1724 RAMSAY *Health* 65 Bak'd puddock's legs. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Paddick*, or *Paddock*, a frog..Never a toad. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xii. 126/1 Are we eels or puddocks, that we are sent to live in a loch?

†**b.** A toad. *Obs.* (exc. as literary archaism.)

13.. *K. Alis.* 6126 Evetis, and snakes, and paddokes brode, ..Al vermyn they eteth. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 750 Þan þai..a padok gert hym drink in hy. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 376/2 Paddok, toode, *bufo*. 1530 PALSGR. 250/2 Paddocke, *crapault*. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 70 The grieslie Todestoole..And loathed Paddocks lording on the same. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Paddock*, .. a Toad. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 240 O'er his head the bat Hung, and the paddock on the hearth-stone sat.

c. *transf.* Applied in obloquy to a person.

In quot. 1605 a familiar spirit in the shape of a toad?

a 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xvii. (1841) 164, I xal prune that paddok [= frog], and prevyn hym as a pad [= toad]. 1563 WINJET *Wks.* (1890) II. 31 Certane padokis, filthy verming,..of the quhilk sort are the Pelagianis. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. i. 9 Padock calls anon: faire is foule, and foule is faire. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* xv. 174 But there was grandfaither's siller tester in the puddock's heart of him.

2. A kind of rude sledge used for carrying large stones. *Sc.*

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Paddock*,..a machine shaped like a frog, for carrying large stones. 1825–80 in JAMIESON. 1887 BULLOCH *Pynours* vi, The slip, sled, or paddock came into use. It was a sort of strong wooden cradle.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly *dial.*), as *paddock-brood*, *-face*; **paddock-cheese** = *paddock-stool*; **paddock-hair**, the soft down or hair on unfledged birds and on new-born babies; **paddock-pipe**, a species of *Equisetum* (Horse-tail), esp. *E. limo-*

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sum; also Mare's Tail, *Hippuris vulgaris*; **paddock-ride, -rod, -rud, -spew**, frogs' or toads' spawn; **paddock-spindle**, *Orchis mascula* (Britten & Holl.); **paddock-stone** = TOAD-STONE; **paddock-stool** = TOADSTOOL.

a 1627 MIDDLETON *Witch* I. ii, Here's a spawn or two Of the same *paddock-brood. 14.. *Harl. MS.* 1002, lf. 144 b/2 *Hic boletus*, a *padokchese. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* xxi, Batavius, with his *paddock-face. 1827 TAYLOR *Poems* 67 (E. D. D.), I foun' sax bare wee things Wi' *paddock hair upon their wings. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* I. vi. (1849) 17 For nearly thirteen years I had sat on my hunkers in the paddock hair, under the wing of a kind parent. 1673 *Wedderburn's Vocab.* 18 (Jam.) *Aequisetum*, a *paddock-pipe. 1776 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scotica* (1792) 648 Marsh Horse-tail, .. Paddock-pipe. 1720 RAMSAY *Rise & Fall of Stocks* 114 A shot starn..found neist day on hillock side, Na better seems nor *paddock ride. [Cf. JELLY *sb.* 2 b; *fallen stars*. v. FALLEN *ppl. a.*] 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 342 And thou come, Fule ! in Marche or Februere, Thair till a pule, and drank the *paddok rod [*v. rr.* rude, roid]. 1488 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 10 Item a ring with a *paddokstane, with a charnale. 1700 E. LHWYD in Rowlands *Mona Antiqua* (1723) 338 Besides the Snake-stones..the Highlanders have their Snail-Stones, Paddoc-Stones..etc. to all which they attribute their several Virtues. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 70/7 *Fungus* agaricus crescit in arboribus..*paddocstol. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 265/2 A Paddokstole, *boletus*, *fungus .. *asparagus*. 1787 BURNS *Verses written at Selkirk* iv, Now gawkies, tawpies, gowks, and fools, .. May sprout like simmer puddock-stools. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* s. v. *Hillfowk*, As rotten as a yellow puddock stool.

Hence **Pa·ddocky** *a.*, abounding in frogs.

1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 284 Over all the water-cressy and puddocky ditches.

Paddock (pæ·dək), *sb.*[2] Also 7 **puddock.** [app. a phonetic alteration of PARROCK: cf. *poddish* for *porridge*, etc.]

1. A small field or enclosure; usually a plot of pasture-land adjoining or near a house or stable.

[1547 in Hunter *Biggar & Ho. Fleming* xxiv. (1862) 312 Item in the Boghall, that draws in plough and paddock xiij oxin.] 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 82 A fierce Bull, which..they had let out of the Paddok. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 330 A Puddock, or Purrock; a small Inclosure. 1759 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 471 A rude multitude quickly ran together, to a paddock adjoining to the town. 1872 YOUATT *Horse* iv. (ed. 4) 86 Let him [the hunter] therefore have his paddock as well as his loose box. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* I. ii. 69 There was only the extent of a wide paddock and a lawn between the hall-door and that grand old gateway.

b. *spec.* Such an enclosure forming part of a stud farm.

1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* iii. 59 For downright breeding..Rawcliffe Paddocks quite bear the palm. *Ibid.* 62 The strength of the pasturage, and the beautiful combination of hill and dale make these paddocks a perfect paradise for blood-mares and foals. 1894 ARMATAGE *Horse* viii. 115 The colt may be mounted in the paddock.

c. In the Australian Colonies, the general term for any field, or piece of land enclosed by a fence, irrespective of size, whether in pasture or tillage.

1832 BISCHOFF *Van Diemen's Land* vi. 148 There is one paddock of 100 acres, fenced on four sides. 1869 TOWNEND *Remin. Australia* 180 The church..stood by itself in the middle of a paddock. 1881 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 67 The bullock paddock..contained 6000 acres, and was securely fenced in with the usual post and rails. 1891 *'Coo-ee'*, *Tales Austral. Life* 121 The fields, or paddocks, as they call them here [in Australia], were pretty. 1900 F. CAMPBELL *Three Moons* 314 Mrs. Tredwin cantering across the ten-mile paddock.

d. *fig.*

1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Nature* Wks. (Bohn) I. 226 Estates of romance, compared with which their actual possessions are shanties and paddocks. 1875 DOWDEN *Shaks.* 22 Keble was born and bred in the Anglican paddock. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 21 A country where literature is confined to its little paddock, without influence on the larger field..of the social world.

2. *spec.* **a.** (See quots.)

1678 PHILLIPS, *Paddock*, .. a walk or division in a Park. 1706 *Ibid.*, *Paddock* or *Paddock-course*, a place in a Park pal'd in very narrow on both sides, for Hounds or Grayhounds to run Matches. 1763 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, A paddock in a park, *septum*, *circus venatorius*.

b. *Horse-racing.* A turf enclosure near the race-course, where the horses and jockeys are assembled in preparation for the race.

1862 *All Yr. Round* Mar. 29 Three and thirty thoroughbred colts have dipped down from the paddock to the post. 1881 *Daily News* 2 June 5 The genuine public .. drove thoughtlessly past the paddock..and disposed itself either in the cords near the winning-post or on the slope of the hill.

3. *Mining.* (*Colonial.*) **a.** An open excavation in a superficial deposit. **b.** A store-place for ore, etc.

1869 R. B. SMYTH *Gloss. Mining Terms*, *Paddock*, an excavation made for procuring washdirt in shallow ground. A place built near the mouth of a shaft where quartz or washdirt is stored. 1876 W. J. J. SPRY *Cruise Challenger* vi. (ed. 7) 85 Next the lime tufa was bored into, and now large 'paddocks' are sunk to a depth of over 20 feet in the decomposed igneous rock. 1895 *Otago Witness* 21 Nov. 22/5 (Morris) A paddock was opened at the top of the beach, but rock-bottom was found.

4. *attrib.*, as *paddock-course*, *-critic*, *-gate*.

1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 234 Horses run without Riders upon 'em something after the manner of a Paddock-Course. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* III. vii. 313 The Nobility and Gentry have their .. Paddock Courses, Horse-Rases [etc.]. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. 109 They were within a hundred yards of the paddock gate. 1897 *Daily News* 21 June 10/6 His brilliant form..made a great impression upon the paddock critics.

Pa·ddock, *v.* [f. PADDOCK *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* **a.** To enclose or fence in (a sheep-run, etc.) (*Australia*). **b.** To shut up or enclose in or as in a paddock.

1873 TROLLOPE *Australia* I. xx. 302 When a run is 'paddocked' shepherds are not required;—but boundary-riders are employed. 1873 [see PADDOCKED *ppl. a.*]. 1884 T. WALDEN in *Harper's Mag.* LXIX. 433 Droves of oxen, sheep, and swine were paddocked close by.

2. *Mining.* (*Colonial.*) To store (ore, etc.) in a paddock (see PADDOCK *sb.*[2] 3 b).

1899 *N. Queensland Herald* 8 Feb. 31 They have gathered and stacked surface stone till they have paddocked sufficient for a crushing in the mill yard.

Hence **Pa·ddocked** *ppl. a.*, **Pa·ddocking** *vbl. sb.*

1873 RANKEN *Dom. Australia* v. (1874) 91 This will completely loosen the little dirt found in paddocked sheep. 1881 A. C. GRANT *Bush-Life Queensland* II. 175 Gathering up the paddocked horses, he caught and saddled his own and his master's. 1900 E. A. HILL (of N. S. Wales) in *Birm. Weekly Post* 25 Aug. 5/4 Paddocking was not universal, as is now the case.

†Pa·dduck. *Obs.* In 6 **paduck, padduke.** Some kind of cloth. (Cf. *pack duck*, s. v. DUCK *sb.*[3])

1545 *Rates of Customs* c j b, Padduke the c. elles xxs. 1583 *Ibid.* D v b, Paduck the c. elles xxiiijs.

Paddy (pæ·di), *sb.*[1] Forms: (*α.* 6 **batte**, 7 **batty**.) *β.* 7 **paddie**, 8–9 **paddi**, 8 **pady**, (**patty**), 9 **padi, paddee**, 7– **paddy.** [a. Malay *pādī* rice in the straw, in Javanese and other Malay langs. *pārī*. The identity of this with Canarese *batta*, *bhatta* rice in the husk, whence the *batte*, *batty* of early authors, is uncertain.]

1. Rice in the straw, or (in commerce) in the husk.

[1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* 70 Rice, of a lesse price and slighter then the other Ryce, and is called Batte.] 1603 *St. Papers, Col.* 146 The people addict themselves wholly to the planting of paddie for their maintenance. [1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 67 The Ground between this and the great Breach..bears good Batty.] *Ibid.* 244 Furlongs loaded with Rice or Paddy, being courser than the Indian. 1782 *Ann. Reg.* 65 Collecting paddy and beating the rice from the straw. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 490 His only remaining resource was in the paddy in the fields. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 18/2 Rice which comes to us in the husk is called by its Indian name 'paddy'.

2. Short for PADDY-BIRD; *ellipt.* its feathers.

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 568 Rice-birds, commonly called paddies. 1891 *Times* 24 Oct. 13/2 Feathers. ..Short selected are dearer, white and gray paddy firm.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *paddy-boat*, *clearing*, *-crop*, *-field*, *flat*, *-grinding*, *-ground*, *-pounder*, *tax*, etc.; **paddy-insect**, a Chinese species of silkworm from Hainan.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 162 Two hundred Paddy-Boats with their Convoys. 1762 WOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 417 You descend into the paddy, or rice fields. 1871 *Athenæum* 27 May 650 Mr. Cooper..was upset into a newly-flooded paddy-field by the great man's outriders. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* vi. 354 They call these low swampy valleys on each side of a stream paddy flats, whether they are actually cultivated or not. 1892 *Daily News* 15 Mar. 3/1 The Secretary of State has informed the Governor of Ceylon that..the time has arrived for abolishing the paddy tax.

Paddy (pæ·di), *sb.*[2] [Irish pet-form of *Padraig* or *Patrick*.]

1. Nickname for an Irishman.

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 116 Paddies were swimming their horses in the sea to cure the mange. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. iv, Paddy was tripped up. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Mar. 8/1 We were surprised to see that our entire staff of office-boys had suddenly turned Paddies, wearing the green with a most becoming *bonhomie*.

b. Phr. *To come the paddy over*, to bamboozle, humbug. *slang.*

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* 608 Fairly came the paddy over him.

2. A bricklayer's or builder's labourer.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* (1902) 165 The men were common masons, with paddies to help. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., A bricklayer's paddy..brings him bricks and mortar.

3. An unlicensed almanac, called more fully *Paddy's Watch* and *Paddywhack almanac.*

1876 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss.*, *Paddywatch*, .. or *Paddy*, .. an almanac. 1886 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. I. 478/1, I have often heard [*a* 1834]. 'Have you an almanac?' and the answer has been, 'We have a Paddy'.

4. A passion, a temper: also *paddywhack. colloq.*

1894 HENTY *Dorothy's Double* I. 132 They goes out looking red in the face, and in a regular paddy.

5. 'A well-boring drill having cutters that expand on pressure; *paddy-drill*' (Funk).

6. A name in North Carolina of the ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. (Also *paddywhack.*)

Hence **Pa·ddyism,** an Irish peculiarity, Irishism.

1801 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 167, I have discovered two tricks of pure Paddyism. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* I. iv. 87, I could see, by hearing her (to use a Paddyism), the pout of her lip.

[**Paddy,** *a.*, an error for *baddy* in Motley, followed by recent dicts.: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

Pa·ddy-bird. [f. PADDY *sb.*[1] + BIRD.]

1. The Java sparrow, *Padda* (or *Munia*) *oryzivora*.

1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xiv. 161 The Paddy-bird is also good in their Season.

2. Anglo-Indian name for species of white egret, which frequent the paddy-fields.

1858 R. HUNTER in Mitchell *Mem. R. Nesbit* 406 Egrets or white herons, by Anglo-Indians with little taste termed paddy-birds. 1884 MISS C. F. G. CUMMING in *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 303/1 Multitudes of spirit-like white cranes, or paddy-birds, paddle about.

3. A species of Sheathbill, *Chionis minor*.

1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 832 *note*, The cognate species of Kerguelen Land is named by the sealers 'Sore-eyed Pigeon', ..as well as 'Paddy-bird'—the last perhaps from its white plumage resembling that of some of the smaller Egrets.

Paddymelon (pæ·dime·lən). Also **paddy-malla**; **pad-, paddi(e)-, pade-, pady-, -melon, -mellun.** [A corruption of an aboriginal name, the first element of which has been conjectured to be the same as in *pata-gorang* (in Sydney dialect) 'kangaroo': see Morris *Austral Eng.* 336/2.] A small brush kangaroo.

1827 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (1828) I. 289 The *wallabee* and *paddymalla*..inhabit the brushes and broken hilly country. 1830 R. DAWSON *Pres. St. Australia* 212 (Morris) Had hunted down a paddymelon (a very small species of kangaroo). 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 138/1 Get a padymelon, hare, or any coursing game. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Feb. 8/1 Kangaroos, Wallabies, Kangaroo rats, Wombats, Bandicoots, Pademelons.

attrib. 1851 J. HENDERSON *Excurs. N. S. Wales* II. 129 (Morris) These are hunted in the brushes and killed with paddy-mellun sticks. 1885 MRS. C. PRAED *Head Station* 313 The plains..riddled with paddymelon holes.

Paddywha·ck,-wack. *colloq.* [f. PADDY *sb.*[2]]

1. An Irishman.

1811 *Lex. Balatr.* s. v. *Whack*, A paddywhack; a stout brawney Irishman. 1846 *Song* in *Slang Dict.* (1873), I'm Paddy Whack from Ballyhack, Not long ago turn'd soldier.

b. *Paddywhack almanac* = PADDY *sb.*[2] 3.

1886 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. I. 388, 477.

2. A rage, passion, temper.

1899 R. KIPLING *Stalky* 25 He's a libellous old rip, an' he'll be in a ravin' paddy-wack.

3. *dial.* A severe thrashing (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

4. The ruddy duck: = PADDY *sb.*[2] 6. (*U.S.*)

Pade, obs. form of PAD *sb.*[1], toad, frog.

†Padelion. *Obs.* [Corruption of F. *pied* (*pié*) *de lion* lion's foot.] The plant Lady's Mantle.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xcviii. 140 The latter wryters do call this herbe in..Latin *Achimilla*, ..*Pes leonis*..in English Ladies mantell, .. Padelion. 1611 COTGR., *Pied de Lion*, Lions foot, Lions paw, Ladies mantle,..Padelion.

Padell, obs. form of PADDLE *sb.*[1]

‖Padella (pădе·lă). [It. *padella* flat pan, frying-pan, etc. :—L. *patella* flat pan or dish: see PATELLA.] A shallow metal or earthenware dish in which oil or fatty matter is burnt by means of a thick wick; used esp. in Italy for illuminations; also *attrib.*

[1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Padella* (Italian), a small frying-pan; a kind of oven.] 1888 *Society* 11 Nov. 6/2 The ivy-covered nooks..were lighted with padella lamps.

Pademelon, variant of PADDYMELON.

Paderero, obs. var. PEDRERO, piece of ordnance.

Padesoy, obs. form of PADUASOY.

Pa·d-foot. *dial.* [f. PAD *v.*[1] (*sb.*[1]) + FOOT *sb.*]

1. A dialectal equivalent of FOOTPAD.

1847 TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* 41 (E. D. D.) Sitha, Bobby's catch't a padfooit. 1892 J. S. FLETCHER *When Chas. was King* (1896) 209 Here I am, winged in this way by some vile padfoot.

2. One of the dialect names of the goblin called the BARGHEST. (Chiefly in Yorkshire.)

1736 DRAKE *Eboracum* I. ii. 58 The Padfoot of Pontfrete, and the Barguest of York. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pad-foot*, A Ghost. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* viii. 106 The Church-dog, bar-ghast, pad-foit, wash-hound, or by whatever name the animal supposed to haunt a churchyard is designated. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersfield Gloss.*, *Padfoot*, ..described as being something like a large sheep, or dog; sometimes to have rattled a chain, and been accustomed to accompany persons on their night walks, much as a dog might; keeping by their side, and making a soft noise with its feet—pad, pad, pad—whence its name. It had large eyes as big as 'tea-plates'.

Padgeant, -gion, obs. ff. PAGEANT. **Pad-groom,-horse,** etc.: see PAD *sb.*[2] 5. **Pad-hook:** see PAD *sb.*[3] 14. **Padill,** obs. f. PADDLE *sb.*[3]

‖Padishah, padshah (pā·dĭshā, pā·dshā). Forms: 6 **padenshawe**, 7 **padasha**, (**potshaugh, -shaw**), **pad(i)schach**, 7, 9 **padischah**, 8 **padeshah, -shau**, 9 **padichaw, padisha**, 8– **padishah, padshah.** [a. Pers. پادشاه *pādshāh*, in poetry *pādī-*, *pādīshah* (in Turkish *pādishāh*) :—Pahlavi *pātaxšā* or *pātaxšāh* :—OPers. **pātixšāyaθiya*, f. *pati* = Skr. *pati* master, lord, ruler + *šāh* king, SHAH. (P. Horn *Grundr. Neupers. Etymol.* 1893.)] A Persian title, taken as equivalent to 'Great King' or 'Emperor'; applied in Persia to the Shah, in Europe usually to the Sultan of Turkey, in India (where often pronounced *bādshāh*) to the Great Mogul, and now by natives to the sovereign of Great Britain as Emperor of India; also extended by Orientals to other European monarchs.

1612 *E. I. C. Letters* (ed. Danvers) I. 175 He acknowledges no Padenshawe or King in Christendom but the Portugals King. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 543 This Selim Padasha rebelled against his father Ekher. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 103 The Grand Signior rather hath in later times vsed the title of Padischah Musulmin i. Great King of the Musulmans..and they call the German Emperor Urum Padischah,

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the French King Frank Padischah. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 97 At the end sate the Potshaugh or great King [the Shah of Persia]. 1665 *Ibid.* (1677) 211 Here we met the Pot-shaw again. 1662]. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 341 They [Persians] call their Kings *Schach*, *Padschach*, and *Padischach*. 1757 *Phil. Trans.* L. 180 The word Padishah, or rather Padeshah,..in the old Persic tongue, denoting King. 1820 *Hull Advertiser* 30 Aug. 4/2 Recognized by several Hindoos..to be 'Padshaw', i. e. the King. 1823 Byron *Juan* VI. xxxix, Whom, if they were at home in sweet Circassia, They would prefer to Padisha or Pacha. 1896 *Peterson's Mag.* Jan. 47/1 The Padishah [Sultan] is supposed to speak no language but Turkish or Arabic.

Padle, paidle (pe·d'l), *sb. Sc.* Also 6 **paiddill**, 7 **pedle**. [app. Sc. form of Paddle *sb.*1: cf. Sc. pronunciation of *daddle*, *saddle* (de·d'l, se·d'l).] A field or garden hoe; a scraper of this shape.

a 1568 *Anon.* in *Bannatyne MS.* 325/33 Ane pluche, ane paiddill, and ane palme corss. 1644 *Register Univ. Edinb.* 49 (MS.) Duties of the Bursars. To make clean the stairs from dirt and dust with a pedle and a Besome. *a* 1820 *Old Scottish Song* (Jam.), The gardener wi' his paidle. 1821 Forbes *Poems* 144 (E. D. D.) Spades an' padles an' a'. 1819 Thomson *Poems* 109 (E. D. D.) A coal-rake an' a paidle.

Hence **Padle, paidle** *v. Sc. trans.*, to hoe; to loosen (the ground), scrape or 'harl' with a hoe.

1825 Jamieson, *To Paidle, v. a.*, to hoe. 1884 Sir A. Grant *Story Univ. Edin.* I. 141 The bursars..were also to 'paidell' the stairs and entrances to the schools [cf. 1644 above]. *Mod. Sc.* All the cottagers were employed paidling turnips.

Padle, obs. form of Paddle.

Padlock (pæ·dlɒk), *sb.* Formerly often as two words, **pad lock**, or hyphened, **pad-lock**. [f. *pad*, of uncertain meaning + Lock *sb.*2

An obvious suggestion is that the first element is Pad *sb.*1, basket, pannier, hamper. But there is no early evidence that a *pad-lock* was orig. used to fasten a pannier. Also, if *pad*, in Rogers' *Agric. & Prices*, cited under Pad *sb.*2, occurs in the orig. documents, these are much earlier than any instance yet found of *pad*, *ped*, 'basket', which is besides of rare and local occurrence.]

A detachable or portable lock, designed to hang on the object fastened, having a pivoted or sliding bow or shackle, which can be opened to pass through a staple or ring, and then locked so as to engage a hasp, the links of a chain, etc.

Dead padlock, a simple padlock having no spring.

[1453 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 554/4 Padlock /3.] 1478–9 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* 366 A Padlokke to the Church, 1*d*. 1508 in Kerry *St. Lawrence's, Reading* (1883) 24 Payed for a padlok to the font, iij*d*. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 170 Beware it breede not a padlocke on thy heele. 1569 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 134 A pad locke for the Coppy yatte. 1649 C. Walker *Hist. Independ.* II. 56 The Zealots of the Commons were very angry at the Lords, and threatned to clap a Pad lock on the Dore of their House. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 96 Hung at the one end in an iron ring, at the other end in a like ring, both united with a strong Padlock. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 159 In a Portmantle lockt with a Padlock. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 22 Trunk-Locks, Pad-Locks, etc. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 219 These may be fastened with staples and padlocks.

fig. 1658 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* Verse 14. III. v. (1669) 84/1 The light of a holy conversation hangs as it were a padlock on profane lips. 1742 Pope *Dunc.* IV. 162 We hang one jingling padlock on the mind. 1822 Byron *Werner* IV. i, That Word will, I think, put a firm padlock on His further inquisition. 18.. Lowell *Capture Fugit. Slaves*, Put golden padlocks on Truth's lips.

Padlock (pæ·dlɒk), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To fasten with or secure by means of a padlock.

1645 Milton *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 353 Let not..such an unmercifull..yoke bee padlockt upon the neck of any Christian. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (Rtldg.) 71 The Officers had Orders to Padlock up the Doors. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* vii, My mouth shall never be padlocked by any noble of them all. 1884 *Law Rep.* 13 Q. Bench Div. 455 The dock company..padlocked the doors.

Hence **Padlocked** (pæ·dlɒkt) *ppl. a.*

1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 70 A little padlocked chest. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 73 High stone fences and padlocked garden gates.

Padmelon: see Paddymelon.

Pad-nag (pæ·d,næ·g), *sb.* [f. Pad *sb.*2 + Nag.] An ambling nag; an easy-going pad-horse.

1654 Whitelocke *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) II. 220 A sober ..well-paced english padde nagge. 1684 Dr. W. Pope *Old Man's Wish* ii. (Roxb. Ball. VI. 507), With a spacious plain, without hedge or stile, And an easy pad-nagg to ride out a mile. 1770 Foote *Lame Lover* I. Wks. 1799 II. 60 To buy a pad-nag for a lady. *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *House-warming*, As horse-litter, coach, and pad-nag, with its pillion..Defiled from the Strand. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 172 To procure an easy pad nag for his wife.

Hence **Pa·d-na·g** *v. intr.*, to ride a pad-nag, ride at an easy pace, amble; also **Pa·dna·gging** *ppl. a.*

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. xl. 235 Will it not..give him pretence and excuse oftener than ever to pad-nag it hither? 1836 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 107 The green sub. of some padnagging regiment had walked off with my portmanteau instead of his own.

Padock(e, padok, obs. ff. Paddock *sb.*1

‖ Padou (padu). [F. *padou* (in same sense), formerly *Padoue*, i. e. Padua in Italy.] (See quot.)

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Padou*, a sort of silk ferret or ribbon. Hence in mod. Dicts.

‖ Padouk (padu·k). Also **padowk, peduk.** [Burmese native name.] A Burmese leguminous tree, *Pterocarpus macrocarpus*, yielding a kind of rosewood; also the wood itself (*padouk-wood*).

1858 in Simmonds *Dict. Trade.* 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 384 Thick among the huge 'padouks' the gray-stemmed 'gurjuns' gleam. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Apr. 3/3 Peduk is darker in colour than the other woods generally used. 1895 *Daily News* 3 June 5/6 There is at least one thing which Cedric the Saxon never heard of—the Indian padouk wood of the fittings. 1900–1 Prain *Ann. Report Bot. Gard. Calcutta*, The true or Burma Padouk is the timber of *Pterocarpus macrocarpus*, a species that occurs only in Burma. 'Andaman Padouk' or 'Redwood' is the timber of *P. dalbergioides*..found only, in a wild state, in the Andamans.

Pad-piece, -plate, -play: see Pad- *sb.*3 14.

Padpipe: see Pad *sb.*1 4.

‖ Padre (pā·dre). [It., Sp., Pg. *padre*:—L. *patre-m*, acc. of *pater* father.] 'Father': a title applied in Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Spanish America, to the regular clergy; in India (from Portuguese), to a minister or priest of any Christian Church; and by natives (in speaking to Europeans) to native priests; hence, applied by English soldiers and sailors to a chaplain.

1584 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1810) II. 381 We found there 2 Padres, the one an Englishman, the other a Flemming. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 8 A Chappel..the Rural Seat of one of their Black Padres. 1721 *Affect. Narr. of Wager* 7 A blind Subjection to the Padres, and a contemptuous Abhorrence of Heretics. *c* 1813 Mrs. Sherwood *Ayah & Lady* iv. 25 Now there was in the place where I lay ill a Christian *padre*. *Ibid.* Glossary, *Padre*, a Christian minister. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* ii. 47 The Goanese padre of Tette..appointed a procession. 1898 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 6/2 The 'fighting padre' is by no means an unknown figure in British wars.

attrib. 18.. Sir T. Lawrence *Label* (in Kew Museum), Very fine quality Tea called Padre Oolong, prepared by the Chinese for their Priests. *Ibid.*, Padra Tea. [1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade Prod.* 271 *Padra*, a black tea.]

Padrigon: see Perdrigon, a variety of plum.

Padroadist (pādro,ā·dist). [f. Pg. *padroado* patronage + -ist.] A Roman Catholic who favours or supports the *padroado* or ecclesiastical patronage claimed by the King of Portugal in India.

1890 *Tablet* 10 May 739 Padroadists and Propagandists are regarded as two distinct sects. [1896 *Ibid.* 15 Feb. 258 At present the 'Padroado' is a veritable incubus on the Catholic Church in India.]

‖ Padrone (padrō·ne). [It.: cf. med.L. *patro, -ōnem* for cl. L. *patrōnus* Patron.] An Italian term meaning, primarily, Patron, master; applied to †**a.** the Prime Minister of the Papal Curia (*Cardinal Patron*); **b.** the master of a trading-vessel in the Mediterranean; **c.** an Italian labour-contractor, an employer of street musicians, begging children, etc.; **d.** the proprietor of an inn in Italy.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 79 The Cardinal Nephew, whom they call *Padrone*. *Ibid.* II. III. 178 He exercis'd the office of Padrone. 1678 Dryden *Limberham* v. i, I shall never make you amends for this kindness, my dear Padron. *c* 1752 Gray *Let. to Walpole* Nov., Wks. 1814 I. 546 As to my Eton Ode, Mr. Dodsley [the publisher] is *padrone*. 1804 W. Irving in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. v. 86 Our padrone immediately displayed the Genoese flag, and hailed the vessel. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xix, The crew consisted of the padrone, two men, and a boy. 1860 *Once a Week* 14 July 72/1 They had not earned money enough in the day to secure them a favourable reception from the *padrone* at night.

Hence †**Pa·dronancy**, †**Pa·dronage**, †**Pa·dronship**, the office of (Cardinal) Padrone, or First Minister in the Papal Court; **Pa·dronism**, the system of bringing Italian children into a foreign country to perform street music or beg for the profit of the *padrone* or taskmaster.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. II. 154 He will fall out of the hands of the Papacy, as he fell out of the *Padronage*. *Ibid.* III. 175 The declaration of a Cardinal Padrone..in the beginning of his Padronship. *Ibid.* 178 He shew'd himself diligent enough in his office of Padronancy. *Ibid.* 206 They apply themselves immediately to the Pope, till they shall see the Cardinal a little more setled in his Padronancy. 1880 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 5/2 The King of the padroni..was arrested under the United States law against 'padronism' passed in 1874..which makes the bringing of such [Italian] children into the States a felony.

Pad-saddle, -saw, -tree, etc.: see Pad *sb.*3

Padshah, another form of Padishah.

†**Pad-staff**. *Obs.* = Paddle-staff.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 203 With his pad-staff he did dig a square hole about it, and so departed.

Padstool: see Pad *sb.*1 4.

Paduan (pæ·diu,ăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Padua* name of a city of northern Italy, in It. *Padova*, L. *Patavium* + -an. Cf. Patavinity.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Padua.

1801 D. Stewart *Life & Writ. W. Robertson* 152 An admixture of Paduan idioms.

B. *sb.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Padua.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc. 867/1 The talents which these Paduans possessed to engrave dies.

2. One of the coins or medallions, in bronze and silver, forged in the 16th c. in imitation of ancient pieces, by two Paduan artists, Cavino and Bassiano.

1769 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 196/2 In a separate case are contained the Paduans and other counterfeit medals. [*Note.* A Paduan..is a modern medal struck with all the marks and characters of antiquity.] 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc.

3. A kind of dance; the Pavan.

1880 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 627/2 Padua gave its name to the ancient dance Paduan, or Pavan.

4. A make of violin-strings.

1884 H. R. Haweis *Musical Mem.* iii. 94 Paduans are strong [violin-strings], but frequently false.

Hence **Pa·duanism**, the dialectal characteristics of Patavium or Padua, of which Livy was a native, Patavinity; the use of patois.

1594 R. Ashley tr. *Loys le Roy* 24 b, Pollio obiected Paduanisme vnto Liuie.

Padymelon, variant of Paddymelon.

Paduasoy (pæ·diu,ăsoi). Forms: α. 7–8 **poudesoy**, (7 **poodesoy**, 8 **pudisway**). β. 7– **paduasoy**; 8 **paduasuay**, (**paddi-, pattissway**), **pada-, padesoy**, 9 **padusoy**. [*Poudesoy* (*poodesoy, pudisway*) is F. *pou-de-soie* (1667 Littré), *pout de soye, poul de soie* (1389–94 in Godef. *Compl.*), of unascertained origin; in recent F. spelt *pout-de-soie* and Poult-de-soie, the latter also in 19th c. English. The forms in *-sway, -suay* represent the 17–18th c. F. pronunciation of *soie* as *soè, soué*; the rimes show this still in 1730 when the spelling was *paduasoy*. *Paduasoy* is, in appearance, a combination of *Padua*, Eng. name of the Italian city + F. *soie* silk. (Padua has long had manufactures of silk and other textiles, and a kind of narrow silk ribbon is thence named in F. *padou*, in 1642 *padoüe*: Oudinot). But *Padua soy* could not well be of Eng. formation, since *soy, soye, soie*, was never in Eng. use. Nor could it originate in French, where 'Padua silk' would be *soie de Padoue*, not *Padoue soie*. The probability then is that *paduasoy* was an Eng. corruption of *pou-de-soie* or *poudesoy*, app. by association with *Padua say*, a kind of Say or serge, actually from Padua, which had been known in England since 1633 or earlier:

1633 *Neworth Housek. Bks.* (Surtees) 300 For five yeardes of Padua saye for a peticote for my Ladie, xxjs. viij*d*. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1093/4 Stolen...A Padua Say Peticoat and Wastecoat. Cf. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4706/4 Paduay Serges, and other Stuffs.]

A strong corded or gros-grain silk fabric, much worn in the 18th c. by both sexes, of which Poult-de-soie is the modern representative. Also *attrib.*, and *ellipt.* a garment of this material.

α. 1663 S. Fortrey *Eng. Interest & Impr.* 22 In silk stuffs, taffeties, poudesoyes, armoysins, clothes of gold and silver.. silk ribbands, and other such like silk stuffs as are made at Tours. 1689 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2425/4 Also 3 Pieces of Checquer'd Silk,..all Silk like a Poodesoy. 1694 Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* I. vii. 65 We yearly imported from France..Silks, Sattins, Taffeta's, Stuffs, Armoysins, Poudesoy's [so all edd. to 1710; then 1716–1748 Paduasoys]. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3992/3 Also East-India Goods.., consisting of..Pudisways. 1728–9 in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* I. 193 Princess Royal had white poudesoy, embroidered with gold, and a few colours intermixed. 1733–4 *Ibid.* 428 A pink plain poudesoy. [*Obs.* by 1750, but re-introduced from Fr. *c* 1850 in the form Poult-de-soie q. v.]

β. 1672 *Acct. Earl of Shaftesbury's Wardrobe* (Stanf.), A black velvet coat, paduasoy suit laced. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3984/4 An Olive-colour'd Gown and Petticoat strip'd, lin'd with a muddy-colour'd Pattissway. 1727 Fielding *Love in Sev. Masques* I. ii, Two girls in paduasuay coats and breeches. 1727 Gay *Begg. Op.* II. iv, A Piece of black Padesoy. 1730 Jenyns *Art of Dancing* I. 66 Let him his active limbs display In camblet thin, or glossy paduasoy. 1730 Swift *Robin & Harry* 47 Clad in a coat of paduasoy, A flaxen wig, and waistcoat gay. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 223 A fine laced silk waistcoat, of blue paduasoy. *a* 1845 Hood *Bianca's Dream* iv, In vain the richest padusoy he bought. 1869 Mrs. Oliphant *George II* (1879) II. 237 The pale primrose-coloured paduasoy.

Padyan, Padjean, etc., obs. Sc. ff. Pageant.

Pæan (pī·ăn), *sb.* Also 6–7 **pean.** [a. L. *pæan*, a. Gr. παιάν a hymn or chant, properly (see below) one addressed to Apollo invoked under the name *Pæan* (Παιάν, Attic Παιών, Epic Παιήων), originally the Homeric name of the physician of the gods. The invocation being by the phrase Ἰὼ Παιάν, *Io Pæan* (see Io), the song or hymn came itself to be called the *pæan*.]

1. In reference to *Greek Antiq.*: A hymn or chant of thanksgiving for deliverance originally addressed to Apollo or Artemis; esp. a song of triumph after victory addressed to Apollo, also a war-song in advancing to battle addressed to Ares; hence any solemn song or chant. The full phrase *Io pæan* occurs poetically as a sb. in same sense.

1598 Lyly *Midas* v. iii, Io paeans let us sing, To physicke's and to poesie's king. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1251 The Poets that composed the songs of victorie, named Pæanes. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* I. 457 That day was..spent in pæans to the Sun. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 60/2 The King..himself began the pæan, which was the signal to advance. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* v. 118 The Paean, sung to Phoebus..was the proper accompaniment of the battle and the feast. 1878 Gladstone *Prim. Homer* xiii. 151 The triumphal hymn of praise, or *paian*, is commemorated in the *Iliad*, as already established in use.

2. In modern use: A song of praise or thanksgiving; a shout or song of triumph, joy, or exultation.

[1544 E. Gosynhyll (*title*) The Prayse of all Women, called Mulierum Pean.] 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* III. viii. 210 Tut, rather Peans sing Hermaphrodite. 1604 Drayton *Owl* 1133 The warbling Mavis mirthfull Peans sung. 1646 Buck

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Rich. III, III. 78 Who would have sung Peans to his glory. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 186 Hear, in all tongues consenting Pæans ring! 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 127, I sung the joyful Pæan clear..Waiting to strive a happy strife. 1869 LD. LYTTON *Orval* 198 The paean of the people's Liberty! *attrib.* 1839 MRS. HEMANS *Tombs of Plateæ* ix, Where the pæan strains were sung.

Hence **Pæ·an** *v. trans.*, to sing in or as a pæan. So **Pæ·anism** [Gr. *παιανισμ-ός*], the chanting of the pæan; **Pæ·anize** *v. intr.* [Gr. *παιανίζ-ειν*], to chant or sing the pæan.

1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 186 Notes of vict'ry *pæan'd high! 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. iv. 40 For the Victories ..Io Pæan was sung to Apollo; at least hence *Pæanismes.. had their rise. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. vi. (1852) 579 The Grecian ελελευ Ιου Ιου used in their Pæanisms. *a* 1827 W. MITFORD cited in *Cent. Dict.*, Pæanism. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 123 The Peloponneseans..were *paeanizing as if they had already the victory.

Pæan, variant of PÆON. **Pædagogic, Pædant,** etc.: see PEDA-. **Pædarchy**: see PÆDO-.

Pæderasty, ped- (pī·d-, pe·dĕræsti). [ad. mod. L. *pæderastia*, a. Gr. *παιδεραστία*, f. *παιδεραστής*, f. *παῖς, παιδ-* boy + *ἐραστής* lover. In Fr. *pédérastie*.] Unnatural connexion with a boy; sodomy.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 293 He telleth of their Pæderastie, that they buy Boyes at an hundred or two hundred duckats, and mew them vp for their filthie lust. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 382 Solon's law forbid pæderasty to slaves. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1846) IV. 233 The same penalties were inflicted on the passive and active guilt of paederasty. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 529 Hence the laws against infanticide, against adultery, against pæderasty.

So **Pæ·derast** [Gr. *παιδεραστής*], † **Pædera·stist,** a sodomite; **Pæderas·tic** *a.* [Gr. *παιδεραστικός*], pertaining to or practising sodomy; hence **Pæderas·tically** *adv.*

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), **Pederast*.., a Sodomite, a buggerer. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 171 As the detestable Pæderasts of after Ages scandalized the godlike Socrates. [1593 G. HARVEY *New Letter* Wks. (Grosart) I. 290 That penned .. another [Apology] of Pederastice, a kinde of harlatry, not to be recited.] 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Pref., There is first the *pæderastic school with French and Italian masters. 1864 tr. *Gaspar's Hand-bk. Forensic Med.* III. 333 *note*, Dohrn..has observed this appearance in his old pæderastic hospitallers. *Ibid.* 332 A boy alleged to have been abused *pæderastically. 1684 T. GODDARD *Plato's Demon* 29 The little respect which he had for that Sex, and great love for the other, which made him so great a *Pæderastist.

Pædeutics (pĭdiū·tiks); rarely sing. **pædeutic.** Also **paid-.** [f. Gr. *παιδευτικός* of or for teaching, *ἡ παιδευτική* (sc. *τέχνη*) education: see -ICS.] The science or art of education.

1864 WEBSTER, *Paideutics*. 1885 *Life of Sir R. Christison* I. 28 Was it an error or not in the pædeutics of those times? 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Oct. 459/1 We could wish such ugly barbarisms or neologisms as .. 'paideutics' and the like had been eschewed. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 253 The one substantial contribution..made to the paideutic of the game.

Pædo-, pedo- (pī·do), occas. **paido-** (pai·do), before a vowel **pæd-, ped-**, combining form of Gr. *παῖς, παιδ-* boy, child, an element in several words, scientific and technical, of which the more important will be found in their alphabetical places.

Pædarchy (pī·daiki) [Gr. *-αρχια, ἀρχή* rule], rule or government by a child or children. **Pædiatric** (pĭdi,æ·trik) *a.* [see IATRIC], having to do with the treatment of the diseases of children; so **Pædiatrics** *sb. pl.*, the treatment of children's diseases. **Pædo·cracy, paid-** [see -CRACY], government by children. **Pædogenesis** (pīdodʒe·nĭsis) *Zool.* [see GENESIS], production of offspring by an animal in an immature or larval condition, as in certain amphibians, fishes, and insects; so **Pædogene·tic** *a.*, pertaining to or characterized by pædogenesis. **Pædo·logy, paid-** [see -LOGY], the study of the nature of children; so **Pædolo·gical,** pertaining to pædology; **Pædo·logist, Pædologi·stical** *a.*, **Pædologi·stically** *adv.* (see quot.). **Pædo·meter,** an instrument for measuring the weight and length of a child; hence **Pædometric** *a.* **Pædonosology** (-nɒsɒ·lŏdʒi) [Gr. *νόσος* disease: see -LOGY], the study of the diseases of children. **Pædonymic** (pĭdoni·mik) [after *patronymic*], a name given to a person from that of his or her child; so **Pædo·nymy,** the giving of such a name.

1830 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 245/2 The government was called the *paedarchy (or the regime of children). 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pædiatric.* 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1065 Professor Johann Bokai, the well-known pædiatric physician. 1896 (title of a New York periodical), **Pediatrics.* 1647 J. NOYES *Temple Measured* 34 Some are .. unseasonable, ignorant, youthful. This is a *Pedocracy as well as a Democracy. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 507 *Pædogenesis or the production of ova by the immature animal is rare, and in Insecta always parthenogenetic. 1895 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* V. 142. 1889 *Athenæum* 13 Apr. 471/1 A parthenogenetic and *pædogenetic generation occurs in the life-cycle [of the blood-worm]. 1900 *Speaker* 5 May 131/2 Miss Vernon of the *Paidological Bureau. 1894 *Educ. News* (U.S.) 14 Apr. 233 A **paidologist* is one who studies boys. **Paidologistical* pertains to *paidology, and **paidologistically* is the adverb that refers to the acts of a paidologist while he is treating of paidology paidologistically. 1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Pædometer*, baromacrometer. 1889 *Yrnl. Educ.* 1 Feb. 75/2 The terrors of a cast-iron Code and Inspectors with their *paedometric apparatus. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pædonosologia*, term for a description or consideration of the diseases of children: *pedonosology. 1883 W. LEAF in *Yrnl. Philol.* No. 24. 286 Prof. Geddes quotes as a similar '*Paedonymic' the expression 'Althaea Meleagris'. *Ibid.* 287 Whether or no the custom of *Paedonymy has left any other trace..must be left to anthropologists to decide.

Pædobaptism (pīdobæ·ptiz'm). Also **pedo-.** [f. PÆDO- + BAPTISM; cf. mod.L. *pædobaptismus* (16th c.), F. *pédobaptisme* (17th c.).] The baptism of children; infant baptism.

1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* 1. § 10 Where is there expresse charge for the Lord's day? Where for pædobaptism? 1651 CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* II. 38 The administration of Pedobaptisme. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pedobaptism*. 1872 *Westm. Rev.* July 81 Persons who denied that pædobaptism is to be found in the New Testament..were allowed to rot..in gaols.

Pædobaptist (pīdobæ·ptist). Also **pedo-.** [f. PÆDO- + BAPTIST, after prec.] One who practises, adheres to, or advocates infant baptism.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 173 He might have called us Anti-pædobaptists, as being against Infant-Baptism. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pedobaptist*, one that holds or practises infant baptism. 1772 in Urwick *Nonconf. Worcester* (1897) 215 Y^e^ Paedobaptist Congregation is of late years much reduced. 1891 F.W. NEWMAN *Card. Newman* 62 The only part which I took was, to support Union with Pædo-Baptists, not to divide.

Pædomancy, erron. form of PEDOMANCY.

Pædonom (pī·dɒnɒm). *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. *παιδονόμος.*] A magistrate who superintended the education of youths.

a 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* VI. (1876) 224 Under the superintendence of the Pædonom.

Pædotribe (pī·dotrəib). Also **pedo-.** *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. *παιδοτριβής.*] One who taught wrestling and other exercises; a gymnastic master.

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 29 b, Gymnasts, pedotribes, athletes. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pedotribe*. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Ess. & Lett.* (1852) I. 256 Herodicus being pædotribe..united the gymnastic with the medical art.

Pædotrophy (pīdɒ·trɒfi). [ad. Gr. *παιδοτροφία.*] The rearing of children. So **Pædotrophic** (pīdotrɒ·fik) *a.*, relating to the rearing of children; **Pædo·trophist,** one skilled in rearing children.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pædotrophia*, old term..pedotrophy. 1890 J. S. BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 271 Pædotrophy..The hygiene of the rearing of children. 1889 J. SULLY in *Harper's Mag.* June 102/2 Pædotrophic Partnership, the term by which the new Socialism designated a particular and relatively permanent variety of sexual attachment. *Ibid.* 108/2 They could..pronounce the plaintiff a properly qualified pædotrophist.

Paen, -ene, var. PAYEN *Obs.*, pagan. **Paene,** obs. f. PANE *sb.* **Pænitence,** obs. f. PENITENCE.

‖ **Pænula** (pī·nĭulă). [L.] In *Roman Antiq.* A sleeveless cloak having an opening for the head only, and covering the whole body. Hence, An ecclesiastical garment of the same kind, an early form of the chasuble.

[1270–2 *Pipe Roll* 55 Hen. III m. I *d*, Pro..xxxiii penulis de Lindeseye Ermyne & Coruelyne.]

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Pænula*, among the Romans, a thick garment fit for a defence against cold and rain. 1868 MARRIOTT *Vest. Chr.* p. lxii, We have abundant evidence in Roman literature of the uses to which the *Pænula* served, and of its gradual exaltation from a garb of slaves or of peasants to one which even emperors might wear in travelling, and which was expressly prescribed in the fifth century of our era as the dress of senators.

Pæon (pī·ɒn). *Prosody.* Also 7–8 **pean.** [a. L. *pæon*, ad. Gr. *παιών*: see PÆAN.] A metrical foot of four syllables, one long and three short, named, according to the position of the long syllable, a first, second, third, or fourth pæon.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* Explan. Words, *Pæon* or *Pæeon*, the name of Apollo, and of a metricall foot in verse, of which Pæans are composed. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 459 The Poet was constrain'd of mere necessity to use a Pæon instead of a Dactyl. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Paean* or *Paeon*.. so called, as commonly supposed, because appropriated to the hymn *Pæan*; though Quintilian derives the name from its inventor *Pæon*, a physician. 1867 R. C. JEBB *Sophocles' Electra* (1870) 125/2 The antistrophic verse has a paeon..in the first place.

Pæonic (pi,ɒ·nik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *pæōnic-us*, ad. Gr. *παιωνικός* of or belonging to a pæon.] Of or pertaining to a pæon or pæons; composed of pæons; having the pedal ratio (2 : 3) of the pæon. b. as *sb.* A pæonic verse or foot.

1830 J. SEAGER tr. *Hermann's Metres* II. xl. 104 The ancient Greeks themselves appear not to have completely distinguished between Cretic and pæonic numbers.. Pæonics catalectic on two syllables, and having an iambic anacrusis, are rarely met with. 1879 J. W. WHITE tr. *Schmidt's Rhythmic Class. Lang.* § 21. 66 Paeonics and bacchii. *Ibid.* § 22. 69 Paeonic sentences are rare in Aeschylus.

Pæonin (pī·onin). *Chem.* [f. L. *pæonia*, PEONY (in reference to colour) + -IN.] = CORALLIN.

1866 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 324. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 520 The same holds good as regards corallin or pæonin, a red colour composed of rosolic acid.

Pæony, var. PEONY. **Paeyn,** var. PAYEN *Obs.*, pagan. **Paffle,** var. PAFFLE *Sc.*, a small holding.

‖ **Pagador.** *Obs.* [Sp. *pagador*:—med.L. *pācātōr-em* payer.] A pay-master.

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 338 The Treasurers and Pagadores Colateraly. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 657/2 This is the manner of the Spanyardes captaynes, whoe ..scorneth the name as base to be counted his souldiours pagador. 1604 DIGGES 4 *Parad.* II. 46 The Captaines are become..the Pagadores or Pay-Masters of their Bandes.

Pagan (pē·găn), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 4 **paygane,** 5 **pagayne,** 5–6 **pagane,** 5– **pagan.** [ad. L. *pāgān-us*, orig. 'villager, rustic'; in Christian L. (Tertullian, Augustine) 'heathen' as opposed to Christian or Jewish; indicating the fact that the ancient idolatry lingered on in the rural villages and hamlets after Christianity had been generally accepted in the towns and cities of the Roman Empire: see Trench *Study of Words* 102; and cf. Orosius I Præf. 'Ex locorum agrestium compitis et pagis pagani vocantur.' Cf. PAYEN.]

A. *sb.* 1. One of a nation or community which does not hold the true religion, or does not worship the true God; a heathen. († In earlier use practically = non-Christian, and so including Mohammedans and, sometimes, Jews.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* viii. (*Philepus*) 6 Payganis, þat war dwelland þare. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 281 The goddes, that paganes do worshippe, were men some tyme. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 8 The hard hertis, and untrewe treuth of the pagans. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 95 Streaming the Ensigne of the Christian Crosse, Against black Pagans, Turkes, and Saracens. 1596 — *Merch. V.* II. iii. 11 Adue, .. most beautifull Pagan, most sweete Iew. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 69 The emperor Julian..was perverted from Christianity, and confirmed a pagan, by Maximus a Magician. 1805 SOUTHEY *Metr. T., Yng. Dragon* I. i, Pithyrian was a Pagan, An easy-hearted man, And Pagan sure he thought to end As Pagan he began. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* I. iii. 99 The later Saxons, after the crusade, used the word 'Saracen' in the sense of 'pagan', and..applied it to the pagans of the north.

2. *fig.* or *allusively.* A person of heathenish character or habits, or one who holds a position analogous to that of a heathen in relation to a Christian society.

1841 EMERSON *Lect.*, *Man Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II. 247 Love would put a new face on this weary old world in which we dwell as pagans and enemies too long. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* XV. (1878) 122 'But what are his politics?' said Lady Sylvia to this political pagan. 1879 — *Macleod of D.* XV, That bloodless old Pagan, her father.

† b. *spec.* A paramour, prostitute. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 168 What Pagan may that be? 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* II. i, In all these places I have had my several pagans billeted For my own tooth.

3. *Comb.*, as *pagan-like* adj.

1608 H. CLAPHAM *Errour Left Hand* 34 The formes of them be Pagan-like. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. XXXV. (1713) 387 A wicked Apostacy into Pagan-like Superstitions.

B. *adj.* 1. Not belonging to a nation or community that acknowledges the true God; worshipping idols; heathen.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* XLIV. *i*, Thy hand the Pagan foe Rooting hence,..Leavelesse made that braunch to growe. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 200 The women here [Sumatra] (not differing from all other parts of the Pagan World) are much vnchast. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 93 The antient and christian inhabitants..retired to those natural intrenchments, for protection from their pagan visitants. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vi. 201 The ideal, cheerful, sensuous, pagan life. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 39 The first Christian architecture was .. a continuation of the pagan work.

2. *fig.* Of heathen character, heathenish.

1550 W. LYNNE *Cæsion's Cron.* 279 To the pagane Papistes, arrogant Anabaptistes, licenciouse lybertines. 1606 CHAPMAN *Monsieur D'Olive* Plays 1873 I. 215 Said t'was a pagan plant, a prophane weede And a most sinful smoke [i.e. tobacco]. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Marriage* Wks. 1730 I. 58 This pagan confinement..Suits no order, nor age, nor degree.

† **Pagana·lian,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *Pāgānālia* neut. pl. (see below) + -AN.] Belonging to the *Paganalia* or annual festival celebrated in each *pagus* or rural district of ancient Italy. So † **Pa·ganals** *sb. pl.* (anglicization of *Paganalia*).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Paganalian*, ..of or belonging to Wakes or Plough-mens Feasts, Country Holy daies, and the like. 1658 PHILLIPS (s. v. *Paganical*), Paganals *i.* Wakes, Country-Holidayes, Ploughmens Feasts.

Pagandom (pē·gändəm). [f. PAGAN + -DOM.] The realm or domain of pagans; the pagan world (as opp. to *Christendom*); heathendom.

1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 295 It regarded Pagandom as its common foe. 1868 J. A. WYLIE *Road to Rome* xvii. 213 The one supreme deity of Pagandom. 1886 A. T. PIERSON *Crisis Missions* 194 Joining the centres of Christendom and Pagandom.

† **Paga·nic,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *pāgānic-us*, f. *pāgān-us* PAGAN: see -IC.] Of, belonging to, or characteristic of pagans; pagan.

1676 MARVELL *Gen. Councils* Wks. 1875 IV. 145 Churches, that with paganick rites they dedicated to Saint Mary. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* xxxii. 293 It is indeed a Paganick Oracle. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* III. 11 (MS.) All The black pagannic Worship of the East.

† **Paga·nical,** *a. Obs.* [See -ICAL.] = prec.

1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 149 Paganical rites and fond foolish observations. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. 138 [They] are not so much to be accompted atheists, as spurious, paganical, and idolatrous theists.

Hence † **Paga·nically** *adv.*

1664 H. MORE *Antid. Idolatry* ix. 96 Whereby it is deprehended to be still more coursly and Paganically Idolatrous. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 279 The one and only God (saith Clemens) is worshipped by the Greeks Paganically, by the Jews Judaically, but by Us newly and Spiritually.

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Paganish (pē·gănĭʃ), *a.* [f. PAGAN + -ISH[1].]

†**1.** Of or belonging to pagans; pagan. *Obs.*

1583 HAYES *Narr. Gilbert's Voy.* in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1809–12) III. 192 Those Paganish regions. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* xii. 40 That sence which in Paganish writers is..vsuall. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 204 Paganish and Idololatricall rites. 1718 BP. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* 167 Paganish and Popish Superstitions.

2. Resembling or befitting a pagan; of pagan character or quality; heathenish.

1613 BP. HALL *Serm. Rev.* xxi. 3, 4 Wks. 1837 V. 70 Not to hope for it, is paganish and brutish. 1676 R. DIXON *Two Testaments* 208 To use Rites is comely,..but to multiply them..is Jewish and Paganish. 1795 W. MASON *Ch. Mus.* 238 He would not suffer verse to be..sung as verse..because it was gay and paganish. 1871 BLACK *Daughter Heth* (1876) 24 Variations, which he regarded as impudent and paganish.

Hence **Pa·ganishly** *adv.*

1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xiii, Mahound (so paganishly was the horse named) answered by plunging.

Paganism (pē·gănizm). [ad. eccles. L. *pāgānism-us* (Augustine), f. *pāgān-us* PAGAN: see -ISM. Cf. F. *paganisme* (1611 in Cotgr.).]

1. The religious belief and practices of pagans; the condition of being a pagan; heathenism.

1433 LYDG. *St. Edmund* II. 417 That goddis creatoure.. Sholde in helle eternal peyne endure Thoruh mysbeleue for paganysme rage. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xix. (1634) 729 They goe about a wittie thing, to make one Religion of Christianitie, Jewishnesse, and Paganisme, as it were of patches sowed together. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. li. (1612) 230 Peruse all Lawes, euen Paganizme. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxi. (1846) II. 248 The divisions of Christianity suspended the ruin of Paganism. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* I. iii. (1876) 80 The Book of Genesis contains a record of the dispensation of Natural Religion, or Paganism, as well as of the Patriarchal.

†b. The Pagan world; pagandom, heathendom.

1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* I. xxvii. 123 The revenge of those outrages, which from time to time all Paganisme had received from the Emperours of Greece. *c* 1650 *Don Bellianis* 18 The great destruction made of his people by you, and in all Paganisme.

2. *fig.* or *allusively.* Pagan character or quality; the moral condition of pagans.

1874 FERGUSSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 765 Views opposed to the Paganism of St. Paul's or to the attempt to medi-ævalize it. 1876 J. PARKER *Paracl.* II. xix. 356 The paganism of his logic should not be taken for more than it is worth.

b. A pagan or heathenish feature. *rare.*

1883 *Athenæum* 15 Dec. 783/1 Their crowning features are mere paganisms, quite out of keeping with the designs they deface.

Paganity (păgæ·nĭti). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. late L. *pāgānitās* (Cod. Theod. 438), f. *pāgān-us* PAGAN: cf. *Christianity.* Cf. OF. *paienelé.*] The condition or quality of being pagan; paganism.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* Pref. 5 Rome, which coulde not forget her old paganitie. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 561 There is something of imperfection .. something of paganity likewise necessarily consequent thereupon. 1837 CARLYLE *Let. to Sterling* 25 Dec., What Christianity is to us and what Paganity is, and all manner of other anities. 1866 J. B. ROSE *Ecl. & Georg. Virg.* 142 Britain in primitive paganity is not 'almost divided from the world'.

Paganize (pē·gănəiz), *v.* [a. F. *paganise-r* (1551 in Hatz.-Darm.) or med.L. *pāgānizāre*: see PAGAN and -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make pagan; to give a pagan character or form to.

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 151 A Christian Paganis'd with name of Punke. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 628 Christianity..was thereby itself Paganized and Idolatrized. 1812–29 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 126 Even as early as the third century the Church had begun to Paganize Christianity.

2. *intr.* To become pagan; to act as a pagan; to assume a pagan character. Also *to paganize it.*

1640 CHILMEAD tr. *Ferrand's Love Melancholy* 176 They paganize it to their own damnation. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 206 This was that which made the old Christians Paganize. 1875 MRS. CHARLES in *Sunday Mag.* May 512 When Christendom begins to speak of her golden age as in the past, she paganises.

Hence **Pa·ganized** *ppl. a.*, **Pa·ganizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Pa·ganiza·tion,** the action of paganizing or fact of being paganized; **Pa·ganizer,** one who paganizes.

1863 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* x. (1865) 228 The *paganization of religion was in no small degree assisted by the influence of the females of the Court of Constantinople. 1898 F. I. ANTROBUS tr. *Pastor's Hist. Popes* V. 9 Whether ..the paganisation of all the relations of life [was] so universal as has been maintained. 1732 WATERLAND *Chr. Vind. Charge* 74 *Paganized Christianity. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. 194 The paganized catholicism of the renaissance. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Ethnophrones*,..q. d. *paganizers, or persons, whose thoughts, or sentiments were still heathen or gentile. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 110 To take heed of.. Judaizing, *Paganizing, of idolatry, atheism, superstition. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. ii. (1864) I. 328 Christianity made some steps toward the old religion by the splendour of its ceremonial, and the incipient paganising, not of its creed, but of its popular belief. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xi. § 1. 96 Called abusively by Pagans and Heathens, and *Paganizing Christians, the Goods of Fortune. 1886 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 347 The Bible knows nothing of those paganising distinctions between *relative worship* and *positive worship.*

Paganly (pē·gănli), *adv.* [f. PAGAN *a.* + -LY[2].] In a pagan manner or degree; like a pagan.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* I. xiv. (1662) 53 This..I am not so paganly superstitious as to believe one syllable of. 1835 in Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 581 The Irish Papists are paganly superstitious.

Paga·no-chri·stian, *a.* and *sb.* [f. *pagano-,* comb. form of L. *pāgānus* PAGAN + CHRISTIAN.]

a. *adj.* Christian in a pagan way, or with an admixture of paganism. **b.** *sb.* A Christian corrupted by paganism. So **Pagano-chri·stianism; Pagano-chri·stianize** *v.*

1667 J. CORBET *Disc. Relig. Eng.* 17 That new kind of Paganism, or Pagano-Christianism. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. xxi. (1713) 341 The Pagano-christian Tyranny of the Pope. 1680 — *Apocal. Apoc.* ii. 23 These People.. shall at the end..get the Nations under them, that is, the Paganochristians. 1681 — *Exp. Dan.* ii. 38 The Empire ..was beginning to Pagano-Christianize and grow Idolatrous again. 1685 — *Paralip. Prophet.* xxvi. 229 The Pagano-christianizing Caesars or Emperours.

Paganry (pē·gănri). [f. PAGAN *sb.* + -RY; cf. *popery.*] Pagan condition or practice; heathenry.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 144 It is all one, as if they had said, bawdrie, hethenrie, paganrie. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* Notes 259 The memory of this paganry did not disappear when all traces of lake and solar rites had passed away.

†**Pa·gany.** *Obs.* [Refashioning of PAYENY, after *pagan.* Cf. *Tuscany.*] = PAGANDOM.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lviii. 197 He slew Sorbryn, the moost valyant knyght in all pagany. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 11 Where midst vnnumbred troopes of Paganie..few of his Countrey are.

Page (pēdʒ), *sb.*[1] Also 5 **payge,** 6 *Sc.* **pege.** [a. OF. *page* = It. *paggio,* med.L. *pagius* (*c* 1300, Du Cange): cf. Sp. *page,* Pg. *pagem* in same sense. The origin of the Romanic word is unsettled. Diez conjectured for It. *paggio* derivation from Gr. *παιδίον* boy, which is very doubtful; Littré suggests that med.L. *pagius* is from *pāgus* the country, a country district, comparing Pr. *pages* villain, rustic:–L. *pāgensis,* and cites the statement of Fauchet (1602), that down to the time of Charles VI and VII, 1380–1461, *page* in Fr. seems to have been applied solely to *de viles personnes.*]

I. †**1.** A boy, youth, lad. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7499 Quat bot to lese þi lijf, leue page. *Ibid.* 10295 War pages nan for hirdes sett, Bot stalworth men þair bestes gett. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 289 He had A Sone, A litill Knave, þat wes þan bot a litill page. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 52 A child þat was of half yeer age In Cradel it lay and was a propre page. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xviii. 101 Þat yonge page [the infant Jesus] liffe þou mon for-gange, But yf þou fast flee fro his foo. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 46 My father vnwelthy mee sent, then a prittye page, hither.

†**2.** A male person of the 'lower orders', or of low condition or manners: a term of contempt and sometimes of opprobrium; cf. KNAVE 2, 3. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 6461 So wex yalow is heore visages, In the world no buth so foule pages! *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Franklt. Prol.* 20 He hath leuere talken with a page Than to comune with any gentil wight There he myghte lerne gentillesse aright. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 62 He [Satan] wolde haue peerid with god of blis; Now is he in helle moost looþeli page. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 381 Sirs, we muste presente þis page [Jesus] to ser Pilate. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 313 That page was neuer of sic price for to presome anys Wnto my persone to be peir. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Dk. Albany* 416 A prince to play the page It is a rechelesse rage, And a lunatyke ouerage.

3. A boy or lad employed as a servant or attendant; hence, a male servant of the lowest grade in his line of service, corresponding to an apprentice in trade; one whose part it is to assist and learn from an upper or more experienced servant or officer. **a.** Formerly in the most wide and general use; also with special qualifications, as *page of the kitchen, scullery* (= scullion), *stable* (= stable-boy), etc. *Obs.* in general use; but **b.** Still applied in East Anglia to a shepherd's attendant, whether boy, lad, or man. (Cf. modern uses of *boy,* as in *cabin-boy, cow-boy, post-boy, stable-boy,* etc.)

a 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 237 Palefreiours ant pages. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) st. 283 Wiþ him he hadde þer a page Þat serued him in þat hermitage. 14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 623/2 A payge of the keschyn. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 377/1 Page of a stabylle, *equarius.* 14.. *Customs of Malton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 61 Þai schall haffe in þe sayd mylnes two mylners and j page. 1470–85 Kechyn page [see KITCHEN *sb.* 5 a]. 1530 PALSGR. 250/2 Page a servaunt, *page.* ? *a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 447 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 300, I haif ane pege .. will .. bring to me sic thing as I will haif. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* 539 (The Queens Officers and Servants) Scullery .. Yeoman .. Joint Grooms..Page..Servant..Child.

b. 1819 RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1849) 297 (Eng. Dial. Dict.). *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Page,* the lad attending on a shepherd. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Page,* the common and almost only name of a shepherd's servant, whether boy or man. ..Extensively used through Suffolk, and probably further.

4. *Chivalry.* A boy or lad in training for knighthood, and attached to the personal service of a knight, whom he followed on foot, being not yet advanced to the rank of squire. Cf. *foot-page* (FOOT *sb.*), FOOTMAN 3. Now only *Hist.* Hence †**b.** A foot-soldier. †**c.** A camp-servant. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 6022 Fyve hundrod thousand Knyghtis to armes, so Y fynde, Withowte pages and skuyeris. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 5460 With hir went ij squyers and noo mo, Save ij pages to kepe ther horses also. [1847 JAMES *J. Marston Hall* vii, If we place you as page to any one else, it must solely be with a view to your military promotion hereafter. 1858 TRENCH *Synon. N. T.* viii. (1876) 30 Like that of the squire or page of the Middle Ages.]

b. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 163 A hundreth knyghtes mo..& four hundreth to bote, squieres of gode aray, & fiue hundreth o fote, to whilk I salle pay..Knyght, squier & pages, þe termes of two 3ere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 337/1 Page, *pageta, pedissequus, pedes.* 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 120/1 Whyle this doynge lasted the englysshe pages toke the pylfre of the Scottes. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* (1565) 60 Learning by the flyght of oure horsemen and pages [*calonum*] in what case the matter stood. 1632 SHERWOOD, A souldiers page, *goujat.*

5. A youth employed as the personal attendant of a person of rank. (In earlier times often himself of gentle birth, and placed in this position in order to be trained in the usages of good society.)

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1123 Yeff he be a..page,.. receve hym as a..grome goodly in fere. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xviii. 51 A place for yong children, which are pages. 1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 97. 1606 CHAPMAN *Monsieur D'Olive* Plays 1873 I. 197 Pages and Parasits [live] by making legges. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Page,* a youth of state, retained in the family of a prince or great personage..to attend in visits of ceremony, do messages, bear up trains, robes, etc. and..to have a genteel education, and learn his exercises. 1756 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 455 A lady of considerable rank, who .. is allowed a page, or *ragazzo,* and he must not exceed fourteen years of age. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xv, Where hast thou left that page of thine, That used to serve thy cup of wine? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 789 Many coaches and six, attended by harbingers, footmen, and pages.

b. Hence, a title of various officers of a royal or princely household, usually with some distinctive addition, as *page of honour, page of the back-stairs, of the chamber, of the presence,* etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 569 A yeer or two he was in this seruyse Page of the chambre of Emelye the brighte. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 193/1 Bryan Wager, page of oure Robes. 1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII,* c. 14 Yomen Gromes and pagys of the Kynges Chambre. *a* 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 81, xii goodly yong gentilmen, called pages of honour. 1664 (*title*) Comedies and Tragedies. Written by Thomas Killigrew, Page of Honour to King Charles the First. 1698 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 416 A son of Mr. Secretary Vernon is made page of the presence to the duke of Glocester. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* 544 (The Queen's Officers and Servants)..Pages of the Back-Stairs [6]..Their Salary 80*l.* per Annum each. Pages of the Presence-Chamber [4]..Their Salary 25*l.* per Annum each. Grooms of the Great-Chamber [10]..Their Salary 40*l. Ibid.* 551 (The Master of the Horse, and his Officers).. Equerry of the Crown Stable..256*l.* Pages of Honour [4]..156*l.* each. Gentleman of the Horse..256*l.* 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Apr. 514 Loudon..was made a page of the backstairs to Queen Mary. 1900 *Whitaker's Alm.* 87 (Her Majesty's Household)..Pages of the Back Stairs [4]. State Pages [2]. Page of the Chambers...Pages of the Presence [5]. Pages, Men [3]. *Ibid.* 88 Master of the Horse..; Crown Equerry..; Pages of Honour [4].

c. Hence, in mod. usage, often applied to a boy or lad (usually in 'buttons' or livery) employed in a private house, a club, hotel, large shop, etc., to attend to the door, go on errands, and the like; a foot-boy; in U.S. to an attendant upon a legislative body. d. Also applied to little boys fancifully dressed at a wedding ceremony to bear the bride's train.

1781 COWPER *Truth* 146 She yet allows herself that boy behind;..His predecessor's coat advanced to wear, Which future pages yet are doomed to share. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. i, There..a page, in purple and silver, sat upon the table, swinging his legs to and fro. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Daughter* (1847) 222 A small white-faced boy who was called 'page' to Aunt Eleanor,.. superseding what commonly-minded persons were accustomed to consider footboys. 1897 W. W. JACOBS *Skipper's Wooing* xi. 127 And Henry'll be a little page in white satin knickers holding up the bride's train.

II. Transferred uses.

6. A clip or other contrivance, for holding up a woman's skirt in walking.

1864 SALA *Quite Alone* xxvii. 185 The artful arrangement of hooks and strings, known as 'ladies' pages'.

7. *Entom.* Collector's name for a black and green South American hawk-moth of the family *Uraniidæ.*

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1901 *Westm. Gas.* 30 Nov. 4/2 During the last two years swarms of a singularly handsome butterfly, with dark green wings and white tails, have been noticed in Trinidad, ..it is now known that they are the 'green pages' of the Venezuelan forests.

8. *Brick-making.* (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Page,* the track carrying the pallets, which support the newly molded bricks, and on which they are slipped to the off-bearing boy..at the end. [Fr. *page* was formerly applied to the brickmaker's boy who carried the newly moulded bricks on the pallets.]

9. *Comb.,* as *page-boy, -work*; *page-like* adj.

1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* III. i, All the dangers That, page-like, wait on the success of war. 1888 LIGHTHALL *Yng. Seigneur* 53 'So, then, do your own page-work', said Haviland. 1902 *Spectator* 8 Feb. 201/1 Loitering in the division lobbies as if they were untrustworthy page-boys on a round of morning errands. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 10 Mar. 7/2 There are large numbers of page-boys employed in West-end clubs and hotels.

Page (pēdʒ), *sb.*[2] [a. F. *page* fem. (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) a page:–L. *pāgina* a leaf of a book, a written page, f. stem *pag-* of *pangĕre* to fasten, fix in, fix together.]

1. One side of a leaf of a book, manuscript, letter, etc.

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Full page, a page containing its full complement of printed lines, or containing an engraving or illustration which occupies the entire page; also *attrib.*: cf. FULL *a.* 12. *Page for page*, corresponding in the paging; also *attrib.*

1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 9 Seneca let bloud line by line and page by page, at length must needes die to our stage. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIII. xii. 393 If one leafe of this large Paper were plucked off, the more pages tooke harme thereby, & were lost. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v., Some confound *folio* and *page*; when as a folio or leaf properly comprehends two pages. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ix, Intending only to look cursorily over the few first pages. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. i. 224 The phenomena referred to in the foregoing pages. 1889 H. O. SOMMER *Malory's Arthur* Pref. 8 Caxton is reprinted page for page, line for line, word for word. 1896 in *Moxon's Mech. Exerc., Printing* p. xviii, A line-for-line and page-for-page reprint of the original text.

b. *Printing.* The type set up, or made up from slips or galleys, for printing a page.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Printing*, The page, then, composed and ranged in the galley, he ties it up therein with a cord or packthread, and sets it by. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 193 A few observations on the method of tying up a page. 1891 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 254, I will set up a trial-page of the G[olden] L[egend].

c. *Type-founding.* One of the parcels into which new type is made up by the founders, to be sent out: usually 8 inches by 4.

1888 J. SOUTHWARD *Pract. Printing* (1884) 15 Type is sent from the founders in parcels. ..The parcel is called a page. 1903 H. HART *Let. to Editor*, Moxon calls these type-founders' pages 'cartridges'.

2. *fig.* a. Any page, or the pages collectively, of a writing; hence, rhetorically, Writing, book, record. b. An episode such as would fill a page in a written history; a single phase of the 'book of nature', or of the 'book of life' (see BOOK *sb.* 4).

1619 DRAYTON *Past.* Ecl. v. viii, On the world's idols I do hate to smile, Nor shall their names e'er in my page appear. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* xiii, Her ample page Rich with the spoils of time. 1752 — *Bentley* v, That .. inspiration .. That burns in Shakespeare's or in Milton's page. 1822 SOUTHEY *Ode King's Visit Scot.* xi, A deeper tragedy .. hath never fill'd The historic page. 1851 TRENCH *Poems* 54 Nor merely in the fair page nature shows, But in the living page of human life To look and learn. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 24 July, A bright page in her military history.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *page-head, -heading, -picture, -turning*; **page-cord, -gauge** (see quots. 1858, 1875); **page-paper**, a piece of stiff paper on which a page of type is placed before being fastened up with others in a forme; **page-proof**, a pull taken from type made up into paged form.

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 193 The compositor..takes a page paper into the palm of his hand, and puts it against the bottom of the page. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Page-cord*, thin twine used by printers to tie together the pages or columns [of type] previous to printing. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Page-gage*, a standard of length for the pages of a given piece of work. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 15 July 3/2 The most continuous feature in this book is the series of attractive page-pictures.

Page (pēdʒ), *v.*[1] [f. PAGE *sb.*[1]] a. *trans.* To wait on, attend, or follow, like a page. b. *To page it*, to act as page.

1596 H. CHETTLE in Nashe *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 195 Ile square and set it out in Pages, that shall page and lackey his infamie after him. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 224 Will these moyst Trees..page thy heeles And skip when thou point'st out? 1638 FORD *Fancies* v. ii, Nitido has paged it trimly too. 1819 KEATS *Otho* I. i. 79 Go, page his dusty heels upon a march.

Page (pēdʒ), *v.*[2] [f. PAGE *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To put consecutive numbers upon the pages of (a book, manuscript, etc.); to paginate.

1628 PRYNNE *Cens. Cozens* 53 The first part of his Booke.. is not paged. 1817 *Cobbett's Weekly Pol. Pamphlet* 22 Mar. 353 The former part..is paged in such a way as to fit with the paging of Number Fifteen. 1878 EASWORTH in *Brathwait's Strappado* Pref. 17 Even when consecutively paged, his volumes are often composed of several distinct works.

2. *Printing.* To make up (composed type) into pages.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

b. *Type-founding.* To pack up (new type) in pieces for sending out.

1903 H. HART *Let. to Editor*, When type has been cast, it is set up; then dressed; then paged; i. e. packed up in convenient pieces. The founder will, if requested, page his type otherwise than to the standard width.

Pageant (pæ·dʒĕnt, pā[i]·-), *sb.* Forms: α. 4–6 **pagyn**, (6 **pagen, -eon, padgin**; **-ion, paidgion**, *Sc.* **padʒ(e)ane, -yan**), 6–7 **pagin.** β. 5 **pagend(e**, (**padshand, pachand, paiande, pageunt, pajant, padgeant, -iant, pacent, pachent**), 5–6 **pagent**, 6 **pageaunt**, (**-ia(u)nt, -ient, -y(a)nt, pageyond, paia(u)nt, -auntt**, *Sc.* **padʒand**), 6–7 **pageante**, (7 **paygend, pagiente**), 5– **pageant.** [Late ME. *pagyn, padgin*, etc., in contemporary Anglo-Latin, *pagina*; subseq. with accrescent *-t* or *-d*, as in *ancient*, etc.: see **-ANT**[3]. Origin and history obscure: see Note below.]

1. A scene acted on the stage; *spec.* one scene or act of a mediæval mystery play. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 206 He þat kan best pleie a pagyn [*v. r.* pagent] of þe devyl..schal haue most þank of pore & riche. 14.. *Cov. Myst.* Prol. (passim) Pagent. 1427–8 *Coventry Leet Bk.* lf. 45 b, The smythes of Coventre.. shewen..how thei were discharged of the cotelers pachand be a lete in the tyme of Iohn Gote then meire. 1457 *Ibid.* 173 b, She [Q. Margaret] sygh then alle the pagentes pleyde save domesday, which myght not be pleyde for lak of day. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 372 That v. pageunts be hadd amonge the craftes. 1468 J. PASTON jr. in *Lett.* II. 317 Many pagentys wer pleyed in hyr wey in Bryggys to hyr welcomyng. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXVI. 109 Than cryd Mahoun for a Heleand padʒane [*v. r.* padʒeane]. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1383 Of paiauntis that were played in Ioyous Garde. 1530 PALSGR. 250/2 Pagiant in a playe, *mistere*. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* 21 a, I haue rehersed vnto thee .. the persons of this scene or pageaunte. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 477 As they haue multiplyed the number of their Stages, so thus they multiply their pagins and parts. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 213 His former transition was in the faire about the Jugglers, now he is at the Pageants among the Whifflers. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. ii. 137 The prologue..contains the argument of the several pageants, or acts, that constitute the piece. 1818 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XX, The morris-dancers..again played their pageant.

b. *fig.* The part acted or played by any one in an affair, or in the drama of life; performance; esp. in *to play one's pageant*, to act one's part. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 129 þes pagyn playen þei þat hiden þe treuþe of Goddis lawe. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. lxxix, How now, said Launcelot vnto Arthur, yonder rydeth a knyght that playeth his pagents. 1478 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 235 As ffor the pagent..the Erle off Oxenforde hathe pleyid atte Hammys..he lyepe the wallys, and wente to the dyke, and in to the dyke to the chynne. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Death Edw. IV* 85, I have played my pageyond, now am I past. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* VI. 44 Ye must not playe your pageant in the sight of menne. 1574 STUDELEY (*title*) The Pageant of Popes, contayninge the lyues of all the Bishops of Rome.. to the Yeare of Grace 1555..written in Latin by Maister Bale [etc.]. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* lxiii, We must play the pageant out.

†c. A part acted to deceive or impose upon any one; a trick. *To play one a pageant*, to play him a trick, to impose upon or deceive him. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 99 In þis manere þei pleien þe pagyn of scottis; for as scottis token þe skochen of armes of seynt george & here-bi traieden englischemen, so þes anticristis prelatis taken name & staat of cristis apostlis. 1530 PALSGR. 658/2 He had thought to playe me a pagent, *il me cuyda donner le bout.* 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 22 This spightful pageaunt of his owne syb Iuno remembring [*Nec latuere doli fratrem Iunonis et iræ*]. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 88 This pageant was plaid by a Hollander.

†d. A scene represented on tapestry, or the like.

1557 *More's Wks.* ¶ ij b, Mayster Thomas More in his youth deuysed in hys fathers house in London, a goodly hangyng of fyne paynted clothe, with nyne pageauntes, and verses ouer euery of those pageauntes: which verses..declared what the ymages in those pageauntes represented.

†2. A stage or platform on which scenes were acted or tableaux represented; *esp.* in early use, the movable structure or 'carriage', consisting of stage and stage machinery (MACHINE *sb.* 6), used in the open air performances of the mystery plays. *Obs.*

[1392–3 *Cartulary of St. Mary's, Coventry* lf. 85 b (in Sharp *Diss. Cov. Myst.* 66), Domum pro le pagent pannariorum Coventre.] 1450 *Coventry Smiths' Acct.* (*Ibid.* 20) Spend to bryng the pagent in-to gosford-stret v*d*. 1453 *Ibid.* 15 þe kepers of the craft shall let bring forth þe pajant & find clothys that gon abowte þe pajant, and find russhes þerto. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 266/1 A Paiande, *lusorium*. 1500 in *York Myst.* Introd. 35 The cartwryghts [are] to make iiij new wheles to the pagiaunt. 1535 *Covent. Weavers' Accts.*, Paid to the wryght for mendyng the pagent iij*s.* ij*d.* *a* 1595 ARCHD. ROGERS in Sharp *Diss.* 17 The maner of these playes weare, euery company had his pagiant, or parte, which pageants weare a high scafolde with 2 rowmes, a higher and a lower, vpon 4 wheeles. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Romish Monks* (ed. 3) 344 Judith was one of the most beautiful young Women of Italy, and .. round about her (upon the same Frame or Pageant) they had placed.. Musicians. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 44 On a Pageant over-against the Pagod they had a Set of Dancers handed like Puppits, to the amusing of the Mobile. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 155 Pageants, that is, stages erected in the open street, were part of the entertainment.

†b. A piece of stage machinery; also, a mechanical contrivance or machine generally. *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 238 Of all the crafty and subtyle paiantis and pecis of warke made by mannys wyt, to go or moue by them selfe, the clocke is one of the beste. 1611 FLORIO, *Pegma*, a frame or pageant, to rise, mooue, or goe it selfe with vices. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.), The poets contrived the following pageant or machine for the pope's entertainment; a huge floating mountain, that was split in the top in imitation of Parnassus. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* II. xxi. 173 *Pageant*—a word..subsequently in general use to denote stage machinery of all kinds.

3. A tableau, representation, allegorical device, or the like, erected on a fixed stage or carried on a moving car, as a public show; any kind of show, device, or temporary structure, exhibited as a feature of a public triumph or celebration. *Dumb pageant* = dumb show. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

(This sense, in which 'scene' and 'stage' are combined, may have been the intermediate link between 1 and 2.)

[1432 *Let.* in *Munim. Gildh.* (Rolls) III. App. 459 Parabatur machina, satis pulchra, in cujus medio stabat gigas miræ magnitudinis .. ex utroque latere ipsius gigantis in eadem pagina erigebantur duo animalia vocata 'antelops'.] 1511 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 8 Bytwene euery of the pagentis went lytill children .. gloryously and rychely dressyd. 1533 *Coronation Q. Anne* in Arb. *Garner* II. 47 A rightly costly pageant of Apollo with the Nine Muses among the mountains. *Ibid.*, A sumptuous and costly pageant in manner of a castle wherein was fashioned a heavenly roof and under it upon a green was a root or stock, whereout sprang a multitude of white and red roses [etc.]. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 330 At Millan..were set up..triumphant arkes, pageons, and images, with honourable posies written. 1611 COTGR., *Pegmate*, a stage, or frame whereon Pageants be set, or carried. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 55 To stand as a dumb pageant, without salutation. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pageant*, a triumphal Chariot or Arch, or other pompous Device usually carry'd about in Publick Shews. *a* 1745 in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 27 You would have put me to an additional expence, by having a raree-shew (or pageant) as of old, on the lord-mayor's day. Mr. Pope and I were thinking to have a large machine carried through the city, with a printing-press, author, publishers, hawkers, devils, &c. and a satirical poem printed and thrown from the press to the mob. 1875 A. W. WARD *Eng. Dram. Lit.* (1899) I. 145 Those pageants, in the generally accepted later and narrower use of the term, which consisted of moving shows devoid of either action or dialogue, or at least only employing the aid of these incidentally, by way of supplementing and explaining the living figures or groups of figures brought before the eyes of the spectators.

4. *fig.* Something which is a mere empty or specious show without substance or reality.

1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* Plays 1873 II. 239 Without which love and trust; honor is shame; A very Pageant, and a propertie. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. ix. (1718) 37 Think ye the Pageants of your hopes are able To stand secure on earth, when earth itself's unstable? 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1869) II. xxxviii. 306 It was a name, a shadow, an empty pageant. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 354 The sovereign, divested of all but the name of king, sinks into an empty pageant.

b. ? A specious tribute or token.

1750 JOHNSON *Let. to Printer Gen. Advert.* 3 Apr. in Boswell *Life*, Many, who would, perhaps, have contributed to starve him when alive, have heaped expensive pageants upon his grave.

5. A brilliant or stately spectacle arranged for effect; *esp.* a procession or parade with elaborate spectacular display; a showy parade.

1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* xv, Embroider'd surcoats and emblazon'd shields,..Made a rare pageant, as with sound of trump, Tambour and cittern, proudly they went on. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 209 Few pageants can be more stately and frigid than an English funeral in town. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Dk. Wellington* iii, Lead out the pageant sad and slow, .. Let the long long procession go. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. i. ii. 17 The glittering pageant entered the gates of the capital. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 6 The consecration of a King was then not a mere pageant.

6. a. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Of or acting in a pageant; stage-, puppet-; specious.

1659 *Parl. Speech Other Ho.* 4 To these we are to stand bare, whilst their pageant stage Lordships daign to give us a conference upon their Breeches. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3758/3 We will..Assist Your Majesty against the French King, his Pageant Prince of Wales, and all others. 1736 HERVEY *Mem.* I. 73 France and England the pageant mediators in a quarrel..which was made up without their privity. *c* 1800 H. K. WHITE *Poet. Wks.* (1837) 36 The pageant insects of a glittering hour. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 55 Campeggio was made to feel that he was a mere pageant-legate.

b. *Comb.*, as *pageant-master, -play, -plot, -tableau, -wheel*; *pageant-loving* adj.; **pageant-car**, the car which carried, or served as, a stage for acting in the open air; †**pageant-house**, the house in which the stage and properties for the play were kept; †**pageant-idol**, an idol which is a mere 'vain show'; †**pageant-money, -pence, -silver**, money contributed for the mystery-play; **pageant-thing**, a thing that is a mere 'vain show', an idol.

1893 G. S. TYACK in Andrews *Bygone Warwick.* 66 The stages of the *pageant-cars. 1420 in *York Plays* Introd. 36 Le *pagent-howse pelliparium. 1531 *Order of Leet* in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 43 A pagiaunt, with the pagiaunt house & playing geire. 1626 in *York Myst.* Introd. 36 Of the skinners for the pageante howse farme yerely due, xij*d.* 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* XCVII. 7 All who of *Pageant-Idols boast. 1899 *Academy* 12 Aug. 157/1 He provided 'Trionfi' for the delight of a *pageant-loving folk. 1479 in *York Myst.* Introd. 41 To chuse searchers and *pageant master. 1525 in Sharp *Weavers' Pageant* 20 Rec. of the masters for the *pagynt-money xvj*s.* iiij*d.* 1551–2 in Sharp *Diss. Cov. Myst.* 22 Reseyved of the craft for *pagent pencys iiij*s.* 4*d.* 1607 MIDDLETON *Your Five Gallants* II. i, Some *pageant-plot, or some device for the tilt-yard. 1492 in *York Myst.* Introd. 23 *note*, *Paiaunt silver. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* CXV. 6 The *Pageant-thing has Ears and Nose, But neither hears nor smells. 1584 in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 38 Payde for sope for the *pagent wheles iiij*d.*

[*Note.* The word in the preceding senses is known only in English, and in the Anglo-Latin *pāgina*. The two main early senses were 'scene displayed on a stage', and 'stage on which a scene is exhibited or acted'. The relative order of these is not certain; but, so far as instances have been found, the sense 'scene' appears first. The Anglo-L. *pāgina* is in form identical with the known ancient L. *pāgina* leaf (of a book), PAGE *sb.*[2]; and it is noteworthy that from *pāgina* French had, beside the popularly descended *page*, a literary form *pagine, pagene*, 'page of a book', which also came into Eng. in the forms PAGINE, *pagyn(e, pagen*, and even (in 15th c.) *pagent*, forms which are identical with some of those of *pageant*. There is thus no difficulty so far as concerns *form* in identifying *pāgina* 'pageant' with *pāgina, pagine, pagyn, pagent*, 'leaf' or 'page'. And it is easy to conceive how the sense 'page' or 'leaf' of a MS. play, might have passed into that of 'scene' or 'act'; but direct evidence connecting the two has not been found. On the other hand, some, who take 'stage' as the earlier sense, have suggested for *pāgina* a possible passage of sense from 'tablet or slab (for inscription)' to 'board', and so to 'stage'; or have seen in the 14–15th c. Anglo-Latin *pāgina* a more

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or less independent formation from the stem *pag-* of L. *pangĕre* to fix, cognate with L. *compāges, compāgo, compāgina* 'fixing together', 'joining', *compāginātа* 'fixed together' (whence perh. 'framework'); or have thought it a representative, in some way, of L. *pĕgma*, Gr. πῆγμα 'a framework fastened or joined together', spec. 'a movable stage or scaffold used in theatres'. This last exactly gives the sense of *pāgina*, 'pageant'; and not only has Du Cange examples of med.L. *pĕgma* as 'a wooden machine on which statues are placed', but Cotgrave has F. *pegmate* 'a stage or frame whereon Pageants be set or carried'. Thus it is indisputable that 'pageant' in the sense 'stage' would exactly render L. *pĕgma*, and it is further true that the stem *pag-* of *pāgina* is cognate with πηγ- of πῆγμα; but of any actual historical relation between the forms of these words, or any passage of *pĕgma* into *pāgina* in med.L., there is no trace. It had been supposed that an earlier Anglo-L. example of *pāgina*, in a sense like 'boarding', existed in the final paragraph of the 12th or 13th c. treatise of Alexander Neckham *De Utensilibus*, printed (very inaccurately) in T. Wright's *Vol. of Vocabularies* 1857, pp. 96–119, from MS. Cott. Titus D. 20, lf. 48 b, where Wright has 'ut lingnum hujus pagine forti aderat tegminibus'; but the actual reading of the MS. is 'ut lingnum *hic com*pagine forti ad[h]ereat tegminibus'; so that the supposed *pāgina* 'boarding' has no existence.]

Pageant (pæ·dʒĕnt, pē·-), *v.* [f. prec.]

†**1.** *trans.* To imitate as in a pageant or play; to mimic. *Obs. rare.*

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 151 With ridiculous and aukward action, (Which Slanderer, he imitation call's) He Pageants vs.

2. To carry *about* as a show or in a procession.

1641 Milton *Reform.* I. (1851) 4 Even that Feast of love and heavenly-admitted fellowship..became the subject of horror, and glouting adoration, pageanted about, like a dreadfull Idol. 1660 — *Free Commw.* Wks. (1851) 429 To pageant himself up and down in Progress among the perpetual bowings and cringings of an abject People.

3. To honour with a pageant.

1891 *Murray's Mag.* Oct. 599 She who once pageanted with sumptuous pomp victorious Doges returning trophy-laden.

Hence **Pageanting** *vbl. sb.*, display of pageantry.

1873 Masson *Drumm. of Hawth.* iv. 54 One may guess the amount of pageanting, banqueting, and speechifying.

Pa·geanted, *a.* [f. Pageant *sb.* + -ed 2.] †**a.** Adorned with 'pageants' or scenes (in tapestry or the like: see Pageant *sb.* 1 d). *Obs.* **b.** Attended with pageantry and pomp.

1539 in *Archæol. Jrnl.* (1852) VII. 279, IV alter clothes II pagented alter clothes. *Ibid.*, Pagented he[n]gyngs. 1902 W. Toynbee in *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Feb. 2/3 Well might his worth the final fee Of pageanted sepulture reap.

†**Pageantee·r.** *Obs. rare.* In 7 **-gen-.** [f. Pageant *sb.*: see -eer.] A player in a pageant or mystery-play: in quot. *fig.*

1624 Gee *New Shreds* 16 Me thinkes these lewd pagenteeres should be questioned..in some Ecclesiasticall Court for Prophanation of heaven and holy things.

Pageantic (pădʒæ·ntik), *a. rare.* [f. Pageant *sb.* + -ic: cf. *gigantic.*] Of the nature of or belonging to a pageant or pageants.

1825 T. Sharp *Diss. on Cov. Myst.* 25 Illustration of the form and construction of Pageantic structures.

Pageantry (pæ·dʒĕntri, pē·-). [See -ry.]

†**1.** Pageants collectively; the public acting of scenes or display of tableaux. *Obs.*

1608 Shaks. *Per.* v. ii. 6 What pageantry, what feats, what shows, What minstrelsy, and pretty din, The regent made.. To greet the king. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* vi. (1658) 437, 80 women gloriously decked..were carried in litters, having legs of gold, and 500 more in others, whose legs were of silver; These things were most remarkable in the Pageantry. 1714 J. Wyett *Ellwood's Autobiogr.* Suppl. (1765) 391 The Pageantry of which Day's Work, as acted there by himself he hath since published with his Name to it.

2. Splendid display, gorgeous spectacular show; pomp. Also in *pl.*

1651 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* II. viii. 99 To prove that we are extreamly proud in the midst of all this pageantry. 1673 [R. Leigh] *Transp. Reh.* 10 Not less ignoble then Cardinal Campejus his Pageantry. 1727 Gay *Fables* I. xi. 6 A peacock with the poultry fed, All view'd him with an envious eye, And mocked his gaudy pageantry. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* Wks. 1837 I. 186 Blazon'd shields and gay accoutrements, The pageantry of war. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 389 Experience..had probably subdued their inclination for splendid pageantry.

3. Mere acting or show, empty or specious display, show without substance. Also with *pl.*

1687 Burnet *Contn. Reply to Varillas* 114 After a weeks Pageantry of her Queenship, she was kept there till her Head was cut off. 1715 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* Serm. x. 364 The standing Ceremony and continued Pageantry of Transubstantiation. *a* 1854 H. Reed *Lect. Eng. Hist.* v. (1855) 153 Chivalry had not yet declined to mere formal pomp and pageantry.

Paged (pēdʒd), *a.* [f. Page *sb.*2 or *v.*2 + -ed.] **a.** Having the pages numbered. **b.** Having pages of a specified kind or number, as *yellow-paged.*

1889 *Athenæum* 21 Dec. 853/3 Left by Mr. Bradshaw in a paged revise of 1877.

Pagedom (pē·dʒdəm). [f. Page *sb.*1 + -dom.] The office or function of a page. Also *attrib.*

1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* II. vi. 68 The ladies could instruct him in no graces of pagedom. 1856 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VI. 61 Hyder's cow-boy belongings..became useful in his pagedom novitiate.

Pa·geful. [-ful.] As much as fills a page.

1879 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 415 Virtuous indignation by the pageful.

Pa·gehood. [-hood.] The state or condition of being a page. **b.** The personality of a page.

1820 Scott *Abbot* xix, She bears herself like the very model of pagehood. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* xxiv, It is not so, an it please your pagehood. 1890 E. J. Lysaght *Gold of Ophir* III. x. 172 He wore the buttons of pagehood.

Pagen, pagent, obs. ff. Pageant; var. Pagine.

Pager (pē·dʒəɹ). [f. Page *v.*2 + -er 1.] One who pages (papers, blank books, etc.).

1901 *Daily Chron.* 9 Sept. 9/4 (Advt.) Pager and Perforator wanted.

†**Pa·gery.** *Obs.* [f. Page *sb.*1 + -ry.] The office or position of a page, service as a page.

1586 *Cyuile & Vncyuile Life* (1868) 25 [In France] young gentilmen bee brought vp as Pages in Court: so soone as their Pagery is past, they become souldiers in some Band or Garrison. 1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* I. i, These are the arts, Or seven liberal deadly sciences Of pagery. 1641 Earl Monm. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* II. 86 A Dutchman, who being come out of pagery, and not having whereon to ride, followed him on foot.

Pageship (pē·dʒʃip). [f. Page *sb.*1 + -ship.] The office of a page. Also *humorously*, as a title.

1835 Lytton *Rienzi* VII. vi, May I wait on thy pageship to-morrow? 1844 Tupper *Crock of G.* xxiii. 187 The housekeeper had power to push her nephew on to pageship, footmanship—to the final post of butler. 1891–2 Lounsbury *Stud. Chaucer* I. i. 31 It was probably to fit the period of this assumed pageship that the year 1340 was fixed upon as the date of Chaucer's birth.

Pageunt, pageyond, obs. forms of Pageant.

†**Pa·ggle,** *v. Obs.* [Deriv. uncertain.] *intr.* To bulge, swell out as a bag, hang loosely.

c 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* x. 63 Forty kine..With strouting dugs that paggle to the ground.

Paggle, pagil, obs. var. Paigle, cowslip.

Pagh, obs. variant of Pah *int.*

Paghant, pagia(u)nt, etc., obs. ff. Pageant.

†**Pa·gical,** *a. Obs.* [f. Page *sb.*1 + -ical: cf. *magical.*] Of or relating to the pages of a book.

1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 37, I yfaith will, and put their great pagicall index to them, too.

Pagin, obs. form of Pageant, Pagine.

‖ **Pagina** (pæ·dʒinä). *Bot.* [L. *pāgina* leaf, page.] A flat surface, as of a leaf.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Pagina*, .. the surface of a leaf. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Pagina*, the surface of anything.

Paginal (pæ·dʒinăl), *a.* [ad. late L. *pāginālis*, f. *pāgina* a page: see -al.] Of or pertaining to a page or pages; consisting of or referring to pages; page for page.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. vi. 244 He shut or closed the booke, which is an expression proper unto the paginall books of our times. 1811 *Puttenham's Eng. Poesie* in Haslewood *Eng. Poets* I. Introd. 15 The present edition is a verbal and paginal reprint. 1888 *Archæol. Rev.* Mar. 62 All quotations will be given in full with paginal references.

Paginary (pæ·dʒinări), *a.* [f. L. *pāgina* page + -ary.] = prec.

1823 T. G. Wainewright *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 312 The paginary amount of your lucubrations. 1824 Dibdin *Libr. Comp.* 247 The paginary numerals recommencing at ch. xii. 1864 T. Westwood *Chron.* '*Compl. Angler*' 26 Hawkins' second edition..was but a paginary reprint of the first.

Paginate (pæ·dʒinēit), *v.* [f. L. *pāgina* page + -ate 3, as if ad. L. type *pāgināre*, which occurs in med.L. in other senses. Cf. mod.F. *paginer* (*Dict. Acad.* 1835).] *trans.* To mark or number the pages of (a book); to page.

1884 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. IX. 428/1 It is entitled *The Vievv of France*, and forms a small quarto, not paginated. 1890 *Athenæum* 21 June 802/2 In printing the book, a number of copies were wrongly paginated.

Pagination (pædʒinē·ʃən). [n. of action from prec.: so in Fr. (*Dict. Acad.* 1835).] The action of paging or of marking the numbers of the pages; an instance of this; the sequence of figures with which the pages are numbered.

1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1859) II. 181 They at first totally omitted the *Troilus and Cressida*, which is inserted without pagination, and with little discrimination in the writings of Shakespeare. 1867 Deutsch *Rem.* (1874) 41 Twelve folio volumes, the pagination of which is kept uniform in almost all editions. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 289/1 The Apocrypha was to be placed at the end of the New Testament, with a distinct title and pagination.

†**Pa·gine.** *Obs.* Also 4–6 **pagyn(e,** 4 **pagen** (5 **pagent**). [ad. L. *pāgina* Page *sb.*2, directly or through OF. *pagene, pagine* (12th c. in Godef.), a learned adaptation of the L. word, of which the inherited form was *page.*] A page or leaf; *transf.* pages collectively, book, writing.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 286 Þe holie pagine [*pagina sancta*]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21295 (Cott.) Þe stile o matheu, water it was, And win þe letter o lucas, And marc pagine [*Trin.* pagyn] it was milk, And john honi, suet als suilk. 1382 Wyclif *Jer.* xxxvi. 23 Whan Judi hadde rad thre litle pagens [1388 pagyns, *Vulg.* pagellas], or foure, he kutte it with a scraping knyf. *c* 1475 *Partenay* Prol. 79 The philosopher.. Which declarid in hys first pagent, hys methephisike off noble corage. 1552 Udall tr. *Geminus' Anat.* I ij/2 We comprehended all the fygures of the heade in foure pagines.

Paging (pē·dʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Page *v.*2 + -ing 2.] The action of Page *v.*2; the consecutive numbering of the pages of a book; pagination.

Paging machine, a machine for printing or stamping the consecutive numbers of the pages of an account-book, etc.

1775 Ash Suppl., *Paging*, the act of marking the pages. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* I. 263 Throughout the volume the paging is very irregular. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Paging-machine.* 1884 H. Spencer in *Athenæum* 5 Apr. 446/3 The pagings of these extracts refer to the first edition. *Mod. Advt.*, Improved paging and perforating machines, hand and treadle.

Pagle, variant of Paigle, a cowslip.

†**Pa·gled,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [Cf. Paggle *v.*] Made or become pregnant; big with young: cf. Bagged.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 46 Hero, for that she was pagled and timpanized. 1615 H. Crooke *Body of Man* 314 Other creatures when they are pagled as we say, do neuer or very seldome admit the Male.

‖ **Pagne** (pan7). Also 8 **pane,** 8–9 **paan.** [a. F. *pagne*, ad. Sp. *paño* = Pg., It. *panno*:—L. *pannum* cloth. In the form *paan*, a. Du. *paan*, ad. Pg. or Sp.] A cloth; the piece of cloth forming originally the single article of clothing variously worn by natives of hot countries; *spec.* a loin-cloth, or a short petticoat, worn by uncivilized races, or retained by the more civilized as part of their costume.

1698 Froger *Voy.* 14 The Marabous, cloath'd with a kind of Surplice made of white Pagnes or Cotton-stuff, sacrifice to Mahomet. 1705 Bosman *Guinea* 350 A Multitude of Cloaths or Panes, heaped one over another. *Ibid.* xxi. 440 The Wives of the great Lords wear Calico Paans..beautifully Chequered with several Colours. These Paans or Cloaths are not very long. 1759 tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal* in Pinkerton *Voy.* (1814) XVI. 608 For their clothing they make use of two *paans*, one of which goes round their waist..and supplies the place of an under-petticoat. 1789 tr. *Sonnerat's Voy.* I. II. 14 A simple piece of linen, called Pagne, is the whole dress of the women. 1863 Burton *W. Africa* I. 154 A..negro, dressed in..scanty pagne or loin-cloth with red streamers [etc.]. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Apr. 3/2 The loose tunic, over which is worn the quaintly shaped pagne, which ..is draped tightly round the figure, and only just permits the free movements of the wearer.

Pagod (pæ·gŏd). *arch.* Also 6–8 **pagode,** 7 **pagothe.** [ad. Pg. *pagode* (1516 in Yule): cf. F. *pagode* (1609 in Hatz.-Darm.): see next. The stressing *pa·god* occurs in Butler's *Hudibras*; Pope has *pagod* as well as *pa·god.*]

1. An idol temple: = next, 1.

1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xiv. 34 All the Kings doe dye in one Pagode, which is the house of praiers to their Idolls. 1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 402 Like a monasterie, the which the naturall people doo call Pagode. 1630 Lord *Display Sects E. Ind.* (Y.), That he should erect pagods for God's worship. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* 114 A number of Temples, which they call Pagods. 1735 Pope *Donne Sat.* IV. 239 The mosque of Mahound, or some queer Pagod. 1829 Tennyson *Timbuctoo*, Her pagods hung with music of sweet bells.

2. An image of a deity, an idol (esp. in India, China, etc.). (Often associated with *god.*)

1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxviii. 140 And it is possible that..the Pagodes will not aide nor helpe me as they haue done before time. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 38, I have seene some of their Pagothes or Idols, in wood, resembling a man. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. II. 534 Their Classick-Model prov'd a Maggot, Their Direct'ry an Indian Pagod. 1755 J. Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) I. 322 His lordship admired the lions and pagods, and all the chimney ornaments. 1892 J. Payn *Med. D. Whittington* I. 33 He looked more like some pagod than a man at all.

b. *fig.* A person superstitiously or extravagantly reverenced, or otherwise likened to a heathen deity; an 'idol'.

1719 D'Urfey *Pills* II. 315 Like the mad Pagod of the North, the Swede. 1738 Pope *Epil. Sat.* I. 157 See thronging Millions to the Pagod run, And offer Country, Parent, Wife, or Son! 1814 Byron *Diary* 8 Apr., [I] find my poor little pagod, Napoleon, pushed off his pedestal. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 254 The most hideous pagod of cruelty, vice, and depravity, that ever lived.

3. A gold (or silver) coin: = next, 3.

1598 W. Phillips *Linschoten* I. xxxv. 69/1 They are Indian and Heathenish money, with the picture of a Diuell vpon them, and therefore are called *Pagodes.* 1667 H. Oldenburg in *Phil. Trans.* II. 430 Esteemed at 20 old Pagodes in India, each Pagode being about 10 shillings English. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 34 The Coin current here [Gulconda] is a Pagod, 8*s.* 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 822/2 A Pagode was formerly no more than 84 Stivers but is since raised to 120. *a* 1845 Hood *To Lady on Dep. India* x, Go to the land of pagod and rupee.

4. = *Pagoda sleeve*: see Pagoda 5.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* (*Pagode*).

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1719 J. T. Philipps tr. *Thirty-four Confer.* 82 The Absurdities of the Pagod-worship. *Ibid.* 193 If they knew the Pagod-Gods they had in their Temples. 1814 Byron *Ode to Nap.* iii, Those Pagod things of sabre-sway. 1859 Sala *Gas-light & D.* ii. 29 Busily stitching..sedent, and not squatting Pagod-like, all of a row.

Pagoda (păgō·dă). Also 7 **pagotha, pogodo,** 8 **pagodoe.** [ad. Pg. *pagode*, pl. *pagodes* (1516 in Yule), It. *pagode*, pl. *-i*; app. a corruption of a name found by the Portuguese in India. (Yule has no example of the form *pagoda* in 16th c. Pg. or It.; the *-a* appears to have been an Eng. representation of final *-e.*)

The native form imitated by the Pg. *pagode* is disputed: whatever it was, the Pg. appears to have been a very imperfect echo of it. Many take it to have been Pers. *but-kadah* idol-temple, f. *but* idol + *kadah* habitation; some suggest Skr. *bhagavat* holy, divine, or some current modification of that word: see Yule & Burnell s. v.]

1. A temple or sacred building (in India, China,

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and adjacent countries); *esp.* a sacred tower, usually of pyramidal form, built over the relics of Buddha or a saint, or in any place as a work of devotion.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 190 The place where the great Pagotha stands. 1638 W. Bruton in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1812) V. 49 At a great Pogodo or Pagod, which is a famous and sumptuous Temple. 1681 R. Knox *Hist. Ceylon* 72 The Pagoda's or Temples of their Gods are so many that I cannot number them. 1779 Burke *Corr.* (1844) II. 270, I could not justify to myself to give to the synagogue, the mosque, or the pagoda, the language which your pulpits so liberally bestow upon a great part of the Christian world. 1803 Wellington in Owen *Desp.* (1877) 369 Harcourt dispatched a letter to the principal Bramins of the pagoda of Juggernaut. 1899 F. T. Bullen *Log Seawaif* 289 The lofty shining summit of the great pagoda dominated everything else.

b. *fig.* = Temple.

1762 Churchill *Prophecy of Famine* 69 In Love's Pagoda shall they ever doze.

c. A small ornamental building or structure in imitation of an Oriental pagoda.

1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 492 Their towers, the models of which are now so common in Europe under the name of *pagodas*. 1816 T. L. Peacock *Headlong Hall* iv, Pagodas and Chinese bridges..shall rise upon its ruins. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 52. 34 Purchased..at one of the little glass advertising pagodas..on the Boulevards.

† **2.** An idol or image; = prec. 2. *Obs. rare.*

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 235 Pagothaes, Idols or vgly representations of the Deuill, adored by the Indians. 1665 *Ibid.* 375 Many deformed Pagothas are here worshipped.

3. A gold (less commonly a silver) coin formerly current in Southern India, of the value of about seven shillings.

1681 R. Knox *Hist. Ceylon* iv. ii. 126 A Gold Ring, a Pagoda, and some two or three Dollars and a few old Cloths. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxix. 365 They also coin Gold into Pagodoes of several Denominations and Value. 1774 *Ann. Reg.* 115 Each pagoda being worth about eight shillings on the par, with a rupee valued at two shillings and three pence. 1831 Trelawny *Adv. Younger Son* I. xxi. 170 He shook my hand, threw a bag of pagodas on the table. 1862 Beveridge *Hist. India* I. ii. vii. 344 Held of the King of Golconda at a quit-rent of 1200 pagodas, or about £430.

4. Short for *pagoda sleeve*: see 5.

1900 *Daily Mail* 21 Apr. 7/4 The freshest fancy in sleeves is called the pagoda.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pagoda-like* adj., *-shaped* adj., *-structure*; **pagoda-flower**, the flower of the Pagoda-tree, q.v.; **pagoda sleeve**, a funnel-shaped outer sleeve turned back so as to expose the lining and inner sleeve, fashionable in the 18th and early 19th century; **pagoda-stone**, (*a*) = Pagodite; (*b*) see quot.

1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 62 The flowers have no perfume, except the *pagoda-flowers, and those are sickly. 1860 O. W. Holmes *Elsie V.* xiii, Their boughs disposed in the most graceful *pagoda-like series of close terraces. 1874 Lisle Carr *Jud. Gwynne* I. vii. 174 A fanciful pagoda-like cage. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 586/2 Crowned with tall, *pagoda-shaped spires. 1889 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 3/1 It has '*pagoda', or 'bell' sleeves, now reappearing after a long interval. John Leech's pretty women in *Punch* wore bell sleeves. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Sept. 3/2 The wide pagoda sleeves are not, in my opinion, nearly so pretty as the narrow little open sleeve with close-fitting sleevelets. 1868 Kingsmill *Geol. China* in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XXV. 126 At least one species of Orthoceratite..They are much prized by the Chinese under the name of '*pagoda stones', and sold at fancy prices. 1845 G. Murray *Islaford* 26 The light *pagoda-structure of the larch.

Pago·da-tree.

1. Name given to several trees found or cultivated in India, China, etc.: **a.** *Sophora japonica*, an ornamental leguminous tree with white or cream-coloured flowers, cultivated in China and Japan; **b.** *Plumeria acutifolia*, a native of the West Indies, cultivated in India, with fragrant flowers; **c.** *Ficus indica*, the Banyan-tree of India.

1876 *Treas. Bot.* (new ed.) 836/1. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*

2. *fig.* A mythical tree humorously feigned to produce pagodas (sense 3). *To shake the pagoda-tree*: to make a fortune rapidly in India.

1836 T. Hook *G. Gurney* I. 45 The amusing pursuit of 'shaking the pagoda-tree' once so popular in our Oriental possessions. 1869 *Echo* 6 Feb., The fruits of the pagoda tree are no longer to be had for the mere shaking. 1886 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Paston Carew* III. ii, The service of John Company, under whose flag, as we know, the pagoda-tree was worth shaking.

Pagodite (pæ·gŏdəit). *Min.* [a. F. *pagodite* (C. A. G. Napione 1798), f. *pagode* Pagod + -ite¹.] A soft mineral carved by the Chinese into figures of pagodas, images, etc.; also called *agalmatolite.*

1837 Dana *Min.* 254 Agalmatolite..Pagodite. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Pagodite*, a species of steatite or serpentine, which the Chinese carve into figures.

† **Pago·dy.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *pagodi*, pl. of *pagode*, in transl. of *Viaggio di Cesare de' Federici.*] = Pagoda 1, 2, 3.

1588 T. Hickock tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.* 8, 42. Pagodies for euery Horse which Pagody may be of starling money 6 shillings 8 pence: they be peeces of gold of that valew. *Ibid.* 10 (11) The *Pagodies* which are Idoll houses..made with lime and fine marble. *Ibid.* 33 b, Their Idoles, which they call *Pagody*, whereof there is great abundance.

Pagri: see Puggree.

Pagurian (păgiūə·riăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. L. *pagūrus*, a. Gr. πάγουρος a kind of crab, in mod. Zoology the name of the typical genus of the family *Paguridæ* or Hermit-crabs: see -ian.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the genus *Pagurus* or family *Paguridæ* of decapod crustaceans. **b.** *sb.* A crustacean of this genus or family, a hermit-crab. So **Pagu·rid; Pagu·rine, Pagu·roid** *adjs.* and *sbs.*

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 130/1 *Pagurians*, a tribe..of the Anomurous family of crustaceans. 1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* ii. 25 Naturalists have given the name of *Cenobitae* to some pagurians inhabiting the seas of warmer latitudes. 1893 Stebbing *Crustacea* xi. 162 Many of the Pagurids are very beautifully coloured. 1899 L. A. Borradaile in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 937 On the Hatching-stage of the Pagurine Land-crabs. *Ibid.*, The land-pagurines might also have lost the whole or a part of their larval life. 1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 53 Three distinct grades of degradation,.. i. e., the Dromioid, the Lithodioid, and the Paguroid.

Pagyant, Pagyn, obs. ff. Pageant, Pagine.

Pah (păh, pā), *int.* (*a.*) Also 7 **pagh.** A natural exclamation of disgust.

1592 Kyd *Sp. Trag.* III. xiv, Pah: keepe your way. 1604 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 221 (Qo.) Doost thou thinke Alexander lookt a this fashion i'th earth?..And smelt so, pah. 1605 — *Lear* IV. vi. 132 Fye, fie, fie; pah, pah: Giue me an Ounce of Ciuet; good Apothecary sweeten my immagination. 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 55 Pagh, this is but a poor trick. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xii, Pah! I scorn a tale-bearer. 1880 Mrs. Forrester *Roy & V.* I. 38 It was a horrid..thought, it made one's flesh creep. Pah!

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* (in childish lang.) Nasty; hence, Improper, unbecoming.

a 1654 Selden *Table-t.* (Arb.) 118 Like a Child that will continually be shewing its fine new Coat, till at length it all bedawbs it with its Pah-hands. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 239/1 But to pass o'er the rail was considered pah, pah.

‖ **Pah, pa** (pā), *sb.* [Maori *pā*, f. *pā* vb. to block up. The form *hippah* arose from taking the prefixed definite article *he* as part of the word.] A native fort or fortified camp in New Zealand.

1769 Cook *Jrnl. 1st Voy.* (1893) 157 They have strongholds—or Hippas, as they call them—which they retire to in time of danger. 1777 G. Forster *Voy. round World* I. 194 A hippah, or strong hold of the natives. 1842 W. R. Wade *Journ. in N. Zeal.* 27 (Morris) A native pa or enclosed village. 1845 *Ann. Reg.* 350 Our troops .. attempting to carry the pah or fortified camp of Heké. 1859 A. S. Thompson *Story N. Zeal.* 132 (Morris) The construction of the war pas. 1884 Bracken *Lays of Maori* 25 Come, oh come, unto our Pah.

‖ **Pahlavi** (pā·lăvī), *a.* and *sb.* Also **Pehlevi** (pē·lĕvī), **Pehlvi.** [Persian *Pahlavi*, Parthian, f. *Pahlav*:—*Parthava*, Parthia.] The name given by the followers of Zoroaster to the character in which are written the ancient translations of their sacred books and some other works of the same age; now used generally to designate a kind of written language, or rather a mode of writing the language, used in Persia under the Sásánian kings; loosely, Old Persian.

'The hot strife which raged till recently as to whether Pahlavi is Semitic or Persian has been closed by the discovery that it is merely a way of writing Persian, in which the Persian words are partly represented—to the eye not to the ear—by their Semitic equivalents'. Thus 'for *bread* they wrote lhma, i.e. the Aramaic *lahmd*, but they pronounced *nân*, which is the common Persian word for bread. Similarly bsra, the Aramaic *besrâ* flesh, was pronounced as the Persian *gôsht*'. The alphabet actually used was derived from the Old Aramaic. Prof. Nöldeke in *Encycl. Brit.*

1831 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) III. 691/1 About the era of Mahomet..the learned had a language of their own, which had the name of the Pahlavi. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 479/2 A history of Persia in the Pehlvi dialect. 1855 Lepsius *Stand. Alph.* (1863) 120 It approaches most nearly to the Pehlevi writing. 1859 Fitzgerald tr. *Omar* vi, In divine High piping Pehlevi .. the Nightingale cries to the Rose. 1885 Th. Nöldeke in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 134/2 At first sight the Pahlavi books present the strangest spectacle of mixture of speech. *Ibid.* 136/1 Very little profane literature still exists in Pahlavi; the romance of Ardashír has been mentioned above. *Ibid.*, A Pahlavi grammar is of course an impossibility.

Pai, obs. f. Pay. **Pai**: see Pie (Indian copper coin). **Paian,** var. Payen *Obs.*, pagan.

Paice, obs. Sc. form of Pace.

Paid (pēd), *ppl. a.* [Pa. pple. of Pay *v.*¹]

† **1.** *pred.* Pleased, satisfied, content. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 27 Eiðer is alles weis paied of oðer. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 70 William was not paied, þat falle mad him ofright. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 640 Damesell, arte thou payed of me? *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xii. 52 Here es my son þat I luffe, of wham I am wele payd. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxliv. (1482) 295 Sore agreued and right euyll payed toward the frensshmen. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 266/1 Payde, *pacatus, contentus.* 1825–80 Jamieson s. v. *Paid*, 'I'm weel paid wi' the bargain'...'I'm verra ill paid for ye', I am very sorry for you; Aberd.

† **b.** Intoxicated, drunk. *Obs. slang.*

1638 Shirley *Royal Master* II. i. D iij b, *Jaca.* Heele be drunke presently...[*Bombo drinks on*]..*Piet.* Hees paid, the King will come this way...*Bom.* Dee heare no body say he saw me, I wonnot Be seene yet. (*He reeles in.*)

2. Remunerated or recompensed with money; in receipt of pay: see Pay *v.*¹ 2, 4.

1862 *All Year Round* 18 Oct. 133 The machinery of paid officials. 1866 Dora Greenwell *Ess.* (1867) 60 The exchange of paid for voluntary labour.

3. Given, as money, in discharge of an obligation; discharged, as a debt; for which the money has been given, as a bill, a cheque: see Pay *v.*¹ 5.

1866 Crump *Banking* iv. 96 The law..seems to be that a paid cheque is the absolute property of the customer. 1892 Zangwill *Bow Myst.* 134, I..found a paid cheque made out for £25 in the name of Miss Dymond.

4. With prep. or adv., as *paid-for, paid-off, paid-up*: see various senses of Pay *v.*¹

Paid-up capital: that part of the subscribed capital of an undertaking which has been actually paid.

1817 Brougham in *Parl. Deb.* 776 The legal, professional, hired, and paid for dicta of two officers. 1874 Trollope *Lady Anna* xxxvii. 290 They are paying twenty per cent. on the paid-up capital. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 2/2 The annual repairs..would amount to at least £10,000, and the paids-out above mentioned to about £25,000. 1883 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 2/5 The consignor, when he has not been paid for his goods, instructs the carrier to collect for him the price thereof, and this is called the 'paid on'. 1886 R. Kipling *Departm. Ditties* (1899) 27 Steer clear of Ink Save when you write receipts for paid-up bills in't. 1894 H. Nisbet *Bush Girl's Rom.* xi. 100 They were mostly the paid-off shearers and extra stockmen whom he had met.

Paideutics: see Pædeutics.

Paidgion, obs. f. Pageant. **Paidle,** var. Padle, hoe; Sc. f. Paddle *v.* **Paie,** obs. f. Pay. **Paien(e,** var. Payen, *Obs.*, pagan.

Paier, obs. form of Pair *sb.*, Payer.

Paigle, pagle (pē·g'l). *dial.* Also 6 **pagyll, paggle,** 8–9 **pagil,** (9 *dial.* **paagle, paugle, peagle, pegle, peggle, peggall**: see E. D. D.) [In 16th c. *pagyll, pagle, paggle*, of uncertain origin; but cf. Paggle *v.*

See many conjectures in *N. & Q.* 7th s. VII, VIII, 1883.] A local name for the cowslip, *Primula veris*; sometimes including the Oxlip; also applied locally to some other flowers, as the buttercup.

1530 Palsgr. 250/2 Pagyll a cowsloppe. 1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (1881) 79 There are iij Verbascula...The fyrste is called in barbarus latin Arthritica, and in englishe a Primerose. The seconde is..Paralysis, and in englishe a Cowslip, or a Cowslap, or a Pagle. 1568 — *Herbal* III. 80 A Cowislip, and..an Oxislip..are both call [sic] in Cambridgeshyre Pagles. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* xlii. (1878) 95 Strowing herbes of all sortes..5. Cousleps and paggles. *Ibid.* xliii. 96, 25. Paggles, greene and yelow. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cclx. § 7. 637 Called for the most part Oxelips and Paigles. 1629 Parkinson *Paradisi* xxv. 247 In some countries they call them Paigles, or Palsieworts, or Petty Mulleins, which are called Cowslips in others. 1691 Ray *S. & E. C. Words* (E. D. S.), *Paigle*..is of use in Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, for a cowslip: *cowslip* with us signifying what is elsewhere called an *oxslip*. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 Pagils or Paigles, *Primula.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Paigle, Pagle, or Peagle, *Primula veris.*

Paijama: see Pyjama.

Paik (pēk), *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Goes with Paik *v.*: origin unknown.] A firm stiff blow, esp. on the body; *one's paiks*, the thrashing due to one, or that one comes in for.

1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 70 How that thow, poysonit pelor, gat thy paikis [*rime* aix]. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxv. 112 Cum þai heir, þir tuo yeir, They sall not misse þair paikis. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 42 While monie a paik unto his beef they led, Till wi' the thumps he blue an' blae was made. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 48 Ilk clapper gaif ilk bell sic paiks. 1822 Byron *To Scott* 4 May, He got his paiks—having acted like an assassin. 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss Hags* 282 We always got our paiks for what little we had.

Paik (pēk), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [See prec.] *trans.* To hit with something hard or solid, as the knuckles, a stick, a stone; to beat, pummel, thrash. Hence **Pai·king, Pai·kment,** a thrashing; **Pai·ker,** a beater; *causey-paiker*, a street-walker.

a 1555 Lyndesay *Tragedy* 378 Nor .. Off Rome rakaris, nor of rude Ruffianis, Off calsay Paikaris, nor of Publycanis. *c* 1639 R. Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 74 That day Mr. Armour was well paiked. 1807 Stagg *Misc. Poems* (Cumberld.) 94 Weant heame—was paick'd agean by th' weyfe. 1822 Scott *Nigel* xxxvii, If she comes to dunts, I have twa hands to paik her with.

Paik, obs. Sc. form of Pawk, trick.

Pail (pēl), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **payle,** 5 **paille, (payelle),** 6–7 **paile,** 7–8 **pale,** 6– **pail.** [Of uncertain origin: cf. OE. *pægel* 'gill, wine-measure' (Sweet), and OF. *paelle, payelle, paielle* frying-pan, brazier, warming-pan, bath, liquid measure, salt-pan:—L. *patella* small pan or dish, plate, dim. of *patina* broad shallow dish, pan; see Note below.]

1. A vessel, usually of cylindrical or truncated obconical shape, made of wooden staves hooped with iron, or of sheet-metal, etc., and provided with a bail or hooped handle; used for carrying milk, water, etc. (The sense in quots. *c* 1000 and 1423 is doubtful. In the latter the word appears to be OF. *payelle*, frying-pan, brazier, or flat-dish.)

[*c* 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 124/2 *Gillo*, pægel [*mispr.* wægel]. 1392–3 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 174 Pro ij payles ligneis, ijs. [1423 in *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 241 Item, xxxi Pottez du Bras..Item, xix Pailles de Bras,.. Item, xxvii Pailles de Bras rumpuz..Item, xii Pailles ovec longe handels, pris le pece viiid.] *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 666/16 *Hec multra*, payle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 377/2 Payle, or mylke stoppe, *multrale,..vel multra.* 1530 Palsgr. 250/2 Payle a vessell, *seau.* 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* 66 The Gardners in the end of Sommer, do take the rootes and set them in pannes, pottes, or payles. *a* 1636 Fitz-Geffray *Bless. Birthd.* (1881) 153 Had they not come their empty pailes to fill At wisdomes well, they had beene empty still. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* II. 28 New

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Milk that..overflows the Pails. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 259 Dip every Brick you lay, all over in a Pale of Water. 1798 Southey *Well of St. Keyne* v, There came a man from the house hard by At the Well to fill his pail. 1882 Ross in *Sunday Mag.* Feb. 96 A sea In which we children dip our tiny pails.

b. A pail full (of water, etc.); a pailful.

1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* VI. 418 Skins of those seales, contayning ech of them aboue a great paile of water. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 259 They may throw Pales of Water on the Wall after the Bricks are lay'd. 1886 Hall Caine *Son of Hagar* I. v, Crossing the garden with a pail of water just raised from the well.

c. In phrases relating to the milk-pail.

1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 286 They pay..two stiuers weekely for each Cow for the Paile. 1758 R. Brown *Compl. Farmer* (1759) 19 The best sort of cows for the pail. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v., A cow is said to be 'a come'd in to pail' when her calf is gone, and all her milk becomes available for the dairy. 1888 T. Hardy *Wessex Tales* I. 57 The cows were 'in full pail'.

†2. A shallow pan, such as is used for obtaining salt by the evaporation of brine; a salt-pan. *Obs.* (So OF. *paielle*.)

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. xxi. 112 Nygh vnto metz the cyte is a water that renneth there, the whiche is soden in grete payelles of copper, and it becometh salt fayr and good.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pail-bottom*, *-brush*, *-handle*, *-lathe*, *-machine*, *-maker*, *-nail*, *-stake*.

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6224/6 Thomas Gibbons, Pailmaker. 1789 W. Marshall *Glouc.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Pailstake*..a bough, furnished with many branchlets, is fixed with its but-end in the ground, in the dairy-yard. The branchlets being lopped, of a due length, each stump becomes a peg to hang a pail upon. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Pail-brush*, a hard brush to clean the corners of vessels. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 653/1 The workman..in an instant moves another chisel to form the groove for receiving the chine of the pail-bottom and chamfers the upper edge.

Hence **Pail** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*), to pour out in pailfuls.

1807 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* V. 559 The well-head of all the clear water which the Lockes and Hartleys have pailed abroad.

[*Note.* The OE. form *pægel* suits the mod. Eng. *pail* (cf. *hail*, *sail*, *tail*, etc.), but does not explain the final *-e* always present from 14th to 17th c., which is better accounted for by the OF. word. Neither source is quite satisfactory as to the sense: the OF. word being applied in all cases to a *shallow* dish; while OE. *pægel* appears to have been a small measure: cf. LG. *pegel*, Da. *pægel*, *pøl*, half a pint. The Dutch *pegel* is difficult to bring into line. Kilian 1599 has *peghel* 'capacity or measure of a vessel'; Hexham 1678 has 'the concavity or the capacity of a vessel or of a pot'. But mod.Du. *pegel*, *peil* has the sense 'gauge, scale, mark', which was also the sense in MDu., going back, according to Franck, to an ODu. **pagil* 'little peg or pin', esp. one 'used as a mark', to be compared with Eng. *peg* and Du. dial. *pegel* icicle; an original sense remote from that of Eng. *pail* or even OE. *pægel*.]

Pail, *v.*[2] *dial.* [Origin unknown: see also Pale *v.*[4]] *trans.* To beat, thrash. Hence **Pailed** *ppl. a.*, beaten; **Pailing** *vbl. sb.*, **pailing-hammer.**

c 1746 J. Collier (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 53 He begun o possing, on peyling him. 1835 in Cornwallis *New World* (1859) I. 377 One shingle hammer, one pailing hammer. 1872 Hartley *Yorks. Ditties* Ser. I. 81 He's fit to pail his heead agean th' jaumstooan.

Pail, Paile, obs. forms of Pale, Pall, Peel.

[**Pailer,** mispr. for *pailet*, Pallet, in Holland *Pliny*, ed. 1634, XIX. i, included by Davies 1881, whence inserted in later dicts.]

Pailet, obs. form of Pallet *sb.*[2], small bed.

Pailful (pēⁱ·lful). [f. Pail *sb.* + -ful.] As much as a pail holds.

1591 Lyly *Endym.* IV. ii, He is resolved to weepe some three or four palefuls. 1607 Markham *Caval.* v. (1617) 38 You shall take a Peale-full of colde water. 1707–12 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 284 Bestow a Pale-full of Water on every Tree. 1853 Macaulay in *Life & Lett.* (1880) II. 373 The rain was falling by pailfuls.

Paill, obs. Sc. f. Pale *sb.*[1] and *a.*, Pall.

Paillard, etc., var. Palliard, etc.

Paillasse, palliasse (pælyæ·s, pæ·liæs). Forms: 6 *Sc.* **paillyeis, (pavilyeas, pales)**; 8– **paillasse, palliasse, -ass.** [a. F. *paillasse* (15th c. in Hatz.-D.), f. *paille* straw :–L. *palea* chaff, straw.

App. adopted in Sc. in 16th c.; then in Eng. in 18th c., first in Fr. spelling, and subseq. as *palliasse*.]

A sack or mattress of stout material filled with straw and serving as an under-bed; a straw mattress; now, usually, an under-mattress stuffed with straw or similar material.

α. 1506 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 267 Item, for lxx elne Bertane clath to be four pair pales schetis. 1562 in *Maitl. Club Misc.* (1833) 31 Debursit .. for paillyeisis to the Gaird. 1566 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 499 Auchtein elnis of camves to be the pavilyeas and the cuvering of the pavilyeas.

β. 1759 tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal* in Pinkerton *Voy.* (1814) XVI. 608 Over this they throw a mat, which serves them for a *paillasse* or straw bed. 1842 Louisa S. Costello *Pilgr. to Auvergne* I. 95 A paillasse and two mattresses on the floor. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* ¶ 929 The paillasse is to be rolled up in a Circular form. 1883 *War Office Advt.* in *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 15/2 Tenders for the Supply of Forage and Straw for Paillasses, for Military Services.

γ. 1798 *Army Med. Board* in W. Blair *Soldier's Friend* 84 Where matts cannot be made, some fresh straw should be placed under each palliass. 1809 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* V. 291 To provide the palliasses for the hospital. 1834 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Seine* 81 They found no one but a man lying on a palliass. 1888 *Standard* 21 May 3/3 The Prisoner was found in bed..with the watch and chain under the palliasse.

Paille, Paille Maille, obs. f. Pail, Pall-mall.

Paillet(t, obs. f. Pallet *sb.*[2], small bed.

Paillette (pælye·t). Also **-et.** [a. F. *paillette* (paˡyeˑt), dim. of *paille* straw, chaff, scale of grass.]

1. A piece of coloured foil or bright metal, used in enamel painting.

1878 F. W. Rudler in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 184/2 The lights were picked out in gold, while the brilliant effect of gems was obtained by the use of *paillettes*, or coloured foils. 1894 *Times* 7 Apr. 9/5 A triptych, of Limoges enamel .. in brilliant colours, with paillets of foil, date about 1490.

2. A small piece of gold or silver foil, mother-of-pearl, or some glittering material, used to ornament a woman's dress; a spangle.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 7/3 The dress is..embroidered in a design of Wisteria, carried out in paillettes of burnished silver. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 24 Sept. 8/2 Bodice..of lace, with the design traced with paillettes.

Hence **Paillˑetted** *a.*, spangled.

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 May 4/2 It is made of cream-embroidered mousseline, pailletted with mother-oˑ-pearl.

†**Paillˑole.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *paillole* (13th c. in Littré), in med.L. *paleola*, dim. of *palea* scale of chaff.] A thin scale or grain of metal, as of gold.

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. viii. 85 Ffro this parte toward thende of egypte cometh to vs the paillole whiche is of fyn golde.

‖ **Paillon** (paˡyoṅ, pæˑlyən). [Fr., deriv. of *paille* scale of chaff.] A scale or small bit of bright metal foil used in enamelling and decorative art.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Paillyeis, obs. Sc. f. Paillasse. **Paillȝeoun, pailyeoun, -ȝeon, -ȝon, -ȝoun,** etc., obs. Sc. ff. Pavilion. **Pail-mail, Paiment, Paimistris,** obs. ff. Pall-mall, Payment, Paymistress.

Pain (pēn), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–6 **peyne,** 3–7 **peine,** 4–7 **paine, payne, payn,** 4– **pain,** (4–6 *Sc.* **pane,** 5–6 **pein, peyn, pene,** *Sc.* **pan,** 6 **peane, pœne**). [ME. a. OF. *peine* (11th c. in Littré) = Pr., Sp., It. *pena*:–L. *pœna* penalty, punishment. Cf. also Pine, an earlier form of the same word from L.]

1. Suffering or loss inflicted for a crime or offence; punishment; penalty; a fine. *Obs.* exc. in phr. *pains and penalties*, and as in b.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7742 Þer to he nom gret peine of hom. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6692 If he liue a dai or tuin, Þe lauerd sal vnderli na pain. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 231 Crist þat payed a payne [*pœnam solvit*] for vs alle. 1433 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 295 He shal pay the same payne as afor is saide. 1482 *Paston Lett.* III. 297 Wryttes of subpena..made upon gret peynys were delyvered to the seid William. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 45 Condemnation vnto death set as a peine upon our heades, because of the transgression. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 309 Which Ordinances..shall be observed inviolably.. under paynes therein to be expressed. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxvii. 189 *note*, The courtiers talked of..a bill of pains and penalties. 1859 Mill *Liberty* i. 23 Compulsion, either in the direct form or in that of pains and penalties.

b. *esp.* in phr. *on, upon, under* (†*up*, †*of*, †*in*) *pain of*: followed by the penalty or punishment incurred in case of not fulfilling the command or condition stated, as *on pain of death*; also, formerly, that which one is liable to pay or forfeit, as *on pain of a hundred pounds*, *on pain of life*, or the crime with which one is liable to be charged, as *on pain of felony*. Formerly sometimes with ellipsis of *on*, etc. (*pain of* = 'on pain of').

c 1380 Wyclif in Todd *Three Treat.* 133 Crist bad preche; & þei bidden leue in payne of prisonyng. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 849 Namoore vp on peyne of lesynge of youre heed. *Ibid.* 1685 No man ther fore vp peyne of los of lyf No maner shot..In to the lystes sende. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 Of peyne of a pond wax to þe bretherhede. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 151 Ther dar noon officeer Peyne of his lyff do noon extorcioun. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* (Rolls) I. 99 Vndir great payne of horrible death suffring. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 58 A writte chargyng hym in peyne of c *li* to brynge me in to the Kynges Benche. 1472 *Presentm. Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 24 Opane of vjs. viij*d.* pt to be forfyt. 1529 Rastell *Pastyme, Hist. Pap.* (1811) 55 That none shulde ley no violent hande upon a clerke, payne of cursynge. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, Doe it, on pœne of the dor. 1650 Howell *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I. 98 That every one upon paine of life shold return to their houses. 1652 *Ibid.* II. 19 That every one should open his Shop under pain of Rebellion. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 439 He order'd every man upon the pain of death to bring in all the money he had. 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 92 To pass upon the Assize of C. D. each under the Pain of One hundred Merks. 1829 Southey in *For. Rev. & Cont. Misc.* III. 30 They shall be commanded, on pain of perpetual bondage, to depart out of the said kingdoms. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 17 Oct. 14/1 A proclamation ordering the tribes to join him under pain of death.

†c. *Pain fort and dure*: see Peine.

†d. in *pl.* Judicial torture. *Obs. rare.*

1533 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 361 They .. wolde confesse sum grete matier if they might be examyned as they ought to be that is to sey by paynes.

2. A primary condition of sensation or consciousness, the opposite of *pleasure*; the sensation which one feels when hurt (in body or mind); suffering, distress. With *a* and *pl.*, a single feeling of this nature. In early use *esp.* suffering inflicted as punishment. (Cf. sense 1.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20618 O paine þow sal noght thol a dele. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 345 Of every lust thende is a peine.. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 69 Now ben ended the peynes and tormentes. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 32 Reynert the foxe..saide to Isegrym, shorte my payne. 1598 Chapman *Blind Beggar Alexandria* Plays 1873 I. 29 But every pleasure hath a payne they say. 1601 Sir W. Cornwallis *Ess.*, [His] furthest wish being but to bee out of his paine. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* I. ii, Pain and pleasure are simple ideas incapable of definition. 1883 A. Barratt *Phys. Metempiric* 152 The simple reaction, which physically is expressed as the Law of Self-conservation, psychically as the Principle of following Pleasure and avoiding Pain. 1892 Westcott *Gospel of Life* 162 The most universal fact in life is pain.

†b. *spec.* The punishment or sufferings of hell (or of purgatory). *Obs.*

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 747 Ȝe schulle be punched and put in paine for euere. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1440 His saule wente vn-to payne. 1544 Bale *Chron. Sir J. Oldcastell* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 261 Euery man..is a pilgrym, eyther towardes blesse or els towardes payne. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 345 Whosoeuer dyed in that time, and gaue his goodes to further that voyage, he was cleane absolued from paine and from sinne. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* (1631) 183 Ar now cast downe into paines lowest abysse.

c. *To put out of* (one's) *pain*, etc.: to put to death, dispatch (a wounded or suffering person or animal).

1572 Forrest *Theophilus* 1233 in *Anglia* VII, God tooke him owte of this carcerall payne. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. xii. 23 He lightly reft his head to ease him of his paine. 1639 Shirley *Maid's Rev.* v. iii, I would I were hanged, to be out of my pain! 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) IV. s. v. *Lysimachus*, Lysimachus..at his request gave him a cup of poison to put him out of his pain. 1808 Marchioness of Stafford 15 Sept. in *C. K. Sharpe's Corr.* (1888) I. 346 A C^m. of Suth^d...was half drowned..and after coming on shore, put out of pain by Andrew Davy, a fugitive.

3. In specifically physical sense: Bodily suffering; a distressing sensation as of soreness (usually in a particular part of the body).

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 187 For peyne of the paume powere hem [the fingers] failleth To clucche or to clawe. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vij b, Hawkys that haue payne in theyr croupes. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. xi. 37 Loud he yelled for exceeding paine. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 64 Envy her self at last..The Pains of famisht Tantalus shall feel. 1722 R. Wodrow *Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1837) II. II. xiii. § 5. 458/1 At the ninth [stroke in the torture of the boot] Mr. Mitchel fainted through the extremity of pain. 1841–71 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 438 In Man, the power of feeling pain indubitably is placed exclusively in the brain; and if communication be cut off between this organ and any part of the body, pain is no longer felt, whatever mutilations may be inflicted. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. I. 433 The king was in great pain, and complained that he felt as if a fire was burning within him.

b. *spec.* (now always *pl.*) The sufferings or throes of childbirth; labour.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3488 (Cott.) In trauelling..Ful herd it was þair moder pain [*Trin.* Muchel was þe modir peyn]. 1388 Wyclif *John* xvi. 21 But whanne sche hath borun a sone, now sche thenkith not on the peyne, for ioye, for a man is borun in to the world. 1539 Bible (Great) 1 *Sam.* iv. 19 She bowed her selfe, and traueled, for her paynes cam vpon her. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* ccxliii, Wel she may be named a woman, for as muche as she doth bere chyldren with wo and peyne. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* IV. 509 Feeling suddenly the pains of child-birth. *a* 1704 T. Brown *1st Sat. Persius* Wks. 1730 I. 53 Here some pert sot, with six months pain, brings forth A strange, mishapen, and ridiculous birth. 1797 Southey *Eng. Eclogues, Hannah* 19 She bore unhusbanded a mother's pains. 1889 J. M. Duncan *Clin. Lect. on Dis. Women* xi. (ed. 4) 68 Brought about..by the contractions of the uterus in 'pains'.

†c. *pl.* A disease of the feet in horses. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 390/2 Peynys, yvyl yn horsys fete. 1598 Florio, *Reste*, a disease in a horse which we call the paines. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. lxxviii. 350 The paines is a certaine vlcerous scabbe growing in the pastornes of a horse, betwixt the fetlocke and the heele.

4. In specifically psychical sense: Mental suffering, trouble, grief, sorrow.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 517 [Thai] wald parteneryss off thar paynys be. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 957 Syn I knowe of loues peyne. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 607 Hyt dothe the kyng mekylle payne When he thenkyth how sir Roger was slayne. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) XXVIII. 1 To luve vnluvit it is ane pane. 1656 Cowley *Misc., Gold*, A Mighty pain to Love it is, And 'tis a pain that pain to miss, But of all pains the greatest pain It is to love, but love in vain. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* IV. 51, I remember with pain the pain I gave to your generous heart. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 85 Their absence would cause me much pain.

†b. *spec.* Distress caused by fear of possible evil, anxiety; anxious desire or apprehension. *Obs.*

1668 R. Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 420, I am in a great deal of pain to know how my horses have performed the journey. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* 113/2 The public was in great pain for the Admirals..left..in sight of six large French ships of war. 1789 G. White *Selborne* (1875) 318 The foster mother [a cat] became jealous of her charge [young squirrels], and in pain for their safety.

†5. Trouble as taken for the accomplishment of something (= *pains*, sense 6); also, in early use, trouble in accomplishing something, difficulty. (F. *peine*.) Phrases. *To do one's pain*; *to take pain*; *to lose one's pain*. *Obs.* in *sing.*: see 6.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14480 Fra þat time forth þai did þair pain Þat he and lazar war bath slain. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12174 Þo þat ascaped, hit was wyþ

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payn. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* VIII. 350 Quhen he saw he tynt his pane, He turnit his bridill, and to ga. *c* 1410 Hoccleve *Mother of God* 108 Now do your bysy peyne To wasshe away our cloudeful offense. 1476 *Paston Lett.* III. 165, I have moche payne to gete so moche mony. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* III. i. 131 Whiche may moche prouffyte to them that wyll doo payne to knowe them. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* vi. (1845) 25 Who wyll take payne to folowe the trace. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. Prol. 109 And 3it, forsuith, I set my besy pane, As that I suld, to mak it braid and plane. 1533 Bonner in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VII. 410 After that, with moost great peane and difficultie, I was arryved at Rie. 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* viii. (1892) 62 The husbandman that spareth paine spareth thrifte. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* x. xl, A thousand Knights woo'd her with busie pain. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 305 A man would not employ the least pain in the acquisition of sciences, if [etc.]. 1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 23 Taking some pain to excuse the girl's carelessness.

6. *pl.* Trouble taken in accomplishing or attempting something; labour, toil, exertions, or efforts, accompanied with care and attention, to secure a good or satisfactory result. Most freq. in phr. *to take pains, to be at (the) pains.*

1528 Tindale *Whs.* (Parker Soc.) I. 260 To make them think that they must take pains, and do some holy deeds. 1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 55 Apply themselfys to theyr laburys and paynys for the susteynyng of the hole body. 1589 Nashe *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 8 They haue nought but..their paines for their sweate, and..their labour for their trauaile. 1608 Chapman *Byron's Conspir.* Plays 1873 II. 229 What idle paines have you bestowd to see A poore old woman? 1708 Swift *Sacramental Test* Wks. 1755 II. i. 121 The university was at the pains of publishing a Latin paper to justify themselves. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 176 A person born deaf, may, by time, and sufficient pains, be taught..to speak, and, by the motions of the lips, to understand what is said to him. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I. xiii, Yet much he praised the pains he took, And well those pains did pay. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* Postscr. 292, I foresaw..that a class of readers..would suppose that I was at great pains to conceal exactly what I was at great pains to suggest. 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* I. xii. 426 He.. spared no pains on his daughter's education.

b. In this sense the pl. *pains* has been freq. construed as a *sing.* (Cf. *means, news.*)

1533 Cranmer *Let. to Boner* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 269 Ye will be contented to take this pains. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 51 *margin*, The peines of teachyng is woorthie great wages. 1671 tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 230 Recompensing one pains with another. 1766 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. viii. 25 Why be at all this pains? 1884 Sir J. C. Mathew in *Law Rep.* 13 Q. Bench Div. 488 He.. took every pains to arrive at a proper conclusion.

c. *For* (one's) *pains*; in return or recompense for one's labour or trouble; now usually sarcastic or ironical, implying that the labour is misspent or futile, or that the return for it is the contrary of what was desired.

1538 Bale *Brefe Comedy* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 208 For your peynes ye haue appoynted by the emproure your stypende wages. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. iv. 103 Giue my sweet Nan this Ring: there's for thy paines. 1599 Chapman *Humorous Day's Mirth* C iv, Now she stops..and rates him for his paines. 1650 *Overseers' Acc., Holy Cross, Canterb.*, Paid Goodwife Bayly for paines o. o. 8. 1713 Addison *Guard.* No. 112. P 2 When I talk of practising to fly, silly people think me an owl for my pains. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* (1791) I. xxi. 99 If you hadn't come, you might have staid..and been a beggar for your pains. 1801 Mar. Edgeworth *Castle Rackrent* Wks. 1832 I. 77, I had my journey for my pains. 1889 Corbett *Monk* xi. 154 The old general, in a fit of exasperation, publicly gave him a sound thrashing for his pains.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** attrib., as *pain-sensation, -sense, -sensibility*; **b.** instrumental, as *pain-afflicted, -bought, -chastened, -dimmed, -distorted, -drawn, -racked, -stricken, -worn, -wrung* adjs.; **c.** objective, as *pain-assuaging, -bearing, -dispelling, -inflicting, -producing* adjs.; *pains-hating* adj. [after Painstaking: see 6]; **d. pain-free** *a.*, free from pain; **pain-killer**, one who or that which does away with pain; *spec.* name of a medicine for alleviating pain; †**pain-piss** *Obs.*, painful urination, strangury. See also Painstaking, etc., Painsworthy.

1645 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* ii. 35 And like a *pain-afflicted stripling, play With some new Toy, to while thy grief away. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 49 b/1 *Payne-assuaging clisteryes, made of freshe milcke. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. v. 153 Pæan with his *pain-dispelling balms Healed him. 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* 149 The line of white *pain-drawn faces. 1628 Gaule *Pract. The.* (1629) 176 Men neyther shrinke, nor shrike..when they perceiue their Bodies pierce-free, or *paine-free. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* ix. 562 Indolent, conceited, soft, *pains-hating. 1803 J. Kenny *Society* 52 And Sickness..Awhile forgets her *pain-inflicting task. 1886 *N. Zealand Herald* 28 May 5/1 His wife gave him some hot water and milk with a little *pain-killer. ..Subsequently he died. 1898 *Daily News* 1 Mar. 6/3 The late Sir James Y. Simpson, the inventor of chloroform, and great painkiller of his day. 1614 Markham *Cheap Husb.* I. xxix. (1668) 55 Of the pain in the Kidneys, *pain-piss, or the Stone. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 68 Touch, temperature, and *pain sense are normally developed. 1857 Geo. Eliot *Sc. Cler. Life, Janet's Repent.* xviii, The sight of the *pain-stricken face. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 134/2 Above the little *pain-worn thing The sailor's widow wept. 1838 Eliza Cook *Truth* iii, When the oozing *pain-wrung moisture drips.

†**Pain**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **payn**, 5 **payne, peyn**, (8 **pain**). [a. F. *pain*:—L. *pānem* bread.]

1. Bread. (Frequent in *Piers Ploughman.*)

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 106 Þe prophete his payn eet in penaunce and wepyng. 1377 *Ibid.* B. XIV. 76 Þorw plente of payn, & of pure sleuthe. 1393 *Ibid.* C. X. 92 Ther is payn and peny-ale as for a pytaunce y-take. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 339 Þan take youre loof of light payne..and with the egge of þe knyfe nyghe your hand ye kett.

2. *Old Cookery.* Applied, usually with qualifying word, to various fancy dishes, mostly containing bread; as *pain fondu* [= dissolved], *pain perdu* [= lost], *pain ragon, pain reguson*; **pain puff**, a kind of puff or small pie with soft crust.

c 1390 *Form of Cury* No. 59 in *Antiq. Culin.* (1791) 13 Payn fondew. Take brede, and frye it in grece, other in oyle...Grynde it with raisons [etc.]. *Ibid.* No. 67. 14 Payn ragonn. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 42 Payn pur-dew. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 68 This is the purviaunce made for Kinge Richard.. the xxiii day of September [1387]..The thirde course... Payne puff. *Ibid.* 112 *Peynreguson.* Nym resons and do out ye stones, and bray it in a morter with pepir and gingiuer, and salt and wastel bred [etc.]. 14.. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 46 To mak payn pardieu tak paynmayne or freshe bred and paire away the cruste [etc.]. 1513 *Bk. Kervynge* in *Babees Bk.* 271 For standarde, venyson roste,..pecocke with his tayle,..plouer, rabettes, grete byrdes, larkes, doucettes, paynpuffe. 1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* ii. 46 To make the best Panperdy, take a dozen egges [etc.]. 1706 Phillips s. v., In Cookery, *Pains* signifie certain Messes proper for Side-dishes, so call'd as being made of Bread, stuff'd with several sorts of Farces and Ragoos.

Pain (pēn), *v.* Forms: see Pain *sb.*[1] [a. OF. *pener*, 3rd sing. pr. *peine* (10th c. in Littré) = Pr., Sp. *penar*, It. *penare*, med.L. *pænāre*, f. L. *pœna*, F. *peine*, Pain *sb.*[1] Cf. also Pine *v.*, OE. *pīnian.*]

I. †**1.** *trans.* To inflict a penalty or punishment upon; to punish; to torture by way of punishment; to fine. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2898 And putte hem in hire prisoun to peyne hem at hire wille. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XIV. x. E iij b/2 Many deme that the hylle Ethna is a place of payne and some soules ben paynyd therin. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Nn v, Thou haste iusticied the Iustyce, and none dare peyne the. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 499 That whosoeuer..cut downe any trees growing in another mans ground, should be peined in the court for a trespasse don.

†**b.** To enjoin under penalty. *Obs.*

1607 *Henley-in-Arden Rolls* (1890), Wee paine all the Alehowse keepers, that they and euery of them make holsome & good drinke bothe ale & Beare. 1620 J. Wilkinson *Of Courts Baron* 148 If there was any thing pained at the last court to be done, and as yet is not done, you must enquire who hath made defalt therein.

II. 2. To inflict pain upon, cause to suffer; to hurt, distress. **a.** *gen.* or mentally: To inflict suffering upon, to afflict, give pain to; to grieve, to hurt the feelings of. Also *absol.* to cause suffering.

13.. *Cursor M.* 23261 (Gött.) Bot a point es þaim paines [*v. rr.* pines, pinis] mar, Þan ellis all þair oþer fare. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. XXXV. 105, I peynyng þe wiþ sorwes spare þe not. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* LXIX. x, Whome thou painest, more they paine. 1611 Bible *Joel* ii. 6 Before their face the people shall be much pained. 1780 A. Young *Tour Irel.* (Nat. Libr. Ed.) 85 There is not a single view but what pains one in the want of wood. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* Wks. II. 155 Transports that pain'd and joys that agonized. 1838 Lytton *Alice* II. ii, These gifts Caroline could not refuse, without paining her young friend.

b. To inflict bodily suffering upon, to torment; to cause bodily pain to, to hurt. (In quot. 1377, To put to physical inconvenience, incommode.)

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 247 Riȝt as þe pennes of þe pecok peyneth hym in his fliȝte. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Monk's T.* 614 Many a mannes guttes dide he peyne. 1426 Lydg. *Dē Guil. Pilgr.* 11958 A body vp on a cross dystreyned, And, as me thouhtē, gretly peyned. 1530 Palsgr. 651/2 It payneth me very sore to speke, I am so horse. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ii. 33 Cold and heat me paines. *c* 1624 Chapman *Batrachom.* 11 So I lay Sleepless, and pain'd with headache. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* XXX, But your arm, my lord,.. Does it not pain you? *a* 1864 Hawthorne *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 152 Pained with the toothache.

†**3.** *intr.* To suffer pain or distress; to suffer.

c 1315 Shoreham 38 And seue ȝer thou scholdest, man, O dedlyche senne peyny. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. XXII. 324 Þe croys..þat crist..for mankynde on peynede. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 390/2 Peynyn, or pynyn yn wo or sekenesse. *a* 1536 *Calisto & Melib.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 81 Where is the patient that so is paining? 1591 Daniel in *Sidney's Astr. & Stella* etc. Sonn. xi, So shalt thou cease to plague, and I to pain.

III. 4. *refl.* To take pains or trouble; to exert oneself or put forth efforts with care and attention; to endeavour, strive. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19027 Petir painid him ful gierne in cristis lai þat folc to lerne. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. VII. 42 Pledours sholde peynen hem To plede for swiche and helpe. 1481 Caxton *Godeffroy* XXX. 64 The other that cam aftir peyned them moche for to goo more wysely. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. vi. 40 She her paynd with womanish art To hide her wound. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* IV. iii. § 9 Eumenes pained himselfe to carrie succour to his left wing. 1700 Dryden *Cock & Fox* 669 While he pain'd himself to raise his note. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 217 Men still pain themselves to write Latin verses.

†**b.** *intr.* for *refl.* = prec. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Partonope* 2190 They peyned freshly to fyght bothe. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonce* vi, In vayne thou hast payned and laboured. *a* 1529 Skelton '*Now synge we*' 68 Stand fast in faythe,..And payne to lyue in honeste.

c. *pass.* To be put to trouble or exertion; to be obliged to put forth effort. ? *Obs.*

1785 Crabbe *Newspaper* 310 We..Are pain'd to keep our sickly works alive.

†**5.** *trans.* To take pains about, endeavour. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28166 (Cott.) Quen I sagh my neghbur wele fare,..I paind oft at him vn-spede, bath in will and word and dede.

Pain, variant of Payen *Obs.*, pagan.

†**Pai·nable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Pain *sb.* or *v.* + -able: cf. *comfortable.* Cf. *penible.*] Painful.

1649 Evelyn *Liberty & Servitude* iii, The manacles of Astyages were not therefore the lesse weighty, and paynable, for being composed of gold or silver.

Painch(e, Painct, obs. ff. Paunch, Paint *v.*

†**Pai·n-demai·ne.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **paindemeine**, 4–5 **payn(e)demayn(e**; 5 **payn(e)-mayne, -main, paynman, payman**, 6 **payne mayne.** [AF. *pain demeine, demaine*, med.L. *panis dominicus* 'lord's bread'. Also called simply Demeine.] White bread, of the finest quality; a loaf or cake of this bread.

[*c* 1330 *Durham Acc. Rolls* 17 In pane dominico et melle 5*d.* 1378 *Munim. Gildh. Lond.* (Rolls) III. 424 Etiam cum uno payndemayn.] *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sir Thopas* 14 Whit was his face as Payndemayn Hise lippes rede as rose. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 40 Take floure of payndemayn. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1393 Paynedemaynes [*Camb. MS.* paynemayn] prevaly Scho fett fra the pantry. *c* 1440 *Douce MS.* 55 lf. 9 Then cast feyre pecys of paynemayns or elles of tendre brede. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 788/32 *Hic panis*, brede.. *Hec placencia*, a payman. 1530 Palsgr. 250/2 Payne mayne, *payn de bouche.*

Comb. a 1377 *Househ. Edw. III* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 19 William Brynklowe Yoman Paymenbaker.

Pained (pēnd, pēˑnéd), *ppl. a.* [f. Pain *v.* + -ed[1].] Affected with pain (physical or mental); hurt, distressed, grieved, etc.: see the verb; expressing or indicating pain.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 268 To oure painede peple impossible hit semeþ. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* II. vi. (1634) 122 Which may be applyed to the pained places. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* IV. vi. 173 The pained'st fiend Of hell. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 92 Others repairing thither.. the poor for alms; the pained for ease. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xviii. 299 There was a pained look about the lips.

Painem, -en, obs. forms of Paynim.

Painful (pēˑnfūl), *a.* Forms: see Pain *sb.*[1] [f. Pain *sb.*[1] + -ful.]

1. Full of, characterized by, or causing pain or suffering; hurting, afflictive, distressing, grievous; annoying, vexatious. **a.** In general, or mentally.

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 33 A gastely syghte of it how foule how vggly and how paynfull þat it [sin] es. *c* 1410 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* xl. 87 (Gibbs MS.) Þe paynfull passyoun of Ihc. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Visit. Sick*, After this painfull lyfe ended. 1658 *Whole Duty of Man* vii. § 1 How pleasant a virtue this is, may appear by the contrariety it hath to several great and painful vices. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* i, An uncertainty which would have been more painful to an idle mind. 1829 Landor *Imag. Conv., Maid of Orleans & Agnes Sorel* Wks. 1853 II. 39/1 Salutary pangs may be painfuller than mortal ones.

b. Physically.

1544 Phaer *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) H j b, Nephretica is painfuller afore meat. 1612 Chapman *Widowes T.* Plays 1873 III. 73 Alas shee's faint, and speech is painefull to her. 1703 Rowe *Ulyss.* I. i. 228 Midnight Surfeits, Wine And painful undigested Morning Fumes. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxv. 178 A sky the brightness of which is painful to the eyes.

c. Of a person: Inflicting pain or punishment; tormenting. *rare.*

c 1450 *Cursor M.* 18223 (Laud) Satan that paynefull [*Cott., Gött.*, pinful; *Trin.* pyneful] prynce he lawght And vnder myght of helle by-tawght. 1870 G. Meredith *France* vi. in *Odes Fr. Hist.* (1898) 60 The painful Gods might weep, If ever rain of tears came out of heaven.

2. Suffering or affected with (physical) pain. (Usually of a part of the body which has been wounded or hurt.)

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. ii. 11 The loving mother, that nine monethes did beare In the deare closett of her painefull syde Her tender babe. 1612 Bp. Hall *Contempl., O. T.* IV. iv, They see themselves lothsome with Lice, painful and deformed with Scabs. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* iv, His wound was painful. 1877 L. Morris *Epic Hades* I. 7 He wore a crown Upon his painful brow.

3. Causing or involving trouble or labour; troublesome, difficult, irksome, toilsome, laborious. Now *rare* or merged in 1.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXVII. (*Machor*) 1342 It sall be done ..How paynefull or how hard it be. 1535 J. Mason in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 55 Itt [Toledo] is the paynefullist towne that ever mann duellyd in. Itt is through so up hyll and downe hyll. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. x. 152 These eighteene leagues of land..is more painefull and chargeable then 2300 by sea. 1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 90 The way of winding off the silk..which is the painfullest and nicest of all the rest. 1676 Dryden *Aurengz.* I. i, By quick and painful Marches hither came. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 97 Sums of money would be frequently offered them in lieu of a painful hospitality.

4. Characterized by painstaking; performed with labour, care, and attention; diligent, assiduous, laborious, careful. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 124 To holde sich pore lif and meke and peyneful in resonable abstynence. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xvii. 184 He lost much peynfulle labour. 1565 T. Stapleton tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 79 In consideration of their vertuous sermons and painefull preaching. 1638 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 486 The long, paynfull and profitable service donne unto us by James Lynch. 1775 E. Allen in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 464 This is the situation..according to my most painful discoveries. 1834–43 Southey *Doctor* vi. (1848) 18/2 The

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painful chronicle of honest John Stowe. 1894 *Nation* (N.Y.) 21 June 470/3 The little book..will reward a not too painful reading.

5. Of persons: Characterized by taking pains; working with labour and care; painstaking, laborious, assiduous, careful, diligent. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 91 We haue some as painfull magistrates, as euer was in Englande. 1612 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* 22 The women be verie painefull and the men often idle. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* I. v. (1852) 76 The more learned, godly, painful ministers of the land. 1802 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Gaston de Blondeville* Posth. Wks. 1826 I. 46 The patience of a painful antiquary. 1877 PEILE *Philol.* i. § 14. 16 The laws of etymology, which painful students have discovered.

Painfully (pē·nfŭli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a painful manner.

1. In a way that causes or is accompanied by pain or suffering; distressingly; with pain.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 857 Men were so sore handled, and so painefully pangued, that [etc.]. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 10 Being painfully and pipeing hot, arriv'd at this exalted mansion. 1795 SOUTHEY *Soldier's Wife* 2 Weary way-wanderer, languid and sick at heart, Travelling painfully over the rugged road. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxii. 312 Ambleside..looked painfully modern now.

2. In a way that gives trouble; with difficulty. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 85 Yf it were easily expulsed, or peynfully. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 29 Painefully, hardly, *laboriosè*. 1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. iii. 32 A depth of meaning..hardly and painfully to be understood. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849–50) X. lxv. § 55. 51 Macdonald was thus painfully maintaining his ground in upper Catalonia.

3. With great pains, painstakingly, laboriously, with care and effort. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1535 BRADFORD *Let.* in Coverdale *Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 270 Lyuyng therein not so purely, louynglye, and painfully as I shoulde haue done. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 316 Painefully and expensfully studious of the common good. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 200 He .. painfully collected the works of Geffrey Chawcer. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* II. iv. (1864) I. 270 That no private man could hope to arrive at a sounder understanding..than had been painfully attained by so many holy bishops.

Painfulness (pē·nfŭlnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being painful.

1. The quality of being fraught or attended with pain; distressingness. Also in passive aspect: The condition of suffering pain; distress, affliction.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 608 O lord! wo xall put me from þis peynfulnesse? 1526 TINDALE 1 *John* iv. 18 For fear hath paynfulnes. 1662 SOUTH *Serm.* I. 27 No Custom can make the Painfulness of a Debauch easy. 1777 J. RICHARDSON *Dissert. East. Nations* 2 To soften the extreme painfulness of incessant labour. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 79 Forget the painfulness of our situation, and think of its romance.

2. The quality of causing trouble or labour; difficulty, troublesomeness, irksomeness. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 230 For the vncertainty of the same, and also for the paynfulnes and tedyousnes therof. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 32 Ordinary labour with festivall services to God can neither easily concurre, because painfulnesse and joy are opposite, nor decently.

3. The quality of taking pains; laboriousness, careful industry, painstaking. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. x, In theim which be either gouernours or capitaynes..Paynfulnesse, named in latyne *Tollerantia*, is wonderfull commendable. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvii. § 13 To testifie loue by painefulnesse in Gods seruice. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* I. ii. 3 A Skill in Surgery is obtained with great painfulness.

Painim(e, obs. form of PAYNIM.

Paining (pē·ning), *vbl. sb.* [f. PAIN *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PAIN.

1. The action of causing or condition of feeling pain; pain, suffering. Now *rare.*

c 1440 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 151/15, I askyd hym how he had paynyng, he said, '*Quia amore langueo*. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ii. 41 To wype his wounds, and ease their bitter payning. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 107 It was too much of joy, it was pleasure to paining. 1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 111 These subsequent annual painings uniformly attacked me.

†**2.** The taking of pains. *Obs.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* I. xliii, There doth it blessed sit, and...Laughs at our busie care and idle paining.

Pai·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That pains; causing pain or suffering.

1698 M. LISTER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 246 A paining Grief towards the bottom of their Bellies, which did grind and torment them. 1891 *Eastern Daily Press* 24 July 4/6 Beyond a slight paining sprain and some cuts about the mare, no harm was done.

Painless (pē·nlės), *a.* [f. PAIN *sb.*1 + -LESS.]

†**1.** Free from pain; not suffering pain. *rare.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 91/10 Paynlesse, *indolens*. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 158 That he should be brought home thus.. Asleep, and painless.

2. Causing no pain; not accompanied with pain.

1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 590 With pain-lesse paine they tread A sacred path that to the Heav'ns doth lead. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Is there no smooth descent? no painless way Of kindly mixing with our native clay? 1795 SOUTHEY *Vis. Maid Orleans* II. 234 Then did they not regard his mocks Which then came painless. 1887 F. DARWIN *Life Darwin* III. 202 Dr. Wilder advocated the use of the word 'Callisection' for painless operations on animals.

Hence **Pai·nlessly** *adv.*, without pain; **Pai·nlessness,** freedom from pain.

1634 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* IV. vii. *Bloody Issue healed*, Could the Physitians have given her, if not health, yet relaxation and painelessnesse, her meanes had not been misbestowed. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 672 These swellings are usually developed..painlessly. 1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 209 Shall I ever more have a day of ease, of painlessness? 1880 MISS BRADDON *Barbara* xlv, His disease was one in which death does not come painlessly.

†**Pai·nliness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. **painly* adj. (f. PAIN *sb.*1 + -LY 1) + -NESS.] The condition of being in pain; distressful state.

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* II. v. 78 Paynlynes..me down castis & prykkis to go to þe of qwhome onely I trow solas & remedy I sal see.

†**Pai·nous,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 5 **peynous.** [a. OF. *penus, -os*, later *peineus* = It., Sp. *penoso*:—late L. *pænōs-us* (Pseudo-Aug.) painful, f. *pœna*: see PAIN *sb.*1] Painful; severe.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2609 Peynous ordinaunce Is stallid for hir falshede. *Ibid.* 3766 She hath many a day led a peynous lyff.

Painstaker (pē·nztē·kəɹ). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. *pains* (PAIN *sb.*1 6) + TAKER.] One who takes pains; a painstaking person.

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* 188 *note*, Fit for mental painstakers, students [etc.]. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 24 June, He was no great pains-taker in person. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 61 P 5 There are actually such Pains-takers among our British Wits.

Painstaking (pē·nztē·king), *sb.* [f. *pains*, pl. of PAIN *sb.*1 (sense 6) + *taking*, gerund of TAKE *v.*] The taking of pains; the bestowal of careful and attentive labour in order to the accomplishment of something; assiduous effort.

1526 OLDE *Antichrist* 85 This is their paynes taking and trauaile. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* 5 Their posterity haue liued in sorrow and paines-taking euer since. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Hist.* I. xviii. § 2 (1777), They did not shew any want of pains-taking. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. v. 44 That mastery of the art of preaching which results from laborious painstaking.

Painstaking (pē·nztē·king), *a.* [f. as prec. + *taking*, pr. pple. of TAKE *v.*] That takes pains; bestowing attentive effort for the accomplishment of some result; careful and industrious; assiduous.

1696 TRYON *Misc.* i. 23 The Richer sort..[are] much more Distempered than the Ordinary pains-taking People. 1712 COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 399 The Natives are..industrious, and Pains taking. 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* xi. 116 The case was tried..before..a most painstaking judge.

b. Of actions, productions, etc.: Marked or characterized by attentive care.

1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxiv, The satisfaction of receiving Mr. Sherlock's painstaking production in print. 1895 J. W. BUDD in *Law Times* XCIX. 544/2 The .. painstaking manner in which they superintend..this department.

Hence **Pai·nstakingly** *adv.*, with careful and attentive effort, assiduously.

a 1861 CLOUGH *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 318 Setting himself laboriously and painstakingly to work. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Dec. 705/2 This little book has been painstakingly prepared.

Painsworthy (pē·nzwə̄·rðĭ), *a. rare.* Also 7 **pain-worthy.** [f. *pains*, PAIN *sb.*1 6 + WORTHY.] Worthy of trouble; worth taking pains about.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. ii. § 1 It will be pain-worthy to enquire [etc.]. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* Ser. I. vi. (ed. 4) 222 There is no painsworthy difficulty nor dispute about declension, &c., of nouns.

Paint (pēnt), *sb.* [f. PAINT *v.*]

1. The act or fact of painting or colouring.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. ii, Her cheekes not yet slurd over with the paint Of borrowed crimsone. *Mod.* Give it a paint, and it will look all right.

2. That with which anything is painted.

a. A substance consisting of a solid colouring matter dissolved in a liquid vehicle, as water or oil, used to impart a colour by being spread over a surface; also applied to the solid colouring matter alone, or to a cake of it, as in *a box of paints*; a pigment.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 416 P 2 Expresses were sent to the Emperor of Mexico in Paint. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 118 A modern fashionable house,..daubed over with oil and paint. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 829 When two coats of this paint have been laid on, it may be polished. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 250 Paint is commonly ground by means of a stone muller. 1882 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 90 The timber had once been painted, but the paint had fallen off.

b. Colouring matter laid on the face or body for adornment; rouge, etc.

c 1660 DRYDEN *To Sir R. Howard* 76 His colours laid so thick on every place, As only showed the paint, but hid the face. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. Lady Rich* 10 Oct., I have seen .. beauties .. monstrously unnatural in their paint! 1817 BYRON *Beppo* lxvi, One has false curls, another too much paint. 1865 PARKMAN *Huguenots* iii. (1875) 31 [The Indians] were in full paint in honor of the occasion.

c. *Med.* An external medicament which is put on like paint with a brush.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 582 Both tar and pyrogallol work better as paints and varnishes than the chrysarobin. *Ibid.* VIII. 727 Trichloracetic acid may be substituted [for tincture of iron] as a paint. *Mod.* Iodine paint is a good application in some cases.

d. (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Paint*, .. stuff mixed with caoutchouc..intended to harden it, [e.g.] Sulphate of zinc, whiting, plaster-of-paris, lampblack, pitch.

3. *fig.* Colour, colouring; adornment, esp. such as is put on or assumed merely for appearance; outward show, fair pretence.

1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Written in Juice of Lemon* v, A sudden paint adorns the trees. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill For. mality* 43 Even then shall thy paint appear and be discovered. 1681 W. PENN in *Hist. Soc. Pennsylv.* (1826) I. II. 204, I have forborne paint and allurement, and writt truth. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* v. 522 Virtue's the paint that can make wrinkles shine.

†**4.** A painting, a picture. *Obs. rare.*

c 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 299 On the Left side is a summer house wth paints of the seasons of ye yeare.

5. *Indian paint*: a name for two N. American plants, whose roots yield colouring matters formerly used by the Indians; *yellow Indian paint*, yellow puccoon, or yellowroot (*Hydrastis canadensis*), and *red Indian paint*, red puccoon, or bloodroot (*Sanguinaria canadensis*).

1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *paint-cistern, -cloth, -mark, -oil, -water, -work*; *paint-grinder, -mixer, -remover*; *paint-beplastered, -removing, -stained, -worn* adjs.; **paint-box,** a box of solid paints or pigments, usually water-colours; **paint-bridge** (*Theatr.*), a platform, capable of being raised or lowered, on which a scene-painter stands; **paint-brush,** a brush for painting with; **paint-burner,** an apparatus for burning or softening paint by a flame directed upon it, so that it can be removed (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **paint-frame** (*Theatr.*), a movable iron framework for moving scenes from the stage to the paint-bridge; **paint-mill,** a machine for grinding paints or pigments; **paint-pot,** a pot in which oil-colour is contained, while being laid on; **paint-room,** (*a*) a room where paints are stored; (*b*) a room in a theatre where the scene-painter works; **paint-root,** the Carolina redroot (*Lachnanthes tinctoria*); **paint-strake,** *Naut.* 'the uppermost strake of plank immediately below the plank-sheer' (*Cent. Dict.*).

a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 272 Thy *paint-beplaster'd forehead, broad and bare. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Paint-box*, a child's box containing cakes of water-colours. 1879 BLACK *Macleod of D.* xl, A poor creature—a woman-man—a thing of affectation, with his paint-box, and his velvet coat, and his furniture. 1827 J. WOODMAN *Patent Specif.* No. 5476. 2 My *paint brush is of bristles. 1842 J. COLE *Patent Specif.* No. 9228. 4 The paint brush, after it is formed is soaked. 1882 YOUNG *Ev. Man his own Mech.* § 1576 The hair of this brush is longer than that of the ordinary paint brush. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII. 497/2 The exquisite vernal iris and the scarlet painted cup, otherwise known as the Indian's paint-brush and prairie fire, splendid for color. 1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Marine Dict.*, **Paint-Cisterns*, in ships of war, are cisterns made of wood, and lined with lead, to contain the different kinds of paint. 1886 *All the Year Round* 28 Aug. 79 Snuff boxes, too, were found among the perfumes, *paintcloths, and washes. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 128/2 The tramper may leave the highway with impunity.., following the little signs and *paint-marks on the trees. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 454 Curriers' shavings, which are used for cleaning *paint-mills. 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 17 I've got a whole *paint-mine out on the farm. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Paint Mixer*, a can with shaft and paddles, resembling an upright churn. Used to mix paint with the necessary oil, turpentine, [etc.]. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 62 The paint and *paint oil is stowed in the paint-room. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* viii. 18 We sat, with our brushes and *paint-pots by us. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Paint-remover*, a caustic alkaline paste used to take off old paint in order to prepare the surface for repainting. 1866 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (ed. 4) 12 The pigs ate the *paint-root (*Lachnanthes*), which coloured their bones pink. 1866 S. B. JAMES *Duty & Doctrine* (1871) 83 Snow-white is far more forcible than mere *paint-white, or ceiling-white. 1888 M. B. HUISH in *Art Jrnl.* LI. 177/1 No expensive *paintwork, in feeble imitation of the wood it covers. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* vii. 85 That comfortable *paint-worn manginess about the handle.

Paint (pēnt), *v.*1 Forms: 3–6 **peint(e, peynt(e,** 4–7 **paynt(e,** (5–6 **pant(t, poynt,** 5–6, 9 *dial.* **pent(e,** 6 **painct, paynct, peignt,** *Sc.* **pynt,** 6–7 **peinct),** 4– **paint,** (6 **painte).** *Pa. pple.* 3 **i-, y-peint,** 3–4 **y-, i-peynt,** 4 **peynt, paynt, paint;** 4–5 **y-, i-paynted; peinted, peynted,** -id, 5–6 **paynted,** -yd, -yt, 4– **painted.** [ME. ad. OF. *peind-re* (3rd sing. pres. *peint*, pa. pple. *peint*) = Pr. *pegner*, It. *pignere, pingere*:—L. *pingĕre* (3rd sing. *pingit*, pa. pple. *pinct-us*) to paint. The early ME. pa. pple. *peint, ypeint*, was a direct adoption of F. *peint*, and may have been the earliest part of the vb. adopted; cf. ATTAINT. Otherwise the natural form of the word in Eng. would be *pain* as in *complain, distrain*, etc.

But the earliest evidence for the vb. yet found is *peintunge*, PAINTING *vbl. sb.*, in *Ancren R. a* 1225.]

1. *trans.* To make (a picture or representation) on a surface in colours; to represent (an object) to the eye on a surface by means of lines and colour; to depict, portray, delineate, by using colours.

To paint (an object) *black, white, red*, etc.: to depict or portray as of that colour.

c 1290 *Beket* 2127 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 167 For ȝwane men peyntiez an Anletnesse [*Harl. MS.* an halewe]: ȝe ne seoth it nouȝt bi-leued þat þere nis depeint [*v. r.* ypeint] a Roundel:

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al-a-boute þe heued. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3613 Þeron ypeint was..þe ymage of vre leuedy. 13.. *Coer de L.* 5728 In his blasoun, verrayment, Was y-paynted a serpent. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi. (*Symon & Judas*) 69 He send til hyme þane a paynteore, þat rycht sle wes in portratore, to paynt his fygur propirly. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 13 Gregorius..seiþ, 'I haue peynt a wel faire man, and am my self a foule peyntour'. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vii. 24 Þai wald paynt þe aungell black and þe fende qwhite. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 41 This story is payntit in mony placis. 1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 3 He shewyd the pepyll a pictur poyntyd on a clothe, of the passion of our lorde. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxi. 257 A little child [who]..appeared in the same fashion as we are accustomed to paint Angells. 1805 Southey *Pious Painter* I. i, But chiefly his praise And delight was in painting the Devil. 1875 Hamerton *Round my House* ii. (1876) 31 Picturesque old houses,..which an artist would be glad to paint. *Mod.* His portrait is to be painted for the Reform Club.

b. To adorn (a wall, tapestry, window, etc.) *with* a painting or paintings. (Mostly in *passive*.)

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1112 Al peynted [*v. r.* peinted] was the wal in lengthe & brede..Ffirst on the wal was peynted a forest. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 313 His schippe þat was i-peynt wiþ a dragoun. 1511 Guylforde *Pilgr.* (Camden) 37 All the body of the churche..payntid with storyes from the begynnynge of the worlde. 1784 Cook *3rd Voy.* II. iii. 267 A kind of additional prow painted with the figure of some animal. 1813 Mar. Edgeworth *Patron.* (1833) I. vi. 105 To paint a new window for the gallery.

†**c.** Said of writing (as a kind of painting). *Obs.*

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 174 Quhilkis markis nor descriptioun..is on na wyise specifiit, discrevit, nor payntit in nor upoun the said libell as aucht to haue bene. 1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 142 These are not words that one reades, and are painted upon paper, they are felt.

d. *transf.* Said of the effect of coloured light.

1832 Brewster *Optics* ii. 6 The green light from G..and the blue light from B will fall upon the paper..thus painting upon the paper an inverted image..of the object. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* (1873) II. v. 150 Like the Iris painted upon the cloud.

e. *intr.* or *absol.* To practise the art of painting; to make pictures.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1229 Wel koude he peynten lifly that it wroghte. 1530 Palsgr. 651/2 He can paynte and portrer as wel as any man in al this countray. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* vii. xxxiv. 50 To grind Gold to Write and Paint. 1821 Craig *Lect. Drawing* viii. 417 To paint also implies to draw.

f. *intr.* (for *neuter-passive*). To form a (good, bad) subject for painting.

1860 Reade *Cloister & H.* xliii. (1896) 123 War was always detrimental...But in old times..it painted well, sang divinely, furnished Iliads.

2. *fig.* **a.** To depict or display vividly as by painting.

1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* III. (1577) Q iv, [He] meeteth her in the teeth, with such heauy passion paincted in his eyes. 1780 Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* xiv. § 1 If even each atom of your pain could be painted on my mind. 1814 Cary *Dante, Par.* IV. 11 Desire Was painted in my looks. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 85 The bad have pleasures painted in their fancy as well as the good.

b. To depict or describe in words; to set forth as in a picture; to present vividly to the mind's eye, call up a picture of.

1406 Hoccleve *Misrule* 247 Thogh fauel peynte hir tale in prose or ryme. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 119 b, Oh unsatiable woulves: howe ryghte..haue the Prophetes and Apostles..paynted and set you forth in your colours. 1605 *1st Pt. Ieronimo* (1901) III. iii, Reueng, giue my toong freedom to paint her part. 1766 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. i. 13 What words can paint the guilt of such a conduct? 1783 Crabbe *Village* I. 53, I paint the Cot As Truth will paint it, and as Bards will not. 1865 Gosse *Land & Sea* (1874) 308, I try to paint, in poor and feeble words, a few of the features and objects.

3. To colour with a wash or coating of paint; to cover the surface of (a wall, door, etc.) with paint; to colour, stain; hence, to adorn with colours.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 76 Þine eȝen beoþ colblake and brode Riht swo hi weren ipeint mid wode. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9912 Þis castell..es painted..O thre colurs o sundri heu. *Ibid.* 9924 Þe thrid [colur]..þat þe kirnels ar paint [*v. rr.* paynt, peynt] wit-all. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxx. 137 Many faire halles and chaumbres, paynted with gold and azure. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* II. 30 Their ancient maner and custome of peincting their bodies. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* (1903) 83 Commonly paynting the mayne and taile..of their horses with light coulers, as Carnation and the like. 1704 J. Pitts *Acc. Mahometans* viii. (1738) 163 The Women ..paint their Hands and Feet with a certain Plant call'd Hennah. 1875 Hamerton *Round my House* ii. (1876) 35 Wainscoted with old oak that had been painted grey. *Mod.* Are you going to paint or varnish the wood-work?

b. *transf.* To colour by any means.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 6 Pieres þe plowman was paynted al blody, And come in with a crosse. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 875 *Tisbe*, How with hise blod hire selue gan sche pente. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxxi. x, Ages snow my head hath painted. *a* 1698 South *Serm.* III. xi. 420 If God so cloaths the Fields, so paints the Flowers. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 70 His eyes were much swollen and painted. 1851 Trench *Poems* 155 Where the sunbeam..wound..to paint With interspace of light and colour faint That tesselated floor. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* lviii, Seeing the young faces 'painted with fear'.

c. *fig.* To adorn or variegate with or as with colours; to deck, beautify, decorate, ornament.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 176 He can purtreye wel þe pater-noster and peynte it with aues. 14.. *Sir Beues* 1132 (MS. M.) All the wyndowes and all the wallis With cristall was peynted. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxvi. (1845) 114 A ryall playne, With Flora painted in many a sundry vayne. 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* 16 Thay that payntis thair body with precious clais. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 187 Till the Sun paint your fleecie skirts with Gold. 1750 Shenstone *Rural Elegance* 60 Or humble harebell paints the plain. 1866 B. Taylor *Pine Forest Monterey*, Spring, that paints These savage shores.

4. To put colour on (the face in order to beautify it artificially); to rouge; also *refl.*

1382 Wyclif 2 *Kings* ix. 30 Forsothe Iezabel..peyntyde hyre eeȝen with strumpettis oynment, and sche anournede hyre heued. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 434 Wemen haue wille in þere wilde youthe to fret hom with fyn perle, & þaire face paint. 1599 Chapman *Hum. Day's Mirth* Plays 1873 I. 77 She is very faire, I thinke that she be painted. 1678 Hexham *Du. Dict.*, To Paint ones face as Gentle-women do, *Blancketten*. 1712-14 Pope *Rape Lock* v. 27 Since painted or not painted, all shall fade, And she who scorns a man, must die a maid. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* II. vii, 'She's not so—so red as she's painted', says Miss Beatrix.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 28014 (Cott.) Yee leuedis..studis hu your hare to heu, hu to dub and hu to paynt. *c* 1538 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 945 To paynt as women do, *farder*. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 213 Let her paint an inch thicke, to this fauour she must come. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* III. i, She scorned to patch and paint. 1862 W. Collins *No Name* iv. iii. II. 187 'Shall I paint?' she asked herself.. 'the rouge is still left in my box'.

†**c.** *intr.* (*fig.*) To change colour; to blush. *To paint white*, etc.: to turn pale. *Obs.*

c 1613 Middleton *No Wit like Woman's* II. i, Look to the widow, she paints white.—Some *aqua cælestis* for my lady! 1616 B. Jonson *Devil an Ass* II. vi, You make me paint Sr. *Wit*. The' are fair colours, Lady, and naturall! 1623 Middleton *More Dissemblers Besides Women* I. i, I'll kiss thee into colour: Canst thou paint pale so quickly?

5. *fig.* (*trans.*) To give a false colouring or complexion to; to colour highly, esp. with a view to deception. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 948 Thow shalt nat eek peynte thy confession by faire subtile wordes to couere the moore thy synne. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4427 He can practise & paynt & polisch his wordis. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 2 b, Rhetorike at large paintes well the cause, And make that seeme right gaie. 1602 Sir W. Cornwallis *Ess.*, So are most of the actions of the last ages; but painted with counterfeite colours. 1778 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* viii. (1876) 443 The writers..where taste has begun to decline, paint and adorn every object they touch.

†**6.** *intr.* To talk speciously; to feign; to fawn; **b.** *trans.* To flatter or deceive with specious words.

c 1430 *How Wise Man Taught Sonne* 105 in *Babees Bk.* 51 Y wole neiþir glose ne peynt, But y waarne þee on þe oþir side. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 52 Other to flater, and paynt the company. 1530 Palsgr. 655/2, I peynt, I glose or speke fayre, *je adule*. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 16 Nay, neuer paint me now, Where faire is not, praise cannot mend the brow. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 488 You leye, you paint, you faine.

7. *trans.* To apply with a brush, as an external medicament; to treat (any part) in this way: see Paint *sb.* 2 c.

1861 Headland *Med. Handbk.* 233 The vinegar of cantharides..is painted over the part with a camel hair brush. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 524 Liquor potassæ, diluted with an equal part of water, should be painted on. *Mod.* The part affected should be painted with iodine.

8. *intr.* (*slang.*) To drink.

1853 Whyte Melville *Digby Grand* ii. I. 70 Each hotel we passed..called forth the same observation, 'I guess I shall go in and paint'. 1857 Kingsley *Two Y. Ago* xxiv, Pegasus doth thirst for Hippocrene, And fain would paint—imbibe the vulgar call—Or hot or cold, or long or short.

9. *Phrases. To paint* (any one) *black*: to represent as evil or wicked; so *not so black as he is painted*. *To paint the town red* (slang, orig. U.S.): to cause an excitement or commotion, to go on a boisterous or riotous spree.

1596-1837 [see Devil *sb.* 22 c]. *a* 1686 South *Serm.* II. ix. 356 Do but paint an Angel black, and that is enough to make him pass for a Devil. 1894 Sir E. Sullivan *Woman* 112 These husbands are..not always so black as they are painted. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 20 Nov. 2/4 Whenever there was any excitement or anybody got particularly loud, they always said somebody was 'painting the town red'. 1897 *Chicago Advance* 15 July 74/3 The boys painted the town [New York City] red with firecrackers [on Independence Day]. 1900 Capt. M. H. Hayes *Among Horses in Russia* i. 36, I have found them..in no way inclined to paint town and country red on the slightest provocation.

†**10.** With *advbs.* **Paint forth** = *Paint out* 11 a.

1558 Knox *First Blast* (Arb.) 12 Nature I say, doth paynt them furthe to be weake, fraile..and foolishe. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* xix. 684 My information well shall paint you forth. 1649 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 148 It is of very great concernment towards the painting forth of the Presbitery.

11. Paint out. a. †To express or display by painting; to execute in colours (*obs.*); *fig.* to depict as in a painting or vivid description.

1556 in *Robinson's transl. More's Utop.* (Arb.) 164 Drawen and painted oute with master Mores penaille. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 461 b, Emongest many pictures of our Lady..the very same which Luke did painte out for his owne use, and reserved with great reverence. 1633 Abp. Williams in *Laud's Wks.* (1857) VI. 336 [They] have with their deceitful colours..painted me out as ugly unto your grace as they have done your grace formidable unto me. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* I. vi. 177 That notable Amazon..is painted out as a very Masculine Lady. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* IV. vi. P 12 Some good-natured friend in the dark has painted you out for a reprobate.

†**b.** To copy in colours. *Obs.*

1670-98 Lassels *Voy. Italy* II. 33 Tho. Earl of Arundel got leave to have it painted out. *Ibid.* 52.

c. To blot out or efface by covering with paint.

1862 Wilkie Collins *No Name* IV. vii, I am going to give the lie direct to that she-devil Lecount, by painting out your moles. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 11 July 9/7 The Star..has carried those of the Starfish, with the last four letters painted out, but so faintly that the painted-out letters could be read.

†**Paint,** *v.*[2] *Obs. Naut.* [app. back-formation from Painter [2].] *trans.* To make fast (an anchor) on a ship with a 'painter'.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 68 Hokes to paynte thankers with.

†**Paint,** *ppl. a. Obs.* In ME. peint, peynt. [a. F. *peint*: see Paint *v.*[1]] Painted.

[1340 *Ayenb.* 26 Berieles ypeynt and y-gelt.] *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 193 Y-paued wiþ peynt til. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* III. 196 No proude peniles, with his peynte sleve.

Paintable (pē·ntăb'l), *a.* [f. Paint *v.*[1] + -able.] Capable of being painted; suitable for a painting.

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 957 If he would call the picturesque whatever is not beautiful nor sublime, yet paintable, (pardon the horrid word,) well. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 162 This great poet is often more paintable than his brethren. 1862 W. W. Story *Roba di R.* (1863) I. ii. 10 The new and clean is not so paintable..as the tarnished and soiled. 1900 Herkomer *title* (Romanes Lecture) England Lovable and Paintable.

Hence **Pai·ntableness.**

1894 *Athenæum* 23 June 810/1 A good example of that aspect of nature for the discovery of which and of its paintableness the world is greatly indebted to Mr. Whistler.

†**Pai·n-ta·king.** *Obs.* [f. Pain *sb.*[1] + *taking*, gerund of Take *v.*]

1. Receiving or suffering of punishment.

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* v. 17 [14] Vp on a theef is confusioun, and peyne taking [1388 penaunce, Vulg. *penitentia*].

2. = Painstaking *sb.*; sometimes including the notion of enduring pain.

1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* 108 b, They thinke also that God..reioyseth and hath delectation in oure payne takynge. 1556 Olde *Antichrist* 92 b, Silvester the seconde, who..was promoted to be pope by the devilles diligent payne taking. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 80 The other by his paine taking, sleepe quietly and take their rest.

Painted (pē·ntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Paint *v.*[1] + -ed[1].]

1. Depicted in colours, represented in a picture; executed in colours as a picture, likeness, or design.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23215 Painted fire..þat apon a wagh war wroght. 1552 Huloet, Paynted ymages in silinges and tables, *anaglypha*. 1601 Sir W. Cornwallis *Ess.* xlvii, What is [this] but to feed the auditory with dishes by the Painter, not the Cooke?—when examined..it proues a painted shoulder of mutton. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* II. viii, As idle as a painted Ship Upon a painted Ocean.

2. Coated or brushed over with colour or paint; ornamented with designs or pictures executed in colour; having the face artificially coloured.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1341 Resydyuacion gooth Toward Macrocosme, with a peyntyd fase. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xxiii. 3 God shall smyte the thou payntyd wall. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. ix. 354 It carried vpon the head, a pointed myter of painted paper. 1769 Gray *Install. Ode* 8 Let painted Flatt'ry hide her serpent-train in flowers. 1784 Cook *3rd Voy.* I. Introd. 8 When Great-Britain was first visited by the Phœnicians, the inhabitants were painted Savages. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* (1873) II. iv. 110 The traditions annealed in the purple burning of the painted window.

b. *fig.* Coloured so as to look what it is not; unreal, artificial; feigned, disguised, pretended.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 114 With pryue speche and peynted wordes. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 271 Prelatis of þe world & peyntid foolis of religion. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10947 For al thy peynted wordys swete, My staff in soth I wyl nat lete. 1621 Elsing *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 46 Sir Ed. Villiers his paynted friend, and Mompesson an obdurate enemy. 1728 Sheridan *Persius* v. (1739) 67 Nor are you to be deceived by painted Expressions. 1852 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. 1. xix. (1866) 326 The life of men was a painted life.

3. *fig.* Adorned with bright or varied colouring, highly coloured, variegated.

c 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fables* v. (*Parl. Beasts*) xv, The peyntit pantheir, and the vnicorne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 63 The pecockes paynted fethers. 1714 L. Eusden *Speech of Pluto* in *Poet. Misc.* 140 And painted Meads smile with unbidden Flow'rs. 1844 Ld. Brougham *A. Lunel* III. vi. 189 The cattle, and painted birds, stretched their weary limbs..and soothed their hearts.

4. In specific collocations: often used to form the specific name of an animal or plant of conspicuous colouring, as *painted duck, goose, honey-eater, mallow, ray*, etc.; **painted bat**, an East Indian bat (*Kerivoula picta*) with brilliant orange colouring; **painted beauty**, a brilliant American butterfly (*Vanessa huntera*); **painted bunting**, name for two birds: (*a*) the Nonpareil, *Cyanospiza ciris*; (*b*) = *painted longspur*; **Painted Chamber** (in contemporary AF. *chaumbre peynte*), a chamber in the old Palace of Westminster, in which in early times Parliament often assembled (first recorded in 1339) and in which the Sovereign sometimes met the two houses: its walls were painted with a series of battle scenes (see Stubbs *Const. Hist.* (1875) xx. § 748; Brayley and Britton *Westminster* 401); **painted clam**, an edible porcelainlike bivalve (*Callista gigantea*) of the southern United States; †**painted cloth**: see Cloth 5; **painted cup**, †a name for (*a*) the plant *Bartsia viscosa*;

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(*b*) any species of the N. American genus *Castilleia*, having bracts more brilliant and showy than the flowers; **painted finch**, 'one of several species of *Passerina* or *Cyanospiza*, the nonpareil, the indigo-bird, or the lazuli-finch: so called from their brilliant and varied colors'; **painted grass**, the striped variety of *Phalaris arundinacea*, Lady's laces; **painted ground**: see quot.; **painted hyena** = HYENA-DOG (*Lycaon pictus*); **painted lady**, (*a*) a species of butterfly (*Vanessa* or *Pyrameis cardui*) of orange-red colour, spotted with black and white; (*b*) a party-coloured variety of Pink or *Dianthus*; (*c*) also *painted lady pea*, a variegated species of *Lathyrus*, esp. of the Sweet Pea; **painted longspur**, a North American bird, *Centrophanes pictus* (Coues *Key N. Amer. Birds* (1884) 358); **painted mischief** (*slang*), playing cards; **painted quail**, a name applied to several birds allied to the quail, esp. to those of the genus *Excalfactoria*; **painted snipe**: see quot. 1896; **painted tortoise, turtle**, an American mud-turtle (*Chrysemys picta*) brilliantly marked on the under surface with red and yellow.

1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 459 The..gaudy *Painted Bunting or Nonpareil. [1339 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 106/1 En la *Chaumbre de Peynte. 1350–1 *Ibid.* 225/1 En la Chaumbre Blaunche pres de la Chaumbre Peynte.] *c* 1543 in Parker *Dom. Archit.* III. 79 The parlement chambre & paynted chambre. 1654 (*title*) Speeches of His Highnesse the Lord Protector to the Parliament in the Painted Chamber. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 129 He [Hen. VI] had been brought into the painted chamber to preside at the opening of parliament. 1488 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 286, j *pantid cloth cum pictura S. Antonii. 1528 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 253 A paynted clothe wth Christe and ij thefes upon it, iiij*d*. 1542–1654 [see CLOTH *sb.* 5]. 1787 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 2) II. 632 Bartsia, *Painted-cup. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Painted-cup*, an American name for *Castilleja*. 1730 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 431 *Fringilla tricolor*, the *painted Finch ..; its Head and Neck are blue; its Back green, and the Belly red. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xix. § 2. 25 Usually of our English women .. called Ladies Laces, or *Painted grasse. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Painted Grass. 1881 *Standard* 3 Oct. 2/1 Designs..which remind the ancient spectator of that portion of the old Fleet Prison once known as 'the *painted ground', because of the vivid illustrations that distinguished it. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xii. 220 Called the *Painted Honey-Eater on account of the variety of its colouring. Its scientific name is *Entomophila picta*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, **Painted lady*, a term for a particular sort of carnations, the flowers of which have all their petals red or purple on the out side, and white underneath. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 Painted Lady Pease, *Lathyrus*. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Painted lady*, the name of a beautifully variegated pea, the *Lathyrus odoratus* of Linnæus. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 174 *Papilio Pictus*, Painted Lady Butterfly. 1890 *Daily News* 14 Oct. 5/1 The butterflies of autumn, admiral and painted lady, sail from bush to bush. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 25 *Malva miniata*, *painted Mallow, a shrub introduced from South America in 1798. 1879 *Daily News* 8 Mar. (Farmer), There are plenty of ways of gambling .. without recourse to the '*painted mischief'. 1895 LYDEKKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* IV. 416 The common *painted quail (*Excalfactoria chinensis*) inhabits the Indo-Chinese countries, especially the lower hills. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 433 The Small-eyed Ray, or *Painted Ray. *Raia microcellata*. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* 63 Called the *painted snipe. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 886 The so-called Painted Snipes, forming the genus *Rostratula*, or *Rhynchæa*. ..Three species are now admitted, natives respectively of South America, Africa and southern Asia and Australia.

Painter[1] (pē·ntəɹ). Forms: 4–5 **peyntour, peynteur, payntoure, -eore**, 4–6 **payntur**, 5 **paintour, payntor, peyntoure, poyntowre, panter**, 5–6 **payntour, peynter**, 5–7 **paynter**, (6 **peyntar, penter, peincter**), 5– **painter**. [ME. a. AF. *peintour* = OF. *peintour, -tor* (regimen-case of *peintre* = Pr. *pintor*, Sp., Pg. *pintor*, It. *pintore*) :—Com. Romanic *pinctōr-em*, for L. *pictōr-em*, agent-n. from *pingĕre* to PAINT. In 15–16th c., the ending was conformed to the *-er* of native agent-nouns.] One who paints.

1. An artist who represents or depicts objects on a surface in colours; one who paints pictures.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2308 Ne swa sleygh payntur never nan was, ..þat couthe..paynt a poynt aftir þair liknes. *c* 1375 Paynteore (see PAINT *v.*[1] 1). 1382 WYCLIF *Esther* i. 6 The whiche thing the peynteur with wonder diuersete made fair. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/1 Poyntowre, or peyntoure, *pictor*. 1538 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xii. 238 Payde to Hans Holbyn, one of the Kingis paynters. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. K b, A most excellent peincter. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balsac's Lett.* 223, I avoid the sight of all Paynters..lest they shew me the patterne of my pale visage. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxix, A painter must copy pictures. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* v. 121 The greatest of English painters..our own gentle Reynolds.

b. *fig.* One who describes something in a pictorial or graphic style; a pictorial describer.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 37 To describe..how, vsuall howers, may be (by the Sunnes shadow) truely determined: will be found no sleight Painters worke. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 63 A flattering painter, who made it his care To draw men as they ought to be, not as they are. *a* 1877 BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud.* (1879) 205 The great works of the real painters of essential human nature.

2. A workman who coats or colours the surface of things (as woodwork, ironwork, etc.) with paint.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1591 Of all þe craftes..Parnters, painters, pynners also; Bochers, bladsmythis, baxters amonge. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 12 § 1 Artificers of the said Realm.. Spurriers, Goldbeaters, Painters, Sadlers. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 9 Fyners, plommers, and penters. 1711 *Act* 10 *Anne* c. 18 § 57 All..Printers Painters or Stainers of any such Paper. 1862 *All Yr. Round* 18 Oct. 133 Orphans of parents—bricklayers, painters, carpenters—'who had never been upon the parish'. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 26 We are compelled to call both the President of the Royal Academy and the man who paints our carts and hot-bed frames by the common name of painter.

b. With *of*, or in objective comb.: One who paints (i. e. either 'depicts', or 'adorns with colour') what is indicated by the context. Also *fig.*

1844 LD. BROUGHAM *A. Lunel* III. iv. 125 She has some pretensions as a painter of still life. 1853 WHITTIER *Garden* 1 O Painter of the fruits and flowers, We own Thy wise design. *Mod.* He was a famous painter of lions.

†**3.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 152/1 Colours, of which there is only seven used in Glass-painting..Black, called Painter by them.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly appositive, as *painter-husband, -minister, -muse, -saint*; *painter-like* adj.; **painter's brush**; **painter's colic**, a form of colic to which painters who work with poisonous preparations of lead are liable, lead-colic; †**painter's gold**, orpiment; †**painter's oil**, linseed oil.

1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* ii. 138 The form will scarcely ever be forgotten..that has ever been looked on with a *painter-like feeling. 1693 WATTS *On Death Aged Relative* v, The *painter-muse with glancing eye Observ'd a manly spirit nigh. 1899 *Month* Jan. 38 The *painter-saint of Fiesole. 1685 G. MERITON *Nomencl. Cler.* 356 A *Painter's Brush or Pencill, *Penicillum*. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* I. 173 Two cases of violent *painter's colic. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 7 'Occupation neuroses' such as painter's colic or mercurial tremor. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 199 When the English gentleman becomes an art-patron, he employs his *painter-servant only to paint himself and his house. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Oropel*, leather gilt, *painters gold [1599 *Minsheu adds*: Orpin or base gold for painters]. 1611 COTGR., *Oripeau*, base gold, leafe gold, false gold, Orpine, Painters gold. 1545 *Rates of Customs* c ij, *Paynters oyle the barrel. 1583 *Ibid.* D vj, Painters or Linsed Oyle.

Painter[2] (pē·ntəɹ). *Naut.* Also 5–9 **paynter**, 7–9 **penter**. [Derivation uncertain. Connexion with PANTER *sb.*[2], net, snare, F. *pantière*, has been conjectured; but no corroborative evidence has been found. Cf. PAINT *v.*[2]

Cf. also OF. *pentoir, pendoir* anything for hanging things on, of which Godef. has one 15th c. instance glossed as 'cordage de forte resistance'.]

1. The rope or chain with which the shank and flukes of the anchor, when carried at the cathead, are confined to the ship's side. Now always SHANK-PAINTER, q. v.

1487 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 44 Paynters for the ankres ..iiij. [1495 *Ibid.* 258 Bowpayntours for destrelles feble j Shankpayntors for destrelles worne & feble ij.] 1661 J. TATHAM *London's Tryumphs* in Heath *Grocer's Comp.* (1869) 478 Stand ready by the Anchor Let go your open Penter, and hold fast your Stopper. [1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Shank-Painter*, a short rope and chain which hangs the shank and flukes of an anchor up to the ship's side, as the *stopper* fastens the ring and stock to the cat-head.]

2. A rope attached to the bow of a boat, for making it fast to a ship, a stake, etc.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 154 For the Long-boat.. Painter, ½ the Boat Rope and ⅓ of the Le(ngth). 1757 ROBERTSON in *Phil. Trans.* L. 34 The skiff was .. let down; but the painter not being fast, the rope run an end, and the skiff went adrift. 1790 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Adv. to Fut. Laureat* Wks. 1812 II. 338 Just like the Victory or Fame That by its painter drags the Gig or Yawl. 1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 462 This..allowed time to cut the boat's penter. 1831 TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* (1890) 311, I..slipped the painter which held the boat. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ii. (1889) 15 [He] jumped out with the painter of his skiff in his hand. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xv. 130 Painters in London boats are sometimes longish ropes, for convenience of mooring.

b. *To cut* (or *slip*) *the painter* (*fig.*): to send a person or thing 'adrift' or away; to clear off; to sever a connexion, effect a separation.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v., *I'll Cut your Painter for ye*, I'll prevent ye doing me any Mischief. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s. v., *I'll cut your painter for you*, I'll send you off. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., 'Cut your painter', make off. 1888 T. W. REID *Life W. E. Forster* II. 99 The sooner we 'cut the painter' and let the Greater Britain drift from us the better it would be for Englishmen. 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian at H.* 4 On the contrary, the idea of 'cutting the painter' is not popular.

Painter[3]. [Variant of PANTHER, prob. from 16th c. Eng. *panter* or F. *panthère* (pronounced *pantère*).] Name in some parts of N. America for the American panther or cougar (*Felis concolor*).

1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* xxviii, It might frighten an older woman to see a she painter so near her, with a dead cub by its side. 1901 ROOSEVELT in *Scribner's Mag.* Oct., The cougar. .. In the Eastern States it is usually called panther or painter; in the Western States, mountain lion, or, toward the South, Mexican lion. The Spanish-speaking people usually call it simply lion.

Pai·nterly, *a.* (*adv.*) *rare.* [f. PAINTER[1] + -LY[1], [2].] Like, or pertaining to, a painter; characteristic of a painter, artistic. b. *adv.* In a way proper to a painter, artistically.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 55 It was a very white and red vertue, which you could pick out of a painterly glosse of a visage. 1822 T. G. WAINEWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 248 A painterly arranged exclamation of this kind. *Ibid.* 261 How well made up—how painterly!

Pai·ntership. *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The function or position of a painter.

1553 M. WOOD tr. *Gardiner's True Obedience* G viij, Let him striue also to continue stil in his chief paintourship, least another passe him in conning, & so haue the name of the cheif painter from him.

Painter-Stainer = PAINTER[1] 1 and 2.

The name by which the members of the City of London Livery Company of Painters (which included *painters* in senses 1 and 2), are designated in their charter, in which connexion it has continued in use to the present day. The restriction of meaning stated in quot. 1706, and repeated in later Dicts., does not seem to be in accordance with facts.

1504 *Deed* in J. G. Crace *Comp. Painter-Stainers* (1880), John Browne paynter-steyner. 1581 *Charter Painters' Comp. Lond.*, Liberi Homines et Cives Civitatis London Artis sive Misterii pictorium vocati Anglice Paynters-Steyners. 1582 *Grant of Byelaws*, The .. fellowship of the arte of paynters, alias paynters stayners of the City of London. 1604 *Act* 1 *Jas. I*, c. 20 No manner of person .. shall .. make any manner of worke or workes, or lay any manner of Colour or Colours, Painting or Paintings whatsoeuer, in the sayd Art or Mystery of Painters Stainers aforesaid ..vnlesse [etc.]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Painter-Stainer*, one that makes draughts of, and paints all sorts of Coats of Arms, with other Devices belonging to the Art of Heraldry. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. xiii. 268 Forced to become an apprentice for ten years to William Gardiner, painter stainer of London. 1880 J. G. CRACE [Master] (*title*) Some Account of the Worshipful Company of Painter-Stainers. *Ibid.* ad fin., This Company may fairly appeal to all good citizens to join in the wish expressed in their time-honoured toast 'May the Painter-Stainers' Company flourish root and branch for ever'.

Paint-house, obs. variant of PENTHOUSE.

Paintiness (pē·ntinės). [f. PAINTY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being painty.

1884 *Bazaar* 22 Dec. 663/3 Faults of feeble colouring and splashy paintiness. 1885 BULLOCH *G. Jamesone* v. 55 With how little paintiness they shine forth from their frames.

Painting (pē·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PAINT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb PAINT, or that which is painted.

1. The result or product of applying paint or colour; colouring; pictorial decoration.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 392 Ine schelde beoð þreo þinges, þet treo, and þet leðer, & þe peintunge. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xcix. 587 Glasse is amonge stones as a fole amonge men for it takyth al manere of colour and payntyng. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 155 A peece of Painting, which I do beseech Your Lordship to accept. 1760–1 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 496 Repairing the painting of the room. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor* etc. 22 A rich piece of painting in enamel. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 112 Gazers who admired the painting and gilding of his Excellency's carriages.

2. *concr.* A representation of an object or scene on a surface by means of colours; a picture.

c 1388 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 462 Alle men worschipynge ..þoo ymagis or any payntyngus, synnen ande done ydolatry. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 266/2 A Payntynge, *pictura*, *emble(m)a*. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 21 With .. your hands in your pocket, like a man after an old painting. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. 10 To refresh the eyes with their paintings. 1809 W. BLAKE *Descr. Catal.* 62 The distinction made between a Painting and a Drawing. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Painting* 275 Perhaps the most remarkable painting of the eighteenth century in France.

3. The representing of objects or figures by means of colours laid on a surface; the art of so depicting objects.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 390/2 Peyntynge, or portrature.. *pictura*. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 12 The facultie of Painters..knoweth no end in painting. 1770 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Wks.* (1855) 329 There are excellencies in the art of painting beyond what is commonly called the imitation of Nature. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Art* Wks. (Bohn) I. 148 Painting and sculpture are gymnastics of the eye.

b. *fig.* The depicting in words, representation in vivid language.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XIX. 288 Thus many tales Ulysses told his wife, At most but painting, yet most like the life. 1695 DRYDEN *Troilus & Cressida* Pref. b iij, The painting of it is so lively, and the words so moving. *a* 1877 BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud.* (1879) 207 Few things in literary painting are more wonderful.

4. The action of colouring or of adorning with paint; the colouring of the face with paint; an instance of this. Also *fig.*

1497 *Nav. Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 237 Workyng abought the payntyng of the seid ship. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* 48 These his vayne payntynges of his margent, shall hereafter make his cause more odious. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vi. 116 Painting was practised by Harlots, adulterated complexions well agreeing with adulterous conditions. 1715 SOUTH *Serm.* IV. i. 46 Like the Plaistering of Marble, or the Painting of Gold. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* iii. 17 It is all cant to be against painting.

†**5.** *concr.* Pigment, paint. *Obs.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Mudas*, painting for womens faces, *Fucus*. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking-Glass* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 27 The costly paintings fetcht fro curious Tyre, Haue mended in my face what nature mist. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 695 Adulterated with meal, chalk, white-earth, or painting. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 158 Thou defacest the features of God, if thou cover thy Face with painting.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *painting apron, -cleaner, -room*, etc.; †**painting-cloth** = PAINTED cloth.

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1668 R. Head *Eng. Rogue* II. 112 Old painting Cloath .. Dives in the flames .. the Prodigal on Horse-back. 1769 C. Leadbetter *Mech. Dialling* xxvii. 148 Painting Brushes of Several Sizes. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* May 329/1 The back offices and painting-room abutted upon Langford's..auction-room. 1837 Mrs. Sherwood *H. Milner* I. xiii. 57 Bits of broken plates, which Henry used as pallets and painting-stones. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* i, As one has seen unskilful painting-cleaners do. 1876 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 311 He would come to the painting-room and sit silent for hours.

Pai·nting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That paints: see the verb.

1628 Earle *Microcosm., Player* (Arb.) 42 He is like our painting Gentle-women, seldome in his owne face, seldomer in his cloathes. 1752 Foote *Taste* II. Wks. 1799 I. 23 That gentleman..that we see'd at the painting man's.

Hence **Pai·ntingness** (*rare*), pictorial quality.

1801 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* I. 374 One cannot enough praise the expression and paintingness of the style.

Paintless (pē·ntlės), *a.* [f. Paint *v.* and *sb.* + -less.]

†1. Incapable of being painted or depicted.

1729 Savage *Wanderer* II. 246 By woe, the soul to daring actions swells; By woe, in paintless patience it excels.

2. Destitute or devoid of paint.

1859 Helps *Friends in C.* Ser. II. (ed. 2) I. 11 Sordid, .. paintless, blackened houses. 1868 Dilke *Greater Brit.* I. I. xi. 122 We met them with peaceful paintless cheeks.

†**Pai·ntment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Paint *v.* + -ment.] Painting, adornment with colours.

1597 Beard *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 67 Along the verdant fields all richly di'de With Natures paintments, and with Floraes pride. 1622 Rowlands *Good Newes & Bad N.* 15 Where..natures paintments, red, and yellow, blew, With colours plenty round about him grew.

Paintress (pē·ntrės). [ad. F. *peintresse*, in 15–16th c. also *paintresse* (Godef.), fem. of *peintre* painter.] A female painter; a woman who paints.

†1. A woman who paints or rouges her face. *Obs.*

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 1 As the cunning paintress deals with her face.

2. A woman who paints pictures; a female artist.

1741 *Corr. betw. C'tess Hartford & C'tess Pomfret* (1805) III. 225 We went to see the paintress Rosalba, who is now old. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 353 Nature .. adorning and touching up, like a paintress, her choice works. 1884 H. S. Wilson *Stud. Hist.* 160 She was a paintress of repute.

b. With *of*, or a genitive, or sb. attrib.

1790 H. Walpole *Let. to Miss Berrys* 10 Oct. (1846) VI. 370, I long to hear that its dear paintress is well. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxix. 72 This admirable paintress of natural objects. 1880 C. Keene *Let.* in *Life* (1892) x. 314 A friend .. a rattling fine animal paintress.

3. A woman employed in painting pottery-ware.

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 474 As both males and females are employed in this branch, the men are called *painters*, the women *paintresses*: but in blue-painting, where no men are employed, the women are called *blue-painters*. 1893 E. L. Wakeman in *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 4 May, One [daughter] may be a 'paintress', coloring the cheaper wares.

†**Pai·ntrix.** *Obs. rare.* [See -trix.] = prec. 2.

1547 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ii. 117 Item to Misteris levyn Terling, Paintrix, x li. 1762 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* v. Wks. 1798 III. 90.

†**Pai·ntry.** *Obs.* Also 6 **-tre.** [ad. obs. F. *peintrie* (15th c. in Godef.): see -ry.] The action or product of painting; also *fig.*

1511 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 296 For certane colouris [etc.] boght be him for the paintre of the Kingis gret schip. 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* 16 Ymagis or payntre. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 103 No bombast or paintry to helpe deformity. 1653 Manton *Exp. James* i. 11 When .. you walk in a garden or field..think thus with yourselves: Here is a goodly show and paintry.

†**Painture.** *Obs.* Forms: 3–8 **pein-**, 4–5 **peyn-**, 5 **paynture, -toure**, 5–8 **painture.** [ME. a. OF. *peinture, painture* (11th c. in Godef.) = Pr., Sp., It. *pintura* (beside Pr. *pictura*, It. *pittura*):—late L. **pinctūra* for *pictūra* painting, f. *pingĕre, pict-, pinct-* to paint: see -ure. *Painture* is thus ult. a doublet of Picture.]

1. The action or art of painting, or depicting objects in colours; style of painting. Also *fig.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Doctor's T.* 33 With swich peynture She peynted hath this noble creature. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. xxxvii. (1495) 879 The Egypciens fonde fyrst paynture. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 118 The next peece, not of his Rhetorique, or Poetry, but of his Painture. 1668 Dryden *Ess. Dram. Poesy* 59 Shall that excuse the ill Painture or designment of them? *a* 1718 Penn *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 482 The primitive Christians abhorred Painture. [1846 Landor *Wks.* (1876) IV. 226 We have suffered to drop away from us the beautiful and commodious word..painture.]

2. That which is painted; painting, pictorial work; a painting, picture.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 242 Al nis bute ase a scheadewe—al nis bute ase a peinture. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Chron.* vi. 29 He made in hem cherubyn, and palmes, and dyuerse peynturis. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) viii. 29 To fordo þe paynture and þe ymages þat ware purtraid on þe walles. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* I. iii. 34/2 The lewde man sholde use his bookes, that is ymagery and paynture. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Y ij b, The whiche paintures were sayed to bee of the handy warke of the expert Appelles. 1668 Dryden *Ess. Dram. Poesy* 69 The shadowings of Painture ..being to cause the rounding of it.

3. A substance used in painting; a paint, pigment.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 387 þey wolde .. make .. dyuers figures..and peynte hym wiþ ynke oþer wiþ oþir peynture and colour. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. ix. 193 Graued and ourned with gold and othere gay peinturis. 1620 Thomas *Lat. Dict., Atramentum.* ..Inke, blacke painture.

Painty (pē·nti), *a.* [f. Paint *sb.* + -y.]

1. Of, belonging to, or abounding in paint.

1873 W. Morris in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 292 The big room is bare and painty. 1891 C. James *Rom. Rigmarole* 181 Do you mind this painty smell?

2. Of a picture: Overcharged with paint; having the paint too obtrusive.

1870 *Athenæum* 21 May 680 Being rather opaque, not to say painty, in some of its less important parts. 1884 *Ch. Times* 410/1 A telling landscape, too painty, but the composition is good.

Pain-worthy: see Painsworthy.

Painy, Painym: see Payeny, Paynim.

†**Paiocke.** [Known only in the passage cited. It has been variously viewed by editors as a misprint for *pacocke, pecocke*, or other obs. form of Peacock, or as some dialect form of that word, or as being the older spelling (with *i* for *j*) of *pajock*, for an alleged northern Sc. *pea-jock* = peacock. Various other conjectures have been offered.

The spelling *peacock* or *peacocke* is found in the First Folio in the 5 other places where the word occurs, and there seems no reason why Hamlet should here use a stray dialect word. The context suggests that Hamlet was going to say 'A very, very Ass', but checked himself at the last word and substituted this.]

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. ii. 295 *Ham.* For thou dost know: Oh Damon deere, This Realme dismantled was of Ioue himselfe, And now reignes heere, A verie verie Paiocke. *Hora.* You might haue Rim'd. [Pope reads: For thou dost know, O Damon dear, This realm dismantled was Of Jove himself; and now reigns here A very very—peacock.] [Hence 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 354/1 We think of Beau Brummell rather as a 'very, very pajock' than a man of bones and sinews.]

Paip, pape (pēp). *Sc.* Also **pep** (Jam.). [var. of Pip.] The stone of a cherry, sloe, plum, or other stone fruit; an orange pip, etc. *The paips*, a game played by schoolboys with cherry-stones.

1721 Kelly *Sc. Prov.* 2 A Head full of Hair, a Kirkle full of Hips, and a Briest full of Papes, are three sure Marks of a Daw. 1808–25 Jamieson, *Paip*, a cherry-stone... Three of these stones are placed together, and another above them. These are called a castle. The player takes aim with a cherry-stone, and when he overturns this castle, he claims the spoil. [But in some districts the missile is a large flat metal button, a bit of slate, or a marble.] 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 401 *note*, *Papes* are cherry-stones, which are collected with care by the boys, and furnish them with numberless sources of amusement. 1885 Sir R. Christison *Autobiog.* I. ii. 33 Cherry trees in my young days were robbed as much for the papes as for the cherries.

Paip, Paiply, Sc. ff. Pope, Popely.

Pair (pēə1), *sb.*1 Forms: 3–5 **peire, peyre**, 4–7 **paire, payre**, (4–5 (9) **pare**), 4–6 **payr**, 5 **peyr**, (**peyer, payir**, 5–6 **par, payer**, 6 **paier, parre, pere**), 4– **pair.** [ME. a. F. *paire*:—L. *paria*, pl. neut. of *pār, pāri-* equal, taken as sing. fem. Cf. L. *pār* sing. neut. (more than 50 examples in *Durham Acc. Rolls*, Surtees), It. †*par, paio*, Sp., Pg. *par*, OF. *par, pair*; also Ger., Du. *paar* (OHG., MHG. *pār*), Da., Sw., Icel. *par*; the form *par, pare*, was in use also in ME.; *pair, payr*, without final *-e*, is occasional in 14–15th c.

Pair is now followed by *of*, as in 'a pair of gloves'; but *of* was formerly omitted, as 'a pair gloves': cf. Ger. *ein paar handschuhe*. After a numeral *pair* was formerly used in the sing. form; 'three pair (of) shoes' = Ger. *drei paar schuhe*; this is still retained colloquially, and in certain connexions; but the tendency is now to say 'three pairs'.]

I. Two associated together; a set of two.

1. Two separate things of a kind that are associated or coupled in use, usually corresponding to each other as right and left (less frequently as upper and under). Such are things worn on or adapted to the right and left limbs or sides of the body, as 'a pair of gloves, leggings, shoes, stockings, spurs, stirrups, fetters, sculls', etc.; also (*colloq.* and somewhat *humorously*) the two bodily members themselves, as 'a pair of eyes, ears, lips, jaws, arms, hands, heels, legs, wings', etc.; also, other things used side by side, as 'a pair of folding doors, curtains', etc.

[1278 in *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 487 In 2 paribus arsuns.] *c* 1290 *Beket* 20 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 107 Ake euere he hadde ane peire feteres faste him up-on. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XIII. 463 Seven hundreth paris of spuris rede War tane of knychtis that war dede. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 256 And haue ymade many a knyȝte bothe mercere & drapere, þat payed neuere for his prentishode nouȝte a peire gloues. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 597 He hadde a paire Of legges and of feet so clene & faire. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xx. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 10 b/2 Somme [teeth] bene pares twey ouer and tweyne neþir. 1478 W. Paston jr. in *P. Lett.* III. 237 Ij. schyrtes, and a peyer of sclyppers. 1579 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 184 A pere of shows for the neytar boye. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 75 Truth [doth] best, when it is spoken out, through a paire of open lips. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. i. 791 Our Noblest Senses act by Pairs, Two Eyes to see, to hear two Ears. 1712 Budgell *Spect.* No. 425 ₱ 1 Thro' a Pair of Iron Gates. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. i, The girl rowed, pulling a pair of sculls very easily.

b. Hence various colloquial or familiar locutions: *Pair of hands*, a man; *to take* or *show a clean* or *fair pair of heels*: see Clean *a.* 3 d, Fair *a.* 8 d; *pair of lawn sleeves*, a bishop; *pair of oars*: see Oar *sb.* 3 a; *another* or *a different pair of shoes* or *boots*, a different matter; *pair of wheels*, a two-wheeled vehicle.

1598 Florio s. v. *Trasti della barca*, As we saie the cushions in a paire of oares. 1623 Cockeram I. s. v. *Fenchmonth*, Which fee, for a paire of Wheeles is foure pence, and for Paniers two pence. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 592 Her enemies brought ten hundred thousand paire of hands to pull downe the wals of Ierusalem. 1844 Macaulay *Ess., Earl of Chatham* (1887) 817 At every levee, appeared eighteen or twenty pair of lawn sleeves. 1859 Thackeray *Virginians* II. xvi. 130 If Mr. George had been in the army, that..would have been another pair of boots. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. xv, 'That, sir', replied Mr. Wegg,..'is quite another pair of shoes'.

2. In the names of single articles of clothing, instruments, or tools, composed of two corresponding parts, which are not used separately, and consequently are named only in the plural: e. g. 'a pair of breeches, trousers, or stays; a pair of scissors, tongs, bellows, compasses, spectacles, balances, stocks'.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8013 Amorewe uor to werie a peire of hosen [*v. r.* a peyre hose] of say. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 318 Out he clippeth also faste Hire tunge with a peire scheres. *c* 1425 *Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 657/16 *Hic culigna*, A° pare belows. 1530 Palsgr. 182 Suche instrumentes or toles as we in our tong use to name by payres.. a payre of bellows, a payre of stockes, a payre of spectacles. 1563 Shute *Archit.* D j b, Take a paire of compasses and set the one poincte of the compasses..vpon y° line vnder the Abacus. 1671 Lady M. Bertie in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 23 She was so ill with wearing a paire of perfumed bodyes that she was forced to goe to bed. 1784 Cook *3rd Voy.* II. vii. 351 Our new visitor had on a pair of green cloth breeches. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* ii, Two pairs of nut-crackers.

3. Two persons or animals of opposite sexes.

a. A man and woman united by love or marriage; an engaged or married couple.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. ix. 164 Many a peire sithen the pestilence, Han plight hem togideres. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. x. 16 A wanton payre Of lovers loosely knit. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 96 There shall the paires of faithfull Louers be Wedded, with Theseus, all in iollity. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 534 Live while ye may, Yet happie pair. 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 1172 Young Celadon And his Amelia were a matchless pair. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* II. 105 Next at our altar stood a luckless pair. 1869 A. B. Edwards *Debenham's Vow* lxiii, The newly-married pair were installed in a compartment by themselves.

b. Two partners in a dance.

1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 25 The dancing pair that simply sought renown By holding out to tire each other down. 1782 Cowper *Hope* 13–14 As in a dance the pair that take the lead Turn downward, and the lowest pair succeed. 1844 Dickens *Christmas Carol* ii, Three or four and twenty pair of partners;..people who would dance.

c. A mated couple of animals.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 335 Of vche horwed, in ark halde bot a payre. ?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 107 The smale foules..They peyned hem, ful many a peyre, To synge on bowes blosmed feyre. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 6 b, There is a paire of them, Male and Female. 1795 Cowper *Pairing Time* 44 All pair'd, and each pair built a nest. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 733/1 They [eagles] not only pair, but continue in pairs all the year round; and the same pair procreates year after year.

4. A set of two; two individuals (persons, animals, or things) of the same kind taken together; esp. when associated in function, purpose, or position; a couple, brace, span. Sometimes said of two objects of different kind when intimately associated and viewed as a group.

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 566 Swiche him seruep a day so faire Amorewe moste anoper peire. 1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 32, ij peire of my best shetes. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 236 [He] Took out of helle soulys many a peyre. *c* 1430 — *Reas. & Sens.* 218. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VII. 225 Vpon the bawk thai hangit mony par. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj, A Couple or a payer of botillis. 1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 8 A payree of great whyte syluer lyuery Pots for wyne. 1638–9 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 210 Paire of Sawyers for 29 dayes. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* Mark vi. 13 The Jesuits send forth their emissaries by pairs. 1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 639 [*Vicia lutea*] Flowers sometimes in pairs. 1800 Wordsw. *Pet Lamb* 14, I watched them with delight, they [maiden and lamb] were a lovely pair. 1856 Whyte Melville *Kate Cov.* xii, The pair [horse and rider] looked what the gentlemen call 'all over like going'. 1873 Proctor *Elem. Astron.* xiii. 121 The stars of the pair are seen to circle round each other. The very fact that they so circle shows not only that they form a real pair, but that they attract each other.

b. Short for *pair of horses*, two horses harnessed and running together.

1727 Fielding *Love in Sev. Masques* v. xiii, Six Flanders mares the former drives, The latter but a pair. 1782 Cowper *Gilpin* 12 All in a chaise and pair. 1863 *Chambers's Bk. Days* I. 554/2 Who would dare to call two horses anything but a pair when they are harnessed to a carriage, though they may be two in any other situation? 1866 Mrs. Riddell *Race for Wealth* xxiii, Let..Mrs. Robinson drive out with a pair.

c. In Parliamentary language, Two voters on opposite sides who mutually agree to abstain from voting in order to be absent from a division without affecting the relative position of parties.

1845 Disraeli *Sybil* IV. i, 'We want a brace of pairs', said Lord Milford. 'Will you two fellows pair?' 1889 *Daily News* 5 Apr. 4/7 The actual majority, however, would have been the same in any case—a pair is a pair; one for, one against. 1894 *Ibid.* 11 May 5/2 Sir John Gorst .. was

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originally paired with Mr. Robertson, ..the pair being 'off', Sir John Gorst was available for pairing with the Home Secretary. A still later arrangement shifted the pair to another member of the Opposition, leaving Sir John Gorst free to vote.

d. Short for 'pair of oars': see OAR *sb.* 3 a, b.

1885 *Whitaker's Alm.* 400/1 The two old Oxonians, Lowndes and D. E. Brown, were undoubtedly the best pair. 1890 *Ibid.* 590/2 Looker and Clark of the Thames won the Senior Pairs.

e. In other connexions: e. g.

Pair of cards, two of the same value (see also 6); *pair of colours*, two flags belonging to a regiment, one the royal, the other the regimental flag; hence, the position or commission of an ensign; cf. COLOUR 7 c; *pair of dice*, a set of two; *pair of indentures, knives*, etc.: see these words.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 295 The kyng..Sente him a paire of dees of gold in scorn. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* (1816) 348 A pair is a pair of any two, as two kings, two queens, &c. 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants, Footman*, From wearing a livery, you may soon probably carry a pair of colours. 1747–1871 [see COLOUR *sb.* 7 c]. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* 80 (Cribbage) If the adversary were then to play another five, he would .. score two for the pair.

5. Sometimes a mere synonym for *two*, and formerly used loosely for a few, two or three. Now mostly superseded in this use by *a couple*.

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* II. ii, What is't to bide A little hardness for a pair of years, or so? 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. (1623) 704 Fewer by a paire of thousands. 1689 SHIRLEY *Wedding* I, I may be compeld within A pair of minutes to turn ashes. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* II. ii, To entertain you for a pair of hours. 1837 LANDOR *Pentameron, 5th Day's Interview* Wks. 1853 II. 348/2 Your mention of eggs .. has induced me to fancy I could eat a pair of them.

II. A set, not limited to two.

†6. A set of separate things or parts forming a collective whole; e. g. a set (of gallows, harness, numbles, etc.); a suit (of armour); a string (of beads); a pack (of cards); a complex musical instrument, as 'a pair of organs, clavichords, virginals, bagpipes'; a chest (of drawers). *A pair of arrows*, a set of three arrows (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). All *Obs.*, or only *dial.* (But see b, c.)

13.. *Cursor M.* 7896 (Cott.) Þe king a pair o letters [*v. rr.* a letter, lettres] writte Did, and gaf him-self to ber. 1340 *Ayenb.* 258 Þet on wyfman ssel habbe uor hare body ine one yere zuo uele payre of robes. 1377–1697 Peyre bedes, pare of bedes, etc. [see BEAD *sb.* 2]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 1263 And somme woln haue a paire plates large. 1426 *Paston Lett.* I. 12 Certeyns maffaisours .. the seyd John Grys..by the space of a myle to a payre galwes ledden. 1493 in Chappell *Pop. Mus.* (1879) I. 49 Delivered to a merchaunt for a pair of Organnes 30*li.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. iv. 74 Apoune the postis also mony ane payr Off harnes hang. 1530 PALSGR. 182 *Vnes cartes*, a payre of cardes to playe with. 1558 *Will of Hinton* (Somerset Ho.), A paier of virginalls. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 285 Fourty paire of Chaplets. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. ii. (1674) 3 A pair of Cards, which the Serjeants..found in his pocket. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 62 He's as proud of these, as a Highlander is of a Pair of Bag-pipes. 1825 JAMIESON s. v., 'A pair o' Carritches', a catechism; 'a pair o' Proverbs', a copy of the Proverbs, used as a school-book; 'a pair o' pullievees', a complete tackle of pullies, etc. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. vii, We had a pair of beautiful old organs in Castlewood Church. 1853 CARLETON *Traits & Stories* (1860) I. 263 A thin, sallow little man, with a pair of beads, as long as himself. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v. *Pair*, 'A pair (= chest) of drawers.' 'A pair of cards'. . .' A pair o' pipes'... All these terms are in common general use.

b. *Pair of stairs*: a flight of stairs. Often used as equivalent to *floor* or *story*, as *two pair of stairs*, or shortly, *two pair*, the second floor or story. Also *attrib.*, as in *a one* (or *two*) *pair* (*of stairs*) *lodging, room, window*, etc.

1530 PALSGR. 182 *Vngz degrez*, a payre of stayres. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Tauerne* (Arb.) 33 A Tauerne Is a degree, or (if you will) a paire of stayres aboue an Alehouse. 1662 J. STRYPE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 178 One [Chamber], which is a very handsome one, and one pair of stairs high. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4668/4 Numb. 5. in Brick Court in the Middle Temple Lane, two pair of Stairs, on the Right-hand. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIV. vi, That Nightingale should procure him either the Ground Floor, or the two Pair of Stairs. 1761 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* III. 127 Working for my bread in a two pair of stairs room. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* ii, Mr. Pecksniff..turned him loose in a spacious room on the two-pair front. 1853 CLOUGH in *Longfellow's Life* (1891) II. 257, I stay in there, up two pair,..from eleven to five daily.

c. *Pair of steps*: a flight of steps; also, a portable set of steps used in a library, etc.

1755 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 155 A breast wall and pair of steps from the shore or road up to the Ladies' Walk. 1761 COLMAN *Genius* No. 2. in *Prose Sev. Occas.* (1787) I. 25, I could as easily have scaled the monument, as have come at the tip of her chin without the help of a pair of steps. 1884 W. ALDIS WRIGHT *Bible Word-bk.* (ed. 2) s. v., We still speak of a 'pair' of steps or stairs.

7. (Also written *pare*.) A company of miners working together (Cornwall, America); a team of mules carrying tin.

1846 J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* 26 (E. D. D.) Ef Franky's peere wornt drunk. 1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 146 Though the takers or one pitch vary from two to twelve in number. . .This partnership is termed a pair of men, whatever the number may really be. 1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Eng.* I. 202 One 'pair' (two or more men working in common) may be losing money. 1882 *W. Cornw. Gloss., Pair of moyles* (mules), usually about thirty, for carrying tin. 1883 *Standard* 28 Sept. 3/6 (Cornwall) A 'pare' of ten men were working at a night shift underground.

III. 8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **pair case** (see quot.); **pair-skating**, skating performed by pairs; **pair-toed** *a. Ornith.*, having the toes in pairs, two before and two behind; **pair-wise** *adv.*, in pairs.

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 183 [The] *Pair Case [was] the old style of casing watches with an inner watch case containing the movement and an outer case quite detached from the inner. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 14 Feb. 4/7 To this event succeeded the *pair-skating competition. 1868 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 316 A few Cuckoos represent the *Pair-toed Coccygomorphæ. 1831 CARLYLE *Ess., Nibelungenlied* (1872) III. 122 Such as continued refractory he tied together by the beards, and hung *pair-wise over poles.

†Pair, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. PAIR *v.*[2]; but the text is doubtful.] Impairment, abatement.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 7382 (Fairf.) Iesse welcomed him ful faire Samuel him talde wiþ outen payre.

Pair (pēə1), *v.*[1] [f. PAIR *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To make a pair by matching (two persons or things or one with another); to place together as adapted or suited to each other; to provide with a 'fellow' so as to make a pair.

1613 SIR E. SACKVILLE in *Guardian* No. 133 My lord..had not paired the sword I sent him to Paris; bringing one of the same length, but twice as broad. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 26, I can pair, with Sea-Shells, several of these Fossil ones. 1849 BRYANT *Innoc. Child*, Innocent child and snow-white flower! Well are ye pair'd in your opening hour. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XII. III. 231 The French ambassador and the French general were well paired.

†b. To be a match for; to match, equal. *Obs.*

1603 DRAYTON *Odes* XVI. 8 That Shee which I adore, Which scarce Goodnesse selfe can payre.

2. *intr.* To 'go' *with*, so as to match.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* V. i. 116 Had our Prince..seene this houre, he had payr'd Well with this Lord; there was not full a moneth Between their births. 1756 HOME *Douglas* II. i. 24 He might have..pair'd with him in features and in shape. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* I. 52 There was no other figure which could pair with Barbara's.

3. *trans.* To arrange (two persons or things) in a pair or couple; to associate or bring together as mates or antagonists; *to pair off* (a number of persons or things), to put two by two or in pairs.

1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman-Hater* IV. ii, Virtue and grace are always paired together. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 24 Thus these two [Captain and Lieutenant] are generally pair'd like marry'd Couples. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 113 P 4, I made new Liveries, new-pair'd my Coach-Horses. 1881 TYLOR *Anthropol.* ix. 223 Each warrior is paired with an opponent.

b. To arrange in couples of opposite sexes, as for dancing, dinner, etc.; *esp.* to unite in love or marriage; to mate (animals).

1673 DRYDEN *2nd Pt. Conq. Granada* III. iii, Ye gods, why are not hearts first paired above? 1708 POPE *Sappho* 44 Turtles and doves of diff'ring hues unite, And glossy jett is pair'd with shining white. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXIX, It is only whilst the timid stag is paired with the doe, that he is desperate and dangerous. 1895 MARIE CORELLI *Sorrows Satan* xi, The Earl proceeded to 'pair' us all. 'Prince, you will take Miss Fitzroy,—Mr. Tempest, my daughter falls to your escort'.

4. *intr.* To come together in couples; to form a couple; to become companions or associates; esp. *Parl.* to make an agreement with an opponent that both shall abstain from voting on a given question or for a certain time (see PAIR *sb.* 4 c); also *to pair off*.

a 1711 KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 393 And tho' no Marriages are there, We yet may, like the Cherubs, pair. 1810 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 464 Several members had paired. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 744 Sir B. Hobhouse paired off in favour of the motion with General Thornton. 1852 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) II. 352, I went down to the House and paired. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 6 Mar. 14/2 Sir E. Watkin neither voted nor paired on Friday night.

b. To unite *with* one of the opposite sex; to become mates in love or marriage; to couple or mate.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 154 Your hand (my Perdita:) so Turtles paire That neuer meane to part. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, There never can be but one man in the world, whom a truly modest and delicate woman ought to pair with in a country-dance. 1793 COWPER *A Tale* 15 A chaffinch and his mate...They paired, and would have built a nest. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, Hawks, far less eagles, pair not with the humble linnet. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxii. 680 The pigeons are pairing; the time of the singing of birds is come.

c. *To pair off*, to go off or apart in pairs; also *to pair off with* (colloq.), to marry.

1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xxi, This couple soon paired off, and was immediately succeeded by another. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Consid.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 415 Suppose the three hundred heroes at Thermopylæ had paired off with three hundred Persians. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Sir Jasper* XXXV, [If they] would only make a match of it, I should be free to pair-off with the lively widow. 1881 MRS. A. B. CHURCH *Cecily's Debt* III. i, The other guests..paired off amongst themselves.

Hence **Pairing** *ppl. a.*

1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 733/1 Pairing birds..flock together in February, in order to choose their mates.

Pair, *v.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 4–5 **peire**, (**pere**, 5 **peiere**, **pey(e)r**), 4–6 **peyre**, **payre**, 4–7 **paire**, 3–7 (*dial.* –9) **pair**, (*dial.* and *Sc.* 4–9 **pare**, 5–6 **par**, 6 **payr**, **peare**). [Aphetic f. *apeyre*, *apayre*, APPAIR, q. v.]

†1. *trans.* = APPAIR 1, IMPAIR 1; to make worse; to lessen. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8407 He that better can mend þen pere [*v. r.* paire, payre, peire]. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* III. 123 Vr Fader Adam heo falde wiþ Feire biheste; Apoysende Popes and peyreþ holy chirche. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 399 He bulde newe citees and amended citees þat were i-peyred. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* V. 26 For that wyll payre and yll thy name. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 73, I will..mend this house, and payre an other. 1573 TYRIE *Refut.* To Rdr. in *Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 10 Nother eikand nor pearand ane word. 1625 BACON *Ess., Innov.* (Arb.) 527 Euer it mends Some, and paires Other.

2. *intr.* = APPAIR 2, IMPAIR 2; to become or grow worse, to deteriorate, to fall off. Now *dial.*

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 228 God whrowght never that thyng But hit peyred thowrgh his wonnyng. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 236 Now alle þe cuntre peires, vnneþis ouht þei left. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 438 Þis is cause whi þe world peyreþ. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 11206 It was dight wel & fair That he myght neuere rote ne pair. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 14 Bot God abuff has maid thar mycht to par. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. vii. 10 b/1 The whiche vestymentes neuer payred in desert. 1530 PALSGR. 655/2, I peyre, I waxe worse. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* VI. i. 84 Somewhat it was that made his paunch so peare, His girdle fell ten ynches in a yeare. 1650 T. FROYSELL *Serm.* (1652) 41 So doe his gifts begin to flag and paire in him. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pare*, to give a less quantity of milk. 'T'cow pares feafully'. 1870 R. CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes Scot.* 364 Februar, an ye be fair The hoggs 'll mend, and naething pair.

Pair, obs. form of PARE *v.*

Paired (pēəd), *ppl. a.* [f. PAIR *v.*[1] + -ED 1.] Associated together in pairs or twos; coupled.

1611 COTGR., *Apparié*, paired, coupled, matched. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 254 P 3 A very loving Couple most happily paired in the Yoke of Wedlock. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 66 Figures ill pair'd, and Similes unlike. 1880 A. WILSON in *Gentl. Mag.* CCXLVI. 44 The lancelet..has no paired fins or limbs.

†Pairer. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. PAIR *v.*[2] + -ER 1: cf. APPAIRER.] One who impairs.

c 1400 *Wyclif's Bible, Jas.* Prol. (MS. Fairfax 2) Enuyouse men..which seyn þat y am a peirer [*v. r.* apeirer] of holi scriptures.

Pair-horse (pēəɹhɔ̄ɪs), *a.* [Condensed from *pair of horse(s* used attrib.: cf. *two-horse, four-horse, four-wheel*, etc.] For a pair of horses.

1854 C. D. YONGE tr. *Athenæus* III. 935 Bringing with him Glycera, the daughter of Thalamis in a pair-horse chariot. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Pair-horse Harness*, the general name given to double harness in England. 1900 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 9/1 His attempt to beat the one mile pair-horse English record of 2 minutes 35 1-5 seconds.

Pairial, obs. form of PAIR-ROYAL.

Pairing, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PAIR *v.*[1] + -ING 1.] The action of PAIR *v.*[1] in various senses.

1611 COTGR., *Apparition*, a matching, or pairing. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 733/1 The instinct of pairing is bestowed on every species of animals to which it is necessary for rearing their young, and on no other species. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* V. v. (1877) III. 259 The custom of pairing in the Commons. 1900 *Daily News* 12 June 8/4 The pairings in the thirteenth round of the [Chess] tournament..are as follows [etc.].

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **pairing-desk**, a desk in the House of Commons at which members arrange pairs; **pairing-season, -time**, the season at which birds pair; the age at which the sexes begin to pair off.

1795 COWPER (*title*) Pairing time anticipated. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xii, Does the bird know why its feathers grow more brilliant..in the pairing season? 1899 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 7/3 Seeing him approach the pairing desk, I asked, 'Do you want to go away, Sir John?'

†Pairing, *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. PAIR *v.*[2] + -ING 1.] Injury, damage, impairment.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* XVI. 26 What profiteþ it to a man, 3if he wynne al þe world, trewly he suffre peyrynge of his soule? ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) 251 He should.. suffer her not to come him nere, for payring of his fame. *c* 1617 EARL OF SOMERSET *Let. to K. Jas.* in *Cabala* (1654) 3 That which is so little, as that it will suffer no pairing, or diminution.

Pairmain, obs. f. PEARMAIN, kind of apple.

Pairment[1]. Now only *dial.* [Aphetic f. *apairment*, APPAIRMENT: cf. PAIR *v.*[2]] = APPAIRMENT, IMPAIRMENT; injury, deterioration.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2395 After þe peirement [*v. r.* after apeyrment] of his liuere. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* vii. 9 That in no thing 3e suffre peirement of vs. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 205 3if þe thyng be werse, when þou restoryst it, ..þe muste restore þe peyrement. 1874 R. E. LEADER in *Sheffield Gloss.* (1888), A gardener will say his plants will take no pairment under such and such conditions.

†Pairment[2]. *Obs.* In 4 peyr-, 4–5 payrement. [app. a. an AF. **pairement*, f. *pairer* to couple.] ? Coupling, consortship; in phr. *to hold* (*a woman*) *in pairment*.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 58 Engle his wife he [Harald] drofe away, & held in peyrment Egyue, þat was an abbes, out of hir hous had Maugre hire wille [LANGTOFT Et l'abesse Eggyve de sa mesun robbayt, La tynt cum sa femme]. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 5069 His Aunte was rauysched with Thelamon; He held here longe In payrement And gat sir Ayax verament.

Pair-oar (pēəɹɔ̄ə1). [Condensed from *pair of oars*: cf. PAIR-HORSE.] A boat rowed by a pair of oars: see OAR *sb.* 3. Also *attrib.*

1854 (*title*) Our Cruise in the Undine; the journal of an

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English pair-oar expedition through France. 1870 M. Collins *Vivian* II. xvi. 277, I declare there is a punt, and a pair-oar too. 1899 *Rowing Almanack* 209 It is the usual practice on the river for a pair-oar to give way to a four-oar.

Pair-royal (pĕ·ɹiroi·ăl). Also 6 **parri·all**, 7 **paroy·al(l, perry·all, parrei·all**, 8 **pairoy·al, pairi·al, pari·al**, 9 **pri·al**.

A set of three of the same kind. **a.** In cribbage and other card games: Three cards of the same denomination, as three fives, queens, etc.; *double pair-royal*, four such cards.

1608 Day *Hum. out of Br.* I. Cij, Shew perryall and take't. 1680 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* (1816) 348 A pair-royal is of three, as three kings, three queens, &c. 1749 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 519 We had in playing a 15, a pairoyal, a double peroyal, a second peroyal, and an end game, which was 27. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* IV. i. 267 The game is counted ..by fifteens, sequences, pairs, and pairials. 1870 Hardy & Ware *Mod. Hoyle* 78 In play [at cribbage] you cannot make a double pair-royal with any cards higher than sevens, as they would then exceed thirty-one, the limit of the hand.

b. A throw of three dice all turning up the same number of points, as three twos, three sixes, etc.

1656 [see Raffle *sb.*1 1]. 1880 Hardy *Ret. Native* III. vii. 225 The raffle began, and the dice went round. When it came to Christian's turn, he took the box with a trembling hand, shook it..and threw a pair-royal. Three of the others had thrown common low pairs, and all the rest mere points.

c. *transf.* A set of three persons or things; three of a kind.

1592 Nashe *Strange Newes* Ciij b, He coupled them both..and..thrust in the third brother, who made a perfect parriall of pamphleters. 1633 Ford *Broken H.* v. ii, On a pair-royal do I wait in death: My sovereign..on my mistress .. and on Ithocles. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* v. (1777) 282 That great pair-royal Of adamantine sisters. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* IV. i. 26 The Moabites..concluded..that that paroyall of armies had smitten one another. 1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 352 The end..might also be attained by vesting it in a prial of kings.

d. *attrib.*, as *pair-royal headed* adj., three-headed.

1651 Cleveland *On Sir T. Martin* 19 Pair-royal headed Cerberus his Cozen: Hercules labours were a Bakers dozen.

Pairt, Pairtlie, Sc. f. Part, Partly, Pertly.

‖ **Pais** [= OF. *pais*, F. *pays* country], in the phrase *trial per pais*: see Country 7.

1664 *Spelman's Gloss.* s.v., *Trial per pais.* 1706 in Phillips. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xix. 294 Common assurances..By matter *in pais*, or deed; which is an assurance transacted between two or more private persons *in pais*, in the country. 1768 *Ibid.* III. xxiii. 349 The nature and method of the trial by jury; called also the trial per pais, or by the country.

Pais, obs. f. Pace, Peace. **Pais,** var. Peise. **Paisage,** obs. f. Paysage, landscape. **Paisan:** see Paysan. **Paisand,** var. Peisant.

‖ **Paisano** (pā,ĭsā·no). [Sp., = peasant, rustic: see Peasant.] In Mexico and south-west of U. S.: A name of the chaparral-cock or road-runner, *Geococcyx californianus*.

1885 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 423/2 The paisano..deserves.. kindness from man. 1893 K. Sanborn *S. California* 55.

Paisant, -aunt, obs. forms of Peasant. **Paise,** var. Pease, to appease; Peise. **Paishcush,** var. Peshcush. **Paishe:** see Pashe. **Paishwa,** obs. f. Peshwa. **Paisible, -yble,** obs. var. Peaceable. **Paiss(e,** obs. Sc. ff. Pace, Pass, Peise. **Paissaunte,** obs. f. Peasant. **Paiste, Paisterer, Paistrie:** see Paste, Pasterer, Pastry. **Pait,** obs. var. Pate, a badger; obs. Sc. f. *paid*: see Pay *v.*

† **Pai·tclaith.** *Sc. Obs.* Also **pet-, pait-.** A corruption of *paitlet, -lat*, Sc. forms of Patlet, an article of clothing; associated with *claith*, Cloth.

15.. *Aberdeen Reg.* XXIV. (Jam.), Gwnes, collaris, Petclaythis, curschis, & slewis [sleeves]. *Ibid.* XXV. (Jam.), Four paitclaythis. 1568 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 511 Item ane broun goun. Item ane saiting pait-cleyth.

Paith, obs. Sc. form of Path.

† **Pai·thment.** *Sc. Obs.* [app. a blending of *pavement* and *paith*, Path.] = Pavement. (In quot. *c* 1470 the earth's surface, the ground.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 719 Done I fel one þe paythment. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 936 Quhen the paithment was cled in tendyr greyn. 1538 *Aberdeen Reg.* XVII. (Jam.), The paithtment of the kirk.

Paitlat, -let, Sc. var. Patlet, a partlet. **Paitrel,** variant of Peitrel, Poitrel. **Paitrick, Paive,** obs. Sc. f. Partridge, Pave. **Paize,** variant of Peise. **Pajamahs, -mas:** see Pyjamas.

‖ **Pajero** (paχē·ro). [Sp. *pajero* lit. dealer in straw, f. *paja* straw.] The Pampas Cat of S. America (*Felis pajeros*).

Pajock, a modernized spelling of Paiocke, q. v. **Pak, pake, pakke,** obs. ff. Pack. **Pakald:** see Packald.

‖ **Pakeha** (pā·kehā:). Also **packeah.** The Maori word used in New Zealand for a white man.

[1820 *Gram. & Vocab. Lang. N. Z.* (Ch. Miss. Soc.) 187 (Morris) *Pakeha*, an European; a white man.] 1832 A. Earle 9 *Months' Resid. N. Z.* 146 The white taboo'd day, when the packeahs (or white men) put on clean clothes and leave off work. 1845 E. J. Wakefield *Adv. N. Z.* I. 73 We do not want the missionaries from the Bay of Islands, they are pakeha maori, or whites who have become natives. 1854 Golder *Pigeons Parlt.* III. 44 Aiding some vile pakehas In deeds subversive of the laws.

Pakisbrede, variant of Paxbrede.

‖ **Paktong** (pæ·kˌtɒŋ). Also **paak-, packtong.** [Cantonese dial. form of Chinese *peh t'ung*, f. *peh* white + *t'ung* copper. (*Pakfong* is a mere scribal or typographical error, which has passed from Ure's *Dict. Arts* into various other works.)] Chinese nickel-silver; an alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel, resembling silver.

1775 *Ann. Reg.* II. 34/2 A specimen of the ore paaktong, or white copper. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts, Packfong.* 1856 W. A. Miller *Elem. Chem.* II. 864 Owing to the remarkable whitening power which nickel exerts on brass, it is now much used in the manufacture of packfong. 1883 S. W. Williams *Middle Kingdom* II. 19 The pehtung, argentan, or white copper of the Chinese is an alloy of copper, zinc, nickel and iron;..these proportions are nearly the same as German silver.

Pal (pæl), *sb.*1 *slang* or *low colloq.* Also 7–9 **pall,** 9 **pell.** [a. Eng. Gipsy *pal* brother, mate (Smart & Crofton) = Turkish Gipsy *pral, plal,* Transylv. Gipsy *pçral* brother.] A comrade, mate, partner, associate 'chum'; an accomplice in crime or dishonesty.

1681–2 *Hereford Dioc. Reg. Depos.* 29 Jan. 51 Wheare have you been all this day, pall?..Why, pall, what would you have mee to doe? 1781. Parker *Life's Painter* 136 *Pal*, a comrade, when highwaymen rob in pairs, they say such a one was his or my pal. 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict., Pall*, a partner; companion; associate; or accomplice. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 693 Suppose me,..my pells all around me, fighting that day's battle o'er again. 1894 Astley 50 *Years Life* I. 331 He was a great pal of mine.

Hence **Pa·llish, Pa·lly** *adjs.*, on terms of fellowship; 'chummy'; **Pa·lliness; Pa·lship,** the relation of being pals, comradeship. (All slangy.)

1892 M. Williams *Round London* (1893) 127, I was at Eton with [him]..and, as boys say, we were very 'pallish'. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 3/2 A pleasant scene between 'Miss Brown' and a school-girl from Demerara, who tries to become 'pally' with her. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 300 There is no 'palship' between a thief and his 'fence'.

† **Pal,** *sb.*2 *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pāla* spade, blade, shoulder-blade.] A blade.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Fiv b, The bone spatulare..is lyke a pal, for it is large and thynne fro the backe parte with an apparence holden by ye myddes.

Pal, *v.* [f. Pal *sb.*1] *intr.* To become or be a 'pal' of another; to keep company, associate (*with*). Often with *in, on, up.*

1879 *Autobiog. of Thief* in *Macm. Mag.* XL. 500, I palled in with some older hands at the game. 1889 Mrs. L. B. Walford *Stiff-necked Gen.* (new ed.) 95, I think you and I 'pal up' very well. 1899 E. Phillpotts *Human Boy* 84 Bray bossed Corkey and palled with him.

Pal, obs. f. Pale, Pall. **Pala:** see Palay.

‖ **Palabra** (pălā·bră). [Sp., = word: cf. Palaver.] A word; speech, talk, palaver.

Chiefly in *pl. Pocas palabras* (Spanish) few words: a phrase frequent *c* 1600, and variously corrupted.

1594 Kyd *Sp. Trag.* III. xiv. 118 What new deuice haue they deuised, tro? *Pocas Palabras*, milde as the Lambe. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 5 Therefore *Paucas pallabris*, let the world slide: *Sessa.* 1611 Middleton & Dekker *Roaring Girl* D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 221 *Pacus palabros*, I will coniure for you, farewell. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xi, An ye mend not your manners, and mind your business, leaving off such idle palabras. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. v. vi, To conquer or die is no theatrical palabra, in these circumstances, but a practical truth and necessity.

Palace (pæ·lĕs), *sb.*1 Forms: 3–6 **paleys, -eis, -ais,** 4–5 **paleise, -eyse, -eice, -eyce, -as, -ys,** 4–6 **palays, -ayce, -es, -is,** 5 **palass(e, -aies, -yce, -ijs, payleysse, -ays,** 5–6 **palaise, -ice, -ois, -oys,** 6 **paliss, -ise, -ece, pal(l)aice, pallas(e, -ays, -es, -ys,** 6–8 **pallace,** 5– **palace.** *Pl.* **palaces:** in 4 **paleis, -eys,** 5 **-ice, -is, -yce, -ys, -es;** 6 **palacies.** [ME. a. OF. *palais, paleis*, F. *palais* = Pr. *palai, -ait*, Sp., Pg. *palacio*, It. *palazzo* :–L. *palātium*, orig. proper name of one of the seven hills of Rome (also called *Mons Palatinus*, the Palatine Mount), hence, the house of Augustus there situated, and later the assemblage of buildings which composed the palace of the Cæsars, and finally covered the whole hill; whence transf. to other imperial and royal residences.

From the Fr. also Du. *paleis*, Ger. *palast*, LG. *palas*, Da. *palads*, Sw. *palats*; but the word appears originally to have entered the Teut. langs. in the form *palantium* or *palantia* (cf. Gr. παλλάντιον), whence OE. *palent* m., *palentse, palendse* wk. fem., OFris. *palense*, OS. *palencea, palinsa*, OHG. *pfalanza, -insa*, MHG. *phalenze, pfalze, pfalz* fem.: cf. Palsgrave.]

1. The official residence of an emperor, king, pope, or other sovereign ruler.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 39/194 A-midde þe paleys þis holi bodi huy bureden with grete pruyte. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1256 Horn him ȝede with his To þe kinges palais [*v.r.* paleyse]. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. II. 18 In þe pope paleys heo is as priue as my-seluen. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XI. 16 Boþe princes paleis [*B.* paleyses] and poure menne Cotes. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 488 The hounde, as the story says, Ranne to the kyngys palays. 1475 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 389 Yeuen vnder our Priue Seal, at our Palois of Westminster. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lix. 4 Hes magellit my making, throw his maliss, And present it into ȝowr paliss. 1529 Rastell *Pastyme* (1811) 13 He was in his pales slayn by treason. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 42 Lyik as plutois paleis hed been birnand. 1555 Eden *Decades* 259 The dukes pallaice. 1589 *Hay any Work* (1844) 69 Going to the old pallas at Westminster. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 101 When David spied her from the Terrace of his Pallace. 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 110 That the worst Jail in England is a Palace to our present Situation. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* (1874) II. vii. 233 The Ducal Palace stands comparatively alone.

b. The official residence of an archbishop or bishop within his cathedral city, e. g. Fulham Palace; in common parlance extended to any episcopal residence, e. g. 'Lambeth Palace, 'Cuddesdon Palace': see quots. 1886–96. (This use does not seem to obtain out of England.)

c 1290 *Beket* 1865 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 160 Seint thomas ne hadde i-beo at is paleis nouȝt longe. *c* 1380 Wyclif in Todd *Three Treat.* 151 More þei shal be sett by..whenne þei comen to her paleices. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 105 The archebisshop drough hem alle to his paleis. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health, Extræv.* 4 b, All that Cardynalles palacis, be so sumptuously maynteyned. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 27 The fest holden in the byshoppe of Londones palles. 1642–3 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) V. 109 To the Bishop of Lincoln's House,..commonly called the Bishop's Palace. 1782 Cowper *Truth* 122 Not all the plenty of a Bishop's board, His palace, and his lacqueys, and 'My Lord!' 1845 J. F. Murray *Tour of Thames* 36 The manor-house, or palace, of Fulham has been, from a very early period the principal summer residence of the Bishops of London. 1886 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 7/1 The style of 'palace' belongs strictly to a bishop's residence within his cathedral city only. Lambeth Palace was known correctly as Lambeth House within the past 90 years; and letters of Bonner are extant dated severally from his palace at Fulham and house at Lambeth. 1896 *Spectator* 22 Aug. 235 Even the most ordinary of villa residences is a palace when lived in by a Bishop;..the Bishop will make anything short of furnished lodgings a palace.

c. In extended applications, chiefly due to translation or adaptation of foreign usage.

In some versions of the Bible, loosely used for Gr. αὐλή, L. *atrium*, hall, court; sometimes applied to a ducal mansion, e. g. *Blenheim Palace, Dalkeith Palace*; like It. *palazzo*, applied to the large mansions of noble families in Italian cities, as the *Farnese Palace*; in *palace of justice* applied, like F. *palais de justice*, to the supreme law-court; etc.

1526 Tindale *John* xviii. 15 [He] went in with Iesus into the pallys [1539, 1611 palace] of the hye preste [αὐλὴν, *atrium*, Wyclif the halle of the bischop, *Geneva* hall, *Rhem.*, *R. V.* court]. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 47 Vpon the Riuer of Douern ar castelis, Touris, palices, and gentil menis places nocht few. 1808 Pike *Sources Mississ.* III. (1810) 212 The public square is in the centre of the town; on the north side of which is situated the palace (as they term it) or government house. 1818 *Burt's Lett. N. Scot.* I. Notes 6 People commonly denominate the house of a duke, as they do an episcopal residence, a palace. 1823 Rogers *Italy* xviii. 4 Stop at a Palace near the Reggio-gate, Dwelt in of old by one of the Orsini.

† **d.** *U. S.* In allusive use: see quot. *Obs.*

1809 J. Quincy in *Life* 174 The result was astonishing to Campbell and the leaders of the Palace troops [supporters of Jefferson's Administration]. *Ibid.* 185 Dawson, a man of the palace.

2. In various figurative uses: e. g. *the palace of heaven, a fairy palace*, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 412 He wroght þe angels all of heuen And sette þam in haly palais [*v.r.* pales]. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 302 Percen wiþ a pater noster þe paleis of heuene. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5002 Peyne & Distresse, Syknesse & Ire,..Ben of hir [Eldes] paleys senatours. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 233 May..ouerthrowe ye spirituall hous or palays that he hath entended..to rere vp. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv. § 7 Which conceipt being entered into that palace of mans fancie. *c* 1614 Sir W. Mure *Dido & Æneas* I. 501 Some waxen pallaces with paine do reir. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* (1791) I. xii. 33 Made me almost think I was in some inchanted castle or fairy palace. 1898 Watts-Dunton *Aylwin* (1900) 65/1 The face of a wanderer from the cloud-palaces of the sylphs.

3. A dwelling-place of palatial splendour; a stately mansion.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 213 Þere were meny paleys [1432–50 tr. *Higden* palice] real and noble i-bulde in Rome in worschippe of emperours and of oþere noble men also. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xv. 66 Þai schall hafe faire palaycez and grete and faire housez. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 668 Past till a palace of pryce plesand allane. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 30, I will imagine a small cotage to [be] a spacious pallaice. 1740 Dyche & Pardon s.v. *Woodstock*, The Churchills..for whom is built a most magnificent palace. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 73 A hundred thousand palaces adorn the island.

4. *transf.* A building, usually spacious and of attractive appearance, intended as a place of amusement, entertainment, or refreshment: cf. Gin-, Coffee-*palace*, etc.

Crystal Palace, the name of the building of the Great Exhibition of 1851, when removed and erected on Sydenham Hill, near London, as a permanent place of entertainment.

1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I. 327 The gin palaces, (as they have been not inaptly called). 1851 (*title*) Palace of Glass and the Gatherings of the People. 1851 (*title*) Crystal Palace and its Great Exhibition, as it was. 1855 *London as it is to-day* 121 The new Crystal Palace..is..a permanent addition to the means of amusement and instruction possessed by England and the world. 1875 *Chamb. Jrnl.* No. 133. 66 The gin palaces are filled with men, women, children, noise, smoke, and gas. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Sept. 6/2 'The Dockers' Palace' is the name of an institution..in connection with the parochial work of St. Matthew's, Stepney. 1894 Stead *If Christ came to Chicago* 358 The coffee parlours and cocoa palaces of many English towns.

† **5.** The astrological 'house' of a planet: see House *sb.*1 8. *Obs.*

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c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 53 Mars shal entre as fast as he may glyde In-to hir next paleys to abyde.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** attrib. 'of or belonging to, or of the style of, a palace', as *palace-castle, -chamber, -church, -door, -garden, -guard, -hall, -life, -politics, -prison, -revolution, -yard*, etc. **b.** Instrumental, locative, objective, similative, etc., as *palace-covered, -like, -taught, -walking* adjs. **c.** Special Combs.: **palace car**, a railway-carriage fitted up in luxurious style; so *palace tramcar*; **palace-crown**, a counter used by officers of the Palais Royal in France; **palace-hotel**, a hotel of palatial splendour.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Dec. 11/1 When you sleep in a *palace car you are liable to be jerked up on end by the sudden slowing up of the train. 1899 J. H. METCALFE *Earldom of Wiltes* 11 A *palace-castle similar to Sheriff-Hutton. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 41 Yit were no *paleis chaumbres, ne non halles. 1738 WESLEY *Ps. & Hymns* CIV. iii, God .. forms His Palace-Chamber in the Skies. 1846 LOUISA S. COSTELLO *Tour Venice* 290 That gorgeous *palace-church, which it took ages to erect. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 153 This *palace-covered island. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xxi. 148 A great purse full of *Palace-crowns [Fr. *d'escuts du Palais*] called counters. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 508 (459) In with þe *paleys gardyn by a welle. 1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 46 The *palace-guard Had passed the measured rounds. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 70 And richly feast within thy *palacehall. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 316 There were *palace-homes around her. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Aug. 8/1 The huge *palace-hotels appear to have suffered most. 1865 GLADSTONE *Farew. Addr. Edin. Univ.* 24 That system exhibits a kind of royal or *palace-life of man. 1801 H. SKRINE *Rivers Gt. Brit.* 46 Buxton where Hygæa has created her *palace-like temple. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. *Decay* 197 These *Palace-mice, this busie-idle sort Of fawning Minions, full of sooths and smiles. 1896 *Dublin Rev.* July 15 Eliakim is to succeed him as the king's *palace-prefect. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 232/2 The *palace-taught, and college-fed, Brings scandal on the meek unhonoured head. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. ii. 68 That *palace-walking devil Gold. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVIII. 123 He reels, he falls, Till propped, reclining on the *palace-walls.

† **Palace,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5–6 **palas, -ys, -ays.** [a. F. *palais* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *palātium*, confounded with *palātum* (Darmesteter).] The palate or roof of the mouth: see PALATE.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 266/2 A Palace (*v. r.* Palas) of a mouthe, *frumen, palacium*. 1506 *Kalender of Sheph.* K viij, The palys or rofe bone. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* F ij, What is the palays?..It is the hyghest place or rofe of the mouth. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* XXVI. 16 Ulceration in the palace or the roughe of the mouth.

Pa·lace, *sb.*[3] *s.w. dial.* Also **pallace.** [Of uncertain history; usually identified in spelling with PALACE *sb.*[1], but perh. orig. a special use of PALIS *sb.*, in sense 'enclosed place', 'yard'.] (See quots.)

1506 *Will of R. Holland* (Som. Ho.), My place or howse that I dwell in and a litell howse or paleys adiownyng [Exeter]. 1703 *Lease Corporation Totnes* (in *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. (1850) I. 202/1), All that cellar and the chambers over the same, and the little pallace and landing-place adjoining to the river Dart. 1719 *Ibid.* (ibid. 233/2) All that great cellar lately rebuilt, and the plott of ground or pallace thereto belonging lately converted into a cellar. 1777 *Horæ Subsecivæ* 317 (E. D. D.) At Dartmouth in Devon there are some of these storehouses cut out of the rock still retaining their old name of palaces. 1871 QUILLER-COUCH *Hist. Polperro* 32. 1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss., Palace*, a cellar for the bulking and storing of pilchards. This cellar is usually a square building with a pent-house roof, enclosing an open area or court. 1883 W. BLAKE in Walsh *Irish Fisheries* 27 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.), Even now in certain parts of the county of Cork there were remains of what were called fish palaces, where the Dutch used to cure the fish. 1890 QUILLER-COUCH *Three Ships* iv. (1892) 66 The towns-folk live on their first storeys, using the lower floors as fish cellars, or 'pallaces'.

Pa·lace, *v. rare.* [f. PALACE *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To place or lodge in a palace.

1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 1588 Behold her palaced straight In splendor, clothed in diamonds. 1875 — *Aristoph. Apol.* 5543 Elektra, palaced once, a visitant To thy poor rustic dwelling, now I come.

Palace, erron. var. PALIS *Obs.*

Palace Court, pa·lace-cou·rt. [= Court of the or a palace.]

1. Name of a court formerly held at the Marshalsea and having jurisdiction in personal actions arising within twelve miles of the palace of Whitehall, the city of London excepted: see quots.

1685 *Termes de la Ley* 525 *Palace-Court*, is a Court of Record,..held at Southwark, and is a Court of Common Law. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 385. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 76 King Charles I in the sixth year of his reign by his letters patent erected a new court of record, called the *curia palatii* or palace court, to be held before the steward of the household and knight marshal, and the steward of the court, or his deputy. 1773 *W. Salkeld's Rep. K. B.* 439 This must have been to the Palace Court, where neither plaintiff nor defendant must be of the king's household; but, in a suit in the Marshalsea, both must be of the king's household. [1849 *Act* 12 & 13 *Vict.* c. 101 § 14 From and after the thirty-first day of December 1849 all the power, authority, and jurisdiction of the said Court of the Marshalsea, and of the said Court of the Palace of the Queen at Westminster ..shall cease and determine.] 1891 C. R. SCARGILL-BIRD *Guide to P. R. O.* Introd. 26.

2. The court-yard of a palace.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VIII. XXXV, Open fly the iron doors, The doors of the palace-court. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Theseus* II. 211 His palace-court is full of their bones.

Palaced (pæ·lɛ̄st), *a.* [f. PALACE *sb.*[1] and *v.* + -ED.] Having a palace or palaces; living in a palace.

1817 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 46 Dearer than places of palac'd pride. *a* 1851 MOIR *Dark Waggon* iv, Till Lythgo shows, in mirrored gold, Its palaced loch so fair. 1886 *American* XIII. 21 The palaced rich and the homeless and houseless poor.

Palace gate. The gate of a palace.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 82 Phebus, that was comen hastely Within the paleys yates ful sturdely. 14.. *Sir Beues* 306 (MS. M), He ranne hym forth at the ȝate, Till he come to the paleyse gate. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 468 Of elephantis tethe were the palace gatis. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 140 On hides of beeves, before the palace-gate,..the suitors sat. 1841 DOWNTON *Hymn*, '*For Thy Mercy and Thy Grace*', So within Thy palace-gate We shall praise, on golden strings, Thee, the only Potentate.

Palaceous (pălē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *pālāce-us* (f. L. *pāla* shovel) + -OUS.] Of a leaf: Having a spade-like form, owing to the edge being decurrent on the support.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 379 *Palacebus*, when the footstalk adheres to the margin.

Pa·laceward, -wards, *adv.* [See -WARD.] Toward the palace. (Orig. † *to, unto the palacewarde.*)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1252 (1203) (Campsall MS.) As was his wey to wende To paylaysward. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 227 That made into the Pallacewarde, As fast as shee mought flie. 1894 SALA *London up to Date* I. 9, I..advise you not to travel palacewards in a tramcar.

Palach, variant of PELLOCK, a porpoise.

† **Pala·cious,** *a. Obs.* Also **pall-.** [f. L. *palāti-um* PALACE *sb.*[1] + -OUS.] = PALATIAL.

1628 DEKKER *Brittannia's Honor* Wks. 1873 IV. 99 Faire, Spacious, and Pallacious Houses. 1662 GRAUNT *Bills of Mortality* vi. 41 The turning of great Palacious Houses into small Tenements.

Palacye, obs. form of PALSY.

Paladin (pæ·lădin). Also 6 **palladine, -yne,** 7 **paladine.** [a. F. *paladin* (16th c., Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *paladino* = Sp. *paladin, palatino*:—L. *palātin-us* of or belonging to the palace, palatine; introduced after the equivalent OF. *palaisin, -asin, -azin* (see PALASIN) had become obsolete. Mod. F. has also, in another application, a third form of the same word, *palatin*: see PALATINE.] In modern forms of the Charlemagne romances, One of the Twelve Peers or famous warriors of Charlemagne's court, of whom the Count Palatine was the foremost; hence sometimes *transf.* a Knight of the Round Table; also *fig.* a knightly hero, renowned champion, knight errant.

1592 DANIEL *Delia* XLVI, Let others sing of Knights and Palladines. 1598 BARNFIELD *Poems* (Arb.) 85 Angellica the faire, (For whom the Palladine of Fraunce fell mad). ?*c* 1600 *Distracted Emp.* I. i, Of brave Orlando the great palladyne. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 165 They appeared upon the day armed from head to foot, like ancient paladines. 1658 PHILLIPS s. v. *Palatinate*, Certain knights of this Island, in ancient times called Knights of the round Table, were called Paladines. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lii. V. 411 The true Peers and Paladins of French chivalry. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* xiii. 283 Resolved on treading in the footsteps of Charlemagne and his paladins. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 65 The 'Chanson de Roland' is no longer read, except by scholars, but the famous paladin still lives.

attrib. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xiv, The spirit of her old Paladin ancestor.

Paladine, obs. form of PALATINE.

Palæ-, form of PALÆO-, used before a vowel.

Palæarctic (pælĭ,ā·ɹktik, pē|-), *a.* [f. PALÆ- + ARCTIC.] Belonging to the northern region of the 'Old World' or eastern hemisphere; applied to the zoo-geographical region including Europe, North Africa, and Asia north of the Himālayas.

1857 P. L. SCLATER in *Trnl. Proc. Linn. Soc.* (Zool.) II. 130. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* iii. 39 Our first zoological region, which has been termed the 'Palæarctic' by Mr. Sclater. 1882 *American* V. 188 The 'Palæarctic' or Eur-Asiatic division.

Palæchinoid, pale- (pælĭ·kəl·noid), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Palæchinoidea*, f. *Palæchinus* (for *Palæechinus*), name of the typical genus, f. Gr. παλαιός (see PALÆO-) + ἐχῖνος sea-urchin, ECHINUS.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the extinct division (*Palæchinoidea*) of Sea-urchins (*Echinoidea*), whose fossil remains are found in palæozoic rocks. **b.** *sb.* A sea-urchin of this division.

1889 NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER *Palæont.* I. 373 In all the Palechinoids there is a large peristomial aperture.

Palæethnology, -ichthyan, etc.: see PALÆO-.

Palæic (pălī·ik), *a. Geol.* [mod. f. Gr. πάλαι-ος ancient + -IC; after Norw. *palæisk* (Reusch 1900).] Applied to the old land surface as it existed at the close of the Tertiary Period, before the formation of valleys of erosion and other recent surface changes.

1902 H. W. MONCKTON in *Geol. Mag.* Dec. IV. IX. 410 Dr. Reusch..classes this moorland as belonging to what he names the Palæic surface of Norway. *Ibid.*, In Norway, where the rocks are hard, we have the Palæic hills and valley, with its river still flowing through it, the whole, no doubt, much modified by ice-action.

Palæo-, palæo- (pæ·lɪ,o, pē·lɪ,o), before a vowel usually **palæ-, pale-,** combining form of Gr. παλαιός ancient, used in various scientific words (often opposed to NEO-); for the more important of these see their alphabetical places.

The spelling with *æ* is preferred in Great Britain; but *pale-* (used by Webster, 1828) is common in America. When the main stress is on a later syllable of the word, the secondary stress is etymologically *palæ·o-*, e.g. *palæ·o|li·thic*; but the influence of *pæ:læo·graphy, pæ:læo·logy*, etc., has made *pæ:læo-* common also in *pæ:læo|li·thic*, etc.: cf. ORNITHO-.

Palæethno·logy, palæo-, that branch of ethnology which treats of the most primitive races of men; so **Palæ(o)ethnolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining to palæethnology; **Palæ(o)etho·logist,** one versed in palæethnology. **Palæichthyan** (-i·kþiăn) *Zool., a.* belonging to the *Palæichthyes* [mod.L., f. Gr. ἰχθύς fish], a division of fishes comprising the elasmobranchs and ganoids; *sb.* a member of this division; so **Palæichthyic** (-i·kþi,ik) *a.* **Palæ(o)ichthyology** (-ikþi,o·lŏdʒi), that branch of ichthyology or of palæontology which treats of extinct or fossil fishes; so **Palæ(o)ichthyolo·gic, -al** *a.*, pertaining to palæichthyology; **Palæ(o)ichthyo·logist,** one versed in palæichthyology. **Palæoanthro·pic** *a.* [Gr. ἄνθρωπος man], relating to prehistoric man. **Palæ·ocene** *a. Geol.* [Gr. καιν-ός new, recent: cf. *Eocene, Miocene*] = *palæogene.* **Palæocosmic** *a.* [Gr. κόσμος world], of or pertaining to the first age of humanity upon the earth: see quot. **Palæocri·noid** *Zool., sb.* a crinoid of the division *Palæocrinoidea*, comprising the earlier extinct crinoids; *a.* belonging to or characteristic of this division of crinoids. **Palæ·oge·ne** (-dʒin) *a. Geol.* [Gr. -γενης: see -GEN], a name proposed for a division of the Tertiary strata including the Eocene and Oligocene. **Palæogene·tic** [GENETIC] *a.*, characterized by the existence in the early embryo of a germ which normally disappears, but in certain cases undergoes development; as in *palæogenetic atavism.* **Palæ·ogly·ph** (-glif) [after *hieroglyph*], an ancient graven character or inscription. **Palæoherpeto·logy** [HERPETOLOGY], the part of palæontology which deals with the extinct reptiles of earlier geological periods; so **Palæoherpeto·logist,** one versed in palæoherpetology. **Palæo·latry** [-LATRY], worship of, or excessive reverence for, what is ancient. **Palæomachic** (-mæ·kik) *a. nonce-wd.* [Gr. μάχη fight, battle], of or pertaining to ancient warfare. **Palæometa·llic** *a. nonce-wd.* [after PALÆOLITHIC], of or pertaining to the early part of the period characterized by a knowledge of metals, antecedent to the use of iron; of or pertaining to the Bronze Period. **Palæonemertean, Palæonemertine** *Zool., a.* belonging to the division *Palæonemertea* or *Palæonemertini*, comprising those nemertean worms which have the lowest or most primitive organization; *sb.* a member of this division. **Palæoniscid** (-*o*ni·sid) *Zool., a.* belonging to the family *Palæoniscidæ* of extinct lepidosteid fishes, typified by the genus *Palæoniscus* [mod.L., f. Gr. ὀνίσκος a sea-fish of the cod kind]; *sb.* a fish of this family; so **Palæoniscoid** (-*o*ni·skoid) *a.*, resembling or characteristic of the *Palæoniscidæ.* **Palæophilist** (-ɹ·filist) *nonce-wd.* [Gr. -φιλος loving], a lover of antiquities, an antiquarian. **Palæophysio·logy,** the physiology of early races of mankind. **Palæo·rnithine** *a. Zool.*, belonging to or having the characters of the *Palæornithinæ*, a group of parrots typified by the genus *Palæornis* [mod.L., f. Gr. ὄρνις bird: a bird of this kind having been known to the ancient Greeks and Romans]. **Palæornitho·logy,** that branch of palæontology or ornithology which treats of extinct or fossil birds; hence **Palæornitholo·gical** *a.*, pertaining to palæornithology. **Palæ·osaur,** a fossil saurian reptile of the genus *Palæosaurus.* **Palæoselachian** (sɛ̄lɛ̄·kiăn) *a.*, belonging to the division *Palæoselachii* of the *Selachoidei* [Gr. σέλαχος shark] or shark tribe of fishes. **Palæo··sophy** [Gr. σοφία wisdom], ancient learning. **Palæotechnic** (-te·knik) *a.* [Gr. τέχνη art], pertaining to primitive art. **Palæovolca·nic** *a. Geol.*, applied to volcanic rocks of a period older than the Tertiary.

1882 OGILVIE, **Palæoethnological* .. **Palæoethnologist.* 1883 *American* VI. 253 The views of the distinguished English palae-ethnologist. 1868 *Archæologia* XLII. 103 Of great importance to the students of Italian *palæo-ethnology and archæology. 1881 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 676/1 Remnants of the *Palæichthyic fauna exist in the sturgeons and lampreys. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 428 The *palæichthyological treasures of [Scotland] began to attract attention. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Paleichthyologist.* 1897 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 317 Sending his specimen again across the Atlantic for re-examination by British palæichthyologists. 1882

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Nature XXIII. 580 Sir P. Egerton, whose name will be ever associated with that of Agassiz in *palæichthyology. 1877 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XXXIII. Proc. 83 The *Palæocene and other zones of European Eocene plant-bearing strata. 1899 *Nature* 26 Jan. 308/1 The Palæocene Volga Sea must have been a large sea extending northwards up the present lower Volga, and westwards as far as the meridian of Penza. 1875 Dawson *Nat. & Bible* v. 155, I have suggested the terms *Palæocosmic and Neocosmic, and I would hold as of the first age such men as can be proved to have lived in time of greatest elevation of the European land in the Post-glacial period, and of the second those who came in as their successors in the Modern period. 1877 — *Orig. World* xiii. 285. 1884 *Leisure Hour* Mar. 148/2 The second continental period was that of palæocosmic, or 'palæolithic' man. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 126 As a rule, also, the *Palæocrinoids have a calyx. 1885 *Athenæum* 11 Apr. 475/3 The particular recent crinoid..which shows the most marked affinities with the palæocrinoids is not a stalked form, but one of the Comatulidæ, *Thaumatocrinus*. *Ibid.*, It has an anal cone covered with plates—all palæocrinoid characters. 1882 Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* VI. IV. 836 Some writers, recognizing a broad distinction between older and younger Tertiary deposits, have proposed a classification into two main groups: 1st Eocene Older Tertiary or *Palæogene. 1892 *Athenæum* 25 June 829/2 Researches on the British paleogene Bryozoa, of which he recognized 30 species. 1886 J. B. Sutton in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 551 My object is to show that all examples of atavism belong to the *Palæogenetic group and that Neogenetic Atavism has no existence. 1861 F. Hall in *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* XXX. 7 Any the slightest conversancy with Sanskrit *paleoglyphs is incompatible with a decision so indulgent. 1898 *Natural Science* Dec. 435 [In opposition to] certain guesses of an eminent *palæoherpetologist. 1887 *Athenæum* 15 Oct. 498/2 A rare example of conscientious and loving typography, and what for want of a better word we must call *palæolatry. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 541 Even to those who look upon war as..now on its last legs, the reflections on military history will be an interesting study of those *palæomachic days. 1890 Huxley in *19th Cent.* Nov. 770 The copper and early bronze stage—the '*palæo-metallic' stage, as it might be called. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 636 In the *Palæonemertean genera *Carinella* and *Cephalothrix*. *Ibid.* 638 Short longitudinal grooves present also in the Palæonemertean *Polia*. 1883 H. Drummond in *Life* viii. (1899) 204 This is probably also a *palaeoniscid scale. 1890 *Athenæum* 12 Apr. 473/2 A specimen of a mesozoic palæoniscid fish from New South Wales. 1900 *Nature* 20 Sept. 507/1 *Cheirolepis* is a fully evolved palæoniscid, as shown by its oblique suspensorium. *Ibid.* 507/2 Both the head and shoulder-girdle are of *palæoniscoid type. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 694 The gusto with which our zealous *Palæophilist listens to the rattling sound of certain ancient leaves of the rare volumes. 1880 tr. *Geiger's Hist. Developm. Hum. Race* 48 These questions..fall within the province of physiology, or if I am permitted to coin the term of *palæophysiology. 1871 H. Marshall *For very Life* II. VI. xi. 258 Ideas..are laid away in books, just as we find *palaeosaurs in the rocks. 1798 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 452 They [the Eddaic poems] will afford a favourite text for commentary to all the antiquaries who shall in future busy themselves with arctic *paleosophy. 1806 — in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 559 The whole range of the original writers on northern paleosophy.

Palæobotany, paleo- (pæ·lɪ,ɒbɒ·tăni, pē·l-). [f. Palæo- + Botany.] The botany of extinct or fossil plants. (Correlative to Palæozoology.) Hence **Palæobota·nic, -ical** *adjs.*, belonging to palæobotany; **Palæobo·tanist,** one versed in palæobotany.

1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 473 The subject of Palæobotany or Palæophytology. 1879 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) II. 457 Professor Williamson, one of the ablest of living palæobotanists. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 479 The preparation and study of.. paleobotanic material. 1896 *Naturalist* Jan. 27 In that year he published the first palæobotanical paper. 1896 J. P. Smith in *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* Nov. 227 The paleobotany of the Coal Measures of Arkansas.

Palæocosmic, Palæocrinoid: see Palæo-.

Palæocrystallic (-kristæ·lik), *a.*, more etymological form of next.

1893 Sir R. Ball in *Fortn. Rev.* Aug. 182 That palæocrystallic ocean which Arctic travellers have described. 1895 *Times* 23 Nov. 4/6 The hero and the villain are left alone..with very little food, in the palæocrystallic ice.

Palæocrystic, paleo- (pæ·lɪ,ɒkri·stik, pē·l-), *a.* [f. Palæo- + Gr. *κρύστ(αλλος* ice, *κρυστ(αίν-εσθαι* to freeze + -ic. The name was given by Capt. Nares during the Arctic expedition of 1875-6.] Consisting of ancient ice; applied to those parts of the polar seas which are believed to have remained frozen from remote ages.

1876 Petermann in *Academy* 16 Dec. 585/3 From Smith Sound to Behring Strait, the region of the Palaeocrystic Sea, our knowledge is entirely due to British enterprise and perseverance. — in *Athenæum* 16 Dec. 804/1 Baffin Bay.. can receive but little of the palaeocrystic ice. 1878 A. H. Markham *Gt. Frozen Sea* xvi. 200 After some discussion, Captain Nares decided upon calling the frozen sea, on the southern border of which we were wintering, the 'Palæocrystic Sea', the name being derived from the two Greek words *παλαιός* ancient, and *κρύσταλλος* ice.

Palæogæan, -gean (pæ·lɪ,ɒ·ɪ,dʒī·ăn, pē·l-), *a.* [f. Palæo- + Gr. *γαῖα, γῆ* the earth.]

1. Belonging to *Palæogæa*, i. e. the 'Old World' or eastern hemisphere considered as a zoogeographical region.

1857 P. L. Sclater in *Jrnl. Proc. Linn. Soc.* (Zool.) II. 130.

2. (See quot.)

1865 Page *Handbk. Geol. Terms, Palæogean*, belonging to the former conditions of the earth's surface as revealed by geology, as distinct from the existing terraqueous aspects as described by geography.

Palæogene, -genetic, -glyph: see Palæo-.

Palæography, paleo- (pæ·lɪ,ɒ·gră·fi, pē·lɪ-). [ad. mod.L. *palæographia* (Montfaucon, title *Palæographia Græca* 1708), f. Palæo- + Gr. *-γραφία* -graphy. Cf. F. *paléographie* (1708).]

1. Ancient writing, or an ancient style or method of writing.

1822 *Q. Rev.* XXVI. 195 Dr. Young..whose acuteness and learning seem calculated to subdue the difficulties of Palæography. 1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 197 Judging from the palæography of the inscriptions, they may have been in use from the age of Augustus to that of..Severus. 1900 G. C. Brodrick *Mem. & Impressions* 255 Freeman..thought it a waste of time for an historian to grub in palæography.

2. The study of ancient writing and inscriptions; the science or art of deciphering and determining the date of ancient writings or systems of writing.

1818 in Todd. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 149/1 The study of antient documents, called by modern antiquaries 'Palæography'. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 100 The art of deciphering ancient writings, or palæography. 1885 Sir E. M. Thompson in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 143 Palæography is the study of ancient handwriting from surviving examples.

So **Palæograph** (pæ·lɪ,ɒgrɑf, pē·l-) [see -graph], (*a*) an ancient writing; (*b*) = next [= F. *paléographe*]; **Palæo·grapher,** one who studies or is skilled in palæography; **Palæogra·phic, -ical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to palæography, or ancient writing (hence **Palæogra·phically** *adv.*, in relation to palæography); **Palæo·graphist** = *palæographer.*

1864 Webster, **Paleograph*, an ancient manuscript. 1894 A. Lang in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 169 The great French palæograph and historian. 1850 C. T. Newton *Ess. in Archæol.* 12 The researches of the *Palæographer of classical antiquity embrace a far wider field than those of the mediæval Palæographer. 1881 Hartshorne *Glance 20th C.* 21 A Greek Codex..believed by palæographers to belong to the third century. 1846 Worcester, **Paleographic.* 1858 J. Prinsep (*title*) Essays on Indian Antiquities, Historic, Numismatic, and Palæographic. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.* s.v. *Palæography*, The most valuable compilation of *palæographical knowledge is to be found in the *Traité de Diplomatique* of the Benedictines of St. Maur, 6 vols. 4to. 1748. 1846 Ellis *Elgin Marb.* II. 135 One of the most celebrated palæographical monuments in existence. 1869 Deutsch in *Academy* 11 Dec. 83/2 Both these Phoenician characters, though to be distinguished *palaeographically only by the length and the bend of the tail, have a very distinct existence. 1882 *Athenæum* 29 July 139/2 The reading..is.. palæographically impossible. 1846 Worcester, **Paleographist*, one versed in paleography. *T. Rood.* 1880 *Antiquary* May 227/1 MSS. ..declared by Roman palæographists to be unpublished compositions of St. Thomas Aquinas.

Palæolithic, paleo- (pæ·lɪ,ɒli·þik, pē·lɪ-), *a.* (*sb.*) *Archæol.* [f. Palæo- + Gr. *λίθ-os* stone + -ic.] Characterized by the use of primitive stone implements; applied to the earlier part of the prehistoric 'stone age'; also to things belonging to this period. Opp. to *neolithic.*

1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* 2 Firstly, that of the Drift, when men shared the possession of Europe with the Mammoth, the Cave bear..and other extinct animals. This we may call the 'Palaeolithic' period. 1873 Geikie *Gt. Ice Age* Pref. 10 He considers that a glacial period has intervened since the disappearance of paleolithic man.

B. *sb.* A palæolithic implement.

1888 *Amer. Antiquarian* Mar. 123 Information as to the discovery of rude relics resembling paleolithics. *Ibid.* 124 (*heading*) Paleolithics and neolithics.

So **Pa·læolith,** a primitive stone implement; **Palæoli·thical** *a.* = Palæolithic; **Palæoli·thoid** *a.* [see -oid], resembling, or having the character of, what is palæolithic.

1879 Webster *Suppl.*, *Paleolith*, a relic of the paleolithic era. 1887 *Boban Collect. Antiq.* II. 8 (Cent.) Paleolithical. 1895 *Folk-Lore* Mar. 76 From underground palæolith to exquisitely-shaped barbed arrow-head. 1896 Sir A. Mitchell in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scotl.* Ser. III. VI. 357 Other things show that [this] palæolithoid weapon is found in the hands of a palæolithoid man.

Palæology (pæ·lɪ,ɒ·lŏdʒi, pē·lɪ-). *rare*—°. [f. Palæo- + Gr. *-λογία*, -logy: cf. *παλαιολογεῖν* to discuss antiquities.] The science or study of antiquities. So **Palæologian** (-lō·u·dʒiăn) *nonce-wd.*, an antiquarian; one who rests on the authority of antiquity; **Palæolo·gical** *a.*, relating to palæology; **Palæo·logist,** one versed in palæology.

1824 Dibdin *Libr. Comp.* 248 Those of the latter are palæological or glossorial. 1828-32 Webster, *Paleologist* [citing Good]. *Paleology*, a discourse or treatise on antiquities, or the knowledge of ancient things. 1880 Burton *Reign Q. Anne* II. xiii. 329 His profound palaeological erudition. 1894 Miss Cobbe *Life* II. 39, I classify both parties..as Palæologians.

Palæomachic, -metallic, etc.: see Palæo-.

Palæontography, pale- (pæ·lɪ,ɒntɒ·grăfi, pē·lɪ-). *rare*—°. [f. Palæo- + Gr. *ὄντα*, pl. of *ὤν* being + *-γραφία*, -graphy.] The description of fossil remains of extinct animals and plants; descriptive palæontology. So **Pa·læontogra·phical** *a.*, relating to or engaged in palæontography.

1847 *Palæontographical Society, Laws*, 1. That the Society formed be called the Palæontographical Society, and that it shall have for its objects the illustration and description of British fossil organic remains. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, Paleontography. 1861 Wilson & Geikie *Mem. E. Forbes* xii. 412 The origin of the Palæontographical Society.

Palæontology, pale- (pæ·lɪ,ɒntɒ·lŏdʒi, pē·lɪ-). [f. Palæo- + Gr. *ὄντα*, pl. of *ὤν* being + *-λογία*, -logy.] The study of extinct organized beings; that department of geology or of biology which treats of fossil animals and plants; often confined to that of extinct animals (palæozoology).

1838 Lyell *Elem. Geol.* II. xiii. 281 *note*, Palæontology is the science which treats of fossil remains, both animal and vegetable. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* viii. (1855) 207 Palæontology may be defined to be the science of fossil animals. 1857 H. Miller *Test. Rocks* 1 Palæontology..deals, as its subject, with all the plants and animals of all the geologic periods.

So **Palæontolo·gic, -ical** *adjs.*, pertaining to palæontology; relating to extinct organisms; hence **Palæontolo·gically** *adv.*, in relation to palæontology; **Palæonto·logist,** one versed in palæontology.

1854 R. G. Latham *Native Races Russian Emp.* 199 We get at it by that *palaeontologic line of reasoning which characterizes geology and archaeology. 1846 Worcester, **Paleontological*, relating to paleontology. *Conrad.* 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* ix. 287 That our palæontological collections are very imperfect is admitted by every one. 1854 R. G. Latham *Native Races Russian Emp.* 14 Upon the principles of ethnological criticism; or, changing the expression, *palaeontologically. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xviii. 350 Palaeontologically. 1846 Worcester, **Paleontologist*, one versed in paleontology. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. ix. 172 The riddle of the rocks has been read by the geologist and palaeontologist.

Palæophilist, -physiology: see Palæo-.

‖ **Palæophis** (pălī·ɒfis). *Palæont.* [f. Palæ(o- + Gr. *ὄφις* serpent.] A genus of extinct Ophidians containing the oldest known fossil serpents.

1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* xx. 402 The age of the Iguanodon was long anterior to that of the Eocene palæophis and living boa.

Palæophytic (-fi·tik), *a. rare*—°. [f. Palæo- + Gr. *φυτόν* plant + -ic.] Of or relating to extinct plants. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Paleophytic.*

Palæophytology, paleo- (-fəitɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. as prec. + -logy.] The science of extinct or fossil plants; = Palæobotany. So **Palæophyto·lo·gical** *a.* = Palæobotanical; **Palæophyto·logist** = Palæobotanist.

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, Paleophytology. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* i. 29 To subdivide Palaeontology into two branches—palaeozoology..and paleophytology. *Ibid.* ix. 176 Under one or other of these divisions palaeophytologists have attempted to arrange their fossil flora. 1885 *Trans. Geol. Soc.* 6 From palæophytological reasons.

Palæornithine to **Palæosophy:** see Palæo-.

Palæo·talith. [app. for **palæotalith*, f. Gr. *παλαιότατο-ς* oldest + *λίθος* stone.] (See quot.)

1897 T. M'Kenny Hughes in *Archæol. Inst. Jrnl.* Dec. 364 The supposed occurrence of a more ancient group of implements, for which the name Palæotaliths has been proposed. *Ibid.* 375 The term palæotalith seems..unnecessary at present, as there is nothing to which it can be applied.

Palæothere, paleo- (pæ·lɪ,ɒþī°ɪ, pē·lɪ·lɪ-). Often in L. form **palæothe·rium.** [f. Palæo- + Gr. *θηρίον* beast.] A perissodactyl mammal of the extinct genus *Palæotherium*, comprising several species of tapir-like form, varying from the size of a horse to that of a hog; their fossil remains are found in Eocene and Miocene strata. (In the Eng. form extended to other members of the extinct family *Palæotheriidæ*.)

1815 W. Phillips *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 89 In the gypsum, Cuvier discovered the bones of 5 varieties of an extinct animal, which he calls *palæotherium*.. varying in size from a sheep to a horse. 1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 317 On these lands we may suppose the Paleothere, Anoplothere, and Moschus of Binstead to have lived. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 141 Cuvier predicted, from the fragment of a jaw-bone, the yet undiscovered Palæothere. 1880 Dawkins *Early Man* 143 The anoplotheres and palæotheres, the deinotheres and the mastodons..were either dragged in by the carnivores, or swept in by the flow of water.

Hence **Palæothe·rian** *a.*, of or pertaining to the palæothere; characterized by the palæotheres; **Palæothe·riodont** [Gr. *ὀδούς, ὀδόντ-* tooth] *a.*, having teeth like those of the palæothere; *sb.*, an animal having such teeth; **Palæothe·rioid, -the·roid** *adjs.*, akin to the palæothere.

1834 Sir C. Bell *Hand* 120 The lower layer of this 'tertiary formation' is sometimes called the product of the Palæotherian period. 1868 Owen *Anat. Vertebr.* III. 341 The tooth assumes more of the palæotherian pattern. 1887 Cope *Orig. of Fittest* vii. 253 *Equus*..has been probably derived from Palæotheriodont ancestors. *Ibid.* 248 Palæotheriodonts.

Palæotropical, paleo- (pæ·lɪ,ɒ,ɪtrɒ·pikăl, pē·lɪ-), *a.* [f. Palæo- + Tropical.] Belonging to the tropical parts of the 'Old World' or eastern hemisphere, considered as a zoogeographical region.

1857 P. L. Sclater in *Jrnl. Proc. Linn. Soc.* (Zool.) II. 138 Æthiopian or Western Palæotropical Region. *Ibid.* 140 Indian or Middle Palæotropical Region.

Palæotype (pæ·lɪɒtəip). [f. Palæo- + Type.] A system of writing devised by A. J. Ellis, in which the 'old types' (i. e. existing Roman letters and other characters), in their various forms and combinations, are used to form a universal phonetic alphabet. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* Hence **Palæotypic** (-ti·pik) *a.*

1867 A. J. Ellis *E. E. Pronunc.* I. 1 In order to be con-

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venient to the Printer and Writer, the old types, παλαιοὶ τύποι..should be used, and no accented letters, few turned, and still fewer mutilated letters should be employed. The system of writing here proposed to fulfil these conditions will, in consequence of the last, be termed Palæotype. *Ibid.* 13 In order to fix the value of the palæotypic letters, they are on p. 15 compared with those of Mr. Melville Bell's *Visible Speech*. 1875 *Ibid.* IV. p. xii, The original list of Palæotypic symbols .. has had to be supplemented and improved. 1887 — in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 389/2 There are many more palæotype letters and signs, here omitted for brevity, but found necessary for phonetical discussions.

Palæotypography (-təipǫ·grăfi). [f. PALÆO- + TYPOGRAPHY.] Ancient typography, early printing. So **Palæotypo·graphist**, one versed in early printing.

1872 W. SKEEN *Early Typogr.* 80 One of the latest authorities, Mr. Blades, the able palæotypographist. 1881 *Athenæum* 16 Apr. 522 When the palæotypography of our own and foreign presses receives full and technical analysis.

Palæozoic, paleo- (pæ:lĭ,ozō·ĭk, pē!:lĭ-), *a. Geol.* [f. PALÆO- + Gr. ζωή life, ζω-όs living + -IC.]

1. Characterized by, containing, or pertaining to ancient forms of life. As introduced by Sedgwick, in 1838, it was applied to the Cambrian and Silurian strata; as extended by Phillips, 1841, it comprises all the fossiliferous strata up to the Permian, the higher strata being MESOZOIC and CAINOZOIC.

1838 SEDGWICK in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* II. 685 Class II or Palæozoic Series. This includes all the groups of formations between Class I [Primary stratified rocks called by Sedgwick Protozoic] and the Old Red Sandstone, and subdivided as follows: 1 Lower Cambrian; 2 Upper Cambrian; 3 Silurian System. 1840 PHILLIPS in *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 489/2 We include in the term 'Palæozoic', all the generally argillaceous and arenaceous strata between the mica schist and the old red-sandstone. *Ibid.* XVII. 154/1 The term Palæozoic may be retained, though it should be found that the application of it ought to be extended so as to include the carboniferous rocks or even the magnesian limestone. This indeed is not unlikely. 1841 PHILLIPS *Palæozoic Fossils Devon* 160, I have suggested the .. proposed titles; Cainozoic Strata .. Mesozoic Strata .. Palæozoic Strata: Upper = Magnesian Limestone formation, Carboniferous System; Middle = (Eifel and South Devon); Lower = Transition Strata; Primary Strata. 1856 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 80 Not a fragment of secondary or palæozoic rock has been found. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 78 During the Upper Palæozoic age, extensive land surfaces were in existence.

2. *fig.* and *transf.* Belonging to the most ancient, or to the lowest, stage.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. i. 36 How far back man is to be looked for in the palæozoic chronicles of former life. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 117 Uncle Z. was a good specimen of that palæozoic class, extinct.., or surviving, like the Dodo, in the Botany Bays of Society. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iv. (1873) 115 A large number of them belong to the lowest, palæozoic strata of humanity. 1889 JACOBS *Æsop* 54 [In] the Jātakas, we..come upon a really Palæozoic stratum of the Bidpai Fables.

B. *sb. elliptic.* (*pl.*) Palæozoic rocks or strata.

1865 PHILLIPS in *Intell. Observ.* No. 40. 283 Below the Palæozoics.

Palæozoology, paleo- (-zo,ǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. PALÆO- + ZOOLOGY.] That department of zoology, or of palæontology, which treats of extinct or fossil animals. (Correlative to PALÆOPHYTOLOGY.)

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1861 R. E. GRANT *Tab. View Prim. Div. Anim. Kingd.* 8 The history of existing animals belongs to Cainozoology, and that of extinct forms to Palæozoology. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 2 Get the passive student once into palæozoology and he takes your other hard names..for granted.

Hence **Pa:læozoolo·gical** *a.*, belonging to palæozoology.

1894 *Nat. Science* Sept. 175 A distinct revival of palæozoological interest in the Geological Society.

‖ **Palæstra, palestra** (pălĭ·stră, păle·stră). *Gr. Antiq.* Also 5–6 **pal(l)estre, palastre, palester, palustre.** [a. L. *palæstra*, a. Gr. παλαίστρα, f. παλαί-ειν to wrestle; in form *palestre*, a. F. *palestre* (12th c. in Littré).] A place devoted to the public teaching and practice of wrestling and other athletic exercises; a wrestling-school, gymnasium: a. In Grecian antiquity.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, In Martys honour they were dedicate And in palastre on wakes on the nyght. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 447 To wrestle in the games of *Olympia*, or to fight at Barriers in *Palestra*. 1684 BOWLES tr. *Theocritus* in *Dryden's Misc.* I. 243 To morrow I'll to the Palæstra go, And tell him he's unkind to use me so. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* xxiii. 112 Socrates passing from the Academy to the Lyceum..discovers..an inclosure ..which was a palæstra or place for exercises lately built. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* lvi. VII. 143 Among his monuments were an arsenal,..a gymnasium, a palæstra, a stadium.

b. In transferred use; often put for the practice of wrestling or athletics; also *fig.*

14.. LYDG. *Balade Commend. our Lady* 69 Laureat crowne..To hem that putte hem in palestre for thy sake. 14.. *Circumsision* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 96 Myghty champyons With won pallestre thorow hor hee renown. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. x. 86 The Palester of the Athletes, which is.. the wrestling. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 842 Learned at the bar, in the palæstra bold. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 52 When the conduct of criminal justice is but a palæstra or course of exercise, to be turned on occasion against perhaps the most deserving members of the community.

Palæ·stral, pale·stral (see prec.), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL (prob. through OF. or med.L.).] Of or pertaining to the palæstra, or to wrestling or athletics; athletic.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 304 The feste and pleyes palestral At my vigile. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Pref. 174 The lusty gammys, and plais palustrale. *Ibid.* III. iv. 136 Our fallowschip exerce palestrale play. 1827 HONE *Everyday Bk.* II. 1009 In the 'Cornish hug', Mr. Polwhele perceived the Greek palæstral attitudes finely revived.

¶ App. misused for 'palatial'.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 73 Imperiall wall, place palestrall, Of peirless pulcritud.

So **Palæ·strian, -e·strian, a.** *sb.*, one who practised wrestling in the palæstra; **b.** *a.* = PALÆSTRAL.

1599 R. LINCHE *Anc. Fiction* Q iv, The wrastlers, called also Palestrians. 1828 WEBSTER, *Palestrian, Palestric.*

Palæstric, -estric (pălĭ·strik, -e·strik), *a.* [ad. L. *palæstric-us*, a. Gr. παλαιστρικός, f. παλαίστρα.] = prec.

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 46 They were so skilled in the Palæstric art. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Language* Wks. 1860 XIV. 125 An activity too palestric and purely human.

So † **Palæ·strical** *a. Obs.* (in same sense).

1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* I. xc. 112 We entreated of Palestrical exercises. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Palestrical*, or *Palæstrical*, belonging to wrestling.

Palætiology (pălĭtiĭ,ǫ·lŏdʒi). *rare.* Also **palaitio-**. [(for **palæ-ætiology*), f. Gr. παλαιός ancient + ÆTIOLOGY; after *palæontology*.] Used by Whewell for the application of existing principles of cause and effect to the explanation of past phenomena.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* XVIII. III. 481 The sciences which treat of causes have sometimes been termed *ætiological*..; a portion of that science on which we are about to enter, geology, has..been termed *palæontology*, since it treats of beings which formerly existed. Hence, combining these two notions, the term *palætiology* appears to be not inappropriate, to describe those speculations which thus refer to actual past events, but attempt to explain them by laws of causation.

So **Palæ·tiolo·gical** *a.*, of, belonging to, or using the methods of palætiology; **Palæ·tio·logist,** one who investigates or treats of a subject in a palætiological way.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* XVIII. III. 486 Palætiological sciences..undertake to refer changes to their causes. *Ibid.* 487 The tendencies [etc.]..which direct man to architecture and sculpture, to civil government, to rational and grammatical speech..must be in a great degree known to the palætiologist of art, of society, and of language, respectively. 1840 — *Philos. Induct. Sc.* (1847) II. 464. 1859 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* Ser. I. ii. (1864) 29 Dr. Whewell classes the science of language as one of the palaitiological sciences.

‖ **Palafitte** (pæ·lăfit, ‖ palafi·t). *Archæol.* [F. *palafitte*, ad. It. *palafitta* a fence of piles, f. *palo* stake, pile + *fitto* fixed, driven in: (Florio, 1611, has *palafitta* = *palificata* 'a foundation of piles .. in water-works': see PALIFICATION).] A hut of prehistoric age built on piles over the water of a lake; a lake-dwelling (in Switzerland or N. Italy).

1882 in I. Donnelly *Atlantis* 243 We must look, then, beyond both the Etruscans and Phœnicians in attempting to identify the commerce of the Bronze Age of our palafittes. 1893 *Amer. Cath. Q. Rev.* Oct. 727 About forty years ago special attention was directed by Dr. Keller to the Palafittes or Lake-Dwellings of Switzerland. 1899 BARING-GOULD *Bk. of West* II. 87 In the lake is a cranogue, or subaqueous cairn, on which was formerly a palafite dwelling.

Palagonite (pălæ·gonəit). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *Palagonit* (Waltershausen, 1846), f. *Palagonia* in Sicily, one of its localities.] A volcanic rock of vitreous structure, allied to basalt. *Palagonite-tuff*, a 'tuff' or porous rock composed of fragments of basaltic lava and palagonite.

1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 208 The hill is composed of Palagonite tuff. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xiii. 272 Under the microscope palagonite appears as a perfectly amorphous substance. 1896 CHESTER *Names of Min., Palagonite*..a basaltic tufa, formerly considered a mineral species.

Hence **Palagonitic** (-i·tik) *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of palagonite.

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 189/2 Lavas and scoriæ of anorthitic character, palagonitic tuffs, and basaltic ashes.

Palais, obs. f. PALACE; var. PALIS *Obs.*

Palaisade, -ado, obs. ff. PALISADE, -ADO.

Palamede: see PELAMYD.

Palamedean (pælămī·diăn), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod. L. *Palamēdea*, fancifully f. Gr. Παλαμήδης, one of the Grecian heroes at the siege of Troy.] Of or belonging to the genus *Palamedea* or family *Palamedeidæ* of birds, the type of which is the kamichi or horned screamer, *Palamedea cornuta.*

† **Pa·lamie.** *Obs.* [a. F. *palamie* (Liebault, 16th c.), 'the bloudie rifts; a disease, or impostumation in the roofe of a horses mouth' (Cotgr.).] An abscess in the palate of a horse.

1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* I. xxviii. 193 *margin*, The palamie or bloudie chops in the palate.

‖ **Palampore** (pæ·lămpō·ı). Also 7–9 **palempore, 9 -pour.** [Derivation uncertain.

Yule and Burnell suggest a corruption of a hybrid (Hind. and Pers.) *palangpōsh* bed-cover; which occurs as *palangapuze* in an Indo-Portug. Dict. of 1727. But Mr. Pringle (*Madras Selections* ser. IV. 71) suggests derivation from Pālanpur in Guzerat, 'which seems to have been an emporium for the manufactures of North India'. Perhaps these words have been confused.]

'A kind of chintz bed-cover, sometimes of beautiful patterns, formerly made at various places in India' (Yule and Burnell).

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 34 Staple Commodities are Calicuts white and painted, Palempores, Carpets, Tea. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 51 These were only the dangling palampores and variegated tatters of his gay retinue. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 666 A stain on every bush that bore A fragment of his palampore. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 78/1 The chintz and palampore of India long continued to be the prototypes of European printed calicoes. 1880 BIRDWOOD *Ind. Art* II. 98 The celebrated *palampores*, or 'bed-covers', of Masulipatam .. which in point of art decoration are simply incomparable.

† **Palander** (pæ·lăndəı). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6 **palandre,** 7 **palendar**; *pl.* 6 **palandrie,** 7 **palandarie.** [app. ad. It. *palandra, palandaria* (Florio), 'a kind of flat bottomed Barges or Ships vsed in time of war to transport Horses', etc., Sp. *palandre*, 16th c. F. *palandrie*, med.L. (14th c.) *palandaria* (Jal). Origin unascertained.]

1. A flat-bottomed transport vessel used esp. (by the Turks) for transporting horses.

1572 in Hakluyt *Voy.* II. I. 122 *margin*, Palandrie be great flat vessels made like Feriboats to transport horse. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 671 Solyman had by night sent over certaine troupes of light horsemen, in great palendars. 1658 EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Wars Cyprus* 44 About fifty Palandarie, which are made like small Gallies,..much covered, containing about a hundred Horse a peece. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lx, The chargers..were embarked in the flat palanders. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IX. vii, They [the Venetians] would furnish palanders and flat vessels to transport 4500 horses.

2. A fire-ship; and in 17th c. a bomb-ketch.

1562 J. SHUTE *Cambini's Turk. Wars* 34 b, They tawed the palandre after them at ye sterme of some of their galleys. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2861/1 They [the French].. could not..bring on their Palanders, or Fireships, to make any attempt upon the Spanish Ships. *Ibid.* No. 2878/2, 4 Ketches or Palanders carrying Mortar Pieces.

‖ **Pala·nk, -ka.** [a. F. *palanque*, It. *palanca* 'a defence made of great poles or stakes'; so Pol. *palanka*, Roum. *palanca*, Turkish *palanqah*.

The med.L. forms *palanga, phalanga* (Du Cange, Körting) appear to be from Gr. φάλαγξ, φάλαγγα trunk, log, pole. The *pal-* forms may be influenced by L. *pālus* stake.]

A kind of fortified camp: see quot. 1853.

1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 302 [They] hop'd..to make themselves masters of the suburb and palank on the other side the river. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl., Palankas*, a species of permanent intrenched camp, attached to Turkish frontier fortresses, in which the ramparts are reveted with large beams,..so as to form a strong palisade.

‖ **Palankeen, palanquin** (pælănkī·n), *sb.* Forms: α. 6 **palanchin, pal(l)anchine, pallankin, 7 palankine, -quine, pallenkine, pallanquin, (pollankan, palamkin, -keen, palakin, pallaquin), 7–8 pallankeen, palenkeen, 8 pallenkeen, 7– palankin, palanquin, 8– palankeen.** Also β. 7 **palanke, -ka, 7–8 palankee, 8 palanque.** See also PALKEE. [orig. a. Pg. *palanquim* (1515 in Correa *Lendas da India*), whence also It. *palanchino*, Sp. and F. *palanquin* (1611 in Hatz.-Darm.), repr. an E. Ind. vernacular word **pālankī*: cf. Malay and Javanese *palangki* 'litter or sedan' (Crawford), Hindī † *pālakī, pālkī* 'palankeen', f. Skr. *paryaṅka, palyaṅka* couch, bed, Pālī *pallaṅko* 'couch, bed, litter, or palankin' (Childers), Hindī and Marāthī *palang* bedstead, couch. The final nasal appears to have been a Portuguese addition as in *mandarin*, and is often absent from the forms given by early travellers, as also from PALKEE.

There is a curious resemblance between this and the Sp. *palanca* :–L. *phalanga*, pole to carry a burden, cowl-staff, whence *palanquino*, 'a bearer, one of two who carry a burden between them on a pole', which some earlier writers held to be the source of the E. Indian word. Yule & Burnell suggest that the Portuguese may have associated the two.]

A covered litter or conveyance, usually for one person, used in India and other Eastern countries, consisting of a large box with wooden shutters like Venetian blinds, carried by four or six (rarely two) men by means of poles projecting before and behind.

α. 1588 T. HICKOCK tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.* 10 (11) Making readye to depart, with two Palanchines or little Litters, which are very commodious for the waye. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* I. xv. 27/1 Great and thicke reeds, which are vsed in India to make the Pallankins, wherein they carry the women. 1612 R. COVERTE *Voy.* 37 He is brought vpon an Elephant .. and sometimes in a Pollankan, carried by foure slaues. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. ix. 416 Set it in a Palamkin, which was borne by the chiefe men of the Towne. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lvi. (1663) 218 They caused themselves to be born in Pallaquins or Arm-chairs, upon the shoulders of other Priests their inferiors. 1662 J. DAVIES *Mandelslo's Trav.* 82 Sometimes carried in Palanquines, which are a kind of Litters or Sedans, carried by two men upon their shoulders with a bar. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Palakin* (from the Spanish Palanquino a Porter). 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 690/1 Then the Empress's *Palankin* or Litter. 1785 in *European Mag.* (1786) IX. 177 They handed us each to a fly pallenkeen. 1885 BIBLE (R. V.) *Song Sol.* iii. 9 King Solomon made him-

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self a palanquin. 1885 A. Dobson *Sign of Lyre* 177 Behold the hero of the scene, In bungalow and palankeen.

β. 1625 Terry in Purchas *Pilgrims* II. ix. vi. § 3. 1475 Carried vpon mens shoulders..in a slight thing they call a Palankee. *Ibid.* § 4. 1481 His [Great Mogol's] Wiues and Women of all sorts .. are carryed in Palankas, or vpon Elephants. 1738 [G. Smith] *Curious Relat.* II. 504 He is carried on a stately Palanque. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 341 The enemy..lost..2 chests of arms, their provisions, palankees.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *palankeen-bearer, -boy, -phaeton, -pole,* etc.

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 34 Ambling after these a great pace, the Palenkeen-Boys support them. *c* 1813 Mrs. Sherwood *Ayah & Lady* xii. 73 One of the palanquin-bearers came into the verandah. 1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 89, I have had all the palanquin-boys, who are the best housemaids here, hard at work. *Ibid.* 163 He..put his shoulder under the palanquin-pole, and set off with his song again. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xlvi. (1878) 368 The roof of our palanquin-phaeton was of blue cloth.

Hence **Palankee'n, -qui'n** *v. intr.*, to travel in a palankeen: also *to palankeen it.*

1832 *Examiner* 340/1 They..are content to hookah and palanquin it. 1840 E. Napier *Scenes & Sp. in For. Lands* II. vi. 210 About one months marching, or rather palankeening, brought me to Madras. *a* 1845 Hood *To Lady on Dep. India* vi, Go to the land of slaves and palankeening.

Palantine, -yne, obs. forms of Palatine.

Palar (pæ'lär), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *pālāris*, f. *pāl-us* stake: see -ar.] Of the nature of, or resembling, a pale or stake.

1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. iii. x. (1737) 427 On the Foot of the Palar Part of the Cross. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Palaris,*..palar.

‖ **Palas, pulas** (pălä's). Also **pa-, pulash.** [Hindī *palāç, palās*, Skr. *palāça.*] The Dhák-tree of India (*Butea frondosa* and *B. superba*). *Palas kino,* the kino yielded by this tree, Bengal kino.

1799 Colebrooke in *Life* (1873) 407 *note, Butea frondosa,* named Palás, or Dhac. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* I. III. xi. 343 Spaces of several days' journey across covered with the palás or dák tree, which in spring loses all its leaves and is entirely covered with large red and orange flowers, which make the whole of the hills seem in a blaze. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 183 The Dhak or Pulas of India. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 685/1 The Palash tree..is considered the most suitable tree for the production of lac.

Palas, obs. form of Palace *sb.*[1] and [2].

†Palasi'n, *a. Obs. rare.* In 5 **-syn.** [a. OF. *palasin, palaisin,* f. *palais* Palace *sb.*[1]: cf. Paladin.] Belonging to the palace or court.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6862 Thise Abbessis and eke bygyns These gret ladyes Palasyns [F. *dames palasines*].

Palastre, obs. f. Palæstra. **Palasy, -sie,** obs. ff. Palsy. **Palat,** obs. f. Palate, Pallet.

Palatable (pæ'lătăb'l), *a.* [f. Palate *sb.* and *v.* + -able.]

1. Agreeable to the palate; pleasant to the taste; having a good flavour; savoury.

1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 165 Spirit..of harts-horn ..is not very palatable, which makes some disgust it. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 220 An almost constant supply of fresh and palatable food. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* iv, Ask the ladies to stop to supper, and have a couple of lobsters and something light and palatable.

2. *fig.* Pleasing or agreeable to the mind or feelings; acceptable; that is or may be 'relished'.

1683 Kennett tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 53 Truth..is seldom palatable to the ears of kings. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* IX. i, This counsel [was] by no means palatable. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. vii, Such Fighting-titles will cease to be palatable.

Hence **Palatabi'lity; Pa'latableness; Pa'latably** *adv.*

1886 *Voice* (N.Y.) 16 Dec. (Advt.), Its medicinal value and *palatability were not impaired. *c* 1720 W. Gibson *Farrier's Dispens.* II. iii. (1734) 112 These are seldom or never used otherwise than in Substance,..for *Palatableness. 1770 *New Dispens.* 336/1 Greater regard being here had to palatableness than medicinal efficacy. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 37 Other waters..that are *palatably salt. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. vi. 426 A way of dressing mushrooms..palatably.

Palatal (pæ'lătăl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *palatal* (1752 *Dict. Trévoux*), f. L. *palāt-um* palate + -al.]

A. *adj.* 1. *Anat., Zool.,* etc. Pertaining to the palate: = Palatine *a.*[2] 1.

1828–32 Webster, *Palatal,* pertaining to the palate. 1834 R. Mudie *Brit. Birds* (1841) II. 19 Bill..having the palatal knob very large. 1874 Lyell *Elem. Geol.* xxi. 358 A terrestrial reptile having numerous palatal teeth. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 360 [In Mammalia] The præmaxillary, maxillary and palatine bones possess palatal plates which constitute the hard palate.

b. *Conchol.* (See quot.)

1854 Woodward *Mollusca* II. 165 *Pupa Uva*:..Shell..aperture rounded, often toothed. (Dr. Pfeiffer terms those teeth 'parietal' which are situated on the body-whirl; those on the outer lip, 'palatal'.)

2. *Phonetics.* Of a consonant or vowel sound: Produced by placing the tongue against the palate, esp. the hard palate. The palatal consonants are formed further forward in the mouth than the velar or gutturals, and are approximately our (k^y, g^y, χ^y, γ^y, and y).

In the Devanāgarī or Sanskrit alphabet the palatal consonants are those of the second row *c, ch, j, jh, ñ,* with the semivowel *y* and sibilant *ç*; the name is also often given to the sounds into which these have passed in modern Indian languages. *Palatal vowels* are our *i*, i, *e*, e, *ę*, æ, more commonly called *front vowels.*

1828–32 Webster, *Palatal,*..uttered by the aid of the palate. 1844 Key *Alphabet,* etc. 25 In the Sanskrit alphabet, the series of guttural, palatal, lingual, dental, and labial consonants, have an *n* belonging to each class. 1875 Whitney *Life &c. Lang.* iv. 46 A sibilant with following palatal mute. 1876 Douse *Grimm's L.* § 60. 146 The palatal semivowel (*y*).

B. *sb.*

1. *Anat.* Short for *palatal bone*: = Palatine *sb.*[2] 1.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., In their simplest form the palatals are mere rods or plates extending horizontally from the pterygoids to the maxillaries.

2. *Phonetics.* A palatal sound; usually, a palatal consonant. (See A. 2.)

1828–32 Webster, *Palatal,* a letter pronounced by the aid of the palate. 1844 Key *Alphabet,* etc. 23 The other letters ..according to their organs: 1st, the guttural and palatals, ..2ndly, dentals,..3rdly, labials. 1862 Marsh *Eng. Lang.* 492 The combination *gh* was originally a guttural or perhaps a palatal.

Hence **Pa'latalism, Palata'lity,** palatal quality or character.

1876 Douse *Grimm's L.* § 64. 171 Different destinies of the combinations *kya* and *kwa*, according as the palatalism and gutturalism represented by *y* and *w*, attack the consonant or the vowel. 1864 F. Hall in *Lauder's Tractate* Notes (1869) 32 A device for preserving the palatality of its *g*.

Palatalize (pæ'lătəlaiz), *v. Phonetics.* [f. Palatal + -ize.] *trans.* To render palatal; to modify into a palatal sound; esp., to change the gutturals k, g, etc., into k^y, g^y, etc., by advancing the point of contact between tongue and palate. Hence **Pa'latalised** *ppl. a.*

1867 A. J. Ellis *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. § 4. 204 The older French seem to have generally palatalized the Latin *c* before *a* as (*k*amp) from *campus*, whence afterwards (champ, shañ). 1886 *Athenæum* 25 Dec. 867/1 In Russian..a vowel like the final *I* palatalizes the preceding consonant. *Ibid.*, Traces of these palatalized consonants are seen in 'singe' from *sangjan.* 1887 Cook *Sievers' O. E. Gram.* 110. *Mod.* In OE. phonology, the palatalized *c* and *g* are often distinguished as *c', g'*; by Bülbring as *ċ, ġ.*

Hence **Palataliza'tion.**

1863 Lepsius *Stand. Alph.* 159 The palatalisation of *r* has ..in several..Sclavonic languages, passed into a slight assibilation. 1867 Ellis *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. 206 The palatalisation of a consonant.

Palate (pæ'lĕt), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: 4–7 **palat, palet,** 5 **palett,** 6–7 **pallate,** 7 **pallat, pallet,** 5– **palate.** [ad. L. *palātum* palate. See also the obs. Palace *sb.*[2] a. F. *palais.*]

1. The roof of the mouth (in man and vertebrates generally); the structures, partly bony and partly fleshy (see b), which separate the cavity of the mouth from that of the nose.

1382 Wyclif *Lam.* iv. 4 Cleuede to the tonge of the soukende to his palet in thrist [*ad palatum eius in siti*]. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 249 The anguysshe of harte dryed so the tongue & palate of the vyrgyn. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 24 b/2 The pallate or Vvula of the mouth. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* III. xii. 367 (*Ng*) is framed by an appulse of the Root of the Tongue towards the inner part of the Palat. *a* 1756 Mrs. Haywood *New Present* (1771) 167 To fricasey Ox Palates. *c* 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* V. 112 My tongue and palate became dry and speechless. 1844 Key *Alphabet,* etc. 25 *M, n, ng*..sounds depending partly upon the nose, and partly upon the lips, teeth, and palate, respectively.

b. *Bony* or *hard palate*: the anterior and chief part of the palate, consisting of bone covered with thick mucous membrane. *Soft palate*: the posterior part of the palate, a pendulous fold of musculo-membranous tissue separating the mouth-cavity from the pharynx, and terminating below in the uvula; also called *veil of the palate. Cleft palate*: see Cleft *ppl. a.* b.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 161 In the bony palate of fish..all powers of distinguishing are utterly taken away. 1811 Hooper *Med. Dict., Palatum molle,* the soft palate. This lies behind the bony palate. 1890 Sweet *Prim. Phonetics* 8 The roof of the mouth consists of two parts, the 'soft' and the 'hard' palate.

† c. *Falling down of the palate, the palate down,* etc.: 'a term for a relaxed uvula' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1618 Fletcher *Loyal Subj.* III. ii, Your Pallat's downe Sir. 1664 Pepys *Diary* 23 Sept., My cold and pain in my head increasing, and the palate of my mouth falling, I was in great pain. 1684 A. Littleton *Lat. Dict., Columella,* the swelling of the uvula, or falling down of the palate of the mouth. 1687–8 G. Miege *Gt. Fr. Dict.* s.v. *Luette,* The palate of the mouth down, *la luette abattue.*

2. Popularly considered as the seat of taste; hence *transf.* the sense of taste.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 87 b, Breed to a sore mouth is sharpe & harde, whiche to a hole palate is swete & pleasaunt. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 96 Let their pallats Be season'd with such Viands. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xiii. 184 As soon may the same meat please all palats. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 409 ₱ 2 Every different Flavour that affects the Palate. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 16 Meats that require salt, ..according to the palate of the consumers. 1885 Bible (R. V.) *Job* xii. 11 Even as the palate tasteth its meat.

b. *fig.* Mental taste or liking.

1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* 90 Þa haue..þe palate of þe hart filyd with feuyr of wykkyd lufe, qwarfor þai may not fele swetnes of heuenly ioy. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 338 Heere the Troyans taste our deer'st repute With their fin'st Pallate. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 39 Any subject that was not to their palat, they..condemn'd. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 2067 Thou, to whose Palate Glory is so sweet. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* VI. xlvi, I heard a little too much preaching,..and lost my palate for it.

3. *Bot.* A convex projection of the lower lip closing the throat of the corolla of a personate flower, as the snapdragon.

This curious use goes back to early botanists, e. g. Tournefort, Dillenius, Linnæus. It may have arisen from taking *palātum* in the wider sense of Germ. *gaumen,* Sw. *gom,* OHG. *goumo,* 'interior of the mouth, palate, throat, jaws'.

[1732 Dillenius *Hort. Eltham.* 200 Labium..inferius tripartitum cuius palatum grandiuscula productio..occupat.] 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* III. xxii. (1765) 228 *Palatum,* the Palate, is a Gibbosity or bunching out in the Faux of the Corolla. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* 248 A bilabiate corolla is..Personate, or masked, when the throat is closed, more or less, by a projection of the lower lip called the Palate.

4. *Entom.* The epipharynx of an insect, a fleshy lobe beneath the labrum.

1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* I. iii. 220 Entomological specimens such as..tongues, palates, corneae, etc. show best in balsam.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *palate-bone, -myograph, -plate, -pleaser, -pleasure; palate-biting, -pleasing,* etc., adjs.; **†palate-man,** a man given to the pleasures of the palate, an epicure (so *palate-people.*)

1812 W. Tennant *Auster F.* II. viii, Some bring..From Flushing's port, the *palate-biting gin. 1727–41 Monro *Anat.* (ed. 3) 138 Each *palate-bone may..be divided into four Parts. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 124 The horizontal plate of the palate-bone. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 207 The commonness of *palate-defect .. appears to be largely due to its correlation with some degree of brain-deficiency. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Bucks.* I. (1662) 128 Whether these tame be as good as wild-pheasants, I leave to *Pallate men to decide. 1890 J. S. Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 277 **Palate-myograph,* an instrument for recording graphically the motions of the soft palate in speaking. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Cornwall* (1662) 194 Our *Palate-people are much pleased therewith [garlic]. 1782 Monro *Anat.* 102 The *palate-plate is cribriform about the middle. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* iii. 52, I will here aduertise all *pallat-pleasers, that they shall sooner surfet.. with pork, then with any other flesh. 1611 Cotgr., *Suave,* ..sweet,..*palate-pleasing, delicious. 1657 G. Starkey *Helmont's Vind.* To Rdr., Ridiculous (barely palat-pleasing) toyes. 1638 T. Whitaker *Blood of Grape* 48, I speake not phantastically, or from any *palate-pleasure. 1800 Lamb *Lett.* (1886) I. 286 The..*palate-soothing flesh of geese.

†B. *adj.* Pleasant to the palate or taste; palatable. *Obs. rare.*

1617 Hieron *Wks.* (1619–20) II. 210 The most perfit and palate wine (they say) doth make the quickest vinegar.

Palate (pæ'lĕt), *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To perceive or try with the palate, to taste; to gratify the palate with, to enjoy the taste of, relish. Also *fig.*

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. i. 59 You..that defend her, Not pallating the taste of her dishonour. 1739 R. Bull tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 32 What fairest seems and best, when palated, offends th' unwary Guest. 1760 C. Johnston *Chrysal* (1822) II. 299 'This wine?' answered my master, palating it two or three times. 1844 Tupper *Twins* xxix. 213 The proud, unsullied family of Stuart, could not palate it at all. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. v. § 5. 247 Nothing was to be fed upon as bread, but only palated as a dainty.

†2. To make palatable, to season. *Obs.*

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* Ep. Ded. 2 Labouring, with invulgar Ingredients, to palate an ill seasoned Seruice.

Palate, obs. or erron. form of Pallet.

Pa'lated, *a. rare.* [f. Palate *sb.* + -ed [2].] Having a 'palate' or taste (of a specified kind).

1804 Collins *Scripscrap* vi, If kindly palated, with Taste unprejudic'd.

Palateless (pæ'lĕtlés), *a.* [f. as prec. + -less.] Without a palate; *fig.* void of delicacy of taste.

a 1831 A. Thomson in Butler *Bible Wk.* (1883) I. 122 Cries came out from palateless mouths..wildly imploring. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. viii. § 6 He delivers his articles ..to his ravenous customers; palateless; gluttonous.

Palatial (pălē'·ʃăl), *a.*[1] [f. L. *palāti-um* Palace + -al.] Of the nature or character of a palace; pertaining to or befitting a palace; splendid, magnificent (as a building).

1754 A. Drummond *Trav.* xiii. 271 A very magnificent structure..built in the palatial stile of those days. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* I. 12 Palatial edifices, which are better for a stranger to look at, than for his own people to pay for. 1884 *Graphic* 9 Aug. 134/1 Some of the most palatial hotels.

Hence **Palatia'lity** (-ʃiæ'liti); **Pala'tially** *adv.*

1894 *Harper's Weekly Mag.* 7 Apr. 317 In point of 'palatiality' the newly..reconstructed house..leads the list. 1893 F. F. Moore *Gray Eye or So* III. 130 Not palatially, ..but still pleasantly.

† **Palatial,** *a.*[2], *sb.*, obs. irreg. form for Palatal.

1775 Ash Suppl., *Palatial.* 1792 Sir W. Jones *Orig. & Fam. of Nations* Wks. 1799 I. 139 Dentals being changed for dentals, and palatials for palatials. 1828–32 Webster, *Palatial,* pertaining to the palate; as, the palatial retraction of the tongue. *Barrow.*

Pala'tian, *a. rare.* [f. L. *palāti-um* + -an.] Of or belonging to a palace; = Palatial.

1845 Disraeli *Sybil* II. i, The..easy chairs..imparted even to this palatian chamber a lively and habitable air.

† **Pala'tiate,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also **-at.** [f. L. *palāti-um* + -ate [2] 2.] = Palatial *a.*[1] Hence † **Pala'tiately** *adv.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VII. 307 The great Palatiat Mansion, where the..Vicegerent hath his residence. *Ibid.* VIII. 366 Palatiat Tauernes, the worst whereof, may lodge a Monarchicke trayne. *Ibid.* IV. 139 Externall decorements of fabricks palatiatly extended.

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Palatic (pălæ·tik), *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.* [f. L. *palātum* PALATE + -IC.] Of or belonging to the palate; palatal. b. *sb.* = PALATAL B. 2.

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 38 The 3 Labial B. P. M. are Parallel to the 3 Gingival T. D. N, and to the 3 Palatick K. G. Ng. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 590 [It] nullifies the palatic susceptibility. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. towards Crit. Method* 69 Palatic taste is a matter of native bias.

So †**Pala·tical** *a. Obs.*; †**Palati·cian** (pælăti·ʃăn) *nonce-wd.* [after *politician*], one skilled in matters of the palate.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Palatical*, pertaining to, or that pleaseth the palate. 1821 *Edin. Rev.* XXXV. 61 A profound palatician, and mistress of the art of..combining flavours.

Palatiform (pălæ·tifɔ̄m), *a. Entom.* [f. L. *palāt-um* + -FORM.] Applied to the tongue of an insect when closely united with the inner surface of the labium.

1826 in KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 312. 1857 in MAYNE.

Palatinal (pălæ·tinăl), *a.* [f. L. *palātīn-us* PALATINE *a.*[1] + -AL.] Belonging to a palatinate.

1793 *State Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 222/2 A continued correspondence between the military commanders, the palatinal confederations, ..and the general confederation.

Palatinate (pălæ·tinə̆t, pæ·lătinə̆t), *sb.* Also 7 -at. [f. PALATINE *sb.*[1] + -ATE[1]; in F. *palatinat* (1611 in Cotgr.).]

1. The territory or district under the rule or jurisdiction of a palatine or count-palatine.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Palatinate*, the Country or chief Seat of a Count Palatine or Paladine. 1669 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 420/1 The Deputies of the Palatinates of Eraslavie, Podolie and Volime have put in a claim for a reimbursement of their Noblesse. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* ii. 20 The Realm [of Poland] being divided into Thirty four Palatinates or Governments. 1768 *Ann. Reg.* 13/2 The Russian army..formed a line in the palatinate of Cracovia. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 260 Over Europe there were inexhaustible varieties of palatinates, margravates, regalities, and the like, enjoying their own separate privileges.

b. In England or Ireland: A county palatine or palatine earldom: see COUNTY[1] 7, PALATINE *a.*[1] 2 b. Also applied to American colonies the Proprietors of which had palatine rights.

Such were Carolina, Maryland (1634–92, 1715–76), Maine: see PALATINE *a.*[1] 2 b, *sb.*[1] 2 d.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 247 These two [Chester and Lancaster]..may be called Lay Palatinats with vs; for also of great autoritie are the other two of Durham and Ely, but both Bishopriques. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Palatinate*, or County Palatine, is a principal County or Shire, having as it were the same authority, as the Palace or Kings Royal Court hath. 1669 J. LOCKE *Const. Carolina* ix. in 33 *Dep. Kpr. Rcp.* 259 To every county there shall be three as ye hereditary nobility of this pallatinate [Carolina]. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 351 In all these palatinates [in Ireland]..the king's process had its course only within the lands belonging to the church. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. ix. § 98. 271 Two of these palatinates, the earldom of Chester and the bishopric of Durham, retained much of their character to our own days. 1882 L. STEPHEN *Swift* i. 2 Godwin Swift was made Attorney-General in the palatinate of Tipperary by the Duke of Ormond.

c. *The Palatinate, Rhine P.*, a state of the old German Empire, under the rule of the Pfalzgraf or Count Palatine of the Rhine, one of the seven original electors of the Empire.

It originally included the district immediately dependent upon Aachen, the original imperial capital, but afterwards comprised two districts higher up the Rhine, called the Upper and Lower Palatinate, which are now absorbed in Bavaria and other adjacent states.

c 1580 BACON *State Europe* Wks. 1879 I. 367/1 During the life of the last elector, Ludovic dwelt at Amberg in the higher Palatinate. 1619 LUSHINGTON *Repetit. Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 477 The Catholick is for the Spanish Match, and the Protestant for restoring the Palatinate. 1637 *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 74 It is said that some messinger shall be forthwith sent to the Emperour to demaund the Palatinates and the Electorate, and to give his Imperiall Majestie notice of this confederacy. 1791 MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gallicæ* Wks. 1846 III. 12 Who..issues with calm and cruel apathy his orders to butcher the Protestants of Languedoc, or to lay in ashes the villages of the Palatinate. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxviii. 205 Germans, fugitives from the devastated Palatinate.

2. An inhabitant or native of the German Palatinate; cf. PALATINE *sb.*[1] 5.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4561/3 Proposals..for the Encouragement of the Palatinates Transportation into the Province of Carolina. 1890 *Critic* (U. S.) 1 Feb. 51/2 Washington..encouraged the importation of the Palatinates who fled from Germany to find peace and comfort in the American colonies.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of or belonging to a palatinate.

1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* vi. Tracts (1769) 326 There is also a palatinate court in Tipperary. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 75 He..procured from the incaution of Charles II. as ample a charter as was ever given to a palatinate state. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. ix. § 98. 271 *note*, The palatinate jurisdiction of Durham was transferred to the crown in 1836. 1900 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 425 A chief reason for his acceptance of the Palatinate See.

Hence **Pala·tinate** *v. trans.* (*nonce-wd.*), to make into a palatinate or county palatine.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Chesh.* I. (1662) 171 Lancashire..relateth to Cheshire as the copy to the original, being Palatinated but by King Edward the third, referring the Duke of Lancaster to have his regal jurisdiction.

Palatine (pæ·lătəin, -in), *a.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Also 5 **palatyn**(e, 6 **pallatyne**, (7 -een), 7–8 **pallatine**, **palatin**; 7 **paladine**; 5 **palen-**, **palyntyne**, 6 **pallentine**, 6–7 **palentine**, **palantine**, **-yne**. [a. F. *palatin*, *-ine* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *palātīn-us* of or belonging to the *palātium* or PALACE, as sb. 'an officer of the palace, a chamberlain'.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to the imperial palace of the Cæsars; of or belonging to the palace or court of the German emperors; of or belonging to a palace; of the character of or befitting a palace; palatial.

1598 STOW *Surv.* 37 The Citie of London..hath in the East a very great & most strong Palatine Tower. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Palatine*, belonging to a Princes Court, or pallace. *a* 1735 HEARNE tr. *Petrus Blesensis* in Agnes Strickland *Queens Eng.* (1842) I. 317 Your king..gave himself up to palatine idleness. 1819 KEATS *Lamia* 211 In Pluto's gardens palatine. 1859 PARKER *Dom. Archit.* III. II. vii. 372 The pure palatine nature of these is shewn in an excellent treatise abstracted by Pennant.

2. Possessing royal privileges; having a jurisdiction (within the territory) such as elsewhere belongs to the sovereign alone.

a. In *Count, Earl* (*Lord*) *Palatine*: see COUNT *sb.*[2] 2 (also COUNTY *sb.*[2]).

Count Palatine was sometimes used in 17th c. as = (English) *Earl Palatine*; but occurs in Eng. Hist. chiefly as the title of the *Pfalzgraf*, PALSGRAVE, or Count Palatine of the Rhine, and esp. of Frederick who married Elizabeth daughter of James I, ancestress of the Royal House of Great Britain, also called, as an elector of the German Empire, *Elector Palatine*, and sometimes *Prince Palatine*.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 237 b, Came to London Duke Frederyke of Bauyre Countye Palantyne or Palsgraue of the Ryne. *c* 1580 BACON *State Europe* Wks. 1879 I. 367/1 The elector palatine Ludovic, a Lutheran; his chief abode is at Heidelberg. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 621/2 A Palsgrave..that is, an Earle Palentine. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* xi. 181 William the Conqueror, first created one Hugh Wolfe a Norman, Count Palatine of Chester. 1612 *Harl. MS.* 5176, lf. 212 [Ceremonial of the Marriage] On St. John day, the 27 of Decembre Frederick Count Palatin and Elector was affianced and contracted in the Banquetting House at White-hall, in the presence of the King sitting in state. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 106 Randolph, surnamed Blundevile..the sixth Earle Palatine of Chester. 1658 PHILLIPS s. v. *Palatinate*, One of the Electors of the Roman Empire called the Palsgrave, or Prince Palatine of the Rhene. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iii. 31 The Daughter of the Princess Pallatine. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III* (1839) 331 Frederick elector palatine, a prince young, high-spirited, and in power not inferior to any of the Protestants. 1818 BYRON *Mazeppa* viii, An angry man, ye may opine, Was he, the proud Count Palatine. 1900 LAPSLEY *County Pal. Durham* 2 To-day the queen-empress is also countess palatine of Durham. *Ibid.* 218 *n.* 3 It was said by justice Newton that the lord palatine, in producing a vouchee was acting as the servant of the king's court (*Yearbk.* 19 Hen. VI Hil. 52).

b. In *County Palatine, Palatine County*: see COUNTY[1] 7; rarely used in sense of the (German) PALATINATE. *Palatine earldom*, the territory or dominion of an earl palatine = County Palatine.

1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 497/2 The Justices of our saide Soveraigne Lorde of his Countee Palentyne. 1461 *Ibid.* V. 478/2 That the Counte of Lancastr' be a Counte Palatyne. 1620 BACON *Draught of Proclam.* Wks. 1879 II. 118/2 Neither can we think it safe for us..that the county Palatine carrying with itself an electorate..should now become at the disposing of that house [of Austria]. 1639 *Charter of Maine* in Baxter *Sir F. Gorges* (1890) II. 127 Together with ..as large and ample..Prerogatives Royalties Liberties .. within the said province..as the Bishop of Durham within the Bishoprick or County Palatine of Durham. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xi. § 124. 363 *note*, The first creation of a palatine earldom under that name is that of Lancaster in 1351.

c. Of or belonging to a count or earl palatine, or to a county palatine, or palatinate.

1638–9 *Laws Maryland* in *Archives of M.* (1883) I. 48 The Lord Proprietarie shall be allowed all .. the like prerogatives and Royall Rights as are usually or of right due or belonging to a Court Pallatine. 1824 GALT *Rothelan* I. II. x. 229 The rich palatine city of Durham. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. i. 7 In a few counties there still remained a palatine jurisdiction, exclusive of the king's courts. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xi. § 124. 364 He [Roger Montgomery] also may have possessed palatine rights.

3. Of or belonging to the German Palatinate.

1644 in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1736) III. 222 His Grace has forgot his refusing to licence the Palatine Confession of Faith. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3139/3 The Palatin Troops are returned from the Upper Rhine. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 1 The Palatine alliance flattered James with the expectation of acquiring a mighty interest in Germany. 1768 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 64/1 The elector..instituted a new order of knighthood, entitled the order of the Palatine-lion.

b. Of or pertaining to the palatines: see PALATINE[1] B. 5.

1710 Gov. R. HUNTER in *N. Y. Col. Docs.* (1855) V. 165 We want still three of the Palatin Ships and those arrived are in a deplorable sickly condition.

B. *sb.* [elliptical uses of the adj. (which began already in L.).]

I. 1. As proper name: short for Palatine Hill, *Mons Palatinus*, at Rome. (See PALACE *sb.*[1])

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Palatine*,..may also be taken for the Hill Palatinus in Rome. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 229 Of the Circus Maximus we can still trace the shape, in the hollow between the Palatine and Aventine.

II. Repr. L. *palātīnus* officer of the palace, and senses thence historically arising.

2. An officer of the imperial palace; orig. the chamberlain, the mayor or major of the palace; a chief minister of the empire.

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 313 Constantine the Great..caused this proclamation to be made: If there be any..that assureth himself he can truly..prove anything against any of my Judges, Earles, Friends or Palatines,..let him come safely, and informe me. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 27 Publique Notaries are to bee made only by the Emperor, his Palatines, or such like. 1679 EVERARD *Prot. Princes Europe* 28 The Election of a Palatine or Major of the Palace, who was the Consul and Head of the People.

b. Hence, by development of the authority delegated to such officers of the palace: A lord having sovereign power over a province or dependency of an empire or realm; a great feudatory; a vassal exercising royal privileges in his province.

Applied esp. in the Middle Ages to the rulers of Hungary, the great lords of Poland and Lithuania, Counts Palatine of Germany, Burgundy, etc.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 260 To..stir up the kinge of Polland and greatest pallentines and princes of power in Littuania. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 73 Many other great Princes..namely,..Henry Palatine of Rhine,.. with some others. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 402 Saros Patak, where the Palatine or Earle-marcher of that part of Hungaria, subject to Bethlen Gabor, usually keepes his residence. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* I. 3 Certain great Officers, named Castellains and Palatines, who are little Sovereign Lords, or Petty Kings, every one in his own Territorie. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 157 Poland is both Governed and Possessed by some very great Persons or Potentates, called Palatines. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* I. 12 Francis Wesselini was then Palatine of the Kingdom [of Hungary]. 1710 WHITWORTH *Acc. Russia* (1758) 32 Descended from their Waywodes, or Palatines. 1830 MRS. OPIE 7 Dec. in *Mem.* (1854) xviii. 271 The costume of a Polish Palatine, who soon after entered. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IX. ii. IV. 38/212 There were besides .. Otho the palatine of Burgundy..the palgraves of Thuringia, Wittlesbach, and numberless other counts and nobles.

c. In England and Ireland: An earl palatine; the lord of a county palatine.

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 107 These absolute Palatines made Barons and Knights,..made their own judges,..so as the King's writ did not run in those counties. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxxi. (1739) 189 Divers men had Prisons to their own use; some as Palatines, others of Lords of Franchise, and others by power and usurpation. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 322 The spiritual Palatine of Durham and the temporal Palatine of Chester stood alone in the possession of their extraordinary franchises.

†d. In some of the American Colonies, the title of the Lord Proprietor or senior Proprietor of the province. (Esp. in Carolina: see PALATINATE 1 b.) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1669 J. LOCKE *Const. Carolina* ii. in 33 *Dep. Kpr. Rcp.* 258 The eldest of the lords proprietors shall be palatin, and upon ye decease of ye palatin ye eldest of the seven surviving proprietors shall always succeed him. *Ibid.* xxvii. 261 Y^e^ Palatin's Court, consisting of ye Palatine and ye other seaven proprietors. 1707 J. ARCHDALE *New Descr. Carolina* 12. 1808 D. RAMSAY *Hist. S. Carolina* I. ii. 31.

3. *pl.* In reference to the later Roman Empire: The troops of the palace; the prætorians.

c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 26/2 With joyful cries The all triumphing palatines of skies Salute thy rising. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. (1846) II. 36 From the reign of Constantine a popular and even legal distinction was admitted between the Palatines and the Borderers; the troops of the court, as they were improperly styled, and the troops of the frontier. 1788 *Ibid.* xli. IV. 21 Belisarius was instructed .. to compute the military force of palatines or borderers that might be sufficient for the defence of Africa.

†4. The territory ruled by a palatine; a county palatine or palatinate. *Obs.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 142/1 He..vsed his authoritie to decide matters in and throughout the palantine of Kerrie. 1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 18 This cuntry [Kerry] was a Pallatyne to the Erle of Desmond, the lyberties and royalties whereof..caused him to grow insolent aboue measure.

5. An inhabitant or native of a palatinate.

In quot. 1610, applied to inhabitants of Chester; in those from 1709 onwards, to the refugees from the Rhine Palatinate, in Great Britain and Ireland and the Colonies.

1610 *Chester's Tri.* Ded. 3 We (poore Palatines) from our best hearts .. object to thy eye, The fruit of rich Loues industrie. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4438/2, 10000 Palatines are order'd to march towards the Moselle. 1709 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 23 Thirty persons of the poor Pallatines. *Ibid.*, The Pallatines lately receiv'd into this burrough. 1773 *Hist. Brit. Dom. N. Amer.* II. i. 70 The British Colonies have received many emigrant Palatines and Saltzburghers from Germany. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 485 It was idle, they said, to talk about the poor Huguenots or the poor Palatines.

III. 6. [a. F. *palatine*: so called (1676) from the Princess Palatine, wife of the Duke of Orleans: see Littré.] A fur tippet worn by women. Also *palatine tippet*.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2132/4 Lost.., a black laced Palatin with Diamond Tags upon black Ribon. *a* 1687 COTTON *Scarron., Æn.* II. (1692) 63 (D.) With top-knots fine to make 'em pretty, With tippet pallateen and settee. 1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 54 An ordinance has been published at Copenhagen.. prohibiting the wear of all ribbons, palatines, womens handkerchiefs, &c...imported from abroad. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. vi/1 A sable palatine tippet..should be worn with this dress for the promenade. 1880 MRS. L. B. WALFORD *Troublesome Daughters* II. xvi. 72 Had not Mademoiselle..permitted Bertha to accompany her and Fräulein Lebrunn to purchase their new muffs and palatines?

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Palatine (pæ·lătəin, -in), *a.*[2] and *sb.*[2] [a. F. *palatin, -ine* (Cotgr. 1611), f. L. *palāt-um* PALATE.]

A. *adj.* **1.** *Anat.*, etc. Of or belonging to the palate; situated in or upon the palate.

1656 [see 2]. 1780 HALE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 7 These Glands .. receive different Names, according to the Part they belong to; as Labial, Buccal, Palatine. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 354 *Anguis*,.. no palatine teeth. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 73 The maxilla sends inwards a large horizontal process called the palatine plate.

b. Produced by malformation of the palate.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 429 The obscure palatine voice..can only be assisted by filling up the fissure in the palate with a silver plate.

†**2.** *Phonetics.* = PALATAL A. 2. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Palatine*, of or belonging to the Palate. Hence, Palatine letters are such as are pronounced by the help of the Palate, as G. T. R. etc. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 286 Guttural, Palatine and Labial sounds. 1773 MONBODDO *Language* (1774) I. III. xiv. 675 In Greek, γ, κ, ξ, χ..are all palatine consonants.

B. *sb.* **1.** *Anat.* (*pl.*) Short for *palatine bones*: The two bones, right and left, which form the hard palate.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 178 The pleurapophyses .. are called 'palatines'. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 461 In front of the pterygoid lie the palatines.

†**2.** *Phonetics.* = PALATAL B. 2. *Obs.*

1696 *Wallis's Acc. Pass. Life* in *Hearne's R. Brunne* (1725) App. i. to Pref. 166 Some letters were Labials, some Dentals, some Palatines, and some Gutturals. 1776 J. RICHARDSON *Arabic Gram.* 8. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 434 The consonants..gutturals, compounds, palatines, dentals, and labials.

Pa·latineship. *rare.* [f. PALATINE *sb.*[1] + -SHIP.] The office of a palatine or count palatine.

1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 424 Our Nation was not without its Local Count Palatines..as those of Chester, Lancaster, Pembroke, and the Palatineships belonging to the Bishopricks of Durham and Ely.

†**Pa·latine·ss.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ESS.] A female palatine; the wife of a (count) palatine.

1559 AYLMER *Harborowe* F ij, Conrad Palatin, left behinde him one only doughter Agnes, which was Palatinesse. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* XL 288 The two Palatinesses strove .. which should render best Offices to the Prisoner.

Pala·tinoid. [f. as PALATINE *a.*[2] (from L. *palātum* palate) + -OID.] A proprietary name for a particular form in which medicines are made up in a cachet of soluble jujube, so as to render them tasteless and easily assimilated.

1890 *Lancet* 1 Nov. 38 (Advt.) The new tasteless form of administering Nauseous Drugs. Palatinoids convey to the stomach Powders in their Natural free state.

Pa·latist. *rare.* [f. PALATE *sb.* + -IST.] A person who studies his palate; an epicure.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iv. 75, I will plainly deliuer my opinion, whatsoeuer the sensuall Palatist shall deeme.

Palatitis (pælătəi·tis). [f. L. *palātum* palate + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the palate; a form of stomatitis (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Palative (pæ·lătiv), *a. rare.* [f. PALATE *sb.* + -IVE.] Appealing to the palate or taste.

1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* II. § 1 Glut not thy sense with palative Delights. 1880 *Academy* 21 Aug. 143/2 The dirge..for female voices, is very pleasing..; but the interest is not maintained to the very end. The last few bars are popular rather than palative.

Palato- (pălē·to, pæ·lăto), comb. form of L. *palātum* PALATE, in scientific words, chiefly anatomical.

Palato-de·ntal (*Phonetics*) *a.*, pertaining to palate and teeth; applied to consonants produced by placing the tongue against the palate immediately behind the teeth; *sb.*, a consonant so produced. **Palato-glo·ssal** *a.*, belonging to or connecting the palate and the tongue; *sb.*, the palatoglossal muscle or *palatoglossus*. **Palato-gnathous** (-gnăþəs) *a.* [Gr. γνάθος jaw], affected with cleft palate. **Palato-ma·xillary** *a.* [L. *maxilla* jaw], belonging to or connecting the palate and the (upper or lower) jaw or jaw-bone. **Palato-na·sal** *a.*, belonging to or connecting the palate and the nose. **Palato-pharyngeal** (-fări·ndʒĭăl) *a.*, belonging to or connecting the palate and the pharynx; *sb.*, the palato-pharyngeal muscle or *palatopharyngeus*. **Pa·latopla·sty** *Surg.* [Gr. πλάσσειν to mould], plastic surgery of the palate. **Palato-pterygoid** (-pte·rigoid) *a.*, belonging to the palatine and pterygoid bones; *sb.*, a bone composed of these united. **Palato-pte·rygo-qua·drate** *a.*, pertaining to the palatine, pterygoid, and quadrate bones; *sb.*, a cartilaginous structure representing these in certain fishes. **Palato-quadrate** (-kwǫ·drăt) *a.*, pertaining to or combining the palatine and quadrate bones; also *sb.* (*sc.* bone, cartilage). **Palatorrhaphy** (pælătǫ·răfi) *Surg.* [Gr. ῥαφή suture]: see quot.

1844 KEY *Alphabet*, etc. 55 D..is the medial letter of the order of dentals, or *palato-dentals. *Ibid.* 99 T is the thin letter of the dental or palato-dental series. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **P[alatoglossal] fold*, the anterior pillar of the fauces. 1782 MONRO *Anat.* 92 Each of the two **palato-maxillary* [sutures] is at the back part of the side of each nostril. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 76 The palato-maxillary apparatus. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 448 A firm framework for the *palato-pharyngeal cavity. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *P[alatopharyngeal] fold*, the posterior pillar of the fauces. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 278 *Palatoplasty. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 235 The *palato-pterygoid process. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 396 The palato-pterygoid of *Urodela* appears as a continuous membrane-bone subsequently divided. *Ibid.* 413 In the latter [*Holocephali* among *Pisces*] the palato-pterygo-quadrate cartilage is continuous with the cranium... The palato-pterygo-quadrate is continuous with the cranium in *Dipnoi*. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 38 The *palato-quadrate cartilages. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* 135 [In osseous fishes] the palato-quadrate arch is represented by several bones, of which the most constant are the palatine in front and the quadrate behind and below. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Palatorraphy*, term for the operation of uniting by suture the cleft palate. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Palatorrhaphy*, the suturing of a cleft palate.

Palaulays: see PALLALL.

Palaver (pălā·vəɹ), *sb.* Also 8 **palaaver**, 9 *dial.* **fa-**. [ad. Pg. *palavra* word, speech, talk = Sp. *palabra* (in OP. *paravoa*, OSp. *paraula*, Diez), It. *parola*, F. *parole*:—L. *parabola* parable, in early med.L. 'story, tale, word'. *Palavra* appears to have been used by Portuguese traders on the coast of Africa for a talk or colloquy with the natives (quot. 1735), to have been there picked up by English sailors (quot. 1771), and to have passed from nautical slang into colloquial use: cf. *fetish*. *Hotten's Slang Dict.* has *nantee palaver* = 'cease talking', app. corr. of Pg. *não tem palabra* = 'have or hold no speech'.]

1. A talk, parley, conference, discussion: chiefly applied to conferences, with much talk, between African or other uncivilized natives, and traders or travellers.

1735 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* 103 He found it as the Fetish-Man had said, and a Palaaver being called, Peter recovered two Ounces of Gold Damage. 1771 GOLDSM. *Prol. to Cradock's Zobeide* 28 (*Spoken in the character of a sailor*) No doubt they're all barbarians .. I'll try to make palaver with them though. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* vi, Next morning a solemn palaver (as the natives of Madagascar call their national convention) was held. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxix, Now take the other sofa, and let us have a long palaver, as the Indians say. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 345 Like the word palaver, which Portuguese discoverers lent to the dusky natives of Western Africa. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 252 'How long does a palaver usually take to talk round here?' I ask. 'The last one I talked', says Pagan, 'took three weeks'.

2. Applied contemptuously to (what is considered) unnecessary, profuse, or idle talk; 'jaw'.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 265 Damme, said the outlaw, none of your palaver. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 179 Have a..caution that [he] .. does not cajole you; he is a damn'd palavering fellow. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* XX, A truce with all this palavering. 1822 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. v. 91, I could..sue to her as a palavering Irish beggar sues for alms.

Palaverer (pălā·vərəɹ). [f. prec. vb. + -ER 1.] One who palavers. So (*nonce-wds.*) **Pala·verist**, one given to palaver; **Pala·verment**, verbiage.

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‖ **Palay** (pălāi·). Also **pala.** [Tamil *palay*.] Name of two East Indian shrubs or trees with milky juice; **a.** *Cryptostegia grandiflora* (N.O. *Asclepiadaceæ*), which yields a flax-like fibre and a kind of caoutchouc; **b.** *Wrightia tinctoria* (N.O. *Apocynaceæ*), which yields an inferior kind of indigo (*pala indigo*).

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Palayl, erron. f. POLAYL, poultry.

Palays, obs. f. PALACE, var. PALIS *Obs.*

Palazado, obs. f. PALISADO.

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1. *orig.* A stake; a pointed piece of wood intended to be driven into the ground, esp. as used with others to form a fence; now, usually, One of the upright bars or strips of wood nailed vertically to a horizontal rail or rails to form a paling (cf. *pale-board*, 1483, in 8).

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Hence **Pala·vering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1733 *Revolution Politicks* II. 53 Here's Bo-Peep.—Pious falavering.—A Protestant Mask under two Faces. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* II. Wks. 1799 I. 179 Have a..caution that [he] .. does not cajole you; he is a damn'd palavering fellow. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* XX, A truce with all this palavering. 1822 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. v. 91, I could..sue to her as a palavering Irish beggar sues for alms.

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is the pale, and preseruatiue of pietie. 1671 F. Phillips *Reg. Necess.* 515 Nothing within the pale or verge of Reason, or the fancy or imagination of any. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 163 ¶ 14 When the pale of ceremony is broken.

3. An area enclosed by a fence; an enclosed place; an enclosure.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8970 He..No more in the mater mellit hym as then, But past furth to his pale. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 543/2 Closure of certain parcell of the pale of oure Park. 1587 Churchyard *Worth. Wales* (1876) 77 Make Wales the Parke, and plaine Shropshiere the pale, If pale be not a speciall peece of Parke. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 180 They cut a whole Tree down.. shoulder'd it..brought it into the Pale of their Pagods. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. iv, I brought all my goods into this pale. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) II. II. iii. 154 One starts there first within a narrow pale.

4. A district or territory within determined bounds, or subject to a particular jurisdiction, e. g. † *English pale*, the confines or dominion of England, the pale of English law; *spec.* **b.** the *English Pale* in France, the territory of Calais (now only *Hist.*); **c.** the *English Pale* (also simply *the Pale*) in Ireland, that part of Ireland (varying in extent at different times) over which English jurisdiction was established. †**d.** the *English Pale* in Scotland in 1545–9 (*obs.*).

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 396 b, The Frenche king went out of his owne pale. 1600 Holland *Livy* VII. xii. 257 The Tarquinians overran all the marches of the Roman pale. 1615 Heywood *Foure Prentises* Wks. 1874 II. 199 To breake into my Soueraignes royall pale. 1670 Blount *Law Dict.* s. v. *Palingman*, A Merchant Denizen; one born within the English Pale. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 112 The Britains had also (even within the Roman Pale) for a time kings of their own.

b. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 539 A lytle beyonde Guynys, w'in ye Englysshe pale, was another lyke pauylyon pyght for Kyng Rycharde. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 120 The Cornysshe tongue [is spoken] in Cornewall,..and Frenche in the Englysshe pale. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 892/1 A great number of men of warre laie at Bullongne, ..which diuerse times attempted..to spoile the English pale. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 75 Upon pretence of the safety of the English pale about Calais. 1893 *Archæologia* LIII. 289 The Pale extended from Gravelines to near Wissant, and reached inland about six to nine miles.

c. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* iii. (1870) 132 Irland..is deuyded in ii. partes, one is the Englysh] pale, & the other, the wyld Irysh. 1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 95/1 The lord deputie..marched with the English armie, and the power of the pale to Mainoth. 1643 *Declar. Comm. Reb. Irel.* 10 Lord Gormanston and other Lords and Gentlemen of the Pale, all now in Rebellion. 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 52 A various scene of war and peace between the English pale and the Irish natives. 1892 Olden *Ch. Irel.* 277 The Pale was not a definite territory, it merely meant the district in which the king's writ ran, and in which the Irish Parliament actually exercised authority.

d. 1549 Jas. Henrison *Mem. to Somerset* xviii. in *St. Papers Edw. VI*, V. lf. 53 (P. R. O.) Lands lying within the English Pale of Scotland on this syde the strayte water of muscellburughe.

5. *fig.* esp. in *within* (or *outside*) *the pale of*, in which the senses 'limits', 'bounds' (see 2 c) and 'area' or 'region' (see 4) become indistinguishable.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 414/1 The abbote..and xxi monkes..went for to dwelle in deserte for to kepe more straytelye the professyon of theyr pale. 1621 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 4 The red blood raigns in ye winters pale. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. xii. 53 The Diocese of Palestine, which was afterwards enlarged to the pale of the Catholicke Church. 1654 Bramhall *Just Vindic.* i. (1661) 2 For we acknowledge that there is no salvation to be expected ordinarily without the pale of the Church. 1788 Jefferson *Autobiog. & Writ.* (1859) II. 418 The exercise of foreign jurisdiction, within the pale of their own laws. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* II. xii. 270 She is out of the pale of all theories, and annihilates all rules. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. ii. 31 The conversion..brought England..not only within the pale of the Christian Church, but within the pale of the general political society of Europe.

6. *Her.* An ordinary consisting of a vertical stripe or band in the middle of the shield, usually occupying one third of its breadth. Formerly also applied in pl. to a number of vertical stripes or divisions on the shield: see Pallet *sb.*[4], Paly *a.* *In pale*: said of a charge or row of charges in the position of a pale; formerly also more generally = in the direction of a pale, palewise, vertically. (*Party*) *per pale*: said of the shield when divided by a vertical line through the middle.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* D viij b, Iff the palys of bothe the colowris ben not equall thoos armys be not palyt. *Ibid.*, He berith gowlys and ij palis of golde. 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 90 The fielde is of the Pearle, two Spurres in pale, Rubye. *Ibid.* 123 He beareth Vert and Sable, parted per pale vndade, two Towers embatiled Dargent. 1614 Day *Dyall* vi. 108 Ther 's party per pale, part of yron, and part of clay. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* To Rdr. b ij b, If Gules, lineated perpendicularly, or in pale. 1709 Hearne *Collect.* 6 Nov. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 303 The Third window hath Nevill's Arms in Pale with those of the Sea of York. 1715 Ashmole *Antiq. Berks.* (1723) I. 145 On a Chief *Bar Nebule* A Pale charg'd with a Pelican. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* IV. viii, I..marked the sable pale of Mar. 1867 Boutell *Eng. Her.* (1875) 34 A shield..may be divided into any number of quarterings by lines drawn per pale and per fesse, cutting each other.

† **b.** A vertical stripe on cloth, etc. *Obs.*

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 750 But what art thow that seyest this tale, That werest on thy hose a pale?

† **7.** *Bot.* **a.** The 'ray' or outer set of florets in composite flowers. **b.** Each of the parts or leaves of the 'impalement'; a calyx-leaf or sepal, or (in composites) a bract of the involucre: = Impaler.

a. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xi. 19 Floures yellow in the middest, and compassed aboute as it were with a little pale of small white leaues. 1683 Ray *Corr.* (1848) 131 Whether..naturally a full or double flower, or only consisting of a pale or border of leaves?

b. 1676 Grew *Anat. Flowers* i. § 4 In the Empalement ..the Pales or Pannicles of every Under-Order, serve to stop up the Gaps made by the Recess of the Upper.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pale-board* (see sense 1), *-cleaver* (who makes cleft pales), *-fence*, *-row*; *pale-enclosed* adj. See also Paleman, Palewise.

1483–4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* 98, 12 plaustrat. de lez paylbordes. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 106 The Mastholme..maie also be made in Wainscot, and Paile boorde. 1578 *Faversham Par. Reg.* (MS.), Wyll'm Smythe, a palle cleuer. 1645 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* II. 51 Take pleasure in thy pale-enclosed Grounds. 1667 Duchess of Newcastle *Life of Dk. of N.* (1886) II. 136 Only the pale-row was valued at £2000. 1889 Stockton in *Cent. Mag.* Dec. 300/2 A high pale fence surrounded the house yard.

Pale, *sb.*[2] Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. Pale *a.*] Paleness, pallor.

a 1547 Surrey *Æneid* IV. 666 The pale her face gan staine. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 589 A suddain pale,..Vsurpes her cheeke, she trembles at his tale. 1635 A. Stafford *Fem. Glory* (1860) 116 You..on whose cheeks Solitude, Prayers, Fasts, and Austerity have left an amiable pale. 1797 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 205 The deadly pale of her countenance increasing. 1832 Bowles *St. John in Patmos* I. 236 The sun is of an ashy pale.

Pale, *sb.*[3] ? *dial.* [ad. L. *pāla* spade, oven-pale or -peel: see also Peel.] **a.** A baker's shovel, a Peel. **b.** A cheese-scoop (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

1728 [sense b. is implied in Pale *v.*[4]. 1816 Muir *Minstrelsy* 46 (E. D. D.) I'se gie a cheese..the very wale, To try it ye may bring a pale. 1837 *Gentl. Mag.* Aug. 181 The 'Pale' is the name given to the long wooden shovel on which the bread is placed in order to be pushed into the oven.

Pale, *sb.*[4] *Bot.* [ad. L. *palea* chaff.] = Palea.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 836/2 *Paleæ*, or *Pales*..., membranous scales resembling chaff. The inner scales of the flower in grasses are pales. 1891 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* 45 Wheat...Each flower is enclosed between a flowering-glume and a pale.

[**Pale,** in *cross-pale*, error for Spale, Spall.]

Pale (pēl), *a.* Also 4 **pal**, 4–6 **paal**(e, 5 **palle**, **payll**, 5–6 *Sc.* **paill**, 6 *Sc.* **pail**(e. [ME. a. OF. *palle*, *pale* (mod. F. *pâle*):—L. *pallid-um* pale, f. *pallēre* to be pale.]

1. a. Of persons, their complexions, etc.: Of a whitish or ashen appearance; not ruddy or fresh of complexion; pallid; wan (either naturally, or temporarily as a result of fear or other emotion).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24004 Ful pale [*v. r.* pal] wex al mi hide. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 881 He cast al his colour and bi-com pale. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 866 *Thisbe*, And pale as box sche was. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* x. 565 Behaldand his paill face, He kyssyt him. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x. xxxiv, He starte abak and waxed paale. 1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* v. 69 Then was ye kynges face paal and his cogitacions so ferefully troubled him that [etc.]. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. i. 85 The Natiue hew of Resolution Is sicklied o're, with the pale cast of Thought. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 23 ¶ 2 The Man grew pale as Ashes. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xiv, The Fair Maid of Perth's complexion changed from red to pale, and from pale to red. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. I. 436 Then pale as privet, took she heart to drink.

b. *generally.* Of a shade of colour approaching white; lacking intensity or depth of colour; faintly coloured.

1382 Wyclif *Rev.* vi. 8 And loo! a paal hors; and the name Deeth to him that sat on him. *c* 1400 *Sege Jerus.* 743 Sub putteþ þe prince ouer his pale wedes A brynye, browded þicke. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2004 Euer in point for to perysshe in the pale stremys. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 360 b, Thre sunnes, ..one while of a pale colour, an other while as red as bloud. 1630 Milton *May Morning* 4 The yellow Cowslip, and the pale Primrose. 1699 Lister *Journ. to Paris* 108 The first Writing was turned so pale, that they took no pains to rub it out. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 573 The ruddier orange, and the paler lime. 1868 J. E. A. Brown *Lights thro' Lattice* 27 The pale Grey duskiness of olive foliage.

c. Qualifying adjs. (or sbs.) of colour. (Usually hyphened in attrib. construction.)

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 107 Blushing cheekes by faults are bred, And feares by pale white showne. 1727 Prior *Alma* II. 332 Her scarf pale pink, her head-knot cherry. 1783 Lightfoot in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 12 The eggs..of a pale-blush colour. 1798 Southey *Sonnets* xi, And timidly did its light leaves disclose, As doubtful of the spring, their palest green. 1811 W. R. Spencer *Poems* 54 Like thee, whose pale-rose lips they press. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* XXXV, The pale-golden straw.

d. Used to distinguish things of lighter colour than others of the same kind: esp. of certain liquors, and flowers or plants.

1708 *Diss. on Drunkenness* 6 Numbers of Pale Ales, nam'd after the..Brewers that prepare them. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 801 Three different kinds of cinchona bark..the pale, the yellow, and the red. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* VI. 162 Oak Fern..is sometimes called Pale Mountain Polypody.

2. Of something luminous or illuminated: Wanting in brightness or brilliancy; of faint lustre; dim.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. met. iii. 26 (Camb. MS.) Wan the sonne is rysyn the day sterre wexeth paale and leseth hir lyht. 14.. *Circumsision* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 85 That lyght was pale and nothyng clere. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 38 Also fayr dyana, the lantern of the nycht, be cam dym ande pail. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* V. i. 125 This night methinkes is but the daylight sicke, It lookes a little paler, 'tis a day, Such as the day is, when the Sun is hid. 1736 Gray *Statius* I. 54 The Sun's pale sister, drawn by magic strain. 1867 Hayne *Bk. Sennet* II. 230 Rugged December ..Marshals his pale Days to the mournful dirge.

3. *fig.* (with various implications): Dim, faint, feeble; lacking intensity, vigour, or robustness; fearful, timorous, etc.

c 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 53 Poetes haue..made many lyes of the pale kyngdome of Pluto. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. Prol. 14 The French..shake in their feare, and with pale Pollicy Seeke to diuert the English purposes. 1820 Shelley *Ode Liberty* xvi, That the pale name of Priest might shrink and dwindle Into the hell from which it first was hurled. 1891 G. Meredith in *Academy* (1898) 8 Oct. 14/2 My health is of a pale sort at present.

4. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic, as *pale-cheeked*, *-coloured*, *-complexioned*, *-eyed*, *-hued*, *-leaved*, *-spotted*, *-tinted*, *-visaged*; sometimes *fig.* with implication of fear, feebleness, etc., as *pale-blooded*, *-hearted*, *-livered*, *-souled*, *-spirited*. Also advb., as † *pale-dead* (or ? two words), *pale-glimmering*. (See also Pale-face, -faced.)

1579–80 North *Plutarch* 739 These pale visaged and carion leane people, I feare them most, meaning Brutus and Cassius. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. ii. 48 The gumme downe roping from their pale-dead eyes, And in their pale dull mouthes the Iymold Bitt Lyes foule with chaw'd-grasse. 1605 — *Mach.* IV. i. 85 That I may tell pale-hearted Feare, it lies. 1624 Massinger *Parl. Love* IV. ii, Whose cruelty ..Would with more horror strike the pale-cheeked stars. 1629 Milton *On Nativity* xix, The pale-ey'd Priest from the prophetic cell. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2407/4 A..Man of a middle size,..and pale Complexion'd. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 7 Yon overgrown pale-liver'd Rascal. 1789 Pilkington *View St. Derbysh.* I. 417 *Ranunculus hirsutus*, pale-leaved Crowfoot. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* II. XXV. 142 Deronda, who considered Grandcourt a pale-blooded mortal.

Pale (pēl), *v.*[1] Now *rare*. Also 5–7 **payle**, 6 *Sc.* **peill**. [a. OF. *pale-r*, f. *pal* Pale *sb.*[1]: cf. L. *pālāre*, f. *pālus* stake.]

1. *trans.* To enclose with pales or a fence; to furnish with a fence; to encircle, surround, fence *in*.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1055 Þe kyng dide 3yt pale hit efte. 1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 337 They..shulde payle certeine of the Parke of Weverston. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. V* 65 b, The Frenchmen diched, trenched and paled their lodgynges. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 179 Curtius the Consull payled it [the lake] about. 1667 Duchess of Newcastle *Life Dk. of N.* (1886) II. 137 He hath stocked and paled a little park belonging to it. 1706 London & Wise *Retir'd Gardner* 24 A Trelliss, or Pole-Hedge, to pale up our Trees. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Malwood-Castle*, K. Charles II. ordered it to be paled in. 1831 *Eastern Ross Farm Rep.* 89 in *Lib. Usef. Kn., Husb.* III, A hedge was planted,..paled on that side to protect the hedge until it should be able to protect itself.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To encircle, encompass, hem in; to enclose as a paling or fence. Const. *in*, *up*.

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 7/2 Yet it becommeth euerie man..there to keepe him, wherein his owne precinct dooth pale him. *c* 1596 *Declar. Fun. Lady K. Berkely* in *Gentl. Mag.* (1819) LXXXIX. I. 24 In the first aisle stood the foresaid 70 poor women, paling the passage on either side. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, V. Prol. 10 Behold the English beach Pales in the flood; With Men, Wiues, and Boyes. 1650 O. Sedgwick *Christ the Life* Ep. Ded., He still desired that Justice might be as a River, and never coveted to pale it in as a pond for his private use. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxvii, All our possessions are paled up with new edicts every day.

c. With *out*: To shut out or exclude by a fence.

1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 106 All the ground of the earth besides was paled out.

† **2.** To fix or stretch by means of stakes, to stake. *Sc. Obs.*

1584 *Reg. mag. Sig.* 28 Aug. (Rec. Ser.) 225/2 To haill, schutt, peill and draw nettis.

† **3.** To stripe, to mark or adorn with vertical stripes. *Obs.* (Almost always in pa. pple.: see Paled *ppl. a.*[1] 1, Paling *vbl. sb.*[1] 1.)

4. (See quot.) [Origin uncertain.]

1703 Neve *City & C. Purchaser* 194 The Method of Paleing (as they call it,) or Soddering on of Imbost Figures on Leaden Work. *Ibid.*, Suppose a..Head in Bass-relief, were to be Pal'd on a Pump cistern for an Ornament..the Plate where it is to be pal'd on must be scrap'd very clean. 1734 *Builder's Dict.* II. B 7 b. 1881 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s. v. *Paleing.*

Pale (pēl), *v.*[2] [ad. OF. *palir* (12th c.), F. *pâlir* to grow pale, make pale, f. *pâle* adj. pale; cf. L. *pall-ēre* to be pale, *pallesc-ĕre* to become pale. See also Pall *v.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To grow pale or dim; to lose colour or brilliancy; to become pale in comparison. Also *fig.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1003 Þe calsydoyne þenne with-outen wemme, In þe þryd table con purly pale. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1559 Her colour gan to pale in hast. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XIX. (Percy Soc.) 92 Her gaye whyte coloure began for to pale. 1637 G. Daniel *Genius of Isle* 140 The Red Rose pal'd, the White was soil'd in red. 1822 Bowles *Grave of Last Saxon* I. 72 The morning stars Began to pale. 1860 J. W. Warter *Sea-Board & Down* II. 458 All other beauty pales before the Beauty of Holiness. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxviii. 138 Must I pale for a stray frailty?

2. *trans.* To make pale, cause to become pale; to dim.

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c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. met. iii. 26 (Br. M. MS.) þe sterre ydimmyd paleþ hir white cheres by þe flamus of þe sonne. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 90 The Glow-worme showes the Matine to be neere, And gins to pale his vneffectuall Fire. 1709 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 26 To .. Pale it with Rage, or redden it with Shame. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 287, I can..see his sunburnt face not yet paled by a month ..in London.

†**Pale,** *v.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [Derived ult. from L. *palliāre* or F. *pallier* (16th c. in Oresme).] = PALLIATE *v.* 3.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 91 It is an vnperfi3t cure, but þou maist pale it [L. *palliare*], & do it awey þe stinche with hony waischinge. *Ibid.* 96 Sese fro þe verreye cure and turne ageyne to þe forseyde cure of þe oygnement of tuetye, whiche þat palyth þe cancre.

Pale, *v.*[4] *dial.* [f. PALE *sb.*[3]] *trans.* To cut or scoop (cheese) with a cheese-scoop.

1728 RAMSAY *Fables* xi. 19 The cheese he pales, He prives, its good; ca's for the scales.

Pale, *v.*[5] Now *dial.* [Origin uncertain. Darlington *S. Cheshire Folk-sp.* has *pale*, a barley-spike or awn: but cf. PAIL *v.*[2]] *trans.* To beat (barley) so as to detach the awns. Hence **Paling** *vbl. sb.*; **paling-irons,** an implement with which barley is 'paled'.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 74/1 Paling of Barley, is the beating of it, to get the beards from it. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Pale*, to beat barley. *Chesh.* 1887 DARLINGTON *South Cheshire Folk-sp.*, *Pale* v. to remove the awns of barley with 'paling-irons'.

Pale, obs. form of PAIL *sb.*, PALL.

‖**Palea** (pē'·lĭă). Pl. **-eæ** (*-ī,ī*). [L. *palea* chaff.]

1. *Bot.* A chaff-like bract or scale; *esp.* the inner bracts enclosing the stamens and pistil in the flower of grasses (opposed to the *glumes* or outer bracts); also, those at the bases of the individual florets in many *Compositæ*; the scales on the stems of certain ferns.

1753 [see PALEACEOUS]. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. viii. (1765) 16 *Palea*, a Chaff, is a thin Substance, springing from the Receptacle to part the Florets. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 198 (*Compositæ*) *Bracteæ*..when present, stationed at the base of the florets, and called *paleæ of the receptacle*. *Ibid.* 292 The paleæ of Grasses approach the nature of a calyx. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 179 Outer palea awned from the base or centre.

2. *Ornith.* A pendulous caruncle on the throat of a bird; a wattle or dewlap. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Paleaceous (pē'·lĭē'·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *palea* (see prec.) + -ACEOUS.] Furnished or covered with paleæ or chaff-like scales; of the nature or consistence of chaff; chaffy.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Receptaculum*, Its surface is sometimes naked, and sometimes paleaceous..all over beset with narrow pointed paleæ. 1816 *Encycl. Perth.* V. 639/2 The receptacle is paleaceous. 1845 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 99 *Elichrysum*..Yellow paleaceous flowers of long duration. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 196.

Palearctic: see PALÆARCTIC.

Paleate (pē'·lĭĕt), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *paleātus*, f. *palea* chaff: see -ATE[2] 2.] Furnished with paleæ or chaffy scales; chaffy.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* v. (ed. 6) 147 When they [the bracts] are present, it [the receptacle] is paleate or chaffy.

So †**Pa·leated** *a. Obs. rare*[−0].

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Paleated*.., made or mingled with chaff, full of chaff or straw.

Palece, obs. form of PALACE.

Paled (pē'·ld, *poet.* pē'·lĕd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. PALE *v.*[1] or *sb.*[1] + -ED.]

†1. Furnished or marked with (vertical) stripes; striped; in *Her.* = PALY. *Obs.*

1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 5 A bed paled blak and whit, with the tapites of sute. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1375 A preker.. That beres alle of pourpour, palyde with sylver. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 452 All in cotes of scarlet paled with grene. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 30 b, Such Armes be called Armes pailed, for they bee made after the manner of payles. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. ii. 6 Buskins he wore..Pinckt upon gold, and paled part per part.

2. Enclosed or furnished with pales; fenced.

1531 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 371 The paled garden in the Narro Mersshe. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. 581 Musty mewes, where we haue spent Our youthfull dayes in paled langushment. 1795 *Fate of Sedley* II. 20 A little paled garden fronting the cottage. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 51 The paled road..The only path that freedom's rights maintain'd.

†b. *Bot.* Having 'pales' (PALE *sb.*[1] 7). *Obs.*

1704 *Dict. Rust.*, *Paled-Flowers*, .. those .. that have Leaves set about a Head or Thrum, as in Marigolds. 1782 *Chambers' Cycl.* (ed. Rees), *Paled flowers.*

3. Constructed with pales or vertical bars.

1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 27 The poachers..advanced down the ride towards the paled gate.

Paled (as prec.), *ppl. a.*[2] *rare.* [f. PALE *v.*[2] + -ED[1].] Rendered pale. Hence **Pa·ledness.**

1593 T. WATSON *Teares Fancie* xix, Eies in their teares my paled face disclosed. 1594 R. CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 55 Seely children, and vnarmed old, And womens rout of feare ypaled hew. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* VII. lxxi, Her doubtful Look, Where Paledness and Blushes mutually Their timorous and graceful station took.

Paled, obs. form of *pallea*: see PALL *v.*

Pale-face (pē'·l,fē's). A person who has a pale face; a name for a white man attributed to the North American Indians or 'red men'.

1822 in *G. A. McCall's Lett. fr. Frontiers* (1868) 72 [At a masquerade ball, a man dressed as] an Indian chief..thus accosted him,—'Ah, Paleface! what brings you here?' 1831 *Ibid.* 226. 1826 F. COOPER *Mohicans* iv, 'The pale faces make themselves dogs to their women', muttered the Indian, in his native language. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunters* xxxviii. 292 They know it to be the war-trumpet of the pale faces! 1895 S. R. HOLE *Tour in Amer.* 237 Julius Berge was the first pale-face born here [Whitewater] some fifty-four years ago.

Pale-faced (pē'·l,fē'st), *a.* Having a pale face; pale in complexion, or (*fig.*) in aspect.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 569 Affection faints not like a pale-faced coward. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. ii. 15 The pale-faced lady of the black-ey'd night. 1758 GOLDSM. *Mem. Protestant* (1895) I. 192 He was humped-back'd, pale-faced [etc.]. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lviii. 229 The Indian's inferiority to their pale-faced neighbours. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 743/1 The vast wealth of pale-faced lotos and shrinking water-lilies.

Palefrai, -fray, -frey, etc., obs. ff. PALFREY.

Palefrenier: see PALFRENIER.

Paleiform (pē'·lĭ,ifōrm), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *palea* (see PALEA) + -(I)FORM.] Having the form or appearance of chaff; chaffy. (Mayne, 1857.)

Paleis, obs. form of PALACE; var. PALIS *Obs.*

Palely (pē'·llĭ), *adv.* Also 6 **paly.** [f. PALE *a.* + -LY[2].] In a pale manner; with a pale look or appearance; dimly, wanly.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 237 Ihon Cheulet..there stode so sadly and so paly, without any worde speakyng, that [etc.]. *a* 1718 PENN *Sandy Found. Shaken* Wks. 1726 I. 250 T. V. came very palely down the Stairs. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R., Fire-worshippers* 358 The morn..o'er the Green Sea palely shines. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* IV. x. 225 If he looked up, it was to see the sky palely blue.

Pale maille: see PALL-MALL.

†**Pa·leman.** *Obs.* [f. PALE *sb.*[1] + MAN *sb.*]

1. = PALER.

1503 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 372 Item..to the pale men of the park of Strivelin..in drinksilver, xiiij s.

2. A man of the English Pale in Ireland.

1851 KELLY tr. *Cambrensis Eversus* III. 158 *note*, A feeling for other Irishmen not unlike what the old palemen had against the mere Irish.

Palempore, -pour: see PALAMPORE.

Palen (pē'·lĕn), *v. rare*[−1]. [f. PALE *a.* + -EN 5.] *trans.* To make pale, cause to turn pale.

1790 W. TAYLOR tr. *Goethe's Iph. in Tauris* (R.), So turn'd the sun His palen'd visage from the damned deed.

Palendar: see PALANDER.

Paleness (pē'·lnĕs). [f. PALE *a.* + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being pale; pallor.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxvii[i]. 14 Þe hyndire of hire bak in palnes of gold [L. *pallore auri*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 378/2 Palenesse, of colowre, *pallor*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xcii. 273 [It] taketh away the colour, and bringeth such a paalnesse, as is in dead bodies. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Melancholick diseases, palenesse, and smallnesse of pulse. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* I. (1826) 8 Her countenance changed to an ashy paleness. 1835 URE *Phil. Manuf.* 395 Natural paleness, and that paleness proceeding from bad health, are readily distinguished by the town practitioner.

Comb. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 429 Their Palenesse-breeding Labours wo'n't yeild Sack.

Palenkeen, obs. form of PALANKEEN.

‖**Palenque** (pale·nke). *Jamaica.* [Sp., = enclosure.] (See quots.)

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. xvii, A Palenque is here a place for bringing up poultry. 1873 GARDNER *Jamaica* 80 The little farms called palenques.

Palentine, obs. form of PALATINE.

Paleo-: see PALÆO-.

†**Pa·leous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *palea* chaff + -OUS.] Of the nature of chaff; chaffy.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. (1686) 60 This attraction have we tried in straws and paleous bodies.

Palepunts: see PUNCH *sb.*, the beverage.

†**Pa·ler.** *Obs.* [f. PALE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who puts up a paling or fence; an officer of a park charged with keeping the fences in repair.

1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 275 My mastyr payd to the paler for wagys, vj. *s.* viij. *d.* 1647 HAWARD *Crown Revenue* 51 Paler of the Park. 1670 *St. Papers, Dom.* 14 The offices of Keeper of the Middle Park and Bushy Park, and of paler thereof. 1800 D. LYSONS *Env. London, Suppl.* 74 With the custody of the parks, has been held two other offices, called paler of the parks, and mower of the brakes.

†**Pale·rmo.** *Obs.* A wine from Palermo in Sicily.

1584 LYLY *Campaspe* I. ii. 89 O for a Bowle of fatt Canary, Rich Palermo, sparkling Sherry. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Honour* III. i, Till I set my foot In Sicily again, and drink Palermo.

Paleron, obs. form of PAULDRON.

Pales, obs. f. PALACE; var. PALIS *Obs.*

†**Pa·lesate,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. late med.L. *palesāre* (Du Cange), ad. It. *palesare* 'to reveal, bewray, publish' (Florio), f. *palese* public, in open view:—L. type **palensis*, f. *palam* adv. openly, publicly. Cf. OF. *palaiser*, *paliser* and *palesement* sb., and see -ATE[3].] *trans.* To manifest, reveal.

1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 35 The counsell of the Turke had not palesated itselfe openly.

Palesman (pē'·lzmăn). *rare.* [f. *pale's* (PALE *sb.*[1], sense 4) + MAN; cf. *dalesman*.] = PALEMAN 2.

1894 P. J. MCCALL *Irish Ndintns, Green Woods of Slew* 27 The Palesmen he vanquished; they parleyed with you.

Paless, Palesser, var. PALIS, PALISER *Obs.*

†**Palester.** *Obs.* [f. PALE *v.*[1] + -STER, or var. of *palesser*, PALISER.] = PALER, PALISER..

1574 in J. J. Cartwright *Hist. Yorks.* (1872) 74 Fees to the keeper and palester.

Palestra, etc.: see PALÆSTRA, etc.

Palesy, -ie, etc., obs. forms of PALSY.

Palet (pă'·lĕt). *Bot.* [f. PALE *sb.*[4] + -ET: cf. F. *paillette*, dim. of *paille* straw.] = PALEA 1.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* v. (ed. 6) 142 *Palets*,..also called Chaff, are diminutive or chaff-like bracts or bractlets on the axis (or receptacle) and among the flowers of a dense inflorescence, such as a head of Compositæ..; and the name is also given to an inner series of the Glumes of Grasses.

Palet, obs. form of PALATE, PALLET.

Palethno·logy, shortened form of *palæethnology*: see PALÆO-.

a 1898 BRINTON in Haddon *Study of Man* 493.

‖**Paletot** (pæ·lĕtō, pæ·ltō). [mod.F. *paletot* (pàlto, in verse pàlɔto), formerly *palletot* (1403 in Godef. *Compl.*), *palletocq* (1455), *palto* (1505), *paletoc* (16th c.), *palletoc* (Cotgr. 1611); cf. *paltof* (1483 in Godef.); also Sp. *paletoque*, Breton *paltôk*: of uncertain derivation: see PALTOCK.] A loose outer garment, coat, or cloak, for men or women.

1840 LOUISA S. COSTELLO *Summer amongst Bocages* II. 206 A man of about five-and-twenty, attired in a kind of furred palletot. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* vi. (1886) 20 Some wore dark blouses; others paletôts—a species of light shooting-jacket. 1864 MRS. H. WOOD *Trev. Hold* I. xi. 182 She wore a puce silk paletot, as they are called, made coat fashion, and a brown hat. 1892 J. KENT *Racing Life Ld. G. Cavendish Bentinck* i. 7 Wearing a light-coloured zephyr paletot above his scarlet [hunting-] coat.

Palett, -ette, obs. forms of PALLET.

Palette (pæ·lĕt). Forms: 7–9 **pallet,** (7–8 **pallat**), 8– **palette,** 9 (sense 2) **pallette.** [a. F. *palette* (of which the painter's palette is one of many senses), dim. of *pale* shovel, blade of oar:—L. *pāla* spade, shovel, baker's peel, shoulder-blade; cf. It. *pala* spade, shovel, peel, blade, plate, etc.; dim. *paletta* flat spoon, trowel, battledore, apothecary's spatula. (The Ital. word for painter's palette is *tavolozza*, dim. of *tavola*.)]

1. A flat thin tablet of wood or porcelain, used by an artist to lay and mix his colours on.

Its ordinary form is more or less oval, with a hole for the left thumb.

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xiii. (1634) 130 Having all your colours ready ground, with your pallet on the thumbe of your left hand..lay your colours upon your pallet thus. 1658 PHILLIPS, A *Pallat* [ed. 1706 *-et*], .. a thin piece of wood which a Painter makes use of to place his colours upon. 1727 GAY *Fables* I. xviii. 34 All things were set; the hour was come, His pallet ready o'er his thumb. *a* 1783 H. BROOKE *Temple of Hymen* Poems (1810) 406/1 On his left hand a palette lay, With many a teint of colours gay. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 199 Artists differ greatly in the number of tints they arrange on the palette.

fig. 1824 GALT *Rothelan* I. II. v. 188 The colours on our pallet consist of the universal elements and properties of the heart. 1868 J. E. A. BROWN *Lights through Lattice* 28 And now the Spring .. From her bright palette brought the emerald of the young corn, and of the indigo.

b. *transf.* The set or selection of colours used by a particular artist or for a particular picture.

1882 HAMERTON *Graphic Arts* xxi. 238 It is impossible to give Turner's palettes, which probably varied very much at different times. 1890 *Spectator* 17 May 694/2 He has.. a palette of his own that gives pleasure to a great many artists.

2. A name given to a small rounded plate formerly used in armour to protect the armpit.

1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 186 Two circular plates called pallettes, are sometimes fastened to them in front so as to protect the armpit. 1853 — *Mon. Cockayne Fam.* in *Archæol. Jrnl.* 379 A pair of plates to protect the arm-pits called pallettes, introduced in the reign of Henry V. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume in Eng.* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Palettes.*

b. The breast-plate by means of which pressure is applied to the hand-drill: see BREAST-PLATE 3 b.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

†3. An instrument of wood shaped like a spatula or palette-knife, formerly used for massage. *Obs.*

1857 in DUNGLISON.

4. *Zool.* A disk-like structure in certain animals.

a. *Conch.* An accessory valve in some molluscs.

b. *Entom.* A flat expansion upon the legs of some insects.

1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 269 (Teredo) The base..is furnished on each side with a stony and moveable kind of operculum or palette. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* viii. (1864) 229 The female of the handsome golden-and-black *Euglossa Surinamensis* has this palette of very large size.

5. A parrot of the genus *Prioniturus* (racket-tailed parakeets): from the appearance of the tail, which with its two long spatulate central feathers suggests a painter's palette and brushes.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1896 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 407/2 Art..holds forth her willing palette-laden hand to Youth. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 July 8/2 We have received a new Palette Album .., giving a series of views in colours of scenery in the English Lake District.

Palette-knife. A thin flexible blade of steel fitted with a handle, of various forms, used for

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mixing colours on a palette, for distributing printing-ink on a surface, and similar purposes.

1759 COLEBROOKE in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 46 When the ground was near dry, I smoothed it with a pallat-knife. 1811 *Self Instructor* 518 Take your pallet knife..scrape your colour together. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 199 The Palette-knife, or Spatula, has a pliable blade.

Hence **Palette-knifing**, the use of this tool.

1891 R. KIPLING *Light that Failed* v, I know what palette-knifing means.

†Palew, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Also **pallew.** [app. a derivative of PALE *a.*; but the nature of the formation is obscure. The later authors appear simply to follow Recorde.] Light or pale yellow.

1547 RECORDE *Judic. Ur.* viii. 31 Palew and lyght safferne ..are the best coloures. *Ibid.* 32. *Ibid.* 66 b, After it followyth pallew, which is a kynde of light yellow, sum thing lyghter in colour then Crowne golde. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 108 The first is *vitellina bilis* of the colour of an egge yolke generated of palew choler. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. iii. 62 This colour is called..*Subrufus*, *subaureus*, or *subcroceus*: in English, palew, or light saffron.

†Pa·leway, *adv. Her. Obs.* = next.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4163/3 All engraved with 3 Escallop Shells Pale-way.

Paleways (pē·lwēz), *adv. Her.* ? *Obs.* [f. PALE *sb.*[1] + -WAYS.] = next. (In quot. 1610 = PALY.)

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* v. ii. (1611) 243 To these will I adde..an Italian Coat of rare use viz. palewaies of six argent and gules on a chiefe as the field is many cressants. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon., Fasti* I. 646 And hath behind it, paleways [*ed.* 1721 palewise], an Abbats Crosier. 1769 *New Peerage* I. 270 Two demi garters paleways, argent.

Palewise (pē·lwəiz), *adv. Her.* [f. PALE *sb.*[1] + -WISE.] In the direction of a pale; vertically (either in the middle of the shield = *in pale*, or in any part of the shield).

1721 [see PALEWAYS, quot. 1691]. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* viii. 36 Paly Bendy..is produced by lines drawn palewise, crossed by others drawn bendwise. 1867 — *Eng. Heraldry* (1875) 142 *Pale-wise*, or In Pale..that is, set vertically, or arranged vertically one above another.

Paley, variant of PALY *a.*[1]

Paleyce, -eys, obs. ff. PALACE; var. PALIS *Obs.*

Palfrenier (pælfrĕnī·ər). *arch.* Forms: 5 **palfreynyer, -frenyer,** 9 **palefrenier, -freneer, palfrenier.** [a. F. *palefrenier* (1350 in Godef. *Compl.*), also *pare-, palfrenier* = It. *palafreniere*, Sp. *palafrenero*, Pg. *palafreneiro*, med.L. *pala-, palefrenarius, -frenerius, -fridiarius*, orig. *paraverēdārius* (*Lex Baiwar., Capitulare de Villis*, Du Cange), f. *paraverēdus*: see next and -IER 2.] A man having charge of horses; a groom.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* x. 257 Mawgys sayd to y[e] palfreynyer that kepte bayerde 'frende, goo & set the sadell vpon bayerde'..'syr', sayd y[e] palfrenyer, 'I may not doo it'. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxxv, A legion of godless lackeys, and palfreniers, and horse-boys. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 74 He calls his palefrenier a groom. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* II. iv. 147 Palefrenciers littered him down with straw, as though he had been a Horse.

Palfrey (pō·lfri, pæ·l-). Forms: 2–4 **palefrai,** 3 **-frei, -fray,** 3–4 **-frey,** 4 **palfre,** 4–6 **-frei,** 4–7 **-fray,** 4– **palfrey,** (5 **palfroy**(e, 5–7 **-freie, -freye, -fraie, -fraye,** 6 **paulfrey, pawlfre,** 7 **palfery, palefroy, palphrie, -frie, -fry,** 8 **-phry**). [ME. a. OF. *palefrei*, in 11th c. *palefreid* (later *palefroy, -froi*):—late L. *palafrēd-us*, by dissimilation from *parafrēdus, -vrēdus* (in *Capit. Charlemagne*):—late L. *paraverēdus* (6th c.), f. Gr. παρά beside, extra + *verēdus* light horse, post-horse. Cognate Romanic forms are Pr. *palafre, -frei*, Sp. †*palafré, palafren*, Pg. *palafrem*, It. *palafreno*; in med.L. also *parefredus, -fridus, palafridus, palefredus, -fridus, palfredus, pala-, palefrenus*: see Du Cange. The forms in *-frenus, -freno, -fren* (whence *palfrenier*), show popular association with L. *frēnum*, It. *freno* bridle, rein.

Parafrēdus also passed into German: OLG. *parafrid, parevrit*; MLG. *pęrit*, LG. *perd*, MDu. *paert*, Du. *paard*; OHG. *pfarifrid, pferfrit*; MHG. *pferit*; Ger. *pferd*; the ordinary word for 'horse'.]

A saddle-horse for ordinary riding as distinguished from a war-horse; *esp.* a small saddle-horse for ladies. (Now *Hist.*, or in romantic or poetic lang.)

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 He mihte ridan..on riche stede and palefrai. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 Noðer stede ne palefrei, ne fair mule. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11184 Many fair palfray & stede. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 207 His palfrey was as broun as is a berye. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xvi. 260 Thei lefte theire palfreyes and lepe upon stedes covered in maile. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II. vi, A damoysel that came ryde ful fast..on a fayr palfroy. *a* 1547 HEN. VIII in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 32 Some faire white, or white gray palfreies, or geldings. 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 16 a/1 A pawlfre, *cantherius candidus*. 1614 CHAPMAN *Maske Inns of Crt.* 2 Dwarfe Palfries, with yellow foot-cloathes. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 10 A Palphry proud, prick'd up with Pride, Went prancing on the Way. 1803 SOUTHEY *Queen Orraca* IV. vii, Upon her palfrey she is set, And forward then they go. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. xiv, A maiden on a palfrey white. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 9 The fair damosels of the olden time on their palfreys. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 126 [He] shook his drowsy squire awake and cried, 'My charger and her palfrey'.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *palfrey-man, -mare, -money, -page.*

1297 *Placita coram Rege* m. 39 (1897) 263 Ricardus le Palfreyman. 1360–1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 562 Perot palfraypage Prioris. *a* 1500 *Mankind* (Brandl 1896) 240 And ȝe were þe kynges palfrey mare. 1502 *Will Ep. Cicest.* (Somerset Ho.), Soluendum post decessum meas domino Regi debitas pro le palfray money. 1530 PALSGR. 251/1 Palfrayman, *palefronier*.

Hence **Pa·lfreyed** *a.* [-ED[2]], provided with or riding on a palfrey.

1713 TICKELL *On Prospect of Peace* Poems (1790) 159 The bard, that tells Of palfrey'd dames, bold knights, and magic spells.

†Palfreyour. *Obs.* Forms: [3 **palfreur, palefreyur**], 4 **palefreiour,** 7 **palfreour, palfrer.** [a. AF. *palefreyur, -our*, f. *palefrei* PALFREY + -OUR.] = PALFRENIER.

[1297 *Placita coram Rege* (1897) 72 Ricardum le Palfreur'. 1300 *Pat. Roll* 28 *Edw. I*, m. 15 *d.* in *Calendar* 550 Adam le Palefreyur, Henry le Palefreyur.] *a* 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 237 Palefreiours ant pages, Ant boyes with boste. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II* § 87 (1876) 52 Al palfreours & somters of the kinges house. *Ibid.* § 90. 55 For the palfrers & coursers j herberger named.

Palgrave: see PALSGRAVE.

Pali (pā·li), *sb.* and *a.* Also **Pāli, Páli.** [Short for *pāli-bhāsā*, i. e. language of the canonical texts (as opposed to 'commentary'), f. *pāli* line, canon + *bhāsā* language.]

1. The language used in the canonical books of the Buddhists, composed in North India. This 'Middle High Indian' was the literary form of the language spoken in Kosala, the country now called the United Provinces (Oude, etc.), which was the *lingua franca* of North India from the 6th or 5th to the 2nd century B.C. Also often used to include **b.** The language of the chronicles, commentaries, and other literary works of later Buddhists, which bears the same relation to the language of the canonical texts as mediæval bears to classical Latin; and **c.** The kindred language used in the early Indian inscriptions.

[1693 A. P. tr. *De la Loubère's Siam* 9 The terms of Religion and Justice, the names of Offices, and all the Ornaments of the [Siamese] Vulgar Tongue are borrow'd from the Balie.] 1800 SYMES *Embassy to Ava* 338 That the Pali, the sacred language of the priests of Boodh, is nearly allied to the Shanscrit of the Bramins. 1833 TANDY tr. *Sangermano's Burmese Emp.* 141 The grammar of the Pali language or Magatà. *Ibid.*, All these books are written in the Pali tongue. 1837 G. TURNOUR *Mahāwanso* Introd. 22 Buddhists are impressed with the conviction that their sacred and classical language, the Mágadhi or Páli, is of greater antiquity than the Sanscrit. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 246 Others believe that Pali..was the vernacular language of Magadha, the Holy Land of Buddhism. 1877 RHYS DAVIDS *Buddhism* 237 A list of the Pali commentaries now extant. 1903 — *Buddhist India* 152 Pali is a literary language based on the dialect of Kosala.

2. *Pali plague*: see quots.

1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 484 The Pali plague differs from the Egyptian plague, in having a marked lung disease. 1875 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* I. 482 He thinks that he can recognise the black death of the fourteenth century in the so-called Indian Plague or Pali Plague, a disease which prevailed from 1815 to 1821 in the East Indian provinces of Kutch and Guzerat.

Pali, plural of PALUS[2].

Paliard, Palice, obs. ff. PALLIARD, PALACE, PALIS. **Palie,** variant of PAULIE *a. Sc.*

Palichthyologic, etc., irregular form of *palæichthyologic*, etc.: see PALÆO-.

1848 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* IV. 302.

†Palifica·tion. *Obs.* (*Erron.* **palli-.**) [ad. med.L. *pālificātiōn-em*, It. *palificazione* (Florio), f. L. *pālificāre* to make a foundation of piles, f. *pāl-us* pile, stake, pale + *-ficāre* to make.] The action of driving piles or stakes into the ground in order to render it more firm for building operations.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* I. 26, I haue sayd nothing of Pallification, or Pyling of the Ground-plot..when we build vpon a moist or marshy soile. Hence 1656 in BLOUNT, 1658 in PHILLIPS, 1823 in NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder.*

Paliform (pæ·lifōrm), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *pālus* stake, etc. + -(I)FORM.] Resembling, or having the form of, a palus.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1900 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* June 126 A ring, often incomplete, of larger septal teeth rises up..or else one large paliform tooth.

Palify, Palijs, obs. f. PALLIFY, PALACE.

‖ Palikar (pæ·likāɪ). Also **pallecar.** [ad. mod.Gr. παλικάρι, παλληκάρι lad, f. Gr. πάλλαξ, -ηξ youth; in F. *palikare*.] A member of the band of a Greek or Albanian military chief, esp. during the war of Independence.

1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxxi, Each Palikar his sabre from him cast. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 719 The remnant of the Suliot palikars..were reduced to capitulate. 1853 FELTON *Fam. Lett.* xxxv. (1865) 277 Two very handsome, genteel, and civil pallecars, who were very attentive to us. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 417 The third prominent feature in the social condition of the Greek population is the existence of a military caste called Palikars.

Hence **Pa·likarism,** the palikar system or institution.

1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 418 Otho [was] re-established in absolute power by the assistance of palikarism and municipal corruption.

Palilogy, palillogy (păli·lŏdʒi). *Rhet.* Also in Gr. and L. forms. [ad. L. *palilogia, -illogia*, Gr. παλιλλογία, f. πάλιν over again + -λογία speaking.] The repetition of a word or phrase, esp. in immediate succession, for the sake of emphasis.

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 160 This figure and *Palalogia*, which signifies Repetition of the same word, are alike. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Palilogia.* 1731 BAILEY (ed. 5), *Palilogy.*

So **†Palilogetic** *a.* [f. Gr. παλιλλογεῖν], characterized by palilogy. *Obs.*

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292, I could have introduced..exargastick, and palilogetick elucidations.

‖ Palimbacchius (pælimbækəi·ŭs). *Pros.* [L., a. Gr. παλιμβάκχειος, f. πάλιν back, backwards + βακχεῖος BACCHIUS.] A metrical foot consisting of two long and one short syllable; a reversed bacchius: = ANTIBACCHIUS. Also **Palimba·cchic.**

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 69 Palimbachius, of two long and one short, as – – ⏑ *accorded.* 1749 *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 19 Palimbacchic – – ⏑ Spondee – – and half Pyrrhic ⏑. 1773 KENRICK *Rhet. Gram. Eng. Lang.* in *Dict.* 22 When I hear an English prosodist thus talk of his Iambics, his Trochees..and his Palimbacchics.

Palimpsest (pæ·limpsest), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7–8 in L. or Gr. form. [ad. L. *palimpsēstus* sb., a. Gr. παλίμψηστος scraped again, παλίμψηστον a parchment whence writing has been erased, f. πάλιν again + ψηστός, from ψάω, ψῆν to rub smooth.]

A. *sb.* **†1.** Paper, parchment, or other writing-material prepared for writing on and wiping out again, like a slate. *Obs.* [So It. *palimsesto* (Florio).]

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 7 The chalked skinne for a palimpsestus, serving in stead of a table book. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 52 In writing, the use of the palimpsestus..and the like. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Palimpseston*,.. a sort of Paper or Parchment, that was generally us'd for making the first draught of things, which might be wip'd out, and new wrote in the same Place.

2. A parchment or other writing-material written upon twice, the original writing having been erased or rubbed out to make place for the second; a manuscript in which a later writing is written over an effaced earlier writing.

1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. I. 348 Monsignore Angelo Mayo..celebrated for his discoveries in the 'Palimpsestes'. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. 256 *note*, The Institutes of Gaius..was first discovered..in a palimpsest, or rewritten manuscript of..works of S. Jerome, in the Chapter Library at Verona. 1875 SCRIVENER *Text N. Test.* 18 To decipher a double palimpsest calls for the masterhood of a Tischendorf.

fig. 1845 DE QUINCEY *Suspiria* Wks. 1890 XIII. 346 What else than a natural and mighty palimpsest is the human brain? 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 826 Let who says 'The soul's a clean white paper' rather say A palimpsest ..defiled. 1879 LEWES *Study Psychol.* viii. 153 History unrolls the palimpsest of mental evolution.

3. A monumental brass slab turned and re-engraved on the reverse side.

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 219/2 A large number of brasses in England are palimpsests, the back of an ancient brass having been engraved for the more recent memorial. 1877 L. JEWITT *Half-hrs. among Eng. Antiq.* 132 They were frequently laid down to other persons, or re-engraved on the other side, and hence called palimpsests.

B. *adj.* **1.** (Applied to a manuscript) Written over again; of which the original writing has been erased and superseded by a later: see A. 2.

1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 237 A friend who used to mourn over the thought of palimpsest manuscripts. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* Pref. (ed. 2) 5 The codex is doubly palimpsest, i. e. there are three inscriptions on the parchment. 1898 R. HARRIS in *Expositor* Dec. 402 It is useless to apply re-agents in search of palimpsest writing where the vellum has only been used once. *fig.* 1873 W. CORY in *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 308 The pretty song, rising one will never know how, from a palimpsest memory.

2. Of a monumental brass: see A. 3.

1843 *Archæologia* XXX. 124 Palimpsest brasses are also found at Berkhampstead. 1877 J. C. COX *Ch. of Derbysh.* III. 241 This monument is a remarkable..example of the palimpsest or re-used brass.

Hence **Pa·limpsest** *v. trans.*, to make into a palimpsest, to write anew on (parchment, etc.) after erasure of the original writing; **Palimpse·stic** *a.*, that is, or that makes, a palimpsest.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 13 Discoveries..of Palimpsestic parchments had not yet furnished fresh matter for research. 1836 F. MAHONY *Rel. Father Prout, Songs Horace* I. (1859) 376 Thy MSS. have come down to us unmutilated by the pumicestone of palimpsestic monk. 1900 *Expositor* June 420 We may wonder less at this Sinaitic ..codex having been palimpsested.

Palinal (pæ·linăl), *a. Physiol.* [irreg. f. Gr. πάλιν backward + -AL.] Characterized by or involving backward motion, esp. of the lower jaw in mastication.

1888 COPE in *Amer. Nat.* Jan. 7 *note*, The propalinal mastication is to be distinguished into the proal, from behind forwards, ..and the palinal, from before backwards. 1896 — *Primary Factors Evolution* vi. 321 Ryder is of the opinion that the mastication of the Proboscidia is palinal.

Palindrome (pæ·lindrōum), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. Gr. παλίνδρομ-os running back again: so in mod.F. (Littré).] **a.** *sb.* A word, verse, or sentence that reads the same when the letters composing it are taken in the reverse order. **b.** *adj.* That reads the same backwards as forwards.

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c 1629 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Execr. upon Vulcan* (1640) B j b, Had I..weav'd fifty tomes Of Logogriphes, or curious Pallindromes. 1638 PEACHAM *Truth of our Times* 123, I caused this to be written over the porch of their free-schoole doore, *Subi dura a rudibus*: It is Palindrome. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Palindrome*..as *Lewd did I live, and evil I did dwel.* 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 170 The Palindromes, or Canorine, or recurrent verses, as they were called. *Ibid.* 171 In English but one Palindrome line is known.

Hence **Palindro·mic** *a.*, of the nature of a palindrome; **Palindro·mical** *a.* = prec.; **Palindro·mically** *adv.*, in a way that reads the same backwards as forwards; **Pa·lindromist**, a writer or inventor of palindromes.

1862 H. B. WHEATLEY *Anagrams* 11 A singularly appropriate Greek palindromic inscription .. occurs upon very many fonts in England. 1864 WEBSTER, *Palindromical. a* 1876 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* (1880) I. 226 A dear friend of mine, poet and palindromist and archæologist.

Paling (pē·lin), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PALE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

†**1.** Decoration with 'pales' or vertical stripes.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 343 The cost of embrowdynge, ..barrynge, owndynge, palynge.

2. The action of constructing a fence, or of enclosing a place, with pales; fencing.

1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 337 They that ben possessioners.. shulde payle certeine of the Parke of Weverston; and by cause this is nat performyd..thoo that ben possessioners shall..be amersid. And it is agreed that Sir William Yelverton, Sir Thomas Hoo..wolle pay the amercyment, and to delyver the said Duchesse possession of the said service and palyng. 1543 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 17 § 6 For..pailing, railing, or enclosing of Parkes [etc.]. 1667 DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE *Life Dk. of N.* (1886) II. 153 The..paling, stubbing, hedging, &c., of his grounds and parks. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 212 Much us'd in Essex..; but in few other Countreys, except for Paleing.

3. *concr.* **a.** Wood prepared for or made into pales; pales collectively; fencing.

1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 22 The firs answer for..paling for fences. *c* 1830 CARLYLE *Four Fables* iv, Thou art felled and sawed into paling. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 181. 62 When park paling of cleft pales is made.

b. A fence made of pales. (with *a* and *pl.*)

1558 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 120 The palyng for the seyd pynfold. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. iii. 38 It is not every field..which a gentleman pleases to surround with a wall or paling..that is thereby constituted a legal park. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lx, Waverley groped his way the best he could along a small paling. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xviii. 425 Split oaken planks to be used for strong palings.

c. Each of the pales of which a fence is made; usually in *pl.* = a set of pales, a fence.

1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. i, A rough .. lane which skirted..the moss-grown palings..of the park. 1861 MRS. H. WOOD *East Lynne* (1888) 195 He plunged .. over some palings into a field.

4. *attrib.*, as *paling board, fence.*

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 110 Plate XXX, Two different sorts of paling fences. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 282 A paling Board is the outside or sappy part of a tree, sawed off from the four sides, in order to make the remaining part square. 1894 R. BRIDGES *Feast of Bacchus* I. 179 The hedge and paling bounds.

Paling, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. PALE *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of becoming or turning pale.

c 1410 LYDG. *Life Our Lady* (MS. Ashm. 39 lf. 47), For in here face alwey was the blode, With oute palynge or eny drawynge doune. 1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 158 Like the paling of the dawn-star.

Paling, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. PALE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] Enclosing, surrounding.

c 1630 *Trag. Rich. II* (1870) 34 That dost allowe thy paleing flatterers To guild them selues with others misseryes.

Paling, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. PALE *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] Becoming or turning pale.

1623 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers Besides Women* I. iv, Your nice paling physicking gentlefolks. 1832 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 41 The sun looks downward with a paling light. 1899 *19th Cent.* Nov. 817 By the dual light of paling moon and rising sun.

‖ **Palingenesia** (pæ:lindʒēnī·siă). [med.L. (969 in Du Cange), a. Gr. *παλιγγενεσία* birth over again, regeneration, f. *πάλιν* again + *γένεσις* birth, origination.] = PALINGENESY.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. ix, The Pythagoreans hold metempsychosis and palingenesia that soules go from one body to another. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 336 The Palingenesia or Resurrection of Plants from their Ashes. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 245 We might then hope for a palingenesia, a restoration of national sanity and strength. 1870 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* v. (1871) 172 This is why it became the Palingenesia of a dead and miserable world.

Hence **Palingene·sian** *a.*, relating to palingenesia.

1816 J. LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* XLII. 296 Gaffarel.. meditated a palingenesian experiment upon human bodies.

Palingenesis (pælindʒe·nēsis). [f. Gr. *πάλιν* again + *γένεσις* birth, origination: a modern compound not on Greek analogy: see prec.]

1. = PALINGENESY.

1818 HOBHOUSE *Italy* (1859) II. 351 A poem which he [Monti] published..and called the 'Palingenesis'. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iv. (1872) 169 The palingenesis of creation is accomplished, not by the rooting-up of evil, but by the sowing of good.

2. *Biol.* †**a.** The supposed production of animals from putrescent animal matter. *Obs.*

1866 in BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.* etc.

b. Haeckel's term for the form of ontogenesis in which ancestral characters are exactly reproduced, without modification; true hereditary genesis or evolution; the 'breeding true' of an organism (opp. to *kenogenesis*).

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 11 This distinction between Palingenesis or inherited evolution, and Kenogenesis or vitiated evolution, has not..yet been sufficiently appreciated by naturalists.

c. *Entom.* = METAMORPHOSIS.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Hence **Palinge·nesist**, one who holds some doctrine of palingenesy.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 43. 389 Monsieur Doyère, the most ardent palingenesist of the age,.. pretends that these animals are able to support..absolute desiccation, without losing the faculty of resurrection. 1869 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 35 Our modern palingenesists.

Palingenesy (pælindʒe·nēsi). Also 7 **-ie.** [a. F. *palingénésie*, ad. med.L. *palingenesia*: see above.] Regeneration, birth over again; revival, re-animation, resuscitation. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1643 SMALLWOOD *On Death Cartwright* in *C.'s Poems* (1651) **ij, Buried Ashes may as eas'ly see Theirs, as we this glad Palingenesie. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* II. vii. 258 There must also be another burning of the world, and another Palingenesie or renovation of things. 1718 J. Fox *Wanderer* 57 While the World seems to rejoice in a perfect Palingenesy. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 19 The..doctrines of an imminent palingenesy, and of the speedy coming of Antichrist. 1858 TRENCH *On Author. Vers.* (1859) 52 Nothing would so effectually hinder this rejuvenescence, this palingenesy of words, as the putting a ban upon them directly they pass out of vulgar use.

Palingenetic (-dʒēne·tik), *a.* [f. PALINGENESIS: see GENETIC.] Of or belonging to, or of the nature of palingenesis (sense 2 b). Hence **Palingene·tically** *adv.*

1877 LANKESTER in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XVII. 411 What he [Haeckel] terms 'heterochrony in the palingenetic phenomena of ontogeny'. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. I. 10 It is..most important to distinguish clearly and exactly between the original, palingenetic processes of evolution, and the later kenogenetic processes of the same.

Pali·ngenist. *nonce-wd.* = PALINGENESIST.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 50 We are Palingenists, and desire..to reanimate the dead.

†**Pa·lingman.** *Obs.* [a. Du. *palingman*, f. *paling* eel + *man.*] A man who deals in eels.

1482 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 221/2 Aswell Merchauntes, as other sellers of Elys called Palyngmen. 1482 *Act* 22 *Edw. IV*, c. 2 Ascun tiel marchant ne palingeman. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 23 Noe such Marchaunte nor paling man shuld sell nor put to sale any Elys by barell, &c. [*Variously misunderstood*: 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Palingman*, seems to be a Merchant Denizen; one born within the English Pale. Similarly 1706 in KERSEY; 1721– BAILEY; 1823 CRABB, etc. 1864 WEBSTER, *Paling-man*, one born within that part of Ireland called the *English Pale*: so in later Dicts.]

Palinode (pæ·linōd), *sb.* Also 7 **palinod.** [ad. L. *palinōdia*: see PALINODY; or **a.** obs. F. *palinod* (16th c. in Littré).] *orig.* An ode or song in which the author retracts something said in a former poem; hence *gen.* a recantation; *spec.* in *Sc. Law* (see quot. 1861).

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iii, You, two and two, singing a Palinode, March to your several homes. 1600 (*title*) The Palinod [*ed.* 1604 or recantation] of Iohn Colvill, wherein he doth penitently recant his former proud offences. 1636 G. SANDYS *Par. Div. Poems, Job* (1648) 62, I..therefore in this weeping Palinod Abhorre my selfe, that have displeas'd my God. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xiv, That Balmawhapple [had given satisfaction] by such a palinode as rendered the use of the sword unnecessary. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v., In actions for damages on account of slander or defamation raised in the Commissary Court.., it was formerly the practice to conclude not only for damages, expenses, and a fine, but also for a judicial recantation or palinode by the defender. 1898 R. L. STEVENSON *St. Ives* xiii, I..abounded in palinodes and apologies.

Hence **Pa·linode** *v.* [cf. Gr. *παλινῳδεῖν* to recant], to recant, retract (*intr.* and *trans.*).

1886 TUPPER *My Life as Author* 364, I have seen fit more than once to 'palinode'. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Apr. 392/1 The first stanza..being most ingeniously palinoded by the second.

Palino·dial, *a. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *palinodial* (Godef.), f. L. *palinōdia* PALINODY + -AL.] Of the nature of a recantation.

1813 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 188 Their Prince issued a palinodial proclamation, suspending the orders on certain conditions.

Palinodic (pælino·dik), *a. Gr. Pros.* [ad. Gr. *παλινῳδικ-ός*, f. *παλινῳδία*: see PALINODY and -IC. In mod.F. *palinodique.*] Applied to verse in which two 'systems' of corresponding form, as a strophe and antistrophe, are separated by two others also of corresponding form but different from the former.

1883 JEBB *Œdipus Tyrannus* p. lxx, This is called the palinodic period: meaning that a group of rhythmical sentences recurs once, in the same order. 1885 *Athenæum* 3 Oct. 432/3 Alterations make vv. 875..to 882..into a complete palinodic period.

†**Palino·dical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Making or containing a 'palinode' or recantation.

1602 DEKKER *Satiromastix* Wks. 1873 I. 234 *Hor.* I could be pleas'd..to quaffe downe The poyson'd Inke, in which I dipt your name. *Tuc.* Saist thou so, my Palinodicall rimester?

Pa·linodist. *rare*[−0]. [f. PALINODE + -IST.] The author of a palinode. In mod. Dicts.

Palinody (pæ·linǒdi). Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 6–7 **-odie**; and in L. form **palinodia** (pælinō·diă). [a. F. *palinodie*, ad. L. (It., Sp., Pg.) *palinōdia*, a. Gr. *παλινῳδία* singing over again, repetition, *esp.* recantation, f. *πάλιν* back again, over again + *ᾠδή* song: 'a name first given to an ode by Stesichorus, in which he recants his attack upon Helen' (Liddell and Scott).]

1. = PALINODE.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xxiv. (Arb.) 62 So did the Poet Stesichorus..in his Pallinodie vpon the disprayse of Helena, and recouered his eye sight. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 143 (2) If I have over-shot my sel..I shall promise them a thankfull acknowledgement, and ready palinody. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 359 He was..orced to make his Palinody in a Declamation in the public Hall. 1759 GOLDSM. *On Butler's Rem.* Misc. Wks. 1837 IV. 473 Then follows a palinody to the same gentleman. 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 5 Oct., The New York Sun says the President should recall Mr. Van Alen's appointment without regard to Republican ridicule of palinody.

β. 1590 BARROW in *Conferences* i. 13 Some of your chief Teachers haue preached palinoda concerning your ministerie. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 9 Saint Augustine was not afraid to exhort S. Hierome to a Palinodia or recantation. 1632 MARMION *Holland's Leaguer* v. iv, That he shall sing a Palinodium, And recant his ill courses. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. iv. § 46. 285 A limitation of his tyrannical doctrine, if not a palinodia.

†**2.** Singing over again, repetition. *Obs.*

1599 *Broughton's Let.* x. 35 Nothing..but a palinody, I meane not a recantation, but a repetition. 1609 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 196 His old Palinodie of scorne and malediction.

†**Pali·ntocy.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *palintocie*, ad. Gr. *παλιντοκία* repayment of interest; in quot. 1693, taken in sense 'regeneration'; f. *τόκος* birth, offspring, interest of money.] (See quots.)

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xviii. 147 In him is..begun again the Palintocy of the Megarians, and the Palingenesie of Democritus. [1847 GROTE *Greece* II. ix. III. 60 Passing a formal *Palintokia* or decree, to require from the rich who had lent money upon interest the refunding of all past interest paid to them by their debtors.]

†**Pa·linure.** *Obs.* [f. the name of *Palinūrus*, the pilot of Æneas (Virg. *Æn.* iii. 202, v. 833, etc.).] A pilot; in quots. *fig.*

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* i. 7 Wanting the Pilote and Palinure of reason and Religion, they runne themselves vpon the rocks. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat, David's Sin* xx. (1867) 209 The winding shelves do us detain, Till God, the Palinure, returns again. [1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 23 We were driven right across the stream..leaving our Palinurus and his comrade standing up to their middles in water.]

Palinuroid (pælinīū·roid), *a. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Palinūroidea*, neut. pl., f. *Palinūrus*: see -OID.] Resembling or akin to the genus *Palinurus* (Spiny Lobster) of decapod crustaceans; belonging to the group *Palinuroidea* or family *Palinuridæ*, of which this genus is the type.

Palione, obs. Sc. form of PAVILION.

†**Palis,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 **palice**, 4–5 **palais, -ays, palis, -ys**, 5 **palaies, paleys, paless, palyce**, 5–6 **pales.** [a. F. *palis*, OF. also *paleis*, and *palisse*, in med.L. *pālicium*, sb. neuter, from **pālicius* composed of stakes, f. *pālus* stake, PALE. Cf. also PALACE *sb.*[3]]

1. A fence of pales, a palisade, paling.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 769 A park al aboute, With a pyked palays, pyned ful þik. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iii. 7 (Camb. MS.) Warnestored and enclosyd in swich a palis. *Ibid.* H. met. iv. 31 Thow that art put in quiete and weleful by strengthe of thi palys [*robore uallis*] shalt leden a cler age. 14.. *Voc.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 599/45 *Palicium, -cij, est quedam clausura facta ex palis*, a Palys. *c* 1475 *Stans Puer ad Mensam* 200 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 63 Iff þou go with any man..Be wall or by hege, by pales or by pale.

2. A place enclosed by a palisade or fence; an enclosure: see PALACE *sb.*[3]

(The first quot. is doubtful, and may belong to 1.)

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 148 (Douce MS.) Of palaies [*Thornton MS.* Of pales], of parkes, of pondes, of plowes. 1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* I. 59 He that shall enter in or goe foorth by any other gate, streete, or waie .. into the citie, pales or lyst or fort where ye campe is lodged.

†**Pa·lis,** *v. Obs.* Forms: see prec. [f. prec. or a. OF. *palisser*, f. *palis*, *palisse.*] *trans.* To surround or enclose with a palisade; to fence in.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9040 He..palysed hit [a wood] aboute ful þykke. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 110 Withouten palaised parke. *c* 1440 *Stacyons Rome* in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 122 *note*, That stoone is vndyr an Awter Palysyd with Iren and stele.

Palis, obs. form of PALACE.

Palisade (pælisē·d), *sb.* Also 6 **pal(l)aisade**, 7 **palisad, pallasade**, 7–9 **pallisade.** [a. F. *palissade* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *palisser* to enclose with pales: see -ADE. Cf. PALISADO.]

1. A fence made of pales or stakes fixed in the ground, forming an enclosure or defence. Also applied to a fence made of iron railings.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVIII. v. 670 The avenues of the forest Thermopylæ .. were stopped up by the Ætolians with a trench and pallaisade. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XI. 718 Others aid To ram the stones, or raise the palisade. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xl. (1846) III. 531 A ditch and palisade might be sufficient to resist the..cavalry. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyl-*

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laird's Weird I. 4 The wooden palisade had been removed in the progress of the work.

†**b.** *Gardening.* A light fence or trellis-work on which trees or shrubs are trained, an espalier; hence *transf.* a row of trees or shrubs so trained, or a row of trees or shrubs forming a close hedge.

1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 14 Concerning espaliers (which I will call *palisades*) I will shew you several formes of accommodating them. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 21 When the Trees are spread, and the Palisades grown up.

2. *Mil.* A strong pointed wooden stake, of which a number are fixed deeply in the ground in a close row, either vertical or inclined, as a defence.

1697 Dryden *Æneid* VII. 214 And Palisades about the Trenches plac'd. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* I. II. 102 The ramparts were fortified with pallisades. 1828 J. M. Spearman *Brit. Gunner* 317 Palisades are 9 feet long, and 6 or 7 inches square. When fixed, they are generally planted 3 feet in the ground and about 3 inches asunder. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 188/2 They..began to dig a trench, and to heap up a mound, on which the palisades they brought with them were to be driven in. 1853 Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl., Palisades*, or *Palisadoes*, in fortification, stakes made of strong split wood, about nine feet long.

3. *fig.* Anything resembling or likened to a fence of stakes (or one of such stakes). **a.** *gen.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* XVIII. vii. 558 Seed..contained.. within eares..defended (as it were) with a pallaisade of eales [Ail *sb.*²]. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* IV. ii. 109 Out of these Cartilages grow a Pallisade of stiff hairs. 1831 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) II. 325 To drive down more or less effectual palisades against that class of persons. 1865 B'ness Bunsen in Hare *Life* (1879) II. vii. 351 The gigantic palisade of mountains on each side. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) v. 122 A vast palissade of blue ice-pinnacles.

†**b.** A wire supporting the hair, a part of the head-dress fashionable in the early part of the 17th century. *Obs.*

1690 Evelyn *Fop-Dict., Palisade*, a Wire sustaining the Hair next to the Dutchess, or first Knot.

c. *pl.* Name for the lofty cliffs extending about 15 miles along the western bank of the Hudson above New York. Also applied to similar formations elsewhere.

1838 N. P. Willis *Amer. Scen.* I. 14 The Palisades—Hudson River... This singular precipice varies in height from fifty to two hundred feet, and presents a naked front of columnar strata, which gives it its descriptive name. 1861 N. A. Woods *Pr. of Wales in Canada* etc. 405 The mighty river [Hudson] at first hemmed in by lofty cliffs, called the Palisades, which, striped with thin red and black strata, look like coloured palings erected by Nature to keep within bounds the stream. 1886 A. Winchell *Walks Geol. Field* 96 High cliffs of basaltic columns, like those exposed on the Hudson and Columbia rivers, are often called palisades.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *palisade-hedge*, *-tree* (see 1 b); *palisade-like* adj.; **palisade-cell**, a cell of the *palisade-tissue*; **palisade-parenchyma**, the parenchymatous palisade-tissue of leaves; **palisade-tissue**, tissue consisting of elongated cells set closely side by side, as the parenchyma immediately below the epidermis of the upper surface in most leaves; **palisade-worm**, name for various parasitic nematode worms, esp. *Strongylus armatus*, infesting the horse, and *Eustrongylus gigas*, infesting various mammals.

1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 657 These changes are usually more complete in the '*palisade-cells' on the upper side than in the parenchyma which lies deeper. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort., Feb.* Orchard 60 Trim up your *Palisade Hedges, and Espaliers. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 62 The rete mucosum between the cells of the *palisade and other layers. 1877 Rosenthal *Muscles & Nerves* 10 Cylindrical cells standing, *palisade-like, side by side. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 407 Not inappropriately designated palisade-cells, or *palisade-parenchyma. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 465 The chlorophyll-tissue ..is developed on the upper side of the leaves..as the so-called *Pallisade-tissue. 1699 Evelyn *Kal. Hort., Jan.* Orchard (ed. 9) 15 Keep your Wall and *Palisade-Trees from mounting too hastily. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 685 *Strongylus armatus*, the *palisade Worm .. is a common cause of aneurism,..in the Horse and Ass.

Palisade (pælisē·d), *v.* Forms: see prec. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish, surround, enclose, or fortify with a palisade or palisades; to fence in. Also *absol.*, and *fig.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VIII. 349 The Ditch..is mainly pallasaded with wooden stakes. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* I. 2 There is daily some new Thing to be done, as to Sow, Plant, Prune, Pallisade. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 269 Jaws palisaded with teeth. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 10 The frowning cliffs that palisade the shore.

Hence **Palisa·ded** *ppl. a.*, enclosed or fortified with a palisade; **Palisa·ding** *vbl. sb.*, the action of furnishing or surrounding with a palisade; *concr.* a palisade, paling.

1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 188 This Method of Pallisading has seldom or never been us'd in England. 1804 C. B. Brown tr. *Volney's View Soil U. S.* 356 Five pallisaded forts..were the only stages in this journey. 1845 *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* XIV. 257 Running a light palisading between two precipices. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Miner's Right* (1899) 75/1 A stout palisaded fence was at once run across the neck..on the side facing the diggings.

Palisa·do, *sb. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6 **palaisado**, 6–8 **palisado**, 6–9 **pallisado**, 7 **palisadoe, -sadoe, palysado, (pallaisada, -asado, pal(l)asado, palosado), 7–8 pallisadoe, -sado, palissado.** [ad. Sp. *palisada* palisade: see -ADO.]

1. = Palisade *sb.* 1.

1589 Ive *Fortif.* 38 A palizado (placed at the outer edge of the parapet raysed vppon the sayd courtine or bulwarke) of sparres or such like. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 438 They..plucked downe the pallaisada, mounted over the rampar, entred the campe. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. 1369 A deepe Ditch, and a Pallizado of young Firre-trees. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 65 They had ..a covered pallisadoe round where they lodged their ammunition. 1780 Coxe *Russ. Disc.* 212 The fortress..is a square enclosed with palisadoes. 1816 F. H. Naylor *Hist. Germany* II. xxiv. 426 They rushed into the trenches..and having torn up the palisadoes, made themselves masters of the imperial batteries.

†**b.** *Gardening.* = Palisade *sb.* 1 b. *Obs.*

1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V. xiii. 362 In the midst of which walke was a Pallisado, artificially made of very high trees, planted in order a fadome one from another. 1689–90 Temple *Ess. Gardening* Wks. 1731 I. 181 The best Fruits not ripening without the Advantage of Walls or Palisadoes. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Garden*, The Space between the Bason and Pallisade should be fill'd with Pieces of Embroidery, or green Plots adorn'd with Yew, Boxes and Flower Pots.

2. = Palisade *sb.* 2.

1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 113 They..strengthened all the Rampier with Palizadoes. 1635 Barriffe *Mil. Discip.* XCV. (1643) 306 To impale those parts..with sharp-pointed pallisadoes. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 289 They..always take it for a straight standing stake, pale, or palisado. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1819) VI. 48 To repair the wall..he ordered each of the citizens to furnish a palisado. 1860 T. Martin *Horace* 216 A Roman soldier..A woman's slave, her arms doth bear, And palisadoes now.

3. *fig.* = Palisade *sb.* 3.

1643 Milton *Divorce* II. xvi. Wks. (1851) 103 No marvell anything, if letters must be turn'd into palisadoes to stake out all requisite sense from entring to their due enlargement. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Garden. Cyrus* iii. 47 The notable palisadoes about the flower of the milk-thistle. *a* 1658 Lovelace *Falcon* 78 When now he turns his last to wreak The palizadoes of his beak.

†**b.** = Palisade *sb.* 3 b. *Obs.*

1607 *Lingua* IV. vi, Tires, Fannes, Palizadoes, Puffes, Ruffes.

c. = Palisade *sb.* 3 c.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 179/2 From Tappan to a distance of about 8 miles from the town of New York, the Palisadoes, as they are called, extend along the river.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 86/2 Pallisado Hedg..made to uphold young Plants that they keep within pounds. 1720 Strype *Stow's Surv. London* III. 254 Freestone pavements and palisado pales before the houses.

Palisa·do, *v. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: see prec. [f. prec. sb.] = Palisade *v.*

1607 *Relat. Disc. River* in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) Introd. 53 Thursday we laboured, pallozadoing our fort. 1608 Capt. Smith *True Relation* Wks. (Arb.) 8 With all speede we pallisadoed our Fort. *c* 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 71 In ye middle is a Bowling green palisado'd round. 1813 Coleridge *Lett., to D. Stuart* (1895) 615, I found Southey so..pallisadoed by preëngagements that I could not reach at him. 1823 Byron *Juan* VIII. xlvi, The Greek or Turkish Cohorn's ignorance Had palisadoed in a way you'd wonder To see in forts of Netherlands or France.

Hence **Palisa·doed** *ppl. a.* = Palisaded; **Palisa·doing** *vbl. sb.* = Palisading.

1611 Cotgr., *Palissé*, palisadoed, staked, or paled about. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* 60 They conducted us to their pallizadoed towne. 1740 Pineda *Span. Dict., Empalizada*, the Palizadoing that goes round any fortify'd Place. 1852 C. L. Smith tr. *Tasso* III. xxxii, Thus the huge bull in palisadoed field Turns with his horn on the pursuing hounds.

Palise, obs. form of Palace; var. Palis *Obs.*

†**Paliser.** *Obs.* Also **palliser, palesser, -aser.** [f. Palis *sb.* + -er.] **a.** A maker of palings or fences. **b.** One who has charge of a park.

[1368–9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 575 Palicero de Mugleswyk et Joh'i Rogerson custodientibus duas portas parci ibidem.] 1442 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 387 Thomas Combe paliser..to make the pale of the closure of the college. 1536–7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 703 Jacobo Foster, palaser de Beaurpark.

Palish (pē·liʃ), *a.* [f. Pale *a.* + -ish¹.] Somewhat pale, rather pale.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. xi. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 295 b/1 Wateri colour & melky coloure .. þat is whitissche oþer palische. 1564–78 Bullein *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 45 When nature is so stronge to caste it forthe with a redde colour, palishe or yellowishe. 1627 Hakewill *Apol.* (1630) 428 Palish and wanne as a sicke man. 1753 Goldsm. *Let.* Wks. 1881 IV. 475 Her face has a palish cast too much on the delicate order. 1898 Watts-Dunton *Aylwin* (1900) 49/1 A little feathery cloud of a palish gold.

†**Pa·lish,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. F. *paliss-*, extended stem of *palir* to become or render pale.] *trans.* To make pale.

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* L ij, The cold was..grete the whiche made her black and palysshed her colour.

‖ **Palissé** (pa·lise), *a. Her.* [F. pa. pple. of *palisser* to furnish with pales or with a palisade.] Said of a dividing line when broken into parallel vertical pointed projections like a palisade; as, *party per fess palissé.* **b.** Said of the field when divided into vertical piles (see Pile) of alternate tinctures: the same as *pily paly.*

1780 Edmondson *Compl. Body Her.* II. Gloss., *Palissé* is like a range of pallisadoes before a fortification, and so represented on a fesse rising up a considerable length, and pointed at the top, with the field appearing between them.

†**Pa·liure.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *paliūrus*, a. Gr. παλίουρος (Theophrastus).] Name of a thorny shrub, prob. *Paliurus aculeatus* or Christ's-thorn.

1382 Wyclif *Micah* vii. 4 He that is best in hem, is as a palyure [*gloss*, that is, a sharp bushe, or a thistil, or frijse; 1388 as a paluyre, *marg.* A paluyre is a tasil, ether a scharp buysch]. [1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi, Paliurus or Christ's-Thorn. ...Being common in Palestine, it is supposed to be the thorn with which our Saviour was crowned.]

Palizado, obs. form of Palisado.

Palk(e, erroneous form of *pakke*, Pack *sb.*¹

‖ **Palkee, palki** (pā·lkī). *East Ind.* Also 7 **pallakee, palleki**(e. [Hindī †*pālakī*, *pālkī* palankeen, litter.] = Palankeen.

1678 J. Phillips tr. *Tavernier's Voy.* II. II. 175 The Princesses are carried in Palleki's. 1771 J. R. Forster *Toreen's Voy. Suratte* in tr. *Osbeck's Voy.* etc. II. 201 The greater nobility are carried in a *palekee*, which looks very like a hammock fastened to a crooked pole. 1828 *Asiatic Costumes* 67 (Stanf.) The doolies..are, like the palkee, borne only by two men. 1896 A. Forbes *Camps, Quarters, &c.* 266 The ladies travelled in palanquins, or palkis, as they are more familiarly called.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *palkee-bearer*; **palkee dāk**: see Dawk; **palkee gharry (gharee)** [Hindī *pālki-gāṛī*, f. *gāṛī* carriage]: 'a carriage shaped somewhat like a palankin on wheels' (Yule).

1859 Lang *Wand. India* 121, I was stopped by a set of twelve palkee bearers. 1872 E. Braddon *Life in India* IV. 121 The weak-springed..box upon wheels (called a *palkee gharee*) of India generally. 1878 *Life in the Mofussil* I. 38 (Y.) The Governor-General's carriage..may be jostled by the hired 'palki-gharry', with its two wretched ponies. 1882 Mrs. Cupplrs *Mem. Mrs. Valentine* ii. 24 The journey at that time was performed by means of the palki-dāk.

Pall (pǫl), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 **pæll**, 1, 4 **pell**, 3 **pel, peal**, 3–5 **pelle**, 3–7 **pal, palle**, 5 *Sc.* **paulle**, 5, 7 **pale**, 6 **paule, pawl**(e, *Sc.* **paill**, 3– **pall**. [OE. *pæll, pell* 'costly cloak or robe, purple robe, purple', ad. L. *palli-um* pall, coverlet, curtain, cloak; a Greek cloak or mantle, the philosophers' cloak; in Tertullian, the garment worn by Christians instead of the Roman *toga*; later in various eccles. uses: see Du Cange. The historical order of the senses in Eng. is not that of the development of L. *pallium*.]

I. Cloth, a cloth.

1. Fine or rich cloth (as a material); esp. as used for the robes of persons of high rank; in OE. purple cloth, 'purple'. *Obs.*, exc. as poet. *arch.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. i. (1890) 26 Of þam bið geweorht se weolocreada tælgh [*MS. B.* pæl]. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Colloquy* in Wr.-Wülcker 96/19 Pællas and sidan (*purpurum et sericum*) deorwyrþe gymmas and gold. *c* 1200 Ormin 8173 & all þatt wæde þatt tær wass Uppo þe bære fundenn, All wass itt off þe bettste pall þatt anig mann mazz azhenn. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1461 I-schrud & i-prud ba wiþ pel & wiþ purpre. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 364 In cloth of riche purpel palle. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 2836 And in the temple.. Arne clothes fele of gold and palle. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 86 Where is bicome cesar, þat lorde was of al, Or þe riche man clopid in purpur & in pal? *c* 1460 *How a Marchande* etc. 197 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 205 Sche put on hur a garment of palle, And mett the marchand in the halle. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* July 173 They bene yclad in purple and pall. *a* 1700 *Little Musgrave* in Ritson *Eng. Songs* II. 215 The one of them was clad in green, The other was clad in pall. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* IV. xii, If pall and vair no more I wear. 1814 — *La. of Isles* IV. xxiii.

2. A rich cloth spread upon or over something; a coverlet, canopy, etc. *Obs.* or *arch.* in *gen.* sense.

13.. *K. Alis.* 370 Hire bed was mad, forsothe, With pallis, and with riche clothis. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11235 And in hure chaumbre vpon a pal þey corouned hure wyþ a coronal. 1457 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 173 [A piece of cloth of gold called] le palle. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxvii. 13 To beir the paill of veluet cramase Abone hir heid. *a* 1529 Skelton *Col. Cloute* 943 Hangynge aboute the walles Clothes of golde & palles. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* I. 359 Ane paill of gould sett witht pratious stouns sett abone the kingis heid quhene he sat at meit. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XIX. 364 With splendid palls the downy fleece adorn. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xiii, Over the whole bedding was thrown a counterpane, or pall, of black velvet. 1858 Morris *Judgm. of God* 170 He sat beneath a broad white pall.

3. *Eccl.* **a.** A cloth spread upon the altar, an altar-cloth; *esp.* a corporal. *arch.* **b.** A cloth or hanging for the front of an altar, a frontal. *arch.* **c.** A linen cloth with which the chalice is covered. (Cf. Palla 2.)

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 508 And þær stod..arwurðe weofod, mid readum pælle ȝescrydd. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 302/92 Weouedes huy founden þreo, With rede palles huy weren i-heoled. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 33 A myncheon scholde not towche the palles of the awter. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 32 b/1 A woman sholde not touche the holy vessell of the auter, ne the palle. 1519 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles Reading* 7 For coleryng ed mendyng of the pall. 1699 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 11th C.* IX. 95 Why the Chalice is usually cover'd with a Vail or Pale before the Consecration? 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 63 The Linen with which they covered the blessed Eucharist, was called *Corporal*, the *Pall*, the *Shrowd*, *Co-opertorium* or *Syndon*. 1838 *Coronation Service* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1847) III. 83 The Queen..makes her first Oblation; which is a Pall or Altar-Cloth of Gold. 1846 Keble *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 172 The Altar's snow-white pall.

4. A cloth, usually of black, purple, or white velvet, spread over a coffin, hearse, or tomb.

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c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 378/1 Palle, or pelle, or other clothe leyd on a dede body, ..*capulare*. 1483 *Burial Ord.* in *Antiq. Repert.* (1807) I. 315 The first herse couery d with whit within the pale & parclose. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 8 A ryche pal to ly on y* corse late fro rome is come. 1538 *Croscombe Church-w. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 43 Received of Edyth Honythorne for a knylle and the pall vj.*d*. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. § 245 When the Coffin was put in, the black Velvet Pall that had covered it was thrown over it. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 517 ₱ 2 The coffin was carried by six of his tenants, and the pall held up by six of the quorum. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* 6 Mourning when their leaders fall, Warriors carry the warrior's pall.

II. A garment, a vestment.

5. A robe, cloak, mantle; in early times, esp. of rich stuff. *Obs.* or *arch.* in *gen.* sense.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xliii. (Z.) 257 *Pallium*, pæl, *palliatus*, mid pælle ȝescryd. *c* 1205 LAY. 897 ȝef us peal [*c* 1275 pal], ȝeue us hors, ȝeue us haihe scrud. *Ibid.* 24597 Ælc cniht hafde pal on And mid golde bigon. 1382 WYCLIF *Esther* viii. 15 Mardoch..schynede in kingis clothis..wrappid with a silken pal and purper. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 44/2 Anon she toke her palle or mantel & covered her. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 5 One of the ten Sibills .. cumly clad in a pall of white sylk. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 37 In a long purple pall, whose skirt with gold Was fretted all about, she was arayd. 1652 NEEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* 245 It is represented in the Figure of a woman, clothed with a Pall or linen frock. 1745 T. WARTON *Pleas. Melanch.* 214 Divine Melpomene..Queen of the stately step, and flowing pall. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. XL *song*, He sweeps along in his dusky pall.

6. *spec.* **a.** *Eccl.* A woollen vestment worn by the Pope, and conferred by him on certain ecclesiastics, esp. metropolitans or archbishops (such conferment being a necessary preliminary to the special functions of their office); it is now a narrow band passing over the shoulders, with short lappets hanging down before and behind, and ornamented with crosses. (Now more usually called PALLIUM; formerly also PALLION.) Hence *transf.* The office or dignity of metropolitan or archbishop.

1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 25 Offa worshiped Adulph bisshop of lichfeld with the archebisshops palle. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXI. 243 This palle is an indument that euery archebysshop must haue, and is nat in full auctoritie of an archebysshop tyll he haue receyued his palle of the pope. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 102 After such tyme as the Pall of the Archb. of Lichfeild was taken from Lichfeild and restored againe to Canterbury. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Rebell.* (1859) 592 The Romish rag, which he calleth a pall, scarce worth twelve-pence. 1650 SIR R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* III. 54 Besides his Pall, the Popes Chamberlain, brought him from Rome, a Cardinalls hat. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 92 After Consecration he shall have the Pall sent him. 1848 A. HERBERT in *Todd's Irish Nennius* Notes 5 The copier places York and Canterbury, the two palls or archiepiscopates of England, first and second.

b. A robe or mantle put upon the sovereign at coronation; now called the 'royal robe'.

1643 BAKER *Chron., Rich. II* 2 After this, he [the Archbishop] put upon him [Richard II] an upper Vesture called a Pall, saying, *Accipe Pallium*. 1847 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* III. 115 This now called 'Royal Robe' is the ancient pallium; the 'open pall' as it is called in the orders of Charles II and James II.

7. *Her.* A bearing representing the front half of an archbishop's pall, consisting of three bands in the form of a capital **Y**, charged with crosses. (Also called *cross-pall.*)

(*Party*) *per pall*: said of the shield when divided into three parts, of different tinctures, by lines in the directions of those of a capital Y.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 182 The fielde is Azure, a Paule Sable. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. ii. 193. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1777) Dict., *Pall*, a figure like a Greek Y, about the breadth of a Pallet: it is by some Heralds called a Cross-Pall. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* (ed. 3) XXI. 356 Surmounted by a pall of the last.

III. 8. *fig.* (Chiefly from 5, or now esp. 4.) Something that covers or conceals, a 'mantle', 'cloak'; in mod. use *esp.* something, such as a cloud, that extends over a thing or region and produces an effect of gloom.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lv. 130 There shal I yelde glory & worship for shame & repreef, a palle of preisyng for mornyng [cf. Isa. lxi. 3]. 1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. viii. 203 (heading) Howe grace is to be hyd vnder the palle of humylyte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 154 Vnder the pall of very mekenes & symplicite. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 2110 By this dark Pall thrown o'er the silent World! *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 353 The sky was overspread with a pall of blackness. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Winter Solstice* Poems 301 Too cold to melt its pall of snow. 1882 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 438 Overhead by day and by night a murky pall of smoke.

IV. 9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pall-canopy, -cloth, -cloud*; *pall-like* adj.; **pall-bearer, -holder, -supporter**, one of those attending the coffin at a funeral, to hold up the corners and edges of the pall; †**pall-work**, work in 'pall' or rich cloth (*obs.*).

1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 29 Sept. (O. H. S.) II. 53 *Pall Bearers were Dr. Aldrich, Dr. Turner [etc.]. 1786 MISS E. CLAYTON in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* Ser. II. III. 411 Lord and Lady Howard are gone to town this morning for poor P*ss. Amelia's funeral. She is one of the pall-bearers. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 May 8/1 The pall-bearers had taken up their position. 1875 S. HADRN *Earth to Earth* 52 The old English hearse or *pall-canopy. 1541 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 154 Payd for iij stavys to bere y* *pawle cloth. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 5125 (Trin.) He dud on him *pal cloþing And on his hond sett riche ring. 1886 CORBETT *Fall of Asgard* II. 28 To raise the storm that was to rive the *pall-cloud that hung over Asgard. 1814 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 348 The other *pall-holders—Mr. Thurston, Dr. Worcester [etc.]. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* ii, Of purpure, and *palle werke, and perrè to pay. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 632 All of pall work fyn,..Anerlud with ermyn.

Pall (pɔ̄l), *sb.*2 *rare.* [f. PALL *v.*1] A feeling of disgust arising from satiety or insipidity.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* II. II. § 2 (1737) II. 149 The Palls or Nauseatings which continually intervene, are of the worst and most hateful kind of Sensation.

Pall (pɔ̄l), *v.*1 Also 6–7 **pawl, paul.** [app. aphetic from APPAL *v.*, to which the early senses are parallel. But the literal sense of 'become' or 'make pale' is of rare occurrence, being expressed by the cognate PALE *v.* from PALE *a.*]

I. Intransitive senses.

†**1.** To become pale or dim. *Obs.*

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. XXV, The name of whom shall pallen in none age, But ever yliche without eclipsing shine.

†**2.** To become faint; to faint, fail (in strength, virtue, etc.). *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 13 That other biter as the galle, Which makth a mannes herte palle. 1540–54 CROKE *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 22 There-at his hert woll pall. 1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX. E e ij, Vnuicted strengthes begin to pal. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 9 When our deare plots do paule.

†**b.** To decay, waste away, rot. *Obs. rare.*

?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 1030 Thus have ye kept your enemy here Pallyng more than seven yere.

†**3.** Of fermented or aerated liquors: To lose briskness or sharpness by exposure to the air; to become flat, vapid, stale, or insipid. **b.** Of blood: To become pale (?) by separation of clot and serum.

c 1430 LYDGATE [see PALLED *ppl. a.*1 2]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 379/2 Pallyn, as ale & drynke,..*emorior*. 1513 *Bk. Kervynge* in *Babees Bk.* 267 Also yf your swete wyne pale, drawe it in to a romney vessell for lessynge [cf. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 116 ȝiff swete wyne be seeke or pallid put in a Rompney for lesynge]. 1530 PALSGR. 651/2, I palle, as drinke or bloode dothe, by longe standyng in a thynge, *je appallys*. This drinke wyll pall (*s'appallyra*) if it stande vncouered all nyght. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 115 A cup of dead beere, that had stood pawling by him in a pot three dayes. 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 63 Sooner..then let pall So pure Canary. 1693 J. CLAYTON *Virginia* in *Misc. Curiosa* (1708) III. 287 When the Weather breaks the Blood* palls, and like over-fermented Liquors is depauperated, or turns eager and sharp. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 11 Lest such Wines should Pall and die upon their hands.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* To become tasteless, vapid, or insipid to the appetite or interest.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. on Marriage* Wks. 1730 I. 58 Oh, the virtue and grace of a shrill caterwauling. But it palls in your game. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 2 ₱ 1 Beauty is a Thing which palls with Possession. 1748 JOHNSON *Vanity Hum. Wishes* 265 Now pall the tasteless meats. 1868 FARRAR *Seekers* II. ii. (1875) 200 Pleasure may pall or cease to be obtainable. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* XVIII. 137 His position lost all its charm the instant the work began to pall.

b. Const. *on, upon* (the sense, mind, or organ).

1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. iv, Beauty soon grows familiar..and palls upon the sense. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. I. iv. § 2 They would satiate us and pall upon our senses. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. XXIII. 236 The pastimes of the tilt-yard..began to pall on him.

5. Of the person or organ: To lose relish or interest; to become satiated or cloyed *with*.

1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. XXXIV, If thy stomach palls with it, discontinue it from time to time. 1832 *Examiner* 673/2 The laity have done much wrong to the clergy in allowing it to..surfeit, and pall..with forbidden wealth.

II. Transitive senses.

†**6.** To make pale, to dim. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. XXI. (1541) 35 The men and women have the colour of their vysage pallyd [*edd.* 1541–1612 palled]. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* I. met. V. 12 And Luciþar palled by Þebus vpriseth.

†**7.** To make faint or feeble; to enfeeble, weaken; to daunt, appal. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 311 Unkindeschipe..The trouthe of mannes herte it palleth. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* XVIII, The prolixitee Off doubilnesse that doith my wittis pall. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. CLXX. (1533) 98 b/1 His knyghtes and soldyours were tyred & palled wyth ouer watche and laboure. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* LXXIV. 62 Which..did their harts so pall, That they cride for peace. 1607 DEKKER *Hist. Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III. 119 Tis not the name of Traytor Pals me nor pluckes my weapon from my hand. 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 302 A caprice which pawl'd fortune in such manner that she utterly turn'd tale.

†**b.** To render (breath) inoffensive. *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* XX. 14 A remedy to pall or make swete the breth.

†**8.** To render flat, stale, or insipid; to stale.

1625 MASSINGER *New Way* I. i, The remainder of a single can Left by a drunken porter, all night pall'd too. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Preserved* II. i, I cannot think Of tasting any thing a fool has pall'd. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Brewing*, Leaving your Vent-Peg always open palls it [March Beer].

fig. 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & Arcite* III. 686 A miracle.. Their joy with unexpected sorrow pall'd. 1711 P. H. *View two last Parlts.* 145 The fortunate issue of that Expedition had pall'd the Enquiry. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* I. 154 He palls enjoyment by excess.

9. To deprive of one's relish for something; to satiate, cloy (the appetite, senses, or sentient being).

1700 ADDISON *Epil. Brit. Enchanters*, And pall the sense with one continu'd show. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 321 For fear of too much palling his Appetite. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* II. xii. 479 He must not pall his readers. 1829 *Examiner* 355/1 Can even the choicest viands fail to pall the stomach? 1856 BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud., Shelley* (1879) I. 113 Languor comes, fatigue palls, melancholy oppresses.

†**Pall**, *v.*2 *Obs. rare.* [Origin obscure: cf. PALE *v.*4]

1. *trans.* To beat, strike, knock (*down*).

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 499 Þei mi3te I-seo sone His polhache go and proude doun pallede. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 30 Panne with þe firste pyle I palle hym down. *Ibid.* 51 Panne *liberum arbitrium*..palleth adown þe pouke.

2. *intr.* or *absol.* To fight (one's way) *through*.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10022 Þai met on the Mirmydons, macchit hom hard, Pallit thurgh the persans, put hom beside. *Ibid.* 11132 Þai..Put hom doun prestly, pallit hom þurgh, Slogh hom full sleghly for sleght þat þai couthe.

Pall (pɔ̄l), *v.*3 [f. PALL *sb.*1] *trans.* To cover with or as with a cloth; to drape with a pall.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8385 The halle..was pight vp with pilers all of pure stones, Palit full prudly. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. v. 52 Come thick Night, And pall thee in the dunnest smoake of Hell. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 332 Why pall'd in state, and mitred with a wreath Of nightshade, dost thou sit portentiously? 1854 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. 226–7 Nature..so powerless and extinct as to seem palled in her shroud. 1869 TENNYSON *Holy Grail* 844, I saw the Holy Grail, All pall'd in crimson samite.

Pall, obs. form of PAL; variant of PAWL.

‖ **Palla** (pæ·lă). [L., perh. related to *pallium*.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A loose outer garment or wrap worn out of doors by women (sometimes by men); an outer robe, mantle.

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* III. ix, The slave..divested herself also of her long *palla*. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 72 Her palla to another she resigns. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Jan. 4/3 Calpurnia .. is robed in a brilliant green palla over a long yellow tunic.

2. *Eccl.* An altar-cloth; a chalice-cloth.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Palla*,..it is also often taken for an Altar-cloth. 1885 *Catholic Dict.*, *Palla*, a small cloth of linen used to cover the chalice and usually stiffened with cardboard, &c. The upper part may be covered with silk.

Palla, variant of PALLAH, S. African antelope.

Pallace, obs. form of PALACE *sbs.*1 and 3.

Pallad- (pæ·lăd), *Chem.*, used as combining form of PALLADIUM, in names of certain compounds, as *pa·lladamine*, *palladammo·nium*, *palladdi·amine*: see quots.

1859 FOWNES *Man. Chem.* 329 Palladamine, $NPdH_3$. O, may be obtained from the chloride by oxide of silver... Müller also obtained another compound..to which he gives the name of palladdiamine; it contains N_2PdH^6. 1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 329 Hugo Müller regards..the yellow [compound] as chloride of palladammonium, $N_3H_6Pd^{iv}.Cl_2$. The yellow compound..yields the oxide of palladammonium, or palladamine, $N_3H_6Pd^{iv}O$.

Pallad, obs. erron. form of PALLET *sb.*2

Palladian (pălē·diăn), *a.*1 [f. L. *palladi-us* of or belonging to Pallas + -AN.] Of or pertaining to Pallas, the goddess of wisdom; hence, pertaining to wisdom, knowledge, or study.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 29 b, Perseus the Palladian knight.. when he had slayne..Medusa, he consecrated y* same [shield] to the mighty Goddes Pallas. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 56 Unlesse he carry..all his midnight watchings, and expence of Palladian oyl, to the hasty view of an unleasur'd licencer. 1803 GODWIN *Life Chaucer* I. 470 (Jod.).

Palla·dian, *a.*2 *Arch.* [f. *Palladi-o* + -AN.] Of, belonging to, or according to the school of the Italian architect Andrea Palladio (1518–80), who imitated the ancient Roman architecture without regard to classical principles.

1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 37 Conscious they act a true Palladian part, And, if they starve, they starve by rules of art. 1792 GIBBON *Let.* in *Misc. Wks.* (1796) I. 696 To pass some hours in the palladian Chiswick. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 94/1 The thrust..directed against that archheresy of all, the Palladian style. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 250 Europe has never seen a worse style than the Palladian.

Hence **Palla·dianism,** the Palladian school or style of architecture; **Palla·dianize** *v.*, to make Palladian in style.

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 94/1 The sworn champion of Palladianism, and the bitter foe of all amateurs. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. App. XV. 386 We shall get rid of Chinese pagodas, and Indian temples, and Renaissance Palladianisms, and Alhambra stucco and filigree, in one great rubbish heap. 1893 GILTSPUR *Church Street Stoke Newington* 27 The south front was Palladianised about the middle of the last century.

Palladic (pălæ·dik), *a. Chem.* [f. PALLADIUM ^{2} + -IC 1 b.] Applied to compounds of palladium containing a smaller proportion of the metal than those called *palladious*; as *palladic oxide* or *dioxide of palladium*, PdO_2.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 327 The tetrachloride or Palladic chloride, $Pd^{iv}Cl_4$. *Ibid.* 328 Palladic salts are very unstable, being easily reduced to palladious salts by heat, and by reducing agents.

†**Palladie.** *Obs.* = PALLADIUM 1 1.

1548 W. PATTEN *Exp. Scotl.* Pref. a iij, The well kepyng of the Palladie in Troy was euer the conseruacion..of the citie.

Palladiferous (pælădi·fĕrəs), *a.* [See -FEROUS.] Containing or yielding palladium.

1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 325 The palladiferous gold of Brazil.

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Palladine, -yne, obs. forms of PALADIN.

Palladio- (pălē^{1}·dio), *Chem.*, combining form of PALLADIUM^{2}, in names of certain compounds.

1841 BRANDE *Chem.* 1089 Palladio-bichloride of Potassium. *Ibid.*, Palladio-protochloride of potassium. *Ibid.* 1090 Prismatic crystals of palladio-cyanuret of potassium. 1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 330 Chloride of palladio-phenyl-ammonium.

Palladious (pălē^{1}·diəs), *a. Chem.* Also **palladous.** [f. PALLADI-UM^{2} + -OUS.] Applied to compounds of palladium containing a larger proportion of the metal than those called *palladic*; as *palladious oxide* or *protoxide of palladium*, PdO.

1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 95 A solution of palladious oxide. 1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 327 Palladious salts are for the most part brown or red; their taste is astringent, but not metallic.

Palladium^{1} (pălē^{1}·diŭm). Forms: 4–5, 7 **palladion,** 5 **palladioun, -dyon, -dian, -done, -din, paladion,** 6– **palladium.** [a. L. *palladium*, a. Gr. παλλάδιον, neuter of παλλάδιος of Pallas.]

1. *Gr. and Lat. Myth.* The image of the goddess Pallas, in the citadel of Troy, on which the safety of the city was supposed to depend, reputed to have been thence brought to Rome.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 153 (97) But bough þat Grekes hem of Troye shetten, .. Thei hadde a relyk hight Palladion [*v. rr.* palladioun, paladion] That was hire tryst a bouen euerichon. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 188 The Priest Thoas .. Hath soffred Anthenor to come And the Palladion to stele. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 17865 Palladin that thing called is Affitir Pallas .. Fro hir It come also, I wene. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xiii. 48 Diuers antiquities .., and amongst others the Palladium of antient Troy. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 178 Metellus .. lost his eies in a skare-fire, at what time hee would haue saued and got away the Palladium .. out of the temple of Vesta. 1779 W. ALEXANDER *Hist. Women* (1782) I. vi. 213 Vestals .. whose office was to preserve the sacred fire of the goddess in perpetual vigour, and guard the palladium. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* I. xv. 69 The Palladium, or statue of Minerva brought from Troy.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Anything on which the safety of a nation, institution, privilege, etc. is believed to depend; a safeguard, protecting institution.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* Pref. 6 These 35 bookes [of Livy] .. preserued as another Palladium out of a generall skarefire. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. VII. (1676) 223/2 My Palladium, my breast-plate, my buckler, with which I ward all injuries [etc.]. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. xiii. 321 This stone .. was carefully preserved at Scone as the true palladium of their monarchy. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxvii. 343 The liberties of England cannot but subsist, so long as this palladium [trial by jury] remains sacred and inviolate. 1769–72 *Junius Lett.* Ded. 6 The liberty of the press is the palladium of all the civil, political, and religious rights of an Englishman. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Emp.* (1854) II. 91 The *Habeas Corpus* Act .. denominated the palladium of an Englishman's liberty. 1888 M. BURROWS *Cinque Ports* iv. 62 The Charter of 6 Edward I (1278) is the palladium of the Cinque Port liberties.

Palla·dium^{2}. *Chem.* [a. mod.L., f. *Pallas*: cf. prec.

Named 1803 by its discoverer Wollaston, from the newly discovered asteroid *Pallas*: cf. CERIUM.]

A hard white metal of the platinum group, resembling silver, occurring in small quantities, chiefly in association with platinum, in S. America and elsewhere. Symbol Pd; atomic weight 126.

1803 *Phil. Trans.* 290 A metallic substance late sold in London as a new metal under the title of Palladium. 1805 WOLLASTON *ibid.* XCV. 316, I .. subsequently obtained another metal, to which I gave the name Palladium, from the planet that had been discovered nearly at the same time by Dr. Olbers. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 180 The balance spring is usually of palladium.

attrib. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 329 Palladium-bases.

Hence **Palla·diumize** *v. trans.*, to coat with palladium.

a 1851 *Mech. Mag.* in *Herrig's Archiv* VIII. 268 This process may be called palladiumizing with as much propriety as we say, zinking, or gilding. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Pallah (pæ·lă). Also **palla, paala, pala, phalla, phaala.** [ad. Sechwana *p'hala*, Zulu *im-pala.*] An antelope (*Æpyceros melampus*) inhabiting parts of S. Africa; it is dark-reddish above, dull-yellowish on the sides, and white beneath; the male has horns about twenty inches long and spreading in a lyrate figure.

1806 SIR J. BARROW *Journ. Leetakoo* 407 This species of deer was called by the Booshuanas the Palla. 1812 PLUMPTRE tr. *Lichtenstein's Trav.* II. 324 That beautiful species of Antelope .. which is called by the Beetjuans *Phalla*. 1822 BURCHELL *Trav.* II. xi. 300 One is called Paala by the Bichuanas. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* iii. 56 The presence of the .. pallah .. is always a certain indication of water being within a distance of seven or eight miles. 1896 KIRBY *Haunts Wild Game* 546 Impala of the Swazis and Zulus, Pala of the Basuto.

Pallaice, -as(e, obs. forms of PALACE.

Pallaisada, -ade, obs. ff. PALISADO, -ADE.

Pallall (pălă·l). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **pallalls, palall, pallaly, pallaldies, palaulays, pally-ully.** [Derivation unknown.] A Scotch and Northern English name for the game of HOP-SCOTCH; sometimes, the stone used in the game.

1808–18 JAMIESON, *Pallall, Pallalls*, a game of children, in which they hop on one foot through different triangular spaces chalked out, driving a bit of slate or broken crokery before them. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* i. 14 Some of her companions took her out to the back of the house to have a game at the pallall. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* I. 3 Pall-lall .. or any other of the games of the school playground. 1891 BARRIE *Little Minister* xxvii. 292 There were .. girls playing at palaulays. 1896 MELDRUM *Grey Mantle* 251 Mony's the time I've played the palaldies bare-fit wi' 'm on the plainstanes. 1898 R. BLAKEBOROUGH *Wit, etc. N. Riding Yorksh.* (E. D. D.), Divisions are chalked on the pavement, and the 'pally-ullies' are impelled within the lines by a hop on one leg and a side-shuffle with the same foot.

Pallanchine, -kee(n, -kin, pallaquine, obs. ff. PALANKEEN. **Pallart,** obs. f. PALLIARD.

Pallasade, -ado, -zado, obs. ff. PALISADE, -ADO.

Pallasite (pæ·lăsəit). *Min.* [f. surname *Pallas* (see below) + -ITE^{1}.] Native iron containing embedded grains of olivine, such as that composing a large meteorite discovered by P. S. Pallas in Siberia in 1772; hence also called *Pallas iron.*

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pallat, -ate, obs. forms of PALATE, PALLET.

Pallatine, -yne, obs. forms of PALATINE.

Palle, obs. form of PALL, PALY *a.*^{2}

Palled (pŏld), *ppl. a.*^{1} [f. PALL *v.*^{1} + -ED^{1}.]

†**1.** Enfeebled, weakened, impaired. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's Prol.* 55 So vnweeldy was this sory palled goost. *c* 1386 — *Shipman's T.* 102 (Corpus MS.) Eny old palled [*v.r.* appalled] wight. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxlv. 288 Than began the trumpettys and tabours to blowe, whiche reuyued the palled hartys. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XII. xii. 364 The colour is more pallat and weake [*colore languido*] inclining to white. 1605 *1st Pt. Ieronimo* II. iv, Which strooke amazement to their pauled speeche. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 87 Ile neuer follow Thy paul'd Fortunes more. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. vi. 100 It receives the Liver blood .. which .. is become pauled and sluggish, and has lost its heat.

2. Of fermented liquor, etc.: That has lost its briskness or freshness; flat, stale, vapid. *arch.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 168 Who forsakithe wyne and drynkithe ale pallid. 14.. *Song temp. Hen. VI* (Harl. MS.), Bryng us home no sydyr, nor no palde wyne. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Mucidum vinum*, a palled wine or dead. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* v. i, With a spoonful of palled wine poured in their water. 1711 E. WARD *Vulgus Brit.* v. 58 Or that the Turky .. Should .. Be pall'd, o'er-roasted, and unfit, For such a Fine-mouth'd Saint to eat. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 384 Her high spirits were as flat as palled soda-water.

3. Deadened to pleasant tastes or impressions; satiated, cloyed, disgusted.

1691 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* III. i, Palled in desires, and surfeited of bliss. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 54 P 1 Pall'd Appetite is humorous, and must be gratify'd with Sauces rather than Food. 1795 SOUTHEY *Vis. Maid Orleans* II. 112 The epicure Here pampers his foul frame, till the pall'd sense Loathes at the banquet. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 222 The palled taste of an unhealthy age.

Palled (pŏld, *poet.* -ĕd), *ppl. a.*^{2} [f. PALL *v.*^{3} (or *sb.*^{1}) + -ED.] Covered with or robed in a pall.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxiii. (1848) 289 Swathed in clouds As though in plumed and pallèd state. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxx, Palled shapes In shadowy thoroughfares of thought.

†**Pa·llen,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *pællen, pellen*, f. *pæl*, PALL *sb.*^{1} + -EN^{4}.] Made of 'pall' or rich cloth; in early use, 'of purple'.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 64 Bicgað eow pællene cyrtlas. *c* 1000 — *Hom.* in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 103 Se casere .. dyde of his purpuran & his pellenan gyrlan. *c* 1205 LAY. 23762 A ræf swiðe deore .. & ænne pallene curtel. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1517 He plyes ouer þe payment pallen webbes. 14.. *Siege Jerus.* (E. E. T. S.) 322 Pizten pauelouns doun of pallen webbes, With ropis of riche silk.

Pallenkeen, -kine, Pallentine, Palles, obs. ff. PALANKEEN, PALATINE, PALACE.

Pallescent (pălĕ·sĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *pallēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *pallēscĕre* to become pale.] Growing or becoming pale. So **Palle·scence,** a blanching or paling.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 345 It beares Apples like the masculine, but lesser and luteously pallescent. 1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Nightmare Abbey* ix, The spirit of black melancholy began to set his seal on her pallescent countenance. 1822 — *Maid Marian* ii, An awful thought, which caused a momentary pallescence in his rosy complexion.

Pallesie, -ye, obs. forms of PALSY.

Pallet, *sb.*^{1} *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 4–5 **palet, -ete, pallette,** 5–6 **palett(e,** 6 **pallat(t,** 6 (9 *Sc.*) **pallet,** (7 **-ed**). [a. OF. *palet*, dim. of *pal* stake.]

†**1.** A piece of armour for the head, a head-piece (usually of leather). *Obs.*

1374 *Inv.* in *Promp. Parv.* 379 *note*, Item, ij. ketelhattes, et ij. paletes, *prec'* vj.*s.* viij.*d.* 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 325 A preuy pallette her pannes to kepe, To hille here lewde heed in stede of an houe. 1405 in *Promp. Parv.* 379 *note*, Doublettes, jakkes, basynettes, vysers, palettes, aventailles. 1411 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 19 An aburioun of stele with a pallette couerte with reede velwette. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 378/2 Palet, armowre for the heed, *pelliris, galerus.* *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 782/34 Nomina Armorum. .. *Hec tassis*, a palett. .. *galea.*

2. *transf.* The head, pate. Now only *Sc.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4016 On the helme he smot for soth, Thurch helme and palet to the toth. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* vii. 131 Inglis men sall .. Knok þi palet or þou pas, And mak þe polled like a frere. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 51 As blaksmyth bruikit was his pallatt, For battering at the study. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Elynour Rummyng* 348, I shall breake your palettes, Wythout ye now cease! 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 Neptun .. his pleasing pallet vpheauing Hee noted Aeneas. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 50 Not a pinnes head or a moaths pallet. 1638 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* I. C ij, Till I brake a Blacksmith's palled. 1826 G. BEATTIE *John o'Arnha'* in *Life* (1863) 248 The ither bore The gausty pallet, grim with gore.

Pallet (pæ·lĕt), *sb.*^{2} Forms: *α.* 4–5 **paillet(t,** 4–6 **payllet, paylet,** 4–7 **pailet,** 5 **palyet,** 6 *Sc.* **pelat**; *β.* 5–6 **palet(t,** 6 **-ette,** 6–7 **pallate,** (6–8 **-ad,** 7 **palate**), 7–8 **pallat,** 6– **pallet.** [ME. *paillet*: cf. dial. F. *paillet* heap or bundle of straw, deriv. of *paille* straw :—L. *palea* chaff; also AF. *paillete* straw, in Bestiary 475.]

1. A straw bed; a mattress; a small, poor, or mean bed or couch.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 229 (180) On a pailet [*v. r.* paylet] al þat glade nyght By Troylus he lay. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 379/2 Palyet, lytylle bed, *lectica.* *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 435 Gromes palettis. 1505 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 150 Item, for stra to the Quenis pelat .. xijd. 1557 *Order of Hospitalls* G ij, Of Beddes, Bolsters, Mattresses, .. Pallads. 1615 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* XI. iv, This man, though great in Bethlehem, lays him down to rest upon a pallet. 1758 GOLDSM. *Mem. Protestant* (1895) I. 115, I perceived the Water had soaked through the Pallet. 1827 MOORE *Epicur.* xvi. (1839) 165 Content with a rude pallet of straw. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. xi. 128 The monks then sought their pallets.

fig. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 527 All this preuaileth not in a leane and hungry ground, vnlesse fatter earth be laied as a pallet vnderneath. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 318 Ere .. the low roosted lark From her thatch't pallat rowse.

b. *Comb.*, as *pallet-bed, -chamber, -couch.*

1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1882) 82 King Richard .. came out in to the pallet chamber, on which he found in bed sir James and sir Thomas Tyrels. 1618 SIR S. D'EWES *Autobiog.* (1845) I. 111, I assisted at her pallet-side, kneeling, weeping, and praying with others. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. xiv. 175 The Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber .. whose Office .. is to lie by the King on a Pallet-Bed all Night. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. xxiii, That pallet-couch, and naked wall.

†**2.** *Naut.* See quots. *Obs.* (It is not certain where this belongs; some place it under the next.)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pallet* is a Room within the Hold of a Ship, closely parted from it, in which by laying some Pigs of Lead, &c. a Ship may be sufficiently ballasted, without losing room in the Hold; which therefore will serve for Stowing the more Goods. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Pallet*, a ballast-locker formerly used, to give room in the hold for other stowage.

Pallet (pæ·lĕt), *sb.*^{3} Also 8 **palet, pallat,** (8–9 **palate**). [a. F. *palette*, dim. of *pale* spade, shovel, blade, etc., a word of many senses, some of which in English retain the form PALETTE, q. v.]

1. A wooden instrument consisting of a flat blade or plate, with a handle attached; *spec.* that used, in various forms, by potters and others for shaping their work.

1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 114 Styrynge it well fyrste with a sticke, and than with a pallet broade at the ende. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 390 A rodd of Iron fastned to a pallet, that reaches out a little beyond the Anvil. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Ointment*, Beat it with a wooden Palet, and change the Water, so that it becomes as white as Milk. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pallet*, among potters, crucible-makers, etc., is a wooden instrument .. for forming, beating, and rounding their works. They have several kinds; the largest are oval with a handle; .. others .. in manner of large knives. 1837 J. T. SMITH tr. *Vicat's Mortars* 95 *note*, The pallet or board (called the 'hawk'), used by plasterers for mixing small quantities of stucco as they apply it.

2. An artist's tablet for paints; a PALETTE, q. v.

†**3.** A flat board, plate, or disk; e. g. the blade of an oar, the float of a paddle-wheel. *Obs.*

1721 *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 244 There's no Improvement to be made, either with respect to the Proportion of the Oars, their Length, the Breadth of the Pallets. 1725 H. DE SAUMAREZ *ibid.* XXXIII. 412 At each End of the Lines, which constitute the Angle, .. are two Pallets not much unlike the Figure of the Log. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Fox*, The FOX .. will endeavour .. to pull out the Food he smells in the Hole .. and cause the Pallet to fall. 1808 *Specif. Trevithick & Dickinson's Patent* No. 3148 A rowing wheel .. furnished with floats or pallets, but which we call our propelling boards.

spec. **b.** *Brickmaking.* A board for carrying away a newly moulded brick: cf. PLANCHET. **c.** Each of the series of disks in a chain-pump.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 189 As the wheel revolves, the piston rods .. will cause the pistons to force the new-moulded bricks, with their pallet or board under them, severally up the mould. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Pallet.* .. 3. One of the series of disks or pistons in the chain-pump or chapelet. .. 7. (*Clay.*) *a.* A board on which a newly molded brick is carried away to the *hack.* *Ibid.* [see PAGE *sb.*^{1} 8].

†**4.** *Gilding.* A flat brush for taking up gold-leaf.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pallet*, in gilding, is an instrument made of a squirrel's tail; used to take up the gold leaves from the pillow, to apply and extend them on the matter to be gilt.

5. A projection on some part of a machine, which engages with the teeth of a wheel, and thus converts a reciprocating into a rotary motion, or *vice versâ*; *esp.* a projection upon the pendulum or the arbor of the balance-wheel of a clock or watch, engaging with the escapement-wheel. [So in Fr.]

1704 DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1788 It is scarce possible to manage the Pallets so, as nicely to make the same Vibrations as were *in Vacuo.* 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Pallats*, two nuts that play in the fangs of the crown wheel of a watch. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I.

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149 The pendulum has two palates,..which at equal intervals rise and fall, and let the teeth of the wheels pass under them in equable succession. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* xiv. 194 The pallets are connected with the pendulum so as to oscillate with it.

6. In an organ: Any one of the valves in the upper part of the wind-chest, each of which is connected with a key of the keyboard, and, on being opened by pressing down the key, admits the 'wind' or compressed air to a groove beneath the set of pipes corresponding to that key.

Also applied to other valves, as *waste-pallet*, a valve allowing escape of air from the storage-bellows when too full.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 493/2, E is the spring which keeps the pallet in its place when not in use. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 48 Of various sorts of valves..those called palates are the most important ones. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 338 In order to prevent an undue rising of the bellows when more wind is supplied than used, a *waste-pallet* is placed in every bellows.

7. *Bookbinding.* A tool for impressing letters or figures on the back of a book, consisting of a metal block mounted on a handle and having the letters, etc. engraved upon it, or the required types fastened in it.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 425 The tools .. whether single letters or figures, or 'pallets' (that is, the title of a book, &c., cut in a single metal block) are mounted on wooden handles, and applied before use to a gas burner, in order to obtain the requisite heat.

8. *Conch.* = PALETTE 4 a.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pallet-frame*, *-spring*, *-wheel*, *-wire*; **pallet-arbor**, an arbor on which a pallet (in a clock, etc.) is fixed; **pallet-board** = sense 3 b; **pallet-box**, in an organ, a box or chest forming part of the wind-chest, containing the pallets belonging to one keyboard; **pallet-eye**, in an organ, a loop of wire at one end of a pallet, to which is attached the wire by which it is pulled down; **pallet-leather**, in an organ, the soft leather with which the inner surface of a pallet is faced; **pallet-moulding**, in *Brick-making*, a process in which each brick as moulded is turned out on a pallet, and the mould sanded to prevent adhesion of the clay; **pallet-tail**, each of the rocking arms which bear the pallets in certain escapements.

1883 Sir E. BECKETT *Clocks & Watches* 185 In all clocks of this kind the *pallet-arbors are set in small cocks. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 529 (*Brick-making*) This operation is repeated each time that a *pallet-board comes under the hopper. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 339 Attached to a loop of wire called the **pallet-eye*, fastened to the moveable end of the pallet. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 521 That part of the *pallet frame .. in which is set the stone for receiving the action or impulse of the small pin teeth, is formed into a rectangular shape. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v., In *pallet-molding the molds are usually sanded; in slop-molding they are wetted. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 84 The wheel has fifteen teeth cut on its circumference; its play is regulated by two small pallets..and two small steel *pallet-springs. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 226 The *pallet staff holes are found to wear very much if not jewelled. 1793 Sir G. SHUCKBURGH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 88 The index that is carried round immediately by the pendulum, viz. on the same arbor with the *pallet wheel. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 51 Muller has tried to put all the *palate-wires, belonging to one manual, into one common hole.

Pallet (pæ·lĕt), *sb.*[4] *Her.* Also 7 palett. [dim. of PALE *sb.*[1] 6.] An ordinary resembling the pale (PALE *sb.*[1] 6), but of half its breadth.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 12 But it [the Pale] may be diminished, as from a Paile to a Pallet which is ye halfe of the Paile. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* II. iii. 33 The pale, whose content is the third part of the whole field, and is divided again into the Pallet, which is half the pale, and the Endors which is half the Pallet. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* iii. 15 The arms of Raymond, Count of Provence—or, 4 pallets gules.

† **Pallet,** *sb.*[5] *Obs.* [a. F. *palette*, OF. *paellete* (Gloss. de Salins, 13–14th c.), dim. of *paele* shallow pan :—L. *patella.*] A vessel of a definite measure used to receive the blood in blood-letting.

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* III. v. § 5. 205 A..Surgeon..reports that he drew from a patient..in foure dayes twenty seven pallets, euery pallet..containing three ounces and more.

† **Pallet,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *palet* (13–14th c. in Godef.), dim. of *pâle* PALE *a.*; but in reference to wine, cf. *vin paillet* light or straw-coloured wine.] Of a light colour between red and white; pale red, flesh-coloured.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Helvus color*, a pallet colour, or a fleash colour of white and redde. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* C 792 Horsefiesh colour, or pallet colour in wine. *c* 1600 BURELL *Pilgr.* in J. Watson *Coll. Scot. Poems* (1709) II. 11 Vpon thair brest..The Rubie pallet and Th' opall, Togither with the Amatist. 1611 COTGR., *Vin baillet*, a pallet, or pale Claret, wine. 1632 SHERWOOD, Pallet wine, *vin baillet*, *vin paillet.*

Pallet, obs. form of PALETTE, PALATE.

Palleting (pæ·lĕtiŋ). *Naut.* [cf. PALLET *sb.*[2] 2.] 'A slight platform made above the bottom of the magazine, to keep the powder from moisture' (*Weale's Rudim. Nav.* 136). Also *attrib.*, as *palleting-beam*, *-hatches.*

1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Dict. Marine*, *Palletting Hatches* .. are small apertures, about 20 inches square, formed by the palletting-beams and carlings in the fore-magazine. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 95 *Palleting-Beams* are those beams under the flat of the magazine, bread-room, and powder-room, where there is a double palleting.

Palletot, Pallew : see PALETOT, PALEW.

Pallial (pæ·liăl), *a. Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *palliāl-is*, f. PALLIUM : see -AL.] Of or pertaining to the pallium or mantle of a mollusc (or of a brachiopod).

Pallial adductor, the anterior adductor muscle of a bivalve; *pallial cavity*, *impression*, *line*, *lobe*, *sac* : see quots. ‡ *pallial sinus*, a sinus or recess in the pallial impression of certain molluscs, being the mark of their retractile siphons.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 706/1 It is in this pallial sac that the animal establishes a current of water. 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 26 The border of the 'mantle' is also muscular; and the place of its attachment is marked in the shell by a line called the 'pallial impression'. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* vi. 96 The inner surface of each valve is lined with a soft membranous substance, called the pallial lobe. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 216 The 'pallial line' or 'pallial impression'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i. 59 In some Mollusks (e. g. Pteropoda), the delicate lining membrane of the pallial cavity serves as the respiratory organ. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 698 (Brachiopoda) A circumpallial sinus uniting the terminations of the pallial sinuses is figured by Joubin in *Discina.*

† **Pa·lliament.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *palliāmentum*, f. *palliāre* to cloak.] A robe, gown: in quots. the white gown of a candidate for the Roman consulship.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 182 Titus Andronicus, the people of Rome..Send thee by me..This Palliament of white and spotlesse Hue, And name thee in Election for the Empire. 1593 PEELE *Order of Garter* 92 A goodly king in robes most richly dight, The upper like a Roman palliament.

Palliard (pæ·lyărd). *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 5 **payllard, -art**, 6 **paljard, -jart, -yarte, pallart**, 6–7 **palyard(e, pallyard**, 6–9 **paillard**, 6– **palliard.** [a. F. *paillard*, in 13th c. *paillart*, f. *paille* straw : see -ARD.] A professional beggar or vagabond (who sleeps on the straw in barns and outhouses); *transf.* a low or dissolute knave; a lewd fellow, a lecher, a debauchee.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. xviii, The foxe was but a theef and a payllart and a knaue of poure folke. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 294 Ye ought not to meue your self for suche a theef & palyard. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxix. [clxv.] 492 He was but a false palyarte, and alwayes agaynste the Crowne of Fraunce. 1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vacab.* 4 A Palliard is he that goeth in a patched cloke. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* vii. 44 The worst and wickedst of all this beastly generation are scarse comparable to these prating Pallyardes. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 476 A most luxurious and effeminate Palliard he [Sardanapalus] was. *c* 1690 KIRKTON *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* ii. (1817) 84 Not only a debauched paillard but a cruel murtherer. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v, Palliards,..and Jarkmen. 1852 BORROW *Lavengro* III. 315 The male part of the upper class are..a parcel of poor, shaking, nervous paillards.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Knavish; dissolute.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. xvi, Ha a payllart Mule, why goost thow not faster? 1581 *N. Burne's Disput.* in *Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 170 Vsurpit Bischopis, apostat preistis and palliard Ministeris. 1638 *Sat. on Gen. Assembly* in *Scott. Pasquils* (1868) 42 A palyard drunkard charlitan.

† **Palliardise.** *Obs.* Also 6 **-ice**, 6–7 **-ise.** [a. F. *paillardise* (1539 in R. Estienne), f. prec. + -ISE[2].] Lewdness, fornication, lechery.

1591 LODGE *Diogenes* (Hunter. Cl.) 46 Nothing..more weakeneth an Armye..than luxuritie and palliardize. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. vi. § 5 Hee [Jupiter] gave himself over wholly to palliardize and adultery. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III* v. 136 Nor can they tax him with Palliardise, Luxury, Epicurism.

So † **Pa·lliardry, Pa·lliardy** [= F. *paillardie* (Villon)], roguery, knavery; lechery, fornication.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 178 ȝe that list of ȝour paljardry neuir blyn. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* xxxiv. 82 Thocht ȝung perwersit natouris To paljardy applawddis. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 80 Thy subteltie and paljardrie Our fredome bringis in thrall.

† **Pa·lliardize,** *v. Obs.* [f. PALLIARD + -IZE.] 1. *intr.* To fornicate.

1619 T. MILLES tr. *Mexia's, etc. Treas. Anc. & Mod. T.* II. 364/1 Charlemaigne, whose eldest daughter was found paillardising with..Eginhard, his Secretary. 1650 ANNE BRADSTREET *Four Mon., Assyr., Sardan.* 3 Sardanapalas.. That palliardizing sot.

2. *trans.* To be a procurer of.

1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes's Trial* 2 To..let the Parliament see, they had not employed such a man as would palliardise Lies, and become a pander unto Falshood.

Palliasse: see PAILLASSE.

Palliate (pæ·li,ĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *palliātus* cloaked, f. *palli-um* cloak (-ATE[2] 2); afterwards pa. pple. of late L. *palliāre* to cloak, palliate.]

† **A.** as *pa. pple.* Cloaked, covered, concealed; mitigated. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, Introd. (1550) 4 b, They sente the reuerent father Thomas Arundell .. in habite pallyate and dissimuled, into the citee of Paris. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 5 The fault .. must be accommodate and palliate by dyets and medicines familiar. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 242 That was still the cloak under whilk was palliat all the wicked plotts aganis the Kirk of God.

B. as *adj.* † 1. Wearing a cloak (in quot., a philosopher's cloak : see PALLIUM 1). *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XIII. xvi. (1620) 457 Lest the communication of this name with the vulgar, should debase the proud..number of the Palliate.

† **2.** Cloaked; having its real nature concealed.

1612 R. FENTON *Usury* 128 That..may in matter bee a palliat or cloaked vsurie. 1648 HAMMOND *Serm.* iv. Wks. 1684 IV. 494 God may..give us a treacherous settlement, a palliate peace.

† **3.** Of a cure: Superficial or temporary. *Obs.*

a 1625 COPE in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 131 All his industry and sales, did in your estate make but a palliate cure. 1679 PRANCE *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* 30 Cardinal Poole..did not..absolve their Consciences from Restitution, but only made a palliate Cure.

4. *Zool.* Having a PALLIUM (sense 3 b); tectibranchiate. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Palliate (pæ·li,ĕt), *v.* [f. PALLIATE *ppl. a.*; cf. late L. *palliāre* (Apuleius, 2nd c.) to cloak, F. *pallier*, which may have aided the formation.]

† **1.** *trans.* To cover with or as with a cloak; to cloak, clothe, shelter; to invest. Also *fig. Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 32 Surmyse set foorth and palliated with the vesture .. of a professed veritee. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Palliate*, cloake. 1630 T. WESTCOTE *Devon.* (1845) 60 Her sheep .. are palliated under the coverture of the high-grown hedges of enclosures. 1635 GELLIBRAND *Variation Magn. Needle* 3 The Ocean, which palliates the imperfect parts of the Earth. 1656 BOULTON *Medicina* Ded. A ij b, It is the accustomed manner of our modern Writers, alwaies to palliate themselves under the Protection of some worthy Patron.

† **2.** *fig.* To hide, conceal, disguise. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1598 BACON *Sacred Medit.* vii. (Arb.) 117 Hipocrites with their dissembling holinesse towards God doe palliate and couer their iniuries towardes men. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Palliate*, to disguise, daub, colour or cloak. 1795 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 58 The bankruptcy of their India Company, long palliated, now stands confest. 1809–12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Almeria* vii, Her name was printed among the list of subscribers, and there was no palliating the fact.

3. To alleviate the symptoms of a disease without curing it; to relieve superficially or temporarily; to mitigate the sufferings of; to ease.

In early use the notion was that of cloaking, disguising, patching up; this passed gradually into that of alleviating the symptoms: cf. 4.

1588 J. READ *Compend. Method* 60 They [bone-diseases] eyther bee neuer cured, or else onelie so palliated that they breake out againe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. Explan. Words Art A v b, So sweet Pomanders doe palliat a stinking breath, occasioned by a corrupt stomack or diseased lungs, and such like. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 351 Let mountebanks palliate, cures break out again, being never soundly but superficially healed. *a* 1714 ABP. SHARP *Serm.* (1738) V. ix. 284 He is but half a Physician; he hath palliated our sores and diseases, but he hath not removed them. 1876 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xxi. (ed. 3) 281 That which cannot be cured must be palliated.

4. To disguise or colour the real enormity of (an offence) by favourable representations or excuses; to represent (an evil) as less than it really is; to cause to appear less guilty or offensive by urging extenuating circumstances; to extenuate, excuse.

This has passed gradually from the sense of cloak (as in 2), disguise, colour, to that of extenuate, lessen the gravity of.

1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balsac's Lett.* 317, I neede not seeke colours to palliate my actions or words. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ix. 27 This advice causing him to see his fault..he labored to have palliated it with certain excuses. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. III. 215 They endeavoured to palliate what they could not justify. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 83 The illegal imprisonment cannot be explained away, and cannot be palliated. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. i. 119 These considerations only slightly palliate his conduct.

b. To excuse (a person).

1862 M. B. EDWARDS *John & I* xxxi. (1876) 236 As well endeavour to show that black is white, as to prove that any temptations you may have had can in the smallest degree palliate you.

† **5.** To make less emphatic or pronounced; to moderate, mitigate, qualify or tone down (esp. one's action or statement). Also *absol.* or *intr.* To take up a more moderate position, to compromise. *Obs.*

1665 PEPYS *Diary* 31 Dec., The great evil of this year.. is the fall of my Lord of Sandwich, whose mistake about the prizes hath undone him..though sent (for a little palliating it) Embassador into Spayne. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 223 Do you think the Christians would have palliated so far, and colluded with their Consciences? 1721 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 135 The Author..is forc'd to palliate what he said about Mr. Harley's being an Accomplice by an Advertisement he has in his Paper last Night. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1749) II. xxxvi. 241 To obtain this time, you must palliate a little, and come into some seeming compromise. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 489 This fanciful piece of beauty [small feet] was probably invented by the ancient Chinese, to palliate their jealousy.

† b. To appease, please, or indulge (one's taste).

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 154, I haue inserted these parcels of the Psalter, that by this occasion my Reader might palliate his taste with an Essay of our Ancestors old English. *a* 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* II. vii. (1642) 110 Next all the Candies, Preserves, all the Junkets..to palliate his taste.

† c. To moderate the hostility of. *Obs. rare.*

1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* Apol. 59 Yea, that I might them better palliate [*ed.* 1684 *altered to* moderate], I did too with them thus Expostulate.

Palliated (pæ·li,ĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1]; taking the place of the earlier PALLIATE *ppl. a.*]

1. Cloaked (*lit.* and *fig.*); † covered over, concealed; † superficially healed; mitigated, extenuated: see the vb.

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* x, Merlin Ambrose

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..slighted that pretended skill of those magicians, as palliated ignorance. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 192 That they might act a certain palliated Fable. 1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicinæ* 400 The palliated Diseases return with more severity than before. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Passage Life H. Harris*, The half-avowed, and palliated confession of committed guilt. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Palliatus*..covered with a cloak; veiled; mantled; applied to pains subdued or lulled by the use of opiates: palliated.

2. Having the archiepiscopal PALLIUM.

1892 *Tablet* 6 Aug. 204 This very Vicarial and Palliated See of Arles.

Palliating (pæ·liˌeˑtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That palliates: in the senses of the vb.

1679 *Gentl. Calling* Pref. § 5 Palliating Medicines. 1710 in Somers *Tracts* II. 261 The Majority of that House were ..satisfied with a palliating Answer, jumbled up by the Junto. 1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 514 Luther..discountenanced and rejected all such palliating schemes, and..was determined never to yield an inch. 1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* ii. 14, I wish I could show those who cry out against Irish outrage..a few of the palliating circumstances.

Palliation (pæliˌeˑ·ʃən). [a. F. *palliation* (13–14th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. *palliātiōn-em*, n. of action from *palliāre*: see PALLIATE.]

†**1.** The action of palliating; the cloaking or concealing (of an act, etc.); that which serves to conceal or hide; a cloak, covering. *Obs.*

1577 PATERICKE tr. *Gentillet* (1602) 228 They make her [justice] serve..as a palliation or coverture, for all assassi[n]ments, murders, and vengeances. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxvii. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr. 9 The generality of Christians make the external frame of Religion but a palliation for sin. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 344 Candour would wish to throw a veil over the failings of an illustrious character; but deliberately perpetrated crimes have no claim to palliation.

2. The action of disguising or seeking to make less conspicuous, the enormity of (a crime, etc.) by excuses and apologies; extenuation; excuse; often in phrase *in palliation of*.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xi. § 3 Herein comes in crookedly and dangerously, a palliation of a great part of Ceremoniall Magicke. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxx, This.. though not a perfect excuse, is such a palliation of his fault as induces me to forgive him. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 570 He could not..invoke even the tyrant's plea of necessity in palliation of his evil deeds.

3. The alleviation of the symptoms and incidents of disease without curing it; hence *gen.* alleviation, mitigation, temporary relief.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 61 A wise physician will consider whether a disease be incurable;..if he find it to be such, let him resort to palliation; and alleviate the symptom. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 83 Palliations of diseases. 1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Dr. Mudge* in Boswell, Excision is doubtless necessary to the cure, and I know not any means of palliation. 1863 HOLLAND *Lett. Joneses* xxii. 314 You utterly refuse to admit that there is any palliation of your misery.

Palliative (pæ·liˌətiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *palliatif, -ive* (13–14th c. in Littré), f. L. type **palliātīv-us*: see PALLIATE and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* †**1.** Serving to cloak or conceal. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Paliatif*, palliatiue; cloaking, hilling ouer, couering. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Palliative*, that cloaketh, covereth or concealeth.

2. Serving to relieve (disease) superficially or temporarily, or to mitigate or alleviate (pain or other evil).

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 43 b/2 We wyll speake of his cure aswel eradicatyue as palliatyue. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 263 At the best a Fontanel is..but a palliative cure. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 32 P 6 The cure for the greatest part of human miseries is not radical, but palliative. 1889 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 887 These drugs at best are no more than palliative.

3. Tending to extenuate or excuse.

1779 J. DUCHE *Disc.* (1790) I. iv. 62 The palliative arts they make use of to reconcile their duty with their passions. 1782 WARTON *Rowley Enq.* 85 He openly defends his new attempt, not in a palliative apology, but in a peremptory declaration. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* x. 148 If her auditress ventured..to put in a palliative word, she set it aside with a certain disdain.

B. *sb.* **1.** That which gives superficial or temporary relief; that which serves to alleviate or abate the violence of pain, disease, or other evil.

1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 134 Those palliatives which weak, perfidious, or abject politicians are.. in all diseases, so ready to administer. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 549, I..confined myself to palliatives, the principal of which was laudanum. 1846 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. iv. 179 We are promised a cure of our malady, and we are treated with palliatives. 1877 OWEN *Wellesley's Desp.* Introd. 27 A timely palliative, if not a radical cure, for immediate and urgent evils.

2. An extenuating representation.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxix. 184 What shall we think of one, who seeks to find palliatives in words? *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Geo. II* (1847) III. xi. 309 [This was] a palliative of the latter's obliquity, if justice would allow of any violation. 18.. W. SCOTT (Webster 1864), He had been what is called, by manner of palliative, a very gay young man.

Hence **Pa·lliatively** *adv.*, in a palliative manner; in a way that serves to lighten or mitigate.

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 345 The weakness of the language it self may be palliatively cured by strength of elocution. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 490 In such cases we should proceed gently and palliatively.

Palliator (pæ·liˌeˑtəɹ). [agent-n. in L. form from PALLIATE.] One who palliates or alleges extenuating considerations; an extenuator.

1792 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 20 Dec., The worst..will not risk losing their only abettors and palliators in this kingdom. 1824 *Examiner* 435/1 He is..a palliator of every powerful and profitable abuse. 1878 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cvi. 30 Phinehas..was no trimmer, or palliator of sin.

Palliatory (pæ·liătəri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Characterized by palliation; having the function or effect of palliating.

1665 M. NEEDHAM *Med. Medicinæ* 401 There remains no more room for the like palliatory proceeding. 1845 BUNTING in B. Gregory *Side Lights Confl. Meth.* (1898) 414 Some explanations are very palliatory but not justificatory.

Pallid (pæ·lid), *a.* Also 7 **palid**. [ad. L. *pallid-us*, f. root *pall-* in *pall-ēre* to be pale, *pall-or* paleness.] Lacking depth or intensity of colour, faint or feeble in colour, wan, pale. (Said chiefly of the human face as affected by death, sickness, or passion, hence *transf.* of these causes themselves.) Chiefly *poet.* before 1800, exc. in *Bot.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 28 So soone as Night had with her pallid hew Defaste the beautie of the shyning skye. 1591 — *Ruines Rome* xv, Ye pallid spirits, and ye ashie ghoasts. 1596 — *F. Q.* v. xi. 45 Gainst which the pallid death findes no defence. *c* 1621 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII. 65 Pallid fear made boldest stomachs stoop. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Ceyx & Alcyone* 484 Then flick'ring to his palid Lips, she strove To print a Kiss. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 409 Involucrum slender, pallid, cloven into segments. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 315 A blush suffused Her pallid cheek. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) II. xix. 125 *note*, The dorsal segments are covered with very short pallid..hairs. 1876 BRISTOWE *The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 606 The symptoms due to loss of blood get developed..the patient..becomes excessively pallid.

b. *Comb.*, as *pallid-faced, -looking, -tomentose* adjs.; also in comb. with a word of colour, as *pallid-grey, -fuliginous, -ochraceous*, etc.

1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 61 Cup subsessile, contorted, pallid-fuliginous. *Ibid.* 185 Hymenium pale umber or pallid-grey. *Ibid.* 265 Scattered or gregarious, hemispherical, pallid-tomentose. 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 248 Among the crowd which lined the height was a pallid-faced girl. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 437/1 With the mullet came the pallid-looking suckers.

Hence **Pa·llidly** *adv.*, **Pa·llidness.**

1656 *Artific. Handsom.* 43 [They] sometimes appear pallidly sad, as if they were going to their graves. 1838 POE *A. G. Pym* Wks. 1864 IV. 185 Gigantic and pallidly white birds. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxvi. (ed. 8) 328 Let no man then be discouraged with the pallidness of Piety. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xvi, The stern repose of the eye, and death-like pallidness of the countenance.

Pa·llidi-, combining stem of L. *pallĭd-us* pale, used in some terms of Nat. Hist., as **Pallidiflo·rous** *a.*, pale-flowered. **Pallidipa·lpate** *a.*, having pale palpi. **Pallidita·rsate** *a.*, having pale tarsi. **Pallidive·ntrate** *a.*, having a pale abdomen.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Pallidity (pălidĭti). [f. L. *pallid-us* pale + -ITY.] Paleness of countenance, pallor.

1808 W. HERBERT *Ella Rosenberg* II. 185 Our looks indicated the pallidity and languor of sorrow. 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 469 He..sinks into pallidity and paralysis.

Pallie, variant of PAULIE *a. Sc.*

Pallie3oun, obs. Sc. form of PAVILION.

Pallification: see PALIFICATION.

†**Pa·llify**, *v.*1 *Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *palli-āre* or F. *palli-er* + -FY.] *trans.* = PALLIATE *v.* 3.

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) B v, Remedy to pallyfie the coppred face that is vncurable. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 59 b, It..palifyeth or rather hydeth the forme of the Leprie. *Ibid.* 108 a, It pallyfieth any contagious sore or griefe.

†**Pa·llify**, *v.*2 *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *pallē-re* to be pale + -FY: cf. *horrify*.] *trans.* To make pale.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 148 So much had the horrour of death..within few houres pallified his colour.

†**Pa·lliment.** *Naut. Obs. rare.* [ad. obs. F. *palemente*, also *palmante, palamente*, 1543 in Jal, = It. *palamento*, Sp. *palament*, the oars of a galley collectively, oarage, f. It. *pala* blade of an oar, etc. Cotgr. has '*pallamente*, part of the Orelop or vpper decke of a Galley'; so *palamento* in Florio.] The oarage of a galley (or ? as in Cotgr. and Fl.)

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. x. 44 Hauing mended and newe couered a peece of our palliment.

Palling (pɑ̈·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PALL *v.*1 + -ING 1.] The action of PALL *v.*1; the losing of freshness, flavour, or interest, etc.: see the verb.

1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 5 The Palling or Flatting of Wines. 1833 DISRAELI *Cont. Flem.* III. xvii, I know not the palling of passion. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v. 129 To prevent the palling of so much luxury on sated senses.

Pa·lling, *ppl. a.*1 [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That palls upon the taste, etc.: see the verb.

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* ccix, Their palling taste the journey's length destroys. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xiv, The trifling amusements, the palling pleasures, the silly business of the world. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 180 The fresh fruit flavor; rich, luscious, yet not palling.

Hence **Pa·llingly** *adv.*

1821 CAMPBELL in *New Monthly Mag.* II. 236 Their subjects remind us of fables rather pallingly familiar to our school-boy memories.

Palling, *ppl. a.*2 [f. PALL *v.*3 + -ING 2.] That covers with, or as, a pall.

1832 R. CATTERMOLE *Beckett*, etc. 175 Terror, first, In frenzied haste withdraws the palling shroud.

Pallio- (pæ·liо), combining form of PALLIUM, used in zoological terms relating to the pallium or mantle of a mollusc, etc.; as **Palliobranchiate** (-brænkiĕt) *a.*, belonging to the *Palliobranchiata* or *Brachiopoda*, the tubes of the mantle being supposed to be branchia or gills; **Palliocardiac** *a.*, pertaining to the mantle and the viscero-pericardial sac of a cephalopod; **Palliopedal** (-peˑdăl) *a.*, pertaining to the mantle and foot of a mollusc.

1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 281 The only argument for supposing the *Rudistes* to have been *palliobranchiate. 1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 677/2 Certain membranes..and a curious muscular band—the *pallio-cardiac band—traverse the sac. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 348 In Haliotis..they [nerves] pass off from the common pedal ganglionic mass (the *pallio-pedal ganglia).

†**Pa·llion** 1. *Obs.* Also 3 **palliun**, 3–6 **-oun**, 4 **-oune**. [a. OF. *pallion, -un* (12th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *pallium*: see PALLIUM.] = PALL *sb.*1 (usually in sense 6 a), PALLIUM.

c 1290 *Becket* 306 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 115 Heo gonne sende sone Aftur is palliun [*Harl. MS.* 248 pallioun] to rome. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 148 Biside þam on þer schip com a bisshop doun, þe mast in hand gan kip, with croice & pallioun. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7793 With his pallion his eyen he hidde. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xcvii. 78 Saynt gregory..sent to seynt Austyn his pallion & made hym primat and Archebisshop of Englond. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *King Hart* xli, Dame Danger hes of dolour to him drest Ane pallioun that na proudnes hes without.

Pallion 2 (pæ·lyən). [Derivation obscure: cf. Sp. *pallon* (palʸoˑn), a quantity of gold or silver from an assay, It. *pallone*, augm. of *palla* ball.] A small piece or pellet.

1727 *Philip Quarll* 170 In the Manner as they make Pallions on Board with old Cable Ends. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 101 Cut it into little bits, or pallions, lay the bits or pallions of solder upon it. 1884 BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 243 Run small pallions of suitable solder evenly over it.

Pallion, -oun, obs. Sc. forms of PAVILION.

Pallisade: see PALISADE. **Pallish**: see PAL.

‖ **Pallium** (pæ·liŏm). Pl. **pallia.** [L. *pallium*: see PALL *sb.*1]

1. *Antiq.* The Latin name for the large rectangular cloak or mantle worn by men, chiefly among the Greeks; esp. by philosophers, and by ascetics and others in the early Christian Church. (= Gr. ἱμάτιον, HIMATION.)

1564 *Brief Exam.* ****** iiij, Paule..sent for his *Pallium*. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 630/2 The Greekes.. afterwardes..chaunged the forme therof into their cloakes, called Pallia, as some of the Irish also doe. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* xxviii. II. 61 He is larger than the life, cloathed in a magnificent pallium. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* 44 Except in the wings and short pallium they resemble the figures of Grecian kings.

2. *Eccl.* **a.** The woollen vestment conferred upon archbishops in the Latin Church: = PALL *sb.*1 6 a.

1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 227 Whose Bishop hath the ensignes of an Archbishop, to wit, the vse of the Pallium, and the Crosse. 1807 COXE *Austria* I. ii. 23 In order to receive the confirmation of his office, and the pallium from the hands of the Pope. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* III. 133 The first recorded instance of a grant of the pallium, the consecrated scarf, which was the badge and certificate of Metropolitan authority. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 2. 359 Whatever had been his part in the schism, Cranmer had received his Pallium from the Pope.

b. An altar-cloth: = PALL *sb.*1 3 a.

1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxvi, The altar was bare; the golden pallium which covered it gone.

3. †**a.** *Anat.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* x. 60 Anatomists have not..bestowed any name on the curtain, or pallium, extending from the beginning of the nose to the red upper lip proper.

b. *Zool.* The integumental fold or MANTLE of a mollusc (or of a brachiopod).

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 201 The inner surface of the valves..is lined by expansions of the integument which secrete the shell,..called the 'lobes' of the 'pallium' or 'mantle'. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 85 These same contractions of the pallium are also subservient.

c. *Ornith.* The MANTLE of a bird, i. e. the back and folded wings taken together, when distinct in colouring, etc. (*rare.*)

4. *Meteorol.* A sheet of cirro-stratus cloud uniformly covering the whole sky.

1883 SCOTT *Meteorol.* I. vii. 126 For the uniform sheets.. M. Poëy has proposed the name of *Pallium*, a cloak, but this term has not met with general acceptance. 1885 T. W. BACKHOUSE in *Nature* No. 799. 361 The nearest approach here to a pallium of these singular clouds was on the morning of December 12.

5. *attrib.*

1894 MOYES in *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 419 The Archiepiscopal or Pallium oath was naturally held to be a sufficiently binding tie between the entire bishops of the province and the Holy See. 1895 G. MEREDITH *Amas. Marr.* x, They must be the very ancient pallium philosophers, ensconced in tubs.

Pallizado, obs. form of PALISADO.

Pall-mall (pelˌmel). Also 6–7 **palle-maille, 7 pallemaile, paille maille, -mail, pale-maille, pelemele, pelmel, pal-mall**, 7–9 **pell mell.** [a. obs. F. *pallemaille, palmaille, palmail* (16th c.), *paillemail, palemail, -maille* (17th c.), a. It. *pallamaglio* (Florio 1598–1611: see quot. in sense 1),

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lit. 'ball-mallet', f. *palla* 'any kind of ball, ballet, or boule', + *maglio* 'a mallet or a beetle'. It. *palla* is a variant of *balla* ball; *maglio*:—L. *malleus* hammer. Cf. also MALL.]

†**1.** A mallet for striking a ball; *spec.* that used in the game described in sense 2. *Obs.*

1568 *Cal. Scot. Papers* (1900) II. 558 [Mary was playing at Seton] richt oppinlie at the feildis with the palmall and goif. 1605 ERONDEL *Fr. Garden for Eng. Ladies* N iij b, If one had Paillemails, it were good to play in this Alley, for it is of a reasonable good length, straight and euen. 1611 FLORIO, *Palamaglio*, a pale-maile, that is a stick with a mallet at one end of it to strike and cast a woodden ball with, much vsed..in Italy. Also the game or play with it.

2. A game practised in Italy, France and Scotland, from the 16th c., and in England in the 17th c., in which a boxwood ball was driven through an iron ring suspended at some height above the ground in a long alley; the player who, starting from one end of the alley, could drive the ball through the ring with the fewest strokes or within a given number of them winning the game.

1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* (1606) T iv b, Among all the exercises of France, I preferre none before the *Palle-maille*. ..I maruell wee haue not brought this sport also into England. 1599 JAS. I *Basil. Δωρον* III. (1603) 121 The exercises I would have you to use are..playing at the caitche or tennise, archery, palle maille. 1634 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xix. § 3. 233 Their [the French] exercises are for the most part Tennise play, Pallemaile [etc.]. 1647 *Perfect Occurr.* 15–22 Oct. in *Thomasson Tracts* (Br. Mus.) XXIX. No. 42. 292 His Majesties [Chas. I] usuall Recreations are Hunting, Pelmel, and Tennes. 1650 SIR R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* v. 113 Playing at Pall Mall. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. *Pale Maille*, This game was heretofore used at the Alley near St. Jameses, and vulgarly called Pel-Mel. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Apr., To St. James's Park, where I saw the Duke of York playing at Pelemele, the first time that ever I saw the sport. 1884 *Chambers's Jrnl.* 1 Nov. 695/1 A couple of the mallets and a ball used in the old game of pall-mall. 1890 A. LANG in *Golf* (Badm. Libr.) (1895) 11 The game of pell mell is probably older in Scotland than in England, and was borrowed from our 'auld ally' of France.

†**b.** Applied to the Persian *changān* or polo. *Obs.*

1684 PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* IV. v. 154 Here [at Ispahan] the men play at Pall-mall on horseback, the Horse-man being to strike the Ball running at full speed, between the two Goals.

†**3.** The alley in which the game was played.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Feb., [St. Germains] a very noble garden and parke, where is a pall-maill. *Ibid.* 1 May, At Blois ..we walked up into ye Pall Mall. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 15 May, I walked in the Parke, discoursing with the keeper of the Pell Mell, who was sweeping of it; who told me of what the earth is mixed that do floor the Mall, and that over all there is cockle-shells powdered. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2152 The Alleys are of the largeness of a Pal-mall. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 133 To Lawrence Dupuy,..to be laid out and expended towards the repayring the Pall Mall in St. James's Parke.

b. The name of a street developed from one of these alleys in London, now the centre of London club life; also used as a synonym for the War Office which is situated in Pall Mall.

[1650 *Ret. Commiss. Crown Lands* in *Archæol. Jrnl.* (1854) XI. 256 Elm trees standing in Pall Mall Walk, in a very decent and regular manner on both sides the walk, being in number 140.] 1656–7 in P. Cunningham *Handbk. Lond.* (new ed.) 372/2 Down the Haymarket and in the Pall Mall. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 26 July, We went to Wood's at the Pell Mell (our old house for clubbing). 1661 T. RUGGE *Diurnall* Sept. (B. M. MS.), [The road] from Charing Cross to St. James', by St. James' Park wall and at the backside of Pall Mall, is now altered, by reason a new Pall Mall is made for the use of His Majesty in St. James' Park by the wall. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 573 He died in his house situated in the Pall Mall within the Liberty of the City of Westminster. 1714 GAY *Trivia* II. 258 O bear me to the path of fair Pall Mall; Safe are thy pavements, grateful is thy smell! 1854 WAY in *Archæol. Jrnl.* XI. 256. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges, Geo. III* 71 Pall Mall is the great social Exchange of London now .. the mart of news, of politics, of scandal, of rumour. 1893 *Daily News* 17 Apr. 4/7 It would be a very strong thing for Whitehall or Pall Mall to overrule the joint discretion of the military and municipal authorities.

4. *Comb.*, as †**pall-mall-beetle** [BEETLE *sb.*1], the mallet used in the game.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* ix. 73 We see a stroak with a rackett vpon a ball, or with a pailemaile beetle vpon a boule maketh it fly from it.

Pall-mall, obs. form of PELL-MELL.

‖ **Pallone** (pallō'ne). [It. *pallone* foot-ball, balloon, augm. of *palla* ball.] An Italian game, somewhat resembling tennis, played with a large ball struck with a cylindrical wooden guard, worn over the hand and wrist.

1873 'OUIDA' *Pascarèl* I. 33 Riding in the bullock waggons, and driving the ball at pallone. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 90 Pallone, though a far simpler game [than tennis], is, to the layman, a pretty sight. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. xi. 166 Her [Italy's] lyrist had to sing of pallone-matches instead of Panhellenic games.

Pallor (pæ'lŏɹ). [a. L. *pallor*, n. of state from root *pall-* in *pallēre*: see PALLID.] Paleness.

1656 *Artific. Handsom.* 42 There is some little change of the complexion from a greater degree of pallor, to a lesse. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pallor*, a pale colour, paleness, wanness. 1866 HUXLEY *Elem. Physiol.* ii. (1869) 59 It is quite possible to produce pallor and cold in the rabbit's ear. 1885 Miss BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* I. i. 8 It was a pretty little face, even in the pallor of death.

b. *Comb.*, as *pallor-dimmed* adj.

1857 J. L. TUPPER in *Ruskin: Rossetti* (1899) 161 Pallor-dimmed frozen, nakedling!

Pallour, var. PALOUR, a shell-fish. **Pallozado,** obs. corrupt f. PALISADO. **Pallsay,** obs. f. PALSY. **Pally,** variant of PALY *a.*2 *Her.* **Pally,** *a., slang,* companionable, 'chummy': see PAL.

Pallyard, Pallys, obs. ff. PALLIARD, PALACE.

Palm (pām), *sb.*1 Also 4–7 **palme,** 9 *dial.* **paum.** [OE. *palm* str. m., *palma* wk. masc., and *palme* wk. fem. = OS. *palma* fem., OHG. *palma* fem., MHG. *palme* fem. and masc., ON. *pálmr* masc., all a. L. *palma*; ME. *palme* agreeing also with F. *palme* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *palma* (instead of the inherited OF. form *paume*). L. *palma* was a transf. sense of *palma* palm of the hand, expanded hand; see PALM *sb.*2]

1. Any tree or shrub of the Natural Order *Palmæ* or *Palmaceæ*, a large family of monocotyledons, widely distributed in warm climates, chiefly within the tropics, remarkable for their ornamental forms and various usefulness to man.

They have the stem usually upright and unbranched, a head or crown of very large pinnate or fan-shaped leaves, and fruit of various forms (nut, drupe, or berry). In different species, the fruit-pulp, seed, pith, head of young leaves, or young root is used as food (*e. g.* date-palm, coco-nut, sago-palm, cabbage-palm, palmyra-palm); oil is obtained from the fruit (oil-palm) or seed (coco-nut); wine (*toddy*) and sugar (*jaggery*) from the sap; fibre from the leaf-stalk (date-palm, kittul) or fruit-husk (coco-nut); the wood is used for building and other purposes; the leaves for thatching, and for making paper, hats, baskets, etc.; with various other uses. The palm of Scripture is the date-palm. The only European species of the order is *Chamærops humilis*, the Dwarf Fan Palm of Southern Europe.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xci. 13 Se rehtwisa swe swe palma bloweð. *c* 950 in *Rit. Dunelm.* (Surtees) 65 Swælce pælm' [*L.* quasi palma]. *Ibid.* 95 Pælma' [*L.* palmarum]. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xii. 13 genomon tuicgo ðara palmana & foerdon togænes him. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 402 Se palm is size-beacen. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 379/113 A ȝeord of palm cam in is hond. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xci[i]. 12 Þe rightwis as palme sall floryss. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xxiii. 40 And ȝe shulen take to ȝow..the braunches of palmes. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 91 The palme ek now men setteth forth to stonde. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* iv. 5 She dwelt vnder ye palme of Debbora betwene Rama & Bethel. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 647 A pot of Wine of Palme, or Cocoa, which they draw forth of Trees. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* I. *Note* 7 In the publique Games of Greece, Palm was made the sign and reward of Victory. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 678 And from the palm to draw its freshening wine! 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 102 Of the many species of palms, the date and the cocoa-nut palm are the most distinctive.

b. Applied *fig.* to a person.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxvi. 21 Princes [= princess] of peiss, and palme imperiall. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i. 13 You shall see him a Palme in Athens againe. 1860 WARTER *Sea-board & Down* II. 350 Hear what the palm and prince of Knighthood said.

c. With defining words, denoting various species of the order *Palmæ*, as **Bamboo Palm, Broom Palm, Catechu Palm, Dragon's-blood Palm, Feather Palm,** etc. (see quots.); also occasionally plants of other orders, as **Club Palm,** the genus *Cordyline* (N.O. *Liliaceæ*), also called *Palm-lily* (see 7); **Fern-palm,** a general name for the N.O. *Cycadeæ*, from their resemblance to both palms and ferns. See also CABBAGE-PALM, COCO-NUT, COHUNE, COQUITO, DATE, FAN, HEMP, ITA, IVORY, OIL, SAGO-*palm*, etc., etc.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 960/1 *R[aphia] vinifera*, the Bamboo Palm. ..The Africans .. make very pliable cloth and neat baskets of the undeveloped leaves. *Ibid.* 1147/2 *T[hrinax] argentea* is..a native of Panama, where it is called *Palma de escoba*, or Broom-palm, its leaves being there made into brooms. *Ibid.* 837/1 Catechu Palm, *Areca Catechu*. *Ibid.* 88/1 A sort of Catechu is furnished by boiling down the seeds of this palm. *Ibid.* 379/2 *D[æmonorops]* *Draco* (formerly *Calamus Draco*)..is called the Dragon's Blood Palm,..its fruits yielding a portion of the substance known.. as dragon's blood. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Cordyline*, Club Palm, Palm-Lily. *Ibid.*, *Ptychosperma*, Australian Feather-palm. *Ibid.*, *Cycadeæ*, Fern-Palms. *Cycas revoluta*, Fern-Palm, or Sago-Palm, of Japan.

2. A 'branch' or leaf of the palm-tree, esp. as anciently carried or worn as a symbol of victory or triumph, and on festal occasions (as still in the Roman and Greek Churches), or in mediæval times by pilgrims (PALMER *sb.*1 1). (See also 4.)

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 Þet folc com togenes him mid blostmen and mid palmes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20161 Tak þis palme her in þi hand. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* vii. 9 Clothid, with whijte stoolis, and palmes in the hondis of hem. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1174 Hauyng in her hande the palme of vyctory. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 419 But a preste, þat a palmare was A palme in his hande he hadde. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Apr., The Pope's benediction of the *Gonfalone*, or Standard, and giving the hallowed palmes. 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & Arcite* III. 396 And Mars..With palm and laurel shall adorn his knight. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., Holy Innocents* i, Their palms and garlands telling plain, That they are of the glorious martyr train.

3. *fig.* Put emblematically for Victory, triumph; supreme honour or excellence, prize; esp. in such phrases as *to bear the palm, yield the palm,* etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 240 With the palm of martirdom Ye shullen come un-to his blisful feste. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 382 b/2 He callyd clemente fro the bottom of the see to the palme of vyctorye. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i, Well said! This carries palm with it. *Ibid.*, It still hath been a work of as much palm..as to invent or make. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. i. 170 What he shall receiue of vs in duetie, Giues vs more palme in beautie then we haue. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIII. 557 Actor's sons..bore The palm at horse-race. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 153 In Peace t' enjoy his former Palms and Pains. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 33 As an orator, he disputed the palm of eloquence with Cicero himself. 1827–35 WILLIS *Parrhasius* 160 Were there no palm beyond a feverish fame. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 151 He cannot make a speech—in this he yields the palm to Protagoras.

4. A branch or sprig of any one of several trees and shrubs substituted in northern countries, esp. in the celebrations of Palm Sunday, for the true palm; also applied to the plants themselves.

Most commonly some species of willow (or its catkins), esp. the goat-willow, *Salix Caprea*; also, locally, hazel, yew, laurel, larch, spruce fir, and (in America) hemlock spruce.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 312 The folk of the cuntre Assemblit at the kirk vald be, .. thar palmys to bere. 14.. *Cott. MS. Claud. A. ii*, lf. 52 For encheson we have non olyfe þat beruth grene leves, we taken in stede of hit hew [yew] and palmes wyth, and beruth abowte on procession, and so þis day we callyn Palme Sonnenday. 1530 PALSGR. 251/2 Palme, the yelowe that groweth on wyllowes. 1562 BULLEYN *Def. agst. Sickness, Compounds* 40 Woolly knottes, growing upon sallowes, commonly called palmes. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 187 Looke heere what I found on a Palme tree. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 330 *Palms*, the white excrescencies of Buds of Sallies or Withy coming before the leaf. 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 580/1 [Yew-trees in East Kent are] to this day universally called palms. 1864 HOLME LEE *Silver Age* (1866) 475 The palms were budding downy and gray in the narrow copse. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Palms*, small branches of the Spruce fir, also budded twigs of the willow. These are supplied on Palm Sunday to persons attending service in the Roman Catholic Churches. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* x, Afield for palms the girls repair, And sure enough the palms are there.

†**5.** A branch (of a tree); in quot. 1796, a 'branch' or leaf of the palm-tree (= sense 2). *Obs.*

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 201 Couered with leaues and palmes of trees. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 530 The stellated and radiating forms of it's palms, likewise taken from the straight line, constitute a very agreeable opposition with the roundness of it's stem.

†**6.** Short for palm-wine, or Palm-sack (see SACK).

1708 W. KING *Cookery* iv, Two bottles of smooth Palm or Anjou white shall give a welcome. 1725 WELSTED *Oikographie* 12 Nor Cyprus soft, the Lover's Balm, Is here; nor Vine sirnam'd the Palm.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** attrib., as *palm awning, bark, bough, -fibre, -flower, -frond, -grove, -nut, -sap, -stem, -thatch, -trunk, -twig, -wood.* **b.** objective, instrumental, similative, etc., as *palm-bearing, -bowered, -crowned, -fringed, -graced, -like, -o'erspread, -rising, -shaded, -thatched* adjs. **c.** Special Combs.: †**palm-bag,** the fibrous spathe of the flower-spike of a species of palm, *Manicaria saccifera*, of the Lower Amazon, which forms a bag or cap; also called *palm-net* and *palm-sack*; **palm-bark-tree,** an Australian shrub, *Melaleuca Wilsoni* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **palm-bird,** a weaver-bird which nests in palm-trees; **palm-borer** = *palm-grub*; **palm-branch,** a leaf of the palm-tree with its stalk, used as a symbol of victory, as a decoration, etc. (see 2); **palm-butter,** palm-oil in the solid state; **palm-cabbage,** the terminal bud or head of young leaves in various species of palm, eaten as a vegetable (see CABBAGE-TREE); **palm-cat,** (*a*) a viverrine animal of the genus *Paradoxurus* or subfamily *Paradoxurinæ*, which frequents palm-trees; (*b*) the ocelot; **palm-civet** = *palm-cat*, (*a*); **palm-colour,** used to render Gr. *φοινιξ* a dark-red colour (first used by the Phœnicians), taken as if from *φοῖνιξ* date-palm; **palm-crab,** the tree-crab (*Birgus latro*), which climbs palm-trees for the fruit; **palm-fern,** a name for the *Cycadeæ* (= *fern-palm*: see 1 c); **palm-grub,** the larva of a palm-weevil; **palm-honey**: see quot.; **palm-house,** a glass house for growing palms and other tropical plants; **palm-kale,** a variety of cabbage with a stem 10 or 12 feet high and a crown of leaves like a palm; **palm-kernel,** the kernel of the drupaceous fruit of the Oil Palm (*Elæis guineensis*), which yields an oil (*palm-kernel oil*); **palm-lily,** name for the palm-like liliaceous plants of the genus *Cordyline* and allied genera (Miller 1884); **palm-marten** = *palm-cat* (*a*); †**palm-net, palm-sack** = *palm-bag*; **palm-sugar,** the sugar procured from palm-sap, esp. that of *Caryota urens*: see JAGGERY; **palm-swift,** a small Jamaican swift (*Micropus phœnicobia*) which nests in palm-leaves; **palm-toddy**: see quot.; **palm-viper,** a venomous serpent of South America (*Lachesis* or *Craspedocephalus bilineatus*); **palm-warbler,** a bird (*Dendræca palmarum*) common in the eastern United States; **palm-wasp,** a kind of wasp (*Polybius palmarum*) which makes its nest in palm-trees; **palm-wax,** a waxy substance produced by various species of

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palm, esp. *Ceroxylon andicola*; **palm-weevil**, any one of various weevils whose larvæ bore into palm-trees; **palm-willow**, any species of willow the sprigs of which are used instead of palm-branches (see 4), esp. *Salix Caprea*; **palm-wine**, wine made from the sap of the palm-tree; **palm-withy** = *palm-willow*; **palm-worm**, (*a*) some large American centipede; (*b*) = *palm-grub*. See also PALM-CROSS, PALM-LEAF, PALM-OIL, etc.

1681 GREW *Museum* II. 185 The Palm-Net or *Bag..Originally, entire, like a taper'd Bag commonly call'd Hippocrates's Sleive..'Tis naturally sewed or woven together with admirable Art.. Another Palm-Sack or Net, almost a yard long. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 210 They catch them in nets of *palm-bark. 1552 HULOET, *Palme bearynge, *palmifer*, *palmiger*. 1636 J. TRUSSELL in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 7 Carnivalls, Palme and Rush-bearing, harmlesse Whitson-ales. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 297 Palm-bearing Araby. 1808 SCOTT *F. Maid Perth* xxxiv, Bearing branches of yew in their hands, as the readiest substitute for *palm boughs. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1808) 29 How sweet the tinkle of the *palm-bowered brook! 1535 COVERDALE *Neh.* viii. 15 Go vp vnto ye mount and fetch Olyue braunches, Pynebraunches, Myrtbraunches, *Palme-braunches. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* III. xx. 319 The token of victory was commonly a palm-branch. 1863 M. L. WHATELY *Ragged Life in Egypt* v. 31 Dusting furniture with a palm-branch. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xiii. 387 They brought me a mixture of india-rubber and *palm-butter. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* xvi. (1721) 271 At the top grows a Fruit, ..called *Palm-Cabbage, because it hath a sort of Cabbagy Taste. 1827 *Perils & Captivity* (Constable's Misc.) 321 They were fain to subsist on a few seeds, wild fruit and the palm cabbage. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 911/1 These Indian *Viverridæ*.. have been called '*Palm-cats'. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* (1860) I. 144 The palm-cat.. lurks by day among the fronds of the coco-nut palms, and by night makes destructive forays on the fowls. 1893–4 LYDEKKER *Royal Nat. Hist.* I. 458 The *palm-civets are purely nocturnal and thoroughly arboreal in their habits. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 327 The horse was of a *Palm-colour, which is a bright red; we call such horses bays. 1881 SEMPER *Anim. Life* Introd. 5 Diagram of the lungs and circulation of *Birgus latro*, the *Palm Crab. 1895 CLODD *Primer Evol.* v. (1900) 54 The cycads or *palm-ferns, so called from their resemblance to palms, for which, with their crown of feathery leaves, they are often mistaken. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. xviii, As patiently the Old Man Entwines the strong *palm-fibres. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 570 Some thinke they [Bees] doe not ingender, but fetch their issue .. from the *Palme-flowre. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 86 *Palm-fringed islets. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XX. (1848) 248 The *palm-graced pilgrims of truth's holy land. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* I. ii, Nor *palm-grove, islanded amid the waste. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 145 From the palmgroves,..came the name of Phenicia or 'the Land of Palms'. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 639/1 In Chili, a sweet syrup, called Miel de Palma, or *Palm-honey, is prepared by boiling the sap of [the Coquito Palm] to the consistency of treacle. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xi, Let him transport his stream into the great *Palm-house at Kew. 1885 OGILVIE, **Palm-kale*, a variety of the cabbage extensively cultivated in the Channel Islands. 1863 R. F. BURTON *Abeokuta* I. 129 The *Palm-kernel oil,..so fast becoming an important article of traffic, is of two kinds. 1899 MARY KINGSLEY *W. African Stud.* App. i. 444 Two tons of palm kernels should be counted to equal one ton of palm oil so far as regards fiscal arrangements. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iii. 163 Distinct with column, arch, and architrave, And *palm-like capital. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n., Cordyline*, Club Palm, *Palm-Lily. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 31 There was much Wheat, and Wine of Palme to be found, and Vineger boiled out of *Palme nuts. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxiii, From the ashes of those palm-nuts you could make good salt. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* II. 10 Beneath the rural Portal, *Palm-o'erspread, The Father-Senate met. 1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 5 Whilst thou thy Noble House noblest indeede.. through thy *Palme-rising Fame. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxiii, The nymph had .. darted between the *palm-stems to her canoe. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 158/1 Palm toddy is intoxicating, and when distilled yields strong arrack..but its most important product is jaggery, or *palm-sugar. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 175 It had a certain amount of *palm-thatch roof. 1871 C. KINGSLEY *At Last* x, The two first settlers regretted the days when the house was a mere *palm-thatched hut. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xxi. 411 The men..spend most of their time in drinking the *palm-toddy. This toddy is the juice of the palm-oil tree ..a sweet clear liquid, not at all intoxicating while fresh, but, when allowed to stand till the afternoon, causes inebriation. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 [Hi] beren on here honde blostme, sum *palm twig, and sum boh of oliue. 1896 *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* (ed. 9) 646 *Lachesis bilineatus* (Wied). Two-lined *Palm-Viper. *Hab.* South America. 1889 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* 202 The *palm-willow bears its yellow pollen. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 698 Their *Palme-wines, which they draw out of the toppe of a kinde of Palme. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxii. 311 They found several inhabitants collecting palm-wine. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 136 *Palm-withys, or other trees whereon they [bees] gather. 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 179 Underneath the *palm-wood's shelt'ring height. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 207 This beautiful door was of palm-wood. 1706 PHILLIPS, **Palm-Worm*, an American Insect half a Foot long..remarkable for its infinite Number of Feet, and two Claws at Head and Tail, with which it wounds and poisons Men.

Palm (pām), *sb.*[2] Forms: α. 4–6 **paume, pawme, pame** (also 8–9 *dial.*), 5 **paame**. β. 5–6 **paulme**, 5–7 **palme**, 7– **palm**. [ME. *paume*, a. F. *paume*:—L. *palma* palm of the hand; subseq. assimilated, through *paulme* (also in OF.), to the L. The latter was cognate with Gr. παλάμη, Skr. *pāṇi* (from **palni*), OE. *folm*, OHG. *folma* str. fem., palm of the hand.]

I. 1. The part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers, esp. its inner surface on which the fingers close, and which is nearly flat when extended. (In early use sometimes = hand.)

α. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1533 Þer apered a paume, with poyntel in fyngres þat watz grysly and gret, and grymly he wrytes. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 175 Þe paume hath powere to put oute alle þe ioyntes. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvi. 67 Other 3ouen strokis with the pawm of hondis in to his face. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 311 A childe drynke of þe pame of his hond. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 4306 Plain pawme of hande the swerde made entre.

β. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxii. 147 Þe visage and þe palmez of þe hend. 1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 4 She lawgheth .. and smyteth her paulmes to-gydre. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* ix. 35 They founde nothinge of her, but the szkull and the fete, and the palmes of her handes. 1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymn to Apollo* 305 But here the fair-hair'd Graces,..Danc'd, and each other's palm to palm did cling. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* III. 183 She of the Gypsy Train..artful to view The spreading Palm, and with vile Cant deceive The Love-sick Maid. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* VI. xii, He pressed his forehead with his palm. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 261 Part with a slender palm taborines beat merrily jangling.

fig. 1825 LONGF. *Spir. Poetry* 5 The leaves above their sunny palms outspread.

b. In various figurative phrases, esp. referring to the receiving of money as a reward or bribe.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 10 Let me tell you Cassius, you your selfe Are much condemn'd to haue an itching Palme. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* III. iv. 42 You would imply that if we were greased in the palm, we should, like them, be ready to turn a courtier. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) II. 347 He should believe that their palms had been oiled. 1899 BARING-GOULD *Bk. of West* I. xi. 178 Large landed proprietors managed to get slices by a little greasing of palms.

c. The part of a glove that covers the palm.

[Cf. quot. 1852 s. v. PALMED *a.* 3.] 1891 CONAN DOYLE *Adv. Sherlock Holmes, Speckled Band*, I observe the second half of a return ticket in the palm of your left glove.

2. In *Zool.* and *Comp. Anat.* (and occasionally in wider use) extended to **a.** The corresponding part of the fore-foot of a quadruped. † **b.** The claw of a bird, etc. *Obs.* **c.** The sole of the foot. *rare.* **d.** *Entom.* The first joint of the fore-leg of an insect when specially developed. **e.** A prehensile structure on the tails of certain monkeys.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 776 A blake bustous bere..With yche a pawe as a poste, and paumes fulle huge. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 17480 Myn handys off merveyllous fasoun, Lyk the pawmys off a gryffoun. 1460 *Stacyons Rome* 252 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 122 In heuen to dwelle for euur more, To þe palme wylle we goo. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. 123 Our feet now, every palm, Are sandalled with calm. — *Adonais* xxiv, The invisible Palms of her [Urania's] tender feet. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 370 *Palma* (the *Palm*). The first joint of the *Manus*, when longer and broader than the subsequent ones, or otherwise remarkable; answering to the *Planta* in the legs. 1843 BROWNING *Return of Druses* III, A fire curls within us From the foot's palm and fills up to the brain. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 150/1 They form a hollow in the palm of the foot, or the waist of the foot as some call it. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* ii. (1864) 40 The South-American monkeys ..which have a fifth hand for climbing in their prehensile tails, adapted for this function by their strong muscular development, and the naked palms under their tips.

3. The flat expanded part of the horn in some deer, from which finger-like points project.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1155 Þe breme bukkez also, with hor brode paumez. 1590 SIR T. COCKAINE *Treat. Hunt.* D j, Diuers Buckes haue sundrie slots in their palmes. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. 124 The forehead of the goat Held out a wondrous goodly palm that sixteen branches brought. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Navy Landships, Horsemanship* Wks. I. 93/1 A Buckes hornes are composed of Burre, Beame, Branch, Aduancer, Palme, and Spelter. 1770 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxviii. *To T. Pennant* 80 The horn of a male-moose, which had..a broad palm with some snags on the edge. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 181 In the fourth year the horn terminates in an expansion termed the 'palm'.

4. A flat widened part at the end of an arm or arm-like projection. **a.** *gen.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 304 b, & than after they ..drewe the other arme to the palme of the crosse, & also smote in it another nayle. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* I. 414 The arm *c* is furnished..with an oblique palm or ear upon which the fore-edge of the mould-board rests, and to which it is bolted. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* iv. 66 The palm here spoken of was shaped like the palm of a vice, and was run in underneath the iron flat of the lower saloon, and riveted to it.

b. *spec.* The blade of an oar.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. iv. 122 Quhil that the famy stour of stremis le Vp weltis from the braid palmis of tre. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 253 At length we marked our steersman smile, And broadened the oar-palm to rest awhile.

† **c.** Applied to the hand of a clock. *Obs. rare.*

1629 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* 519 The Palme turneth about, and with its finger pointeth at the houre.

d. The broad triangular part of an anchor, the inner surface of the fluke.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Palm of an Anchor*, the Flook or broad part which fastens into the Ground. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1264 They were..obliged to..drag the anchor after them, till they had room to heave it up, when they perceived that one of its palms was broken. 1867 J. MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* (1868) 27 It needs a good scrubbing to get rid of it from each palm of the anchor.

5. An instrument used by sailmakers instead of a thimble: see quot. 1769–76.

1769–76 FALCONER *Dict. Mar., Palm, paumet*, ..is formed of a piece of leather or canvas, on the middle of which is fixed a round plate of iron, of an inch in diameter, whose surface is pierced with a number of small holes, to catch the head of the sail-needle. The leather is formed so as to encircle the hand, and button on the back thereof, while the iron remains in the palm. 1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 108 Harvey spent his leisure hours..learning to use a needle and palm.

II. † **6.** A game in which a ball was struck with the hand; = *palm-play* (see 9), F. *la paume, jeu de la paume*. **b.** The ball used in this game.

1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1837) 56 Whane he playd there at the pawme, the ballis oft ranne yn at that fowle hole. 1467 *Eng. Gilds* 372 Item, that no man pley at tenys or pame w^t^yn the yeld halle. 1482 in *Paston Lett.* III. 303 At the Paame ther, ther plesure for to take. 1530 PALSGR. 252/2 Paume to play at tennys with, *paulme*.

7. A measure of length, equivalent either to the breadth of the palm of the hand (= HAND *sb.* 20, HANDBREADTH), i. e. about three to four inches, or to the whole length of the hand from the wrist to the finger-tips, i. e. about seven to nine inches.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 221 He had the face a cubyte brode, the nose a palme longe. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xlix. 325 Geffray .. made his swerd to entre in his flesshe wel a palme deep. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 172 The tail is not above two hands or palms long. 1625 BACON *Ess., Empire* (Arb.) 303 During that Triumuirate of Kings, ..there was such a watch kept, that none of the Three, could win a Palme of Ground, but the other two, would straightwaies ballance it. 1771 *Ann. Reg.* 78 The corpse..was..placed on a..scaffold, fifty-four palms high. 1801 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* I. I. v. 451 There was a circular window of five palms or three feet nine inches diameter. 1857 C. GRIBBLE in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 4 The Brazilian palm being reckoned at 8½ inches, not 9 as generally supposed.

III. [f. PALM *v.*] **8.** The act of palming a card, etc.: see PALM *v.* 2.

1664 J. WILSON *Cheats* IV. i, Did not I .. teach you your top, your palm, and your slur?

IV. 9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *palm-breadth*, *-marking*; *palm-reading*, *-tickling* adjs.; † **palm-barley** (see quot.); **palm-grease** (*humorous*), money given as a douceur or bribe (cf. 1 b); so **palm-greasing**, petty bribery, 'tipping'; † **palm-pear** (see quot.); **palm-play** [Fr. *jeu de la paume*], an old game resembling tennis, in which the ball was struck with the palm of the hand instead of a racket; so *palm-playing*; **palm-veined** *a. Bot.*, palmately veined; **palm-wise** *adv.*, with open palm; **palm-worker**, a person who works with a palm (sense 5).

1706 PHILLIPS, *Palmare Hordeum* (in old Records), *Palm-Barley or Sprat-Barley;..a sort of Grain that is fuller and broader than common Barley [cf. 1611 COTGR., *Orge paumé*, Beere Barlie, big Barlie, Barlie with the square eare]. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 45/1 We must then from palme to *Palmebreadthe, a little more than half throughe cutt the same. 1897 'OUIDA' *Massarenes* iii, She'll want a lot of *palmgrease. 1886 BARING-GOULD *Court Royal* I. iv. 56 The police..were extortionate in their demand for *palm-greasing. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 497 Belief in fortunate *palm-markings. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* (1746) 310 Wardens or *Palm-Pears, so called, because one of them will fill the Palm of a Hand. *a* 1547 EARL OF SURREY in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 13 The *palme play, where, dispoyled for the game, With dazed eies oft we..Haue mist the ball, and got sight of our dame. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. iii. 85 The game of hand-ball is called by the French, palm-play. 1870 ROSSETTI *Dante at Verona* xxviii, He comes upon The women at their *palm-playing. 1867 CRAIG *Palmistry* 304 In Palmistry and in chiromancy, many collateral circumstances often go to read off an individual, as well as the mere *palm-reading. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VIII. vii. (Rtldg.) P 3 *Palm-tickling petitioners for the loaves and fishes. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 838/2 **Palm-veined*, having the principal veins radiating from a common point. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 514 The same hand..being first stretched forth *palm-wise, is after gathered in fist-wise. 1889 *Critic* 27 July 65/1 *Palm workers..are obliged to do their work standing up; sitting down they would not have enough force to pass the long needles through the stiff canvas.

Palm (pām), *v.* Also 7 **paume, pawme, paulm**, 7–8 **paum**, 7–8 (9 *dial.*) **pawm**. [f. PALM *sb.*[2]: in most senses, orig. slang or low colloquial. Cf. It. *palmare* to grip with the palm of the hand, also, to stroke or smooth with the palm; F. *paumer* to stroke with the flat hand.]

1. *trans.* To touch with the palm, or pass the palm across; to handle; to stroke with the hand; to take or grasp the hand of, shake hands with.

1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* III. Dram. Wks. 1874 III. 294 *Sur.* Is there not salt enough in London for you? *Sir Co.* Ay, stuff pawm'd by butlers and waiters. *c* 1704 PRIOR *Epigr.*, Frank carves very ill, yet will palm all the meats. 1784 *New Spectator* No. 12. 1 And what with palming one fellow, kissing another and coaxing with thousands, has driven me almost hornmad. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 268 He became gleeful, ..nervously palming his hip with his left hand, as if previous to plunging it into hot water for some prize. 1881 *Confess. frivolous Girl* 176.

b. *intr.*

1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* IV. i, I think in my conscience, he is palming and topping in my belly. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., To Palm* or *Pawm*, to climb, to ascend progressively by the use of the hands and feet, as a monkey 'palming' up a pole with its paws and legs.

2. *trans.* To conceal in the palm of the hand, as in cheating at cards or dice, or in juggling.

1673 [see PALMING *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1680 COTTON *Compl.*

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Gamester xv. 96 He palms them as much as he can, nimbly passing the last Card. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To palm*, to juggle in one's Hand; to cog or cheat at Dice. *a* 1732 GAY *Fables* II. xii. 104 Is't I who cog or palm the dice? 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* III. 34 He began to 'palm' the egg in the most surprising manner. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* LIV. 629 You may show a dozen men how to 'palm' a card, yet not one of them will be able to do it.

b. ? To perform or play (a trick) by palming.

1717 PRIOR *Alma* II. 242 But Space and Matter we should blame; They palm'd the Trick that lost the Game.

†3. *intr.* To play a trick, to cheat; to impose *upon* a person. *Obs.*

1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 414 The Germans paulm'd upon Francis the First. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 204 The Dog paum'd upon us so slily. 1724 J. MACKY *Journ. thro. Eng.* I. iv. 68 At Play..the Ladies think it no Crime to pawm handsomely.

4. *trans.* To impose (a thing) fraudulently (*on* or *upon* a person); to pass *off* by trickery or fraud.

1679 CROWNE *Amb. Statesman* IV. 59 Thinking you cou'd pawme such stuffe on me. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 117 P 4 She .. has made the Country ring with several imaginary Exploits which are palmed upon her. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 160 My lord duke has palmed his lacquey upon us, in lieu of my lawful husband. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Dist. Corresp.*, Have you not tried to palm off a yesterday's pun? *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. iv. 274 Pernicious notions palmed on the people.

b. with inverted construction: to put (a person) *off with* (something). *rare.*

1830 tr. *Aristophanes, Acharnians* 21 The Chorus..should stand by like fools, that I may palm them off with diminutive words. 1894 *Idler* Sept. 168 The public..cannot always get the books it wants..and is frequently palmed off with other books which it does not in the least care about.

5. To 'grease the palm' of, bribe, 'tip'.

1747 *Advent. Kidn. Orphan* 40 (F. Hall). 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s. v., It is then said that the party who receives it [the bribe] is palmed, or that Mr. Palmer is concerned. 1812 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* XVI. 345 A candidate in full career..Palming each greasy raggamuffin. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Feb. 3/3 The heads of this particular firm..admit that they 'palmed' right and left. 1899 C. G. HARPER *Exeter Road* 135 Votes which would in other days have been acquired by palming the men and kissing all the babies.

Palmaceous (pælmē·ɪ·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Palmāceæ* fem. pl. (f. L. *palma* PALM *sb.*[1]) + -OUS.] Of or belonging to the Natural Order *Palmaceæ*, *Palmæ*, or Palms.

1730 MARTYN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 385 The same Botanists have placed the *Musa* in the Palmaceous Class. 1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Palma Christi (pæ·lmă kri·sti). [The med. L. name (also, in sense 1, Fr., It., Sp., Pg.) for the two plants (= palm or hand of Christ); from the hand-like shape of the leaves (in 1), and of the tubers (in 2). See also PALMCHRIST.]

1. The Castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbs*, Ricinus is called..in english Palma Christi. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxix. 355 The seede of Palma Christi is hoate and drie in the thirde degree. *a* 1687 WALLER *Battel Summer-Isl.* I. Wks. (1729) 86 The Palma-Christi and the fair papà,..In half the circle of the hasty year Project a shade, and lovely fruits do wear. 1736 BAILEY *Housek. Dict.* 59 He may take an ounce of the juice of the root of *Palma Christi*, with as much sugar, fasting. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xviii, We applied an embrocation of the leaves of the *Palma Christi* or Castor oil nut.

†2. A name for species of *Orchis* having palmate tubers, as *O. maculata* and *O. latifolia. Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lix. 225 Of Royall Standergrasse or Palma Christi. [Three kinds described.] 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. ciii. 170 Roiall Satyrion or finger Orchis, is called of the Latines Palma Christi.

†**Palmaco·co.** *Obs.* The coco-palm, Coco 2.

1681 GREW *Museum* II. 201.

Palmar (pæ·lmăɪ), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *palmāris*, f. *palma*: see PALM *sb.*[1] and [2], and -AR.]

A. *adj.* †1. (See quots.) *Obs. rare*—°.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Palmar* (*palmaris*), pertaining to victory or to a hand breadth, or to the palm of the hand. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Palmar*, belonging to a Palm.

2. *Anat.* Pertaining to, situated in, or connected with the palm of the hand (or the corresponding part of the fore-foot of a quadruped).

Palmar arch: name for the continuation of the radial artery (*deep p. a.*) and that of the ulnar artery (*superficial p. a.*) in the palm.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 211 Palmar or Anterior Ligaments. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 408 The artery that forms the superficial palmar arch is the continuation of the ulnar. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 37 The anterior or palmar part of the ulnar condyle. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 173 On the plantar surface of the foot or the palmar of the hand.

B. *sb.* 1. *Anat.* A palmar muscle, nerve, or other structure. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. *Zool.* Name for certain joints in the 'arms' of a crinoid: see quot. 1888. (Also in Lat. form *palmāre*, pl. *-ia.*)

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 584 These again bifurcate to give rise to the palmaria. 1879 CARPENTER in *Trans. Lin. Soc.* II. I. 24 Complete series of distichals and palmars. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 572 If the arms [of a Crinoid] branch twice the joints between the first and second places of division are known as *distichals*; if thrice, the joints between the second and third places of division are designated *palmars.*

Palmarian (pælmē·rɪăn), *a. rare.* [f. L. *palmāri-um* that which bears the palm, a masterpiece + -AN.] = PALMARY *a.*[1]

1815 T. KIDD in *Tracts & Misc. Crit. of Porson* Pref. 33 The chief merit of this palmarian emendation. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 212 The palmarian charge of all, ..the climax of his sins, negligences, and offences. 1889 *Athenæum* 16 Feb. 206/3 [Theobald's] palmarian emendation of the passage in 'Henry V.' describing the death of Falstaff should make his name dear to all lovers of poetry.

†**Palmary** (pæ·lmări), *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *palmāri-um*, that which carries off the palm of victory, neuter sb. use of *palmāri-us* of or pertaining to a palm: see next.] A token of victory or supreme excellence, a prize: cf. PALM *sb.*[1] 3.

1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 163, I give thee this, the palmary of thyne [sc. beauty].

Palmary (pæ·lmări), *a.*[1] [ad. L. *palmāri-us* that bears off the palm of victory, f. *palma* palm: see -ARY.] That bears, or is worthy to bear, the palm (see PALM *sb.*[1] 3); holding the first or highest place; of supreme or first-rate importance; pre-eminent, principal, chief.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινή Diat. iii. 144 Three favourite and palmary Texts. 1703 QUICK *Dec. Wife's Sister* 23 But the Palmary Argument for these Marriages .. is this, their great Expediency. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 38 That palmary truth of the Pauline theology. 1888 I. BYWATER in *Class. Rev.* II. 278 He has given us a goodly number of emendations of the kind which in old days would have been called 'palmary'. [Cf. mod.L. *emendatio palmaria.*]

Pa·lmary, *a.*[2] *rare.* [ad. L. *palmār-is*, f. *palma* palm: see -ARY [2]. Cf. F. *palmaire* (Paré 16th c.).] Pertaining to the palm of the hand; palmar.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 3), *Palmary Muscle*, the Muscle that contracts the Palm of the hand. 1897 *Chicago Advance* 21 Oct. 547/2 It began with ordinary palmary and pedal applause.

Palmate (pæ·lmeɪt), *sb. Chem.* [f. PALM-IC + -ATE [4].] A salt of palmic acid.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 432 Palmate of soda is obtained by mixing palmic acid with a solution of carbonate of soda. *Ibid.*, Palmate of ammonia may be obtained in the same way.

Palmate (pæ·lmeɪt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *palmāt-us*, f. *palma* palm (of the hand) + -ATE [2] 2.]

1. Of a form like that of an open palm or hand; applied to parts or members of a plant or animal which have narrow or spreading divisions like fingers, properly when these project or radiate from an expanded entire portion like the palm.

spec. a. *Bot.* Of leaves having lobes or divisions (strictly five in number) whose midribs all radiate from one point at the end of the leaf-stalk, the sinuses being either shallow or deep (see PALMATI-), or even extending to the base so that the leaf consists of separate leaflets (in this case more properly called *digitate*); also of tubers having divisions like fingers, as in some species of *Orchis.* b. *Zool.* Of the horns of deer when of broad flat form with lateral projecting points, as in the reindeer and moose. c. *Entom.* Of the antennæ and legs of certain insects: see quot. 1826.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 179 *Palmate.* 1785 MARTYN *Roussean's Bot.* xxvii. (1794) 424 The leaves are palmate or handed. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 109 Globular or palmate knobs or bulbs. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 321 *Palmate.* Very short antennæ which send forth externally a few long finger-shaped branches, giving them some resemblance of a hand. *Ibid.* 329 *Palmate.* When towards the apex the cubit is armed laterally with several divaricate spiniform teeth. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* vi, The great palmate oarweeds which waved along the chasm. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4 (ed. 6) 101 *Digitate* (fingered) was the old name, when the term *palmate* was restricted to a simple but palmately lobed leaf of this type. But since the time of De Candolle the two names have been used interchangeably.

2. Of the foot of a bird: Having the toes connected by an expanded membrane; webbed.

1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) II. 41 A palmate or web-foot, formed for swimming.

Palmated (pæ·lmeɪtĕd), *a. Nat. Hist.* [-ED [1].]

1. = prec. 1.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf, Palmated Leaf*, one in form of an open hand. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 82 His horns are palmated. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xx. 139 Thatched with the palmated leaves of the yuca. 1881 B. DAWKINS in *Nature* 24 Nov. 85/2 Antlers palmated in front, instead of behind the beam.

2. = prec. 2; also applied to the foot of some quadrupeds, etc.

1768 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 129 The Osprey...The left [foot] is not at all palmated, as Linnæus..asserts it is. 1776 *Ibid.* I. 119 Seal..Five palmated toes on each foot. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xv, The strong short legs of that animal [mole], the palmated feet armed with sharp nails. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiv. 320 A novel use of a palmated foot.

Palmately (pæ·lmeɪtli), *adv.* [f. PALMATE *a.* + -LY [2].] In a palmate manner. (Chiefly *Bot.*)

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 26 c, Leaves divided palmately into many narrow lobes. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 153 Sanicula..Leaves palmately cut. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 175 A..herb with palmately-lobed leaves.

Palmati- (pælmē·ɪti, pælmæ·ti), combining form of L. *palmātus* PALMATE, in botanical terms relating to leaves. **Palmatifid** (-mæ·tifid) *a.* [L. *-fidus* split, divided], palmately cleft or divided at least half-way to the base. **Palmatiform** (-mæ·ti-) *a.*, approaching a palmate form, or having the ribs palmately arranged. **Palma·tilo·bate, Palma·tilobed** (-mē·ti-) *a.*, palmately divided with rounded divisions or lobes. **Palma·tipa·rted, -pa·rtite** (-mē·ɪti-) *a.* [L. *partītus* divided: see PARTITE], palmately divided nearly to the base; so **Palma·tisect, Palma·tise·cted** (-mē·ti-) *a.* [L. *sectus* cut: see -SECT].

1840 WHEWELL *Phil. Induct. Sci.* I. 466 Leaves may be called pinnatifid, pinnatipartite, pinnatisect, pinnatilobate, palmatifid, palmatipartite. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Palmatifid, .. palmatiform, .. palmatilobate, .. palmatipartite, .. palmatisected. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 155 When there are more than 5 lobes, the leaf is palmatifid or palmately-cleft. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. vii. 76 If the segments be separated nearly to the petiole, the leaf is palmatipartite. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 416 Lamina being usually pinnatifid, but sometimes palmatifid.

Palmation (pælmē·ɪʃən). [n. of action from PALM *v.*, and PALMATE *a.*: see -ATION.]

†1. The action of touching or feeling with the palm of the hand. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 387/1 Palpation, or Palmation ..by which the object is discovered to be either rough or smooth, hairy or naked.

2. *Nat. Hist.* Palmate formation (as in the horns of a deer, the feet of a bird, etc.); *concr.* each of the divisions of a palmate structure.

1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* s. v. *Deer*, [Antlers] are renewed with increase of size, and of breadth of palmation. 1884–90 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 79 The gigantic Irish Deer, a species originally included with the Elk, on account of the palmation and outward inclination of its huge antlers. 1889 *Sci. Amer.* N.S. LXI. 266/1 The curious axis deer..its horns, when developed, will have no palmations. 1890 COUES *Ornith.* II. iii. 194 The palmation is usually complete, extending to the ends of the toes.

Palmato- (pælmē·ɪto), occasional advb. combining form of L. *palmātus* PALMATE (cf. PALMATI-). **Palma·to-pe·ltate** *a.*, peltate and palmately divided. **Palma·to-ramo·se** *a.*, palmately branched, having branches spreading like fingers.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 545 Cespitose, slenderly palmato-ramose. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 441 Leaves large, palmato-peltate.

Palmchrist (pā·mkrist). Also 7 **palmecrist.** [Cf. mod.Ger. *Christpalme*; obs. F. *paulme de Christ, paulme Dieu* (Cotgr.).] Anglicized form of PALMA CHRISTI (sense 1).

1611 BIBLE *Jonah* iv. 6 God prepared a gourd [*marg.* palmecrist]. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 286 We have each, his own palmchrist; and our palmchrist has its own worm.

Palm-cross. †a. A cross, usually a monumental cross in a churchyard, formerly decorated with palm-branches (or substitutes for them) on Palm Sunday. *Obs.* b. (See quot. 1855.)

1469–70 in Swayne *Sarum Church-w. Acc.* (1896) 13 Pro emend'de le Palmecros. 1525 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1882) 39 Pd. for quarter of lyme to set up wialle the palme crosse..xvjd. 15.. *Will* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 334 Palme Crose within the kirkegarth. *a* 1568 [see PADLE]. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Palm Crosses*, ornamental combinations of small crosses made of the peeled willow palm, put together with pins and studded with the blossoms. These memorials of the season are then suspended from the top of the room.

Palmed (pāmd), *a.* [f. PALM *sb.*[2] + -ED [2]; repr. L. *palmātus.*]

1. Having a 'palm' or flat expanded part with projecting points, as a deer's horn; palmate; carrying palmate horns. ? *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iv, Too brawnchis first pawmyd he most haue. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 56 This heade should be called a palmed toppe. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxiii. (1748) 355 The proud palmed deer Forsake the closer woods. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 505 All of the Deer Kind, carrying the same sort of Palmed Horns.

2. PALMATE as a leaf.

1766 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 17 Jan. 40 Here we cut down three tall palm or cabbage trees, and cut out the top bud, the white tender part of the rudiments of the great leaves, which will be 6 or 7 foot long, when full grown, and the palmed part 4 in diameter.

3. In parasynthetic comb.: Having a palm or palms (of a specified kind).

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) iii, Of the bucke ..His heede is pamynge and longe pamed. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Paumé*, A full-paulmed Stags head. 1613 CHAPMAN *Masque* Wks. 1873 III. 115 She .. loves hounds and high pallmd harts. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 197 He carried the smart dogskin wash-leather palmed glove of his right hand in his left one. 1889 *Daily News* 18 July 7/1 The average palmed, square tipped man is the average man of sense.

Palmed (pāmd), *ppl. a.* [f. PALM *v.*[2] + -ED [1].] Concealed in the palm of the hand.

1896 *Daily News* 3 June 8/3 Keeping the hand closed, until the opportunity occurs for getting rid of the palmed article.

Palmellaceous (pælmelē·ɪ·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Palmellāce-æ* fem. pl. + -OUS.] Belonging to the *Palmellaceæ*, a doubtful order of fresh-water Algæ (typical genus *Palmella*), consisting of simple cells, of various colours, with thick jelly-like integument, and multiplying by cell-division; supposed by some to be transitional states of some undetermined higher plants. So **Palme·llin** [-IN [1]], a red colouring matter found in *Palmella cruenta*; **Palme·lloid** *a.* [-OID], resembling or apparently akin to the genus *Palmella.*

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1877 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XVII. 185 On a 'palmelloid' modification of Stigeoclonium. [1878 McNab *Bot.* 54 The algae were formerly known as the green gonidia of the lichen thallus, and belong chiefly to the Palmellaceae with chlorophyll.] 1881 *Philadelphia Rec.* No. 3455. 6 Substances which he had succeeded in extracting from fresh-water algae. They are palmelline, xanthophyll, chlorophyll and characine. 1890 Cooke *Freshw. Algæ* iv. 41 Considerable surfaces are covered with a palmelloid growth.

†**Pa·lmeous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *palme-us* of or made of palms + -ous.] Of palms or palmwood.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 722 They make the palmeous Emplaister after the form prescribed, agitating it alwayes with a palmeous spatle. [*Ibid.*, Agitating it with a rudicle of the Palm, or some other astrictive Tree.]

Palmer (pā·mər), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–6 **palmere,** 4 **paumer,** 4–6 **palmare,** 6 **paulmer, palmar,** 4– **palmer.** [a. AF. *palmer, paumer* = OF. *palmier, paumier* (= Sp. *palmero,* Pg. *palmeiro,* It. *palmiere*) :—med.L. *palmārius,* f. *palma* palm.]

1. A pilgrim who had returned from the Holy Land, in sign of which he carried a palm-branch or palm-leaf; also, an itinerant monk who travelled from shrine to shrine, under a perpetual vow of poverty; often simply an equivalent of *pilgrim.*

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1027 A palmere he þar mette. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15834 A schort staf he dide hym make, Als palmeres in handes take. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 46 Pilgrimes and Palmers Plihten hem to-gederes For to seche seint Ieme. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 418 He se non..But a preste, þat a palmare was, A palme in his hande he hadde, And in a sclaven was he cladde. 1530 Palsgr. 252/2 Paulmer a poore man, *blistre.* 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 102 For Saints haue hands, that Pilgrims hands do tuch, And palme to palme, is holy Palmers kisse. 1674 Staveley *Rom. Horseleach* 93 The Pilgrim had some home, or dwelling place, but the Palmer had none. The Pilgrim travelled to some certain designed place, or places, but the Palmer to all. The Pilgrim went at his own charges, but the Palmer profest wilful poverty, and went upon Alms. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I. xxiii, Here is a holy Palmer come, From Salem first, and last from Rome. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* ii. 144 Hence too [Phoenicia], at least in recent times, came the branches, which distinguished the pilgrims of Palestine, from those of Rome, Compostella, and Canterbury, by the name of '*Palmer*'.

2. Name for a destructive hairy caterpillar.

[Orig. applied to those of migratory or wandering habits, or that moved about in swarms: see Palmer-worm.]

1538 Elyot *Dict., Campe,* a worme which..is callyd a palmer. *Ibid., Centipeda,* a worme called a Palmer, whiche is heary, and hath many feete. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xxv. 177 Whose leaves be holy as though they had bene eaten with Locustes, Paulmers, or Snayles. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 803 Mingling likewise with these ashes, scorpions, spiders and palmers aliue. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* xiv. (1880) 501 Palmers..are the..caterpillars of various moths.

b. *Angling.* An artificial fly, of various kinds, covered with bristling hairs like the caterpillar so called; a hackle.

1651 T. Barker *Art of Angling* (1653) 5 There are several kinds of Palmers that are good for that time. 1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 93 Golden Palmer, or Hackle. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 21 June 6/1 In certain waters a big red or black palmer is the best and best recognized lure for perch.

c. A wood-louse.

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* II, Its held to be a great secret to drink pounded Palmers found in cellars in some white wine. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Palmer,* a wood-louse.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 1) *palmer-like* adj., *-man, -staff, -weed*; (in sense 2) *palmer bob* (Bob *sb.*[1] 9), *fly*; †**palmer-serpent**: see quot.; **palmer-trout,** a local name of the samlet.

1814 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 94 My flies..were the yellow dun at bottom and red *palmer bob. 1651–7 T. Barker *Art of Angling* (1820) 33 We will begin to make the *Palmer flye. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 11 White head and *palmer-like beard. 1885 Burton *Arab. Nts.* (1887) III. 276 The *palmer-man drank the bitter draught. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 745 Unto this Porphyre I may add the *Palmer Serpent, which Strabo writeth doth kill with an unrecoverable poyson, and it is also of a Scarlet colour. 1623 Wodroephe *Marrow Fr. Tongue* 460/2 The Pilgrimes of my Deseignes shall alwayes be furnished with the *Palmer Staffe of Courage. 1836 Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* I. p. xxxvii, *Palmer Trout. 1865 Couch *Brit. Fishes* IV. 245 Samlet, or Parr... Branlin. Palmer Trout...*Salmo Salmulus.* 1845 G. Murray *Islaford* 33 He reached his home in *Palmer-weeds.

†**Palmer,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5 **pawmer, palmeir, -yer,** 6 **palmier.** [a. F. *palmier, paumier* palm-tree, date-tree (12th c.):—L. *palmāri-us,* f. *palma* palm. Cf. It. *palmero,* Sp. *palmera,* Pg. *palmeira.*] A palm-tree; a date-tree; the palmyra.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* IX. 1923 His handis maid rycht lik till a pawmer [*v.r.* to ane Palmeir]. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. x. 88 In ynde groweth a tree moche grete and right fayr.. and is called palmyer and bereth dates. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 261/2 The sayd Symeon..was clommen on a palmyer. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 914 Palmier, *datiers.* 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. I. 252 Sugar which is made of the nutte called Gagara: the tree is called the palmer.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **palmer-nut,** ?coco-nut; **palmer-tree,** palm-tree (in quots. coco-nut palm).

14.. *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 711/17 *Hic cucumur, vel -mis,* a palmernutte. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. I. 218 There come euery yeere from Cochin..great shippes laden with great Nuts cured, and with Sugar made of the selfe same Nuts called Giagra: the tree whereon these Nuts doe grow is called the Palmer tree. *Ibid.* 264 Here are very many palmer or coco trees.

Palmer, *sb.*[3] ? *Obs.* Forms: 4 **pamere,** 5 **paumere, pawmer(e, palmare,** 5–7 (?–9) **palmer,** 7 **paulmer.** [a. OF. *paumer* in same sense, f. *paume* palm of the hand: cf. Palmery 1.] A flat piece of wood used for striking the palm of the hand as a punishment; a ferule.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 221 Seynt Iohn þe Evangelist appered to hym in his slepe, and manassede hym to smyte wiþ a pamere [*v.rr.* pawmere, paumere, pawmer: 1432 palmer: L. *ferula*]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 267/1 A Palmare in þe scole, *ferula, .. palmatorium. c* 1500 in Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. A. p. xxxvii, The Bedyll in Arte shall bring the Master of Gramer to the Vice-chauncelar, delyveryng hym a Palmer with a Rodde. 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 61 Children are kept in awe with the Palmer, least they forget them selues. 1611 Cotgr., *Ferule,* a Ferula, or Paulmer vsed in Schooles for correction. 1658 Phillips, *Palmer,* a certain instrument wherewith school-boys are struck on the palms of their hands.

Palmer (pā·mər), *sb.*[4] [f. Palm *v.* 2 + -er 1.] One who palms, or conceals in the hand (a card, die, or other object, in cheating, conjuring, etc.); one who practises sleight of hand.

1671 Shadwell *Humourists* iii, I saw you,..by help of a dozen men, chastise one poor Topper or Palmer. 1706 Phillips, *Palmer,* ..one that deceitfully cozens or cogs at Cards or Dice, by keeping some of them in his Hand unseen. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Mar. 5/1 The clever conjurer..as a palmer and a passer..takes a high rank.

Palmer, *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. Palmer *sb.*[1]] *intr.* To wander about like a palmer or vagrant; to go about idly from place to place.

1807 Stagg *Poems* 60 A palmer'd out as chance wad heft, An' till a neybors house a tuok. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxix, Ony auld palmering body that was coming down the edge of Kinblythemont. 1875 W. Alexander *Ain Folk* (1882) 208 Up an' paumerin' aboot the toon o' the seelence o' the nicht.

Palmerin (pæ·lmĕrin). [From *Palmerin de Oliva,* the legendary illegitimate son of a Byzantine princess, whose name (f. Sp. *palmera* palm-tree) is said to have been derived from his exposure as an infant in a wicker basket among palms and olives on a mountain side. He was the original hero of the Palmerin romances which appeared in Spain in the 16th c.] Any one of the knightly heroes of the Palmerin romances; hence, allusively, any redoubtable champion of the age of chivalry.

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* III. ii, And, by that virtue that brave Rosicler That damned brood of ugly giants slew, And Palmerin Frannarco overthrew. 1640 Glapthorne *Hollander* III. Wks. 1874 I. 110 Ha, thy arme in sling, my Palmerin. 1823 Scott *Peveril* xv, To be an absolute Palmerin of England is not in my nature.

Pa·lmer-wo:rm. [f. Palmer *sb.*[1] 2 + Worm *sb.*: see quot. 1608.] Name for various hairy caterpillars destructive to vegetation; in North America, the larva of a tineid moth, *Ypsilophus pometellus,* destructive to apple-leaves.

In O.T. rendering Heb. חָגָב *gāzām,* prob. a kind of locust.

1560 Bible (Geneva) *Joel* i. 4 That which is left of the palmer worme, hathe the grashopper eaten. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 667 There is another sort of these Caterpillers, who have no certain place of abode, nor yet cannot tell where to finde their food, but like unto superstitious Pilgrims, do wander and stray hither and thither,..these have purchased a very apt name amongst us Englishmen, to be called Palmer-worms, by reason of their wandering and roguish life, (for they never stay in one place, but are ever wandering). 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Digress. 377 One of those hairy wormes that resemble caterpillars, and are wont to be call'd Palmer-wormes. 1668 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1880) XXXIV. 298 It pleased God to restrain the Palmer worm amongst vs in ye Bay and to spare our fruit trees. *a* 1817 T. Dwight *Trav. New Eng. etc.* (1821) II. 400 The palmer-worm, were it to appear annually, would, within a few years, empty New-England of its inhabitants. 1880 *Boy's own Bk.* 265 The palmer-worm, woolbed, or canker is found on herbs, plants, and trees.

†**Palmery** 1. *Obs.* In 3–4 **paumerie, pameri.** [As Palmer 3, with change of suffix.] = Palmer 3.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 437/219 Seint Ioan þe Ewangelist to him cam..And a paumerie [*v.r. E. Eng. P.* (1862) 76/208 pameri] bar on is hond: gret and strong i-nouȝh; Seint Eadmund he nam bi þe hond: and is paumerie op drouȝh.

Palmery 2 (pā·məri). [f. Palm *sb.*[1] + -ery; cf. *fernery.*] A collection of palm-trees; a place or house in which they are grown, a palm-house.

In recent Dicts.

Palmester, -try, obs. ff. Palmister, -try.

Palmeta, -to, obs. var. Palmetto.

Palmette (pælme·t). [a. F. *palmette,* in sense 1 palmetto, palm-leaf ornament, dim. of *palme*; in 2 dim. of L. *palma,* F. *paume* palm of the hand.]

1. *Archæol.* An ornament (in sculpture or painting) with narrow divisions or digitations, somewhat resembling a palm-leaf.

1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 320 (ed. 2) 373 A stele on a vase from Volci, on which the painter represents yellowish palmettes on a white ground. 1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 301 A peculiar floral ornament..the antefixal ornament, or palmette, appears at the handle. 1889 J. Hirst in *Archæol. Inst. Jrnl.* No. 181. 28 The artist having wished thus to fill in every vacant space at his disposal with a leaf, a palmette, or a flower.

2. *Zool.* An appendage of the head in certain gastropod molluscs.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 379/2 There is an internal prismatic appendage, which MM. Quoy and Gaimard call a *palmette,* because it is frequently digitated. *Ibid.* 380/1 The head is red-brown and striated, with a narrow green band at the base of the eyes and the palmettes.

Palmetto (pælme·to). Forms: 6–7 (9) **palmito,** 7 **palmita,** 7–8 **palmeto,** -**ta,** 8– **palmetto.** [Originally a. Sp. *palmito* dwarf fan-palm, dim. of *palma* palm; subseq. conformed to diminutives in *-etto* from Italian.] Name for several smaller species of palms, esp. the dwarf fan-palm, *Chamærops humilis,* of Southern Europe and North Africa, and the cabbage palmetto, *Sabal Palmetto,* of the South-eastern United States; also other species of *Chamærops, Sabal,* and *Thrinax.* By early writers used more vaguely.

1583 E. Cotton in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 188 The Palmito with his fruite inclosed in him. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 204 The inhabitants liue vpon rice, palmito, cattell and fish. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 649 The Palmita is without branches, the fruit growes on the top, which within is like Pomegranats, ful of grains, without of a golden colour. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* v. 170 Plants of seuerall Kinds, as..Cedars, infinite store of Palmetoes. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xii. § 2. 120 Better than the African and Spanish rootes: the American Palmitos and Potatos. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 209 The most beneficiall tree to Travellers is the Palmeto; it growes like the Date or Coco-tree. 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 675 And high palmettos lift their graceful shade. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 Palmetto, *Chamærops.* 1765 J. Bartram *Jrnl.* 31 Dec. in Stork *Acc. E. Florida* (1766) 18 We came now to plenty of the tree palmetto, which the inhabitants call cabbage-tree. 1808 Pike *Sources Mississ.* III. App. 27 There is the palmetto, which grows to the height of 20 and 25 feet, with a trunk two feet in diameter. 1847 Longf. *Ev.* II. ii. 97 They glided along,..behind a screen of palmettos. 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* XXIX. 447/2 The only vegetation is a clump of stunted palmettoes, marking the burial-place of some forgotten Moorish saint.

b. With qualifying words, as **Blue Palmetto,** *Chamærops Hystrix,* of Southern U. S.; **Cabbage P.,** *Sabal Palmetto* (see above); **Dwarf P.,** *Sabal Adansoni,* of South-eastern U. S.; **Royal P.,** *Sabal umbraculifera* and *Thrinax parviflora,* of the West Indies; **Saw P.,** *Chamærops serrulata*; **Silk-top P.,** name in Florida for *Thrinax parviflora*; **Silver-leaved** or **Silver-top P.,** *Thrinax argentea,* of the West Indies, Panama, etc. Also **Humble P., Small P.,** names for the palm-like genus *Carludovica* of *Pandanaceæ* or Screw-pines, of S. America and the W. Indies, esp. *C. insignis.*

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 190 Palmeto Royal, or Palmeto Thatch. This tree..covers whole fields in many parts of the island. *Ibid.* 330 The humble Palmeto with round foot-stalks. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 838/2. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *palmetto ground, hat, leaf, palm, tree, wine*; *palmetto-covered* adj.; **palmetto basket,** a basket made of palmetto leaves; **palmetto flag,** the flag of the State of South Carolina, which bears a figure of a cabbage palmetto tree; so **Palmetto State,** a name for South Carolina; **palmetto thatch,** the leaves of several kinds of palmetto, esp. *Thrinax argentea,* used for making hats, baskets, etc.; also the tree itself.

1813 Scott *Trierm.* III. xxv, Their hands *palmetto baskets bare. 1883 J. Macgregor in *Sunday Mag.* Nov. 686/2 We passed vast *palmito-covered and absolutely treeless plains. 1765 J. Bartram *Jrnl.* 24 Dec. (1766) 5 A perch or more of *palmetto-ground. 1747 *N. Jersey Archives* XII. 364 The woman .. Had on, .. blue worsted stockings, *palmeta hat, scarlet red cloak [etc.]. 1763 W. Roberts *Nat. Hist. Florida* 9 The town, consisting of about forty *palmetto houses. 1662 Gerbier *Princ.* 3 Wilde Indians, who have no other Roofs but of *Palmito-Leaves. 1885 Scott *Talism.* viii, An umbrella of palmetto leaves. 1756 *Palmeto Thatch [see b]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1147/1 *T[hrinax] argentea,* the Silver Thatch-palm, is usually said to yield the young unexpanded palm-leaves imported from the West Indies under the name of Palmetto Thatch, and extensively employed for making palm-chip hats, baskets, and other fancy articles. *c* 1565 J. Sparke *J. Hawkins' Sec. Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 19 Mats..made with the rine of *Palmito trees. 1778 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 169 The device for the great seal of South-Carolina:—a palmetto tree supported by twelve spears. 1792 Mar. Riddell *Voy. Madeira* 100 The *palma camaerops,* or palmetto tree, rises to the height of fifty or sixty feet. *c* 1565 J. Sparke *J. Hawkins' Sec. Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 19 *Palmito wine..is gathered by a hole cutte in the toppe of a tree, and a gorde set for receauing thereof.

‖ **Palmetum** (pælmī·tŏm). [mod. use of L. *palmētum* palm-grove.] (See quot.)

1854 Hooker *Himal. Jrnls.* II. xxvii. 252 A large *Palmetum,* or collection of tall and graceful palms of various kinds.

Palmful (pā·mful), *sb.* [f. Palm *sb.*[2] + -ful 2.] A quantity that fills the palm of the hand; as much as the palm will contain.

1812 W. Tennant *Anster F.* I. iii. 6 Some little palmfuls of the blessed dew. 1823 Lamb *Elia, Old Benchers Inner Temple,* He took it not by pinches, but a palmful at once.

Palmful (pā·mfŭl), *a. rare.* [f. Palm *sb.*[1] + -ful 1.] Full of or abounding in palm-trees.

a 1618 Sylvester *Job Triumphant* 67 Neer wher Idume's dry and sandy soil Spreads palmful forests.

Palm garnete, obs. corrupt f. Pomegranate.

Palmi- (pælmi), combining form of L. *palma* palm of the hand, palm-tree, etc. (Palm *sb.*[1] and 2), occurring in scientific (chiefly botanical) terms, as **Palmi·colous** *a.* [L. *-colus* inhabiting], growing

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upon or inhabiting palm-trees; **Pa·lmiform** *a.* = PALMATIFORM; **Pa·lmigrade** *a. Zool.* = PLANTIGRADE; **Pa·lmilobed** *a.*, palmately lobed; **Palmine·rvate, Pa·lminerve, Pa·lminerved** *a.*, palmately nerved or veined, as a leaf; **Pa·lmi-veined** *a.* = prec.; **Palmi·vorous** *a.* [L. *-vorus* devouring], feeding on, or obtaining food from, palm-trees.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Palmicolous .. *Palmiform. 1864 WEBSTER, **Palmigrade* [citing HITCHCOCK]. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 711 Leaves alternate, more or less *palmilobed. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Palminervate.* 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4 (ed. 6) 93 Palmately, Digitately, or Radiately Veined (or *Palminerved) class, of which leaves of common Maples and the Vine are..examples. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxii. 336 The assertion of Linnæus, that..man is essentially *palmivorous.

Palmic (pæ·lmik), *a. Chem.* [ad. F. *palmique* (Boudet 1832), f. L. *palma* (in PALMA CHRISTI) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to castor oil: in *Palmic acid*, ($C_{18}H_{34}O_3$) obtained by saponifying palmin and decomposing with hydrochloric acid; it crystallizes in white silky needles; = *ricinelaïdic acid*.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 431 Palmic acid when pure, fuses at 122° [Fahr.].

Palmier, var. PALMER *sb.*2 *Obs.*, palm-tree.

Palmiferous (pælmi·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *palmifer* palm-bearing + -OUS: see PALM *sb.*1 and -FEROUS.] **a.** Bearing or producing palm-trees. *rare*—°. **b.** Bearing or carrying 'palms' or palm-branches.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Palmiferous*,..bearing or yeelding Palm or Date Trees; also victorious. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 376 Satan is bound, the Palmiferous Company triumphs, and the Heavenly Jerusalem is seen upon Earth. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 57 Christ's own Martyrs, valiant cohort, White-robed and palmiferous throng.

Palmification (pæ·lmifikē·ʃən). [f. L. *palma* palm, after *caprification*.] (See quot.).

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 72 The Babylonians suspended male clusters from wild dates over the females;..the process was called *palmification*.

Palmin (pæ·lmin). *Chem.* [ad. F. *palmine* (Boudet 1832), f. L. *palma* (in PALMA CHRISTI) + -IN.] A fatty substance obtained on treating castor-oil with nitric peroxide. Now called *ricinelaïdin*.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 431 Palmin is very soluble in alcohol and in ether.

Palming (pā·miŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [-ING 1.] The action of PALM *v.*

1. Touching or grasping with the palm of the hand. (In quot. 1686 with play on sense 2.)

1686 DRYDEN *Sp. Fryar* II. iii, (*He strokes her Face*) .. *Gom.* Hold, hold, Father,..Palming is always held foul Play amongst Gamesters. 1734 FIELDING *Univ. Gallant* III. Wks. 1882 X. 75 There's no good ever comes of romping and palming: I never gave my hand to any man without a glove—except Sir Simon.

2. The action of concealing something in the palm of the hand, as in cheating at cards or dice, or in conjuring.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 17 Spent..in palming, napping, with how to fix a Die for any purpose. 1710 H. BEDFORD *Vind. Ch. Eng.* Pref. 54 The palming by Religious Juglers. 1803 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 326 Palming, or handling the cards—so called from the cards being secured in the palm of the hand. 1899 *Daily News* 6 May 8/5 Such as are fond of palming and conjuring.

3. *attrib.*

1812 BYRON *Waltz* xiii, Till some might marvel, with the modest Turk, If 'nothing follows all this palming work?' 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Palming-racket*, secreting money in the palm of the hand.

Pa·lming, *vbl. sb.*2 [f. PALM *v.* + -ING 1; cf. *blackberrying*, etc.] Gathering 'palms'.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 396 It is still customary..to go a palming..on Palm Sunday morning; ..gathering branches of the willow or sallow with their grey..buds.

Pa·lming, *ppl. a.*1 [f. PALM *v.* + -ING 2.] That palms; touching or grasping with the hand.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, But country-dances!..to run the gauntlet through a string of amorous palming puppies.

†**Palming,** *ppl. a.*2 *Obs.* [f. PALM *sb.*2 + -ING 2.] Of a deer's horn: Bearing palms.

c 1400 [see PALMED *a.* 3].

Palmiped, -pede (pæ·lmiped, -pēd), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *palmipēs, palmiped-em*, f. *palma* PALM *sb.*2 + *pēs, ped-em* foot.]

A. *adj.* Of a bird: Having palmate feet (see PALMATE *a.* 2); web-footed.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Birds which are..granivorous, as the..barnicle..palmipede daw. 1694 RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 200, I fancied they were no palmiped Bird. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 28 She would lead her palmipede brood to the water.

B. *sb.* A web-footed bird.

In pl. often as L. *palmipedes* (-dīz).

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. Table (1660) 95 Having their feet Whole and plain, and are called *Palmipedes*, as the Swan, Goose, Ducks. 1681 GREW *Musæum* 67 Of Palmipede's, or Webfooted Fowles. 1692 RAY *Creation* (1692) 150 Water-Fowl, which are Palmipeds, or whole-footed. 1774 PENNANT *Tour in Scot. in* 1772, 312 The little Petrel—these are the last of the palmipeds. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 62 In the palmipedes or web-footed order.

So † **Palmi·pedous** *a. Obs.* = prec. A.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. i. (1686) 191 The Pelican is palmipedous or fin-footed like Swans and Geese.

Palmist (pæ·lmist, pā·mist). [f. PALM *sb.*2 + -IST; perh. back-formation f. PALMISTRY.] = next.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 16 July 4/1 There is a Sibyl's cave, where a hardened palmist will tell your fortune and your future. 1892 *Literary World* 20 May 485 The phrenologist and the palmist take infinite pains to dispel the prevailing ignorance.

Palmister (pæ·lm-, pā·mistəɹ). Now *rare*. Also 5–7 **palmester,** 6 **-estrer.** [In 15–17th c. *palmester*, also *palmestrer*, app. f. *palmestry*, PALMISTRY: cf. *sorcer-er, sorcer-y*, etc.] One who practises palmistry; one who professes to tell people's characters and fortunes by examining the palms of their hands; a chiromancer.

a 1500 P. JOHNSTON *Thre Deid Pollis* 42 Quhat phisnamour, or perfyt palmester. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* IV. (1577) X iij b, Palmestrers by the visage know many times the conditions, and otherwhile the thoughts of men. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Chiromantes*.., a Palmester. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 63 These three Muscles make that fleshy part of the thombe, which Palmesters do terme the hill of Mars. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xii. (1596) 183 Imagination..inuiteth a man to be a witch, superstitious, ..a palmister, a fortune-teller. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 424 No soothsayer, no Palmester, no judicial Astrologer is able to tell any man the event of his life. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. VI. CXIV. 639 *note*, Fortune-tellers, clairvoyants, palmisters, and seers.

Palmistry (pæ·lm-, pā·mistri). Forms: 5 **pawmestry,** 6–7 **palmestrie, palmistrie,** (6 **paulmistrie, palmastry, palmesy, pampestrie, -y,** 6–8 **palmestry**), 6– **palmistry.** [ME. f. *paume, palme*, PALM (of the hand) + an element (orig. *-estrie, -estry*) of obscure origin, which has been gradually changed to *-istry*, so that the word now appears like a derivative of the 19th c. *palmist*.]

1. Divination by inspection of the palm of the hand; the art or practice of telling persons' characters and fortunes by examination of the lines and configurations of the palm; chiromancy.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 870 Adryomancy, Ornomancy, with Pyromancy, Fysenamy also, and Pawmestry. *a* 1425 *Gower's Conf.* III. 134 Gebuz and Alpetragus eke Of Planisperie [*v. r.* palmestrie] .. The bokes made. 1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Some of them feynynge them selfes to haue knowlage in physike, phisnamie, palmestrie or other craftie sciences. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Chiromantia*, palmestry. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. xviii. 34 b, Chiromantie..called commonly Palmistry. 1562 *Lanc. Wills* I. (1857) 183 On litle boke of palmesy. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (Shaks. Soc.) 23 Egiptians .. practising paulmistrie to such as would know their fortunes. 1575 *Mirr. Mag., Bladud* 46 b, For fooles..And such as practise pampestry. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 310 They professe palmistry and fortune-telling. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 2 He tipples Palmestry, and dines On all her Fortune-telling Lines. *c* 1704 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 133 A frantic gipsy..With the fond maids in palmistry he deals. 1832 DE QUINCEY *Charlemagne* Wks. XIII. 160 *note*, It is in fact upon this infinite variety in the superficial lines of the human palm, that palmistry is grounded.

attrib. 1899 *Daily News* 21 July 5/1 There were raffles, a palmistry tent, and a café chantant. 1900 PINERO *Gay Lord Quex* II. 87 The palmistry profession is a flourishing one.

b. *fig.* (*nonce-uses.*)

1841 DE QUINCEY *Rhetoric* Wks. 1860 XI. 407 The impossibility of finding any two leaves of a tree that should be mere duplicates of each other, in what we might call the palmistry of their natural marking. 1877 STUBBS *Lect. Med. & Mod. Hist.* (1886) 76 A science of historical palmistry.. that attempts to refer..every manuscript to its own country, district, age, school, and even individual writers.

2. Applied allusively to the use of the hands in applause (quot. 1698), or in pocket-picking (quot. 1711), or to bribery (quot. 1828: cf. PALM *sb.*2 1 b, PALM *v.* 5); also used erroneously as = sleight of hand (cf. PALM *v.* 2).

1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* IV. ii, If you would tell a poet his fortune, you must gather it from the palmistry of the audience. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 130 ₱ 3 He found his Pocket was picked: That being a Kind of Palmistry at which this Race of Vermin [Gipsies] are very dextrous. 1828 *Burton's Diary* III. 535 *note*, If he would only, by an allowed and well-understood palmistry, conciliate 'a king of heralds', that prime officer in the court of honour..would presently discover among 'old registers', arms..belonging to the applicant's remote 'ancestors'. 1859 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* iii. 26, I..devoted myself to the manipulation of cards and palmistry. *Ibid.* xii. 175, I had recourse to palmistry to influence his decision.

†**Pa·lmit.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *palmes, palmit-em.*] A shoot or sprig of a vine.

1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 48 The vines protrude their palmits towards the ground. *Ibid.* 185 Bunches of Grapes hanging still upon their palmits.

Palmita, obs. f. PALMETTO; see also PELAMYD.

Palmitate (pæ·lmitēit). *Chem.* [f. PALMIT-IC + -ATE 4.] A salt of palmitic acid.

1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 49 The Potassium Palmitate, Stearate and Oleate are then removed. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 54 Some soaps, salts of the fatty acids, palmitate, stearate, and oleate of soda are found in the bile.

Palmite (pæ·lməit). [ad. Sp. and Pg. *palmito*, S. Afr. Du. *palmiet*: see PALMETTO.]

†**1.** Some kind of palmetto; in quot. 1595 ? the fibre of some variety of palm. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 359 Theyr drynke is eyther water or the iuse that droppeth from the cut braunches of the barren date trees cauled Palmites. 1595 R. HASLETON in Arb. *Garner* VIII. 382 Tying them [sheepskins] together over my shoulders and under my arms with Palmite..a weed like to that whereof our hand-baskets are made [at Majorca].

2. A South African aquatic plant, *Prionium Palmita* (N.O. *Juncaceæ*), growing in the beds of rivers, and bearing a tuft of large serrated sword-shaped leaves, affording a strong fibre.

[1824 BURCHELL *Trav.* I. 91 Most of the rivers which we passed, are choked up with the plant called *Palmiet* by the colonists.] 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* 25 Girt by the palmite's leafy screen.

Palmitic (pælmi·tik), *a. Chem.* [ad. F. *palmitique* (Frémy 1840), arbitrarily f. L. *palma* PALM *sb.*1 (or ? F. *palmite* pith of the palm-tree) + -IC.

The natural formations from *palma* would have been *palmic, palmin*, etc.; but these were preoccupied by derivatives of *Palma Christi* (castor oil).]

Of or obtained from palm-oil; in *palmitic acid*: a fatty acid ($C_{16}H_{32}O_2$) contained in palm-oil and in vegetable and animal fats generally; a colourless substance, without taste or smell, lighter than water, solid at ordinary temperatures.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 394 Palmitic Acid..is obtained most readily from palm oil, the solid portion of which consists chiefly of the glycerin compound of palmitic acid. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 334 This palmitic acid bears the same relation to cetyl alcohol as acetic acid does to common or ethyl alcohol.

Palmitin (pæ·lmitin). *Chem.* [a. F. *palmitine* (Frémy 1840), f. as prec. + *-ine*, -IN 1.] A natural fat contained in palm-oil and many other animal and vegetable fats, obtained as a white solid, the tripalmitate of glyceryl, $C_3H_5(C_{16}H_{31}O_2)_3$. In *pl.* applied to the palmitates of glyceryl or glycerides of palmitic acid in general; the above being distinctively called *tripalmitin*.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 368 *Palmitin*..is contained abundantly in palm oil, from which it has received its name. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 42 Palmitin is an important constituent of palm oil or butter, and also exists in human and other soft fats to a considerable extent. 1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 335 Palmitates of Glyceryl or Palmitins. *Monopalmitin*, .. *Dipalmitin*, .. *Tripalmitin*. 1877 — *Fownes' Chem.* II. 299 By cautious pressure it [palm-oil] may be separated into fluid olein and solid palmitin.

Palmito, obs. form of PALMETTO.

Palmi-veined, Palmivorous: see PALMI-.

Palm-leaf (pā·mˌlīf). A leaf of the palm-tree, used for thatching, or for making hats, baskets, etc., and esp., in the Southern U.S., as a fan.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 58 All the houses.. are covered with palm-leaves. 1802 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. xxiii, Knitting light palm-leaves for her brother's brow. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* x, A small sugar-press..under a roof of palm-leaf.

b. Short for *palm-leaf hat.*

1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* viii, Sam soon appeared, palm-leaf in hand, at the parlour door. 1854 MARY HOLMES *Tempest & Sunshine* 15 So mounting Prince again, he gave his old palm-leaf three flourishes round his head.

c. *attrib.* Made of a palm-leaf or palm-leaves.

1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 34/1, I saw them first at their work (basket-making, and the manufacture of palm-leaf hats). 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 427 Above all is a roof of palm-leaf mats, in good old Coast style.

Palmless (pā·mlės), *a.* [f. PALM *sb.*1 + -LESS.] Destitute of palm-trees.

1894 B. THOMSON *S. Sea Yarns* 185 The bitter winds and the sterile palmless shore.

Palmlet (pā·mlėt). *Entom.* [f. PALM *sb.*2 2 d + -LET.] = PALMULA.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 370 *Palmula* (the *Palmlet*). A minute accessory joint between the claws, answering to the *Plantula* in the legs.

Palm-oil. [In sense 1, f. PALM *sb.*1 + OIL; in 2, f. PALM *sb.*2, with humorous allusion to sense 1.]

1. Oil produced by various species of palm-tree; *esp.* that obtained from the fruit-pulp of the Oil Palm (*Elæis guineensis*) of West Africa, which in cooler climates becomes of the consistence of butter and of an orange-red colour; it is used as food by the natives, and elsewhere for making soap and candles, lubricating machinery, etc.

1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* xvi. (1721) 267 The Palm-oil..is obtained by Contusion and Expression. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 136 Palm Oil..is an unctuous Liquor, as thick as Butter. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 204 Palm oil is used in England principally in the manufacture of yellow soap, but with the Africans it is an article of food.

attrib. 1863 R. F. BURTON *Wand. W. Africa* II. 145 'Palm-oil-chop' is the curry of Western Africa. 1896 SIR H. H. JOHNSTON in *Daily News* 9 Dec. 10/2 The sneered at 'palm-oil-ruffians' of the first half of this century, who did more than anyone else to unconsciously abolish the slave trade. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 208 The Negroes cook uniformly very well, and at moments are inspired in the direction of palm-oil chop and fish cooking.

2. *humorously.* That with which the palm is 'greased' or 'anointed'; money given as a douceur or bribe; a 'tip'.

a 1627 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* III. i, Palm-oil will make a pursuivant relent. 1867 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* June 368, I had plenty of money, and 'palm oil' goes as far in those latitudes as in our more civilized communities. 1896 E. A. KING *Ital. Highways* 190 Palm-oil will always produce temporary blindness in the officials.

Palmoscopy (pælmɒ·skŏpi). *Med.* [f. Gr. *παλμός* pulsation + *-σκοπία* -SCOPY.] (See quots.)

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1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Palmoscopia*, *Med.* Term for divination or prognostication from palpitation, as of the heart, arteries, bowels, or muscles: palmoscopy. 1890 J. S. BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 280 *Palmoscopy*..Observation of the beats of the heart or of the pulse.

Palm sack: see SACK *sb.*[2]

Palm Sunday. The Sunday next before Easter, observed in commemoration of Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem; in the mediæval church, and still in the Roman, Greek, and other churches, by processions in which branches of palm or (in northern regions) other trees (see PALM *sb.*[1] 2, 4) are carried.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xix. 29 *margin*, Ðys ȝebyrað feower wucon ær middan wyntra & on palm-sunnandæȝ. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1855 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 159 Ase ore louerd a-palme-sonenday. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 348 Aboute Palm-sonede hi bihulde about faste. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 100 [Thai] helde the sege full stalwardly Quhill palmesonday wes passit by. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* (Rolls) I. 202 In eeldir daies, whanne processioun was mad in the Palme-Sundai bifore masse. 1530 PALSGR. 251/2 Palmesonday, *pasques fleury*, *dimanche de blanches*. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* Mar., [At Rome] On Palm Sunday there was a greate procession after a papal masse. 1828 SCOTT *F. Maid Perth* xxi, On the 30th of March next to come, being Palm Sunday.

attrib. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1712/2 Vpon Satterdaye being Palme Sonday Euen. 1627 DRAYTON *Miseries Q. Margaret* in *Batt. Agincourt* etc. 99 Fatall Towton that Palme-Sunday fight. 1874 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 109 *note*, The battle of Towton, which was called Palm-Sunday Field.

So †**Palmsun even**, the eve of Palm Sunday (*obs.*); also **Pa'lmsun** *a.*, occurring on or about Palm Sunday (cf. *Whitsun*); **Pa'lmsun** *v. dial.* (see quot. 1779).

1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 218 On Palmsoneuin this paper I compleit. *c* 1605 *Acc.-bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 213 The 21 day of Aprill, beinge palme sonn even. 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 580 With us in the North, the children go out into the fields..a palmsoning or palmsning, as they call it, and gather the flowering buds of the sallow. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 43 The Palmsun Horse Show, at Malton.

Palm-tree (pā·mˌtrī). A tree of the order *Palmaceæ* or *Palmæ*: = PALM *sb.*[1] 1.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xv. 4 Suæ ðio palm-treo [L. *palmes*] ne mæȝe ȝebrenge uæstem from him seolfum buta ȝeuuniȝa in wingearde. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xv. 27 Þær wæron twelf wyllas and hundseofontiȝ palmtreowa. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3305 An ten and sexti palme tren bi ðo welles men miȝte sen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11660 A palme tre sco sagh hir bi. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* IV. 147 Some allowe, that the water be drawen out wyth the woode of a palmetre, or drye elder. 1634 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xviii. § 6 The palmtree..was as true an embleme or hieroglyphick of righteousnesse or justice, as the sword is of authority, and power. 1842 LONGF. *Slave's Dream* ii, Beneath the palm trees on the plain Once more a King he strode.

b. Applied popularly to other trees: see PALM *sb.*[1] 4.

1653 WALTON *Angler* iii. 92 You see some Willows or Palm trees bud and blossome sooner then others do. 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms*, *Palm-tree*, a yew-tree. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.* s.v., There is, in .. Woodnesborough, a public-house called 'The Palm-tree', which bears for its sign a clipped yew tree.

c. *attrib.*

1781 SMEATHMAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 167 *note*, The caterpillar or maggot of the Palm-tree Snout-beetle, *Curculio Palmarum*, which is served up at all the luxurious tables of the West Indian epicures..as the greatest dainty of the Western world. 1802 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. Notes, Wks. 1838 IV. 210 Houses made of palm-tree branches.

‖ **Palmula** (pæ·lmiŭlă). *Entom.* [mod.L., dim. of L. *palma* palm.] A process between the tarsal claws in certain insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 692 You will find between the claws [of Lamellicorns] a minute but conspicuous joint terminated by two bristles which seem to mimic the *ungula* and its claws; these parts are what are denominated the *palmula*, *plantula*, and *pseudonychia*. 1895 *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* V. 105 A lobe or process..very varied in different Insects, called empodium, arolium, palmula, plantula, pseudonychium, or pulvillus.

Palmus Christi, variant of PALMA CHRISTI.

1530 PALSGR. 251/2 Palmus christi an herbe.

Palmy (pā·mi), *sb. Sc.* Also **pammie, pawmie.** [Corresponds to F. *paumée* 'coup dans la main' (Littré); but OF. *paumée, palmée* = It. *palmata*, Pr., Sp., Pg. *palmada*, had the sense 'a slap with the palm'; cf. med.L. *palmata* (Du Cange), f. *palma* PALM *sb.*[2] Cf. PALMER *sb.*[3]] A stroke on the palm of the hand, given as a punishment.

1785 R. FORBES *Poems* (1812) 95 Nae school being in, Our pammies o'er, syne aff we'd rin. 1826 GALT *Lairds* iv, There was na a day I didna get a pawmy but ane, and on it I got twa. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 142 The same number of palmies, well laid on, were awarded to each. 1883 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 400 He got..many a 'palmy' on his hand with a thick strap of leather.

Palmy (pā·mi), *a.* [f. PALM *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Containing or abounding in palms; of or pertaining to a palm or palms; palm-like. Chiefly *poet.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 254 Or palmie hillocc, or the flourie lap Of som irriguous Valley. 1734 THOMSON *Liberty* II. 82 The neighbouring Land, whose palmy Shore The silver Jordan laves. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 70 The naked negro.. Boasts of his golden sands, and palmy wine. 1819 HEBER *Hymn 'From Greenland's icy Mountains'* i, From many an ancient river, From many a palmy plain. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Palm & Pine* Poems 267 Her lithe and palmy grace.

2. *fig.* Bearing or worthy to 'bear the palm', triumphant, flourishing; esp. in *palmy state* (a Shaksperian phrase), *palmy days*.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 113 In the most high and palmy state of Rome. 1617 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Forth Feasting* Poems (1656) 152 And like Augustus palmy Raigne be deem'd. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 82 In the high and palmy state of the monarchy of France, it fell to the ground without a struggle. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* (1857) ix. 301 The period was a palmy one for men, who held a pen of power. 1893 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Bk. of Recoll.* (1894) I. xiii. 218 Persons who belonged to the brotherhood in its palmy days.

Palmyra (pælmə·ĭră). Forms: 7 **palmero**, 8 **palmeira, palmira**, 9 **palmyra**. [Formerly *palmeira*, a. Pg. *palmeira* (It. *palmero*, Sp. *palmera*) palm-tree: cf. PALMER *sb.*[2] Fryer's *palmero* may have been from an It. source. The mod. spelling is app. erroneously conformed to that of the ancient *Palmyra*, Gr. Παλμύρα, a city of Syria.]

A species of palm (*Borassus flabelliformis*), with rounded fan-shaped leaves, and large roundish drupes each containing three seeds; commonly cultivated in India and Ceylon, and important for its variety of uses.

The wood is used as timber; the leaves for thatch, matting, hats, baskets, umbrellas, fans, paper, etc.; the sap yields wine (toddy) and sugar (jaggery); the outer pulp of the fruit is eaten roasted or made into jelly; the seedling plants are used as food, etc.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 199 The Poorer [Buildings] are made of Boughs or Oleas of the Palmeroes, or Leafs of Teke. 1718 *Propag. Gosp. in East* III. 85 (V.) Leaves of a Tree called Palmeira. 1778 R. ORME *Milit. Trans. Ind.* II. 90 The interval .. was planted with rows of palmira and coco-nut trees. 1828 *Asiat. Costumes* 45 (Stanf.) The punkha, or fan, represented in the plate, is the leaf of the palmyra. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* I. vii. 138 Sixty trees, twenty-nine of which were fruitful palmyras capable of supporting a native family.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1824 SIMMONDS *Commerc. Prod. Veg. Kingd.* 376 Eating the bulb or root, which is the first shoot from the Palmyra nut. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 394 *Borassus flabelliformis* yields what is called Palmyra-wood. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 752 The Palmyra Palm .. is the most common palm of India. 1900 G. SMITH *Twelve Pioneer Missionaries* 196 The palmyra-climbers make use of a sort of movable girdle to help them in climbing the trees.

Palmyre (pæ·lmə·ĭə). *rare*—°. [ad. mod.L. *Palmyra*.] A sea-worm of the genus *Palmyra* of marine polychætous annelida. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Paloís, obs. form of PALACE.

‖ **Palolo** (pălōu·lo). [Native name in Samoa and Tonga.] A nereid worm (*Palolo viridis*), abundant in some parts of the Pacific, and esteemed as food by the natives, who catch it when it annually visits the shores to spawn.

1895 *Edin. Rev.* July 102 The palolo worm, greatly esteemed as an article of food by the Pacific islanders. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 31 Jan. 3/2 A very interesting account..of the well-known annual fishery of the Palolo worm.

‖ **Palombino** (pælǒmbī·no). [It. *palombino* (L. *palumbīnus*) dove-coloured, f. *palomba*, *-bo* pigeon, dove.] A greyish-white Italian marble.

1862 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Westm. Abbey* (1863) 97 The palombino is a white stone, not unlike clunch, only much harder.

†**Palour.** *Obs.* Also 6–8 **pallour.** [ad. F. *palourde*:—late pop. L. *pelorida*, for cl. L. *pelōris*, *-idem*, a. Gr. πελωρίς, *-ίδα* giant-mussel.] A bivalve shell-fish; a kind of cockle or mussel.

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.*, *Fishes* 1722 A pallour, a shell fish. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 443 The Palours also doe mollifie and soften the bellie [*Et pelorides emolliunt aluum*]. 1611 COTGR., *Clonisse*, the little, sharpe, and muddie cockle, tearmed, a Palour. *Ibid.*, *Pallourde*, a little, narrow, and seldome-gaping Cockle, which we also call, a Palour. 1657 C. BECK *Univ. Charac.* I v, Pallour fish. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lx. (1737) 246 Chevins, Pallours.

Palox, Paloys, obs. ff. POLE-AX, PALACE.

Palp (pælp), *sb. Zool.* [a. F. *palpe*, ad. L. *palpus*.] A feeler: = PALPUS.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., s.v. *Palpators*, A family of Clavicorn beetles, including those which have very long maxillary feelers, or palps. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 109 (Class, Insecta) The mandible has never even a rudiment of a palp. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* iv. 167.

Palp (pælp), *v. rare.* [ad. L. *palpāre* to touch softly, pat, caress, coax, flatter; cf. F. *palper* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) 'to handle gently .. also, to flatter, soothe' (Cotgr.), It. *palpare*.]

trans. To touch, feel; to handle gently, pat. Also *fig.* To speak fair to, flatter, cajole.

1534 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 218 That they may palpe and clayme, also handle as blynde men dothe in darknes. 1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anthroposophia* To Rdr., Aquinas palps him gently, Scotus makes him winch. 1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 187 He began to palpe him with soft words. 1793 GIBBON *Lett.* Misc. Wks. 1796 I. 291, I sent for Farquhar, who is allowed to be a very skilful surgeon. After viewing and palping, he..desired to call in assistance.

Palp, obs. Sc. form of PAP, teat.

Palpability (pælpăbi·lĭti). [f. next + -ITY. Cf. F. *palpabilité*.] The quality of being palpable; *concr.* a palpable person or thing.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 342 Concerning the non visibility and palpability of spirits. *c* 1714 POPE, etc. *Mem. Mart. Scriblerus* xiv, He it was that first found out the Palpability of Colours. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 77 In the shape of any Viola, or Julia, or other such flattering palpability. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 64 The word Eternal has less of particularity and palpability for the imagination.

Palpable (pæ·lpăb'l), *a.* (*adv.*) Also 6 **-abil, -yble.** [ad. late L. *palpābilis* (Orosius), f. *palpāre*: see PALP *v.* and -ABLE. Cf. F. *palpable* (14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. That can be touched, felt, or handled; apprehensible by the sense of touch; tangible, sensible.

Palpable darkness (tenebræ tam densæ ut palpari queant, 'darkness which may be felt' Exod. x. 21), thick, gross, utter darkness (a strong figure of speech). In *palpable hit*, the orig. physical sense often passes into sense 2.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 361 That he may shake hem be the biles, So palpable they shulden be. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4355 Ferefulst derknesse palpable. 1548 BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* vii. 39 The Sacrament, signifieth and representeth the same visible, mortall, and palpable bodye of Christe vpon the crosse. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* X. xxxii. 375 There chanced to be a foggie mist, which continued a good part of the day, so thick and palpable, as men could not see before them. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. ii. 292 A hit, a very palpable hit. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 59 Such an Object as shall bee palpable now as well as Visible; flesh of our flesh. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* 42 For two whole hours, a palpable darkness prevailed. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 9 Nealed and beaten to a palpable powder. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 18 The stones were palpable enough, carried down by the cataract.

b. *Med.* Perceptible by palpation.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 769 The spleen was not palpable. *Ibid.* IV. 108 The edge of the liver being palpable.

2. *transf.* Readily perceived by some one of the other senses, as the sight, hearing, etc.; perceptible; plainly observable, noticeable, patent.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 206 Merciful Leonard! gracious and benigne! Shew to thy servauntis som palpable sygne. *c* 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 2568 Evident toknys and signes palpable, Of a fool nyce and varyable. 1659–60 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Jan., Dinner .. was very good; only the venison pasty was palpable beef, which was not handsome. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 82 [Eyes of spiders] which indeed are so palpable that they are clearly to be seen by any man that wants not his own. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. vi. 236 What is dancing ..but the harmony of motion rendered more palpable? 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. xcvii, For shore it was, and gradually grew Distinct, and high, and palpable to view. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Barbara* xxvi. 199 'Head's very hot', said the surgeon, a fact also painfully palpable to the patient.

3. *fig.* Easily perceived; open to recognition; plain, evident, apparent, obvious, manifest.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iv. 61 b, In stormes and derkenes of errours more palpable then in the seruitute of egypt. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 281 The ignoraunce of the world is grosse and palpable. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv. § 15 Opinions of palpable idolatrie. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xx. (1627) 227 Keeping all in palpable ignorance to be drawne to dumb Idols. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XIV. 440 Should'st thou invent Palpable falsehoods? 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 295 A Circle so palpable as this would, indeed, be committed by no one. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 559 Rejecting palpable fables and contradictions.

†B. as *adv.* = PALPABLY. *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* Ep. Ded., To exclude olde men..[is] palpable erronious. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 83 Those who..see them daily with our eyes,..yea..feele them palpable with our hands.

Pa·lpableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being palpable.

1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 8 b, Such is the palpablenesse of their irregular enormities. 1793 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 481 The palpableness of these resolutions rendered it impossible the House could reject them. 1847 A. BENNIE *Disc.* iii. 39 Giving to the abstractions of feeling the palpableness of sense.

Palpably (pæ·lpăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In a palpable manner; so as to be felt, plainly seen, observed, etc.; clearly, obviously, manifestly.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* v. viii. (1886) 85 Doo you not see how reallie and palpablie the divell tempted and plagued Job? 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxii. (1700) 246 Things .. too palpably False to be put upon us now. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 184 The sea salts .. render the wall visibly and palpably moist. 1875 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* VI. 195 For Italy it is palpably matter of life or death.

†**Pa·lpabrize**, *v. Obs.* [Arbitrary f. L. *palpāre*: see PALPATE *v.*] *trans.* To feel, touch, handle. (With quot. 1623 cf. PALP *v.*)

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 119 They cannot grosly palpabrize or feele God with their bodily fingers. 1623 COCKERAM, *Palpabrize*, to flatter.

Palpacle (pæ·lpăk'l). *Zool.* [f. L. *palp-us* feeler, after *tentacle*.] A tentacle-like organ in the *Siphonophora*, belonging to a palpon.

1888 HAECKEL in *Challenger Rep., Zool.* XXVIII. 18 Palpacles or Tasting Filaments. Under this designation I include only the long, extremely contractile, hollow, simple filaments, which occur in the majority of Physonectæ at the base of the palpons. 1898 SEDGWICK *Student's Textbk. Zool.* I. 139 The palpacles are similar organs of the palpons, found in one order.

Palpal (pæ·lpăl), *a. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *palpālis*, f. *palpus*: see -AL. Cf. F. *palpal*.] Of the nature of, pertaining to, or serving as a palp or feeler.

Palpal organ: a modification of the termination of the pedipalp of a male spider, which serves as a genital organ.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Palpalis*, *palpatus*, *Entomol.*, applied to an insect having palpi,..palpal: palpate. 1874 MOGGRIDGE *Ants* Suppl. 299 The terminal palpal claw has

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two teeth towards its base on the underside. 1893 SHIPLEY & MACBRIDE *Zool.* 188 The spermatozoa are conveyed to the palpal organs of the pedipalpi of the male.

Palpate (pæ·lpeit), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *palpāre* to PALP.] *trans.* To examine by the sense of touch; to feel; *spec.* as a method of medical examination.

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1151/1 The bird sifts and strains .. the mud and water which it palpates in search of food. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 655 Its [the spleen's] rounded margin can be readily palpated.

Pa·lpate, *a. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *palpāt-us*, f. *palpebra*: see -ATE 2.] Furnished with eyelids.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Palpebrate*, having eyelids.

†**Pa·lpebre.** *Obs. rare* −1. [a. obs. F. *palpebre* (15th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *palpebra.*] An eyelid.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* D iij, The palpebres or eye lyddes, the nosethyrlles, and eares.

Pa·lpebrous, *a. rare.* (See quots.)

1846 SMART, *Palpebrous*, having large brows. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Palpebrosus*, applied to the *Crocodilus palpebrosus*, because it has its eyebrows converted into a single osseous scutcheon ..; palpebrous.

†**Pa·lped,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. PALP *v.* + -ED 1.] Felt; apprehended by the touch. Cf. PALPABLE 1.

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XV. xliii, Fearlesse he through the palped darknesse scowres. 1613 — *Bras. Age* Wks. 1874 III. 206 And bring a palped darknesse ore the earth. *a* 1639 WEBSTER *Appius & Virg.* III. i, His smooth crest hath cast a palped film Over Rome's eyes.

Palphrie, -phry, obs. forms of PALFREY.

Palpi, pl. of PALPUS. **Palpicil:** see PALPOCIL.

Palpicorn (pæ·lpikɔ̄m), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *palpicornes*, pl. of *palpicornis*, f. *palp-us* feeler + *cornu* horn. Cf. F. *palpicorne* (Cuvier).]

A. *adj.* Having palpi like horns or antennæ; *spec.* of or pertaining to the *Palpicornes*, a tribe of pentamerous beetles having slender palpi usually longer than the antennæ.

1882 in OGILVIE. 1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict. Mod.* The palpicorn beetles are now classed as *Philhydrida.*

B. *sb.* **1.** A beetle of the tribe *Palpicornes.*

[1832 GRIFFITH *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* XIV. 424 The fifth family of the Pentamerous Coleoptera—Palpicornes.] 1882 OGILVIE, *Palpicorn.* 1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

2. A long labial palp. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Pa·lpifer. *Entom.* [f. L. *palpus* PALP *sb.* + *-fer* bearing, bearer.] An outer lobe of the maxilla, bearing the maxillary palp.

1841 NEWMAN *Hist. Insects* 162 The feeler-bearer or *palpifer*,..is usually placed above the stalk of the feeler-jaw. 1895 WATERHOUSE *Labium* etc. 8 We need not expect the division between the palpifer and stipes to be specially marked here.

Palpi·ferous, *a.* [f. mod.L. *palpifer* (f. *palpus*) + -OUS: see -FEROUS; cf. F. *palpifère* (Littré).] Bearing palps, esp. maxillary palps.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, and in mod. Dicts. 1890 *Century Dict.* s.v., Any insect which has palps is both palpiferous and palpigerous, but mouth-parts of insects are either palpiferous or palpigerous, according as they bear maxillary or labial palps.

Palpiform (pæ·lpifɔ̄m), *a.* [f. L. *palpus* feeler + -FORM; cf. F. *palpiforme* (Littré).] Having the form of or resembling a palp, palpus, or feeler.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 305. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxii. 341 A pair of biarticulate palpiform organs. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 609 The palpiform natatory appendage of the thoracic legs.

Palpiger (pæ·lpidʒəɹ). *Entom.* [f. L. *palpus* + *-ger* carrying, carrier.] The part of the labium of an insect which bears the labial palpi.

1841 NEWMAN *Hist. Insects* 160 The labial feelers or *labio-palpi* originate one on each side of the *palpiger.* 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 403 Between the mentum and the ligula, on each outer edge of the labium, a small piece, the palpiger, is articulated. 1895 WATERHOUSE *Labium* etc. 6 The part that bears the labial palpi. .. called the palpiger by Newman.

Palpigerous (pælpi·dʒĕrəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Having or bearing palpi or feelers.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlviii. IV. 451 *Eleutherata* (*Coleoptera L.*). Maxilla naked, free, palpigerous. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 75 A largely developed and palpigerous labium.

Palpitant (pæ·lpitănt), *a.* [a. F. *palpitant* (1519 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *palpitānt-em*, pr. pple. of *palpitāre*: see next.] Palpitating.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. iv, The Grocer, palpitant, with drooping lip, sees his Sugar *taxé.* 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 195 Cascades, delicately palpitant as a fall of northern lights. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* IV. 312 Palpitant with memories From streets and altars.

Palpitate (pæ·lpiteit), *v.* [f. L. *palpitāt-*, ppl. stem of *palpitāre* to move frequently and quickly, tremble, throb, freq. of *palpāre* PALP *v.* Cf. F. *palpiter* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. *intr.* To pulsate or beat rapidly and strongly, as the result of exercise, strong emotion, or as a symptom of disease: said of the heart, and transf. of the body or its members; to throb.

1623 COCKERAM II, To Beate or leape like the heart, *Palpitate.* *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 511 His heart .. continued to palpitate some time after it was on the Hangman's knife. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* (1876) 204 My heart palpitating with fears of detection. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* ix, 'I do so palpitate', observed Miss Squeers. *fig.* 1871 M. ARNOLD *Friendsh. Garl.* viii. 67 [Burlesquing the style of a popular newspaper] Researches concerning labour and capital, which are hardly, as our Paris correspondent says, palpitating with actuality. 1901 *Lady's Realm* X. 548/2 London may throb and palpitate with functions and festivities.

b. *gen.* To move with a vibrating or quivering motion; to tremble, quiver.

1849 NOAD *Electricity* 471 The limb [of the frog] traversed by the direct current palpitated for a certain time. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Stud. T.* 87 Fountains palpitating in the heat. 1886 SHELDON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 16 Her thin nostrils palpitated.

2. *trans.* To cause to pulsate rapidly or throb.

1790 MRS. A. M. JOHNSON *Monmouth* I. 163 What strange transporting sensations palpitated my heart. 1833 T. HOOK *Widow & Marquess* vii, These .. palpitated a bosom pure and at rest from every fiercer passion.

Palpitating (pæ·lpiteitiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING 2.] That palpitates; throbbing, quivering.

1791 COWPER *Iliad* XXII. 535 She rushed with palpitating heart And frantic air abroad. 1863 LD. LYTTON *King Amasis* I. i. II. i. 103 A pretty woman, bosomed in an airy cloud of palpitating gauze. 1882 ROSSETTI *Ball. & Sonn.* 201 Some shadowy palpitating grove that bears Rest for man's eyes and music for his ears.

Hence **Pa·lpitatingly** *adv.*

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 518 Heart-palpitatingly entered he that well-remembered portal. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* II. x. 259 It lifts her out of timidity into an adoration still palpitatingly fearful.

Palpitation (pælpitei·ʃən). [ad. L. *palpitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *palpitāre* PALPITATE. Cf. F. *palpitation* (1545).] The action of palpitating.

1. The beating of the heart; esp. a violent and rapid pulsation resulting from exercise, strong emotion, etc.; throbbing; *spec.* such increased activity of the heart arising from disease of the organ itself or other parts of the body.

1604 JAS. I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 102 If .. a man would .. lay a heauy pound stone on his breast, for staying and holding downe that wanton palpitation. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 273 Palpitation of the Heart comes first from something troubling the Heart. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 553 The symptoms of this affection .. are—a soft and weak pulse, and feeble and indistinct palpitations. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* ii. 53 Other emotions cause that extreme rapidity and violence of action which we call palpitation.

2. *gen.* A trembling or quivering motion; a tremble.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 66 When any parts of their members suffered a palpitation or leaping they foretold something prosperous or sad to happen. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 Aug., Mrs. Thrale .. felt herself in a little palpitation for me. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* lxxxiii. (1853) 293 Dawson trembled like a leaf, and the palpitation of his limbs made his step audible and heavy. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 102/1 She heard a new strange sound among the leaves. .. Sometimes it was a palpitation, sometimes a flutter; sometimes it was a sort of gasp or gurgle.

Pa·lpless, *a.* [f. PALP *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no palpi, palps, or feelers.

1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 95 Two other nerves on each side are in relation with the palpless mandibles.

Palpocil (pæ·lpŏsil). *Zool.* Also **palpicil.** [f. L. *palpo-*, taken as comb. form of L. *palpus* PALP + *cilium* eyelash.] A fine hairlike palp or palpus; a tactile hair.

1881 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 549/2 Tactil hairs (palpocils), however, occur on the ectodermal cells. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 806 (Porifera) Nervous elements. .. There are two forms of them, the palpocil and synocil. The former is a delicate free process, springing from a mesoglæal cell with one or more basal outrunners.

Palpon (pæ·lpŏn). *Zool.* [mod. f. L. *palp-us* feeler, after *siphon.*] An individual member of a siphonophoran colony developed as a feeler; a dactylozooid.

1888 HAECKEL in *Challenger Rep., Zool.* XXVIII. 16 Palpons or Tasters. .. These are always simple, thin-walled, very contractile sacs, in which the proximal portion communicates with the cavity of the stem, while the distal end is closed. 1898 SEDGWICK *Stud. Text-bk. Zool.* I. 138 The structures called palpons (hydrocysts, dactylozooids) are to be looked upon as mouthless manubria of medusoids.

‖ **Palpus** (pæ·lpŏs). *Zool.* Pl. **palpi** (pæ·lpəi). [L. *palpus* a feeler, cognate with *palpāre*: see PALP *v.*] A jointed organ attached to the labia, maxillæ and mandibles of insects, arachnids, etc., and serving as an organ of sense; a feeler. Also, each of the two fleshy lobes at the sides of the mouth of bivalve molluscs.

1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) I. 41 The mouth .. has also, in most instances, four or six palpi, or feelers. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 83 The *Palpi*, or feelers, which in some cases emerge from the side of the maxilla. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 41 The members of Crustacea consist normally of three parts or branches, a tigellus, a palpus, and a fouet. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. iv. 258. *Comb.* 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 97 Nerves .. from the two pairs of antennæ, and from the palpi-bearing mandibles.

Palsgrave (pɔ̄·lzgrēv). *Hist.* Also 6–7 **paltsgrave,** 7 **pauls-, palse-**; β. 7–9 **palgrave.** [a. 16th c. Du. *paltsgrave* (Kilian), mod. Du. *paltsgraaf* = Ger. *pfalzgraf*, MHG. *pfalzgrâve*, OHG. *pfalenzgrâvo*, f. *pfalenza* palace + *grâvo* count.

L. *palātium* PALACE appears to have been altered in Teutonic lands to **palantium*, whence app. OHG. *pfalanza*, *pfalenza*, MHG. *pfalenze* (*pfalze*, *pfalz*), OS. *palencea*, *palinza* (Heliand), OE. *palente*, *palentse* fem., *palent* masc.]

A Count Palatine: see COUNT *sb.*2 **2**, PALATINE *a.*1 **2 a.**

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 237 b, Came to London Duke Frederyke of Bauyre Countye Palantyne or Palsgraue of the Ryne. *Ibid.*, The Palsgraue was receyued & conducted to Wynsore by the Duke of Suffolke. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 172 Though the Princes and heads of the weaker side .., both Paltsgrave and Lantsgrave, have .. imposed silence in that poinct. 1612 SIR C. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 241 If my Lord of Exeter had gone with the King now to the Instalment of the Paulsgrave [i. e. as a Knight of the Garter]. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iv. (1651) 100 John Casmire Palse-grave of the Rhene .. did alwayes drinke of it. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Paltsgrave*..the Title of the Prince Elector Palatine of the Rheine. 1700 DE FOE *Dang. Prot. Relig.* Misc. (1703) 250 He had not Courage enough to break with Spain in the just Quarrel of the Palsgrave, King of Bohemia. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* ii, I have myself commanded the whole stiff of Dunklespiel on the Lower Rhine, occupying the Palsgrave's palace.

β. 1612 W. PYE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 170, I thought good to stay vntill I might advertyse you of the Palgraves arryvall. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IX. ii. IV. 38 Otho the palatine of Burgundy .. the palgraves of Thuringia, Wittlesbach, and numberless other counts and nobles.

So **Pa·lsgravine** [Du. *paltsgravin* = Ger. *pfalzgräfin*], a countess palatine.

1835 in BOOTH *Dict. Eng. Lang.* 1846 in WORCESTER. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Sept. 3/3 Her children [were distinguished] as 'Rhinegraves' and 'Rhinegravines,' instead of Palsgraves and Palsgravines respectively.

†**Pa·lsical,** *a. Obs.* [f. PALSY + -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to the palsy; paralytic.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 9 Their Hands are lyable to strange Paralitical Changes and Palsical Motions. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Palsical*.. having the Palsey. Hence † **Pa·lsicalness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Palsied (pɔ̄·lzid), *ppl. a.* [f. PALSY *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Affected with palsy, paralysed; *fig.* deprived of muscular energy or power of action; rendered impotent; tottering, trembling.

1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. 96 As that so many sycke, so many blynde, so many .. palseyd, leprosed .. were by them [the Apostles] as by him [Becket] deliuered. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 36 For all thy blessed youth Becomes as aged, and doth beggo the almes Of palsied-Eld. 1756 SMART *Hymn Supreme Being* xi, He fix'd the palsied nerves of weak decay. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* v. 50 He did not feel how Roderick's hand Shook like a palsied limb. 1868 FARRAR *Silence & V.* iii. (1875) 62 From the palsied hands of Greece, Rome rudely snatched the sceptre. 1889 STEVENSON *Edinburgh* 58 Old palsied houses.

Palsify (pɔ̄·lzifəi), *v. rare.* [f. PALSY + -FY.] *trans.* To afflict with palsy, to paralyse; also *fig.*

1775 ASH, *Palsified*, .. diseased with the palsy. 1851 G. OUTRAM *Legal Lyrics, Annuity* x, She's palsified—an' shakes her head sae fast about, ye scarce can see't. 1882 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* 296 She'll palsify Industry's arms.

Hence **Palsifica·tion,** paralysing action.

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1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. I. 138 Through the very palsification of despair.

Palstave (pɑ̄·lstēv). *Archæol.* Also **-staff,** ‖ **paalstave,** ‖ **paalstab.** [ad. Da. *paalstav*:—Icel. *pálstaf-r*, f. *páll* hoe or spade + *staf-r* stave, staff.] A form of celt of bronze or other metal, shaped so as to fit into a split handle, instead of having a socket into which the handle fits.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* 255 Implements to which archæologists are now generally agreed in applying the old Scandinavian term Paalstab, or its recently adopted English synonyme, Palstave, originally .. designating a weapon employed in battering the shields of the foe. 1877 LL. JEWITT *Half-hrs. among Eng. Antiq.* 51 In others the entire weapon is made thicker, with a groove (answering to flanged sides, so far as it goes) on either side, and a stop-ridge. These are generally denominated 'palstaves', from the old Scandinavian term *paalstaf.* 1894 *Notts & Derbysh. N. & Q.* Aug. 110 Sixteen socketed celts, four spear-heads,..a palstave with three ribs on the diaphragm above the stop-ridge, a ferrule, and other objects.

Palster. *Obs.* or *arch.* [a. MDu. and Du. *palster* stick with iron spike, pilgrim's staff: cf. OE. *palstr*, *palester* spike:—? OTeut. **palstro-* 'stick with a thorn' (Franck); cf. MLG. *palte*, LG. *palt*, *palter*, *pult*, Sw. *palta* tatter, splinter.] A pilgrim's staff.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xix. (Arb.) 47, I desire of your grace that I may haue male and staff [*orig.* palster ende mael] blessyd, as belongeth to a pilgrym,.. he shal goo on pylgrymage, and gyue to hym male and staf [mael ende staf].. He hynge on the foxes necke a male couerd wyth the skynne of bruyn the bere, and a lytil palster [een cleyn palsterkijn] therby. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* xxi. 466 To gyve me a newe sloppe and a large hode, a palster well yrende. [1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard the Fox* 147 Then in his hand a sturdy palster He put.]

Palsy (pɑ̄·lzi), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: α. 3–6 **parlesie, -esi,** 3–5 **parlasy,** 4–5 **parlesy**(**e, perlesy,** 5 **parlsy, perlocy.** β. 3–4 **palasie,** 4 **-asye, -acye, -esy, pallesye,** 4–5 **palesye, -sie, palasy,** 5 **pallesie, palysy.** γ. 4–5 **palsye,** 4–8 **palsie, palsey,** (5 **pallsay,** 6 **pawsey**), 4– **palsy.** See also PARALYSIE. [ME. a. OF. *paralisie, -lysie* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. Romanic type **paralysia* (cf. It. *paralisia*, Pg. *paralysia*, Sp. *perlesia*), for L. *paralysis*, Gr. παράλυσις, acc. -λυσιν, whence also OF. *paralisin*, *palacin*, *palazine* (Littré), OE. *paralisin*; cf. PARALYSIS.]

1. A disease of the nervous system, characterized by impairment or suspension of muscular action or sensation, esp. of voluntary motion, and, in some forms, by involuntary tremors of the limbs; paralysis.

α. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19048 (Edin.) A man was criplid in parlesie [*Cott., Gött.* parlesi, *Trin.* palesy, *Laud* palsy]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2996 Som for ire sal have als þe parlesy. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 76 Lightly he rynnys yn-to perlesy. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 269/2 þe Parlesy (*A.* Parlsy), *paralysis*. *c* 1500 *Rowlis Cursing* 46 in Laing *Anc. Poet. Scot.*, Appostrum or the perlocy. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* 455 Heidwerk, Hoist, and Parlasy. 1580 J. HAY in *Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 69 Miracolouslie delyveret from ane Parlesie.

β. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 16/514 Four men of strongue palasie heore hele huy hadden. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11922 A lymme þat ys dede or drye þurghe sykenes, or smete yn pallesye. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 61 As pale as a pelet, In a palesye [B. v. 78 palsye, palacye] he seemede. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* ii. 10 He seith to the sike man in palasie ..ryse vp, take thi bed. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3735 A Romayn, smyten with þe pallesie.

γ. 13.. *Cursor M.* 11817 (Gött.) þe palsy [*Cott.* parlesi; *Trin.* palesy] has his a side. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* ix. 2 The man sike in palsie. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 708/32 *Hec paralisis*, pallsay. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 26 b, Rosemarye .. helpeth agaynst palseys. 1552 HULOET, *Pawsye.* 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 35 The shaking Palsey, and Saint Fraunces fire. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 70 To be drunk by those that have the Palsie. 1757 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 360, I never knew any advantage from electricity in palsies, that was permanent. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patronage* (1833) I. x. 164 The paralytic incumbent .. had just at this time another stroke of the palsy. 1843 SIR T. WATSON *Lect. Princ. Physic* xxxi. I. 528 That species of palsy which is called *hemiplegia*. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Carp at Saus Souci*, Having to lie out at night she got a palsy which has incapacitated her from all further labour.

b. With defining words: **Bell's palsy,** paralysis of the facial nerve; **creeping p.,** gradually growing paralysis; **crossed p.,** paralysis affecting the upper limb of one side and the lower of the other; **crutch-p.,** paralysis of the arm caused by the pressure of a crutch; **diver's palsy,** paralysis of the heart caused by diving; **lead-p., mercurial-p.,** that induced by lead or mercurial poisoning; **scrivener's p.** = *writer's cramp*, see WRITER; **shaking p.,** tremulous paralysis in the aged; **transverse p.** = *crossed palsy*. Also DEAD PALSY.

1858 COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* III I. 15/1 When the upper limb of one side, and the lower of the opposite side is affected, the palsy is usually called *transverse* or *crossed palsy*. 1900 *Westm. Gas.* 22 Nov. 8/1 A man engaged in sinking an artesian well at Merton Abbey has been killed by 'diver's palsy'—paralysis of the heart caused by the change from high air pressure at a depth of 105 ft. to normal pressure.

2. *fig.* Any influence which destroys, or seriously impairs, activity or sensibility; a condition of utter powerlessness; an irresistible tremor.

1433 LYDG. *S. Edmund* III. 90 Hand and penne quake for verray dreed .. Of which palysy, but grace be my leche, .. I not who shal me teche. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iv, I will live, Onely to numme some others cursed bloode With the dead palsie of like misery. 1652 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* II. 150 The next morning the City had a hot good morrow given her by the Castles, that put her in a palsie for a great while. 1792 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 35 Is the calmness of philosophy, or the palsy of insensibility, to be looked for? 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* ii. (1879) 28 So thoroughly does the region now lie under the palsy of Mohammedanism.

b. *Gentleman's palsy*: used allusively in reference to the shaking of the dice-box. *nonce-use.*

1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. iv, To..draw thrice three thousand acres into the compass of a little round table, and with the gentleman's palsy in the hand shake out his posterity, thieves or beggars.

†**3.** A palsied person, a paralytic. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18543 (Cott.) To parlesi [*Trin.* palesie] and to mesele, And to þe wode, gifand þair hele. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 269/2 þe Parlesy, (*A.* Parlsy) .. *paraliticus qui habet ..infirmitatem.* 1526 R. WHYTFORD *Martilogc* (1893) 14 He heled yᵉ blynde & defe, lepres & palseys.

†**B.** *adj.* (always *attrib.*, and app. attrib. use of sb.: cf. C.) Affected with palsy, palsied. Also *fig. Obs.*

1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* II. xlvi. (1608) 116 This hearb eaten doth strengthen the palsie members. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 22 A palsie man will fall down if he taste of the perfume made of the hairs of an asse or mule. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vii. § 3 (1643) 350 With what a palsie pace [winter] .. cometh. 1703 KELSEY *Serm.* 297 Aged Men, whose Palsy Heads and fainting Powers are [etc.].

C. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.* of or of the nature of palsy, as †*palsy-evil*, †*-pine*, *-stroke*; used to cure palsy, as *palsy drop*, *pill*, *water*; **b.** instrumental, as *palsy-quaking*, *-shaken*, *-shaking*, *-sick*, *-stricken*, *-struck* adjs., *palsy-strike* vb. **c.** Also *palsy-like* adj.

13.. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in Herrig *Archiv* LXXXI. 92/116 Mony he heled in þat tyme þat weren in þe palesy pyne. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. vii. (Skeat) I. 40 Me thinketh the palse yuel hath acomered thy wittes. 1582 MULCASTER *Positions* xvi. (1887) 73 Some palsilike trembling from the legges. 1592 SYLVESTER *Tri. Faith* IV. xi, By Faith, Saint Peter likewise did restore A Palsie-sick. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 174 With a palsie fumbling on his Gorget. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., To friend on untuneable Times*, Griefe.. has..Wither'd my hand, and palsie-struck my tongue. 1710–11 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 91 Bid him tell you all about the bottle of palsey water by Smyth. 1744 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) II. 293 Cannot you prevail with her to take palsy drops? 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xlii, Angela the old Died palsy-twitch'd. *a* 1837 CAMPBELL *Dead Eagle* 68 A palsy-stroke of Nature shook Oran.

Pa·lsy, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To affect with palsy, to paralyse. Chiefly *fig.* To render powerless or inert.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XVIII. 558 Ask'd, if overcome With wine he were, or,.. were palsied In his mind's instruments. 1795 SOUTHEY *Vis. Maid Orleans* I. 283 Two Gouls came on, of form more fearful-foul Than ever palsied in her wildest dream Hag-ridden Superstition. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* Introd. (1846) 9 These circumstances so far palsied the arm of the Christians. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 24 It lames and palsies his utterance.

2. *intr.* To shake or tremble as if palsied (*nonce-use*); to become palsied (*rare*): cf. PALSYING b.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 63 With menacing becking thee branches palsye beforetyme [L. *tremefacta comam concusso vertice nutat*]. 1834, 1849 [see PALSYING b].

Palsying (pɑ̄·lziiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + ING 2.] That palsies or paralyses; paralysing.

1803 MISS PORTER *Thaddeus* (1826) III. xii. 260 Thaddeus gazed at him with a palsying uncertainty in his heart. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 47 On fields where palsying Pythic laurels grow.

b. Becoming palsied or paralysed.

1834 WHITTIER *Mogg Megone* 171 Until the wizard's curses hung Suspended on his palsying tongue. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* x. 152 The heaviness of a broken spirit, and of pining and palsying faculties.

†**Palsywort** (pɑ̄·lziiwʊ̄t). *Obs.* [f. PALSY + WORT]. A former name of the cowslip.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cclx. § 7. 637 They are commonly called..in English pettie Mulleins, or Palsie woorts, of most Cowslips. [Cf. *Ibid.* 638 The Cowslips are commended against the..slacknes of the sinewes, (which is the palsie).] 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisi* XXV. 247 In some countries they call them Paigles, or Palsieworts, or Petty Mulleins, which are called Cowslips in others.

†**Palt,** *sb. Obs.* [f. PALT *v.*: by-form of PELT *sb.*2] A blow, a stroke: = PELT *sb.*2

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. VI. vi. 887 Lifting vp the woodden weapon, he gaue him such a palt on the pate. 1630 *Tinker of Turvey* (1859) 17 Another gave me three palts on the head, my scull was cracked.

†**Palt,** *v.*1 *Obs.* [By-form of *pelt*, *pilt*, PULT *v.*] *trans.* To thrust, put forcibly.

a 1380 *Cristene-mon & Jew* 99 in *Min. P. Vernon MS.* 487 Men schal in prison þe palt [*rimes* malt, for-talt] And putte þe to pyne.

†**Palt,** *v.*2 *Obs.* Also **6 pault.** [By-form of PELT *v.* The phonetic change is unexplained.]

1. *trans.* To drive with missiles.

1637 HEYWOOD *Dial.* iv. Wks. 1874 VI. 184 Yon hill, from whose high crest I with more ease with stones may palt them hence.

2. To strike with repeated blows of missiles; to assail with missiles.

1579 GOSSON *Apol. Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 64 The dirty Champions that stoode a loofe, paulted the buckler bearers on the shinnes. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iv. 8 The whole multitude to the very children, pursued and palted them with staves and stones. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 110 Their Father was palted with hundreds of them [eggs]..on the Pillory. 1740 DYCHE & PARDON, *Palting* or *Pelting*, the act of throwing stones, dirt, &c. at a person.

b. *fig.* To assail with obloquy or reproaches.

1697 COLLIER *Immor. Stage* iii. (1698) 111 Do the Antient Poets palt it in this Manner? 1701 — *M. Aurel.* (1726) 28 When the Emperor was once dead, he palts his memory to some purpose.

3. *intr.* To deliver repeated blows; to discharge missiles.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Trophies* 263 Am I a Dog,..To be with stones repell'd and palted at?

4. To go with effort; to trudge.

1560 *Nice Wanton* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 165 Now pretty sister, what sport shall we devise? Thus palting to school, I think us unwise.

Palter (pɑ̄·ltəɹ), *v.* Also **6–7 paulter.** [Appears first in 16th c. The form is that of an iterative in *-er*, like *faulter*, *totter*, *waver*; but no suitable primitive *palt* is known, and no corresponding vb. is known in any other lang.]

I. †1. *intr.* and *trans.* To speak indistinctly or idly; to say or recite in an indistinct tone; to mumble, babble. *Obs.*

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 496, I neuer mysse but paulter, Our blessed ladyes psaulter. 1575 *Gammer Gurton's Needle* II. iii, One while his tongue it ran, and paltered of a cat.

†**b.** *trans.* To jumble *up*; to patch *up* (a composition). *Obs. rare.*

1588 GREENE *Perimedes* To Rdrs., I keepe my old course, to palter vp some thing in Prose, vsing mine old poesie still, *Omne tulit punctum.*

II. †2. *trans.* To shift or alter (in position). *Obs.*

1577 HARRISON *England* II. ix. (1877) I. 209 Sith most of them [ecclesiastical feasts] are fixed, and palter not their place of standing.

3. *intr.* To shift, shuffle, equivocate, prevaricate, in statement or dealing; to deal crookedly or evasively; to play fast and loose, use trickery. Usually const. *with.*

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 126 What other Bond [neede we] Then secret Romans, that haue spoke the word, And will not palter? 1605 — *Mach.* V. viii. 20 Be these Iugling Fiends no more beleeu'd, That palter with vs in a double sence, That keepe the word of promise to our eare, And breake it to our hope. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. xi. 63 Now I must..dodge And palter in the shifts of lownes. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* 2 After they have juggl'd and palter'd with the World. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Palter*, to play fast and loose, to deal unfairly. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* (1833) I. xviii. 302 Oh! Caroline, don't go back—don't palter with us—abide by your own words. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxxii, If you palter or double in your answers, I will have thee hung alive in an iron chain. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Sphinx* 52 He creepeth and peepeth, He palters and steals. 1884 LD. BLACKBURN in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 201 If they palter with him in a double sense [*i.e.* by ambiguous expressions], it may be that they lie *like* truth; but I think they lie, and it is a fraud.

b. To shuffle or haggle in bargaining; to huckster, bargain, or parley in matters of duty or honour.

1611 COTGR., *Harceler*,..to haggle, hucke, hedge, or paulter long in the buying of a commoditie. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* 93 But the Carthaginians paltring in the case, quoth Fabius, ..What meanes this delay? 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlvii, Hatred of the girl who had dared to palter with strangers. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Dk. Wellington* 180 Who never sold the truth to serve the hour, Nor palter'd with Eternal God for power. — *Third of February* 24 What! have we fought for Freedom from our prime, At last to dodge and palter with a public crime? 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* I. 90 Only fools and cowards palter about morality.

c. To play fast and loose *with* (a matter or thing); to dilly-dally, to trifle *with.*

1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* IV. 252 If my courage palters with my duty. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 35 Time will not palter with the real state of the case. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* II. 137 My good Lord Who loved too much, to palter with the past. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 428 He urged that nothing should be allowed to come in the way of this great work, that it should not be paltered with.

†**d.** *trans.* To barter; to corrupt. *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. Wks. (1851) 173 Where bribery and corruption solicits, paltring the free and monilesse power of discipline with a carnall satisfaction by the purse.

†**4.** *trans.* To trifle away, squander. *Obs.*

1625 FLETCHER *Elder Brother* II. i, 'Tis not to be a justice of peace as you are, And palter out your time i' th' penal statutes. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Palter*,..also to squander away.

Hence †**Pa·ltered** *ppl. a. Obs.*, ? gained by paltering (sense 3 b).

a 1625 SIR J. SEMPLE *Picktooth for Pope* (1669) 13 Puft vp with pampering pride of paltred pelfs.

Palterer (pɑ̄·ltəɹəɹ). Also **6–7 paltrer.** [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who palters; an equivocator; a shuffler; one who plays fast and loose; a haggler, a huckster; a trifler (*with* serious matters).

1589 J. RIDER *Bibl. Schol.*, A Palterer, *sordidus*, vide dodger. 1598 FLORIO, *Miserône*, a chuffe..a pinch-penny, a paltrer, a penie-father. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 7 There be of you..that will account me a paltrer for hanging out the signe of the redde herring in my titlepage and no such feast towards for ought you can see. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 564 Turn our eyes off from all slighters and paltrers with

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God. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. i, Vile palterer with the sacred truth of God. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 20 The well-known voice, which had so often silenced the Flemish palterers and intriguers.

Paltering (pɔ̄·ltəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PALTER *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PALTER: equivocation, shuffling, playing fast and loose, trifling (*with* serious matters).

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVIII. xiv. 991, I can no longer endure this paltering and mockerie. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 58 The people are abus'd, set on: this paltering Becomes not Rome. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 848 She cannot endure any dalliance or paltring. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* II. XXXII, But, mark me!..on conditions, youth! No paltering here we know! 1884 MRS. C. PRAED *Zéro* vii, There must be no paltering with present duty.

†b. *concr.* A trifle, a worthless or paltry thing.

1611 FLORIO, *Ciabattarie*, triflings, paltrings [*ed.* 1598 paultrie] not worth an old shoe.

Pa·ltering, *ppl. a.* Also 6 **paltring**, 6–7 **paultring**. [f. PALTER *v.* + -ING 2; but in sense 1 app. influenced by PALTRY *a.*]

†1. Trifling, worthless, despicable, paltry. *Obs.*

1553 M. WOOD tr. *Gardiner's True Obed.* To Rdr. A iij, An idle belied carnal Epicure, that for worldly honor and paltring pelfes sake, hath euer holden with the Hare, and run with the Hounde. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 181 b, For feare of losing of a litel paltring pelfe. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 2 The paultring poet Aphranius. 1602 NEWTON *Tryal of Man's own Selfe* 44 Hereunto is to be referred the paultring mawmetrie. *Ibid.* 116 Whether by any secret sleight,..or any such like paltering instruments.

2. That palters: see the vb.

†**Pa·lterly,** *a. Obs.* or *dial.* [app. altered from PALTRY *a.*, as if f. PALTER *v.* + -LY 1.] Paltry, mean, shabby.

1666–7 PEPYS *Diary* 22 Feb., It is instead of a wedding-dinner for his daughter, whom I saw in palterly clothes, nothing new but a bracelet. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Palterley, Palterey*, paltry.

†**Pa·lterly,** *adv. Obs. rare*−1. In 7 paul-. [irreg. f. PALTER *v.* + -LY 2.] In a paltering manner, shiftily, trickily.

1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Eunuch* I. ii. 120 Thou lewd woman,..dealing thus paulterly with me.

Paltery, -ye, obs. forms of PALTRY *sb.*

Pa·lting, *ppl. a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **paulting**. [By-form of PELTING *ppl. a.*: cf. PALT *v.*2] Pelting, petty, trifling, paltry.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-Bk.* (Camden) 63 As for this paultinge letter I most affectionately praye the, retourne it me back againe. 1580 — *Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 62 To send me..some odde fresh paulting three-halfepennie Pamphlet for newes. 1895 *Leeds Merc.* Suppl. 7 Dec. (E. D. D.), Whativer he does it's allus a paltin' job he maks on't.

†**Pa·ltock.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **paltok**, **-e**, (*pl.* 4 **paltokes**, 4–5 **paltokkis**, 5 **paultockes**, 5–6 **paultockes**), 6–7 **paltocke**, 7 **paltock**. [a. OF. *paltoc*, *paletoc*, *palletoc* (now *paletot*, final *t* always mute), in Breton *paltôk*, Sp. *paletoque*.

By Diez considered a compound of *palle* cloak and *toque* hood, cap. The Du. *paltrok*, in Plantijn 1573 *paltrock*, *paltsrok*, is, according to Franck, a perversion of the Fr. word, assimilated by popular etymology to *rok* coat, and later to *palts* in *paltsgraaf*, etc., so as to be = 'palatine or palace coat'.]

A short coat, sleeved doublet, or 'jack', worn by men in 14th and 15th centuries.

1350–70 *Eulogium Historiarum* (1863) III. v. clxxxvi. 230 Habent etiam aliud indumentum sericum quod vulgo dicitur 'paltok'. 1356, 1378 in Riley *Mem. London* 283, 418 Paltoke, paltockes. *c* 1375 in *Rel. Antiq.* I. 41 Callis, rokettis, colers, lacis, jackes, paltokis [*printed* pattokis], with her longe crakowis. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 25 In Piers paltok þe plowman þis priker shal ryde. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 13342 Thei schotte arwes & keste gauelokkis, Thei dyght foule her paltokkis. *c* 1460 *Medulla Gram.* (Promp. Parv. 380 *note*), *Acupicta, i. vestis actu texta*, a paltoke or a doublette. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Poems agst. Garnesche* Wks. 1843 I. 118 Ye cappyd Cayface copious, your paltoke on your pate. 1530 PALSGR. 251/2 Paltocke a garment, *halcret*. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Palletoque* or *Pallecoat*, a cassock or short cloak with sleeves, such as Pages wear.

b. *Comb.* **Paltock-maker.**

1378 in Riley *Mem. London* (1868) 418 [John Tilneye] paltoke-maker.

†**Paltock's inn.** *Obs. rare.* [perh. from a proper name.] A mean or inhospitable place.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 52 Comming to Chenas, a blind village, in comparison of Athens a Paltockes Inne. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 72 Swiftlye they determind too flee from a countrye so wycked, Paltocks Inne leauing, too wrinche thee nauye too southward.

†**Pa·ltrement.** *Obs. rare.* [? irreg. f. PALTER *v.* or PALTRY *a.* + -MENT.] Worthless stuff, rubbish.

1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* iii. 87 [The heart] a world of contemplative wickednesse, a very pesthouse of all sorts of paltrement. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xlviii. 19 Images and other like popish paltrement, pressing in upon us again.

Paltriness (pɔ̄·ltrinės). [f. PALTRY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being paltry; an instance of this.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Paltriness*, .. Pitifulness, sorriness. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 93 Dirty walls, a foul fire-place, and various other signs of paltriness. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* III. 298 Those new neighbours, and their noises and paltrinesses. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 79.

†**Paltripo·litan.** *Obs.* Also **paultri-**, **pautry-**. An opprobrious perversion of *metropolitan*; associating it with *paltry*. Hence †**Paltripo·litanship.**

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 24 Against the vsurped state of your Paultripolitanship. *Ibid.* 25 Such buggs words being in these daies accounted no lesse then high treason against a Paltripolitan. 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* F iij. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* I. 11, I will soe thunderthump Your Pautry Politans, as..I will make them come tumbling downe like Phaeton.

Paltry (pɔ̄·ltri), *sb.* Now only *dial.* Also 6 **paultry**, **paltery**(e, 6–7 **paltrie**; see also PELTRY. [*Paltry* sb. and adj. appear nearly together in third quarter of 16th c. The sb. seems to be a deriv. in -RY of a sb. *palt*, *pelt*, exemplified in the latter form in Harman, 1567, and in Sc. dial. (Banffsh.) 'a piece of strong coarse cloth, or of a thick dirty dress; anything waste or dirty, trash' (Jam.); in the former in mod. Eng. dial. (Northamptonsh.) *palt* refuse, rubbish; which is perhaps identical with Fris. *palt*, E.Fris. *palte*, *palt*, MLG. and LG. *palte*, *pulte* a rag, MDu. ('Sax., Fris., Sicamb.', in Kilian 1599) *palt* broken or torn piece, fragment, Da. *pialt* tatter, clout, rag, pl. *pialter*, Sw. *palta*, pl. *paltor* rags. See also the adj. and PELTRY.] Refuse, rubbish, trash; anything worthless.

1556 J. HULLIER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 2004/2, I thank ye all, that ye haue deliuered and lightened me of all this paltry. 1566 *Pasquine in Traunce* To Rdr., [They] use al the fetches possibly how they may keepe all things vpright, and cloute vp with stable straw, and such paltry, the reuynes, breaches, and decayes, of this their Chaos. *Ibid.* 52 How the Popes paltrie must be estemed. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1222/1 From thense to Donfrise, which they sacked and spoiled of such paltrie as the fugitiues had left. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Badinage*, paltrie or peltrie, or riffe raffe, or ceremonies. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 99 In those dayes, we leawd and vnlearned people durst not passe by it in the Church yarde without bending of a knee, now these paltryes..been taken away. 1589 BRUCE *Serm.* (1591) Y iv, Gif a mans heart be set vpon the geare of this warld, vpon the paltrie that is in it, greedines commandeth that man. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. li. (1612) 232 Your Pardons, pilgrimages, and your halowed paltries vaine. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Paltry*, rubbish; refuse or trash of any sort.

Paltry (pɔ̄·ltri), *a.* Also 6 **paultery**, **pawltre**, 6–7 **paltrie**, **paultrie**, 7–8 **paultry**. [Appears in 16th c. nearly with prec. sb., of which it may be an attrib. use, as in *trumpery* sb. and adj.; cf. also LG. *paltrig*, *pultrig* (Brem. Wbch.), E.Fris. *palterig*, *paltrig* ragged, torn, f. dial. Ger. *palter*, pl. *-ern* rag, MLG. *palter-*, *polter-* (in *palter-*, *polterlappen* rags), E.Fris. *palter*, *pulter* a rough broken or splintered piece (e. g. of wood or stone), derivatives of *palte*, *palt* sb., mentioned in prec.]

Rubbishy, trashy, worthless; petty, insignificant, trifling; contemptible, despicable; of worthless nature. a. Of things.

1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* III. (1880) 30 For this such strange religion haue they framde, and paultrie gere. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-Bk.* (Camden) 131 It gav then sownde owte like a paultery bell. 1592 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 238 For byldyng a sort of pawltre howses wyche hathe downe gret hurt to owar towne. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 96 For every paultry Sum of Money, there must be Bonds. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* i. 7 Such a contemptible paultry Hypothesis. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxx. 69 A paultry chamber in the third story. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 348 We love the man, the paultry pageant you. 1791 SIR J. MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gallicæ* Wks. 1846 III. 104 The most paltry and shallow arts of sophistry. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 347 The paltry trick was successful. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 222 Quite dead to all but the paltriest considerations.

b. Of persons.

c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 159/1 My daughter here, a paltry silly girl. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 163 Our Messenger to this paltrie Knight. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* Prol. 11 Yon paultry Crittick Gentlemen. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Introd., Wks. (1851) 262 The idlest and the paltriest Mime that ever mounted upon banke. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Author's Apol., He is a paultry imitating pedant. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I. i, A low, paltry set of fellows. 1818 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxix, I..showed little of that paltry apprentice boy, whom you used to—use just as he deserved. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 57 With all this, if he is not good, he may be a paltry fellow.

Paltsgrave, obs. form of PALSGRAVE.

Paludal (pălĭū·dăl, pæ·lĭudăl), *a.* Chiefly *Med.* and *Path.* [f. L. *palūs*, *palūd-em* marsh + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a marsh or fen; produced by or arising from a marsh; malarial.

1818–20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Meth.* (ed. 3) 317 Order II. Pyrexiæ. Fevers...19...Paludal. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 602 Dr. Young gives to intermittents and remittents the common name of paludal fever. 1856 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 115 Persons exposed to the paludal poison. 1896–7 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 47 Every variety of land-surface from Mount Olympus to the paludal lakes of the plain. *Ibid.* II. 308 Lancisi pointed out its [intermittent fever's] connection with paludal miasmata.

Paludament (pălĭū·dămĕnt). [ad. L. *palūdāmentum* (also in Eng. use); cf. F. *paludament* (Cotgr. 1611).] A military cloak worn by Roman generals and chief officers; hence, a royal cloak; a herald's coat.

1614 T. WHITE *Martyrd. St. George* B iv b, A Rich Paludament is cast about The Martyres shoulders. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Paludament*..a Coat-armor or Horseman's coat, a Soldier's garment, an Herald's Coat of Arms. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* iii. Wks. (Bohn) I. 349 Our modern medals are full of *togas* and *tunicas*, *trabeas* and *paludamentums*. 1821 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Wks. 1856 V. 263 Immediately came 'sweeping by', in gorgeous paludaments, Paullus or Marius. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 485 The two statues of Augustus, one in the paludament of an Imperator.

Hence **Paludame·ntal** *a.*, of the nature of a paludament. *rare.*

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 239 Having apparelled himself with a paludamental vesture, after the antick fashion of the illustrious Romans.

†**Palu·de.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *palude* (also *palud*), 14th c. in Godef., ad. L. *palūs*, *palūd-em*, marsh.] A marsh, fen.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. iii, The serpent Hydra he slough eke in pallude. *c* 1420 *Chaucer's Boeth.* IV. metr. vii. 115 (Camb. MS.) [*gloss*] In þe palude of lyrne. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XV. iv, That which was somtyme deep paludes & see is now sandy ground. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxix. 150 The Palude lerne wher Hercules killed ye serpent Hidra.

Paludi- (before a vowel **palud-** and improperly **paludi-**), a formative element from L. *palūs*, *palūd-em* marsh, in **Palu·dic** *a.*, of or pertaining to marshes; **Palu·dicole, Paludi·colous** *adjs.*, inhabiting marshes; **Paludi·ferous** *a.*, producing a marsh or marshes; also erron. **Palu·dial, Palu·dian,** †**Palu·diate, Palu·dious** *adjs.* = *paludic*, PALUDAL, PALUDOUS.

1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 301 A personal acquaintance with fluvial and *paludial ground deposits. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 53. 66 The true specific against *paludian fever. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 439 To choose his lodging.. far from *palludiat Ditches. *Ibid.* 493, I set face..for Scotland, suiting my..feete with the palludiat way. 1897 M. L. HUGHES *Medit. Fever* i. 2 This endemic fever of the Mediterranean .. [is] distinguished from other diseases, more particularly from enteric and *paludic fevers. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Paludicolous [*printed* -culous]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Paludiferous* .. that causeth a Fen or Marsh. 1594 T. BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 27 The Cittie of Venice, seated in a place *paludious, and vnwholesome. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Church* I. v. 60 The Lions in Mesopotamia .. are destroyed by gnats; their importunity being such in those paludious places.

‖ **Paludina** (pælĭudəi·nă). *Zool.* [mod. L., f. L. *palūs*, *palūd-* + *-īnus*, *-īna*: see -INE 1.] A genus of fresh-water gastropod molluscs, also called *pond-snails*.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 244 Where the same Planorbes, Paludinæ, and Limnei occur. 1902 CORNISH *Nat. Thames* 15 The paludinas being large, thick-striped shells.

Paludine (pæ·lĭudin, -əin), *a.* [f. L. *palūs*, *palūd-* + -INE 1.] Of or pertaining to a marsh. So in same sense **Palu·dinal, Palu·dinous** *adjs.*

1858 BUCKLAND *Curios. Nat. Hist.* (1859) 14 To prevent the slumbers of the lords and ladies being broken by their paludine neighbours [frogs]. 1866 *Morn. Star* 10 July, A little below Guastalla you come upon the paludinous tracts of land along the river [Po].

Paludism (pæ·lĭudiz'm). *Path.* [f. L. *palūs*, *palūd-em* marsh + -ISM.] 'The condition of ill health produced by exposure to marsh miasmata' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1890 J. S. BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 280 *Paludism*, the morbid condition produced by exposure to marsh malaria. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 308 The term 'malaria' is preferable to paludism. *Ibid.* 722 In Europe paludism has gradually lessened.

Paludose (pæ·lĭudōˢs), *a. rare*−°. [f. as next: see -OSE 1.] = next.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Paludose*, ..growing in marshy places.

Paludous (pălĭū·dəs), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *palūdōsus* marshy: see -OUS.] Of or belonging to marshes, marshy; inhabiting marshes.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 402 Uncompounded with, either febrile, or paludous, or limose gas. 1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

†**Palumbine,** *a. Obs. rare*−°. [ad. L. *palumbīn-us*, f. *palumbēs*, *-is*, *-us* wood-pigeon.] Belonging to the wood-pigeon or ring-dove.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1658 in PHILLIPS.

†**Palus** 1. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **paluschе**, **palusshe**. [a. OF. *palus*, *paluz* (12th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *palūs* marsh.] A marsh, a fen; an abyss.

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (ed. Sommer) 390 In myddis of this palus was a grete lake or ponde. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* I. xiv. 38 A place .. fer from eny palusche or mares grounde. 1490 — *Eneydos* xi. 42 The depe palusshe infernalle.

‖ **Palus** 2 (pē·lŏs). *Biol.* Pl. **pali.** [L. *pālus* stake.] In corals, one of the thin, upright, calcareous laminæ or plates, which extend up from the bottom of a corallite to the calix, and are connected by their outer edges with the septa. Hence the dim. ‖ **Pa·lulus,** pl. **paluli.**

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 92 The chief remaining structures .. are what are called 'pali', 'dissepiments', and 'tabulæ'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 163 Small separate pillars between the columella and the septa are termed paluli.

Palus: see PALAS.

Palustral (pălŭ·străl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *palustr-is* pertaining to a marsh (f. *palus* marsh) + -AL.] Pertaining to or inhabiting marshes; paludal. So **Palu·strian** *a.* (*sb.*); **Palu·strine** *a.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 162 The Palustrians or Marishie Elephants are hair-brained and inconstant. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* I. 311 Palustrean productions. 1879 WEBSTER Suppl., *Palustral*, pertaining to a bog or marsh.

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1882 OGILVIE (Annandale) Suppl., *Palustrine*. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2041. 301 All the palustral mosquitos are not malarial.

Palustral, -tre, obs. erron. ff. PALÆSTRAL, -TRA.

† Pa·ly, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **paley, payly.** [a. OF. *paille* (12th c. in Littré) :—L. *palea* chaff.] Bran.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 49/2 Bren, or bryn, or paley, *cantabrum, furfur*. *Ibid.* 379/1 Paly of brynne, *cantabrum*. *Ibid.* 457/1 Syvedys, or brynne, or palyys, *furfur*.

Paly (pē·li), *a.*[1] Chiefly *poet.* Also 6–7 **palie,** 9 **paley.** [f. PALE *a.* + -Y.] Of a pale kind or aspect; pale, or somewhat pale.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xiv. 3 Hornit Dyane, with hir paly glemis. 1584 LODGE *Hist. Forbonius & Prisc.* (Shaks. Soc.) 103 Bloud forsooke His palie face. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 141. 1742 GRAY *Propertius* II. 20 Monthly waning hides her paly fires. 1778 LANGHORNE *Owen of Carron* XII. iii, Fear O'er all his paly visage glides. 18.. J. H. NEWMAN *Verses on Var. Occas.* (1868) 210 See, the golden dawn is glowing, While the paly shades are going. 1886 STEVENSON *Prince Otto* ii, You look paley.

Paly (pē·li), *a.*[2] *Her.* Also 6 **palle, palie.** [ad. F. *palé* (13th c. in Littré), f. *pal* PALE *sb.*[1]] Said of the shield (or of a bearing) when divided palewise, *i. e.* by vertical lines, into an even number of equal stripes of alternate tinctures.

Paly bendy, divided both palewise and bendwise, *i.e.* vertically and diagonally, with alternate tinctures. *Paly pily*: see PILY.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B iv b, Whan a cootarmure is paly of dyuerse colouris to the poynt. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. XXV. 70 His armes are palle golde and goules. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* v. iv. (1611) 245 Pales and bends born one ouerthwart the other, for which cause the same is termed paly-bendy. 1769 *New Peerage* I. 118 Arms. Paly of six, *or* and *azure*; a canton, *ermine*. 1892 C. E. NORTON *Dante's Paradise* 109 *note*, His scutcheon was paly of four, argent and gules.

Palyard(e, -ard, etc., obs. ff. PALLIARD, etc.

Palyce, -lys, obs. ff. PALACE; var. PALIS *Obs.*

Palyeon, -youn, -yeon, -yeown, -yon, obs. Sc. forms of PAVILION.

Palyet, obs. form of PALLET *sb.*[2], small bed.

Pam (pæm). [Corresponds in sense to Sc. *Pamphie*, also *Pawmie*, 'a vulgar name given at cards to the knave of clubs' (Jamieson), and to F. *pamphile* name of the card game, and of the knave of clubs in it (Littré); of which *Pamphie, Pawmie, Pam* appear to be abbreviations. F. *pamphile* is, according to Littré, ad. Gr. personal name Πάμφιλος 'beloved of all', in L. *Pamphilus*.]

1. The knave of clubs, esp. in the game of five-card loo, in which this card is the highest trump.

1685 CROWNE *Sir Courtly Nice* III. 22 Thou art the only Court card women love to play with; the very Pam at Lantereloo, the knave that picks up all. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 338 The Apothecary is like Pam at Loo, he is everything that is wanting. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 61 Ev'n mighty Pam, that Kings and Queens o'erthrew, And mow'd down armies in the fights of Lu. *a* 1845 HOOD *Storm at Hastings* iv, A living Pam, omnipotent at loo! 1849 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 671/1.

fig. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Example* I. i, Let me tell ye, Madam, Scandal is the very Pam in Conversation.

2. Name of a card-game, akin to Nap, in which the knave of clubs was the highest trump card.

1691 *Weesils* ii. 11 She wanted Counters too to play at Pam. 1713 ADDISON *Guard.* No. 120 P 6 She..grows more fond of Pam than of her husband. 1898 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 58 A sumptuous ball at the Pantheon, silver loo with a princess, 'Pam' with a duchess.

Hence **† Pam-child,** *nonce-wd.*, 'knave-child', male child.

1760 H. WALPOLE *Lett., to G. Montagu* 14 Jan. (1846) IV. 16, I have sat up twice this week..with the Duchess of Grafton, at loo, who..has got a pam-child this morning.

Pam- (pæm-), repr. Gr. παμ- the form of παν-, PAN-, all-, before a labial, as in **Pambrittanick,** obs. form of PAN-BRITANNIC.

Pame, obs. ME. form of PALM *sb.*[2]

‖ Pamé (pā·mé), *a. Her. rare.* [F. *pâmé*, formerly *pasmé*, pa. pple. of *pâmer, pasmer* to swoon :—pop. L. *pasmāre* for *spasmāre*, lit. 'to have a spasm' (Hatz.-Darm.).] Said of a dolphin: Represented with gaping mouth.

1867 BOUTELL *Eng. Heraldry* (1875) 82 If their [Fishes'] bodies are bent, as the Dolphin is generally represented, they are 'embowed',..and if with open mouth, 'pamé'.

Pament, obs. ME. form of PAVEMENT.

Pamfilet, pamflet, etc., obs. ff. PAMPHLET.

† Pamp, pampe, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 6 **pompe.** [app. the primary vb. of which PAMPER is the frequentative. Cf. Ger. *pampen* (dial. and colloq.) to cram, Bavarian *pampfen, sich voll pampfen* to gorge oneself (Schmeller); also Sw. dial. *pampen* swollen up; Lith. *pampti* to swell. See below.] *trans.* To cram; to pamper.

? *a* 1400 [*On Christ's Temptation*] in Wright *Rel. Ant.* II. 41 He stirith him [=them] to pappe and pampe her fleische, desyrynge delicous metis and drynkis. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. (1554), The pomped carkes wyth fode delicious They [noble Phylosophers] did not fede, but to their sustinaunce. *Ibid.* xlii, The pomped carkes [*printed* clerkes], with fode delicious Earth often feadeth, with corrupt glotony. [*Note.* The existence of this vb. is not altogether certain. The MS. whence the first quot. comes cannot now be found, so that its date is uncertain, and the reading may itself turn out to be an error for *pampre*, PAMPER. *Pampe* is however supported so far by the examples of *pompe* from Hawes, which appear to point to the same word. Prof. Skeat suggests the existence of an ablaut series *pimp-, pamp-, pump-*, to swell.]

‖ Pampa (pæ·mpă), usually *pl.* **Pampas** (pæ·mpăz, -ăs). [a. Sp. *pampa* (pl. *pampas*), ad. Peruv. *bamba*, a steppe, a flat: cf. the place-names *Moyo-bamba, Chuquí-bamba*, etc.]

1. The name given to the vast treeless plains of South America south of the Amazon, esp. of Argentina and the adjacent countries. (The similar plains north of the Amazon are known as *llanos*.)

1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 46/1 There are also bred in the *Pampas*..many Hares. 1810 *Edin. Rev.* XVI. 241 The *pampas* of Buenos Ayres are plains of the same kind [as the llanos or savannahs], but still more extensive. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 210/1 In the direction due north the pampa narrows between the Parana and a ridge..called the Sierra de Cordova. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvii. 87 The Llanos and the Pampas..are really steppes. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 104 At length we came to a rocky ridge which bounded the vast pampa of Vilque.

b. Short for *pampa sheep*, reared on the pampas.

1892 W. H. HUDSON *Nat. La Plata* 108 The pampa descends to us from the first sheep introduced into La Plata about three centuries ago.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *Pampas Indian*; **pampas-cat,** a wild cat of the Pampas (*Felis pajeros*), about three and a half feet long, having long yellow-grey fur marked with oblique brownish stripes; **pampas clay,** an ossiferous bluish clay, beds of which occur in many parts of the Pampas; **pampas deer,** a small deer of South America, *Cariacus campestris*, the male of which has partly dichotomous antlers; **pampas rice,** a name given in the southern U.S. to a variety of the common Millet (*Sorghum vulgare*), with a drooping panicle.

1883 *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* (ed. 8) 56 *Pampas Cat. 1887 HEILPRIN *Geog. & Geol. Distrib. Anim.* 383 Unspotted cats ranging from Paraguay to the northern boundary of Mexico, the Chilian cololllo, the pampas-cat, and the lynx. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, **Pampas-clay.* 1883 *List. Anim. Zool. Soc.* (ed. 8) 174 *Cariacus campestris* F. CUV., *Pampas Deer. 1894 LYDEKKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* II. 388 The pampas deer is the smaller of the two species, standing about 2½ feet at the shoulder. *Ibid.* 389. 1826 SIR F. B. HEAD *Journ. Pampas* 9 The south part of the Pampas is inhabited by the *Pampas Indians, who have no fixed abode.

Pa·mpas-gra·ss. [f. prec.] The popular name of a gigantic grass, *Gynerium argenteum* or *Cortaderia argentea*, having ample silky panicles of silvery hue borne on stalks rising to the height of twelve or fourteen feet; a native of South America, whence it was introduced into Europe in 1843 as an ornament of lawns and shrubberies.

1850–1 PAXTON *Flower Garden* I. 175. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 821 The beautiful Pampas grass..throwing out leaves six or eight feet long. 1897 O. STAPF in *Gard. Chron.* Ser. III. XXII. 396 The occurrence of C. argentea in the pampas is by no means so general as to justify the name 'Pampas-grass', and the less so as the Cortaderia is much more common in the Andes, ascending there to high altitudes.

Pampaylyon, obs. form of PAMPILION.

Pampean, pampæan (pæmpī·ăn, pæ·mpĭăn), *a.* [f. PAMPA on analogy of *Hyblæan, Scyllæan, European*.

The pronunciation *pa'mpean* is etymologically incorrect, since *pampa* could not give a L. *pampæus*; the L. adj. would be *pampān-us* giving *pampan*, the Gr. παμπαι-ος giving *pampæan*, which, like *Europe'an*, might be written *pampe'an*.]

Of or pertaining to the Pampas.

1839 DARWIN *Jrnl. Researches Voy. 'Beagle'* vii. (1860) 130 In the Pampæan deposit at the Bajada. 1846 — *Geol. Obs. S. Amer.* iv. 76 The Pampean formation is highly interesting from its vast extent, its disputed origin, and from the number of extinct gigantic mammifers embedded in it. *Ibid.* 77 For convenience sake, I will call..the reddish argillaceous earth, Pampean mud. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 460 In the presence of various extinct forms..it agrees with the Pampean fauna of South America. 1892 HUDSON *Nat. La Plata* 4 The humid, grassy, pampean country extends..halfway from the Atlantic Ocean..to the Andes.

Pampelmousse (also **pample-, -mouse**): see POMPELMOOSE.

Pampelyon, obs. form of PAMPILION.

Pamper (pæ·mpəɹ), *v.* Also 6 **pampyr, -ir, -re.** [Occurs *a* 1380; *forpampred* is in Chaucer's *Boethius c* 1374. It corresponds in form and sense with W. Flem. *pamperen* (De Bo), and in stem with the words mentioned under PAMP *v.*, of which it is in form the frequentative.]

1. *trans.* To cram with food; to over-indulge with rich food; to feed luxuriously. *Pamper up*: to feed up. *Obs.* except as included in b.

a 1380 *Prov. of S. Bernard* (Vern. MS. 304/3. l. 73) And þat is þi flesch,..þat þou .pamprest and servest so. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 157 A man, þat hyȝt Theodorus, in glotonye, euermore pamperyd his bely in exces of mete & of drynk. 1530 PALSGR. 652/1, I pampyr, as a man dothe that bringeth up a horse or any other beest whan he fedeth hym to make hym spedely fatte. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 120 b, Horse coursers..do feed them with sodden Rie, or beanmeale sod, pampering them up, that they may be the fairer to the eie. 1614 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* v. ii, But now God will pamper their famine; and gives them .. bread of angels. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 26 July, After dinner I went to Snowhill; there I was pampered, and had an uneasy night. 1820 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 291 Taxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetite. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Farming* Wks. (Bohn) III. 61 As he nursed his..turkeys on bread and milk, so he will pamper his peaches and grapes on the viands they like best.

b. To over-indulge (a person) in his tastes and likings generally; to bring up daintily; to indulge with what gratifies or delights the senses.

1530 PALSGR. 651/2, I pamper, I bring up dayntely, as a mother that loveth inordynately dothe her chylde. 1551 ROBINSON *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 47 Beynge deyntely and tenderly pampered vp in ydilnes and pleasure. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado*, etc. (1878) 338 Vaine is the flower, soone fading, soone forgot, which you do pamper to your ouerthrow. 1687 tr. *Sallust* (1692) 29 They purchase Pictures, Statues, Sculptures..to pamper their Eyes. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* XX, Petted and pampered from my childhood, I grew up with a profound belief in my own excellences. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Civiliz.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 10 Where the banana grows, the animal system is indolent and pampered.

c. *fig.* To over-indulge or 'feed' (any mental appetite, feeling, or the like).

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 180 Pampering their minds with this imagination. 1628 PRYNNE *Love-lockes* 37 Which pampers the Vaine, and Sinfull humours, Lusts, and dispositions of our carnall Hearts. 1741 FIELDING *Conversation* Wks. 1784 IX. 381 To pamper his own vanity at the price of another's shame. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* 112 She had stifled yet pampered her grief by working hard at it [a portrait] since his death.

† 2. *intr.* To indulge oneself with food, to feed luxuriously. *Obs.*

1573 [see PAMPERING *ppl. a.*]. 1620 ROWLANDS *Night Raven* 19 To be at horse expence for oates and hay, Which idle stands and pampers in the stable. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. vii. 270 To day, we pamper with a full repast Of lavish mirth; at night, we weepe as fast.

† 3. *trans.* (See quot. and cf. sense 1, quot. 1577).

1611 COTGR., *Mangonisme*, the craft of pampering, trimming, or setting out of saleable things. *Ibid.*, *Mangonner*, to pamper, trimme, sleeke, or set out vnto the eye sale things.

Hence **Pa·mperdom** (*nonce-wd.*), pampered condition, state of luxury; **Pa·mperer,** one who or that which pampers; **Pa·mperize** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*), to pamper.

1847 in *J. Brown's Horæ Subs.* (1882) 410 When from such pamperdom exiled. 1775 ASH, *Pamperer*,..one that pampers. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 48 A plea..For making speech the pamperer of lust. *a* 1845 SYD. SMITH (Worcester), Pamperize.

Pampered (pæ·mpəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. PAMPER *v.* + -ED[1].] Over-fed (*obs.*); luxuriously fed; over-indulged, spoiled by luxury: see the verb.

a 1529 SKELTON *Vppon Deedmans Hed* 25 For all oure pamperde paunchys, Ther may no fraunchys..Redeme vs from this. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* 366 Their stables ful yfraught with pampred Iades. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. Wks. (1851) 31 The knotty Africanisms, the pamper'd metafors; the intricat, and involv'd sentences of the Fathers. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 323 The pamper'd Colt will discipline disdain. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 52 P 2 A pampered body will darken the mind. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 276 A pampered and consequently distempered imagination. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 69 The spoilt and pampered children of the present day.

Hence **Pa·mperedness,** pampered condition.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mayden's Blush* 1002 The fruits..Of wanton Pride, of wastefull Pamprednesse. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. XXXVII. 267 No crosses, no vexations, but what we gave ourselves from the pamperedness, as I may call it, of our own wills.

Pa·mpering, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. PAMPER; luxurious feeding; over-indulgence.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 137 Pamperyng or ouermoche cherysshyng of our bodyes. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 183 Not in the..pamperinges of the bealy. 1623–4 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp. Gipsy* IV. iii, Can ..taffeta girls look plump without pampering? 1844 LEVER *T. Burke* XXXI. (1857) 299 The animal fresh from long pampering, sprang forward madly.

Pa·mpering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That pampers: see the verb.

1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 100 A heap of vices wait on pampering Princes. 1699 POMFRET *Choice* 47 Pamp'ring food Creates diseases and inflames the blood. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* 301 With pamp'ring look draw little eyes aside.

‖ Pampero (pămpē·ro). [Sp. *pampero*, f. Peruv. *pampa* + suffix *-ero*:—L. *-arius*.] A piercing cold wind which blows from the Andes across the S. American pampas to the Atlantic.

1818 *Amer. St. Papers, For. Rel.* (1834) IV. 277 (Stanf.) The keen blasts called the pamperos sweep over the houseless and unsheltered plain. 1826 SIR F. B. HEAD *Journ. Pampas* 9 The pampero or south-west wind, which, generated by the cold air of the Andes, rushes over these vast plains.

attrib. 1892 W. H. HUDSON *Nat. La Plata* 132 Sometimes flying like thistledowns before the great pampero wind.

Pampestrie, obs. corrupt form of PALMISTRY.

Pamphagous (pæ·mfăgəs), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. παμφάγ-ος all-devouring (f. παμ-, παν- all + -φαγος eating) + -OUS.] All-devouring, omnivorous.

1708 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. (1852) App. 194 He eat with such a pamphagous fury as to cram himself with .. eighteen biskets at one stolen meal. (In some modern Dicts.)

Pampharmacon, variant of PANPHARMACON.

† Pa·mphelet. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Origin obscure: perhaps a cant term formed from Gr. πάμφιλος beloved of all, with dim. ending. Sibbald *Gloss.*

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compared obs. Du. or Fl. *pampoelie* 'mulier crassa'.] A courtesan, a wench.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lv. 14 Dame Venus fyre sa hard tham sted, Thai brak vp durris, and raeff vp lockis, To get ane pamphelet on ane pled.

†**Pa·mphil.** *Obs. rare.* [Cf. next.] A memorandum or note.

1571 SIR T. SMITH *Let. to Ld. Burleigh* 3 Mar. in Digges *Compl. Ambass.* (1655) 192 The next day..Mr. de Foix came to us and brought us a draught of the whole League in French, ..we perused it with our Pamphils, as Mr. Hall termeth them, *schediæ* or *adversaria*..(some other tho will have them called pieces, as some Frenchmen do name them).

Pamphlet (pæ·mflĕt), *sb.* Forms: [4 *panfletus*], 4-7 **pamflet**, (6 **pamflete**, **-flett**(e, 5 **pamfilet**, **pampelet**, **paunflet**, **plaun-**); 6- **pamphlet**, (6 **pamphelet**, 7 **-lett**(e), **pamphlete**, **-lette**, **pampfelette**. [Appears in 14th c. in Anglo-Latin (*panfletus*), English (*pamflet*, 15th c. *pamfilet*, *paunflet*); app. a generalized use of *Pamphilet* or *Panflet*, a familiar name of the 12th c. Latin amatory poem or comedy called *Pamphilus, seu de Amore* (in OF. *Pamphilet*, MDu. *Panflet*), a highly popular opuscule in the 13th c. Cf. the familiar appellations of other small works similarly formed with dim. *-et*, e. g. *Catonet* the Distichs of (pseudo-) Cato, *Esopet*, the Fables of Æsop, etc. (See note below.) Hence in 17-18th c. adopted in French and other langs.]

1. A small treatise occupying fewer pages or sheets than would make a book, composed and (*a*) written, or (*b*, since *c* 1500) printed, and issued as a separate work; always (at least in later use) unbound, with or without paper covers.

In a general sense used irrespective of subject (applied e. g. in 1495, to a codicil to a will, of only about 170 words), and in 17th c. including issues of single plays, romances, poems, novelettes, newspapers, news-letters, and other periodicals; still sometimes applied to chap-books, and the like; but not now usually to anything of purely literary character, or of religious nature, even though issued 'in pamphlet form'.

(*a*) [1344 R. DE BURY *Philobiblon* viii, Sed revera libros non libras maluimus, codicesque plus dileximus quam florenos, ac panfletos exiguos incrassatis prætulimus palefridis.] 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. ix. (Skeat) I. 54 Christe ..graunte of thy goodnes to euery maner reder, full vnderstanding in this leud pamflet to haue. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2060 Þogh þat þis pamflet Non ordre holdē, ne in him include. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 180 My purpose, Out of the Frenssh a tale to translate, Whiche in a paunflet I redde and saw but late. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* Prol. 3 Sittyng in my studye where as laye many dyuerse paunflettis and bookys. 1495 *Test. Ebor.* IV. 26 And this pampelet I will stand as parcell of my forsaid will.

(*b*) 1496 *Fysshynge with Angle* (1883) 37 That this present treatyse sholde not come to the hondys of eche ydle persone whyche wolde desire it, yf it were enpryntyd allone by itself & put in a lytyll plaunflet, therfore I haue compylyd it in a greter volume of dyuerse bokys. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1191 And of Souerayncte a noble pamphelet. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. V* 2 As I my selfe that wrote this pamphlet [Chronicle of Edw. V] truly knewe. 1552 ASCHAM *Let. to Astely* Wks. (1761) 5 Syr Thomas More in that pamphlet of Richard the thyrd, doth in .. these pointes so content all men. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) H viij, I have recounted thus much..which if it should haue bene spoken in hys tragedye would rather haue made a volume than a Pamphlete. 1577 R. WILLES *Eden's Decades* Epist. 7 R. Eden .. translated .. some other prety pamflettes concernyng the Spanyardes and Portugalles voiages. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* (Arb.) Ded. 4 Askam,.. in his goulden pamphlet, intituled thee Schoolemayster. 1623 GOUGE *Serm. Extent God's Provid.* Ded., In regard of the smalnesse of it, it [this Sermon] is indeed but as a little Pamphlet. 1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 119 The publisher of the Observator, Heraclitus Ridens, and the Loyall Protestant domestick Intelligence (three pamphlets that come out weekly). 1778 JOHNSON 25 Apr. in *Boswell*, A few sheets of poetry unbound are a pamphlet as much as a few sheets of prose.

2. More specifically, a treatise of the size and form above described on some subject or question of current or temporary interest, personal, social, political, ecclesiastical, or controversial, on which the writer desires to appeal to the public.

This is merely a consequential specialization, arising from the fact that works of this kind are those for which the pamphlet form is now mainly employed.

1592 G. HARVEY *3rd Lett.* in *Shaks. Allusion Bks.* I. (1874) 149 Were it not more for other, .. I would be the first, that should cancell this impertinent Pamflet. 1606 CHAPMAN *Gentleman Usher* Plays 1873 I. 294 Some words, pickt out of Proclamations Or great mens Speeches; or well-selling Pamphlets. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. Wks. (1851) 99 These wretched projectors of ours that bescraull their Pamflets every day with new formes of government for our Church. 1683 CROWNE *City Politiques* IV. i, As paper in Holland passes for money, Pamphlets with us pass for religion and policy. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. I. 203 Systems that..are supplies for pamphlets in the present age, and may probably furnish materials for memoirs and histories in the next. 1791 MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gallicæ* Wks. 1846 III. 20 Pamphlet succeeded pamphlet, surpassing each other in boldness and elevation. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 428 Grattan's incomparable speech .. ought to make a little separate pamphlet. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xiv. 490 When pamphlets and other works of temporary and urgent nature are required. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 687 The age of Charles the First may be characterised as the age of pamphlets. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 5 The brief form of these novelettes soon led to the appearance of the 'pamphlet'; and a new world of readers was seen in the rapidity with which the stories or scurrilous libels which passed under this name were issued.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 34 We are to cast a wary eye on those diminutive, and pamphlet Treaties dayly published among us. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 4 Tracts ..often since publish'd separately, in Pamphlet-Forms, as well as mostly upon Pamphlet-Subjects. 1730 FIELDING *Author's Farce* III. i, The scribbler in a pamphlet war. 1899 *Daily News* 13 June 8/3 An Introductory Letter..which occupies sixty-nine pages, and is in pamphlet form, and pamphlet spirit.

b. *Comb.*, as *pamphlet-book*, *-history*, *-octavo*, *-shop*, *-stall*, *-title*, *-writer*, *-writing*; *pamphlet-sized* adj.; *pamphlet-wise* adv.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 86 Spending about six Years more in composing such *Pamphlet-Books. 1715 *Ibid.* I. 5 The first Treatise..publish'd..at Milan, 1607, in a small *Pamphlet-Octavo. 1750 *Let. to A. Johnson* 3 Nor have I omitted to call at every skulking *Pamphlet-shop. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) II. XXV. 153 Mrs. Selwyn had business at a pamphlet-shop. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 1 Several *Pamphlet-siz'd Writings. *c* 1720 *Ibid.* VI. *Conclus. Diss. Physick* 32 He deals chiefly..with the Librarians of Morefields, *Pamphlet-stawls of old Books, and poor Ushers and Head-Form-Boys. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Honest Man's Fort.* III. ii, Have copies of it posted on posts, Like *pamphlet-titles, that sue to be sold. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 30 Some of King Henry the 8th's, and Queen Anne Bolen's reciprocal Letters, were printed *Pamphlet-wise, about two or three Years ago. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* Ded. 28 To follow the generous and equitable Advice of the *Pamphlet-writer. 1751 *Pope's Dunciad* II. 314 *note*, Not a Pension at Court, nor Preferment in the Church,..was bestowed on any man distinguished for his Learning separately from Party merit, or *Pamphlet writing.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Pa·mphletage**, the aggregate of pamphlets, pamphlets collectively; **Pamphlet·ette**, a small pamphlet; **Pa·mphletful**, as much as a pamphlet will contain; **Pamphle·tic, -ical** *adjs.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a pamphlet; **Pa·mphletism**, an expression or manner of speech characteristic of pamphlets; **Pa·mphletize** *v., intr.* to write a pamphlet or pamphlets; *trans.* to write a pamphlet upon; **Pa·mphletless** *a*, without a pamphlet.

1896 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* July 210 The *pamphletage of the subject must be vast. 1888 RUSSELL *Hesperothen* I. 64 In a small *pamphletette from Robinson's 'Epitome..'; there is a very pleasant account of some of the treasures. 1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 426 It included in ten words a *pamphletful of political insight. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 8 Expressing the *Pamphletick Character, and the Pseudonymous Inconsiderableness of those Libelling Insults. *Ibid.* 10 Of the same Pamphletick genuineness is St. Barnaby's Epistle. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. viii. 122 Severall Editions of some small *Pamphleticall labors of his. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 4 Those Libel-Granado's and Dragooning *Pampheletisms. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* To Rdrs., Books of late .. crowded in amongst us (some in their *pampheletizing edition, some in their voluminous translation). 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 21 Our Irish preacher..did not intend to preach, but merely to pamphletize. 1837 MARRYAT in *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 175 Martin..has obtained a great celebrity in France... He is lithographed, pamphletized [etc.]. *a* 1845 SYD. SMITH *Sir G. C. Lewis in Hades*, For ever and ever bookless, essayless, *pamphletless, grammarless.

[*Note.* The amatory poem of Pamphilus appears as *Panflet* in the Middle Dutch *Floris & Blaunchefleur* of Diderik van Assenede (*c* 1250) l. 333, where it is said of the hero and heroine 'Ende men se oec te lesene sette In Juvenale ende in Panflette, Ende in Ovidio de Arte Amandi' (And they were set also to read In Juvenal and in Panflet, And in Ovid on the Art of Loving). In French, *Pamphilet* appears in the inventory of the Library of the Louvre (Chas. V, and Chas. VI) dispersed by John, Duke of Bedford (L. Delisle *Cabinet des Manuscrits* III. 160). As to its popularity, the students of the University of Paris were rebuked because they preferred this erotic production to more edifying reading. Pamphilus was also well known in England, and is twice quoted or referred to by Chaucer; also by Gower *Mirour* 14449 (where see Editor's note). To connect the work with our 'pamphlet', we have to suppose that here also, as in France and the Low Countries, it was familiarly termed *Pamphilet* or *Panflet*, and that this name was in course of time extended to other opuscula produced or circulated 'in pamphlet form', i. e. as small detached works. This transference of sense must have been complete before 1340, when the name was applied in *Philobiblon* to what were evidently serious treatises, and before Thomas Usk, Hoccleve, and Lydgate applied it to single works of their own.]

Pa·mphlet, *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] **a.** *intr.* To write a pamphlet or pamphlets. **b.** *trans.* To report or describe in a pamphlet. Chiefly in **Pa·mphleting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* ii, Who like Elderton for Ballating: Greene for pamphleting: both, for goodfellowship, and bad conditions? 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* Ep. to Printer, To the Ghost of Robert Greene, telling him, what a coyle there is with pamphleting on him after his death. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. xix. § 11. 370 A common place trodden almost bare by the English pampheleting Papist. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 42 This Discourse being Pamphleted about, to Court, City, and Country. *Ibid.* 217 He bravely underwent above fourteen several Tryals and Examinations, .. besides many other Conferences, which were not written or pampheleted.

Pamphletary (pæ·mflĕtări), *a.* [f. PAMPHLET *sb.* + -ARY 1.] Pertaining or relating to pamphlets; of the nature of a pamphlet.

1600 NASHE *Summers Last Will* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 73 For baldness a bald ass, I have forgot, Patch'd up a pamphletary periwig. 1815 *Paris Chit-Chat* (1816) I. 205 The pamphletary fever, which has spread during a few months past. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* Pref. 6 The Pamphletary catacombs of the British Museum.

Pamphleteer (pæmflĕtī·ə1), *sb.* Also 7 **-etteer**, **-etere**, **-etier**, 7-8 **-ettier**. [f. PAMPHLET *sb.* + -EER.] A writer of pamphlets; the author of a pamphlet. (Often contemptuous.)

1642 *Vind. King* 13 Seditious Preachers and Pamphletteers. 1642 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Seasonable Lect.* title-p., Henry Walker, .. a late Pamphletere, and now a double diligent Preacher. 1648 HEYLIN *Relat. & Observ.* I. App. 12 Though you doe not speak plaine, your Pamphlettiers doe. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 288 That miserable pamphleteer..reduced his argument..to something like..a syllogism. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Concl. 89 A patron of some thirty charities, A pampheteer on guano and on grain. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 1. 117 The pungent pen of the pamphleteer played its part in rousing the spirit of the nation.

Pamphleteer, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To write and issue pamphlets. Chiefly in **Pamphleteering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 2 The Jesuitical Subornation of a Foot-Soldier's Pamphleteering against a Protestant Vicar. 1763 THACHER in *J. Adams' Diary* 5 Feb., I pamphleteer for him again? No! I'll pamphleteer against him. 1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 188 Vulgar slander..eked out by pamphleteering declamation. 1883 BRODRICK in *19th Cent.* 920 The coarse pamphleteering literature of which Swift and Junius produced the choicest specimens.

†**Pa·mphleter.** *Obs.* Also 7 **-etter.** [f. PAMPHLET + -ER 1.] A writer of a pamphlet, a PAMPHLETEER.

1581 NOWELL & DAY in *Confer.* I. (1584) E iv, Here saith one of the Pamphleters, silence was the answere. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* (1593) 181, I have seldom..tasted a more unsavory slaumpaump of wordes and sentences in any shittish Pamfleter. 1679 J. SMITH *Narr. Pop. Plot* 17 Calling those Pamphletters to a further Account.

Pamphobia, variant of PANOPHOBIA.

1890 in BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1900 in GOULD *Dict. Med. Biol.*

Pamphract (pæ·mfrækt), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. παμ-, PAM- + φρακτός fenced, protected.] Completely covered or protected, as with a coat of mail.

In recent Dicts.

†**Pamphy·sic,** *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. παμ-PAM- + φυσικός natural, f. φύσις nature.] Of or concerning all nature.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v, Is .. Spagirica, Or the pamphysick, or panarchick knowledge, A heathen language?

Pamphysical (pæmfi·zikăl), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Considering material nature as the source of all phenomena.

1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Thc.* I. Introd. 19 The extreme points between which philosophy has oscillated.. are the pantheistic and (if I may invent a phrase) the pamphysical poles of doctrine. *Ibid.* II. Introd. 3 It may be regarded as determined into existence either from God, or from Nature... if from Nature, we take the pamphysical [track], within sight of Comte.

So **Pamphysicism** (pæmfi·zisiz'm), the pamphysical doctrine or theory.

1895 FAIRBAIRN *Catholicism* viii. (1899) 360 Under the impulse given to pamphysicism by evolution, agnosticism became belligerent and constructive.

†**Pampilion.** *Obs.* Also 5 **pampaylyone**, 6 **-pelyon**, **-ion**, **-pilioun**, **-ian**, **-pillion**, **-eoun**, **-pyllon**, **pawmpilyon**. [Origin unknown.

According to quot. 1619 (supported by 1503, 1532) the name of a fur-bearing animal. For sense 2, connexion has been suggested with Pampellone, a town of France near Alby, and Pampeluna in Spain: cf. OF. *pampelune* 'étoffe fabriquée à Pampelune' (Godef.).]

1. A kind of fur used in the 15th and 16th centuries for trimming.

1487 (in Fairholt (ed. Dillon) *Costume* Gloss. s. v.), Pampaylyones of bozy. 1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 33 A gowne of cloth of gold furred with pawmpilyon. 1503 *Ibid.* 189 Two skynnes of pampelyon for the cuffes of the same gowne. 1505 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 43 Item, for xj skinnis of pampilioun to fill furth the lynyng of the samyn [goun]. 1532 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII*, For xxv dousin skynns of fyne pawmpelion, lx li. 1619 MIDDLETON *Love & Antiq.* Wks. (ed. Bullen) VII. 331 Those beasts bearing fur...The ounce,..ginnet, pampilion.

2. A coarse woollen fabric of rough surface.

1567 in Swayne *Sarum Church-w. Acc.* (1896) 113, ij yerdes of Jene fustyan and ij yerdes of pampyllon to cast y^e [organ] pypes vppon, ijs. vjd. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Vn habillement de Bureau, ou autre drap meslangé de petit pris, dont les serfs & menu peuple souloit estre accoustré*, a coate of chaungeable colours for seruauntes, slighte rugge, or pampilion. 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. ii. 19 Lolioes side-cote is rough Pampilian Guilded with drops that downe the bosome ran.

Pampinary (pæ·mpinări), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *pampinārius*, f. *pampinus* vine-shoot, vine-tendril.] Pertaining to vine-tendrils or vine-shoots.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 114 The squorges hie & graffes from the folde,..& scions pampinari. *Ibid.* 320 The secunde yer to kitte of al yfere, That they or dede or pampinary, were.

b. *Biol.* 'Of or pertaining to a young shoot' (Gould *Dict. Med. Biol.* 1900).

†**Pampina·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pampinātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *pampināre*, f. *pampinus*: see prec.] The pruning or trimming of vines.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxvii[i]. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 234/2 Also vines..nedeþ pampynacion, þat is to menynge pullinge awey of superfluite of leues. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 22 This mone is ek for pampinacioun Conuenient

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—void leves puld to be. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb. & Bk. Trees* iv. vi, All superfluities may be plucked off them by frequent pampination.

So †**Pa·mpinate**, †**Pa·mpine** *vbs. Obs.* [L. *pampinārе*], *trans.* to prune or trim (a vine).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 198 A vyne whos fruyt humour wol putrifie, Pampyned is to be by euery side. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb. & Bk. Trees* iv. xxviii, The time for pampinating or pulling off the superfluous twigs and leaves.

†**Pa·mping.** *Obs.* [?for *pampin(e*, ad. L. *pampin-us.*] A tendril or young shoot of a vine. In quot. *attrib.* or *appositive.*

1607 Heywood *Fair Maid Exch.* Prol., Meane while shore up our tender pamping twig That yet on humble ground doth lowely lie.

Pampiniform (pæmpi·nifōim), *a. Anat.* [f. L. *pampin-us* + -(i)form, in mod.F. *pampiniforme.*] Curled like a vine-tendril; applied *esp.* to a convoluted plexus of veins proceeding from the testis or ovary (also called *spermatic* or *ovarian plexus*).

1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* i. xxi. 53 This Intertexture of Veins and Arteries.. is by some called Corpus varicosum, pampiniform, Pyramidal. 1836–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 704/1 The corresponding vein .. forming the pampiniform plexus. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 233 The veins in which retrograde embolism.. has been found are the hepatic, the renal, the mesenteric, the pampiniform plexus.

†**Pampino·se,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *pampinōsus*, f. *pampinus* vine-shoot: see -ose.] Profuse of twigs and leaves (said of untrimmed vines).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* Tab. 507 Vynys, pampynose and not fructuose, to remedie.

†**Pampi·nulate,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. type **pampinulātus*, f. **pampinul-us*, dim. of *pampinus*: see Pampinary.] *trans.* To furnish or deck with minute curling or convoluted threads.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 99 Hir starrie forehead pampynulated with threds of gold.

Pampir, obs. form of Pamper.

‖ **Pamplegia** (pæmplī·dʒiă). *Path.* Also **pan-**, and in Eng. form **pamplegy**. [mod.L., f. Pam- + Gr. πλαγή stroke.] General paralysis.

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Pamplegia* [also *Panplegia*], general paralysis. Palsy of the body. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pamplemousse, etc., variants of Pompelmoose.

Pampootie (pæmpū·ti). *local Irish.* Also **pampooter, pampootee.**

[Said in Folk-Lore Journal (1884) II. 261, to have been introduced some two hundred or more years ago by an East Indian ship-captain who settled on the South Isle of Aran: possibly a popular corruption of some form of Papoosh, *papouche*, or Sp. *babucha*; cf. *papouches, pampooties.*]

A kind of slipper or sandal of undressed cow-skin sewn together and tied across the instep. Used in the Isles of Aran off the west coast of Ireland.

1881 *Harper's Mag.* 510 Sandals, called pampootees, made of untanned cowhide, universally worn by the inhabitants of the Arran islands. 1884 *Folk-Lore Jrnl.* II. 261 The Aranites and inhabitants of some of the other Galway islands wear pampooters. 1892 Emily Lawless *Grania* I. ii. 13 Twisting her small pampootie-clad feet round a rope.

‖ **Pampre** (‖ pānpr', pæ·mpəɹ). Chiefly *Arch.* [a. F. *pampre*:—L. *pampinus*: see Pampinary.] An ornament or decoration representing vine-leaves and grape-clusters.

1842–76 Gwilt *Archit.* (ed. 7) Gloss., *Pampre* (Fr.). 1886 Sheldon tr. *Flaubert's Salammbo* xv. 413 A tunic of violet, brocaded with golden pampre.

Pamprodactylous (pæmprōdæ·ktiləs), *a. Ornith.* [f. Gr. παμ-, Pam- all + πρό before + δάκτυλος finger or toe + -ous.] Having all the toes pointing forwards, as the colies (*Pamprodactylæ* of Murie), and a few other birds.

1899 *Camb. Nat. Hist.* IX. 10 Certain Swifts, and to a less degree some Nightjars, have the whole number [of toes] permanently pointing to the front (pamprodactylous).

Pampyllon, Pampyr, obs. forms of Pampilion, Pamper.

Pan (pæn), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–7 **panne,** (1 **ponne,** 4–5 **ponne**), 4– **pan,** (5 **pon,** 6 **pane**). [OE. *panne, ponne* wk. fem. = OLG. *panna* (OFris., MLG., LG., MDu. *panne*, Du. *pan*), OHG. *phanna, pfanna* (MHG., Ger. *pfanne*); cf. Icel. *panna* (late 14th c.), Sw. *panna*, Da. *pande*, prob. from LG.; not found in Gothic. From its occurrence in OE. as well as in Continental WGer., and its having in OHG. *pf* for *p*, the word was evidently Com. WGer. in 4th or 5th c., but its ulterior history and origin are uncertain.

Some think it a (prehistoric) adaptation of L. *patina, patena*, in same sense (as **pat'na*, **padna*, *panna*), but there are obvious difficulties. A med. (Ger.) L. *panna* occurs in 12th c. (Du Cange), but this may be the German word, or the result of associating it with L. *patina*. The Ir. *panna* was from med.L. or Eng. The Lith. *pana* and Slavonic forms are admittedly from Ger.]

1. A vessel, of metal or earthenware, for domestic uses, usually broad and shallow, and often open. (Often in pl. in conjunction with *pots.*)

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xxi. 165 Mid ðisse pannan hierstinge wæs Paulus onbærned. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 123/6 *Patella*, panne. *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 264 Pannan, crocca, brandiren. 13.. *K. Alis.* 4939 Hy nymeth the fyssh, and eteth it thanne, Withouten fyre, withouten panne. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxii. (*Justin*) 731 A gret pane gert brocht be sowne. *Ibid.* xlvi. (*Anastace*) 181 Pottis or pannis vald he hynt in armys & kise. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 24 With hire he yaf ful many a panne of bras. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 909 So hit be thicke and pourid in a ponne. *a* 1529 Skelton *Elynour Rummynge* 317 A good brasse pan. 1543 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 398, ij. sawcers, one pane, one candylstyke. 1552 Huloet, Panne for coales, *larcus.* Panne to bake in, *testus.* 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 94 To karie pottis, panis, and vthir kitchine veshels. 1646 B. Ryves *Mercur. Rust.* 164 They steale his Pots, Pannes and Kettles. 1718 Mrs. M. Eales *Receipts* 3 Lay a thin Strainer in a flat earthen Pan. *c* 1808 Mar. Edgeworth *Ennui* xv, Let him get home and to bed: I'll run and warm it with the pan myself. 1871 M. Legrand *Cambr. Freshm.* iii. 47 They sent a porter off for the hot-water pans—so often forgotten until applied for.

b. With defining words, indicating purpose, etc, e. g. *bed-pan, bread-pan, frying-pan, milk-pan, saucepan, stew-pan, warming-pan*: see these.

c. As part of any apparatus.

1611 Cotgr., *Bassin à selle percée*, the pan of a close stoole. *Ibid.*, *Le bassinet d'un reschaut*, the pan of a chafing dish. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxii. 183. 1842 Parnell *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 15 With the weights in the opposite pan of the balance. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 4 More water must be used for thoroughly flushing the pan and soil-pipe.

d. 'Originally the pan or bowl for the oil-lights in a church: afterwards applied to the frame for candles' (Gloss.). *Sc.*

1554 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (Rec. Soc.) II. 345 Item, for xiiij faddome of corde to hing the pan in the meids of the kirk, iiijs. iiij*d.* 1556 *Ibid.* 247 The sowme of xxs. for x half pund wecht candill furnist be tham to the pane on the hie altar.

e. Phrases. (*To leap, fall*) *out of the pan into the fire*, to escape from one evil only to fall into a greater one: cf. Frying-pan 1 b; *to savour of the pan*, to betray its origin; *to turn the cat in the pan*: see Cat *sb.* 12.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 332 Many men of lawe .. bi here suteltes turnen þe cat in þe panne. 1554 Ridley in *Bradford's Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 160 A work of Æneas Sylvius,.. In the which.. there be many things that savoureth of the pan. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 659/1 This.. were but to leape out of the pann into the fire. 1645 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* ii. 60 Those Bellowes mount the blaze the higher, Thou leap'st but from the Pan into the fire.

2. In many technical uses, applied to pan-like vessels in which substances are exposed to heat, or to mechanical processes: e. g.

a. An open vessel used for boiling, evaporating, etc.; also in *Chem.* a closed vessel for evaporation, a vacuum-pan. See also Salt-pan, Sugar-pan, etc. b. *Metallurgy.* A pan-shaped vessel, usually of cast-iron, in which ores are ground and amalgamated; also, a vessel in which ore is smelted. c. *Soap-making.* A broad shallow iron vessel, usually forming the bottom of a large frame into which the tallows or oils are poured to be treated with soda lyes, etc., and from which the spent lyes are drained off: see Soap-pan. d. *Tinplate Manuf.* The fourth in a series of five cast-iron rectangular pots used in tinning, having a grated bottom, in which the tinned plates are placed on edge to drain and cool. e. A circular sheet-iron dish in which gold is separated from gravel, crushed quartz, etc., by agitation and washing.

a. 1674–91 Ray *Coll. Words, Making Salt* (E. D. S.), They ..leave about a pottle or gallon of brine in the pan, lest the salt should burn, and stick to the sides of the pan. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6006/4 A Moiety of Salt-works, containing 12 Pans. 1818 Marshall *Review* II. 91 (E. D. D.) The pans used in Cheshire for the evaporating of the salt brine, are now made of wrought iron. 1823 Ure *Dict. Chem.* 436/1 The evaporating pan, or still, is a hemispherical dish of cast-iron..furnished with an air-tight flat lid. 1854 Ronalds & Richardson *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 280 Open pans..are heated by the waste heat of the pan-furnace. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1600/2 Overflow furnace-pans are used in concentrating sulphuric acid.

b. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1133 (s.v. *Silver*) The crystallization refinery of Mr. Pattinson is an extremely simple smelting-house. .. Each pan has a discharge-pipe, proceeding laterally from one side of its bottom, by which the melted metal may be run out when a plug is withdrawn. 1881 Raymond *Gloss. Mining, Pan*, ..a cylindrical vat of iron, stone, or wood, or these combined, in which ore is ground with mullers and amalgamated.

c. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1142 The spent lyes, which are not at all alkaline, are run off by a spigot below, or pumped off above, by a pump set into the pan. *Ibid.* 1149 The apparatus employed for making these soaps is a copper pan heated by a water-bath; in the bottom of the pan there is a step, to receive the lower end of a vertical shaft, to which arms or paddles are attached, for producing constant agitation.

d. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1253 A range of rectangular cast-iron pots is set over a fire-flue in an apartment called the *stow*...The first rectangle in the range is the tin-pot; the second is the wash-pot, with a partition in it; the third is the grease-pot; the fourth is the pan, grated at bottom; the fifth is the list-pot.

e. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 994/1 (*Gold-mining*) The operator..dips his pan..and then imparts to it a rotary and oscillatory motion [etc.]. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 745 The most characteristic [appliance] being the 'pan', a circular dish of sheet-iron with sloping sides about 13 or 14 inches in diameter.

3. The contents of a pan, a panful.

[1674–91 Ray *Coll. Words, Making Salt* (E. D. S.), Out of two pans of forty-eight gallons they expect seven pecks of salt.] 1762 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* lxx, He..had found a pan of money under ground. 1800 Vince *Hydrostat.* xi. (1806) 116 By means of a pan of coals, we brought the water to the same degree of heat. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1142 Six or seven days are required to complete the formation of a pan of hard soap.

4. A more or less pan-shaped depression or concavity of any vessel, or part of any structure.

1764 *Museum Rusticum* III. lvii. 240 A spade made about four inches broad, and eighteen inches long in the bit, or pan. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 406 At the end of the table, nearest to the copper, a box, called the Pan, is adapted. 1852 Seidel *Organ* 38 Where the pedal comes in contact with the beam, the latter has a deepening in the form of a half-circle (called the pan). 1869 *Eng. Mechanic* 24 Dec. 352/3 On the top [of a harmonium] is the 'pan' containing the reeds. 1869 Boutell *Arms and Arm.* vi. (1874) 89 This boss, a kind of deep, circular pan made of iron, was fixed to the front of the shield, where it had a considerable projection.

b. *spec.* In various obs. types of guns and pistols: That part of the lock which holds the priming. *Flash in the pan*: see Flash *sb.*[2] *To shut one's pan* (slang), to hold one's tongue, keep silent.

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 21 b, Because the same doth..wett the powder in their pannes and touch holes. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xiv. 101 Most of our attempts to fire the Gun-powder in the Pan of the Pistol succeeded not. 1662 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* verse 18. lvi. § 2 (1669) 427/2 Like false fire in the pan of an uncharged gun, it gives a crack but hurts not. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 110 The pistol flash'd in the pan, and a spark flew into the cask. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VII. x. P 9, I was not remiss in composing a fine compliment..with which I meant to launch out on her part; but it was just so much flash in the pan. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xx, Shut your pan. 1864 A. Lincoln in *Century Mag.* (1889) Sept. 704/1, I shall be very 'shut pan' about this matter. 1871 W. H. G. Kingston *On banks of Amazon* (1876) 368 If I had tinder I could get [a light] with the help of the pan of my gun.

c. A socket, as of the thigh bone (*obs.*), or for a hinge, etc.

1598 Florio, *Accettabolo*, .. Also the hollownes or pan wherein the huckle bone turneth. 1605 Willet *Hexapla in Gen.* 335 We may name it acetabulum, the panne of the hucklebone. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1601/1 *Pan*, .. the socket or sole for a hinge.

5. A hollow or depression in the ground, esp. one in which water stands; *spec.* a basin, natural or artificial, in which salt is obtained by evaporation of sea-water; a Salt-pan. So *oyster pan.*

1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 286 It being menit be the awnaris and pan maisteris of certane pannis on the coist sydes. *Ibid.*, The awnaris and panmaisteris of the salt pannis. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* I. 32 Of all Channels, Pondes, Pooles, Riuers, and Ditches, and of all other pannes and bottomes whatsoeuer. 1706 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2265 The Sea-Water being in hot Countries grained in Pans called Salt-Marshes. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 88 Frequent pools of sea-water in the middle of the Saltings. These are not improperly called the Pans. 1836 Bray *Tamar & Tavy* I. 57 (E. D. D.) Mis-tor, a height on whose .. rocks there is found so large and perfect a rock-basin as to be called by the peasantry 'Mis-tor Pan'. 1852 Wiggins *Embanking* 96 Fill up the nearest of such hollows or 'pans', as they are called, with the stuff out of the circular dyke. 1884 Jefferies *Red Deer* x. 199 Another kind of hollow in the hills is called a pan.

b. *spec.* in *South Africa*, A shallow depression containing water or mud, at least in the rainy season; a dried-up salt-marsh or pool-bed.

1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 33/2 Heavy rains fill the pan or basin with water, and, the dry season succeeding, the water disappears, and large deposits of salt are found. These pans or salt-licks are met with in several parts of South Africa. 1889 Rider Haggard *Allan's Wife*, etc. 321 A dry pan, or water-hole, which..was densely covered with reeds. 1900 *Daily News* 26 Apr. 5/6 The Boers, .. surrounding the pan, opened a murderous fire.

6. The skull, especially its upper part; = Brain-pan, Habn-pan. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10899 In þe forehed Arþur he smot, þorow þe flesche, vnto þe pan. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. iv. 64 Pees putte forþ his hed and his ponne blodi. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 307 Loue is a gretter lawe, by my pan, Than may be yeue of any erthely man. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 381/1 Panne of an heed, *craneum.* 1548–77 Vicary *Anat.* iii. (1888) 27 They be numbred seuen bones in the pan or skul of the head. 1658 A. Fox *Wurtz' Surg.* II. vi. 62 All Wounds in the head are dangerous..especially..when the pan or scull is broken. 1839 Moir *Mansie Wauch* (ed. 2) xxiv. 306, I feared the fall had produced some crack in his pan, and that his seven senses had gone a wool-gathering.

†b. The patella or Knee-pan. *Obs.*

1657 Rumsey *Org. Salutis* xi. (1659) 63 The said Pitch-plaister, applyed to cover the pans of both knees. 1753 A. Murphy *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 53 Manifest Danger of..hurting the Pan of the Knee, or some such Disaster.

†**7.** A steel cap. *Obs.*

1638 W. Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 282 A pan for the head, back and breast piece, and gaunts.

8. A hard substratum of the soil, usually more or less impervious to moisture: see Hard-pan.

[1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 372 The soile barren: ..being onely a flat Rocke with a pan of earth a foot or two thicke.] 1784 Belknap in *B. Papers* (1877) II. 180 It [the water] descends to the hard stratum, commonly called the pan. 1786 Young *Ann. Agric.* V. 133 What Norfolk farmers call the pan, or that subsidence of the marle or clay which always forms immediately under the path of the plough. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 413 Upon all light soils it is necessary to preserve, at six or eight inches below the surface, what farmers call a pan; that is, the staple, at that depth, should be kept unbroken. *a* 1817 T. Dwight *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) I. 374 The stratum, lying immediately under the soil;..what is here called the hard pan, a very stiff loam, so closely combined, as wholly to prevent the water from passing through it. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 303 The pan, or old plough-floor, of this field. 1875 *Lyell's Princ. Geol.* II. III. xliv. 508 At the bottom of peat mosses there is sometimes found a cake, or 'pan', as it is termed, of oxide of iron.

9. A small ice-floe.

1863 A. C. Ramsay *Phys. Geog.* xxiv. (1878) 396 The pans

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rise over all the low-lying parts of the islands, grinding and polishing exposed shores. 1883 *Fish. Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 175 Running across Channel over small pans of ice. 1892 W. PIKE *North. Canada* 240 Ice was running in large pans, and steering was difficult.

10. The broad posterior end of the lower jaw of a whale.

1887 *Fisheries of U. S.* Sect. v. II. 232 *note*, Canes made full length from the ivory of the 'pan' of the sperm whale, turned and polished, with a hand-piece of the same material.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** gen., as *pan hand, process, system*; *pan-dish, -furnace, -house, -lid, -metal, -sherd*, etc.

1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* I. 280 The open pans..are heated by the waste heat of the *pan-furnace. 1818 MARSHALL *Review* II. 92 (E. D. D.) There is a separate *pan-house to each pan. 1902 BARNES GRUNDY *Thames Camp* 72 Jane polishes the *pan-lids and scours the kitchen tables. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods York*, etc. (Surtees) 65 One crosse of *pane mettall, one challes of pane mettell gilt. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag., Penalties & Forfeit.* 6 Bell-mettle, Pan-mettle, Gun-mettle, or Shroof-mettle. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 328 The Del Norte has yielded exceedingly rich *pan-prospects. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 284 The potsherds and *pansherds, as the rubbish-carters call them. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* 194 The hives..were all in a row, each protected by large 'pansherds' from heavy rain. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 609 The introduction of the Comstock *pan system.

b. Special comb.: **pan-amalgamator**, an amalgamating pan: see 2 b; **pan-charge**, the contents of an amalgamating pan during the metallurgical pan process; **pan-closet**, a water-closet having a pan; **pan-cover**, the piece covering the priming pan in old fire-arms; **pan-head**, a form of rivet-head used in shipbuilding; **pan-ice**, loose ice in blocks which form on the shores of Labrador and break away; **pan-latrine** = *pan-closet*; †**pan-licker**, a parasite; **pan-loaf**, a loaf baked in a pan; **pan-maker**, one whose business it is to make pans; **pan-man**, a man in charge of a pan in a manufacturing process; †**pan-master**, the owner of a salt-pan: see sense 5, quot. 1573; †**pan-meat**, cooked food; **pan-mill**, a miner's apparatus used in separating gold from the alloy of earth, with which it is found mingled (Farmer); **pan-mug** (*local*), a large earthenware vessel; **pan-pie** = PANDOWDY; **pan-pulp** (*Metallurgy*), the ground ores and other materials in the amalgamating-pan; **pan-rock**, the rock-fish, *Roccus lineatus*, when fit for frying; **pan-sand**, the sand-bottom of an oyster-park or oyster-bed; **pan-scale, -scratch**, the scale that forms on the bottom of a pan; **pan-washing**, the separating of gold from gravel, etc., by stirring it in water in a pan; **pan-wood** (see quot.). Also PANCAKE, PANTILE, etc.

1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 429 Dodge's *pan-amalgamator and settler. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 651 The *pan-charge is drawn into the settlers and thinned down. 1884 *Century Mag.* Dec. 262/2 The absolute inadmissibility of the almost universal *pan-closet. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* (1874) 246 This [flint of a flintlock] is made to strike against a movable steel *pan-cover. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* xvii. 328 The common form of rivet head employed for shipbuilding is that known as a *pan head. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 127 The pan-head rivet..is slightly conical under the head, [to] fill the hole made by the punching tool. 1878 H. Y. HIND in *Can. Naturalist* N. S. VIII. 277 The gradual rise of the land..brings the successively rising surfaces under the influence not only of *pan-ice, but of snow-drifts. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Mar. 4/3 No heavy vessels..could have withstood the terrible pan ice, which was frequently twenty to thirty feet thick. 1897 HUGHES *Medit. Fever* ii. 58 An inspection..disclosed a leaking *pan-latrine. 1642 *Bull from Rome* A iij, *Panlickers are those who are Flatterers of Kings, Princes. 1886 WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1889) 10 (E. D. D.) He lat drive at Simpson's head wi' a *pan-loaf. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 267/2 A *Panne maker, *patinarius*. 1635-6 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* (MS.), Thomas Lashfeild of S. Mary Northgate,..panninaker. 1879 *Spons' Encycl. Manuf.* I. 108 This communication..is closed..by a sliding damper..under the ready control of the *pan-man. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss., Pan-men*, men in the chemical industry engaged in boiling down the liquor obtained from black ash. *c* 1000 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 281/7 *Uiuertitum*, *ponmete. *c* 1050 *Ibid.* 409/9 *Ferculum*, ælces cynnes panmete. 1888 *Daily Inter-Ocean* (U. S.) 8 Mar., On their way to inspect the California *pan mill. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 173/1 *Cream*, the top of Milk standing in a pot or *pan-mug. 1901 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VIII. 406/2 A thick glazed earthenware vessel..called a *pancheon* in the Midland counties,..a *pan-mug* in Cheshire, and a *kneading-pan* in most cookery books. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 651 This is found entirely sufficient to heat the *pan-pulp. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Nov. 2/1 Oyster culturists and connoisseurs would..find..giants from the '*pan sands'. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 338/1 The carbonate and sulphate of lime..gradually accumulates on the bottom of the pan...This *pan-scratch has therefore to be removed periodically. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 21 [It] will yield, under *pan-washing..very often a notable quantity of gold. 1880 SUTHERLAND *Tales of Goldfields* 4 They got a lesson in pan-washing. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* (1806) III. 511 The small coal used in [the salt-works] has,..from time immemorial, received the singular appellation of *panwood,..which has suggested..a suspicion that wood was formerly used as fuel in these works. 1808 BALL *Coal-Trade* 52 (E. D. D.) Great coals, chews, lime-coal, and pan-wood or dross.

Pan (pæn), *sb.*2 [a. Gr. Πάν.] The name of a Greek rural deity, represented as having the head, arms, and chest of a man, while his lower parts were those of a goat, of which he sometimes also bore the horns and ears.

The original seat of his worship was in Arcadia, and he was supposed to preside over shepherds and flocks, and to delight in rural music; he was also regarded as the author of sudden and groundless terror seizing upon beasts or men (PANIC); in later times, from association of his name with τὸ πᾶν the all, everything, the universe, he was considered as an impersonation of Nature, of which his attributes were taken as mysterious symbols.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 512 Pan that men clepe the god of kynde. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 324 The rewde god Pan, of sheperdys the gyde. 1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 50 Christ..is the verye Pan and God of Shepheardes. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* VII. XV. (1886) 122 They have so fraied us with bull beggers, spirits, .. elves, hags, fairies, satyrs, pans, fauns. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnif.* 870 Heer, many a horned Satyre, many a Pan. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 55 The gentle God of the Arcadian plains, Pan that regards the sheep, Pan that regards the swains, Great Pan is dead. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *The Dead Pan*, (Refrain) Pan, Pan is dead.

Pan (pæn), *sb.*3 Also 5 **panne**. [= F. *panne*, med.L. *panna* (Du Cange); of uncertain origin.

The med.L. word is very frequent in the 13th c. Close Rolls, in the forms (as printed) *panna* and *palna*, which are difficult to reconcile with *panna* and F. *panne*. An OF. *penne* (Godef.) raises further difficulty.]

In a timber-framed house, the beam which rests upon and is fixed to the posts, and which supports the rafters, etc. See also quots. 1611, 1813.

Hence app. the phrase *post and pan*, which however is now taken in a different sense: see next.

[1225 *Rot. Litt. Claus.* II. (1884) 65/2 Habere faciat .. duos postes et duos paunas in bosco nostro. *Ibid.*, VIII postes, VIII trabes, VIII palnas, et c cheuerones. *Ibid.* II. 104, C cheuerones, X postes, XII paunas. *Ibid.* 137, XX cheuerones, IIII trabes et IIII palnas. So *passim*.]

1420 *Searchers Verdicts* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 15 In hys tenement in Coppergate in York walles even uppe thurgh fra the grunde uppe to the panne. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 267/2 A Panne of a howse, *panna*. 1501 *Searchers Verdicts* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 22 The sparrez & tymbre of ye said William, which is shot & hyngeth over ye ground of ye same Ric' ther by viij^ti^ ynchez & more anenst ye pan of his house. 1600 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (Rec. Soc.) I. 206 Sic as biggis with poist and pan and layes with blak morter. [1611 COTGR., *Panne de bois* (is particularly) the peece of timber that sustaines a gutter between the roofes of two fronts, or houses.] 1674-91 RAY *N.-C. Words* s.v. *Pan* v., It seems to come from pan in buildings, which in our stone houses is that piece of wood that lies upon the top of the stone wall, and must close with it, to which the bottom of the spars are fastned. 1813 LESLIE *Agric. Surv. Nairn & Moray* Gloss., *Pan*,..the great timbers of a cottage laid across the couples parallel to the walls, to support the laths or kebbers laid above the pans and parallel to the couples.

Pan, *sb.*4 Also **pane**. [a. F. *pan* pane, compartment, etc.: see PANE *sb.*1]

1. In a timber-framed or half-timbered house, a square or compartment of timber framework, filled in with bricks or plaster.

1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 7) Gloss., *Pan*, a square of framing in half-timbered houses, the uprights being filled in with work. It is called post and pan, or post and petrail work, in the north of England. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Post and Pan*, The posts being the framing, and the pan the flat surface or plastering with which the framing is filled up. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss., Pane*, a panel of doab or of bricks between the wooden framework of the old black-and-white buildings.

†**2.** The space between the flanked or salient and shoulder angles of a bastion, a face of a bastion.

1742 BAILEY, Pan of a Bastion, see *Face of a Bastion.* 1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*

‖ **Pan, pán** (pān), *sb.*5 Also **pawn, paun.** [a. Hind. *pān* betel-leaf:—Skr. *parṇa* feather, leaf.] The betel-leaf; hence the combination of betel-leaf, areca-nut, lime, etc., used as a masticatory.

1616 SIR T. ROE in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) I. IV. xvi. 576 The King giuing mee..two pieces of his Pawne out of his dish. 1809 LD. VALENTIA *Voy. & Trav.* I. 101 On our departure, paun and roses were presented. 1885 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 78/2 All..chew pan as a sailor chews his quid. 1891 R. KIPLING *City Dread. Nt.* 39 They grin and jabber and chew pan and spit.

Pan (pæn), *v.*1 [f. PAN *sb.*1]

1. *trans.* To wash (gold-bearing gravel, sand, etc.) in a pan, in order to separate the gold; to separate by washing in a pan. Const. *off, out*.

1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Roughing it* lxi, He never could altogether understand that eternal sinkin' of a shaft an' never pannin' out anything. 1879 ATCHERLEY *Boërland* 143 This [gravel-wash] was panned off in the dish. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 745 The gold is finally recovered by careful washing or 'panning out' in a smaller pan. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 3 Dec., They 'panned' the surface dirt for gold.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To search or try for gold with the pan.

1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Roughing it* lxi, We had panned up and down the hillsides till they looked plowed like a field. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Panning*, .. Washing earth or crushed rock in a pan, by agitation with water. 1896 *Daily News* 9 May 6/4 All tests made by dolly and panning off gave me good results.

2. To separate (salt) by evaporation in a pan.

1877 OUIDA *Puck* XXXV. 462 We might perhaps get our salt panned, and our cotton carded.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* (*U.S.* and *Colonial.*) To bring forth, yield (with *out*).

1884 *Melbourne Punch* 4 Sept. 91/2 The department on being searched only panned out a few copper coins. 1891 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* Nov., Their queer bee tree will pan out a good day's work after all.

b. To get by any process, capture, catch. *colloq.*

1887 *Fisheries of U. S.* Sect. v. II. 477 The crew 'panned' about 10,000 seals.

4. *intr.* (usually with *out*.) To yield gold, as gravel, etc. when washed in a pan; hence *transf.* of the vein or mine, to yield precious metal.

1874 ALDRICH *Prud. Palfrey* vii. (1884) 152 Though it did not yield so bounteously as the silver lode, it panned out handsomely. 1893 *Times* 24 May 5 The new find .. proves the reef to be 6 ft. wide, and it pans well right through. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Aug. 2/1 Assuming that all the land located on these creeks would pan out as well as the few claims that were opened.

b. *fig.* To yield good results, show to advantage, succeed.

1871 J. HAY *Little Breeches*, I don't pan out on the prophets And free-will and that sort of thing. 1890 *Athenæum* 2 Aug. 166/3 How disappointingly the product of antiquarian digging will 'pan out'. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Nov. 2/3 Unfortunately this business did not 'pan out', to use the American phrase.

5. *trans.* To cook or dress in a pan.

1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. ii. 64 Shellfish are preferable either raw, roasted, or panned. 1883 ANNIE THOMAS *Mod. Housewife* 75 Panned Oysters.

6. *Agric.* and *dial. intr.* Of soil: To cake on the surface. Cf. PAN *sb.*1 8.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Pan*, to be hardened, as the surface of some soil is, by strong sunshine suddenly succeeding heavy rain.

Pan (pæn), *v.*2 *Sc.* and *n. dial.* [Derivation unascertained.] *intr.* To fit, tally, correspond, agree.

1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXXIV. 30 Say and promeis quhat thay can, Thair wordes and deidis will neuer pan. 1674-91 RAY *N.-C. Words, Pan*, to close, joyn together, agree. Prov. 'Weal and Women cannot pan, but Wo and Women can'. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Pan*, to match, to agree, to assimilate. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* s.v., Jack an his wife didn't seem to pan togither at fost, but noo they get alang pratty weel. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersf. Gloss.* s.v., Boards pan when they lie close together.

b. *trans.* To fit, join, or unite together.

1884 *Leeds Mercury Suppl.* 31 May (E. D. D.), Pan it down—press an article into its proper place. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v., To pan boards together.

Pan, obs. form of PANE; obs. Sc. form of PAIN.

Pan-, combining form and formative element, repr. Gr. παν- from πᾶν, neuter of πᾶς all, which was freely used in Greek, esp. with adjs. to which it stood in advb. relation in the sense 'all, wholly, entirely, altogether, by all, of all', as in παν-άγαθος altogether good, παν-άγιος all-holy, παν-ακής all-healing, παν-άριστος best of all, παν-αρμόνιος suited to all musical modes, πάν-δημος pertaining to all the people, public, πάν-οπλος fully-armed, παν-σέληνος of the full moon, πάν-σοφος all-wise; so from national names, as παν-ελλήνιος of all the Greeks, παν-ίωνιος of all the Ionians; also in sbs., etc. derived from these adjs., and some other sbs., as παν-δέκτης an all-receiver, παν-ηγεμών ruler of all, πανήγυρις a universal or general assembly, παν-οπλία panoply.

Hence *pan-* occurs in English in words taken or derived from Greek, and in many others formed more or less on the same analogy either in English, med. or mod. Latin, or French. It is especially common with national names, after παν-ελλήνιος, παν-ιώνιος, etc., where it has become a living suffix, prefixed whenever needed. Before a labial παν- became παμ-, and before a guttural παγ- (= *pag-*), as πάμ-φιλος, παμ-φίλητος beloved of all, πάγ-κρεας the sweetbread, the pancreas; the former of these is retained in some English derivatives (see PAM-).

The following are examples of the uses of *pan-*; the more important words will be found in their places as Main words.

1. With national names, and words formed in imitation of them, with the sense 'Of, pertaining to, or comprising all (those indicated in the body of the word)'; with sbs. in *-ism* and *-ist*, generally expressing the notion of or aspiration for the political union of all those indicated, a sense which also tends to colour the adj. Of modern formations of this kind, PANSLAVISM and PANSLAVIST, with their related words, appear to have been the earliest. Among others are: **Pan-Anglo-Saxon** *a.*, of or including all of 'Anglo-Saxon' race. **Pan-anthropological** *a.*, of all anthropologists. **Pan-atomic** *a.*, consisting of all the atoms (*humorous*). **Pan-Buddhist** *a.*, of or embracing all Buddhists; so **Pan-Buddhism**. **Pan-Celtic** *a.*, of all Celts, or all the Celtic peoples; hence **Pan-Celticism**. **Pan-Christian** *a.*, universal Christian. **Pan-denominational** *a.*, of or embracing all religious denominations. **Pan-ecclesiastical** *a.*, representing a whole church or ecclesiastical body. **Pan-Gothic** *a.*, common to or including all the Gothic or Teutonic races or languages, Germanic. **Pan-human** *a.*, of or per-

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taining to all human beings. **Pan-Io·nian, Pan-Io·nic** *adjs.*, of or comprising all Ionians. **Pan-I·sraelitish** *a.*, of or pertaining to all Israelites. **Pan-La·tinist** *a.*, of or embracing all the Latin races. **Pan-O·rthodox** *a.*, of, pertaining to, including, or representing all the Orthodox churches of the East; hence **Pan-O·rthodoxy,** the principle of a union of all the Orthodox churches. **Pan-Pro·testant** *a.*, of or common to all Protestants. **Pan-Sa·xon** *a.* = *Pan-Anglo-Saxon.* **Pan-Teuto·nic** *a.*, of or embracing all Teutonic peoples; hence **Pan-Teu·tonism,** the principle of a union of all Teutonic peoples.

1899 *Daily News* 8 May 8/4 The Admiral's '*Pan-Anglo-Saxon' ideas are popular on the other side. 1883 WRIGHT *Sci. Scepticism* 13 Were a *pananthropological congress ..to vote that [etc.]. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 800 One great Evolutionist is inclined to..insinuate that the universe is the product of a *Pan-atomic Council. 1902 *Ibid.* Dec. 849 Something like a *Pan-Buddhist movement. *Ibid.* 851 *Pan-Buddhism and Eastern Russian policy are now inseparable factors on the political chessboard of Asia. 1895 *Athenæum* 6 Apr. 434/1 The president of various Young Ireland and *Panceltic societies. 1901 *Scotsman* 20 Sept. 3/7 [He] remarked that the Pan-Celtic Conference had laid the foundations of an abiding intellectual and moral union of the Celtic races. 1868 VISCT. STRANGFORD *Select.* (1869) II. 291 An explanation .. from the *Pan-Christian point of view. 1892 *Scott. Leader* 14 Mar. 7 The Carrubber's Close Mission, which is thoroughly *pan-denominational in its character. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Nov. 9/1 Like Toynbee Hall, the new settlement is pan-denominational, welcoming all shades of opinion. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 1/2 Two of these *pan-ecclesiastical assemblies are meeting this week in our midst. 1880 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 3) § 236 Specimens .. which we derive from the old ancestral *pan-gothic stock. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 571 The *pan-human type spreads. 1830 J. DOUGLAS *Err. regard. Relig.* iii. 76 The *panionian Confederacy or the Amphictyonic Council. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 675/2 The purification of Delos..and the restoration of the *Pan-ionic festival there, in 426 B.C. 1881 *Ibid.* XIII. 204/2 Pan-Ionic. 1891 CHEYNE *Orig. Psalter* iv. 148 A fine monument of the *Pan-Israelitish sentiment of the Persian period. 1882 *Echo* 29 Aug. 1/5 She regards it as highly important that a '*Pan-Latinist' movement should be started, in order to oppose and neutralise the advancing aggression of 'Pan-Germanism' and 'Pan-Islamism'. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 1/2 They are endeavouring to hold a *Pan-Orthodox Council in Kieff. 1902 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 604 The principles which inspire her rulers are those of Panorthodoxy and Panslavism. 1898 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 469 The old *pan-Protestant theories. 1901 A. BIRRELL in *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 260 A *Pan-Saxon Idea, to go down into the lists and strike the shields of the Pan-Slavonic Idea,..and of the Pan-Germanic Idea. 1884 *Manch. Guard.* 26 Sept. 5/2 An imaginary deep-laid scheme .. a *Pan-Teutonic or Pan-Africander combination against the British power in South Africa. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Nov. 5/1 The Organ of the Pan-Teutonic League. 1894 E. P. EVANS in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 306 Germany has long since outgrown the swaddling-clout of *Panteutonism.

2. Other words: **Pana·nthropism** [Gr. *ἄνθρωπος* man, after *pantheism*]: see quot. **Pan-apo·spory:** see quot. **Pan-athle·tic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the whole circle of athletic contests. **Pana·tom,** an atom of a supposed primary substance of which all the elements are composed. **Panbla·stic** *a. Biol.* [Gr. *βλαστός* sprout], originating from all the germinal layers (Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890). **Panchri·stic** *a.*, identifying Christ with the universe. **Panela·stic,** an explosive that shatters everything. **Pan-conci·liatory** *a.*, conciliatory to all. †**Panera·stical** *a.* ? for *panchrestical* [Gr. *πάγχρηστος* good for everything], good for all diseases, of the nature of a panacea. **Pancyclope·dic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the whole circle of science. †**Pan-dæda·lian** *a.* [Gr. *πανδαίδαλος*], of all curious workmanship. **Pan-destru·ction,** universal destruction. **Pandia·bolism** [after *pantheism*] = *pan-Satanism.* **Pandynamo·meter:** see quot. **Pan-e·goism,** an extreme form of subjective idealism, restricting reality to the percipient ego; solipsism; hence **Pane·goist,** a solipsist. **Pane·ntheism** [Gr. *ἐν* in + *θεός* God]: see quot. **Pan-eu·logism,** universal or indiscriminate praise. **Panfrivo·lium** *nonce-wd.* [from *frivolous*, after *pandemonium*, etc.], a scene of all frivolity. **Pange·rmism,** a doctrine that attributes all disease to germs; so **Pange·rmic** *a.* †**Pan-gly·phic** *a.*: see quot. **Pangra·mmatist:** see quot. **Pangra·phic** *a.*, writing on all subjects or in all forms. **Pangymnas·ticon,** a device combining many gymnastic appliances (Funk 1895). **Panhidro·sis, panid-,** perspiration over the whole body. **Panhy·grous** *a. rare* [Gr. *πάνυγρος* quite damp or wet], damp over the whole surface (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). **Pan-hyperæ·mia,** general hyperæmia or plethora of blood (*Ibid.*). **Panhystere·ctomy,** complete excision of the womb. **Panichthyo·phagous** *a.*, eating fish of all kinds. **Panidiomo·rphic** *a. Min.*, having all its components idiomorphic. **Pan-materiali·stic** *a.* [after *pantheistic*], holding the material universe to be all. **Pan-melo·dicon, -melo·dion:** see quot. **Pan-neuri·tis** *Path.*, general inflammation of the nerves; multiple neuritis (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). **Pa·nnomy** *Philos.*, the 'law of reason as universal' (Funk 1895). **Pano,i·stic** *a. Entom.* [Gr. *ὠόν* egg], having an ovary producing eggs only without vitelligenous or other cells. †**Pano·lethry** [Gr. *πανωλεθρία* utter destruction], general destruction or slaughter. †**Pano·rganon,** a universal instrument. **Panoti·tis,** inflammation involving both the middle and internal ear (Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890). **Pa·npathy** [Gr. *πάθος* suffering], a feeling common to all. **Panphheno·menalism** *Philos.*, a theory that the universe is purely phenomenal. †**Panple·gia:** see PAMPLEGIA. **Panpneu·matism:** see quot. **Pa·npolism** [Gr. *πόλις* city, *πόλισμα* community], equality of civil rights. **Pan-po·pish** *a.*, pertaining to universal papal jurisdiction or power. **Panpsy·chism:** see quot. **Pan-Sa·tanism** [after *pantheism*], the belief or doctrine that Satan is the informing spirit of the universe. **Pansci·olism,** universal sciolism or smattering of knowledge. **Pansclero·sis** *Path.*, complete induration of a part (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). †**Panselene** [Gr. *πανσέληνος* full-mooned], the full moon (Phillips 1706, etc.). †**Pa·nsperm:** see quot. **Pansphy·gmograph** = CARDIOGRAPH, or a combination of cardiograph and sphygmograph (Mayne 1857). **Panstereora·ma** [Gr. *στερεός* solid + *ὅραμα* sight, spectacle]: see quot. **Pante·legraph,** a form of telegraph invented by Casseli in 1856, for transmitting facsimile messages and portraits along a line connecting two isochronously vibrating pendulums, of which the first guides an iron point over the original portrait or message, setting up equivalent motions in the other. So **Pantele·graphy,** 'facsimile telegraphy' (Funk 1895). **Pante·lephone,** a highly sensitive microphone capable of reproducing minute sound-vibrations at great distances; hence **Pantelepho·nic** *a.* **Panthele·matism** *Philos.* [Gr. *θελημα-* will: see -ISM], the theory of Schopenhauer that the Ultimate and Absolute is Will. **Pa·nthelism** [Gr. *θέλ-ειν* to will] = prec. **Panzo·ism** *Biol.* [Gr. *ζωή* life], a name given to a synthesis of all the elements or factors of vitality. **Panzo·öty** [Gr. *ζωότης* animal nature], a zymotic disease affecting animals generally in a district or country; so **Panzoö·tic** *a.* and *sb.*

1871 H. B. FORMAN *Living Poets* 367 If Mr. Swinburne's creed is describable in one word, that word must be made for the occasion—*pananthropism:..he sees the spirit of man (which be it borne in mind he calls 'God') everywhere animating and informing the universe. 1892 *Athenæum* 12 Nov. 667/3 A seedling .. showing prothalli developed aposporously over general surface of frond (*pan-apospory). 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Jan. 2/1 That Cambridge Undergraduates..are not all marching through a cycle of *pan-athletic triumphs to double firsts. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 896 *Panatoms .. the hypothesis that all the elements are formed of a single primary substance, pantogen, the atoms of which are regarded as material points, and as equal to one another. 1897 *Expositor* Dec. 416 Grotesque Egyptian Gnostic Gospels which..exhibit a *pan-Christic conception. 1892 *Times* 2 Apr. 7/2 A *panclastic more terrible in its effects than any hitherto known. 1902 M. J. F. MCCARTHY *Five Yrs. Irel.* xxvi. 383 That *panconciliatory gentleman. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 377 Their Prescriptions are *Pancrastical, a Salve for every Sore, without respect had to difference of Temperament, or Constitution. 1852 DE QUINCEY *Sir W. Hamilton* Wks. 1863 XVI. 130 A *pancyclopædic acquaintance with every section of knowledge that could furnish keys for unlocking man's inner nature. 1818 LITHGOW *Pilgr. Farewell* E iv, To see thy gallant Youthes, so rich arrayde, In *Pandedalian Showes, did shine like Ore. 1884 RAE *Contemp. Socialism* 302 Bakunin, the Russian nihilist, .. says that to attain '*Pandestruction' requires 'a series of assassinations and audacious, or even mad enterprises, horrifying the powerful and dazzling the people'. 1899 L. A. TOLLEMACHE in *Literature* 16 Sept. 281 [Some pessimists] will contend that .. her [Nature's] cult is in reality, not Pantheism but *Pandiabolism. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* 59 Flexion *Pandynamometer. An instrument designed to determine the work done by a steam engine, by means of the flexion of the beam. 1896 BENN in *Academy* 25 Jan. 70/1 *Panegoism (better known as solipsism—the extreme form of subjective idealism). 1898 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 65 Secondly, a philosophy of Immaterialism and Panegoism, in which, if consistent, we become subjective idealists and solipsists. 1890 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 130 I am the great *Panegoist, the would-be Conservator of Self, the inspired prophet of the Universal I. 1874 tr. *Ueberweg's Hist. Philos.* II. 230 Krause (1781–1832) .. sought to improve upon the pantheism of the System of Identity by developing a doctrine of *Panentheism, or a philosophy founded on the notion that all things are in God. 1891 tr. *Amiel's Jrnl.* 194 The panentheism of Krause is ten times more religious than their dogmatic supernaturalism. *a* 1864 *National Rev.* (Webster), Her book has a trace of the cant of *paneulogism. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 597/1 Within the walls of that exquisite *Panfrivolium—the ball-room at Willis's! 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkal.* 160 *Pangermic doctrines bolstered up by hazy, vague, hypotheses. *Ibid.* 126 *Pangermism has been exhausting its energies in sensational demonstrations of bacterial surprises and bacillar blunderings. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 6 Fragments of strange histories, *Panglyphic and Hemy-gliphic. *Margin*, Panglyphic be wholy carved from the head to the foot in all members. 1739 J. HERRICK *Tryphiodorus* p. xxvii, There is yet another style of Writers which .. may not improperly be called *Pangrammatists... It was not sufficient for them that their Poems consisted of the proper feet and measure, unless all the letters of the Alphabet were crowded into every single line of them. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 254 Rivalling the Pangrammatists and Lipogrammatists of old in quaint and laughter-stirring conceits. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 356 A sort of Hermes Trismegistus—in short, he may be reckoned omniscriptive or *pangraphic. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Panidrosis.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Panhidrosis.* 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Panhysterectomy.* 1900 *Lancet* 18 Aug. 500/2 Panhysterectomy and vaginal extirpation were favoured in continental Europe. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 265 A dry coarse fish, fit only for hungry boatmen and *panicthyophagous puss. 1888 W. S. BAYLEY in *Amer. Naturalist* Mar. 209 When..all of the constituents are idiomorphically developed, the rock is *panidiomorphic. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 103 A most striking pourtray, in pantheistic or *panmaterialistic form, of the wondrous living guise of the Unknowable. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 789/2 **Panmelodicon*, an instrument invented by Leppich at Vienna in 1810. By means of a conical barrel moved by a wheel, rods of metal, bent to a right angle, were made to sound when the finger-keys were pressed down. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Panmelodion.* 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 443 So far as is at present known, only the Orthoptera and the Pulicidæ possess *panoistic ovaria. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* Introd. 23 *note*, An ovary in which every ovarian cell becomes an egg, may be termed panoistic; one in which some only become eggs,..meroistic. The terms are Brandt's, and were originally applied by him to Insectan ovaries. 1668 M. CASAUBON *Credulity* (1670) 58 Such persecutions, confusions, internecions, and *Panolethries, as they have suffered in most places. 1672 LEYBOURN (*title*) *Panorganon; or, a Universal Instrument performing all such conclusions as are usually wrought by Spheres, Sectors, Quadrants, Planispheres, etc., and to Solve Problems in Astronomy, Dialling, etc. 1900 P. CARUS *Hist. Devil* 462 There is..a mysterious longing, a yearning for the fulness of the whole, a *panpathy which finds a powerful utterance in the psalms of all the religions on earth. 1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* x. 410 This philosophy of ultimately unintelligible *pan-phenomenalism. 1897 *Scotsman* 25 Mar. 7/5 This psychology .. leaves no room for reality anywhere, and can only result in a panphenomenalism akin to that of Hume. 1901 *Baldwin's Dict. Philos.* II. 256/1 **Panpneumatism*, a term used by v. Hartmann (only) to designate a 'higher synthesis of Panlogism .. and Panthelism .. according to which the absolute is both will and thought'. 1884 RAE *Contemp. Socialism* 190 Equality of right was the mark of the new period: Marlo calls it *panpolism. 1883 *Chr. Commw.* 6 Dec. 174/3 They have, while escaping from the *pan-popish bondage, ..been led into metaphysical mazes of divinity. 1901 *Baldwin's Dict. Philos.* II. 256/1 **Panpsychism*, the theory that all matter, or all nature, is itself psychical, or has a psychical aspect; that atoms and molecules, as well as plants and animals, have a rudimentary life of sensation, feeling, and impulse which bears the same relation to their movements..that the psychical life of human beings does to their objective activities. 1894 tr. *Harnack's Hist. Dogma* iv. 257 *note*, Some Gnostics advanced to *Pan-Satanism with regard to the Conception of the World. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec. 12 The attempt at pansophism, even in the arts, must end in *pansciolism. 1731 BAILEY, **Pansperm*, universal seed, also a mixture of all sorts of seeds. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., **Panstereorama*, .. in Rilievo, a model of a town or country in cork, wood, pasteboard, or other substances. 1889 in *Public Opinion* 27 Apr., In place of a picture he shows us a panstereorama. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1602/2 **Pantelegraph.* 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 225 Of telephone-specialists M. de Locht-Labye will show his *pan-telephone in action. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 28 May 343/2 When the diaphragm was [affected] by damping either with the fingers or by placing the ear directly against its surface, the molecular or *pantelephonic vibration predominated, and all sounds were heard, including the first harmonic. 1877 SHIELDS *Final Philos.* 293 Hartmann, endeavoring to reconcile the panlogism of Hegel with the *panthelematism of Schopenhauer (or so called doctrine of universal will). 1901 *Baldwin's Dict. Philos.* II. 257–8 **Panthelism*, the doctrine that will is the basis of the universe. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 53 The great world-powers, such as Evolution, Persistence of Force, Heredity, *Panzoism, and Physiological Units. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Panzoötic*, an epizoötic affecting many different kinds of animals. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Panzoötic*, relating to *Panzoötia*. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Panzootia*, .. term for a disease which affects the cattle and other animals of a country or district generally; similar to Pandemia as applied to human beings: *panzoöty.

†**Panabase** (pæ·năbēs). *Min. Obs.* [irreg. mod. f. Gr. *πᾶν* all + BASE *sb.*[1] Named (in French) by Beudant 1832.] A synonym of TETRAHEDRITE.

1847 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts. 1896 A. H. CHESTER *Dict. Names Min., Panabase*, ..because of the number of bases which may replace one another in its composition.

†**Panabasite** (pănæ·băsəit). *Min. Obs.* = prec.

1870 J. ORTON *Andes & Amasons* II. xxxiii. 443 Native silver with arsenuret of silver, panabasite pyrites and blende.

†**Panacæ·on,** erron. form of PANACEA.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVI. 563, I think I have found a Panacæon for all Scorbutick pains.

Panace (pæ·năsi). Also 6–7 **panaces,** 8 **panacee.** [Adapted or adopted forms of L. *panax* and *panaces*, synonyms of *panacea* (see below), as name of a plant. *Panaces* retains the L. form; *panacee* was prob. from Fr.; Lyly's *panace*, if of two syllables, would represent L. *panax*.] A fabulous herb to which was ascribed the power of healing all diseases; 'All-heal'.

Variously identified, as by Pliny, with *Ligusticum*, Lovage, and Opopanax, and by the 16th c. herbalists with several other plants: cf. ALL-HEAL.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. vii. 91 The weill smelland herb hait panaces. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 425 Where is that

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precious herbe Panace which cureth all diseases? 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 Men talke of Panaces the herbe, that it was good for all diseases. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XII. 617 Venus..brews Th' extracted Liquor with Ambrosian Dews, And od'rous Panacee. 1740 C. PITT *Virg. Æneid* XII. 583 The queen..Tempers with scented panacee the whole. 1866 CONINGTON *Æneid* XII. 424 With juices of ambrosia blent And panace of fragrant scent.

Panacea (pænăsī·ă). Also 6 **-chæa, -chea, 7 -cæa.** [a. L. *panacēa*, a. Gr. *πανάκεια* universal remedy, f. *πανακής* 'all-healing'.]

1. A remedy, cure, or medicine reputed to heal all diseases; a catholicon or universal remedy.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 8 b, [That] which they call *panacea*, a medicine (as they affirme) effectual and of muche vertue, but knowen to no man. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 234 Physitions deafen our eares with the Honorificabilitudinitatibus of their heauenly Panachea. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* Pref. B, This Panacæa was a certaine medicine made of saffron, quick siluer, vermilion, antimonie, and certaine sea shels made vp in fashion of triangular lozenges. 1652 EVELYN *St. Frasce* Misc. Writ. (1805) 89 Phlebotomie, which is their panacea for all diseases. 1759 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 243 There cannot be .. an absolute panacea—a medicine that will cure every disease incident to the human body. 1867 MRS. H. WOOD *Orville College* (1876) 185 Coffee was his panacea for most ailments. *fig.* 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 24 The godly Preacher..procures the generall panacea of patience, to ease all paines. 1755 P. WHITEHEAD *Ep. to Dr. Thompson* Poems (1790) 160 What sovereign med'cine can its course reclaim? What, but the poet's panacea—shame! 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* (1826) III. vii. 151 A panacea for worse ills. 1884 SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in *Law Rep.* 26 Ch. Div. 711 There is one panacea which heals every sore in litigation, and that is costs.

†**2.** Applied to a reputed herb of healing virtue, vaguely and variously identified; All-heal. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 32 Whether yt divine Tobacco were, Or Panachæa, or Polygony, Shee fownd, and brought it to her patient deare. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Panacea*,..the Herb All-heal or Wound-wort. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Panacea*, ..All-heal, is also applied to several plants, by reason of the extraordinary virtues ascribed to them.

3. *Panacea of mercury*: see quot.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 96 Add what is called, white panacea of mercury, (calomel washed in spirits of wine).

Panacean (pænăsī·ăn), *a.* [f. prec. + -AN.] Of the nature of a panacea; all-healing.

1638–48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* v. 102 Panacean Asphodil And fresh Nepenthe. 1782 WHITEHEAD *Odes* xlii, Still does reluctant Peace refuse To shed her Panacean dews. 1880 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* July 145 Our slowness to believe the panacean qualities of alcohol.

Panaceist (pænăsī·ist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who believes in or applies a panacea.

1803 COLERIDGE *Lett., to Southey* (1895) 438 If the coachman do not turn Panaceist, and cure all my ills by breaking my neck. 1849 LEWIS *Influence Authority* x. § 6. 382 The panaceist .. [has] one principle, which he introduces everywhere, and which he expects to prove a complete and immediate remedy for numerous political ills of the most discordant natures.

Panache (pănaˑʃ). Also 6 **pannach, 6–7 pinnach, 7 penache, -ashe, 7–8 pannache, 7–9 pennache, 8 panashe, (-ack).** [a. F. *panache*, ad. It. *pennacchio*, deriv. of *penna* feather.] A tuft or plume of feathers, esp. when used as a head-dress or an ornament for a helmet; †hence extended to ornaments of similar appearance, as a tassel.

1553 in Hakluyt *Voy.* II. I. 113 A little pinnach of white Ostrich feathers. 1585 JAMES I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 43 Like as ane hors, when he is barded haile, An fethered pannach set vpon his heid, Will make him seame more braue. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 270 Their feathers so faire, that they serue for pennaches. 1651 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Sept., He had in his cap a pennach of heron. 1669 WYCHE *Short Rel. River Nile* (1798) 40 The tail is worn by children for a Penashe. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* VI. 133 Like to a Panack it covers my Face. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xvii. 31 This bird [the cockatoo] is crowned with a panashe or bunch of feathers. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* I. 428 The tow'ring panache sweeps the chalky floor. *a* 1848 SIR S. MEYRICK in Cussans *Her.* vi. (1882) 94 The distinction between the Panache and Plume is, that the former was fixed on the top of a Helmet, while the latter was placed behind, in front, or on the side.

b. *Astron.* A plume-like solar protuberance.

1887 LOCKYER *Chem. of Sun* 441 At the poles there is an exquisite tracery curved in opposite directions, consisting of plumes or *panaches*.

c. *Comb.*, as *panache-crest*.

1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xvii. § 2 (ed. 3) 267 The Garter-Plates..display panache-crests.

Panached (pănaˑʃt), *a.* Also 7 **pen(n)ached** [f. prec. + -ED[2]; cf. F. *panaché*.] Diversified with stripes of colour like a plume.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Apr. 65 Carefully protect from violent storms of Rain .. your Pennach'd Tulips. 1665–76 REA *Flora* (ed. 2) 93 The flowers.. are white and red penached like a tulip. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* IX. 286 Purple, violet colour'd and panached or striped yellow, and violet Pansies.

†**Pa·nacy.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. = PANACEA.

a 1690 T. WATSON in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 72 The Scripture is..the panacy, or universal medicine for the soul.

Panada (pănāˑdă). Also 7 **pannada**; *β.* 6–9 **panado.** [a. Sp. (Pg., Pr.) *panada* = It. *panata*, F. *panade* PANADE[2], f. It. *pane*, L. *pāne-m* bread: see -ADA, also -ADO.] A dish made by boiling bread in water to a pulp, and flavouring it according to taste with sugar, currants, nutmegs, or other ingredients.

1605 F. HERING *Cert. Rules* C b, Burnet will doe well, or thinne pannada. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* I. ii, She keeps her chamber, dines with a panada, Or water-gruel. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 1. 252 Mealy Substances and Panadas, or Bread boiled in Water. 1782 JONES *Let.* in Ld. Teignmouth *Life* (1804) 218 The nation..will be fed like a consumptive patient, with chicken-broth and panada. 1881 J. A. SYMONDS *Shelley* iv. 73 His favourite diet consisted of pulse or bread, which he ate dry with water, or made into panada. *fig.* 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 12 [They] swallow, without flinching, all the theological panada with which she may think fit to cram them.

β. 1598 FLORIO, *Panada*, a kinde of meate called a Panado. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 46 Before these warres, he vsed to haue nourishing brackefasts, as panadoes, and broths. 1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 430 The regimen enjoined him..was gruel, panado, and sage-tea. 1835–40 J. M. WILSON *Tales of Borders* (1851) XIX. 252 A ruined constitution, which sack, and sago-pudding, and panado, could scarcely support.

†**Panade**[1]. *Obs. rare.* [app. related in its radical part to OF. *pann-*, *pan-*, *penart*, *penard* 'cutlass, a kind of large two-edged knife, poniard' (Godef.), med.L. *penardus* (Du Cange), but the suffix is different. Cf. also med.L. *pennatus* a kind of sword (Du Cange), It. *pennato* 'a kind of cutting-hooke that gardiners vse' (Florio); also (for the radical part) L. *bipennis* a two-edged ax.] A kind of large knife.

[13.. *Annales Paulini* an. 1330 in *Chron. Edw. I & II* (Rolls) I. 350 Quando episcopus erat moriturus clamavit et præcepit 'Occide, occide'; et ad hoc tradidit suum panade, unde caput episcopi fuerat abscisum. 1883 STUBBS *ibid.* II. p. xcix, [Bishop Stapleton was] stripped and beheaded with a panade or butcher's knife, which one of the bystanders offered.] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 9 And by his belt he baar a long panade [*misprr. by Thynne* pauade]. *Ibid.* 40 Wiþ panade and wiþ knyf or boydekyn.

Panade[2] (pănēˑd). [a. F. *panade*.] = PANADA.

1598 FLORIO, *Panadella*, *Panadina*, a little messe of Panad. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 714 They give pappes and panades unto their little babes. 1655 J. PHILLIPS *Sat. agst. Hypocr.* (1674) 14 It was no Christmas-dish with Pruens made, Nor White-broath, nor Capon-broth, nor sweet ponade. 1892 W. B. SCOTT *Autobiog. Notes* I. 127 His [Leigh Hunt's] own food seemed to be panade.

Panado, variant of PANADA. *Panado'd* in *Discolliminium* (1650) 46: see MARCH-PANADO *v.*

‖**Panæsthesia, -esthesia** (pænèsþī·siă, -īsþ-). [a. Gr. *παναισθησία* full vigour of the senses, f. *παν-*, PAN- + *αἴσθησις* perception.] The total sum of the perceptions of an individual at a given moment.

1884 MCDOWALL tr. A. Herzen in *Jrnl. Mental Sci.* Apr. 51 Each [element] awakens its own *quantum* of consciousness, which unites with that of the other elements simultaneously disintegrated, to form the *panæsthesia* of the individual. *Note.* I propose this name of *panæsthesia* to express 'the totality of what an individual feels at a given moment'.

Panæsthetism (pæneˑs-, pænīˑspĭtiz'm). [f. Gr. *παν-*, PAN- + *αἰσθητ-ής* one that feels + -ISM.]

1. The theory that consciousness may inhere in matter generally.

1882 E. D. COPE in *Amer. Naturalist* June 468 Panæsthetism..The admission of the possibility of the existence of consciousness in other forms of matter than protoplasm, and in other planets than the earth.

2. = PANÆSTHESIA.

1900 GOULD *Dict. Med. Biol.*, *Panesthetism*, same as *Panesthesia*.

Pan-A·frican, *a.* [PAN- 1.] All-African; of or pertaining to all persons of African birth or descent.

1900 *Daily News* 16 July 7/5 A pan-African Conference will be held at the Westminster Town Hall on July 23,..and will be attended and addressed by those of African descent from all parts of the British Empire, the United States of America, Abyssinia, Liberia, Hayti, &c. *Ibid.* 26 July 4/4 A permanent Pan-African Association was formed to protect the rights and aid the development of Africans and their descendants throughout the world.

So **Pan-Africa·nder** *a.* [PAN- 1], of or belonging to all Africanders, or of a government or state which should include all South Africans of Dutch descent or sympathies. Hence **Pan-Africa·nder-dom** (see -DOM).

1884 *Manch. Guard.* 26 Sept. 5/2 An imaginary deep-laid scheme .. a Pan-Teutonic or Pan-Africander combination against the British power in South Africa. 1899 T. SCHREINER in *Daily News* 29 Nov. 6/6 Their dream of a Pan-Africander Republic. 1900 *Ibid.* 12 June 3/4 He never pretended to hide his ideal of Pan-Afrikanderdom under its own flag.

Panage, obs. f. PANNAGE. **Panagia**: see PANHAGIA. **Panagirick,** obs. f. PANEGYRIC.

Panama (pænămāˑ). [The name of a town and state in Central America, and of the isthmus uniting North and South America.] *attrib.* Of or pertaining to Panama; spec. *Panama fever*: see quot. 1890. *Panama hat*, a misnomer for a hat made from the undeveloped leaves of the stemless screw-pine (*Carludovica palmata*) of tropical South America; now often applied to hats made in imitation of this; also *absol.* **Panama** *sb.*

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XXX, Men, with large panama straw hats on their heads. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Panama-hats*, very fine plaited hats made from the fan-shaped leaves of *Carludovica palmata*, which are generally worn in the West Indies and American Continent, and fetch a high price. In Central America where they are made, the palm is called **Jipijapa.** 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 281 Panama fever. Sometimes malarial and sometimes yellow fever. 1900 *Jrnl. Soc. of Arts* 17 Aug. 744 Jipijapa or Panama hats. Ecuador is the real home of the hats wrongly designated under the name of 'panama'... Everywhere in Latin America the hat is known under the name of 'Jipijapa' in honour of the city where its manufacture was first started.

1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 177 It is sometimes called ..the hat-palm, the young shoots making excellent sombreros or panamas. 1900 *Jrnl. Soc. of Arts* 17 Aug. 744 In buying a panama it is necessary to ascertain two things—that the straw is whole and that it is not stiffened.

Pan-American (pæn,ămeˑrikăn), *a.* [PAN- 1.] Of or pertaining to all the states of North and South America or to all Americans.

1889 *Evening Post* (N.Y.) 27 Sept. 4/3 European Opinion on the Pan-American Congress. 1901 *Daily News* 11 Apr. 5/1 The Buffalo Pan-American Exposition. 1901 *Westm. Gas.* 23 Oct. 4/2 The Pan-American Congress was opened at four o'clock yesterday afternoon at Mexico.

Hence **Pan-Ame·ricanism,** the idea or sentiment of a political alliance or union of all the states of North and South America.

1902 *Monthly Rev.* Oct. 66 The French-Canadian,..should a change be forced upon him, would incline towards Pan-Americanism.

Pan-Anglican (pæn,æˑŋglikăn), *a.* [PAN- 1.] Of, pertaining to, or embracing the whole Anglican Church with its branches and related communities, esp. Colonial and American.

[1679 *Lyndwood's Provinc., Const. Legat.* 3 *heading*, Concilium Pan-Anglicum Londini habitum..Anno Domini 1236.] 1867 [A 'Pan-Anglican Synod', consisting of 75 British, Colonial, and American Protestant bishops, met at Lambeth Palace from 24 Sept. to 10 Dec.]. 1868 W. S. GILBERT *Bab Ballads*, *Bishop of Rum-ti-foo*, To synod called Pan-Anglican. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 1/2 The Pan-Anglican Episcopal Council, which is sitting at Lambeth.

Pan-Anglo-Saxon, etc.: see PAN- 1.

Panans, obs. form of PENANCE.

Pananthropism, -apospory: see PAN- 2.

Panaquilon (pænæˑkwilɒn). *Chem.* [f. *panax quinquefolium* (see PANAX) + -ON.] An amorphous sweet substance found in ginseng (*Panax Schinseng*) by Garrigues, in 1854.

1859 FOWNES *Man. Chem.* 355 Panaquilon, from Panax quinquefol., very much resembles glycyrrhizin, but is not precipitated from its solution by sulphuric acid. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 281 Panaquilon. $C_{12}H_{25}O_9$.

†**Pana·rchic,** *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *πάν-αρχ-ος* all-ruling + -IC.] All-ruling.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v, Is Ars sacra,..Or the pamphysick, or panarchick knowledge, A heathen language?

Panarchy (pænăki). *rare.* [f. PAN- + Gr. *ἀρχή*, *-αρχία* rule, realm.] Universal realm.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 208 The starry panarchy of space.

†**Pa·naret.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. Gr. *πανάρετος* all-virtuous.] An all-virtuous one.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* (1878) 13/1 Wilt haue our Bodies which thou didst create? Then take them to thee thou true Panaret.

‖**Panari·cium, -itium.** *Obs.* Also 6 **-is.** [late L. *panaricium*, for *paronychium*.] A whitlow.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 223 Panaricium is an enpostym þat is in þe heed of a mannes fyngir about þe nail. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 39/1 Ther commethe in the endes of the fingers, somtimes a certayn vlceratione callede *Panaris* or *Paronichia*. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. xi. 229 A Counsellor's wife, who..was cured of a panaritium.

Panarmony: see PANHARMONY.

‖**Panarthritis** (pænaɪþrəiˑtis). *Path.* [f. PAN- + ARTHRITIS.] Inflammation involving the whole structure of a joint.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Panarthritis*. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 79 The disease [rheumatoid arthritis] has been called a pan-arthritis, because it involves all the parts of a joint—cartilage, bone, and synovial membrane.

†**Pa·nary,** *sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *pānārium* bread-basket, neuter of *pānārius*: see next and -ARY.] A storehouse for bread, a pantry.

1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 It [the Scripture] is a Panary of holesome foode, against fenowed traditions.

Panary (pæˑnări), *a.* [a. L. *pānāri-us*, f. *pān-is* bread: see -ARY.] Of or pertaining to bread; esp. in the phrase *panary fermentation*.

1818 COLEBROOKE *Import Colonial Corn* 128 That fermentation, which takes place in the making of leavened or raised bread,..named the panary fermentation. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 41 Trying the relative panary properties of different kinds of flour and meal.

Panashe, obs. form of PANACHE.

†**Panate·l.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. It. *panatella* or *panadella* 'a little messe of Panad' (Florio).] A light panada.

1603 LODGE *Treat. Plague* (Hunterian Cl.) 55 If sharpenesse be displeasant to his stomacke.. Barly, creame, Almond milke, and panatels, are fit meates in this cause. [1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Panada*, *Panata*, or *Panatella*, a diet, consisting of bread boiled in water, to the consistence of a pulp; given to sick persons whose digestion is weak.]

‖**Panathensa** (pænăþĭnīˑă). Also **-aia.** [a. Gr. *παναθήναια* adj. neut. pl. (sc. *ἱερά* solemnities), f. *παν-* all + *Ἀθηναῖ-ος* Athenian, f. *Ἀθῆναι* Athens, or *Ἀθήνη* Athene, Minerva, the patron goddess of Athens.] The national festival of Athens, held, in a lesser form every year, in a greater every

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fifth year, to celebrate the union of Attica under Theseus. It included a splendid procession to the shrine of the goddess Athene, with gymnastic games and musical competitions. Hence **Panathensæan** *a.*, pertaining to or characteristic of this festival.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* Explan. Words, *Panathenæa*, a solemnity held at Athens. ..Such games .. as were then exhibited..they called Panathenaik. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Panathenaea*. 1775 R. WOOD *Ess. Homer* 240 Could Homer have heard his Poems sung or recited, even at the Panathenæan Festival. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Ion* Pr. Wks. 1888 II. 114 You have now only to consider how you shall win the Panathenaea. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 590, I was quite spent with laughing at the Panathenaia. 1882 SWINBURNE *Tristram of Lyonesse, Athens* 179 None so glorious garland crowned the feast Panathenæan.

Panathenaic (pænăθĭnē·ĭk), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. Gr. *παναθηναϊκ-ός*, f. *παναθήναια*: see prec.] Of or pertaining to the Panathenæa.

Panathenaic frieze, a frieze, designed by Phidias, representing the procession at the festival, which surrounded the exterior of the cella at the Parthenon.

1603 [see prec.]. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 152 The pageants of their Panathenaïke solemnitie. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 179/2 That unrivalled production of Greek art, the Panathenaic procession. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 39 The earliest Panathenaic vase known—the 'Burgon' vase in the British Museum. 1880 POYNTER & HEAD *Classic & Ital. Paint.* Pref. 13 The beauty which receives its full expression in the Panathenaic frieze.

†**B.** *sb. pl.* The Panathenaic celebrations. *Obs.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 401 The Peplum or Veil of Minerva, which in the Panathenaicks is with great pomp and ceremony brought into the Acropolis.

Pan-athletic, Panatom: see PAN- 2.

‖ **Panax** (pæ·năks). [L. *panax*, ad. Gr. *πανακής*, *-κές* all-healing, *πάνακες* the plant yielding opopanax.] Panace, All-heal; now a Linnæan genus of plants (N.O. *Araliaceæ*), containing herbs, shrubs, and trees, of tropical and Northern Asia and America, some of them noted for real or supposed medicinal virtues, esp. the Ginseng (*P. Schinseng*) and American species (*P. quinquefolium*).

c 1617 MIDDLETON *Witch* III. iii. 29 Marmaritin and mandragora, thou wouldst say. Here's panax too. 1638 NABBES *Bride* IV. i, Panax Coloni Is known to every rustick; and Hipericon. 1819 *Pantologia* s. v., Ginseng was formerly supposed to be confined to the mountains of Chinese Tartary: it is now, however, fully ascertained that the American panax quinquefolia is precisely the same.

Panblastic: see PAN- 2.

†**Pa·n-bone.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. PAN *sb.*¹ 6 + BONE.] The bone of the skull.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* Y vj, Vnsensyble swettinge euaporatith, and yssuyth furth of the poores in the skyn that coueryth the panbone.

Pan-Brita·nnic, *a.* Also 8 **Pambritannick.** [PAN- 1.] †**a.** Of or consisting of all the Britons or of all parts of Britain. *Obs.* **b.** Of or comprising all the British dominions.

1709 ELIZ. ELSTOB *Ags. Hom. on birthday St. Gregory* Pref. 17 And be it plain as to the Britains, even from their Behaviour at that most celebrated Pambritannick Council at Augustine's Ac. 1900 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 4/7 The momentous outburst of pan-Britannic patriotism. 1902 *Q. Rev.* July 329 A Pan-Britannic Customs Union, if practicable, would prove efficacious in cementing the union of the empire.

Pan-Buddhism, -ist, etc.: see PAN- 1.

Pancake (pæ·nˌkēk), *sb.* [f. PAN *sb.*¹ 1 + CAKE *sb.*]

1. A thin flat cake, made of batter fried in a pan. (Often taken as the type of flatness.)

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* I. 46 Putte a litel of þe Whyte comade in þe panne, & late flete al a-brode as þou makyst a pancake. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. v. 53 For their meate they vse, moche a kynde of pancake made of rye meale. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* II. i, A continual Simon and Jude's rain Beat all your feathers as flat down as pancakes! 1619 *Pasquil's Palin.* (1877) 152 And every man and maide doe take their turne, And tosse their Pancakes up for feare they burne. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* I. ii, I'll beat their skulls to a pancake. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Pancake Tuesday*, In some farm houses the servants, according to seniority, fried and tossed the pancake. 1860 LD. BLOOMFIELD in *Lady G. Bloomfield's Remin.* (1883) II. xiv. 97 The country is as flat as a pancake.

2. Applied to various objects thin and flat like a pancake, e. g.

a. An imitation of leather consisting of leather-scraps glued together and stamped into sheets by hydraulic pressure, used for in-soles (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). **b.** An arrangement of six playing-cards, in which one card is laid down and another transversely across it; round these are then placed four others, held in their places by the overlapping ends of the first two, and by overlapping each other, so that all form one cohering whole. **c.** *Palæont.* (See quot. and cf. the existing CAKE-URCHIN.) **d.** *dial.* (*a*) The leaf of the Kidney-wort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus* (Devon); (*b*) The fruit of the Common Mallow, *Malva sylvestris* (N. Linc.). **e.** *Naut.* A single cake of *pancake-ice*: see 3.

b. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* I. ix, I'll bet you ..that I make the whole of this pack of cards into 'pancakes'. **c.** 1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol. & Min.*, *Pancake*, the name given by Klein to the Echinodiscus laganum, a species of fossil echinus, belonging to the division catocysti. **d.** 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Pancakes. **e.** 18.. in Borthwick *Brit. Amer. Rdr.* (1860) 263 This sludge [of ice]..forms itself into small plates, which, being rounded by continual rubbing, are called by the sailors *pancakes*. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pancakes*, thin floating rounded spots of snow ice, in the Arctic seas, and reckoned the first indication of the approach of winter, in August.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pancake-making*; *pancake-like, -shaped* adjs.; *pancake-fashion, -wise* advbs.; **pancake day, Tuesday,** Shrove Tuesday, from the custom of eating pancakes on that day; **pancake-ice,** floating ice in thin flat pieces, forming in the polar seas at the approach of winter; **pancake-plant** *dial.*, the common mallow (*N. Linc.*).

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, **Pancake-day*, Shrove Tuesday. 1863 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* (1864) 164, I have seen them [hares] work their way—*pancake fashion, I should call it—under a wire fence. 1817 SCORESBY in *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 556 Its exterior is always sludge, and its interior *pancake ice. 1886 A. W. GREELY *Arctic Service* I. vi. 56 No semblance of a pack was noted until about 5 p.m. It then consisted of small pieces of pancake ice, which would in no way interfere with the progress of any steaming vessel. 1887 W. RYE *Norfolk Broads* 75 A mound, a considerable one for this *pancake-like county. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 19 Nov. 8/5 She wears a *pancake shaped silk hat on her head. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, **Pancake Tuesday*, Shrove Tuesday; on which it is a general custom in the North to have pancakes. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 50 [She] makes him sit at table *pancake wise, Flat, flat, God knowes.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Pa·ncake** *v. trans.*, to squeeze flat like a pancake; **Pa·ncakish** *a.*, somewhat like a pancake; **Pa·ncakewards** *adv.*, towards a pancake.

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. 226 These conquerors of mountains pancaked on the rocks in desperate embraces. 1883 *Blackw. Mag.* July 62 A pancakeish omelette and wine were very acceptable. 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 362 Her allowance would not admit of ..a surreptitious egg, might her desire pancakewards be never so strong.

Pa·ncake-be·ll. A bell formerly (still in some places) rung on Shrove Tuesday at or about 11 a.m., popularly associated with the frying of pancakes.

Generally held to have been originally the bell calling to confession. It was observed as the signal for the cessation of work, and beginning of the holiday.

1599 DEKKER *Shoemaker's Holiday* v. i, Upon every Shrove-Tuesday, at the sound of the pancake bell, my fine dapper Assyrian lads shall clap up their shop windows, and away. 1620 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Jacke-a-Lent* Wks. (1630) 115/1 Shroue-Tuesday, ..by that time the clocke strikes eleuen, which (by the helpe of a knauish Sexton) is commonly before nine, then there is a bell rung, cald The Pancake Bell, the sound whereof makes thousands of people distracted. 1640–1 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 212 Making a frame for the Pancake bell. 1896 *Leeds Merc.* 29 Feb. Suppl. (E. D. D.), Richmond and Darlington have also their pancake bells, also Northallerton, at which place the same bell is used as for the curfew. The pancake bell called the people to be shriven before Lent.

†**Panca·rpial,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *pancarpius*, ad. Gr. *πάγκαρπ-os*, f. *παν-* all + *καρπός* fruit.] Composed of all kinds of fruits.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 86 b, [Nymphs] with Pancarpiall garlands of all manner of Flowers, upon their heades.

†**Pa·ncart.** *Obs.* [a. F. *pancarte*, ad. med.L. *pancarta*, *pancharta*: see PANCHART.] **a.** = PANCHART. **b.** A placard bearing a public notification.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 530/2 Iohn Bouchet..meruayleth of an olde Pancarte [*ed.* 1587 panchart] or Recorde, whyche he had seene, by the tenoure whereof, it appeareth, that this Otho entitled hymselfe Duke of Aquitayne. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [from Cotgr.], *Pancart*, a paper containing the particular rates of Tolls or Customs due to the King, etc. Thus termed because commonly hung up in some publick place, either single, or with a frame. 1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* xl. 310 The poorest of them when they die, leave Alms enough to pay for the spiritual Pancart.

Pance, obs. form of PANSE, PANSY, PAUNCH.

†**Pa·ncelet.** *Obs. rare.* [? dim. of *pance*, PAUNCE, cuirass: see -LET.] A kind of horse-shoe.

1607 MARKHAM *Cæval.* VI. x. 64 The Pancelet to help the weake heele. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Horse Shooe*, Horse-shooe of..several sorts. 1. That called the Planch-shoe or Pancelet.

Pan-Celtic, etc.: see PAN- 1.

Pancer(e, -cher, variants of PAUNCER *Obs.*

Panch, -e, obs. variants of PAUNCH.

†**Pa·nchart.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *pancharta* (*-carta*), f. Gr. *παν-* all + L. *charta* leaf, paper, in med.L. 'charter'.] A charter, orig. app. one of a general character, or that confirmed all special grants, but in later use applied to almost any written record.

1587 [see PANCART, quot. 1577]. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* v. xi. 361 The Constitutions of the Emperor Charles the fourth, gathered together in the Panchart, commonly called the Golden Bull. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 256 The consul's chaplain has shewed me a panchart of a great Rabbin. ..This good Rabbin says in his Panchart..that all men should regard each other as brothers.

‖ **Panchayat, punchayet** (pʊntʃā·yăt). *E. Ind.* Also **panchaet, -ait, -aet.** [Hindī, f. *panch* five, Skr. *pañca* five.] A council of five (or now usually more) persons, assembled as a jury or court of arbitrators, or as a committee to decide on matters affecting a village, community, or body.

1805 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* Misc. 14/2 The panchaets are anxious for the examination of collateral facts. 1812 MAR. GRAHAM *Jrnl. Resid. Ind.* 41 The Parsees..are governed by their own *panchait*, or village council ..[it] consists of thirteen of the principal merchants of the sect. 1826 HOCKLEY *Pandurang Hari* I. iii. 32 Assemble a *punchayet*, and give this cause patient attention, seeing that Hybatty has justice. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 515 The fullest possible employment of the..village courts, or Panchayats, in the adjudicature of civil suits. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* vii. 221 The normal number of a Jury or Board of Arbitrators is always five—the panchayet familiar to all who have the smallest knowledge of India.

Pancheon (pæ·nʃən). Also 7 **panshin, -shion,** 7–9 **-chion,** 9 **-chin, -shin, -shon.** [Origin obscure: app. derived in some way from PAN *sb.*¹

Some would identify it with *pankin*, which is known much earlier; but there are no other instances of the dim. *-kin* becoming *-chin*. Influence of *puncheon* has been suggested.]

A large shallow earthenware bowl or vessel, wider at the top than at the bottom, used for setting milk to stand in to let the cream separate, and for other purposes; sometimes applied to a bread-pan.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XV. vi. 433 Pans and panchions of earth. 1687 H. MORE *Contn. Remark. Stor.* (1689) 421 A great many Earthen Milk-pans or Panchins, as they call them. 1764 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 502 A shelf where several pancheons of milk stood. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 99 Pancheons, or shallow red glazed pans for setting of milk in dairies. 1897 GURDON *Mem.* 43 (E. D. D.) She was pouring the new milk into the great earthenware panchions that are brown without and cream colour within.

b. Humorously used for 'paunch'.

1804 ANNA SEWARD *Mem. Darwin* 142 Lakes of milk ran curdling into whey, within the ebon concave of their [cats'] pancheons.

†**Pa·nchrest.** *Obs.* Anglicized form of next.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Panchrest*, *Panchrestos*, .. a panacea. 1753 — *Cycl. Supp.*, *Panchrestarii*, among the Romans, those who prepared the pancrest, or universal remedy.

‖ **Panchreston** (pænkrī·stŏn). *Obs.* Also 7 **-chrestum, -creston,** (8 *erron.* **panchrestos, -us**); *pl.* **-chresta.** [a. Gr. *πάγχρηστον* adj. neut. 'good for everything', whence L. *panchrēstum medicāmentum* (Cicero and Pliny) sovereign medicine.] A universal medicine, a panacea. Also *fig.*

1632 WINTERTON *Drexelius' Consid. Eternity* To Rdr. 4 A pancreston profitable for all things. 1640 HARVEY *Synagogue, Bible* iii, The true Panchreston 'tis for every sore. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 176 Empiricks .. that with some Panchrestum, Catholike Medicines, undertake every thing. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Panchestra*, Medicines that are good against all or many Diseases. [So in KERSEY BAILEY, etc.] 1727–41 Panchrestos [see prec.].

Pan-Christian, Panchristic: see PAN- 1, 2.

‖ **Panchway, pansway** (pæ·ntʃwā, pæ·nswā). *E. Ind.* Also 8 **panguay, ponsway, paunchway.** [a. Hindī *pansoī*, Bengālī *pañcoī, pañcī* a boat.] 'A light kind of boat used on the rivers of Bengal, with a tilted roof of matting or thatch, a mast and four oars' (Yule).

1757 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Ind.* 20 Their larger boats, called panguays, are raised some feet from the sides with reeds and branches of trees, well bound together with small-cord. 1766 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Ponsways*, Guard-boats. 1793 W. HODGES *Trav. India* 39 The paunchways are nearly of the same general construction [as budgerows]. 1823 HEBER *Narr. Journ. India* (1828) I. 4 A Panchway, or passage boat..large and broad, shaped like a snuffer dish; a deck fore and aft, and the middle covered with a roof of palm branches.

†**Panchymagogue** (pæn,ki·măgŏg). *Obs.* [Formerly *panchymagogon*, a. Gr. type **παγχυμάγωγον*, f. *παν-* all + *χύμα* fluid, humour + *ἀγωγός*, *-όν* leading.] (See quot. 1657.)

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Panchymagogon*, such purgers as are universal, purging all humors. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xlix. 560 There are many Panchymagogons extant. *Ibid.* li. 570 Electuary of Turbith..is a good Panchymagogue. 1676 COOKE *Mellificium Chirurg.* VII. I. iv. 814 Of Water-Purgers, Simple, Compound, and Panchymagogons. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Panchymagoga* or *Panchymagogues*, .. Medicines that disperse all Humours of the Body. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Panchymagogue*, a medicine anciently believed to drive out all peccant humours.

Panclastic, -conciliatory, etc.: see PAN- 2.

Panclastite (pænklæ·stəit). [f. Gr. *παν-* all + *κλαστός* broken, *-κλαστης* breaker + -ITE¹ 4.] An explosive formed by mixing liquid nitrogen tetroxide with carbon disulphide, nitrotoluene, or other liquid combustible, in the proportion of three volumes of the former to two of the latter.

1883 *Eng. Mechanic* 9 Mar. 9 A Parisian has invented a new explosive which is more powerful than dynamite. Panclastite, as he calls it, consists of hypoazotic acid..mixed either with essence of petroleum or sulphuret of carbon. 1890 *Daily News* 31 May 5/7 An analysis..shows that the Nihilists were manufacturing 'panclastite'.

Pancosmic (pænkɒ·zmik), *a.* [f. as next + -IC: cf. *cosmic.*] Pertaining or relating to the whole universe; of or pertaining to pancosmism.

1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 459 In the most melodious verse, illustrated by the most startling and pancosmic metaphors. 1891 *Daily News* 3 Apr. 5/2 Miss Naden's poetry began to bear the burden of Pancosmism. .. She rejoices in being 'One with the essence of the boundless world'... A microbe or a bluebottle fly is just as Pancosmic as anything else, on this showing.

Pancosmism (pænkɒ·zmiz'm). *Philos.* [f. Gr. *παν-* all + *κόσμος* world, universe + -ISM, after *pantheism.*] The doctrine that the material universe or cosmos is all that exists.

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1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 18 The fundamental tenet of Xenophanes was partly religious, partly philosophical, Pantheism, or Pan-kosmism. 1876 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Philos. Relig. & Hist.* (1877) 392 Pantheism and Pankosmism are but the ideal and real sides of the same thought. 1901 R. M. WENLEY in Baldwin *Dict. Philos. & Psychol.* I. 84/2 Pancosmism is, for orthodox theology, the sole atheism.

b. *nonce-use.* Ideal oneness with the whole world.

1891 [see PANCOSMIC].

Hence **Pancosmist,** one who holds the doctrine of pancosmism.

1876 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Philos. Relig. & Hist.* (1877) 392 The pantheist is a metaphysician, the pankosmist a physicist.

Pancratian (pænkrē'·ʃiăn), *a.* [f. L. PANCRATI-UM + -AN.] Of or belonging to the pancratium.

1810 F. LEE tr. *Pindar's Isthmian Odes* v. 474 To thee and to thy Pytheas were decreed The garlands of the stout Pancratian toil.

Pancratiast (pænkrē'·ʃiæst). [ad. L. *pancratiastēs*, a. Gr. *παγκρατιαστής*, agent-n. from *παγκρατιάζειν* to practise the *παγκράτιον*, PANCRATIUM. Cf. mod. F. *pancratiaste.*] A combatant or victor in the pancratium.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* Explan. Words, *Pancratiast*, one that is skilfull and professed in the said Pancration. 1610 MARCELLINE *Triumphs Jas. I* 1 To plaite Wreathes, Chaplets, and Coronets of honor for this worthy Pancratiaste. 1765 *Antiq.* in *Ann. Reg.* 181/1 An Olympian Pancratiast. 1880 WALDSTEIN *Pythag. Rhegion* 15 This statue belongs to the heavier genus of athletes, the boxer or the pancratiast.

So **Pancratiastic** (pænkrē'ʃiæ·stik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *παγκρατιαστικ-ός*], of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a pancratiast.

1749 G. WEST *Pindar's Nemean Odes* xi. Strophe ii, The Wrestler's Chaplet .. Mix'd with the great Pancratiastick Crown. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 194 They have at last carried out the pancratiastic art to the very end.

Pancratic (pænkræ'tik), *a.* [ad. L. type **pancratic-us* (in adv. *pancraticē*; Sp. *pancratico*, F. *pancratique*), irreg. f. *παγκράτιον*, or f. Gr. *παγκρατής* all-powerful + -IC.]

1. Of or pertaining to the pancratium; hence, fully disciplined or exercised in mind, having a universal mastery of accomplishments.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm. Jer.* xxxi. 18 Wks. 1683 IV. 488 Advanced and arrived already to a spiritual height, to a full pancratick habit, fit for combats and wrastlings. 1732 BAILEY, *Pancratick*, all-powerful, almighty. 1820 *Ann. Reg.* II. 1296 The evolutions and manœuvres of the old Pancratic contests. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P., Notices Indep. Press*, The advantages of a pancratic or pantechnic education.

2. Of an eye-piece: Capable of adjustment to many degrees of power.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xliii. 363 It .. has more recently been brought out as a new invention, .. under the name of the Pancratic Eye Tube. 1858 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 113 This arrangement is called Dollond's Pancratic eyepiece. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 654/1 Pankratic Microscope .. has a sliding tube containing the eye-piece, by which its distance from the object glass may be changed, and various degrees of enlargement .. obtained without change of glasses.

† **Pancra·tical,** *a. Obs.* [-AL.] = prec. 1.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xvii. (1887) 76 Not to deale with the catching pancraticall kinde of wrastling. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xviii. 381 Milo .. was the most pancraticall man of Greece.

Hence † **Pancra·tically** *adv. Obs.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Pancratically*, .. almightily.

Pancratist (pæ·nkrătist). [cf. It. *pancratista*, for L. *pancratiastēs*, with modification of suffix.] = PANCRATIAST.

1775 ASH, *Pancratist*, .. one skilled in gymnastic exercises. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iii. (1877) 87 Boxers, pentathletes, wrestlers, pancratists. 1885 JANE E. HARRISON *Stud. Grk. Art* iv. 191 A wrestler, a boxer, a pancratist.

‖ **Pancratium** (pænkrā'·ʃiŭm), **-ion** (-iən). [L. *pancratium*, a. Gr. *παγκράτιον* an exercise of all the forces, f. *παν-* all + *κράτος* bodily strength, mastery: cf. *παγκρατής* all-powerful. As a plant-name (see sense 2), in Dioscorides and Pliny.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* An athletic contest, combining both wrestling and boxing.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 364 Feats of activity, .. not onely in that generall exercise *Pancration*, wherein hand and foote both is put to the uttermost at once, but also at buffets. *Ibid.*, Another general *Pancratium*. 1749 G. WEST *Odes Pindar, Pancratium* (1753) II. 92 An Athlete must borrow many Things from each of those Sciences to render himself eminent in the Pancratium. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* II. 215 How could one, Arm'd with a breastplate, fight in the pancratium? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 402 The pancration shall have a counterpart in a combat of the light-armed.

fig. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* IX. 395 Epic poetry has been considered by critics as a sort of poetical *pancratium*.

2. *Bot.* A genus of bulbous plants of the N.O. *Amaryllidaceæ*, bearing an umbel of large white flowers terminating a solid scape.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Dec. in *Sylva*, etc. (1729) 227 Lychnis double white, Matricaria double flo. Olives, Pancration. 1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Every Man own Gard.* (1803) 47 Gladioluses, pancratiums, fritillaries, crown imperials. 1846 MRS. LEE *African Wand.* xviii. (1854) 314 Above that exquisite white pancratium. *attrib.* 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 12 July 5/2 A magnificent pancratium lily.

Pancreas (pæ·ŋkri,æs). [a. mod. L., a. Gr. *πάγκρεας* (stem *-κρεατ-*) sweetbread, f. *παν-* all + *κρέας* flesh. So F. *pancréas*, It., Sp. *pancreas.*] A lobulated racemose gland situated near the stomach, and discharging by one or more ducts into the duodenum a digestive secretion, the *pancreatic juice*; called in animals, when used as food, the *sweetbread.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 68 This body is called Panchreas, that is, all carnous or fleshy, for that it is made and contexed of Glandulous flesh. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Pancreas*, called in a hog the sweet bread. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* i. (1735) 15 The Pancreas is a large salivary Gland separating about a Pound of an Humour like Spittle, in twelve Hours. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 784 The Pancreas .. lying across the vertebral column, between the three curvatures of the duodenum, behind the stomach, and to the right of the spleen.

b. *transf.* (See quots.)

1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 475 To these secreting cæca [of Rotifera], Ehrenberg has chosen to give the name of pancreas; but .. the first rudiments of a pancreas are only met with in animals far higher in the scale of animal existence. 1883 E. RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 676/2 Upon the bile-ducts in Dibranchiata are developed yellowish glandular diverticula, which are known as 'pancreas', though neither physiologically nor morphologically is there any ground for considering [them] .. equivalent to the glands so denominated in the Vertebrata.

Pancreatic (pæ·ŋkri,æ·tik), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *pancreatic-us*, f. Gr. *παγκρεατ-*: see prec. and -IC. So mod.F. *pancréatique*, Sp., It. *pancreatico.*] Of or belonging to the pancreas.

Pancreatic juice, the clear viscid fluid secreted by the pancreas, forming an important agent in digestion.

1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* 12 Mar. 178 Produced by the conflux of the said acid Pancreatick-juyce, and some Bilious matter. 1758 *Ibid.* L. 588 Two bodies or glands, one of which may be called hepatic, and the other pancreatic. 1807 ABERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* I. 31. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. 153 Pancreatic juice is an alkaline fluid not unlike saliva in many respects.

† **Pancrea·tical,** *a. Obs.* [-AL.] = prec.

1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 158 The subacid ferment of the pancreatical juyce.

Pancrea·tico-, combining form, as in **Pancrea·tico-duode·nal** *a.*, connecting or pertaining to both the pancreas and the duodenum.

1848 in CRAIG. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 724 Loss of blood due to ulceration of the pancreatico-duodenal arteries.

Pancreatin (pæ·ŋkri,ătin). *Chem.* [f. Gr. stem *παγκρεατ-* (PANCREAS) + -IN 1.] A proteid compound, one of the active principles of pancreatic juice; also, a preparation extracted from the pancreas and used to aid digestion.

1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 145 Pancreatin is obtained by rubbing down the pancreas of a freshly killed animal, in full digestion, with pounded glass, .. from which the pancreatin may be precipitated by alcohol. Pancreatin is an albuminoid substance which rapidly decomposes. 1883 *Q. Rev.* July 21 The digestive ferments, as pepsin and pancreatin.

‖ **Pancreatitis** (pæ·ŋkri,ătəi·tis). *Path.* [f. as prec. + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the pancreas.

1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 646. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 859 Chronic pancreatitis may be caused by alcoholism.

Hence **Pancreati·tic** *a.*, pertaining to or affected with pancreatitis (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Pancreatize (pæ·ŋkri,ătəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To treat with pancreatin so as to make digestible. Hence **Pa·ncreatised, Pa·ncreatising** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Pancreatiza·tion.**

1890 *Century Dict., Pancreatize.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 135 Reducing .. the pancreatising agent. *Ibid.*, Pancreatised milk diluted with .. water. *Ibid.* 140 The milk may be pancreatised for a time and diluted—the pancreatisation being gradually reduced. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 615 The process of peptonisation or pancreatisation of milk.

Pancreatoid (pæ·ŋkri,ătoid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] **a.** *adj.* Resembling the pancreas. **b.** *sb.* A tumour resembling the pancreas.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Pancreatoid*, .. a tumour resembling the pancreas in structure. 1867 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol., Pancreatoid*, resembling the pancreas.

Pancrea·tomy. [For **pancreatotomy*, f. as prec. + Gr. *-τομια*, -TOMY, cutting.] Excision or extirpation of the pancreas.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pancreec·tomy. [See ECTOMY.] = prec.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pancy, obs. form of PANSY.

Pancyclopædic: see PAN- 2.

Pand (pænd). *Sc.* Also dial. **pan', pawn.** [Cf. OF. *pandre* = *pendre* to hang, *pend* pendant.] A narrow curtain or piece of drapery, hung horizontally (usually box-pleated) from the framework of a bed; a valance.

1562 *Inv. Royal Wardr.* (1815) 123 Item ane claith of stait of blak velvot .. with thre pandis quhairof thair is ane without frenyeis. 1648 *Inv.* in *Spottiswoode Misc.* (1844) I. 370 Ane stand of courtingis, with two piece of pand. 1692 *Inv.* in *Scott. N. & Q.* (1900) Dec. 92/1 Ane highe wanscot bed with purpure hingins and pand furnished with silk frenzies. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 72 Commonly a muslin or point ruffled pawn round it. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxvi, Where's the .. beds of state, twilts, pands and testors, napery and broidered wark?

Hence **Pa·nded** *a.*, having a pand or valance.

1578 *Inv. Roy. Wardr.* (1815) 210 Ane bed of claith of gold and silvir double pandit.

Pand, obs. or dial. form of PAWN.

Panda (pæ·ndă). [Said to be one of the names in Nepāl.] A racoon-like animal (*Ælurus fulgens*) of the south-eastern Himalayas, about the size of a large cat, having reddish-brown fur and a long bushy ring-marked tail; the red bear-cat.

[1824 F. CUVIER *Hist. des Mammifères* livrais. 50 Panda.] 1835 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Quadrupeds* 107 The panda .. has been discovered only of late years, in the mountains of India. It has been termed the most beautiful of all known quadrupeds. 1861 J. G. WOOD *Nat. Hist.* I. 420 This beautiful creature is a native of Nepal, where it is known under the different names of Panda, Chitwa, and Wah. 1901 C. J. CORNISH *Living Anim.* 126 The bear Cat or Panda.

Pan-dædalian, etc.: see PAN- 2.

Pandæmonium: see PANDEMONIUM.

‖ **Pandal** (pæ·ndăl). *E. Ind.* Also 8 **bandel, pundull,** 9 **pandaul.** [a. Tamil *pendal* shed.] A shed, booth, or arbour, esp. for temporary use.

1717 J. T. PHILLIPS *Acc. Malabar* 19 Water-Bandels (which are little Sheds for the Conveniency of drinking Water). 1800 SIR T. MUNRO in G. R. Gleig *Life* (1830) I. 283, I would not enter his pundull, because he had not paid the labourers who made it. 1810 SOUTHEY *Curse of Kehama* IX. Notes *Wks.* 1838 VIII. 259 The Pandal is a kind of arbour or bower raised before the doors of young married women. 1815 M'KENZIE in *Asiat. Res.* XIII. 329 (Y.) Pandauls were erected opposite the two principal fords on the river. 1893 *Westm. Gas.* 18 Nov. 4/3 The town was gaily decorated in honour of his visit, twenty pandals having been erected along the route to Government House.

Pandall, *Her.*: see SPINDLE-CROSS.

‖ **Pandan** (pā·ndăn). *E. Ind.* [Urdū *pāndān*, f. Hindī *pān* PAN *sb.*1 + Pers. *dān* vessel, holder.] A small box of Indian manufacture, generally of decorated metal, used for holding pán (PAN *sb.*6).

1886 *Catal. Colon. & Ind. Exhib.* 51 The articles shown include hookahs, *pandans* or betel-nut boxes.

Pandanaceous (pændănē'·ʃəs), *a.* [f. Bot. L. *Pandānāce-æ* + -OUS.] Pertaining to or connected with the Natural Order *Pandanaceæ* or screw-pines.

1889 NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER *Palæont.* II. 1541 Fruits .. which are regarded by their describer, Mr. Carruthers, as undoubtedly Pandanaceous.

So **Panda·nad,** a pandanaceous plant; **Panda·neous** *a.*, pandanaceous.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Pandaneous. 1892 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 5/5 The palms and pandanads which, with the Cycads, now form the most striking feature of the large Palm House at Kew.

‖ **Pandanus** (pændē'·nŭs). *Bot.* [mod.L., ad. Malay فندن *pandan* (Marsden).] A genus of plants (trees or bushes), type of the order *Pandanaceæ*, the screw-pines, found chiefly in the East Indian archipelago, having long tough prickly leaves arranged in a triple spiral series forming tufts or crowns resembling those of the pine-apple, and bearing a roundish, edible, though somewhat insipid, fruit. Also *attrib.*

[1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 270 The pandang or palm-nut tree had given its long prickly leaves to thatch the roofs of the buildings.] 1846 L. LEICHHARDT in J. D. Lang *Cooksland* 326 The fruit of the pandanus forms another apparently very-much-liked eatable of the natives. 1875 MISS BIRD *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 86 She wore .. a *lei* of the orange seeds of the pandanus. 1885 G. S. FORBES *Wild Life Canara* 216 Jackals and hyaenas occasionally lurked among the pandanus thickets on the shore. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 354/2 On the pandanus-leaf mats.

Pandar, etc.: see PANDER, etc.

‖ **Pandaram** (pāndā·răm). *E. Ind.* [Tamil *paṇḍāram.*] A low-caste Hindu ascetic mendicant; also applied to the low-caste Hindu priests of S. India and Ceylon.

1711 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras* (1861) II. 163 The destruction of 50 or 60,000 pagodas worth of grain .. and killing the Pandarrum. 1814 W. BROWN *Hist. Propag. Chr.* (1823) I. 184 With the view of becoming a distinguished Pandaram, he placed himself under the tuition of one of the most celebrated priests. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. III. vii. 373 A little temple .. in which consecrated serpents were tenderly reared by the Pandarams.

Pandaric (pændæ·rik), *a. rare.* [f. *Pandar-us* (see PANDER *sb.*) + -IC.] Of, or similar to that of, Pandarus; of or pertaining to a pander.

1885 *Nation* (N. Y.) 26 Mar. 257/1 One might .. infer .. that .. the servants and hangers-on of kings and princes are no longer capable, in modern days, of discharging pandaric offices for their masters.

Pandation (pændā·ʃən). *Arch. rare.* [ad. L. *pandātiōn-em* (Vitruv.), n. of action from *pandāre* to bend, bow.] A bending, bowing, or warping.

1860 WEALE *Dict. Terms, Pandation*, in architecture, a yielding or bending in the middle.

Pandean, -dsean (pændī·ăn), *a.* and *sb.* [irreg. f. PAN *sb.*2, on some mistaken analogy.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Pan. *Pandean pipe* = PAN-PIPE. *Pandean harmonica*, a mouth-organ resembling the Pan's pipe.

1807 (*title*) The Complete Preceptor for Davies's new invented Syrrynx or patent Pandean Harmonica. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 106 Wandering musicians with pandean pipes and tambourine. 1834 HOOD *Tylney Hall* (1840) 249 A pandean band in those days as fashionable .. as Weipparts' or Colinet's at the present time. 1864 PINKERTON in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. VI. 430 Their band, represented by one man with pandean pipe and drum.

B. *sb.* A member of a pandean band.

a 1845 HOOD *To Mrs. Fry* xiii, I like to hear your sweet Pandeans play. 1880 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 644/1 At the commencement of the present century .. itinerant parties of

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musicians, terming themselves Pandeans, went about the country, and gave performances.

Pandect (pæ·ndekt). [a. F. *pandecte*, ad. L. *pandecta* or *-tēs*, a. Gr. *πανδέκτης* an all-receiver; esp. in pl. L. *pandectæ*, Gr. *πανδέκται*, in sense 1.]

1. *pl.* (rarely *sing.*) A compendium in fifty books of Roman civil law made by order of the Emperor Justinian in the sixth century, systematizing opinions of eminent jurists, to which the Emperor gave the force of law.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xiv, Called the Pandectes or Digestes. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* Pref. d iv, When Lothar took Amalfi, he there found an old Copie of the Pandects or Digests. 1758 Blackstone *Comm.* Introd. i. 17 A copy of Justinian's pandects being newly discovered at Amalfi, soon brought the civil law into vogue all over the west of Europe. 1765 *Ibid.* iii. 81 The present body of civil law..consists of, 1. The institutes... 2. The digests, or pandects, containing the opinions and writings of eminent lawyers, digested in a systematical method. 1878 Smith *Dict. Antiq.* 860/2 These two works, the Pandect and the Code.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (Also *sing.*) A complete body of the laws of any country or of any system of law.

1553 Paynel (*title*) The Pandectes of the Evangylicall Lawe, comprisyng the Whole Historye of Christes Gospell. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 3 The Scripture is..a Pandect of profitable lawes, against rebellious spirits. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* ix. 316 The Code and Pandect of the Law of Nature. 1731 *Hist. Litteraria* II. 303 Proposals for printing by Subscription, a new Pandect of Roman Civil Law, as .. now receiv'd and practis'd in most European Nations. 1900 *Expositor* Oct. 264 Some of the Moslem codes are called 'Pandects' i. e. 'all containing'.

2. (*sing.*) A treatise covering the whole of a subject; a complete treatise or digest.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. i. 209 Therefore by Faith's pure rayes illumined, These sacred Pandects I desire to read. 1611 Donne *On Coryat's Crudities* 50 Thus thou, by means which th' Ancients never took, A Pandect mak'st and universal book. 1701 Swift *Contests Nobles & Comm.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 46 That .. the commons would please to form a pandect of their own power and privileges. 1813 Mar. Edgeworth *Patron.* (1833) II. xxi. 26 On these points it is requisite to reform the pandects of criticism.

¶ Catachr. for Pundit.

[Similarly in Fr.: cf. quot. 1791 in Yule s. v. *Pundit*.]

1794 J. Williams *Parental Didactics* in *Cabinet* etc. 18 Pandects and Bramins, Molhas and Cantabs.

Hence **Pande·otist**, one skilled in the Pandects.

1901 F. W. Maitland *Rede Lect.* 26 Georg Beyer, a pandectist at Wittenberg, set a precedent for lectures on German law in a German university.

Pandee, variant of Pandy *sb.*[2]

‖ **Pandemia** (pændī·miă). Also anglicized **Pa·ndemy**. [mod. L., f. Gr. *πανδημία* the whole people, *πάνδημος* of or belonging to the whole people, public, general.] = Pandemic *sb.*

1853 Dunglison *Med. Lex., Pandemy*, pandemic. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Pandemia*, pandemy. 1900 Gould *Dict. Med. Biol.* etc., *Pandemia*, an epidemic that attacks all persons. [Also] *Pandemy*.

Pandemian (pændī·miăn), *a.* [f. Gr. *πάνδημ-ος* of or pertaining to all the people + -an.] Vulgar, popular, human; = Pandemic 2.

1818 T. L. Peacock *Rhodaphne* Wks. 1875 III. 158 Uranian Love..is the deity or genius of pure mental passion for the good and the beautiful; and Pandemian Love, of ordinary sexual attachment. *a* 1822 Shelley *Pr. Wks.* (1888) II. 64 Of necessity must there also be two Loves, the Uranian and Pandemian companions of these two goddesses.

Pandemic (pænde·mik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *πάνδημ-ος* of or pertaining to all the people, public, vulgar, f. *παν-* all + *δῆμος* people, populace: in sense 2 repr. Gr. *πάνδημος ἔρως* common, vulgar, or sensual love, as opposed to *οὐράνιος* the heavenly or spiritual; so *πάνδημος Ἀφροδίτη* the earthly or human Venus, etc. Cf. Plato *Symp.* 180 E.]

A. *adj.* **1.** General, universal. *esp.* Of a disease: Prevalent over the whole of a country or continent, or over the whole world. Distinguished from *epidemic*, which may connote limitation to a smaller area.

1666 Harvey *Morb. Angl.* i. 2 Some [diseases] do more generally haunt a Country..whence such diseases are termed Endemick or Pandemick. 1799 Hooper *Med. Dict., Pandemic*, a synonim of Epidemic. 1873 Mrs. Whitney *Other Girls* xxviii, It is absolutely exceptional; it will never be pandemic. 1892 *Times* 2 Sept. 9/1 We are face to face with a pandemic outbreak of cholera similar to those which fell upon Europe in 1830, 1847, 1853 and 1866.

2. Of or pertaining to vulgar or sensual love.

a 1822 Shelley *Pr. Wks.* (1888) II. 67 That Pandemic lover who loves rather the body than the soul is worthless. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 5/1 It is the Pandemic not the Heavenly goddess whose praises he chants.

B. *sb.* A pandemic disease: see A. 1.

1853 Dunglison *Med. Lex., Pandemic*, .. an epidemic which attacks the whole population. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 141 An epidemic exists in one community only, .. but in its greater extension, over a whole land, it is called a pandemic. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 192 Nearly all of our knowledge of thrombosis in influenza dates from the pandemic of 1889–90.

Pandemoniac (pændĭmō·niăk), *a.* [f. as Pandemoni-um, after *demoniac*.] **a.** Of all divinities. **b.** Of or pertaining to Pandemonium; infernal.

a. 1848 W. R. Williams *Lord's Prayer* (1854) 217 He..in whose Pandemoniac alembic all religions and all existences are found to coagulate into one Being.

b. 1849 E. E. Napier *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 239 To move with the restlessness of condemned spirits at some pandemoniac feast. 1890 Talmage *Fr. Manger to Throne* 45 That awful struggle against pandemoniac cohorts which rode up to trouble, baffle and destroy..the Son of God.

Pandemoniacal (pæ·ndĭmənəi·ăkăl), *a.* [f. as prec. after *demoniacal*.] Characteristic of, or like that of, Pandemonium: esp. of din or noise.

1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV. 502 A more fearful and pandemoniacal din arises. 1875 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* lvii. 251 The Pandemoniacal voice of the Archangel-trumpet thus arouses men out of their sleep.

Pandemonian (pændĭmō·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Pandemoni-um + -an.] **a.** *adj.* = prec. **b.** *sb.* An inhabitant of Pandemonium.

1795 Bentham *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 313 He is preparing some dishes for the entertainment of your countrymen, and my fellow-citizens, the Pandemonians. 1889 C. C. R. *Up for Season* 159 Shrieks and pandemonian revels, Hell let loose.

Pandemonic (pæ·ndĭmo·nik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ic, after *demonic*.] Of or pertaining to Pandemonium, or to all the demons.

1879 M. D. Conway *Demonol.* I. iii. viii, Every constituent feature..rolled together in one pandemonic expression.

Pandemonium (pæ·ndĭmō·niŭm). Also -dæmon-. [In form, mod.L. f. Gr. *παν-* all + *δαίμων* divinity, Demon.]

1. The abode of all the demons; a place represented by Milton as the capital of Hell, containing the council-chamber of the Evil Spirits; in common use, = hell or the infernal regions.

1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 756 A solemn Councel forthwith to be held At Pandæmonium, the high Capital Of Satan and his Peers. *Ibid.* x. 424 About the walls Of Pandæmonium, Citie and proud seate Of Lucifer. 1713 Addison *Guardian* No. 103 ₱ 4 He would have a large piece of machinery represent the Pan-dæmonium [of Milton]. 1743 Chesterf. in *Old England* No. 3 Misc. Wks. 1777 I. 116 'This .. is certainly levelled at us', says a conscious sullen apostate patriot to his fallen brethren in the Pandæmonium. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. iii, And, in this hag-ridden dream, mistake God's fair living world for a pallid, vacant Hades and extinct Pandemonium.

2. *transf.* A place regarded as resembling Pandemonium: **a.** A centre or head-quarters of vice or wickedness, a haunt of wickedness. **b.** A place or gathering of wild lawless violence, confusion, and uproar.

1779 Swinburne *Trav. Spain* xlii. 367 Every province .. would in turn appear a Paradise, and a Pandæmonium. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* iv. 190 The various ramifications of this Pandæmonium of Iniquity. 1813 *Examiner* 17 May 317/2 The Emperor Tiberius..wrote to the Senate from his pandæmonium at Capreæ. 1816 Byron *Dom. Pieces* II. ii, To make a Pandemonium where she dwells, And reign the Hecate of domestic hells. 1827 Lytton *Pelham* xlix, We found ourselves in that dreary pandaemonium,..a Gin-shop. 1876 Black *Madcap V.* vi. 47 She would turn the place into a pandemonium in a week. 1897 F. T. Bullen *Cruise Cachalot* 155 Ribald songs, quarrelling, and blasphemy made a veritable pandemonium of the place.

c. Wild lawless confusion or uproar, a distracting fiendish 'row'.

1865 Parkman *Pioneers Fr.* I. iv. (1885) 55 When night came, it brought with it a pandemonium of dancing and whooping, drumming and feasting. 1897 *Daily News* 29 Nov. 4/5 On Saturday pandemonium again reigned in the Reichsrath.

3. = Hell *sb.* 7.

1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 386 Which like a tailor's Pandemonium, or a giblet pie, are receptacles for scientific fragments of all sorts and sizes.

Pandemy: see Pandemia.

Pan-denominational, etc.: see Pan- 1.

Pander (pæ·ndəɹ), *sb.* Also 6– **pandar**, 6–7 **pandare**, **pandor**. [Properly *pandar*, orig. *Pandare*, Eng. or AFr. form of L. *Pandarus*, Gr. Πάνδαρος, a proper name used by Boccaccio (in form *Pandaro*), and after him by Chaucer in *Troilus and Criseyde*, as that of the man fabled to have procured for Troilus the love and good graces of Chryseis, name and character being alike of mediæval invention: see Skeat *Chaucer* II. Introd. lxiii–iv. The later spelling *pander* is due, no doubt, to association with agent-sbs. and freq. vbs. in -er.]

1. As proper name.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 548 A frend of his þat called was Pandare [*rimes* care, fare]. *Ibid.* 582 This Pandare, þat neigh malt for sorwe and routhe. *Ibid.* 822 And how þat hym soth seyde Pandarus. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 210 *Pandarus*. If euer you proue false one to another, since I haue taken such paines to bring you together, let all pittifull goers betweene be cal'd to the worlds end after my name: call them all Panders.

2. A go-between in clandestine amours; one who supplies another with the means of gratifying lust; a male bawd, pimp, or procurer.

1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 390 Pandaris, pykthankis, custronis, and clatteraris. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1612) 93 He that was the Pandor to procure her. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 808 Ne, them to pleasure, would he sometimes scorne A pandares coate (so basely was he borne). 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* v. v. 176 One Mr Broome,..to whom you should haue bin a Pander. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 2 Ruffian Pandors .. are now clothed .. and richly rewarded. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* xiv, He now saw himself the pander of a villain. 1840 Macaulay *Ess., Clive* (1851) II. 534 Squandering his wealth on pandars and flatterers. 1869 Lecky *Europ. Mor.* I. xi. 293 The Pander and the Courtesan are the leading characters of Plautus.

b. Less usually said of a woman: a panderess.

1585 Greene *Planetomachia* Wks. (Grosart) V. 77 Pasylla smiling at the diligent hast of the old Pandar [Clarista], commaunded she should be brought in. 1766 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. vii. 304 Employed as a handmaid .. if not as a pandar. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* xix. 223 Sorceress she was, pander and slave-dealer.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* Said of a thing.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 139 Forgerye thee pandar; thee messadge mockrye. 1622 Hakewill *Dæid's Vow* iii. 113 The Eye beeing as it were the Pandar or Broker. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Sat. on Quack* Wks. 1730 I. 63 Thou church yard pimp, and pander to the grave. 1791 Burke *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 40 Make virtue a pander to vice.

3. One who ministers to the baser passions or evil designs of others.

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 7 One of her Eunuches, whom she purposed to use as her pander for the circumventing of the Patriarch. 1682 Dryden *Medal* 256 The Pander of the People's Hearts. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 195 ₱ 12 In a place where there are no pandars to folly and extravagance. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) II. iii. 92 He crowns a torrent of abuse by declaring that Scott has encouraged the lowest panders of a venal press.

†**4.** ? = Bully 3, 4. *Obs.*

1592 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 111 He would neuer dare me, like a bold Pandare, with such stout challenges.

Pander (pæ·ndəɹ), *v.* Also **-ar**. [f. Pander *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To act as a pander to; to minister to the gratification of (another's lust). Also *fig.*

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. iv. 88 Since Frost it selfe, as actiuely doth burne, As Reason panders Will. 1666 E. M. *Converted Twins* II. iii, Ah! that a Lady's love should be Thus pandar'd by a Gypsie. 1827 R. H. Dana *Buccaneer* xlii, Lust panders murder—murder panders lust!

2. *intr.* To play the pander; to subserve or minister to base passions, tendencies, or designs. Const. *to*.

1603 [see Pandering]. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. (1851) 64 Excommunication serves for nothing with them, but to prog, and pandar for fees. 1812 Southey *Omniana* II. 23 These traitors .. who lampooned the noblest passions of humanity in order to pandar for its lowest appetites. 1868 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 359 He pandered to the king's gross immoralities. 1879 Black *Macleod of D.* xvi, Pandering to the public taste for pretty things.

Hence **Pa·ndering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Pa·nderer**, one who panders; = Pander *sb.* 2.

1603 Dekker *Wonderfull Yeare* Wks. (Grosart) I. 90 To be plaid heere By English-men, ruffians, and pandering slaues. 1839 *John Bull* 29 Apr., Pretenders, panderers, parasites, hypocrites. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 41 He should be the enemy of all pandering to the popular taste. 1884 Rita *Vivienne* IV. iv, Panderers to popular taste and popular error.

†**Pa·nderage**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Pander *v.* + -age.] The practice or trade of pandering.

1612 Chapman *Widowes T.* Plays 1873 III. 21 Thou shalt hold thy Tenement to thee and thine eares for euer, in free smockage, as of the manner of Panderage. 1675 J. Smith *Chr. Relig. App.* (Webster 1828).

Panderess (pæ·ndərĕs). Now *rare*. Also 7– **pandar-**, 7 **pandresse**, 8 **pandress**, **-ass**. [f. Pander *sb.* + -ess.] A female pander, a bawd.

1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxix. 362 But all in vaine, so opposite to Loue did she perseuer, As that vnto his Pandresse Arte he was enforc't to leaue her. *a* 1652 Brome *Mad Couple* II. i, I have ingag'd my selfe for her to be your Pandaresse. 1721 D'Urfey *Operas*, etc. 274 This Pandrass,.. he charges to Timandra's Hand To give the Scroll. 1859 Trench *Sel. Gloss.* 20 *Bawd* once could have been applied to pandar and pandaress alike.

Panderism (pæ·ndəriz'm). Also **pandar-**. [f. Pander *sb.* + -ism.] The practice or trade of a pander; systematic pandering.

1602 *Downfall Earl Huntington* II. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 136 Suffering their lines To flatter these times With pandarism base. 1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* in *Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 24 He should excel even Pandarus himself, and go nine mile beyond him in pandarism. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* III. viii, Perjury, oppression, subornation, fraud, pandarism. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* IX. vii. (Rtldg.) ₱ 4 Lemos managed that intrigue by the panderism of Signor de Santillane. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 453 His paid panderism to the vilest passions of that mob.

†**Pa·nderize**, *v. Obs.* Also **pandar-**. [f. as prec. + -ize.] *intr.* To act the pander. Hence †**Pa·nderizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1634) 489 Venus..who so cunningly enhanced the market of her ware, by the brokage or panderizing of the lawes. 1606 Marston *Fawne* III, Your father shall not say I pandarizde. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vi. 2890 Incarnate devill! pandarizing page!

Pa·nderly, *a. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. as prec. + -ly 1.] Of the nature of or befitting a pander.

1581 B. Rich *Farewell* T iv b, She would make her vnderstande..how ill she could awaie with suche pandarly practises. 1601 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 119 Oh you Panderly Rascals, there's a knot: a gin, a packe, a conspiracie against me. 1640 Gent *Knave in Gr.* To Rdr., Some [are] pimping, some panderly knaves. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* xxvii, A panderly barber.

Pandermite (pændə·ɹməit). *Min.* [Named 1877, from Panderma in Asia Minor: see -ite 1.] A variety of Priceite.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1896 in Chester *Dict. Names Min.*

†**Pa·nderous**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 **-drous**, 7 **-darous**. [f. Pander *sb.* + -ous.] Of the nature of or characterizing a pander. In quot. *c* 1575 as *sb.*

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c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 378 He may be repellit fra passing upon ane assise, or being witness .. that is ane pandrous (i. e. *leno*), or juglar (i. e. *joculator*). 1611 *2nd Maiden's Trag.* III. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 427, I set before thee, panderous lord, this steel. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Witch* III. ii, The same wary pandarous diligence Was then bestow'd on her. 1633 *Costlie Whore* IV. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, I dare in single combat any knight, Any adventurer, any pandorus hinde.

Pa·ndership. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The function or trade of a pander.

1656 J. BENTHAM *Two Treat.* (1657) 51 Calvin..saith, That mixt dancing of men and women together, are nothing else then panderships and provocations to whoredome.

Pan-destruction, -diabolism: see PAN- 2.

Pandi·culated, *a. rare.* [f. L. *pandiculāt-us*, pa. pple. of *pandiculārī* to stretch oneself, f. *pandĕre* to stretch + dim. element.] 'Stretched out, opened, extended' (Ash, 1775).

Pandiculation (pændikiu̯lē·ʃən). [n. of action from L. *pandiculārī*: see prec.] An instinctive movement, consisting in the extension of the legs, the raising and stretching of the arms, and the throwing back of the head and trunk, accompanied by yawning; it occurs before and after sleeping, also in certain nervous affections, as hysteria, and at the accession of a fit of ague. Sometimes loosely used for 'yawning'.

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. ix. 225 Pandiculation is a Deliberate Action of the other Muscles of the Body. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 812 About Sneezing, the Hickocke, Yawning, Pandiculation, and their Causes. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 333 Pandiculation..is an instinctive exertion to recover a balance of power between the extensor and flexor muscles. 1822–56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 217 By mere dint of pandiculation, vulgarly called yawning.

Pandionine (pændəi·ənəin). *Ornith.* [f. Zool. L. *Pandion*, generic name of the OSPREY, L. *Pandion*, Gr. Πανδίων, in Mythology the father of Procne and Philomela.] Of or belonging to the genus *Pandion* or osprey. In recent Dicts.

Pandit, variant of PUNDIT.

Pandle (pæ·nd'l). Also 8 **pandell.** [Origin unascertained; app. the source of Leach's generic name *Pandalus*.] A local name of the shrimp; applied by some writers to an allied crustacean, perhaps *Pandalus annulicornis*, Leach.

1786 *Gentl. Mag.* II. 853 A small fish is caught on the sands [at Hastings] which they call pandells; they are bigger than shrimps, smaller than prawns...Their claws are not like those of a lobster, but shut up like a knife with a short blade. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xv. 38 The smaller Crustaceans, as the shrimp, prawn, pandle. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, *Pandle*, a shrimp. Also used in Kent.

b. *Comb.*, as **pandle-whew**, a local name of the wigeon (Norfolk).

1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 154.

Pa·ndoor, -dore. *Sc. dial.* [See quot. 1796; but proof of the alleged derivation is wanting.] A kind of large oyster, found near Prestonpans.

1796 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XVII. 70 Oysters caught nearest to the town [Prestonpans] are the largest and fattest: hence the largest obtained the name of Pandoors, i. e. oysters caught at the doors of the pans. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* I. 458. 1894 HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* 58 (E. D. D.) With a dish o' mussel-brose at Newhaven, or with a prievin' o' fat pandores a little further east the coast.

Pandoor, Pandor: see PANDOUR, PANDER.

Pandora[1] (pændō·ră). Also 7 **Pandore.** [a. Gr. Πανδώρα lit. 'all-gifted', f. παν- all + δῶρον gift.] In Greek mythology, the name of the first mortal woman, on whom, when made by Vulcan and brought to Epimetheus, all the gods and goddesses bestowed gifts.

1633 J. FISHER *Fuimus Troes* I. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 461 To frame the like Pandore, The gods repine, and nature would grow poor. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iii, The Academics and Stoics, who knew not what a consummat and most adorned Pandora was bestow'd upon Adam.

Hence **Pandora's box**: the gift of Jupiter to Pandora, a box enclosing the whole multitude of human ills, which flew forth when the box was foolishly opened by Epimetheus; according to a later version, the box contained all the blessings of the gods, which, on its opening, escaped and were lost, with the exception of hope, which was at the bottom of the box. Hence in fig. and allusive uses.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 44, I cannot lyken our affecton better than..to Pandoraes boxe, lift vppe the lidde, out flyes the Deuill; shut it vp fast, it cannot hurt vs. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. i. 92 Such was..Pandora's tub. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* § 14 And if Asia, Africa, and America should bring in their List [of diseases], Pandoras Box would swell, and there must be a strange Pathology. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* II. i. (1713) 264 There may be some hope left in the bottom of this Pandora's box of calamities. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* V. 268 The Eighteenth was a Sceptical Century; in which little word there is a whole Pandora's Box of miseries. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Paston Carew* xlii, Pandora's box was opened for him, and all the pains and griefs his imagination had ever figured were abroad.

Pandora[2] (pændō·ră), **pandore** (pændō·ɹ). Also 7–8 **pandure**, (8 **pandola**), 9 **pandura, pandur.** [a. It. *pandora* (also *pandura*), F. *pandore*, ad. L. *pandūra*, a. Gr. πανδοῦρα, a musical instrument the invention of which was attributed to Pan. (But the word was prob. of foreign origin.)]

A stringed musical instrument of the cither type, the same as the BANDORE.

The original Greek and Roman *pandura* is described as a kind of lute with three strings; such an instrument is still used in some eastern lands under the name *pandur*. But the original type has, at different times, and in different countries, undergone many changes in form, in the number and material of the strings, the use or non-use of a plectrum, etc. Equally numerous are the modifications of the name: cf. BANDORE, BANJO, MANDOLINE. The changes of thing and name have not always gone together: the Neapolitan *pandura*, for instance, retaining the ancient name, is 'a musical instrument larger than the mandoline, strung with eight metal wires, and played with a quill'.

a. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 166 Take an instrument, as a Lute, Orpharion, Pandora, or such like. 1762 SMOLLETT *L. Greaves* iii. (1793) I. 51 Their raw red fingers .. being adorned with diamonds, were taught to thrum the pandola, and even to touch the keys of the harpsichord. 1825 FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* I. 628 The Orpharion was like a guitar, but .. was strung with wire...The Bandore, nearly similar, had a straight bridge; the Orpharion slanting. The Pandura was of the lute kind, the Mandura a lesser lute. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 788/2 *Pandora*, a small kind of lute, with fewer strings than the ordinary lute,.. believed to have originated in the Ukraine. 1880 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 644 *Pandora* or *Pandore.* A Cither of larger dimensions than the Orpharion.

β. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* iv. 63 Some that delight to touch the sterner wyerie chord, The cythron, the pandore, and the theorbo strike. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pandore* or *Pandure*, a kind of Musical Instrument. 1880 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 612 A larger orpharion was called Penorcon, and a still larger one Pandore. 1889 ABERCROMBIE *East. Caucasus* 171 Akim's eyes at once fell upon a pandur, or three-stringed lute.

Pandour, pandoor (pæ·ndūəɹ). Also **pandur.** [= F. *pandour*, Ger. *pandur*; all a. Serbo-croatian *pàndūr*, 'a constable, bailiff, beadle, summoner, or catchpole; a mounted policeman or guardian of the public peace; a watcher of fields and vineyards', having also in earlier times the duty of guarding the frontier districts from the inroads of the Turks. For ulterior etymology see Note below. The sense in which the word became known in Western Europe is involved in the history of Trenck's body of pandours.]

1. In *pl.* The name borne by a local force organized in 1741 by Baron Trenck on his own estates in Croatia to clear the country near the Turkish frontier of bands of robbers; subsequently enrolled as a regiment in the Austrian Army, where, under Trenck, their rapacity and brutality caused them to be dreaded over Germany, and made *Pandour* synonymous in Western Europe with 'brutal Croatian soldier'.

1747 (*title*) Memoirs of the Life of Francis Baron Trenck ..Colonel of a body of Pandours and Sclavonian Hussars. *Ibid.* 15, I set out with a retinue of twenty pandour-tenants of mine. *Ibid.* 16 My haram-bascha or captain of pandours. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. iv. 51, I beheld six Pandours issue from that inner part of the wood. 1791 HAMPSON *Mem. J. Wesley* III. 124 His style might have better suited a colonel of pandours than a christian bishop. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* I. 352 When leagued Oppression pour'd to Northern wars Her whisker'd pandoors and her fierce hussars. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 185/2 On Maria Theresa's succession to the throne, Trenck offered his own and the services of his men, his regiment of Pandours, as he called them, to the young empress.

fig. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* II, The hussars and pandours of physic..rarely attack a patient together.

‖**2.** In local use, in Croatia, Servia, Hungary, etc.: A guard; an armed servant or retainer; a member of the local mounted constabulary.

1880 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Feb. 178/2 A small body of guards, called pandours, is, by immemorial usage, attached to the establishment [the monastery of St. John of Rylo]. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 155 The 'pandurs' came to fetch him, and..dragged him before the commission. *Ibid.* 169 These Pandurs, your police, your mounted constabulary, or whatever you call them, are they of no use?

[*Note.* The word *pa·ndūr*, with all or some of the senses mentioned above, is found in nearly all the South-Slavonic (Servian) dialects, and in Magyar, also as *pandu·r* in Roumanian; it has entered Turkish as *pandu'l.* Earlier forms in Magyar and Serbo-croatian were *bàndūr*, *bàndor*; the former is still used in and near Ragusa. The word is not native either in Magyar or Slavonic, and the question of its origin and course of diffusion in these langs. is involved in considerable obscurity. But Slavonic scholars are now generally agreed in referring it through the earlier *bàndūr*, *bàndor*, to med.L. *banderius*, orig. 'a follower of a standard or banner' (see BANNER), or to some Italian or Venetian word akin to this. Among senses evidenced by Du Cange for *banderius* (and *bannerius*), are those of 'guard of corn-fields and vineyards', also 'summoner, apparitor', which are both senses of *pàndūr*; It. *banditore* (Venetian *bandiore*) has also the sense of 'summoner'. The alleged derivation of the word from Pandur or Pandur Puszta, 'a village in Lower Hungary', given in Ersch & Grüber's Cyclopædia, and repeated in many English Dictionaries, is absolutely baseless.]

Pandowdy (pændau·di). *U. S.* [Of obscure origin; perh. a compound of PAN *sb.*[1] Halliwell cites from Bp. Kennett's MS. *pandoulde* a custard (Somerset); but this is now unknown in Eng. dialects.] A kind of apple pudding, variously seasoned, but usually with molasses, and baked in a deep dish with or without a crust.

1846 WORCESTER, *Pandowdy*, food made of bread and apples baked together. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xxiv, Hollingsworth [would] fill my plate from the great dish of pandowdy. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 74 Pan-dowdy—a kind of coarse and broken up apple-pie.

Pandrass, -ess, obs. forms of PANDERESS.

Pandur, variant spelling of PANDOUR.

Pandur, pandura, pandure: see PANDORA[2].

Pandurate (pæ·ndiŭrăt), *a.* [f. L. *pandūra* PANDORA[2] + -ATE[2].] = next. Also †**Pa·ndurated** *a.*

1775 ASH Suppl., *Pandurated*, having a leaf in the form of the pandore. 1847 WEBSTER, *Pandurate.* 1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 717 The lip is pandurate, undulate, emarginate at the top. 1882 *Garden* 29 July 104/1 The large pandurate labellum is pure white on its upper part.

Panduriform (pændiū·rifōm), *a.* [f. L. *pandūra* PANDORA[2] + -FORM.] Fiddle-shaped: chiefly in *Bot.* and *Entom.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl.-Supp.* s. v. *Leaf, Panduriform Leaf*, one of the shape of a violin:..larger at both ends than in the middle, where it is deeply cut, in a rounded manner. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 178 *Panduræform*, Pandure-shaped. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entom.* XXXV. III. 609 In..*Acheta monstrosa* they [the tegmina] are rather panduriform. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 155 When a lyrate leaf has but one deep recess on each side, it is termed *panduriform* or fiddle-shaped.

†**Pandu·rist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pandurist*, he that plays on a musical instrument called a Rebech, or on a Violin.

Pandy (pæ·ndi), *sb.*[1] Chiefly *Sc.* [Supposed to be L. *pande* 'stretch out!', imper. of *pandĕre* to stretch or spread.] A stroke upon the extended palm with a leather strap or *tawse*, ferule, or rod, given as a punishment to schoolboys; = PALMY *sb.*

1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* 12 But if for little rompish laits, I hear that thou a pandy gets. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 30 The punishment was mostly in the form of pandies—blows delivered with varying force, but generally with the full swing of the tag, as it was commonly called. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* I. v. 204 Breaches of order and bad conduct .. at the Elgin academy [are punished] by 'pandies'. 1895 W. HUMPHREY in *Month* Oct. 230 The pandies took their name from *Pande manum*—'Stretch out your open hand'. [The usual Sc. explanation is from *pande palmam!* as the source at once of *pandy* and *palmy*.]

Hence **Pa·ndy** *v. trans.*, to strike on the palm of the hand with the tawse or ferule, as a punishment.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* v, And she .. pandied their hands with canes. 1875 A. R. HOPE *My Schoolboy Fr.* 11 When he was going to be pandied.

‖ **Pandy** (pæ·ndi), *sb.*[2] *E. Ind.* Also **-ee.** [According to Yule, from the surname *Pāṇḍe*, the title of a *ʃōt* or subdivisional branch of the Brahmins of the Upper Province, which was very common among the high-caste sepoys of the Bengal army. One of those bearing the surname was *Mangul Pāṇḍe*, the first man to mutiny in the 34th Regiment.] A colloquial name for a revolted sepoy in the Indian Mutiny of 1857–9.

1857 H. GREATHED *Lett. Siege Delhi* (1858) 99 As long as I feel the entire confidence I do..I cannot feel gloomy. I leave that feeling to the Pandees. 1864 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 247 He was separated from his squadron, and surrounded by a party of desperate Pandies. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 164 We captured those guns that the Pandies were carrying off. 1897 LD. ROBERTS 41 *Yrs. in India* I. vi. 62.

Pan-dynamometer, etc.: see PAN- 2.

Pane (pēin), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–5 **pan,** 6 **paene, paan, pein,** 6–7 **payn**(e, 6–8 **pain**(e, 4– **pane.** [a. F. *pan* (11th c. in Littré) = Pr. *pan*, Sp. *paño*, Pg. *panno*, It. *panno*:—L. *pannum*, acc. of *pannus* a cloth, a piece of cloth.]

I. A piece of cloth.

†**1.** A cloth; a piece of cloth; any distinct portion of a garment, a lap, a skirt. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4387 Sco drou his mantel wit þe pan,.. He drou, sco held, þe tassel brak. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 994 Tristrem gan it wiþ hald As prince proude in pan. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. ii. (Skeat) I. 29 Among pannes mouled in a wiche [WHITCH], in presse among clothes laid. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 501 Thei kneled to sir Gawein, and folded the panes of her mantels. *c* 1475 *Kauf Coilzear* 234 Gif thow dwellis with the Quene, proudest in pane. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 5654 Which so well was Anoynted indede, That no sleue ne pane had he hole of brede. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 57 A Pane of cloth, *panniculus, segmen, pannium.*

†**b.** = COUNTERPANE[2]. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 855 þer beddyng watz noble, Of cortynes of clene sylk, wyth cler golde hemmez, & couertorez ful curious, with comlych panez. 1459 *Invent.* in *Paston Lett.* I. 484 Item, ij blankettys, j payre of schettys. Item, j rede pane furryd withe connyngs. 1495 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 226, iij ellis of scarlot to be a pane to the Kingis bed. 1516 *Ibid.* III. 50 For ij elne iij quartaris Inglis scarlet to be ane pane for the Kingis bede in the schip. 1578 *Invent.* in Hunter *Biggar & Ho. Fleming* XXVI, Ane pein of purpour weluot freinzeit wt blak and reid silk.

†**2.** A piece, width, or strip of cloth, of which several were joined together side by side, so as to make one cloth, curtain, or garment. *Obs.*

The 'panes' might be narrow pieces or strips of alternate or different colours (e. g. red and blue) or different materials (e. g. velvet and cloth of gold), or pieces of the same colour with lace or other trimming inserted in the seams, or (in later use) strips of the same cloth distinguished by colour or separated by lines of trimming, etc.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 118, iiij costerings of wool paled rede and blue with rooses sonnes and crownes in

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every pane. 1517 in Kerry *St. Lawr. Reading* (1883) 106 An Awter Cloth of panes of Cloth of gold & velwett imbrowdred wt archangells & floures. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 207 b, Another chamber was hanged with grene Velues.. in the middle of euery pane or pece, was a fable of Ouid in Matamorphoseos embraudered. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 219 A very passing costly paire of veluet breeches, whose panes .. was drawne out with the best Spanish satine. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 43 The Switzers weare .. doublets and hose of panes, intermingled with red and yellow, and some with blew, trimmed with long puffes of yellow and blewe sarcenet rising up between the panes. 1613 CHAPMAN *Masque* Plays 1873 III. 92 But betwixt every pane of embroidery, went a row of white Estridge feathers. *a* 1639 T. CAREW *Cœl. Brit.* Wks. (1824) 150 The curtain was watchet and a pale yellow in paines. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2170/4 One Green Satin Peticoat laced with Gold and Silver Lace, in Panes. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lii. (1737) 212 Breeches with Panes like the outside of a Tabor.

†**b.** *pl.* Strips made by cutting or slashing a garment longitudinally for ornamental purposes; e. g. to show the fine stuff with which it was lined, or of which an undergarment was composed. *Obs.*

1613 CHAPMAN *Masque* Plays 1873 III. 94 Wide sleeves cùt in panes. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 166 Her gown was a green Turkey grogram, cut all into panes or slashes, from the shoulder and sleeves unto the foot. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. viii. (Rtldg.) 36 They [breeches] were, within the panes, puffed out with the lining.

II. A piece, portion, or side of anything.

†**3.** A section or length of a wall or fence. *Obs.*

e. g. the length between two angles, bastions, buttresses, posts, etc.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5188 By þat were Sarazyns .. come inward .. At a pan þat was broken. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xv. 119 Closed rounde about with seuen panes of strong walles. 1524 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 21 For makyng of v panys of the church pale iiij*d*. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxii. 53 Than the knyght shewed me a pane of the wall, and said, sir, se you yonder parte of the wall whiche is newer. 1530 PALSGR. 251/2 Pane of a wall, *pan de mur.* 1672 DRYDEN *Assignation* II. ii, There's the wall; behind yond pane of it we'll set up the ladder. [1795 SOUTHEY *Joan* Notes Wks. 1837 I. 200 (tr. Froissart) The miners..overthrew a great pane of the wall, which filled the moat where it had fallen.]

†**4.** A side of a quadrangle, cloister, court, or town. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1033 Vch pane of þat place had þre 3atez. 1447 *Will of Hen. VI* in Carter *King's Coll. Cha.* 13 A cloistre square the est pane conteyning in lengthe clxxv fete, and the west pane as muche. 1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* clxxix. 264 Thyse thre castellys..were alle square, the sydes that were toward the toun were double, in suche wyse that one of the panes that was without myght be aualed vpon the walles, and thenne it shold be lyke a brydge. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 490 Ane Closter weill ouir fret .. Quhairin was all thir ten Sibillais set In euerilk Pane set ay togidder thre.

5. A flat side, face, or surface of any object having several sides: e. g. (*a*) the dressed side of a stone or log; (*b*) one of the divisions or sides of a nut or bolt-head; (*c*) one of the sides of the upper surface or table of a brilliant-cut diamond.

1434 *Indent. Fotheringhey* in Dugdale *Monast.* (1846) VI. 1414/2 [The steeple is to be square in the lower part, and after being carried as high as the body of the church] hit shall be chaungid, and turnyd in viij panes. *c* 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 305 Oone odar Challes with a patten gilte the foote of vj panes and in oone of theyme a Crucifixe. 1875 LASLETT *Timber* 74 *note*, Pane is the hewn or sawn surface of the log. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1601/2 *Pane*.., the divisions or sides of a nut or bolt-head; as, a six-paned nut, *i. e.* a hexagonal nut.

III. A division of a window, and derived uses.

6. One of the lights of a mullioned window (*obs.*), or a subdivision of this; now, One of the compartments of a window, etc. consisting of one sheet or square of glass held in place by a frame of lead, wood, etc.; the piece of glass itself, or of horn, paper, or the like substituted for it.

1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 268 To the glaser for takyn owte of ii. panys of the wyndows of the schyrche. *a* 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (1778) 93 Item quælibet fenestra .. continet 5 vel 6 pagettas, anglice panys. *c* 1535 in *Yorksh. Archæol. Jrnl.* (1886) IX. 322 One glasse wyndow wt iij panes of vij ffoote longe and ij foote wyde euery pane. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 139 The glazier should .. haue vsed him for quarrels and paines. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 17 Glass Windows of small Payns. 1663 — *Counsel* 47 Suffer no Green paines of Glasse to be mixt with white. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 77 P 2 She had found several Panes of my Windows broken. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 179 Choose such panes of glass as are clear, even, and smooth. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VI. xxiv, Silvering panes Of pearly shell. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 754 Take now a pane of glass, and place it upon the print. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* v. 69 The windows being without glass, or even the paper panes which are often substituted. 1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays* II. 274 The ornamental cabinet..its corner rounded off with curved panes of glass protecting shelves of..pottery.

b. *Fulminating pane*, see FULMINATING *ppl. a.*; *luminous* or *magic pane*, a sheet of glass on which pieces of tin-foil, arranged in some design, are made luminous by the discharge of an electric condenser through the foil.

1894 BOTTONE *Electr. Instr. Making* (ed. 6) 75 Fulminating Panes, or 'Franklin's plates' as they are also called, are easily made by coating both sides of a sheet of glass with tinfoil, to the extent of half of the entire surface, leaving the margins all round clear glass.

7. = PANEL *sb.*[1] 9.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 34 Æneas theese picturs woonderus heeded, And eeche pane throghly with stedfast phisnomye marcked. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 79 b, False counterfet panes in walls, to be opened and shut like a wicket. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Bro.* IV. iv, He had better have stood between two panes of Wainscot. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pane*, a Square of Glass, Wainscot, etc. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 136 *Panel*, a square or pane of thin board.

8. A rectangular division of some surface; one of the compartments of a chequered pattern.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 198 Diuers shietes weaued of gossampyne cotton of sundry colours, wherof two are rychely frynged with golde and precious stones,..and chekered lyke the panes of a cheste borde. 1724 J. MACKY *Journ. thro. Eng.* (N.), One wall .. took up the whole length of a street, built of pains of this stone about a foot square. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1601/2 *Pane*,.. one square of the pattern in a plaid or checker-work fabric.

b. Each of the blocks of burr-stone of which a mill-stone is constructed.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 829 The pieces of buhr-stones are .. cut into parallelopipeds, called panes, which are bound with iron hoops into large millstones. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 400/2 The separate blocks which are hooped together to form a buhr-stone are known as panes.

9. A section or plot of ground more or less rectangular in shape; spec. in *Irrigation*, a division of ground bounded by a feeder and an outlet-drain.

[*c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cress.* 427 Quhair is thy garding.. with..fresshe flouris, quhilk the quene Floray Had painted plesandly in every pane.] 1819 RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1849) 297 (E. D. D.) *Pane*,..a regular division of some sorts of husbandry work, as digging, sawing, etc. Some are saffron-panes, where saffron has been grown. 1848 W. BARNES *Poems* Gloss. (E. D. D.), *Pane*, a compartment of tedded grass between the raked divisions. 1866 *E. Anglian N. & Q.* II. 363 *Pane*, ..used by cottagers for a garden bed, or any small piece of ground, having a defined boundary. 1879 WRIGHTSON in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* VII. 23 The water trickles down the sides of the ridges, finding its way into gutters—between the elevated 'panes' or 'stetches'.

†**Pane,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [ME. a. OF. *panne, pane, penne, pene*, etc. (Cotgr. *panne* a skin, fell, or hide) = Pr. *pena, penna*, OSp. *peña, pena*, Sp. *pana*, in med.L. *panna, penna* fur, skin (Du Cange).

Referred by Diez to L. *penna* feather (the sense after MHG. *federe* downy fur or peltry); others take it as a fem. formation from L. *pannus*, but here the OF. form *penne, pene*, presents difficulty.]

1. Fur, esp. as used for a lining to a garment; a fell or skin (of ermine, sable, minever, or other fur).

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 110 He lat bringe a cupe of seluere And eke a pane of meniuier. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 711 Þe panis al of fow & griis [*MS. Cains* riche panys of faire grys], þe mantels weren of michel priis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 381/1 Pane, of a furrure, *penula*,..(P. *panula*). 1494 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 120 Item, On New-yeare's day, the King ought to weare..his pane of arms; and if his pane bee 5 ermins deepe, a Duke's ought to bee but fower. *c* 1500 *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 177 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.*, etc. (1869) 100 3hit sum haldis in armis ij certane thingis, Nothir metallis nor colouris to blasoune, Ermyne and werr, callit panis, bestly furring, And haldin so without other discripcioune. 1503 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 236 Payit to the Quenis Maister of Wardrob for ane payn of mynever to fill furth the lynyng of the samyn..xls. 1530 PALSGR. 251/2 Pane of a gray furre, *panne de gris*.

2. A package or bundle of furs containing a hundred skins: also called MANTLE.

(But this may belong to PANE *sb.*[1])

[1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 136, iii panes de Foynes, chescun contenant .c. Bestes, pris le pece x*d*.] 1612 *Bk. Customs & Valuat. Merch.* in *Halyburton's Ledger* 305 Budge..Powtes the fur contening four pans ix li. *Ibid.*, Calaba .. seasoned the pane..x li., stag the pane..vi li.

Pane (pēn), *sb.*[3] [Cf. F. *panne*, in same sense, of uncertain origin.] The pointed or edged end of a hammer opposite to the face; = PEEN.

1881 *Metal Worker* No. 12. 181 What writer .. has decided the proper orthography of the top part of a machinist's hammer? Some call it the 'pane', some write it 'pene', and some 'peane'. 1883 CRANE *Smithy & Forge* 20 Sometimes the handle is nearer to the pane or narrow end, the broad end being known as the face. 1902 MARSHALL *Metal Tools* vi. 65 An engineer's ball-pane hammer...The 'ball-pane' is the small round knob at the back of the hammer-head, and is chiefly used for riveting.

Hence **Paned** *a.*, in comb., having a pane of a specified kind, as *ball-paned, small-paned*.

1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Build., Home Handicr.* 30 Give every alternate tooth [of a saw] a sharp tap with a..small-paned hammer.

†**Pane,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. PANE *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To border or line with fur. *Paned, i-paned*, furred.

c 1330 *Florice & Bl.* (1857) 131 And a mantel of scarlet Ipaned al wiȝ meniuer.

Pane (pēn), *v.*[2] [f. PANE *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To make up (a piece of cloth, a garment) of pieces or strips of different sorts or colours, joined side by side. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1504 *Will of Goodyer* (Somerset Ho.), iij curteynis paned bluwe & red of stamen. 1509 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1869) I. 122 That thair baneris of baith the saidis craftis be paynitt with the imagis figuris and armis of the webstaris. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods Surrey* in *Surrey Archæol.* (1869) IV. 16 Item one aulter cloth of grene and yelow crewell pained. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4033/4 Lost .., 3 Damask Window-Curtains, pain'd with Orange-colour Shagareen. 1774 *Ann. Reg.* 117/2 A rich mantle of purple, paned with white. 1861 H. AINSWORTH *Constable of Tower* (1862) 17 He wore a doublet and hose of purple velvet, paned and cut.

2. To fit (a window) with panes.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 46/1 The Window must be grated, tho' not paned with scantling talc.

†**3.** To panel (a room). *Obs.*

1728 *Brice's Weekly Jrnl.* 28 June 4 The other [room] wainscotted and paned with fine Dutch Canvass.

Pane, obs. f. PAIN, PAN *sb.*[1], PENNY.

Pan-ecclesiastical, -egoism, etc.: see PAN-.

Paned (pēnd), *ppl. a.* [f. PANE *v.*[2] (*sb.*[1]) + -ED.]

1. Made of strips of different coloured cloth joined together, or of cloth cut into strips, between which ribs or stripes of other material or colour are inserted.

1555 in *Wills Doctors' Comm.* (Camden) 43 Item, a paned blue hanging for the same use. 1583 in *North. N. & Q.* I. 77 A payr of blew paynd hosse, drawin furthe wt Dewrance. 1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman-Hater* I. ii, All the swarming generation Of long stocks, short pain'd hose, and huge stuff'd doublets. *a* 1658 FORD, etc. *Witch Edmonton* IV. i, Oh! my ribs are made of a payn'd hose, and they break. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* ii, His paned hose were of black velvet, lined with purple silk, which garniture appeared at the slashes. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v. *Pane*, Paned curtains are made of long and narrow stripes of different patterns or colours sewed together. [1827 W. GIFFORD *Ford* Introd. 177 Paned hose..were a kind of trunk breeches, formed of stripes of various coloured cloth, occasionally intermixed with slips of silk, or velvet, stitched together.]

2. Of a window or door: Having panes of glass. (Chiefly with qualification.)

1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* v. (1884) 127 The windows are all of the small pained kind. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 43 A fox .. took a direction through a glass paned door. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* I. ii, A quaint little porch and two numerously paned windows on each side.

Panee, Paneel, var. PAWNEE, PANELE.

Panegas, obs. form of *pence*, pl. of PENNY.

Panegurie, obs. variant of PANEGYRY.

†**Pa·negyre.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *πανήγυρις* PANEGYRIS: in sense 1 identified with *panegyric*.]

1. A eulogy: = PANEGYRIC *sb.* 1.

1603 B. JONSON (*title*) A panegyre on the happy entrance of James, our sovereign, to his first high session of Parliament. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Mayden's Blush* Ded. 4 Instead.. of precious Gifts, of solemne Panegyres: Accept a Heart.

2. A general assembly: = PANEGYRIS 1.

1757 STUKELEY in *Mem.* (Surtees) III. 358 Here was in British times the great panegyre of the Druids, the midsummer meeting of all the country round. 1763 — *Palæograph. Sacra* 8 At public sacrifice, which they called Panegyres; a meeting of a side of a country, a province.

Panegyric (pænĭdʒi·rik), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 **panegyrike, -gyrique, -girick, pani-, panne-, pana-, -gyrick, -girike, -gerick**(e, 7–9 **panegyrick.** [a. F. *panégyrique* (1512 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *panēgyric-us* public eulogy, orig. adj., a. Gr. *πανηγυρικός* fit for a public assembly or festival, f. *πανήγυρις* PANEGYRIS.]

A. *sb.* **1.** A public speech or writing in praise of some person, thing, or achievement; a laudatory discourse, a formal or elaborate encomium or eulogy. Const. *on, upon*, formerly *of*.

1603 DANIEL (*title*) A Panegyrike Congratulatorie delivered to the Kings most excellent Maiestie. 1620 in *Fortesc. Papers* (Camden) 132, I also composed a panagirick of the immortality of glorie. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Panegyrick*,.. a licentious kinde of speaking or oration, in the praise and commendation of Kings, or other great persons, wherein some falsities are joyned with many flatteries. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 45 The Mountebanks..decrying all others with a Panegyrick of their own Balsam. 1697 POTTER *Antig. Greece* IV. viii. (1715) 227 The Company..were sometimes entertain'd with a Panegyrick upon the dead Person. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Pleas. Ep.* Wks. 1730 I. 109 Write a panegyric upon custard. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* i. I profess to write, not his panegyrick..but his Life. 1836 *Johnsoniana* I. 71 Had I meant to make a panegyric on Mr. Johnson's excellencies. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XXVIII. 491 After Cato's death Cicero published a panegyric upon him.

2. Elaborate praise; eulogy; laudation.

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Panigirike*, praise. 1702 EVELYN in *Pepys' Diary* (1879) VI. 255 Not doubting but the rest which follows will be still matter of panegyric. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* I. Pref. 5 In this season of panegyric, when scarce an author passes unpraised either by his friends or himself. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 6 He stands infinitely above the need of indiscriminate panegyric.

†**3.** = PANEGYRIST. *Obs.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 13 Father Stanney, a Iesuit Priest, called (of the Panigericks) the lanterne of England.

B. *adj.* †**1.** = PANEGYRICAL 1. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* Explan. Words, *Panegyricke*, Feasts, games, faires, marts, pompes, shewes, or any such solemnities, performed or exhibited, before the generall assembly of a whole nation.

2. = PANEGYRICAL 2.

a 1632 DONNE *Litanie* xxiii. Poems (1654) 344 In Panegyrique Allelujaes. 1706 MAULE *Hist. Picts* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 17 The panegyrick author after a sort doth show. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 405 I'm not used to panegyrick strains. 1774 MASON *Elegies* i. Poems 46 Cautious I strike the panegyric string.

Hence †**Panegy·rize** *v. intr.*, to utter or write a panegyric; *trans.*, to praise in an elaborate oration or eulogium.

1708 DE FOE *Review Affairs France* IV. Pref., I am not going about to panegyric upon my own Work. 1732 *Gentl. Instr.* (ed. 10) 539 (D.), I had rather be..lampooned for a virtue than panegyrick'd for a vice.

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Panegyrical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

†1. Of the nature of a general assembly. *Obs.*

a 1617 BAYNE *Diocesans Tryall* (1621) 4 Their ordinary meeting, as it is, Acts 2. 46, daily, could not be a Panegericall meeting. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Govt. Ch. Christ* IV. vi. Wks. 1865 XI. 231 In the primitive church the persons of the bishops..were chosen by all the people, and by panegyrical meetings.

2. Of the nature of a panegyric or eulogy; publicly or elaborately expressing praise or commendation; eulogistic, encomiastic, laudatory.

1592-3 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 326 To addresse a plausible discourse, or to garnish a Panegyricall Oration in her prayse. 1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 76. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Panegyricall*,..spoken flatteringly in praise of some great person. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) I. 405 A dead lord..is always to receive honourable interment and a panegyrical epitaph. 1858 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) II. II. i. 222 The Duke of Wellington's despatches..tell us so much more about him than any panegyrical sketch.

Hence **Panegy·rically** *adv.*, in or by means of a panegyric; by way of elaborate eulogy.

1680 *Religion of Dutch* vi. 57 You must also Panegyrically celebrate the Cantons..for their refusal. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIII. 360 Winkelmann..fell in love with its sculptured reliques of antient art, and undertook to describe them panegyrically.

Panegy·ricize (-səiz), *v. rare.* [f. PANEGYRIC *sb.* + -IZE.] = PANEGYRIZE *v.* 1.

1787 ANN HILDITCH *Rosa de Montmorien* II. xiv. 68 He suffered me to panegyricize him in a dedication of a piece.

‖ **Panegyris** (pănĭ·dʒĭris, -ē·dʒĭris). [a. Gr. *πανήγυρις*, f. *παν-* all + *ἀγυρις* = *ἀγορά* assembly.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* A general assembly; *esp.* a festal assembly in honour of a god. In quots. 1647-79 in allusion to Heb. xii. 23.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* iii. 12 Amidst a panegyris of angels, and that glorious ampitheatre. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* III. v. (1713) 367 There shall be the glorious *Panegyris*, the assembly and church of the first-born. 1775 CHANDLER *Trav. Asia Minor* xl. 143 A panegyris or general assembly was held there yearly. 1879 C. T. NEWTON *Art & Archæol.* viii. (1880) 330 The Olympic *panegyris*.. was still a reality.

†2. = PANEGYRIC A. 1. *Obs.*

1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 23 Their silence speaks aloud, and is Thy well pronounced panegyris.

Panegyrism (pæ·nĭdʒĭrĭz'm). *nonce-wd.* [f. PANEGYRIZE + -ISM. Cf. Gr. *πανηγύρισμα*, *-ισμός* celebration of a public festival.] A panegyrizing; a composition of panegyrical character.

1894 T. SINCLAIR in *Athenæum* 17 Nov. 677/2 A work which has been called a panegyrism.

Panegyrist (pæ·nĭdʒĭrist). [f. next: see -IST. Cf. Gr. *πανηγυριστής* one who celebrates a public festival.] One who writes or utters a panegyric; one who elaborately praises; an encomiast.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 3 Adde..these few lines out of a farre more ancient Panegyrist. 1782 Miss BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. iii, The panegyrist of human life! 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 25 Panegyrists, Errant Knights! That whitewash one as grim'd as Nero, And make him shine abroad—an hero. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiii. 156 The high-flown rhetoric of a panegyrist.

Panegyrize (pæ·nĭdʒĭrəiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. *πανηγυρίζ-ειν* to celebrate *πανήγυρις* or a public festival; to deliver a panegyric: see -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To pronounce or write a panegyric or elaborate eulogy upon; to speak or write in praise of; to eulogize.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. vi. 250 Among so many Saints, as he Panegyrizeth in these Orations. 1791 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 2 June, The friends of Government..panegyrised him while they wanted his assistance. 1833-6 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) I. II. ii. 251 Meanly panegyrizing the government of an usurper.

2. *intr.* To compose or utter panegyrics.

a 1827 MITFORD cited in WEBSTER (1828).

Hence **Pa·negyrised, Pa·negyrizing** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Pa·negyri·zer.**

1823 *Valpergа* II. 239 He was an earnest panegyrizer of republics and democracies. 1852 DAVIES & VAUGHAN *Plato's Republic* x. (1868) 341 More anxious to be the panegyrized than the panegyrist. 1855 DORAN *Hanover Queens* I. xi. 436 In his panegyrising epitaph on the monarch.

Panegyry (pănĭ·-, pănē·dʒĭri, pæ·nĭdʒĭri). Also 7 **pani-, panegery, panegury.** [f. Gr. *πανήγυρις* PANEGYRIS, with change of suffix.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* = PANEGYRIS 1. Also more generally, A religious festival.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Pref., That the call of wisdom and virtue may be heard everywhere;..not only in pulpits, but..at set and solemn paneguries in theatres. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 136 These dayes [the Nativity, Epiphany, Easter, Ascension and Pentecost] were called..The Christian Panegyries, as a note of distinction from those of lesser account. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 207 The..panegyries or great monthly festivals of the [Egyptian] gods. 1894 G. RAWLINSON in *Lex Mosaica* 24 The institution of panegyries or 'solemn assemblies'.

†2. = PANEGYRIC A. 1 (*if not mispr. in quots.*)

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 72 Then would he [Erasmus]..sound foorth the Panigeries of their praises. 1636 HEYWOOD in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 69 Having these Panegeries now read over, To thy perpetuall fame.

Paneity (pănē·ĭti). [ad. med.L. **pāneitās*, f. **pāne-us* of bread, f. *pān-is* bread.] The quality or condition of being bread, 'breadness'.

a 1687 S. PARKER *Reasons Abrogat. Test* (1688) 22 They could not onely separate the Matter and Form, and Accidents of the Bread from one another, but the Paneity or Breadishness it self from them all. 1689 PRIOR *Ep. Shephard* 66 Romish bakers praise the deity They chipp'd, while yet in its paneity. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. vi. 42 Innocent..acknowledged that..there did remain a certain paneity and vineity.

Panel (pæ·nĕl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3- **panel**; also 4-6 **panell, -e**, (5 **-yll, -ȝell, -ele, pannule, penelle**), 5-8 **pannal**, 6 **-ale**, 6-7 **-all**, 6-8 **-ell**, 6-9 **-el**, (7 **-elle, -iell**). [ME. a. OF. *panel* piece of cloth, saddle-cushion, piece (of anything), etc., mod. F. *panneau* = It. *pannello*, med. L. *pannellus*, dim. of *pannus* cloth: see PANE *sb.*[1] (several senses of which are found also under *panel*). OF. had also *panele* f., piece, etc., which in ME. would run together with *panel*.]

I. A piece of cloth, and connected uses.

1. A piece of cloth placed under the saddle to protect the horse's back from being galled (*obs.*); now, the pad or stuffed lining of a saddle employed for this purpose.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14982 Broght þai noþer on hir bak Na sadel ne panel. *c* 1400 *Vwaine & Gaw.* 473 Luke thou fil wele thi panele, And in thi sadel set the wele. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 267/2 A Panelle of a sadelle, *panellus, subsellium.* 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 117 Cartsadell without panell. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* VI. (1617) 56 The pannells of his Saddle shall be made of strong linnen cloath. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 74, I cut a hole in the pannel of the saddle. 1835 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XI. 621 Hunting saddles should have their pannels well beaten and brushed to prevent sore backs.

2. A kind of saddle: generally applied to a rough treeless pad; but formerly sometimes to an ass's wooden saddle.

[1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 46 Pro iij panellis nouis pro cursore domino, XX*s.* pr.] 1530 PALSGR. 251/2 Pannell to ryde on, *bast, panneau.* 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 36 A panel and wantey, packsaddle and ped. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Acitdra de Silla*, the pannell or the saddle tree, *Stragulum ligneum.* 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. ii. 26 So rides he mounted on the market-day, Upon a straw-stufft pannel all the way. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 215 Our Asses had pannels in stead of saddles..and ropes laid crosse the pannels, and knotted at the ends in stead of stirrups. 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* I. IV. xliii. (1885) 243 Sancho Panza, stretched on his ass's pannel and buried in sleep. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 419 Weight of Horse Appointments..5th Dragoon Guards 1 Pair pannels 5 lb. 4½ oz.

†3. In more general sense: A small piece of anything. *Obs.*

(Common in OF. but of doubtful existence in Eng.)

1628 COKE *On Litt.* II. ii. § 234. 158 b, A Pane is a part, and a Pannel a little part.

II. A small piece or slip of parchment, and related legal uses.

4. A slip or roll of parchment, *esp.* the slip on which the sheriff entered the names of jurors and which he affixed to the writ.

[*c* 1307 *Writ to Sheriff of Somerset* Chancery File, New Ser. 1 *dorso*, Responsum istius breuis est in Panello huic annexo.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 381/1 Panele, *pagella, panellus.* 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 22 § 1 Vnlesse such person or persons so making any pelts, or buying such skinnes,..conuert the same into semits, pannels, or other their owne necessary vses. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* II. ii. § 234. 158 b, A Jury is said to be im-pannelled when the Sheriff hath entred their names into the Pannel, or little piece of Parchment, *in Pannello assisæ.* 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Panel*, a Schedule or Page; as a Panel of Parchment, or a Counterpane of an Indenture: But it is used more particularly for a Schedule or Roll containing the names of such Jurors, as the Sheriff returns, to pass upon any Trial. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process Sc.* (ed. 2) 202 Which Panel must be in Parchment, intitled, *The County ss. Nomina Jur. ad Triand. inter Dominum Regem, et —— Prisonar. ad Barram. Ibid.*, The Panel must have Margin-room, to mark their Appearances and Challenges. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 353 He returns the names of the jurors in a panel (a little pane, or oblong piece of parchment) annexed to the writ. 1875 STUBBS *Const. H.* III. xx. 408 Under the name of 'pannel' the sheriff's return had been endorsed on or sewed to the writ.

5. A list of jurymen, the jury itself.

[1292 BRITTON I. xxii. § 10 Pur uns remuer hors des panels et autres mettre. 1314-15 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 333/2 Ipsi panellum debitum de probis & legalibus hominibus retornarunt.] 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 315 Ne put hem in panel To don hem plitte here treuthe. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 127/1 The Coronours..have power to make the array of the enquest or panell for the triell of the same offencers. 1543-4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 6 Persons so..impanelled..shalbe added to the former panell. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 24 The Pannel that brought in an Ignoramus upon the Bill against the Earl of Shaftsbury. 1730 FIELDING *Rape upon Rape* II. i, I think half of that pannel are bailiff's followers. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xii. 458 The sheriffs..had taken care to return a panel in whom they could confide. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 136 A panel means twelve perplexed agriculturists, who..are starved till they are of one mind.

b. *transf.* A list of men, or (quot. 1575) of beasts.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 16 A great sort of bandogs whear thear tyed in the vtter Coourt, and thyrteen bearz in the inner. Whoosoeuer made the pannell, thear wear inoow for a Queast, and one for challenge, and néed wear. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 242 If the following..Pannel be labell'd to the former Catalogue of that most August Assembly. 1888 *Standing Orders Ho. Comm.* (1897) § 49. 13 The Committee of Selection shall nominate a Chairmen's Panel to consist of not less than Four nor more than Six Members..the Chairmen's Panel shall appoint from among themselves the Chairman of each Standing Committee.

6. *Scots Law.* In the phrase *on* or *upon the panel* = upon (his, one's) trial. Also, in later use, *in the panel*, etc.

The original sense of *panel* here is conjectural. It seems most probable that (on the analogy of sense 4) it meant a slip of parchment, containing the indictment, or the name or names of the persons indicted. *To be on the panel* would thus be *to be indicted*, and so on one's trial. It would also be easy to use the term elliptically for the name or names, and so, the person or persons, on the panel, as in b, where note that the word is collective. In later times, 'the panel' has been sometimes understood as a place, viz. 'the bar of the court' (so Jamieson), or the dock. Cf. the phrases *in the panel*, to put or bring *into the panel*, to enter *the panel*.

1557 *Books of Adjournal* (High Court of Justic.) 8 Apr., The personis upone the pannell askit instrumentis. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 128 Thay callit the criminall, With ane twme scheith set him on the Pannall. 1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 502 Few complenaris hes offerit thame to persew the personis enterit on pannell. 1660 DICKSON *Exp. Job* x. Writ. 1845 I. 5 God has put the man on the pannel, and is entered in a contest, and will condemn us. *a* 1700 in *Kirkton's Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1817) 384 Mr. James Mitchel was upon the pannell at the criminal court for shutting at the Archbishop of St Andrews. 1714 TURNBULL in *Cloud of Witnesses* (1730) 134, I was brought and set in the Pannel, with the Murderers, and they read over my Indictment. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 16 The Day of Compearance being come, the Prisoner is sent for, and enters the Pannal (from this the Prisoner is called Pannel).

b. The person or persons indicted, the accused. (The pl. form in quot. 1801 is a 'foreigner's' error.)

1555 *Bks. of Adjournal* 7 Dec., The pannell protestit for the panis contenit in the actis of parliament. 1562 *Ibid.* 13 May, Intrandi as secund pannale, the laird of Wester Ogill, etc. 1695 *Ibid.* 18 Nov., Ordains that for hereafter the pannalls advocats in all their wryten debates title the defenders by the name of pannall, as has bein always in use before the Justice Court, and not by the name of defender. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. II. vi. (1737) 386, 15.. are chosen to be the Assize upon the Pannal (or Prisoner at the Bar). 1795 *Scots Mag.* LVII. 479/1 He saw no marks of insanity about the pannel, who always behaved with great propriety. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 30 Mr. Clark, Counsel for the pannels, made no objection. 1883 EDERSHEIM *Life Jesus* (ed. 6) II. 169 On the assumption of their being the judges, and He the panel.

III. A distinct piece or portion of some surface, etc., usually contained in a frame or border.

(This appears to be the underlying idea in this group, but the arrangement is tentative and provisional.)

†7. The general sense of 'compartment' or 'section' appears to be exemplified in the following:

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 273 Þis ground of equyte is ij. panellys. In þe to panel equyte acordyth resoun wyth wyll, and þe oþer panel equite acordyth wyll wyth resoun. Eyther of þise ij. panys is iiij. fote brode.

8. A section or compartment of a fence or railing; a hurdle. Cf. PANE *sb.*[1] 3.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxiv, In the said forest .. to be made palebordes called penelles. *Ibid.* II. xxx, To make fyue penellys of palysses to be sette vp. 1530 PALSGR. 251/2 Panell of a wall, *pan de mur.* 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 138 A reed-hedge handsomely bound in pannels. 1882 *Gard. Chron.* XVII. 809/2 Each panel is composed of three vertical parallel posts, two longitudinal rails..and two boards attached to the posts between the rails. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 226 A panel of fencing is not quite nine feet in length.

9. A distinct compartment of a wainscot, door, shutter, side of a carriage, etc., consisting usually of a thinner piece of board or other material, normally rectangular, set in the general framework.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iii. 89 This fellow wil but ioyne you together, as they ioyne Wainscot, then one of you wil proue a shrunke pannell, and like greene timber, warpe, warpe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 100/1 *Pannell*, little cleft Boards, about 2 foot high, and 16 or 20 inches broad, of these Wainscot is made. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 109 Bevil away the outer edges of the Pannels. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 282 Rural carvers..with knives deface The pannels. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 411 A stage-coach came up to the door, with 'Bath and London' upon its panels. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 136 *Panel*, a square or pane of thin board, framed in a thicker one called a stile. .. Such are the partitions by which the officers' cabins are formed. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxxviii, She had .. seen herself .. in the crystal panel that reflected a long drawing-room. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 720/2 A panel wider than its height is a *lying-panel*. ..If its height be greater than its width, a *standing panel*.

b. In architecture and other constructive arts: A compartment of a surface either sunk below or raised above the general level, and set in a moulding or other border, as in a frame, sometimes of different colour or material.

1693 TIGON (*title*) A New Book of Drawings, containing Several Sortes of Iron Worke as Gates, .. Staircases, Pannelles, etc. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 27 A large pannel occupying the whole Architrave and Frize to place the Inscription upon. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 7) 960 The tower of St. Peter Mancroft, at Norwich, is a good specimen of flint building with stone panels. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 214, I can see no reason why the panels should not be formed of some of the concretes which we are now able to procure.

c. *Bookbinding.* (*a*) A compartment of the external cover of a book enclosed in a border or frame. (*b*) Also, the space between the raised bands on the back of a book.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) I. 425 'Raised bands' are formed of strips of pasteboard or parchment at regular intervals across the back of the book, leaving a space termed

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'panels' between them. 1880 ZAEHNSDORF *Bookbinding* 129 Panel mitred in gold, with title and small corners. .. Small tail panel with date. 1903 *Studio* Aug. 175 A solid leather outer binding with an inlaid..panel in the centre to contain coats-of-arms..amid a framework of gold tooling.

d. A piece of stuff of different kind or colour, laid or inserted lengthwise in the skirt of a woman's dress; also, the portion of the original material enclosed between two such pieces. (*b*) A panel-shaped piece of embroidery or appliqué work for insertion in any drapery.

1889 *John Bull* 2 Mar. 149/3 The skirt, of grey silk, had broad panels of dark grey velvet, on which a design of feathers was embroidered in silver. 1899 W. G. P. TOWNSEND *Embroidery* iv. 43 Design for an appliqué panel,..Worked in the Windermere linens, in blues and green. *Ibid.*, Design for..a long panel for the back of a settee. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Feb. 4/2 On the skirt these [flatly stitched inverted box pleats] are set about five or six inches apart, except in the front, where a wider space is left to give a panel effect—a space amounting to about twelve inches.

e. *fig.* Something resembling a panel in shape and relation to the surrounding space.

1902 A. E. W. MASON *Four Feathers* xviii. 174 Through the open window the moon threw a broad panel of silver light upon the floor of the room.

10. †a. A window-pane. *Obs.* **b.** A compartment in a stained glass window, containing a separate subject.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Hence also Panels, or panes of glass, are compartiments or pieces of glass of various forms, square, hexagonal, etc. 1873–5 JAS. FOWLER in *Yks. Arch. Jrnl.* III. 199 The arrangement is a succession of panels, each containing a subject. 1891 J. T. FOWLER *Ibid.* XI. 499 This panel certainly does not belong to the window.

11. *Coal-mining.* **a.** A piece of coal left uncut in a mine. **b.** A compartment or division of a mine separated from the rest by thick masses or ribs of coal.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.*, *Pannell*, a small Piece of Wholes that is left uncut, either to support some Weight from falling, or else .. left, because it is .. not worth the cutting. *Ibid.* Kiij, Huttrill [is] any hard Pannel in a Vein or Pipe..bound up and crossil'd by mixt Stuff, as Chirts, hard Tufts, Caukes, or Kevills. 1847 E. CRESY *Encycl. Civ. Eng.* I. 695 Panel work .. is performed by dividing the entire mine into panels, separated by walls of coal from 40 to 50 yards in thickness. 1882 R. L. GALLOWAY *Hist. Coal Mining* xv. 149 It occurred to Mr. Buddle [*c* 1810] that a great improvement..might be effected by dividing a colliery, in the course of the first working, into districts, or panels, surrounded on all sides by barriers of solid coal.

12. *Gardening.* A compartment of some design in carpet-bedding.

1805 REPTON *Landscape Gard.* 185 The pannel .. may be removed in winter. 1892 *Gard. Chron.* 27 Aug. 243/3 These need frequent thinning out and clipping into shape, so as to confine each colour to its own panel or boundary-line, so as to properly define and preserve the character of the several designs.

13. A compartment or division of a pavement.

1893 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 5/3 A 'panel' of karri wood has been laid opposite the West Strand Post Office, where the wear and tear is exceedingly heavy.

IV. A thin board, etc., such as might form a panel in sense 9.

14. A thin wooden board used as a surface for oil painting; also, a painting on such a board.

1709 PRIOR *Protogenes & Apelles* 59 He [Apelles] gave the Pannel to the Maid. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* ii. (1798) 32, I am not in love with a coloured panel. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* ii. 117 It was the custom of the first practitioners in this process, to cover the pannels of their pictures with grounds of thin plaster. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 217 For small cabinet pictures, panels of well-seasoned mahogany are prepared. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* iii. 26 Were they even painted in oil on panel.

b. A large size of photograph, of a height much greater than its width. Chiefly *attrib.*

1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 374/3 Some of the most delightful panel screens for photographs I ever set eyes on. *Ibid.*, The two-fold screens with..sufficient space for panel portraits. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 14 May 6/1 The panel photo is..as much part of the ceremony of presentation as, in the courtly times of Sir Joshua Reynolds, a few sittings at his studio in Leicester-square were part of the business of a fashionable marriage.

15. A board used by a baker, tailor, etc.

1612 in *Nayworth Housek. Bks.* (Surtees) 42 A pannell for the baker. 1658 J. JONES tr. *Ovid's Ibis* 120 Dominus Mechanick that leaps from the pannel to the pulpit.

V. Unclassed senses.

16. (See quot.)

1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.*, *Pannels*, in artillery, are the carriages which carry mortars and their beds upon a march.

17. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Panel*,.. in mining, a heap of ore dressed and ready for sale. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Panel.* 1. A heap of dressed ore.

18. (See quot.)

1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Panels*, the several strata composing a bed of stratified rock: chiefly used with reference to the bands of a limestone, as 'Blue limestone with strong panels'.

19. (See quot.) (A rendering of Fr. *panneau*, perh. never actually in Eng. use: cf. PANE *sb.*[1] 5.)

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Pannel in masonry, denotes one of the faces of a hewn stone.

VI. 20. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *panel-cupboard*, *-ledge*, *-maker*, *-opener*, *-painting*, *-picture*, *-sleeve*, *-van*; *panel-backed*, *-bodied*, *-lined* adjs.; **panel-den** = *panel-house*; **panel-furring**, a furring to which the external panels of a railway-carriage are fastened; **panel-game**, stealing in a panel-house (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **panel-house**, a brothel in which the walls have sliding panels for the purpose of robbery; **panel-plane**, 'a long stocked plane having a handle or toat' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **panel-planer**, (*a*) a machine for thinning the edges of panels so as to fit into the grooves in the stiles; (*b*) = *panel-raiser*; **panel-raiser**, a machine for forming a raised panel on a board by working away the surrounding surface; **panel-strip**, a strip of wood or metal to cover the joint between a post and a panel or between two panels in a railway-carriage; **panel-thief**, a thief in a panel-house; so **panel-thieving** *sb.*; **panel-truss**, a truss having timbers or bars arranged in rectangular divisions diagonally braced; **panel-wheel**, a wheel which cuts a groove with a flat bottom and sloping or bevelled sides. See also PANEL-WORK.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 10/2 Mark the perfectly self-complacent air with which he sits in his quiet *pannel-bodied Tilbury. 1895 CLIVE HOLLAND *Jap. Wife* (ed. 11) 63 She goes to a *panel cupboard, where we keep our .. English biscuits. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), **Panel-house*, or **Panel-den*, a house of prostitution and theft combined. 1901 *Academy* 5 Oct. 293/2 On the *panel-ledge stands an unframed sketch. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Albardero*, a *pannell maker, *Clitellarius*. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Oct. 4/1 [A] collection of burglar's tools, including a fine brace and centre-bit, and a 'patent *panel-opener', shaped much like the common or domestic tin-opener, but on a larger scale. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 157 Trucks do not want upholstering or glazing or *panel-painting. 1880 LITTLEDALE *Plain Reas.* vii. 16 We should disprove the genuineness of a *panel picture declared to be four hundred years old, if we showed it to be painted on mahogany. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 182 To these standard planes may be added a *panel, plough, and right and left rebate planes. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1602/1 A double-head *panel-raiser, working upon two edges of the board at once. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 106 The *pannel-saw..is used for cutting very thin boards in any direction which may be required. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 584 The panel-saw, either for cross-cutting, or cutting very thin boards longitudinally. 1884 *Daily News* 27 Oct. 2/1 The sleeves are of a different material from the other portions. ..The brocade of which these long *panel sleeves are ..made deserves description. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), **Panel-thief*, a thief, who..enters the room by a secret opening, and abstracts [the victim's] money, watch, etc. 1868 M. H. SMITH *Sunshine & Shad. N. York* 306 She was one of the most notorious panel-thieves in New York. 1707–12 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 202 Those Walls which are built *Pannel-wise, with square Pillars at equal distance,.. look much handsomer.

†Pa·nel, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [Origin obscure: treated by some as a sense of prec.] The fundament or lower part of the alimentary canal of a hawk.

c 1575 *Perf. Bk. Kepinge Sparhawkes* (1886) 7 Meates wch endew sonest and maketh the hardest panell are best. *Ibid.* 26 Tokens of Wormes. Strayning sodaynly on the fyste,.. champpinge wt her beake, offeringe her beake ofte to the panell, mutes smotty [etc.]. 1611 COTGR., *Brayeul*, the parts, or feathers, about a hawkes fundament, called by our Faulconers the brayle in a short-wingd, and the pannell in a long-wingd, hauke. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Pannel*, in Faulconry, is the Pipe next to the Fundament of the Hawk, there she digesteth her meat from her body.

Panel (pæ·nĕl), *v.* [f. PANEL *sb.*[1]]

I. 1. *trans.* To empanel (a jury).

1451 *Paston Lett.* I. 208 The Shereff wille panell gentylmen to aquyte the Lorde, and jowroures to a quyte his men. 1530 PALSGR. 652/1, I panell a quest of men after the lawes of Englande. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* v. i, The jury's panell'd, and the verdict given Ere he appears.

II. 2. *Sc. Law.* To bring to trial; to indict.

1576 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 567 That the cuntre men arreistit..may..certanelie knaw at quhat day to be pannellit. 1660 DICKSON *Serm. Isa.* xli. 14–15 Writ. 1845 I. 138 Thou art a rotten hypocrite, thou hast never pannelled thyself before God's tribunal for sin. 1721 WODROW *Ch. Hist.* III. viii. (1830) IV. 124 Some country women were pannelled for being helpful to the wife of one of the persons alleged to have been concerned. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxvi, He .. was soon to be panelled for his life.

III. †3. To furnish (a saddle) with a panel or pad. *Obs. rare.*

1508 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 135 For grathing of foure sadilles, new pannalit.

4. To put a panel on (a beast, esp. a mule or ass); to saddle with a panel.

1530 PALSGR. 652/1 Panell my horse, I wyll ryde to market. 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* I. iv. xlvii. (1885) 257 They ordered him to saddle Rozinante and pannel the ass. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* I. 144 Don Quixote..ordered Sancho to saddle and pannel at once.

IV. 5. To fit or furnish (a room, wall, etc.) with panels; to adorn with panels.

1633 *Wilmslow Churchw. Acc.* in Earwaker *East Cheshire* (1877) I. 108 Paid for pannelling the churche in the toppe. 17.. PENNANT (T.), A very handsome bridge, the battlements neatly pannelled with stone. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 192 Where the principal stairs were constructed of wood, it was customary to panel the soffit. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 73 We look into the saloon, which the cabinetmakers are panelling with satin-wood.

6. To fit or place as a panel in its frame.

1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. v, A few old pictures were panelled in the open wainscot. 1858 — *What will he do?* I. vi, Panelled in wood that had once been painted blue.

7. To ornament (a skirt or piece of drapery) with a panel or panels: see PANEL *sb.*[1] 9 d.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 July 3/1 A lace flounce might border a skirt of net, or..the lace might panel a skirt of net.

8. *Telegr.* To arrange (wires) in parallels.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Panel, dial. form of PARNEL.

†Panele. *Obs.* Also 6–7 **panell, pannel,** 7–8 **penele,** 8 **paneel, panial.** [a. Sp. *panela*; cf. Ger. *panelle.*] Brown unpurified sugar from the Antilles.

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 72 Although Suger can not bee simply made, from the panell, or sande whiche cometh from the Cane. 1592 in *Acts Privy Council* N. S. XXII. 465, 9 chests of sugar muscovathes..10 chests of sugar pannels. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 91 They make Peneles, a kind of Sugar somewhat inferiour to the Muscavado. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 56 A Sort of duskish, pale-grey Sugar called Paneels. 1740 *Hist. Jamaica* 229 Muscovadoes and Panial Sugar, 6*s.* per Hundred. 1774 *Ann. Reg.* 215/1 Molasses, syrups, paneles,..from the British plantations.

Paneless (pē·nlès), *a.* [f. PANE *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Of a window: Having no panes, lacking panes.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Economy* III. 111 The shifts enormous that in vain he forms To patch his paneless window. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 220 To keep out the cold by fastening our towels securely across the paneless window.

Panellation (pænĕlē·ʃən). [n. of action f. med. (Anglo-) L. *pannellāre*, f. *pannellus* PANEL *sb.*[1] 4, 5.] The empanelling of a jury.

a 1695 WOOD *Hist. Univ. Oxf.* (1796) II. 9 They in the said pannellation did put Rich. Wotton .. and other privileged persons, which were not wont anciently to be impannelled. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

Panelled, paneled (pæ·nĕld), *ppl. a.* [f. PANEL *v.* + -ED.]

1. *Sc. Law.* Brought to the bar, put on trial.

1636 W. SCOT *Apol. Narr.* (1846) 153 Many were unknown to the pannelled.

2. Fitted or made with panels; divided into panels or decorative compartments.

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 123 A folding door of pannelled looking-glass. 1819 SHELLEY *Lett.* Pr. Wks. 1888 II. 285 Within this arch are two panelled alto relievos. 1902 BESANT *Five Yrs.' Tryst* 95 The dark panelled old room that they called Oliver Cromwell's Library.

Panelling, paneling (pæ·nĕlin). [f. PANEL *sb.* + -ING 1.]

1. Wood or other material made into panels, panels collectively, panel-work.

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. v, The very old wainscot which composed the floor and the panelling of the room. 1851 LAYARD *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* xiii. 343 This alabaster, cut into slabs, served as a kind of panelling to the walls of sun-dried bricks. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 1 The oak paneling, of a sombre but rich brown.

2. *Mining.* (See PANEL *sb.*[1] 11.)

1900 *Daily News* 26 Nov. 2/1 Ground .. opened out and drained preparatory for panelling.

Pa·nel-work.

1. Work in wood, stone, etc., consisting of or containing panels; *esp.* panelled woodwork.

1874 PARKER *Gothic Archit.* I. vi. 195 The windows frequently appear to be only openings in the panel-work. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 510 The spaces between the windows .. are decorated with panelwork.

2. The working of a mine by division into panels.

1847 E. CRESY *Encycl. Civ. Eng.* I. 695 Panel work was introduced, fifty years ago. [See PANEL *sb.*[1] 11.] 1882 GALLOWAY *Hist. Coal Mining* xv. 149 Panel-work..was first introduced [at Wallsend] in the year 1810.

So **Panel-working.**

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Panel-working*, a system of working coal seams..in the North of England.

Panemye: see PAYNIMY *Obs.* **Panence,** obs. f. PENANCE. **Paner, -ere,** obs. ff. PANNIER. **Panes,** obs. f. *pence*, pl. of PENNY.

Panentheism, Pan-eulogism: see PAN- 2.

Paneter, -tre, -trie, obs. ff. PANTER *sb.*[1], PANTRY.

Panewes, -yes, obs. ff. *pennies*, pl. of PENNY.

Pa·nfish. *U. S.* [f. PAN *sb.*[1] + FISH *sb.*[1]]

1. A fish suitable for frying whole in a pan.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIII. 403/2 The cat-fish, also a good pan-fish. 1899 B. W. GREEN *Virginia Word-bk.*

2. A name for the king-crab (*Limulus*), from its supposed resemblance to a saucepan. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Panful (pæ·nful). [f. PAN *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] The quantity that fills a pan.

1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 319, I preferred to calculate upon the result of 40 panfuls worked by rocker. 1887 I. R. *Lady's Ranche Life Montana* 167, I often used to take a panful of salt, and get the whole band round me. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIII. 356/2 A panful of water.

Pang (pæŋ), *sb.* Also 6–7 **pangue.** [*Pang*, sb. and vb., are known only after 1500, the vb. being exemplified first (which may be accidental). Origin uncertain.

It has been suggested that *pang* sb. was a phonetically-lightened variant of an earlier *prang* (cf. *sprēc*, OE. *sprǽc*, where however *three* consonants came together), and thus identical with a word occurring twice as *prange a* 1450, and once as *prange c* 1530, app. in the same sense as *pang*: see below. These have naturally been viewed as fig. uses of PRONG *sb.*, a stabbing or piercing point; the difficulty is that this has not been found in the literal sense till much later (1567), and is not frequent before 1600.

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1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 151 As thow the prongys of deth dede streyn Here hert root. *a* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 287 These prongys myn herte asondyr thei do rende. *c* 1530 *Crt. of Love* 1150 The prange of loue so straineth them to crie.]

1. A brief keen spasm of pain which appears suddenly to pierce or shoot through the body or any part of it; a shooting pain.

In 16th c. chiefly in 'pangs of death'; also 'of childbirth'.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 242 b, In the pange & distresse of deth. 1530 PALSGR. 251/2 Panges of dethe, *les traicts de mort*. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 250 The pangues and fittes of his sickenes. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* XLVIII. ii, The wife, whose wofull care The panges of child bed findes. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 338 This man being very olde, died in a pang. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 80 The poore Beetle that we treade vpon In corporall sufferance, finds a pang as great, As when a Giant dies. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Kings* xxii. 5 The pangues of death have compassed me. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxvi. 17 Like as a woman with childe..is in paine, and cryeth out in her pangs. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 27 P 2 The Man in the Pangs of the Stone, Gout, or any acute Distemper. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & Pearls* vii. 118 The pang which shot through her yesterday. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 288 The attempt to allay the pangs of hunger by filling the stomach with non-nutritious substances.

2. *fig.* A sudden sharp mental pain or feeling of intense mental anguish.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* I, I am in no little pang of perplexitie. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 48 The bitter pangs that doth your heart infest. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 94 Say that some Lady..Hath for your loue as great a pang of heart As you haue for Oliuia. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 287 O sharp convulsive pangs of agonizing pride! 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* I. iii, Keen are the pangs Of hapless love. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. xiii, High minds, of native pride or force, Most deeply feel thy pangs, Remorse! 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxviii. (1878) 303 Cheerfully and without a pang sacrifice the dollars you have paid.

†**3.** A sudden access of keen feeling or emotion of any kind; a sudden transitory fit. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 117 b, This pangue or guierie of love dooeth especially..invade & possesse suche persones. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* iv. 54 There bee in vs certayne affeccionate pangues of nature, whiche we are not able to cast awaye from vs. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) III. 392 O, what a merry pang was this, M. Harding! 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 6 Only to amuse their minds, and stirre up pangs of affection. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xix. 32 [He] does that in a drunken pang. 1693 *Humours Town* 138 Among their Fits of Devotion they shall have such Amorous Pangs for Heav'n, that one wou'd think [etc.]. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1743) VIII. 3417 Galen..when he had anatomized man's body, and carefully surveyed the frame of it..fell into a pang of devotion and wrote a hymn to his Creator.

Pang (pæŋ), *a. Sc.* [cf. PANG *v.*2] Packed tight, stuffed, crammed. Also *pang-full*.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 178 Thair avairis fyld vp all the feild, Thay wer so fow and pang With drafe. 1807 RUICKBIE *Wayside Cottager* 110 (E.D.D.) The bench is fill'd, the house is pang. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* 367 A rude man, and pang full of oaths.

b. Tight, compactly framed.

1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* (1871) 27 Sae pang was our pearily prow Quhan we cudna speil the brow of the wavis We needilit them through below.

Pang (pæŋ), *v.*1 Now *rare*. [See PANG *sb.*] *trans.* To afflict with pangs; to pierce or penetrate with acute physical or mental pain. Also *absol.*

c 1502 *Joseph Arim.* (E. E. T. S.) 47/323 His chylde in the pestylence was in Ieopardy, And sore panged. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 44 What heuynesse dyd me pange. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 3 b, By the tormentyng..of which sicknes, men were so .. peynfully pangued. 1598 FLORIO, *Accorare*, to pang or pinch at the hart. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iii. 15 'Tis a sufferance, panging As soule and bodies seuering. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1817) II. liii. 177 The news of your misfortune panged me to the very intrails. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 531 May the mortal stroke Be balanced well, and pang not.

†**b.** To move by any sudden feeling. *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 526 Heere the kinde-hearted Iesuit is panged with a fit of Charitie to yoke the Lutherans with them.

Hence **Pa·nged** *ppl. a.*, **Pa·nging** *vbl. sb.*

1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* lxxviii, Like a pang'd nightingale, it made him pause. 1876 C. WELLS *Joseph & Brethren* I. vi, But he is dead, and I am left to mourn, And tire on pangèd recollection. 1863 LD. LYTTON *Ring Amasis* I. i. II. ii. 124 Never shall the panging of your spirits be at rest.

Pang (pæŋ), *v.*2 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Origin uncertain: perhaps onomatopœic.

Identity with Goth. *þraggan*, i. e. *þrangan* to press, with loss of *r*, has been suggested.]

trans. To pack tight, fill by pressure, stuff, cram.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 14 July (1671) 9 Hell will be empty ..and heaven panged full. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. iii, As fou 's the house could pang. 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* xix, It pangs us fou o' Knowledge. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxiv, The auld gudeman o' Corse-Cleugh has panged it wi' a kemple o' strae amaist. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Pang*, to fill, to stuff. 1899 *Speaker* 4 Feb. 157 Men whose minds are panged with the lore of old Scotland.

Pangene (pændʒī·n). *Biol.* Also **pangen**. [f. Gr. παν- all + stem of γένος race, offspring, γεν- to beget: cf. next.] De Vries's name for a (supposed) primary constituent unit of a germ-cell.

1899 J. A. THOMSON *Sci. Life* xi. 146 The theory of 'Pangenes' advocated by De Vries in 1889..incorporates the distinctively modern conception of germinal continuity. *Ibid.* 153 To these hypothetical units numerous names have been given—biophors, pangenes, idiosomes [etc.].

Pangenesis (pæn,dʒe·nēsis). *Biol.* [f. Gr. παν-, PAN- all + γένεσις birth: see -GENESIS.] The name given by Darwin to his hypothesis, advanced to explain the phenomena of heredity, that every separate unit or cell of an organism reproduces itself by contributing its share to the germ or bud of the future offspring. See quot. 1868.

1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* II. 359, I venture to advance the hypothesis of *Pangenesis*, which implies that the whole organization, in the sense of every separate atom or unit, reproduces itself. Hence ovules and pollen-grains—the fertilized seed or egg, as well as buds—include or consist of a multitude of germs thrown off from each separate atom of the organism. 1869 F. GALTON *Hered. Genius* 363. 1870 TYNDALL *Sci. Use Imag.* in *Lect. & Ess.* (1903) 72/2 He [Mr. Darwin] has drawn heavily upon time in his development of species, and he has drawn adventurously upon matter in his theory of pangenesis. According to this theory, a germ, already microscopic, is a world of minor germs. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i. 40. 1892 J. A. THOMSON *Outlines Zool.* 65 This hypothesis has been repeatedly modified, but, except in the general sense that the body may influence its reproductive cells, 'pangenesis' is discredited by most biologists.

b. *Intracellular pangenesis*: see quot.

1900 GOULD *Dict. Med. Biol., Intracellular Pangenesis*, the origin of ultimate vital principles (pangenes, gemmules, biophors) within the cell.

Pangene·tic, *a.* [See prec. and -GENETIC.] Of or pertaining to pangenesis: see quot.

1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 90 We cannot understand how colloid bodies, such as the Pangenetic gemmules must be, could pass freely through membranes. 1899 THOMSON *Sci. Life* xvi. 217 Maupertuis..distinctly stated a pangenetic theory of heredity.

Hence **Pangene·tically** *adv.*

1890 C. L. MORGAN *Anim. Life & Intell.* (1891) 134 [It] is (pangenetically) due to the fact that it takes some time for the modified gemmules to accumulate.

Pange·nic, *a.* = PANGENETIC.

1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2046. 636 The one [point of view] was known as the 'pangenic theory' of Darwin.

Pangeometry (pæn,dʒi·ɒ·mėtri). [f. PAN- all + GEOMETRY.] Geometry extended to space of more than three dimensions; universal geometry. So **Pangeo·meter**; **Pa·ngeome·trical** *a.*

1882 J. B. STALLO *Concepts Mod. Physics* 216 The peculiar tenets of pangeometry. *Ibid.* (1883) 214 The pangeometers erect a transcendental structure on empirical foundations. *Ibid.* 208 *note*, The connection of Gauss's metageometrical or (to use the expression of Lobatschewski) pangeometrical views with his investigations respecting the geometrical interpretation of imaginary quantities.

Pan-German (pæn,dʒɔ·ɹmăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. PAN- I + GERMAN: cf. Ger. *Alldeutscher*.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to all Germans, or to the union of all Germans in one political state.

1892 *Daily News* 27 Feb. 5/2 The present difficulty is not Prussian merely; it is Pan-German. The riots in Vienna are just as serious as those in Berlin. 1902 *Q. Rev.* July 155 The Pan-German ideal, as presented by the lyric poets of the Liberation. *Ibid.* 160 The Pan-German League.. was founded in 1894.

B. *sb.* An advocate of Pan-Germanism.

1899 *Daily News* 26 Oct. 3/4 The Pan-Germans and Anti-Semites at Hamburg. 1901 *Scotsman* 28 Feb. 7/5 The radical Czechs, by making speeches in their own tongue, caused the Pan-Germans to raise a protest.

So **Pan-Germa·nic** *a.*, Pan-German; **Pan-Ge·rmanism**, the notion or principle of the comprehension of all German peoples in an extended Germany; **Pan-Ge·rmany**, a Germany including all German peoples.

1900 tr. *von Bülow* in *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Dec. 2/2 There are laurels of higher worth than those which the Pan-Germanic League has to bestow. 1882 *Times* 30 Mar. 5/4 The Clericals..will no more tolerate Pan-germanism than the Poles Pan-slavism. 1888 *Echo* 29 Aug. 1/5 In order to oppose and neutralize the advancing aggression of 'Pan-Germanism'. 1902 *Q. Rev.* July 152 It is only quite recently that the term *Alldeutschtum* was coined..or the foreign equivalent Pan-Germanism..supplied. *Ibid.* 161 What the Pan-German League wants is..a 'Greater Germany', or as the exponents of this idea would say, a 'Pan-Germany'.

Pangermic, -germism: see PAN- 2.

[Pangetive (in Lodge's *Poore Mans Talent*, Hunterian Cl., 60), error for PUNGITIVE.]

Pa·ngful, *a. rare.* [f. PANG *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of pangs, sorrowful.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 224 He bowed his head upon his pangful bosom. 1897 *Chicago Advance* 5 Aug. 178/3 [To live] far from home..is as pangful to him as to an absent school-boy.

Pang-full: see PANG *a.*

Pangless (pæ·ŋlės), *a.* [f. PANG *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a pang.

1811 BYRON *To Thyrza* iv, Death for thee Prepared a light and pangless dart. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* 4 So brought she forth her child Pangless.

Hence **Pa·nglessly** *adv.*

1877 PATMORE *Unknown Eros* Proem, The furiously gibbering corse Shakes, panglessly convuls'd, and sightless stares.

Pa·ng-like, *a.* [f. PANG *sb.* + -LIKE.] Like or befitting a pang.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV. (1629) 412 With pang-like grones and gastly turning of his eyes, immediately all his limmes stiffened, and his eyes fixed.

Pangolin (pæŋgō·lin). Also 9 **pen-**. [a. Malay تڠكولڠ *peng-gōling* roller, f. *peng-* denominative + *gōling* to roll, in reference to its power of rolling itself up. The Malays distinguish *peng-goling sisik* scaly pengolin, from *peng-goling rambut* hairy pangolin (Marsden).] An edentate mammal of the genus *Manis*, of tropical Asia and Africa, the greater part of whose body is covered with horny scales; a scaly ant-eater. The name originally belongs to *Manis Javanicus*, a native of Java, etc.; but has been extended to Indian and African species, of which there are several.

[1734 SEBA *Thesaur. Rer. Natural.* I. 88 Javanensibus et aliis populis orientalibus *Panggoeling*, quae vox *Convolutorem* notat.] 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vi. 468 The Pangolin, which has been usually called the *scaly lizard*, ..is about three or four feet long. 1822 SIR T. S. RAFFLES in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. 249 Pangolin Sisik or Tangiling ..of Sumatra. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 188 The Pangolins are slow in motion, and live on worms and insects, especially termites and ants. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 108 The curious ant-eaters (earth pigs and pangolins) are probably relics of an earlier fauna.

†**Pangony, -ie.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *pangōni-us* (Pliny), a. Gr. παγγώνιος, i. e. all-angled.] Name of an unidentified precious stone mentioned by Pliny: in 18th c. employed by some as a class-name.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Pangonie*, ..a kinde of precious stone, so called from its multitudes of Angles. 1692 COLES, *Pangonie*, ..a precious stone with very many corners. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl., Pangonia*, ..The bodies of this genus are single-pointed, or imperfect crystals, composed of dodecangular or twelve-planed columns, terminated by twelve-planed pyramids, and the whole body, therefore, made up of twenty four planes. Of this genus there are only three known species: 1. A brownish-white one, with a long pyramid. This is found in Silesia and Bohemia; .. and is esteemed a very valuable crystal.

Pan-Gothic to **Pangymnasticon**: see PAN-.

†**Pa·nguts.** *Obs.* [app. f. PAN- all + *guts*.]

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor, A Panguts*, ..an vnweldie Drossel nothing but guts. 1658 PHILLIPS, *A Panguts* (as it were all guts), a drossel, a gorbelly, an unweldy fellow. 1704 COCKER, *Pangut*, or *Paunchgut*, a huge fat bellied fellow. 1775 ASH, *Panguts* (*s.* a low word), a fat hulky lazy fellow.

‖ **Panha·gia.** *rare. Gr. Ch.* Also **Panagia.** [a. Gr. παναγία, fem. of παν́αγιος all-holy.] A title of the Virgin Mary in the Orthodox Eastern Church; the All-holy.

[1686 B. RANDOLPH *Pres. St. Morea* 13 Many People came from the City of Zant to pay their devotions to the *Panaija* there.] 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 59 The picture of the Panagia, or Virgin Mary, in Mosaic, on the cieling of the recess. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. II. iii. 314 The Parthenon which had been converted into a church of the Panhagia, or Blessed Virgin. 1903 G. F. ABBOTT in *Daily Chron.* 16 June 3/1 A small table..placed under the lamp which burns in front of the icon of the Panhagia.

Panhandle (pæ·n,hæn·d'l). [f. PAN *sb.*1 + HANDLE.] The handle of a pan; hence in *U. S.* a denomination for a narrow prolongation of a State or Territory extending between two others, e. g. the Panhandle of West Virginia. Also *attrib.*

1888 *Missouri Republican* (U. S.) 24 Feb. (Farmer *Americanisms*), The Panhandle of Texas offers desirable homes to a million of people, at a nominal price. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., The Panhandle of Idaho; the Panhandle of West Virginia, projecting northward between Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Panharmonic (pæ·nhaɹmɒ·nik), *a.* [f. PAN- all + HARMONIC: cf. next.] **a.** Adapted to all the 'harmonies' or musical modes. **b.** Universally harmonic, harmonizing with all.

1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 274 We shall not want multiplicity of notes or a panharmonic scale. 1886 FARRAR *Hist. Interpretation* iv. 236 St. Augustine..demanded that all interpretation should be panharmonic.

So **Panharmo·nicon**, a mechanical musical instrument of the orchestrion type, invented by J. N. Maelzel in 1800.

1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* III. x. 381 The whole congregation was as though one vast instrument or Panharmonicon, moving all together. 1879 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 194 Maelzel..devoted himself to constructing an automaton instrument of flutes, trumpets, drums, cymbals, triangle, and strings struck by hammers. ..His next machine was the Panharmonicon, ..with clarinets, violins and cellos added.

†**Panharmony** (pænhā·ɹmŏni). *Obs.* [f. PAN- + HARMONY; after Gr. παναρμόνιος all-harmonious.] Universal or general harmony.

1651 COLLIER tr. *Comenius' Patterne Univ. Knowl.* 52 Pansophy by its owne desirable Panarmony, or generall agreement will be fit and convenient.

Panhellenic (pæn,helī·nik, -e·nik), *a.* [f. PAN- I + HELLENIC; after Gr. πανέλλήνιος of or pertaining to all the Greeks, πανέλληνες all the Hellenes, the united Greeks.] Of, concerning, or representing all men of Greek race (including in ancient times the Greek colonies in Asia, Sicily, Italy, etc.; in modern times, the Greeks living in the Turkish dominions, in Crete, etc.).

1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xlvii, The schemes of Periclês were .. eminently Pan-Hellenic. 1853 *Ibid.* lxxii, Athens had never had the power of organizing any such generous Panhellenic combination.

Panhellenism (pænhe·lėniz'm). [f. PAN- I + HELLENISM, or Gr. πανέλληνες + -ISM: see prec.] The idea or plan of a political union of all Greeks; the Panhellenic spirit and aims.

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1860 ['Remembered in spoken use in Oxford' (Prof. Bywater).] 1874 FISKE *Outl. Cosmic Philos.* II. xviii. II. 205 The struggle between the higher and the lower patriotism,—between the two feelings known to the Greeks as Pan-Hellenism and Autonomism. 1884 J. T. BENT in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 429/2 A secret society which was the backbone of Panhellenism.

So **Panhe·llenist**, one who favours Panhellenism.

1882 in OGILVIE *Imper. Dict.* 1900 *Pilot* 2 Sept. 263/1 There is an aloofness that lies deeper down in his [the Cretan's] nature than any pan-Hellenist piety.

Panhidrosis to **Panhysterectomy**: see PAN-.

Panial, variant of PANELE *Obs.*

Panic (pæ·nik), *sb.*[1] Also 5–6 **-yk**(e, 6–7 **-ik**(e, **-icke**, 6–9 **-ick**; 6 **pannycke**, 9 **-ick**. [ad. L. *pānicum*, in It. *panico*, F. *panic*.] A grass or graminaceous plant: originally applied to *Panicum italicum* of Linnæus (*Setaria italica* of later botanists), otherwise called Italian Millet, largely cultivated in Southern Europe, etc.; also extended to other species of the genus *Panicum* and its subgenera, many of which are cultivated in different parts of the world as cereal grains.

Panicum is a very extensive genus; Steudel describes 850 species, grouped under eighteen sections, many of these being distinct genera with other authors. (*Treas. Bot.*).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 50 Panyk & mylde in hoot & drie is sowe As now. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 260 Of Moscouia .. the fieldes beare .. also mylle and panyke whiche the Italians caule Melica. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 76 b, Panic is of the kynde of pulses, and in lykenes lyke vnto millet. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lvi. 78 There be sundrie sorts of Panick. *Ibid.*, The Panick of India groweth vp like Millet. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. vii. 14 Saffron, Mill, Millet, Panick, Amilcorne, Spelt-corn, Garences. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* I. 251 Panick, aperient, boil'd with Milk. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* Wks. 1838 IX. 378 *note*, The Hermit took a loaf..made of pannick and of rye. 1852 BADGER *Nestorians* I. 214 Three kinds of millet or pannick ..make the bread-flour in general use.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *panic-bread*, *-seed*; **panic-grass**, any grassy species of *Panicum*, as *P.* (*Echinochloa*) *Crus-galli*, a weed of cultivated and waste ground in England.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Panojo*, pannycke seede, *Panicula*. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. 73 Panic-Grass. 1797 W. JOHNSTON tr. *Beckmann's Invent.* II. 248 *note*, The slender spiked cock's foot panic-grass, *panicum sanguinale*. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* Wks. 1838 IX. 399 *note*, The king would eat only of the pannick bread, as he had been wont to do. 1835 HOOKER *Brit. Flora* I. 43 *Panicum Crus-galli*, Loose Panick-grass.

Panic (pæ·nik), *a.* and *sb.*[2] Forms: 7– **panic**; also 7 **-ique**, **-ik**, 7–8 **-ick**, **pannick**, **-ic**. [a. F. *panique* adj. (15th c. in Littré) = It. *panico* (Florio); ad. Gr. *πανικός* adj. of or for Pan, groundless (fear), whence *πανικόν* neut. sb. panic terror, a panic.

'Sounds heard by night on mountains and in vallies were attributed to Pan, and hence he was reputed to be the cause of any sudden and groundless fear' (Liddell and Scott). Stories more or less elaborated, accounting for the origin of the expression, are found in Plutarch's *Lives* (Langhorne's tr. (1879) II. 701/2), Polyænus' *Stratagems* (written *c* 160 A. D.; cf. Potter *Greece* III. ix.), etc.]

A. *adj.* (Now often viewed as attrib. use of B.)

1. In *panic fear*, *terror*, etc.: Such as was attributed to the action of the god Pan: = B. 2.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 425 Sudden foolish frights, without any certeine cause, which they call *Panique Terrors*. *Ibid.* 1293 All sudden tumults and troubles of the multitude and common people, be called Panique affrights. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 11, I hope my feares are but panick. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 241 That great Army .. were put into that pannick fear that they were shamefully put to flight. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Cock & Fox* 731 Ran cow and calf and family of hogs, In panique horror of pursuing dogs. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 701/2 A panic fear ran through the camp. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xiv. 134 A sound of panic dread to the populations of Italy.

b. Of the nature of or resulting from a panic; exhibiting unreasoning, groundless, or excessive fear.

1741 in *Johnson's Debates Parl.* (1787) I. 386 The tumults of ambition in one place, and a panic stillness in another. 1824 GALT *Rothelan* II. III. vii. 70 He cried, with a shrill and panic voice, for Shebak.

†**2.** Of noise, etc.: Such as was attributed to Pan.

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 120 Which .. they thought might be prevented by making a loud and panick noise with brasen vessels.

†**3.** Universal, general. *Obs. nonce-use.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* xxiv. (1662) 77 Seeing sometimes a Pannick silence herein.

4. (cap.) Of or pertaining to the god Pan: as, Bacchic and Panic figures. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

B. *sb.*[2] [= mod. F. *une panique*.]

†**1.** Contagious emotion such as was ascribed to the influence of Pan. *Obs.*

1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 15 Seeing Pan was their God, we may conceive, that all Things about them were Panicks [L. *Panica* adj.], and vaine, and subject to Fables. 1708 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1711) I. I. ii. 15 We may.. call every Passion Pannick which is rais'd in a Multitude, and convey'd by Aspect, or as it were by Contact or Sympathy. *Ibid.* 16 There are many Pannicks in Mankind, besides merely that of Fear. And thus is Religion also Pannick.

2. (= *panic fear*, *terror*, etc.; see A. 1): A sudden and excessive feeling of alarm or fear, usually affecting a body of persons, originating in some real or supposed danger vaguely apprehended, and leading to extravagant or injudicious efforts to secure safety. (With and without *a* and *pl.*)

1708 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1711) I. I. ii. 15 The Uncertainty of what they fear'd made their Fear get greater. ..And this was what in after-times men call'd a Pannick. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 18 P 6 The Approach of a Peace strikes a Pannick thro' our Armies, tho' that of a Battle could never do it. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. viii. 277 The General.. fulfilled the fondest wishes of Hyder, by taking the panic, and running away from the army. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xii. 123 Parental instinct was mastered by panic. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 375 An unaccountable panic seized on all men. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxii. 382 Cæsar's soldiers were seized with panic.

b. *spec.* A condition of widespread apprehension in relation to financial and commercial matters, arising in a time of monetary difficulty or crisis, and leading to hasty and violent measures to secure immunity from possible loss, the tendency of which is to cause financial disaster.

1757 HARRIS *Coins* 31 No alteration can be made in the standard of money without .. producing .. distrusts and panics. 1826 C. KNIGHT *Pop. Hist. Eng.* VIII. xi. 195 This pecuniary crisis [in 1825]..universally obtained the name of 'The Panic'. 1826 T. ATTWOOD 27 Feb. in *Life* viii. (1885) 104 Smith, Payn and Smith, and Barclays have had last week very sharp runs upon them. In many Country Towns also these pleasant 'panics' have prevailed. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. xi. (1876) 442 Commercial panics are caused by a reckless employment of credit.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.* Of or pertaining to a panic or panics; resulting from panic.

1884 GIFFEN in *Pall Mall G.* 19 Dec. 4/1 The appreciation ..was one not to be regarded with a panic feeling. 1894 *Daily News* 12 July 5/1 The Bill, ..as a pure panic measure, must stand or fall by the general estimate of the gravity of the circumstances which have given rise to it.

b. *Comb.* (often not distinctly separable from attrib. use), as *panic-cry*, *-cure*, *-dread*, *-flight*, *-master*; *panic-driven*, *-like*, *-pale*, *-stunned* adjs.; **panic-monger**, one who endeavours to bring about or foster a panic, esp. on a political, social, or financial question; an alarmist: a term of opprobrium; hence **panic-mongering**; **panic-stricken**, **-struck** *a.*, stricken with panic; so **panic-strike** *v.*

1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxii. 301 The old *panic-cry about a Scots invasion. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xviii, When he has .. scattered your whole party in a *panic-flight. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 227 This produced a *panic-like consternation. 1793 H. WALPOLE *Lett., to Miss Berrys* 7 Oct. (1846) VI. 494 The *panic-master-general. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 8 Those wicked alarmists and *panic-mongers whom I will never forgive. 1894 LD. WOLSELEY *Life Marlborough* II. 14 Sunderland succeeded in pursuading James that Lewis XIV's warnings were those of the 'panic-monger'. 1886 *Times* 30 Mar. 12/1 This *panicmongering has had the effect of suggesting strikes and rioting. 1883 G. MEREDITH *Poems & Lyrics* 143 How bold when skies are blue; When black winds churn the deep, how *panic-pale. 1798 LADY HUNTER in *Jrnl. Sir M. Hunter* (1894) 122 Our formidable appearance *panic-struck them, and they were moving off. 1898 HENDERSON *Stonewall Jackson* I. xi. 448 They need only a movement on the flank to panic-strike them. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXV, The Moors, confused and captainless, And *panic-stricken, vainly seek to escape The inevitable fate. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 19 Owen and I looked at one another in panic-stricken silence. 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 130 A panic-struck and turbulent council. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVI. 983 *Panic-stunn'd he stood.

Hence **Pa·nic** *v. trans.*, to affect with panic (*nonce-wd.*); **Pa·nicful** *a.*, 'full of panic, fearful'.

1827 HOOD *Hero & Leander* xlii, The crew .. Struck pale and panick'd by the billows' roar. 1846 WORCESTER, *Panicful* (cites C. B. Brown).

Panical (pæ·nikăl), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. = PANIC *a.* 1.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Poems* 7 Chaucer our English Homer in the description of the sodaine stirre and Panicall feare when Chanteclere the cocke was caried away by Reynold the Foxe. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Shipmate Louise* XX. 128 Was ever panical terror more incomparably suggested?

2. Of or pertaining to the god PAN: = PANIC *a.* 4.

1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias' Descr. Greece* III. 235 The Sun produces Angelical, Demoniacal, Heroical, Nymphical, Panical, and such-like powers.

Panically (pæ·nikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] With panic-like fear.

1882 STEVENSON *Merry Men* v. (1887) 55 Had the sea been a lake of living flames, he could not have shrunk more panically from its touch.

Panicky (pæ·niki), *a. colloq.* [f. PANIC *sb.*[2] + -Y.] Of the nature of, or characterized by a tendency to, panic; subject to panic; unreasonably or excessively apprehensive; said esp. in reference to commercial and financial matters.

1869 *Echo* 12 Oct., Hence the delays, mystification, and consequent panicky results. 1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 13 Feb., Wheat fell on Saturday, and the wheat market is described as being 'panicky'. 1900 *Scotsman* 2 June 8/3 All of a sudden he made a panicky speech in the House of Lords which was held by the **panicky** newspapers to justify all that they had said.

Panicle[1] (pæ·nik'l). *Bot.* Also 6–9 **pannicle**. [ad. L. *pānicula* (*-ucula*), dim. of *pānus* a swelling, an ear of millet.] A compound inflorescence, usually of the racemose type, in which some of the pedicels branch again or repeatedly, forming a loose and irregularly spreading cluster, as in oats and many grasses.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. iii. 4 The bushie top, with his long feather-like pannicles do resemble the common Reede. 1798 MARIA RIDDELL *Voy. Madeira* 98 The blossoms are disposed in a pannicle, or diffused spike. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 120 When millet is ripe, the panicles are cut off near to the top of the stalk. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. i. 83 An inflorescence which branches irregularly, like that of Bramble, Horse Chestnut, and most Grasses, is called a panicle.

†**Panicle**[2]. *Obs.* = PANIC *sb.*[1]

1606 PEACHAM *Graphice* (1612) 135 September in his left hand a handful of Millet, Oates and Panicle. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 92. 31 Oats, Rice, Millet, Panicle, Beech-wheat. [Johnson's example from Miller is erroneous, M.'s entry is *Panicum*, Panic (etc.).]

Panicle, obs. form of PANNICLE.

Panicled (pæ·nik'ld), *a.* [f. PANICLE[1] + -ED[2].] Arranged in form of a panicle; paniculate; furnished with or bearing a panicle or panicles.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 84 Fair panicled corn or bent-grass. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr.* 267/1 Flowers panicled about the ends of the branches. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 292 Arranged in a spiked, racemed, or panicled manner.

Paniconograph (pænəikɒ·nogrɑf). Also **pani·cograph**. [f. PAN- + ICONOGRAPH.] (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1602/1 *Panicograph*, a mode of obtaining printing-plates direct from a subject or transfer by applying it to the face of a plate of zinc, and building up a printing surface in relief corresponding to the design transferred. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Paniconograph. 1902 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, *Paniconograph*, .. a photozincograph.

So **Pani:conogra·phic**, **-icogra·phic** *a.*, pertaining or related to paniconography; **Paniconography**, a name given to a process for obtaining printing-plates directly from a design or transfer, by producing the design in relief on a zinc plate; photozincography.

1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* I. 69 There is a paniconographic process—a long name, which seems to imply a power of copying or reproducing any or all kinds of engravings. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Paniconographic*, *Paniconography*.

Paniculate (păni·kiŭlĕt), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *pāniculāt-us*, f. *pānicula* PANICLE[1] + -ATE[2].] Arranged in a panicle; panicled.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. s. v., A Plant is said to be *floribus paniculatis*, i. e. with paniculate Flowers, when it bears a great Number of Flowers standing upon long Foot-Stalks, issuing on all Sides from the middle Stalk. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. xxi. (1765) 217 *Paniculate*, with the Flowers in Panicles. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 578 Incurvate, paniculate in a plane, subtripinnate. 1877–84 F. E. HULME *Wild Fl.* p. vi, The inflorescence paniculate.

Hence **Pani·culately** *adv.*

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Fl.* 306 Scapes..paniculately branched.

Pani·culated, *a. rare.* [See -ED[2].] = prec.

1719 QUINCY *Med. Dict.* (1726) 349/2 Such are call'd Panniculated Plants. 1860 TYAS *Wild Fl.* 117 St. John's wort.—The inflorescence is..branched in paniculated clusters.

Pani·culato-, comb. form of mod.L. *pāniculāt-us*, paniculately, paniculate and —.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* 582 Sparingly ramose, above paniculato-corymbose. *Ibid.* 666 Paniculato-ramose, branches terete.

Panidiomorphic, **Panidrosis**, etc.: see PAN-.

Panier, variant of PANNIER.

Panifiable, *a. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *panifiable*, f. *panifier*.] Capable of being made into bread.

1849 *Lond. Jrnl.* 10 Mar. 8 An ingenious instrument, called..the *aleurometer*, the purpose of which is to indicate the panifiable properties of wheat flour.

Panification (pænifikē·ʃən). [a. F. *panification* (*p. des pommes de terre*, 1781 in Hatz.-Darm.), noun of action f. *panifier* to make into bread.] The making into bread; conversion into the substance of bread, esp. as a chemical process.

1779 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 100/1 It is from this very simple operation that the whole fabrication of potatoe-bread depends; without it, no panification. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Import Colonial Corn* 129 Whether the panification of the meal of rye or barley..be complete. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* L. 326 See the blessed idea of Christian communion.. degraded into a mere act of divine panification! 1886 JAGO *Chemistry of Wheat, Flour & Bread* 314 Summing up the changes produced in panification—they are alcoholic fermentation of the sugar, softening and partial peptonising of the albuminoids, and a limited diastasis of the starch by the albuminoids so changed.

†**Pa·nifice**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pānificium* making of bread, anything baked, f. *pānis* bread. Cf. obs. F. *panifice* 'bread-making, .. also bread' (Cotgr.).] (See quot. 1656.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Panifice*, ..the craft of baking or making Bread; also Bread it self, or a Loaf of Bread. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 398 These animalls do not expose their panifice to the injuryes of the aire and Heavens. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Panigerick(**e**, **-gery**, etc., obs. ff. PANEGYRIC, etc.

Panikelle, obs. form of PANNICLE.

Panime, obs. form of PAYNIM.

†**Pa·nion**. *Obs.* Also 6 **panyon**. [Shortened from COMPANION.] = COMPANION, mate, fellow.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 50 Whether he be a gamester, an alehouse haunter, or a panion among ruffians. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 496 b, Loe here a very pleasaunt panion and Maister of his Arte. 1589 NASHE *Martins Months Minde* Wks. (Grosart) I. 165 These Panions, scorning all modestie, and reiecting al reason. 1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catching* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 80 He was a kind of Scholastical panyon.

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Pan-Ionian, Pan-Ionic: see PAN- 1.

† **Pa·niot.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *paniot* (1282 in Godef.), f. *pan* cloth.] Covering; horse-cloth.

1310 *Acc. Exors T. Bp. of Exeter* (Camden) 6 De iijs. vjd. de iij pecis de panyot debili venditis.

Panisc, panisk (pæ·nisk). *Mythol.* [ad. Gr. *πανίσκ-os*, L. *Panisc-us*, dim. of Πάν, PAN *sb.*2] A little Pan; an inferior deity representing or attending on Pan. Hence **Pani·sca** as feminine of this.

1604 B. JONSON *Penates*, The Paniskes, and the Siluanes rude. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 361. 448 A panisca at the music of Apollo opens her mouth wide. *Ibid.* § 387. 501 A good-natured panisc plucks a thorn from the foot of a satyr.

Panisic (pænəi·sik), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. PAN- all + Gr. *ἴσ-os* equal + -IC.] Relating to a social state in which all are equal; = PANTISOCRATIC.

1864 BLACKMORE *Clara Vaughan* lxii, Platonic no doubt, and panisic, but not altogether adapted to double entry. 1887 — *Springhaven* (ed. 4) II. vii. 76 A meek salutation which proved his panisic ideas to be not properly wrought into his system as yet.

Panislam (pæni·slăm, -islā·m). [f. PAN- 1 + ISLAM.] All Islam; (the conception of) a union of the Mohammedan world.

1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 57 Panislam must be crushed by a new crusade.

So **Panislamic, -Islamic** (-islæ·mik, -islā·mik), of or pertaining to all Islam, or to a union of all Mohammedans. **Pani·slamism**, the Panislamic aspiration.

1881 *Times* 22 Dec. 9 Some encouragement being given in Egypt to the Panislamic dreams of the present Sultan. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 62 The phantom of a Panislamic league. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 93/1 The most famous, after the Pan-Islamic pilgrimages, are the great Shiite sanctuaries. 1888 *Echo* 29 Aug. 1/5 In order to oppose the advancing aggression of..' Pan-Islamism'.

Pani·vorous, *a. rare*−°. [f. L. *pānis* bread: see -VOROUS.] Devouring or feeding upon bread.

1830 in MAUNDER *Treas. Knowl.* 1848 in CRAIG.

Panjandrum (pæn,dʒæ·ndrŏm). In origin, a nonsense word (simulating compounds of PAN-, and burlesquing a title), occurring in the farrago of nonsense composed by S. Foote to test the memory of old Macklin, who had asserted that he could repeat anything after once hearing it.

1755 FOOTE in *Q. Rev.* (1854) XCV. 516 And there were present the Picninnies, and the Joblillies, and the Garyulies, and the Grand Panjandrum himself, with the little round button at top. 1885 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Harry & Lucy Concl.* II. 153. 1867 F. H. LUDLOW *Little Brother* 39 The little wide-awake, like the Panjandrum 'with the little round button at the top'.

Hence **a.** A mock title for an imaginary or mysterious personage of much power, or a personage of great pretensions: a self-constituted high mightiness or magnifico; a local magnate or official of grand airs; a pompous pretender.

[1825 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Harry & Lucy Concl.* II. 46 He [the gardener] began to praise his carnations. .. One he called..' The envy of the world, or the great panjandrum'.] *a* 1880 FITZGERALD (Brewer), He was the Great Panjandrum of the place. 1880 BREWER *Reader's Hand-bk. Allusions, Panjandrum* (*The Grand*), any village potentate or Brummagem magnate. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 1 Wanting to cut a fine figure in high life, as official panjandrums generally do want. 1892 F. HARRISON in *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 4/3, I do not think the future of Ireland can be affected by the utterances of the Panjandrum of Biblical Science and Scotch Presbyterianism. 1896 A. MORRISON *Child of the Jago* 148 A sudden quacksalver, a Panjandrum of philanthropy, who undertook to abolish poverty and sin. 1900 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 3/2 So will the great British public, even though it may scarcely know what sort of a Panjandrum a Senior Wrangler is.

b. Official and ceremonial fuss or formality.

1883 NASMYTH *Autobiog.* xv. 281, I did not care for all this panjandrum of punctiliousness.

Pank (pæŋk), *v. dial. intr.* To pant.

1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* v. iii, We met three or four hugeous ugly devils .. that made my heart so panck ever since, as they say! 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 48. 1864 YOUNG *Rabin Hill* 7 (E. D. D.) Jist hark how he do pank an' blow.

† **Pank**, *sb. Obs.* Of uncertain origin and sense. (The date seems to oppose its being connected with prec. vb., as a collateral form of PANT *sb.*2)

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 31 War the sicknesse that called is the pank, .. A maladie called *male de flank*, A bocche that nedeth a good cirurgian.

Pankin (pæn,kin). Now *dial.* [f. PAN *sb.*1 + -KIN: cf. PANNIKIN.] A small earthenware pan or jar; also, such a vessel without restriction of size, a pancheon.

1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46 Also ij pankyns & a posnet of a potell. 1533 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 19 To Aves Philipps, my auntes doughter, a pankyn. 1647–8 *N. Riding Rec.* (1887) V. 9 Presented for stealing an earthen pankin (8*d.*). 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* Gloss. (E.D.S.), *Pankin*, any small earthen jar. 1863 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* (1864) 231 You get a big pankin, ..a large earthenware jar.

Panlogism (pæ·nlǒdʒiz'm). [ad. mod.L. *panlogismus*, f. Gr. *παν-* all + λόγος speech, word, reason: see -ISM.] A term formed by J. E. Erdmann (*Deutsche Speculation seit Kant* (1853) II. 853) on the analogy of *pantheismus*, to describe the philosophy of Hegel, as one which holds that only the rational is truly real. (Generally used with an implication of dissent from the position so characterized.) Hence **Panlo·gical, Panlogi·stic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of panlogism.

1871 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 4) II. 619 By Erdmann, Hegel's system is happily characterized as Panlogism rather than Pantheism, since, instead of presenting the universe as the evolution of God, he presents it, and God also, as the evolution of the abstract idea. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 538 The panlogical system of Hegel. 1893 *Athenæum* 12 Aug. 221/1 In the course of expounding his 'panlogistic' theory. 1901 DEWEY in Baldwin *Dict. Philos.* II. 255/2 *Panlogism*, a term applied to philosophic systems which make thought the absolute—usually to the system of Hegel.

Pan-materialistic, -melodicon, etc.: see PAN- 2.

‖ **Panmixia** (pænmi·ksiă). *Biol.* [mod.L., = Ger. *panmixie* (Weismann), f. Gr. *παν-* all + *-μῐξία*, from *μῖξις* mixing, mingling; lit. 'universal or general mingling' (*sc.* of ancestral qualities).]

Weismann's term for a supposed promiscuous reproduction of all manner of ancestral qualities or tendencies, consequent on the cessation of natural selection in relation to organs which have become useless or little used, and tending to the degeneration of these organs.

1889 POULTON, etc. tr. *Weismann's Ess. Heredity* 90 This suspension of the preserving influence of natural selection may be termed *Panmixia*, for all individuals can reproduce themselves and thus stamp their characters upon the species, and not only those which are in all respects, or in respect to some single organ, the fittest,..the great variability of most domesticated animals essentially depends upon this principle. 1890 RAY LANKESTER in *Nature* 27 Mar. 487/2 The doctrine of panmixia is this. When there is no longer, owing to changed conditions of life, any use for an organ, it will cease to be the subject of natural selection. Consequently all possible variations .. will have (so far as the now lapsed use of the organ is concerned) an equal chance. 1895 MIVART in *Harper's Mag.* Mar., A fortuitous mixture of ancestral tendencies..called panmixia.

Pannach(e, -ashe, Pannada, Pannal(l, obs. ff. PANACHE, PANADA, PANEL *sb.*1

‖ **Pannade.** *Obs.* [obs. F. *pannade* (Cotgr.), OF. *pennade, penade* (15–16th c. in Godef.), whence F. *panader* to strut, caper, curvet. Given by Blount in an entry taken verbally from Cotgrave and repeated in most of the Dicts. to the present day. But app. never in Eng. use.]

[1611 COTGR., *Pannades*, the curuettings, prauncings, or boundings of lustie horses.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pannades* (Fr.), the curvettings, prauncings, or boundings of lusty Horses. 1658–1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721– in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON citing AINSWORTH. Hence in mod. Dicts.

‖ **Pannag.** [Heb. נָדַב *pannag*.] 'Perhaps a kind of confection' (R.V. margin).

1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxvii. 17 They traded in thy market wheate of Minnith, and Pannag, and honie, and oyle.

Pannage (pæ·nėdʒ). Also (4–5 **pownage**), 6 **pannadge**, 6–9 **panage**, (7 **pawnage**, 7–9 **paunage**). [a. OF. *pasnage*, 1272 in Godef. (also *paasn-*, *parn-*, *paan-*), *panage* (*paisn-*, *pain-*), *pennage* (Godef.), mod.F. *panage*, in med. L. *pasnāticum, pastināticum*:—late L. *pastiōnāticum* (921 in Du Cange), f. *pastiōn-em* feeding, pasturing, from *pascĕre, past-um* to feed.]

1. *Law.* **a.** The feeding of swine (or other beasts) in a forest or wood; pasturage for swine; **b.** The right or privilege of pasturing swine in a forest; **c.** The payment made to the owner of a woodland for this right; the profit thus accruing.

[1217 *Charter of Forest* ix, Unusquisque liber homo agistet boscum suum in foresta .. et habeat pannagium suum. 1292 BRITTON III. vii. § 5 Et puis soit enquis de mel et de pannage et de pesson des glans des noyz et de autre manere des fructz. 1321–2 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 388/2 Porcs a pesczer en temps de pestzon..santz doner pasnage. 1347–8 *Ibid.* II. 205/2 En lieu de Disme de Pannage.] 1450 *Ibid.* V. 184/1 All maner of Grauntes..of eny Herbage or Pannage, Fisshyng, Pasture or commyn of Pasture. 1461 *Ibid.* 476/1 A summe of money called custume pannage for Swyne. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 33 § 10 The office of kepyng of the Parke of Maylewyg .. with the Herbage and Pownage of the same. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* viii. (1539) 12 Also it is to be enquered of panage, and herbage. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xii. § 1 (1615) 87/2 The profite of the Mast, which is called Pawnage:..Pawnage is rather the money that is receiued for the Agistment of the Mast, then the Mast, or the Agistment it selfe. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* III. iv. 70 Immunities and Exemptions from Theolonie, Pontage,..Pannage, Passage. 1770 HASTED in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 165 To afford pannage for so large a number as 1200 hogs. 1878 *Law Rep.* 7 Ch. Div. 562 The Plaintiff..claimed to have..a right of pannage or common of pannage for his swine commonable in the forest. 1880 J. WILLIAMS *Rights of Common* 21 Nuts, acorns, the mast of trees, the right to which is known by the name of pannage.

2. *concr.* Acorns, beech-mast, etc., on which swine feed.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 7 They eten mast hawes and swych pownage. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. vi. 171 Mast, Acorn, Pannage. 1713 E. GIBSON *Codex* 706 Acorns .. are the chief of those things, which the ancient Laws call Pannage. 1882 *Athenæum* 19 Aug. 232 Herds of wild ponies and droves of wilder pigs thriving on the pannage.

transf. 1647 WARD *Simple Cobl.* 28 What usefull supplies the pannage of England would afford other Countries.

Pannam, -um (pæ·nəm). *Thieves' Cant.* Also 7–8 **panam.** [prob. corrupt form of L. *pānem*, acc. of *pānis* bread, as in the prayer *panem nostrum da nobis hodie.*] Bread.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 83 Here follöwyth their pelting speche. .. *Paunam*, bread. 1609 DEKKER *Lanthorn & Candlelight* ciij b, If we mawn'd Pannam, lap, or Ruff-peck. 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 388 Here's Pannum and Lap, and good Poplars of Yarrum, To fill up the Crib, and to comfort the Quarron. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Panam*, Bread. 1880 Miss BRADDON *Just as I am* vi. 34 Bits o' mouldy pannam. *attrib. c* 1742 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 527 Tickets to be had, for three Megs a Carcass to scran their Pannum-Boxes.

‖ **Panne** (pan, pæn). [F. *panne* (15th c. in Littré), earlier *pene, penne, pane* (13th c.), *pienne* (14th c.) = Pr. *penna, pena*, OSp. *peña*, med.L. *panna* (1406 in Du Cange); origin uncertain: see PANE *sb.*2] A soft kind of cloth with a long nap, resembling velvet.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Panne*, ..worsted plush of French manufacture. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 6/3 Among the new materials is that called panne, a very silky make of cloth, almost resembling velvet in softness of surface. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Sept. 4/1 We see her in a dress of grey panne.

Panne, obs. form of PAN *sb.*1 and 3.

Pannel, variant of PANEL, PANELE.

[**Pannell**, *v.* Only found in the following passage: app. an error of some kind. Editors have conjectured *spanieled, pantl'red*, and *paged.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xii. 21 The hearts That pannelled me at heeles, to whom I gaue Their wishes.]

Pannery (pæ·nəri). [f. PAN *sb.*1 + -ERY.]

1. The making of salt in pans: see PAN *sb.*1

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 470 The pannery here, or the right of salt-works, depends on chancery-writ.

2. *nonce-use.* Pans collectively.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Apr. 7/2, I asked the manager..what he thought of the new pottery and pannery; he said, 'Not much'.

† **Pa·nnicle.** *Obs.* Also 5 **panikelle, pannycele**, 5–7 **panicle**, 6 **pannycle, -ickle, -ikell, -icule**, 7 **-ikle.** [a. OF. *panicle, pannicle*, ad. L. *pannicul-us* small piece of cloth, rag, dim. of *pannus* cloth; in mod.F. *pannicule.*]

1. *Anat.* A membrane or membranous structure in an animal body, as the peritoneum, the membranes of the brain, and *esp.* the *panniculus carnosus* (*fleshy pannicle*), a layer of muscular fibres lying just beneath the skin, specially developed in some quadrupeds.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 27 After hem comeþ panniclis [*Add. MS.* pannyceles]—þat is to seie smal cloop, þat is maad of sutil þredis of senewis, veynes & arteries. *Ibid. marg.* panikelles. *Ibid.*, þe panicle of þe heed byndiþ seuene boones. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* I. (1634) 70 A pannicle springing and growing forth from the right seate of Peritoneum. 1562 BULLEYN *Bulwark, Dial. Soarnes* 40 The rimme or pannicule, whiche from out foorthe, covereth the scalpe. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1337 That all their braines should be contained within one and the same membrane or pannicle. 1621 CRASHAW *Fiscus Papalis* L iv, Also, there is the very skinne or pannikle that came out of the most holy body of the Virgin Mary, which her sonne Jesus Christ our Lord, in his birth, brought with him. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v., The fleshy Pannicle. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. i. (1738) 5 Underneath the Skin is placed the fleshy Pannicle, which is Muscular. [1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. i. 19 The power which many animals, especially horses, possess of moving or twitching their skin .. is effected by the panniculus carnosus.]

¶ **b.** App. misused as = brain-pan, skull.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 23 He..Smote him so rudely on the Pannikell, That to the chin he clefte his head in twaine.

2. *Bot.* A membranous covering in plants, as the scales investing a leaf-bud.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. iv. § 17 Every Bud, besides its proper Leaves, is covered with divers Leafy Pannicles or Surfoyls. 1736 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* III. 403 The flowers' forensic beauties now admire, The impalement, foliation, down, attire, Couch'd in the pannicle or mantling veil.

Pannicle, variant of PANICLE.

† **Panni·cular**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *pannicul-us*, l'PANNICLE + -AR.] Of the nature of a 'pannicle'.

1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* ix. (1888) 81 The tayle gutte, whose substance is panniculer.

Panniell, obs. form of PANEL.

Pannier (pæ·niəɹ), *sb.*1 Forms: 4–7 **panyer**, 4– **panier**, 6 **pannyer**, 6– **pannier**, (also 4 **panyar, payngnier**, 4–5 **paner, panyȝer**, 5 **panere, -yere, -ȝer(e, -ȝar, -yher**, *Sc.* **panȝell**, 6 **paniar**, 7 **panniar, -ard**, 7–8 **panyard, -erd**). [ME. *panier*, a. F. *panier* (in 15th c. rarely *pannier*) = Pr. *panier*, Cat. *paner*, It. *paniere*:—L. *pānāri-um* bread-basket, f. *pān-is* bread: see -ARIUM.]

1. A basket; *esp.* one of considerable size for carrying provisions, fish, or other commodities; in later use mostly restricted to those carried by a beast of burden (usually in pairs, one on each side, slung across the back), or on the shoulders of a man or woman.

c 1300 *Havelok* 760 Gode paniers dede he make .. to beren fish inne. *c* 1358 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 562, j par. de Panyars empt. apud London. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 849 Or maken of these [twigs] panyers. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 21050 Vp-on hyr hed a gret paner. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xc. 414 (Add. MS.) All thoſe I solde the þe

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fyshe, I solde the not the panyere. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lii. 511 The frayle Rushe .. they vse to make figge frayles and paniers therwithall. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 448 (R.) Baskets made like bakers panniers. 1600 *Ibid.* (1810) III. 389 Little Paniers made of Palme leaves. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 272 Beasts of .. carriage, some for pack-saddles, and some for panniards. 1727 GAY *Fables* I. xxxvii. 21 Betwixt her swagging panniers' load A farmer's wife to market rode. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxii, A costermonger with his donkey and a pannier of cabbage. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* (1887) I. i. i. 21 Mounted on a pony that carried its owner on a saddle immediately below its neck, and a pair of panniers just above its tail.

b. The amount contained by a pannier.

1714 *Fr. Bk. Rates* 43 Glass in Metal per Cart-load, containing 4 Panniers. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* I. xi. 89 The gardener's wife .. threw .. a pannier of cones upon the logs.

c. A covered basket for holding surgical instruments and medicines for a military ambulance.

(By a curious blunder this was explained by the Secretary at War in the House of Commons on 25 July, 1854, as a horse litter or ambulance for the transport of the sick or wounded, and no one in the House knew any better. The error is repeated in Kinglake's *Crimea*.)

1854 SIDNEY HERBERT in *Hansard* CXXXV. 719 Almost the first thing upon which my eye glanced was forty pair of panniers, for the conveyance of the sick. [Cf. quot. 1895.] 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. ii. 7 He was carried in the invalid's pannier. *Ibid.* vi. 144 The cart or pannier used in transferring him to some other kind of hospital. 1895 SIR E. WOOD *Crimea in* 1854 & 1894, 11, I suppose it would be difficult now to find any one in the House of Commons, who could mistake a medical pannier, i. e. a covered basket for holding surgical instruments and drugs, for an ambulance.

†**2.** *Arch.* = CORBEIL 2. *Obs.* [Littré has (*Panier* 14) 'Ornement d'architecture plus étroit et plus haut que la corbeille, portant des fleurs et des fruits'. The Eng. works here cited erroneously confuse CORBEIL with CORBEL.]

1781–6 REES *Chambers' Cycl., Pannier*, in *Architecture*. See CORBEL. [*Ibid., Corbel*, in *Architecture*, the representation of a basket.] 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 7) Gloss., *Pannier*, the same as CORBEL. [So Webster 1864 and mod. Dicts., all confusing *corbeil* with *corbel*.]

3. (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Pannier*..(*Hydraulic Engineering*), a basket or gabion of wicker-work containing gravel or earth,.. used in forming a basis for earthy material in the construction of dikes or banks.

4. A basket-carriage. *rare.*

1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* xvii. 199 Vere, with her husband, drove in the panier, with four white ponies.

5. A frame of whalebone, wire, or other material, used to distend the skirt of a woman's dress at the hips. [F. *panier* (Littré).] *erron.* A bunched up part of a skirt forming a protuberance behind.

1869 *Punch* 31 July 33/2 The singular excrescences which are worn now on the back are spoken of as 'paniers'. 1877 'OUIDA' *Puck* xxxi. 390 Chignons and co-respondents, plunging and panniers, Americanism and cocotteism. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 11 Jan. 8/3 Paniers are among the very latest dress importations received in London. They .. have been used on a gown of mahogany brown velvet in the form of a tunic, opened in front to show a petticoat, with sides sweeping into a train at the back.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pannier-bearer, -maker, -rush, -shaped* adj.; †**pannier-hilt** = BASKET-HILT. Also PANNIERMAN.

1451 *Acc.* in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 206 Item, þe panyerberrer..ijd. 1472 *Presentmts. of Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 25 Oone panyermaker houses & harbers suspect persones in his hous. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lii. 511 The frayle Rushe or panier Rushe. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* II. i, Your dun, rusty, Pannier-hilt poniard. 1641 S. SMITH *Herring Buss Trade* 19 Fresh or Pannier Herring. 1828 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (ed. 2) III. xxx. 229 The larva..constructs a pannier-shaped cocoon of the parenchyma of leaves.

Pannier (pæ·niəɹ), *sb.*[2] [See below.] The name by which the robed waiters at table are known in the Inner Temple.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Pannier* or *Pannier-man*, a name..now commonly applied to all the domestics who wait in the hall at the time of dinner. 1859 F. BRANDT *Frank M.* viii. 107 The most awkward of waiters (called according to custom pannyers; scilicet pannifers, or bread-bearers). 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 Nov. 481/1 The Inner Temple Hall waiters are called *panniers*, from the *pannarii* who attended the Knights Templars[!]. 1903 F. A. INDERWICK *Letter to Editor*, The term 'pannier' during the whole of my time, now extending over 45 years, has been used as meaning 'waiter', and applied to the attendants of the inn waiting at meals... I have not found the term used anywhere officially, but it has apparently long been employed by members of the inn. — T. F. HOWELL *Let.*, As no new 'panniers' are now appointed, the name will drop out of use.

[*Note.* The name *pannier* is merely colloquial, and does not occur in the Records. It may have originated or been derived in some way from that of the PANNIERMAN, but it is not identical with that word, as erroneously assumed by Crabbe (followed by later dictionaries); still less is it, as sometimes stated, the source of that word. There is no evidence to connect it with L. *pānārius* (bread-seller) or *pannārius* (cloth-seller), as conjectured by some.]

Pa·nnier, *v. rare.* [f. PANNIER *sb.*[1]] *trans.* **a.** To furnish with a pannier or panniers. **b.** To place in, or as in, a pannier.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 146 He hath so pannyerd and drest it that it seemes a new thing. 1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversations*, etc. II. 190 Panier'd in shells, or bound with silver strings Of silken Pinna.

Panniered (pæ·niəɹd), *a.* [f. PANIER *sb.*[1] + -ED [2].] Laden with a pannier or panniers.

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 131 Drove like a pannier'd Ass, and scourg'd along. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Como* 47 Wains oxen-drawn and panniered mules are seen.

Pa·nnierman. [f. PANNIER *sb.*[1] + MAN.]

1. A man in charge of a pannier or panniers; *esp.* a hawker of fish, etc., who conveys his goods to market in panniers. ? *Obs.*

1583 *N. Riding Rec.* N. S. I. (1894) 251 Divers of the inhabytantes and other poore men panier-men. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 321/2 If the pannier-man's jack was ever better known by his loins of mutton, I'll be flayed. 1678 RAY *Prov.* (ed. 2) 78 Mock no panyer-men, your father was a fisher. 1736 F. DRAKE *Eboracum* I. vi. 219 Sea fish market is kept..for panniermen free of the city. 1900 [see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*].

2. The name of a paid officer in the Inns of Court, who brought provisions from market (with a horse and panniers), and (in later times at least) had various duties in connexion with the serving of the meals, etc.: see quots. (Now obsolete.)

1482–3 *Black Bks. Linc. Inn* lf. 54 Et de xvjs. solut. a le panereman. 1538 *Ibid.* (ed. 1897) 251 No horses shall be putt in the Conygarye, butt onlye one horse for the Panyar man. 1601 *Pension Bk. Gray's Inn* 156 The paniarman .. shall alsoe have iii*li.* allowed him for .. his wantinge of pasture and provision .. for his horse. 1616 *Bl. Bks. Linc. Inn* 185 It is further ordered that the flesh and fish shall not be caryed in one pannyer uncleanelye and uncovered, but that the Pannyerman shall have one pannyer for fish and another for flesh. 1624 *Pens. Bk. Gray's Inn* 263 It is ordered .. that the panierman shall have thirtie shillings a yeare .. more .. towards the bringinge home of the meat from the market. 1630–1 *Calend. Inner Temple Recds.* (1898) II. 191 For a new horn for the panierman. 1650 *Wits Recreations* Epit. lxxviii. M iij, On T. H. the Pannierman of the Temple. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Pannierman*, in the Inns of Court, is one whose Office is to blow the Horn for Dinner, and wait at the Barristers Table. 1842 *Bl. Bks. Linc. Inn* 214 That the Pannierman do see that this order be observed. 1846 *MS. Bks. Linc. Inn* 19 Nov. [Latest mention] The daughters of Edward Clark late Pannierman to this Society. [1900 Abolished at Inner Temple.]

Pannikell, obs. form of PANNICLE.

Pannikin (pæ·nikin). Also **pannican, panakin, panikin.** [f. PAN *sb.*[1] + -KIN: cf. *mannikin*.] A small metal (usually tinned iron) drinking vessel; a cannikin; also, the contents of such a vessel.

'Exceedingly common in Australia' (*Austral Eng.*).

1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words, Pannikin*, a little vessel or pan for warming children's pap, etc. A diminutive of pan. 1830 R. DAWSON *Pres. St. Australia* 101 (Morris) Several tin pannicans. *Ibid.* 200 He went to the spring and brought me a pannican full. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xii, Bringing out the bottle and tin pannikins, ready for the promised carouse. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* i. 19 If saucers and pannikins are all that we have, let us at least take an inventory of our saucers and pannikins. 1880 SUTHERLAND *Tales of Goldfields* 44 A small pannikin full of gold dust.

Comb. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng., Pannikin-boss*, or *Pannikin-overseer*, .. applied colloquially to a man on a station, whose position is above that of the ordinary station-hand, but who..is only a 'boss' or overseer in a small way.

Panning (pæ·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PAN *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action or process of washing auriferous sand, gravel, or crushed rock, by agitation in a pan, so as to obtain the particles of gold or other substance of greatest specific gravity.

1870 TUCKER *Mute* 40 Others to these the precious dirt convey, Linger a moment till the panning's through. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 662/1 Panning is the crudest and simplest method of getting out gold dust.

b. The proceeds of such washing; the gold (or other valuable substance) obtained.

1891 *Times* 15 Jan. 5/2 Samples from the surface of the various reefs .. show rich pannings. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Dec. 6/1 My pannings from these claims are splendid.

Pannon, -oun, obs. forms of PENNON.

Panno·nic, *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Pannonia, corresponding to modern Hungary. Also **Panno·nian** *a.* and *sb.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xxxv. § 7. 50 Carolus Clusius.. hath set foorth in his pannonick Epitome. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem.* Prol. 3 When the World was troubled with Pannonick Invasions. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Pannonian*.. of or belonging to..Hungary. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* May 333/2 The sons of Britain..animated with even more than Panonian ardour.

Pannose (pæ·nōus), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *pannōs-us* ragged, rag-like, f. *pannus* cloth: see -OSE.] 'Having the texture of coarse cloth' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). Hence **Panno·sely** *adv.*

Pannous (pæ·nəs), *a. Path.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] 'Pertaining to or of the nature of pannus' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Pannum, variant of PANNAM.

‖ **Pannus** (pæ·nŏs). *Path.* [? L. *pannus* cloth; in F. *panus* (by Littré referred to L. *pānus*, Gr. *πῆνος* web).] A vascular condition of the cornea of the eye, with thickening and opacity.

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 189 Pannus is a superfluite þat fallip in a wommans face, & comeþ ofte in childberyng.] 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pannus*.. a Disease of the Eye, when the Vessels that run to the corners swell with Blood, by reason of a stoppage or inflammation; so that a fleshy Web afterwards covers the whole Eye, or part of it. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 873 Such opacity with vascularity is called pannus.

Pannuscorium (pæ·nŏsˌkōə·riŏm). [Illiterate comb. of L. *pannus* cloth, and *corium* hide, leather.] A trade-name for a kind of soft leather cloth, used for the uppers of boots and shoes.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Pannuscorium*, a name given to a species of leather cloth, used for shoes and boots for those who have tender feet. *c* 1860 *Popular Song*, Here is a Necropolis, There is an Emporium, Your boots are Antegropolis, Your shoes are Panuscorium. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 46. 467 The pannus corium, which has abolished corns.

Panny (pæ·ni), *a. rare.* [f. PAN *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Like or characteristic of a pan.

1872 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon, Bells Ch.* i. 209 A panny, harsh, iron-like sound.

Pannycele, -cle, obs. forms of PANNICLE.

Pannyer, Pannyter, obs. ff. PANNIER, PANTER.

Panoistic, Panolethry: see PAN- 2.

Panomphæan, -ean (pænɒmfī·ăn), *a.* [f. Gr. *πανομφαῖ-ος*, f. *παν-* all + *ὀμφή* voice of a god, oracular response: an epithet of Zeus.] Of or pertaining to Zeus, as sender of all ominous voices. (Misused humorously in French by Rabelais, and misunderstood by Cockeram, etc.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Panomphean*, All hearing. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Panomphean* .. pertaining to Jupiter. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xlvi, *Trinc* is a Panomphean Word, that is a Word understood, us'd and celebrated by all Nations and signifies Drink. 1896 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* v. 114 We want no half-gods, Panomphaean Joves.

So **Panompha·ic, Pano·mphic** *adjs.* (*nonce-wds.*)

1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* xvii. 266 That very Panomphic Pantagruelian saint, well known..as a female divinity, by the name of La Dive Bouteille. 1878 J. THOMSON *Plenip. Key* 7 Whose supreme oracle is the panomphaic Trincq.

‖ **Panophobia** (pænɒfō·biă). *Path.* Also 9 **panphobia.** [mod.L., f. Gr. *Πάν*, gen. *Πανός* PAN + *-φοβία* from *φόβος* fear.] A form of melancholia marked by causeless or excessive terror.

1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict., Panophobia*, that kind of melancholy which is attended with groundless fears. 1870 MAUDSLEY *Body & Mind* 97 That form of melancholia.. which is sometimes described as panphobia. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Panophobia*, sudden fear or panic, which was supposed to be inspired by Pan.

‖ **Panophtha·lmia** = next.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Panophthalmi·tis.** *Path.* [PAN-.] Inflammation of the whole eyeball.

1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 789 Evidence of destructive changes and panophthalmitis.

Panoplied (pæ·nŏplid), *a.* [f. PANOPLY + -ED [2].] Clad in complete armour. Also *fig.*

1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 218 She with nice craft had moulded from the clay A panoplied Pallas. 1901 LD. MILNER *Sp.* 26 May, Panoplied hatred, insensate, ambitious, invincible ignorance.

Panoply (pæ·nŏpli), *sb.* [ad. Gr. *πανοπλία* a complete suit of armour, the full armour of the *ὁπλίτης*, f. *παν-* all + *ὅπλα* pl. arms. Cf. F. *panoplie* (occurring casually 1551, but adm. in *Dict. Acad.* 1835). The original Gr. and a latinized form *panoplia* occur in early use.

1607 SIR J. H. in *Harington's Nugæ Ant.* (ed. Park 1804) II. 213 As well episcopall as temporall panoplia, or furniture, beseeming both a gentleman, a deane, and a bishop. 1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* 24 Let vs..arme our selues with the *πανοπλία* of God.]

1. A complete suit of armour, the 'whole armour' of a soldier (*a*) of ancient or (*b*) of mediæval times. (In (*b*) its brightness and splendour are chiefly connoted.)

(*a*) 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* III. iv, *Iron*...More..Than all your fury, and the panoply—*Prac.* Which is at best, but a thin linen armour. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 760 Hee in Celestial Panoplie all armd. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 78 P 1 Encumbered and oppressed, as he will find himself, with the ancient panoply. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 346 Their short spears and daggers were..ill fitted to make an impression on the Spartan panoply. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 243 Three hundred panoplies which were allotted to Demosthenes he brought home with him.

(*b*) 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. xix, As all around the lists so wide In panoply the champions ride. 1839 LONGF. *Coplas de Manrique* xxxii, Scarf, and gorgeous panoply, And nodding plume. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 516 Armed with all the magnificence of the full panoply of the time.

2. In various fig. and transf. applications: **a.** *fig.* Complete armour for spiritual or mental warfare.

Often with direct allusion to *τὴν πανοπλίαν τοῦ Θεοῦ* 'the whole armour of God' in Eph. vi. 11, 13.

1576 FLEMING (*title*) A Panoplie of Epistles, Or, a looking Glasse for the vnlearned. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* (1654) I. 4 Patience is the Panoply or whole Armour of the man of God. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 245/1 These words present us with another piece in the Christians panoply. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 345 Armed himself in panoply complete Of heavenly temper. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xxv. 464 Napoleon was armed with the panoply of popular rights. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* v. ii, Mail'd in the perfect panoply of faith.

b. *transf.* Any kind of complete defence, covering, or clothing. **c.** Any splendid enveloping or surrounding array, material or ideal.

1829 LYTTON *Devereux* IV. iii, What a panoply of smiles the duchess wears to night. 1832 LANDER *Adv. Niger* III. xvii. 57 Another charm .. a panoply, for preserving all persons, while bathing, from the fangs of the crocodiles. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. viii. 322 Before him lay..the mighty City..gleaming in the sun with its panoply of roofs. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 22 His many-coated panoply against King Death. 1867 LYDIA M. CHILD *Romance*

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of Repub. xxxv. 400 Mist..as it grew colder, had settled on the trees..covering every little twig with a panoply of ice. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 278 The two lakes, Buttermere and Crummock,..surrounded by a grand panoply of mountains. 1887 BOWEN *Æneid* III. 517 Both of the Bears, and Orion, in golden panoply dight.

3. A group of pieces of armour arranged as a kind of trophy or ornament.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1896 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 7/5 Some Russian shields, serving as panoplies, were added to the French shields.

Panoply (pæ·nŏpli), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To arm completely, to furnish with a panoply.

1832 L. HUNT *Gentle Armour* II. 4 To-morrow sees me panoplied indeed. 1885 *Homilet. Rev.* Sept. 264 To panoply fearful souls with the armor of..heaven-inspired thoughts.

b. *fig.* To array with something brilliant.

1895 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 5/7 There was..a train of saloon carriages for the excursionists. It was panoplied with flags and garlanded with vine leaves.

Panoptic (pænǫ·ptik), *a.* [f. Gr. *πάνοπτος* seen of all, fully visible, *πανόπτ-ης* all-seeing + -IC.]

1. All-seeing.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 844 He..vainly conceits that the great forest of books will hide him from our panoptic view. 1856 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1891) IV. 52 Any class of teachers free to assume this panoptic position.

2. In which all is seen: cf. PANOPTICON.

1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* ix. (ed. 2) 239 The school [in France] is the ward of one great panoptic prisonhouse, with the keepers before the door.

Pano·ptical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a view of everything at once.

1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 252 The internal effect does not, however, trust exclusively to this panoptical theory.

Panopticon (pænǫ·ptikŏn). [f. Gr. *παν-* + *ὀπτικόν* neuter of *ὀπτικός* of or for sight: cf. *πάνοπτος* fully seen or visible.]

1. The name given by Bentham to a proposed form of prison of circular shape having cells built round and fully exposed towards a central 'well', whence the warders could at all times observe the prisoners. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

The Penitentiary, Millbank, London, was originally constructed according to Bentham's plan.

1791 BENTHAM (*title*) Panopticon; or, the Inspection-House. *Ibid.* I. Postscr. 86 In a Panopticon prison..there ought not any where be a single foot square, on which man or boy shall be able to plant himself..under any assurance of not being observed. 1813 *Edin. Rev.* XXII. 19 The Panopticon was to be open at all times to every magistrate; and at certain hours to the public generally. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* v. (1870) 128 He.. superintends, as in a panopticon, a select circle of rural malefactors. 1882 MRS. OLIPHANT *Lit. Hist. Eng.* III. 310 Bentham's Panopticon.

b. *fig.* and *transf.* A place where everything is visible; a show-room for novelties.

1851 J. HAMILTON *Roy. Preacher* xix. (1854) 239 From this panopticon of all the possible, His holy wisdom chose the best. 1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Panopticon*.. 2. An exhibition room for novelties. *Art Journal.*

2. Name given to an optical instrument. (In quot. 1768, app. a kind of telescope.)

1768 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 420 Mr. Martin, when I called to see his panopticon, had not one ready. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Mar. Suppl. 1/1 Statham's 'Panopticon'.. a powerful achromatic Telescope and Microscope combined.

Panora·m, *a.* and *sb.* [A commercial shortening of *panoramic.*] a. *adj.* = PANORAMIC. b. *sb.* = *Panoramic camera.*

1893 *Photogr. Ann.* 291 The Panoram: a perfected panoramic camera. 1902 *Westm. Gas.* 26 May 4/2 Holiday pictures.. taken with a Panoram type of camera. *Ibid.* 16 June 4/2 He should make it a point to use a Panoram for his exposures. 1903 *Ibid.* 27 May 12/2 The North-Eastern Railway Company publish a series of what they call 'Panoram' post-cards.

Panorama (pænorā·mă, -æ·mă). [f. Gr. *παν-* all + *ὅρᾱμα* view: a name invented by R. Barker *c* 1789.

(In his specification of patent 1787, he called his invention *La Nature à coup d'Œil.*)]

1. A picture of a landscape or other scene, either arranged on the inside of a cylindrical surface round the spectator as a centre (a *cyclorama*), or unrolled or unfolded and made to pass before him, so as to show the various parts in succession.

1796 *Repertory of Arts* IV. 165 Patent granted to Mr. Robert Barker [No. 1612 of 1787]. (*Footnote*) This invention has been since called the Panorama. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 326/2 *Panorama*, a word..employed of late to denote a painting..which represents an entire view of any country, city, or other natural objects, as they appear to a person standing in any situation, and turning quite round. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* v. xvii, Prolonging your stay in London for the express purpose of going to the Panorama. 1807 T. YOUNG *Lectures* I. 455 In the panorama, which has lately been exhibited in many parts of Europe, the effects of natural scenery are very closely imitated. 18.. (*title*) Panorama of the Thames from London to Richmond, exhibiting every Object on both banks of the River. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.* s. v., The first panorama exhibited in London was painted by Robert Barker in 1789; it represented a view of Edinburgh.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A continuous passing scene; a mental vision in which a series of images passes before the mind's eye.

1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* lvii. 104/1 A deep reverie, during which the various circumstances and adventures of my life were passed in a rapid panorama before me. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xliv, You perceive clearly what sort of picture Adam and Hetty made in the panorama of Arthur's thoughts on his journey homeward. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* iv, She began to recall the endless moving panorama of the London streets.

2. An unbroken view of the whole surrounding region.

1808 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* Ser. II. Introd., The Calton had always the superiority of its unrivalled panorama. 1836 *Murray's Handbk. for Trav.* 321 The Panorama from the top of the Brocken is very fine. 1878 K. JOHNSTON *Africa* ii. 22 From the summit..there opens out one of the grandest panoramas which the eye of man could behold.

b. *fig.* A complete and comprehensive survey or presentation of a subject.

1801 (*title*) The Political Panorama. 1806 MRS. STERNDALE (*title*) The Panorama of Youth. 1812 J. SMITH (*title*) The Panorama of Science and Art. 1813 MARIA EDGEWORTH *Patron.* (1833) II. xxvii. 137 In his rapid panorama of foreign countries, he showed variety of knowledge. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 425 Habakkuk, in one vast panorama,..exhibits the future in pictures of the past.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*; also *panorama-wise.*

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* III. vi, The panorama view of the battery was given merely to gratify the reader with a correct description of that celebrated place. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 86 A thousand other scenes..come up..panorama-wise before us. 1896 *Daily News* 19 Nov. 7/4 A prospecting party came across a vein of gold quartz in the famous panorama walk.

Panora·mal, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Passing everything under survey or review.

1808 E. S. BARRETT *Miss-led General* 120 Those satirical, critical, panoramal, cynical..drudges, the Reviewers.

Panoramic (pænoræ·mik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a panorama.

Panoramic camera, a photographic camera devised to rotate automatically so as to take a complete or extended landscape.

1813 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Panorama*, The cylindrical surface on which objects are to be painted is called the panoramic surface. 1815 J. CAMPBELL *Trav. S. Africa* 361 (Jod.), I .. expressed a wish, that my friends in London could be gratified with a panoramick view of it. 1838 ROBINS (*title*) Panoramic Representation of the Queen's Coronation Procession from the Palace to the Abbey. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. ii. 35 An extensive panoramic view of the whole of the surrounding country. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 214 In a panoramic camera the eye is supposed to travel round the view, the point of sight altering at each movement of the eye.

b. Commanding a view of the whole landscape.

1880 D. W. FRESHFIELD in *Academy* 11 Dec. 418 The panoramic peak of Monte Incudine.

So **Panora·mical** *a.*; **Panora·mically** *adv.*, after the manner of a panorama.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 671 Emblazoned panoramically upon the mind's perception. 1846 WORCESTER, *Panoramic, Panoramical.* 1889 *Athenæum* 28 Dec. 902/1 The subject ..treated panoramically, is exceptionally difficult.

Panoramist (pænorā·mist, -æ·mist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] A painter of panoramas.

1881 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. III. 247/2, I shall be glad to know if there is any record of the panoramist's religious history. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Mar. 5/2 The illusion produced by the art of the panoramist is so great that even with the aid of an opera glass it is almost impossible to determine at what exact point the solid objects end and the painted picture begins.

Panorganon, -Orthodox, etc.: see PAN-.

‖ **Panorpa** (pănǭ·rpă). *Entom.* Pl. **-æ.** [mod. L. (Linnæus 1748); derivation not stated.] A genus of neuropterous insects, the type of a family *Panorpidæ*, taken by some as an order *Panorpatæ*, the scorpion-flies. Hence **Pano·rpate, † Pano·rpatous** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the scorpion-flies as an order; **Pano·rpian, Pano·rpine** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the genus *Panorpa*; **Pano·rpid,** an insect of the family *Panorpidæ*; **Pano·rpoid** *a.*, resembling or related to the scorpion-flies.

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 272 Some of Panorpa have an enlargement at the end of the fore-gut. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Panorpatous. 1890 WEBSTER, *Panorpian, Panorpid.* 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Panorpine.* 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Panorpate, Panorpoid.*

Panotype (pæ·nŏtəip). [f. *pano-*, irregularly for PAN- or PANTO- + TYPE.] A name for a photographic picture obtained by the collodion process.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1602/2. [Also in later Dicts.]

Panpardie, -perdy, obs. ff. *pain perdu*: see PAIN *sb.*[2] 2.

Panpathy, -phenomenalism: see PAN- 2.

† Panpha·rmacal, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a panpharmacon, panacean.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 289 The Indians use this medicament as panpharmacal in all diseases. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Panpharmacal*, an universal medicine.

Panpharmacon, pam- (pænfā·rmăkŏn, pæm-). *rare.* [f. PAN- all + Gr. *φάρμακον* drug; cf. Gr. *παμφάρμακος* adj. 'skilled in all drugs'.] A remedy against all diseases and poisons, a universal remedy, a panacea.

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Panpharmacon* (Gr.), a medicine for all diseases. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 575/2 It is used by some as Panpharmacon, but what Diseases it will absolutely cure I think is scarcely determin'd. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 95 The Outsides of their Pots were Gilded with the Titles of Preservatives, Cordials and Panpharmacons. 1731 BAILEY, *Pampharmacon.* [So 1775 ASH.] 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 193 The divine Isaac Barrow resorted to this panpharmacon whenever he wished to collect his thoughts.

Panphobia, variant of PANOPHOBIA.

Pan-pipe (pæ·nˌpəip). Also **Pan's pipe, Pan's-pipe.** [f. PAN *sb.*[2] + PIPE.] A primitive musical instrument made of a series of reeds graduated in length so as to form a scale, the upper and open ends being level, so as to permit the easy passage of the lips from one to another; its invention was ascribed by Greek legend to Pan; a syrinx, mouth-organ.

1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. p. xxxv, Olympus is generally represented, as a young man .. taking lessons on the pan-pipe from Marsyas. 1885 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1114 A man playing the Pan-pipes, or 'mouth organ'. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. i. (1862) I. 52 Hermês surrenders to Apollo, the lyre, inventing for his own use the syrinx or panspipe. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xlvii, At the end of the lime-tree avenue is a broken-nosed damp Faun, with a marble panpipe. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 37 The harp may be permitted in the town, and the Pan's-pipe in the fields.

Panplegia to **Panpsychism:** see PAN-.

Pa·n-Presbyte·rian, *a.* [PAN- 1.] Of or pertaining to all Presbyterians.

1877 *Proc. Free Ch. Scot.* 273 Representatives to the Pan-Presbyterian Council—The names of gentlemen .. proposed [to] represent the Assembly at the General Presbyterian Council in July next. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 1/2 The Pan-Presbyterian Council meets once in four years.

† Pa·n-pu·dding. *Obs.* or *dial.* A pudding cooked or baked in a pan; see quot. 1839.

1606 *Choice, Chance*, etc. (1881) 47 Quoth he, Panpudding is a good dish for a grosse stomack. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Gt. Eater Kent* Wks. I. 146/1 The Pan-puddings of Shropshire, the White puddings of Somersetshire, the Hasty-puddings of Hamshire, and the Pudding-pyes of any shire, all is one to him. 1736 BYROM *Rem.* (Chetham Soc.) II. i. 17, I ate pan puddings, as they called them (fritters) heartily. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 47 About forty or fifty years ago..Saturday, pan pudding, i. e. a pudding made of flour, with small bits of bacon in it.

b. *attrib.* (in contemptuous use.)

1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 277 Not..to corrupt the aire, and imposthumate mens ears with their pan-pudding prose any more.

c. Phr. *To stand to one's pan-pudding*, to stand to one's duty; to stand firm, hold one's ground.

1690 *Pagan Prince* XXV. 71 And so, noble Tritons, every one to his command; stand to your Panpudding. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxiv. (1737) 264 How bravely did they stand to their Pan-puddings!

Pans, obs. form of *pence*, pl. of PENNY.

Pan-Satanism to **-sclerosis:** see PAN-.

Pansch, obs. form of PAUNCH.

Panse (pans), *v. Sc.* and *dial.* Also 6 **pans, panss,** 6–8 **pance,** (9 **panch**). [a. OF. *panser, pancer*, to take thought for, take care of, treat (the sick), attend (to wounds, etc.), parallel form of *penser* to think: see PENSE.]

† 1. *intr.* To think; to meditate. *Obs.*

a 1500 HENRYSON *Garment gude Ladies* 27 Hir gatelet of gude pansing. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lviii. 24 Thay panss nocht off the parrochin pure. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dream* 397 To pans on his prudens. 1530 — *Test. Papyngo* 444 My hart is peirst with panes for to pance. 1594 A. HUME *Hymns*, etc. (Bannatyne Club) 63 Studie not nor panse not meikle on the feeding of the flesh. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 12 The faithfull servants of God .. pansed how this great work might be effectuat to God's glorie.

† 2. *trans.* To think of, consider, heed. *Obs.*

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 879 Perfitlie pance thir pointis last pregnant. *c* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1357 And pance not, nor skance not, The perril nor the pryce. 1629 SIR W. MURE *True Crucif.* 2825 If God bee for thee, panse no who oppose.

3. To attend to surgically or medically; to dress (a wound).

a 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 491 Gif ony pacient wald be pancit, Quhy suld he loup quhen he is lancit. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 576 They had a singular care of him causing panse his wounds. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 124 He was carried to a neighbouring House, where his Wounds were panced. 1890 LOWSON *Guidfellow* 281 (E.D.D.) Having pansed and dressed the wound. 1891 *Hartland Gloss., Panch*,.. to prick and work a wound to extract matter or any foreign substance.

Hence **Pa·nsing** *vbl. sb.*, (*a*) thinking; (*b*) the dressing of a wound; also **Pansement** *rare.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxix. 13 Than pansing of penuritie Revis that fra my remembrance. 1579–80 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (Rec. Soc.) IV. 152 The pansing, dressing, curing, and handling of Robert Asbowane, quha wes laitlie hurt and woundit be James Dowglas. 1590 A. HUME *Hymns*, etc. (Bannatyne Club) 45 My pansing dois augment my paine. 1842 DUNGLISON, *Pansement*, dressing.

† **Panse,** *sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *pense, panse*, thought.] A thought.

a 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* I. 456 (Bann. MS.) And all thair plat pure pansis.

Panse, obs. variant of PAUNCE, a breast-plate.

Panse, Pansie, obs. forms of PANSY.

Pansheon, -shon, obs. or dial. ff. PANCHEON.

Pansied (pæ·nzid), *a.* [f. PANSY + -ED[2].] Adorned with or abounding in pansies.

1819 WIFFEN *Aonian Hours* (1820) 41 A pansied dell. 1835 TALFOURD *Ion* II. i, When pansied turf was air to winged feet.

Pansive, obs. Sc. form of PENSIVE *a.*

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Pan-Slav (pæn,slā·v), *a.* [PAN- 1.] = next.

1903 *Mod. Newspaper*, In 1905 a Pan-Slav exhibition will be held at St. Petersburg, when representatives will be sent from all the Slavonic nations of eastern Europe.

Panslavic, -Slavic (-slā·vik), *a.* [PAN- 1.] a. Of or pertaining to all the Slavic races. b. = PANSLAVISTIC a.

1860 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* i. 8 The Panslavic invasion, which will be the next source of danger to the civil and intellectual liberties of Christendom. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 2 Mar., A fresh outburst of Panslavic anger.

Panslavism (pænslā·vɪz'm). Also 9 **-slavism.** [f. PAN- 1 + SLAV + -ISM: after Ger. *Panslavismus.*] The movement or aspiration for the union of all Slavs or Slavonic peoples in one political organization.

[1846 JOWETT in *Life & Lett.* (1897) I. v. 157 My balance of power would be .. France and England against Panslavismus and despotism.] 1850 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 188 He [Gurowski] is a Pole .. believing in Panslavism, or the union of all the Slavonic tribes under one head, and that head Russia. 1877 *Public Opinion* 7 July 1 The advance of Russia is as hateful to the hopes of Hellenic Christians as it can be welcome to the zealots of Panslavism. 1880 *Fraser's Mag.* May 616 Here Panslavism is distinctly repudiated; Philo-Slavism is defined. .. I have never met a Panslavist among the Southern Slavs.

So **Pansla·vist,** an adherent or promoter of Panslavism; also as *adj.* = next; **Panslavi·stic** *a.*, a. of, pertaining to, or favouring Panslavism; b. = PANSLAVIC a.

1880 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 189 At tea we had Panslavistic Gurowski. 1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* xxvi. 419 But what of their Panslavistic Aspirations? 1883 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 855/1 It saved him from those Panslavist tendencies. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 859/1 The .. aspirations of the Muscovite panslavists were not satisfied. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 65 The first Pan-Slavistic Congress took place in Prague in June, 1848.

Panslavo·nian, -Slav-, *a.* Also **-sclavonian.** [PAN- 1.] Of or pertaining to, or including all Slavonians; Panslavic, Panslavistic. So **Panslavo·nic, -Sl-, -sclavo·nic** *a.*; **Pansla·vonism** = PANSLAVISM.

1854 R. G. LATHAM *Native Races Russian Emp.* 331 The fundamental fact on which Pan-slavonism rests, is the vast .. area over which the different dialects of the Slavonic language are spoken, combined with the small amount of difference they exhibit. 1864 WEBSTER, *Panslavonian.* 1877 *Public Opinion* 7 July 1 Under the supreme direction of Prince Tcherkasski .. and his colleagues of M. Akeakoff's Panslavonic bureau. 1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* xxxiv. 600 There was but one step to the conception of a Panslavonic empire.

Pansophic (pænsǫ·fik), *a.* [f. as PANSOPHY + -IC.] Of or pertaining to pansophy. Also **Panso·phical** *a.* Hence **Panso·phically** *adv.*, in a pansophic manner.

1651 COLLIER *Comenius' Patterne Univ. Knowl.* 93 We have three chiefe and essentiall properties of Pansophicall method. *Ibid.* 146 Every theame that's handled pansophically hath propositions making demonstrations. 1660 WORTHINGTON *Let. to Hartlib* in *Remains* (Chetham Soc.) I. 242 It were to be wished, indeed, that it were done into Latin .. for the humbling of many conceited enthusiasts and Pansophical pretenders. 1882 *Athenæum* 4 Mar. 279 His [Comenius's] great design of a Pansophic Institute, or College of the Sciences, was pressed upon the Long Parliament by Hartlib and others.

Pansophism (pæ·nsofiz'm). [f. Gr. *πάνσοφος* all-wise + -ISM.] The possession or profession of universal knowledge. So **Pa·nsophist,** a claimant or pretender to universal knowledge.

1864 BLACKMORE *Clara Vaughan* xxxix, Choose .. between my services, and the maunderings of some pansophist. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec. 12 As a general rule .. the attempt at pansophism, even in the arts, must end in pansciolism.

Pansophy (pæ·nsofi). Also 7 **-sophie,** 7–8 ‖ **pansophia.** [f. Gr. *παν-* all + *σοφία* wisdom; forming an abstr. sb. to Gr. *πάνσοφος* adj. 'all-wise'.]

1. Universal or cyclopædic knowledge; a scheme or cyclopædic work embracing the whole body of human knowledge.

In its Latin form used by J. A. Comenius (Komensky) of Moravia in 1639, in the title of a book, *Prodromus Pansophiæ*, giving a sort of prospectus of a universal cyclopædia.

1642 HARTLIB *Ref. Schooles* 90 The seven parts of the Temple of Christian Pansophie. 1651 COLLIER *Comenius' Patterne Univ. Knowl.* 16 Pansophy therefore by wholesome Counsel takes all things in generall into its consideration, that it may evidently and most clearly appeare, how lesser things are, and come to be, subordinate to the greater [etc.]. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* I. i. 50 The Encyclopedia's and Pansophia's, that even men of an elevated genius have aimed at. 1882 *Athenæum* 4 Mar. 279/1 Comenius's scheme .. was to collect and maintain learned men from all nations, and to give them leisure for their special studies, and generally to foster 'Pansophy'. 1899 *Academy* 29 July 108/2 Komensky and Hartlib tried to found in England a 'Christian Academy of Pansophy'.

2. The claim or pretension to universal knowledge.

1792 BOOTHBY *On Burke's App. Whigs* 265 The French philosophers .. affect .. a sort of pansophy, or universality of command over the opinions of men. 1886 *Standard* 30 Dec. 2/1 His pansophy teaches him that the affections are the cause of all the misery in the world.

Pansperm : see PAN- 2.

† **Pansperma·tic,** *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *παν-* all + *σπερματ-* seed + -IC, after *spermatic.*] That is the seed or seminal principle of all things.

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 445 b, To the end it [the Solar Ocean] might more effectually communicate its Panspermatick Virtue to all those Bodies, to which it is to afford Light and Influence.

Panspe·rmatism. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] = PANSPERMY. Hence **Panspe·rmatist,** one who holds the doctrine of panspermatism.

1874 J. FISKE *Cosmic Philos.* I. II. viii. 420 The hypothesis, devised by Spallanzani, that the atmosphere is full of invisible germs which can penetrate through the smallest crevices. This hypothesis is currently known as 'panspermatism', or the 'theory of omnipresent germs', or .. the 'germ-theory'. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV. 518 It rested more especially with the Panspermatists, who chose still to be opponents of 'spontaneous generation', to show this belief .. was erroneous. 1878 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* II. xiii.

Panspermia : see PANSPERMY.

Panspermic (pæn,spə·ɪmik), *a.* [f. Gr. *πάν-σπερμ-ος* composed of, or containing all sorts of seeds (f. *παν-* all + *σπέρμα* seed) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to panspermy.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Panspermicus* .., of or belonging to Panspermia: panspermic.

So **Panspermism** (pæn,spə·ɪmiz'm) = PANSPERMATISM; **Panspe·rmist** = PANSPERMATIST.

1869 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 504 The name of panspermism has been given to this pretended universal dissemination of the reproductive bodies of animals and plants. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 33 By the 'panspermists' or the opponents of spontaneous generation, it is alleged, that the production of Bacteria .. in organic infusions is due simply to the fact that the atmosphere and probably the fluid itself, is charged with innumerable germs. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIII. 710 The hypothesis of Panspermism .. supposes that these minutest living things have merely developed in the fluids owing to the accidental presence of invisible germs thrown off from pre-existing living organisms. 1881 TYNDALL *Floating Matter of Air* 208 Panspermism.

Panspermy (pæn,spə·ɪmi). Also in mod. L. form **panspe·rmia.** [ad. Gr. *πανσπερμία* the doctrine of Anaxagoras and Democritus that the elements were a mixture of all the seeds of things, f. *πάνσπερμος*: see PANSPERMIC.] The biogenetic theory that the atmosphere is full of minute germs which develop on finding a favourable environment. Also called PANSPERMATISM.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Panspermia.* 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Panspermia* .., panspermy. 1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 824 The weight of his opinion in favor of his own theory of panspermy. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Panspermia*, the physiological system according to which there are germs disseminated through all space which develop when they encounter a suitable soil.

Pansphygmograph, etc.: see PAN- 2.

Pan's-pipe, Pan's pipe : see PAN-PIPE.

Pansy (pæ·nzi). Forms: 5 **pensee, 6 pensy, pawnsy, paunsie,** 6–7 **pancy,** 6–8 **pansie,** 7– **pansy.** Also β. 6 **panses** (*? pl.*), **pawnce, paunse,** 6–7 **panse, paunce.** [Formerly *pensee, pensy*, a. F. *pensée, pencée* (*a* 1500 in Godef. *Compl.*), a fanciful application of *pensée* 'thought'. The β form *panse* is not given in Fr. dicts.; but OF. had *pense, panse*, beside *pensée, pansée*, in the sense 'thought'.

A reference to the popular or 'vulgar' standing of the name in France occurs in the French botanist Ruel or Ruellius *De natura stirpium* (1536) 595 'Violæ inodoræ genus esse putaverim quam vulgus gallicum *penseam* vocat'.]

The common name of *Viola tricolor*, esp. of the cultivated varieties; the wild plant is a common weed in cornfields, etc., with small flowers compounded of purple, yellow, and white; the cultivated form is a favourite garden plant, with very numerous varieties having large richly and variously coloured flowers. Also called HEARTSEASE, q. v., and dialectally and locally by various fanciful names, as *kiss-me-at-the-garden-gate, love-in-idleness, three-faces-under-a-hood*, etc.

a 1500 *Assembly of Ladies* 62 With margarettes growing in ordinaunce .. Ne-m'oublie-mies and sovenez also; The povre pensees were not disloged there. 1530 PALSGR. 251/2 Pancy floure, *menve pencee* [cf. 231/1 Hertesease, *menve pensee*]. *Ibid.* 253/1 Pensy floure, *pensee*. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 217 The checkerd paunsie, or party coloured harts ease. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CCXCIX. § 1. 703 Harts ease is named .. Pansies, Liue in Idlenes. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisi in Sole* lii. 283 In English Hartsease, and Pansies of the French name *Pensees*. Some giue it foolish names, as Loue in idlenesse, Cull me to you, and Three faces in a hood. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 144 The Pansie freakt with jeat. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* II. 66 Pancies to please the Sight, and Casia sweet to smell. 1771 LANGHORNE *Fables of Flora, Violet & Pansy* vii, On that fair bank a Pansy grew, That borrow'd from indulgent skies A velvet shade and purple hue. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1218 The endless varieties of Heartsease, or Pansy, are all derived from the cornfield weed *V[iola] tricolor*, and the allied species *V. altaica* from Tartary, and *V. grandiflora* from Switzerland.

β. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* H v, Called in english two faces in a hoode or panses. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 142 The pretie Pawnce And the Cheuisaunce, Shall match with the fayre flowre Delice. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXI. x. 92 The purple March Violet .. after them the Panse. 1617 B. JONSON *Vision of Delight* 164 The shining Meads Doe boast the Paunce, the Lillie, and the Rose. *c* 1620 ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* I. 316.

b. A figure or representation of the flower of the pansy as an ornament. [So in 16th c. Fr.]

1553 *Richmond Wills* 76, I beqhweytt and gyff to my broder Constable my pawnsy of golde with the ruby in it.

c. *Comb.*, as *pansy-culture, -flower, -grower, -growing, -tint, -velvet*; *pansy-coloured, -like, -purple, -violet, -yellow* adjs.

[Cf. F. *pensée* 'couleur d'un violet brun' (Littré).]

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 81 The Frenche kyng & his bend .. with garlondes of friers knottes of white satten, and in euery garlond liij. paunse flowers, whiche signified, thinke on Fraunces. 1865 R. BUCHANAN *Sutherland's Pansies* iv, But pansy-growing made his heart within Blow fresh. 1891 *Daily News* 22 June 6/2 A yoke of pansy-coloured velvet. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Jan. 10/1 He turned his attention to pansy-culture. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 460/1 The velvety, pansy-like variety of the birdfoot violet. 1898 *Daily News* 11 May 4/4 A gown of pansy-purple velvet. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 July 2/1 A wild upheaval of pansy-purple volcano-shaped peaks.

Pant (pant), *sb.*[1] *northern.* [Origin unknown: sense 2 suggests Romanic *pantano* slough, bog; but the resemblance is prob. fortuitous.]

1. A public fountain, cistern, or well; usually a stone or iron erection with a spout, whence water is drawn, a conduit; also called **pant-well** (Jamieson 1825–80).

1586 in *Mem. St. Giles's, Durham* (Surtees) 13 Payd for the poore men's dycke that dwell att the pant. 1595 in R. Welford *Hist. Newcastle* III. 130 Every street hath his cistern or pant. 1857 JEFFREY *Roxburgh.* II. iii. 112 Water was brought from a well in Sudhope-Path to a pant erected for its reception at the Cross. *Ibid.* III. i. 12 A huge and unseemly pantwell, surmounted by a lamp stood in one corner. 1884 BESANT *Dorothy Forster* iii. (1887) 28 A triangular green, having the village pant at the end. 1887 *Newcastle Weekly Chron.* Suppl. 23 July 2/5 Besides the numerous public pants, .. there were [*a* 1846], in the most populous districts [of Newcastle], 'farthing pants', [at which] .. one farthing was charged for a 'skeel' full of water.

2. A pool into which water or moisture drains; a puddle.

1807 STAGG *Misc. Poems* 15 Lang stretch'd i' th' midden pant. 1808 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball., Codbeck Wedding* xii, He .. stuck in a pant 'buin the middle. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss., Pant*, a sump. [*Ibid., Sump* .. a hole at the bottom of a pit to collect water in.] 1899 *Speaker* 23 Dec. 309/2 Where the water from the pant flows out of the farm-yard under a wall, the grass is soft and green.

Pant (pænt), *sb.*[2] [f. PANT *v.*]

1. One of a series of short quick efforts of laboured breathing, from exertion or agitation; a gasp, a catching of the breath.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiii. 53 Thair cumis ȝung monkis. .. And in the courte thair hait flesche dantis, Full faderlyk, with pechis and pantis. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* (1619) v. lxiv, As yet his Breath found Passage to and fro, With many a short Pant, many a broken word. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 248 Here were groans, there pants. 1834 W. GODWIN *Lives Necromancers* 221 The loud strokes of the hammer, .. intermixed with the pants and groans of the workmen. 1845 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* xxiv. II. 212 Not a pant escaped from her [a mare's] deep chest.

2. A throb or heave of the breast in laboured breathing or palpitation of the heart.

1581 T. HOWELL *Devises* E ij b, The hardest harte by proofe, doth yeelde an inwarde pante When good desyres are deprest. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. viii. 16 Leape thou .. Through proofe of Harnesse to my heart, and there Ride on the pants triumphing. 1800 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* IV. 270 The bosom's pant, the rosy-winding arm. 1805 W. GODWIN *Fleetwood* I. vi. 139, I felt the quick pants of my bosom.

3. *transf.* The regular throb and gasping sound of a steam-engine, as the valves open and shut.

1840 RUSKIN *Let. College Friend* 4 July, Wks. 1903 I. 407 For you .. have heaved the dark limbs of the colossal engine —its deep, fierce breath has risen in hot pants to heaven. 1853–8 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 53 Every pant of the engine.

Pant (pænt), *v.* Also 5 **pont,** 6–7 **paunt.** [Common from *c* 1440: earlier history not evidenced. App. related to (? shortened from) OF. *pantoisier, -eisier, -aiser, -uisier, -iser*, 'to pant, to have the breath short, to breathe with labour' (12th c. in Godef.); according to Gaston Paris (*Romania* VI. (1877) 628):—popular L. *phantasiāre* to be oppressed with nightmare, to gasp or pant with oppression, f. *phantasia* phantasy, nightmare.

Such a shortening of the Fr. vb. in Eng. is not very easy to account for: but *pantiser* may have been felt as a vb. with stem *pant-* and formative suffix *-iser* (cf. *advert, advertise*). In 16th c. F. there was also the vb. *pantoier, pantoyer*, while mod. F. has *panteler* to pant, in both of which *pant-* is app. taken as a stem and furnished with various formative suffixes.]

1. *intr.* To breathe hard or spasmodically, as when out of breath; to draw quick laboured breaths, as from exertion or agitation; to gasp for breath.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 381/2 Pantyn, *anelo.* *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxxiv, They streyne hemself .. and panten soo strongly that they brast in to bodily feruours. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 238 War! I say, lett me pant, now thynk I to fyght ffor anger. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xvii, Thus they foughte .. tyl att the laste they lacked wynde both, and then they stode waging and scateryng pontyng, blowynge and bledynge. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 288 They blowe, and pant like discomfited souldiers. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 126 He neuer stood to ease his Brest with panting. 1615 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* (ed. 2) 3 *marg.*, He that doth hunt a wilde beast, and doth make him paunt, shall pay 10. shillings. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 509 He pants, he sobs apall'd; Drops down his

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heavy Head to Earth. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 112 He sometimes paused,..and panted like a chased deer. 1873 HALE *In His Name* vi. 49 The poor beast he rode came panting into the crowd.

b. *fig.* Said of the wind or waves.

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* xcviii, Weary waves, withdrawing from the fight, Lie lulled and panting on the silent shore. 1727 POPE *Eloisa* 159 The dying gales that pant upon the trees. 1782 COWPER *Expost.* 721 A cold blast sings Through the dry leaves, and pants upon the strings. 1819 SHELLEY *Ode to West Wind* iv, If I were..A wave to pant beneath thy power, and share The impulse of thy strength.

c. To go or run panting.

1713 YOUNG *Last Day* I. 207 Words all in vain pant after the distress. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 94 As a hare..Pants to the place from whence at first he flew. 1871 BROWNING *Balaustion* 71 We could hear behind us plain the threats And curses of the pirate panting up In..passion of pursuit.

d. *transf.* To emit hot air, vapour, etc., in loud puffs, as a furnace or engine.

1743 DAVIDSON *Æneid* VIII. 250 The fire in the furnace pants. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 98 Not a steam-boat pants from harbour.

2. To gasp (for air, water, etc.); hence *fig.* To long or wish with breathless eagerness; to gasp with desire; to yearn (*for*, *after*, or *to* with *inf.*).

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Ps.* xlii. 1 As the hart braieth for the riuers of water, so panteth my soule after thee o God. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 243, I pant for life. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xlii. 1 As the Hart panteth after the water brookes, so panteth my soule after thee, O God. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* v. ii, When all the bliss I pant for, is to gain In hell a refuge from severer pain. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 193 ¶ 2 Every man pants for the highest eminence within his view. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 476 He..Pants to be told of battles won or lost. 1822 BYRON *Werner* I. i, 'Tis to be amongst these sovereigns My husband pants! 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxiv, He panted for the threatening voice again.

3. To throb or heave violently or rapidly; to palpitate, pulsate, beat: said of the heart, bosom, etc.; also of the blood.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 52, I shall fownde, if that I may,..To cause his hart pante. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxvii[i]. 10 My hert paunteth, my strength hath fayled me. — *Isa.* xxi. 4 Myne herte paunted. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 71 To pant as the heart, or braine doth.. My veines do beate, or pant. 1608 *Merry Devil Edmonton* in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 228 His blood is good and clear, As the best drop that panteth in thy veins. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 473 A breast that panted with alarms. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. ii. 140 Her very name, But spoken by a stranger, makes my heart Sicken and pant.

4. *transf.* Of an iron ship: To have its plating bulge in and out in the struggle with the waves.

1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* I. 12 Instances.. of ships 'panting' in their fore compartments. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 67 In the fore body and aft body there is much strutting and bracing, to prevent the new ship 'panting' in her struggles with the waves.

5. *trans.* **a.** To utter gaspingly; to gasp *out*, etc.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 31 Came there a reeking Poste,.. halfe breathlesse, painting [*Globe* panting] forth From Gonerill his Mistris, salutations. 1778 Miss BURNEY *Evelina* xlvi, 'No,—no,—no—' I panted out, 'I am no actress'. *c* 1830 S. FERGUSON *Forging of Anchor* ii, And thick and loud the swinking crowd at every stroke pant 'ho!' 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 23 At length my Sire .. Panted from weary sides 'King, you are free!'

† **b.** *poet.* To expel or drive *forth* or *out* by agitated gasping. *Obs.*

c 1624 CHAPMAN *Batrachom.* 110 His heart within him panted out repose, For th' insolent plight in which his state did stand. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iii. 125 My spirit Was panted forth in anguish whilst thy pain Made my heart mad.

Pant, obs. form of PAINT.

Pant- = Gr. *παντ-*, the shortened form in which *παντο-* 'all-' appears before a vowel: see PANTO-. The following words have *pant-* followed by an element with initial *a-*. **Pa·ntagogue** *Med.* [Gr. *ἀγωγος* driving forth, leading], a medicine that expels all morbid matter. **Pantamo·rphic** *a.* [Gr. *ἄμορφος* formless, unshapen], generally deformed. **Pa·ntanencepha·lic** *a. Terat.* [Gr. *ἀνεγκέφαλος* without brain], congenitally destitute of brain (Gould *Dict. Med.* 1900). **Pantapho·bia** [Gr. *ἀφοβία* fearlessness], total absence of fear (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). **Pa·ntarchy** [Gr. *ἀρχή* rule], a state in which the rule is vested in the whole people. † **Panta·rete,** erron. **-arite** [Gr. *ἀρέτη* virtue], all-virtuousness. **Panta·trophy** *Path.* [Gr. *ἀτροφία* ATROPHY], general atrophy; so **Panta·trophous** *a.* See also PANTHODIC, PANTISOCRACY.

[1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Pantagoga*, medicines which expel all morbid humours.] 1854–67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, **Pantagogue*, that which expels all morbid humours. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pantagogue*, the same as *Panchymagogue*. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pantamorphicus*,..*pantamorphic. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Pantamorphic*, generally amorphous or deformed. 1899 FISKE *Cent. of Sci.* viii. 217 Never did a philanthropic world-mender contemplate his grotesque phalanstery or *pantarchy with greater pleasure. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* III. 123 Of whose omniscience, pantarite, and goodnesse, all men heretofore haue spoke too little. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pantatrophus*, ..totally without nutrition or nourishment; *pantatrophous. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pantatrophous*, without nutrition. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pantatrophia*,.. term for complete innutrition, *pantatrophy. 1900 GOULD *Dict. Med.*, *Pantatrophy*.

Panta-, erron. form of PANTO-, in PANTACOSM, PANTAGAMY, PANTATYPE; also *pantagraph*, *pantamorphic*, *pantascopic*: see PANTOGRAPH, PANTO-.

Pantable, -cle, -fle, obs. var. PANTOFLE.

Pa·ntacosm. [Erroneous form for *pantocosm*, f. PANTO- + Gr. *κόσμος* world.] Another name of the instrument called COSMOLABE.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Pantagamy (pæntæ·gămi). [An illiterate formation for *pantogamy*, f. Gr. *παντο-* PANTO- all + *-γαμία*, from *γάμος* marriage. (*Pantagamy* is etymologically, from Gr. *ἀγαμία* celibacy, 'universal or total celibacy'.)] A communistic system of complex marriage, in which all the men and women of a household or community are regarded as married to each other, as formerly practised among the Perfectionists at Oneida Creek in U. S.

1852 J. NICHOL *Amer. Lit.* i. 20 The American mind delights in..social and political experiments, as Shakerism, Mormonism, Pantagamy. 1867 DIXON *New Amer.* II. xxiv. *heading*, Pantagamy. [*Ibid.* 256 In the Bible Family living at Oneida Creek, the central domestic fact of the household is the complex marriage of its members to each other, and to all.] 1894 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 311 Has not Oneida Creek invented 'Complex Marriage' or Pantagamy?

Pantagraph, etc., erron. f. PANTOGRAPH, etc.

Pantagruelian (pæntăgrū·e·liăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Pantagruel*, the name given to the last of the giants in Rabelais + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or appropriate to, Pantagruel, represented by Rabelais as a coarse and extravagant humorist, dealing satirically with serious subjects.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. 223 The Most Certain, True and Infallible Pantagruelian Prognostication. For the Year that's to come, and ever and aye. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 521 The liberality, ability, and Pantagruelian zeal of Theodore Martin of Edinburgh. 1883 F. W. POTTER tr. *Fr. Celebrities* II. 113 The Pantagrulian chef-d'œuvre, 'L'Ami Fritz'.

B. *sb.* = PANTAGRUELIST.

1899 W. E. HENLEY in *Nutt's Circular* Apr. 2 Rabelais.. had been dead a full century,..ere Sir Thomas Urquhart.. best of Pantagruelians and rarest of Scotsmen, produced (1653) his amazing rendering of Books I and II.

So **Pantagrue·lic** [F. *pantagruélique*], **-gru·eline** *adjs.* = prec. A.; **Pantagrue·lically** *adv.*

c 1804 DOUCE in *Bibl. Cornub.* (1878) II. 869/1 An antiquarian hash .. under the whimsical appellation of 'the Ancient Cathedral of Cornwall' pantagruelically surveyed by John Whitaker, B.D. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 111 Call you this writing Pantagruellically? 1857 LAWRENCE *Guy Livingst.* xxxi. 304 A German philosopher .. (eating and drinking all the while Pantagruelically). 1882 TRAILL *Sterne* iv. 34 Pantagruelic burlesque. 1882 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 5/2 A Pantagrueline prognostication for 1882.

‖ **Pantagrue·lion.** [F. *pantagruélion.*] A humorous name given by Rabelais to hemp, as the source of the hangman's rope.

1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* x, An immediate external application..of that famous herb Pantagruelion, cure for all public ills and private woes.

Pantagruelism (pæntăgrū·ĕliz'm). [a. F. *pantagruélisme*, f. *Pantagruel*: see above and -ISM.]

1. The theory and practice ascribed to Pantagruel, one of the characters of Rabelais; extravagant and coarse humour with a satirical or serious purpose.

1835 SOUTHEY *Doctor* III. Interch. xiii. 340 Ignorant of humorology! more ignorant of psychology! and most ignorant of Pantagruelism. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 234 An unsuccessful attempt at pantagruelism, with all the outrageousness and none of the richness of Rabelais. 1860 DONALDSON *Theatre of Greeks* (ed. 7) 77 By Pantagruelism we mean..an assumption of Bacchanalian buffoonery as a cloak to cover some serious purpose. 1865 WRIGHT *Hist. Caricat.* xix. 342 Pantagruelism, or, if you like, Rabelaism, did not, during the sixteenth century, make much progress beyond the limits of France.

¶ **2.** 'The theory or practice of the medical profession: used in burlesque or ridicule'. (Webster.)

(App. an error from misunderstanding quot. 1835 above.)

1864 WEBSTER (citing Southey as authority). [So in OGILVIE; also in CASSELL, and later Dicts.]

Pantagruelist (pæntăgrū·ĕlist). [a. F. *pantagruéliste*: or f. as prec. + -IST.] An imitator, admirer, or student of Pantagruel, or of Rabelais.

1611 COTGR., *Pantagrueliste*, a Pantagruellist; a merrie Greek, faithfull drunkard, good fellow. (Hence in BLOUNT 1656, PHILLIPS 1658, BAILEY 1721.) 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (ed. 2) I. 175 In humour however he was by nature a Pantagruelist. *Ibid.* 178. 1847 LOWELL *Lett.* I. 130 Had I mixed more with the world than I have, I should probably have become a Pantagruelist. 1886 SAINTSBURY *Ess. Eng. Lit.* (1891) 251 Peacock was a Pantagruelist to the heart's core.

Hence **Pantagrueli·stic, -istical** *adjs.* = PANTAGRUELIAN *a.*

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 317 In a work Pantagruelistical they would be..out of place. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) VII. 319 A very absurd and indecorous work of a pantagruelistic kind.

Pantaleon (pæntæ·liŏn). Also **-lon, -lone, -loon.** [Named after Pantaleon Hebenstreit, a German, who invented the instrument in 1705.]

A musical instrument: a large dulcimer having one or two hundred strings, sounded by hammers or sticks held in the player's hands.

1774 WRAXALL *Tour North. Europe* ii. (1775) 11 She plays on an instrument resembling our spinet, and which they call a pantaloon. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 790/2 *Pantalone.* 1880 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 645 *Pantaleon* or *Pantalon*, a very large Dulcimer invented and played upon in the early part of the last century by Pantaleon Hebenstreit, whose name was transferred to the instrument by Louis XIV. The name was also given in Germany to horizontal pianofortes with the hammers striking downwards.

Pantalettes, -lets (pæntăle·ts), *sb. pl.* (*rare* in *sing.*) Chiefly *U. S.* [Dim. formation after *pantaloon*: see -ETTE.] Loose drawers or 'trousers' with a frill at the bottom of each leg, worn by young girls *c* 1825–53; *transf.* euphemistically to drawers, trousers (see BLOOMER), cycling 'knickerbockers', or the like, worn by women.

1847 PORTER *Big Bear* 104 (Farmer) If I hadn't a had on pantalets. 1857 READE *Course True Love* II. ii. 133 The company..were very severe on this [Bloomer] costume, and proceeded upwards from the pantalettes to the morals of the inventor. 1879 *Lond. Soc.* Christm. No. 51/2 You are only fit for a pinafore and pantalettes. 1881 in Mrs. Power O'Donoghue *Ladies on Horseb.* v. 316 [Mexican horsewomen], clad in loose Turkish pantalettes tucked into the riding-boots of soft yellow leather. 1882 *Standard* 19 Sept. 5/2 Dr. Mary Walker lectured .. in 'pantalettes'. 1887 J. ASHBY STERRY *Lazy Minstrel* 229, *Song of School-girls*, Come the dainty dimpled pets, With their tresses all in nets, And their peeping pantalettes Just in view. 1887 in *Girl's Own Paper* 8 Oct. 19/3. 1888 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VI. 390. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 5/7 There are very pretty possibilities with a short skirt and pantalette [for the bicycle].

b. *transf.* The frills used to adorn certain joints when brought to the table.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 246/1 The paper pantalets which adorn the broiled lamb chop.

Hence **Pantale·tted** *a.*, dressed in pantalettes.

1865 Mrs. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* i, A child of seven, sashed, pantaletted and bronze-booted. 1880 *World* 31 Mar. 12 The short-frocked pantaletted contingent [of girls].

Pantalon, -one, -oon, variants of PANTALEON.

Pantaloon (pæntălū·n). Forms: 6 **pantaloone, -loun, -lowne,** 7 **panteloun, -lown,** 7–8 **pantalon, -lone,** 7– **-loon.** [a. F. *pantalon* (1550 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *pantalone* 'a kind of mask on the Italian stage, representing the Venetian' (Baretti), of whom *Pantalone* was a nickname, supposed to be derived from the name of *San Pantaleone* or *Pantalone*, formerly a favourite saint of the Venetians.]

1. a. The Venetian character in Italian comedy, represented as a lean and foolish old man, wearing spectacles, pantaloons (see 3), and slippers. **b.** Hence, in modern harlequinade or pantomime, a character represented as a foolish and vicious old man, the butt of the clown's jokes, and his abettor in his pranks and tricks.

c 1590 in Collier *Ann. Stage* (1831) III. 403 (Stage Direction) Enter the panteloun, and causeth the cheste or truncke to be broughte forth. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 27 Our representations .. not consisting like theirs of a Pantaloun, a Whore, and a Zanie, but of Emperours, Kings and Princes. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man.* (1636) 24 Hee is not ashamed ..to dance Country dances, and Matachines, as a Zanie or Pantalon. 1632 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Know not me* Wks. 1874 I. 257 Now they peepe like Italian pantelowns Behind an arras. [1704 ADDISON *Italy, Venice* (1766) 68 Pantalone [in Italian comedy] is generally an old cully.]

b. 1781 *Westm. Mag.* IX. 709 No Pantaloon with peaked beard to-night Shall screaming boys and trembling maidens fright. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xxix. 275 Their tail cocked up like the queue of Pantaloon in a pantomime. 1855 *Times* 3 Apr., Never did Clown and Pantaloon belabour each other more heartily. 1867 [see HARLEQUINADE].

† **2.** Hence applied in contempt to an enfeebled tottering old man; a dotard, an old fool. *Obs.* exc. as echo of Shaks.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 37 My man Tranio, *regia*, bearing my port, *celsa senis* that we might beguile the old Pantalowne. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 158 The leane and slipper'd Pantaloone, With spectacles on nose, and pouch on side, His youthfull hose well sau'd, a world too wide, For his shrunke shanke. 1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* I. iii. 53 He became a withered and shrivelled pantaloon.

† **b.** A nickname (app.) for Scottish courtiers after the Restoration. *Obs.* [Perhaps from their dress: cf. 3.]

1660 *Cavalier's Complaint* in W. W. Wilkins *Pol. Ball.* (1860) I. 163 But truly there are swarms of those Who lately were our chiefest foe, Of pantaloons and muffs. *c* 1690 KIRKTON *Hist. Ch. Scot.* iii. (1817) 114 This parliament [1662] was called the Drinking Parliament. The commissioner [Middleton] had £50 English a-day allowed him, which he spent faithfully among his northern pantalons.

3. Applied at different periods to garments of different styles for the legs. (Chiefly in pl.)

† **a.** A kind of breeches or trousers in fashion for some time after the Restoration. *Obs.*

Said by Evelyn (in context of quot. 1661) to have been taken by the French from the costume of the stage-character of the period 'when the freak takes our Monsieurs to appear like so many Farces or Jack Puddings on the stage'.

1661 EVELYN *Tyranus* in *Mem.* (1871) 751, I would choose ..some fashion not so pinching as to need a Shooing-horn with the Dons, nor so exorbitant as the Pantaloons, which are a kind of Hermaphrodite and of neither Sex. [Cf. 'petticoat-breeches' in Fairholt *Costume* (ed. 1860) 254–5.] 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 924 And as the French we conquer'd once Now give us laws for pantaloons, The length of

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breeches. 1667 DRYDEN *Wild Gall.* III. i, I have not yet spoke with the gentleman in the black pantaloons [the Devil]. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Pantalones*, a sort of Breeches now in fashion, and well known. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 87 They [Persians] wear little shirts, that fall down to their knees, and tuck into a streight Pantaloon. 1691 *Satyr agst. French* 6 They taught our Sparks to strut in Pantaloons. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xi, The breeches were made of the skin of an old he-goat, whose hair hung down such a length..that, like pantaloons, it reached to the middle of my legs. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 289 [referring to events of *c* 1680], I could not but wonder to see pantaloons and shoulder-knots crowding among the common clowns.

† **b.** Applied to other styles, either historically, or in reference to the dress of the stage character, which, according to quot. 1727–41, was at one time of the nature of 'tights'. *Obs.*

The quot. from Chambers is merely translated from the Fr. *Dictionnaire de Trévoux*, and does not prove English usage. In French the name became associated with the tight garments of the 15–16th c., familiar in the paintings of the Italian artists of the period; but this was nowhere a contemporary application. From this arose the use in c.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Pantaloon*, a sort of Garment formerly worn, consisting of Breeches and Stockings fastned together and both of the same Stuff. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* [from French], *Pantaloon* or *Pantalon*, the name of an ancient garment frequent among our forefathers, consisting of breeches and stockings all of a piece. The denomination comes from the Venetians, who first introduced this habit, and who are called Pantaloni. ..Also used for the habit or dress these buffoons [in the Italian comedy] usually wear; which is made precisely to the form of their body, and all of a piece from head to foot.

c. A tight-fitting kind of trousers fastened with ribbons or buttons below the calf, or, later, by straps passing under the boots, which were introduced late in the 18th c., and began to supersede knee-breeches. **d.** Hence extended to trousers generally (especially in U.S., where this use may have been independently taken directly from F. *pantalon*, *a* 1800).

1798 [implied in PANTALOONED]. 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U. S.* 360 He was dressed in the American style; in a blue suit, with round hat and pantaloons. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) x. lxxxix, Loudly bursting..the fastenings of your braces, and the strings of your pantaloons behind. 1825 *Retrospect. Rev.* XII. 25 *note*, In October 1812, an order was made by St. John's and Trinity College, that every young man who appeared in Hall or Chapel in pantaloons or trowsers, should be considered as absent. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 316 Pantaloons and Hessian boots were introduced about the same period [i. e. *c* 1789]. 1855 WHITTIER *Barefoot Boy* 3 With thy turned-up pantaloons, And thy merry whistled tunes. 1857 CHAMBERS *Inform. People* I. 798/1 Pantaloons, which fitted close to the leg, remained in very common use by those persons who had adopted them till about the year 1814, when the wearing of trousers, already introduced into the army, became fashionable. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. xlviii. 187 British officers, in all the priggery of sash and white pantaloon. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. xi, Dressed in..pepper and salt pantaloons. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* viii, His loose shirt hung outside his pantaloons.

e. See quot. and cf. PANTALETTES.

1821 *Ladies' Museum* Feb. (Parisian news), Female children wear pantaloons of merino, with short petticoats of the same. 1881 in Mrs. Power O'Donoghue *Ladies on Horseback* v. 235 [For horsewomen] Pantaloons of chamois leather, buttoning close at the ankles.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pantaloon-like* adj.

1675 PHILLIPS *Theat. Poet.* Pref. **iij, Whether the Trunck-Hose Fancy of Queen Elizabeth's days or the Pantaloon Genius of ours be best. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Devil* xvi. 4 Could make his pantaloon seams start. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Pantaloon Stuff*, material for men's trousers. 1892 SIR J. C. BROWNE in *Pall Mall G.* 5 May 7/1, I should describe them as pantaloon-like girls, for many of them had a stooping gait and withered appearance, shrunk shanks, and spectacles on nose.

Pantalooned (-lūˈnd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.] Wearing pantaloons; having pantaloons on; trousered.

1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* I. 27 He..was pantalooned and waistcoated after the very newest fashion. 1801 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* V. 233 No more the pantaloon'd, unpowder'd spark, Displays his figure in the dusty Park. 1857 READE *Course of True Love* II. iv. 160 These pantalooned females practise a reserve, compared with which the modesty of Europe is masculine impudence.

Pantaloonery. [f. as prec. + -ERY.]

1. The performance of a pantaloon in the pantomime.

1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *My First Play*, The clownery and pantaloonery of these pantomimes have clean passed out of my head. 1855 *Times* 2 Apr., The difficulties of Clownery and Pantaloonery had yet to be surmounted. *fig.* 1885 *Society* Nov. 11/1 At last that pantaloonery is 'over'.

2. 'Materials for pantaloons' (Webster 1864); trouserings.

Pantaloo·ning, *vbl. sb. rare.* [f. PANTALOON + -ING 1: cf. *tailoring*, *colonelling*.] Playing the part of Pantaloon.

1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 121 He has given up clowning, and taken to pantalooning instead. 1862 *All Year Round* 13 Sept. 12 Pantalooning is bad for a man's spirits, bad for his manners, bad for his opinion of himself."

Pantameter, -morph, etc.: see PANTOMETER, PANTO-.

† **Pantap,** an abbreviation of *pantaple*, PANTOFLE.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 27/28 Pantap, *callopodium*

Pantaphel, -ap(p)le, obs. corrupt ff. PANTOFLE.

† **Panta·rbe.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *pantarbe* (Cotgr. 1611), ad. Gr. *πανταρβη* some kind of precious stone.] A precious stone fabled to act as a magnet to gold: the stone of the sun.

1587 T. UNDERDOWN *Heliodorus' Æthiop. Hist.* 54 The stoane is a Pantarbe, of secrete vertue. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* ii. 4 *And precious.* Far beyond that most orient and excellent stone *Pantarbe*, celebrated by Philostratus. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xliii. 201 That Carbuncle alone would have darken'd the Pantharb of Joachas the Indian Magician. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Pantarbe*,..an imaginary stone, the virtues of which were similar to those of the magnet; but exerted upon gold as those of the loadstone upon iron.

† **Pa·ntarch.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *pantarche*, *-arque* (Rabelais), erron. form of *pancarte* PANCART.] A paper; a general chart.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais*, *Pantag. Prognost.* To Rdr., I have tumbled over and over all the Pantarchs of the Heavens, calculated the Quadrates of the Moon.

† **Pa·ntas, pa·ntais.** ? *Obs.* Also 6 **panties,** 7 **-asse, -ise,** 8 **-ess.** [a. F. *pantais*, *-ois*, from *pantoiser*, earlier *pantaisier*, *-teisier* to PANT.] A pulmonary disease of hawks; also applied to the 'yellows' in cattle.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 134 b, If he haue the Panties he will pant much, and shake in the Flanke. 1611 COTGR., *Pantois*, short wind, pursinesse;..in Hawkes we call it, the Pantais. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* II. xliv. (1668) 84 The Pantas is a very faint disease, and maketh a Beast to sweat, shake and pant much. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 237/2 (Diseases in Hawks) The *Pantas*, or Asina: a Disease in the Breast, which causeth shortness of breath, or hinders the drawing of breath, called also the Pantise. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 476 Of the Yellows in a Cow or Bullock, which some call the Pantess. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Pantas.*

Pantascope, erron. f. PANTOSCOPE.

† **Pa·ntatype.** *Obs.* [f. Gr. *πάντα pl.* 'all things' + TYPE; but the etymological form is PANTOTYPE.] The name given by Charles, Earl Stanhope, 1803, to a system of 'universal type-printing' projected by him.

1803 A. WILSON *Let. to Authors*, etc., Aug. (in *Collectanea* (O. H. S.) III. 377) Earl Stanhope has lately purchased the two important Secrets of Pantatype Printing and of Stereotype Printing, in order to give them to the Public. Pantatype Printing means universal type printing; being applicable to all subjects. 1896 H. HART *Stanhope & Oxford Press* (ibid. 411) What then was Pantatype? My own opinion is that..Ld. Stanhope thought he saw his way to a wide-spread adoption of what we now call 'process' work..Hard metal relief blocks [were to be used] in place of wood-cuts; intaglio engravings were to be copied and turned into relief blocks by the processes of Gengembre and others.

Pantechnic (pænˌteˈknik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *παν-* all + *τεχνικός* belonging to the arts.] Of, pertaining to, or comprehending all the arts.

1848 LOWELL *Biglow Papers*, *Notices Indep. Press*, Then do I perceive..the advantages of a pancratic or pantechnic education.

Pantechnicon (pænˌteˈknikɒn). [f. Gr. *παν-* all + *τεχνικόν*, neut. of *τεχνικός*: see prec.] A word, invented as the name of a bazaar of all kinds of artistic work, which has (through the fortune of the building) come to be applied to a large warehouse for storing furniture, and also to be colloquially used as short for *pantechnicon van*, a furniture-removing van.

1830 *Mech. Mag.* XV. 393 Pantechnicon [Heading of Article, describing the building, in Motcomb Street, Belgrave Square, which was originally intended for a bazaar, and was afterwards converted into a warehouse for storing furniture]. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxi, The rich furniture and effects,..rolled away in several enormous vans to the Pantechnicon, where they were to lie until Georgy's majority. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. ii, He would have come home in matting from the Pantechnicon. 1876 Jos. IRVING *Ann. Our Time*, *Suppl.* (ed. 2) 155/2, 1874 [Feb.] 13.—The Pantechnicon, in Motcomb Street,..used as a repository for furniture and all kinds of goods, destroyed by fire, together with its valuable contents. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Aug. 2/3 The friends..who sent pantechnicons and heavy waggons doubtless meant well.

b. The attempt to reconcile the use with the etymology has given the following:

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Pantechnicon*, signifies a place in which..every species of workmanship is collected and exposed for sale. The large building near Belgrave Square is an excellent specimen of this modern invention. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* II. 731 The rest of the Peninsula considers them [the shops of Madrid] to be the magazine, the Pantechnicon of the universe.

c. *attrib.*, as *pantechnicon-driver*, *-van.*

1892 *Daily Chron.* 28 Apr. 9/1 Situation wanted in household removals in pantechnicon vans. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* vii. 142 When you are an unsophisticated cannibal Fan you don't require a pantechnicon van to stow away your one or two mushroom-shaped stools, knives, and cooking-pots, and a calabash or so. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 28 Apr. 11/3 Pantechnicon Driver required; smart.

Panteen, -ein, var. forms of PANTINE.

Pantel, -ell(e, obs. forms of PANTLE.

Pantelegraph, -telephone: see PAN- 2.

Pante·llerite. *Min.* [Named by Förstner from *Pantelleria*, an island between Sicily and Tunis.] A mineral found at Pantelleria, intermediate in composition between dacite and liparite, and more or less trachytic in character.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Panteloun, -own, obs. ff. PANTALOON.

[**Pantener,** a freq. misreading of PAUTENER.]

Panteon(e, obs. forms of PANTHEON.

† **Pa·nter** 1. *Obs.* (exc. *Hist.*) Forms: α. 3 **paniter,** 3–4 **-eter,** 4 **-yter, -ytere**; β. 4– **panter,** (4 **painter,** 5 **pant(t)ere, -yr**). [ME. *paneter*, etc., a. AF. *paneter* = F. *panetier* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Pr. *paneter*, Sp. *panadero*, It. *panatiere*, in med.L. *pānа-*, *pānetārius*, *-terius*, baker (cf. OF. *paneter* to bake bread), f. L. *pān-em*, It. *pane*, Sp. *pan*, bread.] A word originally meaning 'baker', but in ME. usually applied to the officer of a household who supplied the bread and had charge of the pantry (an office now merged in that of butler); the controller of the bread in a large establishment.

α. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3868 He ȝef..þat lond of aungeo kaye is paneter [*v. rr.* panyter, panter]. *Ibid.* (Rolls) 9034, & is paniter & is chamberlein & is botiler al so. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 151 Pacience is hus paneter and payn to pouerte fyndeþ. *c* 1450–60 *Bp. Grossetest's Househ. Stat.* in *Babees Bk.* 330 Command the panytere with youre brede, & the botelare with wyne and ale, come to-gedur afore ȝou at the tabulle. 1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 305 Item, to the cuke and the panetare in Methven..xiiij*s.* β. 14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 624/8 *Arthocopus*, botelere, bakere *uel* panttere. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 667 in *Babees Bk.* 322 Penne comes þe pantere with loues thre. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* ibid. 66 If thou be admitted in any offyce, as Butler or Panter,—in some places they are both one. *c* 1530 TINDALE *Jonas* Prol. C iv, Though all the bred be committed vn to the panter. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Vn Panetier*, a Panter. [1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* I. iv. 137 The Pantry..was superintended by the panter or pannetier.]

Pa·nter 2. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 **paunter,** 5 **pantire, -yr,** 5–6 **-ere,** (6 **panther**). [ME. a. OF. *panter* 'tendicula, lacum' (13th c. in Godef.); cf. F. *pantière* (Cotgr. '*panthiere*, a great swoope-net or drawing-net') = It. *pantiera* 'a kind of tramell or fowling net' (Florio), in med.L. *panthēra* (Du Cange) 'a species of net with which ducks are taken'; L. *panthēra* hunting-net, Gr. *πανθήρα* large net, f. *πᾶν* all + *θήρ* wild beast, *θηρᾶν* to hunt.] A fowling net, a fowler's snare; a net, snare, trap, noose. Also *fig.*

c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 457 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 344 Pride hath in his paunter kauht the heie and the lowe. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 69 Als a fouler Tas foules wyt gylder and panter. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 200 Ydilnesse is þe develis panter. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 119 The smale foulis..That from the panter..ben skapid. ? *a* 1420 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* 77 This birde was trapped, & caught with a pantere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 381/2 Pantere, snare for byrdys, *laqueus*, *pedica*. 1483 [see PANTLE *sb.*]. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1874) II. 297 As fysshe or byrde to panter, net or snare. 1530 PALSGR. 251/2 Panther to catche byrdes with, *panneau*. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem.* 215 The Byrd was trapped and cawt in a Panter. 1782 ELPHINSTON *Martial* III. xciii. 173 Thy panters, unpropt, are decay'd To nets of Arachne's control. 1900 *E. D. Dict.*, *Panter* (N. E. Lancash.), a snare for birds made of hair.

Panter 3 (pæˈntəɹ). [f. PANT *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which pants.

a 1729 CONGREVE *On Mrs. Arabella Hunt's Singing* ii, Which, warbling mystic sounds, Cements the bleeding panter's wounds. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VII. xxxix, All panters for newspaper praise. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 492 Panters after posthumous reputation.

2. *slang.* The heart. (Partly a pun upon 'hart'.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Panter*, a Hart. *c* 1725 *Old Song* in Farmer *Musa Pedestris* (1896) 44 Didst thou know.. but half of the smart Which has seized on my panter, since thou didst depart. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Panter*, a hart, that animal is, in the psalms, said to pant after the fresh water brooks. [*ed.* 1796 *adds*] Also the human heart, which frequently pants in time of danger.

† **3.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS, *Panter*, the Paunch or Belly; also a Sore or Gall on the Neck of Draught-Beasts.

Panter, obs. form of PAINTER, PANTHER.

Panterer (pæˈntərəɹ). Now only *Hist.* Also 5–6 **-trer.** [Expanded form of PANTER 1, as if from *pantry* + -ER: cf. *adulterer*, *upholsterer*, etc.] = PANTER 1.

14.. *Nom.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 684/20 *Hic panterius*, a pantrer. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 506 His Panterere to[k] a lofe þo ywys. 1552 HULOET, Pantrer, *Panarius*. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 427 They meet in the Refectory .. where .. the Panterer sets bread before them. 1859 PARKER *Dom. Archit.* III. iii. 80 The Cloth being laid, the panterer brought forth the bread. 1883 *Times* (weekly ed.) 6 Apr. 9 Dukes and earls and knights acted as stewards and butlers and panterers, and..haggled for their perquisites of scarlet cloth and wine and candles..like commoner people.

Pan-Teutonic, -Teutonism: see PAN- 1.

Panthan, Pantharb, variants of PANTHEON, PANTARBE.

† **Panthe·an,** *a. Obs.* = next.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Panthean Statues*, statues that represented all or the most considerable of the heathen deities.

Pantheic (pænþi·ik), *a. rare.* [f. PANTHE-UM + -IC.] Of the nature of a pantheum: combining

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in one figure the symbols or attributes of many different gods.

1818 R. P. KNIGHT *Symbolic Lang.* (1876) 81 Diana..has ..titles and symbols expressive of almost every attribute, whether of creation, preservation, or destruction; as appears from the Pantheic figures of her. *Ibid.* 143 In engravings upon gems, ..we often find the forms of the ram, goat, horse, cock, and various others, blended into one, so as to form Pantheic compositions, signifying the various attributes and modes of action of the Deity.

Pantheism (pæ·nþi,iz'm). [mod. f. Gr. παν- all + θε-ός God + -ISM; app. after PANTHEIST.

Panthéiste and *panthéisme* were used in French in 1712 (E. Benoist *Mélanges* 252, 265) the former app. taken from Toland's English use (see next), the latter formed after it on the ordinary analogy of pairs in *-ist* and *-ism*. Toland does not appear to have used *pantheism*.]

1. The religious belief or philosophical theory that God and the universe are identical (implying a denial of the personality and transcendence of God); the doctrine that God is everything and everything is God.

1732 WATERLAND *Chr. Vind. Charge* 76 Pantheism..and Hobbism are scandalously bad, scarce differing from the broadest Atheism. *a* 1766 J. BROWN *Honour* 176 *note*, That species of atheism commonly called Pantheism. 1823 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 30 Apr., Pantheism and idolatry naturally end in each other: for all extremes meet. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doct. Incarnation* v. (1852) 121 Pantheism, the principle of which is to merge the personality of the moral Governor in the circle of His works.

2. The heathen worship of all the gods.

1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* i. (1844) 21 The greater portion of the Tartar tribes professed a singular species of Pantheism, respecting all creeds, attached to none. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* (1867) I. 18 The spirit of Roman pantheism, which erected a temple to the divinities of all nations.

Pantheist (pæ·nþi,ist). [f. as prec. + -IST. First used by Toland 1705; thence F. *panthéiste*.] One who holds the doctrine of pantheism.

1705 (*title*) Socinianism truly Stated..; to which is prefixt Indifference in Disputes: Recommended by a Pantheist [J. Toland] to an Orthodox Friend. 1705 TOLAND *ibid.* 7 The Pantheists..of which number I profess myself to be one. 1721 BP. HARE *Script. Vind. fr. Misrepr. Bp. Bangor* Pref. 21 Thus prays this *Pantheist* (i. e. the impious author of the *Pantheisticon*) whose impudent Blasphemies loudly call for the Animadversions of the Civil Power. 1750 WARBURTON *Note Pope's Ess. Man* I. 268 We are parts of him, his offspring, as the Greek poet, a pantheist quoted by the Apostle, observes: And the reason is, because a religious theist, and an impious pantheist, both profess to believe the omnipresence of God. 1778 APTHORPE *Preval. Chr.* 223 He is therefore a Spinozist or a philosophic pantheist. 1876 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 24, I am by no means sure that Dante is not a Pantheist.

Pantheistic (pænþi,i'stik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC: cf. Toland's title *Pantheisticon*.]

1. Of or pertaining to pantheists, or pantheism.

[1718 J. TOLAND (*title*) Pantheisticon: sive Formula celebrandæ Sodalitatis Socraticæ.] 1732 WATERLAND *Chr. Vind. Charge* 44 The Pantheistick System .. supposes God and Nature, or God and the whole Universe, to be one and the same Substance, one Universal Being; insomuch that Mens Souls are only Modifications of the divine Substance. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iv. 118 The pantheistic theory..has descended from the school of Pythagoras to these latter times.

†2. = PANTHEIC. *Obs.* (? an error.)

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Pantheistic*, ..a term applied to statues and figures.

So **Panthei·stical** *a.* = sense 1; hence **Panthei·stically** *adv.*

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 176 In this work, the lady asserts her pantheistical doctrine. 1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 150 The Creator [is never] pantheistically identified with the works. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxx. 151 There is that human reason..which insists on being atheistical, or polytheistical, or pantheistical.

Panthelematism, -thelism: see PAN- 2.

Pantheology (pænþi,ɪ'lŏdʒi). [mod. f. Gr. παν-, PAN-, all + THEOLOGY.]

†1. The whole sum of theology or divinity. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pantheology*, the whole sum of Divinity. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pantheologie*.

2. A synthetic theology comprehending all deities and all religions.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. ii. 29 The true Spring and Source of the lively Idea of Pantheology. 1893 *Temple Bar Mag.* XCVII. 69 [His] intimacy with Greek pantheology was scarcely orthodox.

Hence **Pantheo·logist**, one who studies or is versed in pantheology.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Pantheologist*, a Student or Writer of universal or a whole Body of Divinity. (So in later Dicts.)

Pantheon (pænþī·ŏn, pæ·nþi,ŏn). Also 4 **panteon**(e, 6 **panthan, -ean**, (**panthee**). [a. L. *panthĕon, -theon*, a. Gr. πάνθειον a temple consecrated to all the gods (f. παν- all + θεῖος of or sacred to a god, θεός a god). Cf. F. *panthéon*.

The ME. and early mod. Eng. pronunciation (e. g. in Cowley and Bailey's Dict.) was *pa·ntheon*; Johnson has *panthē·on*, which is now the more prevalent in England.]

1. A temple or sacred building dedicated to all the gods, or where images or other memorials of all the deities of a nation are collected; *spec.* that at Rome which was originally built by Agrippa *c* 25 B.C., and being on a circular plan has also been called the *Rotunda*; since A.D. 609 it has served as a Christian church, being known as Santa Maria Rotonda.

?13.. *All Saints* 37 in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXIX. 435 That temple was callyd panteone..Panteone is to sey in greke: 'Of all godis & deuellus eke'. *c* 1350 *All Saints* 37 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 143 Panteon þai calde þe name; 'Þe hows of goddes', þat menes þe same. 1549 COVERDALE etc. *Erasm. Par. Rev.* xvi. 25 The firste plage is fallen vpon all ydols and false goddes whiche they had set and packed together in one tempel of Pantheon, that is to saye all goddes. [1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xx. 57 The proportion of the Panthee of Rome.] 1586 SIR E. HOBY *Pol. Disc. Truth* xxx. 140 The Romanes allowed the seruice of all gods, hauing for that ende builded a Temple to all gods called Pantheon. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 242 Lauinia will I make my Empresse .. And in the Sacred Panthan her espouse. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 135 Marcus Agrippa..built this Church, and dedicated it to Jupiter.. and to Ceres, and to all the gods, whereupon it was called *Pantheon*. 1727– BAILEY, *Pan'theon*. 1740 DYER *Ruins of Rome* Poems (1761) 28 Yon venerable dome, Which virtuous Latium, with erroneous aim, Rais'd to her various deities, and nam'd Pantheon. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* I. (1883) 516 The world has nothing else like the Pantheon.

b. *fig.* 'Temple' or 'shrine of all the gods'.

1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 155 Of this John Thorius..I will speake.., his Church another Pantheon or *Templum omnium deorum*, the absolutest Oracle of all sound deuinitie. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* (1640) 4 Poland, the Pantheon of all religions. 1663 COWLEY *On bk. present. itself to Univ. Libr. Oxf.* 1 Hail, Learning's Pantheon! Hail the sacred Ark, Where all the World of Science does embarque! 1888 *Athenæum* 30 Dec. 878/1 Scherer..has room in his literary pantheon for every legitimate form of art. 1899 EARL ROSEBERY *Sp. Cromwell* 14 Nov., Everyone, I think..has, in their heart of hearts a Pantheon of their historical demigods..a shrine in which they consecrate the memories of the deaths of the noblest and bravest men.

c. *transf.* A building resembling or compared to the Pantheon at Rome; now, especially, a building serving to honour the illustrious dead of a nation, who are either buried there or have memorials erected to them in it.

The latter use had app. its origin in the church of St. Geneviève in Paris, which in some respects resembles the Pantheon at Rome, and which, both before the Revolution and since, has been used for this purpose, being so renamed at that period.

1713 *Ward's Simp. Cobler* 12 It were..requisite, that the City should repair Pauls .. for an English Pantheon, and bestow it upon the Sectaries, freely to assemble in. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The chapel of the Escurial, which is the burying place of the kings of Spain, is also a rotondo; and in imitation of that of Rome, is also called pantheon. 1801 [see PANTHEONIZE below]. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVII. 76/2 The Pantheon, or church of St. Geneviève, is perhaps the most magnificent of the modern edifices in Paris..The west portico bears some resemblance to the Pantheon at Rome. 1855 *London as it is to-day* 29 Westminster Abbey may not inaptly be called the pantheon of the glory of Britain. 1890 *Whitaker's Almanack* 346/2 The French Chamber..decided to transfer the remains of Carnot, Marceau, and Baudin to the Pantheon.

2. A habitation of all the gods; the assemblage of all the gods; the deities of a people collectively.

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* xvi. Sel. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 491 The blasphemous Pantheon of Rome once perishing, all other churches of the unfaithful must needs follow soon after in their course. 1806 T. MAURICE *Fall of Mogul* Introd. 15 To that superstitious race the universe is a vast pantheon, filled with intellectual beings of various classes and powers. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* xxv. 435 However intricate the relations of the gods may seem to us in the Greek pantheon. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. iv. ii. 22 The Hindoo pantheon now boasts of being able to muster 330,000,000 deities. 1878 MACLEAR *Celts* ii. (1879) 22 Highest in the Celtic Pantheon was the golden-handed sun.

b. A name for a treatise on all the gods.

1698 [A. TOOKE] (*title of transl.*) The Pantheon, Representing the Fabulous Histories of the Heathen Gods and Most Illustrious Heroes ..Written by Fra. Pomey. 1790 (*title*) Bell's New Pantheon, or Historical Dictionary of Gods, Demi-Gods, Heroes, and Fabulous Personages of Antiquity. 1824 WATT *Bibliotheca Brit.* I. s.v. *Stephen Bateman*, Golden Book of Heathen Gods...This work has been considered as one of the first attempts towards a Pantheon, or descriptions of the Heathen Gods.

c. A collection of wax-work models of the gods.

1711 *Spect.* No. 46 Advt., Mr. Penkethman's Wonderful Invention call'd the Pantheon: or, the Temple of the Heathen Gods..The Figures..move their Heads [etc.].

3. Name of a large building in London ('having a dome like the Pantheon'—Walpole, *Let. to Mann* 26 Apr. 1771), opened as a place of public entertainment in 1772: hence allusively.

1772 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 69 Last night was opened..the much-talked-of receptacle of fashionable pleasure, The Pantheon, to a crouded company. 1774 FOOTE *Coxeners* I. Wks. 1799 II. 146 Expences in attending plays, operas, masquerades, and pantheons. 1782 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XI. 158 We are making swift advances toward it [lewdness], by playhouses, masquerades, and pantheons.

4. *attrib.* = Of all the gods or heroes.

1767 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 30 May, I shall make a solemn dedication of it in my pantheon Chapel.

Hence **Pantheo·nic** *a.*, of the nature of or resembling a pantheon; **Pantheo·nization**, admission into the pantheon; **Pantheo·nize** *v. trans.*, to admit into the pantheon; to inter in the Pantheon.

1801 *Paris as it was* II. xlviii. 137 Marat..was..pantheonized, that is, interred in the Pantheon. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 437/1 The insanity of the people in pantheonizing and dispantheonizing Marat and Mirabeau. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 223 All these sacred figures decorated this pantheonic portico. 1883 R. BROWN *Eridanus* 4 The formal pantheonization of divinities.

Panther (pæ·nþɔɪ). Forms: 3–6 **panter**, 4–6 **pantere**, (5 **panteere**), 5–6 **panthere**, (7 **-ar**), 5– **panther**. [ME. *pantere*, a. OF. *pantère* (Ph. de Thaun, 12th c.), mod.F. *panthère*, ad. L. *panthēra*, ad. Gr. πάνθηρ. (The solitary instance in OE. is merely an alien word from L. or Gr.)

The subjective analysis of the name, as from Gr. παν- all + θήρ beast, gave rise to many fancies and fables: see Ph. de Thaun *Bestiaire* 224, etc.]

1. Another name for the Leopard (*Felis pardus*); popularly applied to large leopards.

As with other exotic animals, the name, handed down from the Latin writers, was known long before the animal; all the early references merely reflect the statements of ancient authors and their mediæval continuators. These statements were long believed to refer to a beast distinct from the leopard; a belief encouraged by there being two Latin names *panthēra* and *pardus*, as to the relation between which the ancient writers themselves were not clear, and by fabulous notions as to the generation of the leopard as a hybrid between the lion and the 'pard', and as to the sweet fragrance fabled to be exhaled by the panther. Down to modern times (cf. quot. 1813) the 'panther' was supposed to be at least a larger and more powerful kind of leopard, a distinction not scientifically tenable.

[*a* 1000 *Panther* 12 (Gr.) Is þæt deor Pandher bi noman haten, þæs þe niðða bearn wisfæste weras on ȝewritum cyðdan bi þam anstapan.] *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 733 Panter is an wilde der, Is non fairere on werlde her. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxxxii. (1495) 834 Lyons in Siria ben blacke wyth white speckis and ben lyke to Panteres. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 6438 In his sheelde, yif ye lyst here, Hath enprented a pantere. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* IV. v, Fable of a panthere whiche felle in to a pytte. 1503 S. HAWES *Examp. Virt.* ix. 4 And by a swete smelle I knewe a pantere. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* vii. 98 The leoparde or spotted panthere .. signifieth the kingdom of great Alexander. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* Ep. Ded. 4 Which (as the Panthars breath..) hath made your name sweet. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Panther*, a kinde of spotted beast, the Leopard, or Libard being the Male, the Panther the Female. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 228 The Panther's breath was ever famed for sweet. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* I. 261 In his general habits he [the Leopard] resembles the Panther, lying in ambush for prey. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* I. 30 Lo! a panther, nimble, light, And cover'd with a speckled skin, appear'd. 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mammals* xi. 515 The attempts to separate a larger and more robust variety, under the name of Panther, from a smaller and more graceful form, to which the name Leopard might properly be restricted, have failed.

fig. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 316 Her slow dogs of war .. see The panther, Freedom, fled to her old cover, Amid seas and mountains, and a mightier brood Crouch round.

2. Applied in America to the puma or cougar, *Felis concolor*, also called PAINTER[3]; and, sometimes, to the jaguar, *F. onca*.

1730 *N. Jersey Archives* XI. 202 On Monday..was killed ..a monstrous large Panther. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 146 The jaguar or panther of America. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 66 Saw a very large animal, which, from its leaps, I supposed to have been a panther; but if so, it was twice as large as those on the lower Mississippi. 1822 *Niles' Register* XXII. 304/2 A panther, nine feet long, was lately found dead on the shore of lake Ontario. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 434/2 The Jaguar, or American Panther, ..is the form of the Leopard found in the New World. It is..the Panther or Great Panther of the furriers. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xliv. 369 *note*, The puma, or red panther, is also called 'American lion, cougar'. 1894 *Cent. Mag.* Apr. 849 The panther was long called a 'tyger' in the Carolinas, and a 'lyon' elsewhere.

3. *fig.* Applied to a fierce or savage man.

1868 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Jan. 75/2 Even authoresses seem to accept with perfect equanimity the idea that taming the male panther is out of the question.

†4. Name of a (? sweet-smelling) drug. *Obs.*

1656 *Acts & Ord. Parl.* c. 20 (Scobell) 464 Drugs called Panther, the pound, £2. 1668 in *Stat. Ireland* (1765) II. 403.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *panther-jump, -killing, -springer, -tooth, -tread*; *panther-like, -spotted* adjs.; **panther-cat**, the ocelot (Funk 1895); **panther-cowry**, a spotted cowry, *Cypræa pantherina* of the East Indies (*ibid.*); **panther-lily**, *U.S.*, the Californian lily, *Lilium pardalinum*; **panther-moth**, a collector's name for a European geometrid, *Cidaria unangulata* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **panther's bane**, a plant, also called Wolf's bane; **panther-toad**, a South African toad, *Bufo pantherinus* (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1886); **panther-wood**, a variety of the citron wood or sandarach tree, *Callistris quadrivalvis* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 254 An animal of the *panther kind. 1857 C. BRONTE *Professor* I. xii. 197 Envy and *panther-like deceit about her mouth. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* 78/1 *Panther Lily. 1900 *Field* 23 June 903/3 *L[ilium] superbum* .. requires a vegetable soil like the Panther lily. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch of Atlas* XXXVIII, Amid The *panther-peopled forests. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 39 Wolf or *Panther's bane..is a Root divided by Lumps or Clods. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 77 Some soules of this *Panther-spotted Ierusalem, may bee extraught to ioy with me. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 48 The smiter, *panther-springer, trapper sly. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 341/2 With *panther-teeth their victim's heart They tear. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Feb. 2/1 The cat.. still keeps..the bold, free *panther-trend with which it paced of yore the temple courts of Thebes.

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Pantheress (pæ·nþərés). [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female panther.

1862 FROUDE in Sir J. Skelton *Shirley's Table-t.* 127 Mary Stuart..was something between Rachel and a pantheress. 1877 DIXON *Diana, Lady Lyle* II. VII. iv. 201 A pantheress is not armed with a more stealthy foot.

b. *fig.* Applied to a fierce or cruel but beautiful woman. Also *attrib.*

1868 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Jan. 75/1 A heroine of the beautiful pantheress order. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 43/1 You are just as much carried away by this infernal scoundrel's regular features and soft voice, as that handsome pantheress that he's stolen somewhere.

Pantherine (pæ·nþərəin, -rin), *a.* [ad. L. *panthērīn-us*, f. *panthēra* PANTHER: see -INE 1.] Resembling a panther, spotted like a panther; of, belonging to, or characteristic of a panther.

1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pantherine.* 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Pantherine tables, *pantherinæ mensæ*, among the Romans, tables made of citron wood..had this name from their being spotted after the manner of panthers. 1883 FENN *Eli's Children* (ed. 2) I. i. xix. 314 [She] curled herself gracefully..in a pantherine style in the corner of the carriage. 1890 — *Double Knot* I. i. 73 Marie made a pantherine bound across the room.

Pa·ntherish, *a.* [f. PANTHER + -ISH 1.] Somewhat like, or characteristic of, a panther.

1892 *Blackw. Mag.* CLI. 114/2 Graceful in a lithe, pantherish way. 1895 *Athenæum* 27 July 125/2 A..boneless puppet, at the mercy of any specimen of 'pantherish' grace (there are several panthers) who takes him in hand.

‖ **Pantheum** (pænþī·ŏm). Mostly in pl. **panthea.** [late L. *panthēum*, f. Gr. *πάνθειος*: see PANTHEON. In mod. F. *panthée.*] More fully *signum pantheum*: A statue combining the figures, symbols, or attributes of several deities.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Panthea* or *Signa Panthea.* 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Panthea*, Πανθεια, among the ancients were single statues, composed of the figures, or symbols of several different divinities combined. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 ASH, *Pantheum*...A statue adorned with the figures or symbols of the gods. 1838 in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 790/2. 1882 FENNELL tr. *Michaelis' Anc. Marbles Gt. Brit.* 628 In the fashion of the *signa panthea* this youth unites in his own person the attributes of various gods.. Poseidon.. Apollo..Dionysos..Ares..Eros.

†**Panthnetist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *παν-* all + *θνητός* mortal + -IST.] (See quot.)

1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 208, I will premise a few things concerning the Temper and Design of the Panthnetists. [*margin*] Such as think the Soul and Body to perish in Death.

Panthodic (pænþɒ·dik), *a. Physiol. rare.* [f. Gr. *παντ(ο-* PANTO- + Gr. *ὁδός* way.] Said of nervous action: Proceeding in all directions from a single point.

1850 MARSHALL HALL *Synops. Diast. Nerv. Syst.* i. § 7 (1852) 13 (*heading*) Panthodic Law of Action of the Vis Nervosa. *Ibid.*, I use the term panthodic in a very emphatic sense; I believe that no spot of the diastaltic system can be excited without telling upon every other. 1853 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pantible, corrupt form of PANTOFLE.

Pantile (pæ·nˌtəil). Also 7–9 **pan tile, pan-tile,** 8 **pan-tyle.** [f. PAN *sb.*1 + TILE *sb.* Cf. Du. *dakpan* (Kilian *dack-panne*), lit. roof-pan; Ger. *dachpfanne, pfannensiegel* pan-tile.]

1. A roofing tile transversely curved to an ogee shape, one curve being much larger than the other; when laid on the roof the greater part of their surface forms a concave channel for the descent of water, while one side forms a narrow convex ridge, which overlaps the edge of the adjoining tile.

The name has also been applied to tiles made with a single curve, which were laid edge to edge, on their convex sides, the junction of two edges being covered by another tile laid with its concave side downward; also, improperly, to flat overlapping roofing tiles.

1640 *Charter City London* Table of Rates, Tyles vocat' Pan Tyles or Flaunders Tyles the thousand, ij*d.* 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 240 *Pan-Tiles*, being about thirteen Inches long, with a Nob or Button to hang on the Laths.. The best sort..are called Flemmish Pan-Tiles. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Curious Relations* II. v. 108 Those Leaves..serve instead of Pan-Tiles to cover their Dwellings. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 190 Common tiles for roofs are called pan tiles. 1880 BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* i, A small farm-house .. roofed with red pan-tiles. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1206. 561 Plain tiles are perfectly flat, while pantiles are curved in form ~ something after the manner of the letter s.

b. in sing. collectively, or as a material.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 387 The Houses are large, strongly built, and covered with Pan-tile. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 65 Their Houses are..Cover'd with Pantile.

†c. Erroneously applied to flat Dutch or Flemish paving tiles, and so to the Parade at Tunbridge Wells which was paved with these. *Obs.*

1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* II. Wks. 1799 II. 171 At Tunbridge.. they have the oddest pantile walk. 1784 H. WALPOLE *Brit. Traveller* 25 (Tunbr. Wells) [The shops] are ranged on one side of a walk called the Pantiles, from its pavement. 1805 MOORE *To Lady H.* 1 When..Tunbridge saw, upon her Pantiles, The merriest wight of all the kings That ever ruled these gay gallant isles. 1806 *Guide to Watering Pl.* 419 The former [Upper Walk] was once paved with pantiles, raised about four steps above the other.

2. Humorously applied to hard sea biscuit, etc.

1873 *Slang Dict.* s. v., Pantile also means a flat cake with jam on it, given to boys at boarding-schools instead of pudding. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Pantiles*, term used to express the hardness of old sea biscuits ground into meal and then re-baked. 1901 FARMER *Slang*, *Pantile* (nautical) a biscuit.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pantile-roof, -works*; **pantile-lath,** an extra stout lath used for supporting pantiles on a roof.

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 66 A nine Foot *Pantile-lath. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 127/1 Laths called by bricklayers double laths, and the larger ones pantile laths. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* II. iv. (1862) 127 A long shed, stone walls and *pantile roof. 1703 *Proclam.* 10 Jan. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3879/4 The Brick and *Pantile Works near Tilbury Fort.

†b. Applied contemptuously in 18th c. to rural Dissenters' meeting-houses (sometimes, like ordinary cottages, roofed with pantiles), and to those who attended them: see quots. *Obs.*

1715 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gotham Election* Wks. 1760 III. 163 Mr. Tickup's a good Churchman..none of your occasional Cattle; none of your hellish pantile Crew. *Ibid.* 181 I'll have you hang'd for 't, I will, you Pantile Monster. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Pantile house* [ed. 1796 *Pantile Shop*], a Presbyterian, or other dissenting meeting house, frequently covered with pantiles.

Hence **Pa·ntiled** *a.*, covered with pantiles; †**Pa·ntiler**: see 3 b.

1778 *Love Feast* 12 Led by the Spirit to John's *pantil'd Roof. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisfarne* 89 [It] rises over the thatched and pantiled roofs..notably. 1856 MAYHEW *World Lond.* 249 The officers..used to designate the extraordinary religious convicts as '*pantilers'. 1889 DRYSDALE *Hist. Presbyter. Eng.* 443 Their frequenters were in some localities nick-named 'Pantilers', these pantiles forming a substantial yet economical roof.

Pa·n-ti·ling. [f. PANTILE + -ING 1.] The covering of a roof with pantiles; pantiles collectively or in the mass.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 89 Pan-tiling, with small-sized deal lath, and sparkled within side. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 550 A square of pan-tiling requires 180 tiles, laid at a ten-inch gauge. 1894 *Times* 23 Apr. 13/2 Wood and pantiling and boarded roofs taking the place of brick or stone and slate.

†**Pa·ntine.** *Obs.* Also **pantein, -een, -in.** [In F. *pantin*, formerly *pantine* ('une jatte de Saxe, une pantine de Boucher', Diderot *Promenade du Sceptique*, 1747–9), which some French etymologists have referred to *Pantin* a village near Paris; but see quot. 1748.] A pasteboard figure of a human being, having the neck, body, and limbs jointed, so as to move when pulled by a thread or wire: a fashionable toy in the middle of the 18th c.

1748 *Lond. Mag.* 271 The ridiculous folly of Panteins [*note.* Paper or pastboard puppets, contriv'd to move in all postures, so call'd from mademoiselle Pantein, one of the marshal Saxe's [ob. 1750] ladies, who is said to be the inventer]. 1749 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 505 She has begun and almost finished..a set of pantines. 1754 SHERBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) II. 75 She resembled a Pantine, and wanted nothing but a Whalebone in her Head to give her a Twirl, and flirt her two long Arms into Motion. 1790 *Bystander* 174 Edwin is as much of an actor as a panteen is of a puppet. [1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* II. v, Pantines, a ridiculous fashion of paper doll then in vogue as a toy for ladies with nothing to do.]

Panting (pæ·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PANT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PANT, in various senses.

*c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 381/2 Pantynge, *anelacio, vel anelatus.* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XLII. i, My soul in panting plaieth, Thirsting on my God to looke. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 35 The Prince's Journey into Spain, which .. had begot such a terrible panting in the hearts of all good English-men. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XVI. 134 His breath, in quick, short pantings, comes and goes. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) I. xvi. 251 The horses..heave their glistening sides in short quick pantings.

Pa·nting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That pants, in various senses: see PANT *v.*

1572 GASCOIGNE *Dan Bartholomew* Wks. (1587) 91, I feele my panting heart begins to rest. 1616 CHAPMAN *Musæus, Hero & L.* 368 She hugg'd her panting husband. 1718 PRIOR *Power* 172 Frequent for breath his panting bosom heaves. 1868 *Lights & Shades* II. 73 One poor panting girl. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 83 The respirations are short and panting.

Hence **Pa·ntingly** *adv.*, in a panting manner; with short quick breaths.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. iii. 28 (Qo.) Once or twice she heau'd the name of father Pantingly foorth, as if it prest her heart. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Prsserv. Health* III. 559 Thick and pantingly The breath was fetch'd. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* July 190/2, 'I came—on the first—train', answered Lois, pantingly.

Pantiple, corrupt form of PANTOFLE.

Pantisocracy (pæntisɒ·krăsi, -əis-). [f. Gr. *παντ-*, PANTO- all + *ἰσοκρατία* ISOCRACY.] A form of social organization in which all are equal in rank and social position; a Utopian community in which all are equal and all rule.

1794 SOUTHEY *Let.* 20 Sept. in *Life* I. 221 We preached Pantisocracy and Asphete[r]ism everywhere. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. xciii, All are not moralists like Southey, when He prated to the world of 'Pantisocrasy'. 1887 DOWDEN *Shelley* I. iv. 135 Southey and Coleridge..had dreamed of pantisocracy on the banks of the Susquehanna.

Pantisocrat (pæntəi·sǿkræt). [f. as prec. after *aristocrat, democrat.*] One who advocates or promotes pantisocracy.

1794 SOUTHEY *Let.* 20 Sept. in *Life* I. 221 It will then be time for you to take leave of the navy, and become acquainted with all our brethren, the pantisocrats. 1895 SAINTSBURY *Ess. Eng. Lit.* Ser. II. 10 It was impossible to start it without money, of which most of the Pantisocrats had none.

So **Pantisocra·tic, Pantisocra·tical** *adjs.*, pertaining to, involving, or upholding pantisocracy; **Pantiso·cratist** = *pantisocrat.*

1794 COLERIDGE *Let.* 18 Sept. in *Life Southey* I. 219 C——, the most excellent, the most *Pantisocratic of aristocrats, has been laughing at me. 1794 SOUTHEY *Let.* 14 Oct. ibid. 222 This Pantisocratic scheme has given me new life. 1887 W. HUNT *Bristol* 186 Here the young poets elaborated their scheme of a pantisocratic settlement on the Sesquehanna. 1803 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 442 To found a Christian platonical *pantisocratical republic. 1880 DOWDEN *Southey* 39 With such a sum they might both qualify by marriage for membership in the pantisocratical community. 1835 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Machintosh's Hist. Rev.* (1843) II. 216 Rushing from one wild extreme to another, out-Paining Paine, out-Castlereaghing Castlereagh, *Pantisocratists, Ultra-Tories, heretics [etc.]. 1883 HALL CAINE *Cobw. Crit.* ii. 37 Coleridge, Southey and Lovell .. were all three passionate pantisocratists.

Pantle (pæ·ntl), *sb.* Now *dial.* Forms: 5 **pantelle,** 6 **-el(l,** 9 **pantle.** [app. an altered form of PANTER 2.] A snare for birds, esp. snipe.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 268/1 Pantelle strynge (*A.* A Pantyr), *pedica.* 1552 HULOET, Pantell, setter, or snare, *pedica.* 1856 J. DAVIES *Races* 237 (E.D.D.). 1882 *Lancash. Gloss.*, *Pantle*, a bird-snare made of hair. 1893 J. WATSON *Conf. Poacher* 39 We used to take them [snipe] in pantles made of twisted horsehair. 1897 MACPHERSON *Wild-fowling* 458 (E. D. D.) In South Furness men snare snipe by means of engines locally called pantles.

Pa·ntle, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. PANT *v.* with dim. or frequentative ending -LE.] *intr.* To pant.

[1632 ROWLEY *Woman Never Vexed* II. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 128 My heart! O my heart! if it does not go pantle, pantle, pantle..I am no honest woman.] 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 222 The Italian..foamed at the mouth ..and fetched a pantling breath. 1678 COTTON *Scarron.* IV. 142 Although her woful heart did pantle. 1875 POBSON *Quaint Words* 15. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.*, *Pantle*, to pant. [Also S. Worcestersh. (E. D. D.).]

Pantler (pæ·ntlə1). Now only *Hist.* [app. an altered form of PANTER 1, PANTERER, ? after *butler.* (Not in French, nor app. in med.L.)] = PANTER 1.

*c*1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 33 The kyng tok þis pantelere, & strangled him right þore. *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 381/2 Pantlere, *panitarius.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 268/1 A Pantelere, *vbi* A butlere. 1533 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 21 The Earle of Arrondell butler, the Viscount Lisle pantler. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 258 Hee would haue made a good Pantler, hee would haue chipp'd Bread well. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 36 The Mannor..to be held by the service of being Pantler to the Kings.. at their Coronations. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4252/2 The Butler and the Pantler have taken his Name off the Tables in their Offices. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Lay St. Cuthbert.* Pantler and serving-man, henchman and page, Stand sniffing the duck-stuffing (onion and sage).

Panto- (pæntǫ), before a vowel PANT-, repr. Gr. *παντο-* (*παντ-*, *πανθ-*), combining form of *πᾶς*, *πᾶν* (stem *παντ-*) all, already used in ancient Gr. (where often interchangeable with *παν-* PAN-) in forming adjs. and a few substantives used attrib., as *πάνταρχος* (Soph.) all-ruling, *παντοδαπός* of all kinds, *παντοκράτωρ* almighty, *παντοκτίστης* creator of all; in later Gr. it became much more frequent. The word *παντόμιμος* was adopted in L. as *pantomīmus* and thence came into French and English as *pantomime* before 1600. Otherwise, the formation of words in *panto-* began in the 17th c., and became more frequent in the 19th; but this has not become a living element forming compounds like the cognate PAN- 1 in *Pan-Anglican, Pan-American*, and the like. The chief derivatives of *panto-* appear in their alphabetical places; the following are of minor importance:

†**Panto-chrono·meter**: see quot. †**Panto-de·vil,** *nonce-wd.*, a complete or entire devil. **Pa·nto-gangli·tis** *Path.*: see quots. **Pa·ntogela·stic, -al** *adjs.* [Gr. *γελαστικός* risible], all-laughable. **Panto·genous** *a. Min.* [Gr. *-γενης* born, produced; in F. *pantogène*]: see quots. †**Panto-ia·trical** *a.*, universally healing, all-healing. †**Pa·ntomancer,** a diviner upon all kinds of things. **Pa·ntomorph** (erron. **panta-**) [Gr. *παντόμορφος*], that which takes any or all shapes; so **Pantomo·rphic** *a.* (**panta-**), assuming any or all forms. **Pantopela·gian** *a.* [Gr. *πέλαγος* sea: cf. F. *pantopélagien* (Littré)], frequenting or inhabiting all seas. †**Pa·ntophile** [F. *pantophile*], a lover of all. **Pantople·thora** *Path.*, general plethora. **Panto·pterous** *a. Zool.* [Gr. *πτερόν* wing, fin], of or pertaining to the *Pantoptera*, a family of fishes having all fins but the ventral (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857). **Pantothe·rian** *a.* [Gr. *θήρα, θηρίον* beast], of or pertaining to the *Pantotheria*, an extinct order of American Jurassic mammals; *sb.* a member of this order. ‖ **Pantozoo·tia** = *pansooty*: see PAN- 2 (Harris *Dict. Med. Terminol.* 1854–67).

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., **Pantochronometer*, a term recently invented and applied to an instrument which is a combination of the compass, the sun-dial, and the universal

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time-dial, and performing the offices of all three. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xiii, Oh you Devils, cry'd Friar Ihon, Proto-Devils, *Panto-Devils, you would wed a Monk, would you? 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, **Pantoganglitis*, .. term for inflammation of the *ganglia*, central and peripherical; also for oriental cholera. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pantoganglitis*, a term for malignant cholera, introduced on the assumption that it was caused by inflammation of all the sympathetic ganglia. 1808 *Pantogelastical [see Pantological]. 1805–17 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 220 *Pantogenous (pantogene), that is to say, which derives its form from all parts of the crystal, when every edge and angle suffers a decrement. Example, Pantogenous heavy-spar. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pantogenus*, applied by Haüy to crystals in which each edge and each solid angle has undergone a decrease..pantogenous. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physick* 14 Religiously inclin'd Doctors of the same *Panto-Iatrical Scriptures. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 335 Of astromancers turning *pantomancers, or presaging not onely upon prodigies, but upon every slight occasion, by every vile and vaine means. 1841 Scudamore *Nomencl.*, **Pantamorph*.., that which has all shapes. 1836 Smart, **Pantamorphic*, taking all shapes. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pantomorph, Pantomorphic. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pantopelagian, frequenting all seas, or the whole sea; applied by Fleurien to such birds as the albatross and the stormy petrel. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 925 'The heart of a *pantophile', as Voltaire called that removed from Diderot's body. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, **Pantoplethora*, .. universal or general plethora, or fulness of the blood-vessels.

Pantoble, pantocle: see Pantofle.

Pantod: see Od [2] b.

Pantofle (pæ·ntŏf'l, pæntǫ·f'l, -tu·f'l). Forms: 5 *Sc.* **pantufle**, (-uiffil), 6 **-uffle**, 6–7 **-afle**, **-aphel**, **-of(f)el**, **-ophle**, **-ophel**, 6– **pantofle**, **-offle**, 7–9 **pantoufle**, 9 **-oofle**. Also *β.* 6 **pantocle**, **-acle**; **pantapple**, 7 **pantaple**, 6–8 **pantable**, (6 **pantiple**, 7 **-ible**, **-oble**). [a. F. *pantoufle* (1489 in Hatz.-Darm.) = Cat. *plantofa*, Sp. *pantuflo*, Pg. *pantufo*, It. *pantofola*, *-ufola*; also Ger., Du. *pantoffel* (from It.), Flem. *pattoffel*. Ulterior origin unknown; see Diez and Littré. The English stress on the first syllable facilitated the corruptions *pantaple*, *pantocle*, *pantable*, assimilated to words in *-ple*, *-cle*, *-ble*. The stress on second syllable follows Fr. and Ger.]

A slipper; formerly applied very variously, app., at one time or another, to every sort of in-door slippers or loose shoes; esp. to the high-heeled cork-soled chopins; also to out-door overshoes or goloshes; and to all manner of Oriental and non-European slippers, sandals, and the like. (In Scottish use from 15th c.; in common Eng. use from *c* 1570 to *c* 1650–60; after that chiefly an alien or historical word.)

1494 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 224 Item, to Home the cordinare, for schone, brodykinnis and pantuiffillis tane fra him be Jame Dog. 1497 *Ibid.* 334 Item, for ane par of Franch pantuflis ..viij^{s}. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Baxeæ*, ..a kynde of slippers, or pantofles. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 101 Of his [beech's] barke, are made Pantoffels, and Slippers. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 30 The litle crackhalter that carrieth his maisters pantouffles. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1895) IV. 22 A payer of pantophles. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xv. (Arb.) 49 The actors ..did walke vpon those high corked shoes or pantofles, which now they call in Spaine and Italy *Shoppini*. 1607 R. C[arew] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 203 The Pope would not entertaine him, except he would..kisse his pantoufle. *c* 1618 Fletcher *Queen of Corinth* I. ii, [He] takes his oath Upon her Pantoffles. 1624 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. I. i. (ed. 2) 356 She..whipped him [Cupid] besides on the bare buttocks with her pantophle. 1636 Massinger *Bashf. Lover* v. i, Pray you, let me be your page; I can swear already, Upon your pantofle. 1679 Oldham *Sat. Jesuits* Wks. (1686) 44 Spurns to Hell For jearing Holy Toe, and Pantofle. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) III. iv. 77 [The pope] would give me a private audience abed, to save me the ceremony of the pantoufle. 1767 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IX. xxi, Nothing .. but trunk-hose and pantofles. 1820 Scott *Abbot* v, I have been too long the vassal of a pantoufle, and the slave of a silver whistle. *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Ld. Thoulouse* vi, *Pantouftes* with bows Each as big as a rose. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* I. iii, Great gold clocks to her stockings, and white pantofles with red heels. 1887 Anna Forbes *Insulinde* i. 9 Indian-looking pantoffles, .. with no upper heels, but very high wooden ones.

β. Corrupt forms. (*Pantable* was exceedingly common from 1580 to *c* 1650.)

a 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 84 As it is free .. to chose .. whether a man lust to weare Shoo or Pantocle. 1571 *Damon & Pithias* in Dodsley *O. P.* I. 215 Even here with a pantacle I wyll you disgrace. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 72 A Pantapple, *vide* Shooe. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I. (1629) 49 Chafing and swearing by the pantable of Pallace and such other oathes as his rusticall braverie could imagine. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Calçado de alcorques*, in pantoples, *Crepidatus*. 1596 *Lanc. Wills* III. 2 A payre of pantables and ij payre of slippers. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 19 By my ladies pantable, I feare I shall live to heare [etc.]. 1676 D'Urfey *Mad. Fickle* v. iii, Out of my doors, by Jacobs Pantible—a Relique of Renown'd memory. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 112/2 The Lady Slipper so called from the resemblance the fore-part of the flower hath to a Slipper, or Pantable. 1883 J. Payne 1001 *Nights* VI. 291 Except he bring her .. another crown and girdle and pantable of gold.

b. Phrase. *To stand* (*be*, etc.) *upon* (*one's*) *pantofles*, i.e. on one's dignity; so *the high pantofle*, etc.

1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 14 He was now altogither set on his merri pinnes and walkd on his stateli pantocles. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 47 For the most part they stand so on their pantuffles. 1591 R. Turnbull *Exp. Epist. James* 171 b, To stand too much vpon our pantiples. 1591 Greene *2nd Pt. Conny-catch.* Wks. (Grosart) X. 119 Then are they vpon their pantophles, because there is nothing found about them. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiii. (1596) 224 A Caualiero, who stood much on the pantophles of his gentilitie. 1665 Brathwait *Comment Two Tales* 22 This sets the Carpenter upon his Pantofles. 1685 Bunyan *Pharisee & Publ.* Wks. (1845) 140 Thou standest upon thy points and pantables, thou wilt not bate God on all of what thy righteousness is worth. *c* 1740 A. Allen *MS. Dict.* s. v. *Pantoble*, Pantofle, or Pantoufle, Slippers with high Soles. These, as well as high Heels, making People appear taller, .. gave birth to our Proverb, to stand upon ones Pantables, i. to stand upon high Terms, carry his head Loftily. 1755 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) III. 156, I could not possibly to-day step out of my high historical pantoufles to tell it you.

†c. *Comb.* **Pantofle-shoe** [F. *fer à pantoufle*, or *pantoufle*] = Panton-*shoe* (for a horse). *Obs.*

1696 Hope tr. *Solleysel's Parfait Mareschal* I. xl. 131, I have called this shoe the *Panton* or Pantable shoe to distinguish it from those of any other fashion or shape. 1717 *Dict. Rusticum* (ed. 2), *Pantons* or *Pantable-shoes*, a sort of Horse-shoes that serve for narrow and low Heels. 1722 W. Gibson *Farrier's New Guide* xciv. (ed. 3) 256 The Cure is .. to shoe him with Lunets or Half-moon Shoes, or with those Pantofle Shoes describ'd by Solleysell.

Pantogamy: see Pantagamy.

Pantoganglitis, -genous, etc.: see Panto-.

†**Pantoglo·ssical**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Gr. παντο- all + γλῶσσα tongue + -ical.] Of or belonging to all tongues.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 299 [It] may stand in full Defyance of ever being express'd, even with any Paraphrastical Periphrasis, or any Pantoglossical Mint of Words.

Pantoglot (pæ·ntoglǫt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. παντο- all + γλῶσσα, γλῶττα tongue, after *polyglot*.] **a.** *adj.* Knowing or speaking all languages. **b.** *sb.* One who speaks all languages. So **Pantoglo·ttism.**

1848 Lowell *Biglow P.* Ser. I. ii. Poems 1890 II. 61 This would argue for the pantoglottism of these celestial intelligences. 1895 H. Callan *From Clyde to Jordan* ix. 101, I disapprove of a man being a polyglot, or worse, an approach to a pantoglot.

Pantograph (pæ·ntŏgrɑf). Also *erron.* **panta-**, **panti-**, **penta-**, **pento-**, **pente-**. [mod. f. Gr. παντο- Panto-, all + -γράφος writing, writer. So F. *pentographe* (Bion 1723), *pantographe* (1743 in *Hist. Acad. des Sci.*), the proximate source. Erroneously spelt by Bion and his translator Stone *pento-*, and by Chambers 1727 *penta-* (as if from Gr. πεντα- five); the latter still frequent in commercial and technical use.] An instrument for the mechanical copying of a plan, diagram, pattern, etc., on the same or an enlarged or reduced scale. In 17th c. called *parallelogram*.

It consists of four rods, perforated at uniform distances, and jointed together, two opposite joints being terminal and constant in position, the other two capable of being shifted according to the scale desired; one of the free ends carries a tracing-point, and one of the terminal joints a similar tracing-point; when one of these points is moved over the lines of the diagram, etc., the other traces the copy required.

[1631 C. Scheiner (*title*) Pantographice, seu Ars Delineandi res quaslibet per parallelogrammum lineare..mobile. 1723 Bion *Instr. de Math.* 89 L'instrument .. est nommé Pentographe; on le nomme aussi Singe.] 1723 E. Stone tr. *Bion's Math. Instr.* 86 Of the Pentograph, or Parallelogram. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Pentagraph*, an instrument whereby designs, prints, etc. of any kind, may be copied in any proportion;..otherwise called a parallelogram. [1743 *Mach. approuv. par l'Acad. des Sci.* VII. 207 Pantographe, ou singe perfectionné, Par M. Langlois.] 1766 B. Martin *Surv. by Goniometer* 18 There remains therefore only the Pantagraph to be described. 1803 Hawkins *Patent Specif.* No. 2735 Attaching .. pencils, etc. to a double pantograph. 1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* vi. 200 An instrument called a pantograph has been introduced for producing an exquisite embroidery on plain silk goods after weaving. 1844 *Mech. Mag.* XL. 92 The Eidograph, .. invented about the year 1821..is considered superior in many respects to the Pentograph. 1879 G. Prescott *Sp. Telephone* 303 By using a form of pantograph, Prof. Mayer has obtained magnified tracings on smoked glass. 1897 [see Pantographer 2].

attrib. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* s. v. *Pantograph*, The plate is then laid on the curved bed of the pantograph machine. 1895 *Oracle Encycl.* I. 585/2 Patterns are also etched on the rollers with nitric acid, by lines cut..by means of Rigby's pentagraph machine. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 June 6/3 The pantagraph power-shuttle machine.

b. A device of similar construction for mechanically reducing the cross-head motion of the indicator used for recording the pressure in a steam cylinder.

1893 Whitham *Constr. Steam Eng.* 154 A simple form of pantagraph, for use when the indicators are attached to the side of the cylinder. *Ibid.*, Pantagraph motions have been devised for overcoming these defects.

Hence **Pa·ntographing** *vbl. sb.*, the manipulation of a pantograph.

1897 *Sketch* 26 May 181/2 A front girl who must always have had experience in pantagraphing.

Panto·grapher. [f. prec. + -er [1].]

†1. = Pantograph. *Obs.*

1750 J. Hammond (*title*) Practical Surveyor, with Description of Sliding Rule, Universal Dial Pantographer [etc.]. 1774 S. Dunn (*title*) Theory and use of the Pantographer.

2. One who produces patterns, etc., by means of a pantograph.

1897 *Sketch* 26 May 181/2 The pantagrapher follows, or traces, with his pantagraph, the course of the stitches in the sketch of the pattern to be produced. 1897 *Advt. Brit. Embroidery Machine Co.*, The Jacquard producing the pattern and dispensing with the Pantagrapher.

Pantographic (pæntogræ·fik), *a.* Also (in sense 1) erron. **penta-**, **panta-**.

1. [f. as prec. + -ic.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a pantograph. In quot. 1759 *fig.* Reproducing copies like the pantograph.

1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* I. xxiii, From the honourable devices which the Pentagraphic Brethren of the brush have shewn in taking copies. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* s. v., A system of connected pantographic levers. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 175 The prettiest process of all is the pantagraphic one;.. The tiny fingers scratching so quietly and humanly the long cylinder of copper once seen will never be forgotten.

2. [f. Panto- + Gr. γραφικός Graphic.] ? Able to write in every language or character. *nonce-use.*

1801 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 583 The author is polyglottic as the hydra, pantographic as Fry's letter-foundery.

Pantogra·phical, *a.* [See -ical.] = prec. 1.

1828 Webster, *Pantographical*, pertaining to [or] performed by a pantograph. 1831 Carlyle *Germ. Poetry* in *Misc. Ess.* (1872) III. 243 We have no original portrait here, but a pantagraphical reduced copy of some foreign sketches.

Hence **Pantogra·phically** *adv.*: **a.** by means of or in the manner of a pantograph; **b.** in the manner of a general description.

a. 1884 in Stormonth. **b.** 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pantography (pæntǫ·grăfi). *rare.* [f. Gr. παντο- Panto-, all + -graphy.]

1. Complete description.

1828 Webster, *Pantography*, general description; view of an entire thing. 1836 Smart, *Pantography*, description of *all*, view of an entire thing. (Also in later Dicts.)

2. The use of the pantograph. (So F. *pantographie* (Littré).) 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Panto-iatrical: see Panto-.

Pantologic (pæntolǫ·dʒik), *a.* Also *erron.* **panta-**. [f. as Pantology + -ic.] Of or pertaining to pantology; of universal knowledge.

1858 J. Brown *Horæ Subs., Educ. through Senses* Ser. I. (1862) 316 We may say of our time in all seriousness, what Sydney Smith said..of the pantologic master of Trinity—Science is our forte; omniscience is our foible.

So **Pantolo·gical** *a.*, dealing with pantology.

1808 (*title*) Fashionable Biography..with a Preface and Notes, Pantological and Pantogelastical. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 175 The development section of the new Pantological Museum. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* v. 266 Still less is the scientific habit generated by the pantological schemes now so much in favour.

Pantology (pæntǫ·lŏdʒi). Also *erron.* **panta-**. [f. Gr. παντο- Panto-, all + -λογια -logy.] A survey or systematic view of all branches of knowledge; universal knowledge; also, a compendium of universal information.

1819 *Pantologia* IX, *Pantologia*, *Pantology*, a work of universal instruction, or science: a cyclopædia or encyclopædia. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 56 You, North, are undoubtedly a living pantology. 1841 B. Park (*title*) Pantology, a Systematic Survey of Human Knowledge. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 175 The celebrated Hokus will lecture ..on Pantology.

Hence **Panto·logist**, one who studies or is versed in universal knowledge. (Humorous or sarcastic.)

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 148 *Multum legere non multa* is the student's motto—rather disregarded by the pantologists of the day. 1878 *Ibid.* XVII. 533 One more Pantologist—Professor of the Universal.

Pantomancer, etc.: see Panto-.

Pantometer (pæntǫ·mĭtəɹ). Also *erron.* **panta-meter.** [ad. F. *pantomètre* (1675 Bullet (title) *Usage du pantomètre*), f. Gr. παντο- Panto-, all + μέτρον measure.] (See quots.)

1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Pantometer*, an Instrument in Geometry that serves to measure all sorts of Angles, Lengths and Heighths. 1823 Crabb, *Pantometre.* 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pantometer*, an instrument for taking angles and elevations, and measuring distances.

b. Applied to other instruments.

a. 'A graduated level' (Gwilt *Archit.* 1842–76). b. An instrument for the mechanical production of portraits in profile (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

Panto·metry. [f. Gr. παντο- Panto-, all + Gr. -μετρία measurement.]

†1. Universal measurement: see quots. *Obs.*

[1571 Digges (*title*) A Geometrical Practise, named Pantometria, diuided into three Bookes, Longimetra, Planimetra, and Stereometria.] 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pantometrie*, a measuring of all kinde of quantities: It is the title and subject of a Mathematical Book, set forth by one Mr. Digs. 1692 Coles, *Pantometry*, a measuring of all things. 1797 J. Dawes (*title*) Pantometry; or an Attempt to systematize every Branch of Admeasurement.

2. The use of the pantometer. (*Cent. Dict.* 1890.)

Hence **Pantome·tric, Pantome·trical** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or dealing with pantometry.

1828 in Webster (both words).

Pantomime (pæ·ntŏməim), *sb.* (*a.*) [ad. L. *pantomīmus* one who plays a part by dumb show, a ballet-dancer, ad. Gr. παντόμῖμος imitator of all, f. παντο- Panto-, all + μῖμος mimic. So F. *pantomime* (1570 in Hatz.-Darm.); in Eng. the word was at first used in the L. form.]

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1. A Roman actor, who performed in dumb show, representing by mimicry various characters and scenes; hence, generally, a mimic actor; one who represents his meaning by gestures and actions without words; a pantomimist. Now only *Hist.*

a. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xi. (Arb.) 42 Betweene the actes when the players went to make ready for another, .. and the people waxt weary, then came in these maner of conterfaite vices, they were called *Pantomimi*, and all that had before bene sayd,..they gaue a crosse construction to it very ridiculously. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 240. 1630 B. JONSON *Love's Triumph* § 1 With antic gesticulation and action, after the manner of the old pantomimi, they dance over a distracted comedy of love. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* I. (1673) 160 A Panto-mimus, a Poppet-player and Dancer in Rome.

β. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* 126 In time No question but hee'l prooue true Pantomime, To imitate all formes, shapes, habits, tyres Suiting the Court. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* I *Cor.* vii. 24 (1681) 202, I would our Pantomimes also and Stage-players would examine themselves and their Callings by this Rule. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1287 Pantomimes Who vary Action with the Times. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 51 ₱ 4 This Pantomime may be said to be a Species of himself: He has no Commerce with the rest of Mankind, but as they are the Objects of Imitation. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxvi. (1869) II. 318 Buffoons and pantomimes are sometimes introduced, to divert, not to offend, the company. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. xi. 277 The immense increase of corrupt and corrupting professions, as actors, pantomimes, hired gladiators.

2. 'A kind of dramatic entertainment in which the performers express themselves by gestures to the accompaniment of music, and which may be called a prose ballet' (Husk in Grove *Dict. Mus.*).

a 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), He put off the representation of pantomimes till late hours, on market-days. *a* 1755 (in Johnson), Exulting folly hail'd the joyful day, And pantomime and song confirm'd her sway. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) IV. 75 A great number of burlesque comedians entered the pales, in order to act one of their African drolls or pantomimes. *a* 1842 ARNOLD *Later Rom. Commw.* (1846) II. xi. 416 The exhibition of the pantomime was prohibited; an entertainment very different from that which is now known by the same name; and an outrage upon all decency. 1875 A. W. WARD *Eng. Dram. Lit.* I. i. 8 In the early days of the Empire..the pantomime, a species of ballet of action, established itself as a favourite class of amusement.

3. An English dramatic performance, originally consisting of action without speech, but in its further development consisting of a dramatized tale, the dénouement of which is a transformation scene followed by the broad comedy of clown and pantaloon and the dancing of harlequin and columbine. Now a feature of the Christmas holidays.

1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 50 It may not..be..improper to shew how our childish pantomimes came to take so gross a possession of the stage. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. i, The inventor of that most exquisite entertainment, called the English pantomime. 1780 T. DAVIES *Garrick* (1781) I. x. 99 Rich [in 1717] created a species of dramatic composition unknown to this, and I believe, to any other country, which he called a pantomime: it consisted of two parts, one serious and the other comic. 1797 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* Pref., After the publication of this poem, a pantomime upon the same subject was brought forward at Covent-Garden Theatre. 1807 *Director* II. 331 Those very confined and partial transfigurations of our Harlequinades, termed Pantomimes. 1879 BLACK *Macleod of D.* xxxiv. 307 It is like a pantomime. You would expect to see a burst of limelight and Neptune appearing with a silver trident and crown. 1880 HUSK in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 646/2 In the early pantomime Harlequin was the principal character, and continued so until the genius of Grimaldi placed the Clown in the most prominent position. 1892 *Daily News* 24 Dec. 5/2 The pantomime has gradually interwoven itself into our recognised Christmas festivities, so as to become an essential part of them.

4. Significant gesture without speech; dumb show.

1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* v, Peter acted a perfect pantomime. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxix, The entrance of Mrs. Cruickshanks .. interrupted this pantomime of affectionate enthusiasm. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) v. 118 As..he could not speak a word of French .. he was obliged to convey this sentiment into pantomime. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarèl* I. 42 Florio shrugged his shoulders with the most expressive pantomime in the world.

5. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* **a.** Of the nature of pantomime (sense 2); pantomimic. **b.** Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the pantomime (sense 3).

1746 in *Wesley's Wks.* (1872) II. 40 An Obnubilative, Pantomime Entertainment to be exhibited at Mr. Clark's. 1755 RICHARDSON *Corr.* (1804) VI. 265, I am sorry that the visits between you and Miss Talbot were so very pantomime. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 412 In the intervals of the dance three men performed something of a pantomime drama. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxiii, Mr. Folair made a funny face from his pantomime collection. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iv. (1862) 222 The king in the pantomime, with his pantomime wife, and pantomime courtiers,..whom he pokes with his pantomime sceptre. 1892 ANSTEY *Voces Pop.* Ser. II. 153 The Pit during Pantomime Time.

Pa·ntomime, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To express oneself by dumb show.

1768 [DONALDSON] *Sir B. Sapskull* I. xviii. 174 An unhappy girl..for want of friends to appear, or money to pantomime in her favour, is hurried to gaol. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Mar. 354 Where it is necessary for her to pantomime, the attitudes she assumes are in the best style of plastic art.

2. *trans.* To express or represent by pantomime or dumb show.

1847 LEVER *Knt. of Gwynne* lviii, Pantomiming the action of drinking with his now empty glass. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Vall. Indus* v. 55 He then placed his forefinger on his lips, pantomiming that a little 'Bamboo-bakhshish' had .. stopped the unreasonable complainant's tongue. 1861 DUTTON COOK *P. Foster's D.* x, Septimus pantomimed deprecation of any such notions.

Pantomimic (pæntomi·mik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *pantomimic-us*, f. *pantomīm-us*: see -IC.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of the nature of pantomime or mimicry; expressed by dumb show.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 233 That counterfeits all pantomimic Tricks. 1788 *Warburton's Div. Legat.* VI. Notes, Wks. III. 555 Pantomimic gesture was amongst the Romans one way of exhibiting a Dramatic Story. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xv. 268, I do not forgive myself for this pantomimic falsehood.

2. Of or belonging to the pantomime.

1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* VII. 262 Music, and shifting pantomimic scenes, Diversified the allurement. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 194/2 Noverre, in France, distinguished himself likewise in the composition of pantomimic 'ballets'. 1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 30 May, The jury were moved to irresistible laughter when they were told that the Brothers Dare, Mr. Marquez Gonza, and the pantomimic Martinetti had far better, instead of flying through the air, have 'devoted their attention to the Bar or the Church'.

b. Characteristic of or like a pantomime, in its quick or sudden transformations.

1895 J. MCCARTHY in *Forum* June 453 Mr. C.'s change of front and change of opinions were something pantomimic in their swiftness, and their completeness, and their surprise.

B. *sb.* = PANTOMIME *sb.* 1.

1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* IV. iv, I am acquainted with one of the pantomimics. 1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 24 Fools and Pantomimmicks bear the Bell.

Pantomi·mical, *a.* Now *rare.* [See -ICAL.]

1. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of pantomime or dumb show.

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 11 This was in that Pantomimicall Roscius, who could vary a thing more by gestures, then .. Tully could by Phrase. 1649 — *Pathomyot.* II. vi. 187 Such ..seeme to have a Patent for excellent Pantomimicall utterance. 1760 T. DAVIES *Garrick* (1781) I. x. 98 He [Rich] applied himself to the study of pantomimical representation. 1787 *Generous Attachment* III. 25 Which .. betrayed the rest of the company into the same pantomimical behaviour. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xx, Action, even pantomimical action, was not expected.

2. = PANTOMIMIC *a.* 2.

1736 FIELDING *Pasquin* v. i, How came they to give the name of entertainments to their pantomimical farces? 1808 *Mem. Female Philos.* I. 106 That .. for which she had the greatest predilection, was pantomimical dancing. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* I. III. *Comm.* p. xii, I might instance the constant effects of pantomimical music.

Hence **Pantomi·mically** *adv.*, in a pantomimic manner; by way of pantomime.

1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) III. iv. 99 Pushing over a banker's book..on which he began to write pantomimically. 1884 COLLINGWOOD *Under Meteor Flag* 27 Perched on the crosstrees, from which .. position he reminded me pantomimically of the potent charm to be found in a comic song.

†Pantomi·micry. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PANTOMIMIC + -RY, after *mimicry.*] = PANTOMIME 4.

1728 NORTH *Mem. Music* (1846) 35, I desire to know to what end panto-mimikery was so much used.

Pantomimist (pæ·ntŏməimist). [f. PANTOMIME + -IST.] One who acts in, or writes, a pantomime; a comic or burlesque actor; also = PANTOMIME 1.

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxiii, 'This is Mr. Lenville ..', said the pantomimist. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. (1876) 9 Even the poor pantomimist of Drury Lane felt himself his superior. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* 9 The actors who absorbed the greatest part of popular favor were pantomimists.

Pantomorph, -morphic: see PANTO-.

Pa·nton. *Sc.* (Now *local.*) Also 5–6 **panton(e,** 9 *Shetland* **-in.** [Origin unknown. App. related in some way to *pantofle.*]

1. A slipper; = PANTOFLE.

1489 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 111 For xxx^{ti} payre of schone and xxx^{ti} paire of pantonis to my Lorde of Ross. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* liii. 27 He trippet, quhill he tint his pantoun. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 55 The counsale quhilk Apelles gaue to the shoomaker..seing him find falt with the shankis of the Image of Venus, efter that he had found falt with the pantoun, *Ne sutor ultra crepidam.* 1615 *Rec. Sterling Council* in *Trans. Nat. Hist. & Arch. Soc. Sterling* (1902) 62 Buitts, schone, pantones and pickedaillis. 1698 *Sc. Presb. Eloq.* (1738) 142 That all the Kings in the World may..kiss his Soles, not the Popes Soles, &c., no nor his stinking Panton neither. [1897 *Shetland News* 15 May (E. D. D.) What .. is tempid dee ta come butt .. 'ithoot dee pantins?]

attrib. 1618 LITHGOW *Pilgr. Farewell* C iij b, The Papall Panton heele. 1641 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1817) V. 541 In name and behalff of..wrichtis, Couperis..panton heil makeris.

†2. *Comb.*: **Panton-shoe** (*Farriery*), a horse-shoe having the sponges thick inside sloping to a thin outer edge, as a remedy for narrow or contracted heels; also called PANTOFLE-*shoe. Obs.*

1696 HOPE tr. *Solleysel's Parfait Mareschal* I. xl. 130 For those horses which are hoof-bound..you must have Panton shoes. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Panton-Shoe*, a Shoe contrived for recovering narrow and Hoof-bound Heels in Horses. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Panton-shoe*, in the manege.

[Pantoner, a freq. misreading of PAUTENER.]

Pantopelagian, -phile, etc.: see PANTO-.

Pantophagist (pæntɒ·fădʒist). [f. Gr. *παντο-φάγ-ος* all-devouring + -IST.] A man or animal that devours things of all kinds; an omnivorous eater.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 116 Borelli gives us an instance of a pantophagist who swallowed a hundred louis-dor's at a meal. 1848 CRAIG, *Pantophagist*, an animal that eats all kinds of food.

So **Pantopha·gic** *a.* = next (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*).

Panto·phagous, *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] All-devouring, eating all kinds of food, omnivorous.

1848 in CRAIG. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

So **Pantophagy** (pæntɒ·fădʒi) [ad. Gr. *παντο-φαγία*], the eating of all sorts of food.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIV. 26 The premier..gloriously crams With a power of pantophagy ultra-Herculean. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pantophagia*, term for the capability of enjoying all eatables without distinction: pantophagy.

Pantophobia (pæntofō·biă). Also **panto·phoby.** [f. Gr. *παντοφόβος* all-fearing (f. *παντο-* all + *φόβος* fear) + -IA^1.] 'A form of monomania characterised by causeless or excessive terror. Also, a synonym of *Hydrophobia*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893).

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pantophobia*, Hydrophobia, Panophobia. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pantophobia*, term for a species of melancholy, characterised by causeless fears: pantophoby.

So **Pantopho·bic, Panto·phobous** *adjs.*

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pantophobicus*, of or belonging to Pantophobia: pantophobic. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pantophobous*, afflicted with Pantophobia.

Pantopod (pæ·ntŏpɒd). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *παντο-* all + *ποδ-* stem of *πούς* foot.] One of the *Pantopoda*, a name for the *Pycnogonidæ* or Sea-spiders, when treated as a sub-order; a sea-spider.

1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 409/2 Arachnids, and especially Pantopods..are very common.

Pantopragmatic (pæ·ntoˌprægmæ·tik), *a.* and *sb. humorous* and *satirical.* [f. PANTO- + PRAGMATIC.] **a.** *adj.* Universally meddling, occupied with everything. **b.** *sb.* A 'pantopragmatic' person; also, in *pl.*, a satirical name for the alleged 'science' of universal meddling.

1861 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll Gr.* viii, Two or three..arch-quacks have taken to merry-andrewizing in a new arena, which they call the Science of Pantopragmatics. *Ibid.* xxxi, There is a meeting of the Pantopragmatic Society, under the presidency of Lord Facing-both-ways. *Ibid.*, I wonder the Pantopragmatics have not a department of cookery. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 735 One or two of his contemporaries, whom he could never forbear satirizing as leaders of the Pantopragmatic and kindred movements. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 4 July 4/1 He was beginning one of those curious pantopragmatic tours of his.

Pantoscope (pæ·ntŏskoʊp). Also *erron.* **panta-.** [f. Gr. *παντο-*, PANTO- all + -SCOPE.]

1. A form of photographic lens having a very wide angle.

1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xii. 124 Lenses have been made with a very large field of view. They are called pantoscopes. 1889 E. J. WALL *Dict. Photogr.* 105 In 1860 Harrison, of New York, introduced his globe lens .. Busch improved upon this with the pantoscope.

fig. 1894 E. H. AITKEN *Naturalist on Prowl* 129 It grows more wonderful under the pantoscope of modern science.

2. A panoramic or pantoscopic camera.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pantosco·pic, *a.* Also *erron.* **panta-.** [f. as prec. + -IC.] Having a wide range of vision.

Pantoscopic camera, a panoramic camera. *Pantoscopic spectacles*, those so constructed as to have different focal lengths in the upper and lower parts, the upper being for long distance vision, and the lower for short; bi-focal spectacles; also applied to spectacles so shaped that the wearer looks over them for longer, and through them for shorter distances.

1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 259 Spectacles made according to this principle have long been sold..under the name of pantoscopic. 1882 OGILVIE, *Pantascopic camera*, in *photog.* an instrument for taking panoramic views, including any angular extent up to 360°..by means of mechanism and clock-work. Very successful views of Swiss scenery have been taken by this instrument. 1893 *Photogr. Ann.* 292 Rotate the lens and film as..in the pantascopic camera.

Pantosophy, rare synon. of PANSOPHY.

Pantostomate (pæntɒ·stŏmĕt), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *παντο-*, PANTO- all + *στομα(τ-)* mouth.] Having a body of which any part can be used for the absorption of food, as in *Amœba* and other protozoans; belonging to the class *Pantostomata* of Protozoa.

1895 in *Funk's Standard Dict.*

So **Pantosto·matous** *a.* (in same sense); **Pa·ntostome,** a member of the *Pantostomata.*

1880 W. SAVILLE KENT *Infusoria* I. 40 It needs only the withdrawal of the radiating pseudopodia, with the retention of the flagellum, to produce the Pantostomatous Flagellate genus *Oikomonas.* 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, Pantostome.

Pantotherian: see PANTO-.

†Pantotype (pæ·ntŏtəip). *Obs.* [f. PANTO- + TYPE.] A universal type.

1644 BULWER *Chirol.* A ij, In Nature's Hieroglyphique grasp'd, the grand And expresse Pantotype of Speech, the Hand.

Pantoum, a French spelling of PANTUN.

Pantrer, obs. form of PANTERER.

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Pantry (pæ·ntri), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 3–5 **panetrie**, 5 **panetre**; *β.* 5–6 **pantrye**, 5–7 **-trie**, 5– **pantry**, (4–6 **panterie**, 5 **pantre**, 6 **pan-**, **paintree**, 8 **pantrey**). [a. AF. *panetrie* = OF. *paneterie* bread-room, bread-closet (1392 in Godef.), in med.L. *pāna-*, *pānetāria*, *-teria*, It. *panetaria* bread-shop, stall, f. med.L. *pānetārius*, F. *panetier*: see PANTER[1].

In Eng. the sense has been from an early period gradually extended and transferred, until that of 'bread-room' is now practically lost sight of: cf. quots. 1706 and 1768.]

1. A room or apartment in a house, etc., in which bread and other provisions are kept; also (*butler's* or *housemaid's pantry*), one in which the plate, linen, etc. for the table are kept (see BUTLER 3).

a 1300 *Marina* 82 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 172 þe abbot & þe couent bo..maden him maister of panetrie. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 33 Whilom he serued in his panterie, & was outlawed for a felonie. 1438 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 110 To the officers of my said lords hall, pantrie, Seler, Boterie. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 499 in *Babees Bk.* 315 Þen to pantré he hyȝes be-lyue. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 9 The sergeant of the pantrie..shall..giue bread to the partie, that shal haue his hande so striken of. 1572 *Inv. Skipton Castle* in Whitaker *Craven* (1805) 290 In the Kytchine, West Larder, Paintree. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* i. § 1. 28 In the cupboords or Pantries where bread or flesh is laid. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pantry*, a Room or Closet where Bread and cold Meat is kept. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* II. i, Him that I caught stealing your plate in the pantry. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* IV, The cookmaid..indemnified him for his privations by giving him private entrée to the pantry. 1900 *Plan Ocean Passenger-steamship*, Pantry.. Saloon pantries.

fig. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 77 Paradise .. is the pantre or place of alle pulcritude [*universæ pulcritudinis erat promptuarium*]. *Ibid.* 273 The cite callede Parisius.. the pantry of letters [*pincerna litterarum*]. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* III. xxix. (1669) 377/1 God..carried the key of their Pantry for them.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pantry* †*coffin*, *-door*, *-knife*, *-linen*, *-window*; **pantry-boy**, an assistant in the commissariat department on board a passenger ship; **pantry-cock**, a faucet with upward-rising pipe, which curves semicircularly and discharges downward (Funk); **pantry-fly** (see quot.).

1897 *Daily News* 16 June 2/3 *Pantry boy..on board the British ship Illovo, of London. 1611 in *Coryat's Crudities* Panegr. Verses 1 j b *note*, A *pantrie coffin made of paste. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* 113 May she not open her ain *pantry-door. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 278 These deposit their eggs in game and other meats that have been long kept..as *musca carnaria*, or flesh-fly; .. *m. citaria* or *pantry-fly. 1465 *Paston Lett.* III. 435 Item.. ij. *pantre knyves, a pyce of sylver. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 127 Greater *pantry-window and other similar convenience.

Hence † **Pantry** *v. Obs.*, to keep in a pantry.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett., to D. Dickson* 3 Mar. (1671) 189 Christ wil not pantry-up joyes.

Pa·ntryman. A man in charge of or employed in the pantry (or in the commissariat department of a passenger ship); a butler or his help.

1563–7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 6 The Cuik, The Portar, The Stewart, The Pantriman. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* XXV, The pantry-men cleaned out the cups. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 7/2 Prisoner had been in the employ of the Savoy Hotel Company as pantryman, and after he had left in June a quantity of plate was missed.

Pants (pænts), *sb. pl.*

1. a. A vulgar abbreviation of *Pantaloons* (chiefly U. S.); **b.** colloquial and 'shoppy' for 'drawers'.

1846 O. W. HOLMES *Rhymed Lesson* 515 The thing named 'pants' in certain documents, A word not made for gentlemen, but 'gents'. 1853 E. BRADLEY *Verdant Green* (1857) 22 Seated with wash-leather..like the eleventh hussars..with their cherry-coloured pants. 1880 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 2/7 Pants and shirts sell rather freely, and jerseys are still in request. 1884 *Philad. Even. Tel.* XLI. No. 8. 2 His assailant tore the pocket from his pants. 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Sciatica* 37 Cutting off from a pair of merino pants the leg corresponding to the sound and unaffected limb.

2. A colloquial abbreviation of PANTALETTES.

1851 *Washington Telegraph* (U.S.) in *Illustr. Lond. News* 19 July 86/1 Garments as graceful and becoming as are the 'frock and pants'. [Bloomer costume.]

Pantuffle, -ufle, obs. forms of PANTOFLE.

‖ **Pantun** (pantū·n). Also **pantoum.** [Malay ڤنتن *pantun*; in Fr. misspelt *pantoum* for *pantoun* (Devic in Littré *Suppl.*).] A verse-form in Malay (see quot. 1883), also imitated in French and English.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 326 The *pantuns* are improvised poems, generally of four lines, in which the first and third and the second and fourth rhyme. The meaning intended to be conveyed is expressed in the second couplet, whereas the first contains a simile or distant allusion to the second, or often has, beyond the rhyme, no connexion with the second at all. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Dec. 770 Among the verse-forms that are little used we must notice as new to us the droll and clever pantoum 'En Route'. 1897 *Daily News* 2 Aug. 4/6 Very few people know what a Pantoum is; it ..is a Malay form of verse patented by Mr. Austin Dobson.

† **Pantyr.** *Obs. rare.* [Shortened form of *pantré*, PANTRY, or a. OF. *panetière.*] = PANTRY.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 803/30 (Nomina domorum), *Hec panatria*, a pantyr.

Pantyr, obs. form of PANTER [1] and [2].

Panurgic (pænū·rdʒik), *a. rare.* [ad. late Gr. *πανουργικός* knavish, f. *πανοῦργος* ready to do anything, knavish, f. *παν-* all + *ἔργον* work.] Able or ready to do anything.

1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. 291 Rousseau bade..the panurgic one to attend to his own affairs. 1878 — *Diderot* II. xvii. 279 No less panurgic and less encyclopædic a critic than Diderot himself could [etc.].

† **Pa·nurgy.** *Obs. rare*—[o]. [ad. Gr. *πανουργία* knavery, f. *πανοῦργ-ος*: see prec.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Panurgy*, .. craftiness, subtilty, deceit; guile; a medling in all matters. (So in PHILLIPS, BAILEY, etc. Not in JOHNSON.)

Panurine (pănĭūə·rəin), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod. L. *panūr-us* (f. Gr. *πᾶν* all (see PAN-) + *οὐρά* tail) + -INE [1].] Pertaining or allied to the genus *Panurus* or Bearded Titmouse. So **Panu·roid** *a.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pany, Panyme: see PAYENY, PAYNIM.

‖ **Panyar** (pănyā·ɹ) *v. W. Africa.* [ad. Pg. *penhorar* to distrain, seize as a pledge or security (cf. *penhor* pawn) :—L. *pignorāre*, *-erāre* to pledge, in med.L. to take in pledge, to plunder, invade an enemy's lands (Du Cange).] *trans.* To seize as a guarantee or security; hence, a euphemism for To seize as plunder, to raid, steal, esp. to kidnap (natives as slaves).

1735 J. ATKINS *Guinea* 53 Panyarring is a term for man-stealing along the whole coast; here it's used also, for stealing anything else. 1744 W. SMITH *Voy. Guinea* 99 To panyar is to kidnap, or steal men. 1853 CRUICKSHANK 18 *Yrs. on Gold Coast* I. ii. 35 The words palaver and panyar..are in very frequent use upon the Gold Coast.. The latter is used to express the forcible seizure of a person or property, to obtain redress or restitution. *Ibid.* v. 98 He threw the guns over the batteries, and released a number of Cape Coast prisoners, who had been panyarred by the Dutch at Appam.

Panyar, -yard, -yer(e, -yerd, -yɜer, -yell, obs. ff. PANNIER. **Panyon,** var. PANION, *Obs.*

Panzoism, Panzoötic, -ty: see PAN- 2.

‖ **Paolo** (pā·olo, pau·lo). [It. *Paolo*:—L. *Paulus* Paul: see quot. 1617.] An obsolete Italian silver coin, worth about fivepence sterling.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 99 Each man payed foure Poli, or Poali (a coine so called of Pope Paul). *Ibid.* 118 We..gaue a Clowne one Poalo for conducting vs. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 141 Manuscript pasquinades..sold in the coffee-houses for half a paolo a sheet. 1805 M. G. LEWIS *Bravo of Venice* I. i. 3 No, not one paolo, by heavens! and I hunger almost to death! 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* xxxiii, Five hundred thousand paolis, amounting to about thirteen thousand pounds in sterling money.

Pap (pæp), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–7 **pappe**, 4–6 **papp**, 4–7 (chiefly *Sc.*) **pape**, (*Sc.* 5–6 **palp**, 6 **paup**, **pawp**), 4– **pap.** [ME. *pappe*, in northern and north-midl. writings, and app. from Scandinavian. Not recorded in ON. or MSw., but *pappe*, *papp* is widely diffused in Sw. dialects (Rietz); also ENorw. dial. *pappe*, North Fris. *pap*, *pape*, and dim. *papke* (Outzen) all in sense 'nipple, teat, breast giving suck'; cf. Lith. *pāpas* in same sense. Supposed, like the next, to have its origin in the sound made by an infant in opening and shutting the lips, as associated with the notion of food.]

1. A teat or nipple: **a.** of a woman's breast (now *arch.* or *northern*); **b.** a teat of a beast (chiefly *northern*); **c.** the corresponding part of a man, the mamilla (chiefly *literary*, somewhat *arch.*).

a. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6441 Þatt fedd himm wiþþ Þatt illke millc Þatt comm off hire pappe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 330 Bi Þeo tittes [*MS. T.* pappes] Þet he sec Þe milc Þet hine uedde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16659 Blisced .. Þe papp Þat neuer suken was. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6767 Als a childe Þat sittes in Þe moder lappe And when it list, soukes hir pappe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxiv. (1495) iv j b/2 The pappes is a nedfull membre to fede and nourysshe the chylde. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxx. (Percy Soc.) 146 Her pappes round & therto right prety. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 474 The sweit liquare of thi palpis quhite. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xi. 27 The pappes [so 1611; WYCLIF teetis; *R. V.* breasts] which gave the sucke. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4009 The barren paupis, than thay sall blys. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd. 33 These women .. seare off their left paps, that they might not be an hinderance vnto them in their shooting. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. iii. (1651) 56, I have seen those that..dryed up womens Paps, cured Gout, Palsie: by touch alone. 1669–70 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* v. i, Her paps then let the bearded tenters stake. 1701 RAY *Creation* (ed. 3) II. 236. [Now in ordinary use in Sc. and North Eng. to Lancash. and Lincolnsh.]

b. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 212 The Mannatee or Cow-fish..creepes vpon her paps. 1759 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* 49 She had as many teats or paps as pigs. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 299 The distinctions of quadrupedes, or animals with paps, as he [Buffon] calls them. *Mod.* (*north.* and *north midl.*) A cow's paps.

c. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xl. 103 Inne with a spere-poynte atte Þe pappe To the harte full thraly he throste hym. 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* i. 13 One lyke vnto the sonne of man..gyrd aboute the pappes [so 1611; WYCLIF teetis; *R.V.* at the breasts] with a golden gyrdle. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. 517 He strook him at his breast's right pap. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. App. i, Whether the said Timothy Trim and Jack were the same person? which was proved..by a mole under the left pap. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. xv. 103 Beneath the pap, it smote him as he came.

2. *transf.* Something resembling a pap in form. **a.** A small round tumour or swelling; a pimple. *Pap of the hause* (Sc.: see HALSE *sb.*[2]): the uvula.

1552 HULOET, Pappe or pyle in the fundment of a man *Annates.* 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 217 This whay is also good to cure..barbs, pappes, and all fevers. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 109 After the skin [of the porcupine] is taken off, there appear a kind of paps on those parts of the body from whence the large quills proceed. 1898 N. MUNRO *J. Splendid* xxix, Just a tickling at the pap o' the hass, he said in English.

b *pl.* Formerly, a name for two (or more) conical hill summits, rising side by side; still retained in local nomenclature.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 123 The length of Troy hath been ..fifteene English miles; lying along the sea side betweene the three Papes of Ida. 1703 MARTIN *Western Isl.* 231 There are four Hills of a considerable heighth; the two highest are well known to Sea-faring Men, by the Name of the Paps of Jurah. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 104 There being two Mountains appearing like Paps.. those they told us were the Paps over that Harbour. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ix. 228 We observed two remarkable hummocks, such as are usually called paps. 1774 PENNANT *Voy. Hebrides* 217 The other paps are seen very distinctly; each inferior in height to this, but all of the same figure, perfectly mamillary. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* XXV, The great 'Paps of Jura' were hidden in the mist.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † **pap-bone** (app.) a name for each of the pair of ribs beneath the paps; † **pap-head**, the nipple; **pap-pox**, a name for cow-pox; **pap-shell**, a name for the limpet.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xiv. (1887) 65 This kind of laughing..oftimes therewith both the *papbones be loosed. 1530 PALSGR. 251/2 *Pappeheed, *bout de la mamelle.* 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. clix. 469 In the searing you shall see the ends of the veines start out like pape heads. 1889 *Lancet* 9 Mar. 503/2 A possible origin of the term Cow-pox or *Pap-pox. 1842 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 10. 36 The Limpet..shell is often used to apply Fuller's earth, and similar remedies, to the sore nipples of nurses; hence probably the origin of '*Pap-shell', which Lister tells us is one of its English names. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 157 The Mammarie or *Pap-veines and Arteries.

Pap (pæp), *sb.*[2] Forms: 5 **papp**, 5–7 **pape**, 6 **pappe**, (*Sc.* **paup**), 5– **pap.** [Known from 15th c. Corresponds to MLG., LG. *pappe*, MG. *pappe*, *pap*, Ger. *pappe*, *papp*, Du. *pap* (1573 Plantijn). Cf. also OF. *papa* (13th c. in Godef.), Walloon *pape*, Sp., Pg. *papa*, It. *pappa* 'pap for children, any kind of pap or water-grewell', *pappare* 'to feede with pap' (Florio), also L. *pāpa* (*pappa*) 'the word with which infants call for food', *pappāre* (*papāre*) to eat pap; med.L. *pappa* pap. As the word appears to originate (like PAP *sb.*[1]) in the early utterance of infants, it may have been formed independently in various langs.]

1. Soft or semi-liquid food for infants or invalids, made of bread, meal, etc., moistened with water or milk.

c 1430 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 600/22 *Papatum*, pap. 1530 PALSGR. 251/2 Pappe meate for chyldre, *bouille.* *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 89 Will you haue an Englishe infant, whiche liueth with pappe to bee your Kyng and gouernor? 1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. ii. 33 Or water-grewell, or those paups of meale That Maro makes his Simule and Cybeale. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 84/1 Pap, of Nurses called papes, is Milk and Flour boiled together. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 480 Give it the breast, or stop its mouth with pap! 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 392 To begin with milky arrowroot..then to pass on to boiled pap of bread-crumb and milk.

fig. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 14 Pappe for yonglinges in the feith. *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett., to Sir T. Lucey* (1651) 13 Many doctrines..have place in the pap of Catechismes. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 14 Sept., No man that ever wrote a line despised the pap of praise so heartily as I do. 1894 H. GARDENER *Unoff. Patriot* 223 A self-indulgent moralist, who feeds expensive pap to his personal conscience, but gives a stone to his starving neighbor!

† **b.** *Pap with a hatchet*: an obs. ironical phrase. This expression, says Park (in editing *Harl. Misc.* 1808), 'seems to have been a cant phrase for doing a kind thing in an unkind manner; as it would be so to feed an infant'. But the sense appears rather to be 'the administration of punishment under the ironical style of a kindness or benefit'. It was the title of an anonymous pamphlet in the Marprelate controversy attributed to John Lyly by Gabriel Harvey (*Pierce's Superrogation* 69), who also frequently styles the author *Papp-hatchet.*

1589 ? LYLY (*title*) Pappe with an Hatchet. 1589 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* (1593) 69 Would God, Lilly had always been Euphues, and neuer Papp-hatchet; that old acquaintance [i. e. Harvey himself] is neither lullabied with thy sweete Papp, nor scarre-crowed with thy sower hatchet. 1592 — *Foure Lett.* ii. Wks. (Grosart) I. 164, I neither name Martin-mar-prelate: nor shame Papp wyth a hatchet. 1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* I. iii. 104 They give us pap with a spoone before we can speake, and when we speake for that wee love, pap with a hatchet. 1615 A. NICCHOLES *Disc. Marr.* ix. 30 He that so old seekes for a nurse so yong, shall haue pappe with a Hatchet for his comfort. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* IV. 329 A Custard was to him Pap with a Hatchet.

2. Anything of the consistence of the preceding; a soft semi-liquid substance; a mash, paste, pulp (such as is made by mixing a powdery substance with water or some other liquid).

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 90 Flee we þerfor bodily and warldly lufe..qwos flowre is anoytt with gall, & þe pape of neddyrs. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 776 Of the pap of barley and the broth of lupines make a cataplasm. 1678 EVELYN *Diary* 24 July, They cull the rags .. then stamp them in troughs to a papp with pestles or hammers like the powder-mills. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 139 An oily Pap or Liniment. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1010 The clay..is conveyed into a cylindrical vat, to be worked into a pap with water.

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† b. The pulp of an apple, esp. when roasted.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 45 [To] be giuen in powder, in the pappe of an apple. 1633 HART *Diet of Diseased* III. XV. 287, I hold it not amisse to take Pills in the pap of a rosted apple. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Med. Exp.* i. 1 Let the Patient take it at Bed-time in the Pap of an Apple. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xvi, A child's head is naturally as soft as the pap of an apple.

3. *Comb.*, as *pap-bottle, -devourer, -maker, -meat, -pan, -spoon*; *pap-feed* vb. See also PAP-BOAT.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. ii, Put him in with plenty of cotton-wool and a *pap-bottle. 1841 THACKERAY *St. Philip's Day at Paris* Wks. 1900 XIII. 552 The fools..who have gratified the young *pap-devourer with the present of a fine sword. 1809 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XV. 872 This measure has been..nursed and dandled, rocked, swathed, and *pap-fed by..whom? 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. B ij b, I warrant you the cunning *Pap-maker knewe what he did. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/1 *Papmete for chylder, *papatum*. 1869 TENNYSON *Pelleas & Ettarre* 188 Keep him off, And pamper him with papmeat, if ye will. 1458 *Will of Guybon* (Somerset Ho.), *Pappepanne. 1533 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 155 My best panne, my best cawdren, a pape panne. 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes to Kien Long* II. xxiv, His sacred *Pap-spoon, and the Virgin's Dish. 1841 EMERSON *Lect., Conservative* Wks. II. 274 His social frame is .. a universe in slippers and flannels, with bib and pap-spoon.

Pap, *v.*[1] [f. prec. Cf. It. *pappare* to eat pap.]

1. *trans.* To feed with pap; to feed *up*.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Custom of Country* IV. iv, Oh, that his body were not flesh, and fading! But I'll so pap him up —Nothing too dear for him. 1820 *Examiner* No. 657. 721/1 It had been..swaddled, and papped, and called beautiful like its father. 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 97 The babies ..were taken in, and papped, and provided with toys and soothing syrups.

† **2.** To treat with pap; to apply a pap or pulp to.

1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* I. viii. 34 Which moisture.. turnes into a water, as we see it in such wounds which are thus papp'd up.

Pap, *v.*[2] [Echoic.] *intr.* To make a noise of which *pap* is an imitation.

1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* ii, Big square-toed shoes with which he went papping down the street.

Pap, Sc. dial. form of POP *v.*

Papa[1] (pāpā'). Also 8 **pappa.** [a. F. *papa*, in 1552 *pappa* (Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *pappa* 'the first word that children are taught to call their Father by, as ours say Dad, Daddie, or Bab' (Florio 1598, 1611), L. *pāpa* father, papa; cf. Gr. *πάππας*, later *πάπας* 'a child's word for father'. From F. also Ger. *papa*, introduced in 17th c. as *papà*, and at first only in courtly use, passing into common use late in 18th c. In Eng. in 17th and early 18th c. the form varied between *papā-* and *pa·ppa*; from the latter the American *po·ppa*.] A word employed as the equivalent of *father*: chiefly used in the vocative, or prec. by a possess. pronoun (as 'my papa'); also without any article in the manner of a proper name (e. g. 'I will ask Papa'); less usually with *a* or in *plural*.

At its first introduction from Fr., courtly and polite, and used even by adults; long considered 'genteel'; but more and more left to children, and in second half of 19th c. largely abandoned even by them.

1681 OTWAY *Soldiers Fort.* I. (1683) 7 Oh Papa, Papa! where have you been this two days, Papa? 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* I. 57 The Maid .. in her usual fawning Language calls him dear Papa [*ed.* 1720 Pappa]. 1720–1 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) II. 74 Not her Husband, but her Pappa. 1731 SWIFT *Strephon & Chloe*, The bashful nymph no more withstands, Because her dear papa commands. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* II. Wks. 1799 II. 26 The right honourable Peer that is to be my pappa..has flatly renounc'd the alliance. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. v, May be he thinks it would not be pretty to be very frisky, now he's a papa. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Baby's Debut* i, Papa (he's my papa and Jack's) Bought me, last week, a doll of wax, And brother Jack a top. *Ibid.* v, And while papa said, 'Pooh, she may!' Mamma said, 'No, she shan't!' *a* 1845 HOOD *Stage-Struck Hero* vii, Genteelly taught by his mamma To say, not father, but papa. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* xxi, Papa-in-law was well enough, or at least inoffensive. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. vi. 186 How papa and mamma took this new vagary, I have no recollection.

‖ **Papa**[2] (pā·pă). *Obs.* [In sense 1, a. med.L. *pāpa*, ultimately a. Gr. *πάππας, πάπας* father, later *παπᾶς*: see prec. In sense 2, a. med.L. *pāpa* as translating *πάπας, παπᾶς*.

The Gr. and L. words (meaning 'Father') were, like the latter, and mod. Romanic *padre*, addressed or applied to spiritual fathers; in the West at first to bishops generally (as in Prudentius and Gregory of Tours), but gradually confined to the Bishop of Rome (see POPE); in the East, in the form *παπάς*, applied more widely, so as to include the lower clergy. In this sense also sometimes rendered in Eng. by 'pope'.]

1. The pope (of Rome).

[1555 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1810) II. 476 Prester John whom some call Papa Johannes.] 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. II. App. viii. 424 In what age the name of *papa* had his original. 1563 WINȝET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* To Rdr., Wks. 1888 I. 59 The successour of Petir, now commonlie callit Papa: albeit Papa be a terme efter the myndis of the aunciant Fatheris commoun to ony bischope, as efter in this buik is schawin. 1588 *Martprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 19 Here lies Iohn Bridges late Bishop, friend to the *Papa*. 1813 MOORE *Post-bag* iv. App. 298, I made thee Cardinal—thou mad'st me —ah? Thou mad'st the Papa of the World—Mamma! 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* xlix. (1893) 193 Their spiritual authority had at various times been considerably undermined by the emissaries of the Papa of Rome, as the Armenian called him. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* iii. (1869) 98.

2. A parish priest or any member of the lower orders of the clergy in the Orthodox Eastern Church. Also in Gr. form *papas*.

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 111 Their priestes (whom they call *papaes*) are made by the bishops. 1679 SIR P. RICAUT *Pres. St. of Gr. & Armen. Ch.* 92 From the Monasteries he receives a certain annual Income or Rent..and from every *Papa*, or Priest, a Dollar yearly per Head. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 71 The Oriental Christians as well as the Turks, call Papa's all manner of Ecclesiastical Persons that Officiate in Holy Orders, whether Single or Married. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 83 While the Papas says some Prayers, the Godfather and Godmother hold a Garland of Flowers. 1775 WRAXALL *Tour North. Europe* 237 The papas or priests are dressed in vestments which very much resemble the Romish. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. *note*, He..boxed the ears of the first 'papas' who refused to assist. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Mar. 6/1 Cyprian was now Papa, Papas or Pope of Carthage, and he at once began, like the Apostle Paul, to magnify his office.

Papa, obs. form of PAPAW.

Papable (pē·păb'l), *a. rare.* [a. F. *papable* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), after It. *papabile* 'able to be pope' (Florio), f. *papa* POPE: cf. med.L. *pāpābilitās* (Du Cange).] Capable of being elected pope; qualified for the office of pope.

1592 WOTTON *Let. to Ld. Zouch* in *Reliq.* (1685) 707 By the Death of the other two, the Conclave hath received little alteration; though Mondovio were papable, and a great Soggetto in the List of the Foresters. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. II. 282 Cardinals, antient and Papable. 1900 *Speaker* 17 Feb. 538/2 The Cardinal, a man of worth and papable..esteemed Crashaw.

Papacy (pē·pāsi). [ad. med. L. *pāpātia* (Florence of Worc. in Du Cange), f. *pāpa* POPE.

Pāpātia appears to have been altered from *pāpātus* papal office, after other abstract nouns in *-ia*, e. g. *abbātia* abbacy.]

1. The office or position of pope (of Rome); tenure of office of a pope.

[*a* 1118 FLORENCE OF WORC. an. 1044 Hic [Benedictus] cum Papatiam emisset.] 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 258 This innocent, which was deceived His Papacie anon hath weyved, Renounced and resigned eke. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cclliii. (1482) 327 Pope Felyx resygned the hole papacye to Nycholas. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 121 (*Mantua*) This Pius Secundus was that learned Pope which before he vndertooke the Papacy was called Æneas Syluius. 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 111 The hope of attaining the papacy. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 23 He engaged that such a number of cardinals, partisans of France..should be nominated at the next promotion, as would secure to Henry the absolute disposal of the papacy, in the event of the Pontiff's death.

2. The papal system, ecclesiastically or politically; esp. *Hist.* the papal government as one of the states of Europe.

1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. B iij, The Papacy of Rome. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 135 b, In times paste before the papacye bare rule. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 2 The Venetians are Lords of this Sea: but not without contention with the Papacy. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* x. 136 The Papacie falsely calling it selfe the Church of Rome is such. 1706 COTES tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. IV. xix. 289 We cannot say the Institution of the Papacy comes from Jesus Christ, unless we say that of Episcopacy does so too. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* vi. 285 The preparations for the papacy—that is to say the church ascendancy of Italy and of Rome its centre, had already been carried very far [at end of 4th c.]. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 191 Another Roman Empire, existing by the side of the Papacy. *fig. a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* V. xii. 531 There is a Papacy in every Sect, or Faction; they all design the very same Height, or Greatness, though the Pope alone hitherto has had the Wit and Fortune to compass it.

† **3.** Applied to the Caliphate: cf. POPEDOM.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 240 Kaim succeeded in the Papacie Anno Hegiræ 422.

† **Papagan,** *sb.* and *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* A hostile formation: = Papist, Popish (with allusion to *pagan*).

1641 TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* vii. 283 How much cause have wee to blesse God that wee were not borne Pagans or Papagans. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 1 *Cor.* vii. 9. 1679 C. NESSE *Antid. Popery* 12 As there is a pagan superstition..so there is a papagan superstition. *Ibid.* 19.

Papagay, obs. form of POPINJAY.

Papain (păpē·in). *Chem.* Also **papayin.** [f. *papay-a* (see PAPAW) + -IN[1].] A proteolytic ferment obtained from the half-ripe fruit of the papaw (*Carica papaya*).

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Papdin*, a preparation from the juice of the papaw. A whitish, amorphous powder, containing a proteolytic ferment. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 33 The chemical objection which may be urged against..the vegetable ferments papayotin and papain.

Papal (pē·pāl), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *papal* (1380 in Gower *Mirour*) or ad. eccl. L. *pāpālis* belonging to the Pope, f. *pāpa* POPE: see PAPA[2]. So Sp., Pg. *papal*, It. *papale*: see -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a pope, or to the pope, his dignity or office.

Papal cross, one with three transoms; a triple cross. *Papal crown*, or *tiara*: see quot. 1727.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 257 The Pope..Of his Papal Autorite Hath mad..the decre. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 395 The clothynge papalle taken awey, and indued with seculer clothynge. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 *Preamble*, That our seid holy Fader shulde..be sequestered of & fro all Jurisdiccion and admynystracion Papal. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Herts.* (1840) II. 42 His own font-name was a papal one. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 79 Having received the Papal benediction. 1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Papal Crown*, is a deep cap, or mitre of cloth of gold, encompassed with three coronets or circles of gold, adorned with flowers..having a globe at top, finished with a cross. 1860 J. GARDNER *Faiths World* II. 601/2 Hildebrand accepted of the papal tiara under the title of Gregory VII.

b. That is a pope.

a 1808 BOWLES *Poems* I. 200 When it bade a Papal tyrant pause and tremble.

† **2.** Adhering to or supporting the pope; belonging to the Church of Rome; popish. *Obs.*

c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* II. vi, To beat the papal monarch from our lands. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 265 Dr. Lloyd..thinks their time of hurting the Papal Christians is at an end. 1814 SOUTHEY *Ode War Amer.* ix, They who from papal darkness, and the thrall Of that worst bondage..Saved us in happy hour.

3. *Comb.*, as *papal-imperial* adj.

1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. i. 6 The permanency of the papal-imperial system.

† **B.** *sb.* = PAPIST. *Obs.*

1622 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. (1623) 1190 To salute this puppet King, and to welcome these papals.

† **Pa·palin, -ine.** *Obs.* [a. F. *papalin* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), relating to the pope, f. It. *papalino*, f. *papale*: see PAPAL and -INE[1].] A member of the papal party or papal church; an adherent of the pope; a papist.

1624 BEDELL *Lett.* i. 42 The wise State of Venice haue a little different notion of their Papalines, excluding..such of the Nobilitie as are obliged to the Pope by Ecclesiasticall promotions. 1626 C. POTTER tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels* 206 The Doctrine of the Romane Writers, or Papalins. 1669 BAXTER *Power Mag. & Ch. Past.* II. lxiv. (1671) 42 The Wars between the German Emperours and the Papalines. 1784 J. BROWN *Hist. Brit. Ch.* (1820) I. 6 Their uncommon holiness distinguished them from the Papalins.

‖ **Papali·na.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [It., fem. of *papalino*: see prec.] A female papist.

1671 in *Mem. Verney Fam.* (1899) IV. 203 By y[e] best and truest intellegence she did not dy a Papalina, but she made noe profession or confession eyther way.

Papalism (pē·păliz'm). [f. PAPAL + -ISM.] The papal system.

1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 496 Bavaria..began to be disposed towards Papalism and Jesuitism. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 Oct. 4/1 The modern advocate of the new Papalism.

Pa·palist. [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. obs. F. *papaliste*.] A member of the papal party, an adherent of the papal system.

1750 HODGES *Chr. Plan* (1755) Pref. 25 For my reader's satisfaction and reflection, and the Papalists conviction and confusion. 1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 373 Unless I wholly mistake, the very hardiest of the Papalists pretend not to assert the Infallibility of Ecumenical Councils in regard to Facts. 1881 *Times* 12 Aug. 7/5 The stage to which the deliberate fury of Papalists and anti-Papalists.. has carried the quarrel.

Hence **Papali·stic** *a.*, of the nature of a papalist; papistic.

1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. x. 92 His papalistic enemies could get no grip upon him.

† **Papa·lity.** *Obs.* [a. F. *papalité*, in med.L. *pāpālitās* (14th c. in Du Cange): see PAPAL and -ITY.] The papal office, dignity, or authority; the popedom; the papal see.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 111 [He] ourthrew wrangwisly the legis of the papalitee. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* v. (1520) 54/1 It was in the 6 yere of Seynt Gregoryes papalyte. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clx. 440 Pope Clement was redy in his chambre of consystorie, syttyng in his chayre of papalyte. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 279 Joynt to the power wherewith he is invested by his Papality, he ruleth over those parts by the right of a temporal prince. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Papality*,.. the Popedom, the Dominion of the Pope, Popishness.

Papalize (pē·pălaiz), *v.* [f. PAPAL + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To become papal or popish in practice or sympathies; to romanize.

1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* ii. 10 Concerning the..behauiour of this Papalizing Church-man. 1783 COWPER *Let. to J. Newton* Wks. 1837 XV. 128 Approaching nearer to the church of Rome than ever any Methodist did, though papalizing is the crime with which he charges all of that denomination. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. x. 86 Her nobles became..more papalising in their private sympathies.

2. *trans.* To render papal; to imbue with papal or papist principles or doctrines.

1839 *Watchman* 4 Sept., Let him especially look at Ireland, intensely papalised as it is. 1856 E. G. K. BROWNE *Ann. Tractarian Movem.* (1861) 470 Mr. Golightly..accused Dr. Wilberforce of Papalizing the See committed to his charge. 1898 G. W. E. RUSSELL *Coll. & Recoll.* IV. 55 He believed that he had been divinely appointed to papalize England.

Hence **Pa·palized** *ppl. a.*, **Pa·palizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Papaliza·tion,** the action of papalizing, **Pa·palizer,** one who papalizes.

1624, 1783 Papalizing [see sense 1]. 1842 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) II. 100 In order to retain these faithful papalisers in our ecclesiastical garrison. 1843 — *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) I. p. xxv, In these evil days of Scepticism and Papalisation. 1879 BOULTBEE *Hist. Ch. Eng.* 60 The canon and the civil law of the papalised mediæval period. 1882 *Ch. Times* 3 Feb. 68 The thorough Papalizing of the Church under Cardinal Kemp.

Pa·pally, *adv.* [f. PAPAL + -LY[2].] In a papal manner; from a papal point of view; as a pope.

1627 H. BURTON *Baiting Pope's Bull* 68 It reigned then Imperially: it reigneth now Papally. 1888 *Daily News* 29 Oct. 6/3 Henry VIII ..was .. one of the most papally-minded men in England. 1902 F. W. MAITLAND *Rede Lect.* 25 Very rarely do we see elsewhere the academic teaching of any law that is not Roman: imperially or papally Roman.

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†Pa·palty. *Obs.* [a. OF. *papalté, papaulte* (*a* 1550 Calvin in Godef. *Compl.*), mod.F. *papauté*, f. *papal* after *royalté, royauté*.] = PAPALITY.

1577 *F. de Lisle's Legendarie* C viij b, Through whose aide he might conquere the Papaltye for him selfe. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 42 To uphold the decrepit Papalty. 1859 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Italy* II. 239 The Papalty, like the Ottoman Empire in Europe, subsists by sufferance.

†Pa·pane, *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pāpa* pope, after L. type **pāpānus*: see -AN, -ANE.] = PAPAL *a.* and *sb.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 20 Although the same doth not acknowledge your Papane principalitie. *Ibid.* 476 Peruse throughly this whole Papane.

Papaphobia (pæ¹pāfō·biă). *rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *pāpa* pope + Gr. *-φοβία* fear.] Distempered dread of the pope or of popery. Hence **Pa·papho·bist,** one who is affected with papaphobia. (*nonce-wd.*)

1798 BISSET *Life of Burke* I. 32 (Jod.) The puritanical papaphobia. 1818 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 189 In the same spirit I excuse the opposite party, the Puritans and Papaphobists.

Pa·pa-prela·tical, *a. nonce-wd.* Of or pertaining to papal prelates, or prelates who act papally. So **Papa-pre·latist,** one who supports such prelates.

1698 *Scotch Presbyt. Eloq.* (1738) 76 She [Ch. of Eng.] is Papa-prelatical; nay, she is Archi-papa-prelatical. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vi, To mix in the ranks of malignants, papists, papa-prelatists, latitudinarians, and scoffers.

Paparchy (pē¹·pārki). *rare.* [f. L. *pāpa* pope + Gr. *-αρχία -archy*, sovereignty.] Papal rule or sovereignty; government by a pope.

1839–40 I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr.* (1842) II. viii. 400 Assumptions on which the Paparchy has been made to rest. 1895 *N. Amer. Rev.* Aug. 139 The paparchy is a law unto itself.

So **Papa·rchical** *a.*, pertaining to papal rule.

1895 *N. Amer. Rev.* Aug. 132 The Pontiff reserves to himself the full powers conferred upon him by paparchical laws.

Papas, a Greek priest: see PAPA ² 2.

Papaship (pāpā·ʃip). [f. PAPA ¹ + -SHIP.] The position of being a 'papa', fatherhood; also (with possessive) as a mock title. (*humorous.*)

1816 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 5 Jan., My approaching papaship detained us. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 679 The boring intrusions of papa-ship. 1883 BLACK *Yolande* III. x. 191 You will convey the information to his Papa-ship.

†Pa·pate. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *papat* (15th c. in Godef.) or ad. med.L. *pāpātus* (Du Cange), f. *pāpa* pope: see -ATE ¹.] The office of pope, the papacy.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 254 A Cardinal was thilke tide, Which the papat longe hath desired. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 216 [If] the subject had bene als evill to the haly papatis as the maister man was.

Papaveraceous (păpē¹vərē¹·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Papāverāce-æ* (f. L. *papāver* poppy) + -OUS.] Of or belonging to the N. O. *Papaveraceæ*, the poppy family.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Penny Cycl.* 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. viii. 260 A little golden yellow flower of the papaveraceous family.

†Papave·ric, *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. as next + -IC.] In *papaveric acid*, a synonym of MECONIC acid.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 738.

Papaverine (păpē¹·vərəin). *Chem.* [f. L. *papāver* poppy + -INE ⁵.] An alkaloid ($C_{20}H_{21}NO_4$) contained in opium, obtained in colourless needles.

1857 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 282 Papaverine..is distinguished from the other opium bases by giving with concentrated sulphuric acid a deep blue colour. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 762 Opium contains about 1 per cent. of Papaverine.

Papaverous (păpē¹·vərəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Pertaining to, resembling, or allied to the poppy; papaveraceous; *fig.* soporific.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. vii. (1686) 288 Mandrakes afford a papaverous and unpleasant odor. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 243 Papaverous volumes, with which only a superhuman endowment of vigilance could hope successfully to contend. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 5 A botanist ..will class a water-lily with the papaverous or poppy family.

Papaw (păpō·, pōpō·). Forms: *α.* 6–7 **papaio,** 7–9 **papaye,** 8 **pappaya, papay, papey,** 8– **papaya,** (9 **popeya**). *β.* 7 **pappa, pappaw, papawe,** 7–9 **papa,** 8 **papah, paupaw,** 8–9 **pawpaw, poupau,** 7– **papaw.** [Formerly *papaya, papay*, a. Sp. and Pg. *papaya, papayo* (the tree), adopted from a Carib dialect.

Oviedo, 1535, gives *papaya* as the name in Hispaniola; Breton, *Dictionnaire Caraïbe*, 1665, has *ababai* papaye-tree; Gilij, 1782, says that some form of *papaia* is the name among all the peoples of the Orinoco, that in Ottomac (Venezuelan Carib) it is *pappai*. From America the name was taken with the plant in the 16th c. to the East Indian archipelago, where *papaya* now occurs in Malay. The immediate source of the Eng. forms *papa, papaw, pawpaw*, etc., does not appear. F. *papaye* is from Sp.]

1. **a.** The fruit of *Carica Papaya* (see b), usually oblong and about 10 inches long, of a dull orange colour, with a thick fleshy rind, and containing numerous black seeds embedded in pulp; used in tropical countries as food, either raw, preserved in sugar, made into sauce, or (in an unripe state) boiled or pickled.

α. 1598 PHILLIPS tr. *Linschoten* I. (1885) II. 35 There is also a fruite that came out of the Spanish Indies, brought .. to Malacca, and from thence to India, it is called Papaios, and is very like a Mellon, as bigge as a man's fist. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 128 As for the Papaye it's a thick fruit, and tastes somewhat like a Cucumber. 1769 *Ann. Reg.* 190/1 Their other fruits, as..Papayas, Mammeas, etc. can no ways be equivalent to our fruits. 1878 P. ROBINSON *In My Indian Garden, Fruits* 50 The rank *popeyas* clustering beneath their coronals of shapely leaves.

β. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* V. 171 (Bermudas) The most delicate Pine-apples, Plantans, and Papawes. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 183 Amongst other fruits..are Lemmons, Pappaes, Cocos. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 356 Those..brought us Papas, Guayavas, Cassia, Limes. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xii. 267 Another fruit called a Papah. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. I. 318 The papa is a fruit about the same size [as the grenadilla]. 1869 A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archipelago* II. 33 The only fruits seen here were papaws and pine-apples.

b. The tree *Carica Papāya* (N. O. *Papayaceæ*), a native of South America, commonly cultivated throughout the tropics.

Somewhat resembling a palm, with an unbranched stem of soft spongy wood, a crown of large seven-lobed cut-edged leaves on long stalks, and male and female flowers usually on different plants. The stem, leaves, and fruit contain an acrid milky juice which has the property of rendering meat tender by means of a ferment which it contains (see PAPAIN, PAPAYOTIN).

α. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 505 The Papaios will not grow, but male and female together. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxvi. 243 Amongst the preserves were the female pappayas, the male bearing no fruit. 1796 HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 167 Paul was as much surprized, and as sorrowful, at the sight of this large papaya loaded with fruit. 1875 MISS BIRD *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 46 There were bananas..bamboos, papayas.

β. *c* 1645 WALLER *Battle of Summer-Isl.* I. 52 The palma-christi, and the fair papà, Now but a seed (preventing Nature's law), In half the circle of the hasty year Project a shade, and lovely fruits do wear. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 70 The Papa is but a small tree,..the top handsomely form'd to the branches. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* IV. 6 Thy temples shaded by the trem'lous palm, Or quick papaw. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* i, In the midst of the yard grew, side by side..the magic trees, whose leaves rubbed on the toughest meat make it tender..a male and female Papaw.

2. (Only in forms *papaw, pawpaw*.) Name in U. S. for a small N. American tree, *Asimina triloba* (N. O. *Anonaceæ*), with dull purple flowers and ovate leaves (*papaw-tree*); or for its oblong edible fruit, about 3 or 4 inches long, with bean-like seeds embedded in a sweet pulp.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 Papaw-tree of North America, *Annona.* *a* 1796 in Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 577 (Ohio) Crab apple tree, paupaw or custard apple. *Ibid.* 636 (Kentucky) The coffee, the papaw, the hackberry. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 261 We got a great many papaws..a kind of fruit in great abundance on the Missouri from the river Platte to its mouth. 1832 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Dom. Manners Americans* iv. (1839) 32 Near New Orleans the undergrowth of palmetto and pawpaw is highly beautiful. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* i. 13 The red-bird flutters down in the coppice of green pawpaws. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 843 Papaw.

3. *attrib.*, as *papaw-bush* (= 2), *papaw-thicket* (sense 2), *papaw-tree* (= 1 b or 2).

1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 769/1 A Fig-Tree or a Papey-Tree was..sold. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 290 Some Papay-trees run up to the heighth of thirty foot. 1773 *Capt. Wallis's Voy.* in *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 542 Here [Tinian, Ladrones Is.] they got beef, pork, poultry, papaw-apples. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 337/2 Our camping-place was a paw-paw thicket. 1896 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 396/1 She kept herself screened behind the ironweed and pawpaw bushes.

Papayaceous (pæpă¸yē¹·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Papāyāce-æ* (f. *Papāya*: see PAPAW) + -OUS.] Belonging to the N. O. *Papayaceæ* (sometimes reckoned as a suborder of *Passifloraceæ*), of which the Papaw-tree, *Carica Papaya*, is the type. So **Papa·yad** (-AD 1 d), a papayaceous tree or shrub; **Papa·yal** *a.*, allied to the *Papayaceæ*; *sb.* a plant of the papayal alliance; **Papayotin** (păpē¹·ōtin) *Chem.*, a ferment, akin to *papaïn*, contained in the sap of the papaw-tree.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 320 The .. Papayal alliance. *Ibid.*, [The plants] brought into closest contact with Papayals. *Ibid.* 321 *Papayaceæ*, Papayads. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Papayaceous. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 843 *Papayaceæ* (*Caricæ, Papayads*), a natural order of calycifloral dicotyledons belonging to Lindley's papayal alliance of diclinous Exogens. 1885 *Lancet* 11 July 86/2 Papayotin (in diphtheritis) exercises a feeble solvent effect on the membrane when it is beginning to decompose. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 33 Papain..the more powerful product yielded by the fruit of *Carica Papaya* (papayotin being derived from the milky sap) has been recommended.

Pap-boat. [f. PAP *sb.*² + BOAT *sb.* 2 a.]

1. A boat-shaped vessel for holding pap for feeding infants.

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. viii, I have a vast inclination to get a pap-boat myself, and make him a present of it. 1854 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* iii, [She] merely sent her compliments and a silver papboat for the baby.

2. A shell of the family *Turbinellidæ*, as *Turbinella rapha*, used on the Malabar coast to hold anointing oil.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Pape, obs. form of PAP; Sc. form of POPE.

Papegay, -jay, -joy, obs. forms of POPINJAY.

†Papelard. *Obs.* Also 5 **papularde, papelart.** [a. F. *papelard* adj. and sb. (13th c. in Littré); in It. *pappalardo* glutton, greedy-gut, hypocrite (Baretti); med.L. *pape-, papalardus* (Du Cange); f. OF. *paper*, It. *pappare* to eat + *lard*, It. *lardo* bacon, fat; lit. a parasite, a sponge, a 'sucker'.] A flattering parasite, a sycophant; a hypocrite. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* Hypocritical (for greed or gain).

1340 *Ayenb.* 26 Þet me ne by yhyealde ypocrite ne þalard huer me dret more þe wordle þanne god. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7283 That papelard, that him yeldeth so, And wol to worldly ese go. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxx. 401 (Add. MS.) He, this papularde preste, hathe herde oure Cownsaylle, and hathe delyuered here from syn. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* I. li. (1495) 106 Lete us entree in: And slee this papelart.

So **†Papelardry, †Papelardy** (**papyllardie**), sycophancy, hypocrisy (for greed or gain).

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6796 Bifore the puple patre and prey, And wrye me in my foxerye Under a cope of papelardye. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 136 In false Papelardry of word or of dede. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 13921 Papyllardie Wych is a maner of ypocrysie.

Papeling, obs. Sc. form of POPELING, a papist.

†Pa·pelote. *Obs.* Also 5 **paplote, paplette.** [app. AF. *pape*, f. *pappe* PAP *sb.*² + *-lotte* dim. suff. Not in OF. (Godef. has *papelote, -lotte* small piece of paper).] Porridge.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 75 Bope in mylk and in mele to make with papelotes. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 601/46 *Perapsum*, an^e Papelotes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 268/2 Paplote (*A.* Paplette), *papatum.*

Papengay, obs. form of POPINJAY.

Paper (pē¹·pəɹ), *sb.* Also 4 **papure,** 4–6 **papir,** 5 **papire, papyre,** (**paupire,** 5–6 **pauper**), 5–7 **papyr,** 6 **papre.** [a. AF. *papir* = OF. *papier* (= Pr. *papier*, Cat. *paper*, Sp. *papel* 'paper', It. *papiro* papyrus), ad. L. *papȳrus* the papyrus or paper-reed of the Nile, also writing-material made of it, a. Gr. *πάπῡρος* the papyrus-reed. From the writing-sheets made of the thin strips of papyrus the name was transferred to paper made of cotton, and thence to paper of linen and other fibres. These extensions took place before the word became English, so that here its application to *papyrus* is only a later retrospective use.]

1. The simple word. * Without *a* or *pl.* (exc. as denoting a particular kind).

1. A substance composed of fibres interlaced into a compact web, made (usually in the form of a thin flexible sheet, most commonly white) from various fibrous materials, as linen and cotton rags, straw, wood, certain grasses, etc., which are macerated into a pulp, dried, and pressed (and subjected to various other processes, as bleaching, colouring, sizing, etc., according to the intended use); it is used (in various forms and qualities) for writing, printing, or drawing on, for wrapping things in, for covering the interior of walls, and for other purposes.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 802 So mony pynakle payntet watz poudred ay quere,..Þat pared out of papure purely hit semed. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1597 Youre lettres ful þe papir al y-pleynted Conseyued hath myn hertes pite. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 239 He maketh no Money, but of Lether emprented, or of Papyre [*Roxb.* papire]. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 42 A book of papyr to wryte in expensis. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Poems agst. Garnesche* Wks. 1843 I. 131 A reme of papyr wyll nat holde [all]. 1548 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 179 To the Clerkes of the Counsaile for paper, pens and ink. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* 24 All their books..are written in parchment, for paper they haue none. 1712 *Act* 10 *Anne* c. 18. § 44 Paper..printed painted or stained..to serve for Hangings. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* IV. x. 440 He sells his Soul with it, like brown Paper, into the Bargain. 1730 FIELDING *Author's Farce* II. v, A good handsome large volume,..printed on a good paper and letter. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 12/1 A growing tree is now often cut down, made into paper, and turned out as a newspaper in thirty-six hours.

b. Also applied to other substances used for writing upon, of similar consistence but differently made, as the PAPYRUS of the ancients; or to substances of similar texture, as that made by wasps for their nests (see *paper-wasp* in 12).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXVI. (Bodl. MS.), Of þese russchis..þei makeþ & weueþ botes and seiles, ..& also þei makeþ þerof papir to write in. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 506 Of the pith or heart of the tree, is made paper for bookes. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 102 The sedgie reeds,..called formerly *Papyri*, of which they made paper; and whereof ours made of rags, assumeth that name. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 105/1 This [ligneous] fibre..is made into a paper, of which are constructed the combs [of a wasps' nest].

c. Applied familiarly to substances made from paper-pulp, used in the industrial arts, such as mill-board, papier mâché, slabs prepared for use in roofing, building, and other purposes.

c 1670 BOYLE *Uses Nat. Things* iv. Wks. 1772 III. 485 Though paper be one of the commonest bodies that we use, yet there are very few that imagine..that frames for pictures and divers fine pieces of embossed work, with other curious moveables, may..be made of it. 1778 *Tour thro' Gt. Brit., Birmingham*, Mr. Clay's manufactory for japanning, &c., making paper cases, stands, waiters, tea-boards, coach-pannels, &c., all of paper, finely varnished, and painted. 1897 BADEN-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* ii.

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25 [Buluwayo] well filled with buildings, all single-storeyed, some brick, some tin, some 'paper' (i. e. wire-wove, ready-made in England, sent out in pieces), all with verandahs. *Ibid.* iii. 80 These 'paper' houses are common in Buluwayo —they are really wire-wove, with wooden frames, iron roofs, cardboard walls.

d. In various phrases and connexions, with allusion to writing or drawing; as *to commit to paper*, to write down; *to put pen to paper*, to commence writing, to write. *On paper*: in writing, in print; said esp. of something described or represented in a preliminary sketch or plan, in contrast to the reality; hence = in theory, theoretically.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 139 But shal I looue the lady, so as Petrarck Laura regarded? In paper her dandling? her person neauer atayning? 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 161 All those .. are rather things in words and paper then in effect. *c* 1654 DOR. OSBORNE *Lett.* (1903) 146 The fellow thought that putting 'pen to paper' was much better than plain 'writing'. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 10 June i, A man may be very entertaining and instructive upon paper..and exceedingly dull in common discourse. 1795 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1892 XIII. 64 All this looks very well on paper; but [etc.]. 1865 L. CARROLL *Alice's Adv. Wonderl.* vi. 122 Humpty Dumpty looked doubtful. 'I'd rather see that done on paper', he said. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. iii. 296 The intention .. of committing to paper some recollections of the holy man.

†**2.** Paper bearing writing; written documents collectively. *Obs.*

1386 CHAUCER *Cook's T.* 40 Vp on a day whan he his papir soghte, that [etc.]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIV. 38 The marchante mote nede be lette lengere þen þe messagere; For þe parcels of hus paper and oþer pryuey dettes Wol lette hym, as ich leyue.

3. *Comm.* **a.** Negotiable documents, bills of exchange, etc. collectively. **b.** Paper money or currency as opposed to coin, bank-notes, etc.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XVI. § 241 The custom..being to make their payments in Paper by Assignations. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., I have no money to give you, but only Paper; Paper indeed as good as ready money. 1728 SWIFT *Answ. Memor.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 173 Will foreigners take our bankers paper? 1775 R. MONTGOMERY in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 491 It will be necessary to send hard money here..as paper will not yet go down. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. xxii, But rarely seen, like gold compared with paper. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Dec. 4/1 For three months' bills the terms were .. 2½ per cent., but for January paper the rate was stiffer. *Mod.* The bankers will not look at his paper.

4. *slang.* **a.** Free passes of admission to a theatre or other entertainment; *transf.* persons admitted by free passes.

1873 *Routledge's Yng. Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 277/1 The house is filling well without the aid of paper or free tickets. 1885 *St. James's Gaz.* 30 Jan., Another point; I mean the distribution of 'paper', or free admissions. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 4/2 How much paper there was in St. James's Hall yesterday we do not know, but the hall, in any case, must have been remuneratively full.

b. *U. S.* Marked cards for sharpers.

1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* 43 In America .. one may still find 'saloons' which are stocked entirely with this kind of 'paper' as the cards are called.

†**5.** *Herb paper, water paper*: suggested names for the papyrus plant. *Obs.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes, Papyros*... It maye be called in englishe water paper, or herbe paper.

** Individual singular with *a*, and plural.

(The earliest sense here is 7, the *papers* which first attained to individual distinction being written documents. In 6 also, the specialized b. naturally took precedence of the general sense.)

6. A piece, sheet, or leaf of paper.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *A Childe*, His Soule is yet a white paper vnscribled with obseruations of the world. 1634 J. BATE *Myst. Nat. & Art* 30 Straine it through a browne paper rowled within a tunnel. 1718 MRS. EALES *Receipt* 5 Let 'em stand all Night in the Pan they are boil'd in, with a Paper laid close to 'em. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* I. iii. (1876) 85 The mind is often compared to a tablet or paper... But, in truth, the mind can never resemble a blank paper. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 19 Papers are medicated leaves or sheets of paper for external use.

b. A piece of paper serving as a wrapper or receptacle; often including the contents, a packet done up in paper, a small paper parcel; a paperful; a sheet or card of paper containing pins or needles stuck in it.

1511 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 39 The warden .. toke a basyn full of folden papres with relyquis in eche of them. 1567 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 508 Item xxiiij papir of prenis to the Quenis dule. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 227 A paper of Fruits and Conserves for the Desert. 1698 A. BRAND *Emb. Muscovy to China* 82 Two Papers of Thee. *a* 1776 R. JAMES *Dissert. on Fevers* (1778) 48, I gave him half a paper more of the Powder. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* I. 229 A little basket which..contains a small black bottle and a paper of sandwiches. 1844 — *Mart. Chuz.* xix, Give me the paper of gloves. 1901 *Academy* 17 Aug. 138/1, 'I want a paper of pins'.

c. A curl-paper. (Usually in *pl.*)

1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* ix. 122 Take their hair out of papers.

7. A sheet, leaf, or piece of paper, bearing writing; a document written or printed on paper, as a note, bill, or other legal instrument; in *pl.* written notes, memoranda, letters, official documents, etc. With quot. *c* 1475 cf. F. *être sur les papiers de quelqu'un*, to be in his books, in his debt. † *Papers of concern*: cf. F. *papiers de conséquence, papiers d'affaires.*

[1364–5 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 287/1 Surmettantz a eux qe sont Dettours, & ce voillent ils prover par lour papirs.] 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 5 To kepe wel & trewely alle þe pointz of þis papir. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 4735 Now full merily demene you amonge, For of his paupires strike oute plain be ye! 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 25 Which he disclosing read thus, as the paper spake. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 203 His name is Pitiless; so he has writ himself in all papers of concern, wherein he has had to do. 1706 MRS. RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 208 As to my husband's papers I have put them all .. into Mr. Dale's hands. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 66 Papers and books a huge Imbroglio! 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xvi. 573 Papers printed by authority of either House of Parliament. 1861 C. KNIGHT *Pop. Hist. Eng.* VII. xxvi. 453 Mr. James Paull .. moved for papers, upon which he proposed to ground grave charges against the late governor-general. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 99 From a state paper of the Doge Moncenigo we learn some particulars of the trade with Italy. 1902 BESANT *Five Yrs. Tryst* 29 'You've signed some paper or other, of course?' 'I've signed a dozen papers'. *Mod.* The honourable gentleman concluded his speech by moving for papers. The Prime Minister promised that papers should be laid on the table of the House.

†**b.** A note, fastened on the back of a criminal undergoing punishment, specifying his offence. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 472 So myche papers weryng for ryghte a smalle ex[c]esse. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 59 He so punyshed periurye with open punyshment & open papers werynge, that in his tyme it was lesse vsed. 1577 KNEWSTUB *Confut.* (1579) 82 b, Allegories, which are H. N. his best witnesses: be as those men who haue heretofore worne papers. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 47 Why he comes in like a periure, wearing papers. 1593 — 2 *Hen. VI*, II. iv. 31 Led along, Mayl'd vp in shame, with Papers on my back, And follow'd with a Rabble. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 310/1 To stand on the Pillory..with Papers of his Offence set on his Back.

†**c.** *pl.* = STATE-PAPERS, as in *Office of His* (*Her*) *Majesty's Papers, Clerk, Keeper, Register of the Papers*; cf. also PAPER-OFFICE a. *Obs.*

Cf. 'Calendar of Documents relating to the History of the State Paper Office' in 30*th Rep. Dep. Kpr.* App. pp. 212–293. The 'Office of Her Majesty's Papers and Records for Business of State and Council' was established in 1578. About 1800 the terms 'papers of state', 'paper-office' etc. became superseded by those of 'State papers', 'State paper office' etc.

1612 in 30*th Rep. Dep. Kpr.* App. 225 The Othe of the Clerke of the' Papers for matters of State. 1612 *Indorsement* ibid., A Register of the later Bookes and Papers of English business..delivered into the Office of the Papers at Whitehall, at the death of the Earle of Salisbury, late Lord Treasurer. 1629 SIR T. WILSON *Petition* ibid. 239 Clerk, Keeper and Register of Your Majesty's Papers and Records for business of State and Council. ?1782 *Ibid.* 270 To preserve the Papers of State for the use of the public. 1799 *Ibid.* 287 The King's papers require an arrangement applicable to the dispatch of business.

d. *pl.* The collection of documents which establish the identity, standing, etc., of an envoy, traveller, or other person; the certificates which accompany an officer's application for permission to resign; hence *to send in one's papers*, to resign; (*ship's papers*) the set of documents carried by a ship for the manifestation of her ownership, nationality, destination, etc.

1685–8 in *Black Bk. Admiralty* (1871) I. 29 To examine them well about their ladeing and likewise their papers and documents. 1794 in *Story's Pract. Prize Courts* (1854) 4 Every ship must be provided with complete and genuine papers. *Ibid.*, If there be false or colourable papers; if any papers be thrown overboard;.. if proper ship's papers are not on board. 1796 PITT *Let.* 2 Nov., I accompanied your memorial with all your papers. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XX. IV. 473 A fine ship named the Redbridge... Her papers had been made out for Alicant. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Apr. 302/1, I sent in my papers, packed up my traps, and here I am. 1890 W. E. NORRIS *Misadventure* xvi, He wished him..to send in his papers before his marriage.

e. A set of questions in an examination, usually written or printed on one sheet; also, the written answers to such a set of questions.

1838 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* (1844) II. 114 The recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor, that the Examinations should be conducted entirely through the medium of printed papers. *Ibid.*, We .. know the value of printed papers, and we know also the advantages to be derived from a vivâ voce examination. 1852 BRISTED 5 *Years in Eng. Univ.* I. 186 Our best classic had not time to floor the paper. 1859 FARRAR *Julian Home* xi. 131 The papers suited him excellently. 1861 M. BURROWS *Pass & Class* (1866) 21 The Pass papers occupy one day, the Class papers from four to five. *Mod.* I was busy correcting examination papers.

8. = NEWSPAPER, journal.

1642 PR. RUPERT *Declaration* 3 Those impudent unpunished papers cried daily in the streets. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 19 P 4 The *Examiner* was a Paper in the last Reign. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., We have daily Papers, weekly Papers, morning Papers, evening Papers..political Papers, literary Papers, Papers of entertainment, etc. 1810 LAMB *Let. to Manning* 2 Jan., Coleridge is bringing out a paper in Weekly Numbers, called the *Friend*. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xix, She entered the room where St. Clare lay reading his paper. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 14 The office of the local paper (for the place has a paper—they all have papers).

9. A written or printed essay, dissertation, or article on some particular topic. Now *esp.* A communication read or sent to a learned society.

1669 W. HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 113 A Paper presented to the Royal Society. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 2, I know not what Success these Papers will find in the World. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iii. 16 Spectators, especially Mr. Addison's papers, to be read very frequently. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IX. 210 A short paper on the Cinnamon tree. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 351/1 The second paper was..on the system of dredging introduced .. on the rivers of France. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 3/2 This new theory, on which a paper was read at the late meeting of the British Association.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

10. Simple *attrib.* in special senses, passing into *adj.* **a.** Of paper; made or consisting of paper.

(Also, made of paper of a particular form or kind, as in a *large-paper* copy of a book, a *brown-paper* parcel, an *oiled-paper* bag, etc. See LARGE, etc.)

(Often unnecessarily hyphened to following sb. The hyphen is needed only when the combination itself is used attrib.)

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 173 These Boyes paper-dragons that they let fly with a packthrid in the fields. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 236 Certain Cords whereat hung Paper-Lanthorns. 1670 W. CLARKE *Nat. Hist. Nitre* 60 The paper-Bills on the walls..remain'd like the Gold unburn'd. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* I May (O. H. S.) II. 10 The Bp. .. desires a large-paper Livy. *Ibid.* 1 June 17 A royal paper copy of Mill's N. T. 1708 *Ibid.* 8 Apr. 101, 3 small-paper Livys. 1757 [BURKE] *Europ. Settlem. Amer.* II. 297 Money of credit, which they commonly call paper currency. 1780 COWPER *Table-T.* 385 The inestimable 'Estimate' of Brown Rose like a paper-kite, and charmed the town. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 102 Our colonial council has lately committed a great error in prohibiting .. all paper issues below one pound. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* 167 A thick paper bag. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* v, Paper-nests, .. like those of our tree-wasps at home, hang from the trees. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Paper Collar*, one made from paper in imitation of linen. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 477 Seedy young men with us object to carrying paper parcels for fear of being taken for tailors. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 10 July 3/4 Paper-cover issues of scientific and other serious books.

b. *fig.* Like paper; slight, thin, flimsy, frail, feeble (as if made of paper).

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 60 The excellent proportion and structure..maketh this Paper-sconce high perill-proofe. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* IV. iv. 177 What Paper Walls such persons are apt to inclose themselves with. 1730 FIELDING *Rape upon Rape* I. viii, Pox of my paper skull! 1804 COLLINS *Scripscrap* 4 Go patter to paperscull saps, do ye see. 1877 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* ii. 85 In some very finely laminated rocks as many as 30 or 40 layers may be counted in the thickness of an inch: such beds are .. called Paper shales. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Paper Ship*, a ship built of inferior material and badly put together.

c. *fig.* Consisting of, pertaining to, or carried on by means of letters to journals, pamphlets, or books; literary. (Cf. 1 d.)

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 16 So .. was this Paper-monster, Pierce Penilesse, begotten. 1592 G. HARVEY *Foure Lett.* iv. Wks. (Grosart) I. 223 Meere Paper-bugs, and inckehorne-pads: or a greate deale worse. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 249 Shall quips and sentences, and these paper bullets of the braine awe a man? 1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* (1661) Ep. 22 Books of controversie, and paper-battels. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* iv. Wks. (1847) 65/1 It will stand long enough against the battery of their paper pellets. 1672 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 252 It thought it seasonable to discontinue those paper-skirmishes. 1727 W. STUKELEY in *Mem.* (Surtees) I. 199 My retreat secures me from malice and envy and all other kinds of paper-gall. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 187 A very acrimonious paper war. 1895 C. R. B. BARRETT *Surrey* 80 A life of perpetual paper warfare.

d. Written on paper, in written form; *esp.* existing only 'on paper' (see 1 d) and not in reality; theoretical, hypothetical.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. Pref. to Auth. 'Charity Maint.' § 18 The paper fortresses of an imaginary Infallibility. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 37 If they have a mind to break in upon a paper law. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 122, I determined, from the paper materials that I had..at once to construct the models. 1802 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 74 We see how insignificant the best constructed paper Constitution will prove when opposed to the interests and passions of men. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* iii. (1857) 50, I remained simply a fictitious or paper cock-fighter. 1872 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 5), *Paper blockade*, the state of a line of coast proclaimed to be under blockade in time of war, when the naval force on watch is not sufficient. 1882 OGILVIE, *Paper baron*, *paper lord*, one who holds a title which is not hereditary, or holds it by courtesy. 1893 *Times* 2 May 10/1 Paper profits were divided as if they were real.

11. General Combs.

a. *attrib.* Of, pertaining or relating to, or used for, paper or papers; as *paper-case*, *-circulation*, *-clamp*, *-clip*, *-colour* (= white), *-excise*, *-factory*, *-fibre*, *-file*, *market*, *-merchant*, *-payment* (sense 3), *-press*, *-pulp* (see PULP), *-punch*, *-size*, *-stuff*, *-system* (sense 3 in quots.), *trade*, etc.

1679 OATES *Narr. Popish Plot* 48 Who .. there drew out of a *Paper-Case a Paper. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. viii, A leather paper-case. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 114 The doctrine of unlimited *paper-circulation. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Paper-clamp*, .. for holding newspapers, sheet music, periodicals. *Ibid.*, **Paper-clip*, a clasp for holding papers together. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 11 He will turn *paper-colour. 1860 BRIGHT *Sp., Tax bills* 6 July (1876) 497 Persons who were interested in this question of the *paper-excise. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 400 Next year a *paper-factory will rise. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xvi, The culture of bamboo for *paper-fibre. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Paper-file*, a device to hold letters or other papers in a pack. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xvi, To supply the Unites States' *paper market. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* VIII. 307 Next followeth the streete of the *paper-merchants. 1822 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 11 May 353 The

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scheme for making *paper-payments perpetual. 1885 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 291 The screws employed for *paper-presses are generally formed with such coarse threads, and so rapid a spiral, that the elasticity of the paper is sufficient to force it to run back. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 937 The two sheets of *paper pulp thus united are carried forward by the felt over a guide roller. 1900 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* LXI. 146/2 He started a paper-pulp manufactory at Chiswick. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 936 [A] sieve is employed to strain the *paper-stuff previously to its being used in the machine. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 105 Dabblers in the *paper-system. 1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 398 We can have no war, as long as the paper-system lasts.

b. Objective and obj. gen., as *paper-blessing, -saving, -selling, -sparing, -using* adjs.; *paper-colourer, -dauber, -glosser, -holder, -maker, -making, -marbler, -reader, -seller, -sorter, -spiller, -splitting, -tester, -waster*. c. Instrumental and parasynthetic, as *paper-bound, -capped, -clothed, -collared, -covered, -mended, -palisaded, -panelled, -patched, -shuttered* adjs. d. Similative, etc., as *paper-thick, -white* adjs., *paper-whiteness*; *paper-like* adj.

1597 Drayton *Mortimeriados* S ij b, What *paper-blessing Charrecters are you? 1598 E. Gilpin *Skial.* (1878) 5 So euery *paper-clothed post in Poules To thee (Deloney) mourningly doth speake. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Apr. 264/2 To jump through a *paper-covered hoop. 1682 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 58 (1713) II. 110 We shall ne'er have done, if every whiffling *Paper-dauber must be regarded. 1888 Ogilvie, **Paper-glosser*, a hot-presser for glossing paper or cards; one who gives a smooth surface to paper. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 93 *Paper-like walls. 1857 Mrs. Gatty *Parables fr. Nat.* (1859) II. 33 Little pieces of his delicate paper-like bark. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 77 A *paper maker, *chartarius*. 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* xxxi. (ed. 3) 320 If the author deals at once with the paper-maker. 1826 Singer *Hist. Cards* 20 The art of *paper-making not being introduced into England before the reign of Henry VII. 1887 in Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* 195 We think the West African Colonies specially adapted to the supply of paper-making basts. 1886 Cassell, **Paper-marbler*, one who marbles or colours paper with veins in imitation of marble for book-binding, paper-hangings, etc. 1726 Swift *Adv. to Grub-Street Verse-Writers* iv, Lend these to *paper-sparing Pope. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 327 This grand scripturient *paper-spiller .. Was strangly tost from post to pillar. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Paper-splitting*, two pieces of muslin are firmly cemented on the sides of the paper and dried. By a pull on each piece the paper is split open. 1655 Mrq. Worcester *Cent. Inv.* xliv, A Key .. which .. hath its Wards and Rose-pipe but *Paper-thick. 1881 H. H. Gibbs *Double Stand.* 67 To supply..a *paper-using country with a required metal. 1682 *Modest Account* 13 For your Lordship to turn *Paper-waster. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1198 *Dido*, Up on a thikke palfrey *paper whit. 1874 R. Tyrwhitt *Sketch. Club* 21 You have only the *paper-whiteness to stand for both.

12. Special Combs.: **paper-back**, a book with a paper back or cover; **†paper-bank**, a bank issuing notes; **paper-bark (tree)**, name for *Melaleuca Leucadendron* and species of *Callistemon*, Australian trees, of which the bark peels off in layers; **paper birch** (see Birch *sb.* 1 b); **paper-blurrer**, a contemptuous name for an inferior writer; **†paper-board**, pasteboard = Board *sb.* 4 (*obs.*); **paper-boy**, a boy employed to sell newspapers; **paper-chase**, the game of hare and hounds (see Hare *sb.* 3 b) when paper is used for the 'scent'; hence *paper-chaser, -chasing* adj.; **†paper-cigar**, a cigarette; **paper-cloth**, (*a*) a kind of cloth faced with paper; (*b*) a fabric made by Polynesians from the inner bark of the paper-mulberry and other trees; **paper-coal**, (*a*) a variety of coal or lignite of the Tertiary period, which splits into thin layers; (*b*) = Dysodyle; **paper credit** (*Comm.*), 'credit given on the security of any written obligation purporting to represent property' (Wharton *Law Lex.* 1883); 'the term as commonly used includes book-debts, I.O.U.'s, and instruments of credit of all kinds' (Bithell *Counting-ho. Dict.* 1893); **paper-cutter**, (*a*) a paper-knife; (*b*) a machine for cutting the edges of paper; **paper day** (*Law*): see quot.; **paper-faced** *a.*, (*a*) having a face like paper, i. e. thin or pale; (*b*) faced with paper; **paper-fastener**, a metallic contrivance for fastening separate leaves of paper together more conveniently than a pin; **paper-feeder**, a workman or contrivance supplying a printing machine with sheets of paper: cf. Feeder 8 a and c; **paper-folder**, an instrument for folding paper, as a paper-knife, or the folding-stick used in bookbinding; **paper-gauge, -gage** (*Printing*), = Gauge *sb.* 12 a; **paper-hornet**, a hornet that makes a papery nest (cf. *paper-wasp*); **paper-hunt** = *paper-chase*; **paper-machine**, a machine for making paper; **paper-man**, a man employed in some way about paper, as a paper-maker, a paper-hanger, etc.; one who sells or supplies papers; **paper-marl**, a kind of marl occurring in thin layers; **paper minister** (*Sc. colloq.*), a minister who reads his sermons; **†paper-moth**, a moth of which the larva devours paper; *fig.* one who is constantly occupied with paper (cf. *bookworm*); **paper-mulberry**, a small tree (*Broussonetia papyrifera*) allied to the mulberry, from the bark of which paper is made in China and Japan; **paper-muslin**: see quot.; **paper nautilus** = Argonaut 2; **†paper paste** [= F. *carton pâte*], *papier mâché*; **paper pholas**, see Pholas; **†paper-plant**, papyrus; **†paper-plot**, the plot of a play, etc., drawn up on paper; **paper poplar**: see Poplar; **paper priest**, ? = *paper minister*; **paper-reed**, the papyrus; **†paper-royal**: see Royal; **paper-ruler**, an instrument used for, or person employed in, ruling straight lines on paper, a ruler; **paper-rush**, the papyrus; **paper sailor**, the argonaut or paper nautilus; **paper-shell**, anything with a very thin shell, as a soft-shelled crab; **paper-spar**, a form of calcite occurring in very thin plates (also called *slate-spar*); **†paper-stealth**, literary piracy, plagiarism; **paper-stock**, raw material from which paper is made; **†paper-table**, a sheet or leaf of paper; **paper-tree**, name for various trees and shrubs from which paper is made, as the Chinese *paper-mulberry, Daphne cannabina, Edgeworthia Gardneri*, and *Trophis aspera*, all of the East Indies; **paper-washing** (*Photogr.*), water in which silver prints have been washed, esp. before toning, which often contains a considerable proportion of silver; **paper-wasp**, a wasp that constructs its nest of a papery substance made from dry wood moistened into a paste; **paper-weight**, a small heavy flat-bottomed object, of stone, metal, glass, etc., often ornamental, intended to be laid upon loose papers to prevent their being removed or disarranged; **paper window**, a window in which paper is used instead of glass; hence **paper-windowed** *a.*; **paper-work**, (*a*) work in paper, a structure made of paper; (*b*) a writing, a literary work; (*c*) the written work of a student in a class or examination; **paper-works**, a set of buildings in which paper is made, a paper-factory, paper-mill; **†paper-worm** = Bookworm 2.

1899 R. Kipling *Stalky* 35 There are a pile of *paper-backs on that shelf. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 26 Two trading-companies, .. an Insurance company, and a *paper-bank. 1846 Stokes *Discov. Austral.* I. v. 106 The face of the country was covered with specimens of the red and white gum, and *paper bark tree. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 197 *Callistemon*. ..The outer bark of some of the kinds .. peel off in layers, hence the trees are called Paper Bark trees. *Ibid.* 141 The *Paper Birch, *B[etula] papyracea*, so called from the brilliant white colour of the bark of young trees, is an American species. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 61, I, that .. am admitted into the company of the *Paper-blurers. 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 182 Every foolish and idle paper-blurrer. 1852 K. H. Digby *Compitum* VI. 269 The conventional, exaggerated effusions of mere paper-blurrers. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer* (Colophon), Bounde.. in *Paper Boordes. 1876 Besant & Rice *Gold. Butterfly* v. 38 The *paper-boy was beginning, with the milkman, his round. 1856 Dickens *Scapegrace* in *Househ. Wds.* XIII. 28/2 What leapers of brooks, what runners in *paper chases! 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Dec. 5/4 There are by-roads and field-paths enough .. to satisfy the wants of the *paper chasers. 1884 C. Dickens *Dict. Lond.* 28/1 There is plenty of cross-country sport promoted by the *paper-chasing clubs. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xvii, A *paper segar. 1843 [see Cigarette]. 1852 Dickens *Bleak H.* xliii, Walking about..smoking little paper cigars. 1843 Humble *Dict. Geol. & Min.*, **Paper coal*..composed..of a congeries of many kinds of leaves. 1896 Chester *Dict. Names Min., Paper-coal*, an early name for dysodile, alluding to the paper-like leaves in which it occurs. *a* 1697 [? Pollexfen] *Disc. Trade* A v, *Paper Credit ever was, and will be, necessary for the carrying on of Trade. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3991/3 They have set up a sort of Paper Credit at Strasburg, where they pay..in Bills. 1732 Pope *Ep. Bathurst* 39 Blest paper-credit! last and best supply! That lends Corruption lighter wings to fly! 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 102 Paper-credit is the visible sign of public credit, and identical with it. 1849 Lytton *Disowned* xxxv, A pause ensued..Lord Borodaile played with a *paper-cutter. 1901 *Harper's Mag.* CII. 797/1 There he was fitted out with everything he wanted, down to a silver paper-cutter. 1838 Chitty *Archbold's Pract. Crt. Q. B.* (ed. 6) 101 In each of the courts there are certain days in each term called **Paper Days*, because the court, on those days, hear the causes which have been entered in the paper for argument before they enter upon motions. 1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, v. iv. 12 Thou *Paper-fac'd Villaine..Thou thin man. 1892 Greener *Breech Loader* 174 The wadding used in the shot-gun is of three varieties..3rd, a hard felt paper-faced wad, .. the 'pink edge' or Field wad. 1864 *U. S. Patent Specif.* No. 43,435 A new and useful Legal Cap-*Paper Fastener. 1867 *Patent Specif.* No. 2276 An eyelet and paper fastener combined. 1897 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 7/7 [He] secured the envelope..with a paper-fastener, which he ran through the envelope, doubling over the ends. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 123 A useful old jackknife will buy more than the daintiest..*paper-folder. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Paper-folder*, a bone knife used in folding paper, folding signatures for sewing, and feeding paper from the bank to the press. 1886 *Pop. Sci. Mo.* XXVIII. 642 The positions of the *paper-hornets' nests..are variously asserted to be indicative of a 'hard' or 'open' winter, as they chance to be placed in the upper or lower branches of a tree. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Jan. 52 Hilton backed up Gordon at the *paper-hunt yesterday. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 937 The pulp being diluted to a consistency suitable for the *paper machine, is delivered into a vat. 1619 Purchas *Microcosm.* lv. 522 The Printer .., Inke-man, *Paper-man, Corrector. 1753 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) II. 469, I have..paper-men to scold. 1707–12 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 87 *Paper-Marle, which lies near Coals, and [is] like Leaves or Pieces of brown Paper, only 'tis something lighter for Colour. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* v. (1857) 86 The skin-flint wife of a *paper minister. 1698 Farquhar *Love & Bottle* III. i, Are my clothes so coarse, as if they were spun by those lazy spinsters the Muses? ..Do my hands look like *paper-moths? 1777 G. Forster *Voy. round World* I. 354 Cloth made of the bark of the *paper-mulberry, which we commonly called the cloth-tree. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 133 The Paper Mulberry..furnishes to the Polynesian Islanders the useful Tapa cloth, which is fabricated from its fibrous bark. 1864 Webster, **Paper-muslin*, glazed muslin, used for linings, and the like. 1763 W. Lewis *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 367 This varnish, mixed with ivory-black,..is applied..on the dried *paper paste. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. xxvii. § 4. 37 This kinde of reede, which I haue englished Paper reede, or *Paper plant, is the same..that paper was made of in Egypt. 1628 Ford *Lover's Mel.* III. iii, Enter Palador, Aretus, Corax (with a *paper-plot). 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 56 His Book limited not his design, nor his Paper-Plot his undertakings. 1781 *Reading not Preaching* II. 11 Let our *paper-priests and reading clergy apply this to themselves. 1597 *Paper Reede [see *paper-plant* above]. 1611 Bible *Isa.* xix. 7 The paper reeds by the brookes..shall wither. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Paper*, The description given by Pliny of the *Papyrus*, or *Paper-rush. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Paper-reed, or Paper-rush, of the Nile, or of the Ancients. 1843 Humble *Dict. Geol. & Min., Argonauta*, the *Paper Sailor. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 14 Nov. 3/4 The Argonaut or Paper Sailer..so called from the delicate consistence of its shell. 1890 *Century Dict.* s. v., When the shell has hardened .. the *paper-shell [crab] becomes a crackler. 1893 Kate Sanborn *Truthf. Wom. S. California* 132, 190 California paper-shell almond trees. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* I. II. xxxix, The words that he by *paper-stealth had got. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Paper-stock Bleacher*, ..for expressing the bleaching material from paper-stock, without having recourse to the draining-vat.. *Paper-stock Washer*, a machine for cleansing shredded rags preparatory to pulping. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v. 908 Blush not (my book). To bear about upon thy *paper-Tables [F. *paints sur ton blanc papier*], Flies, Butterflies, Gnats, Bees, and all the rabbles Of other Insects. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 940 Processes..in China to make paper with the inner bark of their *paper-tree..or Chinese mulberry. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Indian Paper-tree, *Daphne cannabina* and *Edgeworthia Gardneri*. *Ibid.*, Paper-tree, of Siam, *Trophis aspera*. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Paper-weight*, a fancy ornament for keeping loose letters or papers on a table or desk from blowing about. 1893 Q. [Couch] *Delectable Duchy* 283 He spread the plan on the table, with a paper-weight on each corner. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vn Chassis*, a *paper window. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 361 The Journey-men .. make every Year new Paper Windows, whether the old will serve again or no. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Feb. 2/2 We were shown to a clean *paper-windowed room. 1587 Harrison *England* II. xv. (1877) I. 268 Many goodlie houses..yet they are rather curious to the eie like *paper worke, than substantiall for continuance. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* ix. 32 Euery later paperwork of yours is but a Tautology of the former. 1898 F. Harrison in *19th Cent.* Nov. 802 Books are tested, precisely like an undergraduate's paper-work. 1900 *Daily News* 15 Dec. 6/1 The paper work is much above the average, though as yet only the well-educated part of the audience undertakes paper work. 1841 Douglas in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 9. 246 They reached Mill-Bank *paper-works. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Mar. 2/1 The great paper works at Bermondsey, founded in 1803. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 316 Prynne .. was one of the greatest *paper worms that ever crept into a closet or library.

Paper (pē·pəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To write or set down on paper; to write about, describe in writing. Also *absol.* or *intr.* (quot. 1606). Now *rare*.

1594 Carew *Tasso* (1881) 116 Foorthwith then ech ones name is papered. 1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XIV. To Rdr. (1612) 337 Set is the soueraigne Sonne did shine when paperd laste our penne. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 341 How farther to deale with them I will not paper with my sence therein. 1865 F. T. Buckland *Curios. Nat. Hist.* Ser. III. (1882) 31 A lady..asked him if he was Robinson Crusoe that Mr. Buckland had papered. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* 185 I'll have to paper your friend from the lowlands.

2. To enclose in, put *up* in, or cover with paper; to stick (pins, etc.) in a sheet or card of paper.

1599 [see Papered]. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Ex., Print.* xxi. P 2 The Boy Papers up each sort in a Cartridge by it self. 1728 Mrs. Eales *Receipt* 6 Put 'em in Pots or Glasses, paper 'em close. 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* xix. (ed. 3) 183 A woman gains about 1*s.* 6*d.* per day by papering [pins]. 1871 *3rd Rep. Dep. Kpr. Irel.* 33 The following, being unsuitable for the cartons, have been papered and indorsed.

3. To stick paper upon (a wall, etc.); to furnish or decorate (a room) with paper-hangings. (In quot. 1774 the thing stuck on is the subject of the vb.)

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 95 Bills plaister posts, songs paper ev'ry wall. 1775 Ash, *Paper*, to adorn with paper, to furnish with paper hangings. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 170 Walls .. may be papered immediately. 1884 G. Allen *Philistia* I. 164 I've had my room papered again since you saw it last.

b. To line with paper.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxii. P 1 Of Papering and Laying the Case. *Ibid.*, The other sides of the Box, he Papers so smooth and tight.

c. *Bookbinding.* To paste the end-papers and fly-leaves at the beginning and end of (a volume) before putting on the cover.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 423 The books .. having been .. 'folded, collated, placed and sewn', and afterwards 'papered'.

d. *To paper out*: to exclude by papering.

1855 Mrs. H. A. Ropes *Six Months Kansas* (1856) 87 We must paper out the cold wind.

4. To supply or furnish with paper.

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1883 *N. Y. Even. Post* 13 May, The paper-manufactures are able to paper the country for a year in..less than a year. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 10 May 583/1 Two stately volumes, very handsomely printed, papered, and otherwise got up.

b. *slang.* To fill (a theatre, etc.) by means of free passes: see PAPER *sb.* 4 a.

1879 WEBSTER *Suppl.* s. v., The house is well papered to-night. 1885 *Punch* 31 Jan. 53/2 When on the first night of a new piece the house is badly 'papered', the effect is likely to be fatal. 1897 W. C. HAZLITT *Four Gen. Lit. Fam.* I. III. i. 229 The modern practice of papering the theatres was comparatively unknown.

5. To treat in any way with paper, *e.g.* to smooth with sand-paper.

1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 144 This will scrape down the surface of the wood until it is ready for 'papering', i.e. being further smoothed by glass or sand paper.

†Pa·per-book. *Obs.* [f. PAPER *sb.* + BOOK.] **1.** A book of blank paper to write in.

1548 ELYOT *Dict.* s. v. *Codex, Cartaceus codex*, a paper booke. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 26 After this, the childe must take a paper booke, and sitting .. by him self, let him translate into Englishe his former lesson. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 23 In reading hee must couch in a faire Alphabetique paper-book the notablest occurences. 1747 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) I. xc. 266 To take memorandums of such things in a paper book. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 129 On his birth-day..I sent him a paper-book, finely bound.

2. *Law.* A copy of the demurrer book which contains the pleadings on both sides in an action, when the issue is one of law, not of fact.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxi. 317 Copies thereof, called paper-books, are delivered to the judges to peruse. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver* 152 Pleas and paper books conclude this term. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 472 He had compared the case of Smith *v.* Parker in the report, with the paper-book, which was delivered to one of the Judges who then sat upon the bench. 1872 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 5), *Paper book*, the issues in law, etc., upon special pleadings, formerly made up by the clerk of the papers..an officer for that purpose, but now by the plaintiff's attorney or agent.

Papered (pē·pərd), *ppl. a.* [f. PAPER *v.* + -ED 1.] Covered, lined, decorated, etc., with paper.

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 56 Their papred boord whereon they take repast. 1785 PEACOCK in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 368 Slip the papered board..into the recess. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xviii. 307 There mark the fractured door and paper'd pane. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 127 The ordinary plastered and papered walls.

Paperer (pē·pərəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who papers (see the verb); *spec.* one who papers a room, a paper-hanger; one who fixes pins in paper, as the final process in their manufacture.

1844 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 292 The painter, preparatory to the paperer,..has kept me expecting him till now. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 580 The pins are then taken to the paperers, who are each seated in front of a bench.

Pa·perful. [-FUL 2.] As much as fills a paper.

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 45 There was a great deal in it [a bag of money], and among it a paper-full by itself.

Pa·per-ha·nger. A man whose business it is to cover or decorate the walls of rooms, etc., with paper-hangings.

1809–12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Vivian* xii, The vulgar present, full of upholsterers and paper-hangers,.. pressed upon his attention with importunate claims. 1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Build., Home Handicr.* 42 It is more general to pass the paperhanger's brush down it first and follow this by applying a paperhanger's roller.

Pa·per-ha·nging.

1. *pl.* Paper, usually printed in ornamental designs, used for covering and adorning the walls of a room, etc. (so called as taking the place of the cloth hangings formerly used); wall-paper. Rarely in *sing.* A piece or length of wall-paper.

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2899/4 At the Warehouse for Newfashion'd Hangings,.. are made and sold strong Paper-Hangings,.. at Three-Pence .. per Yard. 1759 SYMMER in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 365, I was surprised to find it .. sticking against the paper-hangings of my room. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* vi. (1880) 101 The art of printing paper-hangings was introduced by some artizans from Rouen.

2. The decorating of a room with wall-paper.

Mod. An expert in paper-hanging.

Paperie, obs. Sc. form of POPERY.

Paperiness (pē·pərinės). [f. PAPERY *a.* + -NESS.] Papery quality.

1890 *Athenæum* 26 Apr. 537/3 When he has rid his surfaces of a certain dryness and 'paperiness'.

Papering (pē·pərin), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb PAPER; covering or decoration with paper. b. *concr.* Paper with which the walls of a room are covered, paper-hangings.

1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 248 The most suitable colours.. for the temporary painting, chalking, or papering. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 203 Your modest allowance for painting and papering. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 365/1 This room remains in its original state, with the exception of the papering.

Pa·per-knife. A knife of ivory, bone, wood, or other substance, used to cut paper along a fold, esp. to cut open the leaves of an uncut book.

1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VIII. iii, Being reduced to make a paper-knife of your finger. 1848 THACKERAY *Lett.* 28 July, A paper-knife with a Mother of pearl blade. 1889 BESANT *Bell St. Paul's* II. 137 Standing thoughtfully at a table, playing with a paper-knife.

Hence **Pa·per-knife** *v.*, to cut with a paper-knife.

1898 *Academy* 17 Sept. 267/2 A fresh batch of publications ..has reached us. The first to be paper-knifed was *The Meaning of Education.*

Pa·per-mi:ll. A mill in which paper is made.

1498 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VII* 25 May (in Bentley *Excerpta* (1831) 117), For a rewarde yeven at the paper mylne, 16*s.* 8*d.* 1545 ELYOT, *Chartarie officinæ*, paper mylles. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 41. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Pet. Poem* 64 Where Scholars Teeth are their own Paper-mills. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Whs.* (1709) 227 As the Rag-women do for the Paper-Mills. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 370 A very large and capital paper-mill, at Maidstone, in Kent, which is the principal seat of the paper trade in England. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 482 Paper-mills, moved by water-power, were in operation in Tuscany at the commencement of the 14th century.

Hence **Pa·per-miller,** a man who works in a paper-mill.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. vi, No jealous paper-miller.

Pa·per mo:ney. [PAPER *sb.* I, 3.] Negotiable documents used instead of money, esp. bank-notes, passing unquestioned from hand to hand; more strictly, a paper currency, which by the law of the country represents money and is a legal tender.

[Cf. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XXV. 117 He [the Grete Caan] makez na monee but owþer of lether or of papire.]

1691 C. MATHER *Consid. Bills Credit* in A. M. Davis *Tracts* (1902) 13, I therefore cannot a little wonder at the great indiscretion of our Countrymen who Refuse to accept that, which they call Paper-Mony, as pay of equal value with the best Spanish Silver. *a* 1697 [? POLLEXFEN] *Disc. Trade* A 5 We have improved Paper Credit, and turn'd it into Paper-Money, by giving Notes and Bills the privilege of a new Specie of Coin, and using them for making of most great payments. *Ibid.* A. 4 For promoting the sending of Silver Money abroad, and using Paper Money at home. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 219 Whether the abuse of banks and paper-money is a just objection against the use thereof? 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. ii. (1869) I. 291 There are several different sorts of paper money; but the circulating notes of banks and bankers are the species which is best known. 1821 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 35 The desolating and damnable system of paper-money. 1880 BON. PRICE in *Fraser's Mag.* May 669 What is real paper money? The answer is, banknotes. They are written promises by a bank or Government to pay a certain quantity of coin to the bearer on demand.

attrib. 1740 W. DOUGLAS *Disc. Curr. Brit. Plant. Amer.* 19 We see..in our Paper Money Colonies, the Currencies have incredibly depreciated from Sterling. 1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 268 To put an end to the gains of the paper-money people. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 93 [Each] has charged about the same paper-money price for his articles.

Papern (pē·pərn), *a.* Now *dial.* [f. PAPER *sb.* + -EN 4.] Of paper.

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* v. 442 With deedles wordes ..papern shott. *Ibid.* VII. 542 But kinge Cambuscan noold spend manie shott on papern-gunners barrelles (waxinge hott). [Now common in s. w. dial. Hampsh. to Cornw., e.g. 'papern shoes', 'a paperen bag': see Eng. Dial. Dict.]

†Paper-office. *Obs.* An office or place where documents were kept: cf. PAPER *sb.* 7. a. The older name for the STATE PAPER *Office*; spec. the place near Whitehall where the state papers used to be kept. b. A place attached to the King's (Queen's) Bench where legal documents were kept.

1637 WOTTON *Will*, Item I leave his said Majesty all the Papers..that perchance his Majesty will think fit to be preserved in his Paper-Office. 1670 EVELYN *Diary* 21 Oct., Mr. Jos. Williamson, Master of the Paper Office. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., All .. Letters of Intelligence, and many other Publick Papers communicated to the King's Council, or the two Secretaries of State, are afterwards transmitted to the Paper-Office, wherein they are all disposed in a place of good Security and Convenience within the King's Royal Palace. 1707 *Chamberlayne's St. Eng.* III. 692 The Custos Brevium, Nisi Prius, and the Paper Offices, are in the Queen's-Bench Office in the Temple. 1707 in Hearne *Collect.* 9 Aug. (O. H. S.) II. 32 The Keeper of ye Paper-Office at Whitehall. ? 1782 in 30*th Rep. Dep. Kpr.* App. 270 Paper Office, Application for the old office adjoining to Whitehall Chapel.

Pa·per-stai:ner. [STAINER, f. STAIN *v.*] **1.** One who stains or colours paper. Humorously used for an author, esp. an inferior author.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 42 Let anie man but finde mee meate and drinke .. while I am playing the paper stainer. 1771 *Gentl. Mag.* XLI. 201 The whole tribe of Paper-stainers, from the sleek Divine, to the more active Devil at the Printing Office. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 3/1 The..author..lacks something of the true poet, but rises far above the mere purposeless paper-stainer.

2. A maker of paper-hangings.

1756 MOUNSEY in *Phil. Trans.* L. 19 Mr. Butler, a paper-stainer, trying to make some discoveries for the better fixing of colours. 1819 *P. O. Lond. Direct.* 353 Vincent & Co., Paper-stainers. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Oct. 4/3 The wife of a paper-stainer.

Papery (pē·pəri), *a.* [f. PAPER *sb.* + -Y.] Of the consistence of paper; resembling paper; thin or flimsy in texture.

1627 MAY *Lucan* IV. (1631) 5 So the Ægyptians saile with woven boates Of papery rushes. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Oberon's Feast*, The hornes of paperie butterflies. 1853 SEEMAN in *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 385 Texture from coriaceous to papery. 1900 *Daily News* 12 May 6/5 China silks ..look meagre and papery except when they are of the best.

[Papescent, error for PAPPESCENT in J. and subseq. Dicts.]

Papess (pē·pės). [ad. F. *papesse* (1567 in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *papessa* 'a shee-pope, a pope-Ione' (Florio), med.L *papissa*, f. *papa*: see -ESS 1.] A female pope; = POPESS.

Historically used of the alleged Pope Joan 853–55.

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* II. ix. 196 Was the Historie of that their monstrous Papesse of our making? 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* x. § 10. 294 *note*, Onuphrius annotations upon this Papess (or Popess). 1866 BARING-GOULD *Cur. Myths Mid. Ages, Antichr. & Pope Joan* 170 She is commonly called the Papess Joan.

‖Papeterie (pàpetri'). [F., = paper-manufacture, paper-trade, stationery-case, f. *papetier* paper-maker, paper-merchant, in med.L. *papeterius* (1414 in Hatz.-Darm.) irreg. deriv. of *papier* paper.] A case or box, usually ornamental, for paper and other writing materials; a stationery-case.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1880 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* No. 31. 13 A combination of desk, papeterie, and dispatch-box.

†Pa·pey. *Obs.* Also pappey. [app. a deriv. of L. *papa* pope.] A fraternity of priests in Aldgate ward, London, or their residence.

1598 STOW *Surv.* 110 Then come you to the Pappey, a proper house, wherein sometime was kept a Fraternitie, or brotherhood of S. Charitie, and S. Iohn Euangelist, called the Papey, for poore impotent Priestes, (for in some language Priestes are called Papes) founded in the yeare 1430. 1790 PENNANT *London* (1813) 607.

Papey, obs. form of PAPAW.

†Pa·p-hawk. *Obs. rare*−1. [f. PAP *sb.*1 + HAWK.] A child at the breast, a suckling.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 179 Popetys and paphawkes I [Herod] xal puttyn in peyne With my spere prevyn, pychyn, and to-pende.

Paphian (pē·fiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Paphi-us* adj. (f. *Paphos*) + -AN.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to Paphos, a city of Cyprus sacred to Aphrodite or Venus (the *Paphian Goddess, Paphian Queen*).

c 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* II. 753 The Paphyen Queen such brood did never beare. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 403 The orgies of the Paphian goddess.

2. *transf.* Pertaining to love; *esp.* pertaining to, or devoted to, unlawful sexual indulgence; belonging to the class of prostitutes.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v., Hence..Paphian fire or shot [is taken] for the fire or Arrows of Love. 1742 YOUNG *Night Thoughts* VIII. 994. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. vii, Now Paphian girls were known to sing and smile. 1879 E. WALFORD *Londoniana* I. 27 The Paphian sisterhood.

B. *sb.* **1.** An inhabitant or native of Paphos.

2. A devotee of the Paphian Venus; a prostitute.

1811 BYRON *Hints fr. Horace* 690 In turns she'll seem a Paphian or a prude. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 270 A miraculously converted Paphian.

Pap-holy: see POPEHOLY.

Paphood (pæ·phud). *nonce-wd.* [f. PAP *sb.*2 + -HOOD.] Infancy.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 576 Betrothed to thee as thy 'little wife' since the days of paphood.

Papiay, obs. form of POPINJAY.

†Papi·colist. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *papa* pope + *-cola* worshipper + -IST.] A 'worshipper of the pope', a papist. So **Papi·colar** *a.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 17 The word Trinity, say our papicolists, is not found in the Scriptures. 1644 *Speculum Impietatis* 19 The Romish Papicolists are in arms. *c* 1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 364 As a German would have expressed himself, .. 'a-not-of-the-Roman-Catholic-Papicolar-polemics-unmerited, sneer'.

‖Papier mâché (pà·pye mɑ·ʃe). Also with hyphen, and with simple *a* in *maché*, which is also found variously misspelt. [a. F. *papier* paper, *mâché* chewed, pa. pple. of *mâcher*:—L. *masticāre* to chew. (See below.)]

A substance consisting of paper-pulp or paper reduced to a pulp (often mixed with other substances), and shaped by moulding; used for boxes, jars, trays, various fancy articles, etc.; finer kinds consist of sheets of paper pasted together.

1753 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 262 The ceiling ornamenting with *papier-machée*. 1758 [R. DOSSIE] *Handmaid to Arts* III. iv. § 1. 407 Paper..is rarely made the subject of japanning till it is converted into *papier machè*. 1759 *Compl. Lett. Writer* (ed. 6) 229 A beautiful and exquisitely carved and gilt chariot of papier mashè. 1766 T. MARTYN *Connoisseur* No. 91 Some large and elegant Jars and Vases in *Papier maché*. 1816 TINGRY *Varnisher's Guide* (ed. 2) xi, Colouring articles made of papier maché. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 305 Thin sheets of papier-maché.

b. *attrib.* (usually = made of papier mâché).

1753 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 260 A *papier-machée* ceiling. 1777 SIR A. I. ELTON in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) II. 137 A *papier-mâché* snuff-box. 1899 *Daily News* 26 June 8/4 The foundry room, wherein the papier-mâché moulds, or matrices, receive the boiling lead and turn out complete castings of pages of type.

[*Note.* Although composed of French words, the name *papier mâché* appears not to be of French origin; it is not recognized in the French Dictionaries of the Académie, Littré, or Hatz.-Darm. (except in the sense of 'chewed paper', *papier mouillé*, and figurative uses of this: see Littré). The term is not in the *Description des Arts et Métiers..par l'Academie des Sciences* of 1761; the *Journal de l'Agriculture, du Commerce*, etc., of Sept. 1778, cites it from an English source, translating from the *Handmaid to Arts* of 1758 (see above); so later French works. It seems to be meant as French for 'mashed paper'. Cf. the instructions for making this substance in Boyle's *Uses of Nat. Things* iv,

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'First soak a convenient quantity of whitish paper .. then *mash* it in hot water', etc.]

Papilionaceous (păpi·liŏnē'·ʃəs), *a.* Also 7 **papill-**. [f. mod.L. *papiliōnāceus* (of insects), in F. *papilionacé* (Réaumur 1734); *papiliōnāceæ* (of plants), Ray 1682; f. L. *papiliōn-em* butterfly: see -ACEOUS.]

1. Of or pertaining to a butterfly or butterflies; of the nature of a butterfly; belonging to the butterfly tribe. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. § 2. 126 Papilionaceous Fly. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xiii. 235 A good though very brief Description of the Papilionaceous Fly. 1771 *Gentl. Mag.* XLI. 401 He takes pleasure to impale for days and weeks the papilionaceous race with corking pins. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xviii, Psyche..the lovely lively lady with the papilionaceous wings.

b. *fig.* Having the character of which a butterfly is taken as a type: cf. BUTTERFLY 2.

1832 CARLYLE *Misc., Boswell's Johnson* (1857) III. 91 A bright papilionaceous creature. 1875 MISS BRADDON *Hostages to Fortune* I. i. 37 The women he has admired hitherto belong to the papilionaceous tribe.

2. *Bot.* Applied, from its fancied resemblance to a butterfly, to that form of flower found in most leguminous plants, having an irregular corolla consisting of a large upper petal (the *vexillum* or standard), two lateral petals (the *alæ* or wings), and two narrow lower petals between these (forming the *carina* or keel). Also said of the plant.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. § 5. 96 Herbs..Papilionaceous; the flower having some resemblance to a Butterfly, as the blooms of Pease or Beans, &c. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 766 Many papilionaceous and winged Plants. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxviii. 191, I saw the.. tree of Judas, covered with its..red papilionaceous flower. 1876 DARWIN *Cross-fertil.* i. 5 Papilionaceous flowers..offer innumerable curious adaptations for Cross-fertilisation.

Papilionine (păpi·liŏnəin), *a. Entom.* [ad. mod.L. *Papiliōnin-æ* (fem. pl.), f. *papilio* butterfly, in mod. Zool. the name of the typical genus.] Belonging to the subfamily *Papilioninæ* or swallow-tail butterflies.

+Papi·lious, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. L. *papilio* butterfly + -OUS.] Allied to the butterfly.

1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* I. x. § 4 (1734) 98 Silk-worms, and the other Insects of the papilious Kind.

‖ **Papilla** (păpi·lă). Pl. **-æ.** [L., = nipple, dim. of PAPULA swelling, pimple.]

1. *Zool.* and *Anat.* **a.** The nipple of the breast; the mamilla. (*rare* in Eng. use.)

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxiv. (Bodl. MS.), þe tette þe heed of þe pappe hatte papilla in latyne.] 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Papilla*, a red Excrescency in the middle of the Breast. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The lacteal tubes, coming from the several parts of the breasts, terminate in the *Papillæ*.

b. Any minute nipple-like protuberance, usually soft and fleshy, in a part or organ of the body:

e. g. those on the skin, specially abundant at the tips of the fingers and elsewhere, and constituting the apparatus for the sense of touch (*tactile papillæ*); those on the tongue (*circumvallate, conical, filiform, foliate,* and *fungiform papillæ*), most of which are connected with the sense of taste (*gustatory papillæ*); those at the tips of the Malpighian pyramids in the kidney (*renal papillæ*); those in the embryo which ultimately produce the teeth (*dental papillæ*); and those in various parts of insects and other invertebrates, *esp.* two malodorous organs which can be protruded from the abdomen in certain beetles. *Lachrymal papilla*: a slight protuberance on the edge of the eyelid, traversed by the lachrymal duct. *Optic papilla*: see OPTIC A. 2.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. vi. 144 Mr. Cowper hath.. given us very elegant Cuts both of the skin, and the Papillae. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 43 The nervous Papillae which are the immediate Organ in the Senses of Feeling, Taste, and Smell. 1844 CARPENTER *Princ. Hum. Phys.* § 316 The *papillæ*, ..are little elevations of the surface of the cutis, easily perceptible by the aid of a lens. 1853 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) § 279 The Dentinal pulp..makes its appearance in the form of a papilla, budding-out from the free surface of a fold or groove of the mucous membrane of the mouth. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 23 Each hair grows from a single dermal papilla only, of which it is the greatly prolonged epidermal covering. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 551 [In *Holothurioidea*] The tube feet are either partially or completely retractile, and furnished with a terminal disc..or they are conical *papillæ* without discs.

c. *Path.* A small papule or pimple.

1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 152 Papillæ and pustules, somewhat resembling the small-pox. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Papilla*..Also, a diminutive of *Papula*.

2. *Bot.* A small fleshy projection upon any part of a plant.

1848 CRAIG, *Papillæ*..in Botany, the minute puncta upon the surface of a leaf; the vesicles on leaves of twigs [etc.]. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 37 Pepperwort..*papillæ* scale-like when dry. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 155 In the earliest stage of its development the leaf is a mere papilla consisting of nascent cortex..and nascent epidermis.

Papillar (pæ·pilăɪ, păpi·lăɪ), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *papillār-is*: see next.] = next.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 143 Small papillar eminences, which are much more distinct upon the denuded dermis, than when seen through the epidermis. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. vi. vi. 306 A case of papillar and vesicular inflammation.

Papillary (pæ·pilări, păpi·lări), *a.* [f. L. *papilla* (see above) + -ARY; cf. F. *papillaire* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Of the form or nature of a papilla; containing, furnished with, or consisting of papillæ; of, pertaining to, or affecting papillæ.

Papillary body: the papillary layer of the skin. *Papillary muscles*: bundles of muscular fibre springing from the walls of the ventricles of the heart and attached to the *chordæ tendineæ*.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 492 Concerning the Tongue, the same Author [Malpighi] has discovered in it many little Eminences, which he calls Papillary. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. v. (1727) 140 *note*, The outward Cover of the Tongue..under which lie papillary Parts. 1886 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) II. 613 The papillary layer of the cutis. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 847 Irregular contraction of the papillary muscles.

b. *Bot.* Of the nature of a PAPILLA (sense 2).

1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* iii. 54 The papillary edge of the summit of the pistil is the stigma.

Papillate (pæ·pilĕt, păpi·lĕt), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *papillāt-us*, f. *papilla*: see -ATE² 2.]

1. Furnished or covered with papillæ.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Papillatus*..papillate. 1874 E. COUES *Birds N. W.* 629 Two short, obtuse cornua, which are thickly papillate. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 96 Hymenium same colour, papillate, granular.

2. Formed into a papilla, papillary.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Papillated (pæ·pilĕtĕd), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED¹.] = PAPILLATE *a.*

1808 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 69 Branchiæ projecting, in the form of scaly plates, papillated, or like cirri. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 141 The neck invested with a plumeless and papillated skin. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1058 A papillated, or a simple mouth.

Papille·ctomy. *Surg.* [f. PAPILLA + Gr. ἐκτομή excision.] The excision of papillæ.

1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 3 Feb. 248 Renal Papillectomy.

Papilliferous (pæpili·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *papillifer*, in F. *papillifère* (Littré), f. *papilla* + *-fer* bearing + -OUS.] Bearing papillæ.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 351 Cauda..5. Papilliferous (*Papillifera*). When at the last segment but one the tail exerts two soft fleshy organs, which secrete a milky fluid and yield a powerful scent. Ex. *Staphylinus*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 844/2 *Papillose, Papilliferous*, covered with minute soft tubercles or excrescences. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 20 Jan. 137 The perforation of papilliferous cysts.

Papilliform (păpi·lifɔm), *a.* (*errom.* **papillæ-form.**) [f. mod.L. *papilliform-is*, f. as prec. + -FORM.] Of the form of a papilla; nipple-shaped.

1808 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 396 Anus at the posterior extremity, and a papilliform filament near it. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. iv. 143 The Leech then draws a small papiliform piece of the skin into its mouth. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 139 A thicker cuticular layer is formed on papilliform processes.

‖ **Papillitis** (pæpilə·itis). *Path.* [mod.L.: see -ITIS.] Inflammation of the optic papilla.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Papilla, congestion*, All cases of inflammation of the Optic disc are now usually designated *Papillitis*. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 657 Attended with headache and a slight degree of papillitis.

‖ **Papilloma** (pæpilō·mă). *Path.* Pl. **-ata.** [f. PAPILLA + Gr. ending *-ωμα*, *-ōma* = formation; cf. CONDYLOMA.] A tumour of the skin or of a mucous membrane, consisting of an overgrown papilla or group of papillæ, usually covered with a layer of thickened epidermis or epithelium; *e.g.* a wart, corn, condyloma, etc.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 45 A papilloma is composed of papillae, often very large and irregular in shape. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 151 The Papillomata are new formations resembling in structure ordinary papillæ, and like these they grow from cutaneous, mucous, or serous surfaces.

Comb. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1122 Papilloma-like growths in cysts. *Ibid.* IV. 837 A papilloma-like mass.

Hence ‖ **Papillomato·sis**, the formation of a papilloma; **Papillo·matous** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a papilloma.

1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumors* 20 The benign papillomatous or dendritic form of tumor. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 683 A small papillomatous growth. 1899 J. HUTCHINSON *Arch. Surg.* X. No. 38. 182 Family proclivity to cancer and to papillomatosis go together.

Papillose (pæ·pilōs), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *papillōs-us*, f. *papilla*: see -OSE¹.] Full of or beset with papillæ or nipple-like projections.

1752 HILL *Hist. Anim.* 425 The Anas, with a naked papillose face. The Muscovy Duck. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf, Papillose Leaf*, one whose surface is covered with little roundish protuberances, or vesicles. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 532/1 The tongue..becomes soft and papillose. 1877–84 F. E. HULME *Wild Fl.* p. xvi, Burdock.—Anthers exserted: filaments papillose.

Hence **Papillo·sity**, papillose condition.

1881 WEST in *Jrnl. Bot.* X. No. 220. 115 The papillosity of the upper part of the back of the nerve alone thoroughly distinguishes it.

Papilloso-, used as combining adverbial form of mod.L. *papillōsus* PAPILLOSE, as in **Papillo·so-a·sperate** *a.*, rough with closely set papillæ.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 491 Surface of the coralla papilloso-asperate.

Papillote (pæ·pilōt, -ɒt). Also 8 **papillot, papilliot**(e, 8–9 **papillotte, 9 papilotte.** [a. F. *papillote* (Mme de Sevigne *a* 1696), app. a verbal sb. from **papilloter*, a supposed deriv. of *papillon* butterfly.] A curl-paper.

1748 H. WALPOLE *Let. to H. S. Conway* 6 Oct., I wish you could see him making squibs of his papillotes. 1776 *Refutation* 19 The wild Devonia still on fashion doats, And turns thy satire into papillotes. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 169 A papilliot having dropped from madame's tête. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iii. (1833) 42 Her fingers were in active motion among the papillotes.

attrib. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 80 A good supply of papillote paper.

Papillous (păpi·ləs), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *papillōsus*: see -OUS.] = PAPILLOSE.

1728 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. xiv. § 6 The Particles of the Olfactory Matter..must strike with some Force against the Papillous Tegument, to produce the Sense of Smelling. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 486 Cuticle below the scabs..dotted with papillous apertures, oozing fresh matter.

Papillule (păpi·lūl). [ad. mod.L. *papillula*, dim. of *papilla*.] A minute papilla; in *Entom.* applied to a small elevation or depression with a minute papilla in the centre. Hence **Papi·llulate** *a.*, beset with papillules.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 274 *Papillule* (*Papillula*), a tubercle or variole with an elevation in its centre. *Papillulate* (*Papillulata*), beset with many papillules. Ex. Elytra of *Dynastes Hercules* ♀.

+Pa·pin. *Obs.* In 5 **papyn.** [app. a. F. *papin*, now 'pap for children'. Cf. Sc. *Pappin* 'a sort of batter or paste, generally made of flour and water, used by weavers for dressing their linen warp, or their webs' (Jam.).] A dish composed of milk, flour, and yolks of eggs, sweetened with sugar.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 9 Papyns.—Take fayre Mylke an Flowre, an drawe it þorw a straynoure, an set it ouer þe fyre, an let it boyle a-whyle [etc.].

Papinga, -gay, -go, -jay, obs. ff. POPINJAY.

Papin's digester: see DIGESTER 4.

+Papion, -oun. *Obs.* [a. OF. *papion*, ad. med.L. *papio, -ōnem*, of unknown origin.] A carnivorous beast used in hunting; app. the cheetah or hunting leopard.

[*a* 1244 JAC. DE VITRIACO *Hist. Orient.* (Du Cange), Papiones quos appellant canes silvestres acriores quam lupi. *a* 1375 MAUNDEV. (French text) (Roxb.) v. 14 En Cipre lem chace ouesqe papions, qi semblent leopardz priuez, qi preignont trop bien les bestes sauvages.] *c* 1400 (English text) *ibid.*, In Cipre men huntes with papiouns [*MS. Cott. Tit.* papyouns; *v. rr.* papions, pampeons], be whilk er lyke to leoperds. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 98 (tr. *Itin. fr. Will. de Rubruquis*, 1253) The Tartars..make themselues two gownes..of woolues skins, or Fox skins, or else of Papions [*orig.* de pellibus lupinis, vel vulpibus, vel papionibus].

Papir, papire, obs. forms of PAPER.

Papish (pē·pij), *sb.* and *a.* Now *dial.* [app. f. *pape*, dial. form of POPE (F. *pape*, L. *pāpa*).]

A. *adj.* Papistical, popish. (A hostile epithet.)

1546 GARDINER *Declar. Joye* 21 b, This they wyll aske me. Thow papysshe bysshop and folish lawer, doest thow deny predestination? [*Side note*] They vse the word papish, to stop euery mans mouth withall. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 137 The vestments, albs, amesses..that belong to the papishe priste. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 148 None but apish and papish brats will heed him. *c* 1827 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* III. 160 The rebel crew, and their papish prince. 1898 CROCKETT *Stand. Bearer* xiv. 118 He had been a Papish priest some-gate in his youth.

B. *sb.* = PAPIST. *dial.* or *illiterate.*

1604 in R. E. C. Waters *Parish Reg. Eng.* (1883) 68 Christian Steevens..was buried by women, for she was a papishe. 1668 DRYDEN *Sir M. Mar-all* IV. i, There are some Papishes, I'll warrant, that lie in wait for my daughter. 1792 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let. to Mrs. Phillips* Sept., Upon the ..supposition that, being nothing but French papishes, they would never pay. 1802 COLERIDGE *Lett., to T. Wedgwood* (1895) 417 The climate and country are heavenly, the inhabitants Papishes. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Papish*, a papist. 1894 LYTTLE *Betsy Gray* 16 (E. D. D.) Ye ca'd him a Papish an' a rebel.

Pa·pisher. *Obs.* or *dial.* [See -ER¹.] = prec. B.

1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxi, This plot..that they are pursuing the Papishers about. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 199 Dr. Wiseman (somewhat coolly) has sent me down two fresh Papishers last night.

Papism (pē·piz'm). [a. F. *papisme* (1578 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. as next + -ISM.] The papal system; popery; Roman Catholicism.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 83 If all thynges muste be persolued, that hathe bene promysed in papisme. 1553 BECON *Relig. Rome* (1563) 138 So long as ye Masse endureth, so long shall papisme continue. *a* 1614 P. LILIE *Two Serm.* (1619) 47 Papisme ..is not a total defection, but an aberration, from Christ. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 381 Invocation of Saints, Church-Ornaments, Priest-Vestments, Altar-Garments, or such like Fundamental Articles of Papism. 1850 H. W. GREVILLE *Diary* (1883) 373 He [Bennet] enters into the whole case of Puseyism, ..Papism, his own position.

Papist (pē·pist). [a. F. *papiste* (1525 in Godef. *Compl.*), or ad. 16th c. L. *pāpista*, f. *pāpa* pope: see -IST.]

1. An adherent of the pope; esp. an advocate of papal supremacy; also, more generally, a member of the Roman Catholic Church; a Roman Catholic or Romanist. (Usually hostile or opprobrious.)

[1521 FISHER *Serm. agst. Luther* Wks. (1876) 344 The popes holynes & his fauourers, whom he [Luther] calleth so often in derisyon papistas, papastros, & papanos, & papenses.] 1534 (*title*) A Litel Treatise ageynst the Mutterynge of some Papistis in Corners. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispack't* 656 'Tis clear that al Roman-Catholikes, that is, all Communicants with the Church of Rome or Papists (as they call them) hold the substance of the Pope's Authority.

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1699 TANNER 28 Apr. in *Pepys' Diary* (1879) VI. 186 The Papists and other enemies of the Ch. of England. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xx. II. 152 *note*, In the beginning of the last century, the Papists of England were only a thirtieth, and the Protestants of France only a fifteenth part of the respective nations. 1891 *Times* 10 Oct. 5/3 In spite of the clamour of the extreme Papists, the Vatican recognized that it had still to look to the Italian Government for protection.

2. *attrib.* or *quasi-adj.* = PAPAL.

1819 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 277 There, and in the bright hopes that opened to them of getting rid of papist government, it is that Bonaparte is a loss to Europe.

Hence **Pa·pistlike** *a.*; **Pa·pistly** *adv.*

1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 739 To reason from the authoritie of men negatiuely, is Papistlike. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Drama* 29 He was suspected to be a Papist or Papistly affected.

Papi·stic, *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + -IC; cf. F. *papistique* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. = PAPISTICAL. (Usually hostile.)

1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* vii. 108 b, Lykewyse in the papistik chirche, what a multitude & variete is there of laudable in syghte ceremonis. 1624 *Brief Inform. Aff. Palatinate* 49 The Armie of the Papistique League .. did extreamely rauage the low Palatinate. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Poetry* xliv. (1840) III. 130 Service-books for the old papistic worship. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xiii. 259 *note*, I do not see why the papistic prelate Dunstan has not as good a claim to the honours of a reformer as either Alfred or Ælfric.

2. *absol.* or *sb.* = PAPIST 1.

1589 *Marprel. Epit.* (1843) 21 The papistics affirming all their traditions to be agreeable..to the word.

Papistical (păpi·stikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a papist or papists; adhering to the pope; of, pertaining, or adhering to the Church of Rome and its doctrines, ceremonies, and traditions; popish. Usually hostile or opprobrious. (In quot. 1568 = PAPAL.)

1537 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* 17 July (1902) II. 65 Soo his grace cannot a litle mervayl to here of the papisticall facion that is mayntained in that town. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 599 Aspiryng to ascend to the Papisticall Sea. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 358 Our Protestant Jesuites..(as well as the Papisticall) care not for converting those Indians that have no Gold. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* II. 66 A papistical or a calvinistic saint. 1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Silchester* II. ii. 17 The decorations had become unpopular. Somebody had called them Papistical.

Papi·stically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a papistical manner; popishly.

1572 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 403 Inquire of such unordered persons papistically set. 1655 BAXTER *Quaker Catech.* 30 These Quakers that Pharisaically and Papistically justifie themselves. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 207 What is called papistically inclined.

†Papi·sticate, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PAPISTIC + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To render papistic.

1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. 67 Though he may not make them Traitors, yet he may Popefy, or Papisticate them.

Papistry (pē·pistri). [f. PAPIST + -RY.] The doctrine or system of papists; popery; the Roman Catholic religion or faith. (A hostile term.)

15.. *Pore Helpe* in *Skelton's Wks.* (Dyce) I. p. cix, Sayinge it is but papistrie, Yea, fayned and hipocrisy. 1549 *Latimer's 2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, To Rdr. (Arb.) 54 The abolishmente of all papestrie. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps., Come Holy Spirit*, Keepe us from sects and errors all, and from all Papistrie. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 121 There was now small hope of reducing England to papistry. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 596 Because Papistry was odious. 1856 WHITTIER *Mary Garvin* xxix, Beholding..The stranger cross his forehead with the sign of Papistrie.

†Pa·pize, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *pāpa* POPE + -IZE.] *intr.* To act or play the pope; to act on the side of the pope or papal system; **b.** *trans.* To render papal or popish. Hence **†Papized** *ppl. a.*, imbued with popery, conformed to the papal system; **†Papising** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, playing the pope; following papal doctrines or practices.

1612 R. CARPENTER *Soules Sent.* 41 It is only an opinion of papizing Paganes. 1629 BRENT tr. *Jewell's Epist.* in *Sarpi's Council Trent*, etc. 854 When we see that nothing is decreed in the Councell, but at the Popes pleasure, why may wee not say that the oracles of the Councels doe Papize? 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxix. (1840) 170 Protestants cut off the authority from all papized writers of that age. 1692 *Scotch Presbyt. Eloq.* (1738) 80 Papising Prelates. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* III. 519 He is accused of Papizing, because he wishes for conciliation.

Paplette, paplote, variants of PAPELOTE *Obs.*

Papolatry (pē·pŏ·lătri). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pāpa* pope + -LATRY.] Worship of, or excessive reverence for, the pope. So **Papo·latrous** *a.*, characterized by 'papolatry'.

1894 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 302 Preachers of papolatry. *Ibid.* 303 The new papolatrous and dogmapoeic movement.

‖Papoose (păpū·s). Also 7 **pappouse, papouse,** 8–9 **pappoose.** [An Algonquin word: in Narragansett *papoos*, Pequot *pouppous* (i.e. poopoos).] A North-American Indian young child.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 108 This little Pappouse travells about with his bare footed mother to paddle in the Icie Clammbankes. 1677 I. MATHER *New Eng.* (1864) 197 They thought..to make the English believe those base Papooses were of royal Progeny. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. xiii. 152 From *papoose*, a word by which, as it is said, some of the Indians mean a child. 1865 F. PARKMAN *Champlain* xii. (1875) 348 Naked pappooses screamed and ran. 1890 L. C. D'OYLE *Notches* 28 Strapped in that queer contrivance in which squaws carry their papooses.

b. *Comb.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 844/2 *Papoose-root*, the root of *Caulophyllum thalictroides.*

‖Papoosh, papouch(e (păpū·ʃ). Also 7 **papucha,** 9 **papoush**: see also BABOUCHE, PABOUCH. [a. Pers. پاپوش *pāpōsh* (Turkish پابوچ *pābutch*) slipper, shoe, f. Pers. پا *pā* foot + پوش *pōsh* covering.] A Turkish or Oriental slipper.

1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* II. 187 They slip off their Papuchas, or Shoes, when they go in to do their Devotions. *Ibid.* v. 349 They never wear Papouches, or Slippers, like the Turks. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. liii. 115 A ragged and decrepit dervish, with his papooshes in his hand. 1847 THACKERAY *Eastern Adv. Fat Contrib.* Wks. 1900 XIII. 621 His pipes, narghilés, yataghans, and papooshes made him a personage of no small importance.

†Pappe, *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *pappe*, ad. L. *pappus.*] = PAPPUS.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 356 Flowers, which..wither and turne into pappe or down.

†Pappe, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? Connected with PAP *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{1} Cf. It. *pappare* 'to feed with pap' (Florio).] *trans.* To feed, cram, pamper.

?a 1400 in Wright *Reg. Ant.* II. 41 To pappe and pampe her fleische.

Pappescent (păpe·sĕnt), *a. Bot.* Also *erron.* **papesc-.** [f. L. *papp-us*: see -ESCENT.] Producing a pappus, as composite plants.

1720 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 33 The *Esulæ* and *Tithymali* are Cathartick; tho' both these are Lactescent, yet they differ from those which are Pappescent also. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* vi. (1735) 211 Cooling, lactescent, papescent Plants, as Cichory, Lettuce, Dandelion. 1732 — *Rules of Diet* 346 Some lactescent papescent Plants as Endive.

Pappet, obs. variant of POPPET, PUPPET.

Pappiferous (păpi·fĕrəs), *a. Bot. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. L. *papp-us* + -FEROUS.] Bearing a pappus.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pappiform (pæ·pifōrm), *a. Bot. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. L. *papp-us* + -FORM.] Having the form of a pappus. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 844/2.

Papple, dial. var. POPPLE, cockle (weed).

Papponymic (pæponi·mik). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *πάππ-os* grandfather, after *patronymic.*] (See quot.)

1875 M. A. LOWER *Eng. Surnames* (ed. 4) II. vii. 73 Those who assumed the latter [*Mac*] adopted the father's name or *Patronymic*, while those who took the former [O'], chose the designation of the grandfather, the *Papponymic.*

Pappoose, pappouse, variants of PAPOOSE.

Pappose (pæpō·us), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod. Bot. L. *pappōsus* (in 17th c. botanists): see PAPPUS and -OSE.] Furnished with a pappus; of the nature of a pappus, downy.

1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 99 That pappose Plumage growing upon the Tops of some of them [Seeds]. 1703 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1422 Above a dozen pappose spikes. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 575 Calyx .. superior, with a membranous or pappose limb.

Pappous (pæ·pəs), *a. Bot.* [See prec. and -OUS.] = prec.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 155 The seeds of many pappous or downy flowers. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxviii. (1794) 430 It consists of pappous or villous hairs. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 409 Salix...Seeds pappous.

‖Pappus (pæ·pŭs). [mod.L., a. Gr. *πάππος.*]

1. *Bot.* The downy or feathery appendage on certain fruits, esp. on the achenes or 'seeds' of many *Compositæ*, as thistles, dandelions, etc.; hence extended to the reduced calyx of *Compositæ* generally, whether downy, bristly, scaly, toothed, or membranous.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pappus*, in Botany, is that soft light Down, which grows out of the Seeds of some Plants, such as Thistles, Dandelion, Hawkweed, etc. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 405 The capsule is crowned with a feathery pappus. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 844/2 *Pappus*, the calyx of composites, in which that organ is reduced to a membrane, or scales, or hairs, or a mere rim.

Comb. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 22 Cal. with a superior membranous or pappus-like limb. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 212 Tragopogon..pappus-hairs in many series. *Ibid.* 188 Centaurea nigra..pappus-scales short unequal or O.

2. *Anat.* (See quots.)

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pappus. Anat.* Term for the first downy beard of the chin. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pappus.* ..Also, the downy hair of the skin and cheeks.

Pappy (pæ·pi), *sb.*^{1} [dim. of PAPA.] A child's pet-name for 'father'. Now *rare.*

1763 BICKERSTAFF *Love in Village* 66 Come, be a dear good-natured pappy. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. viii, O no, Pappy has a world of business to settle first. 1897 'OUIDA' *Massarenes* xx, Now they were doing the same with poor pappy.

Pappy, *sb.*^{2} [dim. of PAP *sb.*^{2}] A nursery equivalent of PAP *sb.*^{2} (also *dial.* of PAP *sb.*^{1}).

1807 E. S. BARRETT *All Talents* 38 A giant sputt'ring pappy from the spoon.

Pappy (pæ·pi), *a.* [f. PAP *sb.*^{2} + -Y.] Of the nature or consistence of pap; soft and wet.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* v. ix. 386, I saw it [his head] swell'd in severall places: some of the Swellings were big and pappy. 1762 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 137 A sward of their roots laid over a very pappy mud. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 103 A pappy potato, salted in the boiling. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 402 Bread crumbs and milk in fine pappy condition.

b. *fig.* Feeble in character, 'milk-and-watery'.

1809 W. BLAKE *Descr. Catal.* No. 9 There would soon be an end of proportion and strength, and it would be weak, and pappy,..and thick-headed, like his own works. 1893 G. ALLEN *Scallywag* I. 67 You..left me to talk half the day to that pappy, sappy, vappy big Englishman.

c. *Comb.*, as *pappy-headed.*

1828 SOUTHEY *Ep. to A. Cunningham*, An honest fellow of the numskull race; And, pappier-headed still, a very goose.

Papre, Papry, obs. forms of PAPER, POPERY.

†Papse. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. The name of some game or sport; or perh. *pl.* pranks.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 358 And sone schall ye see Howe we schall play papse for þe pages prowe.

‖Papula (pæ·piŭlă). Pl. **-æ.** [L., = pustule, pimple, in form a dim. of **papa*, app. from a root *pap-* to swell.]

1. *Path.* = PAPULE 1.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Papula*, a Swelling with many reddish Pimples that eat and spread. 1875 B. MEADOWS *Clin. Observ.* 22 The papulæ remain, a hair plainly seen in the centre of each. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 41 Papulæ are circumscribed, solid elevations of the skin, varying in size from a pin-head to a split pea.

2. *Zool.* and *Bot.* = PAPULE 2.

1857 [see PAPULIFEROUS]. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 58 Those with one secreting cell placed above the level of the epidermis are frequently termed papulæ or papillæ.

Papular (pæ·piulăr), *a.* [f. prec. + -AR.] Pertaining to or of the nature of papules or pimples.

1818–20 E. THOMPSON tr. *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 321 These papular affections are peculiar to infants. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 221 Administration interfered with by..a papular eruption.

Papularde, obs. form of PAPELARD.

Pa·pulated, *a.* [f. L. *papula* + -ATE 2 2 + -ED 1.] Covered with or marked by papules or pimples.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 463 A harsh papulated or watery rind. 1874–88 W. WILLIAMS *Princ. & Pract. Vet. Med.* (ed. 5) 218 The disappearance of the papulated eruption.

Papulation (pæpiulē·ʃən). [n. of action f. L. *papulāre* to produce *papulæ* or pimples.] The formation of papules or pimples.

1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 161 Papulation is deferred till the 7th, 8th, 9th, or 10th day. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 607 The papulation..is as frequently the consequence of the scratching as its cause.

Papule (pæ·piŭl). [ad. L. *papula*; cf. F. *papule* (1555 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *Path.* A small, solid, somewhat pointed swelling of the skin, usually inflammatory, without suppuration; a pimple.

[1857 MAYNE has only *Papula.*] 1864 W. T. FOX *Skin Dis.* 30 Papules and vesicles may exist in abundance with very little erythema. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., The minute anatomy and pathology of papules are very various.

2. *Zool.* and *Bot.* = PAPILLA I b, 2.

1872 H. C. WOOD *Fresh-Water Algæ* (1874) 223 Nodules approximate, with their papules applanate.

Papuli·ferous, *a.* [f. L. *papula* + -(I)FEROUS bearing.] Bearing papules; papilliferous.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Papuliferus, Bot.* Having or bearing papulæ, as the branches, leaves and calyces of the *Mesembryanthemum papuliferum*: papuliferous.

Papulo- (pæ·piulo), used as combining form of PAPULA, PAPULE, in pathological terms, as **Pa·pulo-erythe·ma,** erythema accompanied by papules; hence **Pa·pulo-erythe·matous** *a.*, characterized by papulo-erythema. **Pa·pulo-pu·stular** *a.*, characterized by swellings resembling papules but containing pus. **Pa·pulo-squa·mous** *a.*, characterized by papules covered by scales. **Pa·pulo-ve·sicle,** a swelling resembling a papule, but containing fluid; hence **Pa·pulo-vesi·cular** *a.*, characterized by papulo-vesicles.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 808 Gyrate patches of erythema or 'papulo-erythema.' *Ibid.* 697 Preceded by a 'papulo-erythematous condition. *Ibid.* 869 A 'papulo-pustular skin-affection. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 247 Where the process runs into a 'papulo-squamous stage. *Ibid.* 67 A great variety of stages of exudation .. giving rise to the papule, 'papulo-vesicle, vesicle [etc.]. 1875 B. MEADOWS *Clin. Observ.* 47 An irritable and 'papulo-vesicular patch on the back of each hand.

Papulose (pæ·piulōs), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *papulōs-us*: see PAPULA and -OSE.] Covered with papules or papillæ; papillose.

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 385 *Papulosum*, papulose, covered with vascular Punctures. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 57 Stigmata..papulose, or pencil-formed.

So **Papulo·sity.**

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Papulosity*, fulness of pimples or blisters. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Papulous (pæ·piuləs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Covered with or characterized by papules, papulose; of the nature of a papule, papular.

1818–20 E. THOMPSON tr. *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 320 The varieties of papulous eruption are comprehended under three genera. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 606 Among the papulous diseases of the skin.

Papure, obs. form of PAPER.

†Pa·pwort. *Obs.* [f. PAP *sb.*^{2} (?) + WORT.] An old name of the herb Mercury.

a 1400–50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 203 Mercurie or papwourtz or þe more smerewourt: *mercurialis.* 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App., Papwort is Mercurie.

Papy, obs. form of POPPY.

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Papyllardie, variant of PAPELARDY *Obs.*

† **Papyr, papyre**, anglicized forms of PAPYRUS.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIII. xi. I. 392 The very bodie..of the Papyr it selfe, serveth very well to twist and weave therwith little boats. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* Ded. 1 Moses, when exposed in an Ark of Nilotick papyre. 1855 BAILEY *Spir. Leg.* in *Mystic*, etc. (ed. 2) 88 Nile born papyr.

Papyr, -e, obs. forms of PAPER.

Papyraceous (pæpirē'·ʃəs), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *papyr-us* (see PAPER) + -ACEOUS.] Of the consistence or thinness of paper; of the nature of paper; papery.

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 169 The violet-purple, papyraceous Solen...It's whole substance is not thicker than that of a sheet of tolerably thick paper. 1824 C. DUBOIS *Epit. Lamarck's Arrangem. Testacea* 142 Shell thin, fragile, and papyraceous. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 156/2 The scapula is..quite papyraceous in some places. 1882 HUXLEY in *Nature* 9 Mar. 437 This papyraceous substance has taken the place of the epidermis.

Papyral (păpəi·răl), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *papyr-us* + -AL.] Made or consisting of paper.

1848 LYTTON *Caxtons* VII. ii, Uncle Jack, whose pocket was never without a wet sheet of some kind,..drew forth a steaming papyral monster.

Papyrian (păpi·riăn), *a.* Also **-ean**. [f. L. *papȳrius* of papyrus + -AN.] Pertaining to or composed of papyrus.

1754 DODSLEY *Agric.* Poems (1810) 360/1 And from whence, A second birth, grows the papyrean leaf, A tablet firm, on which the painter-bard Delineates thought. 1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Theory Another Life* (1858) 77 An inscription, which heretofore had been committed to a leaf, or papyrian scroll.

Papyriferous (pæpiri·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *papyrifer* papyrus-bearing + -OUS: see -(I)FEROUS.] **a.** Producing or yielding papyrus. **b.** Producing or yielding paper, or a substance resembling or serving as paper.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Papyriferous*, that bears or brings forth Paper, or the Rush Papyrus. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Papyriferus*, *Bot.* Bearing paper...papyriferous. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Metam.* 463 To steer To Papyriferous seven-mouth Nile.

Papyrin (pæ·pirin). Also **-ine**. [mod.f. L. *papȳrus* (see PAPER) + -IN[1].] The same as *parchment paper* or *vegetable parchment*: see PARCHMENT.

1860 *Edin. Philos. Jrnl.* N. S. XII. 324 Vegetable parchment.—Papyrine. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 819 Unsized paper plunged..into [dilute] sulphuric acid..and then washed with weak ammonia .. [is] converted .. into a tough substance very much resembling animal parchment...The formation of this remarkable substance was first noticed in 1847, by Messrs. Poumarède and Figuier, who gave to it the name of *Papyrin*. 1864 WEBSTER, *Papyrine*.

Papyrine (păpəi·rin), *a.* [ad. L. *papȳrin-us* of papyrus: see -INE[2].] **a.** Made of papyrus. **b.** Resembling paper (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857).

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 211 They made a papyrine vessel, which in form represented the head of the deity [Osiris]. 1819 — *Dispensations* (1823) I. 372 The active missionaries..whom the great maritime people..is to send by sea with papyrine volumes.

Papyritious (pæpiri·ʃəs), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *papȳr-us* (see PAPER) + -ITIOUS[1]: cf. L. *cinericius*.] = PAPYRACEOUS.

1840 WESTWOOD *Classif. Insects* II. 206 It is of a white, slender, and papyritious texture.

Papyro-, combining form of Gr. πάπῡρος PAPYRUS (also in sense 'paper'): as in **Papyrocracy** (pæpirǫ·krăsi) *nonce-wd.* [-CRACY], government by paper, i. e. by newspapers or literature; **Papyrology** (pæpirǫ·lŏdʒi) [-LOGY], the study of papyri; **Papyrophobia** (păpəi·rofō·biă) *nonce-wd.* [-PHOBIA], dread of paper; † **Papyro·polist** *Obs. rare*—° [Gr. πωλεῖν to sell], a seller of paper; **Papy·rotint**: see quot.; **Papyroxylin** (pæpirǫ·ksilin) [after *pyroxylin*] (see quot.).

1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 238 A vow..against sparing one drop of blood which the tribunals had once devoted to the altars of the *Papyrocracy. 1898 *Athenæum* 24 Dec. 887/1 In the department of *papyrology; if we may use such a word. 1900 *Ibid.* 3 Feb. 140/3 Papyrology is the Greek study which is devouring all the rest. 1790 BEATTIE *Moral Sci.* I. I. ii. § 320 Of this **papyrophobia* .. I was cured long ago. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Papyropolist*..a Seller of Paper. 1897 WALL *Dict. Photogr.* (ed. 7) 435 *Papyrotype*, *Papyrography*, or **Papyrotint*, modifications of photo-lithography, in which paper is used as material on which the original transfer is made. 1894 BOTTONE *Electr. Instr. Making* (ed. 6) 26 Gun-paper, or *papyroxyline, is paper which has been immersed for a few seconds in a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, and then washed in an abundance of water. *Ibid.* 27 If papyroxyline is used, it should be made from stout millboard.

Papyrograph (păpəi·rŏgrɑf), *sb.* [f. Gr. πάπῡρ-os papyrus (see PAPER) + -γραφος -GRAPH.] Name of an apparatus patented (1874) by E. Zuccato for copying documents by chemical agents acting through a porous paper-stencil.

(In quot. 1878 erroneously put for *photo-papyrography*.)

[1876 *Papier-Zeitung* 188 (*title*) Zuccato's Papyrograph] 1877 *Echo* 22 Oct. 4/1 Besides the old-fashioned carbon paper..we have the papyrograph, the auto-polygraph, the autographic, and various other systems of so-called printing. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 181 This method has been named by Sir H. James as the papyrograph. It must not be mistaken for another process, used for copying letters or circulars, and known by the same name. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 179/2 In the early days of papyrograph printing, a pad, saturated with persulphate of iron, was placed at the back of the stencil.

Hence **Papy·rograph** *v. trans.*, to copy with a papyrograph; **Papyrogra·phic** *a.*, pertaining to or produced by a papyrograph or papyrography.

1848 H. E. STRICKLAND in *Jardine's Contrib. Ornith.* 20 If [a person] adopts the Papyrographic process, he has merely to draw on paper with lithographic chalk instead of a lead pencil, and to send his design .. to an anastatic printer, who will speedily strike off the requisite number of impressions. 1874 *Specif. Zuccato's Patent* No. 1078, I shall .. refer to the paper so prepared .. as papyrographic paper. *a* 1890 W. R. WARE *Wood-working Tools* (Cent. Dict.), The first draft of these lessons was printed or papyrographed.

Papyrography (pæpirǫ·grăfi). [f. as prec. + -GRAPHY.] A term applied to a process of writing or drawing on paper and transferring the design to a zinc plate whence it is printed.

The name had already been given in French (*papyrographie*) to various transfer processes introduced in 1819, 1822, and 1840 respectively. More recently it has been loosely applied in English to Captn. Abney's papyrotype, etc.

1848 H. E. STRICKLAND in *Jardine's Contrib. Ornith.* 20, I found that drawings made on paper with this [lithographic chalk] could be readily transferred to zinc, and would supply an indefinite number of impressions...This new process, the original design being made on paper, I have distinguished by the name of Papyrography. 1849 P. H. DE LA MOTTE (*title*) Anastatic Printing and Papyrography. 1888 LIETZE *Heliographic Processes* 112 Capt. Abney's Papyrography [=Papyrotype].

b. The process of copying with a papyrograph. In mod. Dicts.

Papyrotype (păpəi·rətəip). [f. PAPYRO- + TYPE.] Name given to a modification of photo-lithography, devised by Captain Abney, in which the picture is first printed on a sensitized gelatin film supported on paper, and afterwards transferred to a lithographic stone or to zinc.

1874 ABNEY *Instr. Photogr.* 122 To make a transfer by Papyrotype. 1892 BROTHERS *Photogr.* 159 A process called Papyrotype was patented by Capt. Abney. [*Specif.* 615 of 1873.]

‖ **Papyrus** (păpəi·rŭs). Pl. **papyri** (-əi·rəi). Also 4–7 **papirus**. [L. *papȳrus*, a. Gr. πάπῡρος the paper-rush; also, the writing material prepared from it.]

1. An aquatic plant of the sedge family, the Paper Reed or Paper Rush (*Cyperus Papyrus* or *Papyrus antiquorum*), with a creeping rootstock which sends up stems from 8 to 10 feet high, bearing spikelets of flowers on long stalks in a large cluster at the top; formerly abundant in Egypt, and the source of the writing material used by the ancients (see 2); still found in Abyssinia, Syria, Sicily, etc.

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xviii. 2 The lond..that sendith messangeris bi the see, and in vessels of papirus on watris. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXVI. (Bodl. MS.), Papirus is þe name of a rusche þt is idruyed to tende fuyre & lanterns. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 60 Papyrus groweth not in Englande, it hath the facion of a greate Docke...It maye be called in englishe water paper; or herbe paper. 1615 SANDYS *Trav.* (1632) 102 The sedgie reeds which grow in the marishes of Ægypt, called formerly Papyri, of which they made paper. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Paper*, Besides Paper, they made sails, ropes, and other naval rigging; as also mats, blankets, clothes, and even ships, of the stalk of the Papyrus. 1827 MOORE *Epicur.* xvi. (1839) 173 Planks..bound rudely together with bands of papyrus. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* iii. 82 The shore..was covered with reeds and papyrus.

2. A substance prepared, in the form of thin sheets, from the stem of the papyrus plant, by laying thin slices or strips of it side by side, with another layer of similar strips crossing them, and usually a third layer again parallel to the first, the whole being then soaked in water, pressed together, and dried; used by the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, etc., as a material for writing on.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Paper*, Taking the MS. of St. Mark's Gospel at Venice to be written on Egyptian Papyrus. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xii. 430 Ancient manuscripts written on Papyrus, both in Greek and Latin. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. iii. 14 The few rolls of papyrus which the ancients deemed a notable collection of books. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xv. 397 These invaluable letters, written on papyrus in the hieratic character.

3. (With pl. *papyri*.) An ancient manuscript or document written on papyrus.

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xii. 430 The first Papyrus was at length unrolled, and proved to be a Treatise of Music. 1863 LD. LYTTON *Ring Amasis* I. II. I. v. 267 This mummy was accompanied by a papyrus. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 20 Those Biblical codices which most resemble the Herculanean papyri.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1837 SIR J. G. WILKINSON *Anc. Egypt.* viii. III. 62 Purposes to which the papyrus plant is said to have been applied. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls.* (1873) I. ix. 234 Papyrus roots are hard to the bare feet. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 16 The papyrus fragments rescued from the ruins of Herculaneum.

Paquet, -ette, obs. forms of PACKET.

Par (pāi), *sb.*[1] [a. L. *pār* equal, (as sb.) that which is equal, equality. Cf. It. *pare*, Sp., Pg. *par*, F. *pair* equal; It., Ger. *pari*, Pg. *paro*, par of exchange.]

1. Equality of value or standing; an equal footing, a level. Now chiefly in phr. *on* or *upon a par*.

1662 PETTY *Taxes* 26 A natural par between land and labour. 1672 — *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 63 The most important [is] to make a Par and Equation between Lands and Labour, so as to express the Value of any thing by either alone. 1706 PHILLIPS s.v., *To be at Par*, i. e. to be equal. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 255 Thus matters were brought to a par, and victory stood hovering o're the illustrious combatants. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. iii, The rest of the great officers are much upon a par. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 16 The Renewal and Waste keeping pretty near *par* in adult middle Age. 1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 61 II. 53 It will..set the Ladies upon a Par with the Men. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. App. iii. 629 Industry..increased as fast as gold and silver, and kept commodities nearly at a par with money. 1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* II. 211 Lord Dorville is almost at par with you. 1832 I. TAYLOR *Saturday Even.* 481 All are to beseem themselves as if all were on a par. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* XV. 181 Elevated almost to a par with his idol. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* V. lxiii. 404 Something near to par with what Scotland had to render in return. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* V. 120 The rights of natural society are not to be put upon a par with the rude ideas of early ages.

† **b.** An equal numerical strength. † **c.** A match, something that is equal or a match *to* another. *Obs.*

1708 SWIFT *Sacr. Test* Wks. 1755 II. I. 130 So many of our [Irish] temporal peers live in England, that the bishops are generally pretty near a par of the [Irish] house. 1711 P. H. *View two last Parlts.* 234 The Tryal of this worthless Tool was made a Par to that of Arch-Bishop Laud's.

2. *Comm.* **a.** The recognized value of the currency of one country in terms of that of another; in full, *par of exchange*: see EXCHANGE *sb.* 4.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 416 The diuersitie of the said Par of Exchanges of thirtie three shillings foure pence for the Low-countreys, and twentie foure shillings nine pence for Hamborough. 1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 72 The *Par* is a certain Number of Pieces of the Coin of one Country, containing in them an equal Quantity of Silver to that in another Number of Pieces of the Coin of another Country. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The Par differs from the course of exchange, in this, that the Par of exchange shews what other nations should allow in exchange; which is certain and fixed, by the intrinsic values of the several species to be exchanged: but the course shews what they will allow in exchange. 1832 MCCULLOCH *Commerc. Dict.* (1852) 579 The thousand circumstances which are daily and hourly affecting the state of debt and credit, prevent the ordinary course of exchange from being almost ever precisely at par. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 108/2 Between two countries making use of the same metal a par may exist; but between two countries one of which makes use of gold and the other of silver an invariable par cannot exist. 1861, 1868 [see EXCHANGE *sb.* 4]. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* (1864) 6 If the exchanges were at par—that is to say if the indebtedness of the two countries were equal. 1882 R. BITHELL *Counting-Ho. Dict.* (1893), *Mint Par of Exchange*, the weight of pure gold or silver in a coin of one country, as compared with that in a coin of another.

b. Equality between the market value of stocks, shares, bonds, etc., and the nominal or face value. Chiefly in the expressions *at par*, at the face value; *above par*, at a price above the face value, at a premium; *below par*, at a discount.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. vi, The exchequer bills would not circulate under nine per cent. below par. 1744 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* III. Contin. 336/1 The credit of the Exchequer notes being thus secured, they daily rose nearer to par. 1755 H. WALPOLE *Let. to J. Chute* 20 Oct., Lottery tickets rise: subsidiary treaties under par—I don't say, no price. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 104 A stock bearing one half per cent. would not find many purchasers at par. 1892 BARN. SMITH & HUDSON *Arithm. for Schools* 304 When the price of £100 stock is £100 in money, the stock is said to be at par.

c. *attrib. Par value* = value at par.

1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 6 Thus those who have the bills to sell are able to obtain more than the actual par value for them. *Ibid.* 48 The limits within which the exchanges may vary..are on the one extreme, the par value, plus the cost of transmission of bullion; on the other extreme the par value, minus this identical sum.

3. An average or normal amount, quality, degree, or condition. *On a par*, on an average.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 5 Nov. an. 1775, From five bushels of malt, I find, are brewed, on a par, forty-four gallons of strong, and eighty of small. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* I. 12 Taking the par of years, we may fairly place West Devonshire ten days or a fortnight behind the Midland District. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* (1806) IV. 255 The nominal farms..contain on a par about..ninety acres within the head dike, and about 250 acres of moor or hill lands. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 382 A very small sacrifice of this sort would bring good clover and rye grass to the par of old turf. 1863 FITZROY *Weather Bk.* 15 *note*, Its [the barometer's] average height being 29·95 inches at the mean sea level in England on the London parallel of latitude; which height may be called 'par' for that level. *attrib. Ibid.* 323 The barometer had risen..but not to its normal or par height.

b. *Above* or *below* (*under*) *par*, above or below the average, normal, or usual amount, degree, condition, or quality. So *up to par*.

1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. xxiv, For the livre or two above par for your supper and bed. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 5 Nov. an. 1775, The last brewing..costs but 5*d.* a gallon, but it is below par. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* II. i, Soon find out if they are above par. 1790 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 461 Some of them [speeches in the House] far below par. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. IV. P 6 A little below par with respect to your own works in general. 1826 ANNE ROYALL *Sketches* 270 The females appeared to be rather under par, as did some of the other sex. 1886 BARING-

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GOULD *Court Royal* xlviii, I think he caught a chill, and being below par he succumbed. 1899 H. SPENCER in *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 4/3 Thanks for your inquiry. I am about up to par, and not without hope of rising above it presently.

4. *Golf.* The smallest number of strokes in which (without chance or fluke) a round has been finished (on a particular course). Also *attrib.*

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Mar. 9/2 Comparison between the par value of the different championship courses and the winning scores in the last championship meetings over them. 1900 *Ibid.* 9 Mar. 3/2 The professionals went round in the par of the green—74.

‖ **Par,** *sb.*[2] *Anat.* [L. *pār* equal (see prec.); also, a pair.] A pair, in L. names of the pairs of cranial nerves; chiefly in *par vagum*, lit. 'wandering pair', the two pneumogastric nerves.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Par Vagum*, a Pair of Nerves arising below the Auditory ones. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Par Vagum*, or the eighth Pair, is a very notable conjugation of nerves, of the medulla oblongata; thus called from their wide, vague distribution. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., *Par vagum nervorum*, the two pneumogastric nerves.

Par (pāɪ), *sb.*[3] *dial.* [Related to PAR *v.*[1], ME. *parren* (13th c.), and thus possibly going back to a ME. **parre*, and even to an OE. **pearre*, radical form of *pearruc*, PARROCK, q. *v.*] An enclosure for beasts; also in comb., as *par-yard*: see quots.

1819 RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1849) 297 (Eng. Dial. Dict.). *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Par*, an inclosed place for domestic animals, for calves, perhaps, in particular. *Ibid.*, *Par-yard*, the farm-yard, which is itself well separated and inclosed, and contains *pars* for the many and various animals which inhabit it. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.*, *Par* (Suff., Norf.), an enclosed place for domestic animals.

Par (pāɪ), *sb.*[4] *colloq.* A printer's, reporter's, and journalistic abbreviation of *paragraph*.

1879 BLACK *Macleod of D.* xviii. 155 Occasionally a reporter ..will drop into the theatre on his way to the office, and 'do a par.', as they call it. 1891 E. NESBIT in *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 605 A picker-up of unconsidered pars, a reporter. 1891 *Publ. Opin.* 27 Mar. 404/1 Knowing something of the way these pars are worked in the Continental Press.

attrib. 1892 *Daily News* 2 Feb. 7/2 He had paid..hundreds of pounds for par advertisements in the country papers.

Par, parr, *v.*[1] Now *dial.* [ME. *parren*; app. related to PAR *sb.*[3] *dial.*, and possibly representing an unrecorded OE. **pearrian*: see PARROCK.] *trans.* To enclose, confine; to shut up in an enclosure; to fold, pen, etc.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2439 He bunden him ful swiþe faste, ..þat he rorede als a bole, þat he wore parred in an hole, With dogges forto bite and beite. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 25 þin enemyes schulen..parre þee in Jerusalem, as sheep ben parrid in a foold. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3228 Yn al þis [? tyme] was sir Ywayn Ful straitly parred with mekil payn. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 33 *Cayphas.* In pynyng payne bees he parred. 1863 W. BARNES *Dorset Dial.*, *Par*, to inclose, shut up.

Par (pāɪ), *v.*[2] *rare.* [f. PAR *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To equate in value.

1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 789/2 When two countries par their gold coins, the object is to arrive at a common term, for which value for value will be paid.

‖ **Par** (pàr, pāɪ), *prep.* [F. *par*:—L. *per* 'through, by way of, by means of, by'.] A French preposition meaning 'through, by': occurring in Fr. phrases, but never itself adopted as an English word.

1. Occurring in ME., in certain asseverations and adverbial expressions (where it was sometimes confused with OF. *pur*, F. *pour*:—L. *pro* 'for'). Many of these subseq. became obsolete, some continued into later use with change of *par* to *per*, others coalesced in popular use into words: see PERADVENTURE (*par aunter*), PARAMOUNT, PARAVAIL, PARAVAUNT, PARDIE, PERCASE, PERFAY.

†**a. Par (per) amour,** by way of love, for love's sake: see PARAMOUR *adv.*

†**b. Par (per, pur) charite (cheryte,** etc.), by or for Christian love, out of charity (chiefly in adjurations): see CHARITY 1. Also **par seinte charite** [OF. (13th c.) *pour sainte charité* (Littré)], for the sake of holy charity.

c 1250 *Hymn Virg.* 19 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 258 Bisech þin sune par cherite þat he me sschilde from helle pin. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6972, I nam noȝt wurþi to be þi sone ac par seinte charite..uor ȝif it me. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20248 (Cott.) Quarfor i prai yuu, parcharite [so *G.*; *F.* for, *Tr.* pur charite]..Yee sai it me and helis noght. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 97 Anselme..kried, pes per charite. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx. (*Theodera*) 403, & askit hym parcheryte þat scho mycht þare resawit be. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* (Halliw.) 794 Amen! amen! so mot hyt be! Say we so alle per charyte. *c* 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 4551 Y bydde yow now pur charyte, That body ye delyuyr to mee.

†**c. Par ma fay (fey),** by my faith. Cf. PERFAY.

c 1300 [see FAY *sb.*[1] 6 b]. 13.. *Cursor M.* 636 (Göttt.) þai were noght schamed par ma fay. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 830 Ryght gladly, par ma fay!

†**d. Par cœur (oeur),** by heart, accurately: see PERQUER(E.

†**e. Par chaunce,** by chance: see PERCHANCE.

†**f. Par (per) compaigny(e,** by way of or in company, for company's sake: see COMPANY 1 b.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 653 To sitten in the roof par compaignye. — *Reeve's T.* 247 The wenche rowteth eek par compaignye. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 218 And tawhte hem hou they sholde ascrie Alle in o vois per compaignie. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xx. (Caxton 1483) 67 Now lete vs steruen here per companye.

†**g. Par-entrelignarie** [cf. OF. *entreligneure*, etc. (Godef.)], with interlineation.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 298 A chartre is chalangeable byfor a chief iustice; If false latyne be in þe lettre þe lawe it inpugneth, Or peynted parenterlinarie [or] parceles ouerskipped [1393 C. XIV. 119 Oþer peynted par-entrelignarie].

2. In mod.Eng., in advb. phrases from modern French, often hardly naturalized. Such are PARBLEU, q. v.; †*par complaisance*, by deference or indulgence; †*par derrière*, backward, on the back side, behind; *par éminence*, by way of eminence, pre-eminently; *par exemple*, for example, for instance; *par force* = PERFORCE *adv.*; *par parenthèse*, by way of parenthesis.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 21 So yt ys par derriere. 1819 H. BUSK *Dessert* 106 And I became a volunteer *par force*. 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Mediæv. Archit.* I. 9 Pointed architecture..is not exclusively, but *par eminence*, Christian. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 25 A small European force, and one, *par parenthèse*, by no means extraordinary as to its military character.

b. **Par excellence** [L. *per excellentiam*], by virtue of special excellence or manifest superiority; pre-eminently; by the highest claim or title to the designation; above all others that may be so called.

[1598 TOFTE *Alba* I. (1880) 57 My bright Sunne, renowmd *per Excellence*, Through the illustrious splender of her gleames.] 1695 EARL OF PERTH *Lett.* (Camden) 61 The Santo (which is St. Antonio's church, called il Santo *par excellence*). 1777 in W. Roberts *Mem. Hannah More* (1834) I. 118 The whole house groaned at poor Baldwin, who is reckoned, *par excellence*, the dullest man in it. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* V. 85 Of the class of narratives usually denominated 'anecdotes' *par excellence*, M. Kotzebue has given several that deserve notice. 1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 80 The fashionable quarter par excellence is the east end of the city.

Par-, *prefix*, repr. F. *par-*, L. *per-* (see PAR *prep.*), 'through, thoroughly', occurring in words from F., as PARBOIL, PARDON, PARTERRE, PARVENU; esp. common in ME. in words now obs., or in which *par-* has since been changed to PER- after Latin, as *parceve* PERCEIVE, *parfit* PERFECT, *parfourme* PERFORM, *partene* PERTAIN, etc.

Par, var. PARR *sb.*, young salmon; obs. f. PAIR.

‖ **Para**[1] (pā·rä). Also 8 **parrah, perau.** [Turkish (Pers.) پارہ *pārah* piece, portion, morsel; the small coin so called. In F. *para.*] A small Turkish coin, the fortieth part of a piastre, in the 17th and 18th c. of silver, but now of copper, and sunk by successive depreciations till its value is at present (1903) about one-twentieth of a penny.

(In other countries formerly Turkish the para has a greater value.)

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 62 The *Piastre Ryal* is worth eight *Chais*, and each *Chai* five *Paras*, and the *Para* four *Aspres*, which are all pieces of Silver. 1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mohammetans* 68 Three or four *Parrahs*. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* 123 The [Albanian] girls wear a red skull-cap plated with peraus or Turkish pennies of silver perforated, and ranged like the scales of a fish. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* i. 3 Small fish..sell for a para, or three farthings English for a Turkish *oka*, which is forty-two English ounces. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* s. v., In Greece the para passes for about the third of a penny, and 100 make a drachma. 1880 J. NICHOL *Byron* x. 196 He discarded animal food, and lived..on toast, vegetables, and cheese, olives and light wine, at the rate of forty paras a day. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* s. v., The Para of Servia is the equivalent of the French centime.

‖ **Pará**[2] (pară·). Name of a seaport on the south estuary of the Amazon, in Brazil. Used *attrib.* in the following:

Pará cress, a composite plant (*Spilanthes oleracea*), cultivated in tropical countries as a salad and pot-herb; **Pará grass,** (*a*) = PIASSAVA; (*b*) a Brazilian forage-grass, *Panicum barbinode*, now cultivated in the Southern United States; **Pará nut** = Brazil-nut: see BRAZIL 4; **Pará rubber,** an india-rubber obtained from the coagulated milky juice of *Hevea brasiliensis* (N. O. *Euphorbiaceæ*), a tree growing on the banks of the Amazon.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1083 *Spilanthes*, .. the leaves .. have a singularly pungent taste, which is especially noticeable in the *Pará Cress, *S. oleracea*. 1882 *Garden* 30 Sept. 295/3. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Para-grass*, a name for the fibres of the leaves of the *Attalea funifera*. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 759 *Attalea funifera* furnishes that fibre, resembling whalebone, which is now so much used in this country for making brushes and brooms, .. their fibre..is called in commerce *Piassaba fibre*, *Monkey Grass*, or *Para Grass*. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* x, The creeping Para grass. 1848 CRAIG, **Para Nut*, the fruit of the tree, Bertholetia excelsa. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 138 Brazil nuts form a considerable article of export from the port of Para (whence they are sometimes called Para nuts). 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 280/1 The crude rubber, which..is the best up-river *Para that the market affords. 1898 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 5/1 The area producing Para rubber extends over 1,000 square miles.

Para-[1] (pæră), before a vowel or *h* usually **par-,** repr. Gr. παρα-, παρ-, combining form of παρά *prep.*, occurring in words already formed in Greek, their adaptations, and derivatives, and in modern words formed on the model of these, and, in certain uses, as a living element, in the formation of technical nomenclature.

As a preposition, Gr. παρά had the sense 'by the side of, beside', whence 'alongside of, by, past, beyond', etc. In composition it had the same senses, with such cognate adverbial ones as 'to one side, aside, amiss, faulty, irregular, disordered, improper, wrong'; also expressing subsidiary relation, alteration, perversion, simulation, etc. These senses also occur in English derivatives: see PARABAPTISM, PARABLE, PARADOX, PARASITE; PARALLEL; PARENTHESIS; PARHELION; PARISH; PAROCHIAL, PARODY, PAROXYSM, etc. Two groups of less usual technical words follow here.

1. Terms (substantival or adjectival) chiefly of Anatomy and Natural History, denoting or relating to an organ or part situated beside or near that denoted by the second element, or standing in some subsidiary relation to it; and of Pathology, denoting diseases affecting such parts, or designating disordered conditions and functions. These last are often Latin in form.

‖ **Para-anæsthe·sia** *Path.*, anæsthesia of both sides of the body, esp. its lower half (Billings 1890). ‖ **Paracantho·sis** *Path.* [Gr. ἄκανθα prickle + -OSIS], morbid growth of the prickle-cell layer of the skin (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Pa·racarp** *Bot.* [Gr. καρπός fruit], also in L. form ‖ **paraca·rpium,** Link's term for an aborted ovary. **Parachro·matin** *Biol.*, that portion of the nucleoplasm (differing from the rest in taking a faint stain) which forms the spindle in karyokinesis. **Parachro·matism** *Path.*, 'faulty perception of colours' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893); colour-blindness. ‖ **Paracolpi·tis** *Path.* [Gr. κόλπος womb], inflammation of the outside of the vagina. **Paraco·ndyloid** *a.*, applied to a process of the occipital bone adjacent to the condyle. ‖ **Paracope** (păræ·kŏpĭ) [Gr. παρακοπή], delirium of fever; hence **Paraco·pic** *a.* (Billings 1890). **Paracoro·lla** *Bot.*, an appendage to the corolla, as in *Narcissus* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857). ‖ **Paracou·sia, paracu·sis** [Gr. ἄκουσις hearing], disordered hearing. ‖ **Paracye·sis** *Path.* [Gr. κύησις conception], extra-uterine pregnancy. **Pa·racyst,** a subsidiary cyst, esp. in the reproductive organs of certain fungi. ‖ **Paracysti·tis** *Path.*, inflammation in the *paracystium* or connective tissue round the bladder. ‖ **Paradeni·tis** *Path.* [Gr. ἀδήν gland], inflammation around a lymphatic gland. ‖ **Paradi·dymis** = *parepididymis*; hence **Paradi·dymal** *a.* ‖ **Paraflage·llum** (pl. -a), a small supplementary flagellum in an infusorian; hence **Parafla·gellate** *a.*, provided with a paraflagellum or paraflagella. **Parage·rminal** *a.*, situated alongside of the germen in a seed. ‖ **Parageusia** (-giū·siă) [Gr. γεῦσις sense of taste], perversion of the sense of taste; also ‖ **Parageu·sis**; hence **Parageu·sic** *a.* **Paragle·nal** [Gr. γλήνη socket of a joint] *a.*, epithet of the coracoid bone or cartilage in fishes; *sb.*, the coracoid bone or cartilage of a fish. **Parahy·al** *a.* (see quot.). ‖ **Parahypno·sis,** abnormal sleep, as in hypnotized states or somnambulism. ‖ **Parakerato·sis** *Path.* [Gr. κερᾰτό-ω to become horny], skin disease characterized by abnormal development of the horny layer. ‖ **Parakine·sia** *Path.* [Gr. κίνησις motion], disordered motor function; also ‖ **Parakine·sis.** ‖ **Parala·lia** *Path.* [Gr. λαλιά talking, speech], disordered or defective articulation. †**Parala·mpsis** *Path.* [Gr. παράλαμψις, f. λάμψις shining], a pearly-looking opacity of the cornea. ‖ **Paralere·ma** *Path.* [Gr. παραλήρημα talking nonsense], slight delirium, 'wandering' in speech; also ‖ **Paralere·sis**; so **Paraler·rous** *a.* [Gr. παράληρος talking nonsense], slightly delirious. ‖ **Parale·xia** *Path.* [Gr. λέξις speaking], a form of sensory aphasia in which one word is read for another; hence **Parale·xic** *a.* ‖ **Paralge·sia** *Path.* [Gr. ἄλγησις sense of pain], (*a*) disordered sense of pain; (*b*) diminished sensibility to pain. ‖ **Para·lgia** *Path.* [Gr. ἄλγος pain] sensation akin to pain. †**Parame·nia** *Path.* [Gr. μῆν-ες menses], disordered or irregular menstruation (Good 1822–34). ‖ **Parametri·tis** [Gr. μήτρα uterus], inflammation of the *parametrium* or connective tissue by the side of the uterus; hence **Parametri·tic** *a.*, of, affected with, or pertaining to parametritis. **Parami·tom(e,** the more fluid part of protoplasm, as distinguished from the denser and reticulated *mitome*. ‖ **Paramne·sia** [Gr. -μνησις memory], disordered or perverted memory, esp. of the meaning of words. ‖ **Paramyo·clonus** *Path.* [Gr. μῦ-ς, μυο- muscle + κλόνος tumult], a form of convulsions in symmetrically placed muscles. **Paramy·otone** *Path.* [as prec. +

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Gr. *τόνος* stretching], a nervous disease, characterized by persistent tonic spasm. ‖ **Paranema** (pl. **-mata**) *Bot.* [Gr. *νῆμα* thread] = PARAPHYSIS; hence **Paranemal** *a.*, pertaining to a paranema. **Paranephric** (-ne·frik) *a.* [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney], occurring in the tissue beside the kidneys. ‖ **Paranephritis**, inflammation of the *paranephros* or suprarenal capsule; hence **Paranephritic** *a.*, pertaining to or affected with paranephritis. ‖ **Paraparesis** *Path.* [Gr. *πάρεσις* letting go, paralysis], partial paralysis of the lower limbs; hence **Paraparetic** *a.* **Parapatagial** *a.*, pertaining to the *parapatāgium*, a fold of skin between the neck and shoulder in birds. ‖ **Parapathia** *Path.* [Gr. *πάθος* suffering], moral insanity, pathomania. **Parapetalous** *a. Bot.*, situated at each side of a petal, as stamens. ‖ **Paraphasia** *Path.* [cf. APHASIA], disordered speech characterized by the incorrect use of words; hence **Paraphasic** *a.* ‖ **Paraphia** *Path.* [Gr. *ἁφή* sense of touch], disordered tactile sense. ‖ **Paraphyllum** *Bot.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], (*a*) a stipule; (*b*) in certain mosses, a small foliaceous organ between the leaves. **Paraphysical** *a.*, subsidiary or collateral to what is physical. **Parapolar** *a.*, situated beside a pole, or beside the polar cells, as certain cells in *Dicyemidæ*. †**Paraplexy** *Path.*, an attack simulating apoplexy, false apoplexy. ‖ **Paraproctium** *Anat.* [Gr. *πρωκτός* anus], the connective tissue surrounding the rectum; hence ‖ **Paraproctitis**, inflammation of this. **Pararectal** *a.*, situated beside the rectum. ‖ **Pararthria** *Path.* [Gr. *ἄρθρον* joint, *ἀρθροῦν* to articulate], defective or disordered articulation of speech. ‖ **Parasalpingitis** *Path.* [Gr. *σάλπιγξ* trumpet, taken in sense 'Fallopian tube'], inflammation of the connective tissue around the Fallopian tube. **Parasecretion** *Path.*, abnormal or excessive secretion. **Parasinoidal** *a.*, situated beside a sinus, e.g. of the brain. **Parastemon** *Bot.* [Gr. *στήμων* thread, taken as 'stamen'], a stamen-like appendage, a staminodium. ‖ **Parastremma** *Path.* [Gr. *στρέμμα* twisting], a convulsive spasm, distorting the face. ‖ **Parasynovitis** *Path.*, inflammation of the connective tissue next to the synovial membrane of a joint. **Parasyphilitic** *a.*, indirectly related to or arising from syphilis. **Paratarsial** *a.*, pertaining to the *paratarsium* or lateral portion of the tarsus in birds. **Parathyroid** (-þəi·roid), one of several bodies adjacent to the thyroid gland; hence **Parathyroidal** *a.*, pertaining to a parathyroid. **Paratomial** *a.*, situated beside the *tomium* or cutting edge of a bird's bill; pertaining to the *paratomium* or lateral part of the upper jaw in birds. †**Paratripsis** [Gr. *τρῖψις* rubbing] rubbing; hence **Paratriptic** *a.*, pertaining to or effected by rubbing (Billings 1890). ‖ **Paratrophia, paratrophy** *Path.* [Gr. *τροφή* food], disordered nutrition; hence **Paratrophic** *a.* ‖ **Paratyphlitis** *Path.* [Gr. *τυφλός* blind, taken in sense 'cæcum'], inflammation of the connective tissue next to the cæcum; perityphlitis. ‖ **Paraucheinium** *Ornith.* [Gr. *αὐχήν* neck], Illiger's term for the lateral region of the neck. ‖ **Paravaginitis** = *paracolpitis*. **Paravesical** *a.* [L. *vēsīca* bladder], situated beside the bladder. Also PARABASAL, PARACHORDAL, PARAGASTER, PAROTID, etc., q. v.

1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xxii. (ed. 4) 171 *Para-colpitis. 1888 *Nature* 19 July 288/2 Paradoxal deafness..the *paracousia of Willis, in which the patient is deaf to words uttered in the silence of a room, but not in a noisy street. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, **Paracousis*, noise in the ears which comes from a præternatural motion of the air which is naturally contained in the ears. 1882–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 123 *Paracyesis. Morbid pregnancy. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 243 Inflammation of.. the loose adipose and connective tissue of the lower and lateral parts of the urinary bladder..known as.. *paracystitis. 1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 856/1 With a single anterior large flagellum or sometimes with two additional *paraflagella. 1876 KLEIN in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XVI. 116 That portion..which is..overhanging the *paragerminal groove. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 327 *Parageusia is seen in nearly every form of insanity. 1882–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 204 *Parageusis. Morbid Taste. 1895 *Athenæum* 16 Mar. 348/3 Dr. Mivart..represented two lateral processes of the basihyal (for which he proposed the name *parahyal processes) as probably distinctive of the whole of the Psittaci. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 882 Bowen..regards the disease as a *parakeratosis. 1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 845 *Paralalia is that affection in which the patient..brings forth a different sound from the one he wishes to utter. *Ibid.* 790 In *paralexia incorrect words are uttered. 1900 *Lancet* 15 Sept. 822/1 On being asked to read aloud from a newspaper..his reading was markedly *paralexic. 1885 LANDOIS & STIRLING *Text-bk. Hum. Physiol.* II. 1097 The term 'cutaneous *paralgia' is applied to..itching, creeping, formication. 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Sciatica* 60 Hyperæsthesia, paralgia, and anæsthesia are also greatly modified. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xxx. (ed. 4) 244 The frequent occurrence of albuminuria in *parametritic cases. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (ed. 2) 758 *Parametritis is.. inflammation by the side of the uterus. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xxviii. (ed. 4) 225 A very common name for parametritis is pelvic cellulitis. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* p. xxi, Protoplasm..as a rule..is more or less vesicular, consisting of a denser substance (mitome) enclosing droplets of a more fluid character (enchylema, *paramitome). 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Paramitom. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 896 All cases of *paramyoclonus cannot be hysterical. 1892 GOWERS *Man. Dis. Nerv. Syst.* I. 540 Ataxic *paramyotone. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 845/2 **Paranemata*, the paraphyses of algals and other cryptogams. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 454 *Paranephric cysts. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Paranephritis.. *Paranephritic. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 2 (ed. 6) 178 *note*, **Parapetalous*, those stamens which stand at each side of a petal, yet not necessarily before a sepal. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 657 A difficulty of speech may consist in an inability to use the proper words to express the mental ideas...This difficulty is sometimes distinguished as *paraphasia. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 428 A possible cause of *paraphasic speech. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 312 **Paraphylla*, variously shaped foliaceous or filamentous bodies produced near the leaves, but not at definite points like stipules. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 845/2 **Paraphyllia*, stipules. 1886 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 853 Physical or *paraphysical; logical or paralogical; nay, even metaphysical or parametaphysical; nothing comes amiss to a German romancer. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xi. 653 Cells of the adjacent part of the body (*parapolar cells). 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pararectal pouch*, a name sometimes given to the peritoneal pouch on either side of the upper part of the rectum. *Ibid.*, **Parasinoidal spaces*, the spaces in the dura mater..which contain the Pacchionian bodies. 1899 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 25 Nov. 1483 Both tabes and general paralysis are *parasyphilitic affections. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 314 Certain bodies known as accessory thyroids and *parathyroids. *Ibid.*, *Parathyroidal and thyroidal tissue do not play an equivalent part in preventing the development of the symptoms which follow thyroidectomy. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 60/1 Any process of misnutrition or *paratrophia. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Paratrophic. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Paratrophic*, of or belonging to paratrophy. **Paratrophy*, a malnutrition; also, hypertrophy. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 879 '*Paratyphlitis' conveyed the same view of the position of the inflammatory changes. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Paravesical pouch*, the peritoneal pouch on either side of the bladder.

2. In *Chemistry*, *para-* is used to form:

a. Names of substances that are (or have been supposed to be) modifications of those to the names of which *para-* is prefixed, or that have been produced along with or instead of these, or, sometimes, that merely occur with them.

This nomenclature appears to have been first used by Berzelius in 1830 (cf. Poggendorf's *Annalen* XIX. 328, where he introduces *acidum paraphosphoricum* and *paraphosphates*, also *acidum paratartaricum*, *a. parastannicum*).

In some cases the *para-* derivatives are isomers or polymers of the simply-named substance, e.g. *paraldekyde*, *paratoluene*; but in others they are neither isomeric with nor closely related to them, e.g. *naphthalene* $C_{10}H_8$, *paranaphthalene* $C_{14}H_{10}$.

Parabenzene (**parabenzol**) (C_6H_6)$_n$, a hydrocarbon isomeric with benzene, occurring along with it in light coal oil. **Parabuxine**, an alkaloid, $C_{24}H_{48}N_2O$, obtained from the bark of the box-tree. **Paracamphoric** *a.*, in *p. acid*, inactive camphoric acid. **Paracarthamin**, a red substance allied to carthamin, contained in the bark of *Cornus sanguinea*, dogwood. **Paracellulose**, a supposed modification of CELLULOSE, occurring in the cellular tissue and pith of plants. **Paraciitric** *a.*, in *p. acid* = ACONITIC *acid*. **Paraconic** *a.* [ACONIC], in *p. acid*, one of the isomeric acids of constitution $C_5H_8O_4$. **Paraconine**, an artificial variety of CONINE, $C_8H_{15}N$, differing from it in some of its chemical reactions and physical qualities. **Paracresol**, one of the toluol alcohols found in urine; hydroxyltoluene. **Para-ellagic** *a.*, in *p. acid* = RUFIGALLIC *acid*. **Parafibrin**, a supposed modification of fibrin occurring in certain morbid conditions (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Paraformaldehyde**, a polymer of formic or methyl aldehyde. **Parafumaric** *a.*, in *p. acid* = MALEIC *acid*. **Paralbumin**, a form of albumin found by Scherer in ovarian cysts. **Paramalic** *a.*, in *p. acid* = FUMARIC *acid*. **Paramalic** *a.*, in *p. acid* = Diglycollic acid, O.2 (CH_2·COOH): see GLYCOLLIC. **Paramecconic** *a.*, in *p. acid* = COMENIC *acid*. **Paramenispermine**, an alkaloid left as an insoluble residue after the extraction of menispermine, $C_{18}H_{12}NO_2$, of which it is an isomer. **Paramic** *a.*, in *p. acid*, derived from paramide. **Paramide** = MELLITIMIDE. **Paramorphia, paramorphine** = THEBAÏNE, $C_{19}H_{21}NO_3$. **Paramylene** = DECENE, $C_{10}H_{20}$. **Paramylum, -one**, a carbohydrate closely allied to starch (AMYLUM) of formula ($C_6H_{10}O_5$)$_n$, found in starch-like granules in *Euglena viridis*, a flagellate infusorian. **Paramyosinogen**, a proteid occurring in muscle-plasma. **Paranaphthalene** = ANTHRACENE. **Paraniline**, a polymer of ANILINE, $C_{12}H_{14}N_2$, obtained in long white silky needles. **Paranthracene**, a crystalline isomeric modification of anthracene: see quot. **Parapectic** *a.*, in *p. acid*, $C_{24}H_{34}O_{23}$, an uncrystallizable acid formed from pectic acid or pectin by long boiling, or by the action of pectose. **Parapectin**, a neutral substance, $C_{32}H_{46}O_{31}$, derived, as a translucent jelly, from pectin by boiling and precipitating with alcohol. **Parapeptone**, a substance allied to syntonin, precipitated on neutralizing the action of gastric juice on egg-albumin. †**Paraphosphoric** *a.*, in *p. acid*, Berzelius's name for pyrophosphoric acid; its salts are **Paraphosphates**. **Parapicoline**, an oily base, $C_{12}H_{14}N_2$, a polymer of PICOLINE, and formed from it by the action of sodium. **Pararabin**, a modification of ARABIN, prepared from carrots or beet-root, not yielding sugar on treatment with dilute acids. **Parasaccharose**, an isomeric modification of saccharose or cane-sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, formed by a special fermentation of a solution of sugar-candy: see quot. **Parasalicyl**, the salicylide of benzoyl, $C_{14}H_{10}O_3$; also called *spirin*. **Parasorbic** *a.*, in *parasorbic acid*, an isomer of SORBIC *acid*, $C_6H_8O_2$, a volatile oily liquid obtained from mountain-ash berries. **Parastannic** *a.*, in *p. oxide*, a name given by Berzelius to the calcined form of stannic oxide, which differs in some properties from the ordinary oxide. **Paratartaric** *a.*, in *p. acid* (Berzelius, 1830) = RACEMIC *acid*; **Paratartramide** = *Racemamide* (see AMIDE 2). **Paratoluene**, an isomer of TOLUENE, C_7H_8, along with which it occurs in light coal-tar oil; also **Paratoluol**. **Paraxanthine**, a substance, $C_{15}H_{17}N_9O_4$, having relations with the xanthine group, obtained by Salomon from urine. See also PARABANIC, PARALDEHYDE, etc.

1866–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 340 *Parabenzene..has a faint alliaceous odour, less pleasant than that of pure benzene. 1857–62 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) III. 654 *note*, Church found..a hydrocarbon isomeric with benzol which he terms *parabenzol. 1866–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 341 The utricular tissue forming the medullary rays of wood consists of *paracellulose. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., Paracellulose..is characterized chemically by being insoluble in Millon's reagent, except after heating to 140° F. for several hours. 1885 LANDOIS & STIRLING *Text-bk. Hum. Physiol.* I. 502 According to Hammarsten, metalbumin is a mixture of *paralbumin and other proteid substance. 1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 880 *Paramenispermine has the same composition as menispermine. *Ibid.* 873 *Paramide or Mellitimide is a white amorphous powder. *Ibid.* 874 *Paramic acid. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 746 This substance was discovered by M. Dumas in 1832, in coal tar, and named by him *paranaphthalin, because from his experiments it appears in its composition to be perfectly identical with naphthalin. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 107/1 Finally, a more solid material, named paranaphthaline, distils over. 1883 *Athenæum* 15 Sept. 343/2 Dr. D. Tommasi..states that if anthracene is dissolved in benzol and exposed to the direct rays of the sun it becomes turbid and deposits crystals. This photogenic substance has been named *paranthracene. 1885 LANDOIS & STIRLING *Text-bk. Hum. Physiol.* I. 331 Identical with Kühne's hemialbuminose and Meissner's *parapeptone. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) I. 327 Intermediate between orthophosphates and metaphosphates, there are at least three distinct classes of salts, the most important of which are the pyrophosphates or *paraphosphates. 1866–72 — *Dict. Chem.* IV. 354 The salts of *parapicoline are for the most part uncrystallizable. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., Agar-agar, the Chinese vegetable jelly, is composed of *pararabin. *Ibid.* s.v., *Parasaccharose is more strongly dextro-rotatory than Saccharose. 1857–62 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) III. 385 This new acid is identical with the *paratartaric or racemic acid. 1885 LANDOIS & STIRLING *Text-bk. Hum. Physiol.* II. 539 The crystalline body *paraxanthin occurs in traces in the urine.

b. (More systematically) Names of isomeric benzene di-derivatives in which the two hydrogen-atoms replaced by another element or radical are symmetrically disposed in the benzene ring, being separated on each side by two other atoms; as 1 and 4 in the ring $1^{\,2\,3}_{6\,5}{}^{4}$; e.g. *paradichlorobenzene*, $C_6ClHHClHH$. So *coumaric* (1:2) and *paracoumaric* (1:4) *acids*, etc. See ORTHO- 2.

As these compound names are formed systematically, and are in number unlimited, it is not necessary to give any list; cf. the following:

1876 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* (1) 207 Few chemists employ the terms *para-*, *meta-*, *ortho-*, in any other sense than as denoting 1:4, 1:3, and 1:2 compounds respectively. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 198 A second series of bi-derivatives of benzene—the *Para-* series—is produced from dinitrobenzene. From this compound is obtained *para-nitraniline*, which may be converted into para-diazonitrobenzene, and from this may be prepared parachloronitrobenzene, parabromonitrobenzene, and para-iodo-nitrobenzene. These..may be converted by reducing agents into parachloraniline, parabromaniline, and para-iodaniline. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 270 We have called paradihydroxybenzene [or quinol] *one* of the benzenes, and the prefix *para-* shows which one; there are two others, one of which is *ortho*-dihydroxybenzene, or catechol, and the other *meta*-dihydroxybenzene or resorcinol. There are thus three substances, catechol, resorcinol and quinol, all having the same composition $C_6H_4(HO)_2$ and distinguished from each other by the prefixes *ortho*, *meta*, and *para* attached to dihydroxybenzene.

Para- [2], a. F. *para-*, a. It. *para-*, imperative of vb. *parare* 'to ward or defend, to cover from, to

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shield, to shroud, to shelter' (Florio), orig. 'to make ready, prepare':—L. *parāre*; used with a sb. object, in phrases which have themselves become sbs., as *para-sole* lit. 'defend or shelter from sun', hence 'a sun-shade'; so *parafuoco* fire-guard, fire-screen, *paravento* wind-screen, *parapetto* breast-guard, parapet. (Cf. analogous Fr. and Eng. compounds, as *couvre-chef*, *couvre-feu*, *make-shift*, *spend-thrift*, *ward-robe*.) Italian *para-* has been adopted in Fr., which has added *parapluie* rain-screen, umbrella, *paracrotte* mud-guard, *parachute*, *parados*, etc. Thence English has PARAPET, PARADOS, PARASOL, PARACHUTE, with occasional humorous nonce-words, as **Parabore**, defence from bores, and occasional uses of the alien (French) words, **paragrandine** [L. *grandin-em* hail], **paragrêle** [F. *grêle* hail] protection against hail, **parapluie** [F. *pluie* rain] umbrella, **paratonnère** [F. *tonnère* thunder] lightning-conductor, **paravent** [F. *vent* wind] defence against wind.

1844 LD. BROUGHAM *A. Lunel* I. i. 26 And sigh for a Bore-net, a *para-bore, to protect me, like our musquito-curtains. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, **Paragrandine*, an instrument, the object of which is to avert hailstones in the same manner as electric conductors avert the danger of lightning. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, **Paragrêle*. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Parasol*...The word is French.—That used against rains is sometimes called **parapluie*. 1829 MRS. SOUTHEY *Chapt. Churchyards* II. 246 Escorted by Mr. Vernon on one side and his own valet, with a *parapluie*, on the other. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* xix. (1874) 234 She ..displayed an enormous crimson *parapluie*, which she held between her face and the sun.

Parabanic (pærăbæ·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. PARA-: see below.] In *parabanic acid*, a dibasic acid, $CO{\cdot}_2(NH{\cdot}CO)$, produced by the action of nitric acid on uric acid or alloxan; crystallizing in colourless prisms. When boiled with dilute acids, it is converted into oxalic acid and urea, whence it is sometimes called *oxalyl carbamide* or *oxalyl urea*. Hence **Pa·raban**, a proposed substitute for the name *parabanic acid*, to express its parallelism to *alloxan*. **Pa·rabanate**, a salt of parabanic acid, as *argentic parabanate*, $CO{\cdot}_2(NAg.CO)$.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 635 Parabanic acid forms salts which are exceedingly unstable: parabanate of silver being the only salt which is permanent. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 43 Paraban and alloxan are products of the oxidation of uric acid. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* p. xxviii, Kreatin is a monureide, and so are paraban and alloxan, which are obtained by the oxidation of uric acid. 1888 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* 303 Parabanic acid is formed by boiling uric acid with strong nitric acid and other oxidizing agents.

[*Note.* The term *parabanic* was introduced by Liebig and Wöhler in 1838 (*Annalen* XXVI. 285), but without any explanation of its formation. As they made parabanic acid by a reaction in which they expected to obtain alloxan, it is prob. that *para-* was used in the sense 'instead of', 'opposed to', the ending being that of *allox-an*, *-anic*, and the *b* merely euphonic. It has been suggested that the latter is a residue of *carb-*, and that the term was formed to express parallelism of constitution to urea or carbamide, $CO{\cdot}_2(NH_2)$, and to alloxan, $CO{\cdot}_2(NH{\cdot}CO)CO$; but as a fact, it was not till much later that the identity of urea and carbamide was discovered.]

Parabaptism (pærăbæ·ptiz'm). [ad. late Gr. παραβάπτισμα irregular or spurious baptism, f. παρα- aside, amiss, wrong + βάπτισμα baptism.] Uncanonical or unauthorized baptism (in the early church). So **Paraba·ptist, Parabaptisa·tion.**

1715 BINGHAM *Orig. Eccles.* IV. 275 Such Baptisms are frequently condemned in the ancient Councils under the name of παραβαπτίσματα...Which sort of Parabaptizations are there condemned. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Parabaptism.*

Parabasal (pærăbē·săl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [PARA-1.] In Crinoids: Situated next to and articulated with a basal plate. b. *sb.* (also in mod.L. form *parabasāle*, pl.-*ālia*). A parabasal joint.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 125 In some cases the 'basals' are succeeded by a second row or cycle of plates..which are sometimes regarded as something special, and are termed the 'parabasals' or 'sub-radials'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 593 A calyx supported on a stem, and composed of five basalia, five parabasalia, and five radialia.

‖ Parabasis (păræ·băsis). Pl. **-bases** (-băsīz). [a. Gr. παράβασις lit. a going aside, digression, stepping forward, f. παραβαίνειν to go aside, step forward.] In ancient Greek comedy, A part sung by the chorus, addressed to the audience in the poet's name, and unconnected with the action of the drama.

1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. p. cvi, What steps were used in their parabases to give effect to the rhythm. *Ibid.* p. cxiv, The play originally condemned has come down to us with part of a parabasis (or address to the audience). 1866 LOWELL *Swinburne's Trag.* Pr. Wks. 1890 II. 130 Something similar in purpose to the parabasis was essayed in one, at least, of the comedies of Beaumont and Fletcher, and in our time by Tieck. 1877 WARD in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 407/2 The distinctive feature of Old, as compared with Middle Comedy, is the *parabasis*, the speech in which the chorus, moving towards and facing the audience, addressed it in the name of the poet, often abandoning all reference to the action of the play.

‖ Parabema (pærăbī·mă). Pl. **-mata**. [a. mod. Gr. παράβημα, f. παρά beside + βῆμα BEMA.] In Byzantine churches, The part of the edifice on each side of the bema, when separated from the latter by a wall. Hence **Parabema·tic** *a.*, pertaining to a parabema; supported on the parabemata.

1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* I. II. ii. 171, (3) The prothesis, (4) the diaconicon or sacristy..when divided as here by walls from the bema, are called parabemata. *Ibid.* 172 Care must be taken to recognize the parabema in cases where there is a passage through it, as it is still architecturally one. *Ibid.*, The Church of S. Theodore, given above, has a parabematic dome.

Parabenzene, -benzol: see PARA-1 2.

† Parabie·n. *Obs.* [a. Sp. *parabien*, from *para* for, *bien* well, the wish 'may it be for good to you', 'I wish you joy or success', congratulation.] A congratulatory compliment, congratulation.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. i. v. 47 My Master .. rendring me an account of his loue, and I giuing him the *Para-bien* thereof. 1668 LD. ARLINGTON in *Temple's Wks.* (1770) I. 516 So that now I can..give you the *parabien* of this great work. 1681 *Moores Baffled* 9 But instead of giving me the Parabien, you have disturbed my hour of Eating.

† Parabi·lity. *Obs. rare.* [f. PARABLE *a.*] The quality of being easily procured or prepared.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 102 He considereth not the parability, or Propriety of Medicines, it is not unusual for him to prescribe things out of use, or reach, or season.

Parablast (pæ·răblæst). [f. PARA- + Gr. βλαστός sprout, germ: see -BLAST.]

† 1. *Path.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Parablasta*..term used by Eisenmann for disease with anatomical conversion or alteration: a parablast.

2. *Embryol.* The nutritive yolk of a meroblastic ovum, as distinguished from the formative yolk or *archiblast*; also, a special layer of cells in the embryo, supposed by His to arise from the nutritive yolk, by others to belong to the mesoblast.

1876 KLEIN in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XVI. 116 This quasi-extraneous portion of the germ I will call *parablast*, in contradistinction to the segmented part or blastoderm of the authors, which I will term *archiblast*...However,..according to His, parablast is not a portion of the same substance of which the blastoderm consists, but is a part of the white yolk. 1884 *Science* IV. 341/1 The parablast of Klein, the intermediate layer of American authors. 1888 J. BEARD in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Oct. 195 There are here also plenty of mesoblast—pardon, 'parablast' cells in the neighbourhood.

Hence **Parabla·stic** *a.*, pertaining or relating to the parablast (sense 2).

1885 LANDOIS & STIRLING *Text-bk. Hum. Physiol.* II. 1128 The parablastic structure of blood and connective-tissue. 1888 J. BEARD in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Oct. 195 When His regards the nuclei here present as mesoblastic or 'parablastic' cells, his view is just as much a gratuitous assumption as the whole parablastic doctrine.

Parable (pæ·răb'l), *sb.* Forms: 4– **parable**; also 4–7 **-bole**, 4–6 **-bil(l**, 5–6 **-byll(e**, 7 **-bile**. [ME. a. F. *parabole* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *parabola* comparison; in Christian L., allegory, proverb, discourse, speech, talk, a. Gr. παραβολή a placing side by side, comparison, analogy, parable, proverb, f. παρα- beside + βολή casting, putting, a throw.

From L. *parabola* came the various later forms *paravola*, *paraula*, *barola*, *parole*, *parabla*, *palabra*, *palavra*, meaning 'speech, word', in the Romanic langs. Hence *parabola*, *parable*, *parole*, *palaver* are all representatives of the same original word.]

A comparison, a similitude; any saying or narration in which something is expressed in terms of something else; an allegory, an apologue. Also vaguely extended (chiefly after Heb. or other oriental words so rendered) to any kind of enigmatical, mystical, or dark saying, and to proverbs, maxims, or ancient saws, capable of application to cases as they occur. *arch.* (exc. as in b.)

† *Parables of Solomon*, the Book of Proverbs. (*obs.*)

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlviii. 4 Y shal bowe myn eres in parabiles [*a* 1300 *E. E. Psalt.* forbiseninge]. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ibid., Lerand me to speke in parabils, that is, in likyngis that all men kan noght vndirstand. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxiv. 32 Lerne 3e the parable of a fyge tree. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 369 Been thir none othire resemblances That ye may likne youre parables to. *Ibid.* 679 And eek the Parables of Salomon. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1987 Hit sownyd to me as a parable, Derke as a myste, or a feynyd fable. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. v. 7 Lete not þe paraboles of eldir men displese þe. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 101 A poete somtyme..Spekyng in parablis, how the fox, the grey, The gander,..Went with the pecok ageyne the fesaunt. 1596 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* Pref., All the ancient wisdom and science was wont to be delivered in that forme, as may be seen by the parables of Solomon. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. iv. 194 Accept of the Curates parabile, and his sentences in praise of a slender dyet as *Modicum non nocet*. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 500 A sin That Gentiles in their Parables condemn. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 234 Moses and the Prophets wrote all in Parables. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* x, I will reply with a parable told to me by a santon of the desert. 1881 N. T. (R. V.) *Luke* iv. 23 Doubtless ye will say unto me this parable [WYCLIF likenesse, TINDALE, 1611 proverbe, *Rheims* similitude], Physician, heal thyself.

b. *spec.* A fictitious narrative or allegory (usually something that might naturally occur), by which moral or spiritual relations are typically figured or set forth, as the parables of the New Testament. (Now the usual sense.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 352 Þus spekiþ Crist..of dette in þe Pater Noster, and also in o parable. 1382 — *Matt.* xiii. 3 And he spak to hem many thingis in parablis. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xiii. 10 Why speakest thou to them in parables? 13 Therefore speake y to them in similitudes. 18 Heare ye therfore the similitude [*Rheims* and 1611 parable] off the sower. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 251 Whensoeuer by your similitude ye will seeme to teach any moralitie or good lesson by speeches misticall and darke, or farre fette, vnder a sence metaphoricall applying one naturall thing to another,..the Greekes call it *Parabola*, which terme is also by custome accepted of vs. .. Such parables were all the preachings of Christ in the Gospell. 1688 SOUTH *Serm.* II. viii. 276 The Foundation of all Parables is..some Analogy or Similitude, between the Tropical, or Allusive part of the Parable, and the Thing couched under it. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IV. 208 Or rather sing thou of that wealthy Lord, Who took the ewe lamb from the poor man's bosom, ..This parable would I tell,..And look at thee and say, 'Thou art the man!' 1841 TRENCH *Parables* i. (1877) 2 The parable is constructed to set forth a truth spiritual and heavenly: this the fable, with all its value, is not.

c. *dial.* Something that may be pointed to as an example or illustration (to follow or to avoid).

[Cf. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxiv. 9 And y shal 3yue them .. in to repref, and in to parable, and in to prouerbe.] *c* 1880 *Correspondent*, Parable is used near Drumcondra, Ireland, in sense of 'An apt illustration, a case in point'. 1894 IAN MACLAREN *Bonnie Brier Bush* VI. ii. 218 'Man', says Mactavish,..'You are just a Parable, oh yes, just a Parable'. 1900 *Cent. Mag.* Feb. 601 He had his three acres in such rotation as a flower garden, his wee patch a parable to the counthry.

d. *To take up one's parable* [after Num. xxiii. 7, etc.], to begin to discourse. *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xxiii. 7 And takun to his parable [1388 And whanne his parable was takun], seith. 1535 COVERDALE ibid., Then toke he [Balaam] vp his parable, & sayde [etc.]. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* i. 5 In due time, the learned took up their parable.

e. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parable-poem*, *-poet*, *-reading*, *-writer*; *-like* adj., *-wise* adv.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 149 b, It is in parablewyse, and in way of comparison, that this citie is called Sodome and Egypt. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 240 His speeches had been hitherto darke and parable-like. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 62 We Jews are a parable people. 1884 *Athenæum* 6 Dec. 725/1 [They] can only be described as parable-poems. *Ibid.* 727/3 The current of the story with the Western parable-writer moves too rapidly.

† Pa·rable, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *parābil-is* procurable, f. *parāre* to prepare, procure: see -BLE.] That can be readily prepared, procured, or got; procurable, 'get-at-able'.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xix. (1887) 81, I haue kept Galenes rule in chusing these exercises, and that they be all both pleasant, profitable and parable. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. v. I. v. (1651) 390 This of drink is a most easie and parable remedy. *a* 1692 BOYLE *Med. Exp.* Pref. (1693) 5 Receipts that being Parable or Cheap, may easily be made servicable to poor Country People. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 60 A parable but excellent Medicine in..the Stone.

Pa·rable, *v. rare.* [f. PARABLE *sb.* Cf. late and med.L. *parabolāre* to discourse, talk, whence F. *parler* to speak.]

1. *intr.* To compose or utter a parable; to speak or discourse in parables.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xlix. 4 That is to say, Parable thou in parable. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 437 My store of praise would never fail, Tho' I should parable till I were old.

2. *trans.* To represent or express by means of a parable, allegory, or similitude.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. vi. Wks. (1851) 32 That was chiefly meant, which by the ancient Sages was thus parabl'd. 1884 G. F. PENTECOST *Out of Egypt* iii. 54 That sign which to my mind it parables or typifies.

‖ Parable·psis. [a. Gr. παράβλεψις, f. παραβλέπ-ειν to look aside at, to see wrong, to overlook, f. παρα- PARA-1 + βλέπειν to see.] False vision; oversight. So **Pa·rablepsy; Parable·ptic** *a.*, of or pertaining to parablepsy.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Parablepsis*, term for false vision; side vision; parablepsy. *Parablepticus*, of or belonging to *Parablepsis*: parableptic. 1886 *Athenæum* 7 Aug. 169/3 He avoids the difficulty..by supposing..the words were omitted through 'parablepsy' on the part of the scribe.

† Pa·rably, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. PARABLE *sb.* + -LY 2, after advbs. from adjs. in *-ble*.] In parables, parable-wise.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xii. 1 And Ihesus bigan to speke parably [*gloss* or in parablis; *Vulg.* in parabolis].

Parabola (pără·bŏlă). *Geom.* [a. 16th c. L. *parabola* (also *parabolē*), a. Gr. παραβολή juxtaposition, application, *spec.* in Geometry, the 'application' of a given area to a given straight line, hence also, the curve described below: for derivation and other senses, cf. PARABLE. In F. *parabole*. See note below.]

One of the conic sections; the plane curve formed by the intersection of a cone with a plane parallel to a side of the cone; also definable as the locus of a point whose distance from a given point (the focus) is equal to its distance from a given straight line (the directrix).

Sometimes distinguished from parabolas of the higher kind (see b) as the *Apollonian* or *quadratic parabola*. It is approximately the path of a projectile under the influence of gravity.

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[1544 *Archimedis Opera* 142 (heading) Archimedis qvadratvra parabolæ, id est portionis contentæ a linea recta & sectione rectanguli coni. 1558 COMMANDINUS *Archimedis Opera* 18 b, (heading) Archimedis qvadratvra parabOles.] 1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 188, I demaunde whether then this Eleipsis shal not make an Angle with the Parabola Section equal to the distaunce betweene the grade of Randon proponed, and the grade of vttermost Randon. 1656 [see PARABOLASTER]. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 876 The Spindle made of the same Parabola by rotation about its Base. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* I. (1722) 14 The Orbits describ'd will be one of the other Conick Sections, either Parabola's or Hyperbola's. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 246 'Tis evident the Parabola has but one Focus. 1788 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (ed. Rees), *Parabola, osculatory*, in *Geometry*, is used particularly for that *parabola* which not only osculates or measures the curvature of any curve at a given point, but also measures the variation of the curvature at that point. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 136 The Area or Space of a Parabola, is equal to Two-Thirds of its Circumscribing Parallelogram. 1832 *Nat. Philos.* II. *Introd. Mech.* p. xviii. (U. K. S.), The curve-line which a ball describes, if the resistance of the air be not taken into consideration, is called in geometry a parabola. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* xxiii. (1870) 124 The orbit of a comet is generally best represented by what is called a parabola; that is, an infinitely long ellipse. 1881 C. TAYLOR *Anc. & Mod. Geom.* 82 The parabola was so called from the equality of the square of the ordinate of any point upon it to the rectangle contained by its abscissa and the latus rectum. .. It is reported by Proclus in his Commentaries on the first book of Euclid..that the terms *parabola, hyperbola*, and *ellipse* had been used by the Pythagoreans to express the equality or inequality of areas, and were subsequently transferred to the conic curves.

b. Extended to curves of higher degrees resembling a parabola in running off to infinity without approaching to an asymptote, or having the line at infinity as a tangent, and denoted by equations analogous to that of the common parabola.

Campaniform or *bell-shaped parabola*: a name formerly given to cubic parabolas without cusp or node. *Cartesian p.*: a cubic curve denoted by the equation $xy = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$, having four infinite branches, two parabolic and two hyperbolic. *Cubic* or *cubical p.*: a parabola of the third degree. *Double p.*: a parabola having the line at infinity for a double tangent. *Helicoid p.*: see HELICOID. *Neilian p.*: the semicubical parabola ($ax^3 = y^2$), rectified by William Neil in 1657. *Semicubical p.*: see SEMICUBICAL.

1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 15 A Method for the Quadrature of Parabola's of all degrees. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Parabola's of the higher kinds are algebraic curves, defined by $a^{m-1}x = y^m$... Some call these Paraboloids. 1765 CROKER *Dict. Arts*, Cartesian Parabola. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* II. 192 A bell-form Parabola, with a conjugate point.

[*Note.* To the earlier Greek geometers, including Archimedes, B.C. 287–212, who investigated only sections perpendicular to the surface of the cone, the parabola was known as ὀρθογωνίου κώνου τομή = sectio rectanguli coni 'the [perpendicular] section of a right-angled cone'. The use of παραβολή, 'application', in this sense is due to Apollonius of Perga, *c* 210 B. C., and, with him, referred to the fact that a rectangle on the abscissa, having an area equal to the square on the ordinate, can be 'applied' to the latus rectum, without either excess (as in the *hyperbola*), or deficiency (as in the *ellipse*). (See C. Taylor *Anct. & Mod. Geom.* 195; T. L. Heath *Apollonius of Perga*, Introd. lxxx.) But an explanation of the name, from the much more obvious property of the *parallelism* of the section to a side of the cone, is given by Eutokius of Ascalon *c* A. D. 550, and is frequent in later writers.]

‖ **Parabolanus** (pærăbŏlē·nŭs). Pl. **-ni.** [late L. (*Cod. Just., Cod. Theod.*), f. *parabol-us* reckless man, one who jeopardizes his life, a. Gr. παράβολος exposing oneself, venturesome, reckless, perilous, f. παρα- aside + βάλλειν to throw.] A sick-nurse, especially in infectious cases. In the Eastern Church from 3rd to 5th c., name of a class of lay helpers who attended upon the sick in the plague, etc.

1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. ii. (1673) 267 These Parabolani were a Kind of Clergy Physitians. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The *Parabolani* were not allowed to withdraw themselves from their function, which was the attendance on the sick. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 563. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* v, Philammon went out with the parabolani, a sort of organised guild of district visitors.

† **Para·bolar,** *a. Geom. Obs.* [f. PARABOLA + -AR.] Of the nature of a parabola; parabolic.

1663 *Phil. Trans.* I. 105 If regular, whether Elliptick or Parabolar.

† **Para·bolary,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *parabola* PARABLE + -ARY.] Of the nature of a parable; parabolical.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292 Allegories of all sorts, whether apologal, affabulatory, parabolary [etc.].

† **Parabola·ster.** *Obs.* [f. PARABOLA: see -ASTER.] A parabola of a higher degree: = PARABOLA b, PARABOLOID 1.

1656 HOBBES *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 185, I have exhibited and demonstrated the proportion of the parabola and parabolasters to the parallelograms of the same height and base. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 233 The line, in which that body is moved, will be the crooked line of the first semi-parabolaster of two means, whose base is the impetus last acquired. 1670 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 199 A pure unaffected biquadratic parabolaster.

‖ **Parabole** (păræ·bŏlē). [a. Gr. παραβολή comparison, analogy (see PARABLE); formerly in Latinized form *parabola*.]

1. *Rhet.* A comparison, a metaphor (in the widest sense); *spec.* a simile drawn from the present.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. ix. (Arb.) 251 The Greekes call it *Parabola*, which terme is also by custome accepted of vs: neuerthelesse we may call him in English the resemblance misticall. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Parabola*, a Similitude of a thing: In Rhetorick it is a similitudinary speech whereby one thing is uttered and another signified; as in this Example; 'As Cedars beaten with continual storms, so great men flourish'. 1828 WEBSTER, *Parabole*, in oratory, similitude; comparison.

† 2. *Geom.* = PARABOLA. *Obs. rare.*

1684 T. BAKER *Geometr. Key* 10 Though no necessity of invoking a Parabole..to midwife forth the two first classes of Equations.

Parabolic (pærăbɒ·lik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *parabolicus*, a. late Gr. παραβολικός figurative (Clemens Alex.), f. παραβολή PARABLE; in mod. use referred also to PARABOLA; cf. F. *parabolique* (14th c. in Littré).]

A. *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a parable; 'expressed by parable' (J.).

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. ii. 11 Traditions; which he wraps up in..parabolic..notions. 1804 COLLINS *Scripscrap* 96 And through each parabolic tract, Pursue the trail of moral fact. 1888 A. B. BRUCE (*title*) The Parabolic Teaching of Christ, a systematic and critical study of the parables of Our Lord.

b. Of or pertaining to parabole; metaphorical.

1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* (1722) 66 Resolving the whole into a Popular, Moral, or Parabolick Sense. 1876 G. D. BOARDMAN *Creative Week* 20 (Cent.) Creation..transcends all experience. .. Hence all the words describing Creation must, in the very nature of the case, be figurative or parabolic.

2. *Geom.* Of the form of, or resembling, a parabola; of which the section is a parabola; also, having relation to the parabola.

Parabolic asymptote: see quot. 1788. *Parabolic branch* (of a curve): a branch which, like the parabola, extends to infinity without approaching an asymptote (opp. to *hyperbolic*). *Parabolic conoid*: a conoid of parabolic section, a paraboloid of revolution. *Parabolic point*: a point on a surface at which the curvature is cylindrical, the indicatrix thus being two parallel straight lines, i. e. a degenerate parabola. *Parabolic pyramidoid*: see PYRAMIDOID. *Parabolic reflector*: a reflector, usually of polished metal, made in the form of a paraboloid of circular section, so as to reflect parallel rays to a focus, or reflect in parallel lines the rays of a lamp placed at the focus. *Parabolic space*: (*a*) the space between an arc of a parabola and its ordinate; (*b*) name given by Klein to a space, of any number of dimensions, of zero curvature, as ordinary or Euclidean space (see HYPERBOLIC 2 b, quot. 1872–3). *Parabolic spindle*: a figure formed by the revolution of an arc of a parabola about its (double) ordinate. *Parabolic spiral* = helicoid parabola: see HELICOID.

1702 RALPHSON *Math. Dict., Paraboloid*..otherwise called a Parabolick Conoid. 1704 Parabolic spiral [see HELICOID A. 1]. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Parabolick Space*, is the Area..between the Curve..of the Parabola and any entire Ordinate. *Ibid., Parabolick Spindle.* 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 357 The parabolic Area equal to ⅔ of the circumscribing Parallelogram. 1788 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (ed. Rees), *Parabolic asymptote*, ..a parabolic line approaching to a curve, so that.. by producing both indefinitely, their distance from each other becomes less than any given line. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 19 The resistance of the air and other causes occasion projected bodies to deviate considerably from the parabolic curve. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxxviii. § 185. 323 Parabolic reflectors made of metal. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 304/1 The elliptic, parabolic, and hyperbolic cylinders are perfectly distinct. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* xi. (1874) 225 [They] made experiments with parabolic shot or bombs. 1872 PROCTOR *Exs. Astron.* iii. 40 Comets which sweep round the sun in parabolic or hyperbolic orbits.

B. *sb.* †1. *Geom.* A parabolic figure; a parabola or paraboloid. *Obs. rare.*

1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 100 Whether those..are the portions of Globes or of Parabolicks, or other figures, is truely hard to judge. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* II. 137 They were talking of parabolics and elliptics.

2. A parabolic expression, a metaphor. *nonce-use.*

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 736 The grandeur of the house was above all parabolics.

Parabolical (pærăbɒ·likăl), *a.* [see -ICAL.]

1. Of or pertaining to parable; involving, or constituting, parable; having a figurative, as opposed to a historical or literal, existence or value.

1554 in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 910/2 Nothing can bee sayde more vncerteyne, or more parabolical and vnsensiblie than so to say. 1641 WILKINS *Mercury* ii. (1707) 10 The Jewish Doctors..accustom themselves to a Parabolical Way of Teaching. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) III. 373 A Parabolical Description of God's vouchsafing to the World the Invaluable Blessing of the Gospel, by the Similitude of a King..Solemnizing his Son's Marriage. 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) I. 6 That parabolical prophecy of our Lord: 'wheresoever the carcase is, there will the eagles be gathered together'. 1866 WHITTIER *Pr. Wks.* (1889) I. 115 The Scripture they turn unto allegory and parabolical conceits.

†b. Using or addicted to the use of parable. *Obs.*

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 265 He..had a parabolical and allusive fancy. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* (1837) IV. 9, I think aunty's unco parabolical the day.

2. *Geom.* = PARABOLIC *a.* 2. Now *rare.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* Pref. A iij b, Archimedes..(as some suppose) with a glasse framed by reuolution of a section Parabolicall, fired the Romane nauie..comming to the siege of Syracusa. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 313 Not directly downwards, but in a parabolical or some such crooked line. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 234 To compare the orbits, upon the supposition that they are parabolical. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 111 A Parabolical Conoid.

Hence **Parabo·licalness.** *rare*−⁰.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Parabolicalness*, the being of the Nature or Manner of a Parable.

Parabo·lically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a parabolical manner; with parable or allegory; according to parabole, metaphorically.

1615 BEDWELL *Moham. Imp.* II. § 63 They are spoken parabolically. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. ii, The latter was parabolically spoken. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 148 This doctrine is to be stated emblematically and parabolically.

2. *Geom.* In the manner of a parabola. *rare.*

1755 in JOHNSON.

Para·boliform, *a. rare.* [f. PARABOLA + -(I)FORM.] Of the form of a parabola.

1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Paraboloids*, are Paraboliform Curves in Geometry. 1819 *Pantologia, Paraboliform curves*, a name sometimes given to the parabolas of the higher orders.

† **Para·bolism.** *Alg. Obs.* [f. Gr. παραβολή in sense 'division' + -ISM.] The reduction of an equation by dividing it by the coefficient of the unknown quantity of highest degree.

1702 RALPHSON *Math. Dict., Parabolism*, is the Division of the Terms of an Equation by the known Quantity (when there happens to be one) that is involved or multiplied into the first Term. Thus the following Equation $axx + 2abx = bcc$ will be reduced to this $xx + 2bx = \frac{bcc}{a}$.

Parabolist (păræ·bŏlist). [f. Gr. παραβολή (L. *parabola*) PARABLE, PARABOLA + -IST.]

1. One who narrates, uses, or deals in any way with, parables or parabole.

1651 H. MORE *Second Lash* in *Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) 196 Now my pretty Parabolist, what is there left to make your similitude good?

2. One who deals with the parabola; in quot. 'a partisan of the parabola': cf. HYPERBOLIST 2. *nonce-use.*

1831 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* (1859) 42 The partisans of the ellipsis, the parabola, and the hyperbola..The parabolists..believing themselves qualified to act as mediators.. would gravely say much that was very plausible.

Parabolize (păræ·bŏlaiz), *v.* [See -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To express or represent parabolically; to set forth in a parable. Also *absol.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 20 Otherwise could not the church Catholike be..parabolized with a net cast into the sea. *Ibid.* 34 As our Sauiour Christ rightly parabolized of such. 1623 *Doleful Even-Song* 9 Which mercifull bounty..is here parabolized vnto vs by a certaine man that was a king (etc.). 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* II. vii. (1861) 379 He [Christ] parabolizes the truth.

b. To turn into, treat, or explain as a parable.

1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* 329 Some would parabolise, or rather indeed..mythise, the several statements in the Book of Job and the Vision of Micaiah.

2. To make parabolic or paraboloidal in shape.

1869 W. PURKISS in *Eng. Mechanic* 12 Nov. 208/2 Such curve being afterwards parabolised by the..polisher. 1878 LOCKYER *Stargasing* 134 M. Foucault..proceeds in a different manner in parabolising his glass mirrors.

Hence **Para·bolizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Para·bolizer,** one who parabolizes.

1691 *Search after Wit* 3 And who first shou'd Trump up, but the Parabolizers? 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. ii. xiv. (1852) 420 The people then perceived the meaning of the parabolizer to be that [etc.]. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) II. 302 The parabolizing Arab. 1869 W. PURKISS in *Eng. Mechanic* 12 Nov. 208/3 The shorter the focal length, the more difficult the parabolising becomes.

Paraboloid (păræ·bŏloid), *sb.* (*a.*) *Geom.* Also 7 **-oeides, -oeid,** 8–9 **-oide.** [In form, ad. Gr. παραβολοειδής a. (in a different sense), whence in 17th c. use *paraboloeides*: see PARABOLA and -OID, and cf. F. *paraboloïde.*]

†1. A parabola of a higher degree: = PARABOLA b.

1656 HOBBES *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 315 The parabola is ½, and the cubical paraboloeides ⅔ of their parallelograms respectively. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* viii. 281 The Equated Isocrone Motion..in a Paraboloeid. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 245 Those of the Third.. Order will be the Cubic Paraboloid. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s. v., Suppose the Parameter multiply'd into the Square of the Abscissa to be equal to the Cube of the Ordinate; that is, $pxx = y^3$. Then the Curve is called a Semicubical Paraboloid.

2. A solid or surface of the second degree, some of whose plane sections are parabolas; formerly restricted to that of circular section, generated by the revolution of a parabola about its axis, now called *paraboloid of revolution.*

Elliptic paraboloid: a paraboloid of elliptic section. *Hyperbolic paraboloid*: a curved surface of which every plane section is either a parabola or a hyperbola, the curvature being concave in one direction and convex in another (as in a saddle concave towards front and back, and convex towards each side).

1702 RALPHSON *Math. Dict., Paraboloid*, is a Solid formed by the Circumvolution of a Parabola about its Ax. This is otherwise called a *Parabolick Conoid.* 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 127 The Solid Content of a Paraboloid (or Solid generated by the Rotation of a Parabola about its Axis), is equal to Half its Circumscribing Cylinder. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Optics* vii. 22 (U. K. S.) The specula, or mirrors, of all reflecting telescopes are ground into the shape of a paraboloid. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 222/2 *Paraboloid.* The simplest form of this surface is the paraboloid of revolution. 1842 *Ibid.* XXIII. 304/2 For the elliptic paraboloid, let a parabola revolve about its principal axis, and let the circular sections become ellipses. *Ibid.*, Let two parabolas have a common vertex, and let their planes be at right angles to one another, being turned contrary ways.

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Let the one parabola then move over the other, always continuing parallel to its first position, and having its vertex constantly on the other: its arc will then trace out an hyperbolic paraboloid.

B. *adj.* = PARABOLOIDAL. *rare.*

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1901 *19th Cent.* Oct. 586 The voice aided by a paraboloid megaphone.

Paraboloi·dal, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of the form of a paraboloid.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 575 Circular [domes] may be spherical, spheroidal, ellipsoidal, hyperboloidal, paraboloidal, &c. 1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 759 Using, instead of a spherical, a paraboloidal speculum.

‖ **Parabranchia** (pærăbræ·ŋkiă). [PARA-[1].] The modified osphradium of certain gastropod molluscs, considered as a secondary branchia or gill. Hence **Parabra·nchial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a parabranchia; **Parabra·nchiate** *a.*, furnished with a parabranchia.

1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 648/1 The right olfactory organ only is retained, and may assume the form of a comb-like ridge to the actual left of the ctenidium or branchial plume. It has been erroneously described as the second gill, and is known as the parabranchia. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 479 In some *Asygobranchia* the osphradium is large, thrown into folds, and is generally taken for a second but reduced ctenidium (parabranchia).

Parabromalide (-brō·mălәid). *Chem.* [PARA-[1] 2 a.] An isomer of bromal, C_2HBr_3O, forming colourless rhombic prisms with four-sided summits.

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 340.

‖ **Parabysma** (pærăbi·zmă). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *παράβυσμα* stuffing.] A term for swelling of the abdomen from enlargement or engorgement of the viscera. Hence **Paraby·smic** *a.*

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 135 Parabysmic tumours of the liver. *Ibid.* 351 On this account I have ventured to change it for Parabysma. *Ibid.* IV. 54 Thus working up a distressing parabysma or visceral turgescence. *Ibid.* 316 Parabysmic dropsy of the belly.

Paracamphoric to **-cellulose**: see PARA-[1] 2.

Paracelsian (pærăse·lsiăn), *sb.* and *a.* [f. proper name Paracelsus (see below) + -IAN.]

A. *sb.* A follower or adherent of the celebrated Swiss physician, chemist, and natural philosopher Paracelsus (1490–1541), or of his medical or philosophical principles; in the former sense opposed to *Galenist*.

His true name was Philippus Theophrast von Hohenheim.

1574 J. JONES (*title*) Galens Bookes of Elementes..confuting..the errours..of the Paracelcians. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 108 Our Doctor is pertinaciously either a Galenist, or Paracelsian. 1711 W. KING tr. *Naude's Ref. Politics* i. 15 The Paracelsians pervert the text of Hippocrates, to establish their visionary imaginations.

B. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Paracelsus.

1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* II. ii, Can all your Paracelsian mixtures cure it? 1659 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 453 It is a paracelsian remedy, that may kill as well as cure. 1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Hence **Parace·lsianism,** the medical principles of Paracelsus.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. xviii. (1713) 467 Bath..in which we all-over discover the Foot-steps of Paracelsianism and Familism.

So **Parace·lsic, Parace·lsical** *adjs.*, **Parace·lsist** *sb.*, **Paracelsi·stic** *a.*

1602 F. HERING *Anatomyes* 15 Hyperbolicall, or rather, Paracelsicall Commendations. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. x. 119 Our Paracelcists would faine feed vs with many such smoaky promises. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 165 The Galenick and Paracelsick Physick. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Paracelsistick Medicines.* 1882 *Standard* 13 Dec. 5/5 The Galenists, the Paracelsists, ..the Vitalists, ..and the Anti-Hallerians had all..their followers.

‖ **Paracentesis** (pærăsentī·sis). *Surg.* Also 6 in Fr. form **paracentèse**; 7 *erron.* **-thesis, -tisis.** [L., a. Gr. *παρακέντησις* tapping, couching, f. *παρακεντεῖν* to pierce at the side, f. *παρα-* beside + *κεντεῖν* to prick, stab.] The operation of making a perforation into some cavity of the body, esp. for the removal of fluid or gas; tapping; also, couching.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 20/1 We must make the Paracentese to drawe awaye the water out of the bellyes. 1667 FAIRFAX in *Phil. Trans.* II. 548, I had thoughts of a Paracenthesis or Tapping between the Ribs. 1779 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 73 Rode to Chebacco, to attend the operation of paracentesis with Dr. Davis. 1874 LAWSON *Dis. Eye* 31 Paracentesis of the cornea will also be of service. 1892 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 1104/1.

Paracentral (pærăse·ntrăl), *a.* [f. Gr. *παρα-*, PARA-[1] + *κέντρον* centre + -AL.] Situated beside the (or a) centre; in *Anat.* applied to parts of the brain lying alongside the central fissure.

1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 61 The meningitis was..localized on two convolutions, the anterior and posterior marginal near the paracentral lobe. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 715 Frequent in the parietal and temporal lobes and in the paracentral gyri.

† **Parace·ntric,** *a. Kinetics. Obs.* [See PARA-[1] and CENTRIC.] In *paracentric motion*, rendering *motus paracentricus* of Leibnitz, used by him to express that motion which, compounded with harmonic circulation, he supposed to make up the actual motion of a planet. Sometimes misunderstood by other writers, and applied to simple motion about a centre.

[1689 LEIBNITZ *Tentamen de mot. cælest. causis*, Opera 1768, III. 216 Motu duplici, composito ex circulatione harmonica..et motu paracentrico. 1708 GREGORY *Astron. phys. elementa* I. lxxvii. 100.] 1704 C. HAYES *Fluxions* 293 Paracentric motion of Impetus is so much as the revolving Body approaches nearer to or recedes farther from the Center of Attraction. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. lxxvii. 175 The other Motion (namely the Paracentric) arises from a double curve, namely the excussory impression of Circulation and the Sun's attraction compounded together. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 128 If a slender rod AC revolve round the point C, as a centre, ..the centrifugal force arising from the paracentric velocity of the rod [etc.].

So **Parace·ntrical** *a.* ? *Obs.* = prec.

1718 G. CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* 32 The Paracentrical Motion is compounded of two others, viz. ..[that] whereby all Bodies moving in a Curve, endeavour to recede from the Center by the Tangent, and the Attraction of the Sun or the Gravitation of the Planet toward it.

Parache, Parachen, var. PARISH, PARISHEN.

Parachito, obs. variant of PARAKEET.

Parachloralide (-klō·răləid). *Chem.* [PARA-[1] 2 a.] An isomer of chloral, $C_2HCl_3O_2$, a pungent-smelling liquid, insoluble in water, produced by the action of chloral on wood spirit.

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 341.

Parachordal (pærăkɔ̄·rdăl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Embryol.* [f. Gr. *παρα-* PARA-[1] + *χορδή* chord + -AL.] Situated beside the notochord: applied to two plates of cartilage, forming the foundation of the skull in the embryo. **b.** as *sb.* = Parachordal cartilage.

1875 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 701/2 The hinder and front cartilages, parachordal and trabecular, are applied to each other unconformably. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 337 The basi-cranial plate or parachordal cartilage. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., The parachordals with the cephalic portion of the notochord form the basilar plate.

Parachromatin, -chromatism: see PARA-[1].

Parachronism (păræ·krŏniz'm). [f. Gr. *παρα-* PARA-[1] + *χρόν-os* time + -ISM: cf. *ἀναχρονισμός* anachronism. Cf. F. *parachronisme.*] An error in chronology; usually taken as one in which an event, etc., is referred to a later date than the true one. (Cf. ANACHRONISM.)

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* iii. (1642) 186, I much marvaile, that..our Moderne Criticks..did not consider so great an Errour, and Parachronisme in Iustins Text. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xvi. 198 The Bride of the Lamb, he interprets of Constantine's Family and Retinue; wherein he commits a gross Parachronism. 1788 R. PORSON in *Mus. Crit.* I. 235 Parachronisms appear in the marble, respecting the age of Phidon the Argive, the assassination of Hipparchus, and the expulsion of Hippias. 1873 J. H. SMITH *Notes & Margin. Tennyson* 114 It cannot be regarded as parachronism if the poets .. refrain from cutting out the very life and essence of the original tales.

So **Parachroni·stic** *a.*, marked by parachronism; **Para·chronize** *v.*

1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* xii. 97 Though he have there over-much Parachronistick stuff. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Parachronize*, to mistime any thing.

† **Parachroous** (pără·krŏ|ŏs), *a. rare*—°. [f. Gr. *παράχρο-os* + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Parachroûs* (L.), of a false or altered colour; deprived of colour: parachroous.

So **Parachrose** (pæ·răkrōus) *a.* [irreg. as if f. *χρῶσις* colouring]: see quot.

1847 WEBSTER, *Parachrose, a.* (*Min.*) changing color by exposure to the weather. *Moks.*

Parachute (pæ·răʃūt), *sb.* [a. F. *parachute*, f. PARA-[2] + *chute* fall.]

1. An apparatus used for descending safely from a great height in the air, esp. from a balloon; it is constructed like a large umbrella, so as to expand and thus check the velocity of descent by means of the resistance of the air.

1785 *Europ. Mag.* VII. 401 In Mr. Blanchard's late visit to this country, he brought his Parachute to England. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. 17 These [flying squirrels] have.. a membrane..which when they leap, expands like the wing of a bat, and by this, like a parachute, they rest on the air. 1837 *Gentl. Mag.* Aug. 190/2 After the parachute was divided from the car, the balloon rose rapidly. 1876 BENEDEN *Anim. Paras.* ii. 33 The medusa, when extended, forms for them a balloon with its parachute.

2. *gen.* Any contrivance, natural or artificial, serving to check a fall through the air, or to support something in the air; e.g. the expansible fold of skin or *patagium* in the flying squirrel, etc.

1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* (1834) 82 The Draco fimbriatus.. dropping safely to the ground, under the protection of a sort of parachute, formed by its extended skin. 1879 tr. *Semper's Anim. Life* 11 The parachutes of the flying reptiles. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 304 The fruits and seeds when ripe are..provided with wing or parachute and launched upon the wind.

† **3.** Name given to a broad-brimmed hat worn by women late in the 18th century. *Obs.*

1885 *Fairholt's Costume in Eng.* Gloss., *Parachute*, a ladies' hat, in fashion in 1779.

4. a. *Mining.* A contrivance, such as a safety-catch, to prevent a too rapid descent of a cage in a shaft, or of the boring-rod in a boring.

1881 in RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*

b. *Watchmaking.* A contrivance to prevent injury to the balance-wheel from a shock or blow.

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 184 The idea of the parachute is that if the watch is let fall..the balance staff pivots may be saved from breaking by the yielding of the end stones.

c. *Brewing.* An apparatus made to slide up and down the side of a fermenting-vat according to the height of the fermenting wort.

1885 *Standard* 14 Mar. 7/7 Brewery fermenting tuns.. with parachutes and attemperators preferred.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parachute-bearing* adj.; **parachute light,** a bright light given by a burning composition contained in a small bomb (called a *parachute light-ball*) supported by a parachute so as to float in the air (the parachute being at first inclosed in the bomb, and set free by the explosion of a charge which also ignites the composition); used for observing the position or movements of an enemy.

1868 *Rep. to Govt. U.S. Munitions War* 192 A parachute light-ball..if it only burns for a few minutes, does not reveal the position of those using it. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Knowledge* 22 June 367/2 Other parachute-bearing mammals. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl. & Ferns* I. 110 Very perfect 'parachute' mechanisms. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Aug. 4/1 A 'parachute' parasol with the edge fringed with lace of the style..in vogue at the period of the Crimean War.

Hence **Pa·rachute** *v. trans.*, to convey by means of a parachute; *intr.*, to descend by or as if by a parachute (whence **Pa·rachuting** *vbl.sb.*); **Pa·rachutism,** the art or practice of parachuting; **Pa·rachutist,** one who descends from a balloon in a parachute, *esp.* one skilled in such descents.

1807 COLMAN *Broad Grins, Reckoning w. Time* vi, Thy pinions next..Balloon'd me from the Schools to Town, Where I was parachuted down, A dapper Temple student. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 5/1 The lady who 'parachuted' from Clifton Suspension Bridge. 1888 *Weekly Scotsman* 6 Oct. 4/2 Mr. Baldwin, the now well-known balloonist and parachutist. 1889 *Graphic* 3 Aug. 127/1 By and by, perhaps, Society may vote parachutism vulgar. 1890 *Daily News* 21 Feb. 2/3 Narrow escape of a Lady Parachutist. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Mar. 9/2 Thus Baldwin, having made a fortune by parachuting, was able to retire unscathed.

Paracide, obs. erron. form of PARRICIDE.

Paracitric, etc.: see PARA-[1] 2.

Paracketto, obs. variant of PARAKEET.

Paraclete (pæ·răklīt). Also 5 **-clit,** 6 **-clet.** [a. F. *paraclet* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. eccl. L. *paraclētus* (also *paraclitus*) Tertull., etc., a. Gr. *παράκλητος* advocate, intercessor, one called to one's aid, f. *παρακαλεῖν* to call in, call to one's aid. Although a passive verbal = L. *ad-vocātus*, *παράκλητος* was at an early date associated by the Greek Fathers with the Hellenistic sense of *παρακαλεῖν* to console, comfort, and the active agent-n. *παρακλήτωρ* encourager, comforter. Cf. the active sense acquired by *advocate*.

In Job xvi. 2, where the LXX has *παρακλήτορες κακῶν πάντες*, Aquila and Theodotion have *παράκλητοι*.]

1. A title of the Holy Spirit (repr. Gr. *παράκλητος* in John xiv. 16, 26, xv. 26, xvi. 7); properly 'an advocate, one called in to one's assistance, an intercessor', but often taken as = 'comforter' (see COMFORTER 1 b). Also (rarely) repr. Gr. *παράκλητος* 'advocate' as applied to Christ (1 John ii. 1).

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3616 Ffor anothere Paraclit I shalle send 3owe nedefulle. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* xiv. 26 The Paraclete, the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* viii. (1662) 361 'If any man sin we have a Paraclete with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous'.. saith S. John. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Veni, Creator Spiritus* 8 O source of uncreated light, The Father's promised Paraclete! *a* 1714 ABP. SHARP *Serm.* (1738) V. 29 In the Te Deum, 'also the Holy Ghost the Paraclete': for that is the word in the original. 1843 NEALE *Hymns for Sick* (1863) 58 Consoler of our hearts, Blest Paraclete! 1884 J. PARKER *Larger Ministry* 21.

transf. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc., Carlyle* Ser. I. 238 With him [Carlyle]..The victorious hero is the true Paraclete.

† **2.** *gen.* An advocate or intercessor. *Obs.*

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* III. xviii. B b v, Braggynge Winchester, the Popes paraclete in Englande, that is mayster of the Stewes at London. 1582 N. BURNE in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 126 Your paraclet Theodore Beze is constrainit to deny this pairt of the scripture. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 82 [Plato] has likewise used in one place, the term Paraclete, Intercessor, in speaking of the Reason.

Paraclose, obs. variant of PARCLOSE.

‖ **Paracme** (pără·kmi). [a. Gr. *παρακμή* the point at which the prime or strength is past, f. *παρα-* past, beyond + *ἀκμή* culmination, ACME.] A point or period at which the prime or highest vigour is past; the point when the crisis of a fever is past. So **Paracma·stic,** † **Paracma·stical** *a.* [Gr. *παρακμαστικός*, F. *paracmastique*, 15th c.], past the culmination or crisis.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Paracmastical*, pertaining to a.. feaver, wherein the heat, when it is at the greatest, by little and little diminisheth till it ceaseth. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Paracme*, the declining of a Distemper, when its Rage is abated, and the Patient judg'd beyond Danger. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Paracme*, that part of life, in which a person is said to grow old, and which, according to Galen, is from 35 to 49. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Paracmastic*, past the prime or the time of

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vigour; past the crisis. *Paracme*, the point at which the prime is past; the commencement of old age;..the period in a fever after the occurrence of the crisis.

Paracolpitis to **Paracresol**: see PARA-[1] 1, 2.

†**Paracood**, obs. f. BARRACUDA, a W. Indian fish.

1685 L. WAFER *Voy.* (1729) 340 They have Paracoods also, ..a long and round fish, about as large as a well-grown pike.

Paracrostic (pærăkrɒ·stik). [f. PAR(A-[1] + ACROSTIC.] (See quot.)

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Paracrostic*, a poetical composition in which the first verse contains, in order, all the letters which commence the remaining verses of the poem or division. According to Cicero (*De Divinatione*, ii. 54), the original Sibylline verses were paracrostics.

Paracya·nogen. *Chem.* [PARA-[1] 2.] An isomer or polymer of cyanogen, a dark brown porous substance formed in small quantity when cyanogen is prepared from cyanide of mercury. So **Paracy·anate, Paracya·nic** *adjs.*, **Paracy·anide.**

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 500 Cyanide of mercury..evolving cyanogen and metallic mercury when heated in a close vessel, and leaving a black residue termed paracyanogen. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Paracyanate*.. applied by Berzelius to a fulminate. *Ibid., Paracyanicus* ..applied by Berzelius to fulminic acid, because, though having the same composition as cyanic acid, it widely differs in relation to its properties: paracyanic. 1864 H. SPENCER *Biol.* I. 7 In paracyanogen, formed of the same proportions of these elements in higher multiples, we have a solid which does not fuse or volatilize at ordinary temperatures. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 342 Paracyanide of silver.

Paracyesis, Paracystitis *Path.*: see PARA-[1].

Paracyst (pæ·răsist). *Bot.* [PARA-[1] I.] One of a pair of sexual organs in certain Fungi.

1874 COOKE *Fungi* 175 In the middle of these [utricles] are generated elongated clavate cells..which Tulasne names paracysts. 1884 H. M. WARD in *Q. Jrnl. Microscop. Sci.* XXIV. 280 The paracyst is a club-shaped branchlet, close to the macrocyst; the apex of the paracyst and the hook-like prolongation [of the macrocyst] become united.

†**Parada, -ado.** *Obs.* [app. an altered form (see -ADO 2) of F. *parade*, which at a later date was adopted unchanged. Sometimes held to be taken direct from Sp. *parada*, but the latter was not used in these senses: see PARADE *sb.*]

1. Pomp, show, display, ostentation; = PARADE 1.

1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* I. x. 31 All this parado and goodly shew declineth. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 82 The great pomp or princely parada used by Queen Berenice, and her train of women. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 123 No Court Paradoe, or Munificence was read of. 1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 137 Pompeous Paradoes and Shows.

2. A muster or display of troops; = PARADE 2.

1625 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Hon.* II. ix. § 4 It may be done..in March, in Campe or on the head of a Parado. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wallenstein* IV. ii. Wks. (1874) II. 64 In their best furniture of Armes, all drawne Into parada.

3. Muster, 'turn-out'. *rare.*

a 1639 WOTTON *Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 84 These five [Pr. Charles, Buckingham, and 3 attendants] were at the first the whole Parada of this Journey.

4. = PARADE *sb.* 4 and 5.

(In quots. 1653, 1690 applied to the *Prado* at Madrid.)

1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 141 A large field, between Mastrick and Aquisgrane, where the Parado [*piazza d'arme*] was made. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 228 The King and Prince had some interviews in their Coaches passing to the Parada to take the Air. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 383 In midst of the Parado, a Church was intended to be built. 1690 SHADWELL *Am. Bigot* I. 6 In the Evening we'l drive in the Parado.

‖ 5. = PARADE *sb.* 6.

1865 tr. *Erckmann-Chatrian's Waterloo* (1870) 98 Parada and riposte must have come like lightning.

Parada·ctyl. *Ornith.* [ad. mod.L. *paradactylum* (Illiger; also in Eng. use), f. Gr. παρα- beside, PARA-[1] + δάκτυλος finger.] (See quots.)

[1811 ILLIGER *Prodrom. System. Mamm. et Avium* 178 Paradactylum, pagina lateralis digiti, pelmatis pars digitum spectans.] 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Paradactylum*,.. applied by Illiger to the lateral portions of the toes of birds, to distinguish it..from the inferior surface: the paradactyle. 1874 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* III. 531 Side of toes (*Paradactylum*) the sides, in any way distinguished from the toes.

Hence **Parada·ctylar** *a.*, of or pertaining to the paradactyl.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The marginal lobes [etc.] of birds' toes are paradactylar.

Parade (părā·d), *sb.* [a. F. *parade* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), 'a (boasting) apparance, or shew; a brauado, or vaunting offer' (Cotgr.); ad. It. *parata* 'a warding or defending; a dighting or garish setting forth' (Florio 1611), Sp. *parada* 'a staying or stopping, also, a standing or staying place' (Minsheu 1599); L. type **parāta*, from *parāre*.

L. parāre to make ready, procure, prepare, furnish, in late L. to deck, adorn, developed many senses in Romanic; e. g. in It. (1) 'to adorne, dight, decke, beautifie, set foorth, furnish, garnish, prouide', (2) 'to prepare to receive (a blow), to ward off, defend, cover, shield', (3) 'to teach a horse to stop and staie orderly', to make 'the stop in the action of horsemanship' (Florio). In Sp. *parar* is 'to stop, stay, rest, end, be at a non-plus, pause' (Minsheu). All the senses occur in Fr. The sb., It. *parata*, Sp. *parada*, might occur in any of the senses of the vb. used in the lang. Fr. has app. taken senses of *parade* from both. Cf. also L. *magno paratu* with great preparation, provision, or display.]

I. 1. Show, display, ostentation. *To make a parade of*, to display ostentatiously.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Parade*, an appearance or shew, a bravado or vaunting offer. 1663 COWLEY *Cromwell* Wks. 1710 II. 658 The most virtuous and laudable Deed that his whole Life could have made any Parade of. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 150 To make a fine Parade of his own good Qualities and Vertues. 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1812) IV. xxviii. 16 A new display of that state and parade to which he was so much addicted. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. xii. 217 Making an empty parade of knowledge which we do not really possess. 1812 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 22 The unseemly parade of his funeral. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxi, Another answers, 'Let him be, He loves to make parade of pain'.

2. An assembling or mustering of troops for inspection or display; esp. a muster of troops which takes place regularly at set hours, or at extraordinary times to hear orders read, as a preparation for a march, or any other special purpose.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Parade*..is also a term of War, and commonly used for that appearance of Souldiers in a Garrison about two or three of the clock in the afternoon, to hear prayers, and after that to receive Orders from the Major for the Watch, and Guards next night. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 780 The Cherubim..stood armd To thir night watches in warlike Parade. 1769–72 *Junius Lett.* xxx. 138, I shall leave it to military men, who have seen a service more active than the parade. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* vi, He was not very much bored by drills and parade. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 69 Permitted to be absent from afternoon parade.

b. The men appearing on parade.

1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 260 The Commanding Officer is then to direct the Parade to Order Arms.

3. A march or procession; esp. in *U. S.*, a procession, organized on a grand scale, in support of some political object.

1673–4 DK. LAUDERDALE in *L. Papers* (Camden) III. xxiv. 36 They went up with a Parade of 9 or 10 Coaches. 1731 SWIFT *Strephon & Chloe* Misc. 1735 V. 33 The Rites perform'd, the Parson paid, In State return'd the grand Parade. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xxiv, Not a sweet ramble, but a slow parade. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxxi. 580 When a procession is exceptionally large, it is called a Parade. *Ibid.* 581 *note*, In the Cleveland Business Men's parade it was alleged that 1500 lawyers had walked.

b. An assembly of people; esp. a crowd of promenaders.

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 107 We saw a great parade, or kind of meeting. *a* 1845 HOOD *Storm at Hastings* xiii, The gay Parade grew thin—all the fair crowd Vanish'd. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lv. 6 Where flocks the parade to Magnus' arches. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xvii. 265 'Did she go into that parade of people?' said Ingram.

4. The place where troops assemble for parade; the level space forming the interior or enclosed area of a fortification; a parade-ground.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Parade*, is a Military word, signifying the Place where Troops usually draw together, in order to mount the Guards, or for any other Service. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 407 Two hundred soldiers .. conducted him to the great parade before the Emperor's palace...In this parade, a body of troops..were drawn up under arms. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 240 When Barracks are occupied by Troops, the Yards and Parades are to be swept, rolled, and kept clean by them.

5. A public square or promenade. Now sometimes the name of a street.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 219 (Leon) The Square is called the Parade. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 149 Before the Church of Santiago is a very handsome Parade. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. i, We saunter on the parades [at Bath]. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xi. (1862) 29 In what street, parade, place, square, row, terrace, or lane..will be explained in due time. 1862 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 85 The smart parades and crescents of the former town.

II. 6. *Fencing.* = PARRY. [Fr. *parade*, It. *parata*.]

1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* 20 The Lessons Defensive are commonly called the Parade. *Ibid.*, Parades or wayes of defending. *Ibid.*, Two Parades, the Parade in Quart, and the Parade in Terce. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., There are as many kinds of Parades, as of strokes and attacks. 1834 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VI. 502 A parade is a defence of the body, made by an opposition of one's blade to that of an adversary.

fig. 1699 LOCKE *Educ.* § 94. 152 Marks, which serve best to shew, what they [men] are..especially when they are not in Parade and upon their Guard.

III. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (mostly connected with sense 2), as *parade attire, -day, -duty, -ground, major, -march, officer, order, -step*; **parade-rest**, a position of rest, less fatiguing than that of 'attention', in which the soldier stands silent and motionless, much used during reviews; also *parade-like* adj.

1724 in Temple & Sheldon *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* (1875) 200 If the enemy get within the parade ground. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. iii. 78 The Trenches were levelled,..and then I lost the Title of Parade Major. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 149 The slow or parade-step being 70 paces per minute. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 576 They are chiefly parade letters to men of celebrity. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* (1833) I. vii. 126 A mere parade officer, who had never been out of London. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ii, Andreas too attended Church..like a parade-duty, for which he in the other world expected pay with arrears. 1888 *Century Mag.* XXXVII. 465/1 Not a man moved from the military posture of 'parade-rest'.

Parade (părā·d), *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *parader* (1784 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To assemble (troops, etc.) for the sake of inspection or review: see PARADE *sb.* 2.

1686 [see PARADING *vbl. sb.*]. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. iii. 73 He [the General] thought me more capable to parade the Workmen, and detach them .. for the respective Works. 1799 WELLINGTON in Gurwood *Desp.* (1837) I. 26 The troops were paraded. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* v. 550 Bid him parade his troop in his grandsire's honour.

transf. and *fig.* 1881 ROSSETTI *Ball. & Sonn.* (1882) 208 While Memory's art Parades the Past before thy face. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 87/1 Robbing the mail, and parading every traveller on a certain line of road with almost ludicrous impartiality.

2. *intr.* To march in procession or with great display or ostentation; to walk up and down or promenade in a public place, esp. for the sake of 'showing off'.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 196 These troops paraded about the hill with great ostentation .. practising every art to intimidate us. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlviii. (1869) III. 27 He paraded through the streets with a thousand banners. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* ix. 194 If I had my way, I would parade all the morning up and down the fashionable side of Bond Street. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxvi, In this order they paraded off with a horrible merriment.

3. *trans.* To march through (a place of public resort) in procession or with great display; to walk up and down or promenade (some place) esp. for the sake of 'showing off'.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VI. viii, Venus..in semblance of a blear-eyed trull paraded the battlements of Fort Christina. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* v. 84 Have we not seen Favila's shameless wife..parade Our towns with regal pageantry? 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. vi. 211 Throwing themselves into a procession, they paraded the streets of the city.

4. To march (a person) up and down or through the streets either for show or to expose him to contempt. Also *refl.*

1807 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 89 The idea of a chief magistrate parading himself through the several States as an object of public gaze. 1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 296 They set him on a camel and paraded him about the city.

5. *intr.* To make a parade; to behave, talk, or write ostentatiously; to 'show off'. Also in phr. *to parade it. rare* or *Obs.*

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1766) V. 46 The whole family paraded it together. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 38 He paraded and shewed away..concerning the divinely inherent right of monarchs. 1807–8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 158/2 You parade a great deal upon the vast concessions made by this country to the Irish, before the Union.

6. *trans.* To make a parade of, to display or hold out to view ostentatiously, to 'show off'.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 32, I thought I would amuse him a little by parading the whole Irish system of things before him. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* v. ii, A great man never loses so much as when he exhibits intolerance, or parades the right of persecution. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Sir Jasper's Tenant* ii, The very last .. to parade his feelings.. before the eyes of his fellow men. 1876 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* cxl, Don't linger here in Paris to parade Your victory.

7. *nonce-use.* To provide (a town, etc.) with a parade or parades.

1889 HISSEY *Tour in Phaeton* 191 The modern part that faces the sea is..paraded, well lighted, well drained.

Hence **Para·ded** *ppl. a.*

1865 MRS. G. L. BANKS *Tried & true* in Harland *Lanc. Lyrics* 277 From paraded assistance I turn'd with disdain. 1876 BROWNING *A Forgiveness* 337 Worse than all, Each day's procession, my paraded life Robb'd and impoverished through the wanting wife.

Para·deful, *a. rare.* [See -FUL.] Full of parade or display.

1755 RICHARDSON *Corr.* (1804) III. 224 Supper, as paradeful a one as if it were a less frugal meal than it always is at Parson's-Green, enters.

Paradeigma, Paradeisal: see PARADI-.

Paradeless (părā·dlĕs), *a.* [See -LESS.] Without parade; lacking a parade.

1872 M. COLLINS *Two Plunges for Pearl* III. vi. 137 A clubless paradeless..city.

Paradenitis, etc.: see PARA-[1].

Parader (părā·dəɹ). [f. PARADE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who parades: in the senses of the verb.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. i. 3 What think you,.. rejecting both your men, and encouraging my parader? 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xviii, Bring me the parader's gage. 1888 *Voice* (N. Y.) 27 Sept., The paraders marched in to swell the multitudes.

Paraderm (pæ·răd3im). *Biol.* [f. Gr. παρα-, PARA-[1], in sense 'subsidiary', 'by-' + δέρμα skin.] The delicate membrane enclosing the pro-nymph of some dipterous insects.

1895 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* V. 164 Lowne,..looking on the limiting membrane as a subsequent formation,..calls it the paraderm. 1895 in *Funk's Standard Dict.*

‖ **Paradiastole** (pæ:rădəi|æ·stŏlē). *Rhet. Obs.* [L., a. Gr. παραδιαστολή 'putting together of dissimilar things', f. παρα- side by side + διαστολή separation, distinction.] A figure in which a favourable turn is given to something unfavourable by the use of an expression that conveys only part of the truth. b. (See quot. 1657.)

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 84 *Paradiastole*, when with a milde interpretation or speech wee colour others or our owne faults, as when we call a subtile person, wise; a bold fellow, couragious; a prodigall man, liberall. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvii. (Arb.) 195 The figure Paradiastole, which..nothing improperly we call the Curry-fauell. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 113 Paradiastole is a dilating or enlarging of a matter by interpretation. A figure when we grant one thing that we may deny another. *Ibid.* 115 This

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figure paradiastole is by some learned Rhetoricians called a faulty tearm of speech, opposing the truth by false tearms and wrong names. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Paradiastole*,..a Figure which disjoyns things that seem to have one Import, and shews how much they differ.

Hence † **Paradia·stolary** *a.*

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292 Figurative expressions,..paradoxical, paramologetick, paradiastolary.

Paradidymal, -didymis : see PARA-[1] 1.

Paradigm (pæ·rădim, -dəim). Also 7 -digme. [a. F. *paradigme*, ad. L. *paradīgma*, a. Gr. *παράδειγμα* pattern, example, f. *παραδεικνύ-ναι* to exhibit beside, show side by side. Formerly also in L. form.]

1. A pattern, exemplar, example.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 208/1 We now haue none enterpretour of the parablys ne paradygmes. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* B j, Giue me a paradigme or example, of a deliberatiue kinde of epistle. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. iii. 45 The Universe .. was made exactly conformable to its Paradigme, or universal Exemplar. 1752 J. GILL *Trinity* v. 91 The archetype, paradigm, exemplar, and idea, according to which all things were made. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 133 Socrates makes one more attempt to defend the Platonic ideas by representing them as paradigms.

† **2.** *Rhet.* (In L. form.) See quot. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 100 *Paradigma*, a manner of exhorting or with-drawing by example, as to say..'the nature of the Dolphin is not to suffer the yong one of her kinde to straggle vndefenced'. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 252 *margin*, *Paradigma*, or a resemblance by example.

3. An example or pattern of the inflexion of a noun, verb, or other inflected part of speech.

1599 MINSHEU *Span. Gram.* 20 Now it remaineth to giue a Paradigma or example of euery Coniugation of their Moodes. 1698 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 358 It will be convenient..to Write him out a full Paradigm of some one Verb. 1859 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* (1861) 81 Paradigms of regular and irregular nouns and verbs. 1892 DAVIDSON *Hebr. Gram.* 72 Skeleton paradigm of the regular verb.

Paradigmatic (pæ·rădigmæ·tik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. Gr. *παραδειγματικ-ός*, f. *παραδείγματ-*: see prec. and -IC.] Of the nature of a paradigm; serving as a pattern; exemplary.

1793 T. TAYLOR *Plato* Introd. Timaeus 372 After this, the demiurgic, paradigmatic, and final causes. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1888 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* Oct. 294 The Timaeus seems at first to fit very nicely into the doctrine of the paradeigmatic idea. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Philos. & Theol.* ii. 37 All these ideas..are not paradigmatic only but parental.

† **B.** *sb.* One who writes lives of religious persons to serve as examples of Christian holiness. *Obs. rare.* 1847 in WEBSTER.

† **Paradigma·tical**, *a.* [See -ICAL.] = prec.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 958 We read that some signes are paradigmaticall. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 733 Here therefore is there a Knowledge before the world, .. that was Archetypal and Paradigmatical to the same. 1793 T. TAYLOR *Plato* Introd. Timaeus 370 Primary causes, i.e. the producing the paradigmatical, and the final.

Hence **Paradigma·tically** *adv.*

1846 WORCESTER cites *Annot. Tr.* In mod. Dicts.

† **Paradi·gmatize**, *v. Obs.* [ad. Gr. *παραδειγματίζ-ειν* to make an example of, f. *παραδειγματ-*: see prec. and -IZE.] *trans.* To set forth as a model, to make an example of.

1647 HAMMOND *Copy Papers betw. H. & Cheynell* 123 There is no question concerning any line in those Books so paradigmatized by you. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Baptism* 216 Not..[to] go about as it were to paradigmatize, and stigmatize me throughout the whole Kingdom. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 36. 2/1 To Paradigmatize and..explain all obstupifying Quiddities.

Parading (pără·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PARADE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb PARADE; mustering of soldiers; promenading; showing off, etc. Also *attrib.*

1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 208 The Parading Place that is before it, serves also for a publick meeting Place. 1765 C. SMART *Phædrus* viii. 28, I value not thy gasconading, Nor all thy alamode parading. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* I. 86 There was a great deal of parading, and noise ..of beating drums.

Para·ding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That parades; marching up and down; showing off, given to display, etc.

1777 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* July, She is parading and tolerably uncultivated as to books. 1816 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* vii. (1830) 284 It may have been a piece of parading insignificance. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 18 Mar. 8/2 The parading bands are now passing along in silence.

Hence **Para·dingly** *adv.*

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 96 All that the spirit of liberty had honoured, were protected and brought paradingly forward.

‖ **Paradiortho·sis**. *Obs. rare.* [a. Gr. *παραδιόρθωσις* a marginal correction, f. *παρα-* aside, (PARA-[1] in sense of 'improper, false') + *διόρθωσις* correction.] A false correction.

1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 2, I cannot choose but take notice of a Paradiorthosis, or false emendation.

Pa:radiploma·tic, *a.* [f. PARA-[1] I.] Aside or apart from what is strictly diplomatic or concerned with the evidence of the manuscript texts.

1854 ELLICOTT *Comm. Galatians* Pref. (1859) 17, I have always endeavoured, first, to ascertain the exact nature of the diplomatic evidence; secondly, that of what I have termed paradiplomatic arguments,..by which I mean the apparent probabilities of erroneous transcription, permutation of letters, itacism, and so forth. *Ibid.* 15 The accidental omission..seems probable on paradiplomatic considerations. 1879 FARRAR in *Expositor* IX. 29 The passage is still to be retained in spite of evidence both external and internal, both diplomatic and paradiplomatic. 1882 — *Early Chr.* II. 448 One of those cases in which the reading of the existing MSS. is outweighed by other authorities and other considerations. *Note*: To express the same thing technically, the diplomatic is outweighed by the paradiplomatic evidence.

Paradisaic (pærădisē·ik), *a.* [Arbitrarily f. PARADISE or L. *paradīs-us* (after *algebraic*, *Judaic*, *Mosaic*, *prosaic*).] = next.

1754 SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) I. 240 The Paradisaic Vision of excessive Love. 1843 J. B. ROBERTSON tr. *Moehler's Symbolism* I. 34. 1898 J. P. LILLEY *Princ. Protestant.* i. 16 Salvation is never represented in Scripture as a mere restoration of the paradisaic condition.

Paradisaical (pærădisē·ikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of Paradise; paradisiacal.

1623 R. CARPENTER *Conscion. Christian* 26 This onely permanent and Paradisaicall good of an vpright conscience. 1725 POPE *Let. to E. Blount* 13 Sept., We wander in a paradisaical scene among groves and gardens. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 27 The pictures drawn by some travellers of savagery as a kind of paradisaical state. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 5/1 The paradisaical groups of Fra Angelico.

Hence **Paradisa·ically** *adv.*

1832 tr. *Tour Germ. Prince* IV. 117 A singular and paradisaically luxuriant country. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 532 How happily and almost paradisaically they seem to live.

Paradisal (pærădəi·săl), *a.* [f. L. *paradīs-us* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to paradise.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xv. 19, I feill no pane, I haif no purgatorye, Bot peirles, perfytt, paradisall plesour. 1723 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett., to C'tess Mar* Apr. (1887) I. 341 The paradisal state of receiving visits every day from a passionate lover. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* vi. (1852) 79 [They] each prepare His wing to poise for Paradisal flight. 1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* Prol. in Heaven 19 To paradisal day succeedeth The awful presence of the night.

Paradise (pæ·rădəis), *sb.* Forms: α. 2–4 **paradis**, (4 -dijs, -dijs), 4–8 -ice, (5 **peradis**, **paradies**, -yss, 5–6 -yce, 6 -ise), 5– **paradise**. β. 2–5 **parais**, 3 **paraise**, 3–4 **parays**. [Early ME. a. F. *paradis* (also in early semi-popular form *parais*, *pareïs*), ad. L. *paradīs-us*, a. Gr. *παράδεισος*, a. OPers. *pairidaēza* enclosure, park, f. *pairi* around + *dis* to mould, form; whence also Armenian *pardez*, late Heb. פרדס *pardēs* (Neh. ii. 8 the park of the Persian king, also Eccl. ii. 5); in mod.Pers. and Ar. فردوس *firdaus* garden, paradise.

Used in Gr. (first by Xenophon) for a (Persian) enclosed park, orchard, or pleasure ground; by the LXX for the garden of Eden, and in N.T. and Christian writers for the abode of the blessed, which is the earliest sense recorded in Eng. The OE. equivalent was *neorxna wang*; cf. *Hexam. St. Basil* 16 *Paradisum* ðæt we hataþ on Englisc neorxna wang; called also, *Phœnix* 418, se halga wong (*wong* land, territory, surface of the ground).]

1. The garden of Eden. Also called *earthly* (†*terrenal*, *terrene*, *terrestre*) *paradise*, to distinguish it from the *heavenly paradise*.

α. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 God þa hine brohte into paradis. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Heo weren ipult ut of paradise. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 291 He saȝ in paradis Adam and eue in mike[l] pris. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5685 Paradys terrene is righth in the Est. 1340 *Ayenb.* 50 Ase he did to euen and to Adam in paradys terestre. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5496 Evfraton & þe flode Tyger .. passyn out of peradis þurghe the playn Rewme. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxxii. (Arb.) 83 Bytwene the grete Inde & erthly paradyse. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 397 The riuer Ganges, one of the foure that comme foorth of paradice terrenall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 132 He..to the border comes Of Eden, where delicious Paradise..Crowns with her enclosure green .. the champain head Of a steep wilderness. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 236/2 The *earthly* paradise, as developed by Christian fancy, is the old garden of Eden, which lay in the far East beyond the stream of Ocean, raised so high on a triple terrace of mountain that the deluge did not touch it.

β. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Þet wes eorðliche parais. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Eue heold ine parais longe tale mid te neddre. 13.. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 230 Þe ȝates of parais þoruth eue weren iloken.

b. Hence in names of plants and animals: *Apples of paradise*, the fruit of the plantain, *Musa paradisiaca*; *bird of paradise*, see BIRD *sb.* 7; *grains of paradise*, see GRAIN *sb.* 4.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xvi. 17 b, Apples of paradice, which they call muses.

2. Heaven, the abode of God and his angels and the final abode of the righteous. (Now chiefly *poetic.*)

α. [*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 43 To-dæȝ þu bist mid me on paradiso [*Hatton* on paradise; *Gr. ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ*, *Vulg.* in paradiso; WYCLIF in paradys, TIND. in paradise].] *c* 1205 LAY. 24122 Þat he..ȝefen heom his paradis, þæt heo mosten bruken blisse mid ænglen. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 191 I-brouht of helle in-to paradise. 1340 *Ayenb.* 14 Þet lif wyþ-oute ende þet is þe blisse of paradis. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* V, I haue dremed that the Angels had led one of yow in to paradys or heuen. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvi. 4 A fre chois gevin to Paradice or Hell. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1352/1 If he vouchsafe to call you into paradise, how blessed shall you be. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* CXXII. (1869) 122 You .. shall at length arrive at the Celestiall Paradice. 1858–60 J. GARDNER *Faiths of World* II. 11 The Jewish Rabbis teach that there is an upper and a lower paradise or heaven. 1862 F. W. FABER *Hymn*, O Paradise, O Paradise..Where loyal hearts and true, Stand ever in the light..In God's most holy sight.

β. *c* 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 61 To bon in heuene fuliwis. In toȝe [?] sete of parais.· *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 13 Paraises ȝeten aren ȝarewe iopenet þe nu. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 76 Him þuȝte he was in parais. *c* 1325 *Song Virg.* 33 in *O. E. Misc.* 195 Leuedi quene of parays.

b. The Mohammedan heaven or elysium.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xii. 132 ȝif a Man aske them [Saracens], what Paradys thei menen; thei seyn, to Paradys, that is a place of Delytes, where men schulle fynde alle maner of Frutes, in alle Cesouns [etc.]. 1708 ROWE *Tamerl.* IV. i. 1766 Prophet, take notice I disclaim thy Paradice. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 489 *note*, The Koran allots at least a third of Paradise to well-behaved women. 1816 — *Siege Cor.* 255 Secure in paradise to be By Houris loved immortally. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 20 Some assert Paradise to be in the seventh heaven, and, indeed, I have found this to be the general opinion of my Muslim friends.

c. By some theologians, the word as used in Luke xxiii. 43 is taken to denote an intermediate place or state where the departed souls of the righteous await resurrection and the last judgement. Cf. 'Abraham's bosom', Luke xvi. 23.

a 1690 BP. BULL *Serm. Acts* i. 25, Wks. 1846 I. 55 Then.. he [St. Paul] saw also the intermediate joys of paradise, wherewith the souls of the faithful are refreshed until the resurrection. *Ibid.* 59. 1703 D. WHITBY *Paraphr. N. T.* Luke xxiii. 43. 1713 A. CAMPBELL *Doctr. Mid. State* (1721) 53. 1739–56 DODDRIDGE *Fam. Expositor* (1761) IV. 523 He was also caught up into Paradise, that Garden of God, which is the Seat of happy Spirits in the intermediate State, and during their Separation from the Body. 1776 WESLEY *Let. to Miss Bishop* 17 Apr., In Paradise, in the intermediate state between death and the resurrection. *a* 1806 HORSLEY *Serm.* (1811) 395 Paradise was certainly some place where our Lord was to be on the very day on which he suffered, and where the companion of his sufferings was to be with him. It was not heaven. 1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) III. XXV. 412 Paradise is not the same as Heaven, but a resting-place at the foot of it. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 518 The *Limbus Patrum* is the Paradise of Luc. xxiii. 43, so called because it was a place of rest and joy, though the joy was imperfect.

3. A place like or compared to Paradise; a region of surpassing beauty or delight, or of supreme bliss.

c 1300 *St. Brandan* 147 That is Foweles Parays, a wel joyful place. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 379 Fful blisfully in prison maistow dure. In prison? certes nay but in Paradys. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 215 No man schulde be i-chose pope but he were of þe paradys of Italy i-bore. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 15 A man woulde thinke it were a very Paradyse of pleasure. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 58 There the most daintie Paradise [the Bowre of Blisse] on ground It selfe doth offer to his sober eye. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* v. 230, I was once in Somersetshire, about a place neere Tanton, called Tandeane. ..You speake of the Paradice of England. 1617 [see HELL 10]. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 297 Among their Buildings are many which..appear..perfect Paradises. 1814 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 123 These gardens are the most perfect paradise I ever saw. 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian at H.* 136 [Australia] is a rather overdone Paradise of the working man.

b. *fig.* A state of supreme bliss or felicity. See also FOOL'S PARADISE.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 21 Wedlok is so esy and so clene That in this world it is a Paradys. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 6 This poore priest brought into this foolishe paradice through his awne fantasticall ymagination. 1748 GRAY *Eton* 98 Thought would destroy their paradise. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* (1833) II. XXVIII. 211 As she seemed entering the paradise of love and hope. 1897 'OUIDA' *Massarenes* xl, I shall deny him the paradise of your embrace. 1908 A. M. FAIRBAIRN *Philos. Chr. Relig.* I. ii. 79 Comfort..seems to many Englishmen the only real paradise.

4. An Oriental park or pleasure-ground, *esp.* one enclosing wild beasts for the chase. b. Hence sometimes applied to an English park in which foreign animals are kept.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 75 Betweene Orpha and Caramit, was the Paradise of Aladeules, where he had a fortress destroyed by Selim. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (1651) 269 A Persian Paradise, or pleasant park, could not be more delectable in his sight. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 296 He had moreover an extensive paradise or park, full of wild beasts. 1865 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* III. i. 34 Semiramis built a palace, and laid out a paradise. 1900 *Daily News* 3 Aug. 5/1 A 'paradise' is the technical term for a preserve in which attempts are made with more or less success to acclimatize foreign birds and animals. The three most successful paradises in England are Haggerstone Castle, near Beale; Leonardslee, in Sussex; and Woburn Abbey.

† **5.** A pleasure-garden in general; *spec.* the garden of a convent. *Obs.*

Hence sometimes surviving in the street nomenclature of old cities or towns; e. g. 'Paradise Square', Oxford.

[1374–5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 180 In reparacione muri circa paradis'.] 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit., Irel.* II. 111 Minding to replant it like unto a certaine garden or Paradise. 1662 EVELYN *Diary* 9 June, [At Hampton Court] There is a parterre which they call Paradise, in which is a very pretty banquetting-house set over a cave or cellar. 1686 *Ibid.* 4 Aug., Signior Verrio .. now settled in his Majesty's garden at St. James's, which he had made a very delicious Paradise. 1875 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4), *Paradise*, .. also the garden of a convent: the name seems originally to have been given to the open court, or area, in front of the old church of St. Peter's at Rome.

† **6.** Sometimes given (perh. orig. in jest) as a distinctive name to a particular apartment. *Obs.*

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 372/2 The Keping of the Houses called Paradyse and Hell, within the Hall of Westminster,..

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and also the Keping of the Purgatory within the said Hall, whiche Nicholas Whytfeld late had and occupied. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1710) I. 39, I saw in a litle studiyng Chaumber ther caullid Paradice the Genealogie of the Percys. *Ibid.* 46.

7. *slang.* The gallery of a theatre, where the 'gods' are. Cf. F. *paradis.* (*Slang Dict.* 1873.)

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *paradise body, weather*, etc., also *paradise-like* adj.; **paradise apple**, (*a*) a variety of apple: cf. *paradise-stock*; (*b*) the Forbidden Fruit or Pomello; †**paradise-bird** = bird-of-paradise: see BIRD *sb.* 7; **paradise-duck**, a species of sheldrake (*Casarca variegata*) found in New Zealand; **paradise-fish**, (*a*) see quot. 1858; (*b*) a brilliantly coloured East Indian fish (*Macropodus viridiauratus*) sometimes kept in aquariums; **paradise-flycatcher**, a bird of the genus *Terpsiphone*, remarkable for the length of its middle tail-feathers; †**paradise-grain** = grain of Paradise: see GRAIN *sb.* 4; **paradise-grosbeak**, an African species of grosbeak (*Loxia erythrocephala*), grey and white, with red head and chin, often kept as a cage-bird; **paradise stock**, a hardy slow-growing apple-tree used as a stock by nurserymen for dwarfing other varieties; **paradise-tree**, a small West Indian tree, *Simaruba glauca.*

1676 WORLIDGE *Cider* 159 The *Paradice-Apple is a curious Fruit, produced by grafting a Permain on a Quince. 1699 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Nov. (ed. 9) 131 Stocks of the Paradise or sweet Apple-kernel. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 191/2 The stocks .. are the wild crab, the doucin or English paradise, and the French paradise apple. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Paradise Apple*, common name for the fruit of the *Citrus Paradisi.* 1617 K. THROGMORTON in *St. Papers Col.* (1870) 50 [Sends presents, including] a *paradise bird'. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VIII. Index Ffi b, Paradise-bird .. an inhabitant of the Molucca islands. 1690 BAXTER *King. Christ* i. (1691) 10 Some think that the [resurrection body]..is to be a *Paradise body, like Adams before he sinned. 1845 E. J. WAKEFIELD *Adv. N. Zealand* iii. 57 The *paradise duck..is nearly as large as a goose, and of beautiful plumage. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 4/2 He is pretty sure of a good bag of pigeons, with as many paradise ducks as he cares to carry. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Paradise-fish*, a species of *Polynemus*, which is esteemed excellent food in India. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 18 In Siam there is found a fish..known to science as the Macropodus or paradise-fish, on account of its curiously-shaped fins. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 275 One of the most remarkable groups of Muscicapidæ is that known as the *Paradise Flycatchers,..the males are distinguished by the growth of exceedingly long feathers in their tail. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* xvi. (1721) 285 *Malagueta*, otherwise called *Paradice-Grains, or Guinea Pepper. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* c vj, Your Lordships *Paradise-like Garden at Neewnem. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard'ner* I. L xvii. 82 An Apple upon a *Paradise Stock. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 191/2 The doucin or English paradise stock, which is what the English nurserymen usually sell as *the* paradise stock, is intermediate in its effect between the crab and the French paradise. 1875 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 381 Last week was a marvel of *paradise weather.

Paradise (pæ·rădəis), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* **a.** To make into Paradise. **b.** To place in Paradise, to imparadise; to make supremely blessed or beautiful. Hence **Pa·radised** *ppl. a.*

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* in *Archaica* (1815) II. 173 Your Vertical Star that .. paradiseth the earth with the ambrosial dews of his incomprehensible wit. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 60 If there bee anie sparke of Adams paradized perfection yet emberd vp in the breastes of mortall men. 1620 R. JONES *Muses' Gard. Delights* xii, One houre of Paradised joye Makes Purgatorie seeme a toye. 1843 E. JONES *Sens. & Event* 56 All paradised bright stars did roll.

Paradisean (pærădi·sĭăn), *a. rare.* [f. med.L. *paradise-us* (f. *paradis-us*) + -AN: cf. *cærulean*, etc.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of Paradise.

1647 J. HALL *Poems* 73 Spread those boughs, Whereon lifes grapes, those Paradisean cluster growes. 1895 *Forum* (N. Y.) Nov. 351 The paradisean years of a tender and sagacious childhood are passing.

2. Belonging to the genus *Paradisea* or family *Paradiseidæ*, which includes the Birds of Paradise.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Paradiseus*, belonging to Paradise: paradisean. *Ornithol.* Applied to a certain bird with beautiful plumage.

So **Paradi·seid** *Ornith.*, a bird of the family *Paradiseidæ*, a Bird of Paradise. **Paradi·seine** *a.*, of or belonging to the sub-family *Paradiseinæ*, a sub-family of *Paradiseidæ*. **Paradi·seoid** *a.*, akin to the Birds of Paradise.

1895 *Ibis* 397 One of the most wonderful of the many new discoveries in the Paradiseine family.

Paradisiac (pærădi·siæk, -di·ziæk), *a.* [ad. L. *paradīsiac-us*, a. Gr. *παραδεισιακ-ός* park-like, f. *παράδεισ-ος* PARADISE. In F. *paradisiaque.*] = next.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 208 This Paradisiac [*printed* -iat] Shamma, is the..most beautiful place of all Asia. 1767 BUSH *Hibernia Cur.* (1769) 117 This most delightfully rural and paradisiac recess. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xl, The paradisiac beauty and simplicity of tropic humanity. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* III. 2 So slipt pleasantly away five years Of Paradisiac dream.

Paradisiacal (pæ·rădisəi·ăkăl, -zəi·ăkăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining or belonging to Paradise; Eden-like; like that of Paradise, supremely blest; peacefully beautiful.

1649 J. ECLLISTON tr. *Behmen's Epist.* xv. § 1 (1886) In His pleasant Paradisiacal Garden. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 255 It would bring back the golden age or paradisiacal state again. 1840 HOWITT *Visits Rem. Places* Ser. 1. 208 Ruins of Bolton Priory..; one of the most delicious and paradisiacal scenes .. the heart of England holds. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. xxvi. 540 They are at the paradisiacal age; the young Adam and Eve are strong in them.

2. Of or pertaining to the heavenly Paradise; celestial.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* 1. vi. 17 Clothed with those Heavenly, Ethereal and Paradisiacal bodies which Christ will bestow upon those that belong to him. 1779 J. DUCHÉ *Disc.* (1790) II. xvii. 357 The very moment the heaven-born spirit had escaped from its tortured body, the whole Paradisiacal world was opened upon its senses.

Hence **Paradisi·acally** *adv.*

1881 CURTISS tr. *Delitzsch's Hist. Redempt.* i. § 4. 21 That human history began and will end paradisiacally is correlated with its sinless commencement and its sanctified ending.

Paradisial (pærădi·siăl, -di·zial), *a.* [irreg. f. L. *paradīs-us* PARADISE + -IAL.] = prec.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 426 Immortal men, women, and children, whose paradisial plenty..and patriarchal pleasures, are elegantly depicted. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* I. iv. 45 No..insignificant element in the paradisial character of the place.

Paradisian (pærădi·siăn, -di·zian), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IAN.] = prec.

1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 38 O happy sovereign ..whose food was paradisian; clothing, innocence; conversation, angels. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 272 The Golden Cup..is fill'd with Paradisian Wines. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 18 A fit habitant for paradisian groves.

Paradisic (pærădi·sik, -di·zik), *a.* [f. Gr. *παράδεισ-ος* PARADISE + -IC.] = prec.

a 1745 BROOME *Ground Relig.* (R.), A life .. Dead of itself to paradisic bliss. 1864 E. SARGENT *Peculiar* II. 196 Kenrick stood mute, as if a paradisic vision had dazed his senses. 1881 CURTISS tr. *Delitzsch's Hist. Redempt.* i. § 4 The condition of childish innocence is in itself paradisic.

Paradi·sical, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1649 J. ECLLISTON tr. *Behmen's Epist.* i. § 17 That same Image which dyed in Adam..being the true Paradisicall Image. 1728 NORTH *Mem. of Musick* (1846) 78 In the reigne of King Jac. I., and the paradisicall part of the reign of King Cha. I.

Hence **Paradi·sically** *adv.*

1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 7/1 [His] paradisically happy years of married life.

Parado: see PARADA.

Parados (pæ·rădŏs, ‖paradō). *Fortif.* [a. F. *parados*, f. PARA-2 + *dos* back.] (See quots.)

1834–47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 107 When the covering masses are intended to protect the defenders from reverse fire, they are called *parados.* 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* 207 *Parados*, an elevation of earth which is effected behind fortified places, to secure them from any sudden attack that may be made in reverse. 1870 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Oct. 446 The conical top of the hill..serves as a gigantic natural parados or traverse.

Paradox (pæ·rădŏks), *sb.* (*a.*). Also 6–7 **-oxe.** [ad. (perh. through F. *paradoxe*, 14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) L. *paradoxum*, *-on*, sb., properly neuter of *paradox-us*, Gr. *παράδοξ-os* adj. contrary to received opinion or expectation, f. *παρά* past, beyond, contrary to + *δόξα* opinion; in Gr. and L. also used subst., esp. in pl. *παράδοξα* Stoical paradoxes: cf. Cicero *Paradoxa*, procem. 4. In Fr. and Eng. the sb. is the earlier and more important.]

1. A statement or tenet contrary to received opinion or belief; often with the implication that it is marvellous or incredible; sometimes with unfavourable connotation, as being discordant with what is held to be established truth, and hence absurd or fantastic; sometimes with favourable connotation, as a correction of vulgar error. (In actual use rare since 17th c., though often insisted upon by writers as the proper sense.)

1540 PALSGRAVE tr. *Acolastus* Prol. B ij b, We shall not wytsafe any Paradoxes in noo place, i. we shall not wytsafe (to speake or make mention of..) any thynges, that be aboue or beyonde the common oppynyon of men. 1546 BP. GARDINER *Declar. Art. Joye* 54 b, Your fonde paradox of only fayth iustifieth. 1582 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 791 Paradox is a straunge sentence, contrarie to the opinion of the most part. Or thus: It is a straunge sentence, not easely to be conceiued of the common sort. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 115 This was sometime a Paradox, but now the time giues it proofe. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Paradox*, an opinion maintained contrary to the common allowed opinion, as if one affirme that the earth doth mooue round, and the heauens stand still. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. § 17 (1712) 84 That pleasant and true Paradox of the Annual Motion of the Earth. 1656 HOBBES *Liberty, Necess., & Chance* (1841) 304 The Bishop speaks often of paradoxes with such scorn or detestation, that a simple reader would take a paradox either for felony or some other heinous crime,..whereas perhaps a judicious reader knows..that a paradox, is an opinion not yet generally received. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* II. xv. 65 A Paradox is said to be a Probleme true against the common Opinion..such as that, viz., the Earth moves; which, tho' it be true, yet may it be so against the common Opinion, and therefore a Paradox. 1854 DE QUINCEY *Templars' Dial.* Wks. IV. 183 A paradox, you know, is simply that which contradicts the popular opinion—which in too many cases is the false opinion. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 26 Apr. 535/3 A paradox is a proposition really or apparently contradictory to a commonly received idea...It is, as its name indicates, a conceit contrary to opinion, but not..contrary to reason. A position contrary to reason is a paralogism.

†**b.** *Rhet.* [repr. L. *paradoxum.*] A conclusion or apodosis contrary to what the audience has been led up to expect. *Obs.*

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Paradox*..In Rhetorick, it is something which is cast in by the by, contrary to the opinion or expectation of the Auditor, and is otherwise called *Hypomone.*

2. A statement or proposition which on the face of it seems self-contradictory, absurd, or at variance with common sense, though, on investigation or when explained, it may prove to be well-founded (or, according to some, though it is essentially true).

1569 CROWLEY *Soph. Dr. Watson* i. 187 Your straunge Paradox of Christes eating of his owne fleshe. 1607 J. NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* IV. 195, I can tell you a pretie paradoxe..Boggy and spungy ground,..though in it owne nature it be too moist, yet if it be overflowed with water often, it will settle and become firme. 1624 HAYWARD *Suprem. Relig.* 5 Three or foure at the table; who esteemed that which I had said, not for a Paradoxe, but for an Adoxe, or flat Absurditie. 1694 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 66 'Tis no less a truth than a paradox, that there are no greater fools than atheistical wits; and none so credulous as infidels. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. 127 If you will admit the paradox, it makes a man do more than he can do. *a* 1806 HORSLEY *Serm.* (1811) 369 Of the two parts..of a paradox, both are often true, and yet, when proved to be true, may continue paradoxical. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 54 The legal paradox, that a libel may be the more a libel for being true. 1885 SEELEY *Introd. Polit. Sc.* i. (1896) 3 In my opinion, to lecture on political science is to lecture on history. Here is the Paradox—I use the word in its original sense of a proposition which is really true, though it sounds false. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 30 Oct. 3/1 Perhaps the only immortal paradoxes are the divine paradoxes called Beatitudes; for each generation sees their truth, but as no one ever acts upon them, their paradox comes with perpetual freshness to every age.

b. Often applied to a proposition or statement that is actually self-contradictory, or contradictory to reason or ascertained truth, and so, essentially absurd and false.

Hence some (cf. quot. 1639) have denied statements to be paradoxes when they can be proved after all to be true, or have called them 'apparent paradoxes' (quot. 1876), when they are real paradoxes in sense 2.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1299 This monstrous paradoxe of transubstantiation was neuer induced or receaued publickly in the Churche, before the tyme of ye Lateran Councell. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 253 *Berow* ..No face is faire that is not full so blacke. *Kin.* O paradoxe, Blacke is the badge of hell. 1608 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* III. 39 Vulgar men, doe such expressions hold To be but idle Paradoxes. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. iv. (1840) 121 It is therefore no paradox to say, that in some case the strength of a kingdom doth consist in the weakness of it. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (Matt. xix. 7–8) Wks. (1851) 215 The most grosse and massy paradox that ever did violence to reason and religion. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Disc. Philos. Necess.* ix. 110 This will be no paradox, but a most important and necessary truth. 1822 LD. JEFFREY in *Life* (1852) II. 211 The dulness is increased in proportion to the density, and the book becomes ten times more tedious by its compression. This is not a paradox now, but a simple truth. 1851 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. xxvi. 17 To my mind there could be no more monstrous paradox, than such a proposition would involve. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th. 18th Cent.* II. 375 The apparent paradox that while no man sets a higher value upon truthfulness..than Johnson, no man could care less for the foundations of speculative truth.

3. (Without *a* or *plural.*) Paradoxical character, condition, or quality; PARADOXY.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xxix. (Arb.) 71 It may be true in manner of Paradoxe. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliv. (ed. Milman) IV. 186 They imbibed..the love of paradox.. and a minute attachment to words and verbal distinctions. *a* 1852 WEBSTER *Wks.* (1877) II. 91 A distinguished lover of liberty of our time, said, with apparent paradox, that the quantity of liberty in any country is exactly equal to the quantity of restraint. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 88 A perpetual source of fallacy and paradox.

4. *transf.* A phenomenon that exhibits some contradiction or conflict with preconceived notions of what is reasonable or possible; a person of perplexingly inconsistent life or behaviour. *Hydrostatic paradox*: see HYDROSTATIC.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* IV. ii, Not let his wife come near him in his sicknes?..Is she refused? and two old Paradoxes, Peeces of five and fifty without faith, Clapt in upon him? *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 92 The wonderful Paradox that Englishmen..pay Customs as Foreigners for all they spend in Ireland. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden Worlds Diss.* (1708) 45 He's a down-right Paradox. 1846 LYTTON *Lucretia* II. xviii, One of those strange living paradoxes that can rarely be found out of a commercial community.

5. A shortening of the specific name *paradoxus* of the Platypus (*Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*).

1815 in O'Hara *Hist. N. S. W.* (1817) 452 The water-mole, or paradox, also abounds in all the rivers and ponds.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *paradox-monger.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. iv. 62 A Paradox-monger, loving to hold strange yea dangerous Opinions. 1879 *Spectator* 23 Aug. 1069 Which made the same brilliant paradoxmonger [Prof. Clifford] enjoy saying, 'There is one thing in the world more wicked than the desire to command, and that is the will to obey'.

†**B.** *adj.* = PARADOXICAL *a. Obs.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 220 Let no man then condemne this paradox opinion. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 61 Though paradox it may seem, and out of the rode

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of common beleef. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* III. xvi. *Cor.*, Many Paradox and wonderful Consectaries.

Pa·radox, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

†**1.** *trans.* To affect with a paradox, to cause to show a paradox or contradiction. *Obs. rare.*

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xv. 189 The same City that bred him a slave, for his virtues chose him a King; and to his eternal Honour, left his Statue paradox'd with Servitude and Royalty.

2. To bring or drive by paradox. *nonce-use.*

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Life* (1733) 807 Paradoxing soberer Men than himself out of their Senses.

3. *intr.* To utter paradoxes. Also *to paradox it.* Hence **Pa·radoxing** *vbl. sb.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 55 If that Parliament will prescribe what they ought, without such paradoxing. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lviii. (1714) 73 There must be no Paradoxing or Playing Tricks with Things Sacred. *a* 1811 R. CUMBERLAND in T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* II. 46 I could .. dogmatize..and dispute And paradox it with the best of you.

Parado·xal, *a. Obs.* in gen. use. [f. L. *paradoxus* adj. (see PARADOX) + -AL.] = PARADOXICAL.

†*Paradoxal sailing,* 'sailing on the spiral a ship would describe if she continued sailing round the world on any course except east and west, or north and south' (*Editor's note* in *Dæwis' Wks.* (Hakl. Soc.) 239).

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* div b, Hable to vnderstand..The Proportionall, and Paradoxall Compasses (of me Inuented, for our two Moscouy Master Pilotes, at the request of the Company). 1594 J. DAVIS (*title*) The Sea-mans Secrets .. wherein is taught the 3 kindes of Sailing, Horizontall, Paradoxall, and Sayling vpon a great Circle. *Ibid.* II. Wks. (Hakl. Soc.) 315 By which motion lines are described neyther circular nor straight, but concurred or winding lines, and are therefore called paradoxall, because it is beyond opinion that such lines should be described by plaine horizontall motion. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 331 Their paradoxall, pragmaticall, and stratagemicall doctrine. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 338 If it suffic'd som years past to convince and satisfie the uningag'd of other Nations ..though then held paradoxal. *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 678 As Paradoxal as any may please to think it. 1888 *Nature* 19 July 288/2 On paradoxal deafness .. in which the patient is deaf to words uttered in the silence of a room, but not in a noisy street.

Paradoxer (pæ·rădǫksəɹ). [f. PARADOX *v.* (or *sb.*) + -ER 1.] A propounder of paradoxes.

1863 DE MORGAN *Budget Paradoxes* (1872) 2, I shall call each of these persons a paradoxer, and his system a paradox. 1864 *Ibid.* 187 My friend Francis Baily was a paradoxer: he brought forward things counter to universal opinion. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Apr. 489 The political paradoxer is always with us. 1888 *Ibid.* 28 Apr. 515 We have known paradoxers who disputed the competence of actors as teachers of elocution.

†**Paradoxial** (pærădǫ·ksiăl), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *paradoxia* PARADOX + -AL.] = PARADOXICAL *a.*

1624 BARGRAVE *Two Serm.* 5 Sinne, with all the paradoxiall qualities and ridling intricacy thereof.

Paradoxic, *a. rare.* [ad. obs. F. *paradoxique* (Cotgr.), It. *paradossico*, f. med.L. type **paradoxicus*: see PARADOX and -IC.] = next.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 486 Shall .. I .. In Paradoxicke passages, Equivocate. 1888 *Science* XI. 174/1 Certain propositions of modern economic writers which are so much at variance with the current doctrines of political economy, that, if true, they are certainly paradoxic.

Paradoxical (pærădǫ·ksikăl), *a.* [See -ICAL.]

1. Of a doctrine, proposition, etc.: Of the nature of a paradox, exhibiting or involving paradox. **a.** Contrary to common opinion.

1581 [implied in PARADOXICALLY]. 1598 FLORIO, *Paradossale*, paradoxicall, contrarie to the common opinion. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Apr., Proposing many things paradoxical to our common opinions. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids to Refl.* (1848) I. 6 Many things may be paradoxical, (that is, contrary to the common notion) and nevertheless true: nay, because they are true.

b. Apparently inconsistent with itself, or with reason, though in fact true; also, really inconsistent with reason, and so, absurd or irrational.

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 353 Of this point, which perchance may seem somewhat paradoxicall, we have studied elsewhere to give sufficient proofe. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 71, I have but one paradoxical and extravagant Quaere to make. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 34. 43 This Philosophy of the Ancients, which seems to be so prodigiously paradoxical, in respect of that Pre-existence and Transmigration of Souls. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 342 This, however paradoxical it may appear, is evident enough. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Stage Illusion*, Comedians, paradoxical as it may seem, may be too natural. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiii. 65 It would be true, though it might sound paradoxical, to say that the Norman Conquest made England Saxon.

2. Of persons, etc.: Fond of or given to paradox.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 41 Goropius after his wont paradoxicall, holdeth it to be the Hill Paropanisus, or Paropamisus, a part of the Hill Taurus. 1708 SWIFT *Abol. Chr.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 82 This perhaps may appear too great a paradox even for our wise and paradoxical age to endure. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 529 There is..a paradoxical element in the Statesman which delights in reversing the accustomed use of words. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 23 July 101/1 Dean Stanley's paradoxical temper.

3. Of a phenomenon, circumstance, etc.: Exhibiting some contradiction with known laws or with itself; not in accordance with what is theoretically reasonable or possible; now said esp. of natural phenomena that deviate from the normal or are hard to reconcile with known scientific laws.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 107 Among those many paradoxicall and unheard of imitations. 1812–16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 161 A phenomenon not a little paradoxical, and not yet sufficiently examined. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* i. (1879) 11 A most paradoxical mixture of sound and silence pervades the shady parts of the wood. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 231 Zahn gave the name 'paradoxical embolism'..to the transportation of emboli derived from veins into the systemic arteries without passing through the pulmonary circulation.

Paradoxicality (pærădǫksikæ·lĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] Paradoxical character or quality.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestomathia* Wks. 1843 VIII. 48 But for the apparent paradoxicality and anti-sentimentality, instead of *economising, minimising* would, in this case..have been inserted. 1889 *Ch. Times* 9 Aug. 720/1 Here comes in Ward's paradoxicality.

Parado·xically, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a paradoxical manner; in such a way or sense as to involve a paradox.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 51, I aunswere paradoxically, but truely. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* v. i. in Bullen *O. P.* (1884) III. 81 Divinely spoken, Sir, but verie Paradoxicallie. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. lxiv. 512 Some persons have paradoxically maintained that there can be no inconvenience whatever attending any national debt. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* v, Nevertheless, to speak paradoxically, the existence of insignificant people has very important consequences in the world.

Parado·xicalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being paradoxical; paradoxicality.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. iii. (1713) 184 The confident Ignorance of the rude and the unexpected Paradoxicalness of the skilful. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* vi. 77 The seeming paradoxicalness of this statement.

Paradoxi·dian, *a. Palæont.* [f. mod.L. *Paradoxides*, f. Gr. *παράδοξ-ος*: see PARADOX and -IAN.] Of or pertaining to the *Paradoxides*, a genus of large trilobites of Middle Cambrian age.

1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* 652. 1893 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) 725 Geologists have grouped the Cambrian rocks in three divisions—the lower or Olenellus group, the middle or Paradoxidian, and the upper or Olenidian.

†**Paradoxion,** *a. Obs.* [app. error for *paradoxian.*] = PARADOXICAL.

1631 J. DONE *Polydoron* 40 Of all manner of People I hate the paradoxion babling wit shewers.

Paradoxism (pæ·rădǫksiz'm). [f. PARADOX + -ISM. Cf. mod.F. *paradoxisme.*] The utterance or practice of paradox.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 119 They would be different in paradoxisme from all the world. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 329/3 All this may seem like paradoxism of the first water, but it is fact.

Paradoxist (pæ·rădǫksist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] A dealer in paradoxes; a paradoxer.

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* xi. 132 For reading; verse him well in inuentive Authors, such are generally all Paradoxists, Satyrists. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 12 Nov. 204/3 The race of paradoxists is not confined to our own country. 1872 *Athenæum* 25 Mar. 370/1 It was [De Morgan's] intention to complete his humorous exhibition of paradoxists with another series of papers.

Paradoxogra·phical, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *παραδοξογράφ-ος* a writer of paradoxes + -ICAL.] Belonging or addicted to the writing of paradoxes.

1814 T. L. PEACOCK *Wks.* (1875) III. 121 Some such paradoxographical philosophaster.

Paradoxology (pærădǫksǫ·lŏdʒi). [ad. Gr. *παραδοξολογία*, f. *παραδοξολόγος* telling of paradoxes: see -LOGY.] A maintaining or putting forward of paradoxical opinions, a speaking by paradox.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* To Rdr. (1650) 3 Who shall indifferently perpend the exceeding difficulty, which either the obscurity of the subject, or unavoidable paradoxologie must often put upon the Attemptor. 1856 G. F. COLLIER (*title*) Reg. v. Palmer, the Parodoxology of Poisoning. 1902 *Athenæum* 14 June 746/2 When Cicero accused Cato of political paradoxology.

Paradoxure (pærădǫ·ksiuəɹ). *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *paradoxūrus*, f. Gr. *παράδοξ-ος* (see PARADOX) + *οὐρά* tail.] An animal of the genus *Paradoxurus*, family *Viverridæ*, or of an allied genus, so called because of its remarkably long curving tail; a palm-cat, palm-marten, or palm-civet.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 407/2 The Paradoxure was confounded by Buffon with the Common Genet. 1883 W. H. FLOWER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 436/2 The Paradoxures or Palm-Civets are less strictly carnivorous than the other members of the family. *Ibid.*, *Hemigale*, another modification of the Paradoxure type. 1886 P. S. ROBINSON *Valley Teet. Trees* 99 Paradoxures squeak and scuffle. The jerboas are wide awake.

Paradoxurine (pærădǫ·ksiurəin), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *Paradoxūrinæ*: see prec. and -INE 1.] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the sub-family *Paradoxurinæ*, of which *Paradoxurus* (see prec.) is the typical genus. **b.** *sb.* A member of this group.

1882 MIVART in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 137 Professor Flower.. conclusively establishes..the Paradoxurine affinity of Arctictis. 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mammalia* xi. 532.

Paradoxy (pæ·rădǫksi). [ad. Gr. *παραδοξία*, f. *παράδοξ-ος*: see PARADOX.]

†**1.** A paradox. *Obs. rare*—1.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 361 With industry we decline such paradoxies, and peaceably submit unto their received acceptions.

2. Paradoxical quality or character; paradoxicality.

1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* II. 777 Another well-known passage..stating the paradoxy of the Christian Creed. *a* 1871 DE MORGAN *Budget Paradoxes* (1872) 186 It may be that ignorance had more to do with it than paradoxy. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* Pref. 11 Regarding any truth whatsoever which is not of obvious perception in its fulness, paradoxy is likely to be orthodoxy.

†**Pa·radrome.** *Obs. rare*—0. [ad. Gr. *παραδρομίς* 'place for taking the air' (Liddell and Sc.).]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Paradrome*, an open Gallery or walk, that has no shelter over head. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Paradromic (pærădrǫ·mik), *a.* [f. Gr. *παράδρομ-os* running alongside + -IC.] Running side by side; *paradromic winding*, winding in courses that run side by side.

1883 TAIT in *Nature* 1 Feb. 317/1 The consideration of double-threaded screws, twisted bundles of fibres, etc., leads to the general theory of paradromic winding. 1884 TAIT *Scientif. Papers* II. 91 A subject treated by Listing, which he calls paradromic winding.

Paradventure, obs. f. PERADVENTURE.

Parael, var. PAREL *v. Obs.*

Paræmiac, etc.: see PAREMIAC, etc.

‖ **Parænesis, paren-** (părĭ·nĭsis, -e·nĭsis). [late L. *parænesis*, a. Gr. *παραίνεσις* exhortation, recommendation, f. *παραινεῖν* to exhort, advise, f. *παρα-* beside + *αἰνεῖν* to speak of, praise, commend. In F. *parénèse.*] Exhortation, advice, counsel; a hortatory composition.

1604 EARL STIRLING (*title*) A Paraenesis to the Prince. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 105 A short Paranesis touching the present ordering, and disposing of his Majesties Plantations for the future benefit of the Nation. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Drama* 38 By way of Apology, or Parenesis, or both, to the Jews in general. 1866 T. HARPER *Peace thr. Truth* 229 Clement of Alexandria..in the course of a paranesis on sobriety in the drinking of wine [etc.].

Hence †**Pare·nesize** *v. Obs. rare,* to exhort.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 15, I Paranesize and endeavour to Proselyte them to [etc.].

Parænetic, -enetic (pærine·tik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. med.L. *parænetic-us*, a. Gr. *παραινετικ-ός* hortatory: see prec. and -IC. In F. *parénétique* (1574 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of parænesis; advisory, hortatory.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Parenetick.* 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 393 Cleanthes allows the Parænetick, or Preceptive Philosophy, to be in some sort Profitable. 1873 W. WAGNER tr. *Teuffel's Hist. Rom. Lit.* II. 300 Of a practical and paraenetic character. 1891 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O. T.* 32 Clauses..of a parenetic or hortatory character.

†**B.** *sb.* A hortatory composition. *Obs.*

1645 *Liberty of Conse.* 38 Let us heare no more Paræneticks for Toleration. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Parenetick*s, are taken for verses full of precepts or admonitions.

Parænetical, -enetical, *a.* Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1598 (*title*) A Treatise Parænetical, That is to say: An Exhortation, Wherein is shewed..the right way and true meanes to resist the violence of the Castilian king..Translated .. into the French, by I. D. Dralymont...And now Englished. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* vii. (1642) 435 Their writings..both Parenetical and also Apologeticall. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 131 Parænetical Lectures. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 466 The author .. need desire nothing more parænetical than the criticism of Meuselius.

‖ **Paræsthesia, -esthesia** (pæres-, -ĭsþī·siă). *Path.* [f. PARA- 1 'disordered' + Gr. *αἴσθησις* perception, sensation: see ÆSTHESIS.] Disordered or perverted sensation; a hallucination of any of the senses. Also ‖ **Paræsthe·sis**; hence **Paræsthetic** (-þe·tik), of, pertaining to, or affected with paræsthesia.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Paresthetic. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 217 They include great excitability, paræsthesiæ of sight and hearing. 1889 *Alien. & Neurol.* X. 442 A number of paræsthetic symptoms. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 762 Chlorotic and anæmic girls .. very frequently suffer from paræsthesia of the throat region. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 567 Various palsies and paræsthesias.

Paraf, paraff: see PARAPH.

Paraffin (pæ·răfin), *sb.* Also -ine. [f. L. *parum* too little, barely + *affīnis* having affinity: so named by Reichenbach 1830 in reference to its neutral quality and the small affinity it possesses for other bodies. See *Journal f. Chem. u. Physik* LIX. 456.]

1. A colourless (or white), tasteless, inodorous, crystalline, fatty substance, solid at ordinary temperatures (chemically a mixture of hydrocarbons of the series C_nH_{2n+2}), discovered by Reichenbach in 1830; obtained by dry distillation from wood, coal, peat, petroleum, wax, and other substances, and also occurring native in coal and other bituminous strata; subsequently used for making candles, as a waterproofing material, for electrical insulators, and for various other purposes.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 396 Paraffin was discovered about the same time [1830] by Dr. Christison and Dr. Reichenbach; the former..called it *petrolin.* 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 942 Paraffine is a .. solid bicarburet of hydrogen; it has not hitherto been applied to any use, but it would form admirable candles. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 374 The amount of paraffine, according to these experiments, obtained from 1 ton of peat does not exceed 2¼ lbs. 1868 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 345 It is not..from coal, but from certain shales, that the most abundant yield of paraffin is thus obtained. 1901 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 7/5 Until 1873

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paraffin as a candle-making material had been produced almost wholly in Scotland and Germany.

2. Short for *paraffin oil*: see 4.

1861 *Ann. Reg.* 234 There has been lately introduced, for the purposes of light, an oil called 'paraffin'. 1865 *Times* 9 Mar., The hon. secretary to the River Dee Salmon Fishery had preserved a bottle of pure paraffin made from the waters of the Dee. 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* xii, [He] set his face against paraffin and the whole family of oils.

3. *Chem.* A general name, introduced by Watts 1872, for the saturated hydrocarbons of the series C_nH_{2n+2}, of which the first four members, methane, ethane, propane, quartane (see -ane) are at ordinary temperatures gaseous, those higher in the series, oily liquids, and those higher still, solids; all are remarkable for their chemical indifference, the hydrogen being combined in the highest proportion possible with the carbon.

1872 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VI. 705 This substance is a hydrocarbon or a mixture of hydrocarbons of the series C_nH_{2n+2}; ..the name paraffin may therefore be conveniently used as a generic term for the whole series. 1873 — *Fownes' Chem.* 545 Many of the paraffins occur ready-formed in American petroleum. 1894 *Schorlemmer's Rise & Devel. Org. Chem.* 92 Henry Watts proposed to call the whole series the *paraffins*, and this name has been accepted.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *paraffin candle, lamp, -refiner*; **paraffin** oil, any one of several oils obtained by distillation of coal, petroleum, and other substances (chemically, liquid members of the paraffin series (see 3), or mixtures of these, often with admixture of other hydrocarbons), used as illuminants and lubricants; also called simply *paraffin* (see 2), *kerosene*, or *petroleum*; **paraffin scales**, manufacturers' name for a crude solid paraffin; **paraffin wax**, solid paraffin (=sense 1), as distinct from *paraffin oil*.

1889 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Butter*, **Paraffin-butter*, a crude paraffin which is used for making candles. 1862 Faraday *Hist. Candle* 18 *Paraffin candles made of paraffin obtained from the bogs of Ireland. 1872 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 294 The fatty or *paraffin group of organic bodies. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 155/1 *Paraffin-lamps were not used in the house. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 198 Paraffine lamps are now becoming much used. 1851 J. Young in *Mech. Mag.* LIV. 334 Treating bituminous coal.. to obtain therefrom an oil containing paraffine which the patentee calls *paraffine oil. 1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 1 Boghead or Bathgate Naphtha, also called Photogen and Paraffin oil. *a* 1882 Sir R. Christison *Autobiog.* (1885) I. 395 Paraffin-oil..had been found the best of all anti-friction lubricants. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 521 Sulphur.. in *paraffin ointment is useful. 1880 *Spons' Encycl. Manuf.* I. 586 The crude solid product separated from the light and heavy oils by the mineral oil refiners, and known as '*paraffin scales'. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Aug. 12/1 Dinner was finished by the light of *paraffine tapers. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Apr. 307/1 *Paraffine-wax candles form a good source of light. 1894 Bottone *Electr. Instr. Making* (ed. 6) 18 When paraffin is mentioned in this work, paraffin *wax* is understood, not paraffin *oil*.

Hence **Pa·raffin** *v. trans.*, to cover, impregnate, or treat with paraffin (chiefly in *ppl. a.* **Pa·raffined**); **Paraffi·nic** *a., Chem.*, of paraffin, as *paraffinic nitrite*, a compound of nitrous acid and a paraffin, having the formula $C_nH_{2n+1}.NO_2$, also called *nitroparaffin*; **Pa·raffini·ze** *v. trans.*, to treat with paraffin; **Pa·raffinoid** *a.*, of the form of or akin to paraffin.

1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 133 An apparatus composed of alternate layers of tin-foil and *paraffined paper. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 13 Dry them by pouring the white albumen upon a clean board which has been paraffined. 1891 *Athenæum* 14 Mar. 347/3 On the Physiological Action of the *Paraffinic Nitrites. 1888 *Amer. Nat.* XXII. 859 The *paraffinized preparation is placed on a layer of cotton to cool. 1887 *Standard* 16 Sept. 3/3 Transition from tars of the *paraffinoid to those of the benzenoid or ordinary gas tar varieties.

†Para·ffle, para·fle. *Sc. Obs.* [perh. ad. F. *parafe, paraphe* a flourish added to a signature.] 'Ostentatious display' (Jam.).

1816 Scott *Antiquary* xxi, Whether it is of these grand parafle o' ceremonies that Holy Writ says 'it is an abomination to me'. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* Let. v, The subject of this paraffle of words.

Parafibrin, -flagellate, etc.: see Para-1.

†Parafrenesie, -frensie. *Obs. rare.* [= OF. *parafrenasie*, ad. med.L. *parafrenēsis*, f. Gr. παρα-, Para-1, in sense 'false, spurious' + L. *phrenēsis* (in Celsus as a Gr. word φρένησις) madness, delirium, Frenzy.] Temporary delirium, due (as was thought) not to disorder of the brain itself, but to its being affected by the fevered state of some other part.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vii. v. (Bodl. MS.), It comeþ of fumosite and smoke þat comeþ vpward to þe brayne & disturbleþ þe brayne and hatte parafrenesie, nought vrei frenesy [Barthol. parafrenesis, i. frenesis non vera; *OFr. version* (Godef.) parafrenasie, qui n'est pas vraye frenasye]. *Ibid.*, Panne þe brayne turneþ aʒen into his owne good state and þanne þis yuel parafrenesie is deliuered.

†Pa·rafront. *Obs.* Also 7 **paraphront.** [f. Gr. παρα- beside, alongside of + Front.] A hanging for an altar, apparently a Dossal.

1642 *Comm. of Accommod.* in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1733) II. 46a Advancing Crucifixes and Images upon the Parafront or Altar-cloth. *a* 1670 Hacket in Plume *Life* (1865) 129 The most curious piece that I have ever seen of purple velvet flowered with gold and silk, to be placed in the parafront above the cushion. *a* 1670 — *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 107 That religion might have a dialect proper to itself, as Paten, Chalice, Corporal, Albe, Paraphront, Suffront, for the hangings above and beneath the table.

Paragal, variant of Paregal.

Paragamy (pără·gămi). *Biol.* [f. Gr. παρα- beside, alongside + -γαμία marriage.] Applied to a special mode of reproduction: see quot.

1891 Hartog in *Nature* 17 Sept. 484 Paragenesis will include the following modes, usually grouped under the term parthenogenesis, apogamy (*apo parte*), &c.:—A. True Parthenogenesis... B. Simulated Parthenogenesis... C. Metagametal Rejuvenescence... D. Paragamy or Endokaryogamy: vegetative or gametal nuclei lying in a continuous mass of cytoplasm fuse to form a zygote nucleus. 1. Progamic paragamy... 2. Apocytial paragamy.

Paragaster (pærăgæ·stəɹ). *Zool.* [f. Gr. παρα- Para-1 'false' + γαστήρ belly, stomach.] The central or gastric cavity of a simple sponge. Hence **Paraga·stral** *a.*, of or belonging to the paragaster.

1887 Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 413/2 The simple paragaster of *Ascetta* may become complicated in a variety of ways. 1888 — in *Challenger Rep.* XXV. p. xiv, The recesses, known as flagellated chambers, communicate with the cavity of the sac (paragaster) each by a single wide mouth (apopyle), and with the exterior by a small pore (prosopyle). *Ibid.* p. xxvi, If endodermal, then the cavity of the vase forming the sponge must be paragastral.

Paragastric (pærăgæ·strik), *a. Zool.* [cf. prec.]

1. [f. Para-1 1.] Situated alongside the stomach or gastric cavity, as certain canals in *Ctenophora*.

1861 J. R. Greene *Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent.* 223 Next, radial and paragastric canals appear, the former quickly reaching the surface of the body. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 717 These two vessels are the 'paragastric canals'.

2. [f. prec.] Pertaining to the paragaster of a sponge.

1887 Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 413/1 The instreaming currents bear with them into the cavity of the sac (paragastric cavity) both protoplasmic particles..and dissolved oxygen.

‖ **Paraga·strula.** *Embryol.* [f. Para-1 1 + Gastrula.] A kind of gastrula occurring in some sponges, produced by invagination of the flagellate cells within the granular. Hence **Paraga·strular** *a.*, of or pertaining to a paragastrula; **Paragastrula·tion**, the formation of a paragastrula.

1887 Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 425/1 The two-layered sac thus produced is a *paragastrula*; its outer layer, known as the *epiblast*, gives rise to the ectoderm, the inner layer or *hypoblast* to the endoderm. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Paragastrular*..*Paragastrulation*.

†Pa·rage. *Obs.* Also 4 **perage.** [a. F. *parage* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Pr. *paratge*, Sp. *parage*, It. *paraggio*, med.L. *parāticum*, ? f. *par* equal: see -age. The original sense in med.L. and Fr. was app. 'parity of condition or rank'; hence, 'noble lineage or extraction': the latter is the sense with which the word entered Eng.]

1. Lineage, descent, rank; *esp.* noble or high lineage.

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 256 Þer buþ seriauns in þe stage þat seruep þe maidenes of parage. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 167 Aproch þou to þat prynce of parage noble. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 250 If she be riche and of heigh parage. 1484 Caxton *Chivalry* 46 Parage is none thynge but honour auncyently acustomed. 1528 Roy *Rede me* (Arb.) 61 They ..fare moche better at their table Then lordes of worthy parage. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* I. ii. (Arb.) 17 His face is for ladies of high and noble parages, With whome he hardly scapeth great mariages. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 281 So did the Kings of Wales of high parage.

2. Worth, value. *rare.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. v. 222 Syne to my fader, ȝ. Riche rewardis he gaif of hie parage.

3. Equality of birth or station, as in members of the same family.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. Prol. 44 Thow makis febill wycht, and lawest the hie; Thow knittis frendschip quhar thar bene na parage. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 115 He [Laud] thought it a disparagement to have a parage with any of his rank.

‖ **4.** *Feudal Law.* (As Fr., parā·ʒ.) See quots.

[1611 Cotgr. s.v., *Tenir en parage*, to hold part of a fief, as a coheire, or coparcener; or, younger brothers to hold of their elder by homage, and fealtie; which is therefore due vnto him, after partition, because he does homage vnto the Lord Paramount both for their parts, and his owne.] 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., When a fief is divided among brothers; .. the younger hold their part of the elder by Parage, i.e. without any homage or service.. This Parage being an equality of duty, or service among brothers or sisters. [1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* vii. 205 Called in French 'Parage', under which the near kinsmen of the eldest son still took an interest in the family property, but held it of him as his Peers.]

Paragenesic (pără,dʒe·nĕ·sik), *a. Biol.* [f. next + -ic.] Pertaining to or of the nature of paragenesis: see next, 1.

1864 *Reader* No. 94. 477/1 Observed in paragenesic hybridity. 1878 Bartley tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. vii. 369 M. Broca has defined the various degrees of sexual affinity, which he calls Homogenesis, thus:—Without offspring: Abortive, Agenesic, Dysgenesic. With offspring: Paragenesic, Eugenesic.

Paragenesis (pără,dʒe·nĕsis). [mod. f. Gr. παρα- beside, side by side + γένεσις Genesis.]

1. *Biol.* **a.** The production in an individual organism of characters belonging to two different species, as in hybridism. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

b. *spec.* Hybridism in which the offspring is partially sterile.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Paragenesis*: see *Paragenesia*. *Paragenesia*, a term applied by Broca to the comparative sterility of hybrids, which consists in their being sterile with similar hybrids, but fertile with members of either parent species.

c. A name for subsidiary or unusual modes of reproduction: see Paragamy.

2. *Min.* The formation of minerals in close contact, whereby the development of the individual crystals is interfered with, and the whole locked or interlaced together in a crystalline mass; the structure so formed, as in granite or marble. [So named by Breithaupt in Ger. 1849.]

1855 Dana *Min.* I. 239. 1865 Page *Handbk. Geol. Terms* 350 Paragenesis of Minerals. 1876 Lawrence tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 3 What was termed by Breithaupt Paragenesis. By this is meant the law of mutual association or repulsion of certain minerals. 1894 *Thinker* V. 342 By paragenesis, or by some form of pseudomorphism, one mineral may be changed into another.

Paragenetic (pără,dʒĕne·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. παρα- (see prec.) + γενετικός (see Genetic).] **a.** *Biol.* Pertaining to or originating by paragenesis; paragenesic. **b.** *Min.* Originating side by side, as in *paragenetic twin* (crystal): see quot. 1883.

1865 Page *Handbk. Geol. Terms* 350 The innate structures of granite, marble, loaf-sugar, and the like, are instances of paragenetic crystallisation. 1883 M. F. Heddle in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 367/1 Twins [crystals] have..been divided into 'paragenetic' and 'metagenetic'. The first term is applied to the ordinarily occurring twins, in which the compound structure is supposed .. to have been compound in its very origin.

Paragenic (pără·dʒe·nik), *a.* = prec. b.

1864 Webster cites Dana.

Paragerminal to **-glenal**: see Para-1 1.

Paraglo·bin. = next.

1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* II. 626. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Paraglobulin (pără,glɒ·biulin). *Chem.* [See Para-1 2.] A name given to distinguish the particular form of Globulin found in blood-serum (and to a slight extent elsewhere in the tissues).

1873 Ralfe *Phys. Chem.* 31 *Para-globulin*.. The globulin obtained from serum differs from that of the crystalline lens in not being precipitated from its solutions by heat or alcohol, and also by the property it possesses of coagulating certain liquids, as the pericardial, peritoneal, and hydrocele fluids.. This modification of globulin has been called paraglobulin, and also fibrino-plastic substance from the power it has of forming with the above named fluids, fibrin. 1877 Foster *Phys.* I. i. (1879) 27. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 800 The albumin is mainly paraglobulin.

‖ **Paraglossa** (pără,glɒ·să). Pl. **-æ.** *Entom.* [f. Gr. παρα- beside + γλῶσσα tongue.] Each of two lateral appendages of the ligula in various insects.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 359 *Paraglossæ*.. Lateral and often membranous processes observable on each side of the tongue in some Hymenoptera, etc. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 246 This has two lateral appendages, or secondary tongues (paraglossæ), at its base.

Hence **Paraglo·ssal** *a.*, of or pertaining to a paraglossa; **Paraglo·ssate** *a.*, furnished with paraglossæ. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Paragnathous (pără·gnăþəs), *a. Ornith.* [f. Gr. παρα-, Para- alongside + γνάθ-ος jaw + -ous.] Having the mandibles of equal length. Hence **Para·gnathism,** paragnathous condition.

1872 Coues *Key N. Amer. Birds* 24 All bills .. have been divided into four classes... The paragnathous, in which both [mandibles] are of about equal length, and neither is evidently bent over the other.

Paragoge (pără·gō·dʒi). [a. L. *paragōgē*, a. Gr. παραγωγή a leading past, in Gram. 'addition to the end of a syllable'; f. παρα- past, beyond + ἀγωγή carrying, leading. In F. *paragoge* (*e* mute).]

1. *Gram.* The addition of a letter or syllable to a word, either inorganically as in *peasan-t*, or, as in Hebrew, to give emphasis or modify the meaning.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Paragogical*, of or pertaining to the figure Paragoge, which is when a syllable or letter is added to the end of a word. 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Paragoge*, ..this figure is frequent with the Hebrews, אנרכה for אנך. 1883 Marsh *Comp. Gram. Anglo-Saxon* § 20. 9.

fig. 1658 J. Jones tr. *Ovid's Ibis* 75 Thus Levellers by Apocope would pare off the Superfluities of long Estates; and by Paragoge add to the extremities of their short.

‖ **2.** The reduction of a dislocation. [Gr.]

1730–6 in Bailey (folio). 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **3.** A wheeling from column into line. [Gr.]

1878 *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* 485/1 The depth of the whole body was then lessened, and these intervals filled up by the ordinary paragoge, and by the different lochi siding up nearer to each other.

Paragogic (pără,gŏ·dʒik), *a. Gram.* [ad. mod.L. *paragōgic-us*: see prec. and -ic.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of paragoge; *esp.* of a sound or letter: Added to a word by paragoge.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Paragogic*, in grammar, denotes something added to a word without adding any thing to the sense thereof... In the Hebrew the ה is frequently Paragogic. 1778 Bp. Lowth *Transl. Isa.* Notes (ed. 12) 291 These are infinitives with a paragogic ה. 1837 G. Phillips *Syriac Gram.* 81 In the 3rd pers. plu. præt... Peal, some verbs take

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the paragogic forms. 1887 A. Morel-Fatio in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 349/2 The infinitives with r paragogic (*vivrer, sourer, plourer*) are not used.

Paragogical (pærăgɑ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1607 Hieron *Defence* I. 88 They both read it, and that with prickes & tooke it not to be paragogical. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* i. Wks. (1851) 188 You cite them to appeare for certaine Paragogicall contempts, before a capricious Pædantie of hot-liver'd Grammarians. 1751 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 154 Frequently they [Futures] assume a paragogical ה with Kamets.

Hence **Paragogically** *adv.*, by way of paragoge.

1706 A. Bedford *Temple Mus.* vii. 142 The Letter (ן) is Paragogically added.

Paragogize, *v. rare.* [f. Paragoge + -IZE.] *trans.* To add as a final syllable.

1866 Blackmore *C. Nowell* liv, Bob knew better than to paragogize the feminine termination.

Paragon (pæ·răgŏn), *sb.* (*a.*) Also (6 **parageon, peragon**, 6–7 **parragon**), 6–8 **paragone.** [a. OF. *paragon* (15th c.), now *parangon* m., in OF. also *para(n)gonne* fem., ad. It. *paragone* (also *parangone*) m., 'a triall or touch-stone to try gold, or good from bad' (so in Dino Compagni *a* 1324, and Boccaccio; also in 15th c. Fr.: see Godef.); 'a comparison or conferring together; a paragon, a match, a compare, an equal' (Florio 1611). Cf. Sp. *parangon* or *paragon* 'an equall, a fit man to match him, one comparable with' (Minsheu 1599). See below.]

I. 1. A pattern or model of excellence. **a.** A person supreme in merit or excellence.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 33 b, Thys prince was almost the Arabicall Phenix, and emongest his predecessors a very Paragon. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 178 But therwas neuer Laura more then one, And her had Petrarke for his paragone. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 168 She was the very Phenix and Paragon of all the Gentlewomen that I euer knewe. 1592 Greene *Philom.* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 175 The peragon of Italy for honorable grace. 1689 Shadwell *Bury Fair* II. i, Your ladyship .. has been long held a paragon of perfection. 1784 J. Potter *Virtuous Villagers* II. 159 He is a paragon of his sex. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Charmed Sea* ix. 133 She will turn out a paragon of a wife. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* xxxvii. 17 You chiefly, peerless paragon of the tribe long-lock'd,..Egnatius.

b. A thing of supreme excellence.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 372 [Magic] is at this day reputed by most nations of the earth, for the paragon & chief of al sciences. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 22 We came down to Antwerp, the paragon of Cities. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. Ded., The dissolved civil constitution, that paragon of perfect polity. 1861 J. Ruffini *Dr. Antonio* x, Sir John..pronounced it to be the paragon of easy-chairs.

†**2.** A match; a mate, companion; a consort in marriage; a rival, competitor. (Also of a thing.)

1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* I. 45 Cyrus our prince and lorde, whose paragon wee haue chosen you to bee. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 1026 Love and Lordship bide no paragone. 1596 — *F. Q.* VI. ix. 11 He .. her worthy deemed To be a Princes Paragone esteemed. 1594 Chapman *Hymnus in Cynthiam* Wks. (1875) 15/1 Through noblest mansions, Gardens and groves, exempt from paragons. 1762 J. H. Stevenson *Crazy Tales* 43 You cannot fish up His like and paragon again. 1824 Wiffen tr. *Tasso* IV. xlvi, None but himself could be his paragon in vice.

†**3.** Comparison; competition, emulation, rivalry. [Cf. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 241.] 1590 Spenser *Muiopotmos* 274 Minerva .. deign'd with her the paragon to make. 1590 — *F. Q.* III. iii. 54 Wemen valorous, Which have full many feats .. Performd, in paragone of proudest men. 1596 *Ibid.* v. iii. 24 Then did he set her by that snowy one, .. Of both their beauties to make paragone. 1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* Ep. Ded. 1 A Work .. worthy to go in paragon with it.

II. Specific and technical applications.

4. A perfect diamond; now applied to those weighing more than a hundred carats. [So in mod.F.] In quot. 1616 *fig.* of a person.

1616 B. Jonson *Devil an Ass* III. i, He is no great large stone, but a true paragon, He has all his corners. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law Merch.* 75 The fassets must be industriously wrought, which in great stones of 10 or 12 Carrats maketh them to be Paragons, that is to say, in all perfection. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 241 That stone, which for a paragon was set. 1863 *Chambers' Bk. of Days* I. 484/1 Only six very large diamonds (called paragons) are known.

†**b.** Also *paragon-stone. Obs.*

1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. 94 b, Take Cristall, or paragon stone. 1573 *Art of Limming* 9 Take a beade of Christall or a Paragon stone. 1629 Maxwell tr. *Herodian* (1635) 250 His Rings set with Paragon Stones. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 213 The Diamond..Without Spots or Foulness, is called a Paragon-stone.

†**5.** A kind of double camlet; a stuff used for dress and upholstery in the seventeenth and early eighteenth century. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *parangon de Venise*, the finest silk stuffs from Venice (Littré).]

c 1605 *Allegations of Worsted Weavers* (B. M. Add. MS. 12504, art. 64) The Paragon, Peropus, and Philiselles may be affirmed to be double chamblet; the difference being only the one was double in the warpe, and the other in the w[oo]ff. 1618 *Naworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 74, xij yards of water paragon for my Lady at *vs.* viij*d*...5 yards of French green paragon..xxv*s.* x*d.* 1659–60 Pepys *Diary* 8 Mar., Took my wife by land to Paternoster Row, to buy some Paragon for a petticoat and so home again. 1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 852/4 Hangings for a Room of Green Paragon. 1678 *Flemings in Oxford* (O. H. S.) I. 255, 7 yards & an halfe of black Paragon for a [Undergraduate's] Gowne. 1739 *Observ. Wool & Wooll. Manuf.* in Beck *Draper's Dict.* 245 Paragon .. stuff of combing wool. *attrib.* 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) III. 173 The Plowman, the Squire, the Erranter Clown, At home she subdued in her Paragon Gown.

†**6.** A kind of black marble: see quot. 1753. *Obs.* [F. *parangon* a kind of black marble of Egypt and Greece (Littré).]

[1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 267 The floore being curiously indented with intermingled Alabaster and black shining *Parangone.*] 1645 Evelyn *Diary* May (1879) I. 227 A niche of paragon for the statue of the Prince now living. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Paragone*, ..the name given by many to the basaltes, a black marble, used as a touchstone.

7. *Printing.* Name of a large size of type intermediate between Great Primer and Double Pica, about 3¾ lines to the inch. Now usually called 'two-line Long Primer'.

1706 *Specimen of Letters* b 1, in H. Hart *Century of Oxf. Typog.* 67 Paragon Roman (Bought 1706). Paragon Italick (Bought 1706). 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. 77 Paragon is the only letter that has preserved its name, being called so by all the printing nations. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 456/1 Of types larger than those employed for book-work, the first, in an ascending series, is called *Paragon.* 1887 T. B. Reed *Old Eng. Letter Foundries* 34 The first named [Trafalgar] has disappeared in England, as also has Paragon.

B. *adj.* [Perh. originating in *attrib.* use of the sb.] Of surpassing excellence, perfect in excellence. (See also 4 b.)

1602 Holland *Pliny* I. 457 We may be bold to compare them with that Paragon-coronet of the Greeks, which passeth al others. 1632 Wentworth *Let.* 24 Sept. in Gardiner *Hist. Chas. I*, I. Pref. 14 If I do not fall square, and .. paragon, in every point of duty to my master. 1672 Sir T. Browne *Let. to Friend* § 29 Those jewels were paragon, without flaw, hair, ice, or cloud. 1825 R. P. Ward *Tremaine* III. xv. 345 Presuming to have had opinions, which this paragon Lord does not approve.

[*Note.* This word appears first in Italian (14th c.), whence in Fr., Sp., etc. The notion of Diez that *paragon* originated in Sp., from the prep. phrase *para con* (which is sometimes = 'in comparison with') is historically untenable. But it is not certain whether the original sense of It. *paragone* was 'comparison', or 'touch-stone'; in the latter sense it might stand for *pietra di paragone.* For the etymology, Tobler (*Zeitschr. Rom. Phil.* (1880) IV. 373) suggested derivation from the Gr. vb. παρακονᾶν 'to sharpen or whet one thing against another', f. ἀκόνη 'whetstone', supposing that this may have developed the sense 'touch-stone', or that the It. vb. *paragonare* may have been formed from παρακονᾶν, with the sense of 'try or compare by rubbing together', whence *paragone* the act of doing this, *pietra di paragone* 'comparison stone, touch-stone'. A med. Gr. παρακόνη is cited as applied to a smooth hard stone used to polish the gold laid on in illuminating. But the suggestion presents various difficulties.]

Paragon (pæ·răgŏn), *v.* Also 7 -one, **parangon, parragon.** [f. Paragon *sb.*: cf. F. *para(n)gonner*, It. *para(n)gonare* 'to equall, to paragone, to compare' (Florio), Sp. *parangonar*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To place side by side; to parallel, compare. (Now *archaic* or *poetic.*)

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I. (1590) L iij, The picture of Pamela..whiche in little forme he ware in a Tablet..purposing..to paragon the little one with Artesias length. 1600 O. E. (? M. Sutcliffe) *Repl. to Libel* I. i. 1 An excellent and singular woman, to bee parangoned with the famous women of ancient time. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* I. v. 71. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 426 Lucifer, so by allusion calld, Of that bright Starr to Satan paragond. 1894 A. Austin in *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 312 Baby billows, mere cradles rather .. when paragoned with these monsters of the real deep.

2. To match, to mate. (Now *poetic*, etc.)

c 1615 Sir W. Mure *Sonn.* vii, My loue, my lyfe..Bright spark of beutie, paragon'd by few. 1697 Evelyn *Numism.* vii. 239 Such proof of their Abilities..as may rightly paragon them with .. the Ancients. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* VI. v, [It was] a virtue nature could not paragon, words could not repay. 1872 Browning *Fifine* xxiii, To join your peers, paragon charm with charm, As I shall show you may.

†**3.** To excel, surpass. *Obs.*

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. i. 62 He hath atchieu'd a Maid That paragons description, and wilde Fame.

†**4.** To set forth as a paragon or perfect model.

1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. 230 We are contented To weare our mortall State to come, with her..before the primest Creature That's Parragon'd o' th' World.

†**5.** To serve as a paragon or model of; to typify, exemplify. *Obs.*

1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* I. Abstr. of Contents ii, Peter the fitter to paragon the Church, because a great sinner and so apt to shew mercie.

†**6.** *intr.* To compare, compete, vie *with. Obs.*

1620 Shelton *Quix.* II. iv. ix. 123 Few or none could for Feature paragon with her, and much less excel her.

Paragonite (pæ·răgŏnəit). *Min.* [Named 1848, from Gr. παράγων pr. pple., leading aside or astray, misleading + -ITE 1.] A hydrous mica containing sodium, and so distinguished from common or potash mica (muscovite). *Paragonite-schist*, a mica-schist in which paragonite takes the place of muscovite.

1849 J. Nicol *Min.* 163 The mica slate..named paragonite. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 488 Paragonite constitutes the mass of the rock at Monte Campione.

Hence **Paragoni·tic** *a.*, characterized by the presence of paragonite.

1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 488 The rock..containing cyanite and staurotide, called paragonitic or talcose schist.

†**Paragonize**, *v. Obs.* [f. Paragon *sb.* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To compare, put in competition or rivalry: = Paragon *v.* 1.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 241 Faire women whose excellencie is discouered by paragonizing or setting one to another. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xxxiii. (1656) 282 Those, who presumed too much upon themselves, and dared to paragonise their privat Nobility, with his immense fortune who reigned.

2. To match, to equal: = Paragon *v.* 2.

1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Lives Emperors* in *Hist. Iustine* G g ij, He liued without al example, no man euer paragonizing him. 1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 65 If there was any accomplish'd Gentleman, that .. paragonized Perosphilo.

3. To serve as a model of, exemplify, typify: = Paragon *v.* 5.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 147 All those excellencies, which none but her selfe can paragonize.

Pa·ragonless, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without a paragon, matchless, peerless.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 53 Whilst I loitered in this paragonless fish-town, city, town or country.

Paragoric, obs. form of Paregoric.

†**Pa·ragram.** *Obs.* [f. Gr. phrase τὰ παρὰ γράμμα σκώμματα, lit. 'jokes by the letter'.] A kind of play upon words, consisting in the alteration of one letter or group of letters of a word.

By some writers restricted to the change of the initial letter or letters, as in *Biberius Mero* for *Tiberius Nero*, but Aristotle included such as κόλαξ for κόραξ.

a 1679 Hobbes *Rhetorick* III. x. (1681) 116 Paragrams; that is, allusions of words are graceful, if they be well placed. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 61 P 2 Aristotle..describes two or three kinds of Puns, which he calls Paragrams. 1753 Melmoth tr. *Cicero's Lett.* IV. xviii, Unless it be some smart pun, or elegant hyperbole, some striking paragram, or some arch and unexpected turn. *Note*, A Paragram is a species of the pun which consists in changing the initial letters of a name.

So **Paragra·mmatist** [Gr. **παραγραμματιστής*: see prec. and -IST], a maker of 'paragrams'.

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 61 P 3 A Gentleman whom he looked upon to be the greatest Paragrammatist among the Moderns.

Paragraph (pæ·răgrɑf), *sb.* Also 6–7 **-graffe.** [a. F. *paragraphe* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *paragrafo*, ad. late L. *paragraph-us*, a. Gr. παράγραφος orig. a short horizontal stroke drawn below the beginning of a line in which a break in the sense occurs (see Kenyon *Palæogr.* 27); also = παραγραφή, a passage so marked; f. παρα- by the side + -γραφος written.]

1. A symbol or character (now usually ¶ or ℙ) formerly used to mark the commencement of a new section or part of a narrative or discourse; now, sometimes introducing an editorial *obiter dictum* or protest, and sometimes as a reference to a marginal note or foot-note.

Its original use is common in Middle English MSS. (where the form is often a red or blue ℄, ℄ or ℔, ℔). It was retained by the early printers, and remains in the Bible of 1611 (but only as far as Acts xx), no doubt because every verse begins a new line, so that the method of indicating a paragraph by 'indenting' (as done by Tindale, Coverdale, and the Revisers of 1881–5) was not available.

1538 Elyot *Dict.*, *Paragraphus*, & *paragraphum*, a paragrafe. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* Introd. 4 iv, Which he may find out by this Paragraffe ¶. 1623 Cockeram, *Paragraph*, a note set in the margent of a booke, to obserue and marke the differing discourses therein. 1691 Miege *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 2) 126 Formerly..they used this Figure ¶ termed a Pilcrow, and by the Printers, Paragraph. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 412 A Paragraph ¶ denotes the beginning of a new subject, or a sentence not connected with the foregoing. This character is chiefly used in the Old, and in the New Testaments. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. iii. 52 At present, paragraphs are seen only in Bibles.

2. A distinct passage or section of a discourse, chapter, or book, dealing with a particular point of the subject, the words of a distinct speaker, etc., whether consisting of one sentence or of a number of sentences that are more closely connected with each other than with what stands before and after. Such a passage was at first usually indicated by the mark described above; but afterwards, as now, by beginning on a new line, which is indented or set back by the space of an 'em-quad', and ends without running on to the next passage; hence, in reference to typography or manuscript, a paragraph is a portion of the text between two such breaks; but, in a less technical sense, it is sometimes applied to any passage which, from its nature, might or ought to be so indicated in writing or printing.

1525 tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surg.* T vj/1 In the xxv chapytre .. in the seconde paragraphe. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 78, I call that by bookes and chapiters, whyche the greke booke deuideth by chapiters and paragraphes. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 470 [He] tells us the best way in a Paragraph worthy to be written in letters of Gold, toward the end of the first part of the Homily. 1705 R. Cromwell in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1898) XIII. 122 This short paragraph hath a deal of matter in it. 1706 Phillips, *Paragraph*, a Portion of Matter in a Discourse or Treatise, contained between two Breaks, *i.e.* which begins with a new Line, and ends where the Line breaks off. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. vi. 103 A chronicle which contracts many an important event into a single paragraph. 1863 Miss Braddon *Eleanor's Vict.* (1878) I. ii. 17 The letter..was written in sharp and decisive paragraphs, and in a neat firm hand.

b. A distinct article or section of a law or legal document, usually numbered.

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1532 HULOET, Paragraffe or sence in lawe wrytten, or opinion written before a sentence in lawe. 1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot.* (1749) 84 Our obligation to submit to the civil law is a principal paragraph in the natural law. 1813 WELLINGTON *Let. to Earl Bathurst* 3 July in Gurw. *Desp.* X. 507, I beg your Lordship's particular attention..to the 13th paragraph of the instructions. 1883 *Rules Supr. Crt.* XXXVIII. vii, Every affidavit shall be..divided into paragraphs, and every paragraph shall be numbered consecutively, and as nearly as may be shall be confined to a distinct portion of the subject.

3. A short passage, notice, or article in a newspaper or journal, without a heading, or having only a side heading; an item of news.

The paragraphs here are quite independent and unconnected with each other, but they constitute collectively a summary of local or general news or gossip, or of 'notes' on some special subject or department.

1769 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 212 He [the newsprinter] has made a flaming paragraph of it. 1780 *Newgate Cal.* V. 202 The writer..inserted various paragraphs in the news-papers in favour of the unfortunate men. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. v. 79 Handing the newspaper to his sister and pointing out a paragraph. 1888 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xi. 78 The *Morning Post*.. made a name for itself by its fresh and sparkling paragraphs of Court and fashionable gossip. 1902 BESANT *Five Years' Tryst* 95 Next day there was a paragraph in the London papers [etc.].

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1769 *Middlesex Jrnl.* 14–16 Sept. 4/4 A paragraph writer shall kill you the stoutest man in the kingdom for his sixpence, and bring him to life again for another. 1798 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hoy* Wks. 1812 IV. 418 The Prince of Paragraph-makers, The Nabob of News. 1813 HAZLITT *Pol. Ess.* (1819) 9 Disposing of their government at the will of every paragraph-monger. 1881 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 6/4 [He] explained that paragraph advertisements were advertisements appearing in the body of the paper amongst the news.

Paragraph (pæ·rägrɑf), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

†**1.** *trans.* To sign, to initial; = PARAPH *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 90 Giuen..at Praghe.. Subscribed Rudolph, Paragraphed I. D. W. Freymondt. 1652 EVELYN *St. France* Misc. Writ. (1805) 68 [They] deliver them [reports] to the Greffier or Clerk, by whom they are to be allowed, that is, Paragraphed in parchment.

2. To mention in a paragraph; to write a newspaper paragraph or short notice about. Also *absol.*

1764 FOOTE *Patron* III. Wks. 1799 I. 359, I will paragraph you in every newspaper. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 489 We'll paragraph and puff. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* I. ii, I am sneered at by all my acquaintance, and paragraphed in the newspapers. 1827 *Examiner* 749/2 The newspapers had already begun to paragraph him as a 'Nonpareil'. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 11 Nov., No one was more paragraphed and puffed.

†**b.** To treat of (a matter) in a paragraph. *Obs.*

1774 R. GOUGH *Let.* in Nichols *Lit. Anecd. 18th c.* (1814) VIII. 611 What..the menial tribe would paragraph to the newspapers.

c. With extension expressing the result achieved.

1825 in Southey *Life A. Bell* (1844) III. 573 For very little money you may be paragraphed up to the episcopal throne. 1828 *Examiner* 658/1 His enemies..squibbed, and paragraphed, and taradiddled him to death. 1830 *Ibid.* 610/2 The Politician must be quacked, paragraphed, clubbed, and coteried into notoriety.

3. To divide into or arrange in paragraphs. (Chiefly in *passive.*)

1799 C. WINTER in W. Jay *Life* (1843) 27 The whole is so injudiciously paragraphed, and so wretchedly unconnected. 1885 *Athenæum* 14 Nov. 635/2 This .. contains H. M. inspectors' reports..classified, paragraphed, and summarized.

Paragrapher (pæ·rägrɑfəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER[1].] One who writes paragraphs, a paragraphist.

1822 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 362*, I detest newswriters — paragraphers — spouting-club speechifiers. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 July 2/1 The play unheralded by the paragrapher or the Press.

‖ **Paragraphia** (pærägræ·fiă). *Path.* [mod. L., f. PARA-[1] 1 + Gr. *-γραφία* writing.] The aphasic symptom of writing one word for another.

1878 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 789 Morbid paragraphia, like morbid paraphasia, presents itself in mild and in severe forms. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 442 Paraphasia and paragraphia are incoördinate rather than paretic or paralytic defects of speech.

Paragraphic (pærägræ·fik), *a.* [f. PARAGRAPH + -IC. The adj. *παραγραφικ-ός* was used in Greek, but not in the English senses.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature or form of a paragraph or paragraphs.

1790 *Bystander* 94 The stimulating influence of puffing spice and paragraphic Cayenne. 1813 *Edin. Rev.* XXI. 221 Some unprosperous member of the paragraphic corps. 1848 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* Pref. (1851) 41 Translation and paragraphic division of the Cosmogony down to the end of the Fourth Day. 1866 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 870 Sententious and paragraphic common-places.

2. *Path.* Of or pertaining to paraphia.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 435 The writing..of other patients may show defects of a paragraphic type. *Ibid.* 445 In persons who have been much accustomed to write, it is possible that writing (though at first of a paragraphic type) may be executed.

Paragraphical (pærägræ·fikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. 1.

1748 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to H. Mann* (1834) II. 242 Adieu! I am very paragraphical and you see have nothing to say. 1784 *New Spectator* No. 9. 8 A list of the sums paid to the Editors of six of the morning papers for the paragraphical support of a certain unpopular measure. 1785 CRUTWELL *Pref. to Bp. Wilson's Bible* b ij, The verses being numbered in the margin, and distinguished in the text by paragraphical marks. *a* 1849 POE *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 577 His essays have thus only paragraphical effect; as wholes, they produce not the slightest impression.

Paragraphically, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] **a.** In or by means of paragraphs; paragraph by paragraph. **b.** In the style of, or by means of, newspaper paragraphs.

a 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 293, I began the Book again, and reading it with Pen in Hand, answered it paragraphically as I went. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Paragraphically,* Paragraph by Paragraph, or in Paragraphs. 1793 *Sporting Mag.* II. 108 Frequently announced paragraphically in the papers. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Jan. 6/2 Writing condensedly and paragraphically.

Paragraphing (pæ·rägrɑfiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].] The action of PARAGRAPH *v.* **a.** The writing of newspaper paragraphs or treating of a subject by means of these. **b.** Arrangement or division into paragraphs. Also *attrib.*

a. 1805 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (1806) II. 71 Many powerful rivals have started in the art of paragraphing, and the mystery itself has considerably sunk in its credit. 1893 J. MCCARTHY *Red Diamonds* II. 230 About whom every one in the paragraphing line wrote paragraphs.

b. 1881 *Athenæum* 23 Apr. 562/1 The arrangement is different and the paragraphing is altered, but otherwise the matter is to a large extent a reprint. 1899 F. C. CONYBEARE in *Amer. Jrnl. Theol.* Oct. 705, I have..reproduced the punctuation and paragraphing of the MS.

Paragraphism (pæ·rägrɑfiz'm). [f. PARAGRAPH *sb.* + -ISM.] The system or practice of composing or printing newspaper paragraphs.

1846 POE *Duyckinck* Wks. 1864 III. 64 A brevity that degenerated into mere paragraphism. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* Sept. 78 The daily newspapers..are overrun with social paragraphism.

Paragraphist (pæ·rägrɑfist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] A professional writer of newspaper paragraphs.

1798 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) II. 350 Every paragraphist is justly noticing the immense public advantages which await the issue of the late..victory. 1805 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (1806) III. 247 A hireling pamphleteer and paragraphist. 1892 *Times* 6 Feb. 9/5 Those powers of darkness, the descriptive reporter and the sensational paragraphist.

†**Paragraphi·stical,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] = PARAGRAPHIC 1 (but purporting to be used nonsensically).

a 1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid* III. i, Let us a little examine the severall conditions of our Paragraphisticall suitors.

Pa·ragraphize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To write paragraphs for the newspapers.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. viii. 123 Do you ever see the 'Age'?..Is it true that his Lordship paragraphises a little?

†**Pa·ragraphly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] Paragraph by paragraph, paragraphically.

1678 SIR A. FORRESTER in *Lauderd. Papers* (Camden) III. lxxxi. 137 That the draught of the intended Addresse might be taken paragraphly into consideration. *Ibid.* 138 The House had paragraphly and very fully heard and debated it.

Paragraphy (pæ·rägrɑfi). [f. PARAGRAPH: see -GRAPHY.] The writing of newspaper paragraphs; newspaper paragraphs collectively or as a class.

1896 *Critic* (N.Y.) 25 Jan. 64/2 There has been a whirl of paragraphy over the secession of Mr. P. C. from the Lyceum. *Ibid.* 17 Oct. 233 In these days of literary paragraphy..it requires some ingenuity to keep up an incognito.

Paragration, obs. variant of PERAGRATION.

Paraguay (pæ·rägwē[1]). [The name of a river and Republic of South America.]

1. The South American shrub *Ilex paraguayensis,* commonly called Maté, the leaves of which are dried or roasted, and infused as a beverage in the same way as tea. Hence *Paraguay-tea.*

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Paraguay,..*a celebrated plant of the shrub kind..better known among us under the denomination of South-Sea Tea. *Ibid.,* The use of Paraguay began lately to obtain in England; where many people seemed to like it as well as tea. 1802 *Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s. v., The valuable herb called Paraguay,..the infusion of which is drank, in all the Spanish provinces of S. America, instead of tea. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Paraguay-tea,* the leaves of the South American holly, *Ilex Paraguensis.*

2. Paraguay herb: see quots.

1748 *Earthquake of Peru* iii. 263 They make use of the Herb of Paraguay, which some call St. Bartholomew's Herb. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 396 Paraguay Herb (*Vandellia diffusa,* L.).—Small herb. In South America this plant is used as an emetic.

Paraheliotropic (pæ:răhī·liŏtrǫ·pik), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *παρα-* aside + *ἥλιος* sun + *-τροπος* turning + -IC: cf. HELIOTROPIC.] Of leaves: Turning their edges in the direction of incident light.

1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 419 The leaves of some plants when exposed to an intense and injurious amount of light direct themselves, by rising or sinking or twisting, so as to be less intensely illuminated. Such movements have sometimes been called diurnal sleep..They might be called paraheliotropic. 1881 DARWIN in *Nature* XXIII. 409/2 With several species of Hedychium, a widely-different paraheliotropic movement occurs.

Paraheliotropism (pæ:răhī·liŏ·trŏpiz'm). *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ISM.] A tendency in plants when exposed to brilliant light to turn their leaves parallel to the incidence of the light-rays.

1881 DARWIN in *Nature* XXIII. 409/1 This remarkable movement I have called paraheliotropism. *Ibid.,* F. Müller doubts whether so strongly marked a case of paraheliotropism would ever be observed under the duller skies of England.

Parahyal, -hypnosis: see PARA-[1].

Parail, -aile, -aille, var. PAREIL, PAREL *Obs.*

Parais, Paraison, obs. f. PARADISE, PARISON.

Parakeet (pæ·răkīt), **paroquet** (pæ·rŏkĕt), **parr-.** Forms: *α.* 6 **parroket, 7 parrooquet, parooket,** 7–9 **perroquet,** (8 **paraquet**), 8– **paro-, parroquet.** *β.* 6 (?**parakitie**), **parrachito,** 6–7 **paraquit(t)o,** 7 **parraquito, parakito, -keeto, -chito, -que(e)to; perokito, -chito; par(r)akita; parraketto, paraketo, -cketto, paroqueto,** 7–8 **paraquetto.** *γ.* 7 **parakeete, parrakeit,** 7–8 **parakite,** (8 **parrochite, paroqueet,** 9 **-keet**), 7– **parakeet,** 8– **parrakeet.** [Several forms, repr. (*α*) OF. *paroquet* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *perroquet* parrot; (*β*) It. *parrochetto, -ucchetto, perrochetto* (also in Florio, *parochito* 'a little Parret or Parochito'), Sp. *periquito* (recent); (*γ*) an anglicized form of this as *par(r)akeet.* The OF. *paroquet* is held by Darmesteter to be ad. It. *parrochetto,* dim. of *parroco* parson (cf. *moineau* sparrow, dim. of *moine* monk); but some think the typical It. form to be *parruchetto,* as dim. of *parrucca* 'peruke, periwig', in reference to the plumage of the head in some species. In Sp. *periquito* is a later dim. of the much commoner name *perico,* supposed to be the same word as *Perico,* colloquial dim. of *Pedro* Peter: cf. PARROT. The relations between the Sp. and It. forms cannot be settled until the chronology is known; prob. the name has been modified by popular etymology in one or both.

As the parrot was known in Italy from Roman times downward, the name *parrochetto,* etc., may have originated there rather than (as sometimes assumed) with the Spanish and Portuguese navigators.]

A bird of the parrot kind; now *spec.* applied to the smaller birds included in the order, esp. those having long tails.

The species best known and having the widest range is the *ring-necked parakeet* (*Palæornis torquatus*), often kept as a cage bird; another well-known species is the *Alexandrine parakeet* (*P. alexandri*); the common parakeet of the United States is *Conurus carolinensis*; special genera of parrots are known as *grass-parakeets, ground-parakeets.*

α. 1582 HAMILTON *Cath. Traict.* in *Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 102 For him and sik vtheris, quha lyk parrokettis enterteneis the auditouris be clattering tellis. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 38 In some places Parrocquets are taken after the same manner. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 47 Small birds, with fine feathers: among them there are Perroquets, Cardinals, and Colibries. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 71 Here were some Flocks of Parockets. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardt.* No. 49 P 7, I look on the beaus and ladies as so many paraquets in an aviary. 1718 PRIOR *Dove* 91, I would not give my Paroquet For all the Doves that ever flew. 1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 574 A perroquet..got from his master some of the boiled fish. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xvii. 32 Beautiful paroquets, which are a species of parrots, but smaller though not less common. 1846 G. GARDNER *Brazil* 179 Parroquets, ..keeping up an almost continual cry of Parroquet—Parroquet.

β. c 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 38 Infinite store of parratts, parakities, and other great birds of most fine and well mixed collers. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 61 They brought vs also..a sort of Paraquitos, no bigger than wrens. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 66 Millet seede wherewith Parrachitos are fed. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. viii. (1632) 214 Loved.. for our pastimes, as we do apes, monkies, or perokitoes. 1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* iv, We discipline them, teach them how to prate, Like Parakitoes, words they know not what. *a* 1652 BROME *City Wit* I. i. Wks. 1873 I. 286 Madame, how does your Monckey, your Parrot, and Parraquitoes? 1652 S. S. *Secretary's Studie* 37 None of your jigging Girles, that pearch Paraquettos on their fists. 1673 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1014/4 A Green Parraketto, with a black and red Ring about his Neck, lost. 1688 S. WILSON *Acc. Carolina* 12 In the woods great plenty of wilde..Turtle Doves, Paraquetos, and Pidgeons. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 282/2 The Scarlet Parakeeto, is no larger than a Black bird. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Paraquetto,* a small sort of Parret, a Bird.

γ. 1621 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 15 A purse of sylck lyke a parakeete. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2341/4 A Little Parakeet with a red Head, a green, red, and black Tail..flew out of a Window.., on Sunday last. 1700 WALLACE *Acc. New Caledonia in Darien* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 417 Parrots of many kinds, Parakites Macaws. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* XV. (1721) 255 Two small Parrochites, or Guinea Sparrows. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* III. 73 The Parakite..is of the frugivorous Kind and about the Bigness of a Thrush. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* (1876) 36 What prodigious chattering and brilliant colours in the maccaws and parrakeets. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxii, Strange birds from India, parakeets, peacocks, pheasants. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* (1889) 151 Wild fruit..plucked By purple parokeet.

b. Applied allusively to persons, i. e. in reference to the chattering or imitative faculty of the birds, or to their gay plumage: cf. PARROT *sb.*

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV,* II. iii. 88 Come, come, you Paraquito, answer me directly vnto this question, that I shall aske. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 41 Some young Parackettoes now nursing up in the Universities. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., Cambr. Minion,* A Cambridge paraketo is an outlandish ape, whose mimick disposition makes her shape her seacole vestures into the form of the fashion. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* II. i, That damsel is too pert,

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..you should keep these paraqueetos in a cage. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxxiii, The young woman..a sort of paroquet in a bright blue dress.

Parakeratosis, -kinesia, etc.: see PARA-[1] 1.

Parakite (pæ·räkəit). [In sense a, f. PARA-(CHUTE) + KITE; in b, f. Gr. *παρά*, PARA-[1] beyond + KITE.] **a.** A kind of large kite constructed so as to be inflated by the wind like a parachute, proposed by Simmons in 1875 for military use. **b.** A kind of tailless kite devised by Woglom in 1896 for various scientific purposes.

1875 *10th Rep. Aeronaut. Soc.* 75 An attempt was made by Mr. Simmons, the aëronaut, to supplement the employment of a balloon in warfare by..a kite, which, from the peculiar nature of its construction, he designated the parakite. It was, in fact, a combination of the parachute and kite. 1895 BADEN POWELL in *Jrnl. United Service Inst.* 888 Simmons, the aëronaut, tried in 1876 an apparatus under the name of the 'parakite' for raising a military observer. 1896 G. T. WOGLOM (*title*) Parakites; A Treatise on the Making and Flying of Tailless Kites for Scientific Purposes. *Ibid.* 25 Inasmuch as 'kite' has been the name for a toy.. it has seemed proper to distinguish therefrom these 'parakites', using the Greek prefix in its purport of *beyond the* kite—an advanced kite. 1897 *Daily News* 4 Nov. 6/4 The processes of 'Parakite Photography' are minutely described.

Parakite, -kitie, -kito: see PARAKEET.

Paralactic (pærəlæ·ktik), *a. Chem.* [PARA-[1] 2 a.] In *Paralactic acid*, an isomeric modification of ordinary lactic acid, one of the two constituents of sarcolactic acid, existing in the animal organism, especially in muscular flesh. Its salts are **Parala·ctates.**

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 328 Paralactic acid heated to 130° yields dilactic acid, convertible by water into ordinary lactic acid. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., The paralactate is ..thrown down as a mass of small, colourless crystals.

Paralalia, -lampsis: see PARA-[1] 1.

Paralament, obs. form of PARLIAMENT.

Paralax, obs. form of PARALLAX.

Paraldehyde (pærə·ldɪhəid). *Chem.* [PAR(A-[1] 2 a.] A polymer of ALDEHYDE, $C_6H_{12}O_3$, a colourless liquid at ordinary temperatures; used as a narcotic and as a remedy against insomnia.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 134 A third isomeric body termed paraldehyd, which is liquid, and boils at 257°. 1881 CAPT. ABNEY in *Nature* XXV. 191/1 Par-aldehyde has three molecules of aldehyde in its one molecule. 1885 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* (1888) 49. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 242 Paraldehyde produces few special effects other than those procuring sleep.

Paraleipsis, paralepsis: see PARALIPSIS.

Paralerema to **Paralgia:** see PARA-[1] 1.

† **Para·lian.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *parali-us*, a. Gr. *παράλι-ος* by the sea, maritime, f. *παρά* beside + *ἅλς, ἁλ-* the sea.] A dweller by the sea. So † **Para·lious** *a.*, dwelling or growing by the sea.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 131 The Mediterraneans the Highlanders muttered at the Imposition, alledging that it being a Naval Tax, it ought..to be born by the Paralious, the Maritime parts. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 247 The branches of paralious Tithymal. 1724 DR. WHARTON *True Briton* No. 66 II. 558 The Paralians (or those who liv'd by the Water-side).

Paraling, variant of PARELLING *Obs.*

‖ **Paralipomena** (pærăləipɒ·mĕnă), *sb. pl.* In 4–6 (7 in Dicts.) **paralipomenon** (also 4 -lyp-), properly gen. pl.; in 9 rarely in sing. **paralipomenon** (-leip-). [Late L. *paralīpomena*, gen. pl. *-ōn* (Jerome), a. Gr. *παραλείπομενα* (things) left out; f. *παραλείπειν* to leave on one side, omit.]

† **1.** (Almost always *Paralipomenon*, repr. genit. pl. *Παραλειπομένων* (sc. *βιβλία*), the title in LXX and hence in the Vulgate.) The Books of Chronicles in the Old Testament: so called as containing particulars omitted in the Books of Kings. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* CXXXV. 1 Grete louyng of þis psalme is shewyd in paralypomenon. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Chron.* Prol., This book of Paralipomenon, the firste, bigynneth at Adam .. rehersinge many thingis whiche ben not writen in the book of Kingis before. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 227 Wyllyam Tyndale..translated the .v. bookes of Moyses ..the bookes of the Kynges and the bookes of Paralipomenon [etc.]. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Paralipomenon*, .. There are two bookes in the old testament so called, because many worthy histories omitted in the bookes of Kings, are there related. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Paralipomena*, the two Books of Chronicles.

2. Things omitted in the body of a work, and appended as a supplement. (Rarely in sing. *-on.*)

1674 BOYLE *Grounds Corpusc. Philos.* 1 To reserve these thoughts, as a kind of Paralipomena to his dialogue. 1690 — *Medic. Hydrost.* Postscr., A supplement to the first tome, containing divers historical paralipomena, that by mistake were omitted. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I Remember* I. 225 One more note..as a paraleipomenon to that Autobiography of my brother.

‖ **Paralipsis** (pærăli·psis). *Rhet.* Also **-leipsis**; *erron.* **-lepsis, -lepsy.** [a. Gr. *παράλειψις* passing by omission, f. *παραλείπειν* to leave on one side, pass by; late L. *paralīpsis* (Aquila).] A rhetorical figure in which the speaker emphasizes something by affecting to pass it by without notice, usually by such phrases as 'not to mention', 'to say nothing of'.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 95 *Paralepsis* or *Occupatio*, when in seeming to ouer-passe, omit, or let-slip a thing, we then chiefly speake thereof. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 239 *Paralepsis*, or the Passager. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 165 *Paraliptis*, .. Preterition. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Paraleipsis*, in Rhetoric, the artificially exhibited omission or slight mention of some important point, in order to impress the hearers with indignation, pity, etc.

Parall, variant of PAREL *v. Obs.*

Parallactic (pærălæ·ktik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *παραλλακτικ-ός* of or by the parallax, f. verbal adj. **παράλλακτος*, f. *παραλάσσειν*: see PARALLAX.] Pertaining, relating, or due to parallax.

Parallactic inequality: see INEQUALITY 4. † *Parallactic instrument, telescope*, etc.: former names for an EQUATORIAL.

1630 R. N tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* 53 Thomas Digsey, and Iohn Dey .. haue learnedly proued by Paralactic Doctrine, that it [new star in Cassiopeia] was in the celestiall, not in the Elementary Region. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Parallactic.* 1764 *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 363 The parallactic telescope ought to be nearly of equal goodness with the transit telescope. 1789 PIAZZI *ibid.* LXXIX. 59 By the method of parallactic angles. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Astron.* iii. 84/1 (U. K. S.) The diurnal, or parallactic, libration. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 10 June 12/1 The parallactic motion of stars has been demonstrated by the Rev. Dr. Pritchard, of Oxford, under a process of making the stars photograph their position, perfected by himself.

† **Paralla·ctical,** *a. Obs.* [See -ICAL.] = prec.

1671 FLAMSTEED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 109 The parallactical angle. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Parallactical Angle*, is an Angle made by the Oblique cutting of a Circle of Altitude, or Vertical Circle with the Ecliptick.

Parallax (pæ·răläks). Also 6–7 **paralax,** 7 **parallaxe**; also 7 in Gr. form **parallaxis.** [a. F. *parallaxe* (1557 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. Gr. *παράλλαξις* change, alteration, alternation, mutual inclination of two lines meeting in an angle, f. *παραλλάσσειν* to alter, alternate; in mod.L. *parallaxis*.]

1. (*Astron.*) Apparent displacement, or difference in the apparent position, of an object, caused by actual change (or difference) of position of the point of observation; *spec.* the angular amount of such displacement or difference of position, being the angle contained between the two straight lines drawn to the object from the two different points of view, and constituting a measure of the distance of the object. Also *transf.* (quot. 1881).

In Astronomy there are two kinds of parallax, viz. *diurnal* and *annual*, the former when a celestial object is observed from opposite points on the earth's *surface*, the latter when observed from opposite points of the earth's *orbit*. As the mean or proper position of the body is that which it would have if viewed in the one case from the earth's centre (or a point in a line with it), in the other case from the centre of its orbit, the parallax is actually calculated and stated from these central points, and called *geocentric* and *heliocentric* respectively, the base lines of these being the earth's radius and the radius of its orbit. *Horizontal parallax*: the diurnal parallax of a heavenly body seen on the horizon.

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* xiv. 235 Those learned Mathematicians, by omitting of Paralax and refractions, deceiued themselues and posterity. 1663 BOYLE *Exp. Nat. Philos.* I. ii. 33 Which they not irrationally prove by the Parallaxis (or Circular difference betwixt the place of a Star, suppos'd to be taken by two Observations, the one made at the Centre, and the other on the surface of the Earth). 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 106 He hath deduced the Horizontal Parallax of this very Comet. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* I. (1722) 32 The fix'd Stars..till very lately..were thought subject to no parallax at all. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 44, I saw it moving in a Sphear so high, Scarce any Parallax I cou'd descry. 1818 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xii. 98 The parallax of Mars was found to be about 23 seconds. 1867–77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* I. i. 2 The problem .. when solved [gives] the amount of the Sun's equatorial horizontal parallax. 1881 TAIT in *Nature* XXV. 91/1 In these thermometers..no provision is made for avoiding parallax or personal equation.

b. *fig.*

1594 J. DAVIS *Seaman's Secr.* (1607) 19 To amend the parallax of false shadow of your sight. 1599 DANIEL *Musophilus* 606 Vndeceiued with the Paralax Of a mistaking eye of passion. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* II. § 3 Many things are known, as some are seen, that is by Parallaxis, or at some distance from their true and proper beings. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 43 Unless we make allowance for this mental parallax [between material and spiritual]. 1892 *Nation* 7 Apr. 262/3 The sort of parallax which exhibits the light of Whitman's fame at so different an angle in his own country and in England.

† **2.** In general sense of Gr. *παράλλαξις*: Change, alteration. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 258 The Sun although it is not so variable as the Moon, yet..It has its *παραλλαγας* or *παραλαξεις*, Paralaxes and Changes: it appears otherwise at rising, otherwise at noon, otherwise at setting.

Parallel (pæ·rălel), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **paralelle,** 6–7 **-allele, -alell, -alel,** 7 **-allell, -alele,** 7–8 **parr-.** [a. F. *parallele* (in Rabelais, 16th c.), ad. L. *parallēlus*, a. Gr. *παράλληλος* beside one another, side by side, f. *παρα-* beside, alongside of + *ἄλληλος* one another.]

A. *adj.*

1. Lying or extending alongside of one another and always at the same distance apart; continuously equidistant: said of two or more lines, surfaces, or concrete things; also of one line, etc., Extending alongside another at a continuously equal distance (const. *to, with*).

In *Geom.* applied to straight lines in the same plane, or to planes, which never meet however far produced in either (or any) direction, or (according to the definition of modern geometry) which intersect at infinity; more rarely to curved lines or surfaces continuously equidistant, i. e. having common normals at all points (e. g. concentric circles or spheres); or to curves upon a curved surface (e. g. circles on a sphere) which are continuously at the same distance as measured upon that surface, or are in parallel planes.

Parallel bars, a pair of bars supported on posts about 4 to 6 feet above the ground, used for gymnastic exercises. *Parallel roads (Geol.)*, name for a series of natural terraces at different levels on the side of a hill.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 47 Cosmaghraphie .. sal declair the eleuatione of the polis, and the lynis parallelis, and the meridian circlis. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 37 In a Sphere the parallele or equidistant Circles, have all one Pole. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. defin. 35. 5 b, Parallel or equidistant right lines are such, which being in one and the selfe same superficies, and produced infinitely on both sides, do neuer in any part concurre. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 56 Reuolutions..that are parallel to the equinoctiall are also parallel to the horizon. 1655 EVELYN *Diary* 24 Feb., A chrystall ball sliding on parallel wyers. 1787 G. WHITE *Selborne* I. 2 One straggling street, three quarters of a mile in length..running parallel with The Hanger. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 131 The parallel roads of Coquimbo, in Chili. *Ibid.*, The analogous parallel roads of Glen Roy in Scotland. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. i. 1, I .. observed that the planes of cleavage were everywhere parallel. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 261 [He] exhibited..his skill on the parallel bars, horizontal pole, etcetera.

b. *transf.* Applied to various things involving geometrical parallelism in some way, esp. to mechanical contrivances of which some essential parts are parallel, or which are used to produce parallelism of movement, etc.

Parallel bar (see quot. 1875). *Parallel circuit* (*Electr.*), a term loosely applied to a circuit connecting the same two points as are connected by another circuit; so *parallel connexion*, etc. *Parallel coping* (see quot. 1842–76). *Parallel file*, a file with parallel edges, not tapering. *Parallel forces* (*Dynamics*), forces acting in parallel lines. *Parallel knife*, a knife with two blades set parallel to each other, used for cutting thin sections for the microscope. *Parallel lathe*, a small lathe bearing several grinding wheels of different sizes, besides a brush, a drill, etc., which all run simultaneously; used by jewellers, dentists, etc. *Parallel motion*, (*a*) the motion of anything which always remains parallel to itself, i. e. in the same direction; (*b*) a mechanical device by which alternating rectilinear is converted into circular motion, and *vice versa*. *Parallel perspective*, perspective in which the plane of the drawing is parallel to a principal surface of the object delineated. *Parallel rod*, the rod which connects the cranks of the driving-wheels on the same side of a locomotive so as to cause them to move together; the coupling-rod (Webster 1864). *Parallel ruler* (or *rulers*), an instrument for drawing parallel lines, consisting of two or more straight rulers connected by jointed cross-pieces so as to be always parallel, at whatever distance they are set. *Parallel sphere*, the celestial or terrestrial sphere in that position or aspect in which the equator is parallel to the horizon, i. e. at either of the poles; distinguished from *oblique* and *right sphere*. *Parallel vice*, 'a vice whose jaws move in exact parallelism, a bar on one slipping in a socket on the other' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. XVII. (1636) 313 This kind of Spheare is called a parallel Spheare, in which Spheare they that dwell have six months days, and six months nights. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 5 Her body is..stuck all over with great black Bristles,.. set all in parallel order, with their ends all pointing towards the tayl. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Parallel Ruler.* 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Mechanics* II. xiii. 59 (U. K. S.) The most remarkable method of converting an alternate rectilinear motion into an alternate circular one, is that known by the name of the parallel motion..invented by Watt for his double-acting steam-engine. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* xviii. 260 Parallel motion..the name is generally applied to all contrivances by which a circular motion is made to produce a rectilinear one. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 7) Gloss. s. v. *Coping*, Coping equally thick throughout is called *parallel coping*. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (ed. 3) I. 381 The parallel motion of the Earth's axis. 1859 RUSKIN *Perspective* 91 The greatest masters are..fond of parallel perspective. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Parallel bar*, a rod in the side-lever engine, forming a connection with the pump-rods and studs along the center line of the levers. 1878 *Lumberman's Gas.* 5 Jan., He has successfully adopted the Austin parallel edger.

† **c.** *loosely* (with *to* or *with*): In the same parallel (of latitude) as, in a line with. *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 6 In this latitude we were paralell to [*later edd.* with] Sierra Leoon. *Ibid.* 216 On the eleuenth of Nouember, [we] were parallel to the greene Cape, and to the Gorgades.

2. *fig.* Having the same or a like course, tendency, or purport; running on the same or similar lines; resembling something else, or each other, throughout the whole extent; precisely similar, analogous, or corresponding. Const. as in 1.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 355 How am I then a Villaine, To Counsell Cassio to this paralell course, Directly to his good? 1648 STERRY *Serm. on Clouds* 22 These Parallel places make those expressions seem Parallel: Angels, Cloudes. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 156 Parallel and Analogical effects of Electrical with Magnetical Bodies. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *Kettlewell* III. lxxiii. 387 Sorrow, that his Prudence should not be parallel to his Zeal. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 173 Having observed it to happen before in a parallel Case. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* 66 There is nothing parallel to this in the history of any nation with which we are acquainted. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* III. 113 The parallel passage in the ninth book.

† **b.** Equal in amount or worth. ? *Obs.*

a 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus, Life* (1616) A vj, Then hee should haue all Epictetus his wisdome inspired into him .. and so become paralell to that admired father. 1674 S. JEAKE

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Arith. (1696) 164 If the remain be added to the Number substracted, the Total will be parallel to the Number from which Substraction is made.

c. Side by side in time; running through the same period of time; contemporary in duration.

1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 174 That the benefits accruing to his people..might run parallel in their duration with eternity. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xviii. 340 That Prophetical dispensation, which ran parallel with the Monarchy from the first to the last King. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 131 The parallel lines of war and negotiation run on for three years more.

3. *Mus.* a. Applied to parts which move so that the interval between them remains the same (major and minor intervals of the same name, e. g. thirds or sixths, being in this case reckoned the same); also to the movement of such parts (*parallel motion*, a particular case of similar motion; sometimes loosely used as = similar motion); and to the intervals between such parts (usually called *consecutive*). b. Sometimes applied to major and minor keys which have the same signature (usually called *relative*).

1864 WEBSTER, *Parallel motion*, ..the ascending or descending of two or more parts in such a manner as to have constantly the same interval between the corresponding notes in the several parts. 1889 E. PROUT *Harmony* (ed. 10) iv. § 93 There are three kinds of motion; *similar* (sometimes, though less frequently, called 'parallel') when two or more parts move in the same direction—up, or down; *oblique*..; and *contrary*. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. T.*, *Parallel motion*... Parallel fifths are under certain limitations forbidden. (Consecutives.)

4. *Comb.*, as *parallel-edged*, *-sided*, *-veined* adjs.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* viii. (1872) 224 A little parallel-sided wall of wax. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 153 We apply the term parallel-veined to all leaves in which the main veins are more or less parallel. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 515 A narrow parallel-edged opening. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 228/1 The leaves..vary..although generally parallel-nerved.

B. *sb.* **I. 1.** *pl.* Parallel lines (see A. 1); rarely in *sing.* A line parallel to another.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., Here might I note the error of good Albert Durer, which affirmeth that no perpendicular lines can be paralleles. 1603 DRAYTON *Odes* ii. 49 Those Paralels so even, Drawne on the face of Heaven. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 103 Who made the spider parallels design, Sure as Demoivre, without rule or line? 1806 Capt. MUNDY in *Naval Chron.* XV. 343 Intending to steer on a parallel with the enemy. 1882 CHRYSTAL in *Nature* XXVI. 218/1 In the modern geometrical sense, a parallel (i. e. a line intersecting another at an infinite distance) cannot of course exist in elliptic space except as an imaginary line.

b. *pl.* Things running parallel, or having a parallel direction.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 30 Thy aged yeres shalbe the calender of my fortunes, and thy gray haires the Paralells of mine actions. *c* 1612 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVII. 152 Make thy steps parallels To these of mine. 1615 H. CROOKE *Body of Man* 552 As it was conuenient that the eyes should be paralels: so also the nerues, which because of the motion of the eyes might decline from the right line.

2. *Geog.* Each of the parallel circles imagined as traced upon the earth's surface, or actually drawn upon a map (usually at intervals of 5 or 10 degrees), in planes perpendicular to the axis, and marking the degrees of latitude: in full, *parallel of latitude*. Also *Astron.* each of the corresponding circles on the celestial sphere (*parallels of declination*), or of similar circles parallel to the ecliptic (*parallels of latitude*), or to the horizon (*parallels of altitude*). Also *attrib.* in *parallel sailing* (*Naut.*), sailing along a parallel of latitude, i. e. directly east or west.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 12 A hundreth leaques westwarde without the paralelles of the Ilandes. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 37 Seyng th' Equinoctiall, the ij. tropikes, and the circles Arctike, and Antarctike, be equidistant paralleles. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VI. ii. 103 Any Line drawn Parallel to the Ecliptick..represents a Parallel of Latitude of the Stars. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Parallels of Altitude*. 1710 *Ibid.* II, *Parallel Sailing*, in Navigation, is sailing under a Parallel of Latitude. 1824 MACKINTOSH *Sp. S. Amer. St.* Wks. 1846 III. 463 The prodigious varieties of its elevation exhibit in the same parallel of latitude all the climates and products of the globe. 1877 G. A. ALLEN *Amer. Bison* 465 Along the 49th parallel they also pass north in summer and south in winter. 1900 G. SANTAYANA *Poetry & Relig.* 261 As the parallels and meridians make a checker-board of the sea.

b. *fig.* Region, level.

1887 MRS. A. RALEIGH *Stud. in Unseen* 151 Faith, the human hand-clasp which brings God near, is only possible in another parallel than that in which the wise of this world live and move.

3. *Mil.* In a siege: A trench (usually one of three) parallel to the general face of the works attacked, serving as a way of communication between the different parts of the siege-works.

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 326 [They] serve for Paralell to couer the souldiours. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4687/1 On the 6th we advanced two new Parallels. 1812 WELLINGTON *Let.* 20 Jan. in Gurw. *Desp.* VIII. 549 On the night of the 15th we .. advanced from the left of the first parallel down the slope of the hill towards the convent. 1862 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (ed. 9) 263 *Parallels*, or *Places of arms*, thrown up at sieges, are trenches formed to connect together the several approaches to a besieged place.

fig. 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* I. viii. 250 She had already undermined the parallel which she felt convinced Judith had opened against the freedom of Cousin Norman.

4. *Printing.* A reference-mark consisting of two parallel vertical lines (‖).

1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 260 The Parallel is another Sign which serves for a Reference. 1861 ANGUS *Handbk. Eng. Tongue* xi. 342, (‖) the parallels..are used as marks of reference.

5. *fig.* A thing or person agreeing with another in essential particulars (see A. 2); something precisely analogous, comparable, or of equal worth or force; a counterpart, equal, match.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. i, Why, this is without parallel, this. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 31 Cicero..was no less fatal to Rome, than his Parallel Demosthenes was to Athens. 1728 THEOBALD *Double Falseh.* III. i, None but Itself can be its Parallel. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 107 Then followed a scene to which we find several parallels in Northumbrian history.

II. 6. Parallel position; parallelism.

In parallel (*Electr.*): said of two or more circuit-wires connecting the same points (cf. *parallel circuit* in A. 1 b).

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* 92 a, Had thy full lines run out their Paralell, And not been charm'd in by a warie Spell. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* III. 33 Lines that from their Parallel decline. 1892 *Gloss. Electr. Terms* in *Lightning* 7 Jan., *Abreast*, when a current is divided between two or more paths, these paths are said to be abreast or in parallel.

7. *fig.* Agreement in all essential particulars; close correspondence; analogy, parallelism.

a 1617 DANIEL *To Sir T. Egerton* xvii, Maintaining still an equall paralell, Iust with th' occasions of humanity. 1628 PRYNNE *Cens. Cozens* 61 Thus farre you haue an exact, and perfect Paralell of our authors writings with the Papists. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 15. 105 Our Case is much upon the Parallel. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. iii. II. 444 The two republics stand in continual parallel. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 57 It is the Battle of Megiddo and the brook Kishon that we fancy we see. ..The parallel is close indeed throughout.

b. Contemporary continuance; *in parallel with*, contemporaneously, during the same time with.

1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 124 Negotiations for a peace..going slowly on in parallel with the slow and languishing war.

8. The placing of things mentally or descriptively side by side so as to show their correspondence; comparison, or a comparison; *esp.* a comparison of things as being alike, a statement of parallelism or analogy, a simile.

1599 *Broughton's Let.* vii. 22, I craue pardon of his Grace for abasing him in paralell with such an one as thou art. *a* 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (*heading*) Of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, and George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham: Some Observations by way of Paralell. 1646 CRASHAW *Delights Muses* 107 How even thou 'st drawn this faithful parallel, And match'd thy master-piece. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 188 P 10 You are drawing Parallels between the greatest Actors of the Age. 1869 F. W. NEWMAN *Misc.* 173 The difficulty..may be relieved .. by putting in parallel the Roman armies during two full centuries of the republic.

Pa·rallel, *v.* Forms: see prec. [f. prec. adj.]

1. *trans.* To place (one thing) beside another (const. *with*, *to*), or (two or more things) side by side mentally, so as to exhibit a likeness between them; to bring into comparison, compare; *esp.* to state or exhibit the likeness or analogy of; to represent as similar, corresponding, or of equal worth; to liken, compare as being like.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. ii. 172 To consider and paralleill his owne forces with the..powers of the aduersary. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. (1623) 1236 Well may shee be paralelled with the euer-renowned Zenobia. 1693 *Humours Town* 31, I desire you to parallel the Follies and Vices of the Town with the shadows of such in the Country. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* III. xxv, Let us parallel this with the softness .. of the beautiful in other things. 1881 *Guardian* 9 Feb. 215 [He] parallels to-day's outcry against Ritualism with yesterday's against Methodism.

†**2.** To make parallel, bring into conformity, equalize. *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 82 His life is paralel'd Euen with the stroke and line of his great Iustice. 1669 STURMY *Mar. Mag.* I. ii. 16 [He] will make..use of swift-stealing Time,..that he may parallel his Art with his Valour.

3. To show, present, or bring forward something parallel, equal, or corresponding to; to find or furnish a match for; to match.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 162 Well may we fight for her, whom, we know well, The world's large spaces cannot paralell. 1692 RAY *Disc.* II. iv. (1732) 187 Such unknown Plants as we cannot parallel. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 187 For the Italians, the Middle Ages were an era of such grandeur as even their ancient history had not paralleled. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* ii. 25, I cannot parallel these facts in Homer.

†b. To bring or present as a parallel. *Obs. rare.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 67 My young remembrance cannot paralell A fellow to it.

4. To be parallel or equal to; to correspond or be equivalent to; to come up to, equal, match.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 281 For rapes and rauishments he paralels Nessus. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Oct., Of all the wonders of Italy..nothing parallels this. *a* 1718 PENN *Sandy Found. Shaken* Wks. 1726 I. 249 Whose Faction, Prejudice, and Cruelty soon parallel'd the foregoing Heathenish Persecutions. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* ix. (1870) 306 Reluctance to admitting that .. there is anything in contemporary manners which parallels the loyalty of the antique world.

5. Often in passive, in which case the distinction between senses 3 and 4 usually disappears, the subject becoming indeterminate: e. g. *it cannot be paralleled* = 'no one can parallel it' (sense 3), or 'nothing can parallel it' (sense 4).

1685 J. WILLIAMS *Gt. Brit. Salomon* 37 You neuer read in your liues of two Kings more fully parallel'd amongst themselues. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. viii. (1715) 35 A Master-piece of Architecture, not easie to be parallel'd. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 265 This Bird is not to be parrallelled for Beauty. 1853 BRIGHT *Sp., India* 3 June (1876) 14 A state of things..which cannot be paralleled in any other country. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* viii. § 318 (1870) 243 The Phenomena of light are..also paralleled by those of sound.

6. *intr.* To be parallel; to correspond or match; to be comparable, 'compare' (*with*). ?*Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 125 It [sound] paralelleth in so many other things with the sight and radiation of things invisible. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dialogues* Wks. 1874 VI. 307 Will you then, Since that we parallell in number thus, Helpe us to fill a measure? 1657 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 100 The case yesterday, as I apprehend, may directly parallel with this.

7. *trans.* To make parallel (in space). *rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 63 [At the Azores] it [the needle] seemeth equally distracted by both [continents], and diverting unto neither, doth parallell and place it self upon the true Meridian.

8. To run parallel with, run alongside of, go or tend in the same direction as. (Chiefly *U. S.*)

1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 695/1 Railroad Avenue has been paralleled by another..business street named Gold Avenue. 1891 *Cosmopolitan* XII. 52/2 Ribbons of greenest turf,.. paralleled on both sides by shaded promenades. 1899 R. KIPLING *Stalky* 257 He had then..crossed over a ridge that paralleled their rear.

Hence **Pa·ralleled** *ppl. a.*; **Pa·ralleling** *vbl. sb.*

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxii. (1612) 344 Knowe our Weale-publiques blisse is now a paralelled Creation, Wherein Religion and our Lawes persever in their Station. 1634 JACKSON *Serm. Matt.* ii. 17–18 § 4 The exact paralleling of the type and antitype .. they purposely leave to the industrious search of posterity.

Parallelable (pæ·rălelăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. prec. vb. + -ABLE.] Capable of being paralleled.

a 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 277 Such an advantage, as is not parallelable in all the World beside.

Parallela·rity. *rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. PARALLEL *a.*, after such words as *circularity*, *similarity*, etc.] State of being parallel, parallelism.

1804 MITFORD *Inquiry* 85 The exactness of the parallelarity of its lines.

Parallelepiped (pæ·rălel,e·piped); earlier in Gr. form **parallelepipedon** (pæ·rălel,i·pi·pĕdŏn), pl. **-a.** Often incorrectly 6–9 **parallelo-** (*whence* pæ·rălelo·pi·pĕd). *Geom.* [ad. Gr. *παραλληλεπίπεδον*, f. *παράλληλ-os* PARALLEL + *ἐπί-πεδον* plane surface, sb. use of neut. of *ἐπίπεδος* plane, flat (f. *ἐπί* upon + *πέδον* ground). In late L. (Boethius) *parallēlepipedus*, F. *parallélépipède* (1570 in Hatz.-Darm.), often *parallélipipède*.]

A solid figure contained by six parallelograms, of which every two opposite ones are parallel; a prism whose base is a parallelogram.

a. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. xxxi. 342 Parallelipipedons consisting vpon equall bases, and being vnder one and the selfe same altitude, are equall the one to the other. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 42 Though Spheres and Parallelopipedons differ but in shape. 1667 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 479 By producing the planes of the parallelepipedons, so that their sides shall cut off (viz. each parallelepiped twelve) second segments in the whole equal. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. III. vii. 275 White crystals in flat parallelipipedons. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 12 These bricks are all parallelopipeda, of Nile-mud or clay of a dark loamy colour, held together by chopped straw.

β. 1663 CHARLETON *Chor. Gigant.* 21 Resembling Paralelipipeds, rather than Cylinders. 1667 Parallelepiped [see *a*]. 1744 *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 29 This Parallelopipede Figure with oblique Angles is common to many Stones. 1812–16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 183 If a rectangular parallelepiped float in a fluid. 1868 GROVE *Contrib. Sc.* in *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 449 A slab of stone of a parallelopiped form. 1875 *Wonders Phys. World* I. i. 31 These most frequently are cubes or rectangular parallelepipeds.

Hence **Parallelepipedal** (*-i*pi·pĕdăl), **Parallelepi·pedonal** (*irreg.*), **Parallelepi·pedous** *adjs.*, having the form of a parallelepiped.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 438 Cubic..or parallelepipedal forms. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xi. 368 Breaking into fragments of a parallelopipedal figure. 1890 *Century Dict., Parallelepipedonal.* 1896 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 267 *Parallelopipedous*, six-sided, with four parallelogramical and two quadrate sides.

Paralleler (pæ·rălelə). *rare.* [f. PARALLEL *v.* + -ER 1.] One who parallels; one who draws a parallel or comparison.

1641 R. B[AILLIE] *Parallel Liturg. w. Mass-bk.* 57 Many other poynts of agreement might an accurate paralleler find.

Pa·ralleline·rvate, *a. Bot.* [f. after mod.L. *parallelinerv-is* and F. *parallélinervé*: see PARALLEL, NERVE, and -ATE.] Of a leaf: Having parallel nerves or veins. Also **Pa·ralleline·rved**, **Pa·ralleline·rvous.**

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Parallelinervate: parallelinervious. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Parallelinerved.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Parallelinervate*..*Parallelinervous.*

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Parallelism (pæ·rălelizm). [ad. Gr. παραλληλισμ-ός comparison of parallels, f. παραλληλίζ-ειν to place side by side, to parallel. Cf. F. *parallélisme* (1667 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The state or position of being parallel; direction parallel *to* or *with* something. Rarely with *pl.*, a particular instance of this (quot. 1753).

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* II. v. 55 Proiect all Plumbe-lines in Parallelisme perpendicular to a Parallel or supposed Common Base. 1656 Hobbes *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 263 An objection .. taken from the parallelism of two concentric circles. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* iii. 19 To give the front of a building, with all its equalities and parallelisms. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. x. 408 So long as the rays preserve their parallelism. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 247 The parallelism of the veins of grasses is particularly pointed out. 1880 W. B. Carpenter in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 613 Irregularities in the general parallelism of the stratification.

b. The state or fact of remaining parallel to itself, *i. e.* of maintaining the same direction; constancy of direction, as of a moving line.

1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* (1839) 430. 1660 Ingelo *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 116 The Axis of the Earth being directed to keep a perpetual Parallelism. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xliii. App. 173 The axis of the earth keeps a perfect parallelism and constant inclination to the plane of the ecliptic. 1868 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 117 It is the parallelism of the axis which accounts for the nearly invariable position of the celestial pole above the horizon in each locality.

†c. *loosely.* The position of being in the same parallel (of latitude) *with*. *Obs.*

1739 *Descr. of Windward Passage* (ed. 2) 8 They fall into the Trade-Winds as soon as they arrive in that Parallelism of Latitude with Jamaica, which carries them right before it all the Way.

2. *fig.* The quality or character of being parallel (see Parallel A. 2); close agreement of course or tendency; similarity in details; precise correspondence or analogy.

1638 Rouse *Heav. Univ.* vii. (1702) 99 In this parallelism, the True Internal and Mystical sense of the Mosaical Genesis doth consist. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 12 This parallelism between the ancient or genuine Platonick and the Christian Trinity might be of some use. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* i. 5 The connexion and parallelism of these with the same circumstances in the Acts. 1827 Whately *Logic* (1837) 235 The argument rests on the assumption of parallelism in the two cases. 1892 Driver *Introd. Lit. O. T.* (1892) 22 The parallelism of details which prevails between the two narratives is remarkable.

b. An instance of correspondence or analogy; a parallel case, passage, etc. (Usually in *pl.*)

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 261 Proved by Two Parallelisms of Agreements. 1794 Paley *Evid.* I. viii. (1800) I. 153 Parallelisms in sentences, in words, and in the order of words, have been traced out between the gospel of Matthew and that of Luke. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 312 Their passages of apparent analogy are but false parallelisms.

3. *spec.* Correspondence, in sense or construction, of successive clauses or passages, esp. in Hebrew poetry; a sentence or passage exemplifying this.

1778 Bp. Lowth *Transl. Isaiah* Prelim. Diss. 10 The correspondence of one Verse, or Line, with another, I call Parallelism. When a Proposition is delivered, and a second is subjoined to it, or drawn under it, equivalent, or contrasted with it, in Sense; or similar to it in the form of Grammatical Construction. 1816 G. Gregory tr. *Lowth's Lect. Sacr. Poetry Hebrews* II. 39 The parallelism is sometimes formed by the iteration of the former member, either in the whole or in part. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* 49 The very laws of Hebrew composition which make the second phrase in a parallelism repeat the first in other words.

4. A statement of correspondence or analogy; a comparison, simile: = Parallel B. 8. ? *Obs.*

1696 H. More *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 12 Aristotle makes a long Parallelism betwixt the nature and effects of Wine and Melancholy. 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 149, I shall beg leave by a parallelism to apply it to the present matter.

5. ? Levelling, or condition of being levelled.

1794 Mathias *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 6 France had been long looking for that, which her philosophers had taught her to term, the parallelism of the sword.

Parallelist (pæ·rălelist). [f. Parallel + -ist.]

1. One who draws a parallel or comparison.

1791–1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit., Literary Parallels*, The parallelist compares Erasmus to 'a river swelling its waters'. 1810 Beresford *Bibliosophia*, etc. 124 For the purpose of carrying on my business of a Parallelist to the last.

2. *nonce-use.* An advocate of parallelism.

1883 *Daily News* 17 Apr. 5/1 Mr. L— is a strong parallelist. He insists on the hair being dressed, and whatever covering may be put upon the head being made to accord with the parallel lines of the face, and with the line of the eyebrows.

So **Pa·rallelistic** *a.* [see -istic], relating to or characterized by parallelism.

1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VIII. 441 The parallelistic elucidation is nowhere applied with greater force. 1881 Cheyne *Proph. Isa.* (1884) I. 88 A parallelistic poem.

Pa·rallelive·nous, *a. Bot.* and *Entom.* [f. L. *parallēl-us* Parallel + *vēnōs-us*, f. *vēna* Vein.] Of a leaf, or an insect's wing: Parallel-veined: = Parallelinervate. Also **Pa·ralleliveno·se.**

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, Parallelivenous. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Parallelivenose.*

Parallelize (pæ·rălelə·iz), *v.* [ad. Gr. παραλληλίζ-ειν, f. παράλληλος Parallel: see -ize.]

1. *trans.* To make parallel. †**a.** To cause to correspond; to equalize: = Parallel *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* A ij, To parallelize and euen it with its obiect.

b. To place so as to be parallel; in quot., to dispose in parallel columns.

1900 Furnivall *E. E. T. S. Statem.* Dec. 5 If the Paris text cannot be parallelised, it will form a separate volume.

2. To place side by side, or beside something else, in contemplation; to trace a parallelism or analogy in or between; to compare: = Parallel *v.* 1.

1610 E. Bolton *Elem. Armories* 59 That we should parallelize our Armes with those of the Hebrewes, Greeks, and Romans. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. iv. 42 As Apollo may be very far parallelised with Joshua in Names, so also in Things, or Exploits done. 1701 Beverley *Apoc. Quest.* 28 Its Seven Mountains of Scituation are Paralelliz'd with Seven Heads, Kings. 1887 E. D. Cope *Orig. Fittest* I. ii. 95 The series among Lacertilia of Acrodonta and Iguania, parallelized by Duméril and Bibron.

†**3.** To furnish with a parallel or counterpart.

1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. iv. 40 We see how accurate Satan was in parallelising the Names, Attributes, and Worship of the true God.

4. To be a match for, to match (usually in *pass.*): = Parallel *v.* 3–5. *rare.*

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 208 For varietie of Gods temporall blessings .. scarce to be paralellized. 1893 F. Adams *New Egypt* 54 The astonishing fertility of the average ox-eyed fellah woman .. is parallelised by an infertility of all Europeans and their descendants.

Hence **Pa·rallelization**, the action of parallelizing; **Pa·rallelizer**, one who parallelizes.

1610 E. Bolton *Elem. Armories* 59 Comparisons, or parallelisations of ancient seales. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1815 The attempted parallelization between Peter and Paul. 1891 E. A. Abbott *Philomythus* ix. 213 The Ecclesiastical Assimilator or Parallelizer *nascitur, non fit.*

Parallelless (pæ·rălel,lės), *a. rare.* [f. Parallel *sb.* + -less.] Without a parallel, unparalleled.

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Philaster* III. i, Tell me gentle boy, Is she not paralleless?

Parallelly (pæ·rălel,li), *adv.* [f. Parallel *a.* + -ly 2.] In a parallel manner or direction; so as to be parallel. (*lit.* or *fig.*)

1607 J. Norden *Surv. Dial.* IV. 188 Cutting them streight, from the most boggie places, to the maine brooke, euery of them as it were paralelly. 1676 Grew *Anat. Leaves* I. iv. § 21 Betwixt these Ribs .. there are others much less, .. betwixt Rib and Rib, Parallelly interjected. 1804 R. Jameson *Mineralogy* I. 154 Some rare varieties [of Quartz] shew a parallelly fibrous fracture. 1881 Bentham in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. 296 Four collateral, more or less parallelly compressed, pollen-masses.

Parallelogram (pærăle·lŏgræm). [a. F. *parallélogramme* (1552 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *parallēlogrammum*, a. Gr. παραλληλόγραμμον sb., neut. of παραλληλόγραμμος bounded by parallel lines, f. παράλληλος Parallel + γραμμή line.]

1. *Geom.* A four-sided rectilineal figure whose opposite sides are parallel; sometimes *spec.* applied to a rectangle.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. xxxiv. 44 There are fower kindes of parallelogrammes, a square, a figure of one side longer then the other, a Rhombus, or diamond figure, and a Rhomboides or diamondlike figure. 1611 Cotgr., *Parallelogramme*, a Paralelogramme, or long Square. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 60 A parallelogram or long square figure. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* III. ii, Cones, cylinders, parallelograms, and several other mathematical figures. 1806 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 288 Parallelograms .. on the Same Base, and between the Same Parallels, are equal to each other. 1846 Ellis *Elgin Marb.* I. 71 The plan of the generality of the temples of Greece, was that of a simple parallelogram.

b. *Parallelogram of forces* (*Dynamics*): a figure illustrating the theorem that if two forces acting at one point be represented in magnitude and direction by two sides of a parallelogram, their resultant will be similarly represented by the diagonal drawn from that point; hence, a name for the theorem itself. So *parallelogram of velocities*, etc. [F. *parallélogramme des forces*, Lagrange *Méc. Anal.* (ed. 2, 1811).]

1830 Kater & Lardner *Mech.* v. 50 To verify experimentally the theorem of the parallelogram of forces is not difficult.

2. A thing shaped like the figure described in 1. †**a.** An old name for the Pantograph. *Obs.*

c 1656 in Sir W. Petty *Down Survey* (1851) Pref. 16 These reducements were made by paralelagrames. 1668 Pepys *Diary* 27 Oct. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Parallelogram*, .. an Instrument made of five Rulers of Brass or Wood, with Sockets to slide or set to any Proportion, used to enlarge or diminish any Map or Draught. 1723, 1727–41 [see Pantograph].

b. Anything of this form, or whose section is of this form, as a block of buildings, a space of ground (cf. *square*), a brick, card, domino, etc.

1880 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) I. 303/1 Mr. Owen may give his whole heart and soul to the improvement of one of his parochial parallelograms; but who is to succeed to Mr. Owen's enthusiasm? 1882 Wilson *Prehist. Man* ii. (1865) 14 This [site] the original projectors of the city mapped off into parallelograms. 1873 Tristram *Moab* ii. 21 Picture a parallelogram of canvas quite black, and with a roof only three or four feet above the ground.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Parallelogram Protractor*, is a Semicircle of Brass, with four Rulers, in form of a Parallelogram, made to move to any Angle; one of which Rulers is an Index, which shews on the Semi-circle the Quantity of any inward or outward Angle. 1767 Monro in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 497 Parallelogram-shaped crystals. 1842 E. Miall in *Nonconf.* II. 809 Communities .. shaped parallelogram-wise.

Parallelogramish, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -ish 1.] Somewhat like a parallelogram.

1839 Lady Lytton *Cheveley* (ed. 2) I. xi. 253 Handing over Monsieur de Rivoli's parallelogramish epistle.

Parallelogrammatic (pærălelŏgrămæ·tik), *a.* [f. late L. *parallēlogramma*, *-mat-* (Boethius 525, for *parallēlogrammum*, after Gr. words in -γραμμα) + -ic: so mod. F. *parallélogrammatique.*] = Parallelogrammic.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Beam*, Not only in case of parallelogramatic, but also of elliptic bases. 1869 Trollope *He Knew*, etc. xxxviii. I. 299 Turin .. is new and parallelogrammatic as an American town.

Also **Parallelogramma·tical** *a.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Parallelogrammic (pæ·rălelogræ·mik), *a.* Also **-gramic.** [f. Gr. παραλληλόγραμμ-ον Parallelogram + -ic.] Pertaining to, or of the form of, a parallelogram; parallelogram-shaped.

1730 Greenwood in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 59 There are two distinguished Parallellogramic Areæ of an intense Red. 1800 Herschel *ibid.* XC. 529 The lantern has a sliding door of tin-plate, in which there is a parallelogrammic hole. 1861 J. H. Bennet *Winter Medit.* I. x. (1875) 304 The King's palace [at Athens], a factory-looking parallelogramic building surrounded by gardens.

Pa·rallelogra·mmical, *a.* ? *Obs.* Also **-gramical.** [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec.

1647 H. More *Song Soul* Notes 164/2 *Rhomboides*, is a parallelogrammicall figure with unequall sides and oblique angles. 1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxvii, The table being parallelogrammical, and very narrow, it afforded a fair opportunity for Yorick .. of slipping the chestnut in. 1859 W. H. Gregory *Egypt* I. 59 The mosque .. is in the shape of a large parallelogramical hall, twice too long for its height.

Pa·rallelo·meter. [f. as Parallel + -ometer.] (See quot.)

1886 *Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sc., 35th Meeting* 121 A gravity parallelometer; by J. A. Brashear, .. devised to expedite measurements of deviation from parallelism in glass plates for optical purposes.

Parallelopiped, etc., erroneous spelling of Parallelepiped, etc.

Parallelosteric (pæ·rălelŏste·rik), *a.* [f. Gr. παράλληλο-ς Parallel + στερεός solid.] (See quot.)

1865–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 432 If bodies of equal atomic volume be denominated *isosteric*, and analogous pairs of compounds exhibiting equal differences of atomic volume, *parallelosteric*, the preceding law may be more shortly stated as follows:—Pairs of compounds which are isomorphous and analogous are likewise parallelosteric.

Pa·rallelwi·se, *adv.* ? *Obs.* [f. Parallel *a.* + -wise.] In a parallel manner; parallelly.

1606 W. Crashaw *Rom. Forgeries* I iij, Standing so together paralel-wise, that a man may see them both at one sight. 1763 Murdoch in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 188 All the sorts of rays, whether united in a pencil of light, or separated parallelwise by refraction.

Paralling, variant of Parelling *Obs.*

Paralogic (pærălɒ·dʒik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. παράλογ-ος (see Paralogy) + -ic.] = next.

1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 329 He appears, therefore to the civilized man a paralogic being,—a mere mass of contradictions; his ways are not our ways, his reason is not our reason.

Paralo·gical, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -al.] Involving or characterized by paralogism or false reasoning; illogical, unreasonable.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* i. 101 Whether this .. Husbandry .. had not its Originall in that Patriarch, is no such Paralogicall doubt. 1756 Johnson *Introd B.'s Chr. Mor.* 54 Browne .. poured in a multitude of exotick words; many, indeed, useful .. but many superfluous, as a paralogical for an unreasonable doubt. 1886 [see *paraphysical* in Para-1 1].

†**Paralogician** (pærălodʒi·ʃăn). *Obs.* [f. Paralogic, after *logician.*] = Paralogist.

1739 *Regul. Freethinking* 31 He shall be admitted to the Degree of Paralogicians, which is the highest Honour we can possibly bestow. 1754 Hildrop *Misc. Wks.* I. 23 He would be as accomplished a Paralogician as any Man of his Talents can be supposed to be.

Paralogism (păræ·lŏdʒiz'm). [a. F. *paralogisme* (1556 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *paralogismus* (Boethius), a. Gr. παραλογισμός, f. παραλογίζ-εσθαι to reason falsely: see Paralogize and -ism.] A piece of false or erroneous reasoning; an illogical argument; a faulty syllogism; a fallacy, *esp.* (as distinct from *sophism*) one of which the reasoner himself is unconscious.

1565 Calfhill *Answ. Treat. Cross* (Parker Soc.) 4 Three kinds of paralogisms of false arguments, or fond cavils, are most familiar with you. 1642 'Smectymnuus' *Answ.* xviii. (1653) 81 It is evident that this argument is a Paralogisme, depending upon the Equivocation of the name Bishop. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* II. viii. 33 That the more easily true Syllogisms may be discern'd from Paralogisms, some Laws are to be observ'd. 1752 Hume *Pol. Disc.* x. 259 He is here guilty of a gross paralogism. 1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* II. xv. 541 The syllogisms of Rational Psychology are therefore paralogisms, in which the middle term is taken in two different senses.

b. Without *a* and *pl.*: False or erroneous reasoning; illogical argument. *rare.*

1691–8 Norris *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 172 Their whole life .. runs all along upon wrong principles and mistaken

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reasonings, and is all over Fallacy and Paralogism. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* II. 44 We shall run into Confusion and Paralogism. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 11/1 A dabbler in paralogism and fallacy.

So **Para·logist**, one who commits a paralogism, a false reasoner; **Paralogi·stic** *a.* [see -ISTIC], of the nature of a paralogism, fallacious.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 47 You haue played the Paralogist. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 92 Pagan Philosophie was not truely Logistic or discursive, but rather paralogistic and sophistic. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) IV. 38, I really think you equal, in this way, to Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, who they say was the best Paralogist, in the World. 1879 W. G. WARD *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) I. 357 We made no appeal even to Theism: which it would..have been grossly paralogistic to do, since we are maintaining Freewill as a premise towards the establishment of Theism.

Paralogize (pără·lŏdʒəiz), *v.* [Ultimately ad. Gr. παραλογίζ-εσθαι to reason falsely, use fallacies, f. παραλογία PARALOGY: see -IZE. Perh. immediately ad. med.L. *paralogizāre* (Du Cange) or F. *paralogiser* (15.. in Godef.).] *intr.* To commit a paralogism; to reason falsely or illogically. (In quot. 1599 app. misused.)

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 14, I had a crotchet in my head, here to haue..run astray thorowout all the coast townes of England .. & commented and paralogized on their condition. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* Pref. 8 What though he paralogize in the seeming direct proposing of his argument. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* II. 77 The gentile proceeded, in the same way of paralogizing, to the oblation of humane blood.

†**Para·logy.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. παραλογία fallacy, f. παράλογ-ος aside from or beyond reason, f. παρά beside, beyond, etc. + λόγος reason.] Faulty reasoning: = PARALOGISM b.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. iii. 343 That Methuselah was the longest liver..we quietly beleeve: but that he must needs be so, is perhaps below Paralogy to deny.

Paralous, obs. form of PERILOUS.

Paralysant (pæ·răləizănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *paralysant*, pr. pple. and sb. from *paralyser* to PARALYSE: see -ANT¹.] **a.** *adj.* Paralysing, producing paralysis. **b.** *sb.* A paralysing agent.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 64 Heubach .. failed to prove any paralysant action of the drug. *Ibid.* 246 Atropia acts as a paralyzant to the motor nerve-trunks themselves.

Paralysation (pæ·răləizē¹·ʃən). [n. of action f. PARALYSE: see -ATION.] The action of paralysing or condition of being paralysed.

a 1846 *Q. Rev.* cited in WORCESTER. 1849 JAS. GRANT *Kirkaldy of Gr.* xx. 226 The paralysation caused by the underhand intrigues of Elizabeth. 1862 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 405 The paralyzation of the only legislative organs. 1881 MRS. PIRKIS *Wanted an Heir* I. 313 Her limbs felt stiff and cramped almost to paralysation.

Paralyse, -ze (pæ·răləiz), *v.* Also -ise. [app. a. F. *paralyser*, found 16th c. in pa. pple. *paralysé* (Paré), f. *paralysie*: cf. ANALYSE.]

1. *trans.* To affect with paralysis; to palsy.

1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 188 To paralize the opposite side of the body. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *A. Lunel* II. iii. 106 Some with their spine wounded and their limbs paralysed in consequence. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* v. 222 The depending right-hand antenna is almost paralysed, and is apparently functionless.

2. *fig.* To deprive of energy or power of action; to render powerless, helpless, inactive, or ineffective; to deaden, cripple.

1805 *London Cries* 39 (T.) Or has taxation chill'd the aguish land, And paralysed Britannia's bounteous hand? 1830 S. WARREN *Diary Physic.* (ed. Tauchn.) I. 8 My professional efforts were paralysed. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 266 His pride paralysed his love.

Hence **Pa·ralysed, Pa·ralysing** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Pa·ralyser,** something that paralyses.

1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. 149 Under the dominion of this paralysing fault. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 263 To brace anew the nerves of that paralysed body. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 296 Opium, aconite, lobelia, and the cardiac paralyzers. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 788 It acted..as a paralyser of the motor nerve endings.

†**Paralysie.** *Obs.* Also 4 **-asie,** 5 **-ise, -isy, -ysye, per-,** 5–7 **paralisie.** [a. F. *paralysie*, in 13th c. *-isie* (Hatz.-Darm.), repr. a L. type **paralysia* for *paralysis*. Hence the reduced form PALSY.] = next.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 195 And so senewis .. weren confortid..and paralasie was put awey. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 339 Criste did heale a man hauenge the peralisy. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 428 b/1, xiii contractes or fylled wyth paralysye were by the same restoryd in good helthe. 1581 N. BURNE *Disput.* in *Cath. Tractates* 165 Ane young man, and young voman..had fallin in ane paralysie and trimbling of al thair membris. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 292 Paralisie..is a mollification, relaxation, or resolution of the nerues, with privation of the mooving.

Paralysis (pără·lisis). Also 6 **-lisis, (-lices).** [a. L. *paralysis*, a. Gr. παράλυσις, f. παραλύ-ειν to loose from beside, disable, enfeeble, f. παρα- beside + λύειν to loose. The word occurs already in OE. in the Gr.-L. accus. form *paralisin* (so in 12th c. Fr.); but the ME. and 16th c. form from Fr. was PARALYSIE: see prec.]

1. *Path.* A disease or affection of the nervous system, characterized by impairment or loss of the motor or sensory function of the nerves, esp. of those belonging to a particular part or organ, thus producing (partial or total) incapacity of motion, insensibility, or functional inactivity in such part. (The earlier name, still in popular use, was PALSY.)

[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 12 Læcedomas wiþ paralisin, þæt is on englisc, lyft adl.] 1525 tr. *Brunswick's Surg.* lxii. O j b/1 Paralisis of the handes. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* C ij, Good against paralisis. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 76 Thys Oyle is moste precious in paralices. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Paralysis*, .. the Palsie. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 457 A paralysis of a part of the body. *a* 1876 HALLEY *Serm.* (1879) 50 Distorted with agony, or with convulsion or paralysis.

b. With defining word, as *Bell's paralysis, crossed paralysis, crutch paralysis, diver's paralysis*, etc.: see PALSY *sb. General paralysis*: see quots.

1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 26 This is seen in the various forms of paralysis, especially in the so-called 'essential paralysis' of children. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Paralysis, general*, of insane..a disease usually affecting persons near the prime of life, and characterised by a stage of mental excitement with exalted delusions, followed by dementia; it is accompanied by a varying amount of loss of muscular power. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 857 There are cases of general paralysis in which the bodily symptoms are present without any mental alteration.

2. *fig.* A condition of utter powerlessness, incapacity of action, or suspension of activity; the state of being 'crippled', helpless, or impotent.

1813 J. RANDOLPH 30 Aug. in *Life of Jos. Quincy*, The whole country..is in a state of paralysis. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. ii, Let him strive to keep a free, open sense; cleared from the mists of prejudice, above all from the paralysis of cant. 1882 *Times* 13 June 11 The deeds .. by which the paralysis of law is accomplished.

Paralytic (pærălĭ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 **paralitike, parlatyk,** 5 **paraletike, -lytyk, peralytyk, -latik,** 6 **paralitic,** (6–7 **-litick(e, -litique,** 7 **-lytique**), 7–9 **-lytick,** 8– **paralytic.** [a. F. *paralytique* (in 13th c. *paralitike*, Littré), ad. L. *paralytic-us*, a. Gr. παραλυτικός, f. παραλύειν: see PARALYSIS.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Affected with, suffering from, or subject to paralysis; palsied.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1095 Summe lepre, summe lome, & lomerande blynde, Poysened & parlatyk & pyned in fyres. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xiv. (1495) p ij/1 The Palsey is somtyme in the heed..and somtyme in the membre peralytyk. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xx. lf. 47 (Gibbs MS.) Off þe paraletike man lette doune in his bedde. *a* 1425 *Langland's P. Pl.* A. v. 61 (MS. U) He was as pale as a pelat & peralatik he seemed. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 67 Morpheus..gart al my spreitis vital ande animal be cum impotent & paralitic. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* II. lvi. 340 If the Paralitick member do grow less and less .. it is hard to cure. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 221 He fell into a paralytick state. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 17 Aug., An old lady who talks broad Scotch with a paralytick voice. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxxi, He glanced..at his shabby clothes and paralytic limb.

2. Of the nature of or pertaining to paralysis.

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 529 The General, who had sustained a second paralytic attack. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i. (1868) 11 The unevenness of gait and feebleness of gesture which tell of a past paralytic seizure. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 53 Paralytic saliva is very thin.

3. *fig.* Deprived or destitute of energy or power of action; powerless, ineffective; characterized by impotency or powerlessness.

1642 NETHERSOLE *Consid. upon Affairs* 5 Without the strength of that sinew of War, his Cavaliers..can have but paralitique Arms. 1791 BENTHAM *Draught of Code* Wks. 1843 IV. 403 Out of extortion and peculation grow inaccessible justice and paralytic laws. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *A. Lunel* I. v. 112 The feelings of the soul, like the nerves of the body, are liable to a paralytic numbness.

b. *humorously.* Shaky, rickety.

1824 GALT *Rothelan* III. *Physiognomist* 132 A mean abode, .. furnished uncouthly with .. curiously carved cabinets, paralytic tables [etc.].

†**c.** In active sense: Having the quality of paralysing or rendering powerless. *Obs. rare.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV* ccclxxxv, Richard, bound in Paraliticke Chains Vnder a Tirant's Grate.

B. *sb.* A sufferer from paralysis, a palsied person. *General paralytic*, a sufferer from general paralysis.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 23 Paralitikes ben þo men þat ben siike in þe palesy. 1510 *Bonavent. Myrr. Lyfe Jhesu* xx. (ed. Pynson) G j, Oure Lorde fyrste forgave the pa[ra]letike his synnes and after he heled him of the bodely palsye. 1641 BP. HALL *Serm. Ps. lx.* 2 Rem. Wks. (1660) 77 The Paralytick was..let down through the roof. 1757 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 359 A number of paralytics were brought to me..to be electrized. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 857, 25 per cent. of the male and 20 per cent. of the female general paralytics were addicted to drink.

†**Paraly·tical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. A.

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxiv. 138 The muscle .. receiueth a kynde of paralitical disposition for the time. 1606 *Proc. agst. Late Traitors* 392 The state of this..Island..was in a manner paraliticall. 1630 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 89 Many a paralytical or spasmatical fit. 1788 REID *Active Powers* II. i. 532 Some persons have recovered the power of speech after they had lost it by a paralytical stroke.

Paraly·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a paralytic manner; by or as by paralysis.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 188 The Intestines.. paralytically relaxed. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxii, The figure shook its head paralytically. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 832 Paralytically disturbed ocular motility.

Paralyze, etc. variant of PARALYSE, etc.

Param (pæ·ræm). *Chem.* [f. PARA-¹ 2 + AMIDE.] A synonym of dicyanodiamide, $C_3N_2(NH_2)_2$, a white crystalline compound, a polymer of cyanamide.

1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 350 Cyanamide changes into param when left to itself for a long time. 1877 *Fownes' Chem.* II. 106 Dicyanodiamide, $C_3N_4H_4$ (*Param*).

Paramagnetic (pærămægne·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. παρα- in sense 'alongside, parallel' + MAGNETIC.] Having the property of being attracted by the poles of a magnet, and hence, when suspended or placed freely in a magnetic field, of taking a position parallel to the lines of the force; also *ferro-magnetic*: opp. to DIAMAGNETIC.

Faraday at first (1846) distinguished *diamagnetic* from *magnetic* bodies; afterwards (1850–51) he called the latter *paramagnetic*, using *magnetic* to include both.

1851 FARADAY *Exp. Res. in Electr.* No. 2790 in *Phil. Trans.* 26 As the magnetism of iron, nickel, and cobalt, when in the magnetic field is like that of the earth as a whole, so that when rendered active they place themselves parallel to its axis or lines of magnetic force, I have supposed that they and their similars (including oxygen now) might be called paramagnetic bodies, giving the following division—Magnetic: (1) *Paramagnetic*, (2) *Diamagnetic. Ibid.* No. 2834. 39 Masses of paramagnetic matter. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* vi. (1858) § 376 Faraday has shown that, as the temperature of oxygen is raised, its paramagnetic force diminishes, being resumed as the temperature falls again. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* i. § 13 Unmagnetised bodies if brought near a magnetic pole are either attracted or repelled by it, and are said to be magnetised by induction; being described in the former case as paramagnetic and as diamagnetic in the latter case.

Hence **Paramagne·tically** *adv.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Paramagnetism (pærămæ·gnĕtiz'm). [f. PARA-¹ 1 + MAGNETISM, after prec.] The quality of being paramagnetic; the phenomena exhibited by paramagnetic bodies: opp. to DIAMAGNETISM.

1851 W. GREGORY *Lect. Anim. Magnet.* p. xv, He does indeed propose to include, under the general term Magnetism, two forms of it: viz. Para-magnetism..and Dia-magnetism. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 186 If the bar be slender, it..shows its paramagnetism by assuming the axial position.

Paramaleic, Paramalic: see PARA-¹ 2.

Paramastoid (pærămæ·stoid), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* [f. Gr. παρα- PARA-¹ 1 + MASTOID.] Situated near the mastoid process: applied to certain processes of the occipital bone, also called *paroccipital.* **b.** as *sb.* A paramastoid process.

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 370/2 The paramastoid apophysis is dilated into a prominent plate. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 101 None of the skulls exhibit paramastoid or pneumatic processes of the occipital bone. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. iv. 118 The paramastoids relatively .. are generally much thicker than in the wild rabbit.

Paramatta (pærămæ·tă). [f. Paramatta (prop. Parramatta), a town in New South Wales.

There formerly existed at Parramatta a convict establishment in which clothing materials were produced: cf. *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVII. 65/2; perhaps the modern stuff (which according to Beck *Draper's Dict.* was invented at Bradford) was in imitation of these; there is no evidence for the assertion that the fabric was orig. made of wool imported from Parramatta.]

A light dress fabric having a weft of combed merino wool and a warp formerly of silk, but now generally of cotton.

1834 J. D. LANG *State N. S. Wales* in *Tait's Mag.* I. 410/1 Cloth, Parramatta, per yard, 1*s.* 8*d.* 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* iv. 137 There are two kinds of stuff now made, called 'Orleans' and 'Paramatta'..., apparently formed of worsted, the warp being cotton. 1846 C. P. HODGSON *Remin. Australia* Notes 367 *Paramatta*, a peculiar tweed, made in the Colony, and chiefly at Paramatta, hence the name. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Paramatta*, a kind of bombazine, the weft of which is worsted, the warp of cotton. 1901 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 5/1 The new leaders were called, not in silk, but in paramatta, which is the proper stuff for the gown of a King's Counsel when mourning is prescribed.

‖ **Paramecium** (pærămī·siŭm). *Zool.* Also erron. **-mœcium, -mœcium.** [mod. L. f. Gr. παραμήκ-ης oblong, oval, f. παρά against + μῆκος length: cf. L. *ob-longus.*] A genus of holotrichous ciliate Infusoria, type of the family *Paramecidæ*, of oblong shape, having the mouth near the middle of the ventral surface; also called, from their shape, slipper-animalcules. Hence **Parame·cine** *a.*, belonging to this family.

1752 HILL *Hist. Anim.* 4 The Paramecium, with an oblong, voluble body, obtuse at each end. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 97. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (1884) 211 By the repeated subdivisions of a single *Paramecium*, no fewer than 268,000,000 similar organisms might be produced in one month.

Parameconic, Paramenia, etc.: see PARA-¹ 1, 2.

Paramedian (pærămī·diăn), *a. Anat.* [PARA-¹ 1.] Situated alongside of the median line, as the *paramedian sulcus* on the dorsal surface of the spinal cord. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893.)

†**Pa·rament.** *Obs.* Also 5 **parement.** [a. OF. *parament* (10th c. in Littré), *parement* (13th c.) = It., Sp. *paramento*, late L. *parāmentum* orna-

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ment (Augustine), f. L. *parāre* to make ready, prepare, fit out, deck, adorn: see -MENT.] An ornament, a decoration. *Chamber of parament*, a richly decorated room, hung with tapestry, etc.; a state room; a presence chamber.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1106 *Dido*, To daunsynge chaumberys ful of paramentys..This Enyas is led. *c* 1386 — *Sqr.'s T.* 261 Til he cam to his chambre of parementz. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 151 The chambre of paremente, whiche was hanged right rychely. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. ii. Wks. 114 Woulde suffre no such superfluite in the paramentes of the church. 1589 T. L. *Advt. Q. Eliz.* (1651) 49 All the delices, the pompes and paraments of her oppressors, shall vanish as a dreame. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *K. Chas. I* (1655) 112 Taking away the Crucifixes, Chalices, and Paraments of the Altar. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Parament*, an Ornament for an Altar.

b. A decorated robe, a robe of state.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1643 Lordes in paramentz on hir courseres. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. ii, One of the best paremens and maketh a womman most fayr in her persone is to be shamefast. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Paraments*, robes of state.

‖ **Paramento.** *Obs.* [Sp.: see prec.] = prec. b.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgrim.* I. i, There were cloaks, gowns, cassocks, And other paramentos.

Paramere (pæ·rămī·ə1). *Biol.* [f. Gr. παρα- PARA-[1] + μέρος part.]

1. One of a series of radiating parts or organs, as a ray of a star-fish; an actinomere.

1883 P. GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 842/2 The former definition of the term antimere..is corrected by terming each ray a paramere, and its symmetrical halves the antimeres.

2. Each of the halves of a bilaterally symmetrical animal, or of a segment or somite of such.

1884 tr. *Claus' Zool.* I. 27 These two halves [of the body divided by the median plane], as opposed to antimeres, may be termed parameres. *Ibid.*, The antimeres of the Radiata also consist of two parameres, and are therefore bilateral. 1888 *Nature* 10 May 47/1 The primitive proximal paramere of the second visceral arch.

Hence **Parameric** (-me·rik) *a.*, pertaining to a paramere; having parameres. (*Cent. Dict.* 1890.)

‖ **Paramese** (păræ·mī·sī). [a. Gr. παραμέση the string next the middle, f. παράμεσος next the middle, f. παρά beside + μέσος mid.] In ancient Greek music, The tone next above the mese; the lowest tone of the disjunct tetrachord.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* Explan. Words, *Paramese*, next the meane or middle string. A note in musicke. 1698 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 250 Which was, in their Musick, that from *Mese* to *Paramese*; that is in our Musick, from A to B. 1760 STILES *ibid.* LI. 702 The paramese of the lyre, though still paramese in position, acquired the power of the mese. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. T.* s. v. *Greek Music*, In the eight stringed lyre..Paramese took its proper place, next to Mese.

Parameter (păræ·mĭtə1). *Math.* [a. mod.L. *parameter, -metrum*, fem. (Mydorge 1631), in F. *paramètre* ('la ligne nommé ailleurs costé droit, paramètre, et icy coadjuteur' Desargues 1639); f. Gr. παρα- beside, subsidiary to + μέτρον measure.]

1. In conic sections: The third proportional to any given diameter and its conjugate (or, in the parabola, to any abscissa on a given diameter and the corresponding ordinate); this is the *parameter of the given diameter*. *spec.* The parameter of the transverse axis (*principal parameter*, or *parameter of the curve*), i. e. the latus rectum, or focal chord perpendicular to the axis.

[1631 C. MYDORGE *Prodrom. Catopt. & Diopt. siue Conicorum* 3 Def. xix, Parametrum coni sectionis dicimus, rectam lineam à cuiuslibet coni sectionis, aut portionis, vertice eductam ordinatim ad contiguam diametrum applicatis æquidistantem...Quæ, si ab axis termino sit educta, recta parameter..dicetur.]

1656 HOBBES *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 259 As much in vain.. as seek for the focus or parameter of the parabola of Dives and Lazarus. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Parameter*, by some..called the *Latus Rectum* of a Parabola, is a Third Proportional to the Abscissa and any Ordinate. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Parameter*, a certain constant right line in each of the three Conic Sections; otherwise called also Latus Rectum ..; being .. a third proportional to the transverse and conjugate axes, in the ellipse and hyperbola; and, which is the same thing, a third proportional to any absciss and its ordinate in the parabola. 1798 — *Course Math.* (1811) II. 123 The Parameter of any Diameter [of a parabola] is equal to four Times the Line drawn from the Focus to the Vertex of that Diameter. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 401 If..the parameter of a parabola be made to vary, a series of parabolas will be obtained. 1891 C. TAYLOR *Elem. Geom. Conics* (ed. 7) iii. § 17 The Parameter of any diameter of a parabola is the focal chord which it bisects: thus the latus rectum is the parameter of the axis.

2. *gen.* A quantity which is constant (as distinct from the ordinary variables) in a particular case considered, but which varies in different cases; *esp.* a constant occurring in the equation of a curve or surface, by the variation of which the equation is made to represent a family of such curves or surfaces (cf. quot. 1816 in 1).

1852 B. PRICE *Infinites. Calc.* I. xiii. 409 If an equation to a curve be given, involving one or more constants, as well as the current coordinates, the position and dimensions of the curve will be changed by a change in the constants, and yet the class may remain the same. .. A constant that enters into an equation, and varies in the way above explained, is called a variable parameter. 1859 PARKINSON *Optics* (1866) 4 The refractive index between the two media..is a parameter which varies, (i) if the nature of the light be altered, (ii) if the relation between the two media be altered. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 293. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 63 This anharmonic ratio is called the coefficient or parameter of the homology.

†b. *Astron.* = ELEMENT 7 a. *Obs.*

1809 *Encycl. Metrop.* Div. 2 I. Index, Variation of Parameters. [*Ibid.* 699 Variation of elements of orbit.] 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 240/1 The parameters of the orbits are now generally called their elements. 1841 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* II. 19 Orbits having small parameters.

c. *Cryst.* Each of the intercepts made upon the axes in a crystal by the plane which is chosen for a face of the unit or primary pyramid.

1839 W. H. MILLER *Crystallogr.* 2 The parameters are the portions of the axes cut off by a given face. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 18, *a*, *b*, *c* the parameters of the crystal. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* ii. § 18 The ratios *a*:*b*:*c* of the intercepts [on the axes] of some one plane chosen as a standard or parametral plane are termed the parametral ratios or parameters of the system as referred to the axes *X*, *Y*, *Z*.

Parametral (păræ·mĭtrăl), *a. Math.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a parameter.

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 18, *ABC* is called the parametral plane. 1880 L. FLETCHER in *Phil. Mag.* Feb. 82 The parametral ratios are permanent. 1895 [see prec. 2 c].

Parametric (pærămе·trik), *a.*[1] *Math.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] = prec. Also **Parame·trical** *a.*

1864 CAYLEY in *Coll. Math. Papers* V. 552, μ is the parametric order, ν the parametric class, of the system. 1873 G. SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* 65 When the variable curve depends on a parametric point moving on a given parametric curve. 1887 R. A. ROBERTS *Integr. Calc.* I. 301 These angles belong to different parametrical systems.

Parametric (pærămī·trik), *a.*[2] *Anat.* and *Path.* [f. Gr. παρά beside + μήτρα womb, matrix + -IC: cf. mod.L. *parametrium* the organic tissue beside the uterus.] Situated beside or near the uterus, or affecting the parts so situated.

1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* viii. (ed. 4) 44 The parametric cellular tissue. *Ibid.* xiv. 101 The inflammatory disease is generally parametric.

Parametritic to **Paramnesia**: see PARA-[1] 1.

‖ **Paramo** (pa·ramo). [Sp. *páramo*; app. from a native lang. of Venezuela or New Granada.] A high plateau in the tropical parts of South America, bare of trees, and exposed to wind and thick cold fogs.

1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 422 The most remarkable paramos or deserts of Quito. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 89/2 The Indian of the Andes .. through whose rude straw hut the piercing wind of the paramos sweeps, and chills the white man to the very bone. 1901 A. H. KEANE *S. Amer.* I. 193 The Venezuelan and Columbian Paramo—a narrow zone of cold bleak terraces.

Paramologetic, erron. f. PAROMOLOGETIC.

Paramorph (pæ·ră-mōrf). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. παρα- by- (see PARA-[1] 1) + μορφή form: lit. by-form, subsidiary form.] A pseudomorph formed by a change of physical characters without a change in chemical composition.

1879 in WEBSTER *Suppl.* 1892 *Amer. Naturalist* Jan. 55 Many of the supposed paramorphs have been proven..to be due..rather to the solution of some original substance and its replacement by a new deposition.

Paramorphia, -morphine: see PARA-[1] 2.

Paramorphic (pærămō·rfik), *a. Min.* [f. as PARAMORPH + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a paramorph; characterized by paramorphism.

1886 DANA in *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XXXII. 315 This type of crystal [brookite] is the one which most frequently shows the paramorphic change to rutile. 1894 *Thinker* V. 342 Phenomena like the devitrification of natural glasses oscillate from paramorphic to pseudomorphic.

Paramorphism (pærămō·rfiz'm). *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The change of one mineral to another having the same chemical composition but a different molecular structure.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 697 Aragonite .. passes to calcite, through paramorphism. 1889 *Nature* 21 Nov. 49/1 Paramorphism .. includes those changes within the rock-mass, involving changes in the chemical composition of the original minerals and the formation of new minerals.

Paramorphosis (pærămōrfō·sis). *Min.* [f. Gr. παραμορφό-ειν to transform, distort: see PARAMORPH and -OSIS.] = prec. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Paramorphous (pærămō·rfəs), *a. Min.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = PARAMORPHIC. 1888 in OGILVIE.

Paramoudra (pærămū·dră). *Geol.* [Suggested by H. Norton (1881 *Proc. Norwich Geol. Soc.* I. 132) to be Anglo-Irish corruption of Erse *peura muireach* (pē·ră mū·ră*x*) 'sea pears', from their shape, and occurrence on the beach below chalk cliffs.] A name given to large flints, pear-shaped, barrel-shaped, or cylindrical (sometimes 3 ft. long and 1 ft. thick), perforated with a central axial cavity, found standing erect in the chalk of the N.E. of Ireland (where the name is local) and of Norfolk (where known as *pot-stones*).

1817 BUCKLAND in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* IV. 413 These singular fossils..are known at Belfast by the name of Paramoudra, a word which I..shall adopt because I find it thus appropriated. They have, I believe, never yet been found in England, except at Whittingham near to Norwich. 1887 H. B. WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. & Wales* (ed. 2) 399 These flints are known as 'Pot-stones' or 'Paramoudras'. *Ibid.*, The most celebrated exposure of Paramoudras was in a pit at Horstead on the river Bure..in 1838.

Paramount (pæ·rămaunt), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6–7 **pera-, 7 pere-.** [a. AF. *paramont, peramont* above (in place, order, or degree), f. OF. *par* by + *amont, à mont* adv., up, above (of motion or position):—L. *ad montem* to the mount or hill. In AFr. *paramont* had the simple sense 'above', e. g. in local position, on a page, or in a book:

1381 GOWER *Mirour* 10017 If fist le mariage Jadis du Siecle a son lignage Comme je vous contay paramont.]

1. Above in a scale of rank or authority; superior. a. In *lord paramount*, lord superior; overlord; *spec.* the supreme lord of a fee, from whom other feudatories hold, but who himself holds from none; hence *transf.* one who exercises supreme power or jurisdiction. So *lady paramount*, a woman in supreme authority; also *transf.* the lady who has made the highest score in an archery tournament.

[1339 *Year-Bk.* 13 *Edw. III*, Trin. (Rolls) 307 La mort le chef seigneur paramont nest rien a vous. *a* 1481 LITTLETON *Tenures* ii. § 19 (1516) A iij, Autielx seruices come le donnour fait a son seignur prochaine a luy paramont [*tr.* 1544 etc., Such seruices as yᵉ donour doth vnto his lord next aboue]. 1528 J. PERKINS *Profitable Booke* v. § 430 Mes si en mesme le case le seignur paramont relees tout son droit en le tenancye al heire, par cest releas le menalte est determine [*tr.* 1642, p. 185, If in the same case the Lord paramount release unto the heire all his right in the tenancy, by this release the Menaltie is determined.]

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 5 Quarrels..betweene the vassall and the Lord Peramount. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xliii. (1612) 207 With Scots..Wilo to our Kings, Lords Parramounts, not warres but vprores bring. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 65 The King is soueraigne Lord, or Lord paramont, either mediate or immediate of all and euery parcell of Land within the Realme. 1642 CHAS. I *Answ. Declar.* 26 May in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* V. § 287 Was not the Interest of the Lord Paramount consistent with that of the Mesne Lord? 1647 DIGGES *Unlawf. Taking Arms* xiv. 116 He..made all ..feudaries to him, so that he remained..*Lord Paramount*, or *overlord* in the whole Land. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxiii. 275 Built, of old, by the Portugueze, when they were Lords Paramount of all the Sea-coasts of India. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xxiii. (1872) 202 Penn was now become the lord paramount of territories almost as large as England. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* v. 108 Part of the Upper Shire Valley has a lady paramount, named Nyango. 1903 *Ross Gaz.* 10 Sept. 3/4 The prizes were..given away by Lady F. who was the Lady Paramount of the afternoon.

b. *generally.* Above others in rank or order; highest in power or jurisdiction; supreme.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xxxvi. 73 Thei saye that the kyng is patrone peramounte of all the benifices within the realme. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 406 He..proceedeth with the gouernours of Persia, whether Paramont or deputed. 1799–1805 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* I. III. iii. 170 There appears..to have been a paramount sovereign; a Pen-dragon, or Penteyrn. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvii, The Clan Chattan..having for their paramount chief the powerful earl of the latter shire. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess., W. Hastings* (1851) 618 To make Britain the paramount power in India.

2. In more general sense: Superior to all others in influence, power, position, or importance; pre-eminent.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xix. (1840) 148 The pope that antichrist paramount. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 316 The Cathedral of Salisbury..is paramount in this kind. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 141 He can, by a power paramount, stop the rage either of Satan or Antichrist. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 583 Man's..rights and claims Are paramount. 1816 COLERIDGE *Statesm. Man.* 359 Sir Philip Sydney—he the paramount gentleman of Europe. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. liv. VI. 619 The paramount feeling..tended to peace. 1868 GLADSTONE *Inv. Mundi* iii. (1870) 74 The Achaians were paramount, and the Pelasgoi were subordinate members of one and the same community. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Divine Worship* 229 Matters of paramount importance.

b. Const. *to.*

1625 BACON *Ess., Of Faction*, Leagues within the State are euer Pernicious to Monarchies; For they raise an Obligation Paramount to Obligation of Soueraigntie. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. xi. (Rtldg.) 126 A right antecedent and paramount to all government. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xi. 47 Their first duty..is paramount to all subsequent engagements. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xv. (1862) 220 They regarded the title by hereditary succession as paramount to any legislative enactment.

c. With ellipsis of *to.*

1596 BACON *Max. Com. Law* i. (1636) 3 In any degree paramount the first the law respecteth not. 1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* (1661) 29 Having no superintendent paramount them. 1643 — *Treach. & Disloyalty* I. 6 A Generall Councell is paramount the Pope. 1888 BROWN *Scriven's Law Copyholds* (ed. 6) 25 Not .. good as against a dowress, whose dower is paramount the debts.

B. *sb.* = Lord paramount; overlord; supreme ruler or proprietor.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. v. xii. (1650) 150 (*Hymn*) Blest maid which..raignst as Paramount, And chief of Cherubins. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 508 Midst came thir mighty Paramount. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 327 Those paramounts claim the property of the banks, as wel as of the dry land. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 41 The parded paramount of Rome hath rung The knell of onslaught.

Hence **Pa·ramountly** *adv.*, pre-eminently, chiefly, above all; **Pa·ramountship**, paramountcy.

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1818 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 216 Man communicates by articulation of sounds, and *paramountly by the memory in the ear. 1822 *Examiner* 185/2 Such active instinctiveness of character, as paramountly lives in the canvass of E. Landseer. 1735 J. KIRBY *Suffolk Trav.* (1764) 154 He is only the mean Lord, Sir Thomas Allen hath a *Paramountship over him. 1898 *Daily News* 23 Aug. 5/1 Four young native [Basuto] chiefs, including the heir to the paramountship.

†**Paramount,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. PARAMOUNT *a.*] *intr.* To become paramount, to rise to the highest place.

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* IV. xi. (1715) 274 And dost thou think, thou dirty, servile Woman, To paramount, to cast me out?

Paramountcy (pærămaʊntsi). Also **paramouncy.** [f. PARAMOUNT + -CY: *paramouncy* is formally more analogical; cf. *tenant, -ancy, frequent, -ency.*] The condition or status of being paramount.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 90 And add to her Paramouncy of renown. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Notes & Lect.* (1849) I. 278 If it were possible to lessen the paramountcy of Volpone himself. 1890 W. WALLACE *Life Schopenhauer* 181 That metaphysical doctrine of the essential paramountcy of the will. 1897 H. M. STANLEY in *19th Cent.* Apr. 513 British Paramouncy over the S. African Republic is acknowledged in the [Conventions of 1881 and 1884].

Paramour (pæ·rămūəɹ), *adv. phr.* and *sb.* Forms: see below. [ME. a. OF. adv. phr. *par amur, amour, -s*, by or through love. From an early date the phrase was written as one word, and came to be treated (in Eng.) as a sb., both in sense of 'love' and 'beloved, lover'. This may have come partly through a mistaken analysis of the phrase *to love paramour, -s.*]

A. *adv. phr.* Forms: 3–4 **par amur, -s,** 4 **par amour, -s, per amour, -s; paramur, -s,** 4–6 **paramour, -s** (5 **paramoure, -es, -is,** 5–6 **peramour, -s, -owre,** 6 **-owris,** 5 (7) **-ore**).

†**1.** Through or by way of love; out of (your) love, for love's sake (cf. LOVE *sb.* 7); sometimes in weakened sense, Of your kindness, as a favour, if you please. *Obs.*

Perh. sometimes orig. short for 'for love of God'.

13.. *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 118 'Felawe', a saide, 'par amur: Whar mai ich finde þemperur?' 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1455 A! lat me in, sire, paramour! 13.. *Coer de L.* 453 Tel me the sothe, I yow prey, Off these joustes, peramours. 14.. *Recovery of Throne by Edw. IV* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 280 He hathe deservid thancke amonge other paramour. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. § 143 The Lord Chiefe Iustice stood vp, and forbade the proceedings, alotting Paramour the Lands, with the satisfying of the Plaintifes.

†**2.** For or by way of sexual love. *Obs.* (or *arch.*)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 32 They moorne for hym paramour Whan hem were bet to slepe. 1805 SCOTT *Betrothed* XXVII, She is one I could have doated to death upon *par amours.* 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VI. vi, Some infidel, to one of whose wives he sought to be gallant, *par amours.*

†b. Phrase. *To love par amour* (*amours*): (Usually) To love by way of (sexual) love, to love (a person of the opposite sex), to love amorously or as a lover, to be in love with; sometimes, to have a clandestine or illicit amour with.

In some later instances *paramours* may have been taken as sb., and object of the vb.: cf. B. 2.

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 486 Ho þat luueþ par amur And haþ þer-of ioye mai luue flures. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 52 For now is halden non in curs Bot qua þat luue can paramurs [*later MSS.* -ours, -ouris]. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* XXXI. 91 Y lovede a clerk al par amours. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 485 He his sister paramouris Lufit. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 297, I telle thee outrely ffor paramour I loued hire first er thow. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 489 Sir Cleges .. That I lovyd peramore. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (ROXB.) 4553 He loueth paramoures som wight. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. XXVII. (1558) 19 Aboue al women loued her peramour. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* L iij, To loue peramours eche other. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. XXII, The same lady [Cleopatra] Antoni .. loued also peramours, abandonynge his wyfe. 1535 COVERDALE *Baruch* VI. 8 Like as a wench yᵗ loueth peramours is trymly deckte. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iii. 46 And swa but pane ȝe may lufe paramowris. *Ibid.* XXIX. 6 For mony men ar evill to ken, þat luvis paramour, Wᵗ fenȝeit mynd, fals and vnkynd, Bringis ȝow to dishonour. [1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem.* 200 Sche loveth him peramore and no other.]

B. *sb.* Forms: 3– **paramour,** 4–5 **-amours** (5–6 **-is**; 4, 6–7 **-or,** 4, 8 **-ore,** 5–6 **-oure, per-**).

†**1.** Love; *esp.* sexual love; an amour. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1412 He..layked him at likyng wiþ þat faire burde Pleyes of paramours vn-parceyued longe time, So sliliche, þat no seg souched non ille. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's T.* 8 He was as ful of love & paramour As is the hyve ful of hony sweete. — *Merch. T.* 206 By cause of leueful procreacion Of children..And nat oonly for paramour or loue. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* iii. (*Fox & Cock*) 110 In all this warld was thair na kyndar thing; In paramouris he wald do ws plesing. *a* 1586 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* l. 27 Pigmaleon, that ane portratour Be painting craft, did sa decoir, Himself thairwith in paramour Fell suddanlie, and smert thairfoir.

†b. In devotional use, Divine or celestial love: cf. 2 b. *Obs.*

13.. *Salut. Our Lady* 45 in *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 135 Heil puyred princesse of paramour, Heil Blosme of Brere, Brihtest of ble.

2. A person beloved by one of the opposite sex; a 'love', a lover, a sweetheart; also of animals (quots. 1735, 1801) and *fig.* *arch.* and *poet.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1534 Mi perles paramours my pleye & my ioye, Spek to me spakli or i spille sone. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 107 A mayde for a mannes loue her moder for-sakeþ,.. and gooþ forth with hure paramour. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* XXIII. 78 Ye knowe well my lady paramours, and that she is of your lynage. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1856) II. 514 Ane fair ȝoung man, Hir peramouris quhilk in the tyme wes than. ? *a* 1550 *Knight of Curtesy* 45 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* III. 195 His paramour she thought to be, Hym for to love wyth herte and minde, Nat in vyce but in chastyte. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 9 The Willow, worne of forlorne Paramours. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 36 To wanton with the Sun her lusty Paramour. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 58 Huntsman!..For ev'ry longing Dame select Some happy Paramour. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. i, Pale reflection..Of glow-worm on the bank, Kindled to guide her winged paramour. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxi. 44 Lord of fair paramours, of youth's Fair affection uniter.

†b. Formerly, in devotional language, applied (by men) to the Virgin, and (by women) to Jesus Christ; sometimes also to God. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 69 For-þi blisce [I] þat paramour..Hyr luue is ay ilike new. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* l. (*Katerine*) 1118 My dere lord Ihesu criste..þat is my luf and paramor. *c* 1475 *Songs & Carols 15th C.* (Warton Club) 48 To his moder then gan he [Christ] say,..My swete moder, myn paramour. 1492 RYMAN *Poems* lxvii. 2 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXIX. 235 [Mary to Christ] Myne owne dere sonne and paramoure. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 1171 Thus prune and pricke vp your selues, and God himselfe shall be your paramour.

c. The lady-love of a knight, for whose love he did battle; hence, the object of chivalrous admiration and attachment. *poet.*

1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 180 The commoun voce vp-raiss of birdis small,..Welcome to be our princes of honour, Our perle, our plesans and our paramour. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* vi. 37 Suffice to me he's Englands paramour. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 33 He may declare his deere affection to his Paramour [i. e. Greene] or his pure honesty to the world. 1630 B. JONSON *Chloridia* ad fin., Chloris, the queen of flowers:..The top of paramours.

3. An illicit or clandestine lover or mistress taking the place, but without the rights, of a husband or wife. Now, the illicit partner of a married man or woman.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 454 My fourthe housbonde was a reuelour This is to seyn he hadde a paramour. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iv. 24 He seyde, he wolde ben hire lemman or paramour. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* L ij, Ones he was gone for to see his paramours in the wynter. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 193 b, She might so fortune of his peramour and concubyne to be chaunged to his wyfe & lawfull bedfelow. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* vii. 175, I sue not now thy Paramour to bee, But as a Husband to be link'd to thee. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 257 Pranking up themselves to allure their Paramours. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 85 A woman can seldom possess a lover before marriage, and is as seldom without a variety of paramours after. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 224 A Russian princess..poisoned by Catherine II, who had her husband for a paramour.

[**Paramour,** *v.* 'to love' is given in some Dicts. on the strength of the subjoined passage; but prob. 'loueth' has been accidentally omitted by the scribe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 47, I knowe a faire lady that Vter paramours. Cf. *Ibid.* 9 That she loued the holy man paramours.]

Paramuthetic (pærămiuþe·tik), *a.* [prop. *paramythetic*, ad. Gr. παραμυθητικ-ός, f. παραμυθεῖσθαι to encourage, console, f. παρα- beside + μυθεῖσθαι to speak.] Tending to encourage, consolatory.

1854 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* II. ii. § 12. 47 The discipline of the habits or character he [Clemens] would call protreptic, of the actions hypothetic, of the passions paramuthetic.

Paramylene to **-naphthalene**: see PARA-¹.

Paranatellon (părænăte·lɒn). *Astrol.* [f. Gr. παρα- beside + ἀνατέλλων rising.] A star that rises at the same time as another star or stars.

1811 Sir W. DRUMMOND *Œdipus Judaicus* XXVII, Now the extra-zodiacal stars,..which rise above the horizon, or sink below it, during the time that decan takes to rise or set, are what I call its paranatellions. 1822 MARY LOCKWOOD tr. *Lenormant's Beginn. Hist.* 568 *note*, The twelve stars..are astronomically the paranatellons of the signs [of the Zodiac].

Parance, Parand, var. PARENCE, PARENT *a.*

Paranema to **Paranephritis**: see PARA-¹ 1.

‖ **Paranete** (pærănī·tɛ). Also 7 **-neate.** [L. a. Gr. παρανήτη, f. παρα- beside + νήτη the highest in pitch of three strings.] In ancient Gr. music, The note next below the nete in either the disjunct or the upper tetrachord.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* Explan. Words, *Paranete Hyperbolæan*, a treble string or note in musicke. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 386/1. 1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 104 The Lichanos, Parypate, Paranete, and Trite, are changeable. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* s. v. *Greek Music*, The scale..for the eight stringed lyre upon the Egyptian or Octave System..Upper Tetrachord. e. Nete. d. Paranete. c. Trite. b. Paramese.

‖ **Parang** (pā·ræŋ). [Malay پارڠ *pārang.*] A large heavy sheath-knife used by the Malays for various purposes, esp. as a weapon.

1852 *P. Parley's Ann.* 371 He observed..in the hand of a native woodman, a parang, or wood chopper. 1882 DE WINDT *Equator* 103 Bakar..and a Malay boatman preceded us with parangs to clear the way of branches before us. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Oct. 4/2 The pirates, who were armed with spears and parangs, showed fight.

Comb. 1899 W. H. FURNESS *Folk-lore Borneo* 7 This parang-handle sank deep into the rock.

Paraniline, etc.: see PARA-¹ 2.

‖ **Paranoia** (pærănoi·ă), **paranœa** (-nĭ·ă). *Path.* [mod.L. a. Gr. παράνοια, f. παράνο-ος distracted, f. παρα- beside + νό-ος, νοῦς mind.] Mental derangement; *spec.* chronic mental unsoundness characterized by delusions or hallucinations, esp. of grandeur, persecution, etc.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Paranœa.* 1891 *N. Y. Tribune* 1 Dec. 3/3 (Funk), I should designate his trouble as paranoia. 1892 *Review of Rev.* 15 July 56/1 Paranoia bears fruit in delusions of persecution, or hallucinations, or delusions of grandeur. 1899 J. FISKE *Cranks* in *Atlantic Monthly* Mar., A clear instance of the megalomania which is a well-known symptom of paranoia.

Hence **Paranoi·ac, -ce·ac,** *a. adj.* afflicted with paranoia; b. *sb.*; also **Parano·ic, -noe·ic** *a.*

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Paranoicus*, of or belonging to Paranœa: paranoic. 1892 *Review of Rev.* 15 July 56/1 The select portion of the paranoiac race. *Ibid.*, The paranoiac suffers from a steady degeneration of the brain through hallucinations and delusions towards the delusion of grandeur. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 399 The paranoiac is the victim of foul wrong, he is proud, defiant, and self-centred.

Paranomasia, obs. erron. f. PARONOMASIA.

Parant, var. PARENT *a. Obs.* **Paranter**: see PERADVENTURE. **Parantory**: see PEREMPTORY.

Paranthelion (pærănþī·liɒn). [mod. f. Gr. παρ(α- beside + ἀνθ' = ἀντί over against + ἥλιος sun.] A diffuse white image of the sun, due to successive reflexions from prismatic ice in the atmosphere, seen at the same altitude as the sun and at an angular distance from it varying from 90° to 140°.

1888 A. W. GREELY *Amer. Weather* XX. 262 (Cent.) There is then visible, at 120° from the sun, a white image more or less diffuse, which has received the name of paranthelion.

†**Para·nthine.** *Min. Obs.* [f. Gr. παρανθ-εῖν to be past bloom, to wither, f. παρ(α- past + ἄνθος flower + -INE ⁵.] An obsolete name for Wernerite. Also †**Para·nthite.**

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* XVII. 149. 1837–68 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 319 The name *paranthine*, substituted for scapolite (and for Arendal specimens) by Haüy. 1868 *Ibid.*, The name paranthite may well be retained for this section of the Scapolite group.

Paranthracene, etc.: see PARA-¹ 1, 2.

Paranucleus (pără,niū·klĭəs). *Biol.* Pl. **-i.** [f. PARA-¹ 1 + NUCLEUS.] A small subsidiary nucleus, of which there may be one or more, in certain *Protozoa.*

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* p. viii, Conjugation in the Infusoria is attended by a definite breaking-up of the nucleus and so-called nucleolus (paranucleus) of the conjugating individuals. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 255 The nucleus or endoplast, and paranucleus or endoplastule, sometimes erroneously termed nucleolus.

Hence **Paranu·clear** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a paranucleus; **Paranu·cleate** *a.*, having a paranucleus. So also **Paranucle·olus,** a body extruded from the nucleus of the mother-cell of pollen-grains or spores just before division.

1885 LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 864/1 It does not appear to be established that there is any transference of nuclear or paranuclear matter from one individual to the other in the form of solid formed particles. 1887 A. B. MACALLUM in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Mar. 447.

Paranymph (pæ·ränimf). Also 6–7 **-nimph.** [ad. L. *paranymphus* masc., also late L. *paranympha* fem. (Isidore), a. Gr. παράνυμφος masc. the best man, fem. the bridesmaid, f. παρα- beside + νύμφη bride. Cf. F. *paranymphe* m. and f. (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* The 'friend of the bridegroom', who accompanied the latter when he went to fetch home the bride; also, the bridesmaid who escorted the bride to the bridegroom; hence, a modern 'best man' or groomsman, or a bridesmaid.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 204 Our blessed Ladies paranimphe Saint Gabriell. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1020 Thy Paranymph, worthless to thee compar'd. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* II. 274, I hope she is by this time Lady Creswell, and that my sweet little Harriet had the pleasure and honour of being her paranymph. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* IV. XX, The Bride and Bridegroom side by side, The Paranymphs in festal pride Arranged on either hand. 1891 G. F. X. GRIFFITH tr. *Fouard's Christ* I. 142 By her side the paranymph, or bridesmaid, kept watch with the ten virgins.

fig. 1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 530 The paranymphs of the bridal [of Mary Stuart] were to be the fiends of war.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A person or thing that woos or solicits for another; an advocate, spokesman, or orator, who speaks in behalf of another.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 21, I would..it had bene your fortune to haue encountred some other Paranymphes, then such as you are now to discipline. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* XXIV. 35 Ministers, Christs Paranymphs, must likewise wo for Christ. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [from Cotgr.], *Paranymph*, an Orator, who a little before the Commencement of Doctors, etc., makes a publick Speech in commendation of their honesty and sufficiency. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xli. 341 To supply the place of a Paranymph, Braul broker, Proxenete or Mediator.

Hence †**Parany·mphal** *a.*

1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* III. i, Saying grace As at some paranymphal feast.

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Parao, obs. form of *prahu*, PROA.

Paraparesis to **Parapeptone**: see PARA-[1] 1, 2.

Parapegm (pæ·răpem). *Gr. Antiq.* Now usually in Gr.-L. form **parapegma** (pærăpe·gmă). [ad. L. *parapēgma*, pl. *-pēgmata*, a. Gr. *παράπηγμα*, *-πήγματα*, a thing fixed beside or near, a tablet, calendar, etc., f. *παρα-* beside + *πῆγμα* anything fastened. Cf. mod. F. *parapegme*.] A tablet set up inscribed with some public information or announcement, as a law, a proclamation, or a calendar of annals or astronomical observations; a canon, rule, or precept; a fixed date or epoch.

a. *a* 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* ii. (1642) 133 From what Parapegme or root of time, these 70. weekes or 490. yeares must be current, is a thing much perplexed and involved. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xiii. (1686) 182 Our forefathers..set them down in their Parapegms or Astronomical Canons. 1755 JOHNSON, *Parapegm.*

β. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. vi. § 1 (ed. 3) 89 The want of certain parapegmata or some fixed periods of time. 1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 225 We see here an authentic parapegma in antient history, deduced from astronomy. 1788 R. PORSON in *Museum Crit.* I. 234 Diodorus .. complains that he could find no parapegma on which he could rely, in relating the events that preceded the Trojan war.

Parapet (pæ·răpĕt). Also 7 **-pett**, **-pit**. [a. F. *parapet* (Rabelais 16th c.), or It. *parapetto*, f. PARA-[2] protection, defence + *petto*:—L. *pectus* breast.] *lit.* A defence breast-high, a breastwork.

1. *Mil.* A defence of earth or stone to cover troops from the enemy's observation and fire; in permanent works, a protection against shot, raised on the top of a wall or rampart; in field-works, a bank of earth high enough to screen the defenders and thick enough to resist any shot that is likely to be discharged against it.

[1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* III. 83 b, The Enemie had with batterie, greatly decaied the Bulwarke, Parapetti, Maisons, houses, Cloisters and Churches.] 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* III. ii, It must have..parapets to hide the musketeers, Casemates to place the great artillery. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iii. 55. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 73 A transmittible Gallery over any Ditch or Breach in a Town-wall, with a Blinde and Parapit Cannon-proof. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 410 A soldier..stalkt about on the parapet with a battle-ax in his hand. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 444 It wants..the earth which has been washed from the parapet into the ditch to be cleared out. 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 10 July, Higher up .. there is a breastwork and parapet, within which are six guns.

2. A low wall or barrier, placed at the edge of a platform, balcony, roof, etc., or along the sides of a bridge, pier, quay, etc., to prevent people from falling over; sometimes mainly or wholly ornamental.

1598 FLORIO, *Parapetto*,..a parapet or wall breast high. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Parapet* (Ital. in Masonry), a Wall or Balcony Breast-high, ranging about a Pillar, Tower, Steeple, or other Building. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 224 [The roof] defended by a parapet of ballusters. 1772 C. HUTTON *Bridges* 96. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 310. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i, The terrace surrounded with a stone parapet in front of the house. 1879 BLACK *Macleod of D.* XXXVI. 320 Sitting on the weather-worn parapet of the bridge.

b. *transf.* Anything resembling a parapet in appearance or use.

1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 744/1 There was a wall or parapet of teeth set in our mouth, to restrain the petulancy of our words. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 21 After some hundred feet of ascent, we found ourselves opposed by a parapet of congealed snow, about eight feet high. 1837 SOUTHEY *Wks.* I. p. xvii, The brows of the Surrey hills bear a parapet of modern villas. 1877 BRYANT *Little People of Snow* 64 [Winter] threw Spangles of silvery frost upon the grass, And edged the brook with glistening parapets.

† **c.** *Her.* A representation of a parapet. *Obs.*

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* III. iv. 34 The Mural Crown was raised with Brectesches, parapects, and Battlements of Gold.

3. Locally, The side-walk, footpath, or pavement of a street or road.

The ordinary name in Chester, Liverpool, and the district from Crewe to Lancaster, but disappearing eastward.

1840 ('Well known in Liverpool.' E. L. B.). 1871 in HOPPE *Suppl. Lex.* (erron. 'North Eng. and Sc.'). 1900 ('The regular name in Ormskirk.' H. J. R. M.). 1900 M. E. FRANCIS *Daughter of the Soil* iii. 26 Occasionally, to the terror of her mistress, hoisting one wheel of the bath-chair on the parapet. [1904 See *Manch. City News* Jan. 23—Feb. 20, '*Notes & Q.*']

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parapet bank, walk*; also **parapet line**, the line or level of the bottom of the parapet, esp. on a roof; **parapet wall**, a low wall serving as a parapet.

1739 C. LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 69 The Side-walks..to be six Feet in the Clear, between the Parapet-Walls. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 77 The fence is a high broad parapet bank. 1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* I. x. 185 A low parapet wall defended it from the edge of the rock. 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I. ii. 38 The ancient chief entrance above which the parapet walk is continued. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 284 Wykeham's gateway-tower [at Magdalen Coll., Oxford] rises plain and square above the parapet-line of the chambers. *Ibid.* 285.

Hence **Pa·rapet** *v.*, chiefly in **Pa·rapeted** *ppl. a.*, furnished with or defended by a parapet; **Pa·rapetless** *a.*, without a parapet.

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* III. vi. (1810) 548 A place naturally formed like a platforme, and parrapetted with an old ditch. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 108 The housetops were parapeted to secure the defendants. 1859 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XI. 325 A perilous bridge;..high, parapetless. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 15 July 1 A wider parapeted trench..designed for two rows of infantry.

Parapetalous: see PARA-[1] 1.

Paraph (pæ·răf), *sb.* Also 4–5 **paraf**, 5 **-affe**. [a. F. *paraphe*, *parafe*, also 15th c. *parraphe*, *-affe*, *paraffe* = It. *para·fo*, med.L. *para·phus*, shortened form of *paragraphus*: see PARAGRAPH.]

† **1.** A paragraph. *Obs.*

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 15 Hostiance, in the paraf 'Quid si clericus', seith [etc.]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/1 Paraf of a booke (*H.* or paragraf..), *paraphus*, *paragraphus*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 269/1 A Paraffe, *paragraphus*.

† **2.** (?) A paragraph mark on the margin. *Obs.*

14.. *A. B. C. Poem* 8 in *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1866) 244 Wrout is on þe bok with-oute, v. paraffys grete & stoute Bolyd in rose red. *Ibid.* 19 Grete paraffys, þat be wondis v.

3. *Diplomatics.* A flourish made after a signature, originally as a kind of precaution against forgery.

1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 9 That character which the Lawyers do call a *Paraph*. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [from Cotgr.], *Paraph*, the flourish or peculiar Knot or mark set unto, after, or instead of, a name in the signing a Deed or Letter. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The Paraph of the Kings of France is a grate, which the secretaries always place before their own, in all letters, etc. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., s. v., In some countries (as in Spain) the paraph is still a usual addition to a signature. 1895 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 5/1 [*Signature of Fr. Bacon*] The paraphe is a loop-headed triangle, with a lozenge below.

Paraph (pæ·răf), *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *parapher* (1505 in Hatz.-Darm.) in sense 2.]

† **1.** *trans.* To divide into paragraphs. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/1 Parafyd, *paragraphatus*. Paraffyn, *paragrapho*.

2. To affix a paraph to; hence, to sign, esp. with initials; to initial.

1667 EVELYN *Publ. Employm.* To Rdr., I have yet pursued my antagonist, rightly paraff'd and compared. 1856 tr. *Draft Prelim. Peace* Vienna 1 Feb., The undersigned, after having paraphed it conformably to authorization.. have agreed that [etc.].

Paraphanalia, obs. erron. f. PARAPHERNALIA.

Paraphasia, -phasic: see PARA-[1] 1.

‖ **Paropherna** (pærăfə·mă), *sb. pl.* [L. *parapherna* pl. (in the Digest), a. Gr. *παράφερνα* pl., f. *παρα-* beside + *φερνή* dower.]

1. *Rom. Law.* Those articles of property held by a wife over and above the dowry she brought to her husband, and which remained under her own control; see PARAPHERNALIA 1.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Parapherna* or *Paraphernalia Bona* (Gr.), those Goods that a Wife brings her Husband over and above her Dower, as Furniture for her Chamber, wearing Apparel, Jewels, etc. 1727–41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

2. = PARAPHERNALIA 2.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 363 None of the parapherna of the operation .. should be exhibited before the patient. 1890 *Edin. Rev.* CLXXI. 480 A succession of names and a series of disguises were of necessity part of the parapherna of every Jesuit father.

Paraphernal (pærăfə·rnăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *paraphernal* (1575 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *parapharnāl-is*, f. *parapherna*: see prec. and -AL.] Of, belonging to, or of the nature of parapherna.

1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scotl.* I. vi. § 15. 90 From the *jus mariti* paraphernal goods are exempted. Over these the husband has no power. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Obligations* 26 Married women may have paraphernal or other separate property.

b. as *sb.* (serving as sing. to next.)

1506 *Will of Love ats O.* (Somerset Ho.), Parapharnelles. 1839 WILSON *Tales* V. 5 (E.D.D.) Go and assign thee thy appurtenances and paraphernals. 1851 G. OUTRAM *Legal Lyrics* (1887) 95 She had fled And had not left a single paraphernal.

‖ **Paraphernalia** (pærăfəmē·liă), *sb. pl.* [med. L., neuter pl. of *paraphernālis* (see prec.), short for *paraphernālia bona*, paraphernal goods.]

1. *Law.* Those articles of personal property which the law allows a married woman to keep and, to a certain extent, deal with as her own.

The word *parapherna* was used by the Roman jurists to indicate all property which a married woman *sui juris* held apart from her *dos* (dower). Over such property the husband could exercise no rights without his wife's consent. In most modern systems of law, based on the Roman, *paraphernalia bona* (in Fr. *biens paraphernaux*) means much the same thing, but in English and Scottish Common law, under which all personal or movable property of a wife vested *ipso jure* in the husband, the *paraphernalia* became restricted to such purely personal belongings of a wife as dress, jewels, and the like. These latter were regarded as, in a sense, appropriated to the wife, and on the husband's death they were not treated as part of his succession, and the right of a trustee over them, in the event of the husband's bankruptcy, was restricted. But in neither England nor Scotland did *paraphernalia* strictly include articles in the nature of household furniture, even though these had been marriage presents to the wife. The effect of the 'Married Women's Property Acts' of 1870, etc., will ultimately be to deprive the term of all significance in English and Scottish legal practice.

[1478–9 *Year-bk.* 18 *Edw. IV* 11 b, Auxy de son apparaile quel est appel en nostr ley *paraphonalia* de ceo per lagreement de son baron el poet faire testament. tr. (Digby, *Real Prop.* 307) As to her apparel, which is called in our law *paraphernalia*, of this by agreement with her husband she can make a will.] 1651 W. SHEPPARD *Faithf. Counsellor* (1653) 122 The word *Paraphonalia* is used in our Law, but in the Civil Law the thing is said to be *Paraphernalia*. 1656–74 BLOUNT, *Paraphonalia*. [So 1658–78 PHILLIPS.] 1728 MACCLESFIELD in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) VI. cxxii. 25 Paraphernalia are not devisable by the husband to the wife. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* To Rdr., The Ornaments she herself provided..seem'd in all Respects the *Paraphonalia* of a Woman of Quality. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxix. 435–6. 1774 MRS. DELANY *Lett., to B. Granville* in *Life & Corr.* Ser. II. II. 33 The law restored them to her as her own paraphanalia. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 266. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* vi. 307 *note*.

2. Personal belongings, *esp.* articles of adornment or attire, trappings; also, the articles that compose an apparatus, outfit, or equipment; the mechanical accessories of any function or complex scheme; appointments or appurtenances in general.

1736 FIELDING *Pasquin* IV. Wks. 1882 X. 176 [Thunder and lightning] are indeed properly the paraphernalia of a ghost [on the stage]. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 257 A Lady whose Paraphanalia fill'd up three Fourths of the Breadth of the principal Walk. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* iii. (1809) 78 Bridles, saddles, and other equestrian paraphernalia. 1809 'M. MARKWELL' *Advice to Sportsmen* title-p., Hints in the Choice of Guns, Dogs, and Sporting Paraphernalia. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xiii. 101 The paraphernalia of justice,—the judge, and the jury, and the lawyers. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* ii. 26 Dickens, though a temperate man, loved the paraphernalia of good cheer.

b. as collective sing.

1788 *Disinterested Love* I. 14 My paraphernalia is more complete. 1822 GALT *Provost* xli. (1868) 120. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* III. v, A whole paraphernalia of plums. 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I. 147 A ponderous paraphernalia is a concomitant of respectability.

Hence **Paraphernalian** *a.* = PARAPHERNAL.

1876 *Westm. Rev.* No. 98. 337 The Italian law, for the very reason that it regards paraphernalian of more advantage to a wife than dotal property, seizes every opportunity of construing doubts in her favour.

‖ **Paraphimosis** (pærăfəimō·sis). *Path.* [mod. L., f. PARA-[1] 1 + PHIMOSIS.] Permanent retraction of the prepuce.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Paraphimosis*,.. when the *Præputium's* too short. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 509 Paraphymosis. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 473 Paraphymosis only requires two operations—reduction—and, if that cannot be accomplished by the ordinary means, incision of the stricture. 1862 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 114 The term Paraphimosis implies exactly the opposite of phimosis.

So **Paraphimosed** *a.*, affected with paraphimosis; **Paraphimotic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of paraphimosis.

1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 16 A paraphimosed glans penis. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Paraphimotic.

† **Paraphonalia**, obs. corrupt f. PARAPHERNALIA; hence † **Paraphonalion**, an article belonging to a married woman's paraphernalia. *Obs.*

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. ii, Whether .. as Paraphonalion A siluer pisse-pot fits his Lady dame?

‖ **Paraphonia** (pærăfō·niă). [med.L., f. Gr. *παράφωνος* sounding beside (f. *παρα-* beside + *φωνή* sound); applied in pl. to certain harmonies: cf. *παραφωνή* side-sound.]

1. *Gr. Mus.* The harmony or concord of fourths and fifths: cf. ANTIPHONY 1 and HOMOPHONY 1 a.

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. 127 *note*, Two passages..shew, that even in their time, thirds and sixths made no part of their *Antiphonia*, or *Paraphonia*. 1782–6 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (ed. Rees), *Paraphonia*, in Music, is that species of concord, which results from different sounds, as the fifth and fourth: and thus it differs from *homophonia*, which is produced by the same sounds, as in the unison, and from *antiphonia*, or the replication of the same sounds, as in the octave.

2. Alteration of the voice from physiological or pathological causes.

1799 HOOPER *Dict. Med.*, *Paraphonia*, alteration of the voice...A genus of disease comprehending six species. 1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 873 He [Mansfeld] distinguishes two varieties of defective speech [in deaf-mutes], *paraphonia* and *mogilalia*. 1. *Paraphonia*. The voice is unpleasant, rough, and even harsh.

Hence **Paraphonic** *a.*, of or pertaining to paraphonia (sense 1).

1836 W. T. SPURDENS tr. *Longinus* xxviii. 113 In music, the principal sound falls more sweetly upon the ear by means of what are called paraphonic variations.

‖ **Paraphora** (păræ·fŏră). [a. Gr. *παραφορά* going aside, distraction, derangement, f. *παρα-* aside + *φορά* carrying, bearing, movement.] Slight delirium; a mild form of insanity (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Paraphoric** *a.*, pertaining to paraphora.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Paraphora, Paraphoric.

Paraphosphate, -phosphoric: see PARA-[1] 2.

Paraphragm (pæ·răfrĕm). *Zool.* [ad. Gr. *παράφραγμα* breastwork, parapet, f. *παραφράσσ-ειν* to enclose with a breastwork.] One of the outer divisions of an endosternite in Crustacea. Hence **Paraphragmal** (pærăfræ·gmăl), *a.*

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 310 The anterior horizontal uniting with its own paraphragmal apophysis, the posterior with the paraphragmal of the antecedent endosternite. 1880 — *Crayfish* iv. 158 The outer prolongation of the capital [of the apodemes] is called..the paraphragm.

Paraphrasable, *a.* [f. PARAPHRASE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being paraphrased.

1900 *Academy* 17 Nov. 465/1 Shakespeare's text must be corrupt whenever it is not readily paraphrasable.

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Paraphrase (pæ·răfrēz), *sb.* Also 6 **perra-, parafrase.** [a. F. *paraphrase* (1525 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *paraphrasis*, a. Gr. παράφρασις, f. παραφράζειν to tell the same thing in other words, f. παρα- beside + φράζειν to declare, tell: cf. φράσις mode of speaking, speech, phrase.]

1. An expression in other words, usually fuller and clearer, of the sense of any passage or text; a free rendering or amplification of a passage. (Sometimes, by extension, of a musical passage.)

Chaldee Paraphrases: the TARGUM.

[1547 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 41 Una cum empcione diversorum librorum vocatorum paraphracez Erasmi.] 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. B vj b, Thou hast here good Christian reader the paraphrase of Erasmus vpon the ghospell. *Ibid.* B vij, A paraphrase, is a plain settyng foorth of a texte or sentence more at large. 1548 HOOPER *Declar. Commandm.* vi. G iij b, A great nombre, that say not platlye and playnly there is no God, but by certayne circumloquutions and paraphresis. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 2 So is it expressed in the Thargum or Paraphrase of Jonathan. 1684 N. S. *Crit. Enq. Edit. Bible* xxvii. 240 The Hebrew Text, the Chaldee paraphrase by Onkelosius, the Targum, or Arabic Paraphrase by R. Saadius. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 87 Not a literal Translation, but a kind of Paraphrase. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Imprisonm. Learned*, Buchanan, in the dungeon of a monastery in Portugal, composed his excellent Paraphrases of the Psalms of David. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. ii. 31 This description is a mere abstract and paraphrase of the language of the Germania.

b. Without *a* and *pl.*, as a process or mode of literary treatment.

1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes* 1. Notes 8 [It] could not be rendred without much Paraphrase. 1680 DRYDEN *Pref. Transl. Ovid's Epist.* Ess. 1900 I. 237 Paraphrase, or translation with latitude, where the author is kept in view.., but his words are not so strictly followed as his sense; and that too is admitted to be amplified. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* iii. 177 To proceed in the way of Paraphrase. 1873 ROGERS *Orig. Bible* vi. (1875) 227 Most books need comment, explanation, illustration, but if that be the object, paraphrase is the worst way of effecting it.

†c. A comment. *Obs.*

1642 CHAS. I in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 616, I will make no Paraphrases upon what you have heard,..only this Observation. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Conversation* 153 [Who] make a thousand wrong Paraphrases, and foolish Interpretations of their Actions.

d. *fig.* A practical exemplification of or commentary upon some principle, maxim, etc.

1662 SOUTH *Serm.* I. 56 All the Laws of Nations, and wise Decrees of States..were but a Paraphrase upon this standing Rectitude of Nature. 1666 — *Serm. Tit.* ii. 15 Ded., All your After-Greatness seems but a Paraphrase upon those promising Beginnings. *a* 1670 HACKET in Plume *Life* (1865) 136 A glittering prelate without inward ornaments was but the paraphrase of a painted wall.

2. *spec.* In the Church of Scotland and other Presbyterian Churches: Each of the hymns contained in the 'Translations and Paraphrases, in verse, of several passages of Sacred Scripture: collected and prepared by a Committee of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland [1745–81], in order to be sung in Churches'. These are usually appended to the Metrical Psalter in Scottish editions of the Bible or New Testament.

The first edition, entitled 'Translations and Paraphrases of several passages of Sacred Scripture, collected and prepared by a Committee appointed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland', was printed and issued for consideration in 1745. That finally adopted was published in 1781.

1745 *Minutes of Gen. Assembly* 18 May, The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland had laid before them.. some Pieces of Sacred Poesy, under the title of *Translations and Paraphrases of several Passages of sacred Scripture*, composed by private Persons. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 51 You have to learn the paraphrases and the shorter catechism. 1889 D. J. MACLAGAN (*title*) The Scottish Paraphrases..an account of their History, Authors, and Sources. *Ibid.* 56 With all their faults..it is yet to be hoped that the time is far distant when the Scottish clergy and the Scottish people are ashamed of their Psalms and Paraphrases. 1891 BARRIE *Little Minister* iii, 'I hope', he said nervously, 'that you don't sing the Paraphrases?' 1893 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 5/2 One old Anti-Burgher used to stump out of church if a paraphrase came on last.

Paraphrase (pæ·răfrēz), *v.* [ad. F. *paraphrase-r*, f. *paraphrase*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To express the meaning of (a word, phrase, passage, or work) in other words, usually with the object of fuller and clearer exposition; to render or translate with latitude.

1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 168 Those words of Christs.. he paraphraseth thus. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* v. (1700) 37 Which emboldened Mary to Paraphrase him [Lazarus] by a *He whom thou lov'st*. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. ii. (1801) 21 A Tutor..when he paraphrases and explains other authors. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 113 An ecclesiastic paraphrased the Gospel-histories. 1879 HUXLEY *Hume* ix. (1881) 173 Dr. Whately..paraphrases Hume, though he forgets to cite him.

fig. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxix. (1612) 361 To paraphrase this Painter were to Age an idle thing. 1628 JACKSON *Worthy Churchman* 45 Virgil paraphraseth the same vertue, when he compares a meeke man to a standing pool.

2. *intr.* To make a paraphrase; to comment or enlarge *upon* a passage so as to bring out the sense.

1633 PRYNNE *1st Pt. Histrio-m.* VI. iii. 339 In his Commentary on the 118. alias the 119. Psalme, verse 37..he paraphraseth thus. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. III. 185 Such of the family as could make repetitions of sermons, and paraphrase thereupon. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 200 He paraphrased, rather than translated.

†3. *intr.* To comment *on*, to enlarge *upon* a subject. *Obs.*

1644–5 CHAS. I *Let. to Wife* 14 Jan., Wks. (1662) 321, I cannot but paraphrase a little upon that which he calls his superstitious observation. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxii. P 8, I must a little digress, to paraphrase on the posture he holds the Bodkin in.

Hence **Pa·raphrasing** *vbl. sb.*

1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wallenstein* I. iii. Wks. 1874 II. 27 May ..thy dreames Be free from paraphrasing on my memory. 1728 MORGAN *Hist. Algiers* I. Pref. 20 His Paraphrasings and mine differ.

Paraphraser (pæ·răfrēzəɹ). Also 6 **-phryser.** [f. prec. sb. and vb. + -ER 1.] One who makes paraphrases or who paraphrases; a paraphrast.

1548 Q. KATERYN in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 152, I knowe not wether ye be a paraphryser or not. 1611 COTGR., *Paraphraste*, a Paraphrast, or Paraphrasor. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 94 Pachymeres the Greeke paraphraser of this Dennis. 1833 J. A. CARLYLE in *Philol. Museum* II. 624 The Paraphraser must have read ὄμματα for στρώματα.

‖ **Paraphrasia** (pærăfrē·ziă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. παρα- PARA- 1 I + φράσις speech.] Incoherent or disordered speech.

1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 816 This phenomenon .. should be classed as paralogia and paraphrasia. *Ibid.*, We find .. paraphrasia developed .. in conditions of morbid hebetude and intellectual weakness.

†**Paraphra·sian,** *a.* (or *sb.*) *Obs. rare*−1. [f. L. *paraphrasi-s* PARAPHRASE *sb.* + -AN.] Given to or dealing in paraphrases (or = paraphrast).

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 38 b, As the logical paraphrasian and Philosophical interpreters do by a distinccion expounde this terme necessary to signifie a thyng conuenient.

‖ **Paraphrasis** (pără·frăsis). [L. *paraphrasis*: see PARAPHRASE.] = PARAPHRASE *sb.* 1, 1 b.

1538 CRANMER *Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 213 (Stanf.) These words do let and interrupt the course of the paraphrasis. 1547 EDW. VI *Injunct.* in Cardwell *Docum. Ann.* (1839) I. 9 The 'Paraphrasis' of Erasmus also in English upon the gospels. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 96 Paraphrasis .. is not onelie to expresse at large with moe wordes, but to striue and contend..to translate the best latin authors, into other latin wordes, as many or thereaboutes. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* xv, They repete their new text by this paraphrasis. 1776 BENTHAM *Fragm. Govt.* Wks. 1843 I. 293/1 A word may be said to be expounded by paraphrasis. 1811–32 — *Univ. Gram.* ibid. VIII. 356/2 On this consideration the paraphrasis may be termed the development.

Paraphrasist (pără·frăsist). [f. PARAPHRASE + -IST.] = next.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 4 July 5/3 The plan, says the paraphrasist, was evidently one for 'a military rising, directed by the General'.

Paraphrast (pæ·răfræst), *sb.* [ad. L. *paraphrastēs*, a. Gr. παραφραστής, f. παραφράζ-ειν: see PARAPHRASE *sb.* Cf. F. *paraphraste* (1607 in Hatz.-Darm.).] One who paraphrases; a paraphraser.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Thess.* Ded., Touchyng thys notable learned Paraphrast D. Erasmus. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* To Rdr., More like a Paraphrast then a translator. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 93 As Jonathan the Chaldee Paraphrast expoundeth it. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanasar* 55 Using all proper helps, as commentators, paraphrasts, books of controversy. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 17 Able to understand the Bible..through the aid of a paraphrast.

†**Pa·raphrast,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] = PARAPHRASE *v.* Hence †**Pa·raphraster,** a paraphraser.

1607 HIERON *Defence* I. 99 Our owne Church Bible.. Which paraphrasteth in the margin..thus. 1632 LE GRYS tr. *Velleius Paterc.* To Rdr., I do not allow either to my selfe, or any other translator the liberty of a paraphraster. 1684 N. S. *Crit. Enq. Edit. Bible* xiii. 102 It is the common Fate of Paraphrasters..to follow the freest method of translation.

Paraphrastic (pærăfræ·stik), *a.* [ad. med.L. *paraphrastic-us*, a. Gr. παραφραστικ-ός, f. παραφραστής PARAPHRAST: see -IC. Cf. F. *paraphrastique.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of paraphrase; addicted to the use of paraphrase.

1623 COCKERAM, *Paraphrasticke*, one that still keepes the sense of the Author in a translation, albe that he [etc.]. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 69 P 9 The paraphrastic liberties have been almost universally admitted. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 227/2 A paraphrastic translation of the Greek poem of Hero and Leander. 1877 SYMONDS in *Academy* 3 Nov. 419/1 The two extremes of laconic accuracy and paraphrastic freedom.

Paraphrastical (pærăfræ·stikăl), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* II. Ded. to Qn. Katerine 1 b, Erasmus..hathe by a paraphrasticall discourse playnly sette foorth the ghospelles of the fower Euangelistes. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* To Rdr., [Who] are ten parts more paraphrastical than I. 1685 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* 39 To..bear with some Paraphrastical Expressions. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., West* Wks. IV. 202 He is sometimes too paraphrastical. 1807 PENNINGTON *Life Eliz. Carter*, To translate such a book rather in a paraphrastical way.

Paraphra·stically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a paraphrastic manner, by way of paraphrase.

1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* Ded., The whiche, because the reader shulde most redelie and plainely vnderstande and perceiue the thinge, doth paraphrasticallie so open the hole matter. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. III. xxi. 545 Every language hath certain idioms .. which are not rendible in any other, but paraphrastically. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Isaiah* Notes (ed. 12) 135, I have been forced to render this line paraphrastically; as the verbal translation..would have been unintelligible. 1818 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 28 Sept. 618/2 She was plain in her dress, or, more paraphrastically, in the manner of adorning herself.

‖ **Paraphrenitis** (pærăfrĭnəi·tis). *Path.* [mod. L., f. PARA- 1 I + PHRENITIS.] A term for inflammation of the diaphragm, formerly thought to be invariably accompanied by delirium; hence applied to delirium supposed to be so produced. Cf. PARAFRENESIE.

1693 *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Paraphrenitis*, Madness, accompanied with a continual Fever,..thence the Midriff and Lungs are troubled. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Paraphrenesis*, or *Paraphrenitis*,..a secondary kind of phrenzy, supposed by the ancients, to be owing not to any immediate disorder of the brain, or meninges, but to an inflammation of the ventricle, the liver, and especially the diaphragm, whereby the brain and meninges come to be affected by consent of parts. *Ibid.*, *Paraphrenitis*, among modern physicians, is an inflammation of the mediastinum, or pleura about the diaphragm. 1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* IV. 605 *Diaphragmatic pleuritis* is the disease of which a very expressive general description has been given by the ancient physicians, under the name of paraphrenitis.

Hence **Paraphreni·tic** *a.* (Mayne 1857).

‖ **Paraphronesis** (pærăfrōnī·sis). *Path.* [mod. L., a. Gr. παραφρόνησις wandering of mind, delirium, f. παραφρονεῖν to be beside oneself.] = next. So **Paraphrone·tic** *a.*

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Paraphroneticus*, of or belonging to *Paraphronesis*, or rather *Paraphrosyne*: paraphronetic.

‖ **Paraphrosyne** (pærăfrŏ·sinē). *Path.* [mod. L., a. Gr. παραφροσύνη, f. παράφρων out of one's wits, f. παρα- beside + φρήν mind.] A mild form of delirium or temporary mental derangement.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Paraphrosyne*, a slight sort of Doting in the Imagination and Judgment. 1828–30 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Meth.* (ed. 3) 230 The symptomatic species of Mania are, (a) Paraphrosyne from poison, (b) Paraphrosyne from passion, (c) Febrile Paraphrosyne. (In mod. Dicts.)

Paraphyllum to **Paraphysical:** see PARA- 1 I.

‖ **Paraphysis** (pără·fisis). *Bot.* Also **pa·raphyse.** Pl. **-physes.** [mod.L., f. Gr. παρα- PARA- 1 I, in sense 'by-' or 'subsidiary' + φύσις growth; so F. *paraphyse.*] A sterile filament accompanying the reproductive organs in certain cryptogams.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 270 Abortive asci, known under the name of paraphyses. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 759 Among the spore-cases lie sterile filaments, termed *paraphyses*, which serve to bind them together. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 367 Among the antheridia there are ..found slender cellular jointed threads called paraphyses.

Hence **Paraphysate** (pără·fisĕt) *a.*, having or producing paraphyses (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **Paraphysi·ferous,** bearing paraphyses (Mayne 1857).

Parapicoline, etc.: see PARA- 1 2.

Paraplasm (pæ·răplæz'm). [ad. mod. L. *paraplasma*, f. Gr. παρα- PARA- 1 I + πλάσμα: see PLASM.]

1. *Biol.* a. Kupffer's name for the more fluid part of a cell-substance; called by Flemming *paramitom.* b. See quot. 1891.

1887 SCHAFER *Essent. Histol.* (ed. 2) 2 Paraplasm is often present in sufficient amount to reduce the protoplasm to the condition of a fine sponge-work or net-work. 1891 *Quain's Elem. Anat.* (ed. 10) I. II. 174 *note*, The terms 'deutoplasm' and 'paraplasm'..have sometimes been applied to materials contained within a cell, which are not considered to constitute a part of the actual protoplasm.

2. *Path.* a. Morbid tissue; a neoplasm. b. A malformation. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893.)

Hence **Parapla·smic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of paraplasm.

1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 29 Mar. 786 Aërobic germs find [a suitable resting-place] in paraplasmic tissue.

Paraplastic (pærăplæ·stik), *a.* [f. PARA- 1 I + PLASTIC: cf. prec.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with paraplasm; neoplastic.

1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Paraplastic*, possessed of depraved formative powers, as Carcinoma. 1893 HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXVI. 97 The stages..could be collectively spoken of as paraplastic with relation to the ontogeny of others of their own type or allied types.

Paraplectic (pærăple·ktik), *a.* [ad. Gr. παραπληκτικ-ός, f. παραπλήσσ-ειν: see PARAPLEGIA.]

1. Affected with paraplegia: = PARAPLEGIC.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 13 Those that are vertiginous, epileptick, apoplectick, paraplectick. 1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

2. *Paraplectic weevil*, a species of weevil (*Lixus paraplecticus*, Linn.) inhabiting a plant the eating of which causes the staggers in horses.

1808 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 135 The larvæ of the Paraplectic Weevil inhabit the interior part of the stems of an umbelliferous plant, the *phellandrium aquaticum.*

‖ **Paraplegia** (pærăplī·dʒiă). *Path.* [mod. L., a. Gr. παραπληγία = παραπληξία a stroke on one side, hemiplegia, f. παραπλήσσ-ειν to strike at the side, f. παρα- beside, aside + πλήσσειν to strike.] Paralysis of the lower limbs and a part or the whole of the trunk, resulting from an affection of some part of the spinal cord.

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Paraplegia*, the same with paralysis. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Paraplegia*, a Palsy

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which seizeth all the parts of the Body below the Head. 1802 *Eng. Encycl.* VI. 9/1 When it [palsy] happens to all the parts below the head, or to the lower half of the body, it is called paraplegia. 1869 Geo. Eliot in Cross *Life* III. 102 He had an attack of paraplegia.

Paraplegic (pærăple·dʒik, -plī·-), *a.* [ad. Gr. *παραπληγικός*, dial. form of *παραπληκτικός*: see Paraplectic.] Marked by or characteristic of paraplegia; affected with paraplegia.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 478 Paraplegic palsy. The disease affecting and confined to the lower part of the body on both sides or any part below the head. 1880 Garrod & Baxter *Mat. Med.* 325 Incontinence of urine in children and paraplegic patients. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 708 The contraction may have a hemiplegic or a paraplegic distribution.

†**Pa·rapleroma·tically**, *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. *παραπληρωματικ-ός* expletive + -AL + -LY 2.] Expletively, as an expletive.

1698 C. Boyle *Bentley's Dissert.* 205, 30 or 40 Instances.. where the Particle *ἄν* is us'd Parapleromatically.

‖ **Parapleura** (pærăplū·ră). *Entom.* Pl. **-æ.** Also **parapleu·rum**, pl. **-a.** [mod.L., f. Gr. *παρα-* beside + *πλευρά*, *πλευρόν* rib, side.] (See quot.)

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 382 The *Parapleuræ*. Two pieces, one on each side of the *Postpectus*, included between the *Scapularia*, *Mesostethium*, and *Pleuræ*. *Ibid.* IV. 372 Their scapulæ and parapleuræ are parallel and placed obliquely.

‖ **Parapleuritis** (pærăplu·rəi·tis). *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *παρα-* Para-¹ 1 + Pleuritis pleurisy.] 'A slight degree of pleuritis; also, applied to pleurodynia' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893).

Pa·rapod, anglicized form of Parapodium.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Parapodial (pærăpō·u·diăl), *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a parapodium.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* v. 245 Marine vermiform animals without distinct external segmentation or parapodial appendages.

‖ **Parapodium** (pærăpō·u·diŏm). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Para-¹ 1 in sense 'subsidiary', 'false' + Gr. *ποδ-* foot (cf. Gr. *παραπόδιος* at the feet).] One of the jointless lateral processes or rudimentary limbs of annelids, which serve as organs of locomotion, and sometimes of sensation or respiration.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* v. 227 Those parapodia which lie in the vicinity of the mouth may be specially modified in form and direction, foreshadowing the jaws of the Arthropoda. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 134 The foot-stumps or parapodia. *Ibid.* 237 The parapodia..found in the higher Annulata.

†**Pa·rapoint.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Para-¹ 1 over against + Point.] ? A corresponding point.

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 46 The crazie world will crack, in all the middle joynts, If all the ends it hath, have not their parapoynts.

Parapolar, etc.: see Para-¹ 1.

‖ **Parapophysis** (pærăpɒ·fisis). *Anat.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *παρ(α-* beside + Apophysis.] An anterior or ventral transverse process of a vertebra, in some animals greatly developed and serving as articulation for the head of a rib.

1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 168 The haemal arch..sometimes includes..bones called 'parapophyses'. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* vi. 220 One made up of tubercular processes (or diapophyses) and ribs, the other made up of capitular processes (or parapophyses) and ribs.

Hence **Parapophy·sial** *a.*, of or belonging to a parapophysis.

1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 563 Three cervical vertebræ, with large parapophysial fossæ looking downwards and outwards.

Parapoplexy to **Paraproctium**: see Para-¹ 1.

Parapos, an obsolete fabric: see Peropus.

Parapsidal (păræ·psidăl), *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the parapsis of an insect.

‖ **Parapsis** ¹ (păræ·psis). Pl. **-apsides.** [mod. L., f. Gr. *παρ(α-* beside + *ἁψίς*, *ἁψίς*, in sense 'circle, arch, vault'. In mod.F. *parapside*.] Each of the two lateral pieces of the mesoscutum of the thorax of an insect, by means of which it is articulated with the wing.

1830 MacLeay in *Zool. Jrnl.* V. 177 *note*, The lateral pieces of the scutum of the mesothorax, which I call *parapsides*.

‖ **Para·psis** ². *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *παρ(α-* Para-¹ 1 + *ἅψις* touch.] Disordered touch.

1822 Good *Study Med.* III. 272 Parapsis. Morbid Touch. Sense of touch or general feeling vitiated or lost. 1842 in Dunglison *Med. Lex.*

‖ **Para·pterum, -on.** [mod.L., f. Gr. *παρα-* beside + *πτερόν* wing. In mod.F. *parapière*.] (See quot.) Hence **Para·pteral** *a.*, pertaining to a parapterum.

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Parapterum. Entomol.* Applied to a piece..in the lateral parts of each segment of the thorax of hexapodous insects, which has relation with the *episternum* and wing. .. *Ornithol.* Applied by Illiger to the long feathers directed backwards, which are inserted in the arm near the *axilla*, and which cover more or less of the wings.

†**Parapy·clite**, variant of Bara-picklet, *Obs.*

1731 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* I. 287 M'Donnellan, his sister, and I breakfast together on coffee and parapyclites.

Paraqueeto, -quet, -quetto: see Parakeet.

Pararabin to **-salpingitis**: see Para-¹ 1, 2.

Parasang (pæ·răsæŋ). See also Farsang. [ad. L. (It., Sp.) *parasanga*, ad. Gr. *παρασάγγης*, of Persian origin, the corresponding mod. Pers. word being فرسنگ Farsang, Arab. فرسخ *farsaχ*; in mod. F. *parasange*, *farsange*.] A Persian measure of length, usually reckoned as equal to between 3 and 3½ English miles. Also *fig.*

Reckoned by Herodotus, and app. also by Xenophon, as equal to 30 stadia, which, taking the stadium at 610 ft., would make the parasang less than 3¾ miles. The Arab geographers according to Freytag reckon the *farsakh* at 3 (Haschemite) miles. But according to Pliny and Strabo the length of the parasang was reckoned differently by authors, some making it = 40 or even 60 stadia. See also Grote *Greece* IX. II. lxix. 20 *note*.

[1555 Eden *Decades* 315 The lake conteyneth fortie Persian myles cauled *Parasange*.] 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* III. II. vi. (1636) 382 The Grecians did measure the distances .. by furlongs, ..and the Persians by parasanges. 1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 9 From hence..hee marched fiue Parasangs, euen to the streights of Cilicia. 1821 Byron *Sardan.* II. i, Sloth ..moves more parasangs in its intents Than generals in their marches. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xxxvi. IV. 418 He [Artaphernes] caused the territory of each [Ionian] city to be measured by parasangs (each parasang was equal to thirty stadia, or about three miles and a half). 1881 Flower *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 376 A farsakh or parasang varies in length from three to four and a half and even five miles in different parts of Persia.

fig. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. III. (1651) 325 Thou art many parasanges before me in means, favour, wealth, honour. 1836 Landor *Peric. & Asp.* Wks. 1846 II. 382 If there are paces between Sculpture and Painting there are parasangs between Painting and Poetry. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 9 Dec., Between a canary and a cook there is distance of many parasangs.

Parascene (pæ·răsīn). *Gr.* and *Rom. Antiq.* Also in L. form **parasce·nium.** [a. F. *parascène*, mod.L. *parascēnium*, a. Gr. *παρασκήνιον*, one of the side-entrances to the stage, a side-scene, f. *παρα-* side- + *σκηνή* stage.] The part of an ancient theatre on either side of the stage, comprising rooms to which the actors retired; the side-scene.

1706 Phillips, *Parascenium*, ..the back part of the Scene or Stage in a Play-house. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 295/1 There was no other architectural exterior than that formed by the Parascene (Παρασκήνη) and colonnade behind the stage.

†**Parasceua·stic**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *παρασκευαστικός* (cf. next).] Preparatory.

1672 *Corah's Doom* 128 The Latine and Greek, and those other Learned Languages .. are the Parasceuastick part of Learning.

†**Parasceuolo·gical**, *a. Obs. rare.* In 7 **-scu-.** [f. Gr. *παρασκευή* preparation (see next) + -(o)logy + -ical.] Relating to preparation.

1672 Salmon *Syn. Med.* III. xxxiv. 504 The Parascuological Instruments, wherewith Medicines are prepared.

Parasceve (pæ·răsīv, ‖ pærăsī·vi). Also 7–8 **parascue.** [ad. late L. *parascēvē* day of preparation, day before the Sabbath, a. Gr. *παρασκευή* preparation, in Jewish use the 'day of preparation'; f. *παρα-* against + *σκευή* equipment, outfit, attire, etc. Cf. F. *parascève* (15–16th c. in Godef.).]

1. The day of preparation for the Jewish sabbath, the eve of the sabbath, Friday; *spec.* Good Friday (from Mark xv. 42, etc.). *Obs.* exc. in *R. C. Ch.*

[1391 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 117 In die parasceue.] 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiii. 167 b, The same lorde finished yᵉ redempcion of the worlde on the sixth daie, (which is the parasceue daie). 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Mark* xv. 42 It was the Parasceue, which is the Sabboth-eue. — *John* xix. 14 It was the Parasceue of Pasche. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 123 The fourteenth day being the Parascue, or preparation. 1697 Bp. Patrick *Comm. Exod.* xvi. 5 From which Preparation this Day was called the Parascue.

†**2.** Preparation (with allusion to sense 1). *Obs.*

1612 R. Sheldon *Serm. St. Martin's* 5 Preparing and making a Quadragesime, or fortieth, as a paraseeue of Christ his death and passion. 1647 Herrick *Noble Numbers*, *Paraseeve*, Let's go, my Alma, yet, e're we receive, Fit, fit it is, we have our Paraseeve. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 195 This Treaty at Rippon was but the Parasceue, the preparation to another of higher import.

Parasche, -en, obs. forms of Parish, -en.

Paraschematic (pæ·răskimæ·tik), *a. rare.* [mod. f. Gr. type **παρασχηματικός*: cf. *παρασχηματίζειν* to transform, to form by a slight change.] Formed by slight change of an existing element.

1868 Max Müller *Rede Lect.* II. Sel. Ess. 1881 I. 98 The growth of these early themes may have been very luxuriant, and, as Prof. Curtius expresses it, chiefly paraschematic.

Parasecretion: see Para-¹ 1.

‖ **Paraselene** (pæ·răsĭlī·nī). Pl. **paraselenæ** (-nī). [In form, mod.L. *paraselēnē*, f. Gr. *παρα-* in sense 'subsidiary, false' + *σελήνη* moon (after Parhelion): cf. F. *paraselène* (1547 in Hatz.-Darm.).] A bright spot on a lunar halo, somewhat resembling the moon itself; a mock moon.

1653 [see Paraster]. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1071 Observed together with the Paraselene's or Mock-moons by M. Hevelius. 1790 Umfreville *Hudson's Bay* 24 Paraseleneæ or mock moons appear, when the vapours arising from open water become condensed by the frost. 1835 Sir J. Ross *Narr. 2nd Voy.* xxxvi. 501 A large and beautiful halo round the moon, with four paraselenæ. 1878 A. H. Markham *Gt. Frozen Sea* xv. 206 Paraselenæ, or mock moons, and auroras were of frequent occurrence.

Hence **Paraselenic** (pæ·răsĭle·nik) *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a paraselene. In mod. Dicts.

‖ **Parashah** (pæ·răʃā). Also 7 (**parashioth**, from Heb. pl.), **parash**, 8–9 **parascha**, 9 **parasha.** [Heb. פָּרָשָׁה *pārāshāh* division, f. פָּרַשׁ *pārash* to divide.] Each section of the Pentateuch read as the weekly Sabbath lesson in the synagogue. Also, more loosely, any section, chapter, or passage of the Old Testament.

In mod. Jewish use, applied spec. to the section of the weekly lesson publicly recited in the Synagogue by a Jewish youth at the age of 13, when he becomes *Bar-mitsvah* ('Son of, or heir to, the Commandment'). In this sense colloquially called *Pa'rshā* or *Pe'rsha*: 'the boy read his *Parsha* well'.

?1624 R. Skynner in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 352 They have told us that there be 54 Parashioths or Sections in Moses's Law. 1723 Mather *Vind. Bible* 362 Read instead of the Paraschas of the law. 1853 J. Cumming *Script. Read. Gen.* vi. 59 One parasha was read each Sabbath.

Parasinoidal: see Para-¹ 1.

Parasital (pæ·răsəităl), *a.* [f. Parasite *sb.* + -al] = Parasitic.

1839 J. E. Reade *Deluge* 24 Idle thoughts .. Which, like the parasital plants, cling round. 1862 Lytton *Str. Story* II. 344 Round the sides..clustered parasital plants.

†**Parasita·ster.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [L. (Terence): see next and -aster.] A mean or sorry parasite.

1606 Marston (*title*) Parasitaster, or the Fawne.

Parasite (pæ·răsəit), *sb.* Also 6 **parrasite, parasyte, paresite,** 6–7 **parasit.** [ad. L. *parasit-us*, *-a*, a. Gr. *παράσιτος* lit. one who eats at the table of another, hence one who lives at another's expense and repays him with flattery, etc.; orig. an adj. = feeding beside; f. *παρα-* beside + *σῖτος* food. Cf. F. *parasite* (Rabelais 1535).]

1. One who eats at the table or at the expense of another; always with opprobrious application: 'One that frequents rich tables and earns his welcome by flattery' (J.); one who obtains the hospitality, patronage, or favour of the wealthy or powerful by obsequiousness and flattery; a hanger-on from interested motives; a 'toady'.

1539 Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 71 It is the fashion of a flatterer and parasyte to lyue of an other man's trencher. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 199 Parasites, were called suche smellefeastes as would seeke to bee free geastes at riche mennes tables. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 397 He .. distributed the Dukes landes to his Parasites, and flatteryng folowers. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* III. vi. 104 You knot of Mouth-Friends: .. Most smiling, smooth, detested Parasites. 1736 Bolingbroke *Patriot.* (1749) 139 Crowds of spies, parasites and sycophants, will surround the throne under the patronage of such ministers. 1862 Thackeray *Four Georges* iii, The good clergy not corrupted into parasites by hopes of preferment.

fig. 1597–8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* I. Prol. 10 Hath made his pen an hired parasite. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v. iv. 2160 This fond earth..Where most mens pens are hired parasites.

b. *Gr. Antiq.* One admitted to the table kept up for a public officer, or to the feast after a sacrifice.

(This is a sense given by the Greek grammarians and late writers, which was app. obs. in B. C. 400; it comes nearer to the etymological sense, but stands quite apart from the general current of meaning in Gr., L., and Eng.)

1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* I. xxvi. (1715) 147 The *βασιλεύς* is to take care that the Parasites be created out of the People, whose duty 'tis, each of them to reserve out of his allowance an Hecteum of Barly, .. for the maintenance of the Genuine Citizens Feast. 1706 Phillips, *Parasite* (among the Ancients) was the Priest's Guest, whom he invited to eat part of the Sacrifice: whence the word is taken for a smell-feast [etc.]. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 106/1 *note*, In the first ages the name of parasite was venerable and sacred, for it properly signified one that was a messmate at the table of sacrifices. 1791–1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit., Confus. Words.* 1807 Robinson *Archæol. Græca* I. xxiii. 100, III. iii. 202. 1868 Smith *Smaller Dict. Ant.*, s. v.

2. *Biol.* An animal or plant which lives in or upon another organism (technically called its *host*) and draws its nutriment directly from it. Also extended to animals or plants that live as tenants of others, but not at their expense (strictly called *commensal* or *symbiotic*); also to those which depend on others in various ways for sustenance, as the cuckoo, the skua-gull, etc. (see Parasitic 2 b); and (inaccurately) to plants which grow upon others, deriving support but not nourishment from them (*epiphytes*), or which live on decaying organic matter (*saprophytes*).

See note s. v. Parasitic 2 a.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Parasites*..in botany, a kind of diminutive plants, growing on trees, and so called from their manner of living and feeding, which is altogether on others. ..Such is moss, ..which, with the lichens and mistletoe's, make the family of parasite plants. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xliv. IV. 209 The great body of insect parasites.. belong to the *Hymenoptera* Order. 1835 Henslow *Phys. Bot.* § 234 Certain plants..obtain their nourishment immediately from other plants to which they attach themselves, and whose juices they absorb. Such plants are true 'Parasites'. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* I. I. i. 12 Man is infested with internal..and is plagued by external parasites. 1892 J. A. Thomson *Outlines Zool.* 151 The Trematodes are leaf-like or roundish external or internal parasites.

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b. Applied, loosely or poetically, to a plant that creeps or climbs about another plant or a wall, trellis-work, etc., by which it is supported.

1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* I. 43 Like tendrils of the parasite Around a marble column. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* II. vii. (1864) 114 The branches of the..trees were..festooned with clustering vines of..variegated convolvuli, and other flowering parasites. 1876 BROWNING *A Forgiveness* 77 Helpless as the statue..Against that strangling bell-flower's bondage: tear Away..the parasite.

c. *fig.* A person whose part or action resembles that of an animal parasite.

1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W., Parasitism* (1902) 95 Instead of having learned to pray the ecclesiastical parasite becomes satisfied with being prayed for. His transactions with the Eternal are effected by commission. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Jan. 3/1 If the employer who gives less than the equivalent of work in wages is a parasite, so also is the labourer who gives less than the equivalent of wages in work.

d. *Philol.* A parasitic vowel or consonant: see PARASITIC 3 b.

1888 SWEET *Eng. Sounds* 40 The quality of the parasite is often determined by that of the nearest accented vowel.

3. *Min.* A mineral developed upon or within another; *spec.* [ad. Ger. *parasit*] a plumose variety of BORACITE, the result of alteration.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 596 Parasite of Volger is the plumose interior of some crystals of boracite. 1896 A. H. CHESTER *Dict. Names Min., Parasite*..(Parasit), because formed as a parasite at the expense of the original mineral. The plumose interior of certain crystals of boracite.

4. *attrib.* often passing into adj. = parasitic; *parasite-vowel, -consonant, -sound, -letter*: see 2 d; **parasite-diphthong**, a diphthong formed by the development of a parasite beside the original vowel.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Moss*, A little plant of the parasite kind. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 37 The parasite weeds, that fed on its very roots. 1817 — *Biog. Lit.* I. i. 6 These parasite plants of youthful poetry. 1875 F. S. HADEN *Earth to Earth* 60 Not the respectable tradesman..but a parasite class which interposes itself. 1888 SWEET *Eng. Sounds* 40 [see PARASITE *v.* 3]. *Ibid.*, E. *fear* ..from OE. *fǽr* shows how parasite-diphthongs begin.

5. *Comb.*, as *parasite-containing, -covered, -infested, parasite-like* adjs.

1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 163/2 Fish..with thin, parasite-covered bodies. 1897 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 70 Which effect their dispersal in this parasitelike way. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* iii. 74 Parasite-containing red blood corpuscles. *Ibid.* 75 Effete parasite-infested corpuscles.

Pa·rasite, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To act the parasite or sycophant.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 41 Popes testifying of themselues; or Canonists Paraziting to Popes.

2. *trans.* To infest as a parasite, to parasitize.

1868 *Amer. Naturalist* May 128 Parasited cocoons and eggs of insects, or living insects and other animals infested by parasites.

3. *intr.* (*Philol.*) To develop a parasitic sound.

1888 SWEET *Eng. Sounds* 40 (*Parasiting*) The development of parasite-vowels before and after certain consonants. ..The first stage in parasiting..is seen in such words as E. *bower*, German *bauer* from older *bûr*, in which the glide to the (r) has been exaggerated into an independent (ə).

Parasitic (pærăsi·tik), *a.* [ad. L. *parasītic-us*, a. Gr. *παρασιτικ-ός*, f. *παράσιτ-ος*: see PARASITE *sb.* and -IC. Cf. F. *parasitique* (Littré).]

1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of parasites; having the nature of a parasite, sycophantic.

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 3rd Advt., The Bishop received small thankes for his parasiticke presentation. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* xx. 197 Some parasitick Preachers. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* vi. 79 Parasitic Panegyrics. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* viii. (1869) 150 Somewhat of a gnathonic and parasitic soul.

2. *Biol.* Of, belonging to, or having the nature of a plant or animal parasite.

a. Living, as an organism, in or upon another from the body of which it derives its nourishment; pertaining to or of the nature of such an organism; also, by extension = SYMBIOTIC. In *Path.* applied to diseases caused by parasites.

Earlier naturalists included plants which grow upon others but are now known not to derive nourishment from them, e. g. polypody, moss, lichens.

1731–3 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Hedera*, Ivy..is a parasitick Plant. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. iv. (1765) 169 *Parasitic*, when they grow not out of the Ground, but on some other Plant. 1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict., Parasitic*, animals..that receive their nourishment in the bodies of others, as worms, polypes, hydatids, &c. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xliv. IV. 213 The Ichneumons that are parasitic upon larvæ. 1851 H. SPENCER *Social Statics* IV. 449 In certain states of body, indigenous cells will take on new forms of life, and by continuing to reproduce their like, give origin to parasitic growths, such as cancer. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 80 Lesser Broom-rape..occurs chiefly on..clover, [but] is..parasitic on various other plants. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 853 Parasitic diseases of the skin.

fig. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* i. § 6. 58 Some parasitic untruth which criticism was competent to cut away. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 564 A parasitic growth on the vast real and ideal world of man and nature.

b. Applied to animals which do not provide for themselves, but depend in some way upon others for sustenance, *e. g.* by robbing them of their food, as the skua-gull, or by laying their eggs in others' nests, as the cuckoo.

1837 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 196 The parasitic gulls (*Lestris*)..derive their chief supply of food by robbing their more feeble congeners. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 648 *Lestris parasiticus*, Ill. Parasitic Gull. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 63. 296 Many bees are parasitic, and always lay their eggs in the nests of bees of other kinds. 1889 GEDDES & THOMSON *Evol. Sex* xix. 278 The American cuckoo..is occasionally parasitic.

c. Used loosely or poetically of climbing plants, which depend on other plants or on something external for support. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1830 HOOD *Haunted H.* I. ix, Vagrant plants of parasitic breed Had overgrown the Dial. *a* 1845 — *Ode to R. Wilson* xxiii, Faith is a kind of parasitic plant, That grasps the nearest stem with tendril-rings.

3. *transf.* (from 2.) Applied to something subsidiary growing upon or attached to something else; *spec.* in *Min.* to minerals found upon or within other minerals; in *Phys. Geog.* to subordinate volcanic cones developed on the sides of the principal cone.

1811 J. PINKERTON *Petralogy* I. 208 The most usual parasitic stones of granitel are schorl and garnets. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 194 Mount Etna..having its flanks studded with parasitic cones. 1891 FREEMAN *Sk. Fr. Trav.* II. ii. 112 A number of parasitic buildings on the south side [of a church].

b. *Philol.* Applied to a non-original vowel, consonant, or element, attached to an original phonetic element, out of which it has been developed, or to which it has been added; e. g. the *d* in *thunder*, the *e* in *flower*, the second element in the 'parasite-diphthongs' ə̄ᵈ, ēᵉ, ōᵘ, ōᵉ.

1870 MARCH *Compar. Gram. Anglo-S. Lang.* 20 The consonants most difficult to make, the trills *l*, *r*, and the gutturals *c*, *g*, *h*, are often accompanied by an involuntary sympathetic movement of other parts of the organs, which produces what may be called a parasitic sound. 1871 *Pub. Sch. Lat. Gram.* 8 Parasitic *u* or *v* follows *q*, *ng*, and *s*; as, *sequor* or *segvor*; *lingua* or *lingva*; *suavis* or *svavis*.

Parasitical (pærăsi·tikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] 1. = prec. 1.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1400/2 This is the parasitical and flattering sermon of a popeling. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 72 Courteous enough to strangers, and Parasitical enough to their superiours. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iv. 93 [He] has faith and credulity enough to believe their parasitical Protestations. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lvi. 65 Poppaea..had entertained a parasitical brood of astrologers about her.

2. *Biol.* = prec. 2.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 98 Such as living upon the stock of others, are termed Parasiticall plants, as Polypody, Mosse..and many more. 1682 GREW *Anat. Pl.* Pref., I intended to have subjoyned the Description..of Parasitical, Marine, and Sensitive Plants. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 209 Cuscuta...This plant is parasitical, without seed-lobes. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xliv. IV. 228 When hatched..they cease to be parasitical. 1875 B. MEADOWS *Clin. Observ.* 25 The parasitical disorder removed, the skin was left in an unnaturally irritable state. 1879 V. BALL *Jungle Life India* i. (1880) 41, I observed a species of *Viscum*, or Mistletoe, parasitical on a *Loranthus*, which was itself parasitical on *Sal* (*Shorea robusta*).

b. = prec. 2 c. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canong.* Introd. vi, Iron railing, twined round with honeysuckle and other parasitical shrubs. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxvii. (1849) 300 Interlaced by creeping and parasitical plants.

3. *Min.* = prec. 3.

1811 J. PINKERTON *Petralogy* II. 22 The slits of a marble, or of a slate, filled with spar or quartz..these foreign bodies, or parasitical, as Linnæus calls them, have been [etc.].

Hence **Parasi·ticalness.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Parasiticalness*, fawningness, flatteringness. 1838 JACKSON tr. *Krummacher's Elisha* xii. 277 Our unworthy parasiticalness with respect to the higher ranks.

Parasitically (pærăsi·tikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In the manner of a parasite.

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 229 Boniface .. parasitically insinuated with the Emperour Phocas. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. iv. 46 Priests..devoted to Ambition, are apt enough Parasitically to give to Princes more than their due. 1864 *Chambers' Encycl.* VI. 203/2 The species [of Louse]..live parasitically on human beings,..mammalia, and birds. *fig.* 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xiv. 95 Minor oscillations..cover parasitically the large ones of a vibrating string.

Parasiticide (pærăsi·tisəid). *Med.* [f. L. *parasītus* PARASITE + -CIDE 1.] An agent that destroys parasites, e. g. such as infest the skin.

1864 W. T. FOX *Skin Dis.* 14 What means its cure by the action of parasiticides? 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 86 Oil of Cajeput..is exceedingly destructive to low forms of life, and consequently has been used as a parasiticide. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 771 The destruction of the parasite by means of parasiticides.

attrib. 1869 T. H. TANNER *Practice of Med.* (ed. 6) II. 426 To form an opening through which the parasiticide lotion can soak. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 517 Antiseptic and parasiticide properties.

Hence **Parasi·ticidal** *a.*, parasite-destroying.

1892 DALZIEL *Dis. Dogs* (ed. 3) 79 Almost inaccessible to parasiticidal remedies. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 729 Due directly to the parasiticidal action of the drug.

Parasitism (pæ·răsəiti:z'm). [f. PARASITE *sb.* + -ISM. Cf. F. *parasitisme* (Littré).]

1. The practice of living on or at the expense of another; sycophancy, servile complaisance.

1611 COTGR., *Escornifflerie*,..base Parasitisme, ieasting, or tale-carrying, for victuals. 1659 GAUDEN *Serm.* etc. (1660) A iv b, Parasitisme differs as much from just and comely praise, as Divels do from good Angels. 1860 A. L. WINDSOR *Ethica* v. 221 Nor was venality and parasitism less its characteristic than at the worst times of the Restoration.

1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 181 Among mammals we have pure parasitism in the asserted relations of the jackal and lion. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Nov. 2/2 Accepting the conditions of parasitism imposed by his time upon the poet and the preacher.

2. *Biol.* The condition of being a (plant or animal) parasite; parasitical quality or habits.

1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 258 Numerous microscopic Algae deform the cleanness of the stems by their excessive parasitism. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* p. xix, The special habit of parasitism..must be regarded as entailing a true morphological degradation.

3. *Path.* Parasitical infestation; disease caused by the agency of parasites.

1884 *Public Opinion* 12 Sept. 335/1 Vegetarians..flattered themselves..they escaped the ills of parasitism. 1898 H. W. CONN *Story Germ Life* v. 172 The severity of the disease will depend upon the extent of the parasitism.

Parasitize (pæ·răsəitəi:z), *v.* [f. PARASITE *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To infest as a parasite. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*, infested with parasites.

a 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*, Fish parasitized are termed lanthorn-sprats. [Cf. F. Day *Brit. Fishes* (1880–4) II. 233 These fishes [sprats] infested by parasites [i. e. Lernea, luminous at night-time]..being termed lanthorn-sprats.] 1895 HART in *Illinois Bulletin Nat. Hist.* IV. 253 The nymphs of that species (*Stratyomyia norma*) and of *Odontomyia* are parasitized by large chalcids of the genus *Smicra*. 1899 *Speaker* 5 Aug. 124/1 The mosquito which has become parasitised from the blood of a malarial patient.

Parasitology (pærăsəitɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *παράσιτο-ς* PARASITE + -(O)LOGY.] That branch of biology, and of medical science, which treats of parasites and parasitism.

1888 in OGILVIE (Annandale). 1893 *Times* 15 May 7/1 The well-known Director of the Laboratory of Parasitology in Paris. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 9 Sept. 3/5 A paper on Tropical Parasitology.

Hence **Parasitolo·gical** *a.*, of or pertaining to parasitology; **Parasito·logist,** one who studies or is versed in parasitology.

1890 *Cent. Dict., Parasitological.* 1862 T. S. COBBOLD in *Intell. Observ.* No. 1. 30 It affords the parasitologist a ready mode of ascertaining to what genus the entozoon belongs. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2098. 622 Forms..which the parasitologists regard as indicating stages in the life-history of one or other microbic forms.

†**Pa·rasitry.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PARASITE *sb.* + -RY. Cf. F. *parasiterie* (16th c. in Littré).] The practice of a parasite; sycophancy.

1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 312 *Tychiades.* But is Parasitry, say you, Simo, an Art then? *Ibid.* 313 As if one should aske, What Art 'tis, and we should answer as we doe of Grammer, or Physicke, 'tis Parasitry.

Parasol (pærăsɒ·l, pæ·răsɒ:l), *sb.* [a. F. *parasol* (1580 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *parasole*, f. PARA- 2 + *sole* sun. Smart, 1836, pronounces pæ·răsðu·l, which is still said by some.]

1. A light portable screen or canopy carried as a defence from the sun; a sunshade: used by persons of high rank in the East, and hence, by women in Europe, etc., in the form of a small light umbrella, often ornamental or gaily coloured.

1660 F. BROOKE *Le Blanc's Trav.* 52 The Portugais .. have their Parasols carried by them. 1675–6 LOCKE *Jrnl. Trav. France* in *Life* (1876) I. vii. 351 Parasols, a pretty sort of cover for women riding in the sun, made of straw, something like the fashion of tin covers for dishes. 1765 *Meretriciad* 50 And two more bore an Indian parasol. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* (1826) III. iii. 49 She took her parasol and descended the stairs. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xviii, 'You naughty creature', said the lively lady, poking the peer with her parasol. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 84 Suthawat, the great Brahma, brought his great royal parasol and extended it. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* ii. 21 A dainty lace-covered parasol.

2. *transf.* Anything serving as a defence from the rays of the sun. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1616 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Madrig. & Epigr.* Wks. (1856) 95 Love suffereth no parasol. ..Sweet I would you advise To choose some other fan than that white hand. 1678 SANCROFT *Serm.* (1694) 127 While the World is all on fire about them, they journey through that torrid Zone, with their mighty Parasol, or Umbrella over their Heads, and are all the while in the Shade. 1798 FERRIAR *Cert. Var. Man* in *Illustr. Sterne*, etc. 200 Feet so large as to shelter the whole body—these were the first parasols. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. Notes, Wks. 1838 IV. 163 This was a greater miracle than that of the cloud with which God defended his chosen people in the wilderness from the heat of the sun, inasmuch as it was a more elegant and fanciful parasol.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parasol-handle, parasol-shaped* adj.; **parasol ant,** a leaf-carrying ant, esp. *Œcodoma cephalotes* of S. America (see quots.); **parasol fir,** a fir-tree of the Japanese genus *Sciadopitys*, so called from the form of its tufts of leaves; also called *umbrella-fir* or *-pine* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **parasol mushroom,** a species of mushroom (*Agaricus procerus*) with a broad reddish-brown pileus (Miller); **parasol pine,** (*a*) the stone-pine (*Pinus Pinea*), from the form of its head of branches; (*b*) = *parasol-fir*; **parasol probang,** a probang with an attachment at the end capable of being opened like a parasol; **parasol skirt,** a spreading skirt worn by ballet-dancers.

1781 SMEATHMAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 175 *note* 35 Those..called, in Tobago, *Para-sol-Ants, because they cut out of the leaves of certain trees and plants pieces almost

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circular, ..which..give a very good idea of people walking with para-sols. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* v, The parasol ants..walk in triumphal processions, each with a bit of green leaf borne over its head. 1877 'OUIDA' *Puck* x. 90 Little Cosmo..had told me, that *parasol handles could rap fearfully hard. 1864 W. J. HIGGINS in *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 179 Gardens and public walks, adorned with tall *parasol pines, dark cypress and ilex. 1888 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 103 In two cases..polypi were removed with the *parasol-probang. 1896 *Westm. Gas.* 27 Jan. 3/2 Her dress was the ballet dress of 1845, with the skirts longer than the '*parasol' skirt now in fashion. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 66/2 Scattered through a grove of the picturesque *parasol-topped acacias.

Hence **Paraso·l** *v. trans.*, to serve as a parasol for, to shade from the sun; **Paraso·led** *a.*, having a parasol; **Parasole·tte**, a small parasol.

1799 SOUTHEY *Nondescripts* iii, And if no kindly cloud will parasol me,..I shall be negrofied. 1843 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess., Dr. Francia* (1872) VII. 24 Frondent trees parasol the streets. *a* 1851 MOIR *Daisy* iii, The parasol'd Chinese. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 418 The crowd of parasoled ladies. 1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 223 What a 'rush' there was when the first 'parasollette' made its appearance. 1847 WEBSTER, *Parasolette*, a small parasol or sunshade.

Parasorbic: see PARA-[1] 2.

Parasphenoid (pærăˌsfĭ·noid), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* and *Comp. Anat.* [f. PARA-[1] 1 + SPHENOID.] Lying alongside the sphenoid bone; epithet of a bone extending in the median line along the base of the skull in birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes. b. as *sb.* The parasphenoid bone.

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 137 The para-sphenoid bone encloses it below. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 754/2 The parasphenoid has the form of a dagger with a very wide guard and short handle. 1884 *Athenæum* 13 Dec. 775/1 Mr. Sutton came to the conclusion that the parasphenoid of fishes was the homologue of the vomer of mammals.

Hence **Parasphenoi·dal** *a.*, of the nature of or pertaining to the parasphenoid.

Parastacine (păræ·stăsəin), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Parastacus* (see defin.) + -INE[1].] Belonging to the genus *Parastacus* or family *Parastacidæ* of fresh-water Crustacea of the Southern Hemisphere.

1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* v. 253 Diagram, Parastacine Plan.

Parastannic, *Chem.*: see PARA-[1] 2.

‖ **Para·stas**, in pl. **parastades** (păræ·stădēz). *Arch.* [a. Gr. *παραστάς*, *-άδες*, door-posts, gate-posts, antæ, f. *παρα-* beside + root *στα-* standing.] In *pl.* Pilasters, antæ.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Parastades*,..the Posts or Pillars, on both sides of a Door, call'd Jaumbs. 1884 SCHLIEMANN *Troja* iii. 80 The *parastades* or *antæ*..have been used here principally for constructive reasons.

Parastatic (pærăstæ·tik), *a.*[1] *rare.* [ad. Gr. *παραστατικός* presentative, impelling, f. *παριστά-ναι* to set before, etc.: see PARA-[1] 1 and STATIC.]

†**1.** Having the function of impelling to action.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 191/1 The souls of the Gods have a dijudicative faculty, called Gnostic, and impulsive to some action, called Parastatick.

2. Having the quality of presenting something before the mind.

1866 LIDDON *Bampt. Lect.* (1869) 70 The Shekinah [etc.] only involve a parastatic appearance of God, are symbols of His presence.

†**Parasta·tic**, *a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. Gr. *παραστάται* testicles + -IC. Cf. *Parastates* in Phillips.] Seminal.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxi. 264 The Parastatick Liquor. [1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Parastates*, two little Purses full of winding Nooks..where the Seed remains in Reserve.]

Parastemon: see PARA-[1] 1.

Para·ster, para·stron. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *παρα-* beside, etc. (see PARA-[1] 1) + *ἀστήρ, ἄστρον* star, after *parhelion, paraselene.*] A (supposed) image of a star, analogous to a parhelion.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xvi. § 9 It should seem a hundred times more easy for natural Causes to hit upon a *Paraster* or *Parastron* (for let Analogy embolden me so to call these seldom or never seen Phænomena..) than upon a *Parelios* or *Paraselene*.

Parasternal (pærăˌstə·năl), *a. Anat.* [f. PARA-[1] 1 + STERN-UM + -AL: cf. STERNAL.] Lying alongside the sternum or breast-bone.

Parasternal line, a line drawn vertically down the surface of the chest from a point in the collar-bone distant one-third of its length from its inner end. *Parasternal region*, the space between this line and the edge of the sternum.

1870 S. J. GEE *Auscult. & Percuss.* ii. § 1. 13 Parasternal (i.e. midway between the side-sternal and nipple lines). *Ibid.* I. ii. (1893) 39 The position of the impulse [of the heart] is the fifth left interspace midway between the nipple and the parasternal lines. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 16.

Parastichy (păræ·stiki). *Bot.* [f. PARA-[1] 1 + Gr. *-στιχία*, from *στίχ-os* row, rank: cf. ORTHOSTICHY.] A secondary spiral or oblique rank of lateral members, as leaves or scales, around the stem or axis, in a phyllotaxis in which the leaves, scales, etc. are close together, as in certain leaf-rosettes, pine-cones, etc.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* I. iii. 173 When the members of a spiral phyllotaxis with a constant angle of divergence stand sufficiently close to one another, spiral arrangements are easily seen and followed to the right and left which more or less conceal the genetic spiral. These rows are called Parastichies, and are particularly clear in the cones of species of Pinus. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 285 Two bundles..come into contact—that from the one side following the parastichies composed of every third leaf, that from the other the parastichies composed of every fifth leaf.

‖ **Parasti·gma.** *Entom.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *παρα-* beside + *στίγμα* prick, point, spot: see STIGMA.] A chitinous spot situated beside the stigma on the wings of certain insects, as dragon-flies. So **Parastigma·tic** *a.*, situated beside the stigma; pertaining to the parastigma.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 377 The Parastigma. A corneous spot between the costal and postcostal nervures, distinct from the Stigma, observable in the *Libellulina*.

‖ **Parasynesis** (pærăsi·nĭsis). *Philol.* [a. Gr. *παρασύνεσις* misunderstanding, f. *παρα-* in sense 'amiss, wrong' + *σύνεσις* understanding.] Misunderstanding or misconception of a word, resulting in an alteration or corruption of it. Hence **Parasynetic** (-sine·tik) *a.*, pertaining to or due to parasynesis.

1877 HALDEMAN *Outlines Etymol.* 31 Parasynesis, a misunderstanding or misconception of a word all of which is present, as when 'Chinese' is supposed to be a plural, and capable of furnishing 'Chinee' in the singular number. 1885 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* XVI. App. 32 Such parasynetic forms as 'sparrer-grass' for 'asparagus', due to ..misconception of a word, are common enough in Negro.

Parasynovitis, -syphilitic, etc.: see PARA-[1] 1.

‖ **Parasynthesis** (pærăsi·nθĭsis). *Philol.* [mod. a. Gr. *παρασύνθεσις*, f. *παρα-* beside, alongside + *σύνθεσις* composition, SYNTHESIS.] Derivation from a compound; conjoint combination and derivation, as a process of word-formation: see next.

1862 CHANDLER *Grk. Accentuation* Pref. xii, It is said that synthesis does, and parasynthesis does not affect the accent; which is really tantamount to saying, that when the accent of a word is known .. we shall be able to judge whether a Greek grammarian regarded that word as a synthetic or parasynthetic compound. 1884 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* July 193 The principle of parasynthesis .. is more regularly and extensively developed here [in Portuguese] than in any other one of the Romance group of languages.

Parasynthetic (pærăsinθe·tik), *a.* (*sb.*) *Philol.* [mod. f. Gr. *παρασύνθετος* 'formed from a compound' (f. *παρα-* beside + *σύνθετος* put together, compounded) + -IC. In mod.F. *parasynthétique*.] Formed from a combination or compound of two or more elements; formed by a conjoint process of combination and derivation. b. *sb.* A parasynthetic formation or derivative.

Applied, esp. in Romanic Philology, to verbs derived from a combination of preposition and object, with the addition of a verbal ending, as *aborder* from phr. *à bord, aboutir* from *à bout, endosser* from *en dos*, etc.; also to the derivatives of these, as *en-table-ment*, etc. Many of these parasynthetic derivatives have entered Eng. from French, e.g. *accost, embark, endorse, imprison*; but native formations of this kind are rarely if ever made in Eng. Our parasynthetic derivatives chiefly consist of adjs. and sbs. formed by combining two words in some grammatical relation, and adding to the combination a formative suffix; e.g. from *black eye, black-eyed*, from *silk hat, silk-hatted*, from *all ages, all-aged*, from *big end, big-ender*, from *free trade, free-trader*, from *at home, at-homeish, at-homeishness, at-homeness*, from *get at, get-at-able*, etc. Thus *black-eyed, big-ender*, etc., notwithstanding the hyphen, are not formed from *black + eyed, big + ender*, etc., but from *black eye + -ed, big end + -er*, etc., the suffix indicating a formation not upon the element next to it, but upon the combination of the two elements, which, of themselves, without the suffix, are only in grammatical collocation.

1884 (April) *N. E. Dict.* s.v. *Ash* sb.[2], 8. *Comb.* a. In a similative relation .. passing into parasynthetic compounds, as *ash-bellied..ash-coloured*. 1884 A. M. ELLIOTT in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* July 186 (*heading*) Verbal parasynthetics in *a-* in the Romance languages. *Ibid.* 187 That species of word-creation commonly designated as parasynthetic covers an extensive part of the Romance field, both in its noun and verb-development, and is usually found more abundant in the later than in the earlier periods of these languages. *Ibid.* 192. *Ibid.* 194.

So ‖ **Parasy·ntheton**, pl. **-eta** [a. Gr. *παρασύνθετον*, neut. used subst.], a parasynthetic formation.

[Cf. Chœrob. C. 477. 21 in Chandler *Grk. Accent.* (ed. 2) § 417 *Παρασύνθετον δὲ τὸ ἀπὸ συνθέτου γιγνόμενον, ὡς ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀντίγονος συνθέτου γίνεται τὸ ἀντιγονίζω παρασύνθετον.*] Used in German by Diez *Gramm. Rom. Spr.* (ed. 3. 1869) and in the French transl. by G. Paris and Morel Fatio 1874 (II. 388).

1870 MARCH *Compar. Gram. Anglo-S. Lang.* 134 Parasyntheta are derivatives from compounds. 1884 A. M. ELLIOTT in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* July 198 The Neo-Latin parasyntheta in their origin are independent so far as form is concerned, having, however, models in the Latin literary and especially Folk language that would suggest them, e.g. *similare, assimilare*.

Parat, -ate, obs. forms of PARROT.

Paratactic (pærătæ·ktik), *a. Gram.* [mod. f. Gr. *παρα-* PARA-[1] 1 + *τακτικός* pertaining to arrangement, from *τάσσειν*: see PARATAXIS.] Pertaining to or involving parataxis; co-ordinative.

1871 tr. *Lange's Comm., Jer.* 49 We change the paratactic mode of expression into the syntactic. 1883 tr. *Godet's Comm. John* Prol. iii. 376 The paratactic form characteristic of the Hebrew. 1898 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* July 215 The use of *licet* as a conjunction developed from the paratactic construction.

So **Parata·ctical** *a.*; **Parata·ctically** *adv.*

1886 MEYER in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* 18 June p. xliv, Old phenomena..preserved in Teutonic. .. Such are the paratactical arrangement of sentences, in preference to hypotaxis, which where it appears is of the simplest form. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 362 We distrust any practical project which instead of co-ordinating side by side, paratactically, to use a phrase of syntax, independent conditions of success, lets them depend hypotactically on a web of mutually conditioning presuppositions. 1890 J. S. REID *Cicero, Pro Balbo* Notes 50 All the clauses from *fatetur* to the end of the sentence are paratactically, not syntactically arranged, that is, they are merely put side by side, and not linked together by particles.

Parataxial, -tartaric, etc.: see PARA-[1] 1, 2.

‖ **Parataxis** (pærătæ·ksis). *Gram.* [mod.a. Gr. *παράταξις* a placing side by side, f. *παρατάσσ-ειν* to place side by side, f. *παρα-* PARA-[1] 1 + *τάσσειν* to arrange, *τάξις* arrangement.] The placing of propositions or clauses one after another, without indicating by connecting words the relation (of co-ordination or subordination) between them.

1842 in BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1883 B. L. GILDERSLEEVE in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* IV. 420 Now to make hypotaxis out of parataxis we must have a joint. 1888 W. LEAF *Iliad* II. 414 A good instance of primitive parataxis, two clauses being merely set side by side.

Paratherian (pærăþĭ·riăn), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Paratheria* pl., f. Gr. *παρα-* PARA-[1] 1 + *θήρ, θηρίον* beast.] Belonging to the *Paratheria*, a name proposed (after Huxley's *Prototheria, Metatheria*, and *Eutheria*) for the Edentate Mammals.

1887 OLDFIELD THOMAS in *Phil. Trans.* II. 462 On the left, above, is the Paratherian (Edentate), and below, the continued Metatherian branch.

Parathermic (pærăþə·rmik), *a.* [f. Gr. *παρα-* PARA-[1] 1 + *θερμός* warm, hot + -IC.] Name given by Sir J. Herschel to invisible rays accompanying the orange and red rays in the spectrum, and having the quality of discharging the colour from paper tinted with certain vegetable juices: so called in reference to the neighbouring thermic or heat rays.

1843 SIR J. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* I. 5 Certain rays, which .. accompany in the spectrum the red and orange rays, and are also copiously emitted by heated bodies short of redness..I would propose the term *parathermic rays* to designate them. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxiv. (1858) 217 A new set of obscure rays in the solar spectrum, which seem to bear the same relation to those of heat that the photographic or chemical rays bear to the luminous.

‖ **Parathesis** (păræ·þĭsis). [mod.L., a. Gr. *παράθεσις* a putting beside, apposition, juxtaposition, f. *παρατιθέναι* to place beside, f. *παρα-* beside + *τιθέναι* to place, *θέσις* placing, position, THESIS.]

†**1.** *Gram.* = APPOSITION[2] 6. *Obs.*

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 190 *Parathesis,..appositio*, apposition, or a putting of one thing to another...Apposition is a continued or immediate Conjunction of two Substantives of the same case, by the one whereof the other is declared: as, *Vrbs Roma*, the City Rome. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Parathesis*..is a Grammatical figure of Construction.

b. In Greek and Latin grammar: Simple composition of two words without change, as in *Διόσκυροι, res-publica*: opp. to *synthesis* and *parasynthesis*.

1862 CHANDLER *Grk. Accentuation* (ed. 2) § 416 Retention of [the accent was held by the Greek grammarians to be] a distinctive mark of Parasynthesis and Parathesis.

†**2.** *Rhet.*, etc. The insertion or interpolation of a clause, phrase, or word in the midst of a sentence or discourse by way of explanation or exposition; a parenthesis or parenthetic remark. *Obs.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. i. § 6. 45 Discourse. ..i. .. Elements. .. Parenthesis. Parathesis, Exposition. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Parathesis*,..a Figure in Rhetoric, when a small hint of a thing is given to the Auditors, with a Promise to inlarge on it at some other convenient Time. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 226 Parathesis or Exposition, is used for Distinction of such Words as are added by Way of Explication.

†b. *Printing.* = PARENTHESIS 3. *Obs.*

1685 BOYLE *Veneration Man's Intellect owes to God* Advt., Those passages included in Paratheses. 1706 PHILLIPS s.v., In the Art of Printing, Parathesis signifies the Matter contain'd within two Crotchets, thus marked [ ]. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 226.

3. *Philol.* The juxtaposition of primary elements of a language, as the monosyllabic roots in Chinese; supposed by some to characterize an early stage in the development of language, prior to the formation of inflexions and connective particles.

1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale).

4. *Gr. Ch.* A prayer pronounced by a bishop over converts or catechumens.

1864 WEBSTER cites WRIGHT.

So **Parathetic** (pærăþe·tik) *a.*, pertaining to or characterized by parathesis (in quot. in sense 1 b or 3).

1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iv. (1873) 126 These are *parathetic* compounds, i.e. there is only a juxtaposition not a fusion. *Ibid.* 127 Such a parathetic compound as *house-top* or *sister-in-law*.

Parathyroid, etc.: see PARA-[1] 1.

†**Para·tion.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *parātiōn-em*, n. of action from *parāre* to make ready.] A making ready, preparation.

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* i. (1643) 357 If a man fall out of a dead palsy, into a light phrenzy, phrenzy of itself, is no paration to health.

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†Pa·ratitle. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *paratitla* pl., f. Gr. παρα- PARA-[1] 1 + L. *titulus* TITLE: in mod.F. *paratitle* (Littré).] In *pl.* A short explanation of the titles of the Digest and the Code, to make known the subject and connexion. In *sing.* An abstract of any section of the Code: see quot. 1781.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 263 James Cuiacius readeth Gynæcij and in his Paratitles upon the Code interpreteth it *Sacrum textrinum*. [1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 47 *note*, Consult, however, the copious *paratitlon* or abstract, which Godefroy has drawn up of the seventh book, de Re Militari, of the Theodosian Code.]

Paratoluene to **Paratomial**: see PARA-[1] 1, 2.

Paratomous (pæræ·tŏməs), *a. Min.* [f. Gr. παρα- PARA-[1] 1 + -τομος cut + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1847 in WEBSTER. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Paratomous*, *Mineral.* applied to cleavage when its planes are parallel with those of the fundamental figure, or are inclined to the axis.

Paratonic (pærătɒ·nik), *a.* [f. Gr. παρα- PARA-[1] 1 + TONIC; cf. Gr. παράτονος stretched beside or beyond.]

1. *Path.* Relating to overstrain.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Paratonia*,..an overstraining. *Paratonicus*, of or belonging to *Paratonia*: paratonic.

2. *Bot.* a. Applied by Sachs to the effect of the varying intensity of light in causing the movements of 'waking' and 'sleeping', *i. e.* opening and closing of the leaves, etc. in certain plants. b. Applied to movements of leaves, or of growing organs, caused by external stimuli, as light or mechanical irritation. c. Applied to the effect of light in retarding growth in most growing organs, as distinct from its stimulating effect on leaves.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 677 In most leaves endowed with periodic movements the paratonic influence of light is so strong that it neutralises them. *Ibid.* 678 Both the periodic and paratonic movement..is lost when they [the plants] have remained in the dark for a considerable time, such as a whole day; in other words, they become rigid by long exposure to darkness. 1878 M[c]NAB *Bot.* 136 In other cases the nutations are due to the action of external causes on growth. Such nutations are called paratonic or kinetic.

Hence **Parato·nically** *adv.*, in a paratonic manner (in quot. in sense 2 a).

1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 123 But cotyledons, besides being heliotropic, are affected paratonically (to use Sachs' expression) by light.

‖ **Paratonnerre** (paratonɡr). [Fr., f. PARA-[2] + *tonnerre* thunder.] An apparatus for protection against 'thunder-stroke'; a lightning-conductor.

1827 *London Encycl.* XV. 74 The stem of a paratonnerre effectually defends a circle of which it is the centre. 1879 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 112 Paratonnerres or Lightning Conductors for the Protection of Telegraph Lines.

Paratopism (pæræ·tŏpiz'm). *nonce-wd.* [f. PARA-[1] 1 + Gr. τόπος place + -ISM: cf. PARACHRONISM.] (See quot.)

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 89 We want some word which will bear the same relation to place as *anachronism* does to time—for his *paratopisms*, let us say.

Parator, var. PARITOR, aphetic f. APPARITOR.

Pa·ratory. *rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *parātōrium*, f. L. *parāt-*, ppl. stem of *parāre* to prepare: see -ORY.] A place of preparation; *e.g.* a vestry or sacristy.

1877 LEE *Gloss. Liturg. Terms*, *Paratory*.—An old English term for a vestry.—See *Paratorium*. *Paratorium*.—1. A place of preparation. 2. Hence, a vestry, sacristy, or robing-chamber for ecclesiastics.

Paratory, var. PARIETARY *Obs.*, pellitory.

†Paratrage·diate, *v. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *paratragœdāre*, f. Gr. παρατραγῳδεῖν, f. παρατράγῳδος pseudo-tragic, bombastic: see PARA-[1] 1.] *intr.* To speak or write in mock-tragic style; to use bombastic language.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Paratragediate*. 1699 HICKMAN *Justif. Fathers* 4 How doth Mr. Pierce paratragædiate? How doth he tumble in his ugly tropes, and rowle himselfe in his rayling eloquence? 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 19 In regard of their so paratragœdiating.

‖ **Paratragœdia** (pærătrădʒī·diă). [mod.L., f. Gr. παρατράγῳδ-ος: see prec.] Mock-tragedy.

1891 A. T. MURRAY (*title*) On Parody and Paratragoedia in Aristophanes. 1897 T. G. TUCKER in *Class. Rev.* XI. 344/1 The paratragoedia of comedy.

Paratripsis: see PARA-[1] 1.

Paratriptic (pærătri·ptik), *a.* (*sb.*) *Med.*, etc. [f. Gr. παρα- PARA-[1] beside, alongside of, against, etc. + τριπτ-, deriv. stem of τρίβειν to rub: cf. Gr. παρατρίβειν to rub on or against.]

1. Of or pertaining to friction or chafing.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

2. Having the property of preventing waste of bodily tissue. Also as *sb.* A substance having this property.

1887 W. S. SEARLE in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXLV. 150 The paratriptic effect persists and daily continues to manifest itself. *Ibid.*, The so-called paratriptics—or preventers of waste in the body. Of these the most common and best known are wine, tea, coffee, and tobacco. 1891 T. CHILD *Delicate Dining* xi. 116 Tea, coffee, and tobacco come under the heading to which scientific men have given the name of *Paratriptics*.

Paratrophia to **Paratyphlitis**: see PARA-[1] 1.

†Pa·rature. *Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *parātūra* preparation.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Parature*, the matter whereof any thing is made.

†Parau·nce. *Obs.* [Aphetic f. *aparaunce*, APPARENCE 2.] = APPARENCE 2: in *heier of parauncе*, heir of apparency, heir apparent.

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 497 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 315 No mete for mon schalle sayed be, Bot for kynge or prynce or duke so fre; For heiers of parauncе also y-wys.

†Parau·nt, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *parant* apparent, visible, of eminent or distinguished appearance, pr. pple. of *paroir*:—L. *pārēre* to appear.] Apparent, prominent, distinguished.

c 1450 *Merlin* 356 These foure were paraunt a-bove alle the tother, ffor these dide soche prowesse with her owne bodyes that it was wonder.

Paraunter, -tre, -tur, obs. ff. PERADVENTURE.

Paravaginitis: see PARA-[1] 1.

†Paravai·l, *adv.* (*a.*) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6 **paraual,** 6–7 **-availe,** 7 **peravall(e.** [a. OF. *par aval* down (of direction or position), f. *par* through, by (often = Eng. *be-*) + *aval*, *à val*, adv. and prep., 'down':—L. *ad vallem* to the valley, as opposed to *amont*, *ad montem* to the hill, up.] Down below or beneath; below one in position; as *tenant paravail*, one who holds under another who is himself a tenant; *spec.* with English legal writers since 16th c., the lowest tenant, he who actually worked or occupied the land, etc. Opposed to PARAMOUNT.

The English view of a *tenant paravail* was prob. influenced by the erroneous notion which connected the word with *avail*, because the lowest tenant or actual holder was he who made his avail or profit out of the land. Cf. *a* 1634 COKE *On Litt.* II. (1642) 296 The Tenant of the land is called Tenant *per availe*, because it is presumed, that he hath availe and profit by the land.

[1531 FITZHERB. *Nat. Brev.* 80 b, Et le seignur paramount destreigne le tenant paravale pour lez seruicez dont [etc.].] 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* D iij, In respect whereof al other the greatest castelles, honors, and manors, are but mesnalties or rather very messuages and tenancyes paraual. 1585–6 HOOKER *Serm. Justif.* § 28 Let the Pope.. no longer count himself Lord Paramount over the Princes of the earth, no longer use Kings as his tenants [*ed.* 1613 servants] paravaile. *a* 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 156 The Lord grants his seigniory, the Mesne must atturne, and not the tenant parauaile: for the Mesne is Tenant to the Lord. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lix. (1739) 114 All degrees..from the Lord paramont to the Tenant paravale. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. v. 60 The king therefore was stiled lord paramount; A was both tenant and lord, or was a mesne lord; and B was called tenant paravail, or the lowest tenant.

b. *Court paravail*, the court below; a lower or inferior court of law.

a 1650 BEAUMONT *Poems* (N.), But though there lie writs from the courts paramount, To stay the proceedings of the courts paravaile.

†Paravant, -aunt, *adv. Obs.* [a. OF. *paravant* adv. and prep., 'before' in time or place, f. *par* 'through, by, be-' + *avant* before:—L. **abante* from before.

In mod. F. retained only in the archaic *paravant que* before that, and the compound *auparavant* before, in time, formerly. The latter has heaped up successive elements, until it has, for the expression of the simple L. adv. *ante*, the representatives of *ad illud per ab ante*.]

Before; in front; before the rest, pre-eminently.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 16 Tell me some markes by which he may appeare, If chaunce I him encounter paravaunt. 1595 — *Col. Clout* 941 Yet that I may her honour paravant, And praise her worth, though far my wit above. 1596 — *F. Q.* VI. x. 15 But that faire one, That in the midst was placed paravaunt.

Paraventure, obs. form of PERADVENTURE.

Paravesical, -xanthine, etc.: see PARA-[1] 1, 2.

Paraxial (pă|æ·ksiăl), *a. Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. PARA-[1] 1 + L. *axi-s* AXIS: cf. *axial*.] Lying alongside, or on each side of, the axis of the body.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Cælent.* 228 The oral extremities of the paraxial canal system. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 113 The 'paraxial system', comprising the paragastric canals. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Paraxial muscles*, the muscles developed by the side of the vertebral column.

Paryl(e, variant of PAREIL, PAREL *Obs.*

Parays, obs. variant of PARADISE.

‖ **Parazoa** (pærăzō·ă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L. neut. pl., f. Gr. παρα- PARA-[1] + ζῷον animal; after PROTOZOA, METAZOA.] In some classifications, a name for the Sponges considered as a division co-ordinate with *Protozoa* and *Metazoa*. Hence **Parazo·an** *a.*, belonging to the *Parazoa*; *sb.*, a member of the *Parazoa*.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 421/1 The phylum *Parazoa* or *Spongiæ* consists of two main branches.

‖ **Parazonium** (|pærăzō·niŏm). *Gr. Antiq.* Also 7 anglicized as **parazon, -zone.** [L. (Martial), ad. Gr. παραζώνιον = παραζωνίδιον a dagger worn at the girdle, from παραζωνίδιος at the girdle, f. παρά beside + ζώνη girdle, belt.] A small sword or dagger worn at the girdle by the ancient Greeks; also applied by mediæval writers to similar weapons.

1623 COCKERAM, *Parazon*, a wood-knife. [So 1658 in PHILLIPS.] 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Parazone* (*parazonium*), a Dagger, Fauchon, or Short Sword. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 414 (ed. 2) 579 The Athenian Anakes..in chlamydes with parazonia, on a sardonyx as amulet. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* iii. 49 A weapon.. in general use by all classes of Greek soldiers, is a short sword or dagger, called *parazonium* (belt-companion), which sometimes was reduced to the proportions of a knife.

Pa·rba·ke, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. *par-* in PARBOIL, taken as = 'part' + BAKE.] *trans.* To bake partially, half bake.

1885 MRS. RITCHIE *Mrs. Dymond* I. vi, Everything was so hot and so glaring that very few people were about; a few par-baked figures went quickly by.

‖ **Parbleu** (parblö), *int.* Now only as Fr. In 8 **parblew.** [F. *parbleu* (La Fontaine, Molière 17th c.), a deformation of *pardieu* 'by God', PARDIE.] An exclamation or minced oath.

1709 PRIOR *Thief & Cordelier* x, Parblew, I shall have little Stomach to eat. 1813 SOUTHEY *March to Moscow* i, The fields were green, and the sky was blue, Morbleu! Parbleu! 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 313 The poor Canadians [ejaculated].. 'Parbleu! this is a sad scrape we are in, brother!'

Parboil (pā·ɹboil), *v.* Forms: α. 5 **parbuille, -boylyn,** 5–7 **-boyl**(e, (7 *erron.* **part-boil**), 6– **parboil.** β. 5 **perbuille,** 6–7 **-boyl**(e, **-boile.** [a. OF. *parboill-ir*, *parbouillir*, *parbouyllyr* (Godef.) (*pourbouiller* Cotgr.):—late L. *perbullire* (Theod. Prisc.) to boil thoroughly, f. *per* through, thoroughly + *bullire* to bubble, BOIL. The prefix has been erron. identified with *part*, whence sense 2.]

†1. *trans.* To boil thoroughly. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 6 Take fayre caboges..parboyle hem in fayre water, an þanne presse hem on a fayre bord. *c* 1450 *Douce MS.* 55, XXX. lf. 19 Lete parbuille hem ry3th well. 1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 122 It might all be perboyled out by the fire of long tribulation. 1611 COTGR., *Pourbouiller*, to parboile throughly. *a* 1655 SIR T. MAYERNE *Archimagirus* v. (1658) 2 Take the Hare and par-boyl him, then take all the flesh from the bone.

2. To boil partially, half boil.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/1 Parboylyn mete, *semiullio*, *parbullio*. 1530 PALSGR. 652/1 It muste be parboyled first and than baken: *il le fault parbouyllyr premier et puis le mettre cuyr au four*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 183 Flesshe can not bee preserued..excepte it be rosted, sodden or perboylde. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. iii. 623 Sometimes they will perboile their meate a little. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Part-boil*, to boil in part not fully. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 151 Parboil a calf's-head, when cold cut it in pieces. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xvii. (1856) 130 Rub with soda; wash out the soap thus freely made; parboil and pickle.

3. In figurative or hyperbolical use (from 1 or 2); usually in reference to overheating.

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* ix. E iij b, My harte in choller perboylde was. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. i, They should haue beene perboyl'd, and bak'd too, euery mothers sonne. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 74 When hee sees the same Sun which only cherisheth and gently warmes his Countrey men, halfe parboyle and tanne other people. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. 12 He..parboil'd in his mellow Sweat lay frying. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* viii. *On Style*, Being squeezed, and smothered, and parboiled at nightly balls. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* v. ii. (1881) 263 To get four dollars a day for parboiling themselves two thousand feet underground.

Hence **Parboiled** (pā·ɹboi·ld) *ppl. a.*, †thoroughly boiled (*obs.*); partly boiled, half-boiled; also *fig.*; hence **Parboiledness; Pa·rboiling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/1 *Parboylyd, *parbullitus*. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Jack Cade* xxi. 5 Than were on poales my parboylde quarters pight. *c* 1644 CLEVELAND *Mixt Assembly* Wks. (1687) 33 Strange Scarlet Doctors these; they'll pass in Story For Sinners half refin'd in Purgatory; Or parboyl'd Lobsters. 1844 TUPPER *Twins* xxiv. 180 My fellow passengers..were lying about as weak as parboiled eels. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 154 Sweltering heat and *parboiledness seem to be the fashion. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/1 *Parboylynge, *parbullicio*. *a* 1560 R. HALL *Life Bp. Fisher* (1655) 211 The parboyling in hot water. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Parboiling*, in pharmacy, etc. a term applied to fruits, herbs, etc. which are boiled a little while, to draw out the first juices. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 84 Take faire parcelly, and parboyle hit in a potte, & *parboylingge brope.

Parbreak (pā·ɹbrēk), *sb. Obs.* or *arch. rare.* [f. next.] Vomit, spewing.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii, Loathsome parbreak of the Stygian snakes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 20 Her filthie parbreake all the place defiled has. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predec.* x. 374 The very parbreak of a youthful poet's indigestion.

†Parbreak (paɹbrē·k), *v. Obs.* Forms: α. 5–7 **parbrake,** 6 **-breke, -brack,** 6–7 **-break**(e. β. 6–7 **perbrake, -break.** *Pa. pple.* 6 **-braked, -brak'd, -brackt, -breakt,** 7 **-brak't,** 8 **-breaked.** [A compound of BRAKE *v.*[6], of which it is a synonym; subseq. referred to the more common BREAK *v.* The prefix is identical in form with F. *par-*, and, like it, in Eng. occas. spelt *per-*; cf. PERBREAK *v.* to break through or thoroughly. By Sylvester, and in recent Dicts., stressed *pa·rbreak*.]

1. To spew, vomit; = BRAKE *v.*[6] a. *intr.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 47/2 Brakynge or parbrakynge, *vomitus*. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 39 b, He wyll nat cease fro surfettynge, tyll he be redy to parbrake. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Duke of Albany* 322 And virulently dysgorgyd, As though ye wolde parbrake [*rime* to make]. 1530 PALSGR. 478/1, I cast my gorge, as a haulke doth, or a man that parbraketh. 1587 LEVINS *Pathway to Health* (1632) 27 b, It will cause a man for to cast or perbreake. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1616) 14 Yesterday, hee sayth, I was wamblecropt, and (sauing your presence) parbrak't.

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b. *trans.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 128 Marke that the which the chylde doth perbrake, whether it sauer sharpely lyke vyneger. 1573 TWYNE *Æneid* x. (1584) P v b, His goldbright shield fire perbrakes. 1589 *Mar Martine* 5 Thou hast parbrackt out thy gorge, and shot out all thy arrowes. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 253 Come, parbreak here your foul, black, banefull gall.

2. *fig.* (*trans.*) To utter or pour forth recklessly or offensively; to vomit forth.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 63 That semeth the beter than with sotil sillogismes to parbrake thi witt. 1523 [COVERDALE] *Old God & New* (1534) R, Many there are now a daies, which in ye pulpit do .. perbrake forth theyr priuate braulles, hatredes, & pryde. 1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. v. 9 And when he hath parbrak'd his grieued mind. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* i. 6 Your virulent letters (parbreakt from a poysonfull stomacke). 1629 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* 165 One of those in whom Satan hath parbreaked and spewed the spawne of all sorts of sinne.

Hence † **Parbrea·king** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1440 [see 1 a]. 1530 PALSGR. 251/2 Parbrekyng, *vomissement*. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* 293 Miserably tormented with perbraking and continuall vomiting. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 61 It [Cholic] is eased by parbreaking. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 148 A wud ha' had a coad, riggelting, parbeaking, piping Body in tha!

† **Parbrui·lyie,** *v. Sc. Obs.* Erron. f. BARBULYE, to confuse, perplex.

1600 J. MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 411 Maist confusedlie parbruilyied.

Parbuckle (pā·ɪbʊk'l), *sb.* Also 7 **-bunkel, -bunkle,** 8–9 **-buncle.** [Orig. *parbunkle, -buncle,* of unknown origin; about 1760 associated by popular etymology with *buckle.*] A device for raising or lowering heavy objects, either vertically or in an inclined plane, by means of a rope of which both ends are passed round the object. **a.** A sling formed by passing the two ends of a rope round the object and through a bight of the rope, and tightening, the weight of the object serving to keep it tight. (See also quot. 1627.) **b.** A rope having a bight looped round a post, etc., at the level to or from which the object is to be raised or lowered, and the two ends passed round the object, and hauled in or paid out to raise or lower it, the object acting as a movable pulley; used in hoisting casks or other cylindrical bodies, also in Capt. Cunningham's method of furling a sail by hoisting the yard in the bight of the chain.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 13 The canhookes, slings, and parbunkels. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* v. 21 A Parbunkel is two ropes that haue at each end a noose or lumpe [? loope] that being crossed, you may set any vessell that hath but one head vpon them, bringing but the loopes ouer the vpper end of the caske, fix but the tackle to them, and then the vessell will stand strait .. to heaue out, or take in without spilling. 1658 PHILLIPS, A *Parbunkle* (in Navigation), a roap seased together at both ends; and so put double about the Cask to hoise it in by. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Parbuncle*, .. a Rope in a Ship, almost like a pair of Slings; 'tis seized both Ends together, and then put double about any heavy thing that is to be hoised in or out of the Ship; having the Hook of the Runner hitched into it to hoise it up by. 1731–1800 BAILEY, *Parbuncle* (*Sea Term*). 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), Parbuckle. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, Parbuckle. 1831 JANE PORTER *Sir E. Seaward's Narr.* II. 65 By means of planks, and tackles, and parbuckles, they succeeded in dragging the gun up to the flag-staff. 1838 *Encycl. Brit., Parbuncle* [same as quot. 1704]. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., The parbuckle is frequently used in public-house vaults.

attrib. 1779 in Almon *Remembrancer* VIII. 372, 50 fathoms of skid and parbuckle rope.

Parbuckle, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To raise or lower (a cask, gun, etc.) by the device of a parbuckle: see prec. b.

1831 TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* xcvi, We parbuckled Louis into his shore-grave. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xliii, You might parbuckle it up to the very top. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 110 To parbuckle a gun is to roll it so as to cause it to move in either direction from the spot on which it rests. 1890 *Daily News* 19 Aug. 3/2 The gun .. has then to be dismounted down the rear on watered skids, moved then on rollers, and parbuckled across a ditch.

Hence **Parbuckling** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*).

1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 131 Where there is a swell, parbuckling is not to be attempted. *Ibid.*, The ends of the parbuckling skids should rest on the dunnage.

Parc, obs. or alien form of PARK.

Parcaas, parcas(e, variant of PERCASE *Obs.*

† **Parcage.** *Sc. Obs.* [a. F. *parcage*, f. *parquer* to PARK.] Enclosure, shutting up (of stray beasts).

1453 *Truce w. Scotl.* in Rymer *Foedera* (1710) XI. 337 Without Pynding, Parcage or other Distourbing. 1576 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 523 To doubill the pane of the parcage or poindage.

Parcar(e, **Parcee,** obs. ff. PARKER, PARSEE.

Parceit, Parceive, obs. ff. PERCEIT, PERCEIVE.

Parcel (pā·ɪsĕl, pā·ɪs'l), *sb.* Forms: α. 4–6 **parcelle,** 5–6 **-cele,** 4–8 **-cell,** (5–7 **passell,** 9 *dial.* **passel**), 6 **parsel, -syll,** 4– **parcel.** β. 4–7 **percel**(l, 6 **persell.** [a. F. *parcelle* = Pr. *parcela*, Pg. *parcella*, It. *particella*:—L. type **particella*, dim. of *particula*, dim. of *pars, part-em* PART.]

I. 1. *gen.* A part, portion, or division *of* anything (material or immaterial), considered separately, as a unit; a small part, a particle. *arch.*

By parcels: by parts, a part at a time, piecemeal.

c 1368 CHAUCER *Compl. Pite* 106 What nedeth to shewe parcel of my peyne? *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* I. § 12 A certein parcelle of the body of a man. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vii, Where as Naso recordeth .. But percell eke of the vnkyndnesse Of this Jason. 1459 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 193 Chargyng my said sonne .. that he never clayme parcell ne part thereof. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* Prol. (1539) 2 That there be no parcell thereof loste. 1628 PRYNNE *Lovelockes* 9 Those onely suffer a little part and parcell of their Haire to growe long. 1692 RAY *Disc.* II. v. (1732) 226 A great Parcel of the Earth is every year carried into the Sea. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 242 They took up the detached parcels of my miserable attire. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) p. xxxi, Truth more complete than the parcel of truth any momentary individual can seize. 1879 RUSKIN *Lett. to Clergy* 37 The insinuation of having committed the smallest parcel of them [sins].

b. A constituent or component part, one of the parts or members (*of* something), something included in a whole: emphasizing comprehension in the whole, rather than partitive character. (Often without article.) *arch.* (exc. as in c.)

Of a parcel with: of a piece with, consonant with.

1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 60/1 The fees of his seal, which is parcel and partie of his sustenance. 14.. 26 *Pol. Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 51/16 Þe leste lygeman wiþ body and rent, He is a parcel of þe crowne. 1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 204 To praise and magnify God's goodness .. is parcel of the worshipping of God. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. i. § 3 That nothing parcel of the world is denied to man's inquiry and invention. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 247 Being parcel of the common mass. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 275 Franchises .. which were originally parcel of the royal prerogative. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise, Litany of Nations* 95 Till the soul of man be parcel of the sunlight.

c. Phrase *part and parcel*: see PART *sb.* 18.

† **d.** Share, allotted portion. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* XI. 50 Luyte [B. litel] loueþ he þat lord þat leneþ him þat Blisse, þat þus parteþ with þe pore A parcel whon him neodeþ. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XXIII. 289 Þei shal 3eue þe freres A parcel to preye for hem and maken hem murye With þe remenant of þe good. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4318 Þe pouert of oure persons for plente we hald, Þe quilke is part vs, all þe pake be parcells euyn.

† **e.** A part of the world, of a country, etc.: = PART *sb.* 13. *Obs. rare.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneid*, etc. III. (Arb.) 85 How beyt theese parcels in sayling must be refused. *Ibid., Conceits* ii. 136 Wheare barcks haue passed, with cart's that parcel is haunted [in winter].

† **f.** Part (in a play, etc.), rôle. *Obs. rare.*

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3055 In lordes courtes þou pleyest þi parcel.

2. *spec.* **a.** A portion or piece of land; *esp.*, in Law of Real Property, as part of a manor or estate. (Often without article.)

[1321 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 387/1 Tenant de dis parceles de terre.] ? 1449 *Paston Lett.* I. 93 On lese then that he sel a parcel of his land. 1539 BIBLE (Great) 1 *Chron.* xi. 13 And there was there a parsell of grounde full of barleye. 1604 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 433 For that parcell he shall agree with the lord for his years rent. 1611 BIBLE *John* iv. 5 A city of Samaria .. neere to the parcell of ground that Iacob gaue to his sonne Ioseph. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* iii. § 226. 100 A parcell of an acre of land. 1720 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 108 Owners of certain parcels of Land. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Twiford*, In this town is a parcel of ground, said to be in the county of Wilts. 1883 C. SWEET *Law Dict., Parcel*, in the Law of Real Property, signifies a part or portion of land. Thus, every piece of Copyhold land forms parcel of the manor to which it belongs. 1897 *Act* 60 & 61 *Vict.* (*Land Transfer Act*) c. 65. § 14 (2) Regard being had to ready identification of parcels.

b. A small portion, item, instalment, *of* a sum of money; a small sum. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1491 HEN. VII in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 172 The said summe of ten pounds and every parcell therof. 1524 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 20 For the bequest of Pokeriges wife in parcel of a more Sm^a^ .. vjs. viij*d*. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 110 To credite him with a small parcell of money in dispatch of a iourney. 1590 RECORDE, etc. *Gr. Artes* (1646) 202 The parcels of these foure Merchants made in one summe 240 pounds. 1755 in Fowler *Hist. C. C. C.* (O. H. S.) 287 [The College received the] last Parcel of Lord Coleraine's Legacy.

† **c.** A small portion or passage of a book, esp. a sacred book, as the Bible or the Koran. *Obs.* (or merged in 1.)

1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 173 This parcel, 'the communion of saints', doth somewhat more plainly express [etc.]. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1663) 120 He .. took the Bible, opened it, and happened upon this parcel of Scripture. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xiv. 185 The parcell of Scripture whence I have taken my text. 1655 E. TERRY *Voy. E. Ind.* 264 The Mahometan priests .. read some parcells out of their Alcoran, upon Frydays.

† **d.** *Arith.* A term of a progression. *Obs. rare.*

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 213 Tell how many numbers there are (whiche numbers here [in progression] wee call places or parcels).

† **e.** *Gram.* A particle. *Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* viii. 4 This parcell (*Chi*) among the Hebrewes importeth as much as (*Quia*) in Latin, which signifyeth (by cause) in English.

† **3.** Each of the definite parts or units which make up a complex whole (material or immaterial); an item, detail, particular, point; *esp.* an item of an account. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 135 Liste and I salle rede þe parcelles what amountes If any man in dede wille keste in a countes. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIV. 38 Þe parcels of hus paper and oþer pryuey dettes Wol lette hym. *c* 1468 *Paston Lett.* II. 332 Ples yow to send me passels of costes and expences ȝe bere and pay for the said causez. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. Hen. VII* Wks. (1876) 279 The fourth percell of his complaynt. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 159. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* viii. (1642) 513 No Herald could draw downe a better Pedegree, were it possible to prove the parcels.

† **4.** A separate portion *of* a material or substance (rarely of something immaterial); a small piece, particle; a (small or moderate) quantity or amount; a lot. *Obs.* exc. as in b and c.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. iii. (1859) 4 The Centre was veray derke, withoute ony parcel of clereness. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 51 We finde in a corner .. a great persell of bloud. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 67 Such undiscover'd parcels of fire, as lie fix'd and imprison'd in hard bodies. 1734 SWIFT *Let.* Wks. 1824 XVIII. 255, I prophesied a fine parcel of weather from yesterday: but I was deceived. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* I. ii. (1760) 15 Being thus loosely mixed with a moderate Parcel of the Liquor. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* iii. 32 An inanimate parcel of matter is incapable of changing its state of rest or motion.

b. *Mining* (*local*): see quots.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Parcel*, Corn., a heap of dressed ore ready for sale. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Terms Coal-mining, Parcel* (S. Staff.), an old term for a ton; really 27 cwts. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict., Parcel* (Cornw.), a quantity of tin stone of a certain weight and uniform quality.

c. *dial.* A small quantity of new-mown hay spread out to dry.

1863 BARNES *Gloss. Dorset* s. v. *Haymeäken*, On the following morning the .. cocks are thrown abroad in passels—parcels—which, after being turned, are in the evening put up into large ridges—weäls.

† **5.** One of several parts into which a thing is broken or divided; a fragment, piece. *Obs.*

1686 BURNET *Trav.* ii. (1750) 94 They piece their broken Pots so close .. without any Cement, by sowing with Iron Wire the broken Parcels together. 1688 STRADLING *Serm.* (1692) 186 To join and re-unite the scattered parcels. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) IV. s. v. *Absyrtes*, Being busied in gathering up the parcels of his son's body.

† **b.** *fig.* (Usually contemptuous.) *Obs.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. vii, I muse, your parcell of a souldier returnes not all this while. 1599 — *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, What parcel of man hast thou lighted on for a Master? 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horn-bk.* v. (1862) 27 Get some fragments of French, or small parcels of Italian, to fling about the table.

† **6.** A small party, company, collection, or assemblage (of persons, animals, or things); a detachment; a group, lot, set; a drove, flock, herd. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* or as in b.

In earlier instances prob. always implying a *portion* of a larger body or of a whole, but eventually losing this implication.

[*c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* (Rolls) II. 438 Ech Apostle was heed of oon certeyn parcel of peple.] 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 160 A holy parcell of the fairest dames that euer turn'd their backes to mortall viewes. 1615 SIR T. ROE *Jrnl.* in Churchill *Voy.* (1704) I. 767/2 [Penguins] do not fly, but only walk in parcels. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 604 When the English horse went, they went but in parcells. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 326 P 5 A parcel of Crows .. heartily at Break-fast upon a piece of Horse-flesh. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* App. 34 A parcel of dangerous sunken heads called the Hen and Chickens. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 96 Sheep are kept in small parcels. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xlviii. 128 One day, a parcel of them were run upon so suddenly by the Choctaws. 1895 EMERSON *Man & Nat.* 89 (E.D.D.) The arrival and passing over of a parcel of linnets.

b. In depreciative or contemptuous use: A 'lot', 'set', 'pack'.

1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelm. Term* III. i. 167 You parcel of a rude, saucy, and unmannerly nation. 1708 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* iii. Wks. 1721 I. 533 Of great use .. to let posterity see their forefathers were a parcel of blockheads. 1758 L. TEMPLE *Sketches* (ed. 2) 76 Born Lyars; who tell you every Day very seriously a Parcel of insipid unmeaning Lies. 1778 Miss BURNEY *Evelina* xiv, I think the English a parcel of brutes. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* vii. (1870) 172 Making a parcel of wry faces over the matter. 1881 'RITA' *My Lady Coquette* I, I'm not going to be lectured by a parcel of girls.

7. A quantity of anything or a number of things (esp. goods) put together or wrapped up in a single package (usually of moderate or small size); an item of goods in carriage or postage; a package: now chiefly used of packages wrapped in brown paper. *Bill of parcels*: see BILL *sb.*[3] 6.

[*a* 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 148 Basketts with old plate, .. and bokes conteyning the valewe and wayte of every parcell. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. xlvi, I Receiv'd that choice parcel of Tobacco your servant brought me.] 1692 *Oxford Almanack* in *Wood's Life* (1848) 162 For the carriage of the greatest parcel, (all being to be esteemed parcels under one quarter of an hundred weight,) one shilling. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5330/3 The General Penny-Post-Office .. where Letters and Parcels will be taken in as usual. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* i. (1841) I. 6 He sees the bills of parcels of goods bought. 1820 W. HUNTINGDON in *Q. Rev.* (1821) XXIV. 484 A shoemaker .. told me a parcel was left there for me. .. I opened it, and behold there was a pair of leather breeches. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* ii, The youngest Miss Pecksniff ran out again to pick up his hat, his brown-paper parcel, his umbrella, his gloves. 1897 Paper parcels [see PAPER *sb.* 10 a].

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Cf. BUNDLE 3.

1785 REID *Intell. Powers Man* II. x. 285 What I call a father, a brother, or a friend, is only a parcel of ideas in my own mind. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. xii. (1869) 246 It is true I can .. rake up a parcel of half-forgotten observations. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 73 A continuation of the circular fibres of the gullet, which divide into two parcels.

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c. *Comm.* A quantity (sometimes definite) of a commodity dealt with in one transaction; *esp.* in the wholesale market: a 'lot'.

1832 McCULLOCH *Comm. Dict.* (1852), *Parcel*, a term indifferently applied to small packages of wares, and to large lots of goods. In this latter sense, 20 hogsheads of sugar or more, if bought at one price, are denominated 'a parcel of sugar'. 1882 *Times* 19 July 13 At to-day's cloth market..considerable parcels of winter stock were taken for Italy, Austria [etc.]. 1897 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 11/4 Cocoa.—At public sale to-day the parcels offered went off freely at dearer prices.

8. *Law.* (*pl.*) The name given to that part of a conveyance, lease, or other deed dealing with property, which follows the operative words, and contains the description of the property dealt with; in the case of lands, generally beginning with such words as 'All that piece or parcel of land', etc.; forming the last of the clauses called the PREMISSES.

1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. App. No. ii. (margin). 1837 T. MARTIN *Conveyancing* II. 84 Of Parcels. 1844 DAVIDSON *Conveyancing* Introd. § 7 *Of Parcels.* The word 'parcel'..seems to have been originally applied, in the sense of 'a piece', to land only [see sense 2], but in modern usage the expression 'parcels' is used to signify the description of the property, be it what it may. 1882 C. SWEET *Law Dict.*

9. *Naut.* = PARCELLING *vbl. sb.* 4 b.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1632/2 *Parcel* (*Nautical*), a wrapping of tarred canvas on a rope to prevent chafing.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

10. Ordinary attributive uses and combinations, chiefly in sense 7, as *parcel book*, *boy*, *company*, *lift*, *man*, *office*, *porter*, *van*; *parcel-carrying*, *-packing*, *-tying* sbs. and adjs.; **parcel-carrier**, one who or that which carries a parcel; *spec.* a basket or case slung from a cable, etc. for transporting parcels; **parcel(s) delivery**, the action of, or an agency for, delivering parcels (also *attrib.*); †**parcel ground**, a 'parcel' of land (see 2 a); †**parcel-like** (**-lyk**), *adv.*, ?in part, partly (= PARCELLY *adv.* 2); **parcel paper**, stout paper, usually brown and unsized, made or used for wrapping parcels; **parcel-wise** *adv.*, by 'parcels' or portions, bit by bit, piecemeal. See also PARCEL-MAKER, PARCEL POST.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Parcel-book*, a merchant's register book of the dispatch of parcels. 1897 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 8/4 By day these Boys are errand boys, *parcel boys, van boys, office boys. 1893 *Westm. Gas.* 19 Sept. 3/1 The railway companies..fancied..that this new development of Post Office enterprise would destroy their *parcel-carrying business. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* XV. 125 At present there are a great number of *parcel companies. 1844 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 291 Send me some books by the *parcels delivery. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Parcels Delivery Company*, a company in London which receives, and delivers by vans, packages and small parcels over the metropolis. 1892 *Daily News* 14 Oct. 5/3 Tips to omnibus men and parcels delivery men are unknown in London. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 166 If these Timariots were not rewarded, with such absolute possessions of *parcell grounds. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Parcel Lift*, a dumb waiter used in stores and warehouses. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 9759 Ffor, ffyrst, the sowle pryncypally Susteneth & bereth the body; And *parcel-lyk..The body bereth by accident The sowle. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 26 The rest of time hath he in part and parcell like so disposed and ordred of Nature to lay holde on..the other life above this. 1882 OGILVIE, **Parcel-office*, a place where parcels are received for delivery. 1827 *Edin. Rev.* XLV. 429 Some have a..*parcel-packing action. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 59 A pence-counting, *parcel-tying generation, such as mostly fill your chapels. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Heb.* ix. 8 The mystery of Christ was manifested piecemeal and *parsel-wise. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxi. 45 Looking at life parcel-wise.

B. *adv.* or quasi-*adv.* or *adj.* [Cf. similar use of *part*, *part-*.]

1. In part, partly, partially, in some degree, to some extent. †a. qualifying vb. or phrase. *Obs.*

c 1402 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 224 The salte teres that fro myn eyen falle, Parcel declare grounde of my peynes alle. *c* 1420 — *Thebes* Prol., Chaucer's Wks. (1561) 356 b/1 To morowe early..we will forthe, parcell afore prime. 1430–40 — *Bochas* VIII. xxvii. (1558) 13 b, Parcell for pride, parcel for gladnesse.

b. qualifying adjs., as *parcel blind*, *deaf*, *drunk*, *Greek*, *guilty*, *Latin*, *mad*, *Popish*, etc. Also PARCEL-GILT. *Obs.* since 17th c., but revived by Scott and used by later writers.

In these often hyphened; but properly so only when the adj. is used *attrib.* Cf. *part-*, *half-*.

1465 [see PARCEL-GILT]. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. iii, Parcel-guilty, I. 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horn-bk.* II. (1862) 12 Their parcel-Greek, parcel-Latin gibberish. 1618 FLETCHER *Chances* IV. iii, She is parcell drunke. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Somerset.* (1662) 19 The Author .. being parcel-popish. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iv, The worthy dame was parcel blind, and more than parcel deaf. 1854 *Athenæum* 1 Apr. 399 The humour, parcel jocose, parcel stupid. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* i. 23 Penny-a-liners and such parcel-learned adventurers have had their fellows in every age. 1897 W. C. HAZLITT *Ourselves* 26 Our Church is a mixed institution, parcel-divine, parcel-terrestrial.

c. qualifying sbs., as *parcel ass*, *bawd*, *broker*, *devil*, *heresy*, *lawyer*, *poet*, *Protestant*, *soldier*, etc. *Obs.* since 17th c., till revived by Scott.

Often hyphened, but properly so only when it has an adj. force, as in quots. 1602, *a* 1661. *c* 1665, 1672, 1867.

1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 235 Nay and thou dost, the Parcell-poets shall sue thy Wrangling Muse. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 63 He Sir: a Tapster Sir: parcell Baud: one that serues a bad woman. 1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br.* I. i, True, shee's parcell poet, parcell fidler already. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. vi, That parcell-broker, and wholebawd, all raskall. 1611 BARREY *Ram Alley* I. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 275 Parcel lawyer, parcel devil, all knave. 1640 HABINGTON *Queen of Arragon* I, Who vents him For ought but parcell-asse may be in danger. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Yorksh.* (1662) 213 He was at the least a Parcell-Protestant. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1848) 135 He..then, I know not how, got to be a parcel-judge in Ireland. 1672 SIR C. WYVILL *Triple Crown* 70 Friar Pedro has mark'd them with the black Coal of parcel Heresie. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* iv, He was a jester and a parcel poet. 1829 — *Jrnl.* 25 Apr., A ventriloquist and parcel juggler came in. 1849 TICKNOR *Span. Lit.* I. 242 *note*, The principal personage is Marcelia,—parcel witch, wholly shameless. 1867 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1870) 95 Gilbert, Hawkins, Frobisher and Drake, parcel-soldiers all of them.

†2. *ellipt.* = PARCEL-GILT. (Nares.) *Obs.*

1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* IV. iii, The Turkey carpet, And the great parcel salt, Nan, with the cruets.

Parcel (pā·ɪsĕl, pā·ɪs'l), *v.* [f. PARCEL *sb.* Cf. mod.F. *parceller* to divide into parcels or very small portions. The connexion of sense 3 is not apparent, and it is perhaps a distinct word.]

1. *trans.* To divide or distribute into 'parcels' or (small) portions. (Usually with *out*.)

1584–5 in T. West *Antiq. Furness* (1774) 160 Devydinge, percellinge, and porcioninge of tenements. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 319 H. Broughton .. doth thus parcell out the yeares. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. iii. (1840) 245 Whose verdict we will parcel into these several particulars. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 114 Divided into several branches, and parcelled out to several trades. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 532 The empire..was parcelled into twelve grand divisions. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xv, The mean houses parcelled off in rooms. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 77 § 16 Tracts of land to be parcelled out in allotments.

b. To distribute in parcels or lots.

1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxii. (1700) 242 St. Stephen's and St. James's Bones might have been then parcelled about. 1863 LD. LYTTON *Ring Amasis* I. i. i. 21 Before nightfall we shall be parcelled off to our different destinations.

†c. To put asunder or separate as parts; to part, divide. *Obs.*

1652 J. HALL *Height Eloq.* p. lxxii, Things being scatter'd and parcell'd one from another can never close into any Height.

2. To make into a parcel or parcels, to put up in parcels.

1775 ASH, *Parcel*, ..to make up into a small bundle. *c* 1887 J. CROLL in J. C. Irons *Autobiog. Sk.* (1896) 70 Learned in the mechanical art of weighing and parcelling up the tea. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 24 Sept. 10/6 Girls..wanted for parcelling card-board boxes.

3. *Naut.* a. To cover (a caulked seam, etc.) with canvas strips and daub with pitch. b. To wrap (a rope) round with canvas strips or *parcelling* (to be then bound with spun yarn).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 13 Parsling is most vsed vpon the Decks and halfe Decks; which is, to take a list of Canuas so long as the seame is you would parsell, being first well calked, then powre hot pitch vpon it, and it will keepe out the water. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xx, The Bolt-heads, &c., being fairly parcelled. 1775 FALCK *Day's Diving Vessel* 54 These rings were parcelled with canvas, and served with inch rope. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Parcel a rope*, in Naval language, to cover it smoothly with tarred canvass, which is then bound over with spun-yarn. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1632/2 Usually, the rope is wormed, then parcelled, and then served. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* x. (ed. 2) 360 Three men can worm, parcel, and serve 2 fathoms of 12-inch in an hour.

P In the following passage the vb. has been variously but not satisfactorily explained. Johnson took it as 'To make up into a mass'; Schmidt, 'To enumerate by items, specify'. Cf. quot. 1594 in *Parcelled* below.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 163 O Cæsar, what a wounding shame is this, ..that mine owne Seruant should Parcell the summe of my disgraces, by Addition of his Enuy.

Hence **Parcelled, parceled** (pā·ɪsĕld) *ppl. a.*, divided into parcels, parts, or portions, distributed, etc.: see the verb. In first quot. opposed to *general*: Schmidt explains it as 'particular'.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II. ii. 81 Was neuer Mother had so deere a losse. Alas! I am the Mother of these Greefes, Their woes are parcell'd, mine is generall. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, ccxxxiv, Not liveing Men, but as fixt Statues grew; Polisht by English Swords; cut into halfes And parcell'd faces. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. 289 There was no building any solid confidence upon a parcelled, curtailed obedience. 1887 W. G. PALGRAVE *Ulysses* 162 The waving emerald of the parcelled rice-field.

Parcel, parcelay, obs. forms of PARSLEY.

Parcel-gilt, *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: see PARCEL *sb.* and GILT *ppl.a.*; also 7 *Sc.* **persyall gylt**, *erron.* **partial-gilt.** [f. PARCEL *sb.* B + GILT *ppl. a.*] Partly gilded; *esp.* of silver ware, as bowls, cups, etc., having the inner surface gilt.

a. In participial construction, after the substantive. (Usually as two words.)

1465 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 424, ii Basens and ij ewers of sylver parcell gylte. 1482 MARG. PASTON *Will* in *Lett.* III. 286 My standing cuppe chased parcell gilt. 1546 *Inv. Ch. Goods Yorksh.*, etc. (Surtees) 87 Iuelles all gylte.. iuelles, parcell gylte. 1604 *Deed of Mortif., Arbuthnot of that Ilk* (Jam.), Twa fair syluer salt fattis, ane dubill ourgilt, maid in the stypell fessone, the other on the bel fassone persyall gylt. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Parcel-gilt.* Meaning partly gilt. Silver ware gilt inside.

b. In attributive construction (hyphened).

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 101 b, Into which if you put parsyll or doubble gylt cuppes or pottes, the Sylver shortly after wyll be dissolved. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 94. 1620 BRATHWAIT *Five Senses* in *Archaica* (1815) II. 12 Desiring rather a direction in her way to eternity, than to have partial-gilt corruption her best solicitor in this vale of misery. 1894 *Times* 7 Apr. 9 Art Sales. .. A parcel-gilt beaker, engraved with scroll, foliage, and strap ornament.

c. quasi-*sb.* Parcel-gilt ware. Also *fig.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. ii, Or changing His parcell guilt to massie gold. 1614 C. BROOKE *Ghost Rich. III*, Poems (1872) 60 Fortune's fauorites, Whose percell guylt, my touch will not endure.

So **Pa·rcel-gilder, Parcel-gilding.**

1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* ii. 55 Parcel-gilding was gaudy. 1884 *B'ham Daily Post* 23 Feb. 3/4 Advertisem., Wanted, an experienced Parcel Gilder and Oxydiser.

Parcella·tion. *rare.* [f. PARCEL *v.* + -ATION.] Division into separate parcels or portions.

1885 *American* IX. 350 Rash as such a parcellation of his troops might seem.

Parcelle, obs. form of PARCEL, PARSLEY.

Pa·rceller. *rare.* [f. PARCEL *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which 'parcels', divides, or distributes.

1664 *Spelman's Gloss., Parcener.* Quasi *parceller*, id est, rem in parcellas dividens. Hence 1670 in BLOUNT *Law Dict.* 1672 in *Cowell's Interpr.*

Pa·rcelling, pa·rceling, *vbl. sb.* Also 7–8 (in sense 4) **parsling.** [f. PARCEL *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PARCEL, or its result, etc.

†1. A part, portion. *Obs. rare.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xviii. 400 Tithis and offringis and suche othere smale parcellingis of paymentis.

2. Division into parcels or portions; partition.

1584–5 [see PARCEL *v.* 1]. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* (1826) I. xi. 236 He did not observe the parcelling out of his temperate meal; one bringing in the fowl, another the bread. 1834 SIR W. NAPIER *Penins. War* XIV. viii, The parcelling of an army before a concentrated enemy. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxix, An ingenuity of device fitting them to make a figure in the parcelling of Europe.

3. The action of putting up in a parcel or parcels.

1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* vi. 31 The buying and selling and crowding and parceling and callings of 'Cash!'

4. *Naut.* a. The putting of a canvas strip over a caulked seam, bolt, etc., and covering it with hot pitch; also, the wrapping of a rope round with canvas strips.

1627 [see PARCEL *v.* 3]. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. xi. § 4. 283 Parsling. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 25 The parcelling, or laying with Tarr and Hair all the Iron-work under water. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 28 To begin serving, you should begin where you leave off parcelling.

b. *concr.* A strip of canvas (usually tarred) for binding round a rope, in order to give a smooth surface and keep the interstices water-tight.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Parcelling*, certain long narrow slips of canvas, daubed with tar, and frequently bound about a rope. 1879 N. H. BISHOP 4 *Months in Sneak-Box* (1880) 13 There were piles of old rigging, iron bolts and rings, tarred parcelling.

5. *attrib.*, as **parcelling machine,** (*a*) a machine for making up parcels of yarn, cloth, etc.; (*b*) a machine for making parcelling (4 b).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1632/2.

†**Pa·rcellize,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. PARCEL *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To subdivide; = PARCEL *v.* 1.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV. *Captaines* 1154 That same Majesty..Is not extinguisht nor extenuate, By being parcelliz'd to a plurality Of petty Kinglings.

†**Pa·rcelly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. PARCEL *sb.* + -LY 2.]

1. By parcels or portions; in detail, item by item.

? 1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 334 Folowyng apperith, parcelly, dyvers and soondry maner of writyngs. 1525 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 54 As hereafter parcelly followeth.

2. In part, partly: *parcelly gilt* = PARCEL-GILT.

1509 in *Suss. Archæol. Coll.* XLI. 27, ij chalices of siluer parcelly gylt.

Parcelly, obs. form of PARSLEY.

†**Parcel-maker** (pā·ɪsĕlˌmē·kəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* In *pl.* Two officers in the Exchequer, who formerly made the parcels of the escheators' accounts, in which they charged these with everything they had levied for the use of the Sovereign during their period of office, delivering the same to the auditors to make up their accounts therewith.

1617 in MINSHEU *Ductor.* 1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exch.* 111 The decree lately procured by the parcell makers for Sheriffs..to accompt before them for..Escheats, etc. 1658 SIR T. FANSHAW *Pract. Excheq.* 100 They be *Veter. Escaet. & nova Escaet.*: totalled up by themselves by the parcell-makers, which be the whole Charge of the Escheator. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I.

†**Pa·rcelmeal,** *adv. Obs.* [f. PARCEL *sb.* + -MEAL.] By 'parcels' or portions; in small portions at a time; bit by bit, piecemeal.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* III. 72 Men..þat most harm worchen, To þe pore people þat percel-mel buggen. 14.. *Chaucer's Pars. T.* P 932 (Petw. MS.) Þow shalt schryve þe of alle þi synnes to oo man and nou3t parcell mele [*so Lansd. MS.*; *other MSS.* a parcel] to oon man and parsel mele to a noþer man. 1476 *Will of Crosby* (Somerset Ho.), Ley down the said C li. parcelemele as the werkes thereof go forthward. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Matt.* ii. 26 Which in time and by

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parsel meale, should be promulgated. 1596 Bp. W. Barlow *Three Serm.* ii. 64 We will..examine them parcell meale.

Pa·rcelment. *rare.* [f. Parcel *v.* + -ment.] Division into parcels (of land).

1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 560 That [small holdings] .. have succeeded in the Channel Islands..is owing not so much to the plan of parcelment, as to the state of tenure.

Parcel post. (At first called erroneously **Parcels post.**) [f. Parcel *sb.* 7 + Post *sb.*] That branch of the postal service which undertakes the carriage and distribution of parcels.

[1859 *Househ. Words* XIX. 393 They urge that a small parcels-post ought to be forthwith organised.] 1883 *P. O. Guide* 1 Oct. 3 Inland Parcels Post. .. In order that a packet may go by Parcels Post, it must be tendered for transmission as a parcel, and should bear the words 'Parcels Post' [so up to 1 July 1884; 1 Oct. 1884 'Parcel Post']. 1884 *Whitaker's Almanack* 278 *Remarkable Occurr.* 1883 August 1, New Parcel Post first in operation. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 4 Aug. 5/1 The parcel post was recommended by Rowland Hill just sixty years ago. It was proposed to Parliament with success by Mr. Fawcett twenty years ago, and came into force in 1883.

Parcelye, obs. form of Parsley.

†Pa·rcen, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [app. repr. an AF. **parcener*, for OF. *parçoner*:—L. type **part(īt)iōnāre* to divide.] *trans.* To divide among parceners.

a 1642 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* ii. (1642) 111 Be it, that such estates, entire or parcenned, might lawfully be by Femals dismembred.

Parcenary (pā·ɪsĕnări). *Law.* Also 7 -cin-. [a. AF. *parcenarie* = OF. *parçonerie, personnerie*, etc. (med.L. type **partionaria*), f. *parçonier*: see -ery, -ary.] Joint heirship: = Coparcenary 1.

[*a* 1481 Littleton *Tenures* xxiii. (1516) Dj b, Les autres poient tener le remenaunt en parcenarie & occupier en comen sans particion.] 1544 transl. H vij b, The other may holde the remenaunt in parcenary and occupy in common without partycion. 1658 Phillips, *Parcinarie*, in Common-law, is a holding of Land, by two, or more *pro indiviso*, or by Joynt-Tenants, otherwise called Copartners. 1821 Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 43, I proposed to abolish the law of primogeniture, and to make real estate descendible in parcenary to the next of kin.

†Pa·rcenel, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **parsonal.** [Corruption of Parcener.] A sharer, partaker. Hence **†Pa·rcenel** *v.*, to share, partake.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* x. 8 *comm.*, Þe rightwisnes of god, in the whilk all rightwismen ere parcenel [*v. r.* partiner]. *Ibid.* lxxxi. 6 Ze ere ayres & percenels in Þe bliss of heuen. *Ibid.* cxxi. 3 Ierusalem Þe whilke is made as cite whas parsenelynge [Vulg. *participacio*] of it in it selfe. This is ierusalem .. as cite in sere degres of honur and meryt, and parsenel of godis stabilnes. 1438 *Bk. Alexander Gt.* (Bann. Cl) 94 Baith he & he Suld parsonalis & lordis be.

Parcener (pā·ɪsĕnəɹ). Forms: 3–4 **parciner,** 4 **parsener, -sainer, -saner, -soner(e, -conner, -cenar, -cyner, -cner, personer,** 4–5 **parcenere, parceynere,** 5 **-senerə,** 4- **parcener.** [a. AF. *parcener* = OF. *parçonier, parsuner, parsonier*, etc. = med.L. *partiōnārius*, for *partītiōnārius*, f. *partītiōn-em*, in OF. *parçon*, Partition: see -er 2.]

†1. One who shares, or has a part in, something with another or others; a partner; a sharer, partaker. *Obs.* in *gen.* sense.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6309 And ich mot ek of engelond be Þi parciner. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27207 (Cott.) O sin Þan es he parsainer [*Fairf.* parcenere]. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. pr. v. 132 (Camb. MS.) As we ben parsoneres of Reson. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. *Thomas* 139 Ze ar now Parsaneris of lestand lyfe. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 152 Þei ben parcyneres of Þis grete synne. *c* 1440 Love *Bonavent. on Sacram. Christ's Body* 124 (Gibbs MS.) Desirynge Þat Þe kynge schulde be partyner or parceynere of Þat grete and so worthy a syghte. 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 178 To diuide betwixt Partners, or Parceners.

2. *Law.* One who shares equally with another or others in the inheritance of an estate from a common ancestor; a coheir: = Coparcener.

[1292 Britton III. iv. § 23 Mes nul parcener ne sa issue ne jurge feauté a autre si noun a soen eynznee parcener. 1865 Nicholls *tr.*, But no parcener or his issue shall swear fealty except to the eldest parcener.] 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* III. i. § 241 And if there be two daughters to whom the land descendeth, then they be called two parceners. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xli. (1739) 66 It equally concerned all, both Sons and Daughters, as Parceners. 1883 Jessopp in *19th Cent.* Feb., What had been hitherto a single lordship became 3 lordships, each of the parceners looking very jealously after his own interest.

†Pa·rcery. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Erroneous form of Parcenary.] Apportionment, division.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 81 This part was to Helenus by wylled parcerye lotted.

Parceve, -cew, -ceyve, obs. ff. Perceive.

Parch (pāɹtʃ), *v.* Forms: 5–6 **perch, parche,** 6 **partch(e,** 7 **pearch,** 6- **parch.** [Evidenced since *c* 1400; origin unknown. See note below.]

1. *trans.* To dry by exposure to great heat; to roast or toast slightly (corn, pease, and the like); 'to burn slightly and superficially' (J.). (The subject is usually a person.)

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxxi. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 223 b/1 Saresines put peper into an Ouen whan is new igadered and percheth & rosteþ it so & beneme þ þe vertu of burginge & of springinge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/2 Paarche pecyn, or benys, *frigo.* 1530 Palsgr. 652/2, I parche pesyn, as folkes use in lent. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. Hvj b, Chestnuts..if they be perched, or dryed. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 37 To make the sooles stiffe, and harde, they must be parched before the fire. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xviii. vii, After they haue pearched them all well, they blend them together and grind them in a quern. 1693 Sir T. P. Blount *Nat. Hist.* 115 The Goodness of Coffee chiefly consists in an exact way of Parching and managing the Berries. 1853 Soyer *Pantroph.* 41 Dry, near the fire or in the oven,..barley flour, then parch it. 1900 *Daily News* 4 May 5/4 Parching the oats, as is done in some parts of Scotland.

2. To dry to extremity, to make hot and dry; to 'scorch': said esp. of the action of the sun's heat, or of fever or thirst.

1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* I. ii. 30 The earth beyng more parched by the heate of the sonne, .. ceased to bring furthe any mo greate beastes. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 97 The feuer parcheth him. *Ibid.* P 98 Thirst parcheth them. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* VII. 79 Parch'd are the Plains, and frying is the Field. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 126 To hinder the..extream Heats of Summer from parching them up. 1875 W. S. Hayward *Love agst. World* 95, I am parched with thirst.

b. *transf.* To dry, shrivel, or wither with cold.

1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 95 Parcheth, *adurit Solis calor, adurit etiam frigus. Ibid.* P 98 They suffer themselues to be bitten, or parched in the cold hilles, *pernoctant venatores in niue, in montibus vri se patiuntur.* 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 594 The parching Air Burns frore, and cold performs th' effect of fire. 1793 Southey *Triumph of Woman* 6 Who ..felt the storm Of the bleak winter parch his shivering form. 1888 Swinburne in *19th Cent.* XXIII. 320 The live woods feel not the frost's flame parch.

3. *intr.* To become very dry and hot; to shrivel up with heat.

1530 Palsgr. 653/2, I partche by heate of the sonne, or the fyre, *je me rvtire.* 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 370 We were better parch in Affricke Sunne. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 162 New coffee will never parch or mix well. 1825 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* 16 The grass never parches upon these downs. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xx. (1878) 160 He would sooner parch with thirst.

[*Note.* Koch suggested the identity of *parch* with OF. *perchier, parchier*, now *percher*, Picard form of F. *percer* to pierce. Phonologically this would be possible, but the difficulties involved in respect of the chronology and sense seem insuperable, esp. when the history of Pierce is compared. A more plausible conjecture would see in it a repr. of L. *persiccāre* to dry thoroughly; cf. obs. F. *parseicher* (Godef.); but here also the historical and other difficulties appear to be too great.]

Parch, *sb. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] The action of parching or the condition of being parched.

1874 Mrs. Whitney *We Girls* xi. 232 The summer had not gone..only the parch and the blaze were over. 1900 S. Phillips *Paolo & Franc.* II. ii, I love not, I, the long road and the march, With the chink, chink, chinking, and the parch.

Parchable (pāɹtʃáb'l), *a. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. Parch *v.* + -able.] Capable of being parched.

1611 Cotgr., *Adustible*, .. burneable, .. parcheable.

Parchance, obs. form of Perchance.

Parched (pāɹtʃt, pāɹtʃéd), *ppl. a.* [f. Parch *v.* + -ed 1.]

1. Dried by exposure to great heat; roasted: said esp. of the effect of fire upon farinaceous substances.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/2 Parchyd, as pesys, or benys. 1539 Bible (Great) 1 *Sam.* xxv. 18 Fyue measures of parched corne. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 93 The perched or burstled peasen .. called in Northumberland carlines. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 213 The Hens in eating taste like parched Pigs. 1682 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1750/4 Fine Coffee-Powder, from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* per Pound, or the Parched Berries at the same rate. 1841 Emerson *Lect., Man Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II. 243 Parched corn eaten to-day that I may have roast fowl to my dinner on Sunday, is a baseness.

2. Deprived of natural moisture, by the sun's heat, fever, etc.; dried up, 'scorched': see Parch *v.* 2.

1552 Huloet, Parched with heate, or the sunne, *retorridus.* 1560 Bible (Genev.) *Jer.* xvii. 6 He .. shal inhabit the partched places in the wildernes. 1595 Shaks. *John* v. vii. 40 To make his bleake windes kisse my parched lips, And comfort me with cold. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 92 P 2 A parched Soil and a burning Climate. 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* xxii, As good to me as the well is to the parched wayfarer.

Hence **Parchedly** (pāɹtʃédli), *adv.*; **Pa·rchedness.**

1598 Florio, *Aridamente*, barrenlie, dryly, parchedly. 1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal., Def. Mor. Cab.* i. 206 A waste silent Solitude, and one uniform parchednesse and vacuity. 1887 Clark Russell *Frozen Pirate* II. iv. 95 A dryness and parchedness of old age.

Parcheesi, -chisi, erron. ff. Pachisi, a game.

Parchemen, -mener, obs. ff. Parchment, -er.

Parchemin (pāɹtʃĕmin), *v. rare.* [ad. F. *parchemine-r*, f. *parchemin* Parchment.] = Parchmentize *v.*

1884 Eissler *Mod. High Explos.* I. v. 123 The more readily a fibre is parchemined by the action of sulphuric acid.

Parchemin(e, -myn(e, obs. ff. Parchment.

Parchemyner, obs. f. Parchmenter.

Parcher (pāɹtʃəɹ). *rare.* [f. Parch *v.* + -er 1.] One who or that which parches.

1593 Barnes *Parthenoph.* xl. in Arb. *Garner* V. 361 That proud, commanding, and swift-shooting Archer;..which.. more than Phœbus, is an inward parcher!

Parcheryte: see Par *prep.* I b.

†Pa·rchfully, *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. ? In a parched or burning state.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneid* etc., (Arb.) 137 In the den are drumming gads of steele, parchfulye sparckling; And flam's fierclye glowing from fornace flasshye be whisking.

Parching (pāɹtʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Parch *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Parch.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxxi. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 223/2 Somme peper..is blacke and ryuely wiþ perchinge and rostinge of hete of the fire. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 98 A burning, or parching, *ambustio.* 1760 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (1772) I. 288 They have several methods of preparing the maize; one is by parching. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 11 A severe cold in the chest, with deep-seated rawness, soreness and parching.

Pa·rching, *ppl. a.* [f. Parch *v.* + -ing 2.] That parches; drying to excess; scorching.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s. v. *Acer, Sol acer*, parchyng hoate. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 77 Whilest I..to Sunnes parching heat display'd my cheekes. 1707–12 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 206 Having of water at hand..especially in dry parching Times. 1827 Lytton *Pelham* xxi, Then will this parching thirst be quenched at last.

b. Becoming excessively dry and hot.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 844 The slow creeping Evil ..Consumes the parching Limbs. 1819 Keats *Ode Grecian Urn* iii, A burning forehead, and a parching tongue.

Hence **Pa·rchingly** *adv.*, **Pa·rchingness.**

1847 Webster, *Parchingly*, scorchingly. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Parchingness*, burning &c. Quality.

Parchment (pāɹtʃmĕnt), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3–4 **parchemin,** 4 **-men,** 4–6 **-myn(e, -mine;** 4 **parchymene;** 5 **perchymyn, perchemyn(e, -men,** 6 **-meyne, -mine;** 4 **parchmen,** 5–6 **perchmyne,** 6–7 **parchmine.** *β.* 5–6 **perchement,** 5–7 **parche-,** (7 **partch-**), 6- **parchment.** [ME. a. F. *parchemin*, in 11th c. north. F. *parcamin*: cf. Pr. *pergamien, -mi*, Cat. *pergami*, Sp. *pergamino*, Pg. *pergaminho*; It. *pergamena, pergamina* (Florio), ad. L. *pergamēna*, in Isidore *pergamina*, abs. use (sc. *charta*) of *Pergamēna*, fem. of *Pergamēnus* adj., of or belonging to *Pergamum*, a city of Mysia in Asia Minor. The Romanic forms (exc. It.) point to a L. neuter form *pergamēnum, -minum* (both in med.L.); OFr. shows a further change, evidenced in med.L. *percamīnum*, and in Du., of original *g* to *c*, which before *a* became *ch* in Fr. and thence in Eng. The later Eng. form in *-ment* corresponds to a med.L. by-form *pergamentum* (11th c. in Wright-Wülcker) with falsified suffix, seen also in OHG. *pergement, permenf*, Ger. *pergament*, MDu. *parca-, parkement*, Du. *perka-, perkement.*]

1. The skin of the sheep or goat, and sometimes that of other animals, dressed and prepared for writing, painting, engraving, etc.

a. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8503 Als written es in parchemin. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1134 Polysed als playn as parchmen schauen. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 337 Sone askyt he..pene, Ink, and parchemyne. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 113 [Pei] peyntyd his figure in perchemyn. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 316/1 Brynge to me perchymyn & ynke. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 § 10 The seid Commissioners shall delyver by one parte of theyr wrytyng in parchemyn triplicate .. the hole some. 1594 R. Ashley tr. *Loys le Roy* 21 Thicker then double parchmine.

β. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5305 Þar in perchement depayntid his person scho schewid. ?1456 *Paston Lett.* I. 405, I sende yow the copie of your patentes, in parchement. 1560 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 279 The drum is covered with parchment. 1578 in *Maitl. Cl. Misc.* I. (1833) 4 Foure volumes .. coverit with quhite perchement. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 123 *Ham.* Is not Parchment made of Sheep-skinnes? *Hor.* I my Lord, and of Calue-skinnes too. *a* 1634 Chapman *Alphonsus* Plays 1873 III. 257 Mine Entrals shrink together like a scrowl Of burning parchment. 1875 Scrivener *Lect. Text N. T.* 17 [The vellum] is often no better than coarse parchment made from sheep's skins.

b. With defining word, applied to substances resembling parchment, as *cotton parchment*, a parchment-like material made by soaking cotton fibre in a solution of sulphuric acid, glycerin, and water, and then rolling it into sheets; *vegetable parchment* = parchment-paper (see 4 b).

1838 *Mech. Mag.* XXX. 192 M. Pelouze states that if .. paper be plunged into nitric acid..and immediately washed ..a species of parchment is produced. 1860 *Edin. Phil. Jrnl.* XII. 324 Vegetable parchment.—Papyrine. 1860 Hofmann in *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 406 In its appearance, vegetable parchment greatly resembles animal parchment.

2. A skin, piece, scroll, or roll of parchment; a manuscript or document on parchment.

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 3011 The knight toke vp the parchemyne, And red the Franche, ful fayre and fyne. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. met. iv. 129 (Camb. MS.) Thilke stoyciens wenden Þat the sowle hadde ben naked of it self as a myroure or a cleene parchemyn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 269/1 A Parchement, *membrana, pergamenum.* 1557 N. T. (Genev.) 2 *Tim.* iv. 13 Bryng with thee .. the bokes, but specially the parchements [so 1611; Wyclif parchemyn, Tindale partchement]. 1595 Shaks. *John* v. vii. 33, I am a scribled forme drawne with a pen Vpon a Parchment. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* 29 Carathis was privately drawing from a filigreen urn, a parchment that seemed to be endless. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* x, He glanced with awe at the books, parchments [etc.].

3. A skin or membrane resembling parchment; *spec.* the husk of the coffee-bean; in quot. 1879 short for *parchment-beaver*; in 1883 for *parchment-coffee.*

1677 Grew *Anat. Fruits* v. § 13 The Case is lined with a dry and thin Parchment, as smooth as Glass. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IX. p. xiii, Coffee brought over in the inner skin

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or parchment only. 1879 D'Anvers tr. *J. Verne's Fur Country* I. xvi, The beavers' skins were..labelled as 'parchments' or 'young beavers' according to their value. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 528/1 The 'parchment', as it is called, is sewn up in stout bags and dispatched by bullock carts to the nearest railway station. 1893 *Kew Bulletin* No. 78. 129 The husk or parchment protects the [coffee] bean from atmospheric influences which affect the colour.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.* or as *adj.* Made of, pertaining to, or of the nature of parchment; also, existing only on parchment, i. e. in writing.

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. i. 64 England..is now bound in with shame, With Inky blottes, and rotten Parchment bonds. 1679 E. Pyckering in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 331 The parchment deed I delivered to Mr. Pack. 1821 J. Marshall *Const. Opin.* (1839) 231 Its effects cannot be restrained by parchment stipulations. 1886 G. R. Sims *Ring o' Bells*, etc. I. i. 14 A look of pity overspread his parchment features.

b. *Comb.* Instrumental, parasynthetic, etc., as *parchment-covered*, *-faced*, *-like*, *-skinned*, *-spread* adjs.; **parchment-beaver**, name for beaver skins taken in summer after the hair has been shed; 'dry beaver' or 'dry castor'; **parchment-coffee**, the coffee-bean while still enclosed in its husk: cf. sense 3; **parchment-glue**, a glue made from parchment cuttings; **parchment-maker**, a maker of parchment; **parchment-paper**, a tough, translucent, glossy kind of paper resembling parchment, made by soaking ordinary unsized paper in dilute sulphuric acid; **parchment size** = *parchment-glue*; **parchment-skin**, a piece of parchment; also *fig.*; also, a disease of the skin in which it becomes dry and rough so as to resemble parchment. Also Parchment-lace.

1781 Pennant *Hist. Quad.* II. 386 *Parchment Beaver, because the lower side resembles it. 1819 Rees *Cycl.* s. v. *Castor*, Beaver skins are distinguished by the name of coat beaver and parchment beaver, by traders. 1864 in Webster. 1894 J. M. Walsh *Coffee* 62 The best seed being what is known as '*parchment' coffee. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 209 Then, with *parchment-glue, mix it into a mass. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 231 The remarkable white '*parchment-like' skin of the Orchids. 1899 J. Hutchinson in *Arch. Surg.* X. Descr. Plate xvii, It was quite impossible to pinch the skin up anywhere, as it was tight and parchment-like. *c*1483 Caxton *Dialogues* 47/9 Iosse the *parchemyn maker solde me a skyn of parchemyn. 1609 D. Rogers *Harl. MS.* 1944 lf. 25 b in *Digby Myst.* (1882) p. xxii, Glouers and Parchment makers. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* (1854) 5 Aug. 119/2 (Occup. of People) Parchment maker. 1860 Hofmann in *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 5) III. 406, I have carefully examined the new material, called vegetable parchment, or *parchment paper. 1899 Cagney tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* i. (ed. 4) 84 Spread in a thin layer on a parchment-paper dialyser. 1758 [R. Dossie] *Handmaid to Arts* 411 It is better to employ the glover's or the *parchment size. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 501/308 He wrot so faste til þat he want, Ffor his *parchemyn-skin was so scant. 1859 H. Kingsley *G. Hamlyn* (1900) 65/2 Good-night, old bat, old parchment skin, old sixty per cent. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Parchment skin*, see Xeroderma. 1859 Cornwallis *New World* I. 295 A dried-up looking, *parchment-skinned attorney, styled Eldon. *a*1847 Eliza Cook *Room of a Household* iii, The *parchment-spread battledore.

Parchment, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] = Parchmentize *v.* So **Pa·rchmented** *ppl. a.*: see quot., and cf. *parchment-skin* (Parchment *sb.* 4 b).

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Parchmented*, ..applied to a hard, tough condition of the skin in certain diseases. 1899 *Ibid.* s. v. *Xeroderma*, The skin is parchmented, and the epidermis is wrinkled and thinned out.

Parchmenta·rian. *nonce-wd.* Applied to a book bound in parchment.

1808 Southey *Lett.* (1856) II. 58 The parchmentarians have all been rubbed and scrubbed. *Ibid.* 63 Brackets in my study..support the parchmentarians.

† **Parchmenter.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 parche-, perchy-, 5–6 perch(e)-; 5 -myner(e, -mener, -menter, 6 -mentier. [a. OF. *parcheminier* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), in med.L. *pergamēnārius*, *-inerius*.] A maker or seller of parchment. (In quot. 1576, a maker of parchment-lace; cf. Passementer.)

1415 in *York Myst.* Introd. 20 Parchemyners Bukbynders. 14.. *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 685/14 *Hic membrarius*, a perchmenter. 1576 Gascoigne *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 80 When drapers draw, no gaines by giuing day, When perchmentiers, put in no ferret Silke.

Parchmentize (pā·ɪtʃmĕntəiz), *v.* [f. Parchment *sb.* + -ize.] *trans.* To convert into parchment; to make parchment-like in texture. Hence **Pa·rchmentized** *ppl. a.*, **Pa·rchmentizing** *vbl. sb.*

1878 Abney *Photogr.* (1882) 44 Sulphuric acid parchmentises paper when it is immersed in it, ..that is, renders it tough and of close texture. 1882 J. Swan in *Nature* 10 Aug. 357 A carbon filament produced from parchmentised cotton thread. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 153 The..effect of the previous parchmentizing.

† **Parchment-lace.** *Obs.* A kind of lace (Lace *sb.* 5), braid, or cord, the core of which was parchment. (See Mrs. Palliser's *Hist. Lace*, ed. 1902, 37–8, and quots. there given.)

1542–3 *Privy Purse Exp. P'cess Mary* (1831) 97, ij payr of Sleves wherof one of gold w^t^ parchemene lace. *c*1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 19 Of xx^s^ a yard, as I beleeve, And layd upon with parchment lace without. *c*1645 R. Harper *Mock-beggar Hall* in *Roxb. Ball.* (1874) II. 133 No gold, nor silver parchment lace Was worne but by our nobles. [1678–9 *Wardrobe Acc. Chas. II* (in Palliser (1902) 38) [19½ yds.] aureæ et argenteæ pergamenæ laciniæ.] 1900 Mrs. F. N. Jackson & E. Jesurum *Hist. Lace* 65 The parchment lace, as it was called..when silk, gold or silver thread was twisted over the thin strips of cartisane or cardboard which formed the main lines of the design. 1902 M. Jourdain & Alice Dryden *Palliser's Hist. Lace* 37.

Parchmenty (pā·ɪtʃmĕnti), *a.* [f. Parchment + -y.] Of the nature of parchment.

1856 W. B. Carpenter *Microsc.* § 306 The wings are usually of parchmenty consistence. 1867 F. H. Ludlow *Little Briggs* 207, I look back with a shudder upon the number of parchmenty sandwiches which I ate. 1889 G. Gissing *Nether World* II. ii. 18 Parchmenty cheek and lack-lustre eye.

† **Parchy** (pā·ɪtʃi), *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. Parch *v.* + -y.] Dried up, parched.

1746 *Brit. Mag.* 156 When minute show'rs refresh the parchy ground.

Parcial(l, etc., obs. form of Partial, etc.

Parcide·ntate, *a. Zool.* [f. L. *parcus* sparing + Dentate.] Having few teeth or tooth-like processes. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Parcil·loquy.** *Obs. rare*—[o]. [ad. L. *parciloquium* speaking sparingly, f. *parcus* sparing + *loquī* to speak.] (See quot.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Parciloquy* (*parciloquium*), a sparing or niggarly speech. 1658 Phillips, *Parciloquy*, a moderation in words, a speaking little.

Parcimonious, -ony, var. Parsimonious, -ony.

Parcinary, -iner, obs. ff. Parcenary, -ener.

† **Pa·rcity.** *Obs.* Also 6 **-cyte, -cite.** [ad. L. *parcitās* sparingness, f. *parc-us* sparing: see -ity.] Sparingness, frugality; scantiness, smallness.

1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* Argt. (1874) I. 17 As nere as the parcyte of my wyt wyl suffer me. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfect.* (W. de W. 1531) 52 These morall vertues, mekenes..abstynence, sylence, & discrete parcite or scarsenes. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* viii. 175 If they shall at any time exceed .., they must make amends with a following parcity. 1658 Phillips, *Parcity*, thrift, sparingnesse, frugality.

Parclose (pā·ɪklōuz), **perclose** (pə·ɪklōuz), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4–6 **parclos,** (5 **-cloos, -klos**); 5 **perclos, -cloos**; *β.* 4–7, 9 **parclose,** (6 **-clowse**, 7 **-cloese,** 9 **para-**); 5–8 **perclose,** (6 **-clowse**). [ME. *parclos*, *parclose*, a. OF. *parclos* m., *parclose* fem., pa. pple. of *parclore* (see next) used subst.]

† **1.** Close, conclusion (esp. of a sentence, discourse, or writing). *Obs.*

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 611/75 Now þis schal beo þe parclose, No more to speken of þis prose. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 377 Omitting the particulars of King Harolds answere..the Parcloese was, that by his Sword he would maintaine his Scepter. 1645 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* vii. 97 Let the Perclose of her thoughts be this, To study what Man was, and what Man is. 1671 F. Phillips *Reg. Necess.* 174 The perclose of that Law.

2. A partition, screen, or railing, serving to enclose or shut off a space in a building; *esp.* (now only) a screen or railing in a church enclosing an altar, a tomb, etc., or separating a chapel, etc. from the main body of the church.

*c*1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 11281 Thei made afftir a parclos That al a-boute that fair werk gos. *c*1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 4231 By-twix hem nas þer but a parclose Of borde. *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/2 Parcloos, *pargulum*. 1504 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 314 For makyng of a parclose in the Shomaker Both. 1513 in Madox *Formul. Anglic.* 440 My body to be beryed..before the rode within the new perclowse. 1530 Palsgr. 251/2 Parclos to parte two roumes, *separation*. 1611 Florio, *Vacerra*, a raile or perclose of timber wherein something is closed. 1867 Ellacombe in *Trans. Exeter Dioc. Archit. Soc.* Ser. II. I. 105 The nave is separated from the tower by a parclose of three bays.

† **3.** An enclosed space, enclosure, cloister, closet; *esp.* one in a building, separated from the main part by a screen or railing. *Obs.*

1445–6 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 394 Pro..ij fenestris de lez parcloses Regis et Regine. 1516 *Ibid.* II. 244 A doore into the perclose there. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccvi. 460 The other Englysshemen were on the felde, and the Constable stylI in his perclose. 1571 in Nicolson & Burn *Cumberland* (1777) 90 A decent perclose of wood, wherein morning and evening prayer shall be read.

4. *Her.* (*perclose*). See quot.

1780 Edmondson *Heraldry* II. Gloss., *Per close*, or *Demi-garter*, is that part of the garter that is buckled and nowed. [*Parclose* = 'limber-hole', in Smyth *Sailor's Wd.-bk.*, is an error, founded on F. *parcloses* limber-boards: see Littré.]

Parclo·se, perclo·se, *v.* [ad. OF. *parclore*, pa. pple. *parclos*, *-close*, f. *par-*, L. *per-* through, thoroughly, quite + *clore*:—L. *claudĕre* to Close.]

† **1.** To bring to a close, close, conclude. *Obs.*

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xxi. (1660) 230, I purpose..so to perclose this Treatise. 1626 Bovle in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 187 Raphe Curteis..this day perclosed all accompts with me for the same. 1667 *Ormonde MSS.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 52 Orders to satisfy..your petitioner the remaining £120, after perclosing their worke.

2. *trans.* To enclose; to fence in or shut off with a parclose (see prec. 2). *rare.*

1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed *Chron.* (1807–8) VI. 30 The towne was not perclosed either with ditch or wall. 1855 *Ecclesiologist* XVI. 113 The sanctuary is parclosed, the organ standing on its north side.

Parcoure, Parcullis, obs. ff. Parker, Portcullis. **Parcy** in *draw parcy*: see Persue *sb.* **Parcyal, Parcyl,** obs. var. Partial, Parsley.

Pard [1] (pāɪd). Also 4 **parde,** (5 **perde**). [a. OF. *pard*, *part*, *parde*, ad. L. *pard-us* (male) panther, a. Gr. πάρδος (later formation from πάρδαλις fem.), panther, leopard, or ounce, an Eastern word; cf. Pers. پارس *pārs* panther.] A panther or leopard. (Now only an archaic or poetic name.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11629 Leon yode þam als Imid, And pardes als þe dragons did. 1382 Wyclif *Jer.* v. 6 A parde wakynge on the citees of hem. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxxxiii. (1495) 834 The perde varieth not fro the pantera, but the pantera hath moo white speckes. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 150 Then, a Soldier, Full of strange oaths, and bearded like the Pard. 1657 W. Morice *Coena quasi Κοινή* Def. xxiv. 240 As mute..as a..Dogg bitten by a Pard. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IV. 616 Sudden, our band a spotted pard restrain. 1817 J. F. Pennie *Royal Minstrel* II. 409 Has the fierce mountain pard assail'd the flock? 1820 Keats *Ode Nightingale* iv, I will fly to thee, Not charioted by Bacchus and his pards.

b. *Comb.* 1821 Shelley *Adonais* xxxii, A pard-like Spirit beautiful and swift.

Pard [2] (pāɪd). *slang*, chiefly *U. S.* [Abbreviation of *pardner*, Partner.] A partner, mate.

1872 'Mark Twain' *Roughing It* (1900) II. vi. 68 He was the bulliest man in the mountains, pard! 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 97 Here's success, pard! 1887 A. A. Hayes *Jesuit's Ring* 300 Don't go back on your old pard.

Pard, obs. f. Part; obs. f. *pared*, pa. t. of Pare *v.*

Parda, pardah, var. spellings of Purdah.

† **Pa·rdal.** *Obs.* Also **-ale.** [ad. L. *pardalis* a female panther, a. Gr. πάρδαλις fem. a panther; cf. obs. F. *pardalide* (Godef.): see Pard [1].] Another name for the panther or leopard; more commonly identified with the leopard when this was supposed to be distinct from the panther.

1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* V. K viij b, Great nombres of horses wyth Lyons, and Pardalles caried in cages. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vi. 26 The spotted Panther, and the tusked Bore, The Pardale swift, and the Tigre cruell. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* v. ix. (1636) 551 Spotted with many spots, as is the Pardale or Leopard. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 84 They are enimies to the Pardal.

b. In L. form **pardalis.**

1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* III. 667 The Pardalis [*old edd.* Pardelis] replied.

Pardalote (pā·ɪdălōut). *Ornith.* [ad. mod. Zool. L. *Pardalōtus*, a. Gr. παρδαλωτός spotted like a pard, f. πάρδαλις Pard.] A bird of the Australian genus *Pardalotus*, consisting of small birds allied to the flycatchers.

1848 J. Gould *Birds Australia* II. 35 *Pardalotus punctatus*, Temm. Spotted Pardalote. *Ibid.* 36 *Pardalotus rubricatus*, Gould. Red-lored Pardalote.

‖ **Parda·o.** *E. Ind. Obs.* Forms: 6 **pardaw, perdao,** 7 **pardawo, perdaw, -au, pardai, pardain,** 6–7 **pardao,** (9 **pardo**). [Pg. *pardao*, ad. 15th c. Western Indian form *partāb*, ultimately :—Skr. *prātāp* splendour, majesty (Yule).] A coin circulating in Goa, worth at the end of the 16th c. about 4*s.* 6*d.*, but afterwards diminishing in value to 10½*d.*; used also as a money of account.

1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. lv. 117 In ready money there was found two hundred thousand Perdaos. 1598 W. Phillips tr. *Linschoten* I. (1885) II. 222 Every Quintall standeth them in twelve Pardawes. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 473 A brother of his..offered one hundred and fiftie thousand Pardawos. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iv. 9 Two hundred Pardaos, which are worth three shillings and nine pence a piece of our coyn. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 107 Six Tanghes make a Pardai. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Pardo*, a money of account of Goa..of 4 or 5 tangas, and worth about 2*s.* 6*d.*

Parde, pardee: see Pardie.

Parded (pā·ɪdĕd), *a.* [f. Pard [1] + -ed [2].] Spotted like a pard.

1826 J. Grahame *Birds Scot.* 39 How prettily, upon his parded breast, The vividly contrasted tints unite. 1870 Rock *Text. Fabr.* I. 225 Giraffes..with their long necks and parded skins.

[**Pardelun,** a little pard (Wyclif *Deut.* xiv. 5); an error; see s.v. Camelion.]

Pardenystour: see Pardonister.

‖ **Pardessus** (pardəsü). *Obs.* [F., 'a man's overcoat', sb. use of *par-dessus* adv., 'over-above'.] A name for a kind of lady's cloak, worn *c*1850–60.

1850 *Harper's Mag.* I. 575 Pardessus of pink glacé silk..edged with a narrow silk fringe. 1862 *Eng. Wom. Dom. Mag.* IV. 237/2 The pardessus is composed of black corded silk, trimmed with narrow velvet.

Pardie (pardī), **perdie** (pərdī), *int.* or *adv. arch.* Forms: *α.* (3 **par deu**), 4–6 **parde,** (5 **pardee**), 5– **pardie,** 7–9 **pardi,** (5 **par dy,** 6 **pardye,** 6, 9 **pardy,** 9 **pardieu**). *β.* 4–6 **perde,** (5 **per dieu**), 6 **per de,** (**per dee, perdee, perdye**), 6– **perdie** (**perdy**). [a. OF. *par dé* (13th c.), mod. *pardieu* (also colloq. *pardi*), by God.] A form of oath: = 'By God!'; hence as an asseveration: Verily, certainly, assuredly, indeed.

α. *c*1290 *Becket* 2046 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 165 Nai par deu, nouȝt a fote. *c*1386 Chaucer *Merch. Prol.* 22 A good sire hoost I haue ywedded bee Thise monthes two and moore nat pardee [*v.r.* parde]. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xv. (1859) 12 Parde, some wyght wyl haue vpon me routhe. *c*1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 168 The hous is myne, pardie. *c*1540 J. Heywood *Four P. P.* B iij b, In that ye palmer as debyte May clerely dyscharge him parde. 1630 Wadsworth

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Pilgr. ii. 10, I pardi demanding..how they could take such an oath.., they answered. 1754 FIELDING *Fathers* III. ii, Pardie! Sir, your most humble servant. 1841 THACKERAY *2nd Fun. Napoleon* iii. 66 Not their deeds of arms alone, *pardi*. 1842 TENNYSON *Day Dream, Revival* iv, 'Pardy', return'd the king, 'but still My joints are somewhat stiff or so.' [1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. i, But, pardieu, he .. knows all the Neviles by eye.]

β. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 545 Bot how that euir it fell, perde, I trow he sall the varrar be. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. cxxxvi, Perdé a twelve-moneth will be soone gone. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xix. 115 A place perdye detestable. *c* 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 81 Symon of Swynsett my very name is per dee. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 305 For if the King like not the Comedie, Why then belike he likes it not perdie. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. xxi, Not to move on, perdie, is all they can. 1858 KINGSLEY *Red King* 32 There's Tyrrel as sour as I, perdie.

Pardine (pā·ɹdəin), *a. rare.* [f. L. *pard-us* PARD[1] + -INE.] Of or pertaining to the pard.

1859–63 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* I. 182 The Marbled Cat partakes more of the proverbial pardine spotted character.

Pardo: see PARDAO.

Pardon (pā·ɹdən, pā·ɹd'n), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–4 perdun, pardun, 3– pardon; also 4 perdune, 4–5 per-, pardone, 4–6 perdon; per-, pardoun, -e, 5 pardown, -e. [ME. a. OF. *perdun, pardun, pardon* = Pr. *perdo*, Cat. *perdó*, Sp. *perdon*, Pg. *perdão*, It. *perdono*, med.L. *perdōnum*, f. *pardonner*, late L. *perdōnāre* (see next), assimilated in form to *dōnum* gift.] *gen.* The act of pardoning or fact of being pardoned; forgiveness.

†1. Remission of something due, as a payment of any kind, a debt, tax, fine, or penalty. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 115 Thei..His grace scholden go to seche And pardoun of the deth beseche. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 121/2 To rere the peyne or peynes of him or of hem so forfeted,..withouten eny pardon. 1449 *Ibid.* 146/2 If eny suche persone..accept or take eny pardon of you, of the said Subsidie. 1461 *Ibid.* 492/1 Grauntes, Relefis, amenis-shingez and pardons of Feefermes. 1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 4 His mooste gracious pardonne and releasce of the said firste frutes and tenthe.

†b. Remission of sentence, granting of mercy, sparing. (So in F.) *Obs. rare.*

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 176 Withoute pardon, they kille him, and make a feaste with him.

2. The passing over of an offence without punishment; the overlooking of an offence and treatment of the offender as if it had not been committed; forgiveness (but often more formal than this, and coloured by sense 4).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1168, I am ouertan wit sli treson þat i agh not to haf pardon. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 975 Pardown he ast off the repreiff befor. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 18 Therefore I ought crave pardon, till I there have beene. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 173 Let me ask my sister pardon. 1646 CRASHAW *Delights of Muses* 109 Speak Her pardon or her sentence; only break Thy silence I speak. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1812) I. 275 [Robert] craved pardon for his offences, and offered to purchase forgiveness by any atonement. 1875 J. P. HOPPS *Princ. Relig.* xv. 47 Pardon, or forgiveness, is an act or feeling which frees the wrong-doer from the resentment of an offended person, or from outward penalty. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 184 To invoke Pardon for great transgressions.

b. *Theol.* Forgiveness of sins.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11002 Þe annunciaciun O crist, þat broght vs al pardun. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 857 Of his sins do him pardowne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iv. 100 Bot, with offerandis and eik devote prayer, Thai wald we suld perdoun and pece requier. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xvi. (1700) 142 Our Saviour has made our pardoning the offences that others commit against us, the measure upon which we may expect pardon from God. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 322 A Pardon bought with Blood! 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* Notes (1852) 370 Pardon supposes law and sin.

3. *Eccl.* = INDULGENCE 3 a, b.

c 1290 *Becket* 2421 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 176 Þe pope 3af alle pardon þat þudere wolden gon, þat men nusten in Engelonde suuych pardon non. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21614 (Edin.) Þe quene wiþ hir menie [went] apon þe fridai eftirwarde Of perdun [*v.rr.* pardun, -doun] for to serue hir parte. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3926 Þus pardon in purgatory availles, Als I tald. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* II. 198 And 3af pardun for pons poundmele a-boute. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 331 Þis bischop of Rome..stirep men bi grete perdon to breke opynly Goddis hestis. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 17, I gyue to hem alle pardon of her penance and relece all theyr synnes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 1 b, Lamenting that the ignoraunt people, should be so far abused as to put the whole trust of their salvation in pardons. 1840 tr. *D'Aubigné's Hist. Ref.* (ed. 3) I. 268 The penitent was himself to drop the price of his pardon into the chest.

b. A church festival at which indulgence is granted; the festival of the patron saint.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 The Jubylee & pardon ..at the holy Appostle Seynt James in Spayne. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 28/28 The procession of couentre; The pardon of syon shall be at the begynnyng of august. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 339 [The king] passit to Sanctandrois..and thair remanit quhill the Michallmas perdoun. 1840 T. A. TROLLOPE *Summ. Brittany* II. 300 Many of these are situated in villages where Pardons are held. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* v. 62 To-day was the village 'Pardon', and the whole population were assembled in the church to celebrate it.

4. *Law.* A remission, either free or conditional, of the legal consequences of crime; an act of grace on the part of the proper authority in a state, releasing an individual from the punishment imposed by sentence or that is due according to law.

General pardon, a pardon for offences generally, or for those committed by a number of persons not named individually.

[1328 *Act 2 Edw. III*, c. 2 De ceo que chartres de pardoun ont este si legierment grantees avant ces heures, des homicides, etc.] 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 202/2 Your Letters of pardon under your grete Seale. 1473 *Ibid.* VI. 73/1 Lettres of prive Seale, of Pardon generall or speciall. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., J. Cade* xviii, With generale pardon for my men halfe gone. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 314 Offering to all such as were in the Iland a generall pardon in his Maiesties behalfe, if they woulde yeeld. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 75, I hope it is some pardon, or repreeue For the most gentle Claudio. 1611 *Collection of Statutes* 292 b (anno 43 Eliz.), A generall pardon with many exceptions, as followeth. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1812) VI. liv. 373 The farmers and officers of the customs .. were afterwards glad to compound for a pardon by paying a fine of 150,000 pounds. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 356 He might have flattered himself..with the hopes of a pardon. 1829 TOMLINS *Jacob's Law Dict.* s.v., A Pardon, if pleaded, must be averred to be under the Great Seal: except a Statute Pardon, or what amounts thereto.

5. The document conveying a pardon: a. in sense 3; b. in sense 4.

a. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 687 His walet [lay] biforn hym in his lappe Bret ful of pardon comen from Rome al hoot. 1542–5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 100 Their pardons, and other of their tromperye, hath bene bought and solde in Lombard strete. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 492 Then might ye see..Indulgences, Dispenses, Pardons, Bulls, The sport of Winds. b. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 152 Signe me a present pardon for my brother. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. xxii. 231 The king sent him a full pardon for his past offences.

6. (In weakened sense, from 2.) The excusing of a fault or what the speaker politely treats as one; courteous forbearance or indulgence; allowance; excuse; acquittance of blame. Often in phrases of polite apology, esp. in *I beg your pardon*, a courteous form of expressing dissent or contradiction, = 'Excuse me'; e.g. 'I beg your pardon, it was not so'; and interrogatively = 'I do not catch what you say', or 'what you mean'.

1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* 62 Perdon I haue askte for my symplenes. 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelm. Term* II. iii. 283 Yet, under both your pardons, I'd rather have a citizen. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* II. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 116/2 Captain, I beg your pardon: you will not make one at ombre? 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VII. xxviii, Endeavouring in vain to hear a person's..question addressed to you; and after repeatedly saying 'I beg your pardon, Sir', &c. ..still not hearing him. 1873 'L. CARROLL' *Thr. the Looking-Gl.* vii, 'I beg your pardon?' said Alice. 'It isn't respectable to beg', said the King. 'I only meant that I didn't understand', said Alice.

†b. Leave, permission. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* xxvi. 84 Thou haste pardon to speake for thy selfe. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 46, I shall (first asking your Pardon thereunto) recount th' Occasions of my..returne. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. vi. 60 My Lord Marke Anthony .. acquainted My greeued eare withall: whereon I begg'd His pardon for returne.

†c. Allowance for defect, toleration. *Obs.*

1607–12 BACON *Ess., Beauty* (Arb.) 212 Noe youth can be comely, but by pardon and by considering the youth, as to make vpp the comelynes. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Surv. Educ.* Ep. Ded., A slight Pamphlet, about the Elements of Architecture..hath been entertained with some pardon among my Friends.

†7. 'A plea in law by which land was claimed under a gift special' (Editor *Plumpton Corr.*). *Obs.*

1489–90 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 91 Fech your pardon & my ladyes, & send them both. *Ibid.* 146 They have made search in the Escheker for the perdon that was pledet. 1500 *Ibid.* 147, I pled for your mastership x yere agoo a Perdon for Wolfe-hunt lands about Maunsefeild in Shirwood; by which plee ye clamed the land by fefement of my master, yore father.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in sense 3), as *pardon-bull, -monger, -office, -pedlar*; †**pardon-beads** = pardoned beads: see PARDON *v.* 4; **pardon-bell**, a name for the angelus-bell (because special pardons were formerly granted to those who on hearing it recited the angelus correctly); **pardon-chair**, a confessional; **pardon-screen**, a screen around or in front of a confessional; **pardon-stall**, a stall from which pardons are read, or in which confessions are heard (Lee *Gloss. Liturg. Terms* 1877).

1516 *Will of R. Simpson* (Somerset Ho.), A pair of *pardon beades. 1538 BP. SHAXTON *Injunct.* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1829) III. II. 202 That the bell called the *Pardon, or Ave Bell,.. be not hereafter in any parte of my diocesse any more tollyd. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* ix. in *Ch. Bells Devon* 433 The Pardon Bell was silenced by Shaxton, Bishop of Sarum, in 1538. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 74 The *pardon bulls which they offre to sell for large money to men. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 971/2 The vnordinate outrage of those hys *pardonmongers, whiche so excessiuely did pyll and pole the simple people. 1874–7 WYLIE *Hist. Protestant.* (1899) 257 The whole population of the place.. had come out to welcome the great pardon-monger. 1681 FLAVEL *Right. M. Ref.* 209 Gods faithfulness..is as it were that *pardon-office from whence we fetch our discharges. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. i. 10 Porters and *pardon-pedlars [*pardonnaires*].

†**Pardon**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [app. corr. of a native name.] The wine obtained from a species of palm on the Guinea Coast, app. *Raphia vinifera*, the wine from which is called by P. Beauvois (*Flore d'Oware et de Benin*, I. 77) *Bourdon*. Hence **Pardon-tree, -wine.**

1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* xvi. 286 The third sort is drawn at Ancober, Abokroe, Axim..and goes by the name of *Pardon. Ibid.* 288 The Pardon-Trees grow like the Coco-nuts, though on a much thinner Stalk. *Ibid.* xxi. 438 Their Drink Water and Pardon-Wine.

Pardon (pā·ɹdən, pā·ɹd'n), *v.* Also 5 pardone, -donne, perdoun, 6 perdon. [a. OF. *pardoner, perduner* (11th c.), F. *pardonner* = Pr., Sp. *perdonar*, Pg. *perdoar*, It. *perdonare*, late L. *perdōnāre* (Carolingian Capit.) to grant, concede, remit, condone, indulge, f. L. *per-* through + *dōnāre* to present, give, perh. after OHG. *forgeben*, FORGIVE.]

†1. *trans.* To remit or condone (something due, a duty, obligation, debt, fine, or penalty). Sometimes with indirect (dative) obj. of the person. *Obs.*

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 478/1 That the Bailliffs..abbregge ne pardon no maner of duty that longeth to the seid Cominalte. *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 10 The kyng pardoneth the thy drawyng and hankyng, but thyn hed shalle be smyte of atte tourhille. 1547 GARDINER in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1829) II. II. 163, I am by nature already condemned to die, which sentence no man can pardon. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 374, I pardon thee thy life before thou aske it. 1605 — *Lear* IV. vi. 111. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxv. (1840) 165 Who had their lives pardoned on condition to cleanse the city. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* II. 75 The King cannot pardon nor release the repairing of a Bridge or Highway, or any such like publike charges.

2. To remit the penalty of (an offence); to pass over (an offence or offender) without punishment or blame; to forgive.

Pardon is a more formal term than *forgive*, being that used in legal language; also often in theology.

a. With the offence as *obj.*: sometimes with the offender as *indirect obj.*, or governed by *to*.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 47 Pardone theym the dethe of your sone. 1535–6 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 24 § 1 No personne..shall have any power..to pardon or remitte any tresons..or any kyndes of felonnyes what so ever they be..but that the Kinges Highnesse..shall have the hole and sole power and auctoritie therof. 1602 *How to choose good wife* v. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 90 On my knee I beg Your angry soul will pardon me her death. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxiii. 21 Provoke him not; for he will not pardon your transgressions. 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1812) V. xliv. 418 Her father would never have pardoned so much obstinacy. 1861 J. A. ALEXANDER *Gospel Chr.* xxvii. 369 God pardons nothing or He pardons all.

b. With the offender as *obj.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3239 And he pardoned Generides thoo Of al the wrathe betwix hem twoo. 1450 MARG. PASTON in *Lett.* I. 115 The Duke of Suffolk is pardonyd, .. and is in the Kyngs gode grase. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 499 My maistr, whom Iesu for his mercy pardonne. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. x, I praye the that thow wylt pardonne me of thoffense that I have done to the. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiv. 266, I holde you quyt..& pardon you of all myn yll wyll. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* v. 18 In this thing the Lord pardon thy seruant. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 103 Pardon you! said he, What! when you don't repent? 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1812) I. vi. 321 That the adherents of each should be pardoned. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 82 Pardon me, and kill me not, and so may God pardon thee.

c. *absol.* To grant pardon or forgiveness.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 138 But for no amonestement..she wolde not pardone. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lv. 7 Hee will abundantly pardon.

d. To put *away* by pardon. (*nonce-use.*)

1875 J. P. HOPPS *Princ. Relig.* xv. 48 We cannot pardon away a wound or forgive away a disease.

3. To make courteous allowance for; to excuse: a. a fact or action.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2, I beseche you to pardon my boldnes. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* Plays 1873 I. 136 Ladie, youle pardon our grosse bringing up? 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 194 Pardon my impatience. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1812) VI. 405 You will be pleased to pardon my infirmity. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 289 My needful seeming harshness, pardon it.

b. a person; formerly esp. in asking to be excused from doing something (now *excuse me*: see EXCUSE *v.* 7).

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xx. (Percy Soc.) 98 To pardon me of my rude wrytyng. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 2291/1 Her graces Cooke aunswered: my Lord, I will neuer suffer any straunger to come. .. He [Ld. Chamberlain] sayd they should. But ye Cooke said, his Lordship should pardon hym for that matter. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 131 *Beat.* Will you not tell me who told you so? *Bene.* No, you shall pardon me. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 142 *Duke.* What (I prethee) might be the cause? *Luc.* No, pardon: 'Tis a secret must bee lockt within the teeth and the lippes. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* III. Wks. 1799 I. 359 My hand! what, to a poet booted, hissed, and exploded! You must pardon me, Sir. 1795 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) IV. 81 Pardon me from dwelling so long on this sad theme. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 46 Men who had been so long..oppressed might have been pardoned if they had eagerly seized the first opportunity of obtaining..revenge.

†4. *Eccl.* To hallow (beads) so that pardon or indulgence for sins was attached to their use. *Obs.*

1524 *Will of R. Hallay* (Somerset Ho.), Beads &c. pardoned at Sion. 1553 BECON *Relig. Rome* Wks. (1564) III. 358 b, To all good christen people disposed to say our Ladyes psaulter..on any of these beades, the which bene pardoned at the holye place of Shene, shal haue ten thousande yeres of pardon.

Hence **Pardoned** *ppl. a.*; **Pardoning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1530 PALSGR. 251/2 Pardonyng, *pardonnance*. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Good Wks.* III. (1859) 59 All things which they had were called holy, holy cowls, holy girdles, holy pardoned

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beads. 1678 South *Serm.* II. x. 379 That solid and substantial Comfort .. which Pardoning-grace, .. for the most part, never gives. 1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 347 One of the witnesses against him, being a pardoned robber. 1808 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxii, Thou thyself shalt preach up the pardoning of injuries. 1896 *Academy* 12 Dec. 520/1 Reformers..whose essential integrity of intention wins for them at last a pardoning respect.

Pardonable (pā·ɪdənăb'l), *a.* [a. F. *pardonnable* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *pardonner*: see Pardon *v.* and -able.] That can be pardoned or forgiven, admitting of pardon; excusable.

a. Said of an offence.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* iii. 23 Erroure and ignoraunce are pardonable. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 285 ¶ 3 Such little Blemishes..we should..impute to a pardonable Inadvertency. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 361 It is a very pardonable error. 1876 Tennyson *Harold* III. i, Of all the lies that ever men have lied, Thine is the pardonablest.

b. Of an offender (or his condition). Now *rare*.

1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III) 118 The Italian women are more pardonable than the French. 1803 Jane Porter *Thaddeus* (1826) III. iii. 68, I dare say your daughter is pardonable. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* vii. (1862) 195 To bring the culprit to a free confession, and so to put him in a pardonable state.

Hence **Pa·rdonableness**; **Pa·rdonably** *adv.*

a 1643 Ld. Falkland, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 48 This difficulty of using this meanes, (and so pardonablenesse of erring). 1674 Boyle *Excell. Theol.* I. i. 23 The Stoicks absurdly..(but much more pardonably than .. Mr. Hobbs) would have men to spring up like mushrooms out of the ground. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) v. 132 Our thoughts pardonably concentrated themselves on the .. question of food. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 13 Aug. 514/2 A conviction of that neighbour's pardonableness.

†**Pa·rdonance.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *pardonance* (12th c.), *-aunce* (Gower), f. *pardonner* to pardon: see -ance.] Pardoning; a pardon.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xxxiv. (1859) 40 This present pardonaunce is my yeft.

Pardonee (pāɪdənī·). [f. Pardon *v.* + -ee.] One who is pardoned; the recipient of a pardon.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Pardoner[1] (pā·ɪdənəɹ). Now only *Hist.* Also 4–6 **perdon-**, (5 **perden-**); 5 **-eer**, 5–6 **-are**, **-air**, **-ar.** [In AF. *pardoner*; F. *pardonnier* (Palsgr.); f. Pardon *sb.* + -er[2] 2: cf. *garden-er*; also obs. F. *pardonnaire* in Rabelais.] A person licensed to sell papal pardons or indulgences.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 65 Þer prechede a pardoner, As he a prest were. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Eng. Wks.* (1880) 154 Þere comeþ a pardoner wiþ stollen bullis & false relekis. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 670 With hym ther was a gentil Pardoner.. That streit was comen from the court of Rome. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij, A Lyeng of perdeneris. *a* 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* I. 120 A perueirst perdonair, And practand palmair. 1536 *Proclam.* in *Elyot's Gov.* (1883) Life 124 Light persons called pardoners and sellers of indulgences. 1672 R. Wild *Declar. Lib. Consc.* 13 The old Pardoner will never get Peter-pence enough here to buy him a pair of breeches. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. III. ii. 18 The Complaints which the Faithful made of the Pardoners. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I. xx, Or pardoner or travelling priest.

Pa·rdoner[2]. [f. Pardon *v.* + -er[1] 2: cf. F. *pardonneur.*] One who pardons or forgives.

1582 Fulke in *Confer.* II. (1584) N, Be present as a pardoner of our excesse. 1675 Traherne *Chr. Ethics* 388 An injury forgiven is forgotten by him that did it, and the friendship continues at the expence, and to the honour and comfort of the pardoner. 1866 Miss Mulock *Noble Life* xiii. 220 [He] who is at once the Judge and the Pardoner of sinners.

†**Pardonister.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **pardonystre**, **-ter**, **pardenystour.** [ME. *pardonistre*, app. repr. an Anglo Fr. **pardonistre*, by-form of **pardoniste*: see -ister.] = Pardoner[1].

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 147 Bi pardenystours & procuratours. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 78, I trowe thou menys the pardonystres..that rennen so fast aboute. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. xix. 306/2 Bothe the preest & the pardonyster be bounde to restytucyon.

Pardonless (pā·ɪdənlĕs), *a.* [f. Pardon *sb.* + -less.] Without pardon; unpardonable.

1567 Drant *Horace, Arte Poetrie* B iij b, He .. In one thinge ofte is perdonles. 1630 Heywood *Rape Lucrece* Wks. 1874 V. 218 My example Might in my seruants breed encouragement So to offend..which were pardonlesse. 1867 J. B. Rose tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 83 If that offence be pardonless, then cast The living in yon main.

†**Pa·rdonous,** *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Pardon *sb.* + -ous.] Abounding in pardon.

1610 Marcellini *Triumphs Jas. I* 94 Thy Pardons are too pardonous, and thy Indulgences, have too much indulgence.

Pardriche, -yche, obs. ff. Partridge.

Pardure, -durable, obs. ff. Perdure, -able.

Pardy(e: see Pardie.

†**Pare,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. Pare *v.*[1]]

1. That which is pared off; the paring or parings collectively.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 30 Take a part of Applys, & do a-way þe corys, & þe pare.

2. A piece of turf, a sod.

1651 tr. *Beza's Fun. Verses on Calvin* in Fuller *Abel Rediv.* 284 How happens it that this is Calvins share, To lye under this little, unknowne pare? Is not this he who living did appeare, Decaying Romes continued dread and feare?

Pare (pēə), *v.*[1] Also 4–6 **payre**, 6 **paire**, 7–8 **pair.** [a. F. *pare-r* to prepare, trim, dress, etc., 'also, to pare the hoofe of a horse' (Cotgr.):—L. *parāre* to make fit or ready: see Prepare.]

I. †**1.** *trans.* To get ready, to prepare; to adorn, deck out. *Obs.*

1392, 1444 [see Paring *vbl. sb.* 1]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4208 Quen it [a boat] was done at his diuyse & drajen ouer with hidis, Pared & Parreld at his pay, pickid & taloghid. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 67 It is synne to haue so mani diuerse clothes, and to do so moche coste to pare the foule body. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, To Pare, to make readie.

†**2.** To form, shape (or ? to cut). *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1408 Lyfte logges þer-ouer & on lofte coruen, Pared out of paper & poynted of glolde [? golde]. *Ibid.* 1536 A fust faylaynde þe wryst, Pared on þe parget, purtrayed lettres. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 802 Pared out of papure purely hit semed.

II. 3. To trim by cutting off projecting, irregular, or superficial parts; to cut close to the edge so as to make even or neat; to cut away the outer edge or outside of (something), *e. g.* the skin or rind of (a fruit), in thin layers, slices, or flakes.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 542 Bred þai pard and schare, Ynou3 þai hadde at ete. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 1099 To payre ane apil & til eete. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 243 To wey pens with a peys, and pare þe heuyest. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 2 At Iuyn a floor for thresshing thus thei make: They pare hit first, and lightly after gete Hit doluen smal. *c* 1530 H. Rhodes *Bk. Nurture* 171 in *Babees Bk.* 76 Your hands cleane, your nayles parde. 1530 Palsgr. 252/1 Paryng yrone to pare a horsehofe with. 1563 Golding *Cæsar* VII. (1565) 199 b, A littel hill..notably fortified, and on all sides, pared stepe. 1626 Middleton *Anything for Quiet Life* IV. ii, What a cursed wretch was I to pare my nails to-day! a Friday. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2124/4 Stolen.., about 350 of the best Kids, some ready pared. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 215 Take some pippins, pare, core, and boil them. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 620 The practice of paring down money..was far too lucrative to be so checked.

b. Phrase *to pare to the quick*, to cut away the epidermis, or other superficial part, so deep as to reach the 'live' or sensitive parts; to pare so as to hurt. Also *fig.* So *to pare too close* or *near*.

1538 Elyot, *Resecare ad viuum*, to pare to the quicke, to touche the quicke in a mater. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 8 Great fines so neere did pare me. 1598 Chapman *Iliad* To Rdr. (1865) 91, I entreat my..Reader, that all things to the quick he will not pare. 1683 Burnet tr. *More's Utopia* (1685) 14 Whom, to raise their Revenues, they pare to the Quick. 1708 Swift *Sacram. Test* Wks. 1755 II. I. 134 His claws pared to the quick. 1790 Han. More *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 49 The prevailing mode of living has pared real hospitality to the very quick. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 452 The smith..proceeds at once to 'pare the corn out to the quick, till the blood starts'.

c. To prune by cutting off superfluous shoots (*obs.*); to reduce the thickness of (a hedge, etc.).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xcviii. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 214 b/1 The apple tree waxiþ bareyne but he be pared and ischred. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. I. *Eden* 86 He plants, he proins, he pares, he trimmeth round Th' ever green beauties of a fruitfull ground. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Paradise* iv, When thou dost..with thy knife but prune and pare, Ev'n fruitfull trees more fruitfull are. 1884–5 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 13 § 2 It shall be lawful .. to cut, prune, or pare the said hedge.

4. To slice off the turf or other vegetation covering the surface of the ground. **a.** with the ground or land as object; esp. in phr. *pare and burn*, to cut the turf to the depth of two or three inches, and burn it, in order to use the ashes as manure, as is done in denshiring or burn-beating.

1530 Palsgr. 652/2 He hath pared his grounde, he loketh to have saffrone shortly. 1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxxi, The..expense of paring and burning and fencing in the Ox-moor. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 40 Seventeen acres were pared and burned in 1779. *c* 1830 *Glouc. Farm Rep.* 14 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, When the saint-foin plants begin to fail, which is about the sixth year, the land is pared, and burned, and sown to turnips.

b. with the turf as obj. (cf. 6).

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 20 They cast into their Foldes suche Turues pared from the grounde. 1704 *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Burning*, With a Breastplayt to pare off the Turff. 1846 in J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 181 This system of culture consists in paring off the grassy sward or surface of the land, with an instrument called a breastplough,..the turf..pared off being burnt.

5. To reduce (a thing) by cutting or shaving *away*; hence, to reduce or diminish little by little; to bring *down* in size or amount. Also *absol.*

1530 Palsgr. 701/2, I shave, I pare away any thing by thynne portions. 1643 Milton *Divorce* II. xx. Wks. (1851) 119 We never leave subtilizing and casuisting till we have straitn'd and par'd that liberall path into a rasors edge to walk on, between a precipice of unnecessary mischief on either side. 1721 Ramsay *Poet's Wish* i, Tay and Tweed's smooth streams, Which gentily, and daintily, Pare down the flow'ry braes. 1825 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 16 They pare down the wretched souls to what is below gaol allowance. 1864 Bowen *Logic* iii. 57 To pare down the complexity and redundance of rhetorical expression.

6. To cut, shave, or shear *off* or *away* (an outer border, surface, rind, or skin, a projection; formerly also, any part on the outside of something).

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 47 Þere the Affres closed hym [Regulus] in a streiȝt tree..and parede of his yȝe liddes. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 13407 He pared her chekes al aboute, That al here tethe fellen oute. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 532 Now is to repare Rosayres olde & drynesse of to pare. 14.. *Sir Beues* 197/3939 (MS. M) Halfe the helme he can pare: Than myght men se his hede bare. 1530 Palsgr. 652/2 Pare your crust away, *parés la crouste de vostre payn.* 1613 Heywood *Silver Age* I. i. Wks. 1874 III. 90 Whose head wee by Mineruaes aide par'd off. 1686 Horneck *Crucif. Jesus* xviii. 536 Let them pare away that poysonous rind. 1787 Winter *Syst. Husb.* 105 Where ants inhabit, their hills should be pared off. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 623 To pass a halfcrown, after paring a pennyworth of silver from it. 1885 *Manch. Weekly Times* Suppl. 20 June 4/3 The edges are pared off by the old-fashioned bookbinders' plough.

b. *fig.* To cut off or remove.

1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Col.* ii. 5 b, Nor haue ye a litle piece onlye of the carnall man pared awaye. *c* 1610 Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1735) 401 Conditions and Articles might be added and pared at the Pleasure of their Friends. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* Pref. § 47, I was diligent to remarke such doctrines, and to pare off the mistakes. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 10 Paring away the largest uses of wealth. 1883 Annie Thomas *Mod. Housewife* 32, I did not see how it was possible for me to pare and prune off any more of our expenses.

c. To make or form by paring or cutting away.

1708 J. Philips *Cider* I. 27 Slow house-bearing snails, that creep O'er the ripe fruitage, paring slimy tracts In the sleek rinds. 1713 Warder *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 121 To pare away with a sharp Chizel a place for the Slider.

Hence **Pared** (pēəd, *poet.* pēə·rĕd) *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 384/1 Paryd, as breede, *decrustatus.* *c* 1500 *For to serve Ld.* in *Babees Bk.* 367, iiij or v loves of paryd brede. 1597–8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* IV. iii. 89 Not his pared nayle will he forego. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 643 Huge heaps of pared and defaced crowns and shillings.

†**Pare,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Shortened from *compare.*] *intr.* To 'compare', admit of comparison.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. civ. (1869) 114 Þat j haue prys of alle, and þat noon be paringe to me.

Pare, obs. form of Pair *sb.*[1] and *v.*[2], Pear.

Parea, obs. form of Pariah.

Pareable (pēə·răb'l), *a. rare.* [f. Pare *v.*[1] + -able.] That can be pared or cut off.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. iv. 160 The yuel..is pareable and kutteable awey.

‖ **Pareccrisis** (părə·krisis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Para-[1] 1 + Gr. ἔκκρισις secretion. In mod.F. *pareccrise.*] Improper or disordered secretion.

1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

Pareche, -chen, obs. form of Parish, -en.

†**Pare·drial.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. παρεδρία a sitting beside + -al: cf. next.] = next.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 270 He had a devil his paredrial or assessor.

‖ **Pare·drus.** *Obs. rare.* [late and med.L., a. Gr. πάρεδρος sitting beside, one who sits beside, an assessor, f. παρ(α- beside + ἕδρα seat.] One who sits beside; a familiar spirit.

[1603 Holland *Plutarch* Explan. Wds., Assistants he had twaine, named *Paredri*, who sat in commission with him.] *a* 1642 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* iii. (1642) 161 Witches.. having Familiar Spirits, Paredros, Assisters to..them.

†**Paregal, peregal,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 4 **parigal**, **-agal**, (**paringal**(le, **-ingale**, **paruyngal**, **parmyngalle**), 5–6 **paregall**, 6 **-egale**, 7 **-egal.** *β.* 4 **perigal**(e, 4–7 **peregal**(l, 5–6 **-egalle**, (5 **perengale**, **peringall**), 6 **perigall**, (**perregal**). [a. OF. *parigal*, *paringal*, *paregal*, *peringal* (12th c. in Godef.):—L. type **peræquāl-em*, f. *per-* through, thoroughly + *æquāl-is* Equal. Britton, III. xx. § 4, has the deriv. sb. *perigalté*. With *peringale*, cf. *nightingale* from OE. *nihtegale.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Fully equal; equal (esp. in power, rank, value, or the like).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 776 (Cott.) He dos it for he ne wald 3ee were Parigal [*Gött.* paringale] til him ne pere. *Ibid.* 2096 Þof þe werld es..Delt..in thrin parteis principale, þe partes er noght perigale. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* V. 840 His herte ay wiþ þe firste and wiþ þe beste Stod paregal to dorre don that hym leste. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 64 Alexander, kepe þy most noble saule hegh, and to angeles perengale. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 163 Thei heilde hem peryngall. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. xiv. 50 Schynand with elyk armes paregale. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 44 Although in degree they were not peregall with these great lordes. 1636 *Fascic. Florum* § 273. 63 All goodly faire, in years, all Peregall.

b. Adequate; adequately qualified, worthy.

14.. Hoccleve *Aungeles Song* ii. Wks. (E. E. T. S.) III. p. xlvii, No praisyng is, þat may be peregall. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) vii. 20 Wald God þat I wer perigall, Vnder þat redolent ross to rest!

¶ **2.** *catachr.* Equal to any other; of the highest rank or standing.

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 274 Our noble Elizabeth, prince peregall, paramount and paragon. *Ibid.* 236 An absolute statesman paramount, peregall [1612 T. James *Jesuits' Downf.* 66 Paregal].

B. *sb.* One who is fully equal to another in some respect; an equal, peer, match.

c 1395 *Plowman's Tale* 130 That holdeth no man his peringall. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* I. 71 Þoru partinge of 3oure powere to 3oure paragals. 14.. *Sir Beues* 104/2138 (MS. S.) At hoom y am his parmyngalle [*N.* paruyngal; *C.* In hys contre y am hys pere). 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. x. 152 Nor na disdene at the sal haue, suythly, To be hys peregall into archery. *a* 1555 Lyndesay *Tragedy* 45 Duryng my tyme, I had no perigall. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 39 *Bal.* How lik'st thou my suite? *Cat.* All, beyond all, no peregal.

‖ **Pare·gmenon.** *Rhet.* [mod.L., a. Gr. παρηγμένον derived, neuter of perf. pple. pass. of παράγειν to lead aside, change.] (See quot.)

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1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Paregmenon*.. in Rhetorick, is a Figure in which are words conjoyned, which are derived one of another, as *Discreet, Discretion*.

Paregoric (pærĭgŏ·rik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 **para-**. [ad. late L. *parēgoric-us*, a. Gr. *παρηγορικ-ός* encouraging, soothing, f. *παρήγορος* consoling, soothing, f. *παρα-* PARA-1 beside, on the side of + *-αγορος* in sense 'speaking', f. *ἀγορά* assembly of the people; cf. *ἀγορεύειν* to speak in the assembly. In F. *parégorique*.]

A. *adj.* Of medicines: Assuaging pain, soothing.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 190 The fury of the bloud is restrained.. by a paregorick draught of Diacodium. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 75 It [tar-water] is.. both paregoric and cordial. 1784 T. COLBY in *Med. Commun.* II. 18, I directed a paregoric draught to be taken at night.

b. spec. *Paregoric elixir*, a camphorated tincture of opium, flavoured with aniseed and benzoic acid.

Formerly, also, the ammoniated tincture of opium (*Scotch paregoric elixir*); see Buchan *Dom. Med.* ed. 1790, App. 698.

1751 STARK tr. *Mead's Med. Precepts* v. 113 Of all this tribe [anodynes] I know no better medicine than the paragoric elixir. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Paregoric Elixir*, name for the *Tinctura opii camphorata*, or English paregoric elixir, to distinguish it from the *Tinctura opii ammoniata*, which was formerly also called paregoric elixir. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

B. *sb.* A medicine to assuage pain, an anodyne.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Anodynes*..are sometimes also called Paragoricks. 1780 GRANT in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 129 Taking only a paregoric at night. 1815 *Mr. John Decastro* I. 36 This acted like a paregoric for a little time.

b. *spec.*, in the British Pharmacopœia = *Paregoric elixir*: see A. b.

1875 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* I. 457 The above mentioned mixture of paregoric and wine of opium. 1885 'F. ANSTEY' *Tinted Venus* xv. 180, I never sell paregoric to children. 1892 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 6/5 In the third reprint of the [British Pharmacopœia], issued in November, 1888, the Council drew attention in a prefatory notice to their insertion of paregoric—on page 411. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 154 We endeavour .. to relieve cough, particularly at night, by paregoric and other anodynes.

†**Parego·rical,** *a. Obs.* [See -ICAL.] = prec. A.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 113 Some are Paregoricall or leniating. 1657 B. W. *Expert Phisician* 66 Diaphoretical and Paregorical Medicines.

†**Pareil,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Forms: 5 **pareille, -eile, -eylle, parelle, parail, parayl, -le, -lle,** 6 **pareyl,** 7 **pareil.** [a. F. *pareil* adj. and sb., like, equal (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Pr. *parelh*, Sp. *parejo*, It. *parecchio* 'equal, euen, like' (Florio):—late pop.L. **pariculum* dim. of *par* equal.]

A. *adj.* Equal.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* v. ii, Vnto yow is none lyke ne pareylle in Crystendome. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.*, Who is he that is founde paraylle or lyke to thys sacrefyse. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. lxxviii, Was never sight of pareil fame.

B. *sb.* **a.** Equality. **b.** A mate, fellow, companion. **c.** An equal, a match.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 61 She beleuid for to haue pareille to God. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 343 Suffere youre parelle to stond stille to þe botom. *c* 1495 *Epitaffe*, etc. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 392 Whos paryl alyue thou can not fynde. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 51 He ne knew his pareyl in prudence of understanding. 1638 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. Anniv. Gunpowder Tr.* 7 We shall quickly finde out more then a pareil for S. Iames and S. Iohn the Boanerges of my Text.

Pareil, obs. form of PARREL.

Pareira (părē·ră). [ad. Pg. *parreira* vine trained against a wall; whence *parreira brava* wild climbing vine, the name given to the Brazilian plant.] A drug made of the root of a Brazilian shrub, used in disorders of the urinary passages. Originally understood to be the root of the climbing shrub *Cissampelos Pareira* or 'Velvet-leaf', the *parreira brava* of the Portuguese, whence the name; now said to be that of a different shrub, *Chondrodendron tomentosum*; the 'Velvet-leaf' being distinguished by some as *Spurious Pareira*.

(The fact is that, historically, the latter is the *real* pareira, 'pareira' of pharmacy being a misnomer.)

1715 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 365 The *Pareira Brava* is a Root which comes to us from Brazil by the way of Lisbon. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 721 Pareira Brava is a climbing shrub indigenous in Brazil. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 187 Pareira is a bitter tonic, like calumba, but scarcely ever used as such; it is thought to act as a diuretic. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 514 *Pareira brava* (*Cissampelos Pareira*) Velvet-leaf or spurious Pareira.

Pareis, Pareiss, obs. ff. PARISH, PARIS.

†**Pa·rel, parail,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 **parail, -aille,** 4–5 **-aile, -ayl(e,** 5 **-ayll, -eylle,** 6 **parrelle,** 6–7 **parrell, -el, parel, -ell.** [Aphetic form of ME. *aparail*, APPAREL, q. v.]

1. Preparation, equipment: = APPAREL *sb.* 1.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 17501 We schal come on suche parayle That..Off his purpos schal he be rent. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxv. (Shaks. Soc.) 246 Jewgys that knowyth the parayl..this matere to amende.

2. A body of troops: = ARRAY *sb.* 4.

13.. *Coer de L.* 1644 Kyng Rychard wente, with hys parayle, To Marcyle they ganne ryde. 1511–12 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 *Preamble*, Much partey of the cominalte and parell of the Realme..be not of power nor abilitie to bye theym longbowes.

3. Apparatus, outfit, furniture, tackle: = APPAREL *sb.* 2, 3.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 448 Þis chapelle..wt alle þe pareylle þt longede þerto. 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 114 Or of hur bed was ther any perayle of gold or sylke. 1532 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 120 All the parell belongyn to the plowe.

b. Clothing, array, attire: = APPAREL *sb.* 5.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 228 For his pore parailie and pylgrymes wedes. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XIII. 131 In þe parail of a pilgrim. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1680 Melk whyte armes, yn ryme I rede, Was hare parayle. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 337 A shining parel..of Tirian purple. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 14 Fling all his old parrell after him.

4. Ornament, decoration: = APPAREL *sb.* 7, 7 b; cf. PARURE 1.

1546 *Inv. Ch. Goods Yorksh.*, etc. (Surtees) 138 Two albes and parrelles [*MS. transcript* parrettes] of ymagerye. 1554 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 58 Item, for porrelz for albis..vjd. 1698 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3370/4 Stole.., one piece of..Cloth,..marked in the Parrel, I O H.

b. A chimney-piece, mantelpiece.

1532–3 in Bayley *Hist. Tower London* (1821) I. App. Pt. I. xxix, The settyng of vij. new parells in vij. chymneys..ev'y parell' v. fote in wydnes. 1542 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 571/2 (Dartford) Parells of stone for chimneys. 1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4), *Parrell*,..a chimney-piece; A set of dressings or ornaments for a fire-place.

5. A preparation of eggs, etc. put into wine to refine it (see quots.).

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 66 Which parrell for the most part in one night will cause them [the wines] to fine. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Parell*, Whites of Eggs, Bay-Salt, Milk and Conduit-Water beat together, and poured into a Vessel of Wine..in order to Fine it. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 14 They make a Parell of burn'd Alum, Bay-Salt, and Conduit Water.

6. (?) Cf. APPAREL *sb.* 6.

a 1330 *Roland & V.* 196 Fele þousand of sarazines, Swiþe heyze of parail. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 119 Lich to tuo twinnes of mankinde..So be thei bothe of o parail. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (MS. Laud 622) 27/165 To þe chirche of seint Bonefas Wiþ þis maiden þai token þe pas, þat heize was of paraile. *Ibid.* 56/810 He hidde þere noman shulde ywite, His book of gode paraile. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* H, The ruddier wines of the same parell are more nouryshyng than white.

7. *Naut.* See PARREL.

†**Pa·rel, parail,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 **parayle,** 4–5 **parail,** 5 **parael, parrail, -aille, parell, parele, parrel,** 6 **parall,** 7 **parel.** [Aphetic form of ME. *aparail, -ayle*, APPAREL *v.*, q. v.]

1. *trans.* To prepare, get ready, put in order: = APPAREL *v.* 1.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 480 Þis dere kyng..Had parreld him a proude feste. *Ibid.* 765 (Ashm.) He parrails [*Dubl.* apperels] him a proude ost of princes & oþire.

b. To give a 'parel' to (wine): see prec. 5.

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. iv. (1668) 113 Parel it with six Eggs, yolks and all, one handfull of bay salt, and a pint of conduit water to every parel.

2. To clothe, dress, array, attire: = APPAREL *v.* 5.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1990 Al þe pepul is parayled and passed to cherche. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 224 Ac marchauns metten with hym [Guile]..And parailed hym lyke here prentys. 14.. *Thomas of Erceldoune* (ed. 1875) 94 But I am a lady of anoþer cuntre, If I be parellid moost of price.

3. To adorn, embellish: = APPAREL *v.* 7.

a 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* I. ix, And said he suld it parall all with fyn And fresche delyt, with mony florist floure.

Parel, -e, obs. forms of PERIL.

‖ **Pare·lcon.** *Gram. Obs.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *παρέλκων*, pr. pple. of *παρέλκειν* to draw aside or along, spin out, prolong.] (See quot.)

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Parelcon*, Protraction, a figure wherein a word or syllable is added to the end of another, as *Numnam, Etiamnum*.

Parelectronomy (pærĭlektrǫ·nŏmi). *Physiol.* [ad. F. *parélectronomie*, f. Gr. *παρ(α-* PARA-1 against + ELECTRO- electric + *-νομία*, f. *νόμος* law, etc.] (See quot. 1893.) Hence **Parelectrono·mic** *a.*, pertaining to or marked by parelectronomy.

1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 208 Called parelectronomy by E. du Bois-Reymond, because it differs from the usual electric action of muscles. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* I. ii. § 2. 52 It is not until this parelectronomic layer, as he calls it, has been removed..that the natural current can manifest itself in its proper strength. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Parelectronomy*, name applied by Du Bois Reymond to the weakened condition of the electrical current of muscle, while the natural transverse section at the tendinous ends is maintained. The condition is due to the presence of an opposite current across the natural transverse section.

Parelie, Parelion: see PARHELION.

Parell, -e, var. PAREIL, PAREL *Obs.*; obs. f. PERIL.

Parellic (părĕ·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. Bot. L. *parella*, f. F. *parelle*, formerly *pareele*, ad. med.L. *paratella*, name of a plant.] In *Parellic acid* ($C_9H_8O_4$), obtained from a crustaceous lichen, *Lecanora Parella*; also called **Pare·llin.** Hence **Pare·llate,** a salt of parellic acid.

1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 355 *Parellic acid* or *Parellin*. .. Parellic acid forms colourless needles, very slightly soluble in cold water, soluble in alcohol and in ether. ..Parellate of barium..is a white powder insoluble in water.

†**Pa·relling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* Also 5 **parral-,** 5–7 **paral-.** [f. PAREL *v.* and *sb.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PAREL; preparation, equipment, arraying, etc.; also *concr.* equipage, furniture, apparatus (= PAREL *sb.* 3).

1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 322 For xxx^{ti} sparris, to mak a paraling of ak for the gunnys. 1505 *Ibid.* III. 142, viij dosan of rauchteris to be coyis in the schip and paraling gif tha com to ony segis. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 88 The upright Stones..retain their Angles, Arras, and a Shew of paralling, conspicuous, fair, and perfect even to Admiration.

b. *attrib.* in **parelling staff,** a stick used by vintners in 'parelling' (see PAREL *v.* 1 b).

1594 PLAT *Jewel-ho.* III. 68 A hazell sticke of the bignesse of a good cudgell,..(the Vintners call it their parrelling staffe). 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 16 They add more Wine, and stir them together in a Half-tub, with a Parelling staff.

Paremayn, obs. f. PEARMAIN, kind of apple.

‖ **Parembole** (părĕ·mbŏlī). *Rhet.* [a. Gr. *παρεμβολή* insertion, interpolation, parenthesis, etc., f. *παρ(α-* PARA-1 1 + *ἐμβολή* throwing in, insertion.] A kind of parenthesis: see quot. 1753.

[1658 HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* Wks. (1700) 236 In which is contain'd the Parembole or Courses of Israel before the Captivity.] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Parembole*, Παρεμβολή, in rhetoric, a figure wherein something relating to the subject is inserted in the middle of a period. All the difference between the *parembole* and *parenthesis*, according to Vossius, is, that the former relates to the subject in hand, whereas the latter is foreign to it.

Parement, variant of PARAMENT *Obs.*

‖ **Parempto·sis.** *Rhet.* [a. Gr. *παρέμπτωσις* irruption, insertion, f. *παρ(α-* beside + *ἐμπτωσις* falling in, incidence.] = PAREMBOLE.

[1706 PHILLIPS (Kersey), *Paremptosis*.. a Grammatical Figure when a Letter is added in the middle of a Word.] 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. s. v. *Parembole*, It is also called *paremptosis*, and is a species of parenthesis.

Parence, obs. f. *parents*, pl. of PARENT *sb.*

‖ **Parencephalon** (pærense·fălǫn). *Anat.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *παρ(α-*, PARA-1 1 + *ἐγκέφαλον*, *-os* brain, ENCEPHALON; cf. Gr. *παρεγκεφαλίς* cerebellum.] The cerebellum. Hence ‖ **Parencephalitis** (-ǝi·tis) [-ITIS], inflammation of the cerebellum; **Parence·phalocele** (-sīl) [Gr. *κήλη* tumour], hernia of the cerebellum.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Parencephalos*, the same as the *Cerebellum*. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Parencephalos*. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Parencephalocele*, hernia of the cerebellum; a very rare disease. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Parencephalitis*.

Parenchym, -me (părĕ·ŋkim). [ad. next, or a. F. *parenchyme* (1546 in Hatz.-Darm.).] = next.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 67 Obstructions in the very parenchym of that bowel. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 514 Fossile beds of a light marl, which contains leaves.. whose fibres are in the most beautiful preservation, but whose parenchyme is black and carbonised. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 50 Cellular tissue is frequently called *Parenchym*. 1880 R. C. DRYSDALE in *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* Oct. 3 In the parenchyme of the organs.

Parenchyma (părĕ·ŋkimă). Pl. **parenchymata.** [a. Gr. *παρέγχυμα*, *-ματ-*, lit. 'something poured in beside' (f. *παρα-* beside + *ἔγχυμα* infusion), used by Erasistratus in sense 1 a below; the substance of the liver, lungs, etc. being anciently supposed to be formed of blood strained through the blood-vessels and coagulated.]

1. *Anat.* and *Zool.* **a.** The special or proper substance of a gland or other organ of the body, as the liver, spleen, kidneys, lungs, etc., as distinguished from the connective tissue or *stroma*, and from muscular tissue or *flesh* proper. (In quot. 1682 applied to the connective tissue forming the true skin, as distinguished from the nerve-fibres distributed through it.)

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 115 Physitians .. determine the Parenchyma of the Liver to bee a certain flowing of blood, as if nothing else were there but coagulated blood. 1664 ETHEREDGE *Com. Revenge* v. i, I .. fear that the parenchyma of the right lobe of the lungs..is perforated. 1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* (1684) 13 The true skin..is made up of nervous fibres..closely interwoven..and of a parenchyma that fills up the interstices. 1783 W. CULLEN *First Lines* § 293 Wks. 1827 II. 32 An inflammation of the parenchyma, or substance of viscera. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., The parenchymata of glandular organs are vascular.

b. The soft tissue composing the general substance of the body in some invertebrates, as sponges and certain worms; *spec.* the undifferentiated cell-substance or protoplasm of unicellular animals.

1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* xxii. 138 In a Sponge, the Parenchyma, it seems, is but a kind of mucous gelly. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 106 The calcareous bodies (spicula) always lie in the connective tissue of the parenchyma. *Ibid.* 131 The body-parenchyma of this sporocyst becomes differentiated. 1882 MIVART *Cat* 9 Histology enables us to understand the structure and nature of the ultimate substance or parenchyma of the body.

2. *Bot.* Tissue consisting of cells of approximately equal length and breadth placed side by side, usually soft and succulent, and often with intercellular spaces; found in all the systems of tissues, but chiefly and typically in the fundamental or ground tissue, as in the softer parts of leaves, the pulp of fruits, the bark and pith of stems, etc.; hence sometimes used as a synonym for 'fundamental tissue'. (Distinguished from PROSENCHYMA.)

1682 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 79 Beginners must learn to distinguish the bloud of plants, from their gore and Parenchyma

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or garbage. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. § 18 Next to the Cuticle [in a bean], we come to the *Parenchyma*. .. I call it the *Parenchyma*. Not that we are so meanly to conceive of it, as if..it were a meer concreted Juyce. For it is a Body very curiously organiz'd. *Ibid.* iv. § 7 The Parenchyma of the Leaf, which lies betwixt the Nerves, and..fills all up. 1786 *Gentl. Mag.* LVI. I. 456 They make corks of the parenchyma, the second bark of the black poplar. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vii. 144 The green cellular substance, called parenchyma, which fills up all the interspaces in..leaves. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 78.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parenchyma-cell.*

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 249 Emboli of air, of fat and of parenchyma-cells.

Hence **Pare·nchymal, Parenchyma·tic** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or consisting of parenchyma, parenchymatous; **Parenchymati·tis** *Path.*, inflammation of the parenchyma of an organ.

1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 485/2 The bloodvessels .. remain on the..*parenchymal aspect of the mucous tissue. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1111 Probably they are actually derived from the parenchymal layer. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 213 The *parenchymatick Laboratorie of the Liver. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 300 Inflammation of the brain, and particularly .. parenchymatic inflammation. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Parenchymatitis.*

Parenchymatous (pærenki·mătəs), *a.* [f. Gr. παρέγχυμα, παρεγχυματ- (see prec.) + -OUS.]

1. *Anat.* and *Zool.* **a.** Consisting of or having the nature of parenchyma (sense 1); *spec.* applied to intestinal worms whose bodies are composed of solid parenchyma with no visceral cavity.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 498 Their Liver is of a dark Green, inclining to black, and Parenchymatous. 1766 UNDERWOOD *ibid.* LVII. 5 Under this kind of parenchymatous substance..was a muscular mass. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. xi. 319 The Parenchymatous intestinal worms of Cuvier. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 19/2 The abdominal viscera may be subdivided into the membranous and the parenchymatous.

b. Of or belonging to the parenchyma of an organ; occurring in or affecting the parenchyma.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 88 Parenchymatous or deep-seated inflammation..distinguished from meningic. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 54 The cells in inflamed parts undergo parenchymatous degeneration. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Path.* 210 Parenchymatous hæmorrhages.

2. *Bot.* Consisting, or having the nature, of parenchyma (sense 2); of or belonging to the parenchyma.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. III. i. 112 The ..ligneous parts are more easily pounded than the parenchymatous parts. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 7 Cells have been divided into parenchymatous and prosenchymatous; parenchymatous being .. applied to those cells which are placed end to end; and prosenchymatous to those which are attenuated, and overlap one another, ..but various transitional states occur which render it impossible to draw ..a distinct line of demarcation between them. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 517 Narrow ligneous bundles are separated..by broad parenchymatous medullary rays.

Hence **Parenchy·matously** *adv.*

1884 *Therapeutic Gas.* VIII. 555 The injection of tincture of iodine parenchymatously is dangerous in cases where the growth is very vascular.

Parenchyme: see PARENCHYM.

‖ **Parenchyme·lla.** *Embryol.* [mod.L. dim. of PARENCHYMA.] = PARENCHYMULA.

1887 METSCHNIKOFF in *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 419 There finally arose a two-layered parenchymella, which, by abbreviation of the embryonic process..became changed into a gastrula. *Ibid.* 421 How does the Parenchymella theory agree with the facts of embryology in general?

Parenchymous (păre·ŋkimәs), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. PARENCHYM + -OUS.] = PARENCHYMATOUS.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 185 The flesh of the body is of three sorts, Parenchymous, Glandulous, or Musculous. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* iv. § 7 The Cortical Body, or Parenchymous part of the Barque. 1706 BAYNARD in Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II. (1709) 381 The parenchymous Substance of the Liver. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxix. 91 [The eggs] are usually deposited in the parenchymous substance of the leaves. 1868 E. P. WRIGHT *Ocean World* vi. 121 Among the Gorgonidæ the polypier ceases to be parenchymous—that is, spongy and cellular.

‖ **Parenchymula** (pærenki·miălă). *Embryol.* [mod.L. dim. of PARENCHYMA.] (See quot.)

1884 A. HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* (1885) I. 91 It [Sycandra] is a form with concentrated development, in which the gastrula appears without the parenchymula. 1886 — in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. III. XXXI. 341 (*Orig. Tissue*), The Parenchymula is a recently discovered stage of the embryo immediately succeeding the closed blastula.. A differentiated colony, like the amphiblastula, with the cells at one end becoming better fitted to take in food, could be transformed into a parenchymula by the migration of differentiated feeding cells into the interior, and the parenchymula could then have been transformed into a true gastrula.

Parenesis, Parenetic: see PARÆNESIS, etc.

Parent (pē·rĕnt), *sb.* [a. OF. *parent* (11th c. in Littré), pl. *parenz*, *parens* (cf. Eng. pl. *parence* in 16–17th c.) = Pr. *parent*, *paren*, Sp. *pariente*, Pg., It. *parente*:—L. *parent-em* (nom. *parens*), sb. use of old pr. pple. of *părĕre* to produce, bring forth, beget; prop. a father or mother, or by extension, an ancestor; in mod. Romanic langs. any kinsman.]

1. A person who has begotten or borne a child; a father or mother. Also *parent-in-law*, a father-in-law or mother-in-law.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 901 To Nazareth was sho had home vntil hire parentes house. 1557 SEAGER *Sch. Vertue* 294 in *Babees Bk.* 341 In thy parence presence Humbly salute them with all reuerence. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 397 He .. seased without right or title all the goodes of the sayde Duke Iohn his parent. 1623 BP. HALL *Contempt., O. T.* XVIII. iv, Children are but the pieces of their Parents in another skin. 1647 *Husbandman's Plea agst. Tithes* 61 From our Ancestors, and naturall parence. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* i, He was not undutiful to his parents. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 335 The bequest was not made by a parent or person standing in *loco parentis*. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 257 No man can select his own parents. 1899 EARL ROSEBERY in *Daily News* 6 May 4/2 The crusty old parent-in-law.

b. By extension (already in L.): A progenitor, a forefather; esp. in *our first parents*, Adam and Eve.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 105 There myght thou beholde thyn owne parentes Adam and Eue. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* Introd. ii, God's Hand had written in the Hearts Of our First Parents all the Rules of Good. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 65 On Earth he first beheld Our two first Parents, yet the onely two Of mankind. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* VIII. Wks. 1838 V. 65 The glad promise, given To our first parent, that at length his sons .. Should form one happy family of love.

c. *transf.* A person who holds the position or exercises the functions of a parent; a protector, guardian; sometimes applied to a father- or mother-in-law. *Spiritual parent*: a sponsor, godparent; also, a person to whom one owes one's spiritual life or conversion.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 9 In the fayth of theyr spirituall parentes. 1570 *Homilies* II. *Rebellion* III. (1859) 570 The rebels do not only dishonour their prince, the parent of their country, but also do dishonour and shame their natural parents. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guisc.* 358 A publick parent of the state. 1888 in *Charity Organ. Rev.* May 231 The 'house parents' receive their fixed salary.

† **2.** A relative; a kinsman or kinswoman. [So in Fr. and other Romanic langs.] *Obs.* or *alien.* (Common in 16th c.)

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 150 Fulle goodly thei reuerenced and obeyed eche to other as louyng cosynes and parentys. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xi. 41 The man..ys nyghe kynne and parent of ye goddis. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Q ij b, As bretherne, and cosyns, or other parentes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. XXVII. 145 b, Being by her next parents brought vnto..her husband. 1621 J. REYNOLDS *God's Revenge* I. 131 Hee sends the chiefest of his Parents to Vermandero. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 10 (1748) II. 172 She should be saluted with the frowns and upbraidings of a wronged husband and incensed parent [her uncle]. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* I. 267, I had many times thought of returning to Briançon, of throwing myself at my only surviving parent's feet, and of endeavouring to obtain her pardon.

3. Any organism (animal or plant) considered in relation to its offspring.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 282 The parent began to change her note, and send forth another cry. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 366 The ultimate derivation of every animal is from an egg. Mediately, or immediately, there is always not merely a parent but a mother. 1877 DARWIN *Forms of Fl.* v. 212 Out of the above 211 seedlings, 173 belonged to the same two forms as their parents, and only 38 .. to the third form distinct from either parent.

4. *fig.* That from which another thing springs or is derived; a source, cause, origin. (Usually of things; less commonly of persons, in relation to their 'productions'.)

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 117 And this same progeny of euills, Comes from our debate, from our dissention, We are their parents and originall. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. i. § 4 We have reason to think that all true virtues are to honour true religion as their parent. 1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 8 Hail sister springs, Parents of silver-forded rills! 1754 GRAY *Poesy* 14 Parent of sweet and solemn-breathing airs. 1841 MIALL in *Nonconf.* I. 1 The evils of which it is the parent. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 243 It [the Liturgy of St. James] is undoubtedly the parent of the Armenian Rite.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Appositive (with or without hyphen), chiefly in sense 4; cf. *mother-country.* (Unlimited in number.)

1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 3 Such the maiden gem.. Peeps from her parent stem. 1672 DRYDEN *2nd Pt. Conq. Granada* IV. iii, Speak, holy shade; thou parent-form, speak on. *a* 1721 PRIOR *To C'tess Devonshire* 37 When the parent sun with genial beams Has animated many goodly gems. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* IV. 26 New blooming Honours to the Parent-Tree. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 446 To let the parent bird go free. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Johnson* 500 In the contentions between a parent-state and its offspring. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* XLVI, So long as fire outlives the parent spark. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. IV. 105 The parent-form must have been a burrowing animal. 1870 MARCH *Compar. Gram. Anglo-S.* 2 Theoretical roots..given by grammarians as those of the Parent Speech. 1878 GUTHRIE *Pract. Physics* 46 To find with what pressure the vapour separates itself from the parent liquid. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 380 The parent-substance can scarcely have been used up or annihilated.

b. Other combinations. (*a*) attrib. (*b*) instrumental, as *parent-blest* adj.; also *parent-like* adj. (adv.); **c. parent-cell** (*Biol.*), a cell from which other cells are derived; a cytula; **parent-kernel**, the nucleus of the fertilized egg-cell; a cytococcus.

1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 150 He was bent on winning a *parent-blest bride. 1810 LEE *Odes of Pindar* (1810) 486 Forth from thy *parent-bosom swarm'd Thy Dorian sons, to lead the way. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* iii. 36 He earthed himself under his mother's bed in the *parent cabin. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 176, I therefore assign a peculiar name to the new cell, from which the child really proceeds..usually inaptly called 'the fertilized egg-cell'..I shall call it the *parent-cell (*cytula*), and its kernel (*nucleus*) the *parent-kernel (*cytococcus*). *a* 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Return* Poems (1875) 453 The holy prayer Of the child in his *parent-halls. 1608 DOD & CLEAVER *Expos. Prov.* xi-xii. 75 Marueilous is the efficacy of a *parentlike blessing. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* I. 371 He my great Work Will Parent-like sustain. 1899 E. PHILLPOTTS *Human Boy* 197 With fathers or women he [the master] had an expression known as the '*parent-smile'.

† **Parent,** *a.*[1] *Obs.* Also 5 **-ant, -aunt, 7 -and.** [Either **a.** OF. *parant* apparent, visible, pr. pple. of *paroir*:—L. *părēre* to appear, or aphetic form of *aparant*, APPARENT.] = APPARENT *a.* 4: in *parent heir, heir parent.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXIX. 112 The mooste parent heyre of the lynage. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXXIII. 268 The sayd Henry shulde be proclaymed..for heyre parant. *Ibid.* 533 By auctoryte of the same parliament syr Roger Mortymer, erle of the Marche..was soone after proclaymyd heyer paraunt vnto ye crowne of Englonde. [*a* 1677 *Lovers Quarrel* IV. in Child *Ballads* IV. CIX B. (1886) 447/1 My heir and parand thou shalt be.]

† **Pa·rent,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *părēns*, *părēnt-em* obedient, pr. pple. of *părēre* to obey.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Parent*, obedient, dutiful, serviceable.

Parent (pē··rĕnt), *v. rare.* [f. PARENT *sb.*: cf. OF. *parenter* (14–15th c. in Godef.) in same senses.] *trans.* **a.** To be the parent of, beget, produce. **b.** To be or act as a parent to; to 'father' or 'mother'.

1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* ii. (1685) 23 Churlishness and Close-handedness parented by Avarice. 1884 W. F. CRAFTS *Sabb. for Man* (1894) 192 Even a republican government is compelled to parent such of its people as are not capable of self-government.

Parentage (pē··rĕntĕdʒ). [a. F. *parentage* (12th c. in Littré), f. *parent* PARENT + -AGE.]

1. Exercise of the functions of a parent; parental conduct or treatment. *rare.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* IV. 123 Our fader..sholde have slayne vs, if it hadde not be our lorde that kepte vs therfro .. Sore harde parentage dyd he shewe to vs, our naturell fader. 1623 WODROEPHE *Marrow Fr. Tongue* 478/2 Good Amitie is a second Parentage. 1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 3) I. 269 Plato ordains community of wives, and interdicts parentage.

† **2.** Parents collectively. *Obs. rare.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1851 This blessed Audry from her yonge aege Was .. Obedyent lowly vnto her parentage. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. X. 27 He .. Inquyrd, which of them most did love her parentage?

3. Derivation or descent from parents, esp. in reference to the particular parent or parents; 'birth', lineage.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Parentela* .. Parentage: auncestrie. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 152 The elder [child], .. ignorant of his birth and parentage, Became a Bricklayer, when he came to age. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 18 That doubly Honourable (both for his parts and parentage) Mr. Boyle. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ix. 363 Settlements by parentage .. all legitimate children being really settled in the parish where their parents are settled. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. App. 714 The alleged parentage of her son Harold was generally doubted.

b. *fig.* Derivation from an author or source, origin.

1582 MULCASTER *Positions* V. (1887) 35 This worde, γραμματικη, with..γραφικη, both the two of one parentage and petigree. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. ii. (1648) 9 We shall find it to spring from honourable parentage. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 153 The superstition..is of very ancient and respectable parentage. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 436 Sin..shows by ethical likeness its Satanic parentage.

4. *spec.* Derivation or descent from parents in relation to inherited rank or character; hereditary degree or quality; 'family', 'birth'. Usually with qualifying adj.; in quot. 1608 *absol.* good birth, high rank.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XI. 41 They whiche ben borne of basse parentage. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 38 Cicile Duches of Yorke..a woman of small stature, but of muche honour and high parentage. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 649 Heyres of great parentage in the South part. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iv. 39 He askt me of what parentage I was; I told him of as good as he. 1608 DOD & CLEAVER *Expos. Prov.* xi-xii. 49 Poore women which neither haue parentage, nor beauty, nor riche apparel to set them forth. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. iii. 95 They upbraided him with the Meanness of his Parentage. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. xi, Born of humble parentage.

† **5.** Relationship, kinship; *concr.* relations collectively, kindred. *Obs.*

1548 LD. SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* A iv b, By mariage .. one bloude, one lignage and parentage, is made of twoo. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1001/1 By equalitie and loue, which is by parentage and mariage. 1657 EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 56 If Cato had not despised the Parentage offered him by Pompey. 1693 TATE in *Dryden's Juvenal* XV. Notes (1697) 382 The Souldier is also priviledg'd to make a Will, and to give away his Estate, which he got in War..without consideration of Parentage, or Relations. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* ii. (ed. 2) 93 Signor Luiggi Giafferi..who had a numerous parentage.

6. The condition or status of a parent; parenthood. Also *fig.*

1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 165 This supposes that Tyre, since it had reached the age of political parentage, must have come into possession of considerable power some time before. 1877 MRS. PHELPS *Story of Avis* XV. 275

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Romances, in which parentage is represented as a blindly deifying privilege, which it were an irreverence to associate with teething..or an insufficient income. 1887 BLACKMORE *Springhaven* III. 54 Another race..with doubts whether marriage could make parentage between them.

7. = PARAGE 4.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Parage*, This Parage being an equality of duty, or service among brothers and sisters, some have called it *Fratriage* and *Parentage*.

Parental (părĕ·ntăl), *a.* [ad. L. *parentāl-is*: see PARENT and -AL. Cf. obs. F. *parental* (16th c. in Godef.).]

1. Of or pertaining to a parent; characteristic of or resembling a parent; fatherly or motherly.

1623 COCKERAM, *Parentall*, of or belonging to the parents. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 143 It overthrows the carefull course, and parentall provision of nature. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1806) II. IV. vii. 399 One of the most delightful passions in human nature—parental affection. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. vi, The finger pressed on the parental lip warned him to silence. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 159 The early English held almost Roman notions on the nature of parental authority.

2. Of the nature of a parent; *fig.* that is the source or origin from which something springs.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 15 If I can but finde the parentall root, or formall reason of a Truth, I am quiet. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 577 To Parental Nature pay The tears of grateful joy. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXI. 477 The first appendix..attempts to shew that it [Sanscrit] is parental to the Low-Dutch and other Gothic Dialects of Europe. 1877 OWEN *Mrg. Wellesley's Desp.* p. xxiii, The principal, and (so to speak) parental agent in that scheme. 1904 H. BRIERLEY in *Chr. World* 11 Feb. 22/5 When the nesting season is over, the parental robins retire to the thickest woods and copses.

Hence **Parentality** (pærĕntæ·lĭti), the state or condition of being a parent, parenthood; **Pare·ntally** *adv.*, in the manner of a parent.

1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xvi. § 50 It involves in it divestment of parentality; to wit, of paternity, or of maternity, or of both. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 578 He absolves debauchery from the cares of parentality. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 197 Whatever rights the king enjoys as elector, have been always parentally exercised. 1837 SIR F. B. HEAD 19 Dec. in *Narrative* ix. (1839) 319, I parentally called upon them [the Canadian rebel leaders], as their Governor, to avoid the effusion of human blood.

‖ **Parentalia** (pærĕntæ·lĭă). *pl.* [L. *parentālia* lit. parental things or rites.] Among the ancient Romans, Periodical observances in honour of dead parents or relations; also *transf.* as title of a work (so L. in Ausonius).

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1750 WREN (*title*) Parentalia, or Memoirs of the Family of the Wrens. 1801 SHAW in *Southey's Thalaba* VIII. *note*, For..two or three months after any person is interred, the female relations go once a week to weep over the grave, and perform their parentalia upon it.

† **Pare·ntate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *parentāt-*, ppl. stem of *parentāre*, f. *parent-em* PARENT: see -ATE 3. Cf. F. *parenter* in same sense.] *intr.* To celebrate the funeral rites of parents or relations; hence in general sense, to offer funeral obsequies.

1620 BARRET *Ded. Southwell's Poems* (Turnbull) 246 Not to perish unrevenged, they parentated to themselves, with the blood of the Senate. 1623 COCKERAM, *Parentate*, to celebrate ones parents funerals. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justine* XI. 159 He did parentate to the Tombs of those who fell in the Trojan war. *Ibid.* XXXIX. 470 By her death [he] did parentate to the Ghosts of his wife.

Parentation (pē·rĕnt-, pærĕntē·ʃən). ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *parentātiōn-em*, n. of action from *parentāre*: see prec. So F. *parentation* (16th c.).] The performance of the funeral rites of parents or relatives; hence, any memorial service for the dead.

1627 MAY *Lucan* IV. 867 Let Fortune this new parentation make For hated Carthages dire spirits sake. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* II. 265 An happy voyage over the procellous ocean of your funeral parentation. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* I. XXXIV. 124 Children and heirs were to perform the accustomed rites of parentation.

Pa·rentdom. *nonce-wd.* [f. PARENT *sb.* + -DOM.] The realm, domain, or body of parents.

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 168 All parentdom is up in arms against it.

Pa·rented, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ED 2.] (In comb.) Having parents (of a specified kind).

1902 *Daily Chron.* 30 Oct. 5/1 The best parented children have to suffer exile at times.

† **Parente·le.** *Obs.* [a. F. *parentèle* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *parentēla* relationship.]

1. Kinship, relationship; kindred.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 834 Certes parentele is in two maneres outher goostly or flesshly. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 163 Honestly hym he Prayed..wyth his grete Perentele awhyle hym dysporte. 1541 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, III. 346 The Juges..inclyned to parcialitie and unlauful favor unto their parentile and affynytie.

2. = PARENTAGE 3, 4.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xl. 54 b/2 They ben comen of grete parentele and lygnage in worldly honour. *c* 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 57 He hath spoken of his parentele and bryngynge vp in youth. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. § 156 (1740) 223 Not so many..as there were Cities strove for the Parentele of Homer.

Parenterli·narie, -lignarie: see PAR *prep.* 1 g.

† **Pare·nthese,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. PARENTHES-IS or its F. form *parenthèse*.] *trans.* To intersperse as with parentheses.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 226 A faint voyce, whose..lamentations were often parenthesed with sighes and teares. *Ibid.* 228 Shee (parenthesing her words with greedy kisses) thus bespake him.

Parenthesis (părĕ·nþĭsis). Pl. **-theses** (-sīz). [a. med.L., a. Gr. *παρένθεσις*, f. *παρεντιθέναι* to put in beside, f. *παρ(α-* beside + *ἐν* in + *τιθέναι* to place, *θέσις* placing. Cf. F. *parenthèse* (15th c.), It. *parentesi*.]

1. An explanatory or qualifying word, clause, or sentence inserted into a passage with which it has not necessarily any grammatical connexion, and from which it is usually marked off by round or square brackets, dashes, or commas.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 811 The Duke somwhat marueylyng at his sodaine pauses, as thoughe they were but Parenthesis, with a high countenaunce sayde. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 83 *Parenthesis*, an intercluding of a sentence..commonly set betweene two halfe circles, as thus, I am content (not in respect you deserue so much at my hands) onely for pittie sake to hearken vnto you. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 218 Note M. Breerwoods Parenthesies. 1659 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 283 You see the inconveniency of a long parenthesis; we have forgot the sense that went before. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xvi, The phenomenon had not been worth a parenthesis. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* Introd. 12 What is illegible.., but..obvious from the context.., is in italics, within marks of parenthesis ( ).

† **b.** A passage introduced into a context with which it has no connexion; a digression. *Obs.*

1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV* Wks. 1874 I. 29 Away with this parenthesis of words. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 4 But let this go for a Parenthesis; return we to our task. 1757 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 5 May (1846) III. 288, I thought you would prefer this parenthesis of politics.

c. As a grammatical or rhetorical figure.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xii[i.] (Arb.) 180 Your first figure of tollerable disorder is (Parenthesis) or by an English name the (Insertour). 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* xi. (1863) 333 He is..full of involution, parenthesis, and awkward transposition. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 5 May 4/3 That essential quality of the amusing storyteller, the art of parenthesis, the dropping in of the appropriate and unexpected word, the swift and illuminating phrase.

2. *transf.* An interval; an interlude; a hiatus.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. iii, I ne're knew tabacco taken as a parenthesis, before. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Antiquary* (Arb.) 29 A Manuscript he pores on euerlastingly, especially if the couer be all Moth-eaten, and the dust make a Parenthesis betweene euery Syllable. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justine* III. 62 In the Parenthesis of time whiles the Infant grew up, he..made Laws for the Spartans. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 162 Rural amusements usually serve as a parenthesis to music. 1899 STOPF. BROOKE *Eng. Lit.* 152 During that parenthesis of bad government and national tumult which filled the years between the death of Aldfrith..and the renewed peace and order under Ceolwulf.

3. The upright curves ( ) collectively, used to include words inserted parenthetically; now usually in pl. *parentheses*; 'round brackets'.

Also extended to the 'square brackets' or crotchets [ ].

1715 in Somers *Tracts* II. 436 Our old Bibles..had these Words..in small Letters, and sometimes in a Parenthesis. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 274 The Parenthesis serves to inclose such parts of a Period as make no part of the subject. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 238 This symbol is placed in a parenthesis to distinguish it from a combination of three simple or mixed decrements. 1824 [see PARENTHETIC 1]. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iv, Sentences .. in quite angular attitudes, buttressed-up by props (of parentheses and dashes). *Mod.* The words in parentheses.

b. *transf.* A pair of curved lines or figures resembling 'round brackets'.

1608 DAY *Law-Trickes* III. E j, Doost see Vulcan with the horning parenthesis in his fore-head! 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Christ's Hosp.* 35 *Yrs. ago*, Weaving those ingenious parentheses called cat-cradles.

Parenthesist (părĕ·nþĭsist). [f. PARENTHESIZE: see -IST.] One who introduces a parenthesis.

1901 *Q. Pioneer* Dec. 27 His poverty is here put to silence .. by this parenthesist—('but thou art rich')... No doubt, the parenthesist had in his eye Polycarp's riches towards God exclusively.

Parenthesize (părĕ·nþĭsəiz), *v.* [f. PARENTHES-IS + -IZE: cf. *emphas-ize*.]

1. *trans.* To insert as a parenthesis; to express or state in parenthesis. (Usually with obj. clause.)

1837 SOUTHEY *Doctor* CXIX. IV. 181 Sir Kenelm Digby observes..that 'it is a common speech (but', he parenthesizes, 'only amongst the unlearned sort) *ubi tres medici duo athei*'. 1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. in Italy* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 167 Speaking of Italian quarrels, I am tempted to parenthesize here another which I saw at Civita Vecchia.

b. *intr.* To introduce a parenthesis, to say something in parenthesis.

1880 BRIGHT *Sp. at B'ham* 19 Mar., I was going to observe —but your friendly interruptions forced me to parenthesise.

2. *trans.* To insert a parenthesis in; to interlard or intersperse with parentheses.

1889 *Lancet* 22 June 1277/1 The amount of constant practice that is required to take a verbatim report of a complicated and much parenthesised speech.

3. To put between marks of parenthesis; to bracket.

1866 *Contemp. Rev.* III. 470 If our parenthesized question admit of a negative answer. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* XXI. 26 Each word or member of a phrase, with its explanation appended in parenthesized clauses.

4. To curve into the shape ( ). *humorous.*

1879 *Scribner's Mag.* XIX. 771/1 Legs somewhat parenthesized by usage to the saddle.

Parenthetic (pærĕnþe·tik), *a.* [ad. med.L. *parenthetic-us*, a. Gr. **παρενθετικ-ός*, f. *παρένθετος* 'put in beside', f. *παρεντιθέναι*: see PARENTHESIS.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a parenthesis; inserted as a parenthesis.

1776 G. HORNE *Comm. Ps.* lxxiii. 11, I would rather suppose the foregoing verse (to whomsoever it may belong) to be parenthetic. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 4) I. 410 The parenthesis itself does not supply the place of a point between the parenthetic clause, and the words immediately preceding it. 1883 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* II. 6 They speak of him with many parenthetic qualifications.

b. *fig.* Interposed in the course of something else.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxxiv, Deronda took in these details by parenthetic glances. 1881 MASSON *De Quincey* 61 About a year..of parenthetic peace and happiness.

2. = next, **2.** *rare.*

1782 TYERS *Rhapsody on Pope* 33 Cleland (whom he describes as a man of sense,..and, to be very parenthetic, who was the Will Honeycomb of the Spectator's club).

Parenthe·tical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. = prec. 1.

1624 T. SCOTT (*title*) Votivæ Angliæ: or the Desires and Wishes of England, in a Parenthetical Discourse. 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* ix. (1702) 128 The three first verses.. being a Parenthetical Interposition. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. VI. vi. 62 Returning from this parenthetical discussion. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xxii. 508 It had many times found parenthetical employment in urging upon Salisbury yet one expedition more.

2. Characterized by parenthesis; addicted to or using parenthesis.

1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. § 141 We call it levity, when the mind is easily diverted, and the discourse is parenthetical. 1846 POE *A. S. Stephens* Wks. 1864 III. 62 [Style] involved, needlessly parenthetical. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. v. 112 Then there is the parenthetical talker.

3. Curved like ( ); bandy. *nonce-use.*

1856 R. F. BURTON *El-Medinah* xxvii. III. 217 An Indian woman, with her semi-Tartar features..and her thin parenthetical legs.

Parenthetically (pærĕnþe·tikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a parenthetical manner; in a parenthesis; by way of parenthesis or interlude.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 390 If we referre ὅπου to the great City, and read (which is spiritually called Sodom and Ægypt) Parenthetically. 1803 BRYANT *Observ. Script.* III. 163 The intelligence is certainly mentioned parenthetically. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* XXXII. (1883) 339 Many of whom are parenthetically devout. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* V. § 3. 337 The clause..is brought in parenthetically, and is not the main point of the statement.

Parenthood (pē·ərĕnthud). [f. PARENT *sb.* + -HOOD.] The state or position of a parent; fatherhood or motherhood.

1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* XXV, Those on whom the Father of all men has bestowed the holy dignity of parenthood. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* XV. (1874) 371 Parenthood produces a mental exaltation not otherwise producible.

Parenticide[1] (părĕ·ntisəid). [f. L. *parent-em* PARENT *sb.* + -CIDE 1.] One who murders his parent.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *a* 1834 COLERIDGE in Cottle *Early Recoll.* (1837) II. 249 Pain, dark Error's uncouth child, Blameless parenticide!

Pare·nticide [2]. *rare*—°. [f. as prec. + -CIDE 2.] The murder of a parent.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Parenticide*, a killing of ones Parents.

Parentile, variant of PARENTELE *Obs.*

† **Pa·rentine.** *Obs. rare.* [Derived in some way from PARENT: cf. OF. *parenté* (AF. *parentee*), *parentesse*, *parentois* parentage.] Parentage.

c 1400 *Beryn* 841 Noriture & connyng, bewte & parentyne. *Ibid.* 3241 3it for his parentyne, to pipe, as doith a mowse, I woll hym tech.

Parentless (pē·ərĕntlès), *a.* [f. PARENT *sb.* + -LESS.] Without parents; fatherless and motherless; orphaned. Also *fig.* Having no (known or traceable) parents, author, or source.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. xvi. (1634) 245 He will not leave them as parentlesse, but will come againe to them. 1610 *Mirr. Mag., Eng. Eliza* Induct. 778 Thy Orphans left poore parentlesse alone. *c* 1800 H. K. WHITE *Wand. Boy*, I am a parentless wandering boy. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lx. 289 Thus it is that the Colosseum, the most conspicuous type of Roman civilization, .. is nameless and parentless.

Parentship (pē·ərĕnt,ʃip). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The office or position of a parent.

1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 510 In the sphere of parentship there are two human providences. 1895 J. KIDD *Moral & Relig.* viii. 337 The ideas that flow from it are not kingship and citizenship, but parentship and sonship.

‖ **Parepididymis** (părepidi·dimis). *Anat.* [mod. L., f. PAR(A- 1 I + EPIDIDYMIS.] The organ of Giraldes, a mass of convoluted tubules just above the epididymis. Hence **Parepidi·dymal** *a.*, pertaining to the parepididymis.

1881 [see PAROOPHORON]. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 355 Remnants of the non-sexual part of the mesonephros may persist (par-epididymis, par-oophoron, of Mammalia). 1892 *Cent. Dict., Parepididymal.*

Parepigastric (părepigæ·strik), *a. Anat.* [f. PAR(A- 1 I + EPIGASTRIC.] Situated or occurring beside or about the epigastrium.

1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VI. 30 This pulsation is designated in general terms 'epigastric'... But still to avoid confusion with another form..it is better to designate the first-mentioned as 'parepigastric'.

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‖ **Parepithymia** (părepiþi·miă). *Path.* [mod. L., f. PAR(A-[1] 1 + Gr. ἐπιθυμία desire.] A mental disorder characterized by perverted desires. Hence **Parepithy·mic** *a.*, relating to parepithymia.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Parepithymia, Parepithymic.

Pareplum, obs. form of PEAR-*plum*.

†**Pare·pochism.** *Obs.* [f. PAR(A-[1] 1 + EPOCH + -ISM: cf. *parachronism.*] An error of date.

1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* x. 63 A gross Parepochism committed by Josephus. *Ibid.* xi. 81 And so fairly committed a Parepochism, the taking one Epocha for another.

Parer (pē·rəɹ). [f. PARE *v.* + -ER[1].] **a.** An instrument for paring.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 98 A hone and a parer, like sole of a boote, to pare away grasse and to raise vp the roote. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 271 The women with short peckers or parers, ..doe onely breake the vpper part of the ground to raise vp the weeds, grasse, and olde stubbes of corne stalks. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xiii. (1833) 89 A sharp shoemaker's parer. 1883 LOVETT in *Proc. R. Geog. Soc.* 29 Jan. 68 The shoeing-smith..drawing this parer or gouge over the hoof.

b. A person that pares, in various senses.

1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Halliè.* I. xx, There were parers, grounders, leather sorters, dyers, cutters, makers-up, and else. 1887 GISSING *Thyrza* III. iii. 62 The old man must have..friends about him, and not cold-blooded pinchers and parers.

Parer, obs. form of PARURE.

Parergal (părə·ɹgăl), *a.* [f. PARERG-ON + -AL.] Of the nature of a parergon; subsidiary, supplementary. So †**Parergo·tic, -ical** [cf. *energetic*] *adjs.*, in same sense.

1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) I. 53 On the morrow of this parergal sabbath, as being the beginning of the barley-harvest, they were directed to bring a sheaf of the first-fruits for a wave-offering. 1643 R. BAILLIE *Lett., to Spang* 2 June (1841–2) II. 72, I take Wednesday, either before or afternoon for some parergetick Diatribes. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* xv. 159 If there be any parergeticall clauses, not suiting true judgement.

†**Parerga·stical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PARERGON, after Gr. ἐργαστικ-ός working + -AL.] Of the nature of a parergon, done as by-work.

1597 G. HARVEY *Trimming Nashe* Wks. (Grosart) III. 15 But to leaue these parergasticall speeches and to come to your trimming, because I will deale roundly with you.

Parergic (părə·ɹdʒik), *a. rare.* [f. as PAREREGON + -IC.] Pertaining to by-work.

1900 G. W. E. RUSSELL *Conferences* Ded. 27 Tame spirits of a parergic pen.

‖ **Parergon** (părə·ɹgɒn). Pl. **parerga** (in 7 *erron.* **parergas**). [L. *parergon* an extra ornament in art, a. Gr. πάρεργον by-work, subordinate or secondary business, etc., sb. use of neuter of πάρεργος beside or in addition to the main work, f. παρά beside + ἔργον work.]

1. In Painting: Something subordinate or accessory to the main subject; hence, generally and *fig.*, ornamental accessory or addition, grace, embellishment. ? *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 542 He painted among those by-works (which painters call *Parerga*) certaine small gallies and little long barks, to show therby the small beginnings of his art. 1612 PEACHAM *Graphice* 45 For your *Parergas* or needlesse graces, you may set forth the same with Farm-houses, Water-mills, Pilgrims travelling, &c. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. *Landskip*, All that which in Picture is not of the body or argument thereof is Landskip, Parergon, or by-work. 1658 PHILLIPS s. v. *Lantskip*, The persons are called the Argument, the Landskip the Parergon or By-work. 1724 R. WODROW *Life J. Wodrow* (1828) 68 These were the proper parerga to and the gentlemanly learning of a minister.

2. By-work, subordinate or secondary work or business; work apart from one's main business or ordinary employment.

c 1618 E. BOLTON *Hypercrit.* IV. iv, For that the Subject.. is rather *Parergon*, then the thing it self I write of. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* xiv. 197, I advise to, but onely as a parergon, not an employment. 1897 *Athenæum* 9 Jan. 51/3 [He] pursued astronomy as a parergon (to use his own favourite phrase).

†**3.** A supplemental work. (As title of a book.)

1726 AYLIFFE (*title*) Parergon Juris Canonici Anglicani: or, a Commentary by Way of Supplement to the Canons and Constitutions of the Church of England.

†**Pa·rergy.** *Obs.* [f. prec. with change of suffix.] A thing beside the purpose in hand.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xvi. 373 The Scriptures being serious, and commonly omitting such Parergies, it will be unreasonable from hence to condemne all laughter. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 12 Whether Roman Vitriol may not be justly referred to the Classis..must be a parergy here to dispute it. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Parergy*, *Parergon* or *Parergum*, .. any thing that is besides the principal question, point or purpose in hand.

Pares, paresche, pareshe, obs. ff. PARISH.

Paresi: see PABISIS, a French coin.

‖ **Paresis** (pæ·rĭsis). [mod.L., a. Gr. πάρεσις letting go, slackening of strength, paralysis, f. παριέναι to let go, let fall, relax, etc., f. παρα- by + ἱέναι to let go.]

1. *Path.* Partial or incomplete paralysis, paralysis affecting muscular motion but not sensation. *General paresis*, a term used by some for progressive paralysis of the insane.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Paresis*, a sort of Palsie. 1790 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* II. 491 He had..been subject to .. paresis or palsy. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 144 The paresis of the olfactory nerves. 1867 FLINT *Princ. & Pract. Med.* 645. 1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* 108 The form of insanity was general paresis in eight cases. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 301 There was paresis of the left side of the face, paresis of the arm, and complete paralysis of the hand and foot.

fig. 1896 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp.* 208 The slowly-creeping desolation, the gradual paresis, that was seizing upon the late full and happy life of our hotel.

2. The 'letting go' or 'dropping' of elements of a word.

1885 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* App. p. xxxi, He [the Negro] has simply taken the principle of *paresis*, or word-neglect,—a principle by which *maculate* becomes *mote* (a spot)—and worked it out to its ultimate consequences.

Paressh, paresshe, obs. forms of PARISH.

Paresthesia, variant of PARÆSTHESIA.

Paretic (părĕ·tik), *a. Path.* [ad. mod.L. *paretic-us*, f. Gr. παρετ-ος relaxed, palsied: see -IC.] Of or pertaining to paresis; affected with or characterized by paresis.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 480 A debilitated and paretic state of the liver. 1888 *Forum* (U. S.) Sept. 101 The increase of paretic dementia, and the increase of alcoholic insanity. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 350 The use of the kathode for paralytic or paretic states.

Hence **Pare·tically** *adv.*

1878 *Smithsonian Inst. Rep.* 361 He proved that..currents [of galvanism] travelling in both directions act paretically.

Par excellence: see PAR *prep.* II b.

Pareyll, obs. f. PEBIL. **Pareylle,** var. PAREL.

Parfait, -ayt, -ect, -et, -it, -ite, etc., obs. ff. PERFECT. **Parfay:** see PERFAY.

‖ **Parfilage** (parfilā·ʒ). [F., f. *parfiler* to unravel thread by thread: in OF. *pourfiler*, f. *pour* for + *fil* thread.] The unravelling of gold or silver thread from laces, epaulets, tassels, etc.; fashionable as a pastime among ladies, esp. in France, in the latter part of the 18th century.

1894 A. DOBSON *18th Cent. Vignettes* Ser. II. 256 Of the Austrian Court and its decorums, of its *parfilage* and its card-parties, Lady Mary has much to say. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* Feb. 177/2 The business was known as parfilage, and the thread-pickers (called *parfileuses*), when they went to court, took large bags to hold whatever they received from the men. *Ibid.*, The countess introduces a scene in one of her novels ridiculing parfilage.

‖ **Parfleche** (parfle·ʃ). Also **-flesh.** [app. Canadian Fr.] Among some tribes of North American Indians: A hide, usually of a buffalo, deprived of the hair and dried by stretching on a frame; an article made of such hide.

1870 KEIM *Sheridan's Troopers* 168 Opposite the chief.. lay several very fine robes and parfleshes finely painted. 1882 R. I. DODGE *Our Wild Indians* xix. 254 *note*, Among almost all the Plains tribes, the common name for a skin so prepared is 'parfleche', and almost everything made of it is also 'parfleche'. 1899 G. B. GRINNELL in *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXIII. 25/2 In an Indian village..the hand that scrapes the parfleche rules the camp.

Parforce, obs. f. PERFORCE. **Parforme, -fourme, -fourne,** obs. ff. PERFORM.

Parfornysshe, var. PERFURNISH *Obs.*

Parfyght, parfyt, obs. ff. PERFECT.

Pargana, -ganna, variants of PERGUNNAH.

Pargasite (pā·ɹgăsəit). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *pargasit* (Steinheil 1814), f. *Pargas* in Finland, where found: see -ITE[1] 2 b.] A green or greenish variety of HORNBLENDE.

1818 T. THOMSON *Ann. Philos.* XI. 469 A new mineral called pargasite has been sent to this country. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 235 Pargasite is usually made to include green and bluish-green kinds, occurring in stout lustrous crystals, or granular.

Parge (pāɹdʒ), *v.* ? *Obs.* [? Shortened from PARGET *v.*] = PARGET *v.* 1.

1701 in *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1879) XXXIII. 176 *note*, To point the garret and to Parge the chimnyes with good Lime morter. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 31 They do not Parge, or (which is all one) Plaster their Garrets. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 57 The thatch should be properly parged with lime-mortar on the inside, to prevent any dust falling upon the milk.

So †**Parge-work** = PARGET *sb.* 2, PARGETING 2.

1649 in *Archæologia* X. 403 Above which [waynscot] is a border of freet or parge worke wrought..the seeling is of the same fret or parge worke.

Pa·rge-board. = BARGE-BOARD.

1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4) I. 42 Barge-board, Bergeboard, Verge-board, or Parge-board.

†**Pa·rgen,** *v. Obs.* Altered form of PARGET *v.* Hence †**Pargener** (-ur). = PARGETER.

1449–50 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 239 Pro le pargenynge eccl. par. supradicte. 1489 *Priory of Finchale* in Parker *Gloss. Archit.* (1845) I. 272 Pro le pergenyng et weschyng ecclesiæ de Fynkhall.

Parget (pā·ɹdʒĕt), *sb.* Also 5–7 **pariet** (*i=j*), 6 **-ette, 6 pergit, 7 parjet.** [app. f. PARGET *v.* (or from same source).]

1. Plaster spread upon a wall, ceiling, etc.; whitewash; roughcast; in mod. dial. *spec.* a plaster made of lime and cow-dung with which the flues of chimneys are lined.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1536 A fust faylaynde þe wryst, Pared on þe parget, purtrayed lettres. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 414 The parget of thi wough be strong & bryght. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 383/2 Pa[r]get, or playster for wallys, *gipsum*,..*litura*. 1530 PALSGR. 252/1 Pariette for walles, *blanchissevre*. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* v. 69 Wrytinge..in the whight parget of the wall of the kynges palace. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xlviii. (1643) § 526 Wih his trovell hee roughcasteth all over with plastering; to wit, with slaked lime..and with parjet. 1789 M. MADAN tr. *Persius* (1795) 120 *note*, The plaster, parget, or rough cast of a wall. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 7) Gloss., *Parget*, a name given to the rough plaster used for lining chimney flues, and formed of lime and cow's dung.

fig. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 162 Wipe out the parget of thy flitting honours, and take a naked view of thy naked selfe. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινή* Def. xx. 172 With what parget soever men may daub.

2. *spec.* Ornamental work in plaster; a facing of plaster with ornamental designs in relief or indented, used for decoration of walls: also called *pargeting.* († Also applied to other wall-decoration, as gilding: cf. next, 1 c.) *Obs.* or *Hist.*

[*a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5285 A chambre,..parraillid all of plate-gold, pariet and obire.] 1569 SPENSER *Visions Bellay* ii, Golde was the parget: and the sielyng eke Did shine all scaly with fine golden plates. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnificence* 1162 All the Parget carv'd and branched trim With Flowrs and Fruits, and winged Cherubim. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 17/1 Unless you will grant the name of painting to a parget of various colours.. This parget may be made of red oker burnt.

†**3.** Gypsum used for making plaster; plaster-stone.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 27 Many Poysons are drawn from Minerals..as Quicksilver, red-Lead, Parget. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 56 Near Bardi, among the parget and chalk-veins, are found sexangular crystals.

†**4.** *transf.* Paint (for the face): cf. next, 2. *Obs.*

1593 DRAYTON *Eclogues* iv. 77 And Beauties selfe..Scorn'd Paintings Pergit, and the borrowed Haire.

Parget (pā·ɹdʒĕt), *v.* Also 4 **parchet,** 5–6 **pargett(e, pergette,** (5 **pergete,** 6 **pargytt**), 6 **pariet** (*i=j*), 7 **pariete, perget,** 7–8 **pargit.** [app. a. OF. *pargeter, parjeter* to throw or cast over a surface, in Liège *pârjeter=jointoyer* (Godef.) ('a term of masonry, to fill up the joints of stones with mortar or plaster' Littré), f. *par* through, all over + *jeter* to throw or cast: cf. (1557) 'they cast it all over with claie, to keepe out the wind', CAST *v.* 57, and see ROUGHCAST.

The synonym *spargette* (found only in *Promp. Parv.*) has suggested to some a connexion with L. *spargĕre*, or a med.L. frequentative *spargitare*; the spelling *pariet* (i e. *parjet*) has been by others ineptly connected with L. *pariet-em* partition-wall.]

1. *trans.* To cover or daub with parget or plaster, to plaster (a wall, etc.); to adorn with pargeting or ornamental plaster-work.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xiii. 10 And he bildide a wal, forsothe thei dawbeden [*gloss* or pargetiden] it with fen with outen chaffis. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xxiv. (Bodl. MS.), Cement..to ioyne stones togedres and to pargette and to whitelyme walles. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 301 The walles to be parieted without, and within, and diuersly paincted. 1632 LE GRYS tr. *Velleius Paterc.* 125 Quintus Catulus..shut himselfe up in a place lately pergetted with lime and sand,..and withall suffocating his owne breath, died. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 101/2 Let the floor of your Vault be pargetted. 1869 *Latest News* 5 Sept. 7 That no iron chimney bars supporting the arch are absent, and that the flues are pargeted.

†**b.** To daub or plaster over *with* (anything).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xii. (Bodl. MS.), Beene ..pergetteth þe rof off her huyues wiþ wose and gomme. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 31 Then parget ouer whatsoeuer thou wilt with this composition. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lxxvii. (1674) 104 They saw the Wretch pargeted with apparances four inches thick, all over his body. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 424 The continual confluence of Flocks of Water-Fowl..having paved or pargetted the whole Rock [Ascension] with their Filth.

†**c.** To cover or decorate (a surface) with ornamental work of any kind, as gilding, precious stones, etc. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3673 All pargestis [? pargettid] of plate as pure as þe noble. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 34 b, The vessels of Glasse are pargetted and fenced. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 61 Their outside tyling pargetted with azure stones resembling turquoises. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxxviii, The Roof and Walls of the Temple..all pargetted with Porphyry and Mosaick Work. 1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 85 The couch of juniper-wood, pargetted with gold and silver.

†**2.** *transf.* To daub or plaster (the face or body) with paint; to paint. Also *intr.* for *refl. Obs.*

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 125 b, Those dawbed, pargetted, and vermilion died faces. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* v. ii, She's aboue fiftie too, and pargets! 1660 F. BROOKE *Le Blanc's Trav.* 192 They delight much to parget their bodies with a reddish earth.

3. *fig.* To cover with a fair appearance; to 'whitewash', to smooth or gloss over. ? *Obs.*

1592 *Conspir. Pretended Ref.* 6 The sinke of these sinnes in him, hee alwayes smoothlie couered and parieted ouer.. with a very rare outward earnestnesse. 1640 BASTWICK *Lord Bps.* ii. C, Thus they did..parget, or roughcast their vices. 1824 CARLYLE *Wilhelm Meister* II. xii. 237 If one did not try to parget-up the outward man as long as possible.

Hence **Pa·rgeted** *ppl. a.*

1538 ELYOT, *Calcatus*, pergetted or whyte lymed. 1552 HULOET, Pargetted house, *calcata*. 1645 BURGESSE *Serm. Ho. Comm.* 30 Apr. 51 With faire, (specious, pargetted, glozing words). 1888 *Athenæum* 16 June 760/2 Some charming pictures of old pargeted houses.

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† **Pargeter** (pā·ɹdʒėtəɹ). *Obs.* Forms: 6 **pargetour(e, pergeter**, 6–9 **pargetter**, 7 **-gettor, -jetter**, 9 **-giter**, 8– **-geter**. [orig. *pargetour* = OF. **parjetteur*, agent-n. from *parjet-er*: see prec.]

1. A plasterer; a whitewasher.

1538 ELYOT, *Cementarii*, daubers, pargetters, rowghe masons, whiche do make onely walles. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* I. 8 Not far from the Town, he met 10 Pargettors..carrying with them their tools. 1826 J. BAILEY *Forcellini, Dealbator*, one who white-washes, a pargeter.

2. *fig.* One who 'bedaubs' with flattery; a sycophant.

a 1656 USSHER *Power Princes* I. (1683) 71 Let those parjetters of great men now come forth.

Pargeting (pā·ɹdʒėtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of PARGET *v.*; plastering; adorning with plaster-work; †*transf.* painting (of the face).

1396 *Compotus Will. Chert Custodis Coll. Cantuar. Oxon.* (1881) 33 Item pro carecta calcis pro parchetting vjs. viij*d.* *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 384/1 Pargettynge (or spargettynge of wallis), *gipsacio, gipsatura.* 1588 T. THOMAS *Dict.* (1606), *Incrustatio*, a laying over, a pargetting,..a rough-casting. 1661 RUST *Origen's Opin.* in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 42 If the House be ruinous..all the external Painting and Pargetting imaginable..can neither secure the Inhabitants from its Fall. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 218 Pargeting..signifies the Plastering of Walls. 1853 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. ii. 45 Impressed on the plaster in the same manner as pargetting was performed.

fig. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινή Diat. v. 247 Much pargetting there is, to shew a disparity between the Word and Prayer and the Sacraments.

2. *concr.* Plaster or plaster-work, often ornamental: = PARGET *sb.* 1, 2.

1388 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xiii. 12 Where is the pargetyng [1382 dawbynge], which 3e pargetiden? 1538 ELYOT, *Tectorium*, the playstrynge or pariettynge of a house. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 543 The wals glistered with red marble, and pargeting of divers colours. 1756 BP. POCOCKE *Trav.* (1889) II. 228 All the old houses in Herefordshire are built with frames of wood and cage work between, call'd pargiting. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 212/2 The practice is to coat the inside of the flue with a composition of lime-mortar with cow-dung, called 'pargetting'. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* May 9 The pargeting of ceiling and of wall Was fresco'd o'er with figures manifold.

3. *attrib.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VII. i. 550 They annoynt it with a kinde of pargetting mortar.

Pa·rgeting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That pargets; †that 'whitewashes', glosses or smooths over.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. A ij b, You must not acquiesce in the pargetting verdict of those who are wealthy and well at ease.

† **Pa·rgety,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PARGET *sb.* + -Y.] Of the nature of plaster, sticky.

1684 tr. *Fambresar. Art Physick* I. 42 Four sorts [of flegm]; the Watery..and the Pargetty.

Pargo, pargie: see PORGO, PORGY.

Parhedral (paɹhe·drăl), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *παρέδρος* adj., sitting beside, sb. an associate, coadjutor + -AL; cf. PAREDRIAL.] Attendant, subsidiary.

1884 *Guide to Exh. Gall. Brit. Mus.* 94 Besides the principal gods, inferior or parhedral gods, personifications of the faculties, senses, and others.

Parhelion (paɹhī·liŏn). Pl. **parhelia** (-iă), rarely **-ions**. Also 7 **parelion**, (*pl.* (*erron.*) **-elias, -helia's**), 8 **parelium, -helium**; also *β.* 7 **parelius, -elios, -helius**, *pl.* **-elii, -helii**; *γ.* 7 **parelie.** [a. L. *parēlion*, a. Gr. *παρήλιον*, also *παρήλιος*, f. *παρα-* beside + *ἥλιος* sun. Early forms represent also the latinized *parēlius, parēlium*, and F. *parélie* (1547 in Hatz.-Darm.). The insertion of *h*, after Gr. *ἥλιος hēlios*, is later.]

1. A spot on a solar halo at which the light is intensified (usually at the intersection of two halos or bands of light), often prismatically coloured, and sometimes dazzlingly bright, formerly supposed to be a reflected image of the sun; a mock sun.

Two or more parhelia are usually seen at once, on a level with and on opposite sides of the sun, and sometimes vertically above and below it.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. III. xxv, Glistring Parelies or other meteors. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xii. (1700) 61 As absurd as it were for a Persian to offer his Sacrifice to a Parhelion (as the Greeks call that Meteor) instead of adoring the Sun. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. ii. 71 The Sunne reflecting upon a cloud produces a Parelius, or a representation of his owne glory. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 259 As parhelions [1675 parrhelions] to the sun. 1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 220 At the two extremities .. appeared two Parhelia's or Mock-suns. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Parelium* or *Parhelium*, a Mock Sun. 1721 W. WHISTON in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 213 Two plain Parhelia, or Mock-Suns. 1780 VON TROIL *Iceland* 55 The parhelions are observed in Iceland chiefly at the approach of the Greenland ice. 1878 NARES *Polar Sea* I. xii. 301 A fine circular prismatic halo was seen round the sun with a distinct prismatic parhelion at the usual distance on each side and above it.

2. *fig.* Applied to a fainter image or reflection of something else.

1647 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1861) III. 277 Parhelii, and resemblances, and shadows of those thoughts the mind secretly conceives and forms. 1683 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1699) V. 341 Only the parhelius or reflection of the visible glory of him. 1867 DRAPER *Amer. Civ. War* I. xxxiii. 563 The sky was full of parhelions of delusive glory.

Hence **Parheliacal** (pāɹhīlə·ĭăkăl), **Parhelic** (paɹhī·lik or -he·lik) *adjs.*, pertaining to or resembling a parhelion.

Parhelical ring or *parhelic circle*, a horizontal circle of light passing through the sun, seen in connexion with halos, with parhelia at certain points on it.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxxii. (1852) 546 Parheliacal gods which mocked men's minds. 1890 *Chambers' Encycl.* V. 524/2 The Parhelic circle, which is a white circle passing through the sun and parallel with the horizon.

‖ **Parhidro·sis.** Also **parid-**. [f. PAR(A-1 1 + Gr. *ἱδρώς* sweat: see -OSIS.] 'Secretion of sweat of an abnormal kind' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893).

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Parhomologous (pāɹhomo·lŏgəs), *a. Comp. Anat.* [f. PAR(A-1 1 + HOMOLOGOUS.] Applied to parts apparently but not really homologous: see quot. So **Parhomo·logy** (pāɹhomo·lŏdʒi), the condition of being parhomologous.

1888 H. GADOW in *Nature* 13 Dec. 151/2 Two plexuses may be homodynamous, although, strictly speaking, not homologous. This is expressed by the term 'imitatory homodynamy', more happily by parhomology. *Ibid.*, The muscles .. together with the nerves, undergo metameric changes until they..are only parhomologous.

‖ **Parhypate** (paɹhi·pāti). Also 8 **parypate**. [a. Gr. *παρυπάτη* (sc. *χορδή*), f. *παρ(α-* beside + *ὑπάτος* uppermost.] In ancient Greek music, The name of the lowest note but one in either of the lowest two tetrachords.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* Explan. Wds., *Parhypate hypatôn*, ..Subprincipall of principals. A string or note in Musicke: C, FA, UT. *Parhypate Meséon*, ..Subprincipall of meanes: a string or note in Musicke: F, FA, UT. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Parhypate*, ..the Sound of the String next the Bass. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Parypate*, in antient music, ..that note or chord of a tetrachord which lay next to the hypate.

Pariah (pē·riă, pā·riă). Forms: 7 **parea, (piriawe, parrier**, 8 **parrear, bareier**), 8–9 **paria, (pariar, parriar**, 9 **pareiya**), 8– **pariah.** [ad. Tamil *paṟaiyar*, pl. of *paṟaiyan* name of the largest of the lower castes in Southern India, lit. '(hereditary) drummer', f. *paṟai* 'the large drum beaten at certain festivals'. (Yule & Burnell.)]

1. *prop.* A member of a very extensive low caste in Southern India, especially numerous at Madras, where its members supply most of the domestics in European service.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 494 The Pareas are of worse esteeme, ..reputed worse than the Diuell. 1626 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) 998 The worst whereof are the abhorred Piriawes. 1727 J. T. PHILLIPS *Acc. Malabar* xxxii. 127 Barcier (or a sort of poor People that eat all sort of Flesh). 1807 F. BUCHANAN *Mysore* I. i. 20 The Parriar, and other impure tribes..would be beaten, were they to attempt joining in a procession of any of the gods of the Bráhmans. 1856 R. CALDWELL *Dravidian Gram.* App. 494 The Pariars [*ed.* 2 Pareiyas] constitute a well defined, distinct, ancient caste,.. and..has subdivisions of its own,..its own traditions, and its own jealousy of the encroachments of the castes which are above it and below it. 1886 YULE & BURNELL. *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.* s. v., There are several castes in the Tamil country considered to be lower than the *Pariahs, e.g.* the caste of shoemakers, and the lowest caste of washermen. And the *Pariah* deals out the same disparaging treatment to these that he himself receives from higher castes.

2. Hence, extended to a member of any low Hindoo caste, and by Europeans even applied to one of no caste, an outcaste.

This extension of application began among the higher castes of Hindoos, because the Pariahs are lower than the lowest caste of the Brahmanical system, by whom they are shunned as unclean and thus, practically, *outcasts*.

1712 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras in Old. Time* (1861) II. 125 A resort of basket makers, Scavengers,.. and other Parriars, to drink Toddy. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 550 As little..[to] be looked for..as a brave heroic spirit among the outcast Parias of the Hindoos now. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 317 To shew that Gipsies..were of the lowest and most degraded cast of Parias or Suders. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XII. lxxviii, They lose their caste at once, as do the Parias. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 164 This may be true with respect to the Parriahs, or outcasts.

3. *fig.* Any person (or animal) of a degraded or despised class; a social outcast.

1819 SHELLEY *Lett.* Pr. Wks. 1888 II. 286 Such remembrances..as an exile and a Pariah may be permitted to address to an acknowledged member of the community of mankind. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 245 A king's daughter .. thrown forth to prowl with the Pariahs of society. 1884 *Expositor* Feb. 106 The sparrow, a very Pariah amongst the feathered tribes! 1901 *Academy* 23 Mar. 244 Ibsen is the supreme pariah of the English stage.

b. = *Pariah dog*: see 4 b.

1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* 39 But soon some Paria's appear. *Note*, The Paria puppies of Bombay. 1895 MRS. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 58 I'll get you an old pariah out of the bazaar, and give you fifty rupees to buy him a collar!

4. *attrib.* That is a pariah; consisting of or belonging to pariahs; also applied to animals of low breed or things of base quality (see also b).

1712 C. LOCKYER *Acc. Trade India* i. 20 The Company allows two or three Peons to attend at the Gate, and a Parrear Fellow to keep all clean. 1726 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras in Old. Time* (1861) II. 230 A Pariah woman of the Right hand castes. 1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 121 People here talk of high-caste and Pariah horses, Pariah dogs, &c. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 387 Some men appear to feel that they belong to a Pariah caste.

b. † **Pariah-arrack,** a deleterious native spirit made in India (*obs.*); **pariah-dog,** a yellow vagabond dog of low breed which frequents towns and villages in India and the East; **pariah-kite,** the Scavenger-kite of India (*Milvus govinda*).

1671–2 SIR W. LANGHORNE in J. T. Wheeler *Madras in Old. Time* (1861) III. 422 The unwholesome liquor called *Parrier arrack. 1780 I. MUNRO *Narr. Milit. Operat.* iv. (1789) 36 A species of the common cur, called a *pariar dog. 1878 E. ARNOLD *Pref. P. Robinson's In my Ind. Gard.* 9 The very pariah-dogs are classic to those who know Indian fables. 1877–78 V. BALL *Jungle Life* xiv. (1880) 655 The scavenger or *pariah kites (*Milvus govinda*)..though generally to be seen about the tents, are not common in the jungles.

Hence **Pa·riahdom,** the condition of a pariah.

1878 SYMONDS *Sonn. M. Angelo & Campanella* 16 The men of whom I speak were conscious of Pariahdom.

Parial (pē·riăl), *a. rare*−1. [f. L. *pari-* equal, in pl. *paria* pair + -AL.] Belonging to or constituting a pair; paired.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 215 [The plastron..consists..of nine pieces,—one median and symmetrical, and the rest in pairs]. *Ibid.* 216 The parial pieces of the plastron are the 'hæmapophyses' [etc.].

Parial, obs. form of PAIR- royal.

Parian (pē·riăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *Pari-us* of Paros + -AN: in F. *parien.*]

1. Belonging to the island of Paros, one of the Cyclades, famed for a white marble highly valued among the ancients for statuary.

Parian Chronicle, a famous chronicle of Grecian history from the reign of Cecrops B. C. 1450 to the archonship of Diotimus B. C. 354, engraved on marble; formerly kept in the island of Paros, and now preserved among the Arundel Marbles at Oxford.

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 46, I had rather have a good piece of rough Parian marble. 1700 PRIOR *Carmen Sec.* 370 The King shall there in Parian Marble breathe. 1762–9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 278 The port an image bears of Parian stone. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Snow Storm*, Mockingly, On coop or kennel he hangs Parian wreaths.

2. Name given to a fine white kind of porcelain. Usually *absol.* as *sb.*; also *attrib.* made of parian.

1850 *Jrnl. of Design* IV. 45 Messrs Minton and Copeland almost simultaneously introduced the new 'body' in pottery .. called Parian, statuary porcelain, carraran, &c. 1894 *U. S. Tariff* in *Times* 16 Aug. 6/3 China, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen, stone, and crockery ware.

† **Paria·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *pariātiōn-em*, n. of action from *pariāre* to make equal, balance.] The action of making equal; equalization, balancing.

1623 COCKERAM, *Pariation*, Euennesse of account. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* III. *Serm.* (1673) 17 Nothing clears our accounts with God but pariation of Expences with Receipts.

Parich, obs. f. PARISH, PERISH. **Parichone, -oner, -yngher,** obs. ff. PARISHEN, PARISHIONER.

Paricidal, Paricide, obs. ff. PARRICIDAL, -CIDE.

Paridigitate (pæridi·dʒitėt), *a. Zool.* [f. *pari-*, stem of L. *par* equal + DIGITATE.] Having an even number of toes on each foot; artiodactyl.

1864 WEBSTER cites OWEN.

Paridrosis, variant spelling of PARHIDROSIS.

† **Pa·rient,** *a. Obs. rare*−0. [ad. L. *parient-em*, pr. pple. of *parĕre* (*pari-*) to bring forth.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Parient* (*pariens*), travelling with yong, lying in travel, bringing forth yong.

‖ **Paries** (pē·ri,ĭz). Pl. **parietes** (părəi·ėtīz). *Anat., Nat. Hist.*, etc. [L. *pariēs, parietem* wall, partition-wall.] A part or structure enclosing, or forming the boundary of, a cavity in an animal or plant body or other natural formation; a wall (of a hollow bodily organ, a cavity of the body or of a shell, an abscess or wound, an ovary or capsule of a plant, a cell of a honey-comb or wasp's nest, etc.). Chiefly in *pl.*

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The parietes of the two ventricles of the heart are of unequal strength and thickness. 1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 543 Between this membrane and the dorsal parietes, are situated all the various convolutions of the intestine. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 191 In the opposite parietes of the ovarium of Brunonia. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 150 A central portion, which is termed the 'paries', which is attached by its base to the 'basis' of the shell.

Pariet, -ette, obs. forms of PARGET.

Parietal (părəi·ėtăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *pariétal* (*c* 1560 in Paré), ad. L. *parietāl-is*, f. *paries*: see PARIES and -AL.]

1. **a.** *Anat.* and *Zool.* Belonging to or connected with the wall of the body or of any of its cavities.

Applied *esp.* to a pair of bones (*parietal bones*), right and left, forming part of the sides and top of the skull, between the frontal and occipital bones; and to structures connected with these, or situated in the same region (*parietal region*) of the head, as the *parietal eminence, protuberance*, or *tuber*, a central elevation on the outer surface of the parietal bone, corresponding to a depression (*parietal fossa*) on the inner surface; *parietal lobe*, the middle lobe of each hemisphere of the brain, composed of the three *parietal convolutions* or *lobules*; etc. Also applied to those parts of the peritoneum and pleura which line the body-wall (*parietal peritoneum, p. pleura*), as distinct from the parts investing the viscera and lungs.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* lf. xv b/2 The two bones, the Foreheade, and the Parietale. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Parietal* [*printed* pariental] *Bones.* 1706 PHILLIPS, *Parietals*, or *Parietal Bones.* 1854 OWEN *Skel.*

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& Teeth in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 177 The penultimate segment of the skull..is called the 'parietal vertebra'. 1866 HUXLEY *Prehist. Rem. Caithn.* 120 The parietal sutures are somewhat full. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 77 At the side of the head we have..the parietal region.

b. *Bot.* Belonging to, connected with, or attached to the wall of a hollow organ or structure, esp. of the ovary, or of a cell: see quots.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 158 They differ in their parietal exalbuminose comose seeds. 1835 — *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 364 Botanists call anything *parietal* which arises from the inner lining, or wall of an organ. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 5 The nucleus..approaches..the circumference of the sap-cavity, and becomes parietal. *Ibid.* 342 A rapid absorption of water in the parietal cells.

2. In U. S., Pertaining to residents and order within the walls of a college, as in *Parietal Board, P. Committee*, at Harvard College: see quot.

1837 *Orders & Reg. Harvard Univ.* 12 The Officers resident within the College walls shall constitute a permanent standing Committee of the Faculty, to be called the Parietal Committee. This Committee shall have particular cognizance of all offences against good order and decorum within the walls. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 15 One instance in which the Parietal Board [Harvard College] took him in hand. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 5 Jan. 16/1 One might call it, in college phrase, a style of parietal admonition.

3. *gen.* Of or belonging to a wall. *rare.*

1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 257 The man..who surrounds with parietal deal a space belonging to twenty others. 1874 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II. xii. 134 They were much our betters in parietal wit.

B. *sb.* = Parietal bone: see 1 a.

1706 [see 1 a]. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 57 A Blow upon the posterior Part of the left Parietal. 1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 192 The constant coalescence of the parietals with one another.

† **Parietary** (pæ·riĕtări), *sb. Obs.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 **paritorie**, 5 **paritarie**, (**paratory**, **pyritorie**), 5–6 **peritorie**, (**-yt-**, **-ye**), 6 **paritory**; *β.* 6 **parietary**, **-orie**, **-ory**, 6–7 **-arie**. [ME. and AF. *paritarie* = OF. *paritaire* (13th c.), mod.F. *pariétaire*, ad. L. *parietāria*, i. e. *herba parietāria*, from *parietāri-us*: see next.] The herb Pellitory (*Parietaria officinalis*).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 28 Ful of Plantayne and of Paritorie [*v. rr.* peritorie, permytorye, Pyritorie]. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 219 Leues of malue..& peritorie. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 602/10 *Peritoria*, Perytorye. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* ibid. 787/26 *Hoc colitropium*, a paratory. 1538 TURNER *Libellus, Helxine*, Latinis parietaria dicitur, vulgo Paritory. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxxiv. 50 Parietorie is singuler against cholerike inflammations. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Parietarie* ..commonly called Pellitory of the Wall.

Parietary (părəi·ĕtări), *a. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *parietāri-us*, f. *paries, pariet-em* wall: see PARIES and -ARY.] = PARIETAL *a.* 2.

1881 *Nation* (N.Y.) XXXII. 442 The snuffing out of the school by a parietary regulation of President Wayland's.

Parietes, pl. of PARIES.

† **Parietines**, *sb. pl. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *parietinæ*, pl. fem. of *parietinus* of or belonging to walls: see prec. and -INE².] Fallen or ruined walls; ruins.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. II. (1651) 238 We have many ruines of such bathes found..among those parietines and rubbish of old Romane townes.

Parieto- (părəi·ĕto), used as combining form (not on L. type) of PARIES or PARIETAL, in several terms of Anatomy, denoting **a.** Belonging to or connected both with the parietal bone, or lobe, and (the structure indicated by the second element): **as Pari·eto-fro·ntal** *a.* and *sb.*, **Pari·eto-ju·gal, Pari·eto-ma·stoid, Pari·eto-occi·pital, Pari·eto-qua·drate, Pari·eto-sphenoi·dal, Pari·eto-squamo·sal, Pari·eto-te·mporal** *adjs.* b. Belonging to or connected with the wall of (a cavity), or of the body and (some structure): **as Pari·eto-splа·nchnic** (-splæ·ŋknik) *a.* [Gr. σπλάγχνα viscera], belonging to the walls of the viscera, viscero-pleural; **Pari·eto-vagi·nal** *a.* [L. *vagina* sheath], connected with the body-wall and the tentacle-sheath (applied to certain muscles in Polyzoa); **Pari·eto-vi·sceral** *a.* = *parieto-splanchnic.*

1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 208 (The Frog) Two long flat bones, the *parieto-frontals, one on each side of a median suture which answers to the sagittal and frontal sutures in man. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Parieto-jugal index*, the ratio of the greatest transverse diameter of the skull, or maximum parietal diameter, to the bizygomatic diameter. *Ibid.*, **Parieto-mastoid suture*, the ..suture between the inferior border of the parietal bone..and the superior border of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Brain* ii. 16 Towards the back part of the brain..is the *Parieto-occipital fissure, which indicates a two-fold subdivision of the upper portion of the brain behind the fissure of Rolando. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 185 Abscess of both parieto-occipital lobes and the cerebellum. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Parieto-sphenoidal artery*.. *P. notch.* 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 50 (Edible Snail), The upper or *parieto-splanchnic portion of the suboesophageal mass. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Parieto-temporal suture*,..the suture between the parietal and temporal bones. 1856 ALLMAN *Fresh-w. Polyzoa* (Ray Soc.) 27, 28 *Parieto-vaginal. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 144 The retractors of the anterior part of the body (parieto-vaginal muscles). 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 236 A pair of parieto-vaginal muscles attached to the base of the fold surrounding the tentacle-sheath.

† **Parifo·rmal**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *pār, pari-* equal + *forma* form + -AL: cf. *formal.* Improperly for **pariform*, med.L. *pariformis*, whence *pariformiter* adv. = 'pariter, similiter' (Du Cange).] Of equal form; equiform.

1652 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 180 The Isonomy or pari-formall lawes of Re-publiques.

So † **Parifo·rmity** *Obs. rare*, similitude of form.

1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 193 Now see wee welle than that this rownde see To oure noble by paryformytee [*v. r.* parformyté], Undere the shypp, shewyd there the sayle.

† **Pa·rify**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *parifi-er* (15th c. in Godef.), or ad. med.L. *parificāre* (1285 in Du Cange), f. *pār, pari-* equal: see -FY.] *trans.* To make, or represent as, equal; to compare, liken. So † **Parifica·tion** *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. Prol. 2 Orosius apon syndry wys tyll Babylone Rome paryfyis. 1537 *Let.* in *Cranmer's Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 352 Subsequently ye parify me unto them. 1537 CRANMER *ibid.* 354 Where you say, that I parify you to the false traitors in Lincolnshire. *Ibid.*, When I write this parification (as you call it) of the rebels of Lincolnshire, I nothing thought less than to compare any man hereabout to them.

Parigal, var. PAREGAL *Obs.* **Pariglin**, var. PARILLIN. **Paril**, obs. f. PERIL.

† **Pa·rile**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *paril-is* equal, like, f. *par* equal: cf. *similis* like.] Equal, like.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 11 Otherwise, I shall by a parile argument of ignorance, conclude, that [etc.]. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xviii. 116 Doubts..why the First Sextile should not be parile to the Later.

So † **Pari·lity** *Obs.* [L. *parilitās*], equality.

1620 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 425 His beauty consisting more of proportion and parilyty of parts. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* I. v. (1678) 4 The temperature.. is a little absent from the exact and severe parility of mixed qualities.

Parillin (părі·lin). Also **pariglin** (părі·lĭn). *Chem.* [f. Sp. *parilla* (see SARSAPARILLA), Pg. *parrilha*, It. *pariglia* + -IN¹.] A white or colourless, inodorous, crystalline substance ($C_{40}H_{70}O_{16}$) obtained from sarsaparilla-root; also called **Pari·llic acid**, *salsaparin, sarsaparillin, sarsaparilla-saponin*, or *smilacin.*

1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 234 *Parilline, Pariglium*, a peculiar proximate principle, discovered by Pallota. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 278. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1780 Parillin does not excite sneezing like saponin.

‖ **Pari mutuel** (pari mūtūĕl); usu. in pl. **paris mutuels** (with same pronunciation). [Fr., = mutual stake or wager.] A form of betting 'in which those who have put a stake on the winning horse divide among themselves the total of the stakes on the other horses' (less the percentage of the managers—i. e., in France, the Government).

1881 *Standard* 7 Sept. 5/2 That the accounts of their horseracing should sometimes puzzle English readers by the mention of 'pools' and 'Paris mutuals' is possible. 1894 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 5/3 The Minister of the Interior has prohibited throughout France the opening of pari mutuel offices at cycle races...As for morality, there is little to be said for private pari mutuels. Bad as they are, however, they are better than the Government-instituted ones.

Parine (pē·rəin), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *Parinæ*, f. L. *parus* titmouse, in mod.L. the name of the typical genus.] Belonging to or having the characters of the subfamily *Parinæ* of passerine birds (the true titmice).

Paring (pē·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PARE *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of PARE *v.*¹, or the result of this.

† **1.** The action of preparing, preparation. *Obs.*

1392 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 156/6 Et pro bulting et paring dicti frumenti. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 114/1 The saide Wyne had his true makyng, and trewe boillyng and paryng.

2. The action of pruning, or cutting off the edge or surface, or anything superficial. *lit.* and *fig.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXVII. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 220/1 Euerich ȝere þe spraie [of a vyne] nedeþ kuttinge and paringe. 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelm. Term* II. iii, For all his cleansing, pruning, and paring, he's not worthy a broker's daughter. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 528 The hoofs of horses have become less solid in consequence of continual paring. 1881 E. J. WORBOISE *Sissie* viii, That one is never the better for mere scraping, and paring, and saving.

3. *concr.* A thin portion pared off the surface of anything, usually as refuse or superfluous matter; a shaving.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* iv. 13 We ben maad, the paringis [*gloss* or outcastinge] of alle thingis til 3it. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. vii. 61 The rynde or the paryng of this appel. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) App. i. 25 What is left for mee but the paringes, when I have given others the peares? 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 140 Never was more truly verified that Proverb, Half the King's Cheese goes away in Parings. 1793 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 278 To take her islands is to possess but the paring of her nails. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* i, Sailing thereon a fleet of potato parings.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *paring-bee*, U.S. (BEE¹ 4), *-chisel, -iron, -knife, -mattock, -plough, -shovel, -spade*, etc.; **paring-place**, ?the castor (of a horse).

1530 PALSGR. 652/2, I pare a saffrone grounde, or aley with a paryng yron. 1552 HULOET, Paring shouell, or instrument to pare flores, *valgium.* 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Tranchete*, a shooemakers paring knife. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2935/4 A black [Gelding]..with a swelling on the Paring place of the far hind Leg. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 76 The Paring-Chissel..must have a very fine and smooth edge. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 12 The Paring-Plough is a necessary instrument..in bringing into cultivation heath, moor, and other waste lands. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Paring-spade*, an instrument used for clearing stubble from land after harvest. 1888 J. Q. BITTINGER *Hist. Haverhill* (N. H.) 359 Quite an incident was the paring-bee in bringing young folks together. The..young men mounted the paring machines and peeled the apples, whilst the..young ladies quartered and cored them.

Paringal, -ale, -alle, var. PAREGAL *Obs.*

‖ **Pari passu** (pē·ərəi pæ·siū, pā·rī pa·sū), *advb. phr.* [L., = 'with equal step'.] With equal pace; at an equal rate of progress; side by side; simultaneously and equally. In *Law*, On an equality, equally, without preference.

1567 SIR N. THROKMORTON *Let.* in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* Wks. 1826 I. 378 *note*, They think it convenient to proceed with yow both for a while pari passu. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 88 Let both these bils go *pari passu*, hand in hand together. 1775 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 356 To..proceed with warlike measures and conciliatory measures *pari passu*. 1887 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 139 Copyholds are now placed *pari passu* with freeholds. 1890 GLADSTONE *Sp. Ho. Commons* 19 Feb., The only method of describing *pari passu* was that adopted by Mr. John Bright..when he said that, when people were content with a *pari passu* progress, it was like driving six omnibuses abreast down Park-lane.

Paripatecian, erron. f. PERIPATETIAN *Obs.*

Paripinnate (pæripi·nĕt), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod. Bot. L. *paripinnāt-us*, f. *pār, pari-* equal: see PINNATE.] Pinnate with an even number of leaflets, i. e. without a terminal leaflet.

1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 95 When there is no end leaflet, the leaf is abruptly- or pari-pinnate. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 163.

Paris (pæ·ris), the name of the capital of France, used in various collocations: e. g. in names of materials or articles made in Paris, as *Paris* † *crisp, cup, net*; in names of measures or weights used at Paris, differing from the corresponding English ones, as *Paris foot, inch. line, pint.*

Paris baby = *Paris doll* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); † **Paris ball**, a tennis ball; **Paris basin** (*Geol.*), the area of Tertiary strata on which Paris is situated; † **Paris black**, ? name of some black stuff used for garments; **Paris blue**, (*a*) a bright shade of Prussian blue; (*b*) a bright blue colouring matter obtained from aniline; † **Paris candle**, a kind of large wax-candle; **Paris daisy**, the plant *Chrysanthemum frutescens* from Teneriffe, cultivated also as *Marguerite*; **Paris doll**, a doll or lay-figure dressed in the latest fashion, used by dress-makers as a model; **Paris green**, a vivid light green pigment composed of aceto-arsenite of copper; **Paris gypsum**, gypsum from the Paris basin; † **Paris head**, a head-dress from Paris; **Paris lake** = carmine lake (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1866–77); **Paris plaster** = PLASTER-OF-PARIS; hence † **Paris-plasterer**; **Paris-red**, † (*a*) a shade of red; (*b*) ferric oxide, finely divided, used as a polish for glass, gold and silver, etc.; **Paris violet**, a coal-tar colour, called also methyl-violet; **Paris white**, a fine kind of whiting used in polishing.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. xxxi. in Ashm. (1652) 155 Ther Pauteners be stuffed wyth *Parrys balls. 1530 PALSGR. 240/1 Lytell paresball, *estevf.* 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 131 To that end..I did present him with the Paris-Balls. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* 233 Comprised within what is commonly termed the *Paris basin. *a* 1568 R. SEMPLE *Jonet Reid* 4 Bayth *Pareiss blak and Inglis broun. 1864–78 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 227 The pure ferric ferrocyanide.. is sometimes called *Paris blue. 1900 *Daily News* 4 June 2/6 Manufacturers of Paris blue, starch, and black lead. [1401–2 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 209, ij lib. *candel, de Parys.] 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 121, iij dosen and ix lb' of paris candell'. 1512 *Northumbld. Househ. Bk.* (1827) 2 Of Parisch Candle viij dosson x lb. 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict., Kanwyll baris*, a pares candel. 1401 in Frost *Notices rel. Hull* (1827) App. 3 Pro x dus[enis] *paris crisp. 1479 *Paston Lett.* III. 270, iiij *Parys cuppis with a cover. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n., Chrysanthemum frutescens*, Marguerite, *Paris Daisy. 1742 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 188 The *Paris Foot..contains 12·785 English Inches. 1882 HOWELLS in *Longm. Mag.* I. 44 Saffron, with *Paris-green shutters. 1885 *Lyell's Elem. Geol.* (ed. 4) Index, Fossil footprints in *Paris gypsum. *c* 1596 in *Gentl. Mag.* (1819) LXXXIX. I. 23 Next after them came the Lady Strange.. in her *paris head. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 28 Apr. an. 1778, A *Paris-made wig. 1766 [C. ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* (ed. 3) 26 Stomachers and *Parisnets. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* LXV. II. 925 Ten quarts (or *Paris pints). 1855 *Ecclesiologist* XVI. 336 Mortar, *Paris-plaster, sulphur, and even lead. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 10 *Parys plasterers, daubers, and lyme borners. 1600 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1811) III. 289 [The Captaine] bestowed vpon him a cloake of *Paris red. 1588 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 322 Ane quarter of an unce *Pareis wecht. 1434 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 101, I towell of *parys werk.

Paris: see HERB PARIS; obs. form of PARISH.

† **Parisant**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *parissant*, f. *parir* to appear.] Seemly, of good appearance.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 8599 Eche man now his harneis rubbes, That thei be clene and Parisaunt.

Parische, parise, obs. ff. PARISH, PERISH.

Parisee: see PARISIS.

† **Paris garden.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 **Parish garden.** [See quot. 1674.] Name of a place at Bankside, Southwark, where a bear-garden was kept in Elizabethan and later times; hence, 'a bear-garden', a noisy disorderly place. Also *attrib.*

1589 NASHE *Pasquil's Return* Wks. (Grosart) I. 109 Strange

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trickes, and deuises, betweene the Ape and the Owle, the like was neuer yet seene in Paris-garden. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 253 Eager to catch him, as a dog to take a beare by the eares in Parish-garden. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 172 Bred up, where Discipline most rare is, In Military Garden-Paris. 1672 R. WILD *Poet. Licent.* 31 Their Churches Paris-Gardens are become. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Paris Garden*, is the place on the Thames Bank-side at London, where the Bears are kept and baited; and was antiently so called from Robert de Paris, who had a House there in Richard the second's time.

Parish (pæ·riʃ), *sb.* Forms: α. 3–7 paroche, 4–8 paroch, (4 proche, 6 parroch(e). β. 4 parosche, -osshe, -osse, 5 -oish, -ossh, -os; 4–5 parizs, -yzsh, (-ise, parshe, persche), 4–parish, (5 parisch(e, -isshe, -issche, -isse, -esche, -essh, -es, -eche, -ysch(e, -ysh(e, -yssh, -ysse, parresche, -ych, peresche, parsche, 5–6 parishe, -issh, -asche, -esshe, *Sc.* paris, -eis, parriche, -ish). [Two forms: (α) *paroche*, a. AF. *paroche*, OF. *par(r)oche*, app. a learned form, ad. late.L. *parochia*; (β) *parosshe*, etc. :—OF. *paroisse* :—popular L. **parocia* for *parochia*. The latter (in Sidonius, *c* 472) was a form substituted for Christian L. *parœcia* (Augustine, Jerome), a. Gr. *παροικία*, in Christian use, the charge of a bishop, a diocese, later the charge of a presbyter, a parish: see Note below. With *parochia, parocia, paroisse*, cf. *brachia, bracia*, F. *brasse*. With Eng. *parosshe* from *paroisse*, cf. ME. *marish, marsh*, from OF. *mareis, marois*; also *brush*, etc. The stress was already *c* 1300 on *par-*; whence the *o* was weakened to *e* and *i*, giving *paresche, parisshe, parish*.]

1. In the United Kingdom, and some of the Colonies, the name of a subdivision of a county: applied to it primarily in its ecclesiastical aspect, but also as an area recognized for various purposes of civil administration and local government.

The name occurs in Norman French in the Laws of William I, *c* 1075, but has not been found in Eng. before the 13th c. Although the parochial system was more or less developed in many (perhaps most) parts of England before the year 1000, there is no word formed from *parochia*, nor any directly answering to it, in OE.; the nearest equivalents being *preost-scīr* 'priest-shire' (*Eccles. Inst.* xiv. in Thorpe *Laws*), and *scrift-scīr* 'shrift-shire' (*Canons of Edgar* vi, *Eccl. Laws of Cnut* xiii), both of 11th or late 10th c., the latter rendered *parochia* in the 13th c. L. version.

a. *orig.* A township or cluster of townships having its own church, and ministered to by its own priest, parson, or parish clergyman, to whom its tithes and ecclesiastical dues are (or originally were) paid. **b.** A later division of such an original parish for ecclesiastical purposes only, having its own church and clergyman.

The latter includes the ancient *parochial chapelries* of some of the large northern parishes (CHAPEL 3 b, CHAPELRY 1), and the more recent ecclesiastical districts constituted under the powers given by the various Church Building Acts, distinguished as *new ecclesiastical parishes*. In Scotland these are called *parishes quoad sacra*, while the original parishes which remain such for all purposes are *parishes quoad omnia*. The original parish when retained for civil, although subdivided for ecclesiastical purposes, is commonly distinguished as the *civil parish*, in Scotland a *parish quoad civilia*.

Most of the older colonies have parishes, both for ecclesiastical and civil purposes, frequently as electoral districts or divisions; in the newer colonies where there is no established church the parish has often no official existence, though the Church of England (and, in some cases, other Churches) has applied the name to areas formed for the organization of its own work; and the term is used in the same way by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

α. [1292 BRITTON II. xix. § 4 Car en une vile porrount estre plusours paroches, et en une paroche plusours maners, et hameletz plusours porrount apendre a un maner. 1865 NICHOLS *tr.*, For in one town there may be several parishes, and in one parish several manors, and several hamlets may belong to one manor.] 13.. *Cursor M.* 29501 If þou did a sin Anoþer preistes paroch in. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 542/1 In the paroche of Cleobury. 1533 CRANMER *Let. to Cromwell* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 269 My friend.. was born in the same paroche. 1681 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1649/2 The Ministers of each Paroch. 1742 CAMPBELL in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 240 John Ferguison, a Native of the Paroch of Killmellfoord in the Shire of Argyle.

β. [*c* 1075 *Laws of William I*, I. i. 1 E de mere iglise de parosse [*v. r.* paroisse] xx souz, e de chapele x souz.] 1340 *Ayenb.* 42 Ine ham þet be yefþes .. yeueþ þe prouendres and þe parosses oþer oþre benefices of holy cherche. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 413 Þis shulde teche siche persones to take more hede to þer paryzshis. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 449 In al the parisshe [*v. rr.* paryssh, -ich, -issche, -isch(e] wif ne was ther noon That to the offrynge bifore hire sholde goon. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 89 Denys..to deled parisches [*v. rr.* parsches, paryshes, 1432–50 paresches] and chirche hawes, and assigned to everich a preost. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXIII. 263 Pilours and pyke-herneys in eche parshe [*v. r.* paresche] a-corsede. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 384/2 Paros, or parysche (*S.* pares, or parych), *parochia*. 1511–12 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 17 § 17 Medowes .. in the parriche of Ewherst. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Pet.* v. 3 Nott as though ye were lordes over the parisshes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 167 Nocht ane boroustone nor landuard paris viht in the realme. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 45 A heardsmans daughter of the same parish. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. XXIV. 220 Otherwise Palestine was a great Parish, and some therein had an hundred miles to Church. 1739 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 201, I look upon all the world as my parish. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 29 P 9, I am going to settle in my native parish. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 141 Parishes are frequently intermixed with one another. This seems to have arisen from the lord of the manor having had a parcel of land detached from the main part of his estate, but not sufficient to form a parish of itself. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. viii. 227 The parish, then, is the ancient *vicus* or tūn-scipe regarded ecclesiastically. As many townships were too small to require or to support a separate church and priest, many parishes contain several townships. 1885 C. I. ELTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 296/1 Under the powers given by the Church Building Acts, many populous parishes have been subdivided into smaller ecclesiastical parishes.

c. Used as the English name for the corresponding ecclesiastical areas in ancient times or in foreign countries.

1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIX. 432/1 There are in Rome 54 parishes, and 300 churches. 1880 E. HATCH in *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* 1560/1 In Gaul and Spain a single presbyter or a single deacon was sometimes put in charge of a parish. That a deacon might be 'rector' of a parish is clear from many instances, e. g. Conc. Illib. c. 77.

d. As many as would fill a parish; a parishful.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 168 Il'd let a parish of such Clotens blood.

2. A district, often identical with an original parish, but often having quite different limits, constituted for various purposes of civil government, and thus designated a *civil parish*: **a.** primarily, Such an area constituted for the administration of the Poor-law, and sometimes distinguished as a *poor-law parish*; legally defined by Act 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63 § 5 as 'a place for which a separate poor-rate is or can be made, or for which a separate overseer is or can be appointed'. (This area at first coincided with the original parish in sense 1.) Hence the phrase *On the parish*, in receipt of parochial relief; so *to go on the parish, to be brought up by the parish, buried by the parish*, etc.

Also **b.** An original parish, or other area, separately assessed for land-tax; a *land-tax parish*. 'They are described in the series of land-tax accounts from 1692 to the present time, and are also defined in the Taxes Management Act of 1880' (Elton in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 296).

c. An area treated as a parish for the purpose of the Burial Acts, from 1852 onward; a *Burial Acts Parish*.

d. A district, larger or smaller than an original parish, which constitutes a unit for the maintenance of its own highways; a *Highway Parish*.

[1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz.* c. 2 Ouerseers of the Poore of the same Parish.] 1632 N. FERRAR *Story Bks. Little Gidding* (1899) 219 That a Father should leave his children on the Parish through .. unthriftines. 1830 *Examiner* 803/2 He shall either go upon the parish or starve. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 653 The selection of the 'parish' as the territorial division likely to prove the most convenient for the purposes of poor-law administration, was, no doubt, fully justified by the circumstances of the country in Queen Elizabeth's reign. But..the 13 and 14 Car. II., c. 12, enabled townships, under certain circumstances, to erect themselves into parishes for poor-law purposes. 1885 SIR W. B. BRETT in *Law Rep.* 15 Queen's Bench Div. 385 An ordinary parish may..be conterminous with and practically the same thing as a highway parish. 1885 SIR C. DILKE in *Daily News* 14 Oct. 6/1 The township, the hundred, and the county... In place of the three sets of districts which never overlap we have .. overlapping areas, ..highway parishes and land-tax parishes, as distinguished from poor-law parishes, and other anomalies. 1890 F. W. ROBINSON *Very Strange Fam.* 6 The boy will certainly be sent to the parish, if you don't pay for him. 1893 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 4/6 There are .. civil parishes and ecclesiastical parishes, which do not exactly coincide either in number or in extent.

8. The inhabitants of a parish; parishioners collectively.

c 1290 *Becket* 1845 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 159 Ech preost somonede is paroche [*v. r.* (Percy Soc.) parosche]. *c* 1325 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 157 Everuch a parosshe heo polketh in pyne, Ant clastreth with heore colle. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 102 ibid. 328 And thus shal al the parish for lac of lore spille. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 418 Þey harmen hem silf & þer parizs & oþer puple. *a* 1450 MYRC 678 Whan thi parisse is togidir mette. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 102 Sic preist, sic pariche: what suld mair? 1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* XXXIV. 54 Not the..Tenth Part of the Parish can come to Hear him in the Church. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 42 By this time all the Parish know it. 1876 BARING-GOULD *R. S. Hawker* IX. 220 The parish offered to give the church a roofing of the best Delabole slate.

b. *U. S.* The body of people associated for Christian worship and work in connexion with a particular local church; a congregation; hence, a denomination.

1851 HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told T., Minister's Black Veil*, All the busybodies and impertinent people in the parish. 1858 — *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* (1883) 25 Being of another parish, I looked on coldly, but not irreverently. 1875 H. JERSON *Lamson's Ch. First Three Cent.* VII. ii. 308 The term 'parish' is applied in America to congregations, considered as the minister's 'cure of souls' without the reference to local limits with which in England it is associated.

4. *U. S.* **a.** In colonial times, and still in some of the southern States: A subdivision of a county made for purposes of local self-government. **b.** In Louisiana, the name of the (58) territorial divisions corresponding to the counties of other States. Cf. COUNTY *sb.* 3.

1772 *Amherst* (Mass.) *Rec.* (1884) 60/1 The Vote taken respecting the Dividing of the District into two Districts or parishes was past in the Negative. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 174/1 For political and civil purposes Louisiana is divided into thirty-one parishes. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 639 In the parish of Opelousas (parish, in Louisiana, is equivalent to county) there were many.

5. *Hist.* In sense of Gr. *παροικία*: A diocese, or district under the spiritual charge of a bishop.

1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 10 Let not a Bishop be allowed to leave his own parish, and leap into another. 1898 JESSOPP in *19th Cent.* Jan. 50 Parish indicated originally the geographical area over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extended.

6. *Curling.* The ring with the tee in the centre.

1893–4 *R. Caled. Curling Club Ann.* 104 (E.D.D.) He has plenty of running to win into the parish.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: often = 'parochial' *adj.* **a.** Of, belonging, or pertaining to a parish, as *parish altar, bell, bounds, constable, drudge, dungeon, duty, feast, knell, living, meeting, officer, parson, preacher, pulpit, rate* (so *parish-rated* adj.), *school, vestry, wall*; for the service or use of the parish, as *parish doctor, magazine, mill, nurse, pound, pump, room*, etc.; maintained or provided by the parish, as the recognized unit of poor relief (see 2 a), as *parish-boy, -child, -coffin, -girl, -house, poor, relief, shell, workhouse*; characteristic of a parish, parochial, as *parish-jest, -wit*; also *parish-pensioned* adj. **b.** Special Combs.: **parish blue**, cloth supplied as a pauper dress (see BLUE *sb.* 3); **parish-book** = *parish-register* (b); **parish lands**, landed property belonging to a parish, and administered by the churchwardens; **parish lantern** (*dial.* and *slang*), the moon; **parish-register**, † (*a*) the registrar of a parish; (*b*) a book recording the christenings, marriages, and burials which take place at the parish church; **parish-rigged** *a.*, cheaply rigged; † **parish-top**, a top kept for the use of the parishioners; † **parish-watch**, a parish constable. See also PARISH CHURCH, CLERK, etc.

1482 *Peebles Charters* (1872) 188 Chaplanis and serwandis at the *paroche alter in Sant Andros kyrk, as pleban and curat. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 616 Though faintly, merrily—far and far away—He heard the pealing of his *parish bells. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 212 A mark and a suit of *parish blue. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* G.'s Wks. (Rtldg.) 131/2 For proof he was my child, search the *parish-book. 1861 J. BRENT in *Archæol. Cant.* IV. 36 Approaching St. George's *parish-bounds. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. iii, Who, together with seven *Parish-boys, was learning to read and write. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Aug., A good likely girle, and a *parish child of St. Bride's, of honest parentage. 1715 NELSON *Addr. Pers. Qual.* 187 They will rather take a Child, who hath been educated in a way of Industry,..than any other Parish-Child. 1897 RHOSCOMYL *White Rose Arno* 195 Playing *parish constables and apprehending vagrants. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 580 A simple and obscure *parish-drudge, to whom no one pays any manner of attention. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* v. i, Ye Night-Toads of the *Parish-Dungeon. 1798 SOUTHEY *Old Mansion-ho.* i, Old friend! why you seem bent on *parish duty, Breaking the highway stones. 1725 GAY *What d'ye Call it* Pref., The Ghost of the Embryo and the *Parish-Girl are entire new Characters. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* XXVI, In every *parish-house .. the poor are supplied with food, clothes, fire, and a bed to lie on. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* XLIII. (1889) 273 The *parish-knell, which begins when all is over. 1896 POLLOCK *Land Laws* II. 40 Sometimes these *parish lands are within the modern boundaries, but by no means always. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Parish lantern. 1887 J. ASHTON *18th Cent. Waifs* 235 *note*, The link-boy's natural hatred of 'the Parish Lantern', which would deprive him of his livelihood. 1827 COBBETT *Prot. Ref.* II. § 47 The Bishopricks, the *Parish-livings, the Deanships, ..are all in their gift. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-Wardens* (ed. 4) 55 They..have a Vote in the *Parish-meetings. 1765 *Goody Two-Shoes* (1766) I. Introd., He stood up for the Poor at the Parish Meetings. 1894 [see PARISH COUNCIL]. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cider* (1691) 96 Carry your fruit to a *parish-mill. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 345 Venerable Alms-women and experienc'd *Parish-Nurses. 1689 S. JOHNSON *Rem. on Sherlock's Bk.* 37 Without a Constable or *Parish-officer. 1746 LOCKMAN *To 1st Promoter of Cambrick & Tea Bills* 23 Bad tenants, and the *parish-pension'd band. 1693 C. DRYDEN in *Dryden's Juvenal* VII. (1697) 179 And shew his Tally for the Dole of Bread, With which the *Parish-Poor are daily fed. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 56 P 3 Nicolas de Boutheiller, *Parish-Preacher of Sasseville. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Epit., Interr'd beneath this marble stone* 33 They paid the Church and *Parish Rate. 1653 *Acts & Ordin. Parl.* c. 6 (Scobell) 237 Some able and honest person..to have the Keeping of the said Book [a Register of Marriages, Births, and Burials], and the person so elected, approved and sworn, shall be called the *Parish-Register. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-Wardens* (ed. 4) 96 The Parish-Register is a Parchment Book, in which all the Christnings, Marriages, and Burials of the Parish are Recorded. This was first ordered by the Lord Vicegerent Cromwell, .. 1538. 1816 MRS. MARCET *Convers. Pol. Econ.* X. (1861) 151 *Parish relief thus became the very cause of the mischief which it professed to remedy. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 163 She was what sailors call '*parish rigged', meaning that all her gear was of the cheapest. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* II. xix, That day the doors of *parish-school were shut. 1879 BROWNING *Halbert & Hob* 24 Save the sexton the charge of a *parish shell. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Monadnoc*, Rallying round a *parish steeple. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 44 A Coward and a Coystrill that will not drinke to my Neece, till his braines turne o'th toe, like a *parish top. *c* 1616 FLETCHER & MASS. *Thierry & Theod.* II. iii, A boy of twelve Should scourge him hither like a parish-top, And make him dance before you. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 284 Lete Duke Naymes lenge at hame To kepe *pareche walles fro schame. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Story Injured Lady*, I must maintain a *parish watch

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against thieves and robbers. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 521 To him that flusterd his poor *parish wits.

[*Note.* (1) Gr. *παροικία* was the abst. sb. from *πάροικος* adj. (f. *παρά* by, beside + *οἶκος* house, dwelling), in cl. Gr. 'dwelling beside or near, neighbouring, a neighbour'; in LXX, N.T., and Christian writers, 'dwelling temporarily or sojourning in a foreign land, a sojourner'. As to which of these notions was present, when *παροικία* passed into ecclesiastical use, opinions differ; the earlier etymologists (Diez, etc.) have taken it as 'the body of persons dwelling beside, and hence, the district lying about, a church or ecclesiastical centre'; but more recent writers, founding their conclusions upon the usage of the LXX and N.T., take it as='the body of sojourners', holding the appellation to have been primarily applied to colonies of Jews of the Dispersion sojourning in Alexandria and other Gentile cities, and to have been from them continued or adopted as a name for 'the Christian brotherhood sojourning in a town or district', perh. not without reference to the spiritual use of *πάροικοι, παροικία* (1 Pet. i. 17, ii. 11): see Lightfoot *S. Clement* II. 6, Hatch in *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* s. v. *Parish*. (2) According to Lightfoot, *παροικία* was at first used in a much more general sense than *διοίκησις*, diocese, of which it was later a synonym, as were its L. representatives *parœcia, parochia* down even to the 12th c. The modern sense 'parish' appears already in St. Basil *a* 379. Although *parochia* was used in the wider sense at the Councils of Celchyth A. D. 816, and Clovesho 825, and is so rendered even in 12th c. glossaries (cf. Wr.-Wülcker 537/10 *Diocesis* vel *parochia*, biscopriche), *parish*, as an English word, is found only with the modern meaning (exc. when used by later writers as a literal rendering of the Gr. or L. word: sense 5). (3) The relation to the original *παροικία, parœcia*, of later and med.L. *parochia*, presents difficulty. The latter could not arise out of the former by any normal phonetic process; and it has been suggested by various scholars independently that *parochia* is really a derivative from L. *parochus* (Gr. *πάροχος*), the name of a local official in the country parts of Italy who supplied public personages with entertainment, etc., when they came into his district; and that this familiar term was popularly substituted for the unfamiliar *parœcia*. Cf. what is said under PARROCK, as to the OHG. rendering of *parochia* by the apparently native *pharra, pfarre*.]

Hence **Pa·rished** *a.* (in comb.), having parishes.

1864 *Life H. Airay* in *Comment. Bible* I The county is somewhat wide and many-parished.

Parish (pæ·riʃ), *v. dial.* [f. PARISH *sb.*] *intr.* To belong *to* or go *with* as part of a parish.

1833 *Drahard's Stamford News* 8 Oct., A village that parishes with one adjoining. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., It is said of an hamlet or township that it parishes to some other place, that is, forms one ecclesiastical parish with it. Thus Whisby parishes to Doddington, and Morton to Swinderby.

Parish church. Forms: see PARISH, CHURCH, KIRK. The church of a parish.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 14 Axe hem what charite it is to laten parische chirchis fallen doun. 1448 *Paston Lett.* I. 72 Being at messe in one Parossh Chirche. 1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 248 The parochinaris of the paroche kirk within this realm. 1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 49 Diuers..haue made men paye twelue pence a Saboth for being absent from their parishe Church. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 52 The why is plaine, as way to Parish Church. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 1 Crito, whose parish-church is in our town. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess., W. Hastings* (1865) II. 243/2 Behind the chancel of the parish church of Daylesford, .. was laid the coffin of [Warren Hastings]. 1890 STUBBS *Study Med. & Mod. Hist.* (1900) 457 The parish church where for generations their fathers have been baptized, married and buried.

Parish clerk. An official appointed by the incumbent of a parish to assist in various duties connected with the church and its services: before the Reformation usually a member of one of the five minor orders; after the Reformation a layman, the office being often conjoined with that of sexton; by the Act of 1844, which at present regulates the office, the duties may be undertaken by a curate. See CLERK *sb.* 2 b.

One of his most prominent duties in former times, that of leading the responses (often without any following) is now generally given up (being performed by the choir and congregation), except at baptisms, funerals, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 126 Now was ther of that chirche a parissh clerk. 1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 114 The brederhede of seynt Nicholas founded by paressh clerkes in London. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 557 And craftie Reynold was a Priest ordained, And th' Ape his Parish Clarke procur'd to bee. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. 71 Parish-Clerks, ..being the Leaders of those Tunes in their Congregations. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxxiv. (1775) II. 395 Plays acted by the society of the parish-clerks of London. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Plymouth*, This town has..two churches, which..have each so large a cure of souls, that the parish-clerks were, till very lately, in deacon's orders, to enable them to perform all the sacerdotal functions. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, The little man..was the parish-clerk and bell-ringer of Chigwell. 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 197 The 'Parish Clerk' is not the clerk to the Parish, in the modern sense of the word 'clerk'. 1885 C. I. ELTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 296/1 It is said that the only civil function of the parish-clerk now remaining is to undertake the custody of maps and documents..deposited under the provisions of the Railway Clauses Act, 1845.

Hence **Parish-cle·rkly** *a.*, characteristic of a parish clerk; **Parish-cle·rkship**, the office of parish clerk.

1513 in *Trans. R. Hist. Soc.* VI. 361 The parroch clerkschip beand vacand be the deceiss of Thomas Wemys. 1886 G. R. SIMS *Ring o' Bells*, etc. I. i. 8 In a..parish-clerkly way he swore to humble the lady's pride.

Pa·rish Cou·ncil. A council of a parish; *spec.* the local administrative body created in rural civil parishes of more than three hundred inhabitants by the Act of 1894. Hence **Pa·rish Cou·ncillor**, a member of this body.

1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* II. 350 All royal councils .. must prove their descent to have been from parish-councils. 1893 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 4/6 Every one ..which has a population of three hundred and upwards will have a Parish Council. 1894 *Act* 56 & 57 *Vict.* c. 73 § 1 There shall be a parish meeting for every rural parish, and there shall be a parish council for every rural parish which has a population of three hundred or upwards. *Ibid.* § 3(5) The parish councillors shall be elected by the parochial electors of the parish.

†Parishen[1], **parishion.** *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 3 **paroschian**, 4 **-oschien, -oschen**, 4–5 **-oisshien**, 5 **-oshyn**; *β.* 4–5 **parischien, -isshien**, 4–6 **parishen**, (4–5 **-issohen**, 4–6 **-iscen, -is(s)chen, -is(s)hen, -ysshen, -yschen, -in, -yn, -ene, -ion, -in, -ing, -yn, -on**, 5 **paraschen, -es(s)chen(e, -eshon, -echen, -ishon, -yshchon, parschen, -one, par-, perrishen, -yshyn**, 6 **paryschoon, -yn, -esshen, -schen, perishen**. [ME. *paroschien, -oisshien*, etc., a. OF. *paroissien*, f. *paroisse* PARISH, after med.L. *parochiān-us*: see PAROCHIAN. Subsequently, following *parosshe, parish*, it became *parishen*, with many variations of spelling, and sometimes phonetic reduction to *parschen*. OF. had a parallel form *parochien*, a closer adaptation of the med.L., whence also ME. *parochien, parochen*, etc.; these forms are treated under PAROCHIAN, though they often show a mixture of the two types, *ch* not being distinguished from *sh* or *sch*.] One of the community of a parish; = PARISHIONER.

α. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 198 Þet child þet ne buhð nout his eldre, vnderling his prelat, paroschian his preost. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 87 Quen paroschenis com him to. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 89 Þat þei sholden shryuen here paroschienes. 14.. *Lett. Marg. Anjou & Bp. Beckington* (Camden) 46 The paroisshiens of the said paroish.

β. 13.. *Cursor M.* 26292 (Cott.) Alsua if þi parischen [*Fairf.* parochin] In sin lang has ligand bene. *Ibid.* 26315 (Cott.) Alsua þou preist, if þou ha ben In plight wit þi pariscen [*Fairf.* parochien]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 482 Hise parisshens [*v. rr.* parischiens, -isshiens, -isschens, -isshins] devoutly wolde he teche. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 82 Persones & parsheprestes pleyned..Þat hure parshens [*v. rr.* parschone, paresschene, -ischene, parshen] ben poore. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* (Rolls) II. 391 That the paraschens so ȝaue. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 49 Whoys pareshon also y was. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. (1557) 1018/1 If the person woulde take it of his perishen by force. 1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 55 The curates should preach and teatch their parishiones the 'Pater noster', 'Avee', and 'Creede'. 1566 *Three 15th Cent. Chron.*, etc. (Camden) 138 Suche quarylynge .. was betweene y^e^ mynystars and parishoners that to quyat y^e^ mattar y^e^ churche dores wer fayn to be closyd, and y^e^ paryschyns to departe.

Parishen[2]. *Sc. dial.* In 6 **parichoun, -schone.** [f. PARISH *sb.*: the suffix is obscure: cf. PARISHING and PAROCHIN in same sense.] = PARISH.

a 1555 LYNDESAY *Tragedy* 367 Mak hym..Persone, quhilk his parischoun can teche. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VIII. 90 Robert Schau, quha pastour was of the parischone of Minto. 1789 BURNS *The Cardin' o't* ii, Yet I hae seen him on a day, The pride of a' the parishen. 1896 *Shetland News* 6 Aug. (E. D. D.).

†Parishenant. *Obs.* (See quot.)

1534 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 44 Every clerke officer ij*d.*, and every odre clerke paryshenaunte j*d.*

Parish garden: see PARIS GARDEN.

†Pa·rishing. *north. Eng. Obs.* [f. PARISH *sb.* + (app.) -ING[1]; but nature and function of the suffix not clear.] = PARISH. (Chiefly Yorksh.)

(It is not certain that quot. *c* 1450 belongs here.)

c 1450 *Bidding Prayer* in *Lay Folk's Mass Bk.* 71 We sall pray also for all women þat er bun with childer in þis parichin. 1486 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 48 A gentilman borne in the parishing of Estrington. 1511 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 24 To the well of my parishyng iij.*s.* iiij.*d.* 1524 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 19, I, William Hall of the paryshynge of Pannall. 1584 *Ibid.* 145 My neighbours and poure of the parishing.

†Pari·shional, *a. Obs.* Also 7 **parrishonall.** [f. PARISHION(ER + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a parish; parochial; of parishioners.

1604 H. JACOB *Reas. Ref. Ch. Eng.* 7 A Parishionall Bishop, who is a Pastor of one ordinary Congregation only. 1614 J. ROBINSON *Relig. Communion* 20 These parrishonall assemblyes want not onely all such power. 1641 in 'Smectymnuus' *Vind. Answ.* § 13. 153 By Congregation.. cannot be meant a parishionall meeting. 1786 in F. Chase *Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1891) I. 526 The town .. have for a considerable time past indulged one parishional division of about 3,000 acres, round and near the College. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 419 Various parishional experiments were tried to employ them [the poor] profitably.

Hence **Pari·shionally** *adv.*, as a parish or body of parishioners.

a 1617 P. BAYNE *Dioces. Tryall* (1621) 2 That which was more numbersome then could meet Parishionally, was no Parishional but Diocesan church.

Parishioner (pări·ʃənəɹ). Forms: 5 **parisshoner**, 6 **parysshoner, -issyoner, -ischoner, pari-, perishoner, parishener, -iner, -ner, -nore, parichyngher**, 6– **parishioner**. [f. *parishion*, PARISHEN[1] + -ER[1]: for the form cf. *practitioner*, etc. See also the doublet PAROCHINAR.] One of the inhabitants or community of a parish.

1471 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 221 Item, I bequeath to the chirche werkes of the chirch of Brewton where I am parisshoner of 20*s.* 1523 *Visitation Dean & Chapter York* (MS.), With the mynds & holle consent of the Parichynghers of the same. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 44 Beyng parisheners of the said fiue parrish churches. 1546 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 221 Ffor the .. Comfort of alle the parissyoners there. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. (1577) L iv b, A Priest of the Countrey saying Masse to his parishioners. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 19 Your poore, indygente, and feable parishnores. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 561 Th' euill will Of all their Parishners they had constraind. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 193 The King .. was the chiefe Parishioner. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 407 A man is said to be a Parishioner in respect of his Dwelling or Habitation.. in such a Parish. 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 1 The practical duties and rights of every Parishioner.

Hence **Pari·shionership,** the status of a parishioner.

1842 CARLYLE in *Daily News* 5 May (1899) 6/3 Shocked to admit that, after seven years of parishionership, I did not know the face of him. 1882 *Ch. Times* 6 Apr. 245 A shorter sojourn would have created sufficient parishionership for purposes of banns.

Parish priest. The priest in charge of a parish.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26173 (Cott.) To þi pariche preist þou þe bede. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 29 Neyther to the pope ..ne to the paryssh̃e prest. 1504 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 282 Who-so-euer be person, vycary, or parasche prest. 1659 HOWELL *Lexicon, Eng. Prov.* 1 The Parish-Priest forgot that he was ever a Clark. 1865 SARAH AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 83 The parish priest of Cronach was one of the first who married.

Parisian (pări·ziăn, -i3·ĭăn), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 **-ien.** [a. F. *parisien*, med.L. *parīsiān-us*, f. *Parīsiī* Paris: see -AN.]

A. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Paris.

1530 PALSGR. 34 In this worke I moost folowe the Parisyens. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* iv. 48 During that rage the Parisians were then stirred up to. 1779 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 355, I admire the Parisians prodigiously. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 95 The Parisians, as usual, had a number of novelties.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Paris; resembling Paris or that of Paris.

1614 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 346 For fear a Sicilian vespers, or Parisian matins, did ensue. 1688 SOUTH *Serm.* I. 477 Perhaps the Cut-Throat may rather take his Copy from the Parisian Massacre. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 72 No gown sat well that was not of Parisian make.

Hence **Pari·sianism,** Parisian character, habit, or practice; **Pari·sianize** *v. trans.*, to make or render Parisian (whence **Pari·sianiza·tion**); **Pari·sianly** *adv.*, in a Parisian fashion or manner.

1892 *Athenæum* 25 June 821/3 All his good points—his gaiety, his shrewdness,..his Parisianism—appear excellently. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 415 He has become irreparably Parisianized. *Ibid.*, A considerable amount of Parisianization. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* I. x. 139 Where folly had danced Parisianly of old.

‖ **Parisienne** (parizyɛ·n). [F. fem. of *Parisien* Parisian.] A female Parisian.

1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* Summer No. 22/2 A..black-eyed, red-cheeked *Parisienne*. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* May 718 She is a Parisienne, if you will, but a very exceptional Parisienne.

†Parisis, parisee. *Obs.* Also 5 **-ysee, -esi**, 6 **-yse**, 8 **-isis.** [a. F. *parisis*:—L. *parisiens-em* Parisian, f. *Parisii* Paris.]

1. A word, orig. *adj.*, meaning 'of Paris'; used to distinguish deniers struck at Paris, which were worth one-fourth more than those struck at Tours; hence *sb.* a denier of Paris.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 17664 To tourne, by hys sotylte, A Tourneys to A parysee. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xix. (1869) 145 Bi enchauntementes she maketh it [*denier tournois*] in to paresis. 1528 SIR R. WESTON in Dillon *Calais & Pale* (1892) 93 Forfeytes for every soche tree cut x li. paryses. [1901 SHARPE *Cal. Let. Bk. C.* 230 In part payment of the value of £58 9*s.* 4*d.* parisis.]

‖ **2.** In the old French Custom-house practice, etc.: A surtax of one-fourth upon the duties fixed by the tariffs and pancartes.

1724 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 17 The Augmentations of Anno 1644, 1647, 1654, and the Parisis 12 and 6 Peny, of all the said Duties. *Ibid.* 265 The Duties of the Parisis, the 12th and 6th Deniers, shall be levied and collected by the said Measurers in the accustomed Manner.

Parisite (pæ·risəit). *Min.* [Named 1845 after the discoverer, J. J. Paris: see -ITE[1].] A fluocarbonate of the metals of the cerium group, found in small brownish-yellow crystals in the emerald mines of Colombia.

1846 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II. II. 415 Parisite was discovered..in the valley of the Musso. 1899 *Ibid.* Ser. IV. VIII. 21 Crystals of pyrite and parisite.

Paris mutuels: see PARI MUTUEL.

Pariso·logy. *rare.* [f. Gr. *πάρισος* almost equal, evenly balanced + *-λογια* speaking: see -LOGY.] The use of ambiguous language.

18.. CAMPBELL cited in WORCESTER (1846).

‖ **Parison**[1] (pæ·risɒn). *Rhet.* Pl. **parisa.** [a. Gr. *πάρισον*, neuter of *πάρισος* exactly or evenly balanced, f. *παρ(α-* beside + *ἴσος* equal.] An even balance in the members of a sentence.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 86 *Membrum* or *Parison*, when one or more members doe follow in equall sentences. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 222 *Parison*, or the Figure of euen. ..In this figure we once

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wrote..these verses. The good is geason, and short is his abode, The bad bides long, and easie to be found: Our life is loathsome, our sinnes a heauy lode, Conscience a curst iudge, remorse a priuie goade. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 988 His *parisa*, standing upon equall weight and measure of syllables. 1894 C. G. CHILD *Lyly & Euphuism* 52 As Lyly's first thought is evidently to be antithetical, the use of parison, though constant, enters as a secondary matter.

Hence (irreg.) †**Pari·sonal, Pariso·nic** *a.*, characterized by 'parison' or exact balance of clauses.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 293 The harmony of a well-concerted period, in its isocoletick and parisonal members [cf. DIODORUS xii. 53 *ἰσόκωλα καὶ πάρισα*]. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecess.* xiii. 512 [Euphuism] is characterised..by antithesis of thought and diction, ..enforced by alliterative and parisonic use of language. 1894 RALEIGH *Eng. Novel* ii. (1903) 33 Almost every sentence being balanced in two or more parisonic parts.

Parison[2] (pæ·risən). *Glass-blowing.* Also 9 **paraison.** [a. F. *paraison*, deriv. of *parer* to prepare, corresp. to L. *parātiōn-em* from *parāre*.]

1. *orig.* The rounded mass into which the molten glass is first gathered and rolled when taken from the furnace. Also *attrib.* as *parison-hole.*

1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 169 By this means the particles of glass are agglomerated in a cylindrical form, which is then called by the workmen a *paraison.* 1903 K. A. MACAULAY (Chance Bros.) *Let.*, The word 'parison' survives among our workmen, not as directly applied to the piece of glass, but to the 'hole' or opening into a furnace for reheating the glass after moulding it, which they call a 'parison-hole'.

2. Hence, in a bottle-making machine: see quot.

1888 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 6/6 The present machine consists first of a receptacle, called a 'parison', in which the exact quantity of molten metal required to form a bottle is placed, there being no overplus or waste. At the lower part of the 'parison' is the collar mould which forms the lip.

Parissyoner, obs. form of PARISHIONER.

Paristhmic (păris|mik), *a. Anat.* [f. Gr. *παρίσθμιον* tonsil (f. *παρ(α-* by + *ἰσθμός* neck, narrow passage or connexion) + -IC.] Pertaining to the tonsils. So **Pari·sthmiotome** [Gr. *-τομος* cutting] (see quot.); **Paristhmitic** (pærisþmi·tik) *a.*, pertaining to paristhmitis; ‖ **Paristhmitis** (-əi·tis), inflammation of the tonsils.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 322 In the second or Paristhmitic variety, the morbid virus is chiefly directed to the fauces. *Ibid.* (1822) II. 339 The common quinsy of the present day, the paristhmitis tonsilaris of the system before us. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 884/1 Of or belonging to the *Paristhmia* or tonsils: paristhmic. *Ibid.*, An old instrument with which the tonsils were cut or scarified: a paristhmiotome. *Ibid.*, *Paristhmitis*, ..inflammation of the tonsils; the same as *Tonsillitis.*

Parisyllabic (pæ·risilæ·bik), *a.* and *sb. Gram.* [f. L. *par, pari-* equal + *syllaba* (a. Gr. *συλλαβή*) syllable + -IC: cf. *syllabic.*]

A. *adj.* Of Greek and Latin nouns: Having the same number of syllables in the nominative as in the oblique cases of the singular.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. *Parisyllabical*, We say in Grammar, the first declension of Nouns is Parisyllabique, because all the cases of such Nouns in the singular number especially have even syllables, as *Gemma, gemmæ, gemmæ, gemmam, gemma, gemma*, etc. 1775 in ASH. 1876 KENNEDY *Pub. Sch. Lat. Gram.* (ed. 4) 104 I-nouns come under four chief Heads: (A) Parisyllabic I-nouns with Nom. Sing. I-s.. (B) Parisyllabic I-nouns in ĕ-s (I-s).

B. *sb.* A parisyllabic noun.

1893 *Athenæum* 5 Aug. 189/2 The classification..cannot be commended. The distinction of parisyllabics and imparisyllabics is barely indicated.

†**Parisylla·bical,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. adj.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Parasyllabical*, that hath equal syllables. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Parisyllabical Nounes.*

Paritarie, variant of PARIETARY *sb. Obs.*

†**Paritor** (pæ·ritəɹ). *Obs.* Also 6 **parritour, -ator,** 7 **-itor,** 8 **-ettor, -otter**; 6 **perritore,** 6–7 **parator,** 8 **-iter.** [Aphetic f. APPARITOR.] An apparitor or summoning officer of an ecclesiastical court.

1530 PALSGR. 252/1 Parytorie [?parytor] somoner, *bedeau.* 1587–8 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 135 Sparkes the parritour for smoke fardinges to the vse of o' Ladie church. 1600 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 161 We are the Bishops Parators, my friend. 1614 J. ROBINSON *Relig. Commun.* 19 The greatest part from the Prelate to the Paritour are.. irreligious. 1671 EACHARD *Observ. Answ. Contempt Clergy* (1705) 16 Unless I should have..turned Parrettor or Informer. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* III. 187 Where Doctors, Proctors, Paritors together Shaun't leave upon thy Naked back one Feather. 1716 *Finghall Churchw. Acc.* (MS.), Paid To the Pariter 1*s.* 9*d.* 1794 *Pilton Churchw. Acc.* in *Notes and Gleanings* (Exeter) II. 38/1 Paid the Parrotter 1*s.* 6*d.* 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xvii, A paritor, or summoner of the ecclesiastical court.

Paritorie, -ory, variant of PARIETARY *sb. Obs.*

Parity[1] (pæ·rĭti). [ad. L. *paritās* equality, f. *par* equal. Cf. F. *parité* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The state or condition of being equal, or on a level; equality.

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Paritie*, equalitie, likenesse. 16.. WEBSTER & ROWLEY *Cure for Cuckold* I. i, Equality in birth, parity in years. *c* 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* v. 190 For the clearing of which point, I shewed that there was a parity of power among the Apostles. 1763 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 326 Men and women [in marriage] are obliged to pay a proper regard to the parity of years. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 101 The bodies in which this parity of force has been discovered..are small compared with the exceptions.

2. Equality of rank or status, social, political, or ecclesiastical; *esp.*, equality among the members, or among the ministers, of a church.

1572 in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1732) I. 284 There ought to be a Parity among the ministers in the Church. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 413 What conflictes and uproares your paritie of Presbyters will breede. 1642 CHAS. I *Answ. 19 Prop.* 22 The Common people..grow weary of Journey-work, and set up for themselves, call Parity and Independence, Liberty. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 5 Mar. (O. H. S.) II. 173 To..introduce Presbyterian parity..among our Clergy. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 442 With the disciples of parity, a free election .. was a first state principle. 1903 F. W. MAITLAND in *Camb. Mod. Hist.* II. xvi. 594 A call for 'parity', for an equality among all the ministers of God's Word, and consequently for an abolition of all 'prelacy'.

3. Equality of nature, character, or tendency; likeness, similarity, analogy; parallelism; as in *parity of reason* or *reasoning.* (Cf. L. *pari ratione.*)

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 55, I thinke that there is a neerer parity of nature betweene the flesh of Fallow-Deere, and of the Red. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* I. 33 Argument..from the paritie and likenesse between the covenant of works, and the covenant of grace. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 23 Truly there is a paritie of Reason also for this. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ix. 325 We may infer by parity of Argument. 1734 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* (ed. 3) iii. Wks. 1871 I. 329 There is .. no parity of case between Spirit and Matter. 1834 MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 172 By parity of reasoning that house on which the magpie perches is in no danger of falling.

†**4.** Of numbers: The fact of being even and not odd; evenness. *Obs.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. x. § 4 (1622) 308 It [unity] is not variable, by parity; or imparitie. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 115 If we survey the totall set of animals, we may in their legs..observe an equality of length, and parity of numeration; that is, not any to have an odde leg.

5. *Comm.* Equivalence in another currency; a standard of price expressed in another currency.

1886 *Wool Report* 22 June, Public sales of wool..were held in Berlin..1800 bales..are reported to have been all sold at full London parity. 1886 *Times* 7 July, Prices generally soon advanced above the parity of Saturday night's closing quotations in New York. 1894 *Ibid.* 8 Dec. 5/2 The London parity will be about £94·50.

b. = PAR *sb.*[1] 2 b, 3 b.

1900 *Stock Market Report*, Buying on days when the market is weak and below parity, and selling when prices are put above parity by the operations of local speculators.

6. In Monetary parlance: Equality, as legal tender or money, between coins of one metal and coins of another in certain definite proportions of weight and fineness, fixed by law.

1895 *Spectator* 2 Feb. 157 Convinced .. that silver can be raised by legislation to a 'parity' with gold. 1900 LD. ALDENHAM *Colloquy on Currency* 280 The object..was to maintain the parity between Gold and Silver money...The parity which they have in the United States is a National parity between the coins, not between the metals. ..What I desire is International parity.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parity-preaching*; **parity-canton,** a canton in Switzerland where the Catholic and Protestant Churches are on an equal footing in their relations with the State.

1659 W. BROUGH *Schism* 549 Have all doors shut upon you for your parity-preaching. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 July 3/3 In the 'Parity-Cantons' of the Swiss Confederation, where two *Landeskirchen* are established—a Catholic and an Evangelical Church.

Parity[2] (pæ·rĭti). *Obstet. Med.* [f. PAR-OUS *a.* + -ITY.] The condition of being parous; the fact of having borne children.

1876 SIR J. WILLIAMS in *Obstet. Trans.* (1879) XX. 173 Diagnosis of Parity. *Ibid.*, Circumstances..in which proof of parity or nulliparity may turn out to be proof of innocence or guilt. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Women* (ed. 4) Index 535 Signs of Parity. 1898 G. E. HERMAN *Dis. Women* ix. 87.

Parizs, -chen, obs. ff. PARISH, PARISHEN.

Parjet, obs. form of PARGET.

†**Parjetory.** *Obs.* [?f. PARGET.] ? = PARGET *sb.* 2.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Introd., Wks. (1851) 263 This prevaricator of America..brought us home nothing but a meer tankard drollery, a venereous parjetory for a stewes.

Parjure, Parjuri, obs. ff. PERJURE, PERJURY.

Park (pāk), *sb.* Also 3–4 **parc,** (also 9 in senses 5, 6), 3–7 **parke,** 5 **paark, perke,** 8– *Sc.* **perk.** [ME. a. OF. *parc* preserve for beasts of the chase, etc. The OF. was ultimately identical with WGer. **parruk*, whence OE. *pearruc*: for the history see PARROCK. The Welsh *parc* and Gael. *pàirc* are from Eng. In senses 5 and 6 from later uses of F. *parc*. The Fr. word has also passed into Du. and Ger., where it is used alongside of the native forms descended from WGer. **parruk*.]

1. *Law.* An enclosed tract of land held by royal grant or prescription for keeping beasts of the chase. (Distinguished from a *forest* or *chase* by being enclosed, and from a *forest* also by having no special laws or officers.)

c 1260 *Charter of Friðwuald of Surrey* (dated *a* 675) in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* V. 18 Bitwiene ðe shrubbes and Winebrigt goinde adun norðrigte binuðe ða parkes gate. *c* 1275 LAY. 1432 Ȝe hontes in þis kinges parc [*c* 1205 friðe] þar fore ȝe solle deȝe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 12 Engeloude is vol inoȝ of frut & ek of tren, Of wodes & of parkes. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2845 A pris place was vnder þe paleys a park as it were þat whilom wiþ wilde bestes was wel restored. 1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 498/2 To make a Park in Grenewyche. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 362 Have ye nat perkus and chas? 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* iv. (1870) 239 A parke repleted with dere & conyes is a necessarye and a pleasaunt thyng to be anexed to a mansyon. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 139 Woodstocke Towne is famous for the Kings House and large Parke, compassed with a stone wall, which is said to haue been the first Parke in England. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 249 There are only two small parks of deer in Connecticut. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 255 To a park three things are necessary: 1. A grant from the King. 2. Inclosures by pale, wall, or hedge. 3. Beasts of park, such as buck, doe, &c. And where all the deer are destroyed, it shall no more be accounted a park.

b. Hence extended to a large ornamental piece of ground, usually comprising woodland and pasture, attached to or surrounding a country house or mansion, and used for recreation, and often for keeping deer, cattle, or sheep.

In these the name has either come down from a time when the ground was legally a park in sense 1, or has been more recently given to a ground laid out in imitation of such as were originally parks. It is thus not possible to separate the quotations accurately.

1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iii. (1841) I. 63 Nor walk out in the park or fields any more on the Lord's-day. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* (1833) I. xvi. 256 Hungerford Castle—a fine old place in a beautiful park. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 326 Having never remarked this splendid tree in any English shrubbery or park. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 226 Giving to the pine woods..the aspect of beautiful natural parks. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 175/1 One of those natural forest-parks peculiar to Australia.

c. In this sense now often forming part of the name of a country house or mansion; and thence of suburban districts, as Addington Park, Osterley Park; Clapham Park.

1848 MISS SEWELL *Amy Herbert* viii. (1858) 92 She felt a little unwilling to acknowledge that her home was neither a park nor a hall. *Ibid.* x. 127, I daresay you have been dreaming of having a large house like Rochford Park.

d. *fig.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 899/1 Wee must bee so much the more watchfull,..and keepe our selues stil within the parke wherein God inpaled vs with his worde. 1606 SIR W. HARBERT *Proph. Cadwallader* clxxvi, Wolsey..did erect those glorious towres of yore [Christ Church, Oxford], Learning's receptacle, Religion's parke. 1898 H. M. STANLEY *Introd. Capt. Burrows' Land Pigmies* p. xi, This vast slave park whence Dongolawi and Arab, Bakongo and Portuguese half-caste slave traders culled their victims.

2. An enclosed piece of ground, of considerable extent, usually within or adjoining a city or town, ornamentally laid out and devoted to public recreation; a 'public park', as the various 'parks' in and around London, and other cities and towns. *The Park* (in London): in 17th c. St. James's Park, now esp. Hyde Park, as the place of fashionable promenade.

This application has its origin in some of the royal parks (in sense 1) near London (i. e. St. James's, etc.) developing into ornamental grounds to which the public were conditionally admitted.

[1661: see PALL-MALL 2 and 3 b.] 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 15 May, I walked in the Parke, discoursing with the keeper of the Pell Mell. 1666 *Ibid.* 15 July, Walked..to the Park; and there..lay down by the canalle. 1706–7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* IV. ii, There will be Title, Place and Precedence, the Park, the Play, and the Drawing-Room. 1727 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masq.* II. ii, Come, my dear, by this, I believe, the park begins to fill. 1820 BYRON *Blues* II. 150 But 'tis now nearly five, and I must to the Park. 1855 *London as it is* 112 Victoria Park..was first opened in 1847, for the recreation of the inhabitants of the east side of London... The park has been most admirably laid out. 1894 RALPH in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 332 To create there a charming park filled with summer cottages for themselves and other wealthy New Yorkers. 1897 *Daily News* 25 Feb. 6/4 It is not etiquette to bow or curtsey to Royalty in the parks. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 June 2/3 The Jubilee celebrations.. included among other things the opening of a new park.

b. An extensive area of land of defined limits set apart as national property to be kept in its natural state for the public benefit and enjoyment, as the *Yellowstone Park* (65 miles long by 55 broad) in the United States.

Up to Jan. 1903, seven such *National Parks* had been established by Act of Congress in the United States.

[1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (ed. 2) I. 262 What a beautiful and thrilling specimen for America to preserve and hold up to the view of..future ages! A *nation's Park*, containing man and beast, in all the wild and freshness of their nature's beauty.] 1871 N. P. LANGFORD (in *N. Y. Tribune* 28 Jan.), This new field of Wonders [the Yellowstone Park] should be at once..set apart as a public National Park for the enjoyment of the American people for all time. 1872 *Rep. Regents of Smithsonian Inst.* (1873) 28 A proposition, originally made by Mr. Catlin as early as 1832, has been revived and presented to Congress, to reserve the country around these geysers as a public park. 1872 *U. S. Statutes* XVII. 32 An Act to set apart a certain Tract of Land lying near the Head-waters of the Yellowstone River as a public Park. 1903 *Ibid.* XXXI. 765 An Act To set apart certain lands in the State of South Dakota as a public park to be known as the Wind Cave National Park.

3. a. In Ireland, Scotland, and north of England: An enclosed piece of ground for pasture or tillage; a field; a parrock or paddock.

Town parks (Ireland), small fields or plots of ground lying

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round a town or village, usually let for tillage or pasture to the townsmen or villagers.

1581 *Inv.* in *Gentl. Mag.* Sept. (1861) 257 The foure parkes by the greene which Richard and John Shanighaine holdeth of me for years. 1701 *Scotl. Charac.* in *Harl. Misc.* (ed. Park) VII. 379 Upon inquiry how many deer his father had in his perk, the truth will out, ..that they call an inclosure a perk, in his country. *c* 1808 Mar. Edgeworth *Ennui* viii, Many a ragged man had come..with the modest request that I would let him one of the parks near the town. *Ibid.*, Just what would feed a cow is sufficient in Ireland to constitute a *park*. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 11/1 Mr. Healy..explained in a graphic way that a 'town park' was accommodation land, by means of which in the wretched villages, misnamed towns, scattered throughout Ireland, the hucksters .. eked out a miserable business by growing potatoes or feeding stock for early slaughter. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Mar. 1/3 Kodaks from the Kingdom [i. e. Fife]..'Old Kirsty'..lived all alone, far up in the 'parks', as we say of the wide stretches of old pasture which reach away inland till they merge into gorse and heather.

† b. Any enclosed piece of ground. *Obs. rare.*

1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 138 In what manner you should inclose your melon ground. In this park (which may be of what extent you think good) you shall make beds of horse-dung.

4. Applied in some parts of the United States, esp. Colorado and Wyoming, to a high plateau-like valley among the mountains.

1808 Pike *Sources Mississ.* (1810) II. 123 Passed the Park, which is ten miles round, and not more than three quarters of a mile across. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* xix. 137 Hence the oases, such as the 'parks' that lie among these mountains. 1877 J. A. Allen *Amer. Bison* 560 Adventurers and miners..exterminated them [bisons] in the parks and valleys of the mountains. 1890 *Century Mag.* Feb. 523/1 Then it had descended into a great 'park', crossed it, and begun a new ascent.

5. *Mil.* The space occupied by the artillery, wagons, beasts, stores, or the like, in an encampment; these objects themselves when thus placed together; a complete set or equipment of artillery, of tools, etc.

1683 Sir J. Turner *Pallas Armata* III. xx. 294 As to these Oblong Quadrangles, wherein are encamped several bodies, ..you may if you please, call them as the French do, Parks, and that properly enough. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Park of the Artillery*, is a certain Place in a Camp without Cannon-shot of the Place besieged, where the Cannon, Artificial Fires, Powder, and other Warlike Ammunition are kept. *Ibid.*, *Park of Provisions*, is another Place in the Camp, on the Rear of every Regiment, which is taken up by the Suttlers, who follow the Army with all sorts of Provisions, and sell them to the Soldiers. 1755 Washington *Writ.* (1889) I. 160 The whole park of artillery were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march. 1799 Stuart in Owen *Mrq. Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 113 The main body of the army, with the park and provisions, remained at Seedapore. 1837 Napier *Penins. War* VI. iv, A vast parc of carriages. 1836 Alison *Europe* (1849–50) V. xxxi. § 29 Kray..despatched his grand park, consisting of one hundred and sixty pieces and eight hundred caissons. 1859 Marcy *Prairie Trav.* vi. 221 If .. a small party be in danger of an attack from a large force of Indians, they should seek the cover of timber or a park of wagons. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. II. 8 Sites for the artillery, engineer, and grand magazine parks should now be prepared. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Mar. 5/1 There is no reserve of boots in the supply column or supply-park.

6. An enclosed area in which oysters are bred, communicating with the sea so as to be overflowed at every high tide; an oyster-park. (In quot. 1603, applied to a similar enclosure for fish.)

[1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 117 They haue ready at their call..sault water fishe as yt were in a parke of wild fish.] 1867 *Times* 15 Oct. 5/6 In the shallowest of these parcs..not one of the young oysterlings..was known to have been killed. 1882 *Standard* 18 Feb. 5/2 In some of the French 'parks' the water is renewed every tide. 1883 F. G. Sola *Fisheries Spain* 5 The Government..is laying down..a model park for oyster culture.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *park-deer*, *-fence*, *-gate*, *-hound*, *-land*, *-lodge*, *-pale*, *-paling*, † *-palis*, *-robber*, *-wall*; *park-like* adj.; † **park-bote**, the repair of the fence or wall of a park; the impost levied for this; **park-breaker**, one who breaks into a park (cf. *house-breaker*); so **park-breaking**; **park-hack**, a horse for riding in the park: see Hack *sb.*3 1 b; **park-time** (*nonce-wd.*, after *dinner-time*, etc.), time for riding in the park; **park-way** (*U. S.*): see quot. Also Park-keeper.

a 1634 Coke *Inst.* IV. 308 **Parkebote*, to be quit of enclosing of a Park or any part thereof. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* v, If you take him for a house-breaker, or a *park-breaker, is it not most natural you should welcome him with cold steel or hot lead? 1834 Landor *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 II. 267 Venerable laws..against *park-breaking and deer-stealing. 1898 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 9/5 Animals held more or less in confinement..whether they be *park-deer, rabbits, pigeons, or animals in menageries. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 7 Aug. 6/4 Legislation for the suppression of park-deer hunting. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 84, I pardoned high *park-fences, when I saw that besides does and pheasants, these have preserved Arundel marbles, Towneley galleries. *c* 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxv, If the huntynge shall be in a parke, alle men shulden abyde at þe *parke gate. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 48 The exploit of that gallant man who thought to pound up the crows by shutting his Parkgate. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* li, *Park-hacks and splendid high-stepping carriage-horses. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* i. 11 Views *park-like and picturesque. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 266 Green park-like woodlands. 1837 Lytton *E. Maltrav.* ix, The chaise..stopped at the gates of a *park lodge. *a* 1550 *Image Ipocr.* II. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 434 He cane tell many tales, Of many *parke pales, Of butgettes and of males. 1846 Greener *Sci. Gunnery* 14 Birmingham is the emporium of the world for guns, from the..'park paling' so called, of the slave-trade ..up to the elaborately-finished gun of the peer. 1899 R. Kipling *Stalky* 12 The high Lodge gate in the split-oak park palings. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 812/21 *Hoc vallum*, a *parke palys. 1713 Swift *Cadenus & Vanessa* 46 From equipage, and *Park-parades. 1881 Mrs. O'Donoghue (*title*) Ladies on Horseback; Learning, *Park-riding and Hunting. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 184/2 The Blood-hound..hunts Beasts, or Men..that are *Park Robbers. 1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 15/1 They came by a *Parke side, called ye Park of Prys. 1672 Wycherley *Love in Wood* I. ii, Pray Mr. Ranger, let's go..'tis *Park-time. 1673 Dryden *Marr. à la Mode* IV. iv, What a clock does your lordship think it is?..It is almost park-time. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* (U. S.) Apr. 350/1 The right to travel upon the public roads and *park-ways. 1898 *19th Cent.* Apr. 585 'Park-ways', to connect the great outlying woodlands..with the Metropolitan Parks of Boston and the surrounding townships. These park-ways are broad boulevards with margins of grass, wood, and river. 1672 Wycherley *Love in Wood* II. i, Then you are a *Park-woman, certainly.

Park (pāːk), *v.* [f. Park *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To enclose in, as in, or as, a park.

1526 [see Parking 1]. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 144 A certayne hyll, whiche they must nedes go ouer that go by land from Egipte to Arabia Petrea, that parketh them. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Enclore*, ..to enclose and parke in. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 45 How are we park'd and bounded in a pale! 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* III. 456 We fair fine ladies, who park out our lives From common sheep-paths.

b. *Park about*, to surround with a park.

1876 Browning *Shop* vi, Some suburb-palace, parked about And gated grandly, built last year.

c. To lay out or plant in the manner of a park: see Parking 2.

2. *Mil.*, etc. To arrange compactly (artillery, wagons, etc.) in a park: see prec. 5.

1812 *Examiner* 30 Nov. 756/2, 6000 Cossacks .. took six pieces of cannon, which were parked. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 180 At night..the waggons are to be parked, so as to occupy as little space as possible. 1883 *Army Corps Orders* in *Standard* 22 Mar. 3/3 The Artillery will be parked to the east and west of the south end of the Race-course. 1887 *Police Arrangem. Jubilee Process.* 21 June, The area..is reserved for parking carriages belonging to the Procession.

3. *intr.* To walk or drive in a park.

a 1783 H. Brooke *Love & Vanity* Poems (1810) 416/2 Then all for parking, and parading, Coquetting, dancing, masquerading.

Hence **Parked** (pāːkt) *ppl. a.*

1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* VI. 375 Deep squadron'd horse.. And park'd artillery. 1841 Miall in *Noncons.* I. 57 A residence..compassed round with parked and shaven acres.

Parker (pāːkəɹ). Also 4 **parkere**, 5 **-are**, **parcare**, **-oure**, 5–6 **-ar**, 6 **perker**. [a. Anglo-F. *parker* (= OF. type **parquier*), in med.L. *parcārius*, f. Park *sb.*: see -er 2 2.]

1. A man who has charge of a park; a park-keeper. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[1321–2 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 397/2 Ses geentz, c'est a savoir Johan soun Parker, & Richard [etc.].] 1395 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 8, I bequethe to Roger, my parkere, ..c. s. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Lyke thyn Audience* 28 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 26 Mawgre the wache of fosters and parkerrys. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/2 Parcare, *indagator*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 269/2 A Parcoure (*A.* Parkare), *parcarius*. 1530 Palsgr. 458/1 This parker blodyeth his clothes. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parlt.* III. 17 If the Parker negligently suffer the Deere to be killed, or kill the Deere himselfe..it is a direct forfaiture of his Office. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 147 An annual fee of 40*l.* had been given to the parker, issuing out of the king's manors in the county of Surry.

2. A rabbit that lives in a park.

1846 *P. Parley's Ann.* VII. 325 Gamekeepers give various names to rabbits: with them they are warreners, parkers, sweethearts, and hedgehogs..The parker's favourite haunt is in gentlemen's pleasure grounds. 1870 Blaine *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (ed. 3) § 2683.

Hence † **Pa·rkership** *Obs.*, the office of parker.

1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 473/1 The Offices of Constableship ..and Parkership of the same Castell. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 81 b, The office of a Parkershippe of a Parke. 1671 Brydall *Law Eng. relating to Nobility & Gentry* (1675) 35 As if a Parkership be granted to an Earl.

Parkin (pāːkin). *north. dial.* Also **-en**, **perkin**. [Origin unknown: perh. from proper name *Perkin* or *Parkin*.] A kind of gingerbread or cake made of oatmeal and treacle.

1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Parkin*, a cake made of treacle and oat meal, commonly called a treacle-parkin. 1884 Mrs. G. L. Banks *Sybilla*, etc. III. 145 Bribed by a cake of parkin from Dame Dorothy's capacious pockets. 1887 *Suppl. to Jamieson, Addenda*, Perkins. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 404 The diet should be varied, and should include ..whole-meal bread, 'parkin', gingerbread and molasses.

Parking (pāːkiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Park *v.* + -ing 1.]

1. The action of Park *vb.* (in various senses).

1526 in Dillon *Calais & Pale* (1892) 82 If he dunge it with parkinge of shepe or of bests, he to have ijs. viij*d.* for evry acre. 1607 J. Milwarde *Jacobs Gt. Day* (1610) I iv b, The parking in of beasts, and the depopulating Townes, to shut out Christians.

2. *concr.* Ground laid out in the style of a park; also, in U. S., a strip of turf, with or without trees, in the centre of a street.

1885 *Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies* Ser. III. Mar. 109 Spaces were left for a market-place, court-house green and parking for the palace. 1888 H. Gannett in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 382/2 In some cases, similar parking has been left in the middle of the streets. 1888 *Appleton's Cycl. Amer. Biog.* IV. 578/1 In 1871 he [F. L. Olmsted] urged..the so-called 'parking system' for the broad streets of Washington.

Parkish (pāːkiʃ), *a.* [f. Park *sb.* + -ish 1.] Resembling a park; somewhat park-like.

1813 J. Forsyth *Rem. Italy* 86 The immediate approaches ..are planted in the open parkish style. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xx, A rage to render their place 'parkish', as was at one time the prevailing phrase. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 148 A parkish-looking sort of pleasure-ground.

Pa·rk-kee·per. The keeper of a park.

1624 Middleton *Game at Chess* IV. ii, Some falconers, some park-keepers, and some huntsmen. 1785 Barker in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 354. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 34 All that the Queen could do was to order the parkkeepers not to admit Sir John again within the gates.

So **Pa·rk-kee·peress** (*nonce-wd.*), a female park-keeper, or park-keeper's wife.

1852 James *Pequinillo* III. 161 They had been park-keeper and park-keeperess to the Westwood family thirty years and six months.

Pa·rk-lea·ves. ? *Obs.* [app. f. Park *sb.* + *leaves*, pl. of Leaf.] A name for the shrub Tutsan (*Hypericum Androsæmum*). Also, with early herbalists, the tree *Vitex Agnus castus*: the name *agnus castus* having app. been applied to both (see Turner *Names of Herbes*, A viij b).

a 1400–50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 157 Totsane or parkleuys: *agnus castus*. 1545 Elyot, *Agnos*, is a tree .. commonly called *Agnus castus*, in englysshe parke leaues, it hathe leaues lyke to wyllowe. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xlv. 66 If Androsemon be Tutsan or Parke leaues, it groweth plentifully in woodes and parkes, in the west partes of England. 1611 Cotgr., *Amerine*, Agnus castus,..chast or hempetree, Parke-leauis. 1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* II. 205 On the top..succeedeth a large yellow Flower, much bigger than Parks-Leaves. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Park Leaves*, the *Hypericum androsæmum*, All-heal, or St. Peter's-wort.

Parklos, obs. form of Parclose.

Parkly (pāːkli), *a. rare.* [f. Park *sb.* + -ly 1.] Of the nature or character of a park; park-like.

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 37 The same..with goodli & parkely parkes .. to beautifie adorne and decorite. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. v. 164 Among the gentry of that town and its parkly neighbourhood.

Pa·rkward, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ward.] Towards the park. Also **Pa·rkwards.**

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. i. 5 Marry Sir, the pittie-ward, the Parke-ward: euery way: olde Windsor way, and euery way but the Towne-way. 1886 G. Allen *Maimie's Sake* xxi, She..took a stroll..out parkwards.

Parky (pāːki), *a.*1 *rare.* [f. as prec. + -y.] Of the nature of a park, or abounding in parks.

1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 613/1 Some of the parky purlieus of London.

Parky, *a.*2 *slang.* Cold, chilly.

1898 *Pink 'un & Pelican* 273 (Farmer), 'Morning William; cold s'morning?'..'It is a bit parky', assented William. 1900 G. Swift *Somerley* 109 Oh! stars! this water is parky.

Parl: see Parle.

† **Pa·rlage**, *a. Sc. Obs. rare*—1. [app. a. F. *parlage* babbling, palaver, useless talk.] ? Babbling, full of empty talk; yelping.

c 1615 Sir W. Mure *Sonn.* xi, A parlage cur, a brokin staffe for stay.

Parlament(e, -mentt, obs. ff. Parliament.

Parlance (pāːlăns). Also 7 **-ence**. [a. AngloFr. and OF. *parlance*, *-launce*, f. *parler* to speak. (Not in mod. French.)]

1. Speaking, speech; *esp.* debate, parleying, parley. *arch.*

[13.. Langtoft *Chron.* I. 147 Le ray William le Rous.. A countes et barouns..Par lettre maunde et prie venir a sa parlaunce [R. Brunne 87 parlement].] 1579–80 North *Plutarch*, *Crassus* (1595) 614 Word was brought to Crassus, and he accepted parlance. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. 575/2 King Edward..signifies..to the Pope, that Battel and not Parlance should determine his right, and title. 1701–2 *Case of Schedule Stated* 26 The Place of that Common Parlance was call'd the Parliament Chamber. 1824 *Examiner* 585/1 He was not disposed to let him pass without further parlance. 1830 Tennyson *Isabel* ii, A hate of gossip parlance and of sway. 1879 Boultbee *Hist. Ch. Eng.* 45 After some parlance, the stranger foretold deliverance.

2. Way of speaking, mode of speech, language, idiom. Usually with defining words, as *in common*, *legal*, *ordinary*, *vulgar parlance*, etc.

[*a* 1482 Littleton *Tenures* vi. (1516) A v, Mes per comune parlaunce [1544–1608 *tr.* language] celuy qui tient pur terme de sa vie demesne est appelle tenaunt pur terme de vie.] 1787 Bentham *Def. of Usury* xiii. 180 Birmingham.. claims in common parlance, the title of a projecting town. 1798 Bay *Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 183 In common law parlance an execution is not an action. 1829 Southey *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 267 A wise woman, by which I do not mean in vulgar parlance one who pretends to prophecy. 1841 L. Hunt *Seer* II. (1864) 70 A curious specimen of English parlance. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* II. vii, The political opinions..were what in ordinary parlance are styled Tory. 1884 Sir W. B. Brett in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 191 In legal parlance there might be a debt.

† **Pa·rlant.** *Obs.* [a. F. *parlant* speaking, pr. pple. of *parler* to speak.] One who parleys or takes part in a conference.

1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* III. xix. (1589) 79 The place appointed, Parlantes him in simple meaning meet Farre from their Armie all vnarm'd.

Parlasy, Parlatyk, obs. ff. Palsy, Paralytic.

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Parlatory (pā·ɹlătəri). [ad. med.L. *parlātōrium*, It. *parlatorio* (*-toio*) parlour, f. *parlāre* to speak; L. type **paraboltōrium*.] The reception-room or room for conversation in a convent.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 185 What he had overheard in a Parlatory of Nunnes. 1768 J. BARETTI *Acc. Mann. Italy* II. 12 They were shown into the parlatory. *Ibid.* 17 Both in the morning and afternoon they are allowed some hours of parlatory, as they call it. 1778 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. III. vi. 557 The drawing-rooms of the ladies, or the parlatories of nuns. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Parlay: see PARLEY *v.*[2]

Parle (pāɹl), *sb. arch.* and *dial.* Also 7 **parl.** [app. f. PARLE *v.* Cf. also F. *parole* word, speech.]

1. Speech; talk; conversation.

1587 *Mirr. Mag., Brennus* XXVI, There could no parle of peace preuayle. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 2 After this familiar parle, [he] dismissed us to our lodging. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* Ep. Ded. A v, I..have learned from our Saviours parle with Peter, not (childishly) to strive for the last word. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* IX. 109 But fully to content Thy wishes..Demands my further parle. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 213 There with dames and maids hold pretty parles.

b. Speech, language, parlance. *nonce-wd.*

1793 BURNS *Meg o' the Mill* iv, A tocher's nae word in a true lover's parle, But, gie me my love, and a fig for the warl'!

2. A conference, discussion, debate; *spec.* a meeting to discuss terms (between enemies or opposed parties) under a truce; a truce; = PARLEY *sb.*[1] 2. † *To break parle*: see BREAK *v.* 24.

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 123 Cloking pretensed mallice vnder a parle and communication of peace. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xix. 23 A whyte banner should..call the enemies too a Parle. 1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* III. iv, Drum, sound a parle to the Citizens. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 62 When in an angry parle He smot the sledded Pollax on the Ice. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 204 There is no cessation of Assaults, no parle to be admitted. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 785 Let weakness then with weakness come to parl. 1708 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. ii. 618. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* V. 284 When sudden parle suspended all the field. 1868 WHITTIER *Dole of Jart Thorkell* 50 'Sp be it!' cried the young men, 'There needs nor doubt nor parle.'

3. *Comb.* **Parle-hill** = *Parley-hill* (PARLEY *sb.*[1] 3).

1664 *Spelman's Gloss.*, *Parle hill*, Collis..ubi convenire olim solebant Centuriæ, aut viciniæ incolæ ad lites inter se tractandas & terminandas.

† **Parle** (pāɹl), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* and *dial.* Also 6–7 **parl.** [a. F. *parle-r* to speak = Pr. *parlar*, Sp. *parlar*, It. *parlare*, med.L. *parlāre*, late pop. L. *parabolāre* to discourse, talk, f. *parabola* PARABLE, discourse, speech.]

1. *intr.* To speak; to talk in conference.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 268 Patriarkes and prophetes han parled her-of longe, þat such a lorde & a lyȝte shulde lede hem alle hennes. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 31, I wuld be loth to have sutch an orator to parl for me in a weitier matter. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 36 Briefliye then heere Dido, with downe cast phisnomye, parled. *Ibid.* IV. 106 At length thus briefly dyd he parle. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* iii. 43 His delights were with the sonnes of men..with whom he parled in Paradise. 1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II. 229 He parled with them, and told them, that if any Body came in, he would certainly Drown 'em.

2. *intr.* To treat, discuss terms, parley (*with* an opponent); to hold a parley.

1558 in *9th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Irel.* 84 Commission to Sir Henry Radclif..to parle with, take pledges from..the Irish of the said counties. 1587 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 816 They..within 5 or 6 houres fight set out a flagge of truce and parled for mercy. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* iii. 1 When the Spaniard comes to parle of peace, then double bolt the door. 1675 J. EASTON *Narr.* (1858) 25 Thay had demanded the Indians' Armes, and went againe to parrell with them. 1709 DE FOE *Hist. Union* in Arnot *Hist. Edinb.* L v. (1788) 188 The Jacobite and the presbyterian..parled together.

b. *trans.* To treat with, parley with. (Cf. PARLEY *v.* 2 b.)

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* II. vii. (1636) 65 Whilst the Bishop of Rome parleth a faction which receiveth union from himselfe onely. 1838 S. BELLAMY *Betrayal* 94 To throw the gate, already jarring on its mutinous hinge, To the parl'd foe.

c. To discuss, debate.

1631 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Maid of West* II. Wks. 1874 II. 360 Where kings affaires are questiond, Or may be parled.

Parle, obs. f. PARREL. **Parlecue, parleycue** (*Sc.*): see PUBLICUE. **Parlement**, obs. f. PARLIAMENT. **Parlence, Parler**, obs. ff. PARLANCE, PARLOUR. **Parleale**, etc., obs. ff. PALSY.

Parley (pāɹli), *sb.*[1] Also 6–7 **parlye, -lie, -lee**, (7 **-le, -lé**), 6–9 **parly.** [Either from PARLEY *v.*, F. *parler* vb. inf. taken sbst., or a. OF. *parlée*, fem. sb. from pa. pple. of *parler* to speak.]

1. Speech, speaking, talk; conversation, discourse, conference; debate, argument. (Now usually coloured by 2.)

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 97 Her bye tale owt hauking amyd oft her parlye she chocketh. 1583 W. FLEETWOOD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 292, I know not what other parlee Mr. Nowell can pled. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 46 They did frolicke amongst themselves with manie pleasaunt parlies. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. 25 Admiration..that..you should com to be so great a Master of those Languages both for the Pen and Parley. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* I. 330 They meet each evening in the grove; Their parley but augments their love. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XXII. 148 A nymph and swain soft parley mutual hold. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* vi. 105 Arthur..without further parley commanded him to be silent. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* III. 481 Why with longer parley the rising breezes delay?

† b. A public discussion or disputation in a University. *Obs.*

1577 FULKE *Confut. Purg.* 441 This were a pretty question for a Sophister in Oxford to demand in their parleis.

2. A conference for the debating of points in dispute; *esp. Mil.*, an informal conference with an enemy, under a truce, for the discussion of terms, or the mutual arrangement of matters, as the exchange of prisoners; a discussion of terms. *To beat* or *sound a parley*, to call for or request a parley by sounding a drum or trumpet.

1582 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 138 b, Castles that come to parley, are commonlie at the point to render. 1607 DEKKER *Hist. Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III. 97 *stage-direct.*, The Herald soundes a parlee, and none answers. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 38 Sound for Parlé, and thinke vpon conditions of peace. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (Cassell) 262 When this drummer had beaten for a parley he made this speech to Mansoul. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* XVI. 278 Carrying a white flag, and offering a parley. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xiv. 60 We find them proposing a parley for arranging terms of capitulation.

b. *Sc. dial.* A truce or armistice in certain games; the place of truce. Cf. BARLEY *int.*

1723 MESTON *Knight* Poet. Wks. (1767) 7 On it [his skull] you might thresh wheat or barley, Or tread the grape ere he cry'd parley.

c. (See quot.) Cf. *beat a parley* in a.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Parley*, that beat of drum by which a conference with an enemy is desired. Synonymous with *chamade*.

3. *Comb.* † **Parley-hill**, in Scotland and Ireland, formerly, a mound, usually fortified, where the local disputes of neighbouring districts were debated and settled.

1641 in D. Beveridge *Culross & Tulliallan* (1885) I. vi. 196 Those who stand in the kirkyard or parlyhill discoursing. 1664 *Spelman's Gloss.* s. v. *Mallobergium*, Quæ in Hibernia *parly hills*, i. placitandi vel interloquendi montes appellantur.

Parley, *sb.*[2] *Sc.* and *dial.* Also **parly.** [Short for *parliament.*] A thin cake of gingerbread; a parliament-cake.

1825 JAMIESON s. v. *Parliament-cake*, Here's a bawbee tae ye: awa' an' buy parleys wi't. 18.. MCGILVRAY *Poems* (1862) 108 (E. D. D.) Pies, parlies, tarts, and butter bakes. 1891 BARRIE *Little Minister* (1892) 3 A little boy..pressed forward and offered him a sticky parly.

Parley, *sb.*[3] *humorous.* [Short for PARLEYVOO.] A Frenchman.

1831 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 78 The girls are led out by unknown parleys, who caper by their sides and then give them back to my care.

Parley (pāɹli), *v.*[1] Also 6–7 **-lie**, 6–8 **-ly**, (7 **-lee**). [Either f. F. *parler* to speak, *parles* speak!, or f. PARLEY *sb.* (if the latter was earlier).]

1. *intr.* To speak, talk; to converse, discourse, confer (*with*). Now *arch.* (and tending to be coloured with 2).

1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 963 As bashfull Suters, seeing Strangers by, Parley in silence with their hand or eye. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit., Irel.* II. 116 Ulisses, when hee went down to parlee with those in hell. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XXII. 147 It is no time .. With him to parley, as a nymph and swain. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* III. i, Is it not the land upon whose mountains the Creator of the Universe parleyed with man?

b. *trans.* To speak, utter; *esp.* to speak a foreign or strange language.

1570 J. PHILLIP *Frendly Larum* in Farr *S. P. Elis.* (Parker Soc.) II. 526 Not bashing suche pernitious talke To parley and reporte. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 257 That Beauty in Court which could not parly Euphuism, was as little regarded as those now there that cannot speak French. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* II. IX. ix. 147 An Italian, who could parley French and Spanish.

2. *intr.* To treat, discuss terms; *esp.* to hold a parley (*with* an enemy or opponent); to come to parley. Also *fig.*

1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 34 The Lord Lieutenant sent the Lord of Cayre to parly with him. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silv. Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 143 Vpon them, when we parlee with our foes. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xi, We..offered a truce to parley. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* vii, Major Bridgenorth advanced, as if to parley. 1866 DK. ARGYLL *Reign Law* ii. (ed. 4) 53 And so we see the men of Theology coming out to parley with the men of Science.

b. *trans.* To grant a parley, or an interview for discussion, to (a person); to hold discussion with, speak to, address.

1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 48 Beare Saturne first to prison, Wee'l after parly them. 1632 — *Maid of West* V. Wks. 1874 II. 321 Conduct him safe where we will parly him. 1676 ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 347 They parlied Lambert. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* vi. (1852) 79 Would'st parley Luniel on her silver seat?

Hence **Parleying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1692 *Diary Siege Lymerick* 16 The Cessation which began yesterday upon the Besieged's Parlying, continued till Ten a Clock the next Morning. 1803 WORDSW. *Sonn., to Men of Kent*, No parleying now! In Britain is one breath. 1887 BROWNING (*title*) Parleyings with certain People of Importance in their Day.

Parley, *v.*[2] *U. S.* Also **parlay, parlee.** [Corruption of PAROLI q. v.] In faro and horse-racing, To apply the money staked, together with the money won on a bet, in continuing to bet on the same card, or as a further stake on another horse or combination of horses. *trans.* and *intr.*

1895 *How to Make Money on Small Cap.* 63 Were he, however, to what is termed 'parley' his money—that is to say, if..he put his $5 on his choice on the first race, and, if the horse should win, put all the winnings and his original $5 on the next race, and so on. *Ibid.* Gloss. 126. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.* s. v., To parlay one's bet.

Hence **Parley** *sb.*[4] = PAROLI.

1904 *American Correspt.*, In horse-racing the parley must be for the whole 'card' of races. In faro, and in rouge-et-noir, one lays a bet and, winning, leaves it on the table once more only.

Parleyvoo (pāɹlivū·), *sb. humorous.* Also 8 **parle-vous**, 9 **parlez-vous, parlyvoo.** [f. F. *parlez-vous* (parlevū) in *parlez-vous français?* do you speak French?]

1. The French language, French; school-study of French; *pl.* French utterances or talk.

1754 FOOTE *Knights* II. Wks. 1799 I. 76 In comes a French fellow..with his muff and parle-vous. 1813 SOUTHEY *March to Moscow* viii, But he look'd white and he look'd blue, Morbleu! Parbleu! When parlez-vous no more would do. 1822 GALT *Steam-boat* xii. 290 But the bodies hae a civil way with them for a' that, and it's no possible to be angry at their parleyvoos. 1869 LOWELL in *Atlantic Monthly* LXIV. 148 No words to spell, no sums to do, No Nepos and no parlyvoo!

2. A Frenchman.

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 164 Jockies, Jews, and Parlez-vous, Courtezans and Quakers. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 91 You'll have the honour of going to fight the frog-eating parleyvoos.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = French, or foreign.

1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xi. 95 His waistcoat was cut in the Parly-voo fashion.

Parleyvoo', *v. slang* or *humorous.* Also 8 **parler vous**, 9 **parlez-vous, parleyvous.** [Formed as prec. sb.] *intr.* To speak French; to speak a foreign tongue; to palaver.

1765 FOOTE *Commissary* II. Wks. 1799 II. 28 You know I can't parler vous. 1813 SOUTHEY *March to Moscow* viii, He would rather parlez-vous than fight. 1823 GALT *Entail* II. xxviii. 265 Me and your honest grandfather..had no foistring and parleyvooing, like your novelle turtle-doves. 1824 MACAULAY *Gt. Lawsuit* Misc. Writ. 1860 I. 94 He kept six French masters to teach him to parleyvoo. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 44/2 They will be tempted to ask, with their grandfathers, where is the use of all this parleyvooing?

Parliament (pāɹlimĕnt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–8 **parlement**, (4–5 **perle-**), 4 **parly-**, (**perly-**), 4–6 **parlea-**, 5 **parli-**, 5–7 **parla-**, (5–6 **perla-**), 5–**parliament**, (5 **perlia-**, 5–7 **parlya-**, 7 **parleement**); also occas. 4–6 **-mente**. [ME. a. OF. *parlement* speaking (*Chans. Roland* 11th c.), f. *parler* to speak + *-ment*, in It. *parlamento*, med.L. *parlāmentum*, whence also 15–16th c. *parlament*; the form *parliament* corresponds to an Anglo-Lat. *parliamentum*, found in 13th c., founded perhaps on the ME. forms in *parly-*, *parli-*.]

† 1. The action of speaking; a 'spell' or 'bout' of speaking; a speech; a talk, colloquy, conversation, conference, consultation; a discussion or debate. *Obs.*

[1216–59 MATT. PARIS *Hist. Angl.* (Rolls) II. 197 Quod [Lodowicus] voluit habere per intermedios parlamentum pacificum cum eo [Huberto de Burgo].] 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3519 Þere he hulde is parlement wat were best to done. *c* 1300 *Cast. Love* 896 Gret perlyment they han i-nomen. *a* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 282 Takeþ good tent þat ȝe holde no parlyment Wiþ no cristen mon Whon ȝe come þe Churche with-Inne. 1423 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I. ix. 5 Thenne herde I within the curteyne a longe parlament. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 521 Thus ended the parlement betwene the fader and the sone. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 136 After Bourgoyns hadde taken Tholouse, he made a grete parliamente to his folke, And sayd to theym, 'Lordes, ye knowe well [etc.]'. 1542 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IX. 219 Who wil shortely..comme to Bononye to be at parlement with thEmperour.

† b. = PARLEY *sb.*[1] 2. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7844 Þorow trist of trues, of on assent, Þey sette a day of Parlement, Opon þe Playne of Salesbury. *Ibid.* 16226 Til Cadwalyn his sonde he [Oswy]..sent, þat he wolde com til parlement. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 169 Wherefore they fell to parlament and yeelded it by composition. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 194 In Carbry, after a certain Parliament ended betweene the Irish and English, there were taken prisoners.

† 2. A formal conference or council for the discussion of some matter or matters of general importance; *spec.* the name applied in the early times of the French monarchy to the assembly of the great lords of the kingdom, and in England, in the course of the 13th c. to great councils of the early Plantagenet Kings; hence, retrospectively applied to those of earlier kings before and after the Norman Conquest, and in ME. widely and vaguely, or allusively, to any similar councils of ancient times or foreign nations. (Now only *Hist.* and as an earlier stage of sense 3, into which, in use, it passed without any break.)

[12.. in Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 570 Parliamentum Runimedæ. 1237–59 MATT. PARIS *Hist. Angl.* (Rolls) II. 393 De magno parlamento habito Londoniis in octavis Epiphaniæ ubi rex exigebat tricesimum regni. [*Before this, the word is* colloquium.] 1246–59 *Ibid.* III. 5 Convenit ad parlamentum generalissimum regni Anglicani totalis nobilitas, tam prælatorum quam militum.] *c* 1290 *Beket* 531 in *S. Eng.*

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Leg. I. 121 Þo heo comen to þe parlement [to clarindone] þe king axede heom a-non 3weþur heo wolden holde þe lawes ase heore Auncestres heolden ech-on. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5497 He [Pharaoh] gedir[d] him a parlement. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 214 Þe barons..To mak disturbaunce þei held a parlement. [This was the Mad Parliament.] *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 115 (143), Pryam þe kyng ful soone in general Let here-vpon his Parlement to holde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9379 Palomydon a perlement puruait anon, And the grete of þe grekes gedrit he somyn. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 111 After that he kepede a parliament [1387 Trevisa, made a parlemente] at Oxenford, where Ynglische men and Danes were acorded to observe the lawes of kynge Edgarus. *c* 1440 *Bocthus* (Laud MS. 559 lf. 10), A noon forthe they wente And kepte a grete perliamente. 1563 Golding *Cæsar* I. (1565) 22 They made request that it might be lawfull for them to sommon a Parlament of Gallia at a certain day. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 68/14 A Parlament, *senatus consultus*. 1762 Hume *Hist. Eng.* II. xii. 9 In a parliament, summoned at Oxford (for the several councils began about this time [1222] to receive that appellation). 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. iii. 15 In the reign of Edward I the word 'Parliaments' was frequently applied to the assemblies of the four great courts as well as to the Great Council of the realm. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. § 175 *marg.*, Parliament of 1242. First report of a debate.

3. The Great Council of the nation, which forms, with the Sovereign, the supreme legislature of the United Kingdom (formerly of the Realm of England), consisting of the three Estates, namely the Lords Spiritual and Temporal (forming together the House of Lords), and the representatives of the counties, cities, boroughs, and universities (forming the House of Commons). By some legal writers, the Sovereign, as part of the Legislature, is included in the Parliament; but this is not usual.

a. Viewed as a temporary assemblage of persons, summoned by the Sovereign, and after a time (the length of which is now limited) again dissolved, to be succeeded (formerly at an uncertain and often distant interval, but now within a very short period) by another assemblage similarly constituted.

This is, in its origin, merely a development of sense 2, corresponding to the gradual evolution of the modern parliament from the Great Council. Stubbs *Const. Hist.*, following the chroniclers, uses 'parliament' from 1242 onwards; but the 'parliaments' previous to 1275 belong rather to our sense 2, with progressive approaches to this sense.

In this sense the word may be preceded by *a* or *the*, and have a plural; so we speak of a new parliament, or of the first, second, or third parliament of Edward I, or of Queen Victoria, and historians individualize many parliaments by distinctive appellations: see 8.

[1275 *Act 3 Edw. I* (*Statute of Westm.*) Preamble, Ces sunt les Establisemenz le Rey Edward, le fiz le Rey Henry, fez a Weymoster a son primer parlement general apres son corounement..par son Conseil e par le assentement des Erceveskes, Eveskes, Abbes, Priurs, Contes, Barons, & la Cõmunaute de la tere ileokes somons.] *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 244 To London he [Edw. I: 1286] went..He sent to his barouns, a parlement to hold. 1424 *Paston Lett.* I. 17 Be billes in the too last parlementz holden at Westminster and at Leycestre. 1459 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 372/2 By th' advyce of his Lords Spirituell and Temporell, and by you his Commons in this his presente Parleamente assemblyd. 1546 *Suppl. Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 65 They were not all sturdy beggers that were in the Parlament when this lawe was stablished. 1659–60 Pepys *Diary* (1875) I. 2 To acquaint him [Monk] with their desires for a free and full Parliament. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* IV. xvii. (1848) 268 Grievances..for whose prevention or redress, Parliaments are wont to be assembled and Laws to be enacted. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. ii. 160 These are the constituent parts of a parliament; the king, the lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons. 1818–48 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) III. viii. III. 19 As to the meeting to which knights of shires were summoned in 38 Hen. III, it ought not to be reckoned a parliament. *Ibid.* 37 The usual object of calling a parliament was to impose taxes. 1860 C. Innes *Scot. Mid. Ages* vii. 213 The earliest Parliament that can be proved..to have resembled the present legislative constitution of England by summons of citizens and burgesses is 49 Hen. III, A. D. 1265. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 92 The famous parliament of Simon de Montfort was called together by a writ issued on the 14th of December, to meet at Westminster on the 20th of January, 1265. 1885 Gladstone *Sp. Ho. Commons* 16 Nov., After sitting in 12 Parliaments a man begins to have, if he has any brains at all, the capacity and faculty of knowing what a particular Parliament can do and is likely to do.

b. Viewed as a permanent or continuous institution, the composition, character, and size of which have changed from time to time, but which has itself a continuous history. In this sense usually without *a* or *the*, or *plural* (except in speaking of such institutions in different countries, as, 'the Scottish and Irish Parliaments are now incorporated in that of Great Britain').

Act of Parliament, a law made by the Sovereign with the advice of his Parliament; a statute passed by both Houses of Parliament and ratified by the royal assent. *Clerk of the Parliaments* († *Parliament*), the chief official of the House of Lords, who reads the royal assent to bills before Parliament assembled as a corporate body in the House of Lords. *Imperial Parliament*: see Imperial A. 2b. *Member of Parliament*: see Member. *Writ of Parliament*: see Writ.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 34 Pene Pees com to parlement and put vp a Bille, Hou þat Wrong a3eyn his wille his wyf hedde I-take. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 329 þes worldly prelatis þat sitten in Perlement. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. v. 185 þow shalt nat ryden hennes, Bote be my chyf chaunceler in chekyr and in parlement, And conscience in alle my courtes. 1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 239/2 If the said Thomas shuld be relessed by Privelegge of Parlement. 1455 *Ibid.* 317/2 The Office of Clerk of oure Parlement. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 16 By acte of parlyament. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* II. x. § 164. 109 b, Parliament is the highest and most honourable and absolute court of justice in England, consisting of the king, the lords of parliament, and the commons. 1647–8 (18 Jan.) Charles I *Declar. fr. Carisbrooke Castle*, Which I would have rather done, by the way of my two Howses of Parlament. 1680–1 Wood *Life* 5 Mar. (O. H. S.) III. 84 Providing convenience for the lords to sit in parliament in the schools [at Oxford]. 1706 *Act 6 Anne* c. 11. § 3 That the United Kingdom of Great Britain be represented by One and the same Parliament to be stiled The Parliament of Great Britain. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. i. 102 The privileges of parliament. *Ibid.* ii. 161 Some have not scrupled to call its power, by a figure rather too bold, the omnipotence of parliament. 1774 Pennant *Tour in Scot. in* 1772. 161 This Shire and that of Cathness send a Member to Parlement alternatly. 1800 *Act* 39 & 40 *Geo. III* c. 67 Art. iii, That the said United Kingdom be represented in one and the same Parliament, to be called the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* II. 57 Parliament was prorogued on the 24th. 1896 *Law Q. Rev.* July 201 We are pretty sure it is not the law Parliament intended to make.

c. *High Court of Parliament*, a name formerly applied collectively (as in Bk. of Common Prayer) to the two Houses of Parliament in session; now mostly said of Parliament in its judicial capacity.

1450–1662 [see Court *sb.*[1] 10].

d. *transf.* The place where Parliament meets; the Parliament House. *rare.*

1628 Earl Manch. in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 268 Werden tells me he hath provided you [with a lodging] not far from the Parliament.

4. The title of the corresponding legislative bodies which formerly existed in Scotland and Ireland, and of the existing legislative bodies of certain British colonies or dependencies, as the Dominion of Canada, the Australian Commonwealth, the separate colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania; also popularly applied to the legislative assemblies of other colonies, and to those of foreign countries, as the French Chambers, the German Reichstag, the Spanish Cortes, etc.

In Scotland and Ireland, as in England, the earliest use was that of a meeting or session of the legislature, as in 3 a.

a. [1292 *Acts Parl. Scot.* I. 445 Coram ipso Rege et consilio in parliamento suo primo. 1296 Entry in *Liber Niger* of Chr. Ch., Dublin, 26 Edw. I, Justiciarius..ordinavit et statuit generale parliamentum hic ad hunc diem.] 1398 *Acts Parl. Sc.* I. 573 Item it is ordanyt þat ilke yhere þe kyng sal halde a parlement. 1428 *Close Roll of Ireld.*, 7 Hen. VI, Y^e^ lordes spiritual and temporels, & communes of your land of Ireland, at your parliament last holden at your citie of Dyvelin [Dublin]. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 7 In an Irish Parliament he put vp his petition, that..he might there haue the place and title of the Earle of Tyrone. 1621 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II. 267 The King of Denmark ..is gone back to a Parliament in Denmark.

b. 1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1597) § 29 It is statute and ordaned, that the breakers of the actes of Parliament be punished. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 671/1 Howe will those be redressed by Parliament, when as the Irish which sway most in Parliament..shall oppose themselves agaynst them? 1706 (*title*) Speech in the Scotch Parliament concerning the Union. 1707 *Acts Parl. Scot.* XI. 407 (Act of Union 16 Jan.) At the time of ratifying the Treaty of Union in the Parliament of Scotland. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* xxxii, A senator of the nation! a member of the noblest parliament in the world! 1800 Grattan *Speech* 26 May, Connexion is a wise and profound policy; but connexion without an Irish Parliament is connexion without its own principle .. without the pride of honour that should attend it. 1896 Lecky *Liberty & Democr.* (1899) I. i. 14 The system of direct election of members of Parliament was not established in France till 1817. *Ibid.* II. vi. 44 A law was carried through the Prussian Parliament giving the Government a discretionary power. 1902 J. E. C. Bodley in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 491/1 The [French] opportunist minister of War understood the feeling of parliament.

5. Applied to various consultative assemblies.

a. In the Stannaries, a representative assembly or convocation of tinners for Devon, or for Cornwall, formerly held for the redress of grievances, and general regulation of the stannaries. Now only *Hist.*

1574 in T. Pearce *Laws & Customs Stannaries* (1725) 240 The Great Court, or Parliament, of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth..of the Dutchy of Cornwall holden at Crockerrentorre ..before..Frances Earl of Bedford..Lord Warden of the Stannaries of Devon and Cornwall. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 215 (1810) 223 A high rock, called Crocken-Torr, where the parliament for stannary causes is kept. 1686 in *Calr. Treas. Pap.* (1868) 18 His Lordship's letter for the speedy calling a convocation or parliament of tinners. 1752 in *Laws of Stannaries* (1808) 14 We, the above-said four and twenty stannators being duly elected..to serve in this present convocation, or parliament of Tinners, do agree that [etc.]. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 444/1 These assemblies were called parliaments, or convocations, of tinners, and were summoned by the lord warden of the stannaries, under a writ, issued by the duke of Cornwall, or by the king, when there was no duke, authorizing and requiring him to do so. The last convocation was held in 1752.

b. A consultative assembly of the members of the Middle or the Inner Temple.

1681 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 94 Last week there was a parliament held in the Inner Temple..to debate the affaires of the house. 1706 Phillips s.v., The Societies of the two Temples, or Inns of Court, do likewise call that Assembly a Parliament, wherein they consult about the common Affairs of their respective Houses. 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* XXXIX. 480/1 The Treasurer .. conducted him [Prince of Wales] to the new Parliament Chamber..A Parliament was then formed of the Masters of the Bench present.

c. *fig.* and *transf.* uses.

a 1400 Chaucer *Epil. Cant. T.*, The book of seint Valentynes day of the parlement of briddes. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 23 The royall lyon lete call a parlement, All beestes aboute hym every on. *a* 1592 H. Smith *Serm.* (1622) 22 A man neuer abandoneth euill, untill hee abandon euill company: for no good is concluded in this Parliament. 1640 Day (*title*) The Parliament of Bees. 1727 Fielding *Love in Sev. Masq.* II. i, I sometimes look on my drawing-room as a little parliament of fools, to which every different body sends its representatives. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1883) II. 100 This would bear a smart debate, I fancy, in a parliament of women. 1842 Tennyson *Locksley Hall* 128 Till..the battle flags were furl'd In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world. 1893 J. H. Barrows (*title*) The World's Parliament of Religions..held in Chicago in connection with the Columbian Exposition of 1893. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 9 Dec. 4/4 The Cricket Parliament at Lord's.

†**d.** *Pimlico Parliament*: see quot. *Obs.*

1799 *Hull Advertiser* 2 Feb. 2/4 One thousand citizens, with a sprinkling of what is here [Dublin] called the Pimlico Parliament, or mob.

6. Foreign uses:

a. In France (before the Revolution of 1789), the name given to a certain number of supreme courts of justice, in which also the edicts, declarations, and ordinances of the king were registered. Of these there were twelve, of which the Parliament of Paris was of greatest importance in French history. [= F. *parlement.*]

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 454 The Senate of Paris, whiche they cal the Parliament. 1626 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 84 The French king, by sentence of the parliament of Rouen and Rennes hath arrested and in his possession above the worth of £300,000 of our merchants' goods. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* s.v., In France, those high Courts of Justice..are called Sedentary Parlements; and their Assembly of States General is onely equivalent to our Parliament. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The parliament of Paris is the principal, and that whose jurisdiction is of the greatest extent. This is the chief court of justice throughout the realm. 1771 *Ann. Reg.* 82 His majesty has thought fit to branch the parliament of Paris into five different parliaments, under the denomination of superior courts. 1877 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 228 The parlements took up their judicial arms in defence of abuses and against reform.

b. In Florence. [= It. *parlamento.*]

1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* I. 22 This meeting of all the men of the state capable of bearing arms was called a parliament. 1900 E. G. Gardner *Florence* ii. 56 The State was reorganised, and a new constitution confirmed in a solemn Parliament held in the Piazza.

7. Short for *Parliament-cake*: see 9.

1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr., Tale Drury Lane*, Crisp parliament with lollypops, And fingers of the Lady. 1818 Moir *Mansie Wauch* iii. 30 As for the gingerbread I shall not attempt a description:..roundabouts, and snaps,..and parliaments. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxviii, Gorging the boy with apples and parliament. 1881 *Proc. Geog. Soc.* III. 515 They [walls] look exactly as if they were made of the sort of gingerbread called 'parliament'.

8. With qualifying words, in the names applied to various parliaments, chiefly in sense 3 a (but also in senses 2 and 4). Many of these are not contemporary, being due to later chroniclers or historians.

Addled († **Addle**) **Parliament**, that of 1614: see quots. 1614, 1862. **Barebone's P.**, a nickname given to the *Little P.* (q.v.), from the name of Praise-God Barbon, one of the members for London. **Cavalier P.** = *Pensioner P.* **Convention P.**: see Convention 5 a. **Devil's P.** (*Parliamentum diabolicum*), that held by Henry VI at Coventry in 1459, which attainted the Duke of York, his son the Earl of March, afterwards Edward IV, and their chief followers. **Drinking** or **Drunken P.**, the Scottish parliament which met after the Restoration on 1 Jan. 1661. **Good P.**, that which met in 1376, and endeavoured to reform abuses. **Great P.**: see quots. **Lack-learning** or **Lay P.** = *Unlearned P.* **Little P.**, the assembly of 120 members, nominated by Cromwell and his Council of Officers, which sat from 4 July to 12 Dec. 1653. **Long P.**, that which met on 3 Nov. 1640, commenced the Civil War, and brought about the death of Charles I; being 'purged' by Col. Pride and the Republicans in 1648, dispersed by Cromwell in 1653, and twice restored in 1659, it was finally dissolved in March 1660, after restoring Chas. II; also the Parliament of Chas. II, which continued from 1661 to 1679. **Mad P.** (*Parliamentum insanum*), name given to the meeting of the barons at Oxford in 1258, which passed the 'Provisions of Oxford'. **Marvellous, Merciless, Unmerciful,** or **Wonderful P.**, that of 1388, which condemned the favourites of Richard II. **Nominated P.** = *Little P.* **Pension, Pensionary,** or **Pensioner P.**, a nickname of the Long Parliament of Charles II. **Rump P.**, the remnant of the Long Parliament, in its later history: see Rump. **Running P.**, name for the Parliament of Scotland, from its being shifted from place to place (Brewer). **Short P.**, that which sat from 13 April to 5 May 1640, before the Long Parliament. **Unlearned P., P. of Dunces** (*Parliamentum indoctorum*), that convened by Hen. IV at Coventry in 1404, from which all lawyers were excluded. **Unmerciful P.**: see *Merciless P.* **Unreported P.**, that which sat from 1768 to 1774. **Useless P.**, the first parliament of Chas. I, 18 June to 12 Aug. 1625. **Wonderful** or **Wonder-working P.**: see *Marvellous P.*

1614 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 323 The parliament is dissolved, without the ratification of so much as any one act;.. thereby rendering it, as they term it here, an *addle parliament. 1862 *Ann. Eng.* II. 353, A. D. 1614 The parliament meets April 5, and is dissolved June 7, without passing a single act. ..It was in consequence nicknamed the 'addled parliament'. 1657 Ld. Say & Seale *Let.* 29 Dec. in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1895) X. 107 'A *barbones Parliament, as they call it, without choyce of the people att all, is not worse than this. 1663 J. Heath *Brief Chron. Civil Wars* 648 It was better known .. by the name of Barebones Parliament,

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whose Christian name was Praise God, a Leatherseller in Fleet Street. **1900** [see *Little P.*] **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. (1871) I. 95 The *Cavalier Parliament, chosen in the transport of loyalty which had followed the Restoration. *c* **1690** KIRKTON *Hist. Ch. Scot.* iii. (1817) 114 This parliament [1662] was called the *Drinking Parliament. **1580** STOW *Chron.* 467 (an. 1376) A Parliament, commonly called the *good Parliament, was holden at Westminster [*c* 1440 WALSINGHAM *Hist. Angl.* I. 324 Parliamenti quod Bonum merito vocabatur]. **1705** HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. v. 54 We meet..with a Parliament, called the *good Parliament*, in the 50th Year of Edw. III, and the *great Parliament*, and the *marvellous Parliament*, both in the Reign of Rich. II. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. § 262. 433 The impeachment of the great offenders, and the substitution of a new council, were however only a small part of the business of the Good Parliament. *c* **1465** *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 9 In the xxj. yeer of King Richard [II], he ordeyned and held a parlement at Westmynstre, that was callid the *grete parlement. **1705** [see *Good P.*] **1886** F. YORK POWELL *Hist. Eng. to* 1509 V. i. 294 In October 1404 the *Lay or Unlearned Parliament was called. **1653–76** WHITELOCKE *Mem.* 14 Aug. (1732) 563/2 They [Cromwell and his Officers] had appointed the *little Parliament whom they chose, and commanded them. **1900** MORLEY *Cromwell* 359 The company of men so constituted stands in history as the Little Parliament, or, parodied from the name of one of its members, Barebones' Parliament. **1654** R. WILLIAMS in *Mass. Hist. Coll.* Ser. III. X. 2 Major G. Harrison was the 2d in the nation..when the Lord Genl and himselfe joined against the former *long Parliament and dissolved them. **1659** *Englands Conf.* 8 Their old hackney drudges of the Long Parliament. **1837** W. WALLACE *Contn. Mackintosh's Hist. Eng.* VII. vii. 225 Thus ended the long or pensionary parliament of Charles II., after having sat seventeen years! **1873** EDITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng.* xxxiv. 165 Thus ended that famous 'Long Parliament' which, twice expelled and twice restored, had existed for twenty years. **1878** S. R. GARDINER in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 348/2 When the Long Parliament of the Restoration met in 1661. **1884** — *Hist. Eng.* IX. xiv. 218 On November 3 [1640] that famous assembly which was to be known to all time as the Long Parliament met at Westminster. **1580** STOW *Chron.* (1631) 191/1 The Lords..held a Parliament at Oxford, which was after called the *mad Parliament [1274 *Lib. de Antiq. Leg.* (Camden) 37 Hoc anno fuit illud insane Parliamentum apud Oxoniam.] **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. § 176. 74 On the 11th of June [1258], at Oxford, the Mad Parliament, as it was called by Henry's partisans, assembled. **1705** *Marvellous P. [see *Good P.*]. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. § 266. 482 The '*merciless' parliament sat for 122 days. Its acts fully establish its right to the title [*a* 1500 in *Knighton's Chron.* (Rolls) II. 249 Parliamentum sine misericordia]. **1901** S. R. GARDINER *Hist. Commw.* (1903) III. xxxv. 175 One of the advanced members of the *Nominated Parliament. *a* **1735** E. HARLEY in *Portland MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) V. 642 During the whole reign of Charles II. he [sir R. Harley] was a member of that Parliament called the *Pension Parliament. **1837** *Pensionary P. [see *Long P.*]. **1681** NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 20 The Evil Counsellors, the *Pensioner-Parliament, the Thorow-pac'd Judges, the Flattering Divines. *c* **1641** EVELYN *Diary* 11 Apr. an. 1640, His Majesties riding through the Citty in state to the *Short Parliament. [**1782** PENNANT *Journ. Chester to Lond.* 141 Stiled **Parliamentum indoctorum*; not that it consisted of a greater number of blockheads than parlements ordinarily do.] **1878** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. § 634–5 In October at Coventry the 'Unlearned Parliament' met. This assembly acquired its ominous name from the fact that in the writ of summons, the king..directed that no lawyers should be returned as members. **1853** J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) III. xxviii. 291 There is a *lacuna* in our Parliamentary debates .. from 1768 to 1774. That Parliament is commonly called the '*unreported Parliament'. **1841** (*title*) Sir Henry Cavendish's Debates of the House of Commons during the thirteenth Parliament of Great Britain, commonly called the unreported Parliament [from 10th May 1768 to 13 June 1774]. **1580** STOW *Chron.* (1631) 303/1 This Parliament was named the Parliament that wrought *wonders [*a* 1500 in *Knighton's Chron.* (Rolls) II. 258 *note*, Parliamentum apud Westmonasterium operans mira]. **1878** FREEMAN in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 319/2 A parliament known as the *Wonderful and the Merciless.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Of or belonging to a or the parliament, sometimes = parliamentary; as *parliament army, barge, book, buildings, business, censure, day, diary, fee, gentleman, journal, knight, news, people, robe, time*; made or ordained by Parliament, as *parliament church, faith, law, religion* (hostile terms); also **parliament-cake, -gingerbread**, a thin crisp rectangular cake of gingerbread; **parliament-chamber**, the room in which a parliament meets, *spec.* that in the Old Palace of Westminster; **Parliament Christmas**, a hostile name for Christmas according to New Style, at the introduction of the latter; **parliament-heel** (*Naut.*): see quot.; **parliament hinge**, a hinge with so great a projection from the wall or frame as to allow a door or shutter to swing back against the wall; **parliament ordinance**: see ORDINANCE *sb.* 7; **Parliament Roll**: see ROLL *of parliament*. Also PARLIAMENT-HOUSE, -MAN.

[The reason of the name in some of the special combs. has not been ascertained.]

1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* III. 277 One of the generals of the *parliament army. **1606** *Progr. Jas. I* (1828) II. 53 The King of Great Britain passed in the *Parliament-barge to Gravesend. **1640** J. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 281 The Cancelling..was registrate in the *Parliament-books of that second session. **1821** GALT *Ann. Parish* xix. 182 A general huxtry, with *parliament-cakes, and candles, and pincushions, as well as other groceries, in their window. **1454** *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 239/2 The Lordes Spirituelx and Temporelx beyng in the *Parlement Chambre. *c* **1543** W. CLEBE *MS. Add.* 4609 lf. 409 in Parker *Dom. Archit.* III. 79 At Westminster the grete chamboure for your graciouse personne, & the quenes logging, with the parlement chambre & paynted chambre. **1896** *Law Times* CII. 123/2 A Parliament chamber [Inns of Court] is close tiled, except for purposes of discipline affecting character. **1837** SOUTHEY *Doctor* cix. IV. 71 There were people .. who refused to keep what they called *Parliament Christmas. **1711** HICKES *Two Treatises* (1847) I. 318 We have a parliament religion..parliament bishops, and a *parliament Church. **1726** TRAPP *Popery* I. 63 They call our Church and Religion ..a Parliament-church, and Religion. **1738** BIRCH *Milton* I. App. 70 Lord Altham declar'd, That he had been turning over his Father's Papers, amongst which he found a *Parliament-Diary, written by himself. **1581** *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 428 Certane small custumes, callit of auld the *Parliament fee or archearis wyne. **1629** in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) II. 35 What passed between the judges and our *parliament gentlemen upon their appearance the first day of the term, the enclosed will inform you. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), **Parliament-heel*, the situation of a ship, when she is made to stoop a little to one side, so as to clean the upper part of her bottom on the other side. **1782** *Ann. Reg.* 225* The Royal George..should receive a sort of slight careen, which the seamen..call a parliament heel. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Kings* v. comm., Those that..goe to church, to shew them selves obedient to the *Parliament law. **1845** JAMES *A. Neil* i, Have you seen any of the *parliament people there? **1629** in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) II. 15 Proceedings against the *parliament prisoners in the Star Chamber. **1565** HARDING *Confut. Jewel's Apol.* VI. ii. 278 Let vs not be blamed, if we call it *parlament religion, parlament gospell, parlament faith. **1711–26** [see *Parliament-church*]. **1533** WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 19 The Lordes going in their *Parliament roabes. **1414** *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 57/2 Enacted in the *Parlement Rolle. **1454** *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 239/2 In tyme of vacation..and not in *Parlement tyme.

†**Parliament**, *sb.*[2] Error for PARAMENT b or PALLIAMENT.

1539 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 32 Ane gowne of freis claith of gold bordourit with perle of gold lynit with crammasy satyne the hude and parliament of the samyn. **1584** R. W. *Three Ladies London* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 312 Wouldst know whither with this parliament I go?

Parliame·nt, *v. rare.* [Late ME. *parlement*, a. OF. *parlementer* (14th c. in Littré): cf. It. and med.L. *parlamentare* (1297 in Du Cange) to parley or speak together.]

†**1.** *intr.* To talk, converse; to confer, parley. *Obs.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlviii. 91/2 After that they hadde longe parlemented togyder in theyr langage. **1543** *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IX. 465 [They] wolde have parlamentidde withe the capteyns of the towne for the rendringe of it. **1596** DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 301 Who brought word that they were content to parlament. *Ibid.* 302, 308. **1610** J. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 223 The King .. resolved to Parliament.

†**2.** *trans.* ? To assemble, gather together. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 2 The full sinode of Lucifers ministers angells assembled, did parlament all their enuy to the subuersion of our established ministry.

3. *intr.* To attend Parliament; to discharge the duties of a member of Parliament. Also with *it*.

1642 R. HARRIS *Sermon* Ep. Ded., My worke was to Mourne, to Preach; not to Parliament-it. **1786** BURNS *Twa Dogs* 147 Wha, aiblins, thrang a parliamentin, For Britain's guid his saul indentin.

4. *fig.* (*humorous*) To vociferate, gabble.

1893 *Field* 20 May 714/1 A great phalanx [of geese], which stood loudly 'parliamenting' on the mud beyond.

Hence **Parliame·nting** *vbl. sb.*

1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 309 But waiting for this parlamenting I had begun. **1830** GALT *Lawrie T.* I. iv. (1849) 11 There was a pleasure in .. our sederunts which I doubt if wiser parliamenting often furnishes.

†**Parliame·ntal**, *a. Obs.* [See -AL.] Of or pertaining to Parliament; parliamentary.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 611/1 A summary recapitulation of such parlamentall notes and proceedinges, as then were practised by publike parlament. **1627–77** FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxiii. 41 Against the Parliamental Acts of the two Houses. **1649** PRYNNE *Vind. Liberty Eng.* 17 Deriving their Parliamental Authority onely from the people. **1775** T. LYNCH in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 83 The destruction of the Parliamental army in America will certainly produce peace.

Parliamenta·rian (-ĕə·riăn), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 parla-. [f. as PARLIAMENTARY + -AN.]

A. *sb.* †**1.** One who accepts a religion or church ordained or ruled by parliament. *Obs.* Cf. *parliament church*, PARLIAMENT *sb.*[1] 9.

1613 SIR E. HOBY *Countersnarle* 72 Yet doth hee make no other reckoning of you, then of so many Parlamentarians, whose Religion is steared by the Helme of the State.

2. *Hist.* One who took the side or was in the service of the Parliament, as against the King, during the contests and Civil War of the 17th c.

[WHITELOCKE *Mem.* (1682) 57/2, *sub anno* 1642: And now came up the Names of Parties, Royallists, and Parliamentarians; Cavaliers, and Roundheads.]

1644 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. II. 746 The Parliamentarians were forced to retreat in haste. **1648** *Petit. of East. Assoc.* 19 Under the titles of Malignants, and Parliamentarians. **1649** *Bounds Publ. Obed.* (1650) 40 So many here were insnared, both Royallists and Parliamentarians. **1736** NEAL *Hist. Purit.* III. 39 His Majesty..gave directions to seize the lands and goods of the Parliamentarians. **1831** R. VAUGHAN *Mem. Stuart Dynasty* II. 121 The parliamentarians were found chiefly in the metropolis and its neighbourhood.

3. One versed and skilful in parliamentary usages and tactics; a skilled and experienced parliamentary debater.

1834 *Oxford Univ. Mag.* I. 39 A veteran parliamentarian. **1894** *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Mar. 5/1 Parliamentarians were proud of the greatest Parliamentarian of the century.

4. Applied to a member of a French *parlement*, or of a foreign 'parliament'.

1893 A. OGLE *Marq. D'Argenson* 33 He took refuge, like many an irate, but thrifty parliamentarian, in the Rue Quincampoix.

B. *adj.* = PARLIAMENTARY *a.*, esp. in sense 1 b.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. (R.), Being in a manner undone by the severities of the parliamentarian visitors in 1648. **1823** SCOTT *Peveril* ii, The parliamentarian Major was considerably embarrassed by this proposal. **1856** R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 25 The Parliamentarian soldier was often seen endeavouring to adapt his life to a mistaken application of the Bible. **1882–3** in Schaff *Encycl.* I. 381 Canada is a self-governing country, with a parliamentarian system.

Hence **Parliamenta·rianism**, the parliamentary principle or system.

1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* 137 The Greeks of Constantinople ..were not more infatuated than these pedantic commonwealth men with their parliamentarianism when Charles II. was at Calais. **1884** *Athenæum* 27 Dec. 831/2 M. Hubert proves that the Belgian constitution of 1831 was drawn.. partly also from English parliamentarianism.

Parliame·ntarily, *adv.* [f. PARLIAMENTARY + -LY[2].] In a parliamentary way; in accordance with parliamentary procedure; in connexion with parliament.

1768 GRENVILLE in Bancroft *Hist. U.S.* (1876) IV. xxxviii. 134 How do we know, parliamentarily, that Boston is the most guilty of the colonies? *a* **1797** H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1822) I. 48 He disliked proceeding parliamentarily in this business. **1888** G. GISSING *Life's Morning* III. xix. 113 Mr. Baxendale was in London, parliamentarily occupied.

Parliame·ntariness. *rare*[−0]. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] 'The being according to the Rules, Method or Authority of a Parliament' (Bailey vol. II. 1727).

Parliamentarism (pāɹlĭme·ntărĭz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM: cf. *militarism*.] A parliamentary system of government.

1870 *Daily News* 14 Jan., There is not one..who, if left alone, would not, in a given time, bring Parliamentarism into discredit. **1884** *American* VIII. 295 He cannot stay.. the onward sweep of parliamentarism in Germany. **1890** *Harper's Mag.* June 79/2 A procedure similar to English parliamentarism.

Parliamentary (pāɹlĭme·ntări), *a.* (*sb.*). Also 7 parla-, 7–8 parle-. [f. PARLIAMENT or med.L. *parliament-um* + -ARY[1]: cf. mod.F. *parlementaire*.]

1. Of, belonging or relating to a parliament, or to parliament as an institution; of the nature of a parliament.

Parliamentary agent, a person professionally employed to take charge of the interests of a party concerned in or affected by any private legislation of Parliament.

1626 SIR S. D'EWES *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1845) II. 179 Ordinarie newes I omitt, such I call Parliamentarie, of the Lower House, and forraine. **1644** VICARS *God in Mount* 134 That forementioned..inclination of our Parliamentary Senators. **1813** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* (1833) III. xxvii. 29, I know..as a minister what must be yielded to parliamentary influence. **1819** J. DEAN in M'Adam *Rem. Road Making* (1823) 187 Would you, as a parliamentary agent, undertake to prepare and conduct an ordinary road bill through parliament? **1886** GLADSTONE 21 Jan. in *Hansard* Ser. III. CCCII. 112, I will venture to recommend them, as an old Parliamentary hand, to do the same.

b. Of, belonging or adhering to, the Parliament in the Civil War of the 17th c.

1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. lxi. 319 He..inspired that spirit which rendered the parliamentary armies in the end victorious. **1778** PENNANT *Tour in Wales* (1883) I. 16 His house, which in September 1643 was surrendered to the parlementary forces. **1843** *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 560/1 In 1642 Worcester was besieged by the parliamentary forces.

c. Of or belonging to the Parliament of Paris.

1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Council Trent* v. 463 There was a fame that the French-men, though Catholikes, came with Sorbonicall and Parlamentarie minds, fully bent to acknowledge the Pope no further then they pleased. **1791** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, The proceedings in the Parliamentary Courts of Paris during the 17th century.

d. *allusively.* Slow or deliberate like the procedure of Parliament.

1835 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* Pref. 3 Beholding the parliamentary pace of our British Pharmacopœias in the official recognition and adoption of the numerous and active remedies which the chemists of France are continually sending forth.

2. Enacted, ratified, or established by Parliament.

Parliamentary minister (Ch. of Scot.), a minister of a church having an endowment, but which is not a parish church.

1616 CHAMPNEY *Voc. Bps.* 161 Not onlie this parlementarie fashion of ordination but the verie order of Bishops it selfe. **1622** BACON *Hen. VII* Wks. 1879 I. 734/2 To the first three titles..were added two more, the authorities parliamentary and papal. *c* **1702** *Rem. Reign Will. III* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 493 Thus the prince of Orange..mounted the imperial throne of England, Scotland, and Ireland, by a parliamentary title. **1772** PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. Ded. 7 Chearfully pay all parliamentary taxes. **1854** H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxii. (ed. 4) 461 When..the General Assembly admitted what were known as the Parliamentary ministers, and the ministers of chapels of ease, to a seat in the church courts. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 106 To obtain a Parliamentary ratification of the treaty.

b. *Parliamentary train*: A train carrying

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passengers at a rate not exceeding one penny a mile, which, by Act of Parliament (7 & 8 Vict. c. 85), every railway company is obliged to run daily each way over its system. So *Parliamentary carriage, fare, ticket*, etc.

1845 *Bradshaw's Railway Guide* Aug. 5 Fares between London and Brighton—Passengers by 1st class 1½ hour trains, 14*s.* 6*d.*; .. 2nd class .. by 2½ hour trains, 8*s.*; third class, 5*s.*; parliamentary trains, 4*s.* 3*d.* 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* (repr.) 65 In a parliamentary carriage, very like a rabbit-hutch. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Clov. Foot* xxxviii, He went early on Tuesday morning by the parliamentary train. 1893 G. ALLEN *Scallywag* I. 178 A parliamentary ticket by the slow train from Dorsetshire to Hillborough.

3. Consonant with the usages or agreeable to the practice of Parliament; according to a parliamentary constitution.

1625 *Commons' Debates* (Camden) 94 His Majestie promis'd a more particular, and, as I may terme it, a more Parliamentary answere, article to article. 1628 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 354 We now sit in parliament, and therefore must take his majesty's word no otherwise than in a parliamentary way. 1656 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 206 It is not parliamentary, under colour of a petition, to bring in a Bill. 1721 *Fingall MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 116 He desired money in a parliamentary way from his people.

b. Of language: Such as is permitted to be used in parliament; hence *allusively*, Admissible in polite conversation or discussion; civil, courteous. Sometimes, of a peculiar or novel word or phrase: that has been used by some one in Parliament.

1818 *Parl. Debates* 1409 Mr. Brougham asked, whether the last expression ['totally false'] of the hon. gentleman was intended in a parliamentary sense? 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. lxxiii, He was 'free to confess'—(whence comes this phrase? Is't English? No—'tis only parliamentary) [i. e. used by the Younger Pitt, 1788–9]. 1824 GALT *Rothelan* I. II. vii. 205 The taste and discrimination with which we so give them the go-by, to use an elegant parliamentary phrase. 1844 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 192 The speech of the man in the street is invariably strong, nor can you mend it by making it what you call parliamentary. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxx, The nomination-day was a great epoch of successful trickery, or, to speak in a more Parliamentary manner, of war stratagem. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 7 May 5/3 Two gentlemen politely and in strictly Parliamentary language calling one another incompetent administrators.

B. *sb.* **I. 1. a.** A member of Parliament.

1626 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 116 The eight parliamentaries who gave their charge against him to the Lords will not accuse him in that court. *a* 1825 MRS. SHERIDAN *Let. to Parr* 13 Dec. in *P.'s Wks.* (1828) VIII. 468 An unlucky word..has made some little confusion in the heads of a few old Parliamentaries. 1878 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* I. 362 On Monday our Parliamentaries began to quake.

b. = PARLIAMENTARIAN *sb.* 2.

1649 *Declar. Bps. & Clergy at Clonmacnoise* 4 Dec. in J. C. Monahan *Rec. Dioceses Ardagh & Clonm.* (1886) 101 The Commander in Chief of the Rebel Forces commonly called Parliamentaries.

2. Short for *parliamentary train*: see 2 b above.

1864 TRAFFORD (Mrs. Riddell) *G. Geith* (1865) II. vi. 54 Our pleasures travel by express: our pains by parliamentary. 1866 DICKENS *Mugby Junction*, She's a Parliamentary, sir.

II. 3. A person sent to parley with the enemy, to make or listen to proposals. [F. *parlementaire.*]

1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* I. 155 On the 29th of May he sent..a parliamentary to the Piedmontese garrison, summoning them to surrender. 1898 in *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 15 Apr. 1/2 The colonial government..is to send Senors Giberga, Dolz and Viondi in the character of parliamentaries, to treat with the insurgents.

Hence **Parliame·ntaryism** = PARLIAMENTARISM.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 105 They have no taste for .. the journalism, the budgetism, the parliamentaryism of the 19th century. 1898 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 531 The inharmonious working of parliamentaryism.

†Parliamenta·tion. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *parlementation* (16th c.), f. *parlementer*: see PARLIAMENT *v.* and -ATION.] The holding of a parliament or council; conference.

1622 E. MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 4 With the Parliamentation and Consultation of all the Parts together about these Causes and Remedies.

Parliamenteer (pāulĭmĕntī·ı), *sb.* Also 7 -eir, 7–8 -ier. [f. PARLIAMENT *sb.* + -EER.]

1. *Hist.* = PARLIAMENTARIAN *sb.* 2.

1642 *Pr. Rupert's Jrnl.* 10 Nov. in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1898) XIII. 731 The Parliamentiers came to treate at Colebrooke. 1643 *Ibid.* 21 Sept. ibid. 735. 1643 PRYNNE *Popish R. Favourite* 73, I..beseech all protestant cavaliers, and Anti-parliamenteers whatsoever. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 463 He left five sons..who all (one excepted) proved zealous Parliamenteers. 1738 BIRCH *Life Milton* App., M.'s Wks. 1738 I. 84 The very Destroyers of the King (whom the first Parliamentiers call'd Rebels). 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1885) I. 175 A Committee of Parliamenteers went with him.

2. = PARLIAMENTARIAN *sb.* 3. *rare.*

1893 *National Observer* 15 Apr. 543/2 Novelist or playwright, painter or parliamenteer.

Hence **Parliamentee·rship** *nonce-wd.*

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi, If my Protectorship is nothing; what in the name of wonder is your Parliamenteership?

Parliamentee·r, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] Rarely used exc. in **Parliamentee·ring** *vbl. sb.*, engagement in parliamentary affairs, electioneering; *ppl. a.* occupied with parliamentary affairs. (Cf. *mountaineering*, etc.)

1711 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 151. 2/2 A Parliamenteering to Chelmsford..I lately rid down. 1722 (*title*) The Art of Parliamenteering. 1789 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 63 All are engaged in parliamenteering. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* II. 374 William Harcourt, the now lawyering, parliamenteering, &c.; loud man.

†Parliame·nter. *Sc. Obs.* [f. PARLIAMENT + -ER¹.] A parliament-man, a member of Parliament.

1787 TAYLOR *Poems* 9 (E. D. D.) Some Parli'mentars may tak bribes. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 11/1 Ye are aye complaining o' the parliamenters, Robin. 1842 VEDDER *Poems* 120 If I'd been fluent, do you see, I'd been a parliamenter.

Parliament-house, Parliament house. The building in which a parliament meets.

Formerly applied to the (Old) Houses of Parliament at Westminster; still used of the building in Edinburgh in which the Scottish Parliament met (now used as the general waiting-room and lounge of persons engaged in the business of the Court of Session), and of those of various Colonial Legislatures.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 202 Y-set on lofte; As a Parlement-hous. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxxviii. 363 The constable hath entred his quarell and plee agaynst you in the parlyament house of Parys. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 27 Ye that be lordes and burgessys of the parlament house. 1605 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 36 There was placed under the Parliament House, where the King should sit, some thirty barrels of powder. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4270/3 His Grace..was attended in his going to the Parliament-House [Edinburgh] by most of the Nobility. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* III. 165 Their first intention was to bore a way under the parliament-house from that which they occupied. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v, The haill Parliament House .. was speaking o' naething else. 1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* 23 July, A wearisome and fruitless debate on the plans for the new Parliament-houses.

Parliament-ma:n, parliament man. Now *Hist.* or *dial.* Also 8 **parliamentman.**

1. A member of the Parliament, orig. of England, also of Scotland and Ireland, later of the United Kingdom; occasionally applied to a member of the House of Lords, but usually, like 'Member of Parliament' now, to a member of the House of Commons.

1605 SIR E. HOBY in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 35 Sundry parliament men are dead since the last session, as Sir Thomas Atye, Sir Edward Stafford, .. young Sir Henry Beaumont, &c. 1621 J. MEAD *ibid.* II. 265 We talk here as though the Earl of Southampton should refuse to answer the commissioners..because he is a Parliament man. 1622 R. BRUCE in *Serm.* etc. (1843) 131, I spoke not with a [Scottish] Parliament-man, except the Lord Kilsyth. 1660 EVELYN *Diary* 5 July, All the Parliament-men, both Lords and Commons. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Dec., My great design..is to get myself to be a Parliament-man. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xviii, I set him down in my own mind for nothing less than a Parliament-man at least. 1802 ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* 22 Our squire's to be parliament man. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* iv. 1889 TENNYSON *Owd Roä* vii, Fur 'e's moor good sense na the Parliament man 'at stans fur us 'ere.

†b. Applied loosely to members of other legislative bodies. *Obs.*

c 1729 W. BYRD *Hist. Dividing Line* (1866) I. 36 Letting us know he was a Parliament Man [described as 'one of the Senators of N. Carolina'].

2. = PARLIAMENTARIAN *sb.* 2. *rare.*

1853 WHITTIER *Prose Wks.* (1889) II. 419 The pious enthusiasm of the old Cameronians and Parliament-men of the times of Cromwell.

†Pa·rliance, pa·rleance. *Obs.* [Altered from PARLANCE after *parley.*] Parleying, parley.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 229 If you shall be inuited into any Lords or Rulers house, to dinner, or other parliance. 1615 HEYWOOD *Foure Prent. Lond.* I. Wks. 1874 II. 212 Ile sound my Drumme To drown his voyce, that doth for parleance come. 1632 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Iron Age* IV. i. Wks. 1874 III. 399 After some amorous parliance.

†Parlie·r, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. F. *parler* after *parley*: cf. Ger. *parlieren.*] *intr.* To speak French.

1666–7 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* IV. vi, Then draw .. Not homewards, but for Flanders, or for France; There to parlier a while.

Parlimente, obs. form of PARLIAMENT.

Pa·rling, *vbl. sb.* [f. PARLE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. PARLE. **a.** Speaking, conversing.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 104 In myd of his parling from gazing mortal he shrincketh. 1650 J. REYNOLDS *Flower Fidel.* 155 Their melodious parling.

b. Parleying; a parley; a conference.

1537 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 492 The Judges..shuld be dyschargeid from hosteinges, parlings, roodes, and jornayes. 1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes's Trial* 61, I followed the Enemy..fell from fighting, to Parling.

c. *Comb.* **Parling-hill** : = PARLEY-*hill.*

1664 in *Spelman's Gloss.* s. v. *Parlamentum.*

Pa·rling, *ppl. a.* [f. PARLE *v.* + -ING².] Speaking; parleying.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 100 But she that neuer cop't with straunger eies, Could picke no meaning from their parling lookes. *c* 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* I. i, The king..calls a council for return of answer Unto the parling enemy.

Parlour, parlor (pā·ıləɹ). Forms: 3–5 **parlur**, (5 -lure), 4–6 **parlore**, 4–5 **perlowr**, 5 **parlowr(e**, -lere, 5–7 **parler**, -loure, (6 **perler**, -lour, **parlar(e)**; 4– **parlour**, 6– **parlor**. *Parlour* is now usual in Britain, *parlor* in America. [ME. *parlur*, etc. a. AF. *parlur*, from OF. *parleor*, *parleur* (12th c.), *parleour* = Pr. *parlador*, It. *parlatorio*, *-toio* = med.L. *parlātōrium* (L. type **parabolātōrium*), f. *parlāre* :—*parōlāre* :—*parabolāre* to speak. Cf. the more usual med.L. *locūtōrium*, f. *loquī*, *locūt-us* to speak.]

A. Forms.

a 1225 Parlur, *c* 1330 Parlour [see B. 1]. *c* 1290 *South Eng. Leg.* I. 286 '3wat In þe parlore?' seint Domenic seide. 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 114 Fresch perlowres glased as bryght as day. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 384/2 Parlowre, *locutorium*. 1445 AGNES PASTON in *Lett.* I. 59 The parler and the chapelle at Paston. 1483 *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 242 The hall parlur chambers Chapell Kechin and other houses of my maner of Assheton. 1509 *Nychodemus Gospell* (W. de W. 1518) 4 Than wente our lorde Ihesu out of the parlore. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xviii. 33 Then was the kynge soroufull, and wente vp in to the perler vpon the gate, and wepte. 1554 HOOPER *Breafe Treat.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xxiv. 69 Mr. Hales came into the parlare. 1610– Parlor, Parlour [see B. 2]. 1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* II. ii, I've led him into the Parler.

B. Signification. **I. 1.** An apartment in a monastery for conversation with persons from outside, or among the inmates.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* (Camden) 68 Nimeð oðer hwules..þeo oðre men & wummen to þe parlurs þurle, speken uor neode. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7066 He asked leue atte priour To speke wyþ Constant y þe parlour. *c* 1425 *Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 670/5 *Hoc locutorium*, parloure. 1593 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees) 52 Thorowgh ye parler, a place for merchaunte to vtter ther waires. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Parlour, Parloir*, in nunneries, a little room, or closet, where people talk to the nuns, through a kind of grated window...Anciently there were also parlours in the convents of the monks, where the novices used to converse together at the hours of recreation. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 421 A chat with us in the parlour. 1903 J. T. FOWLER in *Rites of Durham* (Surtees) 238 The utter or outer Parlour, Locutorium, or Spekehouse, was usually on the western side of the cloister...There was always an inner parlour for more strictly monastic conversation.

2. In a mansion, dwelling-house, town-hall, etc., *orig.* A smaller room apart from the great hall, for private conversation or conference (e. g. a banker's parlour, the Mayor's Parlour in a town-hall). Hence, in a private house, the ordinary sitting-room of the family, which, when more spacious and handsomely furnished, is usually called the drawing-room. Formerly often simply = 'room' or 'chamber', sometimes a bedchamber.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 33 (82) Two oþere ladyes sette and she, Wiþ-Inne a paued parlour. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5304 In-to a preue parlour þai passe bathe to-gedire. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 16093 (Trin.) Anoon pilate vp he roos:..And 3ede in to þe parlour [*earlier MSS.* pretori]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 133 Make in thi ship also, Parloures oone or two, And houses of offyce mo. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 253 þe Counsell House and þe Parlour vnder hit. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* lv. 16 For mischiefe raigneth in their hall and parlour where they dwell. 1589–90 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 382 A forme for the College parler. 1598 *Ibid.*, The parlor all seeled with waynscott. 1595 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 129 [To] permit my wife to have two parlers or other conveniente places to her use. 1610 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* (1614) 780 Extemporarie devotions in your Parlors. 1625 BACON *Ess., Building* (Arb.) 549 To haue, at the further end, a Winter, and a Summer Parler, both Faire. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 235 The Parlor, Drawing-room, and Dining-hall are in the second story. 1798 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1893) XIV. 130 *note*, Mr. Lear ..informed me that a gentleman in the parlour below desired to see me. 1884 J. QUINCY *Figures of Past* 367 He stood at one end of the low parlor of the President's house. 1886 MORLEY *Crit. Misc., Geo. Eliot* III. 106 Jane Austen bore her part in the little world of the parlour that she described.

b. Used as a dining or supper room.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 97 To eten bi hym-selue In a pryue pa[r]loure..and leue þe chief halle. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xiv. 15 He wyll shewe you a greate parlour, paved, and prepared. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 69 b, Neither could he wishe..a more galaunte parloure to eate in. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1629) 15 To the Parler where they used to sup. 1689 in Taylor *Wakefield Manor* (1886) 126 Duas cœnaculos, anglice parlors. 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* I. 199 In the parlour was a table elegantly covered, and a servant in a laced livery behind every chair. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 63 The Oak Parlour was the only room for the service of dinner. 1904 LD. ALDENHAM *Let. to Editor*, In my youth [1830–50] the room on the ground floor which is now called the Dining Room was always called the Parlour.

c. In different parts of England, the inner or more private room of a two-roomed house, cottage, or small farm-house, variously used according to locality, kind of household, etc., as the living-room of the family distinct from the kitchen, or as the 'best room' distinct from the ordinary living room (or sometimes as a bed-room). See *Eng. Dialect Dict.* s. v.

[1469 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 45, I will that the seid Denyse haue the new hows callyd a parlure, wyth the kechyn, and the chamberys parteynyng to the seid parlure and kechyn. 1482 MARG. PASTON *Will* in *Lett.* III. 286 My fetherbedde ..in my parlour at Mauteby. 1599 *Acc.-bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 243 In the chamber over the hawle and parloure.] 1825 MACKINNON *Acct. Messingham* 25 (E.D.D.) The cottages had only a house and parlour, the parlour being used as a dormitory for the whole family, both male and female.

d. *transf.* and *fig.* = 'chamber', 'inner chamber'.

1562 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* v. (1634) 8 He hath framed his Parlours in the waters, that the clouds are his chariots. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. IV. 156 He had also discover'd that the Duke every afternoon us'd to play at Cards in the Parlour of his Tent. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* v. (1878) 63 Forgetful to entertain strangers, at least in the parlour of his heart.

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3. A room in an inn more private than the tap-room, where people may converse apart.

1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* II. 146 A private entrance.. led to the back parlour or inner room. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 818/1 He was sitting in the 'parlor'. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Apr. 7/2 A tavern consisted of three open rooms, freely inviting class distinctions—the saloon, the parlour, and the tap-room.

4. *U.S.* (Commercial cant.) An elegantly or showily fitted apartment, for some special business or trade use, as a *misfit parlor*, *oyster p.*, *photographer's p.*, *tonsorial p.*, etc.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

II. †**5.** Conversation, colloquy, conference. *Obs.* [Cf. OF. *parloir*, 'ce qu'on dit dans une assemblée' (Godef.).]

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 269/2 A Parlowr, *colloquium*, *colloquotorium*. 1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* II. xxvi, Vprais the court, and all the parlour ceist.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parlour art*, *casement*, *cat*, *door*, *fire*, *game*, *novel*, *sofa*, *table*, *wall*, *window*; **parlour-boarder**, a boarding-school pupil who lives in the family of the principal and has other privileges not shared by the ordinary boarders; **parlour-car** (*U.S.*), a luxuriously fitted railway carriage, a 'drawing-room' car; so *parlour cattle-car*; **parlour child**: see quot.; **parlour-floor**, the floor of a parlour; the floor or story of a house which contains the parlour; **parlour-jumping**, *slang*, robbing of rooms by entering at a window; so **parlour-jump** *v.*; **parlour-magic**, feats of legerdemain, etc., performed in and suited to a parlour; **parlour match**, 'a friction match which contains little or no sulphur' (Webster *Suppl.* 1902); **parlour-organ**, a reed-organ suitable for a private room; **parlour pew**, a family pew in a church, furnished like a small parlour, sometimes occupied by the lord of the manor or squire with his household; †**parlour-preacher**, a preacher who preaches to a private congregation; so †**parlour-sermon**, †**-worship**; **parlour-skate**, a roller-skate (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **parlour tricks**, society arts or accomplishments; †**parlour trimmer**, a parlour servant. See also Parlour-maid.

1817 *Crit. Rev.* Apr., Romantic enough to satisfy all the *parlour-boarders of ladies' schools in England. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xx, Surely it must be Miss Swartz, the parlour boarder. 1882 Sala *Amer. Revis.* (1885) 88 A couple of fauteuils in the Pullman '*parlour-' or, as it is called in England, 'drawing-room car'. 1902 E. L. Banks *Newspaper Girl* 302, I saved that amount to pay my parlour-car fee..and a late dinner on the train. 1882 *Chicago Times* 30 Apr., The first *parlor cattle-car left to-night for New York. 1874 *Temple Bar* Oct. 346 Such an only child used to be called 'a *parlour child', to denote that there was more intercourse between child and parent than exists in a 'nursery child', to whom the nurse seems his natural guide and ruler. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 209 b, Streyght waies cometh one of the women to the *parlour dore. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shrew* v. ii. 102 They sit conferring by the *Parler fire. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xvi, Simon Glover..placed him in a chair by his parlour fire. 1780 Mrs. Harris in *Lett. Earl Malmesbury* (1870) I. 453 We illuminated the *parlour floor and the drawing-room floor. 1894 I. Zangwill in *Critic* (N. Y.) 24 Nov. 342/2 In the *parlor-game of 'Consequences'. 1894 A. Morrison *Mean Streets* 260 No boy would *parlour-jump nor dip the lob for him. 1879 *Autobiog. of Thief* in *Macm. Mag.* XL. 500, I palled in with some older hands at the game, who used to take me *parlour-jumping. 1896 *Daily News* 30 May 8/5 The village church, lately in possession of a 'squire's pew', carpeted, with fireplace, chairs, and tables; a snuggery wherein the great man snored unobserved,..now the *parlour pew is gone. 1589 Nashe *Pasquils Returne* Wks. (Grosart) I. 100 In the tippe of the tongue of some blind *Parlor-preacher. 1646 Crashaw *Delights Muses* 131 His *parlour-sermons rather were Those to the eye, than to the ear. 1552 Huloet, *Parlour seruaunte or trimmer, *triclinarius*. 1663 P. Henry *Diary* (1882) 128 Agreed to give me 30*s.* for y^s *Parler table. 1805 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III. 56 This book..has lain for exhibition on the parlour-table of all our polished families. 1839 Longf. *Footst. Angels* ii, Shadows..Dance upon the *parlour wall. 1700 Dryden *Cock & Fox* 15 Her *parlour window stuck with herbs around Of savoury smell. 1623 T. Scott *Highw. God* 72 He will haue a *parlor-worship, a religion by himselfe.

†**Pa·rlouring.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -ing 1.] Tapestry for the walls of a parlour: cf. Halling.

1496 *Will of Brice* (Somerset Ho.), My two hallinges & ij parlourynges..one of theme peynted with..fenne Countreys & bourdred with historyes of the bible.

Pa·rlour-maid. A female domestic servant who waits at table in houses where indoor men-servants are not kept.

1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xxxi, Miss Monflather's parlour-maid inspected all visitors before admitting them. 1887 I. R. *Lady's Ranche Life* 112 Here am I, cook, parlour-maid, house-maid, and scullery-maid all rolled into one.

Hence **Pa·rlourmaiding**, parlourmaid's work.

1885 G. Allen *Babylon* xv, I'd go back again willingly to the parlour-maiding. 1887 I. R. *Lady's Ranche Life Montana* 17, I do all the housemaiding and parlourmaiding.

Parlous (pā·rlǝs), *a.* (*adv.*) *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: α. 4–6 **perlous**, (4–5 **-louse**, 5 **-lewse**, 7 **-les**). β. 4– **parlous**, (4 **-lows**, 5–6 **-louse**, 6–7 **-les**, 9 *dial.* **-lish**). γ. 4–5 **perlious**, **-laous**, 5–6 **parlious**, (6 **-yous**, **-yus**). [A syncopated form of Perilous (ME. also *perelous*, *peralous*, *parelous*), found from 14th c. alongside of the fuller forms, but since 17th c. more or less arch. in literary use; common dialectally from Durham to Hampshire.]

1. Perilous, dangerous; hazardous.

α. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3949 Out of þis perlaous place he past with his ost. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxviii. 108 (Harl. MS.) Then hit shall be to the a perlewse case. 1535 Coverdale *Micah* ii. 3 It will be a perlous tyme. 1596 Drayton *Legends* iii. 165 His course was per'lous to be stayd. 1613 Beaum. & Fl. *Coxcomb* v. i, Upon a Perles ground too.

β. 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* 1225 (Lamb. MS.) Sum men þynke þat þis is a ful parlows heresy. 1512 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 340 Thoro the which the hye wey shall be parles both for man and beest. 1589 *Hay any Work* (1844) 11 Cards I tel you though they bee without hornes, yet they are parlous beasts. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 181 The tongue is a sharp and parlous weapon. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*, *Parlous*, perilous, dangerous, wonderful,—also acute, clever, shrewd. An old word.—*Parlish*, a variation in dialect. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 11 Apr. 4/8 Suggestions which in these parlous days ought to receive.. practical attention. 1886 Chamberlain *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 26 Aug., Their position is very perilous. They are in a very parlous state. 1892 M. C. F. Morris *Yorks. Folk-Talk* 259 The word parlous..forms one of the very commonest components of our dialectic vocabulary—parlous roads, parlous weather, a parlous tahm, &c.

γ. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vii. 24 Many perlious hauens er þerin. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 169 Thou stondyst in a ful perlyous caas. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 19 *Preamble*, Whiche..ys..parlyous and terrible example to all Cristen fayth. 1536 Boorde *Let.* in *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) Forewds. 59 Persons..þat be hys aduersarys, & speketh parlyus wordes.

b. Risky to deal with; ticklish, awkward, precarious.

1658 Cokaine *Obstinate Lady* III. ii, This London wine is a parlous liquor. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* I. 269 Mother Church; to her we make appeal By the Pope, the Church's head.—A parlous plea, Put in with noticeable effect it seems. 1882 H. C. Merivale *Fausit of B.* II. 106 Snipe—a parlous bird to hit, at the best of times.

2. Dangerously cunning, clever, eager, etc.; keen, shrewd; capable of harming, mischievous; very bad, 'shocking'; surprising, extraordinary, excessive, 'terrible', 'awful'. (In later use *colloq.* and *dial.*)

a 1400 *Pistill Susan* 53 Whon þeos parlous [*v. r.* perlous] prestes perceyued hir play. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. i. 14 Berlaken, a parlous feare. 1594 — *Rich. III*, II. iv. 35 A parlous Boy: go too, you are too shrew'd. *c* 1620 Fletcher & Massinger *Trag. Barnavelt* II. ii, He is a Scholler and a parlous Scholler. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* i. 6 Sure some Pedagogue stood at your Elbow, and made it itch with this parlous Criticisme. 1658 Cokaine *Obstinate Lady* v. vi, You have a parlous wit. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Parlous*, a kind of made Word, signifying shrewd, notable. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Parlous*, or *Perillous Man*, a notable shrew'd Fellow. 1730 Fielding *Coffee Ho. Polit.* Ep., Oh! may our youth whose vigour is so parlous, To Italy be wafted with Don Carlos! 1839 Bailey *Festus* xviii. (1848) 176 Oh! you are a parlous little infidel.

B. as *adv.* Excessively, 'terribly', 'awfully', 'desperately', 'precious'.

1599 Massinger, etc. *Old Law* III. ii, I am old, you say, Yes, parlous old, kids, an you mark me well! 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* I. 135 The night is parlous cold. *Ibid.* 136 He's a parlous rich man. 1817 Keats *Lett.* Wks. 1889 III. 54 'Twould be a parlous good thing. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I. iv, There's parlous little care from the great. 1870 Edgar *Runnymede* 81 She is parlous handsome, and bewitching to look upon.

Hence **Pa·rlously** *adv.*; **Pa·rlousness.**

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 45 How moche more *parlously are they traytours to god. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Macc.* iv. 16 For the which they stroue perlously. 1663 Killigrew *Parson's Wed.* I. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 395 Scorning me, who (by this hand) lov'd her parlously. 1713 C. Johnson *Generous Husb.* v. 51 How parlously he talks. Well, he is a sweet Gentleman. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.*, *Leech of Folkest.*, Thou art parlously encompassed. 1563 Golding *Cæsar* VIII. (1565) 265 Our souldiers..were hindred both with the *perlousenes of thencounter, & wyth the disaduauntage of ye place. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Parlousness*, uncapableness of being equalled, spoken commonly in an ill Sense. 1755 Johnson, *Parlousness*, quickness; keenness of temper.

†**Parls, parles.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* Paralysis, palsy.

a 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting* 324 With parles and plurisies opprest, And nipd with niriles. *c* 1615 Sir W. Mure *Sonn.* xii. Wks. I. 58 Puir, perjurd palliard, plaged w^t the parls.

Parley, Parlune, Parly(a)ment, obs. ff. Palsy, Purloin, Parliament. **Parly,** colloquial abbreviation of *Parliamentary* (train).

†**Parmace·ty.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 **parmacete**, **-citie**, **-sitie**, 6–7 **-cetie**, 7 **-cety**, **-city**, 7–8 **-sity**, 7–9 **-cetty**, **-citty**; 7 **permacetty**, **-ceti.**

1. A popular corruption of Spermaceti.

1545 *Rates of Customs* ciij, Parmacete the pounde iii*s.* iiii*d.* 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1259/2 The oile being boiled out of the head was parmasitie. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 58 The Soveraign'st thing on earth Was Parmacity, for an inward bruise. 1624 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* App. 56 Metridate, Dies cordin, and permacetty of every one of them a little. *c* 1720 W. Gibson *Farrier's Dispens.* II. i. (1734) 34 *Parmasity*, or Sperma Ceti. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Parmacitty*, Sperma-ceti .. now considered vulgar or antiquated.

b. *Poor man's parmacety*: a name for the plant Shepherd's Purse (*Capsella Bursa-pastoris*).

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. xxiii. § 2. 215 Shepheardes purse or Scrip: of some..poore mans Parmacetie. 1657 Coles *Adam in Eden* xxxv. 71 Shepherds pouch and poor mans Parmacety, it being in some sort effectual for the same things that Parmacety is.

2. In full *parmacety whale*: The Cachalot, or Sperm whale.

1730 S. Dale *S. Taylor's Hist. & Antiq. Harwich* 413 The Parmacitty-Whale, or Pot-Wall-fish. 1851 H. Melville *Whale* xvi. 80 Chewed up, crunched by the monstrousest parmacetty that ever chipped a boat.

Parmanable, Parmayn: see Permanable, Pearmain.

Parmeliaceous (paɪmī,li,ē·ʃǝs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Parmēlia* (f. Gr. πάρμη, L. *parma* small round shield) + -aceous.] Belonging or allied to the lichens of the genus *Parmelia*, repr. by the Common Yellow Wall-lichen. So **Parme·lioid** *a.* [-oid], resembling the genus *Parmelia* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Parmenidean (paɪmenidī·ăn), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7 **-ian.** [f. Gr. prop. name Παρμενίδης + -an.] Belonging or relating to Parmenides of Elea, a Greek philosopher of the 5th century B.C., or his philosophy. **b.** *sb.* A follower or disciple of Parmenides.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 21. 387 That Controversie, betwixt the Heracliticks and Parmenideans. *Ibid.* § 36. 580 The most Refined Platonick and Parmenidian or Pythagorick Trinity. 1845 Maurice *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 576/1 This search after an organ or instrument for the Parmenidean philosophy.

†**Pa·rmenter.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *parmentier*, in med.L. *parmentārius* (1148 in Du Cange), of uncertain origin.

Sometimes assumed to be f. L. *parāmentum*, F. *parement*, Parament; but the *a* of the second syllable would not be lost in med.L. and Fr.]

A tailor. So †**Parmentery, -try** *Obs.* [OF. *parmenterie*], ? the trade of a tailor.

[1301 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 246/1 Nich[ola]s le Parm[en]ter h[ab]uit die [prædicto] .. 11*s.* .. In furratura et pellibus agninis 1 marc.] *a* 1307 in Riley *Liber Albus* (1861) 198 Parmentery. [*a* 1400 in Gross *Gild Merch.* II. 206 Item nul parmenter estraunge neyt cuue ne counfite en sa mesone.] 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 601/39 *Penularius*, a parmenter (or a scynnere). *a* 1695 Wood *City of Oxford* (O. H. S.) I. 492.

Parmesan (pāɪmĭzæ·n), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 6 **parmeson**, **parmasen**, **-zen**, **-sine**, **-sian**, 7 **parmezan**, **parmasan**, **-sine**, **parmisan**, 7–9 **parmasan**, 8 **-zene**, 7– **parmesan**; also 7 **parmesant**, (**-is-**, **-iz-**), **parmasent**, (**permoysaunt**). [a. F. *parmesan*, It. *parmegiano*, f. *Parma*.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to Parma, a city and province (formerly a duchy) of Northern Italy; *esp.* applied to a celebrated cheese made there and elsewhere in North Italy. (Now with capital *P.*)

1519 Horman *Vulg.* xvii, Ye shall eate parmeson chese. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 328 It becomes firm as Parmasan cheese. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* IV. xix. (1886) 155 In my snuff-box I carry a piece of Parmesan cheese .. very nutritious.

B. *sb.* **1.** Parmesan cheese: see A. (Now usually with capital *P.*)

1556–68 Withals *Dict.* 49 b/1 Parmeson, *caseus parmensis*. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 147 b, The best Cheeses are counted the Parmasines. 1621–3 Middleton & Rowley *Changeling* I. ii, A mouse that spoiled him a parmesant. 1633 Ford *'Tis Pity* I. iv, He loved her almost as well as he loved parmasent. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* I. Wks. 1716 III. 26 Whilst Men live like Rats and Mice, only to eat Parmazene, and run squeaking up and down. 1842 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 84, I mean to take down a Thucydides, to feed on: like a whole Parmesan.

†**2.** Some Italian fashion of drinking. *Obs.*

1606 Dekker *Sev. Sinnes* I. (Arb.) 12 Drunke, according to all the learned rules of Drunkennes, as *Vpsy-Freese*, *Crambo*, *Parmisant*. 1617 T. Young *Eng. Bane* D j b, [To] quaffe Vpsey-freese crosse, Bowse in Permoysaunt, in Pimlico, in Crambo.

†**3.** The duchy or territory of Parma. *Obs.*

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3822/1 Some of our Men..being seized in the Parmesan. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4396/1 Those Troops which lie in the Mantuan and Parmesan.

Parmyngalle, corrupt form of Paregal *Obs.*

Parmytte, Parmyxtiue, obs. ff. Permit, Permixtive.

Parnassian (paɪnæ·sĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **Parnassean, Pernassian.** [f. L. *Parnās(s)i-us*, *-ē-us* (f. *Parnāsus*, Parnassus) + -an. Cf. F. *Parnassien.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or belonging to Parnassus; of or belonging to poetry, poetic.

a 1644 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* Sol. xi. 49 Hadst thou what strength the Parnassean Muse Can blesse thy fancy with. 1734 Pope *Ess. Man* IV. 11 Twin'd with the wreaths Parnassian laurels yield. 1875 E. C. Stedman *Victorian Poets* (1876) 272 Its composer holds a place in the Parnassian hemicycle as legitimate as that of Robin Goodfellow in Oberon's court. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 335/1 What Parnassian flowerets have strewn its course.

b. *spec.* Epithet of a school of French poetry of the latter half of the 19th c., from the title *Parnasse contemporain* of a collection of their poems published in 1866; also *transf.* Cf. B. 1 b.

1902 E. Gosse in *Daily Chron.* 20 May 3/1 This school was that of the Parnassian poets, who ruled French verse from about 1850 to 1890. 1902 — in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 256/1 The name of the 'Parnassian School' has been given to a group of poets who belonged to the generation succeeding that of the Rossettis and Wm. Morris.

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2. *Entom.* Belonging to the genus *Parnassius* of butterflies, found in mountainous regions of the northern hemisphere.

B. *sb.* 1. A poet: cf. A. 1.

1659 *Elegy on Cleveland* 49 C.'s Wks. (1687) 278 Such was this pure Pernassian, whose clear Nature To gain a World could never brook to flatter. 1899 *Q. Rev.* July 90 There are two souls in these Parnassians.

b. *spec.* A French poet of the Parnassian school.

1882 J. Claretie in *Athenæum* 9 Dec. 774/2 He does not speak the tortured language of the Parnassians, but the free and clear *langage gaulois* of Mathurin Régnier. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 9 Feb. 101/2 Leconte de Lisle..is the head of the Parnassians.

2. *Entom.* A butterfly of the genus *Parnassius* or subfamily *Parnassiinæ*.

Parnassus (pămæ·sŏs). Also formerly: 6 **Pernasse, Parnasse,** 7 **Parnass.** [a. L. *Parnāsus, Parnassus,* a. Gr. Παρνᾱσός, later Παρνασσός; in Fr. *Parnasse.*] Name of a mountain in central Greece, anciently sacred to Apollo and the Muses; hence used allusively in reference to literature, esp. poetry. (Cf. Castalia.)

c 1386 Chaucer *Franklin's Prol.* 49, I sleepe neuere on the Mount of Pernaso Ne lerned Marcus Tullius Scithero. 1557 Grimald *Funeral Song* in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 116 With ioyes at hert, in this pernasse [Cambridge] I bode. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 41 And eke you Virgins, that on Parnasse dwell. 1591 — *Tears of Muses* 58 Our Syre, that raignst in Castalie And mount Parnasse. 1597 (*title*) The Returne from Parnassus. 1735 Pope *Prol. Sat.* 4 All Bedlam, or Parnassus, is let out. 1850 S. Dobell *Roman* vii, There are good feet that do not walk Parnassus.

b. As the title of a collection of poems.

1600 Allot (*title*) England's Parnassus or choysest Flowers of our English Poets. 1657 J. Poole (*title*) The English Parnassus: or, a Helpe to English Poesie. 1810 (*title*) Gammer Gurton's Garland: or, the Nursery Parnassus.

c. *Parnassus Grass, Grass of Parnassus,* a white-flowered marsh plant, *Parnassia palustris*: also extended to other species of the same genus.

1578–1854 [see Grass *sb.*[1] 2 b].

†**Parnel.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 **pernele, purnele,** 6 **peronall,** 7 **parnell, pernel,** 7–8 **parnel,** (9 *dial.* **panel**). [a. OF. *Peronele, Pernele* :—L. *Petronilla* a woman's name, a saint so named; popularly viewed as a feminine deriv. of *Petrus,* Peter.] A priest's concubine or mistress; a harlot; a wanton young woman.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. iv. 102 Til lordes and ladies louen alle treuþe, And perneles porfyl be put in heore whucche. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xviii. 71 Of þat holychurche of þe olde lawe cleymeþ, Priestes on aparail and on purnele spenen. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 231 A tender peronall, that myght na put thole. 1560–4 Becon *Display. Popish Mass* Wks. iii. 41 b, Your noppy Ale and Toste, which your prety Parnel hath ful louingly prepared for you against your Masse be done. 1606 *Choice, Chance,* etc. (1881) 70 His dainty Parnell hath no paragon. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Parnel,*.. an Appellation, particularly applied to any kind of wanton Woman. *a* 1800 *Old Lincolnshire Ballad* (Halliw.), Panels march by two and three, Saying, Sweetheart, come with me.

b. *Prattling Parnel*: an old name for the plant London Pride (*Saxifraga umbrosa*).

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* ii. cclxiii. 645 Of our London dames prattling Parnell.

Parnellism (pā·ɹneliz'm). [See -ism.] The principles or policy of the party of Irish members in the House of Commons led by Charles Stewart Parnell from 1880 to 1891, whose aim was to establish Home Rule in Ireland. So **Pa·rnellite,** a member of this party, a follower of C. S. Parnell.

1885 *Spectator* 20 June 808/2 We desire .. to see the Liberal party win at the next elections, and win so completely that both Toryism and Parnellism will be powerless. 1887 *Ibid.* 28 May 723/1 The shameless and persistent obstruction of the Parnellite members.

Parnor, obs. form of Pernor.

†**Pa·rnter.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. Perh. a contracted form of Parmenter.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1591 Parnters, painters, pynners also.

Paro: see Peoa.

Paroccipital (pærɒksi·pităl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. Par(a-[1] 1 + Occipital.] Situated at the side of the occiput, or beside the occipital bone; applied *spec.* to certain bones, or processes of bone (also called *paramastoid*), as the jugular process of the occipital bone. b. as *sb.* A paroccipital bone or process.

1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 205 The transverse processes .. are called the 'paroccipitals'. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 62 External to each condyle is an expanded process of bone called the par-occipital process.

Paroch (pæ·rɒk). *rare.* [ad. 16th c. L. *parochus* parish priest, for earlier *parochiānus* (12th c.): cf. It., Sp. *parroco,* Roumanian *paroh,* parish priest.] A parish clergyman.

1900 Dixon *Hist. Ch. Eng.* (1902) VI. xxxviii. 106 *note,* It was as much as to say, You nonconforming parochs,..at least you must put on a surplice.

Parochial (părō·kiăl), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 5 **per-.** [a. OF. *parochial, parr-, perr-,* in AF. *parochiel* (Britton, etc.), ad. late L. *parochiāl-is* (S. Greg. *Ep. a* 600), f. late L. *parochia* diocese, Parish. In ME. the *ch* was prob. (tʃ).]

1. Of, belonging, or pertaining to a parish, or parishes in general. a. Of the ecclesiastical parish.

[1292 Britton I. xix. § 1 De eglises cathedrales parochieles et religiouses. 1314–15 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 297/1 L'Eglise de Bosham, q'est parochiele.] 1393 *Complaint* in *Peasant's Rising* (1899) 47 After thoffertorie the masse parochiell. 1426 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 137 But in his chirche than parochialle Of Seint Johan he came with good entent. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* III. xi. § 648. 344 A church parochiall may be donative and exempt from all ordinary jurisdiction. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* I. vi. Wks. (1851) 122 The poore dignity or rather burden of a Parochial Presbyter. 1704 Nelson *Fest. & Fasts* x. II. (1739) 598 Tithes .. are the main legal Support of the Parochial Clergy. *a* 1817 T. Dwight *Trav. New Eng.* (1821) I. 16 In these countries what may be called parochial schools are everywhere established. 1842 *Burn's Eccl. Law* (ed. 9) I. iv. 299 A parochial chapel is that which hath the parochial rights of christening and burying; and this differeth in nothing from a church, but in the want of a rectory and endowment.

b. Of or pertaining to the civil or poor-law parish.

Parochial board: in Scotland, an elective board charged with the administration of the Poor Law in a parish (now merged in the Parish Council).

1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. ix. 361 The statute of queen Elizabeth; in which the only defect was confining the management of the poor to small, parochial districts. 1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz* (C. D. ed.) 4 It was at this period that he applied for parochial relief. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 641/1 Assessments [for the relief of the poor] are imposed by the parochial boards of the several parishes. 1894 *Act* 56 & 57 *Vict.* c. 73 § 2 (2) Every parochial elector may, at any parish meeting..give one vote and no more.

2. *fig.* Pertaining or confined to a narrow area or region, as if within the borders of one's own parish; narrow, provincial. (Said of affairs, interests, etc.)

1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Literature* Wks. (Bohn) II. 113 Parochial and shop-till politics..betray the ebb of life and spirit. 1867 Lowell *Wks.* (1890) II. 276 The larger part of contemporary fame is truly parochial everywhere. 1899 C. Trevelyan in *Daily News* 21 Feb. 5/1 Many Conservatives call social reform 'parochial'. We claim that it is the first duty of an imperial people.

3. *Ch. Hist.* Of or pertaining to the *parochia* or charge of a bishop in the early Church.

1861 J. G. Sheppard *Fall Rome* xii. 644 To the parochial cities were attached bishops, to the provinces metropolitans, to the dioceses patriarchs.

B. *sb.* (*rare.*) (elliptical uses of the adj.) a. A parish church. b. A parish clergyman.

1637 C. Dow *Answ. H. Burton* 189 Cathedrals have ever had certaine rites .. which have not beene used in parochials. 1853 R. W. Church in *Life Dean Lake* (1901) 184 In all the matters that happier parochials are so full of, and find the work and enjoyment of their lives in.

Hence **Paro·chially** *adv.*; **Paro·chialness.**

1690 Stillingfleet *Charge* 40 By the Fourth Council of Toledo, the Bishop was to Visit his whole Diocess, Parochially, every Year. 1840 J. H. Newman *Let. to F. Rogers* 21 Mar., I have little or nothing to do at Oxford parochially, and a great deal at Littlemore. 1866 G. Dawson *Addr. Open. Free Libr.,* Histories..minute in their parochialness, large in their amplitude.

Parochia·lic, *a. nonce-wd.* [See -ic.] = prec.

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 490 Eloquent speeches were made to precede patriotic or parochialic resolutions.

Parochialism (părō·u·kiăliz'm). [See -ism.]

1. 'Parochial' character or tendency; confinement of one's interests to a narrow sphere, with indifference to the world outside; local narrowness of view; petty provincialism.

1847 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVI. 369 The narrow and jealous spirit of parochialism. 1881 *Athenæum* 30 July 141/2 A natural impatience of the parochialism of the petty Greek state. 1894 *Times* 7 Mar. 3/3 Able to..reconcile the conflicting claims of parochialism and nationalism.

2. Absorption in parish duties.

a 1884 M. Pattison *Mem.* ii. (1885) 91 They took pains with their sermons—were, in short, steeped in parochialism.

Parochiality (părō·u·kiæ·liti). [f. late L. *parochiāl-is* Parochial + -ity.]

1. The quality or state of being parochial. In *pl.* Parochial matters, affairs of the parish.

1769 Sir J. Marriott *On Rights Univ.* 32 [This] would be for the justices to take upon themselves in effect to determine the parochiality of colleges. 1872 Carlyle in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* II. 237 Neighbour Chalmers, great in parochialities, did his best. 1889 *Ch. Times* 28 June 587/2 A rigid parochiality is a thing of the past.

2. *fig.* Absorption in petty local interests; also *pl.* narrow or restricted interests or affairs.

1887 *Athenæum* 25 June 829/2 Her limited knowledge of real life, her intense strain of 'parochiality', ..form a rather depressing combination. 1892 C. Rhodes in *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 3/2 Home Rule..will lessen that absorption in trivialities and parochialities.

Parochialize (părō·u·kiăləiz), *v.* [f. Parochial + -ize.]

1. *trans.* To make parochial.

a 1846 *Brit. Crit.* cited in Worcester. 1870 Goulburn *Cathedral System* i. 15 Do not parochialise [the Cathedrals], or turn them into vast parish churches. 1886 G. L. Gomme *Lit. Local Instit.,* A private act .. to enclose, allot, and parochialise and make it chargeable to the poor.

2. *intr.* To do parish work; to work a parish.

1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 310 Young ladies who helped the parson in any way were said to *parochialize.* 1881 *Ch. Times* 10 June 382 There are crowds of people who have not the very slightest aptitude for parochializing.

Hence **Paro·chializing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Paro·chializa·tion.**

1877 T. Sinclair *Mount* (1878) 5 It can well be put, whether the parochialising of great men may not be in some way an immoral kind of pursuit. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 11 Dec. 1179/2 The new constituencies..ought to be able to rise above parochialising influences. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Dec. 11/2 The 'parochialization' of our borough contests. A man who is nobody out of his own ward..is often within his proper district a great gun. 1896 *Antiquary* June 171 The scheme .. included the parochialization of the cathedral.

†**Paro·chian,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Also 4–6 **parochien,** (4 **-ochin,** 6 **-ochen, perrochioun**). [(*a*) In ME. form, a. OF. *parochien,* ad. med.L. *parochiān-us* f. *parochia*; (*β*) in early mod. Eng. conformed to the med.L.: see Parish and -an. The ME. forms are not always separable from the parallel series *parosshien,* etc., which gave at length Parishen, *parishion.*]

A. *sb.* 1. An inhabitant of a parish, a parishioner.

a. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 61 Enioygne thair parochiens and thaire sugettes. [13.. *Cursor M.* 26292 (Fairf.) Alsqua if at þi parochin [*Cott.* parischen] In synne lange lyande has bene. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 426, I kan .. Construe oon clause wel and kenne it to my parochienes [*v.r.* parisshens].] 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII,* c. 20 *Preamble,* Amongeste the poure parochens of the paryche Churche aforeseid. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 4692 Bot he is oblyste, be resoun, To preche on tyll perrochioun.

β. 1502 *Will of Bartelet* (Somerset Ho.), Wheras I am parochian. 1529 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 62, I gyue and bequeth to the poure parochians. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. xi. 387 In this act a pension is directed to be distributed among the poor parochians.

2. A parish clergyman. *rare.*

1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 401 For payment of the Tenth of a Tenth, from the Parochian vnto the Diocesan. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 177 Edward Brown, Parochian of Sandwich in Kent.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a parish, parochial.

13.. *Cursor M.* 28429 Til oþer men þan to my right priest parochen. 1604 Bacon *Consid. Ch. Eng.* Wks. 1879 I. 357/2 A computation taken of all the parochian churches. 1644 Maxwell *Prerog. Chr. Kings* 72 The Parochian Pope, or independent Soveraigne in every Parish.

Parochianar, -or: see Parochiner.

Parochien, -in: see Parochian.

†**Pa·rochin, -ine.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **parr-.** [f. late L. *parochia,* OF. *paroche,* or ME. *paroch(e,* doublet of Parish: the suffix is obscure; cf. Parishing.] = Parish.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xvi. 56 Sum givis parrochynins ful wyd, Kirkis of Sanct Barnard and Sanct Bryd. *Ibid.* lviii. 24. 1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 246 The toun and parochin of Dunfermling. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 159 [He] preichit to the said parochin him self. 1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iv. viii. 35 The generall Confession of Faith, sworne and subscribed..by the severall Parochines in the Land. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* L (1827) 11 The tither..In landwart parochins gaed stretchin'. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* Let. xi, He was lying in the auld kirkyard of Redgauntlet parochine.

†**Paro·chinal,** *a. Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. [? f. Paochin + -al.] = Parochial *a.* 1 a.

1636 W. Scot *Apol. Narr.* (1846) 65 The Parochinall and Classicall Elderships.

†**Paro·chiner.** *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. Eng.* Forms: 5 **parochoner, -anar,** 6 **-ianar, -ianor,** 6–7 **-inar, -iner, -ener.** [f. Parochian (in its ME. forms) + -er[1].] A doublet of Parishioner.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 71 So xulde every curat in this werde wyde 3eve a part .. to his parochoneres that to povert slyde. 1481 *Peebles Charters,* etc. (1872) 188 Parochanaris. 1534 Cranmer *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 278 A Controversy..between you and divers of your parochinars. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods Yorksh.,* etc. (Surtees) II. 89 The sayd curate and parochianors. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 5 That ye reid the samyn Catechisme to your awin parochianaris. 1561–2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. I. 205 All and sindrie parrochinaris, takkismen,..possessouris and byaris. 1578–9 *Ibid.* III. 95 Quhen the parochinneris war absent. *a* 1651 Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 46 The parochiners of Restalrig.

†**Pa·rochrie.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. *paroch,* Parish + -ry.] A parochial area; a parish.

1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 211/1 That euerie paroche kirk and samekle boundis as salbe found to be a sufficient and a competent parochrie [*ed.* 1597 § 100 Parochin] sall have þair awin pastoure wth a sufficient and Ressonable stipend.

Parock, Parocket: see Parrock, Parakeet.

Parode (pæ·rōud). [ad. Gr. πάροδ-ος passage, entrance from the side, esp. that of the chorus in the orchestra, also the first song sung after entrance, f. παρ(α- by, by the side + ὁδός way.] In the ancient Greek drama, The first ode sung by the chorus after its entrance.

1869 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 206 Between the opening speech of Silenus and the parode. 1870 R. C. Jebb *Sophocles' Electra* (ed. 2) 49/1 The parode or entrance-chant.

Parode, obs. variant of Parody *sb.*[1]

Parodiable (pæ·rōdi,ăb'l), *a.* [f. Parody *v.* + -able.] Capable of being parodied.

1888 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Oct. 467/1 Plenty of things .. which, if criticizable and parodiable..are as unmistakably poetry as anything that was ever written. 1895 Saintsbury *Corr. Impress.* viii. 73 It is when a thing is imitable, not when it is parodiable, that it stands confessed as second-rate.

Parodial (părō·u·diăl), *a.* [f. L. *parōdia,* a. Gr. παρῳδία Parody *sb.*[1] + -al.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a parody.

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1807 E. S. Barrett *Rising Sun* III. xii. 124 This parodial *jeu d'esprit* raised the glow of the company. 1856 *Titan Mag.* Dec. 496 A specimen..of the parodial banter to which their productions are subject.

†Paro·dic, *a.*[1] *Math. Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *παροδικ-ός* passing, f. *πάροδος* a passing, a passage: see -IC.] Applied to any one of the series of degrees or powers of the unknown or variable below the highest that occurs in an equation.

1684 T. Baker *Geometr. Key* 18 Of the Construction..of Cubic Equations, affected under no Parodic Degree; or of Quadrato-quadratic, affected under the first Parodic Degree. 1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II, A Cubick Equation where no Term is wanting; but having all its Parodick Degrees. 1775 Ash, *Parodic*, regularly ascending or descending as the indices of the unknown quantity in adfected equations.

So **†Paro·dical** *a.*[1] *Obs.* = prec.

1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 336 All Magnitudes under the Power proposed, are called Parodical to the Power. 1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v., Parodical Degrees in an Equation in Algebra.

Parodic (părǫ·dik), *a.*[2] *rare.* [ad. Gr. *παρωδικ-ός* burlesque: see Parody *sb.*[1] and -IC.] Of the nature of a parody, burlesque.

1808-32 in Webster. 1873 Wagner tr. *Teuffel's Hist. Rom. Lit.* II. 583 A parodic poem in derision of Pan.

So **Paro·dical** *a.*[2] = prec.

1774 T. Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* lviii. (1840) III. 343 This version [Drant's Horace] is very paraphrastic, and sometimes parodical. 1832 *Examiner* 227/1 Profane, parodical muse of Hone, Be pleased to keep your distance!

†Paro·dious, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *parōdia* Parody *sb.*[1] + -ous.] Of the nature of a parody, parodial.

a 1704 T. Brown *Sat. Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 21 The Silli of the Greeks were parodious from one end to the other, which cannot be said of the Roman Satires.

Parodist (pæ·rǫdist). [ad. F. *parodiste* (1723 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. Gr. *παρῳδία*: see -IST.] The author of a parody.

1742 Melmoth *Fitzosb. Lett.* xlix. (1749) II. 18, I have observed in most of the modern Latin poems..a remarkable barrenness of sentiment, and have generally found the poet degraded into the parodist. 1794 Mrs. Piozzi *Synon.* II. 276 Numberless have..been the parodists of Johnson. 1889 J. Jacobs *Æsop's Fables* I. 197 Æsop's Fables have suffered too from the parodist.

Parodistic (pærǫdi·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of the nature of a parody; that parodizes. So **Parodi·stically** *adv.*

1840 G. S. Faber *Christ's Disc. Capernaum* viii. 234 *note*, That gorgeous and seductive adulteress..whom the stern voice of inspiration parodistically denounces as the mother of harlots and abominations of the earth. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 11 July 2/2 The concert included some curious parodistic variations by Ernst Scherz on the 'Carnival of Venice'.

Parodize (pæ·rǫdəiz), *v.* [f. Gr. *παρῳδία* Parody *sb.*[1] + -IZE.] = Parody *v.* (*trans.* and *intr.*)

1658 Burton *Itin. Anton.* 76 If first you will give me leave a little to parodize. 1681 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 5), *Parodize*, to change the signification of a Verse, by altering some words. 1834 T. Hook *G. Gurney* (1836) I. 52 At that period it was the rage to parodize tragedies.

Parody (pæ·rǫdi), *sb.*[1] Also 7 **parode.** [ult. ad. Gr. *παρῳδία* a burlesque poem or song, f. *παρ(α-* beside, in subsidiary relation, mock-, etc. + *ᾠδή* song, poem; perh. immed. from L. *parōdia* or F. *parodie* (1622 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. A composition in prose or verse in which the characteristic turns of thought and phrase in an author or class of authors are imitated in such a way as to make them appear ridiculous, especially by applying them to ludicrously inappropriate subjects; an imitation of a work more or less closely modelled on the original, but so turned as to produce a ridiculous effect. Also applied to a burlesque of a musical work.

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* v. v, *Clem.* [reads some poetry]. How? this is stolne! *E. Kn.* A Parodie, a parodie!..to make it absurder then it was. 1607 T. Walkington *Opt. Glass* v. 35 All which in a parode, imitating Virgil wee may set downe. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 34 From some Fragments of the *Silli*,..we may find, that they were Satryrique Poems, full of Parodies; that is, of Verses patch'd up from great Poets, and turn'd into another Sence than their Author intended them. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* II. 132 *note*, The history of Aristæus is nearly a parody of the histories of Orpheus and Cadmus. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 134 The derivations in the Cratylus..are a parody of some contemporary Sophist.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A poor or feeble imitation, a travesty.

1830 Coleridge *Table-t.* 5 Oct., The Brussels riot..is a wretched parody on the last French revolution. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 106 Tuscanella,..now a petty hamlet, had a government whose complication looked like a parody on the Lombard republics. 1900 W. M. Ramsay in *Expositor* Mar. 210 Such a parody of justice could be paralleled only by the very worst acts attributed to the Inquisition.

¶ ['A popular maxim, adage or proverb' (Bailey 1730–6). *Some error.*]

†Parody, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [Only in Chaucer, and (after him) in Lydgate; app. a distorted form of F. *période* (14th c.), Period (not found in Eng. in its proper spelling till later).] A period; a term of duration, life, etc.

?*c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1548 Among al þis þe fyn of þe parodye [*gloss* (*Harl. MS.* 2280) duracion] Of Ector gan approchen wonder blyue. 1412-20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III. xxvii. (MS. Digby 230) lf. 129 b/2 When þe parodie of his worþi knyȝt [Hector] Aprochen shal. *Ibid.* v. xxxviii. lf. 190/2 And howe þat he [Ulysses] myȝte not escape The Parodye þt was for him y shape; For Parchas han his laste terme set. 1430-40 — *Bochas* IV. x. (MS. Bodl. 263) lf. 227/2 Parodie [*ed.* 1554 periody] of pryncis may nat chaunged be The terme sette fro which thei may nat flee.

Parody (pæ·rǫdi), *v.* [f. Parody *sb.*[1]; perh. after F. *parodier* (1690 in Furetière).]

1. *trans.* To compose a parody on (a work or author); to turn into parody; to ridicule (a composition) by imitating it.

a 1745 Pope (J.), I have translated, or rather parodied, a poem of Horace, in which I introduce you advising me. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* 149 The best Men, as well as the best Tragedies, were parodied or ridiculed more commonly than the worst. 1850 L. Hunt *Autobiog.* II. x. 24 He parodied music as well as words. 1894 Lowell in *Century Mag.* May 24/2 [Milton] is easily parodied and easily imitated.

b. *intr.* To write or compose a parody.

1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 3365 Archippos punned, Hegemon parodied.

2. *trans.* In general sense: To imitate in a way that is no better than a parody.

1801 Southey *Thalaba* IX. *note*, I could show that it is the trick of Beelzebub to parody the costume of religion. 1869 Rogers *Adam Smith's W. N.* I. Pref. 20 After his death, his [Pitt's] finance was parodied by incapable successors. 1878 Miss J. E. A. Brown in *Sunday Mag.* Dec. 42 Children of the period, who parody the ways and the worldliness of men and women.

Paroe, obs. form of *prahu*: see Proa.

†Paroece. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *parœcia*, a. Gr. *παροικία*: see Parish.] A parish. (A re-formation of the word after L. and Gr.)

1564 *Brief Exam.* ****** ij b, As yf you saw in one of your paroeces, what is conuenient for the whole Realme. *Ibid.* ******* ij, It shall not be lawefull for you to vse them before your paroeces.

†Paroe·cian. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *parœcia* (see prec.) + -an.] A parish priest.

1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 85 The Priests ordained for the Government of these Churches..were call'd also..Priests of a Parish, or Paroecians, and in fine, Rectors or Curates, a name which is become most common.

Paroecious (părī·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *πάροικος* dwelling side by side, *παροικία* the condition of so dwelling (see Parish) + -ous; after *diœcious*, etc.] Having the male and female reproductive organs growing beside or near each other, as in certain cryptogams. Hence **Paroe·ciously** *adv.*, **Paroe·ciousness**; so **Paroecism** (părī·siz'm), the condition of being parœcious.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

‖ Paroemia (părī·miă). *Rhet.* [L., a. Gr. *παροιμία* by-word, proverb, f. *πάροιμ-os* by the way, f. *παρ(α-* by + *οἶμος* way, road.] A proverb, adage. Hence **†Paroe·mial** *a.* = Parœmiac *a.* 1.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 80 Parœmia, called amongst vs an Adage, or common saying, as thus: Who so toucheth pitch, shal be defiled therewith. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 199 Parimia, or Prouerb, or, as we vse to call them, old said sawes, as thus: As the olde cócke crowes so doeth the chick: A bad Cooke that cannot his owne fingers lick. 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292 Allegories..parabolary, ænigmatick or parœmial. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 1, I take these eighteen Parœmial Effata's for unquestionable Axioms.

Parœmiac (părī·miæk), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. Gr. *παροιμιακ-ός* (in both senses), f. *παροιμία*: see prec.]

1. *prop.* Of the nature of a proverb, proverbial; in quot. = Parabolic 1 (after *παροιμία* = *παραβολή* in St. John's Gospel).

1820 A. Knox in *Corr. w. Jebb* (1834) II. 451 It is a transcendant piece of parœmiac composition.

2. *Gr. Pros.* Applied to a form of verse: see B.

1699 Bentley *Phal.* 133 The Anapæst Feet run on to the Parœmiac, that is, to the end of the Sett, as if the whole had been a single Verse. 1778 Bp. Lowth *Prelim. Diss. Isaiah* p. xxxii, Somewhat like the parœmiac verse of the Greeks.

B. *sb. Gr. Pros.* The short line (anapæstic dimeter catalectic) with which an anapæstic system usually ends.

1803 R. Porson *Let. Dalzel* in *Mus. Crit.* I. 334 The proportion of paroemiacs to other anapaests is scarcely one in ten.

Parœmiographer (părīmiǫ·grăfəɹ). [f. Gr. *παροιμία*: see Parœmia, -o, and -grapher.] A writer of proverbs. So **Parœmio·graphy,** the writing of proverbs; a collection of proverbs.

1791-1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit., Philos. Proverbs*, The royal parœmiographer classes among their studies, that of 'understanding a proverb and the interpretation'. *Ibid. note*, England may boast of no inferior parœmiographers. 1818 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 404 It seems to have been the model of the Parœmiography of Howell.

Parœmiology (părīmiǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. as prec.: see -logy.] The subject of proverbs. So **Parœmio·logist,** one who treats of proverbs.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 501 A faithful historian of the parœmiology of his country. 1861 W. K. Kelly *Prov. all Nat.* (ed. 2) 93 That is all that Scotch parœmiologists condescend to tell us.

Paroicious, *a. Bot.* = Parœcious.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Paroish, -ien, obs. ff. Parish, Parishen.

Paroke, Parokeet, obs. ff. Parrock, Parakeet.

Parol (pæ·rǫl), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 5–8 **parole,** 6 **parrall,** 6–7 **paroll,** 7 **parroll,** 6– **parol.** [Orig. *parole*, a. AF. and F. *parole*:—late pop. L. *paraula*:—*paravola*:—*parabola* word, speech, orig. story, Parable.]

A. *sb.* **1.** Something said or spoken; an oral statement or declaration; an utterance; a word. Chiefly in *Law*; now only in the legal phrase *by parol*, by word of mouth.

[1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 113 ȝe aren enblaunched with *bele paroles* and with clothes also.] 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 12 The symple parole or worde of a prynce. 1567 T. Paynell tr. *Amadis de Gaula* To Rdr., The dulcet and sweete parolls of his paramour. 1594 West *2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 43 If the submission were by paroll. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* XIII. cix. 250 But Saints with an attentive hope from high On Heav'ns Paroll do live and die. 1714 Scroggs *Courts-leet* (ed. 3) 160 A Lease for three Years by Parol is a Forfeiture. 1844 Williams *Real Prop.* (1877) 389 A tenancy at will may be created by parol, or by deed.

2. *Law.* The pleadings filed in an action (formerly presented by word of mouth).

[1598 Kitchin *Le Court Leete et Court Baron* 193 b, Parol fuit mise sauns iour in precipe vers prior.] *a* 1625 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 360 If the tenaunt plead a warrantie with assets against him, the parroll shall demurre. 1741 T. Robinson *Gavelkind* vi. 108 And the youngest Son..shall have his Age, or the Parol shall demur. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 300. 1772 *Jacob's Law Dict.*, *Parol*, or *Pleadings*, are the mutual altercations between the plaintiff and the defendant; which at present are set down and delivered into the proper office in writing, tho' formerly they were usually put in by their counsel *ore tenus*, or *viva voce*.

B. *adj.* [attrib. use of the sb.]

1. Expressed or given orally; verbal, oral. Now only in *Law*, in such phrases as *parol evidence*, as distinguished from documentary evidence.

1601 Holland *Pliny* (1634) II. 31 Topping the heads of the highest Poppies there growing, without any answere parole, [he] dispatched them away. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* II. lxxxii. 334 He gave him a Law Parole; and inscribed it in his heart. 1706 Phillips s.v. *Will, Will Parole* or *Nuncupative Will*, a Will only by Word of Mouth. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xxiii. 367 Proofs, (to which..the name of evidence is usually confined,) are either written, or parol, that is, by word of mouth. 1876 Digby *Real Prop.* x. § 1. 379 The other terms of the tenancy may be proved by parol or verbal evidence without writing.

2. *Law.* Made (as a contract or lease) by word of mouth or in a writing not sealed.

1590 *Acts Privy Council* (1899) XIX. 178 A lease parol for three yeares of certaine growndes. 1600 *Manchester Court Leet Rec.* (1885) II. 158 Adam Smythe houldeth a Dunghill..of James Radclyffe by lease parrall. 1717 *N. Riding Rec.* VIII. 35 Let to Ralph Wilson by paroll-lease..for seven years. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 195/1 Binding by deed-poll, or by an agreement to execute an indenture, or a parol binding, have been held not to constitute an apprenticeship.

Parole (părōu·l), *sb.* Also 7 **-ol, -oll.** [a. mod. F. *parole* (parol) word (see prec.), in sense 'formal promise, engagement,' *parole d'honneur* word of honour, honourable engagement.]

1. In full, *parole of honour*: Word of honour given or pledged; *esp. Mil.* the undertaking given by a prisoner of war that he will not try to escape, or that, if liberated, he will return to custody under stated conditions, or will refrain from taking up arms against his captors for a stated period, generally for so long as the war then going on shall last. A person so liberated is said to be *on parole*.

a 1616 Beaumont *Antiplatonic* iii, Loves Votries inthrale each others soule, Till both of them live but upon Parole. *c* 1648 *Short Abridgem. Britane's Distemper* 93 Upon his word of honour, or upon his paroll, as soldiers now call it. 1658-9 in *T. Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 6 Mr. Turner and Mr. Trevor moved that his parole might be taken. Sir Arthur Haslerigge: The word parole is a new word; I move that the Sergeant take his bond. Sir George Booth: Seeing that we all understand not French, let us take his word; that is English...Sir Richard Temple: His word is sufficient. 1658 Willsford *Secrets Nat.* 198 Licens'd to go upon their Paroles. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 130 Finding means to make an escape, contrarie to their parole. 1700 Astry tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 235 Aspersions..upon him for the Breach of his Parole. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 315, I..took their paroles of honour for my safety. 1776 R. J. Meigs in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 265, I arrived here the 22d instant, from Quebec, on my parole of honor, to return when called for. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* XXVII. *note*, A good many French officers, prisoners of war, had been living on parole in Melrose. 1880 Dixon *Windsor* IV. xxviii. 259 They had broken their parole and fled.

b. *ellipt.* The condition of being on parole.

1667 Anne Wyndham *King's Concealm.* (1681) 76 They had lately obtained their Paroles. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii. (1871) I. 735 This man [Rich. Hamilton] had violated all the obligations,..had forfeited his military parole.

2. *Mil.* The password used only by the officers or inspectors of the guard; distinguished from the *countersign* given to all the men on guard.

1777 W. Dalrymple *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xliii, The governor of Madrid, having received the parole, he enters the room to the ambassadors. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 260 The Officers..to be formed about forty paces in front of the centre, in two Ranks, facing the Line where they are to receive the old Parole.

fig. 1781 Johnson 8 May in *Boswell*, Classical quotation is the *parole* of literary men all over the world.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

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1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 89/2 A considerable number of officers have..been ordered into confinement, for..breaches of their parole engagements. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Sept. 4/2 It is difficult to see how we can with any show of fairness inflict any severe punishment on the parole-breakers.

Parole (părō·l), *v.* [f. PAROLE *sb.*]

†**1.** *intr.* To pledge one's word. *Obs.*

1716 BP. NICOLSON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 392, I dare parole for him, if the Government sends him back.. he'll never petition for another return into his native country.

2. *trans.* To put (a prisoner) on his parole, to liberate on parole.

1863 EMERSON *Emanc. Proclam.* (Cent.), The President by this act has paroled all the slaves in America; they will no more fight against us. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* II. 100 If you get [him], don't parole him. Shoot him at once.

b. *U. S.* To liberate (a prisoner) on his own recognizances.

1888 *Troy Daily Times* 7 Feb. (Farmer *Amer.*), The defendant was paroled on his own recognisance. 1888 *N. Y. Herald* 29 July (ibid.), He was paroled until August 8.

Hence **Paro·led** *ppl. a.*, put upon parole.

1898 *Daily News* 7 June 5/4 The Spanish are already in American debt for paroled prisoners.

Paroli (pă·rŏli), *sb.* [a. F. *paroli* (Oudinot 1653), a. It. *paroli* 'a grand part, set, or cast, at dice': cf. *parolare* 'to set or play at a grand part at dice' (Florio 1611); ? deriv. of *paro* pair, couple.] In faro and similar card games, the leaving of the money staked and the money won as a further stake; the staking of double the sum before staked. Cf. PARLEY *v.*[2]

1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* II. i, I can dance a minuet, ..play at picquet; or make a paroli, with any Wildair in Christendom. *Ibid.* II. ii, The capot at picquet, the paroli at basset. 1709 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 3) 179 The Paroli is..having won the Couch or first Stake, and having a mind to go on to get a *Sept-et-le-va*, you crook the Corner of your Card, letting your Mony lie without being paid the vallue of it by the *Talliere*. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Lett., to Montagu* clxxx, My friendship goes to sleep like a paroli at Pharoah, and does not wake again till their deal is over. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 43 That no parolis stand which are lost, and should retire. 1835 *Hoyle's Games* 46 At Rouge et Noir..Paroli. Double the sum staked the first time. 1844 THACKERAY *B. Lyndon* ix. (1886) 127 When I turned up the ace of hearts and made Paroli.

Hence **Pa·roli** *v.*, to stake one's money over again, plus that gained by it.

1835 *Hoyle's Games* 61 When a punter gains, he may either take his money or paroli..should he again prove successful, he can paroli for quinze and le va.

Parolist (părō·list). *rare.* [In sense 1, f. PAROL *sb.*; in 2, f. PAROLE *sb.* + -IST.]

†**1.** A user of affected words. *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* IV. i. 112, I heard once one of these worthy parolists who had got by the end the word 'intricat'; he .. tould .. that such a gentleman and he did beare most 'intricat' loue one to another: [meaning] intier.

2. One released on parole.

1901 *Scotsman* 16 Apr. 8/3 Parolists..admit..that further resistance signifies daily increasing misery for all.

Parolivary (părǫ·livări), *a. Anat.* [PARA-[1] I.] Adjacent to the olivary body of the brain.

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Parolivary body*, the Root-zone, anterior.

‖**Paromœon** (pærǫmī·ǫn). *Gram.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *παρόμοιον*, neuter of *παρόμοιος* closely resembling, f. *παρ(α-* PARA-[1] + *ὅμοιος* like.] The beginning of two or more words in a sentence with the same letter; alliteration.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Paromœon*, a Figure in Grammar when all the Words of a Sentence begin alike, or with the same Letter; as *O Tite, tute, Tati, tibi tanta Tyranne tulisti.* 1793 HELY tr. *O'Flaherty's Ogygia* II. 74 In every fourth part of a distich, there should be a paromæon of two words.

Paromology (pærǫmǫ·lŏdʒi). *Rhet.* Chiefly in L. form **paromologia**. [ad. Gr. *παρομολογία* partial admission, f. *παρ(α-* subsidiary + *ὁμολογία* agreement, admission, HOMOLOGY.] A rhetorical figure in which something is conceded to an adversary in order to strengthen one's own position.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 97 *Paramologia*, where we grant one or more things meet to be marked or alledged, and forthwith doe inferre thereupon sufficient whereby to ouerthrow it. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 115 Sometimes we confesse that which will not prejudice us; and this is called *Paromologia*, confession: as, I grant that they are resolute, but..to their own undoing. 1864 WEBSTER, *Paromology*: so in later Dicts.

So †**Paromologe·tic** *a.* [f. Gr. *παρομολογεῖν* to admit], of the nature of an admission.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292 Figurative expressions..paradoxical, paramologetick, paradiastolary.

Paromphalocele (părǫmfălosīl). *Path.* [f. PAR(A-[1] + Gr. *ὀμφαλός* navel + *κήλη* tumour.] 'A hernia near the umbilicus' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). Hence **Paro·mphalocе·lic** *a.*

1857 MAYNE *Exp. L.*, Paromphalocele, Paromphalocelic.

‖**Paronomasia** (părǫnomē·ziă, -siă). Also *erron.* 7–8 **paran-**. [L., a. Gr. *παρονομασία*, f. *παρ(α-* PARA-[1] I + *ὀνομασία* naming, after *παρονομάζειν* to alter slightly in naming.] A playing on words which sound alike; a word-play; a pun.

1579 E. K. *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Jan. Gloss., A Paronomasia or playing with the word, where he sayth *I loue thilke lasse, alas* etc. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* Let. Sir R. Howard, The jingle of a more poor paranomasia. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 97 The Paranomasia, or Pun, where a word, like the tongue of a jackdaw, speaks twice as much by being split. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxxiii, A most idle paronomasia. 1879 *Expositor* X. 20 Both classes of paronomasia are found in St. Paul.

Hence **Paronoma·sial, Paronoma·sian, Paronomasia·stic** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to paronomasia; characterized by paronomasia; so **Paronoma·stic, -ical** *adjs.*, **Paronoma·stically** *adv.*

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 108 [This] raised..a ludicrous *paronomasial association in the minds of some of the audience. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 309/2 The playful, *paronomasian method of the poet. 1908 *Speaker* 4 Jan. 400/1 The finesses allusive, *paronomasiastic, and the like of the Erasmian Latin. *c* 1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 266 The very letter of the famous *paronomastic text proves that Peter's confession, not Peter himself, was the rock. 1664 H. MORE *Exp.* 7 *Epist.* Pref. b ij, The sound of *θυάτειρα* and *θυγάτειρα* are near enough for *paronomasticall Allusion in any indifferent man's judgement whatsoever. 1888 *Bookworm* I. 273 Cleverly paronomastical is 'A Cursory History of Swearing' by Julian Sharman. 1846 TREGELLES *Gesenius' Hebr. Lexicon* s. v. יְאֹרִי, For the purpose of *paronomastically answering to the words.

†**Parono·masy.** *Obs.* Also 7 *erron.* **paran-**. [a. F. *paronomasie* (1557 in Hatz.-Darm.).] = PARONOMASIA.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. i, A kind of paranomasie, or agnomination. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 142 Some elegant figures and tropes of rhetorick .. paronomasies, oxymorons and the like, frequently used by the best speakers.

‖**Paronychia** (pærǫni·kiă). Also 7 **paro·nychie**. [L., a. Gr. *παρωνυχία* a whitlow, f. *παρ(α-* PARA-[1] I beside + *ὄνυξ, ὀνυχ-* nail. In F. *paronychie* (Paré *c* 1560). Cf. also PANARICIUM.]

1. *Path.* An inflammation about the finger-nail; a whitlow.

1597 [See PANARICIUM] callede *Panaris* or *Paronichia*. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. xi. 229 Tormented with a *Paronychia* for four daies together. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Paronychie*, a preternatural swelling in the Fingers ends, very troublesome. 1741 A. MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 5 The deep-seated kind of *Paronychia*. 1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* 120 The pain will be intense, like that from a paronychia.

2. *Bot.* A genus of herbaceous plants (N. O. *Illecebraceæ*), with narrow leaves, and conspicuous silvery stipules usually concealing the minute apetalous flowers; whitlow-wort.

1666 LOCKE *Let. to Boyle* 24 Feb., B.'s Wks. 1772 VI. 537, I have endeavoured to provide paronychia, and I think I shall be able to forward pretty good store of it..it begins to be in flower..about a fortnight hence. 1861 Miss PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 315.

Hence **Parony·chial, Parony·chic** *adjs.* (*Path.*), pertaining to or of the nature of paronychia.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Paronychic. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Paronychial.

Paronym (pæ·rǫnim). [ad. Gr. *παρώνυμον*, from neuter of *παρώνυμος* 'formed by a slight change of the word, derivative'.] A word which is derived from another, or from the same root; a derivative or cognate word.

1846 SMART Suppl., *Paronyme*, a paronymous word. 1888 P. SHOREY in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* Oct. 290 Plato was determined to preserve the dignified associations of Being and its paronyms for the abstract studies he delighted to honor.

b. 'A word of one language which translates a word of another with only a difference of termination or other slight change' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890): cf. PARONYMIZE, PARONYMY 3.

Hence **Parony·mic** *a.* = PARONYMOUS.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Paronymize (părǫ·niməiz), *v.* [f. prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert into a paronym; to adapt (a foreign word) by giving it a native form. So **Paronymiza·tion.**

1885 B. G. WILDER in *Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sc.* XXXIII. 529 *note*, I have suggested that, in English works, so far as possible, the names be given an English aspect by paronymisation. 1889 *Nation* (N. Y.) 18 July 58/3 The Latin words are commonly paronymized rather than translated into inelegant or misleading heteronyms; e. g. *pedunculus* is Anglicised as *peduncle*, not *footlet*.

Paronymous (părǫ·nimǝs), *a.* [f. Gr. *παρώνυμ-ος* (see PARONYM) + -OUS.]

1. Of words: Derived from the same root; radically connected, cognate.

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Paronymous* (Gr.), pertaining to words or terms that have denomination from the same thing, but differ in case or termination. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* I. xxv. 100 A Paronymous is a Concrete Word, and so deriv'd from the Primitive, as that it differs only from it in Termination. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* III. viii. 157 The Fallacy..that paronymous words (i. e. those belonging to each other, as the substantive, adjective, verb, &c. of the same root) have a precisely correspondent meaning; which is by no means universally the case. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. xxiv. 482 The term 'delitum' is exactly coextensive with the..paronymous expression 'delitor'.

b. Derived from a word in another language with the same or similar form. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†**2.** (See quots.)

1836 SMART, *Paronymous*, near to another word in meaning, as distinguished from *synonymous*..it may be said that there are few if any synonymous words in a language, but many that are *paronymous*. 1846 WORCESTER, *Paronymous*, alike in sound, but differing in orthography and signification; as, *air* and *heir*.

Paronymy (părǫ·nĭmi). [f. Gr. *παράνυμ-ος* (see PARONYM) + -Y. (Gr. *παρωνυμία* = a by-name, a surname.)]

†**1.** = PARONOMASIA. *Obs.*

1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 29 *Tribulation to them that trouble.* The paranomasie, or paronymie, I thinke is not casuall,..but intended to point at the *Talio* God holds in recompencing.

†**2.** The family of words derived from one root.

1682 *Weekly Mem. Ingen.* 375 The Paronymie or derivatives from thence.

3. Formation from a word in another language with but slight change; adaptation of a foreign word to native word-types.

1885 B. G. WILDER in *Jrnl. Nervous & Ment. Dis.* July (*title*) Paronymy versus Heteronymy as Neuronymic Principles. 1885–9 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 519 (Cent.) The relation between the Latin *pons* and the French *pont* is one of paronymy; but between *pons* and the English *bridge* it is one of heteronymy.

Paroo, obs. var. *prahu*: see PROA.

‖**Paroophoron** (pærǫ·ofǫ·rǫn). *Anat.* [mod. L., f. PAR(A-[1] + *ὠophoron* ovary.] **a.** = PAROVARIUM. **b.** A small remnant of the Wolffian body in the female, corresponding to the parepididymis in the male. So ‖**Paroophori·tis** *Path.*, inflammation of the parts adjacent to the ovary.

1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumors* 12 The paroophoron, or parovarium, is a rule of embryonic life. 1881 BALFOUR *Comp. Embryol.* II. xxiii. 597 Remnants of the anterior non-sexual parts of the Wolffian bodies have been called by Waldeyer parepididymis in the male, and paroophoron in the female. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Paroöphoritis*.

Paropa, -pos, a fabric: see PEROPUS.

Parophite (pæ·rǫfəit). *Min.* [Named 1852, f. PAR(A-[1] I + OPHITE, from its resemblance to ophite or serpentine.] A variety of PINITE, allied to agalmatolite, of various colours (greenish, yellowish, reddish, or greyish).

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* § 67. 61 The Parophite of Hunt is a rock of similar composition, from Canada.

‖**Paro·psis.** *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *παρα-* PAR(A-[1] + *ὄψις* sight, vision.] (See quot.)

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* III. 198 Paropsis is literally 'diseased or depraved vision'... The ophthalmic monographists..have most unmercifully enlarged the list under this genus. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Paroquet (pæ·rǫkĕt). [Another form of PARAKEET.]

1. = PARAKEET, q. v. for forms and quotations.

2. *Comb.* **Paroquet** (**perroquet**) **auk**, a small auk, *Ombria psittacula* (*Cyclorhynchus psittaculus*), inhabiting the coasts and islands of the northern Pacific; **paroquet-bur**, a name in Jamaica of the plants of the genus *Triumfetta*: see quot.

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 345 The Perroquet Auk..is found in flocks in Kamtschatka, in the isles towards Japan, and on the western shores of America. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 101/1 The Perroquet Auk is about eleven inches in length. .. The head, neck, and upper parts are black, blending into ash-colour on the fore-part of the neck; the under parts from the breast are white; the legs are yellowish. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1176 In Jamaica the name Paroquet Burr is..given to them [species of *Triumfetta*], on account of the green paroquets feeding on their ripe fruits or burrs.

Paroral (părō·răl), *a. Zool.* [f. PAR(A-[1] I + ORAL *a.*] Situated beside the mouth: applied to a series of cilia in certain infusorians.

1882 W. SAVILLE KENT *Infusoria* II. 762 A fourth, but as yet rarely observed, series [of cilia]..obtaining in Gastrostyla..he proposes to distinguish as the 'paroral' one.

Parorchid (părǫ·rkid). *Anat.* Also in L. form **parorchis.** [ad. mod.L. *parorchis*, f. PAR(A-[1] + Gr. *ὄρχις* testicle: cf. *orchid.*] The epididymis.

1876 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 614 The vasa efferentia pass to a parorchis. *Ibid.* 617 The primitive kidneys are partly united with the testes, and there form the parorchids (epididymes).

‖**Parorexia** (pærǫre·ksiă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. PAR(A-[1] + Gr. *ὄρεξις* appetite.] Perverted appetite.

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 500 In neurasthenia this anorexia or parorexia leads to emaciation.

Paros, Parosche, (**-osse, -ossh(e,) -en, -ian,** obs. ff. PARISH, -EN.

Paroschen, ? scribal error for *parosche*, PARISH. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5774 To a dyocise langed a cite, & ordened paroschens [*v. r.* parisches, WACE parosces] for to be.

‖**Parosmia** (părǫ·zmiă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. PAR(A-[1] I + Gr. *ὀσμή* smell.] Perverted sense of smell. Also (irreg.) **Paro·smia.**

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* III. 254 *Parosmis.* Morbid Smell. Sense of smell vitiated or lost. This is the *parosmia* and *anosmia* of many writers. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 472 Parosmia is often met with in lunatics. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 695 Parosmia, or perversion of the sense of smell, in which imaginary or subjective perceptions of odours are present.

Parosteal (părǫ·stiăl), *a. Anat., Zool., Path.* [f. Gr. *παρ(α-* PARA-[1] I + *ὀστέον* bone: see OSTEAL.] = PAROSTOTIC.

1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (1874) 146 Osseous tumours,.. and especially articulations, called by Virchow parosteal tumours. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 36 Those

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'parosteal' bones which are developed from the skin and the subcutaneous and aponeurotic tracts underlying it.

So **Parostic** (părɒ·stik), *a. Path.* [f. mod.L. *parostia*], pertaining to or characterized by *parostia* or defective ossification.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 248 A parostic diathesis seems from some cause or other to have existed.

‖ **Parostosis** (pærɒstō·sis). *Anat., Zool., Path.* [f. as prec. + -OSIS.] The formation of bone outside the periosteum, as in the integument or connective tissue, or the sheaths of blood-vessels. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893.) Hence **Parosto·tic** *a.*, of or formed by parostosis.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 63 No 'parostotic' bones are ever developed in relation with either limb-girdle.

Parot, obs. form of PARROT.

Parotic (părɒ·tik), *a. Anat.* and *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *parōtic-us*, F. *parotique*, f. PAR(A-[1] I + Gr. *οὖς, ὠτ-* ear, *ὠτικός* of the ear.] Situated beside or near the ear; parotid.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, The parotic region in birds is the turn of the ear. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert. Anim.* v. 220 The parotic apophysis on the posterior face. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Parotic process*, in the skull of the *Teleostei*, formed by the union of the *Pterotic* and *Epiotic* bones.

Parotid (părɒ·tid), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7-8 -ide. [a. F. *parotide* (1545 in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *parōtis, parōtid-*: see PAROTIS.]

A. *adj.* (*Anat., Zool., Path.*) Situated beside or near the ear; applied esp. to a lobulated racemose gland (in man, the largest of the three salivary glands), situated one on each side, just in front of the ear, and having a duct (*parotid duct* or *Stenson's duct*) opening into the mouth opposite the second upper molar tooth; also to the arteries, nerves, veins, etc. belonging to the same region, and to inflammation, tumours, etc. occurring in it.

1687 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 486 Neither was there any swelling formed in the Maxillary or Parotide Glandules. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 10 The Parotide is not a single Gland. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* iv. (ed. 5) 311 The parotid duct passes beneath the integuments of the cheek over the masseter muscle. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 178 Mumps is chiefly characterized anatomically by inflammation of one or both parotid glands. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 53 Parotid saliva is alkaline and viscous.

B. *sb.* 1. *Anat.* and *Zool.* The parotid gland.

1770 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1777) I. 383 Indurated parotids, and deafness have ensued. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 835 The parotids vary principally in their proportionate size.

†2. *Path.* A parotid tumour. *Obs.*

1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 214 Parotids, which are nothing else but tumified lymphatic, not salival glands, situated about the neck, ears, etc. These tumours have given occasion to two different systems for their explication. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 450 We saw some parotids, but almost all were mortal, notwithstanding the stimulating topicks.

So **Parotide·al, Parotide·an** *adjs.* = PAROTID *a.*; ‖ **Parotidi·tis** [see -ITIS] = PAROTITIS.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 99 The breadth of the face is..limited on each side by the parotideal edge of the inferior maxillary bone. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 275 The Parotidean Arteries are 4 or 5 large branches .. given off from the external carotid. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 520 Parotiditis, or 'Mumps', is a simple, although an infectious disease.

‖ **Parotis** (părō·tis); usually in pl. **parotides** (părɒ·tidēz). [L., a. Gr. *παρωτίς, παρωτιδ-*, f. *παρ(α-* PARA-[1] I beside + *οὖς, ὠτ-* ear: see -ID.]

1. The parotid gland.

1615 H. CROOKE *Body of Man* 823 Vnder the eares and behind them there are many glandules called Parotides. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 246 When the parotis begins to suppurate, let the suppuration continue for some time.

†2. A parotid tumour. *Obs.*

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Parotides*,.. also a preternatural Swelling of those Glandules. 1720 QUINCY tr. *Hodges' Loimologia* 148 Deafness joined with Drowsiness were signs the Parotides would soon appear. 1813 T. BUSBY tr. *Lucretius* II. 25 (Jod.) The hard dry parotides induced mortification. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Parotis*, ..Also, an old term for a swelling of the parotid gland.

Parotitis (pærɒtəi·tis). *Path.* [irreg. for PAROTIDITIS, f. prec.: see -ITIS.] Inflammation of the parotid gland, or of neighbouring structures; usually constituting the disease called *mumps*. Hence **Parotitic** (-ti·tik) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with parotitis.

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* II. 337 In advanced life parotitis is sometimes apt to run into a chronic form. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Parotitic. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 469 Such symptoms as..a parotitis, and injection of the conjunctivæ. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 358 Though it [i.e. Mumps] is called Parotitis, the other salivary glands as well as the parotid are usually affected.

Parotoid (părō·toid), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [irreg. f. PAROTIS + -OID.] Applied to certain glands of the skin forming warty excrescences near the ears in some batrachians, as toads. Also as *sb.*

1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* xii. 488 The so-called 'parotoid' glands, as in the common Toad. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 762/1 In many Anura and Urodela these glandular structures attain a greater complication of structure,.. and constitute what are termed the 'parotoid' glands.

Parott(e, Parour, obs. ff. PARROT, PARURE.

Parous (pæ·rəs), *a. Obstet. Med.* [f. L. element *-par-us* bearing; see next. Cf. PARITY[2].] Having brought forth offspring.

1898 G. E. HERMAN *Dis. Women* ix. 87 In text-books of anatomy it is stated that the parous uterus is normally larger than the virgin uterus.

-parous, *suffix*, f. L. *-parus* bearing, producing (belonging to *par-ĕre* to produce, bring forth; in Fr. *-pare*) + -OUS, as in *oviparus* oviparous, *viviparus* viviparous; so in numerous later and modern formations, as *albuminiparous, biparous, criniparous, larviparous, multiparous, uniparous*, etc.

‖ **Parovarium** (pærovē·riŭm). *Anat.* [f. PAR(A-[1] I + OVARIUM.] A remnant of the Wolffian body in the female, consisting of a group of closed tubules lying between the ovary and the Fallopian tube; corresponding to the *epididymis* in the male. (Also called *organ of Rosenmüller.*)

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 594/1 The parovarium is formed out of the Wolffian body. 1872 [see PAROOPHORON]. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 426 The anterior portion of the mesonephros is in this case converted into epididymis in the male, parovarium in the female.

So **Parova·rian** *a.*, pertaining to the parovarium.

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 269 The majority of the pure unilocular cysts are broad ligament cysts or parovarian. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 585 The variety of tumour most likely to be mistaken for free fluid in the peritoneum is the parovarian cyst. *Ibid.* IV. 432 Ascitis or parovarian cystoma.

Parowre, obs. form of PARURE.

Paroxysm (pæ·rɒksiz'm). Also 7 **-isme, -ysme, -im(e,** 7-8 **-ism.** [a. F. *paroxysme* (16th c.), earlier *peroxime* (13-14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *paroxysmus* irritation, exasperation, a. Gr. *παροξυσμός*, f. *παροξύνειν* to goad, exasperate, irritate, f. *παρ(α-* PARA-[1] I + *ὀξύν-ειν* to sharpen, goad, render acute. In 16th c. used in Greek or L. form.]

1. *Path.* An increase of the acuteness or severity of a disease, usually recurring periodically in its course; a violent temporary access of disease; a fit.

[1577 FRAMPTON *Joyfull Newes* II. 86 When thei bee in their traunce, or *paroxismos* the smoke of it maketh theim to awake.] 1604 THO. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 2. 161 When the paroxime was vpon them. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. v, Againe, I feare a Paroxisme. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 83 If they can..go but so far, as to call the fit of an Ague, a *Paroxysme*,..my admiring Patient taketh him to be a great Schollard. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 34 They may give wonderful Relief in the Paroxism. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 409 In the course of the paroxysm she felt great aversion to water. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 16 The period in which the symptoms make their appearance is called the paroxysm or attack.

2. A violent access of action or emotion; a fit, convulsion (*e.g.* of laughter, excitement, rage, terror, etc.; also said of physical processes, as earthquakes or volcanic eruptions).

1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. Wks. (1851) 30, I will not run into a paroxism of citations again on this point. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xxiii, In one or two of the more violent paroxysms of the siege. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, IV. 42 He was cast into paroxysms of rage and despair which were frightful to behold. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 48 In this violent paroxysm the whole top of the mountain is believed to have been swept away.

b. (Without *pl.*) The extreme height or violence, the acute stage (of any action, etc.). Now *rare.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. v. 84 And four-score [Years]..in the Paroxysme of their [Egyptian] bondage. 1693 R. FLEMING *Disc. Earthquakes* 110 By a falling down of the greatest Darkness, he brings their case to some higher Paroxism. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 145 At the very moment of fanatical paroxysm of the French revolution.

c. Violent or convulsive (physical) action.

1893 A. W. MOMERIE in J. H. Barrows *World's Parlt. Relig.* I. 271 It is manifest that the species themselves .. have been created not by paroxysm but by evolution.

†3. A violent outburst; an open quarrel. *Obs.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. i. 13 The greatest contention happening here, was that Paroxysme betwixt Paul and Barnabas. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 88 The paroxisme continued and encreased betwixt the Scotish Bishops .. and such who celebrated Easter after the Roman rite. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. II. iii. (1852) 372 The misunderstanding did proceed so far as to produce a paroxism.

Paroxysmal (pærɒksi·zmăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a paroxysm; marked by paroxysms; violent, convulsive.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 144 The cruel Tertian did not forget to keep its paroxysmal course and return. 1811 SHELLEY *St. Irvyne* x. Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 200 In a paroxismal frenzy of contending passions. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 253 Asthma is essentially a paroxysmal disease. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* 488 A risk of their being elected in some paroxysmal mood of feeling.

b. *spec.* in *Geol.* Of or pertaining to a violent natural convulsion; sometimes = CATASTROPHIC, CATACLYSMIC. (In quot. 1877, Holding the theory of paroxysmal or catastrophic changes.)

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 463 Paroxysmal convulsions .. are usually followed by long periods of tranquillity. 1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol.* 469 These paroxysmal disturbances which have hitherto occurred at intervals from the remotest geological periods, may be renewed. 1877 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* xi. § 4. 524 The Paroxysmal School of Geologists. 1882 J. GEIKIE in *Nature* XXVII. 44/2 We have had experience of paroxysmal changes of level.

Hence **Paroxy·smalist** *Geol.* = PAROXYSMIST; **Paroxy·smally** *adv.*, in a paroxysmal way, by or in paroxysms or fits.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 149 A line of shoals, therefore, or reefs, consisting of shattered and dislocated rocks,.. ought first to have been pointed out by the paroxysmalist. 1859 SEMPLE *Diphtheria* 85 The hæmorrhage..is suspended and paroxysmally renewed.

Paroxysmic (pærɒksi·zmik), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] = PAROXYSMAL.

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xv. (1874) 130 They fancy that they honour inspiration by supposing it to be only extraordinary and paroxysmic. 1889 A. W. TOURGEE in *Chicago Advance* 7 Feb. 114 The slender figure writhed with the paroxysmic effort [of coughing].

Paroxysmist (pærɒksizmist). *Geol.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who attributes certain phenomena to paroxysms or sudden and violent natural convulsions; a catastrophist.

1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* xi. 357 The argument of the Paroxysmist would probably be something like the following.

Paroxytone (părɒ·ksitōn), *a.* and *sb. Gram.*, chiefly *Gr. Gram.* [ad. mod.L. *paroxyton-us*, a. Gr. *παροξύτον-ος*, f. *παρ(α-* beside, past + *ὀξύτονος* OXYTONE. In F. *paroxyton* (1570 in Hatz.-Darm.).] **a.** *adj.* Having an acute accent on the last syllable but one. **b.** *sb.* A word so accented.

1764 W. PRIMATT *Accentus redivivi* 106 The Ionians .. when they turned proparoxytone nouns of the second declension in *εια* into *ιη*, at the same time they made them paroxytones. 1881 CHANDLER *Greek Accent.* (ed. 2) 2 A word with the acute on the last syllable is called Oxytone; on the penultimate, Paroxytone.

Hence **Paroxytonic** (-tɒ·nik) *a.*, characterized by paroxytone accent or stress; **Paro·xytone, Paro·xytonize** *vbs.*, to accent on the penultimate syllable.

1887 A. MOREL-FATIO in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 349/2 As regards the tonic accent and the treatment of the vowels which come after it, Castilian may be said to be essentially a paroxytonic language, though it does not altogether refuse proparoxytonic accentuation. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Paroxytone* vb.

Paroyall, obs. form of PAIR- royal.

Parpal, perpal. *Sc.* In mod. Sc. **pairple.** [app. var. of PARPEN.] In full *parpal wall*, partition-wall, partition. Hence **Parpalling.**

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* II. *Town & C. Mouse* xxvii, I thank yone courtyne and yone perpall [*v.r.* parpane] wall Of my defence now fra yone crewell beist. *Ibid.* xxvi, Vp in haist behind ane parpaling [*MSS.* parraling, perr-, *ed.* 1621 parpelling] Scho clam sa hie. 1558 *Acts Council Edin.* (Jam.), The counsellors..did..give order to the Dean of Guild to big within the said church [St. Giles's] parpall walls of stone. 18.. JAMIESON, *Perple*, a wooden partition. *Mod. Sc.* (Roxb.), Ye can hear the mice ahint the pairple.

Parpen, parpend, parpent (pā·rpĕn, -ĕnd, -ĕnt). Forms: 5-8 **perpend,** (5 **perpoynt**), 6-8 **parpen,** (**parpin**(e, 6-9 **parpan**(e, 9 **parpoint**), 6-9 **perpen,** (7-8 **perpin,** 7-9 **perpent,** 9 **perpeyn**). [a. OF. *parpain* (1304-1550 in Godef.), *perpain* (1306), *parpin* (1394), *parpan* (1498), *parpoin* (16th c.), *perpin* (Cotgr. 1611), mod.F. *parpaing* (Littré), in med.L. *parpanus* (1402 in Littré). Of doubtful origin (see Note below): hence the etymological spelling is unsettled. In OFr. the word was used as an adj. with fem. *parpaigne, -pagne, -peigne*, also ellipt. as sb. (for *pierre parpeigne*): see also *parpine* in Littré.]

1. In Masonry, A stone which passes through a wall from side to side, having two smooth vertical faces; a stone squared or dressed for this purpose. In quot. 1579-80, perh. adj. 'with perpendicular faces'.

c 1429 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 445 Pro xxxiij ped' de perpoynt' xvij^{s}. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 88 The pillars of this temple are cut out of a quarry of marble called pentlike marble, and they were squared parpine, as thick as long. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 111/1 *Perpin*, are less than the size of Ashlers. *Ashler*, is a Stone a Yard long, and 8, 9, or 10 inches square. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 208 Lay here and there Stones that reach the whole Thickness of the Wall, that is to say, such as make the Surface on both Sides, which Workmen call Making a Parpin. 1890 *Tablet* 28 June 1026 The church is..built of brick-faced Yorkshire parpoints.

2. Short for *parpen-wall*: A wall built of parpens; a partition-wall. Also *fig.*

1591 BRUCE *Serm.* I viij b, Sinne..casteth a balk and a mist betuixt the sight of God and vs; and therefore the Prophet calleth it a parpane. *Ibid.* T v b, Gif thou build vp an perpen of thine awin making betuixt thee and him. 1624 — in *Serm.*, etc. (Wodrow Soc.) 10, That I should take the full burden upon me, until this parpan was demolished. 1825 JAMIESON s. v., 2 The parapet of a bridge is called a *parpane*, or *parpane-wa'*, Aberd. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Parpoint*, a thin wal, the stones of which are built on the edge. *Ibid.*, The parapet of a bridge is called in Scotland, *parpane*, which, in general, consists of a single stone in width.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: *parpen ashlar, stone, work.*

c 1429 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 445, lxxxij et di' fott of *perpendaschler vj^{d}. 1756 *Ibid.* 529 The ashler under the Plinth of the Ballustrade..is parpin ashler. 1781 J. WOOD *Cottages* (1806) 8 The freestone is sawed out with a common hand-saw into what is called perpen-ashlar, that is, stone of four, six, eight or ten inches thick. 1721 BAILEY, *Perpend-stone* (among Builders) a stone fitted to the Thickness of a wall, so as to shew its smoothed ends on both sides. 1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4), *Perpent-*

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stone .., a large stone reaching through a wall so as to appear on both sides of it; the same as what is now usually called a bonder, bond-stone, or through, except that these are often used in rough-walling, while the term perpent-stone appears to have been applied to squared stones, or ashlar;..in Gloucestershire, ashlar thick enough to reach entirely through a wall, and shew a fair face on both sides, is called *Parping ashlar*. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLIV. xi. 1177 A new wall, not built to the thickenesse of the old, but with *perpend worke, laid with one course of bricke and no more.

b. Parpen wall, a thin wall built of parpen stones or of single bricks, as commonly in interior partition-walls; hence, a thin partition-wall of any kind; also locally, a parapet wall, as of a bridge.

1554-5 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1871) II. 297 Ane braid daill to be ane porpen-wall to the litill hous of the portell in the counsall-hous. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 457/1 A perpin wall, is a Single stone wall. 1720 WODROW *Life R. Bruce* in *B.'s Serm.*, etc. (Wodr. Soc.) 80 The King..discharged the taking down of a parpan wall in the Great Kirk, to enlarge the East Kirk. 1860 G. E. STREET in *Archæol. Cant.* III. 126 The altar set on a foot pace about three feet from the east wall, with a low stone perpeyn wall at its back. 1903 J. T. FOWLER in *Rites of Durham* (Surtees) 195 At Rievaulx the five eastern altars were divided by perpent walls of stone.

[*Note.* For the derivation of the French word, M. Antoine Thomas suggested in *Romania* XXVI. 437, 442 a L. type **perpāginem* (f. L. *per* through + radical of *com-pāginem*, *pro-pāginem*), with the notion of 'something fastened or driven through'. M. Gaston Paris, *ibid.* XXVII. 481, indicated some difficulties in this, and suggested a popular L. **perpendium*, related to *perpendiculum*, referring to the smooth vertical faces of the parpend stone. He admitted however the difficulty of thus accounting for the corresp. Sicilian *parpagnu*, Engadine *parpaun*, and Sp. *perpiaño*, unless these are more or less altered adaptations of the Fr. word.]

Parpetrat, etc., obs. f. PERPETRATE, etc.

Parquet (paɪkĕt, ‖ paːrkeˈ), *sb.* [a. (in specific senses) F. *parquet*, OF. *parchet* (14th c.) a small compartment, part of a park, theatre, court, etc., wooden flooring; dim. of *parc* PARK: see -ET.]

1. A flooring; *spec.* a wooden flooring composed of pieces of wood, often of different kinds, arranged in a pattern; a flooring of parquetry.

1816 TINGRY *Painter & Varnisher's Guide* (ed. 2) 384 Distemper for parquets, or floors of inlaid work. *Ibid.*, The name of parquets is given to boards of fir intersected by pieces of walnut-tree, or disposed in compartments of which the walnut-tree forms the frame or border. 1832 tr. *Tour Germ. Prince* II. xiii. 254 The large blocks of wood on the fire; the tile parquet,—all recall vividly to my mind that I am in France, and not in England. 1867 'OUIDA' *C. Castlemaine* (1879) 10 None such as these could cross the inlaid oak parquet of Lilliesford.

2. (Also erroneously **parquette**.) Part of the auditorium of a theatre, the front part of the ground-floor nearest the orchestra, or sometimes the whole of it. Chiefly *U. S.*

1848 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) IV. 34 Ladies..with their gay dresses, make what is the parquette in other theatres look like a bed of flowers. 1883 M. SCHUYLER in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 880/1 No actual hardship is attached to a seat in the parquet. *Ibid.* 884/2 The partition which runs from the floor of the parquette to the floor of the gallery is of fire-proof blocks. 1896 *Daily News* 10 Feb. 6/6 In New York the stalls occupy the whole of the parquet.

‖ **3.** In France, etc.: The branch of the administration of the law concerned with the prevention, investigation, and punishment of crime.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Sept. 6/3 The orgies reported last week as having taken place in a Paris restaurant have attracted the attention of the parquet. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 289 The head of the whole Parquet in France is the Procureur-Général. 1903 *Speaker* 19 Sept. 556/1 An unwise economy in the pay of the native Parquet or prosecuting body.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parquet-flooring, -work.*

1874 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Ramble* II. ii. (1878) 245 The lacquered borders of the parquet floor. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. 116 A dais in parquet-work for the high table. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 5 A polisher of parquet-flooring. 1901 *Westm. Gas.* 14 Mar. 4/2 Scottish tweeds are some of the herring-bone pattern;..others, again, what is called 'parquet', imitating a parquet flooring.

Parquet (pāːɪkĕt, ‖ paːrkeˈ), *v.* [a. F. *parqueter* (1382 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *parquet*: see prec.]

trans. To provide (a room) with a floor of parquet-work; to construct (a flooring) of parquetry; to make of inlaid wood-work.

1678 EVELYN *Diary* 23 Aug., The roomes are wainscotted, and some of them parquetted with cedar, yew, cypresse, &c. 1865 J. C. BELLEW *Blount Tempest* I. 58 The flooring was parqueted very curiously, and so highly polished, that .. it was as unsafe as ice. 1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Silchester* III. xxii. 239 From the parqueted floor to the open oaken-raftered roof.

b. To turn into, or make like, a parquet floor.

1875 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* (1876) II. 277 We ascended a path greasy with drizzle, parquetted by negro feet.

Parquetage (pāːɪkĕtĕdʒ). [a. F. *parquetage* (1676 in Hatz.-Darm.) flooring, wooden mosaic, f. *parqueter*: see prec. and -AGE.] = PARQUETRY.

1845 *Art-Union Jrnl.* June 169 Twelve different patterns of parquetage, or inlaid wood flooring. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Sept. 170/2 Carved oak, stained glass, parquetage.

Parquetry (pāːɪkĕtri). Also ‖ **parqueterie** (parkętri). [a. F. *parqueterie* (1835 in *Dict. Acad.*), f. *parquet*: see -ERY 1.] Inlaid work of wood, in which a pattern is formed by different kinds of wood; esp. in flooring: cf. PARQUET *sb.* 1.

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Parquetry.* 1877 *Gd. Words* XVIII. 19/1 The floors are in parqueterie. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 184/2 Parquetry is a beautiful species of flooring, consisting of various patterns formed of different woods. 1883 J. PAYN *Thicker than Water* XX, The floor.. left a free opportunity for parquetry round its margin.

attrib. 1883 *Times* 19 Nov. 4 The floor..is..a parquetry floor. 1895 *Daily News* 10 May 9/2 A Louis XVI. parqueterie secretaire of tulip and rosewood.

Parr[1], **par** (pāɪ). [app. of Scottish origin; derivation unknown.]

1. A young salmon before it becomes a smolt; distinguished by the parallel transverse bands on its side; = BRANDLING *sb.* 2.

Formerly supposed to be a distinct species.

1725-32 PENNECUIK *Descr. Tweeddale* Wks. (1815) 107 Salmo salmulus, Samlet, or Par. *a* 1771 SMOLLETT *Ode to Leven-Water*, The scaly brood In myriads cleave thy crystal flood; ..The salmon, monarch of the tide, The ruthless pike, intent on war; The silver eel and motled par. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxiv, Par, which some suppose infant salmon. 1827 — *Jrnl.* 9 May, Warm dispute whether par are or are not salmon trout. 1844 *Zoologist* II. 527 *note*, Brandling-trout, fingerling, par, smolt, &c. all denote the same fish. 1862 *Act* 25 & 26 *Vict.* c. 97 § 2 'Salmon' shall..include..bull trout, smolts, parr, and any other migratory fish of the salmon kind. 1868 PEARD *Water-farm.* x. 103 The ova deposited in our boxes have long since become parr.

2. A young coal-fish or black cod, less than a year old (see BILLET[3]); a sillock. *local.*

1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 153 *Coal Fish*, The fry.. are called at Scarborough *Parrs*, and when a year old, *Billets*. About nine or ten years ago such a glut of Parrs visited that part, that for several weeks it was impossible to dip a pail into the sea without taking some. 1832 J. COLE *Scarborough Guide* 108 The principal fish brought to Scarborough for sale are..herrings, whiting, parr, billits, colefish.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parr-fishing*; **parr-marks**, the dark transverse bands which characterize the salmon in the parr stage; **parr-tail**, an artificial fly used in salmon fishing.

1889 *Daily News* 9 July 5/3 What better means of diminishing the population of salmon can be invented than free *parr-fishing? 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ix. (1880) 305 With bands or marks on the sides known as *parr-marks. 1866 CRICHTON *Ramble in Arcades* 129 Though we spun the *parr-tail assiduously we did not succeed in moving one [salmon]. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* v. (1880) 294.

Parr[2]. *dial.* Also **parre**, **par**. (See quot.)

1847 HALLIWELL, *Parre*, a young leveret (Devon). [Thence in WEBSTER, etc.]

Parrachite, -chito: see PARAKEET. **Parrah**: see PARA, Eastern coin. **Parrail(le**, var. PAREL.

Parrakeet, -ket, variants of PARAKEET.

†Pa·rraketism. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -ISM.] Acting like a parrot, i. e. speaking without understanding what one says.

1658 HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* Wks. (1700) 254 Did you ever hear such a Parraketism? for to speak a word without understanding the sense of it, is like a Parrat.

Parral, Parraling, var. PARREL, PARELLING.

Parrall, obs. f. PARLE, PAROL. **Parramatta**: see PARAMATTA. **Parraquito**: see PARAKEET.

†Par-rational, *a. nonce-wd. Obs.* [f. L. *pār* equal (see PAR *sb.*[1]) + RATIONAL.] Equally rational or reasonable.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 50, I know no difference in these Essentialls, between Monarchies, Aristocracies, or Democracies; the rule will bee found par-rationall say Schoolmen and Pretorians what they will.

Parrator, obs. f. PARITOR. **Parre**: see PAIR, PAR *v.*[1], PARR[2]. **Parrear**, obs. f. PARIAH.

Parree, Parreiall, obs. ff. PARRY, PAIR-ROYAL.

Parrel, parral (pæːrĕl), *sb. Naut.* Forms: 5 **perell**, 6 **parle**, 7 **parel**, **parrell**, (8 **pareil**), 7- **parrel**, 9 **parral**. [app. the same word as PAREL *sb.* Cf. OF. *parail* rigging (1345 in Godef.).] A band of rope, chain, or iron collar by which the middle of a yard is fastened to a mast.

1485 *Naval Accts. Hen. VII* (1896) 37 Layners for the truss perell. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Racamenta*, the parle of a ships yard, *Aplustre*. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 20 Parrels are little round Balls called Trucks, and little peeces of wood called ribs, and ropes which doe incircle the Masts, and so made fast to the Yards, that the Yards may slip vp and downe easily vpon the Masts. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 192 The pareil of the mizen topsail yard ..giving way. 1764 VEITCH in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 286 From the parrel of the main-yard down to the upper deck of the ship. *Ibid.* 288. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 518 *Parrals*, or *Parrels*. Those bands of rope, or sometimes iron collars, by which the centres of yards are fastened at the slings to the masts, so as to slide up and down freely.

b. *Comb.*, as *parrel-lashing, -rope, -truck.*

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 142 Parrel Rope, as big as the Pendants of the Brace. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Parrel-rope*. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v., The parral..has strung upon it parral-trucks, that is, small wooden globes to prevent friction..in hoisting or lowering.

Hence **Pa·rrel, parral** *v.*, to fasten by means of a parrel (in quot. 1895 *intr.* for *refl.*).

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 49 The masthead men parrel the yard. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) Apr. 46/1 Hook them on to the trysail gaff, the jaws of which parral on to the mast.

Parrel(l, Parrer, Parresche, Parret, Parrettor, obs. ff. PAREL, PERIL, PABURE, PARISH, PARROT, PARITOR.

[**Parrett**, copyist's error for *parrell*: see PARREL. 1546 in *Inv. Ch. Goods Yorksh.* etc. (Surtees) 138-9.]

‖ **Parrhesia** (părīːziă, -rīːsiă). *Rhet.* Also 6 **parresia, parisia**; in 7 anglicized as **pa·rrhesy.** [Late L. *parrhēsia* (Isidore *Orig.* ii. 20), a. Gr. παρρησία free-spokenness, frankness, f. παρα- beside, beyond + ῥῆσις speech.] Frankness or freedom of speech.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 90 *Parresia*, or liberty to speake, when by winning of curtesie to our speech we seeke to auoide any offence therein, as thus: Pardon if I be tedious. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 234 *Parisia*, or the Licentious. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* III. iv. 274 An honest and innocent parrhesy, or freedome of speaking, such as becomes the Messenger of heaven. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Parrhesia*, liberty in speaking; in Rhetorick it is a figure in which we speak boldly, and freely, in things displeasing, and obnoxious to envy. 1893 *Ch. Times* 27 Oct. 1090, I..do not the less admire the womanly sweetness and beauty of characters like Perdita and Miranda because of their occasional parrhesia.

Parrhesiastic (părīsiæːstik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. παρρησιαστικ-ός free-spoken, f. παρρησιαστ-ής (L. *parrhesiastēs*), ult. f. παρρησία: see prec.] Bold and open in speech; free-spoken, outspoken.

1835 WHATELY *Commpl.-Bk.* (1864) 120 The supposed superiority of wisdom attributed to cautious, reserved.. characters, as compared with the more open, unreserved, energetic and parrhesiastic.

Parriah, -iar, -ier, obs. ff. PARIAH. **Parrial, -all, Parriche**, obs. ff. PAIR-ROYAL, PARISH.

Parricidal (pærisəːdăl), *a.* [ad. L. *parricīdālis*: cf. obs. F. *parricidal* (16th c. in Godef.), f. *parricīda* PARRICIDE[1].] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of a parricide; guilty of parricide.

1627 MAY *Lucan* VII. N vj, On brothers, and on fathers empty beds The killers lay their parricidall heads. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 194 The parricidal Oedipus. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 270 Swegen's parricidal war with his father.

Hence **Parrici·dally** *adv.*, in a parricidal manner.

1856 Miss MULOCK *J. Halifax* xxiv, Dust of the dead ages ..never parricidally profaned by us the living age.

Parricide[1] (pæːrisəid). Also 6–8 **pari-**, (6 **para-**, 7 **parra-**). [a. F. *parricide* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *parricīda*, *pāricīda*, of doubtful derivation; by Quintilian thought to be for **patricīda*, f. *patr-em* father: see -CIDE 1. See also PATRICIDE.] One who murders his father or either parent, or other near relative; also, the murderer of any one whose person is considered specially sacred as being the ruler of the country or in some position of trust; one guilty of the crime of parricide: see next; *transf.* one who commits the crime of treason against his country.

1554 W. PRAT *Africa* v. G iv, They haue a sharpe punishement for the paradices [*sic*] and mansleers. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 270 The Romans were accustomed to sowe paricides in sackes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 64 b, Luther .. exhorteth all men that they would come to destroye these wycked theves and paracides. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 755/2 Thus was Solyman murderer & parricide of hys owne sonnes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 812 Parricides, which slew their Parents, or which slew their wives or children. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 5 If a woman murder her husband, she is judged by the civil law a parricide. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III) 170 They lend the Spaniard their blood, and their hearts, to make a slave of their country, and are parricides of their Mother. 1644-58 CLEAVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 171 My Compassion to my Country must not make me a Parricide to my Prince. *c* 1696 PRIOR *Cupid Mistaken* 11 Parricide! Like Nero, thou hast slain thy mother. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* v. i. 1810 This Paricide..Shortens her Father's Age, and cuts him off. 1853 MERIVALE *Rom. Rep.* i. (1867) 5 Should a victorious general dare to turn his arms against his own country, where was the nation which should rise and overwhelm the parricide?

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = PARRICIDAL.

1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 58 Persons that had.. dipp'd their Parricide Hands in his Blood. 1796 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) IV. 295 To exalt the French character, and, with parricide impulse, to depreciate that of England?

Pa·rricide[2]. Also 7–8 **pari-**. [a. F. *parricide* (15th c. in Littré), ad. L. *parricidium*: see prec. and -CIDE 2.] The murder of a father, parent, near relative, ruler, etc.; the crime of a parricide: see prec.; *transf.* the crime of treason against one's country.

Parricida and *parricidium* had already in Latin a very wide application, including all uses found in English. In Codes in which distinctions are or were made between different kinds of murder, *parricide*, besides meaning the murder of parents and near relatives, has been variously extended; English Common Law distinguishes 'in no respect between the crime of parricide or that of killing a husband, wife, or master, and the crime of simple murder' (Wharton *Law Lex.* 1848).

1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 132 If it be for every private man..parricide to kill his private parents. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justine* XXXII. 405 The Father being compelled to parricide, did make sad all the Court with the execution of his Son. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. § 244 This unparalleled murder and parricide was committed upon the 30th of January. 1782 COWPER *Let. to J. Newton* Wks. 1837 XV. 126 The Americans..seem to me to have incurred the guilt of parricide, by renouncing their parent, by making her ruin their favourite object. 1866 R. LOWE *Sp. Reform.* 31 May (1867) 212 To precipitate a decision..is parricide in the case of the Constitution, which is the life and soul of this great nation. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* viii. 87 They denied that they had themselves killed Sextus Roscius. They said the son had done it, and they charged him with parricide.

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b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = PARRICIDAL.

1806 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (ed. Ford) VIII. 473 Persons who may reject..parricide propositions.

Hence **Pa·rricided** *ppl. a.*, killed by parricide.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. ix. (1872) I. 106 The parricided Albert's son.

†**Parrici·dial,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *parricidiāl-is*, f. *parricidium* PARRICIDE[2]: see -AL. Cf. obs. F. *parricidial* (*c* 1600 in Godef.).] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of parricide; parricidal.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 797 Who..in all humane lives In cold bloud bath their parricidiall knives. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 337 Partly by parricidial acts committed in his own family. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* (1851) Pref. 9 The news of Salmasius Parricidial Barbarisms.

†**Parrici·dious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *parricīdi-um* PARRICIDE[2] + -OUS.] = PARRICIDAL.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 241 The vngratious and vnnaturall despight of a Parricidious Vsurper. *Ibid.* 246 A parricidious Murder. 1779 *Hist. Mod. Europe* I. xix. 228 This parricidious Zealot. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 397 Arrest, my son, thy parricidious hate.

Pa·rricidism. *rare*—[1]. [See -ISM; cf. *libertinism.*] The practice of parricide.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 193 An inflexible and severe magistrate, accused of incest and parricidism.

†**Parricidous,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PARRICIDE + -OUS.] = PARRICIDIOUS. (Perh. a misprint.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvi. 143 The men of Melita when they saw a viper upon the hand of Paul, said .. the parricidous animall and punishment of Murtherers is upon him.

†**Pa·rricidy.** *Obs.* In 6 **paracidie**, 7 **pari-**. [ad. L. *parricīdi-um*; cf. *homicidy.*] = PARRICIDE[2].

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 339 For committing Paracidie, that is to wit, for poysoning thy Mother and a Nephew of thine. 1608 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. liv. (1612) 242 How they wrought Paricidie. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 113 Aurelius Conanus..defiled with Paricidies or murthers of his owne Kinred.

Parrier (pæ·riəɹ). [f. PARRY *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who parries.

1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 45 To understand that it is very possible to hit these kind of windmill parryers.

Parrier, obs. form of PARIAH.

Parrish, -en, etc., obs. ff. PARISH, PARISHEN, etc.

Parritch, Sc. and north. dial. f. PORRIDGE.

Parritor, -our, obs. forms of PARITOR.

Par-roast, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. ROAST *v.*, after PARBOIL 2.] *trans.* To roast partially.

1847 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 576 Martin, the man that parboiled, or par-roasted York Minster.

Parroche, -in, -yn, obs. ff. PARISH, PARISHEN.

Parrochite, -ocquet: see PARAKEET.

Parrock (pæ·rək), *sb.* Now chiefly *dial.* (see PADDOCK). Forms: 1 **pearroc, pear(r)uc,** 5 **parrok,** 6 **-ocke,** 6– **parrock,** (7 **parock,** *dial.* **purrock,** 9 *dial.* **parrack, -ick**). [OE. *pearroc, -ruc* masc., corresp. to OHG. *pfarrih, pferrih,* MHG. *pferrich* 'fencing about, enclosure, enclosed space', mod.Ger. *pferch* 'fold (for sheep, etc.)'; MLG. *perc* masc. and neut.; MDu. *perc, parc,* Du. *perk, park* neut., 'pen', and (after Fr.) 'park'; all pointing back to a com. WGer. **parruk, -ik.* Found also in early med.L. as *parricus, parcus* (8th c. in *Ripuar. Laws*), and in mod. Romanic langs.: It. *parco*, Sp., Pg. *parque*, Pr. *pargue, parc*, F. *parc*, whence ME. *parc* PARK, and mod. Ger. *park*, Du. *park* (in part). Also in Welsh *parwg* (from ME. *parrock*), *parc* (from Eng.), Gael. *pàirc* (from Eng.), Bret. *park* (from Fr.).

The ulterior origin and relations are disputed: see Diez, Körting, Kluge, Franck. The OE. and cognate Ger. forms show that the word must have been in WGer. as early as the 4th c. The oldest sense in OE. and OHG. appears to be 'the enclosing fence or hurdles, *clathri*', rather than 'the enclosed space'. Diez and Körting favour a Romanic origin, and possible connexion with L. *parcēre, parcus* adj., but Darmesteter rejects this, because Prov. *pargue* (with *pargon, pargade, pargagi*) requires orig. *parric-* not *parc-*. A Celtic origin is out of the question (Thurneysen); all the Celtic forms are late borrowings from Eng. and Fr. It is thus not improbable that **parruk, *parrik*, was a dim. of a WGer. **parra*, OHG. *pharra*, Ger. *pfarre*, in an original sense 'circuit, compass, precinct, district' (taken in Christian times as a convenient equivalent for med.L. *parochia* parish); cf. mod. dial. PAR *sb.*[2] 'enclosure for beasts', and ME. *parren*, PAR, PARR *v.*[1] 'to enclose, confine'.]

1. †**a.** A fence, or hurdles, with which a space is enclosed. (*O. E.*) **b.** An enclosed space of ground; a small enclosure or field, a paddock.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 224 (so Erf. 224) *Clat(h)rum*, pearroc. *a* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 486 *Clatrum* (*clathri*), pearuc. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xviii. § 2 On ðisum lytlum pearroce [L. *sæptum*, CHAUCER clos, i.e. the earth] þe we ær ymbe spræcon bugiaþ swiþe maneza ðeoda. *c* 918 *O.E. Chron.* an. 918 [Hie] him wiþ gefuhton .. and bedrifon hie on anne pearruc and besæton hie þær utan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 140/8 *Clatrum*, pearruc. *c* 1000 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* V. 277 Ðis sindon ða landgemæro. Ærest .. on Bogeles pearruc; of Boceles pearruce. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4702 Pyned þar in a parroke inparkid as bestis. 1530 PALSGR. 252/1 Parrocke a lytell parke, *parquet.* 1582 SIR T. HENEAGE *Let.* in Nicolas *Life Hatton* (1847) 277 To kill a doe in the parrock of the great park. 1589 NASHE *Martins Months Minde* 49 My parrock of ground..abutting vpon three high waies, wherevpon standeth a Cottage, built triangle wise [i.e. the gibbet at Tyburn]. 1729 *N. Riding Rec.* IX. 107 The paddock or parrock called Butt-paddock. 1825 BROCKETT *N.C. Gloss.* s.v. *Paddock*, In Westmorland *parruck*..is a common name for an inclosure near a farm-house. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* s.v., They cows mus'n bide in the parrick no longer.

2. A small apartment or narrow cell in a building; a stall, coop, or pen for animals.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 384/2 Parrok, or cowle, *saginarium*, ..*cavea*,..*pargulus*. *Ibid.*, Parrok, or caban, *preteriolum, capana*. 1818–80 JAMIESON, *Parrock, Parrok*, I. a small inclosure, a little apartment, *Dumfr.*..2. A very straight enclosure in which a ewe is confined, that she may take with her own lamb, or with that of another when her own is dead. *Roxb.*

†**3.** (See quot.) *Obs.* [Perh. a different word.]

a 1700 *Kennett MS.* in Halliwell s.v., When the bayliff or beadle of the Lord held a meeting to take an account of rents and pannage in the weilds of Kent, such meeting was calld a parock.

Pa·rrock, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To enclose, shut up, confine within narrow limits.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 281 Poule *prinus heremita* had parroked hym-selue, þat no man miȝte hym se. 1393 *Ibid.* C. VII. 144 Ich am ywoned sitte Yparroked in puwes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 384/2 Parrokkyn, or speryn in streyte place (*K.* speryn in strey(t)ly, *S.* closyn in streythly). 1825–80 JAMIESON s.v., Sheep are said to be parrach'd in a fold, when too much crowded. *Ibid.*, *To parrock a ewe and lamb*, to confine a strange lamb with a ewe which is not its dam, that the lamb may suck. *Roxb.* 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Pairock, parrick*, to shut up..in a paddock.

Hence **Pa·rrocked** *ppl. a.*, shut up, closed.

c 1520 *Treat. Galaunt* 116 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 156 For all..thy parrocked pouche that thou so fast doest brace.

Parroket, -quet: see PARAKEET.

Parroll, obs. form of PAROL *sb.*

Parrot (pæ·rət), *sb.* Also 6–7 **parot, parat,** 6–8 **parrat, -et,** (6 **parrote, -otte, parott(e, parate**). [Known first *c* 1525; of uncertain origin, there being no cognate form of the name in other langs.; conjectured to be = F. *Perrot* 'a mans proper name, being a diminutive or derivative of Pierre' Peter (Cotgr.): cf. *Pierrot*, diminutive of Pierre, in mod.Fr. a name of the house-sparrow.

The chief difficulty in this is that the sense 'parrot' is not recorded for F. *Perrot* (although Littré has *pérot* as a modern Fr. familiar name given to the parrot), while *Perrot* does not appear as a man's name in 16th c. Eng., so that points of contact are wanting. Cf. however the suggested origin of Sp. *perico, periquito*, under PARAKEET.]

1. A bird of the order *Psittaci*, or family *Psittacidæ*, and spec. of the genus *Psittacus*; these are scansorial and zygodactyl, and have a short hooked bill and naked cere; many of the species have very beautiful plumage, and some of the fleshy-tongued ones can be taught to repeat words and sentences with great perfection; hence, much valued as cage-birds, the species most commonly kept being the Grey Parrot (*Psittacus erythacus*) of West Africa.

The order includes many genera and species chiefly inhabiting tropical and semi-tropical regions; a few are found in the temperate zones in N. America, Australia, and New Zealand. As differentiated from *parakeet*, 'parrot' is applied to the moderate-sized and larger species of the order. Various families, genera, and species have distinct names, as *cockatoo, kea, lory, macaw*, etc.

c 1525 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 1 My name is Parrot, a byrd of paradyse. *Ibid.* 9 Parot must haue an almon or a date. *Ibid.* 15 Speke, Parrot, I pray you, full curtesly they say; Parrot is a goodly byrd, a prety popagey. 1564–78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 61 Our Parate will saie, Parate is a minion, and beware the Catte, and she will call me Roger as plaine as your Maistership. 1581 RICH *Farew. Milit. Prof.* H iij b, Haue you founde your tongue now pretie peate, then wee must haue an Almon for Parrat. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd. 52 Heere be likewise gray parots. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 146 The Island Gagandus: where they began first to haue a sight of the birds called Parats. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 2 Children like Parrats, soone learne forraigne languages, and sooner forget the same. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. x. (1674) 13 Seeing a beautiful Indian Parret..[he] delighted to hear her speak. 1727 POPE *Th. Var. Subj.* Swift's Wks. 1755 II. I. 230 A very little wit is valued in a woman, as we are pleased with a few words spoken plain by a parrot. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* 7 Words learned by rote a parrot may rehearse. 1884–5 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 363 The gray parrots, forming the family *Psittacidæ*, are few in number and are confined to Africa and Madagascar.

b. A figure of the bird; esp. one used as a mark for shooting at; a popinjay.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 198 They will make a Parret or Popin Jay of mettall, that his tongue shall shake, and his heade move, and his wings flutter. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 262 You passe through a place appointed for tilting..and in the midst, a high Pole for shooting at the wooden Parrat.

2. Applied contemptuously to a person; esp. in reference to an unintelligent mechanical repetition of speech, or imitation of the action of others.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 107 Speake out Parrotte, in what place doth Luther subverte the dueties of vertue? 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. (1651) 75 The Pope is more then a man, as his parats often make him. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 595. 181 To make a parrot of a man, a rehearser of other men's sayings. *c* 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ennui* ix, The mere puppets and parrots of fashion. 1837 EMERSON *Addr., Amer. Schol.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 175 He tends to become..the parrot of other men's thinking.

3. **Sea-parrot. a.** The coulterneb or puffin, so called on account of the peculiar shape of its bill.

1694 *Acc. Sev. late Voy.* II. 88 Amongst all web-footed Birds..this hath a peculiar Bill; and because it seem'd to those that gave him this Name to be like that of a Parret, therefore they called him also a Parret. 1772–84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) VI. 212 We saw numbers of sea parrots, and small ice-birds. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 30 These are known by the fishermen as sea-parrots or coulternebs; but are more generally designated in books as puffins.

b. Some kind of fish: see PARROT-FISH.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Sea-Parret*, a Fish that has very sparkling and beautiful Eyes, the Balls of which are as clear as Crystal [etc.]. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 105 Sea Wolf..Sea Parrot..Sea Sow, Cock Peddle..Sea Mouse.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parrot cage, family, form, species, story, teacher*, etc.; of the nature of or resembling that of a parrot, esp. with reference to the mechanical repetition of words or phrases in the manner of the bird, as *parrot-cry, -echo, -faculty, -fury, -lawyer, -phrase, -player, -prate, -prating, teaching, way, -work*, etc.; *parrot-billed, -learnt, -nosed* adjs.; *parrot-like* adj. and adv., *parrot-wise* adv.; **parrot-beak** = next (*a*); **parrot-bill,** (*a*) a New Zealand plant, *Clianthus*, Kakabill or Glory pea (Morris *Austral Eng.*); (*b*) a war-hammer with a point like a beak (*Cent. Dict.*); **parrot-bullfinch,** an Indian bird of the genus *Paradoxornis*; **parrot-crossbill,** a species of crossbill, *Loxia pytiopsittacus*, having a larger bill than the common species; **parrot-finch,** (*a*) = prec.; (*b*) one of the *Ploceidæ* or Weaver-birds, *Erythrura psittacea*, from New Caledonia (*List Anim. Zool. Gard.* (1896) 252); **parrot-green,** a yellowish green like the colouring of some parrots; **parrot mouth,** a malformation of a horse's mouth, in which the upper incisors project beyond the lower, so as to prevent grazing; **parrot-perch** = PARROT-FISH b (Morris *Austral Eng.*); **parrot's bill,** †(*a*) a form of surgeon's pincers; (*b*) = *parrot-bill* (*a*); **parrot's corn:** see quot.; **parrots' plague, rinderpest,** a contagious disease to which parrots are subject; **parrot-toed** *a.*, in-toed, pigeon-toed; **parrot tongue,** a tongue like that of a parrot; *spec.* a dry shrivelled condition of the human tongue in typhus, etc.; **parrot tulip,** a recent variety of tulip: see quot.; **parrot-weed** the Tree Celandine, *Bocconia frutescens*, a tropical American plant; **parrot-wrasse** = PARROT-FISH a. Also PARROT-COAL, -FISH.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 298 *C[lianthus] puniceus*, called *Parrot's-Bill..from the resemblance of the keeled petal to the bill of that bird. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 581/2 The *parrot-billed species. 1825 P. J. SELBY *Illustr. Brit. Ornith.* I. 254 *Parrot-Crossbill. 1843 YARRELL *Hist. Brit. Birds* II. 35 Specimens of the Parrot Crossbill are frequently brought from Germany..by dealers in birds' skins. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* (1896) 58 The so-called 'Parrot' Crossbill..is an inhabitant chiefly of Northern Europe, whence it ranges occasionally into the British Islands. 1898 *Daily News* 2 June 7/6 An old *parrot-cry which had been exploded long ago. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 238 False miracles or *parrot-echoes of real ones. 1901 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 6/3 A *parrot-faculty for picking up languages. 1885 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* (1896) 686 The home of the vast majority of *Parrot-forms is..within the tropics. 1627 *Peele's Merry Jests* C iv b, At which shee biting her lip, in a *parat fury went downe the staires. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 138 The little Frogge of an excellent *Parrat-green, that usually sits on trees and bushes. 1885 STEVENSON *Child's Gard. Verses, Trav.* 4 Where below another sky *Parrot islands anchored lie. 1616 T. ADAMS *Pol. Hunting* Wks. 1862 I. 16 Their ban-dogs, corrupt solicitors, *parrot-lawyers, that are their properties and mere trunks. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* XXVI, His lips moved in a paroxysm of prayer —helpless, *parrot-learnt, Latin prayer. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 458 The horny *parrot-like beaks of Cuttlefish. 1888 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* I. v, Why do I repeat them, parrot-like? 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 246 In the education of mentally feeble children, parrot-like repetition should be carefully avoided. 1804 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Epist. to Ld. Mayor* Wks. 1812 V. 206 Despise his mind and *parrot-prate. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 26 His prittye *parat prating. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* lf. xv b/2 The pinsers which are callede '*parates billes'. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Parrot's Corn*, common name for the seeds of the *Carthamus tinctorius*, or bastard saffron. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 5/4 Spoken of as the *parrots' plague..called by Laics *parrots' rinderpest...One of the persons who died..at Versailles of the distemper was an officer's wife. She caught it by feeding the bird with sugar from her mouth. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 139 You are a rare *Parrat teacher. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 255 Too much time devoted in the past to the exercise of memory, to '*parrot' teaching. 1849 W. F. LYNCH *Exped. Jordan* v. 91 Most of the Turks walk what is termed *parrot-toed, very much like our Indians. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* lviii. (1896) 179 If you would but..hold your *parrot tongues. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 357 Dry, brown-crusted, shrivelled tongue—'the parrot-tongue' of typhus. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* V. 283 The *parrot-tribe might be an instance. 1888 *Garden* 13 May 333/3 A bunch of *Parrot Tulips..in a tall Dutch jar. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 2/1 That marvel of red and gold and green and terra-cotta, with its fantastic jagged petals and its sharp spur, which goes by the name of the parrot tulip. 1828 *Lights & Shades* I. 318 Their notions are in all cases alike infused in the true *parrot way. 1896 J. W. WARTER in *Southey's Lett.* (1856) II. 292 In what way Southey

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wished the Catechism taught,..not *parrotwise, but Christianwise. 1806 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 468 Avoiding .. what he calls *parrot-work. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 529 Certain tropical species of herrings and *parrot-wrasses.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Parrote·se** [see -ESE], parrot-language; **Pa·rrothood.**

1889 MAX MÜLLER *Nat. Relig.* xiv. 361 The parrot never speaks parrotese. 1894 *Daily Tribune* (N.Y.) 5 July, From early parrothood the lost one displayed a keen sense of the conventionalities of polite speech.

Parrot (pæ·rət), *v.* [f. prec., q. v. for Forms.]

1. *intr.* To chatter like a parrot; to repeat words or phrases in a mechanical manner, like that of a parrot taught to speak. Also *to parrot it.* Now only as *absol.* use of next.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 136 Hee would do nothing but crake and parret it in Print, in how manie Noble-mens fauours hee was. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widow's T.* Plays 1873 III. 82 If you Parrat to me long. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 1 *Cor.* xiv. 15 It is not praying but parotting. I have read of a Parot in Rome, that could..say over the whole Creed.

2. *trans.* To repeat (words) mechanically or by rote like a parrot; to iterate to weariness; to repeat or imitate without understanding or sense.

1649 HEYLIN *Relat. & Observ.* II. 202 If the Ministers will not parret forth the new States Doctrine to you, they shall be starved out of their Pulpits. 1805 T. HOLCROFT *Bryan Perdue* I. 132 Boys parrot what they hear. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Educ.* v. (1860) 94 To parrot the *ipsissima verba* of Kant. 1872 F. HALL *False Philol.* 31 The verb *experience* is, to Mr. White, parroting Dean Alford, altogether objectionable. 1880 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 225/2 An idea..which has been parrotted by incapable..critics.

3. *trans.* To teach to repeat in a mechanical parrot-like manner; to drill like a parrot.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* III. (1783) I. 9 The most sensible people are frequently parrotted; they think as they are bid to think, and talk the dull dialect of their teachers, from the cradle to the coffin. 1827 LAMB *Let.* in Hazlitt *Mary & C. Lamb* (1874) 278 We are parroted into delicacy. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Feb. 196/2 The rank and file are tutored and parroted by author, by manager, or by stage-manager.

Hence **Pa·rroting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Pa·rroter,** one who mechanically repeats something learned by rote.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) Pref. 5 Which had been liker vnto the prating, pratling, and parating of birds. ?*a* 1700 in D'Israeli *Cur. Lit., Hist. Theat. during Suppression,* Those proud parroting players, a sort of superbious ruffians. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* iii. Wks. 1890 X. 208 Passages of great musical effect .. vulgarized by too perpetual a parroting. 1861 MILL *Autobiog.* i. (1874) 31 Mere parroters of what they have learnt.

Pa·rrot-coal. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Origin of *parrot* uncertain. (Quot. 1853 offers a fanciful guess.)] The Scotch and northern name of cannel coal.

a 1789 BLACK in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 242 *note,* Parrot, or kennel coal. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot., Fifesh.* VIII. 451 There is, on the north parts of Torry, a fine parrot coal, in thickness 4 feet, which is very valuable. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) Suppl. II. 231/1 Cannel coal..is found in Lancashire, and in different parts of Scotland, where it is known by the name of *parrot coal.* 1853 FLEMING in *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 124 'Parrot'..might be applied to them, from the fact that, when burning, they 'chattered' somewhat like a parrot. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* v. (1879) 343 Cannel or parrot coal is a dense, dry, structureless, lustreless, highly-bituminous variety, which breaks with a conchoidal fracture.

Pa·rrot-fish. A name given to several fishes on account of their brilliant colouring, or as having a strong hard mouth resembling the bill of a parrot; *spec.* **a.** A fish of the family *Scaridæ* found in tropical seas and having a very strong jaw. **b.** A fish of the Australian labroid genus *Labrichthys,* esp. *L. psittacula.* **c.** One of the gymnodonts.

1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 28 We also took here that they call the Parrot-Fish. 1735 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 113 *Psittacus Piscis, viridis, Bahamensis*: The Parrot-Fish; so called from the Shape of the Head, and its beautiful Variety of Colours, green, blue, red, and yellow. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 446 The Parrot-fish. This fish has the most beautiful lustres of any I have ever seen... The jaws thick and strong resembling the beak of a parrot. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marv. Anim. Life* 1 The gorgeous parrot-fishes are the sun-birds of the sea. 1902 SIR W. KENNEDY in *Daily Chron.* 13 Oct. 3/1 A very curious specimen, known in the tropic seas as the parrot-fish, from its formidable beak, like a macaw's.

Parrotism (pæ·rətiz'm). *rare.* [f. PARROT *sb.* + -ISM.] Action like that of a parrot; mechanical repetition or imitation; parrotry.

1773 MRS. GRANT *Lett. fr. Mount.* (1813) I. xxi. 170 You have traced all this premature reflection to its true..source; and you will possibly call it parrotism. 1877 M. WALLACE *Russia* 413 The 'monkeyism' and 'parrotism' of those who indiscriminately adopted foreign manners and customs.

Pa·rrotize, *v. rare.* [f. PARROT *sb.* + -IZE.] *intr.* To act or speak like a parrot, to repeat parrot-like, to parrot.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 24 That Language be adapted to the Theme, He that to Parrots speaks, must parrotise. 1789 MRS. GRANT *Lett. fr. Mount.* (1813) II. xxxi. 156 You will hear many people .. parrotizing about enthusiasm, when they mean bigotry or fanaticism.

Parrotry (pæ·rətri). [f. PARROT *sb.* + -RY.] The mechanical or servile repetition or imitation of the sayings, language, etc., of others.

1796 COLERIDGE *Watchman* No. 3. 93 *note,* This sentiment is so lugged into every debate, that it has degenerated into mere parrotry. 1847 J. STERLING *Ess.,* etc. (1848) I. p. xliii, To render the ordinary religious confidences little more than parrotry or gibberish.

Parrotter, var. PARITOR *Obs.,* apparitor.

Parroty (pæ·rəti), *a. rare.* [f. PARROT *sb.* + -Y.] Like or characteristic of a parrot.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 45 Terence reckons it, together with cat's eyes and a parrotty nose, as an insurmountable objection to a proposed bride. 1890 A. LANG *Old Friends* (1892) 158 You will have a parroty time.

Parry (pæ·ri), *sb.* Also 8 **parree.** [f. PARRY *v.* Substituted for PARADE, a. F. *parade,* ad. It. *parata* (to which Fr. has no answering **parée*).]

1. The act of warding off or turning aside a blow or weapon by opposing one's own weapon or other means of defence; = PARADE *sb.* 6.

1705 H. BLACKWELL *Eng. Fencing-Master* 7 The Parry for Carte and Tierce is both from the Wrist. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* III. i, O cursed parry! that last thrust in tierce Was fatal. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, You were taught the thrust, but not the parry. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* 31 A fatal thrust.., and irresistible by any parry yet discovered.

2. *gen.* The warding off of any attack.

1709 SACHEVERELL *Serm.* 15 Aug. 11 We may.. observe many..Politicians .. to act always ..on the Reserve,..and hold their Adversaries at a parry. 1801 MRS. PIOZZI *Let.* (in *Sotheby's Sale Catal.* (1899) 24 Nov. 122), This must be a Severe Parry [Battle of Copenhagen] to the Chief Consul.

†**3.** A fencing-bout; hence, an encounter of wits.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. § 11 (1740) 589 Sir George Jeffries, and one of the Prisoner's Witnesses, had a Parree of wit.

Parry (pæ·ri), *v.* Also 7 **parie,** 8 **pary.** [app. repr. F. *parez* from *parer,* ad. It. *parare* 'to ward or defend a blow' (Florio), a development of the sense 'to prepare, make ready':—L. *parāre.*

Probably an echo of the F. imperative *parez!* as a word of command, constantly used in giving fencing lessons.]

1. *intr.* To ward off or turn aside a weapon or blow by opposing to it one's own weapon or other means of protection.

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 139 Excellent at parrying and fencing. 1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing Master* 4 To Parie is to put by a thrust or blow, so that you are not touched with it. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Good fencers push and parry at the same time... The Spaniards parry with the poniard. The ancients parried with their bucklers. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. 116 They never parry with the blade.

fig. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* III. 382, I could..With learned skill, now push, now parry, From Darii to Bocardo vary. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* (1833) II. xxxiv. 327 Too angry to parry, as she usually did, with wit. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 404 Fancy thrust and Reason parry!

2. *trans.* To stop, ward off, or turn aside (a weapon, a blow, etc.) in this way.

1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing Master* 26 After you have *Paried* him, you are readier to go to the *Parade* again. 1705 H. BLACKWELL *Eng. Fencing-Master* 7 Carte must be parried partly by the Edge of the Foile or Sword: Tierce must be parried with the Flat. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 290, I might as well have attempted to parry a cudgel with a small sword. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii, He now fights cautious,..parrying the Slogger's lunging hits.

b. *gen.* and *fig.* To avert or turn aside from oneself (anything threatened); to meet and turn aside (an awkward question, demand, etc.) by an adroit reply; to avoid, evade.

1728 *Free-thinker* No. 90 P 5 They .. retort upon the Aggressour the Injury, which they parry from themselves. 1766 CHESTERF. *Lett. Godson* (1890) 196 Nothing is more usefull either to put off or to parry disagreable and puzzling affairs. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 472 The effects of moisture must have been, in a great degree, parried by his labour. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 32, I parried her questions by the best excuses I could offer.

Hence **Pa·rried** *ppl. a.*, **Pa·rrying** *vbl. sb.*

1680 HICKERINGILL *Meros* 13 I'le warrant there has been .. Parrying and Fencing. 1815 CHALMERS *Posth. Wks.* (1849) VI. 306 He would not trifle or delay or make any parrying with temptation. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* II. 26 Argumentative parryings and thrustings. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 165 Estimating what was come of parried thrust.

†**Parry,** app. obs. form of PERRY.

1490–1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 100 Pro ij trowez pro strenyng del parry, viij*d.*

Parrych, obs. form of PARISH.

†**Pars,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [a. OF. *pars,* pl. of *part* PART.] Parts; parts of speech, grammar.

a 1300 *St. Gregory* 480 in Herrig *Archiv* LVII. 64 Gregorye can ful wel his pars, he can ful muche also of lawe. [Cf. *Vie du pape Grégoire* 41 (Godef.) Que a douze ans sot bien ses pars Lire et entendre des ars.] 13.. *K. Alis.* 665 The sevethen maister taught his pars, And the wit of the seoven ars. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 480 O lordes, yeue vnto your men hir pars.

Parsable (pā·rsăb'l, -zăb'l), *a.* [f. PARSE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being parsed.

1889 W. G. JENKINS in *Amer. Ann. Deaf* Apr. 105 A sentence or phrase..perfectly parsable.

Parsainer, parsaner, obs. ff. PARCENER.

Parsche, -en, -one, obs. ff. PARISH, PARISHEN.

Parse (pāɪs, pāɪz), *v.* Also 6 **peirse,** 7 **parce, pearce.** [app. f. PARS, or f. L. *pars* part. (The pronunciation pāɪs is historical, and accords with the analogy of all words in *-rse.*)] *trans.* To describe (a word in a sentence) grammatically, by stating the part of speech, inflexion, and relation to the rest of the sentence; to resolve (a sentence, etc.) into its component parts of speech and describe them grammatically.

a 1553 COKE *Let.* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1395/2 He [Prince Edward] hath learned almoste foure bookes of Cato to construe, to parse, and to say wythout booke. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 27 Let the childe, by and by, both construe and parse it ouer againe. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14. II. ii. (1669) 12/2 The child reads, construes, and pearces his Lesson as the Master saith. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 200/2 The important rule, that we should scrupulously parse every word we use. 1881 F. G. LEE *Reg. Barentyne* I. v. 59 Joram himself, they say,..can't parse his own sentences which never scan.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 61, I coold my rulez, coold conster & pars with the best of them. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 75 His Schoole-master neuer heard him peirse or conster, but he cryde out, *O acumen.* 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 241 Why in parsing is he led to refer every word to its part of speech?

fig. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* XXV, The Earl, therefore, parsed and prosed away to good Mrs. B.

c. *intr.* for *pass.* To admit of being parsed.

1880 GRANT WHITE *Every-day Eng.* Pref. 13 Anxious .. whether his sentences will parse.

d. *trans.* To put (one) through his parsing; to examine minutely.

1867 FITZGERALD 75 *Brooke St.* II. 77 Look here, Mrs. Archbold, parse him well on that.

Hence **Pa·rsing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 28 Plaine construinge, diligent parsinge. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 211 What is called Parsing, or assigning words to their parts, is a juvenile exercise.

Parsecucion, Parsecut: see PERSECUTE, etc.

Parsee (pāɪsī·). Forms: 7 **Persie, Parcee, -sie, -sey, -sy,** 7–9 **-si, Persee,** 8– **Parsee.** [a. Pers. *Pārsī* Persian, f. *Pārs* Persia.

In earlier use, *Persees, -seis, -ceys,* occur as variants of *Perses, -is,* F. *Perses,* L. *Persas,* Persians.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XV. cxviii. (Harl. MS. 644, lf. 131/2), Pe first Perceys weron clepyd Elamytes. 1495 *Ibid.* XVIII. civ, The Persees callen an arowe Tigris.]

1. One of the descendants of those Persians who fled to India in the seventh and eighth centuries to escape Mohammedan persecution, and who still retain their religion (ZOROASTRIANISM); a Guebre.

1615 TERRY in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) II. 1479 There is one sect among the Gentiles..called Parcees. 1630 LORD (*title*) The Religion of the Persees, As it was Compiled from a Booke of theirs. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 74 The Parsis believe that there is but one God, preserver of the Universe. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 197 The Parsies .. are of the old stock of the Persians, worship the Sun and Adore the Elements. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xiv. 158 The Parsees are numerous about Surat. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* xii. 260 The Mahometans are the next in number, and the Persees the least. 1881 MONIER-WILLIAMS in *19th Cent.* March 500 The Pārsīs, who are merely colonists in India, derive their name from Pārs (in Arabic, Fārs), the proper name of a particular province of their mother-country.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* Table, Parsy-Tombs in Persia the same as in India. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* ix. 555 Daily objects of Parsee-worship. 1894 R. H. ELLIOT *Gold, etc. in Mysore* 224 A Parsee gentleman, whose unceasing efforts to aid the progress of India entitle him to be placed in the very highest rank.

2. The language of Persia under the Sassanian kings.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 479/2 As to the Derí or Parsí, after it became the language of the court, it was very much cultivated by the Sassanian kings. 1881 MONIER-WILLIAMS in *19th Cent.* Jan. 160 Pārsī is merely a form of vernacular Persian, later than Pahlavī.

Parsee, parsie, in hunting: see PERSUE *sb.*

Parseeism (pāɪsī·iz'm). Also **Parsiism.** The religion of the Parsees, Zoroastrianism.

1843 R. NESBIT in *Mem.* viii. (1858) 212 Constrained to make himself acquainted with Parsiism. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 877/2 Parseeism with its fully-developed idea of God as light.

Parsel(l, parsely(e, obs. forms of PARSLEY.

Parsenep, -nip, obs. forms of PARSNIP.

Parsener, obs. form of PARCENER.

Parser (pā·ɪsəɹ, -zəɹ). [f. PARSE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who parses; a book on parsing.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1869 MARCH (*title*) A Parser and Analyzer for Beginners. 1882 *Mrs. Raven's Tempt.* II. 99 An expert parser need not be an intelligent reader.

Parser, obs. f. PIERCER. **Parseue, -seyue,** obs. ff. PERCEIVE. **Parshe,** obs. f. PARISH.

Parsi, Parsiism, var. PARSEE, PARSEEISM.

Parsic (pā·ɪsik), *a.* [f. Pers. *Pārs* Persia (see PARSEE) + -IC.] Pertaining to the Persees.

1876 tr. *Keil's Esth.* I. 126 The seven Parsic amschaspands.

Parsil, dial. form of PARSLEY.

Parsimonious (pāɪsimō·niəs), *a.* Also 7 **perci-,** 7– **parsi-.** [f. L. *parsimōnia* PARSIMONY + -OUS. Cf. It. *parsimonioso* (Florio 1598), F. *parcimonieux* (1788 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Characterized by parsimony; careful in the use or disposal of money or resources; sparing, saving; 'close'. Said of persons, their expenditure, etc.

1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* H, Such a parsimonious sparer was Lewes II. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.*

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(1603) 238 Being so percimonious and sparing in his expences. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. i. § 28 Afterward he proved most parcimonious. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, XI. III. 315 He husbanded the provisions..with the most parsimonious economy. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 364 Her expenditure was parsimonious and even miserly.

b. *fig.* Sparing or niggardly in the use or disposal of immaterial things.

a 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) IX. vii. 212 These are those inexorable spiritual Cato's, those parsimonious dispensers of mercy. 1745 J. Mason *Self Knowl.* I. v. (1853) 46 Nature .. deals out her Favours in the present State with a parcimonious Hand. 1865 Seeley *Ecce Homo* i. (ed. 8) 4 They asked, is God so little parsimonious of his noblest gift.

c. Of things: Yielding sparingly, unproductive; meagre, scanty; showing parsimony, poor, mean.

1713 Ctess Winchelsea *Misc. Poems* 169 Tallay thy envy'd Gains, Unthought of, on the parcimonious Plains. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* I. ix, Her dress, though parsimonious, was too neat for a beggar. 1830 S. Warren *Diary Physic.* (ed. Tauchn.) I. 11 Our parsimonious fare hardly deserved the name of food.

Hence **Parsimo·niously** *adv.*, **Parsimo·niousness.**

1671 L. Addison *W. Barbary* v. 130, I find them..without Parsimoniousness, and placing no Character of good Housekeeping in abundance of Viands. *a* 1745 Swift (J.), Our ancestors acted parsimoniously, because they only spent their own treasure for the good of their posterity; whereas we squandered away the treasures of our posterity. 1822–56 De Quincey *Confess.* (1862) 161, I continued .. to live most parsimoniously in lodgings. 1859 Helps *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. v. 110 It should tend to..generosity rather than to parsimoniousness.

Parsimony (pā·ɹsimǝni). Also 5– **parci-**, (7 **percoemonie**). [ad. L. *parsimōnia* or *parcimōnia*, f. *parc-ĕre*, ppl. stem *pars-* to spare, save. Cf. It. *parsimonia* (Florio 1598), F. *parcimonie* (1567 in Hatz.-Darm.), *parsimonie* (Cotgr. 1611); adm. in Dict. Acad. 1798 as *parsimonie*, altered 1835 to *parcimonie*. Latin scholars appear to agree that *parsimonia* was the actual spelling in classical L.] Carefulness in the employment of money or material resources; saving or economic disposition. **a.** In good or neutral sense.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 35 The nowble man Ligurgus .. movenge that parcimony scholde be hade of alle men, leste the labore of cheualry scholde faile thro plente. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) I. 90 A prince of great parsimonie, and in noe respecte ambitious. 1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph., Parsimonie*, thriftines, sparing. 1623 Cockeram, *Parsimonie*, thriftinesse, good husbandrie. 1631 T. Powell *Tom All Trades* (1876) 170 Without profusenesse, or too much percemonie. 1642 Ames *Marrow Div.* 378 Parsimony is a vertue whereby we make only honest and necessary expences. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* v. iii. (1869) II. 509 The want of parsimony in time of peace, imposes the necessity of contracting debt in time of war. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 268 In..all domestic matters, they use the ancient parsimony.

b. In dyslogistic sense: Stinginess, niggardliness.

1561 Eden *Arte Navig.* Pref., By miserable couetousnes and parcimonie. 1673 *Lady's Call.* II. iii. § 5 This is one of the most pernicious parsimonies imaginable. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 281 Nor be with harmful Parsimony won. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* III. vii, It is impossible to march up close to the frontiers of frugality, without entering the territories of parsimony. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* v. viii, By parsimony, vulgarity and meanness [he should] render riches contemptible. 1871 *Daily News* 3 Jan., What is not just economy may fairly be charged with the opprobrious name of parsimony. 1896 *Times* 1 Sept. 7/4 Due to ill-judged Parliamentary interference and to the misplaced parcimony of the Treasury.

c. *fig.* With reference to immaterial things.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Parsimony*,.. brevity or sparingness in the use of words. 1667 South *Serm.* I. 286 That Parsimony in God's Worship were the worst Husbandry in the World. 1876 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 40 Dante's parsimony of epithet.

d. *Law of parsimony*: the logical principle that no more causes or forces should be assumed than are necessary to account for the facts.

1837 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xxxix. (1870) II. 395 The law of Parcimony, which forbids, without necessity, the multiplication of entities, powers, principles, or causes; above all, the postulation of an unknown force, where a known impotence can account for the effect. 1864 Bowen *Logic* i. 17 By the law of parsimony..language makes up its millions of names or designations out of comparatively few words. 1890 C. L. Morgan *Anim. Life & Intell.* (1891) 174 We do not know enough about the causes of variation to be rigidly bound by the law of parcimony.

Parsism (pā·ɹsiz'm). [f. *Parsi*, Pars-ee + -ism.] = Parseeism.

1849 Froude *Nemesis of Faith* 89 It was the development of Parsism in settling finally the vast question of the double principle. 1892 T. K. Cheyne *Orig. Psalter* viii. 437 Inconceivable on the principles of Parsism.

Parsley (pā·ɹsli). Forms: α. 1 **petersilie**, 4–5 **petrosilye**, **-sili**. β. 3–5 **peroil**, 4–5 **peresil**, **persil**, **-sel**, **-cel**, **-cyl(l**, **-sile**, **-sylle**, **-sylle**, **-oile**, **-coyle**, **-coll(e**, **-cylle**, 4–7 **-cell**; 5 **parcyl**, **-celle**, 6 *Sc.* **-sell**, 8 *Sc.* **-sel**, 8–9 *dial.* **-sil**, **-cel**. γ. 4–6 **percely**, 4–7 **persely**, 5 **-selye**, **-selee**, **-celi**, **-celli**, **-cyly**, **-sol(e)y**, 5–6 **-celly**, 6 **-seley**, **-celey**, 6–7 **-selie**; 5 **parcel(l)y**, 6 **-selye**, **-celye**, **-celay**, 6–7 **-sely**. δ. 5 **persle**, 5–7 (8 *dial.*) **persley**, 6 **-lie**, 7 **-ly**; 6 **parslye**, 6–8 **parsly**, 6– **parsley**. [In α forms (cf. OHG. *petarsile*, MHG. *petersil*, Ger. *petersilie*, MDu. *petersilie*, Du. *peterselie*), ad. late L. *petrosīlium*, an unexplained alteration of cl. L. *petroselīnum*, a. Gr. πετροσέλινον 'rock-parsley', f. πέτρα rock, or πέτρος stone + σέλινον parsley. In β forms, a. OF. *peresil* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), later *persil*:—late L. *petrosīlium*; in It. *petrosillo* (Florio), now *petrosellino*. In γ and δ, *perselye*, etc., app. a mixture of the OF. forms with the ending of the OE.]

1. A biennial umbelliferous plant (*Petroselinum sativum*, sometimes classed as *Apium* or *Carum Petroselinum*), a native of the Mediterranean region, having white flowers, and aromatic leaves which in the commonly cultivated variety are finely divided and curled, and are used for seasoning and garnishing various dishes; in another variety (*Hamburg parsley*) the large spindle-shaped root is dressed and eaten. Hence, the leaves of this plant, or the plants collectively. (Not used with *a* or in *pl.*, exc. as = kind of parsley.) Also extended to the genus *Petroselinum*.

α. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 240 Hy sume men..petersilie hateþ. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxx. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 223/1 Petrosilye [1495 Petrosili] hatte Petrosilium and is an herbe þat groweþ in gardynes wiþ goode smel.

β. [*c* 1265 *Voc. Plant-n.* in Wr.-Wülcker 556/11 *Petrosillum* i. peresil, i. stoansuke.] 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 273, I haue porettes and percyl [*v. rr.* persil(e, persely]. *a* 1400 *Pistill Susan* 107 Þe persel, þe passenep, poretes to preue. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 427 Take sage and parcyl. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 710/14 *Hoc petrocillum*, persylle. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 169 Persile. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 270/1, 275/2 Parcelle, Percelle, *petrocillum*. 14.. *Treat. Gardening* in *Archæologia* LIV. i. 164/126 The kynde of percell. 1595 Duncan *App. Etymol.*, *Petroselinum*, parsell. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Parsil.*

γ, δ. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Cook's Prol.* 26 Of thy percely [*v. rr.* persle, -sele, -sely, -celly] yet they fare the wors. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. ix. 310 Ich haue porett-plontes perselye [*v. r.* percile] and scalones. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 31 Take persoley and sage and grynde hit wele. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 393/2 Persley, herbe (*K.* percyly, *S.* percyle, *P.* percyll), *petrocillum vel petrocilium*. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 72 Take parcelly, Sauge, Isoppe, Rose Mary. 1530 Palsgr. 252/1 Parcelay, *parsil*. 1542 Boorde *Dietary* xix. (1870) 278 The Rootes of percelly soden tender. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 99/32 Parcelye. 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* xxxi. (1636) 50 The chiefe vertue of perselie is in the roote. 1594 Lyly *Moth. Bomb.* III. iv, Me thought his hose were cut and drawen out with parsly. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, *Parsley*, .. *Perselie*, .. *Persly*. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 133 Sodden with Orgaine and Parsely. 1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* 8 Fried in fresh Butter crisp with Persley. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physick* (1762) 39 A Plaister of chopt Parsley mixt with Butter. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 581 Parsley yields an aromatic volatile oil.

2. Applied, with defining words, to various plants (almost all umbelliferous), mostly with finely-divided leaves; as

Bastard Parsley, the genus *Caucalis*, esp. *C. daucoides*; **Beaked Parsley**, the genus *Anthriscus* (from its beaked fruit); **Black Parsley**, (*a*) Stone Parsley, *Sison Amomum*; (*b*) a shrubby umbelliferous plant of Madeira, *Melanoselinum* (*Thapsia*) *decipiens*; **Corn Parsley**, a cornfield weed, *Petroselinum segetum*, allied to the common parsley; **Garden Parsley, Hamburg Parsley** (see 1); †**Great Parsley**, an old name for Alexanders, *Smyrnium Olusatrum*; **Hedge Parsley**, †(*a*) = Bastard Parsley; (*b*) *Torilis Anthriscus* (see Hedge *sb.* 10), or the genus *Torilis*; **Macedonian Parsley**, *Seseli* (*Bubon* L.) *macedonicum*; also identified by Lyte, etc. with various other umbellifers; **Marsh Parsley**, †(*a*) an old name for smallage or wild celery, *Apium graveolens*; (*b*) '*Œnanthe Lachenalii* and the genus *Elæoselinum*' (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **Milk, Milky Parsley**, a name for species of *Peucedanum* and *Selinum* with milky juice; **Mountain Parsley**, (*a*) an umbelliferous plant, *Peucedanum Oreoselinum*; (*b*) the Parsley Fern, *Allosorus crispus* (*Cryptogramme crispa*); **Pig's Parsley**, 'probably *Anthriscus sylvestris*', Cow-parsley (Britten & Holland); **Rock Parsley**, †(*a*) Stone-parsley; (*b*) the Parsley Fern; †**Rose Parsley**, a name suggested by Turner for the garden anemone; **Square Parsley**, †(*a*) applied by Turner to *Carum Bulbocastanum*; (*b*) now usually applied to *Ptychotis heterophylla* (*Carum heterophyllum*); †**Thorough-bored Parsley**, 'an old name for *Smyrnium apiifolium*' (Miller), from its hollow stem; **Wild Parsley**, name for various wild umbellifers with finely-divided leaves. See also Ass *Parsley*, Bur *Parsley*, Cow-parsley, *Dog's Parsley* (Dog *sb.* 18 d), *Fool's Parsley* (Fool *sb.*[1] 7 c), Hemlock *Parsley*, Horse *Parsley*, Sheep's *Parsley*, Stone-parsley, Water-parsley.

1548 Elyot, *Caucalis*,..an herbe like fenel with a white flowre and short stalke, and is supposed to come of naughtye persely seede. It is also called *bastarde persely. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. xlviii. 612. 1841 *Withering's Arr. Brit. Pl.* (ed. 5) 143 Common *Beaked-parsley. Fruit egg-shaped. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 139 b, Sison .. is called of som *black perselye. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* III. 3 A shrubby plant of this Order .. called the Black Parsley. 1633 Johnson *Gerarde's Herbal* II. cccc. 1017 Of *Corne Parsley, or Hone-wort. 1640 Parkinson *Theatr. Bot.* 931. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 Parsley, Corn, *Sison*. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. xli. 605 *Garden Parsely hath greene leaues, iagged, and in diuers places deepe cut, and snypt. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 2 A plant which resembles..our Garden-Parsley. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. xlv. 608 Of *great Parsely or Alexander. *Ibid.* 609 The seede of great Parsely is of lyke vertue to the seede of the garden Parsely. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* xv. (1813) 245 Parsley broad leaved, as an esculent root, is commonly called *Hamburgh parsley and is eat as carrots. 1633 Johnson *Gerarde's Herbal* II. ccccciii. 1022 *Caucalis minor flosc. rub.* ..I haue thought good to call *Hedge, or field Parsley. 1683 Salmon *Doron Med.* I. 7 Hedge, or Bastard Parsly. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. xliv. 607–8 Of stone Parsely..The whiche ..is the true Parsely, called by the name of the place, where as it groweth most plentifully, Parsely of *Macedonie. 1640 Parkinson *Theatr. Bot.* 924–5. 1706 Phillips, *Macedonian Parsley*, otherwise called *Alisanders*, one of the Furnitures of Winter-Sallets. 1746 Watson in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 230 Two Persons, who had eaten these roots, mistaking them for Macedonian Parsley. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. xlii. 606 Of *Marish Parsely, March or Smallache. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* 290. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 849/1 Parsley, Marsh, *Elæoselinum*. 1806 Galpine *Brit. Bot.* 131 *Milk parsley (Selinum). 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, *Peucedanum palustre*, Brimstone-wort, Milk-Parsley. 1640 Parkinson *Theatr. Bot.* 928, I have entituled it in English, Wild *milkie Parsley. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 Parsley, Milky, *Selinum*. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. xliii. 607 The Auncientes haue alwayes described a kinde whiche they name *Mountayne Parsely.. albeit it be nowe growen out of knowledge. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 Parsley, Mountain, *Athamanta*. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* VI. 168 Curled Rock-brake, Mountain Parsley, or Rock Parsley. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 849/1 Parsley, Mountain, *Peucedanum Oreoselinum*. *a* 1697 Aubrey *Wilts.* (R. Soc. MS. p. 120) (Br. & Holl. s. v. *Pig's Parsley*), The taylor's wife .. made a pultesse of *Pigges-Parseley stampt with oatemeale grutts, and tooke of the swelling in a very short time. 1611 Cotgr., *Persil de roc*.. *Rocke Parseley, stone Parseley. 1861 [see *Mountain Parsley*]. 1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 13 Anemone groweth muche about Bon in Germany..it may be called in english *rose perseley. *Ibid.* 22 Bunium..may be called in englishe *square perseley. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 849/1 Parsley, Square, *Ptychotis heterophylla*. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cccl.xxxvii. 869 Smyrnium .. in English .. *Thorowbored Parsley. *c* 1265 *Voc. Plant-n.* in Wr.-Wülcker 556/12 *Closera*, i. alisaundre, i. *wilde percil. *a* 1450 *Stockh. Med. MS.* ii. 783 in *Anglia* XVIII. 326 Wylde persyle most is he lyk. 1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 74 Sison...Ther groweth a kinde of this besyde Shene, and it maye be called in englishe wylde Perseley. 1611 Cotgr., *Persil aigrun*, Wild Parseley, great water Parseley, sallade Parseley. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 Parsley, Wild, of America, *Cardiospermum*. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* III. 23 *Petroselinum segetum* (Corn Parsley)...This is the truly Wild Parsley.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parsley-crown*, *-leaf*, *-pie*, *-root*, *-wreath*; *parsley-flavoured*, *-like* adjs.; †**parsley apple**, a (? green-skinned) variety of apple; **parsley-bed**, (*a*) a bed of parsley; (*b*) see quot. 1622 [cf. Gr. σέλινον]; **parsley breakstone** = Parsley-piert (see Breakstone); **parsley camphor** = Apiol; **parsley fern**, name for the Rock Brake (*Allosorus crispus* or *Cryptogramme crispa*), also applied to a variety of the Lady Fern (*Athyrium Filix-femina*), from their finely-divided fronds: **parsley haw**, a species of hawthorn (*Cratægus apiifolia*) of Southern U. S., with finely-cut leaves; †**parsley-more**, parsley-root; †**parsley vine**, some variety of grape-vine.

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* (E. E. T. S.) xxiv. 18 Per come so swete a savur oute of his *parcell bed & his erbis. *a* 1592 Greene *Jas. IV*, IV. iii, She is like a frog in a parsley-bed. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 25 *margin*, That phrase which we vse to little children, when we tell them they were borne in their mothers Parsly-bed. 1687 Settle *Refl. Dryden* 51 Little less Poetical, then Parsly-beds for the conception of Children. 1796 Pegge *Anonym.* I. § 91 (1809) 52 The child, when new-born, comes out of the persley bed, they will say in the North. 1892 T. Hardy *Well-Beloved* III. iii. 1633 Johnson *Gerarde's Herbal* App. iii. 1594 In the West countrey about Bristow they call this Herbe Percepier; but our herbe women in Cheapside know it by the name of *Parsley Breakestone. 1825–80 Jamieson, *Parslie Break-stone*, Parsley-Piert. 1879 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 118 *Apiol*, or **Parsley Camphor*, is a crystalline substance, extracted .. by distilling parsley-seeds with water. 1648 Herrick *Hesper.*, *Epigr. to Larr*, No more shall I from mantle-trees hang downe, To honour thee, my little *parsly crown. 1693 G. Stepney in *Dryden's Juvenal* viii. (1697) 212 The poor Renown Of putting all the Grecian Actors down, And winning at a Wake their Parsley-Crown. 1777 Lightfoot *Flora Scot.* II. 655 *Osmunda crispa*... Crisped Fern. *Parsley Fern. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 489/2 Fern, Parsley, *Allosorus crispus*; also sometimes applied to *Athyrium Filix-fœmina crispum*. *c* 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, Take þe leues of leekes..and of *persle leues. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B iij, Take the Juce of *percelly Moris otherwise calde percelly Rootis. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 79/2 In Cornwall it is..largely used in *parsley pies, which are peculiar to that part of England. 1876 Miss Braddon *J. Haggard's Dau.* vii. 93 A parsley-pie..in which tender young chickens nestled in a bed of parsley and cream. *a* 1450 *Stockh. Med. MS.* i. 429 in *Anglia* XVIII. 306 Take..sawge and *percely-rotys. 1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* I. 59, I know none so good, and fit for our Climate as the *Parsley Vine.

Parsley-piert (-pī·ɹt). Also **parsley pert.** [app. a popular corruption of F. *perce-pierre*, lit. 'pierce-stone', according to Littré, one of the Fr. names of this plant: cf. Breakstone.] A dwarf annual herb (*Alchemilla arvensis*), allied to the Lady's Mantle, growing on dry barren ground, hedge-banks, etc., with jagged leaves and minute green axillary flowers. (Erron. applied to the Knawel, *Scleranthus annuus*: see quot. 1597.)

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. clxii. 454 Knawel, which herbe is called (as I saide before) Parsley Piert. 1640 Parkinson *Theatr. Bot.* IV. xvi. 449, I shewed you before that the word Parsly pert, was but a corruption of time in the vulgar sort, and Percepier also, derived from the French word *Percepierre*, which..signifieth as much as..pierce stone, or breakestone in English. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 105 *Aphanes vulgaris*, parsley piert. 1882 G. Allen *Colours Flowers* v. 96 *Alchemilla arvensis* (parsley-piert) is an extremely debased moss-like descendant.

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Parsling, obs. form of PARCELLING.

†**Parsment**. *Sc. Obs.* app. = PARTIMENT.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. x. 31 Twise sax childer followis ilkane about In thair parsmentis [L. *agmine partito*] arrayit in armour brycht.

Parsnip (pā·ɪsnip). Forms: *α.* 4 **passenep**, 4–6 **pasnepe**, 5 **pastnep**, 5–6 **pasnep**, 6 **pasneppe**. *β.* 6 **parsnepe**, **-neppe**, **-nebb**, **parsenep**, **persnepe**, **perseneppe**, 7 **parsenip**, **parsneip**, 8 **parsneep**, 6– **parsnep**, **parsnip**. [Corrupted from ME. *passenep*, *pasnep(e*, ultimately repr. L. *pastināca* 'parsnip', a name connected with *pastināre* to dig and trench the ground, *pastinum* a two-pronged digging-fork. Thence OHG. *pastinak*, *-naga*, Ger. *pastinak*, *-nake*, Du. *pastinak*; in It. *pastinaca*, OF. *pasnaie*, *panaie*, also *pasnaise*, *panaise*, mod. F. *panais*. The ME. form may have been derived from OF. *pasnaie*, with the second syllable changed to *nep*, after ME. **nēp* (in 15th c. *nep*, *nepe*, *neppe*) :—OE. *nǽp* turnip, ad.L. *nāpus*, the parsnip being considered a kind of *nepe*. Cf. the later word *turnep*, TURNIP.

Other (mostly 16th c.) French forms were *pastenée*, *pastenaye*, also the deriv. forms *pastenade*, *-tinade*, *-tonade*, *pastenague*, *-aque*, *-aille*; but these were too late to affect the Engl. word. The OE. Glossaries render *pastinaca*, 'feldmora, walhmore, wealmora, -more', in 12thc. 'walmore'.]

1. A biennial umbelliferous plant (*Pastinaca sativa*), a native of Europe and part of Asia, having pinnate leaves, yellow flowers, and a pale yellow root which in the cultivated variety is fleshy, sweet, and nutritious, and has been used from ancient times as a culinary vegetable; a kind of beer and a wine are also locally made from it. Hence, the root or edible part of this plant. Also extended to the genus *Pastinaca*.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXXVII. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 225 b/2 Eueriche herb wiþ a rote of meche norissching haþ seede þat is nouȝt norisschinge: as it fareþ in Pasnepis and in rapis. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 107 þe persel, þe passenep, poretes to preue. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 56 Also this mone is sowyng of pasnepe. *a* 1450 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 95 Pastnepys erroles. 1530 PALSGR. 252/1 Pasneppe an herbe. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 25 Parsnepes and carettes. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 138 b, Of Persnepes. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 140/42 A parsnip, *pastinaca*. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 28 Leekes, chibols, carrets, parsnebbs. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 51 Parsnep..is by some thought more nourishing than the Turnep. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 261 To sow parsneps in the open fields. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 189 The Parsnip is .. extensively cultivated in Jersey and Guernsey for feeding milch cows.

b. Prov. *Fine (fair, soft) words butter no parsnips* (see also BUTTER *v.* 1 c).

a 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* I. iii, I shall rise again, if there be truth In eggs, and butter'd parsnips. 1639 CLARKE *Paroemiologia* 12 Faire words butter noe parsnips, *verba non alunt familiam*. 1797 G. COLMAN *Heir at Law* III. iii, Business is business; and fine words, you know, butter no parsnips. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. xii, I often tell 'em how wrong folks are to say that soft words butter no parsnips, and hard words break no bones.

2. Applied, with defining words, to various umbellifers, allied to or resembling the common parsnip; as

Giant Parsnip, 'the genus *Heracleum*' (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **Meadow Parsnip**, (*a*) Cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*; (*b*) the N. American genus *Thaspium*; **Prickly Parsnip, Sea Parsnip**, names for the genus *Echinophora*, esp. *E. spinosa*, growing on sea-shores, with prickly inflorescence; **Rough Parsnip**, (*a*) Cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*; (*b*) the Opopanax plant, *Opopanax Chironium* (*Pastinaca Opopanax*); **Victorian Parsnip**, *Trachymene australis* (Miller); **Wild Parsnip**, the wild form of *Pastinaca sativa* (see 1). See also COW-PARSNIP, WATER-PARSNIP.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 145 Spondilion..maye be called in Englishe Kow persnepe or *middow persnepe. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1140 *Thaspium*, a genus of North American orthospermous *Umbelliferæ*. .. Its popular American name is Meadow Parsnip. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 Parsnep, *Prickly, *Echinophora*. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 76 Sphondilium..may be called in englishe Cowpersnepe or *rough Persnepe. 1640 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* 1286 The *Sea Parsneppe. 1538 ELYOT, *Staphilinus*, *wylde parsnyppe. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762) 41 A Poultis of Wild Parsnips flowers, leaves, and stalks.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parsnip beer, culture, pie, seed, tint, wine*; *parsnip-coloured* adj.; **parsnip-chervil**, *Anthriscus bulbosus* (*Chærophyllum bulbosum*), cultivated for its esculent root.

1617 MIDDLETON *Witch* I. i. 65 I'll send you venison, custard, parsnip-pie. 1834 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (1846) II. 417 March is the month for making parsnip wine. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 74/1 The Parsnip Chervil..is a native of France...In size and shape the root attains the dimensions of a small Dutch carrot. 1897 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 7/3 Parsnip beer contained nearly 14 per cent. [of proof spirit]. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 375 The pale or parsnip tint which belongs to nephritis.

Parson (pā·ɪsən, pā·ɪs'n). Forms: *α.* 3–6 **persone**, 3–7 **person**, (4–5 **-oun**, 5 **-un**, 6 **-onne**). *β.* 4 **parsonne**, **-oun**, 4–6 **-one**, 4- **parson**. [ME. *persone*, a. OF. and AF. *persone* (12th c. in Littré, 1292 in Britton), later OF. (Picard) *parsoune* (1466 in Godef.), AF. *parsone*, *parson* (Littleton):—L. *persōna* (see PERSON), in med.L. 'rector of a parish': see Note below.]

1. *Eccl.* A holder of a parochial benefice in full possession of its rights and dues; a rector. *Parson imparsonee*: see IMPARSONEE. *Parson mortal, P. immortal*: see *β.* quot. 1706.

α. c 1250 *Lutel Soth Serm.* 51 in *O. E. Misc.* 188 þes persones ich wene ne beoþ heo noȝt for-bore. *c* 1290 *Beket* 561 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 122 Person, preost, oþur ȝwat-so he beo. *Ibid.* 176/2425 Of priores and of persones: and manie oþur clerkes al-so. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 80 Persones [*B.* parsons] and parisch prestes playneþ to heore Bisschops, þat heore Parisch haþ ben pore seþþe þe Pestilence tyme. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 478 A good man was ther of Religioun And was a poure Person [*v. rr.* persoun, -one, parson] of a toun. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 394 That the louȝen curatis as persouns and vikers of paraschenis ben stabili endewid in her riȝt. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 20 A patrone of a benefice wil have a poore yngrame soule to beare the name of a persone for xx marke. 1685 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 61 The Person of Whitwell being sued for taking away a Horse for a Mortuary.

β. [1314–15 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 313/1 Au Priour de Launseton, Parsone de la dite ville.] *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 55 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 326 Sone so a parsoun is ded and in eorthe i-don, Thanne shal the patroun have ȝiftes anon. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 422, I haue be prest and parsoun passynge thretty wynter. 1449 *Paston Lett.* I. 87, j scholere of Cambryg, qweche is parsone of Welle. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 119 b, The parson and vicar wyll have for a mortuary, or a coarse present, the best thynge that is about the house. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 192 (1810) 205 Whose prior was parson thereof, and had a vicar endowed there. 1691 *Case of Exeter Coll.* 40 If a meer Lay-man be inducted into a Benefice, he is, whilst he continues in possession, a Parson *de Facto*. 1691 BP. STILLINGFL. *Charge* 15 A Vicar cannot appoint a Vicar, but a Parson may. And altho that Name among some be used as a Term of Reproach, yet in former Ages *Personatus* and *Dignitas* were the same thing; and so used here in England in the time of Henry II. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Parson Mortal*, the Rector of a Church, made for his own Life, was formerly so call'd, .. but a Collegiate or Conventual Body, to whom the Church is for ever appropriated, was styled *Persona Immortalis*, or *Parson Immortal*. 1709 *Ord. in Counc.* 13 Jan. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4508/1 All Parsons, Vicars and Curates within this Realm. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xi. 384 A parson ..is one that hath full possession of all the rights of a parochial church...He is sometimes called the rector..of the church: but the appellation of *parson*, (however it may be depreciated by familiar, clownish, and indiscriminate use) is the most legal, most beneficial, and most honourable title that a parish priest can enjoy. 1901 SPROTT *Bk. Com. Order* Introd. 49 *note*, The word parson is used in lists of clergy till 1645 to mark those who had the whole tithes of a parish, like Rector.

†**b.** *Grey (grey-coated, grey-coat) parson*: an impropriator or farmer of the parish tithes. *Obs.*

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.* 1830 in *Cobbett's Rural Rides* (1886) I. 123 *note*. 1847–78 in HALLIWELL.

2. Extended successively, in popular use, so as to include a vicar, or any beneficed clergyman; a chaplain, a curate, any clergyman; a nonconformist minister or preacher. In the more extended sense only *colloq.*, and (exc. in rural use) usually more or less depreciatory or dyslogistic.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 932 When all aloud the winde doth blow, And coffing drownes the Parsons saw. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 480 The Foxe was well induc'd to be a Parson. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vi. 2383 The country parson may, as in a string, Lead the whole parish vnto anything. 1666 SOUTH *Serm.* I. 204 Call a man Priest or Parson, and you set him in some Mens Esteem, ten Degrees below his own Servant. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 311 Mr. Baxter, the famous nonconformist parson, is lately dead. 1720 GORDON & TRENCHARD *Independ. Whig* (1728) 187 After a Coach and Six, the next Trappings of Domestick Grandeur, are a Page, Plate, and a Parson. 1771 HORNE in *Junius Lett.* li. 264 Popular prejudice .. is violent against the parson. 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 15 The clergy are spoken of under the contemptuous appellation of The Parsons. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 9 This information I had from Parson Hunt, who happened at the time to be in London. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 59 The interruption [of a prize fight]..through the intervention of a grocer at Hungerford, and a Methodist parson. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* i, Which was ye thinkin' on, Seth,.. the pretty parson's face or her sarmunt? 1899 *Daily News* 29 May 5/4 'Mr. C.! He ain't a parson. He's a Man', with great emphasis on the 'man'. 'He's a downright Christian man. That's what he is.'

3. *transf.* From the black coat of a clergyman, applied to animals with black fur or markings, as a black lamb, a black rabbit, or to birds with black feathers, as the *Isle of Wight parson*, the cormorant. See also PARSON-BIRD.

1806 *Guide to Watering Places* 176 The cormorant, called by the sailors 'the Isle of Wight Parson'. 1827 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 312 The chase we had with the shag, alias cormorant, alias 'parson'. 1853 W. D. COOPER *Sussex Gloss.*, *Parson*, the hake... So called from the black streak on its back. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, *Parson*, a large black beetle; a cockroach. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.*, *Parson*,..a black rabbit...A farmer when rabbiting cried out to me..there's a parson! shoot thick for God's sake.

b. 'A tiny finch of Brazil, *Spermophila minuta*' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

4. *Angling.* A kind of artificial fly.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1880) 344 The Parson .. is a very showy fly.

5. *fig.* A finger-post: see quots. Chiefly *dial.*

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Parson*, a guide post, hand or finger post by the road side for directing travellers;..because .. it sets people in the right way. 1819 *Banquet* 59* Like the rude guide post some a parson call That points the way but never stirs at all. 1889 in *N. W. Lincs. Gloss.*

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** appositive, as *parson-editor, -magistrate, -peer, -physician*, etc.; **b.** attrib., as *parson-power, -premium*; **c.** obj. gen., etc., as *parson-baiting, -fighter, -hunting, -worship*; *parson-like* adj. **d.** Special Combs.: **parson-and-clerk**, (*a*) a children's game: see quot. 1863; (*b*) = *parson-in-the-pulpit* (*a*); **parson-grey** *sb.* and *a.*, dark grey, priest-grey; **parson-gull**, a local name of the great black-backed gull (*Larus marinus*); **parson-has-lost-his-coat**, name of some game; **parson-in-the-pulpit**, a popular name, from the form of the flowers, of two plants, (*a*) cuckoo-pint, (*b*) monkshood; **parson's-nose**, the rump of a fowl, etc.; **parson's-week**, the time taken as a holiday by a clergyman who is excused a Sunday, lasting (usually) from Monday to the Saturday week following. Also PARSON-BIRD.

1788 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mrs. H. More* 22 Sept., Let my snuff of life flit to the last sparkle of folly, like what children call the *parson and clerk in a bit of burnt paper. *a* 1800 COWPER *On observing some names in Biog. Brit.* 1863 BARNES *Dorset Dial.* Gloss., *Passons an' clarks*, the running fiery spots on burning paper. 1888 *Gloss. Devon. Plant-n.* (E.D.S.), Parson-and-Clerk, *Arum maculatum*. 1826 W. E. ANDREWS *Exam. Fox's Cal. Prot. Saints* 473 The *parson-editor of the folio edition of the *New Book of Martyrs*. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 620 His bonnet blue, a coat of *Parson gray. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 208 Greater Black-backed Gull ..*Parson gull, or mew. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 163 Saturday night game of 'kiss-in-the-ring', or '*parson-has-lost-his-coat'. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* III. vi, Some of them declaring that *parson-hunting was the best sport in the world. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Owlet Owlst.* 145, I don't see why we are to assume that *parson-husbands have more sense than other husbands. 1888 *Gloss. Devon. Plant-n.* (E. D. S.), *Parson-in-the-Pulpit, (1) *Arum maculatum*..(2) *Aconitum Napellus*. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. i. 55 No lesse then three ..*Parson-Physitians had administered to him. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* lxvii. 319 Not .. pronounced doubly hazardous by the Insurance Companies, nor acceptable under a '*Parson-premium'. 1839 LONGFELLOW *Hyperion* vii, An epicurean morsel—a *parson's nose. 1873 *Slang Dict., Parson's nose*, the hind part of a goose—a savoury mouthful. Sometimes called the Pope's nose. 1790 COWPER *Let. to Lady Hesketh* 28 June, Wks. 1836 VII. 39 If they come..they will stay..a *parson's week, that is to say, about a fortnight and no longer. 1856 KINGSLEY *Let. to T. Hughes* in *Life* xiv. (1879) II. 3, I wish you would .. go with me to Snowdon .. for a parson's week, *i.e.* twelve days. 1897 W. C. HAZLITT *Ourselves* 4 Persons who identify piety with churchgoing and *parson-worship.

Hence (mostly *nonce-words*) **Pa·rsonarchy**, rule by parsons, a body of ruling parsons. **Parsone·se** *a.*, parsonic. **Pa·rsonhood**, the state or condition of a parson. **Parso·nify** *v. trans.*, (*a*) to make parsonic; (*b*) in passive, to be married by a parson. **Pa·rsonish** *a.*, like or characteristic of a parson, parsonic. **Parso·nity** = *parsonhood*. **Pa·rsonize** *v.*, (*a*) *trans.* to make parsonic; (*b*) *intr.* to play the parson, do parson's work. **Pa·rsonly** *a.*, belonging to or befitting a parson. **Parsono·latry**, parson-worship. **Parsono·logy**, lore about parsons. **Pa·rsonry**, parsons collectively. **Pa·rsonship**, the office or position of parson, rectorship.

1830 *Examiner* 789/1 A pampered squirarchy, and a magnificent *parson-archy. 1860 HUXLEY in L. Huxley *Life* (1900) I. 212 Sunk, as nine tenths of women are, in mere ignorant *parsonese superstitions. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 632/1 The perquisites of *parsonhood are of a more solid and tangible nature. 1880 W. S. GILBERT *Pirates of Penzance*, You shall quickly be *parsonified .. By a doctor of divinity. *a* 1834 LAMB cited in Worcester (1846) for *Parsontsh. 1884 *Punch* 11 Oct. 178/2 A proper parsonish style. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* vi, All the duties of *parsonity. 1880 in *Congregationalist* (U. S.) 21 June (Cent.), The hope that lay evangelists will not 'presently become *parsonized'. 1892 STEVENSON in *Illustr. Lond. News* 6 Aug. 171/2 Now, it seems, he's parsonising down Somerset way. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* LXXXV. (1783) III. 129 [Attire] prig, prim, prue, and *parsonly. 1776 — *Pupil of Pleas.* (1777) I. 82 Whining passages about pity, and virtue, and all the et-cætera of parsonly cant. 1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 342 *heading*, The *Parsonolatry of Dissent. 1815 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 10 Jan., Which proves .. your proficiency in *parsonology. 1886 P. FITZGERALD *Fatal Zero* XXIX. (1888) 185 D.'s ready sneer about preaching or 'parsonology'. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* I. XVII. 259 The *parsonry are a power absolutely to be counted for waste, as to progress. 1680 R. WARE *Foxes & Firebrands* II. (1682) 35 The Convert continued not fully two years in his *Parsonship or Parish before he died.

[*Note.* The ecclesiastical use of L. *persōna* does not appear before the 11th c. It was app. still new at the Council of Clermont 1096, when it was said, c. iii 'Ecclesiæ vel decimæ.. sæpius ab Episcopis sub palliata avaritia venduntur: mortuis nimirum, seu mutatis Clericis, quos Personas vocant' (Mansi *Concilia* XX. 902). Various views have been taken of its genesis. English legal writers, Coke, Blackstone, etc., have referred it to the Civil Law sense of *persōna*, the parson being viewed as the legal 'person' by whom the property of God, the Patron Saint, or the church, in the parish, was actually held; the person to sue and be sued in respect of this property. Du Cange (ed. 1762), pointing to the early equivalent use of *persōna* and *dignitās*, would start from the sense 'personage, great or dignified person, dignitary'. Dr. H. Schaefer, *Pfarrkirche und Stift im Deutschen Mittelalter* (1903) § 19, shows that *persōna* was primarily applied to the holder of a parochial living who was non-resident, being either a conventual body, a chapter, or member of one, or often a mere layman, the spiritual duties being in either case discharged by a *vicārius* or substitute, who received a small portion of the revenues. He

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refers the designation to the fact that the holder of the living merely figured in the character or rôle (cl. L. *persōna*) of parish clergyman, without actually discharging the duties. He explains the frequent early equivalence of *persōna* and *dignitās*, adduced by Du Cange, in the case of conventual or collegiate rectors, by the usual application of *dignitās* to the superior personages or 'dignitaries' of a chapter, and the fact that it was by these that the parochial parsonages were held. It would appear however that in England the appellation must have been early interpreted in the Civil Law sense; else how should it have been extended from the *persōna immortālis* to the *persōna mortālis* or resident rector, and have become in England his legal designation?]

Parson, obs. form of PERSON.

Parsonage (pā·ɪsənédʒ). Forms: see PARSON; also 6 **-edge**, **-ige**, 7 **-adge**. [Altered form, as in prec., of *personage*, a. AF. *personage*, OF. *person(n)age*, ecclesiastical dignity or benefice, = late L. *persōnāticum*, med.L. (from Fr. or Eng.) *personāgium*: see PERSONAGE.]

1. The benefice or living of a parson; a rectory. *Obs.* exc. in *Law*.

a. [1292 BRITTON IV. iii. § 7 II. 179 A prendre garde lequel ele est de tut voide, ou soulement le personage. Nichols *tr.* It must be observed whether it [the church] is entirely vacant, or the parsonage only.] *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 433 Þe fourþe part shulde be dispendid to kepe þe housis of þe personage. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 290/2 Noun residens of Persons of holy Chirche, upon theire Personages. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 93 A certen knyght that was patron of a chyrche solde .. a personage to a certen clerke for. xxvij. marke. 1544 *Supplic. to Hen. VIII* (E. E. T. S.) 34 Other patrons haue presented theyr clerckes to personagyes & vicaragyes. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* iii. Wks. (1851) 288 Whether .. a good Personage, or Impropriation bought out for him would not improper him.

β. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 245 And I hadde neuere of hym..Noither prouendre ne parsonage ȝut of þe popis ȝifte. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 206/1 Churches, Parsonages, and other Possessions. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded. Pivb, Their fathers haue either compounded with their Landlord for some pelting vicaredge, or payd ready money for a better parsonage. 1646 *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Yorksh. Rec. Ser.) II. 57 He offers the parsonage of Hornsey worth £100 for £1000. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxford Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 5, I cannot exercise the Office .. without some Curacy, Vicarage, or Parsonage. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 60 The rectory or parsonage, which comprises the parish church with all its rights, glebes, tithes, and other profits whatsoever.

2. (= *Parsonage-house*). The house attached to a parson's living, the rector's house. Also, in later use, the house of a vicar, perpetual curate, or other incumbent of a parish or parochial district; sometimes (esp. in U. S. and Colonies) applied to the residence provided for any minister of religion.

1472 *Will* in *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (E. E. T. S.) 16 The parsonage & Chirchyerd of seynt Botolphes Chirche. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xx. (1539) 41 The syte of the personage standeth..between the sayd hye way. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Surgeon* (Arb.) 62 It is ofter out of reparations, then an old Parsonage. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxford Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 10 An old rotten Parsonage or Vicarage-house. 1806 BOWLES *Banwell Hill* ii. 34 Where the white parsonage, among the trees, Peeped out.

† **3.** The parson's or rector's tithe. *Sc. Obs.*

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* viii, What have I been paying stipend and teind, parsonage and vicarage for, ever sin' the aughty-nine, and I canna get a spell of a prayer for't?

4. *attrib.*, as *parsonage-garden*, *-house*, *-land*.

1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (ed. Peacock) 145 Burnte by the said Churchwardens at the said parsonedge house. 1610 *Burford Reg.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) *Var. Collect.* I. 82 The buildinge of the said cottage .. uppon the parsonadge land of Calne. 1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* I. 26 We have but few houses of any note, and please your honour—only three...The parsonage-house, the poor-house, and the public-house. 1838 D. F. STRAUSS *Lutheran Clergym.* III. 273 The door of the parsonage garden opened.

Parsonage, obs. form of PERSONAGE.

Parson-bird. [See PARSON 3.]

1. A New Zealand bird (*Prosthemadera novæ-zelandiæ*), so called from its dark plumage and white neck-feathers; also called *poe-bird* or *tui*.

1857 C. HURSTHOUSE *N. Zealand* I. 118 (Morris), The most common, and certainly the most facetious, individual of the ornithology is the tui (parson-bird). 1866 LADY BARKER *Stat. Life N. Zeal.* 93 (ibid.), The tui, or parson-bird, most respectable and clerical-looking in its glossy black suit..and white wattles of very slender feathers.

2. Applied to the Rook.

1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Jan. 2/3 Entirely devoted to the glorification of our friend Mr. Rook, the parson-bird. *Ibid.* 14 Feb. 12/1 We have no doubt that the 'parson birds' will keep up the ancient tradition and celebrate their weddings to-day.

Parsondom (pā·ɪsəndəm). [f. PARSON + -DOM.] The state or quality of a parson; the domain of parsons, parsons collectively.

1850 P. CROOK *War of Hats* 3 All parsondom is up. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* xiv, His sins against parsondom were grievous.

Parsone, -elly, obs. ff. PARSON, PERSON, -ALLY.

Parsoned (pā·ɪsənd), *ppl. a.* [f. PARSON + -ED 2.]

1. Made or penned by a parson.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 840 Ye Deaf to Truth! peruse this Parson'd Page, And trust, for once, a Prophet, and a Priest.

2. Furnished with a parson, as a parish.

1882 in OGILVIE.

3. Married in church or chapel. *colloq.*

1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Married and Parsoned*: A colloquial expression, signifying that all the necessary rites have been performed. 1892 EMERSON *Son of Fens* 154 (E. D. D.) Don't you wish you was married?.. Don't you wish you was passoned?

Parsoner(e, obs. form of PARCENER.

Parsoness (pā·ɪsənés). *colloq.* or *humorous.* [See -ESS 1.] The wife of a parson.

1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* I. 121 The few good ladies,.. such as the parsoness,..were extremely concerned. 1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Silchester* II. i. 3 A lady who was parsoness of the parish. 1898 *Contemp. Rev.* 75 The parson reigned supreme in the church, and the parsoness in the school.

Parsonet (pā·ɪsənet). *colloq.* or *humorous.* [f. PARSON + -ET.]

1. A parson's child.

1812 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Two Parsons* XXV, The Parson dearly lov'd his darling pets, Sweet, little, ruddy, ragged, Parsonets.

2. A petty or newly-fledged parson.

1834 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* III. 15 This is all 'hay, straw, stubble'; —the stuff..to make over to hireling preachers and fashionable parsonets. 1877 P. BROOKS *Lect. Preach.* ii. (1895) 45 The people in the neighbourhood dubbed us 'parsonnettes'.

Parsonic (pɑɪsɒ·nik), *a.* [f. PARSON + -IC (after words from Gr.).] Of or pertaining to a parson; resembling or characteristic of parsons.

1785 MRS. S. BOYS *Coalition* II. 74 He felt himself bold, not entertaining any great idea of parsonic valour. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* XXXVII, His manners..are not to your taste? —priggish and parsonic? 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 284 A secular as well as a parsonic view of life.

Parsonical (pɑɪsɒ·nikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] = prec. So **Parso·nically** *adv.*, after the manner of a parson.

1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) III. 14, I am not stoically advising, nor parsonically preaching to you. 1834 LD. SHERBROOKE in *Life* I. 97 Please to let me know how your parsonical duties go on.

Pa·rsoning, *vbl. sb.* [f. PARSON + -ING 1.] Acting as a parson; doing parson's work.

a 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Parson-dealer*, Meaning by pars'ning to support a table. 1887 T. E. KEBBEL *Eng. Country Life* (1891) 8 There were..many very bad clergymen, to whom what they called 'parsoning' was a simple bore.

Parsoure, obs. variant of PIERCER.

Parsuadable, -suasion, obs. ff. PERSUADABLE, -SUASION. **Parsy**, obs. form of PARSEE.

Part (pāt), *sb.* (*adv.*). Forms 1, 3– **part**; also 4–5 **paart**, (**pard**), 4–6 **pert**, 4–7 **parte**, 5 **perte**, 6 **partt**, 6– *Sc.* **pairt**. [In OE. ad. L. *pars*, *part-em* (in sense 2 a); in 13th c. a. F. *part* = Pr. *part*, Sp., It. *parte*:—L. *part-em* part. The pl. in ME. was sometimes PARS, after OF. pl. *pars*, earlier *parz*.]

I. Portion or division of a whole.

1. That which together with another or others makes up a whole (whether really separate from the rest, or more often only separated in thought); a certain amount, but not all, of any thing or number of things (material or immaterial); any one of the smaller things into which a thing is or may be divided (in reality or in idea); a portion, division, section, element, constituent, fraction, fragment, piece. (Now the ordinary word for this; in OE., and usually in ME., expressed by DEAL *sb.*[1])

When denoting a number of persons or things, often construed as a noun of multitude, with plural verb.

[*c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 317 Rabanus cwyð þæt se dæg hæfð partes, þæt synt dælas.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2096 Þof þe werld es..Delt..In thrin parteis principale, Þe partes er noght perigale. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 339 Christis chirche..hath þree partis. Þe first part is in blis, wiþ Crist...The secounde part..ben seintis in purgatorie. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) ii. 13 O part is at Parys, and the other part is at Constantynoble. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 385/1 Paart, or deele, *portio*. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 37 In equall pairtis this kinrik to diuide. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 51 One louyng one a nother as membrys and partys of one body. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. Post. ix. 8 The whole is equal to all his partes taken together. 1574–5 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 426 With all..partis pendicles and pertinentis thairof. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Deut.* vii. 22 He wil consume these nations in thy sight by litle and litle and by partes. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 292 Of all parts of the countenance the eyes are most powerfull, being as the soule's window. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 392 Let the Diameter *AB* of the Circle..be divided into two equal Parts in the Point *C*. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* II. 264 The greatest part of the Indian cavalry were cut to pieces. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 168 *Leading-part*, that part of a tackle which is hauled upon. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XXXVII. (1870) II. 338 Whatever is the part of a part, is a part of the whole. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 443, I agree, Socrates, in the greater part of what you say. 1882 *Times* 25 Sept. 8 They formed but a small part of deaths caused by infectious fevers.

b. Often idiomatically used without article: *part of* = a part of, some of; so *great part of* = a great part of, much or many of; *most part of*, the majority or greater part of, most of.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 3534 (Fairf.) Gif me part of þat þou grayde. *a* 1425 *Ibid.* 19049 (Trin.) A mon croked in þe palesy And had ben moost part of his dayes [*so Laud MS.*; *Cott.* & *Gött.* mast all]. 1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 107 And part therof sold, and part ther of yaffe, and the remenaunt thei departed among them. 1531 TINDALE *Expos.* 1 *John* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 524 Part of his laws are ceremonies. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xliv. 16 He burneth part thereof in the fire: with part thereof he eateth flesh. 1760 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 97 P 5 The road was passable only part of the year. 1778 *Learning at a Loss* I. 155, I shall probably spend great Part of the Summer with him. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 705 Great part perished before they could reach the wall. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 47 Part were drown'd within the whirling brook. 1860 WHEWELL in *Life* (1881) 512 We were at Oxford great part of last week, for the meeting of the British Association.

c. *spec.* An essential or integral portion; something essentially belonging to a larger whole; a constituent, element. (Also without article.)

1732 LAW *Serious C.* i. (ed. 2) 9 They must be made parts of our common life. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 413 'Tis a prime Part of Happiness, to know How much Unhappiness must prove our Lot. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* vi, The rider sate as if he had been a part of the horse. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 14 That formed no part of our discussion. 1879 MOZLEY *Serm.* 276 Affection is part of insight.

2. Specialized uses of sense 1.

† **a.** = *part of speech*: see 19. *Obs.* (The earliest use in English.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xvi. (Z.) 107 Þry eacan synd *med*, *þe*, *ce*, þe man eacnað on leden-spræce to sumum casum þises partes. *Ibid.* xvii. 108 Anfeald ȝetel byð on ðisum parte *ego* ic, *tu* ðu, *ille* he. *Ibid.* xxxix. 242 Þes part mæȝ beon ȝehaten dælnimend. *a* 1300 [see PARS]. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* viii. 38 Donettis, partis, accidents. 1615 BRINSLEY (*title*) The Posing of the Parts. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* ix. Wks. (Rtldg.) 777–8 In our English speech we number the same parts with the Latins...Only we add a ninth, which is the article.

b. The name of a division or section of a book, play, poem, or other literary work; in mod. use also *spec.* Each of the portions of a work issued at intervals, at a uniform price, and in thin covers, and intended to be afterwards bound up into one or more volumes.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* 64 Here begynneþ þe third parte of inwarde conuersacyon..Capitulum primum. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Prol., I haue set one part of a great herball. 1562 (*title*) The seconde parte of Guilliam Turners herball. 1594 (*title*) The First Part of the Contention betwixt the two famous houses of Yorke and Lancaster. 1677 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 44, I have presented your Lordship with the last part of *Hudibras*, to help to heighten your mirth this Christmasse. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 12 Thro' various Parts our glorious Story runs; Time gives the Preface. 1873 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. Pref. 7 The architect had read his third part of the Stones of Venice to purpose. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 27 Dec. 3/3 The new Dickens would have to find a second Cruikshank to illustrate any novel issued in separate weekly parts. *Mod.* The work is now coming out in monthly parts.

† **c.** An element or constituent *of* some quality or action, considered by itself (and with no stress on its being merely a part); a point, particular. (Usually in *pl.*) Hence *absol.* Point; matter, affair; respect (= PARTY *sb.* 3). *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* II. *Repentance* III. (1859) 545 Ye heard of the true parts and tokens of repentance. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 295 But at all insolent and vnwoonted partes of a mans behauiour we find many times cause to mislike or to be mistrustfull. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxvi. (1640) 43 Perfection of parts, is when all the parts of goodnesse are found in a man. 1698 LOCKE *Educ.* § 142 Nothing can cure this Part of Ill-breeding but Change and Variety of Company. 1729 BP. ROBINSON in Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 200 If we neglect our duty in that part.

3. A portion of an animal body: either definitely, a particular member or organ; or indefinitely, a 'spot', 'place' (cf. 13). Usually *pl.*; often with defining adj., as *hinder parts*, *inward parts*; also *absol.* (*euphem.*) = privy parts.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 884 Iason .. anoyntide hym anon .. Bothe the face and þe fete, & all þe fore perte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 God hath no lineamentes nor partes corporall. 15.. *Sir A. Barton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 73 In a previe place and a secrete pert, He shoote hime in at the left oxtere, The arrowe quiett throughe harte. 1535 Back parts [see BACK *a.* 1]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 41 Her neather partes misshapen, monstruous. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. i. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 115 The inner parts of Goates..are esteemed great dainties, especially in Toscany. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 41 A cloth which should couer those parts, made to be priuate. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 80 Wash the parts with Juice of Calamint. 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Treat. Dis. Children* (ed. 4) II. 136, I had occasion to examine the parts [of a child] very attentively at the birth. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 558 The patches in such parts may then assume a salmon tinge.

† **4.** A minute portion of matter, a particle. *Obs.*

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 31 The Entrance of some such small aqueous Parts, as may excite the Fermentation. 1709 F. HAUKSBEE *Phys.-Mech. Exp.* ii. (1719) 36 Woollen impregnated with saline and spirituous parts. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 88 Now the parts of the air, ..being in this case driven asunder by some external interposition, such as fire, or any other agent. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 278 The earthy principle, which is confounded with the indigo and some mucilaginous parts.

5. *spec.* (with a numeral): Each of a number of equal portions into which a whole may be divided; an aliquot part, exact divisor, submultiple.

(*a*) With an ordinal numeral indicating the number of such portions in the whole, as *a third part*, *two third parts*: now more usually omitted by ellipsis, the ordinal thus

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becoming a sb., as *a third, two thirds*. (*b*) With a cardinal numeral, implying a number of portions one less than the number which constitutes the whole, as *two parts* = two thirds, *three parts* = three quarters. (Formerly also as collective sing., as *two part*.)

c 1290 *St. Michael* 665 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 318 3eot nis þare, to wonien Inne, onneþe þe seuenþe part. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 973 þe half parte gladli or þe thrid We wil þe giue, if þou it bid. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 47 Mair than twa part of his rout War herbreit in the toune tharout. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 545 Ne koude man by twenty thousand part Countrefete the Sophymes of his Art. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 123 He tyt the King be the nek, twa part in tene. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* ii. (1891) 11 Ffoure partes of five of this sheere is compassed with the sea. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* x. 223 Two parts of night are past, the third is left t' employ our force. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* v. Def. i, A part is a magnitude of a magnitude, a less of a greater, when the less measures the greater. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 12 The Queen allots him three Parts in eight for his singular Hazards. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* (1833) III. xli. 130 Possession .. being nine parts of the law. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 319 He was himself only three parts Roman.

†b. Used by confusion or error as if = 'times', as in (*by*) *a thousand part(s)* = a thousand times, a thousandfold; *by the seventh part* = seven times, sevenfold. *Obs.* (Cf. DEAL *sb.*[1] 1 e.)

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2157 Þai pleyne more þe pouirte..of þar horsis þan þe soroȝe of þam-selfe by þe seuynt parte [*Dubl. MS.* dele]. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 7 ȝe schule haue ȝoure licour by an hundrid part bettir gilt. 1528 TINDALE *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 149 A thousand parts better may it be translated into the English, than into the Latin. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 48 Not he .. Might be compar'd to these by many parts. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* To Rdr. (1865) 88 They..are ten parts more paraphrastical than I. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* III. ii, I have better news from the bake-house, by ten thousand parts, in a morning.

c. In expressing the proportion of the ingredients of a mixture or compound: One of a number of equal portions of indeterminate amount.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IX. 298 It was so strong,..twas before allaid With twentie parts in water. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 298 Two parts of this water poured into one part boiling milk. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 512 Take of pure sulphate of copper, two parts; subcarbonate of ammonia, three parts. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 183 One part of carbon consumes in burning to carbonic acid 2⅔ parts of oxygen.

†6. A mediæval measure of time, equal to $\frac{1}{15}$ of an hour, or 4 minutes: see ATOM 7. *Obs.*

1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xi. 158 Each ..admits of four different subdivisions, into four points, ten minutes, fifteen parts or degrees, and forty moments.

II. Portion allotted, share.

7. A portion of something (material or immaterial) allotted or belonging to a particular person; a share. Sometimes almost in abstract sense: Sharing, participation; interest, concern.

To have part: to share, partake (*in*, †*of*). *To have neither part nor lot in*: to have no share or concern in, to have nothing to do with (see LOT *sb.* 2 b). See also *art and part*: ART *sb.* 16.

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 522 He moste kunne muchel of art þat þu woldest ȝeue þer-of part. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19585 Has þou na part, coth petre, here. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xx. 6 Blessid and holy he, that hath paart in the first aȝen risyng. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 104 Cham Upon his part Aufrique nam. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. i. 277 The preestis and dekenes of the Oold Testament schulden not haue part and lott in the firste parting of the lond of Iewry. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 Aduersitees, Of the whiche I..haue had my parte. 1538 BALE *John Bapt.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 216 My ways..with mennys ways haue no part. 1601 BARLOW *Serm. Paules Crosse* 23 We haue no part in Dauid, nor inheritance in the son of Isay. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* i. 17. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 151 We had neither art or part, concern or interest therein. 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman* i. Poet. Wks. 1875 I. 14 Death Can have no part in Beauty. 1891 DOUGALL *Beggars All* (ed. 2) 271 That she would have neither part nor lot in his dishonest career.

b. Allotted portion (without definite notion of division or sharing); possession (*concr.* or *abstr.*); one's lot in life. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxii. 11 [lxiii. 10] Thei shul be taken in to the hond of sword, the partis of foxis thei shul be. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 594, I haue noȝht had no part of children tweyne But first siknesse, and after wo and peyne. *c* 1500 *Three Kings Sons* 66 To obeie and abide the wille of oure lord, & to take suche part yn pacience, as he wol sende. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Hos.* v. 7 Now shal a moneth devoure them with their partes. 1858 NEALE *Bernard de M.* (1865) 36 The Lord shall be thy part.

8. A person's share in some action; what one has to do; function, office, business, duty. Formerly in *pl.* when referring to a number of persons.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 245 Be liklynes the mast cowart Semyt till do richt weill his part. 1451 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* I. 201 He seyd itt was not his parte to do itt. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 297 The partes of menne is, to reioyce in the behalf of the commenweale. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Repentance* II. (1859) 544 It is therefore our parts..to pray unto our heavenly Father. 1611 BIBLE *Ruth* iii. 13 But if hee will not doe the part of a kinseman to thee, then will I doe the part of a kinseman to thee, as the Lord liueth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 561 Accuse not Nature, she hath don her part. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 418 ¶ 7 It is the part of a Poet to humour the Imagination. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxii. 254 Was it not a brother's part to go to a sister in affliction? 1882 *Times* 23 Sept. 4 The artillery did its part with its usual devotion.

9. *Theatr.* The character assigned to or sustained by an actor in a dramatic performance; a rôle. Also, the words assigned to or spoken by an actor in such a character; hence, a written or printed copy of these.

1495 in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 36 Payd for copyyng of the ij knyghts partes, & demons. 1584 *Ibid.* 38 To Jhon Copestake, for playenge of Esron his parte xx*d*. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 142 All the world's a stage..And one man in his time playes many parts. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 264 Let every man take his Qu and perfect his owne part. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 180 ¶ 6 They must be called off the Stage, and receive Parts more suitable to their Genius. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. viii. ¶ 2, I was sent on the boards in children's parts. 1882 H. C. MERIVALE *Faucit of B.* I. 145 Minna in the 'Pirate' would be more the line of part to fall to you.

b. *fig.* A character sustained by any one, either as a special office or function (nearly = 8), or as assumed or feigned.

To play (act) the part of: to act as or like; to perform the function of. *To play (act) a part*: to perform a function, or pursue a course of action; also, to sustain a feigned character, make a pretence, act deceitfully.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 361 Þan þe figour of a freke he sall take eftire, And preualy in þat part a-pere ȝowe be-forne. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 50 Homfrey Cheiny pleiyng the parte of a good blood hounde, foloed the tract of ye flyer. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 27 Where left, he went, and his owne false part playd. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 205 None ever acted both Parts bolder, Both of a Chieftain and a Soldier. *a* 1732 GAY *Fables* II. vi. 2 The man of pure and simple heart Thro' life disdains a double part. 1886 BARING-GOULD *Court Royal* xxxv, He was unskilled to act a part and speak half the truth. 1891 *Speaker* 11 July 36/2 The Referendum and the Initiative..have a great part to play in the future of Switzerland.

†c. *transf.* One who performs a part, an actor.

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Commend. Verses Fletcher's Dram. Poems*, That some who sat spectators haue confessed.. [they] felt such shafts steal through their captiued sense, As made them rise Parts, and go Lovers thence.

10. *Mus.* The melody assigned to a particular voice or instrument in concerted music, or a written or printed copy of this for the use of a particular performer; each of the constituent melodies or successions of notes which make up a harmony. Hence *transf.* Each of the voices or instruments which join in a concerted piece.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1481, I synge of two partys without a mene. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LVII. vi, Thou my harp the consort make, My self will beare a part. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. to Mus.* 1 Musicke bookes..being brought to the table: the mistresse of the house presented mee with a part, earnestly requesting mee to sing. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* III. 1 The Parts of Musick are in all but four, howsoever some skilful Musicians have composed songs of twenty, thirty, and forty parts. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* iii. 55 This one Voice or Part is mentioned as the greatest Excellency of the Temple Musick. 1889 E. PROUT *Harmony* (ed. 10) iv. § 94 Most music is written in four-part harmony, and the parts are generally named after the four varieties of the human voice...The highest part is called the *treble*, or *soprano*, the next below this, the *alto*, the third part..the *tenor*, and the lowest part the *bass*.

†11. A piece of conduct, an act (usually with qualification expressing praise or blame). *Obs.*

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. (1577) M j, Alonso Garillo..hauing committed certaine youthfull partes ..was by the Kings commaundement carried to prison. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1895) III. 333 Pausanias..committed many insolent partes by reason of the great authority he had. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* A ij, For your Honors many Honorable and friendlie parts, I have hitherto onely returned promises. *a* 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. II. i. (1642) 155 He .. after shewed him many other unkinde and unchildly parts.

12. A personal quality or attribute, natural or acquired, esp. of an intellectual kind (? as a constituent element of one's mind or character, or ? as allotted to one by Providence: cf. *gift*, *talent*); almost always in *pl.* Abilities, capacities, talents. Usually with an adj. expressing excellence; also *absol.* = high intellectual ability, cleverness, talent. Now *arch.*, rare in speech.

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. (1577) G vij b, To set his delite to haue in himselfe partes and excellent qualities. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. i, I ne're saw any gentlemanlike part [in him]. *Ibid.* IV. i, A gentleman..of very excellent good partes. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* V. ii. 64 For which of my bad parts didst thou first fall in loue with me? 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxxiv. 88 We magnifie the wealthy man, though his parts be never so poor. 1678 BARCLAY *Apol.* (1841) 283 Three things go to the making up of a minister. 1. Natural parts, that he be not a fool. 2. Acquired parts, that he be learned in the languages [etc.]. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 197 ¶ 5 Courage is the natural Parts of a Soldier. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 351 A man of Parts, but a most vile, stinking Whigg. 1806 G. CANNING *Poet. Wks.* (1827) 49 But if, amongst this motley crew, One man of real parts we view. 1844 MACAULAY *Ess., Earl Chatham* (1887) 818 Some of them were indeed, to do them justice, men of parts. 1894 'IAN MACLAREN' *Bonnie Briar Bush* (1899) 5 A Lad o' Pairts. *a* 1901 BESANT *Five Years' Tryst*, etc. (1902) 196 At school the son was a steady lad, of good, not brilliant parts.

III. Region; side.

13. A portion of a country or territory, or of the world; a region, quarter. (Usually in *pl.*; often with a vague collective rather than plural sense.)

(When the words *of the world* or the like are added, the sense is 1 above: e. g.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) i. 4 If a man come fro þe west partys of þe werld. 1535 BOORDE in *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) Forewds. 53 Few frendys ynglond hath in theys partes of Europe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 132 Going into the foure partes of the worlde.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 217 And all prouyns and pertes þi pes shall desyre. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 20 Women in those partes, were not tamed nor embased by consideration of their own sex and kind. 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelm. Term* III. iii. 52, I am a mere stranger for these parts. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 2 One who ha's spent many years in foreign parts. 1725 BERKELEY *Proposal Supplying Ch. in For. Plant.* Wks. III. 215 To propagate the Gospel in foreign parts. 1833 *Rep. Sel. Committee on Munic. Corporat.* 334 The mixed jurisdiction in the Parts of Kesteven. 1861 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 277 Let me know when you come into these parts.

b. *Part of Fortune* (Astrol.): that point of the heavens in which the moon is when the sun is in the ascendant or 'horoscope'.

1696 in PHILLIPS (ed. 5). 1819 WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* *a* 1836 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1855) XXXI. 311 *The Part of Fortune*, is the distance of the moon's place from the sun, added to the degrees of the ascendent.

†14. Side (*lit.*); hence, direction in space. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3517 Y schal take out to anoþer pard & prykie fro hem anon. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 30 Made a bridge over the river on the part of saint Denis strete, and so escaped. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 34 Sume here and sume there; yea, verye manye of bothe partes. 1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* (1577) Introd. 5 b, If that the Sonne .. be unto the North part, or Southe part of the Equinoctiall. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xvii. 24 As the lightning that lighteneth out of the one part vnder heauen, shineth vnto the other part vnder heauen. 1774 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 7 Sept., [Norwich] is on every part walled in.

b. = HAND *sb.* 32 i. Now *rare*.

1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 67 On that other parte he had grete drede. 1534 CROMWELL *Let.* 17 Nov. in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 391 Neglecting of thone parte the kinges highnes honour to be preserued..of thother parte as it were contempnyng all frieendeship in giving place to a litle Lucre. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iv. 40 On the contrary part, his mind seeth not itself, but only turneth into itself. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 135 On the other part, I judged that I might lose nearly as much.

†c. *fig.* (Father's or mother's) Side (in genealogy). (Cf. HALF *sb.* 2.) *Obs.*

1558 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. II. App. v. 398 All other your majesty's ancestors..of the part of your said mother [cf. L. *ex parte materna*].

15. Side (*fig.*), in a contest, dispute, question, contract, or any relation of opposite persons or bodies of people; party; cause.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 624 Clyffurd and wauss maid a melle, Quhar cliffurd raucht him a cole, And athir syne drew to partis. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 363 þe fend haþ þe strenger part here þan þe part of treuþe. 1396 in *Scott. Antiq.* XIV. 217 This indenture made..betwx..Scher Henry Synclar..on the ta part and..Scher Jone of Dermounde on the tother part. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xlvii. 179 Of that other part, they marked well that wyth subyon were grete fuson of men. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* ix. 40 Whosoeuer is not agaynste you is on youre parte. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus* A j b/1 *A Senatu stat*.. be is on the senates part. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* I. ii. 64 The victory to neither part inclinde. 1700 PRIOR *Carmen Seculare* 356 Betwixt the Nations let her hold the Scale, And, as she wills, let either Part prevail. 1882 H. C. MERIVALE *Faucit of B.* I. 107 No word had been spoken on either part. 1884 *Bythewood & Jarman's Prec. in Conveyancing* (ed. 4) I. 402 An agreement made..Between ——..(the vendor) of the one part, and ——..(the purchaser) of the other part.

b. *concr.* A party; a body of adherents or partisans; a faction. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10455 When boþe partis come to þe fight. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kn't's T.* 1724 Arcite & eek the hondred of his parte. 1534 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 9 Bothe the seyde partes hathe ben more ardente now..then they were before. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 409 He in dede would gladly have pleased both parts. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iv. 25 Then gan the part of Chalengers anew To range the field, and victorlike to raine.

†c. *pl.* ? = *part-fray* (see 29). *Obs. rare.*

1600 *Look About You* I. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 401 Shift for thyself, good Skink; there's gold, away: Here will be parts. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigrams* CX, [Cæsar] lived scarce one just age, And that midst envy and parts.

IV. [f. PART *v.*] Parting.

†16. Parting, separation, leave-taking. *Obs. rare.*

1605 *1st Pt. Ieronimo* II. vi. 27 O cruell part; Andreas bosome bears away my hart.

17. The parting of the hair. *U. S.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *Century Mag.* Aug. 489/1 His straight, smooth hair, with its definite part.

V. Phrases.

18. Part and (or) parcel. (The addition of *parcel* emphasizes the sense of *part*.)

a. *Part and parcel*, emphasizing sense 1 c: cf. PARCEL *sb.* 1 b.

[1414: see PARCEL *sb.* 1 b.] 1535–6 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 11 This present Act, and euery part and parcel therof, shall extend [etc.]. *Ibid.* c. 26 The..Lordships..to be part and parcell of the same hundred [of Wesebery]. 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* (1647) 100 [To] suffer the same and every part and parcell thereof to descend come and remaine according to the true meaning of this Indenture. 1664 *Compleat Clark* 795 The said Capital Messuage, Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, and Premisses, and every part and parcel thereof. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 106 This being part and parcel of my present subject. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 194 The places referred to are, to all intents and purposes, part and parcel of the metropolis. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* V. i. § 2. 272 The moral law of the conscience is part and parcel of man himself.

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b. *Part or (nor) parcel.*

1459 [see PARCEL *sb.* 1]. 1535-6 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 11 Vnited,..to and with the countie of Hereford, as a member, part, or parcell of the same. 1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 All such Right [or] Title .. to the premisses, or to any part or parcell therof. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 64 Neuer a part or parcel thereof left vndiscouered. 1664 *Compleat Clark* 6 As often as it shall happen the said annuity of a hundred pounds or any part or parcell thereof to be behind and unpaid. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* iv. 126 The Protestants alone have no part or parcel in the sacred inheritance.

19. Part of speech (*Gram.*) [L. *pars orationis*]. Formerly also *part of reason* (REASON *sb.*[1] 3 c), or simply *part* (sense 2 a). Each of the grammatical categories or classes of words as determined by the kind of notion or relation which they express in the sentence.

Usually reckoned as eight, viz. noun or substantive, adjective, pronoun, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, interjection (sometimes as nine, the article being reckoned separately from the adjective). Formerly the participle was often reckoned as a distinct 'part'.

1481-1530 [see REASON *sb.*[1] 3 c]. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. (Percy Soc.) 24 For as much as there be Eight partes of speche, I would knowe ryght fayne, What a noune substantive is in hys degre. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 24 They have also a nynth part of reason whiche I call article, borowyng the name of the Grekes. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* (1627) 56 *Q.* How many parts of speech have you? Or how many parts are there in Speech? *A.* Eight. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 62, I have not made the Article (as some have done) a distinct Part of Speech. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 277 We..must have the parts of speech before we can predicate anything.

b. *Principal parts* (of a verb): those from which the other parts can be derived, or which contain the different stems in the simplest forms.

In Latin Grammar, applied to the first pers. sing. pres. indic., the infinitive mood, the first pers. sing. perfect indic., and the supine (or in deponent verbs, instead of the two last, the perf. pple.); in English, and Teutonic langs. generally: see quot. 1870.

1870 MARCH *Comp. Gram. Ags. Lang.* 78 The Principal Parts [of a verb] are the present infinitive, the imperfect indicative first person, and the passive participle.

20. Most part: the greatest part, most; as *adv.* mostly; †*most part all*, almost all; †*the more part*, the greater or major part, the majority.

13.. *K. Alis.* 5390 Þe mest parte þereof hy slowen. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13308 The most parte of my pepull put to þe dethe. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 772 The towne was than mooste parte all the houses covered with strawe. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xix. 32 The moare parte knewe not wherefore they were come togedder. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 166 [Mankynde] leuand maist part in all vice. 1693 *Humours Town* 48 Their Spendthrift Sons .. have dipt most part of their Estates in Judgements, Bonds, and Warrents. *Mod.* He lives there most part of the year.

b. *For (the) most part, the most part,* †*for the more part*: as concerns the greatest part, in most cases, mostly.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's Prol.* 4 For the moore part they loughe & pleyde. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xix. 213 Þei ben alle, for the moste part, alle Pygmeyes. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 13 They ride the most part, without sadles, spurs, or shoes on their horses. 1685 LOVELL *Gen. Hist. Relig.* 123 Bishopricks and Monasteries,.. for most Part, in great Disorder. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley Banker* I. viii. 166 The shops were for the most part closed.

†**21. Some part**: as *adv.*, in some parts; to some extent; somewhat. *Obs.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 14 It [the vision] be sum part subtile to understand. 1569-70 *Tragedie* 140 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* x, Lord Darlie, Of quhais rair bewtie scho did sumpart farlie.

22. Bear a part: to sustain a part (as in acting); to take part: = 23 b.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* Anagram (1865) 73 No spirit in our blood But in our soul's discourses bears a part. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. i, John Bull's mother .. bears a part in the following transactions. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. IX. 186 The king himself..bore a part in it.

23. Take part. a. To share, partake *of* or *in* (cf. sense 7); b. To participate *in* (some action), to assist, co-operate (cf. 8).

1382 WYCLIF *Hebr.* ii. 14 Therfore for children comuneden to fleisch and blood, and he also took part of the same. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxi. 245 Such as regarded her were constrayned to take parte of her sorow. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ix. 24 Each one taking part in others aide. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 19 Philebus .. takes no further part in the discussion.

c. *To take part with*, to side with, range oneself on the side of (see sense 15). *To take the part of*, to espouse the side of, to support, second, back up.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1058 Vertu was full heuy, when he sy Frewyll Take part with Vyce. *Ibid.* 1220, I haue gret meruayll Ye durst be so bolde Vyces part to take. 1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 80 The Iewes cried out agaynst Christ, takynge parte with the highe prestes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 34 They shall doubtles have mo to take their parts. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 570 To take part Against Olympius. 1732 LEDIARD *Scthos* II. IX. 338 He took your part in this war. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 559/1 Some took part with him, some with Carrol. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 251 Zeus sent him flying for taking her part when she was being beaten.

†**24. A part, on part**, early analytical ways of writing APART, q. v. *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. XV, We wille go on parte.

25. For my part: as regards *my* share in the matter; as far as *I* am concerned (cf. *on my part*, etc., 28): so *for his, our, your part*, etc.

c 1440 *Generydes* 3013 Syr Anasore the knyght, and ser Darell,..Eche for his parte quyte hym self full wele. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 137 We oughte to offer yt vp vnto hym with thankeynges for his parte, and meke our selfe for our parte. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, I for my part am here present. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 35 But as for our Part, we shall tell The naked Truth of what befell. 1762 WHITEHEAD *School for Lovers* IV. i, I wish all the women were in the bottom of the sea, for my part. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 185 For my own part, I have no hope of any material benefit.

26. a. In part: partly.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 351 It may be purgid in part. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 663 The lawes of the realme, in part he reformed, and in part he newely augmented. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* xiii. 9 For we know in part, and we prophesie in part. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 374 To make himselfe righteous by his own works, either in whole or in part. 1878 HUTTON *Scott* iii. 30 The lady herself was in part responsible for this impression.

b. **In good part**: favourably or without offence; *in ill* or *evil part*, unfavourably; so *in better, best, worse part*, etc. Chiefly with *take*, or the like. (Cf. L. *in bonam partem accipere*, or *interpretari*.)

1559 KNOX *Let. Q. Eliz.* in *First Blast* (Arb.) App. 60 Interpret my rude wordis in the best part. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 35 b, Fearinge lest the duke should it take in evyll part. *Ibid.* 107 Thus verely doe they frendly counsell them, and requyre them to take it in that parte. *c* 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* A iij, Accepting [it] in good part. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xxii. 28 b, Bread, wine, and sweet water..were accepted in better parte then the answeare of the grand maister. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. iv. 21 Which I presume hee'le take in gentle part. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIV. 124 And myself take that wrong..To Hector in worst part of all. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lx. 544 The parliament took this remonstrance in ill part. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xviii. 160, I am sure that he will take it in good part.

†**27. Of the part of, of my part**, etc.: = on the part of (see 28); also, *of my part*, from my side, from me. *Obs.*

c 1530 *To My Heart's Joy* 9 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 40 Yf ye liste to haue knoweliche of my part, I am in hel [= health], god thanked mote he be, As of body. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* A j b/1 All this is of my part, or maketh for me. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vi. 4 b, [The] Moores, to whom of our partes was made good cheere. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. vi. 2 Of the part of England. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1627) 6 We of our parts saluted him in a very lowly and submissive manner.

28. On the part of (any one, *on his part*, etc.): on the side of; as regards (his, etc.) share in the action, as far as (he, etc.) is concerned (cf. *for my part*, 25). Also, Proceeding from (the person or party mentioned) as agent; made or performed by; by.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11836 Priam on his part, & his prise knightes,..no swyke thoghtyn. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 460 On my part no defaute hath be. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Pet.* iv. 14 On their parte he is evyll spoken of: but on youre parte he is glorified. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 2. 183 Without any cause, or provocation on Israels part. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 7 Foul distrust, and breach Disloyal on the part of Man,..On the part of Heav'n Now alienated, distance and distaste. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 503 The conclusion, that no excess of tyranny on the part of a prince can justify active resistance on the part of a subject. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* I. 20 No objection on my part, I said.

VI. 29. Combinations and attributive uses: **part-book**, a book containing one part (or a number of parts printed separately) of a harmonized musical composition (see 10); †**part-fray**, a conflict between two parties or factions (*obs.*); **part-music**, music in parts (esp. vocal); **part-singing**, singing in parts; **part-writing**, composition of music in parts, combination of parts in musical composition (see 10). See also PART-SONG.

1864 A. M'KAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (ed. 4) 278 A complete set of *part-books of Handel's 'Joshua'. 1889 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* IV. 739 Separate volumes, well known to students of mediaeval Music as 'the old Part-Books'. 1631 HEYWOOD *Maid of West* II. Wks. 1874 II. 282 Pox of these *part-frayes. 1880 H. F. FROST in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 658 When secular *part-music again occupied the attention of composers, it took the form of the glee rather than that of the madrigal or part-song. 1899 *Daily News* 2 Nov. 6/3 Once the craze was all for issuing volumes in parts; to-day *part publication is almost unknown. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xix, It had cost Adam a great deal of trouble .. to learn his musical notes and *part-singing. 1889 E. PROUT *Harmony* (ed. 10) iv. § 95 Rules which the student must observe in *part-writing.

B. *adv.* or quasi-*adv.* or *adj.* [Cf. similar use of PARCEL *sb.* B.] In part, partly, in some degree, to some extent. a. qualifying vb. or phrase.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* II. 787 The king made his mother an answere part in earnest and part in play. 1535 COVERD. *Dan.* ii. 33 His fete were parte off yron, and parte of earth. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 517 To th' end each Creature might..Part-sympathize with his own Element. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 296 This wretch hath part confest his Villany. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 2 *Tim.* i. 12 The ship that is part in the water, and part in the mud. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 18 Waving groves..part admit, and part exclude the day. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v., 'It rains part', it rains a little. 1864 TENNYSON *Grandmother* viii, A lie which is part a truth is a harder matter to fight.

b. qualifying adj. or pple.

Properly hyphened when the adj. is used *attrib.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 60 One..who (halfe through) Giues o're, and leaues his part-created Cost A naked subiect to the Weeping Clouds. 1832 MOTHERWELL *Poems* (1847) 266, I watched those cold part-opened lips. 1891 *Mail* 14 Dec. 3/6 A part-heard case of alleged dealing in bogus cheques.

c. qualifying sb. With agent-nouns and nouns of action, still of adverbial character, as in *part-payment*, payment in part, action of partly paying, PART-OWNER; but with other sbs. functioning as an adj. In *part-time, part-way*, etc. often = part of (the time, the way): cf. *half-time, half-way*. Usually hyphened to the sb., and the combination may be used *attrib.*, as in *part-mine pig-iron*, absol. *part-mine*, pig-iron partly from native ore; *part-time girl*, a girl engaged for part of her time.

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. i. 122 A part performance of Gregory II.'s engagement. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* i. 1 An excursion of part business, part pleasure. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xx. § 159 (1875) 447 A part-cause of the transformation of the Earth's crust. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 238 It was part payment only, payment in full was still to come. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* V. iv. II. 70 He moved some battalions part-way towards the frowning Sapounè Heights. 1891 *East. Daily Press* 26 Aug. 2/1 Wanted, a Part-time Girl, (15), for housework. 1893 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 2/6 Staffordshire part-mines are 45*s* 6*d* to 46*s* 6*d* and 47*s*, according to mixture; common, 35*s* to 36*s*; and all mine hot-blast forge iron, 60*s* to 62*s* 6*d*. 1896 *Ibid.* 30 Oct. 10/5 Gentleman .. open to part-time engagement to manage the advertising of a cycle firm. 1896 *Westm. Gas.* 29 Jan. 1/2 The part-authors, and part-condoners, of the horrors in the Armenian provinces.

Part (pāɪt), *v.* Also 4-5 **pert**, 4-6 **parte**, 6- *Sc.* **pairt**. Pa. pple. **parted**, in 4-5 (8-9) **part**. [a. F. *part-ir* (pr. pple. *part-ant*, 3 sing. pres. indic. *part*, pres. subj. *parte*), formerly 'to part, sunder, divide, sever; also' (in mod.Fr. now only) 'to part, depart, remoue, or goe from' (Cotgr.) = Pr. and Sp. *partir*, It. *partire*:—L. *partīre* (in cl. L. usually *partīrī*) to part, divide, distribute, share, f. *pars, part-em*, stem *parti-* PART *sb.*]

I. 1. *trans.* To divide into parts (by actual local separation, or by marking or assigning boundaries, or merely in thought); to divide, break, cleave, sever. Now somewhat *rare*.

To part the hoof: to have cloven hoofs (cf. DIVIDE *v.* 1 b).

c 1275 *On Serving Christ* 27 in *O. E. Misc.* 91 And Adames eyres beoþ parted on þre. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 49 Knoute..parted þe lond in foure parties. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 18 Þai partid his clathes in foure partis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 385/1 Partyn a-sundyr, or clevyn,..*divido*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 270/2 To Parte in thre, *tripartiri*. 1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* xlv, A heavy burden wearieth one, Which being parted then in twaine, Seemes very light. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* ii. 6 Thou shalt part it in pieces, and powr oyle thereon. — *Deut.* xiv. 6 Euery beast that parteth the hoofe, and cleaueth the clift into two clawes. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Exod.* xiv. 21 That torrent of fire..yet parted it self; making a kinde of a lane. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 9. 112 The besiegers were parted into two masses by the Seine.

†b. *Arith.* = DIVIDE *v.* 9 a. *Obs.*

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 8 To deuide or parte, is ingeniously to find how oftentimes the diuisor is conteined in the number to be diuided.

c. To separate (the hair), as with a comb, on each side of a dividing line or *parting*.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 68 The haire of their heads..They part it before in the midst, and pleate it behind. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Pr. Wks.* (1888) I. 405 The hair delicately parted on the forehead. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* iii. (1847) 30 The hair of his upper lip being parted on both sides lay upon his breast.

d. *Naut.* To break, or suffer the breaking of (a rope) so as to get loose from an anchor, a mooring, a vessel in tow, etc. Also *absol.* to get loose in this way.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 149 In the attempt, it parted the grappling rope. 1800 NELSON 26 Feb. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 200 She having split her maintopsail and foresail, parted the cable, let go another anchor. 1854 G. B. RICHARDSON *Univ. Code* v. (ed. 12) § 3746, I have parted, sweep for my anchor when I am gone. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Apr. 6/2 He did not think that three of the best ocean tugs could have taken the Federation through the cyclonic seas without parting their hawsers.

2. *intr.* To suffer division, be divided or severed, to divide, break, cleave, come in two or in pieces.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Love* 16 b, The clouen ayre, which parteth in sunder at the end of his arrow. 1726 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 111 They came into the Country Road, where the track parted. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XI. XXXVIII, The gentle waters gently part In dimples round the prow. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* liv, The frigate parted amidships. 1898 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 5/5 The cord parted, and he was dashed to the pavement lifeless.

3. *trans.* To dissolve (a connexion, etc.) by separation of the persons or parties concerned: in special phrases, as *to part company*, to dissolve companionship, take leave, separate (= sense 6); *to part a fight, fray*, to put an end to a fight by separating the combatants (see 4); †*to part beds*, to cease to live together in wedlock (*obs.*).

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 9168 Truste ek trewely, Ye partē neuere company. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CVII. xi, Of seas and winds he partes the fight. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 114 Welcome signior, you are almost come to part a fray. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 46 The

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Vice-Admiral..left not off till Night parted the Fray. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 150 P 4, I could name Two, who after having had Seven Children, fell out and parted Beds upon the boiling of a Leg of Mutton. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxvii, They parted company at the gate of Furnival's Inn. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 380 He parts company from the vain and impertinent talker. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Sp. W.* ii. (1884) 76 The point at which the scientific man is apt to part company with the theologian.

b. To dissolve, break up (an assembly). *rare.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 13850 (Gött.) Wid þis þai partid þair semble. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. IX. 132 The Night coming on, parted the Assembly, before anything was decided.

4. To put asunder, separate, sunder (two or more persons or things, or one *from* another); to separate (combatants) so as to stop the combat; to make a separation between (companions, lovers, etc.). Also *fig.* to separate in thought, to put in a different class or category, to distinguish.

c 1315 SHOREHAM I. 2089 Eche hordom ne parteþ nauȝt þe mane al fram hys wyfe. 13.. *Cursor M.* 390 (Gött.) To part þe dai fra þe night. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2295 The kyng of kynggez partyd them twayn. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 7 How canst thou part sadnesse and melancholy? 1602 — *Ham.* v. ii. 312 Part them, they are incens'd. 1611 BIBLE *Ruth* i. 17 The Lord doe so to me, and more also, if ought but death part thee and me. — *Luke* xxiv. 51 While he blessed them, hee was parted from them, and caried vp into heauen. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 242 A fool and his money is soon parted. 1758 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* II. (1760) 87 [Horse-beans and tares] are easily parted with a riddle. 1830 TENNYSON *Isabel* ii. To part Error from crime. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* iii. 35 The women shrieked to their lovers to part the combatants.

b. To keep asunder or separate; to separate, as a boundary; to form a boundary or interval between.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 50 Each windo arched in the top, and parted from oother..by flat fayr bolted columns. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 56 Which Riuer parteth also Dacia, from Mysia. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 20 Where seas or deserts part them from the rest. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 1118 As..two wild men supporters of a shield, Painted, who stare at open space, nor glance The one at other, parted by the shield. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 1. 1 The peninsula which parts the Baltic from the Northern seas.

c. *spec.* in technical uses: (*a*) *Metallurgy.* To separate (gold and silver) from each other by means of an acid. (*b*) *Paper Manuf.* To separate (the damp sheets) after pressing. (*c*) *Comb-making.* To cut (a pair of combs, or their teeth) from one piece of material by a special method, so that the teeth of each correspond to the spaces between the teeth of the other. (*d*) *Turning.* To separate (a piece) from the block, as with a *parting-tool*: see PARTING *vbl. sb.* 2, quot. 1879.

1487 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, c. 2 *Preamble*, It was of old Time used..to fine and part all Gold and Silver..needful for the said Mints. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 766 The gold and silver to be parted ought previously to be granulated. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 927 Fine papers are often twice parted and pressed. *Ibid.* 1061 The one space..is allotted to the processes of dissolving the silver, and parting the gold. 1875 *Ibid.* (ed. 7) I. 905 The teeth of the larger descriptions of comb are *parted*, or cut one out of the other with a thin frame saw; then the shell, equal in size to two combs with their teeth interlaced, is bent like an arch in the direction of the length of the teeth...Smaller combs of horn and tortoise-shell are parted whilst flat, by an ingenious machine with two chisel-formed cutters, placed obliquely, so that every cut produces one tooth.

d. *intr.* or *absol.* To make or cause separation, division, or distinction.

1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xviii. 18 The lot causeth contentions to cease, and parteth betweene the mighty [COVERD., parteth the mightie asunder]. 1750 *Boston Rec.* (1887) XVII. 252 In a range with the Fence and Trees which parts between John Richardson Esqrs. Land..and Samuel Wells Esqrs. Land. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xlviii, Her care is not to part and prove.

II. 5. *intr.* To become or be separated or sundered (*from* something); to be liberated or detached; to proceed, emanate; to come off. *rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20755 Þan parted his hend fra þe bere. 1594 CONSTABLE *Diana* VI. ix, But from his bow a fiery arrow parteth. 1679 *Establ. Test* 13 A stolen smile will part from me. 1727 POPE *Eloisa* 95 Ev'n thought meets thought, ere from the lips it part. 1862 BORROW *Wild Wales* III. xv. 168 The sheep caught the disease and the wool parted.

6. In reciprocal sense: To go or come apart or asunder, to separate. Of persons: To go away from each other, quit one another's company.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6153 Þe kinges & muche of hor folc aliue partede atuo. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20264 Allas! hou sal we part in tua. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2473 Þay acolen and kyssen..and parten ryȝt þere. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiii. 57 Þare þare it and Iordan partes es a grete brigg. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 572 Thus partit thay twa. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. i. 10 So both tooke goodly leave, and parted severall. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 18 A Tale..Would ..Make..Thy knotty and combined locks to part, And each particular haire to stand on end. 1646 CRASHAW *Delights of Muses* 119 And, when life's sweet fable ends, Soul and body part like friends. 1725 GAY *Black-eyed Susan* iv, We only part to meet again. *a* 1732 — *Hare & Friends* 61 But dearest friends, alas! must part. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* I. xviii, Her lips grew pale, Parted, and quivered. 1842 TENNYSON *Edwin Morris* 70 We met to part no more. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 392, I give my guides buttons, reels of cotton,..fish-hooks, and matches, and we part friends. *Mod.* Here our roads parted.

b. *Part from*: (*a*) to separate from, go away from, leave (see also 7); (*b*) = next *b* (now *rare*).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 64 Hwon he parteð urom ou. *Ibid.* 406 Bute ȝif ich parti urom ou, þe Holi Gost..ne mei nout kumen to ou. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13033 Herodias..wend to part fra herod. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 492 The hwnd hym lufit swa, That he vald part na vis hym fra. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 10692 For al his myȝt & his prowes He partied neuere fro him harmles. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. (Percy Soc.) 60 Fare well, she sayde, for I must parte you fro. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 102 This Ring I gaue him, when he parted from me. 1727 C. COLDEN *Hist. Five Ind. Nat.* 3 This extremity obliged the Adirondacks to part from those of the Five Nations. 1863 GEO. ELIOT in *Life* (1885) II. 365 Our poor boy Thornie parted from us to-day.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 174, I giue them with this ring, Which when you part from, loose, or giue away, Let it presage the ruine of your loue. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wallenstein* III. iii, That jewell which you seeme To part from so unwillingly. 1793 *Minstrel* III. 30 Grasping the shadow of power, whilst their poverty constrained them to part from the substance. 1860 GEO. ELIOT in *Life* (1885) II. 166 His precious bag, which he would by no means part from.

c. *Part with*: (*a*) = prec. *a* (now *rare*); (*b*) to let go, give up, surrender; to get rid of, send away, dismiss; in mod. use also of a body or substance: to lose, give off (heat, or a constituent or element).

To part with child (*bairn*): to be delivered prematurely, to suffer abortion (*Sc.*).

13.. *Cursor M.* 17022 (Cott.) Kynd na saul suffers ar to part wit [so *Gött.*; *Trin.* & *Laud* parte fro] man o-liue. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* V. i. 221 He was with me then, Who parted with me to go fetch a Chaine. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 235 How parted he with thee? 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xiii. 14 Abram had now parted with Lot, to his great grief. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* ix, The ladies seemed very unwilling to part with my daughters. 1871 M. ARNOLD *Friendship's Garl.* 97 Just after I had parted with him at his lodgings.

c 1350 *St. John Evang.* 290 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 38 He dredes his gude sal fro him fall, So þat he dar noght part with all. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 28 b, The Dutches was driuen to part with one of her chiefe women. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* IV. 411 Oh, that I should part with so much gold! 1663 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Colours* III. xlix. Annot. ii, Lixiviate salts .. dispose them [vegetables] to part readily with their tincture. 1728 *Freethinker* No. 92 P 3, I would part with all my Jewels, to be but Twenty. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr.* 327/1 Such substances as are known to contain oxygen in the greatest abundance, and to part with it with the greatest facility. 1878 DALE *Lect. Preach.* v. 131 Men will not part with what they have until you give them something better.

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 61 The ȝeir following the quene pairtit witht bairne...The bairne was born quick and deceissit witht in schort space thairefter. 1722 WODROW *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. III. viii. § 7. 432 All which put her to such Fright that she parted with Child, and never recovered. 1883 GRAHAM *Writings* II. 20 (E.D.D.) Maggy had parted wi' bairn.

d. *absol.* To part with something, esp. money; to give or pay money. *slang* or *colloq.*

1873 *Slang Dict.* s. v., 'He's a right un, he is; I know'd he'd part'. 1894 'J. S. WINTER' *Red-Coats* 107 The master of Dorien was wily—what the country folk call 'unwilling to part'. At least, he would only part for a consideration.

7. *intr.* To take one's leave or departure; to depart, go away; to set out. *arch.* [Cf. F. *partir.*]

In perfect tenses, it often took *be*: 'he is parted from Rome'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12975 Sum oþir ansuar sal þou sai, Ar I fra þe yitt part a-wai. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2962 Hwan he wore parted alle samen, Hauelok bi-lefte wit ioie and gamen In engelond. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* i. 42 Anoon the lepre partide [Vulg. *discessit*] awey fro hym. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 384 For to dye it were my riȝth, And hennes to party. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* IV. 20 Who moued you to leue me, and to parte soo? 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 71 But now he parted hence to embarque for Millain. 1622 J. BOROUGH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camd.) 129 Mr. Norgate is parted from Rome..for England. *c* 1642 TWYNE in *Wood's Life* 1 Sept. (O. H. S.) I. 58 They desisted and parted awaye quietly. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1151/2 The Queen of Poland was parted from Janowits, to go and meet the King at Leopol. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 44, I parted from Vienna the middle of May. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* VI. 142 Aged and poor He parted thence. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Aug. xxiii, 'But ere he parted', said she, 'he confer'd On thee the irrecoverable boon'.

b. *To part* (*hence, out of this life*, etc.): to die.

c 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 297 Whan þeih sholen parten henne, Ful wel þeih sholen here weie kenne Riht to þe blisse of paradys. 13.. *Chron. Eng.* 422 (Ritson) Er he partede of thisse live. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iii. 12 A [= he] parted eu'n iust betweene Twelue and One. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* L XXII, At six months' end, she parted hence. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. iii. 50 An angel sent from pitying heaven To bid him part in peace. 1878 *Masque of Poets* 14, I know it well and yet in peace I part.

†8. *trans.* To depart from, go away from, take leave of, leave, quit, forsake: = DEPART *v.* 8. *Obs.*

In quot. 1609, app. a mixture of 'had parted this life' and 'had been parted from this life'. Cf. PASS *v.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Epit. Dk. Jaspar* Wks. 1843 II. 398 But or I parte the place, Up his hede he caste. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 39 That I should part my countrey, to avoide My monstrous charge. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. i. 3 Since presently your soules must part your bodies. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Macc.* v. 5 As though Antiochus had bene parted this life. 1787 *Minor* IV. vi. 222 My regret at parting this second Eden. *c* 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ennui* xiv, Though loth to part his country, he could rather part that nor me. 1812 *Examiner* 14 Sept. 588/1 One of the transports,..having parted the convoy, was captured.

b. To part with, give up: = 6 b (*b*), c (*b*). *dial.*

1823 SHARPE *Ballad Bk.* (1868) 2 (E. D. D.) O we maun part this lore, Willie. 1899 MACMANUS *Chim. Corners* 73 (E. D. D.) He wouldn't part his wife Molly at home for all the princesses in the world.

III. 9. *trans.* To divide to or among a number of recipients; to distribute in shares, apportion. (With various const.) Somewhat *arch.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 4678 He nam Daries tresour, And pertid hit among his kynne. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 296 He parted his wynnyng tille his men largely. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4318 Þe quilke is part vs, all þe pake, be parcells euyn. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 153, I will part them all you among. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CVIII. iii, Let me part out Sichems fields. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Macc.* v. 20 And there were parted to Simon three thousand men, to goe into Galilee. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 503 She parted herself, whilst living..betwixt these three places. 1715 POPE *2nd Ep. Miss Blount* 15 To part her time 'twixt reading and bohea. 1809 BAWDWEN *Domesday Bk.* 332 This land was parted between 41 Burgesses who have 12 ploughs. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 209 Lands which seem to have been parted out among the magistrates and chief burghers.

10. To share with another or others; (of one person) to give a share of to another; (of a number of persons) to take each a share of, divide among themselves. Now rare or *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

13.. *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 2053 Yif thou wilt half parte with ous, Thou sschalt hit have, Sire Cressus. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 50 Luyte louiþ he þat lord..Þat þus parteþ with þe pore a parcel whon him neodeþ. 1382 WYCLIF *John* xix. 24 Thei partiden my clothis to hem, and in to my cloth thei senten lott. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 386 [He] thanked god..That no wight his blisse parten shal. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. xviii, Ye shalle parte to gyder your good. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lviii. 5 Giff thame the pelffe to pairt amang thame. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 249 *Long.* Let's part the word. *Mar.* No, Ile not be your halfe. 17.. POPE (J.), Jove himself no less content wou'd be To part his throne, and share his heav'n with thee. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xliv, Her friend parted his breakfast..with the child and her grandfather.

†b. *To part stakes* (also *to part shares*): to share, partake, participate, 'go shares' (*with* a person, *in* a thing). In quot. 1581, to make division or distribution (*of* a thing *between* persons).

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 133 The Deuill and thei.. shall parte stakes with theim one daie. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 406 b, To make Invocation to the dead, to part stakes of honour betwixt God and his Sainctes. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 304, I might part shares with my wife. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The. Panegyr.* 7 To share the Honour with him, and part stakes in the Prayse. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* 42 This was before they parted Stakes.

†11. *intr.* To make division into shares; to give or impart a share; to take or have a share; to share, 'go shares', participate, partake (*with* a person; *of* or *in*, rarely *with*, a thing). *Obs.*

c 1290 *St. Brandan* 264 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 226 Heo wollez party þar-of mid us. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 1658 And ȝef we ani good winne, For soþe þou schalt parten þer inne. 1340 *Ayenb.* 38 Þe þyeues be uela3rede byeþ þo þet parteþ of þe þyeſþe. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 4706, I ffeede folk that hongry be, And parte with hem off my plente. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 254 Lat me and the Frinchemen pairt amang ws. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xxx. 24 As his part is that goeth downe to the battel, so shall his part bee that tarieth by the stuffe: they shall part alike. 1670 WALLIS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 519 Who longs to hear of some here willing to part in the impression of my things at Leyden.

†12. *trans.* and *absol.* To give a part or share of; hence, To give away, bestow, impart. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 156 Bote ȝe .. loue þe pore, And such good as God sent Treweliche parten, ȝe naue no more merit [etc.]. 1382 WYCLIF *Baruch* vi. 27 [Thei] nether parten to seeke man, nether to beggynge. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 219 With glad herte parte thyn almesse. 1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 243 For poverty I part in many a place To them that will not obedient be.

†13. To mix or temper (wine) with other liquors or substances. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *couper le vin.*]

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Freese*, a thin..Cyder.. us'd by Vintners..in parting their Wines, to lower the Price of them. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 67 To part a Butt of Muskadel. Draw half your Wine into another Butt; then take your Lags of all sorts that do not prick, and so much Syrup as will not prick;..beat them up, and let it rest after you have blown the froth from off it [etc.].

IV. †14. *trans.* To side with, take part with. (Cf. PARTY *v.* 2 a.) *Obs. rare.*

1652 [see PARTING *vbl. sb.* 6]. 1669 MACFARLANE *Genealog. Collect.* (1900) I. 58 Alexander Earl of Argyle parted the Baliol. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 89 The influence of High Church in England, who parted our disaffected party, and stopped all prosecution of them.

† Part, *ppl. a. rare.* Obs. pa. pple. of prec. vb. = PARTED. *Part per pale* = party per pale; as *sb.* = an escutcheon party per pale.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 3. 2/2 He, that selleth Ale, Hangs out a Chequer'd Part per Pale. Part per Pale sells Ale and Beer. 1862 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* Prel. 107 A Wyvern part-per-pale addressed Upon a helmet barred.

†Partable (pā·rtăb'l), *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *partable*, f. *partir*, *partant* to divide, to PART.]

1. Capable of being parted or divided; = PARTIBLE.

[1292 BRITTON III. viii. § 5 Soit acune foiz le cors del eglise divisible ou partable de antiquité.] *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 63 Watris..remuynge, freele, and partable. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 88 It ys partable in floure. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 33 § 1 To be parteable amonges the seid Robert Dymmok, Thomas Laurence, and Kateryn. 1632 I. L. *Womens Rights* 5, I have some kind of doubts.. whether..it bee partable as among coheires.

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2. Capable of having a part or share *in*; able to partake *of*; participant.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 9928 Ffor he wyl also be partable Off thy merytes & guerdouns. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 61 He shalle be partable in the synne. 1527 *Golden Legend* in *Docum. St. Paul's* (Camden) 188 Vouchesafe..to make hym partable of thyn excellent ioye.

Partack, obs. form of PARTAKE.

‖ **Partage,** *sb.* [a. F. *partage* = It. *partaggio*, med.L. *partāgium* (13th c. in Du Cange), f. F. *partir*, It. *partire*, to PART: see -AGE. Formerly naturalized (pā·rtédʒ); but, since 18th c., treated as F. (partā·ʒ). ('A word merely French' J.)]

1. The action of dividing; division; partition; esp. division into shares. Also *attrib.*

1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* F iv, The Comfrerie were against the Leaguers, for their partage. 1599 DANIEL *Let. Octavia* Wks. 1717 I. 75 Unequal Partage, to b'allow'd no share Of Power to do of Life's best Benefit. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 335 In the partage of the kingdom..she seemed a little inclined to her youngest son. 1751 T. DICEY *Hist. Acc. Guernsey* 61 The Fief Noble goes directly to the Eldest, unless he will put it into Partage with the rest. 1857 MUSGRAVE *Pilgr. into Dauphiné* I. iii. 58 The *partage* system, which parcels out the land into these infinitesimal patches.

2. A part, portion, share, lot.

1456 Sir G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 160 Thir pure folk has na charge, na takis na lyfing, na partage of the weris. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. ii. 370 Deth eternall unto hym is his partage & propre herytage. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* E iij b, That the yonger sonnes of the King cannot have partage with the Elder. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* II. i 67 [Such] as should fall to their lot and partage. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 388 Divine Providence..stopped the flowing of those salt-springs ..till the poor were restored to their partage therein. 1763 H. WALPOLE *Let. to H. S. Conway* 21 May, Vivacity is by no means the *partage* of the French. 1843 Mrs. ROMER *Rhone, Darro*, etc. I. 281 Exempt from the cruel pounding that is the *partage* of inside places.

¶ Mistrans. L. *compāgēs.*

1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* II. pr. v. 31 What is there that wantes a spirit and lymmes partage [CHAUCER jointure], that Justly may seeme fayre to the myndes and Reasons nature?

So † **Pa·rtage** *v. trans.* [F. *partager*, *a* 1400], to divide into parts. *Obs. rare.*

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* XLV. viii, Children thou shalt bring, Of partag'd earth the kings and lords to bee.

Partakable, -takeable (pătē·kăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. next + -ABLE.] †a. Capable of partaking. *Obs.* b. Capable of being partaken.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 96 He neither saw his favours participated, nor any person partakeable of them. 1702 NORRIS *Idcal World* I. v. 256 Seeing in what degrees his Divine essence was imitable or partakable.

Partake (pătē·k), *v.* Also 6-7 **pertake**, 7 *Sc.* **partack.** [Back-formation (after 1550) from PARTAK-ING, PARTAKE-R, which were 16th c. syncopated forms of the earlier regular combinations *part-taking, part-taker*, repr. L. *particeps, -cipium.* Cf. *housekeep* vb. from *housekeeping, housekeeper.*

As a direct formation, a vb. *part-take* would have been against Eng. idiom. In 16-17 c., the feeling of connexion with *take* vb. was so weak, that the pa.t. and pple. were often *partaked.*]

I. *trans.* 1. To take a part in, to share in.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 32, I lent you sighes to partake your sorrowes. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* vii. (1596) 96 The propertie of the generall is equally partaked by the special. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IX. 362, I never will partake his works, nor counsels, as before. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 P 3, I had never..partaken one triumph over a conquered fox. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* XIII, The old man Partook that feeling. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 234 Adventurers who were willing to partake his fortunes.

b. To share (a meal); to take (food or drink) in company with others; hence (without the idea of sharing), To eat or drink of, to take some of, to 'take'. Now *rare* or *Obs.* (Cf. 4 b.)

1617 Sir W. MURE *Misc. Poems* xxi. 114 Thou may partack such as this soyle affords. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 298 Alternate all partake the grateful springs. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 29 They..reclined Beside him, and his frugal fare partook. 1837 TICKNOR in *Life*, etc. (1876) II. iv. 71 When the cardinal had partaken the sacrament he administered it to her.

†c. To share in (a communication or news), to be informed of, be made acquainted with. *Obs.*

c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* v. 296 And, Gouernour, now partake my policy. 1605 *1st Pt. Ieronimo* II. iv. 70 But has the King pertooke your embassy? 1607 DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* I. Wks. 1873 III. 5 May we without offence pertake the ground of it? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 598 Let her with thee partake what thou hast heard.

† 2. To give a part of (something) *to* or share it *with* another or others; to impart, communicate; *esp.* to communicate information about (something), to make known. *Obs.*

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1577) K v, A liberall man that partaketh his goods in common with his friends. *c* 1585 CARTWRIGHT in R. Browne *Answ.* 87 Christ, who..hath partaked vnto them his holy spirite. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* IV. ii, If you would partake with me the cause Of this .., I would be thankfull for such curtesie. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* V. iii. 132 Go together..your exultation Partake to euery one.

† 3. To make (a person) a sharer or partaker (*of* information or news); to make acquainted with something; to inform *of. Obs.*

1565 *MS. Cott. Cal.* B. ix. lf. 218 Your lordship, I am sure, is partaken of such letters as I write to Mr. Secretary. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 20 My friend, hight Philemon, I did partake Of all my love and all my privitie.

II. *intr.* 4. To take a part or share in some action or condition; to have a portion or lot in common with others; to participate. Const. *in, of* († *with*) the thing; *with* the person sharing.

c 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 69 Howe then should the people partake with them in the sacrifices? 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 412 As for Cleopatra,.. as she partaked of the sin, so shee did of the punishment. 1640 HABINGTON *Edw. IV* 105 The King having even after death partaked with the troubles and disgraces of his life. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 161 The King my Master has sent me..to congratulate in His stead, and partake of Your Majestie's present felicity. 1708 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* (1709) IV. 244 This Care you have partook of. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 308 Bred in a luxurious court, without partaking in its effeminacy. 1838 WHITTIER *Quaker of Old. Time* iii, He felt that wrong with wrong partakes, That nothing stands alone. 1882 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 74 We do not only meet to share each others' burdens, but to partake in each other's joys.

b. *esp.* (with *of*) To receive, get, or have a share or portion of. Often used without any notion of sharing with others, esp. in reference to eating and drinking, = to take some of, take of, take.

1602 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 122 There is no cittie that doth more absolutely inioy her owne commodities, and doth more freely partake of others. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 14 The streets do almost all the night long partake of their musicke. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 34 If it .. partaked of its substance and colour. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Parasite*, a flatterer,.. one that is still hanging on some rich man..to the end to pertake of his good cheer. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 543/1 Nonjuring clergymen and their families partook very largely of his benevolence. 1805 EMILY CLARK *Banks of Douro* III. 41 Her solitary meals she partook of in the apartment next the eating room. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 254 He would of course have no right to partake of the money, till their claims were satisfied. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. iv, Your papa invited Mr. R. to partake of our lowly fare.

†c. To share the nature *of*; to have some of the qualities or characteristics *of. Obs.*

c 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 64 They did partake with such watchemen. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 104 So truce partaketh more of warre then of peace.

d. To have something *of*, possess a certain amount *of* (a quality or attribute); † formerly also, To contain some *of*, have an admixture *of* (a material substance) (*obs.*).

c 1615 BACON *Adv. Sir G. Villiers* ii. § 16 The attorney of the duchy of Lancaster .. partakes of both qualities, partly of a judge, and partly of an attorney-general. 1697-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xvi. 28 For that which doth partake on both: it makes Just God, a friend to unjust man, without being unjust. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 40 Where the Gravel partook of Mud. *Ibid.* 43 Seawater that partook of putrid Water, running from a foul Sewer. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* iii. 21 Scientific knowledge, even in the most modest persons, has mingled with it a something which partakes of insolence.

† 5. To take part *with* a person, take sides. *Obs.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxlix, When I against my selfe with thee partake.

† **Parta·kener.** *Obs. rare.* Erroneous variant of PARTAKER.

1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 48 And it is mete suche men were partakeners, and inheretors with the Angels in heauen. — *Fortr. Faith* 113 b, I am partakner of all those that feare thee and kepe thy commaundements.

Partaker (pătē·kəɹ). Forms: α. 5-7 **part taker**, (5-6 **parte taker**, 6 **parte-taker, parte-taker, parttaker**, 6-7 **part-taker**). β. 6- **partaker**, (6-7 **per-**). [Comb. of PART *sb.* + TAKER (perh. after *part-taking*; rendering L. *parti-ceps*). In 16th c. the combination of the two *t*'s in *part-taker* began to be simplified, giving *partaker.*]

1. One who takes a part or share, a partner, participator, sharer. (Now viewed as agent-noun from PARTAKE *v.*: = one who partakes.)

α. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2183 (MS. after 1500) And part taker of my payne with prickyng in hert. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 270/2 A Parte taker (*A.* Partitakere), *particeps.* 1526 TINDALE *Luke* v. 10 James and Jhon the sonnes of Zebedei which were partetakers with Simon. — 1 *Cor.* ix. 10 He which throssheth in hope shulde be part taker of his hope. 1561 EDEN tr. *Cortes' Arte Navig.* Pref., All the other are parttakers therof more or lesse. 1602 DEKKER *Satiromastix* Wks. 1873 I. 244 Thou shouldst have been hang'd, but for one of these part-takers. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* (1632) 1024 You wolde make them part takers off your myscheffe.

β. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xxii, Partaker of good or euyll. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Coniurationis particeps*, a partaker of the conspiracie. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 125 All men are pertakers of it. 1631 Sir S. D'EWES *Autobiog.* 26 Apr. (1845) II. 31 Went to Lavenham, where I was a partaker of a good sermon. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* Ded., To..be partaker with him in new Scenes of Action. *a* 1774 HARTE *Boecius to Rusticiana* 14 Joint partner of my life, my heart's relief; Alike partaker of my joys or grief. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* viii. (1878) 129 Man must be a partaker of the Divine nature.

† 2. One who takes another's part or side; a supporter, adherent, partisan. *Obs.*

? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* viii. 321 (MS. *c* 1600) And all his partackers I shall slea and beate downe.

α. 1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 4 To command .. the said Donald and all utheris his part takeris. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 8 When a woman distrustes of any helpe to come from any part-taker, shee will bee glad to please hir husband. 1653 *Nissena* 66 That they would not want assistants and part-takers even in the very Court it self.

β. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 20 To the great displeasure and long unquieting of kyng Henry and his partakers. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* iv. (1658) 35 There grew a long war between his partakers and the partakers of David. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 844 The Partakers of Lewis were to be indemnified.

Partaking (pătē·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: α. 4-6 **part(e taking**, 6-7 **part-taking, parttaking**; also β. 6-7 **parts-, parts taking.** γ. 6- **partaking.** [Comb. of PART *sb.* + TAKING *vbl. sb.* (perh. orig. a literal rendering of L. *participātio*). As in prec., simplified in 16-17th c. to *partaking*; in which modified form it gave rise to the vb. PARTAKE, of which it is now viewed as the vbl. sb.]

1. The taking of a part or share; sharing, participation.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* x. 16 The breed which we breken, wher it is not the delynge [*gloss* or part takynge; *v. r.* parting; *Vulg.* participatio] of the body of the Lord? *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 12 In part takyng of þe defaut. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 270/2 A Part takynge, *participacio.* 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* x. 16 Ys not the breed which we breake partetakynge of the body of Christ? *a* 1714 SHARP *Wks.* (1754) IV. Serm. vi. 108 In order to the partaking of his benefits.

† 2. The taking the part of some one; the action of taking sides (in a dispute or contest). *Obs.*

α. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* ii. 27 No nede of helpes, riches, power, parte taking. 1621 SPED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. XX. (1623) 976 Remembring withall the mischiefes of part-takings. 1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* VII. 84 Hearing that there was part-taking, and tumults raised in the City.

β. 1539-40 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 11 We should by our disagreement..cause a murmur and parts taking among themself. 1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Daung. Posit.* I. i. 3 To draw them into partes-taking. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* R iv, The ambition of the house of Guise, and the parts-taking with them, and those other of Burbon, is guilty thereof.

γ. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 2 b, Forgettynge clerely the diuersite of faccions & voyce of partakyng. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Maxims St.* (1651) 23 Joyning with them in their partakings and Factions. 1657 EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 50 There was no siding nor partaking studied amongst them.

Parta·king, *ppl. a.* [orig. *part-taking*: cf. prec.] That takes part, or partakes; † taking another's part or side (*obs.*); sharing.

1639 LD. DIGBY, etc. *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 113 Mens part-taking subtilties have given to God's Word many various acceptions. *Ibid.* 131 Through any partaking passion, or forelaid designe. 1756 H. JONES *Earl of Essex* 52 The kind condoling comfort of a dear Partaking friend.

Partan (pā·rtăn). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6 **partane, pertane**, 7-9 **parten**, 9 **partin, parton.** [app. from Celtic: in Gael. *partan*, Manx *partan*, Ir. *partón, portán* crab; ulterior history unknown.]

1. A crab; esp. the common crab, *Cancer pagurus.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. 813 In to þe watyr of Ganges.. wormys als of hugis strenythe, Lyk to partanys heyr ar þa, And on þar cors has armys twa. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xix. 159 Plutarque rehersis ane exempil of the partan, quhilk repreuit ane of hyr 3ong partans, be cause the 3ong partan vald nocht gang euyn furtht, bot rather sche 3eid crukit, bakuart, and on syd. 1693 WALLACE *Descr. Orkney Isl.* ii. 14 Lobsters, Partens, Mussels. 1720 SIBBALD *Fife* II. ii. [iii.] 55 *Cancer marinus Vulgaris*, the Common Sea-Crab; our Fishers call it a Partan. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xi, A half-a-dozen o' partans to make the sauce. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 75 Progressing, as the partan..is said to do, backwards.

b. The shore crab, *Carcinus mœnas.*

1790 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.* MS. add. (C.) (E. D. D.), *Partan*, a kind of small crab..not eaten, as it is said to be poisonous. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Parten*, the shore crab, *Carcinus mœnas.*

2. *fig.* An ill-favoured or ill-natured person.

1896 BARRIE *Tommy* iv. 45 Tak' that, you glowering partan! 1899 CROCKETT *A. Mark* xx. 163 A silly partan o' a bairn like this.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **partan-cage**, a crab-trap; **partan-crab** = sense 1; **pa·rtan-face**, an ill-favoured or sour-faced creature, a term of abuse: cf. sense 2; **pa·rtan-fu·ll** *a.*, as full as a crab is of meat; **pa·rtan-ha·nded** *a.*, close-fisted, stingy; **pa·rtan-toe·**, a crab's claw.

1899 CROCKETT *A. Mark* xviii. 140 To set his *partan cages in Byness Bay. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* xxii, A boat, that was backed like a *partan-crab. 1895 ROY *Horseman's Wd.* xii. (E. D. D.), Answer yourself, *parten-face, gin you're grown sic a wonder o' wisdom. 1787 TAYLOR *Poems* 56 (E. D. D.) She was sae *partan-fu' o' pride. 1823 GALT *Entail* xci, Ye *partan-handit,..Mammon o' unrighteousness. *a* 1568 *'Listis Lordis, I sall yow tell'* 57 (Bannatyne MS.) With ten *pertane tais, And nyne knokis of windil strais.

Partargo, obs. form of BOTARGO, POTARGO.

c 1640 [SHIRLEY] *Capt. Underwit* III. iii. in Bullen *Old Pl.* (1883) II. 371 Oh the Neats tongues and partargoes that I haue eaten.

Partch(e, Parte, obs. ff. PARCH *v.*, PART, PARTY.

Parted (pā·rtĕd), *ppl. a.*

I. [*pa. pple.* of PART *v.*: see -ED 1.]

1. Divided into parts; severed, cloven; divided, as the hair, by a parting.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 194 Me-thinks I see these things with parted eye, When euery thing seemes double. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 302 Hyacinthin Locks Round from his parted forelock manly hung Clustring. 1817 KEATS

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'*Woman! when I behold thee*' ii, Light feet, dark violet eyes, and parted hair.

b. *Bot.* Divided or cleft nearly to the base, as a corolla or calyx; esp. with a numeral indicating the number of divisions, as 3-*parted*, tripartite.

1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 5 (ed. 6) 245 The calyx or corolla .. is said to be parted (3-parted, 5-parted, etc.).

c. *Her.* = Party *a.* 3; hence of cloth, trappings, etc.: cf. Party *a.* 2.

1482 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxli. S ij, A mylk whyte stede .. trapped with cloth of gold and rede parted [*ed.* 1520 partyed] to geder. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Heraldry* D iij, Armys partit aftir the long way. *Ibid.* D vj, In armys partit it is requyrit alway that the partys of the colouris be equall. 1562 Leigh *Armorie* 44 Parted per Pale. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 383 Two fayre steedes, trapped in riche cloth of Golde, parted of red and white. 1823 Rutter *Fonthill* p. xxi, Beckford, Parted per Pale Gules, and Azure.

†d. Of diverse kinds or colours intermixed; parti-coloured, pied. *Obs.* (Cf. Party *a.* 2.)

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 471 Herfore biddiþ God in his lawe þat his men shulden not be clobid in wollun & lynnun partid to-gidere. 1570 North *Doni's Philos.* (1888) 70 So goodly a beaste..with his parted hide (halfe blacke, halfe white) and blased starre in the foreheade.

2. Separated, sundered; placed or standing apart.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* v. 898 So soon his wound's parted sides ran close in his recure. 1727 Gay *Fables* I. xxxiv. 38 Awhile the parted warriors stood. 1879 Black *Macleod of D.* xli. 372 With her saucy eyes and her laughing and parted lips.

3. Departed, gone away; deceased, dead. *arch.*

1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 161 A timely-parted Ghost, Of ashy semblance, meager, pale, and bloodlesse. 1597 Warner *Alb. Eng.* I. i. 3 Their parted fathers Ghost. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* VIII. 93 And hymn the requiem to his parted soul. *a* 1838 Campbell *Last Man*, Yet mourn I not thy 'parted sway, Thou dim discrowned king of day!

4. Divided between two or more; shared.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. ii. 48 So off he did his shield, and .. him up thereon did reare, And twixt them both with parted paines did beare.

II. [f. Part *sb.* + -ed 2.]

†**5.** (Usually with qualifying word.) Furnished with or having (good, mean, etc.) 'parts' or abilities (see Part *sb.* 12); gifted, talented, accomplished. *Obs.*

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Pref. 7 A Man well parted, a sufficient Scholler. — *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, A man rarely parted, second to none in this court. 1628 Earle *Microcosm., Detractor* (Arb.) 43 A detractor .. commonly some weak parted fellow. *a* 1668 Davenant *News fr. Plymouth* II. Wks. 1873 IV. 126 Better parted, more polite and vers'd in The rules of courtship.

6. Charged with a dramatic part or character. (See also Over-parted.)

1612 Heywood *Apol. Actors* (1841) 28, I have seen Tragedyes, Comedyes, .. publicly acted, in which the graduates .. have been specially parted. *Mod. Newsp.*, I have seen Sir Henry better 'parted' a score of times, and Miss Ellen Terry a hundred times.

Hence **Pa·rtedness** (in quot., in sense 5).

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 12 Wisdome, though but knavery, men afford so many grains of esteem, as to term partednesse, and cunning.

Partee, Parteiner, obs. ff. Party, Partner.

Parteis, obs. pl. of Party.

[Partel, spurious word; mis-reading of Parcel. (*Reliq. Antiq.* II. 57.)]

Parteless(e, -let, obs. ff. Partless, Partlet.

†**Pa·rten,** *v. Obs.* [f. Part *sb.* (?) + -en 5 2: in sense a synonym of Part *v.*; perh. in b associated with *partener*, Partner.]

a. *intr.* To bestow a part or share, impart some *of*: = Part *v.* 11. b. *trans.* To share, partake (*with* a person): = Part *v.* 10.

1397 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxix. (Bodl. MS.), And soo fattenes of þe matere lettith distribucioun and partenynge of þe schynyng þat is ifonge. *c* 1400 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 98 And also the pore man..praiede to the apostlis to parten of her almes. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1104 Ane wounder peralous poynt, partenyng grete plight. 1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* L (1577) C j b, That if any blame happen..it may be also partned with you. *Ibid.* IV. (1577) X viij b, A shyning beame of that light, whiche is the true image of the Angelike beautie partened wyth hyr, whereof shee also partneth with the body a feeble shadowe.

Parten, var. Partan, crab. **Partenar, -er, Partene,** obs. ff. Partner, Pertain *v.*

Parter (pā·ɪtɑɪ). Now *rare*. [f. Part *v.* + -er 1.] One who or that which parts; a divider, separator, distributor, etc.: see the verb.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 231 Who made me juge and partere among 3ou? 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* XVIII. vii, The knyȝtes parters of the lystes toke vp sire Mador. 1487 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, c. 2 (*Preamble*), Finers and Parters of Gold and Silver by Fire and Water. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 62 b, To be a defence and a partour of our neighbour his ground and ours. 1612 Chapman *Widow's T.* Plays 1873 III. 40 Not we Sir, we are no parters of fraies.

Parteriche, obs. form of Partridge.

Parterre (pătɛ̈·ɪ). Also 7 **parterra, parter, parterr.** [a. F. *parterre* (1549 in R. Estienne); absolute use of the adverbial phrase *par terre* on or over (the surface of) the ground.]

1. A level space in a garden occupied by an ornamental arrangement of flower-beds of various shapes and sizes.

a 1639 Carew *Coel. Brit.* Wks. (1824) 188 A delicious garden, with severall walkes and parterra's set round with low trees. 1661 Cowley *Prop. Exper. Philos., College*, A Parterre of Flowers. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* d ij b, Paradise like gardens .. with Parters. 1699 Lister *Journ. Paris* 181 Large Parterrs in the middle, and large Fountains of Water, which constantly play. 1717 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. C'tess Bristol* 1 Apr., Like a parterre of tulips. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 53 A paling, cleaned with constant care, Surrounds ten yards of neat parterre. 1857 C. Brontë *Professor* ix, A parterre of rose-trees.

fig. 1709 Mrs. Manley *New Atl.* (ed. 2) II. 197 See! that Chamber! are you not, as you look round, in a beautiful *Parterre*? 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* I. i, The casket was soon open before them, and the various jewels spread out, making a bright parterre on the table. 1889 *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 Mar. 322, I cull these flowers from two parterres of opposite politics.

2. A level space on which a house or village stands.

1677 J. P. tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* (1684) II. 79 (Stanf.) Moreover it is required for the beauty of an House, that it be seated in the midst of some great *Parterre*. 1876 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 318 The village stands upon a small *parterre*.

3. The part of the ground-floor of the auditorium of a theatre behind the orchestra; later, in U.S., the part beneath the galleries. Also, The occupants of this part of a theatre.

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 29 P 8 The Chorus..gives the Parterre frequent Opportunities of joining in Consort with the Stage. 1753 Murphy *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 41 (1756) I. 263 The *Parterre*..turned their Backs to the Stage, and blew their Noses. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 373 The parterre or pit is likewise adorned with several statues. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 884/1 The parterre and the.. 'first' tier are distributed among the stockholders.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parterre-like* adj.

1849 Clough *Diptychus* I. iii. 66 The brilliant season's gay parterre-like room. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 July 6/3 The American parterre system, which has been so successful at the Theatre Royal.

Hence **Parte·rred** *a.*, laid out in parterres.

1816 J. Scott *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 3) 203 What must have been the beautiful Hougomont,—with its wild orchard, its parterred flower garden, its gently-dignified chateau.

Partesant, partezan, obs. ff. Partisan 2.

Partey, Parteyn, parteynge, obs. ff. Party, Pertain. **Parteyner, parthenare, -ere,** obs. ff. Partner.

Partheniad (paɪþi·niăd). ? *Obs.* [f. as next + -ad c.] A poem or song in honour of a virgin (in quot. 1589, of Queen Elizabeth).

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 224 In another Partheniade..insinuating her Maiesties great constancy in refusall of all marriages offred. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur., Apol. Poetrie* P iij, Diuerse pieces of Partheniads and hymnes in praise of the most praisworthy.

Parthenian (paɪþi·niăn), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *παρθένι-ος* (f. *παρθένος* virgin) + -an.] Of or pertaining to a virgin.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Parthenian*..belonging to virginity, or to a Maid. 1892 W. W. Peyton *Memorab. Jesus* iv. 88 Nature is not cheated of her rights when a parthenian birth takes place in the human family.

Parthenic (paɪþe·nik), *a.*[1] *rare.* [ad. Gr. *παρθενικ-ός*, f. *παρθένος* virgin.] Of or belonging to, or of the nature of, a virgin; *fig.* unviolated, 'virgin', 'maiden'.

1834 Disraeli *Rev. Epick* III. xvii, The virgin towers Of Coni, whose parthenic crest a flag Hostile ne'er sullied! 1869 J. Eadie *Comm. Galatians* 91 Through her parthenic maternity, the mystery of mysteries realized—God manifest in the flesh.

Parthe·nic, *a.*[2] *Chem.* [f. L. *parthenium*, a name of several plants; in the herbalists a species of camomile (*Matricaria Parthenium*); now, in Botany, a genus of Compositæ: see -ic 1 b.] In *Parthenic acid*: see quots.

1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 357 *Parthenic acid*, the name given by Peretti to the acid which forms in distilled chamomile water after long keeping. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Parthenic acid*, a non-crystallisable acid occurring in combination with *Parthenine* in the *Parthenium hysterophorus*.

So **Parthenine** (pā·ɪþĕnəin), *Chem.* [-ine 5], an alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{28}NO_6$, obtained from *Parthenium Hysterophorus*, an American composite plant, used as a remedy for fever and neuralgia. Also called **Parthenicine** (paɪþe·nisəin) [f. L. *parthenicē* = *parthenium*].

1885 *Lancet* 11 July 86/2 Parthenine..has recently been studied .. as a remedy for facial neuralgia. 1888 *Ibid.* 30 June 1312/2 The physiological and clinical trials that have been made with 'parthenicine'.

Parthenism (pā·ɪþĕniz'm). *rare*−1. [f. Gr. *παρθένος* virgin + -ism.] = next.

1892 W. W. Peyton *Memorab. Jesus* iv. 88 These creatures show parthenism or sexless generation.

Parthenogenesis (pā·ɪþĕno,ɪdʒe·nèsis). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *παρθένο-ς* virgin + *γένεσις* origin, birth, nativity, Genesis.] Reproduction without concourse of opposite sexes or union of sexual elements.

Now usually restricted to reproduction by the development of a single sexual cell (as an ovum or ovule) without fertilization by union with one of the opposite sex (which occurs, normally or occasionally, in certain insects and other invertebrates, and in rare instances in plants); formerly used more widely to include asexual reproduction, as by fission or budding (cf. Agamogenesis).

1849 Owen (*title*) On Parthenogenesis, or the Successive Productions of Procreating Individuals from the Single Ovum. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1878) 387 The term parthenogenesis implying that the mature females .. are capable of producing fertile eggs without the concourse of the male. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 805 *note*, *Parthenogenesis* .. is a phenomenon of very rare occurrence in the vegetable kingdom. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. ii. 28 The so-called parthenogenesis, or virginal generation, of Bees has been proved..by the meritorious zoologist, Siebold, of Munich, who also showed that male Bees develop from unimpregnated, and female bees only from impregnated eggs. 1886 Vines *Physiol. of Plants* xxiii. 674 When..these gametes, having failed to conjugate, germinate independently, it must be assumed that both male and female parthenogenesis takes place. 1889 Geddes & Thomson *Evol. of Sex* xiii. § 1 In 1701, Albrecht observed that a female silkmoth, which had been isolated in a glass case, laid fertile eggs...The occasional parthenogenesis of this insect has been repeatedly confirmed by competent observers.

fig. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 223 How one sin involves another, and forever another, by a fatal parthenogenesis.

Parthenogenetic (pā·ɪþĕnodʒĭne·tik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -genetic.]

1. *Biol.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by parthenogenesis; reproducing by parthenogenesis.

1872 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (ed. 6) 387 To accelerate parthenogenetic reproduction by gradual steps to an earlier and earlier age. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 446 The terms arrenotokous and thelytokous have been proposed by Leuckart and Von Siebold to denote those parthenogenetic females which produce male and female young respectively. 1889 Geddes & Thomson *Evol. of Sex* iv. § 1. 46 In the artificial environment of a greenhouse, equivalent to a perpetual summer.., the parthenogenetic succession of females [aphides] has been experimentally observed for four years.

2. Born of a virgin. *nonce-use.*

1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* II. 279 The enigmatic nature of this inextricable compound parthenogenetic deity.

Pa·rthenogene·tically, *adv.* [f. prec.: see -ically.] In a parthenogenetic manner; in the way of or by means of parthenogenesis.

1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 48 Ova developing parthenogenetically, without fecundation. 1890 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 382 Amongst the creatures which are parthenogenetically produced is the male, or drone, of the hive-bee.

Pa·rthenoge·nic, *a.* [Cf. Gr. *παρθενο-γενής* virgin-born.] = Parthenogenetic 1. So **Partheno·genous** *a.* in same sense; **Partheno·geny** = Parthenogenesis.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

‖ **Pa·rthenogoni·dium.** *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *παρθένος* virgin + Gonidium.] A gonidium in certain algæ, as *Volvox*, by which they are reproduced asexually.

1895 Kerner & Oliver *Nat. Hist. Plants* II. 634 Daughter-colonies [of *Volvox Globator*] are developed from special cells, usually eight in number, called *parthenogonidia*,.. larger than the ordinary vegetative cells.

Parthenolatry (-ɒ·lătri). [f. Gr. *παρθένο-s* virgin + *λατρεία* worship, -latry.] Virgin-worship.

1818 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 174 Frippery patches, cribbed from the tyring Room of Romish Partheno-olatry.

Partheno·logy. [f. as prec. + -logy.] The part of physiology which deals with virginity.

1853 in Dunglison *Med. Lex.*

Parthenopian (pā·ɪþĕnɔ̈ə·piăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *Parthenopē*, a. Gr. Παρθενόπη, name of one of the Sirens.] **a.** *adj.* Pertaining to the genus *Parthenope* or family *Parthenopidæ* of crabs. b. *sb.* A crab of this genus or family. So **Partheno·pine** *a.* and *sb.*

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 289 (heading) Parthenopians.

Parthenospore (pā·ɪþĕno,ɪspō·ɪ). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *παρθένο-s* virgin + Spore.] A reproductive cell resembling a zygospore, but produced without conjugation, in certain algæ. Also called **Pa·rthenosperm** [see Sperm].

1889 Bennett & Murray *Cryptog. Bot.* 261 (*Mesocarpaceæ*) In Gonatonema..parthenosperms are said to be formed closely resembling zygosperms. *Ibid.* 292 (*Volvocineæ*) The non-sexual propagative cells, zoospores or parthenospores.

Parthian (pā·ɪþiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [See -an.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Parthia, an ancient kingdom of western Asia.

The Parthian horsemen were accustomed to baffle the enemy by their rapid manœuvres, and to discharge their missiles backward while in real or pretended flight: hence used allusively in *Parthian fight, shaft, shot, glance*, etc.

1590 C'tess Pembroke *Antonie* 107 Thou car'st no more for Parth nor Parthian bow. *c* 1640 Waller *Phillis* 26 To look upon this Parthian Fight Of Love. 1848 Lytton *Harold* VII. iv, The fugitive Britons .. performed their flight with the same Parthian rapidity that characterised the assault. 1874 Lisle Carr *Jud. Gwynne* I. i. 31 Casting back Parthian glances of scornful hostility. 1908 Greenough & Kittredge *Words* 380 A 'Parthian shot' was very literal to Crassus..: to us it is only an elegant and pointed synonym for our method of 'having the last word'.

B. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Parthia.

1526 Tindale *Acts* ii. 9. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. vi. 20 Or like the Parthian I shall flying fight. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. Heroic. Ep. 173 You wound, like Parthians, while you fly, And kill, with a Retreating Eye. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* II. 335 Whose Yesterdays look backward with a Smile; Nor, like the Parthian, wound him as they fly,

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‖ **Parti** (parti). [Fr., = party; side, match, resolution taken for oneself.]

1. A marriageable person considered in reference to means or position, or what kind of a 'match' he or she may be.

1824 Byron *Let. to Moore* Oct., It is likely she will prove a considerable *parti*. 1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* II. 278 He was looked upon as quite a *parti*. 1899 Mrs. Dyan *All in a Man's K.* 72 He was an eligible parti in every way.

2. *Parti pris*, side taken, mind made up, bias.

1871 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Carlyle* (1878) 189 That fatal spirit of *parti-pris* which has led to the rooting of so much injustice, disorder, immobility and darkness in English intelligence. 1880 'Ouida' *Moths* I. 60 Lady Dolly scanned the garment with a critical air and a *parti pris*.

Parti, obs. form of Party.

Parti-[1] (also †**partie-**), extended use of the first element in Parti-coloured, earlier *partie-coloured*, after which Shakspere has †**pa·rtie-coated**, having a **party-coat**, i. e. a parti-coloured or motley coat. So, in later use: **pa·rti-de·co·rated**, decorated part in one way, part in another; †**pa·rti-me·mbered**, having members or limbs of two kinds; †**pa·rti-named**, having diverse names.

1638 Sir J. Beaumont in *Jonsonus Virbius*, When heretofore, the Vice's only note, And sign from virtue was his *party-coat. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 776 As Loue is..Varying in subiects as the eie doth roule, To euerie varied obiect in his glance: Which *partie-coated presence of loose loue Put on by vs [etc.]. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Oct. 7/1 One finds the drawing-room *parti-decorated: one half is adorned with sporting pictures..the other presents a Scriptural text and other signs of sanctity. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* I. v. Wks. (1851) 119 So was Jereboams Episcopacy partly from the patterne of the law, and partly from the patterne of his owne carnality; a parti-colour'd and a *parti-member'd Episcopacy. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 149 Though the meat be particoloured, or *party named, yet the ground and meate is Pelo and no other.

Parti-[2], combining form of L. *pars*, *part-em*, Part; as in **parti-pa·rtial** *a.* (*Logic*), applied by Sir W. Hamilton to a proposition in which both terms are partial or particular; **parti-to·tal**, in which one term is particular and the other universal.

1833 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 162, iii. Parti-total—Some is all. *Ibid.* 162, iv. Parti-partial—Some is some.

Partial (pā·ɹʃăl), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 5 **parcial**, **-cyale**, 5–6 **-cyal**(**l**, **-ciall**, (6 **perciall**, **-cyall**), 6–7 **partiall**, (6 *Sc.* **pertiall**), 6– **partial**. [a. OF. *parcial* (14th c. in Godef.), F. *partial*, and in sense 2 *partiel*, It. *parziale*, Sp., Pg. *parcial*, ad. late L. *partiāl-is* (S. Gregory); cf. *partiāliter* adv. in Cælius Aurel., 5th c.

Fr. now distinguishes *partial* in our sense 1 (Amyot 16th c.), from *partiel* in our sense 2 (*Dict. Acad.* 1762), but this distinction is recent, for *parcial* was used by Oresme *a* 1400, and *partial* by Calvin 16th c., = mod.F. *partiel*.]

I. 1. 'Inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cause, or one side of the question more than the other' (J.); unduly favouring one party or side in a suit or controversy, or one set or class of persons rather than another; prejudiced; biased; interested; unfair. (The opposite of *impartial*.)

Partial counsel (*Sc. Law*), improper advice or communication to one of the parties in a cause.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 153 Yef ye in thys matyr be nat parciall. 1442–3 *Rec. Coldingham Priory* (Surtees) I. 148 For the qwilk thai war pursewit be process of a parcyale Juge. 1526 Tindale *Acts* x. 34, I perseaue, that God is not parciall. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 36 A perciall interpretour marreth the sentence. 1660 South *Serm.* I. 97 Your Worldliness, your Luxury, your sinister partial Dealing. 1693 Stair *Inst.* (ed. 2) IV. xliii. § 9 Witnesses become Inhabile, by giving partial Council. 1725–20 Pope *Iliad* XVIII. 582 The witness is produced on either hand: For this or that the partial people stand. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Partial counsel*; is one of the circumstances which throws discredit upon a witness's testimony. *Ibid.*, Partial counsel is a ground of declinature of a judge. 1861 Mill *Utilit.* v. 67 It is inconsistent with justice to be partial. 1872 Blackie *Lays Highl.* 54 Who sits supreme in righteous state Above man's partial mood.

b. Favouring a particular person or thing excessively or especially; prejudiced or biased in some one's favour; hence in weakened sense: Favourably disposed, favourable, kindly, sympathetic. Const. *to*. Now *rare*, or merged in prec. or next.

c 1585 *Faire Em* III. 1326 And never could I see a man, methought, That equalled Manvile in my partial eye. 1586–7 Q. Eliz. *Let. Jas. VI*, 14 Feb., Who shall otherwise perswade yow, judge them more partiall to others then to yow. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 148 So obliging, so partial to our Sophist. 1759 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1812) V. xli. 275 Men naturally believed she had been influenced by an affection still more partial than that of friendship. 1772 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 253, I am not so partial to the royal judgment as to affirm [etc.]. 1804 M. G. Lewis *Bravo of Venice* (1856) I. vi. 280 Rosabella, a creature in whose formation partial nature seemed to have omitted nothing which might constitute the perfection of female loveliness. 1852 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. xv. 192 Not the partial Father, loving one alone.

c. With *to*: Having a liking for, fond of. *colloq.*

1696 Prior *Secretary* 16 Athens..Where people knew love, and were partial to verse. 1747 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) II. 189, I am not partial to the family. 1827 Lytton *Pelham* LXXXVI, I am not more partial to my arm chair, nor more averse to shaving than of yore. 1889 A. Lang *Prince Prigio* xvii. 133 He brought out some cold sausage (to which Alphonso was partial).

†**d.** Inclined, apt (*to do* something). *Obs. rare*[−1].

1615 in *Crt. & T. Jas. I*, I. 363 They are too partial to think themselves *sacro sancti*, that they may not be touched.

e. *Comb.*, as *partial-eyed*.

1593 Nashe *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 248 A discontented Scholler..tragicallie exclaiming vpon his partial-eid fortune.

II. 2. Pertaining to or involving a part (not the whole); 'subsisting only in a part; not general or universal; not total' (J.); constituting a part only; incomplete. *Partial cause*: see quot. 1697.

1641 H. L'Estrange *God's Sabbath* 22 A total Prolepsis of an entire story before another there may be, and yet no partial of one part of that story before another. 1643 Burroughes *Exp. Hosea* iv. (1652) 225 Idols are content with a partiall obedience, because they are but partiall in bestowing of good things. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* I. xv. 51 That [cause is] Partial which, joyned with the other Causes of its own Species causes the Caused only in Part. 1734 Pope *Ess. Man* IV. 114 Or partial Ill is universal Good. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxvi. (1869) II. 35 This partial defeat was balanced, however, by partial success. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Insurance*, A partial loss is one short of a total loss; or, where the articles insured are actually landed at the port of delivery, the injury will amount to a partial loss. *Ibid.*, In all cases..between the insurers and the insured, there is no question as to the legality of the capture or the change of property, but simply whether it be a total or a partial loss, and whether it admits of an abandonment. 1864 Bowen *Logic* iv. 61 Our representation..is necessarily partial, as not including all its Marks. 1886 W. A. Harris *Techn. Dict. Fire Insurance*, Partial damage to merchandise.

b. *spec.* That is one of the parts which make up a whole; constituent, component.

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. xiii. 40 Who that myght haue the parfayt scyence therof [of astronomy], he myght wel knowe how the world was compassed and plente of other parcyal sciences. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* iii. (1849) 17 The whole force which disturbs a planet is equivalent to three partial forces.

†**c.** *spec.* Particular, individual, personal. *Obs.*

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. xx. 63 A true counseiller seeth more to the comyn wele than to his owne parcyall proffit. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* Prol. 224 Ilk man takis his proper part partiall. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 87 The iniuries done to ony of them..sould be equall pertiall to thame all.

†**d.** Using or dealing with only a part, not the whole, of something; sparing. [? associated with L. *parcus*.] *Obs. rare.*

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 81, I thought good, first not to touche, secondly to be parciall of my pen. *Ibid.* 245 Howe parciall and sparing in diet, how moderate in apparel.

3. In several technical uses.

a. *Astron.* Applied to an eclipse in which part only of the disk of the luminary is covered or darkened.

1704 in J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v. *Eclipse*. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, Partial eclipse occurs when the moon enters but in part into the shade of the earth, or when it covers a part of the disc of the sun.

b. *Math.* (*a*) Applied to differentials, differentiation, etc. relative to only one of the variables involved, the rest being for the time supposed constant. (*b*) *Partial determinant* = Minor *determinant*.

1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 146 Usually expressed by saying that one is the partial differential relative to *x*, and the other the partial differential relative to *y*. 1823 J. Mitchell *Dict. Math. & Phys. Sc.* 346/1 Theory of Partial Differences. 1898 *Cayley's Coll. Math. Papers* Index, Partial Differential Equations; system of.

c. *Bot.* Forming one of the parts or divisions of a compound structure; secondary, subordinate: as *partial umbel*, each of the smaller umbels of a compound umbel; so *partial involucre*, the involucre of a partial umbel, an involucel.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* I. viii. (1765) 17 The Umbellula which proceeds from the universal Umbel, a partial Umbel. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Partial umbel*, in botany; otherwise called umbellule..The involucre at the foot of this is called the partial involucre..a partial peduncle, is a subdivision of a common peduncle. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* I. vii. 82 The entire inflorescence forms a compound umbel; the umbels of single flowers being the partial umbels.

d. *Acoustics* and *Mus.* Applied to any one of the simple tones which together form a complex tone. *Upper partial tones* (or *upper partials*): those higher in pitch than the fundamental tone, produced by the vibrations of the aliquot parts of the sonorous body; also called *harmonics* or *overtones*: see Harmonic B. 2.

1879 G. Prescott *Sp. Telephone* 96 That characteristic of a musical note or clang, which is called its quality, depends upon the number and relative intensities of the partial tones which go to form it. 1880 *Grove's Dict. Music* II. 654/1 Notwithstanding the difficulty of hearing the upper partial tones, many musicians have been able to do so by their unaided ears.

e. *R. C. Ch.* Of an indulgence: see quots.

1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Indulgence, Divisions of Indulgences*.—Plenary remit all, partial a portion of the temporal punishment due to sin. 1890 W. J. B. Richards *Catech. Indulgences* 2 Indulgences are..Plenary and Partial; the former take away the whole of temporal punishment to which the power of the Church extends; the latter take away a greater or less part only of the punishment.

B. *sb. Acoustics* and *Mus.* Short for *partial tone*: see 3 d above.

1880 *Grove's Dict. Music* II. 654/2 From the mass of compound tone each resonator singles out and responds to that partial which agrees with it in pitch, but is unaffected by a partial of any other pitch. 1881 Broadhouse *Mus. Acoustics* 312 Those combinational tones which result from the union of the upper partials.

†**Partial-gilt**, obs. erron. form of Parcel-gilt.

1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 269 Twa silver saltfattis, ane thairof partiall gilt with gold.

Partialism (pā·ɹʃăliz'm). [See -ism.]

1. A partial theory or view, which does not take into account the whole of the facts or subject.

1872 H. W. Beecher *Lect. Preach.* i. 25 Your mode of presenting the truth will be imperfect, your partialisms are full of danger. 1897 C. A. Berry in *Chicago Advance* 2 Dec. 779/3 The Gospel also is in danger. In danger from partialism, because men do not fully realize what Christ is in his three offices of prophet, priest and king.

2. *Theol.* = Particularism 1.

1864 in Webster. Hence in later Dicts.

Partialist (pā·ɹʃălist). [f. Partial *a.* + -ist.]

1. *gen.* A partial, prejudiced, or biased person; one who favours one party or side unduly; a partisan.

1597 Daniel *Philotas* IV. ii, To satisfie The most stiffe partialist that will not see. 1654 Vilvain *Theol. Treat.* iii. 89 Which dissent..cannot..falsify their consent and harmony ..as partialists infer. 1788 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 11 Jan., I have not been willing to deny myself the pleasure of letting my equally blind partialists hear. 1892 *Chicago Advance* 22 Dec., How all these things came to be..is not a matter to be settled by partialists.

2. One who holds a partial view or theory; one whose knowledge or outlook is limited.

1841–4 Emerson *Ess.* Ser. II. viii. (1876) 198 Very fitly, therefore, I assert, that every man is a partialist. 1874 H. W. Beecher in *Chr. World Pulpit* VI. 239/1 We are all of us ignorant; we know in part; we are partialists.

3. *Theol.* = Particularist.

1864 in Webster. In later Dicts.

Hence **Partiali·stic** *a.*, belonging to partialists; characterized by partialism.

1896 W. Gladden in *Papers Ohio Ch. Hist. Soc.* VII. 141 The whole partialistic scheme of a rulership which is for a portion of mankind and against the rest.

Partiality (pāɹʃi,æ·lĭti). Forms: *α.* 5 **parcialte**, **-tee**, **-cyalte**, **partialte**. *β.* 5–6 **parcialite**, **-tialite**, (6 **-cialyte**, **-cyalite**, **-tye**, **-tie**; **parsealyte**, **percialitee**, **persealytie**, etc.), 6– **partiality**. [In *α*, a. OF. **parcialté*, *-aulté* (15th c. in Godef.); in *β*, a. OF. *parci-*, *partialité*, in Pr. *parcialitat*, Sp. *parcialidad*, It. *parzialità*, med.L. *partiālitās*, f. *partiālis* Partial: see -ity.]

I. 1. The quality or character of being partial (see Partial 1); 'unequal state of the judgment and favour of one above the other, without just reason' (J.); prejudicial or undue favouring of one person or party, or one side of a question; prejudice, bias, unfairness; an instance of this.

α. 1422 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 176/1 With oute favour or eny maner parcialtee or fraude. 1462 *Ibid.* V. 464/1 Abusion of the Lawes, partialte, riotte..rape and vicioune lyvyng. 1482 *Paston Lett.* I. 212 Whiche myght weel by knowe for open parcialte.

β. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 120 Injuste promocioune and parcialité. 1526 in *Archæol.* (1891) LIII. 374 Empanell a queste withoute partialite or maintenance. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxi. 250 Gyue trew iugement without ony fauoure or parsealyte. 1589 *Acts Privy Council* (1898) XVII. 112 Without partyallytie, indyrect dealinge or prejudice to anie partie. 1648 Nethersole *Problems* I. 5 Whether Neutrality or Partialitie be more agreeable to the duty of good subjects, in such a Warre. 1739 Cibber *Apol.* (1756) II. 2 We had our partialities, our prejudices, our favourites of less merit. 1878 R. W. Dale *Lect. Preach.* viii. 249 Rebekah's treatment of Jacob may bring home to parents the sin of partiality.

b. Excessive or especial preference for, or prepossession in favour of, a particular person or thing; hence, Favourable disposition, predilection, fondness, or affection for some one or something. Const. *to*, *for*, *towards*.

1581 G. Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 120 b, If he shall euer vnderstand this your partialitie, I doubt me.. that he will beshrew me for it. 1669 R. Montague in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 425, I have no partiality in the world towards him. 1759 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1812) V. xlii. 330 Another favourite who at this time received some marks of her partiality. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Loom & Lugger* II. iv. 66 Miss Storey had always more partiality for our people. 1871 H. Ainsworth *Tower Hill* II. x, Henry's partiality for St. John's Chapel had prevented it from being desecrated by the Vicar-General.

†**2.** Party-spirit, rivalry; factiousness. *Obs.*

1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* III. (1520) 25 b/1 Hircanus after the decesse of his moder succeded in the kyngdom, in the which he had lytel prosperyte for parcyalte of the people. 1583 Stocker *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* IV. 38 There was greate partialitie betweene the Citie of Groenyng, and the Countrey men, by reason of certain Rightes and Priuiledges. 1595 Daniel *Civ. Wars* IV. v, His State being turbulent, Factious, and full of partialitie. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 427 What domestic confusion, jealousy, partiality, revenge, heart-burnings, must tear those cities.

†**b.** A party, a faction. *Obs.*

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B ij, There is greatte nombre of parcialities, Cinitiens, Catoniens, Peripaticiens, Academiens, and Epicuriens. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 165 Muteruma hath environed them about, because they were of the parciality of Tlaxcallan. 1623 tr. *Favine's*

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Theat. Hon. VII. xv. 287 The Inhabitants..were in former times past deuided into two Leagues and partialities.

II. †**3.** A political division, a province. *rare.*

[Cf. Du Cange, '*Parcialidad*, vox Hispanica, Patria, regio', with quot. of 1585 'nomina, cognomina, parentes, .. et regionem, vulgo Parcialidad, et oppidum.']

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 198 They [Japan Islands] are in number sixty sixe, diuided into three partialities.

III. 4. The quality of being partial as opposed to universal; relation to a part and not to the whole; partialness. *rare.*

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 49 Without any attention to the universality or partiality of the disease.

Partialize (pā·ɪʃăləiz), *v.* [ad. F. *partialis-er* (Amyot 1559), f. *partial*: see PARTIAL and -IZE.]

†**1.** *intr.* To take a part or side; to favour one side unduly or unjustly. *Obs.*

1592 DANIEL *Delia*, etc. *Compl. Rosamond* K iij, Thus stood I ballanc'd equallie precize..Till world and pleasure made me partialize. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 15 But yet fully to clear it, that I partialize not in my plea in behalf of his Highness.

2. *trans.* To render partial or one-sided; to bias; †to divide into parties (*obs.*).

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 120, I make a vow, Such neighbour-nearenesse to our sacred blood, Should nothing priuiledge him, nor partialize The vn-stooping firmenesse of my vpright soule. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Mirac. Peace* XXXVI, O how I hate these partializing words, Which show how wee are in the Faith devised. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxii. 289 His hate will partialize his Opinion. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 642 The fact.. may have influenced, perverted, and partialized, the perceptions presented by it.

†**3.** *intr.* ? To concern oneself with a part and not the whole. *Obs. rare.*

1594 *Zepheria* vi, My tears, my sighs all haue I summ'd in thee, Conceit the total, do not partialize.

4. *trans.* To make partial as opposed to universal.

1882 *Chicago Advance* 13 Apr., To confine, to partialize, is to destroy. 1889 *Tablet* 30 Nov. 856 Such a unification.. is only partialised knowledge.

Partially (pā·ɪʃăli), *adv.* [f. PARTIAL + -LY 2.]

I. = F. *partialement*. **1.** In a partial or biased manner, with partiality; so as unduly to favour one side, or a particular person; unfairly, unjustly. Now *rare.*

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 24 *Preamble*, Officers..making panelles parcially for rewardes to theym geven. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Tim.* v. 21 Do nothinge .parcially [1611 by partiality&c]. 1576 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 516 Intending partiallie under cullour of justice to put thame to deith. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 634 Their own transgressions partially they smother. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 124 Nor are Noble-mens crimes to be more partially censured, then ignoble ones. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* V. xii. 562 We act partially, in gratifying one Sect, who can pretend to no more Favour than what others may as justly claim. 1755 JOHNSON, *Partially*; with unjust favour or dislike [no quot.].

b. With special favour or affection. Now *rare.*

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. vi. (1821) 283 All which for feare of their estates, were partially affected to the English. 1718 J. HUGHES in J. Duncombe *Lett.* (1773) I. 193 May you always persist in thinking so partially of me. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Will* iii, One of whom you lately appeared to think so partially.

II. = F. *partiellement* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).

2. In a partial way or degree, as opposed to totally; to some extent; in part; incompletely, restrictedly; partly.

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 24 Sikirly alle obere maner of feueris pestilence..may be curid partialy wib oure 5. essence. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 59 They were hudlid and..bunglid upp in more haste then good speede partially at the urgent and importune request of a honest good-naturid and worshipfull yonge gentleman. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 112 Which was but partially true. 1794 U. PRICE *Ess. Picturesque* 21 Those obstacles themselves, either wholly or partially concealing the former ones. 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) II. 12 The two feet, branching out into ten toes, are partially of iron, and partially of clay. 1889 SWINBURNE *Stud. B. Jonson* 11 As to whether *The Case is Altered* may be wholly or partially or not at all assignable to the hand of Jonson.

b. *Comb.* (usually with pa. ppples.)

1823 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* I. 1. Comm. 17 A progressive, partially-potent, and finite being, like man. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 311 Layers of partially-rolled and broken flints. 1895 *Educat. Rev.* Sept. 112 Science is .. only partially-unified knowledge.

Pa·rtialness. [f. PARTIAL *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being partial as opposed to total or universal; incompleteness.

1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. ii. 23 He..did as truly view and contemplate it as I do now, only with an intireness instead of my partialness. 1898 H. C. KING in *Chicago Advance* 24 Mar. 388/1 The many-sidedness of truth, and the necessary partialness of one's own view.

†**Pa·rtian.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *pars, part-em* PART (or f. *parti* PARTY) + -AN.] = next, A.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 41 He is not of that desert or esteeme to be ranked with the Fathers of the Primitive times: being..a Partian many wayes: for which cause I answere him not.

Partiary (pā·ɪʃări), *sb.* and *a. rare.* [In form ad. L. *partiāri-us* adj., F. *partiaire*, that shares, or is shared, with another, sb. a sharer. But in sense A. 1, app. f. F. *parti* PARTY + -ARY.]

†**A.** *sb. Obs.* **1.** One who supports a particular side or party, esp. in a narrow or prejudiced way; a partisan.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* Pref. 24 The Councels of Trent, of Florence, of Laterane, are not all Councels. We refuse them as factions, as bastards, as partiaries, as having nothing but the names of Councels. 1625 — *App. Cæsar* 14 Not any man but Partiaries would have taken them spoken Dogmaticè.

2. (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Partiary* (*partiarius*), a partaker, a follower, a copartner: It may also be used adjectively for partial, or that hath respect to persons.

B. *adj.* That shares something with another; taking or having a share. In quot. 1654, ? Having only a portion or part of the office; that is so in part, partial.

1654 HAMMOND *Answ. Animadv. Ignat.* iii. § 4. 74 The Epistles of Ignatius are the best records..on which to build this second Order of Secundarie, or Partiarie Presbyters. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 254 He..is in the position of a partiary legatee, i. e. a legatee to whom a share of the estate is legated.

Partibility (pārtĭbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being partible; divisibility.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xi. § 10. 97 Water when it is in a payle..hath the effect of grauity predominating in it; but if it be poured out, it hath the effect of partibility more. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* i. 4 The partibility of lands in other countries. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 22 July 10 The substitution of partibility for primogeniture in cases of intestacy of real property would work very little alteration in the first instance at all events.

Partible (pā·ɪtĭb'l), *a.* [ad. post-cl. L. *partibilis*, f. *partīrī* to part, divide: see -BLE.] Capable of being parted or separated; capable of being divided or distributed among a number; subject to partition; divisible; separable.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 29 Landes .. by a custom .. partible betwen and amongest heyres males. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 293 That their land should be partible, as in Gauelkind. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 502 It were best to make the Moulds partible, glued, or cemented together, that you may open them when you take out the Fruit. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* (1768) II. 66 The principal point in view was to make real estates partible among the children of an intestate. 1863 W. BEAMONT tr. *Domesday Bk., Cheshire* 13 For more than a century after this Survey,..a father's land was partible among all his children.

b. That involves partition of inheritance.

1653–4 WHITELOCKE *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) I. 218 The like partible law takes place generally in Germany, Denmarke, and other..countryes, both for goods and lands. 1835 REEVE *De Tocqueville's Democr.* I. iii. 55 The law of partible inheritance.

Particate (pā·ɪtikĕt). *Sc. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also **perticat.** [ad. med.L. *perticāta* (also *particāta*), f. *pertica* a PERCH: cf. *bovate, carrucate.*] A Scotch rood (as a measure of land); one fourth of the Scotch acre, containing 40 square falls, rods, or raips, each of 36 sq. ells; or 13.690 sq. ft.

(The Imperial rood contains 10,890 sq. ft.)

[1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.*, Particata vel perticata terræ ..ane ruid of land.] 1673 in Macfarlane *Genealog. Collect.* (1900) II. 368 Four Several Tennements of Land with a Particat of Land and Kiln and house built thereon. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scott.* VIII. 526 *note*, Taxed with one penny of the kingdom of Scotland, upon the ground of his half particate. 1864 JEFFREY *Hist. Roxburgh.* IV. viii. 272 Each tenant is named in the charter [to the Burgh of Hawick], with the number of particates which he was possessed of.

b. *Comb.*, as **particate-man**, the holder of a particate of land.

1864 JEFFREY *Hist. Roxburgh.* IV. viii. 283 The bestial belonging to the particate man.

Partice, obs. pl. of PARTY.

Partician, -on, -oun, obs. forms of PARTITION.

Participable (pătti·sipăb'l), *a.* [a. OF. *participable*, f. *participer* to PARTICIPATE: see -BLE.]

†**1.** Liable or entitled to participate or share. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl 1898) 16 Þat ȝe may be partycypable of hys retribucyone.

2. Capable of being participated or shared.

1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. vi. 11 Communicate Matter is that which is participable to the Plot together with other Places. *Ibid.* II. ii. 50 A mutuall propertie or duety participable to the Conterminants, as bancking, balking, dyking. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. iii. 246 According as the essence of God is..in this or that degree participable by things without. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 296 An union with that which is participable.

Hence **Parti·cipabi·lity,** capability of being shared.

1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. v. 254 So far as it states the ideality of God upon his imitability or participability.

†**Parti·cipal,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 5 **pertycypall.** [ad. L. *participālis* partaking, f. *particip-em* a partaker.] = next, A. 1.

1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* C iij b, And also setteth hym amonge angels there to be pertycypall of the eternall beatytude.

Participant (pārti·sipănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *participānt-em*, pr. pple. of *participāre*: see PARTICIPATE *v.* Cf. F. *participant* (13–14th c.).]

A. *adj.* **1.** Participating, partaking, sharing.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* 131 To reueil it til diuerse men to gar them be participant vitht vs. 1551 GARDINER *Explic., Presence* 54 In this Sacrament, we be made participaunt, of his Godhode. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 79 It maketh the Church participant with the popish superstition. 1687 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Mar., The Communion followed, at which I was participant. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VII. 101 In the ills of that defeat Participant. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XII. vii. (1872) IV. 170 Of which .. we propose to make the reader participant before going farther.

†**b.** Having a share in the knowledge *of*; cognisant, informed. *Obs.*

1527 W. KNIGHT in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 280 The Kyngs Highnesse wolde that your Grace shulde be participant of that that occurreth or is..doone here. 1568 in H. Campbell *Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) App. 54 In this sort, they were now made participant of the whole state of the cause, even as largely as the rest of Hir Majestie's Privy Counsel were.

†**c.** Sharing the nature of something. *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 12 [The penguin] is rather participant with the water then land.

†**2.** Giving out, imparting. *Obs.*

a 1595 SOUTHWELL *Hundred Medit.* (1873) 215 O my God, Who art infinitely more noble and more participant than any other creature.

B. *sb.* **1.** One who participates in anything; one who takes part in, possesses, or experiences something in common with others; a sharer, partaker, participator.

1562 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 216 Thai sal be reknyt as participantis with the saidis thevis. 1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 445 Christe instituted a communion of many participantes. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pardoned* III. v. (1713) 348 That none of the participants may go away without full measures of what is desirable to them. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 74 He [Vermuyden] sold shares to several of his countrymen, who thus became Partners, or Participants, with him in this great undertaking, by which latter demonstration the holders of these lands have ever since been distinguished. 1892 *Leeds Merc.* 25 May 5/2 The chief participants in the recent massacre are now in custody.

†**b.** With *poss. pron.* One who takes part with another; a partisan, adherent; a partner. *Obs.*

1562 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 222 He and his saidis sonnis and utheris thair participantis. 1650 HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 66 Abraham..rescued Lot..from Chederlaomer and his participants. 1675 G. R. tr. *Le Grand's Man without Passion* 145 All her Participants take share in her Grandeur.

†**c.** A sharer of information; one to whom news is communicated. *Obs.*

1639 SIR T. STAFFORD in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 37, I beseech you make me a participant of their safe accession to the Army.

†**d.** That which has something of the quality, or contains some amount, of something else. *Obs.*

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. iv. 201 Fog being a Participant of both Dryth and Moisture.

†**2.** *Mus.* In the ecclesiastical modes: A particular note in each mode, constituting one of the 'Regular Modulations'; normally, in the authentic modes, either between the Final and Mediant or between the Mediant and Dominant, and in the plagal modes the lowest note of the scale. *Obs.*

1889 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* IV. 592 [A close] may terminate upon the Dominant, or Participant of the Mode.

Hence **Parti·cipance, Parti·cipancy,** the fact or quality of participating.

1869 MRS. WHITNEY *Hitherto* xiv. 191 An Infinite Participance and Sympathy. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* July 263 That sense of long participancy which is one of the pleasures of age.

Participate (pārti·sipĕt), *ppl. a.* (*sb.*) Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *participāt-us* made to share, pa. pple. of *participāre*: see next.]

†**1.** Made to share; = prec. A. 1. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl 1898) 181 Oneto hys blysse ye be all predestynatt. Euery man for hys degre, I trust, xall be partycypatt. 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* 20 To be participate of the fraude of the Fox as well as the force of the Lion.

2. as *pa. pple.* = PARTICIPATED.

†**a.** Communicated. *Obs.*

1567 in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1759) II. App. 37, I have participat the contents thereof to such as I thought meet.

b. Shared, participated.

1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 399 Well has he been named Il Beato and Angelico whose life was participate with angels even in this world!

†**B.** *sb.* One made to participate; a participant: = prec. B. 1 b. *Obs.*

1648 in H. Cary *Mem. Gt. Civ. War* (1832) II. 19 The committee of estates, which I supposed did consist of the earl of Lanerick and his participates.

Participate (pārti·sipĕt), *v.* [f. L. *participāt-*, ppl. stem of *participāre*, f. *particeps, particip-em* partaking, a partaker, f. *parti-* PART + *-cip-*, weak form of *cap-*, stem of *capĕre* to take. As with many other vbs. in *-ate*, the L. pa. pple. in *-ātus* was adapted as *-at, -ate*, before any other part of the vb.: see prec. and -ATE 3.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To take or have a part or share of or in; to possess or enjoy in common *with* others; to share: = PARTAKE 1.

1532 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxiv, The one [the soul] we participate with goddes, the other [the body] with bestes. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IX. 579 Since half my honour and my realm thou mayst participate. 1756 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 249, I see their situation, know their danger, and participate their sufferings. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* III. viii. 233 Dione..is said to have participated with Jupiter the incense burnt at the temple of Dodona. 1847 R. W.

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HAMILTON *Disq. Sabbath* iv. (1848) 118 This 'general assembly' is not called to behold or to participate combat.

†**2.** To give (a thing) to be shared; to share (a thing) *with* others; to give a share or portion of (it) *to* or *unto* another; hence, to communicate, impart; to impart (information), make known; = PARTAKE 2. *Obs.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) I. 92 [He] didde participate his whole councell with her. 1588 KYD *Househ. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 245 A friende and neighbor ..who often time participates the profit of his sports with my Son. *Ibid.* 251 A matter which my Father..participated vnto me a fewe yeeres before his death. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. iv. 323 God Almighty must be called in to distribute and participate the portions of this Mental Nature. 1707 FREIND *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 203, I have resolved..to write and participate to you this Opportunity.

†**b.** To impart, give. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* b iv b/1 The Ingravere hath participated some propre and perpolite fashone to the handle.

†**3.** To make (a person) partaker. *Obs.* (Cf. PARTAKE 3.)

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 376 He used.. to maintaine heards of whores, with whom he participated his friends and servants.

II. *intr.* **4.** To take part; to have a part or share; to share: = PARTAKE 4 (but not now said of sharing in material things). Const. *with* a person, *in* (†*of*, †*with*) a thing.

1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 362 To draw in strangearis ..to participat with thame in thair attemptattis. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xxii. (1877) I. 339 Our red and fallow deere will not let to participat thereof [mast] with our hogs. 1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 548 His aunt, who participated of the same dose,..is like to recover. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. II. 97 Their eagerness to participate of the same favours, removed all their fears. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Serm.* I. 64 Fourteen or fifteen youths, who have long participated of your bounty. 1873 HOLLAND *Arth. Bonnic.* xii. 207 Millie and I talked of many things..and participated very little in the general conversation. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* v. (ed. 2) 106 One member of the human body has to bear the burden and participate in the grief of another.

†**b.** To share the nature, have some of the qualities or characteristics *of*, have a common character or something in common *with* (another thing or person): = PARTAKE 4 c. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 37 The sprynge tyme dothe participate the fyrste parte with wynter, the later parte with sommer. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 143 The people..in their persons, habit, and Religion, participate somewhat of the Arabians. 1670 CAPT. J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Revivd* 32 All Earth simple or compound doth participate with the Clime wherein it lieth.

c. To have something (of a quality); †also (quot. 1594) to contain some (of a substance): = PARTAKE 4 d. Const. *of*, †*with*.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 103 This fift Muscle, participating with the propertie of euery action. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* B iv, Your abode in England hath made you participate with the nature of an Englishman. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 10 Not any one thing in the worlde, which dooeth not participate of this salt. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 33. 139 Such a force as participating of order, proceeds as it were methodically. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 90 P 14 Both members participate of harmony. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 113 The participle.. derives its name from its participating, not only of the properties of a verb, but also of those of an adjective.

Hence **Parti·cipated** *ppl. a.*, **Parti·cipating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (*spec.* profit-sharing), **Parti·cipatingly** *adv.*

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. xxix. § 7 Any inherent or *participated splendor. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. xiii. 520 A certain participated similitude of the increated Light. 1561 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. I. xxiv. 244 A great part.. forbear coming to church, and *participating of the Sacraments. 1762 R. GUY *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 15 Signs of their participating of the Disease. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 294 Absurdities of a middle and *participating nature. 1881 *19th Cent.* May 805 The great majority of participating houses combine the two systems. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 385 As if [Shakspere] had stood personally, confidentially, *participatingly present in the heart of all human transactions.

Participation (pɑrtisipēi·ʃən). [a. F. *participation* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *participātiōn-em*, n. of action from *participāre* to PARTICIPATE.] The action or fact of participating.

1. The action or fact of partaking, having or forming part *of*; †the partaking of the substance, quality, or nature *of* some thing or person (*obs.*).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. xi. 75 (Camb. MS.) But alle thing þat is good quod she grauntisthow þat it be good by the participacioun of good or no? *a* 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl 1898) 199 Of þe very wysdaum ȝe haue partycypacyone. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* iv. 20 Eneas..abode a longe tyme ynough lyke a corps..wythoute partycypacyon of sensityf moeuynge. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 320 The sea Mediterraneum so named bycause it is in the mydlande as is the Caspian sea withowt participacion of the great Ocean. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xvii. (1634) 696 *marg.*, This Sacrament being instituted for the participation of Christ by faith. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 67. 112 As for the other Sacrament, make conscience of a frequent participation thereof. *a* 1742 BENTLEY (J.), Convince them that brutes have the least participation of thought, and they retract. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 324 They first conquered Glaris and Zug, and admitted them to an equal participation of their rights. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Exod.* xii. 8 The eating of it is a figure of the participation of pardon, acceptance, and full blessedness.

2. The fact or condition of sharing in common (*with* others, or with each other); association as partners, partnership, fellowship; profit-sharing.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 477 God wille me to haue communion and participacion with his creatures and werkes. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 2 A straunge participation betwene thinges supernaturall. and thynges naturall. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 87 For thou hast lost thy Princely Priuiledge, With vile participation. 1604-5 BACON *Certif. Commiss. Union* Wks. 1879 I. 460 The communion and participation by commerce. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 49 P 6 Their Satisfactions are doubled, their Sorrows lessen'd by Participation. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 14 Sept. 578/1 Participations of empire have long been out of fashion. 1881 *19th Cent.* May 809 Sharing in whatever surplus profits are realised by the more efficient labour which participation calls forth.

b. A taking part, association, or sharing (with others) *in* some action or matter.

1667 DIGBY *Elvira* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XV. 11 Of all this I have not only had knowledge, But great participation in your joys. 1789 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 567 It is probable the States General will obtain a participation in the legislation. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp., Reform* 27 Oct. (1876) 279 Many persons..are shut out from any participation in political power. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. li. 135 Will it increase ..the active participation of the flock in the service?

P The alleged sense 'Distribution, division into shares' (Johnson), appears to arise from a misunderstanding of the passage cited; that of 'Community, fellowship' (Schmidt) to be merely a contextual use of sense 2.

Participative (pɑ̈rti·sipe·tiv), *a.* [f. med.L. type **participātīv-us* (f. *participāre*, *-āt-*: see -IVE): cf. F. *participativement.*] Having the quality of participating. Hence **Participa·tively** *adv.*

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 32 The word Catholick is taken in three severall sences, formally, casually, and participatively: .. Participatively, because particular Churches agree, and participate in Doctrine and Communion with the Catholick. 1818 TODD, *Participative*, capable of partaking.

Participator (pɑ̈rti·sipe·tɑr). Also 8 -er. [a. late L. *participātor*, agent-n. from *participāre* to PARTICIPATE. (In earlier L. supplied by *particeps*, in F. by *participant.*)] One who participates; one who takes or has a part; a partaker, sharer.

1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* I. 106 Leaning on the faithful participater of her grief. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* vi. 281 The sacrament will remain a witness and a warning, even if its participators should eat and drink unworthily. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. 141 Four persons were put on trial as participators in the attempt.

Hence **Participa·tress**, a female participator.

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* I. 97 Not in the selfish view of becoming participatress in a large fortune.

Participatory (pɑ̈rti·sipe·təri), *a.* [f. L. *participātor* or stem *participāt-*: see -ORY.] Characterized by participation or profit-sharing.

1881 *19th Cent.* May 803 A..survey of the ground already covered by participatory operations abroad.

†**Parti·cipe,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *participe-r* (14th c.), or ad. L. *participāre* to PARTICIPATE.] *intr.* To participate.

1508 *Kalender of Sheph.* T j, Prayers .. and orysons in whiche ye mayste rendre partycypynge thy frendes and kynnesmen. *c* 1510 *Ibid.* xlii. L viij, He is called the lytel worlde, for he partycypeth of all, or he is called all creatures, for..he partycipeth and hath condycion of all creatures.

Participial (pɑ̈rtisi·piăl), *a.* and *sb. Gram.* [ad. L. *participiāl-is*, f. *participi-um* PARTICIPLE. Cf. mod.F. *participial.*]

A. *adj.* Of the nature of a participle; of, pertaining to, or involving a participle. *Participial adjective*, an adjective that is a participle in origin and form.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* D iv b, You shall sometime finde a participiall voice of the present tense, as *Amante*..but they are rather nounes adiectiues then participles. 1618 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 83 Do all Nouns Participials require a Genitive Case? 1755 JOHNSON *Dict.* Pref. P 36 A *thinking* man, a man of prudence; a *pacing* horse, a horse that can pace; these I have ventured to call *participial adjectives.* 1888 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 213 *note*, In the participial constructions of this chapter .. the sentences sometimes have an unfinished look.

B. *sb.* A verbal derivative of the nature of, or akin to, a participle.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 89 *Mete* is also the signe of some uerbals in *bilis*, and of participials in *dus*, as, Mete to be loued. 1590 STOCKWOOD *Rules Construct.* 47 A participial ..is taken for an adiectiue like a participle, but yet in deede no participle, bicause he doth not signifie time. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Participial*..an Adjective derived from a Verb, though not an absolute Participle. *a* 1861 GIBBS (Ogilvie), The new philology embraces the participle, the infinitive, the gerund, and the supine, all under the general name of participials.

Hence **Participia·lity**, participial character; in quots. (*nonce-use*) addiction to the use of participles; **Partici·pialize** *v. trans.*, to make participial, turn into a participle; **Partici·pially** *adv.*, in a participial manner, as a participle.

1632 SHERWOOD, Participially, *Participialement.* 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), Participially. 1786-1805 H. TOOKE *Purley* II. iii. (1829) 93 Their most usual method of speech was to employ the past tense itself without *participializing* it, or making a participle of it by the addition of *ed*, or *en.* 1885 GILDERSLEEVE *Pindar's Odes* Ol. ix. 111 A good specimen of Pindar's terse participiality. 1888 — in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* IX. 144 A well participialized or eumetochic sentence. 1902 *Ibid.* XXIII. 259 Nothing could be more exotic than Caxton's participialities. His Eneydos (1490) begins thus: 'After dyverse werkes made, translated and achieved, having no werke in hande, I sitting in my studye' [etc.].

Participle (pɑ̈·rtisip'l), *sb.* (*a.*) [a. OF. *participle* in Grammar (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), by-form of *participe*, ad. L. *participium* a sharing, partaking, in Grammar a participle.]

†**1.** A person, animal, or thing that partakes of the nature of two or more different classes. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 167 The peple of the sowthe is meke and quiete, the peple of þe northe is more moveable and cruelle, the peple of the myddelle partes be in maner as a participulle [HIGDEN *participii vicem tenet*]. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. v. § 2 In all Diuersities of things there..bee certaine Participles in Nature, which are almost ambiguous to which kinde they should bee referred. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 78 In the mountaines dwelt the Curdi, that were Participles or Mungrels in Religion, professing partly Christ, partly Mahumet. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 385 Bats, flying fish and Seals be participles of nature and species of a doubtful kind, participating both of Bird and Beast. 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 248 Extreams are Knit and United by Participles that partake of Both.

2. *Gram.* A word that partakes of the nature of a verb and an adjective (or 'noun adjective'); a derivative of a verb which has the function and construction of an adjective (qualifying a noun), while retaining some of those of the verb (*e.g.* tense, government of an object); a verbal adjective. Formerly often reckoned a separate part of speech.

1388 WYCLIF *Prol.* 57 A participle of a present tens, either preterit, of actif vois, eithir passif, mai be resoluid into a verbe of the same tens, and a coniuncciour copulatif. 1530 PALSGR. 65 In the frenche tong be ix partes of speche, article, ..verbe, participle, adverbe [etc.]. 1590 STOCKWOOD *Rules Construct.* 16 There are three kinds of adiectiues, a noune adiectiue, a pronoune adiectiue, and a participle adiectiue. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* i. 12 *To whom coming as unto a living stone*: the participle notes a continued motion. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* I. x. (1786) 184 If we take away the assertion, and thus destroy the Verb, there will remain the Attribute and the Time, which make the Essence of a Participle. 1866 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 2) 38 Participles are verbal adjectives, differing from ordinary adjectives in this, that the active participle can take a substantive after it as its object.

†**B.** *adj.* Participating in the nature of two things or classes; belonging partly to one and partly to another. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 141 By the Gradation of Shades, or Participle intermediate Colours.

Particle (pɑ̈·rtik'l), *sb.* Also 4 -ycle, 4-6 pertiole, 5 -ykyll, 6 -ikole. [ad. L. *particula*, dim. of *pars*, *part-em* PART: cf. PARTICULE.]

1. A small part, portion, or division of a whole. Now *rare* or *Obs.*, or merged in 2.

1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 243 Eche on of þese thre partyes contenys many partyclys. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 192 Also blood leting is good þerfore, if obere particlis acordiþ þerfore. 1567 *Earl Mar's Househ. Bk.* in Chalmers *Mary* (1818) I. 178 Ane particle of beif. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 66 Persians .. accounted the Sunne the greatest God, and worshipped the Fire as a particle thereof. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 7 (*Horse Fly*) You shall most fairly see..a pulsing particle (which certainly is the heart). 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* XI. ii, One particle or degree of the Ecliptic. 1836 EMERSON *Nature* i, I am part or particle of God.

b. A very small part of any proposition, statement, writing, or composition; a clause; an article of a formula.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 199 The thyrde particle of this first article of our fayth, is *Creatorem celi et terre.* 1563 *Kessoning Crosraguell & Knox* E iij b, Of the formar pertikcle I mark twa heidis in speciall. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 156 Just when they are praying that particle. 1789 T. TAYLOR *Proclus' Comm.* II. 102 Those who enunciated this proposition, and at the same time omitted the particle, *having one side produced.*

c. A small piece or plot of ground. *local.*

[1540: see PARTICULE 1.] 1839 WILSON *Tales Borders* V. 330/2 Confiscation o' a' gudes, gear, chattels, particles, and pendicles. 1890 A. W. MOORE *Surnames Isle Man* 318 Small portions of land which, though not intacks, were, for some unknown reason, not included in the designation of *Quartirland*, are called *Particles*..they are now on the same footing as the Quartirlands.

2. A very minute portion or quantity of matter; the smallest sensible, component part of an aggregation or mass; formerly often = atom or molecule; in *Dynamics*, a minute mass of matter which while still having inertia and attraction is treated as a point, i. e. as having no magnitude.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* X. iii. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 101 b/1 An element is semple and leste perticle of a bodie þat is compowned [*orig.* Elementum est..simpla & minima corporis compositi particula]. *Ibid.* VIII. i. (1495) 295 Pertykyll. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* x. 88 The different effects, which fire and water have on us, which we call heat and cold, result from the so differing configuration and agitation of their Particles. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 57 Camphire (which spends it self by continually effluviating its own Component Particles). 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 263 To find the Motion of any Particle of the String as suppose of *X* the middle Point. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 43 It is impossible..to comprehend the size or form of an elementary particle of water. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 271 The oxide of copper combines easily with the greater part of the colouring particles precipitated by acids. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xiii. 373 Every particle of matter attracts every other particle. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 11 When we

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say particle we mean to convey the idea of the smallest visible quantity of matter. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. Th.* 39 The particle..is a collection of a definite number of molecules in a definite situation, occupying a space incomparably greater than that of the volume of the molecules. *a* 1901 BESANT *Five Years' Tryst*, etc. (1902) 117 Through the open windows..were borne black particles and a smell as of a bonfire.

b. A very small or the smallest conceivable portion or amount of something immaterial.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 32 Performed by and in all actions, and things, to the least particle. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 824 This Particle of Energy divine. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1825) II. 384 They had never entertained a particle of doubt. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 361 No one who has a particle of understanding.

c. *R. C. Ch.* The portion of the Host given to each lay communicant.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Particles is also..used in the Latin church for the crums or little pieces of consecrated bread, called Μερίδες in the Greek church. 1847 CDL. WISEMAN *Unreal. Anglican Belief* Ess. 1853 II. 406 The word 'particle' being equally applied to the Host given in lay-communion, and to the smallest visible fragment. 1853 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 104 After which he receives the Sacred Particle.

3. *Gram.* A minor part of speech, esp. one that is short and indeclinable, a relation-word; also, a prefix or suffix having a distinct meaning, as *un-*, *-ly*, *-ness*.

1533 UDALL *Flowres* 107 Compowned with theym selfes, they sygnifye as moche as if they were compowned with this partycle *cumque*, as *quisquis*, i. *quicunque*. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 38 There thys particle (*and*) expowneth what yt is to come to Crist. 1611 FLORIO, *In*, a Particle or Preposition locall and of priuation. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* IV. vi. 452 Their words are not declined by Terminations, but by Particles, which makes their Grammar much more easie than that of the Latin. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 147 ¶ 3 Emphasis..improperly..placed on some very insignificant Particle, as upon *if*, or *and*. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* xviii. (1833) 305 Conjunctions, prepositions, articles, and such like accessories, passing under the name of *particles*. 1845 STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 65/1 These inferior Parts of speech have been called *particles*: and, as such, are sometimes distinguished from *words*, and sometimes treated only as a separate class of words. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* ii. (1870) 54 To hold that it attains its initial vowel by junction with the particle *a* in its intensive or any other sense.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **†Pa·rticle** *v. trans.*, to connect by a particle or conjunction; **Pa·rticled** *a.*, composed of particles, particulate.

1650 HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 48 If they be not the same persons, how come they to be thus particled together? 1883 C. MORRIS in *Nature* 14 June 148/2 An ether whose condensation yields particled matter.

†Pa·rti-colour, particolour, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Shortened from PARTI-COLOURED: cf. *rose-colour*, etc. Also as *sb.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XII. XXV. 466 For he [Jacob] liking the particolours [i. e. sheep] cast white straked rods into the watring places. 1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* ii. (1682) 15 The divine way of working is not parti-colour or humoursome.

†Parti-colour, party-colour, *v. Obs. rare.* [Back-formation from next.] *trans.* To make parti-coloured, colour variously. So **Pa·rti-co·louring** *vbl. sb.*

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. X. 28 Being..intermedled by the plow with the soyle, it puffie-lights and party colours the same. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. Disc. xiv. 27 A bubble which himself hath made and the sun hath particoloured. 1880 BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* I. i. 38 In the feminine element there was relief in a party-colouring of rich costumes.

Parti-coloured, party-, particoloured (pā·rti,kʌ·ləɹd), *a.* Also 6 **partye-**, 6–7 **partie-**. [The first element appears to be *parti*, PARTY *a.*, which itself occurs from *c* 1380, in the sense 'parti-coloured', and in such phrases as 'party red and white': see PARTY *a.* 2. Of the three spellings current from late in the 16th c., Johnson admitted only *party-coloured*, which still remains the main form in dictionaries; but *parti-coloured* or *particoloured* is now more prevalent, at least in Great Britain.]

Partly of one colour and partly of another; variegated in colour, diversicoloured.

†**a.** *partie-coloured* (*partye-*). *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* XXX. 35 The speckled and partye coloured goates, and all the spotted and partye coloured kyddes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 139 The policie of Iacob..in procuring of partie coloured Lambes. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 143 A Guard of Swisse, attired in partie-coloured-Cloth. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 178 A rich partie-coloured vest.

β. *party coloured, party-coloured.*

1593 T. WATSON *Teares Fancie* vi, Beames..That welnigh burnt loues party coloured wings. 1684 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 296 The new serjeants..putt on their party coloured robes. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 265 ¶ 5, I looked ..on this little party-coloured Assembly, as upon a Bed of Tulips. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* IV. 31 Party-coloured garments gay. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* I. 80 A party-colored dress, striped with blue, red and yellow, white and black. 1875 LOWELL *Under Old Elm* IV. i, All party-coloured threads the weaver Time Sets in his web.

γ. *parti-coloured.*

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 48 Iuno .. mounted on her parti-coloured Coach. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 127/2 A Barber is always known by his Cheque parti-coloured Apron. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* XXI. 183 Making garlands of parti-coloured rags. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* XXXI. (1889) 305 The Pope's parti-coloured body guard. 1893 E. B. HEATON in *Chicago Advance* 23 Nov., The slopes .. are parti-colored.

δ. *particoloured.*

1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* I iv b, A Gard of Swisse, attired in particoloured Cloth. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 72 This kinde of particoloured marble. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* I. vi, The particolour'd gay Alcove. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XIX. (1852) 274 Double and triple particoloured suns. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 373 Broad-backed particoloured jockeys.

b. *fig.* Varied, diversified, 'chequered'.

1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith in Death* (1627) 110 Their delights..particoloured and spotted with mixture of sorrow. *c* 1710 PRIOR *Own Monument* 12 In life party-colour'd, half pleasure, half care. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 96 By their quaintness and party-coloured learning. 1885 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 184 He got to bed with these parti-coloured thoughts.

Particular (pă·rti·kiŭlăɹ), *a.* and *sb.* (*adv.*) Forms: 4–7 **partic(u)ler**, (5 **-ere**), 5–6 **par-, pertyculer**, 6 **partycular**, 6–7 **perticuler**, (6 **-ar**, **-ere**), 6– **particular**, (6 *Sc.* **-air**, 6–7 **-are**). [a. OF. *particuler* (mod.F. *-ier*), ad. L. *particulār-is*, of or concerning a part, partial, particular, f. *particula* PARTICLE: see -AR[1]; in 16th c. conformed in spelling to the L.]

A. *adj.*

I. †**1.** Belonging to, or affecting, a part, not the whole, of something; partial; not universal. *Obs.* (exc. as implied in 2.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 325 Þe þridde particuler flood [orig. *tertium diluvium particulare*] in Thessalia. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* XXXVI. (1870) 297 They the whiche haue the Palsye, vnyuersall or pertyculer, must beware of anger. 1625 BACON *Ess., Viciss. Things* (Arb.) 569 The Three yeares Drought, in the time of Elias, was but Particular, and left People Aliue. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 22 'Tis ridiculous to put off, or drowne, the generall Flood of Noah, in that particular inundation of Deucalion.

2. Pertaining or relating to a single definite thing or person, or set of things or persons, as distinguished from others; of or belonging to some one thing (etc.) and not to any other, or to some and not to all; of one's (its, etc.) own; special; not general.

Often preceded by a *poss. pron.*, as 'its particular advantages'= the advantages which it, as distinct from other things, possesses; 'my particular sentiments'= sentiments which are my own, not those of some one else.

Particular Average: see AVERAGE *sb.*[2] 4.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 394 As yonge clerkes .. Seken ..Particuler sciences for to lerne. — *Clerk's Prol.* 35 Or lawe or oother Art particuler. 1465 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 535/2 To be perceyved..by the handes of the particular Resceyvour of the Lordship of Heigham Feres for the tyme beyng. 1553 (*title*) The xiii. Bukes of Eneados .. Translatet..bi..Gawin Douglas..Euery Buke hauing hys perticular Prologe. 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. II. App. viii. 423 The first byshopps of Rome were particular byshopps of a certein precinct. 1651 J. GOODWIN *Redempt. Red.* v, There are conscientious and learned men..who either deny universal or assert particular redemption. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lv. (1674) 71 We..prohibit..the writing particular Histories of any whatsoever City. 1677 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 554 This was..reported to the House, who .. named a particular Committee to that purpose. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 83 ¶ 2 We live in an Age wherein Vice is very general, and Virtue very particular. 1780 BURKE *Let. to W. Watts* in *Athenæum* (1893) 27 May 672/1 These are not my particular Sentiments..they are the unanimous Sentiments of all who are distinguished in this Kingdom, for learning, integrity, and abilities. 1850 M[c]COSH *Div. Govt.* (1852) 176 There have been disputes..in all ages as to whether the providence of God is general or particular. Philosophers, so called, have generally taken the former view, and divines the latter.

†**b.** Belonging only *to* (a specified person or thing); proper, peculiar, restricted (*to*). *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 179 The light musicke particular to vs in England. *c* 1703 LORD GODOLPHIN in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 352 What the Queen has commanded..is not particular to that office, but general to all others. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. VI. ii. 228 His System upon Original Sin..was particular to him.

c. *Logic.* Applied to a proposition in which something is predicated of some, not all, of a class of things: opp. to *universal*.

1552 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 27 Whereby euery Proposition is knowne, either to be vniuersall or particular, affirmatiue, or negatiue. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* II. 27 *A*, denotes a Universal Affirming..*I*, a Particular Affirming. *Ibid.*, A Proposition Universal or Particular. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. iv. § 4 (1846) 115 A particular proposition is that of which the subject is undistributed. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 74 (ed. 5) 127 A judgment about part of a conception as 'Some lakes have an outlet' is a particular judgment.

d. *Particular Baptists*: a body of Baptists holding the Calvinistic doctrines of *particular election* and *particular redemption*, i. e. the Divine election and redemption of some, not all, of the human race. Opp. to *General Baptists*.

1717 [see BAPTIST 3 b]. 1738 T. CROSBY *Hist. Baptists* I. 173 Those that have followed the Calvinistical scheme of doctrines, and from the principal point therein, personal election, have been termed Particular Baptists. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 276 The leading principles of the regular or particular baptists. 1847 Particular redemption [see PARTICULARISM 1]. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* (1877) 210 A face which..conveyed the impression of a Particular Baptist who was also in the oil trade.

†**3.** Belonging to, concerning, or known to an individual person or set of persons and no other; private, personal, not public. *Obs.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 265 Bataill particulere is ay for hid caus that may nocht be kyd opynly. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 499 There be many and diverse particuler billes put inne, but noon redde. 1472 *MS. Reg. N. Cant. Cath. Libr.* lf. 236 Youre gramerscole in Canterbury.. send your commaundment that noon othir particler scole be kept nygh by. 1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 244 Personis without ony particular interest, and voyd of all passioun. 1565 *Ibid.* 414 Untrew and groundit upoun particular malice. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* V. i. 30 For these domesticke and particular broiles, Are not the question heere. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 3 They about the Court.. procured me a particular audience. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 240 Houses, both Publick and Particular. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* ii. (ed. 2) 120 Their want of union; which made particular animosities take up their attention.

†**b.** Of persons: Not occupying a public office or position; private. *Obs.*

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* IV. 4 b, All the rest of the Nobilitie, Knights, perticuler Gentlemen, and Subjects. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* a viij, Not onely to particular but to Publique Builders. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. X. 238 Enriching the Jesuits and a few particular persons besides.

†**4.** *Particular numbers*, the individual components or factors of a number. *Obs. rare.*

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 3 This noumbir eke of sex is praysed for his particuler noumberes, whech be on, too, thre.

5. *Particular estate* (Law): see quot. 1876. So *particular tenant*, the tenant of a particular estate.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 251 b, A particular estate of any thing that lies in grant cannot be forfeited by any grant in fee by deed. 1642 *Perkins's Prof. Bk.* viii. § 495. 217 Upon which particular estate the remainder is expectant. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xviii. 274 Alienations by particular tenants, when they are greater than the law entitles them to make, and devest the remainder or reversion, are also forfeitures to him whose right is attacked thereby. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* V. § 3 (1) 225 Where a tenant in fee simple has created an estate in tail, for life, or for years, he has left in him a present estate, which will come into possession or enjoyment on the expiration or sooner determination of the estate tail, the estate for life, or the estate for years. The smaller estate thus granted is called the 'particular' estate.

6. That is a unit or definite one among a number; taken or considered by itself, apart from the rest; individual, single, separate.

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* IV. Wks. (1557) 261/2 Who was there euer that laid vnto another all the perticulere euill dedes of any one other man. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 64 Euery man partycular and also the hole commynalty. 1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 97 That I should loue a bright particuler starre, And think to wed it. 1604 — *Ham.* I. v. 19 Make.. each particular haire to stand an end. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 401/2, I shall set down each particular Letter. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xii. 207 Particular and well attested Facts are stubborn Things. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 125 This particular tax was a painful and hateful badge of national disgrace. 1893 LIDDON, etc. *Life Pusey* I. xviii. 417 The Ancient Fathers..bring the thought of particular Churches into communion with the thought of the Universal Church, when outwardly united.

†**b.** Existing by itself apart from others; standing alone; actually separate or distinct; independent.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref. 3 b, Dylygentlye to consyder yf the syckenes..or impediment, be perticuler by hym selfe, or els that it have any other infirmitie concurrant with it. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vii. 6 Alger is as it were ordered as a particular common wealth. 1655 E. TERRY *Voy. E. Ind.* 78 Thirty and seven several and large Provinces, which antiently were particular Kingdomes.

7. Distinguished in some way among others of the kind; more than ordinary; worth notice; marked; special.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 195 Al creatures resonable owen to gyue synguler honour & pertyculer loue to hym that hath gyuen to them beyng. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* V. iii, Particular pains particular thanks do ask. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, Wks. 1879 I. 785/1 Of this prince [Arthur]..there is little particular memory: only..that he was very studious and learned. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 200 The politician takes up the paper..and tells his friend that it contains nothing *particular*, when he means that it has nothing important. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* XXXV, He was a sturdy old fellow .. with no particular waist. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 35 To tender particular thanks to Anne..for the felicitous suggestion.

†**b.** Remarkable, noteworthy; peculiar, singular.

1665 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* 27 They were men of a particular and peculiar Spirit. 1723 A. BAYNE in J. Duncombe *Lett.* (1773) I. 109 There is something very particular in my story. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. VII. viii. 544 The nylghau's manner of fighting is very particular. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1737, Johnson's mode of penmanship, which at all times was very particular.

†**c.** Peculiar so as to excite surprise or wonder; singular, strange, odd. *Obs.*

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. iii, Peg..loved anything that was particular..Jack was her man! for he neither thought, spoke, dressed, nor acted like other mortals. 1772 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 322 Do we not many times dispense with religion and reason together, because we would not look particular? *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 75 His gait was very particular: he walked as if he had been flat-soled.

d. In *Hymns*, used in the names of certain modifications of ordinary iambic metres, viz. *Common Particular Metre* (8.8.6.8.8.6), *Long Particular Metre* (8.8.8.8.8.8), *Short Particular Metre* (6.6.8.6.6.8). Now chiefly *U.S.*

8. Relating to or concerned with the separate parts, elements, or details of a whole; describing

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or setting forth something in detail; detailed, minute, circumstantial.

a. Of a narrative, account, etc.

1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 173 The avertisementes of you and my frendz that have more particuler knowlege yn such maters. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 223 A more playne and particuler declaracion of the malicious & trayterous intentes of the sayd Elizabeth. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. i. 47 The particular Description of the several Instruments. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 536 It is as particular as the four-sheet maps from which it is taken. 1798 in *Times* 28 June 1/4 To be prepared..true and particular Lists, signed by them or their Agents, to be made out in the form prescribed.

b. Of a person in giving a description or account.

1607 B. JONSON *Volpone* Ded., Where have I been particular? where personal? except to a mimic, cheater [etc.]? 1727 SWIFT *What passed in Lond.* Wks. 1755 III. i. 179, I think my self obliged to be very particular in this relation, lest my veracity should be suspected. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* i. (1831) 6, I am thus particular in the relation of every incident.

†**9.** Specially attentive to a person; bestowing marked attentions; familiar in manner or behaviour. *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. i, *Mam.*...Sweet madame, le'me be particular— *Dol.* Particular, sir? I pray you, know your distance. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* III. vi, So unaffected, so easy, so free, so particular, so agreeable. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. iv, Never suffer this Fellow to be particular with you again. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 31 May, I must tell you, in confidence, he was a little particular; but perhaps I mistake his complaisance; and I wish I may, for his sake.

b. Closely acquainted, familiar, intimate. (Now associated or identified with 7.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Particular*,..intimate, familiar. *a* 1733 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 3, I became an early and particular Play-fellow to her Daughter Guli. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii, These are particular friends of mine. *a* 1817 JANE AUSTEN *Lady Susan* xi. in *Mem.* (1871) 223 On terms of the most particular friendship. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* i, Paul, my dear, my very particular friend Miss Tox.

10. Attentive to details of action; specially careful; precise, exact, scrupulous; hence, exacting in regard to details, nice in taste, fastidious.

1814 WELLINGTON 11 June in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XII. 50, I am very particular about the appointment of my chaplains. 1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hillyars & Burtons* xxviii, More particular over their rations than any corn-stalk cockatoo. 1879 BLACK *Macleod of D.* xviii, People who have to work for their living must not be too particular.

II. Absolute uses.

11. The particular. That which is particular (see the prec. senses); †the individual (*obs.*).

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 73 This argument is from the particular, to the vniuersall. 1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* 259 It is the interest both of the particular, and publike, that the wicked perish, and the good prosper. 1635 R. BOLTON *Comf. Affl. Consc.* vi. (ed. 2) 36 Thou mightest have been that, either for the kinde, or for the particular.

12. In particular. a. (Each) by itself, one by one, individually, separately, severally; in detail. ? *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. ii. 49 For to declare what is to be seen of euery artycle in pertyculer. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* xii. 27 Now ye are the body of Christ, and members in particular [*R.V.* severally members thereof]. 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* (1738) 18 Every Thing in General and Particular, we could think of.

b. As one of a number distinguished from the rest; in distinction from others; particularly, especially. †*In more particular* (quot. 1628), more particularly (*obs.*).

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. ii. 13 It apperteyneth in particular & in especyal unto the godfaders & godmoders. 1628 W. SCLATER *Three Serm.* (1629) Ep. Ded., The other is, your vndeserued fauours towards my selfe in more particular. 1732 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) I. 163, I observing the tears run down the cheeks of one of them in particular. 1859 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 16 Ready to swear at 'things in general', and some things in particular. 1879 J. PAYN in *19th Cent.* Dec. 994 The Bar, with its high road leading indeed to the woolsack, but with a hundred by-ways leading nowhere in particular.

†**c.** Privately, in private. *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xxii. 112 b, They are waged either publikely, or of som in particular. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 162 Preachers who offering us the kingdom of Heaven in publick, sollicit in particular a small benefice with the utmost importunity.

†**13. In the particular.** In the particular or special case; with regard to the individual instance: opp. to *in the general* (see GENERAL A. 11 d). *Obs.*

1639 LD. DIGBY, etc. *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 41, I doe not think him more in the wrong in the particular, then I beleeve him right in the generall. 1807 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) I. 44 Though Mr. Canning was often in the general the avowed enemy of oppression, we never in any one single instance found him so in the particular.

III. 14. *Comb.*

1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 318 Rail at the believer, wrapt up in a particular-fashioned habit.

B. *sb.*

†**1.** A part, division, or section of a whole; a constituent part or element; *spec.* a division or 'head' of a discourse or argument; in quot. 1494, a part-payment or instalment. ? *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 320 For the which .. he payed vnto the archebisshop iii. M. marke, and to the other, by partyculers xv. M. marke. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 36 Let us devide the discourse..into foure particulars. 1630 *Ibid.* 496 The ancient Provinces were divided into three particulars. 1650 WEEKES *Truth's Conf.* ii. 54 If you please to minde the first particular in the 11. Verse (*For*) which is a Rationative Particle. 1660 MRQ. WORCESTER *Water-Comm. Engine* 14 The Engine consisteth of the following Particulars. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 168/1 This done, put in the several Particulars into the Liquor. 1859 W. ANDERSON *Disc.* (1860) 17 In constructing the systematic argument, a 'particular', as it is called, will be bestowed on the Divine mercy.

2. A minute or subordinate part of a thing, statement, or whole of any kind, considered apart from the rest; a detail, item, point, circumstance.

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 As by the particulers therof here after..shalbe expressed. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 176 This particular of the mynes of gold, is a thing greatly to bee noted. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 414 Examine mee vpon the particulars of my Life. 1622 J. BOROUGH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 130 A private Library..to be sold, and [I] am promised a Catalogue of the particulars. 1683 ROBINSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 137 The *Seseli pratense Monspeliens* agrees with our English Meadow Saxifrage in every particular. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. i. 10 Turn..to the second epistle..and you will discover the particular which remains to be sought for. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *A. Lunell.* iii. 67 Every particular of it remains deeply engraven on my memory.

b. *spec.* (*pl.*) Items or details of statement or information; information as to details; a detailed account. In the textile industry, Detailed specifications, subsequently given, as to the manner in which an inclusive or general order or contract is to be carried out.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 57 But how, but how, giue me particulars. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 74 A French man..told me all the particulars, and the order of it very exactly. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5445/3 Particulars of the said Estate may be had. 1830 SYD. SMITH *Mem. & Lett.* (1855) II. 305, I have not heard the particulars of Jeffrey becoming Lord Advocate. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Oct. (Bradford), There is an absence of orders, but 'particulars' come to hand without delay and keep spinners fully employed. *a* 1901 BESANT *Five Years' Tryst*, etc. (1902) 197, I shall be prepared to give you further particulars as to the persons to whom this sum is due.

†**3.** A statement setting forth the several points or details of a thing or matter; a minute account, description, or enumeration; a minute. *Obs.*

1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 26 A perticuler of such strengths and fastness of woode and bogge as are in every province of Irelande. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 521, I have seene a particular of his daily expences. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* III. 82 A loose Sheet..in which they made a Particular of the Cruelties which had been practised against several Persons of Note. 1706 LD. NORTH *Let.* 6 Jan. (in *Davey's Catal.* (1895) 28), I send you the descriptive Particular of Cudworth corrected according to my last letter from the country and as I believe perfectly accurate.

†**4. a.** A single thing among a number, considered by itself; each one of a number or group of things; an individual thing or article. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 78 *Synecdoche*, when by one particular we vnderstand a number. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 3 The ways of increasing the particulars of each kinde. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 57 That they [vertebres] should be all perforated in the middle..and each particular have a hole on each side. 1743 *New Jersey Archives* XII. 190 The above Particulars were stolen by one Robert Fryar.

†**b.** An individual person, an individual; sometimes *spec.* a private person, one not holding a public position. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, And, for your spectators, you behold them what they are; the most choice particulars in court. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. vi. (1674) 142 [This] was publickly praised by all, and in private abhorr'd by every particular. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 30 Ahimelech is described without his guards..as a simple particular. 1766 *Museum Rusticum* VI. 75 In the case of a few particulars, who have public spirit, and private ability sufficient to lead them.

5. More vaguely: A particular case or instance; an individual thing in relation or contrast to the whole class. (Usually in *pl.*; opp. to *generals* or *universals*.)

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xci, But these perticulers are not my measure, All these I better in one general best. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. vi. 29 Reasoning is in generall words; but Deliberation for the most part is of Particulars. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* iii. 41 We reason about particulars, or from them; but not *by* them. 1773 MONBODDO *Language* (1774) I. I. i. 5 These conceptions are either of particulars, viz. individual things, or of generals. 1874 W. WALLACE *Hegel's Logic* Introd. § 13. 18 When the universal is made a mere form and coordinated with the particular, as if it were on the same level, it sinks into a particular itself.

b. *Logic.* = *Particular proposition* (see A. 2 c). 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 24 b. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 9 *margin*, A perticuler proueth no vniuersall. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* II. 27 Now Indefinite Propositions are all here taken for Particulars.

†**6.** (One's) individual case; personal interest or concern; part. Chiefly in phr. *for, in, as to*, etc. (*one's*) *particular* = in (one's) own case, for (one's) own part, as far as (oneself) is concerned. *Obs.*

1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 324 Nawyis willing to impeid the publick peax for his particular. 1623 HEMING & CONDELL *Wks. Shaks.* Ep. Ded., Whilst we studie to be thankful in our particular, for the many fauors we haue receiued. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 281 This losse .. concerns the whole Common-wealth, as much as mine own particular. 1724 WARBURTON *Tracts* (1789) 12 To return from the common Cause to what concerns our Particular. 1790 COWPER *Let. to Mrs. King* 31 Dec., We have all admired it .. and for my own particular, I return you my sincerest thanks.

†**b.** In stronger sense: Personal or private interest, profit, or advantage. *Obs.*

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. Ded. § 9 Such, as doth not propose to itself το ἴδιον our own particular, the partial and immoderate desire whereof poisoneth wheresoever it taketh place. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 297 Some of the Lords whose Particulars he promised to set forward. 1653 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 17 If the gentleman had kept all the allowance for his own particular, I should have doubted his affection.

†**c.** Private matter or business. *Obs.*

c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 66 My Companion told the Emperor, that I had a Particular with his Majesty. 1653 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 22 Going to England in about a fortnight upon some particulars of his own.

†**d.** Personal relation, close acquaintance, intimacy; personal interest, regard, or favour. *rare.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. i. 3 He..Which was sometime his Generall: who loued him In a most deere particular. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 797 Out of his particular to their Towne, hee procured of Queene Elizabeth a Charter of Incorporation.

7. *colloq.* or *slang.* **a.** Something specially belonging to, or characteristic of, a place or person; one's special choice or favourite.

London particular: (*a*) a special quality of Madeira wine as imported for the London market (? *obs.*); (*b*) a humorous name for a London fog.

1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* ii. *Acc. Friends*, I uncorked a bottle of London particular. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* iii, This is a London particular...A fog, miss. 1901 *Scotsman* 6 Nov. 10/6 'The London particular', the fog which, four or five years ago, assumed the consistency of peasoup. 1908 FARMER *Slang, Particular*..a special choice: *e.g.* to 'ride one's own particular', 'a glass of one's particular', etc.

b. A special friend, a favourite.

1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Particulars*, old particulars, very old friends. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 285 Except you and your particulars, who are living on the taxes. 1908 FARMER *Slang, Particular*, subs. (old), a favorite mistress: Fr. *une particulière*.

†**C.** *adv.* Particularly, individually. *Obs. rare.*

1600 NASHE *Summers last will* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 146 Innumerable monstrous practises,..Which t'were too long particuler to recite.

†**Parti·cular,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To mention particularly, to particularize.

1605 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 274 Slanderinge all the Company, but being vrged, would not particuler any thinge. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 340 The Text, wherein is only particulared that it was the fruit of a tree good for food and pleasant unto the eye.

†**Particula·rian,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *particulāri-s* + -AN.] Relating to particles of matter: = CORPUSCULAR 2.

1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. iv. 169 Those..things, which are..alledged in the praise of the corpuscularian philosophy .. established by the inventors and promoters of the Particularian hypothesis.

Particularism (pǎrti·kiŭlăriz'm). [a. F. *particularisme* (Bossuet, 17th c., in sense 1), or ad. mod.L. *particularismus*, Ger. *partikularismus*: see PARTICULAR and -ISM.]

1. *Theol.* The doctrine of particular election or particular redemption (see PARTICULAR A. 2 d); the dogma that Divine grace is provided for or offered to a selected part, not the whole, of the human race.

a 1808 MURDOCK cited in Webster. 1847 BUCH tr. *Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* II. 255 The Calvinists .. adopted the notion of particular redemption (*Particularism*).

2. Exclusive attachment or devotion to one's particular party, sect, nation, etc.; exclusiveness.

1824 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 82 A jealous spirit of monopoly and particularism, counterfeiting catholicity by a negative totality. 1828 PUSEY *Hist. Enq.* I. 144 The sole object of the Epistle to the Romans was to oppose the particularism of the Jews. 1845 GEO. ELIOT in Cross *Life* (1885) I. 135 'Habits of thought' is not a translation of the word *particularismus*...If he decidedly objects to *particularism*, ask him to be so good as substitute *exclusiveness*. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 36 An abstract principle .. strong enough to override all the particularisms of mankind.

3. *Politics.* The principle of leaving each state in an empire or federation free to retain its own government, laws, and rights, and to promote its own interests, without reference to those of the whole; esp. in German politics since *c* 1850.

1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 387 The other..protests against all centralization, seeks to confederate the estates, to establish universal independence, separation and extreme division of powers; which has lately been denominated *particularism* in Germany. 1869 *Daily News* 22 Apr., The faults and excesses of 'particularism'—weakness abroad, discord at home, and obstacles in the way of trade and traffic. 1891 *Spectator* 4 July, The majority returned at recent elections [in New South Wales] is believed to be opposed to Federation, and in favour of particularism. 1893 *Times* 15 May 9/5 The old particularism has again attained formidable proportions [in the German Empire].

4. Exclusive attention to a particular subject; specialism.

1872 E. TUCKERMAN *Genera Lichenum* 1 The marked particularism which has characterized the study of Lichens for the last thirty years.

Particularist (pǎrti·kiŭlărist), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. F. *particulariste* (1701 in Furetière).] An advocate or adherent of particularism (in any sense: see prec.).

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1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Particularist*, among polemical divines, a person who holds for particular grace, i. e. teaches, or believes that Christ died for the elect only. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Particularists*... As a party name, it seems to date from the Synod of Dort. 1870 *Daily News* 27 Sept., They are known as 'Particularists', that is men who would maintain unaltered the..petty governments which still hinder Germany from..displaying the strength of a united country. 1872 *Spectator* 7 Sept. 1128 We do not.. believe ..that the unity of Germany..has anything serious to fear from the particularists of Bavaria. 1889 *Ibid.* 5 Oct., The desire of the scientific particularist.

B. *adj.* = next.

1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 338 During the administration of Washington the particularist tendencies were mostly quiet. 1888 G. W. SMALLEY *Lond. Lett.* I. 5 The German analogue for parochial is Particularist.

Particulari·stic, *a.* [f. prec. + -IC: see -ISTIC.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or upholding particularism (in any sense).

1881 *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 375 To overcome the particularistic tendencies of the single States. 1886 C. P. TIELE in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 369/1 Buddhism, Islâm, and Christianity were neither national nor particularistic.

Particularity (pătikiălæ·rĭti). [a. F. *particularité*, ad. late L. *particulāritāt-em* (Cassiodorus, Boethius), f. *particulār-is* PARTICULAR: see -ITY.] The quality of being particular; something that is particular.

1. The quality of being particular as opposed to general or universal; the fact of being or relating to one or some (not all) of a class; relation to an individual thing, individuality.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1027/1 So also was it generallie doone throughout all England, in which generalitie this city was of a particularitie. 1647 H. MORE *Song Soul* II. ii. III. vi, Not wedg'd in strait particularity, But grasping all in her vast active spright. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 22 A common name set by itself without any note either of universality or particularity, as *man, stone*,.. is called an indefinite name. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. iv. § 4 Any common name whatsoever is made proper by terms of particularity added to it. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* ii. 41 That..does not alter the particularity of the fact, or make it at all the more a universal.

†**b.** A particular or individual matter or affair; a particular case or instance. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. ii. 44 Now let the generall Trumpet blow his blast, Particularities, and pettie sounds To cease. 1598 MANWOOD *Forest Lawes* i. § 3 (1615) 22 There is no principle or ground so generall, that there is not some particularity exempted out of it.

2. The quality of being special or of a special kind; the fact of being in some way distinguished or noteworthy; speciality, peculiarity. Now *rare.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* C iv, Sufficient to notifie, the particularitie, and excellency of the Arte. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 142 P 8 To .. have the Esteem of a Woman of your Merit, has in it a Particularity of Happiness. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* Contents 7 Further augmented by the particularity of the Tide.

†**b.** Peculiarity such as to excite surprise, singularity, oddity; an instance of this, an odd action or characteristic. *Obs.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 438 P 4 An habitual Humour, Whim, or Particularity of Behaviour. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. xxiii. 132 Mr. Greville .. has frequently surprized us with his particularities. *a* 1791 REYNOLDS in *Boswell's Johnson* an. 1739, One instance of his absence of mind and particularity, as it is characteristick of the man, may be worth relating.

3. An attribute belonging particularly to the thing in question; a special or distinctive quality or feature; a peculiarity. Now *rare.*

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 343 It is thought that they doo descend of the tartares, by some particularities that is found amongst them. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xii. 159 To speak what we know of the particularities of the Antartike straight. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 10 P 7 Some particularities in the garb of their Abbés may be transplanted hither to advantage. 1779 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 75 The particularity of this last eruption was, that the lava..was now chiefly thrown up from its Crater. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *A. Lunel* III. viii. 231 He has, however, some of the particularities of the family. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 75 Seeking for the general conception through the particularities of the individual.

†**4.** Personal interest or advantage: = PARTICULAR B. 6 b; also, regard to personal or private interest, an act dictated by this. *Sc. Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* 158 The quhilk gracis and propreteis ar nocht grantit be god for thy particularite, but rather .. to be ane dispensatour of his gyftis amang the ignorant pepil. 1578–9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 79 The correctioun of his thevis is nather done for gredines nor ony kynd of particularitie. 1585–6 *Ibid.* IV. 47 Mair respecting thair awne particularitеis nor the commounweill of the said citie.

†**5.** A particular point or circumstance, a detail: = PARTICULAR B. 2. *Obs.* (Common in 16–17th c.)

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. of Ref.* I. l. 103 And so from such good words entered into the particularities of the matter. 1536 CROMWELL 14 May in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 12, I write noo particularities, the thinges be soo abhomynable, that I thinke the like was neuer harde. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 302 In this particularity whereof we now speake. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 29 May, When I spoke of their religion, I forgot to mention two particularities. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 19 The particularities related of this animal would be incredible, were they not attested upon oath.

6. Minuteness or detailedness of description, statement, investigation, etc.; treatment of the particulars of a matter.

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xviii. 130 Fomentations .. for a gangrene, whereof I meane to discourse in a particularity. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* ii. (1700) 53 There is no part of the Gospel writ with so copious a Particularity, as the History of his Sufferings and Death. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* i. 5 The very particularity of St. Paul's Epistles. 1844 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* V. xix. 95 Charges which, ponderous as they are, are so deficient in particularity. 1883 SIR A. HOBHOUSE in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 180 It is necessary to examine the proceedings with some particularity.

†**7.** Special attentiveness to a person; an instance of this, a particular attention; familiarity. *Obs.*

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 47 P 2 All the remarkable Particularities which are usual for Persons who admire one another. 1734 FIELDING *Univ. Gallant* III. ii. Wks. 1882 X. 76 Sister, I am surprised at you. This particularity with a young fellow is very indecent. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* III. xiv. 380 Behaving one hour with objectionable particularity to another woman.

8. Attentiveness to details of action; special carefulnesss; preciseness, fastidiousness.

1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. 255 With great weight, and much particularity, I heard internally that Verse of the Psalm. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. viii. 36 Sir Rowland himself, as you will guess by his particularity, is an old bachelor. 1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* (1860) 14 It [the letter] flouted my opinions, laughed at my particularity. 1882 MISS WOOLSON *Anne* 96 A particularity as to the saving of string.

†**9.** Phr. *In particularity*: in detail; individually; specially: = *in particular* (PARTICULAR A. 12 a, b).

1559 PARKER in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. Collect. Rec. 362 Which mine disability I might alleadg at length in particularity. 1569 *Act* 11 *Eliz.* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 317 Your Majesties title in generalitie to the whole Realme of Ireland, and in particularitie to the dominion and territories of Ulster. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded. PP b, There is no Law-maker so provident, as that hee can in particularity foresee and..prevent the infinite variety of future inconveniences.

Particularization (pătiti·kiălărəiz^{ei}·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of particularizing.

1. Individual or detailed mention, description, or treatment; specification.

1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 410 With such allusion to his name, and other particularisations, as .. are apt to breed an expectation of something particular in the thing promised. 1798 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Memoir of W. Taylor* I. 217 Enterprises, for the particularization of which they afford ample materials. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 240 This power of particularization is what gives such vigor and greatness to single lines and sentiments of Wordsworth.

2. The action of making particular as opposed to general; restriction to a particular thing. *rare.*

1836 DE MORGAN *Diff. & Integr. Calculus* 583 *note*, The difficulty arises from the particularization of the meaning of δ being made a little too early in the process.

Particularize (pătiti·kiălărəiz), *v.* [a. F. *particularise-r* (15th c. in Littré): see -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To render particular (as opposed to general); to apply, appropriate, or restrict to a particular thing or class. *rare.*

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 44 And who can directly discusse, or particularize the æquiuocation and ouer-great generalitie of Interregni, and Auiti sanguinis propago? 1677 G. HICKES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 41 To particularise the general information .. I have sent you the names of the most considerable and mischievous of them. 1876 F. H. BRADLEY *Eth. Stud.* iv. 135 You can not particularize a definition so as to exhaust any sensible object.

2. To mention or describe particularly; to name or state specially, or one by one; to speak or treat of individually, or in detail; to specify. (The usual sense.)

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 321, I dare not Particularise her Description according to my conceit. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 154 Except he particularize and stake downe the verie words. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 161, I doe beleeve the Howse of Commons will Vote the King a Supply .. but not particularise the sume. 1741 EARL ORRERY 7 July in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 241 In mentioning your friends, I must particularize Mr. Pope. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* Pref. 6 Various causes, needless to particularise here. 1884 SIR J. BACON in *Law Times Rep.* L. 345/1 The plaintiffs .. might particularise more distinctly the grounds on which they claim..relief.

b. *intr.* To mention, speak or treat of, or attend to, particulars or details; to go into detail.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXVI. xiv. 580 They would require many volumes to..particularize upon them. 1626 C. POTTER tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels* 196 It sufficed..to say they had many Reasons, being not able to particularize in any. 1670 CLARKE *Nat. Hist. Nitre* 68 But to a little more particularise. 1709 E. WARD tr. *Cervantes* 34 He took such Pains to particularize upon every Point of his Happiness. 1834 W. H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. xiii, In our hasty narrative of the fight, we have not paused to particularize.

3. *trans.* To place or represent apart as an individual thing; to render distinct or separate; to individualize, distinguish, differentiate. *rare.*

1643 DIGBY *Observ. Relig. Med.* (1644) 84 Particularize a few drops of the Sea, by filling a glasse full of them; then that glasse-full is distinguished from all the rest of the watery Bulke. *a* 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 203 The place .. not sufficiently particularized to his memory in so wide a common. 1893 *Black & White* 24 June 764/2 In dress, in manner..he particularises himself from his fellows.

†**b.** *intr.* To be distinguished. *Obs. rare.*

1637 EARL MONM. tr. *Malvezzi's Romulus & Tarquin* 45 Beyond the common equalitie amongst brethren, they did particularise in being equally..at the same time borne.

Hence **Parti·cularized** *ppl. a.*; **Parti·cularizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Particularisé*, Particularized,..distinguished. 1632 G. HERBERT *Priest to Temple* xiv, If the Parson were ashamed of particularizing in these things, he were not fit to be a parson. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 394 If then it were spoken..after a particularizing way. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. xii. I. 207 We may be well excused from particularizing. 1851 KITTO *Bible Illustr.* (1867) VIII. 440 He dwelt with particularizing emphasis on his persecution of the believers in Jesus. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) XX. § 840. 462 Irrespective of the particularized facts and phenomena which we have been considering.

Particularly (pătiti·kiălăli), *adv.* [f. PARTICULAR *a.* + -LY 2.] In a particular manner, or with a particular reference.

1. a. In the case of, or in respect of, each one of a number; one by one, severally, singly, individually. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1398 *St. Paper* 26 Oct. in Rymer *Foedera* (1709) VIII. 56/1 The qwhilkis the said Commissairs ne may noght, for faut of laisure, ..particularly ger be refourmyd and amendit. 1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 59/1 Every such somme and sommes of money, ..that in their said accompt..shal be particulerly expressed. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 44 And euery hand and fote hath his fyngers & toos particularly distinct. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 30 Treating of Plants as of Herbes, Trees, and Shrubs, particulerly and Alphabetically. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 146 They are all particularly redeemed by his death. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xvi, He..amused them by describing the town with every part of which he was particularly acquainted. 1877 W. BRUCE *Comm. Rev.* 100 The different images that are used also particularly agree with each other.

b. In relation to, or in the case of, some one thing, person, or class, as distinct from any other; individually, personally; specifically, in particular; in a particular case, for a particular purpose, etc.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* vii. (1870) 146 Also I do not, nor shal not, dispruue no man in this booke perticulerly. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. ii, No, Jew, we take particularly thine To save the ruine of a multitude. 1625 BACON *Ess., Regim. Health* (Arb.) 59 It is hard to distinguish, that which is generally held good, and wholesome, from that, which is good particularly, and fit for thine owne Body. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 319 It signified a lord or prince: and was particularly assumed by the sons of Chus. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* iii. x. (1879) 61 There is still much more to be learnt, both about the system generally, and the planets particularly.

c. *Logic.* In the manner of a particular proposition; in relation to some, not all, of a class.

1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 65. 105 Such an image is a conception, used particularly, i. e. only some part of it is called up. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* V. 139 Equivalent to quantifying the Predicate particularly.

2. With respect to the several parts of a whole; in relation to particulars or details; minutely, circumstantially, in detail.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xx. 133 It semeth me gode to adde..more partyculerly thoo thinges that be goode and propyce to assaylle Cytees, Castelles and Townes. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 5 Albeit it do not so largely or particulerlye entreate of euery parte. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. vii. § 18. 398 My purpose of answering them more punctually and particularly. 1765 *Act* 5 *Geo. III*, c. 26 *Preamble*, Their..appurtenances .. more particularly described. 1885 SIR J. BACON in *Law Times' Rep.* LII. 569/1 It becomes necessary to consider more particularly the facts out of which those issues arise.

3. In a special degree; more than others, or more than in other cases; especially, notably, markedly; *colloq.* more than usual, much, very.

1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 270 In matters of Commerce, he is particularly intelligent. 1697 DRYDEN *Eneid* Ded., Ess. (Ker) II. 207 By some passages in the Pastorals, but more particularly in the Georgics, our poet is found to be an exact astronomer. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 255 P 10 Thus is Fame a thing difficult to be obtained by all, but particularly by those who thirst after it. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* (1833) I. vii. 123 What I particularly admire in him is his candour. 1862 BORROW *Wild Wales* I, Which..he would have been very unwilling to do, more particularly as he had a wife and family. 1885 *Spectator* 30 May 714/2 One does not feel..particularly drawn towards the heroine.

†**4.** Personally, familiarly, intimately. *Obs.*

1680 BURNET *Rochester* Pref. (1692) 7 He was particularly known to few of the clergy. 1723 STEELE *Conse. Lovers* III. i, Admitting Mr. Cimberton as particularly here, as if he were married to you already. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. viii, Her Lady, with whom he was very particularly acquainted.

†**Parti·cularment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] A particular or individual thing; a particular, a detail.

1647 H. MORE *Song Soul* I. II. xv, Upon this universall Ogdoas Is founded every particularment. *Ibid.* II. iii. III. xxx, With straight line It binds down strongly each particlarment Of every edifice.

Parti·cularness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being particular (in any sense); in quot. 1859, Preciseness, fastidiousness.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Particularness*..peculiarness, singularness. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* I, You're getting to be your aunt's own niece, I see, for particularness.

†**Parti·culary,** *adv.* Obs. Sc. form of PARTICULARLY.

1473–4 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 66 As his bill beris,

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particulary examinit at the Chakkere. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 551 The dayis particularie abonespecifiit. 1571–2 *Ibid.* II. 179 Under the panis particularie undermentionat. 1589 *Excheq. Rolls Scott.* XXII. 22.

Particulate (pătĭtĭkiūlĕt), *a.* Only in scientific use. [ad. med. or mod.L. *particulāt-us* divided into particles: see next.] Existing in the condition of minute separate particles.

1874 SIMON *Rept. of Med. Deptmt. P. C.* 30 July 6 [In] the common septic contagium or ferment..particulate, as above described, there seems now to be identified a force..acting disintegratively upon organic matter. 1880 *Lancet* 17 Jan. 85 The contagium .. is particulate—that is, consists of definite particles of organic nature. 1885 KLEIN *Micro-Organisms* 46 Chauveau was the first to prove experimentally that in vaccinia and in variola the active principle is a particulate non-diffusible substance. 1891 A. CARPENTER in *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 1/3 Showing that particulate matter can be conveyed many thousands of miles in the higher regions of the atmosphere.

b. Of or relating to minute separate particles.

1881 E. R. LANKESTER in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 121 The ingestion of fats in a particulate form by Vertebrata. 1888 *Times* 20 Jan. 10/2 The particulate and undulatory theories of smell are not exclusive of each other.

†**Partĭculate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *particulāre* (cf. late L. *particulātio* division into particles, Mart. Capella *c* 425), f. *particula* PARTICLE.] *trans.* = PARTICULARIZE 2.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* Ded., I am bolde to leave to particulate in my epistle any part of the argument. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 605 If I should particulate the scufflings and skirmishes. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 140 Many acts..which I will not stand here to particulate.

b. *intr.* = PARTICULARIZE 2 b.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxiv. (1612) 277 But why particulate we thus, that much in few would write? 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 14 That I may not particulate of Alexander of Hales, the Irrefragable Doctor. *Ibid.* 27, I could particulate in many more.

Particule. *Obs.*, exc. in sense 2 b, as Fr. (partĭkiūl). Also 6 **perticule.** [a. F. *particule* (1484 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *particula* PARTICLE.]

†1. A small part or portion (in quot. 1540, of land); a particle. *Obs.*

1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) 376/2 ȝe landis and barony of Estwemis..aduocatioun and donatioun of kirkis tenentis tenandrijs particulis pendiculis..and pertinentis ȝarof. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xxix. 193, I ever tooke .. that very particule of hour when it was proposed.

†2. *Gram.* = PARTICLE *sb.* 3. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

c 1600 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 33 *An* is a noun of number, ..*an* a particule of determination preceding a voual.

‖ b. *spec.* Applied to the French preposition *de* used as a prefix of nobility in personal names.

1889 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVI. 270/1 We..generously add a 'de' where no particule is, with no consciousness that we are thus conferring nobility. 1898 BODLEY *France* I. 191 Of the 1500 boys 200 have names prefixed with the particule, signifying that they claim to be of gentle birth.

‖ **Partie.** [mod. F. *partie* (partī).] A match in a game; a game. *Partie carrée*, †*quarrée* [F., = square or quadrate party] a party of four.

1676 DRYDEN *Limberham* IV. ii, Well, I have won the partie, and revenge. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 16 The parties at Cards are doubled. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* li, Champignac was very fond of écarté, and made many *parties* with the Colonel of evenings. 1876 A. CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card* (1880) Gloss. 13 *Partie*, the same players playing two rubbers consecutively, or, should it be necessary, a third rubber, to decide which is the best of the three rubbers.

1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 186 Very often in a *tete à tete* and sometimes in a *partie quarrée*. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *Ld. Thoulouse*, The *partie quarrée* had like aldermen fed. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 130 A *partie-carrée* composed of George..his mother, sister, and Mr. John.

Partie-coated: see PARTI- 1.

†**Parti-fe·llow.** *Obs.* In 5 **partifelewe,** 6 **partie-.** [f. *parti* PARTY *sb.* + FELLOW.] One who shares, a partner: cf. *parting fellow* s. v. PARTING *ppl. a.* 4.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 219 [In] the Passions of that oone, that other is Parcenere, or Partifelewe. 1530 PALSGR. 252/1 Partie felowe, *parsonnier.*

†**Partify,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. PARTY *sb.* + -FY.] *trans.* To render partisan; to give a party complexion to, or imbue with party spirit.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 8 Adulterations of partify'd Collectors and additional Refiners of the perverted Text. 1716 *Ibid.* III. 67 Publications manag'd, and partify'd by the respective Romanists.

Partile (pā·ɹtəil, -til), *a.* Also 7 **partil**(l. [ad. L. *partilis* divisible, f. root of *partīre* to divide: see -ILE; also, partial (in adv. *partiliter* partially, in part). In mod. Fr., in sense 2, *partil.*]

†1. = PARTIAL *a.* II. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 178 The light of my renowne, shal not suffer a partile eclipse, but it shal be in maner, wholy darkned. 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 116 Being but a Partile not a Totall Eclipse. 1678 W. ADAMS *Didham Pulpit* 67 There are many beginnings of fulfilling them, partile accomplishments. 1695 E. HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 18 The *Penumbra* or Partile shade of the Sun. 1697 *Ibid.* 445 A partile Account of a Book long since published.

2. *Astrol.* Of an aspect: Exact to the same degree and minute, or, at least, within a degree; e. g. *partile conjunction*, exact conjunction; so *partile opposition*; *partile trine*, positions exactly 120° apart. Opposed to PLATIC.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 199 Mars..being in the seventh house in a partile aspect with the Horoscope. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) b ij, His Fiery Partil Trine, to actuate The Active House to a more Active Fate. 1702 MOXON *Math. Dict.* s. v., The Sun in one Degree of Taurus and the Moon in one Degree of Cancer make a Partile Sextile. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* s. v., An aspect is partile when it falls in the same degree and minute, both with respect to longitude and latitude...This can seldom happen, but a few minutes can make no difference. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* ix. (1852) 121 Your aspects, dignities, ascendances, Your partile quartiles, and your platic trines.

†**Pa·rtily,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [app. f. PARTY *a.* + -LY 2.] With respect to a part; partly.

1497 HEN. VII in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 57 That the said Kings of Fraunce and Spayne..be in this behalf contributory, partilie in men, and partily in money.

†**Pa·rtiment.** *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **partyment.** [ad. med.L. *partimentum* (1292 in Du Cange) partition, division; f. *partīre* to PART: so It. *partimento.*] **a.** A part or division; a company. **b.** ? A constituent part or element.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. iii. 39 And eftir that the trumpet blew a sing, Than euery partyment bownys to thar stand. 1641 LD. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* vii. 40 Estates and Revenues..which are the Partiments and Supporters of Noble Honours.

Partin, Partinar, -er, obs. ff. PARTAN, PARTNER.

Parting (pā·ɹtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PART *v.* + ING 1.] The action of the verb PART, partition; the result, or place, of this action; something that parts.

1. The action of dividing or fact of undergoing division into parts; division, breaking, cleaving: see PART *v.* 1, 2.

1530 PALSGR. 252/1 Partyng of any thyng, *partaige.* 1555 ADAMO (*title*) An Anatomi, that is to say a parting in peeces of the Mass. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iii. 146 There being great danger of the ship's parting. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Parting..*(*Nautical.*) Breaking cable, leaving the anchor in the ground.

b. The division or dividing line of the hair when combed: see PART *v.* 1 c.

1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* III. i, Does the parting of my fore-top show so thin? 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* I. i. (1864) 6 Smoothing the parting of the glossy brown hair on her well-shaped head. 1887 J. ASHBY STERRY *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 193 My hair is getting thin,..Old Time has made my parting wide, And sunk my hopes to zero.

2. The action of separating or putting asunder, or fact of being separated; separation. (*b*) *spec.* in technical uses: see PART *v.* 4 c.

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 66/1855 ȝef he by wyl serueþ þat flesch, Ryȝt partyng worthe hym none. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1803 Dede es noght elles..Bot a partyng of þe saul and body. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 385/1 Partynge a-sundyr..., *separacio.* 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Parting*, is one of the Refiner's ways to separate Gold and Silver. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1059 In parting by nitric acid, the gold generally retains a little silver. 1879 H. NORTHCOTT in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 71/2 Tools..chiefly for 'parting', or cutting off pieces of work from the main cylinder or log.

b. That part in which separation is realized; the place at which two or more things separate or are separated: as *the parting of the ways*, the place or part at which a road divides into two or more that proceed in different directions (often *fig.* in reference to a choice between courses of action); *water-parting*, the line separating two river-systems, a WATERSHED. (*b*) *spec.* in *Founding*, the division or meeting-surface of two parts of a mould (see also c).

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) XXXV, Whan he is passed þe partynge of þe quarter and entered into a newe quarter, he shulde blowe iii. moot and seke forth. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxi. 21 The king of Babylon stood at the parting of the way, at the head of the two wayes, to vse diuination. 1869 LOWELL *Parting of the Ways* i, Who hath not..Stood doubtful at the Parting of the Ways? 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1460/1 An exact *parting* is now made with the trowel along the median line, if the casting be symmetrical. *Ibid.* 1634/2 *Parting*..4. (*Founding.*) The meeting surfaces of the sand rammed up in the *cope* and in the *drag.* 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Dec. 5/2 Take the Nile valley and the water partings on each side from Berber. 1897 MARQ. SALISBURY *Sp. Ho. Lords* 19 Jan., For the difficulties in which we find ourselves now, the parting of the ways was in 1853, when the Emperor Nicholas's proposals were rejected.

c. *concr.* Something that parts or separates two things; *esp.* in technical uses, as (*a*) *Mining* and *Geol.* A layer of rock, clay, etc. lying between two beds of different formations; (*b*) *Founding.* Fine sand (*parting-sand*) or other powdery substance used to prevent adhesion of the surfaces of the parts of a mould (cf. b).

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 23 A sort of bad foul Air, or Fume exhaling out of some Minerals, or partings of Stone. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. XXXV. 466 The laminae..are occasionally marked by very thin carbonaceous partings. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* (1875) 67 The partings of the shafts consist of strong beams of wood.. longitudinal timbers are nailed to these so as to form the shaft parting. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1461/2 The charcoal-dust of the black-wash acts as a parting.

3. Mutual separation of two or more persons; esp. the action of quitting one another's company; leave-taking.

c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 325 Gret sorwe thai made at her parting. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* XLVIII. (Gibbs MS.) f. 101 A my dere sone a byttre partynge was thys. 1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 186 Good night, good night, Parting is such sweete sorrow, That I shall say good night, till it be morrow. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 1003. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 20 Mar., The last parting is very afflictive. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* I. 70, I said..a few words to the boys at parting.

b. With *with*: see PART *v.* 6 c.

1620 BARRET *Ded. Southwell's Poems* 149 To purchase it by parting with their Armes. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 482 The parting with a beloved Child is at any time an Affliction. 1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ennui* XXI, The parting with a watch and some other trinkets..enabled me to pay this money.

4. The action of going away or setting out, departure; also *fig.* (*euphem.*) Decease, death. *arch.*

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 684 He dro3 forþ a riche ring His moder him ȝaf at his parting. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VII. 57 Her pardoun is ful petit at her partyng hennes. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xiv. 37 He shal be purueied bifore his partyng. 1603 JAS. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 78 My sonne, that I see you not before my pairting impute it to this great occasion. 1656 HEYLIN *Extraneus Vapulans* 64 To let him know, that the Company was upon the parting. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ii, Nothing troubled me at my parting from the island. 1857 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (1869) 194 Who can, at parting, picture his return?

†5. Division into shares; division among a number, distribution; the giving of a share to another, imparting. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 342 Chesyng of cardenalis, & parting of beneficis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 385/1 Partynge, or delynge, *particio, distribucio.* 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 80 b, They fell out about the partyng.

†b. The taking or having of a share; sharing, participation. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* vi. 14 Sothli what partynge [*gloss* or comunynge] of riȝtwysnesse with wickidnesse?

†6. The action of taking parts or sides. *Obs.*

1652 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ., Preserv. agst. Schisme* 31 With them there will be Siding and Parting. There cannot be Unity and Order.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.* Of or pertaining to parting, *i.e.* leave-taking, departure, or (*euphem.*) death; *esp.* (in adjectival construction) Given, taken, performed, etc. at parting; 'farewell', concluding, final. (See also PARTING-CUP.)

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 219 Thus much I must say for a parting blow. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iii. 34 Ere I could Giue him that parting kisse. 1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 77 Hark! she is call'd, the parting hour is come. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii, If you go out without the parting look you might as well dance out. 1794 SOUTHEY *Frederic* 6 That deep cry..seems to sound My parting knell. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 266 This seems to be indicated by his parting words. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 75 With this parting shot..Nancy flung into the house. 1898 FLO. MONTGOMERY *Tony* 19 Forgetful of his mother's parting injunctions.

b. Of or pertaining to parting or separation, as *pa·rting-poi·nt*; *esp.* in names of various technical appliances used for separating something, etc., as **parting-assay** (see quot. and ASSAY *sb.* 6); **parting-bead** = *parting-strip*; **parting-glass,** a glass flask used in 'parting' gold and silver (see PART *v.* 4 c (*a*)), esp. in assaying; **parting-line** (*Founding*), the line in which the 'parting' of a mould (see 2 b (*b*)) meets the surface of a pattern as it lies in the mould; **parting-rail** (see quot.); **parting-sand** (*Founding*), fine dry sand, free from admixture of clay, used to prevent adhesion of the parts of a mould at the 'parting' (see 2 b (*b*)); **parting-shard** (*Pottery Manuf.*), a thin piece of baked clay placed between pieces of unbaked ware to prevent adhesion; **parting-strip,** a strip of material used for separating two parts, e. g. the vertical strip of wood inserted at the side of the frame of a sash window to keep the sashes apart when raised or lowered; **parting-tool,** name of various tools used in different kinds of work for separating pieces of material, or for trimming, cutting fine outlines and markings, etc.; †**parting water,** nitric acid as used in 'parting' gold and silver (*obs.*).

In some of these, e. g. *parting bead, rail, shard, strip*, the attrib. use of the vbl. sb. can hardly be separated from that of the ppl. adj. (see next). Thus a *parting strip* may be viewed either as a strip used for parting, or as a strip that parts. When the hyphen is used, the former is implied: cf. a *walking-stick*, a *walking leaf.*

1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 56 This method .. is called the *Parting Assay. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., **Parting Bead*, the beaded slip inserted at the centre of the pulley style of a sash window, to keep the two sashes in their places. 1885 LOCK *Workshop Rec.* IV. 349/1 The washing may be performed in one of the conical precipitating or *'parting' flasks. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 79 Water in a *parting glasse vpon warme imbers. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 766 Parting glasses .. ought to be very well annealed, and chosen free from flaws. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1460/1 The *parting-line is..that line upon the pattern, as it lies in the sand, above and below which the sides of the pattern run inward from the perpendicular. 1835 in Liddon etc. *Life Pusey* (1894) I. XV. 350 Mr. Maurice .. made up his mind that it represented the *parting-point between him and the Oxford School. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Parting Rail*...A rail intermediate between

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the bottom and top rails of a door or partition. 1864 WEBSTER, *Parting sand. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1460/1 Some dry parting-sand is next scattered over the surface. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 123 Haveing only *parting-shards, i. e. thin bits of old pots put between them, to keep them from sticking together. 1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 648. 297 The *parting-tool is a sort of gouge or grooving tool, with an angular edge. 1895 *Mod. Steam Eng.* 90 Side tools to cut at the side, Parting tools, narrow and sharp for parting work. 1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* xxxviii. 62 (*heading*) How to make Aqua-fortis call'd *parting water, which dissolves silver and quick-silver.

Parting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That parts (in various senses of the verb).

(See also prec. 7 b.)

1. Separating, dividing; forming a boundary or interval between two things.

1699 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 233 The gate in the parting line between Mr. Winthrops land and Major Townsends farm. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xi. 121 The Parting Space is that Distance which the Drill leaves betwixt the Row it plants in going one Way, and that Row which it makes in returning back. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 239 Occasionally there is a parting layer of pure flint.

2. Undergoing division; dividing, breaking, going to pieces.

1719 S. SEWALL *Diary* 14 Dec., At the parting way came up with Col. Quincey. 1736 GRAY *Statius* II. 21 Parting surges round the vessel roar. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 511 The parting ship that instant is no more!

3. Going away, departing; *fig.* dying.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *In praise Gentlewoman* Wks. (1587) 284 And she to quyte hys loue..dyd yeeld her parting breath. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 115 And Peace, no Warre, befall thy parting Soule. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 276 Both by thee informd I learne, And from the parting Angel overheard. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* i, The curfew tolls the knell of parting day. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 127 To fortify the parting soul.

†4. Sharing, participating; *parting fellow*, sharer, partner: = PARTI-FELLOW. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 206 If pacience be owre partyng felawe, And pryue with vs bothe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 563 Thise scorneres been partyng felawes with the deuel. 1514 *Will of Stanyng* (Somerset Ho.), Partyng feloo.

Parting cup. a. A drinking-cup with two handles on opposite sides, used by two persons in taking a draught of liquor at parting. (Cf. LOVING CUP.) b. A kind of 'cup' or compound beverage, made with ale and sherry, sweetened, and with soda-water added just before drinking.

1868 J. MARRYAT *Pottery* (ed. 3) 484 Marshal de Bassompierre, when about to return..had called his friends together that he might drink their health in a parting cup.

†**Partion.** *Obs. rare*—0. [ad. L. *partiōn-em* a bringing forth, f. *parĕre*, *part-* to bring forth.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Partion*, a birth, a breeding, a lying in travail of children or yong; a laying of Eggs, a sitting on brood.

Partisan, partizan (pā·ɹtizĕn, pāɹtizæ·n), *sb.*1 (*a.*) Also 6 **pertisen**, **-sann**, **-sant**, 7 **partisant**, **-zen**, **-sane.** [a. F. *partisan* sb. and adj. (15th c. in Littré), ad. It. dial. form = Tuscan *partigiano*: cf. Roman and Neapol. *partiáno*, *-eáno*, Upper Italian *parteżan*, *partżan*; f. *parte* part: cf. *courtesan*, *parmesan*.

Flecchia, in *Archivio Glottolog. Ital.* II. (1876) 22–17, finds the origin of the Italian suffix in the adj. ending *-ese*:–L. *-ensis*, *-ēsis*, whence a derivative (originally sb.) *-esiano*, as in *cortese*, *cortesiano*, *corteg-*, *cortigiano*, *Parmese*, *Parmesiano*, *Parmigiano*; on the analogy of these, derivatives of the same type were subseq. formed directly from their primitives, without the intermediate adj. in *-ensis*, *-ese*. Adaptations of these have passed from It. into Fr. and other Romanic languages.]

1. One who takes part or sides with another; an adherent or supporter of a party, person, or cause; *esp.* a devoted or zealous supporter; often in unfavourable sense: One who supports his party 'through thick and thin'; a blind, prejudiced, unreasoning, or fanatical adherent.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 62 Theyr newe capitayne..placed his souldiers as pleased hym in the forwarde and rereward, and sume as pertisens abowt his owne person. 1569 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sic.* I. iv. 6 [To] haue a number of men in euery citie to be his Pertisannes or garde. 1595 DANIEL *Civill Wars* II. iv, These partizanes of factions, often tride. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 292 The Portugals, pertisants vnto Anthonie. 1602 *Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) II. 198 The partizants and fauorers of the late seditious puritaine Erle. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1298 They made themselves partisans to the one to oppresse the other. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) II. xcvi. 429 Why the inhabitants of every other country should..become partizans of America, is not so apparent. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* ii. § 4 A partizan of the principle of asceticism. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xii. (1878) 234 The clergyman must never be a partisan. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 1. 274 The Duke of Gloucester..had now placed himself at the head of the partizans of the war.

2. *Mil.* A member of a party of light or irregular troops employed in scouring the country, surprising the enemy's outposts and foraging parties, and the like; a member of a volunteer force similarly engaged, a guerilla.

1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 523 Leiutenant collonel Manwaring..brought in 50 French partizans, with excellent arms. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VI. 319 The numerous bands of partizans which are carrying on a destructive warfare. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* VII. 36 The qualities of a partizan or irregular soldier are inherent in the national character of the Spaniard.

b. A leader of such a party of light or irregular troops; a guerilla chief or captain.

1706 PHILLIPS s. v., In the Art of War, *a good Partisan* is an able Soldier well skill'd in commanding a Party. 1731 BAILEY vol. I, *Partisan* (in *Military Affairs*) a Commander of a Party. 1760 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 26/2 This march would have been thought an astonishing exploit in a partizan at the head of a small and disencumbered corps. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 38. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.*, *Partisan*,..also means an officer sent out upon a party, with the command of a body of light troops, generally under the appellation of the partisan's corps.

3. *Comb.*, as *partisan-like* adj.

1841 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Chr.* 190 None commands our servile or partisanlike support.

B. *attrib.* or as *adj.* [cf. F. *partisan*, adj.].

1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a partisan; supporting a party, esp. zealously or blindly; biased, prejudiced, one-sided.

1841 AGNES STRICKLAND *Queens Eng.* II. 380 Nothing but partisan malice could blame such hospitality. 1882 HINSDALE *Garfield & Educ.* II. 363 One spot..across which the shadow of partisan politics has never fallen. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 1 June 5/3 Every obstacle which partisan malevolence could create.

2. *Mil.* Of or pertaining to military partisans (see A. 2); pertaining to irregular or petty warfare. *Partisan ranger*: = RANGER 1 3.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4447/3 Our Partisan Parties have lately been very successful. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Partisan Party*, a small body of Infantry commanded by a Partisan, to make an incursion upon the enemy, to lurk about their camp to disturb their foragers, and to intercept their convoys. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* VII. 35 The system of guerilla or partizan warfare [in Spain]. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 226 The Enniskilleners had never ceased to wage a vigorous partisan war against the native population.

Hence **Pa·rtisaning** *a.*, supporting a party zealously or blindly; **Pa·rtisanism**, the practice of partisanship; partisan spirit; **Pa·rtisanize** *v. trans.*, to render partisan; **Pa·rtisanly** *adv.*, in the manner of a partisan; **Pa·rtisanry**, partisanship.

1790 in Dallas *Amer. Law Rep.* I. 319 Violent attacks..to gratify *partisaning and temporising resentments. 1890 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 29 Mar., As long as *partisanism continues rampant in the legislature. 1896 *Ibid.* 28 Sept., Loyal Prohibitionists are neither *partisanized old men, nor spoiled children. 1888 *Daily News* 18 Aug. 5/5 The 'World', which is *partisanly Irish, calls the sentence outrageous. 1889 BRUCE *Plaut. Negro* 67 Whose *partisanry conforms.. to the seductions of bribery.

Partisan, partizan (pā·ɹtizĕn), *sb.*2 Also 6 **partysyne**, **partesant**, **partison**, 6–7 **partesan**, **pertison**, 7 **partisane**, 7–8 **pertuisan**(e, 8 **partuisan**(e, 9 *arch.* **pertuisan.** *Obs.* from *c* 1700, till revived by Scott and 19th c. antiquaries. [a. 16th c. F. *partizane*, *parti-*, *parthisane*, ad. It. *partesana*, *partigiana*, in med.L. *partesana*, *pertixana*; in Sw. *bardisan*.

The origin of the It. word is disputed. Diez associates it with *partigiano* PARTISAN 1, as if the weapon carried by partisans; others would identify the first part with OHG. *parta*, *barta* halberd, leaving the rest of the word unexplained. In Fr., popularly corrupted in 15–16th c. to *pourtisaine*, *pertuisegne*, *pertusaine*, mod.F. *pertuisane*, as if from *pertuis* a hole, *pertuiser* to bore, pierce.]

1. A military weapon used (under this name) by footmen in the 16th and 17th c., consisting of a long-handled spear, the blade having one or more lateral cutting projections, variously shaped, so as sometimes to pass into the gisarme and the halberd; in some of its forms used also in boar-hunting.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lii. 25 Byls, bowes, partisance, pikes. 1557 *Will of W. Oliver* (Somerset Ho.), A staffe called a Partyzyne. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 138 A Partison, a iaueline to skirmish with, *hasta velitaris*. 1583 *Rates of Customs* D vj, Partesants or Bore speares vngilt the dosen xxvis. viijd. 1596 *Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* III. 4 A pertison and a leadinge staffe. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VII. xxiv. 570 Shewing their swordes, lances, pertuisans, and other armes. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 14, I had as liue haue a Reede that will doe me no seruice, as a Partizan I could not heaue. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 5 Their weapons..shall be faire Partizans of strong and short blades. 1688 CAPT. J. S. *Art of War* 40 The Pike and Partisan are the onely Arms proper to stop the fury of the Cavalry. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Partisan* or *Pertuisan*, a Weapon like a Halbard, sometimes us'd by Lieutenants of Foot. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. xx, On battlement and bartizan Gleam'd axe and spear and partizan. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. ix. (1866) 317/2 Others had the partisans, battle-axes, and huge two-handed swords of the previous century. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* viii. 145 The terms *partisan*, *halberde*, and *guisarme*, denote the same class of weapon, which admitted various modifications...In all these examples a lance-head and an axe are present.

b. Used as a leading-staff, and borne as a halberd by civic and other guards.

1611 COTGR., *Pertuisane*, a Partisan, or leading staffe. 1667 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Eng.* I. (1684) 213 Of the Yeomen of the Guard..One half..bear in their hands..partizans. 1681 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1661/3 His Royal Highness was received by the Provost, Magistrates and Council, and by a Band of the Young Men of the Town, bearing Gilded Partisans. [1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, They have brought two town officers with their partizans, to guard their fair persons, I suppose. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume* 277 One of King Charles II.'s yeomen of the guard has been here copied...He carries a partisan in his right hand and a sword by his side.]

2. *transf.* A soldier or civic guard armed with a partisan.

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2869/2 First marched the City Partizanes in new Liveries bare-headed. [1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xviii, They..were fighting hard, when the provost, with his guard of partizans, came in thirdsman, and staved them asunder with their halberds, as men part dog and bear.]

Partisanship (see PARTISAN 1). [f. PARTISAN 1 + -SHIP.] The state, condition, or practice of a partisan; zealous or blind support of one's party.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. i, Not out of blind sectarian partisanship. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 268 The frenzy of religious partizanship.

Partise, obs. pl. of PARTY.

†**Pa·rtising.** *Sc. Law. Obs.* Also 6 **pairt-**. [app. corrupt. of OF. *partison*, *-isson*, *-eisun* partition, separation, departure (:—L. *partītiōn-em*); the ending being confused with Sc. *-in*, *-ene*, *-ing*, of vbl. sbs.] Legal parting or separation; formal divorce. *Libel of partising*, bill of divorce.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* 165 b, Sumtyme a man haffand displesure at his wife wald geue to hir a libel of partising and put hir fra him. *c* 1568 in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) App. 47 April..26, the first precept for the partising of the Erle of Bothwell and his wyif was direct furth from the Commissarys of Edinburgh. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 217 To adwyse of the pairtising of the quein and my lord bothwell.

Partisman: see PARTSMAN.

Partison, obs. form of PARTISAN 2.

Partite (pā·ɹtəit), *a.* [ad. L. *partīt-us* parted, divided. Cf. BIPARTITE, QUINQUEPARTITE, etc.]

a. Divided into parts or portions.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 151/40 Partyte, *partitus*, *a.* 1680 MORDEN *Geogr. Rect., Spain* (1685) 170 Spain fell into a 12-partite division.

b. *Bot.* and *Entom.* Divided to the base, or nearly so, as a leaf, corolla, or insect's wing.

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf*, *Quinquepartite Leaf*, one which is separated into five parts down to the very base...In the same manner a leaf is said to be *bipartite*, etc.] 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 179 *Partite*, divided; when they are separated down to the Base. 1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* IV. 296 Partite (*Partita*), divided to the base. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 232 The corolla may be partite, cleft, toothed, or entire. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 180 The leaves are..palmate, five-partite.

†**Parti·ted,** *ppl. a. Her. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Divided into parts: said of a cross used as a bearing, having each arm doubled, or tripled (TRIPARTITED).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Heraldry* c vij, He berith Sable and a cros dowble pertitid of Siluer. *Ibid.* c vij b, Then hit is called a cros dowble partitid florishid, as here.

Partition (pāɹti·ʃən), *sb.* Also 5–6 **per-**. [a. F. *partition* (Oresme, 14th c.), in 12th c. *particion*, ad. L. *partītiōn-em*, from *partīre* to PART.]

1. The action of parting or dividing into parts; the fact of being so divided; division.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* I. (Percy Soc.) 5 An ymage..With two fayre handes stretched out along, Unto two hye wayes there in partician. 1552 HULOET, Deuision or partician of a praye or spoyle in warre. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 28 Some..ioynted or deuided as the Reede: some without any such partician. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. xiv. Oj, Certayne questions for the partition and diuision of grounde. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Creẽncha*, the partition of the haire, *comæ diuisio*. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 16 Quhen a word fales to be divyded at the end of a lyne, the partition must be made at the end of a syllab. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* xi. II. 436 The partition of the Empire. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 8 (1864) 88 The threefold partition of mind into Feeling, Volition, and Intellect.

b. Division into shares or portions; distribution.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 170 Al tho that make suche a particioune Amonge theyr subjettis. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXII. xi, Of my poore weedes they do partition make. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxii. 71 He spent out of the general booty, before the partitions were made. 1751 *Affect. Narr. of Wager* 102 A final Partition was this Day made of the remaining Flour. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* I. 327 At the first partition of Poland in 1773. *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *Fr. War of* 1793 Wks. 1846 III. 179 We cannot..imagine that a greater evil could befall the human race than the partition of Europe among the spoilers of Poland. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 275 The partition of sovereignty between..the State governments that the people created, and the government of the United States.

c. *fig.* (Cf. 2 *Tim.* ii. 15.)

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 7 It is a safe rule in the partition of holy Scripture, not to churne the sincere milk thereof till butter come. 1684 WILLARD *Mercy Magn.* 9 We may briefly take partition of this parable.

2. The action of parting or separating two or more persons or things; the fact or condition of being separated; separation, division.

1530 PALSGR. 165 *Separaisõn*, a partician. 1562 TURNER *Baths* I b, We make no partition betwen ye men and the weomen whilse they are in bathing. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 38 Can we not Partition make.. Twixt faire, and foule? 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xiii. 233 Every wall of partition..it throws down. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 104 Walls of ancient, harsh partition 'Twixt the people, and the crown.

3. Something that separates (either a material structure, or more rarely an immaterial boundary or dividing line); *esp.* that which separates one part of a space from another; *e.g.* a structure separating rooms or parts of a room (*esp.* when of

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slighter nature than a wall proper); a septum or dissepiment in a plant or animal body; etc.

1545 ELYOT, *Dissepimentum*, the particion in a wall nutte, wherwith the kernell is deuided. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. xv. O j b, A hedge dyke or other partition runnyng from.. the fountayne to..the marke espyed. 1617 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 205 All the particians shall bee maide with good and sufficient groundesills. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* I. 164 Great wits are sure to madness near allied, And thin partitions do their bounds divide. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 82 The High Altar is divided from the rest of the Church by a wooden partition with three doors in it. 1763 BICKERSTAFF *Love in Village* 56 Did I not overhear your scheme..through the partition? 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *A. Lunel* I. iii. 85 The thin partition that divided his mirth and good humour from his anger. 1846 *P. Parley's Ann.* VII. 235 One shaft divided by a brattice or partition in two. 1878 MACALISTER *Vertebr. & Inv.* 46 The red organ-pipe coral of the Indian Ocean, with its table-like partitions and its green polyps. 1892 J. A. THOMSON *Outl. Zool.* 138 A number of partitions or mesenteries extend from the body-wall towards this gullet. Some of the partitions are 'complete'.

4. Each of the parts into which any whole is divided, as by boundaries or lines; a portion, part, division, section. **a.** *gen.* (Formerly applied to the divisions of a book or literary work.) Now *rare*.

1561 T. NORTON tr. *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiii. (1634) 56 He.. affirmeth, that there be part, and partitions in the essence of God, of which every portion is God. 1571 (*title*) Toxophilus, The Schole, or partitions of shooting contayned in ij bookes written by Roger Ascham. 1608 R. NORTON tr. *Stevin's Disme* D iv, The Yard, Ell, &c., with his tenne partitions. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. III. iv. (1651) 36 Of this last..I will speak..in my third Partition. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 115 The vituperative partition will as easily be replenished. *a* 1854 REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* vii. (1878) 235 In each partition of our earth's time.

b. One of a number of actual superficial or cubic spaces into which an object is divided; a compartment; a pane, a panel; a pocket (of a bag); an apartment, chamber, room.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. Ind.* 66 Of a faire and straunge workemanshippe inwardes, with many great partitions, some full of pottes of honey, and maiz. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 412 The Hold was divided in many small Partitions. 1756 MRS. BROOKE *Old Maid* No. 37 (1764) 300 The temple was divided into two noble partitions. 1783 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IV. 250 The garden before the house was in three partitions. 1900 G. SWIFT *Somerley* 58 She walked straight up to the window, which was divided into three partitions.

5. *Law.* A division of real property, esp. of lands, between joint-tenants, tenants in common, or coparceners, made either by private agreement, a judicial decree, or private act of parliament, by which their co-tenancy or co-ownership is abolished and their individual interests in the land are separated; a division into severalty.

1474 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 100/1 That the seid Dukes and their seid wyfes..may make particion of all the premisses and every part therof [the premisses were real estate]. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 13 *Preamble*, Particion was made be twyne theyme of the sayd Maners. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5) s. v., Partition of Lands descended by the Common Law, or by Custom among Coheirs or Parceners. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* i. 7 To shew an actual partition of the Lands. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 521 The third mode of voluntary partition is, where the eldest makes the division of the lands; in which case she shall choose last. 1845 *Act 8 & 9 Vict.* c. 106 § 3 A partition and an exchange of any tenements or hereditaments, not being copyhold..shall also be void at law, unless made by deed.

6. *Logic.* Analysis by systematic separation of the integrant parts of a thing; enumeration of parts. (Distinguished from *division*: see DIVISION 6.)

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 15 A manne is diuided into bodie and soule, and this kinde of diuidyng is properlie called a partition. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* II. v. 17 When Man or Human Body is divided into its three Regions and Limbs; or the Year into 12 Months...It is a Definition of the Integrate, or Mathematical, and is called Partition. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. vi. § 8. 1866 FOWLER *Elem. Deduct. Logic* viii. (1887) 59 As a test of a logical division..the term divided must be predicable of each dividing member...In this manner it is distinguished from *partition* of a whole into its parts. 1870 JEVONS *Logic* xii. 108 Logical division must not be confused with physical division or Partition.

7. *Math.* †**a.** = DIVISION 5 a. *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xii. D iij b, Augment by the parts, and make partition by 12. 1709–29 V. MANDEY *Syst. Math., Arith.* 3 Division, or Partition, is the finding of a Number which shews..how often the Number Dividing..is contained in the Dividend.

b. Any one of the ways of expressing a number as a sum of positive integers (*e.g.* the partitions of 4 are 1 + 1 + 1 + 1, 1 + 1 + 2, 1 + 3, 2 + 2).

1855 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* II. 235 (*heading*) Researches on the Partition of Numbers. 1859 SYLVESTER (*title*) Lectures on the Partitions of Numbers, delivered at King's College, London.

8. *Mus.* An arrangement of the several parts of a composition one above another on the same stave or set of staves; a score. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 97 Here it is set downe in partition, because you should the more easilie perceiue the conueiance of the parts. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Partition*, in music, the disposition of the several parts of a song, set on the same leaf; so as upon the uppermost ranges of lines are found the treble; in another the bass [etc.]. 1891 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 5/4 Here are to be found original scores and partitions, MSS. interesting not only to the musician but to the collector of autographs.

9. *Her.* **a.** The division of a shield into two parts of different tinctures by one of the dividing lines (see PARTED, PARTY *a.*). ? *Obs.* †**b.** An ordinary which separates or lies between common charges on a shield. *Obs.* **c.** Each of the divisions or compartments of a parted or quartered shield.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Heraldry* d iij, The first partycion forsoth is of ij colouris in armys after the long way in the playne maner. *Ibid.* d v, The..partycion ouerwart is made as mony wyse as is the partycion on length. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. ii. (1660) 108 Whensoever there is a separation of common charges..by reason of the Interposition of some ..Ordinaries, then they are not termed Ordinaries, but most worthy Partitions. 1725 COATS *Dict. Her., Partitions*, or *Compartiments*, as the French call them, as also *Quarterings* of the Escutcheon, according to the Number of Coats that are to be on it, are the several Divisions made in it, when the Arms of several Families are born altogether by one.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *partition-balk*, *-beam*, *-line*; **Partition treaty**, name given to each of the two treaties (of 11 Oct. 1698 and 11 Oct. 1700) attempting 'to settle from outside the complex question of the Spanish Succession on the death of the king, Charles II' (Low and Pulling *Dict. Eng. Hist.* 1884, 804). See also PARTITION-WALL.

1581–90 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 412 A particion balke..of .16. foote breadthe. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Prior* Wks. III. 134 The impeachment of those lords who had persuaded the king to the Partition-treaty. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 465 The partition line between New York and Connecticut as established Dec. 1, 1664. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xviii. 165 The removal of the partition line was followed by important consequences to the Portuguese. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiv. (1880) II. 693 It was said, when first the terms of the Partition Treaty were made public..that the English and Dutch governments..were guilty of a violation of plighted faith.

Partition (pāɹtĭ·ʃən), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make partition of; to divide into parts or portions; to dismember and deal *out*.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 52 She mentions his concealing himself to hear her partitioning out her clothes. 1821 *Examiner* 420/1 He never sullied his conquests by partitioning and dividing the conquered. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. vi. 162 We have witnessed, in our own times, this political artifice of partitioning a great kingdom.

b. *spec.* To divide (land) into severalty.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* Dig. 442 The *actio familiae erciscundae* for partitioning an inheritance. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 162/2 They claimed .. that the estate should be sold in lieu of being partitioned.

2. To separate by a partition; to divide *off*.

1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* iv. 67 Paul had partitioned off half his little room to serve as a workshop. 1851 DICKENS *Lett.* III. 131, I dream that I am a carpenter and can't partition off the hall. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 217 The internodes and petioles .. are partitioned by diaphragms.

Partitional, *a.* Now *rare.* [f. PARTITION *sb.* + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a partition.

1669 *First Cent. Hist. Springfield, Mass.* (1898) I. 379 The Towne order says that partitionall ffences betweene Lot and Lot..shal be ordered by ye Select men. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. l. 401 A separating and partitional Work. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* IV. 456 *note*, The pods ..contain from three to five seeds in partitional cells.

Partitionary, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ARY 1.] Of or concerned with the partition of lands.

1897 MAITLAND *Domesday & Beyond* 489 The loss of acres due to partitionary arrangements.

Partitioned (pāɹtĭ·ʃənd), *ppl. a.* [f. PARTITION *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] Having partitions; divided or separated by partitions. (Also with *off*.)

1625 BACON *Ess., Buildings* (Arb.) 549, I vnderstand both these Sides .. to be vniforme without, though seuerally Partitioned within. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* XXXV, A little partitioned-off counting-house. 1866 S. B. JAMES *Duty & Doctrine* (1871) 7 Your special studies, your divided and partitioned duties. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 189 Partitioned spaces for their reception.

Partitioner. [f. PARTITION *v.* + -ER 1.] One who partitions; one who divides land.

1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. IV. iii. 275 Their first occupiers or partitioners transmit them [cultivated lands] to their descendants. 1888 *Archæol. Rev.* Mar. 23 As each partitioner might in course of time be represented by a group of persons, his heirs, each of these fields might be again partitioned into smaller enclosures.

Partitioning, *sb.* [f. PARTITION *sb.* and *v.*]

1. [f. the sb.] Work consisting of partitions inside a house; material for partitions.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 80 The selings and Partitionings at one shilling two pence a yard. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 141 The Carcase, Flooring, Partitioning, Roofing, Ceiling-beams. 1811 *Self Instructor* 135 Roofing, flooring, and partitioning by the principal carpenters.

2. [f. the vb.] The action of the verb PARTITION.

1890 *Daily News* 8 July 5/1 The most stupendous business in territorial partitioning known to history.

Partitioning, *ppl. a.* [f. PARTITION *v.* + -ING 2.] That partitions: see the verb.

1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* IV. Wks. IX. 35 Revolution has not..taught the three .. partitioning powers .. moderation. 1815 *Ann. Reg.* 110 The former annexations of the three partitioning Powers.

Partitionment. [f. PARTITION *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The action or fact of partitioning; division into parts or shares; separation.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xix. (ed. 5) 348 That greatest of public misfortunes, the partitionment of Poland. 1879 TYLER *Amer. Lit.* xvii. II. 272 The ..definite partitionment from Virginia of land that once belonged to it.

2. *concr.* A partition; a compartment.

1851 I. TAYLOR *Wesley* (1852) 105 As to these partitionments within which soulless religionists are content to be penfolded, he walked over them unconsciously.

Partition-wall. A wall forming a partition; *esp.* a wall dividing one room or portion of a building from another, an internal wall. Also *fig.*

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Milit.* 26 But to the Gentiles he bore crosse and all, Rending with earthquakes the partition-wall. 1667 S. PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 67 Partition-walls you may have Lathed, Plaistered, and Rendered for one shilling a yard. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 658 Oh when will Death This mould'ring, old Partition-wall throw down? 1849 JAMES *Woodman* vii, A partition wall, with a rude door in it, crossed the building at about one third of its length.

Partitive (pāɹtĭtiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *partītīv-us* (perh. through F. *partitif, -ive*, 1550 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. *partīt-us* divided: see -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Having the quality or function of dividing into parts; characterized by or indicating partition. **a.** *spec.* in *Gram.* Denoting or indicating that only a part of a collective whole is considered or spoken of: esp. applied to a noun, pronoun, or adjective denoting such a part; also to the 'genitive of the divided whole' (Roby) used with such words (*partitive genitive*), in Greek, Latin, etc. (represented in Eng. by *of* with the sb.: see OF *prep.* XIII).

1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 5 b, The nowne partityue, as *aliquis, quisquam*: & euery nowne set as a nowne partityue. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 29 Nownes partityves and distributyves as *tout, nul.* 1590 STOCKWOOD *Rules Construct.* 33 Somtime of a noune partitiue or distributiue. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1876 B. H. KENNEDY *Pub. Sch. Lat. Gram.* II. (ed. 4) 417 The Plural Genitive of the Thing Distributed is a divisible Whole, and depends on Partitive Words indicating that one or more Parts (or no Part) of such Whole are taken. 1899 E. ANWYL *Welsh Gram.* § 380 After the adjective *llawn*, 'full', what was probably an old Partitive Genitive, has survived in the dependent noun.

b. *Partitive judgement* in *Logic*: see quot.

1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict., Partitive judgment*, a judgment that, under form of a disjunctive, predicates of a genus its several species; as 'Indians are either North-American or South-American'.

B. *sb. Gram.* A partitive word; a word denoting a part of a whole.

1530 PALSGR. 74 Pronownes, unto whiche I joyne, by cause of lykenesse in nature, partityves. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* E iv, Partitiues will haue a Genitiue case. 1609 SIR E. HOBY *Let. to T. H[iggons]* 28 So that Matthewes partatiue, and Markes collectiue doe note one thing. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 133 This order is changed in the oblique cases of the Relative *qui*, of Interrogatives, Indefinites, and Partitives. 1876 B. H. KENNEDY *Pub. Sch. Lat. Gram.* II. (ed. 4) 418 Partitives sometimes take the Gen. of a Collective Noun: 'Plato totius Græciæ doctissimus fuit'.

Partitively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a partitive way; in the way of partition or division; *spec.* in *Gram.* In a partitive sense.

1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 5 b, Nownes y^t be set partityuely be these. 1590 STOCKWOOD *Rules Construct.* 46 Nounes of the comparatiue and the superlatiue degree being put partitiuely .. require a genitiue case. *a* 1828 *Ruddiman's Rudiments* (ed. 2) 99 Partitives, and words placed Partitively, Comparatives, Superlatives, Interrogatives, and some Numerals, govern the Genitive Plural. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 416 The unperplexed steadiness with which, partitively employed, in hundreds, he carries on a multitude of difficult and complicated operations at the same time.

Partizan: see PARTISAN.

Partless (pāɹtlĕs), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. PART *sb.* + -LESS.]

†**1.** Having no part or share (*of, in*); not sharing or participating *in* (= L. *expers*). *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* v. 7 God sall .. make þam partles of heuen. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 335 Now rech I neuer for to declyne,..When I am partlez of perlez myne. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* IV. pr. iii. 93 (Camb. MS.) Who is he þat nolde deme þat he that is ryht myhty of good weere partles of the Meede. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 251 Heber..was partelesse [*immunis*] in the confusion of the langage of theyme. 1515 BARCLAY *Ecloges* ii, It were a great wonder among the women all, If none were partles of luste venerall. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 91/11 Partlesse, *expers*.

2. Destitute of parts or talents (see PART *sb.* 12).

1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosm.* (1878) 72/2 For Men of woorth (say they) with parts indow'd The tymes doe not respect, nor wil relive, But wholly vnto partlesse Spirits giue.

3. Having no parts; indivisible.

a 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 4 As indivisible and partless as a point. 1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* IV. 273 How much more easily, and surely, breeds Our Æther Motion, than your partless Seeds.

Partlet 1 (pāɹtlĕt). Forms: 4–5 Pertelot(e, 5 Pertilot(e, 7– Partlet. [a. OF. *Pertelote*, a female proper name.] A word used as the proper name of any hen, often *Dame Partlet*; also applied, like 'hen', to a woman.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 50 Seuene hennes .. Of whiche the faireste hewed on hire throte Was cleped faire damoysele Pertelote. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 31 Chantecler the cock, pertelot wyth alle theyr children. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 159 Phebus red fowle..Hys wifis, Toppa and Pertelok, hym by. 1607 W. YONGE *Diary* 11 June (Camden) 14, I saw a partlet slain therewith [by a thunder shower]. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 75 Thou

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dotard, thou art woman-tyr'd: vnroosted By thy dame Partlet heere. 1746 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 22 May, The partlets have not laid since I went. *a* 1845 HOOD *Tale of Trumpet* xliii, Like the call of Partlett to gather her young. 1885 *Punch* 13 June (*Forward Boy*), Do you think an old Partlet who's taken to preaching Is like to be heard?

Partlet [2]. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 6–7 **partelet**, 6–8 **partlet**, (6 **-lett(e, pertelet**). [app. a corrupted form of *patelet*, PATLET.] An article of apparel worn about the neck and upper part of the chest, chiefly by women: orig. a neckerchief of linen or the like; a collar or ruff; also, a kind of habit-shirt.

1519 *Harl. MS.* 2284 lf. 42 b, x yerdes of russet satten for a Jaquet & a partelet for the kinges grace. 1526 *Lanc. Wills* I. 13 To Emme my doughter myne other bonett and a partlett. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xix. 12 From his body were brought unto the sicke napkyns and partlettes. 1528 — *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. (1573) 131 Paul sent his pertelet or jerkyn to the sicke, and healed them also. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vn collet, ou gorgias de quoy les femmes couurent leurs poictrines*, a partlet. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1629) 274 Parthenia .. tearing off her linnen sleeves and partlet to serve about his wounds. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 364 To see Lazarus come forth bound about with his partlets. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Partlet*, a word used in some old Statutes, signifying the loose collar of a dublet to be set on or taken off by it self without the bodies, also a womans neckercheif. 1786 CUMBERLAND *Observer* III. No. 65. 44 A close-bellied doublet coming down with a peake behind as far as the crupper, and cut off before by the breastbone like a partlet or neckercher. [1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 245. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. iv, She turned aside, and took off the partelet of lawn.]

attrib. or *Comb.* 1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. vi. 9 Tyr'd with pinned ruffs, and fans, and partlet strips. 1641 *Dial. Rattle-h. & Round-h.* 8 Let Lawn-sleeves serve instead of Buffe, And for your Arms your partled ruffe.

†**Pa·rtlike**, *adv. Sc. Obs. rare.* [f. PART *sb.* + LIKE.] Proportionally.

1538 *Aberdeen Regr.* XVI. (Jam.), And suld haff pait thair part partlyk and he had tynt. *Ibid.*, Thair part partlyk of thre crovnis. *Ibid.* XV, Partlyik.

†**Pa·rtlings**, *adv. Sc. Obs. rare.* [f. PART *sb.* + *-lings*: see -LING [2].] = PARTLY.

1578–9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 78 Partlingis according to thair naturall ewill inclinatioun.

Partly (pā·ɹtli), *adv.* [f. PART *sb.* + -LY [2].]

1. With respect to a part; in part; in some measure or degree; not wholly. (Usually repeated in reference to each of the parts considered.)

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1054 Partly by your councell, .. Was my fresshe coronell. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* B ij, Partelye for their beautye, .. partelye for their fortitude and strength. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 101/5, 6 Partly redde, *rubicundus*. Partly fayre, *pulchrellus*. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 78 The Curdi, that were Participles or Mungrels in Religion, professing partly Christ, partly Mahumet. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 269 P 12 Hearing the Knight's Reflexions, which were partly private, and partly political. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 85 § 8 Every such agreement shall be in writing or in print, or partly in writing and partly in print.

b. Usually hyphened to a participial adjective when preceding its substantive.

1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* xxiv, A partly-heard conversation. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* lvi. (1900) 137/2 Within the partly-closed door. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 July 8/1 The whole of the partly-paid shares of the new company.

†**2. Partly-coloured**, parti-coloured. *Obs.*

1582 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 430 Scottyshe cappes partelie colored.

Partly, obs. form of PERTLY.

†**Pa·rtment.** *Sc. Obs.* In 7 **pairtment.** [f. PART *v.* + -MENT.] Departure.

1663 T. MAKDOWELL *Let.* in J. Russell *Haigs* x. (1881) 276 To express what grief your mother doth sustain since your pairtment from hence.

Partner (pā·ɹtnəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 3–8 **partener**, (4 **parteneer, parthenare, -ere**, 4–5 **partenere, pertener, -yner(e**, 4–6 **partenar, -iner, -yner(e**, 5 **partoner, perteynor**, 5–6 **pertiner, -eyner**, 6 **parteiner, -eyner, -inar**, 7 *Sc.* **pairtenar**), 6– **partner.** [In 13th c. *partener*, app. an alteration of PARCENER under the influence of PART *sb.*

In the earliest examples it appears as a variant MS. reading of *parcener*; it has been suggested that, in some cases at least, this was due to a scribal confusion of *c* and *t*; but, as *parcener* was in 14th c. very commonly written *parsener*, it is evident that such a scribal error could not have been perpetuated but for sense-association with *part.*]

1. One who has a share or part with another or others; one who is associated with another or others in the enjoyment or possession of anything; a partaker, sharer. (Before 1600 of much wider application than now.) Const. *with*, rarely *of* (a person); *of, in*, † *to* (a thing).

1297 R. GLOUC. *Chron.* (Rolls) 6313 Ich as þi parciner [*v. rr.* partiner, -yner(e] half engelond mid þe. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* x. 8 In þe whilk all rightwismen ere parcenel [*MS. S.* partiner]. *c* 1340 — *Prose Tr.* 15 þe flesche is pertynere of þe payne. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 808 God has [send] me til 3ow here of 3oure crone to be parthenere. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 87 At þe laste þey were partyners wiþ the Romayns, and deled lordschipe wiþ hem. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 15 He shal be partenar to the Ignorannse of froward folke. 1480 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 316 He .. shall desire and require his partener, to whom half the gutter appartained, to repaire and amende his half of the same. 1567 SIR N. THROGMORTON *Let. to Leicester* in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1759) II. App. 47 It may please your lordship to make my lord Stuard partner of this letter. *c* 1585 CARTWRIGHT in R. Browne *Answ. C.* 95 Parteners of impietie. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 24 A groome of base degree, Which of my love was partener Paramoure. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 43 He intreated a gentleman of Friesland to admit me partner of his bed. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* I. 174 No Faith, no Trust, no Friendship, shall be known Among the jealous Partners of a Throne. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lvi. 131 Acknowledged as partner of Arridæus Philip in the empire. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 716 A wife worthy to be the partner of his Empire.

†**b.** With the notion of participation with others weakened or lost: One who has a part or share in something, a partaker. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 380/126 Blessede eov for þat ȝe scholden of heouene beo parteners. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. ii. (Add. MS.), Aungel is .. partiner of immortalite. 1535 FISHER *Ways Perf. Relig.* Wks. (1876) 382 You shall be partener to the more plentuous aboundance of his loue.

2. One who is associated in any function, act, or course of action; one who takes part with another or others in doing something; an associate, colleague (sometimes merely = companion). Formerly often in reference to evil deeds: An accomplice. Now *rare*, exc. in specific senses: see 3.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* x. 7 [xi. 6] Þe gost of tempestes ys partener [*v.r.* parcener] of her wyckednesse. 13 .. *Cursor M.* 26677 (Cott.) Bot þai be samen partenar sekand til an sakful dede. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 894 They þat eggen or consenten to the synne been parteners of the synne. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 9724 Think wel, .. How that ye ar partenere Of that we haue doon to king Ausris. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 34 § 2 The seid Erle was not prevy nor partener to the offens of his seid sonne. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. i, The Florence Prince .. Is made a partner in conspiracie. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxix. 24 Who so is partner with a thiefe hateth his owne soule. 1660 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 39, I suppose this day my good partner Mr. Ramsden will arrive at Hull. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 99 Laches and I are partners in the argument.

†**b.** One who takes part in some action. *Obs.*

1513 MORE *Rich. III* Wks. (1557) 64/1 He wyth other pertiners of that counsayle, drew aboute the duke. *c* 1565 NORTON (*title*) A Warning agaynst the dangerous practises of Papistes, and specially the parteners of the late Rebellion.

3. *spec.* **a.** *Comm.* One who is associated with another or others in the carrying on of some business, the expenses, profits, and losses of which he proportionately shares.

Sleeping (or *dormant*) *partner*, a partner who has capital in a business and shares in its profits without taking any part in the management. *Predominant partner*: see PREDOMINANT.

1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 1 (2) They occupie here .. not onely for them selfe, but also colourably for other straungers, their frendes, and partiners. 1534 TINDALE *Luke* v. 10 Iames and Iohn .. which were parteners [1526 partetakers] with Simon. 1613 *Compt Bk. D. Wedderburne* (Sc. Hist. Soc.) 240 Tua punscheounis Wyne perteining to Walter Kynnereis & pairtenaris. 1660 F. BROOKE *Le Blanc's Trav.* 4 Which losse broak my fathers partner, Robert Pontoine. 1817 SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1055 How far the Acts of one Partner are binding on his Copartners. 1828 WEBSTER s. v. *Dormant, Dormant partner*, in commerce and manufactories, a partner who takes no share in the active business of a company or partnership... He is called also sleeping partner. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I. i. 18 In Scotland, there are a great many partners in a bank, which makes it very secure. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 196 He has been the sleeping partner who has supplied a great part of their capital. 1891 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 7/1 On attaining his majority he was elected partner in the firm, of which at the present moment he is sole partner.

b. One associated in marriage, a spouse; more frequently applied to the wife.

1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* II. vii, What means the gentle partner of my heart? 1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* I. i. viii, So forth I set .. And took the partner of my life with me. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 69 The believing wife or husband might win to the faith the unbelieving partner.

c. One's companion in a dance.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. iv. 104 Lead in your Ladies eu'ry one: Sweet Partner, I must not yet forsake you. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 515 P 3, I at first Entrance declared him my Partner if I danced at all. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vi, Isabella Wardle and Mr. Trundle 'went partners'.

d. In various games, e.g. whist, tennis, etc.: A player associated on the same side with another.

1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* x. 84 If he can have some petty glimpse of his Partners hand. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 60 It appears to you that your Partner has the last Trump. 1870 *Mod. Hoyle* I (*Whist*), The players are divided into a couple of groups, each group being partners, and therefore winning or losing together. Partners sit opposite each other. 1875 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 49 He never thinks of his partner at all, but places himself in front of his own hoop!

†**4.** One who is on the side (of any one); a partisan. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Hos.* iv. 17 Effraym is the partener [1382 parcener] of idols, leeue thou him. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 58, I am parteneer [1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxviii. 63 parcener] of alle that dreden thee.

5. *Naut.* (in *pl.*) A framework of timber fitted round any hole or scuttle in a ship's deck, through which a mast, capstan, pump, etc. passes, and serving to strengthen the deck and to relieve strain.

a 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* (1657) 48 My main mast being in the partners rent to the very spindell. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. l. 219 Our Main mast breaking in the Parteners of the Upper-deck, disabled both our Pumps. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* xv. 273 In some ships the partner-plates have been cut away in order to allow corner chocks of the wood partners to pass down through in one length. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 47 The mast holes of a ship with wood beams are framed with a series of carlings termed fore and aft partners, cross partners, and angle chocks.

6. *attrib.*: formerly quasi-*adj.* = associated.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. x. (1840) 195 This great overthrow, to omit less partner causes, is chiefly imputed to the Templars .. breaking the truce with the sultan of Babylon. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Heb.* i. 6 The manhood .. hath a partner-agency .. in the work of redemption and mediation. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 5 Aug. 3/2 He calls them [Colonies] rather happily 'Partner-States'.

Partner (pā·ɹtnəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make a partner, to join or associate.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 121 A Lady, So faire, .. to be partner'd With Tomboyes. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 592 A respectable accompaniment of lads and 'lasses free'; with whom it is time to partner ourselves on the green. 1898 *Times* 10 June 11/4 Harry Vardon, who was partnered with Bob Simpson.

2. To be or act as the partner of; to associate oneself with as a partner.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 24 June, The Colonials had scored 192 for the loss of four wickets, .. on resuming Bonnor partnered Giffen. 1890 *Daily News* 16 July 3/6 Prince George, partnered by one of his officers, proved himself a most skilful player at tennis. 1894 *N. B. Daily Mail* 4 Sept. 3 Golf .. The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour .. had a couple of rounds, partnering Mr. A. M. Ross against Mr. R. M. Harvey and Mr. Ben Sayers.

Pa·rtnerless, *a.* [-LESS.] Without a partner.

1852 MISS YONGE *Two Guard.* xiii. (1861) 241 That rosy tall boy standing partnerless. 1869 LADY BARKER *Station Life N. Zealand* vi. (1874) 37 Some of the pretty and partnerless groups of a London ball-room.

Partnership (pā·ɹtnəɹʃip). [See -SHIP.]

1. The fact or condition of being a partner; association or participation.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 23 Shee .. might runne the race of her age in his pleasaunt partenership. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. viii. 196, I have faithfully performed to him .. every duty which our partnership in office .. required. 1769 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xv. 1 *marg.*, This is the 27th year of Jeroboam's Partnership in the kingdom with his Father. 1877 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. App. 786 A scandal which charged Emma herself with a partnership in the deed.

2. *Comm.* An association of two or more persons for the carrying on of a business, of which they share the expenses, profit, and loss.

a 1700 L'ESTRANGE (J.), A necessary rule in alliances, partnerships, and all manner of civil dealings. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Irish Bulls* xiv. 276 His brother took him into partnership. 1849 FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* 117 An entry to the debit or credit of each Partner, in the proportions agreed upon in the articles of Partnership. 1861 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 145 He has been for some time seeking a partnership in business.

b. The persons collectively composing such a business association.

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 74 The rate at which business is done, when the partnership are ashamed or afraid to put it off any longer. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* (1833) II. xxi. 20 He had .. obtained the partnership's permission to go over to the Dutch merchants.

3. *Arith.* The rule or method for the calculation of a partner's share of gain or loss in proportion to his share of the capital or other determining conditions; = FELLOWSHIP 9.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Partnership*, a Rule in Arithmetick; the same with the *Rule of Fellowship*, which see. 1849 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 508 Fellowship or Partnership.

4. *attrib.*

1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* II. Wks. 1799 II. 70 The charge must be made for partnership-profit. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1058 A general partnership agreement .. under seal. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 487 The sort of partnership sovereignty, which the Nabob and the Company had established in the Carnatic.

†**Pa·rtnit, -nyt.** *Obs. rare.* [app. f. PART *sb.* 3 + NIT.] The pubic louse or CRAB-LOUSE.

1530 PALSGR. 252/1 Partnyt that bredeth under ones arme, *mortpou*. 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Krankleuen*, a partnyt.

Parton, Partoner: see PARTAN, PARTNER.

Partoriche, obs. form of PARTRIDGE.

Pa·rt-ow·ner. [f. PART *sb.* B. c + OWNER: = owner in part.] One who owns something in common with another or others; each of two or more joint-owners or tenants in common.

1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 5 § 8 Bottoms whereof .. Strangers born then be Owners, Shipmasters or Part-owners. *c* 1677 in Marvell *Growth Popery* (1678) 62 The *John and Elizabeth*, English built, Thomas Rising, Master and part-Owner. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1273 If one of two part-owners of a chattel sue alone for a tort, and the defendant do not plead in abatement, the other part-owner may afterwards sue alone. 1884 SIR W. B. BRETT in *Law Rep.* 16 Queen's Bench Div. 65 A part-owner might be compelled to incur expense against his will.

Partridge (pā·ɹtridʒ). Forms: see below. [ME. *pertrich, partrich*: cf. OF. *perdriz, pertris* (mod.F. *perdrix*), alteration of *perdiz* (= Pr. *perditz*, Sp. *perdiz*, It. † *perdice* (Florio), now *pernice*): —L. *perdix, perdic-em*, a. Gr. πέρδιξ, πέρδικ-α (the Greek) partridge.

The change of orig. *perd-* to *part-* is occasional also in OF.

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(*partris, petris, partrisel, partriset*, Godef.); the further change to *part-* is as in *clerk, heart*, and also occurs in OF. *pardix*; that of *-ich, -itch*, to *-idge* is as in *cnowleche, knowledge*, etc. The change of *perdix* to *perdrix* (perh. from a mixture of *perdis* and **pedris, petris*) occurred in French, the second *r* being present in Eng. from the first. But no explanation has been found of the representation of the Fr. *-ris, -ris*, by Eng. *-rich*, nor of the notable fact that this became *-rik* in northern Eng., like the final element in *hevenriche, hevenrik, kingriche, kingrik*, etc.]

A. Forms. (The collective *pl.* is often like *sing.*)

a. *a.* 3–8 (9 *dial.*) **partrich**, 4–6 **-riche**, 5 **-eriche, -oriche**, (**parthyryd**), 5–6 **partrych(e, -ricche, -rytche, -reche**; **pardriche, -drychе**; 6– **partridge**, (6 **-rydge, -rege, -yrege, -erige**, 7 **-rige, -ridg, -rage**). *β.* 4–6 **pertrich**(e, **-ry**(**t**)**che**, 5 **-erych**, 6 **-rige**. *γ. dial.* 6–9 **patrich**, 7–9 **-ridge**.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 411/316 A 3ong partrich he bar on his hond. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 349 A fat partrich [*v. rr.* partrych, perterych, partriche]. *c* 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xvi. 73/15 Of þe partericheand þe quayle. *Ibid.* 73/17 A goode goshauke..for þe pertriche. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 245 Pardriches, culueres. 14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 625/2 Perdix [*glossed*] parthyryd. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 339 Partricche and fesaunte, pyes, ny3tegales. *c* 1440 in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 450 Rosted pejons, egretys, partoriches. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/1 Pertryche, byrd, *perdix*. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 484 A plummed partrydge all redy to flye. 1530 PALSGR. 164 *Pardris*, a partrytche. *Ibid.* 253/2 Pertrytche a byrde, *pardris*. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* To Rdr. 3 b, One y^t seruеth his stomake with a Pertrige. *a* 1550 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 71, I sende yowe by this bringer half a dossen partterigs...I sende owte my hawke this day to kyll yowe parterige for super on Monday. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* iii. (1877) 57 Pardryche, quayles,..and other wylde fowle. 1578 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Cacabo*,.. to call like a patrich. 1579 E. K. *Gloss Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 118 A Couey of Partridge. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. v. 34 b, xij. couple of quick partriges. 1616 B. JONSON *Forest* ii. 29 The painted Partrich lyes in every field. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIV. § 76 (1704) 404 To see a Dog set partridge. 1892 HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* 12 (E. D. D.) Zo plump's a pattridge.

b. *north. Eng.* and *Sc.* *a.* 4–6 **partryk**, (4–5 **-ryke**, 5 **-rike**), 4, 9 **-rick**. *β.* 4–6 **pertrik**, (4–5 **-ryke**, 4–6 **-rike**, 5–6 **-ryk, -ryoke**, 6 **-rek**, 6–7 **-rick**, 6–9 **pairtrick**, 8 **peartrick**). *γ.* 8–9 **paitrick, patrick**, 9 **paitric, paetrick**.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 57 My polyle þat is penne-fed & partrykes bope. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*Johannes*) 457 A fule..quhilk we ane partryk cal. 1388 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 47 In v pertrikis..emptis. 1408 *Ibid.* 53, xv pertrykes. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 640/41 *Hic perdix*, ..pertrycke. 1438 *Bk. Alexander Grt.* (Bann. Cl.) 14 Sparhalk, Pertrik, or Quailȝe. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Pecun. Crimes* 139 b, Pertricks, Plovers, Black-cocks. 1728 RAMSAY *Lure* 12 Peartricks, teals, moor-powts, and plivers. 1784 BURNS *Ep. to J. Rankine* vii, I..brought a paitrick to the grun'. 1807 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1817) 229 (E. D. D.) The paitrick sung his e'ening note. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* (1876) 176 Wha had..shot a paitric or hare. 1838 HOGG *Tales* (1866) 63 Shooting moor-cocks, an' paetricks.

B. Signification.

1. The name of certain well-known game-birds; specifically the British and Central European species *Perdix cinerea*, also called distinctively *Common* or *Grey Partridge*. More widely, used to include all species of the genus *Perdix*, and some allied genera: see 2.

c 1290, etc. [see A. a and b]. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xvii. 11 The partrich nurshede that she bar not. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 48 Lyche to lyche evere doth applie As scheep to scheep and man to man Pertryche to pertryche and swan to swan. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 275 Wynge that partryche. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* IV. iv, Hee hides and buries it vp, as Partridges doe their egges, vnder the earth. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xxvi. 20 The king of Israel is come out to seeke a flea, as when one doeth hunt a partridge in the mountaines. 1689 SYMMER *Spir. Posie* I. iv. 14 The Partridges of Paphlagonia have two hearts. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 206 The partridge is now too common in France to be considered as a delicacy. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chus.* xxv, Plump as any partridge was each Miss Mould.

b. In British Colonies and U. S., popularly applied to several birds of the *Tetraonidæ* or Grouse Family and *Phasianidæ* or Pheasant Family, esp. in New England, the Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa* or *Tetrao umbellus*), in Pennsylvania, etc. the Virginian Quail, Colin, or Bob-white (*Ortyx virginianus*): see also 2.

By some earlier naturalists extended to include the Tinamous of S. America (*perdizes* of Spanish and Portuguese).

1634 *Relat. Ld. Baltimore's Plant.* (1865) 16 Euery day they are abroad after squirrells, partridges, turkies, deere, and the like game. 1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 194 Partridges there are, much like our Partridges of England. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 73 My Indians killed fifteen partridges, some nearly black,.. called the Savanna partridge. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 53 The neighbouring woods abounded in partridges, and hares. [*Note*] The birds, here intended, are red grouse. *a* 1813 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* (1832) II. 230 The food of the Partridge [*Ortyx virginianus*] consists of grain, seeds, insects, and berries. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 440/1 This, the *Quail* of the inhabitants of New England, the *Partridge* of the Pennsylvanians, has the bill black. 1849 BRYANT *Old Man's Counsel* v, The grouse, that wears A sable ruff around his mottled neck; Partridge they call him by our northern streams, And pheasant by the Delaware. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* xii. (1863) 243 In June the partridge (*Tetrao umbellus*)..led her brood past my windows. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 696 By English colonists the name Partridge has been very loosely applied, and especially so in North America...There is sometimes a difficulty at first to know whether the Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) or the Virginian Colin (*Ortyx virginianus*) is intended. 1895 *Ibid.* 964 Buffon and his successors saw that the Tinamous, though passing among the European colonists of South America as 'Partridges', could not be associated with those birds.

c. The bird, or its flesh, as used for eating.

13.. *Coer de L.* 3526 There is no flesch so noryssaunt,.. Partrick, plover, heroun, ne swan. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 318 With deynty meates that were dere, With partryche, pecoke, and plovere. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* clix, Partrich of all foules is most soonest digested. 1715 S. SEWALL *Diary* 19 Sept., Din'd with Fry'd Lamb and Partridge.

2. *Ornith.* With defining words, applied to particular species of the genus *Perdix*, or of the sub-families *Perdicinæ*, *Odontophorinæ*, and *Caccabinæ*, of family *Phasianidæ*, also to some species of *Tetraonidæ*, all of Order *Gallinæ*; in S. Africa, to some of Order *Pterocletes* (Sand-grouse). The following are the chief species:

African or **Barbary P.**, of N. Africa, *Caccabis petrosa*; **Bamboo P.**, of North China, *Bambusicola thoracica*; **Bearded P.**, of E. Siberia, *Perdix barbata*; **Black-headed P.**, of Arabia and Abyssinia, *Caccabis melanocephalus*; Bonham's P., of W. Asia, *Ammoperdix Bonhami*; Buff-breasted P., of W. Africa, *Ptilopachys ventralis*; **California P.** (or Quail), *Callipepla californica*; **Capoeira P.**, of Brazil, *Odontophorus dentatus*; **Chukar P.**, of India, *Caccabis Chukar*; **French P.** = *Red-legged P.*; **Gambel's P.**, of California, *Callipepla Gambelli*; **Greek P.**, of Southern Europe (the original Gr.-L. πέρδιξ, *perdix*), *Caccabis saxatilis*; **Grey P.** (*a*), the *Common P.* (sense 1); (*b*) the Indian genus *Ortygornis*; **Guiana P.**, of S. America, *Odontophorus guianensis*; **Hey's P.**, of Arabia, *Ammoperdix Heyi*; **Hill-P.**, the genus *Galloperdix*, esp. *G. lunulatus* of India; **Himalayan P.** = *Snow P.*; **Hodgson's P.**, of Bhutan, *Perdix hodgsoniæ*; **Massena P.**, of New Mexico, *Callipepla montezumæ*; **Mountain** or **Plumed P.**, of California, *Oreortyx pictus*; **Namaqua P.**, of S. Africa (Sand-grouse), *Pterocles namaqua*; **Painted P.** (or Francolin), of S. Africa, *Francolinus pictus*; **Red-legged P.**, of Europe, *Caccabis rufa*; **Rock P.**, a synonym of *Greek P.* and *Barbary P.*; **Sanguine P.**, of China, Geoffroy's Blood-Pheasant, *Ithaginis geoffroyi*; **Snow P.**, *Lerwa nivicola*; also *Tetraogallus Himalayensis*; **Spruce P.** = *Canada* Grouse; **Tree** or **White-browed P.**, of Central America, *Dendrortyx leucophrys*.

Also, **Night Partridge**, a name locally given in U. S. to the American woodcock, *Philohela minor* (Webster, 1890).

1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 696 The French Partridge has several congeners, all with red legs. ..In Africa north of the Atlas there is the *Barbary Partridge. 1611 COTGR., *Perdrix gaille*..the great browne-bodied, and red-legd Partridge, the *French Partridge. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 695 The common Red-legged Partridge of Europe, generally called the French Partridge,..was introduced into England toward the end of the eighteenth century. 1884–5 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 204 A genus of *gray partridges, styled *Ortygornis*,..is found in India and Ceylon. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 692 *note*, In India the name Grey Partridge is used for *Ortygornis ponticerianus*, which is perhaps a Francolin. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., **Indian Partridge*, the name given by the Spaniards to a bird of the West Indies, of which there are three or four species; all which, Nieremberg says, are properly of the partridge kind. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 161 The *Namaqua partridges..every morning and evening visit the vleys and fountains in large coveys for the purpose of drinking...By watching the flight of these birds mornings and evenings I have discovered the fountains in the desert. 1611 COTGR., *Perdrix rouge*..the great *red-legd Partridge. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 167 The Red-leg'd Partridge, *Perdix rufa* Aldrov. called in Italy Coturnice and Coturno. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., *Red-legged Partridge*..is not found in England, but is sometimes shot in the islands of Guernsey and Jersey. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 443/1 The *Sanguine Partridge..may be considered as uniting the Partridges with the *Pheasants* and the *Polyplectrons*. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 696 The group of birds known as Francolins and *Snow-partridges are generally furnished with strong but blunt spurs,.. the genus *Lerwa* contains but a single species, *L. nivicola*, which is emphatically the Snow-Partridge of Himalayan sportsmen. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII. 218/1 The *spruce partridge abounds here.

†**3.** *Mil.* **a.** A kind of charge for cannons consisting of a number of missiles fired together, similar to langrage or case-shot; also *partridge-shot*: see 5. See also quot. 1788. *Obs.*

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1361/1 He Steered from us, falls a Stern, loaded his Guns with double Head and round Partridge. 1697 *Ibid.* No. 3318/3 We had time enough to give her four entire Broad-sides with Round and Partrage from Aloft. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 262 We had no more ammunition than two round shot, a few chain bolts and bolt-heads, the clapper of the Speedwell's bell, and some bags of beach stones to serve for partridge. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pickle* ii. 1788 GROSE *Mil. Antiq.* Descrip. of Plates II. 5 *The Partridges.* A mortar that threw thirteen grenadoes and one bomb at the same time; the bomb representing the old hen, and the grenadoes the young partridges. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Partridges*, grenades thrown from a mortar.

b. (See quot.)

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Partridge* (*Gunn.*), large bombards which were formerly used. [So in later Dicts.]

This is app. an error, due to a misunderstanding of Grose, quot. 1788 above. But cf. OF. *perdriau* 'an engine for throwing stones' Guiart 1304, in Du Cange and Littré.

4. Sea partridge. †**a.** A name of the sole. [Cf. F. *perdrix de mer* 'the sole-fish' (Cotgr.).] **b.** A local name of the Golden Wrasse or Gilthead, *Crenilabrus melops* (Webster 1890).

1633 HART *Diet of Diseased* I. xxi. 89 The Sole is without exception a good and dainty Fish..it is for this cause called the Sea-partridge. 1740 R. BROOKES *Angling* II. xv. 120 The Sole..in some Countries, they stile it the Sea-Partridge.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *partridge brood, chick, dance, drive* (see DRIVE *sb.* 1 c), *eye, fillet, ground, hackle, mew, net, poult, prairie, season, wing.* **b.** objective, etc., as *-breeder, -driving, -hawking, -killer, -shooter, -shooting*; also *partridge-like* adj. **c.** Special Combs.: **partridge-bird**: see quot.; **partridge-breast, -breasted** (**aloe**), the name of an American species of aloe (*Aloe variegata*); **partridge-cane**: see PARTRIDGE-WOOD 1; **partridge cochin**, a variety of cochin-china fowl (*Cent. Dict.*); **partridge-dove**, a local name given to a ground-dove of Jamaica (*Geotrygon cristata*), also called mountain-witch (ground-dove); **partridge-hawk**, the North-American goshawk (*Astur atricapillus*); **partridge-legged clover**: see quot.; **partridge pea**, (*a*) a speckled or mottled variety of field pea; (*b*) a yellow-flowered leguminous plant (*Cassia Chamæcrista*) of U. S.: called also *sensitive pea*; (*c*) a plant (*Heisteria coccinea*, N.O. *Olacineæ*) having red fruits enclosed in an enlarged fleshy calyx; **partridge-pigeon**, an Australian pigeon (*Geophaps scripta*), one of the bronzewings; **partridge-shell**, a large univalve shell (*Dolium perdix*) with partridge-like mottlings, a *partridge tun*; **partridge-shot**, (*a*) = sense 3 a; (*b*) shot suitable for shooting partridges; † **partridge tun**, *Conch.*, a shell of one of the two groups into which Cuvier divided the genus *Dolium* (see TUN, TUNSHELL); **partridge-vine** = PARTRIDGE-BERRY a. (Funk 1895). Also PARTRIDGE-BERRY, -WOOD.

1871 J. BURROUGHS *Wake-Robin, Adirondac* (1884) 120 Here ..I met my beautiful singer, the hermit-thrush...A boy..said it was the '*partridge-bird', no doubt from the resemblance of its note, when disturbed, to the cluck of the partridge. 1885 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 103 *Aloe variegata*, *partridge-breast. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 191/1 The various Aloes, of which the *Partridge-breasted..is at the head. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 382 These *partridge-breeders of a thousand years. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 19 Some of the smallest palms are imported..for walking-sticks, under the names of *partridge and Penang canes, etc. 1852 C. W. HOSKYNS *Talpa* 127 The *partridge-chick had found cool midday covert under the young turnip-leaf. 1889 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 3 This is not a professed *partridge country. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xiii. (1890) 380 In these *Partridge-dances,.. the birds assume the strangest attitudes. 1892 GREENER *Breech-Loader* 223 In *partridge-driving the stations are frequently changed, and the object is to break up the coveys as early as possible in the day. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* IX. (*Wolf & Fox*) xxvi, It is ane side of salmond, as it wair, And callour, pypand like ane *pertrik ee. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 244 The *Partridge Hackle. Dressed similarly to the last fly. 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. i. 78 This bird..was sent from Severn River, Hudson's bay, where it was called Speckled *Partridge Hawk. 1807 YOUNG *Agric. Essex* I. 8 It [the 'red' land] yields clover, but the plant will fatten nothing,.. they call it *partridge-leg'd clover, with red stalks and small leaves. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 438/2 The *Partridge-like..plumage..of the..Quails. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 June 8/2 The tinamous, a partridge-like bird of South America. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. iv, I must take care of my *partridge mew. I shall have some..man or other set all my partridges at liberty. 1759 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 13 Dec. (1846) IV. 7 Fourteen thousand soldiers and nine generals taken, as it were, in a *partridge-net! 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 225 The *partridge pea may be sown in May, but no other field variety. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 370 The *partridge, grey maple*, or *Marlborough pea*, is suited for light soils and late situations. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 574/1 *Heisteria coccinea*..is a native..particularly of Martinique, where the French call it Bois perdrix, which is a corruption of Pois perdrix, signifying partridge pea, the fleshy red fruits forming a favourite food of pigeons and other birds. 1847 L. LEICHHARDT *Overland Exped.* i. 8 The *partridge pigeon (*Geophaps scripta*) abounded in the Acacia groves. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* iii, [They] felt like a brace of *partridge-poults cowering in the stubble. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 436/1 The well known object of every European *partridge-shooter. 1683 R. D. *State of Turkey* 153 Laden with..pieces of iron, and *partridg-shot. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Sachets de mitrailles*, grape-shot, or partridge-shot. 1833 G. A. MCCALL *Lett. fr. Frontiers* (1868) 263 A load of partridge-shot. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 456/1 *Dolium*...Cuvier has separated the species into two sections, viz. the Tuns (*Dolium*) and the *Partridge Tuns (*Perdix* of de Montfort). 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 155 There's a *Partridge wing saued, for the foole will eate no supper that night.

Hence **Partridging** *vbl. sb.*, shooting partridges; (cf. *blackberrying* and -ING[1] 1 c).

1894 STEEL *Potter's Thumb* (1895) 108, I don't..remember how it happened. We were partridging, I suppose.

Partridge-berry. Name of two North American plants, and their fruit: **a.** *Mitchella repens* (N.O. *Cinchonaceæ*), a trailing evergreen herb with edible but insipid scarlet berries; also called *partridge-vine*. **b.** *Gaultheria procumbens* (N.O. *Ericaceæ*), the CHECKER-BERRY or WINTER-GREEN, whose red berries furnish food for partridges and other animals.

1724 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 63 Another Plant,..Partridge-berries, excellent in curing the Dropsy. 1748 H. ELLIS

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Hudson's Bay 169 Shrubs bearing red and black Berries, which the Partridges feed on, therefore called Partridge Berries. 1871 J. BURROUGHS *Wake-Robin, Hemlocks* (1884) 79 At the foot of a rough, scraggy yellow birch, on a bank of club-moss, so richly inlaid with partridge-berry and curious shining leaves. 1875 T. HILL *True Ord. Stud.* 81 Our American plant Gaultheria is called in some sections Wintergreen, ..in others Partridge-berry.

† Pa·rtridger. *Obs.* Also 7 **partringer.** [a. AF. **perdrichour, perdrigeour*, in OF. *perdriseur* partridge-hunter, f. *perdrich, -ris* partridge.] One who hunts or catches partridges.

1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II* § 59 (1876) 45 A partringer. 1611 COTGR., *Perdriseur*, a Partridger, or Partridge-taker; also, an Officer that hath the commaund of that Game, in France.

Pa·rtridge-wood.

1. A hard red wood, much prized for cabinet work, also used for walking and umbrella sticks, obtained from the W. Indies, having darker parallel stripes, once thought to be the wood of the partridge-pea, *Heisteria coccinea*, now supposed to be (at least in part) obtained from the leguminous tree *Andira inermis*; called also *pheasant-wood*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 78 The wood of *Heisteria coccinea* is the Partridge wood of the cabinet-makers. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 172/2 [Descr. of a machine] These tubes are terminated by circular knobs, which enclose jets of partridge-wood, shaped of a cylindrical form, and having a jet somewhat resembling a bats-wing gas-burner. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng., Partridge-wood*, another name for the Cabbage-Palm.

2. A name for the appearance of wood when attacked by the saprophytic fungus *Stereum frustulosum*, on account of its speckled colour.

1894 SOMERVILLE & WARD tr. *Hartig's Dis. Trees* 203 Thelephora Perdix. A form of disease which is very common in the oak throughout the whole of Germany is known as 'partridge wood', on account of the peculiar discoloration which it induces in the wood. 1899 MASSEE *Text-bk. of Plant Diseases* 172.

Partschinite (pā·ɪtʃɪnəɪt). *Min.* [f. Ger. *partschin*, as named 1847 after Prof. Partsch of Vienna + **-ITE** 1.] A silicate of iron, aluminium, and magnesium, occurring in auriferous sand.

[1854 DANA *Min.* 501 Partschin..found in grains in small monoclinic crystals.] 1868 *Ibid.* 293 Partschinite.

† Pa·rtsman. *Sc. Obs.* In 6 **partisman.** [f. *partis* = *part's*, possessive of PART *sb.*: cf. *daysman*.] One who has a part or share; a partaker, sharer.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. vii. 132 To mak the partisman of gret senȝeory. 1563 WINȜET *Wks.* (1890) II. 45 *marg.*, Obserue guid Christiane, that you be partisman of thir blissingis.

Pa·rt-so:ng. [f. PART *sb.* 10 + SONG.] A song for three or more voice-parts, usually without accompaniment, and in simple harmony (not with the parts independent as in the *glee*, or contrapuntally treated as in the *madrigal*).

[1597 J. DOWLAND (*title*) The first Booke of Songes or Ayres of fowre partes with Tableture for the Lute. 1698 PURCELL *Orpheus Britann.* 39 A Two Part Song, in *Epsome-Wells*.] 1850 (*title*) Novello's Part-Song Book..No. I. *Ibid.* p. i, It is intended to select some of the most striking of these German choruses and part-songs, for insertion. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* IV. vi. 221 He went over to the piano and they sang a part song.

Parts-taking: see PARTAKING 2 β.

Partterig, obs. f. PARTRIDGE. **Partuisan,** obs. f. PARTISAN 2. **Parturb,** obs. f. PERTURB.

† Pa·rture 1. *Obs.* [? f. PART *v.* + **-URE**, after *departure*; but cf. OF. *parteure, parture* division, separation, from *partir*: see PART *v.*] Departure.

1567 TURBERV. *To his Loue, long absent* Epit., etc. 65 b, For since your parture I haue lead a lothsome state. 1587 T. HUGHES *Misfort. Arthur* v. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 335 Yet let my death and parture rest obscure. 1622 C. FITZ-GEFFRY *Elisha* 1 Elisha his complaint at the parture or rapture of Elijah from him into Heauen.

† Pa·rture 2. *Obs.* [ad. L. *partūra*, f. *parĕre, part-* to bring forth: see **-URE.**] The bringing forth of young, or bearing of fruit; that which is brought forth, offspring, produce.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 67 The flowers, seedes, berries, fruits, gums, or other parture of trees or shrubs. 1597 A. M. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 35 b/2 Some woemen are to much affrighted of the parture or Childbirth.

Parturiate (pɑɹtiū·rieɪt), *v. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *parturī-re* + **-ATE** 3.] **a.** *intr.* To bring forth young; to bear fruit. **b.** *trans.* To bring forth.

1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 33 This Tree Parturiates every Moneth, and will have fifty or sixty Nuts at a burthen. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid, Met.* 18 And then did mother earth parturiate Spontaneously. *Ibid.* 161 The goddess great, parturiating twins. — *Fasti* I. 669 The matrons vowed not to parturiate, And slew their offspring in its embryo state.

Parturience (pɑɹtiū·riĕns). *rare*−1. [f. L. *parturient-em*: see PARTURIENT and **-ENCE.**] The action of giving birth; parturition.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 361 His helpmate in annual parturience is seen.

Parturiency (pɑɹtiū·riĕnsi). [f. as prec. + **-ENCY.**] Parturient condition or quality. (Usually *fig.* in reference to ideas, etc.)

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 210 From whose brains have already issued offsprings every whit as considerable, with parturiencie for greater births. 1686 H. MORE *Real Pres.* vii. 49, I believe in the Authors thereof there was a kind of Parturiency, and more confused Divination of that Truth. 1736 BERKELEY *Querist* App. ii. § 253 A more general parturiency with respect to politicks and public counsels.

Parturient (pɑɹtiū·riĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *parturiens, -ent-*, pr. pple. of *parturīre* to be in labour, to travail, to be pregnant, desiderative of *parĕre, part-* to bring forth.]

1. About to bring forth or give birth; travailing; *transf.* bearing fruit.

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* iii. Wks. (Grosart) I. 199 More ..then the whole Supplication of the Parturient Mountaine. 1597 A. M. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 35 b/2 Of the parturient woman. 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* 56 Thus have.. Allen's parturient mountaines produced a pittiful and ridiculous Mouse. 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year, Suppl.* iii. 37 The plant that is ingrafted, must also be parturient and fruitful. 1861 W. B. BROOKE *Out w. Garibaldi* iii. 26, I saw Annita Garibaldi, the now parturient mother, lie down.. to die.

2. *fig.* Ready to bring forth or produce something; big or 'in travail' with (a discovery, idea, principle, etc.).

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 248 Not the diminutiuest nooke or creuise of them but is parturient of the like superofficiousnes. 1668 M. CASAUBON *Credulity* (1670) 121 That the whole world in a manner, since the Creation, hath been parturient, or in travel of this great truth, and mystery, till the birth of Christ. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VIII. 144 Freedom, parturient with a hundred states, Confides them to your hand. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxviii. VIII. 621 The fresh and unborrowed offspring of a really parturient mind.

3. Of or pertaining to parturition.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1810) VII. xcii. 382 Describing the parturient throes. 1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* i. 40 Because the parturient process in domesticated animals is easy or difficult, in proportion as they are subjected to a life of toil. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Parturient apoplexy*, a puerperal disease occurring in cows.

Parturifacient (pɑɹtiū·rifē·ʃĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *parturīre* to travail + **-FACIENT.**] **a.** *adj.* Serving to accelerate parturition. **b.** *sb.* A medicine having this property. = OXYTOCIC *a.* and *sb.*

1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Parturifacient*, parturient. 1867 C. H. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol., Parturifacient*, in *Obstetrics*, that which promotes or causes parturition. 1886 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 27 Mar. 614/2 [He] calls attention to the value of mistletoe as a parturifacient.

† Pa·rturing, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [After L. *parturiens.*] Parturient.

1597 A. M. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 35 b/2 Certifyed heereof, as wel of the parturinge woman, as of the Midwyfe.

Parturiometer (pɑɹtiū·riɒ·mĭtəɹ). [irreg. f. L. *parturīre* (see next) + **-OMETER.**] (See quot.)

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Parturiometer, Leaman's*... An instrument for indicating the effective movement of the advancing part of the ovum or fœtus at any moment during parturition.

† Partu·rious, *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *parturīre* to bring forth, or *partūra* bearing + **-OUS.**] Of or pertaining to parturition.

1604 DRAYTON *Moses* II. Poems (1810) 482/1 Stirring with pain in the parturious throes.

† Partu·ritie. *Obs. rare.* In 5 **parturite.** [f. L. *partūr-us* about to bring forth (or f. stem of *parturī-re*) + **-ITY.**] = PARTURITION 1.

c 1440 LONELICH *Merlin* 924 Swich as to mester scholde be That longeth to wommans parturite.

Parturition (pɑɹtiŭrĭ·ʃən). [ad. L. *parturītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *parturīre*: see PARTURIENT.]

1. The action of bringing forth or of being delivered of young; childbirth. (Chiefly in technical use; also *fig.*)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 116 The conformation of parts is necessarily required..also unto the parturition or very birth it selfe. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 157 Case of difficult Parturition. 1877 SHIELDS *Final Philos.* 127 What Rospe termed Nature in the act of parturition.

† 2. That which is brought forth; a 'birth'; offspring. In quot. *fig. Obs. rare.*

1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* viii. 117 The ardency of love, which we have to any new parturition, is by some space of time abated, after that we have diverted to some other imployment.

Parturitive (pɑɹtiŭ·ritiv), *a. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *parturīre* + **-IVE.**] Inclined or tending to parturition; in quot. *catachr.* Relating to parturition; obstetric.

1852 LYTTON *My Novel* XII. xi, According to the prophecies of parturitive science.

Party (pā·ɹti), *sb.* Forms: 3–7 **partye,** (3–4 **partiȝe**), 4–5 **parti,** (4 **perti,** 4–5 **-y,** 5 **parte, perte** (?); *pl.* 4 **partijs,** 4–5 **parteis, -eys, partise, -yse,** 5 **partice, -yce**), 4–7 **partie,** (5, 7 **pertie,** 6 *Sc.* **pairtie, -y,** 7 **partee**), 4– **party.** [ME. *partie, partye*, a. F. *partie* (12th c. in Littré) = Pr., Sp. *partida*, It. *partita* lit. a parting or division, from fem. pa. pple of L. *partīre*, It. *partire*, F. *partir*: see PART *v.* This sb. (analogous to those in *-ata, -ada, -ade, -ée, -y*) in some senses coincided with or superseded *part*, PART *sb.* But in some uses the Eng. sb. answers to F. *parti*, It. *partito*:—L. *partītum* that which is divided, shared, or allotted.

Final mute *e* in Eng. being often dropped or added without reference to derivation, it is not possible to separate the senses belonging to *parti* from those belonging to *partie*; and the arrangement here is in many points provisional.]

I. Part, portion, side. [= F. *partie.*]

† 1. A division of a whole; a part, portion, share; an aliquot part; a part or member of the body; cf. PART *sb.* 1–7. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 231/418 Þat he for-clef is foule bouk in þre partyes at þe laste. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8112 Hii departede verst hor ost as in vour partye. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2094 Þe werld es.. Delt in thrin parteis [*v.r.* partijs] sere. *Ibid.* 13583 O godd him semes ha na perti. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 7 Þe moste parti of þe peple. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 103 Iudea is a kyngdom of Syria a party of Palestyna. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 475/2 In party of payment of the said l *li.* 1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* E ij b/1 Bewteuous in colour of al partyes of theyr bodyes. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* XXVII. 51 The vayle of the temple was rent in two parties. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, In what partye of the sholdre is it? 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 47 Out of a generall, a party may be excepted, as out of a manor an acre. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 69 To prov the truth concerning an over-great partie of them.

† b. Phr. *A party* (see A-PARTY), *in party*: in part, partly; somewhat, a little. Also (15–17th c.) simply *party* (ellipt. or advb.), in part, partly (= PART *sb.* (*adv.*) B). So *for the more party*, etc.; *a great party*, in great part, to a large extent; (cf. PART *sb.* V). *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11749 When þei were stilled a party, ffirst spak sire Ohel. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 292 He sall eschew It In party. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 389 In sum londis hooly, & in ynglonde for þe more party. *Ibid.*, Þe lordis ben vndo in grete party. 1382 — 1 *Cor.* xiii. 12 Now I knowe of party, thanne forsooth I schal knowe as and I am knowyn. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 392 Now I haue aspied thou art a party fals. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 859 Thus party with witte, party wyth nygramauncy She peruerteth oure lond in wonder wise. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 21, I knowe thynges that be for to come a grete partye. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 58 Like to this in party. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 11 Alle Englonde for the more partye hatyd hym. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxvii. 251 Sometimes all white, and sometimes partie white. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 197/1 Their [Deacon's] Office ..is party Humane, party Divine.

† 2. A part of the world, region, district (usually *pl.*): = PART *sb.* 13. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 4910 Thoo that woneth in the est partie. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 305 Mony prouyns and perties were put out of helle. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 123 In all þe partyes & kyngdoms of þe eest. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. I. 2 Dyuerse partyes beyond the see. 1578 T. NICHOLAS tr. *Cortes' Hist. W. Ind.* (1596) 17 Freely to goe and trafficke into those parties.

† b. Side; direction, 'quarter' of the compass: = PART *sb.* 14. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XX. 91 And a man þare take a spere and sett it euen in þe erthe at midday,..it makez na schadowe till na party. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 1973 Thay hanged thykke on ilke party. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* XXII. (1870) 177 Marchauntes passeth from both parties by the water of Tiber. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xviii. 51 The Northeast wind..comming from the party of Arctus whiche in greek signifieth a she Bear. 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* Div, In the Debitor partie. And ..in the Creditor party of the Leager.

† 3. ? A part of a matter, a point, particular; matter, affair; respect. (Cf. PART *sb.* 2 c.) *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 46 His houres of Astronomie He kepeth as for that partie Which longeth to thinspeccion Of love and his affeccion. 1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 115 Y bequeth to eche of my seide executours for his labor in this party to be had, C *s.* 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XI. (Percy Soc.) 47 Nowe after this, for to make relacyon Of famous rethoryke so in this party, As to the fourth part, Pronouncyacyon, I shal it shew anone ryght openly.

† 4. ? State, condition, plight, predicament. *rare.*

c 1440 *Generydes* 3518 'If thu', quod he, 'had done after my rede, Thu shuldest not now haue ben in this parte' [*rimes* vterly, trewelly]. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 5 Ye see ..in what party we be now.

5. Side in a contest, in a dispute, a contract, or the like; cause, interest: = PART *sb.* 15. ? *Obs.* or merged in 6. † *On* (in) *a party*: on one side. † *To draw to parties*: to take sides.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 729 Bath ar now on a partie to confund [him] wit trecherie. *Ibid.* 7470 And her i bede mi-self redi, For to fight for vr parti [*v.r.* party]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. II. 95 And for no lordene loue leue þe trewe partye. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/1 The ordenance .. made betwen William Lord the Roos on that oon partie and Robert Tirwhit .. on that other partie. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 113 And whan thei were alle assembled to-geder, thei were well vij=1 on his partye. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 10 A paire of Indentures made betwen your Highnes on the oon partie and William Courteney..on the other partie. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 16, I cannot tell on whose partie first to commence. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 289 Manye feates of armes were there done on both parties. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXVIII. vi, Jehova doth my party take. 1649 in J. Harrington *Def. Rights Univ. Oxford* (1690) 32 What hath been said on either party. 1754 FIELDING *Jon. Wild* I. xi, By the contrary party men often made a bad bargain with the devil. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VII. v. (1864) IV. 153 Rome was on that party which at the time could awe her with the greatest power or win her by the most lavish wealth.

† b. *On* (or *of*) *my party*: on my behalf, on my part (OF. *de ma partie*, F. *de ma part*). *For, on* (*in, of*) *my party*: as far as I am concerned, as for my part, on my part: so *for, on, his party*, etc. (cf. PART *sb.* 25, 27, 28). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12810 (Cott.) Tell þam soth, o [*Gött.*,

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Trin. on, *Fairf.* of] mi parti. *Ibid.* 15196 (Cott.) Til þe lauerd o þat hus Yee sai on mi parti, þat he yow wald len sum place. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 196, I thenke also for mi partie Upon the lawe of Juerie. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* (Halliw.) 29 They schul enquere every mon On his party, as wyl as he con. 1502 Atkynson tr. *De Imitatione* III. xi. 206 Thou, good lorde, fulfyll that I want of my partye. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 101 If they beleved any offense on their partie against the Goddes.

c. † *To hold party* (obs.), *to make one's party good*: to make good one's cause, or position.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3643 His men miȝt nouȝt meyntene here owne, Prestly to hold party to puple þat hem folwed. 1631 Heylin *St. George* 53 To make good his party, against these severall Squadrons. 1668 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 6 A man hath much ado to make his party good against them [gnats]. 1809–12 Mar. Edgeworth *Vivian* xii, Julia has made her party good with him, for he writes me word he cannot part with her.

†d. A league, confederacy; a conspiracy, plot.

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* 88 Hee had such parties with all his bordering neighbours. 1640 in *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) App. 261 The said Marques made many proffers of great parties within the Realme of Scotland.

II. A company or body of persons.

6. *concr.* Those who are on one side in a contest, etc., considered collectively; a number of persons united in maintaining a cause, policy, opinion, etc., in opposition to others who maintain a different one; a body of partisans or adherents. In early instances (usually), One of the two 'sides' or bodies of combatants arrayed against each other, as in a battle or tournament.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1445 He sei þat hor partie [*v.r.* partiȝe] ibroȝt was nei to ssame. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1150 Boþe parties here place pertiliche had chosen. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 372 If þe clergi gete þis swerde oonys fully in her power, þe seculer party may go pipe wiþ an yuy lefe for eny lordeschipis þat þe clerkis wille ȝeue hem aȝen. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 4 The meyer .. Made hem hove in rengis twayne, A strete betwene eche party lyke a walle. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) Prol. 5 Taking part y^t^ suche prechers weren of ye party of Ihesu cryst. 1584 Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 284 Euerie partie returned home. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Chances* v. iii, My end is mirth, And pleasing, if I can, all parties. 1714 Pope *Let. to Jervas* 27 Aug., I expect no greater from the Whig-party, than the same Liberty.—A Curse on the Word Party, which I have been forced to use so often in this Period! 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, VI. Wks. 1826 IV. 84 Thus ended a war .. in which both parties exerted their utmost strength. 1813 Southey *March to Moscow* v, It was through thick and thin to its party true; Its back was buff, and its sides were blue. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 126 A party of order had sprung up among all classes of Englishmen.

b. *abstr.* The system of taking sides on public questions, the system of parties; attachment to or zeal for a party, party feeling or spirit; partisanship.

1729 Butler *Serm. Love Neighb.* ii. Wks. 1874 II. 165 The spirit of party, which unhappily prevails amongst mankind. 1774 Goldsm. *Retal.* 32 Here lies our good Edmund [Burke] .. Who, born for the universe, narrowed his mind, And to party gave up what was meant for mankind. 1821 J. W. Croker *Diary* 22 June, Party is in England a stronger passion than love, avarice, or ambition. 1841 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 32 Party .. means being of any but the right party, which is every man's own. For when it is the right, then none will call it party. In fact it is the ill-natured, or as Jeremy Bentham called it, the dys-logistic word, for everybody except a man's self and friends. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Feb. 1/3 Party is the embodiment of certain principles, beliefs, persuasions, which are commonly held by all who belong to it as essential to the right conduct of public affairs.

7. *Mil.* A detachment or small body of troops selected for a particular service or duty.

1645–6 *Pr. Rupert's Jrnl.* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1898) XIII. 740 March 1, Sunday, a partie from Oxford, surprise Abingdon; but were beatten out. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 250 Sir John Berkley .. with a good party volant, of horse and dragoons, .. visiting all places in Devon, .. took many prisoners of name. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 73*/2 Surprizing several of their posts, routing their parties, and destroying their magazines. 1853 Stocqueler *Milit. Encycl.* s. v., *Recruiting Parties* are a certain number of men, under an officer or non-commissioned officer, detached from their respective battalions for the purpose of enlisting men.—*Firing Parties* are those who are selected to fire over the grave of any one interred with military honours.—*Working Parties* consist of small detachments of men .. who are employed on fatigues which are not purely of a military nature. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 June 7/2 A few minutes after they had passed our demolition party destroyed the line.

†b. *Upon party*, on the service upon which such a detachment is sent. *Obs.*

1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 18 P 6 They have been upon Parties and Skirmishes, when our Armies have lain still. 1756 Washington *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 334 Complaint .. that the officers and soldiers upon party, take up the strays they find in the woods.

c. *transf.* A gang of prisoners working together.

1896 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 6/3 There are numbers of gangs or 'parties', as they are officially termed, working in the open. .. There is the quarry party, which works about two hundred yards from the prison.

8. A company of persons (rarely of animals); esp. a company formed or gathered together for a temporary purpose; a body of persons travelling together or engaged in any common pursuit; a number of persons met together for amusement or entertainment.

Thus, a hunting or fishing party, a reading party, a house party; to form a party to go to Switzerland, etc.

1773 G. White *Selborne* xxxviii. (1789) 97, I .. have found these birds in little parties in the autumn cantoned all along the Sussex downs. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* Prol. (1826) 3 One of the party pointed him out to the friar. 1805 Ld. Collingwood 16 Dec. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. 242 Truly sorry am I that Calder was not of the party. 1827 Lytton *Pelham* xxi, A bench, which .. one might appropriate to the entire and unparticipated use of one's self and party. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxi. 150 A party of gentlemen .. had started at three o'clock for the summit. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* III. 141 When the party were once more on their horses.

9. A gathering or assemblage for social pleasure or amusement; a social gathering or entertainment, esp. of invited guests at a private house.

Thus, a dinner, tea, or supper party, a garden or picnic party, to give a party, go to parties, etc.

1716 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Mrs. Smith* 5 Aug., I rather fancy myself upon parties of pleasure. 1728 Eliza Heywood tr. *Mme. de Gomez' Belle A.* (1732) II. 99 To entreat we would favour her with our Company, to make a Party of Pleasure, which her Daughter had put her in mind of. 1754 Chatham *Lett. Nephew* iv. 24 Decline their parties with civility. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VIII. ix. P 6 After the example of his excellency, .. I determined to give parties of my own. .. Scipio, too, had his parties in the servants' hall. 1827 Lytton *Pelham* xv, The party was as stiff and formal as such assemblies invariably are. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Nov. 7/3 The luncheon-party included four or five of Lord Rosebery's personal guests.

†10. A game or match, esp. at piquet: = Partie. (F. *partie*.) *Obs.*

1726 [see Quadrille *sb.*1]. 1727 Gay *Beg. Op.* I. iv, He hath promis'd to make one this evening .. at a party of quadrille. 1731 Fielding *Mod. Husb.* III. xi, I am confident .. that he lost the last party designedly. 1770 C. Jenner *Placid Man* I. III. vii. 188 Sir Isaac was within a few points of winning the party. 1796 Mrs. M. Robinson *Angelina* II. 33 Let's play a party at back-gammon.

III. A single person considered in some relation.

11. Each of the two or more persons (or bodies of people) that constitute the two sides in some proceeding, as the litigants in an action at law, the persons who enter into a contract, who contract marriage, etc.

c 1290 *Beket* 577 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 123 ȝif bi-twene tweie lewede men were ani striuinge, Oþur bi-tuene a lewed man and a clerk .. þe king wolde þat in his court þat plai scholde beon i-driue, For ase muche ase a lewed man þe o partye was. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 268 A mayden .. þat is maried þorw brokage, As bi assent of sondry partyes. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 146 Euenly dele twene these partyes tweyn. 1467 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10*th* *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 305 There shal none of the saide counsaile .. passe in no jure betwene party and party. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* IV. x. 257 The party playntyf that is to saye he that calleth that other whiche is party deffendaunt. *a* 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvii. 100 Becauss their bandis wer reddy to be proclamit The pairteis mett and maid a fair contrack. 1596 Danett tr. *Comines* (1614) 190 The King .. neuer meant to accomplish this mariage, because there was no equalitie between the age of the two parties. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., Those that make any Deed, and they to whom it is made, are called *Parties in the Deed.* 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 158 If a Bishop be a Party to a Suit, and excommunicate his adversary; such Excommunication .. shall not disable or bar his Adversary from his Action. 1853 Maurice *Proph. & Kings* xx. 343 It appears to be a narrative written by a third party. 1857 Baden Powell *Chr. without Judaism* 139 The word διαθηκη .. signifies, generally, any legal act or deed; whether of one party, as a will or 'testament', or of two, as a covenant.

Hence *attrib.*, *party-and-party*, as between the two parties in an action at law.

1895 *Daily News* 31 Oct. 5/6 The levelling down of solicitor and client costs to the party-and-party scale. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 May 1/3 The distinction which is known as 'party and party' costs and 'solicitor and client' costs.

†b. Hence, An opponent, an antagonist. *Obs.* (Cf. F. *forte partie*, a powerful antagonist.)

c 1500 *Melusine* 262, I doubte me to haue shortly a strong werre & to haue a doo with a strong partye. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. iv. 38 Ilk ane besy his party for to irk. 1572 tr. *Buchanan's Detect.* E iij b, He is denyit of his freindis and seruandis quha suld haue accompanyit him to his honour and suretie of his lyfe, in respect of the greitnes of his partie.

12. One who takes part, participates, or is concerned in some action or affair; a participator; an accessory. Const. *to*, formerly also *in*.

1399 Thirnyng in *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 451/2 That he was nevere partie, no kaster, no willyng ne assentyng to the dethe of the Duc of Gloucestre. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 *Preamble*, The said Edward was not previe ne partie to the offence of his Sonne. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* v. i. 86, I do suspect this Trash To be a party in this Iniurie. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 244 He also made himselfe a partie in the present quarrell. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 158, I would willingly have been a party in any kind of wickedness. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* lii, He was a party to all their proceedings. 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 138/1 The defendant was a party to the making of the codicil.

†13. One associated with another as counterpart; a fellow; a partner (esp. in marriage), a mate. *Obs.* (chiefly *Sc*). [OF. *partie* (Godefroy).]

1562 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 198 Thow .. wes King Frances pairty maik and peir. 1563 Winȝet *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 110 Quhiddir gif a man or woman being lang absent fra thair party, or haifand thair party impotent throw seiknes, .. may mary an wthir? 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 249 They fell upon this discourse of marriage, saying that it was necessary for every one, to take a party conformable to his disposition.

†b. An equal in a contest; a match. *Sc. Obs.*

a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 118 Thinkand .. he sould be pairtie to the king and gif him battell. *Ibid.* II. 20 The governour nor cardinall durst nocht .. gif thame battell becaus thay mycht nocht be pairtie at that tyme to thame.

14. In extended sense: The individual person concerned or in question; more vaguely, the person (defined by some adjective, relative clause, etc.). (Formerly common and in serious use; now shoppy, vulgar, or jocular, the proper word being *person*.)

In the plural, *the parties*, meaning 'the persons', is more tolerable, being susceptible of explanation as 'the groups of persons'.

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xv. (1885) 145 To make hem also ffauorable and parcial, as were the same seruantes, or the parties þat so moved hem. 1542 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 9 The sergeant of the pantrie .. shall .. giue bread to the partie that shal haue his hande so striken of. 1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Familye of Love* 12 [They] thought the parties baptized of heretiques, ought to be re-baptized agayne. 1597 Bp. Andrewes *Serm. Zach.* xii. 10 Serm. (1631) 341 Not onely, it is we that have pierced the Party thus found slaine; but, that this Party, whom we have thus pierced, is .. even the Only begotten Sonne of the most High God. 1611 B. Jonson *Catiline* II. ii. 111 'Tis the party, madame. What party? Has he no name? 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. ii. (1651) 655 [As] used by such parties as Moses, Elias, Daniel, Christ, and as his Apostles made use of it. 1631 Heylin *St. George* 303 That the partie nominated, bee a Gentleman of name and armes. 1684 R. Johnson *Man. Physick* I. iii. 33 When the fit is coming or upon the Party, blow up some sneezing-powder into the Nostrils. 1772 Collignon in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 467 If done immediately after the party's death. 1823 Wordsw. *Prose Wks.* III. 206 The party was not known to me, though she lived at Hawkshead. 1843 J. H. Newman *Miracles* 59 St. Paul's supernatural power .. was doubted at Corinth by the very parties who had seen his miracles and been his converts. 1888 Burgon *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. v. 63 'Do you know, my Lord', (said the old party solemnly).

b. With *a*: A person. Now *low colloquial* or *slang*. (In early examples from sense 11.)

[1650 Earl Monm. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 191 She should be innocent, if she were not fastened to so guilty a Party. *a* 1654 Gataker *Antid. Errour* (1670) 14 A partie offends and wrongs his Neighbor.] 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2149/4 A Red Scarlet Cloak .. delivered to a wrong Party by Mr. Capers at the Bells of Osney. 1770 Foote *Lame Lover* III. Wks. 1799 II. 81 There is, likewise, another party, for whom a place ought to be kept. 1855 Bagehot *Lit. Stud.* I. 304 'From what you tell me, sir', said an American, .. 'I should say he was a go-ahead party'. 1859 Helps *Friends in C.* Ser. II. I. iv. 185 Calumny herself has been a most calumniated 'party', to use the mercantile slang word of the day. 1870 M. Collins *Vivian* II. vi. 116 She was a professedly pious party.

IV. Senses of doubtful affinity, mostly repr. F. *parti*.

†15. A decision on one side or the other, a determination, resolution: *esp.* in *to take a party* (cf. F. *prendre son parti*). *Obs.*

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xix. 23 The souldiers .. setting al honor aside, .. concluded together to take some party. 1702 Vanbrugh *False Friend* I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 398/1, I am not come to ask counsel. my party is taken. 1760 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 6–7 He had two parties to take; either to keep within the town, .. or to march out. .. He resolved on the latter party.

†16. A person to marry, considered in respect of desirability; a (good or bad) match or offer. (See Parti.) The first quot. is quite uncertain.

[1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* xlviii, Now gif there was gud partye, god It wote.] 1655 *Theophania* 169 She easily condescended to so advantagious a party. 1789 Charlotte Smith *Ethelinde* (1814) V. 200 Try .. to make him look upon either of your daughters as a desirable party for him. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* I. 296 A girl in our society accepts the best party which offers itself.

†17. A proposal, an offer. *Obs.*

1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlix. 241 As such a one I accept of the party thou dost present me with, obliging myself to render thee the two passages of Savady free. 1765 H. Walpole *Otranto* v. (1834) 241 Manfred accepted the party, and, to the no small grief of Isabella, accompanied her to her apartment.

V. 18. *attrib.* and *Comb.* †a. *attrib.* or as *adj.* (with sbs.) or as *adv.* (with adjs.), in sense 1 b: In part, partial (or partially): = Part B, Parcel B: as *party-bawd*, *-fulfilling*, *-halting*, *-payment*; †*party-gilt* adj. = Parcel-gilt. Also **party-verdict**, one person's share or part of a joint verdict.

1473 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 226 A couple of salt salers party gilt. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 140 In partie payment of the sayd warraunt. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 234 Thy sonne is banish'd vpon good aduice, Whereto thy tongue a party-verdict gaue. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* III. iii, My deare Delicious compeere, and my partie-bawd. 1633 Ford *Love's Sacr.* III. iii, Unfold What by the party-halting of thy speech Thy knowledge can discover. 1691 Beverley *Thous. Years Kingd. Christ* 30 For all the swelling Rhetorick and seeming Hyperboles, .. had but Party-fulfillings before.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* with sense as in Party-wall, q.v; as *party arch*, *fence-wall*, *structure*.

1812–16 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 267 They must have a party-wall, with a party-arch or arches of the thickness of a brick and a half at the least, to the first and second rate. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 363 Proprietors of houses and grounds must .. give three months' notice to pull down old party-walls, party-arches, party fence-walls, or quarter partitions. 1842–76 Gwilt *Archit.* (ed. 7) Gloss., *Party Fence Wall*, a wall separating the open ground in

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one occupation from that in another; each owner having a right up to the centre of such wall. 1855 *Act* 18 & 19 *Vict.* c. 122 § 3 'Party structure' shall include party walls, and also partitions, arches, floors, and other structures separating buildings, stories, or rooms which belong to different owners.

19. Ordinary attributive uses (often hyphened) and combinations, chiefly in sense 6 (often = PARTISAN *sb.*[1] B.), as *party-administration, -author, -chief, -contest, -cry, -division, -feeling, -fury, -government, -leader, -lie, -list, -making, -malice, -measure, -monger, -pamphlet, -paper, -politics* (hence *party-political* adj.), *prejudice, quarrel, rage, -spirit* (hence *party-spirited* adj.), *woman, writer, zeal, zealot*, etc.; also (sense 1 or 5) †*party-taker* (= PARTAKER); (sense 7) *party-making, -war*; (9) *party frock, -giving, -goer*; (11) *party-hunting, -witness.*

1735 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* vi. 56 The Abettors of a *Party-Administration. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 457 ¶ 4 Our *Party-Authors will also afford me a great Variety of Subjects. 1865 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) V. 274 Mr. Johnson has chosen to revive the paltry *party-cries. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* i. 2 Maintaining, or renewing our *Party-Divisions. 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 121 The Earl of Bute.. had not for a great while gone out of his own house, without being followed by one of those *party-doggers. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Suppressors of MSS.*, All *party feeling is the same active spirit with an opposite direction. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 130 Party feeling ran frightfully high. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 6/3 *Party frocks for girls aged from 11 to 16 years. 1718 BLACKMORE *Alfred* XI. (1723) 400 And *Party-Fury took the Rebells Side. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Conscience* II. vii, It did not seem a time for *party-giving. 1831 *Society* I. 257 That young woman has the manners of a practised *party-goer. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* iii. 28 *Party government turns on the majorities at the polling places. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* I. 492 And bring the Potent *Party-Leaders low. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 507 ¶ 2 That abominable Practice of Party-lying: ..a *Party-lie is grown as fashionable an Entertainment, as a lively Catch or a merry Story. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 291/2 This voting.. carried on by *party-lists on differently coloured cards is practically open. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. i. (1852) 490 Little piques..have misled all the neighbors..into most unaccountable *party-making. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) III. 280 If any is so zealous To be a *party-minion. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 59 The magic of the *party-mongers. 1751 *Pope's Wks.* V. 164 He began under twenty with furious *Party-Papers. 1773 MELMOTH *Rem. on Cato* 142 The narrow and polluted channels of *party-politicks. 1788 SHERIDAN in *Sheridaniana* 99 Every *party-prejudice has been overcome by a display of genius. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 50 By such profitable Condescensions on either side..they would lay down all *Party-quarrels. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 57 ¶ 4 That *Party-Rage which of late Years is very much crept into their Conversation. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* VI. viii, Brute and blind-fold party rage. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 125 ¶ 3 A furious *Party Spirit..exerts it self in Civil War and Bloodshed. 1888 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 87 Any lie, however often refuted, is good enough for party-spirit. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 270/2 A Parte taker (*A.* *Partitaker), *particeps*. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 229 The latter part of the campaign we made only a *party war. 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit., Abr. Petit. Justice* 33 Say accordingly *party-witnesses, or testifying parties. 1725 SWIFT in *Pope's Wks.* (1751) IX. 55 Fortune is both blind and deaf, and a Court-lady, but then she is a most damnable *Party-woman. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 567 ¶ 3 Our *Party-writers are so sensible of the secret Vertue of an Innuendo to recommend their Productions. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* i. (1863) 12 *note*, That splenetic party-writer Anthony Wood. *a* 1746 HOLDSWORTH *On Virgil* (1768) 401 Passion and spleen may so far blind an Historian..as to make him prostitute his character to *party zeal. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 464 Priests, and *party-zealots, num'rous bands.

Hence **Pa·rtyism**, the system of parties; excessive attachment to a party, party spirit; so **Pa·rtyist**, a partisan; **Pa·rtykin**, a small party; † **Pa·rtyship**, the being of a party, partisanship.

1844 MARY HENNELL *Soc. Syst.* 191 It [human nature] persists in living in industrial incoherence and family *partyism. 1886 GOLDW. SMITH in *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 247 Allowance being made for all the partyism .. by which the great issue was obscured. 1903 *Dial* (Chicago) 16 Mar. 194/2 The vast canvas whereon he has painted American partyism with all its deformities. 1889 *Voice* (N.Y.) 10 Jan., The temperance men in the Republican party outnumber the 'third *partyists seven to one'. 1855 THACKERAY *Let.* in *Virgin.* (1903) Introd. 19, I had a very pleasant *party-kin last night. 1650 HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 5 The Kingdom is divided by *partieship with them, on the one side or the other.

Party (pā·rti), *a.* Also 4–7 -i, 5 -ye, 5–8 -ie. [a. F. *parti*:—L. *partīt-us* divided, pa. pple. of *partir*, L. *partire* to part, divide.]

†**1.** Parted, divided; separate; *fig.* separate in character, different. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 668 Oft storbis me þi statour and stingis me 3erne, þat þi personale proporcion sa party is to myne.

†**b.** *Gold party, party gold*: beaten gold, gold leaf. *Sc. Obs.*

1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 293 For ij^{e} of gold party to the Duke of 3orkis banar. 1507 *Ibid.* III. 404, iiij quaris parti gold.

†**2.** Parti-coloured, variegated. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 195 She gadereth floures party white & rede. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 312 Juno let bende hire parti bowe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 385/1 Party clothe, or clothe made of dyuers colowrys. 1494 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 225, vj quarteris of cranmesyn satyne to be half a party dowblat. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. iv. 201 The party popill grane Heildit his heid wyth skug Herculeane. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 38 Partie letters and other fansies. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. Q, Some [Hyacinths] are more double, as well White as Blew, and therefore are to be esteemed because of their Party-flowering.

†**b.** *fig.* Combining two different qualities; of composite character. *Obs.*

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 316 Fortune, the goddesse, with her party face. 1563 WINJET *Vincent. Lirin.* Wks. 1890 II. 6, I hef præparit..a litle, partie, handsum, instrument that may suffice ws,..bayth for a waippin and a werklume, for a speir or a spade.

3. *Her.* Said of a shield divided into parts of different tinctures, usually into two such parts by a line in the direction of an ordinary (indicated by *per*); thus *party per pale*, divided by a vertical line through the middle; *party per fess*, by a horizontal line through the middle; so *party per bend, party per chevron*: see PALE, FESS, etc.

(In blazoning now usually omitted, *per pale*, etc. being used instead of *party per pale*, etc.) Also PARTED, q. v.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Heraldry* Fij, He berith party after the longe way of ij colouris golde and goules. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 43 b, Party per Fesse, Argent, and Vert. *Ibid.* 45 Partye per Cheuron, Or, and Geules. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 225 Iohn Beauford .. bare party per pale Argent and Azure a bend of England with a labell of France. 1725 COATS *Dict. Her., Partie*, or *Party*, signifies in French divided, but their Heralds use it only to denote what we call *Party*, or *Parted per pale*. 1882 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* iv. (ed. 3) 72 A Shield is never *party* of any of the Diminutives, or of the Chief or Bar.

†**b.** *Party per pale* (*fig.*): Having two different, esp. opposite or contrasted, qualities; of mixed or composite character; half-and-half. (Cf. 2 b.) *Obs.*

1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* LXXIII, Your *partie per pale* picture one half drawn In solemn cypres, the other cob-web-lawne. *a* 1652 BROME *Covent Garden* I. i. Wks. 1873 II. 13 O thou party perpale, or rather parboild Bawd. 1717 HEARNE in *Reliq.* (1857) I. 376 It was, as I hear, a party per pale sermon, viz. both for the whiggs and for the tories. 1761 H. WALPOLE *Let. to C'tess Ossory* 18 Dec., A grandee hopping with one foot on the *haut du pavé*, and t'other in the kennel, *partie per pale*, ermine and mud!

4. *Comb.*, as † **party-livered**, of divided loves; see also PARTI-, PARTI-COLOURED.

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* etc. (1878) 180 Not like that loose and partie-liuer'd Sect Of idle Louers, that..Change their Affections with their Mistris Sights.

† **P·arty**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. PARTY *sb.*]

1. a. *trans.* To take the part of, side with. **b.** *intr.* To side (*with*). = PART *v.* 14. *Sc.*

a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 412 The Lords Levingston and Elphinston did party the committers. 1644 HUME *Hist. Doug.* 16 This house of Abernethie.. did assist and party them in all their enterprises. 1734 R. KEITH *Hist. Ch. Scot.* I. xi. 121 The Earl of Huntly.. had, it seems, an unfix'd Resolution what Side to party with.

2. *To party it*: to take sides; to form a party.

1696 S. H. *Gold. Law* 72 To incense the people to faction or party it against him. *Ibid.* 81.

Hence † **Pa·rtying** *vbl. sb.*

1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 37 Such kind of partyings in Religion .. are like the *Hetæriæ* or Cabals in Civil Government. 1717 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 323 And you'll scarce now meet with a case, but .. in ten minutes' time, you'll see a partying of ministers and great men.

Party, *adv.*: see PARTY *sb.* 1 b.

Partycion, obs. f. PARTITION. **Party-coat, Party-coloured**: see PARTI-[1], PARTI-COLOURED.

† **Pa·rty-ju·ry.** *Obs.* [f. PARTY *a.* + JURY.] = *Jury de medietate*: see JURY *sb.* 2 e.

1662 *Act* 14 *Chas. II*, c. 11 § 13 There shall not be any Party Jury but such only as are the natural and free born Subjects of the King. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Mediatus Linguæ*, or *Party-Jury*,..whereof the one half consists of Denizens, the other of Strangers, and is used in Pleas, where one Party is a Denizen, and the other Stranger.

Pa·rty-ma·n. [f. PARTY *sb.* + MAN.]

†**1.** *Mil.* A soldier belonging to, or officer commanding, a party (PARTY *sb.* 7). *Obs.*

1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* II. 112 The Male-contents, much better Party-Men than the Imperialists. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 186 Prince Rupert, a most active vigilant party-man, and fitter for such than for a general.

2. A man belonging to, or devoted to, a party (PARTY *sb.* 6): = PARTISAN *sb.*[1] 1.

1702 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Comm.* v. Wks. 1755 II. i. 49 Bibulus the party-man is persuaded, that Clodius and Curio do really propose the good of their country as their chief end. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 187, I am no party-man... I think the distinctions of *whig* and *tory* odious. 1798 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 327 Mr. Burke became a professed party-man. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. i. 12 Although a party man, he was by no means a man to swallow the whole party platform.

Partyner(e, obs. form of PARTNER.

Partyrege, obs. form of PARTRIDGE.

Pa·rty-wa·ll. [f. PARTY *a.* + WALL.] A wall between two buildings or pieces of land intended for distinct occupation, in the use of which each of the occupiers has a partial right.

The primary and most common meaning in law is 'a wall of which the two adjoining owners are tenants in common'; but three other cases are included under the term in Elphinstone, etc. *Interpr. Deeds* (1885) Gloss. The structure of party-walls between houses, and the rights and duties of their owners have been the subject of much legislation.

1667 S. PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 93 The Builder is to receive of his next Neighbor, if they have the benefit of all his Party-walls and Peer-stones, sixty five pounds and tenpence. 1677–1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 145 No Light can be placed in the Stair-Case, because of the Party-walls. 1853 WHARTON *Pennsylv. Digest* II. 405 The moiety of the cost of a party wall is a personal charge against the builder of the second house and lien upon the house itself. 1855 *Act* 18 & 19 *Vict.* c. 122 § 3 'Party wall' shall apply to every wall used or built in order to be used as a separation of any building from any other building, with a view to the same being occupied by different persons.

fig. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Granim. Assent* I. v. 95 Not as if there were in fact, or could be, any line of demarcation or party-wall between these modes of assent.

Hence **Pa·rty-wa·lled** (-wɔ̄ld) *a.*, having a party-wall.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 145 Our Party-walled Houses in London.

Partyzyne, obs. form of PARTISAN *sb.*[2]

Partzite (pā·rtsəit). *Min.* [Named 1867 after Dr. A. Partz.] A hydrous oxide of antimony containing other metallic oxides, and varying in colour from yellowish-green to blackish-green.

1867 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XLIII. 362 Partzite occurs together with argentiferous galena. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 188. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 411 This was the partzite..ore of which so much has been said.

Parumbilical (pærʊmbi·likăl), *a. Anat.* [f. PAR(A-[1] + L. *umbilic-us* navel + -AL.] Situated around or close to the umbilicus or navel.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Parumbilical veins.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 178 The passage of blood from the portal vein, by the parumbilical vein to the epigastric system.

‖ **Parure.** *Obs.* or *alien.* Also 5 **parowre, -ur, perur**, 5–6 **parour**, 6 **parrer, parer.** [a. OF. *pareure, parer* paring, peeling:—L. *parātūra*, f. *parāre* to prepare, make ready, F. *parer* to PARE. In sense 3 an alien word from mod.F. (parÿr).]

†**1.** An ornament for an alb or amice. *Obs.* Cf. PAREL *sb.* 4 a, APPAREL *sb.* 7 b.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. vi. 596 The Byschape Waltyr .. Gave twa lang coddis off welwete .. Albis wyth parurys to tha lyk. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 384/2 Parowre of a vestyment, *paratura*, vel *parura*. 1449–50 in Nicolas *Test. Vetust.* 267 One coope, chesible diacones, for decones; with the awbes and parures. 1519 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 7 For wasshyng of the churche gere and settyng on the parours ijs. viij*d*. 1527 in Fiddes *Wolsey* (1726) II. 104, 7 payer of odde parrers for children [choristers].

†**2.** A paring, peeling. *Obs.*

1499 *Promp. Parv.* 384/2 (Pynson) Parour of frute, *idem quod paringe* (*H.* parowre). 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) Ded. 4 Dedicating to you these few Poeticall parers, and pensive Pamphlets.

‖ **3.** A set of jewels or other ornaments intended to be worn together; a set of decorative trimmings or embroideries for a dress.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 47 A red leather case containing a beautiful *parure* of amethysts. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* iv. (1891) 51 The women whom ornaments of plain gold adorn more than any other *parures*. 1875 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* (1876) I. 223 Wrists and ankles were laden with heavy rings of brass and copper, the *parure* of the great in Fán-land. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* II. 49 Sir Tristram has given her a *parure* of diamonds.

‖ **Paruria** (părū·riă). *Path.* [f. Gr. παρ(α- PARA-[1] 1 + οὖρον URINE.] 'Disordered micturition, or dysuria' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Paru·ric** *a.*, pertaining to paruria.

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* IV. 438 Paruria. Mismicturition. Morbid secretion or discharge of urine. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Paruric.

Paruyngal, corrupt form of PAREGAL *Obs.*

Parvanimity (pāɪvăni·mĭti). [f. L. *parv-us* small + *animi-us* mind: a suggested antithesis to *magnanimity*.] Littleness of mind, meanness; also, an instance of this, or *transf.* a person characterized by it.

a 1691 BOYLE *Disc. agst. Swearing* Plea xiii, They will justly esteem your parvanimity so great that you deserve derision. 1829–30 DE QUINCEY *Sk. Prof. Wilson* Uncoll. Writ. 1890 I. 260 The meanness and parvanimity of Bonaparte. *Note.* I coin this word *parvanimity* as an adequate antithesis to *magnanimity*. 1840 — in *Tait's Mag.* VII. 37 Memorably connected with the parvanimities of the English government at one period. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 33 *note*, Persons..of the class of hopeless parvanimities of the true insular stamp.

‖ **Parvenant** (parvənañ). [F., pr. pple. of *parvenir*: see PARVENU.] A person who is acquiring a position, or on the way to being a parvenu.

1843 tr. *Custine's Empire of Czar* III. 184 A specimen of the worst kind of emulation—that of the *parvenant* already giving himself the airs of the *parvenu*!

Parvenke, obs. form of PERIWINKLE [1].

‖ **Parvenu** (‖ parvənü, pā·rvĕnü), *sb.* and *a.* Also in fem. form **parvenue.** [F., 'said of an obscure person who has made a great fortune' (Littré), sbst. use of pa. pple. of *parvenir* to arrive (at a destination), to rise to a position, make a fortune:—L. *pervenīre* to arrive, attain.]

A. *sb.* A person of obscure origin who has attained wealth or position beyond that of his class; *esp.* such a one when unfitted for his position, or when making large assumptions for himself on account of his wealth; an upstart.

1802 W. GIFFORD tr. *Juvenal* v. 228 *note*, His patronage,..like that of many other *parvenus*, was so burdensome, that the poet, in a fit of spleen, threatens to shake

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it off entirely. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. xiv, 'Ah! there is nothing like old families!' remarked Mrs. Million, with all the awkward feelings of a parvenue. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 68 The Bonaparte people were parvenus, and clung to all the prestiges of the preceding dynasty. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. F.* xxxvi, The ladies their wives, who could not bear the parvenue [Rebecca]. 1891 M. O'RELL *Frenchm. in Amer.* 209 The parvenu is a person who makes strenuous efforts to persuade other people that he is entitled to the position he occupies.

B. *adj.* That has but recently risen to wealth or position; like or characteristic of a parvenu in manners, vulgar display, etc.

1839 POE *W. Wilson* Wks. 1874 I. 347 A young *parvenu* nobleman. 1879 *Q. Rev.* July 14 Other monarchs had treated the *parvenu* ruler of France with distant arrogance. 1897 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 746 There was nothing *parvenu* in the penniless lad.

Hence **Parvenu·dom**, the domain of parvenus; **Pa·rvenuism**, the habits or practices of parvenus, parvenu character.

1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. Italy* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 205 A Roman column standing near .. satirizes silently their tawdry parvenuism. 1868 W. R. GREG *Lit. & Soc. Judgm.* 280 [A] piece of inflated affectation in the richest style of parvenuism. 1891 *Star* 12 Dec. 4/3 The servile grovelling of parvenudom. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Jan. 3/2 How far it is true as a study of Berlin parvenudom, few..could say.

Parvers, obs. form of PERVERSE *a.*

Parvi- (pā·rvi), comb. form of L. *parvus* small, as in **Parvifo·lious** *a.* (*Bot.* L. *parvifolius*), having small leaves; †**Pa·rvipe·nsion** [L. *pensio* a weighing, cf. phr. *parvi pendĕre* to esteem little], slight estimation; **Parvi·potent** *a.* [POTENT], having little power; **Parvipsoas** [Gr. *ψόα* lumbar muscle], a name applied by Coues to the *psoas parvus* or small psoas muscle; hence **Parvipsoa·tic** *a.*; **Parviro·strate** *a.* [L. *rostrum* beak], having a slender beak; **Parvi·scient** *a.* [L. *scient-em* knowing], knowing little.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Parvifolius*, having small leaves, ..*parvifolious. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 44 When we consider in it that Contempt, Scorn, and *Parvipension of God, which does compose it. 1676 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) *List Barbarous Words, Parvipension*, a setting litely by, an esteeming at a small rate. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* (1897) 152 The ignorance of a single soul .. keeps it *parviscient, *parvipotent. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Parvirostris*, having a slender beak,..*parvirostrate. 1884 T. J. SCOTT in J. M. Reid *Doomed Relig.* 160 Brahma alone .. is neither parviscient nor omniscient.

Parvis (pā·rvis). Also 5 **parvys**, **per-**, **parvyce**, 5–9 *erron.* **parvise**. [a. F. *parvis*, 'place in front of the principal door of a church, particularly of a cathedral, as the Parvis of Notre Dame', in OF. *parevis* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), earlier *pareïs* (*paraïs*, *-aÿs*, *parewis*) (Godef.):—L. *paradīs-um* PARADISE (a name given in the Middle Ages to the atrium or court in front of St. Peter's at Rome, and to the courts before other churches: see Du Cange). From F. also a med.L. form *paravīsus*, *paravīsius*.]

1. The enclosed area or court in front of a building, esp. of a cathedral or church; in some cases, surrounded as a cloister with colonnades or porticoes; whence, sometimes applied to a single portico or colonnade in front of a church, and (in dictionaries) explained as a church-porch.

The parvis of St. Paul's in London was a noted place of resort, esp. for lawyers.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 310 A Sergeant of the Lawe war & wys That often hadde been at the Parvys. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 385/2 Parvyce, *parlatorium*. 1476 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 156, I prey yow as ye se hym at the parvyse and ellys where, calle on hym for the same letter. *c* 1485 in *Digby Myst., Mor. Wisd.* (1882) 167 At the parvyse I wyll be A' Powlys, be-twyn two and three. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 80 Before this Mosque there is a Parvis or Walk of many Angles, and in the middle of it a Bason of Water likewise Polygone. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Parvis*, a Court before a Church-Porch, or any Palace or stately House. 1745 BLOMEFIELD *Norfolk* II. 748 In 1300, I find Mention of a Publick School for Children to learn to read and sing, kept in the Parvis of this Church [St. Martin's, Norwich]. 1864 LONGF. *Div. Commedia* ii, Canopied with leaves Parvis and portal bloom like trellised bowers. 1875 H. JAMES *Trans. Sh., Rom. Neighb.* 179 It stands perched on a terrace as vast as the parvise of St. Peter's. 1881 *Daily News* 1 Apr. 3/1 Its illuminating power was clearly proved by the two lamps on the parvis of St. Paul's Cathedral. 1886 [see sense 2]. 1895 H. RASHDALL *Universities* II. II. xii. § 5. 448 *note*, The word 'Parvis' is used of the Cloister of Notre Dame at Paris, the Palace Yard at Westminster, etc.

¶ b. By some 19th c. writers applied in error to 'a room over a church-porch'.

App. originating in a misunderstanding of quot. 1745 above. See *Penny Post* 1868, pp. 159, 213.

1836 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.*, *Parvis*, a small room over the porch, formerly used as a school. 1838 *Ibid.* ed. 2 s.v. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Parvis*..It seems also to have signified a room over the church porch, where schools used to be held. 1848 *Rickman's Archit.* p. xlvi, A plain porch..with a room over it (commonly but erroneously called a parvise). 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 568. 1856 J. ALLEN *Lisheard* viii. 120. 1867 *Gwilt's Archit.* (ed. 6) 956 A Norman porch, with an upper story or *parvise*, a chamber which appears to have been variously appropriated. 1882 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *Parvise* or *Parvis*... Modern writers have applied this term, but apparently without any good authority, to a room often found over church porches. 1888 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VI. 203/1.

†2. A public or academic conference or disputation. (So called from being originally held in the court or portico of a church.) *Obs.*

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) III. vi. 142/1 There [in chirche] they holde theyr peruys of many wronges whiche they thynke to doo. *c* 1530 MORE *Answ. Frith* Wks. 841/2 Whan he was a young sophister he would I dare say haue been full sore ashamed so to haue ouerseene himselfe at Oxforde at a peruise. 1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 296 M. Hesk. will set .. a boy in the Paruis to answere the Bishop. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Parvis*, a Court before a Church-Porch,..whence that Disputation at Oxford, call'd *Disputatio in Parvisiis*. It is also apply'd to the Mooting or Law-Disputes among young Students at the Inns of Court. 1886 H. C. MAXWELL LYTE *Univ. Oxford* 205 A 'general sophister'..was required to attend the logical 'variations' that were held 'in the parvise' for at least a year, 'disputing, arguing, and responding' on sophisms...The parvise being a cloister, paved platform, or other open space, immediately adjoining a church. A curious instance of the survival of old names is to be found in the 'testamur'..which is nowadays [down to 1893] issued by the examiners at 'Responsions', to the effect that a successful candidate has answered to the questions of the Masters of the Schools 'in parviso'.

Parvitude (pā·rvitiud). *rare.* [f. L. *parv-us* small, after *magnitude*. (The L. derivative was *parvitās*.)] Littleness, smallness.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 34 Magnitude, Parvitude, and Number. 1662 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 59 Because of its parvitude it cannot reach to the same floor with them. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 89 They differ in magnitude and parvitude. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 59 A continued preference for the slum .. would confess parvitude in the point of view.

†b. An absolutely small or minute thing, an atom. *Obs.*

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 189 These perfect Parvitudes .. which are so infinitely subtile, that no Touch can perceive them. 1659 — *Immort. Soul* II. i. 115 By a meer point of Matter I doe not mean a meer Mathematicall point, but a perfect Parvitude, or the least reality of which Matter can consist. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 777 To suppose Incorporeal Substances, Unextended and Indivisible, is to make them Absolute Parvitudes.

†**Pa·rvity.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *parvitās* smallness, f. *parv-us* small: see -ITY.] = prec.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 190 Through paruity of exercise .. many crude .. humours are bred. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* i. 4 Such a kind of turbinated figure represents a certain parvitie. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 159 But what are these for their fineness and parvity?

Parvoline (pā·rvōlain). *Chem.* [f. L. *parv-us* small, little + *-oline*, after *quinoline*.] A ptomaine $C_9H_{13}N$, $= C_5H_2N(CH_3)_2(C_2H_5)$ dimethylethylpyridine, obtained as an oily liquid with a disagreeable odour, from decaying mackerel and horse flesh, and also from certain shales and bituminous coals.

1855 GREV. WILLIAMS in *Q. Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* VII. 106, I propose to assign it the name of Parvoline in allusion to its small volatility as compared with its associated bases. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 118/2 Of the alkaline matters there are leucoline,..and parvoline ($C^{18}H^{13}N$). 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkal.* 31 Parvoline $C^9H^{13}N$.—This was the first ptomaine chemically analysed and defined. It was discovered by MM. Gautier and Etard in the putrefactive products of the mackerel and horse flesh.

Parvule (pā·rviul). *U. S.* [f. L. *parvul-us*, *-um* very small, dim. of *parvus* small.] (See quot.)

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Parvules*, an American speciality, similar in all respects to 'granules'; made up with a fixed, but very small, quantity of some active drug.

Parwanah, -wanna, variants of PURWANNAH.

Parwynke, obs. form of PERIWINKLE [1].

†**Pary,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *parier* or L. *pariāre*, to be equal, to tally, f. *pār*, *par-em* equal.]

1. *intr.* To tally.

1716 BENTLEY *Let. to Abp. Wake* 15 Apr. in Monk *Life* (1833) I. 399 When I came to try Pope Clement's Vulgate, I soon found the Greek of the Alexandrian, and that would by no means pary.

2. *trans.* To bet, stake.

a 1462 HENRYSON *Practysis of Med.* 84 (Bann. MS.) Sir, minister this medecyne at evin to sum man, And, or pryme be past, my powder I pary, They sall bliss yow or ellis bittirly yow ban.

Pary, obs. f. PARRY. **Paryll,** obs. f. PERIL. **Parysch(e, parysse, -yssh,** obs. ff. PARISH. **Paryschoon, -shchon,** var. PARISHEN [1] *Obs.* **Paryse(e:** see PARISIS. **Parytory,** obs. f. PARIETARY *sb.*

‖ **Pas** (pā). [F. *pas* step, precedency, etc.]

1. The right of going first; precedence. Phrases, *to dispute, give, take, yield, the pas* [F. *prendre, céder le pas*, etc.] Also *fig.*

1707 *Vulpone* 23 It appears they have always fiercely contended for the *pas* among themselves. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 529 ₱7 Aristotle would have the latter yield the *Pas* to the former. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 Nov., My aunt and her paramour took the *pas*. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xvi, He takes the *pas* of dukes. 1885 *Spectator* 22 Aug. 1109/2 It is difficult to give any one portion of it the *pas* of the others.

2. A step in dancing; a kind of dance; mostly in names of special dances, as *Pas de deux*, a dance or figure for two persons; *Pas grave*, a slow or solemn dance; *Pas seul*, a dance or figure for one person.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III. iv, Mine are true-born English legs, they don't understand their curst French lingo! their *pas* this, and *pas* that, and *pas* t'other. 1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversations*, etc. I. 140 She .. shewed a new *pas grave*, which her dancing-master had lately introduced. 1819 T. HOPE *Anastasius* (1820) I. vii. 136 A *pas-de-deux* which we performed together as a lover and his mistress. 1868 *Daily News* 3 Nov., The father of some 'young phenomenon' of a minor theatre fiddling in an ecstacy of admiration at his little daughter's rehearsal of her 'pas' before going on. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Rob Lynne* I. viii. 165 Fanny..performed a..*pas de seul* up the garden path.

3. *Pas-de-souris.* (*Fortif.*) [F. lit. 'mouse-steps'.] A staircase from the ravelin to the ditch.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pas de Souris*. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 268 *Stairs*, or *Pas de souris*. These steps of masonry are made at the gorges of the several works, and at the salient, and re-entering angles of the counterscarp.

Pas, obs. form of PACE, PASS.

1385 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 410/2 Deferryt tyl his lauchfull day next eftir pas.

Pasan, pasang (pā·zăn, -ăŋ). Also 8 **pasan**, 9 **pasun, paseng.** [a. Pers. پازن *pāzan* the mountain goat; erron. analysed as f. *pā* foot + *sang* stone.]

A species of wild goat (*Capra Ægagrus*), found in Western Asia and Crete; the bezoar-goat.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. 74 The eighth is called the pazan; or, by some, the bezoar goat. 1834 J. B. FRASER *Persia* xii. 470 Two of the most interesting creatures to be met with in these countries are the .. Pazun (the mountain goat) and the Argali. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 282/2 Cuvier .. considers the Paseng (*Capra Ægagrus*) to be the parent-stock of all the varieties of the domestic goat. 1893 LYDEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 107 The bezoar stone .. is a concretion obtained from the stomach of the pasang.

¶ Mistakenly identified by Buffon (1764, XII. 212) with the oryx or gemsbok, a S. African antelope; the error was formerly followed by some English compilers, and is reproduced in some recent dictionaries.

Pasc, Pasce, obs. ff. PASCH, PASS. **Pascage, Pascal,** obs. ff. PASCUAGE, PASCHAL, PASCUAL.

Pascent (pæ·sĕnt), *a. rare* [1]. [ad. L. *pāscent-em*, pr. pple. of *pāscĕre* to feed, graze.] Feeding.

1763 GOLDSM. *Misc. Wks.* (1837) II. 538 The pascent creature finds a bed which at once supplies food and protection.

Pasch (pask). Now *arch.* or *Hist.* Forms: 2–4 *pl.* **pasches**, 3 (*Orm.*) **passake**, 3–7 **paschе**, 4–6 **paske, pask**, 5, 9 **pasque**, 4– **pasch**, (4 **pasck**, 5 **pasc, pasce, pache, passh**, 5–6 **passe**, 6 **paasse**, *Sc.* 5 **paisch**, 6 **pashe, pess, peice**, 7 **peace**: see also PACE *sb.*[2]; in L. form, 4, 9 **pascha**). [a. OF. *pasche* (Phil. de Thaun, etc.) and *pasque* (mod.F. *pâque*), ad. L. *pascha*, a. Gr. *πάσχα*, ad. Heb. פֶּסַח *pesakh*, in Aramaic emphatic state פַּסְחָא *paskhā* a passing over, the Passover; f. פָּסַח *pāsakh* to pass over. The OF. pl. *pasches*:—L. *paschas* (acc. pl.) occurs already in the OE. Chron. *a* 1131. Cognate forms from L. were OS., OFris. *pascha* (MDu. *paeschen*, Du. *paaschen*, MLG. *pasche(n*, LG. *pâschen*, *pâsken*), Icel. *páskar* (Sw. *påsk(a*, Da. *paaske*); the Northern Eng. forms in *paske, pask* (whence *pass, pace*, etc.), were perh. from Scandinavian. Formerly often *pl.* with *sing.* sense, as in F., Du., LG., Icelandic, etc.]

1. The Jewish feast of the Passover.

c 1200 ORMIN 15850 Forr Passke,—3iff þu turrnenn willt þatt word till Ennglissh spæche, þa taccnebb itt tatt uss birrþ a33 Uss flittenn towarrd Criste. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3157 Þat ni3t sal ben fest pasche, forð-for, on engle tunge, it be. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6164 (Cott.) Quat wise þai suld þair paskes [*later MSS.* pask, paske] hald. *Ibid.* 16814 + 2 If ani man At paschez to ded wore broght. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xii. 43 This is the religioun of phask [*Vulg.* phase]; ech alien shal not ete therof. — *Mark* xiv. 14 Wher is my fulfilling [*gloss* or etyng place] where I schal ete pask [1582 *Rhem.* the Pasche] with my disciplis. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) viii. 92 There made our Lord his Pask with his Disciples. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvii. 29 Þe lambe of Pasc. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Esdras* i. 1 Josias made a Pasch in Ierusalem. 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints, James* 1 May (1847) V. 16 In the second year of Christ's preaching, soon after the Pasch, in the year 31. [1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1867) 114 Hail our Pascha, That wast dead! 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 284/2 The Churches of Asia Proconsularis .. kept the feast of Passover or Pasch at the same time as the Jews—viz. 14 Nisan.]

2. The Christian festival of Easter. *arch.* or *local*: cf. PACE *sb.*[2] (In ME. often in *pl.* with collective sense = Easter-tide: cf. F. *les Pâques*.)

a 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1122 On þis ȝeare wæs se king Heanri on Cristes mæssan on Norhtwic and on Pasches he weas on Norhthamtune. 13.. *Coer de L.* 6475 Hys brother Ihon, Wolde do corowne hym anon, At the Pask. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9267 At Londone his Pasches he [Uther] held. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 321 Anes in the yhere, That is at sai, at paskes. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 104 Syr, we pray yow that the swerde be suffred yet in the ston to Passh. 1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* clxiii. 241 There helde they the feste of ester or pasque, the x day of Apryll. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2004 And halds me ȝit vnder that same proces, That gart me want the Sacrament at Pasche [*v. r.* pess]. 1557 TUSSER 100 *Points Husb.* lxviii, Spare meddowes at shroftide, spare marshes at paske. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 234 To grant the ry[t] celebratione of the Pashe. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. vi. § 30. 349 Who had assigned the fourteenth of the Moneth of March for the observation of the *Pascha*. 1722 S. SEWALL

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Diary 21 Dec., They kept not Yule nor Pasch. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 284/2 The great majority of Christians celebrated the Pasch on the Sunday after Nisan 14..because on that day Christ rose again.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* in many collocations = Easter-, as *pasch-even, -lamb, -mass, -morn, -tide, -week.* Also PASCH-DAY, -EGG.

c 1200 ORMIN 15849 Þa frellsenn þe33, þatt witt tu wel, Gastlike Passkemesse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18617 Þe seuend dai in paske tide, He ras arli, wit-vten bide. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 101 Quhill the tysday in pask-owk [*v. rr.* payss wouk, Pasche Oulk] On athir half thai trowis tuk. *Ibid.* 105 Apon paske evin all richt To the castell..come schippis xv. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 666 That Lord that..rose on pasche morne. 1533 TINDALE *Supper of Lord* C vj b, I wyll compare circumcision wyth baptysme: and the passe lambe wyth Christes supper. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 583 Th' Israelites, whose doores were markt before, With sacred Pass-Lambs Sacramental gore.

Paschal (pɑ·skăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5–6 **paskal**(l, 6 **pascal**(l, **pascquall**, 8 **pasqual.** [a. F. *pascal* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *paschāl-is* (Codex Theod.), f. *pascha* PASCH: see -AL.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the Jewish Passover.

Paschal lamb, the lamb slain and eaten at the Passover; applied to Christ, hence also to various symbolic representations of Christ: = AGNUS DEI b and c.

c 1430 LYDG. *Hors, Sheep & G.* 1 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 15 This pascalle Lambe with-owte spott, alle whyte. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xiv. 12 The first daye of swete breed, when they offered the pascal lambe. 1658 LIGHTFOOT *Horæ Hebraicæ* (1859) II. 336 That Judas after the paschal supper ..could make his agreement with the priests, and get his blades..together ready to apprehend our Saviour. *a* 1714 SHARP *Wks.* (1754) VII. Serm. xii. 223 The paschal feast, from whence our Saviour took his sacrament of the Lord's supper. 1845 H. J. ROSE in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 891/1 The paschal lamb they called the body of the Passover.

2. Of or pertaining to Easter; used in Easter celebrations.

Paschal candle, a large candle blessed and lighted in the service of Holy Saturday and placed on the gospel side of the altar there to remain till Ascension day.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 377 The grete cicle of the terme Paschalle is finischede or complete in this vᵗʰᵉ yere of Iustinus, whiche is of v.ᵉ. yere and xxxijᵗᴵ from the passion of Criste, and after Marianus v.ᵉ. and lx. yere. 1477–9 in *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (E. E. T. S.) 92 For makyng of the paschall tapre..weyng xxx lb. 1506 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's Bp. Stortford* (1882) 31 For the paskal sylver at Ester eve. 1519 in Nash *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 6 For mending and scouring of the Pascall cansticke. 1653 JER. TAYLOR 25 *Serm.* 39 They then thought that when the Paschall taper burn'd, the flames of hell could not burn, till the holy wax was spent. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Paschal Rents*, are rents or yearly tributes paid by the inferior Clergy to the Bishop or Arch-Deacon at their Easter-Visitation. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 61 At the time of confession and pasqual communion. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* 56 Polycarp .. visited Rome, hoping to adjust the Paschal controversy.

B. *sb.* Various absolute uses of A. 1 and 2.

1. A great candle lighted at Easter: see A. 2. **b.** A candlestick to hold the same. Cf. JUDAS 2.

1427 in *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (E. E. T. S.) 64 A pece of tymbre to þe newe Paschall. *Ibid.*, A dysch of peuter for þe Paskall. 1519 in Nash *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 5 For wax and making of the Pascall. 1500 MUNDAY *Eng. Romayne Life* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 186 After the Iewes..be baptized, they be brought into the church, and there they see the hallowing of the paschall, which is a mightie great wax taper. 1593 in *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees 1903) 11 On the height of the sᵈ candlestick or pascall of lattine was a fair large flower..wherein did stand a long peece of wood..wheron stood a great long square tap of wax called the pascall. 1826 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 436 The paschal or great Easter taper at Westminster Abbey was three hundred pounds' weight. *Ibid.*, The paschal in Durham cathedral was square wax, and reached to within a man's length of the roof.

2. The Passover celebration, Passover supper, or Passover lamb.

1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 46 He did desire to eat the Pascall of the lawe. 1581 R. GOADE in *Confer.* III. (1584) T iij, There was some distance of time betweene the Pascall and the Supper. *a* 1655 VINES *Lord's Supper* (1677) 16 The Levites killed the paschals. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 34 To suffer them [Jews]..to Celebrate their Paschal with all possible Solemnity.

†**Pa·schalist.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -IST.] An adherent of (the Greek or Roman) Easter.

1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* Wks. (1851) 89 That which Church Histories report of those East, and Western Paschalists.

†**Pa·sch-day.** *Sc.* and *north. dial. Obs.* Forms: see PASCH, PACE *sb.*² Easter-day. (Sometimes applied to Good Friday.)

c 1200 ORMIN 15552 Forr þatt Judisskenn Passkedaȝȝ þa shollde cumenn newenn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13227 (Cott.) Sant ion..was slan in pasch daus [*F.* paske dawes]. 1472 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 25 The Lord sall reperell be Passe day. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 227 Anent the celebratione of the Pasche day. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) I. 262 No preiching nor commvnion..wes vsit and wont, nor yit givin on pash day.

Pasch-egg (pɑ·skˌeːg). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: see PASCH, PACE *sb.*²; also corruptly **paste-egg.** An Easter egg: an egg dyed of various colours, and boiled hard, as an Easter gift.

1579, 1611, etc. [see PACE *sb.*²]. 1677 COLES *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, Pasch-eggs, Eggs given at Easter, *Ovum paschale croceum* or *luteum.* 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* 310 Of Pasche, or as they are commonly called, Paste Eggs. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Paste-eggs.* 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 80 And kindly country-women, yet, Their Pasch-eggs ready make, Of divers colours beautiful, To give for Jesus' sake. 1898 *Dublin Rev.* July 153 In France it is, or was until recently, usual to eat the Pasch-egg before any other food was partaken of on Easter Day.

Pasch-flower: see PASQUE-FLOWER.

Paschite (pæ·skəit). [f. Gr. πάσχα, PASCH + -ITE.] One who observed Easter on the date of the Jewish Passover, the fourteenth of Nisan; a quartodeciman. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pascible (pæ·sĭb'l), *a. rare.* [ad. L. type **pascibilis*, f. *pascĕre* to feed: see -IBLE.] Capable of serving as pasture.

1795 J. BILLINGSLEY *Agric. Somerset* (1798) 52 Land.. when pascible for the remaining months, of little value from being overstocked.

Pascioun, Pasck, obs. ff. PASSION, PASCH.

Pa·scuage. *rare*—°. Also 7 **pascage.** [a. OF. *pascuage* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. late L. *pascuāticum* (med.L. *pascuāgium*), f. L. *pascu-um* pasture, neuter of *pascuus* adj., PASCUOUS, f. *pascĕre* to feed: see -AGE.] The grazing of cattle.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pascage*, grazing, feeding or pasturing of Cattle. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

Pascual (pæ·skiuăl), *a.* Also 7 **pascal.** [a. OF. *pascual, pascuel*, ad. med.L. *pascuāl-is*, f. *pascu-um* grazing: see -AL. Cf. med.L. *pascuale* sb.] Of or pertaining to pastures; growing in pastures.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pascal*, feeding here, and there abroad, belonging to pasture. 1863 J. G. BAKER *N. Yorks. Stud.* 183 We may employ a series of adjectives such as sylvestral, pratal, pascual, cricetal [etc.]. 1883 A. FRYER in *Jrnl. Bot., Brit. & For.* XXI. 375 No hard and fast line can be drawn between Pascual and Pratal plants.

Pascuant (pæ·skiuˌănt), *a. Her.* [f. L. *pascu-um* pasture, grazing + -ANT.] Said of deer, oxen, etc. represented as grazing.

c 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I, *Pascuant*, or *Pasquant* (French *paissant*), is a term used for sheep, cows, &c. when feeding. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* vi. (ed. 3) 90 *Pascuant*: Applied to Deer, Oxen, etc., when grazing.

Pascuous (pæ·skiuˌəs), *a.* [ad. L. *pascuōs-us* abounding in pasture, f. *pascuum* pasture, grazing: cf. OF. *pascueux.*] = PASCUAL.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pascuous*, serving for pasture, or for feeding, or grazing of Beasts. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Pascuous*, growing in pastures.

Pase, obs. form of PACE, PASS.

Pasement, obs. f. PASSEMENT. **Paseng,** var. PASANG. **Paseporte, Pase-tyme, Pas-flower, Pasgarde:** see PASSPORT, PASTIME, PASQUE-FLOWER, PASS-GUARD.

Pash (pæʃ), *sb.*¹ *Obs.* exc. *dial.* A head.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 128 Thou want'st a rough pash, & the shoots that I haue, To be full like me. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Wds., Pash*, 'a mad pash', a mad-brain. *Chesh. a* 1697 CLELAND *Poems* 66 Some turning up their gay Mustachoes, And others robbing [i. e. rubbing] their dull pashes. 1719 RAMSAY *To Arbuckle* 118, I [wig-maker and poet] theek the out, and line the inside Of mony a douce and witty pash. 1836 J. STRUTHERS *Dyckmont* II. 6 Where's Jock Arneil's lang witty pash? [In E. D. D. as *Scotch* and *Cheshire.*]

Pash (pæʃ), *sb.*² Now chiefly *dial.* [f. PASH *v.*]

1. A smashing or crushing blow or stroke. *rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Gourmade*, a cuffe on the mouth, a pash on the nose.

2. A crashing blow or fall; a crash. Now *dial.*

1677 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries*, etc. (1883) III. 149 There was suddenly a pash of a chamber-floore. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Pash*, a sudden crash. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pash.* 'I fell wi sike a *pash*'.

3. A heavy fall or dash of rain or snow. *dial.*

1790 MARSHALL *Midl. Counties* (1796) II. Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Pash* (of rain), a heavy fall of rain. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pash.* 'We hev hed a sad pash last week'. 1885 *O. Rev.* Apr. 350 The soil would have been run together like lime by a 'pash' of rain.

4. *transf.* 'The fragments produced by a smash' (E. D. D.), debris; hence, a collection, a medley, a great quantity or number.

1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* Suppl., *Pash*, a great many. *North.* 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Apr. 386 (*title of Article*) A Pash of Heraldry.

Pash, *sb.*³ Aphetic form of CALIPASH.

1764 FOOTE *Patron* I. i, Not the meanest member of my corporation but can distinguish the pash from the pee.

Pash (pæʃ), *v.* Also 4 **passche,** 4–6 **pas(s)he.** [app., like many other vbs. in *-ash*, of onomatopœic origin: cf. BASH, SMASH. In sense 5 doubtfully related to Sw. dial. *paska*: see PASK.

A much used word (esp. in sense 2) from *c* 1575 for some 60 years; but now chiefly *dial.*: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

1. *trans.* To hurl or throw (something) violently, so as either to break it against something, or smash something with it; to dash. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 16 Piries and Plomtres weore passchet to þe grounde. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 17 As the sonne of Saturne in his wrath Pasht all the mountaines at Typheus head. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* I. i, And in that sorrow, As he was pashing it [the lute] against a tree, I suddenly stept in. 1876 *Mid Yorksh. Gloss.* s. v., To pash a thing is..to hurl or dash it violently, from a short distance.

2. To break or dash (a thing) in pieces or to atoms; to crush or smash by blows.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 99 Deth cam dryuende after and al to doust passhed [*v. rr.* paschte, passhte] Kynges & knyȝtes kayseres and popes. *c* 1540 J. REDFORD *Mor. Play Wit & Sc.* (Shaks. Soc.) 8 Pash head, pash brayne, The knaves are slayne. 1628 GAULE *Pract. Ths.* (1629) 9 One should ryse from her Loynes..and pash that wily Serpents head. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxiii. 282 It pasheth into pieces the Steel Sword. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Pash*, to beat any thing brittle into small fragments. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 843 Planed and studded club Once more has pashed competitors to dust.

3. To strike or knock violently, usually so as to bruise or smash. Also *absol.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xlvi. 38 Þei dusshed hym, þei dasshed hym,..Þei pusshed hym, þei passhed hym. 1570–83 FOXE *A. & M.* 295/2 In the meane while the Christians..were pelted and pashed with stones by them which stood aboue. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 213 If I goe to him, with my armed fist, Ile pash him ore the face. 1611 COTGR., *Gourmé*..cuffed on the mouth, pashed on the nose, or face. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XVIII. 119 He his adversary on the neck Pash'd close beneath his ear; he split the bones. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xiv. 362 Never wouldst thou ..have pashed that venerable face with the rude flint-stones.

b. With obj. of cognate meaning.

1602 *How man may chuse good wife* II. iii, *Per Jovem et Junonem! hoc* Shall pash his coxcomb such a knock.

4. To drive *out* by a violent blow, to dash *out* (brains, etc.).

1530 PALSGR. 653/2 He passhed out his braynes with a stone. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 79/2 They left him [Becket] not till they had cut and pashed out his braines. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Quot. xxiv. 199 So may their scattered Brain Pash'd from their cursèd Sculls the Pavement stain. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v., I'll pash thy brains out. 1855 BROWNING *Childe Roland* xii, 'Tis a brute must walk Pashing their [dock-leaves'] life out.

5. *intr.* Said of the dashing action of sudden heavy rain (now *dial.*); also of that of a wave upon a rock; and of the action of beating or striking water as by the feet of a horse (*rare*).

[With the last of these cf. ME. PASK, to dabble; but this sense does not appear to have come down dialectally, and Browning's use is prob. due to the exigency of rime.]

1589 [see PASHING below]. 1855 BROWNING *Up at a Villa* vii, There's a fountain to spout and splash!..horses with curling fish-tails, that prance and paddle and pash Round the lady atop in her conch. 1892 STOPF. BROOKE *Early Eng. Lit.* II. xvi. 87 The black sea waves pash and pash upon it. 1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v., It [the rain] fair pash'd doon. The water was pashing out of the broken spout. The rain came pashing against the windows.

Hence **Pa·shed, Pa·shing** *ppl. adjs.*

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 24 Vᵒ watrie clowdes with pashing showres vncessantlie, sending down their vnreasonable moysture. 1593 — *Christ's T.* (1613) 39. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V. v. 10 Wauing his beame, Vpon the pashed courses of the Kings. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pashed*, dashed. 1847 *Bairnsla Ann.* 12 (E. D. D.) Pashin' rain.

‖ **Pasha, pacha** (pɑ·ʃa, păʃā·). Forms: 7–8 **pascha,** 7 **passa,** 9 **pashaw, pacha,** 8– **pasha.** [Turkish *pāshā*, generally held to be the same as *bāshā* from *bāsh* head, chief, in some Eastern Turkish dialects *pāsh.* The form with *b* was app. the earlier, being that first adopted in Western languages: see BASHAW.

In Turkish there is no hard-and-fast line between the breath and voice stops; and in the case of *p, b*, the confusion is increased by the absence of *p* in Arabic and the occasional replacement of Persian and Turkish *p* by *b* (cf. *papoosh, pabouch, babouche*, etc): this may have conduced to interchange of *b, p*, and survival of the *p* in *pasha.* Some however think *pāshā* and *bāshā* originally distinct words (cf. quot. 1687); Zenker distinguishes *bāshā*, the officer of the Janizaries, from *pāshā*, which is now largely a civil title; but Barbier says that the title, in either form, was under the ancient régime exclusively a military one. The best Turkish scholars think there is no ground for connecting the word in any way with Pers. *pādshah* king or emperor, Turkish *pādishah* the Sultan.]

A title borne in Turkey by officers of high rank, as military commanders, and governors of provinces. Formerly, esp. in the case of military commanders, written BASHAW.

There are three grades of pashas, formerly distinguished by the number of horse-tails displayed as a symbol in war; the highest grade (of three tails) corresponding to a commanding general, admiral, or governor of equivalent rank; the second (of two tails) to a general of division or vice-admiral, etc.; the third (of one tail) to a general of brigade, rear-admiral, or naval officer of corresponding rank.

[For earlier quotations (1534–1860) see BASHAW.]

1646 CRASHAW *Deo Nostro* (1652) 193 The aged Pascha pleads not years, But spies love's dawn, and disappears. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2219/2 The Chiaus Bassa is made a Passa, which is a Preferment to his Loss. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 17 May, Every pasha has his Jew, who is his *homme d'affaires.* 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* I. 4 The price of bread .. is fixed by the pashaw of the province. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 565 The freedman..has beat back the Pacha of Negropont. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* iv, I am like the Pasha of three tails. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* I. 3 The rest of the party went on to see the Pacha of Egypt's Palace.

Hence **Pasha-like** *a.*, like or after the manner of a pasha. **Pashadom,** the domain, realm, or estate of pashas.

1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 172, I .. began to feel quite supreme and Pashá-like. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 1/2 On the 23rd of October last year I was at Cairo... Pashadom seemed fairly ablaze with decorations and ribbons. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 24 July 5/3 The Sultan and all pashadom have been filled with growing anxiety and concern.

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Pashalic, pachalic (pa·ʃalik, păʃă·lik), *sb.* (*a.*) Also **-lick**, **-lik**. [Turkish *pāshālik*, from *-lik*, suffix of quality or condition.] The jurisdiction of a pasha; the district governed by a pasha.

1745 Pococke *Descr. of East* II. i. 76 The place of residence of the pasha of this country, on which account it was called the pashalic of Saphet. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* I. 52 A pachalic is divided, for military purposes, into certain districts, called sangiacs, or standards. 1813 Byron *Br. Abydos* II. xv, Abdallah's Pachalick was gain'd. 1894 *Times* 11 Oct. 10/6 In September, 1877, he was appointed Consul for the pashalics of Adana, Aleppo, and Tripoli, residing at Aleppo.

B. as *adj.* Of or pertaining to a pasha.

1863 Woolner *Beautiful Lady* 129 Seizing pachalic power by a swift blow. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Feb. 4/7 There is to be an end to military exactions and Pashalic oppression [in the Soudan].

†**Pashe.** *Obs.* Also 6 **paishe.** App. short for *passion*, in the asseveration 'for the pashe of God': cf. the full 'for the passion of God', by the same speaker in IV. iii.

a 1553 Udall *Royster D.* IV. iii, Nay for the paishe of God, let me now treate peace. *Ibid.* vii, Backe for the pashe of God, backe sirs. *Ibid.* viii, *R. Royster.* Away, or else die we shall. *M. Mery.* Away for the pashe of our sweete Lord Iesus Christ. *Ibid.* v. v.

Pashe, Pashion, obs. ff. Pasch, Passion.

‖**Pashm** (pæ·ʃm). [Pers. پشم *pashm* wool, down.] The under-fur of hairy quadrupeds in the elevated lands north of the Himalayas, esp. that of the goat, which is the material of Cashmere shawls. So ‖ **Pashmina** (pæʃmī·nă) [Pers. *pashmīn* adj., woollen].

1880 Mrs. A. G. F. E. James *Ind. Indust.* xxxi. 364 The *pashm*, or shawl-wool, is a downy substance, growing next to the skin and under the thick hair of those goats found in Thibet and in the elevated lands north of the Himalayas. 1885 Balfour *Cycl. India* III. 154 Pashm and pashmina are specially applied to the fine shawl-wool of Turfan and Changthan. 1893 *R. Nat. Hist.* (ed. Lydekker) I. 7 This under-fur is greatly developed in Mammals of all groups inhabiting Tibet, where it is locally known as 'pashm'; and it is this pashm of the goat of these regions which affords the materials for the celebrated Kashmir shawls.

Pasigraphy (pāsi·grăfi). [irreg. f. Gr. πᾶσι for all + -graphy.] A name given to a system of writing proposed for universal use, with characters representing ideas instead of words, so as to be (like the ordinary numerals 1, 2, 3, etc.) intelligible to persons of all languages. Applied originally to a system proposed in 1796; subsequently to others having a similar object.

1796 in *Monthly Rev.* XIX. 357 *Pasigraphy*, from πᾶσι *to all* and γράφω *I write*, will not explain the sounds of any known language but the sense of the words of every language, even of that which people have never learnt. 1797 T. Brown in Welsh *Life* i. (1825) 35. 1801 *Sk. Paris as it was* II. xl. 45 It is also in contemplation to teach a blind pupil pasigraphy, or universal language, invented by Demaimieux. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 189 Essay on geological Pasigraphy, or on the manner of representing the phenomena of the stratification of the rocks, by perfectly simple signs. 1870 Bachmaier *Pasigraph. Dict. & Gram.* Introd., Pasigraphy teaches people to communicate with one another in writing by means of numbers, which convey the same ideas in all languages.

Hence **Pa·sigraph** *v. trans.*, to express or represent in pasigraphy; **Pasigra·phic, -ical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to pasigraphy.

1796 in *Monthly Rev.* XIX. 357 At the end of a very few hours, any intelligent person may pasigraph his own idiom, by consulting the method, characters, and the twelve invariable rules. 1797 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 563 Over each column is stationed one letter of the pasigraphic alphabet. 1804 — in *Crit. Rev.* Ser. III. I. 382 The figures of arithmetic are already pasigraphic. 1839 *Proc. Amer. Philol. Soc.* I. 121 The Chinese alphabet forms a sort of pasigraphic system. 1852 Jerdan *Autobiog.* II. 221. 1870 Bachmaier (*title*) Pasigraphical Dictionary and Grammar.

Pasilaly (pæ·silăli). *rare.* [irreg. f. Gr. πᾶσι for all + -λαλια speaking.] A spoken language for universal use.

1805 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III. 14 It appears that the Indians have invented, what a recent French writer calls a *pasilaly*, a method of talking to people of all languages, without understanding theirs. 1864 in Webster.

†**Pask,** *v. Obs.* [Appears to be cognate with mod.Sw. dial. *paska* to dabble in water (Rietz); cf. Norw. *baska* in same sense: cf. also Pash *v.*, Plash *v.*] *intr.* To dabble or plash (in water).

c 1305 *St. Andrew* 8 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 98 Here nettes gonne forsake And suede him .. Hem was so betere þan to pasken in þe water iwis While oure louerd an vrþe was.

Pask, -e, Pasmain, obs. ff. Pasch, Passement.

†**Pasme.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *pasme* (Godef.) swoon, faint = Pr. *pasme*, Sp., Pg. *pasmo* (and *espasmo*), It. *spasimo*:—L. *spasmus* Spasm, treated as *ex-pasmus*, *pasmus*, and with altered meaning; cf. mod.F. *pâmer* to faint.] A swoon.

1591 Greene *Farew. Folly* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 315 Semyramis no sooner heard of the death of hir husbande, but she fell into a pasme, and was hardly brought to life.

Pasment, -mond, obs. ff. Passement. **Pasnep(pe, -nepe,** obs. ff. Parsnip. **Paspy,** var. Passepied. **Pasque,** var. Pasch, Easter.

Pasque-flower (pa·skˌflaʊəɹ). Forms: *α.* **6–7 Passe-, 7 Pas-flower.** *β.* **6– pasque-, 7–8 pasch-flower.** [Orig. *passeflower*, a. F. *passefleur* (1539 R. Estienne) 'a variety of anemone' (Hatz.-Darm.); changed by Gerarde to *pasqueflower*, after *pasque*, Pasch, Easter.] A species of Anemone (*A. Pulsatilla*) growing on chalk downs in England, and elsewhere in Europe, blossoming in April, with bell-shaped purple flowers clothed with silky hairs. Called also *pasque-anemone*.

With distinctive adjuncts the name is applied to other species of Anemone, as the **American Pasque-flower**, *A. patens*, var. *Nuttaliana*; **Japanese P.**, the Autumnal Anemone, *A. Japonica*.

α. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. lxxv. 422 Passeflower or the first Anemone, hath leaves like Coriander. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. lxxiii. 309 Passe flower is called..after the Latin name Pulsatill, or Flawe flower. 1611 Cotgr., *Passe-fleur*, the Passeflower, bastard Anemone, or Windflower. 1651 J. F[reake] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 39 Poisonous things delight in the Plant called Pas-flower. 1658 Phillips, *Passeflower*, a certain kind of flower, otherwise called Pulsatil.

β. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. lxxiii. 309 They flower for the most part about Easter, which hath mooved me to name it Pasque flower, or Easter flower. 1629 Parkinson *Paradisus* 201 The yellow Pasque flower... Red Pasque flower... White Pasque flower. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxi. (1794) 301 The Pasque-flower, so called from its flowering about Easter, .. adorns some of our dry chalky hills, with its beautiful bell-shaped purple flowers. 1854 S. Thomson *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 175 The pasque-flower, purple anemone.

Pasquil (pæ·skwil), *sb.* Also 6 **pasqual,** 7 **pasquell.** [ad.med.L. *Pasquillus*, ad. It. *Pasquillo*, dim. of *Pasquino*; in F. *Pasquille*: see Pasquin.

The L. form is known as early as 1509: see Pasquin. The Fr. appears in *Les Visions de Pasquille*, 1547 (Ebert).]

†**1.** = Pasquin 1. *Obs.*

1533 Elyot *Wise Man* Proheme A v, For there be Gnathos in Spayne as wel as in Grece, Pasquilles in Englande as welle as in Rome. — *Pasquil the playne* A ij, Pasquille is an olde Romane, but by longe sittinge in the strete, and hering market men chat, he is become rude and homely. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 67 These two verses were written to the Pope, as worthie such a one, and sette upon Pasquillus in Roome. 1609 Dekker *Gulls Horne-bk.* I. (1862) 9 I'm the Pasquil's madcap that will do it. 1616 R. Carpenter *Past. Charge* 66 Making the Pulpit oftentimes a Pasquill to ease their spleenes. 1651 Weldon *Cyt. K. Chas.* 205 The Councell Table was growne more like a Pasquil then a grave Senate.

2. A lampoon posted up in a public place; any circulated or published lampoon; a pasquinade.

1542 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IX. 12 Here hathe been also after the maner of Rome, a pasqual set up upon Sainct Marques day laste, tantynge thEmperour. 1589 Cooper *Admon.* 56 The Libeller to set out his *Pasquill*, raketh all things. 1612 T. James *Jesuits' Downf.* 38 They blame others for Libells and verie vnpriestly Pasquils, and yet write themselues. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 92 P 1 All the Pasquils, Lampoons and Libels, we meet with now-a-days. 1865 Wright *Hist. Caricature* xix. 315 The pasquils formed a body of satire which struck indiscriminately at everybody within its range.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pasquil-maker, -pulpit.*

c 1642 A. Brome *On Death J. Shute* 35 Nor such as into pasquill pulpits come With thundering non sence, but to beat the drum To civil wars. 1770 Baretti *Journ. Genoa* II. 1 They only put one in mind of the Pasquil-makers of Rome or the Monthly and Critical Reviewers of England.

Hence **Pasqui·llic** *a.*, of the nature of a pasquil.

1833 Carlyle *Misc.* (1872) V. 66 Verse (be it heroic, be it pasquillic).

†**Pa·squil,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] **a.** *intr.* To compose pasquils. **b.** *trans.* To libel or satirize in a pasquil; to lampoon. So **Pa·squillant** *sb.*, the writer of a pasquil; *adj.* lampooning; **Pa·squiller,** the composer of a pasquil or pasquils.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. IV. iv. (1651) 148 Princes .. are grievously vexed with these pasquelling libels and satyrs. 1643 Howell *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 268 In Holland and other places he was pasquill'd at. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 609 There wanted not some, who took occasion to pasquil it.

1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* (1870) 204 [The character] of a gossip, backbiter and pasquillant. 1833 Carlyle *Misc.* (1872) V. 125 A Pasquillant verse. 1597-8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* V. i. 14 Or Lucile's muse..Or Menips old, or Pasquillers of late. *a* 1659 Osborn *Luther Vind.* Wks. (1673) 408 This favour ..did so work with him, and the rest of the Pasquillers of the time, that..none used the like Invectives.

Pasquin (pæ·skwin), *sb.* [ult. ad. It. *Pasquino*, in L. *Pasquīnus*, F. *Pasquin*.

Pasquino or *Pasquillo* was the name popularly given to a mutilated statue, or piece of ancient statuary, disinterred at Rome in the year 1501, and set up by Cardinal Caraffa at the corner of his palace near the Piazza Navona. Under his patronage, it became the annual custom on St. Mark's Day to 'restore' temporarily and dress up this torso to represent some historical or mythological personage of antiquity; on which occasion professors and students of the newly restored Ancient Learning were wont to salute Pasquin in Latin verses which were usually posted or placed on the statue. In process of time these *pasquinate* or pasquinades tended to become satirical, and the term began to be applied, not only in Rome, but in other countries, to satirical compositions and lampoons, political, ecclesiastical, or personal, the anonymous authors of which often sheltered themselves under the conventional name of Pasquin. According to Mazocchi, in the preface to the printed collection of the *pasquinate* of 1509, the name Pasquino or Pasquillo originated in that of a schoolmaster ('*literator seu magister ludi*') who lived opposite the spot where the statue was found; a later tradition given by Castelvetro, 1558–9, made Pasquino a caustic tailor or shoemaker; another of 1544 calls him a barber. See L. Morandi in *Nuova Antologia* 1889 I. 271, 755, D. Gnoli *ibid.* 1890 I. 51, 275, *Storia di Pasquino.* The latinized form *Pasquillus* was already *a* 1544 applied both to the author and the pasquinade, in which extended application it was subseq. followed also by *Pasquin.*]

1. The Roman Pasquino (man or statue), on whom pasquinades were fathered; hence, the imaginary personage to whom anonymous lampoons were conventionally ascribed.

1566 (*title*) Pasquine in a Traunce. A Christian and learned Dialogue..Wherunto are added certayne Questions then put forth by Pasquine, to haue beene disputed in the Councell of Trent. 1581 Allen *Apol. Eng. Colleges* 97 b, Neither the Old Comedie, nor Pasquino, nor any ruffian or Carneuall-youth in Rome. 1592 Wotton in *Reliq.* (1685) 680 The Gabell of Sixtus's time, which Pasquin told him of. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 135 At one end of this market place, in a corner of a street opposite to a publike Pallace, is the statua of Pasquin, vpon a wall of a priuate house. 1670 Lassels *Voy. Italy* II. 229 This Pasquin is an old broken statue .. jeering wits set up here, and father upon poore Messer Pasquino, their Satyrical jeasts, called from him, Pasquinades. 1686 Dryden *Addr. Higden* 2 The Grecian wits, who Satire first began, Were pleasant Pasquins on the life of man. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II*, I. 283 If Pasquin has seen wittier, he never saw more severe or less delicate lampoons. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 341 The 16th century was indeed Pasquin's palmy time, and in not a few of the rare printed collections of his utterances Protestant polemic ..is mingled. *attrib.* 1582 T. Watson *Centurie of Loue* lxxxi, A Pasquine piller erected in the despite of Loue.

†**2.** = Pasquinade, Pasquil 2. *Obs.*

1611 Florio, *Pasquino*, an old statue in Rome on whom all Satires, Pasquins, rayling rimes or libels are fastned and fathered. 1653 A. Wilson *Jas. I* 53 On him some unhappy Wit vented this Pasquin. 1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 371 Wrote from Rome, the French had caused a pasquin to be fixt reflecting on the pope for conniving at the protestant alliance against his eldest son. *a* 1745 Swift *Answ. Sheridan* 32 Wks. 1841 I. 761/1 But enough of this poetry Alexandrine; I hope you will not think this a pasquine.

Hence **Pa·squin** *v. trans.* [= It. *pasquinare* (Florio); F. *pasquiner*], to lampoon, pasquinade.

1682 Dryden & Lee *Duke of Guise* Ded., Not .. that any Man delights to see himself pasquin'd and affronted by their inveterate Scriblers.

Pasquinade (pæskwine·d), *sb.* [ad. It. *pasquinata*: cf. F. *pasquinade*, and see Pasquin and -ade.] A lampoon affixed to some public place; a 'squib', libel, lampoon, or piece of satire generally.

[1592 Wotton in *Reliq.* (1685) 656 A *Pasquinata* set forth against him in form of a Prophesie.] 1658 Phillips, *Pasquinade*, a Satyrical Invective or Libel, savoring of the Pasquin at Rome. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 23 P 4 This Pasquinade made a great Noise in Rome. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 136 The very person who ..contrived the honour of the pasquinade on my back this day. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* VII. i. (1864) 411 The white walls of the barracks were covered with epigrams and pasquinades levelled at Cortez. *attrib.* 1858 Borrow *Rom. Rye* I. 10 A pasquinade picture was stuck up at Rome.

Pasquinade (pæskwine·d), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To satirize or libel in a pasquinade.

1796 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 312 One of the candidates..has already been pasquinaded. 1880 Disraeli *Endym.* I. 5 We dined and voted together, and together pasquinaded our opponents.

Pasquinader (pæskwine·dəɹ). [f. prec sb. or vb. + -er 1.] **a.** A writer of pasquinades. **b.** (*nonce-use*). A collector of pasquinades.

1862 Burton *Bk. Hunter* (1882) 19 He was not a black-letter man..or a pasquinader. 1888 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. V. 511/1 Pasquinaders often maintained that the more hidden the allusion the more terrible the import.

†**Pasquina·do.** *Obs. rare*—1. [See -ado.] = Pasquinade *sb.*

1600 O. E. *Rep. Libel* III. Pref. 2 His great practise and skill in Pasquinadoes.

Pasqui·nian, *a. rare.* [See -ian.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Pasquin; pertaining to a pasquin, satirical.

1796 Burney *Mem. Metastasio* I. 189 You have exhausted all your..friendship, in transports of true Pasquinian passion in my defence.

Pass (pɑs), *sb.*1 Also 4 **pas, pase,** 5 **paas,** 5–6 **passe.** [In ME. *pas, paas*, a. F. *pas*:—L. *passus* step, pace, track, trace, etc. Orig. the same word as Pace; in later use often associated with Pass *v.*, and thus in some senses not easily separated from Pass *sb.*2, F. *passe.*]

I. Obs. senses: = Pace, Passus.

†**1.** Occasional spelling of *pas*, Pace *sb.*1 (in various senses), q. v.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10970, I and mi wijf on ald tas, Of barns er we passed þe pass [*v.r.* pas]. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* VII. 203 Till hym thai ȝeid a full great pass. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xi. 41 Fra þe kirke of þe sepulcre .. ane aght score passez es þe temple *Domini*. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* IX. 734 A little pass Beyond our fore-deck from the fall there was.

†**2.** A passage (in a narrative or writing); a canto of a poem, a chapter, section, or division of a book; = Pace *sb.*1 12, Passus.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 161 Þus passed is þe first pas of þis pris tale. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2845 Here a passe endes. 1546 Gardiner *Declar. Art. Joye* 27 So as in thys passe of saynt Paule, saynte Chrisostome is verye dylygente to note and conferme vnto vs. 1553 Kennedy *Compend. Tract.* iii, It is to be notit of this pas of Scripture abone rehersit. 1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 275 In quhilk Act, besyde mony utheris passis and claussis,.. it is statute and ordanit [etc.]. 1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1817) V. 152/1 Dispenssis for ever In all .. heades articles claussis obleis-

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ments pointes passis..of the samyn. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* Prol. P 7 A summary view of the cardinal passes of the government of this Kingdom.

II. A passage.

3. A way or opening by which one passes through a region otherwise obstructed or impassable, or through any natural or artificial barrier. *esp.* **a.** A narrow and difficult or dangerous passage through a mountainous region or over a mountain range; also (less usually) through a forest, marsh, bog, or other impassable ground.

In ME. applied to a road or passage in a wood, over a heath, etc., such as was exposed to ambush, robbery, etc.; in its later application prob. a re-adoption from mod. F. *pas*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2519 Þan he broght þam til a pase [*G.* pas] Þat men cald in þ{at l}and temase [*v.r.* themas]. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 52 In our gat lis Satenas Wit his felawes, als thef in pas. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 1239 Thefs and outlawes,..Þat hald pases, and robbes and reves Men of Þat Þai have. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 300 Þe sexte is a path of pees: 3e, Þorw Þe pas of altoun Pouerte my3te passe without peril of robbynge. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 208 Into the pas whanne he was falle, Thembuisschementz tobrieken alle. 1538 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, III. 7, I have cut divers pases, and made suche smothe wayes. 1680 Morden *Geog. Rect., Piedmont* (1685) 205 Pignerol .. a Commodious Pass from France to Italy. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 35 Having gone thro' a very rugged and uneven Pass. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 226 Glentilt; a pass in the Highlands of Athol, famous for..the dangerous road which runs through it. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* v. iii, The guide, abating of his pace, Led slowly through the pass's jaws. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 388/2 The chief pass of the Lepontian Alps is that of the St. Gothard...The height of the pass is 6890 feet. 1851 Turner *Dom. Archit.* I. 106 The wooded pass of Alton on the borders of Surrey and Hampshire, which was not disafforested until the end of Henry's reign, was a favourite ambush for outlaws, who there awaited the merchants and their trains of sumpter-horses travelling to or from Winchester.

fig. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 31 But ones as he said he shuld passe the cruell paas of the deth. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 209 But Edith's eager fancy hurried with him Snatch'd thro' the perilous passes of his life.

b. esp. in *Mil.* Such a passage viewed strategically as commanding the entrance into a country or place; hence, by extension, any place which commands or holds the key to such entrance. Also *fig.*, and in various phrases, as *to gain, hold, keep, sell the pass.* †*Pass of arms* [F. *pas d'armes*]: see quot. 1727–41.

1683 Kennett tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 98 They would be able to keep their Pass and fence off all assault of Conviction. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* v. 108 The City Mohilow on the Dniester, a place of great Importance, as being the pass into Moldavia. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Sat. agst. Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 56 Thus all the unguarded passes of his mind she'll try. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Pass of arms*, in chivalry, a place which the ancient knights undertook to defend, *e.gr.* a bridge, road, &c. which was not to be passed without fighting the person who kept it. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 165 P 2 The passes of the intellect are barred against her by prejudice and passion. 1774 *Chesterfield's Lett.* I. xvii. 74 Horatius Cocles, who alone defended the pass of a bridge against the whole Tuscan army. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* V. 283 When Philip reached Thermopylæ, he found the pass strongly guarded. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Dec. 7/1 He now warned the men that by accepting the proposal they would be 'selling the pass' for all other trades. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 16 Nov. 5/1 He .. accepted the settlement, and at once fell from his pre-eminence,..being viewed by his followers..as one who had 'sold the pass'.

c. More generally: A way by which to pass or get through; a passage, road, route. Also *fig.*

1608 Chapman *Byron's Trag.* Plays 1873 II. 294 Let your Armie Have the directest passe, it shall goe safe. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IX. § 92 The force of both counties .. should be drawn to Tiverton, and upon that pass, to fight with the rebels. 1689 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 617 The Danish horse..are ordered to march for Scotland, being the shortest passe for Ireland. 1787 M. Cutler in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 395 Through the Sandusky and Scioto lies the most common pass from Canada to the Ohio and Mississippi. 1798 Bloomfield *Farmer's Boy, Spring* 302 [He] Sees every pass secur'd, and fences whole.

fig. 1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xvi. (1739) 84 The King and Council seemed to have the sole power .. to open and shut the passes of Trade.

d. A passage across a river; a place at which a river can be crossed by ford, ferry, or, *rarely* a bridge. Now *rare*.

1649–50 Cromwell *Let. to Lenthall* 15 Feb. in *Carlyle*, Desirous to gain a Pass over the Suir; where indeed we had none but by boat, or when the weather served. 1650 *Ibid.* 2 Apr., By which means we have a good pass over the Barrow, and intercourse between Munster and Leinster. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 384 The royalists chiefest strength consisted in two passes they possessed over the river of Severn. 1718 Rowe tr. *Lucan* I. 815 To guard the Passes of the German Rhine. 1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. iii. 55 The watch-tower of Peniel, which years afterwards guarded the passes of the Jordan.

e. A navigable channel, esp. at a river's mouth, or in a delta.

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 123 The next Morning, with only sending my Servant ashore to acquaint the Rendero, I quitted the Pass. 1704 Addison *Italy* (1733) 56 Passes that lead to the City from the Adriatic. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* 109 The greatest part [of the vessels] escaped by running into the pass of Toulinquet. 1817 J. W. Heustis *Phys. Observ. Topog. & Dis. Louisiana* 23 The main branch of the Mississippi has three mouths, or, as they are called, passes. 1895 J. Winsor *Mississ. Basin* 154 A fort was soon built at the Balize,..on the edge of the Gulf, but which today is nine miles up the pass.

f. Applied to other narrow passages: e.g. in a road or street.

a 1710 Pope *Alley* 2 A narrow pass there is with Houses low. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 454 P 4 While he whipped up James-Street, we drove for King-Street, to save the Pass at St. Martin's Lane. *Ibid.* No. 498 P 2 Till he came to the Pass, which is a Military Term the Brothers of the Whip have given the Strait at St. Clement's Church. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 16 Apr. 7/2 How Royal and Coronation processions got through the Pass is a secret which our London forefathers have taken to their graves.

g. A passage or alley in a church. *Sc. dial.*

1871 W. Alexander *Johnny Gibb* xi. (1892) 68 He was going along the pass to shut the door. 1873 Gilmour *Pen-Folk.* 51 (E. D. D.) William M'Lerie .. steps noiselessly up the 'pass', asking kindly for each as he slips along.

h. A passage for fish over or past a weir.

1861 *Act* 24 & 25 *Vict.* c. 109 § 23 Any Proprietor of a Fishery with the written Consent of the Home Office may attach to every Dam .. a Fish Pass, of such Form and Dimensions as the Home Office may approve. 1867 *Lond. Rev.* 22 June 696/1 To restore our rivers to their former prolific condition, it is indispensable that salmon-passes should be provided. 1899 *Daily News* 4 May 11/2 In 1863 a salmon pass or ladder was made at Wood Mill, with the result that fish were enabled to ascend into the non-tidal waters.

4. *Mining.* (See quots.)

[May perh. belong to Pass *sb.*[2]]

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2108 After the Ore is landed,..'tis brought .. and unloaded at the head of the Pass (*i.e.* 2 or 3 bottom-boards with 2 side-boards sloping-wise) in which the Ore slides down into the Coffer. 1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v., A Frame of Boards consisting of 2 or 3 bottom Boards and two side ones set slope-wise, thro' which the Ore slides down into the Coffer of the Stamping-Mill, for the Tin-works, is called by the Workmen *the Pass.* 1881 in Raymond *Mining Gloss.*

Pass (pas), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4–7 **passe**, (6 **pas**), 7– **pass**. [Partly a. F. *passe*, f. *passer* to pass; partly immed. from Pass *v.* Not always clearly separable from Pass *sb.*[1], with which, since 1600, and occasionally earlier, it has been identified in spelling.]

I. 1. An act or the fact of passing; passage.

[*a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2978 Þe pepill of Þe palais quen Þai his passe [*D.* hym passe] sa3e, Rusches vp in a res rynnes in-to chambres.] 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. Chor. 39 Charming the narrow seas To giue you gentle Passe. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 45 In the passe and repasse out of England into Fraunce. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* III. 242 Out of his ample breast, he gave his great voice pass. *Ibid.* IV. 406 He went, and safely had his pass Back to Asopus' flood. *Ibid.* XX. 422 One ear it enter'd, and made good his pass to th' other ear. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. XX. (1739) 38 This privilege of Safe Pass being .. ancient and fundamental,..resteth still in force. 1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* ii. § 31 The Sap moving in the Barque, towards the Pith, through the Insertions, thereinto obtains a pass. 1820 J. Cleland *Rise Glasgow* 121 There are four or five hundred passes and repasses in the same period. 1844 D. Welsh *Serm.* 186 How dread must be the pass from the unsubstantial fabric of this earthly state to those abodes.

b. Departure from life, death. Also *fig.*

a 1645 Featly in *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Reynolds* (1867) II. 238 Whose happy pass, agreeable to his godly life, God forbid that any should deplore. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* III. 134 For Man you smile; Why not smile *at* him too? You share indeed His sudden Pass; but not his constant Pain. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* III, This pass of human thought, This wilderness of intellectual death.

†**2.** (?) Demeanour, 'walk'; (?) course of action.

1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 269 To be honestly appareiled, and accordyngly to vse their passe and conuersacion. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 375 When I perceiue your grace, like powre diuine, Hath look'd vpon my passes.

†**3.** The fact of passing as approved; reputation, estimation; currency. *Obs.*

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man. in Hum.* v. i. 442 Or that their slubberd lines haue currant passe, From the fat iudgements of the multitude. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. v. 58, I do know him well, and common speech Giues him a worthy passe.

4. The passing of an examination; *esp.* in a university examination, the attainment of such a standard as satisfies the examiners without entitling the candidate to honours. Often *attrib.*: see 17.

1838 Arnold *Let.* in *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. viii. 127 A pass little *go*, or even great *go*, is surely a ridiculous thing, as all that the University expects of a man after some twelve or fourteen years of schooling and lecturing. 1860 M. Burrows (*title*) Pass and Class: an Oxford Guide-Book through the Courses of Literæ Humaniores, Mathematics, Natural Science, and Law and Modern History. 1874 Burnand *My time* XXXVI. 388 Honours were out of the question, and a pass we most of us obtained. 1888 J. Southward *Pract. Print.* (1884) 199 If, however, there are only three marks or less, there is 'no pass'.

II. That in which the fact of passing is embodied; the condition to or through which anything passes.

†**5.** Event, issue; completion, accomplishment.

[1481: see 6 b.] 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* I. *Socr.* § 93 n., 38 a, [He] shall easily bryng the same to suche ende, and to such passe and effecte, as he would dooe. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 287/2 God will bring all to good passe. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* ciii, To no other passe my verses tend Then of your graces and your gifts to tell. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 11 Wee haue at the length, through the good hand of the Lord vpon vs, brought the worke to that passe that you see. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* ix. 86 By this reckning his consents and his denials come all to one pass.

6. Phrases. (Now somewhat *arch.*)

(Here *to pass* is often regarded as infinitive of the vb.; but see quot. 1549 in a, 1542 in b, and cf. prec.)

a. *To bring to pass* (rarely †*unto pass*): to bring to accomplishment, fulfilment, or realization; to carry out; to accomplish, produce, bring about.

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 1228 A tratyse he deuysid & browght it to pas, Callid *Speculum Principis.* 1530 Tindale *Gen.* xli. 32 That the thynge is certanly prepared of God, and that God will shortly brynge it to passe. 1538 Starkey *England* II. ii. 195 Thys were a commyn remedy, yf hyt myght be brought to passe. 1539 Bible (Great) *Ps.* xxxvii. 5 Commytte thy waye vnto the Lorde, and put thy trust in hym, & he shall brynge it to passe. 1549 Latimer *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* B viij b, Many hath taken in hande to brynge manye thynges vnto passe [*printed* paste]. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* v. iii, Doe but bring this to passe which thou pretendest. *a* 1634 Chapman *Alphonsus* Plays 1873 III. 225 Huge wonders will Alphonsus bring to pass. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxix. 169 They [faith and sanctity] are not Miracles, but brought to passe by education.

b. *To come to pass*: to come to the event or issue; to be carried out, accomplished, or realized; to turn out in the event, to eventuate; to issue, come about. Also, †*to go to pass.* †*To come well to (our) pass, to come evil to pass*, to turn out well (for us), to turn out ill.

1481 Caxton *Reynard* xl. (Arb.) 108 The wulf .. threw the foxe al plat vnder hym, whiche cam hym euyl to passe. [*Leeu's text*, 1479, xli, dat hem seer misuiel]. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 2134 *Magn.* I am Magnyfycence, that somtyme thy mayster was. *Lyb.* What, is the worlde thus come to passe? 1526 Tindale *John* xiii. 19 Nowe tell I you before it come: that when yt is come to passe, ye myght beleve that I am he. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxvi. 226 Alas! why dyd not Huon knowe his entente? if he had, the mater had not gone so to passe. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 336 'A man that fleeth will renewe battaill again' is a prouerbiall verse .. by whiche we are warned not .. to be brought in despaire, if some thyng have not well come to our passe. — in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 2 If it had succeded and cum to passe accordyng to my request. 1611 Bible *Num.* xi. 23 Thou shalt see now whether my word shall come to pass vnto thee [Coverd. shall be fulfilled in dede], or not. 1668 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vi. § 5 When therefore any Prophets did foretell things .. and those things did not come to pass, it was a certain evidence of a false Prophet. 1887 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* VI. 122 If the projects foreshadowed by De Maulde had come to pass.

c. quasi-*impers.*, with *it*, and subord. clause. To come to be the fact, to come about, to turn out, to happen (esp. in Scriptural lang.).

1526 Tindale *Matt.* xi. 1 And it came to passe when Iesus had ended his preceptes .. he departed thence. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xxii. 1. 1628 Hobbes *Thucyd.* (1822) 49 After this it came to pass that the Athenians and their confederates fought against the Medes. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 418 P 3 But how comes it to pass, that we should take delight in being terrified or dejected by a Description. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 44 It comes to pass, that those places only, which are situated in the point of divergence .. experience two tides a day.

7. A position or situation in the course of any affair; *esp.* a position, qualified in some way; a critical position, a juncture, a predicament.

Cf. F. *être en belle passe, dans une mauvaise passe*, etc.: see Littré, *Passe* 5. But in Eng. app. sometimes associated with Pass *sb.*[1] as if a fig. use of sense 3 a.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 58 Yet all thynges lyke to come to suche a passe. 1581 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 49 b, The worlde is come to this passe, that it counteth anie thing to bee lawfull which is delightfull. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. iii. 14 Him seemed fit that wounded Knight To visite, after this nights perillous passe. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 124 Lord let me neuer haue a cause to sigh, Till I be brought to such a sillie passe. 1610 R. Abbott *Old Way* 27 To that desperate passe they are brought by the writings of the authors. 1732 Law *Serious C.* iv. (ed. 2) 66 To such a pass are we now come. 1822 Shelley *Triumph Life* 302 How and by what paths I have been brought To this dread pass. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Fr. Wines & Pol.* vi. 98 Where is the patriotism of bringing things to this pass? 1894 C. N. Robinson *Brit. Fleet* 9 Neglecting, at this critical pass, to secure the maritime approaches to his realm.

†**b.** *To pass.* (?) To (proper) position; in position. [Cf. Du. *te passe*. But see Well *to pass*.]

c 1595 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 58 Her ordinance lyinge well to pass, shee went as upright as a church. 1644 Nye *Gunnery* II. (1670) 5 If the first shot had struck under the Mark, then bring the Peece in all points as before to passe.

III. Permission or authorization to pass.

8. 'Permission to go or come anywhere' (J.); *esp.* a written permission to pass into, out of, or through a country or place, or between places within a country; a passport; also, a document authorizing the holder to pass, *e.g.* through the lines of an army; authorization or leave to pass.

1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 936 He cast to leave The Court, not asking any passe or leave. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 472 They shall haue a letter of passe giuen vnto them. *a* 1604 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 120 To give him Passe to seek adventures in some forraigne country. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. § 44 He had given passes to many obscure persons, to go into and return out of that kingdom. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 3 Apr., The Dutch have ordered a passe to be sent for our Commissioners. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1754) 9 To get Passes and Certificates of Health.. for, without these, there was no being admitted to pass thro' the Towns. 1798 Nelson *Let.* 27 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 163, I am much displeased that you should grant Passes to the Ships of any Power with whom we are at War. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Pass*, or *Passport*, a permission granted by any state to a vessel, to navigate in some particular sea without molestation. 1900 [see 17 a].

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b. *Mil.* (See quots.)

1617 Morvson *Itin.* II. 253 No souldier should bee discharged but by Passe from the Lord Deputie, Principall Gouernour, or chiefe Commanders. 1853 Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl., Pass*,..also a certificate of leave of absence to a soldier for a short period. 1887 *Times* 28 Sept. 7/3 Passes to remain out after hours for well-conducted soldiers.

† c. An order passing a pauper to his or her parish; 'an order by which vagrants or impotent persons are sent to their place of abode' (J.). *Obs.*

1646–7 in Swayne *Sarum Church-w. Acc.* (1896) 325 Pore woman traveling from Ireland by passe, *4d.* 1743–4 *Act* 17 *Geo. II*, c. 5 Incorrigible rogues..who being apprehended.. refuse to go before a magistrate, or to be examined on oath, or to be conveyed by a pass. 1786 *Pilton Churchw. Acc.* in *Notes & Gleanings* (Exeter) II. 37/2 Paid a woman that had a Pass to Wexford in Ireland *os. 6d.*

d. A document or ticket authorizing the holder to travel free on a railway, etc. Usually *free pass.*

e. A ticket or order giving free admission to a theatre or the like.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Pass* .. a free journey-ticket on a railway; an unpaid admission to a place of amusement. 1871 M. Collins *Mrq. & Merch.* II. ix. 270 He has..railway-passes. 1894 [see Free *a.* 32].

IV. The causing of something to pass.

9. *Fencing.* The act of passing the sword or rapier; a lunge, a thrust; a round or bout of fencing.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. i. 233 In these times you stand on distance: your Passes, Stoccado's, and I know not what. 1602 — *Ham.* v. ii. 173 In a dozen passes between yourself and him, he shall not exceed you three hits. 1678 Otway *Friendship in F.* I. i, I put by his Pass, clos'd with him and threw up his Heel's. 1692 Sir W. Hope *Fencing Master* (ed. 2) 79 A Pass is that with which a man goeth quite by, and behind his adversary; the second kind which is called a Pass (but improperly) is that with which a Man goeth only close to his Adversary, and commandeth his Sword. 1692 Washington tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* vii. M.'s Wks. (1851) 173 You lie every where so open to blows, that if any one were .. to make a Pass at any part of you, he could hardly miss. 1752 Young *Brothers* IV. i, Thy bloody pass cleave thro' thy brother's breast. 1840 Thackeray *Catherine* vi, He drew his..sword and made a pass at Mr. Sicklop.

† b. *fig.* A sally of wit; a witty thrust or stroke: in phrases *pass of pate, wit. Obs.*

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* IV. i. 244 Steale by line and leuell is an excellent passe of pate. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* Ser. II. viii. (1869) 173 This is a curious pass of wit.

10. The manipulation of a juggler; the transference or changing of the position of anything by sleight of hand, or the like; a trick.

To make the pass (in card tricks), to alter the position of the cards in the pack, by dexterously bringing the lower cards to the top, or shifting the top or bottom card.

1599 Minsheu *Span. Dict., Passa*, as *juego de Passa*, iuglers playing passe and repasse. 1814 Byron *Diary* 8 Apr., He will yet play them a pass. *c* 1821 *Philosoph. Recreations* 97 No. 151 How to make the Pass [i. e. with cards—a full description]. 1836 Marryat *Japhet* xi, For hours and hours was I employed by his directions in what is called 'making the pass' with a pack of cards, as almost all tricks on cards depend upon your dexterity in this manœuvre. 1859 Wraxall tr. *R. Houdin* iv. 38 He performed the most difficult 'passes' with a coolness no one would expect him to possess. 1862 *Boy's Own Conj. Bk.* 94 As..a friend is not always present who can perform the pass, I will endeavour to describe it. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 346/1 To make the Pass (*sauter la coupe*).

11. A passing of the hands over or along anything; manipulation; esp. in Mesmerism.

1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxiii, Alexis, after a few passes from Dr. Elliotson, despises pain, reads with the back of his head. 1851 H. Mayo *Pop. Superstit.* (ed. 2) 180 The employment of mesmeric passes..as a local means of tranquillising the nervous sensibility. 1874 Carpenter *Mental Phys.* II. xiv. (1879) 553 The delusion was kept up by a frequent recourse to 'passes', resembling those of the Mesmerists.

12. *Football, Lacrosse, Hockey*, etc. A transference of the ball by one of the players to another on his own side.

1891 *Lock to Lock Times* 24 Oct. 16/2 L. who took the ball well from a difficult pass by C. secured a try after a capital run. 1894 *Badminton Libr., Football* (*Assoc.*) 109 Inside forwards..must, like the outsides, be on the look-out for making a pass to the opposite wing. *Ibid.* (*Rugby*) 332 Some of the leading clubs soon discovered that for a 'pass' to be accurate it must be short.

13. In a rolling-mill: 'A single passage of a plate or bar between the rolls' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Pass*..When the bar passes 'on the flat' it is called a *flatting-pass*; if 'on the edge', an *edging-pass.*

V. † **14.** An iron ring through which the ball was driven in the game of Pall-mall. [F. *passe.*]

1611 Cotgr., *Leve*, a Mallet .. wherewith the bowle is raysed, and cast through the Passe at Palemaille. 1727 Bailey vol. II. s. v. *Mall*, The Ball is struck .. so as to run through an iron Arch at the End of a long Alley .. This Arch is call'd the Pass.

15. The aperture formed by the corresponding grooves in a rolling-mill.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1635/1 The pass is so formed as to give the required shape to the metal rolled therethrough.

16. More fully *pass-hemp*: the third quality of Russian hemp, next to *outshot*.

1744–50 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* V. III. 87 There is another Sort from Russia,.. called Pass-hemp, which is a very shaggy, coarse, cheap Sort, used altogether for Roping. 1812 [see Outshot 3]. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Pass*, a name for the third classification or quality of Russian hemp. 1886 W. A. Harris *Techn. Dict. Fire-Insurance, Pass-hemp.*

VI. 17. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.*: (*a*) relating to the passing of an examination (sense 4), *pass degree, divinity, examination, schools*, etc.; (*b*) relating to the issue of passes (sense 8), *pass-form, inspector, law, warrant*, etc.

1838 [see 4]. 1853 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* xii, He had gone to a farewell pass-party. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Organiz.* vi. § 2. 236 When a pass-examination was instituted. *Ibid.* 238 The university should cease the pass-business altogether. *Ibid.* 239 It is not possible, nor is it proposed, that such a measure as the abolition of the pass-degree should be taken at once. 1883 *Times* 1 June 4 Some pass-examiner .. set a continuity of traps .. whereby the unwary examinee was brought to grief. 1890 *Spectator* 5 Apr., We quite see the use of a pass examination in health for all appointments, because the State does not want to be burdened with invalids. 1891 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 3/2 The pass-schools are once more upon us, and the pass-men in their white ties monopolize the High-street after breakfast and lunch. 1900 *Ibid.* 23 Feb. 6/4 He also bribed the 'pass inspectors', whose business it was to see natives had proper passes.

b. Special combs.: † **pass-bank, pass-boat**, see quots.; **pass-box**, a box for transferring cartridges from the magazine to the guns on the field; **pass-check**, a ticket of admission to a place of entertainment allowing the holder to withdraw and re-enter (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); **pass-door**, a door of communication between the stage and the house in theatres; † **pass-gilt** (*Sc.*), 'current money'; **pass-hemp**, see sense 16; **pass-holder**, one who holds a 'pass' to a theatre, etc. (Simmonds 1858); **pass-note**, 'a certificate from an employer that the bearer has regularly left his last employment' (Webster Suppl. 1879); † **pass-penny**, the obolus placed by the ancient Greeks on the tongue of the dead to pay their fare over the Styx; **pass-shooting** (*U. S.*), the shooting of wild ducks as they pass to and from the feeding-grounds in autumn; **pass-ticket**, a ticket empowering the holder to pass in (or out); **pass-warrant**, see quot; **pass-woman**, a woman-student who passes an examination without honours: cf. Passman. Also Pass-master.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Pass-bank*, the Stock or Fund thereto belonging [i. e. to the game of passage]; also the playing Place Cut out in the Ground almost Cock-pit waies. 1721 in Bailey. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Pass-boat*, a broad, flat-bottomed boat. A *flat* or *punt*. 1856 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) I. 431 The wall dividing the front from the stage still remained, and the iron *pass-doors stood ajar. 1657 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 300 Money not *pasguilt. The officers are ordained..to advertise the inhabitants not to receive this newe brought in base couper coyne. 1659 W. Guthrie *Chr. Gt. Interest* II. (1724) 169 His Prayers, his other Service done to God, his Alms-deeds, &c. are not Pass-gilt before God, since they came not from a right Principle in his Heart..his sacrifices have been an abomination. 1657 W. Rand tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 50 Whether the Ægyptians also were wont to put a *Passe-penny in the mouth of the dead. 1877 C. Hallock *Sportsm. Gas.* 204 Another method is *pass shooting; that is, standing .. in belts of woods, over which the birds fly when travelling in their afternoon flights to the roosting and feeding grounds. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 229 The friendship of Mr. Rolles, who had procured me a *pass ticket, as they call it, enabled me to be present both in the hall and the abbey. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 401/2 Paupers who have no settlement must be maintained by the parish in which they happen to be, as casual poor, unless they were born in Scotland or Ireland, or in the islands of Man, Jersey, or Guernsey, in which case they are to be taken under a *pass-warrant of two justices to their own country. 1896 *Westm. Gas.* 13 Feb. 1/3 One of the resolutions .. proposes that only women who have taken honours..shall be eligible for the degree, a diploma being offered to the '*passwoman' in lieu thereof. 1900 G. C. Brodrick *Mem. & Impressions* 349 If there should ever be a large influx of pass-women of the same type as pass-men..difficulties of discipline will be greatly aggravated.

† **Pass**, *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **passe.** [ad. L. *passum* raisin-wine, made from dried grapes, neuter of *passus* spread out, (of fruit) spread out to dry, dried, pa. pple. of *pandĕre* to spread: cf. *uvæ passæ* raisins.] Raisin-wine; also attrib. **pass-wine.** Now in L. form **passum.**

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 491 Now passe is maad that Affryk vseth make Aforn vyndage. 1671 Charente *Lett. Customs Mauritania* 37 They.. are forc'd to make use of Pass-wine, or Raisin-wine, for they call Raisin of the sun Pass,..it is a white Wine, but muddy. [1811 Hooper *Med. Dict., Passum*, Raisin-wine. 1841 Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 381 The passum was made from raisins.]

Pass (pas), *v.* Forms: 3–5 **passe**(n, (3 **passi**, 3–5 **-y**, 4 **paci, pasi, -ye**, 4–5 **passyn, pacyn**), 3–7 **passe**, (4 **pasce**, 4–6 **pas, pase, pace**), 4– **pass.** Pa. t. and pple. **passed, past** (now rarely as pa. t.); also 4 **paced, pased**, 4–6 *Sc.* **passit**; 3–5 **ipassed, ipast**, 4–6 **ypassed, ypast.** [a. F. *pass-er* (11th c. in Littré, Hatz.-Darm.), a Com. Romanic vb.; in Pr. *passar*, Sp. *pasar*, It. *passare*:—late pop.L. **passāre* (med.L. in Du Cange, with derivs. of 11th c.), f. *pass-us* step, pace, track (Pass *sb.*[1]). The primary signification was thus 'to step, pace, walk', but already in 11th c. OF. it had come to denote progression or moving on from place to place. *Pass* and *pace* are the same word, the forms having been in later times differentiated, and *pace* restricted to those senses which are akin to or derived from Pace *sb.*, while *pass* has been retained for the other original senses and the newer ones developed from them.]

In Eng. *pass* has become the most general verb expressing onward motion; *passing* may consist in going, running, riding, flying, swimming, sailing, floating, gliding, or in being carried, drawn, driven, impelled, or moved on, in any way. In many cases the intrans. sense can be expressed by *go*, especially when construed with, or extended by, prepositions or adverbs expressing varieties of direction, etc.; but it can be used in many transferred senses in which *go* is inapplicable; e.g. to *pass* into a new state or condition, or to a new subject. It differs from *move* in expressing the effect rather than the action. Without any prepositional or adverbial extension, the original and intrans. use is now chiefly confined to branches V and VI, being otherwise less frequent than the derived trans. and causal uses in B and C.

As in other intrans. vbs. of motion (*go, come, depart*, etc.), the perfect of resultant condition had originally the auxiliary *be* (he *is* passed, they *were* passed): cf. sense 1, quot. *c* 1380, 1 b, 14.., 2, *c* 1400, etc. This was sometimes retained even when *pass* was transitive: cf. sense 34, quot. 1375; 38, quots. 14.., 1526, etc. Hence arose the later Past *prep.*, q. v.

A. Intransitive uses.

I. To go, proceed, move onward.

1. To go on, move onward, proceed; to make one's way. Now usually with some preposition, adv., or advb. extension = *go* (with same extension).

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4498, & vor to passy vorþ þe mouns he 3arkede uaste is route. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 2043 (MS. A) Euer a was pasaunt, Til a com to Mombraunt. *c* 1382 *Sir Ferumb.* 2026 Wan þay weren alle yn y-paste..Florippe het schitte þe dore faste. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* xxii, Out of my contree..Be se to pas, tuke I myn auenture. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 178 He understude nocht that he suld pas be see..and thare sa mony..that may pas land gate. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ded. 6 Ther durst none of that grit companye pas bakuart nor forduart. 1593 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 69 Most part of all this Night..I was imploy'd in passing to and fro, About relieuing of the Centinels. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 1031 A Bridge..by which the Spirits perverse With easie intercourse pass to and fro. 1727 Gay *Fables* I. xv. 7 But where he past, he terror threw.

b. With advb. accusative, expressing route or distance, as *to pass that way, to pass a mile*, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8806 Quen he moght pass nanoþer gatt. 14.. *Sir Beues* 89/1725+7 (MS. C) When he was paste a myle fro Damaske. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 570 Seir gaitis pas thay, Baith to Paris in fay. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. ii. 6 For never wight he lets to passe that way Over his Bridge,..But he him makes his passage-penny pay. 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 93 After I was passed a few miles from Vercellis, I came into the Dukedome of Milan. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* I. 183 She once had past that way.

c. Of something inanimate or involuntary: To move on under any force, to be moved, carried, conveyed, transported, impelled onward; to flow as water, a stream, etc.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 140 From perlese paradis passeþ þe stronde. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. vii. 80 If the water do..passe aboue the gyrdlesteed, they haue a hundred Aspres. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* I. 146 A bridge.. with three Arches, vnder which the boates passe. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 177 That the Pole may..pass from one Puppet to the other, as the Work may require. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xv, The river was gay with boats passing to that city. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 11 No official accounts having been kept of the quantity or value of the articles passing between the two countries. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 23 While the rheophore is thus placed and the current still passing, the patient should be made to exercise these muscles.

d. Of a line, string, path, etc.: To extend or be continued, to have its course, 'run'.

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 220 Each two Centers..shall have an imaginary Axis pass between them. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 439 A Diameter of the Ellipse..passing thro' the given Points *B* and *A*. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 254 *note*, Two strong..ropes, one passing from the head of the shears..to the rocks. 1813 Hobhouse *Journey* 485 The path passes round a bay, where there is a solitary cottage. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 297 Branch bundles passing down through the cortex.

e. To proceed or go on in narration, consideration, or action. Now usually *pass on*: see 65 a.

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 265 But hit were alle to longe to rede The names and therefore I pace. *c* 1386 — *Prol.* 36 Er that I ferther in this tale pace. 1563 Shute *Archit.* F ij, The whiche pillor of .60. foote in height shalbe deuided into .9. partes, where of the Epistilium occupieth..one such part, and so passing forward as necessitie shall requyre in order as is before mencioned. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. viii. 42, I will not passe further without first making a..description of the yle. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 309 One being finished, we immediately passe to another. 1899 F. Harrison *Tennyson, Ruskin. Mill*, etc. i. 10 So far we have been considering the lyrical form of the *In Memoriam*... We pass to its substance.

2. With reference to place or object of destination. Chiefly with *to* (*unto, into*).

c 1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 75 Till araby sone gan he pas. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 77 To Penaunce and to pilgrimage I wol passe with þis oþure. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* II. 212 [It] stant eke in so Juste a place That every soune mot to hyt pace. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 5606 Now ben thei alle to batayle paste. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 1034 (Trin.) A welle.. þat renneþ out of foure stremes Passynge into dyuerse remes. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 21 Democles.. elected two of his chiefe Lordes to passe vnto Delphos. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* IX. 334 This riuer taking his originall from mount Atlas..passeth southward. 1782

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A. Monro *Anat. Bones, Nerves*, etc. 15 The marrow passes into the articular cavities. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 326 She rose..And past into the little garth beyond.

b. Of spiritual destination; esp. in *to pass to God, heaven*, etc.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 330 Þet we moten þuruh rudi scheome passen to þe heouene. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxviii. (*Adrian*) 150, I sal cume .. & cal þe .. to pass to God quhen we are bone. 1453 *Paston Lett.* I. 256 He passyd to God on Monday last past, at xj. of the clok befor none. 1517 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 6 All my good freindes passyd to the mercie of God. 1608 Shaks. *Hamlet* I. ii. 73 All that liues must dye, Passing through Nature, to Eternity. 1859 Tennyson *Guinevere* 690 She..past To where beyond these voices there is peace.

II. To go about, circulate, have currency (in some capacity or character).

†**3.** To go about, to travel; to move about, be astir, be alive and active. *To pass on earth* (*mold*), to have one's active being, to exist: cf. Go *v.* B. I b.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 741 Whi fauure ȝe þanne falce godus, and folliche seggen þat þei han power of peple þat pacen on molde? 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. I. 7 Þe moste parti of þe peple þat passeþ nou on eorþe. 1393 *Ibid.* C. VII. 67 Hadde he wysshes at wille, Sholde no lyf lyuye, þat on hus londe passede. 1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 162 That na skipparis, marineris, nor utheris pass in cumpany with thame. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 45 He did his Apostillis teiche, Throw all the warld for to pas, And till all Creature for to preiche. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. i. 114 Yong men .. passyng as I haue said, in the nightes to goe about the streetes.

†**b.** *Well to pass*, well to do, well off (cf. †*well to live*) *Obs.*: see Well *adv.*

4. To be handed round or about; to circulate, be in circulation, be current, have currency. *To pass current* (†*for current*): see Current *a.* 8.

1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurd.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 65 Vpstart reformers..coueting to haue newe opinions passe vnder their names. 1639 T. Brugis tr. *Camus' Moral Relat.* 248 This foolish and false rule of honour, which passeth..among the Nobility and Gentry of France. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* VI. (1734) II. 161 Our money they thought would not pass, and so the Markets would not be furnished. 1732 Swift *On Death Dr. Swift* 189 And then, to make them pass the glibber, Revised by Tibbalds, Moore, and Cibber. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* III. iii. *song*, Let the toast pass, drink to the lass. 1810 Sir A. Boswell *Edinburgh* xiii, From hand to hand the whirling halfpence pass. 1872 E. W. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* I. i. 3 The coinage of Constantinople passed..over the greater part of the Eastern world. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Mar. 5/2 A certain quantity of paper engraved and signed so as to pass instead of gold.

5. *To pass for, as*: to be accepted as equivalent to; to be taken for; to be accepted, received, or held in repute as. Often with the implication of being something else.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 61 God made him, and therefore let him passe for a man. 1607 Middleton *Michaelm. Term* II. iii. 289, I might make my bond pass for a hundred pound i' th' city. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 17 Had Lucretius been only a Poet, this might have passed for a handsomly described Fable. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 29/1 The Double Rose Noble..passes for thirty nine or Forty shillings. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 1 P 5, I..sometimes pass for a Jew in the Assembly of Stock-jobbers at Jonathan's. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* IX. vii. P 1 You pass for a kind-hearted gentleman. 1870 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. App. 664 Something happened..which at least passed for a regular election. 1884 H. Spencer *Man v. State, New Toryism* 1 Most of those who now pass as Liberals, are Tories of a new type.

b. *To pass by*: to be currently known by (a name or appellation).

1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* II. App. iii. 518 Davis..discovered the Straits which pass by his name. *Ibid.* (1806) IV. lix. 460 A low room, which passed by the appellation of 'hell'. 1894 Huxley *Evol. & Ethics* Prolegom. 13 That progressive modification of civilisation which passes by the name of the 'evolution of society'.

c. *To pass on, upon*: to impose upon; to gain credit with.

1678 Butler *Hud.* III. i. 1202 'Tis true, I thought the Trick would pass Upon a Woman well enough. *a* 1680 — *Rem.* (1759) I. 229 Illiterate Dunces undiscern'd Pass on the Rabble for the learn'd. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Conversation* 192, I am now sensible that you have passed upon me very pleasantly. 1781 C. Johnston *Hist. J. Juniper* I. 193 This imposition was too gross to pass upon him. 1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 60 Such modes of speaking as would not pass for reasons upon any body.

III. To go from one to another, be transferred.

6. To go or be transported from one place or set of circumstances to another. (Usually with prep.) *Hey pass!* a conjurer's exclamation, professing to order something to go from one place to another.

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 8 Fowheles..þat passes fra a land to a-nothire. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 163 A griefe passed from the side into the heart. 1727 Gay *Fables* I. xlii. 35 'See this bank-note: observe the blessing: Breathe on the bill'. Heigh! pass! 'tis gone. 1860 Tindall *Glac.* II. iv. 248 Nothing..is more common than to pass, in descending a mountain, from snow to rain.

7. To undergo transition from one form or state to another, 'to be changed by regular gradations' (J.); to undergo chemical, mineralogical, structural, or other gradual conversion *into*.

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1583 *Hypsip.*, And from forme in to forme it [matter] passyn may. 1618 Chapman *Hesiod* I. 197 Jove's will was, The good should into heavenly natures pass. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* III. 5 That which is a fifth shall pass into a third. 1710 Berkeley *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 124 Ancient and rooted prejudices do often pass into principles. 1813 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 197 It is said that peat has been discovered passing into mineral coal. 1851 Wright *Richardson's Geol.* 126 Thus granite passes through syenite and greenstone into basalt, and this last to pitchstone. 1854 Brewster *More Worlds* xv. 228 Our Earth passed from a state of chaos into an orderly world. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. II. iii. 179 The hatred of theologians has passed into a proverb. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* (ed. 2) § 84 A substance passes from the solid to the liquid state. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 595 The patient then passes into a severe general lichen, after the ordinary type.

8. *Law.* Of property: To be conveyed *to* a person; to go by conveyance, or come by inheritance *to, into the hands of.*

1429 *Rolls Parl.* IV. 344/1 Neyther be colour or occasion of feffement or of yeft of gode moeble passede be Dede, nor other wyse. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. 404 The ȝifte so mad to him passid into him fulli and hooli. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 47 Al the rente and service .. bee incidences to the reversion and passe by the graunte of reversion. 1611 Bible *Num.* xxvii. 7 Thou shalt cause the inheritance of their father to passe vnto them. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* iii. § 204. 91 If liverie and seisin bee made unto the Monke..nothing shall passe thereby. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 51 The advowson passed, because it was clearly referred to in the grant. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 337/1 There is no case in which the benefit of a personal covenant, not assignable on the face of it, has been held to pass by assignment.

9. To be uttered between two (or more) persons mutually; to be interchanged or transacted, as discourse, communications, letters, mutual offices.

1568 T. Howell *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 91 Remember yet the friendly wordes, ypast betweene vs twaine. *c* 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* II. 462 Here must no speeches passe, nor swords be drawne. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. v. 63 Now M. Broome, you come to know What hath past betweene me, and Fords wife. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 263 P 5 Two Letters which passed between a Mother and Son very lately. 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* v, I know what has past between you. 1819 Shelley *Julian & Maddalo* 158 The Count entered. Salutations passed. 1885 *Gd. Words* 258/2 Then, by-and-by, the vesper bells at ten ring out from the steeple,..some moral reflections pass.

IV. With reference to place left: To go away.

10. To go away; to go forth, depart, remove *from* (†*of, off*) a place, thing, or person. Of a thing: To be taken away or removed (*from*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13731 Giue vs þi dome, and lat vs pas. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 49 That schul ye witen ar ye pase. 13.. *Cursor M.* 4001 (Gött.) If þu will þai sal pasce, And cum nohut in his hand percas. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* I. 239 And shortly of this thyng to pace. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1896 Pas fro my presens on payne of þi lyffe. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1483 Fro the wyld bestis gan he passe To an hye hyll. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 147 To pas of the contree. 1530 Palsgr. 653/2, I passe, I go forthe or away, *je passe.* 1611 Bible *Matt.* xxvi. 39 If it be possible, let this cup passe from me. 1819 Byron *Juan* II. cx, The sand Swam round and round, and all his senses pass'd. 1879 E. Arnold *Lt. Asia* III. (1883) 66 The holy man..made The eight prostrations,..Then turned and passed.

†**b.** *To pass one's way*: to depart. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi. (*Symon & Iudas*) 384 Þane þe apostolis can assay owt of þe land to pass þar vay. *Ibid.* xxxiii. (*George*) 346 [He] lape one horse & passit his way. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* IX. 184 In pess lete thame pass thar vay. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 387 That we may frely passen forth oure way. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 771 And hys way fast ageyn dyd pase.

c. *fig.* To depart, diverge *from* a course, practice, principle; *to pass from* (†*of*) = to leave, abandon, forsake; †*to pass of wit*, to go out of one's wits.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8685 Sum walt into wodenes, & of wit past. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. 176 A man leueth..and passith fro that that he hath toke upon him to kepe as lawe of God. 1497 Bp. Alcock *Mons Perfect.* C iij, As a henne yᵗ passeth fro her egges & suffre them to be colde. 1777 Watson *Philip II*, I. x. 285 Intreating him..to pass from the other taxes.

11. To depart from this life, decease, die. **a.** with various extensions, as *to pass hence*, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17019 Þe .. wittes five..all sal be tint er saul pas. *a* 1330 *Roland & V.* 130 To sende him miȝt & space, .. Er he hennes passe. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 295 (MS. B) And for þo soules þat hethen are past. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 72 The sowlys that passyn hens out of this world. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* Pref. 74 Lyk to our faythfull pastoris past befoir. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, IV. ii. 162 His long trouble now is passing Out of this world. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 153 No handful of earth shall bury me, pass'd to the shadows. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vii. 237 There passed from among us a man who held a high..position in English literature.

b. *simply.* Now *arch.* or *dial.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 214 Non ne wot huanne he ssel sterue ne huanne he ssel paci. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 486 Myn harm I wol confessen er I pace. 1418 in *E. E. Wills* (1883) 38 ȝyf þat I passe Rather þan sche. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 25 Disturbe him not, let him passe peaceably. 1605 — *Lear* v. iii. 314 Vex not his ghost, O let him passe. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lx, He past; a soul of nobler tone. 1878 Seeley *Stein* III. 560 About 6 o'clock [he] was seen to turn on his left side, breathe a deep sigh, and pass.

V. To go by, move past.

12. To go by. Now the leading intransitive sense of the simple verb. (Not in J.)

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 849 (MS. A) A wende pasi in grib & pes, þe stiward cride; 'Leiþ on & sles'. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 219 An olde knyȝt that may hur lede, Tylle sche be paste. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 99 Ther passed a theef byfore alexandre. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ded. 6 The hagbutaris past neir to the camp of ther enemeis. 1611 Bible 1 *Sam.* xvi. 10 Againe Iesse made seuen of his sonnes to passe before Samuel. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4445/3 The Right of the Foot .., pass'd yesterday in Review before his Grace. 1842 Tennyson *Voyage* vi, And hills and scarlet-mingled woods Glow'd for a moment as we past. 1878 B. Taylor *Deukalion* III. ii. 105 At a distance I Have seen thee pass. *Mod.* Allow me to pass, please. Looking on as the procession passed.

b. Of things: To be moved, conveyed, impelled past; to flow past. Also *fig.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 2192 That launce paced without harme: Ac Alisaundre him smot thorugh the brest. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xii. 14 At the beginning of the valley passe two smal riuers. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ii. 22 And high hath set his throne where Tiberis doth pas. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 38 My Lord stand backe, and let the Coffin passe. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 95 The nimble-footed Mad-Cap, Prince of Wales,..that daft the World aside, And bid it passe. *a* 1689 Mrs. Behn *Dream*, The grove was gloomy all around, Murmuring the stream did pass. 1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* I. vi, Gay castles in the clouds that pass. 1836 J. H. Newman *Prayer* ii. in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 65 The pageant of a kingdom vast, And things unutterable, past Before the Prophet's eye.

c. With various complementary adjs., mostly of negative meaning, as *to pass unheeded, unnoticed*, etc. *lit.* and *fig.*

1607 Middleton *Michaelm. Term* II. i. 109 Do I pass altogether unnoted, think you? 1624 Quarles *Div. Poems, Sion's Sonn.* (1717) 382 Those crimes Which past unthought of in my prosp'rous times. 1766 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. i. 13 It is done every day, and passes unregarded. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 317 Nor unnoted pass The sycamore, capricious in attire. 1809 Byron *Eng. Bards & Sc. Rev.* 255 Shall gentle Coleridge pass unnoticed here?

13. Of time and temporal things, conditions, etc.:

a. Of time: To elapse, glide by, come to an end.

13.. R. Glouc. (Rolls) App. XX. 578 Twelf hundred & sixtene þer to ȝeres were ipassed, ar þis were ido. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 416 And vigilies and fastyng dayes alle þise late I passe, And ligge abedde in lenten. 1388 Wyclif *Job* xvii. 11 Mi daies ben passid. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. 84 The first day passed without any thing doyng. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 82 More Ages..Than have from Tithon past to Cæsar's Days. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. ii. Wks. 1874 I. 42 If the husbandman lets his seedtime pass without sowing, the whole year is lost to him. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* V. x, The first few days..appear to pass very slowly. 1856 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* I. iv. 148 As we advance in age so do the years pass more rapidly. *Mod.* Make haste; time passes!

b. Of things in time.

13.. *Cursor M.* 27630 If þou be fair, it passes sone. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* xxi. 33 Heuene and erthe schulen passe: but my wordis schulen not passe. 1502 Atkynson tr. *De Imitatione* I. xx. 169 The worlde passeth with all his plesaunt delites. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. xii. 75 So passeth, in the passing of a day, Of mortall life the leafe, the bud, the flowre.. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 453 Not to let th'occasion pass. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* II. 20 Beauty's a Charm, but soon the Charm will pass. *a* 1771 Gray *Song* 10 Skies serene Speak not always winter past. 1841 James *Brigand* i, Thus passed the earlier part of the day's journey. 1882 Tennyson *To Virgil* vii, Kings and realms that pass to rise no more.

VI. To go or get through.

14. To go or get through (esp. by a narrow or contracted passage, or in face of obstructions and difficulties); to have, obtain, or force passage, to make one's way. Also of things.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 4417 (MS. A) To Iesu he made his praiere .. þat he moste pase wiþ is lif, To sen is children and is wif. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 70 What thyng sall passe qwyte, And be noght in this snarres tane. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11149 The yates .. þai stake,.. Neuer in purpos with prise to pas at hom efte. 1509 *Act 1 Hen. VIII*, c. 9 *Preamble*, The Kynges Subgiectes shal nott..passe on horsebacke..nor on fote by that way. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xv. 129 Through which narrow streights, Alexander ..made his armie to passe. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* I. i. 290 *Mut.* My Lord you passe not heere. *Tit.* What villaine Boy, bar'st me my way in Rome? 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 480 And they who to be sure of Paradise Dying put on the weeds of Dominic Or in Franciscan think to pass disguis'd. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v., [At] Billiards, when the Ball goes through the Court or Porch, it is said to pass. 1879 E. Arnold *Lt. Asia* III. (1883) 80 At the gates he set A triple guard, and bade no man should pass By day or night, issuing or entering in.

fig. 1563–7 Buchanan *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 12 No man salbe admittit .. to the philosophie that has nocht passit be the first or second classe of humanite.

†**b.** To make the passage of a channel or sea.

1588 B. C. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 135 From Dunkerke is lately come to Lisbone a smale shipp..having passed in vij daies. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 102 A hundred small vessels..which came from Cananor and the coasts of Malabar, and had pass'd, notwithstanding the blockhouse of Dutch vessels.

c. Of things: e. g. to be admitted through a customs barrier.

1637 *Star Chamb. Decree* § 6 in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 12 Nor shall any Searcher, Wayter, or other Officer belonging to the Custome-house,..suffer the same to passe. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 115 The officers of the customs allowed the superstitious garments and trinkets to pass.

d. To go through a duct; to be voided.

1731 Arbuthnot *Aliments* I. vi. (1735) 17 Such [substances], whose Tenacity exceeds the Powers of Digestion, will neither pass nor be converted into Aliment. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 480 When a bougie can readily pass, there is no necessity for using any other method. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 181 If large quantities are given, much passes by the bowels. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 233 The patient was progressing satisfactorily, save that..the button had not passed.

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15. To be allowed or not stopped by a censor, to go uncensured; to go without check or challenge; to be tolerated or allowed to serve the purpose; to be successful as an expedient or trick; to 'go down', to 'do'; to pass muster.

13.. *Cursor M.* 28707 (Cott.) For quen a sin was wroken sua, Hu sal he passe has hundret ma. 1565 Abp. Parker in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 28 We thinke it maye so passe well ynoughe. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, Prol. 11 Those that come to see Onely a show or two, and so a gree The Play may passe. 1672 Wycherley *Love in a Wood* v. iii, Indeed and indeed, the trick will not pass, Jonas. 1781 Cowper *Wks.* (1837) XV. 92, I never suffer a line to pass till I have made it as good as I can. *a* 1850 Rossetti *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 108 This sonnet..might be divided yet more nicely, and made yet clearer; but this division may pass. 1876 Ouida *Winter City* vi. 130 Pranks that pass in a palace, though the police would interfere in a dancing garden.

16. To be allowed and approved by a court, legislature, or deliberative body; to 'get through'; to receive legislative sanction; to be ratified.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 110 Vpon him onely whome the king nominated, he compelled most commonly the election to passe. 1579 Fulke *Heskins's Parl.* 376 The bill will passe neuer the sooner. 1672 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 409, I tell him that we must get the Patent passe before Parliament. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 72 ₱ 5 This Resolution passed in a general Club *Nemine Contradicente*. 1765 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 154/2 A motion was lately made in the Irish house of commons to address his majesty...But it passed in the negative. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 61 That great body of our statute law which passed under those whom they treat as usurpers. 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* IV. lviii. 285 The bill passed without substantial alteration.

17. To go or get through any trial successfully; *spec.* to be successful in an examination, to reach or satisfy the required standard. *To pass master*, etc., to graduate as master, etc. (in some faculty).

1600 O. E. (? M. Sutcliffe) *Repl. Libel* I. viii. 217 Parsons is not onely a practitioner, but also has passed master in this facultie. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Degree*, To pass bachelor of divinity, the candidate must have been seven years master of arts. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xxxviii, If I pass, which I trust I shall be able to do. 1840 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXI. 498/2 The candidate for mathematical honours must, in the first instance, 'pass' in classics. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 29/2 Candidates will pass who show a competent knowledge in any two of the subjects. The list of the candidates who have passed is to be published. 1872 in *Athenæum* 11 May 583/2 Lest it should be supposed that no Lawrence could pass for the artillery. 1876 Lubbock *Elem. Educ.* in *Contemp. Rev.* June 79 Only 62,000 passed in any extra subject.

†**18.** To succeed, to be successful. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8295 Than Troiell..Wold haue led the lord o-lyue to þe towne; But..Thai pullid hym with pyne, but passid þai noght. 1481 Caxton *Godeffroy* ccviii. 304 They ansuerd that it shold be hard to be had, not withstondyng they muste essaye, ffor they myght passe in none other maner. 1589 Nashe *Martins Months Minde* Wks. (Grosart) I. 161 Howe they meane than to proceede (if they passe) shall bee a Mumchaunce for me.

VII. To go beyond, exceed, excel, surpass.

†**19.** To excel, to surpass; to go to excess. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 392 Þou3 þai be lesse in oo chirche, þai passen in an-oþer. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 846 Paraunter y miȝte Passen par auenture, & in som poynt erren. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 916 In alle the feld was none so wight, But if it were my lord the kynge, For he is passand in euery thynge. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1401 So dyd he excede & passe. *a* 1529 — *Ph. Sparowe* 151 Because that she dyd pas In poesy to endyte. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 169 Onely Demosthenes passeth, or excelleth. 1602 *Life T. Cromwell* v. iii. 123 My faith compar'd with thine as much shall pass As doth the diamond excel the glass. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* II. 594 The fairest man .. Of all the Greeks, save Peleus' son, who pass'd for gen'ral frame.

†**b.** *quasi*-impersonal, *It passes*: it exceeds all ordinary limits, passes description, 'beats everything'. *Obs.*

1549 Chaloner tr. *Erasm. on Folly* K ij, It passeth, to see what sporte and passetyme the Godds them selues haue, at suche folie of these selie mortall men. 1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingd.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 352, I, hearing her,.. led her such a dance in the dark as it passes. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 178 There was such laughing, and Hellen so blusht, and Paris so chaft, and all the rest so laught, that it past. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Wks.* (1687) 376 You keep such Hurly-burly that it passes. 1689 Shadwell *Bury F.* I. i, And were as merry as pass'd.

VIII. 20. Of events: To go on or proceed in the course of things; to take place, occur, happen. Formerly with indirect obj.: see quot. 1542.

a 1542 Wyatt *Let.* in *Wks.* (1861) p. xix, That I should write and declare such things as haue passed me whilst I was in the Emperor's Court. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 30 If he did know Of straunge adventures, which abroad did pas. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 173 Heav'n is for thee too high To know what passes there. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* II. § 25, I am attentive to all that passes. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* I. iii. 17 Reflect coolly upon what has passed. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 726 Intelligence of what was passing was conveyed to the Lord President.

IX. Used in reference to process of law.

[AF. *Passer*, orig. to proceed, go on: cf. the legal sense of 'process', 'proceedings'.]

21. Of a jury (assize, inquest): To sit in inquest *on* or *upon*; to decide or adjudicate *between* parties; to give a verdict *for* or *against*. *arch.*

[1293 *Yearbks.* 20 & 21 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 399 Lassise passe. ke dyt ke Willem sun pere..ne morut poynt seysy. *Ibid.* 401 [see 22 below]. *a* 1377 *Liber Assisarum* (Repts. of Edw. III, ed. 1679) 5 Si l'assise passe pur le demandant. *Ibid.* 46 Et l'assise passa sur le point contre le barun et la feme.] 13.. *Evang. Nicod.* 243 in Herrig *Archiv* LIII. 396 He chesed a quest, on him to pas. 1437 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 509/2 If the seid Thomas Stamford, perceyve that eny enquest woll not passe with his entent. 1442 T. Beckington *Corr.* (Rolls) II. 215 We avis..not lightly to passe upon suche graunts of your demaynnes. 1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 239/2 By the Jurre that passed betwene the said Duke and the said Thomas, it was founde that the same Thomas was gylty. 1473 Sir J. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 84 The jurye that passyd again Saundre. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 21 Such persones as passen and ben impanelled upon issues joined between partie and partie in the Courtes of the same Citie. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* II. 1209 Master Shiriff, ye shal not need to returne any Iury to passe upon him, for he hath pleaded guilty. 1688 *Jrnl. Ho. Comm.* (1803) X. 22 Jurors, which pass upon Men in Tryals for High Treason, ought to be Freeholders. 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 203 The Clerk saith to the Prisoner '..these Men which you shall hear called..are to pass between our Sovereign Lord the King and you, upon Trial of your Life and Death'. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Nov. 2/1 Judge Stephen has decided that a jury could not be trusted to pass upon the question of Endacott's good faith. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 248 Sheriffs' juries should never be asked to do more than pass upon the estates of the alleged lunatics.

b. To serve or 'sit' *on* (*upon*, †*in*) a jury, assize, or trial.

1574 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 333 Thinhabitanntes..used to passe in juries of triall. 1597 in Ferguson & Nanson *Munic. Rec. Carlisle* (1887) 277 Yf thes [slander] may goe unpunished, it is not for noe honest man..to pass upon any jury. 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 40 With a List of the Assizers Names and Designations, that are to pass upon his Assize. *Mod. Juryman's Oath* (Sc. Criminal Cases), You fifteen swear by Almighty God..you will truth say and no truth conceal, in so far as you are to pass on this assize.

c. Of a court, a judge, the law: To adjudicate, pass sentence *upon*, *on*. Also *transf.* (With *indirect passive*.)

1532 Tindale *Pathw. Script.* Wks. (Parker Soc. 1848) 11 When the law hath passed upon us, and condemned us to death. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* Prol. C ij, Yf euery thynge in this wourdle shold be wayed and passyd vpon after this sorte. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 137 The laws must further passe vpon him. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. vii. 24 We may not passe vpon his life Without the forme of Iustice. 1640 D. Cawdrey *Three Serm.* (1641) 12 A Commission of Oyer and Terminer, which passes upon life and death. 1680 Hickeringill *Narr. Tryal* Wks. 1716 II. 208 The wicked World..cannot pass upon it..till they have first defiled it with Lies and Slanders. *a* 1863 C. P. Daly in *Ct. Comm. Pleas, New York* in *Herald & Genealog.* (1863) 345 It does not fall within the sphere of my judicial duty to pass upon that question. 1896 *Law Times* C. 491/1 The conception of a judge to pass on questions of law, and a jury to pass on questions of fact.

22. Of a verdict, sentence, or judgement: To be rendered, given, or pronounced; of justice: To be executed; † (rarely) of a case or suit: To be determined or decided (quot. 1453).

[1293 *Yearbks.* 20 & 21 *Edw. I* 401 Unkes jugement ne passa sur le verdyt de le assise: kar, apres le Assise passe, les partyes aveyent jour pur oyer lur jugement; e la partye demandant ne voleyt pluys venyr en Court. *Ibid.* 411 Entre ky e ky passa le jugement?] *a* 1380 in Horstmann *Altenglische Legenden* (1878) I. 32/2 Þe sentence, mayden, asoyleþ þe, Whon þat hit passeþ on me. 1453 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 267/2 If..the mater pleded passe or be demed for the Pleintif therin. 1580 Sidney *Ps.* XVII. ii, O, let my sentence passe from thine own face. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxxix. (1739) 59 After Verdict, Judgment passed according to the letter of the Law. 1771 Goldsm. *Hist. Eng.* II. 82 A similar sentence passed against some of his adherents. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. IV. v. 199 Before his arrival, unlimited condemnation had passed on the whole of his proceedings. 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 78/2 The verdict and judgment passed for the plaintiff.

†**b.** Of the accused: To undergo trial and sentence; to be sentenced. *Obs. rare.*

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxii. 254 To dyssymell the matter vayleth not, syn that Huon must passe by iugement; howe saye you, shall he be hangyd or drawen?

X. †**23.** To care, to reck. (Usually with negative.) *Obs.* **a.** Const. *for*: *to pass for*, to care for, regard, mind.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 60 Paule and Sylas, not passyng for theyr whyppyng..prayed and song hymnes. 1565–73 *Durh. Depos.* (Surtees) 109 She..said that she dyd not passe yf all ropers were hanged. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 82 They passe for no Doctores: They mocke the Pope: They raile on Luther. 1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Hist. Ivstine* XIV. 61 Neither doe I passe greatly for my life. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Forerunners* vi, Yet if you go, I passe not; take your way. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 292, I do not so much pass for the body.

†**b.** Const. *of* (cf. *to reck of*), *on*, *upon*. *Obs.*

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 24 The scoldying of brathels is no more to bee passed on then the squekyng of welle wheles. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 212 For he passed litle, either of the pein of his seruaunt, or of his charge and expence. 1555 Eden *Decades* 12 Thinhabitantes passe not on them. 1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. (1577) H j, In our countrey of Lumbardy these matters are not passed vpon. 1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) 47, I passe of my honour more than life. 1598–9 [see d].

†**c.** Const. with *infin.* or *at*. To care, concern oneself, trouble oneself; to scruple, hesitate, stickle; to take any heed; to 'mind', object. *Obs.*

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* 4 Y° couetous Phariseis passed lesse at the violacion or breakyng of gods preceptes, then of their tradicions. 1549–62 Sternhold & H. *Ps.* lv. 22 Of frendship to neglect the bandes they passe or care no whit. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Place Prayer* II. (1859) 349 Much wicked people pass nothing to resort to the church. 1578 J. Stockwood *Serm.* 24 *Aug.* A ij b, I passe very little to be iudged of them. *a* 1625 E. Chaloner *Six Serm.* (1629) 149 To retaine it, it passeth not to forgoe halfe her controversies.

†**d.** Const. with clause, becoming at length object of *pass*; in later use with obj. sb. = care for, regard. *Obs.*

Cf. 'I care not who he is'. 'Not regarding his entreaties'.

1549 in *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) p. lii, He passythe not what he saythe, nor what he dothe, so that he may satisfie his vngodlie desires. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. viii. (1895) 255 Nor the Vtopians passe not how many of them they bring to distruction. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 104 Three poles to a hillock (I pas not how long). *a* 1617 Bayne *On Coloss.* (1634) 340 Passe not you who doth give sentence against you. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Forerunners* ii, I passe not, I, what of the rest become.

1598–9 B. Jonson *Case is Altered* v. *ad fin.*, Signiors, for you, I pass you not, though I let you pass; for in truth I pass not of you. *a* 1642 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* iv. (1642) 270 Not passing his much and often intreaties she continued her refusall. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* I. II. xliii, [He] deemed it no small disgrace That that bold youngster should so little passe His learned speech.

†**e.** With emphatic expansion: *to pass nothing at all, not to pass a fly, pin, straw, whit.* *Obs.*

1556 Olde *Antichrist* 132 They passe not a pynne of the Magistrates. 1572 J. Jones *Bathes of Bath* Pref. 5 So for the reprochfull words of the backbiting Zoilus I passe not a strawe. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 27 He..said he passid not ani thing at al of there displeasure. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 54/2 We passe not a flie for it. *a* 1592 Greene *Alphonsus* I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 228 Whoe'er it be, I do not pass a pin. 1610 Day *Festivals* iii. (1615) 63 Nor doe we passe a whit what Iew or Gentile can say against it.

XI. Elliptical or absolute uses of B or C.

24. *Fencing.* To make a pass; to thrust, lunge. Const. *on*, *upon*.

1595 Saviolo *Practice* ***j, You may suddenly passe with your left foot..and turne your point vnder his Rapier. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. v. (1616) 17 *Bob.* A well-experienc'd hand would passe vpon you, at pleasure. *Mat.* How meane you, Sir, passe vpon me? *Bob.* Why, thus Sir (make a thrust at me) come in. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. i. 48 Nay, and thou passe vpon me, Ile no more with thee. 1602 — *Ham.* V. ii. 309 Laertes, you but dally, I pray you passe with your best violence. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* I. iii, And if a horned divell should burst forth, I would passe on him with a mortall stocke. 1700 Dryden *Palamon & Arc.* II. 196 They lash, they foin, they pass, they strive to bore Their Corslets.

25. *Conjuring.* To cause any object to pass, as by magic, from one person or place to another.

1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* D iij, No body knowes how it came or how it went, for, since she was deliuered, (passe and repasse) the childe was neuer heard of. 1627 H. Burton *Bait. Pope's Bull* Ep. Ded. 19 They are like cunning Iugglars, that can passe and repasse at pleasure.

26. *Cards* and *Dice.* **a.** In primero, poker, etc.: To throw up one's hand, retire from the game.

1599 Minsheu *Sp. Dict., Dial.* iii. 26, I am come to passe againe. 1717 Prior *Alma* I. 284 As in a luckless gamester's place, She would not play, yet must not pass. 1816 Singer *Hist. Cards* 246 When the first player says *Pass*, every one is obliged to discard, notwithstanding any one may have an ace or a six in hand. *a* 1889 *American Hoyle* in Farmer *Americanisms*, 'I pass' is a term used in draw poker, to signify that a player throws up his hand, and retires from the game.

b. In euchre, napoleon, etc.: To decline or voluntarily forgo one's opportunity (as of making the trump): see Euchre *sb.* 1.

1884 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XVII. 229/1 The eldest hand may decline to play, when he says 'I pass'. If the eldest hand passes, the next player to the left has a similar option of standing or passing, and so on all round. ..If all pass, the hand is not played.

†**c.** To win in the game of Passage, q. v. *Obs.*

1600 Munday & Drayton *Sir J. Oldcastle* F iv, *Hunt.* I must haue the dice, What do we play at? *Suff.* Passage if ye please...*Har.* George, You are out. Giue me the dice, I passe for twentie pound. 1680 [see Passage 15]. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Passage*, a Camp-Game, with three Dice, Doublets, making up Ten or more, to *Pass* or Win, any other Chances lose. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

27. **a.** To pass the ball at Football, etc.: see 46 b. 1888 [see sense 46 b].

b. (*U. S.*) To throw and catch a ball: see quot. 1889 *Jrnl. Amer. Folk-lore* II. No. 5 In New England the ordinary term used to express the throwing and catching of a ball by two or more persons is *pass*. 'Let's go out and pass'.

B. Transitive uses. (From A V, VI, VII.)

I. To go by (something). Trans. of A V.

28. To go by, to proceed past (a person or thing); to leave behind or on one side as one goes on.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 273/50 Þo heo þe croiz i-passede hadden: a-ȝein to þe weie he cam. 13.. *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 39 Swa þat nan houre passe þe þat þou ne sall be swetely ocupyed. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 564 The perlouse pointtes þat passe you behoues, Hit is vnlike any lede with his liffe pas. 1461 J. Paston in *P. Lett.* II. 3 There have not passid Thetford, not passyng cccc. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. ii. 31 b, [We] followed on along the coast..to passe the cape Malee. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* VI. 306 Thus, passing him, she to the virgins went. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 211 Time, as he passes us, has a dove's wing, Unsoil'd, and swift, and of a silken sound. 1842 Tennyson *Sir Galahad* 81 So pass I hostel, hall, and grange. *Mod.* Many carriages passed the door. I never pass the spot without thinking of him.

b. To get to the other side of; to avoid, escape. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4603 To passe þat persecu-

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cioune. 1894 R. Reid *Poems* 88 (E. D. D.) The herds wad gang five mile aboot Tae pass this lanely brae.

†**29.** *fig.* To go by without attending to; to leave unnoticed; to neglect, disregard, omit. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 448 Wedding wiþ þes newe bilawis, passinge þe wedding wiþ goddis lawe, makiþ þes newe rotun sectis. 1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 258 If you fondly passe our proffer'd offer. 1607 — *Cor.* II. iii. 207 You should haue ta'ne th' aduantage of his Choller, And pass'd him vnelected. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 29, I wonder how the curiosity of wiser heads could pass that great and indisputable Miracle, the cessation of Oracles. 1645 Evelyn *Diary* 21 May, We dined at Sienna, where we could not passe admiring the great church.

b. To omit in narration, to leave unmentioned.

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxxiii. 156 Other goodly ordinances, which I passe with silence. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* I. 469 To passe the papist and the Lutheran, Their trans and consubstantiation. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 239 Nor must we pass untold what Arms they wield. *Ibid.* III. 415, I pass the Wars that spotted Linx s make With their fierce Rivals, for the Females sake. 1890 *Times* 6 Dec. 12/4 We may pass the cleaning-rod and the downhill position; they are not of much consequence.

c. *U. S.* To omit payment of (a dividend, etc.).

1890 *Financial News* 7 July, A few days ago the National Bank of —— passed its interim dividend, and now .. the Banco Nacional of —— has suspended specie payments.

†d. *To pass one's flag* (*Naval*), to decline promotion to flag rank, and become a retired Captain.

1805 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. 41 When you passed your Flag, I wrote my regret that the Service was to lose your abilities at Sea.

II. To go through, across, or over (something).

30. To go from side to side of, or across, to cross (a sea, channel, river, barrier, frontier, mountain-range); also (less frequently), to go through, traverse (a forest, way, street).

To pass the pikes: see Pike.

c 1290 *Beket* 1773 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 157 For godes loue: ne passe nou3t þe se. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12375 Þan he yode þe flum to pass. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3523 So þat god me graunty grace, þe brigge of Mantrible saf to pace. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* VIII. ii. (1558) 3 b, They of Almayne the Alpes dyd pace. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 The fyrst people..so entred & passed the reed see. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 36 They.. are.. pointed at commonly as they passe the streetes. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. v. 33 They pas the bitter waues of Acheron. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* IV. iii. 24 The waies are dangerous to passe. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 776 To keep These Gates for ever shut, which none can pass Without my op'ning. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 23 They ..measure their way in these countreys, by the time they spend in passing it. 1743 T. Jones in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 405, 15,000 men .. had passed the bridge at Aschaffenburg. 1819 Byron *Juan* II. cv, He could, perhaps, have pass'd the Hellespont, As once .. Leander, Mr. Ekenhead, and I did. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 221 At Cambridge the river and the marshy ground beyond had to be passed.

b. Of a book or printed work: To go through (the printing-press, or successive editions). ? *Obs.*

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 104 Which hath already so far passed the Press. 1792 *Munchausen's Trav.* Pref. 4 This Work.. has passed several editions within a short period.

†**31.** To pierce, to penetrate: said of a spear or other weapon, also of the person driving it. *Obs.*

1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 331 Their weapons are strong bowes and arrowes ..wherwith they will pierce and passe a shirt of mayle or plate coate. 1630 Capt. Smith *Trav. & Adv.* 12 At the sound of the charge, he passed the Turke throw the sight of his Beaver, face, head, and all. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* XVI. 567 From strong Patroclus' hand the javelin fled, And pass'd the groin of valiant Thrasymed.

32. *fig.* To go or come through in the way of a course of study or treatment, experience or suffering; *esp.* to experience, undergo, endure, put up with, suffer. Now usually *pass through* (58 b).

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxxiii. 1 Þaim þat ere passid þe perils of þis warld. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12704 Thies passet the perellis of the pale ythes, Houit on the hegh sea, held hom o ferre. 1563–7 Buchanan *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 12 In thre 3eris thyr regentis sal pas be degreis the hail cours of dialectic, logic, physik, and metaphysik. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* I. xv. 39 b, Hauing past many troubles and daungers upon the sea. 1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 252 The Spaniardes ..remained a good while, and passed great heate. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. iii. 132 The Storie of my life, From yeare to yeare: the Battaile, Sieges, Fortune, That I haue past. 1652 J. Wright tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* v. 249 Withdrawing himself secretly out of that Province (where he had passed so many perills). 1755 J. Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) II. 191 After having past the previous ceremonies. 1849 M. Arnold *Consolation* ii, And countless beings Pass countless moods.

b. *To pass one's time, life*, etc.: see 44.

33. To get through the process of being considered, examined, and approved. a. Said of a measure approved by or carried in Parliament; hence, to be agreed to, accepted, sanctioned by (anybody). *To pass the seals*, to receive royal (or other) sanction or ratification expressed by sealing.

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 343/2 In alle thynges that owith to passe and be agreed be the seide Counseill. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* III. i. 29 Hath he not pass'd the Noble, and the Common? 1667–8 Pepys *Diary* 5 Feb., An Act of Comprehension is likely to pass this Parliament, for admitting of all persuasions in religion to the public observation of their particular worship. 1670 Ld. Roos in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 14 My Bill hath passed the Lords House and was this day read in the House of Commons. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4728/3 Their Commissions are passing the Seals accordingly. 1725 Berkeley *Let. to Prior* 3 June Wks. 1871 IV. 111 Yesterday the Charter passed the Privy Seal. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxiv. 327 These bills passed the house of lords .. such bills could never have passed the house of commons without his knowledge. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 335 Estimates ..were approved, and passed the common seal of the Corporation.

b. Said of a person or thing that goes satisfactorily through a test, trial, or examination: to undergo and come out successfully; to come up to the standard required by (the examiners or examination); to be allowed by.

1536 Cromwell *Let.* 6 Dec. in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 38 This maner of dealing .. is suche as I am right sory to see pass you that shuld be a man of honestie. 1599 Chapman *Hum. Days Mirth* Plays 1873 I. 63 Then have you passed the ful list of experiment. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* II. iii. (1712) 47 There is nothing in Nature but what passes the Approbation of a Knowing Principle. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 438 ¶ 3 All things among Men of Sense and Condition should pass the Censure, and have the Protection, of the Eye of Reason. 1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xlvi. 808 On the bales .. being weighed over or 'passing the scale'. 1858 Hogg *Veg. Kingd.* 616 All [Russian Rhubarb] that does not pass this examination is burned. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 11 Nov. 3/1 Very few..could pass even the most elementary examination. *a* 1901 Besant *Five Years' Tryst* (1902) 26 You'll pass your exams with distinction; you'll get appointments.

c. *To pass muster*: see Muster.

III. To go beyond, surpass, exceed. (fr. A VII.)

34. To go beyond (a point or place); to overshoot (a mark); to outrun, outstrip in a race; to rise above, surmount.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. II. 164 Sobnesse .. seide bote luyte, Bote prikede on his palfrey and passede hem alle. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XX. 432 The lord dowglass .. passit wes All the folk that wes chassand then. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 2231 For gentil mercy oghte to passen right. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) iii. 8 In þis ile es þe mount Caucase þat passez þe clowdes. *a* 1425 tr. *Higden* Harl. Contin. (Rolls) VII. 505 The see overflowide and passide the clyves. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxiv. 140 Mount Athos is so high, that it passeth the skies. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* iv. 4 Nor yet a timber o'er the waves alertly flew She might not aim to pass it.

35. To go beyond or outside of; to overstep (bounds, limits); to transgress. *fig.* To go beyond (one's province, warrant, knowledge, etc.).

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1057 Þat hose passede Godes heste, He scholde be myn. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. I. 102 He þat passeþ þat poynt is a-postata in þe ordre. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 346 Þis stiward passiþ his power, & failiþ in governaunce of þe Chirche. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armys* (S. T. S.) 119 And haldis it nevertheles in his rycht reule, that is, pas nocht his mesure. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 111 b, Let hym loke..that in no wyse he doe passe the boundes of his commission. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* (1620) 114 Let not the cobler passe his pantofle. 1607 Chapman *Bussy d'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 6 A poore staid fisherman, that neuer past His countries sight. 1754 Gray *Progr. Poesy* 98 He pass'd the flaming bounds of Place and Time. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 192 He marks the bounds which Winter may not pass, And blunts his pointed fury.

36. To exceed or be beyond the compass or range of (any faculty or expression); to be too great for, transcend.

1382 Wyclif *Phil.* IV. 7 And the pees of God, that passith al witt, kepe 3oure hertis and vndirstondingis in Crist Jhesu oure Lord. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) V. i. (1859) 73 Hit passed his wytte, thenne muste hit nedes passen the power of his speche. 1589 R. Robinson *Gold. Mirr.* (1851) 6 It passeth all my skill the halfe for to indite. 1624 R. Davenport *City Nightcap* I. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 106 Where each word stands so well-plac'd, that it passes Inquisitive detraction to correct. 1702 Norris *Ideal World* I. vi. 364 It passes all comprehension to conceive such a thing. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 229 To express .. that grief which passes show.

37. To surpass or excel in some quality; to surpass or exceed in degree. *arch.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 43 Alswa passeð meiden onont te mihte of meidenhad, widewen & iweddede. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1031 For gold ne passeth no3t in bounté so moche leode iwis, As dignité of preosthod passeth the lewed man þat is. 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* 61 (Lamb. MS.) Þis pater noster..passys oþer prayers. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 448 Of clooth makyng .. She passed hem of ypres & of Gaunt. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. i. 2 The doctrine of crist passiþ þe doctrine of all seintes & holy men. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxi. 244 None coulde passe hym in beaute. 1539 Bible (Great) 2 *Sam.* i. 26 Thy loue to me was wonderfull, passyng the loue of wemen. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. ii. 83 Ethiopia passeth Affrike and Barbarie in heat. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 25/2 The Milk .. has a sweetness..which passes ordinary Milk. 1850 Neale *Med. Hymns* (1867) 17 Of rival towns thou passest all.

b. To exceed in number, measurement, or amount. Now *rare*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1237 Adam had pastd nine hundret yere, Nai selcut þof he wex vnfere. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* v. 198 Thai in hy assemblit then, Passand, y trow, a thousand men. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 5954 Ffrom hens it passith not a myle or twayne. 1468 Sir J. Paston in *Lett.* II. 329 The uttermost pryse had not passyd v. mark. 1592 Davies *Immort. Soul* VIII. xx. (1714) 54 Tho' they in Number pass the Stars of Heav'n. 1618 Chapman *Hesiod* 183 Let Jove steep the grass Three days together, so he do not pass An ox's hoof in depth. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 164 The whole chest should not much pass four feet in height.

†**38.** To get beyond (a stage or condition of life or existence). *Obs.* (exc. as *fig.* from 34).

c 1315 Shoreham *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 74/211 On wenddeþ, þoþer abyde schel [H]wet oþer passeþ age By kende. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 1464 A blissed soule y may þe calle For þou art passed thy paynes alle. *c* 1450 *Gesta Rom.* x. 33 (Harl. MS.) Withoute dowte, whenne we shul passy þis life,.. he shal 3elde to vs þe fowrefold. *c* 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) E vj b, When he passed childe, And come to mannes estate. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 20, I am passed my purgatory, and I am saued. 1552 Huloet, Passe boyes age, *ex ephæbis, uel pueris excedere.* 1611 Bible 1 *Cor.* vii. 36 If she passe the floure of her age. 1685 Evelyn *Diary* 15 Sept., On purpose that they might whilst young pass that fatal disease.

†b. To go beyond or exceed (a defined time).

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* I. 392 How he forswore hym ful falsly,.. And falsly gan hys terme pace. 1607 Middleton *Mich. Term* II. iii. 342, I never pass my month, you know.

IV. 39. *To pass the lips*, †*the mouth of*: to come out of the mouth of, be spoken or uttered by.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 115 b, Kepe it in the, that it passe not thy mouth. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* I. 493 Iove at this sat silent; not a word In long space pass'd him. 1755 H. Walpole *Lett. to Mann* 15 June, I will describe him to you, if I can, but don't let it pass your lips. 1819 Shelley *Prom. Unb.* I. 219 Mother, let not aught Of .. evil pass again My lips.

C. Causative uses.

I. 40. To cause or enable (a person or thing) to go, proceed, or make his way anywhere; to carry, convey, send: usually with prep. or adv. specifying the direction, etc.; *esp.* to convey across a river, a ferry, etc., to transport.

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* clvi. 597 Me thynke ye be none of the fayrey, wherfore I am not contente that I haue passed you ouer. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxiv. 140 The way whereby Xerxes passed his army. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 30 The most of them were barkes to passe horse and munition. 1611 Cotgr., *Pile trigone*, a triangle peece of yron to be thrown at a ring, through which he that passes it wins the game. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 126, I sent to the Havaldar, to know when he would Pass us up the Gaot. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (Rtldg.) 164 Every vagrant Person may..be..pass'd back to their last legal Settlement. 1798 I. Allen *Hist. Vermont* 254 A canal ..sufficient to pass boats of 25 tons burthen into said lake.

†b. *refl.* = *intr.* to pass, proceed, depart, cross.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 362 So the king proponit And for to pas hyme one the morne disponit. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* XIV. 260 He pass'd him for the Pylian shore to find His long-lost father.

†c. With double object: To send or convey (a thing) over or across (a place). *Obs. rare.*

1512 W. Knight in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 199 Which can shew yow .. with what besynes thei [the Spaniards] haue passyd thaire Artilliarie the grete mountaynys.

41. To make (a thing) go in any specific manner or direction; to move, draw, push (a thing); as *to pass one's hand over, to pass one's eye over* (to glance rapidly or cursorily over), *to pass a wet sponge over* (often *fig.* to obliterate the memory of), *to pass the sweeper over* a floor, *to pass a rope* or *string round* anything.

1705 Addison *Italy* 434, I had only time to pass my Eye over the Medals, which are in great Number. 1853 M. Arnold *Sohrab* 94 O'er his chilly limbs his woollen coat He passed. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* ii. 21 Washing their hands by having water passed over them. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., To pass*,..to take certain turns of a rope round a yard, etc. 1868 Yates *Rock Ahead* II. ii, He had passed the wet sponge over the slate containing any records of his early life. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 437 If .. the nurse cannot pass the catheter into the orifice at once. *Mod.* Pass a rope round its hind legs.

†b. = *pass through*: to pass through a sieve, etc.

1530 Palsgr. 654/2, *Ye sasse*... I left hym passynge of synnamon. 1639 J. W. tr. *Guibert's Char. Physic.* II. 66 Two..searses or sieves to passe bitter things.

42. To cause to pass or go by. *To pass in review*: (*orig.*) *Mil.* To cause (troops) to march by for inspection; hence *fig.* to cause writings or proceedings to pass before the eye or mind for examination or scrutiny.

1852 Grote *Greece* II. lxix. IX. 24 Here .. Cyrus, halting three days, passed the army in review. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* ii. (1875) 52 The works of other writers..might also ..be passed under the Academy's review. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 162 Passing lightly in review What seemed hits and what seemed misses in a certain fence-play.

43. To cause or allow (a person or thing) to go past or through some barrier or obstruction.

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. ii. 57 Madam, if 't please the Queene to send the babe, I know not what I shall incurre, to passe it, Hauing no warrant. 1867 Macgregor *Voy. Alone* (1868) 39, I had letters..for the highest authorities to pass the Rob Roy as an article entered for the Paris Exhibition. 1884 *Graphic* 30 Aug. 215/1 The men who pass tobacco, wine, and spirits into England..by contraband.

44. To cause or allow to pass or go by, to spend (time, or any portion of time, one's life, a season, etc.): sometimes merely in reference to staying through or to the end, as *to pass the winter at a place*; but oftener with reference to occupation or mode, as *to pass one's time in sleep, pass a pleasant evening, pass an anxious day.* Cf. *pass away* (60 f), *pass forth* (62 c).

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 115 Thus passen thei that wofull nyht. *Ibid.* III. 316 Thus passen thei a day or tuo. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 2 O, I haue past a miserable night, So full of fearefull Dreames, of vgly sights [etc.]. 1674 Boyle *Excell. Theol.* I. i. 35 A very pleasant way of passing one's time. 1709–10 Addison *Tatler* No. 153 ¶ 15 A Friend .. invites me to pass the Evening at his House. 1779 J. Moore

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View Soc. Fr. II. lvi. 63 He generally passes the summer in the country. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* xxiv, Those whose lives are passed in humble everyday work. 1860 Thackeray *Round. Papers, Lazy Idle Boy* (1876) 1, I had occasion to pass a week in the autumn in the little old town of Coire. 1878 J. C. Morison *Gibbon* 2 The longest period he ever passed at school were two years at Westminster.

†b. ? To cause to pass away, dispel. *Obs. rare.*

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Acquiescere in re aliqua,*..to take delight and pleasure in: to passe his sorow and phantasies.

II. †45. To carry through its stages, transact; to bring to an end, to accomplish or execute (a matter, a business); to complete (a voyage). *Obs.*

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* 89 We beseche 3ow of 3oure pacyens, That we pace these materes so lythly away. 1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 66/1 In cas all other things were thoroughly passed and concluded betwixt his Highnes and theym. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iv. 57 Then at my lodging,..there this night Weele passe the businesse priuately and well. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* IV. i, If you but meditate of what is past, And what you plot to passe. 1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* III. v, I told his son, brought, hid him here, Where he might hear his father pass the deed. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 403 The contract being past, it was some satisfaction .. to be certain that his preparations were now going on.

b. To cause or allow (anything proposed) to proceed, esp. after examination or scrutiny; to carry or get carried (a measure in Parliament, a resolution in a meeting); to agree to, declare correct, confirm, sanction, endorse.

1549-62 Sternhold & Hopkins *Ps.* cxix. iii. 24 They serve in stead of councellours my matters for to passe. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* 185 The greatest matter passed, was a Proclamation against the spoile of Cahowes. 1666-7 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 206 His Majesty came yesterday to the Lords' House, and there past five publick Bills. 1669 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 104 Severall rectoryes and impropriations .. have been passed into patent in the name of his Grace. 1705 S. Sewall *Diary* 12 Nov., Brooklin is pass'd to be a Township by the Council. 1707 Watts *Hymn,* '*Life is the time*' vi, There are no acts of pardon pass'd In the cold grave to which we haste. 1799 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 263 Their majority will pass the bill. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 296/2 Boyle..clearly proved that he passed his accounts in an irregular and dishonest manner. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* III. vi. 663 He was required to pass under the Great Seal the requisite authority to Commissioners. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. x. 483 They began..to pass decrees in utter defiance of the royal authority. 1878 Montagu Browne *Pract. Taxidermy* ii. 21, I have submitted the foregoing to a practical birdcatcher,..and he has 'passed' it as correct. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 796 A scheme of arrangement passed by the shareholders. 1892 A. S. Wilkins in *Bookman* Oct. 26/2 He had already passed for the press all the sheets of the present volume.

c. To allow or enable (a person) to pass an examination; to get (him) through.

1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xxxviii, Come Mr. Simple, stand up again... Don't be afraid, we wish to pass you. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxvii, I'll pass you .. I can conscientiously report you a healthy subject. 1889 *Nature* 18 Apr. 577 His first duty..is *to pass* his men; and as our systems of examination are at present ordered, the passing is more a question of the facts than of the principles.

†d. To allow (something) to pass or go unchecked or without notice; to overlook, excuse, pass over. *Obs.*

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* III. 114 An old man will consent to pass things past, and what succeeds He looks into. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 212 Pass me this digression. 1802 H. Martin *Helen of Glenross* I. 247, I tell you, I will not, cannot pass that boy's bravado.

III. 46. To cause to go from one to another; to hand over, hand round, hand, transfer.

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iv. 45 If .. like a Father you will deale with him, And passe my daughter a sufficient dower, The match is made, and all is done. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1727) IV. 75 When God makes a Man wealthy and potent, he passes a double Obligation upon him. 1824-8 T. Hook *Sayings & Doings* 222 (Stratm.) Shall I pass you a spoon? 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xxvii, Desire the sentry to pass the word for the butcher; I want to speak with him. *Ibid.* xxxv, Pass the word to reduce the cartridges. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* ii, The intelligence was 'passed round' ..in an instant. *a* 1901 Besant *Five Years' Tryst*, etc. (1902) 117 They passed buckets of water from hand to hand.

b. *Football*, etc. To transfer (the ball) to another player on the same side. Also *absol.* (sense 27 a). Cf. Pass *sb.*[2] 12.

c 1865 F. Wood *Beeton's Football* [*Assoc.*] Rules 36 No player shall carry the ball, hold it, throw it, pass it to another with his hands, or lift it from the ground with his hands. 1888 Irvine, etc. *Football, Laws Rugby* 9 It is lawful for any player who has the ball to throw it back towards his own goal, or to pass it back to any player of his own side who is at the time behind him. *Ibid.* 71 Never pass blindly, and be very chary of passing at all near your own goal. Never throw forward, for it is illegal. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 3/1 Seven years ago hockey was an utterly unscientific game... The Moulsey Club was the first to adopt a passing game. 1900 Fegan, etc. *Football* etc., *Hockey* 135 The ball may often be passed as usefully from forwards to halves, or from halves to backs, as in the contrary direction.

c. To put into circulation, give currency to (coin, or the like): esp. used of putting base coin into circulation. Also *fig.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 237 One whom his mistresse burdened with some vnkinde speeches which he had past of her. 1634 Wood *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) To Rdr., There hath beene many scandalous and false reports past upon the Countrey. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 155 This bank-note..he was afraid to pass, till all inquiry had blown over. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 28 Nov., Utterers of base coin have a trick of passing a bad shilling between two good ones.

47. *Law.* To convey, make over, in legal form or with legal effect.

1587 Ld. Burleigh in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 204 You passe .. a lease to the Ladie Stafford. 1690 Locke *Govt.* II. xvi. § 186 Nor does it at all alter the Case..no more than it excuses the Force, and passes the Right, when I..deliver my Purse myself to a Thief, who demands it with a Pistol at my Breast. 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 201/1 The delivery of the key of a trunk was held to pass the trunk and its contents.

48. To give in pledge (one's word, promise, oath); †to pledge (one's faith, honour, etc.).

1469 Sir J. Paston in *Lett.* II. 369 3e wryteth in your letter that ye durst not passe your credens. 1528 Wriothesley in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. xli. 79 To pass his promise on such sort..might make much broylery. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* I. i. 49 Your oath is past, to passe away from these. 1601 — *Twel. N.* I. v. 86 Sir Toby will be sworn that I am no Fox, but he wil not passe his word for two pence that you are no Foole. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* I. 114 He [King of Sweden] had passed his Honour to the Norembergers, that he would not leave them. 1837 Keble *Chr. Y.* 2 Sun. Lent viii, That Name, by which Thy faithful oath is past. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 329 Half the sum was raised,..and Dundee is said to have passed his word for the remainder. 1896 Edith Thompson in *Monthly Packet* Christm. No. 97 He had passed his word of honour .. that he would report himself at the fort of Haraf.

†b. To give or tender (a vote). *Obs.*

1642 G. Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 298 These are the votes .., which passed shall be published in a Declaration to the kingdom. 1685 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 266 Everie person .. shall .. passe his vote when required,.. the town clerke shall .. proceed from person to person till the whole Councell have passed their votes.

IV. †49. To send forth or out, to emit. *To pass the ghost*: to give up the ghost, to die. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8216 Tha he gird to the ground & the gost past. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* II. iii, Here is a vent to passe my sighes. 1621 Quarles *Argalus & P.* (1678) 46 She past a sigh, and said, O ask not who.

50. To discharge from the body by excretion.

1698 Sir R. Sibbald in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 266 He hath past none by the Yard since he past these the other way. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 264 She passes her stools naturally. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 192 He..was incapable of passing a motion by any means. 1899 Cagney tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagnosis* vii. (ed. 4) 292 Hairs have been known to be passed with this fluid.

†51. To discharge (a volley). *Obs.*

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1628/1 One of them..shooting a-head and passing his Broad-side,..fell a stern, by her Lee side.

52. To give utterance or expression to; to utter, pronounce (speech, criticism, censure); rarely, to put (a question). Sometimes, to exchange (words).

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* I. 274 On him again the grey-eyed Maid did pass This kind reply. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 38 Tyrone..saluted his Lordship standing on the other banke, and there they passed many speeches. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 35 To passe a censure, or to whisper seditiously against the Actions of Princes. 1694 Atterbury *Serm.* (1726) I. 186 A Way of exposing Things sacred and serious, by passing a bold Jest upon them. *a* 1698 South *Serm.* III. i. 30 By all this (it seems) our Saviour was only teaching those about Him, how to pass Complements upon Almighty God. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xi, No man shall brook life after he has passed an affront on Douglas. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 6 They are dissatisfied with the free criticisms which the Athenian passes upon the laws of Minos.

b. To utter or pronounce judicially. (Cf. 21, 22.)

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* I. i. 148 Thou art adiudged to the death, And passed sentence may not be recal'd. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 86 Firm and irreuocable is my doombe,Which I haue past vpon her. 1700 Dryden *Palamon & Arcite* I. 266 If our doom be past in bonds to lie. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* II. 265 When sentence of death was passed upon him. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* VI. viii, The Deemster in the half-lit court was passing sentence.

c. In various phrases, as *to pass the time of day* (*dial.* or *colloq.*), to exchange salutations or gossip in passing; so, *to pass* (*a*) *good morning, the good day, the compliments of the day.*

1836 A. A. Parker *Trip to West* 165 Two Indians..halted within a few rods of us, stared a moment, and then civilly passed the time of day. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* s. v. *Time of Day*, 'I doänt know any more of him than just to pass the time o' day'. 1882 B. Harte *Flip* iii, 'Dropping in to pass the time of day' with her father. 1890 L. C. D'Oyle *Notches* 180 She had simply passed him a pleasant 'Good morning'. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 10/1 Nothing has happened to prevent my passing the compliments of the day with Mrs. Crombie.

V. †53. *Fencing.* To make or execute (a thrust).

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. iii. 26 To see thee fight, to see thee foigne, to .. see thee passe thy puncto, thy stock, thy reuerse, thy distance, thy montant.

54. To perform the pass on a pack of cards: see Pass *sb.*[2] 10.

1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 5 Dec. 5/2 [To] prevent him from watching the operator too closely when engaged in 'reading' and 'passing' the cards. *Ibid.*, Striking feats of dexterous 'readying' and 'passing' which his companion performed.

D. With prepositions and adverbs.

I. With prepositions.

Pass (intrans., trans., or causal) may be followed by any preposition of motion or direction, with its object, both words having their own senses. Sometimes the prep. appears to be more closely united with the verb, so as to form with it a verbal phrase, often expressible by a single verb with its object. Thus *pass across* = cross, traverse, *pass down* = descend, *pass into* = enter, *pass up* = ascend, etc. Of these, the following are the more important:

Pass at —. See 23 c.

55. Pass beyond —. a. See simple senses and Beyond *prep.*

b. To pass the limits of, exceed, transcend.

1819 Keats *Lamia* II. 32 His spirit pass'd beyond its golden bourn Into the noisy world. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 257 No effort of reflection will enable us to pass beyond the limits of our own faculties.

56. Pass by —.

†a. To go through or by way of. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 1320 Anon they..Passith by Tire, and by Cidoyne,..Alle til they come to Babiloyne. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 63 Wher as sche passeth be the strete. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 61 [They] assaulted the Alyens as they passed by the stretes. 1573-80 Baret *Alv.* P 162 As we came to this Citie, we passed by Lions, where we soiourned two daies.

b. To go past; to pass; = 28.

13.. *K. Alis.* 6658 Heo passeden by a quenes lond, That hette Candace, Y undurstond. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 340 Thanne sholde he se ful many a figure pace By his Mirour. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* xxiii. (Arb.) 54, I supposed to haue passed by hym peasibly toward this feste. 1590 Crowley *Epigr.* 34 b, As he paste by a pasture most pleasaunte to se. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 39 Please it our Generall to passe strangely by him, As if he were forgot. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 63 ¶ 6, I heard several double Rhymes as I passed by them. 1850 S. Dobell *Roman, Chamouni*, If Thou .. hast..passed by The sleeping savage dreadful still in sleep.

c. To pass without stopping, or without notice; to take no notice of, disregard, omit: see 61 c.

Pass for —. See 5, 23. *Pass into* —. See 7.
Pass of —. See 10, 10 c, 23 b.
Pass on —. See 5 c, 21 b, c, 24.

57. Pass over —.

a. To cross above or on the surface of (a sea, river, or expanse); to cross, to traverse; = 30.

c 1275 Lay. 1341 Seyles drawe to toppe, leten lade þane wind, passi ouer bieres. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 228 Supþe he ssulde mani lond ouer passi & wende. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10120 Do me to passe þe dikes [*v.r.* diches] ouer. *c* 1325 *Lai le Freine* 141 The maide .. passed ouer a wild heth. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 878 To Charls now will I torne agayne þat passes ouer Mountayne & playne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 376/2 Pacyn ovyr, *transgredior*. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v. iii. 19 It was a Louer, and his lasse, ..That o're the greene corne feild did passe. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd. 39 A man must beware how he passe ouer deepe riuers with them. *fig.* 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* II. 284 O'er thy people and city, alas! what sorrows have passed. *Mod.* A change passed over his countenance.

b. To pass the hand over.

1805 Southey *Madoc in W.* xiv, He took a harp..and passing o'er its chords Made music. 1879 Sir E. Arnold *Lt. Asia* III. (1883) 52 So sigh we, passing o'er the solemn strings.

†c. *trans.* To spend (time); = sense 44. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 64 The queene..passeth over thilke nyht, Til it was on the morwe liht. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* i. 20 So that the reste of the life be passed ouer after the rule of Christ. 1577 *F. de L'isle's Legendarie* A viij, He neuer medled with matters of estate but passed ouer his time in pleasure. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 198 Many times he pass'd over the Winter therein.

d. To pass a thing without dwelling upon it, or without notice or remark, to omit: see 67 e.

58. Pass through —.

a. To go from side to side of, to cross, traverse.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6265 þe see on aiþer side þam stod,..Til þai war passed thoru þat flod. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XVI. 319 That he wes passit throu all Irland Fra end till end. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 746 *Thisbe*, And with a soun as softe as ony shryfte They lete here wordis thour the clift pace. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 b, Yᵉ people of god passyng through the same see drye fote. 1530 Palsgr. 653/2 He shall passe thorowe fyre and water or he get it. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 62 Not cause their children to passe through the fire. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 44 ¶ 4 On Saturday last he passed through Staines. 1885 Leudesdorf *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 237 If two conics which are inscribed in a given quadrilateral pass through a given point.

fig. 1639 T. Brugis tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 318 All the Idea's which passe thorow our mindes. 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* i. 11 Abimelek gave greater credit to that information which passed through his eye.

b. In reference to times, stages, states, conditions, processes, actions, experiences, etc.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 1035 Erst þow schelt pase þourȝ min hond And þourȝ Morgelay, my gode brond! 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 11 [Thei] Han pardoun þorw Purgatorie to passen ful sone. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. iv. 211 Golde which hath often passed through the fire, keepes his colour. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 128 Men having passed thorough all sorts of animalls at last became Gods. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 115 ¶ 5 How many Hands must they pass through before they are fit for Use? 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 325 Having pass'd thro' his Degrees in Arts, he became domestick Chaplain to Dr Tho. Smith. 1865 R. W. Dale *Jew. Temp.* XXI. (1877) 233 We..are passing through times of speculative unbelief.

c. To make or force a passage through; to penetrate; to pierce through; to shoot through, send a shot through.

14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 133 And thorow thi sowle schall a scharp swyrd pace. 1412-20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxx, For he felte thorugh his herte pace The persyng stremys of hir eyen two. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 708 Throw platis of polist steill thair poyntis can pase. 1530 Palsgr. 654/2 He passed thorowe his harnesse and his bodye at one shotte, *il transpassa son harnoys et son corps a vng traict. Mod.* The bullet passed through his shoulder.

fig. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 211 No man is able to passe through the secrets of Art,..unlesse he first overcome the pompe of vaine glorie.

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d. *causal.* To cause (a thing) to pass or go through; to put, thrust, or impel through.

1530 PALSGR. 654/2, I passe thorowe, as spyce..thorowe a sarce, or pepyr thorowe the querne, or meale thorowe a boulter. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 67 The ground becomes frequently so hard, that twenty oxen are not sufficient to pass a plough through it. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 288 Take a flour sieve, and pass the cheese through it. 1857 BORROW *Rom. Rye* xxxix, The principal component parts were burnt wine and rosemary, passed through an alembic. 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. B. D. 316 A catch..which prevented the pin, when passed through a slit, from repassing. 1898 FLORENCE MONTGOMERY *Tony* 20 Passing his arm through the strap of the window. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 848 The preparations being much reduced in virulence by passing the culture through rabbits. *Mod.* A dragoon passed his sword through him.

Pass upon —. See 5 c, 21 c.

†59. **Pass with** —: to have done with, take no notice of. *Obs. rare.*

1641 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 27 Neither have they gratifyed the kinge with the release of the lo. Montrosse or with the passing with the Ea. of Traquaire.

II. With adverbs.

60. **Pass away.** a. See simple senses and AWAY *adv.* b. *intr.* Of persons: To depart; also, to get or break away (as from restraint).

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 12975 (Trin.) Somme obere vnswere shaltou say Ar I passe from þe away. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 317 The quene passyd awey & fledd On fote. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 48 But, when he saw the Damsell passe away, He left his stond, and her pursewd apace. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* IV. (1883) 88 But that ox-king..Trampled the warders down, and passed away.

c. *intr.* To die, expire.

c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 112 God lord graunt..rest and pese þat lastis ay to cristen soules passed away. 1806 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (ed. Warter) I. 366 Immediately as he uttered the words he passed away. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 144/2 Mr. Richard Williams..passed away on the 21st ult., at the great age of ninety years.

d. *intr.* Of time: To elapse, come to an end.

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 20858 (Trin.) Tyme passeþ faste awey. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 93 P 2 The Moments that are to pass away before the happy Meeting. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* iv, Thus passed the winter away so rapidly, that [etc.].

e. *intr.* Of things: To pass out of existence, come to an end, cease to be, be dissolved, perish.

13.. *S. Paula* in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 4/1 Precious stones þat wiþ þis world and eorþe here Passen awey al in fere. 1539 BIBLE (Great) 2 *Pet.* iii. 10 The heauens shall passe awaye. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* xxiv. 35 Heauen and earth shall passe awaye [WYCLIF passe, TINDALE perisshe], but my wordes shal not passe awaye. 1814 SOUTHEY *Ode War Amer.* xiii, Dominion passeth like a cloud away. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 26 His anger passed away. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 59 All the..convictions of the old world were passing away, never to return. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 20 May 5/2 The fears of a general crisis are passing away.

f. *trans.* To spend (time, etc.); to while away, to pass: emphatic of 44.

c 1550 *Lusty Juventus* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 46 What shall I do now to pass away the day? 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 139 Going than to Wittemberge, they passed away the rest of the wynter there. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 25 Why I..Haue no delight to passe away the time. 1665 EARL DORSET *Song Written at Sea* vii, To pass our tedious hours away. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 106 P 1 An Invitation..to pass away a Month with him in the Country. 1848 THACKERAY *Lett.* 12 Aug., One day is passed away here very like its defunct predecessor.

†g. To transfer away; to relinquish, surrender (rights, etc.); to convey away (property). *Obs.*

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxi. 111 What Rights we passe away, when we make a Common-wealth. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. viii. § 116 Because our Fathers or Progenitors passed away their natural Liberty. *a* 1692 POLLEXFEN *Disc. Trade* (1697) 28 A Man that is to pass away Lands, or Goods. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 11 Riches are passed away from hand to hand.

61. **Pass by.**

a. *intr.* To go or proceed past; to move on without stopping; to flow past.

c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 278 There the quene schulde passe by. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 301 The Englishmen passed by without anye approchyng. 1611 BIBLE *Lam.* i. 12 Is it nothing to you, all ye that passe by? 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 398 P 1 He saw Robin the Porter..passing by. 1799 SOUTHEY *Ruined Cottage* Wks. 1838 III. 32 The countrymen..leaning o'er the bridge, ..would all look up When she pass'd by. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xix, There twice a day the Severn fills; The salt sea-water passes by.

b. *fig.* and in reference to time.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 1026 But I lete all his storie passen by, Of Custance is my tale specially. *a* 1821 KEATS *Sonn., Human Seasons,* To let fair things Pass by unheeded, as a threshold brook. 1885 *Manch. Weekly Times* 20 June 5/5 A generation would pass by before the adversaries..would find their way back to power.

c. *trans.* To go past (a thing or person) without stopping, or without taking notice; to fail to notice, to overlook; to omit; to take no notice of, dismiss from consideration, disregard, ignore; = *pass over*, 67 e, f.

When the object is a sb., it usually comes after *by*, so that the construction can be analysed as that of an intrans. vb. with a preposition and its object, as in *to pass by his eldest son*; cf. *to pass him by.*

[*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15634 Quer i sal þis calice drinc, or i sal pass þar-bi?] 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Prov.* xix. 11 His glorie is to passe by an offence. 1611 LD. T. HOWARD in *Harington's Nugæ Ant.* (ed. Park 1804) I. 393 He was overcharged with confusion, and passed by admiring the dressing of the horse. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 77 Better to wink at, and passe by an iniurie. 1658–9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 3, I would hear him first, and then pass it by...He must come as a delinquent on his knees. 1677 HORNECK *Gt. Law Consid.* v. (1704) 297 These observables are passed by as things out of his element. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 76 Instances..which legislation passes by in silence. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xiii. 278 That Eadward might rightly pass by an incompetent minor. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 71, I pass them by with the remark.

62. **Pass forth.**

a. *intr.* To go out or away (*arch.*). † *To pass forth of use*, to go out of use, become obsolete (*obs.*).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2910 He sey þe contreys as he passede vorþ & destrued & bar in eche half. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 96 Leue nou3t on þo losels but let hem forþ pasen. 1530 PALSGR. 654/1, I passe forthe, I go forthe, as an armye whan it is removynge, or a company byfore a great estate. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 332 Understanding the privilegis of the Scottis merchantis..to decay and pas furth of use in the partis of Flanderis. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. iii. 16 He passed forth with her in faire array.

† b. To go forward, advance, go on, continue.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 184 This passeth forth..ffro day to day..this..Absolon So woweth hire. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7505 He was wele paste forthe in age. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 391 The yongest..say their opinions first, and so passe foorth in order vntill it come to the highest.

† c. *trans.* To spend or pass (time). *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. (Percy Soc.) 73 She wyll wyth love her grene flouryng age Passe forth in joye, pleasure, & courage. 1552 HULOET, Passe forth the day or tyme, *agitare diem, exigere tempus.* 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 158, I will passe forth this day by little and little [*paulatim hunc producam diem*] with sipping and drinking.

63. **Pass in.** *trans.* To hand in (e. g. a cheque to a bank). *To pass in one's cheques*, to die (*slang*).

1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Roughing It* 332 (Farmer) One of the boys has passed in his checks, and we want to give him a good send-off. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 108 The best thing I can do for you is to give you a cheque of my own made payable to yourself at sight, with an introduction to the bank as well, and I will pass in the form myself next time I am down there. 1900 *W. Lond. Observ.* 4 May 3/7, I see that young M. has passed in his checks.

64. **Pass off.**

a. *intr.* To go off or disappear gradually: said of sensations, physical conditions, moisture, etc.

1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 266 In the presence of some medicines that pass off in the bile. 1861 HEADLAND *Med. Handbk.* 160 Remittent fever instead of intermitting at distinct periods, passes off after a variable time, and then recurs. *Mod.* After a little the feeling of faintness passed off. The hydrogen unites with the oxygen to form water, which passes off in steam. The smell of the paint will pass off in a few days.

b. *intr.* Of a proceeding: To be carried through and completed (with more or less success).

1886 *Times* 23 Nov. 9 In every sense the festival passed off as its promoters must have desired. 1891 *Leeds Merc.* 2 May 6/3 The Labour Demonstrations throughout Europe yesterday passed off on the whole more peaceably than was anticipated. *Mod.* How did the wedding pass off? Everything passed off very well.

c. *trans.* To put into circulation, or dispose of (esp. deceptively); to palm off; to impose.

1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 297 They might be tempted to pass off for their own what they pick up from others. 1857 BORROW *Rom. Rye* xvii, And other customers came in, who..also passed off their jokes upon me. *Ibid.* xli, [He] sometimes shortened money, and at other times passed off what had been shortened by other gentry. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ii. 65 Trying to pass off their wares as excellent. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 222/2 The applicants ..pass off their goods for those of the Baron de Geer.

d. To cause (a person) to be accepted in some false character; *esp. refl.* (with *for* or *as*), to give oneself out as what one is not, to pretend to be.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. i. P 12 He passed himself off for my servant. *Ibid.* P 18 The insolence of this scoundrel who fancies to pass me off for a highwayman. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* vi. (1876) 181 He does not seek to pass himself off as richer than he is. 1885 H. CONWAY *Family Affair* I, A child still young enough to be passed off as a child in arms.

e. To ward off or adroitly put aside (a remark, etc.) without seriously meeting it; to parry.

1890 A. GISSING *Village Hampden* III. xi. 238 The young man passed off lightly all such reference.

65. **Pass on.**

a. *intr.* See simple senses and ON *adv.*; *esp.* to proceed on one's way, in one's course, in one's discourse or writing; to continue one's course; to proceed or advance, as a transaction or progressive state; to pass, as time.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+395 þe day is passed on, no farrer may þou wyn. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. xx, Soo this paste on alle that wynter with alle manere of huntynge and haukyng. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 163 The more time that passed on, the more [etc.]. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xviii. 5, I will fetch a morsell of bread; and comfort ye your hearts, after that ye shall passe on. 1686 C. POTTER tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels* 46 The Pope spake all this with so great heat, that the Ambassador did not iudge fit at that time to passe on further. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 430 Yea there, where very desolation dwels..She may pass on with unblench't majesty. 1842 TENNYSON '*Come not when I am dead*' ii, Pass on, weak heart, and leave me where I lie. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 651 The optic neuritis is passing on to post-neuritic atrophy. *Mod.* Pass on, please, and do not obstruct the way. The preacher passes on to his second head. But we have said enough on this point; we pass on.

b. *trans.* To send or hand (anything) to the next member of a series.

1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* xvii. (1809) 139 No Vagrants past on. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 357 Getting rid of a case by saving your own pocket and passing the applicant on to another. *Mod.* Please read this and pass it on.

66. **Pass out.**

a. *intr.* See simple senses and OUT *adv.*; chiefly, to go out through a passage. *To pass out of*, to issue from, leave; *to pass out of sight*, to go beyond the reach of sight.

13.. *K. Alis.* 6246 Ther no schal schip out passe. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 12127 (Fairf.) How lange þi life sal laste or þou passe out of þis werde. *a* 1425 *Ibid.* 17350 (Trin.) Þei sent aspies also aboute þat he shulde not passen oute. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 3 That he should passe out of Asia into Macedonia. *a* 1711 KEN *Art. Visit.* Wks. (1838) 492 When any one is passing out of this life. 1833 KEBLE *Serm.* (1848) I. 147 He may..pass out of this world, before he see any abatement in the triumph of disorder and irreligion. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 34 Love.. Smote the chord of Self, that, trembling, pass'd in music out of sight.

† b. *trans.* To spend the whole of (a time).

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 55 The poore Sultan utterly discouraged, returned againe to Constantinople, and there..passed out the rest of his dayes.

67. **Pass over.**

a. *intr.* To go across; to cross to the other or opposite side. In *Chemistry*, said of the volatilized substances which pass from the retort in distillation, and are condensed in the receiver.

a 1330 *Otuel* 707 Ouer þe brugge þei wenten ifeere, ..& þo þei ouer passed were, Such auntres þei funden þere. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* iii. 18 Ye shall passe ouer armed before your brethren the children of Israel. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* vi. (1651) 196 Adde the tartarizated quintessence, yet so that..that passe over with it. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 601 The hope that some of those regiments which he had formerly commanded would pass over to his standard. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 10 That which passes over towards the middle must be redistilled to free it from copper mechanically carried over. 1864–72 *Ibid.* II. 337 Some organic compounds boil at so low a temperature that, when heated in a retort, they pass over unchanged. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 802 The contents of one of the conjugating cells pass over into the other which remains stationary. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* ii. 25 After lining the inner surface of the lids, it [mucous membrane] passes over to the ball, forming a loose fold.

† b. *intr.* Of a period of time: To go by, elapse, be spent, come to an end. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 271 This passit our, quhill diuers dayis war gane. 1689 H. PLUMPTRE *Let.* in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 6 Wishing that all your yeares yet to come may passe over with mirth and jollityes.

† c. *intr.* With compl., as *to pass over unpunished*, to go unpunished. *Obs.*

1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 470 Wordis of dishonour ..quhilk aucht nocht to pas owir untryit and unpuneist.

d. *trans.* To hand over *to* another; to transfer.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 306 b, [They] leauing behinde them no children, passed ouer the gouernment to their yongest brother. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xxiii. (1877) I. 355 But then I should exceed the limits of a description. Wherefore I passe it ouer to others [etc.]. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 687 This house..satisfied the said Sir Richard; who thereupon past it ouer to Q. Mary. *a* 1686 T. WATSON *Body Divin.* (1692) 460 The Covenant of Grace .. by vertue of which God passeth himself over to us to be our God. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 583 Geology here passes over the continuation of the history of man to Archaeology.

e. To pass (a thing) without touching it, or without remark or notice, esp. in narration; to omit, to skip, to disregard; to ignore the claims of (a person) to promotion, etc., to pass by in selection for a special post or duty.

As in *pass by* 61 c, when the object is a sb., it usually comes after *over*, so that the construction can then be analysed as that of an intrans. vb. followed by a preposition with its object; as in the literal *he passed over the bridge.* Cf. also the vb. OVERPASS, of which *pass over* was formerly the decomposed form used in certain verbal constructions.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 226 Paul passiþ over þes two vertues, and praieþ after charite. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prol.* 17 This is a pitous tale for to heere But nathelees passe ouer is no fors. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 646, I wyll passe ouer the cyrcumstaunce, And shortly shewe you the hole substaunce. 1530 PALSGR. 654/2, I have many mo thynges to saye..but, for faulte of tyme, I passe them over. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 8, I pas mani sutch misusagis over. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 54 The matter of Yelverton is of such ymportaunce as yt cannot be paste over. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 1 P 3 As for the rest of my Infancy..I shall pass it over in Silence. 1839 JAMES *Gentl. Old Sch.* xiv, This gross offence .. was not to be passed over. 1890 W. E. NORRIS *Misadventure* viii, He does not think it would be right to pass over his son. 1890 T. W. REID *Monckton-Milnes* (1891) I. viii. 360 He had again been disappointed of his..expectation of office, Peel having once more passed him over.

f. To let go unpunished, to overlook (an offence).

1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* xix. 11 His glorie is to passe ouere wickid thingis. 1611 BIBLE *ibid.*, It is his glory to passe ouer a transgression. 1814 WELLINGTON 16 May in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XII. 21 If conduct such as that .. be passed over, it will be impossible to maintain the necessary discipline of the army. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 662 The sin.. was not to be winked at and passed over as a mere trifle.

† g. To surpass = OVERPASS *v.* 7.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 264 A goddesse..what hir liste.. Sche dede, That passeth over manneskinde.

68. **Pass through:** emphatic of sense 14.

c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 15 Thurgh I past, with mekyl payn.

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a 1693 South *Serm.* II. v. 176 His Heart lies open..for all the Sin and Villainy in the World freely to pass through. 1801 Bloomfield *Rural T., Fakenham Ghost* xi, So long it [the gate] swung That Ghost and all pass'd through. 1832 Tennyson *Dream Fair Women* 83 Pass freely thro': the wood is all thine own.

Pass-, the vb.-stem or imper. of Pass *v.*, used in a few combinations, mostly nonce-words: †**pa·ss-dice** = Passage 15 [cf. It. *passa-dieci*: see quot. 1598 s. v.]; †**pa·ss-man** *a.*, surpassing man, superhuman; **pa·ss-out** *a.*, of a ticket: that enables the holder to pass out and return to a place of entertainment; †**pa·ss-praise** *a.*, transcending praise, beyond praise.

1805 T. Holcroft *Bryan Perdue* II. 56 To..idle away.. part of the four and twenty hours at hazard, pass-dice, picquet [etc.]. 1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnif.* 1254 The passe-man Wisedome of th' Isaacian Prince, A light so bright, set in such eminence. 1894 A. Chevallier *Record by Himself* 191 An attendant proffering her a pass-out check respectfully asked if she intended to return. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Nov. 1/3 The agitation for pass-out checks at the variety theatres. *a* 1586 Sidney *Astr. & Stella* lxxvii, That skin, whose passe-praise hue scornes this poor tearm of white.

Passable (pɑ·säb'l), *a.* Also 5–6 **-yble**, 7 **passeable**. [a. F. *passable* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *passer* to Pass: see -able. Cf. It. *passabile*. In OF. the word had most of the senses retained in Eng.; mod.F. retains only sense 4.]

1. That may be passed, crossed, or traversed.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. iii. (1859) 4 Ryght as the fletyng ayer geuyth place to the flyght of byrdes..right so was al this erthe passyble to spirites. 1527 Knight in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. xxviii. 57 The rivers not being always passable. 1576 *Act* 18 *Eliz.* c. 10 § 7 For the better keeping of the Highways passable for her Majesty's People. 1593 R. Harvey *Philad.* 4 Since Brutes time the Alpes haue been passable enough. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* III. (1634) 106 To leave at their backs a wood scarce passeable. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2080/3 The Streets were hardly passable. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 104 The ford was not passable. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 38 The river is passable for boats..to the Mediterranean, a distance of nearly sixty miles. 1880 Geikie *Phys. Geog.* iv. 302 The last time that the Thames at London was passable on ice was in 1814.

†**2.** Able to pass or have passage. *Obs.*

1555 Eden *Decades* 121 Forasmuche as they [sunbeams] are not passyble in them selues, as doth manyfestly appeare by the snowe lyinge contynually vnmolten vpon certeyne hygh montaynes. 1664 H. More *Antid. Idolatry* x. 131 So that a Soul otherwise passable of her self would be necessarily drown'd in this one foul Deluge of Guilt. 1745 Hales in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 502 All passable Stones which have lately fallen from the Kidneys into the Bladder, ..might readily and easily be brought out thence. 1762 Dunn *ibid.* LII. 464 The Sun's rays become passable through such a length of medium.

3. Of money: That may be circulated, that has valid currency, current; of a book: qualified or fit for circulation. Also *fig.*

1590 Greene *Never Too Late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 26 Sterling coyne passable from man to man in way of exchange. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* v. ii. 13 The vertue of your name, Is not heere passable. 1674 Hickman *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 196 He would have prevailed with some of them to authorize his Book, that it might have been more passable. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 188 It is with Men, as it is with false Money; One piece is more or less passable than another, as it happens to have more or less Sense or Starling in the Mixture. 1888 B. W. Richardson *Son of Star* III. xi. 186 The coin may cease to be of value as a passable thing, as money, but as a relic it must always live.

4. That can pass muster; tolerable, fairly good, fair; moderate, sufficient, presentable.

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. xii. 33 Take gode hede that noon be reteyned but he be passable so that noo fawte be in his persone. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 122 At that time I thought it excelling, but nowe I feare it will bee found scant passable. 1637 Laud *Sp. in Star-Chamb.* 14 June 6 Our maine Crime is..that we are Bishops; were we not so, some of us might be as passable as other men. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. ii. 8 There were many women deemed passable who were inferior to herself. 1838 Southey *Doctor* cxlv. (1862) 398 A passable knowledge of living languages. 1893 *Times* 12 June 4/2 Potatoes appear in eight departments very good, 13 good, 17 satisfactory, 18 passable, six mediocre, and three bad.

†**5.** Passing, transient, ephemeral. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xx. 36 Things acted..are too more retainable, than the passable tones of the tongue.

6. [f. Pass *v.* 45 b + -able.] Capable of passing or being passed by a deliberating assembly.

1831 Whately in *Life* (1866) I. 66 It is a task of double difficulty to frame what shall be at once an improvement and passable in Convocation [of Oxford University].

7. quasi-*adv.* = Passably.

1582 Savile *Tacitus, Hist.* I. lxxviii. (1591) 43 Things which the.. cares at hande made passable good. 1675 Marvell *Wks.* (1872–5) II. 431, I have a passable good estate. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 41 But for him, the Ship's Crew would be passable good Christians.

Hence **Pa·ssableness**, the quality of being passable.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Passableness*..capableness of being passed. 1779 Wolff *Dansk Ord-bog, Tømmelighed*, mediocrity, passableness. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 176 There was a river to cross, the passableness of which was very questionable. 1888 J. Q. Bittinger *Hist. Haverhill* (N.H.) 191 The roads of Haverhill will average in passableness and comfort with the roads of neighboring towns.

Passable, obs. erroneous form of Passible.

Passably (pɑ·säbli), *adv.* [f. Passable *a.* + -ly 2.] Tolerably, sufficiently well to pass; fairly well, moderately.

a 1610 Healey *Theophrastus* To Rdr. (1636) I ij b, The French is elegant enough, passably copious, happie in composition. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. xlix. 379 [She] is mighty pretty, and passably genteel. 1801 Mar. Edgeworth *Gd. French Governess* Wks. 1832 III. 175 Miss Fanshaw had learned to speak French passably. 1874 Mrs. H. Wood *Mast. Greylands* xxvii. 315 The night was passably bright.

‖ **Passacaglia** (passäkä·lyä). [It., a. Sp. *pasacalle* (pasäka·lye), f. *pasar* to pass + *calle* street; because often played in the streets.] An early kind of dance tune (of Spanish origin) having a movement slower than the Chaconne, generally constructed on a ground bass and written in triple time; also the dance to this.

1659 Howell *Vocab.* Sect. 50 Giggs, salibrands, chaconas, passingalias, galiards. 1668 Dryden *Evening's Love* II. i, Pray let me hear it: I hope it will go to the tune of one of our *Passa-calles*. 1724 *Short Explic. For. Wds. Mus. Bks., Passacaglio*, or *Passacaille*, or *Passagillio*, is a Kind of Air somewhat like a Chacoone, but of a more slow or graver Movement. 1880 Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 660/1 The feature which, in common with the Chaconne, has elevated the Passacaglia above the majority of dance forms, is the construction of the music on a ground bass, generally consisting of a short theme of two, four, or eight bars. 1898 G. B. Shaw *Perf. Wagnerite* 3 There are passacaglias on ground basses, canons ad hypodiapente.

‖ **Passacaille** (pasäkä·ly). [a. F. *passecaille* (Furetière 1690), ad. Sp. *pasacalle*: see prec.] = prec.

1711 E. Pemberton (*title*) Essay for the Further Improvement of Dancing, ..to which is added Three Single Dances: a Chacone, a Passacaille, and a Jig. 1862 E. Pauer *Programme* 8 Mar., The origin of the Passacaille is Spanish.

Passade (päsē·d). *rare.* [a. F. *passade*, ad. Pr. *passada* or It. *passata* (Sp. *pasada*), f. *passare* to Pass: see -ade, -ada, -ata.]

1. *Horsemanship.* (See quots.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.* [from Cotgr.], *Passade*, .. the manage of a Horse, backward and forward. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Passade*, in the manage, signifies a turn, or course of a horse backwards or forwards on the same plot of ground; passing or repassing from one end to the other. 1892 B. Hinton *Lord's Return* 214 The action of Sir Walter was like the passade in the manège, a turn backward, forward, without being able to extricate himself.

†**2.** An alms given to a passer-by. *Obs. rare.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.* [from Cotgr.], *Passade*, an alms, benevolence or entertainment given by, or to a Passenger. 1658 in Phillips. 1727–41 in Chambers *Cycl.*

†**3.** = next, 1. *Obs. rare.*

1706 Phillips, *Passade* or *Passado*, a Pass or Thrust in Fencing. 1727–41 in Chambers *Cycl.*

‖ **Passado** (päsä·do). *Obs.* [Altered from F. *passade*, or Sp. *pasada*, It. *passata* (both of these also in early use): see prec. and -ado.]

1. *Fencing.* A forward thrust with the sword, one foot being advanced at the same time.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 184 The Passado hee [Cupid] respects not, the Duello he regards not. [1595 Saviolo *Practise* K ij, You may with much sodainenesse make a passata with your lefte foote.] 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. v, I would teach these 19 the special tricks [*ed.* 1616 rules], as your Punto, your Reverso, your Stoccato, your Imbroccato, your Passado [*ed.* 1616 passada], your Montaunto. 1636 Dekker *Wond. Kingd.* I. i. Wks. 1873 IV. 222, I have my Passees Sir: and my Passadoes. 1830 James *Darnley* xv, We'll have no crowd .. to criticise our passados.

attrib. 1648 *Merc. Acad.* No. 1. 6 After a Passado complement with his Chancellorship.

2. = Passage 13 b.

1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* I. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 19, I am sure I past one Passado of Courtship upon her. 1656 Heylin *Surv. France* 39 In the Passados of their court-ship, they [the French] expresse themselves with much variety of gesture.

3. Way, going, passage. *rare.*

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 89 Angelo went off, and all wind instruments blew .. in his passado to the Pope's ordinary or dining-chamber.

Passage (pæ·sėdʒ), *sb.* [a. F. *passage*, *pasage* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Pr. *passatge*, Sp. *pasage*, It. *passaggio*, a Romanic formation from *passer*, *passare* to Pass: see -age.]

I. The action of passing, and cognate senses.

1. The action of passing; a going or moving onward, across, or past; movement from one place or point to another, or over or through a space or medium; transition, transit.

Const. *of* (or with possessive) indicating the person or thing that passes; more rarely *of* = objective genitive.

c 1290 *Beket* 682 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 126 He wende eft in-to þe se, þe passage for-to fonde. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 233 He wolde .. The passage of the water take. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 The passage of the chyldren of Israel from Egypte. 1558 Grafton (*title*) The Passage of our most drad Soveraigne Lady Queen Elyzabeth through the City of London to Westminster. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 19 Yeeld to the wynds passadge, duck downe theire fleete with a tempest. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 4 So as the Water may be staied from passage. 1702 Rowe *Tamerl.* II. i. 546 Not far from hence The Captives were to wait the Emperor's Passage. 1768 *Ann. Reg.* 67 To observe .. the passage of Venus over the sun's disk on the 3d of June 1769. 1869 Tyndall *Notes Lect. Light* 20 In the passage from one medium to another of a different refractive index, light is always reflected. 1885 Watson & Burbury *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 236 A cell in which no chemical actions can take place on the passage of the current.

b. The passing of people; hence nearly = people passing, passers. *rare.*

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* III. i. 99 If by strong hand you offer to breake in Now in the stirring passage of the day. 1604 — *Oth.* v. i. 37 What hoa? No Watch? No passage? Murther, Murther. 1886 Stevenson *Dr. Jekyll* 4 Even on Sunday, when it [the street] lay comparatively empty of passage.

c. The 'passing' or extending of a line, string, or the like, from one point to another.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 485 They are like to nerues in their passage, colour and vse. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 247 It divides, after a short passage, into four very distinct bundles.

d. The migration or migratory flight of birds. See also quot. 1879.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 267 At the approach of winter, it totally disappears, and its passage can be traced to no other country. 1879 E. D. Radcliffe in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 7/2 The line herons take over a tract of country on their way to and from the heronry when procuring food in the breeding season is called a 'passage'.

e. *Of passage* (= F. *de passage*): †(*a*) That passes through a place or state, without continuing in it; transitory. *Obs.* exc. as in (*b*) *bird of passage*, a bird that migrates from one region to another at a particular season and returns at another, a migratory bird (also *fig.*); so *fish of passage*.

1673 Temple *Ess. Trade Irel.* Wks. 1720 I. 120 The poorer Traders, or the young Beginners, or those of Passage. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., *Birds of Passage*... There are also fishes of passage, as herrings, mackerel, etc. 1732 Pope *Ep. Cobham* 97 In Man, the judgment shoots at flying game, A bird of passage! gone as soon as found. 1797 Holcroft *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxxiv. 348 The sword fish is a fish of passage. 1879 Miss Braddon *Cloven Foot* xxviii, I am only in town as a bird of passage.

2. In various *fig.* senses: Transition from one state or condition to another (*spec.* from this life to the next, by death); the passing or lapse of time; the going on, course, or progress of events, etc., or of a person through a course of action; a passing in thought or speech from one point, idea, or subject to another. †*In passage*, in passing, by the way (*obs.*).

c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 67 Wyth good passage out of thys lyf. 1516 *Life St. Bridget* in *Myrr. our Ladye* p. liii, A lytel before hir blessyd passage out of this world. 1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Familye of Love* 52 The bookes of H. N. do make a more easie passage..to the vnderstandyng thereof. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. Ded. § 8 These fundamental knowledges have been studied but in passage. 1769 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* ii. (1876) 317 Students .. this day rewarded for their happy passage through the first period. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 206 There is a passage between this and ordinary travertin. 1839 Murchison *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxiv. 450 The passage of the red marl into the lias is here well exposed. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* § 85 The passage of bodies from the solid to the liquid state.

†b. *absol.* 'Departure', death. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 261 Bot ate laste of thi passage Thi deth was to the houndes like. 1507 in Wood *Oxford* (O.H.S.) III. 116 By pestilence I had my passage. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. iii. 86 When he is fit and season'd for his passage. 1693 *Humours Town* 13 A perpetual Requiem for your Soul before its Passage.

3. Possibility, power, or opportunity of passing; liberty, leave, or right to pass. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 30 Þei purueied hir passage, And led hir vnto France, spoused forto be. 1417 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. IV. I. 63 That ye oure Chanceller doo make unto thaim soufficeant Writtes of passage. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 68 She made passage to her choller in these termes of contempt. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 122 All approach farr off to fright, And guard all passage to the Tree of Life. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 79 The refusal to give a passage through Nepal to a British force intended to take possession of Lassa.

†b. Admission or permission. *Obs.*

1628 Bp. Hall *Contempl., O. T.* XVII. vii, He [Solomon] gave not passage onely to the Idolatry of his heathenish wives, but furtherance.

4. A definite passing or travelling from one place to another, by sea, or formerly sometimes by land; a journey; a voyage across the sea from one port to another, a crossing.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19990 Þis it was þe first passage Þat þe apostels in parti Mad mang þe folk o paeni. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 97 Þus he passes to þat port, his passage to seche, Fyndez he a fayr schyp to þe fare redy. *a* 1529 Skelton *Sp. Parrot* 324 Prepayre yow, Parrot, breuely your passage to take, Of Mercury undyr the trynall aspecte. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 87 Foorth we take oure passadge, oure sayles ful winged vp hoysting. 1776 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 8/2 Nor was the march by land more eligible than the passage by water. 1815 *Chron.* ibid. 108/1 A vessel is arrived in the Thames from New South Wales after an extraordinarily short passage of less than five months. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xi, He had suffered all the horrors of a passage in a slave ship. 1877 Talmage 50 *Serm.* 16 You have found a rough passage.

b. Right of transit or conveyance as a passenger, esp. by sea; accommodation of a passenger.

1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 6 Carasio..having agreed with the mariners for their passage, acquainted therewith Polemiro. 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 199 That the Governor would give us a Pass, and

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that we would work for our Passage. 1782 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 8 June, I have this day taken a passage to Oxford. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 646 And clothes they gave him and free passage home.

†5. A charge or custom levied upon passengers: a toll. *Obs.*

[1200 *Charter K. John* in *Reg. S. Osmundi* (Rolls) I. 212 Sint quieti .. de theoloneo, pontagio, passagio.] ?*c* 1525 *Robyn Hode* in Child *Ballads* (1857–9) V. 425 Yet was he never so curteyse a potter, As one peny passage to paye. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* III. iv. 70 Immunities and Exemptions from Theolonie, Pontage, .. Passage, Tranage, .. Cariage, &c. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Passage, Passagium*, was a Tribute or Toll paid by Passengers or Travellers for the Repair or Maintenance of some Road or Passage. 1812 SEVER *Bristol Charters Engl.* 1 My burgesses of Bristol .. shall be quit both of toll and passage, and all custom, throughout my whole land. 1883 PICTON *L'pool Munic. Rec.* I. 6 They claim to be quit of .. passage, pontage and lastage.

†6. The fact of 'passing current' or being generally accepted, as coins, customs, etc.; currency, general reception. *Obs.*

1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 10 Double dukatis .. quhilkis commonly hes course in France for lxxx and xvis. and ar worth samekle to have passage in this realm. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 3 As if the multitude .. were not ready to give passage rather to that which is popular and superficial. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* viii. 53, I would .. render this treatise intelligible to euery rationall man .. (among whom I expect it will haue a fairer passage, then among those that are already deepely imbued with other principles).

7. The passing into law of a legislative measure.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. viii. (1877) I. 178 This is the order of the passage of our lawes. 1668 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 249 It is a businesse of that weight that I scarce believe it can have a passage this session. 1669–70 *Ibid.* 311 [The Bill] had but a narrow passage, there being only 100 for it against 99. 1856 C. BECK *Age Petronius Arbiter* 73 Soon after, .. for the precise time of its passage is not known—the lex Furia Caninia was enacted. 1893 *Times* 2 May 10/1 The passage of any measure resembling this would be a deadly blow at landed property in Ireland.

8. *Horsemanship.* See quots. (= F. *passage*.)

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Passage*, in the manage, an action wherein the horse raises two legs together, a hind and a fore leg, in form of St. Andrew's cross; when, setting those two on the ground again, he raises the other two; and thus alternately. 1884 E. L. ANDERSON *Mod. Horseman.* II. xvii. 146 The Passage .. is a slow brilliant trot, in which the horse brings each pair of diagonal legs to the ground at exactly the same moment ... Usually employed in traversing.

9. *Med.* An evacuation of the bowels, a 'motion'; also *concr.*

1778 PR. OF WALES in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 416 He took medicine three or four times during the day in order to procure a passage. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 480 He .. has been repeatedly from eighteen to twenty-five days without a passage. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 106 Late in the attack the passages are in most cases very light clay-colored, or even whitish.

10. The action of causing something to pass (in various senses: see PASS *v.*); transmission, transference, etc. *rare.*

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 20 As fine as if produced by the passage of a rake. 1890 in *Financial News* 31 July 1/4 The passage of the preferred dividend by the directors of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway is regarded as consistent with policy. 1890 *Spectator* 16 Aug. 197/1 The passage of a great measure has become as difficult to effect as the passage of a cannon-ball through earthworks. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 531 The virulence of many organisms may .. be permanently or temporarily increased .. by passing the organisms through a series of animals (a process which is called 'passage'). 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 73 The unskilful passage of an œsophageal bougie.

II. 11. That by which a person or thing passes or may pass; a way, road, path, route, channel; a mountain pass; an entrance or exit.

Locally a name for a narrow entry or lane in a town, etc., serving as the approach to a row of houses, or as a thoroughfare for foot-passengers; e. g. *Norman Passage, St. Helen's Passage* (Oxford), *All Saints' Passage* (Cambridge).

c 1290 *Beket* 56 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 108 Heo cam to þe se: and redi fond hire passage. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1323 To kepe þis passage, Fram horn þat is of age. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1394 Þis world es þe way and passage, Þurgh whilk lyes our pilgrimage. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2139 And loke þat hirde-men wel kepe þe komune passage, And eche brugge þer a-boute þat burnes ouer wende. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxiii. 222 At an hongyng bought of the more in a streit passage. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 41 In any towne or village being a thoroughfare or common passag within this realme. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 8 Into the frosen sea .. and so forth to Cathay (yf any suche passage may be found). 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xxii. 29 Doria .. was tarrying for vs at the passage with 5 principal gallies. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 6 Inuironed with mountaines which hath fewe and secret passages. 1627–8 in Swayne *Sarum Church-w. Acc.* (1896) 187 The open passadge in the middell of the Churche. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 6 He had already sent one ship .. for a new attempt upon the North-West or North-East passages. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VI. xiv, Was it the toil of human hands Had hewn a passage in the rock? 1812 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 137/2 They weighed anchor, and made sail through the passage Taigneuse. 1828 [see PASSENGER 1]. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* iv. (1858) 217 As the passage of Beth-horon led up to Gibeon, so the passage of Michmash and Ai led up to Bethel. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 22 Freeing the liver and its bile passages from their injurious presence.

b. *spec.* A place at which a river or strait is or may be crossed; a crossing; a ford, ferry, or bridge. ? *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14012 An heremitage Bysyde Chymoun, at a passage. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. vi, There was a grete ryuer and but one passage. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 203 Wherefore my lord hath do brokyn all the passages excep Newham bryge. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lii. 176 When I cam to ony passage of water he wolde caste me in his necke .. & bere me ouer. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* xii. 6 Then they tooke him, and slewe him at the passages of Iordan. 1779 S. RUDDER *Gloucestershire* 492 In this parish are two ferries over the Severn. The uppermost, or *Old Passage*, is in the Tything of Aust. .. The *New Passage* is at Redwick. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* vii. (1856) 50 Its several 'crossings' have been divided into the South, the Middle, and the Northern passages.

c. A way giving access to the various apartments or divisions of a building, or affording communication from one apartment to another; a corridor or gallery; a lobby or hall.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 202 At the West end of this glorious Councell hall .. there is a passage into another most stately roome. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 23 By convenient passages about or under them. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 371 In Building of Houses long, the use of some Rooms will be lost, in that the more room must be allowed for Entries and Passages. 1728 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 207, I was in the passage, or entry of the house. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* XX. 66 Hark to the winds! which through the wide saloon And the long passage send a dismal tune. 1835 G. A. MCCALL *Lett. fr. Frontiers* (1868) 280 The house .. was one of those structures called in the West 'two pens and a passage'.

†12. ? A means of passing; a vessel or vehicle in which a person or thing may pass; a conveyance. Cf. CARRIAGE. *Obs. rare.*

1473 *Paston Lett.* III. 94, I praye yow wrycht ageyn, and sende it by the next passage.

III. 13. Something that 'passes', goes on, takes place, occurs, or is done; an occurrence, incident, event; an act, transaction, proceeding. *Obs.* or *arch.* (exc. as in b and c).

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 731 Surely it was a daungerous passage to conuey a prince in a straunge realme, by such a strayte. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 77 There is no christian .. can euer beleeue such impossible passages of grossenesse. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1639) B vj b, Observing the whole passages of the diseased people, considering both when they began to bee sicke, .. what hath been applyed [etc.]. 1624 DR. BUCKHM. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 180 [It] will facilitate .. those passages of favors, grace, and goodnes which his Majesty hath promised for the ease of the Romaine Catholickes. 1671–2 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 76 There has lately happened a very strange passage upon occasion of [etc.]. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 198 P 1 Her Life has lately met with Passages very uncommon. *a* 1741 T. CHALKLEY *Jrnl.* an. 1734 Wks. (1751) 265 A remarkable and dismal Passage he related to me. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Benchers*, I remember a pleasant passage, of the cook applying to him .. for instructions how to write down *edge* bone of beef. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xvi, The magnificent young Scot sprang to him, .. talked over old passages.

b. Something that passes between two persons mutually; a negotiation; an interchange of communications, confidences, or amorous relations.

1612 N. FIELD *Woman is Weathercock* II. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 33 And such strange passages and mutual vows. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* III. vi. (1854) 165 Several passages between the prince and his excellency, and between his excellency and Goring. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* viii. 68 The King .. gives .. order to stop all passages between him [the Governor of Hull] and the Parlament. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* vi. (1846) 138 Would not both parties profit in these passages of confidence? *a* 1901 BESANT *Five Years' Tryst*, etc. (1902) 108 She was by no means ignorant of certain passages and rumours of passages between Will Stephen and this simple country maid.

c. (Now usually *passage of* (or *at*) *arms*.) An exchange of blows between two combatants, a fight; also *fig.* a verbal altercation or dispute; an amorous fence or encounter.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, You have your passages and imbrocatas in courtship; as the bitter bob in wit. 1612 *Two Noble K.* v. iv. 114 The conquerd triumphes, The victor has the losse; yet in the passage The gods have beene most equall. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 267 Luther .. had not forgotten his early passage at arms with the English Defender of the Faith. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* I. iii. 136 That passage of arms against the champions of the Utilitarian Philosophy. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* (1886) 12, I returned it to its maker, with whom I had so contumelious a passage that the street outside was crowded .. with gossips .. listening. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Mar. 6/2 The most interesting part of the debate was a smart passage at arms between his Grace and Lord Bramwell.

14. An indefinite portion of a discourse or writing, usually of small or moderate length, taken by itself; a part of a speech or literary work relating to some particular matter.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. Comm. (1865) 57 His interpreters must needs come [short] of him in his strait and deep places, when in his open and fair passages they halt and hang back so. 1686 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) II. ix. 386, I shall give you the whole Passage in his own Words. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 P 1 He .. gained universal Applause by explaining a Passage in the Game-Act. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mor. T.* (1816) I. xv. 130 To look for the passage in the original author. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 533/1 The paper contains brilliant passages, notably an admirable estimate of Gautier.

†b. A part of a discourse or writing in which the author passes or turns aside for a time to some other subject; a digression. *Obs.*

1625 BACON *Ess., Dispatch* (Arb.) 247 Prefaces, and Passages, .. and other Speeches of Reference to the Person, are great wasts of Time. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 102 The first discourse, was .. intermixt with recreative passages.

†c. The 'passing' or utterance of an opinion or the like; a remark, observation (in speech or writing); a phrase, expression. *Obs.*

a 1649 WINTHROP *Hist. New Eng.* (1853) I. 247 One of the assistants using some pathetical passages of the loss of such a governour in a time of such danger. 1651 W. LILLY (*title*) Monarchy or No Monarchy in England. Grebner his Prophecy. .. Passages upon the Life and Death of the late King Charles. *a* 1657 BRADFORD *Plymouth Plant.* (1856) 307, I would .. deliver ye truth .. as nere as I can, in their owne words and passages. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 44 Being there, I did observe some Passages fall from the Prisoner at the Bar; the words were to this purpose.

d. *Mus.* (*a*) ?*orig.* A progression from one note to another by intermediate notes (*passing-notes*); ? hence, A short series of such notes, or of small notes in general; a run or flourish; a figure or phrase. *Obs.* exc. as applied (rarely) to ornamental runs or flourishes introduced for display. (*b*) In mod. use (associated with 14): A portion of a composition, of indefinite but moderate length, and forming more or less of a unity.

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 39 Observing the same Rule in making the passages of Division by some few Quavers to Notes and to Cadences, not exceeding the Value of half a Semibreve at most. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Passage*, or *Passo*, in music, a portion of an air, or tune, consisting of several short notes, as quavers, demi-quavers, etc. lasting one, two, or at most three measures. 1767 *Ess.* in *Ann. Reg.* 199/2 The Italians solfa'd our most pathetic airs, without discovering either passage or tune. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. v. 62 In no one of the seven treatises upon ancient music is a single air or passage of Greek melody come down to us. 1859 TENNYSON *Lancelot & Elaine* 891–2 As a little helpless innocent bird, That has but one plain passage of few notes, Will sing the simple passage o'er and o'er For all an April morning. 1880 C. H. H. PARRY in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 661.

e. In the phraseology of art criticism: A particular part or detail in a picture.

1861 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 142 In the earliest Saxon and Old English MSS. are to be found passages of transparent colour. 1897 *Mag. Art* Nov. 39 There are passages which represent the original with curious felicity.

f. *gen.* An indefinite portion of a course of action; an episode. (Cf. 13.) *rare.*

1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xiv. (1879) 315 The track to-day was an easy one, and indeed the whole route from Sinai offered no passages of extreme difficulty. 1897 LD. TENNYSON *Life Tennyson* I. ii. 40 Despite such passages of gloom he worked on.

IV. [The *passing* or exceeding of ten = It. *passa-dieci*, F. *passe-dix*, i. e. pass-ten.]

†15. An obsolete game at dice: see quot. 1680.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 11194 And affter pleyn at the merellys, Now at the dees, in my yong age, Bothe at hassard & passage. 1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 266 And then we will with lombards at passage play. 1598 FLORIO, *Passa dieci*, a game at dice called passage or aboue ten. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* Prol. 12 You that knowe what it is to play at primero, or passage. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* 119 Passage is a Game at dice to be played at but by two, and it is performed with three Dice. The Caster throws continually till he hath thrown Dubblets under ten, and then he is out and loseth; or Dubblets above ten, and then he *passeth* and wins. 1739–40 *Act* 13 *Geo II*, c. 19 § 9 A certain game called Passage is now daily practiced and carried on, to the ruin and impoverishment of many of his Majesty's subjects. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. xvi. 262, [1740] The Games of Rowly Powly and Passage .. all these Games were suppressed by Parliament, and, on severe Penalties, not to be played after the 25th of March 1745.

V. 16. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Used or serving for the passage or conveyance of passengers, esp. across the sea or a river, as *passage-barge, -bark, -canoe, -hoy, -ship, -wagon*; of transition, transitional, as *passage-form, -time*; also in other senses, as *passage-bell, -gallery* (11 c), *-work* (14 d). b. Special combs.: **passage-bed** (*Geol.*), a stratum showing transition from one formation to another; **passage-bird**, (*a*) = *bird of passage* (see 1 e); (*b*) = *passage-hawk*; **passage-board**, a board placed between the parts of an organ to make them accessible for tuning or repairs; †**passage-book** = PASS-BOOK 1; †**passage-gelt, -gilt** [see GELT *sb.*²] = PASSAGE-MONEY; **passage-hawk**, a falcon taken when full-grown, during its 'passage' or migration, for the purpose of training (opp. to *eyas*); †**passage-house**, a privy; **passage-penny**, a penny charged for passage or fare; **passage-room**, a room serving as a passage to another, or through which one passes to another; †**passage-thermometer** (see quot.). Also PASSAGE-BOAT, -MONEY, -WAY.

1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 443/1 Going from Fontainbleau to Dijon, in the *passage barge. 1865 *Reader* No. 147. 465/1 The *passage-beds of Herefordshire. 1825 *Eng. Life* II. 231 The *passage-bell rung loudly. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Valley of Indus* iv. 41 Hawks .. are of two kinds, the 'eyess' (or nyess), and the '*passage-bird'. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* v. 139 The passage bird is never lost. High over the waves of the Atlantic it strikes a right path to its home a thousand leagues away. 1880 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* (1881) 59 A *passage-board for the use of the tuner. 1816 in Merivale *Rep. Cases Chancery* I. 535 A book, called a *passage-book, is opened by the bankers, and delivered by them to the customer. 1901 *Nature* 3 Jan. 234/2

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He finds that..*passage-forms prove to be the rule, while sharply-defined and typical species are the exception. *a* **1615** Sir S. D'Ewes *Autobiog.* (1845) II. 334 My Lord..laid it in a *passage-gallery, in several papers. **1712** Thoresby *Diary* (1830) II. 164 Baldock-lanes, notorious for their badness, as the neighbourhood for exaction of *passage-gelt through the enclosures. **1727** A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxxii. 388 In the whole, it cost me about 1 *l.* Sterl. for Passage-gilt. **1745** [see Gelt *sb.*[3]]. **1828** Sir J. S. Sebright *Observ. Hawking* 30 The falconers are obliged to keep the *passage-hawks somewhat low, from the fear of losing them. **1852** R. F. Burton *Falconry in Valley of Indus* iv. 42 The birds when taken up are as wild as passage-hawks. **1727** Swift *Further Acc. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. I. 161 And thence be drawn..bit by bit, to the *passage-house. **1705** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4141/4 Employed in the *Passage-Hoys between London and the Nore. **1596** Spenser *F. Q.* v. ii. 6 But he him makes his *passage-penny pay. **1665–6** Pepys *Diary* 25 Feb., I and my wife in a *passage-room to bed, and slept not very well because of noise. **1838** *Gentl. Mag.* IX. 255/2 A passage-room and staircase. **1734** Berkeley *Let. to Prior* 30 Apr., Wks. 1871 IV. 227 You can tell what *passage-ships are on this side of the water. **1792** Sir B. Thompson in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 51 As this instrument is calculated merely for measuring the passage of heat in the substance whose conducting power is examined, I shall give it the name of **passage-thermometer*. **1873** M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 352 There will be a *passage-time of confusion first. **1774** J. Adams *Diary* 29 Aug., Here we saw two or three *passage wagons, a vehicle with four wheels, contrived to carry many passengers and much baggage. **1865** *Athenæum* No. 1968. 89/2 The *passage-work in Astrofiammante's two airs.

Passage (pæ·sėdʒ), *v.*[1] *Horsemanship.* Most freq. in vbl. sb. **passaging**. [a. F. *passager*, altered by pop. etymol. from *passéger*, ad. It. *passeggiare* to walk, pace (cf. *passeggio* walk), deriv. of L. *passus*: see Pass, Pace.] **a.** *intr.* To move sideways in riding, by pressure of the rein on the horse's neck and of the rider's leg on the opposite side: said of the horse, or of the rider. **b.** *trans.* To cause a horse to 'passage'.

1796 *Cavalry Instr.* (1813) 220 These doublings of ranks are performed by reining back, and passaging. **1832** *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 18 The..men passaging right, or left, as may be necessary. **1833** *Ibid.* I. 81 The motion of the horse's legs in 'Passaging' is the same as that in 'Shoulder-in', but the head is turned differently. **1891** *Blackw. Mag.* May 647 He [the pony] should be able even to 'passage' at a canter. *transf.* **1893** Stevenson *Catriona* 263 The ship..plunging and passaging upon the anchor cable.

Pa·ssage, *v.*[2] [f. Passage *sb.*: cf. *voyage*.] **1.** *intr.* To make a passage, as in a ship or boat; to move across, pass, cross.

1824 Galt *Rothelan* I. I. xv. 141 Few pastimes are more soothing to a wounded spirit than easy passagings, at that delicious season, on the bosom of the generous river Thames. **1826** *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 21 Low stifled growling, and rapid passaging to and fro against the bars of the dens. **1833–40** J. H. Newman *Ch. of Fathers* (1842) 79, I earnestly desired to find some brother..who might passage with me over the brief wave of this life. **1834** Mar. Edgeworth *Helen* xvii. (Rtldg.) 161 Beauclerc passaged to Lady Davenant.

2. To carry on a passage of arms; *fig.* to fence with words, etc. (cf. Passage *sb.* 13 c).

1798 Coleridge *Nightingale* 59 They answer and provoke each other's song, With skirmish and capricious passagings. **1862** Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XII. ix. (1872) IV. 188 There was diplomatic passaging in these weeks. **1895** Crockett *Men Moss Hags* 45 It was a curious sight to see them passaging with little airs and graces, like fighting cocks matched in a pit.

†Pa·ssageable, *a. Obs.* [f. Passage *sb.* + -able.] Affording passage, passable.

1574 Bourne *Regiment for Sea* (1580) 75 To discourse the third way, that is not known, but supposed that it may be passageable. **1611** Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xvi. (1623) 96 In making ways passageable from place to place.

Pa·ssage-boat. A boat for the conveyance of passengers, plying regularly between two places, upon the sea, or a river or canal.

1598 Florio To Rdr. bj, They were many to steere a passage-boate. **1662** J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 281 Being to passe in the ordinary passage boat from England to Dublin.., they were taken by a French Pirate. **1738** *N. Jersey Archives* XI. 529 He also keeps a Passage-Boat to ply between New-York and Amboy. **1840** Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xxxi, The party embarked in a passage-boat bound for Gravesend.

Pa·ssage-mo·ney. Money charged for passage; fare; †a payment for permission to pass.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Fletar*, to pay passage money. **1686** tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 347 Those Thorow-fairs are a sort of Places for the skinning of strangers..They must alway there pay Passage-money. **1842** Dickens *Amer. Notes* xvi, Others had sold their clothes to raise the passage-money.

†Passager. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [app. a. F. *passagère* fem., passing, a female passer or passer-by.] A name for a curled lock on the temples.

1690 Evelyn *Mundus Mulicbris* 6 Nor Cruches she, nor Confidents, Nor Passagers nor Bergers wants. *Ibid.* 19 (*Fop Dict.*) *Passagere*, a Curl'd Lock next the Temples.

Passager(e, obs. form of Passenger.

Pa·ssage-way·, pa·ssageway. A way affording passage; a path by which a person or thing may pass through, in, or out; a passage, esp. in a building: = Passage *sb.* 11 c. (Chiefly *U.S.*)

1851 Hawthorne *Ho. Sev. Gables* vii, There was a step in the passage-way, above stairs. **1876** *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 64. **1878** W. Pater *Wks.* (1901) VIII. 177 The realities..of the greater world without steal in upon us, each by its own special little passage-way. **1894** R. H. Davis *Eng. Cousins* 227 A net-work of narrow passageways and blind alleys. **1897** *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Oct. 7/1 The deceased was lying in the passage way bleeding from the mouth.

Passaging: see Passage *v.*[1], [2].

Passagour, -iour, -jour, obs. variants of Passenger. **Passameasure, -meso, -meze, -mezzo:** see Passemeasure.

†Passance. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Passant: see -ance.] Journey.

1580 Saker *Narbonus* I. 131 Thus passed they their passance, and wore out the weerie way with these pleasant discourses.

Passand, -e, obs. pr. pple. of Pass *v.*

Passant (pæ·sănt), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 4–5 -aunt, -e, 7 -ent. [a. F. *passant*, pr. pple. of *passer* to Pass.]

†1. Surpassing, exceeding; excelling; = Passing *ppl. a.* 3. *Obs.*

c **1386** Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1249 Ffor euery wight that..wolde his thankes han a passant name Hath preyd þat he myghte been of that game. **1413** *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. v. 76 The stones sholde nought haue kept them fro syngynge, for the passaunt ioye. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* v. 612 *Mynde.* Coryous aray I wyll euer haunt. *Vnderstondyng.* And I, ffal[s]nesse, to be passaunt.

†2. Passing, transitory, transient, fugitive. *Obs.*

c **1400** tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 57 Coueyte noght þinges coruptibles & passant. **1604** Webster *Ode* in *Arch's of Triumph*, For pleasure's stream Is like a dream, Passant and fleet, as is a shade. *a* **1677** Barrow *Wks.* (1686) II. Serm. xvi. 223 Our actions (even our passant words, and our secret thoughts). **1715** Jane Barker *Exilius* II. II. 55 All the Glories of this World are passant.

†3. Passing, going on, journeying; proceeding.

1608 Hieron *Defence* III. 56 So as it be with an honor passant and transcurrent from and through it to the Creator. **1609** *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 291 Richard Parkyns to be passant to and fro. *a* **1618** Sylvester *Job Triumphant* IV. 472 When they [Lionesses]..watch For passant Heards. **1686** Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. iii. 10 Fiery Trajections, and Passant Meteors. *c* **1710** Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 124 It was a fine thing and would have delighted me severall dayes but I was passant.

4. *Her.* Of a beast: Walking, and looking toward the dexter side, with three paws on the ground and the dexter fore-paw raised.

Passant guardant: see quot. 1787. *Passant reguardant*, passant with head contourné or looking backwards. *Passant repassant*, walking as above in opposite directions.

c **1500** *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 128 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 98 A lionne..Third saliant; the fourt, passand I-wis. **1590** Spenser *F. Q.* III. i. 4 His goodly shield That bore a Lion passant in a golden field. **1594** Kyd *Cornelia* v. 207 Passant regardant softly they [two lions] retyre. **1610** Guillim *Heraldry* III. xii. (1660) 156 A Leopard or Wolfe, must be portrayed going..step by step; which..is termed Passant. **1787** Porny *Elem. Her.* (ed. 4) *Dict. Techn. Terms*, *Passant-gardant*, is when an Animal is in the same posture as passant, but with his face turned, so that his eyes are both distinctly seen. **1864** Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxi. § 2 (ed. 3) 359 An ox of the second, passant over a ford ppr.

†5. Current, in general use, in vogue. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Passant*..Passing..; also, passant, currant, verie tollerable. **1619** Hales *Gold. Rem.* II. (1673) 90 This as yet is all the Newes that is passant. **1646** Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 118 Many opinions are passant concerning the Basilisk. **1680** in Howell *St. Trials* (1816) VII. 1195 Ay, said she, .. I believe thou hast no hand in the plot (a casual word that was passant at that time). **1844** C. MacFarlane *Camp of Refuge* I. 67 It came to be a passant saying with men who would describe anything that was super-excellent.

†6. Cursory, done in passing. *Obs.*

1685 J. Scott *Chr. Life* II. I. iv. (1686) I. 185 He doth not inspect our Actions with a passant and cursory View, as things of little or no Moment. **1693** Sir P. Pett in *Ep. Barlow's Rem.* Ep. to Rdr. A iv, On a Passant review of what..I wrote to the Bp.

†7. quasi-*adv.* = En passant, in passing. *Obs.*

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 162 As is euident by sundrie bookes written, and to be written..and may be gathered passant in these Quodlibets. *a* **1617** Bayne *Lect.* (1634) 112 The eye of the body taketh a double view, the one passent in *transitu*, the other fixed. **1653** H. More *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. *Schol.* § 1 (1712) 160 Johnston briefly and as it were passant tells the same story.

‖ **B.** *sb.* (pasaṅ). [French uses.]

1. One who passes; a passer.

1890 *Athenæum* 18 Jan. 89/2 A constant stream of [Huguenot] refugees passed through the town [Dover]..Amongst the 'passants' appears the name of 'Severin Durfy'.

2. 'The French term denoting a piping without a cord running through it' (Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework* 1882).

†Pa·ssantly, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] **a.** Exceedingly, very greatly. **b.** Cursorily, passingly, in passing.

c **1440** *Gesta Rom.* xxvi. 98 (Harl. MS.) This knyght lovid passantly þe grehounde, with the faucon. **1600** W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 330 As before hath beene passantly touched here and there.

†Passara·do. *Naut. Obs.* Also 7 pasarado, passerado. [Cognate with next: the ending -ado (q. v.) for *-ada* in Sp. and Pg. = *-e* in Fr. Known only in Capt. J. Smith, or as cited from him.] = next.

1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 27 Bend your passerado to the mayne sayle, git the sailes to the yeards. **1627**—*Seaman's Gram.* IX. 42 They hale them downe..with a Pasarado, which is any rope wherewith wee hale downe the sheats blockes of the maine or fore saile. **1658** in Phillips. **1704** in Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. **1867** [see next].

†Passaree (pæsărī·), *sb. Naut. Obs.* Also 7 **pass-a-ree**, 9 **passaree**. [Origin obscure. Littré has F. *passeresse*, fem. of *passeur* 'passer', applied to small ropes serving to supplement the brails; but connexion is uncertain.] A rope or tackle used to spread the clews and haul down the sheet-blocks of the foresail and mainsail when sailing large before the wind: see quot. 1867.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 18 Hawl aft the fore-Sheet, bring him down to the Cat-head with a pass-a-ree. **1769** Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Passaree*, a rope used to fasten the main-tack down to the ship's side, a little behind the chess-tree,..very rarely used,..in light breezes of wind. **1867** Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Passaree*, or *Passarado*, a rope..to haul out the clues of the fore-sail to tail-blocks on the booms, so as to full-spread the foot of that sail.

Hence **†Passaree·** *v. trans.*, to spread the clews of the foresail and mainsail with a passaree.

1884 Luce *Text-bk. Seamanship* 435 (Cent.) With stun'sails both sides, passaree the foresail, by means of a rope on each side, secured to the clew of the foresail, and rove through a bull's-eye on the lower boom.

Passata, variant of Passado 1.

‖Passate·mpo. *Obs.* [It. *passatempo* 'a pastime, a solace, a sport' (Florio 1598): see Passetemps.] = Pastime *sb.*

1632 T. Revell in *J. Hayward's tr. Biondi's Eromena*, No, th'are thy Passatempos fruits, and they Tasted by a judicious palat may Have a good relish.

Pa·ss-book. [app. = book passing to and fro between bank (or tradesman) and customer.]

1. The account-book supplied by a bank to a person having a current or deposit account, in which entries are made of all sums deposited and drawn, so that the customer may at any time see what is his balance at the bank: = Bank-book b.

Formerly app. called *passage-book*.

1828 Gilbart *Banking* (ed. 2) § 3 The person is supplied..with..A cash-book, called in some houses a Pass-book. **1847** *Minutes Crt. Direct. Bank Eng.* 6 May, Resolved..That the following notice be inserted in the Pass Books. [*Similar entry of* 11 *Jan.* 1827 *had* Bank Books.] **1855** *Ann. Reg.* 366 He was credited with the dividends in his pass-book. **1866** Crump *Banking* i. 35 A banker's pass-book affords a complete history of the expenditure for the year. *a* **1901** Besant *Five Years' Tryst* (1902) 91 Your pass-book..shall be made up to-day, and you shall have the book to-morrow morning, when you can draw your balance.

2. A book in which a merchant or trader makes an entry of goods sold on credit to a customer, for the information of the latter.

1839 Bouvier *Law Dict. U. S.*

Pass-by (pɑ·sˌbəi). [f. Pass *v.* + By *adv.*]

†1. The act of passing by. *Obs. rare.*

1550 Cranmer *Defence* 73 This is the Lordes Passeby, or Passeouer, euen so sayth Christ in the newe Testament. **1661** Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* 66 We see the face of Truth, but as we do one anothers, when we walk the streets, in a careless Pass-by.

†2. ? = Passer by, by-passer. *Obs. rare.*

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 135 There is alwaies some dogge in the dorter of Gods Church waking, readie to barke at euerie passe-by out of the way.

3. *Mining.* A siding in a working, where trucks, etc. can pass one another.

1883 Gresley *Gloss. Terms Coal Mining* s. v., A plan of a pass-by as sometimes constructed upon a self-acting inclined plane. **1892** *Daily News* 3 Mar. 5/7 'Pass-bys', as they are called, have to be placed at short intervals along all passages in which there is less than about 4½ feet of clear space between the rails and the wall.

Pass-dice: see Pass- in comb.

‖Passé (pase), *a.* Also (in fem. form) **passée**. [F. *passé*, *passée*, pa. pple. of *passer* to Pass, used as adj., in same sense.] Past, past the prime; *esp.* of a woman: past the period of greatest beauty; also, out of date, behind the times, superseded.

1775 Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary* (1889) II. 101 Others say that she is passée. **1823** Byron *Juan* XIII. lxxx, The passport shrouds The 'passée' and the past; for good society Is no less fam'd for tolerance than piety. **1853** Lytton *My Novel* v. viii, Even a Frenchman would not have called her *passée*—that is for a widow. For a spinster, it would have been different. **1865** 'Ouida' *Strathmore* I. viii. 133 Malice is for *passées* women. **1886** F. Harrison *Choice Bks.* 71 They..pronounce Fielding to be low, and Mozart to be *passé*.

Passe, obs. f. Pace *sb.*[2], Pasch, Pass, Peise.

‖Passe-, repr. F. *passe*, vb.-stem, orig. imp. of vb. *passer* to Pass; used in a few words more or less naturalized from Fr., chiefly in 16th and 17th centuries, as Passe-parole, Passe-partout, etc. Not a living prefix in English: cf. Pass- in comb.

‖Passe-pierre: Parsley-piert. **‖Passe-pomme** [obs. F., 1544, Godef.], name of a rich table-apple. **Passe colmar,** a variety of pear; ? = Colmar 1.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 232/1 Fruit Trees..for a moderate Plantation. Apples..*Passe-pome*, *Pome Apis*, *Cour pendue* [etc.]. **1706** Phillips, *Passe-pierre*, or *Pierce-pierre*, a sort of Stone-Parsley, an Herb. **1882** *Garden* 14 Jan. 18/1 The most useful of all Pears which we have is Passe Colmar.

Passea fleminco: see Passer-flamingo.

Passeboard, obs. corrupt or erron. f. Passport.

Passed (past), *ppl. a.* See also Past *ppl. a.* [Pa. pple. of Pass *v.*]

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1. That has passed or has been passed, in the various senses of PASS *v.* Also with advbs. *Passed pawn* (Chess): see quot. 1837.

1512 *Will of Riswyk* (Somerset Ho.), As is accustomed for people passed to God. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 640/2 The advantage of a passed pawn is this: for example, if [etc.]. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 51/2 *Passed Pawn*, a pawn is called *passed* when it is no longer obstructed by any adverse pawn on its own file, or either of the adjoining ones. 1885 O. CRAWFURD *Woman's Reput.* I. i. 4 Such a condition of society as this, with..its passed-away modes of life. 1902 *Recollect. Dublin Castle & Soc.* 17 Another of these regularly 'passed on' veterans was Everard.

†b. *spec.* Dead, passed away, 'gone', deceased.

1449 J. METHAM *Amor. & Cleop.* (E. E. T. S.) 307 But nowe thei bothe be pasyd; & affter schal I. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. v. 79 Y⁰ kindesfolke of the deade signefie to..the friendes of this passed, y⁰ day of y⁰ burial.

2. That has passed an examination; qualified by examination, esp. *Naut.*, in *passed midshipman*, etc.

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xii, One of the passed midshipmen. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Passed boys*, those who have gone through the round of instruction given in a training-ship. 1879 *Spectator* 31 May 680 Dr. Colenso, who is a passed expert in Zulu matters. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Dec. 8/2 They..concluded that there was more promise in that plucked student than in many a passed man.

Passe-day, variant of PASCH-DAY.

Passed-master. One who has passed as a master; a qualified or accomplished master: cf. *to pass master*, PASS *v.* 17, and see PAST-MASTER.

1563–7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 13 Ane of profession of medecine passit maister, and ane regent in humanite. 1882 H. C. MERIVALE *Faucit of B.* I. vi, Faucit was a passed master as a guide to the classics. 1894 *Athenæum* 24 Mar. 383/1 We praise ourselves, rather than such a passed-master of the art, by saying 'ditto' to his axiom. *Mod.* A passed master in the art of swindling.

Passe-flemingo: see PASSER-FLAMINGO.

Passe-garde: see PASS-GUARD.

†**Passemea'sure.** *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 6 **passe-, passameze, -meso,** 8 **passamezzo.** *β.* 6 **passa-measure,** 7 **passy-, passe-, pace-measure.** [Perversion of It. *passe-, passa-mezzo*: see quots. 1776, 1880.] A slow dance of Italian origin, app. a variety of the pavan; the music for this, in common time. Also called *passemeasures paven, passy measures pavyn* = It. *passemezzo pavana.*

α. 1568 *Alford's Instruct. for Lute*, Passameze. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 180 *Pastorellas* and *Passamezos* with a dittie and such like. 1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Music* IV. 386 As a Galliard consists of five paces or bars in the first strain, and is therefore called a Cinque Pace; the Passamezzo, which is a diminutive of the Galliard, has just half that number, and from that peculiarity takes its name. 1880 W. B. SQUIRE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 662/1 Tabourot in his *Orchésographie* [1589] says that when the Pavan was played less solemnly and more quickly, it was called a *Passemezzo*...It is probable that the name *Passemezzo* (in which form it is found in the earliest authorities), is simply an abbreviation of *Passo e mezzo*, i. e. a step and a half, which may have formed a distinctive feature of the old dance.

β. 1597 BRETON *Wits Trenchmour* (1879) 15/1 With a *Passa* measure pace comming toward her sweet presence. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 205 Then he's a Rogue, and a passy measures Pauyn: I hate a drunken rogue. [1607 *Lingua* III. vii. G iij b, Thou must dance nothing but the passing measures.] 1611 FLORIO, *Passo mezzo*, a cinquepace, or pace-measure. 16.. *MS. Camb.* Dd. 2. 11 Passemezures Pauen. 1623 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers Besides Wom.* v. i. 162, I can dance nothing but ill-favouredly, A strain or two of passa-measures galliard. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Passamezzo*... The long-disputed phrase *passy-measures pavin*..is in fact the name of an ancient dance, thus described in a MS. quoted by Mr. Collier in the Shak. Soc. Papers, i. 25, 'two singles and a double forward, and two singles syde, reprynce back.' It is only necessary to read this, and have seen a drunken man, to be well aware why Dick is called a 'passy-measures pavin'.

Passement (pæ·smĕnt), *sb. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: *α.* 6 **pasmond, pastment,** 6–8 **pasment,** 7–9 **pass-,** 8 **pace-, pesment,** 6– **passa-, passement.** *β.* 6 **passemain, -mayne, -min, passamen, -maine, pasmain.** [a. F. *passement* (in this sense in 16th c.), pl. *-mens*, f. *passer* to pass: see -MENT. The forms in *-main*, etc., appear to correspond to It. and Sp. *passamano*, app. f. *passare* to pass + *mano* hand: the reason of this name, and the relations between this and the Fr. form in *-ment* are not clear.] Gold or silver lace, gimp or braid of silk or other material, for decorative trimming; = LACE *sb.* 5.

α. 1539 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 31 Ane uthir gowne of purpour satyne with ane braid pasment of gold & silvir. 1542 *Ibid.* 70 Item ane hat of velvott with ane pasmond of silver. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. i. (Arb.) 150 As the embroderer [setteth] .. passements of gold vpon the stuffe of a Princely garment. 1629 in Ritchie *Ch. St. Baldred* 115 He had broun claiths and black passaments on him. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 66 The finest liveries quite covered over with pacements. 1869 MRS. PALLISER *Lace* iii. 21 Many of the earlier laces were made by the threads being passed or interlaced one with the other; scarcely more than a white braid; hence they derived the name of passament. 1902 M. JOURDAIN & ALICE DRYDEN *Mrs. Palliser's Hist. Lace* 26 The earlier laces, such as they were, were defined by the word 'passament'—a general term for gimps and braids as well as for lace. Modern industry has separated these two classes of work, but their being formerly so confounded renders it difficult in historic researches to separate one from the other.

β. 1565–6 *Roy. Procl. as to Apparel* 12 Feb., Any fringe, lace, or passemayne, of gold, syluer, or silke.

fig. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1671) I. xlvi. 104 These broad passements and buskings of religion. *Ibid.* clxvi. 326 This love would be fair and adorning passements.

†b. *attrib.*, as *passement lace, silk. Obs.*

a. 1546 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 239 Half ane pund of black pastment silk. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxv. 66 Gownes of veluet..set with passament lace and buttons of golde or siluer. 1613 T. MILLES tr. *Mexia's*, etc. *Treas. Anc. & Mod. T.* 960/1 Lacing their Cloakes, Doublets, and Hose, with passement laces of fine Gold.

β. 1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* C viij b, Hemmed round about very sutably with pasmain lace of grene caddis. 1549 *Egerton Papers* (Camden) 11 That no man under the degree of an Erle, weare any cloth of gold, silver, tissue, or purple silke, any embroderye, passamen lace [etc.]. 1583 *Rates of Customs* D vj, Passemin lace of Cruell the dosen xiijs. iiij*d.* 1600 in Nichols *Progresses* (1823) III. 509 Item, one cloake of blacke taphata .. with passamaine lace of Venice golde and silver.

Passement (pæ·smĕnt), *v.* [f. PASSEMENT *sb.*, perh. after F. *passementer* (Rabelais, 16th c.).] *trans.* To adorn with passement or lace; to edge (a garment) with decorative braiding or trimming.

1539 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 32 Item ane gowne of quhite velvot all droppit oure with gold wyre pasmentit with the samyne. 1629 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* 620 Ashamed to be seene among these who are pasmented with gold. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxiv, The doomster..arrayed in a fantastic garment of black and grey, passmented with silver lace. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* iv, The Flemish hose and doublet..were.. passamented (laced, that is) with embroidery of black silk. *a* 1894 STEVENSON *St. Ives* xxviii. (1898) 212, I mind I had a green gown, passementit.

fig. 1640 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1671) II. xxix. 490 Your cross is..pasmented over with the faith and comforts of the Lords faithful Covenant with Scotland.

‖ **Passementerie** (pasmāntrĭ). [F. (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *passement*: see above and -ERY.] Trimming of gold or silver lace, or (in later use) of gimp, braid, or the like, or of jet or metal beads.

1851 *Harper's Mag.* II. 431/1 A cloak .. having three rich..fastenings of *passementerie.* 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* x. 76 The purchase of an artistic arrangement in black silk and jet, velvet and passementerie. 1888 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 3/1 Open-worked boots..made of a kind of passementerie or gimp. 1893 *Daily Tel.* 6 Oct. 5/2 The Duchess..wore a velvet and passementerie mantle.

†**Passen,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Erroneously f. PASS *v.* after strong pa. pples., e. g. *washen, waxen.*] = PASSED.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* Pref. 4 And know both passen and vnpassen road.

Pa·ssen *v.*, pseudo-archaic for PASS.

1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. lvi, These I passen by, with nameless numbers moe.

Passenep, obs. form of PARSNIP.

Passenger (pæ·sĕndʒəɹ). Forms: *α.* 4–7 **passager,** (5 **-agour,** 6 **-agere**). *β.* 5 **passyngere,** 6 **-anger,** *Sc.* **-ingeoure,** 6–8 **passinger,** 6– **pas-senger.** [ME. *passager*, a. F. *passager*, *-ier* a passer by, a sojourner, a passenger on a ship, sb. use of *passager*, *-ier* adj., passing, fleeting, temporary, sojourning, f. *passage* + *-ier* (= L. *-āris*). In late ME. *n* was phonetically inserted before *-ger* (-dʒəɹ) as in some other words, including *harbinger, messenger, ostringer, porringer, scavenger, wharfinger*, etc.: cf. also *popinjay.* (See Jespersen in *Engl. Studien* XXXI. 239.)]

1. **a.** A passer by or through. **b.** A traveller (usually on foot), a wayfarer. Now unusual, exc. in *foot-passenger*: see FOOT 34 b.

a. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16593 By passagers wel herde he seye þe venimouse eyr was al a-weye. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 16539 A Pylgrym or a passagour that koweth ffro fforeyne Cuntres.

β. a 1450 MYRC 845 Of scoler, of flotterer, or of passyngere Here schryft lawfully þou myȝt here. 1538 H. MEDWALL *Nature* (Brandl) 41/96, I let the wyt thou arte a passanger That hast to do a great and longe vyage. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 60 Not as a passenger only. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 87 To beholde the passengers by. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 129 A bloody Murtherer, Or foule felonious Theefe, that fleec'd poore passengers. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I. 266, I cannot think you a foot passenger. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 3 The passengers in mockery bad Christ come down from the cross. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* I. vii. (1699) 74, I have nothing to do with this World; .. I am only a Passenger. *a* 1710 POPE *Alley* 19 The snappish cur (the passenger's annoy) Close at my heel with yelping treble flies. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, She avoided the High Street .. and reached the wynd by the narrow lanes. .. Even these comparatively lonely passages were now astir with passengers. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* iv. 123 Every passenger may strike off a twig with his cane.

†c. *Rhet.* Puttenham's name for the figure PARALIPSIS. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 239 *marg.*, *Paralepsis*, or the Passager.

2. One who travels or is carried in some vessel or vehicle, esp. on board ship or in a ferry- or passage-boat; later applied also to travellers by coach, and by railway, tramway, or the like; now always with the implication of a public conveyance entered by fare or contract. (The prevailing sense.)

1511 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 72 Syr Christopher Palusyn and the best passengers aforesayde lefte and forsoke oure galye. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 168 There are.. ferries or passages..where passengers may be transported in a Gondola. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 129 They brought with them the Spanish Captain, and some of the chief Passengers. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* ii. Wks VIII. 239 They were then only passengers in a common vehicle. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 248/2 The experiment of forming a railway for passengers as well as general merchandise traffic, had scarcely been tried. *a* 1901 BESANT *Five Years' Tryst*, etc. (1902) 246 We stood on deck watching the arrival of the passengers.

†3. A vessel that carries passengers; a passage-boat; a ferry-boat. *Obs.*

[1392 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 279 Et pro vj passaiours et j balinger conductis de Caleys vsque Douer.] 1473 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 98 Yisterdaye ij passagers off Dovr wer takyn. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. vi. 18 Vnleful war, and ane forbodin thing Within this passinger our Stix to bring Ony leifand wycht. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lvii. 197 He .. toke the see in a passagere, & aryued at Calays. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 113 Three great ships and fifteene gallies, layed purposely..to intercept all English passengers.

†4. A ferryman, a ford-keeper. *Obs. rare.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* clvi. 597 When they wer ouer, the passanger, who was named Clarimodes,..demaunded of Huon what he and his wyfe were. 1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 § 1 Oneles the said passangers..haue good knowledge of such person. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 167 A passenger, one that conueigheth ouer manie, *conuector.*

†5. A bird of passage. Also *attrib. Obs.*

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 26 Which hath giuen some occasion to holde..that the vulters are passagers, and come into these partes out of straunge countries. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 171 Sometimes are also seene Falcons..but because they come seldome, they are held but as passengers. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 4 Passager and migrant Birds ..whom no Seas nor Places limit.

†b. *spec.* An adult hawk caught on its migration, a passage-hawk; also, a name for the Peregrine falcon; in full, *passenger falcon. Obs.*

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 176 Many times our happe is to haue Haggardes or Passengers, or Lentiners, the which haue flowen either to the Riuer, or prayed for themselues. 1611 COTGR., *Pelerin*,..the Faulcon tearmed a Passenger. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* Contents, Of the Passenger, or soare hawke. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, A Passenger faulcon. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lvii. (1737) 236 Merlins, Hagards, Passengers, wild rapacious Birds.

6. *slang.* One of the crew of a racing-boat who adds to the weight without contributing his share to the work; hence, an ineffective member of a football team, etc.

1885 [Remembered at Oxford]. 1892 *Guardian* 25 May 791/3 In the ordinary amateur band there are always several 'passengers'. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Feb. 4/3 The two inside men on the amateur side were practically 'passengers'.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Of or pertaining to passengers, esp. by ship, railway, or other mode of conveyance; carrying passengers, paid by a passenger, etc.: as *passenger automobile, boat, car, carriage, coach, department, depot, fare, jetty, liner, pier, service, ship, station, steamer, ticket, trade, traffic, train, vehicle*, etc.; of a passenger train, as *passenger engine, guard, locomotive*, etc.

1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 7 The 'Laurel' is not a regular passenger-ship. 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIX. 49/2 Expense for some coals drawn by passenger engines. *Ibid.* 50/1 The passenger boats, going 10 miles an hour, charge from 1*d.* to 1½*d.* per passenger, per mile. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 258/2 The weight of the ordinary passenger-coaches, when empty, is mostly from three to five tons. *Ibid* 260/2 The passenger-tax .. amounts to one-eighth of a penny per mile for every passenger carried. 1844 *Act* 7 & 8 *Vict.* c. 85 § 6 All Passenger Railway Companies .. shall .. provide for the Conveyance of Third Class Passengers to and from the terminal and other ordinary Passenger Stations of the Railway. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 660/2 One third-class passenger train .. all along the line, on every day [etc.]. *Ibid.* 670/1 Coupled wheels .. are now largely and increasingly employed for passenger traffic. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Passenger-agent*, a broker, licensed to engage passages in ships for emigrants. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 264 Some discrepancy in the account of the passenger receipts per train mile. 1881 *Chicago Times* 4 June. The passenger-cars..rival all competing lines in the magnificence of their finish. 1882 DE WINDT *Equator* 13 It is to be wondered how the passenger fares of this line can even be made to cover the outlay. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 764/1 The passenger automobile is an accepted and rapidly-increasing institution. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 May 10/1 On the Clyde they manage things better in the way of passenger-steamer service than is done on the Thames.

Pa·ssenger-pi·geon. [See PASSENGER 5; in F. *pigeon de passage.*] The 'Wild Pigeon' of North America (*Ectopistes migratorius*), noted for its exceptional powers of long and sustained flight, and formerly for the countless numbers in which it passed from place to place.

1808 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 225 Passenger Pigeons visit, in enormous flocks, the different parts of North America. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 366/2 The passenger-pigeons .. have their first quill-feather as long as any of the others—a sure indication of that rapid and long-continued power of flight they are known to possess. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds*, *Passenger-pigeon*, so called in books, but in North America commonly known as the 'Wild pigeon',..famous in former days for its multitude, and still occasionally to be found plentifully in some parts of Canada and the United States.

Passent, erron. form of PASSANT.

‖ **Passe-parole.** *Obs. rare.* Also **pass-parole.** [F. (1642 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *passaparola*, lit. 'pass-word': see PASSE-.] (See quots.)

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[1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 172 And as they say, according to the word *Passà Parola*, aduance the word.] *Ibid.* 11 Those words .. which the Captaine giues ouer to be pronounced from mouth to mouth, as to *Passe Parole* appertaines. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pass-parole*, a command given in the head of an army, and thence communicated to the rear, by passing it from mouth to mouth.

‖ **Passe-partout, passepartout** (pas,ɪpartʉ̈). [F. *passe-partout* (16th c. in Littré), f. *passe* vb. imp. (PASSE-) + *partout* everywhere.]

1. That which passes, or permits to pass, everywhere; *spec.* a key that opens any or many doors, a master-key; also *fig.*, and *attrib.*

[*c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. xix. 52 A travelling warrant is call'd *Passeport*, wheras the Original is *passe par tout*.] 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* I. i, Now may I .. be, in short, the *Pas par tout* of the town. 1680 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* v. i. 55 With this *Passe par tout*, I will instantly conduct her to my own Chamber. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III. vii, Why this wench is the *passe-partout*, a very master-key to everybody's strong-box. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) III. 279 One of my Servants, who is gone with two of Monsieur le Envoy's, and his *Passe par toute* to Nova. 1749 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Bute* 30 Nov., He opened his door with the *passe-partout* key. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 237 My art, Sir, is a *pass-par-tout*. I seldom want employment. 1831 *Edin. Rev.* Sept. 46 Their master-key was allegory, a *passe-partout* to all difficulties. 1833 C. MACFARLANE *Banditti & Robbers* (1837) 365 Shortly after the prior went with a *passe-partout*, and opened the door of his cell.

2. a. An engraved plate or block with the centre cut out for the insertion of some other plate or block, thus forming a fixed engraved border to receive any engraving or picture of suitable size. (Used largely in illustrated books of 16th–17th c.) Also a fixed typographical border for a printed page. (So in Fr.; English use doubtful.)

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Passepartout*, in Engraving, a plate or wood block, whose centre part is entirely cut out round the outer part, whereof a border or ornamental design is engraved, serving as a frame to what may be placed in the centre. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Passe-partout*... This is common in wood-engraving, where an ornamental border may be made to do duty with changing central advertisements or labels.

b. An ornamental mat or plate of cardboard or the like, having the centre cut out so as to receive a photograph, drawing, or engraving, to which when framed it serves as a mount or border. Hence *passe-partout frame*, a frame ready made with such a mount for reception of photographs, etc.

1867 MRS. WHITNEY *L. Goldthwaite* vi. 120 There were engravings and photographs in *passe-partout* frames. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 4 Feb. 514/2 Information as to gilding cardboard for gold passe partouts. 1873 ALDRICH *Marjorie Daw* vii, There is an exquisite ivorytype of Marjorie in *passe-partout*, on the .. mantle-piece. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 60 A plain passe-partout greatly assists in 'setting off' a picture which otherwise would be but a plain print. 1898 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 5/4 Reproductions in colour and autolithographs printed on choice Dutch, Japanese, and Chinese paper, and very handsomely mounted with a passe-partout to each work.

‖ **Passe-passe.** *Obs.* [F., f. *passe* vb. imperative, as said by conjurors.] Juggling, sleight of hand, skilful deception. *Tour of passe-passe* [F. *tour de passe-passe*], a turn or feat of adroit manipulation or clever trickery.

1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist. Times* I. 82 After this, and in the Next Parliament, they had Another Tour of Passe-Passe.

‖ **Passepied** (pa·s,ɪpye), **† paspy** (pa·spi). [F. *passe-pied* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *passe* vb. imp. (see PASSE-) + *pied* foot, *lit.* pass (the) foot.] A French dance, resembling the minuet, but quicker, which became popular in England towards the beginning of the 18th c. (Grove); also, the music for this dance, in triple rhythm.

Said to be of Breton origin, and to have been first danced in Paris by street-dancers in 1587. (Grove *Dict. Mus.*)

a 1695 PURCELL in Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* (*title of piece*), Paspy. *c* 1700 CROFT *ibid.* (*title of piece*), The English Paspy. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 284 A kind of *Gavote* or *Branle*, in which the Men and Women are mingl'd, as at *Passepied* in France. 1724 *Short Explic. For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*, *Passepied*, is an Air very much like a Minuet in all Respects, only to be play'd more brisk and lively. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Paspy*, the English name for the dance *Passe-pied*. Hawkins says it 'is said to have been invented in Bretagne, and it is in effect a quick minuet'... From the fact that examples exist by writers as late as Purcell and Croft, it could not have been out of fashion in their time.

Passer (pa·səɹ). [f. PASS *v.* + -ER [1].]

1. One who passes, travels, or goes by; a passer-by.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxii. 20 Crie to the passeres, for to-trode ben alle thi loueres. 1552 HULOET, Passer by the contrey, *viator*. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 133 Without troubling the passer, or borrowing Stentors voyce, you may .. conferre with any in the..towne. 1800 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 112 This must exclude the great body of passers and repassers. 1886 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* i. 11 Men who surrender their time to the first passer in the street.

2. One who passes an examination.

1898 *Weekly Reg.* 26 Nov. 680 Successful passers of the London University B.A. [Examination].

3. One who causes to pass, in the various senses of the verb. (See PASS *v.* C.)

1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* Introd. 10 The passers of bad money. 1871 MAURICE in *Life* (1884) II. xii. 178 The passer of the Roman Catholic Bill.

† Pa·sserage. *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *passerage* cress (16th c. in Littré), f. *passe* (see PASSE-) + *rage* madness, from its supposed property of curing madness.] The French name of Garden-Cress. *Wild Passerage* (F. *passerage sauvage*), a synonym in Lyte of the Cuckoo-flower or Meadow Cress, *Cardamine pratensis*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lx. 626 The wild Passerage or Coccow flowers. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-names* (ed. 3) 178 *Passerage*, the garden cress.

Pa·sser-by. [f. *pass by*: see PASS *v.* 61.] One who passes or goes by, *esp.* a casual passer.

1568 *Manch. Crt. Leet Rec.* (1884) I. 117 Placed .. to the Displeasure of Neighbours and passers by. 1650 *Sc. Metr. Ps.* lxxxix. 41 He to all passers by [*earlier versions* commers by] a spoil, to neighbours is a scorn. 1799 SOUTHEY *Ruined Cottage* Wks. 1838 III. 32 Methinks I see her Raising her eyes and dark-rimm'd spectacles To see the passer-by. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* iv, The steps of the passers-by kept her awake.

‖ **Passeres** (pæ·sĕrīz), *sb. pl. Ornith.* [L. pl. of *passer* sparrow.] An order of Birds typified by the genus *Passer*, including the perchers generally, and comprehending more than half of existing birds: see first quot. 1894.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 395 The 6th order of Birds is that of the Insessors, or Perchers—often spoken of as the Passeres, or 'Passerine' Birds. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 697 *Passeres*, the name given by Linnæus to his Sixth Order of Birds, which though for a time set aside in favour of other designations, *Insessores* and the like, or modified into such a form as *Passerinæ*, has been restored to use of late years, and approximately in its author's sense—the genera *Certhia*, *Sitta*, *Oriolus*, *Gracula*, *Corvus* and *Paradisea*, which he had placed in his *Picæ*, being added, while *Caprimulgus*, the portion of *Hirundo* containing the Swifts, and *Columba* have been removed. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 1 The deep plantar tendons of the Passeres are of the simplest kind.

† Pa·sser-flami·ngo. *Obs.* Forms: see quots. [app. f. L. *passer* sparrow, also ostrich + FLAMINGO.] The Flamingo.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. III. 275 Wild-geese, Duckes, Pellicans, Passea, Flemincos [*sic*], and Crowes. *Ibid.* IV. 536 Larks, Wild-geese, Ducks, Passerflannugos [*sic*], and many others. 1630 CAPT. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* 54 The best and greatest is a Passer Flaminga, which walking at her length is as tall as a man. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 18 (Engraving) Pasche-Flemingo. *Ibid.* 212 Passe-flemingoes, Geese, Powts, Swallowes.

Passerici·dal, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *passer* sparrow + -CIDE + -AL.] Sparrow-killing.

a 1876 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* (1880) I. 32 They will be glad to bring back the exiled birds, after the manner of certain passericidal villagers whom Longfellow has immortalised.

Passeriform (pæ·sĕrifɔ̄ɪm), *a. Ornith.* [f. L. type **passeriformis*, f. *passer* sparrow: see -FORM.] Sparrow-like in form or structure; *spec.* of or pertaining to the *Passeriformes* or Oscinine group of the *Passeres* or passerine birds.

In mod. Dicts.

Passerine (pæ·sĕrəin), *a.* (*sb.*) *Ornith.* [f. L. *passer* sparrow + -INE [1].]

1. Of or belonging to the *Passeres* or Perchers, an order of birds.

1776 PENNANT *Zool.* (ed. 4) I. 254 Order V. Passerine. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* II. i. 165 A bird .. of the passerine tribe and very common about the houses. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* ii. 15 Among passerine birds the raven has the widest range. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 1 Passerine or Perching Birds.

2. Of about the size of a sparrow. In various bird-names, as Passerine Ground-dove (*Chamæpelia passerina*), Passerine Owl (*Glaucidium passerinum*), Passerine Parrot (*Psittacula passerina*).

1883 *List Animals Zool. Soc.* (1896) 343 Passerine Parrot. *Ibid.* 379 Passerine Owl. *Ibid.* 465 Passerine Ground-Dove.

B. *sb.* A passerine bird.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v., All the Passerines have short and slender legs, with three toes before and one behind. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* Introd. 57 The *Aves Passerinæ*, divided [by Gloger] into two Suborders:—Singing Passerines (*melodusæ*), and Passerines without an apparatus of Song-muscles (*anomalæ*).

† Passe-temps, pastemps. *Obs.* [F. *passe-temps* (pas,ɪtaɴ), 15th c. in Littré = It. *passatempo*, f. *passe*, *passa* vb. imp. (PASSE-) + *temps*, *tempo* time. Cf. PASTANCE.] = PASTIME *sb.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 151 The incommoditees or displeasures .. it easeth with honeste passetemps & recreacion. 1548 — *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 2 Contemnyng prouocacions of all vayne pastemps. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Ep. Ded. 8 Such Meditations which are .. the *passetemps* of your severest hours.

Passetime, -tyme, obs. forms of PASTIME.

‖ **Passe-velours.** *Obs.* [F. *passe-velours* (pas,ɪvəlʉr), lit. 'surpass velvet', 16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.: see PASSE-.] A former name for the COCK'S-COMB (*Celosia cristata*), called also by Cotgrave *Flower valure*, *Velvet flower*; cf. FLORAMOUR.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xl. § 3. 254 *Amaranthus Tricolor*. Floramor and Passeuelours. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXI. x. 92 The Passe-veleur or Flower-gentle. 1611 FLORIO, *Amaránto*, .. the flowre gentle or Passeuelours. 1706 in PHILLIPS.

† Passe-volant. *Obs.* Also 6 **pasuolan**, *Sc.* **paswolent, -voland, 7 pas-, pass-, passevolant.** [a. F. *passe-volant* (pas,ɪvolaɴ), 1529 in Hatz.-Darm., It. *passauolante* (Florio), f. F. *passe*, It. *passa* (see PASSE-) + *volant*, *volante* flying.]

1. A small cannon used in the 16th and 17th centuries; = BASE *sb.*[6]

1513 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 487 Item, to Alexander Routh for vij new paswolentis, the price of the pece iij *li.* greit. 1524 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. 1. 79 The meane shot, as sacres and pasuolans, were in great number. 1566 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1814) 172 Item ane pasvoland of brace upone ane traist. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pasvolant*, the Artillery called a Base. [1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Passe-volant*, a name applied by the French to a Quaker or wooden gun on board ship; but it was adopted by our early voyagers as also expressing a movable piece of ordnance.]

2. (See quots.) (So in Fr.)

[1611 COTGR., *Passevolant*, ..also, a hireling whom a Captaine, on Muster dayes, foisteth into his companie; and generally, any such skipiacke, or base nimblesbie.] 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 105 Letters from the Lords in England, requiring that no Captain should supply his Company with Passe-volants at pleasure. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pass-volant*, or *passe-volant*, a faggot, or a pretended soldier, .. whom the captain or colonel makes pass in review, or muster, to shew that his company is compleat, or to receive pay thereof to his own profit. .. In France the passe-volants are condemned to be marked on the cheek with a flower de luce.

Pa·ss-guard. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 6–9 **pacegard(e, 7 pace-guard, 7–passguard, 8–pass guard, pass-guard, (9 passegarde, pasguard).** [app. f. PASS *sb.*[2] 9 + GUARD *sb.* (Littré has F. *passe-garde* only as a neologism of 19th c.)

If *passe-garde* were Fr. it would necessarily mean 'that which is used to pass a guard' (see PASSE-); as an Eng. compound it would naturally mean 'the guard of a pass'.]

An item of ancient tilt armour; according to Hewitt, a separate piece provided to accompany the grandguard, being screwed upon the left elbow as an additional defence in the tournament; also called by recent writers *elbow-shield*.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. IV* 12 One sorte had the vambrases the pace gardes the grandgardes..parted with golde and azure. 1660 *Tower Survey* in *Archæol. Jrnl.* (1847) IV. 346 Sundry parcells of Tilt Armour..Pace-guards, viz. Russet, 7, White, 3 : 10. Granguards, viz. Russet, 7, White, 2 : 9. 1668 *Tower Survey* (in Hewitt) One compleat armr capape engraven with the ragged staffe with a maine-guard and passguard—made for the Earle of Leicester. 1876 J. HEWITT in *Stothard's Monum. Effigies Gt. Brit.* 190 This would seem to fix the name of passguard to the additional elbow-defence. 1898 VISCT. DILLON in *Archæol. Jrnl.* Ser. II. V. 313 The pasguard is also linched on a pin.

P By some writers on armour, followed by dictionaries, French and Eng., the name has been erroneously applied to the *garde-collet*, a raised ridge-like projection of the pauldron or shoulder-piece, to turn aside the blow of a lance, used on armour before and after 1500. See 1766 GROSE *Anc. Armour* 24; 1824 MEYRICK *Antient Armour* II. 228, III. Gloss.; 1846–60 FAIRHOLT *Costume* 225–6, and Glossary s.v. [corrected in ed. 1885]; 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ix. 155; Littré *Dict. Française* s.v. *Passe-garde*; and recent Dicts.

Passh, Passhion, obs. ff. PASCH, PASSION.

Passibility (pæsibi·lĭti). [ad. late L. *passibilitās* (Arnobius), f. *passibilis*: see -ITY. Cf. F. *passibilité* (15th c.), OF. *passibleté*.] The quality of being passible; capability of suffering, or of receiving impressions from external agents.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxv. 10 Þou led vs in til þe snare of passibilite. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. i. (Bodl. MS.), Þis worlde..schal passe touchinge þis passibilitie and kinde and schappe þat it haþ now3e, butte it schal abide euermore touchinge þe substaunce. 1555 BONNER *Homilies* 69 The fourmes and qualities sensible, which in dede are subiecte to passibilitie. 1622 DONNE *Serm.* i. (1640) 2 He was defective in nothing; not in Power, as God, not in passibility, as man. 1893 FAIRBAIRN *Christ in Mod. Theol.* II. II. III. ii. 483 The very truth that came by Jesus Christ may be said to be summed up in the passibility of God.

† **b.** Passiveness; inaction; sloth. *Obs. rare.*

1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 119 Sa kepis the vertu cardinale the activitee, or passibilitee of mannis governaunce in his lyf. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 228 b, Shall brynge with them theyr olde grosnes, heuynes, & passibilite.

Passible (pæ·sib'l), *a.* Also 7 *erron.* **-able.** [a. OF. *passible* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *passibilis* capable of feeling or suffering (Tert.), f. *pass-*, ppl. stem of *patī* to suffer: see -IBLE.]

1. Capable of suffering, liable to suffer; liable to impressions or feelings; susceptible of sensation or of emotion. (Chiefly *Theol.*)

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxi. 5 He is in generations in passybles, þat ar of generations passiblis. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxvi. 23 Whiche thingis the prophetis and Moyses spaken for to be comynge, if Crist passible [*gloss* or able to suffre]. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patrum* V. xi. (1495) 341/2 For the loue of the, he was made man passyble & mortall; whiche was Immortall & Impassyble. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 101 Pythagoras was of opinion, that the first cause was not sensible, nor passible. 1691 BAXTER *Repl. Beverley* 6 The Paradise Saints have bodies of flesh, passible, and such as must have food. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Divinity* xxvi. (1720) 414. 1872 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 425 God is a being morally passible.

† **2.** Liable to suffer change or decay. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 153 The Sonne and Mone eclipse bothe, That be hem lieve or be hem lothe, Thei soffre; and what thing is passible To ben a god is impossible. 1602

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DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 83 The aire is both passible, and corruptible, and may easily be corrupted and changed. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. 1. 15 That Bodies are passible and divisible, in infinitum, and continuous as are also a line, superficies, place, and time.

3. Capable of being suffered or felt. ? *Obs.*

1558 BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* xv. 92 Although God doth punishe and afflict vs, yet he doth it not with passible anger. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. vi. (1651) 21 His [the Sensible Faculty's] object in general is a sensible or passible quality, because the sense is affected with it.

†**4.** = PASSIVE. *Obs. rare.*

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1057 What it is of understandyng actyve & passyble.

Hence **Pa·ssibleness** = PASSIBILITY. *rare.*

1614 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xxv. 181 It [heresy of Eutiches and Dioscorus] drew after it, the heresie of the passiblenesse of the deitie. 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 347 After all there must be some kind of passibleness in God, else there could be no genuine character in him.

‖ **Passiflora** (pæsifl5·rä). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. L. *pass-* as stem of *passio* PASSION + *-flōrus* flowering. Formed by Linnæus, 1737, on the earlier L. name *flos passionis*, flower of the Passion.] The genus of plants containing the Passion-flower.

1763 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 105/2 The fruit of the Passiflora was cut in high perfection, at Castle-Howard, in Yorkshire .. the best of the tropical fruits. 1869 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* III. 279 The elaborate series of *chevaux-de-frise*, by which the nectary of the common Passiflora is guarded.

Hence **Passiflora·ceous** *a.*, pertaining to the *Passifloraceæ*, the Natural Order containing the Passion-flower. **Passiflo·ral** *a.*, applied to the alliance (*Passiflorales*) of Natural Orders allied to *Passifloraceæ*. **Passiflo·rine** *Chem.*, an alkaloid obtained from the root of the Passion-flower.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 333 *Passiflora quadrangularis* ..is said to owe its activity to a peculiar principle called Passiflorine. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Passiflorin*,..term for an alkali little known, which Ricord-Madiana has obtained from the roots of the *Passiflora*.

‖ **Passim** (pæ·sim), *adv.* [L., = 'scatteredly', f. *passus* spread abroad, scattered; hence 'here and there, at random, anywhere, everywhere'.] A Latin word, used chiefly after the name of a book or author, to indicate the occurrence of something in various places throughout the book or writings. Rarely *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.*

1803 *Edin. Rev.* July 474 Our readers may find abundance of this .. in these volumes, *passim*. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. cxi, I'll prove that such the opinion of the critic is, From Aristotle *passim*. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Sept. 2/3 In these *passim* allusions one often 'nods'.

Passing (pɑ·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PASS *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. PASS in various senses: going, going on, going by, going away, departing, dying; getting through an examination, going beyond, surpassing, etc.

In passing, by the way; in the course of some procedure, narrative, speech, etc.; parenthetically, = F. *en passant*.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxv. 2 [cxvi. 11], Y said in my passing, Ich man is liȝer. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. [cxix.] 136 Passyngis of watirs led myn eghyn. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 335 Þere is noȝt gret passynge and exces in [c]hele noþer in hete. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* xxxv. *heading*, Of Pyrrus and of his passyng ffrom Troy. 1522 in *Southwell Visit.* (1891) 115, I wyll that at the howre of my passyng the grettist bell in the church be rongen. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. 1, Mens passing about their Affairs in the Night. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Nov. 542/2 The question for the bill's passing was put. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* vi, It may be remarked, in passing. 1869 TENNYSON (*title*) The Passing of Arthur.

b. In causative senses: Causing or allowing to pass, carrying over, transportation, transference, carrying into law, uttering, pronouncing, etc.

1565 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c. 13 § 5 The Ordinary Passing and Carrying of the Queen's Majesty's People .. and from as other Watermen..do. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 276 Neglecting to take any Securities upon ye passing of Wooll. 1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* (ed. 2) 79 My next Lesson is of Passing, or making of a Pass. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* p. iii, Before the passing the first Act for Building the Bridge. 1821 *Act* 1 & 2 *Geo. IV*, c. 64 § 1 The passing of any Rogue, Vagabond, .. or other idle and disorderly Person, to his or her Place of legal Settlement or Place of Birth. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 602 The passing of the sentence was therefore deferred. 1889 *Pauline* VIII. 38 Carter got in once more, owing to a good piece of passing between himself, Stokoe, and Browne. 1892 F. MARSHALL *Football* 121 For a time, passing was confined to the forwards exclusively, and was what is termed 'short' passing.

c. A means of passing; a passing-place; a ford.

1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 597–8 O'er it [the river] are three passings, and three knights Defend the passings.

2. With advbs.: see PASS *v.* D. II.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 193 Of whos ende and passing forþ it is expressid in þinges þat gooþ bifore. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xliv. lf. 95 (Gibbs MS.) He þurstede bodyly by cause of þe gret passynge out of blode. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 161 A passing ouer, .. or carrieng ouer, *traiectio*. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 48/1 These remedyes, which in passinge by, it seemed convenient vnto me to rehearse. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 74 Ants, with constant passing up and down, will wear traces even in flints. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1812 The passing-away of the educational enthusiasm.

3. *concr.* A gold or silver thread made by winding a thin strip or ribbon of the metal about a core of silk. Cf. PASSEMENT.

1882 in CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework.* 1899 W. G. P. TOWNSEND *Embroidery* iv. 73 A diaper in string worked over in gold passing. *Ibid.* v. 82 Gold and Silver Passing and Tambour. 1902 LEWIS F. DAY & MARY BUCKLE *Art in Needlework* xxix. (ed. 2) 245 Japanese gold does not tarnish so readily as 'passing'.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *passing knell*, †*peal*, *rule*; **passing-braid** (see quot.); **passing certificate**, a certificate of having passed an examination or the like; †**passing-close**, *Mus.*, an interrupted cadence; **passing nippers** (see quot.); †**passing-penny** = *pass-penny* (PASS *sb.*[2] 17 b); hence allusively, a passport to the future world; **passing-place**, a place where persons or things may pass; *spec.* (*a*) a ford, (*b*) a railway siding; **passing-stroke**, *Croquet* (see quot.). Also PASSING-BELL.

1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, **Passing Braid*, a description of Braid employed in Embroidery, made with gold or silver thread, such as used on military uniforms. 1787 NELSON 20 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 248, I transmit to you a *Passing Certificate, with two Warrants, for Mr. James Ballentine. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxviii, My passing certificate was signed, and the captains did me the honour to shake hands with me, and wish me speedy promotion. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 127 They be *passing closes, which we commonly call false closes, being deuised to shun a final end and go on with some other purpose. 1798 SOUTHEY *Bishop Bruno* i, The sound it gave was his *passing knell. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Passing Nippers* (Nautical), a strong hank of untwisted but mailed yarn used in binding the messenger to the cable. 1533 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 202 For a *passyng pele xij *d.* 1652 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* iv. § 9 (1727) 178 It is good so to carry our *Passing-penny in our hand. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 89 Maj. Church .. ask'd the French men where their *passing Place was? 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 257/2 The manner in which switches are applied at passing-places and crossings. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Apr. 8/1 The competing cars..streamed off in single file with strict injunctions as to observance of the *passing rule. 1901 *Scotsman* 16 Sept. 10/4 The '*passing stroke' is used when it is necessary that the player's ball should go further than the ball which has been roqueted.

Pa·ssing, *ppl. a.* (*adv.* and *prep.*) [f. PASS *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. That goes or passes by.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3297 Al day of passande men þey herd. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxlii. (Bodl. MS.), Passinge men comeþ: and beþ ispoyled and robbed and ofte slayne. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 679 Th' Infernal Troops like passing Shadows glide. 1794 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* II. i, The green corn waves to the passing gale. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* Concl. xxvi, The shade of passing thought. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. i. 26 Some passing traveller from distant lands.

2. That passes away or elapses; of time or things measured by time: transient, transitory, temporary, fleeting; ephemeral, vanishing.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* v. 14 Þis luf is noght passand bot lastand. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. viii. (Skeat) I. 102 How passing is the beautie of flesshly bodyes, more flyttinge than mouable floures of sommer. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. ii. (Bodl. MS.), Noþinge is..more passinge þanne tyme, for tyme resteþ neuere. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* xi. 55 When they had thus wrong water out of a flint in spoyling him of his euyl gotten goods, his passing pens, and fleting trashe. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 15 ¶ 1 The History of the passing Day. 1899 A. AUSTIN in *Daily News* 16 Nov. 4/5 The confounding of the Passing with the Permanent.

b. Done, given, etc., in passing; cursory.

1750 GRAY *Elegy* 80 Some frail memorial..Implores the passing tribute of a sigh. 1806 CALLCOTT *Mus. Gram.* vi. 66 The Passing Shake is expressed in Germany by a particular character. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Passing-shake*, a short trill, made *en passant*, in flowing passages of quavers or semiquavers, without..interrupting the natural course of the melody. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvii, Few opportunities ..of exchanging even such passing greetings. 1862 MILL *Utilit.* 8 A passing remark is all that needs be given.

3. Surpassing, pre-eminent; transcendent; extreme. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxi. (*Eugenia*) 342 Quhat passand luf til hym scho had. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.* 61 He is a man heigh of discrecioun I warne yow wel he is a passyng man. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurell* 841 The passynge bounte of your noble astate. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xiii. (1877) I. 254 Tokens .. of passing workemanship. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 17 Pardon deare Madam, 'tis a passing shame. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 195 To the passing content of her grand-parents.

4. Having the charge of testing and passing candidates; examining.

1788 NELSON 26 Dec. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 277 On his going to be Examined..the Passing Captains had refused to examine him. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* III. 28 The passing captains..suffered from the heat of the weather.

B. *adv.* (= PASSINGLY). In a passing or surpassing degree; surpassingly, pre-eminently, in the highest degree; exceedingly, very. (With adjs. or advbs. only.) Now somewhat *arch.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 411 Þan Menelaus .. gadrede passyng strong men. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 216 He gaxe the baly of Cossey..a passyng gret rebuke. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xviii, Hee hath done passyng ylle and shamefully. 1510–20 *Everyman* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 128 It pleaseth God passing well. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 66 Vitellius who is noted to haue been a passing great eater. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 142 A man he was..passing rich with forty pounds a year. 1786 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 8 Nov., I liked them all passing well. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* II. i, Strange, passing strange indeed, and bitter! 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xli. (1900) 100/2 It would be passing mean to enrich herself by a legal title to them which was not essentially hers at all.

†**b.** *Passing old*: of advanced age, superannuated.

1486 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* 96 Quhethir a passand alde ancien man be law of armes may be haldin prisoner.

C. quasi-*prep.* Uses in which the pr. pple. (governing an object) through some ellipsis approaches the character of a preposition with its object. (The participial character remains more perceptible in 2, 3, than in 1.)

†**1.** Beyond (some definite measure or number), more than. After 1500 app. only with negative: *not passing*, not more than. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 422, I haue be prest and parsoun passynge threttí wynter. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xxiii. 218 Proude preostes cam with hym passend an hundred. 1418 26 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 63 þat borweþ moche he geteþ hate, Spende waste passyng his rent. *c* 1483 *Chron. London* (1827) 116 The whiche hadde nought passyng v^e fytynge men with them. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 68 To a woman geue neuer passyng a drame at once of safrane. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xix. 22 The trenches of the Salaris beeing not passing 150. paces from the Castle. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* ix. 57 He was not passing fifty nine years when he died. 1767 *Woman of Fashion* I. 24 It is not passing four Month's ago, that I must needs.. let my Girl go to an Assembly.

†**2.** Beyond in degree, to a greater degree than, more or better than; also, in preference to, rather than. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 201 He syngeth, daunceth, passynge any man That is or was sith þat the world bigan. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 44 He gert sla his wyf, whilk he luffed passand all oþer creatures. 1539 [see PASS *v.* 37].

†**3.** Beyond the limit, range, or compass of; so as to surpass; as in *passing measure*, beyond measure. *Obs.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* (Rolls) I. 36 Thenne he dide a maistrie passing his power. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* III. (1577) Q v, Men paste feare, and hardie passing measure. 1830 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 58 The slight she-slips of loyal blood, And others, passing praise.

Passingalia: see PASSACAGLIA.

Pa·ssing-be·ll. [f. PASSING *vbl. sb.* (cf. PASS *v.* 11) + BELL *sb.*[1]] 'The bell which rings at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the passing soul: often used for the bell which rings immediately after death' (J.); = DEATH-BELL.

The name still widely survives, but only in rare cases is the bell now rung until after death. See *N. & Q.* 10th ser. I. 308, 350, 3rd ser. II. 246. For the original use, cf. *Constit. & Canons* (1603) lxvii, And when any is passing out of this life, a bell shall be tolled, and the Minister shall not then slack to do his last duty. And after the party's death, if it so fall out, there shall be rung no more than one short peal, and one other before the burial, and one other after the burial.

1526 in Ellacombe *Ch. Bells Devon* (1872) 463 The clerke to have for tollynge of the passynge belle,..if it be in the day, ox. 4*d*. ?*c* 1600 *Distracted Emp.* v. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 243 If I but chaunce to toule his passinge bell And give the parryshe notyce who is dead. 1604 DONNE *To Sir H. Wotton going to V.* iv, As prayers ascend To Heaven in troops, at a good man's passing-bell. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 149 If his Senses hold out so long, he can hear even his Passing-Bell without disturbance. 1731 SWIFT *On his Death*, Before the passing-bell begun, The news through half the town has run. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 332 More mournfully than dirge or passing bell, The joyous carol came. 1866 MONSELL *Passing Bell* 1 Listen! it is the Passing Bell. Lift up thy heart to God and pray. A soul is passing,—who can tell How prayer may help it on its way.

b. *fig.* That which forebodes or signalizes the death or passing away of anything; the 'knell'.

1577 WHETSTONE *Remembr. Gascoigne* xxv, The Swan in songs, dooth knolle her passing bel. 1696 BROOKHOUSE *Temple Open.* 62 The Sounding of the Seventh Angel, Is the worlds Passing Bell. 1819 KEATS *Lamia* II. 39 Knowing well That but a moment's thought is passion's passing bell. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 669 And my solemn thunder knell Should ring to the world the passing bell Of tyranny!

†**Pa·ssing-by.** *Obs. rare.* [See PASSING *vbl. sb.* 2.] = PASSOVER.

1533 TINDALE *Supper of Lord* D ij b, Where is this geste chamber where I myghte eate the passing by with my disciples?

Passingeoure, -ger, obs. forms of PASSENGER.

Passingly (pɑ·siŋli), *adv.* [f. PASSING *ppl. a.* + -LY 2.] In a passing manner.

a. For the time, temporarily (*obs.*); in passing, cursorily.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xlviii. 1 Þat ȝe here not passandly, all þat wonnys þe warld. 1340 *Ayenb.* 172 Þe zeneȝere ssel guo in-to his house..naȝt pasindeliche ase þe iogelour þat ne bleſþ naȝt bleþeliche in his house. 1530 PALSGR. 383 All these actes be but passyngly brought in. 1684 in Wodrow *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1722) II. III. viii. 388 Not having been for several Years there, but passingly. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 633 They are passingly noticed in the last stanza. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* II. xii. 289 Victor commented passingly on the soundness of them.

b. In a surpassing degree or manner, surpassingly; pre-eminently, exceedingly; = PASSING *adv.* (qualifying adj., adv., vb.). *arch.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 315 Þei ben passyngliche holy. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 483 Oon preysed hym in metre passingliche in þis manere. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2537 Passandly sho loued cuthbert. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* III. iii, He was passyngly wel vysaged and passyngly wel made. 1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 56 She loues their wisdome passinglie. 1638 FORD *Fancies* IV. i, You, forsooth, .. were contented, Passingly pleased. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* June 37, I, who thought myself so strong, am passingly weak.

Passing-measure, var. PASSEMEASURE *Obs.*

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Pa·ssingness. [f. PASSING *ppl. a.* + -NESS.] Passing quality; transitoriness.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* vi. (1852) 68 Feelings so serene and sweet,..That they can make amends for their passingness. 1865 NEALE *Hymns Glor. Parad.* (1866) 10 Here they live in endless being, Passingness hath passed away.

Pa·ssing-no:te. *Mus.* A note not belonging to the harmony, interposed between two notes essential to it, for the purpose of passing smoothly from one to the other. Sometimes also applied to *auxiliary notes* (see AUXILIARY *a.* 2 b).

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Music* (1789) I. ii. 39 Merely..a passing-note serving only to lead more smoothly to the sixth. 1875 OUSELEY *Princ. Harmony* xviii. 199 'Passing notes' should be regarded as nothing more than embellishments. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* s. v., It is a necessary characteristic of a passing-note, that it should have a degree of the scale on each side of it.

Passion (pæʃən), *sb.* Also 2–6 -iun, -ioun, -yo(u)n, etc., 4 **pascioun.** [a. OF. *passiun, passion*, ad. L. *passiōn-em* suffering (Tertullian, etc.), n. of action f. *patī, pass-* to suffer. In L. chiefly a word of Christian theology, which was also its earliest use in Fr. and Eng., being very frequent in the earliest ME.]

I. The suffering of pain.

1. (Now usually with capital.) The sufferings of Jesus Christ on the Cross (also often including the Agony in Gethsemane). Formerly also in *pl.*

Cross of Passion, in Heraldry: see quots. *Instruments of the Passion*, the cross, the crown of thorns, the nails, scourge, etc.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 119 Vre drihtnes halie passiun, þet is his halie þrowunge þe he for mancunne underfeng. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 1 Efter ure louerdes pine, ant his passiun. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 15/472 Rixt þane wei þat ore louerd ȝeode toward is passioun. 1340 *Ayenb.* 12 Þe uerthe article belongeþ to his passion. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* i. 3 To which and he ȝaf [1388 schewide] hym silf alyue after his passioun. [So all 16–17th c. versions.] 1526 TINDALE 1 *Pet.* i. 11 The passions that shulde come vnto Christ. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxxix. (1870) 220 The mount of Caluery, where Iesu Chryst did suffer his passions. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, By thy crosse and passion,..Good lorde deliuer us. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 3 Nov., This morning comes Mr. Lovett, and brings me my print of the Passion, varnished by him. 1682 J. GIBBON *Introd. ad Lat. Blason.* 76 A long Cross: Bara makes it like a Cross of Passion, that is, the Traverse beam a pretty deal below the top of the palar part. 1725 COATS *Dict. Her.* s. v., *Cross of the Passion*.. not crossed in the Middle but somewhat below the Top, with Arms short in proportion to the Length of the Shaft. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. vii. 211 As if the Remission of our Sins was to be ascribed peculiarly to the Passion. 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIX. 428/1 Pictured representations of the fourteen stages of our Lord's passion. 1845 G. A. POOLE *Churches* vi. 48 The font of North Somercoats, Lincolnshire, has on two of its sides shields charged with the instruments of the passion.

†**b.** Used allusively in asseverations; also *transf.* applied by persons to themselves, as in *passion of me, my heart, my soul. Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's Prol.* 13 A-bide for godis digne passion. *c* 1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 168 Help, help, for the passion of my soul. 1570 PRESTON *Cambyses* l. 180 O' the passion of God, I have done. 1601 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* (Q.) III. iii. 127 Gods passion, and I had twise so many cares, as you haue, I'ld drowne them all in a cup of sacke. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. ii. 43 Cox my passion, giue me your hand. 1684 MERITON *Yorksh. Dial.* 477 Pashions a Life! here'st Land-lord just at deaur. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Conversation* 24 Passion o' me! Who will then carry my Corn to Mill?

c. The narrative of the sufferings of Christ from the Gospels; also, a musical setting of this.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8844 Þus sais sum opinion, Bot sua sais noght þe passion. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxlix. 566 After that your deuyne seruyce be done, and the passyon of our lorde Iesu Chryste red. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. ix. 64 That every deacon read two passions. 1880 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 664/2 Until the latter half of the 16th century the Passion was always sung..by the three Deacons alone. *Ibid.* 666/1 Bach['s]..'Passion according to S. Matthew' is..the finest work of the kind.

†**d.** Passion-tide or Passion Week. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10178 Þe Sonenday of þe passion. *Ibid.* 11330 Wiþinne þe passion Wiþ is ost he wende uorþ & arerde is dragon.

2. The sufferings of a martyr, martyrdom. *arch.*

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 1 Her beginneð þe liflade & te passiun of seinte margarete. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 265 What penaunce and pouerte and passioun þei [the saints] suffred. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 1668 The emperour commaunded..Thei shulde be led on-to her passyon. 1503 *Gold. Leg.* Colophon, The lyues passyons and myracles of many other sayntes. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. vii. (1673) 160 The great reverence they had for Martyrs. Their passions stiled their Birthday. 1754–8 T. NEWTON *Observ. Proph., Dan.* xii. 204 Cyprian ordered the passions of the Martyrs in Africa to be registred. 1901 T. R. GLOVER *Life & Lett. 4th Cent.* 250 With the martyrs came their relics, the tales of their passions, their tombs and their images.

transf. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. iv, A fasting-day no sooner comes, but..poore cobs they smoke for it, they are made martyrs o' the gridiron, they melt in passion.

†**3.** Suffering or affliction generally. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 188 In all ower passiuns, þencheð euer inwardliche up o Godes pinen. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xv. 7 In wrangis & temptaciouns & passions. 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 130 Sche was exempt from all such passyon [of travail]. 1509 HAWES *Conv. Swearers* xliv, The wounde of synne to me is more passyon Than the wounde of my syde for thy redempcyon. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. i. 63 Giue her what comforts The quality of her passion shall require. 1656 H. VAUGHAN *Thalia Rediv., Nativ.* 15 Great type of passions! Come what will, Thy grief exceeds all copies still.

4. A painful affection or disorder of the body or of some part of it. *Obs.* exc. in certain phrases, as *colic, hysteric(al, iliac, sciatic passion*, for which see the adjs.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xv. 13 If he were helid, that suffreth siche a maner passioun [L. *hujusmodi passionem*]. 1398–1856 [see ILIAC 1]. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 40 Asa, Kyng of Juda..had sore feet, whech passioune our bokys sey it was podegra. 1529 WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 10 Beyng entereyd into the passyon of the dropsy. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* (1557) 33 In latyn it is named *Ventralis passio*. In English..the belly ache, or a passion in the belly. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 29 It is of ryght good effecte in the passions of the ioyntes. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVI. 566 Thirst is a Passion of the Mouth of the Stomach. 1822–34 [see HYSTERIC 1].

†**b.** A violent access, attack, or fit of disease.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 7 As a drunke man I swerve, And suffre such a Passion. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xlvii. 150 His fits and passions were much after this manner.

II. The fact of being acted upon, the being passive. [Late L. *passio*, used to render Gr. πάθος.]

5. The fact or condition of being acted upon or affected by external agency; subjection to external force: = AFFECTION *sb.* I; †an effect or impression produced by action from without. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. met. iv. 130 (Camb. MS.) The passion, þat is to seyn þe suffraunce or the wit in the qwyke body goth byforn exitinge and moeuynge the strengthis of the thoght. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 108 Al that is done withouten might, it lacketh the dignyte and the name of dede, but it is cleped passion. 1530 PALSGR. 111 Verbes meanes..betoken neyther action nor passion. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. iii. (1660) 109 The..brightnesse of these [Sun and Moon] is..subject to the passion of darkning or eclipsing. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. i. 303 That kind of word..adjoyned to a Verb, to signifie the quality and affection of the Action or Passion, is stiled an Adverb. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. iv. § 7 The word passion signifies the receiving any action, in a large philosophical sense. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxxiii. (1862) 470 That work shall be the work of passion rather than of action.

†**b.** A way in which a thing is or may be affected by external agency; a passive quality, property, or attribute; = AFFECTION II, 12. *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. xxxiv. 44 In this Theoreme, are demonstrated three passions or properties of parallelogrammes. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v, What's the proper passion of mettalls? 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινή Diat. iii. 139 Frigidity is the proper passion of water, which is sometime accidentally hot. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 330 Of certain Passions and Properties of the Five Regular Bodies. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 209 The different Manners..produc'd by a particular hot or cold Diet, or Air, Exercise, and Passions peculiar to each Nation.

III. An affection of the mind. [L. *passio* = Gr. πάθος.]

6. Any kind of feeling by which the mind is powerfully affected or moved; a vehement, commanding, or overpowering emotion; in psychology and art, any mode in which the mind is affected or acted upon (whether vehemently or not), as ambition, avarice, desire, hope, fear, love, hatred, joy, grief, anger, revenge. Sometimes personified.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 676 (704) As she þat al þis mene while brende Of oþer passion þan þat þey wende. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 118 He wyll stere vp in his soule ye passyons of ire & impacyency. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 246 A poor woman with child, which longed, and, being overcome of her passion, ate flesh on a Friday. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. ii. 18 Of all base passions, Feare is most accurst. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xiv. 15 We also are men of like passions with you. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Passions* i, From Hate, Fear, Hope, Anger, and Envy free, And all the Passions else that be. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* vii. 323 By the Passions I think we are to understand certain Motions of the Mind depending upon and accompanied with an Agitation of the Spirits. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 154 The ruling Passion conquers Reason still. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, A man whose passions often overcame his reason. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 2/1 The common division of the passions into *desire* and *aversion, hope* and *fear, joy* and *grief, love* and *hatred*, has been mentioned by every author who has treated of them. *Ibid.* 14/2 Passions, in painting, are the external expressions of the different dispositions and affections of the mind; but particularly their different effects upon the several features of the face. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* VI. viii. (1864) 401 It were as easy to curb the hurricane in its fury, as the passions of an infuriated horde of savages. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 169 Their reverence for the passion, and their guardianship of the purity, of Love.

b. Without article or *pl.*: Commanding, vehement, or overpowering feeling or emotion.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 2 Such restlesse passion did all night torment The flaming corage of that Faery knight. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 277 Is this the Nature Whom Passion could not shake? 1678 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) II. x. 434 Passion is the Drunkenness of the Mind. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 3 He told me, with a great deal of passion, that he loved me above all the rest. 1770 WESLEY *Lett., to J. Benson* 5 Oct., Passion and prejudice govern the world. 1901 H. BLACK *Culture & Restraint* iv. 106 Philosophy is a feeble antagonist before passion.

c. A fit or mood marked by stress of feeling or abandonment to emotion; a transport of excited feeling; an outburst of feeling.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 2 Such restlesse passion did all night torment The flaming corage of that Faery knight. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 277 Is this the Nature Whom Passion could not shake? 1678 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) II. x. 434 Passion is the Drunkenness of the Mind. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 3 He told me, with a great deal of passion, that he loved me above all the rest. 1770 WESLEY *Lett., to J. Benson* 5 Oct., Passion and prejudice govern the world. 1901 H. BLACK *Culture & Restraint* iv. 106 Philosophy is a feeble antagonist before passion.

d. A poem, literary composition, or passage marked by deep or strong emotion; a passionate speech or outburst. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* i. *heading*, The Authour in this Passion taketh..occasion to open his estate in loue. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 321 Heere she comes, and her passion ends the play. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* I. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 416/1 These very passions I speak to my father. [Gifford *note* These pathetic speeches.] 1614 TOMKIS *Albumazar* II. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 327 Not a one shakes his tail, but I sigh out a passion. 1871 BROWNING *Balaustion* 193 Now it was some whole passion of a play.

7. *spec.* An outburst of anger or bad temper.

1530 PALSGR. 320/1 Passyonate, inclyned sone to be in a passyon. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 11 It's eath..to..calme the tempest of his passion wood. 1688 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.* s. v. *Bring*, To bring a Man in a passion [*transporté de colère*] to himself. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 391/1 This put Bluster into such a Passion, that he quitted the Surgery in a Pet. 1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 28 Aug., Warburton kept his temper all along, while Lowth was in a passion. 1819 *Metropolis* II. 212 She chose, woman-like,..to fly in a passion and to abuse the sheriff's officer. 1842 BROWNING *Pied Piper* x, And folks who put me in a passion May find me pipe after another fashion.

b. Without *a*: Impassioned anger, angry feeling.

1524 WOLSEY *Let. to Knight* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. i. iv. 57 Whatsoever they might speak in passion or otherwise. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* IV. i. 125, I pray you good Gostanzo, Take truce with passion. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 37 [To] undergo the danger with them and that without passion against you. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Resentm.* Wks. 1874 II. 98 Passion; to which some men are liable, in the same way as others are to the epilepsy. 1798 SOUTHEY *Cross Roads* xviii, Passion made his dark face turn white. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 143 We can stifle the hot word of passion.

8. Amorous feeling; strong sexual affection; love; †also in *pl.*, amorous feelings or desires. Often *tender passion.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. i. 36 My sword..shall..plead my passions for Lauinia's loue. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 30 But, when shee better him beheld, shee grew Full of soft passion and unwonted smart. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. Prol. 13 Passion lends them Power, time, meanes to meete. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Passion*,..an affection of the mind,..in Poems and Romances it is more peculiarly taken for the passion of love. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 128 ¶ 4 Fairest Unknown.. I have conceived a most extraordinary Passion for you. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* II. i, I declared myself the most wretched of all martyrs to this tender passion. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IX. viii. (1864) V. 413 Seized with a poetic passion for Eudoxia, wife of William.

b. *transf.* An object of love, a beloved person.

1783 LADY SUFFOLK in *Lett. C'tess S.* (1824) II. 275 Lord Buckingham's former passions go off very quickly: poor Lady Northampton is dead. 1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle Papers* Wks. (Biogr. ed.) IV. 295 Whenever one of my passions comes into a room, my cheeks flush.

9. Sexual desire or impulse.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. i. (1648) 2 Which set a man at liberty from his lusts and passions. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 454 Sions daughters..Whose wanton passions in the sacred Porch Ezekiel saw. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* III. iii. (1806) II. 132 Delaying the gratification of passion from a sense of duty. 1842 LONGF. *Quadroon Girl* x, He knew whose passions gave her life, Whose blood ran in her veins.

10. An eager outreaching of the mind towards something; an overmastering zeal or enthusiasm for a special object; a vehement predilection.

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 70 Concerning his passion of horses, which he calls his malady..never counsell him to cure it. 1671 tr. *Frejus' Voy. Mauritania* 1 A passion of meriting the esteem of a considerable Company of Merchants. 1708 SWIFT *Sentiments Ch. Eng. Man* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 61 That mighty passion for the church, which some men pretend [etc.]. 1780 COWPER *Lett.* 8 May, The passion for landscape-drawing. 1838 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. vi. 89 My present passion is for indigenous orchises. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 2. 169 The growing passion for the possession of land.

b. *transf.* An aim or object pursued with zeal.

1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 261 Whate'er the Passion, knowledge, fame, or pelf.. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 69 The drama was the passion of the people. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* i. 81 To rule was her passion. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law Spir. W.* I. i. (1884) 4 The pursuit of Law became the passion of science. *Mod.* Golf has become a passion with him.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *passion-fever, -fit, -monger, -pitch, -verse, -wave*; objective and instrumental, as *passion-blazing, -breather, -kindling, -thrilling*, and esp. with any pa. pple. of suitable sense, as *passion-coloured, distracted, -driven, -filled, -guided, -kindled, -led, -ridden, -shaken, -smitten, -stirred, -stung, -swayed, -torn, -tossed, -wasted, -winged, -worn*; also *passion-like, -proud* adjs.; *passion-wise* adv.

1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIII. 362/1 Then turns his *passion-blazing eye and stamps impotently with shackled feet. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 106 Curious freaks of violent and *passion-driven men. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Last Ess. on Ch. & Relig.* 22 The *Passion-filled reasoning and rhetoric of

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Pascal. 1842 FABER *Styrian Lake*, etc. 105 When in a *passion-fit I spoke. *a* 1644 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* Sol. iv. 63 A self-conceipt may bribe Thy *passion-guided Will to take up Arms 'Gainst soveraign Reason. *a* 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Poems, Genius singing to Love*, The *passion-kindled melody Might seem to gush from Sappho's fervent heart. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* I. 121 Congenial Hope! thy *passion-kindling power, How bright, how strong, in youth's untroubled hour! 1893 F. GREENWOOD *Lover's Lex.* 275 Then we shall be at peace from the *passion-mongers. 1879 BLACK *Macleod of D.* xxxvii, Your feelings supposed to be always up at *passion-pitch. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* Wks. (Grosart) X. 241, I began to waxe *passion-proud. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnificence* 510 O why is my Minde More *passion-stirred, then my hand is strong? 1605 *Ibid.* II. iii. IV. *Captains* 1070 What Sea more apt to swell Then is th' unbridled Vulgar, *passion-toss't? 1880 O. CRAWFURD *Portugal* 369 Modern *passion-verse generally in its lyric form. 1799 COLERIDGE *Lines in Concert Room* ii, Nature's *passion-warbled plaint. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* ix, The *passion-wingèd ministers of thought. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xiv, One countenance So strongly mark'd, so *passion-worn.

b. Special Combs.: †**passion-banner**, a banner inscribed with the tokens of Christ's Passion; **Passion cross**, see quot. and *Cross of Passion* in I; †**passion-day**, the day on which a martyr suffered; **passion-fruit**, the edible fruit of some species of Passion-flower; **passion-lettuce**, an early kind of spring lettuce; **passion-music**, music to which the narrative of the Passion is set (cf. I c); so **passion-oratorio**; **passion-play**, a mystery-play representing the Passion of Christ; **passion-tide**, a tide or flow of passion; see also PASSION-TIDE; **passion-tree**, a species of Passion-flower cultivated for its fruit; **passion-vine** = PASSION-FLOWER. Also PASSION SUNDAY, PASSION WEEK.

1552 *Inventory* in *Ecclesiologist* XVII. 125 A *passion banner of red sarsnet. 1780 EDMONDSON *Her.* II. Gloss., **Passion Cross*, the same as the *Cross Calvary. *Cross Calvary*, ..the *Cross of the Passion*. 1882 CUSSANS *Hand-bk. Her.* iv. 60 The Latin Cross is sometimes called a *Passion Cross*; but in the latter, all the limbs should be couped, that is the top and bottom of the Cross should not touch the extremities of the shield while still retaining the distinctive features of the Latin Cross. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. vii. (1673) 204 We celebrate the *passion days of the Martyrs. 1752 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 454 A garden of Eden, from which..my sister-in-law long ago gathered *passion-fruit. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. 145 A high fence ..overgrown with passion-fruit. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 148 Another sort of Lettices, called *Passion Lettice, prosper well in light Ground. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 665 Here then we have the first idea of the '*Passion Oratorio'. 1873 *Baedeker's South. Germany* (ed. 3) 128 Ober-Ammergau, celebrated for the *passion-plays performed there every ten years. 1845 D. L. RICHARDSON *Sonn.* 27 While its *passion-tides serener flow. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 362 If you now plant, and make Layers of the *Passion-tree, in most Places, it will make it bear Fruit. 1892 *Daily News* 27 Aug. 3/1 A dish of the edible fruit of the *passion vine.

Passion (pæ·ʃən), *v.* [a. OF. *passionner* (Godef.), f. *passion* PASSION *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To affect or imbue with passion.

c 1468 *Paston Lett.* II. 324 The seyd Fastolf, mevyd and passyoned gretely in his soule, seyd and swar by Cryst ys sides [etc.]. 1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* Ded., To see the follye of a foolishe lover passioninge himselfe uppon creditt. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 41 Great wonder had the knight to see the mayd So straungely passioned. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 248 For whose soul-soothing quiet, turtles Passion their voices cooingly. 1886 W. ALEXANDER *St. Augustr. Holiday* 214 The land where Jordan passioneth His poetry of waterfalls night and day.

†b. To move or impel by passion. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1508 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. vii. 67 That he be inclyned and passyoned to take vengeaunce.

c. To express with passion or deep feeling.

1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* I. iii. 6 In the old home..She sits alone, and passions her sharp pain.

†2. To affect with suffering, to afflict. *Obs.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 205/1 A dyscyple of his that was sore passyoned & tourmented of a greuous maladye. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 125 b, It especially helpeth the straungurie and those passioned with the stone. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm., Passion* i. (1661) 221 Whom..in body and soul..they have pierced and passioned ..on the Cross.

3. *intr.* To show, express, or be affected by passion or deep feeling; formerly *esp.* to sorrow.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 264. 1591 — *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 172 'Twas Ariadne, passioning For Theseus periury, and vniust flight. 1598 CHAPMAN *Bl. Beggar Alex.* Plays 1873 I. 33 How now Queene, what art thou doing, passioning over the picture of Cleanthes? 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 24 Shall not my selfe, One of their kinde..Passion as they? 1819 KEATS *Lamia* I. 182 She stood..By a clear pool, wherein she passioned To see herself escaped from so sore ills. 1870 *Gd. Words* 418 Larks passioning hung o'er their brooding wives. 1887 W. SHARP *Shelley* 98 There can be few of us who .. so passion for this passion as did Shelley.

Hence **Pa·ssioning** *vbl. sb.*

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Vis. Poets* CXXXV, Burns, with pungent passionings Set in his eyes. 1900 S. PHILLIPS *Paolo & Francesca* 102 Your blood is crimson with my passioning.

†**Pa·ssionable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *passionnable*, f. *passion*.] Subject to passion; passionate.

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. ix. (1633) 106 Kildare was open and passionable, in his moode desperate. 1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 92 An inflamid passionable minde.

Passional (pæ·ʃənăl), *sb.* (Also in L. form.) [ad. med.L. *passiōnāle*, neuter of *passiōnālis* (see next) of or pertaining to passion, to the Passion, used as sb. = *liber passionalis* (Du Cange).]

1. A book containing accounts of the sufferings of saints and martyrs, for reading on their festival days.

1650 G. LANGBAINE in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 552 A good old Book, which was sometime the Passional of the Monastery of Ramesey. 1849 [see PASSIONARY]. 1882 *Ch. Q. Rev.* 276 Missals, Troparies, Passionals, Hymnaries, Collectaria, and Benedictionals. 1887 *Chicago Advance* 27 Oct. 674, 53d chap. [of Isaiah] known since the days of Polycarp..as the Golden Passional. 1902 A. C. WELCH *Anselm & his Wk.* v. 89 The Archbishop..ordered Osbern..to have a passionale composed to his memory.

†b. *fig.* A story of suffering or woe. *Obs. rare.*

a 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* Prohem. 19 Quhat is the warld without plesance or play Bot passionale?

2. 'A manuscript of the four Gospels, upon which the kings of England, from Henry I. to Edward VI., took the coronation oath' (Shipley *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 1872).

Passional (pæ·ʃənăl), *a.* [ad. late L. *passiōnāl-is* (Tertullian), f. *passiōn-em* PASSION: see -AL. Cf. OF. *passionnel, -al*, inspired by passion, causing suffering.] Of or pertaining to passion or the passions; inspired by or imbued with passion; characterized by passion.

1700 J. WODROW in R. Wodrow *Life* (1828) 35 This is rational, the other passional. 1845 O. A. BROWNSON *Wks.* VI. 37 The Fourierists..place..the passional nature..at the summit of the psychical hierarchy. 1857 MAYNE REID *War-Trail* xiv, Three elements or classes of feeling: the moral, the intellectual, and what I may term the passional. 1867 F. PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer.* xiv. (1875) 175 A mystic of the intense and passional school.

†**Pa·ssionar.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *passion(n)er, -ier*, ad. med.L. *passiōnārium, -ārius*: see next. (Med. L. *passionerius* was from the Fr.)] = next.

14.. *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 720/6 *Hic passionerius*, a passyonar.

Passionary (pæ·ʃənări). [ad. med.L. *passiōnāri-um, -us*, f. *passiōn-em* PASSION: see -ARY. Cf. mod.F. *passionnaire*.] = PASSIONAL *sb.* I.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 755/16 *Hoc passionari*[*um*], a passionari. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 604 As declareth the true Passyonary A boke wherin her holy lyfe wryten is. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* XXVII. (1840) II. 371 The passionaries of the female saints, Werburgh, Ethelred, and Sexburgh, which were kept for public edification in the choir of the church. 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 212 The Passional, or Passionary, had in it the lives of martyrs and saints.

Passionate (pæ·ʃənĕt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. med.L. *passiōnātus*, corresponding to F. *passionné* (Pr. *passionado*, It. *passionato*), pa. pple. of *passionner*: see PASSION *v.*]

1. Easily moved to angry passion or wrath; prone to anger, hot-tempered, irascible.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. iii. 43 A passionat man turnib good into euel..A gode pesible man drawib all þinges to good. 1530 PALSGR. 320/1 Passyonate, inclyned sone to be in a passyon. 1613 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 142 Homer made Achilles passionate, Wrathfull, revengefull, and insatiate In his affections. 1781 COWPER *Friendship* 64 A temper passionate and fierce May suddenly your joys disperse At one immense explosion. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess., L. Hunt* (1887) 614 Though passionate and often wrong-headed, he [Collier] was a singularly fair controversialist.

†b. Possessed by angry passion, enraged, angry.

a 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* 903 Susan angrit heirat, as oft woman is, Quhile passionat that all consaitis kennis, Tuk in disdane this gift. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 39 Men..are more passionate for injustice than for violence. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* I. 278 He was violently passionate when he conceived himself wronged.

c. Of language, etc.: Marked by angry passion, angry, wrathful.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 220, I am amazed at your passionate words. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 240 This passionate expletive. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 107 P 1 To vent peevish Expressions, or give passionate or inconsistent Orders. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xx. 93 The debates were long, fierce, and often passionate.

2. Of persons: Affected with passion or vehement emotion; dominated by intense or impassioned feeling; enthusiastic, ardently desirous; †zealously devoted, attached, or loyal (*obs.*).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 51 To renne hedlynge without feare vpon all ieopardyes, as communly passionate persones doth. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* ii. § 2 (1727) 65 That by enkindling thy desire to heavenly banquets, thou may'st be indifferent and less passionate for the earthly. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 127 Cicero, (a passionate defender of Liberty). 1671 tr. *Frejus' Voy. Mauritania* 15, I am..Your Majesties most Humble, most Obedient, and Passionate Servant. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* X. ii, He..swept with passionate hand the ringing harp. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 573 Her husband's house and garden were daily thronged with her passionate admirers. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiv. 215 The army was now passionate for an engagement.

b. Of language, etc.: Imbued with passion, marked or characterized by strong emotion; expressive of strong emotion, impassioned.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 22 Their passionate describing of passions. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. iii. § 42 To these he made a passionate speech, to exhort them to unite. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lviii. 303 Forgive this passionate language. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 174/1 The interjection rises from a scarcely articulate sound to a passionate, and almost to an enunciative sentence.

c. Of an emotion: Vehement.

1567 DRANT *Horace* To Rdr., The one thicke powdered wyth manly passionat pangs, the other watered wyth wominishe teares. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* Ded. (Arb.) 3 By such passionate sorowes. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 243 They bear a passionate affection to their Princes. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* vi, His declaration of passionate attachment to Caroline. 1818 SOUTHEY *Ode Death Q. Charlotte* iii, With a passionate sorrow we bewail'd Youth on the untimely bier.

3. Subject to passion; swayed by the passions or emotions; easily moved to strong feeling; impressible, susceptible; of changeful mood.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xii. (Arb.) 44 To make him [God] ambitious of honour,..angrie, vindicatiue,..indigent of mans worships: finally so passionate as in effect he shold be altogether *Anthropopathis*. *a* 1619 FLETCHER *Wit without Money* II. iv, Thou art passionate; Hast thou been brought up with girls? *c* 1622 FORD, etc. *Witch Edmonton* II. ii, You..have the power To make me passionate as an April day; Now smile, then weep; now pale, then crimson red. 1685 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 466 God will not..admit of the Passionate man's Apology, That he has so long given his Unruly Passions their Head, that he cannot now Govern or Controul them. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iii. 78 Those hot and sudden friendships which men of passionate temper rush into.

†4. *spec.* Affected with the passion of love, dominated or swayed by the 'tender passion'. *Obs.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 32 Seeing by the shepheards passionate lookes, that the swain was halfe in loue. 1632 SHIRLEY *Changes* I. ii, My wife is passionate and affects this Knight. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* I (1747) 18 Judge..what the condition of a passionate Man must be, that can approach the hand only of her he dies for.

†5. Moved with sorrow; grieved, sad, sorrowful.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 118 These things.. permit you not, for such losse of riches, possessions, children or friends to become passionate. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 544 She is sad and passionate at your highness Tent. 1613 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 157 Be not so passionate; rise, cease your tears. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 71 Ecbar (who loved him dearly) becomes so passionate, that for..some time [he] refused to be comforted.

b. Inclined to pity, compassionate. Now *dial.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 121, I hope this passionate humor of mine, will change, It was wont to hold me but while one tels twenty. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 16. iii. (1679) 190/2 Them that have had the longest and passionatest treaty of mercy. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, (Dorsetshire) Master's very good to his workpeople, he's so pash'nate.

†c. That moves to compassion, pitiful. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 294 b, Melting with compassion at so passionate a sight. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 427 In tragick plaints and passionate mischance.

B. *sb.* (elliptical use.) One who is influenced by passion, †*esp.* one who is in love (*obs.*).

1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 78 It came into my fancie to give a serenade to my wife, counterfeiting the amorous passionate. 1751 RICHARDSON *Corr.* (1804) III. 182 When the passionates (forgive the word) break fences, leap from windows, climb walls, swim rivers. 1819 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1857) I. 234, I could..have joined the passionates in clapping.

†**Pa·ssionate,** *v. Obs.* [f. F. *passionner* = It. *passionare*, f. *passion* PASSION *sb.*: see -ATE^3 6.]

1. *trans.* To excite or imbue with passion, or with a particular passion, as love, fear, wrath, etc.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 107 b, This traitour..passionated not with Loue, but rather with rage and fury. 1612 CAPT. SMITH *Proc. Virginia* 88 It shall not so much passionate me, but I will doe my best for my worst maligner. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph., Pestill for Author*, Beaumont and Fletcher coyn'd a golden Way T'expresse, suspend, and passionate a play. 1658 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* xi. 38 Thaile passionate an elegie by interrupted sobbs.

2. To express or perform with passion.

1567 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* II. 330 Nowe leaue we this amorous Hermite, to passionate & plaine his misfortune. 1588 SHAKS. *Titus A.* III. ii. 6 Thy Neece and I..want our hands And cannot passionate our tenfold griefe, With foulded Armes. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 246 Play-houses, where the parts of women are acted by women, and too naturally passionated.

3. To desire passionately.

1652 LOVEDAY tr. *Calprenede's Cassandra* I. 2 The Knight ..whom powerfull Reasons obliged to passionate the others Ruin.

4. To compassionate.

1638 BAKER tr. *Balsac's Lett.* (1654) II. 48, I finde more contentment in your passionating me.

Hence **Pa·ssionating** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. exciting of angry passions).

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 28 If there be any banding, secting or passionating among them, he is to appease and compound the same.

Passionately (pæ·ʃənĕtli), *adv.* [f. PASSIONATE *a.* + -LY^2.] In a passionate manner.

1. With passion or intensity of feeling; enthusiastically, ardently; †zealously, with zealous attachment (*obs.*).

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 18 As I begun passionately, I breake off abruptly. 1624 DR. BUCKHM. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 180 Being pasionatelie in love. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 111 David was so passionately moved for Absalom. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 168 P 5 Many a..Hand, which the fond Mother has passionately kissed. 1801 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 135 Passionately fond of conversation. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 139.

†2. With sorrowful emotion, sadly. *Obs.*

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* III. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 426/2 *Gnoth.* Oh, wife, wife! *Aga.* What ail you, man, you speak so passionately? *Gnoth.* 'Tis for thy sake, sweet wife.

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3. With angry feeling, wrathfully; with heat.

1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 334 They saved some.. but those our Boats took up resented our dealing so passionately as they seem'd more willing to be drown'd. 1692 Locke *Educ.* § 67 They lay the Blame on the poor little Ones, sometimes passionately enough. *a* 1901 Besant *Five Years' Tryst* (1902) 41 'Man! I must be paid for the risks I run!' He spoke passionately. He raised his voice.

Passionateness (pæ·ʃənȧtnés). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or condition of being passionate; susceptibility to passion; intensity or vehemence of emotion; susceptibility to anger; wrathfulness, irascibility.

1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* i. Wks. 1772 I. 249 To love even with some passionateness the person you would marry, is not only allowable but expedient. *Ibid.* iv. 255 Seraphic Love (whose passionateness is its best complexion). 1868 E. Edwards *Ralegh* I. Introd. 33 A passionateness of self-assertion. 1884 J. Parker *Apost. Life* III. 51 This man concerns himself burningly, and with passionateness and fanaticism, respecting things that are not of the earth and of time.

†Pa·ssionative, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Passionate *v.* or *a.* + -ive: see -ative.] Having the character of passionating: a. Subject to passionate desire; b. Of impassioning nature or tendency.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* G ij b, God forbid I shold be so Luciferous passionative-ambitious. *a* 1678 Woodhead *Holy Living* (1688) 185 The more enjoying and passionative part performed chiefly by the will.

Passion-dock. *local.* [app. f. Passion *sb.* + Dock *sb.*[1]: but cf. Patience 4.] The plant Bistort (*Polygonum Bistorta*): see Passions.

1808 *Craven Gloss.* s. v. *Patience Dock*, The leaves of the passion dock were a principal ingredient in herb puddings, which were formerly made..in this district, about the season of the passion. 1870 Hazlitt *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* I. 89 (*Good Friday*), In the North of England, they [used to] make a herb-pudding, composed, among other ingredients, of the passion-dock, on this day.

Passioned (pæ·ʃənd), *ppl. a.* [f. Passion *v.* or *sb.* + -ed. Cf. F. *passionné*, med.L. *passiōnātus*.]

1. Affected with or possessed by passion; marked by or indicating passion; = Passionate *a.* 2.

1587 *Sir F. Drake's W. Ind. Voy.* in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1811) IV. 17 Wherewith the Generall being greatly passioned, commaunded the Prouest Martiall to cause a couple of Friers then prisoners .. presently to be hanged. 1589 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. IV. 424 We have nocht shawne oure selff .. rashe passioned. 1818 Keats *Endym.* II. 201 Nor sigh of his, nor plaint, nor passion'd moan. 1824 J. Gilchrist *Etym. Interpreter* 76 All words that have any import .. are obviously distinguishable into passioned and unimpassioned..: the one indicate thoughts, the other sentiments. 1866 Ruskin *Eth. Dust* 211 The purest and most mightily passioned human souls.

†2. Affected with suffering or sorrow; grieved, sad; = Passionate *a.* 5. *Obs.*

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Apassionado*, sicke, greeued, passioned. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Pet.* i. 17 Between the passioned powers of his soul, and whatsoever might refresh him, there was a traverse drawn.

Hence **Pa·ssionedly** *adv.*, passionately.

1611 Cotgr., *Passionnément*, passionately, passionedly.

Pa·ssion-flower. [f. Passion *sb.* 1 + Flower; in 16th c. L. *flos passionis*, Sp. *flor de la pasion*, F. *fleur de la passion*: see quot. 1885.] The name of plants of the genus *Passiflora*, consisting mostly of climbing shrubs, many of which have an edible fruit; so called because the parts of the flower, etc., were fancifully thought to resemble the instruments of Christ's Passion, or suggest its attendant circumstances.

[1582 Monardes *Simplic. Medicament. ex Novo Orbe* 16–17. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* viii. ii. 616 The flower of the Granadille they say..hath the marks of the Passion, Nailes, Pillar, Whippes, Thornes, Wounds.] 1633 Johnson *Gerarde's Herbal* (1636) 1591 Maracoe or Passion Floure. The Spanish Friers for some imaginarie resemblances .. first called it *Flos Passionis*. 1792 Mar. Riddell *Voy. Madeira* 100 Three species of passion flowers are found in this island. 1833 Whittier *Toussaint L'Ouverture* 17 The passion-flower, with symbol holy, Twining its tendrils long and lowly. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 343/1 The name passionflower—*flos passionis*—arose from the supposed resemblance of the corona to the crown of thorns, and of the other parts of the flower to the nails, or wounds, while the five sepals and five petals were taken to symbolize the ten apostles,—Peter..and Judas..being left out of the reckoning.

Passionful (pæ·ʃənfŭl), *a. rare.* [f. Passion *sb.* + -ful.]

†1. Full of suffering, sorrowful. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1605 A. Wotton *Answ. Pop. Articles* 55 In this passionful agony and agonizing griefe.

2. Full of passion, passionate.

1881 Fairbairn *Stud. Life Christ* v. 86 A queen .. strong, passionful, pitiless. 1885 *Blackw. Mag.* July 138 Shaking the senate with peals of passionful thunder.

3. Full of anger, wrathful.

1901 'Zack' *Tales Dunstable Weir* 187 'You mustn't go like that', she burst out, passionful.

Passionist (pæ·ʃənist), *sb.* (*a.*) [= F. *passionniste*, Sp. *pasionista*, f. Passion *sb.*: see -ist.]

1. *R. C. Ch.* A member of 'The Congregation of the Discalced Clerks of the most Holy Cross and Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ', founded in Italy by Paolo della Croce in 1720.

In addition to the usual vows, they take an obligation that they will do their utmost to keep alive in the hearts of the faithful the memory of Christ's passion.

1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 363/1 The monastery of the Passionists. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. lii. 296 The oblong platform .. now occupied by the garden of the Passionists. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v., The life of a Passionist is very austere.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1885 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 3/1 The English and Irish Passionist clergymen of the Avenue Friedland confraternity. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v., There are now five Passionist houses in England..two in Ireland..and one in Scotland.

2. *Eccl. Hist.* = Patripassian.

1874 in J. H. Blunt *Dict. Sects.*

Passionless (pæ·ʃənlés), *a.* [See -less.]

1. Void of passion; unimpassioned.

1612 Shelton *Quix.* IV. vi. 346 An Honest, Noble, Warie, Retired, and Passionlesse woman. 1659 O. Walker *Oratory* 98 The stricter examination of a now passion-less judgment. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Grief*, Hopeless grief is passionless. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 574 An excellent digest of evidence, clear, passionless, and austerely just.

2. Without suffering, painless. *rare.*

1858 Neale *Hymn*, '*Brief life is here our portion*' iii, The crown Of full and everlasting And passionless renown.

Hence **Pa·ssionlessly** *adv.*; **Pa·ssionlessness.**

1847 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 185 The intense disinterestedness and passionlessness of his system. 1868 Lightfoot *Comm. Philipp.* (1885) 273 Passionlessness (ἀπάθεια) was the sovereign principle of [Zeno]. 1876 G. Meredith *Beauch. Career* III. xviii. 294 How passionlessly pure the little maidenly sentiment was. 1899 A. B. Bruce *Moral Ord. World* iv. 130 The apathetic sage, passionlessly yet passionately following reason, is the *beau idéal* of Stoicism.

Passiono·meter. *nonce-wd.* [f. Passion *sb.* + -ometer.] An (imaginary) barometer for registering the rise and fall of passion.

1758 H. Walpole *Let. to G. Montagu* 24 Oct., While I have so much quicksilver left, I fear my passionometer will be susceptible of sudden changes.

†Pa·ssions. *Obs.* Also 6 **pationes**, 6–7 **pas(s)hions.** [app. in origin a corruption of Patience, name of a dock, *Rumex Patientia*, early cultivated for its leaves eaten as spinach; subseq. associated by popular etymology with *Passiontide*, and transferred locally to the Bistort, also in some parts used as a pot-herb, which, says Lyte p. 22, 'hath long leaues, like Patience, but smaller, and not so smooth or playne'.]

A name given in the north and north-west of England to the Bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta*. (See also Passion-dock, Patience 4, Patience-dock.)

1568 Turner *Herbal* III. 12 Bistorta is called in some places ..Astrologia, and in some places Pationes, but there is no general name for it. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. lxxxi. § 2. 323 Bistorta is called..in Cheshire Passhions,..and there vsed for an excellent potherbe. 1611 Cotgr., *Britanique*, Brittannica .. Snakeweed, Pashions, Oisterloite. 1706 Phillips, *Bistort* or *Snake-weed*, an Herb..otherwise call'd Adderswort, English Serpentary, Oisterich and Pastions.

[*Note.* Mod. Ital. has '*Lapasio*, sorrel, an herb so called' (Baretti); Florio (1611) has '*Lapato*, the wild Docke or Patience'. These names represent L. *lapathum*, *-ium*, Gr. λάπαθον, sorrel, a kind of rumex. Some have conjectured that the name 'passions' or 'passion-dock' arose from a corruption of It. *lapasio* to *la passio* the Passion (of Christ); but this takes no note of the chronological sequence of the names *patientia*, *patience*, *pationes*, *passions*, *passion dock*.]

Passion Sunday. [tr. med.L. *Dominica in Passione.*] The fifth Sunday in Lent; reckoned as the beginning of Passion-tide.

a 1400 *Wyclif's Bible* IV. 686 (Table of Lessons, etc.) Passioun Sonday.. Palme Sonday..Estir day. 1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 2 Passion Sonday, the xxix Day of Marche. [Easter Sunday was 12 April.] 1559–60 *Croscombe Church-w. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 48 Paid for bred and wyne from passyng Sonday. 1623–4 Laud *Diary* 14 Mar., Passion Sunday I preached at Westminster. [Easter Sunday was 28 Mar.] 1657 Sparrow *Bk. Com. Prayer* 154, 5. Sunday [in Lent]. This is called Passion Sunday. 1777 Brand *Pop. Antiq.* 327 Durand tells us, that on Passion Sunday the Church began her public Grief, remembering the Mystery of the Cross, the Vinegar, the Gall, the Reed, the Spear, &c. 1903 *Ch. Times* 9 Apr. 476/4 The fifth Sunday in Lent is Passion Sunday, and marks the commencement of Passiontide. Holy Week, also called Passion Week, commences with Palm Sunday.

Pa·ssion-tide. The season immediately before Easter, in which Christ's Passion is commemorated: see prec.

1862 Mrs. Brock (*title*) Daily Readings for Passion-Tide. 1876 (*title*) Sermons for the Church Year. Vol. I. From Advent to Passion-tide... By..J. M. Neale. 1891 *Daily News* 18 Mar. 5/5 'Passion Week' is the second week before Easter..and commences on the fifth Sunday in Lent. The fortnight which includes Passion Week and Holy Week is commonly termed 'Passiontide'.

Passion Week. [f. Passion *sb.* 1 + Week; cf. med.L. *hebdomada passionis*, *hebd. pœnalis* (Du Cange).] The week immediately before Easter, in which the Passion of Christ is commemorated, also (more recently) called Holy Week.

1489 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Sc.* I. 151 Item, in Passion Wolk again Payce, for vj elne of smal braid clayth to be fut scheytis. 1530 Palsgr. 252 Passyon weke, *sepmaine penevse*. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 334 b, On Maundy thursday in the passion weke. 1662 Pepys *Diary* 24 Mar., I went to see if any play was acted, and I found none upon the post, it being Passion week. [Easter Sunday was 30 March.] 1706 Phillips, *Passion-Week*, the Week next before the Festival of Easter. 1727–1812 [see Holy Week]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 687/1 Maundy Thursday is the Thursday in Passion week. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 157 On Palm-Sunday no palms were strewed; and in Passion-Week the ceremony of laying down the cross and raising it again, was omitted. 1854 Milman *Lat. Chr.* IV. iii. (1864) II. 246 Palm Sunday, the commencement of Passion week.

b. In recent use applied by some to the fifth week of Lent, beginning with Passion Sunday.

This appears to have originated in the adoption of the continental name *Holy Week* (*settimana santa*, *semaine sainte*) for the week of the Passion, and the consequent tendency to differentiate the English name *Passion Week*, and associate it with Passion Sunday.

1852 Hook *Ch. Dict.* s. v., Some persons call the week, of which Passion Sunday is the first day, Passion Week; and the real Passion Week they call Holy Week. This is, however, a piece of pedantry, founded on a mistake. 1891 [see Passion-tide].

Pa·ssionwort. *Bot.* [f. Passion (-flower) + Wort.] A plant of the N.O. *Passifloraceæ*.

1846 Lindley *Veg. Kingd.* 332 *Passifloraceæ*.—Passionworts. *Ibid.* 333 Smeathmannia forms a connecting link between Passionworts and Samyds.

Passiu·ncle. *nonce-wd.* [f. Passion, with dim. ending *-uncle*, after Hartley's *vibratiuncle*.] A petty or contemptible passion.

1834 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. 1889 I. 174 Now, of men and women generally, parodying that terminology, we ought to say—not that they are..at all capable of passions, but of passiuncles. 1840 — *Soc. of Lakes* ibid. II. 385 Many..of whom I have already said, borrowing the model of the word from Hartley, that they have not so much passions as passiuncles.

Passival (pæsəi·văl), *a. Gram. rare.* [f. L. *passīv-us* Passive + -al; cf. *adjectival*, *subjunctival*.] Pertaining to or used with the passive voice.

1880 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 3) § 523 Our ears are still familiar in Bible English with this passival *ef*.

Passive (pæ·siv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *passīv-us* capable of suffering or feeling, f. *pati*, *pass-* to suffer: see -ive. Cf. F. *passif* (Oresme 14th c.).]

A. *adj.* †1. Suffering; exposed to suffering, liable to suffer. *Obs.*

(Quot. *c* 1400 is of doubtful sense.)

[*c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 14 God may not autorise þat actyfe cursyng .. But passyue cursyng, þat is peyn be it self wiþ synne folowand, is iust.] *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* IV. 962 For man diete the maker of all, By his manhed passyve. 1611 Cotgr., *Patible*, patible, passiue, sufferable. 1655 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint., Resurr. & Immort.* ii, His passive Cottage; which (though laid aside)..Shall one day rise.

2. Suffering action from without; that is the object, as distinguished from the subject, of action; acted upon, affected, or swayed by external force; produced or brought about by external agency.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II. lx. (1859) 57 Thou were in me actyf as fire is in the wood, and I in to the passyf as woode is in the fyre. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 750 Their Canoas are of the barke of birch,..fit for actiue or passiue carriage. 1662 South *Serm.* (1697) I. 66 The Active informations of the Intellect, filling the Passive reception of the Will. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 10 ¶ 2. 1773 Monboddo *Language* (1774) I. i. iv. 46 The mind is to be considered as merely passive, receiving like wax the impressions of external objects. 1842 J. Wilson *Chr. North* (1857) I. 245 Such passive impressions are deeper than we can explain. 1867 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 173 Receptive and passive of her [Nature's] influences and forces.

b. Of movements or physical states of an animal or plant: Produced by external agency.

1845 Todd & Bowman *Phys. Anat.* I. 171 Passive contraction is that which every muscle is continually prone to undergo. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Passive Motion*, term for motion exerted not by the patient himself but gently by another person. 1893 A. S. Eccles *Sciatica* 71 The patient is directed to resist the passive movements practised by the attendant.

3. *Gram.* An epithet of Voice in verbs used transitively: opposed to Active 3. Applied to that form of, or mode of using, the verb, in which the action denoted by it is treated as an attribute of the thing towards which the action is directed; or, in which the logical object of the action is made the grammatical subject of the assertion.

1388 Wyclif *Prol.* 57 A participle of a present tens, either preterit, of actif vois, eithir passif, mai be resoluid into a verbe of the same tens, and a coniunccioun copulatif. 1530 Palsgr. 124 Verbes passyves be suche as..betoken suffring. 1563–7 Buchanan *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 8 The verbes actives, passives, and anomales. *c* 1600 A. Hume *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 32 The passive verb adheres to the person of the patient. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Passive Voice of a Verb* .. is that which betokeneth suffering or a being acted upon, as *Doceor*, I am taught. 1845 Stoddart in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 33/1 It often becomes necessary to state the object of a verb active, or the agent of a verb passive. Hence arises the necessity for two other cases, which have been called the accusative and the ablative. 1904 C. T. Onions *Adv. Eng. Syntax* § 27 In the Passive Construction of Verbs taking one Object, what was the Object in the Active becomes the Subject.

4. *Sc. Law.* Of a title to an estate: Under a liability. Of an heir or executor: Liable for the debts of an estate. Also in general sense: Of the nature of a liability.

1576–7 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 664 In the saidis Margaret Dundas as relict executrice .. and hir said spous for his interes passive. 1693 Stair *Inst.* (ed. 2) III. vi. § 3 The Reason of introducing this passive Title, is in favour of Creditors, that they be not un-satisfied, or shifted by the Heirs of the defunct Creditors. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Debt*, *Active Debts* are those whereof a person is creditor: *Passive Debts*, those whereof he is debtor. 1773 Erskine

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Inst. III. viii. § 87 That apparent heirs might not, upon gratuitous dispositions from their ancestors, enjoy their estates without being liable for their debts, the passive title of *præceptio* was introduced, by which an heir, if he accepts of a grant from his ancestor, of any part, however small, of that estate to which he would have succeeded as heir, is subjected to the payment of all such debts due by the ancestor as were contracted previously to the grant. **1861** W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 615 A passive title, by which the heir, without acquiring an active title, as by service or confirmation, tacitly and by implication subjects himself to the responsibilities belonging to the character of heir. **1875** POSTE *Gaius* III. (ed. 2) 350 A curator was appointed,..and instead of selling the active and passive universality of the insolvent's estate,.. merely sold the active residue.

5. Suffering or receiving something without resistance or opposition; readily yielding or submitting to external force or influence, or the will of another; submissive.

Passive obedience, prayer, resistance, righteousness: see the substantives.

1626 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xii. § 7 All passive obedience doth properly consist in patient suffering such things as are enjoyned by lawfull authority. *a* **1634** CHAPMAN *Revenge for Honour* Plays 1873 III. 311 Your Soft passive nature do's like jet on fire When oyls cast on't, extinguish. **1691** *New Disc. Old Intreague* iii. 42 While passive Zealots their Harangues applaud; Their Dictates swallow. **1732** FIELDING *Mock Doctor* i, You know my temper is not over and above passive, and that my arm is extremely active. **1858** CARLYLE *Fredh. Gt.* VI. iii. (1872) II. 163 Passive she, all the while, mere clay in the hands of the potter. **1873** H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* i. (1875) 28 The passive virtues—those of patience, humility, meekness, forgiveness of injuries.

6. Not active, working, or operating; not exerting force or influence upon anything else; quiescent, inactive, inert.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 54 Heate, and Cold, be qualities Active; Moisture, and Drines, be qualityes Passive. **1604** BACON *Apol.* Wks. 1879 I. 436, I am merely passive, and not active in this action. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Passive Principles*, so the Chymists call Water and Earth, because either their Parts are at rest, or else at least not so rapidly moved as those of Spirit, Oil, and Salt, and so do serve to stop and hinder the quick Motion of the *Active Principles*. †**1710** LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett., to Mrs. Hewet* (1887) I. 30, I am passive in their disputes, and endeavour to study my Italian in peace. **1902** *Westm. Gaz.* 10 June 4/3 Passive loyalty being, under the circumstances, to my mind, as great a virtue in a Dutchman as active loyalty in an Englishman.

7. In various technical uses related to sense 6.

a. *Path.* Of an inflammation, congestion, or the like: Characterized by sluggish or diminished flow of blood.

1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 129 The change from active to passive, or from acute to chronic inflammation, is frequently seen in the progress of ophthalmia. **1842** DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Passive*, an epithet for diseases, which seem owing to a greater or less diminution of strength, or which are without apparent reaction. **1871** W. A. HAMMOND *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* 41 Passive Cerebral Congestion. **1886** *Syd. Soc. Lex., H[æmorrhage], passive*, hæmorrhage occurring without any increase in the activity of the circulation..; also, hæmorrhage occurring with impeded circulation.

b. *Chem.* Not possessing active chemical properties; not readily entering into chemical combination; inert, inactive.

1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 183 A voltaic battery, consisting of zinc and passive iron, or of active and passive iron. **1864–72** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 430 This effect is evidently due to the formation of a thin coating of oxide. The iron thus treated is no longer attacked by strong nitric acid, but may be preserved in it for any length of time without change; it is said to be *passive*...Iron may..be rendered passive .. by holding it for a few seconds in the flame of a spirit-lamp, whereby it becomes superficially oxidised.

c. *Law* and *Comm.* Of a debt, bond, or share: On which no interest is paid. Of a trust: On which the trustees have no duty to perform; nominal. *Passive commerce*: commerce in which the productions of one country are transported by the people of another; opposed to *active commerce*, in which a country transports as well as produces its own goods. *Passive use*: a use in which one person had possession of the estate while another enjoyed the profits arising from it; a permissive use.

1837 W. HAYES *Conveyancing* (ed. 3) 83 The right of the wife of a sole owner of the legal inheritance to be endowed of one-third of the land at his death, also gave occasion..to passive trusts. **1848** WHARTON *Law Lex.* s.v., In order to guard against the forfeiture of a legal estate for life, passive trusts, by settlement, were resorted to ..and passive trusts were and are created in order to prevent dower. **1888** BITHELL *Counting-ho. Dict., Passive Bonds or Shares*, Bonds or Shares issued by a Government or by a commercial company, on which no interest is paid, but entitling the holder to some future benefit or claim. **1883** LELY *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 7), *Passive debt*, a debt upon which, by or without agreement..no interest is payable.

B. *sb.* [Elliptical uses of the adj.]

1. That which is the object of the action of something else; a passive thing, quality, or property. Now usually in *pl.*

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. ii. (Skeat) I. 12 Euery actiue woorcheth on his passiue. **1584** R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIV. vi. (1886) 308 The artificiall appleing of the actives and passives of gold and silver. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 44 A due conjunction of actives and passives. *a* **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. v. 338 Man .. by applying Actives to Passives, may do things of not unlike a nature; as the acceleration of the growth of Seeds by Mineral Preparations.

2. *Gram.* The passive voice; a passive verb.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 34 Changyng the gendre and nombre of the participle..lyke as thoughe they were passyves. **1533** UDALL *Floures* 104 b, *Induo* is one of the verbes that gouerne a double accusatife after them, and of al suche verbes their passiues require the later accusatiue of both. **1669** MILTON *Accedence* Wks. (1851) 450 The Passive signifieth what is done to one by another. **1755** JOHNSON *Dict.* Gram. (1765) M ij, The passive is formed by the addition of the participle preterite, to the different tenses of the verb *to be*. **1894** O. F. EMERSON *Hist. Eng. Lang.* § 35 The place of this old inflected passive has been supplied in the Teutonic languages by a compound passive using auxiliaries.

3. A passive, unresisting, or submissive person or creature. Now *unusual*.

1626 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. i. § 3 His patience in all His sufferings did farre exceed the patience of dumb creatures, of lambs themselves, of wormes, or meaner sensible passives. **1749** RICHARDSON *Corr.* (1804) II. 215 Poor Passives! not allowed to have wills of their own! **1755** *Ibid.* III. 223 Down goes the passive; finds them, either tired with their walk, or discontented with the want of variety in the neighbouring fields or lanes.

†**Pa·ssiveless**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. f. PASSIVE *a.* + -LESS.] Not passive, impassive.

1602 J. DAVIES *Mirum in Modum* G iij b, Wert [=were it] in him, as in vs, a passiue moode, He were not God, for God is Passiuelesse.

Passively (pæ·sivli), *adv.* [f. PASSIVE *a.* + -LY^2.] In a passive way or manner: **a.** In various senses corresponding to those of PASSIVE *a.*

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 203 He .. is intestable, both actiuely and passiuely.. he can neither make a testament, nor receiue anie benefite by a testament. **1643** PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 5 The whole State and Kingdome.. may lawfully.. not only passively, but actively resist their Prince, in such his violent, exorbitant, tyrannicall proceedings. **1775** JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 68 Incendiaries, that.. toss brands among a rabble passively combustible. **1837** WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) III. 40 Soft iron is only passively magnetic. **1864** BOWEN *Logic* I It [the mind] is passively receptive of any impressions that may be made upon it. **1875** BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 713 The tissues which are passively distended may be said to be in a state of negative tension.

b. *Gram.* In the sense or with the construction of the passive voice; in a manner asserting the undergoing of some action.

1530 PALSGR. 302 All .. whose signifycacion may serve bothe actyvely and passively, as *muable*, apte or mete or able to chaunge, or apte or mete or able to be chaunged. **1571** GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* XXXVII. 3 (Ragna) should be taken passively, (to be fed). **1685** *Case Doubt. Conscience* 63 Sometimes it is taken Passively, and then the Signification of it is this, to be Divided.

Passiveness (pæ·sivnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being passive, passivity; in *Grammar*, the being in the passive voice.

a **1652** J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 75 Mere body, which will be recoiling back perpetually into its own inert and sluggish passiveness. **1678** R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* v. § 17. 149 In him that is saved, the working is of the Grace and not of the Man; and it's a Passiveness, rather than an Act. **1798** WORDSW. *Expost. & Reply* 24, I deem that there are Powers Which of themselves our minds impress; That we can feed this mind of ours In a wise passiveness. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* v. 78 Dora's passiveness arose from a sense of the uselessness of opposition. **1845** STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 41/1 It signifies activity with actives, and passiveness with passives..but indeed it always savours, in some degree, of passiveness.

Passivity (pæsi·vĭti). [f. L. *passīv-us* PASSIVE + -ITY: cf. F. *passivité, passiveté* (17th c.).]

†**1.** Capability of suffering; passibility. *Obs.*

1664 H. MORE *Synopsis Proph.* 517 The passivity of that divinity lodging in Christ. **1680** BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* (1684) 20 As Man, his knowledge and will must have somewhat of Passivity, though not of Pain.

2. The quality or condition of being subject to external force; the state of being affected or acted upon by an external cause or agent. Also, with *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this, a passive quality or affection; *transf.* a thing that is merely passive.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* II. ii. 128. *a* **1667** JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* III. x. (R.), God in the creation of this world first produced a mass of matter, having nothing in it but an obediential capacity and passivity. **1722** WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. (1724) 187 These..affections of matter..are proofs of its passivity, deadness, and utter incapacity of becoming cogitative. **1865** MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* iii. 184 The mind must be more than a mere passivity or receiving-surface. **1885** J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* I. I. I. ii. § 2. 156 The liability of matter to be shaped, and the liability of the mind to have perceptions and ideas, are pure passivities.

b. *Gram.* Passive meaning or construction.

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 523 This *of* as the instrument of passivity has given place to *by*. *Ibid.* § 525 The preposition *with*..in the fourteenth century..was used like the *by* of passivity.

3. Submission or tendency to submit to external force or to another's will; submissiveness.

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* v. Notes 155 The purity, mildness and passivity of their Spirits. **1849** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. ii. (1866) 33 The soul resigns itself in pure passivity. **1871** R. ELLIS *Catullus* XXVIII. 10 You did aptly finger My passivity, fool'd me most supinely.

4. Want of activity, quiescence, inertness; †inertia.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 115 The passivity of a potent Army and Party formerly against him. **1740** CHEYNE *Regimen* 311 Its Passivity or Inertia cannot be infinit, but lessens as its Density does. **1826** GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 69 Passivity, inertia, or vis inertiæ, is the tendency in a body to persevere in a given state, whether of rest or motion.

b. *Chem.* Chemical inactivity: see PASSIVE 7 b.

1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 140 The passivity of iron can be produced in various ways.

Pass-key (pɑ·s$_1$kī·). [f. PASS *v.* or *sb.* + KEY *sb.*1] A key (other than the ordinary key) of a door or gate, with which a person can let himself in or out at times when the door or gate is shut: *spec.* **a.** A key that will open any of a number of locks, a master-key; also *fig.*; **b.** a private key to a gate, etc.; **c.** a latch-key.

c **1817** HOGG *Tales & Sk.* (1837) IV. 164, I gained the gate; but..it was fast locked, the Countess having the pass-key. **1835** *Court Mag.* VI. 31/2 The baron, by means of a pass-key, entered the chamber of his son. **1846** MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 26 Deprecation, whether in tone, manner, or phraseology, is an universal pass-key. **1861** M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 152 The Nancy inspector who went round the schools of that town with me, had a pass-key by which he let himself into any one of them when he pleased. **1872** H. W. BEECHER *Lect. Preaching* x. 184 There is only one pass-key that will open every door, and that is the golden key of love. **1881** J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. XXXI, If she returned late, she would let herself in with her pass-key.

Pass-lamb, paschal lamb: see PASCH 3.

Passless (pɑ·s$_1$lės), *a.* [f. PASS *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. That cannot be passed, impassable. *poetic.*

1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Plagues Egypt* XVII, Behold what passless Rocks on either hand Like Prison walls about them stand! **1794** COLERIDGE *Lines on a Friend* 47 Is this piled earth our Being's passless mound? **1881** G. B. SMITH *Life Bright* I. ii. 19 Prejudices which formed an almost passless barrier.

2. Without a pass or passport (PASS *sb.*^{2} 8).

1900 *Daily News* 1 Jan. 3/3 To the discomfort of the passless and the terror of the suspect.

Passman (pɑ·s$_1$mæn). [f. PASS *sb.*^{2} 4 + MAN.] In some universities: A student who reads for and takes a 'pass' degree; opposed to *honour-* or *honours-man, class-man*.

1860 BURROWS *Pass & Class* i. 6 A place in either Class List will distinguish him from the Pass-men. **1888** BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. VI. cii. 446 That separation which has grown up in Oxford and Cambridge between pass or poll men and honour men. **1894** J. C. JEAFFRESON *Bk. of Recoll.* I. iv. 56 More scholarship than a mere Oxford passman usually possesses.

†**Pa·ss-ma·ster.** *Obs.* [f. PASS *v.* or *sb.* + MASTER *sb.*]

1. One who has passed as a master: = PASSED-MASTER.

1599 JAS. I Βασιλ. Δῶρον (1603) 58, I would haue you reasonably versed in them, but not preassing to bee a passemaister in any of them.

2. = PAST-MASTER 1.

1785 W. O. V—N *Three Knocks at Door of Free-Masonry* 2 The Pass-Master hath the Compasses and Sun, with a Line of Cords about his Neck, viz. 60 Degrees.

3. An officer of a poor-law district having the charge of passing on paupers to their own parish or union.

1818 ALD. WOOD in *Parl. Debates* 1010 There was a penalty of £20 upon the pass-master who suffered vagrants to escape. **1887** RIBTON-TURNER *Vagrants & Vagrancy* x. 241 The Pass Master for the City of London.

†**Pa·ssock.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **pessock.** [Cf. *pess* 'a hassock to kneel on at church' (Forby); also *hassock*.] ? = HASSOCK. Cf. BASS *sb.*^{2} 2.

1680 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1882) 79 Pd for passocks for the church. **1687** *Ibid.*, Payd for two Pessocks for the Pullpett and Deske.

Passo-porto, obs. form of PASSPORT, q. v.

Passover (pɑ·sōvəɹ). [f. verbal phrase *pass over*: see PASS *v.* 67 e.]

I. 1. The name of a Jewish feast, held on the evening of the fourteenth day of the (first) month Nisan, commemorative of the 'passing over' of the houses of the Israelites whose door-posts were marked with the blood of a lamb, when the Egyptians were smitten with the death of their firstborn. Extended to include the seven following days, the whole making the 'days of unleavened bread' (*Exod.* xii. 8).

1530 TINDALE *Exod.* xii. 11 And ye shall eate it in haste, for it is the Lordes passeouer. **1535** COVERDALE *Exod.* xii. 43 This is the maner of the kepynge of Passeouer. **1662** GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 19. iv. § 4 (1679) 495/1 Baptism is clearer than Circumcision, Lords Supper than Passover. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 17/2 The modern Jews observe in general the same ceremonies that were practised by their ancestors, in the celebration of the passover. **1840** *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 304 *Passover*..also called the feast of unleavened bread.

b. *transf.*

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 236 Thus the Lord's Passover, which we commonly call Easter, was order'd by the Canon-Law to be celebrated every year on a Sunday, otherwise stiled the Lord's-Day.

2. *Contextually*, The lamb sacrificed at the Passover, the Paschal lamb. **b.** *fig.* Applied to Christ, of whom the Paschal lamb was regarded as typical (*1 Cor.* v. 7).

1530 TINDALE *Exod.* xii. 21 Chouse out and take to euery housholde a shepe, and kyll passeouer. **1539** BIBLE (Great) *1 Cor.* v. 7 For Christ oure passeouer is offered vp for vs. **1581** R. GOADE in *Confer.* III. (1584) X j b, The Pascall lambe is called the passeouer. *a* **1680** CHARNOCK *Christ our Passover* Wks. (1849) 266 The lamb was called the passover. The sign for the thing signified.

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3. *attrib.*, as *passover-bread, -cake, lamb, offering.*

1545 Brinklow *Lament.* 16 The passeouer lambe was a sygne, a token, and a remembraunce. 1611 Bible 2 *Chron.* xxxv. 7 Iosiah gaue to the people, of the flocke, lambes and kiddes, all for the Passeouer-offerings. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Passover-bread, Passover-cake,* a thin unleavened cake, used among the Jews at the festival of the Passover.

II. (pɑːˈsˌəʊːvəɹ). In general senses from the verbal phr. *pass over* (Pass *v.* 67).

4. A passing or going over; a passing from this world to the next; a going over from one religion to another.

a 1662 Heylin *Laud* (1668) 530 On the Evening before his [Laud's] Passover, the night before the dismal Combate betwixt him and Death. 1889 S. J. Eales *St. Bernard* I. 35 When he made his passover, that is when he was converted from Judaism to Christianity.

5. *Sc.* An act of passing over something, or something passed over, in speech or writing; an intentional omission.

1822 Scott *Nigel* xiv, I wish to Heaven I was mair worthy of the name; but let that be a pass-over. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* I. i. (1849) 4 A passage in my history that should not be a passover. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* Oct. 396, I could master the tenth chapter of Nehemiah, without making above a dozen pass-overs.

Pass-parole, variant of Passe-parole.

Passport (pɑːˈsˌpoɹt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 6 **passe-, passporte, (pase-, pasporte),** 6–7 **passeport, pasporte, (*erron.* 6 paspote, pastport,** 7 **passe-board),** 6–8 **pasport,** 6– **passport,** (7 **pass port,** 7–8 **pass-port**). *β.* 7 **passo-porto.** [a. F. *passe-port* (15th c. in Littré) = It. *passaporto,* f. *passe, passa,* imper. of *passer, passare* (see Passe-) + *port, porto,* Port, seaport.]

†**1.** Authorization to pass from a port or leave a country, or to enter or pass through a country. *Letters of passport,* a letter or document giving such authorization; = sense 2. *Obs.*

?*c* 1500 *Cov. Corp. Chr. Plays* (E. E. T. S.) 23/670 Youre pase-porte for a C deyis Here schall you haue of clere cummand, Owre reme to labur any weyis. 1521 Dk. Albany in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 287 Send me 3ee lettres of passeport for my said secretaire. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 276 His sowldiers, covenauntinge with the Normans for free pasporte. 1555 Eden *Decades* 237 To cary theym [cloues] frome thense into other regions, they paye for pasporte .xviii. fanans the bahar. 1585 in Tolstoy *1st* 40 *Yrs. Interc. Eng. & Russ.* (1875) 266 [He] sent certein his folkes owte of our countrey..without our princelie knowledge or lycence, and without pasport letters. 1606 in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) Introd. 37 Suffer no man to return but by pasport from the President and Counsel.

2. A formal document authorizing a person to pass out of or into a country or state, or to pass through a foreign country; in the latter case orig. = safe-conduct, and granted usually with defined limitations of destination, time, and purpose; but gradually extended in use, until it now means A document issued by competent authority, granting permission to the person specified in it to travel, and authenticating his right to protection.

1546 Earl of Surrey in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 286 Now ther resteth nothing to be don, but their paspourte and redy dispatch from you. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 227 b, Aduisinge the Frenche kyng..to send to him an Herault, to fetche a saue conduyte & pasport. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1567) 43 In time of warre it is euill trauailing without a passeport [1580 pasport]. 1573–80 Baret *Alv,* P 172 A Passport, or safe conduct to passe. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* I. viii. (1821) 111 To graunt mee..your passeport and Safe-conduct through all your Garrisons. 1655 Digges *Compl. Ambass.* 326 The Lord Levingston desireth most earnestly to have a passport to pass through England. 1665 Evelyn *Diary* 24 Apr., I was commanded to go with him to the Holland Ambassador, where he was to stay for his passport. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Pass-port,* a licence, or letter from a prince, or governor, granting liberty and safe-conduct to travel, enter, and go out of his territories, freely and without molestation. The pass-port is, properly, given to friends; and the safe-conduct to enemies. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 304/2 *Passport,* a printed permission signed by the secretary of state of the home department of a country, which allows a subject of that country to leave it and go abroad. When he has obtained this, the bearer must have his passport signed by the minister or agent of the state to which he intends to proceed. .. Such a document states the name, surname, age, and profession of the bearer, and serves as a voucher of his character and nation... The system of passports..has become much more rigid and vexatious during the last half century. The only civilised countries in which passports are not required are the British Islands and the United States of North America. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.,* etc. s. v., In France, and in many continental countries, home passports are necessary for the native traveller. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. 7 The French, during their intrusive occupation of Spain, introduced the severe machinery of police and passports.

†**b.** A permit for discharged inmates of a hospital, soldiers, paupers, etc. to proceed to a specified destination, and (often) to ask alms on the way. *Obs.*

1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI,* c. 2 § 10 No Captain..shall give to any of his Soldiers..any Licence or Passports to depart from his Service. 1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xvi. 308 At their departure [as cured], to geue vnto them a passeporte. *Ibid.* 336 [Form of] A passeport to be deliuered to the Poore [to pass them to their place of nativity]. 1574 in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. (1903) XII. 414/2 To a pore man having a paspote to go to the Cytie of Bathe, vj[d]. 1578 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 158, iij. sodyors havyng a pasport to pase frome Oxford to New Castyll'. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 196 Ere we farther passe I will devise A pasport for us both in fittest wize, And by the names of Souldiers us protect: That now is thought a civile begging sect. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. i. 184 Thou migh[t]st betake thyselfe in *forma pauperis* to a boxe and a passporte. 1601 Cornwallis *Ess.* (1632) v, Counterfaits [which]..begge under the Passe-port of Love.

c. *transf.* (See quots.)

1696 Brookhouse *Temple Open.* 2 These Marks confirm and ratifie their Claim, and give them a *Passo-porto* to enter into the Millennium, which is the promised Land of the Christians. 1717 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Pope* 12 Feb., They are heirs-general to all the money of the laity; for which, in return, they give them formal passports, signed and sealed for heaven. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 79 (Russian funeral) The priest produces a ticket, signed by the bishop and another clergyman, as the deceased's passport to heaven. 1839 E. D. Clarke *Trav. Russia* 36/1 This is what all you foreigners call the passport; and you relate, in books of travels, that we believe no soul can go to Heaven without it..it is nothing more than a declaration, or certificate, concerning the death of the deceased.

3. *Naval.* A document granted to a neutral merchant-vessel, esp. in time of war, by a power at peace with the state to which it belongs, authorizing it to proceed without molestation in certain waters; a sea-letter.

1581 L. Aldersey in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 183 Our captaines pasport and the gift of 100 chekins discharged all. 1642 *Ord. & Declar. Lords & Comm.* 20 Oct. 3 Other Vessels,..not having on board them a Pasport or Licence from the Commissioners of the Admiralty. 1798 Nelson 25 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 158 You will grant Passports for all Vessels which the Inhabitants may wish to send to Sicily. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVII. 112 *Passport,* or *Pass,* ..is also a permission granted by any state to navigate some particular sea, without hindrance or molestation. 1867 in Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*

4. A licence to import or export dutiable goods without paying the usual duties, or contraband goods on payment of the duties.

1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5344/2 The Pass-port..granted to the Prussian Minister for sending from this Country 14225 Cannon Balls. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., *Pass-port* .. a licence granted by a prince for the importing, or exporting merchandizes, &c. without paying the duties... *Pass-port* is also a licence obtained for the importing or exporting of merchandizes deemed contraband, and declared such by tariffs.

5. *fig.* **a.** An authorization or permission to pass or go anywhere; † a dismissal (*obs.*).

15.. in *Rel. Ant.* I. 250 Kepe hym as longe as he cann lyve, And at hys ende hys paseport geve. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Epil. 7 Goe lyttle Calender, thou hast a free passeporte. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxxil vi, Without his praise No nights, no daies Shall passport have to go. 1631 *Celestina* xviii. 182, I will give him his passeport, I warrant you, unlesse hee betake him to his heeles, and runne away from me. 1634 W. Wood *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 108 This little Pappouse travells about with his bare footed mother to paddle in the Icie Clammbankes after three or foure dayes of age have sealed his passeboard and his mothers recoverie. 1691 J. Wilson *Belphegor* v. iii, I made his passport for t'other world about four years since. 1706 Baynard in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II. 318 She told me that she was in a dying condition, and..I wished her a comfortable passport to the other World. 1831 Lytton *Godolphin* iii, Give me free passport hereafter to come and go as I list. 1837 Southey *Wks.* I. p. xxx, The approbation of the reviewers served as a passport for the poem to America. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 47 The Phoenicians, true to their general policy..to trade with those countries only where trade was its own passport and its own security.

b. That which gives the right or privilege of entry into some society, state, or sphere of action; a warrant of admission.

1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 22 Neyther Phylosopher nor Historiographer, coulde..haue entred into the gates of populer iudgements, if they had not taken a great pasport of Poetry. *a* 1700 Dryden *Death of Anyntas* 76 His passport is his innocence and grace. 1715 South *Serm.* (1727) IV. viii. 339 Without a Passport from the Judgment, it [Religion] will never gain a full and free Admittance into the Affections. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* I. vii, In England personal distinction is the only passport to the society of the great. 1827 Lytton *Pelham* xlvi, If you are rich enough to afford it, ..there is no passport to fame like eccentricity. 1883 S. C. Hall *Retrospect* I. 185 The man to whom intellectual ability was the surest passport for attention.

c. A certificate intended to introduce, or secure admission; a voucher.

1578 Whetstone *Promos & Cassandra* I. iii. B ij b, *La.* Thou shalt haue a Pasporte. *Ros.* Yea, but after what sorte? *La.* Why, that thou wart my man. 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 5 For a more ratefied pasport..that I haue read it and digested it, this title it beareth. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* III. ii. 58 Looke on his Letter Madam, here's my Pasport. 1676 Towerson *Decalogue* 124 Looking upon their images as..fit passports of his worship. 1757 Foote *Author* II. Wks. 1799 I. 153 What apology can you make me, who was your passport, your security? 1875 Fortnum *Majolica* v. 50 A few of these forgeries..have found their way into public museums under a false passport.

†**d.** Authorization (*to do* something). *Obs.*

1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. 783 When ragged pedants have there pasports sealde To whip fonde wagges for all there knaverie. 1605 Chapman *All Fools* Ded., Plays 1873 I. 111 Least by others stealth it be unprest, Without my pasport, patcht with others wit.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *passport clerk, letter* (see 1); **passport port,** a port for the entrance of which by foreigners a passport is required; †**passport-maker** (*humorous*), a maker of 'passports' to another world, a halter-maker.

1788 *Lond. Mag.* 136 The gentleman..was a very eminent passport or halter-maker. 1862 F. A. Trollope *Marietta* I. ii. 32 Drawn with an accuracy which..might move the envy of a passport clerk. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 May 2/2 Talien-Wan has now been at different times 1. A free port. 2. An open port. 3. A treaty port. 4. A passport port.

†**Pa·ss-po:rt,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? f. Pass- + Port *sb.*[1]] A port by which to pass, an outlet.

1676 Grew *Anat. Leaves* iv. § 2 The Skins, of at least many Plants, are formed with several Orifices or *Pass-ports.*

Pa·ssport, *v.* [f. Passport *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To furnish (or trouble) with a passport.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 473 Parched, passported,.. plundered, starved, and stenched, for 1200 miles. 1885 G. W. Cable *Creoles of Louisiana* xii. 81 Their ships must be passported.

Pa·ssportless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -less.] Without a passport, unprovided with a passport.

1595 Chapman *Ovid's Banquet of Sence* Ded., Wandering like passportless men. 1877 D. M. Wallace *Russia* xxix. 481 Regarding fugitives or passportless wanderers in general.

Pass-time, obs. form of Pastime.

Passulate (pæˈsiʊlɛt), *a. rare*—°. [f. med. or mod.L. *passulātus* for It. *passolato* dried (as raisins) in the sun, f. *passola, passola uva* dried grape, raisin, f. L. *uva passa* raisin: see Pass *sb.*[3]] (See quot. 1857.) So **Passulate** (pæˈsiʊlɛt) *v. trans.*, to make into raisins, to dry (grapes); **Passula·tion,** the drying of grapes into raisins.

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Passulatus,* applied to certain medicines of which raisins formed the chief ingredient: passulate. 1873 Thudichum *Cantor Lect. Wines* 20/1 Grapes which had been strongly passulated in the sun. 1884 — *Alcoholic Drinks* 14 These grapes..have the peculiar faculty of becoming very sweet without passulation, or shrivelling to raisins.

‖ **Passus** (pæˈsʊs). [L. *passus* step, pace; in med.L., passage of a book, etc.] A section, division, or canto of a story or poem. (Used in reference to mediæval works in which it was used as Latin.) Cf. Page *sb.*[1] 12, Pass *sb.*[1] 2.

[*a* 1400–50 *Alexander* p. 7 Secundus passus Alexandri. *a* 1400 *Langland's P. Pl.* C. p. 15 (MS. Cott. Vesp. B. xvi.) Hic incipit secundus passus de uisione Willelmi de petro plouhman.] 1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 42 At this, the minstrell made a pauz & a curtezy, for *Primus passus.* 1885 Skeat *Langland's P. Pl.* Gen. Pref. p. xi, MS. Rawl. Poet. 137 contained a complete copy of the A-text, and preserved the whole of Passus XII. *Ibid.* p. xv, Prefixed to the Notes on each Passus of the C-text is a Scheme of Contents.

Passvolant, obs. form of Passe-volant.

Password (pɑːˈsˌwɜɹd). [f. Pass *sb.*[2] + Word *sb.*] A word authorizing the utterer to pass; a word appointed as a token to distinguish friends from enemies; *esp. Mil.* a parole, a watchword.

c 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sketches* I. 293 The other retaliated the blame on the wounded youth, for his temerity in coming without the pass-word. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 555 Ferguson..longed to be again the president of societies where none could enter without a pass-word. 1862 Sala *Seven Sons* II. viii. 206 [He] gave the pass-word to the sentinel, and was admitted.

b. *fig.* = Watchword; secret of admittance.

1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 127 My pass-words are 'Hope! Resolution! and Perseverance!' 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Colonial Reformer* (1891) 142 That fresh, unspoiled, girlish heart to which he alone had the password.

†**Passwort.** *Obs.* = Palsywort, the Cowslip.

1671 Skinner *Etymol. Botan., Passworts,* Flores Primulæ veris, contr. à Palsy-worts (i. e.) Paralyseos.

Passyble, obs. form of Passable, Passible.

Passy-measure: see Passemeasure.

Passyngere, obs. form of Passenger.

Passyng Sunday, corrupt f. Passion Sunday.

Past (pɑst), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3–9 **passed,** (4 **y-,** 5 **-id, -yd,** i-, 5 *Sc.* **passit,** 7 **pass'd**); *β.* 3– **past,** (4–6 **paste**). [Pa. pple. of Pass *v.*: cf. F. *passé,* L. *præteritus.*]

A. *ppl. a.*

I. 1. Predicatively after *be*: Gone by in time; elapsed; done with; over. (L. *præteritus.*)

This was really the perfect tense of resultant condition, (cf. Pass *v.* 13), formed, as in other vbs. of motion, with *be* instead of *have*: cf. he *is* come, he *is* gone, the sun *was* risen, Babylon *is* fallen. Also *past and gone.*

13..–1388 [see Pass *v.* 13]. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 133 Sith þis barn was bore ben xxxti wynter passed. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* VIII. 59 When þe 3ere were i-passed he sent to Rome. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10133 When paste was the pes, parties were gedirt. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 799 The nyȝt was paste, the day was come. 1526 Tindale *Rom.* iii. 25 He forgeveth the synnes thatt are passed (*misprint* passhed). 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 380 My day's delight is past, my horse is gone. 1611 Bible 1 *Sam.* xv. 32 Agag said, Surely the bitternesse of death is past. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 639 The dream is past; and thou hast found again Thy..homestall thatched with leaves. 1842 Tennyson *Vision of Sin* iv. 69 What! the flower of life is past.

II. *attrib.* (orig. after its sb.)

2. That is gone, passed away, bygone; elapsed (of time); belonging to or having existed or occurred in former days, or before the time current.

a. 1340 *Ayenb.* 59 On is preterit, þet is to zigge; of þinge ypased. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. Prol. (Skeat) I. 77 Al the vaineglory that the passed Emperours, Princes, or Kinges hadden. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 5 Long tyme in olde daies passed. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 604/43 *Preteritus,*..ypassyd. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 63 Repent þe noght of þinges passyd. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 761 Things passed cannot be called agayne. 1678 Walton

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Life Sanderson 53 This Relation of my pass'd thoughts. 1782 COWPER *Truth* 256 While danger passed is turned to present joy. *a* 1821 KEATS *In a drear-nighted December* iii, But were there ever any Writhed not at passed joy?

β. 13.. *Cursor M.* 12125 Noght allan þe time past [*MS. F.* paste] Bot elles hu lang þi life sal last. *a* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* viii. (Shaks. Soc.) 70 Fro perellys past, present, and future. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. viii. 8 b, [The city] in times paste was by the Emperours of Rome honoured. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 34 My past life Hath been as continent, as chaste, as true, As I am now vnhappy. 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess Malfi* III. ii, Past sorrows, let us moderately lament them. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 491 Past indiscretion is a venial crime. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* III. 266 A narration of events, either past, present, or to come.

3. Gone by immediately before the present time; just passed. Often strengthened by LAST, q. v. (B. 2 b).

a. Following words expressing a space of time, and indicating a date removed by this space: Passed away, gone by, bygone, agone, ago.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6716 If his lauerd kneu [þe ox] kene o horn Thre dais passed [*Gött.* pascid] þar be-forn. [1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 189, I herde my sire seyn is seuene 3ere ypassed, þere [etc.].] 1393 *Ibid.* C. XVII. 368 As ich tolde þe with tonge a lytel tyme passed. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 117/2 As thay used to bye hem a XX or XXX yere past. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath.* I. 2 More then two thousande yeares passed. 1653 SCLATER *Fun. Serm.* 25 *Sept.* Ep. Ded., Above twenty years last past .. you erected, and ever since continued, at your own proper cost, an Arabick Lecture. 1670 WALTON *Lives* III. 156 About forty years past. 1747 *Mem. Nutrebian Crt.* I. 170 Some time past. 1790 *Bystander* 153 Some numbers past it was announced in this publication, that [etc.]. 1830 PUSEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 135 According to a plan prescribed a hundred or more years past.

b. with *for*: = during the space just gone by.

1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 1 For several months past, I have enjoyed such liberty. 1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) II. 164 He has been for a year and a half last past in Italy. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 212 Drier .. than it has been for some years past. 1894 G. MOORE *Esther Waters* 179 Esther admitted that she had for some time past neglected her religion.

c. Following a date of month or week: = preceding this, last. Cf. LAST B. 2 b.

1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/1 The Saterday neghst after the fest of Seint Michael last passed. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 6182 The tewisday passed Aforne penticost, The yere A thousand four hundred & seuyn wend. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 36 The fifth of Aprill the yeere last past. 1646 C. POTTER tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels* 37 In the Moneth of May last past.

d. *ellipt.* Of the past month, last month, *ultimo.*

1711 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4893/2 Our Letters of the Thirty-first past .. bring an Account. 1751 WARBURTON in *Lett. w. Hurd* (1809) 93, I have yours of the 28th past to acknowledge. 1766 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) IV. 246, I received yesterday your letter of the 30th past.

e. *generally.* Of time or order: That has just passed, bygone; foregoing, preceding. (Usually preceding its sb.)

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4283 The passid Chapitle shewed vs the last examynacionne. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 176 Of whom wee made mention in the Chapter past. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft., Disc. Occ. Med.* IV. v, If you should imagine, that in the passed discourse I have [etc.]. 1803 *Edwin* I. xv. 241 On the past day Adelfrid ..had departed into Deiri. 1902 *Westm. Gas.* 24 Feb. 12/1 Famous in the religious history of the past century.

4. Of or relating to bygone time; in *Grammar*, Expressing past action or state, preterite: as in *past tense, past participle.*

Past imperfect: see IMPERFECT A. 5 and B. *Past perfect* = PLUPERFECT. *Past tenses*, applied to the aorist, imperfect, perfect or preterite, and pluperfect tenses.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 32 The thre generall distinctions of tyme, present, parfytly past, and to come. *c* 1680 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1870) 31 Tyme is an affection of the verb noating the differences of tyme, and is either present, past, or to cumm...Tyme passing befoer, quhilk we cal imperfectlie past .. I was writing, or did wryte. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 113 There is nothing past or future in his ideas. 1813 *Examiner* 12 Apr. 230/2 Mine, alas!..has long ago been all of it, in the *past* tense. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. xi, The past tense, The dreary '*Fuimus*' of all things human. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 314/1 The past-imperfect and aorist tenses of the Greek verb. 1889 *Academy* 23 Nov. 343 The form 'scripsi', the traditional 'past-perfect', was now called 'present perfect'; 'scripseram' was called past-perfect.

5. In the usage of various societies: Having served one's term of office. Cf. PAST-MASTER.

B. *sb.* [elliptical uses of A.]

1. *The past*: The time that has gone by; all time before the present; bygone times or days collectively, past time.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 30 She speakes no more Of past: true is, that true love hath no powre To looken backe. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CXXIII, Not wondering at the present and the past. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 52 Then see how little the remaining sum, Which serv'd the past, and must the times to come. 1832 TENNYSON *Love thou thy Land* 2 Love thou thy land, with love far-brought From out the storied Past, and used Within the Present. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* vii. (1876) 201 Men of a comparatively remote past.

b. That which was done or happened in the past.

1665 G. THOMSON (*title*) Loimotomia; or the Past Anatomized. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 7 Oh, Mother! past is past! 'tis o'er. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 18 No repentance on earth can undo the past.

2. A past life, career, or history; a stage that one has passed through; *esp.* in pregnant sense, a past life over which a veil is drawn.

1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) III. xxii. 366 Is it never maintained, that a Christian Minister is off his past? 1855 TRENCH *Eng. Past & Pr.* i. (1870) 6 Why we should occupy ourselves with the past of our language. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* v. 86 In real truth a woman is easier to manage who has had a past. 1890 R. KIPLING in *Contemp. Rev.* July 28 The Lords of Life and Death would never allow Charlie Mears to speak with full knowledge of his pasts.

3. *Gram.* (*ellipt.*) = *Past tense*: see A. 4.

1783 BLAIR *Rhet.* (1812) I. ix. 187 An aörist, or indefinite past. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 57/1 The present imperfect implies something of the past, and something of the future.

C. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (from A), as **past-profit** *a.*, concerning past profits; **past-time** *a.*, belonging to a bygone time, ancient, antique, old-fashioned.

1889 HISSEY *Tour in Phaeton* 89 These past-time inns .. how they delight the eye of the nineteenth century traveller. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Mar. 6/1 There will be no valuation or past profit statement.

Past (past), *prep.* and *adv.* Also 4 **ipassed**, 4–6 **passed, passit.** [The prepositional use appears to have arisen out of the perfect tenses of PASS *v.*, formed with *be* instead of *have* in the statement of resultant condition (see prec.); *be* was illogically used even when the vb. was transitive, as in the following examples:

c 1305 *St. Cristoph.* 52 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 61 Þo he þe croice ipassed was, he tournde aȝe to þe clene. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 487 Whanne þey were unnepes i-passed A reden [*v. r.* reedy] marys. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 283 Þe Cee of grece he passed is. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 61 Now ys the kyng passyd the see. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* x. 168, I am old..passed I am all preuay play. 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 273 Ionas was passed the pikes, and now entering upon a victory, when [etc.].

In these we can substitute for *i-passed, passed*, or *past*, the prep. *beyond* (as expressing the result of passing); whence it was natural to treat *past* as = 'beyond' in other contexts.]

A. *prep.* **1.** Beyond in time (as the result of passing); after; beyond the age for or time of.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10970 (Cott.) Of barns [*Gött.* child] er we passed þe pass [*Trin.* [We] are past tyme childe to welde]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 176 The day is short and it is passed pryme. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* II. § 3 It was passed 8 of the clokke the space of 2 degrees. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 343 Noon of theym lyvede passede oon yere. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXVII. (Percy Soc.) 119, I thought me past al chyldly ygnoraunce. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* xi. 11 Sara .. was delivered of a childe when she was past age. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 162 Old houndes past hunting. *Ibid.* 177 A disease Past the worst. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 119 When it was halfe an houre past the sixt houre. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* X. iv. § 15 Children not yet come to, and old men past, helping of themselves. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 309 After he was past the Age of one hundred Years. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 68 This horse is quite passed mark of mouth. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 833/2 Dancing was kept up till past two. *Mod.* The time is half past three.

b. In stating age *past* sometimes follows. Cf. PAST *ppl. a.* 3 c.

1676 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1153/4 A light gray Gelding .. five years old past. 1720 *Ibid.* No. 5898/9 Lost.., a black Mare, ..aged three Years past.

c. *ellipt.* Beyond the age of (so many years).

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 33 The Emperour beyng now past one and twenty yeres of Age. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 20. 132 Augustus..injoin'd Marriage to all past 25 Years of Age. 1767 WARBURTON in *Lett. w. Hurd* (1809) 406 His being able, at past eighty, to perform this expedition on foot. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. i, The elder lady, the guest of her companion, was past seventy.

† **d.** Of time measured backwards: Going back beyond, of older date than. Cf. BEYOND *prep.* 5.

1575 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 472 [This] hes bene in use..within the said Burgh past memor of man.

2. Beyond in place (as the result of passing); further on than; at or on the farther side of.

Past sight, (gone) out of or beyond the reach of sight.

c 1305–1430 [see above in Etymology]. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 154 When he was past the ryver, he thanked God. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 345 My Lord, the Enemy is past the Marsh. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* xxi. 22 Until we be [*R. V.* have] past thy borders. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* V. 459 She .. again Turn'd to a cormorant, dived, past sight, the main. *Mod.* He lives in the first house past the corner. [1870 W. MORRIS *Earthly Par.* Prol. (1890) 6/2 When we are passed the French and English strait.]

b. Of motion: By (in passing). *To go past*, to pass, go by; so *to flow, ride, run, hurry*, etc. *past* (a person or place).

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 137 He..behelde hir after that she was gon past hym. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. xii, He drew his mantle past his face. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* III. XXXIV, As past the pebbly beach the boat did flee. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* vii, Crowds of people were running past our shop. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* XV. 256 He pushed in past the pails.

3. Beyond the reach, range, or compass of; not within the scope or reach of; incapable of: chiefly with nouns of action or mental state. Sometimes with some notion of time: = No longer capable of, or within the scope or reach of.

In more or less permanent combinations with various sbs., many of which survive in literature, chiefly as Shaksperian or Biblical echoes, as *past belief, compare, comprehension, (all) cure* (cf. CURE *sb.* 6 b), *doubt, endurance, finding out, grace, hope, mending, question, recovery, redress, remedy, saving, shame*, etc. Others have become colloquial, as *past praying for*, etc. (See BEYOND *prep.* 5, 6.)

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 55 Some ar so past shame in theyr langage So fowle and lothly, that [etc.]. 1526 TINDALE *Eph.* iv. 19 Beynge past repentaunce [1611 past feeling]. 1534 — *Rom.* xi. 33 How vnserchable are his iudgementes and his wayes past findyng out. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 5 Lest in proces of tyme..it be paste remedy. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 211, I had a dreame, past the wit of man, to say, what dreame it was. 1593 — *Rich. II*, II. iii. 171 Things past redresse, are now with me past care. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 211 Nay, that's past praying for; I have pepper'd two of them. 1599 Q. ELIZ. *Let. to Essex* 14 Sept. in Moryson *Itin.* II. (1617) 41 It is to Us past comprehension. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CXXIX, Past reason hunted, and no sooner had, Past reason hated. 1607 MIDDLETON *Mich. Term.* II. iii. 384 Nay, 'tis done now, past mending. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 494 It is past my power to compromise a difference betwixt two so great persons. 1708 SWIFT *Death Partridge* Wks. 1755 II. I. 258 Yesterday..word was brought me, that he was past hopes. 1782 COWPER *Mutual Forbearance* 25 Well, I protest 'tis past all bearing. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* II. 289 He now saw nothing past common. *a* 1901 BESANT *Five Years' Tryst*, etc. (1902) 129 'I cannot help your face', said the herb-woman; 'that is past my skill'.

b. Beyond the ability or power of. *colloq.*

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No K.* III. i, You are welcome, sir, I think; but if you be not, 'tis past me To make you so; for I am here a stranger Greater than you. 1859 G. MEREDITH *Juggling Jerry* ix, It's past parsons to console us.

† **c.** Beyond the limits of; without. *Obs.* or *arch. Past himself*, beside himself (now *dial.*).

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. XXI, So he brenned in loue that he was past hym self in his reason. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 132 He was so vexed, lacerated, and calumniated..that he became almost past himselfe. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 331 But Jove hath..cast My life into debates past end. 1618 — *Hesiod* (Hooper) 180 That man, put To his fit task, will see it done past talk With any fellow. 1870 W. MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1890) 156/2, I .. Am nowise God to give man bliss Past ending. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Durham), Past hissel.

† **4.** More than, above (in number or quantity). (Cf. also 1 c.)

1469 MARG. PASTON in *Lett.* II. 385, I have sent to Hary Halman..and he canne not gette passyd v. or viij. at the most. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. iv, Ther were founde but lytel past two honderd men slayne. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* IV. 7 They..departyd fro Parys without restynge past one night in a plase. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. iii. 191 Faith I have not past two shillings, or so. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 744 Their egges are not past so big as pease. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* X. 47 They haue it not past once in fiue..yeeres. 1668 SEDLEY *Mulb. Gard.* II. i. Wks. 1722 II. 22 The Portion I can give with you does not deserve a Man of past half his Fortune.

† **b.** Above in rank or degree. *Obs.*

1551 CROWLEY *Pleas. & Payne* 168 But spent all .. in rayment past your degree. 1598 CHAPMAN *Blind Beg. Alexandria* Plays 1873 I. 27 My husband is a Lord, and past a Lord.

c. Beyond in manner or degree. Now *rare.* Also *dial.*, in negative sentences.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 284 He affects, past all men, height. *Ibid.* XV. 105 His greatness past all other Gods, and that in fortitude, And ev'ry godlike pow'r, he reigns past all endu'd. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* XXXVI, He set store on her past every thing. 1897 *Bromyard Rec.* 9 Dec. (E. D. D.), Fortunately, past a profusion of soot and water, no damage was done.

B. *adv.* (absolute use of the prep.; = past the speaker, or the person, point, or place spoken of.)

1. So as to pass or go by; by.

1805 WORDSW. *Fidelity* 32 The sounding blast, That, if it could, would hurry past. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* iv, We had watched her past. 1846 WORCESTER s.v., Sometimes incorrectly used for *by*; as 'to go past'. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Balder Dead* 96 Painfully the hinds With goad and shouting urge their cattle past. 1862 LONGF. *The Cumberland* 4 The alarum of drums swept past. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 43 The tread of time as it hastens past.

2. On one side, aside; as *to lay past*, to put aside or away, to lay by or save up. *Sc.* and *north Irel.*

1830–2 CARLETON *Traits Irish Peasantry* (1843) 260 (E. D. D.) It is not to lay them past to rust. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 377 It is stacked past until the following year. *Ibid.* 388 It enables the farmer to store past his crop. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 570, I hed to pit it past in the attic. 1894 STEVENSON *Puddin* iii. 65 I'm prood to think ye're layin' past siller.

C. *Comb.* (of *prep.* or *adv.*) **a.** By 16–17th c. poets, rarely by prose-writers, phrases consisting of *past* prep. with object (A. 3), which predicatively are written as two words, were frequently used *attrib.*, and then necessarily hyphened to make the syntax clear: thus 'a malady past cure', but 'a past-cure malady'. Among such syntactical combinations are: *past-comfort, past-cure, past-feeling* (whence *past-feelingness*), *past-good* (whence *past-good* sb.), *past-helping, past-hoping, past-price, past-saving, past-shame* (whence *past-shame* sb.); also **past-human** *adj.*, superhuman; **past-proportion** *sb.*, immeasurableness, immensity. Some of these have been employed by recent writers.

1553 ASCHAM in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 15 Thei judge bashfull men to be rude, and past-shames to be well manered. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 107 The extreme wickednes of some pastgood roisters. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. Wks. 1724 II. 445 Sorrowing not only his own sorrow, but the past-comfort sorrow which he foreknew his mother would take. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 124 To prostitute our past-cure malladie To empericks. *Ibid.* IV. iii. 158 What a past-saning slaue is this? 1608 J. DAVIES *Mirum in Modum* (1878) 6

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The Soule is such a precious thing, As cost the price of past-price deerest bloud. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 29 Will you with Counters summe The past proportion of his infinite? 1614 Sylvester *Parl. Vertues Royall* 1257 Immortall Beauties of past-humane Soules. 1631 Chapman *Caesar & Pompey* Plays 1873 III. 143, I be forc't To helpe my Countrey, when it forceth me To this past-helping pickle. 1767 S. Paterson *Another Trav.* I. 332 Enable me .. to rejoice the past-hoping heart. 1876 Farrar *Marlb. Serm.* xiii. 124 The past-feelingness of a miserable despair.

b. In various nonce-wds. (adjs.), as *past-prime, past-the-middle-age*; **past-due**, overdue; **past-gone**, bygone, former, late; **past-meridian** (*fig.*), past one's prime, elderly; **past-ordinar** *Sc.*, extraordinary, exceptional, uncommon, 'by-ordinar'.

1896 *Harper's Mag.* XCIII. 158/1, I wrote out the *past-due subscription bill. 1784 R. Bage *Barham Downs* I. 199 When you reflect upon your *past-gone occupation. 1898 G. Meredith *Odes Fr. Hist.* 14 Like dotage of the *past-meridian dame For some bright Sungod adolescent. 1823 Galt *Entail* lxiv, A man o' *past-ordinar sense. 1826 — *Lairds* xii, The Doctor is a past ordinar young man. 1883 J. Greenwood *Odd People in Odd Places* xxiv. 204 These *past-prime belles of the garden. 1844 J. T. Hewlett *Parsons & W.* x, A *past-the-middle-age college bed-maker.

Pastaique, var. Pasteque *Obs.*, water-melon.

Pastall, obs. form of Pastel [1].

†Pa'stance. *Obs.* Also 6 **pastaunce**. [app. a phonetic repr. of F. *passe-temps* (in 15–16th c. also *passetamps, passetans*, Godef.), f. *passe* vb. imper. (Passe-) + *temps* time, in It. *passatempo*. For the final *-ce*, cf. Tense, in early use also *tence*. See also Passe-temps and Pastime.]

Recreation; = Pastime *sb.* 1.

1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* 1. 409 Quhat gudlie pastance? and quhat menstralie? 15.. Skelton *P. Sparowe* 1095 To haue in remembraunce Her goodly dalyaunce, And her goodly pastaunce. *c* 1525 Hen. VIII *Pastance with gude companye* i, For my pastance, hunt, syng, & daunce, my hart is sett! *Ibid.* ii, Youthe must haue sum daliance Off good or yll, sum pastance. 1598 Yong *Diana* I. i, They haue no kind of pastaunce Which you think not to excuse. [1873 Dixon *Two Queens* II. xii. iii. 298 His fine ballad, 'Pastance with good company', rank[s] among the better known.]

Pastay, obs. form of Pasty *sb.*

Paste (pēst), *sb.* Also 4–8 **past**, 5–6 **paast**, 6 **payst**(e, 6–7 **paist**. [a. OF. *paste* (13th c. in Littré), mod.F. *pâte* = Pr., Sp., It. *pasta*:—Com. Romanic *pasta* (instanced in L. in a medical sense 'a small square piece of a medical preparation', Marc. Empir. *c* 400), generally supposed to be ad. Gr. πάστη, also pl. πασταί, πασταὶ barley porridge, sb. uses of παστός sprinkled.]

1. *Cookery.* Flour moistened with water or milk and kneaded, dough; *esp.* (now only) with addition of butter, lard, suet, or the like, as used in making pastry, etc.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 250 þanne wolde I be prest.. paste [*v. rr.* past, paast] for to make, And buxome and busy aboute bred and drynke. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 294 The levein of the bred, Which soureth all the past. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 45 Make fayre past..and keuere þin cofyns with þe same past. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 39 b, Mixtynge water with floure, & werkynge it in to paste. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 *Cor.* v. 6 A litle leauen corrupteth the whole paste. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. iv. 124 Cry to it Nunckle, as the Cockney did to the Eeles, when she put 'em i' th' Paste aliue. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 144 To make crisp Paste for Tarts. 1888 Mrs. Beeton *Bk. Househ. Managem.* § 1676 Common Paste for Family Use...1½ lb. of flour, ½ lb. of butter, rather more than ½ pint of water.

b. Name for various sweet confections of doughy consistence. †*Paste royal*, a confection of sugar and spices: see quot. 1676.

1389–90 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 596 In iij Coffins de pastreall. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 455 A half pounde of past roiale. 1591 in *Lyly's Wks.* (1902) I. 449 Preserues,..iellies,..marmelats, pasts, comfits, of all sorts. 1653 W. I. *True Gentlew. Delight* 53 To make Paste-royal in Sauces. Take Sugar..four ounces, very finely beaten and searced, and put into it an ounce of Cinnamon and Ginger, and a grain of Musk, and so beat it into paste, with a little Gum-Dragon. 1668 *Stat. Irel.* (1765) II. 461, Past of Jean, the pound 7*s.* 6*d.* 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 635 Making marmalades and perfumed pastes, which exceed those of Genoa. 1853 Soyer *Pantroph.* 285 Oublies..were thin sheets of paste composed of flour and honey. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade* s.v., The term paste is applied to the inspissated juice of liquorice, and some other vegetables.

c. Applied to compositions of this consistence (usually sweet) used as baits in angling.

1653 Walton *Angler* viii. 169 The Carp bites either at wormes or at Paste. *Ibid.* 170 As for Pastes, there are almost as many sorts as there are Medicines for the Toothach. 1704 (*title*) The Compleat Fisher .. Being a Clear..way of Taking all Sorts of Fresh-Water Fish with the Worm, Fly, Paste, and other Baits. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Oct. 9/3 Salmon-roe is his favourite and usual lure, and with this bait—the 'paste' he calls it—he works sad havoc.

d. A relish made of some fish or crustacean cooked, pounded, and seasoned; as *anchovy-paste, shrimp-paste.*

1827 Kitchiner *Cook's Oracle* (1823) 320 [Receipt for making] Anchovy Paste or le Beurre d'Anchois. 1836 *Guide to Worcester* Advt., A stock of anchovies and anchovy paste. 1855 Hassall *Food & its Adulterat.* 505 One of the samples of bloater paste was adulterated..with starch or flour. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 28 Aug. 3/2 The pots were first made for the shrimpers of Pegwell Bay—to contain the shrimp-paste prepared there.

2. A mixture of flour and water (sometimes strengthened with starch) boiled together, used as a cement for sticking paper and other substances.

1530 Palsgr. 250/2 Paast or glewe, *cole.* 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 393 The common past that wee vse, made with the finest floure of wheat. 1710 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 46 Small bits of Paper sticking with some of the Past with wch 'twas fix'd. 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* No. 29. 47 Brush paste, not gum, lightly over the back.

†b. = Pasteboard 2. *Obs.*

1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* (Colophon), The same bounde in paste or in boordes. 1562 in *Comm. Ld. Grey of Wilton* (Camden) 59 A schoocheon of armes wrowght on payste.

3. *gen.* Any composition or mixture containing just enough moisture to render it soft and plastic: see quots., and b, c below.

1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xx. 383 An idoll made of paste of wheate and mays mingled with hony. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Porcelain*, With the sediment, collected at bottom in form of a paste, [they] fill a kind of moulds. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 92 The egg is involved in a sort of paste, which serves at once for the young animal's protection and nourishment. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 30 Forming corrosive muriate of mercury into a paste with water. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 631 A species of rapid crystallization ensues, and the thin paste soon acquires a solid consistence.

b. A mixture of clay and water (sometimes with other ingredients) of which earthenware or porcelain is made; distinguished as *hard paste* or *soft paste* according to its consistence and power of resisting heat.

1738 *Dict. Polygraph.* s.v. *China*, To make your paste of this powder, first dissolve an ounce of very white gum arabic in a pail of water [etc.]. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Porcelain*, The china-ware being made of a paste, part of which is made of a substance in itself scarce possible to be vitrified. 1879 J. J. Young *Ceram. Art* 55 There is..very little difference in hardness between the hard-paste and the soft-paste.

c. A soft composition applied to the skin, medicinally or as a cosmetic (or taken internally).

1765 Goldsm. *Double Transform.* 85 In vain she tries her paste and creams, To smooth her skin, or hide its seams. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Paste*, a compound medicine like the pastil, but less consistent, flexible, less saccharine, and more mucilaginous. 1863–76 Curling *Dis. Rectum* (ed. 4) 48 The confection of black pepper..known as Ward's Paste..in great repute as a remedy for piles..The usual dose is a drachm three times a day. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2097. 39 A variety of pastes are also useful in this stage [of eczema].

4. *fig.* The material of which a person is figuratively said to be made (in reference to quality).

? 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. I. xliv. (1655) 69 The Inhabitants of that Town [Geneva], methinks, are made of another paste. 1700 Dryden *Fables* Ded., Others were more sweet and affable, made of a more pliant paste. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* v. 174 To us..with the German paste in our composition. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* VI. 329 But you, who are so quite another paste Of a man,—do you obey me?

5. A hard vitreous composition (of fused silica, potash, white oxide of lead, borax, etc.), used in making imitations of precious stones; a factitious or artificial gem made of this. Also called Strass. Also *attrib.* Made of, or adorned with, paste.

1662 Merrett tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* xcii. 143 This past imitates all Jewels and colours, and hath a wonderful shining and lustre, And in hardness too it imitates the jewels. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess Bristol* 10 Apr., That paste with which they make counterfeit jewels. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Pastes, in the glass trade, a sort of compositions of the glass kind, made from calcined crystal, lead, and metallic preparations, to imitate the several natural gems. 1796 Burns *Poem on Life* iii, Tho' fiction out may trick her, And in paste gems and fripp'ry deck her. 1844 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 28 High-heeled shoes..with paste or diamond buckles. 1847 Lytton *Pelham* i, The diamonds went to the jeweller's, and Lady Frances wore paste.

6. *Min.* A mineral substance in which other minerals are imbedded. 1828 in Webster.

†7. Some kind of ornamental head-dress (app. made with a foundation of pasteboard) worn by women. *Obs.*

1529 More *Suppl. Soulys* L ij b, Wyth partelettes and pastis garneshed wyth perle. 1530 Palsgr. 183 *Vnes paces*, a payre of pastes for the attyre of a womans heed. *Ibid.* 252 Paste for a lady or woman, *unes paces.* 1541–2 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 Every other..person..whos Wiff shall were any Frenche hood or bonett of Velvet, wt any habiliment, past, or egge, of golde, perle or stone. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* xi. 320 If ye draw the like formes in matter that wil bowe and geue place, as most aptly ye may do in fine pasted paper, such as paste-wiues made womens pastes of. 1592 Greene *Vision* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 227 The Bride..was very finelie dizond in a little Cappe, and a faire paste. [1853 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 174 The bride, when a maiden, wore her hair flowing..and nothing but a wreath of jewels, called a 'paste', or flowers, about her head.]

8. *Comb.*, as (sense 2) *paste-bowl, -brush, -pot*; (sense 3) *paste-blacking*; **paste-cutter**, an instrument for cutting paste into shapes for pastry; **paste-eel**, a small nematoid worm (*Anguillula glutinis*) found in sour paste; **paste-fitter**, a workman who fits together with paste the parts of boot-uppers for the machine; †**paste-god**, an idol made of paste; **paste grain**, split sheep-skin with paste put on the back to harden it and give a better grain; **paste-horn**, a cow's horn used as a receptacle for paste; †**paste-house**, a building where pastry is made; **paste-kettle**, a kettle for boiling paste; **paste-maker**, (*a*) a person employed in making paste; (*b*) a machine for mixing the ingredients of paste; †**paste-meat**, pastry; †**paste-pin**, a wooden pin for rolling paste, a rolling-pin; **paste-point** (*Printing*): see quots., and Point *sb.*; **paste-rock** (*Geol.*), a shaly formation found in Wales, also called *Tarannon shales*; †**paste-roller**, a rolling-pin = *paste-pin* (*obs.*); **paste-wash, paste-water**, paste much diluted with water, used in bookbinding; †**paste-wife**, a woman who made and sold 'pastes' (sense 7) and other articles of female attire (*obs.*).

1873 E. Spon *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 394/1 Tools for small work..*paste-bowl. 1893 Baring-Gould *Cheap Jack Zita* II. 84, I sold a box of *paste-cutters at one and nine. 1857 C. E. Otté tr. *Quatrefages' Rambles* I. 282 Certain *Paste-eels which belong to the Helminthes. 1883 *B'ham Daily Post* 11 Oct., Boot Trade.—Wanted, an experienced *Pastefitter for General Men's Work. 1626 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (ed. 4) Table, *Paste-god of the Mexicans [cf. 880 the Religious Virgins or Nuns mingled a quantity of Beets with rosted Maiz, and moulded it with Hony, making an Image of that paste]. 1880 *Bookseller* 3 May 471 Cruden's Concordance..in limp *Paste-grain and Morocco. 1885 *Ibid.* 5 Mar. 236 Books in padded paste grain and German calf. 1834 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. i, Working on tanned hides, amid pincers, *paste-horns, rosin, swine-bristles. 1471–2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 94 Pro nova construccione unius *Pastehous juxta ostium Coquinæ. 1480–1 *Ibid.* 97, j pipa et j tubba in le Pastehous. 1824 Galt *Quadr.* in *Rothelan* III. 187, I..showed the *paste-impression of the seal. 1885 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 36 A somewhat truant disposition..coupled him to a *paste-kettle. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Paste-maker*, a stirring-machine for mixing the components of paste. 1598 *Epulario* D ij, These *past meates would..be yellow with Saffron. 1611 Florio, *Pasticciami*, all manner of pyes or paste-meates. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 145 Roll it up tight, then with your *paste-pin roll it out again. 1825 Hansard *Typographia* 912 The blocks being..inked with the requisite colours in proper succession, and united..by means of those sheet-anchors of pressmanship called points, three or even four of which are fixed (by what a printer calls *paste-points) upon the tympans, so as to act upon the margins of the print. 1888 Jacobi *Printer's Vocab.* s.v., Paste-points: very fine points—usually drawing-pins—used for very closely registered work on a hand-press. 1881 F. G. Lee *Reg. Baronet.* v. 51 There was little furniture..except a desk, a deal counter, and a *paste-pot. 1885 *Lyell's Elem. Geol.* xxvii. (ed. 4) 431 A..set of beds of fine light grey or blue shales, termed '*paste-rock', which overlie the Upper Llandovery strata. 1660 Hexham *Dict.*, *Een Rol-stock*, a *Past-roler to make Pyes with. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 424 (*Bookbinding*) The leather..is..softened by..the application of *paste-water to make it pliable. 1550 Crowley *Epigr.* 32 Her mydle braced in, as smal as a wande..some b[u]y wastes of wyre at the *paste wyfes hande. 1570 [see 7].

Paste (pēst), *v.* [f. Paste *sb.* 2, 3.]

1. *trans.* To make to adhere or stick by means of paste; to fasten with paste. *To paste up*, to stick up (on a wall, etc.) with paste.

1561–2 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 142 For pastinge ye table of the x commandementes ij*d.* 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 18 b, Such as paste vp their papers on euery post. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 80 With Parchment pasted or glewed upon them. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 136 Several pieces of Cloth pasted together. 1710 Swift *Baucis & Phil.* 94 The ballads pasted on the wall. 1804 M. G. Lewis *Bravo of Venice* (1856) II. 310 The following address was..pasted against the corners of the principal streets. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* (1850) I. I. v. 122 The feathers, pasted on a fine cotton web, were wrought into dresses.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To cause to adhere closely or firmly (as if by pasting).

1863 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med. for* 1862. 387 General diffuse peritonitis, many coils of intestine being pasted together by adherent lymph. 1883 H. W. V. Stuart *Egypt* 425 A perfect tempest of wind, which..drove the Era against the western bank, where she remained hopelessly pasted.

2. To cover by (or as by) pasting on or over.

1609 Dekker *Gvlls Horne-bk.* IV. (1862) 24 [A] door, pasted and plastered up with serving-mens' supplications. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* II. xii. 79 Paste it well with good Paper. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* IX. 1099 With driving dust his cheeks are pasted o'er. 1849 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 38, I have been busy..pasting a screen..all over with prints.

3. To incorporate with or into a paste, as a colour in dyeing.

1862 C. O'Neill *Dict. Calico Print. & Dyeing* s.v. *Resists*, Resist compositions intended for this latter purpose are usually called pastes, and the colour so preserved is said to be 'pasted'.

4. *slang.* To beat, thrash: cf. Baste *v.*[3]

1851 [see Pasting 3]. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Paste*, to beat, to thrash vigorously. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 6 Oct. 2/2 No matter how he punches her and 'pastes' her. 1896 A. Morrison *Child of Jago* 132 'Is ribs is goin' black where father pasted 'em.

5. The verb-stem in *Comb.*, as **paste-down**, an outer blank leaf of a book pasted on the cover; **paste-in** *a.*, pasted in, inserted by pasting.

1902 *Daily Chron.* 30 June 3/3 Seeking the cause of this paste-in fly leaf.

Hence **Pasted** *ppl. a.*, fastened or covered with paste; †*pasted paper*, pasteboard.

1570 [see Paste *sb.* 7]. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 393 Long streaks..between the pasted places. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxvii. 314 Ears of pasted Paper. *c* 1790 Imison *Sch. Art* II. 53 The pasted side of the paper.

Paste, obs. form of Pasty *sb.*

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Pasteboard (pē·stbōɔɪd), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. PASTE *sb.* or *v.* + BOARD *sb.* (I and II are really of distinct formation.)]

I. †1. A substitute for a thin wooden board made by pasting sheets of paper together; *esp.* a board of a book so made (cf. BOARD *sb.* 4). *Obs.*

1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Consecr. Abps.* etc. (Colophon), Bounde in lether, in paste bordes or claspes. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 66 The superficiall [model] describeth only the..lineaments in paper, bordes or past-bords. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vii, It was as thick and stiff as a Past-board. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 32 Put it upon a dry fresh pasteboard, and, covering it with fresh blossom paper, let it remain in the press [etc.].

2. As a material: A stiff firm substance made by pasting together, compressing, and rolling, three or more sheets of paper.

These sheets consist of 'outsides' and 'middles'; in ordinary pasteboard, the 'middle' is of inferior quality, and generally of a greyish colour. *Cardboard* is pasteboard made of superior paper, and of the same quality and colour throughout; a finer and more highly-finished form made with starch paste is called *ivory board*. The name 'pasteboard' is sometimes improperly given to *pulpboard*, made not by pasting, but of compressed paper pulp.

1562 in *Comm. Ld. Grey of Wilton* (Camden) 59 Item iiij. greate schoocheons wrowght with metall on payste boorde. 1606 PEACHAM *Graphice* (1612) 94 Take of the fairest and smoothest pastboord you can get. 1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 21 A model of each triangle cut out in pasteboard. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Hydrost.*, etc. 196 A conical reflecting shade, the best material for which is paper or paste-board.

b. *fig.* As the type of something flimsy, unsubstantial, or counterfeit: cf. B. b.

1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 270 Doings in the world of pasteboard. 1838 EMERSON *Addr. Cambridge, Mass.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 203 The new worship..to the goddess of Reason,—to-day, pasteboard and fillagree, and ending to-morrow in madness and murder.

3. *slang.* A card. **a.** A visiting-card. **b.** A playing-card; also, playing-cards collectively. **c.** A railway-ticket.

a. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* i, They lodge their pasteboard and away they go. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXXVI, 'We shall only have to leave our pasteboards, Arthur'. He used the word 'pasteboards', having heard it from some of the ingenious youth of the nobility about town, and as a modern phrase suited to Pen's tender years. 1889 'J. S. WINTER' *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 70 The unutterable fag of paying calls and leaving pasteboards.

b. 1849 THACKERAY *Virgin.* XV, Three honours in their hand, and some good court cards,..hour after hour..delightfully..spent over the pasteboard. 1896 FARJEON *Betrayal T. Fordham* III. 277 I'm that neat with the pasteboards. I can shuffle 'em any way I want.

c. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 11 Nov. 5/2 Season ticket holders may not travel indefinitely without producing their 'pasteboards'.

II. 4. *Cookery.* (Usually with hyphen.) A board on which paste or dough is rolled out for making pastry, etc. (Cf. BOARD *sb.* 2.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Paste-board*, a wooden board on which dough is rolled out for pastry. 1888 MRS. BEETON *Bk. Househ. Managem.* § 1674 Make the paste, using a very clean pasteboard and rolling-pin. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets* 51 She dropped the rolling-pin on the paste-board.

5. The board used by a paper-hanger in cutting and pasting wall-paper.

1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Build., Home Handicr.* 41 The lengths of paper should be laid..on the pasteboard supported by the trestles.

B. *attrib.* (or as *adj.*) Made of pasteboard.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 76/2 As if we practised in a paste-board case. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. (1851) 42 To blow them down like a past-bord House built of Court-Cards. 1668 WOOD *Life* Mar. (O. H. S.) II. 131 Bound with a past-board cover and vellum over it. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 290 Put them into a Paste-board Box. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* xii. 105 The pantomime was still running, and Mat played a demon with a pasteboard head.

b. *fig.* Unsubstantial; unreal, counterfeit, sham.

1659 TORRIANO, *Signóre Cartóne*, a pastboard Lord, a Lord of Clouts. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 150 The pasteboard triumph and the cavalcade. 1898 WYNDHAM *Poems Shaks.* p. lxx, The alarums and excursions of these paste-board hostilities.

C. *Comb.*, as *pasteboard-cutter, -maker*; *pasteboard-like, -looking* adjs.; **pasteboard-wasp**, a species of wasp which makes a nest resembling pasteboard (cf. *paper-wasp*).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1636/1 **Pasteboard-cutter*,..for grooving and cutting pasteboard strips employed for making boxes. 1662 GERBIER *Principles* 18 Nor are the wooden Shutters such *Pastboard-like things, as are .. put on the .. London .. Houses. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 195 The Agency..was a large *pasteboard-looking house. 1669-96 AUBREY *Lives, Cavendish* (1898) I. 153 His wife..sold this incomparable collection .. to the *past-board makers for wast paper. 1864-5 WOOD *Homes without H.* xiv. (1868) 259 The nest .. of the *Pasteboard Wasp (*Chartergus nidulans*).

Hence **Pa·steboardy** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*)

1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 574/2 The construction is of the thinnest, most pasteboardy kind.

Pastec, var. PASTEQUE *Obs.*, water-melon.

Pastee, obs. form of PASTY *sb.*

Paste-egg, corrupt. of *pasch-egg*: see PASCH *sb.* 3.

Pastel[1] (pæ·stĕl). Also 6 -all. [a. F. *pastel* (1510 in Hatz.-Darm.), a. Pr. *pastel*, It. *pastello* 'woad to dye blew with' (Florio); dim. from *pasta* paste; 'the name having been applied first to the colouring matter obtained by reducing to a paste the twigs of the plant, then to the plant itself' (Hatz.-Darm.).

OF. had *pastel* in the senses 'paste, plaster, cake', etc.]

The plant Woad, *Isatis tinctoria*; also, the blue dye obtained from it.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xlvi. 66 This herbe is called .. in English Woad, or Pastel: in French *Guesde* or *Pastel*: in Spanish also *Pastel*: in Italian *Guado*. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Pastel*, otherwise called Woad... It is of great use among the Dyers. 1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* VI. 13 Indigo, when mixed with pastel,.. rendered the colours .. more lasting. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 382 Thus prepared, pastel has a yellow or greenish-yellow colour.

b. *Comb.* **Pastel-vat**: see quots.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 382 To prepare the pastel vat, 4 parts of indigo, 50 parts of pastel, 2 parts of madder, and 2 parts of potash are employed. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1636/1 *Pastel*,..woad. It gives its name to the vat in which pastel and indigo are used, the *pastel-vat*.

Pastel[2] (pæ·stĕl). Also 7–9 -il, (9 *erron.* -elle). [a. F. *pastel* (1676 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *pastello*: see PASTEL[1].]

1. A kind of dry paste made by grinding pigments and compounding them with gum-water, used as a crayon or for making crayons. *In pastel*, drawn with pastels: cf. CRAYON *sb.* 1 b.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* v. Misc. Writ. (1805) 314 Rubbing in the shades with pastills and dry compositions. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 144/2 Pastils are rouls of Plaster or Clay..to draw withal. 1696 in PHILLIPS (ed. 5). 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Pastil*, or *Pastel*,..a sort of paste made of several colours, ground up with gum-water, either together or separately; in order to make crayons to paint with on paper, or parchment. 1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* s. v., Also the crayons themselves, are call'd pastils. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 316 Coloured crayons, or pastels, are made by the mixture of colour with a colourless base. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i, Portraits in pastel of pearly-skinned ladies with hair-powder.

2. A drawing in pastel; also, the art of drawing with pastels.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* lxiii, What awfully bad pastels there were on the walls! 1882 HAMERTON *Graphic Arts* xviii. 152 The principle of pastel is that the colours, when on the paper, are in a state of dry powder, most of which is slightly adherent. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 205 It is a question among artists .. whether pastel should be called a process of drawing or of painting. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 154 Two charming portraits, .. two pastels standing in all the piquant incompleteness of a rapid reality.

b. *transf.* to a kind of literary sketch.

1893 *Critic* (U. S.) 22 Apr. 249/1 The French pastel is really a little study (without a very definite beginning or end) of a trifling topic which lacks complexity, and needs little more than a very moderate space.

3. Applied to certain soft tints of dress-material; usually *attrib.*

1899 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 7/7 The soft, wraith-like tints.. are now in fashion again. The modern name for them is 'pastels',..for these soft, half-faded tones bear the same relation to real colours as pastels do to oil-paintings. *Ibid.* 4 Nov. 7/6 Pastel blue or pink, hydrangea blue or pastel green. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Mar. 3/1 A gown in the new pale blue we call pastel. 1900 *Ibid.* 8 Mar. 3/1 Pastel tones are ubiquitous in both silks and woollens.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pastel painter, picture*; *pastel-like* adj. (See also 3.)

1884 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 207/1 The pastel painters of to-day. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 2/3 His 'Leisure Hour' is very decorative and pastel-like. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Feb. 3/1 The strongest hues of the pastel-box.

Hence **Pa·stelletee·r** (*nonce-wd.*) [after *pamphleteer*], a writer of literary pastels (2 b); **Pa·stelling**, the production of pastel-pictures.

1893 *Critic* (U. S.) 22 Apr. 249/1 Mr. Harrison S. Morris, who has given to *Arcadia*..a neat parody-burlesque of the pastel, adds a few pungent sentences upon it. ..He calls it Ollendorfian; and the 'pastelleteer' the seeker after 'odd similitudes'. 1899 *Daily News* 1 Aug. 6/4 The Artistic Ghost moves in higher circles than those of pavement pastelling.

†Pastela·de. *Obs.* Also **pystelade, petelade.** [app. repr. an OF. **pastellade*, deriv. of OF. *pastel* paste, etc., or *pastelle* a dish: see PASTEL[1].] A dish in old cookery.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 59 Spaulde de Motoun. Capoun Rostyd. Pastelade. *Ibid.* 62 Pystelade chaud. Pystelade fryid. ..Petelade Fryid.

Pastelar, -ler(e, variants of PASTLER.

Pastellist, pastelist (pæ·stĕlist). [f. PASTEL[2] + -IST: in mod.F. *pastelliste*.] An artist who works with pastels or coloured crayons.

1881 *Times* 9 Feb. 4/1 Mr. Whistler..succeeds in combining something of the brilliancy and purity of the pastellist with the general effect..of the oil and water-colour painter. 1888 *Academy* 3 Nov. 294/2 M. Machard, who may be accounted the Rubens of the French Society of Pastelists. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 18 July 6/1 The Shah has become quite a pavement favourite. The open air pastellist has taken him up and is doing a roaring trade in the last novelty.

Pastemaker: see PASTE *sb.* 8, PASTY *sb.* c.

Pastemps, var. PASSE-TEMPS *Obs.* = PASTIME *sb.*

‖ Pasteque. *Obs.* Also 6–7 **pateque,** 7 **pastique, -aique,** 9 **pastec.** [a. F. *pastèque* (pastɛ·k), †*pateque* (1512 in Hatz.-Darm., 1610–79, Pyrard de Laval in Yule) = Pg. *pateca*, Sp. *albudeca, badea*, ad. Arab. البطيخ *al-baṭṭīkha*, vulgar form of *-biṭṭīkha*; cf. Heb. אבטיח *dbaṭṭīakh*, Syr. ܒܛܝܚܐ *paṭṭīkh* (Numbers xi. 5).] The Water-melon.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xviii. 21 Ther grow good Melons, Raues, and pateques. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 184 A little kernell..like that of a Pastique, or Pumpion. 1677 J. P. tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* (1684) II. 80 There are also *Pateques*, or Water-Melons in abundance. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 131 The Pastaique is a Fruit very much resembling a Citrul, but not quite so big. ..There are two sorts of it, one red and the other white. 1826 [J. R. BEST] 4 *Yrs. France* 321 Melons and pastecs, or water-melons.

Paster (pē·stəɹ). [f. PASTE *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who pastes: see PASTE *v.*

1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. 86 Three Paisters for fixing on the said Labels, at 50*l.* per *ann.* each. 1885 *Ann. Rep. Camb. Univ. Libr. Syndicate* 2 The wages of R. F—, Senior Paster, were raised from 38*s.* to £2 a week.

2. *U. S.* (See quot. 1888.)

1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxvi. 494 Small slips of paper gummed at the back..are called 'pasters' or 'stickers', because the independent voter pastes them over the name or names..he objects to on the ticket which he is about to place in the box. 1889 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 19 Sept., Persons may paste slips over names, providing the names so substituted by pasters are printed or written in red ink.

Paster, obs. form of PASTURE.

†Pa·sterer. *Obs.* Also 6 **paistrer, paisterer.** [f. *pasterie*, PASTRY + -ER[1]: cf. *fripperer*.] A pastry-cook, confectioner.

1552 HULOET, Paistrer, *ceragius*. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 193 Sobrietie..caused Alexander the Great to refuse those Cookes and Paisterers which Ada Queene of Caria sent unto him. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* v. xx. 709 The flower of meale..whereof the pasterers or cookes for pastrie, doe make wafers. 1660 HOWELL *Lexicon*, A pasterer, *pasteleur, ou pastier, pastissier, pasticier*.

Pastern (pæ·stəɹn), *sb.* Forms: 4 **pastron,** 6 **pastren,** 7 **pastrone**; 6 **pasto(u)rne, -tour,** 6–7 **pasterne,** 8 **pastorn,** 6– **pastern.** [ME. *pastron* = OF. *pasturon* (1530 in Palsgr.), mod.F. *paturon*, deriv. of OF. *pasture* used in sense 2, also a shackle or cord with which a horse is tethered by the pastern-joint (mod.Norman dial. *pâture* clog, shackle); held by French etymologists to be the same word as OF. *pasture*, F. *pâture* PASTURE, transferred first to the tether of a horse at pasture, and then to the joint. Cf. It. *pastora, pastoia* (Florio), a shackle for a horse, also a pastern, part of a horse's foot (Baretti); *pastura* pasture.]

†1. A shackle fixed on the foot of a horse or other beast at pasture, or of an unruly horse to confine his movements; a tether; a hobble. *Obs.*

c 1343 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 543 In lxiiij capistris ..iij paribus de pastrons [etc.]. 1347–8 *Ibid.* 545 Et in vj par. de Pastronnes novis. 1469 *Ord. Dk. Clarence* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 97 Sadelles, harnesse,..halters, turnelles, pastrons,..and all suche other. 1570 NORTH *Doni's Philos.* (1888) 258 A tying Coller, a paire of Pastornes, and a Cranell. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. ix. 104 [Some] will..put a verie strong pasterne vpon one of the horses hinder feete, then passing the other end of the corde thorowe the pasterne, bring it againe to the saddle pommell. *Ibid.* VII. lxxxii. 78 Shackle gall is any sore got by wearing pasternes, shackls, or other fetters. 1611 COTGR., *Empas*, shackles, fetters, or pasternes for vnrulie, or vnbroken horses. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Chances* I. ix, Ye found an easie foole that let you get it [a child]; Sh' had better have worne pasterns. [1824 BARETTI *Ital.-Eng. Dict.* (ed. 7), *Pastoja*, a pastern, a shackle for a horse.]

2. That part of a horse's foot between the fetlock and the hoof, corresponding in extent to the two pastern-bones.

1530 PALSGR. 252/2 Pastron of an horse, *pasturon*. Pastren, *pasturian*. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* CXXX. 477 The bloode of them that were slayne, ranne in the strettes to the horse pastours. 1636 MASSINGER *Gt. Dk. Flor.* III. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 177/2 He treads weak in his pasterns. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. III. i. 347 A tail which hangs down to the pastern. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* vii. (1878) 43 A strong hackney, whose flat rib and short pastern showed his old Irish breeding.

b. The corresponding part in other quadrupeds; also *transf.* the human ankle.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 260 There are also Alces muche lyke vnto hartes, with..longe legges withowt any bowinge of theyr houx or pasternes. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieut.* II. iii, Let me see your leg;—she treads but low in the pasternes. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Wife of Bath's T.* 52 So straight she walk'd, and on her pasterns high. 1845 YOUATT *Dog* ii. 33 The low placing of the pastern.

3. = Pastern-bone (see 4 b).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pastern* (*talus*), the ankle or huckle-bone of a Beasts foot. 1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (1870) § 633 The lesser pastern or coronary bone .. receives the great pastern below.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pastern artery*; **pastern-deep** *adv.*, so deep as to cover the pasterns; **pastern-joint,** the joint or articulation between the cannon-bone and the great pastern-bone.

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1747/4 A black Gelding,..standeth cripled with his pastern joynts. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 451 There is a dryness of the hoof, throbbing of the pastern arteries. 1863 MISS BRADDON *J. Marchmont* II. vi. 135 Pools of water through which the wretched animals floundered pastern-deep.

b. Pastern-bone, each of the two bones (*upper* or *great*, and *lower* or *small p.*) between the

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cannon-bone and the coffin-bone, being the first and second phalanges of the foot of a horse.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 351 The Once .. hath that which somewhat resembles a pasterne bone. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* xx. 367 Where to the pastern-bone..The well-horn'd foot indissolubly join'd. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* 170 The three joints of this finger answer to those called 'great pastern bone', 'little pastern bone', and 'coffin bone' in the horse.

Hence †**Pa·stern** *v.*: see quot.; **Pa·sterned** *a.* [-ED 2], furnished with or having pasterns: in para-synthetic compounds, as *short-*, *thick-pasterned*.

1598 FLORIO, *Pastoiare*, to fetter, to clog, to shackle, to pastern, to giue. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. i. (1668) 2 Short pastern'd, strong joynted. 1898 MISS YONGE *Founded on Paper* xxi, Poor broken-kneed, thick-pasterned Jack [an old horse].

Pastery, obs. form of PASTRY.

†**Pa·steth.** *Obs.* Also **pastyth, pasthethe.** [perh. an alteration of OF. *pasté*, mod.F. *pâté*, PASTY: cf. *bounteth, dainteth*, etc.] = PASTY *sb.*

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 661/22 *Hic pastillus*, .. pastyth. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 271/1 A Pasteth, *pastellus*.

Pasteur (pastör), *v.* [From the name of the French scientist Louis Pasteur (1822–95).] *trans.* = PASTEURIZE 1.

1892 *Chambers' Encycl.* X. 685 This effect of time may .. be imitated by art—by Pasteuring the wine.

Pasteurian (pastö·riăn), *a.* [See prec. and -IAN.] Of or belonging to Pasteur.

1888 *Scott. Leader* 23 Aug. 4 The latest extension of the Pasteurian system. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* vii. 138 Protective inoculations..prepared on the Pasteurian system of attenuation.

Pasteurism (pɑ·störiz'm). [f. the surname *Pasteur* (see above) + -ISM.] A method of treatment, devised by Pasteur for preventing or curing certain diseases, esp. hydrophobia, by successive inoculations with attenuated virus gradually increasing in amount.

1883 J. H. CLARKE (*title*) Physiological Fallacies. The Millennium of Pasteurism. 1894 CANON WILBERFORCE in *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Feb. 2/1, I do not believe in Pasteurism. On the contrary, I think it is the greatest delusion of the age.

Pasteurize (pɑ·störeiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To sterilize by Pasteur's method; to prevent or arrest fermentation in (milk, wine, etc.) by exposure to a high temperature so as to destroy contained microbes or germs.

1881 *Pharmaceut. Jrnl.* 29 Oct. 358 Beer..previously 'pasteurized'—and exposed to direct sunlight. ..At the end of three weeks the non-pasteurized beer .. commenced to lose its clearness; but the pasteurized sample remained quite bright. 1896 *19th Cent.* Sept. 458 Cream should be pasteurised before being sent out from the dairy.

2. To treat by the method of PASTEURISM.

1886- [implied in PASTEURIZATION: see below].

Hence **Pa·steurized** *ppl.a.*; **Pasteuriza·tion**, the action or process of Pasteurizing (in sense 1 or 2); **Pa·steurizer**, an apparatus for Pasteurizing milk.

1886 *Times* 21 Oct. 4/6 Hydrophobia mortality fluctuates widely. .. What value then for or against Pasteurization can attach to the returns of a single year? 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Sept. 1/3 The Pasteurisation of beer has..become a phrase. 1897 *Melbourne Argus* 2 Mar. 6/7 The pasteuriser is a circular tank of tin into which the milk is received.

Pastey(e, obs. form of PASTY *sb.*

‖ **Pasticcio** (pastɪ·ttʃo). [It. *pasticcio* 'any manner of pastie or pye' (Florio), in med.L. *pasticium*, deriv. of Com. Romanic *pasta* PASTE.] A medley of various ingredients; a hotchpotch, farrago, jumble; *spec.* **a.** An opera, cantata, or other composition, made up of various pieces from different authors or sources, **a** pot-pourri; **b.** A picture or design made up of fragments pieced together or copied with modification from an original, or in professed imitation of the style of another artist; also, the style of such a picture, etc.

[1706 *Art of Paint.* (1744) 67 Those pictures that are neither originals nor copies, which the Italians call *Pastici* ..because as the several things that season a pasty are reduc'd to one taste, so counterfeits that compose a *pastici* tend only to effect one truth.] 1752 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 1 Nov., Our operas begin to-morrow with a pasticcio, full of most of my favourite songs. 1785 R. CUMBERLAND *Natural Son* I. i. 7 What a pasticcio of gauzes, pins, and ribbons go to compound that multifarious thing, a well-dress'd woman. 1787 P. BECKFORD *Lett. Italy* (1805) I. 7 My Letters will be a *pasticcio*, a mere hotch potch. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Music* II. 668 *Pasticcio.* .. A species of Lyric Drama, composed of Airs, Duets, and other movements, selected from different Operas, and grouped together..in such a manner as to provide a mixed audience with the greatest possible number of favourite Airs in succession. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 11 May 349/2 His pasticcio, or remembrance, rather, of Ronsard, is fairly delightful.

‖ **Pastiche** (pastɪ·ʃ). [F. ad. It. *pasticcio*: see prec.] = prec.

1878 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.* Ser. II. 129 (*title*) Pastiche. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 24 Nov. 396/2 Mr. Burne-Jones is not accused..of plagiarism, but of *pastiche*, which is a very different thing. 1899 E. GOSSE *Life Donne* I. 62 It was left to his [Donne's] Caroline disciples to introduce..a trick of pastiche, an alloy of literary pretence. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Nov. 3/1 It is an extraordinarily clever and unabashed lightning-pastiche of Sir Thomas Lawrence.

Pastil, pastille (pæ·stil, pæstɪ·l), *sb.* Also 7 **pasteel**, 7–8 **pastill**, 8 **pastel**, 8–9 **pastile**. [a. F. *pastille* (1561 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *pastillus, -um* a little loaf or roll of bread, a round lozenge, a troche, esp. an aromatic lozenge: a word of dim. form of which the primitive is uncertain, but which in Romanic was app. associated with *pasta* PASTE; cf. It. *pastilli* 'little pasties, pastelets, chewets' (Florio 1611); Sp. *pastillas* 'kindes of mixtures or pastes for to perfume withal' (Minsheu 1599).]

1. A small roll of aromatic paste prepared to be burnt as a perfume, now esp. as a fumigator, deodorizer, or disinfectant.

[1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* IV. iv, To know how to make Pastillos of the Dutchesse of Braganza, Coquettas.] 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* VI. ii. 179 Artificers call those pellets which are made of the salts, and the forenamed powder and water, Pastils. 1690 SHADWELL *Am. Bigot* III, I'le get some Pasteels and stiffen my Whiskers. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pastills*, are Odoriferous Tablets, or Trochisks made up of Perfumes or Odorous Bodies, with Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth. 1715 tr. *C'tess D'Annoy's Wks.* 422 Certain Spanish Pastils spread a fragrant Odour round the Room. 1835 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 19 Burning pastilles before a statue of Jupiter. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 791 Pastilles of benzoic acid or of the chloride of ammonium are also of service.

2. A kind of sugared confection of a rounded flat shape (often medicated); a troche, lozenge.

a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 104 Put into the sack some ambergreece or ambered-sugar or Pastils. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 205 Divers pastils or lozanges that he was wont to carry in his pockets. 1706 PHILLIPS s. v., Among Confectioners, Pastils are a kind of perfum'd Sugar-paste of several Colours, .. as Apricot-Pastils, Cinnamon-Pastils, Orange-flower-Pastils, etc. 1888 F. ANSTEY *Black Poodle* etc., *Sugar Prince* 47 Rows of glass jars, containing pastilles and jujubes of every colour, shape, and flavour.

3. = PASTEL 2 1, q. v.

4. A paper tube containing the composition which, when ignited, causes a pinwheel or similar firework to rotate. In recent Dicts.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* I. ix. 95 His pastile-burning dragons. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. xlv. 58 Incense-wood for my pastille lamp. 1853 MISS E. S. SHEPPARD *Ch. Anchester* i. (1875) 7 The bronze pastille-box. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Pastille Paper*, paper prepared with an odoriferous composition.

Hence **Pastil, pastille** *v. trans.*, to fumigate with pastils.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing *Q. Rev.*).

†**Pasti·licate**, *v. Obs. rare*—0. [f. L. **pastillicāre*, inferred from *pastillicans* of globular shape.] (See quot.) Hence †**Pastillica·tion.**

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pastilicate* (*pastilico*), to make in form of little round Balls, to minister Pills. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pastilication*, a making any thing into the form of a pill or round ball.

Pastime (pɑ·stəim), *sb.* Forms: 5 **pase tyme**, 5–6 **passe tyme**, 6 **passe-tyme** (**past-tyme, paste-time, past-time**), 6–7 **passe-time**, 7 **pas-time**, 7–9 **pass-time**; 5– **pastime** (5–6 **passetyme, passetime, pastyme**). [f. PASS *v.* + TIME: in sense 1, tr. F. *passe-temps*: see PASTANCE. Sense 2 may be an independent formation.]

1. *gen.* That which serves to pass the time agreeably; recreation, diversion, entertainment, amusement, sport; occas. †occupation (*obs.*). (No *pl.*)

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xii. 43 The fayr pase-tyme that they take therat. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. li. 104 b/1 [They] came thyder euery daye in maner of passe tyme. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* xiii. 9 Which have not proffeted them that have had their pastyme in them. 1572 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 139 For pastyme in beyttyng of a bulle. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. x. (1718) 41 Brave pastime, readers, to consume that day, Which without pastime flies too swift away. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 119 P 2 Huge Leviathans ..take their Pastime as in an Ocean. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. App. 746 On the road, seemingly by way of pastime, he ravages Gaul.

b. With *a* and *pl.*: A specific form of diversion or amusement; a recreation; a sport, a game.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxiii. 76 Tournoynge and behourdyng are my passe tyme. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1052 The elder prynce..Vsed haukynge, huntynge, for a past-tyme. 1562 ROWBOTHUM *Playe Cheasts* ✻ iij b, The same game being a pastime w'out all tediousnes, malice, ..gyle, or deceit. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 121 The Wood-Nymphs deckt with Daisies trim, Their merry wakes and pastimes keep. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. III. 204 He could not go to bowls or any other pastime. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. i, The sports and pastimes of the inhabitants.

†**2.** A passing or elapsing of time; a space of time; an interval between two points of time. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 645 In whiche passetyme the kynge sent..vnto the forenamed John and hym by many meanys instaunsyd to leue the company of the lordys. *Ibid.* 666 In the whiche passetyme dyed innumerable people in the sayd cytie. 1529 RASTELL (*title*) The pastyme of people. The Cronycles of dyuers realmys and most specyally of the realme of Englond. *Ibid.* (1811) 161 In this pastyme [*i. e.* during this campaign] dyed Geffrey Plantagenet. [1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Passtime*, time passed.]

3. *attrib.*, as *pastime-ground, -reading, -student.*

1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* III. iv, The stranger of the pastime-ground was before her. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 22 Jan. 7/2 No sensible person in search of pastime-reading will waste time and attention upon the ponderous problem-novels.

Pa·stime, *v.* Now *rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

†**1.** *intr.* To pass one's time pleasantly; to take one's pleasure; to divert, entertain, or amuse oneself; to play. *Obs.*

1523 *IX Drunkardes* title-p., Storyes ryght plesaunte and frutefull for all parsones for to pastyme with. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 25 They pastyme in theyr prelacies with galaunte gentlemen. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 77 The Cat.. vseth to pastime or play with the Mouse ere she deuoureth hir. 1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* I. ii. 6 When did Perseda pastime in the streetes, But her Erastus ouer-eied her sporte?

†**b.** *trans.* To divert, amuse. *Obs.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1663) 162 He being..linked with malefactors to pastime and sport the people. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 324/1 Then must they goe to play & pastime them selues.

2. *trans.* (*nonce-use.*) To make a diversion of, to amuse oneself with, to find amusement in.

a 1860 J. A. ALEXANDER *Gosp. of Jesus* IV. 50 The man who pastimes Christ and His religion, who allows the Church a place among his sources of amusement..may imagine that he really respects religion.

Hence †**Pa·stiming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also †**Pa·stimer**, one given up to pastimes, one engaged in sport.

1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 179 Pastiming, or sporting, ..*esbatement*. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Esbatement*, pastiming. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* Ded., In all campestrial prowes and pas-tyming exploits. 1608 SIR J. HARINGTON *Nugæ Ant.* (1804) I. 382 Some idle pastimers did diverte themselves with huntinge mallards in a ponde.

†**Pastina·ceous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pastināca* parsnip + -EOUS.] Of the nature of or akin to the parsnip.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 246 Its root is carnous..of a pastinaceous sapour.

Pastinacine (pæstinæ·sin). *Chem.* [f. L. *pastināca* parsnip + -INE 5.] The name given by Wittstein to a volatile alkaloid distilled from the seeds of the parsnip; also found in the root of the broad-leaved water-parsnip (*Sium latifolium*).

1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 357. 1881 *Ibid.* 3rd Suppl. 1497.

†**Pa·stinate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *pastināt-us*, pa. pple. of *pastināre* to dig: see PASTINE *v.*] Of land: Dug, prepared for planting.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 50 This mon ek al thy soyles pastynate With wynes wold be filde. *Ibid.* IV. 177 Now melon seed..is sette In places wel ywrought or pastynate.

So †**Pa·stinate** *v. trans.*, to dig, loosen by digging; †**Pa·stinated** *ppl. a.*, dug, delved; †**Pastina·tion** [ad. L. *pastinātiōn-em*], digging.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 130 In thi pastinated lond. 1623 COCKERAM II, To Delue, *Pastinate*. A Deluing, *Pastination*. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pastinate*, to delve or dig in a Garden. 1708 KERSEY, *Pastination* (in *Husbandry*), the opening, breaking fine, and laying loose of earth in order to be planted. 1721 in BAILEY. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* III. xvi, The pastinated ground is proper for planting, when it is a little moist.

†**Pa·stine**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pastinum* a two-pronged dibble; the digging and trenching of ground; also *pl.* ground so prepared (Palladius 4th c.).] Ground prepared for planting by digging and trenching.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 429 This mone in places temporate, oliue In pastine or in tables brynkes sette. *Ibid.* XII. 86 Now ther is hoot..The pechis boon in pastyne is to sette.

†**Pa·stine**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pastin-āre* to prepare ground (for planting) by digging and trenching (Pliny, Columella).] *trans.* **a.** To dig and trench (ground) for planting, etc. **b.** To plant in prepared soil. Hence †**Pa·stining** *vbl. sb.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 772 Lete delue hit deepe Thre foote or iiij in wise of pastynyng, That hit may in hit silf his moystour kepe. *Ibid.* II. 77 With diche or forgh to pastyne hit, no drede is. *Ibid.* III. 651 Pasneppes seed or plauntes faat & rare, Pastined depe, ysette in this mone are.

Pastiness (pɛ·stinės). [f. PASTY *a.* + -NESS.] Pasty quality, condition, or consistence.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 783 Insnarled with the binding pastinesse, and tenacious glewish substance of the Web. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 433 They..assume the condition of intermediate pastiness. 1872 *Echo* 4 Oct. 6 Their diamonds were conspicuous by their pastiness.

Pasting (pɛ·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PASTE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PASTE.

1. Sticking or fastening with paste. Also *attrib.*

1596 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 271 For making a new borde, and pasting on of the table of Consanguinitie and Affinitie set up in the church, iiij*d.* 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* V. xii. 63 Allow..more than 3 diameters for the pasting. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Wilf. Cumb.* I. vii. 47 There I carried on my pasting operations. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Pasting Lace*, a narrow kind of Coach Lace, used to conceal rows of tacks. 1883 *Goole Weekly Times* 14 Sept. 5/2 A patent paper pasting machine.

2. The process of reducing to a paste.

1884 WATT *Soap-making* V. 42 Well-prepared soft soda .. is employed to produce the pasting in the first operation.

3. *slang.* A beating, a basting.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 415 He..gave me a regular pasting.

Pastique, var. PASTEQUE *Obs.*, water-melon.

Pastissar, var. PATISSER *Obs.*, pastry-cook.

†**Pa·stle.** *Obs. rare.* [corrupt. or altered form of *pastour*, PASTERN. (Cf. PESTLE.)] = PASTERN.

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1552 ELYOT, *Astragalus*,..the pastle bone in a beast. 1611 COTGR., *Clapponniere*, the huckle, pastle, or posterne, bone of a beast.

†Pa·stler. *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **pasteler**(e, 5 **pastlere**, -iller, 6 **pastlar**, **pastelar**, **paistler**, 6–7 **pastler**. [ME. and AF. *pasteler* = OF. *pastellier*, *pastiler* (Godef.), Sp. *pastelero* 'a man that maketh pies or pasties' (Minsheu 1599), in med.L. *pastillārius*; f. OF. *pastel* little pie, pasty.

OF. *pastel* was cognate with Sp. *pastel* 'a little pie made of small meat' (Minsheu), It. *pastello*, in pl. *pastelli*, *-egli* 'fine little pasties or paste-meates, tartes, pyes' (Florio); all:—L. *pastillus* (see PASTEL[1], PASTIL), but in sense associated with Com. Romanic *pasta* paste.]

A maker of pastry; a pastry-cook; a baker.

1390–1 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camd.) 64 Pro xliij shephell farine frumenti..emptis..de Hankyn Edeyne, pasteler, pro diuersis pastelleriis in domo suo factis. *c*1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 1 Pasteler. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 5442 Charyte gan neyhen ner, And wolde be-come a pasteler,.. Off that flour to make her bred. *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 385/2 Pastlere,..*pastillarius*. 1530 PALSGR. 252/2 Pastler that baketh, *pastisier*. 1552 HULOET, Paistler, or maker of fyne paist, *dulciarius*. 1598 STOW *Surv.* x. (1603) 82 Cookes or Pastelars for the more part in Thames streete. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 307 Which Cooks (or Pastlers) were admitted to be a Company.

Past-master, past master (pɑ·stˌmɑ:stəɹ).

1. One who has filled the office of 'master' in a guild, civic company, freemasons' lodge, club, etc.

1762 *Key to Free-Masonry* (1785) 7 (*Plan*) Past-Master, with the Sun and Compasses, and a String of Cords. 1786 *Laws Soc. Royal Arch Masons* 15 That the three Principals, and all Past-masters are stiled, *most excellent*. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Past-master*, one who has been master of a civic company, or has filled the chair of freemason's lodge. *Past-master's Jewel*, a freemason's honorary distinction or decoration, worn .. by one who has filled the master's chair. 1874 *Fraser's Mag.* 245 Past-master of the Alpine Club.

2. One who is thoroughly proficient or has ripe experience in any subject or sphere of action; a thorough 'master' (of a subject). Const. *in*, *of*.

App. this use has arisen partly in allusion to the efficiency which results from having passed through such an office as that of master of a freemasons' lodge, etc.; sometimes it alludes to the efficiency resulting from having 'passed' the necessary training or examination to qualify as 'master' in any art, science, or occupation; see also PASSED-MASTER.

1868 [implied in PAST-MISTRESS]. 1877 BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc.* I. xiv. 149 He was Past-Master, Right Worshipful Grand, *Frère Vénérable*, in every kind of vice. 1882 H. C. MERIVALE *Faucit of B.* I. 42 He was a past master in the art. 1890 *Spectator* 13 Sept. 334 A past-master of electioneering tactics. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 46 They are past masters in extras at some of the largest hotels. 1894 LD. WOLSELEY *Life Marlborough* II. lvi. 117 Marlborough was a 'Past-Master' in fluency of speech.

Pa·st-mi:stress. [After prec.] A woman well skilled in some accomplishment or study.

1868 Miss BRADDON *Dead Sea Fr.* (ed. Tauchn.) II. vi. 90 The lovely proprietress..was past-mistress in the art. 1892 *Athenæum* 23 July 129/1 Her portrayal of Grimalkin in his fiercer mood proves her a past-mistress of cat character.

Pa·stness. *rare.* [f. PAST *ppl. a.* + -NESS.] The state or condition of being past.

1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1869) II. 119 To our conclusion, that 'Time' is the equivalent of Pastness, Presentness, and Futureness, combined, it may be objected, that the word 'Time' is applicable to all three cases. 1873 WHITNEY *Orient. Stud.* 260 He will thus at a blow..reduce to a state of irretrievable pastness, a host of..philosophical systems.

Pastophor (pæ·stŏfɔɹ), ‖ **pastophorus** (pæstɒ·fŏrŏs). *Archæol.* [a. F. *pastophore*, ad. L. *pastophor-us*, pl. *-phori*, a. Gr. παστοφόρος, f. παστός a shrine, + -φόρος carrying. More usually in L. form.] One of the order of priests who carried shrines of the gods in procession, as frequently represented in Egyptian art.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Pastophories*, (Greek) the most honourable order of Priests among the Egyptians. 1706 — (ed. Kersey), *Pastophori*, certain Priests, whose Business it was, at solemn Festivals, to carry the Shrine of the Deity. 1753–97 [see below]. 1891 tr. *De La Saussaye's Hist. Sc. Relig.* I. 437 Singers, pastophores, hierodules and others.

So ‖ **Pastopho·rium** [L., a. Gr. παστοφόριον or παστοφορεῖον], the apartment of the pastophori in the temples of the gods; applied to a similar division of the Temple at Jerusalem (LXX, Jer. xlii. 4). Hence, Each of the two apartments, one on each side of the bema, in ancient churches, retained in the Greek Church.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Pastophoria*, in antiquity, the apartments near the temples where the *pastophori* were lodged. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 6/1 The cells or apartments near the temples, where the pastophori lived, were called *pastophoria*. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xii. (1847) 133 It has an outbuilding which accords with the descriptions of the ancient pastophorium.

Pastor (pɑ·stəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **pastour**, 6 **-oure**, **-ure**, 6– **pastor**. [ME. and AF. *pastour*, = OF. *pastor*, *pastur* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *pastōr-em* shepherd, lit. 'feeder, giver of pasture', agent-n. from *pascĕre* to feed, give pasture to. In 16th c. the ending was changed to *-or* after L.]

1. A herdsman or shepherd. Now *unusual*.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 300 Pore peple as plou3men and pastours of bestis. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. i, Of the pastour or herdman. 1596 FITZ-GEFFREY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 19 Above the pitch of pastors rurall reede. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ezek.* XXXIV. *comm.*, Pastors do lawfully eate of the milke of their flock. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772. 107 Flocks of sheep, attended by little pastors. 1885 A. H. KEANE in *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* XV. 225 Of these nomad pastors there are two classes: 1. Those who always stay with their herds. .. 2. Those who .. migrate to the coast.

2. A shepherd of souls; one who has the spiritual oversight over a company or body of Christians, as bishop, priest, minister, etc.; *spec.* the minister in charge of a church or congregation, with particular reference to the spiritual care of his 'flock'.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 488 þei wil[ne] a name, To be pastours and preche. *c*1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 80 Fayne wald I wyte,.. Quha is fader of all foule, pastour and pape. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Catech.*, To submitte my selfe to all my gouernours, teachers, spirituall pastours, and maisters. *Ibid.*, *Order. Priests*, To be the messengers, the watchemen, the Pastours, and the stewardes of the Lorde, to teache, to premonisshe, to feede, and prouyde for the Lordes famylye. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Eph.* IV. 11 He..gaue some to be Apostles,.. and some Pastours [*earlier versions* shepherds] and Teachers. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VIII. 90 Robert Schau, quha pastour was of the parischone of Minto. 1627 *Cosin's Collect. Priv. Devot.*, *Prayer Ember Weeks* 356 So rule and gouerne the hearts and minds of thy seruants, the Bishops and Pastors of thy Flocke, that they may lay hands suddenly on no man, but [etc.]. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. iv. Wks. (1851) 112 Wherein .. is the office of a Prelat excellent above that of a Pastor? 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* III. x. 233 Each city was to have its own pastor. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* II. 36 A young Presbyterian clergyman, the beloved pastor of a large congregation. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* viii. 224 Most of you .. are to be pastors of churches, not missionaries or evangelists.

3. One who exercises protecting care or guidance over a number of people.

*c*1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 94 Kynge ys þe Pastour of Barouns. *a*1529 SKELTON *Bk. Three Fooles* Wks. 1843 I. 203 Romulus and Remus .. were pastours, for they establyshed lawes in the citie. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. XXI. § 8 A Moses or a David, pastors of their people. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XIV. 612 His people's pastor, Hyperenor fell. 1897 *Daily News* 6 July 4/1 Two good 'Unionists' told against their pastors and masters on the Treasury bench.

4. *Ornith.* A genus of starlings (Temminck, 1815) of which the species *Pastor roseus* (see OUZEL 2 b) is an occasional visitor to the British islands.

1825 SELBY *Illustr. Brit. Ornith.* I. 94 The Rose-coloured Pastor, the Rose-coloured Ouzel..of different ornithologists. 1837 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 100 In the genus Pastor .. the bill .. is compressed. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 26 In addition to its brilliant plumage, the Pastor has an enormous crest.

5. 'A small tropical fish (*Nomeus Gronovii*) that lives among the tentacles of the hydrozoan *Physalia* or Portuguese man-of-war; hence called Portuguese man-of-war fish' (Webster *Suppl.* 1902).

6. *Comb.*, as *pastor-like* adj.

1642 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. (1851) 68 The Pastorlike and Apostolick imitation of meeke and unlordly Discipline. 1670 — *Hist. Eng.* III. ibid. 97 To the ignominy and scandall of thir pastorlike profession. 1851 I. TAYLOR *Wesley* (1852) 240 The less skillful, or the less pastor-hearted, minister.

Hence **Pa·storess**, a female pastor; **Pa·storhood**, a body of pastors: = PASTORATE 2; **Pa·storize** *v. trans.*, to provide with a pastor or pastors; **Pa·storless** *a.*, lacking a pastor; **Pa·storling**, a feeble or incompetent pastor.

1887 *Amer. Missionary* (N. Y.) Mar. 75 The industrial training is now under the direction of the *pastoress, Mrs. M——. 1839 *Times* 15 July, The political brawlings of the dissenting *pastorhood. 1882 *Guardian* 5 July 933/3 Difficulties of *pastorising small scattered bodies. *a*1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 30 *Pastorless the Flock remain'd. 1624 R. HALL tr. *Bp. Hall's Noah's Dove* 7 Negligent *pastorlings .. which haue more heed to their owne hides, than to the soules of their people.

Pastor (pɑ·stəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. *to herd*, *to shepherd*.]

†1. *trans.* To take care of (beasts); to shepherd.

1587 CHURCHYARD *Worth. Wales* (1876) 97 Nor heard of Beasts, to pastor and to feede.

2. To take charge of (a spiritual flock) as pastor.

1872 J. ROSS *Ministry of Reconcil.* 47 When any church is pastored by a minister as his sole work. 1884 *Regions Beyond* Mar., The flock .. which he lovingly pastored.

Hence **Pa·storing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1623 AILESBURY *Serm.* 5 But I..repaire, for the Catholike veritie, to the Church, where the pastoring eagles are. 1894 *Kingdom* (Minneapolis) 20 Apr., Having given half his life to pastoring and preaching.

Pastor, obs. form of PASTURE.

‖ **Pasto·ra.** *Obs.* [It., Sp. *pastóra*, in OF. *pastore* shepherdess; fem. of *pastore*, *pastor*.] A shepherdess.

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* II. iv. (1620) 81 She that goes vp and downe these plains and hils among vs in the habite of a *Pastora*. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 354 The Princesse of Rhodes was like a Pilgrime, of Lemnos like a Pastora.

Pastorable, variant of PASTURABLE.

Pastorage (pɑ·stŏrĕdg). *rare.* [See -AGE.]

†1. The function of a pastor, spiritual oversight or guidance. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1662 PETTY *Taxes* in *Tracts*, etc. (1769) 2 A third branch of the public charge is that of the pastorage of men's souls.

2. A pastor's house; a parsonage or manse.

1883 B. HARTE *Carquinez Woods* ii. 39 The 'pastorage', as it was .. called, .. [was] built of brick. 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 226 The Protestant chaplain in the pastorage.

Pastoral (pɑ·stŏrăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 *erron.* **pastural**. [ad. L. *pastōrāl-is*, f. *pastōr-em*: see PASTOR *sb.* and -AL. Cf. F. *pastoral*, in 12–13th c. *pastural*, Sp. *pastoral*, It. *pastorale*.] **A.** *adj.*

I. 1. Of or pertaining to shepherds or their occupation; of the nature of a shepherd; relating to, or occupied in, the care of flocks or herds.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 229 Tubal exercisede firste musike to alleuiate the tediosenes pastoralle [L. *tædium pastorale*]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 43 Pastoral and rustical occupatione. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IX. XXXVI. 340 They were clad in pastoral weeds like heardmen. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 345 Or sound of pastoral reed with oaten stops. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* vi, Fruits, cream, and all the pastoral luxury his cottage afforded. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 613 Inhabited by pastoral tribes, who live in tents. 1849 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (ed. 2) I. 532/1 Pastoral farms, devoted to sheep. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 108 The Green Hills, a pastoral station, and twenty-five miles from Melbourne.

2. Of land or country: Used for pasture. Hence of scenery or its features: Having the simplicity or natural charm associated with such country.

1790 COWPER *Mother's Pict.* 53 Once we call'd the past'ral house our own. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i, The pastoral landscapes of Guienne and Gascony. 1814 WORDSW. *Yarrow Visited* vi, The grace of forest charms decayed, And pastoral melancholy. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. XXIV. III. 564 Epirus is essentially a pastoral country. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 42 The scenery round Esthwaite Water is purely pastoral.

3. Of literature, music, or works of art: Portraying the life of shepherds or of the country; expressed in pastorals.

1582 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 43 Is it then the Pastorall Poem which is misliked? 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Introd., Wks. (1847) 43/2 The Scripture..affords us a divine pastoral drama in the Song of Solomon. 1752 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 52 Pretty pastoral music. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Phillips* Wks. IV. 193 The Italians soon transferred Pastoral Poetry into their own language..and all nations of Europe filled volumes with Thyrsis and Damon, and Thestylis and Phyllis. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. i. 198 Pastoral, .. consisting usually of simple landscape, .. with figures, cattle, and domestic buildings. 1895 C. H. HERFORD *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Introd. 27 Drama and romance, dialogue and lyric, satire and epigram, had all..invested themselves in pastoral disguise. Nay, there were examples even of the pastoral sermon and the pastoral prayer.

II. 4. Of or pertaining to a pastor or shepherd of souls; having relation to the spiritual care or guidance of a 'flock' or body of Christians.

Pastoral epistles, a collective name given to the epistles of Paul to Timothy and Titus, which deal largely with the work of a pastor. *Pastoral staff* = CROZIER 3.

1526 BP. TUNSTALL *Proclam.* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1017/2 By the duty of our pastorall office. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Cert. Notes Ministr. Thinges, His pastorall staffe in his hande. 1607 *Statutes* in *Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 63 Not called..to a pastorall charge. 1640 WHITE in R. Baillie *Canterb. Self-Convict.* 75 Some private forme of pasturall collation with their flock. 1782 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXXII. III. 184 The pastoral labours of the archbishop of Constantinople. 1836 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* (1845) II. 22, I am..engaged upon the three Pastoral Epistles. 1858 J. PURCHAS *Direct. Angl.* 18 The Pastoral Staff in form somewhat resembles a shepherd's crook.

B. *sb.* (Elliptical uses of the adj.)

I. †1. A person of pastoral occupation, a shepherd or herdsman. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1607 *Barley-Breake* (1877) 5 Old Elpin with his sweete and louely May Would oft prepare (as Pastorals vie to doe) To keepe their sheep.

†2. *pl.* Pastoral games or pastimes. *Obs. rare*—[1].

*a*1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) M v, To know whether it were not more requisite for Zelmanes hurt to rest, then sit vp at those pastimes; and she..earnestly desiring to haue Pastorals, Basilius commanded it should be at the gate of the lodge.

3. A poem, play, or the like, in which the life of shepherds is portrayed, often in an artificial and conventional manner; also extended to works dealing with simple rural and open-air life.

1584 in Cunningham *Accts. Revels* (Shaks. Soc.) 188 A pastorall of Phillyda and Choryn presented and enacted before her Ma[tie] by her highnes servauntes on S[t] Stephens daie. 1589 FLEMING (*title*) The Bvcoliks of Pvblivs Virgilivs Maro, ..otherwise called his Pastoralls, or Shepherds Meetings. *c*1620 ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* Ded. 5 Some .. Cronicles and Warlicke strains admire; Others a deepe conceited Pastorall. 1706 WALSH *Let. to Pope* 24 June, In looking over my old Italian Books, I find a great many Pastorals and Piscatory Plays. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* V. viii, Persons of our rank do not marry like the Corydon and Phyllis of a pastoral.

b. A pastoral picture or scene in art.

1819 KEATS *Ode Grecian Urn* 45 O Attic shape! Fair attitude! with brede Of marble men and maidens overwrought, With forest branches and the trodden weed; Thou silent form. ..Cold Pastoral! 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Nov. 2/2 The most striking of the Gainsboroughs..is the large 'pastoral' which hangs in the middle of the North Wall.

c. *Mus.* = PASTORALE 1.

1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* IV. (1853) 176 The pretty little personages of the pastoral..dance their loves to a minuet-tune played on a bird-organ.

4. Pastoral poetry as a form or mode of literary composition.

1598 MERES *Pallad. Tamia* 284 As Theocritus in Greeke, Virgil and Mantuan in Latine, Sanazar in Italian..are the best for pastorall. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 416 The best

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Actors in the world, either for Tragedie, Comedie, Historie, Pastorall. 1713 Pope *Guard.* No. 40 P 2 The first rule of pastoral, that its idea should be taken from the manners of the golden age, and the moral formed upon the representation of innocence. 1829 Hood in *The Gem* 181 The Golden Age is not to be regilt; Pastoral is gone out, and Pan extinct. 1895 C. H. Herford *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Introd. 36 Pastoral, from Vergil onward, has been persistently allegorical.

II. 5. a. 'A book relating to the cure of souls' (J.).

Cf. the title of St. Gregory's *Cura Pastoralis.*

1395 Purvey *Remonstr.* (1851) 3 This article is taught bi seynt Gregori in his morals and in his pastoralis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 87 b, So sayth saynt Gregory in his pastoralles. 1632 Herbert *Country Parson* To Rdr., Others..may..add to those points which I have observed, until the Book grow to a complete Pastoral. 1844 Watt *Bibl. Brit.* I. s. v. *St. Gregory*, A Pastoral, or a Treatise on the Duties of a Pastor. 1892 C. G. M'Crie *Publ. Worship Presb. Scot.* i. 20 Among the books are a Pastoral [etc.].

b. A letter from a spiritual pastor to his flock; *esp.* a letter from a bishop to the clergy or people of his diocese.

1865 Lecky *Ration.* (1878) I. 143 The pastorals of French bishops occasionally relate apparitions of the Virgin. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Feb. 5/6 The Lenten pastoral..was read in the Roman Catholic churches of the archdiocese of Dublin on Sunday.

c. *pl.* The pastoral epistles: see A. 4.

1901 Dods in *Expositor* July 72 In considering the authorship of the Pastorals. 1902 Denney *Death of Christ* iii. 115 Leaving out the Pastorals, Paul wrote his other epistles within the space of ten years.

6. A pastoral staff, a crozier.

1658 *Hist. Queen Christina* 407 They showed her the rod of Moses, the pastorall of Aaron, *Arca Foederis* [etc.]. 1672 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 670/4 The Officers at Arms carrying the Pastoral and Mitre. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 July 1/2 Twenty-eight tiaras ornamented with precious stones,.. sixteen pastorals in gold and precious stones.

7. *Comb.*, as *pastoral-maker, -monger.*

1713 Steele *Guard.* No. 30 P 2 The generality of pastoral-writers. *a* 1720 Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 146 Whose simple profession's a pastoral-maker. 1783 Blair *Rhet.* (1812) III. 113 Our common Pastoral-mongers.

Hence **Pa·storally** *adv.*; **Pa·storalness.**

1752 Newton *Milton, Lycidas* 193 *note*, Mr. Richardson conceives that by this last verse the poet says (pastorally) that he is hastening to, and eager on new work. 1887 'Sarah Tytler' (Miss H. Keddie) *Disappeared* iv. 72 There was a curious sort of gentle pastoralness tempering its profundity. ..There was not a don..that did not appear..intimate with wild flowers and wild birds. 1899 Somerville & Ross *Irish R. M.* 232 A life pastorally compounded of Petty Sessions and lawn-tennis parties.

Pastoral (pɑ·stŏrăl), *v.* [f. prec.] *intr.* in phr. *to pastoral it*, To play the shepherd or shepherdess.

1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 298 Misses pastoraling it in their ..sausage curls. 1891 J. W. Hales in *Athenæum* 1 Aug. 159/3 Simichidas proposes that they shall pastoral it together:—Βουκολιασθώμεσθα.

Pastoral, obs. variant of Pastural.

‖ **Pastorale** (pastorā·lē). Pl. **-ali** (-ā·lī), **-ales.** [It., sb. use of *pastorale* adj. Pastoral.]

1. *Mus.* **a.** An instrumental composition in pastoral or rustic style, or in which pastoral sounds and scenes are represented; usually a simple melody in 6-8 time. **b.** An opera, cantata, or other vocal work, the subject of which is pastoral.

1724 *Short Explic. For. Wds. Mus. Bks.*, *Pastorale*, is an Air composed after a very sweet, easy, gentle Manner, in Imitation of those Airs which Shepherds are supposed to play. 1782 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 11/2 In Christmas time, all quarters of Naples resound with *Pastorali* or *Siciliane*, a kind of simple rural music, executed by..shepherds, upon a species of bagpipes. 1866 Engel *Nat. Music* i. 9 The theme of the Pastorale in Handel's 'Messiah' has been derived from the Pifferari, Italian peasants. 1880 W. B. Squire in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 670 Pastorales had their origin in Italy, where..the study of the Eclogues of Theocritus and Virgil led to the stage representation of pastoral dramas.

2. = Pastourelle.

1864 Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 197 When one couple is dancing 'Trélise', and another 'Pastorale'.

Pastoralism (pɑ·stŏrălĭz'm). [See -ism.] Pastoral quality or character; the action or practice of dealing with pastoral or rural life; the pastoral style in literature; a pastoral trait or affectation.

1854 Ruskin *Lect. Archit.* iii. 167 Claude embodies the foolish pastoralism. 1873 Masson *Drumm. of Hawth.* iv. 38 There is something of the same sustained pastoralism, the same poetical tact. 1880 Vern. Lee *Stud. Italy* iii. 148 The effeminate pastoralisms of the dying seventeenth century.

Pastoralist (pɑ·stŏrălist). [See -ist.]

1. A writer of pastorals.

1793 *Drayton's Wks.* 588 Spenser is the prime Pastoralist of England. 1882 Grosart *Spenser's Wks.* III. p. liv, Quotations from representative 'Pastoralists' (if the name be allowable).

2. One who lives by keeping flocks of sheep or cattle; *spec.* (*Australia*) a sheep-farmer, a squatter.

1880 *Gentl. Mag.* CCXLVI. 62 The outside districts, occupied only by pastoralists. 1890 *Times* 14 Oct. 7/1 Representatives of the newly formed Pastoralists' or Squatters' Union.

Pastorality (pɑstŏræ·lĭti). [ad. med.L. *pastōrālitās*, f. *pastōrālis* Pastoral: see -ity.] Pastoral quality or character; *transf.* something pastoral; a little pastoral figure.

1881 T. G. Wainewright *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 190 Little china pastoralities. 1844 R. P. Ward *Chatsworth* I. 17 The cockney pastoralities of Wiesbaden. 1875 W. Cory *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 383 Even sentiment has a touch of natural pastorality in it.

Pastoralize (pɑ·stŏrălaiz), *v.* [See -ize.]

1. *trans.* To make pastoral or rural.

1825 *Examiner* 34/1 A pretty little pastoralized edition of Kensington Gardens.

2. To put into or celebrate in a pastoral.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 536 It would never have answered to pastoralize the prattle which was heard in the streets and forums of Syracuse. 1842 *United Service Mag.* II. 6 Izaak Walton pastoralized the art into popularity. 1895 C. H. Herford *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Introd. 43 A somewhat clumsy attempt to pastoralise Bion's dainty myth.

3. To guide or take charge of pastorally.

1870 Tyerman *J. Wesley* I. 420 The time of the two Wesleys was now employed in pastoralizing the societies they had formed.

4. *intr.* To 'do' the pastoral; to occupy oneself with pastoral music. *colloq.*

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 39 A second set..pastoralising over the little musical pieces of the 'Vaudeville'.

Pastorate (pɑ·stŏrĕt). [ad. med.L. *pastōrātus* office of pastor; in mod.F. *pastorat* (Littré).]

1. The office or position of a pastor; the tenure of such office.

a 1795 Ezra Stiles cited in Webster 1828. 1828 Webster, *Pastorate*, the office, state or jurisdiction of a spiritual pastor. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) IV. xi. 124 They insisted on his assuming the pastorate. 1901 *Scotsman* 9 Mar. 8/8 Recollections from a Border pastorate of twenty years.

2. A body of pastors, pastors collectively.

1846 Worcester, *Pastorate*, the office or body of pastors. *Ec. Rev.* 1876 Bayne *Purit. Rev.* i. 23 The pastorate of Scotland, dependent..for its existence on its representing the ..national feeling. 1894 *Times* 14 Aug. 15/3 It is not..a question of celibate brotherhoods *versus* a married pastorate.

†**Pastorel.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *pastorel*, in mod.F. *pastoureau*, L. *pastōrālis*: see Pastoral.] A shepherd, a herdsman.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3121 Poueralle and pastorelles passede one aftyre, With porkes to pasture at the price 3ates.

Pastoress to Pastorling: see Pastor *sb.*

†**Pasto·rical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Pastor, after *oratorical*, etc.] = Pastoral *a.*

1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 97 b, Pastorical songes of loue. 1603 H. Chettle *Eng. Mourn. Garm.* C iv, Euer to heare Pastoricall song againe.

†**Pa·storist.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Pastor + -ist.] An actor of pastoral plays.

1626 Middleton *Mayor Queenborough* v. i. 77 Comedians, tragedians,..pastorists, humourists.

†**Pastori·tial,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pastōrīci-us, -ītius* (f. *pastor* Pastor) + -al.] Of a pastoral sort or kind; pastoral.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III. xiii. 160 Such rare straines, and so exactly sung, rais'd their opinion, (that it was not pastoritiall, nor any Dorus that sang). 1728 North *Mem. Music* (1846) 8 Considering how usefull singing was in the pastoritiall life.

†**Pastori·tious,** *a.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] = prec.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pastoral*, *Pastoritious*, belonging to a Shepherd, or Pastor, Shepherdly, Rural.

Pastorly (pɑ·stəli), *a.* [f. Pastor + -ly 1.] Of, pertaining to, or befitting a pastor; pastor-like.

1616 Champney *Voc. Bps.* 222 A fatherly, or pastorlie admonition to the Emperour. 1641 Milton *Reform.* II. Wks. (1851) 62 How he can reject the Pastorly Rod, and Sheephooke of Christ,..and not feare to fall under the iron Scepter of his anger. 1859 Bushnell in *Life* xx. 423, I shall look back..with longings..on these pastorly works and cares.

Pastorn, obs. form of Pastern.

Pastorship (pɑ·stəʃip). [f. Pastor + -ship.] The dignity, office, or function of a pastor; a pastorate.

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 1353/1 He [Latimer] dyd of his own fre accorde resigne..his Pastorship. 1657 J. Sergeant *Schism Dispach't* 53 The Pope's Universal Pastorship. 1684 Baxter *Par. Congreg.* 32 They null not the Parochial Pastorship. 1821 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* LI. 35 It ..occasioned his being invited to a pastorship at Riga. 1882–3 W. M. Taylor in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 932/1 An office which he held in conjunction with his assistant pastorship.

†**Pa·storly,** *a.* [ad. L. *pastōri-us* of or belonging to a shepherd, f. *pastor*: see -y.] Pastoral.

1752 Thyer in *Newton's Milton, Lycidas* 163 *note*, So the Pastory Elegy on Sir Philip Sidney.

Pastose (pæstō·s), *a. Painting.* [ad. It. *pastoso* pasty, 'full of paste, plum-fat; also soft and yet full in handling' (Florio), 'soft, plump, fat' (Baretti). Cf. Impasto.] Charged or loaded with paint. So **Pasto·sity.**

1784–98 J. Barry in *Lect. Paint.* vi. (1848) 223 To have a greater degree of pastosity or charging of colour on those parts. 1893 *Mag. Art* 237 That pastosity peculiar to the master. 1902 *Athenæum* 31 Aug. 293/2 The rich and liquid handling of the paint, the luminous shadows and pastose lights.

Pastour, obs. form of Pastor, Pasture.

‖ **Pastourelle** (pastu·rel). [Fr., = little shepherdess, shepherdess's song, fourth figure in a quadrille; fem. of *pastoureau*; = It. *pastorella* 'a prettie Shepheardesse' (Florio), fem. of *pastorello*, dim. of *pastore* shepherd.] One of the figures in a quadrille, resembling the dance of shepherds and shepherdesses. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pastport, obs. corrupt form of Passport.

Pastren, -on, -one, obs. forms of Pastern.

Pastry (pē·stri). Also 6 **pastrye, paistrie,** 6–7 **pasterie, -tery(e, -trie,** 7 **pastree,** 8 **paistrey.** [app. f. Paste *sb.* + -ery, -ry. Cf. OF. *pastaierie, -oierie, -eirie* in same sense, f. *pastaier, -oier, -eier, -eer* pastry-cook (L. type **pastātiārius*, f. *pastāta*: see Pasty *sb.*).]

1. The collective term for articles of food made of paste (see Paste *sb.* 1), or of which paste forms an essential part; now only applied to such articles when baked, as pies, tarts, etc.

1539 [see *pastry-house* below]. 1544 Phaer *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) H iij, Beware of..spicery, pastry, and bread not very well leuened. 1648 Herrick *Hesper.*, *To his Booke* xiii, Lest rapt from hence, I see thee lye Torn for the use of pasterie:..Or see the grocers in a trice, Make hoods of thee to serve out spice. 1671 Milton *P. R.* II. 343 Meats of noblest sort..In pastry built. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 124 The diet..includes a large variety of pastry. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chus.* xii, Tarts wherein the raspberry jam coyly withdrew itself..behind a lattice-work of pastry.

†**2.** A place where pastry is made. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1570 Levins *Manip.* 105/21 A Pastrye, *pistorium.* 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 10 b, Hereby is a Backhouse and a Pastrie with two Ouens. 1598 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. iv. 2 They call for Dates and Quinces in the Pastrie. 1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* 150 A Pastery or Larder. *c* 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 66 Their kitching, pastry, and pantry. 1883 A. Dobson in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 81/2 To the right..were..inferior buildings and offices, —kitchens, cellars, pastries, spiceries, bakehouses.

†**3.** The art and business of a pastry-cook. *Obs.*

c 1710 [see *pastry-school* below]. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 314 P 13 The whole Art of Paistrey and Preserving. 1752 J. Middleton & H. Howard (*title*) Five Hundred New Receipts in Cookery, Confectionery, Pastry [etc.].

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pastry-board* (= Paste-board 4), *-cutter, -deity* (cf. *bread-god*, Bread *sb.*1 10), *-house* (cf. sense 2 above), *-making, -man* (= Pastry-cook), *-meat, -school, -shop, -slab, -vendor, -work.*

1902 *Daily Chron.* 25 Jan. 8/4 Strew fine bread crumbs over the *pastry-board. *Ibid.*, Stamp them into fancy shapes with a *pastry cutter. *c* 1625 Bp. Hall *Serm. Def. Cruelty* Wks. 1837 V. 229 They fall down upon their knees, and thump their breasts; as beating the heart, that will not enough beleeve in that *pastry-deity. 1539 Cromwell *Let.* 24 Apr. in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 220 Jennyns sergeant of your graces *pasterye house. 1742 Shenstone *Schoolmistress* xxxii, In *pastry kings and queens th'allotted mite to spend. 1682 G. Rose (*title*) Perfect School of Instructions..shewing the Whole Art of a Master of the Household,..Master Cook, and Master *Pastryman. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 251 P 10 The Pastryman, commonly known by the Name of the Colly-Molly-Puff. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Romish Monks* 222 Confects, Neats-Tongues, Bononia Sausages, and fine *Pastry-meat. *c* 1710 in Ashton *Soc. Life Q. Anne* (1882) I. 24 To all Young Ladies at Edw. Kidder's *Pastry School in Little Lincoln's Inn Fields, are taught all Sorts of Pastry and Cookery [etc.]. 1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIII. 281 The sewing-school, the pastry-school, were then essential branches of female education. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xliv. (1674) 59 The *Pastry-Shop in the corner of the Herb-market. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* ii, The propriety of enforcing the heated *pastry-vendor's proposition. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Opus pistorium*, *pasterie woorke. 1705 *Pastry-Cook's Vade Mecum* title-p., Receipts for making all sorts of Pastry-work.

Pa·stry-cook. One whose occupation it is to make pastry or articles of food in which pastry is an essential part; now *esp.* one who makes such articles for public sale.

1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 304 P 4 He may be allowed to sell them..to his good Customers the Pastry-Cooks. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* viii, As a ragged boy eyes the cakes in a pastrycook's window.

attrib. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 159 They..ought to give place to lac amygdalæ, pastry-cook-whey, or even common water. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Feb. 3/3 One of the most successful new notions for the toque is suggested by a chef's cap...The pastrycook crown is the name to which this very *seyant* toque answers.

Hence **Pa·strycoo·kery.**

1860 Sala in *Cornh. Mag.* I. 275 This Arabian Nights' pastrycookery.

Pasttime, past-tyme, obs. forms of Pastime.

Pasturable (pɑ·stiŭrăb'l), *a.* Also 7 **pastorable.** [f. Pasture *sb.* or *v.* + -able: cf. obs. F. *pasturable* (1534 in Godef., also in Cotgr.).] That may be pastured; fit for pasture; affording pasture.

1577 Harrison *England* I. viii. in Holinshed *Chron.* I. 14/1 The South part is pasturable and breedeth Conyes. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 292 We pitched our Tents in a pastorable plaine. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. iii. 34 All these species, of pasturable common, may be and usually are limited as to number and time. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 605 Some forty or fifty acres, arable or pasturable.

Hence **Pasturabi·lity.**

1879 *Athenæum* No. 2696. 817 According to the arability, or, if we may coin a new word, pasturability of the land.

Pasturage (pɑ·stiŭrĕdj). Also 7–8 **pastorage.** [a. OF. *pasturage* (12–13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), mod.F. *pâturage*, f. *pasturer* to Pasture: see -age.]

1. The action or occupation of pasturing; grazing.

1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1656) 377 That they should..make the Countrey a Desart: so that it should never after serve for other thing, but for pasturage of Beasts. *a* 1656 Br. Hall

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Rem. Wks. (1660) 257 The grasse in the Church-yard may not be used to any pasturage. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 161 P2 For the shelter of woods or convenience of pasturage. 1883 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* vi. 100 [He] lamented that this soil was not already fit for pasturage.

2. Grass or other herbage for cattle to feed on; = PASTURE *sb.* 3.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 1 Tithes of cornes, hay, pasturages. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 47 Abounding in cornes, wines, bestiall and pastorage. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* ii. 124 The riches of the Country consisted chiefly in flocks and pasturage. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. xi. 379 A waste of barren rock, with pasturage only for a few goats.

transf. and *fig.* 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Mackery End*, She was tumbled .. into a spacious closet of good old English reading, .. and browsed at will upon that fair and wholesome pasturage. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 92 Pasturage.—Those who are desirous of profiting by their bees should plant, to a certain degree, for their provision.

3. Pasture-land; a piece of grazing land; = PASTURE *sb.* 4.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cv. 351 A, ye vyllaynes, this pasturage is myn, .. in an yll houre ye put your beestes here to pasture. *a* 1623 W. PEMBLE *Zachary* in *Serm.* 1 *Cor.* xv. 18–19, etc. (1629) 159 Within their proper grounds and pasturages. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments*, etc. 254 The Flesh of Oxen, Sheep, and Deer in different Pasturage. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* i, The sheep-walks and hills .. annexed to the township, to serve as pasturage to the community. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem. & Impressions* 291 They are greatly inferior in forests, pasturages, and picturesque *châlets*.

4. *Sc. Law.* The right of pasture.

1693 STAIR *Inst.* (ed. 2) II. vii. § 14 Common Pasturage is ordinarly Constitute by the Charter of the Dominant Ground, expressing the Clause with common Pasturage. 1872 *Bell's Princ. Law Scot.* (ed. 6) 446 Pasturage is the right to feed cattle or sheep on another's ground, or on a common.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pasturage-land, -right.*

1897 PULLEN-BURRY *Blotted Out* xv. 98 Lovely woodland and pasturage land.

†Pastura·gious, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec., or med. L. *pastūrāgi-um* + -OUS.] Devoted to pasturage.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 14 Playne and pastoragious fields.

Pastural (pa·stiŭrăl), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 *erron.* **pastorall.** [f. L. *pastūra* PASTURE + -AL.]

†A. *sb.* Pasture, pasture-ground. *Sc. Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 12 Baith abundes in fertilitie of the ground, and nobill pastorall. *Ibid.* 19 Ane ample and plesand pastural called the forest.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to pasture.

1725 *MS. Indenture* (Rotherham, co. York), All pastural tithes. 1854 CLOUGH *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 221 The pastural eminence of Primrose Hill. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 4 Our most common pastural ornaments the daisy, buttercup, and primrose.

¶ An occasional error for PASTORAL, q. v.

Pasture (pa·stiŭr), *sb.* Also 4–6 **-ur, -our, 5 -urre, 5–6 -or, -er.** [a. OF. *pasture* (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. *pâture* = Pr. and It. *pastura*:—late L. *pāstūra*, lit. feeding, grazing, f. *pāst-*, ppl. stem of *pāsc-ĕre* to feed, graze, attend to the feeding of (beasts): see -URE.]

1. The action of feeding (said of animals); *spec.* the grazing of cattle. *rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 365 Leue I this Chauntecleer in his pasture. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E v b, Iff ye se where the haare at pasture hath bene. 1530 PALSGR. 252/2 Pasture fedyng, *pasture*. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pasture*, a feeding. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 318 The leaf, its [the worm's] plain of pasture.

†2. Food, nourishment, sustenance. *lit.* and *fig.*

?*c* 1400 LYDG. *Æsop's Fab.* I. 119 Among rude chaffe to scrape for my pasture. *c* 1430 — *Chichevache & B.* Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) 133 By cause that pasture I fynde none, Therfor I am but skyn and boon. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 59 Todes and frogs, his pasture poysonous. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 162 Unto its conservation there is required a solid pasture, and a food congenerous unto the principles of its nature. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 60 What effect changes of pasture and temperature would have on the fisheries.

3. The growing grass or herbage eaten by cattle.

Common pasture, the use of such by the cattle of a number of owners. *Common of pasture*: see COMMON *sb.* 6.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2445 (Cott.) To pastur commun þai laght þe land [*Trin.* To commune pasture þei took þe lond] þe quilk þam neiest lay to hand. *Ibid.* 2448 (Gött.) Bot fra þair stor bigan to sprede þair pastur gan to wax al nede [*Cott.* bigan to knede]. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 45 Her londe is fruytefull ynough in pasture. 1526 TINDALE *John* x. 9 He shalbe safe and shall goo in and out and fynde pasture. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 28 We entered a Plain, which .. abounds in Pasture. 1700 PRIOR *Robe's Geog.* 17 Twenty acres .. For pasture ten, and ten for plough. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 283 Pasture has a great influence on the fineness of the fleece.

4. A piece of land covered with grass used or suitable for the grazing of cattle or sheep; grass land; a piece of such land.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 310 Þorgh pastours forto fare, for bestes to lardere. 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 97 To bryng the lost schepe ageyn Owt of desert unto hys pasture. *a* 1550 *Vox Populi* 718 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 293 Suche lyke comonwelthe wasters, That of erable groundes make pasters. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 238 And where may I the hills and pastures see, On which she useth for to feed her sheepe? 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 432 Wild white Campion. .. Pastures, hedges, and fallow fields. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 618 Grass lands .. for the growing herbage, to support cattle, in which state they are called pastures. 1862 WHYTE MELVILLE *Ins. Bar* xi. 388 A low swampy pasture patched with rushes.

b. *fig.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 18449 (Gött.) Þat pastur es cald heuen blis, þar till vs bring iesus wid his! *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xciv. 7 Folke of his pasture & shepe of his hend. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Love* 42 They will .. driue vs to poysoned pastures. 1712 ADDISON *Hymn*, The Lord my Pasture shall prepare. 1901 *Scotsman* 5 Mar. 9/3 The pleasant literary pastures of Oxford's bookshops.

5. *U. S.* (*a*) That part of a deep-water weir which the fish first enter (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). (*b*) An inshore spawning-ground for cod-fish (*Funk's Standard Dict.* 1895).

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pasture-field, -grass, -ground, -land, -man, -master, -right, -sheep, -sod.*

c 1830 *Glouc. Farm Rep.* 17 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, The dry *pasture-field. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 53 Alternate frosts and thaws .. greatly injure the *pasture-grass. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 130/1 The pasture grasses .. burgeon with tropical rapidity of growth. 1578–9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 79 Scotland upoun that Marche is ane *pastour ground. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* x. 104 One Acre of Turneps will then maintain more than Fifty of Meadow or Pasture-Ground. 1591 in A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1880) 361 We give and grant all the meadows, pastures, and *pasture-lands. 1875 SWINBURNE in *Examiner* 6 Nov., The green pasture lands and golden harvest fields of that noble book of songs. 1621 CADE *Serm.* 11 Bootes, the heard or *pastureman. 1833 *MS. Indenture* (York city), *Pasture-master of Walmgate Ward. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* c. ii, We are his owne flocke and *pasture sheepe.

Pasture (pɑ·stiŭ), *v.* [a. OF. *pasturer* to feed flocks (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. *pâturer*, f. *pasture*: see prec.]

†1. *intr.* To feed, to eat (said of animals). *Obs.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 118 The cok .. began to crowe and pasture.

b. *spec.* Of cattle, sheep, etc.: To graze.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 140 So that he lich an Oxe schal Pasture. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxx. 302 Thei sende forth tho Mares, for to pasturen aboute tho Hilles. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1003/1 Such cattell as were found pasturing abroad neere to the wals. 1694 ADDISON *Poems, Virgil* Misc. Wks. 1726 I. 16 Nor sheep nor goats must pasture near their stores. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* 53 The steeds that pastured in his uncle's domains. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 67 The springboks and wildebeests pastured before the door.

fig. 1590 SPENSER *Muiopot.* 176 He .. pastures on the pleasures of each place. 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 56 Who hath embraced thee .. And pastured on thy royal kiss.

†2. *trans.* To feed, supply with food. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5425 3it ware þai pasturde of pepir .. Of gyloffre & of gingere. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xxvi. 98 (Harl. MS.) To fede or to pasture him with pappe.

b. *spec.* To feed (cattle) by letting them graze on a pasture; to lead or put to pasture.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxvii. 84 Alle suche labourers that trauaylen .. in pasturynge of beestes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xii. 14 [The country] pastoureth in the valley a great number of oxen. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. xxi. 33 Here Uzziah pastured his cattel. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. III. (1869) I. 231 The land is manured .. by pasturing the cattle upon it. 1877 BRYANT *Sella* 332 Whose flocks Were pastured on the borders of her stream.

transf. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 103 The coach leaves W. at five .. and one must breakfast .. at .. four, .. the passengers being pastured gregariously.

†c. *intr.* To afford pasture. *Obs. rare.*

1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 156 That the place might pasture the better for their young Cattle.

3. *trans.* (Of sheep or cattle) To graze upon (herbage, grass-land), to eat down; (of persons) to put sheep or cattle on (grass-land, etc.) to graze.

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 § 10 They shall permitte .. the .. lessees .. to manure and pasture the saide quillettes. 1550 SIR R. BOWES in Hodgson *Hist. Northumbld.* (1828) III. II. 211 Theire Cattell doe pasture & eate the said ground. 1604 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 435 No man shall pasture the stubbell while the corne is upon the ground. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 68 Do not mow it, but pasture it every summer. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 178 The plains .. were pastured short and bare by the endless herds of game.

Hence **Pa·stured** *ppl. a.*; **Pa·sturing** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the verb, also *concr.* pasturage, pasture-land; **Pa·sturing** *ppl. a.*, grazing.

1552 HULOET, *Pastured, *pastus*. 1777 R. POTTER *Æschylus* I. 28 Thy woes, beneath the sacred shade Of Asia's pastur'd forests. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Ecl.* v. 24 None .. their pastured oxen did lead, .. to drink of the cold clear rivulet. 1538 ELYOT, *Pastio, onis*, *pasturinge, or fedinge of catell. 1759 T. SMITH *Jrnl.* (1849) 273 A fruitfull summer, especially in pasturing and hay. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s. v. *Pasture-land*, An increase of fertility is produced .. by the pasturing of lands with sheep. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1109 The Indian Herdsman shunning heate .. tends his *pasturing Herds. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 183 A wholesome and acceptable food for every kind of pasturing animal.

Pa·sturer. *rare.* [f. prec. vb. + -ER 1.] One who pastures cattle, a herdsman or grazier.

1558 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1598) I. 327 The people .. are all men of warre, and pasturers of cattel. 1619 SIR J. SEMPILL *Sacrilege Handled* App. 38 Will any man say, that this one, or all Pharisees, were labourers or Pasturers? 1904 C. EDWARDS *Hammurabi Code* 69 If a man hire a pasturer for cattle and sheep.

Pasty (pa·sti, pē·sti), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **pastee, paste**, 4–6 **pastey**, 5 **-eye, -ay**, 5–7 **pastie**, 6 **-ye**, 5– **pasty.** [ME. *pastee*, a. OF. *pastée*, adj. of ppl. form (L. type **pastāta*), from Rom. *pasta* PASTE, i. e. something made of or with paste. OF. had also the corresp. masc. *pasté* (L. type **pastātum*), whence perh. ME. *pasté*.]

A pie, consisting usually of venison or other meat seasoned and enclosed in a crust of pastry, and baked without a dish; a meat-pie.

a 1300 *Land Cokayne* 54 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 157 Al of pasteiis beþ þe walles, Of fleis, of fisse, and rich met. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 644 Bred an chese, butere and milk, Pastees and flaunes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's Prol.* 22 Many a pastee hastow laten blood. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 208 And bad ordeine for here mete Tuo Pastes. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 490 Venesoun bake, .. Kut it in þe pastey. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxiii. 325 Botelles of wyne .. and pastyes of samonde, troutes, and eyls. 1659–60 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Jan., The venison pasty was palpable beef, which was not handsome. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 17 May, Bakers .. with cakes, loaves, pasties. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 432 A pasty of game and a flagon of hock. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Barbara* xliii. 295, I sold my comforter to Billy Blake for a whortleberry pasty.

†b. ? A confection: cf. PASTE *sb.* 1 b. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. cxvii. (Bodl. MS.) Of þis serpente Vipera beth made pasties þat beþ icleped Crosisti tiriaci of þe whiche is made triacle þat remedy aȝens venym.

c. *Comb.*, as *pasty-crust, -lid, -maker, -wench.*

1311 *Letter Bk. D City of London* lf. 133 b, Ricardus filius Gregorii le Pastemakere attachiatus .. pro eo quod indictatur in Warda de Bisshoppesgate quod ipse est noctivagus. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 631 Open þe pastey lid. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 14 Beware of .. pies and pasticrustes and all vnleuened breade. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* iv. (1636) 27 Hard crusts, and Pasticrusts, doe engender adust choller. 1631 *Celestina* xv. 166 That old pasty-wench.

Pasty (pē·sti), *a.* [f. PASTE *sb.* + -Y.] Like or resembling paste; of the consistence, appearance, or colour of paste; *esp.* of the complexion: pale and dull.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* II. vii. § 13. 197 Supposing that the Soul's Centre of perception .. could be .. seated in such dull pasty Matter as the Pith of the Brain is. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 185 A soft pasty substance. 1864 H. AINSWORTH *John Law* III. iii. (1881) 163 His fat, pasty face. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 193 Little cavities .. formed by the disengagement of gas or vapour when the matter is in a pasty condition. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 388 A white pasty fur on the tongue is looked upon as a sign of atony and weakness. *fig.* 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Apr. 2 His pasty sophistries concerning prison discipline.

b. Of or pertaining to paste jewellery.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. x, A pasty sort of glitter.

c. *Comb.*, as *pasty-faced* adj.

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* I. D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 10 You pasty-footed Rascalls. 1878 E. YATES *Wrecked in Port* vi. 51 Fat, pasty-faced, straight-haired.

Pastyme, Pasuolan, Paswax, obs. ff. PASTIME, PASSEVOLANT, PAXWAX.

Pat (pæt), *sb.*[1] Also 5 **patte**, 7–8 **patt.** [Late ME. *pat, patte*, was prob. onomatopœic, as an instinctive expression of the action by 'vocal gesture'. The later uses are to a great extent nouns of action from PAT *v.*[1] in its various applications.]

I. The action.

1. A stroke or blow with a flat or blunt surface. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

(Perh. formed anew from the vb. in 17th c.)

c 1400 *Laud Troy-bk.* 8841 He gaff hem aȝeyn suche pattis That thei fel doun as dede cattis. *Ibid.* 16777 Sche ȝaff him certis suche a pat That doun to grounde he fel flat. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1241 Syr Egyllamowre turnyd hys swerde flatt, And gafe hys sone soche a patte, That to the erthe he ys gone. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. v. 66 The flat hand of Rhetorick .. rather gives pats than blows. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* IV. i, Hit her a pat for me there. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Fam. Ep. to J. B. Esq.* Poems (1790) 207 He .. would not for the World rebuke, Beyond a pat, the schoolboy Duke. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* s.v., A pat .. is .. the punishment inflicted by a pedagogue on the palm of unruly boys. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* s. v., Hares and rabbits when caught .. are .. killed by a pat on the poll.

2. a. A stroke or tap with a flat surface, so as to flatten or smooth.

Mod. Give the earth a pat with your trowel.

b. *spec.* A gentle stroke or tap with the hand or fingers, esp. as a caress, or in expression of soothing or approbation. Also *fig.*

c 1804 LADY HAMILTON in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 241 Sir William .. never got even a pat on the back. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 214 She .. frequently gave him gentle pats with her hand. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. iv, To give him a kiss and a pat or two on the cheek. 1881 DORAN *Drury Lane* II. 213 A pat on the head from a master's hand is the supreme delight of the ever-faithful dog. 1898 QUILLER-COUCH *Stevenson's St. Ives* 306 A word of approbation—a little pat on the back, as I may say.

II. That which is formed by patting.

3. A small mass of some soft substance (*e.g.* butter), formed or shaped by patting.

1754 WHITAKER in *World* No. 83. III. 116 He has produced a clap of thunder which blew out a candle .. with a flash of lightening which made an impression on a pat of butter. 1788 COWPER *Let.* (*Sotheby's Catal.* (1897) 29 Apr. 20), One ounce of Castile soap scraped fine .. with as much honey as will bring it to a consistency for rolling into pills. Liquorice powder is very proper to dust the patts with while forming it into pills. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* iii, The butter is served up in such very diminutive pats. 1891 LD. HORHOUSE in *Law Times Rep.* LXV. 562/2 Butterine .. was made up into pats and sold from the retail shop.

b. *transf.* Something of the shape and size, or appearance, of a pat of butter (or the like).

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1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 93 Both volumes richly bound and lettered, with the Jawleyford crests studded down the backs, and an immense pat of arms plastered on the side. 1888 C. F. WOOLSON in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 776/1 It was raining..in torrents, with great pats of water coming over, almost like stones.

III. The sound. (Cf. PAD *sb.*5)

4. The sound made by striking lightly with something flat; *esp.* that made by a light foot in walking or running; hence, rate of walking or running, pace.

1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. vi. 219 The least Noise is enough to disturb the Operation of his Brain...The Patt of a shittle Cock, or the creaking of a Jack will do his Business. 1833 T. HOOK *Widow & Marquess* vii, Up hill and down hill..all at the same pat. 1889 MRS. OLIPHANT *Poor Gentleman* xvi. I. 295 No sound but..the pat of those footsteps which scarcely touched the ground.

b. Reduplicated, to express repetition.

1876 J. SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* xvii, The peculiar wooden-sounding pat-pat of a lady's fashionable boot. 1899 WERNER *Capt. of Locusts* 67 The pat-pat of bare feet on the matting.

Pat (pæt), *sb.*2 [Abbreviation of the Christian name *Patrick*.] A nickname for an Irishman; cf. PADDY. Hence **Pa·tess**, an Irishwoman.

1825 SCOTT *Let. to Morritt* 3 Aug. in *Lockhart*, The habit of the more youthful Pats and Patesses is decent and comely. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. iv, Here's fun! let the Pats have it about the ears.

‖ **Pát, paut** (pāt), *sb.*3 [Hindī *pāt* leaf, indigo plant, jute.] An East Indian name for a. Jute fibre; b. The leafy part of the indigo-plant, as cut off a foot from the ground, and made into bundles for delivery.

1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 235 Specimen of Paper from Paut fibre. 1881 JAS. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 798/2 Importations of the substance [jute] had been made at earlier times under the name of *pát*, an East Indian native term by which the fibre continued to be spoken of in England till the early years of the 19th century.

Pat (pæt), *v.*1 [Related to PAT *sb.*1, and perh. directly formed from it in senses 1 and 2.]

†**1.** *trans.* To cause (something) to strike or hit *upon* any surface; to throw (something) *upon* anything so as to strike it. *Obs. rare.*

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XII. 508 Like haylestones from a tyled house, or as a man should pat Small stones vppon a dromslets head.

2. To hit, to strike, properly with a flat or blunt implement; also, to drive or impel by so striking, as a ball with the hand. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

In later use, perh. ironical from 5.

1592 R. TURNBULL *Exp. St. James* 196 Thus was the pryde of Goliah resisted, when..David..with his sling stone patted him on the pate. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 166 One takes a sticke, and pats the Irish man on the pate, another..pricks him behinde with a pinne. *a* 1825 *Jew's Daughter* i. in Child *Ballads* v. (1888) 251/1 And all the boys and girls to-day Do play at pat the ball. *Ibid.* ii, They patted it into the Jew's garden. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.*, *Pat on the poll*, phr., to kill by a blow such as would dislocate the neck.

3. *intr.* To tap or beat lightly (*upon* any surface).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XII. i. 358 To heare the showers of raine to pat drop by drop, and rattle over his head upon the leaves. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 63 It is Childrens sport, to proue whether they can rub vpon their Brest with one hand, and pat vpon their Fore-head with another. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 447 Patting upon the Face of the Letter where it Hangs, with the Balls of the Fingers. 1861 G. F. BERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* xxi. 349 Asked them who could 'pat' as an accompaniment to a dance and song. 1902 J. S. PHILLIMORE *Poems, Rain at Naples*, On dusty road and tree Drops, kicking up the faint smells where they pat.

4. *trans.* To strike (something) more or less gently with a flat surface, so as to flatten or smooth; to flatten down by such action.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* xii. (1664) 127 The Hyacinth ..patted down to the Earth with suddain drops of Rain. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 67 Cover the loose ground about the tree, and pat it smooth with the back of your spade. 1801 in *Southey's Thalaba* III. Notes, Wks. 1838 IV. 111 After they have kneaded the cake..they pat it a little. 1901 H. MCHUGH *John Henry* 48 Clara Jane..patted her hat-pins and grabbed her gloves.

b. *Brickmaking.* To remove the rough edge of (green bricks) with a stamper.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

5. *esp.* To strike or clap gently with the inner surface of the fingers, esp. as an expression of approbation, encouragement, soothing, or sympathy; hence *fig.* to express such feeling to (any one), esp. in *to pat on the back*.

[1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* II. i, We love to get our mistresses ..and let them go a little way; and .. to pat them back again.] 1714 BYROM *Phœbe* v. in *Spect.* No. 603 Phœbe..to my dog said, Come hither, poor Fellow, and patted his Head. 1791 R. CUMBERLAND *Observer* No. 143. V. 198 'Brava!' quoth he, patting the neck of his mule. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* xiii, The child patted Caroline's cheek, played with her hair. 1821 *Examiner* 770/1 Thus is the already inflated faction patted up against the irritated majority. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 363 She [Elizabeth] patted handsome young squires on the neck when they knelt to kiss her hand. 1884 *Chr. Commw.* 14 Feb. 424/3 We..pat every man on the back who has the courage of his convictions.

6. *intr.* To tap or strike lightly so as to produce a characteristic sound; *esp.* to walk or run with a light step emitting such sound. Cf. PAD *v.*1 2. Also reduplicated, *pat-pat*.

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 135 A humming of mixed voices, and patting feet was heard. 1767 E. JERNINGHAM *Alicia* ix, She fondly cried—Oh that is he! While patted fast her heart. 1801 BLOOMFIELD *Rural T., Fakenham Ghost* vi, A short quick step she hears Come patting close behind. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* IV. 91 It makes a body shiver to hear you pat-patting in those tiny slippers. 1889 *Spectator* 2 Nov., A small, white dog pats along..we can hear the beat of the four light paws upon the country-road.

b. *trans.* To beat with light-sounding steps.

1798 LANDOR *Gebir* VII. 205 When ye heard My feet in childhood pat the palace-floor.

7. The vb. stem used advb. or as an interj.

1681 OTWAY *Soldiers Fort.* v. i, What's that upon the Stairs?..Hist, hark, pat, pat, pat. 1801 BLOOMFIELD *Rural T., Fakenham Ghost* xiii, Still on, pat, pat, the Goblin went, As it had done before. *a* 1849 HOLMES *Spectre Pig* xxii, Little mincing feet were heard Pat, pat along the floor.

Hence **Pa·tting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Marchis*, .. a path beaten out by often patting, or treading. 1726–31 WALDRON *Descr. Isle Man* (1865) 65 Smiles, pattings on the cheek, and all the marks of a most sincere and tender passion. 1727 GAY *Fables* L. xiii. 22 He stands, To feel the praise of patting hands. 1885 L. MALET *Col. Enderby's Wife* (ed. 3) II. III. vi. 44 She .. slowly settled her mantle into its place, with sundry dainty pattings and smoothings.

†**Pat,** *v.*2 *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PAT *adv.*] *trans.* To bring out 'pat'.

1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* B j b, *Mansipulus*. By the gods how vngraciously the vicksen she chatteth. *Mansipula*. And he euen as knauishly my answer he patteth.

Pat (pæt), *adv.* and *a.* Also 6 **patte**, 7 **patt**. [app. closely related to PAT *sb.*1, *v.*1: perh. immediately from the vb. stem, as in the expressions *to fall crash, come pop, go bang*, etc. A frequent early use was to *hit pat*, as if to hit with a pat, i. e. with a flat blow; hence with *fall, lie, come*, etc.

The predicative use (sense 2) was in origin adverbial; cf. *to lie pat, come pat, be pat*; but after *be* it had the same function as an adj. in the predicate; hence the transition to the attrib. or adj. use (sense 3), at first after a sb. was easy.]

1. *adv.* In a way that hits, and does not miss its object or aim; in a manner that fits or agrees to a nicety with the purpose or occasion; so as exactly to suit the purpose; appositely, aptly; in the very nick of time, opportunely; so as to be ready for any occasion, readily, promptly.

1578 WHETSTONE *1st Pt. Promos & Cass.* IV. vi, I chaunst to light on one, Hyt me as pat as a pudding Pope Ione. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 296 When I heard my Physition so pat to hit my disease. 1581 *Confl. Consc.* II. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 62, I will pay them home pat. 1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 6 b, Haue not I hit your meaning patte in this comparison? 1592 GREENE *Art Conny-Catch.* III. Wks. (Grosart) X. 151 Seeing things fadge so pat to his purpose. 1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 52 If they will hit the nayle on the head pat. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iii. 74 Now I might do it pat, now he is praying. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xxi. (1840) 218 An unhappy nation whose heads lie pat for every one's hands to hit. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 176 Camden..seems .. to have lighted pat upon the place. 1665–6 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Feb., I came just pat to be a godfather. 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry* 61 And here a simile comes pat in. 1882 MRS. RIDDELL *Pr. Wales's Garden-Party* 259 He .. had the whole story pat enough.

2. *predicatively*: as *adv.* or *adj.* (as in 1 or 3).

1638 WILKINS *New World* v. (1707) 41 Whose Words are more pat to the purpose. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 80 A passage..very pat to his purpose. 1710 in Hearne *Collect.* 7 Mar. (O. H. S.) II. 355 A Mitre may be pat to his Mind. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 124 To tell a rather broad story out of Joe Miller, that was pat to the purpose. 1903 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Oct. 482 He has pat .. the denunciations of sacerdotalism with which the same deputed ones will attack the Church of England.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* That comes or lies exactly to the purpose; exactly suitable or to the purpose, apposite, apt; ready or suitable for the occasion, opportune. (Said esp. of things spoken.)

1646 J. HALL *Poems, To young Authour*, With phansies queint and gay expressions pat. 1648 'MERCURIUS PRAGMATICUS' *Plea for King* 3 Having a pat occasion offered them. *a* 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1687) I. Serm. xiv. 195 Sometimes it [facetiousness] lieth in pat allusion to a known story. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 47 Concerning .. these Winds, perhaps some others may give patter Guesses than my self. 1788 COWPER *Pity for Africans* 18 A story so pat, you may think it is coined. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. ii, Backing his opinion with a score of pat sentences from Greek and Roman authorities.

b. *Pat hand* (in the game of Poker): see quot.

1889 FARMER *Americanisms, Pat Hand* (in poker), an original hand not likely to be improved by drawing, such as full, straight, flush, or pairs. 1903 *Architect* 24 Apr., Suppl. 28/2 Anybody's liable to play a pat hand too strong.

Pat, obs. f. PATE; var. PATTE; dial. f. POT; obs. or dial. pa. t. of PUT.

Pat-a-cake. The first words of a nursery rime, said or chanted to accompany the action of patting or gently clapping together the child's hands; hence, the game which the nurse plays with the child in doing this.

A usual form of the rime is: 'Pat a cake, pat a cake, baker's man! Bake me a cake as fast as you can, Shape it and prick it, and mark it with [B], And put it in the oven for [Baby] and me!'

1897 LD. TENNYSON *Life Tennyson* I. xviii. 371 [He] would play pat-a-cake with them.

Hence **Pat-a-cake** *v.*, *nonce-wd.*, to superintend or direct any one's action as the nurse does the baby's hands in this game.

1874 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* ii. 42, I can be contrary. I don't like to be pat-a-caked.

‖ **Pata·che.** Forms: (6 **pataxo**, 6–8 **patacho**), 7–8 **patach, petach, pattache**, 6– **patache**. [F. *patache* (pata·ʃ), or Sp. *patache* (pătă·tʃe), in Pg. *patacho*, †*pataxo*, It. *palacchia, patascia, palazzio*, Du. and Ger. *patas*; of uncertain origin.]

†**1.** A small ship used for communication between the vessels of a fleet; an advice-boat. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1589 GREENE *Span. Masq.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 274 Hee had in his Fleete, of Gallions, Hulkes, Pataches, Zabres, Galeasses, and Gallies 130. 1596 in *Cecil Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 61 By the help of two patachoes which they had with them, they took a small English bark. *Ibid.* 62 Patacheoes. 1598 W. PHILLIP *Linschoten* 192/2 Other smal ships Pataxos, y^t came to serue as messengers from place to place. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* III. vii. (1821) 551 There was a Spanish patach landed the night before. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 98/3 A Genouese Petach is arrived here with Oyls. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 729/2, 6 *Patacho's* or Yachts. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. iii. 20 A Patache of twenty guns. 1887 R. WELFORD *Hist. Newcastle* III. 321 The St. Peter, a Spanish patache,..entered the harbour of the Tyne.

2. *transf.* A small kind of public conveyance used in France.

1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 20 Little country carriages ..called pataches (which in general are nothing more than a cart covered with leather, like a cabriolet).

†**Patacoo·n.** *Obs.* Also 6 **patachine**, 7 **patagon**, 7 **pattacoone, -coon.** [a. Sp. *patacon*, in It. *pataccone*, also *patacchina*, a. Pg. *patacão*, augment. of *pataca* piece of eight, dollar.] A Portuguese and Spanish silver coin, worth, in the 17th c., about 4*s.* 8*d.* English.

1584 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1811) II. 411 There is also a sort of siluer money, which they call Patachines and is worth 6 Tangas. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 31 Unless souldiers would be contented to take cloves and peppercorns for patacoons and pistolls. 1665 G. TURNBULL *Diary* (S. H. S.) 315 We hired two wagons for 10 patagons. 1679 OATES *Narr. Popish Plot* 5 The Letter..was carried by a special messenger, for which he had 10 Pattacoones. 1749 *Wealth Gt. Britain* 30 The Dutch oblige themselves to pay..800,000 patacoons.

‖ **Patagium** (pætā·dʒəi·ŏm). *Zool.* Pl. **-ia.** [med.L., from ancient L. *patagium* a gold edging or border on a Roman lady's tunic = Gr. πατάγειον.]

a. A fold of skin or membrane extending along the side of the body of certain flying mammals and reptiles, capable of expansion so as to act as a parachute; the wing-membrane of a bat or similar animal. **b.** *Ornith.* The fold or integument occupying the angle between the upper arm and the forearm of birds. **c.** *Entom.* The name for each of a pair of processes or appendages on the pronotum and thorax of certain Lepidoptera.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 368 *Patagia*...Two corneous scales observable in Lepidoptera, fixed on each side of the trunk, just behind the head, and covered with a long tuft of hair. *Ibid.* IV. 381 The patagia or tippets that adorn their evanescent thorax. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 374 An expanded flying membrane or 'patagium'. 1899 *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* VI. 311 The patagia..are of some interest in connection with the question of wing-like appendages on the prothorax of Palaeozoic insects, and they have been considered by some writers to be the equivalents of true wings. *Ibid.* 312 These appendages are frequently erroneously called patagia, but have also been called scapulae, pterygodes, paraptera, and shoulder-tufts, or shoulder-lappets.

Hence **Patagial** (pătē·dʒiăl) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or connected with a patagium; **Pata·giate** *a.*, formed into or furnished with a patagium.

1887 *Science* 5 Aug. 71/1 Dorsal View of the Patagial Muscles of a Woodpecker. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 607 Garrod devoted much labour to the elucidation of these patagial muscles. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Patagiate.

†**Pa·tagon.** *Obs.* [a. Sp. *patagon* large clumsy foot.] A member of a tribe of South American Indians, whence Patagonia received its name.

1579 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1812) IV. 257. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 211 A Pagan (a proud Infidell, A Patagon, that tasted nought so well As Israel's bloud). 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 75 The famous Patagons whom some Authers avouch to be eight or ten feet high..: However .. the tallest among them was not above six Foot high. 1773 JOHNSON *Hebrides, Ostig in Sky*, If we have not searched the Magellanick regions, let us however forbear to people them with Patagons. [1871 G. C. MUSTERS *At Home w. Patagonians* 162 Hide overshoes are worn besides, and the footprints thus made are really large enough to convey the idea of giants' feet, and partly explain the term 'Patagon', or large feet, applied to these Indians by the Spanish discoverers.]

Patagon, obs. form of PATACOON.

Patagonian (pætăgō·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [See PATAGON and -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Patagonia or its inhabitants (see B); hence, formerly, † Gigantic, huge, immense.

1767 *Jrnl. Byron's Voy. rd. World* 24 + 5 The Patagonian system of education is quite gymnastic. 1786 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Farew. Odes R. Acad.* viii. 26 This year, of picture, Mister West Is quite a Patagonian maker. 1818 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* II. 101 Seeing a number of ants carrying off a Patagonian centipede. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvii. 202 Their numbers were not as great, nor their size as Patagonian as some of us had been disposed to fancy.

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B. *sb.* A South American Indian of a race inhabiting southern Patagonia, said to be the tallest known people (their stature, however, being much exaggerated by 17th and 18th c. travellers and romancers); hence, *fig.* † a giant, a gigantic specimen.

1767 *Jrnl. Byron's Voy. rd. World* 24+15 A petty Patagonian, not seven and a half feet high. 1786 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Boswell* 63 Two huge Patagonian pockets.. Which Patagonians.. Would fairly both his Dictionaries hold. 1871 G. C. MUSTERS (*title*) At Home with the Patagonians.

Patail, obs. form of PATEL.

Patamar(e, Patan(d : see PATTAMAR, PATTEN.

‖ **Patana** (pa·tăna). Also *erron.* **patena, -ina.** [Sinhalese *patana*, f. Skr. *pat* to descend, fall.] A glade in the jungle-covered mountainous districts of Ceylon, usually with sloping sides.

1854 BAKER *Rifle & Hound in Ceylon* viii. 218 Instead of taking across the patinas (plains), she [the elk] doubled back to an immense pathless jungle. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. 24 These verdant openings to which the natives have given the name of patenas generally occur about the middle elevation of the hills. 1880 MRS. E. H. EDWARDS *Pesazi* in *Macm. Mag.* No. 253. 79 In a small store standing alone on the patina.

Patant, obs. f. PATENT. **Patararo, -r(r)ero,** obs. var. PEDRERO, a small gun.

Patarin, -ene (pæ·tarin, -rīn), *sb.* and *a.* Also 9 **Paterin(e.** [ad. med.L. pl. *Patarīnī, Patarēnī*, F. *Patarin, Paterin* (13th c. in Littré), commonly understood to be derived from *Pattaria*, name of a low quarter of Milan (see Du Cange s. v. *Paterini*), or to be identical with It. *pat(ɪ)arino* 'a Porter or day-labourer, a base mecanicall fellow' (Florio 1611), which had prob. the same origin.]

A. *sb.* A name which began to be applied at Milan in the middle of the 11th century to the deacon Arialdi and his followers who opposed the marriage of priests; also applied in the 12th c. and later to the Albigenses, Cathari, and others; and generally employed as a term of opprobrium, identified with Manichæan, etc.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Albigenses*, They were also known by various other names; as..Arnoldists, Cathari, Patarins, Publicans,.. Passagers, etc. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VI. iii. III. 63 The Lombard Clergy affected to treat their adversaries as Paterines or Manicheans. 1855 *Ibid.* IX. viii. IV. 189 In the twelfth century Manicheism is rampant... Everywhere are Puritans, Paterines, Populars. 1867 H. C. LEA *Sacerdot. Celibacy* 221 The meetings of Landolfo and Arialdo [at Milan 1044] were held in a spot called Pataria, whence they soon became known as Paterins—a term which for centuries continued to be of fearful import as synonymous with Manicheans.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Patarins.

Hence **Pa·tarinism,** the doctrine of the Patarins.

1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VI. iii. III. 84 The lowest rabble, infected with Paterinism,.. furtively placed female ornaments in the chambers of priests.

† **Pata·rt.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *patart, patard*, med.L. *patardus, patarus* (Du Cange).] A former coin of Flanders, Picardy, etc.: see quots.

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* III. 85 b, A Proclamation made, that no Butcher shoulde sell a pounde of the best Beefe aboue a patart. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Patart*, a Low-countrey coyn worth a *Sol tournois*, or the Stiver. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Patart*, a Dutch coin, five whereof amount to six pence. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Coins*, Flemish Coins..those of copper, patards. *Ibid.*, Patard or penny.

‖ **Patas** (patā·). [F. *patas*, from a dialect of Senegal.] The red monkey (*Cercopithecus patas*) of West Africa.

1745 *New Collect. Voy.* (Astley) II. 68 The Sieur Brue, on his anchoring at Tuabo [in 1698], found a new kind of monkeys, of so lively a red, that they seemed painted..The Negros call them Patas. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. VII. i. 505. 1790 BEWICK *Quadrupeds* (1824) 466 The Patas, or Red Monkey,..inhabits the same country [Guinea, Congo, &c.]. 1893 *Royal Nat. Hist.* (Lydekker) I. 98 The West African patas, or red monkey, from Senegambia.

Patata, obs. f. BATATA, POTATO.

Patavinity (pætăvi·nĭti). [ad. L. *patavīnitās*, f. *Patavīn-us* of or pertaining to *Patavium*, now Padua, the birth-place of the Roman historian Livy.] The dialectal characteristics of Patavium or Padua, as shown in Livy's writings; hence *gen.* Provincialism in style; also an instance of this, a provincial word or usage. (Cf. PADUANISM.)

1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* P iij b, Find Solœcismes in Tullie, and I know not what Patauinitie in Livie. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2) s. v., Livy was censured by Asinius for Patavinity in his writings, by which was meant that he had too much used the phrases or affectations of Padua, and neglected those of Rome. 1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 54 None of the critics could make out what Livy's Patavinity is. *a* 1814 J. RAMSAY *Scot. & Scotsmen in 18th C.* (1888) II. xvi. 544 If a few Patavinities in phraseology or pronunciation..escaped them. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 140 Such critics as those who exulted over the Patavinity of the Roman historian.

Pataxo, Patayn, obs. ff. PATACHE, PATTEN.

Pat-ball (pæ·tˌbǭl). [f. PAT *v.*1 + BALL *sb.*1] The game of rounders.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* VII. (1783) I. 96, I might go home, and play at pat-ball with my sister. 1891 F. W. NEWMAN *Cdl. Newman* 3 We had cricket and rounders,.. patball and trapball,..and multiform games of marbles. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 May 3/1 Facetious Undergrad (at tennis, to his partner): Our opponent isn't much good at pat-ball, I take it.

Patch (pætʃ), *sb.*1 Forms: 4 **pacche,** 4–6 **patche,** 5 **pahche, pacch,** 5–6 **pache, pachch(e,** 6– **patch.** [ME. *pacche, patche*, of unascertained origin. If native, its OE. form would be **pæcce.*

Some have conjectured an earlier **platche*, with subsequent loss of *l*, comparing mod.Sc. PLATCH, q. v., but for this there is no evidence. Ger. dial. *patsche* puddle, mire, 'mess', also instrument of striking, hand, *patschen* to splash, dabble, dash, clap, tap, suits the form but not the sense.]

1. A piece of cloth, leather, wood, metal, or other material put or fastened on to mend a hole or rent in something, or to strengthen a weak place.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* ii. 21 No man seweth a pacche [1388 patche] of rude..clothe to an old clothe. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 17172 A garnement..Wych she wered vp-on hyr bak: Gret noumbre ther-on I tolde Off cloutys and off pachchys olde. 1481 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 320 A brasen krocke of ij galons and more, a pache clowted in the brem wt laten. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 32 As patches set vpon a little breach, Discredite more..Then did the fault before it was so patch'd. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 294 A foul coat full of patches. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 152 The hole and the patch should be commensurate. 1875 HELPS *Ess., Pract. Wisd.* 6 To prefer a good open visible rent to a time-serving patch. 1898 *Sun* 23 Mar. 4/1 The 'patch' included in the 'ordinary [bicycle] outfit' is by no means large enough for an ordinary burst.

b. A piece of court-plaster or the like put over a wound or scar.

1591 LODGE *Catharos* (Hunter. Cl.) 6 Better to weare patches on my cloake, than to beare the patch on my head. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. i. 93 Patches will I get vnto these cudgeld scarres. 1875 HAZLITT *Dodsley's Plays* XI. 140 *note*, Feesimple alludes also to the patch on the face of Tearchaps.

c. A pad or piece of cloth worn to protect an injured eye.

1598 CHAPMAN *Blind Beggar* Wks. 1873 I. 10 Though he.. want an eye, Wearing a veluet patch upon the same. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3847/4 [He] had a Patch on his right Eye. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Fire & Ale* ix, Over the horse's left eye was a patch, To keep it from burning the manger. *a* 1901 BESANT *Five Years' Tryst*, etc. (1902) 221 You can change your face,..put a patch over one eye.

d. A piece of cloth sewn upon a garment as an ornament, badge, etc.

1898 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 6/3 Spots..such as black silk on scarlet velvet, black or coffee-brown on blue, pale blue on green...These 'patches' are now the very height of the fashion. 1900 *Ibid.* 22 Aug. 5/1 One juvenile wearer of the 'patch', belonging to H.M.S. Aurora, was in the thick of the fire carrying messages to and fro.

e. *Not a patch on* (*colloq.*), in no way comparable to, nowhere near.

1860 READE *Cloister & H.* XXXVII, He is not a patch on you for looks. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xii. 85 A fine handsome-looking young man,..but not a patch upon his father. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Dec. 779 The adventures with savages..and so on, are, to speak familiarly, not a patch upon the adventures which Captain Mayne Reid would have made out of the same materials. 1889 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Feb. 10/1 We have some strange weather in England..but it is doubtful whether we are a patch upon Australia. On December 6 the thermometer in many places there fell over 40 deg. within six hours.

2. A small piece of black silk or court-plaster, often of fanciful shape, worn on the face either to hide a fault, or, more usually, to show off the complexion by contrast. (Fashionable, esp. among women, in 17th and 18th centuries; cf. PATCH-BOX.)

1592 LYLY *Midas* III. ii, *Licio.* Take Masticke else. *Pet.* Mastick's a patch. Masticke does many a foole's face catch. 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* V. 220 Blacke patches are worne, Some for pride, some to stay the Rhewme, and Some to hide the scab. 1611 COTGR., *Moucheron*, .. the little blacke patch thats glued by Masticke, etc., on the faces of many. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Bro.* III. v, Your black patches you wear variously, Some cut like stars, some in half moons, some lozenges. *c* 1706 PRIOR *Phillis's Age* 6 Her patches, paint, and jewels on. 1725 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Town Ecl., Saturday* 49 Hours..pass'd in deep debate, How curls should fall, or where a patch to place. 1876 PLANCHÉ *Cycl. Costume* I. 388. 1897 RHOSCOMYL *White Rose Arno* 23 The patch that lent piquancy to the cheek of beauty.

3. A portion of any surface markedly different in appearance or character from what is around it; a large or irregular spot.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 118 Reward not thy sheepe (when ye take off his cote) With twitchis and patches, as brode as a grote. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3745/4 A Patch near the Flank on the near Side [on a horse]. 1810 *Edin. Rev.* XVII. 196 Those detached and unmeaning patches of different colours, which compose what opticians call an *anamorphosis*. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* II. i. (1875) 50 The sky will not come right..it is all spots and patches. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 818 The Surf-Duck..with a white patch on the crown and another on the nape.

b. A small piece or area of undefined shape, of ground, or of anything lying or growing on it.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. IV. (1877) I. 98 In..Buckinghamshire..there is a piece of Hartfordshire..this patch is not aboue three miles in length, and two in breadth. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. iv. 18 We go to gain a little patch of ground That hath in it no profit but the name. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* II. iii. (1699) 154 Why doth he content himself with some patch of the Earth, when he may be Lord of the whole Heavens? 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistress* V, A patch so green, On which the tribe their gambols do display. 1807 WORDSW. *Wh. Doe Ryl.* IV. 66 Like a patch of April snow. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. XXVI. IV. 35 Patches of cultivable soil. 1894 HOWELLS *Trav. fr. Altruria* 103 The chief crop was hay, with here and there a patch of potatoes or beans.

c. An area of floating pieces of ice, joining and overlapping one another, of more or less circular or polygonal form.

1817 SCORESBY *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 531/1 If it assume a circular or polygonal form, the name of patch is applied. 1820 *Ibid.* II. 1324 A *patch* is a collection of drift or bay-ice of a circular or polygonal form. In point of magnitude, a pack corresponds with a field, and a patch with a floe. 1850 *Natural Phenomena* 106 If the field [of ice] is broken up into a number of pieces, none of which are more than forty or fifty yards across, the whole is called a *pack*; if the pieces are broad they are called a *patch*; and when long and narrow a *stream*.

d. *Anat.* and *Path.* A small well-defined area of the skin, etc. distinct in colour or appearance.

Peyer's, Peyerian patches, the agminate glands in the small intestine.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 153 In other cases, there are many circular gangrenous patches, on the surface of the intestines. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 132 As the patch expands, the centre of it gradually assumes the natural colour of the skin. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 839/1 Each Peyerian patch consists of but a single layer of gland-vesicles. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 226 It undergoes a process of division whereby it is converted into the embryonic patch or cicatricula. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 296 A patch of softening was found in each hemisphere.

4. A piece of cloth sewed together with others of varying shape, size, and colour to form patch-work or to adorn a garment.

a 1529 SKELTON *Bowge of Courte* 358 His cote was checked with patches rede and blewe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 424 The other two..had as it were sowed together certen fragmentes and patches. 1608 EARLE *Microcosm., Pot-poet* (Arb.) 45 His Verses are like his clothes, miserable Cento's and patches. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. XIX. (1695) 400 A pie-bald Livery of coarse Patches and borrowed Shreds.

5. A small scrap, piece, or remnant of anything.

a 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* 3 A lytell ragge of rethorike..A pece or a patche of philosophy. 1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 81 They reade but patches out of other mens notes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 102 A King of shreds and patches. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 9 And fills up the time with ..some..patch of poetry. 1782 MME. D'ARBLAY *Lett., to Mrs. Thrale* Apr., This letter is written by scraps and patches. 1835 ARNOLD *Let.* in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1845) I. 435 Much of ancient history consists apparently of patches put together..without any redaction.

6. Applied to various things suggesting a patch (sense 1) in the way they are fastened, or in shape or size, or otherwise: **a.** The operculum of a periwinkle; **b.** A greased piece of cloth, leather, or other material used as the wadding for a rifle-ball; **c.** 'A projection on the top of the muzzle in some guns, doing away with the effect of dispart in laying' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); **d.** *Printing*: A piece of thin paper used to fill up low places in the impression; = OVERLAY *sb.* 2; **e.** 'A small square of thick leather sometimes used in the grinding of small tools to press the work on the stone, in order to protect the fingers from abrasion' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. IX. 279 We find the mouth of its [periwinkle's] shell closed by a horny organ called the *patch*. 1835–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 439 Something that will go down the throat like a greased patch down a smooth rifle. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 375 The use of patches..on the score of protecting the ball, and also cleansing the tube. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 93/2 [These] contained balls and patches, two sharp clasp-knives, a compass, flint and steel.

7. Patch-up [f. the phrase *to patch up*: see PATCH *v.*] An act of patching up, or repairing in an imperfect fashion.

1819 *Metropolis* III. 178 He is returned from a patch up abroad. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Dec. 1/3 We must avoid any speedy patch-up which would bring us to another letter of resignation twelve months hence. 1901 MISS E. HOBHOUSE *ibid.* 19 June 9/1 It is all only a miserable patch-up on a great ill.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: † **patch-coat,** a patched coat; † **patch-grease**: see quot.; **patch-ice,** pieces of ice overlapping so as to form a patch (Webster 1864); **patch-leather,** leather used in patching; **patch-ornament,** an ornament resembling a patch in shape or otherwise; **patch-polled** *a.*, having a patch of colour on the head, esp. in *patch-polled coot* = PATCH-HEAD. Also PATCH-BOX, etc.

1902 *Daily Chron.* 7 Jan. 6/3 The jacket..with two *patch breast pockets with pleats. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* I. Pref. (1670) 111 See then how strange and monstrous a *patch-coat man is. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. (1668) Table Hard Wds., **Patch-grease*..is that tallow which is gotten from the boyling of Shoo-makers shreads. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 188 Each man has also a sufficient quantity of *patch-leather. 1878 JEWITT *Ceramic Art* I. ii. 27 These dots are arranged so as to form bands; and in others simply '*patch' ornaments.

Hence **Pa·tchwise** *adv.*, in the manner of a patch.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. XXXIX. 684 Statute law stuck patchwise on a body of judiciary.

Patch (pætʃ), *sb.*2 [According to T. Wilson 1553, and Heywood 1562, orig. the name or rather nickname of Cardinal Wolsey's domestic 'fool' or jester, his real surname being *Sexton*.

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Supposed by some to have been so called from his patched garb, or patched face; but perh. rather an anglicized form of It. *pazzo* fool. It seems however to have been later associated or taken as identical with PATCH *sb.*[1], as in Shakspere's 'patch'd foole'. The following quots. bear on the history of the word:

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 176 As to call one Patche or Coulson, whom we see to doe a thing foolishly, because these twoo in their tyme were notable fooles. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Epigr.* I. xliv. (1867) 106 A saiyng of Patche my lord cardinal's foole. Master Sexten, a parson of knowne wit, As he at my lord Cardinals boord did sit [etc.]. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 215 But man is but a patch'd foole, if he will offer to say, what me-thought I had. (See also WARTON *Hist. Poet.* (1840) III. 87; DOUCE *Illust. Shaks.* I. 258.)]

A domestic fool; a fool or foolish person generally; a clown, dolt, booby. Now only *dial.* or *colloq.* applied to an ill-natured or ill-tempered person, esp. a child. See also CROSS-PATCH.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* G ij, This kynde of men whom commenly ye call fooles, doltes, ideotes, and paches. 1561 PRESTON *Cambyses* E j, Hob and Lob, a ye Cuntry patches. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 3 M. Bridges was a verie patch and a duns, when he was in Cambridge. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 9 A crew of patches, rude mechanicals. 1598 FLORIO, *Pazzo*, a foole; a patch, a madman. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. i. § 19 (tr. *Gower*) But Jack the mad patch men and houses does snatch. 1830 SCOTT *Doom of Devorgoil* II. i, Thou art a foolish patch. 1900 O'NEILL *Glens* 50 (E. D. D.) As ugly as need be, the dark little patch.

Patch (pætʃ), *v.* [f. PATCH *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To put a patch or patches on; of a thing, to serve as a patch to. *Patch up*, to mend or repair in some sort by putting patches on.

1516 [see PATCHED 1]. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1209 With pitche she patchid her pitcher shuld not crase. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* v. 60 b, He renteth a newe vesture to patche vp an olde. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 239 Oh, that that earth, which kept the world in awe, Should patch a Wall, t'expell the winters flaw. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 256 It either makes a new web, or patches up the old one. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* III. 77 Why patch up that tawdry gown? 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xv, Windows patched with rags and paper. 1888 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* I. Prol., It had one mast, and a small sail all torn and patched.

b. In pa. pple., said of a person in reference to his clothing, etc.

c 1500 *How Plowm. lerned Patern.* 147 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 214 He was patched, torne, and all to rente. 1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. ii. 9 Himself goes patched like some bare cottyer. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girle* D.'s Plays 1873 III. 214 Zounds I am so patcht vp, she cannot discouer me.

c. To fit (a bullet) with a patch (PATCH *sb.*[1] 6 b).

1877 C. HALLOCK *Sportsman's Gazetteer* 545 If the bullet is the right size and properly patched, the patch will not be torn in putting the cartridge into the chamber.

d. 'To overlay or bring up an impression sheet with pieces of thin paper' (Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.*).

1884 SOUTHWARD *Pract. Printing* 470 *Patching the Sheet.* 1890 JACOBI *Printing* 175 Where the type stands..low it should be patched up with the very thin set-off paper.

2. To mend, repair, or make whole, in various *fig.* applications. (Usually with *up*, and implying a hasty, clumsy, imperfect, or temporary manner.)

1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 184 To Patch, or make whole againe: ..to botch: to make amends for that is done amisse. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 252 When wilt thou leaue fighting ..and begin to patch vp thine old Body for Heauen? 1601 — *Twel. N.* I. v. 52 Any thing that's mended, is but patch'd: ..sin that amends, is but patcht with vertue. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 34 The Surgeon..takes care to patch him up with Speed. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 40 You'll have to..patch up your quarrel.

3. To make up by joining pieces together as in patchwork; hence, to make up, put together, or frame hastily or insecurely; to botch *up*.

a 1529 SKELTON *Poems agst. Garnesche* Wks. 1843 I. 125 The nexte halter ther xall be I bequeth yt hole to the: Soche pelfry thou hast pachchyd. 1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl.* 40 b, An aparne patched together of figge leaves. 1579 LODGE *Def. Poetry* in G. G. Smith *Eliz. Crit. Ess.* I. 84 Out of what booke patched you out Cicero's Oration? 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. xi. 34 The Samaritans quitted their.. Idols, and patched up a religion amongst themselves. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 23/2 Houses, which they patch'd up of Reeds and Bullrushes. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* III. i. 146 Any formal, heartless matrimony Patched up by Court intrigues. 1879 BLACK *Macleod of D.* xxxii, To patch together a pair of homespun trousers.

4. To put on or in as a patch; to fit (a thing) into something so as to diversify it, as in patchwork. Also *fig.*; often depreciatory.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Gal.* v. 16 b, To haue newe clothe sowed or patched to an olde garmente. 1593 NASHE *Christs T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 186 It is so vgly daubed, plaistred, and patcht on. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 4 Things Patcht or glewed against a Wall. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v., He patched it upon me, who knew nothing of the matter. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. 19 The present windows have been patched into the wall in such a manner as to make it impossible to trace accurately the original state of it.

b. To join as one patch to another; to piece together.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Laugh & be fat* Wks. II. 71/2 Thy person's odd, vnparallel'd, vnmatchd, And yet thy action's to the person patch'd. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 239 It is just possible to patch the two narratives together.

5. To mark (a surface) as patches of different colour or material do; to diversify or variegate with patches. (Chiefly in passive.)

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 47 If thou..wert grim .. Patch'd with foule Moles, and eye-offending markes. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 115 ¶ 6 His Stable-doors are patched with Noses that belonged to Foxes of the Knight's own hunting down. 1774 PENNANT *Tour in Scot. in* 1772. 32 Grey rocks patched with moss. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlvi. (1856) 423 The slopes of the hills were heavily patched with snow. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* xxvi. 290 Yellow lamps..patching with faint light an isolated statue, or a pulpit.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To become coloured in patches.

1896 G. L. BECKE *Pacific Tales, Hollis' Debt* (1897) 120 The red, bloated face of the skipper patched and mottled, and his breath came in quick, short gasps.

6. To adorn (a person, the face) with patches.

1674 R. NEWCOURT in *T. Flatman's Poems* 7 Which like their Misses Patch't and Painted are. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* III. (1747) 46 But alas, Madam, who patch'd you today? 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iv, Their hair plastered with pomatum, their faces patched to taste. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* II. i. (1883) 123 We now went..with faces patched, to the new church in Queen Square.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1702 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* II. i, Your ladyship has patched and painted violently. 1729 LAW *Serious C.* ii. (1732) 18 She will find it as impossible to patch or paint, as to curse or swear.

7. *intr. Patch off*, to come off in patches. *rare.*

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* vi, The plaster is patching off the..walls.

Patchable (pæ·tʃăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. PATCH *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be patched.

1849 CARLYLE *Irish Journ.* (1882) Pref. 6 Like a ragged coat; ..not patched or patchable any longer.

Patchaw, obs. variant of PADISHAH.

Pa·tch-box. [f. PATCH *sb.*[1] 2 + BOX *sb.*[2]] A box for holding patches for the face.

1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 859/4 Lost.., two silver powder Boxes, and a patch Box. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 162 Thrice from my trembling hand the patch-box fell. 1758 H. WALPOLE *Let. to H. S. Conway* 16 June, If they send a patch-box to Lord George Sackville, it will hold all his laurels. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* xi. 157 The poets of a patch box and powder period.

† **Pa·tchcock, pa·tchock.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Known only in the passage cited; in which also the reading is uncertain. The first element is app. PATCH *sb.*[1] (or ? 2); the second may be COCK, or the dim. suffix -OCK. See note below.]

A term used by Spenser of the degenerate English in Ireland, either in reference to their character and habits, their mongrel breed, or their costume: ? a base or mean fellow, ? a ragamuffin.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (Wks. Grosart IX. 104; Globe 636/2), The rest which dwell aboue in Connagh(t) and Munster, ..and some in Leinster and Ulster, ar degenerate and growen to be as very Patchcockes [*v. r.* Patchock(e)s] as the wild Irishe.

[The Lambeth MS. 510, which was the copy submitted to the Abp. of Canterbury for licence, dated by Spenser and initialled E. S., from which Grosart prints his text, reads, lf. 39, *Patchcockes*; but three other MSS., B. M. Add. 22022 (printed in the Globe text), Harl. 7388, Camb. Dd. 10. 60 have *Patchockes, -ocks.* Camb. Dd. 14. 28 has *Rakehells.* If the word was *patchockes*, it was perhaps the same as Shakspere's 'very PAIOCKE', if this is read *pajocke.* Cf. same play III. iv. 102 'a King of shreds and patches'.]

Patched (pætʃt, pæ·tʃĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. PATCH *v.* + -ED [1].] In senses corresponding to those of the verb: Mended with patches; made up of pieces as in patchwork; mended, made up, or put together hastily, clumsily, or insecurely. Also *patched-up.*

1516 in *Myrr. our Ladye* (1873) p. l, In dede for very voluntary pouerte..she had broken patchyd sleuys. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 405 Mahomet's religion is a patched religion, mixed partly with Judaism, partly with Gentilism, partly with Papism, partly with Christianism. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 42 With it..the patchedest leather pilche *laboratho* may dine like a Spanish Duke. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 152 When he .. heard my patched up story. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xxxix. 38 Let us have peace, ..but let it be honourable, let it be secure. A patched up peace will not do. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxvi, The patched woolen trousers.

b. Adorned or marked with patches.

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 1 May, Peggy Pen .. with only her husband's pretty sister with her..both patched and very fine, and in much the finest coach in the park. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* ix, A painted, patched, fucused, periwigged, bolstered, ..Lamia!

† **c.** *Patched work* = PATCHWORK. *Obs.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 51 Such Bitts and Scraps of patcht Work-Citations.

Hence † **Pa·tchedly** *adv.*, in manner of a patch.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Gal.* v. 16 b, Nor can he beare with to haue .. olde clothe be patchedlye sowed into a newe.

Patcher (pæ·tʃəɹ). [f. PATCH *v.* + -ER [1].] One who patches: see the verb. Also *patcher-up.*

1528 TINDALE *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 135 He is no patcher; he cannot build on another man's foundation. 1552 HULOET, Bodger, botcher, mender, or patcher of olde garmentes. 1611 COTGR., *Renoüeur de vieilles causes*, .. a peecer or patcher vp of ruinous causes. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 214 Patchers, Clowters, and Botchers of old trumpery Stuff. 1841 EMERSON *Misc., Conservative* (1884) 259 A timid cobbler and patcher. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 295 A mender of old shoes, or patcher up of clothes.

Patchery [1] (pæ·tʃəɹi). [f. PATCH *sb.*[1] or *v.* + -ERY.] The action of patching or mending clumsily or hastily; anything made up of pieces or fragments put together; a patchwork (usually *fig.*).

1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 239 The Greeke Article is so placed, as it can abide no such patcherie. 1623 R. BERNARD *Looke beyond Luther* Ep. Ded. 2 A new vpstart Religion, a patcherie of Iudaisme, Paganisme and Heresie. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. II. xxiii. (1852) 467 Vile human inventions..and patcheries sticht into the service of the Lord. 1834 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) III. 31 Designating such performances as jargon and patchery. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* (ed. 2) App. 232 A thin sample of poetic patchery cobbled up and stitched together.

† **Pa·tchery** [2]. *Obs.* [f. PATCH *sb.*[2] + -ERY.] The conduct of a 'patch'; roguery, knavery.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 64 From the fathers sermons shal such fond patcherye flicker? *Ibid., Conceits* (Arb.) 140 Cleaue toe the sound *Castè*, flee from thee patcherye *Caute*. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i. 99 You heare him cogge, See him dissemble, Know his grosse patchery.

¶ In the following the sense is uncertain.

1553 *Respublica* (Brandl) v. ix. 79 Tis a bagg of Rye in dede: vsiree, periuree, pitcheree, patcherie, pilferie, briberee, snatcherie, catcherie.

Pa·tch-head. A local name in Maine, U.S., for the surf-scoter (*Œdemia perspicillata*), a kind of duck, from the white patches on its head.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Patchiness (pæ·tʃinés). [f. PATCHY *a.* + -NESS.] Patchy quality or condition.

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xix. § 150 (1875) 407 Irregularities of distribution..would produce that patchiness which distinguishes the heavens. 1887 R. GARNETT *Carlyle* vii. 128 Nothing seems to have struck him so much as the general patchiness of the country.

Pa·tching, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PATCH *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the verb PATCH, in various senses; also, the condition of being patched, or an instance of this. Also *patching-up.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 452 It is evyll patchynge of that is torne. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 47 An olde sacke axeth much patchyng. 1692 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 98 That patching and botching with Solder that appears upon all the Cast-lead Coverings. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, A little patching up would make it comfortable enough. 1832 JAMES *H. Masterton* xxiii, The eye detected some rather anomalous patchings and darnings. 1893 *British Printer* 157 Underlay wherever possible, as the less patching there is on the cylinder the less chance is there of wrinkling.

2. The putting of patches on the face by way of adornment.

1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 78 They forbid all painting, patching, and powdering. 1765 GOLDSM. *Double Transform.* 40 Skill'd in no other arts was she, But dressing, patching, repartee. 1885 *Trans. Lanc. & Chesh. Antiq. Soc.* III. 35 The custom of patching amongst ladies.

3. The wadding for a bullet (cf. PATCH *sb.*[1] 6 b).

1887 E. EGGLESTON *Graysons* xiii. (1888) 144 Taking a bullet from his pouch, he felt in his pocket for the patching.

4. *Comb.*, as *patching-cloth, -rubber, -work.*

c 1680 *Roxb. Ball.* VII. 468 The Taylor .. had patching-work for a whole season. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* (U. S.) Apr. 374/2 A circle of patching-cloth pushed through to the bottom of the tire. 1898 *Sun* 23 Mar. 4/1 Always carry in your tool-bag a fairly large piece of patching rubber.

† **Pa·tching,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. PATCH *sb.*[2] + -ING [1].] The behaviour of a 'patch'; = PATCHERY [2].

a 1550 *Image Ipocr.* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 446 With peltinge and patchinge, With findinge and fatchinge. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 171 After catching and snatchyng, Pyllyng and pollyng, we fall..to patchyng.

† **Pa·tching,** *ppl. a.*[1] *Obs.* [f. PATCH *sb.*[2] + -ING [2].] Acting like a 'patch'; deceiving, knavish. Hence † **Pa·tchingly** *adv.*, deceitfully.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1491/2 Others .. dyd .. dissemblingly and patchingly vse some part of them. 1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* Wks. (Grosart) X. 33 These conycatchers..geuing to diuers vile patching shiftes, an honest and godly title. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* iii. 127 Some slippery persons or patching companions. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 37, I am not without some contrivalls in my patching braines.

Patching, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. PATCH *v.* + -ING [2].] That patches or covers with patches.

1855 BROWNING *Love among Ruins* iv, The patching houseleek's head of blossom winks Through the chinks.

Pa·tch-leaf. Also **putch-, putcha-leaf.** [A part-transl. of Bengālī *pacha-pāt*, f. Bengālī *pāt* leaf.] = PATCHOULI.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 209 Goods from Acheen .. Patch Leaf, 1 Bahar Maunds 7 20 *Sear.* 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.* 517 Patchouli, Patch-leaf, also Putch- and Putcha-leaf.

† **Pa·tchment.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PATCH *v.* + -MENT.] A patchwork.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 205 A patchment of untruthes.

Patchock: see PATCHCOCK.

Patchouli (pæ·tʃuli, pătʃū·li). Also 9 **pach-, pāch-, patschouli, patchouly, paccioli.** [a. *patchouli*, 'the vernacular name over the greater part of the Madras Presidency' (Sir G. Birdwood in *Athenæum* 22 Oct. 1898), the elements of which are referred by some to Tamil *pach, pachai-* green and *ilai* leaf: cf. the Bengālī *pacha-pāt* (*pāt* leaf), and Eng. *putcha-leaf*, or PATCH-LEAF.

The spelling *patchouli* appears to be French, and may have arisen in the French possessions on the Coromandel coast. If there is anything in the conjecture in Hatz.-Darm. that it is a phonetically-spelt adaptation of Eng. *patch-leaf*, this would necessarily carry back the name in Fr. to a period anterior to the earliest Eng. examples. But in

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French dictionaries it was entered as a neologism by Littré in 1875, and was admitted by the Académie in 1878, long after it was known in English.]

1. An odoriferous plant (*Pogostemon Patchouli*, N.O. *Labiatæ*), native to Silhat, Penang, and the Malay peninsula, the dried leaves of which are used for various purposes in the East; it yields an essential oil, from which the scent (see 2) is derived.

1851 Forbes in *Art Jrnl. Illustr. Catal.* II. p. vii/1 The ..aromatic herbs, the lavenders and rosemarys, hyssop and peppermints, patchouli and thyme, all yielding volatile oils. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Patchouly*, an Indian herb. 1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 357 Patchouli, Pachupat or Patscha-pat. 1872 *Ibid.* VI. 902 Volatile oil of patschouli gradually deposits a camphor.

2. A penetrating and lasting perfume prepared from this plant.

1845 Alb. Smith *Scattergood Fam.* I. vii, Evening-party odours .. pachouli, white-wine vapours, and cut oranges. 1856 C. Hering *Homœop. Dom. Phys.* p. xi, Perfumery, particularly musk, hartshorn, camphor, paccioli. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 910/2 Ill effects, such as loss of appetite and sleep, nervous attacks, etc., have been ascribed to the excessive employment of Patchouli as a perfume.

3. *attrib.*, as *patchouli camphor, oil.*

1881 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1497 *Patchouli camphor*, $C_{15}H_{26}O$ .. forms regular hexagonal crystals. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Patchouli oil*, ..is a viscid oil, boils at 282°–294° F., and separates out on standing as *Patchouly camphor*.

† **Pa·tch-pa·nel**, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* [f. Patch *v.* + Panel *sb.*[1]]

A. *sb.* One who patches panels; ? a jobbing or botching carpenter: an abusive appellation.

1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 280 The starkest Patch-pannell of them all, or the grossest hammer-drudge in a county. 1602 Dekker *Satiromt.* Wks. 1873 I. 219 [Woman to retired Captain] Hang thee patch-pannell, I am none a thy Charing-Crosse.

B. *adj.* Fit for patching panels or putting into patchwork; of little value as material.

1606 *Wily Beguiled* Prol., Why, noble Cerberus, nothing but patch-pannel stuff, old gallimawfries, and cotten candle eloquence.

Patchwork (pæ·tʃˌwɜ·k). [f. Patch *v.* or *sb.*[1] + Work *sb.*]

1. Work composed of pieces or fragments put together, esp. in a makeshift or incongruous manner; a thing patched up; a medley, jumble. Now often viewed as *fig.* from 2.

a 1692 Pollexfen *Disc. Trade* (1697) A iv, It cannot be expected they should have any effect for common Good, at best, but Patch-work. 1739 *Wks. of Learned* I. 103 He that thinks the Iliad and Odysses the Patchwork of a Beggar's Rhapsodies. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* lxxiv, This imperfectly-taught woman, whose phrases and habits were an odd patchwork. 1887 W. S. Pratt in W. Gladden *Parish Probl.* 457 Latin and German hymns—clever patch-work often resembling real poetic creations.

b. Work of patching up: see Patch *v.* 2. *nonce-use.*

1712 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 12 Dec., I should ruin myself with endeavouring to mend them, ..and I have been too much engaged in patchwork already.

2. *spec.* Work consisting of small pieces of various kinds of cloth, differing in colour and pattern, and sometimes in size and shape, sewed together by the edges, generally with ornamental effect, so as to form one article, as a counterpane, cushion, tea-cosy, etc. *Crazy patchwork*, that in which the pieces are quite irregular in shape and size: cf. Crazy 5.

1726 Swift *Gulliver* I. vi, My clothes .. looked like the patch-work made by the ladies in England, only that mine were all of a colour. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* III. iv, Every woman .. wore pockets .. fashioned with patch-work into many curious devices. 1872 G. Macdonald *Wilf. Cumb.* I. iii. 17 The bed was covered with an equally charming counterpane of silk patchwork. 1892 Mrs. Alexander *Mammon* xix. 268, I wish, Claude, you would do a little of my crazy patchwork, you work so beautifully.

b. Any surface divided into many small compartments of various shapes and kinds.

1865 E. Burritt *Walk Land's End* 243 A glorious little world of Devonshire scenery, carpeted to the rim with the picturesque patchwork of Devonshire verdure. 1880 Mrs. Parr *Adam & Eve* xii, A patchwork of fields spread out and ran down to the cliffs.

3. *Mining.* (*local.*) See quot.

1897 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Mar. 177 The ironstones were formerly dug out in extensive open-air workings [in S. Wales] known as 'patchworks'.

4. *attrib.* a. Made up of miscellaneous pieces or fragments; composed of a combination of odds and ends.

1713 Gay *Guard.* No. 149 P 17 What Horace [*Ars Poet.* ll. 15-16] says of his patch-work poets: 'Purpureus late qui splendeat unus et alter, Assuitur pannus —'. 1814 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIII. 463 Those second-hand minds and patchwork intellects. 1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 420 The patchwork rubric of the English church.

b. Made of, or of the nature of patchwork: see 2.

1840 Hood *Kilmansegg, Dream* vi, No patchwork quilt, all seams and scars. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. xv, There was the old patch-work counterpane. 1880 Mrs. Parr *Adam & Eve* i, A low chair with..a patch-work cushion.

5. *Comb.*

1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 234 Spread with clean calico and adorned with patchwork-covered pillows.

Patchy (pæ·tʃi), *a.*[1] [f. Patch *sb.*[1] + -y.] Abounding in or diversified with patches; consisting of patches or small separate areas or tracts; resembling patchwork in appearance or structure.

1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 185 [A crop] in many places patchy, with intervals of four or five feet without any plants at all. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. I. 84 The land is patchy and of different qualities. 1872 Huxley *Phys.* iii. 65 The layer appears patchy or spotted. 1882 *Gardener's Chron.* 4 Mar. 295 A stone or tile edging is certainly preferable to a patchy Box one. 1895 Kegan Paul in *Month* Aug. 458 Such a Life is often patchy and scrappy.

Hence **Pa·tchily** *adv.*, in a patchy manner.

1903 *Daily Mail* 7 Sept. 5/4 Shops,.. started with some dim idea of being beautiful, have finished by becoming patchily tin.

Pa·tchy, *a.*[2] *colloq.* or *dial.* [f. Patch *sb.*[2] + -y.] Of the nature of a 'patch'; cross, ill-tempered, fractious.

1860 Trollope *Orley F.* II. iii. 20 He'll be a bit patchy.. just for a while...To-morrow morning maybe he'll be just as sweet as sweet.

Pate[1] (pēt). (Also 7, 9 **pat.**) [In common use from *c* 1300: origin unknown.

Some have conjectured it to be a by-form of *plate*, comparing med.L. *platta* the clerical tonsure, and Du. and Ger. *platte* a shaven or bald head. But evidence is wanting.]

1. The head, the skull: more particularly applied to that part which is usually covered with hair. (In modern use, more or less ludicrous or humorous; not in serious or dignified use.)

c 1305 *Judas* 83 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 109 He smot him wiþ a ston behynde in þe pate þat al þe sculle to-daschte þe brayn ful out þerate. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 839 He miȝte no maistre ben kald (for Crist þat defended), Ne puten no pylion on his pild pate. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Jack Hare* Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) 54 Now wesseil N. unto thi jousy pate, Unthrift and thou to-gidre be mett. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* vii. 16 His vnhappynes shall come vpon his owne heade, and his wickednes shall fall vpon his owne pate. 1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, v. i. 135 He is a Traitor, let him to the Tower, And chop away that factious pate of his. *a* 1604 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* (1809) 325 A foole .. gave him such a blow upon the pat, that the blood ran downe his eares. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* III. 969 Some curle their pates to make their lookes more faire. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX. 396 An Eagle taking his bald pate for a white rocke, let a shell-fish fall on it. 1810 Cock *Strains* I. 136 (E. D. D.) Wi' powdered pats; The auld blue Bonnet's laid aside, They maun ha'e Hats. 1883 *19th Cent.* Dec. 1092 The stubbles are close shaven as a monk's pate.

2. The head as the seat of the intellect; hence put for skill, cleverness, 'brains', and formerly sometimes for a person possessed of such.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* IV. i. 244 Steale by line and leuell, is an excellent passe of pate. 1614 Sylvester *Bethulia's Rescue* I. 109 The Able-most For Pate, Prowess, Purse. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xliii. 70 To lay the plot at first, well; is matter of more pate. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 39 The greatest Sages of the kingdome,.. and the best pates of Spaine. 1717 Prior *Alma* III. 355 An odd conceit, As ever enter'd Frenchman's pate. *c* 1730 Young *Ep. to Pope* 65 Each shallow pate, that cannot read your name, Can read your life, and will be proud to blame. 1899 E. J. Chapman *Drama Two Lives, Amph. & Ascid.* 88 Made manifest to meanest pates.

3. The skin of a calf's head.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2225/4 Prohibiting the Exportation of all sorts of Linen Rags, Glovers Clippings, Parchment Shreads, Calves Pates. 1881 *Sci. Amer.* XLIV. 408 [The hide] is sold to the salters with the pates and tails on.

b. In the fur trade, The fur from a black patch on the head of a rabbit or hare.

1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* IV. 381 At present hare wool is not sorted, but formerly it was divided into *black back, brown back, sides, pate* (useless), *checks* and *tail*, as in the case of rabbit wool.

Pate[2] (pēt). *north. dial.* Also 7 **payte, paite**, 8 **pait.** [Of obscure origin.

Perhaps from prec., in reference to the white top of its head, suggesting a bald pate.]

A badger. Also in *Comb., pate-head.*

1628 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 91 Whosoever shall take any fox, or pate, or badger, in this parish and bring the heade to the church, shall have twelve pence paid by the churchwardens. 1653 *Ibid.* 194 To George Burne for a pate head, 6*d.* 1718 *Finghall Church-w. Acc.* (MS.), For 3ª Pait Head, 1*s.* 1788 W. Marshall *Yorksh.* II. Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Pait*, a badger. 1883 T. & K. Macquoid *About Yorksh.* 126 The last pate is said to have been killed hereabouts some twenty-eight years ago.

‖ **Pâté** (pāte). Also 8 **patee.** [F. *pâté*:—OF. *pasté*: see Pasty *sb.*, Patty.]

1. A pie, pasty, or patty. *Pâté de foie gras*, pie or pasty of fatted goose liver, Strasburg pie.

1706 Phillips, *Petty Patees* .., a sort of small Pyes made of March-pane, and fill'd with Sweet-meats. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ., Le Patissier*, A chevalier de St. Louis selling *patés*. 1813 *Sk. Character* (ed. 2) I. 117, I .. sent off the woman with an oyster pâté. 1813 Moore *Post-bag* iii. 4 His pâtés superb—and his cutlets sublime! 1827 Lytton *Pelham* viii, To help myself to the *pâté de foie gras.*

2. *Fortif.* See quot. (Erroneously written *pate.*)

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pate*, in Fortification, is a kind of Platform like what they call an Horseshoe,..generally oval, encompassed only with a Parapet...It is usually erected in Marshy Grounds to cover a Gate of a Town. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.*, *Pate*, Fr.

Paté, patee, -ée, var. Patty (in Heraldry).

Pated (pē·tĕd), *a.* [f. Pate[1] + -ed[2].] Having a pate (of a specified kind).

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 439 Grose and dull pated. *a* 1613 Overbury *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 210 Let him be found never so idle pated. 1756 Tolderyy *Hist. 2 Orphans* III. 173 So jealous pated a fellow. 1834 H. Bulwer *France* II. III. 144 The emptiest-pated of the male creatures that she meets.

Patedelion: see Pedelion.

† **Patefa·ction.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *patefactiōn-em*, n. of action from *patefactre* to Patefy.] The action of making open, visible, or known; a disclosing, manifestation, revelation, declaration.

1553 Bale *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 364 The patefaction of Christe in the gospel. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 11 The like patefaction was to Peter; he 'saw heaven opened'. 1659 Pearson *Creed* I. ii. 44 God hath also made frequent patefactions of his Deity. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T., Acts* xiii. 26 By way of patefaction and discovery. 1872 F. Hall *Recent Exempl. False Philol.* 27 And now for—not to shock a clergyman by profanely applying the term revelation,—the new *patefaction.*

† **Pa·tefy**, *v. Obs.* Also 6–7 **-ify.** [ad. L. *patefac-ĕre* to make open, to open, f. *patē-re* to be open + *facĕre* to make: cf. *liquefy*, and see -fy.] *trans.* To make open; to disclose, manifest, reveal to the eye or mind.

1533 Cranmer *Let. to Bp. of Hereford* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 263 When the verity and truth of them shall be patified and made open unto you. 1591 R. Bruce *Serm.* (1843) 282 He hath patefied himself to us by an heavenly light. 1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 63 Thus God patefies the way to his displeasure. 1788 *Trifler* No. 25. 323 It dimoves every discruciating pain from the stomach, adjuvates digestion, and patefies obstructions.

† **Patel**[1], **-ell(e.** *Obs.* Also 5 **-yl**, 6 **pattle.** [ad. L. *patella* pan, knee-pan, F. *patelle* knee-pan.]

1. A pan, a frying-pan. b. The paten or shallow dish used with the chalice at Communion.

1481 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 97, ij friyng patyls ferr. 1546 *Confut. N. Shaxton* F viij b, Three crosses..one wyth your thombe in your forheade, an other vpon your crowne wyth the patell of the chalice.

2. The patella or knee-pan; also *patel-bone.*

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 35 This Patell was ordained to couer the ioynt betwene the thighe and legge. 1598 Florio, *Rotola del ginocchio*, the whirle bone ordained to cover the ioint of the knee, the eie-bone, ..the pattle-bone.

‖ **Patel**[2] (pa·tĕl). *East Ind.* Also 9 **patell, -eil, -ail, pattel, potail.** [a. Marāthī *patil*, Hindūstānī *patel*, app. f. Marāthī *pat* 'roll or register' (Yule).] The head-man of a village in India: the title used in the Central and Western Provinces, and frequently in S. India, but not in the Gangetic Provinces.

1802 *Chron.* App. in *Ann. Reg.* 526/2 The potail or killedar of Tirnakull has been hanged. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* VII. 12 All his attempts could not compel The village rascally patel To get him a few fowls and rice. 1885 G. S. Forbes *Wild Life in Canara* 16 Village constables under the potails, or heads of villages. 1894 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 5/2 The patel decoyed him out of his house at night, and hacked him to pieces with a hatchet.

Patelet, variant of Patlet, a ruff.

‖ **Patella** (pătē·lă). [L. *patella* pan, knee-pan, dim. of *patina* pan, Paten.]

1. *Anat.* A small movable bone, flattened and convex in shape, covering the front of the knee-joint; the knee-pan or knee-cap.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Mola, Patella*, or *Rotula*, a round and broad Bone, at the joynting of the Thigh and Leg. 1706 Phillips, *Patella*,..Among Anatomists, the round, broad Bone, at the joynting of the Thigh and Leg; the Whirl-bone of the Knee. 1840 G. V. Ellis *Anat.* 622 On each side of the patella is the condyle of the femur. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 252 The patella [of the lion] is well ossified. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 109 The knee-pan, or Patella, is a small bone of an elongated oval shape.

b. *transf.* In insects, the first joint of the coxa.

2. *Archæol.* A small pan or shallow vessel; the vessel so called by the Romans.

[1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxxviii. (1495) nn j/2 *Patella* is a panne as it were an open crocke.] 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. iii. 80 Two brass vessels which.. appear to have been Roman Patellæ. 1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 331 One is a dish, patera, or patella.

3. A natural formation of the form of a shallow pan. a. In animals: A cup-like formation; a cotyle. b. In plants: see quot.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2165, I have often observed on Plumb trees and Cherry trees; also on the Vine and Cherry-Laurel certain patellæ or flat Husks containing worms.

4. *Zool.* A genus of Mollusca, containing the common limpet.

1753 in Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*

Patella·ceous, *a. Zool.* Allied to the limpet.

1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

Patellar (pæ·tĕlaɪ, pătē·lăɪ), *a.* [f. Patella + -ar[1]. Cf. F. *patellaire* (Littré).] Of or pertaining to the patella or knee-pan.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1893 A. S. Eccles *Sciatica* 25 Some writers on sciatica have mentioned the absence of the patellar reflex as occurring in this malady. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 367 The physiological deep reflex called the 'knee-jerk' or 'patellar reflex' is sometimes exaggerated. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 707 The patellar tendon reactions were lost.

Patellaric (pætĕlæ·rik), *a. Chem.* [f. mod. Bot. L. *Patellāria* a genus of lichens, deriv. of *patella*: see above.] In *Patellaric acid*, an acid ($C_{17}H_{20}O_{10}$) obtained by Weigelt from the lichen *Patellaria scruposa.*

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1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 902 Patellaric acid .. yields with cold baryta-water a salt having a transient blue colour.

Patellate (pæˈtĕlĕt), *a.* [f. PATELL-A + -ATE[2] 2.] Furnished with, or formed into or like, a patella.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 325 *Patellate* .. when the whole joint is dilated and shaped something like a patella or platter. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 370 *Patellaria melaxantha*. Fries. Sessile, waxy, dry, patellate.

Patellidan. *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Patellidæ* the limpet family (f. *Patella* limpet) + -AN.] A member of the limpet family; in pl. = *Patellidæ*.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 272 Lamarck proceeds immediately from the Chitonidans to the Patellidans or Limpets. [1855 W. S. DALLAS *Zool.* in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Syst. Nat. Hist.* I. 443 The *Patellidæ*, or Limpets .. are inclosed in a conical shell.]

Patelliform (pătĕˈlifōrm), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *patelliformis*, f. *patella*: see above and -FORM.] Having the form of a patella; shaped like a shallow pan, knee-pan, or limpet-shell.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 158 Patelliform tarsi. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 352 The embryo of *Flagellaria indica* is patelliform. 1841 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 9. 263 The shell spiral, sometimes patelliform. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 80 Cups scattered or gregarious, patelliform, fleshy, pale buff.

Patelline (pæˈtĕlən), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *Patella*, in Zool. 'limpet' + -INE[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Patellidæ* or limpets. So **Paˈtellite** [-ITE[1]], a fossil limpet; **Paˈtelloid** [-OID], *Conch., a.* of the form of a patella, limpet-shaped; *sb.* a patelloid shell.

1828 WEBSTER, *Patellite*, fossil remains of the patella, a shell. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. (1855) 243 Some shells have a patelloid form. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Patelline.*

‖ **Paˈtellula.** [mod.L. dim. of *patella*.] A small patella; one of the sucking disks or cups on the tarsus of water-beetles (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). So **Paˈtellulate** *a.*, furnished with or formed into a patellula (*ibid.*); **Paˈtellule**, a sessile receptacle in some lichens (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857).

Paten (pæˈtĕn). Forms: 4 **pateyn**(e, 4, 7–9 **patin**, 5 **payten**, 5–6 **patyn**, 5–7 **patent**, 5–8 **patten**, 5–9 **patene**, 7–9 **-ine**, 5– **paten**. [ME. *patene*, *-eyn*(*e*, a. OF. *patène* (1380 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *patena*, *patina* wide shallow vessel, pan, basin; cf. Gr. πατάνη a kind of flat dish. Cf. It. *patena* 'any kind of dish, platter, or charger, a treene dish or wooden tray', *patina* 'a dish or platter, a great charger' (Florio).]

1. The plate or shallow dish, usually circular and of silver, on which the bread is laid at the celebration of the Eucharist.

c 1300 *Havelok* 187 A wol fair cloth bringen he dede, And þer-on leyde þe messebok, þe caliz, and þe pateyn ok. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 52/1444 He takþ þe chalys wyþ þe wyne, And brede of þe pateyne. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 648/8 *Hec patena*, patent. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxx. 245 Charlys leyde his right hond on the paten with goddes body, and his lift hond on the missale and said we .. sweren on goddes body and the holy gospels. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Commun.* Rubric, Layyng the breade upon the corporas, or els in the paten, or in some other comely thyng, prepared for that purpose. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Ad § 12. 96 The bread of the Paten, and the wine of the Chalice. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Commun.* Rubric, Here the Priest is to take the Paten into his hands. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* II. xxxii. 136 The Vessels .. (being a Patten, two Chalices, a Flagon and a Bason). 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) II. xxii. 238 In full canonical attire, with the chalice and paten in his hands.

b. Used as a cover for the chalice.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 99 For to make a declaracioune, On the chalice patyn. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 385/2 Patene, or pateyne of a chalys [*v. rr.* patent, paten, payten], *patena*. 1509 *Invent.* in Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 366 A Gret chales w[t] the patent gilt. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 259 The chalice [betokeneth] the sepulcre, the paten the stone that couered the sepulcre. 1611 COTGR., *Patine*, the Patine, or couer of a Chalice. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Paten*, .. a little flat saucer used by the Priests with the chalice at Masse. 1801 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* I. I. v. 468 Sixty chalices and fifteen patens or covers of pure gold.

2. *gen.* A shallow dish or plate. *arch.* or *Hist.*

[*c* 1340 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 203 In coquina .. 2 patene bone.] 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. vii. (B. M. MS.), Ydo in concaues of yre and a paten or a shelle ydo þer vnder. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Patin*, .. a great Platter, a Charger, a Bason to wash in. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Patin*, .. a sort of Vessel wherein the Priests used to bring their sodden Meat to Table. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 103 A little silver patin, peculiarly dedicated to the Gods. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., Masque Q. Bersabe* 13 Fed from the gilt patens fine. 1883 SOLON *O. E. Potter* i. 8 [Articles found in mounds] are jugs, pipkins, piggins, patens or bowls, .. all articles made for the poor.

3. A thin circular plate of metal; anything resembling or suggesting this.

(In later writers after the Shaks. quot., in which the Qq. and Fol. 1 have *pattens*, the later Folios *patterns*. Levins 1570 has both *patten* and *pattern* as = L. *prototypon*. But cf. OF. *patenne* = *lame* plate, 'un bras de bois couvert de patennes d'argent', Godef.)

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 59 Sit Iessica, looke how the floore of heauen Is thicke inlayed with pattens of bright gold. 1870 KINGSLEY *At Last* vii, The Ipomœa Bona-nox, whose snow-white patines, as broad as the hand, open at night-fall on every hedge. 1888 *Archæol. Rev.* Mar. 72 Patins of gold on both sides of the back of his head to confine his hair.

4. *attrib.* †**paten-bred** (see BRED *sb.*); **paten-cover**, a paten forming the cover of a chalice.

1502 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 73 Item .. for ij patene-breddis of iwory bane to the Gray Freris of Strivelin .. iiij*s.* 1880 *Archæol. Cantiana* XIII. 417 The silver Communion cup, of date 1693–4, has a paten-cover.

Paten, obs. form of PATENT, PATTEN

Patency (pēˈtĕnsi). [f. PATENT: see -ENCY.]

1. The state or condition of being open or exposed to view; openness; manifestness, obviousness.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Patency*, a lying open, or uncovered. 1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* Wks. (1673) 202 From this patency, his Policy was not only enervated, but rendred more destructive. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 525 The patency of error is ever a sure prelude to its extirpation. 1886 J. E. C. WELLDON *Aristotle's Rhet.* 142 The patency and notoriety of the facts.

2. The condition of being open, expanded, or unobstructed, as a passage. (In scientific use.)

1845 G. MOORE *Power of Soul* (1846) 149 The patency of his bowels. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 302 Unless the patency of the canal be kept up. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 700 Complete patency of the foramen ovale.

Patener (pæˈtēnəɹ). [ad. L. *patenārius*, f. *patena* PATEN: see -ER[2].] In the mediæval Church, An acolyte who held up the empty paten during a part of High Mass.

[1439 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 232 Uni subdiacono, uni thuribulario, uni patenario.] 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 194 This offertory-cloth was not as now cast about the shoulders of the 'patener' .. but folded round the paten itself. 1897 MICKLETHWAITE *Ornam. of Rubric* 35 The patener or third minister when he brought in the chalice and when he held up the paten.

Patent (pēˈtĕnt, pæˈtĕnt), *a.* Also 5 **patant**, 5–8 **pattent**, 6 **patentt**, **paytent**, **paten**, 6–7 **patten**. [In branch I, a. F. *patent*, *-ente*, ad. L. *patēnt-em* open, lying open, pr. pple. of *patēre* to lie open, esp. in *lettres patentes* (1292 in Britton), med.L. *litteræ patentes*; in II, directly from L. (For the analogy of pronunciation, cf. *lātent*, *pārent*; (pæˈtĕnt) prevails in U. S. So in the derivatives. In official use in England, branches I and II are sometimes differentiated as (pæˈtĕnt) and (pēˈtĕnt).]

I. 1. In *letters patent* (Lat. *litteræ patentes*, Fr. *lettres patentes*, whence, 15–18th c., *letters patents*; also, in 14th c., *lettre patent*: An open letter or document (see quot. 1891), usually from a sovereign or person in authority, issued for various purposes, e. g. to put on record some agreement or contract, to authorize or command something to be done, to confer some right, privilege, title, property, or office; now, especially, to grant for a statutory term to a person or persons the sole right to make, use, or sell some invention.

[1292 BRITTON I. i. § 10 Nous les maunderoms par nos lettres patentes.] 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 55 Kyng William seiþ in his own lettre patent [L. *litteris suis patentibus*, 1432–50 letters patent] þat he and his successoures and men of Scotlond schulde doo homage legeaunce and feaute to the kynges of Engelond. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lxi. (1495) 808 Letters þen sealyd wyth wexe closyd and patent. 1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 3 Thomas Roger to whome it pleased the Kyng .. by his letters patentes vnder his grete seall to graunte thoffice of keper and clerk of his Shipps. 1530 PALSGR. 252/2 Patent letters, *lettres patentes*. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 153 In testimony whereof we haue caused these our letters to be made patents. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 6 He gave license by his letters patent. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* II. ii. 79 The King .. By his Letters Patent may erect new Universities, Boroughs, Colleges, Hospitals [etc.]. *Ibid.* xiv. 189 Here [High Court of Chancery] are sealed and enrolled Letters Patents. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* I. vii. 65 Richard II was the first to confer the peerage by letters-patent. 1891 SCARGILL-BIRD *Guide to P. R. O.* 32 The Letters Patent were .. written upon open sheets of parchment, with the Great Seal pendent at the bottom .. [while] the 'Litteræ Clausæ', or Letters Close, .. being of a more private nature, and addressed to one or two individuals only, were closed or folded up and sealed on the outside.

fig. *a* 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, II. i. Wks. 198 Living by your wit as you do, shifting is your letters-patents. *a* 1625 Boys in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xix. Introd., It is a letter patent, or open epistle for all. 1660 GAUDEN *God's Gt. Demonstr.* 56 By the Letters pattents of the holy Scriptures, whereof no man .. can without sin be ignorant. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 338 What party by .. virtue of any immediate testimonial from heaven are thus intitled? Where are the letters-patent? the credentials?

2. Conferred by letters patent; endowed with a patent. Of a person: Appointed by letters patent.

1597–8 *Act* 39 *Eliz.* c. 4 § 2 All .. Proctors, Procurors Patent Gatherers or Collectors for Gaoles Prisons or Hospitalles. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 4 May, In case the King do restore every man to his places that ever had been patent. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* III. 501 Patent-Officers [of the Customs] in the Out-Ports. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* IV. ii, Lord Deloraine .. held a good patent place which had been conferred on his descendants by the old chancellor. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 3/2 The three great patent houses—Her Majesty's, Drury Lane, and Covent Garden—which enjoy the proud privilege of opening their doors without seeking the permission of the Lord Chamberlain. 1897 L. EDMUNDS *Law Letters patent* 18 The subject of a patent privilege.

†**b.** *Joint* or *joined patent*: sharing by letters patent in some privilege or office: cf. PATENT *sb.* 1, quot. 1450. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Ioynt patent with another, as where, ii. men haue one office ioyntly. *dunmuir.* *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1622) 207 So incredibly blinded .. that hee could thinke such a Queene [Artaxia] would be content to be ioyned-patent with another [Erona] to haue such an husband. 1608 D. T[UVIL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 37 Where Prayse and Honour haue been ioyn'd patent with Exercise.

3. Of an invention: Protected or covered by letters patent; appropriated by letters patent to one or more persons for manufacture, use, or sale.

Also in the names of inventions formerly patented, for which the patent has expired, as *patent fuel* (quot. 1894); *patent inside* (or *outside*), a newspaper supplied to local publishers printed only on one side, the blank side being left to be filled with local matter; *patent leather*: see LEATHER *sb.* 1.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* I. ix. 124 Madder .. in King Charles the First's time .. was made a Patent Commodity. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 34 Provide yourself with a pair of patent stirrups. 1799 *Europ. Mag.* XXXVI. 179 The venders of patent or quack medicines. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. xxvi, He read an article the king attacking, And a long eulogy of 'Patent Blacking'. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 453 Glazed or Varnished Leather .. known in commerce as *patent leather*, is very largely used for dress boots and shoes. 1887 *Spectator* 24 Sept. 1283 No greater proof of credulity than the belief in patent medicines. 1894 *Patent Specification* No. 13299. 1 By patent fuel we mean .. any kind of small coals, or any mixture of various kinds thereof .. moulded or compressed into blocks or briquettes of various shapes and sizes. 1900 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 7/1 Thousands of country weekly papers fill up their pages by what are known as 'patent insides'.

b. *fig.* and *transf.* To which one has a proprietary claim; also, special for its purpose; sovereign, superlative.

1797 NELSON in Nicolas *Lett.* II. 346 There is a saying in the fleet too flattering for me to omit telling—viz. 'Nelson's Patent Bridge for boarding First Rates', alluding to my passing over an enemy's 80-gun ship. 1807–8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* II. 80 That patent Christianity which has been for some time manufacturing at Clapham. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* III. 94 He claims a right on all things to decide; A kind of patent-wisdom. 1838 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXXVIII, Put your hand into the cupboard, and bring out the patent digester [a black bottle half full of brandy].

II. 4. Open as a door, gate, or aperture, so as to allow free passage.

1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 240 Sall mak the house of the Armytage patent at all tymes to hir Hienes. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 16 [He] gave command how oft scho pleissit to haue entres to the castell that it sould be patent. 1584 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1848) II. 52 At the quhilk patent portis thair sall be ane daylie wache. 1639 in Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (Spald. Cl.) II. 36 How muche he is obliged to respect and give a patent eir heirefter to there farder grievances. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. xi. § 3. 231 Throwing them [the fluids] off by the safest and most patent Outlets. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Oct. 4/2 One extremity of the tube is sealed, the other end is patent.

5. Open as to situation; not shut in; unenclosed; of unobstructed access; freely accessible. Now *rare.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 61 And also for the patente magnitude felethe by more efficacite the strenghte of þe moone then a see coartate. *Ibid.* 179 [Constantinople] Whiche is patente on euery syde to men saylenge from Asia and Europa, compassede alle moste with the grete see. 1566 *Acts & Constit. Scotl.* To Rdr. †iij, The Romanis .. had thair statutis .. writtin in Tabillis, and fixit in the maist publique and patent placis. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1852) 285 A circular temple, patent to the sun. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* II. 137 Nith valley lay patent to the S.

6. Spreading, expanded; *spec.* †**a.** *Her.* Applied (in early works) to a cross having expanded extremities; = PATTÉE. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her.* C ij b, An oder cros .. straythyr in the myddis then in thenddys with opyn corneris .. hit is calde a cros patent. And ye shall say .. He berith Sable a cros paty of Siluer. *Ibid.* C iv, Hit is calde a cros flurri patent for he hath his endis opyn. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vii. 68 This is called a Crosse Patee .. because the ends are broad and patent.

b. *Bot.* Spreading, opening wide, as petals; diverging widely from the axis, as branches or leaves; = OPEN *a.* 6. *Zool.* Patulous; having a wide aperture, or a shallow cavity.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf*, *Patent Leaf*, one which stands almost strait out from the stalk, or nearly at right angles with it. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* IX. 288 Long were the learned words, and urged with force, Panduriform, pinnatifid, premorse, Latent, and patent, papulous and plane. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 178 Branches of cyme patent or reflexed after flowering.

7. Open to view, exposed to sight; hence, exposed to the mental view; clear, plain, evident, manifest, obvious; = OPEN *a.* 5, 12.

1508 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 330 Stone, with a scriptor to be paytent uppon the same. 1528 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 538 Yat ye King oure broyeris gude mynd may be maid patent to oure derrest son. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. C iij, That which is patent even to our senses, cannot be proved but very hardly with the force of our reason. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* iii. 136 The geologic evidence is so complete as to be patent to all. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 39 A patent fact, as certain as anything in mathematics. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. v. 56 The disadvantages of the American plan are patent.

8. Open to general knowledge or use; generally accessible or available for use; public.

1566 *Acts & Constit. Scotl.* To Rdr. †iij, To cause publis and make patent the Lawis. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxx. (1612) 294 For Guinie, in her highnesse raigne acquir'd and patent made. 1834 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 474 The Colleges would be equally patent to such dissenters

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as were not averse from their observances. 1838 — in *Reid's Wks.* II. 683 *note*, The greater number of those [works] now extant were preserved and patent during the two centuries and a half intervening between the death of Aristotle and their pretended publication by Tyrannion.

9. *Comb.*, as **patent-winged** (cf. 6 b), having wings spreading widely apart.

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 79 The patent-winged Phalaena.

Pa·tent (see prec.), *sb.* Forms: see prec. [orig. short for *letter(s) patent*: see prec. So F. *patente* (for *lettre patente*), med. (Anglo-)L. *patens* (1367 in Du Cange), It., Sp. *patente*.]

1. A document conferring some privilege, right, office, etc.; = *letters patent*: see PATENT *a.* 1.

[1347 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 169/2 Que les poveres..approchent au Tresorer, & monstrent lour Patentes & Obligations.] *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. (*Julian*) 160 Þare-one gaf þame his patent [L. *scripsit*] þat quha-euir ware traweland by þat sted..þai suld helpe þame. 1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 452 That all the Patentes and Charters that they, & any of hem hath..be 3olden uppe into the Chauncellerie. 1423 *Ibid.* IV. 256/1 The Officers made by his patentes roialx. 1429 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 60 Alsoe for ye seale of owre greate patente £8 5 0. 1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 129 As for the Duche on this side Trent, Sir Thomas Tudenham had a joynte patent with the Duke of Suffolk. 1451 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 221/1 The annuell xx marcs graunted..in theire Patentes of their creation. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1245/1 The kings patent, or open writ, or commandement, vnder the seale of Edward the kings eldest son. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* D iij, I meane to be Clarke of their Audit..., my Paten is already sealed. 1695 SIBBALD *Autobiog.* (1834) 132, I..was examined..and gott my patent of Doctor ther. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 270 They thought fit to take out a patent, which constituted them a body, by the name of the Royal Society. 1821 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 243 The grant by a state of a patent of nobility. 1896 *Law Times* C. 357/1 An outgoing Irish Attorney-General received a patent of precedence entitling him to take work at the bar immediately after the Law Officers of the Crown.

† **b.** A papal licence or indulgence: = INDULGENCE 3. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VII. 104, I sette 3owre patentes and 3owre pardounz at one pies hele! *Ibid.* XIV. 191 Ac þe perchemyn of þis patent of pouerte be moste. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prol.* 9 Thanne my bulles shewe I alle and some Oure lige lordes seel on my patente.

† **c.** An official certificate or licence generally; *esp.* a health certificate. *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 226 Euery ship had a neat Patent to shew that those places from whence they came were free from the infection. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 336, I am..newly come from Ierusalem..., and loe there is my Patent. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 37 It being not lawfull for them, to commerce or trafficke without their patent of health, from the place whence they parted. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 48/1 But he..immediately departed..without Patent..and is gone Westwards.

2. A licence to manufacture, sell, or deal in an article or commodity, to the exclusion of other persons; in modern times, a grant from a government to a person or persons conferring for a certain definite time the exclusive privilege of making, using, or selling some new invention.

c 1588 G. LONGE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 157 Dollyne and Carye obtained the Patent for making of Glass in England in September the ix^th^ yeare [1566–7] of the Queene's Majesties raigne for xxj. years ensueinge..which Patent was fully expired a yeare ago. 1597 in D'Ewes *Jrnls.* 573 Abuses practised by Monopolies and Patents of priviledge. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 799 The community..is never well provided for, if monopolies or patents bee permitted. 1701 J. PETER *Truth* 23 This Invention being limited by the Patent, to the Patentee, or his Assigns. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* i. (1809) 69, I shall be able to get a patent for it, which cannot but prove very lucrative. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Will* v, He advises me to take out a patent for the dye. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 618 The term of the patent being now expired, many other manufactories of this cement have been established. 1876 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xvii. (ed. 3) 226 The law protects inventors and authors by patents and copyright. 1897 L. EDMUNDS *Law of Letters patent* 2 In consequence of the very numerous grants of patents for inventions, the word 'patent' has, in common parlance, come to suggest a patent for an invention only.

3. A process or invention which has been patented, or for which a patent has been taken out.

1862 *Illustr. Catal. Exhib.* I. Class viii. 8 The great distinctive feature of this Company's patent. 1867 J. HATTON *Tallants of B.* i, He secured shares in several important patents. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 90/2 The word *patent* is taken to signify either the letters patent by which the monopoly is granted, or the subject-matter of the grant.

b. Elliptically for some patent commodity the name of which is understood from the context.

1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life in Tigerland* 26 A handsome ivory-handled Thomas's patent lying on the table...It carries a heavy bullet. 1898 *Daily News* 5 Apr. 9/5 An improved demand prevailed for flour...In American brands, patents ruled at 31*s.* to 31*s.* 6*d.* 1904 *Daily Chron.* 10 Mar. 4/5, I say..it's rather rash to do gardening in patents, isn't it?

4. A territory, district, or piece of land conferred by letters patent. *U. S.*

1632 in Winthrop *Hist. New Eng.* (1853) I. 93 *note*, [Stephen Batchelor was, at a court, 3 October, 1632] required to forbear exercising his gifts as a pastor or teacher publicly in our patent. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* I. i, It is not my intent to wander far from our Patent. 1823 F. COOPER *Pioneers* viii, This term, Patent..meant the district of country that had been originally granted to old Major Effingham, by the 'King's letters patent'.

5. *fig.* A sign or token that one is entitled to something; authority or commission to do something; leave or title to possess something.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 80 So will I grow, so liue, so die my lord, Ere I will yeeld my virgin Patent vp Vnto his Lordship. 1604 — *Oth.* IV. i. 209 Giue her pattent to offend, for if it touch not you, it comes neere no body. 1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* (Grosart) II. 34 Nature's Patent, Stampt with Heaven's Great Seale. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* x. (1863) 273 Dr. Crisp had a patent for nonsense and vulgarity, which defied successful imitation. 1874 MRS. OLIPHANT *Rose in June* i, That hand was in itself a patent of gentility.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *patent age*, *-infringer*, *law*, *-monger*, *solicitor*; **patent office**, an office from which patents are issued and where the claims to patents are examined; **patent-right**, the exclusive right conferred by letters patent; **patent-roll**, a parchment roll containing the letters patent issued in Great Britain (or formerly in England) in any one year: see quot. 1888.

1819 BYRON *Juan* I. CXXXII, This is the *patent-age of new inventions For killing bodies, and for saving souls. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 June 11/1 To prevent cutting by wicked *patent infringers and others. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* Introd. (ed. 3) 8 The important subject of the *Patent-laws. 1803 *Poet. Petit. agst. Tractorising Trumpery* 49 While a spruce young *patent-monger Contrives to wheedle simple ninnies. 1882 W. H. PREECE in *Standard* 29 Aug. 2/4 It had checked the rapacity of Company promoters and patent-mongers. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3248/4 The *Patent Office is removed from Symond's Inn to Sir Richard Pigott's House. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* VII. 129 The patent-office, where are the models from which every hint is taken. 1885 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 651 The principle upon which his *patent-right is founded. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3) s. v., In the United States an inventor takes out a 'patent right'; in England, 'letters patent'. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 802 The *Patent-Rolls of this Year. 1888 W. RYE *Rec. & Rec.-searching* xiii. 98 The Patent Rolls extend from 3 John (1201), and contain innumerable grants of offices and lands, fairs and markets, confirmations, licenses to crenellate or fortify, licenses for the election of bishops, abbots, &c., creations of peers, pensions, &c., and of later years the patents for inventions.

Patent (pē·tĕnt, pæ·t-), *v.* [f. PATENT *sb.* and *a.*]

1. *trans.* To grant a patent to; to admit to some privilege or rank by letters patent. *rare.*

1828–32 WEBSTER, *Patent*, to grant by patent. To secure the exclusive right of a thing to a person; as, to patent an invention..to the author. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 186 An oval link with a stay in it..had..been before patented to captain Brown. 1881 G. W. CABLE *Mme. Delphine* ii. 10 They would have been patented as the dukes of Little Manchac and Barrataria.

2. To take out or obtain a patent for; to obtain by letters patent the sole right to produce and sell.

1822 *Technical Repository* II. 214 He patented many different modes of carrying his invention into effect. 1876 ROUTLEDGE *Discov.* 14, 20 years before, Watt had patented —but had not constructed—a locomotive engine.

b. *fig.* To originate and be proprietor of. (*familiar.*)

1900 *Academy* 21 July 49/1 A tendency..to fall into a style patented by Ouida.

3. To obtain a patent right to land. *U. S.*

1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 519 Several lodes are held in common, and are so situated that they may be patented in common or worked in common. 1883 *American* VI. 19 Another very large quantity [of public land] has been voted to the railroads, and, although much of it is not yet patented, it is open to their claims as fast as they construct their roads.

4. [from PATENT *a.* 7.] To make patent or open to sight or notice. *rare*—[1].

1889 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 2 Feb. 66/1 The charming fair one has unwillingly patented upon the snow the hideous fact that she wears high-heeled boots.

Hence **Pa·tented** *ppl. a.*; **Pa·tenting** *vbl. sb.*

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 98 The patented invention of Arkwright. 1868 *Daily News* 2 Nov., His excessive anxiety to anticipate the free decision of the colonies by occupying them with a staff of patented bishops. 1883 *Ibid.* 25 Sept. 3/1 Patenting was unnecessarily and unwisely expensive, and the poor patentee was left almost without any aid or guidance.

Patent, obs. f. PATEN, PATTEN; erron. form of POTENT, staff.

Patentable (pē·tĕntăb'l, pæ·t-), *a.* [f. PATENT *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be patented, capable of being patented. Hence **Pa·tentabi·lity**, capability of being patented.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 499 The sense in which patentable inventions can be adopted. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 90/2 The kinds of inventions that are patentable. 1883 H. C. MERVIN (*title*) The Patentability of Inventions.

† **Pa·tentary,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PATENT *sb.* + -ARY.] Of or pertaining to a patent.

1734 FALLE *Jersey* iii. (ed. 2) 192 Here then lay the Point in dispute, whether the Ordinance of Henry VII, .. or the Patentary Clause, should stand.

Patentee (pæ·t-, pē·tĕntī'). Also 7 **patenty**, **pattentie.** [f. PATENT *sb.* + -EE[1]: cf. *mortgagee*; perh. first in an AngloFr. form *patenté*. (Mod.F. *patenté* in same sense is only of 19th c.)] One to whom letters patent have been granted; **b.** now *esp.* one who has taken out a patent for some new invention, or the like: cf. PATENT *sb.* 2.

1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 62/2 Delivered by the Fermours, Patentees, Tenaunts and Occupiours. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 16 The Kinges Committees or his patentees for the kepyng of the seid Toun as afore is seid. 1583 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 189 With expresse prohibition..against all others, which shall go thither without the licence of the patentee or his assignes first obteined. 1622 E. MISSELDEN *Free Trade* (ed. 2) 72 The question is, who is then the Monopolian, whether the Patentees, or their Assignes? 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* V. § 330 In all Publick Acts..they were desired to be admitted joynt Patentees with his Majesty in the Regality. 1724 SWIFT *Prometheus* Wks. 1755 III. II. 150 Wood the patentee's Irish half-pence. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. i. 2 The patentees of the Northern colony. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1747, David Garrick, having become joint patentee and manager of Drury-lane theatre. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 492 John Hawkins, the heir of the said Joan,.. upon a *scire facias* against the patentee, had judgement to recover the lands.

b. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. 1, The Patentees of these New Lights. 1701 [see PATENT *sb.* 2]. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 452 Patentees of a new invented Plough. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 91/1 Provided the patentee is the first person who has produced the substance in a sufficient quantity to make it a marketable article.

c. *fig.* † One to whom something has been granted (*obs.*); an inventor and proprietor of something.

1626 B. PARSONS *Mag. Charter* 15 So God..joyneth them patentees heere together. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Aug. 2/2 Mr. Plunkett is the patentee of the policy of killing Home Rule by kindness. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 9 Dec. 4/3 Mr. Spencer..may indeed be called the inventor and patentee of evolution.

Hence **Patentee·d** *ppl. a.*, made a patentee, provided with letters patent.

1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 144 *note*, Since the patenteed race of Daublers set foot in their land.

† **Pa·tenter.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PATENT *sb.* + -ER[1].] A patentee.

1641 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1817) V. 585/1 Þe saidis patenters be þe forsaid act obleist them thair aires,..not to..seik any greater dewetie.

Pa·tentizing, *vbl. sb. nonce-wd.* [f. PATENT *sb.* + -IZE + -ING[1].] The granting and taking out of patents.

1829 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 417 It is a strange disease in England, the said patentizing.

Patently (pē·tĕntli, pæ·t-), *adv.* [f. PATENT *a.* + -LY[2].] In a patent manner; openly, obviously, manifestly, plainly, evidently, clearly.

1863 D. G. MITCHELL *Farm of Edgewood* 245 So patently and egregiously wrong. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* 171, I saw with regret my revolver lying patently disclosed.

Pa·tentor. [f. PATENT + -OR.]

1. One who grants a patent: correlative to *patentee*.

2. One who takes out a patent, a patentee.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* (no quotation).

Pate·ntote·rnate, *a. rare.* [f. *patento-*, irreg. combining form of L. *patent-em* PATENT *a.* + TERNATE.] Patently or widely ternate.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* 390 The large patentoternate spicula.

Patenty, obs. form of PATENTEE.

Pateque, var. PASTEQUE *Obs.*, water-melon.

‖ **Pater.** [L. *pater* father.]

1. (pæ·tɔɪ) = PATERNOSTER 1 (being the first word of the Lord's Prayer in Latin).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 341 Þat for him with deuocioun said *pater* & *aue*. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 484 Neuer nauþer pater ne crede. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 411 Pattering an abridged Pater. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Ingol. Penance*, Let a mass be sung, and a *pater* be said. 1896 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 278 Saying a *pater* perhaps in silence for St. Edythe's intercession.

† **2.** A priest, a monk: = FATHER 6 b. Also in *Comb.* **pater-guardian** (see quot.). *Obs.*

c 1630 *Scot. Pasquil* 7 A sprincle..held in hand of vested Pater. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pater-guardian*, a Father-guardian; a title given to the chief of the Franciscan Friers in their Monasteries.

3. (pā·tɔɪ) Familiarly used for *father*; chiefly in schoolboys' slang.

1728 RAMSAY *Monk & Miller's Wife* 25 A youth sprung frae a gentle pater. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xiv, You are not afraid of your *pater* being caught by her elderly wiles. 1893 F. F. MOORE *Gray Eye or So* II. 202 Don't let us get into a sentimental strain, pater. 1900 G. SWIFT *Somerley* 126 The pater will say I'm a fool, the mater'll say the girl isn't good enough for me.

‖ **Patera** (pæ·tĕră). Pl. **-æ.** Also 9 **pattera.** [L. *patera*, f. *patēre* to be open. Cf. *patina*, *patella*.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A broad flat saucer or dish, used esp. in pouring out libations at sacrifices.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 39 Sacrificing patera's, and vessels of libation. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. *Herts.* 5 Many Urns, and Pateras of fine red Earth. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* (ed. 2) 190 Some hold in their right hand a drinking-cup, and in their left a patera.

2. *Arch.* An ornament resembling a shallow dish; any flat round ornament in bas-relief.

1776 H. WALPOLE *Let. to W. Mason* 29 Feb., A sphinx, masks, a patera, and a running foliage of leaves. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* V. (Bohn 1848) 198 The trig'yphs and pateras ordinarily used. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 59/2 The ceiling is divided into compartments, and ornamented with enriched mouldings and *pateræ*.

Pateraro, -ero, var. PEDRERO, a small gun.

Patercove, Paterer: see PATRICO, PATTERER.

† **Pa·terfami·liar,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. next, after *familiar*.] Of or pertaining to a pater-

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familias; paternal, patriarchal. Hence † **Paterfami·liarly** *adv.*

c 1650 NEEDHAM *Case of Commw. Stated* 6 The Paterfamiliar way of Government being insufficient to correct those grand enormities, there was need of some one more potent than the rest. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. viii. 117 They..send for their friends of both sexes, and very pater-familiarly, advice them [etc.].

‖ **Paterfamilias** (pē·tər-, pæ·tərfămi·liăs). [L. *paterfamiliās* the father or head of a household (*familiās*, archaic genitive of *familia*).]

1. *Rom. Law.* The head of a family or household having the authority belonging to that position over the persons composing it; also, a person of either sex and any age who is *sui juris* and free from parental control.

1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. i. 20 The colonies of Roman citizens planted in the provinces .. held the position of the son towards the paterfamilias. 1859 T. SANDERS *Justinian* (ed. 2) 99 The head was the *paterfamilias*, a term not expressive of paternity.., but merely signifying a person who was not under the power of another, and who, consequently, might have others under his power. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* xiii. 379 The authority of the Patriarch or Paterfamilias over his family is .. the element .. out of which all permanent power of man over man has been gradually developed.

2. The (male) head of a family or household.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 170 Paterfamulias, wise and expert of olde. 1609 DEKKER *Gvlls Horne-bk.* (1812) 163 It would make the vintners believe you were *pater familias*, and kept a house. 1688 SIR E. HERBERT *Hales' Case* 21 In this Notion the Estate of every Paterfamilias may be said to be *pro bono communi* of his Family. 1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* (1756) II. 188, I am here a Kind of *Pater-familias* with all my little Brood of Hens and Chickens around me. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Letts's Diary* (1862) 186 The habit of running up bills with the milliners, and swindling paterfamilias on the house bills. 1891 MRS. RIDDELL *Mad Tour* 69 The inevitable English party.., paterfamilias, materfamilias, and many daughters.

fig. 1628 VENNER *Baths of Bathe* (1650) 356 The stomach which is, as I may so say, the *Paterfamilias* of the body. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1687) I. xxiv. 326 The.. bounty and munificence with which this great *paterfamilias* hath provided for the necessary sustenance .. of his creatures.

Pateriform (pæ·tĕrifōm), *a.* [f. PATERA + -FORM.] Of the shape of a patera.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 325 *Pateriform*,..when the joints are somewhat dilated and very short, shaped somewhat like a shallow bowl.

Paterin, -e: see PATARIN.

Paterish (pē·tĕriʃ), *a. local.* [Origin obscure; the word appears in some districts as *patherish* or *potherish*.] Of a sheep: Affected with water on the brain, causing giddiness and stupidity.

1794 YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XXII. 225 The disorders that attack [ewes] are the red-water, and being paterish, which last disease is never cured. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 706 Sheep in this situation among South Down sheep-farmers are said to be *paterish*. 1808 A. YOUNG jr. *Agric. Surv. Sussex* 335 A paterish sheep appears to be deprived entirely of its senses, and is continually turning round instead of going forward.

Patern, -ize, obs. forms of PATTERN, -IZE.

Paternal (pătē·ănăl), *a.* [f. late L. or Com. Rom. type *paternāl-is* (med.L. 1438 in Du Cange), It. *paternale*, Sp., Pr. *paternal*, F. *paternel* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. *patern-us* fatherly (f. *pater* father): see -AL.]

1. Of or belonging to a father or to fathers; characteristic of a father; fatherly.

Paternal government, government as by a father, paternalism.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 115 Heere I disclaime all my Paternall care, Propinquity and property of blood. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 350 The government which this Nation underwent was first paternall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 353 God .. still compassing thee round With goodness and paternal Love. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliv. IV. 203 The Roman legislators had reposed an unbounded confidence in the sentiments of paternal love. 1843 MIALL in *Nonconf.* III. 744 Report .. that our government, grown suddenly paternal, were about to abandon their prosecutions in Ireland. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Annan Water* xix, He kissed her on the forehead with almost paternal gentleness.

b. Of or belonging to one's father; (one's) father's.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 219 Th' Omnific Word .. on the Wings of Cherubim Uplifted, in Paternal Glorie rode Farr into Chaos. *a* 1901 BESANT *Five Years' Tryst* (1902) 46 Throwing himself at the paternal feet.

c. That is a father.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 750 The Chariot of Paternal Deitie. 1697 POTTER *Antig. Greece* II. ii. (1715) 185 Cyrus .. sacrificeth to Paternal Jupiter. *a* 1721 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 432 Paternal God in Filial shines, And in our Bliss with Filial joyns.

2. Inherited or derived from a father; related through a father or on the father's side.

1611 MUNDAY *Brief Chron.* 240 He affecting his paternall Kingdome forsooke Poland. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Horace Ep.* ii. 9 Who plow'd with oxen of their own, Their small paternal field of corn. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 176 P8, I have a good Fortune, partly paternal, and partly acquired. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. iii. 94 My paternal grandmother .. ran away with my paternal grandfather when she was not quite sixteen.

Hence **Pate·rnally** *adv.*

1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* ii. (1892) 28 Paternallye descended .. of that Ancient Brittishe line. 1817 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 17, I am descended paternally from the family of Rose of Kilravoe. 1892 A. E. LEE *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) I. 67 The Lenapes .. paternally styled the other Algonquins..children or grandchildren.

Paternalism (pătē·rnăliz'm). [See -ISM.]

1. The principle and practice of paternal administration; government as by a father; the claim or attempt to supply the needs or to regulate the life of a nation or community in the same way as a father does those of his children.

1881 *Chicago Times* 11 June, There is nothing in the proposal that looks in the direction of paternalism, or the ownership and administration of industrial enterprises by the government. 1888 *Co-operative News* 7 Apr. 324 Kindly paternalism has resulted in a perfect understanding between employer and workers. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII. 563/2 Luther..was in questions of government the most pronounced advocate of paternalism.

2. The principle of acting in a way like that of a father towards his children.

1893 *Standard* 13 Apr., The old spirit of paternalism which induced the British lender to place the Australian States on a higher footing than foreign borrowers.

Paternalistic (pătɜrnăli·stik), *a.* [f. as prec.: see -ISTIC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of paternalism.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 *Voice* (N. Y.) 23 Mar., There is a 'paternalistic' law on the statute books of Minnesota to which the coal combination has made itself liable.

Paternality (pætɜrnæ·lĭti). *rare.* [f. PATERNAL + -ITY.] Paternal quality or condition; a paternal personality.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 269 Worth all the accidental paternalities and passing patriarchs, whom..absolutism has contributed to the 'stream of time'. 1877 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* (1878) 20 Absolute human paternalities.

Paterne, obs. form of PATRON, PATTERN.

Pate·rnian. *Ch. Hist.* [ad. L. *Paterniāni*: see Du Cange.] A member of a Manichæan sect (condemned in a council held at Rome in 367), who held that God made the upper and Satan the lower parts of the body.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* (Rolls) II. 500 The sect of Paternyanys, which helden that the louyer parties of a mannys bodi weren maad of the feend. 1659 HOWELL *Vocab.* Sect. x, Paternians. 1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale).

Paternity (pătē·rnĭti). [a. F. *paternité* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *paternitātem*, f. *paternus*: see PATERNAL and -ITY.]

1. The quality or condition of being a father; the relation of a father; fatherhood.

1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II. 6 This truth maketh hir to feele that there is in thee true paternitie. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Eph.* iii. 15 The Father of our Lord Iesus Christ, of whom al paternitie in the heauens and in earth is named. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* III. iv. (R.), Where a spiritual paternity is evident: we need look no further for spiritual government. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* 23 Having been spared the cares as well as the honour of paternity. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* vii. 57 That most comfortable truth, the Paternity of God.

† b. The rule or government of the father; patriarchal rule. *Obs.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. (1634) 159 That he [Nimrod] first brake the rule of Eldership and Paternity. 1721 HICKES *Two Treat. Christ. Priesth.* (1847) II. 287 It is not only an empire but a paternity.

2. The quality or personality of an ecclesiastical father: used as a title, *Your, His Paternity*; also, † an ecclesiastical father, a monk or priest (*obs.*).

1432–43 *Petit. to Bp. of Bath* in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1827) I Introd. 24 Plese on to you gracyous lord of your reverent paternyte, and of youre hye gracyous lordschip to considere [etc.]. 1629 WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* iii. 11 Thay tooke their leaue of them and the rest of the paternities, and returned into their owne Couents. *Ibid.* 16 Whether their paternities had better eate flesh or fish. 1845 R. BOYLE *Boyle versus Wiseman* 47 His Paternity coincides with the opinion which I had entertained.

3. The paternal relation viewed from the standpoint of the child; paternal origin or descent.

1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* v. (1870) 137 The foreign paternity of a group of distinguished men who had cast their lot in that country. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* I. iii. 69 She resolved..to keep the secret of the baby's paternity from all.

4. *fig.* Authorship, source, origin (of a work).

1827 SCOTT *Introd. Chron. Canongate*, These Novels of Waverley, the paternity of which was likely at one time to have formed a controversy of some celebrity. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 215 Many of the historical proverbs have a doubtful paternity.

Paternoster (pæ·tɜmp·stɜr), *sb.* Also 6 **-nostre.** [a. L. *pater noster* 'our Father', the first two words of the Lord's Prayer in Latin; in OF. *paternostre* (11th c.), *patrenostre* (12th c.), later *patenostre*, mod.F. *patenôtre* in same uses.]

1. The Lord's Prayer, esp. in the Latin version.

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 39 (Gr.) Dæt ge-palmtwigede Pater Noster heofonas ontyneð. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 Þu singest þe salm þat is cleped paternoster. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 20 Euery brother & sister shul seyn .. xx. sythes ye pater noster. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 145 in *Babees Bk.* 303 Þy pater noster he wille þe teche. 1531 TINDALE *Exp. 1 John* (1537) 16 Christ teacheth us to praye in oure Pater noster. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xiv. 309 Queen Marie, who got the crown by *Our Father*, and held it by *Pater noster*. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. ii, Peg had taken a fancy not to say her Paternoster. 1803 SOUTHEY *Alderman's Funeral*, The multiplication-table was his Creed, His Pater-noster, and his Decalogue. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxx. 248 She could repeat the paternoster fluently enough, but not quite correctly.

fig. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* x. (1891) 228 Look at Nature. She never wearies of saying over her floral pater-noster.

b. A repetition or recital of this as an act of worship. † *The space of a paternoster* (obs.): = *paternoster-while*: see 6.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2997 Seye a pater-noster stille, For him þat haueth þe rym[e] maked. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 302 Souteris & seweris suche lewide iottis Percen wiþ a pater noster þe paleis of heuene. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4275 And o pater noster more weygh in swete devocyonne Than a savtrere with sleuth. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 3 Let it so abyde the space of halfe a Pater-noster. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 13 Nine hundred Pater nosters every day, And thrise nine hundred Aves she was wont to say. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. 175 The Worm will die within the space of a Pater Noster. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 471 They do not play here for money, but for *ave-maria's*, *pater-noster's*, and other prayers. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* (1885) 330 He said out his seven pater nosters as he walked.

2. *transf.* a. Any form of words repeated or muttered by way of a prayer, imprecation, or charm. *Black P., White P.*, names given to specific charms. *Devil's P.*, a murmured or muttered imprecation; a low murmuring or grumbling to oneself. *Ape's P.*, a 'dithering' or chattering with the teeth: see APE *sb.* 6.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 299 Ihesu Crist and seint Benedight Blesse this hous from euery wikked wight Ffor nyghtes uerye, the white pater noster. — *Pars. T.* P 434 Yet wol they seyn harm and grucche and murmure priuely for verray despit, whiche wordes men clepen the deueles Pater noster. 1530 PALSGR. 642/1, I murmure, I make a noyse, I bydde the dyuels Paster noster. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 32 Pattryng the diuels Pater noster to hir selfe. 1610 J. WHITE *Way True Church* To Rdr. § 13. c ij, White Pater noster, Saint Peters brother .. Open heauen yates, and steike hell yates: And let euery crysom child creepe to it owne mother: White Pater noster, Amen. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* IV. vi, A prayer-book! Ay, this is the devil's pater-noster. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* II. ii, This is the Black Pater-noster...Open, open, hell's gates! Shut, shut, heaven's gates! All the devils in the air The stronger be, that hear the Black Prayer. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* V, *Noblesse oblige*, ..that paternoster of princes.

b. A long nonsensical or tedious recital or utterance; a 'homily' or 'preachment' a prating.

1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I. ii, Hold your prating, Frances; or I'll put you out of your Pater Nosters, with a sorrow to you. 1822 GALT *Provost* XXXI. (1868) 94 When the bailie had made an end of his paternoster.

3. A special bead in a rosary indicating that a paternoster is to be said, usually occurring every eleventh bead and of different size or material from the rest. b. Also applied to the whole rosary.

c 1250 *Lutel Soth Serm.* 67 in *O. E. Misc.* 190 Atom [= at home] his hire pater noster biloken in hire teye. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xviii. 197 The Kyng .. hathe abouten his Nekke 300 Perles oryent, gode and grete, and knotted, as Pater Nostres here of Amber. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 36 A peyre of bedys with pater nostris of gold, and on eche syde of the pater nostris a bede of coral, and the Aue Maryes of colour aftir marbil. 1615 tr. *De Monfart's Surv. E. Ind.* 28 A certaine kind of wood called Calamba: for which the Portugalls pay 100. crownes a pound, to make Pater-Nosters with. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 59 Pater-Nosters woodden. 1870 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* xxxiv. XII. 334 In her hand she held a crucifix of ivory, and a number of jewelled paternosters was attached to her girdle.

4. Applied to things resembling a rosary: a. in *Fishing*, = *paternoster-line*: see 6.

1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* iii, Here's your gudgeons and minnows, sir, .. and here's that paternoster as you gave me to rig up. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* lxiv, He..saw, through the osiers, the hoary old profligate with his paternoster pulling the perch out as fast as he could put his line in. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 427/1 Fishing with an ordinary two-hook paternoster will catch many more fish.

b. *Arch.* A row of bead-like ornaments.

In Chambers' *Cycl.* from Fr., and repeated in some later works, but app. never in Eng. use.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Pater-nosters, in architecture; a sort of ornaments cut in form of beads, either round, or oval; used on baguettes, astragals, etc. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 589. 1842–76 in GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 7) Gloss.

† 5. *Paternoster of flax*: see quots. *Obs.*

1658 *N. Riding Rec.* VI. 14 [A woman presented for stealing three pounds of] paternoster flacks. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 106/2 *Pater Noster*, ten handfulls [of flax] in a strick, is 2 pounds.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *paternoster-maker*, *-man*, *-monger*, *-ring*; **paternoster-line**, a line used in fishing, to which hooks or groups of hooks are attached at intervals, and also weights to sink it; **paternoster-pea**, the seed of jequirity (*Abrus precatorius*), often used as beads; **paternoster-pump**, a chain-pump: see quot.; **paternoster-tackle**, the tackle appertaining to a paternoster-line; **paternoster-wheel**, 'a water-raising device having a number of buckets on a chain' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **paternoster-while**, the time it takes to say a paternoster.

1676 COTTON *Walton's Angler* xvi. (Cassell) 153 [Bleak] may be caught with a *Paternoster line: that is, six or eight very small hooks tied along the line, one half a foot above the other. 1718 JACOB *Compl. Sportsman* 148. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 388 A paternoster line, with a good-sized bullet above the highest hook. 1598 STOW *Surv.* 274 (*Pater*

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Noster Rowe) There dwelled also, turners of Beades, and they were called *Pater Noster makers. 1681 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 26 (1713) I. 172, I believe e'er long plotting .. will be no Treason in a *Pater-noster Man. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 349 Praiers .. far more prevalent, than those Verball *Pater-noster-Mongers utter over a Beadroule. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 520/1 (*Chain-pump*) When packed pistons are used, they are termed **paternoster pumps*, from the resemblance of the chain and buttons to the rosary. 1502 *Will of Bradmere* (Somerset Ho.), A *Pater noster ryng with a diamonde. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 427/2 Two rods, on both of which was light *paternoster tackle. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 192 He pissede a potel In a *pater-noster while. 1448 *Paston Lett.* I. 74 Al thys was don, as men say, in a Pater Noster wyle. 1600 J. Partridge *Treas. Hid. Secrets* xxvii, Let them seeth three or four Pater noster whiles. *a* 1658 Farindon *Serm.* (1849) IV. 241 We may do it in a *Pater-noster*-while. 1888 Stevenson *Black Arrow* 84 As though the bearer had run for a pater-noster-while.

Paternoster (pæːtəɪnɒˑstəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. 4 a.] *intr.* To fish with a paternoster-line. So **Paternostering** *vbl. sb.*

1859 F. Francis *Newton Dograne* (1888) 19 An adept in trolling, paternostering, fly-fishing. 1867 — *Angling* iii. (1880) 96 Paternostering..is a very skilful..branch of angling. 1891 *Field* 21 Nov. 774/2 He paternostered while I spun.

Paternosterer (pæːtəɪnɒˑstərəɹ). [In 1, a. OF. *patenostrier* (13th c. in Littré), in mod.F. *patenôtrier*; in 2, f. Paternoster *v.* + -er 1.]

†**1.** A maker of paternosters or rosaries. *Obs.*

1277–8 in Riley *Mem. London* (1868) 20 [Roger de Bury] paternostrer. 1311 in *Cal. Let. Bk. D Lond.* (1902) 154 [Sewel, late apprentice of Richard de Godesname] paternostrer [admitted].

2. One who fishes with a paternoster-line.

1891 *Field* 28 Nov. 824/3 To be a good paternosterer much practice is required.

Pateroon, paterroon, obs. forms of Patroon.

Paterophobia (pætĕroſōu·biă). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pater* or Gr. *πατήρ* father + *-phobia.* (The proper form would be *patro-*.)] Dread or fear of the Fathers (of the early Church).

1840 G. S. Faber *Christ's Disc. Capernaum* Ded. 20 In despite of the judgment of the Anglican Church, his distressing Paterophobia so confuses his discriminating powers, as to make him fancy, that [etc.].

Paterro, obs. form of Pedero.

Patesing, var. Patising *Obs.*, bargaining.

Pateyn, -e, obs. forms of Paten, Patten.

Path (paþ), *sb.* Pl. **paths** (paþs, pāðz). Forms: 1 (**paat**), **pæp**, (*pl.* **paþas**), 1–4 **paþ**, 3 *pl.* **pæðes, peðes**; 4– **path** (4–5 **paþþe**, 4–6 *Sc.* **peth**, (5 **pethth**, 6 **paith**), 4–7 **pathe**, 5 **payth**, 6 **patth**, -e). [A Com. WGer. word: OE. *pæþ* corresponds to OFris. *path, pad* (WFris. *paed*, EFris. *pad, path, pat*, Satl. *pad*, Wang. *path*), OLG. *pad*, MDu., MLG. *pat* (*pad-*), Du., LG. *pad*, OHG. *phad, phath, pfad, fad*, MHG. *phad, phat, pfat*, Ger. *pfad*:—WGer. *paþ*; not in ON. nor Goth. The forms show that the word must have been in WGer. before the Christian era. Ulterior origin uncertain.

WGer. *paþ* has naturally been compared with Gr. *πάτος* 'trodden or beaten way', and with Zend *paþ* (*paþan, panþan*) 'way'; but to these it could be related only as a borrowed term, which with a word of such a sense is most unlikely. On the other hand, the occurrence of original initial *þ* in Teutonic is uncertain; if this is an example, *paþ* would correspond to pre-Teut. *bat-*, which has suggested the root of L. *baluĕre* to beat.]

1. A way beaten or trodden by the feet of men or beasts; a track formed incidentally by passage between places, rather than expressly planned and constructed to accommodate traffic; a narrow unmade and (usually) unenclosed way across the open country, through woods or fields, over a mountain, etc.; a footway or footpath, as opposed to a road for vehicles; hence applied also to a walk made for foot-passengers, in a garden, park, wood, or the like. Sometimes said more vaguely of any way or road: cf. sense 3.

c 700 *Kentish Charter of Wihtred* in *O. E. T.* 428 Terminos, id est, bereuez et mezuuines paeð et stretlez. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 429 (O. E. T.) *Callis* paat. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 146/35, 36 *Semita*, manna pað. *Callis*, deora pað. 1045 *Charter of Eadweard* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 98 Andlang ðaes wuduweges on ðone grene pað; of ðam paðe on ðane greatan þorn. *c* 1205 Lay. 1120 Leode nere þar nane ne wepmen ne wifmen bute westige pæðes [*c* 1275 bote weste paþes]. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8432 Of þe Walsche, he tok to companies, Paþes to waite, & stretes, & styes. *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* Prol., As diuerse pathes leden diuerse folke the rihte wey to Roome. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 114 He thought yt was a longe waye to the pathes end. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. vii. 26 The horsemen..fast forth sprentis to weil beknawin pethis. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 11 That path they take that beaten seemd most bare. 1634 Milton *Comus* 37 Their way Lies through the perplex't paths of this drear Wood. 1750 Gray *Elegy* xxix, Slow through the church-way path we saw him borne. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* ii, Paths can't be made without feet. 1837 Lytton *E. Maltrav.* I. i, There is no path across it that I can discern.

b. A track specially laid for foot or cycle racing. **c.** A track constructed for some part of machinery to run upon.

1883 [see *cinder-path*, Cinder *sb.* 7]. 1887 *Times* 31 Oct. 9 H. has achieved many excellent performances on the cinder-path. 1888 *Daily News* 16 July 3/1 The turret paths of the Inflexible..These paths—that is, the circular planes on which the rollers for the revolving of the turrets travel—are of cast iron. 1901 *Oxford Mag.* 24 Apr. 291/1 The path [for foot-racing]..after the recent frosts was loose and crumbling.

2. a. In Old Northumbrian used to render L. *vallis* vale, dene, and *chaos* abyss, gap; hence, *north. dial.*, A hollow or deep cutting in a road. Locally pronounced, and often written, *peth.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke iii. 5 Eghuelc pæð *vel* dene [*vallis*] ȝefylled bið. *Ibid.* xvi. 26 Bituih iuih & usih dene *vel* pæð [*chaos*] micel ȝefæstnad is. 1548 Patten *Exped. Scotl.* B ij, We marched an viii. mile til we came to a place called ye Peaths [i. e. Cockburnspath]. It is a valey..a xx. skore [yards] brode from banke to banke aboue...So stepe be these bankes on eyther syde and depe to the bottom [etc.]. 1855 *N. & Q.* 1st ser. XII. 74, I was told that a fatal accident had occurred to a person 'going down the peth', a hollow wooded part of the road [near Durham]. 1904 J. T. Fowler in *Let.*, Two of the main roads leading into and out of Durham are in cuttings through hills and are called respectively 'Crossgate Peth,' or 'The Peth'..and 'Shincliffe Peth'.

b. In Sc. and north. Eng., A steep road or path; a steep ascent or hill on a road.

(Common name of a steep ascent in a road, and hence occurring in many names of places and of steep streets or lanes in towns, in Scotland, Northumberland, Durham, etc.)

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XVIII. 366 Ane craggy bra..And a gret peth wp for to gang. 1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 297 To draw the gunnis in peththis and myris. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. x. 68 Him self ascendis the hie band of the hyll..Tharfor a prattik of weir devys will I, And ly at wait in quyet embuschment At athir pethis hed or secrete went. [1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. x. 55 A little path, that was both steepe and long.] 1808 Jamieson s. v. *Peth*, A peth is a road up a steep brae, but is not necessarily to be understood to be a narrow or foot-path. On the contrary..the most of *peths* are on public roads, as *Kirkliston peth* on the high-way between Edinburgh and Linlithgow; [the *Peth* and *Peth-head* near Kirkcaldy, etc.]

3. The way, course, or line along which a person or thing moves, passes, or travels (not necessarily a made or marked way, but more usually the imaginary line described or indicated by the moving body).

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 487 Ne mihton forhabban helpendra paðˇ, merestreames mod. 1388 Wyclif *Ps.* viii. 9 The..fischis of the see that passen bi the paþis of the see. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lxxvi[i]. 19 Thy waye was in the see, and thy pathes in the greate waters. 1680 Flamsteed *Doctr. Sphere* I. iii. 6 Every..Point on the Globe..describes a Circle about its Axis, which I call the Path of the Vertex. 1805 Southey *Madoc in Azt.* xiv, The populace..follow to the palace in his path. 1879 Sir R. Ball *Mechanics* 138 The curved path in which the ball will move.

4. *fig.* A course of action or procedure, line of conduct, way of behaviour; less commonly, a course or line of thought, argument, or the like.

a 900 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xxiv. 3 [xxv. 4] ȝedo me þine wegas cuðe, and lær me þine paðas. *c* 1070 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1067 (MS. D) Forþan þe heo sceolde..þone kyng gerihtan of þam dweliandan pæðe. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 131 Godes paðes ben ure gode dedes..þe us shule leden to eche liue. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Reas. & Sens.* 2213, I shal folwen and pursywe Your pathis pleynly and doctryne. 1539 Bible (Great) *Ps.* xvi. 11 Thou shalt shewe me ye path of lyfe. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 97 The paithis of the Iust, God dois direct. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xix. 340 Seldome two successive Kings tread in the same path. 1750 Gray *Elegy* ix, The paths of glory lead but to the grave. 1881 Jowett *Thucyd.* I. 29 The true path of expediency is the path of right.

5. *Comb.*, as *path-deep* adj. (Deep *a.* 2), *-side, -walker*; **path-cleaver,** one who cleaves or cuts a path, e. g. through a forest; *fig.* one who strikes out a new track, a pioneer; **pathfarer** [after *wayfarer*], a traveller along a path; **path-finder,** one who discovers a path or way, an explorer; †**path-fly**: see quots.; **path-hewer** = *path-cleaver*; **path-racer,** a bicycle made for racing upon a prepared path or track; so **path-racing.**

1896 *Godey's Mag.* (U. S.) Apr. 360/1 The indefatigable *path-cleaver [Fremont] who crossed mountains even the Indians believed impassable. 1880 G. Meredith *Tragic Com.* vi. (1892) 88 One who knew how to outstrip *path-farers. 1840 J. F. Cooper (*title*) The *Pathfinder. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* I. ii. 32 A great forerunner among the pathfinders across the continent. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Aug. 14/1 The higher capacities of the mountaineer, the instinct of *path-finding. 1634 Moufet *Insect. Theat.* I. xii. 75 In semitis..invenitur..unde ab Anglis vocatur *The gray *path flye*. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Path-fly*, the name given by us to the fly called in Latin *humisuga*; it is found in foot-paths, and supposed to live by sucking the ground. 1877 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc., Sc. & Man*, Two great *Path-hewers, as the Germans call them. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Nov. 7/2 His prettiest machine being a fine *path-racer. *a* 1862 Thoreau *Yankee in Canada* iii. (1866) 42 A little one-story chapel-like building..close to the *path-side. 1887 *Century Mag.* Sept. 704/1 The *path-walker is..plugging the smallest holes with sod...In ordinary times each walker has a stretch of fourteen miles to watch.

†**Path,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *pæþþan, peþþan*, f. *pæþ*, Path *sb.*: cf. MLG. *pedden* to tread. But the vb. may have been formed anew in ME. and 16th c.: cf. MHG. *pfaden* to make a path.]

1. *trans.* To go upon or along, to 'tread' (a way, etc.). *lit.* or *fig.*

a 1000 *Riddles* lxxi. 10 Ic..mearcpaðas Walas træd, moras pæðde. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxxi. 10 Sume fotum twam foldan peðþaþ, sume fierfete. 1577 Whetstone *Life Gascoigne* xiv, I left this vaine to path the vertuous waies. 1598 Drayton *Heroic. Ep.* xiv. 91 Pathing young Henries unadvised wayes. 1612 — *Poly-olb.* ii. 24 Where, from the neighbouring hills her passage Wey doth path. 1728 Ramsay *Robt., Richy, & Sandy* 32 My tup that bears the bell And paths the snaw. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* V. 48 The dales disclose Their meadows path'd with files of savage foes.

2. To tread, beat down by treading, as a path; usually *fig.*

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 423 [They] become more pathed in their sinnes by much beating upon. *a* 1653 Binning *Serm.* (1845) 138 They choose the way that is best pathed and trodden. 1765 J. Brown *Chr. Jrnl.* (1814) 287 What a mercy for weak and halt me that the way is here pathed.

3. *intr.* To go in or as in a path; to pursue one's course. Also *refl.* in same sense.

1598 Drayton *Heroic. Ep.*, *Rosamond to Hen. II* Notes, Poems (1605) 5 This Riuer did so strangely path it selfe, that the foote seemed to touch the head. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. i. 83 For if thou path thy natiue semblance on, Not Erebus it selfe were dimme enough, To hide thee from preuention.

4. *trans.* To pave. (Perh. prop. *pathe.*)

[App. either a simple phonetic substitution of *ð* for *v*; or from the association of a *path* with *paving*; or due to the two causes combined. Cf. Pathing, Pathment.]

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxxi. 307 The stretes also ben pathed of the same stones [*Roxb.* xxxiv. 152 þe stretez er paued, *Fr.* les rues sount bien paues de tiels pierres]. *c* 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* v. 285 A strete whiche was pathed with stoon. *c* 1475 *Crabhouse Reg.* (1889) 60 The Prioresse ..set vp the ymagis and pathed the chirche and the quere. 1507 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 411 To the masons of Linlithqw that pathit the chapell. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. vii. 9 The large stretes pathit by and by.

†**Pathai·re.** *Obs. rare*—1. [Origin uncertain: Mr. Gollancz conjectures a variant of *patar, petar*, Petard (*Lamb's Specimens* (1893) I. 1. 297).] ? A passionate outburst.

1592 *Arden of Feversham* III. v. E iv, Such depe pathaires lyke to a cannons burst, Dischargde against a ruinated wall, Breakes my relenting hart in thousand pieces.

Pathed (paþt), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. Path *v.* or *sb.* + -ed.] †**a.** Beaten or trodden down as a path. *Obs.* **b.** Having or furnished with a path.

1597–8 Br. Hall *Sat., Defiance Envie* 22 Nor suttle Snake doth lurke in pathed wayes. *c* 1614 Sir W. Mure *Dido & Æneas* I. 5 Path'd wayes I trace, as Theseus in his neid. 1900 *Daily News* 21 July 3/1 A huge hayfield, not fenced-in, geometrically bisected, pathed hayfield, but a hayfield run wild.

Pathematic (pæþĭmæˑtik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. *παθηματικ-ός* liable to passions or emotions, f. *πάθημα* what one suffers, suffering emotion, f. stem *παθ-*: see Pathetic.] Pertaining to the passions or emotions; caused or characterized by emotion.

1822 Good *Study Med.* IV. 203 In the Pathematic variety [of complicated labour], the joint emotions..operative upon the patient's mind,..are bashfulness..and apprehension for her own safety. 1830 Mackintosh *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 161 We find no trace..of any distinction between the percipient, and what perhaps we may venture to call the emotive, or pathematic part of human nature. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Jan. 384 Which..accounts for the loss of hair as a pathematic symptom.

So **Pathema·tically** *adv.*; **Pathe·mato·logy,** the doctrine of passions or affections of the mind.

1811–31 Bentham *Logic* Wks. 1843 VIII. 230/1 Pathematically passive, corresponding to those corporeal impressions which are accompanied either with pleasure or pain. *Ibid.* App. 288/1 Pathematology: by this name may be designated the science of psychology, in so far as pleasure or pain are taken for the subject of it. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Pathematologia*, term for the doctrine of passion or affection of the mind: pathematology.

Pathetic (păþe·tik), *a.* (*sb.*). Also 6–7 **pathetique.** [ad. late L. *pathētic-us*, a. Gr. *παθητικός* sensitive, f. *παθητός* liable to suffer, f. *παθ-*, root of *πάσχειν* to suffer and *πάθος* suffering. Cf. F. *pathétique* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *patetico.*]

1. Producing an effect upon the emotions; exciting the passions or affections; moving, stirring, affecting. †**a.** In general sense. *Obs.*

1598 Marston *Sco. Villanie* x. H iij b, Some new pathetique Tragedy. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* IV. ix. (1848) 224 The more Instructive and Pathetick passages. 1762 Symmer in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 450 A very proper speech, delivered in a noble and pathetic manner.

b. In modern use: Affecting the tender emotions; exciting a feeling of pity, sympathy, or sadness; full of pathos.

1737 Pope *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 232 The Boys and Girls whom charity maintains, Implore your help in these pathetic strains. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XIV. vi, Mrs. Miller.. saying, in the most pathetic voice, 'Good Heaven! let me preserve one of my children at least.' 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne* vi. 174 There is one passage..which the circumstances of Sterne's death render pathetic. 1829 Lytton *Devereux* I. ii. Our parting with our uncle was quite pathetic. 1885 Clodd *Myths & Dr.* II. x. 212 Indian mothers in pathetic custom drop their milk on the lips of the dead child.

c. Used *adverbially.*

1725 Pope *Odyss.* IV. 149 Thus pathetic to the Prince he spoke. 1792 *Munchausen's Trav.* xxvi. 119, I spoke as pathetic as possible.

†**2.** Expressing or arising from passion or strong emotion; passionate, earnest. *Obs.*

1648 J. Beaumont *Psyche* II. cxc, Her cordial Thanks and her pathetick Vows. 1681 D'Urfey *Progr. Honesty* viii, She out of patience grows, And quells the little Rebel with

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pathetick blows. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* v. Wks. 1757 IV. 241 Heaven..joins my pathetic wish.

†3. ? Causing a physical sensation or affection; affecting the bodily senses. *Obs. rare.*

1653 R. MASON *Let. to Auth.* in *Bulwer's Anthropomet.*, The stem, bark, leaves, and fruit are of such various.. pathetique qualities.

4. Pertaining or relating to the passions or emotions of the mind. (In early use applied to bodily movements expressive of emotion.)

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* I. iv. 16 That species of motion which they call Pathetique. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks., Five Treat.* xvii. 117 This Nerve..serves also for the producing some pathetick motions of the Eye. 1719 SWIFT *To Yng. Clergym.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 7 Tully considered the dispositions of a..less mercurial nation, by dwelling almost entirely on the pathetick part. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. xii. § 5. 160 All violent feelings..produce..a falseness in..impressions of external things, which I would generally characterize as the 'Pathetic fallacy'.

5. *Anat.* A name for the fourth pair of cranial nerves, also called *trochlear*. So *pathetic muscle*, the superior oblique muscle of the eyeball, connected with the trochlear nerve.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Pathetic*, to passion belonging, nerves so called by Dr. Willis. [Cf. quot. 1681 in 4, and PATHETICAL 4.] 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pathetick Nerves*, are the Fourth pair arising from the Top of the Medulla Oblongata. 1842 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med. Sc., Pathetic*, a name given to the superior oblique muscle of the eye, and, also, to a nerve. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 271 The fourth pair of nerves, called also the Trochlear or Pathetic. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pathetic muscle*, the *Obliquus superior* muscle of the eyeball, ..fancifully supposed to express, by its action, the passions and affections.

B. *absol.* or as *sb.*

1. *absol. The pathetic*: that which is pathetic; pathetic quality, expression, or feeling.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 339 ¶ 1 The Pathetick..may animate and inflame the Sublime, but is not essential to it. 1858 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 59, I very much doubt the Irish capacity of receiving the pathetic.

2. †a. *sing.* Pathetic language, feeling, etc.; pathos, or the expression of pathos. *Obs.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 84 Holy Job's pathetique is upon a like dismal accident. *a*1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 218 What a contrast to the drunken pathetic of his weeping client!

b. *pl.* Pathetic expressions or sentiments: cf. *heroics*.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1810) I. xxxiii. 248 Miss Pert, none of your pathetics, except in the right place. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* ii, [He] went at once into such deep pathetics, that he knocked the first speaker clean out of the course. 1894 D. C. MURRAY *Making of Novelist* 212, I find pathetics among them, and quaint humours.

3. *pl.* The study of the passions or emotions.

1896 *Idler* Mar. 263/2 Pathological Pathetics..had..almost monopolised the conversation. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Jan. 1/3 Pathetics is, or should be, the name of a study of the effects on a personality caused by an artistic appeal to the emotions.

4. *Anat.* Short for *pathetic nerve*: see A. 5.

Pathetical (păþe·tikăl), *a.* Now *rare*. [f. as prec. + -AL.] 1. = PATHETIC A. 1.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 32 Certain loud pathetical exclamations, and broad hyperboles. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 103 Sweet inuocation of a childe, most pretty and pathetically. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 129 They..play on flutes doleful and pathetical straines, to excite devotion. 1712 HUGHES *Spect.* No. 541 ¶ 7 That pathetical Soliloquy of Cardinal Wolsey on his Fall. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 64 In one page.., Elizabeth is a fool for listening to these pathetical 'love letters'; in the next she is hard-hearted for not listening to them.

†2. = PATHETIC A. 2. *Obs.*

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Patheticall*, vehement, full of passions, or mouing affections. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 13 The pathetical words of a Psalme can be no certaine decision to a poynt. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 18. I. viii. (1669) 347/2 Thou may'st pray much in these pathetical Sallies of thy Soul to Heaven.

†3. = PATHETIC A. 4. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 67 Prudence and wisedome..reduceth the power of this sensuall and patheticall part, unto a civill and honest habitude.

†4. = PATHETIC A. 5. *Obs.*

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks., Five Treat.* xiv. 110 Wherefore from this .. conjecture .. concerning the use of these Nerves, we have called them Pathetical.

Pathetically (păþe·tikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a pathetic manner.

1. So as to excite passion or emotion; movingly, affectingly. †a. In general sense. *Obs.*

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* iii. Wks. (Grosart) I. 195 Patheticallie intermixt with sundry dolefull pageantes. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 247 Some devout composures are so pathetically penned, that [etc.]. *a*1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) I. viii. 243 This Mr. Pelham answered finely, seriously, and pathetically.

b. So as to excite pity or other tender emotion; in a way full of pathos.

1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 99 Wilks .. seem'd more pathetically to feel, look, and express his calamity. 1824 GALT *Rothelan* I. II. x. 232 Pathetically ruminating on the vanity of human wishes. 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 269 Her lips drooped pathetically; .. her eyes filled with real tears.

†2. With passion or strong emotion; passionately, vehemently; feelingly, earnestly. *Obs.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. ii, I do hate a foole most most pathetically. 1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* viii. (1848) 105 A gracious woman pathetically pouring out her heart to God. 1712 PARNELL *Spect.* No. 460 ¶ 11 The Duty of the Place [Church]..being..pathetically performed.

†3. So as to express emotion. *Obs.*

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks., Five Treat.* xvii. 120 The parts of the Face, usually moved pathetically and unthought of. [Cf. PATHETIC A. 4, 5, PATHETICAL 4.]

Pathe·ticalness. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = PATHETICNESS.

*a*1607 BRIGHTMAN *Bright. Rediv.* ii. (1647) 26 He doth with great Patheticalnesse of affection breake forthe to the prosecuting of the Doctrine of Scandall in generall. 1725 BLACKWALL *Sacred Classics* (1727) I. 339 The patheticalness, grace and dignity of the sentence.

Pathe·ticate, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. PATHETIC + -ATE 3: cf. *authenticate*.] *trans.* To make pathetic.

1885 *Academy* 3 Oct. 221/1 To see how Bishop Percy sentimentalized and patheticated the old ballad.

†**Pathe·ticly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] = PATHETICALLY.

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sgr.'s T.* v. 596 The motives weare vrgd so patheticklie. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. x. 105 His Orator that speaks patheticly.

Pathe·ticness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Pathetic quality or character.

1874 'OUIDA' *Two Wooden Shoes* v. 98 The familiar history had a new patheticness for her.

Pathetism (pæ·þĕtiz'm). ? *Obs.* [f. Gr. *παθητ-ός* passive + -ISM.] A name for mesmerism or animal magnetism. So **Pa·thetist,** a mesmerist.

1852 A. BALLOU *Spir. Manifestations* ix. 131 Placing the phenomena [of spiritualism] on the same footing with those of Pathetism, Biology [etc.]. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Pathetist.*

Pathic (pæ·þik), *sb.* and *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *pathic-us*, a. Gr. *παθικός* suffering, remaining passive, f. stem *πάθ-* suffer.]

A. *sb.* 1. A man or boy upon whom sodomy is practised; a catamite.

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* I. i, He..was the noted Pathick of the time. 1718 PRIDEAUX *Connection O. & N. Test.* II. II. 101 The first was his pathic, the second his concubine. 1795 MACKNIGHT *Apost. Epist.* (1820) I. 495 The persons who suffered this abuse were called pathics, and affected the dress and behaviour of women.

2. One who suffers or undergoes something.

1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* v. i, A mere pathic to Thy devilish art. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. Disc. iii. 92 Pathicks in Devotion, suffering ravishments of Senses. 1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* 26 May 506/2 The pathic looks like an especial goose during the operation.

B. *adj.* 1. That is the subject of sodomy; being, or pertaining to, a catamite.

1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 196 To become Gnatho's Pathic-boy. 1693 TATE in *Dryden's Juvenal* ii. (1697) 26 Thy Form seems for the Pathick Trade design'd. 1802 GIFFORD tr. *Juvenal* ii. 144 A mirror—pathic Otho's boast.

2. Undergoing something, passive. *rare*—°.

1857 MAYNE, *Pathicus*, remaining passive: pathic.

3. Pertaining to suffering or disease; morbid.

1853 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Pathicism** (pæ·þisiz'm), the practice of a pathic.

1879 LEWIS & SHORT *Lat. Dict., Patientia*..B. In partic[ular], submission to unnatural lust, pathicism.

†**Pa·thing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. PATH *v.* 4 + -ING 1.] = PAVING *vbl. sb.*

1428–9 *Norwich Sacr. Roll* (MS.), Duobus Masons pro pathyng juxta Sanctum Willelmum. 1491–2 *Ibid.*, Roberto Blome pro le pathyng in parte boriali summi altaris. 1504–5 *Ibid.*, Pro petalis, [gloss] an^es pathyng stones. 1541 in Kirkpatrick *Relig. Ord. Norwich* (1845) 52 [Seventeen loads of small] pathyng tyle [or pavements as we now call them].

Pathless (pɑ·þlĕs), *a.* [f. PATH *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no path through or across it; destitute of paths; untrodden, trackless. Also *fig.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 199 What Guide conducteth .. your Legions Through path-less paths in unacquainted Regions? 1631 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & Pompey* Plays 1873 III. 170 Striving to entangle men In pathlesse error. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 14 Having travelled 7 miles in those wild pathless Woods. 1734 THOMSON *Liberty* III. 42 Orbs, Myriads on Myriads, thro' the pathless Sky, Unerring roll. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* v. 52 In the silent and pathless desolations of central Greenland.

Hence **Pa·thlessness.**

1851 HAWTHORNE *Snow Image*, etc. (1879) 92 The street .. resolved into a drearier pathlessness than when the forest covered it. 1889 *Spectator* 13 Apr., An African forest .. may stretch, like the forest of Aruwhimi, in unbroken gloom and pathlessness over an area equal to five Englands.

Pathlet (pɑ·þlĕt). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -LET.] A little or diminutive path.

1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* II. 325 This pathlet was formed with the frame level in hand. 1896 A. J. C. HARE *Story of my Life* (1900) VI. XXV. 175 An old man .. guided me up a steep pathlet in the rocks.

†**Pa·thment.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 4 payth-, 4–5 paith-, 5 pathe-, 6 paithe-, paithtment. [app. an alteration of *pavement* (*pament, payment*) after *path*, due to similarity of sound and association of meaning: cf. PATH *v.* 4.] = PAVEMENT. (In quot. *c*1470, the ground.)

*c*1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 719 Þan done I fel one þe paythment. *c*1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V. xi. 3704 To stampe on halowyd pathement. *c*1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 936 The paithment was cled in tendyr greyn. 1538 *Aberdeen Regr.* XVII. (Jam.), The paithtment of the kirk.

Patho- (pæ·þo, păþɔ·), repr. Gr. *παθο-*, comb. form of *πάθος* suffering, disease, etc. (see PATHOS), used in scientific and technical terms, for the more important of which see their alphabetical places.

Pa·tho-anato·mical *a.*, pertaining to morbid anatomy. **Pa·thobiolo·gical** *a.*, relating to living organisms (e. g. bacteria) which cause disease; so **Pa·thobio·logist,** one who studies these. **Pa·thogerm,** a germ that causes disease; hence **Patho·ge·rmic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a pathogerm. **Patho·graphy,** the, or a, description of disease (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1853); hence **Pathogra·phical** *a.*, pertaining to pathography (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857). ‖ **Pathoma·nia**: see quot. **Patho·meter,** a (hypothetical) instrument for measuring the passions or emotions. **Patho·metry,** (*a*) the measuring, estimation, or diagnosis of different diseases; (*b*) measurement of the passions or emotions. **Pa·thomyo·tomist** *nonce-wd.* [f. *Pathomyotomia*: see quot. 1649], one who studies the muscles concerned in the expression of emotions. ‖ **Pathopho·bia,** (*a*) morbid dread of disease, hypochondria; (*b*) morbid fear of any kind. **Pathopho·ric, Patho·phorous** *adjs.* [Gr. *-φόρος* bearing], conveying or causing disease. ‖ **Pathopœ·ia** [Gr. *-ποιία* a making], (*a*) *Rhet.* a speech or figure of speech designed to arouse passion or emotion; (*b*) *Path.* production of disease; so **Pathopœ·ous** *a.* [Gr. *-ποιός* making], producing disease.

1888 *Amer. Nat.* Feb. 113 Frank P. Billings, Director of the *Patho-Biological Laboratory of the State University of Nebraska. *Ibid.* 117 It is far more practical for *pathobiologists to stick to the name cocci for all round objects (not spores). 1897 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 8/5 It was the *pathogerm which was deadly,..the microbe was inimical to the pathogerm. 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkal.* 158 Dr. Koch ..thought he had found the *pathogermic entity. 1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Pathomania*, a morbid perversion of the natural feelings, affections, inclinations..and natural impulses, without any remarkable disorder..of the intellect. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Jan. 1/3 We believe that machines (which should naturally be called *pathometers) for registering the physical effect of music on hearers..have been planned. 18.. MOXON in *Lancet* (O.), The poor little thing .. who, only seven years old and having tubercle in the brain, said it wasn't headache he suffered from, it was pain in the head. Pitifully accurate *pathometry for such a time of life. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Jan. 1/3 A .. rough-and-ready observation in pathometry. [1649 BULWER (*title*) Pathomyotomia: or a Dissection Of the significative Muscles of the Affections of the Minde.] 1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 234 Passions..with the *Pathomyotomists are, as it were, the muscles of the soul. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 854 The name hypochondriasis .. has very little significance as indicating the character .. of the affection. The name *pathophobia is much more expressive. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 750 *Pathophoric bacilli. 1678 PHILLIPS, **Pathopœa*, an Expression of a Passion, in Rhetorick it is a figure by which the mind is moved to hatred, anger, or pity. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pathopœia*, term for the induction, production, or formation of affections or diseases. *Pathopœus*, inducing or creating..diseases: *pathopeous.

Pathogen (pæ·þodʒen). Also **-gene.** [f. PATHO- + -GEN.] A micrococcus or bacterium that produces disease.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VI. 647 Pathogen [the micrococcus of] contagion.

Pathogenesis (pæþodʒe·nèsis). *Med.* and *Path.* [f. PATHO- + GENESIS.] Production or development of disease; the process or manner of origination of a disease or bodily affection. Also **Pathogenesy** (-dʒe·nèsi), **Pathogeny** (păþɔ·dʒéni), in same sense. So **Pathogenetic** (-dʒĭne·tik), **Pathogenic** (-dʒe·nik), **Pathogenous** (păþɔ·dʒĭnəs) *adjs.*, producing, or relating to the production of, disease or bodily affection; hence **Pathogenicity** (-dʒĭni·sĭti), quality or capacity of producing disease.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 235 Not more certainly known is the *pathogenesis of the..acute dropsies ..in tropical countries. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 168*j*, Heredity is a most potent factor in all pathogenesis. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 1015 A contracted mitral orifice, evidently of slow pathogenesis. 1888 A. C. POPE *Homœopathy* 41 A medicine, the *pathogenesy of which may bear a likeness to several forms of disease. 1887 *Homeop. World* 1 Nov. 490 The medicine has in its pathogenesy many symptoms of a neuralgic character. 1838 H. DUNSFORD (*title*) The *Pathogenetic Effect of some of the Principal Homœopathic Remedies, translated from the German. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 249 Infective emboli containing pathogenetic bacteria. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xx. 246 In the torrid zone..the people multiply *pathogenic causes at will. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 70 Under ordinary pathogenic conditions suppuration is induced by the growth of micro-organisms within the tissues. 1899 A. C. HOUSTON in *Nature* 7 Sept. 434/2 Allowing..virulent bacilli..to develop and display their full power of *pathogenicity. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* 4 Dec. 354/3 The distinction of the bacteria into *pathogenous and non-pathogenous is here unimportant. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Pathogeny*, the branch of pathology, which relates to the generation, production, and development of disease. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX. No. 36. 351 It would be unwise to assume that in that fact its whole pathogeny is included.

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Pathogerm, -germic: see PATHO-.

Pathognomic (pæþɔgnǫ·mik), *a.* [f. PATHOGNOMY + -IC (*παθογνωμικός* in Gr. is said to be 'a false form').]

1. Of or pertaining to pathognomy, or to the signs and expression of the passions or feelings.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Pathognomic*, that moveth the affections. *c* 1714 POPE, etc. *Mem. M. Scriblerus* I. xi, He has the true pathognomic sign of love. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* I. 178 Count Ernst had a fine pathognomic eye. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) III. 403 The possession of speech, the pathognomic countenance, the efficiency of the hand, a longevity beyond the lower animals.

2. = PATHOGNOMONIC.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 185 The Pathognomick Symptome of this Disease, and that which first invaded the Patient. 1766 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 100/1 Its most pathognomic symptoms. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* viii. 205 Constant tremulous agitation..pathognomic of the earlier stages of general paralysis.

So **Pathogno·mical** *a.* = prec. 1 and 2.

1643 T. GOODWIN *Trial Christian's Growth* 128 Such symptomes as are Pathognomicall, and proper and peculiar to them. 1874 *Edin. Rev.* July 198 With the advance of power of pathognomical expression, coincides a certain loss of grandeur.

Pathognomonic (pæþɔgnomǫ·nik), *a.* (*sb.*). *Med.* and *Path.* [ad. Gr. *παθογνωμονικ-ός* (Galen) skilled in judging of symptoms or diseases, f. *παθο-*, PATHO- + *γνωμονικός* able to give an opinion, f. *γνώμων* judge, knowing person.] Applied to a sign or symptom by which a disease may be known or distinguished; specifically characteristic or indicative of a particular disease.

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 19 The..absolute knowledge of the disease, by meanes of the signes Pathognomonicke, proper and peculiar to euery disease. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 720 This..hath no Pathognomonic Sign by which it is distinguish'd from other Fevers besides its Duration. 1758 MUNCKLEY in *Phil. Trans.* L. 613 It hath been thought, that a quick pulse is so essential..as to be a pathognomonic symptom of it. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* iii. 77 The black pigment [in malaria] is a pathognomonic..feature.

B. *sb.* A pathognomonic sign or symptom.

[1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 14 Ioyne..as most pregnant.. testimonies of the disease, these inseparable accidents of the same, commonly called *pathognomonica*.] 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pathognomonick*, a Term in the Art of Medicine, is a proper inseparate Sign [etc.]. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 87 Those inseparable Symptoms we call its Pathognomonics or distinguishing Characters. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 674 It is not a symptom to be depended on as a pathognomonic.

So **Pathognomo·nical** *a. rare.*

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* x. 70 The only pathognomonicall signe of a true convulsion.

Pathognomy (pǎþǫ·gnǒmi). [f. as prec., after *physiognomy*, from Gr. *φυσιογνωμονία*.]

1. The knowledge or study of the passions or emotions, or of the signs or expressions of them.

1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* ii. 24 Pathognomy is the knowledge of the signs of the passions. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 651 Physiognomy takes cognizance of the shapes, and pathognomy of the motions of the features. 1874 *Edin. Rev.* July 172.

2. The knowledge of the signs or symptoms by which diseases may be distinguished. *rare.*

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 546 A voluminous ..classification of pulses..This branch of pathognomy.

Patho·gony. *rare*⁻⁰. = PATHOGENY.

1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale).

Pathographical, -graphy: see PATHO-.

Pathologic (pæþɔlǫ·dgik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *παθο-λογικ-ός*, f. *παθο-*, PATHO-: see -LOGIC: cf. F. *pathologique* (Cotgr. 1611).] Of or belonging to pathology.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pathologick*, pertaining to Pathologie. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 500 That vague feeling of debility..produced by want of nutrition, and by other pathologic causes.

Patholo·gical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to or dealing with pathology; relating to or treating of diseases or bodily affections.

1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 159 The Physiological and Pathological parts of Physick. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 297 He .. has given up all hopes of any thing important being discovered..from pathological anatomy. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* x. (ed. 4) 347 Noticed by almost every pathological anatomist. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Br.* iv. 80 The interest in it was stimulated and guided by pathological observations.

b. That is or may be the subject of pathology; involving or of the nature of disease; morbid.

1845–6 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 166 In certain pathological states of the system. 1858 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) II. vii. 381 The laws of their normal and pathological development. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 122 Conditions which are pathological in one animal are natural in others.

2. Pertaining to the passions or emotions. *rare.*

1800 COGAN *Passions* ii. § 2 Its pathological effect [*i.e.* of surprise] is that of a simple stimulus whose sole object is to arouse the attention. 1894 ILLINGWORTH *Personality* iv. 105 It is not the physical effect of the desire, the mere pathological feeling, but the metaphysical action of the mental image that ultimately determines my action.

Patholo·gically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In relation to pathology, or to its subject-matter, disease.

1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1868 D. COOK *Dr. Muspratt's Patients*, etc. 228 His book..on the Heart—physiologically and pathologically considered. 1879 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. xiii. 335 The bacterium of splenic fever..[Pasteur's] investigations regarding the part it plays pathologically.

2. In relation to the passions or emotions. *rare.*

1824 DE QUINCEY tr. *Kant's Idea Univ. Hist.* Wks. XIII. 133 A social concert that had been pathologically extorted from the mere necessities of situation. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1834) II. II. iii. 237 The objects which he chooses to entertain, and .. the emotions which pathologically result from them.

Patholo·gico-, combining form of Gr. *παθο-λογικός* PATHOLOGICAL, used in the sense 'relating to pathology and . . .'; as *pathologico-anatomical* (relating to pathology and anatomy), *-clinical, -histological, -psychological* adjs.

1808–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 167 The branch of the pathologico-psychological system here in question. 1855 tr. *Wedl's Rudim. Pathol. Histol.* (Syd. Soc.) Pref. 5 The pathologico-histological course pursued in this work. 1876 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XI. 28 Pathologico-anatomical changes in the nerves. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 408 Pathologico-clinical groups.

Pathologist (pǎþǫ·lŏdʒist). [f. PATHOLOGY + -IST.] One versed in pathology; a student of or writer upon diseases.

1650 CHARLETON tr. *van Helmont's Incongruities Defl.* x. Translator to Rdr., No one..among the numerous swarm of Pathologists, has discoursed of the nature and causes of such Diseases. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) III. v. 417 The philosophic pathologist is as different from the physician, as a jurist is different from an advocate.

Patho·logize, *v. rare.* [See -IZE.] *trans.* To treat pathologically; to treat the pathology of.

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* Pref. 7 Neither the great Parents of Physick, nor their Learned Off-spring had pathologized the Muscles.

Pathology (pǎþǫ·lŏdʒi). [ad. mod. or med.L. *pathologia*, f. Gr. *παθο-*, PATHO- + *-λογία*, -LOGY: cf. F. *pathologie* (*c* 1600).]

1. The science or study of disease; that department of medical science, or of physiology, which treats of the causes and nature of diseases, or abnormal bodily affections or conditions.

[1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 1 b/1 *Pathologia* treatethe of the cause and occasione of the sicknesses.] 1611 COTGR., *Pathologique*, of, or belonging to, Pathologie. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 76 This, in the Pathology of Plants, may be the Disease of *φυλλομανία*. 1783 W. CULLEN *First Lines* Pref., Wks. 1827 I. 470 The many hypothetical doctrines of the Humoral Pathology. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 28 Pathology is the physiology of disease. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* ix. 274 Greek medicine rather started from hygiene than from pathology.

b. *transf.* The sum of morbid processes or conditions.

1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* § 14 If Asia, Africa, and America should bring in their List [of diseases], Pandoras Box would swell, and there must be a strange Pathology. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) p. v, We shall add to our knowledge of the pathology of the body. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 211 Among the variety of diseases .. few are involved in more obscurity as to their pathology,..than.. tetanus. 1881 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* Oct. 17 The pathology as indicated in the changes which took place in the body.

c. Extended to the study of morbid or abnormal mental or moral conditions.

1842 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 114 Understand the pathology of the human soul, and be able to cure its diseases. *a* 1878 LEWES *Study Psychol.* i. (1879) 35 Mental Pathology .. has run a course parallel to that of Mental Physiology.

2. The study of the passions or emotions. *rare.*

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Pathologie*, the doctrine of the passions. 18.. BENTHAM *Princ. Civil Code* I. vi. Wks. 1843 I. 304/2 Pathology is a term .. not hitherto .. employed in morals, but .. equally necessary here. .. Moral pathology would consist in the knowledge of the feelings, affections, and passions. 1817 — *Table Springs of Action* ibid. 205 Psychological dynamics..has for its basis psychological pathology. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1834) II. II. ii. 180.

Pathomania to **Pathopœous**: see PATHO-.

Pathos (pā·þǫs). [mod. a. Gr. *πάθος* suffering, feeling: so F. *pathos* (Molière 1672).]

1. That quality in speech, writing, music, or artistic representation (or *transf.* in events, circumstances, persons, etc.) which excites a feeling of pity or sadness; power of stirring tender or melancholy emotion; pathetic or affecting character or influence.

1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (Ker) I. 81 There is a certain gaiety in their comedies, and pathos in their more serious plays. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1632 There dwells a noble pathos in the skies, Which warms our passions. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. xi. 263 He descanted on the woes of the land with a pathos which drew tears from every eye. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 399 The tale of Protestant sufferings was told with a wonderful pathos..by John Foxe.

b. A pathetic expression or utterance. *rare.*

1579 E. K. *Gloss Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* May 189 *And with*) A very Poeticall *παθός* [*ed.* 1591 pathos]. *a* 1644 WESTFIELD *Eng. Face* (1646) 127 'Lord..If thou wilt pardon this people!' It was a vehement pathos. 1853–8 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 294 Little pathoses..are abundant enough.

2. Suffering (bodily or mental). *rare.*

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pathos*, vid. *Pathema* [*Pathema*, all preternatural Conturbation wherewith our Body is molested]. 1842 TENNYSON *Love & Duty* 82 Shall sharpest pathos blight us, knowing all Life needs for life is possible to will? 1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pathos*, Affection, Disease.

3. In reference to art, esp. ancient Greek art: The quality of the transient or emotional, as opposed to the permanent or ideal: see ETHOS 2.

1881 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 542 The real is preferred to the ideal, transient emotion to permanent lineaments, pathos to ethos.

Pathway (pɑ·þ|wēi). A way that constitutes or serves as a path; a way by or along which one may walk or go; a path, track, way. (Often *fig.*)

a 1536 TINDALE *Pathway* Wks. (1573) 377, I supposed it very necessary to prepare this Pathway into the Scripture for you, that ye might walke surely and euer know the true from the false. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. I viij b, Iohan Baptyst..prepared a playne pathwaye to Christ and hys kyngedome. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 87 A patheway in the myddest of a fyeld. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiii. 270 There was but one path-way which led through the woods. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. iv, High in his pathway hung the Sun. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 388 The great, black, winding river with a pathway in its midst of frosted silver where the moonlight struck it. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 250 If its channels be constricted the blood takes the pathway through the locomotor organs.

Hence **Pathwayed** (pɑ·þ|wēd) *a.*, furnished with a pathway.

1839 CLOUGH *Early Poems* iii. 4 Again in vision clear thy pathwayed side I tread.

-pathy, repr. Gr. *-πάθεια*, lit. 'suffering, feeling', the second element of the word HOMŒOPATHY (Gr. *ὁμοιοπάθεια* the quality of suffering or feeling alike, the having of like affections, sympathy), extended to ALLOPATHY, and applied, with the sense 'method of cure, curative treatment', to other compounds, as *hydropathy, kinesipathy, electropathy*, etc.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* iv, [They tried] Hydropathy.. Pyropathy, as successfully employed by the old inquisitors to cure the malady of thought...Geopathy, or burying him. Atmopathy, or steaming him...With all other ipathies and opathies which Noodle has invented, and Foodle tried. 1888 *St. James's Gaz.* 20 Sept., Pelopathy, or treatment by means of mud baths... Raxopathy, or the grape-cure, is more favoured in vine-producing countries than it is in England. Glossopathy is now added to the list..[to express] the good effects which dogs can produce upon suffering humanity by applying their tongues to wounds and sores. This gentleman is now collecting a staff of suitable dogs, with a view to opening a glossopathic establishment in the neighbourhood of Zurich. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 June 10/1 Never before.. has light treatment taken definite shape as it is undoubtedly doing now in a distinct 'pathy', which our contemporary christens 'photopathy'.

† Pa·tiate, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. L. *pat-ī* to suffer + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To suffer.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn., Moles* 7 Though he patiate infirmities, yet he shall recover.

† Pa·tible, *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *patibulum* a fork-shaped yoke placed on the necks of criminals, a fork-shaped gibbet, etc., f. *patē-re* to lie open + *-bulum*, forming names of instruments or utensils.] A gibbet, a cross; the horizontal bar of a cross.

1428–9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (E. E. T. S.) 70 Also payd for a patyble to serle .. Also payd for iiij Ewangelistes, makyng & keruyng. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4127 The patible of the crosse for sheeld and targe hadde hee. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 74 On the aultare was a deske or halpace, whereon stoode a patible of the Crucifix of fine golde. 1745 BLOMEFIELD *Norfolk* II. 638 The Patible over the Perke [Rood-loft]. *attrib.* 1620 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vii. (1660) 79 This manner of bearing of the patible Cross is warranted by Rolls of greatest Antiquity.

† Patible (pæ·tib'l), *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *patibil-is*, f. *pat-ī* to suffer: see -IBLE.]

1. Capable of suffering or undergoing something; liable to undergo something; subject to something.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 115 The deuil looked like a patible old Coridon, with a payre of hornes on his heade and a cowes tayle at his breech. 1656 R. ROBINSON *Christ All* 134 [Light] is an accidental form or a patible quality. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 211 [Man] is a passive as well as active being: he is a patible agent.

b. Capable of or liable to suffering; passible.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 48 The patible and withall impatible body of our Sauiour Christ. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 813 The Demoniack Bodies..have.. Gross Matter in them, and are Patible. 1691 BAXTER *Repl. Beverley* 6 The raised wicked have not bodies less sensible, patible, or that need less food.

2. 'Capable of being suffered, endurable, tolerable'. (In Dictionaries.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Patible*, to be suffered. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Patible*, to be suffered or indured. 1731 BAILEY, *Patible*,.. sufferable. 1755 JOHNSON, *Patible*, sufferable; tolerable.

Patibulary (pǎti·biŭlări), *a. rare.* [f. L. *patibul-um* PATIBLE *sb.* + -ARY 1. Cf. F. *patibulaire* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Of or pertaining to the gallows; resembling the gallows; suggesting the gallows or hanging. Chiefly *humorous.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxi. (1686) 216 Some patibulary affixion after he was slain. 1697 DENNIS *Plot & no Plot* v, I never saw a more patibulary phyz. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 155 A certain Corn-Buyer, which had .. undergone the discipline of a patibulary suspension on a gallows. 1837 CARLYLE *Diam. Neckl.* xvi. Ess. 1888 V. 193 Yes, infinitely terrible is the Gallows; it bestrides with its patibulary fork the Pit of bottomless Terror! 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 767 The 'I ad Grecum Pi!' of the German students (in allusion to the patibulary form of that letter).

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So **Pati·bulate** *v. trans.* [cf. L. *patibulāt-us* gibbeted], to hang. *humorous nonce-wd.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Patibulated*, hanged on a Gibbet, Gallows or Cross. 1881 *Society* 11 June 3/1 That distinguished burglar after he had been duly patibulated. 1882 Ogilvie, *Patibulated.*

Patience (pē·ʃĕns), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 **paci-**, 4–6 **pacy-**, **-ence**, **-ens**(e, 6– **patience**. [ME. a. OF. *patience, pacience* (12th c.), ad. L. *patientia*, f. *patient-em* suffering, Patient: see -ence.]

I. The practice or quality of being patient.

1. The suffering or enduring (of pain, trouble, or evil) with calmness and composure; the quality or capacity of so suffering or enduring.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 180 To þe uttre temptaciun is neod pacience, þet is þolemodnesse. 1340 *Ayenb.* 33 Ase he ne may no þing bere be boȝsamnesse, he ne may þolye be paciense. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. pr. vii. 93 (Camb. MS.), Yif þat he wolde han suffred lyhtly in pacience the wronges þat weeren don vn to hym. *c* 1440 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* v. (Sherard MS.), 3if we cowde wel kepe pacience in tyme of aduersite. 1553 Dk. Northumbld. in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 22 God grant me pacyence to endure. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. i. 126 *Rich.*..How hath your Lordship brook'd imprisonment? *Hast.* With patience (Noble Lord) as prisoners must. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* ii. § 5 Patience..is nothing else, but a willing and quiet yielding to whatever afflictions it pleases God to lay upon us. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 339 That thus We may with patience bear our moderate ills. 1849 M. Arnold *To Gypsy Child by Sea Shore* 13 Drugging pain by patience. 1868 Swinburne *Blake* 63 He endured all the secret slights and wants..with a most high patience.

b. Forbearance, longsuffering, longanimity under provocation of any kind; *esp.* forbearance or bearing with others, their faults, limitations, etc.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 99 Þere parfit treuthe and pouere herte is, and pacience of tonge; þere is charitee. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* xxix. (Arb.) 73 He shold the better haue pacience and pyte on Reynarte. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 116, I doe intreat your patience To heare me speake. 1598 — *Merry W.* I. iv. 5 Here will be an old abusing of Gods patience, and Kings English. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vi. § 13 The patience and long-suffering of God, leading men to repentance. 1764 Foote *Patron* II. Wks. 1799 I. 348 *Bev.* I am happy, Sir Thomas, if—. *Sir Tho.* Your patience. There is in you, Mr. Bever, a fire of imagination [etc.]. 1873 Morley *Rousseau* II. 93 His discipular patience when Rousseau told him that his verses were poor, ..is a little uncommon in a prince.

c. The calm abiding of the issue of time, processes, etc.; quiet and self-possessed waiting for something; 'the quality of expecting long without rage or discontent' (J.).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 405 ȝet wil I with paciens a quhil here þe. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* xxi. 19 In ȝoure pacience ȝe schulen welde ȝoure soulis [1526 Tindale, With your pacience possesse your soules]. 1475 Sir J. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 130, I beseche yow off pacyence tyll the begynnyng of the next yeer. 1526 Tindale *Jas.* v. 7 The husbande man wayteþ for the precious frute offe the erth, and hath long pacience there vppon, vntill he receave the yerly and the latter rayne. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 153 He had not the patience to expect a present, but demanded one. 1654 Whitelocke *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) II. 401 Their ambassador..was put to the patience of staying an hower and a halfe..before he was called in to his highnes. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 87 Behold the fruits of eleven years patience. 1866 Ruskin *Eth. Dust* iv. 61 Patience is the finest and worthiest part of fortitude,—and the rarest, too.

d. Constancy in labour, exertion, or effort.

1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 55 The same nyght, with grett Diffyculty and moche paciens, we war Delivered a borde into ower Shippe. *a* 1774 W. Harte *Eulogius* Poems (1810) 382/2 He learnt with patience, and with meekness taught. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* II. 190 We..in the fight opposed..to the exasperate patience of the foe, Desperate endurance. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* III. xix. (1874) 565 Genius has been declared by a great authority to be patience; and patience, in this sense, means unflinching, undaunted perseverance.

e. Personified, or represented in a figure.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 29 Pacience in þe paleis stode in pilgrymes clothes, And preyde mete for charite. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XX. (Percy Soc.) 96 To wofull creatures she is goodly leche, Wyth her good syster called Pacyence. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 117 She sate, like Patience on a Monument, Smiling at greefe. 1884 Henley & Stevenson *Three Plays, Beau Austin* I. ii, I cannot away with your pale cheeks and that Patience-on-a-Monument kind of look.

f. Phrases and locutions:

† *Patience perforce*, patience upon compulsion, i. e. when there is no other course (*obs.*). *My patience!* an ejaculation of surprise (*colloq.*). *Patience! Have patience!* be patient; wait a little; give or allow sufficient time. *To have patience with* († *in, toward*), to show forbearance toward; so, *to have no patience with* (colloq.), to be unable to bear patiently, to be irritated by. *Out of patience*, advb. phr. (sometimes adj.), provoked so as no longer to have patience (*with*). † *To take in patience*, to receive or accept with resignation (*obs.*).

1575 Gascoigne *Weedes* (*title*) *Patience Perforce. Content thy selfe with patience perforce. 1607 Heywood *Wom. Killed w. Kindn.* Plays 1874 II. 138 Here's patience perforce, He needs must trot aloot that tires his horse. 1670 Ray *Proverbs* 130 Patience perforce is a medicine for a mad dog. 1873 Murdoch *Doric Lyre* 33 *Ma patience, that beats a'! *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* I. 58 My dere moder *haue a lytyll pacyence. 1705 Vanbrugh *Confed.* III. ii, *Flip.* Have patience, and it shall be done. 1765 Gray *Shakespeare* 1 A moment's patience, gentle Mistress Anne. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* Conc. 72 'Have patience', I replied, 'ourselves are full Of social wrong'. *Ibid.* 78 This..world of ours is but a child Yet in the go-cart. Patience! Give it time To learn its limbs. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xviii. 26 *Haue pacience in me, and alle thingis I shal ȝeelde to thee. 1526 Tindale 1 *Thess.* v. 14 Forbeare the weake, have continuall pacience towarde alle men. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* lxiv, I have no patience with the Colonel. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 341 Archias beeyng throughly *out of pacience thretened to pull hym parforce out of the temple. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 34 Which put the Vizier so out of Patience. 1804 M. G. Lewis *Bravo of Venice* (1856) II. iv. 316 [He] was out of all patience with himself. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 226 *Taak al in pacience Oure prisoun, for it may noon oother be.

g. *Muscle of patience, patience muscle*: the levator muscle of the shoulder.

1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Patientiæ musculus* (with Anatomists), the muscle of patience, so called from the great service of it in labour. It is the same as *Levator Scapulæ.*

2. With *of*: The fact or capacity of enduring; patient endurance *of*. Cf. Impatience 1 b. *rare.*

1530 Tindale *Answ. More* III. xiii. C iij b, Why setteth he not his eyes on the thankes geuynge for that pleasure and on the pacience of other displeasures? 1718 Prior *Solomon* II. 890 Patience of toil, and love of virtue fails. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* II. x. 366 Patience of injuries. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 44/1 That patience of hunger, and every kind of hardship.

† **3.** Sufferance; indulgence; leave, permission; chiefly in *by* or *with your patience. Obs.*

1558 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* Ded. Pij b, By your patience be it spoken. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 66 And thus much with their patience be it spoken briefly hereof. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 78 Nor other satisfaction do I craue, But onely with your patience, that we may Taste of your Wine. 1610 — *Tempest* III. iii. 3, I can goe no further, Sir,..by your patience, I needes must rest me.

II. Special senses.

4. Name for a species of Dock, called by the old herbalists *Patientia* (*Rumex Patientia* Linn.), formerly used in Britain instead of spinach, in salads, etc. Sometimes extended to other species of Dock: Wild Patience, *Rumex obtusifolius.* See also Patience-dock, Passions, Dock *sb.*[1] 1 b.

[The origin of this name has not been traced.]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 376/1 Pacyence, herbe, *paciencia.* *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* II. 69 Take Colys, .. Betus and Borage, auens, Violette, Malvis, parsle, betayn, pacience, þe white of the lekes, and þe croppe of þe netle. 1538 Turner *Libellus* B ij, *Hippolapathon*, officine *patientiam* uocant, vulgus *Patience.* 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 37 Let pacience growe in your gardein alwaie. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. lxxviii. § 7. 314 The Monkes Rubarbe is called in Latine *Rumex satium*, and *Patientia*, or Patience, which worde is borrowed of the French, who call this herbe *Pacience.* 1611 Florio, *Lapato*, the wild Dock or Patience. 1629 Parkinson *Parad. in Sole* II. xiv. 483 Garden Patience is a kinde of Docke. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 44 The Leaves are like enough those of Wild Patience. 1882 J. Smith *Dict. Econ. Plants*, Herb of Patience (*Rumex Patientia*). 1886 G. Nicholson *Dict. Gard.*, *Patience* or *Herb Patience*,.. a hardy perennial..the leaves of which were formerly much used in the place of Spinach.

5. A game of cards (either ordinary playing cards, or small cards marked with numbers), in which the cards are taken as they come from the pack or set, and the object is to arrange them in some systematic order; usually for one person alone (in which case also called *solitaire*).

1816 W. Warden *Lett. Conduct Napoleon* (ed. 4) 198 He is sent to the sideboard to play at Patience until the new pack would deal with more facility. 1822 Lady Granville *Lett.* (1894) I. 220 We were occupied all yesterday evening with conjuring tricks and patiences of every kind. 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* xl. Playing a complicated kind of Patience with a ragged pack of cards. 1874 Lady Cadogan (*title*) Illustrated Games of Patience. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* (U. S.) XXIV. 873/1 This is a difficult Patience to get; its solution depends on watchfulness and luck.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *patience-trying* adj.; (sense 5) *patience card, case, pack, player.*

1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 119 It was tiresome, patience-trying work and reminded me of the old dissected puzzles of my boyhood. 1898 *Westm. Gas.* 11 Jan. 2/1 Always, like a skilful patience player, leave vacancies for last chances. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* (U. S.) XXIV. 872/1 It is much more satisfactory to use a regular Patience pack than to play with ordinary cards. The Patience cards are only two and a half by one and three fourths inches.

Pa·tience, *v. rare.* [f. prec.]

† **1.** *trans.* To endow with patience, make patient; *refl.* to be patient, have patience. Cf. Patient *v.* 1.

1605 *Play Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 159 Patience but yourself awhile.

2. *intr.* To have or exercise patience.

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* D ij, To warne the blue-coate Corrector when he should patience and surcease. 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 337, I had 'swam on a gondola' at Venice, and 'patienced' in a punt at Putney.

Patience-dock. *Herb.* Also 9 **patient-dock.** [f. Patience *sb.* 4 + Dock *sb.*[1]]

1. Properly, The dock called Patience, *Rumex Patientia.*

1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Patience-Dock, *Rumex Patientia. Ibid.*, *Rumex Patientia*, Monk's Rhubarb, Patience, or Patient Dock.

2. In the north of England, applied to the Bistort (*Polygonum Bistorta*), there also called Passions, Passion-dock, of which 'the leaves are by some boiled in the Spring, and eaten as greens' (Lightfoot *Flora Scot.* 206).

1776–96 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 383 *note*, The young shoots are eaten in herb pudding in the North of England, and about Manchester, they are substituted for greens under the name of *Patience Dock.* 1865 *Science Gossip* 36 (E. D. D.) In Cheshire the edible qualities of the plant are well known, but it is there called 'patient dock'. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Sept. 631/1 The young shoots are eaten under the name of Patience Dock.

Patiency (pē·ʃĕnsi). *rare.* [f. Patient (after *agency*): see -ency.] The quality or condition of being patient or passive: see Patient *a.* 3, *sb.* 4.

1697 J. Sergeant *Solid Philos.* 217 Which..has the truest Notion of Agency in it, without any Mixture of Patiency; because the Body moved cannot re-act upon it. 1813–21 Bentham *Ontology* Wks. 1843 VIII. 207/1 They are each one of them agent and patient at the same time. No one exhibits more of agency, no one more of patiency, than any other. *a* 1832 — *Logic* ibid. 228/2.

Patient (pē·ʃĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **pacy-**, 4–7 **paci-**, 6– **patient**, (6 **paty-**). [a. OF. *pacient, passient* (13–14th c.), later *patient*, ad. L. *patient-em*, pr. pple. of *patī* to suffer.]

A. *adj.*

1. Bearing or enduring (pain, affliction, trouble, or evil of any kind) with composure, without discontent or complaint; having the quality or capacity of so bearing; exercising or possessing patience.

c 1320–40 [implied in Patiently]. *c* 1370 *Hymns Virgin* 106 In peyne be meke and pacient. 1382 Wyclif *Rom.* xii. 12 Ioyinge in hope, pacient in tribulacioun. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xvi. 18 Studie to be pacient in suffring. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 110 Many a time..you haue rated me..Still haue I borne it with a patient shrug. 1643 Milton *Divorce* I. viii. Wks. (1851) 39 Job the patientest of men. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 407, I praise you much, ye meek and patient pair, For ye are worthy. 1842 Tennyson *St. Sim. Styl.* 15 Patient on this tall pillar I have borne Rain, wind, frost, heat, hail, damp, and sleet, and snow.

b. Longsuffering, forbearing; with *to, towards*, lenient towards, bearing with (others, their infirmities, etc.).

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 195 Paciente of tonge, And boxome as of berynge to burgeys and to lordes. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Thess.* v. 14 Resceyue ȝe syke men, be ȝe pacient to alle men. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. iv, You'ld mad the patient'st body in the world, to heare you talke so, without any sense or reason. 1606 Chapman *Gentlem. Usher* Plays 1873 I. 325 Thou weariest not thy husbands patient eares. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* i, Ellena was the sole support of her aunt's declining years; ..patient to her infirmities. 1852 Bright *Hymn*, '*And now, O Father*', Most patient Saviour, who dost love us still.

c. Calmly expectant; not hasty or impetuous; quietly awaiting the course or issue of events, etc.

1382 Wyclif *Eccl.* vii. 8 Betere is a pacient man than the enhauncende hymself. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 41 b, Better it is to haue a pacyent soule, than to do myracles. *a* 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 312 Gif ȝe wald lufe and luvit be, In mynd keip weill thir thingis thre, .. Be secreit, trew, and pacient. 1598 Chapman *Blind Beggar* Plays 1873 I. 33 Be patient my wench and Ile tell thee. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* i, The ruffian..bid him be patient awhile. 1866 Ruskin *Eth. Dust* iv. 61, I know twenty persevering girls for one patient one; but it is only that twenty-first who can do her work, out and out, or enjoy it. 1883 R. M. Benson *Spir. Read.* Advent 115 We must form a habit of patient expectation.

d. Continuing or able to continue a course of action without being daunted by difficulties or hindrances; persistent, constant, diligent, unwearied.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. viii. 45 Take to you wonted strength, And maister these mishaps with patient might. 1611 Bible *Rom.* ii. 7 Who by patient continuance in well doing seeke for glory, and honour, and immortalitie. *a* 1727 Newton (J.), Whatever I have done is due to patient thought. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 283 Methinks her [Holland's] patient sons before me stand. 1886 Shorthouse *Sir Percival* ii. 55 So many years of patient labour.

e. *fig.* of things.

1820 Keats *Hyperion* I. 353 And still they were the same bright, patient stars. *Ibid.* III. 98 The most patient brilliance of the moon! *a* 1861 Mrs. Browning *Little Mattie* iii, Smooth Down her patient locks.

2. With *of*: Enduring or able to endure (evil, suffering, etc.); endurant of. (Cf. *impatient of.*)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 376/1 Pacyent of sufferynge. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* IX. 338 Neither are they so patient of hunger as of thirst. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* X. 145 Old man, that never tak'st repose, Thou art too patient of our toil. *a* 1706 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 227 Plants least patient of Cold. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IV. 3 Thine Ear is patient of a serious Song. 1780 Cowper *Table Talk* 224 Patient of constitutional control, He bears it with meek manliness of soul. 1826–34 Wordsw. *To May* X, Streams that April could not check Are patient of thy rule.

b. Of words, writings, etc.: Capable of bearing or admitting of (a particular interpretation).

1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. Pref. to E. Knott § 20 That their XXXIX Articles are patient, nay ambitious of some sence wherein they may seem Catholique. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* II. XXIII. 297 A way open for them to despise the law which was made patient of such a weak evasion. 1879 Ld. Coleridge in *Law Rep.* Com. Pleas Div. IV. 304 His language is at least patient of such an interpretation. 1894 Illingworth *Personality Hum. & Div.* vii. (1895) 169 The picture is patient of various interpretations.

3. Undergoing the action of another; passive. (Correlative to *agent.*) *rare.*

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* To Rdr. (1865) 78 [Translators] apply Their pains and cunnings word for word to render Their patient authors. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 293 This motion betwixt the agent spirit, and patient matter, produceth an actual heat.

B. *sb.*

1. A sufferer; one who suffers patiently. Now *rare.*

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. XIV. 99 So þat poure pacient is parfitest lif of alle, And alle parfite preestes to pouerte

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sholde drawe. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* xxi. The pacientes grief and Scholers payne. 1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 547 No payne was in her that hee was not a patient of. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* iv. xxii. 275 Nor would the Jewes, who did all in disgrace of the blessed Patient. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 486 ₱2 Let them not pretend to be free ..and laugh at us poor married Patients. 1795 Southey *Vis. Maid Orleans* ii. 217 A scoffing fiend,..Mock'd at his patients, and did often strew Ashes upon them, and then bid them say Their prayers aloud.

†b. *esp.* One who suffers from bodily disease; a sick person. *Obs.* (exc. as involved in 2).

1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonce* i, Whan the pacyent or seke man sawe her. 1530 Palsgr. 250/2 Pacyent a sicke body, *pacient*. 1631 Jorden *Nat. Bathes* xvi. (1669) 150 Those patients which think to cure themselves,..are oftentimes dangerously deceived.

2. One who is under medical treatment for the cure of some disease or wound; one of the sick persons whom a medical man attends; an inmate of an infirmary or hospital.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* i. 1034 (1090) And, as an esy pacient, þe lore Abit of hym þat goþ aboute his cure. *c* 1386 — *Melib.* ₱ 46 To vs Surgiens aperteneth .. to oure pacientz that we do no damage. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 39 The physicien Is not sure, for amongis his pacientis he may take sekenesse. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* Pref. 3 b, Chierurgions ought..not to be boystiouse about his pacientes, but lovyngly to comforte theym. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, iii. ii. 41 He brings his Physicke After his Patients death. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 345 As house-surgeon, he must have attended the patient. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 96/1 He endeavoured .. to practise medicine, but could nowhere find patients.

†**3.** A person subjected to the supervision, care, treatment, or correction of some one. *Obs.* (exc. as *transf.* from 2).

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 341 Scharpe correccion and hasty movethe the paciente raþer to vice þen to vertu. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 2415 *Red.* Syr, is your pacyent any thynge amendyd? *Good.* Ye, syr, he is sory for that he hath offendyd. 1657 *Penit. Conf.* ix. 287 The Priests may rather justly complaine..of the scarcity of their Patients.

4. A person or thing that undergoes some action, or to whom or which something is done; 'that which receives impressions from external agents' (J.), as correlative to *agent*, and distinguished from *instrument*; a recipient.

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 404 The eye of the man is the arrow, the bewtie of the woman the white, which shooteth not, but receiueth, being the patient, not the agent. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 72 The mutuall touching of the agent, and patient, *id est*, of the fire heating, and thing heated by it. 1725 Watts *Logic* i. ii. § 4 When a smith with a hammer strikes a piece of iron..the iron is the patient, or the subject of passion, in a philosophical sense. *a* 1791 Wesley *Serm.* lxvii. i. 4 Wks. 1811 IX. 224 He that is not free is not an Agent, but a Patient. 1870 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 54 To you he [Shakespeare] leaves it..to love or hate, applaud or condemn, the agents and the patients of his mundane scheme.

†Pa·tient, *v. Obs.* [f. Patient *a.*: cf. F. *patienter* intr. (16th c. in Littré).]

1. *trans.* To make patient; esp. *refl.* to calm or quiet oneself, be patient.

1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* i. (1895) 76 'Patient iourself, good maister Freare' (quod he), 'and be not angry'. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* i. i. 121 Patient your selfe, Madam, and pardon me. 1619 W. Sclater *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 185 It should patient vs a while. 1647 Trapp *Comm. 2 Thess.* i. 4 Faith patienteth the heart.

2. *intr.* To be patient, to show patience.

1561 Norton & Sackv. *Gorboduc* iv. ii. F iij b, Pacient your grace, perhappes he liueth yet. 1644 Digby *Immort. Souls* (1645) 128 An overflowing reward for thy enduring and patienting in this thy darksome prison.

Patientless (pē·ʃĕntlĕs), *a.* [f. Patient *sb.* + -less.] Having no patients, without patients.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 310 Any young aspiring surgeon, or patientless physician. 1850 B. Taylor *Eldorado* xxiv. (1862) 257 Patientless physicians,..and half-starved editors.

Patiently (pē·ʃĕntli), *adv.* [f. Patient *a.* + -ly 2.] In a patient manner; with patience. (See the adj.)

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1157 He suffred hit alle pacyently. *c* 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 38 How oure Lorde sufferde vs pacyently in oure syne and tuke na vengeance of vs. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* xxvi. 3 For which thing, I biseche, heere me paciently. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* xi. (Arb.) 25, I can not bettre it, I shal take it paciently. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* (1551) 74 The other besought his lord.., saying; deale paciently with me. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* iii. v. 118 Since patiently and constantly thou hast stucke to the bare Fortune of that Begger Posthumus. 1682 Norris *Hierocles, Gold. Verses* 20 Bear patiently what Ill by Heaven is sent. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlii. (1869) II. 580 He patiently endured the hardships of a savage life. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iii. § 7. 149 He listens patiently to the advice of his friends.

b. Hyphened to adj. (before its sb.).

1892 Pater *Wks.* (1901) VIII. 209 Wave upon wave, of patiently-wrought stone. 1900 *Daily News* 21 May 3/3 The steps of the patiently-pursued policy.

Pa·tientness. Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being patient; patience.

c 1470 G. Ashby *Active Policy* 326 Do it with pite & pacientnesse, With no vengeance. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxviii. 492 Who hath not cause here to honour the patientnes of God? 1609 Tourneur *Fun. Poem on Sir F. Vere* 301 Hee..with a most un-weari'd patientness Would labour to .. impresse His demonstrations. 1892 Ld. Lytton *King Poppy* vii. 279 Suffer it with queenly patientness.

†Pa·tientry. *Obs. rare.* [f. Patient *sb.* + -ry: cf. *tenantry*.] The body of patients or persons under medical treatment.

1631 T. Powell *Tom All Trades* (1876) 161 To see how pretily these young gamesters, Male and Female, lay about them, and engrosse the greater part of Patientrie in all places wheresoeuer.

†Patif, -yf(e, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Of uncertain origin and sense; possibly a scribal error; perh., in *cross patif*, =(cross) of (Christ's) suffering or passion.

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* civ. ix, For there he [Egbert] had the felde and victorye, .. By vertue of the crosse patyfe [*v.rr.* patife, patyff, *MS. Harl.* 661 patife and] precyous; For whiche alwaye [after] in hys banner, Of azuer whole the crosse of golde he bear..in mynde of Christes lore, His crosse, his death, and his holy passyon.

Patin, obs. form of Paten, Patten.

Patina (pæ·tinā). [In sense 1, a. L. *patina, -ena*, a broad shallow dish or pan, in med.L. the plate used in the Eucharist. In sense 2, ad. F. *patine* (18th c.), of uncertain origin, but prob. from the L. word.]

†1. a. *Archæol.* The ancient Roman vessel so called (see above). **b.** *Eccl.* = Paten 1.

1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 317 The *patina* was flat, and held soup; and was the generic name for a dish. 1868 Milman *St. Paul's* 85 The patina and chalice were taken from his hands.

2. A film or incrustation produced by oxidation on the surface of old bronze, usually of a green colour and esteemed as an ornament. Hence extended to a similar alteration of the surface of marble, flint, or other substances.

1748 H. Walpole *Let. to H. S. Conway* 6 Oct., Squibs.. bronzed over with a patina of gunpowder. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 509 The vase is of bronze, covered by a *patina* of very fine green. 1876 Mathews *Coinage* Introd. 5 The thin green coating .. called the *patina*, which occurs on coins which have been long buried. 1892 Pater *Wks.* (1901) VIII. 227 The old black front, with its inestimable *patina* of ancient smoke and weather and natural decay.

Hence **Pa·tinated, Pa·tinous** *adjs.*, covered with a patina (sense 2); **Patina·tion,** formation of or incrustment with a patina.

1848 De Quincey *Sortilege & Astrol.* Wks. 1862 VIII. 274 Rather more patinous, if numismatists will lend me that word. 1880 *Times* 29 Nov. 10 The little bronze head of Zeus..finely patinated. 1888 J. D. Butler in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. V. 364 A *virtuoso*, valuing a coin at ten times its intrinsic worth for time-blackened patination. 1898 *Nat. Science* Feb. 106 The origin of the patination of flints has been frequently discussed.

‖ Patine (patī·n). [F. *patine.*] = prec. 2.

1883 G. H. Boughton in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 388/2 Like an old bronze with a most valuable 'patine' on the surface.

Patine, var. of Paten; obs. form of Patten.

Patined, *ppl. a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. *patin*, var. of Paten, after the Shaks. passage in sense 3.] Set like inlaid 'patens'.

1894 *Persian Pict.* 89 Night, revealing the great depths of heaven and the patined stars.

‖ Patio (pā·tiₒ). [Sp., = court of a house.]

1. An inner court, open to the sky, in a Spanish or Spanish-American house.

1828 W. Irving in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 287 The patios planted with orange and citron trees and refreshed by fountains. 1887 J. Ball *Nat. in S. Amer.* 161 The building included three small courts, or patios. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII. 38/2 The typical Mexican house is built in the form of a hollow square..In the unroofed quadrangle, or *patio*, as it is called, is spent the greater portion of what open air life the women..enjoy. 1900 St. Barbe *Mod. Spain* 48 Crowding round the *patio* door each morning.

2. *Mining.* (See quot. 1881.)

1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 343 Amalgamating-ore, which has been worked by the old Mexican process on the patio. 1881 — *Mining Gloss., Patio*, the yard where the ores are cleaned and assorted; also, the amalgamation floor, or the Spanish process itself of amalgamating silver ores on an open floor. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 588 Our Spanish-American neighbors, by the patio produced a very slow and incomplete contact.

†Pa·tis, patise, *sb.*^{1} *Obs.* In 5–6 **patis, patyse.** [a. OF. *patiz, -is*, later *pactis*:—L. *pactītium, -ĭcium*, sb. use of *pactīcius* agreed upon, stipulated, f. *pactum* Pact.] Terms (of peace); a bargain or treaty; tribute.

c 1500 *Melusine* 301 The patiz or trybut, that thou takest thrugh thy grete pryde, of my lord, my faders peple. *Ibid.* 324 To treate with hym for som patyse or for som peas.

†Patise, *sb.*^{2} *Obs.* A kind of red pigment: see quots. Also *patise-red.*

1598 Florio, *Saudice*, patisered or arsenike, a kinde of stone, or colour made of ceruse and red okre burned together. 1603 I. H. *Mirr. Worldly Fame* in *Harl. Misc.* (1811) VIII. 42 The patise, and arsenick red, must be ground for colours. 1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* (1661) 156 Patise, or a kinde of red or Arsenick colour.

†Patise, patish, *v. Obs.* Also 5–6 **-yse, 6 -es, -yshe, pattish.** [a. OF. type **patiser*, in mod.F. *pactiser* to make a pact, f. *pactis* Patis *sb.*^{1} or *pacte* Pact. Cf. It. *patteggiare, -iggiare*, to covenant, bargain, f. *patto*:—L. *pactum.*]

1. *intr.* To make a covenant or agreement, make terms, treat, bargain, covenant, agree.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 73 Many of theym duelling upon the marches patised to youre adverse partie also to dwelle in rest. 1530 Palsgr. 655/1, I patyse, as one frontyer towne dothe with an other in tyme of warre to save them bothe harmlesse. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 5 She would readely patyshe and couenant with God. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 144/33 To Pattish, *pacisci*. *Ibid.* 148/21 To Patise, *pacisci, conspirare.*

b. *trans.* To covenant or stipulate for.

1548 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 263 Upon the bryngyng of the money whiche the pirates patyshed for his raunsome.

2. *trans.* To exact tribute from, to tax.

c 1500 *Melusine* 304 This fals traytour geaunt shal neuer more patyse you, For he as now..hath neyther lust nor talent to aske ony tribut of you.

Hence **†Pa·tising (patesing)** *vbl. sb.*, making of terms, bargaining, treating; **†Patisement,** a private or underhand pact.

1529 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 150 Imposicions, ..that at an entre or exployte shalbe imponed or had, by way of patysment or agrement, upon thenemyse. 1530 Palsgr. 252/2 Patisyng a treatie of peace, as frontier townes take one of another, *patisaige*. 1560 Abp. Parker *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 124 To hurt the state of our churches by exercising any extraordinary patesing for packing and purchasing.

†Pa·tisser, pa·stisar. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **patesar, patticear, pottisear.** [a. F. *pâtissier*, in OF. *pasticier, pastisser*, = It. *pasticciaro, pasticciere*:—L. type **pastīciārius* (in med.L. *pasticerius*), f. med.L. *pastīcium* pasty, f. *pasta* Paste.] A seller of pastry, a pastry-cook.

1567 in Chalmers *Mary Q. Scots* (1818) I. 177 Ane Pastisar, callit Patrick Rannald. *c* 1575 in *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 72 It is not leasum to any Fleshour to be ane Patticear. *Ibid.* 585 Ony Cuikis or Pottisearis, quha bakis pyis. 1588 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XXI. 368 Jhon Rannald, aid to the baxter and patesar.

‖ Patisserie (patī·sərī). Also 8 **patiscery.** [F. *pâtisserie*, f. as prec. + *-erie*, -ery.] Articles of food made by a pastry-cook; pastry.

[1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ., Le Patissier*, He had a little wife, he said, whom he loved, who did the *patisserie*.] 1784 in Warrender *Marchmont* (1894) 160 [She] became the best Confectioner and Pastrycook, by making patiscery for him which he liked. 1828 *Harrovian* 44 (Stanf.) The young gourmands appeared to be luxuriating in a vision of 'patisserie'. 1899 Mallock *Individualist* xix. 187 Confiding to Lady Cornelia that 'she never touched *pâtisserie*'.

Pa·tlander. *slang.* [f. *Patland*, slang for Ireland, f. Pat *sb.*^{2}] An Irishman.

1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 271 The game of the Patlander claimed the praise of all present. 1834 M. Scott *Cruise 'Midge'* i. (1836) 4 There spoke your mother, you Patlander, you—there shone out Kilkenny. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 259 Their success against brother Patlanders seemed doubly welcome.

†Patlet. *Obs.* Also 5 **patelet,** 6 **patlett, -led,** *Sc.* **paitlet(t, -lat,** 8 **-lich.** [app. a. OF. *patelette* 'band of stuff' (Godef.), '*patelette de la testiere* 'the head-dag, the broad peece of leather that runnes ouer-crosse, or through, the top of a head-stall' (Cotgr.); dim. of *patte* paw, flap. The sense-history is obscure.] An article of attire; the same as Partlet 2 (of which it was the original form).

a 1500 Henryson *Garment gude Ladeis* 27 Hir patelet of gude pansing. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xiv. 64 Sic skaith and scorne, so mony paitlattis worne Within this land was nevir hard nor sene. 1522 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 153 A patlett of velvett. *Ibid.* 154 My velvett jacket, to make his childer patlettes and cuyffes. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 2100, I plucked her by the patlet. 1585 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (Rec. Soc.) IV. 445 Cumand to ony nichtbouris howssis to offer to thair seruands any clayth, paytlets, slevis, gownis. 1786 *Har'st Rig* lxxxvi. (1801) 28 They sair bemane some paitlich gown.

Patly (pæ·tli), *adv.* [f. Pat *a.* + -ly 2.] = Pat *adv.*

1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 133 This businesse, so patly proposed. *a* 1713 Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1765) 317 Herein Demetrius and they most patly agree. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* xxvi, The mere idea..which he talked about as patly as if it were a settled thing.

Patness (pæ·tnĕs). [f. Pat *a.* + -ness.] The quality or condition of being pat or to the point; suitability to a purpose or occasion; aptness.

1653 Waterhouse *Apol. Learn.* 116 Till the patnesse of the Conviction assured them [etc.]. 1710 *Life Bp. Stillingfleet* 86 A closeness of reference, and patness of similitudes. 1888 Clark Russell *Death Ship* I. 245, I could not but admire the patness of the mechanism to the condition of the ship.

‖ Patois (patwa). [F.; 'origin unknown' (Hatz.-Darm.), see conjectures in Diez and Littré.] *Properly*, a dialect (esp. in France or French Switzerland) spoken by the common people in a particular district, and differing materially from the literary language. In England, sometimes used *loosely* as a contemptuous designation for a provincial dialect or form of speech.

French scholars distinguish *dialects* as the particular forms presented by a language in different regions, so long as there does not exist a common written language. When a common language has become established as the medium of general literature, the dialects lose their literary standing and become *patois*.

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* II. § 8 The *Jargon* and *Patois* of severall Provinces. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France*, etc. I. 314 At Venice, the sweetness of the patois is irresistible. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* iii. 65 The Italian language, spoken at his court, first rose above the *patois* in common use throughout Italy. 1851 Mayne Reid

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Scalp Hunt. xx. 142 Their language was a Spanish *patois*. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 7 The Dutch patois spoken in South Africa.

b. *transf.*

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 197 Their language is in the *patois* of fraud. 1880 *Standard* 10 Dec., A fashion..of introducing children in novels who talk an impossible gibberish utterly unlike real baby *patois*.

c. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a patois or illiterate dialect.

1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) III. 138 'Alas' cried she, in a *patois* dialect, between French and Spanish. 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 103 To ascertain that she has nothing *patois* in her dialect. 1809–12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mme. de Fleury* x, She .. remembered his *patois* accent. *a* 1894 MRS. DYAN *All in a Man's K.* (1899) 90 His powers of conversation in patois Pushtoo.

Paton, obs. Sc. form of PATTEN.

Patonce (pătǫ̆ns), *a. Her.* [Of uncertain origin: app. first in Leigh, wrongly attributed to Harding (who has *crosse patife*); perh. a mistaken use of F. *croix potencée*: see POTENCE.] In *cross patonce*, a cross with its arms usually expanding in a curved form from the centre, having ends somewhat like those of the cross fleury.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 59 He bereth Geules, a crosse patonce [*so edd.* 1568–97; *ed.* 1612 crois patee] Or. Harding writeth, yᵗ kynge Egberte bare this crosse in his left hand, in battayle, and in his banner like wise. *Ibid.* 63 b, Crosses floures,.. and Crosses Patonces [*edd.* 1591, 1597, 1612 Potonces]. 1638 *Guillim's Heraldry* II. vii. (ed. 3) 92 The Field is Iupiter, a crosse Patonce Sol. 1658 PHILLIPS s.v., A crosse *Patonce*, i. e. whose ends are both broad and as it were three wayes hooked. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xii, Whose [Abbot of Abingdon's] arms..I have seen over a stone chimney in the hall,—a cross patonce [*pr.* patonee, *ed.* 1893 patoncée] betwixt four martlets. 1868–82 CUSSANS *Her.* iv. 62 The Cross Patonce resembles a Cross Fleurie with the extremities expanded.

Patorne, obs. form of PATRON, PATTERN.

†Patoun. *Obs. rare.* [Origin and meaning uncertain. Possibly = F. *pâton* lump or bolus of dough, pellet of paste to feed chickens, f. *pâte* paste.

In the Ben Jonson passage some compare PETUN, obs. name of tobacco. Gifford suggests 'moulding of the tobacco, which was then always cut small, into some fantastic or fashionable form for the pipe'. The word in quot. 1495 may be different.]

[1495 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 57 Thare sallbe gevin to our souerane In xxiii in wyne, xix of patoune iiii lib. 10s., xii lib. skorcheatis, xxxvi *s.*] 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. iv, His villainous Ganymede and he have been droning a tobacco-pipe there ever since yesterday noon. .. They have hired a chamber and all, private, to practise in, for the making of the patoun,..and a number of other mysteries not yet extant.

†Pa·trate, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *patrāt-us*, pa. pple. (in active sense) of *patrāre* to effect, conclude.] In *father-patrate*, tr. L. *pater patrātus*, 'the fetial priest who ratified a treaty with religious rites' (Lewis & Short).

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. ix. (S. T. S.) 55 The fader patrat was ordanit to strenth & corroborat bandis and contractis with maist solempne faith.

†Patra·tion. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *patrātiōn-em*, n. of action from *patrāre* to accomplish, effect.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Patration* (*patratio*), the finishing and perfecting a thing; a doing or making a thing.

Patre, Patrel, Patremoyne, Patriak, obs. ff. PATTER, PEITREL, PATRIMONY, PATRIARCH.

Patrial (pē·triăl), *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.* [f. L. type **patriāl-is*, in obs. F. *patrial, -el* (16th c. in Godef.), It. *patriale*, f. L. *patria* fatherland.]

1. Of or belonging to one's native country.

1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 296 The Image of his patriall god, whose Priest he was. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 332 Honour, the contempt of riches, and patrial love, were strenuously inculcated. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 237 Bequeathing the language and customs of their patrial mountains to another transatlantic country.

2. *Gram.* Applied to a word denoting a native or inhabitant of the country or place from the name of which it is derived; also to a suffix forming such words. Also as *sb.* A word of this class.

1854 ANDREWS & STODDARD *Gram. Lat. Lang.* § 100 A *patrial* or *gentile* noun is derived from the name of a country, and denotes an inhabitant of that country...Most patrials are properly adjectives, relating to a noun understood. 1870 MARCH *Comp. Gram. Ags. Lang.* (1883) 125 Patrial *isc*..connotes origin from a place or stock: *Lundenisc*, Londonish; *Engl-isc*, English.

Patriarch (pē·triāık), *sb.* Also 3–4 **-arc**, 3–7 **-ark**, (4 **-ak**, **-eke**), 4–6 **-arche**, 4–7 **-arke**, **-arck(e**; 4–6 **patry-**. [ME. a. OF. *patriarche* (11th c. in Littré), ad. L. *patriarcha* (Tertull.), ad. Gr. *πατριάρχης* chief or head of a family, f. *πατριά* family, clan + *-αρχης* in comb. 'ruler'.]

1. The father and ruler of a family or tribe; *spec.* (*pl.*) in N. T., and uses thence derived, the twelve sons of Jacob, from whom the tribes of Israel were descended; also, the fathers of the race, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and their forefathers. *Antediluvian patriarchs*, the line extending from Adam to Noah.

In the Septuagint *πατριάρχης* is applied to a head of a family or division of a tribe of Israel (2 Chron. xix. 8, xxvi. 12; cf. 1 Chron. ix. 9 *ἄρχοντες πατριῶν*, v. r. *πατριάρχαι*), also to the heads of the tribes themselves (*πατριάρχαι τῶν φυλῶν Ἰσραήλ*, 1 Chron. xxvii. 22); in the Jewish Book 'The Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs', of 2nd c. B.C., as by St. Stephen in Acts vii. 9, to the twelve sons of Jacob; in 4 Macc. vii. 19 (cf. xvi. 25), to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. In Acts ii. 29, applied to King David; but rarely to any one later than the 'Twelve Patriarchs'.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Þes patriarches, alse abel and noe and abraham. *Ibid.* 153 He sende his patriarken & propheten for to bodien his tokume. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7680, & Asær wass, þatt witt tu wel, An off þe Patriarrkess. *c* 1290 *Becket* 2301 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 172 Of Aungles and of patriarks [*v. r.* -arcs] and of apostles al-so. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9047 (Cott.) Þe patriarches [*v. rr.* patriarkes, -is] þai com wit-al Be-for þair fete he let him fal. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* ii. 29 To seye to 3ou of the patriark Dauith. *Ibid.* vii. 9, 10 Ysaac gendride Iacob, and Iacob the twelue patriarkis. And the patriarkis hauynge enuye to Ioseph, solden hym into Egipt. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 221 Adam deide and was i-buried in Ebron, þat is i-cleped also Cariatharbe,..þe cite of foure, þat beþ patriarkes þat beeþ i-buried þere, þat beþ Adam, Abraham, Ysaac, and Iacob. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Ph. Sparowe* 256 Noe the patryarke, That made that great arke. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 376 So spake the Patriarch of Mankinde, but Eve..though last, repli'd. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 8 Such a degree as was ordinary to the patriarchs of the antediluvian age. 1852 LONGF. *Jew. Cemetery at Newport* 50 In the background figures vague and vast Of patriarchs and of prophets rose sublime.

b. By extension, One occupying a similar position in the history of any race.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 78 That God created other men to be the patriarchs of the Europeans, Africans, and Americans.

2. In later Jewish history, applied (as repr. Heb. נָשִׂיא *nāsī* prince, chief) to the Chief or President of the Sanhedrim in Palestine, established under Syrian rule *c* 180 B. C., and ending with the death of the last of the Gamaliels A.D. 429. Sometimes incorrectly applied to the Exilarch or Head of the Jewish college in Babylon.

Both the Patriarch or Prince in Palestine and the Head of the college in Babylon had to be of Davidic descent. (H. Gollancz.)

1795 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 37/1 Jewish Patriarch, a dignity. [The article is erroneous.] 1880 *Smith's Dict. Chr. Antiq.* II. 1573/2. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XVIII. 410/2 The head of the synagogue at Babylon appears also to have been known as patriarch until 1038.

3. *Eccl.* a. In reference to the primitive Church, before the rupture of East and West: In earliest use, a rhetorical or honorific designation of bishops generally, which became at length the official title of the bishops of the great sees of Antioch, Alexandria, and Rome, also (from the 4th c.) of Constantinople, and (from 5th c.) of Jerusalem. b. Hence, in the *Orthodox Eastern Ch.*, The title of the bishops of the four patriarchates of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem, the Patriarch of Constantinople being the Head of the Church or *Œcumenical Patriarch*. Also the title of the heads of the other Eastern Churches, as the Abyssinian, Armenian, Jacobite, and Coptic. c. In the *R. C. Ch.*, A bishop second only to the Pope in episcopal, and to the Pope and Cardinals in hierarchical rank, and next above primates and metropolitans. The title of the Latin bishops of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem; also, of those of the three minor patriarchates, the Indies, Lisbon, and Venice.

For various other ancient or mediæval uses of the term (in its Greek or Latin form, whence occasionally in historical use in Eng.) see *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* II. s.v. 'It was sometimes given to any metropolitan who had other metropolitans under him' (cf. b below). 'It was adopted as the designation of their chief bishop by the Vandals'; also under the Lombard kings of Italy as the title of the bishop of Aquileia, whose patriarchate was subsequently transferred to Grado, and is now represented by that of Venice.

1297 R. GLOUC. *Chron.* (Rolls) 9869 Þe king of ierusalem sir guy was þer inome, & þe patriarc aslawe, & þe cristine ouercome. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 428 Haue he þe malisun to-day Of alle þat eure speken may! Of patriark, and of pope! *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prol.* 15 Bulles of popes and of Cardynales Of Patriarkes & bishoppes I shewe. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iii. 18 Here Patriark hath as meche power ouer the See, as the Pope hath on this Syde the See. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* (Rolls) II. 416 Aboue alle patriarkis is oon pope for to reule and amende the gouernauncis of patriarkis. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 12 The Duke..with all the Senyorye..rowed in to the see, with the assistens of ther Patriarche, And ther Spoused the see with a ryng. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 119 There was a patriarke of Ierusalem, ther is a patryarke at Constantinople, & there is a patryarke at Venis. 1698 A. BRAND *Emb. Muscovy to China* 5 Russia has its own Patriarch, who exercises the same Authority.., as the Pope does in..Roman Catholick Countries. 1710 WHITWORTH *Acc. Russia* (1758) 47 The present Czar, on the death of the late Patriarch, sequestered the office. 1847 MRS. A. KERR tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* 36 These events determined the Porte not to suffer the election of another Servian Patriarch. 1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* I. 126 In correctness of speech, we are assured by Theodore Balsamon, the Patriarch of Antioch is the only Prelate who has a claim to that title: the proper appellation of the Bishops of Rome and Alexandria being *Pope*, of Constantinople and Jerusalem, *Archbishop*. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v., The Sixth Canon of the first Nicene Council recognises an ancient, customary, and legitimate authority in the Bishops of the three sees of Alexandria, Rome, and Antioch (named in this order) over their respective provinces. The title of 'Patriarch', however, is not given; the thing is recognised, but not the word. The title came into use in the fifth century. *Ibid.*, Since the.. Greek schism, &c. severed all these four sees from Catholic unity, the Popes have continued to nominate bishops to the lost Patriarchates; but these bishops have resided at Rome, except lately in the case of Jerusalem, the Patriarch of which..commenced to reside at his see in 1847. Besides the Latin Patriarch of Antioch, the Holy See admits a Maronite, a Melchite, and a Syrian Patriarch of the same see, a Patriarch of Cilicia of the Armenian, and a Patriarch of Babylon of the Chaldaic, rite.

b. *transf.* Applied unofficially to the chief dignitaries of other Churches; †formerly also to the heads of other religious systems (*obs.*).

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 99 The patryarkes & prelates that were for that tyme cam and sayd to hym God hath yeue to the [Alexander] lordship upon many royames. 1563 WINJET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* To Chr. Rdr., Wks. 1888 I. 56 Deliuerit thame..to Iohne Knox, as to him, quha wes haldin in tha partis principal Patriark of the Caluiniane Court. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* VIII. 301 A certaine craftie Mahumetan patriarke made the rude people beleeve, that [etc.]. 1637 HEYLIN *Brief Answ.* 64 The learned workes ..of Dr. Adrian Saravia against your Patriarke Theodore Beza. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. 187 The Lord Keeper's Letter sent to that Worthy Patriarch of the North [Abp. Toby Matthew]. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 156 He [Laud] was ambitious of being the Sovereign Patriarch of three Kingdoms.

4. One who is regarded as the father or founder of an order, institution, or tradition, or (by extension) of a science, school of thought, or the like.

1566 *Pasquine in Traunce* 56 b, Among these Patriarches are accompted..Saint Dominicke, who instituted the order of preaching...Why are they called Patriarches?..Bycause they are the chiefe of the Fathers,..that is to say of the Friers who call themselues Fathers. 1622 W. M. (*title*) The Life of the Holy Patriarch S. Ignatius of Loyola. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 135 The Turk's Patriarch Mahomet Was the first great Reformer. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 2 St. Benedict, the patriarch of the monks among the western Christians. 1758 H. WALPOLE *Catal. Roy. Authors* (1759) I. 162 He was the Patriarch of a race of genius and wit. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* XXX, For John Hawkins, Admiral of the port, is the Patriarch of Plymouth seamen, if Drake be their hero. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* viii. 158 The patriarch of political economy, Adam Smith. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* XXI. 1 Sire and prince-patriarch of hungry starvelings.

5. A venerable old man; *esp.* the oldest man, the 'father' of a village or neighbourhood; the veteran or oldest living representative of a class, profession, art, or the like.

c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* (1837) I. 310, I was rather viewed as their chief, next at least to the patriarch. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Rip Van Winkle*, He..was reverenced as one of the patriarchs of the village. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. viii. 291 The patriarch of that great house was now a knight so poor that he craved leave of his lord to leave his service. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. iii. 28 Mr. George Bancroft, now the patriarch of American literature.

b. *transf.* The head of a flock or herd; of trees, etc., the oldest and greatest; *gen.* the most venerable object of a group.

1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & Arc.* III. 1058 The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. viii, A goat, the patriarch of the flock. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 243, I shot the patriarch of the herd, which as usual brought up the rear.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *patriarch-age*, *-pupil*, *-throne*, *-wit*; **patriarch's age**, the lifetime of a patriarch (sense 1), a very long time.

1693 *Humours Town* 107 Some old, nonsensical Translations..which have serv'd a Patriarch's Age to the Library of Moore-fields. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 479 That golden age ..When Patriarch-wits surviv'd a thousand years. 1868 J. H. NEWMAN *Verses on Var. Occas.* 129 Till thou didst quit Thy patriarch-throne at length. 1889 R. B. ANDERSON tr. *Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 95 Then the second mythic patriarch-age begins.

Hence **Pa·triarch** *v. nonce-wd.*, in *to patriarch it*, to play the patriarch; **Pa·triarched** *a.*, having or containing a patriarch.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 237 Hebrons Patriarch'd Tombe. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xliv. 103 Whilest Heraclius did Patriarch it in Jerusalem, one Haymericus had the same honour at Antioch. 1766 STERNE *Lett.* 25 May (1775) II. 160 A delicious Chateau..where I have been patriarching it these seven days with her ladyship.

†Patria·rchacy. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -ACY, after *papacy*.] The see of a patriarch; a patriarchate.

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* vi. Notes 222 Urum Papai.. may indigitate..the Patriarchacy of Constantinople.

Patriarchal (pātriā·ıkăl), *a.* Also 6–7 **-chall**, 7 **-call**. [ad. late L. *patriarchāl-is* (Alcimus *c* 500), f. *patriarcha* PATRIARCH: see **-AL**. Cf. F. *patriarcal* (14–15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. Of or belonging to a patriarch; of or characteristic of the patriarchs or their times.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Patriarchal*, of or belonging to a Patriarch. 1687 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.*, *To Dr. Plot* ii, Who could to Patriarchal years live on. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 160 Here might we attest the Patriarchal World. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* iii. (1840) 24 Some are of the opinion, by the sons of God, there is meant the patriarchal heads of families. *a* 1763 BYROM *Disinterested Love of God* iv, This Love the patriarchal Eye, And that of Moses could descry. 1884 J. HALL *Chr. Home* 110 Servants, indeed, do not now stand to their masters as they did in patriarchal times.

2. *Eccl.* Of or belonging to a hierarchical patriarch; ruled by a patriarch; of the nature or rank of a patriarch.

Patriarchal church, a title of the five great Roman basilicas: viz. St. John Lateran, St. Peter's, St. Paul's, St. Mary the greater, and St. Lawrence extra muros.

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1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 11/2 The cause why the sea of Rome, emong all other patriarchall seas, is numbred for the first sea by the auncient fathers. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 545 The Pope did erect patriarchal Seas at Aquileia, and at Senis. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 162 [St. Lawrence] is one of the five Patriarchal churches, and therefore is not titular of any Cardinal. 1870-4 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* III. iii. 42 Letters were addressed from Rome to the Patriarchal Vicar of Mount Lebanon.

b. *Her. Patriarchal cross*, one with two transverse pieces, the upper being the shorter: an emblem of the patriarchs of the Greek Church.

1682 GIBBON *Introd. ad Latin. Blason.* 78 *Cross Patriarchal*... As the Staves of the Popes are thrice crossed, so those of Patriarchs and Cardinals are but twice. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* iv. (ed. 3) 60 The Patriarchal Cross is a Greek Cross, the upper limb of which is traversed by a shorter.

3. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a patriarchy.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxviii, To testify their acceptance of the patriarchal chief who claimed their allegiance. 1844 EMERSON *Lect., Yng. Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 298 The patriarchal form of government readily becomes despotic. 1883 MAINE *Early Law* vii. 196 The Patriarchal theory of society is..the theory of its origin in separate families, held together by the authority and protection of the eldest valid male ascendant. 1902 A. MACBAIN in *Skene's Highlanders Scot.* 402 The succession among the Scots was Patriarchal.

4. Resembling a patriarch, venerable, aged; like that of a patriarch.

1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. ii. 34 The Selectmen of Boston, plain, patriarchal fathers of the people. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* I. 43 The patriarchal head of an agreeable and elegant household. 1898 *Voice* (N. Y.) 21 Apr. 3/2 Abraham..is a splendid figure with his long, white, patriarchal beard.

b. *transf.* Of an animal, tree, etc.: Oldest of a flock or group, aged, ancestral; of things generally: Ancient, primitive.

1837 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* i. (1844) 15 To limp ..through primitive ruts and patriarchal bridle-paths. 1839 LONGF. *Voices Nt.* Prel. iii, Beneath some patriarchal tree. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 141/1 Along the spoor of the patriarchal old black buck.

Hence **Patria·rchally** *adv.*, in a patriarchal way.

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 482 Why might not [they] have continued to flourish patriarchally in the woods of Virginia?

Patria·rchalism. [See -ISM.] A patriarchal system of society or government.

1847 BARMBY in *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 267 Small farms would also be a return to Patriarchalism. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 649 A sort of midway state between the heaven-derived patriarchalism of Russian theory, and the anarchy of democracy. 1887 *Athenæum* 1 Jan. 27/2 His own hypothesis as to the devolution of mother-right into patriarchalism.

Patriarchate (pē·triāikĕt). [ad. med.L. *patriarchātus*, in F. *patriarcat* (*c* 1500 in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *patriarcato*: see -ATE [1].]

1. The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of an ecclesiastical patriarch.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 76 After that the Patriarchate of Aquilegia in Histria, was by the Popes authority translated thither. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-Convict.* (1641) 41 His ancient right to the patriarchat of the whole Isle of Britaine. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. p. lxxxv, 'Tis the prevailing opinion that at the time of the Synod of Nice Patriarchates were not set up. 1885 [see PATRIARCH 3]. 1895 *Daily News* 11 Feb. 6/3 Mardin (the modern seat of the Syrian Patriarchate).

b. The province or see of a patriarch.

1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-Convict.* 36 They will have us to believe..that within the bounds of his owne Patriarchat he [the pope] is a prince. 1681 BAXTER *Answ. Dodwell* 140 [He] forbad the Orthodox to Preach in his Patriarchate. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxxiv. (1877) 610 The great Eastern patriarchates of Antioch, Alexandria, and Jerusalem had all held themselves equal or superior to Rome.

c. The residence of a patriarch; the administrative office or official staff of a patriarch.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 73. 537 Leaving the Armenian patriarchate, you perceive, in a narrow lane to the right, the remnant of an old wall. 1897 *Daily News* 13 July 5/4 It appears the Patriarchate was unwilling to make any representations to the Porte.

2. The rank or authority of a patriarch of a tribe; a patriarchal system; = PATRIARCHY 2.

1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xvii. 220 To have great families, that their own relations might swell up to a Patriarchat, and their children be enough to possesse all the regions that they saw. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 98 An ark for every family, or patriarchate, or tribe. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 87 Never two dwellings of mankind within sight of each other; only, at long distances, often several miles asunder, these isolated plantation patriarchates. 1896 F. B. JEVONS *Introd. Hist. Relig.* xiv. 180 The patriarchate with monogamy prevailed.

Patriarchdom (pē·triāikdəm). *rare.* [See -DOM.] The state or office of patriarch; patriarchate, patriarchship.

1572 R. T. *Discourse* 21 The Pope in his supremacie, is Abell,..in Patriarchdome Abraham. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. Wks. (1851) 7 The Bishops..fall to scrambling, catch who may, hee a Patriarch-dome, and another what comes next to hand.

Patriarchess (pē·triāikĕs). *rare.* [ad. med.L. *patriarchissa* (Du Cange), OF. *patriarchece*, *-esce*, *-esse* (Godef.).] The wife of a patriarch; a female patriarch; a woman of patriarchal age; the oldest woman of a community.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xxxix. (1840) 102 She was generally saluted the patriarchess. 1645 J. BOND *Occasus Occid.* 19 Sarah (if I may so call her) the Patriarchesse. 1732 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 199 The History of the Patriarchess of Constantinople is not so improbable. 1888 *Echo* 14 Apr. 4/2 Yesterday.. the patriarchess of the district, attain[ed] her 100th year, being born on the 12th April, 1782.

Patriarchic (pē[1]triā·ikik), *a. rare*[−1]. [ad. late L. *patriarchic-us*, a. late Gr. πατριαρχικ-ός, f. πατριάρχης PATRIARCH: see -IC.] = next, 2.

1776 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* III. 47 The term of Nimrod's life, extend it to the utmost of Patriarchic age.., could not have sufficed for this.

Patriarchical (pē[1]triā·ikikăl), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

†**1.** Of, belonging to, of the nature of, an ecclesiastical patriarch or patriarchate: = PATRIARCHAL 2.

1606 J. DOVE *Def. Ch. Govt.* 23 In that Councel, were prouincial, Diocesan, and patriarchicall Bishops. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 84 It was establish'd, that in every Patriarchical Church in Rome, there should be two Priests.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the ancient patriarchs, or of the patriarchal system of government; like a patriarch, venerable. ? *Obs.*

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 116 Whose government was at first Paternall and Patriarchicall. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* IV. xvii. 519 The Patriarchicall Tradition and Practise before the Law of Moses. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 56 His Meen was Patriarchical.

Hence **Patria·rchically** *adv.* = PATRIARCHALLY.

1887 *Spectator* 20 Aug. 1112 It is no use to take a little bit from despotically or patriarchically ruled countries and apply it to ours.

Patriarchism (pē·triaıkiz'm). [See -ISM.] The patriarchal system of social or ecclesiastical organization, government, etc.

a 1666 A. BROME *To his Rev. Friend Dr. S.* 18 Who split the Church into so many Schismes, The zeals of these eats tothers Patriarchismes. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* i. (1847) 6 Their form of government was pure patriarchism; that is, they were all subject to the heads of their respective families. *a* 1867 J. HAMILTON *Moses* (1870) xxi. 332 We call Paganism a corruption of Patriarchism.

Pa·triarchize, *v. rare.* [See -IZE.] *intr.* To follow or practise a patriarchal system.

1818 G. S. FABER *Horæ Mosaicæ* II. 222 To convince the patriarchizing children of Israel that they might safely and piously receive a new legislator.

Pa·triarchship. *rare.* [See -SHIP.]

1. The office or dignity of an ecclesiastical patriarch; a patriarchal see, a patriarchate.

1566 STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* IV. 188 His owne dyocese, or patriarkeshipp of Rome. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2654/1 The King [of Spain] has given the Patriarchship of the Indies to Don Pedro de Porto Carrero. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 113 Prelacies, may be termed the greater Benefices; as that of the Pontificate, Patriarchship,..and the like.

2. The position or authority of an ancient patriarch.

1619 Sir J. SEMPILL *Sacrilege Handl.* App. 10 Shall we diuide Abrahams Patriarchship from his Promises?

Patriarchy (pē·triāiki). [ad. Gr. πατριαρχία office of a patriarch (cf. *monarchy*, *tetrarchy*). Cf. also med.L. *patriarchia*, F. *patriarchie* a patriarchal church, *patriarchium* patriarchal residence or dignity (Du Cange).]

†**1.** The dignity, see, or jurisdiction of an ecclesiastical patriarch; = PATRIARCHATE 1. *Obs.* b. The government of the Church by a patriarch or patriarchs.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. vii. (1634) 551 All the old Synodes command bishops to be consecrate by their owne Metropolitanes; and they never bid the bishop of Rome to be called unto it, but in his owne Patriarchie. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ.* (1653) Post. 86 Whence perhaps it is that the Sea of Canterbury hath affected a Patriarchy in our dayes. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 148 To limit the Pope's Patriarchy to a particular Province of Italy.

2. A patriarchal system of society or government; government by the father or the eldest male of the family; a family, tribe, or community so organized.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 215 The posterity of which Patriarchy continued in bondage two hundred and fifteene yeares. 1855 J. HARRIS (*title*) Patriarchy; or, the Family: its Constitution and Probation. 1894 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 6/4 'Hierarchy and patriarchy'..summed up Alexander III.'s Slavonic policy.

†**Patri·ce.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *patrice* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *patrice*, ad. L. *patrīcius* belonging to the rank of the *patres*, 'fathers' or senators of Rome; as sb., a member of the ancient Roman nobility: see PATRICIAN *sb.*[1] 1.] = PATRICIAN *sb.*[1] 1.

1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Rome* (1811) 27 Made him a patrice, and Consull of Rome.

Patrice, Patrich, var. PATRIX, PARTRIDGE.

Patrician (pătri·shăn), *sb.*[1] and *a.*[1] Also 7 -tian. [f. L. *patrīci-us* (see PATRICE) + -AN; cf. F. *patricien* (14th c.), which was perh. the model.]

A. *sb.*

1. A person belonging, or reputed to belong, to one of the original citizen families or *gentes* of which the ancient Roman *populus* consisted, and out of whom, in the first ages of the republic, the senators, consuls, and pontifices were exclusively chosen; a Roman noble. Opp. to PLEBEIAN *sb.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 317 No plebeane will tak the dochter of ane patriciane but hir consent. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. iii. 15 There hath beene in Rome straunge Insurrections: The people, against the Senatours, Patricians, and Nobles. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* Life 25 He also design'd upon the Lives of several others of the Patritians. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. (1846) II. 24 The proudest and most perfect separation..between the nobles and the people, is perhaps that of the Patricians and the Plebeians,..in the first age of the Roman republic. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* vi. 54 He [Sulla] was a patrician of the purest blood.

b. In the later Roman Empire, A member of a new noble order nominated by the Emperor at Byzantium; also, an officer, orig. a member of this order, sent or appointed as representative of the Emperor to administer the western provinces of Italy and Africa. The title was afterwards assumed by Charlemagne and his successors.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 271 Nichoforus the patricion, honorede and luffede moche of the seide Yrene. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 13 The Emperour Justine..sent Probus, Sisters son to the late Emperour Anastasius, a Patritian, with money to raise an army of Hunnes for his ayd. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. (1846) II. 25 He [Constantine] revived .. the title of Patricians, but he revived it as a personal, not as an hereditary distinction. 1788 *Ibid.* xlix. IV. 486 The importance and danger of those remote provinces [Italy and Africa] required the presence of a supreme magistrate; he was indifferently styled the exarch or the patrician. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* vi. 287 Theoderic set forth to take possession of his new inheritance, in the character of 'Patrician by the emperor's appointment'. 1872 [see EXARCH 1]. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 411/1 It was as patrician of Rome that the emperor Henry IV. claimed the right to depose Pope Gregory VII. The title was abolished by Pope Eugenius III. in 1145.

c. Applied to the hereditary noble citizens of some of the mediæval Italian republics, as Venice, Genoa, etc. (= Ital. *patrizio*, †*patricio*), and to the higher order or 'gentlemen' of the Free Cities of the German Empire (= Ger. *patricier*).

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 125 Some worthy Duke or Patritian of Venice. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 93 [tr. Latin Inscr.] To Lodwick Ariosto Poet, a Patrician of Ferraria. *Ibid.* III. 239 The Patritians [of the Imperiall Free Cities] liue vpon their reuenues, as Gentlemen. *Ibid.* 240 (*Nurnberg*) The Senate consists of forty persons, whereof thirty foure are Patricians or Gentlemen. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. ii. 50 The sentence pass'd on Michel Steno, born Patrician. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 318/1 At Venice, the name of patrician was given to the members of the great council .. and their descendants. *Patrizio Veneto* was a title of nobility, considered equal to that of any feudal noble not of a sovereign house. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 169.

d. *gen.* A person of noble birth or rank; a nobleman, aristocrat. Opp. to *plebeian*.

1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* (1876) 148 If you sue to a [City] Company consisting of many persons Tradesmen, you must enquire who bee the most potent Patritians .. amongst them. 1841 EMERSON *Lect., Conservative* Wks. (Bohn) II. 264 The battle of patrician and plebeian .. reappears in all countries and times. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iii. (1862) 126 At the accession of George III. the patricians were yet at the height of their good fortune.

2. One versed in the writings of the Fathers; a patristic scholar. *rare.*

c 1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 279 So great a scholar, so profound a Patrician, as Jeremy Taylor was. *a* 1834 *Ibid.* (1839) IV. 47 Luther was no great Patrician.

B. *adj.* Of, belonging to, or composed of the patricians of ancient Rome: see A. 1. Opp. to PLEBEIAN *a.*

1620 BARRET *Ded. Southwell's Poems* 70 Sulpitius, a Gentleman of Patrician blood. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. i, His horse's hoofs wet with Patrician blood. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 59 The power thus vested in the senate truly belonged to the patrician order; because the senate was originally composed entirely of that class. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* viii. 85 He had a patrician disdain of mobs and suffrages and the cant of popular liberty.

b. *gen.* Of or belonging to the Patricians in Italian or German cities, etc.; of noble or high birth or rank; noble, aristocratic. Opp. to *plebeian*.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* Ep. Ded., Let Death then reave My life now lost in our patrician loves. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 193 In free Cities, here the Patritian Order, there the common people, and otherwhere both with mixed power gouerne the City. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* II. i. 75 You have strange thoughts for a patrician dame. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 143 The dignity of ages afforded by the Oak, that truly patrician tree. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* XII. xxxiii, His handsome countenance, his patrician air.

c. Applied to various aristocratic or non-popular parties in later times.

1812 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 205/2 The patrician body of troops .. turned out the whole of their officers from the barracks. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. ix. 3 The Earl in his quarrels .. with the patrician party rapidly forming against him in the States.

Hence **Patri·cianate,** bad form for PATRICIATE; **Patri·cianhood,** the condition or rank of a patrician; also, patricians collectively; **Patri·cianism,** patrician quality, style, or spirit; also, patricians collectively; **Patri·cianly** *adv.*, in a patrician manner, aristocratically; **Patri·cianship** = *patricianhood.*

1859 HOBHOUSE *Italy* II. 225 It was the endeavour of the people and nobles to deprive Leo III. of all temporal power, that made him apply to Charlemagne, and merge both the republic and the *patricianate in the imperial title of the Frank. 1885 A. FORBES *Souvenirs Continents, Amer. Society* 226 In Virginia,..there was a good deal of ancestral *patricianhood. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 123 To claim it at the feet of *Patricianism. 1864 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 230 Honest dice, uncogged by those three hoary sharpers, Prerogative, Patricianism and Priestcraft. 1893

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Gunter *Miss Dividends* 117 Trying to take her *patricianly gloved hand in his. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 266 Estimating the *patriziato*, or *patricianship—an aristocracy of a different kind..from that of feudal nobles—as the most powerful and enlightened party. 1867 Freeman in Stephens *Life & Lett.* (1895) I. 376 Burghership and patricianship being hereditary.

Patri·cian, *sb.*[2] *Ch. Hist.* [ad. L. (pl.) *Patrīciānī*, f. the name of their founder, Patricius, preceptor of Symmachus the Marcionite.] A member of a heretical sect which arose in the fourth century, and held that the substance of the flesh was the work of the devil, not of God.

1659 Howell *Vocab.* x, The Patricians, Heronians, Proclianits. 1727–41 in Chambers *Cycl.*

Patri·cian, *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. L. *Patrīci-us*, proper name (see Patrick) + -an.] Pertaining to, or founded by, St. Patrick.

1882–3 in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1113 The Patrician Church was independent of Rome. 1890 J. Healey *Irel. Anc. Sch.* 67 The history of the Patrician Church in Ireland.

Patriciate (pătri·ʃiĕt). [ad. med.L. *patrīciāt-us*, f. *patrīcius*: see Patrician *sb.*[1] and -ate[1]. So F. *patriciat* (1690 in Furetière).]

1. The position, dignity, or rank of a patrician; nobility of rank.

1696 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Patriciate*, the dignity and estate of them that descend of Senators. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Patrician*, This new patriciate..was erected by Constantine, who conferred the quality on his counsellours. 1854 Milman *Lat. Chr.* viii. ii. III. 292 The Patriciate and Defensorship of the city of Rome. *Ibid.* viii. ix. 544 The republic..recognised the sovereignty of the Pope; the patriciate was abolished, a prefect named with more limited powers.

b. The term or period of holding the dignity of a patrician (see Patrician A. 1 b).

1875 Freeman *Sk. Venice, Spalato* (1881) 145 The villa near Salona where the deposed Emperor Nepos was slain, during the patriciate of Odoacer.

2. A patrician order or class; the aristocracy.

1795 tr. *Mercier's Fragm. Pol. & Hist.* I. 331 The patriciate was the gangrene of the republic, and had attacked the Senate itself. 1850 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xi. 32 No aristocracy was ever more shortsighted at the crisis of its fate than the once glorious patriciate of Rome. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 338 The English inhabitants formed a dominant class or patriciate.

Patricidal (pætrisəi·dăl), *a.* [f. next + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a patricide; parricidal; in quots. *fig.* involving treason or faithlessness to one's country or fatherland.

1821 Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 73 The States General, indignant at this patricidal conduct, applied to France for aid. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 613 They acted in the most wild, unconstitutional, and patricidal manner.

Patricide[1] (pæ·trisəid). *rare.* [f. L. type **patricīda*, f. L. *patr-em* father + *-cīda* killer, in most cases a later alteration or MS. variant of *pāri-*, *parricīda* Parricide, associating the word more explicitly with *pater*, *patrem* father (or, sometimes, with *patria*).

In one place, Cicero *De Domo* 10 § 28, where the word is conjoined with *frātricīda*, *sorōricīda*, Müller's text keeps *patricīda*, which occurs in 1 MS., while 3 have *parricida*.]

A murderer of a father (or of some one so regarded); = Parricide[1].

1593 R. Harvey *Philad.* 2 We cannot thinke that Brute was a patricide. 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* IX. 436 Touching Patricides, Solon..made no law to punish such, as thinking it not to be possible in nature to produce such a monster. 1649 Ormond *Let. to Col. Jones* in *Milton's Wks.* (1851) II. 543 They have..murthered Gods Anointed, and our King, not as heretofore some Patricides have done, to make room for some Usurper. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. liii. (1737) 219 Worse than Patricides.

Pa·tricide[2]. *rare.* [ad. L. type **patricīdium*, after prec.: see -cide 2.] The action of killing one's father; = Parricide[2].

1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. iii. 156 My Father ..should die by my patricide. 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 217 Patricide, Matricide and Regicide. 1707 Ld. Belhaven *Sp. Union w. Engl.*, Patricide is worse than parricide. 1902 B. Kidd *West. Civilis.* vii. 236 Their patricides, fratricides, and murders.

b. *attrib.* (In quot. associated with *patria* fatherland: cf. Patricidal.)

1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 212 That..they should have..covered their country with insults, while her sons were exposed to the enemy's bullets. This patricide policy will appear unpardonable in the eyes of future generations.

†Patrick. *Obs.* [From the Christian name *Patrick* = L. *Patrīcius*, name of the patron saint of Ireland. Cf. *Paddy*, *Pat.*] An Irish coin of the value of a halfpenny, current in the 17th century.

1673–4 *Cal. St. Papers Dom.* 160 The priest says Mass, for which he demands and receives from all the communicants 4 patricks which makes 2*d.* English. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 30/2 A Patrick of Ireland..worth an half penny,..was Coined in the time of King Charles the Second Excile.

Patrick, Sc. and dial. variant of Partridge.

Patrico (pæ·trikō). *Vagabonds' Cant.* Also 6 (**patriarch-co**), **pater-**, **patter-**, **patring cove.** [First element uncertain: ?*pater* or *patter* + Co[2], lad.] A priest or parson; *esp.* a hedge-priest.

a 1550 *Hye Way to Spyttel Hous* 1047 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 69 The patryng coue in the darkman cace. 1561 Awdelay *Frat. Vacab.* 6 A Patriarke Co doth make marriages [etc.]. 1567 Harman *Caveat* xv. 60 For as much as these two names, a Iarkeman and a Patrico, bee in the old briefe of vacabonds..There is a Patrico, and not a Patriarcho. 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* II. vi, You are the Patrico, are you? the patriarch of the cut-purses? 1641 Brome *Joviall Crew* IV. ii, Where's the old Patrico, our Priest, my Ghostly Father? 1788 *Gentl. Mag.* LII. 16 Patrico, or patercove,..stroling priests that marry under a hedge. 1827 Lytton *Pelham* lxxx, My idea at the moment was to disguise myself in the dress of the pater cove. *a* 1875 in *C. Kingsley's Life & Lett.* xxviii. (1879) II. 347 The gipsies of Eversley Common..used to call him [Kingsley] their 'Patrico-rai' (their Priest King).

Patridge, dial. form of Partridge.

†Pa·trie. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *patrie*, ad. L. *patria* fatherland, prop. fem. of *patrius* adj., of one's father, paternal (sc. *terra*), f. *patr-em* father.] Fatherland, native country.

1589 Jas. I in *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 427, I could have abstenit langair nor the weill of my patrie could have permitted.

Patrimonial (pætrimō·niăl), *a.* [ad. L. *patrimōniāl-is*, f. *patrimōnium*: see next and -al. Cf. F. *patrimonial* (in Palsgr. 1530).] Pertaining to or constituting a patrimony; inherited from ancestors; hereditary.

1530 Palsgr. 320/1 Patrymonyall, belongyng to a mannes enherytaunce or patrymony, *patrimonial.* 1640 *Consid. touching Ch. of Eng.* 17 Their Office is elective and for life, and not patrimoniall or hereditary. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* lxi. (1869) III. 550 Their patrimonial estates were mortgaged or sold. 1863 J. G. Murphy *Comm. Gen.* xlvii. 22 The surrender of their patrimonial rights.

Hence **Patrimo·nially** *adv.*, in the way of patrimony, hereditarily, by inheritance from a father.

1641 Earl Monm. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* v. 125 All..which did patrimonially belong to him in Aniou and Maine. 1700 C. Davenant *Disc. Grants* Introd., A distinction between what was their own patrimonially,..and what the state had an interest in.

Patrimony (pæ·trimənі). Forms: 4 **patre-**, **patrymoyne**, **patrimoigne**, 4–5 **-moygne**, 4–7 **patrimonie**, **-ye**, 5– **patrimony**, (5–7 **patrymonie**, **-y**). [a. F. *patri-*, *patremoine* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *patrimōnium* paternal estate, patrimony, f. *patr-em* father: see -mony.]

1. Property, or an estate, inherited from one's father or ancestors; heritage, inheritance.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 233 For þei arn poure,..For patrimoigne hem failleth. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 3760 Plato, his patrimoygne and his contree Lefte and forsook, and dwelte in wildernesse. 1513–14 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1. *Preamble*, To recover the Royalme of Fraunce his very true patrimonye and enheritaunce. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 187 To reaue the Orphan of his Patrimonie. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 534 The Shepherd..with him all his Patrimony bears: His House and Houshold Gods. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 153 P 3 The second son of a gentleman, whose patrimony had been wasted. *a* 1854 H. Reed *Lect. Brit. Poets* vii. (1857) 260 He spent his whole patrimony in the hapless cause of his king.

b. *transf.* The estate or property belonging by ancient right to an institution, corporation, or class; *esp.* the ancient estate or endowment of a church or religious body. *Patrimony of St. Peter*, a name for the Papal States, or territory formerly held by the Pope in Italy.

1340 *Ayenb.* 41 Þo þet þe guodes of holy cherche, þe patremoyne of Iesu crist despendeþ ine kueade us. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 24 [He] held a grete part of the patrymonye of haly kirk on force. 1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 496 The patrimony of the said bischoprik. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 112 The patrimony of S. Peter, bequeathed to the church by the countesse Matilda. 1688 Burnet *Rights Princes* v. 192 That the Goods of the Church were the Patrimonies of the Poor. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 432 Viterbo, Perugia, and the mountainous parts of St. Peter's patrimony. *a* 1862 Buckle *Civilis.* (1869) III. ii. 89 In a really Christian land, the patrimony of the Church would be left untouched.

c. *fig.* Applied to things (usually immaterial) received or 'inherited' from ancestors or predecessors; 'heritage'.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 155 Learning..is the patrimonie to wittie pouertie. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* ii. (1627) 10 To see their children to have the best education,..which is the chiefe patrimonie. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. x. II. (1869) I. 128 The patrimony of a poor man lies in the strength and dexterity of his hands. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* xxix. 601 The Gospel, the especial patrimony of the poor and the illiterate.

†2. The fact of inheriting from an ancestor, inheritance. *Obs.*

1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonce* iii, It was come to hym by inherytaunce and by patrymony. *c* 1489—*Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 327, I was crowned Kynge accordynge to the right of my patrymonye. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) D v, The Emperour to inherite the empyre by Patrimonie. 1580–1 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 364 The lands.., pertening to his Majestie in proper patrimony.

‖ **Patrin** (pæ·trin). *Gipsy Cant.* Also *erron.* **patteran.** [Romany *pa·trin*, in Turkish Gipsy *patri·n*, orig. 'leaf' (cf. Skr. *patra*), but now known to Eng. Gipsies only in the sense explained.] An indication which gipsies leave of the way they have travelled, by throwing down handfuls of grass or leaves pointing in the direction taken.

1873 *Slang Dict., Patterin*, a gipsy trail, made by throwing down a handful of grass occasionally. 1876 Whyte-Melville *Katerfelto* xi, 'Your *patrin*? What is that?' asked my lord. 'The sign that none of our people will pass unnoticed.' 1877 Besant & Rice *Son of Vulc.* I. xi, Maybe it's the gipsy's patteran they mean. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 617 A handful of grass or leaves,..or some such mark (*patrin*, 'leaf') to guide the stragglers of the band. 1898 Watts-Dunton *Aylwin* 71/2 I've bin there the last three weeks on the patrin-chase, and not a patrin could I find.

†Patrinite (pæ·trinəit). *Min. Obs.* [Named after E. L. M. Patrin: see -ite.] An obsolete synonym of **a.** laminar felsite, **b.** Aikinite.

1811 Pinkerton *Petralogy* I. 161 *note*, It is probably of the same nature with patrinite, or laminar felsite. 1896 Chester *Dict. Names Min.*

Patriot (pē·triŏt, pæ·t-), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 6–7 **-ote.** [a. F. *patriote* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *patriōta* fellow-countryman (in St. Greg. *Epist.* 6th c.), ad. Gr. πατριώτης, f. πάτριος of one's fathers, πατρίς one's fatherland: see -ot[2].]

†1. A fellow-countryman, compatriot. *Obs. rare.*

1596 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (ed. 2) 246 Tenham..where our honest patriote Richard Harrys..planted..the sweete Cherry. 1611 Cotgr., *Patriote*, a patriote, ones countreyman. 1629 H. Burton *Truth's Triumph* 285 If hee..finde ..kinde vsage of the natiues and patriots of the country.

2. One who disinterestedly or self-sacrificingly exerts himself to promote the wellbeing of his country; 'one whose ruling passion is the love of his country' (J.); one who maintains and defends his country's freedom or rights.

In this use, at first, as in French (see Littré), with 'good', 'true', 'worthy', or other commendatory adjective: cf. 'good citizen'. 'Patriot' for 'good patriot' is rare before 1680. At that time often applied to one who supported the rights of the country against the King and court.

1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* IV. i, Such as were known patriots, Sound lovers of their country. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 8 Was Catiline therefore an honest man, or a good Patriot? *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* ii. (1642) 147 Nehemias, a true and faithfull Patriot. *a* 1643 Ld. Falkland, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 176 The Catholiques were knowne good Patriots under our former Kings. 1699 Dryden *To J. Driden* 171 A patriot both the King and Country serves, Prerogative and privilege preserves. 1706 Phillips, *Patriot*, a Father of his Country, a great Benefactor to the Publick. 1716 Pope *Epit. on Trumbal* 5 An honest Courtier, yet a Patriot too, Just to his Prince, and to his Country true. 1738 Glover *Leonidas* I. 262 So spake the patriot, and his heart o'erflow'd. 1750 Berkeley *Patriotism* § 24 A patriot is one who heartily wisheth the public prosperity, and doth..also study and endeavour to promote it. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* III. xxvii, His was the patriot's burning thought, Of Freedom's battle bravely fought. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. II. x. 255 A band of patriots ready to do battle for the liberties of their country.

b. The name has been at various times borne or assumed by persons or parties whose claim to it has been disputed, denied, or ridiculed by others. Hence the name itself fell into discredit in the earlier half of the 18th c., being used, according to Dr. Johnson, 'ironically for a factious disturber of the government'. So sometimes, at a later date, 'Irish Patriot'.

1644 Maxwell *Prerog. Chr. Kings* 117 The specious and spurious pretences of our glorious Reformers, and zealous Patriots today. 1677 G. Hickes in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 42 Encouraged..by their foresaid patriots, whereof some wish the ruin of the Church, and all of them the ruin of my Lord Duke. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* 965 Gull'd with a Patriots name, whose Modern sense Is one that wou'd by Law supplant his Prince: The Peoples Brave, the Politicians Tool; Never was Patriot yet, but was a Fool. 1771 Earl Malmesbury *Lett.* (1870) I. 218 [This country] does not wish a war, whatever wicked patriots may endeavour, or lying newspapers print. 1780 Cowper *Table-t.* 143 A band, called patriots for no cause But that they catch at popular applause. 1798 Canning & Frere *New Morality* 113 in *Anti-Jacobin*, A steady patriot of the world alone, The friend of every country—but his own. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1842) II. 405. 1833 Macaulay *Ess., H. Walpole* (1865) I. 284/1 The name of patriot had become [*c* 1744] a by-word of derision. Horace Walpole scarcely exaggerated when he said that..the most popular declaration which a candidate could make on the hustings was that he had never been and never would be a patriot. 1888 *Times* 17 Aug. 7/2 Much to his credit, he refused to interfere in favour of the Irish patriots.

¶ c. Erron. (with *of* or possessive) as if = lover, devotee, upholder (? confused with *patron*). ? *Obs.*

1632 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 440 A carefull Patriot of the State. 1633 Prynne *Histriomastix* 389 Adulterers, Whore-masters, Whores, &c. are the greatest Patriots,..frequenters, upholders of these lascivious Stage-playes. *Ibid.* 826 Advancers and chiefest patriots and propugners of Monarchy. 1641 H. L'Estrange *God's Sabbath* Ep. Ded. A iij b, The Truth which it professeth will gain it some measure of acceptance with so profest a Patriot of Truth.

B. *attrib.* or as *adj.* That is, or has the character of, a patriot; belonging to or characteristic of a patriot; patriotic.

1732 J. Hammond *Love Elegies* xiv, My Patriot Breast a nobler Warmth shall feel. 1738–49 Bolingbroke (*title*) Letters, On the Spirit of Patriotism: on the Idea of a Patriot King. 1759 Dilworth *Pope* 95 So truly patriot an attachment to the manufactures of Old England. 1813 Eustace *Class. Tour* (1821) I. iv. 163 The same patriot passion..that characterized..the ancient Romans. 1896 *Harper's Mag.* XCII. 761/2 The growing activity of the German patriot guerilla.

Pa·triotess. *rare.* [See -ess.] A female patriot.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. IV. ix, A Patriot (or some say, it was a Patriotess, and indeed the truth is undiscoverable).

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1894 *Daily News* 12 June 5/4 The inevitable 'patriotesses ..were present.

Patriotic (pā,trɪɒ·tik, pæt-), *a.* [ad. late L. *patriōtic-us* (Cassiodorus), a. Gr. *πατριωτικ-ός*, f. *πατριώτης* PATRIOT: see -IC. Cf. F. *patriotique* (Rabelais, 16th c.).]

†**1.** Of or belonging to one's country. *Obs.*

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. vi. 31 Whilest we prestolate the coming of the Tabellaries from the Penates and patriotick Lares [F. *lares patriotiques*].

2. Having the character of a patriot; worthy or characteristic of a patriot; marked by devotion to the wellbeing or interests of one's country.

1757 *Herald* No. 6 (1758) I. 82 Dastardy! in not daring to hazard..a patriotic service to their king and country. 1771 JOHNSON *Falkland's Isl.* Wks. X. 64 During the protectorship of Cromwell, a time of which the patriotick tribes still more ardently desire the return. 1774 — *Patriot* ibid. 88 By the howling of patriotick rage, the nation was for a time exasperated to such madness, that [etc.]. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* i. 3 The exiles uplifted one of the patriotic chaunts. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* v. (1880) 85 The threatened invasion of England .. roused the patriotic feeling of all classes. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 79 The predominance of the patriotic party.

b. quasi-*sb.* in *pl.* Patriotic songs or utterances. *nonce-use.* (Cf. *heroics.*)

1899 F. HARRISON *Tennyson*, etc. I. 48 A real lover of high poetry..can take delight in .. the patriotics of Burns, the war-songs of Campbell.

So **Patrio·tical** *a.* (*rare*) = prec.; hence **Patrio·tically** *adv.*, in a patriotic manner.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 179 Speeches .. against the Bishops were much applauded among the patriotical Party. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 277 The opposition, whether patriotically or factiously, contending that the ministers had been oblivious of the national glory. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 63 Like patriotical folks, all for the good of their country. 1884 SIR H. JAMES in *Law Times* 122/1 This sacrifice, which had been so patriotically made. 1898 *19th Cent.* Apr. 523 The so-called patriotical assumption, that France can never be in the wrong.

Patriotism (pā·trɪătiz'm, pæt-). [f. PATRIOT + -ISM: cf. F. *patriotisme* (1750 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The character or passion of a patriot; love of or zealous devotion to one's own country. Sometimes ironically: see PATRIOT 2 b.

Local patriotism, devotion to the wellbeing of one's own locality, as distinct from that of the country or nation.

1726 BAILEY (ed. 3), *Patriotism*, the acting like a Father to his Country, public Spiritedness. 1738 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot.* ii. (1749) 100 Patriotism must be founded in great principles, and supported by great virtues. 1750 BERKELEY (*title*) Maxims concerning Patriotism. *Ibid.* § 2 Being loud and vehement either against a court, or for a court, is no proof of patriotism. 1775 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 7 Apr., Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 255 He .. continued his exertions with the courage and patriotism of a Wallace. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trumpet.* (1876) 270 Patriotism—too often the hatred of other countries disguised as the love of our own. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 146 It shows the strength of local, as distinguished from national, patriotism;..the ideas of municipal freedom which were growing up.

†**Pa·triotly,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PATRIOT + -LY 1.] Of the nature of, or characteristic of, a patriot; patriotic.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. liii, Some such Patriotly Hero. *Ibid.* p. lix, To account it a Patriotly thing to promote its preservation.

†**Pa·triotship.** *Obs. rare*—°. [See -SHIP.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Patriotship*, Office, Dignity, or Quality of a Patriot.

Patripassian (pætripæ·siăn), *sb.* and *a. Ch. Hist.* Also 8 *erron.* patro-. [ad. late L. (4th c.) *patripassiān-us*, f. *pater, patri-* father + *passus* having suffered: so mod.F. *Patripassien.*]

A. *sb.* One who held, as certain early heretics, that God the Father suffered with or in the person of the Son for the redemption of man.

1579 FULKE *Heshins's Parl.* 61 Vnlesse M. Heskins will be a Sabellian and a Patripassian, to confound the persons of the Godhead, and say, that God the father, yea, the whole Trinitie is likewise transubstantiated in the Sacrament. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 318 The Patripassians, or Disciples of Noëtus,..distinguished no Hypostases in the Deity, and .. maintained that the Father had suffered as well as the Son. 1832–3 E. BURTON *Eccl. Hist.* xxi. (1845) 454 The doctrine of Praxeas .. must lead us to believe that the Father himself was born of the Virgin Mary, that he suffered on the Cross... The name of Patripassians was given to persons who held this belief.

B. *adj.* Belonging to, or involving the doctrine of, the Patripassians.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Patripassian heresy was first broached by Praxeas .. at the beginning of the third century. 1882 CAVE & BANKS tr. *Dorner's Chr. Doctr.* 209 Even the Patripassian mode of thought had something attractive, because it, at any rate, comprehended the presence of God himself in Christ.

Hence **Patripa·ssianism,** the doctrine of the Patripassians; **Patripa·ssianly** *adv.*, in the way of Patripassianism.

1847 BUCH tr. *Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* I. 49 Praxeas .. being charged by Tertullian with Patripassianism. 1876 A. PLUMMER tr. *Döllinger's Hippolytus & Call.* IV. 268 A little while ago she [the Church] was in general Patripassianly disposed.

Patrist (pā·trist, pæt-). *rare*—°. [prob. a back-formation from next, as if f. Gr. *πατρ-* father + -IST.] One versed in the lives or writings of the Fathers of the Christian Church.

1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale).

Patristic (pătri·stik), *a.* and *sb.* [mod. f., as if from *patrist, patrism* (f. L. *patr-*, Gr. *πατρ-* father) + -IC: cf. mod.F. *patristique* (neologism in Littré, 1875), Ger. *patristisch* (Engelhardt 1822).]

A. *adj.* a. Of or pertaining to the study of the writings of the Fathers of the Church, as in *patristic learning* or *scholarship*; b. hence, loosely, of or pertaining to the Fathers themselves, or their writings, as in *patristic works, writings, doctrines.*

a. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. III. ii. § 9. 404 Theological controversy..became..more patristic, that is, appealing to the testimonies of the fathers. 1844 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* V. xxiv. 99 A diligent student and a master of patristic learning.

b. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 1. 113 The chief works of Latin Literature, patristic or classical. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 10 Since each primitive version was first made, or each Patristic work first published. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* II ix. 202 A doctrine..due to Patristic theories of incorporeal souls.

B. *sb.* **1.** A student or adherent of the doctrines or opinions of the Fathers.

1842 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) II. 149 The .. system of the schoolmen..was..opposed by the old-fashioned Biblicists and Patristics.

2. *pl.* The study of the lives, writings, or doctrines of the Fathers. [Ger. *patristik* (1846 in Brockhaus *Convers. Lex.*), F. *patristique.*]

1847 [see PATROLOGY]. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1765 Patristics and Patrology are the names of that department of theology..concerning the lives, writings, and theological doctrines of the Church Fathers.

Hence **Patri·stical** *a.* = PATRISTIC *a.* (hence **Patri·stically** *adv.*, **Patri·sticalness**); **Patri·sticism** (-siz'm), properly, a system founded upon the study of the Fathers; loosely, the doctrine or mode of thought of the Fathers themselves.

1831 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 251, I have .. received a..present of books..consisting of thirty-six volumes of the Fathers;..I am now set up in the *patristical line. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. ii. § 27 Chillingworth was .. a man versed in patristical learning. 1849 CURETON *Corpus Ignat.* 291 Ὁ λόγος Θεός, so frequently occurring in the earliest Patristical writings. *a* 1855 J. J. BLUNT *Right Use Early Fathers* Ser. I. i. (1857) 6 Consistent with ancient patristical precedent. 1882 OGILVIE, **Patristically*, in a patristic manner. 1836 PUSEY *Let. to Newman* in Liddon *Life* (1893) I. xviii. 421 There is a good deal of close argument from the text of Scripture: no imaginativeness, or *patristicalness. 1864 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* x. I. 305 *Patristicism, or the science of the Fathers, was thus essentially founded on the principle that the Scriptures contain all knowledge permitted to man. 1899 *Speaker* 30 Dec. 338/2 High-pitched devotional patristicism.

Patrix (pā·triks). Also **patrice.** Pl. **patrices.** [mod. f. L. *pater, patr-* father, as a correlative term to *matrix*; in Ger. *patrize* (Brockhaus *Convers. Lex.* 1846).] A die, punch, or pattern used to form matrices in type-founding, etc.

1883 *Times* 24 Mar. 12 First making a model in wax or clay, and then cutting a similar model in relief in steel, which is hardened and tempered, and is known as the hub or patrice... If an article has to be reproduced, it furnishes itself the model from which a patrice is made in cast iron. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 June 5/7 The edges are filed off, and the patrix removed from the matrix.

†**Pa·trizate,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 **-issate.** [f. L. *patrizāt-*, ppl. stem of *patrizāre*, in cl. L. *patrissāre* to act like or take after one's father, as if from a Gr. type **πατρίζειν* (the actual Gr. being *πατριάζειν*).] *intr.* To take after, imitate, or follow the example of, one's father (or ancestors).

1623 COCKERAM, *Patrissate*, to resemble ones father. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Hartford.* (1662) 22 In testimony of his true affection to the dead Father in his living Son..[he] presented it to the young Earl, conjuring him, by the cogent arguments of example and rule, to patrizate. [1696 M. HENRY *Life P. Henry* Wks. 1853 II. 619/2 Some of the branches of the family, who did not *patrizare*, were uneasy at his being there.]

So †**Patriza·tion,** imitation of one's father or ancestors; †**Patrize** *v.* = PATRIZATE.

a 1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 4th ch. Rom.* (1650) Ep. Ded., The Son..moulded..into the like forme of piety, by a zealous *patrization. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 32 So did they preserve this Memory of their Ancestors, to excite them to a patrization. 1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* xii. 78 His worthy (truly *patrizing) Sonne. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* IV. (1704) 446/1 They do Patrizize [*sic*] and follow the steps of their Predecessors.

†**Patro·cinate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *patrōcināt-*, ppl. stem of *patrōcinārī* to patronize, defend, related to *patrōn-em* PATRON. Cf. F. *patrociner* (1367 in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *patrocinare*, Pr., Sp., Pg. *patrocinar.*] *trans.* To defend, champion, maintain, patronize (a cause, etc.).

1611 COTGR., *Patrociner*, to patrocinate, maintaine, defend, protect, support, vphold. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* Ep. Ded. 29 Not cald out to patrocinate euery lesse necessary opinion. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. v. 1822 MRS. E. NATHAN *Langreath* III. 290 Oh! that I had the eloquence of a Cicero..to patrocinate that glorious freedom.

†**Patrocina·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action from L. *patrōcinārī*: see prec. and -ATION.] The action of supporting, maintaining, or patronizing.

1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* L xi. 42 To maintaine our owne Truths, without all feare of the patrocination of Popery. 1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* Ep. Ded. 10 This trifling Treatise, for the Patrocination whereof I have presumed to make my addresses to Your most Sacred Majesty.

†**Pa·trocine,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *patrocine* (1409 in Godef.), ad. L. *patrōcinium* patronage, protection: see PATROCINY.] Protection, patronage; = PATROCINY.

1596 R. BRUCE *Let.* in Maitland *Hist. Edin.* I. iii. 49 The godly Barons had taken on them the Patrocine of the Church. 1644 MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* Ep. Ded. 12 The love and zeale which have necessited me to take recourse to Your Honours patrocine.

†**Pa·trocine,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *patrocin-er*, or ad. L. *patrōcinā-rī.*] = PATROCINATE *v.*

1680 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (Octavo ed.) 75 When it is..not only vicious and ill affected, but doth patrocine [*Folio ed.* patronize] and maintain it in others.

†**Patrociny** (pătrɒ·sini). *Obs.* [ad. L. *patrōcini-um* patronage, defence, f. *patrōcinārī*: see PATROCINATE *v.*] Patronage, protection, defence, countenance, support (of a person or cause).

a 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl) 891 Mankynd ys delueryd by my suuerall patrocynye. 1529 WOLSEY *Let. to Gardener* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxxiii. 92 To take hym and his pore causis into your patrocynye and protection. 1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* Ep. Ded., That your honour will vouchsafe to take on you the Patrosinie of this Treatise. 1629 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. II. III. 23 Sir Johne.. takes upoun him the patrocinie and defence of the said James. 1675 BURNET *Serm. Roy. Martyr* (1710) 47 It gave a Patrociny to those Practises.

Patrogony (pătrɒ·gŏni). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *πατήρ, πατρ-* father, after *theogony.*] A genealogy of the Fathers (of the Christian Church).

1857 J. W. DONALDSON *Christian Orthod.* 231 The 'Book of Generations of the Fathers', a sort of Patrogony.

‖ **Patroillart.** *Obs.* [OF., also *patroul(l)-, patrullart*, f. *patrouil* puddle, mud: see PATROL *v.*] Corrupt or 'muddled' language.

1340 *Ayenb.* 211 Huo þet bit god wyþ-oute deuocion of herte: he spekþ to god patroyllart [F. *il priedieu patroullart*], ase þe ilke þet spekþ half englis and half urenss.

Patrol (pătrō·l), *sb.* Also 7–9 **patrole,** (7 **petrol**(l), 8 **patrouille, petrouille, -oville, padrole, patroll, patroul.** [a. F. *patrouille* (1539 in R. Estienne, 1611 in Cotgr. 'a still night-watch in warre'; *faire la patrouille*, to be driuen to linger, and spend his time idly, as one thats forced to watch'), vbl. sb. from *patrouiller*: see next. Hence, also It. *pattuglia*, Sp. *patrulla*, Pg. *patrulha*; Du. *patrouille*, Ger. *patrolle*, Da. *patrol*, Sw. *patrull*, Russ. патруль *patrul'*. In Eng., as app. in some of the other langs., the sb. appears before the vb.]

1. The action of going the rounds of a garrison, camp, etc. for the purpose of watching, guarding, and checking irregularity or disorder; the perambulation of a city, town, or district by a police constable or detachment of police for the protection of life and property.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 801 These consecrated Geese in Orders, .. being then upon Petroll, With noise alone beat off the Gaul. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 245 His majestie has ordered a nightly patrole. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4419/5 The Dragoons..kept Patroles all Night. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. § 98 (1740) 580 The Sherriffs .. rode the Petroville about the City almost all Night, and no one attempted to make a Bonefire. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. v. 91 You are dreading your patrol to-night because it is beginning to snow. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xv, The same vigilant patrol was kept up.

b. *fig.* and *transf.*

1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1605 Send forth the saving virtues round the land In bright patrol. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 23 The fox is loth to 'gin a long patrole. 1883 B. HARTE *Carquinez Woods* iii. 61 Mr. Brace had begun his fruitless patrol of the main street.

2. 'Those that go the rounds' (J.); a detachment of the guard told off for the purposes above mentioned; also, a police constable, or a detachment of such, told off to the beat of a particular district for its protection, the prevention of disorder, etc.

1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* III. II. 289 He sends Petrols of Souldiers constantly about. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Patrouille*, or *Patroul* as we generally pronounce it, is a Round of Soldiers, to the Number of Five or Six, with a Serjeant to command them. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr.* 229/2 The patrole of the city consists of 12,000 men, who receive a daily allowance of one fanam each. 1826 *Times* 5 Jan., 'This here man' (pointing to the patrol),.. 'has told a false affidavit'. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* ¶ 903 Regiments encamped near villages are to send frequent patrols into them, to apprehend any Soldiers who may be there.

3. A detachment of troops sent out in advance of a column, regiment, etc., to reconnoitre the country and to gain information of the presence and movements of the enemy.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3825/1 One of our Parties met with their Patrole near Pradella. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4719/2 Our Patrouilles met with two of the Enemy's Parties. 1799 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 273 Patroles must examine all villages, hollow ways and woods, that lie in the direction of their march, taking care to reconnoitre from the heights, the country below. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 513 The French pushed their patroles of cavalry near the town. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* s. v., Patrols are also sent out to gain intelligence of the position and force of an enemy.

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4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *patrol boat, box, duty, flotilla, jacket, tent, vessel*; **patrol-wagon**, *U. S.* (*a*) a wagon in which the police convey prisoners, a prison-van; (*b*) 'a light open wagon used by the underwriters' patrol in hastening to fires to protect insured goods' (Funk 1895). Also PATROLMAN.

1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 67 These patrole tents .. made of light canvas, .. weighed about twenty five pounds. 1892 *Welsh Rev.* I. 724 A solution .. would be for certain ranges to be kept clear by official patrol boats. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 May 1/3 For the protection of her coasts .., America will depend mainly upon her monitors and emergency patrol vessels. 1899 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXIII. 770/1 With clamor of urgent gong, the patrol wagon rounds the corner, carrying two policemen. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Nov. 11/2 Some gendarmes on patrol duty.

Patrol (pătrō·l), *v.* Infl. **patrolled, -olling.** Forms: 7–8 patroll, 7– patrol, (8 -rouille, -roul, 8–9 -role). [a. F. *patrouill-er*, in same sense, orig. to paddle or puddle in the mud, altered from earlier *patouiller* 'to padle, or dable in with the feet, to stirre vp and downe, and trouble, or make foule, by stirring' (Cotgr.): cf. OF. *patoueil* pool, puddle, mire (1473 in Godef.), mod.F. dial. *patrouil* mire; also *patouillas* 'a plash or puddle' (Cotgr.), mod.F. dial. *patouillat* a puddle or pool in the road. The military use (already in Cotgr. in *patrouille* sb.) was prob. at first a piece of French camp slang, patrolling consisting often of tramping through mire and wet. After its recognition, it passed into most of the western langs., Sp. *patrullar*, Pg. *patrulhar*, It. *pattugliare*; Du. *patrouilleeren*, Ger. *patrouill-, patrolliren*, Da. *patrollere*, Sw. *patrullera*.]

1. *intr.* 'To go the rounds in a camp or garrison' (J.), to go on patrol, to act as patrol; to reconnoitre as a patrol. b. To traverse on duty a particular beat or district as constable or patrolman.

1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2702/2 They lay there undiscovered till .. a Trooper that was Patrolling first saw them. 1701 *Ibid.* No. 3722/1 Several Boats with Soldiers were ordered to Patroul on the River. 1709 E. WARD tr. *Cervantes* 219 They .. left him to take his rest with Martinez and twelve Men to Patrouille about. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. VII. 284 The appointment of a considerable number of persons .. to patrole as watchmen during the night. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 57 Numbers of armed guards patrolled around them. 1855 CARLYLE *Misc., Prinzenraub* (1857) IV. 360 Patrolled-over by mere irrational monsters. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* viii. 215 Finding the Europeans on the alert, and the native guard valiantly patrolling and shouting out their national war-cries.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1791 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Magpie & Robin* 17 Leaving behind their bodies for rich mould, That pliable from form to form patroles, Making fresh houses for new souls. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 94 The labouring mice To sheltering hedge and wood patrole.

2. *trans.* To go over or round (a camp, garrison, town, harbour, etc.) for the purpose of watching, guarding, or protecting; to perambulate or traverse (a beat or district) as constable or patrolman; to traverse leisurely in all directions.

1765 R. ROGERS *Jrnls.* (1883) 80 We were continually employed in patrolling the woods between this fort and Ticonderoga. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne*, etc., *Eng. Hist.* 241 A strong body of horse patroled the streets. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* xx. 171 Christy often patrols the park with his dogs. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 May 5/1 Armed boats will be provided for patrolling the Nile.

Hence **Patro·lled** *ppl. a.*, **Patro·lling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1758 LD. SACKVILLE *Let. to Ld. Egremont* 12 Oct. (in *Pearson's Catal.* (1900) 68), We have detached Posts all along the Lippe, .. and even Patroling Parties as far to our right as Bentheim. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 105 Silence [is] indispensable in patrolling. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Jan. 9/1 A patrolling policeman heard cries for help. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 11 Feb. 3/5 A few yards away was the busy and patrolled Strand.

Patrolatry (pătrǫ·lătri). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *πατήρ, πατρ-* father + -LATRY.] Worship of, or excessive reverence for, the Fathers (of the Church).

1846 HARE *Mission Comf.* (1850) 237 Now that our church is threatened with a revival of patrolatry, .. notice should be drawn to the defects, as well as to the excellences of the Fathers.

Patro·ller. *rare.* [f. PATROL *v.* + -ER 1.] One on patrolling duty.

1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* xxxviii. 281 He ordered .. some patrollers to ride up and down the streets and prevent any interruption.

Patrollotism (pătrōu·lotiz'm). *nonce-wd.* [repr. F. nonce-wd. *patrouillotisme*, f. *patrouille*, after *patriotisme.*] The system of patrols.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. i, The Caricaturist promulgates his emblematic Tablature: *Le Patrouillotisme chassant le Patriotisme*, Patriotism driven out by Patrollotism. *Ibid.* iii, Sullen is the male heart, repressed by Patrollotism; vehement is the female, irrepressible.

Patrolman (pătrōu·lmăn). Also **patrolsman.** Chiefly *U. S.* A man who is on patrol. *spec.* a. A police constable attached to a particular beat or district of a city or town.

1879 in WEBSTER *Suppl.* 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* Jan. 323 At the beginning of each watch two men set out from the station on patrol duty and follow their beats to the right and left respectively until they meet the patrol-men from the adjacent stations. 1893 STEAD *If Christ came to Chicago* (1894) 266 The nearest patrolman who sees it [a fire] hastens to his patrol-box and sends in a fire alarm.

b. A man told off to watch and inspect a line of electric wires, etc., to insure their continuing in good order.

18.. *Electric Rev.* (U. S.) XVI. 16 (Cent.) The chief lineman should .. also have charge of the carbon-setters and arc-patrolmen.

Patrology (pătrǫ·lŏdʒi). [mod. f. Gr. *πατήρ, πατρ-* father + *-λογία* -LOGY. Cf. mod.L. *patrologia* (16th c.), F. *patrologie* (1878 in *Dict. Acad.*).] The study of the writings of the Fathers (of the Church), patristics; a treatise on these writings.

1600 NORTHBROOKE *Poor Man's Gard.* Ep. Ded. 3 May rather therefore be called Patrology, then Theology. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 49 To lay open .. the least Deformity .. they could discover or search out in the earliest Patrology. 1847 BUCH tr. *Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* I. 7 *note*, The distinction made by some writers, .. between Patristics and Patrology, appears to us .. unfounded.

Hence **Patrologic** (pætrǫlǫ·dʒik), **-ical** *adjs.*, belonging to patrology (whence **Patrologico-apostolical** *a.*, pertaining to the Apostolic Fathers); **Patro·logist,** one versed in patrology.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 12 The last mention'd genuiner kind of Patrologico-Apostolical Epistles. 1716 *Ibid.* II. 278 The Patrological Memoirs .. of those earliest .. Post-Nicen Centuries. *Ibid.* III. 39 Printed .. by the erudite Protestant Patrologists. *Ibid.* 49 Well read in all the Patrological Prints. 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise Christendom* 359 The Basilian and Benedictine patrologic mythology.

Patron (pē·trən), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 patroun, 4–7 patrone, 5 patorne, 3– patron. [ME. *patroun*, a. OF. *patrun* (12th c.), *patron* (13th c.), = Pr. *padron, padro*, Cat. *padró*, Sp. *patron* (*padron*), Pg. *patrono*, It. *padrone* (†*patrone*), ad. L. *patrōn-us* protector, defender, patron, deriv. of *pater, patr-em* father.

L. *patronus* had the senses of protector and defender of his clients (viz. of individuals, of cities, or provinces); also, the former master of a freedman or freedwoman; an advocate or defender before a court of justice, or, generally, of any person or cause. In med.L. and Romanic it acquired the senses of patron saint, patron or advowee (*advocatus*) of a church, and that of lord or master, in many specific connexions; also that of exemplar, pattern. Most of these senses are represented in Eng. *patron*, but the order in which they were taken into Eng. does not correspond to that of their appearance in Latin and Romanic, sense 4, 'patron of a church', being the earliest to be adopted. The order here followed is one of convenience; the chronological order may be seen from the quotations. The sense PATTERN is now differentiated in spelling, and is treated as a distinct word.]

I. Senses connected with ancient L. *patrōnus.*

1. One who stands to another or others in relations analogous to those of a father; a lord or master; a protector; †a lord superior; † a founder of a religious order.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 6 Hit watz Ennias þe athel, & his highe kynde, þat siþen depreced prouinces, & patrounes bicome Welneȝe of al þe wele in þe west iles. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 285 Also crist & his apostlis techen vs to lyue beter þanne þes patrouns of þes newe ordris. 1402 *Jack Upland* (Skeat) l. 33. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 110 'Syr', she sayd, 'ye be ower lord, ower patron, and ower precedent'. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 6 Unto that doughtie Conquerour they came, And .. Their Lorde and Patrone loud did him proclame. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 444 The Patrone of so great a Monarchy. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 25 The Dominion for all that remaining to another Patron. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 1 While you, great Patron of Mankind! sustain The balanc'd World, and open all the Main. 1809 BAWDWEN *Domesday Bk.* 415 In these wards there are 77 mansions belonging to sokemen who have their own lands in demesne, and who may choose a patron where they will. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 321 Sparta .. could not easily bring herself to think of the son of Amyntas, as a patron, or a master.

2. *Rom. Antiq.* One who had manumitted his slave, and who retained legal claims, of a paternal nature, upon him as freedman. Also, b. A person of distinction who gave his protection and aid to a client (see CLIENT 1) in return for certain services. Hence used allusively.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 72, I shoulde gyve an occasion unto Clientes to offende against their patrones. 1623–34 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Lover's Progr.* v. i, It is the client's duty To wait upon his patron. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The principal right which patrons had, was that of being the legal heirs of their freed-men, if they died without lawful issue born after their enfranchisement, and intestate. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 260/1 Patron and client were not permitted to sue at law, or give evidence against one another. Originally patricians only could be patrons. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome, Virginia* 78, I wait on Appius Claudius, I waited on his sire: Let him who works the client wrong beware the patron's ire!

c. *Rom. Antiq.* A defender before a court of justice; an advocate, a pleader; hence *fig.* In reference to ancient Greece, used to render *προστάτης*, as applied to a citizen under whose protection a resident alien (*μέτοικος*) placed himself, and who transacted legal business for him and was responsible to the state for his conduct.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 219 Iulius Cesar, þat was his patroun and his vorie, .. pleted for hym. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 14 He shold to them be a patrone in heuen.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. vi. 25 Conscience as a Witnesse, Patron, or Judge within us, accuseth, excuseth, condemneth, or absolveth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 219 On mans behalf Patron or Intercessor none appeerd. 1875 WOOLSEY *Introd. Internat. Law* (1879) § 67 At Athens .. domiciled strangers—*metœci*,— .. needed a patron for the transaction of legal business.

3. 'One who countenances, supports, or protects' (J.); one who takes under his favour and protection, or lends his influential support to advance the interests of, some person, cause, institution, art, or undertaking; *spec.* in 17th and 18th c. the person who accepted the dedication of a book. (Always implying something of the superior relation of the wealthy or powerful Roman patron to his client.) Now a chief sense.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 227 Ac kynde .. is þe pyes patroun and putteth it in hire ere. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 254 þe world is his patroun, and þe fadir of pryde also. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* (Wagner) 2159, I was some tyme thy patroun fre, To whom thou shuldest buxsum be. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lviii. 13 Off sic hie feistis of saintis in glorie, .. Quhair lordis war patrones, oft I sang thame *Caritas pro Dei amore*. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 770 As though God and Saint Peter were the Patrones of vngracious liuyng. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 9 Books (such as are worthy the name of books) ought to have no patrons but truth and reason. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 249 May some choice patron bless each grey-goose quill! 1749 JOHNSON *Van. Hum. Wishes* 160 There mark what ills the scholar's life assail, Toil, envy, want, the patron, and the jail. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Concl. 88 A great broad-shoulder'd genial Englishman, .. A patron of some thirty charities. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. iv. 213 Kings .. at various periods have been most effective patrons of art and science.

fig. *c* 1760 SMOLLETT *Ode to Sleep* 2 Soft Sleep .. Sweet patron of the peaceful hour.

b. A supporter, upholder, advocate, or champion of a theory or doctrine. Now *rare.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 10, I was a great and continual patron of paradoxis. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. vi. 103 Patrons and favourers of the circular motion of the blood, as Harvey. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 424 Those very Epistles, where the main Strength of the Patrons for a naked and unfruitful Faith is supposed to lye. 1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 42 This fancy has had some patrons before you.

c. One who countenances or supports a practice, a form of sport, an institution, or the like. Also (in tradesmen's language), One who supports with his custom a commercial undertaking, a shop, store, etc.; a regular customer; one who uses or frequents any institution or place of resort.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. i, [Volpone, disguised as a mountebank Doctor addressing the crowd gathered before him] Most noble gentlemen, and my worthy patrons! 1891 *Falkirk Herald* 18 July 1/5 The Proprietor .. thanks his Patrons for the support they have extended to him for the past 11 years. *Mod.* A great patron of the turf and the prize-ring. The patrons of the public-house, the gin-shop, etc.

II. Senses arising in mediæval Latin.

4. One who holds the right of presentation to an ecclesiastical benefice; the holder of the advowson: so called from his original function of advocate and defender: see ADVOCATE 2, ADVOWEE 2. (The earliest sense in Eng. use.)

[1278 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 5/1 Les eyres Wauter Ledet sunt verres patrons de la dite Eglise.] *c* 1300 *Beket* (Percy Soc.) 570 And that he, other the patroun, furst the ȝift ȝeve. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 56 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 326 Sone so a parsoun is ded and in eorthe i-don, Thanne shal the patroun have ȝiftes anon. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 78 Popes and patrones poure gentil blod refuseþ. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 42 The knight was lorde and patron of the chirche. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* To Gentlem. Eng. (1590) **iv b, They should defend and tender the estate of the Churches whereof they bee patrons. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* IV. 1357 Lawes danger to prevent, The patron with the parson will indent That he shall have the living. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xviii. 276 The right of presentation to a church accrues to the ordinary by neglect of the patron to present. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* s. v. *Patronage*, It would appear that patrons were originally merely the guardians of the temporal property of particular churches. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* xix. III. 311 In 1253 .. he [Innocent IV] recognized in the fullest way the rights of patrons, and undertook to abstain from all usurped provisions.

5. 'A guardian saint' (J.); the special tutelary saint of a person, place, country, craft, or institution. (Now usually *Patron saint*: see 12 c.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 73 Neiþer þei make Baptist ne Jesus Crist þer patroun. 1511 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 11 Many relyques, as the hed and the arme of seynt Blase, which is there patron. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 437 b, S. James the Patrone of Spain. 1646 CRASHAW *Deo Nostro* (1652) 196 Ah, then, poor soul! what wilt thou say? And to what patron choose to pray? 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 16 P 4 Saint Nicholas is the great Patron of Mariners. 1828 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* (1846) II. *Tancredus* 89 [St. George] was the patron of England as early as the time of Richard I. He is also patron of Malta, of Genoa, of Valentia and Arragon.

† b. A tutelary (pagan) divinity. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 4 You fiers god of armes Mars the rede That .. Honured art as patron of that place. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XII. 596 Then to the patron of his art he [the physician Iāpis] pray'd.

† c. *ellipt.* for *patron day* (see 11): = PATTERN *sb.* 12. *Obs.*

1890 J. HEALEY *Insula Sanct. et Doctor.* 82 A holy well where a 'patron' was formerly held on the last Sunday of July.

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III. Senses repr. modern Romanic uses.

(= It. *padrone, patrone*, Sp. *patron, padron*, F. *patron*.) Cf. PADRONE, PATROON 2–3.

6. The captain or master of a galley, or of a coasting vessel in the Mediterranean; also, the steersman of a longboat. Now *rare*.

[1392–3 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 232 Item pro vino .. empto per manus Johannis Payn in galeia de Gilberto famulo patroni.] 14.. in *Hist. Coll. Citizen London* (Camden) 115 Certayne lordys faughtyn whithe carykys of Gene, ..and toke iiij of..them and hyr patronys. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* ix, Ther was a carryk of Jene..of the whiche carrick the patrone bare in his sheld painted an oxe hede. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 464 Three of the greatest Caricks with their patrones, and Monsire Iaques de Burbon their Admirall were taken. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1066/3 These particulars,..come from Naples, brought thither by the Patron of a Felucca. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Patron* ..is a name given in the Mediterranean, to the person who commands the vessel and seamen; sometimes to the person who steers it. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. ii. 294 How! did you say the patron of a galley?

†**b.** Extended to the captain of an ancient ship.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 95 Eneas .. called to hym all the patrons & all the maystres of the shipes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. iv. 5 That the patrone Gyas, amyd the flude,.. Callis on his steris man, hait Meneit by name.

†**7.** A master or owner of slaves or captives (in the Levant and Barbary states). *Obs.*

1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 19 [They] gaue me leaue to carrie away all the English captiues that remained here (which were near 50), paying onely the money they cost vnto their patrones. 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 227 Heretofore .. a Patron might have killed his Slave as he might have killed his Dog. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. ii, My new patron or master had taken me home to his house.

‖**8.** The host or landlord of an inn (in Spain): cf. PADRONE d.

1878 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* x. 170 [They] carried it to the inn, where I had to explain to the *patron*, in my best Spanish, that we wanted a carriage to go to the baths.

IV. Applied to things.

†**9.** The earlier form of the word PATTERN, q. v. for illustrations of this form. *Obs.* (in this spelling).

†**10.** A case for holding pistol-cartridges: see quot. 1834. (F. *patron, patronne*.) Also, A cartridge (Ger. *patrone*). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1683 SIR J. TURNER *Pallas Armata* 173 All Horse-men should always have the charges of their Pistols ready in Patrons, the Powder made up compactly in Paper, and the Ball tyed to it with a piece of Packthred. *Ibid.* 176 He hath no more to do but to bite of a little of the Paper of his Patron. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 375/2 The *Patron* was an upright semi-cylindrical box of steel, with a cover moving on a hinge, filled with a block of wood with five perforations to hold as many pistol-cartridges. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Cost. Eng.* (ed. 2) Gloss. 1862 *Cat. Spec. Exh. S. Kens.* No. 4731–2 Steel patron for holding cartridges, with embossed figures in front. Sixteenth century. Leather patron, with steel mountings and cover, and ball bag attached. Seventeenth century.

V. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

11. *attrib.*, as *patron business, -worship*; **patron call** (*Sc.*), see quot.; **patron day**, the day of a patron saint, esp. in Ireland: see PATTERN *sb.* 12; †**patrontashe** *Mil.* [Du. *patroontasch*, Ger. *patronentasche*], a cartridge-case or ammunition-pouch.

1825–80 JAMIESON, **Patron-call*, the patronage of a church, the right of presentation. 1710 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 599 In the act .. is a clause against papists frequenting their saints wells on particular *patron days. 1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* I. 280 The patron-day .. attracts crowds of visitors. 1689 *Acts Parl. Scot.* (1822) IX. 30/2 Money was given .. for buying baggenots and *patrontashes to ther Captaines of every Company. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 280 Not only in the line of public service, but in every other line, even in the line of *Patron-worship, will exertions cease.

12. In appositive construction or combination: often equivalent to an adj. **a.** That is a patron.

1781 COWPER *Hope* 414 Just made fifth chaplain of his patron lord.

b. Tutelary, as *patron deity, god, martyr*, etc.

1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 561 The bloody colours of his patron god. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 468 Hermes, his Patron-god, those gifts bestow'd. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* (1877) I. iii. 464 Almost every hamlet soon required a patron martyr and a local legend. 1895 SAYCE *Egypt of Hebr. & Herodotos* 122 Its [Thebes] patron-deity was Amon.

c. Patron saint: = sense 5.

1717 FENTON *Ep. T. Lambard* Poems 213 By France the Genius of the Fight confest, For which our Patron-Saint adorns his Breast. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 176 The festival of Justus, the patron saint, had attracted crowds to the village. *transf.* 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 50 Sir Philip Sidney is one of the patron saints of England.

Pa·tron, *v. rare.* [cf. mod.F. *patronner*, med.L. and It. *patronare*, f. L. *patrōnus* PATRON.] *trans.* To act as patron to, to champion or favour as a patron; to patronize.

c 1624 CHAPMAN *Batrachom.* xxii, This Dedication calls no greatness, then, To patron this greatness-creating pen. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 3 Wiser Princes Patron the Arts. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 186, I..am not likely to Patron them. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. xiv, Why am I to be patroned and patronessed as if the patrons and patronesses treated me?

Patronage (pæ·trŏnēdʒ), *sb.* [a. F. *patronage* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *patronaggio*, in med.L. *patrōnāticum, -āgium*, f. L. *patrōn-us* PATRON: see -AGE.] The office or action of a PATRON: in various senses of the word.

1. *Eccl.* The right of presenting a qualified person to an ecclesiastical benefice; advowson. Originally, the protection and defence of the rights of a church, which carried with it the right of presentation.

1412 in *Laing Charters* (1899) 24 He..sal noth iniure na disese the place throuch na titil of patronage bot as it is granttit..in this indenture. 1513–14 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 11 § 2 The said Erle .. [shall] have and enjoye all and singler Advousons and Patronages of Churches. 1578–9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 99 The patronage of the said bischoprik of Glasgow. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio) s. v., *Lay Patronage* .. is a right attach'd to the person either as founder, or heir of the founder; or as possessor of the see to which the patronage is annexed, and is either *real* or *personal*. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. x. 246 Patronage was introduced in the fourth century. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 501 In either case, patronage involved, what in later times has come to be its whole substance, a right of nomination. 1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 328/2 By an act of parliament in 1874, patronage was abolished [in the Church of Scotland].

2. Guardianship, tutelary care, as of a divinity or a saint. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 49 And so to bee shielded yet agayn with patronage anticque. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.* xlviii. *Comm.*, The ancient Fathers teach the patronage and Invocation of Angels. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* ii. Wks. (Bohn) I. 295 Among the Roman Catholics every vessel is recommended to the patronage of some particular saint. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* x. 139 His the other pile, By whose peculiar power and patronage Aztlan was blest, Mexitli, woman-born.

3. The action of a patron in giving influential support, favour, encouragement, or countenance, to a person, institution, work, art, etc. Originally implying the action of a superior.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* Ep. (1567) A j b, I therfore commende to youre Lordeschyppes tuition and patronage this traictise of Rhethorique. 1567 DRANT *Horace* Ded. *ij b, Nor any thing doth add more estimation to true nobilitye, then patronage of learning. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 194 P 4 My fears of losing the patronage of the family. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* xiv, Obtain for your girls what I call the patronage of fashion. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 75 Henry's patronage of letters was highly commendable. 1860 C. KNIGHT *Pop. Hist. Eng.* VI. vi. 91 Thanks to the example of the 'poor author' who threw the tardy patronage of lord Chesterfield in his face. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i, Harold had gone with the Embassy to Constantinople, under the patronage of a high relative, his mother's cousin.

b. *spec.* Protection, defence; protectorship. ?*Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 26 Leave unto me thy knights last patronage [*i.e.* of his dead body]. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VI. 469 Lest, of a father's patronage, the bulwark of all Troy, Thou leav'st him a poor widow's charge. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Patronage*, Protection, Defence. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 369 Without having been able to effect anything..for..the newly expelled Spartan exiles, who had likewise reckoned on his patronage.

†**c.** Advocacy, countenance, support. *Obs.*

1610 A. WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 114 The multitude of those that erre, is no patronage for error. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 11 This place..rightly interpreted, yeeldeth no patronage to that deuise of Vniuersall election. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 10 He doth therein undertake our Patronage, as our Advocate.

d. Countenance or favour shown with an air or assumption of superiority; patronizing.

1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 279 A distinct patronage both of Providence and the Devil. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* ii, With a pleasant air of patronage, the Dean as nearly cocks his quaint hat as [etc.]. 1883 JOS. QUINCY *Figures of Past* 61 If there was a little savor of patronage in the generous hospitality she exercised among her simple neighbors, it was never regarded as more than a natural emphasis of her undoubted claims to precedence.

e. In commercial or colloquial use: The financial support given by customers in making use of anything established, opened, or offered for the use of the public, as a line of conveyances or steamers, a hotel, store, shop, or the like.

1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 187/1 That the institution has all that claim to general patronage..we are disposed to deny. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 76 The appearance of the other public-house indicated that it expected a less select patronage. *Mod.* 'Messrs. A. and B. have opened a new establishment for the supply of.., and hope for a share of public patronage'.

4. The right or control of appointments to offices, privileges, etc., in the public service.

1769 *Junius Lett.* iii. 18 Is the command of the army, with all the patronage annexed to it, nothing? 1792 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 259 The ministers possess more patronage than any monarch since Louis the Fourteenth. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Proc. E. Ind. Ho.* 116/1 Why had they confined their inquiry to one individual charge of the abuse of patronage—that of the sale of writers appointments? 1886 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXLII. 577 The senators of each State divided their patronage to suit themselves, fulfilling the pledges of the last election and bribing voters for the next.

5. *Arms of Patronage* (*Her.*): see quots.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Arms of Patronage*, in heraldry, are those, a top whereof are some marks of subjection and dependance..The cardinals on the top of their arms bear those of the pope, who gave them the hat, to shew that they are his creatures. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Patronage, Arms of* (*Her.*), those arms which governors of provinces, lords of manors, patrons of benefices, add to their family arms to betoken their right and jurisdiction.

6. *attrib.* (chiefly in senses 1 and 4), as *patronage reform*, etc.; **Patronage Secretary** (in Great Britain), the Secretary of the Treasury through whom the patronage of that department of the government is administered and appointments to departments under its control made.

1875 LE FANU *Will. die* xxix, That judicious rewarder of public virtue, and instructor of the conscience of the hustings, the patronage Secretary of the Treasury. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 4 Mar. 2 Whether it was with the Sanction of the Government that certain draft Editorials .. have been forwarded to organs of the press by the noble lord the Patronage Secretary. 1897 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 8/7 Archbishop Benson..was..greatly disappointed at his failure to get his patronage reforms, as embodied in the Benefices Bill, through.

†**Pa·tronage,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.; perh. influenced by It. *patroneggiare* to patronize.] *trans.* To give patronage to; to countenance, uphold, protect, defend; to PATRONIZE.

1587 GREENE *Euphues' Censure* Ep. Ded., For that the goddesse [Pallas] did most patronage learning and souldiers. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 48 Yes, as an Out-law in a Castle keepes, And vseth it, to patronage his Theft. 1596 *Edward III*, III. iii, To patronage the fatherless and poor. 1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* To Rdr., To patronage them from the insolent incroaching of men of no desert. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* Aaaa ij, That I may charge you to Patronage no more than you had.

Hence †**Pa·tronaged** *ppl. a.*; †**Pa·tronaging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a. Obs.*

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 124 That it should be rackt to the patronaging of Temo's cosenage. ?1650 *Don Bellianis* 254 The quiet shore of your most gentle and patronaging favours. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 411 The Patron ought..to have Honours done him in such patronag'd Church, as the best seat therein and the like.

Patronal (pæ·trŏnăl, pā·t-), *a.* [a. F. *patronal* (1611 in Cotgr.), ad. L. *patrōnāl-is*, f. *patrōn-us* PATRON: see -AL. For the pronunciation cf. *personal*; but some say (pătrō·năl); cf. DOCTRINAL.] Of or pertaining to a patron or patron saint; of the nature of a patron.

1611 COTGR., *Patronal*, patronall; of, or belonging to, a Patron; done in remembrance, or solemnized in honour, of a Patron. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 12 Their Penates and Patronall gods. 1755 JOHNSON, *Patronal*, Protecting; supporting; guarding; defending; doing the office of a patron. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* (1835) 229 One might have thought..that it was the patronal fête of the town. 1868 SMITH *Smaller Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antig.* (ed. 7) s. v. *Patronus*, It was the duty of the patron to support his freedman in case of necessity, and if he did not, he lost his patronal rights.

Patronate (pæ·trŏnĕt, pā·t-). *rare.* [ad. L. *patrōnāt-us*, f. *patrōn-us* PATRON: see -ATE[1].] The position, right, or duty of a patron; the jurisdiction or possession of a patron.

1694 FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis. Crt. Session* (1826) IV. 143 The Lords found the Bishop's presenting, as patron, made it a patronate, but not a patrimonial mensal kirk. 1865 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 75 That was the idea which the master of Rosso and Cellini formed of his patronate of letters. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* 563 *Patronate* was the relationship that existed between a freedman,..and his *patronus*.

attrib. 1879 P. LORIMER *Lechler's Wiclif* I. 46 The Curia..encourages all who have patronate rights to make pastoral appointments of a like kind.

Pa·trondom. *nonce-wd.* [See -DOM.] The estate or order of patrons.

1878 P. LORIMER *Lechler's Wiclif* I. 36 To that end .. behoved to be subservient both priestdom and patrondom, bishopdom and popedom.

†**Patro·ne.** *Obs.* Also **patronne.** [a. F. *patronne* (= *galère patronne*), fem. of *patron*.] The galley which carried the lieutenant-general (= vice-admiral) of a squadron of galleys, and was usually the second galley of the squadron (the first being the *capitana* or CAPTAINESS, in the French squadron the *réale*).

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xx. 25 b, About the euening were brought intoo our Patrone..the Gouernour Vallier and the Spanish Argosin. *Ibid.* I. xxii. 28 There died also two gallie slaues and foure in the patrone. *Ibid.* II. iii. 33 b, We began to way out the bisket..in the Patronne there was scarce lefte for foure dayes.

Patrone, obs. form of PATRON, PATROON.

Patronee·. *nonce-wd.* [See -EE.] A recipient of patronage, a presentee to a benefice.

c 1807 SYD. SMITH in Lady Holland *Mem.* (1855) II. 32 My request to him..was, if any patronee of his preferred the North to the South, that I might be allowed to gratify so singular a wish by exchanging with him.

Patroness (pā·trənĕs, pæ·t-), *sb.* Also 5 **-nysse**, 5–7 **-nesse, -onnesse.** [ad. med.L. *patrōnissa*, fem. of *patrōnus* (after *basilissa*: see -ESS); cf. mod.F. *patronnesse* (1878 in *Dict. Acad.*), Du. *patrones*.]

1. A female patron (in senses 1–3 of PATRON); in modern usage, *esp.* one who promotes and takes a lead in social functions, as balls, bazaars, etc.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 386/2 Patronesse, *patronissa* (P. *patrona*). 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 301 All the lerned men of Englonde to whome she was a veray patronesse. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* (in *Archaica* (1815) II. 10), The excellent gentlewoman my patroness, or rather championess in this quarrel. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 56 The Church of England no Patroness of Novell opinions. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* i. 12 Margaret Queen of Navarre..patroness of literary men. *c* 1820 BYRON *Charity Ball* note, Lady Byron had been patroness of a ball. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* xxiv. 192 After much discussion by stewards and lady

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patronesses. 1575 Poste tr. *Gaius* III. § 49 Patronesses.. had only the same rights as patrons under the statute of the Twelve Tables.

2. A female patron saint.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 57 b, Take her for thy chefe patroness & advocatryce. 1555 Eden *Decades* 73 To take vnto hym the holy virgin..to bee his patronesse. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2979/2 That the Relicts of St. Genevieve, Patroness of this City [Paris], should be carried in..Procession. 1828 Scott *Chron. Canongate* Ser. II. Introd., The venerable guardian of St. Bridget probably expected the interference of her patroness.

b. A female tutelary deity; said also *fig.* of personified principles, etc.

c 1430 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 376 Dame Venus..Patronesse of pleasaunce, be namyd well she myght. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 342 b, Minerva was thought the patronesse of al witte. *c* 1630 Milton *Passion* v, Befriend me Night best Patroness of grief. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 780 Hail, therefore, patroness of health and ease And contemplation,.. Hail, rural life!

3. A female holder of an advowson.

1538 Cranmer *Let. to Cromwell* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 362 The bishop of London..gave the institution unto the said sir Heugh Payne, leaving the patroness in suit at the common law for the same. 1818 in Todd; and in later Dicts.

†**4.** A woman who is a pattern or model to her sex: see Pattern. *Obs.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Reas. & Sens.* 6833 Which ys Merour and patronesse, To yive example of stedfastenesse To women throgh hir noble fame.

5. *Comb.*, as *patroness saint* = sense 2.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Sept. 2/1 The image of Ste. Anne, the patroness-saint of Brittany.

Hence **Pa·troness** *v.*, to play the patroness to; **Pa·troness-ship**, the position or office of patroness.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 8 The intrigues of Almack's —the petty partisanship of patronessing. 1840 Mrs. Gore *ibid.* LX. 51 In London life, patronesship is a matter of election. 1846 — *Eng. Char.* (1852) 79 Her ladyship refused the patroness-ship last season. 1865 Patronessed [see Patron *v.*].

Patronization (pætrŏnaizā·ʃən). [f. next: see -ization.] The action or fact of patronizing.

1794 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 295/1 He received his first patronization under lord chief justice Singleton. 1892 Hake *Mem. Eighty Years* 77 Pope was made a fashion through patronization.

Patronize (pæ·trŏnaiz), *v.* [f. Patron *sb.* + -ize: cf. OF. *patroniser* (1456 in Godef.), med.L. *patronizāre* (1382 in Du Cange) to lead a galley as patron.]

1. *trans.* To act as a patron towards, to extend patronage to; to protect, support, favour, countenance, encourage: orig. as the act of one in a superior or influential position.

1589 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 166 Lordes on both sides, that Patronise good causes. *a* 1610 Parsons *Leicester's Ghost* (1641) 4 Some others tooke mee for a zealous man, Because good Preachers I did patronize. 1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* A ij b, A good Booke in these dayes had need of a good man to Patronize it. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 469 P 2 He patronizes the Orphan and Widow, assists the Friendless, and guides the Ignorant. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* Introd. 12 Henry the Seventh patronized the gentlemen and officers of his court in the practice of military Exercises. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* v, It will hardly do for me to patronise a Methodist preacher, even if she would consent to be patronized by an idle shepherd.

absol. 1742 Pope *Dunc.* IV. 102 There march'd the bard and blockhead, side by side, Who rhym'd for hire, and patroniz'd for pride. 1878 E. Yates *Wrecked in Port* x. 98 Silly heads are apt to take airs at the mere idea of being in a position to patronise.

†**b.** Said of a patron saint or tutelary deity. *Obs.*

1595 Spenser *Epithal.* 391 And thou, great Iuno! which.. The lawes of wedlock still dost patronize. *a* 1604 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* (1809) 117 At Gemblacum in Flanders, where the Church (say they) is patronized by Saint Machutus, alias Maclovius. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 28 Vnto this falsely patronized Chappell, they offer yearely many rich gifts.

†**c.** To defend, support, stand by; to advocate; to justify; to countenance. *Obs.*

1595 W. W. tr. *Plautus' Menechmus* in Nichols *Plays* (1779) 133 Facing out bad causes for the oppressors, and patronizing some just actions for the wronged. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* I. iv. 18 Christ patronizeth his Disciples, plucking the eares of Corne. 1670 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 327 Elect such an High Steward..as may always be ready..to..patronize the justice of your actions. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* III. 348 Nor..may we patronize our Sloth or our Sullenness, by a pretence of incapacity to do the publick Service. 1785 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) I. 485 Appointed by their country to patronize their rights.

†**d.** Said of things. *Obs.*

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 4 That which is patronized by usualness, slips into the opinion of lawfulness. 1695 J. Edwards *Perfect. Script.* 40 It is so corruptly translated that it is made to patronize several of their superstitious follies. *a* 1710 Bp. Bull *Serm.* xviii. Wks. 1827 I. 436 There is no action so foolishly done, but that the examples of wise men may be alleged to patronise the folly of it.

†**2.** With *upon*: To lay the responsibility for (a thing) *upon* some one; to make or declare a person responsible for; to father *upon* any one. *Obs.*

1626 J. Pory in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 246 For all the Kinges Royall bounty amongst them,..they patronized upon the Queen debtes to the value of above £19000. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 1 Let this teach..You of the laity, not to patronize your sins upon the example of others. 1643 Howell *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 205 That warre (which some by a most monstrous impudence would patronize upon their Majesties).

3. To assume the air of a patron towards; to treat with a manner or air of condescending notice.

1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* I, The musical genius whom she patronised. 1820 Hazlitt *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 10 Feeling much the same awkward condescending disposition to patronise these first crude attempts at poetry and lispings of the Muse. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* I. ii, Spruce..had a weakness for the aristocracy, who..patronized him with condescending dexterity. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* II. xiv, I don't want to be patronized.

4. In commercial or colloquial use: To favour or support with one's expenditure or custom; to frequent as a customer or visitor; to favour with one's presence, resort to, frequent.

1801 Mar. Edgeworth *Out of Debt* iii, 'Positively, ma'am, you must patronize my spring hat', said the milliner. 1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 24/1 One side of it was..patronized by several flocks of Egyptian wild geese. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 17 Sept. (Cassell), Chop-houses, patronized by the clerk and the apprentice.

Hence **Pa·tronized** *ppl. a.*, **Pa·tronizing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Pa·tronizable** *a.*, capable of being patronized or treated patronizingly.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 547 Rather the taking of it away then the Patronizing of it. 1837 Arnold *Lett.* in Stanley *Life* (1845) II. 72 A..friend..made the same objection to Victor Cousin's tone: 'It was', he said, 'a patronizing of Christianity'. 1884 'Basil' *Wearing of the Green* II. xviii. 23 Norah's modest dress made her seem more patronisable than ever. 1897 D. Smeaton *Smollett* v. 62.

Patronizer (pæ·trŏnaizəɹ). [f. prec. vb. + -er[1].] One who patronizes.

1596 J. Trussell in Southwell *Tri. Death* Ep. Ded., I.. haue darde, To make you Patronizer of this warde. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) To Husb. etc., Though some esteem it matter of greatest moment, yet you will not all be found patronizers hereof. 1709 Sacheverell *Serm.* 5 *Nov.* 20 The Author, and Patronizer of Lyes. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 574 His youthful protégés were glad to..become patronizers in their turn.

Pa·tronizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That patronizes, esp. with an air of superiority; ostentatiously condescending or superior.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Patronising*.. acting the Part of a Patron. 1827 Lytton *Pelham* ii, No patronising condescension to little people. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* viii, The knight..received them with a mixture of courtesy and patronising condescension. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. p. xviii, The patronizing style of Protagoras.

Hence **Pa·tronizingly** *adv.*, with the condescension or air of a patron.

1837 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 64 'A man of sense' (as Mrs. Buller..said patronisingly of the Apostle Paul). 1883 A. Dobson *Fielding* vi. 165 The hitherto unfriendly *Gentleman's* patronisingly styles [it] an 'excellent piece'.

Pa·tronless, *a.* [f. Patron *sb.* + -less.] Without a patron.

1647 Fuller *Good Th. in Worse T.* Pref. (1841) 74 If any wonder that this treatise comes patronless into the world. 1710 Shaftesb. *Adv. to Author* II. i, The Arts and Sciences must not be left Patron-less. 1867 J. Macfarlane *Mem. T. Archer* iv. 71 He was penniless and patronless.

Patronly (pē·trənli), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ly[1].] Of, pertaining to, or befitting a patron.

1832 *Examiner* 433/2 The ermine is surely not more liable to patronly impression than the epaulette! 1879 A. Reed *Alice Bridge* 193 He protected little boys from bullies with patronly kindness.

Patronomato·logy. *rare*—°. [f. Gr. πατήρ, πατρ- father + ὄνομα(τ-) name + -λογια -logy.] The study of the origin of personal names.

1847 in Webster; and in later Dicts.

†**Patronou·r.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* [Answers to an OF. type **patroneor, -eur*, f. *patroner*, L. *patrōnāre*: see Patron *v.*] = Patron *sb.* 5.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 934 Sa byrd al galouya hym honoure, þat to þame is sic patronoure.

Patronship (pē·trənʃip). [f. Patron *sb.* + -ship.] The office of a patron (in various senses of the word); †patronage.

1549 Latimer *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 148 Patrons be charged .. not to seke a lucre and a gaine by his patronship. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. xx. (1634) 431 For whereas the Scripture is full of many formes of praier, there is no example found of this patroneship [of saints]. 1688 *Emperor's Answ. to Fr. King's Manifesto* 12 His Imperial Office, and the Patronship of all Churches, thereunto annexed. 1875 Merivale *Gen. Hist. Rome* ii. (1877) 13 The patriciate and patronship belonged more or less to all the nations which surrounded Rome.

Patronym (pæ·trŏnim). *rare.* [f. Gr. πατρώνυμος named from the father, f. πατήρ, πατρ- father + ὄνομα, Doric ὄνυμα name: cf. πατρωνυμία a patronymic.] = next, B.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XL. 506 Not over-enamoured of my monosyllabic patronyme.

Patronymic (pætrɔni·mik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *patrōnymic-us*, a. Gr. πατρωνυμικ-ός derived from or like a father's name, f. πατρώνυμ-ος: see prec. and -ic. Cf. F. *patronymique* (Cotgr. 1611), It. *patronimico* (Florio 1598).]

A. *adj.* Of a personal or family name: Derived from the name of a father or ancestor, esp. by addition of a suffix or prefix indicating descent. Also said of such a suffix or prefix.

1660 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. xi. 59 Abraham..was called an Hebrew; by which Patronymic name, he and his Posteritie were distinguished. 1880 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 3) § 318 It is sometimes patronymic, that is to say, it was the name of a family from a common ancestor. 1894 O. F. Emerson *Hist. Eng. Lang.* ix. 157 The English patronymic suffix corresponding to the Danish *-son* is *-ing*.

B. *sb.* A patronymic name; a name derived from that of a father or ancestor; a family name.

1612 Selden *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* viii. 132 To some of these, other Patronymiques are giuen. *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Eng. Gram.* II. iii, When the proper name is used to note one's parentage; which kind of nouns the grammarians call patronymics. 1658 Phillips, *Patronymicks*, those names which men derive from their fathers or ancestours with some little addition, as *Aeneades* from *Aeneas*. 1832 Scott *Rob Roy* Introd., Their original patronymic is MacAlpine. 1870 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 563 Glæstingabyrig, a genuine patronymic, has been corrupted into Glastonbury.

So **Patrony·mical** *a.* = prec. A; hence **Patrony·mically** *adv.*, by, or in relation to, a patronymic.

1696 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Patronymical*. 1751 Macfarlane *Genealog. Collect.* (1900) II. 306 He Assumed..the Designation of Dominus De Strowan, And Patronimicallie in the Irish way, Robertus filius Duncani Dominus de Strowan. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* I. Wks. 1813 I. 21 Distinguished by some common appellation, either patronymical or local. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 25 Every one of whom is named, and personally and patronymically described.

Patroon (pătrū·n). Also 7–8 **pateroon**, (8–9 **-tt-**, **-rr-**), 8 **patrone**. [A variant form of *patron*, chiefly in some foreign applications of the word. In senses 1–3, ad. F. *patron*, Sp. *patron*, etc.; in sense 4, a. Du. *patroon* (patrō·n), as used in the former Dutch colony of New Amsterdam. In the former case, of phonetic origin, *-oon* being an Eng. imitation of the Fr. or Romanic sound, as in *baboon*, *dragoon*, *harpoon*, *maroon*, *saloon*; in the later case a retention of the Du. spelling with the Eng. pronunciation of *oo*.]

†**1.** = Patron *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1662 J. Wilson *Cheats* IV. i, And do you now forget your Patroon, sirrah? Do you forget your Patroon? 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 28, I could never have imagin'd that you could have been Patroon of so foul a cause.

†**2.** A master (esp. of a slave); = Patron 7. *Obs.*

1677 W. Hubbard *Narrative* (1865) II. 195 He was forced to travel with his Pateroon four or five Miles overland to Damaniscottee, where he was compelled to row, or paddle in a Canoo about fifty five Miles farther to Penobscot. 1704 J. Pitts *Acc. Mohammetans* i. (1738) 10 In this Town I lived many Years with my second Patroon.

3. The captain, master, or officer in charge of a ship, barge, or boat; the coxswain of a long-boat; = Patron 6. Now *rare*.

1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 111 Mr. C—l the Patroon prevail'd on 'em to return to Captain C—p. *Ibid.* 166. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Maître de chaloupe*, the coxswain, or patroon of the long-boat. 1775 Romans *Florida* 186 The vessel draws one third, the patroon or master, two shares of the remaining two thirds. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* xxii. 261 Both our master and the patroon of the boat scrupled at the risk.

4. In *U. S.* A possessor of a landed estate and certain manorial privileges, granted under the old Dutch governments of New York and New Jersey, to members of the (Dutch) West India Company.

The New Netherlands Co., in 1629, issued a charter providing that whoever brought 50 permanent settlers should be invested with an estate of 16 miles frontage on the Hudson, extending back indefinitely. The patroons held manorial courts. Their privileges were finally abolished about 1850.

1758 L. Lyon in *Mil. Jrnls.* (1855) 13 Marched into the Paterroon Lands to Landlord Lovejoys. 1776 C. Carroll *Jrnl.* (1845) 42 Vast tracts of land on each side of Hudson's river are held by the proprietaries, or, as they are here styled, the Patrones of manors. 1790 R. Tyler *Contrast* I. i. (1887) 5 To see the world and rub off a little of the patroon rust. 1797 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 186 What with the English influence..and the Patroon influence.. little is to be hoped. 1806 J. F. Cooper *Mohicans* (1829) I. xiii. 183 Tracts of country wider than that which belongs to the Albany Patteroon. 1839 Marryat *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. I. 113 Mr. Van Ransalaer still retains the old title of Patroon. 1870 Burrill *Law Dict.*, *Manor*, in American Law..is a tract held of a proprietor by a fee-farm rent in money or in kind, and descending to oldest son, who in New York is called a patroon. 1883 J. Fiske in *Harper's Mag.* 921/1 The patroons brought many colonists with them.

Hence **Patroo·ness**, 'a woman with the rights or privileges of a patroon; a female patroon' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895). So **Patroo·nry**, the system of patroons; **Patroo·nship**, the position, or estate, of a patroon.

1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* II. ix, Magnificent dreams of foreign conquest and great patroonships in the wilderness. *Ibid.* III. v, The patroon Killian Van Rensellaer, who had come out from Holland to found a colony or patroonship. 1858 *N. York Tribune* 30 Jan. 5/3 Another Blow at Patroonry.—The land-holders of Rensselaer county..had a meeting at West Sandlake on the 27th. 1884 *Mag. Amer. Hist.* (N. Y.) Jan. 11 His estate would be constituted a manor, or in Dutch parlance a patroonship, with privileges similar to those of a baron in England.

†**Patroo·na.** *Obs.* [ad. Sp. or obs. It. *patrona*, fem. of *patron*, *patrone*, with Eng. *oo* for Romanic *ō*: cf. prec.] A mistress of slaves, in the Levant.

1704 J. Pitts *Acc. Mohammetans* 47 By the sollicitations of the Patroonas, or Mistresses themselves. *Ibid.* ix. (1738)

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217, I was in hopes that my Patroona.., would now have given me my Freedom.

Patrosinate, -sinie, Patrouille, -roul, Patroun, obs. ff. PATROCIN-, PATROL, PATRON.

† Patruel. *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *patruēlis* a father's brother's (or sister's) child, a cousin-german, f. *patru-us* father's brother, paternal uncle; cf. med.L. *patruolus* brother's son, nephew (Du Cange).]

1623 COCKERAM, *Patruels*, Brothers Children.

Patruity (pătrū·ĭti). *rare.* [f. L. *patru-us* father's brother, paternal uncle, f. *patr-em* father.] The position or relationship of an uncle.

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xxxvi, Visible signs of paternity, or patruity.

Patryarch, -ark, obs. forms of PATRIARCH.

† Patt, *sb.* (*a.*) *Chess. Obs.* [= Du. and Ger. *patt*, F. *pat* (in *Jeu des eschets de Greco*, 1669), all in same sense, ad. It. *patto* 'covenant, agreement, PACT'; hence, in Chess, 'a draw by consent', and, by extension, 'a drawn game' generally.

So used already in 1511 in Chachi's MS. collection of Chess Problems (MS., Casanetense Lib., Rome, 791, lf. 28 a) 'li andati ad fronte et sera pacta'. Specialized in F., Ger., Du., and Eng. to denote a particular kind of draw.]

The position of stale-mate. b. as *adj.* In this position.

1735 BERTIN *Chess* 67 Situation of the Game named Patt. *Ibid.* 68 And the white loses the game, the black king being Patt. *Ibid.* 71 And if the white queen takes the black queen, it loses the game by the Patt. [1904 H. J. R. MURRAY in *Let.*, In England from 1612 to *c* 1750, and in out-of-the-way places till *c* 1805, the player who put his opponent into 'patt' lost the game. Why, no one knows: but as the same rule held in certain continental varieties of chess which appear to have a Tatar rather than an Arabic origin, I suspect it was an innovation brought from Russia by some Elizabethan traveller. The rule, so far as book evidence goes, was never followed in France or Southern Europe, where 'patt' was always = a draw.]

Pattable (pæ·tăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. PAT *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be patted.

1892 *Spare Moments* 2 Jan. 7/3 It was a plump, pretty and pattable hand.

Pattacoon(e, obs. forms of PATACOON.

‖ **Pattamar, patamar** (pæ·tămā). *E. Ind.* Also 7 **patte-**, 8–9 **patti-**, **pattymar**, **-maur**, 9 **pɔtamare.** [a. Pg. *patamar*, a. Konkani *pātamār* courier, *pātamāri*, Malayāl. *pattamāri*, Marāthī *paṭēmāri*, Gujarātī *phaṭēmāri* dispatch-boat, f. Marāthī *patta* tidings + *-māri*, in Marāthī, carrier.]

† 1. An express foot-messenger, a courier. *Obs.*

1598 W. PHILLIP *Linschoten* 73/2 There are others that are called Patamares, which serue onlie for Messengers or Posts, to carie letters from place to place by land. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 111 The Pattamars, the only Foot-posts of this Country, who Run so many Courses every Morning. 1757 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Ind.* x. 192 Betwixt Surat and Bombay there is a constant intercourse preserved .. by Pattamars, or foot-messengers, over land. 1782 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 50/1 This mendicant order of religious often supply our patty-maurs with provisions on their journeys.

2. An Indian advice-boat or dispatch-boat; *spec.* a lateen-rigged sailing-vessel, with one, two, or three masts, used on the west coast of India.

1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 740/2 *Patamars* are Indian Advice-boats cover'd all over for the Carriage of Letters. 1800 WELLINGTON *Suppl. Desp.* (1858) II. 341, I take the opportunity of the dispatch of a Pattamar boat from hence. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 101 To engage a pattamar, or large sea-going boat. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. 103 Among the vessels at anchor lie the dows of the Arab, the petamares of Malabar, the dhoneys of Coromandel.

Pattane, Pattararo, obs. ff. PATTEN, PEDRERO.

‖ **Patte** (pat, pæt). Also 8 **pat.** [F. *patte* paw, familiarly hand, also as in sense 2.]

† 1. A paw; *humorously*, a hand. *Obs. rare.*

1797 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to Livery of London* 11 And on his honest earnings lay his pats [*Wks.* 1812, pattes].

2. A short band or strap of cloth or stuff, attached by one end, and buttoning at the other, used to 'button' a coat, etc., whose edges do not overlap; also a similar band or strap attached at both ends for holding a belt or sash in place; or sewn on as a decoration or trimming of a dress.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. xvii/2 There are some also closed, and these latter are trimmed with *pattes* of a very novel kind. 1869 *Latest News* 5 Sept. 7 Two long pattes, rounded and trimmed with lace, fall on each side.

Pattée, patée (pate, pæ·ti), *a. Her.* Forms: 5–7 **paty**, 5–8 **patee**, 7–9 **patée**, 8 **pattee**, 9 **pattée, paté.** [a. F. *pattê, pattée* 'pawed', in *croix pattée* 'a cross of which the extremities are widened in form of an open paw' (Littré).

But in *Bk. St. Albans, cros patee* or *paty* is taken as repr. L. *crux patens* 'cros patent': see PATENT. And in ed. 1612 of Leigh's *Armorie, crois patee* is substituted for the *cross patonce* of edd. 1562–97.]

Applied to a cross the arms of which are nearly triangular, being very narrow where they meet and widening out towards the extremities, so that the whole composes nearly a square.

Pattée-fitchée: applied to a cross having three arms as above, but the lowest sharpened to a point (see FITCHÉE).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* C ij b, Crucem argentatam patentem..vng cros patee dargent. Anglice sic. He berith Sable a cros paty of Siluer. *Ibid.*, This cros patent is made dyuerse in the foote of the same as hit apperith here. And then hit is calde a cros patee fixible. *c* 1500 *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 137 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 99, xv maner of crocis armis bere:..the iiij, paty in feir...x fovrmie. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 120 The fielde is Gules, a Cheuron betweene three crosses pattie [*printed* partie] dargent. 1616 MIDDLETON *Civitatis Amor* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 285 The pectoral of black leather, with a cross paty of silver thereon. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1787) Dict., *Patee*, or *Pattee*,..This is said of a cross which is small in the center, and so goes on widening to the end. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* iv. 59 The Maltese Cross.. differs from the Cross Paté in having the extremities of each of its limbs indented or notched. 1891 'PHIL' *Penny Postage Jubilee* 74 The next issue [of penny stamps] was in 1864...Instead of the upper angles having crosses pattée, letters were inserted.

Pattel, variant of PATEL [2].

Patten (pæ·t'n), *sb.* Forms: 4 **patayn**, 4–7 **-en**, 5 **-eyne**, 5–6 **-yn**, **-an**, 6 **-in**, **-ent**, 6–9 **-ine**, 9 *Sc.* **paton**, 6– **patten** (also 6 **pattyn**, 6–8 **-in**, 7 **-ent**, **-ane**). [ME. a. F. *patin* (13th c. in Littré), in med.L. *patinus* (14th c. in Du Cange), It. *pattino* 'wooden pattin or choppin' (Florio 1611); origin uncertain; perh. a derivative of *patte* paw.]

1. A name applied at different periods to various kinds of foot-gear, either to such as the feet were slipped into without fastening, to wooden shoes or clogs, or to the thick-soled shoes, 'chopins', or 'corks', formerly worn by women to heighten their stature. Still sometimes applied to the thick-soled or wooden shoes of the Chinese or other foreign peoples; but now, in Great Britain and America, only in sense b.

1390 in *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 243 Omnes ministri Ecclesiæ..utuntur in Ecclesia et in processione patens et clogges contra honestatem Ecclesiæ. 1397 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* II. 575/4, 2 pr: patayns (*ψ*) /4. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 385/2 Pateyne, fote vp berynge (pateyne of tymbyre, K. or yron, to walke with, P.), *calopodium, ferripodium.* 1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 29 To Caldwele of hire chalmire, to pay for patynis and corkis.. xij *s.* 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 119, ij pair patyns of leder, price the pair xij *d.* 1522 MORE *De Quat. Noviss.* Wks. 94/1 Wretches yᵗ scant can crepe for age..walk pit pat vpon a paire of patens. 1530 PALSGR. 252/2 Paten for a fote, *galoche*. *c* 1530 *Crt. Love* 1087 See, so she goth on patens faire and fete. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 69 b, Some go on treen shoes or Pattyns. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Crepida*, Patents or shooes hauing little or no vpper leather, but a latchet. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. vii. 37 b, Their hosen and pattins [of Sciote ladies] are of colour white. 1611 COTGR., *Galoche*, a woodden Shooe, or Patten, made all of a peece, without any latchet, or ty of leather, and worne by the poore clowne in Winter. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* II. xiii. 224 The Romane Ladies doe yet weare their high Patines and Pantofles. 1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 35 They [Chinese ladies] seldom were Shoes..; but they often use fair Pattins, which they make three Fingers high. 1698 J. CRULL *Muscovy* 80 A Kind of Shooes or Pattins, made of Bark of Trees. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 621 Without doors they use a kind of wooden patten, neatly ornamented with shells. 1872 G. W. CURTIS *Howadji in Syria* III. iv. 308 (Funk) They all walk upon pattens four or five inches high, of ebony inlaid with pearl.

b. *spec.* A kind of overshoe or sandal worn to raise the ordinary shoes out of mud or wet; consisting, since 17th c., of a wooden sole secured to the foot by a leather loop passing over the instep, and mounted on an iron oval ring, or similar device, by which the wearer is raised an inch or two from the ground.

1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 153 He was fajnt to cum on pattins, bycause of yᵉ great wett. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* G.'s Wks. (Rtldg.) 133 A womans eyes are like a pair of pattens, fit to save shoe-leather in summer, and to keep away the cold in winter. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 55 When night-wandring Witches put on their pattins. 1659–60 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Jan., My wife..in the way being exceedingly troubled with a pair of new pattens, and I vexed to go so slow. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 14/2 Pattanes are Irons to be tied under shooes, to keep out of the Dirt. 1714 GAY *Trivia* I. 212 Good housewives.. Safe thro' the Wet on clinking Pattens tread. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 84 She tramps it in her pattens. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* III. v. 137 She heard the clatter of pattens in the room below.

c. *To run on pattens* (said *fig.* of the tongue): to make a great clatter.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. iii. (Arb.) 20 Yet your tongue can renne on patins as well as mine. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 118 Some talkes as thoughe their tongue went of patyns. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* II. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 209 The tongue it went on patins, by him that Judas sold! 16.. *Taming of Shrew*, But still her tongue on pattens ran.

2. A round plate of wood fastened under the hoof of a horse to prevent it from sinking in boggy ground. Cf. *patten-shoe.*

1815 DICKSON *Agric. Lancash.* 183 Horse-Pattens..are used for the hind feet of horses in first breaking up and cultivating the more soft moss lands in this country. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 165 Pattens are not necessary for the fore feet of horses, but are often required for the hind feet, more especially when the moss is first ploughed.

3. Applied to snow-shoes, used by northern races in winter. [So F. *patin.*]

1555 EDEN *Decades* 298 In the wynter they [of Permia] iorney in Artach as they doo in many places of Russia. Artach are certeyne longe patentes of woodde of almost syxe handfuls in length, whiche they make faste to theyr fiete with latchettes. 1875 *Wonders Phys. World* II. iii. 267 Furnished with wooden pattens such as the Lapps use.

4. A skate. (*local* or *alien.*) [= F. *patin.*]

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 94 They [waters frozen over] will beare some hundreths of young men and women, sliding vpon them with pattins, according to their custome. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 12/2 A sort of wooden pattens with a very fine thin bottom of steel, in which..they slip over the ice with so much swiftness. 1754–5 tr. *Negotiations Comte d'Avaux* III. 132 With iron pattins on her feet. 1887 FENN *Dick o' the Fenns* (1888) 17 We shall get no ice for our pattens. 1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap Jack Z.* I. xii. 184 Skates are termed *patines* in the Fens.

5. In various architectural uses = Base or foot: the base of a column; the sole for the foundation of a wall; a bottom plate or sill. [So F. *patin.*]

[1449 in Blore *Monum. Rem.* xxiii. (1826) 17 (*Contract Monumt. R. Beauchamp*) Reredoses of timber, with patands of timber, and a crest of fine entail.] 1643 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 74 To give notice to all men that have set up pattens, and shores against their fences in the common streets to the annoyance of the wayes. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Patten* or *Pattin*, ..also that part of a Pillar, on which the Base is set. [1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.*, *Patand*, the bottom plate or sill of a partition or screen. (See quot. 1449.)]

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *patten-nail, -ring, -sandal, -string*; **† patten-shoe,** a shoe designed for a lame horse: see quot. 1819. Also PATTEN-MAKER.

1545 *Rates of Customs* c iij, *Patten nayles the some ii s.* 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1638/4 Stolen..a dark Brown Nag,.. marked on the near Shoulder with a *Paten-Ring. 1725 *Ibid.* No. 6388/7 Samuel Gower, late of Birmingham, Pattin-Ring-maker. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 547 Of patten-rings I mark the track along. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 306 Putting a *patten-shooe upon the contrary foot. 1754 BARTLET *Farriery* 224 The..setting on a patten shoe, to bring the lame shoulder on a stretch, is a most preposterous practice. 1819 *Pantologia, Patten-shoe*,.. a horse-shoe so called, under which is soldered a sort of half-ball of iron, hollow within..a patten-shoe being only necessary in old lamenesses, where the muscles have been a long while contracted. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* II. iii. 89 Hardly worthy to tie her *patten-strings.

Patten (pæ·t'n), *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. F. *patiner* to skate (1732 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *intr.* To walk or go about on pattens.

1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxvii, These household cares involve much pattening and counter-pattening in the back yard.

2. To skate. (*local.*)

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xii, He..questioned me about the way 'Lunnon folks' lived, and whether they got any shooting or 'pattening'—whereby I found he meant skating.

Patten, obs. f. PATEN, PATENT, PATTERN.

Pattened (pæ·t'nd), *a.* [f. PATTEN *sb.* + -ED [2].] Wearing pattens.

1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northanger Abbey* xxiii, Wherever they went some pattened girl stopped to courtesy. 1823 in Joanna Baillie *Collect. Poems* 295 By sloven footboy, paces slow, With patten'd feet and hooded brow. 1889 A. MARY F. ROBINSON *Middle Ages, Ladies Milan* 313 The long train of brocade..so carefully arranged not to encumber nor hide those little pattened feet, that were so fain of dancing and seem so ready to awake and dance again.

Pattener. [In sense 1, a. AF. *patiner*, OF. *patinier* (1416 in Godef.), f. *patin* PATTEN: see -ER [2]. In sense 2, f. PATTEN *v.* + -ER [1].]

† 1. A patten-maker. *Obs.*

1466–7 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 390 My mastyr paid to the patyner fore patyns, xv. d. 1664 in Holmes *Pontefract Bk. Entries* (1882) 372 Ordinances..for the good governance..of the..cowpers, patenners, turners, sawers.

2. A skater. (*local.*)

1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap Jack Z.* I. xii. 185 They passed many 'patiners', men and boys.

Patten-maker. A maker of pattens: now esp. as the name of one of the London City Companies.

[1406 *Close Roll* 7 *Hen. IV* (dorso), Johannes Child, patymaker.] 1416 [see CLOG *sb.* 6]. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 567/2 The Crafte of Patynmakers of the Cite of London. 1552 HULOET, Patten maker, *solearius.* 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxi. 235 The cutting knife, used by druggists and pattenmakers, to cut..the woods they use. *a* 1845 HOOD *Turtles* i, Two London Aldermen, no matter which, Cordwainer, Girdler, Patten-maker, Skinner.

Patent, Pattentie, Patte-pan, obs. ff. PATENT, PATTEN, PATENTEE, PATTYPAN.

Patter (pæ·tə1), *sb.*[1] [f. PATTER *v.*[1], sense 3.]

1. The cant or secret language of thieves or beggars, 'pedlars' French'; the peculiar lingo of any profession or class; any language not generally understood.

1758 *Jon. Wild's Adv. to Successor* (Hotten's Slang Dict.), The master who teaches them [young thieves] should be.. well versed in the cant language commonly called the slang patter. 1781 PARKER *Life's Painter* 136 Gammon and Patter is the language of cant. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Gamon and Patter*, common-place talk of any profession; as the gamon and patter of a horse-dealer, sailor, etc. 1875 WHYTE MELVILLE *Katerfelto* x. (1876) 110 'That's my name in your patter', said the gipsy. 1884 MAY CROMMELIN *Brown-Eyes* vi. 57 It was so delightful to walk demurely.. and talk a patter not understood of the other children.

b. The slang or cant name for the oratory of a Cheap Jack in disposing of his wares, a mountebank, conjurer, or the like; also, for talk, 'jaw', 'speechifying' of any kind.

1781 PARKER *Life's Painter* 163 *Gammon and Patter*, Jaw talk, etc. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 26 [He] was obligated to tip them a little patter. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*,

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Patter'd, tried in a court of justice; a man who has undergone this ordeal, is said to have *stood the patter*. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 222, I heard, also,..of boys having of late 'taken to the running patter' when anything attractive was before the public. 1873 BESANT & RICE *Little Girl* II. xiii. 139 'He ain't no good, that teacher', said the boy. 'You go on with your patter. We're a listenin' to you'. 1880 J. A. FULLER-MAITLAND in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 673/2 'Patter' is the..slang name for the kind of gabbling speech with which a cheap-jack extols his wares or a conjurer distracts the attention of the audience while performing his tricks.

c. *colloq.* A contemptuous designation of 'talk'; mere talk; chatter, gabble.

1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. xlix. 191 There had been a patter too, about religion, which had strengthened the belief that justice was the glory of a nation. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 664, I think you might have saved her from the chatter and patter of Mr. Watson; I can only stand it when I am in the strongest health. 1887 *North Star* 2 May 3/3 All this, of course, was mere platform patter.

2. Rapid speech introduced into a song; also, *familiarly*, the words of a song, comedy, etc.

1876 *Athenæum* 4 Nov. 603/2 He speaks admirably what is called 'patter', and he delivers a jargon in ridicule of scientific terminology. 1880 J. A. FULLER-MAITLAND in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 673/2 Mozart and many other composers often introduce bits of 'patter' into buffo solos, as for instance the middle of 'Madamina' in 'Don Juan', etc. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 53 In the provinces, I have known a three-act comedy put on without any rehearsal at all, and with half the people not even knowing the patter.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *patter-allusion*, *-speech*; **patter-song**, a humorous song in which a large number of words are fitted to a few notes and sung rapidly.

1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxxix, Little Swills, in what are professionally known as 'patter' allusions to the subject, is received with loud applause. 1880 J. A. FULLER-MAITLAND in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 673/2 The operettas of Messrs. Burnand, Gilbert, and Sullivan, in all of which patter-songs fill an important place. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Nov. 3/2 Foote's patter-speech beginning 'So she went into the garden to cut a cabbage leaf to make an apple-pie'.

Patter (pæ·tər), *sb.*[2] [f. PATTER *v.*[2]] The action or fact of pattering; a quick succession of pats, taps, or similar slight sounds.

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* lv, The patter-patter of horses' feet. 1863 LD. LYTTON *Ring Amasis* II. II. III. ii. 192 The dead leaves .. kept up a continual patter on the window panes, like the tapping of elfin fingers. 1883 LD. R. GOWER *My Remin.* II. xxi. 28 The patter of little feet, and the unconscious joyousness of children.

Patter (pæ·tər), *v.*[1] Forms: 4–5 **patre(n, 6 pattur**, (*Sc.* **-ir**), 6– **-er**. [f. PATER I = Paternoster: from the rapid and mechanical way in which the Latin prayers were often repeated.]

†1. *intr.* To repeat the Paternoster or other prayer, esp. in a rapid, mechanical, or indistinct fashion: to mumble or mutter one's prayers. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6794 For labour might me neuer please I..haue well leuer, sooth to say Before the people patter and pray. *Ibid.* 7241 Vs that stynten neuer mo To patren while that folk may vs see. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1672 He saw him wende into the water Nakyd and thar in stande and pater In his prayers. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiii. 18 Sum patteris with his mowth on beidis, That hes his mynd all on oppressioun. 1530 PALSGR. 655/1, I patter with the lyppes, as one dothe that maketh as though he prayed and dothe nat, *je papelarde*. 1612 *Trav. four Englishm.* Pref. 12 Others pattering on beades, and making large vowes. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 333 How shall we speake to the purpose but patter?

2. *trans.* To say over, repeat, or recite (prayers, charms, etc.) in a rapid mechanical manner.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 6 A and all myn A. b. c. after haue y lerned, And patred in my pater-noster iche poynt after oþer. 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* Wks. (1573) 271/2 While the Priest pattereth S. Iohns Gospell in Latine ouer their heades. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 132 They can no thyng dow but pattur vp theyr matyns and mas. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 32 Pattryng the diuels Pater noster to hir selfe. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 411 For want of pattering an abridged Pater. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 980 To patter out prayers, *recitare*. 1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss. Douglas' Æneis* s. v. *Patteraris*, In some places..they yet say..to patter out Prayers, i. e. mutter or mumble them. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. vi, For mass or prayer can I rarely tarry, Save to patter an Ave Mary. 1856 BRYANT *Ages* xx, The well-fed inmates pattered prayer, and slept.

3. *intr.* To talk rapidly, fluently, or glibly, without much regard to sense or matter; to chatter, jabber; to prattle. b. In *Pedlars' slang*, To talk, to speak; to 'speechify' as a Cheap Jack does in extolling his wares, or a conjurer while performing his tricks. c. To talk the slang or 'patter' of thieves, beggars, etc.

c 1420 LYDG. *Story Thebes* Prol. 163 Shet your portoos a twenty deuelwaye! Is no disport so to patere and seie. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxv. 266 Me thynke he patris like a py. 1589 NASHE *Month's Mind* Wks. (Grosart) I. 173 See how like the old Ape this young Monkey pattereth. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 344 You were as good hold your tongues as patter about them. *a* 1814 C. DIBDIN *Poor Jack* i, Go patter to lubbers and swabs, d'ye see. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 131, I pattered in flash, like a covey knowing. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 309/2 Those who sell something, and patter to help off their goods; those who exhibit something, and patter to help off the show. 1897 *Sporting Times* 13 Mar. 1/3 She did it in a sort of 'it's of no consequence' way that fairly amazed the learned counsel who was pattering on her behalf.

4. *trans.* (*slang.*) To speak or talk (some language). *To patter flash*, to speak slang.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Patter*, to talk, as He patters good flash. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. i, You all patter French more or less. 1872 *Punch* 6 July 2/1 A gentry cove of the ken does not patter family lingo.

Hence **Pattering** *vbl. sb.*[1] and *ppl. a.*[1]

a 1536 TINDALE *Exp. Matt.* vi. Wks. (1573) 232/1 How blinde are they which thinke prayer to be the pattering of many wordes. 1557–8 PHAER *Æneid* VI. P iij, Whan furst her [the Sibyl's] pattring mouth and raging limmes wer left at rest, Eneas prinse began. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* 16 What a pattering with their Lips, as if they would cry out! 1850 W. R. WILLIAMS *Relig. Progr.* i. (1854) 22 Leaving the nursery and its pattering by rote of elementary truths.

Patter (pæ·tər), *v.*[2] [Dim. and frequent. of PAT *v.*[1]: see **-ER** 5.]

1. *intr.* To make a rapid succession of pats, taps, or slight sounding strokes, such as those of rain-drops against a window-pane; often referring mainly to the sound produced.

1611 COTGR., *Pestiller*, to paddle; or, as *Petiller*; or to patter; to beat thicke and short. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 980 They come pattering down as thick as hail. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 176 The stealing shower is scarce to patter heard. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* v. (1865) 65 The rain pattered dismally against the panes. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 79, I heard the sound of little feet pattering outside of the door. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 82/1 The acorns patter at their feet.

2. *intr.* To run with a rapid succession of short quick sounding steps.

1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XX. xiii. 269 Hearing a large party pattering up stairs, and all talking at once. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* viii, Away she pattered full speed. 1864 TENNYSON *Grandmother* xx, Pattering over the boards, she comes and goes at her will. 1895 F. E. TROLLOPE *F. Trollope* II. ix. 162 She pattered downstairs and bestowed a silver sixpence on the..old pauper.

3. *trans.* (*causal.*) To cause to come or fall with a rapid succession of short slight sounding strokes.

1819 KEATS *St. Agnes* XXXVI, The frost-wind .. pattering the sharp sleet Against the window-panes. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 29 Tempest, beetling loud,..Pattering the acorns from the cups adown. 1884 J. R. DRAKE *Culprit Fay* in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 156/1 And the fluttering scallop behind would float, And patter the water about the boat.

b. To pelt or bespatter as with a shower.

1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* 62 The trees would patter me all over with big drops from the rain of the afternoon.

Hence **Pattering** *vbl. sb.*[2] and *ppl. a.*[2]

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX. 910 Patt'ring Hail comes pouring on the Main. 1792 MME. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 2 Oct., In the midst of pattering showers and cloudy skies. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* I. xlviii, The pattering of the shower. 1884 MAY CROMMELIN *Brown-Eyes* ii. 14 Eager to hear the little pattering feet. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 288 Cliffs, with a pretty pattering stream at the bottom. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 116/2 A pattering of hoofs on the soil of the field.

Patter (pæ·tər), *v.*[3] *Austral.* '*pigeon-Eng.*' [App. from a native lang. In Collins *Vocab. Port Jackson Dialect.*] *trans.* To eat.

1833 STURT *S. Australia* II. vii. 223 He himself did not patter (eat) any of it. 1881 A. C. GRANT *Bush Life* xvii. 172 'You patter (eat) potchum?' 'Yohi' (yes), said John, ..not sure how his stomach will agree with the strange meat.

Pattera, Patteran, var. PATERA, PATRIN.

Patteraro(e, var. PEDRERO, a small gun.

Patterer (pæ·tərəɹ). [f. PATTER *v.*[1] + -ER 1.] One who patters. a. One who says paternosters, or mechanically repeats prayers, formulæ, etc.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 105 Preistis [quha] suld be patereris and for the peple pray. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 108/1 This pale-faced patterer of prayers and retailer of grave sayings. 1889 J. S. NICHOLSON *Dreamer of Dreams* I. i. 4 Enthusiasts for freedom and patterers of creeds.

b. One who speaks rapidly or glibly with little regard to sense or matter; one who 'speechifies' like a Cheap Jack; one who speaks the 'patter' or cant of a set of people.

1552 HULOET, Superfluouse patterer of wordes, *battologus*. 1849 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* Pref. (1878) 30 Its meaning must be perfectly clear and perspicuous to the practised patterer of Romany, or Pedlar's French. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 213/1 The class of street-orators, known in these days as 'patterers' and formerly termed 'mountebanks',—who..strive to 'help off their wares by pompous speeches in which little regard is paid either to truth or propriety'. 1870 F. JACOX *Rec. of a Recluse* I. i. 17 The street patterers of London, and those who buy their wares.

Pattern (pæ·tərn), *sb.* Forms: α. 4–8 **patron**, (5 **patroun**, 4–6 **patrone**). β. 6 **patarne**, 6–7 **-erne, -ern, patterne**, 6– **pattern**. γ. 6 **patten**. [ME. *patron*, a. F. *patron*, which still means both 'patron' and 'pattern'. In 16th c. *pa·tron*, with shifted accent, evidently began to be pronounced (pa·tˈrn, pa·tərn) as in *apron* (ēˈpərn), and spelt *patarne, paterne, pattern*. By 1700 the original form ceased to be used of things, and *patron* and *pattern* became differentiated in form and sense.]

1. 'The original proposed to imitation; the archetype; that which is to be copied; an exemplar' (J.); an example or model deserving imitation; an example or model of a particular excellence.

α. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 910 Truely she Was her chefe patron of beaute, And chefe ensample of al her werke. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxviii. 31 O! towne of townes, patrone and not compare: London, thou art the floure of Cities all. 1581 J. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 114 An exemple and patron of guid and godlie order to uther Nationnes.

β. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* x. 64 These haue in them an ensample of innocencie and simplicitie, after the patarne wherof, proude malicious persones must be forged a newe. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1344/1 His gouernement, which he would fashion out after the paterne of his predecessors and great vncles. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. v. 23 She shall be .. A Patterne to all Princes liuing with her, And all that shall succeed. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Portr. fr. Life* Wks. 1841 I. 768/1 A housewife in bed, at table a slattern; For all an example, for no one a pattern. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 183 A pattern of the domestic virtues.

γ. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 61/10 Látten, *aurichalcum*. A Pátten, *prototypon*. [Cf. *Ibid.* 82/6 A Pasterne..A Paterne, *prototypon*,..A Tauerne.]

†b. *transf.* An image. *Obs. rare.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 49 Vlisses Attempted lewdly fro the church to imbeazel an holy Patterne of Pallas.

2. Anything fashioned, shaped, or designed to serve as a model from which something is to be made; a model, design, plan, or outline.

α. [1352 in Brayley & Britton *Westminster* (1836) 183 To John Lambard, for two quatern' of royal paper for the painter's patrons 1*s.* 8*d.* *Ibid.* 185.] 1387 *Contract* in *Registr. Cart. Ecclesie S. Egidii de Edinb.* (Bann. Cl.) 25 Voutyt on the maner and the masounry as the voute abovyn Sant Stevinys auter..the qwhylk patronne thay haf sene. Alsua..a wyndow with thre lychtys in fourme masonnelyke the qwhilk patrone thai haf sene. ?1421 *Lett. Marg. Anjou & Bp. Beckington* (Camden) 20 The fundament of youre chappell .. wherof I send yow the patrone. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 386/1 Patrone, forme to werk by. 1482 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 321 As hit apereth by patrons of blacke paper in our Comen Kofer of record. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* viii. 5 For take hede..that thou make all thynges accordynge to the patrone [1611 paterne] shewed to the in the mount. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Def., Thereof doe masons, and other worke menne call that patron, a centre, whereby thei drawe the lines [etc.].

β. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) R ij, Those that you haue taken vp wilde, and be well framed, and proporcioned, according to my paterne. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. ii. § 5 That Law which hath been the Pattern to make, and is the Card to guide the World by. 1606 CHAPMAN *Gentleman Usher* Plays 1873 I. 316 He was a patterne for a Potter, Fit t' have his picture stampt on a stone Jugge. 1644 *Direct. Publ. Worship* 19 A Patern of Prayer. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. ii, That proper orders should be .. transmitted .. with one of Evelyn's dresses, as a pattern for .. length and breadth. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* iv. 37 Almost all the common things we use now..are made by machinery, and are copies of an original pattern.

fig. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 393 By th'patterne of mine owne thoughts, I cut out The puritie of his. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* I. 8, I promise to shape my assistance by the Patterne of your commands.

3. *spec.* in *Founding.* †a. A matrix, a mould. *Obs.* b. A figure in wood or metal from which a mould is made for a casting.

1508 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 109 Item, for making of ane patroun to cast gun pellokis in, iij *s.* 1821 TREDGOLD *Ess. Cast Iron* (1824) 10 In making patterns for cast iron, an allowance of about one-eighth of an inch per foot, must be made for the contraction of the metal in cooling. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) II. 471 Before metals can be cast..patterns must be prepared of wood or metal, and then moulds constructed of some sufficiently infusible material capable of receiving the fluid metal. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 18/1 The workman places the plaster statuette, which is now his 'pattern', on a bed of soft moulding-sand.

†4. Something formed after a model or prototype, a copy; a likeness, similitude. *Obs. rare.*

α. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Heb.* viii. 5 Priestes serve unto the patrone and shadowe of heauenly thynges. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 141 Visible figures are patrons of, or of the same species with, the respective tangible figures represented by them.

β. 1570 *Homilies* II. *Wilful Reb.* III. F j b, The rebels them selues are the very figures of feends and deuyls, and their captayne the vngratious paterne of Lucifer & Satan, the prince of darknesse. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* IX. 23 It was therefore necessary that the patternes [WYCLIF saumpleris, TINDALE—*Genev.* similitudes, *Rheims* examplers] of things in the heauens should bee purified with these, but the heauenly things themselues with better sacrifices then these. 1714 STEELE *Lover* 15 Feb. (1723) 4 Mr. Severn has at this time Patterns sent him of all the young Women in Town.

5. 'A specimen; a part shown as a sample of the rest' (J.); a sample. Also *fig.*

1644 G. PLATTES in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 252 If..I could have his knowledge of that seed, a pattern of it, and..ten or fifteen pound weight of it by, or before April. 1648–60 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Een Stael ofte Monster*, a Patron or a Proofe of any marchandize or wares. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), A gentleman sends to my shop for a pattern of stuff; if he likes it, he compares the pattern with the whole piece, and probably we bargain. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* III. i, For thee, Demetrius, did I go to Rome, And bring thee patterns thence of brothers love. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. i, A tailor, with his books of patterns just imported from Paris.

6. An example, an instance; *esp.* a typical, model, or representative instance, a signal example.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* Pref. 12 The first paternes of mankind (Adam and Eue). 1612 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* II. iii, What a liuely patterne doe I see in Abraham..of a strong faith. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Apol., It is another pattern of this answerer's fair dealing. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 249 Instead..of descending into a minute discrimination of every species, let us take one for a pattern, to which all the rest will be found to bear the strongest affinity. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Mod. Gallantry*, The only pattern of consistent gallantry I have met with.

†7. A precedent, an instance appealed to. *Obs.*

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1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 44 A patterne, president, and liuely warrant, For me..to performe the like. 1595 — *John* III. iv. 16 Well could I beare that England had this praise, So we [the French] could finde some patterne of our shame. 1630 EARL MANCHESTER in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 272 It would be a good pattern for other places. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 167 There is not a scold at Billins-gate but may defend herself by the patern of King James and Archbishop Whitgift.

8. A decorative or artistic design, as for china, carpets, wall-papers, etc.; hence, this design carried out in the manufactured article, fabric, etc.; style, type, or class of decoration, elaboration of form, or composition of parts.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 38 Of plate great cup-boords, thee gould embossed in anticque Patterns. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 13 P 7 To direct their operations and to draw patterns. 1763 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* VIII. 235 Paris surpassed Persia in her carpets, ..in the elegance of her patterns, and the beauty of her dyes. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xl, 'Ah!' cried I,..'what a pretty Manchester pattern this is'. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. ii. 359 The forms and patterns of the various weapons. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* Prol. i, The pattern of his check-shirt being larger.

b. *transf.* Applied to a style of figuring or marking of natural or fortuitous origin.

1849 JAMES *Woodman* vii, Forming a sort of pattern or figure inside and out. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* xii, The broken frames..cast patterns on the ground. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 937 In other cases, the lesions display a 'pattern'. *Mod.* The patterns made by the frost on the window-panes. Butterflies of the same general type, but the markings showing different patterns.

9. A specimen model of a proposed coin, struck by a mint, but not subsequently adopted for the currency. Distinguished from a *proof*.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 330/1 Henry VIII struck some patterns for a silver crown; but the first crown for currency was struck by Edward VI. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes Coins* 12 A fine Gothic pattern crown of Queen Victoria never adopted for the national coinage. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 June 8/2 A pattern farthing of 1661 was sold at Sotheby's on Saturday for £78.

10. A sufficient quantity of material for making a garment, esp. a dress; a dress-length. *U. S.*

1847 in WEBSTER.

11. *Gunmaking.* The marks made by the shot from a gun on a target, in respect of their closeness together and evenness of distribution within a certain radius from the central point.

Declared pattern: a statement by the maker of the number of pellets a shot-gun will deliver and distribute within a given radius under specified conditions, as in quot. 1892.

1881 GREENER *Gun* 303 Sportsmen cannot attach too much importance to regular and uniform patterns, especially in pigeon shooting, where one thin pattern will probably cause a shooter to lose a match. 1892 — *Breech-Loader* 124 When a gun is said to make a pattern of 200, it means that 200 is the average number put within a circle 30 in. in diameter on the target, the butt of the gun being forty yards..from the target, the load being 3 drams of black powder, or the equivalent in nitro powder, and 1⅛ ounces of No. 6 shot, 270 to the ounce (304 pellets to 1⅛ ounces), which is called the standard load, and originated at the Field Gun Trials of 1875, when the charge of shot was first counted. *Ibid.* 140 Sportsmen seem slow to grasp the fact that pattern is the all-important factor in the killing range of the gun. 1886 *Badminton Libr., Shooting* I. 98 The coarse grain burns evenly all along the barrel, and hence gives a better pattern in regard to the shot.

12. In Ireland, A patron saint's day; the festival of a patron saint; hence *transf.* the festivities with which it is celebrated: cf. PATRON *sb.* 5 c.

1745 *Season. Adv. Protest.* 19 The Papists will squander their Substance at Fairs and Patterns. 1807 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 383 The usual fair day or '*patron*', or, as it is usually pronounced, *pattern* or *patten*, is a festive meeting to commemorate the virtues of a patron saint. 1892 *Spectator* 22 Oct. 560 'Patterne'.. primarily meant the day of the patron saint. Then it came to mean the dance on the festival day, and now is used of a dance on any holiday. 1893 W. C. BORLASE *Age Saints Cornwall* 44 Observances practised in the names of Patrick, or Bridget, or Delcan..on their pattern or festival days.

13. a. *attrib.*, passing into *adj.* Serving as a pattern or model; typical, archetypal; 'ideal', 'model'. Sometimes hyphened to following sb.

1809–12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Vivian* iii, I..never set myself up for a pattern man. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 272 This pattern-convict is now in the service of a dissenting clergyman in the colony. 1840 J. BUEL *Farmer's Companion* 24 The average annual profit of the pattern-farm. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* xxii, Two pattern young ladies, in pattern attire, with pattern deportment. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Barbara* xvi, He felt himself a pattern father.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pattern-cutter, -engraver, girl, paper, ring, store, suit, tile, trade, -work*, etc.; *pattern-like, -phrased* adjs.; *pattern-wise* adv.; **pattern-book**, (*a*) a book of (industrial) patterns or designs, as of fabrics, lace, wall-papers, etc.; (*b*) a blank book of cardboards to hold patterns; **pattern-box**, *Weaving*, (*a*) a box containing several shuttles, any one of which may be sent along the 'shed' as required by the pattern in colour-pattern weaving, a shuttle-box; (*b*) 'the box perforated for the harness-cards in the Jacquard loom' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **pattern-card**, (*a*) a sample-card (of cloth, etc.); also, a book of such cards, a pattern-book; (*b*) *Weaving*, in a Jacquard attachment = CARD *sb.*² 10; also attrib., as *pattern-card cutter, maker, mounting*, etc.; **pattern-chain**, *Weaving*, a device for bringing the shuttles automatically from the pattern-box to the picker in the required sequence; **pattern-cylinder**, 'a means of operating the harness of a loom by means of a cylinder with projections which come in contact in due order of time with the respective levers which work the shed' (Knight); **pattern-designer, -drawer**, a workman who designs or draws patterns; so *pattern-designing, -drawing*; †**pattern-line**, in earthworks, a narrow bank of earth whose height serves as a guide for raising a piece of ground: cf. LINE *sb.*² 20; **pattern-maker**, one who makes patterns; *spec.* (*a*) 'one who arranges textile patterns for weaving' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); (*b*) *Founding*, one who makes patterns for iron castings; so *pattern-making*; **pattern-moulder**, 'a designer and maker of patterns for cast-iron foundries' (Simmonds); **pattern-reader** = *pattern-maker* (*a*); **pattern-room** = *pattern-shop*; **pattern-setter**, a workman or workwoman who decides upon the manner of filling up a lace or other pattern already designed and stamped; **pattern-shop**, that part of a factory or foundry in which patterns are prepared; **pattern-wheel**, (*a*) a count-wheel (see COUNT *sb.*¹ 9) or locking-plate, whose notches determine the striking of a clock (Knight); (*b*) = *pattern-cylinder*; (*c*) 'a pricking-wheel for marking out a pattern' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Pattern-book*, a book with designs for selection. 1876 J. HASLEM (*title*) Old Derby China Factory..facsimiles copied from old Derby pattern books. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1823) I. 98 [Commercial travellers] changing the lance for a driving-whip, the buckler for a *pattern card. 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD in *Life* vi. (1854) 95 Pictet Pere was the very pattern-card of an old French courtier. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* (1854) 5 Aug. 119/2 Occupations of People..Pattern-card maker. *Mod. Advt.*, Pattern Card Mounters, Cutters, and Gummers wanted. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1637/2 The *pattern-chain..has links of varying hight, which, as they pass beneath the roller on lever *l*, raise it to a greater or lesser hight..and so bring the required shuttle in position to be struck by the picker. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* (1854) 5 Aug. 119/2 *Pattern-designer, -cutter. 1899 MACKAIL *Life W. Morris* I. 78 Morris was a pattern-designer and decorator. 1881 W. MORRIS (*title*) Some Hints on *Pattern-Designing. *Ibid.* 1 By..pattern-design, ..I mean the ornamentation of a surface by work that is not imitative or historical; at any rate, not principally or essentially so. 1756 ROLT *Dict. Trade*, **Pattern-Drawer*, is a person employed in drawing patterns for silk weavers, callico-printers, embroiderers, lace-workers, quilters [etc.]. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 48 The Kaleidoscope..an assistant to pattern-drawers of every description. 1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 249 He has become skilled in *pattern-drawing. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 171 There is a wide gap between an ordinary mill-hand and a *pattern-engraver. 1838 SYD. SMITH *Let. to Ld. J. Russell* Wks. 1859 II. 299/1 They preserve a childish and *pattern-like uniformity in Cathedrals. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 106 These *Pattern-Lines may be from twelve Inches to two Foot broad. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Pattern-maker, Pattern-reader.* 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 37 [Alder] works very smoothly, and is much used by turners and pattern-makers. *Ibid.* § 623 *Pattern-making..is rather an important branch of the wood-working art. 1895 *Model Steam Engine* 95 Beeswax, melted and mixed with brick-dust, is very useful in pattern-making, to stop up holes, cracks, &c. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xv. 264 The safe and *pattern-phrased style [of literary criticism]. 1867 *Criminal Chronol. York Castle* 111 Thomas Stearman..a *pattern-ring maker. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vii. 224 When the stamper has imprinted on the net the outlines of the device, a '*pattern-setter' decides on the manner in which the pattern shall be filled up. 1900 *Electr. Rev.* (U. S.) 17 Aug., Our *pattern stores, which were built next the wall, were completely demolished. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4062/8 A *Pattern-Suit, to contain Five Yards of Cloth, dark-grey..;..a Pattern-Shirt..; a Pattern Hat. 1899 MACKAIL *Life W. Morris* II. 43 *Pattern tiles, chiefly meant for use in fireplaces, went on being produced. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 93 Not any letters of the alphabet Wrought syllogistically *pattern-wise. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Nov. 3/1 He had designed some of the best *pattern-work of our time.

Pattern, *v.* Also 6–7 **patern, patterne**. [f. prec. Cf. F. *patronner* (1437 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

I. †**1.** *trans.* **a.** To make a pattern for; to design, sketch, plan. *Obs.*

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 34 That way of patterning a Common-wealth was most absolute, though hee [Sir T. More] perchaunce hath not so absolutely perfourmed it.

†**b.** To be a pattern for; to give an example or precedent for; to prefigure. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. i. 57 See, see, I such a place there is,..Patern'd by that the Poet heere describes, By nature made for murthers and for rapes. 1593 — *Lucr.* 629 When patternd by thy fault fowle sin may say, He learnd to sin, and thou didst teach the way. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* II. i. 30 When I, that censure him, do so offend, Let mine owne Iudgement patterne out my death, And nothing come in partiall. 1654 R. BOREMAN *Panegyr. Dr. Combar* 2 A duty, which is patterned to us by the practice of Heathens, Jewes, and Christians in all ages.

2. To make (something) after a pattern or model, or according to some fashion; to model, fashion. Const. *after, on, upon*; † also *by, from, to*.

1608 HIERON *Defence* II. 151 The Lord doth teach us to patterne our obedience to the holy Angels. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 163 [A temple] patterned from that which Adam reared in Paradise. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xii. 249 All the rest of the language should come to be patterned after that model. 1890 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Apr. 301/1 He has patterned his conduct on the example of his father.

†**b.** *Pattern out*: to work out or construct according to some pattern. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* V. iii, For men, by their example, pattern out Their imitations. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. Wks. (1851) 10 Judge whether that Kings Reigne be a fit time from whence to patterne out the Constitution of a Church Discipline.

3. To match, to parallel, to equal; to compare (a person or thing *to, with* another). *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 109 The likenesse of our mishaps makes me presume to patterne my selfe vnto him. 1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 19 Such a packet of male and female professors, as the world might not patterne. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 37. 1622 WITHER *Mistr. Philar.* Juvenilia (1633) 609 By her self must therefore she, Or by nothing pattern'd be. 1843 SYD. SMITH *Let. Amer. Debts* Wks. 1859 II. 327/2 History cannot pattern it.

4. To take as a pattern; to imitate, copy. *rare.*

1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 735 The fire here beneath doth aptly patterne him. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. iii. Wks. (1851) 110 This very word of patterning or imitating excludes Episcopacy from the solid and grave Ethicall law. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* lvi, So the spider spins, And eke the silk-worm, pattern'd by ourselves. 1901 *Dundee Advertiser* 23 Apr. 4 The Highland Board has 'patterned' the Irish method in buying and allocating pure-bred animals.

†**5.** To exemplify, afford an example of. *Obs.*

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XXIII. 86 To patterne and manifestly shew in him, the frailties that man's life is subiect vnto. 1620 FORD *Lines V.* in *Ined. Tracts* (Shaks. Soc.) 48 Whatsoeuer..in those..collections is inserted to patterne and personate an excellent man.

6. *intr.* To take example (*by* something). *rare.*

18.. MRS. DODGE *Tale of Thanks* 14 (Funk) Not a charm of earth or sky But comes for my girl to pattern by.

II. 7. *trans.* To work or decorate with a pattern, to work over with artistic designs; also *transf.* to adorn with light and shade, or with variegated marking or colouring. *To pattern out*: to lay out in a pattern.

1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* ii. (1868) 120 But we let the walls fall that Giotto patterned. 1862 W. W. STORY *Roba di R.* vii. (1863) I. 155 One of the Roman kitchen-gardens, patterned out in even rows and squares of green. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxi. 659 The same kind of cartonnage, patterned in many colours on a white ground. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* II. v. 94 Patterned with the same zigzag. 1898 MRS. H. WARD *Helbeck of Bannisdale* 397 The damson trees were all out patterning the valleys.

8. *intr.* Of a gun: To distribute the shot in a pattern: see PATTERN *sb.* 11.

Hence **Pa·tterning** *vbl. sb.*, the production or arrangement of patterns; *concr.* work done according to a pattern, design, or fashion; also **Pa·tterner**, one who draws or composes patterns.

1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. vi. 388 The patterning of the pillars with chevrons is..remarkable. 1882 F. WEDMORE in *Academy* 14 Jan. 32/3 The upholders of beautiful patterning, who..say that exquisite painting is the first and last business of a painter. 1889 RAWLINSON *Phœnicia* 203 This sarcophagus, the edges of which are most richly adorned with patterning. 1889 *Standard* 13 May 3/1 Human emotion—the force which a mere patterner of spaces, a mere contemner of 'subjects', would banish from pictorial art—plays a great part in the piece.

† **Pa·tternable**, *a. Obs.* [f. PATTERN *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being matched or paralleled.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XX. cclvii, Our Souls it would not torture to be ty'd In patternable slavery.

Pa·tterned, *ppl. a.* [f. PATTERN *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] Having a pattern or patterns; decorated or worked with a pattern or design. Often with defining word, as *large-, small-, fancy-patterned*.

1797–1805 S. & HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* V. 24 Neat window curtains, pretty-patterned sopha, and unsoiled carpet. 1876 J. MARTINEAU *Hours Th.* 292 The horizontal sun..piercing the forest with a patterned glory. 1882 *Archæol. Cant.* XIV. 104 A pavement..of coloured and patterned tiles.

Pa·tternize, *v. rare.* [See -IZE.]

†**1.** *trans.* To conform to a pattern. *Obs.*

1615 JACKSON *Creed* IV. viii. § 6 In our works paternized to His image, renewed in our minds, as towardly children express their noble ancestors' worth, by lively resemblance of their personages, and real imitation of their virtues.

2. To reduce to or arrange in a pattern.

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 551 When human eyes shall be happily gifted with a Kaleidoscope power to patternize all confusion,..then will Turner be a greater painter than ever the world yet saw.

Pa·tternless, *a.* [f. PATTERN *sb.* + -LESS.]

†**a.** Unmatched, peerless. *Obs.* **b.** Void of pattern or design; plain, undecorated.

1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 128 Thy curtesie equals thy actiue power: And thou in both art chiefe and patternelesse. 1861 DUTTON COOK *P. Foster's D.* v, Turkey carpets..trodden patternless and threadbare with the use of years. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alp. Ascents* iv. 133 A room with blank patternless walls.

Pa·tterny, *a. rare.* [f. PATTERN *sb.* + -Y.] Characterized by the (obtrusive) presence of pattern; having too much pattern.

1885 MRS. CADDY *Footsteps Jeanne d'Arc* (1886) 130 An

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enchanting church outside, but..within, how coloured and patterny. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Apr. 3/1 A patterny element like lace.

Patteroon, obs. form of PATBOON.

Pattimar, Pattin, obs. ff. PATAMAR, PATTEN.

Pattinsonize (pæ·tinsənəiz), *v.* [f. name of H. L. Pattinson of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by whom the process was described at the meeting of the British Association in 1838: see *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 372/1.] *trans.* To extract silver from (argentiferous lead-ore) by the Pattinson process. Hence **Pattinsoniza·tion** or **Pattinsona·tion.**

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Pattinson process,* a process in which lead containing silver is passed through a series of melting-kettles, in each of which crystals of a poorer alloy are deposited, while the fluid bath, ladled from one kettle to the next, is proportionately richer in silver. In *mechanical pattinsonation* the operation is performed in a cylindrical vessel, in which the bath is stirred mechanically, and from which, as the richer alloy crystallizes, the poorer liquid is repeatedly drained out. 1882 OGILVIE, *Pattinsonize.* 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict., Pattinsonization.*

Pattipan, Pattish, var. PATTYPAN, PATISE.

Pattle, pettle (pæ·t'l, pe·t'l), *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 4-5 **pat(t)yl,** 5 **patil(l,** 6 **patle.** [Origin obscure; app. another form of PADDLE *sb.*[1], with which it partly coincides in meaning.]

1. A tool like a small spade with a long handle, used chiefly to remove the earth adhering to a plough; a plough-staff.

a. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. (*Julian*) 130 A housband a-gane oure lay Telyt his land one sownday; ..þe patyl his hand clewyt to, þe muldebred quhen he suld mvk [*rime* tuk]. 1404 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 399, ij plogh pattyl. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* x. (*Fox & Wolf*) ii, The husband..cryit, and caist his patill and grit stanis. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 72 Hirdmen sall hunt 3ow vpthrow Garranis gyll, Castand thair Patlis, and lat the pleuch stand still. 1785 BURNS *To Mouse* i, I wad be laith to rin an' chase thee Wi' murd'ring pattle. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xi, If he liked a book ill, he liked a plough or a pattle worse.

β. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* xv, Or faith! I'll wad my new pleugh-pettle, Ye'll see't or lang. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. x, A hand that never held pleugh-stilt or pettle. 1858 M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 24 Pettle or plough staff, with which he cleaned the ploughshare.

†2. = PADLE *sb. Obs.* (See PATTLE *v.*)

3. *Comb.,* as **pattle-shaft, -tree,** the shaft or handle of a pattle.

1868 D. GORRIE *Summers & Winters in Orkneys* viii. (1871) 298 Using a pattle-tree to clear away clods. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xv. (1873) 92 Nae the vera pattle shafts but was broken.

†Pa·ttle, *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. 2.] *trans.* To scrape with a hoe (*Sc.* padle) or mud-scraper.

1553-4 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (Rec. Soc.) II. 351 Item .. for ane patill to patil the kirk with. 1554-5 *Ibid.* 296 To Thomas Hallis servand for paittelling and deichting of all the steppis of the turngryss of the tolbuith, viij *d.*

†Pa·ttle-bone, *Obs.,* the knee-pan: see PATEL *sb.*

Pa·ttock. *local.* Also **puttock.** [? Altered from *mattock.*] A grubbing mattock: see quots.

1728 JAS. DOUGLAS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 572 To take up the Saffron Heads, or break up the Ground, .. they sometimes plough it, sometimes use a forked Kind of Hough called a Pattock. [So 1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Saffron.*] 1903 WRIGHT *Eng. Dial. Dict., Puttock*..Manufacturers of tools, whose works are in Birmingham, have frequently had the grubbing or stocking mattock asked for under this name.

Pattrell, obs. form of PEITREL.

Patty (pæ·ti). Also 9 **pattee.** [Alteration of F. *pâté,* OF. *pasté* PASTY.] A little pie or pasty.

1710 P. LAMB *Cookery* 75 Your Mushroom Patty..is proper for second Course. *a* 1756 MRS. HAYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 171 To make Veal Patties. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 25 Lay over it fried oysters, or oyster patties. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* v, I see cold fowls—ham—patties—salad—lobster. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* iv. (ed. 18) 72 His mistress..dabbed her fork into the pattee.

Pa·tty-cake. [f. PATTY + CAKE.]

1. A patty.

1865 HOLLAND *Plain T.* viii. 293, I will make patty-cakes and pastry.

¶2. Error for PAT-A-CAKE.

1889 C. F. WOOLSON in *Harper's Mag.* June 119 He played patty-cake steadily with Porley, looking at the others out of the corner of his eye.

Pattymar, -maur, obs. forms of PATTAMAR.

Pattypan (pæ·tipæn). Also 7 **pateepan, patti-,** 8-9 **patte-, pattipan.** [f. PATTY + PAN *sb.*]

†1. A pasty baked in a small pan; = PATTY. *Obs.*

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxxvi. 142 Lin'd with a great number of Forrest-Puddings, heavy Patti-pans [*Goudiveaulx massifs*], and Horse Sawsages. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Pateepan,* a little Pye, or small Pasty.

2. A small tin pan or shape in which patties are baked.

1710 P. LAMB *Cookery* 67 It is proper you bake your Oysters on a Mazarine you serve it in, or a little Patty-pan. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 109 First lay a thin Crust into your Pattipan. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 259 To make Bread Cheese-Cakes .. bake them in raised crusts, or patte-pans. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* II. i. (1862) 93 The iron tray of nicely laden patty-pans goes into the oven. *attrib.* 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Sol., Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 24 One man is brought to the boiling-point by the excitement of conversation in the parlour...He has a two-inch enthusiasm, a patty-pan ebullition.

Pa·tulent, *a. rare.* [app. f. L. *patul-us* spreading, PATULOUS, with ending as in *patent.*] Open, expanded, gaping.

1709 P. BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 72 The Hairs are more loose and the Pores more patulent and obvious. 1803 *Medical Jrnl.* X. 435 Pressure would approximate the sides of the uterus, and close these patulent vessels.

†Pa·tulicate, *v. Obs. rare*−°. [f. ppl. stem of med. or mod.L. *patulicāre* to open, spread out, f. *patul-us* PATULOUS.] Hence **†Patulica·tion.**

1656 BLOUNT *Glos., Patulicate,* to be opened, or made wide. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Patulication,* a being opened, or made wide.

Pa·tulipa·llate, *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Patulipalla* (f. *patulus* open + *palla* mantle), Latreille's name for an order of Conchifera having an open mantle deficient in siphons: see -ATE.] Having the characters of the *Patulipalla.*

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Patulous (pæ·tiłłəs), *a.* [f. L. *patul-us* standing open, spread out, spreading, f. root of *patēre* to be open: cf. *ōibulus, crēdulus,* etc.]

1. Open; expanded; opening rather widely.

1616 T. ADAMS *Taming of Tongue* Wks. 1862 III. 15 The ear yet hears more than ever the eye saw, and by reason of its patulous admission, derives that to the understanding whereof the sight never had a glance. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 407 The Mouth was a very large patulous opening. 1778 DA COSTA *Brit. Conch.* 16 On the under side it is quite patulous, or wide open. 1836-9 TODD *Cyc. Anat.* II. 60/2 By elasticity the proper patulous condition of certain canals and outlets is secured.

2. Spreading: said esp. of the boughs of a tree, after Virg. *Ecl.* I. 1.

1682 GIBBON *Introd. ad Latinam Blasoniam* 84 This Cross..is always made patulous at its ends. 1790 *Bystander* 72 Reclining..under the umbrage of a patulous beech. 1875 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* (1876) I. 39 His hands and feet are large and patulous. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xv. (1882) I. 227 The boughs of the patulous tree .. afford a noble amplitude.

3. a. *Bot.* (See quots.)

1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 815 The rigid leaved Bell-flowers, with a diffusive panicle and patulous flowers. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 11 Calyx setaceous, patulous, longer than the spikelets. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 223 The sepals are..spreading outwards..divergent or patulous.

b. *Entom.* (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 337 *Patulous*..when wings at rest partly cover each other.

Hence **Pa·tulously** *adv.,* **Pa·tulousness.**

1881 WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 274 Inner lip spreads patulously. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 4 Exposed to atmospheric influences .. in consequence of its permanent patulousness. 1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* V. 329 Patulousness of the fetal openings is a not infrequent consequence of extensive congenital atelectasis.

Paty, obs. form of PATTÉE.

Patyent, Patyl, obs. ff. PATIENT, PATEL[1].

Patyn, Patyse, var. PATEN, PATTEN, PATISE.

Pauash, obs. form of PAVIS.

†Paucht, *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. the stem of *pauchty,* PAUGHTY; or a back-formation from that word.] *trans.* To fill with pride, elate, uplift.

c 1602 JAMES VI *Let. Q. Eliz.* (Camden) 145, I ressaued your letter, quhiche hath so pauchtid my hairte with contentment, as nather my tongue nor my penne is able to expresse.

Pauchty: see PAUGHTY.

Pauci- (pɔ̄·si-), comb. form of L. *paucus* few, little, used in *Zool.* and *Bot.* to form adjs., as **Pauciarti·culate, -ated,** having few joints, in *Bot.,* slightly or loosely jointed; **Paucide·ntate,** having few teeth, slightly dentated (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857); **Paucifo·rous,** having few flowers (ibid.); **Paucifo·liate,** having few leaves or folioles; so **Paucifo·lious; Paucilo·cular,** having few loculi; **Paucine·rvate,** slightly veined, said of a leaf, etc. (Mayne); so **Paucine·rvious; Paucipi·nnate,** pinnate with few leaflets; **Paucira·diate, -ated,** having few rays, as the fin of a fish, or the umbel of a plant (Mayne); **Paucispi·ral,** having few whorls, as a shell; so **Paucispi·rated.**

1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1312 A *pauci-articulate flagellum. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.,* *Pauciarticulated. 1895 *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* III. 433 Holohepatica.—Cerata mediodorsal, retractile or not, usually *paucifoliate, liver never ramified. 1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumors* 31 *Paucilocular, in opposition to polycystic. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 386/1 Operculum..*paucispiral on the left border. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 102 The operculum is described as Pauci-spiral, or few-whirled, as in Litorina.

†Pau·cify, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *paucus, pauci-* few, little: see -FY.] *trans.* To make few, diminish.

1648 *Brit. Bellman* in *Harl. Misc.* (ed. Park) VII. 626 To paucify the number of those you conceived would contervote you. 1792 COWPER *Let. to W. Hayley* 26 Dec., My opportunities of writing are *paucified,* as perhaps, Dr. Johnson would have dared to say.

Pauciloquent (pɔ̄si·lɔ̄kwĕnt), *a. rare*−°. [f. PAUCI- + L. *loquent-em* speaking, pr. pple. of *loquī*: cf. next.] Uttering few words; speaking briefly. Hence **Pauci·loquently** *adv.,* with few words.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Pauciloquent*..,that speaketh little. 1882 WALLACE *Reporters* (ed. 4) 340 The pauciloquently praising Eldon.

Pauci·loquy. *rare.* [ad. L. *pauciloqui-um* a speaking but little (Plautus), f. PAUCI- + *-loquium,* f. *loquī* to speak.] The utterance of few words; sparingness of speech.

1623 COCKERAM, *Pauciloquie,* few words. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xx. ccii, Fear no Discredit by Pauciloquie. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pauciloquy,* a speaking few words, little talk. 1721 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Paucity (pɔ̄·sĭti). Also 5 **paucyte.** [a. F. *paucité* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), or ad. L. *paucitās,* f. *paucus* few: see -ITY.]

1. Smallness of number; fewness; a small number.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 35 Whom the grace of God from the forsayid paucyte encresid yn-to .xxxv.[to]. 1566 *Form Com. Prayer* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (Parker Soc.) 534 That they, neither respecting their own weakness and paucity .. may by thy power obtain victory. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 70 The greater paucity of rays arriving at the eye. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 235 In danger of having to capitulate owing to..the paucity of its defenders.

2. Smallness of quantity; scantiness.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 230 Smal Feet argue paucity of matter. 1680 BOYLE *Produc. Chem. Princ.* II. 64 It afforded..so little oil, that the paucity seemed strange. 1858 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1873) II. viii. 434 From paucity of evidence, we are unable to measure them with precision.

Paueillon, -elo(u)n, -eylon, obs. ff. PAVILION.

Paueiss, -es(se, -ews, -eys, obs. ff. PAVIS.

Paughie: see PAUGIE.

Paughty, pauchty (pɔ̄·ti, *Sc.* pāχti), *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also Yorksh. **pafty.** [Origin unknown.] Haughty, proud; saucy, insolent, impertinent.

1572 A. ARBUTHNOT *Mis. pure Scolar* in Pinkerton *Anc. Sc. Poems* (1786) 153 Pauchtie pryd richt sair do I detest. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Ch. Sc.* (Wodrow Soc.) 395 Maxuell, Bishop of Rosse, (that proud and paughtie peece). 1720 RAMSAY *Wealth* 99 Even handycraftsmen..strut fou paughty in the alley. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvi, The disgust which the paughty Hieland varlet had always shown for my honest trade. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Pafty,* impertinent. 1890 EDWARDS *Mod. Scot. Poets* 169, I never fleetch the paughty fair.

Paugie (pɔ̄·gi). *local U. S.* Also **paughie, porgy.** [From the ending of the Narragansett Indian name *mishcuppâuog,* pl. of *mishcup,* literally 'thick-scaled', from *mishe* large, and *cuppi* scale.] Local name of a North American fish, of the bream kind, *Pagrus argyrops,* also called *scuppaug.*

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Porgy* or *Paugie*..,a fish of the *sparus* family, common in the waters of New England and New York...It is singular that one half the original name, *scup,* should be retained for this fish in Rhode Island, and the other half, *paug,* changed into *paugie* or *porgy,* in New York. 1864 WEBSTER, *Paugie*...A kind of fish; the porgy. 1870 *Putnam's Mag.* VI. 525 Porgy, Scup, and Scuppaug, names..in different sections of the Northern States. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Paughie,* same as *porgy.*

†Pauh, *int. Obs. rare.* Variant of PAH *int.*

1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* II. i, Egad he's a brave Fellow—Pauh, I am quite another thing, when I am with him.

Pauhaugen (pɔ̄ihɔ̄·gĕn). *local U. S.* Also **pauhagen, poghaden, pohagan, pookagan,** etc. [Abnaki (dial. of Algonkin) *pukangané* (Rasles).] Local name of the menhaden, a N. American fish.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s. v. *Menhaden,* Also known by the names Bony-fish, White-fish, Hardhead, Mossbonker, and Pauhagen. *Ibid., Pohagen,* or *Pauhagen.* 1864 WEBSTER, *Pauhaugen.* 1890 *Century Dict., Poghaden*..the menhaden. Also *pauhagen.*

Pauice, pauish, obs. forms of PAVIS.

Pauilion, -il(l)on, -ilun, etc., obs. ff. PAVILION.

Pauk, Pauky, etc.: see PAWK, PAWKY, etc.

Paul (pɔ̄l). Also 4 **Poul, Poule**; *genitive* 4 **Powlys,** 4-6 **Poules,** 5-7 **Paules,** 6 **Pawles, Powlles,** 6-7 **Powles,** 6-8 **Pauls,** 7- **Paul's.** [a. OF. *Pol,* mod.F. *Paul* = It. *Paolo,* Sp. *Pablo*:—L. *Paulum,* in nom. *Paulus.*]

1. The English form of the Latin personal name *Paulus,* well known as that of the 'Apostle of the Gentiles' (Acts xiii. 9). Used in proverbial phrases in conjunction with PETER, q. v.

2. [tr. It. *Paolo,* Paul.] The PAOLO, an obsolete Italian silver coin, worth about fivepence sterling.

1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. xxiv, I paid five Pauls for two hard eggs. 1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. in Italy* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 191 You give the *custode* a paul for showing you the wolf that suckled Romulus and Remus.

3. Paul Pry: name of a very inquisitive character in a comedy of the same name by John Poole, 1825; often used allusively (also *attrib.*).

1829 MACAULAY *Southey's Colloq. Soc.* Ess. (1887) 118 The magistrate..ought to be a perfect jack-of-all-trades..a Paul Pry in every house, spying, eaves-dropping, relieving, admonishing [etc.]. *a* 1845 HOOD *Tale of Trumpet* xi, She had much of the spirit that lies Perdu in a notable set of Paul Prys. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Rob. Lynne* II. i. 4 It will cure her of her Paul-Pry tricks. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 695/2 Paul Pry,..always his [Liston's] most popular part, soon became to many a real personage. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* Nov. 311 Some of the Paul Prys of the parish had intercepted the flyman.

b. Hence **Paul-Pry** *v. intr.,* to behave like Paul Pry; to be impertinently inquisitive or prying.

1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. I. 110 Others mounting ..and Paul Prying into the bed-room windows. 1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hillyars & Burtons* xxx, Who the deuce are you, cross-questioning and Paul-Prying?

†4. Paul's: popular name of St. Paul's Cathedral in London; in 16-17th c. a favourite resort of loun-

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gers, gossips, etc. *Obs.* (Now always *St. Paul's.*) Hence *attrib.* in *Paul's Alley, Paul's Chain,* now London lanes, *Paul's Cross,* etc.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 65 Þis freke bifor þe den of poules Preched of penaunces. [1393 *Ibid.* C. xvi. 70 At seint paules by-for þe peuple what penaunce þei suffreden.] *a* 1460 *Gregory's Chron.* (Camden) 98 Powlys Crosse. The whiche was pronounsyd at Powlys Crosse. 1573 Baret *Alv.* To Rdr., The right Worshipfull M. Nowell, Deane of Pawles. 1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Familye of Loue* 29 b, Protesting the truth of HN. his bookes openly at Paules crosse. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 576 This oyly Rascall is knowne as well as Poules. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 58, I bought him in Paules. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 16 We may as well push against Powles as stirre 'em. 1613 Middleton *Triumphs of Truth* B ij, The Angell and Zeale..conduct him to Pauls-chaine. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1655) IV. 83 While you adorn your Churches there, we destroy them here: Among other, poor Pouls looks like a great Skeleton. .. Truly I think nor Turk or Tartar..would have us'd Pauls in that manner.

5. Phrases and Combinations with *Paul's*: **Paul's betony** (erron. *St. Paul's betony*), name for a species of *Veronica*, the Wood Speedwell (*V. officinalis*), described by Paulus Ægineta as a betony; improperly applied to *V. serpyllifolia*; **† Paul's foot**, a lineal foot, the standard of which was the foot of Algar carved on the base of a column of old St. Paul's, London (*Gent. Mag.* July 1852, 57); **† Paul's man** (see quot.); **Paul's pigeon** (see quot. *a* 1661); **† St. Paul's tide**, the season about the festival of the Conversion of St. Paul (Jan. 25); **† Paul's walk**, the nave of St. Paul's Cathedral as a resort of loungers, newsmongers, etc. in 16th and 17th c.; so **† Paul's-walker**, one who frequented St. Paul's as a lounger or gossip; **† Paul's-walking** *a.*; **† Paul's work**, (?) botched work, a 'mess'.

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 19 *Betonica Pauli aeginete* ..maye be called in englishe *Paules betony or wodde Peny ryal. 1551 — *Herbal* I. F iv b, Paulis betony is myche dyfferyng from Dioscorides betony, as Paulus witnesseth hys selfe. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 101 Betonica Pauli, or Pauls Betony, hereof the people have some conceit in reference to S. Paul, whereas indeed that name is derived from Paulus Ægineta, an ancient Physitian of Ægina. 1879 Prior *Plant-n.* (ed. 3) 178 Paul's Betony,..*Veronica serpyllifolia.* 1886 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*, Paul's Betony, *Veronica officinalis.* [1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 279 Paiement .. vii pees et demy en longur, et de le pee de Seint Poul.] 1442 *Rolls of Parliament* V. 44/1 The seide newe brigge so to be made with a draght lef contenyng the space of iiii fete called *Paules fete in brede. 1447 *Will of Sharyngton* (Somerset Ho.), Height of two poules fete. 1616 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* Dram. Pers., Cap. Bobadill, a *Paules-man. 1816 Gifford *B. Jonson's Wks.* I. 6 *note*, A Paul's man, i. e. a frequenter of the middle aisle of St. Paul's cathedral, the common resort of cast captains, sharpers, gulls, and gossipers. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, London* (1811) II. 65 One of St. Anthonies Pigs therein (so were the Scholars of that School commonly called, as those of St. Paul's, *Paul's Pigeons) [cf. Stow *Surv.* (1603) 751. 1701 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 3718/4 The Fairs held at the City of Bristol at St. James-Tide, and at St. *Pauls-Tide. 1628 Earle *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 73 *Pauls Walke is the Lands Epitome. 1658 Osborn *Jas. I* Wks. (1673) 477 Edward Wimark the *Pauls-walker. *Ibid.* Index 20 The *Pauls-walking News-mongers—report Northumberland too..intimate with P. Henry. 1608 Dekker *Satiromast.* Wks. 1873 I. 212 And when he had done, made *Poules worke of it. 1620 in *Court & T. Jas. I* (1848) II. 203 But I doubt, when all is done, it will prove, as they say Paul's work. 1673 *S'too him Bayes* 15 But I must dispatch, for I see He's making Paul's work on't already.

Paul, -e, paulle, obs. forms of Pall, Pawl.

Pauldron, another form of Pouldron, a piece of armour covering the shoulder, a shoulder-plate.

1594, 1834, etc. [see Pouldron].

Paulfrey, obs. form of Palfrey.

Paulian (pɔ̄·liăn), *sb.* and *a.* [f. L. *Paul-us* Paul: cf. *Christ-ian.*] **A.** *sb.*

1. *Ch. Hist.* One of a sect who rejected the personality of the Logos and the Holy Spirit, and denied the pre-existence of Christ as 'the eternal Son of God'; founded by Paul of Samosata in the 3rd century.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* (Rolls) II. 498 The sect of Paulianys, which helden that Crist was not bifore Marie, but took his bigynnyng of Marie. 1764 Maclaine tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* (1844) I. 83/2 Paul of Samosata .. left behind him a sect, that assumed the title of Paulians, or Paulianists. 1877 McClintock & Strong *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* VII. 835 One of the canons of Nice required the Paulians to be rebaptized.

2. A follower or disciple of St. Paul. *nonce-use.*

1609 Bible (Douay) *Deut.* xxv. *comm.*, They are called Christians, not Paulians, whom S. Paul converted.

B. *adj.* That is a follower of St. Paul. *nonce-use.*

1638 Featly *Strict. Lyndom.* I. 213 The Iesuit should have said, a Paulian heretique, for Clemanges and Wickliffe professe with Paul, Act 24. 14.

So **Pau·lianist, Pau·lianite** = A. 1.

1696 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* I. II. 6 The errors of the Ebionites, Paulianites, Sabellians and Arians. *Ibid.* 44 The Paulianists, who distinguish'd the Word from the Son of God, and the Paraclete from the Holy Spirit. 1764 [see Paulian A. 1]. 1831–3 E. Burton *Eccl. Hist.* xxviii. (1845) 591 His [Paul's] followers, who were known by the name of Paulianists, continued..till the beginning of the fifth century.

Paulician (pɔ̄li·ʃiăn), *sb.* and *a. Ch. Hist.* [ad. L. *Pauliciāni*, a. Gr. Παυλικιανοί, of obscure origin, thought by some to be from *Paulus* Paul.]

a. *sb.* A member of a sect which arose in Armenia in the 7th century, holding modified Manichæan opinions. **b.** *adj.* Of or belonging to this sect. Hence **Pauli·cianism,** the doctrine of the sect.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Paulicians,*..so called from their chieftain, one Paulus, an Armenian, in the seventh century. 1764 Maclaine tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* (1844) I. 211/2. 1840 Macaulay *Ranke* Ess. (1887) 575 The Paulician theology ..spread rapidly through Provence and Languedoc. 1883 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2407/1 The Bulgarians..finally united with the Eastern Church; and only a small body of Paulicians are now Catholics.

Paulie, pallie (pɔ̄·li, pɑ·li), *a.* (*sb.*) *Sc.* Also **pawlie, palie, paley.** [Origin not ascertained.] **a.** *adj.* Undersized, weakly, impotent: applied esp. to the smallest or poorest lambs of a flock, also to a poor weakly child. **b.** *sb.* An undersized lamb, one of the smallest lambs of a flock.

1818 Hogg *Brownie of B.* I. ix. 158 There was Geordie ..the flesher,..that took away the crocks and the paulies, and my brockit-lamb. 1822 W. J. Napier *Pract. Store-farming* 251 The gimmer-lambs throughout, bear a proportion to the 'second' lambs and palies as two to one. *a* 1835 Hogg *Tales* (1866) 360 As for your paulie toop lamb, what care I for it? 1886 C. Scott *Sheep Farming* 19 Deformed and crippled specimens in Scotland are termed 'pallie lambs'.

Paulin. [app. second element of Tarpaulin.] A trade name for waterproof coverings of the nature of tarpaulin, whether tarred, oiled, or painted.

[1847–78 Halliwell, *Pauling,* a covering for a cart or waggon. *Linc.*] 1882 *Englishman* 2 Dec. 4/5 These Paulins are prepared from the best English Tarpaulin Canvas. *Ibid.*, Tarred, Oiled and Painted Paulins.

Pauline (pɔ̄·ləin), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 -in. [ad. L. *Paulin-us* adj., f. *Paulus* Paul: see -ine 1.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of St. Paul, his writings, or his doctrines.

1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* II. xxiii. 307 Passages..thoroughly Pauline. 1860 Westcott *Introd. Study Gosp.* iv. (ed. 5) 243 For him [Marcion] the Pauline narrative was the truest picture of the life of Christ. 1876 C. M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 36 Selections..from the Pauline Epistles.

B. *sb.*

1. A member of certain religious orders so named.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. II. 76 In witnesse of whuche þing, wrong was þe furste, Pers þe pardoner, Paulynes doctor. 1393 *Ibid.* C. III. 110 Of paulynes queste. *c* 1483 *Chron. London* (1827) 43 In the same yere [1310] began the ordre of Paulyns, that is to say Crowched Freres. *a* 1550 *Image Ypocrisie* III. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 441 Some be Paulines, Some be Antonynes, Some be Bernardines, Some be Celestines.

2. A follower of St. Paul. *nonce-use.*

1740 J. Dupré *Conform. Anc. & Mod. Cerem.* 32 The Primitive Christians .. never called themselves Johnians, Paulins, nor Barnabites.

3. A scholar of St. Paul's School, London.

1867 *Athenæum* 30 Nov. 715/1 [Sir Philip] Francis was a London boy by education, and a Pauline..The Paulines were especially famous for caligraphy. 1897 Abbott & Campbell *Life Jowett* I. ii. 41 He returned to London, bringing with him the 'blue ribbon' of Oxford, an honour which at that time no Pauline had won.

Hence **Paulinian** (-i·niăn), *a.* = Pauline *a.*; *sb.* = Paulinist; **Pau·linism** (-iniz'm), the doctrine of St. Paul, Pauline theology; **Pau·linist,** an adherent of St. Paul or his doctrine; **Paulini·stic** *a.*, of or pertaining to a Paulinist or Paulinism; **Pau·linize** *v. intr.*, to follow the doctrine of St. Paul; *trans.*, to make Pauline, imbue with Paulinism (in quot., to represent as Pauline).

1874 *Supernat. Relig.* II. II. v. 5 The rapid growth .. of *Paulinian doctrine. 1883 Loos & Behringer tr. *J. Grob's Life Zwingli* xvi. 136, I preach..as Paul writes; why do you not rather call me a Paulinian? 1857 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) II. 234 The antithesis of Petrinism and *Paulinism. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* I. 92 Christians who wished to stand aloof alike from *Paulinists and Judaists. 1860 *Lit. Churchm.* 16 Nov. 427/1 Too much inclined to see..sharp distinctions between the Jewish-Christians and the heathen converts..,attributing a *Paulinistic tendency to the latter. 1898 W. M. Ramsay *Was Christ born at Bethlehem?* 51 Luke's view has .. a strong Paulinistic character. 1865 tr. *Strauss' New Life Jesus* I. 178 The account..given in Luke with its *Paulinizing sections. 1885 *Athenæum* 3 Oct. 429/1 St. Luke's Gospel..is Paulinized too much.

Paulism (pɔ̄·liz'm). *nonce-wd.* [f. Paul + -ism.] The doctrine of St. Paul; Paulinism.

1823 Bentham *Not Paul* 367 Whatever is in Paul, and is not..in any one of the four Gospels, is not Christianity, but Paulism.

Paulist (pɔ̄·list). [f. as prec. + -ist.]

1. (See quots.)

1678 J. Phillips tr. *Tavernier's Voy.* II. I. xiii. 77 The Jesuites at Goa, are known by the name of Paulists. 1757 J. H. Grose *Voy. E. Ind.* 79 The Jesuits, who are better known in India by the appellation of Paulists, from their head church and convent of St. Paul's in Goa.

2. A member of a Roman Catholic association, the Congregation of the Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle, founded at New York in 1858.

1883 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1778.

† Paulistine. *Obs.* = Paulist 1.

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 70 A College..belonging to the Jesuits here, more commonly called Paulistines. *Ibid.* 150 St. Paul's was the first Monastery of the Jesuits in Goa, from whence they receive the Name of Paulistins.

Paulite 1 (pɔ̄·ləit). *Ch. Hist.* [f. name of *Paul*, L. *Paul-us* + -ite 1 1.]

1. One of an order of monks, also called Hermits of St. Paul, founded in 1215, at Budapest. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of or belonging to this order.

1884 G. B. Malleson *Battle-Fields of Germ.* vii. 221 Priests and monks of all denominations, the Benedictines, the Jesuits, the Carmelites, the Paulites. 1888 H. C. Lea *Hist. Inquisition* I. 418 He..retired to a Paulite monastery.

2. *nonce-wd.* One who is 'of Paul': see 1 Cor. i. 12.

1839 Whately *Dangers Chr. Faith* III. iv. (1857) 74 The Sects of Paulites, and Apollonians and the rest, would have gradually diverged more and more in doctrine.

Pau·lite 2. *Min.* [ad. Ger. *Paulit*, name given by Werner, 1812, from St. Paul Island, Labrador: see -ite 1 2.] A synonym of Hypersthene.

1814 T. Allan *Min. Nomencl.* 24 Hyperstene, Labrador hornblende..Paulite. 1852 C. U. Shepard *Min.* (ed. 3) 199.

Paulle, obs. form of Pall.

‖ **Paullinia** (pɔ̄li·niă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus, 1737), from the name of C. F. Paullini, a German botanist.] A genus of tropical American and West African climbing shrubs (N.O. *Sapindaceæ*); a plant of this genus.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Paulinia.* 1833 Whittier *Toussaint l'Ouverture* 16 The lithe paullinia's verdant fold.

Paulmer, obs. form of Palmer.

Paulo-post-future (pɔ̄·lo,pōust,fiū·tiŭr), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *paulo post futurum,* the current rendering, from the time of Lascaris 1494, of the Greek name ὁ μετ' ὀλίγον μέλλων, the future after a little, in Sp. *el futuro de aquí a poco.* In 16th c. called also *mox futurum* 'immediate future'; and in 19th c. Grammars, 'third future', 'futurum exactum', 'futurum perfectum', 'future perfect'.]

1. A name of a tense of the passive voice of Greek verbs, the chief use of which was to state that an event will take place immediately.

[A good example of the Greek use is in Aristoph. *Plut.* 1027 Φράζε, καὶ περαίξεται, Speak and it shall be done at once, or as soon as said.]

1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. II. vi. 161 Some grammarians have alleged, that..we should also admit the dual number, the paulo-post future tense, the middle voice.. found in Greek.

2. *allusively.* A future which is a little after the present; a by-and-by; belonging to an immediate or proximate future.

[1822 Shelley *Lett.* Pr. Wks. 1880 IV. 260 My post..must be transformed by your delay into a *paulo post futurum.*] 1848 Lowell *Fable for Critics* 936 Here comes Dana, abstractedly loitering along, Involved in a paulo-post-future of song, Who'll be going to write what'll never be written Till the Muse .. gives him the mitten. 1887 Dowden *Life Shelley* I. vi. 246 Shelley's .. anticipated profits were in the paulo-post-future. 1901 *Scotsman* 9 Sept. 7/4 An accumulation like this of time-expired men has a paulo-post-future effect on the working of the short-service system.

Hence **Pau·lo-post-futu·ratively** *adv.*, as belonging to the near future. So **Pau·lo-po·st** *a.* [L. *paulo post* a little after], a little subsequent; also **Pau·lo-pa·st** *a.*, a little past, relating to something lately finished. (All *nonce-wds.*)

a 1843 Southey *Doctor* Interch. xx. (1848) 494 While I am treating of it paulo-post-futuratively, as of a possible case. 1849 Thoreau *Week Concord Riv.* Wed. 265 Our to-morrow's future should be at least paulo-post to theirs. 1876 C. M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* 289 Conversing with little knots of his paulopost congregation. 1892 Stevenson *Across Plains* 106 All that I say in this paper is in a paulo-past tense.

‖ **Paulownia** (pɔ̄lɒ·vniă, pɔ̄lōu·niă). *Bot.* [Named, 1835, after Anna Paulovna, daughter of the Tsar Paul I.] A genus of *Scrophulariaceæ,* comprising the single species *P. imperialis,* a Japanese ornamental tree with purplish trumpet-shaped flowers blossoming in early spring; cultivated in some parts of Europe and America.

1847 J. Mitford *Lett. & Rem.* (1891) 206, I prefer them [myrtles] to Victoria Reginas or Pauloneas, or other things with hard names and gigantic leaves. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 730/1 This golden Catalpa I purpose cutting down every year.., as is done with the paulownia.

Paulsgrave, obs. form of Palsgrave.

Pault, Paulter, etc.: see Palt, Palter, etc.

Paum(e, Paumer(e, obs. ff. Palm, Palmer.

Pament, obs. form of Pavement.

Paun, variant form of Pagne, a loin-cloth.

1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 223 The native dress for men and women alike is the cloth or paun.

Paun, var. Pan *sb.*5, obs. f. Pawn *sb.* and *v.*

Paunage, obs. form of Pannage.

† Paunce. *Obs.* Also 4 **pauns,** 6 **pans, pawnce.** [var. of *panche,* Paunch *sb.*1: cf. Pauncer; also, obs. F. *pance* 'the paunch..; also the fashion of a great bellied doublet, or the great bellie of a doublet' (Cotgr.).]

1. = Pauncer 1.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10028 Breche of maille, wyþ paunz non liche. [1369 *Test. Karleol.* (1893) 92 Item lego..Johanni fratri meo unum par de paunce et de braces et j jac.] 1384–5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 594 In j pauncs, *vs.* 1411 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 19 An holle brest-plate, a paunce of stele. 1495 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 226 Item, iij quarteris of satyne to lyne his pans. 1541 *Ibid.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *317 Twa Pansis of mailje.

2. = Pauncer 2.

a 1500 *Medulla* in *Cath. Angl.* 42 *note, Renale,* a breke gyrdyl or a paunce.

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3. *Comb.*, as *paunce-cloth.*

1552 in *Surrey Ch. Goods* 16 Item a pawnce cloth of blewe.

Paunce, obs. form of PANSY.

† Pau·ncer, pau·ncher. *Obs.* In 5 pancere, panchere, pawnchere, (pawun-), pauntcher, pa(w)ncherde. [a. OF. *panciere, panchiere* fem. (also *pancier* masc.) = It. *panziera, panciera*, med.L. *pancerea, -eria*; thence also MHG. *panzier* (Ger. *panzer*), MLG. *pantzer, panscher, panser*, MDu. *pantsier*, Du. *pantser*; f. OF. *pance, panche*, now *panse*, It. *pancia* PAUNCH *sb.*1]

1. Part of the armour of the 14th and 15th centuries, which covered the lower part of the body.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4960 Nymes of 3our nethirgloue & nakens 3oure leggis, Pesan, pancere, & platis, all to 3oure preue clathis. 14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 629/17 Panchere, *epifemur.*

2. A belt or girdle for the breeches, a breech-belt.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 387/2 Pawnchere,..*lumbare, renale.* *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 8/38 Upon the keuerchief Chertes, briches, With the pauntcher. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 272/1 A Pawncherde (*A.* Pancherde), *renale*, etc.; *vbi* a brekebelt.

Paunch (pɔ̄nʧ, pānʧ), *sb.*1 Forms: 4–6 panche, paunche, 4–8 panch, (5 pawnche, pownche), 6– paunch. Also *Sc.* and *north. dial.* 6 penche, painche, 8–9 pench, 9 pensch, painch. [ME. a. ONF. *panche* = OF. *pance*, now *panse* = Pr. *pansa*, Cat. *panxa*, Sp. *panza*, Pg. *pança*, It. *pancia*:—Com. Rom. type **pantica*, f. L. *pantex, pantic-em* paunch, bowels.]

1. The belly, abdomen; the stomach, as the receptacle of food (= BELLY *sb.* 5).

Now, as said of the human subject, usually dyslogistic, and implying prominence, gluttony, etc.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 398 Our lordis of france, that ay With gud morsellis farsis thair panch. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 87 He shal haue a penaunce in his paunche. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iij b, All thyng with in the wombe saue onli the gall The paunche also. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 26 So troubeled wyth Lordelye lyuynge..pamperynge of theyr panches. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* Pref. 124 Packand thair penche lyk Epicurians. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* Introd., The lowest belly, commonly called Abdomen or the Paunch. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 68 He..had a most portly paunch. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxxix. 11 A frugal Umbrian body, Tuscan huge of paunch. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xxii. 196 Spider's foot and paunch of toad.

fig. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 84 Deadlye Charybdis..In to gut vpsouping three tymes thee flash water angrye, From paunch alsoe spuing toe the sky the plash hastlye receaued. 1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 163 Throughout the whole pawnch of his booke, hee is as infinite in commending her. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 17 Straight chops a wave, and in his sliftred panch Downe fals our ship.

2. The first and largest stomach of a ruminant; the rumen.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 955 A rammes paunche. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 94 In place of potis and sik seithing vesselis, the painches of ane ox or ane kow thay vset. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. (1716) 360 As in Beasts, the Panch, the Read, and the Feck. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 11/1 The..food..is received into the first stomach..which is termed the..paunch.

b. *pl.* Entrails, viscera. (Now *Sc.* and *north.*)

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 172 b, The kyng in huntyng tyme hath slain iii. C. dere, and the garbage and paunches bee cast round about in euery quarter of the Parke. 1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons, Spring* 3 Himself wi' penches staw'd, he [an eagle] dights his neb.

c. esp. as used for food; tripe.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 7 Trype de Motoun.—Take þe pownche of a chepe. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxii. 25 Panches, pudingis of Jok and Jame. 1665 LD. FOUNTAINHALL *Jrnl.* (1900) 79 We have eaten panches heir. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 91 Well scraped paunches. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Painches*, tripe. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* lxiii, I would sooner feed my poodle on paunch and liver.

3. *Comb.*: † **paunch-bellied** *a.*, big-bellied, pot-bellied; † **paunch-clout**, the membrane enveloping the bowels, the omentum; † **paunch-gut** *sb.*, a big belly, a pot-belly; *a.* = *paunch-bellied* (also † **paunch-gutted** *a.*); **paunch-kettle**, the paunch of an animal used like a kettle to boil flesh in; † **paunch-porer** (tr. L. *extispex*), an augur who divined by inspecting the entrails of animals; so † **paunch-poring**; † **paunch-pot**, ? a pot of a bulging shape; **paunch-swollen** *a.*, having a swollen paunch; **paunch-wrapt** *a.*, wrapped in the paunch (in quot., *in utero*).

c 1672 *Roxb. Ball.* (1888) VI. 500 A *paunch-belly'd Hostiss. 1733 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 179 She [female beaver] was very thick, paunch-bellied. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 387/1 *Pawncheclowt, or trype. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 599/2 *Omentum, anᵉᵉ* a pauncheclout. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 17 O swinish *paunch-gut God (say they). 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* II. III. xi. (1749) 247 All that paunch-gut and little carcase of thine. 1726 ARBUTHNOT *Diss. Dumpling* (ed. 5) 6 These *Paunch-gutted Fellows. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 268 The Asiatic *paunch-kettles. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 599. 183 Their *Extispicium*, or *panch-poring, where the extispex, or *panch-porer, did it by viewing the entrails of the sacrifices. 1600 *Will of Sir R. Bedingfield* (Somerset Ho.), [The] parcell guilt *paunche pot given at her Christening. 1638–48 G. DANIEL *Eclog* iii. 156 Till *panch-swolne Bromius sleeps. *a* 1592 MARLOWE *Ovid's Eleg.* II. xiv, She that her *paunch-wrapt child hath slain.

Hence **Pau·nchful,** bellyful.

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 507 Four times can an active fellow Eat his paunchful in a day.

Paunch, panch (pɔ̄nʧ, pānʧ), *sb.*2 *Naut.* Also 8 pantch. [app. the same word as prec., and PAUNCE *sb.*; in sense prob. derived from the latter.]

a. A thick strong mat, made of interlaced spun yarn or strands of rope, employed in various places on a ship to prevent chafing. b. A wooden covering or shield on the fore side of a mast (*rubbing paunch*), to preserve it from chafing when the masts or spars are lowered or raised.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 15 Paunches, and such like. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* v. 25 That which we call a Panch, are broad clouts, wouen of Thrums and Sinnet together, to saue things from galling about the maine and fore yards at the ties, and also from the masts [etc.]. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 13 The front-fish, or paunch, is a long plank of fir, hollowed to the convexity of the mast, and fastened on the foreside of the mast over the iron hoops. 1848 G. BIDDLECOMBE *Art Rigging* 23 *Panch*, a covering of wood, or thick texture made of plaited ropeyarn, larger than a mat, to preserve the masts, &c., from chafing. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 9 *Rubbing paunch*, a batten up and down the forepart of a lower mast, to keep the lower yards clear of the hoops when going up or down.

c. *Comb.*, as *paunch-mat, paunch-piece* (= b).

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 16 Bowsprit, paunch piece, or gammoning fish. *Ibid.* 31 Describe a paunch mat and its use. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Paunch-mat*, a thick and strong mat formed by interweaving sinnet or strands of rope as close as possible; it is fastened on the outside of the yards or rigging, to prevent their chafing.

Paunch (pɔ̄nʧ, pānʧ), *v.*1 Also 6–7 panch(e, Now *rare* or *dial.* [app. f. PAUNCH *sb.*1 Palsgr. translates the English verb by a F. *pancer* which is not otherwise known; but Florio has It. *panciare* 'to paunch or vnbowell'.]

1. *trans.* To stab or wound in the paunch; also *loosely*, to stab.

1530 PALSGR. 652/1, I panche a man or a beest, I perysshe his guttes with a weapen, *je pance.* *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 50 b, Other had .. their bellies paunched. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 98 Batter his skull, or paunch him with a stake. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* v. (1706) 91 One Pass had paunch'd the huge hydropick Knight. 1819 KEATS *K. Stephen* I. ii. 42 He flung The heft away..It paunch'd the Earl of Chester's horse. 1848 [see PAUNCHING below].

2. To cut open the paunch of (an animal) and take out the viscera; to disembowel, eviscerate.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 22/35 To Panche, *euiscerare.* 1598 FLORIO, *Viscerare*, to panche, or pull out the bowels. 1677 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* 80 Then he is to pounch [*ed.* 1721 paunch] him, rewarding the Hounds therewith. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 135 When you have paunched and cased your hare. 1884 R. JEFFERIES *Red Deer* v. 99 When a stag is killed and paunched.

† 3. To stuff the stomach with food; to fill the belly, to glut. (Also *intr.* for *refl.*) *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* II. 344 b, Now ye see hym ful paunched, as lyons are...And in deede the lyons are more gentle when their bealyes are well filled. 1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* II. ii. 62 Rather..pale with learned cares, Than paunched with thy choyce of changed fares. 1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* I. 139 If you did but see him .. in what sort he vseth to glut and panch himselfe. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. ii. (1718) 10 Now glutt'ny paunches.

4. To swallow hastily or greedily. *rare.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 279 The Fisherman .. pauncht him vp at a mouthfull. 1892 *San Francisco Examiner* 28 Aug., Paunching blobs and dollops of fat.

Hence **Pau·nching** *vbl. sb.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Desolladura*, paunching, *Euisceratio.* 1848 CHAMBERS *Inform. for People* I. 599/1 When ..the [cow's] stomach [is] so much distended with the air, that there is danger of immediate suffocation or bursting—in these instances the puncture of the maw must be instantly performed, which is called paunching. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Mar. 2/1 The least pleasant part of the luncheon hour is the paunching of the birds .. which is often a disgusting evidence of the slaughter.

† **Paunch,** *v.*2 *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *pancher*, obs. form (16–17th c. in Littré and Cotgr.) of *pencher* to incline.] *intr.* To incline, lean, have a *penchant*, physically or mentally.

1577 *F. de L'isle's Leg.* G iv, They determined a while to let her paunch some times one way, and some times another, curiously watching to what ende her behauiours would come. 1595 HUBBOCKE *Apol. Infants Unbapt.* 14 The ground and foundation is weeake: their building also vpon it, paunceth.

Paunched (pɔ̄nʧt, pānʧt), *a.* [f. PAUNCH *sb.* + -ED 2.] Having a large paunch; big-bellied, paunchy. Also in *comb.*, as *full-paunched.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, lix, These .. full-paunch't Boetians, Contemne all Bodies bred in purer Ayre, As Atticke leanness. 1805 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* IX. 251 The band of paunch'd Helluos.

Pauncher, variant of PAUNCER *Obs.*

Paunchway, variant of PANCHWAY.

Paunchy (pɔ̄·nʧi, pā·nʧi), *a.* [f. PAUNCH *sb.* + -Y.] Having a large paunch; big-bellied.

1598 FLORIO, *Ventroso*, panchie, that hath a great belly. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 99 The mayors and sheriffs, in paunchy order,..will go down. 1861 *Jrnl. Roy. Agric. Soc.* XXII. I. 141 Calves which are in the habit of drinking too fast are..detected by a glance at their 'paunchy' condition.

Hence **Pau·nchiness.**

1879 *Scribner's Mag.* Dec. 178 All had grown..rivals in pious paunchiness.

Paund, obs. f. PAWN *sb.*2; obs. pa. pple. PAWN *v.*

Paune, obs. form of PAWN.

† **Pauned,** obs. form of PANED.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 69 Long and large garmentes of Blewe satten pauned with Sipres.

Paunflet, obs. f. PAMPHLET.

Paunse, -sie, Paunt, obs. ff. PANSY, PANT.

Pauoise, -oyse, obs. forms of PAVIS.

Pauper (pɔ̄·pəɹ), *sb.* [a. L. *pauper* poor: its English use originated in the legal phrase *in formâ pauperis*, in the form or character of a poor man or woman: see sense 1.]

1. A poor person.

a. In *Law*: One allowed, on account of poverty, to sue or defend in a court of law without paying costs (*in formâ pauperis*: see ‖ IN 4): cf. also DISPAUPER.

[1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 12 (*heading*) An Acte to admytt such persons as are poore to sue in formâ pauperis.] 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 73 My Lord Keeper pronounced this order, that the plaintiff should continue pauper. 1641 *Spiritual Courts Epit.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 420 *Busy-body.* Many of them were *in formâ pauperis. *Scrape-all.*..I had rather the judge would have given sentence against my client, than bestowed a *pauper* on me. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 252 No Court allows..two single Paupers, T'encounter Hand to Hand at Bars, and trounce Each other Gratis in a Suit at once. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxiv. 400 Paupers, that is, such as will swear themselves not worth five pounds, are by statute 11 Henry VII. c. 12. to have original writs and subpœnas gratis, and counsel and attorney assigned them without fee. *Ibid.*, It seems however agreed, that a pauper may recover costs, though he pays none; for the counsel and clerks are bound to give their labour to him, but not to his antagonist.

b. In general sense: A person destitute of property or means of livelihood; one who has no means, or who is dependent on the charity of others; a beggar. (Now associated with c.)

[1493 H. PARKER (*title*) Diues and Pauper.] 1516 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 396 No lazer nor infecte paupers or poore shall come..within the town. 1812 CRABBE *Tales in Verse* xvii. *Resentment* 274 And he, a wand'ring pauper, wanting bread. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* iv, He classes me with the paupers and mendicants from Scotland, who disgrace his court in the eyes of the proud English—that is all. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Barbara* xlvi. 315 You would have found me a disgraced man,..a pauper without a chance of fortune. 1893 in *Daily Paper* (Stead) 4 Oct. 11 We [the British Aristocracy] are, many of us little better than splendid paupers. 1894 W. T. STEAD (*title*) The Splendid Paupers: a Tale of the coming Plutocracy.

c. *spec.* A person in receipt of poor-law relief.

1775 T. MENDHAM (*title*) A Dialogue, in two Conversations, between a Gentleman, a Pauper, and his Friend; intended as an Answer to a Pamphlet published by the Rev. Mr. Potter, entitled, Observations on the Poor Laws. 1788 W. MASON (*title*) Animadversions on the present Government of the York Lunatic Asylum; in which the case of Parish Paupers is distinctly considered. 1800 SOUTHEY *Eng. Ecl., Wedding* 110 A parish shell at last, and the little bell Toll'd hastily for a pauper's funeral! 1841 T. NOEL *Rymes & Roundelayes, Pauper's Drive*, Rattle his bones over the stones; He's only a Pauper, whom nobody owns! 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability*, The pauper lives better than the free labourer; the thief better than the pauper.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* (in apposition) or as *adj.* That is a pauper; destitute.

1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 185 To have pauper patients committed to him. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I. i. 10 Our pauper-labourers have taken his work from him. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 11 The favourers of emigration ought to begin by educating pauper children for that purpose. 1869 LD. LYTTON *Orval* 34 A pauper prince Paid from the plunder of a pauper people.

b. *attrib.* Of, belonging or relating to, or intended for a pauper or paupers, as *pauper-asylum, -coffin, -grave, -list, -palace, -rate, -system*; also in objective and instrumental comb., as *pauper-breeding, -making, pauper-fed* adjs.

1883 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 305 Here has been the pauper-making work! 1834 HT. MARTINEAU in *Tait's Mag.* I. 209/1 The result of introducing a legal pauper-system into Ireland. 1837 — *Soc. Amer.* III. 190, I was grieved to see the magnificent pauper asylum near Philadelphia, made to accommodate luxuriously 1200 persons. 1845 J. E. CARPENTER *Poems & Lyrics* 97 Poor-law minions, pauper-fed. 1854 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gen. Bounce* xix, Her child is in that pauper-coffin which she is following to the grave.

Hence **Pau·per** *v. trans.* = PAUPERIZE; **Pau·perage** = *pauperdom*; **Pau·perate** *v. trans.* = PAUPERIZE; **Pau·perdom,** (*a*) the condition of a pauper, destitution; (*b*) the realm of paupers, paupers collectively; **Pau·peress,** a female pauper.

1879 TENNYSON *Falcon* I. i, Why then, my lord, we are *pauper'd out and out. *a* 1847 in Medwin *Shelley* I. 301 Those who had just risen above *pauperage. 1850 LD. OSBORNE *Gleanings* 76 This seething mass of female pauperage. 1866 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 404 We would not rob you [England] of a single one of your valuable institutions—state-church, peerage, and pauperage. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* XIV. ii. 306 It has *pauperated many a lawful heir. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 491 Its duties towards *pauperdom and those on the verge of pauperdom. 1882 *Leisure Hour* July 424/2 The rules under which their pauperdom places them. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* iii, The wardswoman; an elderly, able-bodied *pauperess.

Pauperism (pɔ̄·pəriz'm). [f. PAUPER *sb.* + -ISM. Hence mod.F. *paupérisme* (Dict. Acad. 1878), mod.Ger. *pauperismus.*] The condition of

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paupers; the existence of a pauper class; poverty, with dependence on public relief, as an established condition or fact among a people. Hence *concr.* the pauper class, paupers collectively.

1815 W. Clarkson (*title*) An Inquiry into the Cause of the Increase of Pauperism and Poor's Rates. 1818 in Todd. 1825 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* 273 Be astonished, if you can, at the pauperism and the crimes that disgrace this once happy and moral England. 1827 Whately *Logic* (1837) 229 An increase of pauperism, i.e. of the habit of depending on parish-pay. 1857 Toulmin Smith *Parish* 145 Thenceforth 'pauperism' became a caste in England. 1876 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* II. viii. 232 Pauperism is still one of the most formidable social and economic difficulties.

Pauperization (pɔ̄:pərəizēi·ʃən). [f. next + -ation.] The action of pauperizing or condition of being pauperized.

1847 in Webster. 1849 Bright *Sp., Ireland* 2 Apr. (1876) 174 Demoralisation and pauperisation will go on in an extending circle. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* x. § 4. 805 The pauperization of families who relied on them for support.

Pauperize (pɔ̄·pərəiz), *v.* [f. Pauper + -ize.] *trans.* To make a pauper of; to reduce to the condition of a pauper, or to poverty or destitution; *esp.* to make dependent on public relief.

1834 Ht. Martineau *Moral* II. 47 The indigent who have been pauperized by the undue depression of wages. 1867 Smiles *Huguenots Eng.* vi. (1880) 99 Though they were poor, they were not pauperised, but thrifty and self-helping. 1902 A. M. Fairbairn *Philos. Chr. Relig.* I. iv. 141 There is nothing so fatal to the manhood of a people as the charity that pauperizes.

Hence **Pau·perized**, **Pau·perizing** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Pau·perizer**, one who pauperizes.

1834 Ht. Martineau *Moral* II. 75 The dreary haunts of our pauperized classes. 1844 Tupper *Heart* i. 9 When did heart ever gain money?—bah! heart indeed—pauperizing bit of muscle! 1883 V. Stuart *Egypt* 60 Arabi drove out these pauperizers of the people. 1886 in J. F. Maurice *Lett. Donegal* 4 Pauperising charity..produces the ordinary fruits which all the best friends of the poor have..preached that it does...The people become regular acting beggars.

† **Pau·perous**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Pauper + -ous.] Relating to or connected with the poor.

1621 S. Ward *Happ. of Practice* (1627) 47 Haue a stocke imployed in Gods Bankes, to pauperous and pious vses.

Paupire, obs. form of Paper.

Paurometabolous (pɔ̄·rɔmĭtæ·bŏləs), *a. Entom.* [f. Gr. παῦρο-ς little, small + Metabolous.] Having, or of the nature of, slight or imperfect metamorphosis, as in orthopterous insects.

1895 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* V. 199 The changes of form [in the *Orthoptera*] are much less abrupt and conspicuous than they are in most other Insects. The metamorphosis is therefore called Paurometabolous.

Pauropod (pɔ̄·rŏpɒd). *Zool.* [Anglicized sing. of mod.L. *Pauropoda*, f. Gr. παῦρο-ς little, small + -ποδος footed, f. πούς, ποδ- foot.] A myriapod of the order *Pauropoda*, resembling centipedes, but of very minute size.

1897 *Amer. Nat.* XXXI. 71 It may be added that the pauropods can climb, though scarcely as well as *Polyxenus*.

† **Pau·sably**, *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. **pausable* (f. Pause *v.* + -able in a vague use) + -ly 2.] In the way of pausing or dwelling upon something; deliberately, without haste; pausefully.

a 1632 G. Herbert *Country Parson* vi. (1830) 13 Answers [in church]..are to be done not in a hudling or slubbering fashion,..but gently and pausably, thinking what they say.

Pausal (pɔ̄·zăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *pausa* Pause *sb.* + -al: cf. *causal*.] Of or pertaining to a pause or the pause in a sentence; in *Heb. Gram.* applied to the form which a word receives in the pause, in which, in certain cases, a vowel is changed (usually lengthened), or a weakened vowel reappears in full.

1877 C. T. Ball *Merch. Taylors' Heb. Gram.* 76 In the pausal forms an original vowel, shortened to *sh'wa* out of pause, is preserved. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 928/1 יָדִין, probably the Pausal of יָדִין.

† **Pausa·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *pausātiōn-em* (St. Jerome, in sense 'death'), n. of action from *pausāre* to Pause.] The action of pausing; a pause, intermission.

14.. Lydg. *Ball. commend. Our Lady* 61 To wery wandred tent and pavilioun, The feynte to fresshe, and the pausacioun. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 603 Haue do faste and mak no pausacyon. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* v. 463 Ther make a pawsacion.

Pause (pɔ̄z), *sb.* Also 5–7 **pawse**, 6 **paws**. [a. F. *pause* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *pausa* halt, stop, f. Gr. παῦσις, f. παύ-ειν to cease, stop; in the musical sense, immed. ad. It. *pausa*.]

1. An act of stopping or ceasing for a short time in a course of action, esp. in speaking; a short interval of inaction or silence; an intermission; sometimes *spec.* an intermission arising from doubt or uncertainty, a hesitation.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 387/2 Pawse, of stynty(n)ge, or a-bydy(n)ge, *pausacio, pausa*. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. xi. 57 Eftir the first paws, and that cours neir gane,..The goblettis greit with mychty wynis..Thai fillit. 1528 Gardiner in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. 1. 96 At this point, His holiness making a pause, I..said [etc.]. 1595 Shaks. *John* IV. ii. 231 Had'st thou but shooke thy head, or made a pause When I spake darkely. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* IV. 627 A Pause in Grief; an interval from Woe. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 94 P 5 It cures or supplies all Pauses and Hesitations in Speech. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* Prol. 238 Like linnets in the pauses of the wind. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* xxiv, There was a pause before the preacher spoke again.

b. (Without article.) Intermission, delay, waiting, hesitation, suspense.

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 277 Sad pause and deep regard beseem the sage. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 37 Iniurie of chance Puts backe leaue-taking, iustles roughly by All time of pause. 1683–4 Wood *Life* 14 Feb. (O.H.S.) III. 89 He told me after a great deal of paus and shifting, that [etc.]. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Aug. 2/1 Here speech is the one thing needful—pause the one thing damned.

c. Phr. *To give pause to, to put to a pause*: to cause to stop or hesitate; to check the progress or course of; to 'pull up'. *In* or *at pause* (+ *under a pause*): pausing, not proceeding, temporarily inactive or motionless; hesitating, in suspense.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. i. 68 For in that sleepe of death, what dreames may come,..Must giue vs pawse. *Ibid.* iii. 42, I stand in pause where I shall first begin. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 8 P 7 The Air was hushed, the Multitude attentive, and all Nature in a Pause. 1715 Jane Barker *Exilius* II. 84, I was under a little Pause, not knowing readily what to reply. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. xii, These considerations..put me to a pause. 1792 S. Rogers *Pleas. Mem.* I. 102 When the slow dial gave a pause to care. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* x. 271 One of those profound reflections that give one pause in studying these fine pictures of human nature. 1866 Ruskin *Crown Wild Olive* (1873) 154 You stand there at pause, and silent.

2. *spec.* One of the intermissions, stops, or breaks made, according to the sense, in speaking or reading; in *Prosody*, such a break occurring according to rule at a particular point in a verse, a cæsura; also, a break of definite length in a verse, occupying the time of a syllable or number of syllables. Also *transf.* in a piece of music.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 387/2 Pawse, yn redynge of bokys, *periodus*. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. v. (Arb.) 87–8 Three maner of pauses...The shortest pause or intermission they called *comma*...The second they called *colon*...The third they called *periodus*, for a complement or full pause. *Ibid.* 88 In a verse of seauen [sillables the Cesure ought to fall] either vpon the fourth or none at all, the meeter very ill brooking any pause. *a* 1704 Locke (J.), Those partitions and pauses which men, educated in the schools, observe. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 90 P 2 The variety..of the pauses with which he has diversified his numbers. 1795 Mason *Ch. Mus.* i. 16 Where Rhythm, Pause, and Accent are peculiarly attended to by the Composer. 1819 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* II. i. 143 As you speak, your words Fill, pause by pause, my own forgotten sleep With shapes. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. IV. i. 364 Pauses or rests, in speaking and reading, are a total cessation of the voice during a perceptible..space of time.

3. *Mus.* †**a.** A character denoting an interval of silence; a rest. *Obs.*

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 9 *Phi.* What strokes be these? *Ma.* These be called rests or pauses. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* I. viii. 26 Pauses or Rests are silent Characters, or an artificial omission of the Voyce or Sound, proportioned to a certain Measure of Time.

b. The character 𝄐 or 𝄻 placed over or under a note or rest to indicate that its duration is to be lengthened indefinitely. (Also placed over a double bar at the conclusion of a piece, and rarely over a single bar in the course of it to indicate a short but indefinite interval of silence.)

1806 Callcott *Mus. Gram.* vi. 73 The Pause is placed over a Note to signify that the regular time of the Movement is to be delayed. 1880 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 676/1 Pauses at the end of a movement, over a rest, or even over a silent bar, are intended to give a short breathing-space before going on to the next movement.

4. *Heb. Gram.* In the expressions *in pause* (orig. in sense 2), *into pause*: the form that a word or vowel takes before one of the chief stops: cf. Pausal.

1874 A. B. Davidson *Introd. Heb. Gram.* (1880) 27 In general only the two greatest Prose accents (viz. *Sillug*, marking the end, and '*Athnak*, marking the middle of the verse)..throw vowels into pause. 1877 [see Pausal].

5. *Comb.*

1880 Masson *Life Milton* VI. 517 The pointing is a mere empirical compromise, for the reader's convenience, between pause-marking and clause-marking.

Pause (pɔ̄z), *v.*¹ Also 6–7 **pawse**. [f. Pause *sb.*, or ad. L. *pausāre* to halt, cease, or F. *pauser* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), both derived from the sb. L. *pausāre*, as a living word, became in It. *posare*, F. *poser*, whence Pose, q.v.]

1. *intr.* To make a pause; to cease or intermit action (esp. movement or speech) for a short interval; to stop (temporarily), to wait; to stop for the purpose of deliberation, or on account of doubt or uncertainty; to hesitate, hold back.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 158 b, In the psalmody..Begin al at ones, & ende all at ones, pause all togyder. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 289 b, After he had paused and taken deliberation. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 335 Why doth the Iew pause? take thy forfeiture. 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. ii. 36 If any, speake..I pause for a Reply. *c* 1655 Milton *Sonn. to Cyriack Skinner*, Let Euclid rest and Archimedes pause. 1667 — *P. L.* v. 64 This said he paus'd not, but with ventrous Arme He pluckt, he tasted. 1782 Cowper *Expostulation* 605 If Business..Can pause one hour to read a serious rhyme. 1815 Shelley *Alastor* 347 The little boat..Now pausing on the edge of the riven wave. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* III. 140 Decide not ere you pause. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xviii. 124 We paused upon the summit to look upon the scene.

† **b.** *refl.* in same sense. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

[Cf. F. *il se pausoit* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 9 Wee..pawse vs, till these Rebels..Come vnderneath the yoake of Gouernment.

2. To stop for a time over some particular word or thing; to dwell, rest, linger *upon*.

1530 Palsgr. Introd. 21 There is no worde of one syllable ..that they use to pause upon. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, V. v. 15 Other Offenders we will pause vpon. 1646 Crashaw *Delights of Muses* 88 Trips From this to that, then..pauses there. 1863 Mrs. Oliphant *Salem Ch.* xvii. 304 The eyes..paused at him for a moment. *Mod.* He paused upon the word. The singer paused upon the closing note.

† **b.** To stay, remain, or continue temporarily in some place or state; to stop; to rest. *Obs.*

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 881 There they commoned and paused that night. 1571 Campion *Hist. Irel.* xv. (1633) 52 While the Princes and Potentates pawsed in this good mood.

Pause (pɔ̄z), *v.*² *dial.* [Derivation uncertain; connexion with F. *pousser* has been suggested, but neither the vowel nor sound of the *s* agrees.] *trans.* To kick, repulse with a kick.

1673 O. Heywood (of Bolton, Lancash.) *Diaries*, etc. (1883) III. 204 He..paused her with his feet. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pause*, to kick with the foot. [In Eng. Dial. Dict. from Yorksh. and Notts.]

Pauseful (pɔ̄·zfûl), *a. rare.* [f. Pause *sb.* + -ful.] Full of or abounding in pauses.

1877 Furnivall *Introd. Leopold Shaks.* p. xcviii, Professor Spalding contrasts the broken and pauseful versification of Shakspere with Fletcher's smoother end-stopt and double-ending lines. 1892 *Gd. Words* Oct. 658/2 Pauseful harmonies.

Hence **Pau·sefully** *adv.* (in quot., so as to cause a pause).

1866 M. Arnold *Thyrsis* xiv, I feel her finger light Laid pausefully upon life's headlong train.

Pauseless (pɔ̄·zlĕs), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -less.] Having no pause, uninterrupted, ceaseless.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 684 Richard's course had been busy, hurrying, pauseless. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Feb. 2/1 The dusky giants..sweltering naked or half naked at their pauseless task.

Hence **Pau·selessly** *adv.*, without stopping.

1839 Bailey *Festus* xi. (1852) 142 This heart let cease from prayer, these lips from praise, Save that which life shall offer pauselessly. 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq.* ii. 24 A broad cool wind streamed pauselessly down the valley.

† **Pau·sement.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Pause *v.*¹ + -ment.] The act of pausing; pause. *To take pausement*, to pause.

1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 58 Go too, take pausment, be aduisde.

Pauser (pɔ̄·zəɹ). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -er 1.] One who pauses.

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* II. iii. 117 Th' expedition of my violent Loue Out-run the pawser, Reason.

‖ **Pausime·nia.** *Physiol.* [mod.L. f. Gr. παῦσι-ς cessation + μήν month: cf. Catamenia.] Cessation of menstruation; menopause.

1857 in Dunglison *Med. Dict.* 687

Pausing (pɔ̄·zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Pause *v.*¹ + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Pause; stopping, intermission, hesitation.

1530 Palsgr. 252/2 Pausyng, *interpos.* 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 80 After long pausing thus she sayd elflyke. 1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 214 Such pausings are well reproved by Palladio. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xxi. 118 Thy tearful pausings shall not be helped out by me. *attrib.* 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* III. 796 Thrice they sound, with pausing space.

Pau·sing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That pauses: see the verb.

1719 Tickell *On Death Addison* 16 The slow solemn knell ..The pealing organ, and the pausing choir. 1844 Browning *Boy & Angel*, With that weak voice of our disdain, Take up creation's pausing strain. 1885 Ruskin *Præterita* I. iii. 97 Lawn and lake enough .. I had, in the North Inch of Perth, and pools of pausing Tay.

Hence **Pau·singly** *adv.*, with pausing.

1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 168 With demure Confidence, This pausingly ensu'de.

Pauste, -ti, -ty, var. Poustie *Obs.*, power.

Paut (pɔ̄t), *v.*¹ *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Origin obscure.] *intr.* Of a horse: To paw the ground, stamp with the foot. Also said of a person.

1697 Cleland *Poems* 66 [He] did not cease to cave and paut, While clyres' back was prickt and gald. ? *a* 1800 *Lord John* ix. in Child *Ballads* I. 397 O whare was ye, my gude grey steed..That ye didna waken your master? I pautit wi' my foot, master, Garrd a' my bridles ring. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Paut*, to paw...'To paut off' t' happin', to kick off the bed clothes. [In *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Scotl. to Lincolnsh.; also in various more or less allied senses.]

† **Paut,** *v.*² *Obs. rare*⁻¹. App. a var. of Palt *v.*, to pelt.

1611 Cotgr., *Espautrer*, to paut, pelt, thrash [etc.].

Paut, variant of Pat *sb.*

† **Pautener,** *sb.*¹ (*a.*) *Obs.* Also 4 -ere, *Sc.* **paytener**, -tynere, 5 **pawtener, pautonere**. [a. AF. *pautener* = OF. *paltonier* (so in Gower), earlier *paltunier* (12th c., Godef.), 'a lewd, stubborne, or saucie knaue' (Cotgr.); in med.L. *paltōnārius*, in It. *paltoniere* 'a paltrie, cheating, loitring companion, also a carier or drouer' (Florio); deriv. of It. *paltone* 'varlet, knaue, rascall' (Florio),

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Pr. *paltom* (Diez). Referred by Diez to a L. type **palito*, *-ōnem* vagabond, vagrant, f. *pālitārī* (Plautus), iterative of *pālārī* to wander up and down. A possible source has also been sought in LG. *palt* bit, piece, e. g. of bread, whence 'beggar', *Sc.* 'gie's-a-piece'.] A vagabond, rascal.

In numerous places modern editors have misread and misprinted *pantener*. This is here corrected.

13.. *Cursor M.* 5143 (Cott.) Þou lighes now, eber pautener! *Ibid.* 16075 Vp þar stert tua pauteners. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 859 Þou ne askapest noȝt ous, pautener, bot her riȝt þou schalt dye. 1426 Audelay *Poems* 16 Apon his parté pautener ys apayd. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 268 A full fell pawtener is he that twies this day thus hath yow smyten to grounde. [1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* II. xii, The Norfolk barrator and paltener.]

B. *adj.* [So in OF.] Rascally, wicked.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 320 A boye fulle pautenere he had a suerd that bote, He stirte vnto þe Cofrere, his handes first of smote. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 194 Thar wes nane off lyff sa fell, Sa pautener, na sa cruell. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 1111 Ȝet was he þe mast fellone man þat mycht be, & cruel and paytynere.

†Pautener, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 4–5 **pawtener,** 5 **-ere, -yner, pawtnere, pauteneere,** 6 **pawtenar, pautner.** [a. OF. *pautonniere* (1419 in Godef.), a purse, 'a shepheard's scrip' (Cotgr.).] A small bag, a wallet, scrip, purse.

c 1385 *Poem Times Edw. II* 86 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 327 He put in his pautener an honne and a komb. 1395 *Will of Leyghton* (Somerset Ho.), My pawtener w[t] Rynge of siluer & gylde pawtener. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxii. (1869) 148 Cloutes and pauteneeres and bagges. 1463–4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 505/2 For weryng eny Purces, Pawteners, or Crounes of Cappes for Children. *c* 1483 Caxton *Dialogues* 41/5 Lyon the purrser hath purses and pauteners. 1530 Palsgr. 252/2 Pautner, *malette*.

†Pau·tre. *Obs.* [app. a. F. *poutre* (OF. *poultre, poustre*, 1332–85 in Godef. *Compl.*).] A beam.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 667/20 Nomina pertinencia domorum... *Hec fania*, pautre. *Hec trabes*, balk. 1538 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 376 Tymbar for groynseles and pautres.

Pauvilon, pauylion, obs. forms of Pavilion.

Pauwau, obs. form of Pow-wow.

‖Pauxi (pɔ̝̈·ksi). *Ornith.* [a. Sp. *pauxi*, now *pauji* (pau·χi), a. Mexican *pauxi* (pau·ʃi); in Pg. *pawxi* (pau·ʃi), F. *pauxi*, mod.L. *Pauxis*. See also altered forms under Powese.] The Galeated Curassow (*Pauxis galeata*): see Curassow.

[1651 Hernandez *Animal. Mexican. Hist.* ccxxii, De Pauxi vocata ave.] 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Pauxi*,.. the name of an American bird. 1827 Griffith *Cuvier's Anim. K.* VIII. 119 It possesses all the characters of a genuine Pauxi. 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xviii. 151 The *pauxi* and the *guacharaca*, which may be called the turkeys and pheasants of those countries.

Pauyce, -yse, pavache, obs. forms of Pavis.

[**Pavade, pauade,** misprint by Thynne of Panade[1] in Chaucer's *Reeve's T.* 9 and 40, followed by Levins, Camden, Tyrwhitt, etc.; also an erroneous reading for *pauys*, Pavis in Lydg. *Troybk.* III. xxii. (1555).

1570 Levins *Manip.* 8/40 A Pauade, *pagio*. 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1657) 209 Lesser weapons, both defensive and offensive of our nation, as their pauad, baselard, launcegay.]

Pavage (pæ·vėdʒ). Also 5 **pavag, pawage,** 6 **pavadge,** 7–8 **-iage,** 9 **-eage.** [a. F. *pavage* (1331 in Hatz.-Darm.), in med.L. *pavagium*, f. F. *paver* to Pave: see -age.]

1. A tax or toll towards the paving of highways or streets; also, the right to levy such a tax or toll.

[1305 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 163/1 Quod velit ei concedere muragium & pavagium in villa Warr[ewic]. 1324–5 *Ibid.* 423/1 Par quai il prient pavage & murage a dorer par VII annz.] *a* 1500 tr. *Charter Rich. II* in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 22 Quyt for euer of pauage pontage and murage. *c* 1500 *Robin Hood & Potter* xiii. in Child *Ballads* III. 110/2 Wed well y non leffe, seyde þe potter, Nor pavag well y non pay. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 58 b, Consuetudo.. signifieth also tolls.. paviage, and such like. 1707 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* III. i. 240 The goods of Clergymen are discharged.. from Tolls and Customs of Average, Pontage, Murage, Pavage. 1883 Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* I. 10 Paveage conceded to the town of Liverpool. 1902 Sharpe *Cal. Let. Bk. D.* 279 Allow citizens of York to pass free from payment of murage, pavage,.. and other customs.

2. The action of paving, the laying of a pavement. Also *attrib.*

1553 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 414 Massons workinge.. uppon the workes of muradge and pavadge. 1853 *Turner's Dom. Archit.* II. iii. 110 The Roadway.. was kept in repair.. by pavage rates. 1860 *Biog. & Crit. fr.* '*The Times*' 272 Street regulations as to pavage.

Pavais, -e, variants of Pavis.

Pavan (pæ·văn). Forms: (6 **pavion, -yon**), 6–9 **pavane, -in, -en,** 7 **-ian, -ine,** 9 **-aun,** 6– **pavan.** [a. F. *pavane* (1524–30 in Godef. *Comp.*), ad. It. *pavana* (Florio), or Sp. *pavana, pabana* (Minsheu): of disputed origin. See note below.]

A grave and stately dance, in which the dancers were elaborately dressed; introduced into England in the sixteenth century.

[1530 Elyot *Gov.* I. xx, We haue nowe base daunsis,.. pauions, turgions, and roundes.] 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 3652 We sall leir ȝow to dance .. Ane new pavin of France. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xxiii. (Arb.) 61 Daunced by measures as the Italian Pauan and galliard are at these daies in Princes Courts. 1608 Middleton *Blurt, Master-Const.* IV. ii, He dances the Spanish pavin. 1658 *News fr. Lowe-Countr.* 7 Can any dance The Spanish Pavin, tricks of France. 1776 Hawkins *Hist. Music* IV. iv. I. 387 The Pavan..derived from the Latin Pavo..a kind of dance, performed..with such circumstances of dignity and stateliness as shew the propriety of the appellation. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xxi, Your leg would make an indifferent good show in a pavin or a galliard. 1893 McCarthy *Red Diamonds* I. 254 Those beautiful old-fashioned dances, pavanes, and minuets, and gavottes.

b. Music for this dance or in its rhythm, which is duple and very slow.

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 39 Whether these galiardes, pauanes and daunces..be lyker the Musike of the Lydians or the Dorians. *a* 1619 Fletcher *Mad Lover* II. i, Ile pipe him such a Paven. 1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* III. v. 293 Dance-tunes such as the pavan and passamezzo. 1887 W. B. Squire in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 96/2 The only extant compositions of his..are some instrumental pavans.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1611 Cotgr., *Pavanier*, a pauine-maker; a dauncer of Pauines. 1636 Butler *Princ. Mus.* 8 The triple is oft called Galliard-time, and the duple, Pavin-time.

[*Note.* According to the Spanish Academy, *pavana* (found in D. Pisada 1552) is a derivative of Sp. *pavo* peacock, 'in allusion to the movements and ostentation of that bird'; so Chambers 1727, from *Dict. Trévoux* 1721, 'a grave kind of dance, borrowed from the Spaniards, wherein the performers make a kind of wheel or tail before each other, like that of a peacock: whence the name'; so in M. Compan, *Dict. de la Danse* 1787, Littré, etc. See also Elyot's *Governor*, ed. Croft, I. 231, 241 notes, *Gloss.* II. 580; and cf. the German name *Pfauentanz* 'peacock-dance'. Others have attributed to the dance an Italian origin, and viewed *pavana* as reduced from *Padovana* 'Paduan' (which occurs in A. Rotta 1546); a 17th c. MS. collection of airs and dances by Dowland, Holborne, and others, in Camb. Univ. Lib., Dd. 4. 23 contains (near the end) a piece entitled *Padouana de la Milanesza*. But the phonetic difficulties in identifying the two words are serious; and they are prob. distinct terms, which may afterwards have sometimes been confused by those who knew the history of one of them only: cf. e. g. J. B. Besardus *Thesaur. Harmon.* (Cologne 1604) Pref.]

Pavas, pavashe, obs. forms of Pavis.

Pave (pēv), *v.* [a. OF. *paver* (12th c. in Littré and Hatz.-Darm.), either from L. *pavīre* to beat, strike, ram, with changed formative suffix and sense, or (as Darmesteter thinks more likely) a back formation from F. *pavement* Pavement.]

1. *trans.* To lay or cover with a pavement (a street, road, court, yard, floor; hence, a town, house, etc.): see Pavement I.

c 1310 *Flemish Insurr.* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 190 The barouns of Fraunce thider conne gon, Into the paleis that paved is with ston. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 8910 Alle þe stretes of þe cete and þe lanes War even paved with precyouse stanes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1661 A flore þat was fret all of fyne stones, Pauyt prudly all with proude colours. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xvi. 17 b, The court is pavid with Mosaique stone. 1600–1 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 483 Flaunders tyles to paue the chimney in the..great chamber. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 399 The Tomb is pav'd with Tiles of Cheney. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 104 Some pave their Walks all over with large Pibbles or Flint-stones, and lay their Gravel on the Top of them. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* ii, The roads even within twelve miles of London were,..ill paved. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 23 Aug. 6/1 The area—one and a quarter acres—is tar-paved.

b. To overlie or cover as a pavement.

1600 Rowlands *Lett. Humours Blood* i. 47 They had more Rubies than wold paue Cheapside. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. lx, The slab which paves the princely head.

2. *fig.* **a.** To cover or overlay as with a pavement.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 7214 Priamus wolde, that Troye hadde be paued With hethen hond and euery a membre. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, III. vii. 87, I will trot to morrow a mile, and my way shall be paued with English Faces. 1611 Bible *Song Sol.* iii. 10. 1647 Trapp *Comm.* I *Cor.* i. 26 Hence it grew to a Proverb.., That Hell was paved with Priests shaven crowns, and great mens head-pieces. 17.., 1771 Hell is paved with good intentions [see Intention *sb.* 5]. 1810 Southey *Curse of K.* xiv. v, Their self-devoted bodies there they lay To pave his chariot-way. 1887 I. R. *Lady's Ranche Life Montana* 154 Van grumbles,.. and says 'the ground is *paved* with pigs'.

†**b.** To render (a surface) hard or callous as if paved. *Obs. rare.*

1635 Quarles *Embl.* I. viii. (1718) 34 But when the frequent soul-departing bell Has pav'd their ears with her familiar knell. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* 9 How can you drink your Tea so hot? Sure your Mouth's pav'd.

3. Phrase. *To pave the way*: to prepare the way (*for, to* something to come); to facilitate or lead on to a result or an object in view.

a 1585 Cartwright in R. Browne *Answ. Cartwright* 86 The way will bee paued and plained for mutuall entercourse. 1658 Osborn *Adv. Son* IV. xxvi. (1896) 99 More able..to have paved a Way to future Felicity. 1747 Berkeley *Let. to Hales on Tar-water* Wks. III. 490 This may pave the way for its general use in all fevers. *c* 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* V. 92 One lie always paved the way for another. 1883 S. C. Hall *Retrospect* I. 250 Addressing audiences to pave the way to the great work they ultimately accomplished.

Pave (pēv), *sb.* Chiefly *U. S.* [app. f. Pave *v.*, or ?short for *pavement*.] = Pavement.

1889 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 192/1, I fancy them on every pave in Rome Toward the palace faced. 1901 H. McHugh *John Henry* 45 Pounding the pave in front of Booze Bazaar. *fig.* 1881 W. Wilkins *Songs of Study* 42 The Pit and the horseshoes o'er it Had smiles for their happy pave.

‖Pavé (pave). Also 9 **pavée.** [F. *pavé*, sb. use of pa. pple. *pavé* paved.]

1. A paved street, road, or path: = Pavement I, 1 b. *On the pavé*: see *on the* Pavement.

1764 in J. H. Jesse *G. Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) I. 272, I am in no danger of being on the *pavé*! 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ., Nampont*, The postillion .. set off upon the *pavé* in full gallop. 1815 Scott *Paul's Lett.* (1839) 287 The old dame of Babylon..is in some measure reduced to the *pavé*. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* lxix, He has walked the Pall Mall *pavé* long enough. 1888 Pennell *Sent. Journ.* 29 We went up *pavé*, and down *pavé*, and over long stretches of *pavé*..its vileness went beyond our expectation.

2. A setting of diamonds or other jewels placed close together like the stones of a pavement, so that no metal is visible. Hence *attrib.*, as *pavé-design, -effect, -setting.*

1871 *Daily News* 25 Aug., The stones surmounted with the legend, 'Ni obliviscaris' on a pavé of diamonds. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Dec. 4/2 The *pavé* setting makes a mosaic of the stones.

Paveage, obs. form of Pavage.

Paved (pēivd), *ppl. a.* [f. Pave *v.* + -ed[1].]

1. Laid with a pavement; having a pavement; †set or laid together as a pavement (*obs.*).

c 1374 Chaucer *Troilus* II. 33 (82) And fond two oþere ladyes sette and she Wiþ-Inne a paued parlour. 1422 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 16 The glasse wyndowe, the hynkes, the paved flore. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. xii. 13 The joyous people ..with their garments strowes the paued street. 1611 Bible *Exod.* xxiv. 10 There was vnder his feet, as it were a paued worke of a Saphire stone. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 125 Surrounded with a paved area. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* x, He.. arrived in a square paved court.

2. Compactly set so as to form a structure resembling a pavement: said of the teeth of some fishes.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†**Pa·vefy,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *pavefacĕre* to frighten, f. *pavēre* to be afraid + *facĕre* to make: see -fy.] Hence †**Pavefa·ction.** *rare*—°.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pavefie*, to make afraid, to fright. 1658 Phillips, *Pavefaction*, a terrifying or making afraid.

Paveice, -eise, obs. forms of Pavis.

Paveleon, pavelon, obs. forms of Pavilion.

Pavement (pēi·vmĕnt), *sb.* Forms: α. 3– **pavement,** (3–5 **paui-,** 3–6 **pauy-**). β. 4–5 **paw-,** (5–6 **pau-**), 4–6 **pa-,** 5 **pay-,** 8–9 (*dial.*) **pamment.** [a. OF. *pavement* (12th c. in Littré) = Pr. *pavamen*, Sp. *pavimiento*, It. *pavimento*, ad. L. *pavīmentum* a beaten or rammed floor, f. *pavīre* to beat, ram, tread down.]

1. A piece of paved work, a paved surface; the superficial covering or layer of a floor, yard, street, road, or area, formed of stones, bricks, tiles, or, in later times, blocks of wood, fitted closely together, so as to give a compact and more or less uniform and smooth surface; also, an undivided hard surface of cement, concrete, asphalt, or other material, used for the same purpose. *Mosaic* or *tessellated pavement*: see these words.

(The original sense of 'hard floor formed by beating or ramming' had become obs. before the word became English.)

α. *c* 1290 *Beket* 2122 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 167 With þulke stroke..þut brain ful on þe pauement. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 4384 Þourȝ is bodi wente þe dent, Ded a fel on þe pauiment. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxvii. 101 Som..he shal doo cast out of y[e] windowes doun to y[e] pauement. 1539 Cromwell *Let.* 18 Oct. in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 237 That you shuld cause the stretes and Lanes there to be vieued for the pavementes. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vi. 4 b, The pauement..was of Marber stone. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* X. 307 The pavement rings With imitation of the tunes she sings. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* XXI. 44 With polish'd oak the level pavements shine. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xliv. (1790) VIII. 36 The works of Justinian represent a tesselated pavement of antique and costly, but too often of incoherent fragments. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 435 Floors constructed of stone are more particularly denominated pavements. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 35/2 The wooden pavement, properly so called, seems to have been first used in Russia.

β. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 9180 Þe pament of heven may lykened be, Tille a pament of precyouse stanes and perré. 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* cxviii[i]. 25 Myn soule cleuede to the pament [1388 pawment]. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xviii. 188 The paumentes of halles and chambres ben all square, on of gold and another of syluer. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* (E. E. T. S.) 64 [She] putt assh opon hur head, & laid hur down on þe payment & wepid bitterlie vij dayes. 1530 Palsgr. 251/2 Pamente of a strete, *paviment, pavee*. *Ibid.* 252/2 Paument.., *pavé*. 1895 Patterson *Man & Nat.* 73 (E. D. D.) Red handkerchiefs dot the hard cold pamments.

b. The paved part of a public throughfare (*obs.* in general sense); now *spec.* the paved footway by the side of a street, as distinct from the roadway. *On the pavement* (after F. *sur le pavé* 'on the street'), walking the streets, without lodging, abandoned.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 270 Þe Turbeuile..Drawen is a while on London pauiment, & siþen was he hanged as thef for treson. *c* 1400 *Sege Jerus.* 1244 (E. E. T. S.) Myȝt no man stonde in þe stret for stynke of ded corses; þe peple in þe pauyment was pite to byholde. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. i. 119 In a sinne-guilty coach not cloasely pent, Iogging along the harder pauement. 1725 B. Higgons *Rem. on Burnet* Hist. Wks. 1736 II. II. 104 They, who had lavish'd their own in his [the King's] Defence, were suffered to starve on the Pavement. 1793 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 296 His retreat must be slow till he gets to the pavement within about a league of Antwerp. *a* 1818 G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) I. 28, I was left completely on the pavement. 1874 *Graphic* 5 Sept.

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226/1 The humble 'artist on stone' has found a convenient 'pitch'..and with his stubby bits of various coloured chalk he is rapidly making sketches on the pavement. 1879 BLACK *Macleod of D.* v, The crowd of footmen who stood in two lines across the pavement in front of Beauregard House. 1900 SHAW *Plays for Purit.* p. xii, They insisted..as pitifully as a poor girl of the pavement will pretend to be a clergyman's daughter.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1592 GREENE *Selimus* 498 Were his light steeds as swift as Pegasus, And trode the ayrie pauement with their heeles. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 162 Or like a gallant Horse falne in first ranke, Lye there for pauement to the abiect reere. 1647 H. MORE *Cupid's Conflict* lxxx, Gathering my limbs from off the green pavement. 1807 POLLOK *Course T.* VI. 58 Stars, walking on the pavement of the sky. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* x. 65 Large white patches came moving out of the surrounding pavement of deep black,.. where the vanishing ripples left the dark sea smooth.

d. The floor of a mine (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881). e. A seam of fire-clay underlying a seam of coal.

2. *Anat.* and *Zool.* A structure or formation resembling a pavement; a level hard surface formed by close-set teeth, bony plates, or the like.

1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* xii. 279 The flat pavement of palatal bones with which these animals were provided. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* i. 62 A palate covered with a dense pavement of crushing teeth. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xii. 6 [The] teeth..are broad and flat, forming a pavement.

3. A stone, brick, or tile suitable or made for paving. *local.*

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Pavements*, square paving-bricks; flooring-bricks; paving-tiles. *a* 1800 *Thomas Stukely* in Child *Ballads* (1857–9) VII. 309 At last he sold the pavements of his yard, Which covered were with blocks of tin. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Pamment*, a square paving brick.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pavement-dealer, -floor, -side, -stone, -tile*, etc.; **pavement-artist**, one who draws figures or scenes on the flagged pavement in coloured chalks or pastils in order to get money from passers-by: cf. quot. 1874 in 1 b; †**pavement-beater** (see quot.); **pavement-epithelium**, epithelium in which the cells are flattened and arranged in layers like the tiles of a mosaic pavement; lamellar, squamous, or tessellated epithelium; **pavement-rammer**, a power machine used to ram down the blocks with which a road is paved; **pavement-tooth**, a broad flat tooth forming with others a pavement in sense 2, as in the Port Jackson shark.

1899 *Daily News* 1 Aug. 6/4 No one but the *pavement-artist can have any notion of how great the amount of dust is in London's streets. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Pavé, Bateur de paves*, a *pauement-beater; a rakehell, vnthrift, loose youth, dissolute or deboched fellow. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 129 An internal layer of *pavement epithelium. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* VI. xxxiii, But flounder'd on the *pavement-floor The steed, and down the rider bore. 1608 MACHIN & MARKHAM *Dumb Knight* III. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 159 Thus are the *pavement-stones before the doors..worn smooth With clients dancing 'fore them. 1845 *Gentl. Mag.* XXIV. 43/1 The ancient *pavement tiles found in this neighbourhood.

Pavement (pē·vmĕnt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. L. *pavimentāre* to cover with a pavement, to pave, OF. **pavementer*, in pa. pple. *pavementé*, It. *pavimentare* to pave, all from the sb.] *trans.* To lay with a pavement; to pave. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1634 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* IV. vi, The pavemented waves yielded a firm causey to thy sacred feet to walk on. 1648 — *Select Th.* I. vii. 23 What an house hath he put him [man] into! how gorgiously arched, how richly pavemented! 1839 *Hist. Reveries* 33 All pavemented with stone and shell.

Pavemental (pē·vme·ntăl), *a.* [f. PAVEMENT *sb.* + -AL.] Of the nature of a pavement; consisting of pavement-teeth.

1880 MACDONALD in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 166 The dentition is typically pavemental in the Monoecious and ribbon-like in the Dioecious Gasteropoda.

Paven (pē·vĕn), *ppl. a.* Chiefly *poetic.* [irreg. f. PAVE *v.*, after *shaven*, etc.] = PAVED *ppl. a.*

1634 MILTON *Comus* 886 Rise,..From thy coral-pav'n bed. 1762 *St. James's Mag.* I. 60 Beating the panic-paven ground. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Sp. Plato* 2 To what sublime and star-y-paven home Floatest thou? 1869 STEVENSON *Let. to Mother* 18 June in *Scribner's Mag.* (1899) XXV. 42/1 One catches a cool glimpse of a paven entrance-court.

Paven, variant of PAVAN.

Paver (pē·vəɹ). Also 6 **pavore.** [f. PAVE *v.* + -ER[1]. (The 16th c. example of *pavore* seems to be imitative of words of Fr. origin; = F. *paveur.*)]

1. One who paves, a paviour.

1477 in *York Myst.* Introd. 21 *note*, Kidberers, Garthyners, erthe wallers, pavers, dykers. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 271/2 A Pavere, *pavimentor*. 1597 in Ferguson & Nanson *Munic. Rec. Carlisle* (1887) 276 We desyere yo[r] worshipe and yo[r] brethren to let us haue an able suffycient man for o[r] hurd,.. and so lykwysse for o[r] pavore. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 342/1 A Pavers Pick..hath a long head and back part, that it may strike deep into the ground. 1706 *Churchw. Acc. Holy Cross, Canterb.* (MS.), Pd for Lowances for the pauir..00. 02. 07. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 89 Pavers' work is done by the square yard.

2. A paving-stone or -tile.

1696 A. DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 79 The pavement.. consisting of larg four square pavers all leaded. 1802 W. FOWLER *Lettering of an Engraving*, A representation of Norman Pavers on the floor..at Harrington. 1894 *Athenæum* 29 Sept. 427/2 The altar face [at Walton Priory] was still tiled with yellow and black pavers arranged diamond fashion.

3. The bed-stone of a porcelain mill.

1881 *Guide Worcester Porcel. Wks.* 12 The particles are abraded..between the runners and pavers.

Hence **Pa·vership,** the office of paver.

1597 in Ferguson & Nanson *Munic. Rec. Carlisle* (1887) 274 Dissiring yor worshipe to concider of me..concerning the pavership of the citie.

Paves, Pavesade, -ado: see PAVIS, etc.

Pave-stone. [f. stem of PAVE *v.* + STONE *sb.*] = PAVING-STONE.

1852 *Ecclesiologist* XIII. 312 The pavement is full of pave-stones with the merchants' marks of the old burghers of the town. 1894 H. SPEIGHT *Nidderdale* 380 Remains of this old thoroughfare..in the shape of large pave-stones.

‖ **Pavia** (pā·viă). *Bot.* [mod.L.: named by Boerhaave 1720, in honour of Peter Paaw (Pavius), Professor of Botany at Leiden 1589–1617.] A genus of trees and shrubs (N. O. *Sapindaceæ*) closely allied to the Horse-chestnut, from which they are distinguished by having a smooth, not prickly, capsule; hence called Buck-eye, or Smooth-fruited Horse-chestnut. *Pavia rubra*, the Red Horse-chestnut, a slender tree, twenty or thirty feet high, a native of the mountains of Virginia and Carolina, is a well-known ornamental tree.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Pavia*, in botany, the name of a genus of plants described by Boerhaave and Linnæus. 1766 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 27 Jan. in W. Stork *Acc. E. Florida* 54 Now the ash, maple, elm, and pavia, are all green. 1882 *Garden* 24 June 447/2 The Pavias constitute a group of trees allied to the Horse Chestnuts.

Paviage, Pavian, Pavice, obs. forms of PAVAGE, PAVAN, PAVIS.

Pavid (pæ·vid), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *pavid-us* fearful, trembling, f. stem of *pavēre* to quake with fear.] Fearful, timid.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Pavid*, fearful, timerous, quaking, starting. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 92 That Dread and pavid manlessness, that seised the Inhabitants. 1847 THACKERAY *Contrib. to Punch* Wks. 1902 VI. 468 The pavid matron within the one vehicle .. shrieked and trembled. *a* 1863 — *Round. Papers, Medal Geo. IV* 355 Eagles go forth and bring home to their eaglets the lamb or the pavid kid.

Hence **Pavi·dity,** fearfulness, timidity. *rare*—[0].

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Pavidity*, dread, fear, timerousness.

Pavie (pē[1]·vi). *Sc.* [Origin unascertained.] A clever or nimble movement of the body, as of a juggler in performing a trick; hence, a trick.

1598 BIRRELL *Diary* in Dalyell *Fragm. Sc. Hist.* (1798) 47 A juglar playit sic sowple tricks upon ane tow.. the lyk wes nevir sene in this countrie, as he raid doune the tow and playit sa maney pavies on it. 1681 COLVIL *Whig's Supplic.* I. 72 For some of such had play'd a pavie. 1697 CLELAND *Poems* 47 Well versed in Court Modes, In French Pavies, and new Com'd Nods. 1801 LEYDEN in *Compl. Scot.* Gloss., *To play sic a pavie*, or *paw*, is a common expression in the south of Scotland. 1808–18 JAMIESON, *Pavie, Paw*, I., Lively motion of whatever kind.

Pavie, erron. f. PAVIS. **Pavier,** obs. f. PAVIOUR.

Paviin (pē[1]·vi,in). *Chem.* [f. PAVIA + -IN[1].] A fluorescent substance, $C_{16}H_{18}O_{10}$, existing in the bark of *Pavia* and other trees; also called *Fraxin.*

1864–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 708 Stokes in 1858..gave the name *paviin* from the genus *Pavia*, in all species of which it appears to exist in greater abundance than in the genus *Æsculus.* 1873 *Fownes' Chemistry* (ed. 11) 639.

Pavilion (păvi·lyən), *sb.* Forms: 3–5 **pauilon, -un,** (**pauy-, paue-, pauey-, -lon, -loun, -lun, -lown**(e), 4–5 **pauilioun,** 5–7 **-ion,** (5–6 **pauy-, paue-, -lio**(u)**n, -lyo**(u)**n, -lyun, -leon**(e, **-llion, -llyon, -lleon**), 5–6 **pauillon,** (**-yllo**(u)**n, -eillon, pafelioun, pauvilon**), 6–8 **pavillion,** 7 **pavilloun,** 7– **pavilion.** β. *Sc.* 4–5 **pailȝeoun, -yeoun,** 5–6 **pailȝo**(u)**n, -ȝown, palȝon,** 6 **pailȝeon; paill-, pallie-ȝ**(e)**oun; palȝoun**(e, **-ȝeo**(u)**n, -youn, -ione; pallioun, -lon**(e; **palliezieoun, paylion.** [ME. a. F. *pavillon*, OF. *paveillun* (12th c.), 'tent, pavilion, canopy', also 'standard':—L. *papiliōn-em* 'butterfly, moth', transf. 'tent, pavilion' (Lampridius *a* 1300), 'a similitudine parvi animalis', Papias; in Pr. *papallo, pabalho, pav-*, Cat. *pabello, pav-*, Sp. *pabellon*, It. *padiglione.* The Sc. forms arose from vocalization and loss of the *v.*]

I. 1. A tent: chiefly applied to one of a large or stately kind, rising to a peak above.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1116 Þe emperour adde ipiȝt his pauilons [*v.rr.* pauelon, -ylon]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8195 (Cott.) Ilkan to sett þair paulun [*v.rr.* pauelyun, -ylion, -yloun]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 169 Cirus sette his paulouns wiþ ynne þe lond. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XXVI. 121 Þai cary þaire housez with þam apon cartes, as men in oþer cuntreez duse tentes and pafelioun[s] [*MS. Cott.* pavyllouns]. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 129 Al the campany of the londe wolde not Suffice har tentes and Paueillons to Piche. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* XXVI. (Arb.) 59 He hath gunnes, bombardes, tentes and pauyllyons. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* XX. 12 Whan Benadab herde yt (euen as he was drynkinge with the kynges in yᵉ pauylion). 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 165 His owne great tent is pitched in a fower square forme like vnto a castle... This royal pauilion hath fower gates. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. vi. 220 This mountaine .. resembling perfectly the fashion of a pavilion, or of a sugar loafe. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 54 A mile from this Towne we see threescore blacke Pauillions... These are a people, who live wholly in Tents, and obserue the customes of the Tartars. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. Diss. iii. p. cxc, The royal pavilion, or booth, which stood in the fair about 1280. 1851 LAYARD *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* iv. 65 Amongst them rose the white pavilions of the Turkish irregular cavalry. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. IX. 269 Atrides brought the assembled elder chiefs To his pavilion.

β. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 139 Sum lugit without the townys In tentis and in paȝeownys. *Ibid.* XIX. 542 That thai the paiȝownys mycht ma To fall on thaim that in thaim war. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 312 Thai plantit doun ane paiȝeoun, vpone ane plane lee. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. xliv, Law in the meid ane Paȝeoun picht I se, Maist gudliest, and richest that micht be. *a* 1590 MONTGOMERIE *Mindes Melodie* Ps. xix. 18 There he a throne Set for the sunne, And paylion pight, his mansion to abide. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VII. 4 Edward..cumis in Scotl. with ane armie, and stentis his palliounis att Renfrow. ?*a* 1700 *Battle of Otterburn* XV, They lighted high on Otterbourne, And threw their pallions down.

b. *Her.* A tent as a heraldic bearing.

1725 COATS *Dict. Her.* s. v., The Pavillions as we generally represent them are round at the Top,..as we see in the Company of Merchant Taylors of London. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The pavillion consists of two parts: the top, which is the chapeau, or coronet; and the curtain which makes the mantle.

†c. A canopied litter. *Obs.*

1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 439. 127 Closely covered a litter; borne up above ground, a sedan; having a delicate cover besides, a pavillion. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 127 A large Pavilion of black Silk, pitch'd upon the back of a very great Camel, and spreading its Curtains all round about the Beast.

2. *fig.* Anything likened to a tent.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* XXII. 12 He made darknes his pauylion rounde aboute him, thicke water in the cloudes of yᵉ ayre. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 9 b, Flowers, which being vnder the trees, the trees were to them a Pauilion, and they to the trees a mosaical floore. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 516 The warm pavilion of a dreadful boar. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 134 P 8 The call..of conscience will pierce the closest pavilion of the sluggard. 1822–56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 269 The blue pavilion stretched over our heads.

II. In transferred or technical uses, chiefly from French.

†**3.** A covering or canopy. *Obs.*

1381 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 233 [A] palyoun [of cloth of gold]. *c* 1468 [see PAVILION *v.* 1 b]. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxii. 60 b, This vessel thus garnished is .. couered with a rich pauillion of veluet or crimson satten set with gold and siluer.

†b. The velarium or awning of an amphitheatre.

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 320 Workmen, who.. went to the top of the Building, to manage the Curtain or Pavilion. *Ibid.* 347 This Pavilion was called *Vela*, or *Velarium* by the Latins.

4. A French gold coin struck by Philip VI of Valois in 1329, the obverse of which represented the king seated under a canopy or *pavillon.* Also applied by collectors to the *royal d'or*, struck by the Black Prince for use in Guienne, etc.

1755 DUCAREL *Anglo-Gallic Coins* v. (1757) 25 A Royal or Pavillion..the prince appears bare-headed under a magnificent pavilion. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 331/1 Edward the Black Prince added the hardi of gold and the pavilion. 1894 C. F. KEARY in S. Lane Poole *Coins & Medals* v. 111.

†**5.** An article of apparel worn by lawyers; ?a gown or cloak. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 452 Shal no seriaunte for þat seruyse were a selk houe, Ne pelour in hus paueylon [*v.r.* pauiloun; B. III. 294 no pelure in his cloke] for pledyng at þe barre.

6. A light ornamental building or pleasure-house, such as those common in parks and public gardens, used generally for purposes of temporary shelter; also, a building attached to a cricket, football, or other ground, for the convenience of spectators and players.

The name is also sometimes given to a building appropriated to purposes of amusement. The *Marine Pavilion* at Brighton was begun in 1784 as a summer seaside residence for the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV; it is now used as a museum and place of entertainment.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 23 On the side of the Port, over against Galata, there is a Kiousk or Pavillion upon the Key. 1695 MOTTEUX *St. Olon's Morocco* 72 That Palace..consists of a great number of Pavillions, or small distinct Buildings. *Ibid.* 76 Some little Pavillions or Summer-Houses,..in each of which is a Fountain and a Watering-place for Horses. 1748 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Lett. to Shenstone* (1775) 38 My pavilion, when almost finished, was pulled down again in part, to add to it a shrine for Venus. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xxviii. 295 The Marchioness came to them..from one of the pavillions in the garden. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 449 [Description of rotunda in Vauxhall-gardens.]..The pavillions or alcoves are ornamented with paintings...Each pavillion has a table in it, that will hold six or eight persons. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIV. lxxxiii, Shut up—no, not the King, but the Pavilion, Or else 'twill cost us all another million. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 127 We..came down into the Italian garden and into a French pavilion, garnished with French busts, and so, again to the house. 1872 *Builder* 1 June 424/3 The proposed new pavilion at the Trent Bridge cricket-ground, Nottingham. *a* 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* I. i. (1876) 30 In the centre of the deck was a wooden edifice or pavilion having a gilded roof and shaded by purple awnings. 1892 W. G. GRACE *Cricket* 207 The handsome pavilion which was recently built [at Lord's]... It is capable of accommodating 3,000 people.

7. A projecting subdivision of a building or façade, distinguished by more elaborate decoration,

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or by greater height and distinction of sky-line, forming a connecting part, an angle, or the central feature of a large pile.

c 1676 WREN in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 534 The building next the court with the pavillions for the stairecases. 1721 *New Gen. Atlas* 207 Each Corner of this main Building has a fair Pavillion, one for the Governor's Lodging and Council-Chamber. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Pavillions are sometimes also projecting pieces, in the front of a building, marking the middle thereof.—Sometimes the pavillion flanks a corner, in which case it is called an angular pavillion. 1901 RUSSELL STURGIS *Dict. Archit.* II. Pl. 27 (s. v. *Louvre*) The whole front including the end pavilions, is nearly 600 feet long.

b. One of the several detached or semi-detached blocks or buildings into which a hospital is sometimes divided. (See 14, quots. 1885, 1903.)

1858 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Notes on Hospitals* (1859) 8 The example which France and Belgium have lately set us of separating their hospitals into a number of distinct pavilions. 1863 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) iii. 56 By a hospital pavilion is meant a detached block of building, capable of containing the largest number of beds that can be placed safely in it, together with suitable nurses' rooms [etc.]. 1864 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* 298 The hospitals are to be formed by detached buildings, or pavilions arranged in line, or side by side.

c. *Bee-keeping.* 'The middle hive in a collateral system' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

†8. A flag or ensign, *esp.* the flag carried by a ship to indicate her nationality. *Obs.*

1662 CHAS. II in Julia Cartwright *Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 111 Certainly never any ships refused to strike their pavilion when they met any ships belonging to the Crowne of England. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Pavilion*,..the Flag of a General Officer in a Fleet. 1778 J. ADAMS *Diary* 29 Mar., Wks. 1851 III. 113 The pilot says war is declared, last Wednesday, and that the pavilions were hoisted yesterday at every port and lighthouse.

†9. *Bot.* The spreading part of the corolla of a flower; the *vexillum* or standard in a papilionaceous flower. *Obs.*

1730 MARTYN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 386 The *Musa* is a Liliaceous Plant, with a monopetalous, irregular Flower,.. composed of a Tube, which is filled with the Ovary, and a Pavilion divided into several Lobes, and forming a kind of Mouth. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 108 You distinguish in them [papilionaceous flowers] a pavilion, two wings, and a ridge.

10. The part of a brilliant-cut diamond between the girdle and the collet.

1751 D. JEFFERIES *Treat. Diamonds* (ed. 2) Explan. Techn. Terms, Pavilions are the under sides and corners of the Brilliants and lie between the girdle and the collet. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 25. 1889 *Century Dict.* s. v. *Brilliant*, The girdle..forms the junction-line between the upper part, called the crown, and the lower part, called the pavilion.

11. *Anat.* a. The pinna or auricle of the ear.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s. v., The Pavilion of the Ear is seated behind the cheeks, beneath the temple and anterior to the mastoid process. 1854–67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Pavilion of the ear*, the expanding portion of the ear.

b. The fimbriated extremity of a Fallopian tube.

1857 BULLOCK *Caseaux' Midwif.* 66 The existence of supernumerary pavilions, or fimbriated extremities, upon the same tube. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

12. = PAVILLON.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1642/1 The insertion of the hand into the pavilion of the French horn regulates the inflection of the sounds.

13. *Chinese Pavilion*, a musical instrument consisting of little bells attached to a frame which are rung by striking the staff of the frame on the ground.

1837 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIV. 617 The Chinese pavilion, the triangle [etc.] are almost entirely confined to military music, though..sometimes used in theatrical orchestras.

14. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pavilion place, principle, room, system, pavilion-maker*; *pavilion-like* adj., *-wise* adv.; **pavilion-bed**, a bed with a pavilion-roof or canopy, a tent-bed; **pavilion-facet**, any one of the four largest facets in the pavilion of a brilliant-cut diamond; **pavilion-roof**, 'a roof sloping or hipped equally on all sides' (*Gwilt's Archit.* 1876); †**pavilion-tow**, *Sc.*, a tent-rope.

1704 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4033/4 A *Pavilion Bed of strip'd Worsted Stuff. 1732 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 429 There Fabrickes are aduanced three or foure yardes high, *Pauillion-like incircling. 1900 COLQUHOUN *'Overland' to China* viii. 173 In the red-lacquered pillars, curved roofs, and pavilion-like character of the buildings. 1624 WEBSTER *Monuments Hon.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 366/2 John of Yeacksley, King Edward the Third's *pavilion-maker. 1594 *Battell of Balrinness* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* (1801) II. 350 He said, ere he should ceass The standing stonnes of Strathbolgie Schould be his *palione place. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 July 5/4 The new hospital is built on the *pavilion principle. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 15 Oct. 5/1 The *pavilion system—of which St. Thomas's is the only example in London—is .. the ideal. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 175 [He] desyrit thame to tak ane of his awin *palliezoun towis ..and bind his handis. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. rd. World* (1840) 237 Beds, made *pavilion-wise, after the Spanish custom.

Pavilion (pă·vi·lyən), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To set or place in or as in a pavilion; to enclose in or as in a pavilion; to canopy.

13.. *K. Alis.* 2038 Daries folk is all ordeynt, And y-pavylounded in a pleyn. 1715–20 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 9 Thus pavilion'd in the porch he lay. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1808) 105 The moon Pavilioned in dark clouds. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 56 A wild rose tree Pavilions him in bloom. 1839 SIR R. GRANT *Hymn*, '*O worship the King*' i, Our Shield and Defender, The Ancient of Days, Pavilioned in splendor And girded with praise.

†b. To cover (a dish): cf. PAVILION *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

c 1468 in *Archæol.* (1846) XXXI. 335 Apone the saide table xvi dishes, every dishe pavilioned, one every pavillion a penon of armes. And whan the Duke was sett, the tentes and pavilions were takine from the messes.

2. To furnish or set (a field, etc.) with pavilions.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 215 The field Pavilion'd with his Guardians bright. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 494 The pavilioned shores of the Thames.

Hence **Pavi·lioned** *ppl. a.*

1795 J. FAWCETT *Art of War* 5 See yon pavilion'd Council sitting round. 1824 [see 2].

†**Pavi·lioner.** *Obs.* [See -ER[1], -ER[2].] A maker or constructor of pavilions; a tent-maker.

c 1600 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 4 Coupers, Smythes, Ingyners, Pavillioners, Marynors, Armorers. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II* (1876) 11 The tailour, armorer, pavilioner.

‖ **Pavillon** (pavi[l]yoñ). [F. *pavillon* pavilion; in mod.F. also as below.] The bell-shaped mouth of a trumpet or similar musical instrument.

1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 79 This last instrument [the English horn] does not terminate in a direct bell or *pavillon*.

Pavilyeas, obs. Sc. form of PAILLASSE.

Paviment, obs. form of PAVEMENT.

†**Pavimented,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. It. *pavimentato*, pa. pple. of *pavimentare* to pave.] Pavemented.

1717 TABOR in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 560 The Pavimented Piazza was Magnificent.

Pavin, -ine, variants of PAVAN.

Paving (pē·vin), *vbl. sb.* [See -ING[1].] The action of the vb. PAVE; *concr.* the product of this action, a pavement; the material of which a pavement is composed.

1426–7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (E. E. T. S.) 67 Payd for certeyne pavynge & mevynge of pewes in the cherche. 1448 HEN. VI *Will* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 355 The cloistre to..be sette but .ij. fete lower than the pavyng of the chirch. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 230 Makyng of ij overmes & payvyng the Kychyn. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 554 A stone worke, such as they use in pauings. 1807 tr. *Three Germans* III. 59 The clattering hoofs..were heard upon the paving of the outer courts. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* III. ix. 731 Local Acts for paving, lighting, &c. of boroughs.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *paving-beetle, -brick, -flag, -hammer, -machine, -ram, -rammer, -rate, -roller, -sand, -slab, -wood*, etc.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 89 Paving rammers of tymbre. *Ibid.* 94 Paving rammes of tre. 1538 ELYOT, *Pavicula*, a pauyng bytell. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 40 Paving-bricks..are by some call'd Paving-Tiles. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 314 Paving-sand, upon which, as good a foundation, most of the houses in Amsterdam are built, piles being first driven into it. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 41 With paving Hammers we chipped off so much more of the Bank. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 544 Paving-slabs and chimney-pieces are found by superficial measure. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 319 These paving-flags form a staple of Oland commerce. 1869 E. YATES *Wrecked in Port* vii. 66 Men who pay for the paving-rate.

Pa·ving-stone. A stone prepared for paving.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 386/2 Pavynge stone, or pathynge stone, *petalum*. 1520 in Gross *Gild Merch.* II. 122 Morters of Marbill et Pavyngstonys of marbyll. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* B j b, Couered the basket with a square pauing stone. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Irish Bulls* viii. 190 One of the combatants threw a small paving-stone at his opponent. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 34 In tearing up the foundations of human belief, idealists have prepared paving-stones as missiles of anarchy and bloodshed.

Paving-tile. A tile used for paving floors, yards, courts, foot-pavements, etc., often glazed, and sometimes bearing an ornamental design on its surface.

1426–7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (E. E. T. S.) 64 Payd for xj[xx] pavyng tyle..iij*s.* iiij*d.* 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 194 Pauing tiles of diuers colours, finelie set with figures of birds, or other things, or hauing like pictures wrought vpon them. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 40 Paving-Tiles..are of several Sizes, viz. 6. 8, 10. and 12 in. square. 1771 WOULFE in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 126 The composition, which is used for making paving-tiles, answers very well.

Pavion, obs. form of PAVAN.

Paviour, -ior (pē·viəi). Forms: 5–9 **pavier**, (6 **pavyer**), 7– -ior, -iour. [f. PAVE *v.*; the later form *paviour, -ior*, was an alteration (perh. after *saviour*) of earlier *pavier, -yer*, which again appears to have been altered from PAVER, after other sbs. in -IER 1, q. v.]

1. One who paves or lays pavements.

1426–7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (E. E. T. S.) 66 A pavier and his man to paue in loue lane. *c* 1515 *Coche Lorell's B.* 9 Pauyers, bell makers, and brasyers. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 671 The pauier hath made the lyke woorke of historie vppon the pauemente. *a* 1649 *Poem attrib. to Chas. I* (L.), The corner-stone's misplaced by every paviour; With such a bloody method and behaviour Their ancestors did crucify our Saviour. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 33 The Paviors (after the Bricks are laid) throw sharp Sand over them. 1743 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (ed. 3) I. lxxxviii. 307 He may be reduced to turn pavior. *a* 1845 HOOD *To M. Adam* ii, Thou stood'st thy trial, Mac! and shaved the road..So well, that paviours threw their rammers by.

fig. 1853 MISS DE QUINCEY in *Friendships of Miss Mitford* (1882) II. vii. 107 A great pavior in the way of good intentions.

b. A rammer for driving paving-stones.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1882 in OGILVIE.

2. A paving-stone: = PAVER 2. In quot. 1611 *collectively* (or ? ad. OF. *paveure* pavement).

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 185 The walke a little without paued with Diamond pauier Contriued partly with free stone, and partly with red marble. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 88 Flags or paviers, and slate or tile stones. 1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXIX. 192 The difference between malm paviors and stocks was fifteen..shillings per thousand.

Pavis, pavise (pæ·vis), *sb.* Now *Hist.* Forms: 4–6 **paueys**, (4 *erron.* **-ews**), 5–6 **pauis**, (**pauys, -es, -yes**, 5–6 **-eis**, 6 **-iss, -yss, -eiss, -ois, -oys, -ash**, *Sc.* **pawes**, 6–7 **pauish, palueise**), 5–7 **pauise, -ice**, (5 **-yce, -yse, -ysse, payuese**, 5–6 **pauisse, -esse, -eice**), 7 **pavyse, -ese**, 7–8 **pavice**, 7– **pavis, -ise**, (8 **pavois, -ache, -ashe**, 8–9 **-ais**, 9 **-isse, -esse, -oise, -as**). *Pl.* orig. (*a* 1500) same as sing. **paveys, -is**, etc. (hence new sing. 6 **pavie**); but in 5 **pauys(a)es**, 5–6 **-esses**, 6 **-oises**, 6–7 **pavishes**, 8 **pauashes**; 7– **pavises**, etc. [ME. *paveys, -eis*, a. OF. *pavais* (1337 in Hatz.-Darm.), now *pavois*, ad. It. *pavese*, in Sp. *paves*, med.L. *pavensis* or *pavense* (1299 in Du Cange), also (from It., etc.) *pavēsis, pavēsius, pavēsium, pavēsus, -um, pavexius, pavissis*; app. f. the name of *Pavia* in Italy, where these bucklers were originally made (Hatz.-Darm.). Obs. in actual use since 17th c., and without any fixed current spelling. A final *e* is not etymological, but taken over from the pl. *pavises*, or the obs. *pavice* for *pavis* (cf. *mice, twice*).]

1. A convex shield, large enough to cover the whole body, used in mediæval times as a defence against archery, and esp. in sieges; the term has also been extended to denote any large shield.

The pavis of a knight or archer was usually carried by his valet, page, or attendant, and was deep enough to shelter him in front of his master.

1390 [see β]. ?*c* 1400 TREVISA *Vegecius* II. xxiv. (Roy. MS. 18. A. XII) lf. 47 Foot man with paves and shelde. ?*c* 1400 LYDG. *Æsop's Fab.* iii. 141 Agayne sharpe quarels helpith a pavice. 1412–20 — *Chr. Troy* III. xxii. (1513) N ij b, Some wyll haue a target or a spere And some a pauys his body for to were. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 784/10 *Hec sestus*, a pavis. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 271/2 A Pavysse, *castrum*. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 362 Thenne they retourned to Lusynen where geffray dide doo hang the paueys, that he had wonne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xiii. 67 A ballen pavis coueris thair left sydis, Maid of hart skynnis and thik oxin hydis. 1530 PALSGR. 252/2 Paves to defend one with, *pauais*. 1598 FLORIO, *Pauese, Pauesce*, a kinde of target or shield called a palueise. *a* 1600 *Floddan F.* ix. (1664) 83 No shield nor pavish could prevaile. 1658 PHILLIPS, A *Pavese*, or *Pavice*, a large shield which covereth the whole body. 1786 GROSE *Anc. Armour* 27 The Pavais, Pavache, or Tallevas, was a large shield, or rather a portable mantlet, capable of covering a man from head to foot. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 345 The knights below, Each by his pavais bulwark'd. 1860 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* I. 312 In battle they carry the Pavoise, or large hide shield, affected by the Kafirs of the Cape. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* viii. 137 The knight had his pavise carried before him by a page or valet. Square in outline, and convex in form, this pavise was sufficiently large to shelter both the page and his master.

β. *Plural.* 1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 23 Johanni Peyntour pro pictura lxviij paueys domini de Willeby. ?*c* 1400 TREVISA *Vegecius* IV. vi. (Roy. MS. 18. A. XII) lf. 101 Good plentie of targes, pauysses, and sheldes. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 7264 Pavys also that wer stronge. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 95 Trestelles for hakbusses.. iiij[xx], Pavesses for the same..iiij[xx]. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 42 The shotte..they defended with Pauishes. 1617 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 432 Payde for the paynting and guylding of three pavyses colloured in oyle. 1808 SOUTHEY *Chron. Cid* 15 King Don Ferrando..ordered mantles to be made, and also pavaises to protect his people. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxix, Preparing to cover themselves by large shields, called pavesses.

γ. Curtailed sing. *pavie.*

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks, Sea Lawis* c. 91 (1754) 631 The Admiral..may alswa put pulderis, paveis, and speiris.., to wit..ane pavie and a fyre speir for three tunnis.

†b. As used on board a ship (being ranged along the sides as a defence against archery). Cf. sense 2 and PAVISADE. *Obs.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3626 Ledys one leburde, lordys & oþer, Pyghte payvese one porte, payntede scheldes. 14.. LYDG. *Siege Harfleur* in Arb. *Garner* VIII. 16 These goodly ships lay there at road..On every pavis a cross red. 1512–13 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 473 Item, for vj dusan of slottis and bandis for the pavesis of the James. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Paueis veil the top vitht pauesis and mantillis. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 35.

†c. A soldier bearing a pavis. *Obs. rare.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 142 Thanne had the sawdan .. ordeyned his bataylles, and his Crosbowes & paueys [F. *pavilliers*].

2. A screen of pavises; a pavisade; any screen or shelter used in fighting.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxlix. T vj/2 Of thornes men makith hegges and pauyses [*Bodl. MS.* fribbes]: wyth whyche men defende and socoure themselfe and theyr owne. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. lxiv. 130 b, Carrieng his boats with him well armed and fenced, with certeine paueises made of Boordes, and sette with Flagges. *Ibid.* 135 b, With the paueices of our boates, the which were made of boards of two fingers thicke..we did..defend them of[f].

†3. *fig.* A defence, protection. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 233 Jhesus..Ageyn al enmyes sheeld, pavys, and diffence. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXVII. 36 He wes our mychte paviss, and our scheild. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Death Earl Northumb.* 48 He was their bulwark, their paues, and their wall. 1534 MORE *Comf.*

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agst. Trib. Wks. 1180 Clipped in on euery syde wyth the shielde or pauice of God.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pavis-shield.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3460 And one he henttis a hode of scharlette fulle riche, A pauys pillione hatt. 1894 C. N. Robinson *Brit. Fleet* 210 Sheltering behind their leather-covered wooden pavis shields.

Pavis, pavise (pæ·vis), *v. Obs.* or *Hist.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To cover, shelter, or defend with a pavis. Hence **Pa·vised** *ppl. a.*

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. xxiv. 76 One syde of them shelded or paueysed with hylles. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 167 There was the Captaynne of the place & his peple wel paueysed. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. lxi. 125 If so be y^t our boates had not ben paueiced or fenced with their shields. 1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* II. Prose Add. 156 The Troians laboured in trimming, pauashing [1612 -ishing] and furnishing theyr Nauie. 1805 Southey *Madoc in Azt.* xxv. 90 And shower'd, like rain, upon the pavaised barks, The rattling shafts.

†**2.** To act as a shelter against. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1567 G. Fenton *Trag. Disc.* 134 b, The shade and shadowe of the trees pauisinge the vyolence of the sun.

Pavisade, pavesade (pævisē·d). Now *Hist.* Also 6–8 **pavoisade.** [a. F. *pavesade, pavezade* (1550 in Hatz.-Darm.), *pavoisade* (Cotgr.), ad. It. *pavesata* (Florio), in Sp. *pavesada* (Minsheu), f. It. *pavese*: see Pavis and -ade 1.] A defence or screen made of pavises or other shields joined in a continuous line, used both in land warfare and on board ship; hence, a screen of canvas run round the sides of a ship in order to defend the crew from missiles, and hide the operations on board from the view of the enemy.

1600 Holland *Livy* x. 373 The pavoisade or tortuse-fense. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* (from Cotgr.), *Pavoisade*, any Target-fence, that of Galleys, whereby the slaves are defended from the smal shot of the Enemy. 1685 Cotton tr. *Montaigne* III. vi. (1711) III. 159 A Number of Harquebusiers, drawn up ready, and charg'd, and all cover'd with a Pavesade like a Galliot. 1708 Kersey, *Pavoisade* or *Pavesado.* 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.*, *Pavesade* (Mil.), *pavoisade*, or *pavisade*, French for a sail cloth hung round a galley during action to cover the slaves that row on the benches.

†**Pavisa·do, pavesa·do.** *Obs.* Forms: 7 **pavoisado,** -esado, 7–8 -esado, 8 -isado. [Altered form of prec., after Sp. *pavesada.*] = prec.

[1599 Minsheu *Sp. Dict.*, *Pavesada*, a battell of targettiers, or a battell at sea with some defence, that they be not seene of their enemy.] 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 178 Aquileia was compassed about with a double pavoisado of shields. 1611 Florio, *Pauesáta*, a pauesado..or arming of a ship with cloth and canuase to hide the Mariners from sight of the enemie. 1775 Ash, *Pavisado.*

Paviser, -or (pæ·visəɹ). Forms: see quots. [Altered from OF. *paves(s)ier, -vissier, -vaisier, -voisier*, etc. (14th c. in Godef.), also *paviseur* (15–16th c., also *-vaiseur, -voiseur, -vesceur*, Godef.), f. *paveis, pavois* Pavis *sb.*: see -er 2.] A man armed with or bearing a pavis.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2831 His pelours and pauysers passede alle nombyre. *Ibid.* 3005. 1749 in Mores *Nomina* 90–101 (transl. Accts. of Edw. III) Pauisors .. pauizors .. pavesours. 1826 W. C. Stafford *Sir Everhard* 188 These pavisers bore a large shield, somewhat resembling a boat with the stern cut off, which they raised as a bulwark before the archers when in battle. 1846–60 Fairholt *Hist. Costume Eng.* Gloss., *Pavise*, a large shield..managed by a pavisor or soldier, who attended to it, and who was placed in front of an archer.

Pavois, -e, variants of Pavis.

[Pavon, a spurious word, originating in a misreading by Meyrick, *Ancient Armour* III. Gloss., of OF. *panon*, Pennon.

Hence accepted by Fairholt *Costume Eng.* (1860) 97, new ed. (1885) (where a supposed figure is given), by Cussans *Handbk. of Heraldry* (1882) 275, Preble *Hist. Flag* (1880), in Ogilvie's *Imperial*, Cassell's *Encyclopædic*, Webster's, *Century*, and Funk's *Standard* Dictionaries.]

†**Pavona·ceous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Cf. Pavonazzo.]

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 313/1 *Pavonaceous*, Pea-cock colour, a shining bluish green.

Pavonated (pæ·vŏnēitĕd), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. L. *pāvo, pavōn-em* peacock + -ate 3 + -ed 1.] Coloured like a peacock's feather, as peacock copper-ore.

1798 G. Mitchell tr. *Karsten's Min. in Leskean Mus.* 243 Very beautifully pavonated copper pyrites. *Ibid.* 291 Hæmatites pavonated in the most lively manner.

‖**Pavonazzo** (pavona·ttso), *a.* and *sb.* Also 9 **-azza.** [It. *pavonazzo*, also *pavonaccio* 'of the colour of a peacock' (Florio), 'of a violet or purple colour' (Baretti):–L. *pāvōnāceum*, f. *pāvōn-em* peacock: see -aceous.] Peacock-coloured: applied to a kind of red or purplish marble or breccia, often veined with a fine variety of colouring. So ‖**Pavonazze·tto** [It. dim.], a similar stone.

1816 J. Dallaway *Stat. & Sculp.* vi. 346 A Sarcophagus ..of pavonazzo marble. 1890 *Century Dict.* s.v. *Marble, Pavonazzo* and *pavonazetto* are various red and purplish marbles and breccias... The most beautiful pavonazetto is that called..Phrygian marble. 1891 *Daily News* 27 Jan. 6/1 Pavonazza marble lines the walls of this saloon—a fine dado of rouge jaspe running beneath it. 1901 J. M. M. Charleson *Eain Macarthon* Introd. 3 A golden cross, flanked with white roses and lilies in vases of pavonazzetto.

†**Pavone** (păvō·n). *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. It. *pavone*:–L. *pāvo, pāvōnem.*] A peacock.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. xi. 47 More sondry colours then the proud Pavone [*rimes* stone, alone, shone] Beares in his boasted fan.

Pavonian (păvō·niăn), *a.* [f. L. *pāvo, pavōn-em* peacock + -ian: cf. F. *pavonien* (Littré).] Of or pertaining to a peacock; pavonine.

1793 Young in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 179 [He] has described this phantom as of pavonian colours. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xxxi. (1852) 506 O'er her head attendants..Pavonian canopy of azure held. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* III. 97 The pavonian shriek of the Justice's voice.

Pavonine (pæ·vŏnain), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *pāvōnīn-us*, f. *pāvōn-em* peacock: see -ine 1.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to, resembling or characteristic of a peacock.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pavonine*, of or belonging to a Peacock or a Peahen. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xx, The lanky, pavonine strut, and shrill genteel scream. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* (1874) II. ii. 20 Groups of peacocks and lions..not expressive of very accurate knowledge either of leonine or pavonine forms.

b. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Pavo* or sub-family *Pavoninæ*, including the peafowl.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

2. Resembling the neck or the tail of the peacock in colouring.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 313/1 *Pavonine*, Peacock colour, or Peacock like. 1813 J. Forsyth *Italy* 162 Plain marbles were stained or inlaid..: hence their pavonine beds. 1851 S. Judd *Margaret* xvi. (1871) 135 Everything became a sort of pavonine transparency. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pavoninus, Bot.*, having the eye-like spots resembling those seen on the peacock's tail, as the *Acherus pavoninus*: pavonine.

B. *sb.* **1.** An iridescent lustre found on some ores and metals; peacock-tail tarnish.

1805–17 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 80 *Pavonine*, or *Peacock-tail tarnish.* This is an assemblage of yellow, green, blue, red, and brown colours, on a yellow ground... Example, Copper-pyrites. 1825 W. Hamilton *Dict. Terms Arts & Sc.*, *Pavonine*..In *Painting*, peacock tail tarnish.

2. *Zool.* A bird of the sub-family *Pavoninæ.*

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Pavo·nious, *a. rare.* [f. L. *pāvōn-em* peacock + -ious.] 'Ocellated, like a peacock's tail' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Pa·vonize, *v. rare.* [f. L. *pavōn-em* peacock + -ize: cf. It. *pavoneggiare* 'to peacockize it' (Florio).] *intr.* To comport oneself as a peacock; to strut. 1882 in Ogilvie.

‖**Pavor.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [L. *pavor* quaking fear.] 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pavor*, great fear and dread.

Pavore, obs. form of Paver.

Pavy (pē·vi). [a. F. *pavie*, from *Pavie* Pavia.] A hard clingstone peach or nectarine.

1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 373 Plums, Peaches, Pavyes, Apples and Pears. 1685 Temple *Gardening* Wks. 1720 I. 183 Of the Pavies or Hard Peaches, I know none good here but the Newington. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Peach-tree*, The French distinguish those we call peaches into two sorts, viz. pavies, and peaches. 1892 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 824.

Pavyer, Pavyon, Pavyse, obs. forms of Paviour, Pavan, Pavis.

Paw (pǭ), *sb.*1 Forms: 4–5 **powe,** 4–6 **pawe,** 5–6 *Sc.* **pow,** (poll), 6– **paw.** [ME. a. OF. *powe, poue*, var. of *poe* (*pooe*) = Pr. *pauta*; app. of Frankish origin, pointing to an Old Low Ger. (Niederrhein.) **pauta*, whence MDu. *pôte*, Du. *poot*, 14th c. Niederrhein. *pôte*, whence HG. *pfote* paw. F. *patte* is generally supposed to be related.

The ulterior history and relationship of OLG. **pauta* is unknown. Franck has suggested the existence of a Germanic ablaut series *peut-, paut-, put-* (*pot-*) in the sense 'poke, stir', to which he would refer the frequentatives, Du. *peuteren* to finger, pick, LG. *pöteren*, and Eng. *potter.*]

1. The foot of a beast having claws or nails. (Distinguished from *hoof.*)

13.. *Coer de L.* 1082 Fast aboute on the wowes, Abrod he [the lion] spredde alle hys powes. *a* 1400 *Isumbras* 181 So come a lyoun..And in hir pawes scho hent the childe. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* XI. 249 The wod lyoun..With his rude pollis in the mantill rocht sa. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. xiii. 70 Ane hydduus wolfis..With chaftis braid, quhyte teith, and bustuus powis. *a* 1529 Skelton *P. Sparowe* 288 The lyons in theyr rage, Myght catche the in theyr pawes, And gnawe the in theyr iawes! 1530 Palsgr. 252/2 Pawe of a beest, *patte.* 1611 Bible *Lev.* xi. 27 Whatsoeuer goeth vpon his pawes, among all maner of beasts. 1698 Froger *Voy.* 159 An old Monkey..with a great piece of Bacon in his Paws. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 28 The squirrel..sits up on its hinder legs, and uses the fore paws as hands. 1871 L. Carroll *Through Looking-Glass* I, Kitty sat..on her knee,..now and then putting out one paw and gently touching the ball [of worsted].

b. The foot of any animal; *esp.* the claw of a bird. *rare.* Cf. F. *patte* (not however said of birds of prey).

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* II. 33 And with hys grym pawes stronge..Me..he [the eagle] hente. 1573 L. Lloyd *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 95 The griping paws of a hungry Sparhawk. 1607 Heywood *Wom. killed w. Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 99 Mine..seisd a Fowle Within her talents; and you saw her pawes Full of the Feathers. 1814 Mme. D'Arblay *Wanderer* V. 138 Where not even a bird could find a twig for the sole of his paw. 1843 Marryat *M. Violet* xliv, The mud vampire, a kind of spider leech, with sixteen short paws.

c. ? Short for Cat's-paw.

1824 Galt *Rothelan* III. 225 His money became as paws to my vices.

2. Contemptuously or jocularly applied to the hand, esp. when clumsy, or awkwardly used. *colloq.*

1605 Chapman *All Fooles* Plays 1873 I. 141, I made no more adoe, but layd these pawes Close on his shoulders. 1711 Swift *Midas* 70 Midas' dirty paws. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 323 He held both Hands out, and a fine pair of Paws shew'd he. 1826 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 219 He..laid his hand upon my knee! 'Take away your paw', said I. 1887 Miss E. Money *Dutch Maiden* (1888) 331 He stuck out his paw, and said Good-bye.

b. *transf.* 'Hand' in the sense of handiwork; handwriting, 'fist'; signature.

1628 Prynne *Cens. Cozens* 3 You may discouer the Authors qualities and conditions, by this his Paw, and Handyworke. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* VII (1852) App. 610 To this instrument were set the paws of Edgeremet and five more of their sagamores. 1784 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 17 Apr., The sight of your paw..would be well worth all the pence I have.

3. [f. Paw *v.*] The action, or an act, of pawing.

1611 Cotgr., *Ongladé*, a scratch, or paw with, or the print, or marke of, nayles; a nayle-marke. 1847 Whittier *Drovers* vi, With toss of horn and tail, And paw of hoof,..They leap some farmer's broken pale.

4. *Comb.*

1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* II. 256 The artist's beautiful handiwork .. upon its paw-like feet. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Dec. 6/2, I examine the powder round the doors for foot-marks or paw-treads. 1902 J. Conrad *Heart of Darkness* 119 Playful paw-strokes.

Paw (pǭ, pā), *sb.*2 *Sc.* [Origin unknown: identity with F. *pas* 'step', and Paw *sb.*1, has been suggested; but there are difficulties with both.] In the phrases, *to play a paw*, to play a trick; *to play one's paws*, to play one's part in acting or in life; (*not*) *to play paw*, (not) to make the slightest movement with hand or foot.

c 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) XXV. 14 Remane with me and tary still And se quha playis best thair pawis. 1690 *Killiecrankie* in *Jacob. Songs* (1887) 39 They thought the devil had been there, That played them sic a paw then. ?*a* 1700 *Jock o' the Side* xiv. in Child *Ballads* (1889) III. 480/1 His neck in twa I wat they hae wrung, Wi hand or foot he neer playd paw. 1823 Hogg in *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 313/2 Some day when ye couldna play paw to help yoursels.

†**Paw,** *sb.*3 *Obs.* An anglicized representation of F. *pas* 'step'. *Grand paw*, F. *grand pas.*

1660 Waterhouse *Arms & Arm.* 30 They indeed allowed to merits rewards and admissions to honour by grand paw's and deliberate steps of ascent. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 139 They are taught little more than the Grand Paw, and to make a Salam.

†**Paw** (pǭ), *a. slang* or *colloq. Obs.* [app. a variant of *pah* 'nasty, improper, unbecoming', adj. use of Pah *int.*, q. v. Cf. Paw *int.*] Improper, naughty, obscene. See also Paw-paw.

1668 Davenant *Man's the Master* IV. i. Wks. 1874 V. 72 This Tarquin-steward would have kist me by force. *Steph.* Kiss you! fye, that's a paw-word. 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* v. iv, O fie, marrying is a paw Thing. 1706 E. Wells *Answ. Dowley* 46 A paw word which is not fit to be written. 1730 T. Cibber *Lover* II. 23 *Lat.* So you hold it politick to be a Rogue? *Gran.* Oh, that's a paw Word.

Paw (pǭ), *v.* [f. Paw *sb.*1 Cf. *to claw.*]

1. To touch or strike with the paw.

a. *trans.* Also with adv. expressing the resulting condition (quot. 1891).

1611 Middleton & Dekker *Roaring Girle* III. iii, I ha sent for a couple of beares shall paw him. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* II. 161 The sporting Lyon Paws the wanton Bear. 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* X. 264 [Circe's lions and wolves] Paw'd them in blandishment. 1891 Miss Dowie *Girl in Karp.* xiii. 177 One of his eyes was pawed out by a bear.

b. *intr.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 464 The Tawnie Lion, pawing to get free His hinder parts. 1707 Hearne *Collect.* 1 Nov. (O. H. S.) II. 67 A Lyoness, pawing upon ye arms of France. 1713 Steele *Guard.* No. 146 P 5 He [a young lion] did some mischief by pawing and playing with people.

2. To strike or scrape the ground with the hoofs: said of a horse, etc. **a.** *intr.*

1611 Bible *Job* XXXIX. 21 He paweth in the valley, and reioyceth in his strength. 1690 *Newsletter* 30 Aug. in Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) III. 339 The two horses..pawed over the iron spikes with their forefeet. 1704 Pope *Windsor For.* 152 Th' impatient courser..pawing, seems to beat the distant plain. 1877 Talmage *Serm.* 8 The horses paw and neigh to get into the stream.

b. *trans.* (the ground, etc.). Also *transf.* of a man (quot. 1887). Also with adv. (quot. 1891).

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 749 He paws the Ground. 1735 Somerville *Chase* II. 92 With Ears And Tail erect, neighing he paws the Ground. 1877 J. A. Allen *Amer. Bison* 468 The bulls are..fond of pawing the ground. 1887 Hall Caine *Deemster* xii. 78 He listened with..his foot pawing the mat. 1891 Mrs. L. Adams *Bonnie Kate* II. iii. 77 No more roans would paw up the roadway.

3. **a.** *trans.* To pass the hand over, touch with the hand, handle; esp. awkwardly, coarsely, indelicately, or rudely. *colloq.*

1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* in *Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 27 His palm shall be pawed with pence. 1641 Milton *Reform.* I. Wks. 1851 III. 17 The obscene, and surfeted Priest scruples not to paw, and mammock the sacramentall bread, as familiarly as his Tavern Biskit. 1701 Farquhar *Sir Harry Wildair* II. i, Have you been pawing me all this morning with them dirty fists of yours? 1847 Tennyson *Princess* I. 20 Our great court-Galen..paw'd his beard, and mutter'd

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'catalepsy'. 1889 A. R. Hope in *Boy's Own Paper* 3 Aug. 699/3, I wish she would not *paw* me so.

b. *intr.* To pass the hand clumsily, awkwardly, or rudely. *To paw on* or *over*, to handle, feel, or finger awkwardly.

1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag.* IV. iv. 134 You will not let the mob..paw over all my limbs. 1876 T. Hardy *Madding Crowd* viii, A hand pawing about the door for the bobbin. 1886 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 22 Dec. 2/4 Those young ladies who paw upon the pianoforte.

Hence **Paw**ing *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 96/2 Under Horses, make ..planks of Holm or Oke, that..by their pawing they may not spoyl both their hoofs and the pavement. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* v. xxii, Like a pawing horse let go, She made a sudden bound. 1880 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* Ser. II. *Keats* (1888) 104 Admirers whose pawing and fondness does ..harm to the fame of Keats.

Paw, *int.* variant of Pah.

1676 Dryden *Limberham* IV. i, Paw, paw! that word honour has almost turned my stomach.

Pawage, Pawaw, obs. f. Pavage, Powwow.

Pawed (pɔ̄d), *a. rare.* [-ed 2.] Having paws.

1611 Cotgr., *Empietté*, pawed, pounced, clawed, talented. *Ibid.*, *Pattu*, pawed, broad-footed.

Pawen, variant of Pawn *sb.*4 *Obs.*

Pawes, obs. Sc. form of Pavis.

Pawk1**, pauk** (pɔ̄k). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6 **palk**, (?**paik**). [Derivation unknown.] Trick, artifice, cunning device.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 81 Prattis ar reput policy and perellus paukis [*rimes* walkis, talk is, baulkis]. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 274 Greit wounder had quha playit had that palk. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 255 Maid to be punissit for his palk [*printed* paik]; But he was stubburne in his talk. *Ibid.* 838 Ane vther Lunden paik he playit. *a* 1600 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xviii. 68 Throu pearking of a pyet Besyde thame, vhilk thair palks espyde. 1768 W. Wilkie *Fables* 118 Pawks and wiles whar pith is wantin. 1821 Macneill *Bygane Times* 18 (E. D. D.) Wi' saftening sound, And pawks, to bring ilk project round.

b. In north. Eng. dial. (Yorkshire): Impertinence, forwardness, sauciness; also, an impertinent or saucy person. See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Hence **Paw'kery,** trickery, cunning.

1820 Hogg *Wint. Even. T.* II. 41 Onye sikkan wylld sneckdrawinge and pawkerye. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* I. viii. (1849) 29 Pawkrie is no' an ill nest-egg to begin with!

Pawk2. *local.* A small lobster.

1768 Travis in Pennant *Zool.* (1777) IV. 10 If they be under four inches, they are called [at Scarborough] *pawks*, and are not saleable to the carriers.

Pawky (pɔ̄·ki), *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 8 **paukie**, 9 **pauky.** [f. Pawk1 + -y.] Tricky, artful, sly, cunning, crafty, shrewd; esp. humorously tricky or sly, 'arch'.

1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 407 [Leighton] carrying like a pawky prelate, refused the title of Lord. 1721 Ramsay *Maggy Johnstoun* viii, The pawky knack Of brewing ale amaist like wine. 1785 Burns *To James Smith*, Dear Smith, the sleeest, paukie thief That e'er attempted stealth or rief. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* ix. (1880) 310 A story told of a pawky old Scot. 1870 Ramsay *Remin.* (ed. 18) p. xvii, This quiet pawky style. 1884 *Athenæum* 28 June 819 A new school,..marked..by the same pawky humour.

b. In north. Eng. dial.: see quots.

1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*, *Pauky*, saucy, squeamish, scrupulously nice—also proud, insolent, artful. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pauky*, proud: it does not signify here, arch or cunning, as asserted by Grose, or, sly and artful, as Dr. Jamieson explains it.

Hence **Paw'kily** *adv.*, cunningly, artfully, slyly; **Paw'kiness,** artful character, slyness.

1714 Ramsay *Elegy on J. Cowper* vii, He pawkily on them could steal, And spoil their sport. 1823 Galt *Entail* III. xxxii. 299 'Indeed!' said Walkinshaw pawkily; 'that's a very important circumstance'. 1883 A. Forbes in *19th Cent.* Oct. 724 For the pawkiness of this proposal, the man should have been a Scotsman. 1886 *Athenæum* 6 Feb. 193 Pawkiness and poetry seem to meet and mingle in most of these Highland stories.

Pawl (pɔ̄l), *sb.*1 Also 7 **pawle**, 7–9 **paul**, 8–9 **pall.** [Derivation uncertain: perh. = F. *pal* stake, L. *pālus* stake, prop, stay; cf. Du. *pal*; also Welsh *pawl* pole, stake, bar. But the early history of the word in Eng. is unknown.]

1. *Naut.* Each of the short stout bars made to engage with the whelps, and prevent a capstan, windlass, or winch from recoiling.

In a capstan the pawls are now usually attached to a part of the barrel called the *pawl-head*, and engage with the whelps in a *pawl-rim* attached to the floor or platform on which the capstan works; in a windlass, etc. (formerly also in capstans) the *pawl-rim* forms part of the barrel, and the pawls are attached to the separate *pawl-bitt* or *-post*.

1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 13 The Capsterne, the pawle, the whelps. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 8 The Paul is a short piece of iron made fast to the Deck, resting upon the whelps to keepe the Capstaine from recoiling. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., They say, *Heave a Pawle!* That is, Heave a little more for the Pawle to get hold of the Whelps: And this they call *Pawling the Capstan*. 1776 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 88 The palls or stops..of the windlass. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxiv, By the force of twenty strong arms, the windlass came slowly round, pawl after pawl. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xi. (1856) 83 'All hands' walking round with the capstan-bars to the click of its iron pauls. 1886 J. M. Caulfeild *Seamanship Notes* 3 *Parts of the Capstan.* Drum head,..pauls, paul rim, paul stops, paul beds, whelps.

2. A bar pivoted at one end to a support, and engaging at the other with the teeth of a ratchet-wheel or ratchet-bar, so as to hold it in a required position; a lever with a catch for the teeth of a wheel or bar.

1729 Desaguliers in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 197 Such a Contrivance, that the Pall or Lever..does so communicate with the Catch, that..the Catch always takes. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) III. 159 A pall or stop, which prevents the crane running back *c* 1865 Letheby in *Circ. Sc.* I. 137/1 The latter carries a double paul, which locks into the cogs. 1884 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 80/2 A ratchet and pawl keeps the plates in position.

3. *Comb.*, as **pawl-bitt, -post** (*Naut.*), a strong vertical post in which the pawls of a windlass are fixed; **pawl-head** (*Naut.*), the part of the capstan to which the pawls are attached: see sense 1; **pawl-press,** a press used in bookbinding, having ratchet-wheels and pawls (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **pawl-rim** (*Naut.*), a notched cast-iron ring for the pawls to catch in: see sense 1; **pawl-stone,** a stone placed at the base of a pillar, wall, or fence, to protect it from damage by wheels.

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Paul bitt .. Paul rim.* 1874 Thearle *Naval Archit.* 109 Mast and pall bitt beams, and beams under the heel of bowsprit, .. must not be less in size than the midship beam. 1897 Kipling *Captains Courageous* 80 Under the yellow glare of the lamp on the *pawl-post. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 54 Parts of a Capstan. The bed, *paul rim,..drum-head, palls and bars. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 151 A *pawl-stone should be placed on each side of every pillar.

Pawl, pāl, *sb.*2 *East Ind.* Also **pāl, pal.** [Hindī *pāl.*] A small tent with two poles and steep sloping sides.

1811 Kirkpatrick tr. *Tippoo's Lett.* 49 Where is the great quantity of baggage belonging to you, seeing that you have nothing besides tents, *pawls*, and other such necessary articles? 1872 E. Braddon *Life in India* v. 185 Public and private tents, shamianahs, and servants' pāls or canvas wigwams. *Comb.* 1884 F. Boyle *Borderland* 403 A pal-shaped tent, bellying on its ropes.

Pawl, *v.* Chiefly *Naut.* [f. Pawl *sb.*1]

1. *trans.* To stop or secure (a capstan, ratchet-wheel, etc.) by means of a pawl or pawls.

1704 [see Pawl *sb.* 1]. 1706 Phillips, *To Pawl the Capstan*, to stop it with the Pawl. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xv. 41 We manned the windlass .. he .. ordering us when to heave and when to pawl. 1890 Clark Russell *Shipmate Louise* III. xli. 286 We could 'heave and pawl' no further. *fig.* 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 91 He e'en paul'd Capston, and turn'd a sociable Sot.

b. *intr.* for *passive.*

1819 *Pantologia* s. v. *Windlass*, If, in heaving the windlass about, any of the handspikes should happen to break, the windlass would pall of itself.

2. *fig.* (*colloq.* or *slang.*) **a.** *trans.* To bring to a standstill, stop, check, 'bring up short', 'pull up'. **b.** *intr.* To stop, cease; *esp.* to stop talking.

c 1825 Choyce *Log Jack Tar* (1891) 55 This pawled us. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Paul there, my hearty.* Tell us no more of that.

[**Pawl** in *cross-pawl*, error for Spall, Spawl.]

Pawle, Pawlfre, Pawltre, obs. ff. Pall, Pawl, Palfrey, Paltry.

Pawm(e, obs. f. Palm *sb.*2 and *v.* **Pawment,** obs. f. Pavement. **Pawmer(e, Pawmpelion, -pilyon,** obs. ff. Palmer, Pampilion.

Pawn (pɔ̄n), *sb.*1 Forms: 4 **poun**, 4–5 **poune**, 5 **pown(e, pon**, 5–7 **pawne**, 6 **paune**, 5– **pawn.** [ME. a. AF. *poun*, OF. *poon, paon*, var. of *peon*, earlier *pehon, pedon* foot-soldier, pawn at chess (Godef.), = Pr. *pezo*, Sp. *peon* footman, pawn, It. *pedone* footman, *pedona, pedina* fem. a pawn:—L. *pedo, pedōn-em*, in med.L. a foot-soldier, f. *pēs, ped-* foot. The chess sense was in OF. in 13th c.] One of the pieces of smallest size and value in the game of chess.

There are eight pawns on each side, set at the beginning of the game in the rank or line immediately in front of the other pieces, and named each from the piece in front of which it stands (*king's p., queen's p., king's bishop's p.*, etc.). *Three pawns gambit*, an opening at chess, now generally called from its supposed inventor *Cunningham's gambit.*

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 661 (Fairf.) Mate in the myd poynt of the chekkere With a poune errante. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xxii. (1859) 27 Whan that a pown seyith to the kyng chekmate! 1474 Caxton *Chesse* III. i, The fyrst pawne, that is in the playe of the chesse. 1562 Rowbothum *Play Cheasts* A vij b, The marchynge forthe of the Paune, for the fyrst tyme, is to make two assaultes or leapes, yf he wyll. 1656 F. B[eale] tr. *Biochimo's Roy. Game Chesse-Play* 4 If any Pawne can arriue unto any house of the uppermost ranke of the adversary, you may..make him a Queen. 1735 Bertin *Chess* v, The king's pawn, the bishop's pawn, and the queen's pawn must move before the knights. *Ibid.* 5 Another defence of the three Pawns gambet. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* v, To show you..what a foolish move you made with that pawn.

b. *fig.* (usually of a person).

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* 3 For a scaddle pawne, to crosse a Bishop in his owne walke. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* I. iii, Councillors of State .. playing their high chess-game, whereof the pawns are Men. 1874 Mrs. Whitney *We Girls* xi. 245 She had put forward a little pawn of compliment toward us. 1884 Labouchere in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 210 The constituencies had been but pawns in the game of rival politicians.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a 1500 *MS. Ashmole* 344 (Bodl.) lf. 3 b, Chek w^t thy Roke in thy Pon Ward. 1672 Barbier *Saul's Fam. Game Chesse play* iv, The..King..must eyther remoue himselfe out of the saide Pawnes checke, or if he cannot, it is Pawne-mate. 1883 G. A. MacDonnell *Chess Life-Pict.* 51 A strong pawn-and-two-move player.

Pawn (pɔ̄n), *sb.*2 Forms: 5–6 (8) **paun**, 6 **paune**, 6– *Sc.* and *Ir.* **paund, pand**, 6–7 **pawne**, 7– **pawn.** [a. OF. *pan* (rarely *pand, pant*) 'pledge, security, surety'; also 'booty, plunder, spoil taken from the enemy', app. the same word as OFris. *pand*, MDu. *pant* (*pand-*), Du. *pand*, OLG. **pand*, OHG., MHG. *pfant*, Ger. *pfand* pledge, pawn, security, surety. The Sc. form *pand* may have come from LG., Du., or Flemish.

The ulterior history of the word is uncertain: F. *pan* pledge, was in form identical with *pan* cloth, piece, portion, pane, etc.:—L. *pannus* a cloth, a rag: some take it as the same word, and as the source of the WGer. forms (in which however the final *-d*, already in OHG., *-t*, makes a difficulty); others think the WGer. **pand* to be the source of F. *pan* pledge, and see in it also the primitive of *panding, pending*, Penny. See Diez II. c. (in favour of Romanic source), Kluge (doubtful), Franck (inclined to Teutonic; so Skeat *Concise D.* 1901).]

1. A thing (or person) given, deposited, or left in another's keeping, as security for a debt or for the performance of some action; a pledge, surety, gage. (Now *rare*, the ordinary word being *pledge*.) **a.** *lit.*

[*c* 1145 *Charter David I* in *Charters of Edinb.* (1871) 8 Prohibeo ne aliquis capiat pandum super terram Sancte Crucis.] 1496 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 386 Who so ever takith anny manys pledge or paun with his own proper hande. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. vii. 164 Livinia, the schene may, Quhilk is the pand or plege, .. Of peax to be kepit inviolate. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. vii, We haue no store of monie..but you shall haue good pawnes, .. this Iewell, and this gentlemans silke stockins. 1692 Dryden *Cleomenes* III. i, He must leave behind, for pawns, His mother, wife, and son. 1736 Berkeley *Querist* II. § 62 Wks. 1871 III. 521 Whether this bank doth not lend money upon pawns at low interest? 1875 Poste *Gaius* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 369 If the pawnee buy in the pawn by means of a collusive bidder, the sale is void.

b. *fig.* = 'Pledge.'

1573 *Epitaph* in Wood *Oxford* (O. H. S.) III. 152 Ten tender babes on me he gate, the pawnes of mariage bed. *a* 1586 in Pinkerton *Anc. Sc. Poems* (1786) 265 My hairt .. Quhilk is the gadge and pand Maist suir that I can geif. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* V. iv. 370 The pretious ashes of the Saints (the pawn for the return of their souls). *a* 1677 Manton *Exp. Isa.* liii. 8 Wks. 1871 III. 352 By Christ's resurrection God giveth us a pawn and earnest, as it were, that we may expect the raising of our own bodies. 1845 R. W. Hamilton *Pop. Educ.* vii. 174 As the schoolhouse rises..at the very base of the Rocky Mountains,—there is the emphatic pawn, which that great Republic gives,..of enlightened freedom, extending civilization, and pure religion.

†**c.** A pledge or gage of battle; = Gage *sb.*1 2.

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. i. 74 If guilty dread hath left thee so much strength, As to take vp mine Honors pawne, then stoope.

d. A person held as a pledge or security for debt, and used as a slave.

1837 J. J. H. Burgoyne in R. R. Madden *Life Lady Blessington* (1855) III. 519 Every English merchant on that coast [Cape Coast Castle] was possessed of a retinue of 'pawns' or slaves. 1887 A. B. Ellis *Tshi-speaking Peoples* xvii. 237 Careful to recount the names of his pawns and slaves, the amounts for which he holds the former.

2. The condition of being deposited or held as a pledge; state of being pledged (*lit.* and *fig.*). Almost always in phrases *in pawn, at pawn, to pawn.* (The usual current sense.)

1554 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 415 Whatsoever platte or silver is lefte or put in paund. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. i. 293 Redeeme from broaking pawne the blemish'd Crowne. 1597 — *2 Hen. IV*, II. iii. 7 My Honor is at pawne, And but my going, nothing can redeeme it. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* vii. Wks. 1851 III. 294 To lay the integrity of his Logick to pawn. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 3 Oct., Her plate and jewels are at pawne for money. 1698 South *Serm.* III. x. 381 He gives his veracity in pawn to see it fully performed. 1711 Puckle *Club* (1817) 69 My poor wedding-ring and best petticoat in pawn for forty shillings. 1814 Cary *Dante's Inf.* XI. 62 All who..set their honesty at pawn.

b. The action of pawning or pledging.

1824 Galt *Rothelan* I. I. vi. 57 Certain trinkets which I have here for sale, or pawn. 1883 F. Turner (*title*) The Contract of Pawn as it exists at Common Law.

3. Short for *pawnbroker.* (*vulgar colloq.* or *slang.*)

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 109 Perhaps they comes to sell to me what the pawns won't take in.

4. *Comb.*, as †*pawn-keeper, -slave* (cf. 1 d), †*-taker*; †**pawn-laid** *a.*, 'laid to pawn', deposited as a pledge, pledged; **pawn-ticket,** a ticket issued by a pawnbroker in exchange for a pledge deposited with him, and bearing particulars of the loan. Also Pawnbroker, Pawnshop.

1552 Huloet, **Pawne keper*, *depositarius.* 1597-8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* IV. ii. 15 Bearing his *pawn-laid lands upon his backe As snailes their shells. 1899 Mary Kingsley *W. African Stud.* xviii. 435, I have known of several men who, in order to save their family from ruin .. have given themselves up as *pawn-slaves to their accusers. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 31 Goods..sold to such Brokers, Frippers or *Pawn-takers. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IV. v. I. 431 Holding such a *pawn-ticket. 1875 Jevons *Money* xvii. 201 The ..kind of promissory document..represented by bills of lading, pawn-tickets, dock-warrants [etc.]. *a* 1652 Brome

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Eng. Moor III. i, Take my keys of all; In my *pawn Wardrobe you shall find to fit you.

†**Pawn** (pɑun), *sb.*[3] Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5-6 **povne**, 6 **powin**, **pown**, **-e**, **paun**, 6-7 (9) **pawn**, **-e**. [a. OF. *poun*, *poon* (Godef.), F. *paon* (= Pr. *pao*, *paho*, *paon*, Sp. *pavo*, *pavon*, Pg. *pavão*, It. *pavone*):—L. *pāvo*, *pāvōn-em* peacock.] A peacock.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 614 The plesand Povne. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 728 The plesand Pown, moste angellyke of hew. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 337 Thair was of meittis..pertrick and plever, duke, Brissill cok and powins. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* (revision) ii, The paynted pawn with Argos eyis. 1627 DRAYTON *Mooncalf* in *Agincourt* etc. 158 As pyde and garish as the Pawne. [1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* x. 64 A Peacock or Pawne, having its tail displayed, is 'in its pride'.]

†**Pawn**, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Forms: 6-7 **pawne**, (6 **pawen**), 7 (9) **pawn**. [= Du. *pand*, in Plantijn 1573 '*pandt* vn pan de muraille, ou vne gallerie ou cloistre, lieu où on vend quelque marchandise, ou où on se pourmeine, *xystus*, *peristylium*, *ambulacrum*'; so Kilian 1599; Hexham 1678 *pandt*, 'covert-walking-place, or gallery where things are sould; place or court environed with pillars, as in cloisters'; in mod.Du. Dict. 'a storehouse, magazine'; a Du. development of F. *pan*: see PANE *sb.*[1] senses 3, 4.]

A gallery or colonnade, a covered walk or passage, especially one in a bazaar, exchange, or arcade, alongside of which wares are exposed for sale.

1575 Sir T. GRESHAM in *Wills Doctors' Comm.* (Camden) 59 The bildings called the Royall Exchange, and all pawnes and shopes adjoyninge. *Ibid.* 60 The saide bildinges..pawens, shopes. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* II. iv. 166 Martes and pawnes stored with outlandish marchandize. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xvii. 95 If thou but please to walke into the Pawne, To buy thee Cambricke, Callico, or Lawne. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 261 (*Pegu*) This house is fiue and fifty paces in length, and hath three pawnes or walks in it, and forty great pillars gilded, which stand betweene the walks. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 342 To crie out along the Burses, Lombards and Pawnes, That the Commonwealth and all were lost. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2404/4 The West-Pawn of the Royal Exchange, being the Place now prepared for the purpose aforesaid. 1888 BESANT 50 *Yrs. Ago* 35 Jerman's Exchange..had an inner cloister and a 'pawn', or gallery..for the sale of fancy goods.

†**Pawn**, *sb.*[5] *Obs. rare.* [Erroneous back-formation from PANNAGE; perh. an error of Spelman.] Mast of trees.

1664 *Spelman's Gloss., Pannagium.* Quasi *Paunagium*, silvestrium enim arborum fructus & glandes quidam *pawns* vocant. Hence 1672 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Pannage* or *Pawnage*, *Pannagium*, Which is that Food that the Swine feed on in the Woods, as Mast of Beech, Acorns, etc. which some have called Pawnes.

Pawn (pɑn), *v.* Forms: 6 *Sc.* **pand**, 6-7 **pawne**, **paune**, (*pa. pple.* **paund**), 7- **pawn**. [f. PAWN *sb.*[2]: cf. Du. *panden* to pawn, Ger. *pfänden* to distrain upon, pawn.] *trans.* To give or deposit as security for the payment of a sum of money or for the performance of some action (something to be forfeited in case of non-payment or non-performance); to pledge; to stake, wager; to risk. **a.** *lit.*: *esp.* to deposit with or hand over to some one (usually a pawnbroker) as security for the repayment of a loan.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 44/26 To Paune, *pignorare*. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 340 The king..gart her pand ane hunder crouns and ane tune of wyne wpoun the Inglischemenis handis. 1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* (1617) 28 His lands solde, his Iewels pawnde. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. vii. (1840) 128 The island he pawned to the Templars for ready money. 1721 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 253 He is over head and ears in debt, and has pawned several things. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *To Rhea*, These presents be the hostages Which I pawn for my release. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* ii. 36 Obliged to raise funds..by pawning his books.

b. *fig.* (e. g. one's life, honour, word, etc.).

1567 EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 55 My life I pawn for his. 1606 CHAPMAN *Monsieur D'Olive* Plays 1873 I. 218 If I knew where I might pawne mine honor, For some odd thousand Crownes, it shalbe layd. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* i. (1653) 17 He will not Pawne his credit for many things that he therein delivers. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xvi. 28, I will pawn my life for her, she will never be pert to your honour. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. vii. 385, I dare pawn my soul.

†**c.** *slang.* (See quot. *a* 1700.) *Obs.*

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 72 This poor man finding himself pawn'd, and not having..money to discharge the reckoning. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v., *To Pawn any Body*, to steal away and leave him..to Pay the Reckoning. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

¶ *Erron.* (Confused with PALM *v.* 4.)

1787 *Minor* I. xi. 40 Those qualities which we desire to pawn upon the credulous world. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xxxviii, He has sent out his..daughters to me—pawned them off upon me.

Hence **Pawned** *ppl. a.*, **Paw·ning** *vbl. sb.*

1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelm. Term* II. iii. 314 The pawning of thy horse. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6153/2 That the Borrowers do make full Payments..in Money upon the pawned Stock. 1886 *Athenæum* 6 Mar. 333/3 The business-like air which belongs to continental pawning. 1903 *Times* 29 Sept., The fact that the account..was then light did not prevent the flood of pawned stock—especially 'gilt-edged' securities—that has been poured on the market since then.

Pawn, obs. f. PAN *sb.*[5], betel-leaf; var. PAND.

Pawnable (pɑ̄·năb'l), *a.* [f. PAWN *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be pawned.

1742 JARVIS *Quix.* I. III. xxiii. (1885) 131 A thing neither pawnable nor saleable. 1886 G. R. SIMS in *Daily News* 9 Dec. 5/7 They have nothing..pawnable to fall back upon. Pawning is the first thing to which the poor resort when the wolf comes to the door.

Pawnage (pɑ̄·nĕdʒ). *rare.* [f. PAWN *v.* + -AGE.] The action or object of pawning.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 20 No Man so dearely payed the pawnage of folly. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. xiv. (1872) I. 129 Sigismund..pawned the Newmark too,—the second Pawnage of Brandenburg.

Pawnage, obs. form of PANNAGE.

Pawnbroker (pɑ̄·nbrōʊ·kəɹ). [f. PAWN *sb.*[2] + BROKER 2.] One engaged in the business of lending money upon interest on the security of articles of personal property pawned or pledged.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2305/3 Encouragement and Connivence..from Petty-Tradesmen, Pawn-Brokers, and others. 1730 FIELDING *Author's Farce* I. iv, Fetch my other hat hither. Carry it to the pawn-broker's. 1786 *Ir. Act* 26 *Geo. III*, c. 43 *title*, An Act to establish the Business of a Pawnbroker. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. v. 86 All the knives and scissors were at the pawnbroker's.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Paw·nbro·kerage**, **Paw·nbro·kering**, the business of a pawnbroker, pawnbroking; **Paw·nbro·keress**, a female pawnbroker; **Paw·nbro·kery**, (*a*) a pawnbroking establishment, (*b*) pawnbroking.

1896 *Century Mag.* Feb. 540 Every Jew..must have..a notarial authorization for *pawnbrokerage. 1833 LAMB *Let. Moxon* Lett. 1888 II. 292, I..wrote for the *Pawnbrokeress's album. 1893 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. III. 4/1 Employed in various *pawnbrokering establishments. 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XCIV. 493 Madame Necker..founded a charitable *pawnbrokery at Paris. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 84 Pawnbrokery is..a rational proceeding, for the pledge always retains the value for which it is engaged.

Paw·nbro·king, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec.: see -ING[1]. Cf. *broaking pawne* in Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. i. 293, BROKING *vbl. sb.* 3.] The action or business of a pawnbroker; the occupation of lending money on the security of articles pawned.

1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXI. 6 Pawnbroking is regulated by law. 1875 T. A. TROLLOPE *Diamond cut Diamond* (1876) 338 There is always an especial run on the Government pawn-broking establishment. 1884 HORNER *Florence* (ed. 2) I. App. 566 The Monti di Pietà..were rather pawnbroking carried on by the Municipality.

So **Paw·nbro·king** *ppl. a.*, that carries on the business of a pawnbroker.

1765 FOOTE *Commissary* I. Wks. 1799 II. 7 That canting, couzening, money-lending, match-making, pawnbroking—.

†**Pawnde**, obs. form of PANED: cf. PAUNED.

1552 in Dillon *Calais & Pale* (1892) 97 One of Clothe of golde and blewe velvet pawnde with flowers of golde.

Pawne, obs. form of PAN *sb.*[5], PAWN.

Pawnee (pɑ̄nī·). [f. PAWN *v.* + -EE.] The person with whom something is deposited as a pawn or pledge. (Correlative to *pawner*.)

1683-5 tr. *Croke's Rep., Jac.* 245 *marg.*, Tender of the money to the executrix of a pawnee, and her refusal to restore the goods, revests them in the owner. 1745-1875 [see PAWNER]. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. (ed. 2) 369 The pawnee could not become the purchaser.

Pawner (pɑ̄·nəɹ). Also (in legal works) **-or**. [f. PAWN *v.* + -ER[1], -OR.] One who pawns; one who deposits something as a pledge, esp. with a pawnbroker.

1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 412 The pawner, or his assignee, have no other security for the return of their goods but the honour of the pawnee. 1853 WHARTON *Pennsylv. Digest* 211 A pawnee has no better title than the pawnor. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. § 204 The owner or pawnor who steals a pawn is suable for theft by the pawnee. 1902 *Times* 22 Mar. 4/5 Not recording the full name and address of the pawner upon the tickets.

Pawnshop (pɑ̄·nˌʃɒp). [f. PAWN *sb.*[2] + SHOP.] A pawnbroker's shop or place of business.

1849 J. P. ROBSON in *Bards of Tyne*, *The Pawnshop in a Bleeze*, The world was better far an sure When pawnshops had ne neym [= no name]. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* I. xx. 246 For these..there seems no other resource now that their weekly wages are stopped, but the pawn-shop. 1891 E KINGLAKE *Australian at H.* ii. 10 Pawnshops, with their three golden balls dangling in front.

Paw-paw (pɑ̄·pɑ̄·), *a. slang* or *colloq.* ? *Obs.* [Reduplication of PAW *a.*] A nursery expression for 'nasty, improper, naughty', used euphemistically for 'indecent, obscene, immoral'.

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Paw paw Tricks*, naughty tricks: an expression used by nurses, &c. to children. 1808-18 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 338 Administering a little fatherly or motherly correction..for paw-paw tricks. 1812 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins*, *Two Parsons* vii, All proprietors of paw-paw houses. 1825 T. H. LISTER *Granby* ix. (1836) 55 Then went to say paw-paw things of Lady Mary Wortley Montague. 1830 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 9 July, Touching the songs, an old *roué* must own an improvement in the times, when all paw-paw words are omitted.

Hence **Paw·-paw·ness**.

1828 *Examiner* 434/1 Churches will cover a multitude of actresses. Our paw-pawness hedgeth with sacred stone, and abundantly excuseth itself with Glebe Houses. 1829 *Ibid.* 49/2 Proposals for the better rewarding of paw-pawness.

Pawpaw, var. PAPAW. **Paws**, **pawse**, obs. ff. PAUSE. **Pawsey**, obs. f. PALSY *sb.*

†**Paw·son**. *Obs.* Shortened form of DIAPASON.

1606 J. RAYNOLDS *Dolarney's Prim.* (1880) 71 His nimble hand, guided by supple veynes, With heauenly pawsons, clos'd his doleful streynes.

Pawtenar, **-er**, **pawtnere**, var. PAUTENER *sb.*[2]

Paw-waw, variant of POWWOW.

Pax[1] (pæks). Also 6 **pex**. [a. L. *pax* peace, in Christian L. also the kiss of peace.]

‖ **1.** The Latin word meaning 'peace'. *Obs.*

The Latin word is familiar in certain legal phrases, as *Pax Dei*, *Ecclesiæ*, *Regis*, the peace of God, the Church, the king's peace; so *pax Romana*, the peace which reigned between nationalities within the Roman empire; so *pax Britannica*, the peace imposed by British rule.

a 1485 FORTESCUE *Wks.* (1869) 476 We shulde firste have unite and pax within our land. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 72 Ane man he wes of policie and pax. 1664 *Spelman's Gloss.*, *Pax Dei*, *Pax Ecclesiæ*, *Pax Regis*. 1872 WHARTON *Law Lex.* (ed. 5), *Pax regis*, the king's peace—verge of the court. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Dec. 2/2 The wonderful lion which figured in the Poet Laureate's 'Pax Britannica' poem.

b. *Eccl.* In Latin salutations and blessings, as *Pax vobis* peace be with you! (see quot. 1885).

1593 PEELE *Edw. I*, Wks. (Rtldg.) 381/2 *Pax vobis*, *Pax vobis!* good fellows, fair fall ye. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Grey Dolphin*, 'Of course I shall', said St. Austin. '*Pax vobiscum!*'—and Abbot Anselm was left alone. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Pax vobis* is said by bishops after the 'Gloria in Excelsis'. If the 'Gloria' be not said, then the bishop's salutation is the same as the priest's—viz. 'Dominus vobiscum'. The fact that 'Pax vobis' was our Lord's Easter greeting to the Apostles made it unsuitable for penitential days.

c. quasi-*int.* (in schoolboy slang). 'Keep quiet!' 'Truce!'

1852-82 ROGET *Thesaurus* § 403 *Silence...Int.* hush! silence! soft! whist! tush! chut! tut! pax! 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 615/1 There's been a sort of 'pax' called all round. 1899 KIPLING *Stalky*, *In Ambush* 4 '*Pax*, Turkey. I'm an ass.'

2. *Eccl.* The kiss of peace: see PEACE *sb.* 4; the ceremony of kissing the pax: see sense 3. *rare.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 388/1 Pax, of kyssynge (*v. r.* or kyssynge), *osculum*, *vel osculum pacis*. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich. III* 26 The Cardinall song the masse, and after paxe, the kynge and the quene discended. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 802 The sate still vntill the Paxe was geuen. 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 160 The Salisbury rubric was to send, just before the communion, the 'Pax' all about the church. This..was conveyed from one to another by a kiss upon the cheek.

3. *Eccl.* A tablet of gold, silver, ivory, glass, or other material, round or quadrangular, with a projecting handle behind, bearing a representation of the Crucifixion or other sacred subject, which was kissed by the celebrating priest at Mass, and passed to the other officiating clergy and then to the congregation to be kissed; an osculatory.

It came into use during the 13th c. as a symbolic substitute for the kiss of peace: see PEACE *sb.* 2. In England its use died out after the Reformation; in the Roman Church it is now used in certain monastic communities on special occasions.

c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 514 Þere when þo prest [þo] pax wil kis, knele þou & praye þen þis. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 333 And eek he waiteth or desireth to sitte or elles to goon aboue hym in the wey or kisse pax, or been encensed or goon to offryng biforn his neighebore. *a* 1450 LYDG. *Vertue of Masse* (*c* 1505) c j b, The people of loue and hyghe degre Kysse the pax a token of vnyte. 1528 TINDALE *Doctr. Treat.* (Parker Soc.) 279 Yea to kiss the pax, they think it a meritorious deed. 1545 *Rates of Customs* c iij, Paxes the groce xiis. 1588 CROWLEY *Delib. Answ.* 40 b, Innocent the first..inuented the kissing of the Paxe at Masse. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. (1676) 17/1 Had he been present at a Masse, and seen such kissing of Paxes, Crucifixes, Cringes, Duckings [etc.]. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 389 A rich *Pax* of Mother of Pearle. 1826 MRS. BRAY *De Foix* x. (1884) 107 He was next presented with the Pax, which he also solemnly kissed. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 343.

fig. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxi. 136 Her lippes meane while my Pex: Ply Sir (quoth she) your busie trade, you are besides the Tex.

4. *transf.* (Public School slang.) A friend; good friends. *To be good pax*, to be good friends.

1781 BENTHAM *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 100 If anything should happen to jumble us together, we may perhaps be good pax. 1900 C. B. MOUNT *Let. to Editor*, At Winchester (*c* 1840) we used to talk of 'making *pax*' with some one, in sense of establishing a friendship: we even used 'Pax' in sense of 'friend':—'a great pax of mine'.

†**Pax**[2]. *Obs.* A corrupt form of POX. In phr. *Pax on* (*him*, *it*, etc.)!

1641 BROME *Jov. Crew* IV. i. Wks. 1873 III. 422 Pax o' your fine Thing. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* II. i, Pax on't! 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* III. i, Pax on him, what do I give him the hearing for!

†**Pa·xboard**, obs. var. of next, after BOARD *sb.*

1481 LITTLETON *Will* in *Test. Vetusta* (1826) I. 364 A paxe-borde, two cruetts, and a sakering-bell. 1500 *Inv. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.* ibid., A pax borde off latin, a crucyfyx for a pax borde off coper & gyltt.

†**Paxbred**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 **paxbreyd**, 4-5 **-brede**, **-bred**, 6 **-bredd**. [f. PAX[1] + BRED *sb.* board.] = PAX[1] 3.

1350 in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 263 Paxbred. 1395 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 5, I bequethe a chales and a paxbred. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 388/1 Pax brede, *osculatorium*. 1472 in *Wilts. Archæol. etc. Mag.* (1868) XI. 337 A pakisbrede of yvere wth a ymage of our lorde as he swette blode. 1509 in *Suss. Archæol. Coll.* XLI. 27, iij paxbredds. [1881 *Academy* 16 Apr. 284 A 'paxbrede' representing the crucifix with Mary and John.]

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‖ **Paxilla** (pæksi·lă). *Zool.* Pl. **-æ.** [mod.L., from classical L. *paxillus* small stake, peg.] A pillarlike pedicel in echinoderms, surmounted by a tuft of minute calcified spinelets attached to the integument.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 142 The spines..may carry a coronet of numerous calcified setae on their apices when they are called 'paxillae'. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 206 The incompletely calcified stalk of the pedicellaria corresponds to the stalk of the paxilla of the Asterida.

Hence **Paxi·llar** *a.*, of or pertaining to paxillæ; **Paxi·llate** *a.*, having paxillæ; **Paxilli·ferous** *a.*, bearing paxillæ; **Paxi·lliform** *a.*, having the shape of a paxilla.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 892/1 Having the body furnished with appendices,..paxilliferous. 1889 SLADEN in *Challenger Rep., Zool.* XXX. 286 Plates of the abactinal area more or less truly paxilliform. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Paxillate.

†**Paxillary,** *a. Obs.* Erroneous form of BASILARY, applied to the sphenoid bone.

Med.L. *basilus* appears to have been written *passillus*, and associated with *paxillus*, giving *passillare, paxillarie.*

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 110 (Ashm.) þe .vij. boon is clepid passillare, þe which is not of þe boones of þe heed, but he susteyneþ alle þe oþere boonys of þe heed. [*Add. MS.* 10440 lf. 2, adds] & he is vnterberynge in þe hynder partie al þe bones of þe heued, & þerfore he is clepid þe..paxillus.] 1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* iii. (1888) 28 The seuenth and last [bone]..of the head is called Paxillarie, or Bazillarie; the whiche bone is, as it were, the wedge vnto all the other seuen bones of the head, and doth fasten them togeather. And thus be all numbred: the first is the Coronal bone,.. the seuenth is Paxillari, or Bazillari.

Pa·xillo:se, *a.* [f. L. *paxillus* or mod.L. *paxilla* (see above) + -OSE.] **a.** *Geol.* Resembling a small stake (Ogilvie, Annandale, 1882). **b.** Of or pertaining to the *Paxillosæ*, a group of echinoderms bearing paxillæ (Funk 1895).

‖ **Paxi·llus.** *Zool.* [L. *paxillus* small stake, peg.] = PAXILLA (Webster 1890).

Paxwax (pæ·ks,wæks). Now *dial.* and *colloq.* Also 5 **paxwex, paswax,** 7 **pax-waxe,** 7–9 **packwax,** 9 **paxywaxy.** [A word used in many dialect forms, e.g. FIX-FAX, *fic-fac, fig-fag*, etc., the earliest known being *fax-wax* or *fex-wex* (W. de Bibbesworth 13..), which appears to contain OE. *feax*, ME. *fex, fax* (see FAX), the hair of the head, and OE. **weax* growth, from *weaxan* to grow, wax; cf. the parallel Ger. synonym *haarwachs* sinew, f. *haar* hair + *wachs, wax-*, growth; cf. also MDu. *geel haar* 'yellow hair' = tendon.

In German, Grimm instances the second element in various forms, e.g. in OHG. *wualto-wuahso, wuinwuahs*, nerve, etc.]

A name for the stout elastic tendon extending from the dorsal vertebræ to the occiput, and serving as a support for the head, in various mammals, as the horse, ox, sheep, etc.; in others, as in man, existing in less developed form; the nuchal ligament, fixfax, whitleather.

[13.. *Gloss W. de Bibbesw.* (MS. Camb. Gg. 1. 1 lf. 280 b/2), E si ad derere le wen au col (*gloss* fax wax [*v.r.* fex wex]).] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 388/1 Paxwax, synewe (*Pynson* paxwex). 14.. *Arund. MS.* 42 lf. 44 b, Delle .. helpeþ for brussures of þe paxwax and of þe brawn. *Ibid.* 90 b, It [*Galbanum*] is gode for .. þe shote in þe lacertys, i. in þe paswaxis. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. iii. 219 This [sinew] of the common Farriers is called pax-waxe. *a* 1688 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* viii. Wks. 1836 IV. 205 Words of no general reception in England, but of common use in Norfolk, or peculiar to the East Angle countries; as *bawnd, bunny, thurch,..paxwax.* 1691 RAY *Coll. Words* Pref., Paxwax.. is a word not confined to Norfolk or Suffolk, but far spread over England; used, to my knowledge, in Oxfordshire. 1691 — *Creation* I. (1692) 150 Which Aponeurosis..is taken notice of by the Vulgar by the name of Fixfax, or Packwax, or Whit-leather. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* (1723) 323 That strong..ligament..called the Whiteleather, Packwax,..and Fixfax. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 33 The ligament of the neck of many quadrupeds, commonly known as the paxywaxy. 1865 BANKS *Wakefield Wds.*, As tough as pax-wax.

Pay (pē), *sb.* Also 4 **pai, payȝ,** 4–7 **paie, paye,** 5 **pey.** [a. OF. *paie* = Pr. *paia, paga*, Sp., Pg., It. *paga*, f. the vb. *pagare, payer* to PAY.]

†**1.** Satisfaction, contentment, pleasure, liking. *To pay*: to a person's satisfaction, acceptably. Chiefly with possessive: *to, at* (a person's) *pay*, as he likes, so as to please him. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Body & Soul* in *Maps' Poems* (Camden) 334 A body .. That havde ben a mody knyst, and lutel served God to payȝ. 13.. *K. Alis.* 3796 Yut ye schole, of myn paye, Or Y go hennes, more asay! 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1164 Hit watz not at my pryncez paye, Hit payed hym not þat I so flonc. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VI. 39 For þauh I Sigge hit myself, I serue him to paye, I haue myn hure of him wel, and oþerwhile more. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 22939 (Fairf.) A potter..quen he his new vessel for-dos & hit be nogt vn-to his pay. *a* 1425 *Ibid.* 3655 (Trin.) Venisoun þou hast him nomen Deyntily dizte to his pay [*earlier MSS.* behoue]. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5665 Of hors and armes at his pay The Soudon yave in the same day. *a* 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 395, I dranke not this sennet A draught to my pay. 1602 *Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) II. 4 He answered him not to his pay.

2. The action of paying, payment (esp. of wages or hire); with *pl.*, one of the periodical payments of wages to workmen or others.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 377/1 Pay, or payment, *soluctio.* *c* 1570 R. TURPYN in *Chron. Calais* (Camden) Introd. 19 Payenge to the said victuallers from paie to paie that was made ther by the quenes majestie their saide sommes of money. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. v, At the fixed day of pay. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxiv. (1739) 133 Rather to score it up against the future, than require present pay. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iii, 'No pay no play' is as good a rule for priest as for layman. 1872 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 5 The 'pays' are the markers in the chronological table of the miner. He refers to a past event as having occurred so many pays back.

b. The condition of being paid, or receiving wages or hire: chiefly in phr. *in pay*, in receipt of wages; *in the pay of*, in the paid employment of.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 126 Like enough,..To fight against me vnder Percies pay. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 168 Armed troopes which he keepeth in continuall pay and action. 1671 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 509 His provisions for sea were already made, his men raised and in pay. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* Pref. 13 When they were out of Pay, they look'd upon themselves as their own Masters. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 197 Unless we should suppose that the murderers were in the pay of Sparta. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xv, People in your pay or employment.

3. *concr.* Money paid for labour or service; wages, hire, salary, stipend.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 262 The kyng þis pay has nomen, and in cofres has. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* (Halliw.) 23 Whenne the mason taketh hys pay of the mayster. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 7 To terrifie their soldiers from demanding of their paies due. 1657 EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 172 They take their lands and possessions..making *Timari* thereof..which are Pays or Revenues assigned over to the Soldiers. 1757 JOS. HARRIS *Coins* 41 Is not their pay..scanty enough already? 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. iii, I take the Queen's Pay in Quin's Regiment.

†**b.** *Dead pay*: see DEAD PAY. *Obs.*

†**c.** (?) A soldier in receipt of pay. *Obs.*

1523 WOLSEY in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 189 That the lanceknygtes being not past with the Countie Felix 7000 pays, wer at Porte Sus la Sone.

4. *fig.* Payment, or that which is paid, in any metaphorical sense; retaliation, punishment or blows inflicted; penalty or retribution suffered; recompense, etc. bestowed. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1300 *Body & Soul* in *Maps' Poems* (Camden) 335 3eot schaltou3 come..and I the with, for to kepen oure harde pay. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2476 The geant gaf he ful gude pay, He smate oway al his left cheke. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 31 Fame is my meed, and glory vertues pay. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 89 But when her lips were ready for his pay, He winks, and turns his lips another way. 1602 — *Ham.* I. iii. 106 That you haue tane his tenders for true pay.

5. *To be good* (etc.) *pay*: to be sure to pay one's debts (colloq.); *fig.* to be profitable, afford profit.

1727 GAY *Fables* I. x. 64 If you'd employ your pen, Against the senseless sons of men,..No man is better pay than I am. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* III. iii. P 3 Great men are good pay in the long run, they often marry rich heiresses, and then old scores are wiped off. 1842 POE *Murders Rue Morgue* Wks. 1864 I. 187 They were excellent pay.

†**b.** *Better pay*, something more profitable or advantageous; an advantage. *Obs.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 364 [He] came agayn by another way, And thought to make a better pay. *a* 1330 *Roland & V.* 840 Mine worþ þe raþer pay. 14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. M) 501 He sye, it was no better paye, But shifte hym in the beste way.

6. *Mining.* A remunerative yield of metal in a bed of ore: cf. PAY- 2.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 91 It is in this stratum of 40 feet where the rich pay will be found. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 105 Brown & Co. work a sluicing claim with good results. William George, just below, has lately got good pay. *Comb.*: see PAY- in combination, 2.

Pay (pē), *v.*[1] Pa. t. and pple. **paid** (pēd). Forms: 3–5 **paie(n, paye(n,** (3 **paiȝe,** 4 **pai,** 5 **payȝe,** 5–6 **pey**), 4–7 **paie, paye,** 4– **pay.** *Pa. t.* **paid,** in senses 13, 14 **payed**; 3–6 **payde, paide,** 4–6 *Sc.* **payit.** *Pa. pple.* **paid,** in senses 13, 14, **payed**; 4 **paȝed,** 4–6 **payde,** 5 **-id,** 5–6 *Sc.* **-it**; also 3–4 with prefixed i-, 3–6 y-, (5 **ypayt**). [ME. a. F. *payer* (12th c. in Littré) to pay, in OF. also to appease, satisfy, please (so in Cotgr. 1611) = Pr., Sp., Pg. *pagar*, It. *pagare*:—L. *pācāre* to appease, pacify, reduce to peace, in med.L. also 'to pay', f. *pāx, pāc-em* peace. The sense 'pacify', applied specifically to that of 'pacify or satisfy a creditor', came in Com. Romanic to mean 'to pay a creditor', and so 'to pay' generally. In some of the Romanic langs. the vb. has still both senses; but in Fr. as in Eng. the sense 'satisfy, please' is now obs.]

†**1.** *trans.* To appease, pacify, satisfy, content, please, gratify; to be acceptable to, gain or meet with the approval of: = APAY 1. Most freq. in *pa. pple.* Satisfied, content, pleased; also strengthened by *well*; so *ill paid*, displeased, dissatisfied. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 And 3iet ne wile þe louerd ben paid mid his rihcte mol. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 318 Þus I souhte delit: hwu I mest muhte paien mine lustes brune. *c* 1275 LAY. 10535 Þis ihorde þe kaiser And him paide swiþe wel. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7814 Wel he wend wit þis tiþing For to pai dauid þe king. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1379 How payez yow þis play? *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 7558 The long terme did hir not pay To abide so long the mariage. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 377/2 Payyd, and qvemyd, or plesyd, *placatus.* *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 244 Luke well ..that thou negh not the tree of life; for if thou do, he bese ill paide. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. iv. 280/2 Poore folke be not payed with suffycyent lyuynge but coueteʒ more than theym nedeth. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. vii, I held me payit of thair estait.

†**b.** *intr.* To be satisfactory or pleasing (*to*). *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 49 Þat spirit..þe which is verrili kyndelid wiþ þe fier of þe Holy Goost, to þe which.. no passing þing paieþ, but al fleshli lust..loþiþ and is viile to it. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 198 My profer may both pleas and pay To all the lordys.

2. *trans.* To give to (a person) what is due in discharge of a debt, or as a return for services done, or goods received, or in compensation for injury done; to remunerate, recompense.

c 1250 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 33 Se sergant..so paide þo werkmen and yaf euerich ane peny. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 61 Him for his handidandi Redilliche he payede. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 135 The marchand salbe payit of his hors. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 56 Sixe pence that I had..To pay the Sadler for my Mistris crupper. 1605 MASSINGER *New Way* IV. ii, I will pay you in private. 1710 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 69 Tell me how accounts stand between us, that you may be paid. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* iii, He had been..paid by the job. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* v. 62, I expect they will pay me..for the outlay.

b. *To pay off* (rarely *up*): to pay in full and discharge; to give all that is owing to and thus settle accounts with; *spec.* to pay and discharge the crew of (a ship) upon completion of a commission. *To pay out*: to get rid of by paying.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 143 P 1, I..desired her to pay off her Coach, for I had a great deal to talk to her. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 23 They shall..be paid off, and discharged. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* III. ix. P 1 The establishment was paid up and discharged. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xi, The ship to which he had been appointed was paid off. 1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Broker's Man*, The money was raised, and the execution was paid out. 1887 D. C. MURRAY *Old Blaser's Hero* ix, The Man in Possession had been paid out.

c. *To pay off* (intr. for passive, of a ship: see b).

1891 *Daily News* 27 July 5/4 The Thrush..will then go to Cowes and afterwards to Chatham, where she will pay off. 1896 *Ibid.* 21 Aug. 2/5 The Meteor..is to pay off immediately and proceed to lay up.

3. *fig.* or *gen.* To reward, recompense, requite, give what is due or deserved to (a person). **a.** in good or neutral sense.

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 5789 (Trin.) Say I shal hem soone pay. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. xix, Thenne is the tyme come that he must be payed of his Werkes and dedes. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 37 So: you'r paid. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) II. 232 He was sure to be paid on the double in treats for his condescension. 1898 H. PAUL *Men & Lett.* (1901) 170 Mr. Place and his associates, to adopt a French phrase, payed themselves with words.

b. *in malam partem*: To give (one) his deserts, visit with retribution, chastise, punish. Formerly often *pay home* (HOME *adv.* 5); later also *pay off*, and in mod. colloq. use *pay out*. *To pay any one in his own coin*: see COIN *sb.* 7 b.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 90, Y canne not telle you the halff of her cruelte..But she was paied..atte the last. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 101 b, If any man come neare hir behinde she payeth him home. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xlvi. 102 b, He would paye him for all his faigned lyes. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 242 He pays off Aristotle and his Followers with too violent a Zeal. 1863 [see BACK *adv.* 8]. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* viii. 198 They, in return, (as the vulgar phrase has it,) 'pay him out'. 1888 J. HAWTHORNE *Trag. Myst.* iii, They would bear Hanier a grudge .. and would plot together to pay him off. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* II. 252 The only way..was to pay them back in their own coin.

c. *spec.* To inflict bodily chastisement upon, beat, flog. Now *dial.* or *slang.*

1581 W. FLEETWOOD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 285 Yet were they all sowndly payed, and sent home to there masters. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 22 Apr., Thence home, and find the boy out of the house and office..I did pay his coat for him. *a* 1806 in R. Jamieson *Pop. Ball.* I. 329 There I paid her baith back and side, Till a' her banes play'd clatter. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Pay*, to beat, to drub. 'The rascal pays his wife'. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 312 He had been paying somebody with the 'fore-topsail sheet'.

4. To give a recompense for, to recompense, reward, requite (a service, work, or action of any kind): in a good or bad sense. Also, of a thing, To yield a recompense for, to reward.

14.. *Sir Beues* 158/3381 + 2 (MS. M) Youre service I wyll well payn! *c* 1586 CTESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXII. v, Lord,.. each mans work is paid by thee. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 415 Haste still paies haste. 1610 — *Temp.* v. i. 70, I will pay thy graces Home both in word, and deede. 1642 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 178 The Sin of Oppression, sure enough, will be payed home, either here, or in hell, or in both. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) I. 347 It will more than pay the trouble I have taken to write it. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. i, 'I hope it's a good business?'..'No. Poorly paid'. 1868 G. MACDONALD *Gospel Women* IX. i, Enough he labours for his hire; Yea, nought can pay his pain.

5. To give, deliver, or hand over (money, or some other thing) in return for goods or services, or in discharge of an obligation; to render (a sum or amount owed). Also with double obj. or dat. of person ('I paid him the money'), and hence in indirect passive ('he was paid the money' = 'the money was paid to him'). Also *transf.*: cf. 6 b.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 290 Hire wurð þet he paide uor hire. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10244 Sixe & sixti þousend marc

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hii paiden him atten ende. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6745 Qua stelis scep, or ox, or cu,..Oxen fiue for an he pai. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 381 He profred to paye A peny or tweyne More þan it was worth. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* ix. (Sherard MS.), Whan Joseph hadde payed þe money for hym. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xviii. 29 Have pacience with me, and I will paye the all. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 201 The Monie is paid backe againe. *a* 1692 POLLEXFEN *Disc. Trade* (1697) 12 He will pay but Sixteen Shillings of the Pound. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 256 Every shilling of it was scrupulously paid. 1848 THACKERAY *Gt. Hoggarty Diamond* xii, That in which poor Mr. Tidd invested his money did not pay 2*d.* in the pound. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 11 Sept. 9/2 Irish wool that had never 'paid the King a farthing'.

b. With advbs. *To pay away, in, over, out,* etc. *Pay down*: to lay down (money) in payment; to pay immediately or on the spot (also *fig.*: see 7).

1557 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 265 Payeng vij^{li} done. 1623 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 383 Alexander Staples shalbe made burgesse paying x.^{li} downe in hand. 1668 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 61 Paying over the third part of the profits. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 60 He had paid in all the money. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 95, I was to have paid away your note tomorrow. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* vi. § 41. 50 He has already paid out a large sum as wages. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 July 5/2 They had to pay down one-fourth of the price in ready cash. *a* 1901 BESANT *Five Years' Tryst* (1902) 38 Now, sir,..I pay over to you..the sum of £178. 4*s.* 10*d.*—here it is.

6. To give or hand over the amount of, give money in discharge of (a debt, dues, tribute, tithes, ransom, fees, hire, wages, etc.).

c 1380, etc. [see DEBT *sb.* 1]. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xvii. 23 Ioure maister payeth nat tribute? *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 539 Hise tithes payde he ful faire & wel. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xiii. 63 It passeth his power to payen his raunson. 1448 *Paston Lett.* I. 69 He hath payd hys feys. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 245 They were nat payd their hyre. *Ibid.* 250 Theyr wages were nat payde. 1611 BIBLE *Ezra* iv. 13 Then will they not pay tolle, tribute, and custome. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* XXXV, I have..paid scot and lot and the King's taxes. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. ii. 180 The prices which we paid for everything were preposterous. 1889 *Harper's Weekly* XXXIII. 984/2 The..Company..was able to pay dividends.

b. *transf.* Of a thing: To furnish or yield (money, etc.) for the discharge of (a debt or other obligation); also said of goods on which duty, toll, or the like is paid.

1656 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* (1659) 204 Parliament ..gave him but two subsidies; which would hardly pay Advance money to the Officers and souldiers. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 468 That this estate should be liable to pay these debts. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* (Rtldg.) 325 Everything must pay toll. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 555 Cups that had paid the Cæsar's debt Could he have laid his hands on them.

c. With advbs. *Pay off*: to pay in full, and thus discharge the obligation; to clear off (a debt or claim) by payment (also *fig.*, see 7). *Pay up*: to pay the full amount of (what is) owing up to the time; to make up arrears of payment.

1434 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 437/2 The residue to be paied up to the Kyng. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 150 P 9 I'll pay off your extravagant Bills once more. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 27 If..he should voluntarily pay up the abatement. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 71 Arrears were paid up. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 459 To enable the directors to pay off pressing liabilities.

7. *fig.* (or in figurative expressions): To give or render (anything owed, due, or deserved); to discharge (an obligation). (Also, with double obj. or dat. of person, and hence in indirect passive: cf. 5.)

a. To give, render (something that is due, or that the other person has a right to); to discharge, perform (a vow); to give up, surrender (something figured as owed, *e.g.* one's life). *To pay one's debt to nature*, or *nature's debt*: (*spec.*) to die: see DEBT *sb.* 4 b.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 716 A fair pokok of pris men paien to iuno. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 804 Whan he wolde paye his wyf hir dette. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 162 A-mendes the be-hovythe to pay. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. i. 3 You haue ..indeed pay'd downe More penitence, then done trespas. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 247 Nor would [they] pay Their own vows to thee. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 10 Our stomachs told us, it was full high time to pay Nature her due. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VI. 40 To you the promis'd Poem I will pay. 1707 WATTS *Hymn*, Praise, everlasting praise, be paid To him that earth's foundation laid. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 117 Paying piteous duty, what seemed you have we consigned [to the grave].

b. To inflict, bestow, give (punishment, a blow, etc.) as being deserved, or in return for the like; to render in retribution or retaliation.

13.. *Coer de L.* 4028 Kyng Richard hys ax in hond he hente, And payde Sarezynys her rente. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiv. 265 Y^{e} traytours were payed ther desertes. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 60 Hee payes vs shot for shot. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) V. xii. 482 If Popery ever comes in by English Hands..it will fully pay the Scores of those who brought it in. 1888 J. HAWTHORNE *Trag. Myst.* iii, To pay off some grudge.

c. To suffer, undergo (a punishment, penalty, etc., figured as a price paid to the person or authority that inflicts it; also, pain or trouble, as a price paid for some advantage); to suffer in retribution or requital, or as the price of anything gained.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 77 But he hadde i-leide doun his knyf,..boþe schul have i-payde þe payne. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Rimar* vi, Made mee pay the price of pillage with my bloud. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* v. Argt., Ulysses builds A ship;..Pays Neptune pains. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 214 Christ..took and paied fully all the punishment due for our sins. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) V. i. 5 Inflaming themselves with Wine, till they come to pay the Reckoning with their Blood. 1890 *Spectator* 15 Feb., To forget the pain he paid for his discoveries.

d. *Arith.* In Subtraction, To compensate for 'borrowing' (see BORROW *v.*^{1} 1 c) by mentally adding a unit to the subtrahend of the next higher denomination (an easier practical equivalent for the more logical process of subtracting the unit which has been 'borrowed' from the minuend). Usually *to pay back.*

1897 *Daily News* 3 June 5/4 When some of us were boys at school we knew no other way of doing a sum in subtraction but the way of borrowing and paying back.

8. (With the notion of debt weakened to that of duty or fitness, or lost.) To render, bestow (something considered as due, deserved or befitting, *e.g.* attention, heed, respect, court, a compliment, a visit, etc.). Usually with *to* or simple dat.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 99 Not paying me a welcome. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 381, I went..to pay her a visit. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 122 P 5 After having paid their Respects to Sir Roger. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xvi, Farmer Williams..had paid her his addresses. 1796 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Warning* II. 222 The Gentlemen paid her many compliments. 1866 DK. ARGYLL *Reign Law* vii. (1871) 386 Too little attention being paid to the progress of opinion. 1882 BESANT *Revolt of Man* vi. (1883) 152 They paid little heed to the sermon.

9. *absol.* or *intr.* To give money or other equivalent in return for something or in discharge of an obligation; also *fig.*: see prec. senses.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14040 Þai had noght quar-of for to pai. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 213 Get vs som mete and drynke, ..And we wil payen trewely atte fulle. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxvi[i]. 21 The vngodly borroweth and paieth not agayne. 1650 N. WALLINGTON *Hist. Notices* (1869) I. Introd. 49 Serve honesty ever,..she will pay, if slow. 1657 HEYLIN *Undeceiv. People* 4 If any..desired not to pay in kinde. *a* 1786 COWPER *Yearly Distress* 19 He that takes, and he that pays. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* II. xiii, 'Now, then!..Pay up!' 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 205, I will pay when I have the money.

10. *absol.* or *intr.* Of a thing or action: To recompense one's expense or trouble; to yield an adequate return; to be profitable or advantageous.

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Rebuilding*, The workmen..thought it would not pay To dig him out. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 200 If land is uncultivated, it is because it will not pay. 1885 ANSTEY *Tinted Venus* iv. 44 You won't find it pay in the long run.

b. *trans.* To be profitable to, profit (a person).

1883 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Dec. 5/2 A practice of insuring with a view to wreck would not pay the shipowning community.

11. *Pay for*: To give money or other equivalent value for; to hand over the price of (a thing); to bear the cost of; to recompense (labour or service) in money or otherwise. Also *transf.* Of a thing, sum of money, or other thing of value: To furnish or constitute an equivalent for; to be sufficient to buy or defray the cost of.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 132 Heo..leteþ passe prisons, and payeþ for hem ofte. Heo 3eueþ þe layler Gold and grotes.., To vn-fetere þe False. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 834 [He] shal paye for al þat by the wey is spent. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. vi. (1847) 105 To take no thought, but make merry..and then let Christ's passion pay for all the shot. *a* 1616 BEAUMONT *To F. Fletcher*, It was thy hap to throw away Much wit, for which the people did not pay. 1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Pop. T., Will* ii, The bonnet's all I want, which I'll pay for on the nail. *Mod.* Half a crown will pay for a front seat. The fowls will soon pay for themselves in eggs.

b. *fig.* To make amends for, atone for; more usually, To suffer or be punished for (cf. 7 c).

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 31 *Operis satisfactio* þat for synnes payeth. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 69 God..laid al our sinnis apone hime and he payit for thayme. 1612 BP. HALL *Contempt., O. T.* II. v, Lot payes deare for his rashnesse. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 94 He's resolv'd never to be a Rogue, when he's sure to pay for it. 1900 *London Letter* 23 Feb. 286/2 An attendant.., who wantonly prodded it with a fork..paid for his cruelty, as he was knocked down, trampled upon, and ripped open by the elephant.

12. *trans.* = Pay for: see 11.

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. lxi. (1674) 213 Their Liberty..cannot be paid by Mountains of Gold. 1744 SARAH FIELDING *David Simple* II. v. 79 She immediately paid her Lodging. 1842 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. II. 185 Chalking land..costs little more than 2*l.* per acre; pays itself often in the second year.

b. *fig.* To compensate, make up for. ? *Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 5 The beimes of the Sone..the hail nychte ar sein, the space of twa monethis. ..Contrare in winter,..the lenth is payed with the schortnes. 1685 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 171 If Montanus comes short in his testimonie, Origen..payes it home with full measure. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 31 Miss says nothing; but I warrant she pays it off with Thinking. 1790 *Bystander* 246 Hermocrates was..silent, but..he paid it off with thinking.

13. *Naut.* (*trans.*) To let out (a rope or chain) by slackening it, to allow or cause to run out. (Also in reference to something let out by the rope.) Now always with *out* or *away*.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 30 Pay more Cable, is when you carry an Anchor out in the boat to turne ouer. Pay cheap, is when you ouer set it, or turne it ouer boord faster. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v., Seamen say *Pay more Cable*, that is, let out more Cable. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Pay away the Cable!* slacken it, that it may run out of the ship. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 143 We paied out the Hawser by which we were riding; at the same time paying out the hawser of the catch-anchor. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XV. 41 'Pay out chain', shouted the Captain, and we gave it to her. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) iii. 84 By..throwing all my weight on to the rope, I gradually got myself paid slowly out.

b. *intr.* for *passive.*

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 68 We paid out on the chain by which we swung.

14. *Naut.* (*trans.*) To cause (a ship) to fall to leeward, or fall away from the wind. Now always with *off.*

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 42 As she turnes wee say shee is payed. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xiii, The commander..payed his vessel off before the wind. 1884 SIR J. HANNEN in *Law Times Rep.* L. 127/2 Her master was vainly trying to pay her head off to the eastward.

b. *intr.* for *passive.* To fall to leeward.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 19 The Chase pays away more room. [Cf. *infra*, The Chase goes away room.. she is right before the Wind.] 1825 H. B. GASCOIGNE *Nav. Fame* 51 By slow degrees her head to Port Pays round. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxvi, The frigate flew round, describing a circle, as she payed off before the wind. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 213 There was a great bustle to get sail off her, but unfortunately she paid off rather smartly.

15. In various phrases, as *the* DEVIL *to pay*, GOD *pays* or *to pay, to pay through the* NOSE, *to pay the* PIPER, *to pay one's* WAY: see these sbs.

Pay (pē), *v.*^{2} Chiefly *Naut.* Pa. t. and pple. **payed** (**paid**). [a ONF. *peier* (= Central F. *poier, poyer*) = Pr., Sp. *pegar*:—L. *picāre*, f. *pix, pic-em* pitch; cf. It. *peciare*.] *trans.* To smear or cover with pitch, tar, resin, tallow, or the like, as a defence against wet, etc.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 13 Okum..being well payed ouer with hot pitch, doth make her more tight. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* ii. (1840) 30 Hemp, pitch and tar, to calk and pay her seams. 1832 W. IRVING *Columbus* (abr. ed.) 307 Drawing his canoe on shore..he then payed it with a coat of tar. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 180 Above these were laid stalks of the cotton-plant and loose grass; the whole being payed over with clay.

b. With the covering substance as object.

1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 231 Broad-headed nails hammered in close together, on which was paid a compost of tallow and resin.

Pay- in combination. [PAY *sb.*, or, in some cases, the stem of PAY *v.*^{1}]

1. In sbs. denoting persons or things connected with the payment of money, esp. as wages. **a.** Charged with the payment of workmen, employees, or subordinates; as *pay-agent, -clerk, -commander, -corps, -director, -inspector, -sergeant*; PAYMASTER, PAYMISTRESS. **b.** Indicating, or containing a statement of amounts to be paid or the persons to whom they are to be paid; as *pay-bill, -book, -list, -roll, -sheet, -ticket*; containing pay or wages, as *pay-envelope.* **c.** At, from, or on which payment is made, esp. of wages to employees; as *pay-box, -car, -gate, -office, -place, -room, -shed, -table, -train, -wicket*; PAY-DAY, *-night, -week.* **d.** For which payment is charged (opp. to *free*); as *pay-bridge, -hospital, -meal*; that pays for something (*e.g.* education) instead of getting it free; as *pay-boarder, -boy.*

1879 E. J. CASTLE *Law Rating* 98 Payments were made by the *pay-agent of the troop. 1828 WEBSTER, **Pay-bill*, a bill of money to be paid to the soldiers of a company. 1897 *Rep. Comm. Welsh Education*, Howell schools...Amongst the *pay boarders,..numbering in all thirty, there were six Nonconformists. 1669 W. PENN in *St. Papers, Dom.* 286, I send the muster and *pay books for the 'Harp'. 1896 *Idler* Mar. 251/2 We checked my figures in the pay-book with the money. 1771 in J. Phillips *Hist. Inland Navig.* (1792) 334 That..the *pay-clerk..do attend on the canal..to receive the returns..of the number of labourers..and to pay them..the amount of their several returns. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pay-corps*, in the United States navy, the corps of paymasters. *Ibid.*, **Pay-director*, in the United States navy, an officer of the pay-corps, ranking with a captain. 1892 *Daily News* 25 Apr. 2/7 The Hampstead Home Hospital,.. although a *pay hospital, has a free accident ward. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pay-inspector*, in the United States navy, an officer of the pay-corps, ranking with a commander. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, **Pay-lines*,..tickets..issued a day before pay day to each workman stating the particulars of his pay, thus allowing him time to make any complaints as to amounts, etc., before being paid. 1757 *Act* 31 *Geo. II* c. 10 Abstract § 3 Every inferior Officer or Seaman..shall be paid by Proper *Pay Lists, all the Wages due to him. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Mar. 5/2 Very few officers or non-commissioned officers could keep a pay list or a pay and mess sheet. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xlii, 'This is *pay-night', she said. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* III. xi. 385 The Navy-Office, Excise-Office, *Pay-Office [etc.] are of lesser note. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 173 The plaintiff expected..to receive his money..at the usual *pay-place. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix. 103 When the crew were paid off..the owners..generously refused to deduct the amount from the *pay-roll. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 July 6/1 An employer with a total pay-roll of £30,000. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 23 Sept. 4/4 An attempt was made to break

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into the *pay-room of the workhouse. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 365 Jarvis Matcham was *pay-sergeant in a regiment. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Aug. 3/2, I have before me a *pay-sheet of a Trinidad cocoa estate for the month of May. 1850 T. MCCRIE *Mem. Sir A. Agnew* vi. (1852) 134 Saturday-night *pay-tables established in public-houses to tempt the tradesman. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5931/3 Several Blank Seamens *Pay-Tickets. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 364 The acceptation of bills..in the second or third *pay-week. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 June 5/1 The manager..was at the *pay-wicket.

2. *Mining.* Containing precious metal or other mineral in sufficient quantity to be profitably worked; as *pay-channel, -chimney, -chute, -dirt* (also contemptuous, for 'money'), *-dust, -gravel, -lead, -ore, -rock, -shoot, -streak, -vein, -zone.*

1857 Pay dirt [see DIRT *sb.* 3 c]. *a* 1872 B. HARTE *Her Let.* ix, O, why did papa strike pay gravel In drifting on Poverty Flat? 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 87 An exception to the general rule of the 'pay' dirt lying nearest the bed-rock. In this claim the pay-lead is many feet above the bed-rock. 1874 *Ibid.* 327 The pay-vein is narrow, and the lode probably only a spur. 1877 *Ibid.* 40 Golden Gate mine..length pay-zone, 100 feet. *Ibid.* 107 The gold is..evenly distributed through the pay chimneys. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 3 Dec., Towns which depend upon 'bonanzas' and lodes of pay ore. 1884 *Century Mag.* Nov. 60/2 He lives..in a style that proves that he has lots of pay dirt somewhere.

3. The verb-stem in combination with object; as **pay-all**, he who or that which pays all, or bears the whole charge; **pay-rent** *a.*, serving, or furnishing money, to pay the rent; †**pay-way** *a.* (*Sc.*), 'valedictory; given when one is leaving, or for the purpose of bearing one's expenses on the road' (Jam.).

a 1652 BROME *Damoiselle* IV. i. Wks. 1873 I. 436 You were not wont To be a Boordsend-King; a *pay-all in a Tavern. 1796 COLERIDGE *Watchman* No. 1. 29 The sum of Five Thousand Pounds, to be paid on the first day of April next, at the office of John Bull, Esq. Pay-all and Fight-all to the several High contracting Powers. 1744–50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. i. 39 A *pay-rent crop of turnips. 1764 *Mus. Rust.* III. xxxii. 144 Horse-beans..will..yield a pay-rent crop. 1823 GALT *R. Gilhaize* II. xiii. 131 After partaking of Captain Hepburn's *pay-way supper.

Payability (pēɪəbɪ·lĭti). *rare.* [f. PAYABLE + -ITY.] **a.** Ability or willingness to pay (*nonce-use*). **b.** Capability of being profitably worked, as a mine: see next, 3.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 351 Let me say one word for ..his payability. He [Sheridan] is..written down as little better than a very pleasant swindler, whose purpose was to pay no man a shilling, whom he could put off with a joke. 1894 *N. B. Daily Mail* 21 Aug. 5 The payability of the Denny-Dalton field has been proved.

Payable (pēɪ·ăb'l), *a.* [f. PAY *v.*1 + -ABLE. Cf. F. *payable* (13th c. in Godef.), It. *pagabile.*]

1. *Comm.* Of a sum of money, a bill, etc.: That is to be paid; due, owing; falling due (usu. *at* or *on* a specified date or *to* a specified person).

1447–8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 400 Item paiable of the seid assignement at the festes of the Anunc' of oure lady..and saint michell [etc.]. 1590 SIR F. WALSINGHAM in *Wills Doctors' Com.* (Camden) 70 After the satisfyinge of all things paieable by her as executor. 1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 233 Drew a bill payable to ye Chief Proprietor. 1725 BERKELEY *Let. to T. Prior* 3 June, Wks. 1871 IV. 111 A bill of forty pounds, payable here at the shortest sight. 1887 R. BUCHANAN *Heir of Linne* iv, To whom can I make the cheque payable?

b. Of a person: That is to be paid; whose services or salary is to be paid. *rare.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 52 Diuers Officers payable out of the reuenues.

2. That can be paid; capable of being paid. *rare.*

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (J.), Thanks are a tribute payable by the poorest.

3. *Mining.* (In active sense.) Of a mine, a bed of ore, a vein of metal, etc.: That can be made to pay, or yield an adequate return for the cost of working; capable of being profitably worked. Hence *transf.* in general sense: Capable of yielding profit, commercially profitable; paying.

1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 361 Positive individuals there are, who still assert that gold will one day be discovered in this region, in payable abundance. 1879 ATCHERLEY *Boërland* 117 Never again did we hit upon payable gold, although we burrowed..like rabbits. 1887 MRS. D. DALY *Digging & Squatting S. Austr.* 266 The Northern Territory only requires capital..to become a fine and payable country. 1901 *Scotsman* 5 Mar. 7/1 An opportunity..to put the Tay ferries on a more payable basis.

Hence **Pay·ably** *adv.* (cf. sense 3).

1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* IV. 427 Their lower beds have been found to be payably auriferous.

Payage, obs. var. of PEAGE, toll.

Payane, variant of PAYEN *Obs.*, pagan.

Payce, variant of PEISE *Obs.*, weight.

Pay-day. [PAY- 1.] The day on which payment is, or is to be, made; *esp.* a periodically recurring day (e.g. weekly or monthly) on which wages are, or are arranged to be, paid; on the *Stock Exchange*, the day on which a transfer of stock has to be paid for.

1529 J. WHALLEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 162 The next pay day the whiche shalbe apon Satterdaye come senyght. *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Rev. for Hon.* Plays 1873 III. 289 Where in the Sutlers palace on pay-day We may the precious liquor quaff. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 202 Our Day of Dissolution! —Name it right; 'Tis our great Pay-day. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xv. 122 He had..been known to be without a shilling for the last week before pay-day. 1899 *Daily News* 27 Feb. 6/4 On the Saturday following a Stock Exchange pay-day.

Payee (pēɪ|ī·) [f. PAY *v.* + -EE: cf. F. *payé* paid.] The person to whom a sum of money is, or is to be, paid; *esp.* the person to whom a bill or cheque is made payable.

1758 LD. MANSFIELD in *Burrow's Rep.* II. 676 As soon as a note is indorsed by the payee, the indorser is the drawer. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxx. 467 The third person, or negotiator, to whom it is payable..is called the *payee.* 1866 CRUMP *Banking* iii. 83 It is always advisable to cross cheques..if the name of the payee's banker be known.

Payelle, obs. form of PAIL *sb.*

†**Pa·yeme.** *Obs.* Erron. form of PAYEN, or PAYNIM. So †**Payemy** for PAYENY.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 103 Ageyn þe paemy þe Cristendam to saue. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 877 A man þat..was payeme and richt crafty. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2162 Fro the parties of payeme present at home.

†**Pa·yen,** *sb.* and *a.* *Obs.* Forms: 3–4 paen(e, paeyn, payene, payn, pain, 3–5 paien, 3, ?6 payne, 4 paian, paiene, 4–5 payen, 4–6 payane. [a. OF. *paien* (11th c.), *paian, payen,* mod.F. *païen* = Pr. *paian, pagan,* Sp., It. *pagano,* Pg. *pagão*:—L. *pāgānus*: see PAGAN.] = PAGAN (*including* Mohammedan).

A. *sb.* = PAGAN A. 1.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 84/20 Among þe paeyns euerechone. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2536 He was cristine, & 30 [*v. rr.* heo, sche] payene [*v. r. c* 1390 a paynen] was. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 59 Þe pains come to londe. *Ibid.* 85 Payns him wolde slen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7440 To-quils come in philistiens, þair felun faas þat war paens [*v. r.* payens]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiii. (*Marcus*) 175 Þe paianis vald haf brynt His cors. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 193, I am paien, that other seith. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 115 This childe, that mightly maintened Goddes lawe ayenst the payent. *a* 1550 in *Skelton's Wks. Epit. Dk. Jaspar* (1843) II. 393 Katyffes vnkind thou leuest behind, paynis, Turkes, & Iewis.

B. *adj.* = PAGAN B. 1.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 147 Seie þe paene kyng..Þat ich am hol and fer On þis lond ariued her. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7365 Þis ar Godes of oure paen lay. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1512 To doon his sacrifise With alle the rytes of his payen wyse. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 466 Calliope nor payane goddis wyld May do to me no thing bot harme, I wene.

Hence †**Pa·yenhode, pai-** *Obs.*, paganism.

c 1470 [see PAYNIMHOOD].

†**Pa·yeny, -ie.** *Obs.* In 4 paeni, -y, paygne, paynye, -ie, peyni, pani, 4–6 pany. [ME. a. OF. *paenie, paienie, painie, payenie* (in It. *pagani·a* (Florio)), f. *paien* PAYEN + -IE = -Y. Cf. *German-y.*] The lands of pagans; the heathen (in the Middle Ages including the Saracen) part of the world; heathendom.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19992 (Edin. MS.) Þe first passage þat þapostlis in partie made to suilc folc as of pani [*v. rr.* paeni, paeny]. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5243 A noþer sarasyn of paynye. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3746 Þe soudan haþ his folk y-sent: Into al peyni his sond is sent. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 122 In al paynye nys prync3 ne kyng, þat berþ so gret a name. *a* 1530 *Sir Beues* (Pynson) 2409, I wolde not for al pany Se the deuyl, that made that crye!

Payer (pēɪ·əɪ). Also 4 paiere, 4–5 payere, 5 payare, paier, 9 payor. [f. PAY *v.*1 + -ER1: cf. F. *payeur* (in 13th c. in regimen *paiere*), perh. the origin.] One who pays (in senses of the verb); *esp.* one who pays a sum of money. (As correlative to *payee* occas. spelt *payor*: see -OR 2 d.)

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VI. 41 He is þe presteste payere þat pore men habbeþ; He with-halt non hyne his huire. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 377/1 Payare, *solutor.* 1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 39/2 The same sommes..to the paiers of the same shuld be restored. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 25 In the handes of the payers of the sayd pencion. 1619 FLETCHER, etc. *Knt. Malta* v. i, Ingrateful payer of my industries. 1752 E. ERSKINE *Wks.* (1871) III. 486 Fear not: though drowned in debt Thy husband is the payer. 1880 S. D. HORTON *Gold & Silver* 172 Can payees demand, or can payors give in payment, whatever merchandise they prefer?

Payer, Payes, obs. ff. PAIR *sb.*1 and *v.*2, PEACE.

Paygane, -end, obs. ff. PAGAN, PAGEANT.

Paying (pēɪ·ĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. PAY *v.*1 + -ING1.] The action of PAY *v.*1

†**1.** Pleasing, indulgence. *Obs.*

c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lxiii, Vayne gladnes & well payeng of thiselfe.

2. The action of recompensing (a person) with money, or giving (money) for something; payment; also *fig.*: see senses of PAY *v.*1

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 174 He is nocht .. to put him self in povertee..for his fynaunce paying. *c* 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 58 While this summe was in payenge. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 60 They are to mannage the paying of their own workmen. 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1812) XIV. xxviii. 13 The paying of court..to the haughty cardinal. *Mod.* Can't we go in without paying?

b. With adverbs: see PAY *v.*1 Also *attrib.*

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 7/1 Keeping a watchful eye on.. the indicator on the paying-out drum;..he knew..the amount of cable paid out. 1896 *Strand Mag.* XII. 349/1 The life-line and pipe are attached,..and the diver is ready to step over the side...There is a great splash,..a rapid paying out of life and pipe lines. *a* 1901 BESANT *Five Years' Tryst* (1902) 89 Market day is also the one busy day at the Bank. All day long there is paying-in; all day long there is paying-out.

Paying, *vbl. sb.*2 [f. PAY *v.*2 + -ING1.] The action of PAY *v.*2, q. v.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 36 The only..Defence of Ships against the Worm..was the paying the Hulls from the Waters edge downwards with Stuff. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., A new Coat of Tallow and Soap, or one of Train-Oil, Rosin and Brimestone,..is put upon her, that is called *Paying of a Ship.* 1882 MORRIS *Hopes & Fears for Art* iv. 137 A mere paying it over with four coats of tinted lead-pigment.

Paying, *ppl. a.* [f. PAY *v.*1 + -ING2.] That pays; remunerative: see the verb.

1882 DE WINDT *Equator* 123 The latter is the most paying [crop] of all. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 1 It was a very paying business. 1900 *Lancet* 15 Sept. 790/1 Some few of her young men 'paying-guests'..appeared to recognise the drug.

Payir, obs. f. PAIR *sb.*1 **Pay-jacket,** obs. f. PEA-JACKET. **Payl(e, Paylays, -eysse,** obs. ff. PALE, PAIL, PALACE. **Paylet, payllet,** obs. ff. PALLET *sb.*2 **Paylion,** obs. Sc. f. PAVILION. **Payllard, -art,** obs. ff. PALLIARD.

Payman, var. PAIN-DEMAINE *Obs.*, fine bread.

Paymaster (pēɪ·mɑ:stəɹ). [f. PAY- 1 + MASTER.] An official (*esp.* an officer in the army or navy) whose duty it is to pay troops, workmen, or other persons. Also *fig.*

a 1550 *Vox Pop. Vox Dei* 719 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 293 Payemasters suche as bythe With Trappes your golden smythe. 1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 71 The captaine and the other officers, as the treasurers, paymasters, comissaries. 1615 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* x. iv, Both good and euill are sure paymasters at the last. 1643 *Plain English* 24 Let the Parliament..appoint pay-masters to every Regiment. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1841) I. 37 If he comes to deal with the same tradesman again, he is treated like one that is but an indifferent paymaster. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 618 All the paymasters of regiments were directed to send in their accounts without delay. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 218 Edward [III] became the paymaster of the poorer princes of Germany.

b. *Paymaster-general*: the officer at the head of the department of the Treasury through which payments are made: see quot. 1863.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3825/3 Receiver and Paymaster-General of Her Majesty's Forces. 1703 MARLBOROUGH *Lett. & Disp.* (1845) I. 92 The paymaster-general of the States. 1710 WALPOLE *Off. Not.* 25 July in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4724/3 Which is to be paid..by the Pay-Master-General. 1846 S. SHARPE *Hist. Egypt* ix. 307 Auletes..at first gave Rabirius..the office of royal *diæcetes,* or paymaster-general. 1863 H. COX *Institl.* III. vii. 697 All payments for civil salaries, allowances, and incidental charges payable in England, and all payments for the army, navy, and ordnance, are made upon the special authority of the Treasury by the Paymaster-General.

Hence **Pay·ma:stership,** the office of a paymaster; so **Pay·master-ge·neralship.**

1809 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 398 One Paymastership of the Forces is vacant. 1898 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 5/1 Through the transference of the Earl of Hopetoun from the Paymaster-Generalship to the office of Lord Chamberlain.

Payment1 (pēɪ·mĕnt). Also 4–5 **paiement, 5 pament, 5–6 paymente, payement(e, 6–7 paiment, (6 -e).** [a. F. *paiement* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *payer* to PAY: see -MENT. Cf. Pr. *pagamen,* Sp., It. *pagamento.*]

1. The action, or an act, of paying; the remuneration of a person with money or its equivalent; the giving of money, etc. in return for something or in discharge of a debt.

†*Bills of payment*: vouchers or receipts for moneys paid, receipted bills. *Equation of payments*: see EQUATION 4.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 597 And þou to payment com hym byfore. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 297 The jueler anon forth fette The gold and made his paiement. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 133 Good pament to al men he makyd. 1465 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 219 He must inquere..what mony he hath payd to all men..and see his billes of payment, and take therof a titelyng. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Warwick* xv, Their paimentes wer delayd. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 9 The Sellers would take their Pieces of Five Sous in payment. *a* 1732 GAY *Fables* II. iii. 98 'Twas agreed ..His payments should in corn be made. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 2/1 It was Mr. Lowe who first introduced the great principle of payment by results. 1893 BITHELL *Counting-ho. Dict.* s.v., When goods are offered in exchange for goods, it is popularly distinguished as 'payment in kind'.

b. Const. *of* the thing given or discharged (money, a debt, etc.).

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 43 If payment of dette be so remewed. 1503 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 92 Payement of a bill. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 130 The paiment of a hundred thousand Crownes. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 325 Before the day of payment of the half year's rent.

c. Const. *of* the person who is paid.

1838 *People's Charter* (in *Chartist Circular* 5 Oct. 1839, 7/2), Payment of Members. 1. Be it enacted that every Member of the House of Commons..shall be paid £500 per annum.

†**d.** Const. *of* the thing bought (cf. PAY *v.*1 12).

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2168 They..pynche at the payment of a poddynge prycke.

2. A sum of money (or other thing) paid; pay, wages; price.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* (Rolls) II. 392 Tithis and offringis and other like paymentis. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* V. iv, He demaunded his sallary and payment. 1660 F. BROOKE

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tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 44 Most of those payments fall to the Officers and receivers shares. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 45 Two or three small payments of money, which..lay by themselves. 1878 Jevons *Prim. Pol. Econ.* vi. § 43. 53 Wages..are the payments received by a labourer in return for his labour.

† b. *To run for good payment* (fig.) : to 'pass current', be generally accepted or believed. *Obs.*

1579-80 North *Plutarch* (1656) 851 Every man thought he had beene slaine, and it ran for good payment among all the Grecians.

3. *fig.* The action, or an act, of rendering to a person anything due, deserved, or befitting, or of discharging an obligation; the infliction of punishment or retribution, the giving of reward or satisfaction, a yield in return for labour, etc.; the thing so rendered or given.

13.. *Coer de L.* 6097 Whenne the Sarezynes hadden syghte, Hou plente was hys payment, Non ther durst abyde hys dent. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* VI. 148 [Bruce] sa gud payment can thaim ma, That fiff-sum in the furd he slew. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* VI. x, Syre launcelot..clafe his hede and neck vnto the throte. Now hast thou thy payement that long thou hast deserued. 1581 W. Fleetwood in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 284 We examined all the seyd roogs and gave theym substanciall payment. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* v. iii. 466 The Countrey is so fertile, that at what time soeuer corne be put into the ground, the paiment is good with increase. 1738 C. Wesley *Hymn*, '*Father of Lights, from Whom proceeds*' ii, Blessings, the Payment of the Poor, Our Lips and Hearts return. 1884 Pae *Eustace* 76, I never forget payment for a blow.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1581 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 386 To stay all payment-making. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Proc. Parl.* 23/2 On the payment side, the customs and freight are calculated.. on the quantity of goods expected. 1892 *Daily News* 26 Mar. 3/1 A House of Commons elected under a payment system.

Payment[2], *rare.* [f. Pay *v.*[2] + -ment.] The action of paying a ship's bottom, etc. (see Pay *v.*[2]); *concr.* the composition used for this.

1778 Pryce *Min. Cornub.* Contents I. iii, No payment, however poisonous, will prevent the Teredo-worm from boring ships bottoms.

Payment, obs. form of Pavement.

Paymistress (pē·mi:strės). [f. Pay- + Mistress, after *paymaster.*] A woman who superintends or manages the payment of persons or services; also *fig.* something, personified as female, that pays or remunerates a person.

1583 T. Watson *Centurie of Loue* fin., The Labour is light, where Loue is the Paiemistres. 1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) 115 Thow shalt finde..folly the paymistris that rewards all amorous trauels. 1651 *Relat. Poysoning Sir T. Overbury* 20 He charged..Mrs. Turner to be..the pay-mistresse of the Poysoners rewards. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 329/1 Hissing the Attorney-General's Sovereign and paymistress.

Payn, -e, obs. ff. Pain, Pane; var. Payen *Obs.*

Paynct, obs. form of Paint *v.*

† **Paynen,** obs. variant of Payen, Paynim.

13.. *Cursor M.* 7440 (Gött.) þair feloun fas, þat were painens [*v. rr.* paens, payens, paynymes]. *c* 1390 [see Payen A. quot. 1297].

Payngnier, obs. form of Pannier.

Paynim (pē·nim), *sb.* (*a.*) *arch.* Forms: 3-6 **painime,** 3-7 **pay-**; 4 **peynim, -yme,** 4-5 **paynyme,** (-en, -yn, painen), 4-7 **paynym,** 4-8 **painim,** 5 **paynem**(e, -eyme, **painem, -ym,** 5-6 **panym,** 6 **-im,** 6-7 **-yme**; 3- **paynim.** [ME. a. OF. *paienime, pain-, paenimne,* from earlier *paien-, paenisme*:—late L. *pāgānism-us* (Augustine), 'the religious system of the pagans, heathenism', later 'the lands or countries in which this prevailed, heathen lands': see Payen, Pagan, and -ism.]

† **1.** Pagan or non-Christian lands collectively; pagandom, heathendom. *Obs.*

c 1250 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 28 Ihesu crist..anured of þo þrie kinges of painime. 13.. *Coer de L.* 612 They were redy for to wende,..As palmers were in Paynym. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II. i. (Skeat) I. 49 These thinges were figured..by the sterre to painims kinges. 14.. *Sir Beues* 3887 (MS. M) In payneme ne in Surry, I-wys, Ys none the lyke of lose ne of price.

2. A pagan, a heathen; a non-Christian; *esp.* a Mohammedan, a Saracen. *arch.* and *poetic.*

1382 Wyclif *Matt.* v. 48 Whether and paynymmys don nat this thing? *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxix. 295 Job, that was a Paynem. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* III. xxiv. 225 They that were paynemys & of euyl byleue. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* III. iii, Apollo, whome the paynimes honoured for god of wisedome. 1637 R. Humphrey tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref., The Goths..burnt as many books of the ancient Paynims as they could find. 1713 Tickell *Prospect of Peace* Poems (1790) 159 Where .. one champion's arms..Slay paynims vile, that force the fair. 1848 Lytton *Harold* VII. iii, The godless paynims! muttered the Norman.

B. *adj.* (orig. *attrib.* use of A.) Of pagans; pagan, heathen; non-Christian; chiefly = Mohammedan or Saracen. In modern writers *poet.* or *Hist.*

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 496 (MS. A) 3if þe seþ schipes of painim londe. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 28 To dwelle amonge Sarazynes or oþir paynym sectis. 1475 *Bk. Nobleese* (Roxb.) 75 Pompeus .. that was so chevalrous a paynym knighte amongis the Romains. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. xi. (1634) 34 It is much shame, that the panime writers are better expounders of the law of God than the Papists are. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 765 Champions bold Defi'd the best of Panim chivalry To mortal combat, or carreer with Lance. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* II. 615 By Genius unawak'd, Painim or Christian. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* I. xxxiv, The Paynim turban and the Christian crest. 1899 E. J. Chapman *Drama Two Lives, Snake-Witch* 41 When he returned..From Paynim lands beyond the sea.

Hence † **Pay·nimhood** *Obs.*, the condition of being a paynim, paganism (incl. Islamism). **Pay·nimry,** paynims collectively, pagandom, heathenry. † **Pay·nimy (panemye)** *Obs.*, pagandom.

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* xciii. iii, Wher thei the kyng Kynygill of *paynymhode [*v. r.* paienhode], Baptized, and made a Christen manne full fyne. 1382 Wyclif *Rom.* Prol. 300 The vices of her *paynymrie rathere myndende. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 266/1 Paynymery, *gentilitas, *paganismus.* 1835 A. Fleming in *Harp Renfrewshire* Ser. II. (1873) 184 Paynimry's bravest and best are arrayed. 1886 Freeman *Methods Hist. Study* vi. 249 Robert son of Godwine, who cut a path..through the ranks of opposing paynimrie. 1481 Caxton *Godeffroy* xcix. 150 It was anon knowen in the *panemye.

Paynize (pē·nəiz), *v.* [f. *Payne,* name of the inventor of the process. Cf. Kyanize.] *trans.* To impregnate (wood) with a solution of calcium (or barium) sulphide followed by one of calcium sulphate, so as to harden and preserve it.

1844 *Mirror* 7 Sept. 158/1 Wooden Rail. 5280 cubic feet, 2*s.* per foot..Paynizing..Wedges, labour, and carriage. 1850 G. Godwin in Cunningham *Handbk. London* 240/2 All the wood employed in the construction is Paynized.

Paynman, -mayn(e, var. Pain-demaine *Obs.*

Paynt, etc., obs. ff. Paint, etc. **Paynye, Paynym**(e, **-yn**: see Payeny, Paynim. **Payor,** occas. var. Payer. **Payr**(e, obs. ff. Pair, Pear. **Pays,** obs. f. Peace; var. Peise *Obs.*

‖ **Paysage.** *Obs.* exc. as Fr. (peizäʒ). Also 7-8 **paisage,** 7 **piesage.** [F. *paysage, f. pays* country: see -age.] **a.** A representation of rural scenery. **b.** A rural scene, landscape.

1611 Cotgr., *Paisage,* Paisage, Landskip, Countrey-worke; a representation of fields, or of the countrey, in painting, &c. 1653 *Gloria & Narcissus* I. 248 A delightfull piesage, where many flockes of sheep seemingly, pastured by a goodly river side. 1661 Evelyn *Diary* 9 Aug., Some incomparable *paisages* done in distemper. 1720 Pope *Iliad* XVIII. V. 1454 (*Observ. Shield Achilles*) Between the Siege in the fourth Picture, and the Battel in the sixth, a piece of Paisage is introduced. [1823 Scott *Quentin D.* Introd., The *paysage* was rather like Fontainebleau than the wilds of Callander. 1883 H. James *Portr. Places* xviii. 344 A *paysage* which is two-thirds ocean.]

Hence **Paysagist** (pē·zădʒist) [F. *paysagiste*], a landscape-painter.

1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 78 Few Paysagists of the present school handle the brush..with less quackery. 1886 *Art Age* IV. 42 (Cent.) The lists are now open to some clever paysagist to prove that his art is the supreme flower of all.

Paysan, obs. or alien form of Peasant.

Paysand, variant of Peisant *Obs.*, weighty.

‖ **Paysanne** (peiza·n). Also 8 **paisanne.** [F. *paysanne,* fem. of *paysan*: see Peasant.] A peasant-woman; a countrywoman. (Properly, in reference to France, or a French-speaking country.)

1748 Smollett *Rod. Random* xlii, The young *paysanne* had no reason to complain of my remembrance. 1792 Charlotte Smith *Celestina* (ed. 2) I. 190 Their only servant is a mere West country paisanne. 1816 Byron *Let.* Wks. 1899 III. 352 On the steps of a cottage I saw a young paysanne, beautiful as Julie herself. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* Introd., A lively French *paysanne,* with eyes as black as jet.

Paysant, -yne, obs. forms of Peasant.

Payse, Paysible, obs. ff. Peace, Peaceable.

Payse, paysse, variant of Peise *Obs.*

Paysen, obs. form of *peasen,* pl. of Pease.

Paytamine (pē·tămən). *Chem.* [f. *Payta* + Amine.] An amorphous alkaloid, obtained from *Payta-bark,* a pale variety of cinchona bark, shipped from Payta in Peru. So **Paytine** (pē·təin), a crystallizable alkaloid obtained with paytamine.

1875 Watts *Dict. Chem.* 2nd Suppl. 347 Paytine, $C^{21}H^{31}N^2O$..has a bitter taste...From alcohol it crystallises in beautiful colourless rhombic crystals. 1879 *Ibid.* 3rd Suppl. 497 *Paytine,* $C_{21}H_{30}N_2O.H_2O$... *Paytamine* is an amorphous alkaloid accompanying paytine.

Payte, Payten, Paytener, Paytent: see Pate[2], Paten, Pautener *sb.*[1], Patent.

Paytrel, -ell(e, etc., var. Peitrel, Poitrel.

† **Payttrure.** *Obs.* Altered form of Peitrel, q.v.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn't.* 168 Þe pendauntes of his payttrure, þe proude cropure,..& alle þe metail anamayld was þenne. *Ibid.* 601 Þe apparayl of þe payttrure, & of þe proude skyrtez.

Payuese, Payze, obs. var. Pavis, Peise.

Pazan, variant of Pasan, the bezoar goat.

† **Pazar,** obs. form of Bezoar [Pers. *pād-zahr*] q. v. **a.** = Bezoar 2. **b.** = Bezoar 3. (In the latter use app. confounded with *pazan,* Pasan.)

1563 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* II. 7 b, Two graines of Pazar, whiche is a stone that commeth out of Portugal, and is grene & tawnie. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 508 The Bezar-stones are likewise taken out of the maw of a Persian or Indian Goat, which the Persians call *Pazar.* 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 75 The word bezoar is supposed to take its name either from the pazan or pazar, which is the animal that produces it; or from a word in the Arabic language, which signifies antidote, or counter-poison.

Pazaree, variant of Passaree.

Pe, variant of Pee *Obs.*, coarse coat, pea-coat.

Pea[1] (pī). [A new singular evolved from the earlier sing. and pl. *pease,* by writing this *peas* and treating the final *-s* as a plural inflexion. For earlier history see Pease.]

I. The seed or plant.

1. The round seed of *Pisum sativum* (see 2), a well-known article of food.

Also occasionally applied to the similar seeds of other leguminous plants (see 3), esp. when used for food.

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *King & No K.* II. ii. (1619) 30 Did not his Maiestie say, he had brought vs home Peaes for our money? 1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* VII. iii. (1667) 170 A little vegetable bud..not so big..as a Pea. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* v. § 85 Much smaller, not exceeding the Rouncival pea..in bigness. 1721 Greenwood *Eng. Gram.* 49 Some words are used in both numbers, as Sheep..Pease..but it is better to say in the Singular *Pea,* in the Plural *Peas.* 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Peas-cod,* the shell or husk of a pea. 1851 Borrow *Lavengro* lviii, To find the pea, which I put under one of my thimbles. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 282 The peculiar form of these peas [seeds of the chick-pea] has given rise to the specific name of the plant *arietinum.*

b. *Green peas*: peas gathered for food while still green, soft, and unripe.

[*c* 1440-1833: see Pease *sb.* B 2 b.] 1789 *Bath Jrnl.* 8 June, Green peas begin now to come to market. 1883 Lady Gregory in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Oct. 575 A liberal dish of green peas.

c. Proverbial phr. *As like as two peas,* etc.

[1580, 1681: see Pease *sb.* B 2 a.] 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* xxi, As like .. as two peas are to one another. *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *Bros. Birchington* xiii, A Brother, As like him in form as one pea's like another. 1864-8 Browning *Jas. Lee's Wife* IX. iii, We both should be like as pea and pea. 1889 Miss Tytler *Buried Diamonds* xix, As like papa as two peas.

2. The plant *Pisum sativum,* a hardy climbing leguminous annual, which has long been cultivated in many varieties; it has large papilionaceous flowers succeeded by long pods each containing a row of round seeds (see 1). Usually distinguished as *pea-plant.*

1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* 136 Another Process for the raising early Peas and Beans. 1731-3 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Pisum,* 1. *Pisum hortense majus*..the greater Garden Pea with white Flowers and Fruit. *a* 1770 M. Bruce or Logan *Cuckoo* v, What time the pea puts on the bloom. 1871 Blackmore *Maid of Sker* xliii, To go away from my home and garden ..with no one to..sow a row of peas.

b. With defining words distinguishing species and varieties. (In quot. *a* 1812 = Sweet pea.)

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* 106 The common sort of white Pea doth best in a light Land that is somewhat rich. 1731-3 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Pisum,* The Species are [sixteen] ..2..Hot-spur Pea...3..Dwarf Pea...6..Sickle Pea...8.. Green Rouncival Pea. 9..Grey Pea...11..Rose Pea... 14..Union Pea. 15..English Sea Pea. 16..Pig Peas. 1765 *Mus. Rust.* III. Index, Grey Peas not to be harrowed in on a chalky soil. *a* 1812 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Ode on Crim. Con.,* The fragrant pea with blooms so thick, That curls her tendrils round a rotten stick. 1858 Homans *Cycl. Comm.* s. v. *Peas,* The common garden pea (*Pisum sativum*), and the common gray or field pea (*Pisum arvense*), are the most generally cultivated. 1882 *Garden* 15 July 38/2 From the Isle of Wight comes the pretty Blue Pea. 1884 Miller *Plant-n., French-Peas,* an old name for garden Peas.

3. Applied with defining words to leguminous plants more or less akin to the common pea: as

Angola Pea = *Congo Pea*; **Beach-pea** = *Sea-pea*; **Butterfly-pea,** (*a*) *Clitoria Mariana* of S. America and India; (*b*) = Heath-pea. the genus *Centrosema* (chiefly American), having a short spur on the standard of the corolla; **Congo Pea,** a variety (*bicolor*) of *Cajanus indicus* (see Cajan), with yellow flowers marked with crimson; **Desert-pea,** *Clianthus Dampieri,* a native of the desert parts of Australia, with bright scarlet flowers (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **Earth-pea,** *Lathyrus amphicarpus* of Syria, which bears its pods under ground (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **Earth-nut Pea,** *Lathyrus macrorhizus* (J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* (1768) App. 322); **Egyptian Pea,** the Chick-pea, *Cicer arietinum*; **Everlasting Pea** (see Everlasting A. 4 b), *Lathyrus latifolius,* a variety of *L. sylvestris,* cultivated for the beauty of its variously-coloured flowers; also extended to other species resembling this; **Flat Pea,** the Australian genus *Platylobium,* from its flat pods (*Treas. Bot.*); **Hoary Pea,** the genus *Tephrosia,* which has leaves covered with a grey down (Miller 1884); **Meadow-pea,** the Meadow Vetchling, *Lathyrus pratensis* (ibid.); **Milk-pea,** the N. American genus *Galactia* (*Treas. Bot.*); **No-eye Pea,** a variety (*flavus*) of *Cajanus indicus* (see Cajan), with pure yellow flowers; **Painted Lady Pea** (see Painted 4); **Poison-pea** = *Swainson Pea*; **Sea-pea, Sea-side Pea,** *Lathyrus maritimus* (*Pisum maritimum*), a sea-coast species rare in England; **Sensitive Pea,** *Cassia nictitans* of N. America, with sensitive leaves; also *C. Chamæcrista,* partridge-pea (Partridge 5 c); **Swainson Pea,** the Australian genus *Swainsona* (Miller 1884); **Sweet-scented Pea** = Sweet pea; **Tangier Pea,** *Lathyrus tingitanus*; **Tuberous(-rooted) Pea** = Heath-pea (Miller 1884); **Winged Pea,** the genus *Tetragonolobus,* having quadrangular winged pods; **Wood-pea,** (*a*) *Lathyrus sylvestris,* a British wild plant, the original of the Everlasting pea; (*b*) = Heath-pea. See also Chich, Chick-pea, Chickling[2], Cow-*pea,* Glory-*pea,* Heart-*pea,* Heath-pea, Mouse-*pea,* Partridge-*pea,* Pigeon-*pea,* Sweet pea.

1783 Justamond tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* V. 319 This shrub is called the *Angola pea. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 300 The *Butterfly Pea, C[litoria] *Mariana,*..is a slender twining plant with .. flowers of a light blue colour. *Ibid.* 189 C[*ajanus*] *indicus*..is now naturalised and cultivated in the West Indies, [etc.]. .. The variety *bicolor* .. is called the *Congo pea in Jamaica. The variety *flavus* .. is called the No-eye pea. *Ibid.* 282 C[*icer*] *arietinum* is the Chick-pea, or *Egyptian Pea of the English. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 1054 The first is called *Lathyrus,*..in English

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*Pease euerlasting, great wilde Tare, and Cichling. 1705 Everlasting pease [see EVERLASTING A. 4 b]. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 379 Tangier Pea, Everlasting Pea, and sweet-scented Pea. 1866 *No-eye Pea [see *Congo Pea*]. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* Table Eng. Names, Norfolke *sea Pease. 1731–3 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Pisum*, English Sea Pea..is found wild upon the Shoar in Sussex, and several other Counties. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 180 The Sea-Pea is a native of this country...During a famine in ..1555, the application of the seeds..as an article of food was extensively..practised. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Lathyrus distoplatyphyllos*.. commonly called *Sweet-scented Peas. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 362 Hardy annual Flowers, as..*Tangier Peas, sweet-scented Peas. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXV. (1794) 357 Tangier Pea, another of the biflorus section. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App. s.v., **Winged-Pea*, a name by which some call the Lotus. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1135 *T[etragonolobus] edulis* or *purpureus*, the Winged Pea, a native of Sicily. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* 1237 *Astragalus sylvaticus*, *Wood Pease, or Heath Pease. 1711 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 386 Its Flowers and Pods resemble our Wood-Pea. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 129 *Vicia Orobus*...This Wood-vetch or Wood-pea.

II. Something small and round like the seed.

4. The eggs, roe, or spawn of certain fishes.

1758 *Descr. Thames* 172 The Female [Salmon] discharges her Pea or Spawne. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 120 A roe, which is here called a pea. 1802 SAMPSON *Statist. Surv. Londonderry* 330 The ova, or pea [of salmon], continue in the sand or gravel for three months.

5. Applied to a small point of flame. Cf. PEAK *sb.*[4]

1892 BARING-GOULD *Pennycomequicks* 43 There was gas in the room, turned down to a pea when not required for light.

6. See ISSUE-*pea*, ORANGE-*pea*.

III. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pea-bloom* (also *attrib.* in reference to form or colour), *-blossom*, *-crop*, *-flour*, *-hull* (HULL *sb.*[1] 1), *-picker*, *-picking*, *-plant*, *-pudding*, *-rick*, *-root*; also *pea-like*, *-picking*, *-sized* adjs.; **pea-bean** (see BEAN 3); **pea-beetle** = *pea-bug*; **pea-blower** = *pea-shooter*; **pea-bone**, the pisiform bone of the wrist, resembling a pea in shape and size; **pea-bough**, the same as *pea-stick*; **pea-bug**, a small coleopterous insect (*Bruchus pisi*), a native of North America, now found also in Southern Europe and Britain, which infests peas, to which its larva is very destructive; also called *pea-beetle*, *-chafer*, *-weevil*; **pea-bush**, an Australian heath-like leguminous shrub, *Burtonia scabra*, with purple papilionaceous flowers; **pea-chafer** = *pea-bug*; **pea-coal** (*U. S.*), coal in very small pieces like peas (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881); **pea-cod** = PEASECOD (*obs.* exc. *dial.*); **pea-comb**, a triple comb occurring in some varieties of the domestic fowl (from its fancied resemblance to a pea-blossom); **pea-crab**, a small crab of the genus *Pinnotheres*, commensally inhabiting the shell of a bivalve mollusc, as a mussel or oyster; **pea-dove**, a species of pigeon, *Zenaida amabilis*, found in W. Indies and Florida; **pea-dropper**, a contrivance for sowing peas singly (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **pea-finch**, local (midland) name of the chaffinch; **pea-flour**, flour made of peas, pease-meal; **pea-green** *a.* and *sb.*, (of) a colour like that of fresh green peas, a nearly pure but not deep green; **pea-grit** (see quots.); **pea-gun** = *pea-shooter*; **pea-hook**, a hook for reaping peas; **pea-maggot**, a caterpillar which infests peas, the larva of the *pea-moth* (Ogilvie 1882); **pea-make** (*dial.*) = *pease-make* (see PEASE *sb.* 5); **pea-meal** = *pease-meal* (ibid.); **pea-measle**, a 'measle' or hydatid which infests the rabbit and other animals, being the larva of the tapeworm of the dog; **pea-moth**, a small moth (*Tortrix pisi*) which lays its eggs on pea-pods; **pea-ore** (see quot.); **pea-rake** (see quot.); **pea-rifle**, a rifle with a thick barrel and a small round bullet like a pea; **pea-rise**, a branch of the pea-plant, esp. as a heraldic bearing; **pea-shell** = PEA-POD; **pea-sheller**, (*a*) one who 'shells' peas, i. e. takes them out of the pods; (*b*) an instrument for shelling peas; **pea-shod** *a.*, having peas in the shoes, as a pilgrim doing penance; **pea-shooter**, (*a*) a toy weapon, consisting of a long tube from which peas are shot by the force of the breath; (*b*) a person who shoots with this; so **pea-shooting** (whence **pea-shoot** *v.*); **pea-spawn** = sense 4; **pea-stake**, **pea-stick**, a stake or stick upon which a garden pea-plant is trained; **pea-straw**, the stalks and leaves of the pea-plant, used as fodder; **pea-stubble**, the stubble of pea-plants left standing after gathering the crop; **pea-urchin**, a very small species of sea-urchin of rounded form, *Echinocyamus pusillus*; **pea-weevil** = *pea-bug*. See also PEABERRY, PEA-FLOWER, PEANUT, PEA-POD, PEA-SOUP, PEASTONE, PEA-TREE, PEA-VINE.

1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* ii. (1818) I. 32 A cargo, or even a sample, of peas from North America might present us with that ravager of pulse, the *pea-beetle (*Bruchus Pisi*, L.). [1675: see *pease-bloom*, PEASE *sb.* 5.] 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* III. 238 The flowers..are of the *pea-bloom, or butterfly, kind. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 321, 1 piece peabloom [cloth]. [1590: see *pease-blossom*, PEASE *sb.* 5.] 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 79 The delightful fragrance of their smell, somewhat resembling the *pea-blossom. 1821 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 59 The three eldest boys kept the house in misery for two or three days by *pea-blowers. 1885 *St. James's Gaz.* 2 Jan. 6/1 'Branchy' pieces..are sorted into '*pea-boughs' and fagot-wood. 1841 T. W. HARRIS *Insects Injur. Veget.* (1862) 62 This little insect..the *Bruchus Pisi* of Linnæus..., the..pea-weevil,.. is better known in America by the incorrect name of *pea-bug. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 3/1 Another horror has supervened in the shape of a pea bug..which attacks market gardens. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Pea-bush, Burton's, *Burtonia scabra*. 1882 OGILVIE s.v., *Pea-beetle*...Called also *Pea-bug*, **Pea-chafer*, and *Pea-weevil*. 1778 H. BROOKE *Contending Bros.* II. ii, A mere niggardly good for nothing, with a heart as squeez'd and narrow as a young *peacod. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xix, They are as like thine own, as one green pea-cod is to another. 1872–4 L. WRIGHT *Bk. Poultry* 247 This triple or *pea-comb has been found..on the pure Malay breed. *Ibid.* 249 The comb—known as a pea-comb—is.. described as resembling three small combs joined into one, the centre one being higher than the two outside. 1836 THOMPSON in *Entom. Mag.* III. 85 (*title*) The Metamorphoses and Natural History of the Pinotheres, or *Pea-Crabs. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 583 *Pea crops. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* II. 371 The produce of the pea-crop is either in abundance or a complete failure. 1847 GOSSE *Birds Jamaica* 308 The *Pea-dove is frequently seen in the middle of dusty high-roads. 1860 — *Romance Nat. Hist.* 17 The peadove from the neighbouring woods commenced her fivefold coo. 1766 J. W. BAKER in *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Turnip*, [The bullock] took kindly to the turnips; and on the sixteenth I began to give him, with his turnips, *pea-flower [= pea-flour]. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* II. Wks. 1799 I. 22 Japan of the *pea-green kind. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 99 All the adjacent deep is a luminous pea-green. 1859–65 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Pea-grit*, a coarse pisolitic limestone..composed of concretionary bodies. 1885 *J. Phillips' Man. Geol.* I. 48 The Pea-grit at the base of the inferior Oolite in which the grains are as large as peas. 1803 SCOTT *Let. to Terry* 14 Feb. in *Lockhart*, The *pea gun principle. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* July 454/2, I gave my pea-gun. [1674–1769: see *pease-hook*, PEASE *sb.* 5.] 1833 *Wauldby Farm Rep.* 110 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III. They are cut down either with the scythe, or the *pea-hook. [1377–1664: see *pease-hull*, PEASE *sb.* 5.] 1727 RAMSAY *Elegy on Lucky Wood* v, Poor facers now may chew *pea-hools, Since Lucky's dead. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Pea-hulls*, the shells of green peas. [1629–1785: see *pease-like*, PEASE *sb.* 5.] 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VI. 163 The chrystaline humour in fishes.., being that little hard *pea-like substance which is found in their eyes after boiling. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 248 *Centrosema*. ..The large and elegant pea-like flowers. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 421 The poachers had armed themselves with *peamakes (a long staff with a curved knife at the end, with which peas are cut). [1820–: see *pease-meal*, PEASE *sb.* 5.] 1830 *Kyle Farm Rep.* 45 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Chaff or cut hay..enriched with a few potatoes, or a little *pea-meal. 1879 J. WRIGHTSON in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 352/2 The sides and hams are powdered over with pea-meal, and are then hung in the smoke. 1840 W. HUMBLE *Dict. Geol., etc.*, **Pea ore*..is the pisiform iron-stone of Kirwan. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Aug. 3/1, I came across a party of *pea-pickers. 1898 J. ARCH *Story of Life* x. 250 *Peapicking gangs were generally very large. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 7 Aug. 7/7 Instances in which children had started to work pea picking as early as two o'clock in the morning, and then had put in a full day at school. [1758–: see *pease-pudding*, PEASE *sb.* 5.] 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* II. 239 An excellent leg of pickled pork, served with *pea-pudding. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pea-rake*, a rake adapted for gathering the field pea. [1530: see *pease-rick*, PEASE *sb.* 5.] 1766 J. W. BAKER in *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Turnep*, I gave my sheep access to some *pea-ricks. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xi. 21 *Pea rifles for rabbit and sea-fowl shooting. 1780 EDMONDSON *Her.* II. Gloss., **Pea-rise*, a name given by Heralds to a Pea-stalk leaved and blossomed. 1755 JOHNSON, *Peascod*, **Peashell*, the husk that contains peas. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pea-sheller*, an implement for taking garden pease from their pods. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 May 3/2 The pea-shellers look as if they have been at work for hours. 1902 *Ibid.* 29 Sept. 3/1 At the Exhibition was a pea-sheller which will shell fourteen tons in ten hours. 1882 SOPHIA E. DE MORGAN *Mem. A. de M.* 8 The two pilgrims who went *pea-shod to Loretto. 1861 KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* xxxvi, Dick Ferrers..carried a peashooter, and *pea-shot the noses of the leading horses of a dragful of Plungers, which followed them. 1899 A. LUBBOCK in *Daily News* 2 June 8/4 It was a favourite pastime,..for the boys, whenever the room was a bit dark, to pea-shoot at his bald, shining head. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. iv, With their *pea-shooters, and long whips. 1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* 100, I..became the object of the attentions of a party of young pea-shooters fresh from the excitement of a 'wake'. 1873 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 332 Two girls within *pea-shooting..distance. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 773 *Pea-sized, smooth, white bald spots. 1840 *Cottager's Man.* 41 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Onions protected..by *pea-stakes or bushes, from being injured by frosty winds in the spring. 1855 DELAMER *Kitchen Gard.* (1861) 170 Secure a supply of *pea-sticks for early spring. [c 1325–: see *pease-straw*, PEASE *sb.* 5.] 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 184 The small *pea-straw or haulm, is commonly used as rack-meat for horses. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 171 Give them..as much clover and green pea straw as they will eat up. [1523: see *pease-stubble*, PEASE *sb.* 5.] 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 184 The *pea-stubbles are dressed with six or eight hogsheads of lime per acre, and sown with wheat. 1843 EMBLETON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 51 Green *Pea Urchin. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 237 The pea-urchin is particularly common in Herm. 1841 *Pea-weevil [see *pea-bug*]. 1888 *Garden* 8 Apr. 231/2 The common Pea weevil..is very injurious to young Pea and Bean plants.

† **Pea**[2]. *Obs. rare.* [A parallel form of *paa*, Po, OE. *pâwa* and *pêa* peacock: in late use perhaps deduced from the compounds: see PEA-CHICK, PEACOCK, PEAFOWL, PEAHEN.] A peafowl.

a 1000 *Phœnix* 312 Se fuzel is on hiwe..onlicost pean. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* II. xiv. 46 The Indian-hen, being mixt of a Cock and a Pea, though the shape be liker to a Pea than a Cock.

Pea[3] (pī). Also **pee**. [Said to be shortened from *peak*: cf. PEAK *sb.*[2] 4 c.] The peak or bill of the fluke of an anchor.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 505/1 The bill or peak. (*Note*, Seamen by custom drop the k in *peak* and *fluke*, which they pronounce *pea* and *flue*.) *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 53 The parts of an anchor. The ring or shackle, the shank, crown, arms, palm, pee or bill, and stock. 1885 *Times* 3 Dec. 3/4 The pea of the fluke had penetrated.

Pea[4], *local.* [prob. shortened from *pease*, *peis*, PEISE, weight, mistaken for a plural: cf. history of PEA[1].] The sliding weight used on a steelyard, safety-valve, etc.

1761 *N. Jersey Archives* XX. 529 To be sold..a large quantity of old refuse cast Iron,..Sash-weights, Stove-plates, Steelyard-peas, &c. 1838 HOLLOWAY *Dict. Provincialisms*, *Pea*...The weight which is used in weighing anything with the steel-yards. *Hants.* 1847–78 in HALLIWELL. 1874 J. RICHARDS *Mech. Humour* 43 The boilers..had a single safety-valve..with a large rectangular block of cast iron as a weight, or 'pea', as it was termed.

† **Pea** (pī), *int.* ? *Obs.* An exclamation of contempt; = pooh!

1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* I. ii. B ij b, Oh fie, fie, wife! Pea, pea, pea, pea, how haue you lost your time?

Peaberry (pī·beri). [f. PEA[1] + BERRY *sb.*[1]] Name for the single round seed of the coffee-plant, occurring towards the end of the branches, through abortion of one of the usual two seeds in the fruit.

The peaberries have a higher commercial value, and are sifted out from the ordinary beans.

1879 SPON *Encycl. Arts, Manuf.*, etc. I. 691 The 'beans', usually a pair of oval, plano-convex seeds, though sometimes there is but one seed, called, from its shape, 'peaberry'. 1893 SIR G. WATTS *Dict. Econ. Prod. India* s.v., There are three commercial types as to form: Mocha, small round peaberry; Bourbon, pointed and medium-sized; and Martinique, large and flattened.

Pea-bird, pee-bird. A local name for the Wryneck, from its note.

1838 MARY HOWITT *Birds & Flowers, Cuckoo* i, 'Pee! pee! pee!' says the merry Pee-bird. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 103 Wryneck (*Jynx torquilla*)..Pea bird. From its sharp utterance of the word 'pea-pea'.

Peable, obs. form of PEBBLE.

Peace (pīs), *sb.* Forms: 2–4 **pais**, 2–6 **pes**, (3–5 **pays**, **peys**, 3–6 **peis**, 4 **payes**, 4–5 **payse**, **pese**, **pees**, *Sc.* and *north.* **pess**), 4–6 **pece**, (5 **peese**), 5–6 **peas**, **pease**, (**pesse**, *Sc.* **peice**, 5–7 **peax**, 6 *Sc.* **peiss**, **pace**), 6– **peace**. [Early ME. *pais*, a. OF. *pais* (11th c. in Littré), mod.F. *paix* (= Pr. *patz*, Sp., Pg. *paz*, It. *pace*):—L. *pac-em* (nom. *pax*) peace. The vowel has passed through *ai*, *ei*, *ę*, to *ea* (meaning successively ai, -ē, *ę*, *ī*), final *-ce* represents earlier final *-s* as in *advice*, *mice*, etc.]

I. 1. Freedom from, or cessation of, war or hostilities; that condition of a nation or community in which it is not at war with another.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1322 Þe prinse..nis to preisi noȝt Þat in time of worre as a lomb is boþe mek and milde And in time of pes as leon boþe cruel and wilde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 80 At that tyme was pess and rest Betwyx Scotland and Ingland. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. viii, After grete werre cometh good pees. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* i. 11 The Right happy wele of peas flowrid..in alle Cristen realmes. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xlvii. 16 Because of his peace he was beloued. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 24 In this weake piping time of Peace. 1652 MILTON *Sonn. Cromwell*, Yet much remaines To conquer still; peace hath her victories No less renownd then warr. 1748 GRAY *Alliance Educ. & Govt.* 41 Fix and improve the polish'd Arts of Peace. 1804 MRQ. WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* (1877) 443 Peace is the fairest fruit of victory. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 10. 713 In vain..Walpole battled..against the cry for war...He stood alone in his desire for peace.

b. (With article.) A ratification or treaty of peace between two powers previously at war. († Also, formerly, a temporary cessation of hostilities, a truce.) In *Hist.* often defined by *of* with the name of the place at which it was ratified.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 17536 He..bad hem mak Be-twene hem of Grece—iff thei moste—A fynal pes, what-so it coste. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10133 When paste was the pes,..stuernly þai foghtyn. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 333 With thair consent Wallace this pece has tayne,..till x moneth war gayne. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 344 b, Thambassadours of England and Fraunce..at the last conclude a peace. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xiii. 42 He would not..break the peace, which his ancestors had made with the Christians of Malaca. 1713 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 10 Mar., They are not sure the peace will be signed next week. 1803 CANNING *Sp.* 24 May, Supporters and approvers of the Peace of Amiens. 1877 T. H. DYER *Mod. Europe* xl, The advisers of the Peace of Utrecht.

† c. With *possessive* or *of* (the peace *of* any one, *his* peace, etc.): A state or relation of peace, concord, and amity, with him; *esp.* peaceful recognition of the authority or claims, and acceptance of the protection, of a king or lord. *Obs.*

(Has affinities with senses 2, 4, 9 a.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1857 And granted hym þat kinedom and þat pes of rome. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 424 To the

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kingis pess he brocht The forest of selcryk all hale. *Ibid.* IX. 540 Sum of the men of the Cuntre Com till his pess, and maid him ath. *c* 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 86 Aftyr al þe trauayl þat þe kynge hadde,..come þe sonnes to þe fadyres pees, & maden asseth, falsly. *Ibid.* 92 Obren, the kynge of Thomon, ayeyne hys trouth & ayeyn the kynges pees, began to withdrawen hym from the kynge. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3219, I beseche you g[ra]unt nov youre pees Vnto oure felow [Generides]. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxxx. 215 The prouost of the marchantes of Parys hadde gette hym his peace of the duke. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxiii. 28 Thow knawis thy self gif he was diligent To get thy peax, and slaik the of that weir. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 183 The Bishops and Noble men (for verie feare) became petitioners to the King for his peace, and in the ende procured it.

2. Freedom from civil commotion and disorder; public order and security. (See also 9.)

c 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 Durste nan man mis don wiŏ oŏer on his time. Pais he makede men & dær. *Ibid.* an. 1140, & hit ward sone suythe god pais. *c* 1275 LAY. 2520 Al Brutaine ȝeo wiste..In griþe and paise [*c* 1205 in friðe]. 13.. *Solom. Coronat.* 54 in *Adam Davy*, etc. (1878) 98 Good pais þere was in hil londe, þer while he kyng was. 1422 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 176/1 Execution of lawe, and kepyng of Pees, stant miche in Justice of Pees. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvi. 228, I haue .. maynteyned the countre in peace & rest and good iustyce. 1670 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 209 Peace is that harmony in the state, that health is in the body. 1794 tr. *Brissot's 'To his Constit.'* Pref. 24 Roland and the Brissotins .. endeavouring to preserve peace. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 [In the Steelyard] Peace and order were maintained by police regulations of German minuteness and strictness.

3. Freedom from disturbance or perturbation (esp. as a condition in which an individual person is); quiet, tranquillity, undisturbed state. Also emphasized as *peace and quiet(ness)*. *Bill of peace*: see quot. 1848.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 Siggeŏ..þe oþer viue [psalmes] uor þe peis of holi churche. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 21/70 Seint Dunston cam hom a-ȝen:..And hadde his Abbeye al in pays. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xi. 21 Whanne a strong armed man kepith his hows, alle thingis that he weldith ben in pees. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxxiii. 156 The poure comons were in pees and in rest. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. ii, Sometimes..the worde *Peace* is taken for *Protection*, or *defence*: as where M. Bracton calleth the Writtes of Protection, *Breuia de pace*. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 127 The king..commanded that Sherborn shold hold his land in peace. 1758 GRAY *Child* 6 Let him sleep in peace. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Peace, bill of*, a bill brought by a person to establish and perpetuate a right which he claims, and which from its nature may be controverted by different persons at different times, and by different actions...The obvious design of such a bill is to secure repose from perpetual litigation. 1859 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 6, I shall breakfast here in peace, and quietness. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 147 And pass his days in peace among his own.

b. In and after Biblical use, in various expressions of well-wishing or salutation.

Following L. *pax* and Gr. *εἰρήνη*, 'peace' often represents Heb. שָׁלוֹם *shālōm*, properly = safety, welfare, prosperity.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17648 (Cott.) Ioseph sli greting þam gaf, 'Godds peis mot yee all haf'. 13.. *Ibid.* 5333 (Gött.) Þus Iacob his tale bigan, Pes haue Pharao þe king. *c* 1385 *Metr. Hom.* 19 Ga, he said, womman in pes. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* x. 5 In to what euere hous ȝe schulen entre, first seye ȝe, Pees to this hous. 1526 TINDALE *John* xx. 19 Cam Iesus and stode in the myddes, and sayd to them: peace be with you [WYCLIF Pees to ȝou; 1539, 1611 peace be vnto you]. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. iii. 26 Peace to his soule, if Gods good pleasure be. 1611 BIBLE *1 Chron.* xii. 18 Peace, peace, be unto thee, and peace be to thine helpers. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* vii, Farewell! and peace attend you. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiii, Ah! rare Ben Jonson! long peace to thy ashes! 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 118 Peace be with her. She is dead.

4. Freedom from quarrels or dissension between individuals; a state of friendliness; concord, amity. (See also 10 a, 14.)

Kiss of peace: a kiss given in sign of friendliness; *spec.* a kiss of greeting given in token of Christian love (see PAX) at religious services in early times; now, in the Western Ch., usually only during High Mass.

a 1225 *Juliana* 74 Ha..custe ham a cos of pes. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 8 To alle cristenei men beren pais and luue bitwene. 1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* iv. 3 Bisy for to kepe vnite of spirit in the bond of pees. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 3416 The pese shall sone be twix vs twoo. 1534 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 396 All malice and evill will being..expulsed.., good amyte peax & quyetnes may take place. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 611 But that this question..might well be omitted for Peace sake. 1794 COLERIDGE *Domestic Peace*, Tell me, on what holy ground May Domestic Peace be found, Halcyon daughter of the skies. 1852 [KISS *sb.* 1]. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. iii, We should have no peace in our place if that got touched upon.

†b. *transf.* An author or maintainer of concord.

1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* ii. 14 He is oure pees, that made both oon. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 5386 Crist þus seid hir vnto, I am pees verray. 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 181 Our princes [i.e. princess] of honour,..Our peax, our play, our plane felicite. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Micah* v. 5 And he shalbe our peace.

c. = *Kiss of peace*, PAX 1 2: see 4 above.

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* iii. (1611) 114 The Peace giuen to the Bishop, was not a little Table of Siluer or somewhat else, as hath beene vsed in the Church of Rome, but a very Kisse indeed.

†d. *With the peace of* (repr. L. *pace*): = without offence to; begging pardon of. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1669 FLAMSTEED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 80 With the peace of that industrious deceased astronomer,.. I dare affirm [etc.].

5. Freedom from mental or spiritual disturbance or conflict arising from passion, sense of guilt, etc.; calmness; *peace of mind, soul*, or *conscience*.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 59 Siec ðat tu haue pais aȝeanes gode. 1340 *Ayenb.* 162 Þet non ne may habbe pays of herte ne stedeuest inwyt. 1382 WYCLIF *Phil.* iv. 7 The pees of God, that passith al witt, kepe ȝoure hertis. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxiii. 102 Lete not þi pes be in þe mouþes of men. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Collect 21st Sund. Trinity, Graunt..to thy faithfull people pardon and peace. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1334 *Off.* Regard thy self...*Sam.* My self? my conscience and internal peace. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 65 He stuck to poverty with peace of mind. 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xi. 138 Peace then, is the opposite of passion, and of labour, toil and effort. Peace is that state in which there are no desires madly demanding an impossible gratification. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 92 Peace of soul comes only through Faith and Obedience.

6. Absence of noise, movement, or activity; stillness, quiet; inertness. (See also 12.)

13.. *Coer de L.* 1341 Beth in pes, lystenes my tale! 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 149 The iewes preyed hem pees. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvii. 273 The See..is never still ne in pes. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 13 They banysshed prayer, peas, and sadnes: and toke with them myrthe, sporte, and gladnes. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 68 In the peace of midnight. 1750 SHENSTONE *Rur. Elegance* 5 Oh! peace to yonder clam'rous horn! 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) II. III. I. vi. § 2 Not like the dead and cold peace of undisturbed stones and solitary mountains. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xi, Calm and deep peace on this high wold.

b. *ellipt.* as exclamation: see PEACE *v.* 1.

7. In generalized sense including several of the above.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 321 þer ben two peesis, verri pees and fals pees...Verry pees is groundid in God.. and to þat pees sueþ pees wiþ alle creaturis...And þis pees stondiþ in pacience, and mekenes, and oþer vertues...Fals pees is groundid in reste wiþ oure enemys, whanne we assente to hem wiþouten aȝenstonding. ?1630 MILTON *On Time* 16 When every thing that is sincerely good..With Truth, and Peace, and Love shall ever shine. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 194 God is the God of Peace; and the greatest Peace, that which passes all Understanding, is called the Peace of God. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XX. (1852) 354 Peace is the end of all things, tearless Peace. 1857–8 SEARS *Athan.* xvii. 140 Peace is not rest or repose. It is the highest..activity,..the activity of concording elements.

II. Phrases.

8. Phrases belonging to 1. a. *Peace at any price.*

[1645 LD. DIGBY 27 Aug. in *St. Papers, Dom.* (1891) 87 Demonstrations that they will purchase their own, and.. the Kingdom's quiet, at any price to the King, to the Church, and to the faithfulest of his party.] 1823 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1843) Suppl. III. 455 Hannibal..probably felt..that, by purchasing peace at any price..his countrymen might again find an opportunity to recover their losses. 1887 G. W. SMALLEY *Lond. Lett.* I. 153 Palmerston sneered at him [John Bright] as a peace-at-any-price man. 1894 LUBBOCK *Use of Life* xi. 165 Though not a 'peace-at-any-price' man, I am not ashamed to say I am a peace-at-almost-any-price man. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Jan. 2/2 Men who are neither faddists in general nor peace-at-any-pricers in particular.

b. *Peace with honour.*

[1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. ii. 49 That it [your policy] shall hold Companionship in Peace With Honour, as in warre. *Ibid.* v. vi. 79.] 1650 WELDON *Crt. Jas. I* 185 [Jas. I] had rather spend 100,000 li. on Embassies to keep or procure peace with dishonor, then 10,000 l. on an army that would have forced peace with honour. 1770 GEO. III *Sp. open. Parlt.* 13 Nov., The hope of being able to continue to my subjects the enjoyment of peace with honour and security. 1822 [see HONOUR *sb.* 1 c]. 1878 LD. BEACONSFIELD *Speech* 16 July, Lord Salisbury and myself have brought you back peace—but a peace I hope with honour, which may satisfy our Sovereign and tend to the welfare of the country. 1887 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. III. 96/1.

9. Phrases belonging to 2.

a. *The king's peace* [= OE. *cyninges grið*]: *orig.* The protection secured to certain persons by the king, as those employed on his business, travelling on the king's highway, etc.; hence, the general peace of the kingdom under the king's authority.

[12.. *Flores Historiarum* (Rolls) II. 180 Cepit..unum de justiciariis regis..in pace regis per stratam regiam itinerantem. 1292 BRITTON I. i. § 4 En dreit des Justices..de terminer apeaus et autres trespas fetz encountre nostre pes. 1327 *Proclam. Edw. III* in Walsingham *Hist. Angl.* (Rolls) I. 187 Ne quis dictam pacem nostram infringere seu violare præsumat.] 1428 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 3 He suld bere þe kynge's pease to John Holgate mersshall. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 479/1 Any affray in offence of the Kynges pees. 1467 *Ord. Worcester* in *Eng. Gilds* 388 That no man go armed..in distorbynge of the kynges pease and people. 1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII*, c. 7 § 2 To eny of youre Counsell or to eny of the Justices of youre peax of the Countie. 1558 Q. ELIZ. in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. App. i. 389 We straightly charge..our said subjects of every degree, to kepe themselves in our peax. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 106 At the peax of our soverane Lord. 1607 COWELL *Interpr., Swyte of the Kings peace*..is the persiewng a man for breach of the K. peace. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 85 The Irish, which were not in the King's peace, are called enemies. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ix. 350 The king's majesty is..the principal conservator of the peace within all his dominions;..hence it is usually called the king's peace. 1769 *Ibid.* IV. xiv. 198 To kill an alien, a Jew, or an outlaw, who are all under the king's peace or protection, is as much murder as to kill the most regular born Englishman. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* x. (1862) 136 He [the King] could grant 'his peace', that is, a protection from the pursuit of enemies, to any one. 1883 GREEN *Conq. Eng.* v. 212 The public peace, or observance of the customary right by man towards man, has become the king's peace, the observance of which is due to the will of the lord. 1890 SIR F. POLLOCK *Oxford Lect.* 88 By the end of the thirteenth century..the king's peace had fully grown from an occasional privilege into a common right.

b. *The peace* = the king's peace, in its wider sense; the general peace and order of the realm, as provided for by law.

Hence many phrases, as *to keep the peace* (see 13), *break the p., breach of the p., bound* or *holden to (keep) the peace*; *to swear the peace against* (any one), to swear that one is in bodily fear from another, so that he may be bound over to keep the peace; also, *commission of the peace, conservator, constable, justice, officer, sergeant of the peace*; *precept of the peace, sessions of the peace*; *to be sworn of the peace*, to be made a justice of the peace or magistrate.

[1328 *Act 2 Edw. III*, c. 3 Burghaldres, conestables, & gardeins de la pees deinz lour gardes. 1341 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 134/1 Felonie ne 'Trespas fait contre la Pees.] 1386 *Ibid.* III. 225/1 In the same yere, the forsaid Nichol', withouten nede, ayein the pees, made dyverse enarmynges. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxii, [He] Is halden to the pees. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 110/2 Every chief Conestable of the peas of the seid Shires. 1499 *N. Riding Rec.* (1894) 180 Ther was a precept of the peax made. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Conventus*, *Minores conventus*, sessions of the peace. 1575 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 361 The peace might be broken. 1595 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1635) 10 At this day, conservators of the peace are out of use; and in lieu of them, there are ordained justices of peace. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. iii. 54 *Shallow.*—I am sworn of the peace. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 21 They may sweare the peace against them. 1681 OTWAY *Soldiers Fort.* III. i, I'll have him bound to the Peace instantly. 1755 BURN *Justice of Peace* (1764) II. 477 *Surety for the peace* is the acknowledging a recognizance, or bond, to the king,..for the keeping the peace. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. vii. 180 *note*, The peace is the relation in which all stand whilst and in so far as all continue in the union and in the right on which the community rests. He who acts against this commits a breach of the peace.

c. In analogous senses: e.g. the peace of any territorial lord; *God's peace*, God's requirement of peace and good order; the *Roman peace* (*pax Romana*), the *British peace* (*pax Britannica*), that established within the Roman empire or the British dominions. Cf. PAX 1 1.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6803 Swych ryche men þat are aȝens Goddys pes. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, I. iii. 74 All manner of men, assembled here in Armes this day, against Gods Peace and the Kings. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Introd. iv. 117 Offences were said to be done against his peace in whose court they were tried: in a court-leet, *contra pacem domini*. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 6/2 As time passed, the English peace annoyed them exceedingly. 1900 *Ibid.* 16 July 6/3 In Durham,..it was correct to speak, not of the king's peace, but of the bishop's peace.

10. *At peace.* a. In a state of concord or friendliness; not at strife or at variance; †*at* (any one's) *peace*, at peace with him (*obs.*). b. In a state of quietness, quiet, peaceful. (See AT *prep.* 20, 21.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 88 Þei obliged þam to gyue, Fourti þousand pound, at his pes to lyue. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 4074 (Trin.) Fro þis tyme forþ..Wiþ ioseph were þei neuer at pees. 1560 BECON *Common-pl. of Script.* Wks. III. 68 To set at peace by hym through the bloude of hys crosse both thinges in heauen and thinges in earth. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Job* xxii. 21 Reconcile thee vnto God, and be at peace. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 2 Nor Heauen, nor Earth, Haue beene at peace to night. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* lii. 173 Being so at peace with God, we have peace with our selves. 1853 A. J. MORRIS *Business* i. 7 Those who are never at peace but when they are at war. 1860 WARTER *Sea-board* II. 115 He is at peace with this world and the next!

†11. *On, o, of peace*: in peace, in quiet. *Obs. rare.*

?*a* 1400 *Arthur* 525 Þe walsch man..clepeþ vs Sayson, And seyþ: taw or Peyd, Sayson brount [*Marg.* þat ys.. Stynkyng Saxone, be on pees]. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 3920 In his harnes slepyng still opece. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 933 ȝeit still off pees the ost lugyt all nycht.

12. *To hold*, (less usually *keep*) *one's peace*: to remain quiet or silent; to keep silence, refrain from speaking. *arch.*

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 42 Holdeth nou or pees. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 65 When this was said he held his pese. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xiv. 14 The Lord shal fiȝt for ȝow, and ȝe shulen hoold ȝoure pees. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II. lxv. (1859) 59, I..held my pees, and wold no more seye. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 157 He had grete luste to speke, for yf he had keped his peas [etc.]. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Matrimony*, Let him now speake, or els hereafter for euer holde hys peace. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* III. ii. (Arb.) 81 Pr'ythee hold thy peace. 1745 G. WASHINGTON *Rules Civility* vi, Speak not when you should hold your peace. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 346 If we hold our tongues upon this subject, let us, for decency's sake, keep our peace as to the dependence of Canning. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* xxvi. III. 16, I held my peace on this new..craze.

13. *To keep the peace* (†*keep peace*): to refrain, or prevent others, from disturbing the public peace (see 2, 9); to maintain public order; to prevent, or refrain from, strife or commotion.

1422 [see sense 2]. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 9680 (Trin.) Wher of seruiþ any assise..But for to kepe pees [*Cott.* to yeme þe pes] in londe? 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 123/2 Thei shall well and truly kepe the pees within the seid Toun. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 162 Caused him to be newely sworne to kepe the peace of the lande. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 51 Keepe peace vpon your liues, he dies that strikes againe. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 710 To keep the Peace 'twixt Dog and Bear. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xiii. 411 To provide a determinate quantity of such arms as were then in use, in order to keep the peace. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 294 Dragoons..stationed near Berwick, for the purpose of keeping the peace among the mosstroopers of the border. *Mod.* The defendants were bound over to keep the peace.

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14. a. *To make peace*: to bring about a state of peace, in various senses: (*a*) to effect a reconciliation between persons or parties at variance; to conclude peace with a nation at the close of a war; (*b*) to enter into friendly relations with a person, as by a league of amity, or by submission; (*c*) to enforce public order; † (*d*) to enforce silence.

c 1154 [see 2]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 Sunnedei makede ure drihten pes bitweone heouene and eorðe. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 214 Þe kyng Meedeþ his Men, to maken pees in londe. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 234 Thei seyn to certeyn Officeres, .. Maketh Pees. And than seyn the Officeres, Now Pees! lysteneth! 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* x. 1 They of Gibeon had made peace with Israel. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxvii. 5 He shall make peace with me. 1654 CROMWELL. *Sp.* 4 Sept. in *Carlyle*, Its a Maxim not to be despised 'Though peace be made, yet it's interest that keeps peace'. 1863 [see MAKE *v.* 9 c].

b. *To make* one's, or a person's, *peace*: to effect reconciliation for oneself or for some one else; to come, or bring some one, into friendly relations (*with* another). (In quot. *c* 1400, to admit a person to friendly relations with oneself.)

c 1315 SHOREHAM (Percy Soc.) 39 Thos ȝe mote Make thy pes wyth alle thre, Sorwe, schryfte, and edbote. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2552 This bargeyn ende may never take, But if that she thi pees wille make. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3779 Dame Calistride..comes with hire ladis, Mas hire pes with oure prince. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxi. 62 By his meanes my peace was made with the kynge. 1600 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 295, I will make your peace with him, if I can. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xix. 120 Those who have made their peace with God. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* lv, Mrs. Furnival had gone to make her peace in Red Lion Square.

III. 15. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** attrib., as *peace army, belt, congress, hero, party, principle*; †*peace-breach, -cry, -day, -haven, -mistress, -pæan, -plant, -tax, -time*, etc. **b.** objective and obj. gen., as *peace-breathing, -bringing, -giving, -inspiring, -loving, -preaching, -procuring, -restoring* adjs.; *peace-bearer, -bringer, -concluder, -crier, -looker, -lover, -prater, -preserver*. **c.** locative, instrumental, etc., as *peace-abiding, -blessed, -enamoured, -like, -lulled, -trained* adjs. **d.** Special Combs.: **peace establishment**, the reduced amount of troops under arms and of military supplies maintained in a standing army in time of peace; **peace-guild** (*Hist.*), a guild established for the maintenance of peace (= *frith-guild*: see FRITH *sb.*[1] 3); **peace-parted** *a.*, that has departed this life in peace; **peace-pipe**, the tobacco-pipe of the N. American Indians, used as a token of peace (see CALUMET); **peace-pledge** = FRANK-PLEDGE, OE. FRITHBORH; **peace-warrant**, a warrant for arrest, issued by a Justice of the Peace; **peace-wright**, one who arranges a peace. Also PEACE-KEEPER, -MAKER, etc.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 July 3/3 Should not our brave and patient *peace army [the police force] be considered? *c* 1650 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 435/2 His ship called the Portpays or *Peace Bearer. 1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Acharnians* 1. v, Nor had this peace-bearer then skipped away. 1758 *N. Jersey Arch.* XX. 297 Peace was solemnly ratified by a large *peace belt. 1779 CLARK *Campaign Illinois* (1869) 45. *c* 1620 in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* 315 Your wisdome, bountie, and *peace-bless'd raygne. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 350 For Robbery, *peace-breach and Foristell. 1826 A. A. WATTS *Bachelor's Dilemma* vii, Pensive and *peace-breathing beauty. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. xx. 62 This day was not to be honoured as a *peace-bringer. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 466 The comfortable and *peace-bringing promises of the gospel. 1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 5 Had not God..moved them to be the Peace-keepers, which were not the *peace-concluders. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxix. X. 360 The *peace-congress at Delphi. 1860 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, K. Olaf* XXII. vi, Love against hatred, *Peace-cry for war-cry! 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 June 11/1 A fall in Kaffirs is the fact which fell to be recorded in the closing hours of *Peace-Day. 1800 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* ii. 11 Triumph not, ye *peace-enamour'd few! 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 6 A *peace-establishment of 500,000 men. 1833 H. BLUNT *Hist. St. Paul* II. 126 To receive in all its *peace-giving blessedness, the gospel. 1873 E. BRENNAN *Witch of Nemi*, etc. 223 Pleasure-bound and *peace-inspiring days. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. lxxv, *Peace-lover Wealth, hating a troublous State. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* I. ii. 113 Peace-lover is our Harold. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. 719 Sea's Soveraintess, .. *Peace-loving Queen. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 122 Peace-loving man, of humble heart and true! 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. I. v. 67 *Peace-lulled seas. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 6 Our most roiall *Peace-Mistres holds the sterne. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 261 To sing sage Requiem, and such rest..As to *peace-parted Soules. 1880 GLADSTONE *Sp. at Edinb.* 17 Mar., What is called the Manchester School, or sometimes the *Peace party. 1779 G. R. CLARK *Campaign in Illinois* (1869) 45, I told them I would defer smokeing the *Peace Pipe until I heard that they had called in all their Warriors. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxxiii. 330 Four old men advance..bearing the peace-pipe, brilliant with many colored plumes. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 1314 The *peace-plant Olive. 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 123 All were annually thus personally bound in '*peacepledge'. 1862 GRATTAN *Beaten Paths* II. 306 The *peace-preaching politicians. 1715 *Peace-preservers [see PEACEMAKER]. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* I. 7 What are called *Peace principles. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) Pref. A ij b, State-securing, *Peace-procuring verities. 1780 COWPER *Table-t.* 79 To touch the sword with conscientious awe,..To sheathe it, in the *peace-restoring close, With joy. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 236 They have seen an income-tax take the successive forms of a *peace-tax, a war-tax, and then a peace-tax again. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as You List* III. ii, You keepe in pay..some *peace-trayn'd troopes. 1826 *Sunday Times* 27 Aug. 3/5 [He] was ..brought before M. Swabey Esq. at the instance of his wife, on a *peace-warrant. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* VI. iii. (1866) 814 The *peace-wrights of Cologne.

† Peace, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PEACE *sb.*] Peaceful, quiet, silent, unmentioned.

c 1440 *Generydes* 320 But ye must kepe this mater husht and pece. *a* 1500 *Childe of Bristowe* 11 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 111, Y pray yow in this place of your talkyng that ye be pes.

Peace (pīs), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **pees**, 5 **peass**(e, 5– **peace**, (6 *Sc.* **pece, peiss**). [f. PEACE *sb.* The earliest examples are in the imperative, and may have begun as interjectional uses of PEACE *sb.* (The ME. vb. was PEASE (cf. APPEASE), found in some senses after 1600. Modern editors have in various places (e. g. Parker Society's Publ.) erroneously substituted *peace* for the original *pease*.)]

1. *intr.* In the imperative as exclamation: Be silent; keep silence. (Cf. *silence!*) *arch.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 838 What amble or trotte or pees or go sit doun. *Ibid.* 850 Oure hoost cride pees and that anon And seyde lat the womman telle hire tale. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVI. 234 'Pees!' quaþ pacience, 'ich praye þe, syre actyf!' *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 400 Peasse, man, for Godis payn! 1526 TINDALE *Mark* iv. 39 He..sayde vnto the see: peace and be still [σιώπα, πεφίμωσο]. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 359 Peace brother, be not over-exquisite To cast the fashion of uncertain evils. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* iv. 256 Peace, fools, or Gonson will for Papists seize you. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 230 Peace, you young savage of the northern wild!

† 2. *intr.* To be or become still or silent; to refrain from, or cease, speaking; to keep silence.

1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 180 Heruppon the people peacyd, and stilled. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 1 Peasse I byd euereich Wight! *Ibid.* 13 Will ye not peasse when I bid you? 1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* lxxii, He peaste and couched while that we passed by. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 204/47 To Peace, *tacère, silère*. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. ii. 80 *Yorke.* Peace foolish Woman. *Dut.* I will not peace. 1605 — *Lear* IV. vi. 104 When the Thunder would not peace at my bidding. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit., Whitsunday* (1635) 154 When to speake, and when to peace.

† 3. *trans.* To reduce to peace; to still, calm, appease; = PEASE *v.* 4. *Obs.*

(Often a later alteration of *pease*.)

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. ii. 110 Quhen he spak, all cessit: The hevynly heich hous of Goddis was pecit [*ed.* 1553 peissit]. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xiv. (1535) H, This good emperour laboured to pease [*so* 1536; *edd.* 1546, 1559 peace] this furie of the people, and to sette peace among the neybours of Rome. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 98 For the peacyng [*other ed.* peasynge, GRAFTON peasing] of the saied quarelles and debates.

Peace, var. PEISE *Obs.*; obs. form of PIECE.

† Peaceability. *Obs.* Forms: 4 **pesiblete**(e, **pesyblete**, 5 **pesabilyte, peasibylite**. [ME. a. OF. *paisibleté* (12th c. in Godef.), f. *paisible* PEACEABLE: see next.] Peaceableness, tranquillity, calm.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* ii. 23 The Lord maad helpful to hem, with al pesibletee. — *Luke* viii. 24 The tempest .. ceesside, and pesyblete was maad. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 114 Many heres and softe bytoknys pesabilyte and coldnesse of þe brayn. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxxviii, Vertues of pacyence & myldenes peasibylite and louered to his euencrysten.

Peaceable (pī·săb'l), *a.* (*sb., adv.*) Forms: α. 4–5 **peisible**, 4–6 **pais-, pesible**, (also with *y* for either *i*, and *-el* or *-il* for *-le*; also 4 **peyseble, -belle, payzible**, 4–5 **peesible**, 5 **peseble, pesybyl**); 4 **pecible**, 6 *Sc.* **pecibil, (peiceabil)**; 5–6 **peasible, -yble**, (5 **-eble, peass-**); 6 **peacible, -eble, -ebil**); *Sc.* **pacibil**, (**-ebil**). β. 4–6 **peasable**, (4–5 **-bil, -byl**(le, 5 **peseable, -bel**); 6 **peciable, -bil, (pecesable)**; 5–6 **peasable**, (6 **peass-, peac-, peax-, peaciable**, *Sc.* **paciable**); 6– **peaceable**. [ME. a. OF. *paisible* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *peis-, pesible* (= Pr. *pazible, paisible*), f. OF. *pais* PEACE: see -BLE. Subseq. conformed in pronunc. and spelling to *pece*, PEACE, and to words in -ABLE (cf., for sense, *comfortable, favourable, serviceable*).]

1. Disposed to, or making for, peace; avoiding, or inclined to avoid, strife; of a peaceful character, disposition, or tendency; not quarrelsome or pugnacious. (Of persons, actions, etc.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4040 Pesable he was. 1340 *Ayenb.* 96 Yblissed bye þe paysyble uor hi ssolle by ycleped godes zones. 1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/1 Bi gode and paisible avys of the wysest and trewest. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 117 She .. made hym paisible vnto her and vnto alle other peple. 1535 COVERDALE *Zach.* vi. 13 A peaceable councell shalbe betwixte them both. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vi. (1611) 56 Those gallants..in times ..of warre, proue .. peaceabler and calmer then they should be. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 284 P 6 She shall give Security for her peaceable Intentions. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 94 The Stag is one of those innocent and peaceable animals that seem made to embellish the forest. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) 173 The inhabitants are shepherds,..simple, peaceable, and inoffensive.

† b. Not talkative, taciturn; not noisy, violent, or restless; calm; quiet in behaviour. *Obs.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 74 Our lorde accepteth him for noble, that doth goode werkis though he be peasible of litle wordes. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* iv, He beganne to be peasyble and gate his wytte ageyne. 1826 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 49 To make the horse peaceable enough to enable me to keep on his back.

2. Characterized by peace; free from disturbance; quiet; = PEACEFUL 2 (now the usual word).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7833 Þare es peysebelle ioy ay lastand. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. xxviii. (1558) 31 In full peasyble and hole possession. 1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 98 Salomon saith of vertue thus: her wayes are al ful of plesure, & her pathes are pesable. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 4 Remaining peaceable Lord of the Realme. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Introd. iii. 73 To make a particular custom good..It must have been peaceable, and acquiesced in: not subject to contention and dispute. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 15 To do one's duty thoroughly is not easy in the most peaceable times.

† b. In physical sense: Peaceful. *Obs.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 73 Þe wyndes litel blowyn, þe see ys paisyble. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 10 Whan there is no tempest in a pesible weder. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 220 The sayde sea cauled *Pacificum* that is peaceable. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 717 This Inkie Sea, through which I vndertake a Pilots office to conduct my Readers, is more peaceable then that.

3. *Comb.*

1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 178 This peaceable-mindedness. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 89 A peaceable-minded Man..shews his..Desire of Peace all manner of ways.

† B. as *sb.* (only in *pl.*, repr. L. *pacifici, pacifica* of the Vulgate). **a.** A peaceable or friendly person. **b.** A peace-offering. *Obs.*

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxii. 675 Blesset be þe pesybles i-tald, Godus children schul þei be cald. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xlvi. 2 Prestis shuln do his brend sacrifice and his pesibles. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Z v, He hath conquered realmes, altered [= vexed, harassed] peasibles, dystroyed cities. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Jer.* xx. 10 The men that were my peaceables.

† C. as *adv.* Peaceably. *Obs.*

1478 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 222 That it was peasyble my Lordys off Suffolk. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XXXVIII. 122 Colchos, Paphlagonia, and Bosphorus, which he now peaceable held. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Conversation* 221 They cannot live peaceable together.

Peaceableness (pī·săb'lnés). Forms: see prec. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality, character, or condition of being peaceable: **a.** Disposition to peace; **b.** Freedom from strife or disturbance, tranquillity.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7832 Þare es alkyn delyces and eese, And syker peysibilnes and pese. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* viii. 26 He rysynge comaundide to the wyndis and the see, and a grete pesiblenesse is maad. 1530 PALSGR. 253/2 Pesablenesse, *taciturnité*. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 50 Our heaven hath not floorishid so mutch heretofore thorouh peasablenes .. as it is like shortly to decai thorouh contentiusnes. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xliv. (1614), Carausius .. gouerned the Province with exceeding peaceablenesse. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxiii. 332 That City was able to govern it self in much honesty, justice, peaceableness and religion. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. iii. 37 The spread of knowledge, bringing in its train..a selfish peaceableness.

Peaceably (pī·săbli), *adv.* Forms: see PEACEABLE. [See -LY[2].] In a peaceable manner.

1. With peaceful or friendly disposition, intention, or behaviour; amicably; so as to make for or maintain peace; without making strife, opposition, or disturbance; without quarrel or dispute.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7300 3yf swylk be comen, & peysibly þe hauene han nomen, In pes lat þem take þer rest. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 52 Honestliche and peysiblyche to gon to þe forseyd chirch. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xiii. (Rolls) 363 Regniden in successioun euermore oon emperour after an other pesibili to gidere. 1535 COVERDALE *Zach.* viii. 16 Execute iudgment truly and peaceably. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* V. ii. 72 Thou and I are too wise to wooe peaceablie. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 228 Not any where is .. a warlike people peaceablier demeanourd. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 96 P 2 Good Subjects, that pay their Taxes, and live peaceably in their Habitations. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 190 With assurances that the city should be peaceably surrendered.

2. Without being subject to disturbance or opposition; in peace, quietly; tranquilly, peacefully.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 231 It anoyis me.., That the clyffurd sa pesabilly Brukis and haldis the senȝory That suld be mine. 1471 FORTESCUE *Wks.* (1869) 527 Kynge Knoght kepte and occupied the same lande .., and died peasibly seased tharof. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. iii. 25 Disturbe him not, let him passe peaceably. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 71 We come to desire your leave, that we may go peaceably, and do the duty of our worship. 1824 MACKINTOSH *Speech* 15 June, They saw the laws obeyed, justice administered,..and the revenue peaceably collected.

3. *Comb.*

1692 *Wicked Contriv. Steph. Blackhead* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 512 Some other good and peaceably-minded man. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 90 The clash of arguments and jar of words,..Divert the champions prodigal of breath, And put the peaceably-disposed to death.

Peace-breaker (pī·ˌbrēːkəɹ). [f. PEACE *sb.* + BREAKER[1] 2.] One who breaks or violates peace; one who causes or stirs up strife; one who commits a breach of the peace, a violator of public order and security.

1552 LATIMER *Serm., Matt.* v. (1562) 75 b, These whisperers bee peacebreakers, and not peacemakers. 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 38 The saidis thevis and peace brekaris. 1642 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 173 Are the peacemakers blessed? Then, certainly, the peace-breakers are

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cursed. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 90 So far from being a Peace-maker..he is a Peace-breaker. 1883 *Manchester Guard.* 15 Oct. 5/3 The police had a lively time of it in bundling out the peacebreakers.

Peaceful (pī·sfůl), *a.* Forms: see PEACE *sb.* [f. PEACE *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. Disposed or inclined to peace; aiming at or making for peace; friendly, amicable, pacific. (Now *rare*, in this sense *peaceable* being usual.)

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxix. [cxx.] 7 With þa þat pais hated ai, Was I paisfull. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17646 Paisful bi þi cuming hider. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 107 Snyb he þe idul, solace hem of litul hert, and be pesful to all. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 283 b, Blessed be the peacefull, for they shall be called the chyldre of god. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. vi. 31 Good fortune bids vs pause, And smooth the frownes of War, with peacefull lookes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 946 He..thus with peaceful words uprais'd her soon. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 125 The Armadillo..; a peaceful harmless creature.

2. Full of or characterized by peace; free from strife or commotion; undisturbed, untroubled, calm, tranquil, quiet. (Now the usual sense.)

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol. 3 Drouyd and stormy saules it bryngis in til clere and pesful lyf. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* IV. vii, I in peace and peacefull blisse Will lay me down and take my rest. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 168 And may at last my weary age Find out the peaceful hermitage. 1697 DRYDEN *Eneid* VII. 65 That rous'd the Tyrrhene realm .. And peaceful Italy involv'd in arms. 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 197 Ere such a soul regains its peaceful state. 1869 MRS. H. WOOD *Roland Yorke* III. xi, His face looks as peaceful as if it were sainted.

3. Belonging to a time or state of peace.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXII. iii, During his rule..shall ..peacefull plenty join with plenteous peace. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 105 Peacefull Commerce from diuidable shores. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. i. 18 Those who applied themselves to the peacefull studies, and the management of civil affairs. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xiv. 109 An unarmed population, accustomed only to peaceful occupations.

Peacefully (pī·sfůli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a peaceful manner. **a.** So as to make for peace; with friendly behaviour, amicably, peaceably (now *rare* or *Obs.*). **b.** In peace, tranquilly, quietly.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxiv. [xxxv.] 20 Summe..Paisfulike þat spekes. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/2, I am a Justice that..scholde have had me more discretly and peesfully. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp.* II. i, Our lov'd earth, where peacefully we slept. 1864 MISS BRADDON *H. Dunbar* xix, An old man who ended a good and prosperous life peacefully.

Peacefulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality, character, or state of being peaceful; disposition or inclination for peace (now *rare*); quietness, tranquillity; undisturbed condition.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* II. viii. 94 Humility, Peacefulnesse and Charity. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* IV. 157 To turn The keenest pangs to peacefulness. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 103 The quiet stillness and peacefulness of nature. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. xxviii. 487 The steps by which England was brought from her seeming peacefulness into a temper impatiently warlike.

Peace-keeper. One who keeps or maintains peace; one who 'keeps the peace' or refrains from strife (*? obs.*); one who prevents or averts strife; a guardian of the peace.

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1656) 56 Those which the Grecians call *Irenophylaces*, as who would say, peace-keepers. 1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 5 Had not God .. moved them to be the Peace-Keepers .. they had been satisfied with blood. 1883 *Times* 6 Sept., Germany, as our Berlin correspondent said yesterday, is the peacemaker and the peace-keeper of Europe.

Peaceless (pī·slės), *a.* [f. PEACE *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of peace; not peaceful; unquiet.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 72 Pratyng for peace peaclesse. 1640 G. SANDYS *Christ's Passion* IV. 254 Terrours ..affright Our peacelesse souls. 1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 211 In peaceless paths of Sin. 1884 M. RULE *Pref. Eadmeri Hist.* (Rolls) p. cvii, The peaceless peace concluded between king and primate in..1095.

Hence **Pea·celessness.**

1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 20 Coins that were tinkled, ever shook In pouch of peacelessness. 1892 STOPF. BROOKE *Short Serm.* 70 Anxiety is a fruitful source of peacelessness.

Peacemaker (pī·sˌmā:kəɹ). [f. as prec. + MAKER.] One who makes or brings about peace; one who allays strife or reconciles opponents.

1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 203 Pease makers, as Mathew writeth aryght, Shull be called the sonnes of God allemight. 1534 TINDALE *Matt.* v. 9 Blessed are the peacemakers [1526, 'maynteyners of peace']. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 108 Your If is the onely peace-maker. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 57 If peace-makers be blessed, peace-preservers will not want their own share. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 315 The Roman Bishop appears in his proper character of a common peacemaker.

†**b.** In the colony of Pennsylvania, the name for a Justice of the Peace. *Obs.*

1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 66 The Question was asked in Councill whether Peace Makers should sitt once a month.

c. Humorous term for a revolver, gun, or warship, as decisively settling a dispute.

1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* vii. 40 The small mahogany box, which contained his peace-makers. 1861 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 226 A feller.., Lep' up an' drawed his peace-maker, an', 'Dash it, Sir', suz he. 1880 (*title*) Dr. J. H. McLean's Peace Makers. A description of the Guns, &c., manufactured by McLean and Coloney.

So **Pea·cemaking** *sb.*, the action of making or bringing about peace; reconciliation of opponents; conclusion of peace; **Pea·cemaking** *a.*, that makes or brings about peace.

1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 62 b, The great and peacemaking Emperour. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 375 Certen articles of ye same peacemaking. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* li. 19 Christ with the true..peacemaking or atonement. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. vi, That the law should be made more provident of peacemaking then the Gospel! 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 226 The peacemaking duke who fell at Northampton. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Jan. 1/2 It may seem like fiddling while Rome is burning to talk of peacemaking at such a moment.

Pea·ce-man.

†**1.** A man who is at peace with (the king), or under the king's peace. *Obs.*

c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 142 To harme of pees-men, & nat of fomen. 1473 *Waterford Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 310 None of the Kyngs liegmen nor peasmen.

2. A man who favours or advocates peace. (Now usually as two words, pī·s mæ·n.)

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 125 I'm a decided peace-man, tu, an' go agin the war. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxviii. 30 God's people were peacemen, and only desired the crushing of oppressive nations, that war might not occur again. 1899 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 5/1 Labelling some Liberals as 'peace men' and others as 'war men'.

Peacemeale, obs. form of PIECEMEAL.

Peacemonger (pī·sˌmʌŋgəɹ). [See MONGER.] A hostile term for a peacemaker, or for one who aims at or advocates peace in a way which the speaker reprobates. So **Pea·cemo·ngering** *adj.*

1808 SOUTHEY *Let. to Rickman* 13 Sept., The peacemongers were ready to have sacrificed the honour of England. — *Let. to H. H. Southey* 14 Nov., That peacemongering squad who would lay us at the feet of France. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 115 Do you really mean to stand up as a universal peacemonger? 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 24 July 124/1 Elihu Burritt's chief object in life, the great enthusiasm that inspired and possessed him.., was that of the peacemonger. 1900 *Daily Tel.* 10 May 8/7 A peace-mongering sentimentalism.

Pea·ce-o·ffering. [f. PEACE *sb.* + OFFERING.]

1. In the Eng. Bible, as a term of the Levitical law, An offering or sacrifice presented as an expression of thanksgiving to God.

In Heb. זבח השלמים *zebaχ hashshĕlāmīm*, or simply שלם *shelem*, pl. שלמים *shĕlāmīm*, prob. more accurately, 'thank-offering'.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* i. 45 Antiochus..forbad ether burntofferynge, meatofferynge or peaceofferynge [*R. V.* whole burnt offerings and sacrifice and drink offerings] to be made. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Lev.* vii. 11 This is the lawe of the peaceoffringe [COVERD. healthofferinge]. *Ibid.* 15 The flesh of the thankoffryngе in hys peaceoffringes [COVERD., The flesh of the thankofferynge in his healthofferynges; *Bishops'*, the fleashe of his peace offeringes for thankesgeuing; *Geneva*, the flesh of the peace offerings for thankes-giuing; 1611, the flesh of the sacrifice of his peace offerings for thanksgiuing]. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* iii. 1 And if his oblation be a sacrifice of peace offering [*R. V.* (1885) peace offerings; *marg.* Or, thank offerings]. 1698 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Lev.* iii. 1 They seem to me to have given the best account of this, who .. think these were called Peace-offerings, because they were principally thankful acknowledgments of Mercies received from God's Bounty. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 198 Peace-offerings, as tokens of the willing thankfulness of souls at peace with God.

2. An offering made to make or obtain peace; a propitiatory sacrifice or gift.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Staffs.* (1840) III. 133 They [Dudley and Empson] were made a peace-offering to popular anger 1510, and were executed at Tower-hill. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. 275 *note*, According to Homer's account..it was given by..[Mercury] to Apollo, as a peace-offering, and indemnification for the oxen which he had stolen. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxiv, An elegant little present, which I had brought..as a peace-offering to Mrs. Ponto.

Pea·ce-o·fficer. A civil officer appointed to preserve the public peace, as a constable.

1714 *Act* 1 *Geo. I* c. 5 § 3 High or Petty-constable and other Peace-officer. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, The assistance of several peace officers.

Peach (pīʧ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–6 **peche**, 5 **peshe**, **pesshe**, (**peske**, **peesk**), 6 **peache**, 6– **peach**. [ME. a. F. *pêche*, OF. *peche*, earlier *pesche*, in ONF. *peske* (= Pr. *persega*, It. *persica*, *pesca*) :–late L. *persica* (med.L. in Du Cange), for cl. L. *persicum*, ellipt. for *Persicum mālum* lit. Persian apple: so *Persica mālus* or *arbor*, peach-tree.

The phonetic development in Romanic was *persica*, **persca*, *pesca*, *peske*, *pesche*, *pêche*.]

1. The fruit of the tree *Amygdalus persica* (see 2), a large drupe, usually round, of a whitish or yellow colour, flushed with red, with downy skin, highly flavoured sweet pulp, and rough furrowed stone; cultivated in many varieties.

The varieties are classed as CLINGSTONE or FREESTONE according as the pulp adheres to or separates from the stone. The NECTARINE is a variety with smooth skin and different flavour.

?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1373 And many hoomly trees ther were, That peches, coynes, and apples bere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/1 Peske, or peche, frute [*v.rr.* peesk, peshe], *pesca*, *pomum Percicum*. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 13/7 Cheryes, .. strawberies, .. pesshes, medliers. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxi. (1870) 283 Peches doeth mollyfy the bely, and be colde. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 569 The velvet Peach, gilt Orenge, downy Quince. 1626 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 114 Peaches and Aprecocks are of one and the same nature. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 676 The downy peach, the shining plum, The ruddy, fragrant nectarine. 1884 MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* xxxvi, A gray velvet bodice that fitted the plump, supple figure, as the rind fits the peach.

2. The tree *Amygdalus* (*Prunus*) *persica*, N.O. *Rosaceæ*, a native of Asia, introduced in ancient times into Europe; the peach-tree.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 83 (Ashm. MS.) Þe ius of þe leeues of pechis. 1530 PALSGR. 252/2 Peache, tree, *peschier*. 1663 COWLEY *Disc., Garden* x, He bids the rustick Plum to rear A noble Trunk, and be a Peach. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xvii. (1813) 284 Peach..succeeds better than the nectarine, as to bearing and ripening. 1898 *Johnson's Gard. Dict.* 722/2 Do not brush off the foliage of peaches in the autumn.

3. Applied to other edible fruits resembling the peach, or to the plants producing them: **a.** *Sarcocephalus esculentus*, a climbing shrub of West Africa (*Guinea*, *Negro*, or *Sierra Leone Peach*), bearing a large juicy berry arising from the fused ovaries of a cluster of flowers; **b.** the QUANDONG, *Fusanus acuminatus* or *Santalum acuminatum*, of Australia (*Native Peach*); **c.** *Prunus caroliniana*, the Carolina cherry-laurel (*Wild Peach*), also called *wild orange*; †**d.** *Wolf's peach*, the tomato (*Solanum Lycopersicum*).

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 Peach, Wolf's, *Solanum*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 854 Peach, Guinea,.. Native, of Australia, ..of Sierra Leone. *Ibid.* 1020 *S[arcocephalus] esculentus* has pink flowers and an edible fruit, of the size of a peach, whence it has been called the Sierra Leone Peach.

4. Short for *peach-brandy*: see 6. (*U. S.*)

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 302 There the air, pure and sharply cold..braces you up like peach and honey in a Virginia fog. 1880 *Barman's Man.* 55 *Peach and Honey*, one table-spoonful of honey; one wine-glass of peach brandy. Stir with a spoon.

5. = *Peach-colour*: see 6; also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxxvii, The diamonds or the peach-velvet bonnet. 1882 *Garden* 16 Sept. 260/1 Blooms of..rosy peach. 1900 *London Letter* 26 Jan. 133/1 Outlined in varying shades of roses from palest peach to deepest puce;.. pleatings of white chiffon edged with peach ruches.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *peach-bud*, *-down*, *-flavour*, *-flower*, *-graft*, *-kernel*, *-orchard*, *-stone*; *peach-fed*, *-like* adjs.; **peach-bells**, a name for the peach-leaved bellflower (*Campanula persicifolia*); **peach-black**, a black pigment made from calcined peach-stones; **peach-blight**, **peach-blister**, diseases of peach-trees, caused by the fungi *Monilia fructigena* and *Taphrina deformans* respectively; **peach-borer**, a name of insects whose larvæ bore through the bark of the peach-tree: *spec.* a moth, *Ægeria exitiosa*, and a beetle, *Dicerca divaricata*; **peach-brake**, a dense thicket of the 'wild peach' in Texas (see 3 c); **peach-brandy**, a spirituous liquor made from the fermented juice of peaches; **peach-colour**, (*a*) the colour of a ripe peach, a soft pale red; (*b*) the colour of PEACH-BLOSSOM, a delicate rose or pink; also *attrib.* or as *adj.*; so **peach-coloured** *a.*; **peach-house**, a building in which peaches are grown under glass; **peach-leaved** *a.*, having leaves like the peach; **peach myrtle**, name for the Australian myrtaceous shrubs of the genus *Hypocalymma*, with rose-coloured flowers; **peach-oak**, name given to two N. American species of oak, *Quercus densiflora* (also *chestnut oak* or *tan-bark oak*), and *Q. Phellos* (*willow oak*); **peach-palm**, a species of palm (*Guilielma speciosa*) found in tropical South America, bearing a large egg-shaped red-and-orange fruit with firm flesh which becomes mealy and edible when cooked; **peach-pip**, **-pit**, a peach-stone; **peach-water**, a flavouring extract obtained from peach-leaves, having a flavour of bitter almonds; **peach-wood**, a dye-wood (also called *Nicaragua wood*) resembling brazil-wood, supposed to be that of some species of *Cæsalpinia*; **peach-worm**, one of various caterpillars which infest the leaves of peach-trees, chiefly in America; **peach-yellows**, a destructive disease affecting cultivated peach-trees in the United States, in which the leaves become dwarfed, distorted, and yellowish, and the tree dies in a few years.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxi. 366 Of *Peach bels, and Steeple bels. 1611 COTGR., *Campanettes blanches*, White Peach-bels, or Steeple-bell-flowers. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 854 **Peach-blister*, an affection to which peach-leaves are subject, the leaves becoming thick, bladdery, and curled. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 10 Aug. in *Lockhart*, They could get from an American trader a bottle of *peach-brandy or rum. 1881 E. E. FREWER tr. *Holub's Seven Years S. Afr.* I. xi. 420 The next farm..was that belonging to Martin Zwart, whom we found engaged in distilling peach-brandy. 1666 BOYLE *Formes & Qual.* I. iii. Wks. 1772 III. 72 A *peach-bud does ..change the sap that comes to it into a fruit very differing from that which the stock naturally produceth. 1599 J. RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* 1709 A *peach colour, *persicus color*. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* I. Bijb, A peach colour satten shute, Cut vpon cloath of siluer. 1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* s. v. *Glass*, To make a Peach colour in Glass. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 19 Take note how many paire of Silk stockings thou hast? (Viz. these, and those that were thy *peach-colour'd ones.) 1852 *Beck's Florist* June 131 *Daphne Mezereum*..pretty peach-coloured blossoms. 1894 MRS. DYAN *All in a Man's*

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K. (1899) 170 She smoothed one *peach-down cheek with complacency. 1796 *New Ann. Reg.* 165 Not the shade Ambrosial, waving its *peach-flowers that blow To pearly grapes, and kiss the turf below. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 29 Peach-flower red—pale whitish red. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxi. 366 *Campanula Persicifolia.* *Peach-leafed Bell flower..hath a great number of small and long leaues, rising in a great bush out of the ground, like the leaues of the Peach tree. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 169 His downy cheeks as *peach-like and blooming as ever. 1882 *Garden* 9 Sept. 230/3 The *Peach Myrtle..is one of the many beautiful Australian plants. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* x. (1864) 325 The celebrated '*peach-palm'..is a common tree at Ega. The name, I suppose, is in allusion to the colour of the fruit, and not to its flavour. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Peschenoix*, a *Peach stone. 1889 R. BRYDALL *Art in Scot.* xiv. 288 [Nasmyth] used largely a colour he called peach-stone grey, made from calcined peach-stones. 1882 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 186 *Peach-wood gives a colour inferior to Brazil.

Peach, *sb.*[2] *Min. local.* [f. prec.: see quot. 1811.] Cornish miners' term for chlorite slate (see CHLORITE[1] 2); also distinguished as *green peach. Blue peach*: see quots. 1877, 1881.

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 325 When a load is composed mostly of this sort of stone, it is called a peach. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 128 Chlorite .. is the green talc of Born, and the Samnterde of old German writers, perhaps from its velvety appearance. To the Cornish miners..it is also known by the name of *peach.* 1877 *Min. Mag.* I. 75 The green peach of the Cornish tin mines is undoubtedly chlorite...Blue peach..is probably a bluish-gray variety of Tourmaline. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Blue peach*, Corn., a slate-blue, very fine-grained schorl-rock.

‖ **Peach,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also peech. [a. Russ. печь *pechi* oven, stove.] A (Russian) stove.

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* xxviii. (Hakl. Soc.) 147 All the winter time..they heat their peaches, which are made lyke the Germane bathstoaves, and..so warme the house. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 327 A number of billets of wood are placed in the peech or stove.

Peach (pīʧ), *v.* Forms: 5-6 **peche, 6– peach.** [Aphetic form of *a-peche*: see APPEACH, and cf. IMPEACH.]

†**1.** *trans.* To accuse (a person) formally; to impeach, indict, bring to trial. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xix. 239 At the day of dome I shall thaym peche. 1534 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 25 The Lord Dakers..was pechid of high treason. 1693 TATE in *Dryden's Juvenal* ii. (1697) 27 Shou'd Verres peach Thieves, Milo Murderers, Clodius tax Bawds, Cethegus Catiline. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. x, Have him peach'd the next sessions. *fig.* 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. Pref. § 18 Does he not in the same place peach Tertullian also?

b. To give incriminating evidence against, inform against (an accomplice or associate); to 'round upon'. Now *rare.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1401/1 The sayd Frier.. secretlye practised to peach him by letters sent vnto the Clergie here in England. 1607 MIDDLETON *Phœnix* v. i. 246 Let me have pardon, I beseech your grace, and I'll peach 'em all. 1692 MRS. BEHN *Widow Ranter* IV. ii, Wilt thou betray and peach thy friend? 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 77 He has peached me and all the others, to save his life. 1903 A. LANG in *Pilot* 20 June 591/2 Godfrey could not peach Coleman without peaching himself.

†**c.** *fig.* To betray. *Obs.*

1641 EVELYN *Diary* 2 Jan., I did not amidst all this peach my liberty nor my vertue with the rest who made shipwreck of both.

d. *transf.* To blab, divulge. *colloq.*

1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. ix, What! the *soubrette* has peached to the *amoureux.* 1883 HASLAM *Yet Not I* 105 I'm so thankful this has all come out without my peaching a word.

2. *intr.* or *absol.* To inform against an accomplice; to turn informer. Const. *upon, against.* Now chiefly *slang* or *colloq.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 47 If I be tane, Ile peach for this. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* IV. ii, Will you go peach, and cry yourself a fool At grannam's cross! be laugh'd at and despised! 1717 SAVAGE *Love in Veil* III. iii, Save my life, and I'll peach. 1816 *Trial Berkeley Poachers* 34 An oath not to peach upon each other. 1847 JAMES *Convict* xxxvii, He might have got off himself if he had peached against others. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xii. (1889) 110 I'm not going to peach if the proctor don't send again in the morning.

Hence **Pea·ching** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1460 *Gregory's Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen London* (Camden) 186 There was a pechyng i-made uppon the Erle of Ormounde..for certayne poyntys of treson. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 216 b, In Tyberis dayes many stode in ieopardy of pechyng or of theyr lyfe. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Bloody Bro.* III. ii, You chip pantler, you peaching rogue, that provided us These necklaces! 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* vi. 82 Give me the useful peaching Rat. 1859 GREEN *Oxf. Stud.* ii. § 7. 92 By peaching, our hero obtained a pardon.

Peach, obs. form of PECH *v. Sc.*

Pea·ch-bloo:m. **a.** The delicate powdery deposit on the surface of a ripe peach (BLOOM *sb.*[1] 4); hence, in reference to complexion, a soft pink flush like that of the peach. **b.** = next, 1.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 30 A clear skin, a peach-bloom complexion, and good teeth, are found all over the island. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shaks.* ix, The peach-bloom of health on her cheek.

Pea·ch-blo:ssom.

1. The blossom of the peach-tree.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 198 *March*..Grape Flowers, Almonds and Peach Blossoms. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 174 Peach-blossoms.—These are us'd only in a Syrup.

2. *attrib., esp.* Of the colour of a peach-blossom, a delicate purplish pink.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3835/4 Lin'd with a Peach-Blossom Silk. 1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 889 The cobalt ore, called peach-blossom cobalt, is a hydrated diarseniate of cobalt. 1901 *Daily News* 19 Jan. 6/7 A soft, pale tone of mauve, almost peach-blossom colour.

3. Name for a species of moth (*Thyatira batis*), from the colour of the spots on its wings.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 250 Peach blossom moth. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 109 On the leaf of the Bramble feeds the caterpillar of..the Peach-blossom Moth. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 25 What is this approaching, with its ten patches of rosy white on its olive wings? The lovely 'peach-blossom', certainly.

Pea·ch-blow. [See BLOW *sb.*[3]] A delicate purplish-pink colour: cf. prec., 2. **b.** A glaze of this colour on some Oriental porcelain. **c.** A variety of potato of this colour (*Cent. Dict.*).

1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 176 The berg is immersed in almost supernatural splendors...The blue and the purple pass up into peach-blow and pink.

attrib. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Apr. 5/1 The little peachblow or crushed strawberry vase which sold for over £4,000...The peculiar peach-bloom colour of the vase is what gives it its value. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* (U. S.) Feb. 212/1 The colorings are exquisite; peach-blow pink and lime green.

Peachen (pīʧĕn), *a. rare.* [f. PEACH *sb.*[1] + -EN[4].] Of or resembling a peach; having a surface like that of a peach; peachy.

1825 HOGG *Q. Hynde* 26 That full set eye, that peachen chin. 1883 L. WINGFIELD *A. Rowe* I. viii. 171 Wrinkles mar a peachen cheek.

Peacher (pīʧəɹ). *rare.* Also 6 **pecher.** [f. PEACH *v.* + -ER[1], or aphetic f. *apecher*, APPEACHER.] An accuser, indicter, informer.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 548/2 Named *Appellatores*, (accusers or pechers of others y[t] were giltles). 1675 COTTON *Burlesque on B.* i, Who, I be judge against my Father! Thy peacher and thy Hangman rather.

†**Pea·chery**[1]. *Obs. rare.* [f. PEACH *v.* + -ERY.] The action or practice of 'peaching'.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. viii. 118 The latter, (being base Peachery) brings anothers life to a Halter.

Peachery[2] (pīʧəɹi). [f. PEACH *sb.*[1] + -ERY.] A place where peaches are grown; a collection of growing peach-trees.

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 47 The product of his graperies, pineries, peacheries, cherryries. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xxxi, Hothouses for peacheries, pineries and graperies.

Pea·-chick. [f. PEA[2] + CHICK.] The young of the pea-fowl.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xv. (1870) 270 Yonge peechyken [*plural*] of a halfe a yere of age be praysed. 1634 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) App. p. xxiii, To Mr. Prestwood for 1 peacock and a pea henn 00 13 00. To him for 3 peachickes 00 07 06. 1878 J. INGLIS *Sport & W.* xi. 120 The peachicks, about seven or eight months old, are deliciously tender and well flavoured.

b. Applied to a young and vain person.

a 1746 SOUTHERNE (J.), Does the snivelling peachick think to make a cuckold of me? 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* I. i. 134 How these young pea-chicks must needs ape the grown peacock's frippery!

Peachify (pīʧifəi), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. PEACHY *a.* + -FY.] *trans.* To make 'peachy', give a 'peachy' complexion to.

1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 55 A race of women that the northern sun peachifies instead of rosewoodizing.

Peachiness (pīʧinės). [f. PEACHY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being 'peachy'.

1880 C. R. MATURIN *Melmoth* xxvi. (1892) III. 88 The rose-leaf tint and peachiness of their delicate cheeks. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 357 Appreciating critics who write about its [a picture's] fruitiness, and juiciness, and pulpiness, and downiness, and peachiness.

Pea·chlet. *nonce-wd.* [f. PEACH *sb.*[1] + -LET.] A small or undeveloped peach; a tiny peach.

1877 BESANT & RICE *Harp & Cr.* xii. 115 The cold wind has.. killed every little peachlet which was beginning to swell out on its tiny stalk.

†**Pea·chment.** *Obs. rare.* [Aphetic f. *apechement*, APPEACHMENT.] Accusation, charge. *Peachment of waste*: see IMPEACHMENT *of waste.*

1559 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 131, I gyve also to my younger sone Jhone Wandisford, all my landes in Thymylbye for the terme of hys natural lyfe and after hys deitht to returne to my son Christopher Wandisford and hys hayers without any pichement of wayst.

Pea·ch-tree. The tree *Amygdalus persica* which bears peaches.

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, Ye shall put in þe wounde þe Ius of þe leves of a peche tree ymenged w[t] quyckelyme. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 48 b, The peche tre floureth with the almond tre. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 63 Perseus.. is said.. to have planted the peach tree at Memphis. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 56/1 Peach-trees ripen their fruit very well as standards in the open air.

Peachwort (pīʧ|wɔ̄ɪt). [f. PEACH *sb.*[1] + WORT, tr. the med.L. name *persicāria*, f. *persica* peach, from the resemblance of the leaves to those of the peach-tree.] The plant *Polygonum Persicaria.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cix. 361 Dead Arsmart is called *Persicaria* or Peachwoort, of the likenesse that the leaues haue with those of the Peach tree. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 854.

Peachy (pīʧi), *a.* [f. PEACH *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Of the nature or appearance of a peach, esp. in colour or texture; chiefly of the cheeks: Round, soft, and having a delicate pink flush like a peach; also *transf.* of a person: Having 'peachy' complexion.

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 28 No peachy marke to signifie disdaine No greene to shew a wanton mind and vaine. 1775 BARRY *Obstruct. Arts Eng.* vii. 102 A delicate, peachy, bloom of complexion, very common in England. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 332 When I was a youth, Some twenty summers on my peachy cheeks. *Comb.* 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* lviii, One of the peachy-cheeked charmers.

Pea·chy, *sb. rare.* [f. PEACH *sb.*[1], after *perry.*] A fermented liquor made from peaches.

1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Conn.* 245 They make peachy and perry; grape, cherry, and currant wines.

Peacible, obs. form of PEACEABLE.

Pea·-coat. [f. after *pea-jacket.*] = PEA-JACKET.

1845 R. BROWN in *Mem.* ii. (1866) 24 Most of the pea-coats have been laid aside. 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* v, In heavy pea-coat his trouserless trunk enwrapping. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* liv, We had our pea-coats with us, and I took a bag.

Peacock (pī·kɒk), *sb.* Forms: α. 4–6 **pecok, -e,** (4–5 **pekok,** 5–6 **-cock(e,** 5 **-cokk(e),** 6–7 **peacocke,** (6 **peocock, pycock**), 6– **peacock.** β. 4 **poucok,** 4–5 **pocok, -koc, pokok(e,** 5 **pokokke, poocok.** γ. 4–6 **pacok,** (4 **-cokke,** 4–5 **-kok(e,** 5 **-koc**). [f. ME. **pē*:—OE. *pēa* + COCK; beside which ME. had *pocock*, f. *pō, poo,* and *pacock,* f. (northern) *paa, pa-,* both repr. OE. *pāwa,* a. L. *pāvo*; see Po. Cf. the parallel fem. **PEAHEN,** formerly *pohenne, pehen*; PEAFOWL is modern.]

1. The male bird of any species of the genus *Pavo* or peafowl, especially of the common species *P. cristatus,* a native of India, now everywhere domesticated, and well known as the most imposing and magnificent of birds; from this and its strutting gait it is treated as a type of ostentatious display and vainglory.

α. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 240 Þat is þe pekok [*v. rr.* pacok, -kok, pocok, -kok] & þe pohenne, proude riche men þei bitokneth, For þe pekok, and men pursue hym, may nouȝte fleighe heighe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 6 As eny pecok he was proud and gay. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 389/1 Pekokke, byrde, *pavo, pavus.* 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 7 Gold, Siluer, Apes, Peacockes, & Elephantes teeth. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 119 They are as bragge and as proude as pecockes, and iette vp and downe in all places. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* XXXIV. viii, Take heed of ouer-weening, and compare Thy peacock's feet with thy gay peacock's traine. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 58 The self-applauding bird, the peacock, see— Mark what a sumptuous Pharisee is he! 1819 KEATS *Lamia* I. 50 Eyed like a peacock, and all crimson barr'd. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 142 Happy and proud like a peacock on a rail. 1891 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 824/2 Peacock (Pavo)..including at least two species—the Indian and Singhalese *P. cristatus,* domesticated in Britain and other countries, and the Malayan *P. muticus,* inhabiting Java, Borneo, and similar regions.

β. *a* 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* v. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 153 F[o]ure and xx[ti] wild ges and a poucok. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 716 A fair pokok of pris men paien to iuno. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 610 The pocok me may rere vp esely. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 760/38 *Hic pavo,*..a pocokk.

γ. *c* 1374 [See b] pakoc. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 25 He has on his heued a creste as a pacok, bot it es mykill mare þan þe creste of a pacok. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 81 That is the plesant Pacok, preciouss and pure. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvi. 14 A nychtingall .. Quhois angell fedderis as the pacok schone.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*, esp. referring to the vainglorious habits and ostentation attributed to the bird. *To play the peacock,* to comport oneself vainglorously.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 154 (210) And yet as proud a pekok [*v. r.* pakoc] can he pulle. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 526 Thre syppes are for the hyckock, And six more for the chyckock, Thus maye my praty pyckock, Recouer by and by. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iii. 81. *a* 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* v. 1780 Nay then, proud pecock, since thou art so stout [etc.]. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* 84 Proudly playing the Peacocks, and publikely professing severity. 1745 G. WASHINGTON *Rules of Civility* liv, Play not the Peacock, looking everywhere about you, to see if you be well deck't. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 134 Ben Champion, a peacock of fox-hunters. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* v, How came he to have such a nice-stepping long-necked peacock for his daughter?

c. The bird or its flesh as an article of food.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 695 For a standard, vensoun rost, kyd, favne, or cony,.. pecok in hakille ryally. ? *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 318 He..serued the kynge..With deynty meates that were dere, With Partryche, Pecoke, and Plouere. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *Blasphemer's Warn.*, There were peacocks served up in their pride (that is tails). 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 828 A feast..Held in high hall..And there they placed a peacock in his pride Before the damsel.

2. One of the southern constellations (*Pavo*).

1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* I. iii. § 10 (ed. 3) 19 Twelve Constellations.., posited about the South Pole,..3 The Indian, 4 The Peacock, 5 The Bird of Paradise. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 335 The Phœnix, below which, returning to the horizon, and to the meridian, are found Toucan, the Crane, the Indian, and the Peacock.

†**3.** *Peacock of the sea, Sea P.* = PEACOCK-FISH.

c 1520 ANDREWE *Noble Lyfe* III. lxvii, *Pauus maris* is the Pecocke of the Se, & is lyke the pecocke of the londe, bothe his backe, necke, & hede, & the nether body is fisshe.

4. Short for *peacock-butterfly, peacock-moth.*

1827 *Butterfly Collector's Vade M.* 112 *Vanessa Io,* Peacock. 1832 RENNIE *Consp. Butterfl. & Moths* 143 The Peacock (*Macaria notata*) appears the end of May and beginning of June. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 87 The Peacock. *Ibid.*, The Sharp-angled Peacock.

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5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Of, belonging to, like, or of the nature of a peacock or peacocks; that is (*fig.*) a peacock; as *peacock-behaviour*, *-Christian*, *colour*, *-fool*, *-green*, *-justiciary*, *pride*, *ritualism*, *-slave*, *-train*, *-yewtree*; *peacock-spotted*, *-voiced*, *-witted* adjs.; *peacock-pluming* vbl. sb.

1894 Miss Cobbe *Life* I. 174 Watching their victim and exploding with glee at his *peacock behaviour. 1642 J. Eaton *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 454 Ape-Saints, and *Peacock-Christians (as Luther truly calleth them). 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Gemmé, Couleur gemmée*, a pearle, or *peacocke colour. 1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* (1661) 136 Peacocke colour, *i. e.* changeable blew, or red blew. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 768/1 Their exquisite pale peacock color is without equal among the eggs of our Eastern birds. 1575 Gascoigne *Wks., Weedes* vi. 281 For thou hast caught a proper paragon A theefe, a cowarde and a *peacocke foole. 1895 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 264 The fore wings are *peacock-green, black in the centre. 1642 J. Eaton *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 206 Apish Saints, and painted *Peacock-Justiciaries. 1596 Nashe *Saffron-Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 179 His *peacocke-pluming her like another Pandora... through his incredible praising of her. 1580 Sidney *Ps.* xl. ii, Who bendes not wand'ring eyes To greate mens *peacock pride. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life* vi. (1861) 122 In creeds never was such levity; witness the heathenisms in Christianity, ..the *peacock ritualism. 1609 Markham *Fam. Whore* (1868) 24 Cheaters, braggarts and the *peacock slaue, whose words and cloathes are all the welth they haue. 1820 T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* I. 22 A plague upon these envoys, I hate their *peacock trains. 1883 Helen F. Martin in *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 10 [Cymbeline's Queen's] handsome *peacock-witted son Cloten. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 609 The *peacock-yewtree and the lonely Hall.

b. Special combs.: **peacock arrow**, an arrow furnished with a peacock's feather; **peacock-bittern**, a name of the South American sun-bittern, *Eurypyga helias*; **peacock-blue**, the peculiar lustrous blue of a peacock's neck; **peacock-butterfly**, a European butterfly (*Vanessa Io*) with ocellated wings; **peacock-coal**, iridescent coal; **peacock-copper**, an early name for bornite, from its iridescent colours: cf. *peacock-ore*; **peacock-eye**, the ocellus on a peacock's feather: also *attrib.*; **peacock-fan**, a fan made or trimmed with peacock's feathers; **peacock-fly, -hackle**, an artificial fly dressed with a peacock's feather; **peacock-flower**, a name applied to two leguminous trees, (*a*) *Poinciana regia* (*Royal peacock-flower*), and (*b*) *Cæsalpinia* (*Poinciana*) *pulcherrima* (also *Flower-fence*) (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **peacock flower-fence**, a leguminous tree, *Adenanthera pavonina* (*ibid.*); †**peacock-hatter**, 'in the Middle Ages, a plumist or milliner' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **peacock-iris**, a bulbous plant of South Africa, *Moræa* (*Vieusseuxia*) *glaucopis*, also known as *Iris Pavonia*; also applied to other species of *Vieusseuxia*; **peacock-moth**, *Macaria notata* and *M. alternata*, of family *Geometridæ*; **peacock-ore**, iridescent copper ore; **peacock-stone** (see quots.); **peacock-throne**, the former throne of the Kings of Delhi, now in the possession of the Shah of Persia; adorned with the representation of a peacock's tail fully expanded, composed of precious stones; **peacock treasure-flower**, a S. African composite plant, *Gazania pavonia*, with large orange-coloured flower-heads.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 104 A sheef of *pecok [*v. r.* pocok] arwes bright and kene Vnder his belt he bar ful thriftily. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Peacock-blue. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* xxiv. 553 The butterflies .. show themselves off in the sunlight, in their canary-coloured, crimson, and peacock-blue liveries. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 209 The *Peacock Butterfly. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxx. 214 The black spinous caterpillars of the common peacock-butterfly (*Vanessa Io*). 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 126 The *Peacock-coal..is much softer than the Cannel, ..most vividly representing all the colours of the most glorious feathers in a Peacocks trayne. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Peacock*, **Peacock-eye marble*, an Italian marble of mingled white, blue, and red color. 1893 *Spectator* 3 June 731 Ornaments..on the train of the peacock,..best described as the 'peacock-eye'. *a* 1861 Mrs. Browning *Christmas Gifts* viii, The eyes in the *peacock-fans Winked at the alien glory. 1676 Cotton *Walton's Angler* vii. 325 There is also .. the *Peacock-fly: the body made of the whirl of a peacock's feather. 1860 W. A. Miller *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) II. 658 The copper pyrites .. or ordinary ore of copper, consists of a double sulphide of copper and iron... The variety, called variegated or *peacock ore, contains a larger proportion of sulphide of copper. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 310 A large body of fine 'peacock' ore. 1890 Vogan *Black Police* xix. 352 [Australian], The prismatic tints of a material sulphide known to miners by the name of 'peacock ore'. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Pavonius-lapis*, the *peacock-stone, a name given by Ludovicus Dulcis.. Probably it was one of the variegated agates. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 467/1 The cartilages of some large shells..are sold by the jewellers under the name of *Peacock-stone*, or *black opals*. 1813 Jas. Forbes *Oriental Mem.* xxix. III. 84 The most superb article of this imperial spoil was the Tucht-Taoos, or *peacock-throne, in which the expanded tail of the peacock, in its natural size, was imitated in jewellery. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII. 53/1 In 1739..Nadir Shah, the Persian ruler, then left Delhi, carrying immense treasures..including the renowned and beautiful peacock throne.

Peacock (pī·kɒk), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make like a peacock; to render vain or conceited, to puff up with vanity; *esp. refl.* to strut about or pose in order to display one's beauty, elegance, or accomplishments; to make a display; to plume oneself.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 56 A desire onely to please, and as it were, peacock themselues. 1834 Mar. Edgeworth *Helen* xiv, *Pavoneggiarsi!* untranslateable. One cannot say well in English, to peacock oneself. 1872 Tennyson *Gareth & Lynette* 702 He was tame and meek enow with me, Till peacock'd up with Lancelot's noticing. 1883 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Ione* xviii, He 'peacocked himself' not a little on the deftness of his manipulation. 1888 — *Thro' Long Night* III. v, It is no longer a matter for vanity, for self-gratulation, for self-peacocking.

2. *intr.* **a.** To strut about ostentatiously; to make a vainglorious display, pose. Also *to peacock it*. **b.** *Anglo-Ind.*: see quot. 1888.

1818 Keats *Lett.* Wks. 1889 III. 112 Every man has his speculations, but every man does not brood and peacock over them till he makes a false coinage and deceives himself. 1826 Scott in *Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 310 How a modern drawingroom would look if filled with courtiers peacocking it about in long sweeping trains. 1867 Ruskin *Time & Tide* xvii, You working men have been crowing and peacocking at such a rate lately. 1888 Sir R. Burton in Lady B. *Life* (1893) I. vii. 136 Some..preferred 'peacocking', which meant robing in white grass clothes and riding ..to call upon regimental ladies. 1890 J. Middlemass *Two False Moves* II. vii. 89 People of various nationalities.. peacock about in fine feathers.

Hence **Pea·cocking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 17/2 This sort of peacocking in borrowed plumes is no less dangerous than despicable. 1870 *Daily News* 19 Apr., When the 'peacocking business' (to use a slang term of military art) was over, the 3rd and 4th divisions..continued their march round the curve of the horse-shoe. 1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* I. 227 Alas! never again shall I see him mount that peacocking steed. 1891 *Wheeling* 25 Feb. 409 He felt that 'peacocking' at the Military Exhibition had taken the place of real work on many Saturdays last year.

Pea·cockery. [f. Peacock *sb.* + -ery.] The practice of the (human) peacock; foppery.

1872 Besant & Rice *Ready-money Mortiboy* i, Francis Melliship is the greatest Peacock in Market Basing. I—hate—Peacockery in man or woman! 1882 Besant *All Sorts* Prol. ii, There were none of the peacockeries, whims, and fancies, ..gimcrackeries..which..proclaim the chamber of a young man. 1883 S. W. Beck *Gloves* 5.

Pea·cock-fi·sh. A European labroid fish, the blue-striped wrasse, *Crenilabrus pavo*: from its brilliant colouring, green, blue, red, and white.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 234 Peacock-fish. .. Is an insipid and ignoble fish. The flesh is fat and gentle. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* App., *Peacock-fish*, the English name of a fish of the Turdus, or wrasse-kind.

Peaco·ckically, *nonce-wd.*: see Peacockishly.

Peacockish (pī·kɒkiʃ), *a.* [f. Peacock *sb.* + -ish 1.] Of the nature or character ascribed to a peacock; like a peacock or that of a peacock. Hence **Pea·co·ckishly** *adv.*; **Pea·co·ckishness.**

1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. 104 The kynge not beynge so Pecockysh as he iudged hym, dyscretely and wysely deferred the tyme. 1834 Southey *Doctor* (1848) Pref. 9 This is to write..*pavonesquement*,..in English peacockically or peacockishly, whichever the reader may like best. 1864 *Spectator* 27 Feb. 240 An ardent, almost peacockish vanity. 1892 W. W. Peyton *Mem. Jesus* xiii. 360 An ostentatious variation, ..a peacockishness of modern philosophy.

Pea·cockism. *rare.* [See -ism.] = Peacockery.

1861 J. Hollingshead in *Gd. Words* 198 Peacockism in dress has increased to an alarming extent.

†**Pea·cockize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [See -ize.] *intr.* To act the peacock; to peacock oneself.

1598 Florio, *Zazzeare*..to go ietting idly or loytring vp and downe peacockising and courting of himselfe. *Ibid.*, *Zazzeatore*..peacockising stroker vp of his owne haire.

Pea·cocklike, *a.* and *adv.*

A. *adj.* Like a peacock or that of a peacock; peacockish.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 290 Som swelling in arrogancie and pecoklike pride. 1587 Turberv. *Epit. & Sonn.* (1837) 366 O dames, I would not wish you peacocklike to looke. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 May 3/2 The model makers.. are now providing us with these extensive peacock-like tails to our bodices.

B. *adv.* After the manner of a peacock.

1587 Turberv. *Trag. T., Hist.* i. *Lennoy*, You stately Dames, that peacocklyke do pace. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. iv. *Handie-Crafts* 179 And Peacock-like himselfe [Adam] doth often view.

†**Pea·cockly,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* [See -ly 1 and 2.] **a.** *adj.* Peacocklike. **b.** *adv.* In the manner of a peacock, with vainglorious display.

1580 Lupton *Siuqila* 20 There is..such gawdie going, and such pecockly and new fashions euery day. *Ibid.*, Why should we that are earth, ashes and dust, pricke vp ourselues so Peacockly? 1608 Tarlton *Cobler Canterb.* (1844) 113 When Gentlemen leaue of their peacockly sutes.

Peacock's feather, peacock feather.

1. A feather of the peacock; *spec.* one of the long feathers forming the tail coverts, adorned with iridescent ocelli or 'eyes', and used for various ornamental purposes. Hence, **b.** Taken as a symbol of vainglory, or a decoration of rank or station; **c.** (in reference to the fable of the jay decked with peacock's feathers) A 'borrowed plume'; a borrowed ornament of style or passage in a literary composition.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxiii. 106 Made of gold and precious stanes and pacok fethers. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxviii. 8 The sasoun soft and fair, Come in als fresche as pacok feddir. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 129 At a short but,.. ye Pecock fether doth seldome kepe vp ye shaft eyther ryght or leuel. 1560 Pilkington *Exp. Aggeus* (1562) 167 It wealde make our proude peacockes feathers too fall. 1575–85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* vii. § 37 If wee did looke upon our blacke feete, our faire Peacocke fethers would soone fall downe. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 17/2 We meet with a peacock's feather of some length in the following passage. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xx, All these people might be so happy, and easy, and friendly,..but for an unhappy passion for peacocks' feathers in England.

2. Name for a small moth, *Yponomeuta comptella.*

1832 Rennie *Consp. Butterfl. & Moths* 198.

Hence **Pea·cock-fea·thered** *a.*, fitted or adorned with peacock's feathers.

1429 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 419 Pakok-federid arrows. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Nov. 2/1 The famous peacock-feathered cap began to show above the floor of the platform.

Peacock's tail.

1. The tail-coverts of the peacock collectively, which the bird is able to erect in a resplendent vertical circle behind its body.

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* b j b, As with a Pecockes tayle. 1653 Walton *Angler* v. 117 The Black-fly,..the body made of black wool, and lapped about with the herl of a peacock's tail. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 16 The luminous and coloured circle, tinged like the peacock's tail. *Mod. Provcrb* (Sc.), When March comes in with an adder's head, it goes out with a peacock's tail.

2. Hence in various transferred applications:

†**a.** An old name for the eighth proposition of the third book of Euclid, in reference to the figure.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* III. viii. 88 Thys Proposition is called commonly in old bookes amongest the barbarous, .. the Peacockes taile.

b. The beautiful seaweed *Padina pavonia*, having broadly fan-shaped fronds marked with concentric fringed lines.

1857 Wood *Comm. Obj. Sea-shore* 50 The name of it is the Peacock's-Tail, deriving its title from its shape. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 835/1 *Padina pavonia*, our Turkey-feather Laver or Peacock's Tail, is one of the most remarkable species.

†**c.** A colour in alchemy. *Obs.*

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. ii, Your seuerall colours, sir, Of the pale citron, the greene lyon, the crow, The peacocks taile.

d. (See quot.)

1744–50 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* VII. i. 84 [Maple] wood is of more value than ordinary woods are, for their diapered knots and curled grain, that have given it the name of the peacock's tail.

e. A kind of pyrotechnic shower.

1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 9 This shower is commonly called the peacock's tail, on account of the various colours that appear in it.

f. *Peacock's tail* (*Peacock-tail*) *tarnish*: the iridescent lustre found in some ores and metallic products; = Pavonine B. 1 (see quots. s. v.).

Pea·cockwise, *adv. rare.* [f. as next + -wise.] After the manner of a peacock.

1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* i. in Holinshed *Chron.* (1587) II. 12/2 He .. that .. peacockwise setteth himselfe foorth to the gaze.

Peacocky (pī·kɒki), *a.* (*adv.*) [f. Peacock *sb.* + -y.] Suggesting a peacock in walk, bearing, self-display, or showiness; assuming airs, showy: said of a person, or of a horse in reference to its bearing.

1866 Ruskin *Crown of Wild Olive* iii. 192 You fancy, perhaps, that there is a severe sense of duty mixed with these peacocky motives? 1871 *Daily News* 23 Sept., There was a peacocky jauntiness about the whole regiment that is in keeping with the traditions of the light dragoon. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 326/1 The handsome, if somewhat peacocky chestnut stallion, Trocadero. 1898 J. Arch *Story of Life* ii. 31 These peacocky youngsters would cheek the lads in smock-frocks, whenever they got a chance.

B. as *adv.* In the manner of a peacock; with a showy air.

1861 G. Meredith *Evan Harrington* II. ix, She's grown since she's been countessed, and does it peacocky.

Pea-cod to **Pea-dropper**: see Pea 1.

Pea·-flower. **a.** The flower or blossom of the pea, or any large papilionaceous flower resembling this. **b.** Name for several West Indian leguminous plants having such flowers, as *Vilmorinia multiflora*, and species of *Centrosema* and *Clitoria*.

1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 90 Elegant orange-coloured pea-flowers, on singular Australasian evergreen shrubs. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Pea-flower, Vilmorin's Purple, *Vilmorinia multiflora*.

Hence **Pea·-flowered** *a.*, having papilionaceous flowers like those of the pea.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 299 *Clitoria*, a large genus of pea-flowered plants.

Peafowl (pī·faul). [f. Pea 2 + Fowl.] A bird of the genus *Pavo*; a peacock or peahen.

1804 Williamson *Oriental Field Sp.* 98 There could not be less than twelve or fifteen hundred pea-fowls,.. within sight of the spot where I stood. 1888 Mrs. B. M. Croker *Diana Barrington* ix, Twilight was falling, and the cries of the jungle-cock and pea-fowl were hushed. 1896 *List Anim. in Zool. Gardens, London* 493–4 *Pavo cristatus*.. Common Peafowl: *Hab.* India... *P. nigripennis*.. Black-winged Peafowl: *Hab.* Cochin China(?)... *P. spicifer*.. Javan Peafowl: *Hab.* Burmah and Java.

Peag (pīg), **peak** (pīk). Also 7 **peage, peauge, peacke.** [Orig. *pē-ag*, ad. Massachusetts Indian *piak*, pl. of *pi* (= Abnaki *biak*, *bi*), a strung bead of shell-money; found in *wampumpeag* (in Rasles

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Abnaki Dict. 1691 *wanbanbi-ak*); f. Massach. Ind. *wompi* (Delaware *wapi*) white + *piak*.] Beads made from the ends of shells, rubbed down and polished, strung together into belts, necklaces, etc.; formerly used as a currency by the North American Indians; wampum.

Two qualities were distinguished, *white peag* (see WAMPUMPEAG) and *black* (or purple) *peag*, the latter being reckoned double the value of the former.

1649 *Rhode Isl. Col. Rec.* (1856) I. 217 Noe person..shall take any black peage of the Indians but at four a penny. 1664 *Providence* (R. I.) *Records* (1894) V. 305 He saw Scattup..receive a considerable Some of peauge of William Harris. 1676 T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 633 Their mony is of two sorts, one..made of a white kind of shell..,they put them on a string after the manner of Beads; this they call Peacke. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 108 Having fetched out of a Swamp hard by,..a large Belt of Peag. 1705 BEVERLEY *Hist. Virginia* 58 The peak is of two sorts, or rather of two colours, for both are made of one shell, though of different parts;..the wampumpeak at eighteenpence the yard, and the white peak at ninepence. *Ibid.* III. i. (1722) 141 Upon his Neck, and Wrists, hang Strings of Beads, Peak and Roenoke. 1832 J. DURFEE *What Cheer* III. xxii, 'Tis not the peag, said the sagamore, Nor knives, nor guns, nor garments red as blood, That buy the lands I hold dominion o'er. 1875 JEVONS *Money* iv. 27 A foot of black peag being worth two feet of white peag.

† **Pe·age.** *Obs.* Also 5-8 **payage**, 6- **paage**. [a. F. *péage*, in OF. also *paage* (12th c.), *paege*, *paiage*, *payage*, etc.:—**pedage* = Pr. *pezatge*, It. *pedaggio*, med.L. (f. F.) *pedāgium*, *peāgium*, *paāgium* (Du Cange):—late pop. L. *pedāticum*, f. *pēs*, *ped-em* foot: see -AGE.] Toll paid for passing through a place or country; = PEDAGE. *Obs.* (exc. *Hist.* or only in reference to France, etc.).

1456 Sir G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 238 Thai suld nouthir pay..custume, na payage, quhill thai ar on thair voyage. 1563 tr. *Emperor's Safe Conduct* in Foxe *A. & M.* 191/2 Without paying of any maner of imposition or dane mony, peage, tribute, or any other manner of tolle. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 168/1 The Bull..fearing neither Payage or Poundage for his Trespass. 1706 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 21 Quitt of all custome, toll and payage. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 196 All Duties of Importation, Octrois, Peages, and all others, which used to be levied upon the said Grain by the Cities, Communities, and particular Lordships. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* III. Wks. 1812 V. 609 The payment of tolls, passages, paages, pontages and innumerable other vexatious imposts. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. i. (1869) II. 403 The turnpike tolls in England, and the duties called *peages* in other countries. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Paage*...Obsolete.

Hence † **Pe·ager** *Obs.* [F. *péager*, OF. *peagier* (13th c. in Littré)], a collector of toll, a toll-keeper.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. vii, The peagers ner they that kepe passages ought not to take other peage ne passage money but suche as the prynce or the lawe have established.

Peagle, Peagoose: see PAIGLE, PEAK-GOOSE.

Peahen (pī·hen). Forms: *α.* 5–6 pehen, -henne, (6 peyhen), 7 pea-henne, 7– pea-hen. *β.* 4–5 pohenne, -hen, poohenne. [f. ME. *pê-*, OE. *pēa* + *henne* HEN. Collateral form *po-hen(ne*, f. Po, *poo*:—OE. *pāwa* + *henne*.] A female peafowl, the female of the peacock.

α. *c*1400 [see 1377 in *β*]. *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 390/1 Pehenne, *pavona*. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 146 All clouen foted foules wyll syt but thre wekes, except a peyhen. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 61/11 A Pehen, *paua*. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. vii. 121 The daily Incubation of Ducks, Peahens, and many other. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* III. viii, His daughters who tossed their heads like pea-hens—Lady Joan and Lady Maud. 1874 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 341/1 The Peahen is much smaller than the male bird, has no train, and is of dull plumage, mostly brownish.

β. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 240 Þe pekok & þe pohenne proude [*v. rr.* pehen, pohen]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxxii. (Bodl. MS.), Þe poohenne sitteth abrode xxx. daies and a litel what more.

‖ **Peai** (pāi·ai·), *sb.* Also 7 peeai, peei, 8 piaye, 8–9 peii, 9 paye, piai. [ad. Carib *piai* (Tamanac *piache*); in F. *piaye* (A. Biet *Voyage en Cayenne* (1664) III. 385).] A medicine-man or witch-doctor among the Indians of Guiana and other parts of South America: cf. PIACHE.

1613 R. HARCOURT *Guiana* 26 Their Peeaios, Priests, or Southsayers, at some special times haue conference with the diuell. 1667 G. WARREN *Surinam* 26 Their impostors, or, as they call them, Peeies. 1732 BARBOT *Guiana* in *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) V. 553 A Piaye, or Doctor among them. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* (1806) I. 414 Exorcised by the Peii or priest. 1881 W. H. BRETT *Mission Work Guiana* 53 These Piai sorcerers of the aborigines.

b. Now usually **peai·-man** (also **pee-ay-**, **pe-i-**, **piai-**, **pee-ay-**, **pee-a-**, **paiman**).

1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* iii. 191 They have a kind of a priest called a pee-ay-man. 1854 H. G. DALTON *Brit. Guiana* (1855) I. 83 After application to a Pe-i-man or Piai-man or conjurer. 1883 *Academy* 8 Dec. 375/3 The peaimen, or tribal medicine men. 1899 REDWAY *Guiana Wilds* 119 In the opinion of his friends some enemy was at work, and the Peaiman would drive him away.

Hence **Peai·** *v. trans.*, to practise the arts of a peai-man upon; to treat by witch-doctoring; **Peai·ing, Peai·ism,** the practice and system of a peai-man.

1876 C. B. BROWN *Brit. Guiana* vi, Peai-ing. 1881 W. H. BRETT *Mission Work Guiana* 53, I was warned that they were going to piai me, that is to cause sickness or death. 1882 IM THURN in *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* 366 To explain the system of peaiism. 1896 A. LANG *Cock Lane* 39 We are fortunate in finding an educated observer who submitted to be peaied.

Pea-jacket. Also 8 **pay-**, 9 **pee-**, **P-jacket.** [The first element is evidently the same as PEE *sb.*1 (*pe*, *pey*, *P*), (which however is not evidenced after the 17th c., but may have come down later in the comb. *pe-* or *py-gown*). *Pea-jacket* may have been on the analogy of the latter, or may have been formed direct from Du. *pij-jakker*. It is very common in the New Jersey Archives, 1725–40.

Marryat's notion that the original form was *P.-jacket*, for *pilot-jacket*, appears to be a mere gratuitous surmise.]

A stout short overcoat of coarse woollen cloth, now commonly worn by sailors.

1725 *N. Jersey Archives* (1894) XI. 97 Run away,..a Servant Lad Named Philip Dawsitt, he..had on a Kersey Pea-Jacket. 1727 *Ibid.* 124 Run away..a Servant Man, ..he has on..a dark Drugget Pea Jacket. 1757 *Mem. of Last War in N. America* 8 The Consumption..made of their coarse Woollens by the Men employed in the Fishery, reckoning for each a Blanket, Watch Coat, Rug, Pea-Jacket, etc. 1786 *Francis the Philanthropist* I. 77 He ventured to remark, that no other coat than a pay-jacket could become a sea-boy. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 24 Nov. 2/2 He had on a sailor's blue pea jacket. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Pea*, or *Pee-jacket*, a loose rough jacket or short covering; much used in severe weather by mariners. ..It was formerly the holiday outer-dress of the keelmen. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* x, The men..wore pea jackets, which are very short great coats made of what they call Flushing. 1840 — *Poor Jack* xxii, A short P-jacket (so called from the abbreviation of *pilot's* jacket) reached down to just above his knees.

Peak (pīk), *sb.*1 Forms: 1 **Péac** (in Anglo-L. records 1–2 **Peoh**, 2 **Peo**); 3–4 **pek**, 6 **peke**, 7 **peake**, 7– **peak.** [OE. *Péac* (only in comb. *Péaclond*) of unknown origin; perh. British.

The name Peak's Arse (OE. **Péaces ærs*, Domesday *Pechesers*), applied to the Peak Cavern, has suggested a conjecture that *Péac* may have been a name for a demon (cf. the later *Devil's Arse*) cognate with OE. *Púca*, PUCK. Cf. other place-names, as OE. *Péaces-del* (Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* dccxxii), *Pechesdon* (Domesday) now Pegsdon, Bedfordshire. From the 17th c. the name has naturally been associated with PEAK *sb.*2; but the history of the latter makes any etymological connexion impossible.]

1. The name of the hilly district in the north-west of Derbyshire, England; divided into the High Peak and the Low or Lower Peak, approximately corresponding to the modern Hundreds of High Peak and Wirksworth respectively.

In 12–13th c. the word seems to have been apprehended as the proper name of the Castle Hill at Castleton, under which is the Peak Cavern. The post-Conquest use of *Peak* in the sense of OE. *Péaclond* seems to have arisen through the application of the name of Peverel's castle to the district thence governed. The Ordnance Map, without any warrant in local usage, gives the name 'The Peak' to an elevated plateau or mountain mass in the High Peak Hundred (see quot. 1874), in which it is followed by geography books, etc.

924 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.), Eadweard cyning..for þa þonan on Peac lond to Badecan wiellon. *c*1130 HEN. HUNT. *Hist. Angl.* i. § 7 Quatuor autem sunt, quæ mira videntur in Anglia. Primum quidem est, quod ventus egreditus de cavernis terræ in monte vocato Pec, tanto vigore ut vestes rejectas repellat et in altum elevatas procul rejiciat. [*a*1135 *Charter of Hen. I* in Dugdale *Mon.* VI. 1272 Ea die qua Willelmo Peverell dominium meum de Pecco dedi.] 1173–4 *Pipe Roll* (Pipe Roll Soc.) XXI. 61 In operationibus Castellorum de Pech & de Bolesoura. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 164 Þat oþer wonder is Vpe the hul of þe pek, þe wind þere iwis Vp of þe erþe ofte comþ of holes. [*c*1350 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 391/1 Le Roi granta..la Franchise..de l'haut Pek en le Counte de Derby.] 1560 BECON *Jewel of Joye* Wks. II. 6, I trauayled into Darbyshere and from thence into the Peke. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit., Derbyshire*, The western part beyond Derwent..riseth high and peaketh vp with hils and mountaines, whence in old time it was called in the old English tongue Peac lond, and is at this daie..named the Peake. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxvi. 453 Yet for her Caves and Holes, Peake only not excells. But that I can again produce those wondrous Wells, Of Buckston. 1636–66 HOBBES (*title*) De Mirabilibus Pecci. (1678 *transl.* The Wonders of the Peake.) 1667 LACY *Sauny the Scott* v. (1698) 43 We'll put her doon intill a Scotch Coalepit, and she shall rise at the Deel's arse o' Peake. 1802 LAMB *Let. to Manning* 24 Sept., To visit the far-famed peak in Derbyshire, where the Devil sits, they say, without breeches. 1874 *Murray's Hand-bk. Derby* etc. (ed. 2) 53/2 The great block of mountain called in the Ordnance Map 'the Peak' is really an extensive plateau comprising the several summits of Kinderscout, the Edge, Fairbrook Naze, etc.

† **2.** *transf.* A cave. *Obs. rare*—1. Cf. PEAKISH *a.*2, quot. 1600.

So called app. from the famous Peak Cavern.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. i. 351 Into this cave or peake [*spelunca*] the Romanes entred with their ensignes displaied.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *Peak country*, *hill*, *lead*, *scenery*; in quot. 1659 for *Peak-stone* = millstone grit from the Peak as material of millstones; † **Peak's arse,** a former name for the Peak Cavern (later *the Devil's arse in the Peak*); **Peak-castle,** the castle at Castleton in the Peak; † **Peak-wheat** (*pecke-*), a poor variety of wheat mentioned in the 16th c.

1086 *Domesday Bk.*, *Derbyscire*, Terra castelli in Pechesers Willielm Peurel tenuer. Gernebern & Hundinc. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 13 Bere-barleye..hathe an eare thre ynches of lengthe or more, sette foure-square, lyke pecke-whete, small cornes, and lyttel floure, and that is the worste barley. *Ibid.* § 34 Englysshe wheate hath a dunne eare, fewe anis or none, and is the worste wheate, saue peake-wheate. Peeke-wheete hath a red eare, ful of anis, thyn set, and ofte tymes it is flyntered. *Ibid.* § 39 The poore man of the peeke countreye, and suche other places, where as they vse to mylke theyr ewes. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 265 The Lead Mines in Ireland doe containe more siluer than these Mines of Darbieshire and Somersetshire called Peake and Mendippe Leade. 1659 HOWELL *Vocab.* l, Cullen meal the purest, peak or French grinding. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* 47 Under this Castle yawns a dreadful Cave. [*Note*] Peake's-Arse, the sixth Wonder. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 45, I never saw any of them but on the barren peak Hills. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4540/7 To be Lett some very good Mills at Kidlington,..one pair of Peck Stones, one pair of French Stones. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 425/2 The Peak castle is now an 'ill-shapen ruin', situated on the verge of the rocky precipice that forms the roof of the Peak cavern at Castleton.

Peak (pīk), *sb.*2 Forms: 6 **pek**, **peke**, 6–7 **peake**, 8 **peek**, 7– **peak.** [Known from 16th c. as a later equivalent of PIKE *sb.*1; in 15th c. the deriv. *peked*, PEAKED, appears as an equivalent of PIKED. The phonetic relations are difficult to understand; but cf. MLG. *pêk*, *peik*, 'pick, pike, pointed iron instrument'. It is notable that in sense 1, *peak* is identical with *beak*. (Ir. *peac* is from Eng.).

The connexion between PIKE *sb.*1 and *peak* appears in the adjs. *piked*, *peaked*. From *pike*, the long point of a 14th c. shoe, instanced in Wyclif *c*1380, we have *piked schone* in Langland *P. Pl.*, 1377. These appear *c* 1450–60 as *pekyd*, *peked schone*, being the first appearance of the *peke-*, *peak-* form. *Peake* itself is exemplified in Palsgr., 1530. In the 16th c. the forms *pike* and *peak* appear to have gone apart in sense, *pike* being confined more to a sharp piercing or pricking point (perhaps under the influence of PIKE *sb.*3 the weapon, introduced early in that century), while *peak* is more associated with the notion of a projecting point, not specially sharp or acuminate. *Peak* as a pointed mountain-top, or conical mountain (sense 5) is a still later (17th c.) substitution for an earlier *pike*.]

I. 1. A projecting point; a pointed or tapering extremity; † a beak or bill. Now *rare* (cf. 5 c).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxxii. 45 The floures are smal, of a pleasant light redde: after these floures followeth certayne small narrow peakes or beakes as in the others. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 405 There breed in Trees certaine small beasts almost like to Weeuils,..certaine of them haue long and sharpe pointed peakes or bills, these doe great harme to grafts and other young Trees. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Peak*, the sharp Point of any thing. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* IV. 497 The moon put forth a little diamond peak, No bigger than an unobserved star.

† **b.** In specific applications: The projecting front of a head-dress, formerly *esp.* of a widow's hood. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 253/1 Peake of a ladyes mourning heed, *biquoquet*. 1611 COTGR., *Biquoquet*, the peake of a Ladies mourning hood. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* III. iv, Widow Trusty, why so Fine? Why dost thou thus in Colours shine? Thou should'st thy husband's death bewail In Sable vesture, Peak and Veil. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* II. 11 The Buxom Widdow with Bandore and Peak.

† **c.** Any pointed projecting part of a garment or article of apparel. *Obs.*

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 145 A close-bellied dublet comming downe with a peake behinde as farre as the crupper. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 170 The colours of their coates weare raised with a peake behind to keepe the necke warme. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vi. 114 Frontlets were worn betwixt their eies..hanging down on a peak from their foreheads. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3234/4 A Childs Peak with a Scarlet Riband,..a red Riband Stomacher. 1795 ANDERSON *Brit. Embassy China* 108 The women of Pekin..wear a sharp peak of black velvet or silk, which..descends from the forehead almost between their eyes. 1808–18 JAMIESON, *Peak*, a triangular piece of linen, binding the hair below a child's cap or woman's toy.

d. The point of a beard; † a pointed beard.

1592–3 NASHE *Four Lett. Conf.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 220 A iolly long red peake, like the spire of a steeple hee cherisht continually without cutting. 1619 H. HUTTON *Follie's Anat.* A viij, Hauing his beard precisely cut ith' peake. *c*1620 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Double Marriage* III. i, How he has..run your beard into a peak of twenty! 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 390 His Beard is Cut neatly, and the Whiskers..in fashion of an Half-Moon on the upper Lip, with only a decent Peak on the under.

e. The projecting part of the brim of a man's cap or the like.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 136 A Cap of Crimson Tissu, with a Chapplet of gold, that hath a peake before, not unlike the Flower-Deluces. 1866 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 356 A cap is best for the head, and it is not a bad plan to line the peak inside with green. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* i, The rain that fell off the peak of his sailor's cap.

† **f.** An advancing or retreating point formed by the hair on the forehead. *Obs.*

1833 BRAY *Tamar & Tavy* (1836) III. xxxviii. 193 Wishing that he should have..a pair of fine *peaks*, as they were called, one being on either side the forehead, she caused the hair to be regularly shaved off. 1849 LONGF. *Kavanagh* viii, She had on her forehead what is sometimes denominated a 'widow's peak',—that is to say, her hair grew down to a point in the middle.

2. A promontory or point of land; a headland. Now *local.*

The lofty headland at Ravenscar, forming the southern extremity of Robin Hood's Bay, is stated in the Whitby guide-book to be called 'The Peak'.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* xiii. 46 Barnabas and Saul went to Seleucia, whiche is a great promontorye, or peake on the weste parte of Antioche.

† **3.** Lace; also *spec.* a lace-ruff (quot. 1591). *Obs.*

1591 LODGE *Catharos* (Hunterian Cl.) 57 Our picked

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yongsters hauing their peakes starched for feare of stirring. 1692 COLES, *Peak*, (old word) lace. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Peak*, any kind of Lace. [Hence in Grose, Halliwell, etc.]

4. *Naut.* **a.** The narrowed extremity of a ship's hold at the bow, the FOREPEAK; also the corresponding part at the stern, the *after-peak*.

1693 [see FOREPEAK]. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., There is also a Room in the Hold of a Ship, that is called the Peek: 'Tis from the Bitts forward to the Stem. Here Men of War usually keep their Powder; and Merchant-men, Outward-bound, place their Victuals here. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *After-peak*, the contracted part of a vessel's hold, which lies in the run, or aftermost portion of the hold, in contradistinction to *forepeak*. 1895 SUFFLING *Land of Broads* 25 Forward in the peak is a small American cooking-stove.

b. 'The upper outer corner of those sails which are extended by a gaff' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); also, the upper end of a gaff. Hence *gaff peak*, *mizzen peak*.

1711 [implied in *peak-brail*: see 6]. 1762–9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 387 The Head .. In balance near the lofty peak they bound; .. The halyards throat and peak are next applied. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 75 Nelson directed his fleet to hoist four lights..at the mizen peak. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* ix, A long, sharp brig, .. with .. English colours at her peak. 1894 *Times* 16 June 12/2 Healy had to gybe, but, though warned to lower his peak, he performed the operation with unshortened sail.

c. The point at the end of a fluke of an anchor; = PEA *sb.*[3]

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 143 The anchor..became suspended by the bowsprit, with the Peak upwards. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Peak of an anchor*, the bill or extremity of the palm, which, as seamen by custom drop the *h*, is pronounced pea; it is tapered nearly to a point in order to penetrate the bottom.

II. Later form of PIKE, as used of a mountain.

This comes up in 17th c., and first in uses representing Sp., Pg. *pico*. (But in the names of mountain summits in the NW. of England PIKE remains unchanged.)

5. The pointed top of a mountain; a mountain or hill having a more or less pointed summit, or of conical form.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 112 The top of the high Peake of Damoan .. like a Sugar-loafe. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 181 We were some three Leagues off of Sannas, ..it makes a Peak, but the Hill is higher than the Peak [*Fr.* il fait un pico, mais la montagne est plus haute que le pico]. 1718 PRIOR *Cloe hunting*, On Meander's bank, or Latmus' peak. 1759 tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal* 8 The Peak of Tenerif [*F. le Pic de Ténérif*]..appeared to us in the form of a pyramid, or more properly, of a sugar-loaf. 1789 STOCKDALE *Phillip's Voy. Botany Bay* iii, Travellers have delighted to speak of the Peak of Teneriffe as the highest mountain in the ancient world. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 92 This mountain is called the Three Paps, because it's three peaks have that form. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. II. 76 The next day we ascended the highest peak..of the Sinai range. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xiii. § 6 The notable range of jagged peaks which bound the horizon to the North East of Mont Blanc. 1877 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* ii, We all rose early..to catch the first glimpse of the famous Peak of Teneriffe. ..It was quite ten o'clock before we saw the Peak, towering above the clouds, right ahead, about fifty-nine miles off.

b. *fig.* Highest point, summit.

1784 COWPER *Task* III. 157 Some..travel Nature up To the sharp peak of her sublimest height, And tell us whence the stars. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Apollo* v, I stand at noon upon the peak of Heaven. 1822 — *Triumph of Life* 222 The peak From which a thousand climbers have before Fall'n, as Napoleon fell. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 233 Every summit in Evolution is the base of some grander peak.

c. *transf.* The pointed top of anything.

(Appears to combine sense 1 with 5.)

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iv, It was .. a shy, blinking house, with a conical roof going up into a peak over its garret window of four small panes of glass. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* III. v, Roland's forehead was singularly high, and rose to a peak in the summit. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. VI. i, The budded peaks of the wood are bow'd, Caught and cuff'd by the gale.

d. 'The high sharp ridge-bone of the head of a setter-dog' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890, citing *Sportsman's Gazetteer*).

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *peak-cap* (sense 1 e), *-climber* (sense 5); *peak-capped*, *-like*, *-nosed*, *-roofed* adjs.; **peak-arch**, a pointed or Gothic arch (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **peak brail** *Naut.*, a brail attached to the peak of a sail; **peak downhaul** *Naut.*: see quot.; **peak halyard** *Naut.*, a rope or tackle for hoisting the peak of a gaff; **peak piece** *Naut.*, a piece of canvas used to strengthen the peak of a sail; **peak purchase** *Naut.*: see quot.; **peak tye** *Naut.*, a tye used for hoisting the peak of a heavy gaff (Ogilvie 1882).

1721 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 129 *Peek-brails. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 16 Apr. 5/1 *Peak caps are coming into fashion ... Every second young man, and every third man of years, was wearing a cap in the pattern of those used for motoring. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* July 56 Let the *peak-climber reflect that there are between fifty and sixty heights in the chain. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Peak downhaul*, a rope rove through a block at the outer end of the gaff to haul it down by. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Ship*, Plate Fig. i. 8 *Peak Halliards. 1836 [see HALYARD 1 b]. 1871 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 260 Just as this little *peak-nosed parson does. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 93 Mizens .. have a nock-piece and a *peek-piece. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Peak purchase*, a purchase fitted in cutters to the standing peak-halliards to sway it up taut.

†Peak, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also 6 **pek, peke.** [Origin unknown: chiefly used in the combination *hody-peke*, HODDYPEAK, q. v., also *peke hoddie*, *noddie*.] A dolt, noodle, silly creature. Cf. PEAK-GOOSE.

a 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 409 The doterell, that folyshe pek. — *Col. Cloute* 264 Of suche Paternoster pekes All the worlde spekes. 1549–89 [see HODDYPEAK]. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Niez*, an idiote, a peke hoddie [1593 noddie], a simple soule, a snekesbie.

Peak, *sb.*[4], **peek.** *Sc.* [Of uncertain origin: in Sc. dialects distinct in pronunciation (pīk) from PEAK *sb.*[2] (pīk), to which otherwise it might be referred.] A small point of flame. Hence **Peekie** *dim.*

1887 DONALDSON *Suppl. Jamieson*, *Peak*, *peek*, a very small quantity, a mere pick; as, 'a peak o' licht, a peek o' fire'. *a* 1893 J. SMITH in R. Ford *Harp Perth.* 306 Richt eerie at nicht Was yon peekie o' licht. 1903 *Dundee Advertiser* 22 Dec. 7 By the feeble light of the gas jet, which was burning at a 'peak'.

Peak, *sb.*[5], variant of PEAG, wampum.

Peak (pīk), *v.*[1] Also 6 **peeke, peke, pecke,** 6–7 **peake.** [Found early in 16th c.; origin uncertain.

It is not even certain that all the senses here collected have the same origin. Sense 1, and esp. 1 b (which also appears as *pecke*), may be related to PECK *v.*[2] 3; sense 3 is possibly related to PEAK *sb.*[3]: cf. PEAKING *ppl. a.* 1, PEAKISH *a.*[1] 1; sense 4 is usually taken as referring to the sharp or emaciated features of a sick person; but this may be a later association with PEAK *sb.*[3]: cf. PEAKING *ppl. a.* 2, PEAKISH *a.*[1] 3, PEAKY *a.*[2]]

†1. *intr.* ? To fall, drop, sink. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. XXVII, Alas! I wretche and yet unhappy peke Into suche trouble, misery, and thought.

†b. *To peak over the perch*: *lit.* to topple or tumble off the perch, *fig.* to die. *Obs.*

App. orig. a phrase of hawking. See PERCH for various parallel phrases, e.g. *to tip over the perch*, *hop the perch*, etc.

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 219 If it continewe three or foure dayes, moste assuredlie the hawke wyll pecke ouer the pearch, and dye. 1633 HEYWOOD & ROWLEY *Fortune by Land* III. H.'s Wks. 1874 VI. 398 If he should peak over the pearch now, and all fall to our elder Brother.

†2. *intr.* To shrink, to slink. *Obs.*

[1550 J. PROCTOR *Hist. Wyat's Reb.* 70 Wyat him selfe and v.C. men..peked on styll all alonge vnder sainct Iames parke wall, vntyll he came to charinge crosse.] 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 325 This done, our Lady shranke againe into her shrine, and the Clerke peaked home to patch up his broken sleepe. 1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 70 Not like vaine pleasure, who away doth peake, When he his Bark through want perceiues to leake. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 42 He over-rules him in his journey, that hee might not peake aside into this corner or that.

†3. To move about dejectedly or silently; to mope; 'to make a mean figure, to sneak' (J.). *Obs.*

1568 *Jacob & Esau* II. ii, Fye brother Esau, what a foly is this? About vaine pastime to wander abrode and peake, Til with hunger you make your selfe thus faint and weake. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* II. xvi, And she or scornes, or seeth not, or gaue No semblance, so till then par [? poor] thrall he peakt [*il misero ha servito*]. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 594 Yet I, A dull and muddy-metled Rascall, peake Like John a-dreames, ..And can say nothing. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* Pref. (1618) 29 How much more would they..let him goe peaking alone after he hath been so corrupted.

4. ? To droop in health and spirits, waste away; 'to look sickly' (J.) or emaciated. Chiefly in *peak and pine*, a Shaksperian expression repeated by many later writers, chiefly as emphasizing *pine*.

[1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 158 Poore sillie hen, long wanting cock to guide, Soon droopes and shortly then beginnes to peake aside.] 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. iii. 23 Wearie Seu'nights, nine times nine, Shall he dwindle, peake, and pine. *a* 1652 BROME *Eng. Moor* I. i, What! suffer you to pine, and peak away In your unnatural melancholy fits. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 29. 3/1 This is no Pin-buttock'd Wench, That Peaks as if she'd took a Drench. 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) V. 191 After pining and peaking away twelve or fourteen years of your best-looking days. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two V. Ago* xiv, If he will but go right on about his business, .. instead of peaking and pining over what people think of him. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Peak*, to waste and dwindle in flesh.

Hence **Peak and pine** as *sb.*, *nonce-use*, for *peaking and pining*.

1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* V. 1603 The Babe's face, premature with peak and pine, Sank into wrinkled ruinous old age.

Peak (pīk), *v.*[2] Also 6 **peke**, ? **peeke**, 6–7 **peake.** [f. PEAK *sb.*[2]]

1. *intr.* To project or rise in a peak. Now *rare*.

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* iii. in *Holinshed* (1577) I. 14/2 To eschew the daunger of the craggy rockes there on euery side of the shore peaking. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 51 Another sort..are content with no kind of Hatt, without a great bunche of feathers, ..peaking on the toppe of their heades. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XV. X. 47 In these Cottian Alpes, ..there peaketh up a mightie high mount, that no man almost can passe over without danger. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 556 The Western part [of Derbyshire] riseth high and peaketh up with hils and mountaines. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 330 The woolly hair .. peaks down over the low forehead.

2. *trans.* To bring to a head; *fig.* to accentuate.

1887 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 770 The accumulation of the national wealth..serves mostly to heighten and peak the great social inequalities as between the capitalist and the jobbing day labourer.

Peak, *v.*[3] *Naut.* Also 7 **pike**, 7–8 **peek.** [f. *pike* or *peak* in the adv. *a-pike*, A-PEAK, vertically, straight up and down, or aphetic from the adv. itself; cf., in same sense, F. *apiquer* (1751) from *à pic* advb. phrase, vertically.] *trans.* To place, put, or raise a-peak or vertically.

a. To tilt up a yard vertically, or nearly so, by the mast; to top a yard; esp. *to peak the mizen*.

[Cf. F. *Apiquer*, Disposer les vergues d'un bâtiment à peu près verticalement.]

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 30 When you ride amongst many ships, pike your yards. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 45 To ride apike is to pike your yards when you ride amongst many ships. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* xvi. 79 *Peek* [printed *Speek*] *the Mizon*, that is, put the Yard right up and down by the Mast. 1729 CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH *MS. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'* 18 Nov., At night it blowing hard with Rain, Peeked the Yards, and hauled up a Range of the Sheet Cable. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Apiquer une vergue*, to top a sail-yard, or peek it up. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 242 They peek the yard against the mast to shift the sail. *Ibid.* II. 255 *To Peek the Mizen*, to put the mizen-yard perpendicular by the mast. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, To *Peak*, to raise a gaff or lateen yard more obliquely to the mast.

b. *To peak the oars*: see quots. (Cf. A-PEAK d.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Peak*, ..to raise the oars upright amidships. 1888 CHURCHWARD *Blackbirding* 227 Sharp, man! Peak your oars, and sit down tight on the bottom. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Oar*, *To peak the oars*, to raise the blades out of the water and secure them at a common angle with the surface of the water by placing the inner end of each oar under the batten on the opposite side of the boat.

c. Of a whale: To raise (his tail or flukes) straight up in diving vertically. Also *intr.*

1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 44 The flukes are then lifted high into the air, and the animal..descends perpendicularly ..this act..is called by whalers 'peaking the flukes'. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* vi, How could he go down head-foremost without peaking his tail in the air? 1885 WOOD in *Longm. Mag.* V. 537 A whale had..dived perpendicularly—'peaked' in whaling language.

Peak, *adv.* (*sb.*) *Naut.* [Aphetic f. A-PEAK *adv.*, which, by separation of its elements, appears sometimes to have been treated as *a peak*, indef. article and sb.]

†a. In reference to the yards: (from *ride* **†***a-pike* or *a-peak*: see A-PEAK *adv.* c), *to ride a broad peak*. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS s.v. *Peck*, To *Ride a broad Peek*, is much after the same manner [as to *ride a-peak*], only the Yards are raised up but half so high.

b. In reference to the cable and anchor: *To stay peak*, *to ride a short stay peak* = short stay a-peak; *a long peak* = long stay a-peak: see A-PEAK.

1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 117 A *stay-peak* is when the cable and forestay form a line. A *short stay-peak* is when the cable is too much in to form this line. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., *To stay peak*, or *ride a short stay peak*, is when the cable and fore-stay form a line: *a long peak* is when the cable is in line with the main-stay.

Peak, obs. or dial. var. PIQUE.

Peak: see PEEK *sb.*[1], *v.*[1] and [2].

Peaked (pīkt, pī-kĕd), *a.* Forms: 5 **pekyd, peked,** 6–8 **peeked,** 7– **peaked.** [f. PEAK *sb.*[2] + -ED [2]. Cf. PICKED, PIKED. In sense 2, app. connected with PEAK *v.*[1] 4.]

1. Having a peak; pointed, acuminated; cut, trimmed, or brought to a peak or point; cf. PICKED *ppl. a.*, PIKED.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* XXV. (Shaks. Soc.) 241 Off ffyne cordewan a goodly peyre of long pekyd schon. *c* 1467 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 251 With youre longe peked schone, Therfor your thrifte is almost don. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. vi. 320 The clapper or pestill..is long and thicke, and sharpe poynted peeked lyke to a horne. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 177 The Gentlewomen..weare vpon their heads a black vaile of Cipers, peaked at the forehead, with a veluet hood hanging downe behind. 1640 SOMNER *Antiq. Canterb.* 171 The ocular and peeked or pointed form of the arch. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. xiv, Her chin was peaked. 1749 W. ELLIS *Sheph. Guide* 193 (E. D. S.) [Adder's tongue has] a peeked leaf or stalk. 1767 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* June, Enumerating various changes in the modes, from square shoes to peaked. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton* Ess. (1887) 19 [Charles the first] his Vandyke dress, ..and his peaked beard.

b. *spec.* Of a mountain, hill, etc.: Having, or rising into, a peak. Also in comb., as *two-*, *twin-peaked*, etc. So of a roof.

1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. late Voy.* I. (1694) 39, I went..to the peeked Rock. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xiii, Its peaked head towered far above every neighbouring summit. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xiv. § 10 It is curious how rarely..an instance can be found of a mountain ascertainably peaked in the true sense of the word—pointed at the top, and sloping steeply on all sides. 1868 MISS BRADDON *Dead Sea Fr.* I. ii. 18 The quaint peaked roofs and grand old churches. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 325 The bulky mass of Helvellyn and the peaked summit of Catchedecam.

2. Sharp-featured, thin, pinched, as from illness or want; sickly-looking, 'peaky'. Chiefly *colloq.*

1835–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 38, I am dreadfully sorry, says I, to see you..lookin so peecked. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* II. 929 The dumb derision of that gray peaked face. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* ix, He looks peakeder than ever. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* XXXVI. 295 As pale and peaked as a charity-school-girl. 1892 *Sporting Life* 26 Mar. 7/5 He still loses weight, and the peaked look in his face is ominous.

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3. *Comb.*, as *peaked-nosed, -roofed* adjs.

1842 MIALL in *Nonconf.* II. 865 Going about the world, like a very peaked-nosed woman. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 197/2 A peaked-roofed construction.

Hence **Pea·kedness, a.** the quality or condition of being peaked or pointed; b. (in sense 2 above).

1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* iii. (1860) 43 The peculiar peakedness of her nose. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xiv. § 11 No mountain in the Alps produces a more vigorous impression of peakedness than the Matterhorn. 1884 J. C. HARRIS in *Century Mag.* Nov. 121 Her general aspect of peakedness.

Peake-devant, variant of PIKEDEVANT *Obs.*

†**Peak-goose, pea-goose.** *Obs.* Also 6 **peek-, pick-, 7 pe-goose.** [app. f. PEAK *sb.*3 + GOOSE.] A dolt, simpleton, ninny, poor creature.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 54 To laughe, to lie, to flatter, to face: Foure waies in Court to win men grace. If thou be thrall to none of theise, Away good Peek goos, hens Iohn Cheese. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 64 The Book-woorme was neuer but a pick-goose. 1606 CHAPMAN *Mons. D'Olive* III. Plays 1873 I. 223 Courtesies a verie peagoose. 1622 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Prophetess* IV. ii, Come, march on and humour him for his mirth. .. Tis a fine peak-goose. 1694 CROWNE *Married Beau* III. 28 I'm a pe-goose with a Lady, but I'm the devil with a chamber-maid. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Pea-goose*, a silly Creature. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Peagoose*, one who has an aspect both sickly and silly.

Peaking (pī·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* Now *dial.* Also 7–9 **peeking.** [f. PEAK *v.*1 + -ING 2.]

1. Sneaking, skulking; mean-spirited; (sometimes, app. = prying: but in that sense app. belonging to PEEKING).

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 71 The peaking Curnuto her husband .. dwelling in a continual larum of ielousie. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Martir* II. i, I stole but a durty pudding .. and the peaking chitface page hit me ith' teeth with it. 1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 51 That peaking devill, jealousie. 1668 TEMPLE *Let. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 169, I mean not Virtue, in a peaking, formal Presbyterian Sense. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Ceremony-Monger* Concl. iii. Wks. 1716 II. 470 Not every sneaking Register and peaking Surrogate could send a Soul to Satan. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xiv. (1873) 84 What Tam had said was..that 'Benjie was an orpiet, peeakin, little sinner'.

2. Emaciated, sickly, drooping, pining, peaky.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Peeking fellow*; ..a thin weazel faced fellow. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Peaking*, that is of a sickly Constitution. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 Aug., Let. i, Poor Liddy is in a peaking way. I'm afraid this unfortunate girl is uneasy in her mind. 1823 LADY L. STUART *Lett.* (1901) 325 She looks but peeking and has had a good deal of illness. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk., Peaking*, ..sickly; drooping: said of young poultry for the most part. 'A wet May's bad for turkies; I've lost several, an' theer's more looks very peäkin'.

Hence **Pea·kingly** *adv.*, in a pining or poor way; **Pea·kingness,** sickliness, pining condition.

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Ceincture*, They thinke their wiues liue peakingly at home, and pull strawes..or blow their fingers. 1727 BAILEY, vol. II, *Peakingly*, sicklily, wearily. *Peakingness*, Sickliness, Unthrivingness.

Peakish (pī·kiʃ), *a.*1 [In sense 1 app. f. PEAK *sb.*3 (also in Skelton), perh. associated with PEAK *v.*1 3; in sense 2 f. PEAK *sb.*2; sense 3 goes with PEAK *v.*1 4, PEAKING *ppl. a.* 2, PEAKY *a.*2: see -ISH1.]

†1. Slothful, spiritless (L. *ignavus*); stupid; ignorant, silly: an epithet of contempt, of which it is difficult to ascertain the exact meaning. *Obs.*

(In quot. *a* 1560 with play on PEAK *sb.*1; cf. PEAKISH *a.*2)

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* vi. 61 He is shame faste but nat pekysshe, *verecundus est sine ignauia*. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Ware Hauke* 225 The pekysh parsons brayne Cowde not rech nor attayne What the sentence ment. *a* 1560 BECON *Jewel of Joye* Wks. II. 6 *Philem.* I trauayled into Darbyshere and from thence into the Peke... *Theoph.* I thynke you founde there verye peakeish people. *Phi.* Not so, I confesse to you that I founde there very good wyttes and apte vnto learnynge. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* II. i, I will see, if any [meat] be ready here at home, Or whether Iacob haue any, that peakishe mome. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 145/40 Peakish, *mimicus*, *a.* *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 512 These dreamers dreame night and day,—otherwise to proue a sect or peakish order of Franciscans, etc.

2. Somewhat peaked or pointed. *dial.*

1749 W. ELLIS *Sheph. Guide* 151 A peekish Head and Tail.

3. Somewhat 'peaky' (PEAKY *a.*2).

1836 SMART, *Peakish..colloq.* having features that seem thin or sharp, as from sickness. 1900 BARRIE *Tommy & Grizel* XXVII. 327 He was rather peakish but he had not complained.

Hence †**Pea·kishness** *Obs.*, spiritlessness.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* v. 55 He rebuked hym of hys dastardnes and pekishnes [*ignauiæ*]. *a* 1575 PILKINGTON *Exp. Nehemiah* iv. 11–15 Wks. (Parker Soc.) 436 God requireth not such peakishness in a man, that he suffer himself to be wounded, that by the law of nature alloweth every man to defend himself.

†**Peakish,** *a.*2 *Obs.* [f. PEAK *sb.*1 + -ISH 1.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling that of the district of the Peak in Derbyshire.

In quots. 1592 and 1646 the sense may be 'rude, outlandish, remote as in the Peak'.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xlii. (1612) 201 Once hunted he, vntill the Chace, long fasting, and the heate Did house him in a peakish Graunge within a Forrest great. 1593 DRAYTON *Sheph. Garl.* iv, Her skin as soft as Lemster wooll, As white as snow on Peakish Hull, Or swanne that swims in Trent. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVIII. xlix. 1015 To preuent those Thracian theeves that they should not hide themselues within their peakish holes [*notis sibi latebris*] and ordinarie couert musets. *Ibid.* XLV. XXVII. 1219 After hee had seene the mouth of that peakish caue [*os specus*] into which they use to descend that would haue the benefit of the Oracle. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xi, From thence he [Mersey] getteth Goyt down from her Peakish spring. 1646 BP. HALL *Balm Gil.* XIV. iii, A plain villager in the rude Peak..returns him this answer in his peakish dialect, Nay even put fro thee, my son.

Hence † **Pea·kishly** *adv.*, ? obscurely, ? remotely.

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1593) 144 [He] led her to a pelting grange that peakishly did stand In woods forgrowne [*silvis obscura vetustis*].

Peakless (pī·klès), *a. rare.* [f. PEAK *sb.*2 + -LESS.] Without a peak.

1859 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XI. 296 Turning his peakless cap hind before.

Peakrel (pī·krĕl). Also 7–8 **-rill,** 8 **-ril.** [f. PEAK *sb.*1: cf. *cockerel, mongrel.*] An inhabitant of the Peak district in Derbyshire; also applied to horses, sheep, etc.

1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* (1682) 18 Two hob-nail Peakrills, one on either side, Your arms supporting, like a bashful bride, ..And thus, from Rock to Rock they slide you down. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 78 The Peakrills, as they are called, are a rude boorish Kind of People; but bold, daring, and even desperate in their Search into the Bowels of the Earth. 1808 W. MARSHALL *Review* I. 523 The stock of the more southerly heathlands are native mountain sheep, of a light frame..and bear the name of 'Peakrils'. 1899 *Daily News* 31 July 8/7 The credulous tourist..fails to perceive at a glance the purport of the Peakrels humour.

b. *attrib.* Of or belonging to the Peak district.

1779 *Archæol.* V. 375 The weight of this pig [of lead] ..is..a proper load for a small peakril horse to travel with.

Pea·kward, *adv.* [See -WARD.] Towards the peak (of a mountain).

1881 W. WILKINS *Songs of Study* 65 Look on the eagle wheeling up peakward.

Peaky (pī·ki), *a.*1 [f. PEAK *sb.*2 + -Y.]

1. Abounding in, or characterized by having, peaks.

1832 TENNYSON *Palace of Art* XXIX, Hills with peaky tops engrail'd. 1855 J. D. FORBES *Tour Mont Blanc* viii. 182 The peaky ridge just described. 1858 *Chamb. Jrnl.* X. 227 The sun approached the edge of the peaky horizon.

2. Peaked, pointed; peak-like.

1869 MACDONALD *Settlement* (1877) 47 (E. D. D.) A .. face, with a peaky little bit of a nose. 1878 LADY BURTON *Arabia*, etc. xii. 270 The Konkanis [wear] peaky slippers. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* XXXVIII. 251 A poor mongrel dog, ..with ragged ears, a peaky nose. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 209 The peaky thoughtful countenance.

Pea·ky, peeky, *a.*2 *colloq.* and *dial.* [Connected with PEAK *v.*1 4, and with PEAKED *a.* 2, PEAKING *ppl. a.* 2, PEAKISH *a.*1 3.] Sickly, feeble, wasted, puny; = PEAKING *ppl. a.* 2.

1853 [implied in PEAKVISH]. 1873 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* XXVI. III. 16 A poor peeky, little sprouting crocus. 1881 E. J. WORBOISE *Sissie* IX, The second child has sickened, and the third is reported to be looking 'peeky'. 1889 BLACKMORE *Kit* VIII, Peaky.

Hence **Pea·kyish** *a.*, somewhat 'peaky'.

1893 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* I. VIII, Peakyish you feel, don't you?

Peaky, var. form of PECKY *a.*

Peal (pīl), *sb.*1 Forms: 4–6 **pele,** (5 **peell, peyll,** 5–6 **peel(e,** 6 **peeyle, pelle**), 6–7 **peale,** (7 **pale**), 6– **peal.** [ME. *pele*; in sense 1, aphetic f. *apele*, APPEAL; in branch II, supposed to be the same word, but the evidence is not irrefragable; no other origin, however, has suggested itself.]

I. †1. = APPEAL *sb. Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 302 For þere þat partye pursueth, þe pele [C. XX. 284 apeel, *v.r.* peel] is so huge, þat þe kynge may do no mercy til bothe men acorde. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* XXIII. 78 (Harl. MS.) Þou shalt come afore my lord, and avow thi pele. 1471 *Paston Lett.* III. 19 Whech woman seyd to me that che sewyd never the pele.

II. †2. (?) A call or summons (e. g. to prayers, to church) made by ringing a bell; a stroke on a bell, or the ringing of a bell, as a call or summons. *Obs.*

a 1380 *St. Augustine* 1642 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 89 To euensong Men rongen þe þreo peles long. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 391/1 Pele of bellys ryngynge (or a-pele of belle ryngynge), *classicum*. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 125/1 That the Baillifs..make ryng the comune belle III pele, to gedre the Comunes togedre. 1561 BP. PARKHURST *Injunctions*, This shal be doon immediatlye after the last peale to euening praier. 1675 KEN *Man. Scholars Winch. Coll.* 4 Go into the Chappel between first and second Peal in the morning, to say your Morning Prayer.

3. The loud ringing of a bell, or of a set of bells; *spec.* a series of changes rung on a set of bells: see BOB *sb.*5, CHANGE *sb.* 8 b, GRANDSIRE 6.

1511 FABYAN *Will* in *Chron.* Pref. 8 Ringyng at the said obite, soo that oon pele over nyght be rong wt all the bellys, and oon pele upon the mornyng. 1512 in *Southwell Visit.* (Camden) 115 At my buriall a peeyle with all the bells. 1530 PALSGR. 253/1 Peele of belles, *son de cloches*. 1572–3 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 287 Ringers yt Ringed iij pelle when Mr. Hooper was buried. 1671 *Tintinnalogia* 102 This Peal of Grandsire..is the absolute foundation from whence the excellent Peal of Grandsire bob..had its beginning and method. 1671–1883 [see GRANDSIRE 6]. 1787 *Europ. Mag.* XII. 434 The bells of the churches rung their dead peals during the day. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* IV. 444 The bells ring quick a joyous peal. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXXVII, George had the satisfaction, as the bell rang out its farewell peal, to see Marks walk..to the shore. 1879 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 334/2, 12 [bells], the largest number ever rung in peal.

transf. and *fig.* *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 193 To haue her fauor and folowe her desire..rather then to haue a lowryng countenaunce, and a ringing peale, when he should go to his rest and quietnes. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 43 Ere..The shard-borne Beetle, with his drowsie hums, Hath rung Nights yawning Peale. 1636 MASSINGER *Gt. Dk. Flor.* III. i, My pockets ring A golden peal. 1776. WESLEY *Husb. & Wives* vii. 2 Wks. 1811 IX. 86 The husband may..ring his wife a peal concerning her duty.

4. A set of bells tuned to one another; a ring of bells.

1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* 321 The day of the arrival of this tuneable peal was observed as an high festival by the village. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* XXX. VI. 33 First began St. Paul's,.. then, one by one, every peal which had been spared caught up the sound. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon*, etc. i. 208 Sometimes a peal of bells is cast in harmony, in which case it is called a maiden peal, and no tuning is required.

transf. 1894 FENN *In Alpine Valley* III. 61 A tiny campanula whose lavender bells clustered in a peal about the stem.

†5. A discharge of guns or cannon so as to produce a loud sound; esp. as an expression of joy, a salute, etc. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 13 A pele of gonnes gan they rynge. 1577 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1589) 157 The Castle discharged a peale of ordinaunce. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1341/1 The duke of Brabant..caused a peale of a twentie or thirtie thousand harquebusses to be shot off. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. II*, Wks. (1711) 36 The king..caused discharge a pale of ordnance together. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* II. 68 The best part of this day's entertainments..was the peals of ordnance both from the vessels and the shore. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XIII. III. 347 The peal of a musket..was the signal.

6. A loud outburst or volley of sound.

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* IV. 19, I haue herde the crienge of the trompettes, and peales of warre. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 146 Still gazing in a doubt Whether those peales of praise be his or no. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Urania* XII. (1656) 137 At whose command clouds peales of Thunder sound. 1670 DRYDEN *2nd Pt. Conq. Grenada* V. ii, Like the hoarse peals of vultures,..When over fighting fields they beat their wings. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 233, I my self,.. vanquisht with a peal of words..Gave up my fort of silence to a Woman. 1697 DRYDEN *Alexander's F.* 126 Break his bands of sleep asunder, And rouse him, like a rattling peal of thunder. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 63 P 7 Which very often produced great Peals of Laughter. 1848 GALLENGA *Italy, Past & Pr.* I. 121 A peal of the organ is antiphonal to a flourish of trumpets.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *peal-book, -ringer, -ringing.*

1872 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon*, etc. iii. 236 The peal book contains a record of peals.

Peal, peel (pīl), *sb.*2 Forms: 6 **pele, peall,** *Sc.* **peill,** 6–8 **peale,** 7– **peal,** 8– **peel.** [In 1533 *salmon pele*: origin unascertained.] A name given to, a. A grilse or young salmon (now esp. one under two pounds in weight); b. A smaller species of salmon, *Salmo cambricus* (or *S. trutta*). (Cf. Günther *Introd. Study of Fishes* (1880) 644 Note 2.)

a. *salmon peal.*

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 The yonge frye,.. called lakspynkes smowtis or salmon pele. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 220 The Salmon peales or Sea Trouts, are a more light, wholesome, and well tasted meat. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. ii. 341 Salmon Peel are taken by dropping your Line, baited with a Brandling, gradually into the Hole. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 171 Salmon Peale..seems to be a Species of the Salmon.

β. *peal, peel.*

1577 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 657 Ten thowsand peill fischeis, killing and ling. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1009 Plentifull of samon, trout, peale, dace, pike, and other like freshwater fishes. 1623 R. CARPENTER *Conscionable Christian* 89 The line sometimes breaketh too, when a Peale or great fish is to be drawne vp. 1758 JAGO in Borlase *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 271 The Black-fish..head and nose like a peal or trout. 1851 NEWLAND *Erne* 33 *note*, Graul, called in the north a grilse and on the Shannon a peel. 1861 *Act* 24 & 25 *Vict.* c. 109 § 4 Migratory fish of the genus salmon, ..known by the names..forktail, mort, peal, herring peal, may peal, pugg peal, harvest cock. *Comb.* 1903 *Longm. Mag.* May 41 When a man goes peel-fishing all day.

Peal, *v.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: (1 **þilian** (?)); 5 **pele,** *pa. t.* **pelyde, -id,** 6 **peil,** 7–8 **peal,** 9 *dial.* **peyl, peighl.** [Origin uncertain.

Cotgr. uses *þeale* to render F. *þiler* to pound or bruise as in a mortar:—L. *þilare*, already in OE. as *þilian*; but *peal* could not answer phonetically to *þiler*, esp. as it seems to be the same word that is often written in mod. dial. *þail* or *þale* (þēl). The inclusion here of sense 1 is therefore provisional. (See also PELL *v.*, PAIL *v.*3, PALE *v.*5)]

†1. *trans.* To pound or bruise as in a mortar.

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 114/25 *Pilurus*, uel *þistor*, se þe pilaþ, *uel* tribulaþ.] 1611 COTGR., *Pilé*, pealed, beaten, bruised, crushed, pounded, stamped. *Ibid.*, *Pilement*, a pealing, pounding, stamping, braying, beating; a crushing, or bruising. *Ibid.*, *Piler*, to peale, pound, stampe, to bray, beat, or breake, in a morter.

2. To strike or beat with repeated blows, to batter, to pelt.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3042 Paysede and pelid downe playsterede walles. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Low C.* III. 86 Fiftie or three score of them lustily charged then betweene the gates, and valyantly pealed them with harquebuze shot. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 54 Some one did weild A mightie stone, that head a peeces peild Of Lord Mucedent. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. i. 144 Is it certain then that our Aspect is able to..Peal us with a Showr? 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 150 [A ram] Shall..with his curl'd hard Front incessant peal The panting Wretch. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Peyl*, to beat, to strike. [Cf. 1854 BAMFORD *Dial.* (Lancash.) (E. D. D. s. v. *Pail*), Awv pailt him weel.]

b. *intr.* To shower blows, to hammer *on*; *fig.* to 'pitch *into*'.

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c 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 304 Pene plukke out þy swerde, & pele on hym faste. 1874 Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1879) 215 [Lancash.] They thunge't an' peel at one another full bat. 1884 Cudsworth *Dial. Sk.* 125 (E. D. D.) Just let me finish this bird cage, an I'll peyl intut an reight an' all! 1895 Clegg *Sketches* 429 Aw've had to peighl away like a nowman.

†**3.** *intr.* Of blows: To come or fall in a shower.

c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 502 So thikke þaire dynttis to-gedir pelyde, Thaire armours hewenn laye in þe felde.

Hence †**Peal** used advb. in *peale pelted*; **Pea·ling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*[1], **a.** see sense 1; **b.** battering, beating, pelting.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 56 Now be we peale pelted from top of barbican hautye. *Ibid.* II. 59 Pyrrhus ..Downe beats with pealing thee doors. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 379 Apples must be gathered..in faire weather,..and that by hand without any pole or pealing downe. 1740 Somerville *Hobbinol* II. 155 On her pale Cheeks Ghastly he gaz'd, nor felt the pealing Storm.

Peal (pīl), *v.*[2] Now *dial.* Also 5 **pele.** [Aphetic f. *apele*, Appeal *v.*: cf. Peal *sb.*[1] I.] *trans.* and *intr.* = Appeal *v.* (in various senses).

c 1400 *Langl.'s P. Pl.* C. III. 186 On poure prouysors & on a-peles in [*v. r.* þat peleth to] þe arches. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 391/1 Pelyn or apelyn, *appello*. c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 594 in *Babees Bk.* 318 To A baron of chekker þay mun hit pele. 1648 *Chas. I's Messages for Peace* 120 What reason these men had thus to 'peale him. 1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* verse II. I. i. 53 They peale one of another, shifting the sin rather than suing for mercy. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Peal*, to appeal, a shortened form. *Ibid., Peel off*, to appeal off..A happy man was he who could peel off from the militia.

Peal (pīl), *v.*[3] [f. Peal *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To sound forth in a peal; to resound.

1632 Milton *Penseroso* 161 There let the pealing Organ blow, To the full voic'd Quire below. 1719 Tickell *On Death Addison* 16 The pealing organ, and the pausing choir. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* II. 258 There, Webster! peal'd thy voice, and, Whitfield! thine. 1841 H. Ainsworth *Old St. Paul's* II. 102 A loud clap of thunder pealed overhead. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 602 Behind it rode the body guards with cymbals clashing and trumpets pealing.

†**2.** *trans.* To storm, din, or assail (the ears, or a person) *with* (loud noise, clamour, etc.). *Obs.*

Perh. with admixture of sense of Peal *v.*[1] to batter.

1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* Concl. 62 They..never lin pealing our eares that unlesse we fat them like boores,..all learning and religion will goe underfoot. 1667 — *P. L.* II. 920. 1717 Fenton *Homer in Milton's Style, Odyss.* XI. Poems 114 To Woman's Faith Unbosom nought momentous; tho' she peal Your Ear .. Unlock not all your Secrets. 1719 J. T. Philipps tr. *Thirty-four Confer.* 158 Priests and People pealed me with Maledictions and Abusive Words.

3. To give forth in a peal or peals; to utter loudly and sonorously.

1714 Garth *Dispens.* V. (ed. 7) 64 Pestles peal a martial Symphony. 1745 T. Warton *Pleas. Mel.* 198 The many-sounding organ peals on high The clear slow-dittied chaunt, or varied hymn. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* I. 90 Loud thunder is pealed from the skies.

Hence **Pea·ling** *ppl. a.*[2]

1632, 1719 [see sense 1]. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xxix, The pealing thunder rolled onward. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 115 The pealing notes swelled through the lofty aisles.

Peal (pīl), *v.*[4] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Origin uncertain. ? Related to Peel *sb.*[2]] (See quots.)

1674 Ray *N. C. Words, Peale* the pot; cool the pot. 1703 Thoresby *Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.), 'Peel the pot', cool it with the ladle, taking out and pouring in again. 1755 Johnson, *Peal*, .. 2. To stir with some agitation: as, to peal the pot, is when it boils to stir the liquor therein with a ladle. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss., Peal*, to pour out a liquid.

Peal, obs. form of Pall, Peel.

Peale meale, obs. form of Pell-mell.

Pea·ler. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Aphetic f. *appealer*: cf. Peal *v.*[2]] = Appealer, in various senses.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 39 Thenne put hym forth a pelour by-for pilat, and seyde. *a* 1425 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 519 Gunnildas nory karf the fals pelours hamme. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxxii. (Percy Soc.) 159 Vyle peller, in lykewyse also, His tonge was scraped that he suffered wo. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Pealers*, appealers, applicants.

Pealite (pī·ləit). *Min.* [Named after A. C. Peale: see -ite [1].] A variety of geyserite, containing only 6 per cent. of water.

1873 F. M. Endlich *Let. to A. C. Peale* in *6th Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv. of Territories* 154, I wish to distinguish it as a well-defined sub-species of opal, and propose to name it 'Pealite', as you were the first to find and collect the mineral.

Peall, Pealok, Pealt, obs. ff. Pell *sb.*, Pellock [1], Pelt *sb.*[1]

Pean (pīn). *Her.* [Origin uncertain: identity with Pane *sb.*[2] has been suggested, but evidence is lacking.] One of the furs; represented as Sable powdered with 'spots' of Or.

1562 Leigh *Armorie* 121 The sixth doublyng, is called Pean, whiche is the field, Sable, and the pouders Or. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* I. iv. 14 This is blacke powdered with yellow; and in Blazon is termed Pean. 1864 Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* iv. (ed. 3) 20, 4 Pean: Gold spots on a black field.

Pean, Peane, obs. ff. Pæan, Pain; var. Peen.

Peanut (pī·nʌt). [f. Pea [1] + Nut.] The fruit or seed of *Arachis hypogæa*, or the plant itself, a native of the West Indies and West Africa, much cultivated in warm climates; the fruit is a pod ripening underground, containing two seeds like peas, valued as food and for their oil. (Also called *ground-nut* or *ground-pea*.) Also applied to allied plants of similar character (or their fruit), as *Voandzeia subterranea* of Madagascar, Africa, and S. America, and *Amphicarpæa monoica* of N. America (*hog-peanut*: see Hog *sb.*[1] 13 d).

1835 C. F. Hoffman *Winter in West* II. 206 Wrenching it from its roots as a Lilliputian would a peanut! 1886 A. H. Church *Food Grains Ind.* 127 Half the weight of pea-nuts is oil. *Ibid.*, Pea-nuts..yield a cake well adapted for feeding cattle.

b. *attrib. Peanut politics* (*U.S. slang*), 'underhand and secret tactics' (Farmer *Americanisms*).

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, Peanut-digger..Peanut-picker. 1887 *N. York Mail & Express* 27 May (Farmer *Amer.*), If the Governor would consent not to play peanut politics.

Peaon, variant of Peon.

Pea·-pod. [f. Pea [1] + Pod.]

1. The pod or legume of the pea-plant, which contains the peas. (Earlier name Pease-cod.)

1882 Ogilvie, *Pea-pod*, the pod or pericarp of the pea. 1884 Browning *Ferishtah, Two Camels* 7 Horse, ass, and mule consume their provender Nor leave a pea-pod.

2. Local name of 'a "double-ended" rowboat used by the lobster-fishermen of the coast of Maine' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

3. *attrib.* **Pea-pod argus,** collector's name for the butterfly *Lampides bætica*.

1898 *Daily News* 22 Aug. 6/3 The pea-pod argus..is so very scarce in this country that its title to rank as a British butterfly at all is doubtful. 1900 *Ibid.* 6 Mar. 8/7 Monotonous shades of an unpleasant pea-pod tint.

Peapon, variant of Pepon.

Pear (pēəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 1 **peru, pere,** 3 **peore,** 4–6 **peere,** 4–7 **pere,** (5 **peyr(e,** ? 5 **pyre**), 5–6 **peer,** 6 *Sc.* **peir,** 6–7 **peare, pare,** 6– **pear.** [OE. *pere, peru* = MDu., MLG. *pere*, Du. *peer*, LG. *peer, pêr*:—WGer. *pera*, a. late L. *pira, pēra* fem. sing., for L. *pira* pl. of *pirum* pear. From *pēra* come also It., Sp., Pg. *pera*, F. *poire*.

The mod. bot. L. *Pyrus*, is a med.L. corruption, connected by false etymology with Gr. πῦρ fire (Isidore) and *pyramid*.]

1. The fleshy fruit of the pear-tree (see 2), a pome of a characteristic shape, tapering towards the stalk; in the very numerous cultivated varieties much esteemed as a dessert fruit, or for stewing, etc.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* vii. (Z.) 20 *Hoc pirum* seo peru. c 1290 *Beket* 1191 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 140 Applene, & peoren, and notes also. 1340 *Ayenb.* 208 God .. nele þe yeue pere ne eppel ase me deþ ane childe. c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 43 Appeles and peres that semen very gode, Ful ofte tyme are roten by the core. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* II. vii. (1541) 22 Peares are muche of the nature of appulles, but they ar heuier. 1634 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *The Washingtons* (1860) App. p. xvi, A jorney to Windsor for pares. 1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* 631 The juicy pear Lies, in a soft profusion, scattered round. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* i. (1873) 27 No one would expect to raise a first-rate melting pear from the seed of the wild pear.

b. In various similes and allusions; formerly as a type of something of very small value.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5722 Of þyne ne schalt þow lese noȝt, þe worthy of a pere. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 73 It shulde not apeire hem a peere. 1503 Hawes *Examp. Virt.* VII. lxii, Nor fortune without me auayleth not hym a pere. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. v. 103 As crest-falne as a dride-peare. 1700 T. Brown *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 93 His Body was as Rotten as a Pear. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* IV. xi, 'But is the pear ripe?' said the diplomatist. 'The pear is ripe if we have courage to pluck it', said Lord Marney.

2. The tree *Pyrus communis* (N.O. *Rosaceæ*), or other species with similar fruit; found wild in Europe and Asia, and widely grown in many varieties for the fruit (sense 1), which under cultivation becomes edible and rich-flavoured. More usually Pear-tree, q. v.

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 82 þe popeiayes .. On peren and pynappel þei ioyken in pees. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxxiv. (W. de W.) 685 Pirus, pyre is a tree that beryth fruyte. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* vii. (1794) 73 The pear and apple are..two..species of the same..genus. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 200 In raising of standard pears for the orchard.

3. Applied, with defining words, to various other fruits or plants in some way resembling the pear: as Alligator *Pear*, Anchovy-pear, Avocado *Pear*, Garlic *Pear*, Grape *Pear*, Prickly Peab, Strawberry *Pear* (see these words); also **Hard Pear** (S. Africa), *Olinia cymosa*; **Vegetable Pear** = Chocho; **Wild Pear** (W. Indies), *Clethra tinifolia*; **Wooden Pear** (Australia), *Xylomelum pyriforme* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 Batchelor's Pear, *Solanum.* 1880 *S. Africa* (ed. 3) 127 In these kloofs grow.. the Hard Pear..the White Pear. 1887 *Standard* 16 Sept. 5/2 The chocho of Jamaica, .. the pipinella, chayota, or vegetable pear of Madeira. 1889 in *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 25 May 6/6 The vegetable pears are an excellent substitute for butter.

4. *transf.* Applied to things resembling a pear in shape; *e.g.* the fruit or hip of the rose; a pear-shaped pearl used as an ornament. † *Pear of confession*, a pear-shaped instrument of torture (cf. G. *folterbirne*).

1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* 4 The seedes within the peares of the Rose are..astringent. 1630 F. Constable *Pathomachia* III. iv. 29 Vnlesse thou confesse,..the Scottish Bootes, the Dutch Wheele, the Spanish Strappado, Linnen Ball, and Peare of Confession shall torment thee. 1690 Evelyn *Mundus Muliebris* 4 Diamond Pendants for the Ears, .. or two Pearl Pears. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlv. 150 Some beautiful Pearls..among them a Pair of Pears worth 50L. Sterl. 1857 Gosse *Creation* 223 From the side of this 'pear' [*Botryllus*] another was developed by gemmation.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pear-bin, -bud, -eater, -hoard, -leaf, -orchard, -pearl* (cf. 4), *-stock, -wood*; *pear-growing, -like, -shaped* adjs.; † **pear-apple,** a rough variety of apple: see quot. 1707; † **pear-bit,** a kind of bit for a horse (? shaped like a pear); **pear-blight,** (*a*) a destructive disease of pear-trees, caused by a bacterium (*Micrococcus amylovorus*) which turns the leaves rapidly brown; (*b*) a disease of pear-trees caused by a beetle (*Xyleborus*) which bores into the bark (*pear-blight beetle*, also called *pin-borer*); **pear-drop,** (*a*) a pear-shaped sweetmeat, usually flavoured with jargonelle-pear essence; (*b*) a pear-shaped jewel used as a pendant: see Drop *sb.* 10 e, a; **pear-encrinite** († -encrinus), an encrinite of the genus *Apiocrinus*, from its shape; **pear-gauge,** a gauge invented by Smeaton, consisting of a pear-shaped glass vessel and a hermetically closed tube, for measuring the degree of exhaustion of air in an air-pump (see quot. 1822); **pear-haw** = *pear-thorn*; † **pear-jonet, -jenet,** an early-ripening kind of pear (cf. Jenneting); **pear-louse,** a kind of plant-louse (*Psylla pyri* or *pyrisuga*) which infests the leaves and young shoots of the pear-tree; **pear oyster scale,** a scale-insect (*Aspidiotus ostreæformis*) infesting the pear-tree; **pear-plum,** name of several varieties of plum (? somewhat pear-shaped); **pear-quince,** a kind of quince with pear-shaped fruit; **pear-shell** (see quot.); **pear-slug,** the slug-like larva of a saw-fly, *Selandria cerasi* (*Eriocampa limacina*), which infests the leaves of the pear and other fruit-trees; also called *plum-slug, slug-worm*, etc.; **pear-sucker** = *pear-louse*; **pear-thorn,** an American species of hawthorn (*Cratægus tomentosa*); † **pear-warden,** a kind of pear: see Warden; **pear-wise** *adv.*, in the form of a pear; **pear-withe,** a West Indian and South American climbing shrub, *Tanæcium Jaroba*. Also Pear-monger, -tree.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 394/1 *Peere apple, *pirumpomum*. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 293 The Pear Apple is a curious pleasant Apple of a rough Coat. 1607 Markham *Caval.* II. (1617) 57 That bytt which is called the *peare bytt. 1881 Miss Ormerod *Man. Injur. Insects* (1890) 330 In America this species of beetle,..known..under the name of *Xyleborus pyri*, popularly as the '*Pear Blight' is..injurious both to Pear and Apple. 1658 J. Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1034 Such [caterpillars] as have sayl-yards, such as are called *Neustriæ*, *Pear-eaters. 1816 W. Smith *Strata Ident.* 30 That extraordinary fossil zoophite the *pear encrinus. 1843 Humble *Dict. Geol. & Min.* s. v., The pear encrinite is confined to the middle oolite. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 436 The degree of rarefaction shewed by what is called the *pear-gage. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* I. 155 The pear-gage..shows the true quantity of atmospheric air left in the receiver. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 603/10 *Piracium*, a *Perehorde. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. XIII. 221 Pees-coddes and *pere-Ionettes. c 1475 *Songs & Carols 15th C.* (Warton Cl.) 35 It wele non pere bern but a pere jenet. *a* 1822 Shelley *Pr. Wks.* (1888) I. 408 Her pointed and *pear-like person. 1881 Miss Ormerod *Man. Injur. Insects* III. 288 *Pear Oyster Scale..of the same nature as the Mussel Scale of the Apple. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* vi. 96 Those mighty *peare-pearles that waigh-down her eares. 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* III. iii. 427 The stone of the *peare-plum-tree must be set in a cold place. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 265 Plumbs are..commonly cleft-grafted..one of the best sorts to graft them on is the Pear-Plumb. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 436 A smaller sort .. called Struthea (i. *Peare-quince) and these do cast a more odoriferous smell. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Quince-tree*, Several kinds, as the pear-quince, the apple-quince, and the Portugal quince. 1758 Ellis in *Phil. Trans.* L. 446 This Toxicodendron, with the *pear-shaped fruit. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 7 A pear-shaped glass Vessel. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 227 It [gall-bladder] will have a smooth pear-shaped outline. 1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) I. 352 The species of *Ficula* are known from their shape as fig or *pear shells. 1887 G. Nicholson *Dict. Gard.* III. 57 **Pear Slug*, the larva of *Eriocampa limacina*. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 251 *Pear-stocks may also be raised of Suckers,..but those that are raised of Seeds or Stones are esteemed much better. 1881 Miss Ormerod *Man. Injur. Insects* III. 286 Jumping Plant-louse. *Pear-sucker. 1882 *Garden* 28 Jan. 61/2 As soon as the buds begin to burst in the spring, the Pear suckers leave their winter quarters. 1884 Miller *Plant-n., Cratægus tomentosa*. American Black-thorn or *Pear-thorn. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 12 Take *Pere Wardonys, an sethe hem in Wyne. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 111 Peare-Wardons .. are of all sorts of Peares the best and wholsomest. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 855/1 **Pear-withe*, a West Indian name for *Tanæcium Jaroba*. 1862 H. Marryat *Year in Sweden* II. 81 The pulpit of black *pear-wood. 1879 Baring-Gould *Germany* II. 359 Most of the carving was done in pearwood, which readily attracts the worm.

Pear, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4–6 **pere,** 5 *Sc.* **per, peir, peyr,** 5–7 **peere,** 6 **peer,** 6–7 **peare,** 7 **'pear.** Aphetic form of Appear.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXX. (*Theodora*) 440 Þane god..Gert til hyme ane angele pere. c 1450 *Coventry Myst.* XIV. (Shaks. Soc.) 131 Loke ȝe fayl, for no dowte, at the court to pere. c 1470 Henry *Wallace* XI. 438 And sternys wp peyr began in to thair sycht. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lix. 204 There

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was not so hardy a paynym that durst pere before the castell. 1568 T. Howell *Newe Sonets* (1879) 153 When Primrose gan to peare, on Medows bancke so green. 1599 Minsheu *Sp. Dict.*, *Assomar*, to peere vp, to appeere, to looke vp. 1623 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *The Washingtons* (1860) App. p. xlviii, To the shepard at Elkington for moying, making, and ining all the hay..as peares by his bill 17 03 08. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* I. II. ii, They 'pear and then are hid. [1900 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Scotl., Cumberland, s. w. of Engl., U. S.]

¶ See also Peer *v.*, which in some uses continues this.

Hence †**Pea·rand** (**perand**) *ppl. a.*, appearing, apparent; *perand are*, heir apparent: cf. Parent *a.*[1]; †**Pea·randly** (**peirandlie**) *adv.*, appearingly, apparently; also †**Pea·rance** (**perans**), appearance.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlv. (*Cristine*) 7 Scho ves his perand are. 1382 Wyclif *Job* xxx. 8 In the lond not fulli perende [1388 apperynge]. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 273 Ane..quhome they thocht maist peirandlie to haue bene the King. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx. (*Theodera*) 132 For þu..in þis toun has rentis fare, And til haf mare has perans of are. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* v. 1004 Off mwne nor stern gret perans was thar nayne.

Pearce, obs. form of Parse *v.*, Pierce *v.*

Pearch, obs. form of Parch, Perch, Pierce.

Peare, obs. form of Pair *v.*[2], Pear, Peer.

Pearie, obs. form of Perry, pear-tree.

Pearie, variant of Peeby, a peg-top.

Peark, obs. form of Perch, Perk.

Pearl (pɔ̈rl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–6 **perle, peerle**, 5 **perl**, (**perll, perell, -ill, perril**, 6 **pearel**, *Sc.* **peirl**(**e, peirll**), 6–7 **pearle**, 5– **pearl**. [ME. a. F. *perle* (also *pesle, pelle, peele, pele*, 13–14th c., Godef.) = Pr., It., Sp., Pg. *perla*, Pg. also *perola*, med.L. *perla* (J. de Vitry, *a* 1244), *pella, perula, perulus*. From Romanic also OHG. *perala, berla*, MHG. *perle, berle*, Ger. *perle*, MLG. *perle, parle*, MDu. *pārele*, Du. *paarl*. Ulterior etymology unsettled.

Many identify the word with med.L. *pĕrula*, in Isidore *pirula*, dim. of L. *pirum*, Com. Rom. *pĕra* Pear, used in reference to shape. Others think *perla* altered from *perna*, the form in Neapolitan and Sicilian dial., and found in Sicilian Lat., in *Constitut.* of Frederick King of Sicily, early 13th c. (Du Cange), which they would identify with L. *perna*, ham, leg of mutton, also a leg-of-mutton-shaped marine bivalve, mentioned by Pliny. A dim. of the latter, **pernula*, conjectured in Du Cange (ed. 1762) is favoured by Gröber. Another suggested source is L. *pilula* globule, whence, by dissimilation of *l..l* to *r..l*, **pirula* (for which Littré compares Venetian and Veronese *pirola* from *pilula*). See Diez, Littré, Körting, etc.]

I. 1. A nacreous concretion formed within the shell of various bivalve molluscs around some foreign body (e. g. a grain of sand), composed of filmy layers of carbonate of lime interstratified with animal membrane; it is of hard smooth texture, of globular, pear-shaped, oval, or irregular form, and of various colours, usually white or bluish-grey; often having a beautiful lustre, and hence highly prized as a gem; formerly also used in medicine. See also Mother-of-pearl, Seed pearl.

The chief source is the Pearl-oyster, *Meleagrina margaritifera*, of the Indian Seas, but pearls are yielded by many other marine, as well as by some freshwater shells, the pearl-mussels, *Unionidæ*.

[*a* 1259 Matt. Paris *Chron. Maj.* (Rolls) V. 489 Erat quidam lapis preciosus, qui dicitur vulgariter Perla.] 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1 Perle plesaunte to prynces paye, To clanly clos in golde so clere. 1382 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 12 Draf weore hem leuere þen al þe presciouse Peerles þat in paradys waxen. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 153 (221) Of o perle fyn & oryental Hyre white coroun was I-makyd al. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xiv. 158 The fyn Perl congeleþ and wexeþ gret of the dew of heuene. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 2 A margerye perle aftyr the phylosophyr Growyth on a shelle of lytyl pryhs. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xiii. 46 When he had founde one precious pearle [Wyclif, oo preciouse margarite]. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 290 A Chapelet of fine Perles that he ware on his hed. *a* 1600 Montgomerie *Sonn.* xlix, Thoght peirlis give pryce, and diamonds be deir. 1607 Dekker & Webster *Sir T. Wyatt* D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 129 Cheekes purer then the Maiden orient pearle. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 320 The Pearl is a Jewel supposed to be the Geniture of a Shell-fish..congealed into a very fair, transparent, Diaphanous, beautiful Stone. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* VII. 54 Whether pearls be a disease or an accident in the animal is scarce worth enquiry. 1883 *Fish. Exhib. Catal.* 77 Fancy Pearls, such as black, pink, yellow, grey; from Australia, South Pacific Islands, &c.

b. (without *a* or *pl.*) As name of the substance.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 207 Hiȝe pynakled of cler quyt perle. *Ibid.* 255 Set on hyr coroun of perle orient. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 45 The Sadles..With Perle and gold so wel begon. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxli. 273 A croune of gold pyght with ryche perle and precious stones. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 77 Why sir, what cernes it you, if I weare Pearle and gold? 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 380 There hath been a tradition, that pearl, and coral, and turquois-stone, that have lost their colours, may be recovered by burying in the earth. 1717 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess Mar* 1 Apr., A large *bouquet* of jewels, made like natural flowers: that is, the buds of pearl..the jessamines, of diamonds,..etc. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Compensation* Wks. (Bohn) I. 50 Like the wounded oyster, he mends his shell with pearl.

c. = Mother-of-pearl. Chiefly *attrib.*: see 17 a.

d. *Artificial pearl*, an imitation of the natural gem, made of glass, etc. *Blister pearl*, a flattish excrescence of pearl adhering to the shell.

Essence of pearl, an imitation of mother-of-pearl prepared from the scales of the bleak.

1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 114 Whether my pearles be Orientall, or but of Venice. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* IV. ii, The artificial Pearl made at Venice, consisting of Mercury and Glass. 1791 Macie in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 379 By adding the alkali to the bit of Tabasheer in exceedingly small quantities at a time, this substance was converted into a pearl of clear colourless glass. 1832 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* 236 He then proceeded to line the interior surface of these with the powdered fish scales, which he called essence of pearl, or *essence d'Orient*. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 518 Italy also manufactures pearls by a method borrowed from the Chinese: they are known under the name of Roman pearls, and are a very good imitation of natural ones.

2. *Her.* In blazoning by precious stones, the designation of the tincture *argent* or white.

1572 Bossewell. *Armorie* II. 56 b, The fielde is of ye Diamond, a Bonaze Perle, Unguled topaze. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. i. 5/1 He beareth Pearl, a Chaplet garnished. 1725 Coats *Dict. Her., Pearl*, being White, is us'd instead of Argent, by those who blazon the Arms of Great Men by Precious Stones instead of Colours and Metals. *c* 1828 Berry *Encycl. Her.* I. Gloss.

3. *fig.* Something especially precious, noble, or choice; the finest or best member or part; a fine or noble example or type.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 242 Art þou my perle þat I haf playned? 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 85 Also þis ȝere kyng Egebrede wedded Emme, þe perle and þe precious stone of Normanes. 1503 Dunbar *Thistle & Rose* 180 Welcome to be our princes of honour, Our perle, our plesans and our paramour. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 71 Our prettie Prince, the peirle of all this land. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* V. viii. 56. 1639 Shirley *Gentlem. Venice* I. II He is the very pearl Of curtesie. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* XXXV, Ah, *benedicite*! how he will mourn over the fall of such a pearl of knighthood. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 114 Guinevere, The pearl of beauty.

b. Prov. *To cast pearls before swine*, to offer or give a good thing to one who is incapable of appreciating it, but may defile or abuse it. (From Matt. vii. 6.)

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 9 *Noli mittere* Margeri perles Among hogges. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 110 Þus comaundeth crist þat men schullen not ȝeue holy þingis to hondis & putten precious perlis to hoggis. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* vii. 6 Nether caste ye youre pearles [Wyclif margaritis] before swyne. 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* 104 As the suine trampis the precious peirlis onder thair feit. 1645 Milton *2nd Sonn. Tetrach.*, This is got by casting Pearl to Hoggs. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* XXIII, Oh I do a thankless thing, and cast pearls before swine!

II. In transferred senses.

†**4. a.** The pupil of the eye; the crystalline lens.

1340 *Ayenb.* 158 Ase a-ye mi wyl me be-houeþ to zyenne and o[n]deruonge ine þe perle of þe eȝe þe sseþe of þe þinge þet is him be-uore. 1604 Wright *Passions* II. i. 48 If..some darknesse fall vpon the eyes, a dimme cloud is cast before the pearles thereof.

†**b.** A thin white film or opacity growing over the eye; a kind of cataract. *Obs.* or *dial.* [med.L. *perula*, Du Cange.]

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 251 Þou schalt se þan vpon his iȝe a whit þing as it were a peerle.]

1382 Wyclif *Lev.* XXI. 20 If crokid rigge, or bleer eyed; if whijt perle hauinge in the eye. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 394/2 Peerle, yn the eye, *glaucoma*. 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* CXXVI. (1612) 109 A certaine experiment to take away a fleame or pearle from the eye. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physiche* 55/1 For Catarractes or Pearles of the Eyes. 1666 Spurstowe *Spir. Chym.* 21 Physicians..who call..the white film which taketh away the delightful sight a Pearl in the Eye. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 62 It cures Pearls, Rheums, and often Blindness itself. *c* 1880 in *Sheffield Gloss.* (1888), *Pearl*, a cataract in the eye.

5. A small and round drop or globule resembling a pearl in shape or aspect; e. g. a dewdrop, a tear.

c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 283 Pike not youre nose, ne þat hit be droppynge with no peerlis clere. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. Prol. 134 The plane pulderyt with semely settis sovnd, Bedyit full of dewy peirlis rovnd. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1213 Shee..wip't the brinish pearle from her bright eies. 1696–7 Lister in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 373 Small Transparent Pearls or Drops of a liquid Gum. 1704 Pope *Pastorals, Winter* 31 Now hung with pearls the dropping trees appear. 1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 339 'Don't know', replied the boy, .. as he rubbed a pearl off his nose on to the back of his hand.

6. Rhetorically applied to white glistening teeth. Also collective: cf. 'ivory'.

1586 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* 34 Calling..her teeth Pearles, her lips Corall. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., Hymne to Venus*, Goddesse, I do love a girle, Rubie-lipt and tooth'd with pearl. 1775 Sheridan *St. Patr. Day* I. i, I believe I have drawn half a score of her poor dear pearls. 1814 Byron *Juan* XVI. CXXI, A red lip, with two rows of pearl beneath.

7. One of the bony tubercles encircling the bur or base of a deer's antler.

1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 54 That which is about the crust of the beame is termed pearles. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Pearls*, the little Knobs on the Bur of a Stag. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* XXV, You will discourse to your friends of the span, and the pearls of the antlers, and the crockets.

†**8. a.** *Pearls of Spain*: the white grape-hyacinth (from the shape of its flowers). *Obs. rare.*

1597 Gerarde *Herbal*, Table Eng. Names, Pearles of Spaine. 1629 Parkinson *Parad. in Sole* 115 Some English Gentlewomen call the white Grape-flower Pearles of Spaine.

b. An oat-like grass (*Arrhenatherum avenaceum*) with knotted or tuberous base: = Pearl-grass 2.

1886 S. A. Stewart in Britten & Holland *Plant-n.* 224 It [*Avena elatior*] is known in Co. Antrim as *Pearl*; the knobs at the base of the stem are the pearls. I have been informed that these 'pearls' are of great value as a cure for inflamed eyes.

9. One of several small white or silver balls set on a coronet; a similar ball as a heraldic bearing; also, a small white circle on a coloured ground.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. i. 4/1 The top of the circle set close together with Pearls or Buttons of Silver. 1707 Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* III. iii. 273 His [Marquis's] Coronet hath Pearls and Strawberry Leaves, intermixt round of equal height. 1725 Coats *Dict. Her., Viscounts Coronet* has neither Flowers, nor Points rais'd above the Circle..but only Pearls plac'd on the Circle itself. 1882 Cussans *Handbk. Her.* xiv. (ed. 3) 179. 1897 W. Morley *Cat. Stamps Gt. Brit.* 19, 1*d.* pale lilac, 14 pearls .. 5*s.*; 1*d.* dark lilac, 16 pearls..6*d.*

10. *Printing.* Name of a size of type, formerly the smallest used, now intermediate between agate and diamond. This is a specimen of the type called Pearl.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.* s.v. *Character*, The Printers .. names of their several sorts of Letters are 1. Pearl, which is the least. 2. Non-Pareil [etc.]. 1660 Fuller *Mixt Contempl.* ix. (1841) 223 The pearle Bible printed at London, 1653. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* II. P 2. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. v. 83 As this was..a greater advance to perfection, it..was designated Pearl. 1887 T. B. Reed *Hist. Lett. Foundries* 40 Pearl, though an English body in Moxon's day, appears to have been known both in France and Holland at an earlier date.

11. *Eastern Ch.* (rendering μαργαρίτης). A small particle of the consecrated bread: = Particle 2 c.

1847 Cdl. Wiseman *Unreality Angl. Belief* Ess. 1853 II. 406 In the Coptic Liturgy..after the division of the Host, the priest shall take one pearl (or particle) of the three above named. [1876–80 Smith & Cheetham *Dict. Chr. Antiq., Margarita* is a term for the particle of the bread which is broken off and placed in the cup as a symbol of the union of the Body and Blood of Christ.]

12. A small fragment or size of various substances: e. g. one of the pear-shaped granules into which molten metal cools when poured in drops into cold water; a small piece of clean coal; a name for a small pill or pilule, *esp.* a gelatinous capsule employed for administering liquid medicines in the form of pills.

1873 E. Spon *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 191/2 Small articles are brightened in a long narrow bag, where they are put with copper pearls. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 230 Phosphorus, gr. ¹⁄₆₀ in pearls of which three to six are to be taken daily. 1902 *Scotsman* 15 Oct. 4/8 (Of small coal) After being washed, the pearls are drained and elevated by conveyers to a hopper.

13. A degree of condensation and stickiness reached by clarified syrup when boiled for confectionery: see Pearled *ppl. a.*[1] 4.

1883 R. Haldane *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 152/1 There are 7 essential degrees in boiling sugar:.. They are:—(1) small thread, (2) large thread, (3) little pearl, (4) large pearl. *Ibid.* 162/2 Boil some clarified loaf sugar to large pearl.

14. Short for *pearl-moth*: see 18.

1832 J. Rennie *Consp. Butterfl. & Moths* 151–2 *Margaritia* (Stephens). The Variegated Pearl..Very rare..The Long-winged Pearl..The Sulphur Pearl [etc.].

15. Name of a kind of firework.

1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 13 June 10/2 The display included.. discharges of rockets and shells..and a cloud of pearls.

16. The colour of a pearl, a clear pale bluish-grey. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* = *pearl-coloured.*

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2366/4, 6 pair of womens silk [hose] pearl, blew and green. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Dec. 1/3 He watched the first streak of dawn change from a thin grey line of pearl into a broad band of pink and amethyst.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **17. a.** attributive: (*a*) of pearl or pearls, adorned with pearls, as *pearl-bead, -broker, -chain, -collar, -colour, -sword, -wreath*; (*b*) made of mother-of-pearl, as *pearl spoon*; (*c*) in sense 5, as *pearl-cup, -dew, -drop*. b. objective and obj. genitive, as *pearl-cutter, -driller, -worker*; *pearl-bearing, -producing, -yielding* adjs. c. instrumental, as *pearl-besprinkled, -bordered, -crowned, -encrusted, -gemmed, -handled, -headed, -lined, -lipped, -set, -studded, -wreathed* adjs. d. parasynthetic, as *pearl-coloured, -hued* adjs. e. similative, as *pearl-blue, -grey, -pure, -round* adjs.; also *pearl-like* adj.

a 1821 Keats *Hyperion* II. 284 Like *pearl-beads dropping sudden from their string. 1667 H. Oldenburg in *Phil. Trans.* II. 431 *Pearl-bearing Oysters are not good to eat. 1827 *Butterfly Collector's Vade Mecum* 100 *Melitæa Euphrosyne*, *Pearl-bordered Fritillary. *c* 1610 Lady Compton in *Antiq. Rep.* (1808) III. 438, I would have..6000*l.* for a *Pearl Chain. ..I am so reasonable. 1795 Coleridge in Cottle *Remin.* (1847) 15 Benevolence is the silken thread that runs through the pearl-chain of all their virtues. 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Gemmé, Couleur gemmée*, a *pearle, or peacocke colour. 1655 Mouffet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 209 The best Milk is of a Pearl Colour. 1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* in *Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 40 His *pearl-coloured silk stockings. 1855 Bailey *Fairy Tale* in *Mystic*, etc. (ed. 2) 151 O'er the fields a *pearl-dew glistened. 1709 *Eng. Post* 21 Mar. Advt., Known to be a *Pearl-Driller by Trade. 1722 R. Beverley *Hist. Virginia* III. i. 141 At his Ear is hung a fine Shell with *Pearl Drops. 1824 Sir J. Bowring & H. S. Van Dyk *Batavian Anthol.* 143 Dews .. on the Roses lie, Whose leaves beneath the pearl-drops bend. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 520 A turtle-dove of Africa, .. her *pearl-gray plumage. 1901 *Wide World Mag.* VIII. 156/1 A *pearl-handled penknife. 1839 Bailey *Festus* XIX. (1852) 275 Violet, rose or *pearl-hued. 1846 Browning *Lett.* 27 June (1899) II. 274

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All your kindness is pure, entire, *pearl-like for roundness and completeness. 1879 Dowden *Southey* iv. 87 It is October that brings most often those days faultless, *pearl-pure, of affecting influence. 1552 Huloet, *Pearle seller, *margaritarius*. 1609 Markham *Fam. Whore* (1868) 45 That *pearl-set mouth. 1577 in *Archæologia* XIX. 296 Mending my *Pearle Spoons..ij*s. vj*d*. 1642 H. More *Song Soul* II. App. xcix, Fair comely bodies,..rose-cheek'd, ruby-lip'd, *pearl-teeth'd, star-eyn'd. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Jan. 3/2 The City of London..contributing..the famous *pearl-sword with its splendid scabbard which Queen Elizabeth presented to the Corporation. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Pearl-worker*, a workman who cuts up mother-of-pearl shell, or forms it into buttons, papier mâché [etc.]. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xxi. (1852) 377 Like the pure *pearl-wreath which enrings thy brow.

18. Special combs.: **pearl-berry**, the fruit (a small drupe) of an evergreen rosaceous shrub (*Margyricarpus setosus*) often cultivated on rock-work; also the shrub itself; **pearl-bird**, (*a*) the guinea-fowl, so called from its white-spotted plumage; (*b*) the pearl-spotted barbet, an African bird of genus *Trachyphonus*; **pearl-bush**, a large handsome Chinese shrub (*Spiræa* or *Exochorda grandiflora*), bearing racemes of white flowers; **pearl button**, (*a*) a button made of a pearl; (*b*) a button made of mother-of-pearl or an imitation of it; **pearl-coated** *a.*, (*a*) *dial.*: see quot. 1828; (*b*) covered, as a pill, with a smooth pearly-white coating; so **pearl-coating**; †**pearl-cordial**, a cordial containing powdered pearl; **pearl-disease**, tuberculosis of the serous membranes in cattle; **pearl-everlasting**, the common white Everlasting, *Gnaphalium margaritaceum* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **pearl-eye**, †(*a*) cataract in the eye (*obs.*); (*b*) an eye of a pigeon or other bird, resembling a pearl; so **pearl-eyed** *a.*; **pearl-fish**, †(*a*) a shell-fish producing pearls; (*b*) a fish (*e.g.* the bleak) from the shining scales of which artificial pearl is made (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895); **pearl-fly**: see quot.; **pearl-fruit** = *pearl-berry* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **pearl-glimmer** = *pearl-mica*; †**pearl-gooseberry**, a variety of gooseberry; **pearl-grain**, the grain or unit of weight by which the value of pearls is estimated; a carat-grain, one fourth of a carat; **pearl-hardening**, a preparation of gypsum used to give body and substance to poor paper; **pearl-hen**, the guinea-fowl; †**pearl-julep**, a sweet drink made with sugar of pearl; **pearl-lashing** *Naut.*, 'the lashing which holds the jaws of the gaff' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); †**pearl-mica**, an obsolete synonym of Margarite; **pearl-moss**, a name for carrageen (*Chondrus crispus*); **pearl-moth**, a pyralid moth of the genus *Botys* or *Margaritia*, so called from its shining appearance; **pearl-mussel**, a species of mussel bearing pearls; **pearl-nautilus**, the pearly nautilus; **pearl-onion**: see Onion 2; **pearl-opal** = Cacholong; **pearl-perch**, a sea-fish of New South Wales (*Glaucosoma scapulare*, family *Percidæ*), excellent for food; †**pearl-plant**: see quots.; **pearl-pottery**: see quot.; **pearl-powder**, a cosmetic used to impart whiteness to the skin; = *pearl-white*; hence **pearl-powdered** *a.*; **pearl-sago**, sago in small hard rounded grains; **pearl-side**, the name of a fish, the Sheppey argentine (*Scapelus Pennanti* or *Humboldtii*), having pearly spots on the sides; **pearl-sinter**, a synonym of Fiorite; **pearl-snail**, the pearly nautilus; **pearl-spar**, 'an early name for crystallized dolomite showing a pearly lustre, including also some ankerite' (Chester *Dict. Names Minerals* 1896); †**pearl-spice**, spice in small rounded grains; **pearl-tea**, gunpowder-tea (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **pearl-tree**: see quot.; **pearl-tumour**, (*a*) an encysted tumour, the surface of which is covered with white pearly scales; (*b*) a tumour in the brain, containing small calcified particles resembling grains of sand; (*c*) in cattle = *pearl-disease*; **pearl-weed** = Pearlwort; **pearl-white** *a.*, pearly white; *sb.* = *pearl-powder*: see quots. Also Pearl-ash, -barley, -diver, etc.

1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, *Pearl-berry. 1888 *Garden* 3 June 384/2 The *Pearl Bush, one of the finest of the Spiræa tribe. 1717 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess Mar* 1 Apr., The.. ..waistcoat..should have diamond or *pearl buttons. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* (1854) 5 Aug. 119/2 Occupations of People..pearl-button maker. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 97 The makers of pearl buttons, also suffer from chronic bronchitis. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), **Peearl-coated*, a sheep with a curled fleece... The small globules of the wool are supposed to resemble pearls. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 2/2 A pill is a pill, no matter how beautifully it is '*pearl-coated'. 1883 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 8/4 Pill-making.—Wanted, a Person, who understands *Pearl-coating. 1750 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 550 Your letters ..have been my castor, *pearl cordial, and sal volatile. 1877 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVI. 770 The *pearl disease of cattle was recognised as a disease equivalent to tuberculosis. 1844 Hoblyn *Dict. Terms Med.*, **Pearl-eye*,..old ..name of cataract. 1891 *Daily News* 13 Nov. 7/1 The points were..good profile, the cere or ring round the eye, pearl eye, compactness, and good colouring. 1755 Johnson, **Pearl-eyed*, having a speck in the eye. 1864 Webster, *Pearl-eyed*..affected with the cataract. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v. 370 While the *Pearl-fish gaping wide doth glister, Much Fry (allurd with the bright silver lustre Of her rich Casket) flocks into the Nacre. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 72/2 Very little is known of the natural history of the pearl fish. 1847 Johnston in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 226 The grub[s] or larvæ of the Hemerobiidæ or *pearl-flies. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) IX. 486 Margarite, or Pearl Mica, called also corundellite,..*pearl-glimmer. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 321 To make Pearl Gooseberry Wine. Take as many of the best *pearl gooseberries when ripe as you please. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 279/2 The troy ounce contains 600 *pearl grains, and hence one pearl grain is 4-5ths of a troy grain. 1871 *Specif. Dann's Patent* No. 2237. 2 To obtain *pearl-hardening..for the manufacture of paper or papier mâché. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 340/1 Numida Meleagris ..the..*Pearl Hen, Guinea Hen, [or] common Guinea Fowl ..is..well known. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 404 Its use is for the making up of *Pearl Juleps. 1820 F. Mohs *Charact. Nat. Hist. Syst. Min.* 53 *Pearl-Mica. Rhombohedral. 1880 [see *pearl-glimmer*]. 1832 *Loudon's Gardener's Mag.* VIII. 94 Sold in Covent Garden Market under the names of oak lungs, carrageen, or Irish *pearl moss. 1600–10 Sylvester *Woodmans Bear* lvii, Her knuckles dight With curled Roses, and her nailes With *pearle-muscles' shining scales. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* x. (1858) 201 When the river was low, I used to wade into its fords in quest of its pearl muscles. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. civ. 290 Cromel, ..some name it also *Pearle plante. 1864 Prior *Plant-n.* (1879) 179 Pearl-plant, from its smooth hard pearly seed, the gromwell, *Lithospermum officinale*. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 483 The *pearl pottery is a superb kind for elegant and tasteful ornaments, and is so much valued, that the workmen are usually locked up, and employed only on choice articles. The components of the clay are blue and porcelain clay, Cornish-stone, a little glass, and red-lead. 1632 Sherwood, *Pearle-powder, *margariton*. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Mor. T., Gd. Fr. Governess* (1832) 125 Ladies..who..wear pearl powder, and false auburn hair. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 294 Plumed, and trained, and spangled, *pearl-powdered, or rouged. 1883 *Truth* 31 May 757/2 The face of a lady properly pearl-powdered. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 313/1 Of this granulated sago there are two varieties, the common or brown sago, and *pearl sago. 1849 Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* (ed. 3) I. 331 The designation of *Pearl-side is now substituted for that of Argentine. 1821 Ure *Dict. Chem.*, **Pearl Sinter*, or *Fiorite*, a variety of siliceous sinter. Colours white and grey. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 199. 1731 Medley *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 211 The shells of the *Pearl-snails are frequently cast ashore by the sea. 1807 Aikin *Dict. Chem.* II. 205 *Pearl-spar. 1843 Portlock *Geol.* 208 Calcedony..disposed on pearl spar. 1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 19 The primitive angle of pearl-spar is 106° 5′. 1470–1 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 216 *Perle-spice, *6d.* 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 620 *Pearl-Tree of Surinam, which is a kind of Euonymus. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pearl tumour*, a name for *Cholesteatoma*; also, for *Psammoma*; also, for *Pearl disease*. 1887 Nicholson *Dict. Gard.*, *Sagina*..*Pearl Weed; Pearlwort. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 148 The white oxide of bismuth, now more generally known as a cosmetic under the name of *pearl-white. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Pearl-white*, a colour; a powder made from nitrate of bismuth, and sometimes used by ladies as a cosmetic. 1872 Symonds *Introd. Study Dante* 173 The pearl-white rose that opens to the rays of God's immediate glory.

†**Pearl**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [Goes with Pearl *v.*[2] q.v.] A clearing preparation for wine.

1682 *Art & Myst. Vintners & Wine-Coopers* 3 If your Canary hath a flying Lee, and will not find down, draw him into a fresh Butt or Pipe with fresh Lees, and give him a good pearl with the whites of 8 Eggs, and beat them with a handful of white Salt. *Ibid.* 16 A Pearl for Muskadine. *Ibid.*, Then beat your Butt an hour; then put in your Pearl. *Ibid.* 43 The same Pearl serves for White Wine.

Pearl (pɔ̄ɹl), *sb.*[3] ? *Obs.* [perh. a transposed form of *prill*, *pryll*, a 15th c. var. of Brill[1]; but prob. associated in colour or otherwise with Pearl *sb.*[1]] A local name of the fish Brill.

a 1672 Willughby *Icthyogr.* (1686) Tab. F. 1 Rhombus non aculeatus Squamosus, a *Pearle* Londinensibus. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Pearl*, in ichthyology, a name given by us in the parts about London, to that fish which is called in..the west of England, *lug-a-leaf*. 1762 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 148 Fish brought..867 Brill or Pearl. 1803 Rees *Cycl.* s. v. *Bret*, The pearl..likewise obtains the name of bret in some parts of the country.

Pearl (pɔ̄ɹl), *sb.*[4] [app. another form of Purl, q. v.] One of a row of fine loops forming a decorative edging on pillow-lace, braid, ribbon, gold-lace, etc. Chiefly in Comb., as *pearl-edge*, *-loop*, *-purl*, *-tie*: see quots.

The oldest spelling seems to be Purl, app. connected with Purl *v.*[1], but whilst this has become established technically in the machine-made lace trade, popular etymology seems to favour the spelling *pearl*, prob. because the ornamental loops somewhat resemble an edging of pearl-drops.

1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 214, I could not always control a certain wandering inclination for figured patterns and pearl edges. If Mossy had an aversion to any thing, it was to a pearl edge. 1831 Porter *Silk Manuf.* 230 Ribands are frequently ornamented by having what is called a pearl-edge given to them. 1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* vii. 228 A 'pearl edge', or something similar, is sewn on by hand round every edge. 1869 Mrs. Palliser *Hist. Lace* iii. 26 The flowers are connected by irregular threads overcast (buttonhole stitch), and sometimes worked over with pearl loops (*picot*). To these uniting threads, called by our lace-makers 'pearl ties'—old Randle Holme styles them 'coxcombs'—the Italians give the name of 'legs', the French that of 'brides'. 1880 Jamieson, *Pearl*, a kind of ornamental lace used for edging; called also *pearl-lace*. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Pearl-purl*, a gold cord of twisted wire, resembling a small row of beads strung closely together. It is used for the edging of bullion embroidery.

Pearl (pɔ̄ɹl), *v.*[1] [f. Pearl *sb.*[1] or immed. a. F. *perler*, f. *perle*. Both in Fr. and Eng. the first part found is the pa. pple. (*perlé*, *pearled*), which may have been formed directly from the sb.]

1. *trans.* To adorn, set, or stud with or as with pearls, or with mother-of-pearl. (Only in *pa. pple.*)

c 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 65 A purs of lether Tasseled with grene [*v. r.* 5 *MSS.* silk] and perled with latoun. 1538 Elyot *Dict.*, *Clanus* is a garment pirled [1545 pyrled] or powdred with spangles, lyke nayles heedes. 1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 308 Ane cowip..with ane cover peirlit with cristallyne within. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 144 Women (seeing them so sumptuously pearled & bespangled). 1839 Bailey *Festus* iii. (1852) 25 The pictured moon Pearled round with stars.

2. To sprinkle with pearly drops.

1595 B. Barnes *Spir. Sonn.* lxxx, A morning-dew perling the grasse beneath. *c* 1595 Southwell *St. Peter's Compl.* 21 You..trees, With purest gummes perfume and pearle your ryne. 1632 Quarles *Div. Fancies* I. xviii, The Dew that pearls the morning grass. *a* 1821 Keats *Calidore* 90 The evening dew had pearl'd their tresses.

3. To furnish (a stag's horns) with pearls. Only in *pa. pple.*

1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 53 When the beame is great, burnished and well pearled.

4. To make pearly in colour or lustre; to suffuse with a pearly light or hue.

18.. Moir *Snow* xi, Chain up the billows as they roll, And pearl the caves with light. 1846 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* (1851) I. II. II. ii. § 14 All the other whites of his picture are pearled down with grey or gold. 1874 Symonds *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. iv. 71 The peaked hills, blue and pearled with clouds.

5. To convert or reduce (barley, sago, etc.) into the shape of small round pearls.

1600, etc. [see Pearled *ppl. a.*[1] 3]. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1080 s. v. *Sago*, The starchy matter..is..pressed through a metal sieve to corn it (which is called *pearling*), and then dried. 1883 C. H. Farnham in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 383/2 The barley for soup is pearled in a large wooden mortar with a pestle shaped like a pickaxe.

6. To cover (comfits) with a coating of 'pearl' sugar: see Pearl *sb.*[1] 13. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1883 R. Haldane *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 162/2 They will be whiter and better, if partly pearled one day and finished the next. *Ibid.*, Put some of the prepared comfits in the pan, but not too many at a time, as it is difficult to get them to pearl alike.

7. *intr.* To form pearl-like drops or beads.

1595 Spenser *Col. Clout* 507 With siluer deaw vpon the roses pearling. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon.* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 62 A cold sweat pearld in dropps all ore my body. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Brewing*, It flushes violently out of the Cock,..and then stops on a sudden and pearls and smiles in a glass like any bottled beer. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 379 The perspiration pearls down your face.

8. *intr.* To seek or fish for pearls.

1639 [see Pearling *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 11/1 An Act specially dealing with the natives pearling. 1896 Kipling *Seven Seas, Lost Legion* (1897) 97 We've pearled on half-shares in the Bay.

†**Pearl**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Goes with Pearl *sb.*[2]; app. from Pearl *sb.*[1], in reference to clearness and pellucidness.] *trans.* ? To render clear and pellucid; to clarify (wine) with a clearing preparation.

1682 *Art & Myst. Vintners & Wine-Coopers* 10 As you pearl your Muskadine, so you must your Malmosey, but use not the Whites of Eggs.

Pearl, *v.*[3] [cf. Purl *v.*[1]] 'To edge with lace' (Jamieson 1880). See Pearled *ppl. a.*[2]

Pearl, variant of Purl *v.* and *sb.* in knitting.

Pearlaceous, occasional var. Perlaceous.

Pearl-ash (pɔ̄·ɹlˌæːʃ). The potassium carbonate of commerce, so called from its pearly hue. Orig. only in pl. *pearl ashes*.

α. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Ashes*,..divers sorts of ashes imported from abroad: as pot-ashes, pearl-ashes. 1776 J. Clegg in T. Percival *Ess.* III. App. 335 Into one vessel I put a small quantity of pearl ashes. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 321 It assumes a spongy texture, with a blueish or greenish colour, and is then denominated pearl-ashes.

β. 1765 Croker, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s.v. *Pot-ash*, The purity of pearl-ash .. points out the method in which it has been prepared. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 269 Take one part of the roasted Ore, 3 of Pearl Ash. 1866 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 160 This is the crude potassium carbonate, called, when purified by re-crystallization, *pearl-ash*.

Pearl-barley. [Cf. Pearl *v.*[1] 5.] Barley reduced by attrition to small rounded grains; used in making barley-water, broths, and soups.

1710 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 112. 2/2 The Pearl-Barley bears the Preference. 1812 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* II. App. 50 Pot or pearl barley. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 376/2 Barley.. prepared by grinding off the outer cuticle, which forms 'pot barley'. When the attrition is carried farther, so that the grain is reduced to small round pellets, it is called 'pearl barley'.

Pea·rl-di·ver. One who dives for pearl-oysters. So **Pea·rl-di·ving**.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 863 The greatest length of time, that Pearl-Divers in these parts can hold under water, is about a quarter of an hour; and by no other means but Custome: For Pearl-diving lasteth not above Six weeks. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 217 The fish that is said frequently to destroy the pearl-divers. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 392 Diemerbroeck relates the case of a pearl-diver, who, under his own eye remained half-an-hour at a time under water, while pursuing his hunt for pearl muscles.

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Pearled (pɔ̄ɹld, *poet.* pɔ̄·ɹlɛ̄d), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. PEARL *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] + -ED.]

1. Furnished, set, or adorned with pearls; composed of or fitted with pearl or nacre. Chiefly *poet.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 126 Many a perled garnement Embroudred was ayein the dai. *a* 1568 *Wald my gud Ladye that I lnif* 43 in *Bannatyne Poems* 658 With peirlit prenis of pacience, For hir wirschop to weir. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 834 The water Nymphs..Held up their pearled wrists and took her in. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* viii. (1852) 94 Within some pearled and coral cave. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* III. (1868) 31 Galatea..in her car of pearled shells.

† **b.** Containing or yielding pearls. *Obs.*

1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* III. (1618) 853 This pearled fish maintaineth the kinde thereof by the egges which it breedeth. 1619 T. MILLES tr. *Mexia's*, etc. *Treas. Anc. & Mod. T.* II. 976/2 Taking pearled Oysters.

2. Formed into pearly drops; dew-besprinkled.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CX. ii, As thickly sett..As pearled plaine with dropps is wett. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. III. *Colonies* 427 To pearl'd Auroras saffron colour'd bed. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* vii. 1 Her weeping eyes in pearled dew she steeps. 1753 WARTON *Ode Approach Summer* 161 From pearled bush The sunny-sparkling drop I brush. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* v. (1875) 219 That lay of pearled tears is the wide-famed Lament.

3. Formed into small rounded grains; granulated.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVIII. xxiv, The Manna on each leafe did pearled lie. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 476/2 This pearled Nitre is good in all hot Diseases. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Jan. xviii, A honey-cake Of pearlèd barley mix'd with hydromel.

4. In boiling of sugar for confectionery: Brought to the degree called 'pearl'; see quots. and PEARL *sb.*[1] 13.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Pearled Boiling of Sugar (among Confectioners) is when after having dipt the tip of one's Fore-finger into the boiling Sugar and applied it to the Thumb, a small Thread or String continues sticking to both. ..This degree of Boiling may also be known, by a kind of round Pearls that arise on the top of the Liquor. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Sugar*. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 92 Boil four Pounds of Sugar till it be pearled.

5. Like pearl in colour or lustre; pearly.

1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 209 The red, and pearled, or white sort, called in English, Currans, produce Bunches, which are ripe in July. 1868 KINGSLEY *Christmas Day* 5 Red sun, blue sky, white snow, and pearled ice.

† **6.** Covered with a pearly scurf. *Obs.*

1627 S. WARD *Woe to Drunkards* 6 To whom are all kinds of diseases, deformities, pearled faces, if not to drunkards?

Pearled, *ppl. a.*[2] [Cf. PEARL *sb.*[4]] 'Having a border of lace; ornamented with a worked border' (Jamieson 1825).

a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Spald. Cl.) II. 388 Haddoche prepairit him self noblie for death... He had on his heid ane white perllit mvtche. He had no cot, bot ane pair of blak breikis. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict., Pearled*, having a border of or trimmed with pearl-edge.

Pearler (pɔ̄·ɹləɹ). [f. PEARL *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] A trader engaged in pearl-fishing; an employer of pearl-divers; also, a small vessel employed in this trade.

1887 *Standard* 30 Apr., Unless the Colonial authorities look very sharply after the pearlers, they will soon exhaust the banks. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 534/1 He..had been in his time soldier, sailor, missionary, pearler, outlaw and mail-carrier.

Pea·rlet. *rare.* Also 6 **perllet,** 9 **pearl-let.** [dim. of PEARL *sb.*[1]: cf. F. *perlette* (*a* 1560 in Littré), It. *perletta* seed-pearl.] A little pearl.

c 1569 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) I. 271, *6d.* for her half yeres wages for translating the Quenes perllets. 1841 T. J. OUSELEY *Eng. Melodies* 64 The infant dew..on every blade, Like pearl-lets shower'd. 1847 J. HALLIDAY *Rustic Bard* 38 Who circled his brow with pearlets white?

Pea·rl-fi:sher. One who fishes for pearls.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 218 Great heaps of shells..left by the pearl-fishers from Panama. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & Pearls* i. 4 He had practised it as a preparation for becoming a pearl-fisher.

So **Pea·rl-fi:shery, a.** the occupation or industry of fishing for pearls; b. the place where this is carried on, with all its apparatus. **Pea·rl-fi:shing** = *pearl-fishery* a.; also *attrib.*

1667 SPRAT *Hist. Roy. Soc.* 169 The Pearl-fishing is dangerous, being the Divers commonly make their Will, and take leave of their Friends, before they tread the Stone to go down. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 659 A Letter from Sir Robert Redding..concerning Pearl-Fishing in the North of Ireland. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 218 Having mentioned the pearl-fishery, I must..recite a few particulars relating thereto. 1765 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 131/2 A very profitable pearl fishery..in the river Spey in Scotland. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 123, I then engaged myself, with the other merchants, in a pearl-fishery, in which I employed many divers on my own account. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 2 Oct. 6/4 The pearl fishing trade of Northern Australia.

Pea·rl-grass. [f. PEARL *sb.*[1] + GRASS.]

1. The large quaking-grass, *Briza maxima.* [From the shape and aspect of its spicules.]

1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* I. lxiv. 87 In English they call it Pearle-Grass, and Garden-Quakers. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* XIII. xvi. 1166 The greatest white Spanish Quakers, or Pearle grasse.

2. = PEARL *sb.*[1] 8 b. Also *pirl-grass.*

1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XI. 374 Over-run with the creeping wheat-grass, known by the vulgar name of felt, or pirl-grass.

Pearliness (pɔ̄·ɹlinės). [f. PEARLY *a.* + -NESS.] Pearly quality or character.

1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* (1861) 121 Let me teach you to understand the heavenly pearliness of these lines. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 5 Dec. 6/2 That pearliness in which lies the greatest beauty of the human skin. 1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 145 Let..our whole spirit, soul, and flesh, be sacred to His Humanity..., that through His Pearliness in us we may become His incorruptible and eternal race.

Pearling (pɔ̄·ɹliŋ), *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 7 -ine, 7-9 -in. [Goes with PEARL *sb.*[4], PEARLED *ppl. a.*[2]: see -ING[1].] A kind of lace of thread or silk, for trimming the edges of garments: also called *pearling-lace.* In pl. *pearlings*, edgings of this lace; also *transf.* clothes trimmed with it.

1621 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 625/2 That no persoun of whatsoeuir degrie sallhave pearling or Ribbening vpoun þair Ruffes, Sarkis, Neipkines, and Sokkis, except þe persounes before priuiledged; and þe pearling and Ribbening..To be of those made within the kingdome of Scotland. 1644 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1819) VI. 76/2 On everie elne of imported pearline of threid or silke betuix three and six punds.. 00 12 00. *a* 1700 *Cock Laird* iii. in *Ramsay's Wks.* (1877) II. 222, I maun hae pinners With pearling [*ed.* 1829 purlins] set round. 1724 in Ramsay *Tea.-T. Misc.* (1733) I. 89 Sae put on your pearlins, Marion, And kyrtle of the cramasie. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* ix, Let Jenny Dennison slip on her pearlings to walk before my niece and me. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* xxvi, Pearlin-lace as fine as spiders' webs.

Pearling (pɔ̄·ɹliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PEARL *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of PEARL *v.*[1], in various senses.

1. Seeking or fishing for pearls. Also *attrib.*

1639 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1817) V. 259/1 The patent..to James Bannatyne for the peirling. *Ibid.* 261/1 The article against Mr. Mellwillis patent of pearling. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 11/1 Their rations consist of only a little flour when they are engaged in pearling. 1887 *Standard* 30 Apr. 5/2 The most important of the Australian pearling grounds.

2. a. Formation into pearl-like grains or pellets; **b.** Coating of comfits with 'pearl' sugar: see PEARL *v.*[1] 5 and 6. Chiefly *attrib.*

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Caramel*, The Fruits being thus dispos'd on the Bottom and Sides of the China-Dish, a Pearling-Pot is to be used. 1839 [see PEARL *v.*[1] 5]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Pearling-mill*, a mill for preparing hominy, pearling barley, etc. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 161/1 A ladle..and a 'pearling cot'...This last somewhat resembles a funnel without the tube.

3. (See PEARLY *a.* 5 b.)

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Jan. 4/1 The perfect pearling of her runs equalled the perfection of a musical box.

Pea·rling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

† **1.** Forming pearls or pearl-like drops. *Obs.*

1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 155 Her long loose yellow locks lyke golden wyre, Sprinckled with perle, and perling flowres a tweene. 1596 — *F. Q.* v. ix. 50 But rather let.. to fall Few perling drops from her fair lampes of light.

2. Fishing for pearls.

1894 G. BOOTHBY *In Strange Company* II. iv. (1896) 48/2 Numbers of white-sailed pearling craft dotted the bay.

Pearlish (pɔ̄·ɹliʃ), *a.* [f. PEARL *sb.*[1] + -ISH[1].] Slightly pearl-coloured or pearl-like.

1885 CLARK RUSSELL *Strange Voy.* I. xviii. 260 The bluish and pearlish tints you notice in oyster-shells. 1890 — *Ocean Trag.* II. xviii. 96 The pearlish gleam of canvas.

Pearlite (pɔ̄·ɹlɛit). [f. PEARL *sb.*[1] + -ITE[1].]

1. *Min.* Variant form of PERLITE, = PEARL-STONE.

2. *Metallurgy.* One of the forms in which carbon and iron are combined in cast steel: see quots.

1889 *Nature* 14 Nov. 37/2 Prof. Howe, of Boston,..even suggests mineralogical names, such as' cementite', 'perlite', 'ferrite', for the various associations of carbon and iron. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 752/1 This substance, which has received the name of pearlite, is an intimate mixture of thin lamellæ of ferrite and yet thinner lamellæ of a chemical combination of iron and carbon, Fe_3C, which bears the name of cementite. Low-carbon irons and steels are composed of a conglomeration of ferrite and pearlite, but when the carbon reaches about 0·8 per cent. the ferrite granules disappear, and only the pearlite remains.

Pea·rl-oy:ster. A pearl-bearing bivalve mollusc of the family *Aviculidæ*; *spec. Meleagrina margaritifera* of the Indian seas.

1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 169 The Pearl-Oysters are so very hard and tough,..that they always throw them away. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 219 The pearl oyster.. was incapable of being eaten. 1863 C. R. MARKHAM in *Intell. Observ.* IV. 422 The pearl oyster..is not in reality an oyster at all, but is more allied to a mussel; having, like the latter animal, a byssus, or cable by which it secures itself to the rocks.

Pea·rl-she:ll.

1. A shell having a nacreous coating; mother-of-pearl as naturally found. Also *rhetorically*, something resembling such a shell.

1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* IV. 379 Her soft sleek slender hands..With purest Pearl-shell had each finger tipt. 1887 GUILLEMARD *Cruise of Marchesa* II. 321 To send schooners to the northern coast for pearl-shell and gum-dammar. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 30 Oct. 5/4 The pearl-shell from which mother-of-pearl ornaments are made.

2. Any shell producing pearls; a pearl-mussel.

1788 REES *Chambers' Cycl., Pearl shell* or *gaper.* See Mya. [*Mya*..a bivalve shell gaping at one end...On being squeezed, they will eject the pearl.] 1815 JAS. ARBUTHNOT *Fishes Buchan* 32 *Mytellus Margaritifera*, Pearl Muscle, vulgarly called Pearl Shell.

3. *attrib.* Of or resembling a pearly shell.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Ode Astræa* xvi, Those five nimble brethren small Arm'd with Pearl-shell helmets all. 1894 S. FISKE *Holiday Stories* (1900) 215 Hattie, listening with all her pearl-shell ears.

Hence **Pea·rl-she:ller,** one who fishes for pearl-shells; **Pea·rl-she:lling** *sb.*, the collecting of pearl-shells: *adj.* engaged in this.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 11/1 Its timber and pearl-shelling industries. *Ibid.* 11/2 Cossack is the great rendezvous of the pearl-shelling fleet. *Ibid.* 28 Nov. 12/1 Pearl shellers ..working on the north-west coast of Australia with twelve schooners, seventy-five luggers, and 642 men. 1889 H. H. ROMILLY *Verandah in N. Guinea* 23 He has been everything—overlander, explorer, gold-digger, pearl-sheller. *Ibid.*, Reports of pearl-shelling and Bêche de Mer fishing.

Pea·rl-stone. The same as PERLITE.

1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 364 The same skilful analyst has found potash in Hungarian pearl-stone. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ii. 102, I consider even the pearlstone as an unvitrified obsidian.

Pea·rlwort. A book-name for the genus *Sagina* of caryophyllaceous plants.

1660 RAY *Catal. Plantarum* 151 *Saxifraga Anglica Occidentalium*..Pearlwort, Chickweed-Breakstone. 1767 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 215 *Sagina*...Chickweed-Breakstone. Trailing Pearlwort. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* (ed. 4) III. 186 Pearlworts, inconspicuous plants, with narrow leaves.

Pearly (pɔ̄·ɹli), *a.* (*adv., sb.*) [f. PEARL[1] + -Y.]

1. Round and lustrous like a pearl, as a dewdrop, etc.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 242 Whan Aurora, ..Sent on herbys the peerly dropys sheene. 1508 DUNBAR *Goldyn Targe* 14 The perly droppis schake in silvir schouris. 1646 CRASHAW *Poems* 113 The treasure of thy pearly dew. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xi. 342 The little pearly globe which we call a dew-drop.

b. Like pearl in appearance or lustre.

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* VI. xviii, The siluer-Trent on pearly sands dooth slide. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* II. xi. 136 Casting its pearly seeds for the young to breed, it [the silk-worm] leaveth its silk for man. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xi. (1869) I. 232 Her teeth were of a pearly whiteness. 1811 PINKERTON *Petralogy* I. 380 Lustre, from glimmering to shining; between pearly and vitreous. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 393 A tough, pearly opaque membrane, termed the sclerotic coat. 1873 *Daily Tel.* 26 May 4/1 The pearliest complexions did not shrink from exposure to the morning air.

2. Abounding in, having, or bearing pearls.

1619 T. MILLES tr. *Mexia's*, etc. *Treas. Anc. & Mod. T.* II. 977/2 The flesh..or body of the Pearly Oyster. 1714 GAY *Ep. to Lady* 24 Here I..call'd the Nereids from their pearly cells. *a* 1821 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 355 Like to a diver in the pearly seas.

b. Abounding in, or characterized by, mother-of-pearl; nacreous.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 407 Through Groves Of Coral stray..Or in thir Pearlie shells at ease, attend Moist nutriment. 1714 GAY *Trivia* III. 197 The man..that on the rocky shore First broke the oozy oyster's pearly coat. 1776 DA COSTA *Conchol.* 286 The Pearly Chambered Nautilus, or Sailor. 1822 OWEN (*title*) Memoir on the Pearly Nautilus.

3. Made of, set with, adorned with pearls or pearl.

1742 COLLINS *Ode to Liberty* 44 Deck'd with pearly pride. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 117 The pearly cup Meander gave me. *Ibid.* III. 212 Beside this old man lay a pearly wand. 1853 C. F. ALEXANDER *Hymn*, '*The roseate hues*', Oh! for the pearly gates of heaven! Oh! for the golden floor!

4. Of the clear greyish- or bluish-white colour of pearl.

c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 61 Beneath the eyes, the pleasing pearly tints are to be preserved, composed of verditer and white. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Each & All* iv. 53 The dressing room lamp shed a pearly light through the room. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxix, A costume of pearly grey.

5. *fig.* Exceedingly precious (like a precious pearl); of supreme (spiritual) purity or lustre.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 69 You are too much, too pearly, too precious a treasure. 1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 148 We begin to long.. that we may be pearly and Christ-like throughout.

b. Having a clear, round, sweet tone.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

6. Comb., as *pearly-coated, -coloured, -teethed* adjs.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Schism* 401 By night, the Moon denies to fading Flowrs Her silver sweat, and pearly-purled showrs. 1776 DA COSTA *Conchol.* 30 A pearly-coated Shell.

B. as *adv.* After the manner of, or in respect of, pearl or pearls.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 760 Here is a shell; 'tis pearly blank to me. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 193 The little bell-flowers, pearly blue. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 361/1 A pearly-lustrous material.

C. *sb.* in *pl.* Clothes adorned with pearl-buttons, such as are worn by costermongers. (*vulgar colloq.*)

1886-96 MARSHALL *Pomes fr.* '*Pink 'Un*', *Bleary Bill* 60 (Farmer) Oh! why are your pearlies so bright, bleary Bill? 1897 *Daily News* 27 Jan. 7/5 A sharp-looking urchin, wearing a complete suit of coster 'pearlies'.

Pearmain (pēə·ɹmēn). Forms: 5 **parmayn, permayn**(e, **parment**; 6-7 **pearemain**(e, 7-**pear-main,** (7 **per-, pear**(e-, **pair-, pare-, peer-main**(e, **-mane, -mayn,** 7-9 **permain**). [ME. a. OF. *par-, permain*, app. ad. L. **parmānus* of Parma: see W. Foerster in *Zeitschr. f. Rom. Phil.* 1899, XXIII. 423. In mod. Ger. *parmäne.*]

† **1.** A variety of pear; app. the same as the WARDEN. *Obs.*

[1285 *Ld. Treas. Roll* 14 *Edw. I* m. 1 Walterus de Burgo ..reddidit ad Scaccarium cc. pira parmennorum et duo modia vini pro se et Galfrido de Fontibus..et Waltero de Billingeye..pro manerio de Runham quod de Rege tenent.] *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 647/29 *Nomina fructuum..Hoc volemum*, permayne. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 270/1 A Parmayn, *volemum*, Anglice a warden. 1611 [see 3].

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2. Name of a variety of apple, of which there are many sub-varieties.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. xcv. 1274 Of the apple tree..The sommer Pearemaine. .. The winter Pearemaine. **1602** in *Lyly's Wks.* (1902) I. 492 Wee haue jenitings, paremayns, russet coates, pippines. **1612** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xviii. 675 The Pearemaine, which to France long ere to us was knowne. **1663–4** WOOD *Life* 2 Jan. (O. H. S.) II. 1 For a peck of peermanes, 6*d.*; given to Mary to fetch them, *id.* **1707** MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 287 The Russet Pearmain ..partakes both of the Russeting and Pearmain in colour and taste, the one side being generally Russet, and the other streak'd like a Pearmain. **1834** *Penny Cycl.* II. 190/1 Hubbard's pearmain .. Autumn pearmain..Adam's pearmain .. Lamb-Abbey pearmain. **1875** BLACKMORE *A. Lorraine* III. vi. 81 A tempting and beautiful apple, a scarlet pearmain.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

c **1425** *Voc.* in WR.-Wülcker 646/10 *Hec uolemus*, permayntre. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 270/1 A Parmayn tre (*A.* parment tre), *volemus* .. a wardentre. **1611** COTGR., *Poire de parmain*, the Permaine Peare. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 395 It is grafted..vpon the Thorne or Quince-tree, and vpon the Peare-maine-tree. **1679** BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 69 It is worth the observing that in King Edward the firsts time Permain-cider was called wine.

Pearmonger (pēə·ɪmɒ·ŋgəɹ). [f. PEAR *sb.* + MONGER.] A dealer in pears. Usu. in alliterative phrase *as pert as a pearmonger*.

1565 J. HARDING *Confut. Jewel's Apol.* v. v. 247 Here pricketh forth this hasty Defender, as peart as a peare-monger. *a* **1732** GAY *New Song on New Similies* 9 Pert as a pear-monger I'd be, If Molly were but kind. **1738** SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 69 You are as pert as a Pearmonger this Morning.

Pears(e, obs. forms of PIERCE.

Peart (pīəɹt), *a.* Also 6 **peirt**, 6– **piert**, 9 **peert**. A variant of PERT *a.*, with lengthened vowel, found already in 15th c., and formerly occurring in all the senses; still widely used in the dialects, and sometimes as a literary archaism or localism in senses no longer expressed by *pert*; esp. **a.** Lively, brisk, sprightly, active; **b.** Clever, intelligent, sharp of comprehension. See PERT.

Pear-tree. Forms: see PEAR *sb.* and TREE.

1. The tree which produces pears: see PEAR *sb.* 2.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 37 Of gode pertre coms god peres. **1469** *Bury Wills* (Camden) 46 The frute of the seid pertre and of an appultre. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 111 Crowes.. That in our Peeretree haunted. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 214 He knew..For Fruit the grafted Pear-tree to dispose. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 945 The Common Pear-tree, *Pyrus communis* ... The branches are thorny..Under cultivation the thorns disappear.

2. The wood of this tree; pear-wood.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. xvi. 92 Smooth dry Box Wood or Pear-tree. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 134 Pieces of pear-tree or box.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 701 The pertre plaunte is sette in places colde. **1633** T. JAMES *Voy.* Q, Old seasoned Peare-tree-wood.

Peary, variant of PEERY, a peg-top.

Peas, obs. form of PEACE.

Peasant (pe·zănt), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 5 **paissaunt**, 6 **paisaunte**, **peisaɜt**, **peysant**, **-aunt**, **pesent**, **-aunt**, **pezzant**, 6–7 **paysant**, **pesant**, **pezant**, 6–8 **paisant**, 6– **peasant**. *β.* 6 **paysan**, **-yne**, **peysan**, 7 **paisan**, **peasan**. [a. AF. *paisant*, in OF. *paisent*, *paisant*, *paysant* (12th c. in Godef.), mod.F. *paysan* (13th c. in Littré), f. *païs*, *pays* country :—L. *pāgensis*, sc. *ager*, the territory of a *pāgus* or canton, the country. Cf. It. *paesano*, Sp. *paisano*. The *β* forms here are conformed (more or less) to later Fr.

The OF. ending, *-ant*, *-ent*, is difficult. It cannot represent L. *-ānus*; French etymologists incline to refer *paisent* to an earlier *paisenc*, formed with the German suffix *-inc*, *-ing*.]

1. One who lives in the country and works on the land, either as a small farmer or as a labourer; the name is also applied to any rustic of the working classes; a countryman, a rustic.

In early use, properly only of foreign countries; often connoting the lowest rank, antithetical to *noble*; also to *prince*.

a. [**1341–2** *Year-bks.* 16 *Edw. III*, Hill. No. 13 (Rolls) 65 Vostre tenant..resceit la rente par mayne des paisanz [*v. rr.* paysayns, paysains] et villeyns.] **1475** *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 73 The pore comons, laborers, paissauntes of the saide duchie of Normandie. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 46 The comen people and peysantz of the countree assembled in greate nombre. **1576** GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 57 The Peasant he should labor for their ease. **1577–87** HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1199/1 The pezzants about gathered themselues togither, and set vpon him and his souldiers. **1598** DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* K iv b, There is also the 'Subiect', that is, the poore paisant that laboureth and tilleth the fiefs. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 275 Heaven lies no more open to a Noble mans performances and merits, then a pezants. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* I. xxii. 85 There being a like fear of it.. in Princes and Peasants, in Gentle and simple. **1678** LOCKE in Ld. King *Life* 77 In Xantonge, and several other parts of France, the paisants are much more miserable. **1761** *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 61/2 An address lately presented to the king of Sweden, by the speaker of the house of Peasants, assembled in diet. **1807** WORDSW. *Wk. Doe* VII. 313 Help did she give at need, and joined The Wharfdale peasants in their prayers. **1844** DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. iii, What can it signify..whether a man be called a labourer or a peasant? **1869** LECKY *Europ. Mor.* (1877) I. i. 146 Had the Irish peasants been less chaste, they would have been more prosperous. **1878** SEELEY *Stein* I. 433 Famished drudges.. who, if they cannot be called serfs, can still less be called peasants, for a peasant properly so called must have a personal interest in the land.

β. **1511** GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 64 They herde of the peysans and suche as they mette that alle thre Galeys were reiecte. **1523** CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 39 Victuaylys .. that .. by the diligence of the paysans myght be convaide to the next strong holdys. **1550** J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 66 (1877) 79 We knowe your commons be vylaynes paysynes, not able to abyde the countenaunce of an Englysheman. **1642** HOWELL *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 5 In France you shall see the poor Asinin Peasan half weary of his life. *a* **1656** USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 91 A few miserable boors, or paisans. **1690** LD. LANSDOWNE *Brit. Enchanters* (1779) 177 A rural dance of Paisans.

† b. With various inferential connotations: = Serf, villein; also boor, clown. *Obs.*

1550 LATIMER *Last Serm. bef. Edw. VI* P3 They oppressed the poore. They made them slaues, pesauntes, villains and bondmen vnto them. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 25/16 A Pesant, *verna*, *seruus*. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 344 Defaced by a companie of bussardly pezantes. **1594** NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 19 A number of pesants and varlets. **1613** R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Pesant*, clowne.

† c. Hence, as a term of abuse (cf. *villain*): Low fellow, rascal. *Obs.*

c **1550** *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 94 The subiectes of france, in reproche of whome we call them paisantes. **1591** *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 28 Base heardgroom, coward, peasant, worse than a threshing slaue. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 294, I will predominate ouer the pezant, and thou shalt lye with his wife. **1601** YARINGTON *Two Lament. Traj.* III. ii, Thou weathercocke of mutabilitie, White-livered Paisant.

2. *attrib.* **a.** Appositive, That is a peasant, as *peasant-proprietor*; † formerly, sometimes passing into adj.: Of peasant nature, base. Also derivatives of these, as *peasant proprietorship*, *peasant-proprietary* adj.

c **1550** CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* B iij b, The pore men (whom ye cal paisaunte knaues) haue deserued more then you can deuise to laie vpon them. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 576 Oh what a Rogue and Peasant slaue am I. **1708** ROWE *Tamerl.* IV. i. 1621 The Peasant-Hind, begot and born to Slavery. **1862** H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 391 A peasant-boy loved the daughter of a rich Odalbonde. **1878** JEVONS *Primer Pol. Econ.* x. 88 One of the best modes of holding land .. is .. peasant proprietorship. **1896** *Daily Tel.* 5 Feb. 6/7 This hardy race of peasant-farmers. **1903** *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Mar. 2/1 The peasant-proprietary clauses did not work; rackrenting continued, evictions increased.

b. Of or pertaining to a peasant or peasants.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV* Induct. 33 This haue I rumour'd through the peasant-Townes. **1813** W. S. WALKER *Poems* 84 Recent from toil, the weary peasant-train Reclined their languid limbs along the plain. *c* **1820** S. ROGERS *Italy*, *Arquà* 34 Where in his peasant-dress he loved to sit. **1878** *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 171 The Tuscan peasant-plays still performed in various parts of the province.

3. *Comb.*, as *peasant-shooting*, *peasant-born* adj.; *peasant-like* adj., like or proper to a peasant.

1600 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 118 Pesant-like, vnheard-of treachery. **1703** STEELE *Tend. Husb.* II. i, What a Peasant-like Amour do these course Words import? **1844** P. HARWOOD *Hist. Irish Reb.* 145 To check the system of torture, house-burning, and peasant-shooting. **1886** W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 303 The room..was..partly peasant-like in its appurtenances and partly burgher-like. **1895** *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Nov. 2/1 A grind of Greek grammar by night will not eliminate the peasant in the peasant-born.

Hence **Pea·santess**, a female peasant; **Pea·sant-hood**, peasant quality or condition; **Pea·santship**, peasanthood; a peasant community, a commune (Ger. *bauerschaft*).

1841 H. F. CHORLEY *Music & Manners* (1844) III. 88 Here were *peasantesses, presiding over their homely wares in enormous winged caps. **1889** tr. *Mme. Carette's Empress Eugénie* vii. 223 A handsome and strong peasantess was selected to nurse the Prince. **1830** *Examiner* 773/1 The homely dress she wore in the days of her *peasanthood. **1762** tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 339 These prefecturates consist of parishes, and the parishes in them of *peasantships, which are properly small villages..in which many peasants reside together.

† **Pea·sant**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make a peasant of; to subject as a peasant, bondman, or serf.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. ii, But now (sad change!) the kennell sincke of slaues Peasant great Lords, and seruile seruice craues. *Ibid.* III. xi, That now poore Soule (Thus pesanted to each lewd thoughts controule).

Peasantly (pe·zăntli), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. PEASANT *sb.* + -LY 1.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a peasant or peasants.

1569 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sic.* II. ix. 52 To pray and require suche paysauntlie slaues of passage and recourse. **1598** DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* S j b, Vertue makes Nobility, for, there are noble Peasants, and peasantly Nobles. **1611** COTGR., *Coteret*, .. a kind of peasantlie weapon vsed in old time. **1699** *Gentl. Calling* v. § 17 An opinion that it is a mean and peasantly thing for a gentleman to give himself the trouble of looking after his fortune. **1697** COLLIER *Immor. Stage* v. § 3 (1730) 145 This Peasantly Expression [Sack-wine] agrees neither with the Gentleman's figure, nor with the rest of his behaviour.

Peasantry (pe·zăntri). [f. as prec. + -RY.]

1. Peasants collectively; a body of peasants.

a **1553** EDW. VI in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. Collect. Records 70 The Gentlemen and Servingmen ..ought not .. to have so much as they have in France, where the Peasantry is of no value. **1622** BACON *Hen. VII* 74 In France, and Italie, and some other Parts abroad, where in effect all is Noblesse, or Pesantrie. **1770** GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 55 A bold peasantry, their country's pride, When once destroy'd, can never be supplied. **1817** COBBETT *Taking Leave* 6 The Labouring classes..are called, now-a-days, by these gentlemen, 'the peasantry'. This is a new term as applied to Englishmen. **1841** JAMES *Brigand* iii, His garb was unlike that of the peasantry of Savoy. **1903** W. RALEIGH *Wordsworth* 172 The peasantry—if that word may be used without prejudice to designate all those who live on the land by their own labour.

2. The condition of being a peasant; the legal position or rank of a peasant (or German *Bauer*); the conduct or quality of a peasant, rusticity.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 46 (Qo. 1) How much low Peasantry would then be gleaned From the true seede of honour? and how much honour Pickt from the chaft..of the times. **1628** F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* II. ix. § 2. 74 Colours so borne, shew Bastardy, peasantry, or dishonor. *a* **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 332 Else, as a Gentleman, you could have never descended to such Peasantry of Language. **1762** tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 208 Whoever would appear at the Diet, must previously become a country-man, or assume the peasantry. **1824** LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Blakesmoor*, Till, every dreg of peasantry purging off, I received into myself Very Gentility.

† b. A small territorial division in Germany (= Ger. *bauerschaft*); a commune. *Obs. rare.*

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 348 One hundred and twenty-one villageships [= *dorfschaften*] and peasantries [= *bauerschaften*].

Peascod: see PEASECOD.

Pease (pīz), *sb.* Forms: 1 **pise**, (**piose**), 1, 4–5 **pyse**, 4 **peose**, 4–6 **pese**, **peese**, **pees**, 5 **pes**, *Sc.* **pess**, 5 (6 *Sc.*) **peise**, 6 *Sc.* **peis**, 6–7 **pease**, 5–8 (9 *arch.*) **pease**; 6 **pees**, **peas** (also 7–9 in comb., and as pl. of PEA). *Pl. a.* 1 **pisan**, **pysan**, 2–6 **pesen**, 4 **peosen**, **-un**, 4–5 **pesyn**, 5 **pesone**, 5–6 **peson**, 6 **peesen**, **peasyn**, (**paysen**), 6–8 (9 *dial.* and *arch.*) **peasen**, **peason**. *β.* 4 **peses**, **-is**, 6 **peeses**. *γ.* 5–6 **pese**, 6– **pease** (as in sing.). [OE. *pise* (*piose*, *pyse*) wk. fem., pl. *pisan*, a. L. *pisa* (pl. *-æ*), late collateral form (4th c. in Palladius) of *pisum*, pl. *pisa*, a. Gr. πίσον, earlier πίσος, pulse, pease. In ME. *pēse*, pl. *pēsen*; 16th c. *pease*, pl. *peasen*, *peses*, *pease*. Through this reduction of the pl. to *pēse*, *pease* (identical with the sing.), which became at length in pronunciation equivalent to *pēs*, *peas*, the final sibilant was *c* 1600 taken for the plural *s* (*z*), and a new singular PEA 1 arose, q. v.]

A. Illustration of Forms. 1. Singular.

c **725** *Corpus Gloss.* (O. E. T.) 1208 *Lenticula*, piose. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 190 Sum pyse cyn hatte lenticulas. *c* **1050** *Cotton Cleop. Gloss.* in WR.-Wülcker 432/25 *Lenticula*, pise. **13**.. *K. Alis.* 5959 A pese nys worth thi riche slaunder. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 155 A wastour..countede pers at a peose [1377 B. VI. 171 pees] and his plouh boȝe. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 5847 By Mahoun y nolde ȝyue a pyse, for cryst ne al ys myȝte. **1390**, *c* **1400** Pese [see B. 2]. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 273/1 A Peise, *pisa*. **1530** PALSGR. 158 *Vne poyx*, a pees. **1580**, etc. Pease [see B. 2]. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. iv. § 2 Of the bigness of a great Peaze.

2. Plural (and collective).

a. c **725** *Corpus Gloss.* (O. E. T.) **1586** *Pisum*, piosan. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 180 Pisan..ȝesodena on ecede and on wætre. *c* **1200** *Vices & Virt.* 43 To eten benen and pesen. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 176 A potful of peosun. *Ibid.* 285 Poretes, and Peosen. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 648 *Cleopatra*, He pouryth pesyn vp on the hachis. *c* **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 45 Take boyled water..Sethe in þy pesone. **1523** in *Visit. Southwell* (Camden) 121 My tuffall of paysen. **1533** ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. (1541) 25 b, Peasyn are muche in the nature of beanes. **1542** UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 90 To take up peasen out of yᵉ potte. **1545** Pesen [see B. 2]. **1553**, **1573** Peason [see B. 1]. *c* **1576** FROBISHER in *Proc. Rec. Comm.* (1833) 561 But one hoggsed of rottyn pesons wch hogges wolde not eytte. **1777** *Poor Robin* (N.), Cherries, gooseberries, and green peasen. **1829** HONE *Poor Humphrey's Cal.* May, This month Mackarel comes in season; And also reckon upon peason. **1880** BROWNING *Pietro of Abano* xliii, A taste .. which—craving manna—kecks at peason.

β. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 189 A potful of peses. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 71 Pesis ben divers from whete. *c* **1532** DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 915 Peeses, *pois*.

γ. c **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) xi. 129 Thare groweth..ne benes, ne pese. *Ibid.* (Roxb.) XXVI. 123 Þai hafe nowþer peise ne wortes. *c* **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 19 Take whyte pese and wasshe hom wele. *c* **1440** *Alph. Tales* (E. E. T. S.) 241 If ye fynd þar cale & peas & benys, & no noder meatt. **1479** *Acta Dom. Concil.* (1839) 46/1, iiij bolle pess. **1508** DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 115 Thow lay full prydles in the peise. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 10 Thy beanes .. wolde ranker grounde than pease. *Ibid.* § 12 Two busshels of gray pees. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 89 Sum vset breid of ry,..sum of peise or beanes. **1681** [see B. 2]. **1849** H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 2456 Pease are sown by hand.

B. Signification. The earlier form of PEA 1, q.v.

1. The plant, PEA 1 2. With defining word, applied also to other leguminous plants, as *Everlasting Pease*, etc.: see PEA 1 3.

c **1000** [see A. 1]. *c* **1380** [see A. 2 *β*]. **14**.. *Metr. Voc.* in WR.-Wülcker 625/13 Ordium, faba, pisa, [*glossed*] barlyche, beene, pyse. *c* **1425** *Voc.* ibid. 664/22 *Hec pisa*, pese. *Hec faba*, bene. **1481** CAXTON *Myrr.* II. viii. 80 In this contree [Perse] groweth a pese whiche is so hoot that it skaldeth the handes of them that holde it. **1551** TURNER *Herbal* I. P iij b, The herbe whiche groweth in woddes..with floures lyke vnto a pease. **1553** T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 54 It yeldeth nothing els but Wheate, Barley, Beanes, and Peason. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 182 Carauances or Indian Pease. **1676** GREW *Anat. Leaves* ii. § 9 The Leaves of Beans and Peasen. **1678** PHILLIPS (ed. 4) s. v., That sort called Pease

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Everlasting, hath a very fine flower or blossom. 1795 Burke *Th. Scarcity* Wks. VII. 408 My ground under pease did not exceed an acre..but the crop was great.

2. A single seed, a pea (Pea[1] 1). *Obs.* or *arch.*
Often used as a standard in comparison of size.
c 1000, *c* 1200, 1362, *c* 1385 [see A. 2 a]. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 275 He wol ayeinward take a bene, Ther he hath lent the smale pese. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xiv. 158 Men fynden summe [Dyamandes] as grete as a pese. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 69 Make pylles of them to the byggenesse of pesen. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 215 As lyke as one pease is to an other. 1632 B. Jonson *Magn. Lady* v. v, I'll cleanse him with a pill, as small as a pease. 1649 A. Ross *Alcoran* 406 A Pigeon being by him taught to come and pick a Pease out of his ear. 1678 J. Phillips *Tavernier's Trav.* II. xv. 183 A few flat Peason, bruis'd, and steep'd half an hour in water. 1681 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 37 (1713) I. 240 Rebellion and Witchcraft are as like as two Pease. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* VIII. vi. (1727) 387 *note*, It grows bigger, to the size of a large white Pease. 1885–94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* Sept. ix, A little bleb, no bigger than a pease.

† **b.** As a type of something of very small value or importance. *Obs.*
13.., 1362, *c* 1380 [see A. 1]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2370 Loke quare it profet þam a peese, all þaire proud strenth. 1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* II, Al our penaunce without Christes passion wer not worth a pease. *c* 1550 R. Bieston *Bayte Fortune* A iv, Not worthy two peason. 1598 T. Bastard *Chrestoleros* (1880) 52 He learned Logicke and Arithmetique. Yet neither brauls nor ciphers worth a peaze.

c. *Green pease*, † *peasen* = *green peas*: see Pea[1] 1 b. Also the name of a variety green when ripe.
c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 426 Take yonge grene pesen, and sethe hom. 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 166 Green pesyn at viij[d] the bussell. 1600 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 133 There are three sorts of Pease.. the white-Pease, the gray-Pease, and the greene-Pease. The two first are vsually eaten greene before they be ripe. 1651–7 T. Barker *Art of Angling* (1820) 4 About the bigness of a green pease. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* II. 191 Scarce have you tasted green pease or strawberries, before they are out of season. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Berkeley the Banker* I. v. 98 They were quite used to pluck green pease.

† **3.** *pl.* The eggs or spawn of fishes: see Pea[1] 4.
1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxvi. (Bodl. MS.), Þe female leyeþ egges oþer pesen. *Ibid.*, Alle þe egges oþer pesen [that] beþ itouched wiþ þe mylke of þe male schal be fisch.

† **4.** = *Issue-pea*: see Issue *sb.* 15. *Obs.*
1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* III. (1713) 718/2 *Pisa Rubra*, Red Pease...These are stronger than the former, and attract Humors more powerfully.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pease-bannock*, *-bloom*, *-blossom* (also *attrib.*), *-cart*, *-earth*, *-field*, *-haulm*, *-hull* (*-hole*, *-hele*, *-hule*, Hull *sb.*[1] 1), *-porridge*, *-pottage* (also *attrib.*), *-pudding*, *-rick*, *-stack*, *-swad*; *pease-fed*, *pease-like* adjs.; **pease-bolt** = *pease-straw* (*obs.* or *dial.*); † **pease-bread**, bread made of pease-meal; † **pease-earthnut**, the Heath-pea; † **pease-eddish**, **pease-etch**, pea-stubble: see Eddish 2, Etch *sb.*; **pease-hook** = *pea-hook* (Pea[1] 7); † **pease-hooker** = prec. (*obs.*); † **pease-loaf**, a loaf of pease-bread (*obs.*); **pease-make**, **-meak** (*dial.*), an implement with a long handle and a crooked iron at the end, used to pull up peas, = Meak *sb.*; **pease-meal**, meal made by grinding peas; also *fig.* a medley, 'mess' (quot. 1820); † **pease-rise**, **-straw**, **-stubble** = *pea-rise*, etc.: Pea[1] 7. Also Peasecod.
1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xvii, Breaking them [long fasts] with sour milk and *pease bannock. 1675 Lister in *Phil. Trans.* X. 391 They call the second sort the **Pease-bloom Damp*; because, as they say, it smells like Pease-bloom. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. i. 189 *Bot.* Your name honest Gentleman? *Peas.* *Pease blossome. [1774: see *pea-blossom*, Pea[1] 7]. 1807 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 355 Airing their ..pease-blossom breeches. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 45 With strawisp and *peasebolt, with ferne and the brake, For sparing of fewel, some brewe and do bake. 1674 Ray *S. & E. C. Words* 74 *Pease-bolt*, i. e. Pease-straw, *Ess.* *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 657/28 *Panis pisacius*, *pesbred. 1601 Dent *Pathw. Heaven* 91 Hee [the covetous man] will eat pease bread, and drinke small drinke. 1593 Nashe *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 232 They mounted into the *pease-cart in Cheape-side and preacht. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 550 Neither is it ever sown upon the fallowes, but upon the *Pease-earth. 1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 18 Astragalus..may be called in english *peaserthnut. 1693 Robinson in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 826 *Lathyrus tuberosus*, call'd .. Pease-Earthnut, digg'd up and eaten by the poor People. 1804 Duncumb *Herefordsh.* Gloss., **Peas-eddis*, peas-stubble. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Pease-errish*. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 47 White wheat vpon *peaseetch doth grow as he wold, But fallow is best. *Ibid.* 45 Fat *peasefed swine. 1716 B. Church *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 31 They..got..unto the Fence of Capt. Almy's *Pease-field. 1432 in Gross *Gild Merch.* II. 233 *Pesehalme *1d.* 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 197 Cover with dry Straw, or Pease-hame. 1858 Glenny *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 223/2 Peas-haulm makes an excellent litter. 1674–91 Ray *S. & E. C. Words*, *Meag*, or *Meak*, a *pease-hook. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 209 They are now lost, or converted to other Uses, even literally to Plough-shares and Peas-hooks. [1833: see *pea-hook*, Pea[1] 7.] 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 57 Then doe wee seeke out our *pease-hookers, grinde them [etc.]. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. VII. 194, I sette 3owre patentes and 3owre pardounz at one *pies hele! [*v. rr.* pese hule, peese hole]. 1664 J. Wilson *Projectors* III, From the Pease-Hulls in the Kennel, the Invention of Shiping. [1717–: see *pea-hull*, Pea[1] 7.] 1629 Parkinson *Parad. in Sole* 338 Purplish *pease-like blossomes. 1785 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Lupin*, The Pease-like Sort of Seeds. [1774–: see *pea-like*, Pea[1] 7.] 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 166 Hongur..beot so þe boyes, he barst neih heore ribbes, Nedde Pers wiþ a *peose lof I-preyed him to leue. 1765 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 117/1 They fell upon [them] with such arms as they had, *pease-makes, hedge-stakes, etc. [1834: see *pea-make*, Pea[1] 7.] 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 469 Nothing but a *peasemeal of clishmaclavers. [1830: see *pea-meal*, Pea[1] 7.] 1842 J. Aiton *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 235 Give barley-meal or pease-meal, but not bean-meal. 1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 1566 They loue no *pese porrege, nor yet reade hearynges in lent. 1587 Harrison *England* II. vii. (1877) I. 172 Hewes.. as..pease porrige tawnie. 1669 Pepys *Diary* 7 Apr., This house being famous for good meat, and particularly pease-porridge. 1605 Armin *Foole upon F.* (1880) 38 In Lent, when *pease pottage bare great sway. *Ibid.*, Thus simple Iohn..dyed the inside of his pocket, pease pottage tawny. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 20 [He] had much better chuse to live with nothing but beans and pease-pottage. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 33 ¶ 20 *Pease-pudding not boiled enough. 1842 J. T. Hewlett *Parish Clerk* I. 165 The roads were better, and not so much like peas-pudding. 1530 Palsgr. 252/2 *Pease reke, *pesiere.* [1766: see *pea-rick*, Pea[1] 7.] *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 154 *Un warrok de pęys*, a *pese rys. [1760: see *pea-rise*, Pea[1] 7.] 1546–7 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 254 The *pese stacke that I have bought. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 156 *De pessas*, *pese stree. 1580 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 134 Choose skilfullie Saltfish..goe stack it vp drie, With peasestrawe betweene it, the safer to lie. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 375 An ox will eat pease-straw as greedily as he will hay. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 34 In some places they sowe theyr wheate vppon theyr *pees stubble. [1807: see *pea-stubble*, Pea[1] 7.]

† **Pease**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 3–5 **paise**(n, **payse**(n, 3–6 **peyse**(n, 4–5 **pese**(n, **pees**, 5 **peese**, (**pesse**), 5–6 **pease**, 6–7 **peaze**, (7 **peece**). [ME. *paise-n*, a. OF. *paise-r*, *paisie-r*, f. *pais*, Peace *sb.*]
1. *trans.* To make peace between, reconcile (two persons, or one person *with* another).
c 1275 Lay. 8783 Þenche of mine neode And paise [*c* 1205 sæhtne] me wiþ Romleode. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 12029 Vor þis trespas He 3ef þe king tuelf hundred marc & ipaised was. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17083 Ur blisced leuedi nu be And pais us wit þi suet sun. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5362, I prai þe..pesse now my childire. *Ibid.* 5379 Þus ware þai bath pesed. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 215 He peased them & accorded. *a* 1652 Brome *Mad Couple* I. i. Wks. 1873 I. 2 He has..peec'd me with my Unkle.

b. *intr.* To make peace, be reconciled.
1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3371 Þo he adde dist al þat he wolde & ypaised [*v. r.* paysed] wiþ is fon. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vii. § 17 The two Kings peaced againe, and setled a new..league.

2. *trans.* To quell the wrath or hostility of, to appease (a person); to satisfy, content. Also, to calm the feelings of, quiet, pacify.
1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 12060 Shryfte..peseth God whan he ys wrope. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/1 Peesyn, or styllyn of wrethe. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 157/1 For to peas the comyns the Duke of Suffolke was exyled. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* XXVIII. 14 And yf this come to the rulers eares, we wyll pease him, and make you safe. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* Pref. 5 Whiche doeth so peyse the minde that it be not tossed. 1561 Norton & Sackv. *Gorboduc* III. i, Their death and myne must peaze the angrie Gods.

3. To make satisfaction or amends for. *rare.*
1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 5570 And þey mowe peyse here dedys ylle.

4. To reduce to peace, set at rest, still, quell, appease (strife, wrath, etc.). Also, to quiet, calm, still, pacify (sorrow or violent feeling).
c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 97 Þus gate was þat werre pesed. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Manciple's Prol.* 98 (Harl. MS.) For þat wol torne rancour and desese To accord and loue and many rancour pese [so *Corp.*, *Lansd.*; *Ellesm. etc.* apese]. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 427 b/2 To pease alle dyscordaunce and stryf. 1541 Becon *News out of Heaven* Early Wks. (Parker Soc.) 49 Able to pease the divine wrath.

5. To reduce (a country or community) to a state of peace or tranquillity; to pacify.
c 1340 *Cursor M.* 8372 (Gött.) Þe kingriche..þu had gret malese For to stabil it and to pese [*other MSS.* in þin pes]. 1497 Bp. Alcock *Mons Perfect.* C iij b, Obedyence..peasith all y[e] worlde. *a* 1548 Hall. *Chron., Hen. V* 70 (*Art. Peace* c. 7) That realme..to be defended, peased and gouerned after right and equitie.

6. To reduce to stillness or silence; to quiet.
c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11549 When þe noyse was wel pesed. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4320 He sal trobel the se..And pees it and make it be stille. *c* 1450 *Ihesu, Mercy* 113 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 106 Ful gret clamour þan gon þou pese. 1526 Tindale *Acts* XV. 12 The multitude was peased and gaue audience.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become still.
a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4159 Sone as þe wedire wex wele & þe wynde pesid.

Hence † **Pea·sing** *vbl. sb. Obs.*
c 1275 Lay. 11664 Þe wise of þisse londe Makede paisinge [*c* 1205 hustinge]. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 268/2 For þe pesinge of diverse cleymes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/1 Peesynge, or qwemynge, *pacificacio*. 1629 Wotton *Let. to Sir E. Bacon* in *Reliq.* (1672) 445 The King of Spain, upon the peazing of his affairs in Italy..was resolved [etc.].

Pease, obs. f. Peace, Peise *v.* and *sb.*, Piece.

Peasecod, peascod (pī·zkɒd). Now *arch.* or *dial.* Forms: 4 **pees-**, 4–6 **pese-**, 4–7 **pes-**, 5 **peys-**, 4–6 **-codde**, **-code**, 5–7 **-cod**, 6– **peasecod**, 7– **peascod**. [f. Pease *sb.* + Cod *sb.*[1]] The pod or legume of the pea-plant; a pea-pod.
1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 279 Al þe pore peple pese-coddes fetten. 1415 Hoccleve *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 466 The worm for to sleen in the pesecod. 1522 Skelton *Why not to Court* 108 They may garlycke pyll..Or pescoddes they may shyll. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. iv. 52, I remember the wooing of a peascod instead of her. 1755 Smollett *Quix.* (1803) IV. 72 A post that will not afford victuals, is not worth a pease-cod. 1794 Coleridge *Parl. Oscill.*, One peasecod is not liker to another. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 220 The pea that may be extracted from a ripe peascod.

† **b.** In mock imprecations. *Obs.*
1606 Day *Ile of Guls* v. i. (1881) 98 Not come! a pescod on him! 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 218 Ho now! pescods on it, Crauford Lord Lindsay puts me in minde of him.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *peasecod-cart*; † **peasecod ale**, (?); **peasecod-bellied** *a.*, epithet of a doublet fashionable about the end of the 16th century, having the lower part stiffly quilted and projecting; shotten-bellied; (also **peasecod-doublet**); **peasecod boat**, a boat resembling a pease-cod (cf. Pea-pod 2); **peasecod-cuirass**, a cuirass made like the *peasecod-bellied doublet*; † **peasecod-plum**, name of some variety of plum; † **peasecod-time**, the season for peas; † **peasecod-tree**, the Bean-trefoil or *Anagyris*.
1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 144 Thy tales taste all of ale. Not of *pescod ale, syr, my tales are not stale. 1846 Fairholt *Costume* 263 The long-breasted doublets..were carried down to a long peak in front, from whence they obtained the name of '*peascod-bellied' doublets. 1898 Visct. Dillon in *Archæol. Jrnl.* Ser. II. V. 313 The peasecod-bellied doublet is reproduced in steel. 16.. Davenant, Step into one of your *peascod boats, whose tilts are not so sumptuous as the roofs of gundaloes. 1715 tr. *C'tess D'Anois' Wks.* 374 You would have thought him some Draught-Horse taken from a *Pease-cod Cart. 1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 413, I haue knowne thee these twentie nine yeeres, come *Pescod-time. 1611 Cotgr., *Anagyre*, the plant called Beane Trifolie, or *Pescod tree.

Peasen, peason, obs. or dial. pl. of Pease.

Peaseweep: see Peesweep.

Pea-soup. Also **pease-soup**. [f., Pease *sb.*, Pea[1] + Soup.] A soup made from peas. Also *attrib.* (chiefly in reference to its usual dull yellow colour and thick consistency).
1711 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 21 Apr., I refused ham and pigeons, pease-soup, stewed beef. 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 205 With a sort of pea-soup complexion. 1835 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 629/2 Mr. Effingham Wilson's pea-soup and porter dinners. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Mar. 2/3 A peasoup fog in March is going a little too far in the way of meteorological jokes.
Hence **Pea·-sou·py** *a. colloq.*, resembling pea-soup (said esp. of a thick yellow fog).
1860 Russell *Diary in India* II. i. 6 Half-an-hour or so had passed away in a sort of dreamy, pea-soupy kind of existence. 1883 W. Sharp in *Gd. Words* Nov. 723/2 The 'pea-soupy' character so distinctive of those [fogs] in cities.

Peasse, variant of Peise *Obs.*

Peastone (pī·stōun). [f. Pea[1] + Stone *sb.*] A variety of limestone consisting of large rounded grains like peas; also called Pisolite.
1821 Ure *Dict. Chem.*, *Peastone*, a variety of Limestone. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xvii. 311 Pisolite or peastone when the grains are large and pea-like.

Peasy (pī·zi), *a.* [f. Pease *sb.* + -y.]
1. *Sc.* Abounding in or composed of peas, as *peasy bannock*.
2. a. Of the size of peas. **b.** Of the appearance, colour, etc. of peas or pease-meal.
1778 Pryce *Min. Cornub.* Gloss. s.v. *Jigging*, In the Lead Mines, the Jigged Ore goes by the name of *Peasy*. 1812 Souter *Surv. Banffsh.* 57 A granite, called *peasywhin*, is found in large blocks near the surface of the moors.

Peat[1] (pīt). Forms: 3–6 **pete**, (5–6 **pett**, 5–7 **pet**), 5–9 **peet**, 6–7 *Sc.* **peit(t**, 6– **peat**. [In 13th c. *pete*, in Anglo-L. *peta*, known from *c* 1200 in Scoto-Latin documents, where, like the associated *turba* 'turf', it was app. from the vernacular. Origin unknown: see *Note* below.]
1. (With *a* and *pl.*) A piece of the substance described in sense 2, cut of a convenient form and size for use as fuel, usually roughly brick-shaped. (Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.*)
[*c* 1200 in *Liber de Melros* (Bann. Cl.) 76 Tantum terre mee ..ubi sufficienter possint exsiccare petas suas et..liberum transitum..ad ipsas petas abducendas. 1268 in *Charters &c. of Peebles* (1872) 5 Jurati dixerunt quod burgenses de Peblys foderunt petas suas in petaria de Waltamshope. 1278 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 488 Henrico de Horneby et Emerico ad petas fodiendas et cariandas, 60*s.* 1299 *Ibid.* 500 In 163 carratis petarum cariandis 39*s.* 8*d.*] 1333 *Patent Roll 7 Edw. III*, I. m. 24 Redditum octo carectarum turbarum que dicuntur petes cum pert' in Skypwyth. *c* 1400 *Burgh Laws* c. 35 (*Sc. Stat.* I) Na man aw to punde..þaim at bryngis wodd or petys bot for wodd or petys. 1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 344 Item, for petis and colis to the schip..viij*s.* vj*d.* 1538 Leland *Itin.* V. 91 Oftentimes in diggin in this Mosse for Petes or Turves they finde the hole Trees. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxii. 19 With Peittis, with Turuis, and mony turse of Hedder. 1607 Norden *Surv. Dial.* 182 Those that are first cut vp, are called *Turffes* of the vpper part, and such as are taken downward, are called *Peates*. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 542 It yeeldeth Pets in the mores. 1710 in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 300 It does now afford good Peats. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxix, I often wish there was a het peat doun their throats. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* i, He stirred up the blazing peats in the fire-place. *Ibid.* xviii, I asked you to bring one peat, and of course you brought two.

† **b.** A turf or sod in general. *Obs.*
1570 Levins *Manip.* 212/16 A Peate, *cespes*. 1612 Heywood

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Apol. for Actors I. 22 Of turfe and heathy sods to make their seates, Framed, in degrees, of earth and mossy peates. 1638–48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* i. 314 Their Corps are Covered with green Peats, The place full sett with flowers.

2. Vegetable matter decomposed by water and partially carbonized by chemical change, often forming bogs or 'mosses' of large extent, whence it is dug or cut out, and 'made' into peats (in sense 1).

1428 in Sir W. Fraser *Wemyss of W.* (1888) II. 56 To wyn and ger laboure..turfe pete and hathir..quharsumeuir thai may be fundin wythin the said landis. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 775 Turfe and Peat and Cow-sheards are cheape Fuel. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* i. 2 An unctuous bituminous earth, which the country People cut.., making Turfe, and Peate thereof. 1754 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* xviii, In digging of Peat, there have been found Fir-trees of a good magnitude. 1803 WALKER in *Trans. Highl. Soc. Scot.* II. 3 Peat is a word used in Scotland and the north of England, but seldom to be found, till of late years, in English authors. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 233 Accumulations of partially decomposed vegetable matter form the substance known as peat or turf.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** attributive, as *peat-barrow, -bed, -brick, -charcoal, -coke, -creel, -dealer, -earth, -fire, -fuel, -gas, -ground, -knife, -marsh, -moor, -mould, -mud, -pit, -smoke, -soil, -swamp, -wain, -water*; **b.** objective and obj. genitive, as *peat-caster, -casting, -cutter, -cutting, -digger, -fitter, -making*; **c.** instrumental, as *peat-coloured, -roofed, -smoked* adjs. For other combinations, with many illustrative examples, see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1686 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 245 Spread it over the whole vast *peat-bed. 1897 R. MUNRO *Prehist. Probl.* 254 A machine for making *peat-bricks. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 353/1 Incorporating pitch or rosin melted in a cauldron with as much of the *peat-charcoal ground to powder as will form a tough doughy mass, which is then moulded into bricks. 1870 (*title*) On the Economical Production of Peat and Peat-Charcoal. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 228 *Peat-coloured streams splashed down these valleys. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 192 Breking of thair *peit creillis and sleddis. 1756 COLLET in *Phil. Trans.* L. 114 No body happened to be there at that time but the *peat-cutters. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 127 The said Trees are .. found very seldom unless in this *Peat-Earth. 1754 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* xvi, My Landlady sat..by a little *peat-fire in the middle of the Hutt. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xix, Over the peat fire sat a very old man. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 109 Digging and curing *peat-fuel upon Dartmoor. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* iv. 64 Oars, scythes, harpoons,..*peat-knives, and hay-forks. 1884 A. CAMPBELL *Rec. Argyll* 310 The people would be all off at *peat-making. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 82 The squamose Covers of the Germina or Buds..are found in..many *Peat Marshes. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 215 In June, 1747, the body of a woman was found six feet deep, in a *peat-moor in the Isle of Axholm. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxvi. 372 It appeared as if *peat-mould had been strewn over it. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxvii, Poor old Janet, bent double with age and bleared with *peat-smoke. 1896 N. MUNRO *Lost Pibroch* 19 The step-mother .. with hate in her *peat-smoked face. 1578 *Knaresborough Wills* I. 133 Thre *peate waynes.

d. Special Comb.: **peat-ash**, the ash of burnt peat; **peat-bank**, a bank from which peats are cut; **peat-bog**, a bog composed of peat; **peat-coal**, a soft earthy lignite; †**peat-cote**, = *peat-house*; **peat-flannel**, flannel with peat in its contexture; **peat-hag**, broken ground whence peats have been dug: see HAG *sb.*[4]; **peat-house**, an outhouse in which peats are stored; **peat-machine**, a machine for grinding peat and pressing it into 'bricks' for fuel; **peatman**, a man who digs, dries, or sells peats for fuel; **peat-marl**: see MARL *sb.*[1] 1 c; †**peat-mire**, a miry peat-bog; **peat-pan**: cf. PAN *sb.*[1] 8, quot. 1875; **peat-pot**, a hole out of which peats have been dug and in which water has collected; **peat-road**, a rough track on a mountain-side for the hauling down of peats; **peat-spade**, a spade made of a shape for cutting and 'casting' peats; **peat-stack**, a stack of peats built up to dry for fuel; **peat-wool**, wool impregnated with peat; also *attrib.* Also PEAT-MOSS, -REEK.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 70 Turf and *Peat-ashes must needs be very rich. 1887 MRS. SAXBY *Lads of Lunda* (1888) 198 A snow-wreath .. filled one of the *peat-banks, a pit some six feet deep. 1775 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* 219 Andromeda .. in *peat-bogs in the Lowlands not unfrequent. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 213 A considerable portion of the European peat-bogs are evidently not more ancient than the age of Julius Cæsar. 1859–65 PAGE *Geol. Terms* 282 Lignite beds..others soft and earthy, and known as '*peat-coal'. 1898 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Mar. 187/2 '*Peat flannel'—for so it is called—is a fine, delicately shaded flannel, containing a considerable portion of peat in its contexture. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, Warstling wi' hunger and cauld .. upon wet brae-sides, *peat-hags, and flow-mosses. 1842 G. TURNBULL in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 10. 8 Brown barren moors, varied with peat-hags and covers of whins and of broom. 1339–40 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 538 Super reparacione del *Pethouse. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 320 Within the peithous of the neddir bailye. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 149 Betty Landsborough .. set him to chop wood, and stack it in the little peat-house. 1821 *Examiner* 1 Apr. 207/2 As James Johnstone, *peatman, was levelling moss. 1479 *Priory of Hexham* (Surtees No. 46) 51 Habent communam de *Petmyre .. ad fodiendum et capiendum inde petas. 1808 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), **Peeat-pan*, a very hard stratum below the peeat, impregnated with iron, impervious to water.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxiv. 46 And hyd thame in a *pete-pot all. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 268 Out of the Peat-Pot into the Mire. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 28 Their eldest son..having missed the road.., fell into a peat pot, as it is called, and was drowned. 1878 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 121 Mount the hill by a *peat-road, which leads to Eel Tarn. 1573 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 242 A gavelocke, ij hacks, iij *peatspades, ij flainge spades, a garthe spade, vijs. 1802 C. FINDLATER *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 208 The peat-spade is furnished with a triangular cutting mouth, as also, with a cutting wing on the right side,.. to cut the half decayed wood found mixed with the moss. 1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 577 Certane houssis, barnis and *peitstakis. 1802 SCOTT *Let. to Ellis* in *Lockhart*, The formidable hardships of sleeping upon peat stacks. 1898 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Mar. 187/1 *Peat-wool dressing. This surgical wool is extremely absorbent..; its deodorising power is great.

[*Note.* As *pete* has from the beginning been applied in the north, not to the substance, but to a shaped and prepared piece of it (cf. the expressions 'to make peats', 'peat-making'), the suggestion is offered that we may have in it one of several instances in which a word orig. meaning 'piece' has become at length the term for a piece of some particular substance. If this be so, there may be etymological connexion with the stem *pette-* which gave med.L. *petia, pecia* (:—**pettia*), It. *pezza*, F. *pièce*, 'piece', and is held to be of Celtic origin (Thurneysen *Keltoroman.* 20). The Old Celtic entries in the *Book of Deer*, have *pet*, genit. *pette*, in sense 'portion, piece', with which Stokes, *Goidelica* (ed. 2) 120, compares OIr. *pit* portion of food (in *terc-fit, leth-fit*). (This word is supposed to have passed into Goidelic from a Brythonic dialect: cf. Welsh *peth* portion.)]

Peat[2] (pīt). *Obs.* or *arch.* [Common from *c* 1570 to 1640; re-introduced by Scott. Origin uncertain. (Not Sc., exc. in sense 3.)

Cf. MDu. *pète*, in Kilian 1599, 'god-mother', also = *petken*, god-daughter, 'lustrica filiola, filia initialis, *vulgo* profilia'. (See also PET.)]

†**1.** Used as a term of endearment to a girl or woman = pet of a woman; hence with various shades of meaning = girl simply, light or merry girl, fondled or spoilt girl, etc. *Obs.*

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 103 Alas good simple peate, Of dull and feeble braine. 1576 T. NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 245 To invite and call into their companies some beautifull Damosels, and pleasant Peats to passe away the time more merrily. 1582 RICH *Farew. Milit. Prof.* (1846) 172 Being halfe convicted by the confession of the gentle peate, his new wife. 1593 DRAYTON *Man in Moon* IX. G iij, Here might you many a Shepherdess have seen, .. Lettice and Parnell prety louely peates. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 78 A pretty peate, it is best put finger in the eye, and she knew why. 1605 JONSON, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* V. i, God's me life, you are a peat indeed! 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* II. ii, Of a little thing You are a pretty peat, indifferent fair too.

b. Applied to a pet animal.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Praise P. Sparrow* Wks. (1587) 285 As if you say but *fend cut* Phip, Lord, how the peat will turne and skip.

2. As a term of obloquy for a woman: esp. in *proud peat*. *Obs.* in 17th c., but revived by Scott.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Dram. Pers., Fallace. Deliro's wife and Idoll, a proud mincing Peat, and as peruerse as he is officious. *a* 1623 FLETCHER *Wife for Month* I. i, And ye proud peat, Ile make you curse your insolence. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvii, Ere he [Rothsay] takes back yonder proud peat to his table and his bed,.. Douglas must be King of Scotland. 1895 MISS TYTLER *Macdonald Lass* xii. 164 You were always a proud, undaunted peat of a lass.

b. Applied as a term of dislike to a man.

[By Scott and his imitators.]

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* li, 'I have angered the proud peat now', he said to himself, 'by finding out a likeness'. 1866 *Gd. Words* 2 Apr. 267/2 The presumptuous peat! the light-headed auld fule! to mint sic madness.

†**3.** 'Formerly, a lawyer, supposed to be under the peculiar patronage of any particular judge, was invidiously termed his peat or pet' (Scott *Redgauntlet* Let. xiii, note). Hence †**Peatry**, †**Peatship**, the personality or office of a peat.

c 1680 *R. Cook's Petit. agst. the Peats* in Maidment *Scot. Pasquils* (1868) 224 Now humbly doth shew to the Lords of the Seat, That he's likely to starve unlesse made a Peat. *Ibid.* 225 Old Nevoy by all is judged such a sott, That his peatship could never be thought worth a groat. Yet John Hay of Murie, his peatry, as I hear, By virtue of his daughter, makes thousands a year. Newbyth heretofore went snips with the peats, Bot haveing discovered them all to be cheats, Resolves for the future, his sone Willie Baird, Shall be Peat of his house, as well as Young Laird. *c* 1680 *Scot. Pasquils* (1827) xxii. 49 *Sat. on Fam. of Stairs*, His mother's tongue learn'd him his father's law; Lyke prentice taught the trade by ear, but book, In seaven years petship e'er he wrote or spoke. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xiii, As like being akin to a peatship and a sheriffdom, as a sieve is sib to a riddle.

Peatery (pī·təri). [f. PEAT[1] + -ERY; in the forms *petary, peatary* after med.(Anglo-)L. *petāria*, f. *peta* peat.] A place from which peats are dug or 'cast'; a peat-bog or -bank.

[*c* 1200 in *Liber de Melros* (Bann. Cl.) 76 Sciatis me dedisse ..quandam partem petarie mee in territorio de faringdun. 1337 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 536 *note*, In peteria de Beaurepaire, pro focali pro Abbathia.] 1810 C. CHALMERS *Caledonia* II. III. viii. 338 [He] granted them a peatary. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 175 Gathered specimens of a Callitriche in the peatery at Grant's-house. 1872 COSMO INNES *Scott. Legal. Antiq.* 227 They say upon their oath that the burgesses cut their peats in the petary of Waltamshope. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* xxiii. 308 Petaries became frequent objects of grant to the abbots and convents during the Scoto-Saxon period. 1901 *Dundee Advertiser* 5 June 5 Here also are the peatries, where no end of that valuable commodity may yet be had.

Peat-moss. [f. PEAT[1] + MOSS.]

I. 1. A peat-bog: the regular name in the North.

c 1260 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 71 Per viam quæ vocatur Petemosway. 1543 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 39 My peat mosse at ye Stonyford bryge, and ye peat cote there bulded. 1765 DOUGLAS in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 187 In almost every peat-moss, there are the remains of oak trees. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 213 Gradual conversion of a dry tract into a swamp, and lastly a peat-moss.

b. Without *a* or *pl.*: The substance peat.

1830 *Kyle Farm Rep.* 42 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Peat moss was .. regularly mixed with it in layers. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xx. 202 The fires were of peat-moss greased with the fat of the bird-skins.

II. 2. The bog-moss (*Sphagnum*); *pl.* the family of mosses that grow in peat-bogs. *rare.*

1880 BRAITHWAITE (*title*) The Sphagnaceæ or Peat Mosses of Europe and North America.

Pea-tree. Name for several leguminous trees or shrubs with flowers resembling those of the pea. **a.** The genus *Caragana*, of Siberia, China, etc. **b.** The tropical genus *Sesbania*. **c.** *Æschynomene* (*Agati*) *grandiflora*, of the East Indies, cultivated in tropical countries. **d.** *Adenanthera pavonina* of the East Indies (Coral Pea-tree), called also Red Sandal-wood. **e.** The Common Laburnum. *Sc.*

1822 POLLOK in D. Pollok *Life* 157 The pea-tree bended its modest head, covered with locks of lovely yellow. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 219 *Caragana*, the Siberian Pea Tree. *Ibid.* 855 Pea-tree, *Sesbania*. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Pea-tree, Chinese,..Coral,..West Indian.

Peat-reek. [f. PEAT[1] + REEK *sb.*[1], smoke.]

1. The smoke of a peat-fire. Also *attrib.*

1803 SIR A. BOSWELL *Spirit of Tintoc* Poet. Wks. (1871) 120 He smelt like a peat-reek warming pan. 1860 G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour.* 164 They aver that it is the loss of the peat-reek and its creosote, which now goes up the grand stone chimney. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxii. 308 There was a scent of peat-reek in the air.

2. A cant name for whisky distilled over a peat-fire and so supposed to be flavoured with peat-smoke; orig. the produce of a moorland illicit still, 'mountain dew'; also loosely, Highland whisky generally.

The 'peat-reek' flavour is really that of amyl alcohol, due to imperfect rectification.

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* (1876) 91 A male o'sic food, washed down by a few glasses of peatreek. 1862 R. H. STORY in *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 270 We sat till twelve o'clock, paying our devotions to the peat-reek. 1870 J. K. HUNTER *Studies* 131 A shoemaker, who .. had imbibed strongly of peat-reek whisky.

Peaty (pī·ti), *a.* [f. PEAT[1] + -Y.] Of the nature of peat; abounding in peat.

1765 DOUGLAS in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 183 To free the blue from the peaty matter. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (1796) III. 813 On Hampstead Heath near London, in dry peaty places. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* xv. 244 A thin seam of peaty matter,..along the bottom of a bed of clay.

Peaucellier cell (poselye sel). [From name of the inventor, Lieut. Peaucellier, 1864.] A plane linkage consisting of a jointed rhombus fixed by three bars to two distinct centres, so that when it oscillates about these, its angle opposite to the centres describes a straight line, thus developing a rectilineal out of a circular motion.

1875 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* IX. 317 The assumed transformation .. can be effected immediately by a Peaucellier cell.

‖ **Peau-de-soie** (pō·dəswā·). [F. *peau de soie*, lit. 'silk skin, silk kid', introduced in the second half of the 19th c. as a trade name, referring to the somewhat leathery consistence of the silk; perh. suggested by the earlier term (for a different material) *pou-de-soie*: see PADUASOY, POULT-DE-SOIE.] A rich and somewhat thick silk with a dull satin face on both sides; also applied to various inferior imitations of this, and now (1904) chiefly used in the trade to designate those called 'Rhadzimirs'.

1866 READE *Griffith Gaunt* xvii. II. 56 Mrs. Gaunt..gave her the promised petticoat, and the old Peau de soie gown. 1902 *Civil Service Supply Ass. Price List* Nov. 340 Silks, Satins, etc.—22 in. Peau de Soie 2/4 to 2/11.

Peauter, obs. form of PEWTER.

Peavey, pevy (pī·vi). *U.S.* [From the surname, *Peavey*, of the inventor.] A lumberer's cant-hook having a spike at the end of the lever.

1878 *Lumberman's Gas.* 26 Mar., The best cast steel Pevy made in the world. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 714/2 The banking-ground swarms with men armed with pevies (which are cant-hooks furnished with strong pikes in the end). 1902 *Nation* (N.Y.) 9 Oct. 289/3 Our hands are hard-callused by peavies and poles.

Pea-vine. *U.S.* [f. PEA[1] + VINE.] **a.** The 'vine', or climbing stem, with its foliage, of the pea-plant, or of any plant called 'pea'. **b.** Name for two leguminous plants: (*a*) the Hog-peanut (see HOG *sb.*[1] 13 d); (*b*) an American vetch, *Vicia americana*, Pea Vine of California.

1766 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 6 Jan. in W. Stork *Acc. E. Florida* 25 The last frost killed the .. pea-vines, sun-flowers, [etc.]. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 47 The horses banqueted luxuriantly on the pea-vine. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xxxiii. 17 The grass is filled with wild pea-vines.

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† Peaw, dialectal var. of Po, peacock. *Obs.*

1719 STRACHEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 970 Next under the three Coal Veins is the Peaw Vein, so denominated because the Coal is figured with Eyes resembling a Peacock's Tayl, ..which Bird in this Country [Somerset] Dialect is called a Peaw. [Cf. *peacock-coal*, s. v. PEACOCK *sb.* 5 b.]

Peawe, obs. f. PEW. **Pea-weevil**: see PEA[1] 7. **Peax,** obs. f. PEACE, PIECE. **Peaze,** obs. f. PEASE, PEISE.

‖ **Peba** (pē·ba). *Zool.* [Shortened from Tupi *tatu-peba*, i. e. *tatu* armadillo, and *peba* low.] An American species of armadillo, *Tatusia* (*Dasypus*) *peba*, found from Paraguay to Texas; the Seven- or Nine-banded Armadillo.

[1648 MARCGRAVE *Hist. Nat. Bras.* 231 Tatu peba Brasiliensibus, armadillo Hispanis.]

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 352 The *peba*..called by the Guaranis *tatouhou*, or *black tatu*, is extremely common in Paraguay. *Ibid.*, The length of the peba, from the snout to the origin of the tail, is about sixteen inches, that of the tail fourteen... It is commonly called in Brazil, tatu-peba. 1893 MIVART *Types Anim. Life* (1894) 259 The peba or nine-banded armadillo ranges from Paraguay to Texas. 1896 *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* 195 Peba Armadillo... South America.

Pebble (pe·b'l), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1 **papol-, popel-stán,** 6 **pipple-, pypple-, pibple-stan**(e; also 6 **poppell,** 7 **pipple.** *β.* 4 **pobble**; 3–6 **puble-,** 4 **pibbil-,** 6 **pybble-ston**; 6 **pyble,** 6–7 **pible,** 6–7 (*dial.* –9) **pibble**; 6– **pebble,** (6–7 (*dial.* –9) **peable, peeble,** 7–8 **peble**). [Existing in many forms, some going back to OE., the phonetic relations of which are obscure, and as yet undetermined.]

1. A stone worn and rolled to a rounded form by the action of water; usually applied to one of small or moderate size, less than a *boulder* or *cobble*. Also, a stone similarly rounded by attrition of ice or sand. (OE. examples, see PEBBLE-STONE.)

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg., Magdalena* 469 Huy i-seiȝen bi þe stronde: a luytel child gon pleye with publes on is honde. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 117 For vche a pobble in pole þer pyȝt Watz Emerad, saffer oþer gemme gent. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* x. (1870) 253 Ryuer or broke water,..ronnyng on pibles and grauayl. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 47/7 A Pebble, stone, *calculus*. 1624 BP. HALL *Serm. at Re-edified Chapell of Earle of Exceter* in *Var. Treat.* (1627) 531 A pibble out of the brook. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* I. 677 The chaste stream that 'mong loose peebles fell. 1695 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 515 There being two great guns, they charged them with pibbles instead of bullets. *c* 1760 SMOLLETT *Ode to Leven-Water* 10 With white, round, polish'd pebbles spread. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 22 June, At Feorling another stupendous cairn..formed of rounded stones or pebbles brought from the shore. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* ii. 52 Rounded fragments from the magnitude of a pea to that of a melon are generally called pebbles. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 132 [The fragment of rock] may ultimately be rubbed into the form of smooth round pebbles.

†b. (without *a*) Used collectively, or as a material; a bed, deposit, or heap of pebbles.

1574 W. BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* xxii. (1577) 60 You shall finde 38. fadom, and poppell as bigge as beanes. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 10 Precious Diamonds are cut.., when despised peable lye safe in the sand. 1592 LYLY *Gallathea* I. i. 13 A heape of small pyble. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 54 The proper Stone for this purpose is Marble, Pibble, Blew hand Stone.

c. *fig.* (*Australian slang.*) A person or animal very hard to deal with.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* vi. (1890) 49 He was a regular pebble, and the old cow hadn't been in the yard since he was branded.

2. A name for various gems or valuable stones. **†a.** Applied to a pearl (quot. 1600). **b.** A colourless transparent kind of rock-crystal, used instead of glass in spectacles; a lens made of this. **c.** An agate or other gem found as a pebble in streams, esp. in Scotland (*Scotch pebble*); also, various kinds of agate, as *Egyptian pebble, Mocha pebble.* **d.** Applied rhetorically to the magnetic 'stone' or 'loadstone' (quot. 1856).

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metam.* xl, The pearly pibble which the Ocean keepes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 39/2 The Christal, and Bristow Stone, or Pipple. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 200 Flints, Agates, Onyxes, Pebles, Jaspers, Cornelions. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 23 June, Sardonyxes; and other beautiful stones, indiscriminately called Scotch pebbles. 1793 W. & S. JONES *Catal. Optical* etc. *Instr.* 1 Best double-jointed standard gold spectacles with pebbles. 1847–8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xiv. (1857) 233 Like one of our Scotch pebbles, so common ..in their rude state. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 37 More than the diamond Koh-i-noor,.. they prize that dull pebble..whose poles turn themselves to the poles of the world. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 59 Those spectacle lenses which are said to be made of 'pebbles'. 1889 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Brasilian, Brasilian pebbles*, lenses for spectacles ground from pure, colorless rock-crystal obtained from Brazil.

e. A kind of earthenware invented by Wedgwood; see *pebble-ware* in 5 b.

1768 WEDGWOOD *Let. to Bentley* 21 Nov. in *Life* (1866) II. 97 We can make things for mounting with great facility and dispatch, and mounting will enhance their value greatly. ..Pebble will in this way scarcely be discover'd to be counterfeit. 1776 — *Let.* 27 Jan. in Eliza Meteyard *Wedgwood & Wks.* (1873) 44, I observe what you say about Pebble vases...If we mean the general complexion of the pebble to be light, and they meet with a heavy fire in the biskit oven, the..tints will be many shades darker than intended.

3. a. Short for *pebble-leather*: see 5 b. Also,

the rough irregular grain produced on leather by pebbling: see PEBBLE *v.* 3.

1875 [see PEBBLE *v.* 3]. 1885 C. T. DAVIS *Leather* xxix. 500 The waxed or colored split is stained on the flesh side, and it is strictly known as the 'colored pebble'.

b. Short for *pebble-powder*: see 5 b.

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XI. 328/1 Large cannon powder, such as 'pebble'..is..enclosed in cases.

4. A collector's name for certain Cuspidate moths (so called from the wavy markings on their wings resembling those of agate). **a.** The *Pebble* or *Pebble Prominent, Notodonta ziczac.* **b.** The *Pebble Hook-tip, Platypteryx falcula.*

1832 RENNIE *Conspectus Butterfl. & M.* 33 The Pebble (*N. ziczac*). 1869 NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 231 The Pebble Prominent. *Ibid.* 207 The Pebble Hook-tip.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple *attrib.* Of or pertaining to a pebble or pebbles; made or consisting of pebbles, or of agate or 'Scotch pebble'.

1785 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* III. i, Round the figur'd green and pebble walks. 1796 W. COMBE *Boydell's Thames* II. 279 Four large stones..which seem to be of the pebble kind. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 112 My veined pebble floor. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lviii, Her mamma's..large pebble brooch.

b. *Comb.*, as *pebble-beach, -bead, -bed, -crystal, -paving, -ridge*; *pebble-covered, -paved* (poet. *-paven*), *-strewn* adjs.; **pebble-cast,** the casting or throwing of a pebble or pebbles, or a mass of pebbles cast up, *e.g.* by the sea; **pebble-dashed** *a.*, treated with **pebble-dash** or **-dashing,** i. e. mortar with pebbles incorporated in it; **pebble-hearted** *a.*, hard-hearted, stony-hearted; **pebble-leather,** pebbled leather (see PEBBLE *v.* 3); **pebble powder,** a slow-burning gunpowder prepared in the form of cubes or prisms of the size of pebbles; **pebble-vetch,** a cultivated variety of *Vicia sativa* (Britten & Holl.); **pebble-ware,** a kind of Wedgwood ware in which clays of different colours are incorporated in the paste. Also PEBBLE-STONE.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 149 Free from the smallest *pebble-bead of doubt. 1868 FITZGERALD tr. *Omar* (ed. 2) xlvii, As the Sea's self should heed a *pebble-cast. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils of Eng.* (1729) I. 32 A Peble, about the bigness of a Wallnut. 'Tis wholly pellucid... This kind the Lapidaries call *Peble-Crystal. 1899 SIR E. BURNE-JONES in Mackail *W. Morris* I. 51 Tumbly old buildings, gable-roofed and *pebble-dashed. 1816 SCOTT in *Q. Rev.* Oct. 198 Like Lance's *pebble-hearted cur. 1887 F. T. MARZIALS *Dickens* v. 64, I am afraid I must be rather pebble-hearted. 1885 C. T. DAVIS *Leather* xviii. 357 In the manufacture of *pebble and grain leathers. 1841 BRYANT *Poems* 41 The rush of the *pebble-paved river. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 546 The *pebble-paven shore. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 391/2 Constant repairs being required to the *pebble paving of the stables. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pebble-paving*, pavement laid with pebbles from 3 to 4 inches deep. When larger stones are used, it is known as *bowlder*-paving. 1871 E. CARDWELL in *Daily News* 3 Jan., We..set to work to adapt our machinery for the use of *pebble powder. 1880 *Times* 27 Dec. 9/4 The powder charge..consists of 425 lb. of pebble, or 450 lb. of prismatic powder. *a* 1722 LISLE *Observ. Husb.* (1757) 125 The *pebble-vetch is a summer-vetch, different from the goar-vetch and not so big; they call it also the rath-ripe vetch. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* I. 475 The small black-seeded vetch, which some call rathripe, and others pebble, or summer vetch.

Hence **Pebbleless** *a.*

1894 *Naturalist* 297 The unaltered pebbleless laminated shale below.

Pe·bble, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To pelt with (or as with) pebbles.

1605 B. JONSON, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* III. i, We'd so pebble them with snowballs as they come from Church! 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xviii, The peasants..betook themselves to stones, and having pebbled the priest pretty handsomely, they drove him out of the parish. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* iv, When we had..parliament men o' our ain, we could aye peeble them wi' stanes when they werena gude bairns.

2. To pave with pebbles.

1835 BECKFORD *Recoll.* 9 For the wise purpose of pebbling alleys in quaint Mosaic patterns.

3. *Leather Manuf.* To produce a rough or indented surface, such as might be produced by the pressure of pebbles, upon (leather), by a special kind of graining, done by means of a roller having a pattern upon it. Hence **Pebbling** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*, as *pebbling-machine.*

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1646/2 *Pebbling*, an operation to bring out the grain of leather and give it a roughened or ribbed appearance...In the *pebbling-machine*, the skin is subjected to the action of a roller with a surface the reverse of the grain or pebble to be produced. 1885 C. T. DAVIS *Leather* xxvi. 454 In currying it [Martin's Machine] will 'set out', pebble, 'stone out'..entirely without hand labour. *Ibid.* 467 Patents..for Pebbling Leather.

Pebbled (pe·b'ld), *a.*

1. [f. PEBBLE *sb.* + -ED[2].] Covered, strewn, or heaped with pebbles; pebbly. (Chiefly *poetic.*)

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lx, Like as the waues make towards the pibled shore. 1720 GAY *Dione* III. iii, Each..pebbled brook that winds along the dale. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 852/1 The pebbled terraces of the beach.

2. [f. PEBBLE *v.* + -ED[1].] Of leather: Treated by the process called pebbling: see PEBBLE *v.* 3.

Pe·bble-stone. Forms: see PEBBLE *sb.* and STONE *sb.* = PEBBLE *sb.* 1.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 64 Gað to ðære sæ-strande, and feccað me papolstanas. *c* 1000 *Aldhelm Glosses* 1815 (Napier 1900) *Lapillulos*, i. paruos lapides, popelstanas. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xx. 17 And aftir shal be fulfild the mouth of hym with a litil pibbil ston. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 353 Whan oþer wepene failleþ þey [the Irish] haueþ good publestones redy at hond. 1530 PALSGR. 259 Puble stone, *caillou*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 12 Two pybble stones of goulde weighinge an vnce. *Ibid.*, Pypple stones of gold. *Ibid.* marg., Pipple stones of golde. 1573 TWYNE *Æneid* x. (1584) P vj b, On tother side, where as the streame of peablestones great store Togither rouled had. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 63 Opposed by rugged roots and pibble stones. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 391/2 The pebble stones.. firmly fixed in a matrix of concrete, are..found to answer completely. *fig.* 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iii. 11 Yet did not this cruell-hearted Curre shedde one teare: he is a stone, a very pibble stone.

b. As a material: = PEBBLE *sb.* 1 b.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* (1664) 90 Pavement with Pibble-stone, fifteen and eighteen pence the yard, square.

Pebbly (pe·bli), *a.* [f. PEBBLE *sb.* + -Y.] Abounding in pebbles; covered or paved with pebbles.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. xlii. 269 Hounds-toong groweth..in peblie and vntilled grounde. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxvii. 4 Riuers rushing downe..Vpon their peably sholes. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 10 July, A small bay with a pebbly beach. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* v, We went up a broad pebbly path.

‖ **Pébrine** (pebrī·n). [mod.F. ad. Prov. *pebrino*, f. *pebre* pepper, in reference to the black spots.] A destructive epidemic disease of silkworms, characterized by black spots and stunted growth.

1870 TYNDALL in *Nature* 7 July 181/2 The name *pébrine*, first applied to the plague by M. de Quatrefages, and adopted by Pasteur. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 946 [The transmission] of the sporozoa of pebrine from the silk-worm moth to its eggs and caterpillar.

Pecadile, obs. form of PICKADILL.

Pecan (pĭkæ·n). Also 8 **paccan,** 9 **pecanne, peccan**(e, **pekan.** [In 18th c. *paccan* = F. *pacane*, Sp. *pacana*, from the native name of the nut in various Algonkin dialects, e. g. Cree *pakan*, Ojibway *pagan*, Abnaki *pagann*.

'The common hickory nut was called *Pacan*, a general name for all hard-shell nuts, meaning that which is cracked with an instrument, by a stone or hammer. Strachey's Virginian vocabulary has *Paukauns* for walnuts. Baraga, for the Chippeway, *Pagan*, nuts, walnuts, hazel-nuts. At the West and South, this name, as *Pacanes* and modern *Pekan*,..has been applied to a single species, the fruit of the Carya Olivae-formis'. Trumbull *Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* 1872, 25.]

The nut or fruit, olive-shaped and finely flavoured, of a species of hickory (*Carya oliviæformis*) common in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, often attaining a very great height; also, the tree itself, the pecan-tree.

1773 P. KENNEDY *Jrnl.* in T. Hutchins *Descr. Virginia*, etc. (1778) 52 The timber, Bois Connu, or Paccan, Maple, Ash, Button Wood. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 61 The pecanne..found on the low grounds..is a large tree resembling somewhat the hickory, but has a more delicate leaf. 1876 *Forest & Stream* 13 July 376/2 Spending a few days at Congo, gathering pecans.

b. *Bitter pecan,* bitter-seeded hickory (*Carya aquatica*), a smaller species native to the southern States. Also called *water-* or *swamp-hickory.*

c. *Comb.*, as *pecan-nut, -tree.*

1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 506 To procure me two or three hundred paccan-nuts from the western country. *Ibid.* II. 74 The paccan-nut is, as you conjecture, the Illinois nut. The former is the vulgar name south of the Potomac. 1827 J. COLDSTREAM in Balfour *Biogr.* ii. (1865) 23 Amongst them is a peccan nut-tree. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 4/2 He buried her under a big pecan tree [in California].

Pecari, -y, variants of PECCARY.

Peccability (pekăbi·lĭti). [f. as next + -ITY.] Capability of sinning, liability to sin.

a 1631 DONNE *Six Serm.* i. (1634) 34 The peccabilitie, that possibilitie of sinning, which is in the nature of the angels of heaven. 1721 J. CLARKE *Moral Evil* 44 Finite intelligent beings necessarily suppose peccability. 1855 MISS COBBE *Intuit. Mor.* 98 *note*, Our imperfection and peccability.

Peccable (pe·kăb'l), *a.* [a. F. *peccable* (13th c. in Littré) or ad. med.L. *peccābilis*, f. *peccāre* to sin, after L. *impeccābilis* sinless (cited from Gellius).]

1. Capable of sinning, liable to sin.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 210 All men by nature are sinners, are peccable, the iust offend often. 1741 BERKELEY *Let. to Sir J. James* 7 June, Wks. 1871 IV. 272 We hold all mankind to be peccable and errable, even the Pope himself. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* iii. 154 Fitting and preparing peccable, imperfect man, for a perfect impeccable future state.

†2. Sinful, wrongful. *Obs.*

1633 PRYNNE *Histriom.* 563 Is not the selfe same sinne as sinfull, as peccable?

†Peccadi·lian. *Obs.* Also **-dulian, -duliun.** Early corrupt forms of PECCADILLO (prob. from It. *peccadiglio*).

1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 310/1 He calleth them al smal enormities, and as a man woulde say lytle prety pecadulians. 1532 — *Confut. Tindale* ibid. 423/2, I founde in the tone some prety peccaduliuns. 1567 DRANT *Horace, De Arte Poet.* B iij, Certayne Peccadilians which scape, yea in the beste. 1569 CROWLEY *Soph. Dr. Watson* ii. 145 Such as the Italians call Peccadulians, little pretie sinnes.

†Peccadill. *Obs.* [a. F. *peccadille* (16th c., in early examples *peccadillo, peccatile*), ad. It. or Sp.: see below.] = PECCADILLO.

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1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 61 The slipps and peccadills of their youth. 1675 Cotton *Burlesque on B.* 16 For so small a Peccadill To send a man up Holborn-hill [i.e. to Tyburn]. 1736 J. Sercks *Popery an Enemy to Script.* 63 The Faults..are but peccadilles.

Peccadill, -dilly, -dillo: see Pickadill, etc.

†**Peccadi·llie,** anglicized form of next.

1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 52 'Tis but a peccadillie for a Master to lye with his slave.

Peccadillo (pekădi·lo). Also 6 **peccadilia, 7 -dil(l)io, -diglio, 8 -dilla; 7 peccha-, peca-, piccadillo; picadilio, pickadilla, 8 pecadiglio.** [a. Sp. *pecadillo* (-dil'o), dim. of *pecado* sin, or It. *peccadiglio* (Florio, 1611).] A small or venial fault or sin; a trifling offence.

1591 Harington *Apol. Poet. Orl. Fur.* P iv, I omit as his *peccadilia*, how he nicknameth priests. 1600 O. E. *Regl. Libel* I. viii. 205 The Spaniard is saide to account it but a *Peccadillo* or little fault. 1607 Sir J. H. in *Harington's Nugæ Ant.* (ed. Park 1804) II. 7 Some peccadilios of yours. 1637 Bastwick *Litany* I. 19 Accounted..but peccadiglios. 1647 Sir R. Stapylton *Juvenal* vi. 85 Lust appeares a peccadillio. *Ibid.* xiii. 241 Yet these are peccadilio's. 1652 Brooks *Precious Remedies* (1653) 29 When this *peccadillo*.. and a hot fiery furnace stood in competition. 1670 Sir J. Bramston *Autobiog.* 143 This is but a picadilio. 1697 Vanbrugh *Relapse* v. iii, Mr. Bull said it was a Peckadilla. 1708 Nelson *Let. Hanger* in Secretan *Life* (1860) 192 Never reckon an excess in drinking a small fault, a *pecadiglio*. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. 206 She'll know enough of me, not to wonder at such a peccadilla. *a* 1845 Hood *Ode R. Wilson* xiv, Schemes..That frown upon St. Giles's sins, but blink The peccadilloes of all Piccadilly.

attrib. 1600 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. vi. 421 Those which they lookt upon as piccadillo sins. 1797 Mrs. M. Robinson *Walsingham* II. 221 The..amours of him whose peccadillo follies are the subject of universal ridicule.

†**Pecca·minous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *peccāmen, -āmin-* (in Christian writers) + -ous.] Full of sins, sinful.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* II. vii. (1713) 109 In regard of our peccaminous terrestrial Personalities here.

Peccan(e, variants of Pecan.

Peccancy (pe·kănsi). [ad. L. *peccāntia* (Tertull. 3rd c.), f. pr. pple. of *peccāre* to sin: see -ancy.] The quality or condition of being peccant.

1. Moral faultiness, sinfulness.

1656 Heylin *Surv. France* 41 The peccancie of an old English Doctor. *a* 1679 T. Goodwin *Election* IV. xii, Sins of commission have more of peccancy in them than sins of omission. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 72 Where all deserve And stand exposed by common peccancy To what no few have felt. 1902 W. James *Varieties Relig. Exp.* 267 As if our tears broke through an inveterate inner dam, and let all sorts of ancient peccancies and moral stagnancies drain away.

b. A sin, offence, transgression.

1648 W. Mountagu *Devout Ess.* I. xii. § 2 This distorting of equivocall words, which passeth commonly for a triviall peccancy. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 39 Waving the immodest terme of impudence and other arrant peccancies against truth. 1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* xxxiv, Above most human peccancies, I do abhor a breach of faith.

†**2.** Faultiness, incorrectness. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* III. Comm., But to make a fool *non peccans verbis*, will make a man nothing wonder at any peccancy or absurdity in men of mere language.

3. Corruptness or disorder of the humours, etc.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 178 To cure the manifold peccancy of this juyce by Evacuations. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 105 The saliva is impregnated with a general peccancy.

Peccant (pe·kănt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *peccānt-em*, pr. pple. of *peccāre* to sin; in sense 3, a. OF. *peccant* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. That commits or has committed a fault or moral offence; sinning, offending.

1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.*, *Peccant*, offending, doing amisse. 1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* II. xxi, The shadows err'd Of thousand peccant ghosts, unseen, unheard. 1642-3 Earl of Newcastle *Declar.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) V. 134 To prove them to be peccant against any authentick Rule. 1690 South *Serm.* (1697) II. vii. 295 That a peccant Creature should disapprove, and repent of every Violation of, and Declination from the Rules of Just and Honest. 1868 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XIII. iii. (1872) V. 39 The peccant Officials..fell on their knees.

b. Said of things.

1633 Prynne *1st Pt. Histrio-m.* III. vi. 123 [Our own statutes] precisely prohibit the satyricall depraving, traducing, or derogation of..the Sacrament of the Lords Supper in any Enterludes, Playes or Rimes (in which kinde Playes had beene formerly peccant). 1874 W. E. Hall *Rights & Duties Neutrals* III. iii. 127 He seizes the peccant property.

2. Offending against or violating some rule or principle; faulty, incorrect. ?*Obs.*

1624 F. White *Repl. Fisher* 116 This Sillogisme is peccant in forme. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 177 If the Citation be evidently peccant in point of Form or Matter. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit., Hum. B. Jonson*, If true learning in the art of the drama be peccant, our poet is a very saintly sinner.

3. Causing disorder of the system; morbid, unhealthy, corrupt: used esp. in the humoral pathology; also, inducing disease.

1604 T. Wright *Climact. Years* 15 Some few peccant humours. 1661 Hickeringill *Jamaica* 103 Adjourning Plagues they use to bring, In Peccant Autumns or the Spring. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 621 It was not at all probable that his blood was peccant in the quantity. 1706 Phillips, *Peccant*,..among Physicians, the Humours of the Body are said to be Peccant, when they contain some Malignity, or else abound too much. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 742 The patient..pointing to the peccant tooth as the source of his woe. *Ibid.* VIII. 495 Purgatives and diuretics may be given to eliminate any peccant matter.

b. In figurative use.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 12 Thus I have gone over these three diseases of learning: besides the which there are some other rather peccant humors, than fourmed diseases. 1727 Pope, etc. *Art of Sinking* iii, A discharge of the peccant humour in exceeding purulent metre. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. 1808 V. 58 The change is to be confined to the peccant part only. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Power* Wks. (Bohn) II. 333 Where is great amount of life, though gross and peccant, it has its own checks.

B. *sb.* A sinner; an offender.

1621 I. C. in T. Bedford *Sin unto Death* P vj b, No time nor age..hath beene more likely to bring forth plenty of peccants in this kinde. 1803 C. K. Sharpe *Let.* 3 Apr. in *Corr.* (1888) I. 165 A swinging blow on some peccant's rump from the cudgel of the serjeant!

Hence **Pe·ccantly** *adv.*; **Pe·ccantness.**

1847 Webster, *Peccantly.* 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Peccantness*, offensiveness, hurtfulness.

Peccary (pe·kări). Forms: 7 **pakeera**, 7–8 **pecary**, 7– **peccary**, (8 **picary**, 9 **picaree, pec(c)ari**). [ad. *pakira, paquira*, the name in Carib of Guiana.

Spelt by the Spaniard Oviedo 1535 *baquira* or *vaquira*; *paquira* is used by the Frenchmen Biet (*Dict. des Galibis*) 1664, and Breton 1665, and is frequent in Fr. and Sp. writers of 18th c. In It., Claviger spells *pachira*. G. Warren in 1667 has *pakeera*, and the form is still current in the Apalai and Ouayana dialects of Guiana. An English writer in 1613 spells *pochiero*, which is also in the 18th c. Dictionarium Galibi; Dutch 18th c. voyagers have *peequiera. Pecary* appears in 1699. Buffon has *pakira* and *peccary*, Cuvier *pécari*. (Jas. Platt Junr. in *Athenæum* 8 June 1901, 727/3; *Bibliothèque Linguist. Amér.* XV. 1892.)]

A gregarious quadruped of South and Central America, allied to the swine, of which there are two species, the *collared peccary* extending north to Texas, and the *white-lipped p.* of South America.

1613 R. Harcourt *Voy. to Guiana* 29 Swine in great numbers, whereof there are two kinds, the one small, by the Indians called *pochiero*, the other is called *paingo*. 1667 G. Warren *Descr. Surinam* 11 Of the hogs there are three kinds. One lives like an otter..the other two are called the Pakeera and Pinko. 1697 Dampier *Voy. round World* (1699) 9 He..hunts about for Peccary. 1699 L. Wafer *Descr. America* 104 The country has of its own a kind of hog, which is called Pecary. 1769 E. Bancroft *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana* 125 The Picary is considerably smaller than the ordinary European Hogs. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* III. 183 That animal which of all others most resembles an hog..is called the Peccary, or Tajacu. 1807 Home in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 154 The stomach of the pecari differs from that of the common hog. 1807 H. Bolingbroke *Voy. Demerary* 227 There are two kinds of hogs..numerous in all parts of Guyana, the picaree and the waree. 1846 G. A. McCall *Lett. fr. Frontiers* (1868) 440 The Mexican wild boar, the Peccary,.. has no tail, and it has a musk-pouch on the after-part of the back, which exudes a strong smell of musk.

Peccation (pekā·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. *peccātiōn-em*, n. of action from *peccāre* to sin.] The action of sinning, sin.

1862 Thackeray *Philip* vi, Though he roared out *peccavi* most frankly when charged with his sins, this criminal would fall to peccation very soon after promising amendment.

‖ **Peccavi** (pekā·vəi, pekkā·vī). Also 7 **pecavie.** [L. *peccāvī* 'I have sinned'.] 'I have sinned', in the phrase 'to cry *peccavi*'; hence an acknowledgement or confession of guilt.

So *peccavimus* 'we have sinned'; *peccavit* 'he has sinned'. [1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm. Hen. VII* Wks. (1876) 272 Kynge Dauid that wrote this psalme, with one worde spekynge his herte was chaunged sayenge *Peccaui.*] 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 65 Much soner shall al other be subiect vnto him, and crie *Peccaui.* 1592 G. Harvey *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 199 That he, which in the ruffe of his freshest iollity, was faine to cry..a mercy in printe, may be orderlie driuen to crie more peccauies, then one. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 179 Then were the seculars not onely bound to obey and surcease, but also to cry *peccauimus* and submit themselues to doe such penance as [etc.]. 1616 J. Lane *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* XL. 115 'Dread Dame' (quoth shee) 'because hee cries "peccauit", Wee bothe will sue his special supplicauit'. 1681 Baxter *Acc. Sherlocke* i. 160 A true information and conviction, which may bring me to the most open *peccavi* or confession. 1730 Swift *Sheridan's Submission* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 259 Now lowly crouch'd, I cry peccavi, And prostrate, supplicate *pour ma vie.* 1814 Mrs. J. West *Alicia de Lacy* II. 291 Her ears were alternately assailed by the peccavis of penitence, and the well-a-days of love. 1862 [see Peccation].

Pecco, variant of Pekoe.

†**Pece.** *Obs.* Also 5 **pyece, pese,** 6 **peece, Sc. peis, peys.** [ad. med.L. *pecia*, 'vas, calix, cyathus' (Du Cange).

In other uses, *pecia* represents F. *pièce*, e.g. *pecia terræ* = F. *pièce de terre*; but the sense 'cup', 'vase', is not known for F. *pièce*. In Eng. however *pece* is a common early spelling of *piece*, and this may be a sense of English development. Cf. 'piece of plate'.]

A cup (*esp.* a wine-cup); a drinking-vessel.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. III. 23 Coupes of clene Gold and peces of seluer. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 760 A pot with riche wine And a pece to fil it yne. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 433 After that he hade drunke wyne sende to hym by the kynge, he putte the pece [Higd. *vas*, Trevisa the vessel] in his bosom. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 388/1 Pece, cuppe, *pecia, crater.* 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VIII. ii, He tooke the pyece with poyson and dranke frely. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 535 Felle a pese, taverner. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. iv. 27 The warme new blude keppit in coup and peis. 1594 Plat *Chem. Concl.* 20 Putting them into a little pewter peece.

b. ? A wine-cask or butt.

1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Schism* 545 As Claret wine from a pearc't Peece doth spout.

Pece, obs. form of Peace, Piece.

Pech (pĕχ, pēχ'), *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 7–9 **pegh.** [Goes with Pech *v.*] A short laboured breath, a pant after exertion.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xiii. 53 3ung monkis..thair hait flesche dantis, Full faderlyk, with pechis and pantis. 1572 *Lament. Lady Scot.* 400 He gaif ane greit pech, lyke ane weill fed stirk. *a* 1624 Br. M. Smith *Serm.* xiv. (1632) 257 He made but a pegh at it, saying, She gaue me, that, that without cruelty she could not take from me. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 89 Don't conclude your draught with a pegh like a paviour. 1884 *Ibid.* Feb. 231 With a 'pech' of satisfaction.

Pech (pĕχ, pēχ'), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6 **peigh, 7 peach, 8–9 pegh,** (9 **peich,** *north. Eng. dial.* **peff, peck**). [app. onomatopœic, with the *p* of *puff, pant* and other explosive words, and the imitative ending found also in *hech, stech.*] *intr.* To breathe hard from exertion, to fetch the breath short, to pant.

c 1440 *York Myst.* XL. 84 For pechyng als pilgrymes that putte are to pees. 1572 *Lament. Lady Scot.* 269 Now mon thay wirk and labour, pech and pant. 1595 Duncan *App. Etymol.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Anhelo*, to peigh or pant. *a* 1598 Rollock *On the Passion* XX. (1616) 188 He will tye the burthen of them on their owne backes, whilest they grone and peach. 1721 Ramsay *Prospect of Plenty* 73 Peching fou sair. 1780 Mayne *Siller Gun* II. v, They wha had corns, or broken wind, Begood to pegh and limp behind. 1786 Burns *Willie Chalmers* i, My Pegasus I'm got astride, And up Parnassus pechin [*rime* brechan]. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Peff*,..to breathe with difficulty. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* (ed. 3) 199 At a pace that made me pech..like a wind-galled nag.

Pechan (pe·χăn, pe·χ'ăn). *Sc.* [Derivation uncertain: cf. prec.] The stomach.

1786 Burns *Twa Dogs* 62 Yet e'en the ha' folk fill their pechan [*v. r.* peghan] Wi' sauce, ragouts, and sic like trashtrie. 1862 Heslop *Prov. Scotland* 82 He puts it in a bad purse that puts it in his pechan.

Pechar, -er, obs. forms of Pitcher, Peacher.

Pechblende: see Pitchblend.

Peche, obs. f. Peach. **Pecht,** var. Pict.

†**Pecify,** obs. Sc. form of Pacify.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. viii. (S. T. S.) 46 Al nychtbouris liand þame about war mesit and pecifyit.

Peck (pek), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 **pec,** 4–6 **pek, pekke,** (5–6 **peke**), 5–7 **pecke,** (7 *Sc.* **pect**), 5– **peck.** [ME. *pek*, = OF. *pek* (13th c. in Godef., only one instance), frequent in AF., also latinized as *peccum* (or ?-*us*), *pekka*; ulterior history unknown.

Godefroy's OF. instance refers to oats for horses, which was also a chief use of *pek* in ME. In this respect *pek* was synonymous with F. *picotin* 'a pecke or the fourth part of a boisseau.. used only in the measuring of oats' (Cotgr.), a horse's feed of oats (Scheler); in med.L. *picotinus*. But the latter was evidently a deriv. of med.L. *picotus, -ta* a liquid measure, in OF. *picote* a wine-measure (14th c. in Godef.). The radical part of these words may be cognate with *pek*. The formal resemblances of *picote* to F. *picoter*, 'to prick often, to peck as a bird', and of *pek, peck* to *pek, pekke*, Peck *v.*[1], is notable; but *peck* sb. is known long before the vb., and cannot easily be derived from it.]

1. A measure of capacity used for dry goods; the fourth part of a bushel, or two gallons. The imperial peck contains 554·548 cubic inches, that of the United States 537·6.

The Scottish peck was the fourth part of the firlot and contained 4 lippies = 553·5625 cubic inches for wheat, but 807·55 for barley, rye, pulse, salt, and other commodities. In England, the peck formerly varied greatly according to locality and to the commodity measured. See *O. C. and Farm. Words* (E. Dial. Soc.) 173.

c 1300 *Battle Abbey Custumals* (1887) 14 Et debet cariare j ambram, j bussellum, et pek salis. 1338 in Dugdale *Monasticon* (1846) II. 584/1 In j. pekko salis. *Ibid.* 584/2, xiiij. [equi] quorum quilibet j. pekka. 1351–2 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 240/1 Soient les Mesures, c'est assaver bussell, demi bussell, & pec, galon, potel, & quarte, en chescun Countee ..acordantz a l'estandard. 1352 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) I. 236 Cuidam leproso unum pek frumenti. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 90 The Millere shold nat stele hem half a pekke Of corn by sleighte. 1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 6 Pro iij^{bus} bussellis et j pecco auenarum, xix*d.* ob. *Ibid.* 29. 1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 545 Paid for a pekke of otemelle, iij*d.* *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 30 How, hosteler, how, a peck of otys. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xiii. 33 Hid in 3 peckes off meele. [So Coverd., *Great B.*, *Geneva*, *Rheims*; Wyclif mesuris, 1611 measures.] 1534 *Ord. Govt. Irel.* in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 210 They [Irish lords] toke a pecke of ootes of every plough in the sede tyme, called the greatte horse, or chefe horsis pecke. 1537 *Ibid.* 495 Item, that the greate peckes of otes..and suche other nedeles extortions..be clerly abolysheid. 1603 in *Rec. Old Aberdeen* (1899) 33 That na darer draiff be sauld..nor four d. ilk pect. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Gallon*, In Liquids two Pottles..make one Gallon..But in dry Measure, two Gallons, which is six Pottles, make one Peck. 1789 Burns *Happy Trio* I O, Willie brew'd a peck o' maut. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 272 Nine imperial pecks to the statute acre, of good and clean Riga seed.

b. In various proverbial expressions.

1603 Dekker *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 6, I think I shall not eat a peck of salt: I shall not live long, sure. 1710 Palmer *Proverbs* Ixxix. 221 *title*, Every man must eat a Peck of ashes before he dies. *Ibid.*, Every man must eat a peck of dirt in his life! 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v., 'To measure to another a peck out of one's own bushel', to think or treat others like himself. 1862 Hislop *Prov. Scot.* 31 Before ye choose a friend eat a peck o' saut with him. 1901 *Daily*

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Chron. 23 Aug. 5/2 'A dry summer never made a dear peck', says an old weather proverb.

c. A swarm of bees such as would fill a peck: cf. *peck-swarm* in 5.

1713 WARDER *True Amasons* (ed. 2) 37 Put a Swarm of Bees of a Peck, in May, into a Hive of Glass. *Ibid.* vi. (ed. 2) 77 One Peck of Bees in one Hive, will get much more Honey than two half Pecks will do in two Hives.

d. A liquid measure of two gallons. *dial.*

1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Work-bk.* s. v., *Peck* is a measure of liquids = two gals. 'I do hear how Farmer Burge is zillin' o' very good cider vor a shillin' a peck'.

2. A vessel used as a peck measure.

1392–3 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 158 Et pro j pecco ligneo pro mensura auenarum, iiij*d.* 1404 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 397, j pek pro præbenda. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 113 Next to be compass'd like a good Bilbo in the circumference of a Pecke, hilt to point, heele to head. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 109 Yow must take a spade and a pecke,..and goe twice a day to the aunthills..take up the moules and alltogeather, and putte into the pecke. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* IV. Wks. 1716 III. 229 Can a Peck contain all the Water in the Sea? 1878 MACKINTOSH *Hist. Civilis. Scot.* I. xi. 458 In 1492 three men were put in the pillory..for having pecks of too small measure.

b. In the Isle of Man: see quot. 1903.

1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* iii. 12 The bread-basket known as the 'peck'. 1894 — *Manxman* 32 The peck, the parchment oat-cake pan. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict., Peck*, .. A wooden hoop, about 3 or 4 inches deep, and about 20 inches in diameter, covered with a sheep's skin, and resembling the head of a drum, it is used to keep oaten cakes in.

3. *loosely.* A considerable quantity or number, a great deal, a 'quantity', 'heap', 'lot'. Chiefly *fig.* in phr. *a peck of troubles.*

c 1535 in *Archæologia* XXV. 97 The said George .. told hym that Mr. More was in a pecke of troubles. 1539 *Aberdeen Regr.* (Spald. Cl.) I. 159 Calling of hir commond vyld freris hvyr that scho wes, that hes ane pek of lyiss betuix thi shoulderis. 1664 [SCUDAMORE] *Homer à la Mode* 2 Did bring upon the Græcians, double Foure or five hundred pecks of trouble. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. viii, A pretty peck of troubles you'll get into.

†4. An ancient measure of land. *Obs.*

1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 59/1 A pek of Londe, Paster, Hethe and Maresse. *Ibid.*, Half a pek and a nayle of Londe, Pasture and Hethe.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **peck loaf**, a loaf made from a peck of flour; **†peck-swarm**, a swarm of bees that fills a hive of the size of a peck: see 1 c.

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* IV. ii, I never durst eat oysters, nor cut *peck-loaves. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* I. 196 The lord mayor ordered the price of bread to be raised one penny in the peck-loaf. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* v. Liv, All *pecke-swarmes, and other single swarmes after Mid-Cancer [are fitted] with the least, or halfe-bushell hiue.

Peck, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* or *local.* [app. a local variant of PICK *sb.*, PEAK *sb.*[2]]

1. A local name of various tools: see quots.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 72 Gonne hamurs .. iij, Gonne pekkes..viij. 1514 *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, I. 5721 (P. R. O.) xxii pekes for to hewe gounys stonys. 1544 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I. 47 One Carlille axe, one pekke. 1764 YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* II. 50 (*Essex*) They cut their beans with a tool they call a peck, being a short handled scythe for one hand, and a hook for the other. 1813 — *Agric. Essex* I. 163 The Flemish scythe is used in Foulness for cutting beans: it is called a bean peck. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss., Peck, sb.* a pick-axe. 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss., Pick*, or *Peck*, (1) A pick-axe; .. (2) A pointed hammer for breaking coal. *Ibid., Peck-shaft*, the handle of a pick-axe.

2. A peak.

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 139 For ij. coschyn clothis with peckkes xxiiij.*s.* 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss., Peck*, a point (peak): 'The peck of the shou'der'.

Peck (pek), *sb.*[3] Also 6 **pekke**, 6–7 **pecke**. [f. PECK *v.*[1]]

1. An act of pecking; a stroke with the beak or bill; (humorously) a snappy kiss: cf. PECKY *a.*[2] 2.

1611 COTGR., *Becquade*, a pecke, iob, or bob with a beake. 1824 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 17 The robin redbreast and the wren .. would stop for two pecks. 1849 M. NAPIER *Life Visct. Dundee* I. II. 314 Argyle's .. audacious but feeble peck at the throne in Scotland. 1893 SALTUS *Madam Sapphira* 84 Bending toward his wife he received from that lady a rapid and noiseless peck.

2. The impression or mark made by pecking; a prick, hole, or dint; a dot; a slight surface injury.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict., Picado*, a pricke, a pecke, *morsus, punctura.* 1676 J. BEAUMONT in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 727 These [Trochites] have also a small peck in the middle making but very little impression in the stone, and seldom passing through it. 1740 DYCHE & PARDON s. v., A little hole made in fruit as it hangs upon trees, is called a bird *peck.* 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 671/1 In engraving the flesh, the effect may be produced in the lighter parts and middle tints by long pecks of the graver, rather than by light lines. 1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 15 Raising a bank of great bulk, turfing or gravelling the sea face, and mending every little 'peck' or injury as it occurs.

3. *slang*, orig. *Thieves' Cant.* Food, meat, 'grub'; provender.

Peck-alley, the throat. *Peck and perch*, board and lodging. *Peck and tipple* (*booze*), meat and drink.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 86 She hath a Cacling chete, a grunting chete, ruff Pecke, cassan, and popplarr of yarum. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 388 Here, safe in our Skipper, let's cly off our Peck. 1706 Mrs. CENTLIVRE *Basset Table* Prol., Poor House-keeping, where Peck is under Locks. 1732 Mrs. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* I. 346 We went to supper, and had a profusion of peck and booz. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 206 What's peck and perch, and a pound a-week? 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. vii, The serving of the 'peck' was the affair of a moment. 1893 *Kennel Gaz.* Aug. 221/2 He [a dog] wants a little more peck.

Peck (pek), *v.*[1] Also 4–5 **pekke**, 4–7 **pek**, **pecke**. [app. a collateral form of PICK *v.*[1], with which it formerly often interchanged, as it still does dialectally. Cf. MLG. *pekken*, to peck with the beak.]

I. 1. *trans.* To strike with the beak, as a bird; to indent or pierce by thus striking. Often with advb. extension; esp. *peck out*, to put or pluck out by pecking.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* XXX. 17 The eye that scorneth the fader, and that dispiseth the birthe of his moder, pecken hym out crowis of the stremes [1388 crowis of the stronde picke out thilke ize]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. viii. (Bodl. MS.), þe rauen..fondeþ wiþ his bille to pecke oute his izen. [*Ibid.*, Smal briddes þat reseþ on hym to picke out his izen.] 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 71 b, She flieth and flacketh about his eies and face, and pecketh and scratcheth out his eien. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* I. i, These parrots peck the fairest fruit. 1795 COWPER *Pairing Time Antic.* 57 Soon every father-bird and mother Grew quarrelsome, and pecked each other. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* vii, All the other scaul-crows set upon her, and pecked her to death.

b. To make (a hole, etc.) by pecking: cf. PICK *v.*[1]

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 640 The beetle .. lies sprawling upon his back; until the little tit-mouse comes, pecks a hole in his side. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 160 A truce to pecking holes in the coat of this gentleman's book.

2. *intr.* To strike with or use the beak, as a bird.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. viii. (Bodl. MS.), 3if þe asse haue a sore..þe sparowes lepiþ þeron & pecke þ wiþ here billes. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 71 b, They neuer leaue off pecking til they haue made it verie sore. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 27 He that striueth against Loue,..with the Cockatrice pecketh against the steele. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 15 They peck and combat with their claws. *transf.* 1901 in *Publ. Circ.* 7 Sept. 227/2 The modern printer merely pecks on a key-board.

b. *Peck at*: to aim at with the beak, to try to peck; also *transf.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. i. 65 'Tis not long after But I will weare my heart vpon my sleeue For Dawes to pecke at. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* XV. (1677) 229 Better in close fight to die ..Than..peck in vain at a weak enemy. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2251/4 Finding we slighted him, [he] stretched to Windward, and there lay pecking at us. 1831 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 175 The more the Devil pecks at me, the more vehemently do I wring his nose. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. i. 9 It was .. the greatest of triumphs when birds..pecked at the grapes in a picture.

c. *Peck at* (*fig*): To try to 'pick holes' in, or 'pick to pieces'; to carp, cavil, or nag at.

1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind. Answ.* v. 70 The Scripture hee pecks at. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 475 Without pecking at the Bible, they can find matters to joke upon elsewhere. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Ready Money Mortiboy* viii, She had pecked at him so long, he could not have digested his dinner without his usual dessert.

3. *trans.* Of birds: To take (food) with the beak; esp. in small bits at a time. Often with *up.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 147 Pekke [*v.rr.* pek, peke, *Camb.* pikke, *Harl.* pike] hem vp right as they growe and ete hem yn. 1623–4 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp. Gipsy* II, i. 50 Grain pecked up after grain makes pullen fat. 1798 WORDSW. *Old Cumbld. Beggar* 20 The small mountain birds Not venturing yet to peck their destined meal. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 460 Where little birds..Light on the floor, and peck the table-crumbs. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 324 The fowls were left to peck up anything they might find. *fig.* 1669 F. VERNON in A. Lang *Valet's Trag.* etc. (1903) 51, I fear you can peck but little satisfaction out of it.

b. *intr.*

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 220 The pigeon..is still alive, and pecks as well as usual.

4. *trans.* and *intr.* Of persons: **a.** To eat, to feed. *colloq.* (orig. *Thieves' Cant*). **b.** To bite, to eat daintily or in a nibbling fashion.

a 1550 *Hye Way to Spyttel Hous* 1050 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 69 Thou shalt pek my jere In thy gan for my watch it is nace gere. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* (Hunter. Cl.) 39 Pecke is taken to eate or byte: as *the Bussa peches me by the stampes*, the dogge bites me by the shinnes. 1665 HEAD *Eng. Rogue* I. iv. (1680) 33 Most part of the night we spent in Boozing, pecking rumly. 1703 *Levellers* in *Harl. Misc.* (ed. Park) V. 454 So they all fell heartily to pecking till they had consumed the whole provision. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. lxx, The ladies with more moderation mingled In the feast, pecking less than I can tell. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Peck for one's self*, to gain one's own livelihood. 1893 BARING-GOULD *Mrs. Curgenven* liii, Thanks, I'll peck a bit.

II. 5. *trans.* To strike (something) with a pick or other pointed tool, so as to indent, pit, pierce, or break it up; also, to mark with short strokes. Often with advb. complement, as *peck down, peck in, peck up*, etc.

a 1530 HEYWOOD *Weather* (Brandl) 752, I haue peckt a good peckynge yron to naught. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 219 A stone pecked, or dented in as a millstone. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 79 Because they cannot make their mills grow, as they daily decay by grinding; they are fain to supply that want by often pecking their milstones. 1702 S. SEWALL *Diary* 20 Jan., The Father was pecking Ice off the Mill-wheel. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 537 [Soil] stony or gravelly, so as to require..to be pecked with a mathook or pick. 1854 BARTLETT *Mex. Boundary* II. xxix. 195 Boulders covered with rude figures of men, animals &c. all pecked in with a sharp instrument. 1874 WOOD *Out of Doors* 213 The best way to dig for insects is to peck up a circular patch about eighteen inches in diameter, throw aside the frozen clods, and then to work carefully downwards. 1894 J. K. FOWLER *Rec. O. Country Life* xvii. 204 Part of a wall was pecked down and carted away.

†b. *intr.* To strike with a pick or the like; to pick. Also *fig. Obs.* or *dial.*

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 78 A happy fellow..pecking betwixt the Ice, strooke vpon it. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 379 His Genie being more prone to easier and smoother studies, than in pecking and hewing at Logick. 1883 *Folk-Lore Jrnl.* I. 317 Away they pecked at it hard and fast.

†6. *trans.* To dig or root up with something sharp. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1764 *Mus. Rust.* III. lxxvi. 338 When harvest is done, the stubble may be got up at one shilling per acre,..this is called pecking the haulm, from the method of performing the work. 1898 G. W. E. RUSSELL *Collect. & Recoll.* xxiii. 298 He..wandered about the lanes..pecking up primroses with a spud.

III. 7. Phrases: **†** *To peck mood*, to change one's tune (*obs.*). *To peck a quarrel*: see PICK *v.*[1]

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 262 And sone sche gan to pekke mod. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4347 But or þei twynned þens, þei pekkid moode.

¶ For other occasional obs. uses: see PICK *v.*[1]

Hence **Peaked** (pekt) *ppl. a.* *Pecked line*, a line formed by short strokes thus ------.

1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xvii. § 2 (ed. 3) 270 A millstone arg., pecked sa. 1866 *Spectator* 26 May 567/1 An aggressive game cock..sent him in with a pecked and bleeding face. 1874 *Usef. Knowl. Soc. Atlas*, Map of World *margin*, Pecked lines are the co-tidal lines, or the series of points on the surface of the ocean where high water takes place at the same instant.

Peck, *v.*[2] Now chiefly *dial.* Also 6 **peke**, 7 **pecke**. [Variant of PICK *v.*[2] = PITCH *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To pitch, cast, fling, throw; to jerk, move suddenly. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1611 COTGR., *Vergette*, .. a boyes play with rods or wands pecked at a heape of points. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. iii. 94 You i' th' Chamblet, get vp o' th' raile, Ile pecke you o're the pales else. 1667 DRYDEN *Maiden Queen* v. i, I can..walk with a courant slur, and at every step peck down my head. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xvi. 217 'Pecking back' her elbows (as they call it) from the waist upwards. 1890 *Gloucs. Gloss., Peck*..2 To pitch, fling.

†2. *intr.* To have a pitch, to incline. *Obs.*

1639 LD. DIGBY, etc. *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 118 He that would reduce the Church now to the form of Government in the most primitive times..would be found pecking toward the Presbytery of Scotland. 1696 LORIMER *Goodwin's Disc.* vii. 50 Such a Man seems to be pecking towards the Socinians.

3. *intr.* To pitch forward; *esp.* of a horse: to stumble in consequence of striking the ground with his toe instead of coming down on the flat of his foot. *dial.* and *colloq.*

[When said of a horse, often associated with PECK *sb.*[2], *v.*[1] 5.] *c* 1770 *MS. Addit.* in Grose *Provinc. Gloss.* (1790) (E.D.D.). 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Peck*..(4) To stumble. *Yorksh.* 1881 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Peck, pick*..to pitch forward, to go head first; to over-balance. 'Mind the child dunna peck out on 'is cheer'. 1881 Mrs. P. O'DONOGHUE *Ladies on Horseback* I. iii. 42 Your horse..might be apt to peck, and so give you an ugly fall. 1898 A. HOPE *Rupert of Hentzau* vi, The horse pecked and stumbled, and I fell forward on his neck. 1899 PREVOST *Cumbld. Gloss.* (E. D. D.) s. v., A horse that goes rather 'close to the ground' with his fore feet, will frequently touch the ground with his toe and make a stumble—such an one pecks from want of vigour.

†4. *Peck over the perch*: see PEAK *v.*[1]

†Peckage (pe·kédʒ). *Obs. Cant.* Also **peckidge.** [f. PECK *v.*[1] + -AGE.] Food, victuals.

1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* (Hunter. Cl.) 40 *Peckage* meat or *Scroofe* scraps. 1621 B. JONSON *Metam. Gipsies* Wks. (1692) 615 With the Convoy, Cheats, and Peckage. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Peckidge*, Meat.

Pecked, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* = PEAKED *a.*

1744–50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. I. 92 This we shoot down in our fields in a round pecked heap. *Ibid.* 129 (E. D. S.) A ram that is pecked-arsed. 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss.* s. v., A boat is peck-ed at both ends, and a trow is round at both ends.

Pecked (pekt), *ppl. a.*: see PECK *v.*[1]

Peckedeuaunted, var. of PIKEDEVANTED *Obs.*

Pecker (pe·kəɹ). [f. PECK *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. One who, or that which, pecks; a bird that pecks; the second element in various bird-names, as FIG-*pecker*, FLOWER-*pecker*, NUT-*pecker*; also short for WOODPECKER.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 18 The Titmouse, and the Peckers hungry Brood. 1727 GARTH tr. *Ovid's Met.* xiv, 'Twas here I spy'd a youth in Parian stone: His head a pecker bore [orig. *in vertice picum*]: the cause unknown To passengers. 1883 J. S. STALLYBRASS tr. *Grimm's Teutonic Mythol.* III. 973 The pecker was esteemed a sacred and divine bird. 1884 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 294 By far the greater number of modern birds belong to the.. orders of the perchers, the peckers, and the birds of prey.

b. An eater, feeder (with qualifying adj.). *slang.*

1861 C. C. ROBINSON *Dial. Leeds* (E. D. D.), He's a rare pecker. 1873 *Slang Dict.* s. v. *Peck*, A hearty eater is generally called 'a rare pecker'.

2. a. An implement for pecking; a kind of hoe.

1587 T. HARIOT *Virginia* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 271 The women with short peckers or parers,..of a foot long, and about fiue inches in breadth, doe onely breake the vpper part of the ground to raise vp the weeds, grasse, and olde stubbes of corne stalks with their roots. *Ibid.*, For their corne,..with a pecker they make a hole, wherein they put foure graines. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 551 A small narrow hoe or pecker... A small hand-pecker.

†b. *Telegraphy.* An obsolete type of relay. *Obs.*

In the old 'pecker' the end of the lever was V-shaped, and its up-and-down motion resembled the pecking of a bird.

1858 H. C. F. JENKIN *Papers*, etc. (1887) I. p. lxxxvi, Click, click, click, the pecker is at work.

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c. *Weaving.* A shuttle-driver: = PICKER *sb.*

1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 216 The ends of this shuttle-race are prolonged by boards, which form troughs or boxes, in each of which is placed a piece of wood or thick leather, called a pecker or driver, and these drivers are made to traverse on small guide wires fixed between the side rails and the ends of the troughs. 1878 BARLOW *Weaving* x. 136 When the shaft [of the draw-boy] rocks from side to side of the machine, it will carry the pecker..with it.

3. *slang.* Courage, resolution. (? *orig.* beak or bill.) Chiefly in phr. *to keep* (*one's*) *pecker up.*

1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* I. xii, Keep your pecker up. 1857 DICKENS *Lett.* 17 Aug., Keep your pecker up with that. 1873 *Slang Dict., Pecker,* 'keep your Pecker up',.. literally, keep your beak and head well up, 'never say die'. 1875 W. S. GILBERT *Trial by Jury* 4 Be firm, my moral pecker.

4. *Comb.* **Pecker-mill**: see quot.

1802 J. DRAYTON *View S. Carolina* 121 Rice mills, called pecker, cog, and water mills... The first .. so called, from the pestle's striking..in the manner of a wood pecker.

Pe·cket, *v.* [frequent. of PECK *v.*[1]; perh. after F. *picoter,* or *béqueter.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To peck repeatedly, to continue pecking.

1862 Miss THACKERAY *Story Eliz.* II. in *Cornh. Mag.* VI. 490 Empty stables, with chickens pecketting in the sun. 1866 *Village on Cliff* iii, The great carved cupboard, with the two wooden birds pecketting each other's beaks. *Ibid.* ix, Cocks and hens are pecketing the fallen grains. 1896 BARLOW *Martin's Company* 176 (E. D. D.) Equally fatal would have been the pecketing of poultry.

Pe·ckful. [See -FUL.] As much as fills a peck.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. vi. 64 One of my Karsuk brutes [dogs] has eaten up two entire birds'-nests..a peckful at least.

Peckhamite (pe·kăməit). *Min.* [Named 1880 after J. S. Peckham, an American chemist: see -ITE [1].] A greenish-yellow meteoric silicate of iron and magnesium.

1881 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XVIII. 861 Professor J. Lawrence Smith has found a new meteoric mineral in the analysis of the great meteorite which fell in Emmett County, Iowa, in May, 1879, and has named it Peckhamite.

Peckho, variant of PEKOE, a kind of tea.

Pe·cking, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PECK *v.*[1] + -ING [1].]

1. The action of PECK *v.*[1]; an instance of this; also *fig.* fault-finding.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. viii. (Bodl. MS.), þe asse may vnneþe defende hym selfe aȝens his [sparowes] rese peckinge and bitinge. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 10 If thy mill stones be not worne too blunt, for want of pecking. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iii. 105 Superstitious Observation of the pecking of Chickens. 1757 BURKE *Abridgem. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 199 The Druids..attended with diligence the flight of birds, the pecking of chickens. 1885 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 515 The gossip and the pecking of country towns.

2. *concr.* †**a.** A piece pecked or picked off, as in dressing stone. *Obs.* **b.** (See quot. 1875.)

1600 in Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 619 You shall finde it [white sand] like shauings and peckings of free stone. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1647/1 *Peckings, Place-bricks,* from the outside of the kiln and insufficiently burned.

Pecking, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. PECK *v.*[2] + -ING [1].]

1. The pitching or throwing (e. g. of stones). Hence *pecking-bag.*

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iv, He..strides away in front with his climbing-irons strapped under one arm, his pecking-bag under the other. *Ibid.,* There close to them lay a heap of charming pebbles. 'Look here', shouted East, 'here's luck! I've been longing for some good honest pecking this half-hour. Let's fill the bags'.

2. A tossing or jerking (as of the head).

1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Shipmate Louise* I. xi. 241 With a pecking, so to speak, of her face at the gangs of men on the quarter-deck.

Pe·cking, *ppl. a.* [f. PECK *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] That pecks.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Pecking,* striking with the Bill as Birds do. 1827 MONTGOMERY *Pelican Isl.* IV. 200 She.. drove him from her seat With pecking bill, and cry of fond distress.

b. *fig.* (cf. *hacking*).

1865 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. I. II. 289 Troubled with a short 'pecking' cough.

Peckish (pe·kiʃ), *a. colloq.* [f. PECK *v.*[1] + -ISH [1].] Disposed to 'peck' or eat; somewhat hungry.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Peck,* victuals;..peckish, hungry. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Peckish,* hungry; disposed to be pecking. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xv, I get peckish at night somehow. 1898 J. K. JEROME *Second Thoughts* 279 You're a bit peckish too, I expect.

b. Appetizing. *rare.*

1845 *P. Parley's Ann.* VI. 238 This perch has been kept in a small garden pond..; biting at everything peckish that comes in his way.

Hence **Pe·ckishness,** hungriness, hunger.

18.. *Phases Bradford Life* 111 (E. D. D.), In a state of considerable peckishness.

Peckle (pe·k'l), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Reduced from *speckle*; but cf. PECKLED.] A spot, a speckle. Also attrib., as *peckle-head,* a partridge.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 47/19 A Peckle, *macula. Ibid.* 125/29 A Peckil, *macula.* 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 311/1 A Partridge [is called], first a Peckle-Head. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss., Pecka* or *Peckle,* a freckle.

Peckle (pe·k'l), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. as prec.] *trans.* To speckle.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 47/23 To Peckle, *maculare.* 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Picoter,* to peckle, to pricke thicke, to specke. 1611 COTGR., *Grivoler,* to peckle, or speckle; to spot with diuers colours. [Still in Cheshire and South Lancash. *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

Peckle (pek'l), *v.*[2] *rare.* [dim. or freq. of PECK *v.*[1]] *trans.* To peck slightly or repeatedly.

[*a* 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* 912 (Bann. MS.) Hir best brod hen callit lady Pekle pes.] *a* 1810 in Cromek *Rem. Nithsdale Song* 245 (Jam.) Come, byde wi' me, ye pair o' sweet birds, ..Ye sall peckle o' the bread an' drink o' the wine. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* v, And all [birds] were tame And peckled at my hand where'er I came.

Peckled (pek'ld), *a.* Now *dial.* Also 6 **pecould,** 7 **peackled,** 8–9 **pecklt.** [f. PECKLE *sb.* or *v.*[1] + -ED: or perh. directly from SPECKLED.] Spotted, variegated, speckled; parti-coloured. Also *comb.*

1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Gds., Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* (1863) IV. 20 Itm. iiij albes, on cope of saten bruges, & on of peculd silke. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 138 You must looke beside, that his toong bee not black, nor pecled. 1611 COTGR., *Gelinote de bois,* the pied, or peckled Pheasant, or wood Henne. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 2 When Summer cloathes your borders with greene and peckled colours. *c* 1746 COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lancs. Dial.* 5 The pecklt jump [coat]. 1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. II. 386 The 'peckled-faced' ones are rejected as breeding sheep. [Still in many English dialects.]

Hence **Pe·ckledness,** spottedness, speckledness.

1611 COTGR., *Griveleure,* peckledness, or speckllednesse.

Pe·ckly, *a. rare.* [f. PECKLE *sb.* + -Y.] Characterized by speckles or spots, 'peckled'.

1859 *All Year R.* No. 29. 58 Shropshire and Staffordshire [had] the once famous peckly-faced breed. *Ibid.* 61 The 'peckly' face which once distinguished the hill sheep of Shropshire has become an uniform grey.

†**Pe·ckman.** *Obs.* ? An officer of the royal stables.

1525 in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 201 The six sumpter men and one Besage man, The Peckman, The King's Foole. 1684 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* I. (ed. 15) 185 A Yeoman Peckman, a Yeoman Bitmaker.

†**Pe·ck-point.** *Obs.* [f. PECK *v.*[2] + POINT *sb.*] 'A boyes play with rods or wands pecked at a heape of points' (Cotgrave (1611) s. v. *Vergette*).

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xviii, Panurge..played away all the points of his breeches at *primus secundus,* and at peck point (in French called *Lavergette*).

Pe·cksniff. [A proper name of fiction: the *Warwickshire Wordbk.* of G. F. Northall 1896 has '*Picksniff,* paltry, despicable; an insignificant, paltry, contemptible person'.] The name of a character in Dickens' novel 'Martin Chuzzlewit' (1844), represented as an unctuous hypocrite, habitually prating of benevolence, etc. Used allusively. Hence **Pecksni·ffery, Pe·cksniffism,** conduct or utterance resembling that of Pecksniff; **Pecksni·ffian** *a.,* resembling Pecksniff; whence **Pecksni·ffianism** (*nonce-word*).

1874 J. HATTON *Clytie* (ed. 10) 101 It seemed to smile a Pecksniffian smile of pity upon her. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Mar. 3/1 This odious compound of Tartuffism, Pharisaism, and Pecksniffery. 1888 TALMAGE in *Voice* (N. Y.) 2 Feb. 7 Ask Thackeray to express your chagrin, or Charles Dickens to expose Pecksniffianism. 1893 *Athenæum* 8 Apr. 430/3 He lectures Pepys for winebibbing, and we feel very much disposed to take him to task for Pecksniffism. 1901 *Scotsman* 4 Mar. 6/2 A fine benevolence of phraseology..which, we fear, is not free from a Pecksniffian twang.

Peck stone, Peck-wheat: see PEAK *sb.*[1] 3.

Pecky (pe·ki), *a.*[1] *U. S.* Also **peeky, peaky.** [app. f. PECK *sb.*[3] + -Y.] (See quots.)

1848 DICKESON & BROWN *Rept. on Cypress Timber of Miss. & La.* 8 That species of decay to which it [the cypress] is most liable, shows itself in partial and detached spots at greater or less distances, but often in very close proximity to each other... Timber affected in this way is denominated by raftsmen *Pecky.* 1876 *Gwilt's Archit.* Gloss., *Pecky,* timber in which the first symptoms of decay appear. An American term.

[BARTLETT 1859–60 s. v. *Peaky,* or *Peeky,* misquotes Dickeson as using *peeky*; thence, Webster 1864, *Peeky*; Century *Peaky* (also *peeky, pecky*), Funk *peaky*; associated with PEAKY *a.*[2], PEAK *v.*[1]]

Pecky (pe·ki), *a.*[2] *colloq.* [f. PECK *v.*[1], [2] + -Y.]

1. [PECK *v.*[2]] Pitching; choppy; apt to stumble.

1864 BLACKMORE *Clara Vaughan* lxi, Knocking about on a pecky sea. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss., Pecky,* inclined to stumble. 'Th' old hoss goes terr'ble pecky'.

2. [PECK *v.*[1]] Like the peck of a bird.

1886 F. C. PHILIPS *Jack & Three Jills* I. vii. 90 My sisters..administered flabby, pecky kisses.

Peco, variant of PEKOE (tea).

†**Pe·corous,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *pecorōs-us,* f. *pecus, pecor-* cattle.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Pecorous* (*pecorosus*), full of Cattle, or where many Cattle are.

†**Pect,** obs. form of PECKED *ppl. a.*: see quot.

1633 GERARD *Descr. Somerset* (1900) 132 Their markett is .. full of pect eles as they call them because they take them in those waters by pecking an eale speare on them.

Pect, obs. Sc. f. PECK *sb.*[1]

Pectase (pe·ktēⁱs). *Chem.* [f. PECT-IN or PECT-OSE, after *diastase.*] A ferment supposed to exist in fruits, etc., and having the property of converting pectin into pectic and other related acids.

1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 363 According to Frémy, all vegetal tissues which contain pectose..contain also a kind of ferment called pectase, comparable in its mode of action to..diastase. 1893 [see PECTIC].

Pectate (pe·ktēt). *Chem.* [f. PECT-IC + -ATE [1].] A salt of pectic acid.

1831 T. THOMSON *Chem. Inorg. Bodies* (ed. 7) II. 122 Braconnot is of opinion that the soluble pectates constitute a complete antidote against all metallic poisons. 1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 368 The pectates of the alkali-metals are soluble in water, the rest insoluble and gelatinous.

†**Pe·cteale.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. ? (app. some kind of wild fowl; but cf. *pect eles* in PECT *ppl. a.*)

1579 E. HAKE *Newes out of Powles Ch.-yd.* iv. D ij b, Stonetiuets, Teale, and Pecteales good, with Busterd fat and plum.

Pecten (pe·kten). *Anat.* and *Zool.* Pl. **pectines** (pe·ktinīz), **pectens.** [a. L. *pecten, pectin-* a comb, a heckle or card, a rake, the pubic hair, an instrument for striking the strings of a lyre, a scallop-shell, etc.; f. *pec-t-ĕre* to comb, cognate with Gr. πέκ-ειν to comb. In earlier use generally with L. plural *pectines.*]

†**1.** The set of bones in the hand between the wrist and fingers; the metacarpus. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 157 Þe boonys of þe hand þat ben clepid pecten. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* G iij, In the thyrde coniunction be foure bones... That coniunction is called the brest of the hande or pecten.

2. The pubes; also, the pubic bone or share-bone. ? *Obs.* [prop. L.]

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 176 Þat boon þat goiþ ouerþwert vndir þe ars aboue þe ȝerde, & is clepid os pectinis.] 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 15 Applied to the pecten and genitalls in a plaister it helpeth the Gonorrhea. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Pecten,* in Anatomy, is the same with the *Regio Pubis.* 1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 5 The smallest of the three divisions of the os innominatum is the os Pubis, Pecten, or Share Bone, situated anteriorly.

3. Applied to various comb-like structures in animal bodies. **a.** A pigmented vascular process which projects from the choroid coat of the eye into the vitreous humour in birds, and in certain reptiles and fishes; also called *marsupium.*

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. ii. 104 In birds..the Choroeides hath..a curious pectinated work seated on the optick nerve. The structure of this Pecten is very like that of the *Ligamentum Ciliare.* 1856 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 23 In birds, there is a remarkable plicated, comb-like process of the choroid,.. termed the pecten.

b. Each of two comb-like appendages behind the posterior legs in scorpions.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* XXXV. III. 540 The poisers of Diptera and the pectens of scorpions. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 126. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 523 Class Arachnida...The abdomen has appendages only in *Scorpionidæ,*..the pectines or combs, organs probably of touch.

c. A comb-like organ, usually formed of small stiff hairs, on the legs of certain insects, as bees.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xviii. (1818) II. 118 [Humble-bees] the males... Their posterior tibiæ also want the corbicula and pecten that distinguish the..other sex.

d. The pectinated structure on the claws of certain birds. **e.** The CTENOPHORE or comb-row of a ctenophoran.

4. A genus of bivalve molluscs, having a rounded shell with radiating ribs suggesting the teeth of a comb; an animal of this genus, a scallop.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Let.* 15 Mar., Wks. 1836 I. 336 The pectines or skollops. 1778 KING in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 40 Pectens, cockles, limpets. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. viii. 264 Those elegant shells the Pectens or Comb Shells. *attrib.* 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 711/2 In the Pecten family. 1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* xi. (1874) 202 Layers of mussel and pecten shells.

Pectic (pe·ktik), *a. Chem.* [ad. Gr. πηκτικ-ός, f. πηκτ-ός congealed, curdled, f. stem πηγ- of πηγνύειν to make firm or solid.] In *pectic acid,* a transparent gelatinous substance formed by chemical action from PECTIN, and forming an important constituent of fruit-jellies.

(By further transformation it is converted into *parapectic acid* (PARA- 2 a) and *metapectic acid.*) *Pectic fermentation,* the fermentation supposed to be produced by PECTASE, which converts pectin into pectic and other related acids.

1831 T. THOMSON *Chem. Inorg. Bodies* (ed. 7) II. 120 Braconnot gave it the name of pectic acid, from the great tendency which it has to form a jelly with water. 1863 MITCHELL *Farm of Edgewood* 225 Pears have a modicum of pectic acid at a certain stage of their ripeness. 1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 363 Under the influence of acids or alkalis, pectin is gradually modified, and ultimately transformed into a strongly acid compound called metapectic acid, passing however through a series of intermediate modifications called by Frémy parapectin, metapectin, pectosic acid, pectic acid, and parapectic acid. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pectase,* an organic albuminoid ferment found in unripe fruits and roots, which determines the *Pectic fermentation.*

Pectin (pe·ktin). *Chem.* [f. stem *pect-* of PECTIC + -IN [1].] A white neutral substance, soluble in water, formed from PECTOSE by heating with acids, or naturally in the ripening of fruits, and constituting the gelatinizing agent in vegetable juices; in the further process of ripening, it is converted into *parapectin* (PARA- 2 a), *metapectin,* and other related substances (see PECTIC).

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 146 Vauquelin, who found pectin in the tamarind, considered it as the same with pectic acid. 1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 364 Green fruits..do not contain pectin ready formed, but only pectose. ..When the fruit is ripe, the juice..contains a large quantity of pectin, and still more of parapectin... Lastly, fruits in the over-ripe state no longer contain a trace of pectin, that substance having been converted into metapectic acid.

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Hence **Pectinaceous** (*-ē·ʃəs*) *a.*, related to or containing pectin.

1844 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* s. v. *Pectinous*, A pectinous or pectinaceous vegetable principle. 1887 tr. *Sachs' Physiol. Plants* 328 The share in metabolism taken by some other organic compounds, such as pectinaceous substances.

Pectinal (pe·ktinăl), *a.* (*sb.*) ? *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *pectinālis*, f. L. *pecten*, *pectin-*: see -AL.]

1. *Anat.* Belonging to the 'pecten' or pubes; *pectinal bone*, the pubic bone, sharebone.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirur.* I iv, Two great bones..that be coniuncte wᵗ this spondyle of the holowe bone behynde and before in makynge the pectynall bone.

2. *Nat. Hist.* Of the nature of or resembling a comb; applied by Sir T. Browne to flat-fish, from the resemblance of the spine with its apophyses to a comb. Also as *sb.*, in *pl.* flat-fish.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. i. 181 Other fishes..as pectinals, or such as have the Apophyses of their spine made laterally like a combe. *Ibid.* x. 203 Pectinall [fishes], whose ribs are rectilineall. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pectinals* .. their back-bone, and ribs do in some sort resemble a comb. 1705 Evelyn *Sylva* II. iii. (1729) 119 The Silver-Fir..is distinguished from the rest by the pectinal Shape of it.

Pectinate (pe·ktinĕt), *a.* Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *pectināt-us*, f. *pecten* comb: see -ATE 2.] = PECTINATED.

1793 Martyn *Lang. Bot.*, *Pectinatum folium*, a pectinate leaf. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 321 *Pectinate*... Antennæ furnished on one side with a number of parallel stiff branches, resembling somewhat the teeth of a comb. 1833 A. Eaton *Man. Bot. N. Amer.* II. (ed. 6) 129. 1846 Dana *Zooph.* 594 Margin of the pinnules pectinate. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 189 Bracts with..pectinate tip and margins.

Pectinate (pe·ktinēit), *v.* [f. L. *pectināt-*, ppl. stem of *pectināre* to comb, f. *pecten* comb.]

†**1.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—°.

1623 Cockeram, *Pectinate*, to comb. 1656 in Blount.

2. To fit together in alternation like the teeth of two combs; to interlock. †**a.** *trans. Obs. rare.* **b.** *intr.* in reciprocal sense: = INTERDIGITATE.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxii. 266 To sit crosse legg'd, or with our fingers pectinated or shut together is accounted bad. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 234 The bundles..are separated from one another by other bundles, which pass between them, and pectinate with them.

Pectinated (pe·ktinēitĕd), *ppl. a.* Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* [f. as PECTINATE + -ED.] Formed like a comb; having straight narrow closely-set projections or divisions like the teeth of a comb.

1672 Ray in *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2278 The Tongue was..of an equal breadth to the very tip, which was toothed or pectinated about the edges. 1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1768) I. 200 The edges of the toes [of Grouse] pectinated. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* I. 4 A pectinated leaf is one whose narrow segments resemble the teeth of a comb.

Pectinately, *adv.* [f. PECTINATE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a pectinate manner; like the teeth of a comb.

1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 652 Branchlets, long and pectinately arranged. 1875 C. C. Blake *Zool.* 333 The tentacles are set pectinately on two arms.

Pectination (pektinē·ʃən). [n. of action from *pectināre* to PECTINATE: see -ATION.]

†**1.** The action of combing (the hair). *Obs.*

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Frequent pectination is recommended by many physicians..as an exercise.

2. The action of interlocking or condition of being interlocked like the teeth of two combs. ? *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxii. 266 The complication or pectination of the fingers was an Hieroglyphick of impediment.

3. The condition or character of being pectinated; *concr.* a pectinated or comb-like structure.

1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 248 Antennæ.. with a double series of pectinations. 1874 Coues *Birds N.-W.* 513 Absence of pectination of the middle claw. 1876 F. Brodie in G. F. Chambers *Astron.* I. i. 15 The pectinations which fringe the whole of the edge of the umbra.

Pectinato- (pektinē·tō), combining adverbial form of L. *pectinātus* PECTINATE *a.*, prefixed to other adjs. in the sense 'pectinately'..., or 'pectinate and...'; as in *pectinato-denticulate*, *pectinato-erose*, *pectinato-fimbricate*, *pectinato-pinnate*.

1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 210 Lamellæ..deeply pectinato-erose, or penetrated by oblong cellules. *Ibid.* 232 Lamellæ ..finely and elegantly pectinato-denticulate.

Pectineal (pekti·ni,ăl), *a. Anat.* [f. mod.L. *pectine-us*, f. *pecten* comb + -AL.] Pertaining to the pecten or pubic bone: applied to certain parts of this bone and connected structures: see quots.

1840 G. V. Ellis *Anat.* 650 The *pectineus* muscle..arises from the pectineal line of the pubes between the spine and pectineal eminence. 1875 Sir W. Turner in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 828/2 The pectineal border..forms part of the line of separation between the true and false pelvis.

‖ **Pectineus** (pekti·ni,ŭs). *Anat.* erron. -ĕus. [mod.L., f. *pecten*, *pectin-* comb; cf. *flumineus*, *virgineus*, etc.] For *pectineus musculus*, name of a flat muscle arising from the pectineal eminence of the pubic bone and inserted into the thigh-bone just behind the small trochanter.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pectineus*, is a Muscle on the Thigh. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 346 The pectineus and adductors of man.

Pectini-, before a vowel **pectin-**, combining form of L. *pecten* comb, used in the formation of scientific words. **Pe·ctinibranch** (-brænk), **-bra·nchian, -bra·nchiate** [BRANCHIA] *adjs.*, belonging to the *Pectinibranchia* (or *-branchiata*), a family of gastropod molluscs having comb-like gills, or ctenidia (also called *Ctenobranchia*); also as *sb.*, a mollusc of this family. **Pe·ctinicorn** [L. *cornu* horn] *adj.*, having pectinate antennæ, as the division *Pectinicornia* of lamellicorn beetles (also **Pe·ctinicornate**); *sb.*, a beetle of this division. **Pectini·ferous** *a.* [L. *-ferus* bearing], bearing a pecten or comb-like structure. **Pe·ctiniform** *a.*, (*a*) comb-shaped; (*b*) of the form of a scallop (PECTEN 4). **Pectinilíac** (-i·liăk) *a.* = ILIO-PECTINEAL. **Pe·ctiniro·strate** *a.* [L. *rostrum* beak], having a comb-like beak or snout (Mayne).

1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 556/1 The *Pectinibranchiate Mollusks. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pectinicornis*, applied to an insect having pectinated antennæ..*pectinicornate. *Ibid.*, *Pectiniferus*, having combs...*pectiniferous. 1831 J. Davies *Man. Mat. Med.* 135 This salt..crystallizes in *pectiniform needles. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pectiniform septum*, the median..connective tissue septum between the two corpora cavernosa of the penis.

Pectinid (pe·ktinid). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *pectinidæ*, f. PECTEN: see -ID 3.] A mollusc of the family *Pectinidæ* or Pecten family; a scallop.

Pectinite (pe·ktinəit). *Palæont.* [f. L. *pectin-* PECTEN + -ITE 1.] A fossil pecten or scallop.

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* v. § 72 Stones resembling escallops.. the next following Pectinites. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 81 Impressions or petrifactions of muscles, snails, corals, pectinites. 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* I. v. 184 The oysters and pectinites.

Pectinoid (pe·ktinoid), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Resembling a pecten or scallop. (Mayne.)

Pectinous (pe·ktinəs), *a. Chem.* [f. PECTIN + -OUS.] Of the nature of or related to pectin: = PECTINACEOUS, PECTOUS b.

1844 [see PECTINACEOUS]. 1892 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 788/1 The juice of the [beet] root contains..albuminous, pectinous, and other substances.

Pectize (pe·ktəiz), *v.* [f. Gr. πηκτ-ός fixed, congealed (cf. PECTIC) + -IZE.] *trans.* and *intr.* To change into a gelatinous mass; to congeal.

1882 Ogilvie, *Pectize*,..to congeal; to change into a gelatinous mass. *H. Spencer.* 1885 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 10/1 The zinc compound does not.. sufficiently pectise cellulose. *Ibid.* 10/2 The film of pectised cellulose. *Ibid.*, Pectising is brought about by the copper solution.

Pectolite (pe·ktŏlăit). *Min.* (Also **pek-**.) [Named (*pectolith*) 1828 by Von Kobell, f. Gr. πηκτ-ός congealed + -LITE.] A whitish or greyish hydrous silicate of calcium and sodium, found in close aggregations of acicular crystals, usually fibrous and radiated in structure.

1828 *Edin. Jrnl. Sc.* IX. 367 Pektolite..a mineral which is found on natrolite. 1899 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* VIII. 275 Experiments relative to the constitution of pectolite.

Pectoral (pe·ktŏrăl), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 **pecturall**, 6–7 **pectorel**(l, **-all**. [As sb., in sense 1, a. OF. *pectoral* (1355 in Du Cange), ad. L. *pectorāle* breast-plate, sb. use of neuter of *pectorālis* adj., f. *pectus*, *pector-* breast; as adj., direct from the L. adj., or a. F. *pectoral* adj. (15th c. in Littré). Senses 2–4 of the sb. are absolute uses of the adj.]

A. *sb.* **1.** Something worn on the breast.

a. An ornamental plate, cloth, or other decoration, worn on the breast; an ornamental breast-plate; *spec.* (*a*) that worn by the Jewish High Priest (= BREAST-PLATE 2); (*b*) *R. C. Ch.* that formerly worn by a bishop in celebrating mass.

*c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 389/1 Pectoral of a vestyment, or other a-rayment, *pectorale*, *racionale*. 1445 *Instr. Queen's Coronat.* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XI. 83 A Pectoral of Gold garnished with Rubees, Perles. 1506 Guylforde *Pilgr.* (Camden) 7, xij crownes of fyne golde, and xij pectorals and a riche cappe. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* I. 16 The twelve stones in Aaron's pectoral. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 84. 1894 *Times* 26 May 19/1 A Royal pectoral, on which two crowned hawks support the cartouche of Usertasen II.

b. A piece of armour for the breast: = BREAST-PLATE 1.

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 31 b, Lighting vppon their shafrons, cranets, or steele pectorells. 1706 Phillips, A *Pectoral*, a Breast-plate, Armour, or Defence for the Breast. 1834 Planché *Brit. Costume* 29 A border of metal to the collar, which acted as a pectoral.

†**c.** An ornamental cloth for the breast of a horse: cf. PEITREL, POITREL. *Obs.*

1602 Segar *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* II. xi. 71 His horse sadled with blacke leather,..the pectorel of blacke leather with a crosse paty of gold, hanging before the horse feete. 1653 Greaves *Seraglio* 11 The Bridles, Pectorals, Cruppers, Saddle-clothes..set so thick with jewels of divers sorts, that the beholders are amazed. 1662 *Act 14 Chas. II*, c. 3 § 23 A Bitt and Bridle with a Pectorell and Crupper.

d. A chest-protector.

1881 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XIX. 150 The great majority.. still stick to coarse linen next the skin, and use woolen pectorals only as counter-irritants.

2. A medicine, food, or drink, good for affections of the chest, i. e. the lungs and other respiratory organs (or, loosely, the internal organs generally).

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. Explan. Wds. Art, *Pectorals*, *i.* such medicines as bee fit for the breast and lungs. 1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* 89 There are Pectorals for the Breast and Bowels. 1749 Chesterf. *Lett.* 22 June, They recommend an attention to pectorals, such as sago, barley, turnips. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 91 The roots of the liquorice contain..a sweet subacid mucilaginous juice, which is much esteemed as a pectoral.

3. *Anat.* Short for *pectoral muscle*, *pectoral fin*.

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 157 The Ball.. came out under the Pectoral. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 164 Dorsal fin conical, situated above the pectorals. 1835 Bain *Senses & Int.* (1864) 203 The great pectoral bringing the arm forward, the deltoid lifting it away from the side.

†**4.** (See quot.) *Obs. nonce-use.*

1617 *Janua Ling.* Advt., To render the volume as portable ..and if not as a manuall or pocket-booke, yet a pectorall or bosome-booke, to be carried twixt ierkin and doublet.

B. *adj.*

1. Of, pertaining to, situated or occurring in or upon, the breast or chest; thoracic. Chiefly *Anat.*

Pectoral arch or *girdle*, the shoulder-girdle (see GIRDLE *sb.*¹ 4 b). *Pectoral fins*, the pair of lateral fins attached to the pectoral arch in fishes, usually thoracic in position, corresponding to the fore limbs of other vertebrates. *Pectoral muscles*, the muscles of the chest, esp. the *pectoralis major*, 'a large fan-shaped muscle forming the main fleshy mass of the chest on either side', and the *pectoralis minor*, 'a flat triangular muscle situated beneath the *p. major*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). *Pectoral respiration* (see quot. 1834, and cf. COSTAL *a.* 1). *Pectoral ridge*, the outer edge of the bicipital groove of the humerus, into which the *pectoralis major* muscle is inserted.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 21 The produced partes of the pectorall Spondilles. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 352 The rheume or catarrhe that hath taken a way to the brest or pectorall parts. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 776 The first is called *Pectoralis* the Petorall Muscle, so named from his situation, because it occupieth the forepart of the Chest. 1769 Pennant *Zool.* III. 84 The pectoral fins are very large. 1782 Monro *Anat.* 167 The eight upper ribs were formerly classed into pairs, with particular names.., the crooked, the solid, the pectoral, the twisted. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 33 In general, the pectoral cavity is symmetrical. 1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 13 If the abdomen dilates with comparatively much greater force than the chest, the respiration is named abdominal; if the contrary obtains, it is called pectoral. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 341 All Vertebrata possess typically two pairs of limbs—the pectoral and pelvic.

2. *Med.* Of a medicine, food, or drink: Good for diseases or affections of the chest (or, loosely, the internal organs generally).

1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* II. lxxvi. 85 A pectorall water, or water for the breast,.. that especiallie auaileth in the weakenesse of the stomacke. 1637 Brian *Pisse-Prophi.* (1679) 23 Some pectoral physick to ease his cough. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* I. in *Aliments*, etc. 246 Peaches are..cordial and pectoral. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 314 The leaves [of Ferns] generally contain a thick astringent mucilage, with a little aroma, on which account many are considered pectoral and lenitive. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pectoral Moss*, a common name for the *Lichen pulmonarius*.

3. Worn, or intended to be worn, on the breast.

1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos.*, *Pectorall*, belonging to the breast, or which hangeth before the breast. 1727–35 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., In the Romish Church Bishops and regular Abbots wear a pectoral Cross. 1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* II. vi. 175 We are led to believe that the formal use of the pectoral cross, as now worn over the chasuble, goes no farther back than the middle of the sixteenth century.

4. *fig.* Proceeding or derived from the 'breast' or 'heart', i. e. from one's internal feeling or consciousness.

1630 Donne *Serm. Matt.* xxviii. 6 Let..no Angell of the Church,.. proceed upon an *ipse dixit*, upon his own pectorall word and determination. 1633 Earl Manch. *Al Mondo* (1636) 184 At this time a good mans tongue is in his breast, not in his mouth, his words are then so pithy and so pectorall. 1865 tr. *Strauss' New Life Jesus* I. I. viii. 44 The inflated language here used betrays already the pectoral colouring which Keim expressly claims for his work. 1890 J. F. Smith tr. *Pfleiderer's Developm. Theol.* III. iii. (1891) 281 Neander's pectoral theology involved a serious lack of historical criticism. [Cf. next.]

Pe·ctoralist. [f. prec. + -IST.] (See quot., and cf. prec. B. 4.)

1886 Farrar *Hist. Interpr.* viii. 415 [Neander's] motto was, *pectus facit theologum*, and many sneered at his followers as pectoralists.

Pe·ctorally, *adv. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a pectoral manner or position: in quots., **a.** in relation to one's inward feeling, at heart; **b.** on a 'pectoral' diet: cf. PECTORAL B. 4, 2.

1662 M. Mason *Friendly Admon. Rom. Cath.* 4 Would you not then have been pectorally glad of that Indulgence? 1749 Chesterf. *Lett.* 21 Aug., Be regular, and live pectorally.

Pectoriloquy (pektŏri·lŏkwi). *Path.* [ad. F. *pectoriloquie*, f. L. *pectus*, *pector-* breast + *-loquium* speaking.] The transmission of the sound of the voice through the wall of the chest to the ear in auscultation; usually a sign of a cavity or some other affection in the lung.

1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest.* (ed. 4) 36 This peculiar phenomenon (which I have denominated Pectoriloquy). 1853 Markham tr. *Skoda's Auscult.* 290 The pectoriloquy is..much clearer and louder..in a gangrenous excavation, than in one formed by pulmonary abscess.

So **Pectoriloquial** (pektŏrilō·kwiăl), **Pectoriloquous** (pektŏri·lŏkwəs) *adjs.*, of, or of the nature of, pectoriloquy; **Pectori·loquism,** pectoriloquy.

1846 Worcester, **Pectoriloquial*, relating to pectoriloquy. *Museum.* 1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 524 To this

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apparent transfer of the voice to the chest..[Laennec] has given the .. name of *pectoriloquism, or mediate auscultation of the voice. 1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 47/2 There was no metallic tinkling, *bourdonnement*, or pectoriloquism. 1862 H. W. Fuller *Dis. Lungs* 111 The production of *pectoriloquous resonance.

Pectose (pe·ktōs). *Chem.* [f. stem *pect-* of Pectic + -ose.] An insoluble substance related to cellulose and occurring with it in vegetable tissues, esp. in unripe fruits and fleshy roots; by the action of acids, etc. it is converted into Pectin.

1857 W. A. Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 83 The cellular tissue of many fruits, and of turnips, carrots, parsnips, &c., contains a substance which he [Frémy] terms *pectose*, and which is quite insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether. 1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 363 Pectose .. gives the hardness to unripe fruits. It is probably isomeric with cellulose, or differs from it only by the elements of water.

Hence **Pectosic** (pektǫ·sik) *a.*, in *Pectosic acid*, an acid formed immediately from pectin by the action of pectase or alkalis, and converted by further action of the same into pectic acid.

1866–77 [see Pectous].

Pectostracan (pektǫ·străkăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod. Zool. L. *Pectostraca* (f. Gr. πηκτ-ός congealed + ὄστρακον tile, potsherd, shell) + -an.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the division *Pectostraca* of *Crustacea* in Huxley's classification, a synonym of *Cirripedia*. **b.** *sb.* A crustacean belonging to this division, a cirriped. So **Pecto·straceous** *a.*

Pectous (pe·ktəs), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. πηκτ-ός congealed + -ous.] **a.** Congealed, solidified: said of modified forms of substances ordinarily fluid. **b.** Related to pectin. *Pectous acid*, name of a particular acid related to pectic acid (cf. -ous c).

1861 Graham in *Phil. Trans.* 184 Fluid colloids appear to have always a pectous modification. 1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 364 Pectase immersed in water for two or three days, is decomposed..and is then no longer capable of acting as a pectous ferment. *Ibid.* The conversion of the pectin into pectosic and pectous acids. 1875 B. W. Richardson *Dis. Mod. Life* 104 In course of time .. the vital tissues become thickened, or, to use the technical term, 'pectous'.

†**Pe·ctron.** *Obs.* [An erroneous formation (thought by Barret to be French), app. derived in some way from L. *pectus*, *pector-* breast.] = Peitrel, Poitrel.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres*, Gloss. 252 *Pectron*, a French word, is the arming of the brest of the horse. 1628 F. Markham *Bk. War* v. ii. § 4. 166 The Horses head, necke, brest, and buttocke barbed with Pectron, Trappings, Crinier, and Chieffront.

†**Pectuncle.** *Obs.* Anglicized form of L. *pectunculus* a small scallop (dim. of *pecten*: see Pecten 4), a name formerly given to the cockles.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Pecten*, The genus of pectuncles, or cockles, has been made by all authors a very extensive one. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 80/2 There are shells universally allowed to be pectens or scallops, which have no ears, and others as universally allowed to be pectuncles or cockles which have.

Pectunculate (pektʊ·ŋkiŭlĕt), *a. Entom.* [f. mod.L. type **pectunculāt-us*, f. *pectuncul-us*, dim. of *pecten*: see prec. and -ate 2.] Having a row of minute spines or bristles; finely pectinate.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 310 Under Jaws.. Pectunculate...When the stipes below the feeler has a row of minute spines set like the teeth of a comb.

‖**Pectus** (pe·ktŭs). *Anat.* and *Zool.* Pl. **pectora.** [L., = the breast.] **a.** The breast or chest. **b.** *Ornith.* The thoracic region of the under surface of the body of a bird; usually, the anterior protuberant part. **c.** *Entom.* The lower surface of the thorax or prothorax of an insect.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pectus*, the foremost part of the Thorax reaching from the Neck-bone, down to the Midriff. 1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 450 In the other Nemocera, the proboscis is..directed perpendicularly or curved on the pectus.

†**Pecua·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *pecuāri-us* of or belonging to *pecu* cattle + -ous.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pecuarious*, serving for, or belonging to Beasts or Cattle. 1658 in Phillips.

Pecudiculture (pe·kiudikʊ·ltiŭ, -tʃəɹ). *rare.* [f. L. *pecud-em* a beast, in pl. cattle + Culture: after *horticulture*, etc.] The rearing of cattle.

1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 363 Agriculture and Horticulture. Pecudiculture.

Pecul, variant of Picul; obs. form of Peckle.

†**Pe·culate,** *sb. Obs.* Also 7 **-at.** [ad. L. *pecūlāt-us* embezzlement, f. *pecūlārī*: see next. In F. *peculat* (1568 in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *peculato*, Sp. *peculado*.] = Peculation.

a 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist. Jas. II*, Wks. (1711) 24 Articles being forged and urged against them, especially of peculate, as sale of crown-lands, waste of the king's treasure, ..transporting lands to themselves and their friends. 1656 J. Harrington *Oceana* Wks. (1700) 159 Such as were arrain'd or try'd for Peculat, or Defraudation of the Commonwealth. 1686 Burnet *Trav.* iii. (1750) 153 One of the Nobles was accused of Peculat. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Peculator*, one who is guilty of the crime called *peculate*.

Peculate (pe·kiŭlēt), *v.* [f. L. *pecūlāt-*, ppl. stem of *pecūlārī* to embezzle, f. *pecūlium* private property, orig. in cattle, f. *pecu* cattle, money.]

†**1.** *trans.* To rob (the state or country) by peculation. *Obs.*

1749 W. Douglass *Brit. Settlem. N. Amer.* II. 17 In Massachusetts .. they peculated the Country by ruinous unnecessary Expence of Money.

2. To embezzle or pilfer (money).

1802 H. Martin *Helen of Glenross* III. 223 Two thousand pounds..what she justly charges me with having peculated from her Father. 1827 Southey *Hist. Penins. War* II. 619 The people..accused them of having peculated the public money. 1884 *Manchester Exam.* 1 Oct. 4/5 Several millions of taels, which they have..peculated from the Imperial funds.

3. *intr.* To practise peculation.

1861 Lowell *E Pluribus Unum* Pr. Wks. 1890 V. 45 They..have peculated in advance by a kind of official post-obit. 1876 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* xi. 135 The honesty of a servant or manager, who does not embezzle or peculate.

Hence **Pe·culating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1783 Burke *Sp. Fox's E. Ind. Bill* Wks. IV. 93 An oppressive .. rapacious, and peculating despotism, with a direct disavowal of obedience to any authority at home..is..the state of your charter-government over great kingdoms. 1895 *Athenæum* 7 Sept. 328/1 [The endowments have] long since vanished, no doubt, into the pockets of peculating pashas.

Peculation (pekiŭlē·ʃən). [n. of action f. L. *pecūlārī* to Peculate (put for L. *pecūlātus* Peculate *sb.*): see -ation.] The appropriation of public money or property by one in an official position; the embezzlement of money or goods entrusted to his care.

1658 Phillips, *Peculation*, a robbing of the Prince or Common-wealth. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 667 The family of plagues That waste our vitals;—peculation, sale Of honour, perjury, corruption, frauds. 1821 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (ed. 15) III. VII. 281 To be tried for peculation. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* ix. § 9. 700 Marlborough was dismissed from his command, charged with peculation, and condemned.

Peculator (pe·kiŭlē·təɹ). [a. L. *pecūlātor* an embezzler, agent-n. f. *pecūlārī* to Peculate.] One who peculates; an embezzler, esp. of public money or property.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Peculator*, that robbeth the Prince or common treasure. 1783 Burke *Sp. Fox's E. Ind. Bill* Wks. IV. 77 The supposed peculators and destroyers of Oude repose in all security in the bosoms of their accusers. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* II. v. (1866) 217 An infamous peculator..rolling up a fortune with great rapidity by his shameless traffic in benefices, charges, offices.

Peculiar (pĭkiū·liăɹ), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 **-ier,** 6 **-er, -yer, -eer, -yar,** 6–7 **-iare.** [a. obs. F. *peculier* (16th c. in Godef.), or ad. L. *pecūliār-is* of or relating to private property, f. *pecūli-um* property in cattle, private property, that which is one's own, f. *pecu* cattle. Cf. also OF. *peculiaire* (15th c.) in same sense.]

A. *adj.*

1. That is one's own private property; that belongs or pertains to, or characterizes, an individual person, place, or thing, or group of persons or things, as distinct from others. Const. with preceding possessive (*my own, the king's own*), or with *to*.

Peculiar to now always denotes 'belonging exclusively to'; formerly it might denote 'belonging specially to'.

†**a.** Of property, material possession, etc. *Obs.*

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ix. (1885) 130 How necessarie it is þat the kynge haue grete possescions, and peculier livelod ffor his owne suirte. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 151 The Duke of Gloucester had not so muche aduaunced..the common wealth and publique vtilite, as his awne priuate thinges & peculier estate. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 6 The Sun, Aer, Water, Nature did not frame Peculiar; A Public gift I claim. *a* 1668 Davenant *Man's the Master* IV. i, Now even all peculiar fields are turn'd to common roads about this populous town. 1724 De Foe *Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 123 Sturbridge Fair. .. This square ..is separate and peculiar to the wholesale dealers in the woollen manufacture.

b. In general sense, esp. of qualities, features, characteristics, etc.

† *Peculiar institution*, a cant phrase in U. S. for negro slavery, formerly often spoken of in the Southern states as 'the peculiar domestic institution of the South'. *Obs.*

1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 294 The dayes that by the chirche were appoynted she kept them diligently and sereously, & in especyall the holy lent.. besyde her other peculer fastes of deuocion, as saint Anthony, mary Maudeleyn. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 51 There is an other [cause] which as I suppose is proper and peculiare to yow Englishe men alone. 1555 *Fardle of Facions* II. v. 148 It was a peculier maner of the Kynges of the Medes, to haue many wiues. 1708 Pope *Jan. & May* 52 All other goods by fortune's hand are giv'n, A Wife is the peculiar gift of heav'n. 1721 Bailey, *Birch*, a Tree peculiar to Great Britain. 1766 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xiii. 222 A timidity peculiar to your sex. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* VI. ii, Imitating the peculiar sound of every animal that he met. *c* 1852 *S. Carolina Gaz.* (Farmer *Dict. Amer.*), The dangers which at present threaten the peculiar domestic institutions of the South.

†**2.** Of separate or distinct constitution or existence; independent, particular, individual; single.

1507 Fisher *Fun. Serm. Hen. VII*, Wks. (1876) 272 He sente money to be dystrybuted for .x. M. masses peculeer to be sayd for hym. 1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* II. Introd., Minding to reserue the proofes to a peculiar boke which I will..set forth. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. iii. 11 The single and peculiar life is bound..To keepe it selfe from noyance. *a* 1712 Ken *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 155 Ev'ry Thorn gave a peculiar Wound. 1799 W. Tooke *View Russian Emp.* II. 50 The Khanate of Kazan subsisted as a peculiar state till the year 1552.

3. Distinguished in nature, character, or attributes from others; particular, special.

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 2 Detracting..the excellent effects of our peculiar and singular weapon the Long Bowe. 1608 Feltham *Resolves* II. xxxi, We seldome find any, without a peculiar delight in some peculiar thing. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* To Rdr., Sermons are more peculiar for the suppressing of vicious manners. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* v. ii. (1869) II. 437 A more proper subject of peculiar taxation. 1849 Grote *Greece* II. xlvii. VI. 66 The position of the Corinthians was peculiar. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. iv. 35 This latter point..is one of peculiar interest.

4. Having a character exclusively its own, *sui generis*; unlike others, singular, uncommon, unusual, out-of-the-way; strange, odd, 'queer'.

1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 598 The tongue of a serpent is peculiar; for..it is also cloven at the tip. 1726 Butler *Serm. Forgiveness* Wks. 1874 II. 113 We are in such a peculiar position, with respect to injuries done to ourselves, that we can scarcely..see them as they really are. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* III. (1818) 445 The odour is peculiar and aromatic; the taste gratefully acid. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* XX, Mr. Weller's knowledge of London was extensive and peculiar. 1888 Miss Braddon *Fatal Three* I. i, She is a girl of peculiar temper. *Mod. colloq.* He was always thought a little peculiar.

5. *Peculiar jurisdiction* (*authority*, etc.), in *Canon Law*, a jurisdiction proper to itself, exempt from or not subject to the jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese. Cf. B. 5.

c 1525 Abp. Warham *Let. to Wolsey* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. CXXXV, The value of the benefices within the diocesse of Canterburie and the iurisdiction peculiar of the same. 1535 J. Philpot in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1799, I haue not offended in your Dioces. For that whiche I spake .. was in Paules Churche..which..is a peculiar iurisdiction belonging to the Deane of Paules. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 94 The Archbishop whereof has also a peculiar Jurisdiction in thirteen Parishes within the City of London [etc.]. 1822 D. & S. Lysons *Brit., Devon*, Colyton. .. The Dean and Chapter of Exeter are patrons of the Vicarage... The Church is in their peculiar jurisdiction. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 103/2 The living of Dorchester [Oxon.] is a perpetual curacy, in the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Dorchester.

6. *Peculiar People*: **a.** a name applied to the Jews as God's own chosen people; hence *transf.* in religious sense. (Also *p. race, nation*, etc.)

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 550 Of his great mercy he hath visyted vs, I truste, his peculier people. 1535 Coverdale *Deut.* xiv. 2 The Lord hath chosen the to be his awne peculier people from amonge all the nacions. — *Titus* II. 14 To pourge vs to be a peculiar people vnto himselfe. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. XXXI. 187 Having chosen out one peculiar Nation for his Subjects. 1738 Wesley *Ps.* LI. XXI, The dear peculiar Race Their grateful Sacrifice shall bring.

b. A modern religious sect (called also the *Plumstead Peculiars*) founded in 1838, and most numerous about London.

They have no preachers, creeds, ordinances, or church organization, and they rely wholly on prayer for the cure of disease, rejecting medical aid; this last is the feature which brings them specially under public notice.

1875 *Punch* 19 June 267/1 Of course the Peculiar People have the right to believe in miracle and also the right to disbelieve in medicine. 1892 *Spectator* 19 Mar. 391 Drugs may be dispensed with altogether, as by the Peculiar People or the Faith Healers. 1901 *Essex Weekly News* 29 Mar. 2/4 'Peculiar' parents censured at Barking.

†**7.** *In peculiar*, as a peculiarity; in particular.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 315 Egipt had this in peculiar, that no other order, no not a senator, might be president or govern among them. 1690 Locke *Govt.* I. xi. § 162 One may as well say,..this Dominion was to belong in peculiar to one of his Issue. 1704 Norris *Ideal World* II. xii. 435 As for Truth he must be a great stranger to her and to himself too, that shall look upon it as a possession in peculiar.

B. *sb.* (absolute uses of the adj.)

I. In general senses.

1. a. A peculiar property or possession; a property or privilege exclusively one's own.

1650 T. B. *Worcester's Apophth.* 105 Leave was obtained ..that he might be buried in Windsor Castle (where there is a peculiar for the family). 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Hist.* v. xi. § 2 They would preserve..that temple which was their peculiar. 1846 Grote *Greece* II. vi. II. 543 How far the peculiar of the primitive Sparta extended we have no means of determining. 1865 — *Plato* I. xiv. 451 A peculiar appertaining to philosophers, distinct from though analogous to the peculiar of each several art.

†**b.** = *peculiar people* (A. 6 a): said of the Jews, and of Christian believers. *Obs.*

1609 Bible (Douay) *Mal.* iii. 17 And they shal be to me.. to my peculiar, and I wil spare them, as a man spareth his sonne. *a* 1617 Bayne *On Eph.* (1658) 116 Beleevers are a peculiar to God, are set apart. *a* 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 181 We who are God's peculiars, must demean our selves peculiarly both toward God and man. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* cvi. 40 He would own them for ever as his peculiar.

†**c.** One's own wife or mistress. *Obs.*

1625 G. Sandys *Trav.* 66 Yet are they [Turks] to meddle with none but their owne peculiars: the offending woman they drowne, and the man they gansh. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Peculiar*, a Mistress.

†**2.** *One's peculiar*, one's private interest or special concern. *Obs.*

1625 in *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) I. 60 In respect of my peculiar I am better. 1637 R. Ashley tr. *Malvezzi's David Persecuted* 54 Hee is governed by that which appertaines to the King, and not by his owne peculiar. 1720–1 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) II. 256 The Concern they will learn for the Affairs of the Universe, will naturally lead them to a close attention to their own Peculiar.

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†3. A peculiar attribute or quality; a peculiarity; a special or exclusive characteristic. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. ii. (Arb.) 21 A peculiar, which our speech hath in many things differing from theirs. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 231 Omnipresence is the absolute Peculiar of the Almighty. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* I. 150 Peradventure [those Stigmata, or insensible parts] might .. belong to some peculiar of that disease which is termed Elephantiasis. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* 206 There is this peculiar in vision that is not in our other senses, that it includes an outward objective perception. *a* 1750 A. HILL *Wks.* (1753) II. 396 Your poetry is a peculiar, that will make it impossible, you should be forgotten.

†4. An individual member of a class or part of a collective whole; a particular, item, or detail.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* VII. ii. (1620) 247 Why .. could not he .. extend his generall power through each peculiar? 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* VI. v. 365, I shall .. speak only of two peculiars more.

II. Specific and technical senses.

5. *Eccl.* A parish or church exempt from the jurisdiction of the ordinary or bishop in whose diocese it lies, either as a *royal peculiar* (*i. e.* a chapel exempt from any jurisdiction but that of the sovereign) or as subject to the jurisdiction of a bishop of another diocese, or to that of a dean, chapter, prebendary, etc.

Court of Peculiars, a branch of the Court of Arches having jurisdiction over the peculiars of the archbishop of Canterbury. (Peculiars were, for most purposes, abolished by Act 10 & 11 Vict. c. 98.)

1562 BP. W. ALLEY in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xxxi. 310 That Bishops may have jurisdiction to call all criminal causes before them, and to reform other disorders in all Peculiars, and places exempt, which be *spelunce latronum*. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 309 Shorham is but a Peculiar to the Archbishop, who holds his prerogatiue wheresoeuer his lands do lie. 1658 PHILLIPS, *The Court of Peculiars*. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Peculiar*, signifies a particular Parish or Church that hath Jurisdiction within its self, for Probat of Wills, &c. exempt from the Ordinary, and the Bishops Courts. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. v. 65 The court of peculiars is a branch of and annexed to the court of arches. It has a jurisdiction over all those parishes dispersed through the province of Canterbury in the midst of other dioceses, which are exempt from the ordinary's jurisdiction, and subject to the metropolitan only. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 9/1 Burian, the royal deanery, has been a peculiar since the days of Athelstan, and kept its privileges when other peculiars were abolished. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 10/2 The Dean of the Arches took his title from the old Court of Peculiars of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who formerly exercised jurisdiction over thirteen exempt parishes in the diocese of London and fifty-seven parishes called 'peculiars' in other dioceses... These 'peculiars' were abolished about fifty years ago, and the Court of which the Dean of the Arches was Dean went with them.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A place, district, office, etc., exempt from ordinary jurisdiction.

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (Hakl. Soc.) 37 Out of the province..of Vagha, there is given him for a peculiar exempted out of the Chetfird of Posolskoy, 32,000 rubbels. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 4 That Scotland was by them accounted an exempt kingdome, and a Peculiar properly appertaining to the Roman Chappell. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. iv. (1739) 21 It [the Chancery] soon becomes a kind of Peculiar, exempting it self from the ordinary course in manner of Trial, and from the ordinary rules of Law.

†6. In the colonies and provinces of New England: A district, or piece of land, not included in any 'town', nor as yet incorporated as a 'town'.

1720 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1872–4) VI. 210 Resolved..That Mr. John Read, who dwells between Fairfield and Danbury, be likewise annually listed, as a peculiar to Danbury. 1737 *Ibid.* VIII. 133 All peculiars, or lands not as yet laid within the bounds of any town,..shall be assessed by the rates of the next town unto it. 1739 *Ibid.* 230 Being informed that a certain piece of land in the county of Windham..is not in any town but still remains a peculiar,..Be it enacted..That the said tract of land be annexed to the town of Voluntown. 1779 *Vermont State Papers* (1823) 297. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. ii. 17 Precincts or peculiars are in some cases ordered to be rated at or in certain towns, and in such cases are rated and governed by the town.

7. a. A nickname in Oxford (*c* 1837–8) for members of the 'Evangelical' party. (Cf. A. 6 a.)

1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Let.* in Purcell *Manning* (1895) I. 224 The amusing thing is that the unfortunate Peculiars are attacked on so many sides. 1838 BP. WILBERFORCE *Diary* in Ashwell *Life* (1879) I. 119 [He] had all the faults of the low tone of the Peculiars strongly marked. 1895 PURCELL *Manning* I. 214 'Puseyites and Peculiars' stood shoulder to shoulder.

b. One of the Peculiar People: see A. 6 b.

1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 175 (heading) The Plumstead 'Peculiars'. *Ibid.* 176 The risk..of having a.. contagious disease spread..by the manipulations of these 'Peculiars'. 1893 in *Daily News* 8 Apr. 7/4 All you who mean to follow in the same old way and be Peculiars follow me.

†**Pecu·liarism.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ISM.] The doctrine or practices of 'Peculiars' (B. 7 a).

1836 NEWMAN *Let.* in Liddon, etc. *Life Pusey* (1893) I. xvi. 368 London is overrun with peculiarism. 1838 BP. WILBERFORCE in Ashwell *Life* (1879) I. iv. 119 A good man, but a poor creature, evidently set up by Peculiarism.

Peculiarity (pĭkiūli,æ·rĭti). [f. PECULIAR + -ITY; cf. late L. *pecūliāritās* (St. Gregory).] The quality or condition of being peculiar.

†1. The condition or fact of belonging exclusively to oneself; exclusive possession; private ownership.

1610 BP. HALL *Epist.* V. ii. 24 What neede we to disclaime all peculiarity in goods?

†b. *spec.* The condition of being God's peculiar people. *Obs.*

1661 BAXTER *Mor. Prognost.* II. xlviii. 62 Some of them [Jews] Re-established in their own Land: But not to their antient peculiarity, or policy and Law. 1777 FLETCHER *Bible Calvinism* Wks. 1795 IV. 255 If God had made his covenants of peculiarity with all mankind, would they not have ceased to be peculiar?

2. The quality of being peculiar to or characteristic of a single person or thing; also, an instance of this, that which is peculiar to a single person or thing; a distinguishing or special characteristic.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 90 That a piece of opium will dead the force and blow [of a bullet]..I finde herein no such peculiarity, no more then in any gumme or viscose body. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 78/2 We shall speak first of those things wherein they agree; and of their peculiarities afterwards. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* II. i. (1874) 114 The peculiarity of a miracle is, that it has not a cause in the natural powers operating in the Cosmos. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. ii. 61 It is a peculiarity of Asia that its regions are either very hot or very cold.

†3. A particular liking or regard; a partiality.

1687 BOYLE *Martyrd. Theodora* xi. (1703) 152 He could discern in her Breast such a resentment of his Services, as .. imply'd a peculiarity for his Person. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 362 Shakespeare has no peculiarity, no importunate topic; but all is duly given.

†b. Special attentiveness to a person; cf. PARTICULARITY 7. *Obs.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* iii, I had not value enough for him to treat him with peculiarity either by smiles or frowns.

4. The quality of being *sui generis* or unlike others; singularity, uncommonness, oddity; also, an instance of this, an odd trait or characteristic.

1752 LD. ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 17 She died towards the end of January..absolutely destroyed by the peculiarity of her fate. 1777 BOSWELL *Johnson* 17 Sept., I said, in writing a life, a man's peculiarities should be mentioned, because they mark his character. 1817 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. i. 18 There is another very singular peculiarity about Mr. Talfourd; he can't spell. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* xvi. (1877) 179 You will have noticed the peculiarity of the expression.

†5. = PECULIARISM: cf. PECULIAR B. 7 a. *rare.*

1838 BP. WILBERFORCE in A. R. Ashwell *Life* (1879) I. iv. 114 They will disgust some well-intentioned Churchmen by a fanciful imitation of antiquity, and drive them into lower depths of 'Peculiarity'.

Peculiarize (pĭkiū·liărəiz), *v.* [f. PECULIAR *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make peculiar.

†1. To appropriate exclusively *to*. *Obs.*

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* III. 140 He onely peculiarised to himselfe a fift part of the people, and the rest were imployed in agriculture and tillage. 1653 SCLATER *Fun. Serm.* 25 Sept. (1654) 15 Χάρισμα,..a word not used in any Heathen Author, but peculiarized to the inspired penmen of Holy Writ. 1704 NELSON *Fasts & Fest.* xi. 112 There was to be no more Distinction betwixt the Children of Abraham and other People, and no one Land more peculiarized than another.

2. To give or impart peculiarity to.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 75 Touching that Title, which doth peculiarize Druina's Monarch from all other. 1796 COLERIDGE *Lett., to T. Thelwall* (1895) 197 This, I think, peculiarises my style of writing. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 515 Those distinguishing marks which peculiarize the Latin original. 1852 STONE *Ballou's Spir. Manifest.* i. 15.

Peculiarly (pĭkiū·liărli), *adv.* [f. PECULIAR *a.* + -LY 2.] In a peculiar manner.

1. In a way that is one's own, and not another person's; as regards oneself; individually.

1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 220–1 Things that were his owne peculiarly. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* vii. 89 Any Vault that were exquisitely built, would peculiarly answer to some determinate Note or other. 1726 *Nat. Hist. Irel.* 86 A certain sort of sea-coal..wonderful small, and peculiarly called comb. 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 12/1 He would bring him to account for his conduct to himself peculiarly. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 6 Many of his ideas were in the air, and did not belong to him peculiarly.

2. In a way distinct from others; particularly, especially; also *colloq.*, more than usually.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. vi. § 1 Wherby the faithfull haue alway been peculiarly seuered from the prophane nations. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxx. 13 The very course of the woords requireth, that hee should make mention here peculiarly of his own dewtie. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 391 Table of shew-bread..made of that gold, which his Father David had peculiarly prepared for that purpose. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* V. vii, To render the lot of one man more peculiarly unhappy than that of others. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 51 A little air of which her husband was peculiarly fond. 1891 HELEN B. HARRIS *Apol. Aristides* i. 5 The Arabs regard the spot as peculiarly sacred.

3. In a way unlike others; unusually, strangely, oddly, queerly.

1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xix, If you knew it, you are peculiarly situated: very near happiness; yes; within reach of it. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 16 July 5/1 [He] is one of those peculiarly-constituted Englishmen who rather enjoy the West Coast climate than otherwise.

Peculiarness (pĭkiū·liărnĕs). Now *rare.* [f. PECULIAR *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being peculiar; peculiarity.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 110 b, Their peculiarnesse or diuersitie is, that Sathan hath sowen sundry heresies in the Church [etc.]. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 5 Things sacred..which have upon them a relation of peculiarness towards God. *a* 1658 J. DURHAM *Exp. Rev.* i. (1680) 25 Done to shew a peculiarness in that day and the meetings on it.

†**Pecu·liate,** *v. Obs. rare*–°. [f. L. *pecūliāre* to provide with a peculium.] So †**Peculiation.**

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Peculiate*..to punish by the purse, to take away a mans goods; also to enrich. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Peculiation*, a taking away a mans goods.

‖**Peculium** (pĭkiū·liŭm). [L. *pecūlium* private property; deriv. of *pecu* cattle.]

1. *Rom. Law.* The property which a father allowed his child, or a master allowed his slave, to hold as his own.

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1767 SIR J. D. STEUART *Pol. Econ.* I. II. vi. 193 Why was a *peculium* given to slaves, but to engage them to become dextrous? 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. v. (1864) II. 26 The peculium over which full power was vested in the son was extended by Augustus..to all which he might acquire in military service.

2. A private or exclusive possession, property, or appurtenance.

1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. 167 They know the Soul survives the Body, and therefore make their bargain sure for the possession of it as their Peculium after death. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* ii. 51 They [the Jews] were his *peculium*, his chosen People, and..He was in a more eminent manner their God. 1771 BURKE *Lett., to Bp. Chester* (1844) I. 297 This is the peculium of blame, which your lordship has portioned out to me, and separated from the common stock. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* (1873) 348 Believe not..they have snatched it [this planet] as their peculium quite out of the Supreme Hand. 1883 *Spectator* 3 Nov. 1406 The office has thus come to be regarded as a peculium for the youthful sons or personal friends of Judges.

†**Pecu·nial,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *pecūniāl-is*, f. *pecūnia* 'money'; in earlier sense 'property', f. *pecu* cattle; cognate with OTeut. **fehu*, Goth. *faihu*, OE. *feoh*, *fēo*: see FEE.]

1. Consisting of or exacted in money; = PECUNIARY *a.* 1. b. Having to do with pecuniary penalties.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 16 If any persone wolde vp-on hem pleyne Ther myghte asterte hym no pecunyal peyne. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* (1550) 57 Englishmen dyd litle passe vpon the obseruacion and kepynge of penall lawes or pecuniall statutes. 1582–8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 174 They should offer him a certane pecuniall sum in recompence. 1594 T. BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 46 Condemned in pecuniall punishment. 1714–26 in *Mem. Gideon Guthrie* (1900) 54 We were all sentenced, they to penal and pecunial mulcts and I to banishment.

2. Of or pertaining to money; = PECUNIARY *a.* 2.

1508 *Kalender Sheph.* (1892) III. App. 180 Cease of your pecunyall pensement. 1530 PALSGR. 320/1 Pecunyall, belongynge to money, *pecunial*.

†**Pecu·niar,** *a. Obs. rare*–1. [ad. OF. *pecuniaire*.] = PECUNIARY *a.* 1. Hence †**Pecu·niarly** *adv.*, pecuniarily.

1530–1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, c. 15 All and singular..peynes of death, peynes corporall and pecunyar. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. vi. (1674) 145 They should make poor mens faults pecuniarly punishable.

Pecuniarily (pĭkiū·niărili), *adv.* [f. next + -LY 2.] In a pecuniary manner; in respect of money; † by exaction of money (*obs.*).

a 1614 DONNE *Biathanatos* II. iii. § 2 (1644) 94 Salique law punishes a witch, which is convict to have eaten a man, pecuniarily, and at no high price. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 196 There was no foundation..to charge him criminally or pecuniarily, to which he had not answers incontrovertible. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* 9 Milton's father's circumstances were not such as to make a fellowship pecuniarily an object to his son. 1885 *Law Times* 28 Mar. 389/2 P. and N... became pecuniarily embarrassed.

Pecuniary (pĭkiū·niări), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *pecūniāri-us*, f. *pecūnia* money: see -ARY 1. In F. *pécuniaire* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Consisting of money; exacted in money.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 238 Or doth punycyons pecuniaries pryncypally by his auaryce. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 46 He .. inflicted both corporall smart and pecuniary mulcts upon them. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vi. 151 Whether they received any pecuniary reward for pleading. 1766 tr. *Beccaria's Ess. Crimes* xvii. (1793) 68 There was a time when all punishments were pecuniary. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 138 The many pecuniary aids that he has been obliged to ask for.

b. Of an offence or law: Having a money penalty, entailing a fine.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 211 Hee cast in a dead sleepe all bloudy lawes, and in a slumber all pecuniarie lawes which might offend, & aggrieue them. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. ix. (1739) 54 Having learned how to make capital offences pecuniary.

2. Of, belonging to, or having relation to money.

1623 COCKERAM, *Pecuniarie*, of or belonging to money. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 11 Their Impostures ..deluding not onely unto pecuniary defraudations, but the irreparable deceit of death. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. xxi. 333 The legacy of £10000 .. had amply supplied his pecuniary wants. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 98 Imprudent genius, struggling for years with paltry pecuniary difficulties.

3. Having regard to money; of which money is the object. ? *Obs.*

1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 20 Strong and healthful Generations, which happen but contingently in mere pecuniary Matches. 1775 FALCK *Day's Diving Vessel* 2 His disposition penurious; his views pecuniary.

†B. *sb.* Money; in *pl.*, resources in money; money matters. *Obs.*

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Pecuniarie*, coyne. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1810) III. ix. 63 Old Antony has already given the mother a hint which will make her jealous of pecuniaries. 1767 J. PARSONS *Rem. Japhet* 36 To pecuni-

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aries, the Earl of Hillsborough hath wisely added the means of instruction.

Pecunious (pɪ̆kiū·niəs), *a.* Now *rare*. Also 6 **pecwnios**. [ad. L. *pecūniōs-us* abounding in money, moneyed, f. *pecūnia* money: see -OUS. Cf. obs. F. *pécunieux* (Oresme 14th c.), perh. the immediate source. The negative *impecunious* is much more used.]

1. Well provided with money; moneyed, wealthy.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIII. 11 Freres wollen þe louye, And.. praye for þe, pol by pol, yf þow be pecunyous. 1535 W. STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 523 Trowand that tyme tha war pecwnios. 1632 SHERWOOD, Pecunious (or full of money), *pecunieux, qui a beaucoup d' argent*. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pecunious*, Moneyed, or full of Money. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Dec. 789/1 She succumbed to the blandishments of a pecunious squireling.

†2. Money-loving, avaricious. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

a 1529 SKELTON *Bk.* 3 *Folys* Wks. 1843 I. 200 Pecunyous fooles, that bee auaryce,.. weddeth these olde wyddred women, whych hath sackes full of nobles.

So **Pecunio·sity**, the state or fact of being supplied with money.

1883 G. A. MACDONNELL *Chess Life-Pict.* 166 A Frenchman, whose be-ringed fingers.. betokened a certain amount of pecuniosity.

†**Pe·cuny**. *Obs.* Also 5 -unie, -uyne. [a. NF. and AF. *pecunie* = Central OF. *pecune*, ad. L. *pecūnia* money.] Money.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 393 Be þe pecunie y-payed þauh parties chide. *c* 1450 *Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 8041 And noght for na pecuyne Mending of þair lyues proloyne. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* ii, The second fable is of the commyssion of pecuny or money.

Ped[1]. Also 4-6 **pedde**, 7 **pedd**. See also PAD *sb.*[4] [Of unknown origin.] A wicker pannier; a hamper with a lid.

Chiefly in use in the Eastern Counties from Northants to Essex, and in Devon and Somerset.

1390-1 in W. Hudson *Leet Jurisd. Norwich* (1891) 73 Thomas Pennyng assuetus est accipere equos cum peddys, diversorum extraneorum et ducere in domum suam, unde Ballivi amittunt custumam suam; et est communis forstallator piscium. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 390/1 Pedde, idem quod *panere*. 1473 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 102 Whyche I praye yow and Berney to gedre joyntly,..to trusse in a pedde, and sende them me hyddre. 1565 T. JERMY *Let. to W. Paston* 31 Jan. (MS.), To the peadelers packe or the botom of his pedde or hamper. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Dorset.* I. (1662) 278 Dorsers are Peds or Panniers carried on the backs of Horses, on which Haglers use to ride and carry their Commodities. 1691 SHADWELL *Scourers* IV. i, I..flung down all the peds with pippins about the Streets. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Ped*,..a large wicker basket with a lid. Two are commonly used,..one on each side of a horse, in which pork, fowls, butter, and eggs, are carried to market, and fish hawked about the country. 1881 *Standard* 29 July 5/8 The fish.. are packed in 'peds' or small boxes.

b. *Comb.*, as *ped-belly, ped-market*.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Ped-belly*,..a belly round and protuberant like a ped. 1865 WAY in *Promp. Parv.* 389 *note*, The market in Norwich, where wares brought in from the country are exposed for sale, being known as the ped-market. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* s. v., There is a large ped-market at Taunton every Saturday.

Ped[2]. Abbreviation of PEDESTRIAN. *slang*.

1863 *Tyneside Songs* 87 White and Rowan, champion peds, bangs a' the lot for racin'. 1881 *Sportsman* 31 Jan. 4/6.

Pedage (pe·dédʒ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [ad. med. L. *pedāgium* (11th c. in Du Cange), for earlier L. *pedāticum*; see PEAGE.] Toll paid for passing through a place or country: = PEAGE.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezra* iv. 13 Tribute, and pedage [1388 tol, *Vulg.* vectigal], and ȝeris rentus thei shul not ȝiue. *c* 1425 *MS. Cott. Claud. A.* 2 lf. 124 b, Alle þat vnrythefully settyth tallages vppon men of holy chirche, as pedage [*fr.* podage], gwyage, or any oþur vnskylful thraldom. 1607 COWELL *Interpr., Pedage* (*pedagium*) signifieth money giuen for the passing by foote or horse through any countrey. 18.. tr. *Charter to New Salisbury* an. 1228 in *Q. Rev.* (1826) XXXIV. 327 Its citizens should be quit, throughout the land, of toll, pontage, passage, pedage [*orig.* paagio], lastage,..carriage, and all other customs. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* III. 396 The abbot was to wall the town, and receive pedage.

Pedagogal (pedăgō·găl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *pædagōg-us* PEDAGOGUE + -AL.] Of or belonging to a pedagogue.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* xlviii. (1783) II. 19 The threatening tone, the brow austere, Bespoke.. pedagogal tyranny. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 386 He..smirked his way to a pedagogal desk.

Pedagogic (pedăgo·dʒik), *a.* and *sb.* Also pæd-. [mod. f. L. *pædagōgic-us*, a. Gr. *παιδαγωγικ-ός*, f. *παιδαγωγ-ός* pedagogue: see -IC. So F. *pédagogique* (1702 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a pedagogue or pedagogy; having the office or character of a pedagogue.

1782 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. III. 259 In the pedagogic character he [Higgins] also published Holcot's [Huloet's] *Dictionarie*, newly corrected..&c. 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 558 Paedagogic and didactic theory. 1856 MASSON *Ess.* 393 The pedagogic era of the worthy and long dead Mr. Luke Fraser. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 615/1 A Pedagogic Congress. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* I. 41 The pedagogic tone in which he had spoken.

B. *sb.* (usually *pl.* **Pedagogics**.) The science, art, or principles of pedagogy.

1864 WEBSTER, *Pedagogic*,..(Ger. *pedagogik*.) The science or art of successful teaching;..*Pedagogics*,..The same as *Pedagogic*. 1888 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Aug. 369 Pedagogics can no more than theology be put on the shelf.

Pedagogical (pedăgo·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = PEDAGOGIC.

1619 HALES *Lett. Synod Dort* 1 Jan. in *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 443 The putting of Interrogatories, which thing they much disdained as Pedagogical. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 314 Voltaire.. was in a thousand degrees superior to the pedagogical fanatic. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xxviii. (1857) 410 He relinquished his pedagogical charge for a chapel in Kilmarnock.

Hence **Pedago·gically** *adv.*, in the manner of a pedagogue; in relation to pedagogy.

1877 *Echo* 31 July 2/4 'The results have been most favourable', says one, 'spiritually, morally, and pedagogically'. 1884 *Athenæum* 26 Jan. 117/1.

Pedagogism: see PEDAGOGUISM.

Pedagogist (pe·dăgɒdʒist). [f. PEDAGOGY + -IST.] One versed in pedagogics.

1894 *Educ. News* (U. S.) 14 Apr. 230 To profess one's self a Herbartian is not to reject any of the truths discovered by previous pedagogists. 1895 *Educ. Rev.* Sept. 164 Considering the meager attention that..pedagogists have given to the principles.

Pedagogue (pe·dăgɒg), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 **pedagoge**, 6-8 **pedagog**, 6-8 (9 in sense 1) **pædagogue**, 7 **pædagog**, 6- **pedagogue**. [a. OF. *pedagoge* (Oresme 14th c.), also *pedagogue* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *pædagōgus*, a. Gr. *παιδαγωγός* a trainer and teacher of boys, f. *παῖς, παιδ-* boy + *ἀγωγός* leader.]

1. A man having the oversight of a child or youth; an attendant who led a boy to school. *Obs.* exc. in reference to ancient times.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 191/1 He durst not for his pedagoge or his governour whyche was wyth hym. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 183 Alexander..had many paedagogues, nourturers and schoole maisters. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 206 The careles education of the children of noble men,.. the sending them out of the countrey, under the charge of pædagogues suspect in religion. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 203/1 The office of a pedagogue of old was..to attend the children. *a* 1855 J. J. BLUNT *Right Use Early Fathers* Ser. I. ii. (1869) 29 The *Paedagogue* of Clemens Alexandrinus contains a number of precepts which the *Paedagogue* (who gives a name to the treatise) is supposed to impart to his pupil as he takes him to school.

†b. *fig.* (chiefly in reference to St. Paul's use of *παιδαγωγός* in *Gal.* iii. 24.)

1538 STARKEY *England* II. iii. 206 The law..as Sayn Poule sayth dymely,.. ys the pedagoge of Chryst. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Gal.* iii. 24 The Law was our Pedagogue in Christ. [WYCLIF vndirmaister, TINDALE scolemaster, 1611 Schoolemaster.] 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Kings* Comm., S. Paul teaching that the whole law was a pedagogue guiding men to Christ. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 268 The Law..is but the Pedagogue to the Gospel. 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 22.

2. A man whose occupation is the instruction of children or youths; a schoolmaster, teacher, preceptor. Now usually in a more or less contemptuous or hostile sense, with implication of pedantry, dogmatism, or severity.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 7 Sigebertus.. ordeyned scoles of lettrure.., and assignede pedagoges and maistres for children. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. CXXXIII. 117 [He] ordeygned ouer them scole masters and pedagoges. 1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* Epistle Dedicat. 1613 SIR E. HOBY *Counter-snarle* 39 As if I were now to learne of such an Hipodidascalian Pedagogue to measure my phrase by his rule and line. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 25 July, A Welsh schoolmaster, a good scholar but a very pedagogue. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 96 Cow'd by the ruling Rod, and haughty Frowns Of Pedagogues severe. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. v. 145 Without.. any assumption of the tone of the critic or the pedagogue.

†b. An assistant teacher; an usher. *Obs.*

1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 11 The studentis..salbe..onder cure of the principal or sum regent or pedagogis lernit and of jugement, quha sal haif cure of thayr studie and diligens. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Pædagogue*, vsher to a Schoole-maister.

†3. A schoolroom or school building. *Obs.*⁻¹

1745 POCOCKE *Descr. East* II. II. 231 Another part [of the university of Halle] is what they call the pedagogue, which is for noblemen and gentlemen; there are six youths in each room, with a master over them.

Hence **Pe·dagogue** *v. trans.*, to instruct as a pedagogue; **Pedagoguery** (pe·dăgɒgri), (*a*) a pedagogic establishment; (*b*) the occupation of a pedagogue; **Pedagoguing** (pe·dăgɒgiŋ) *vbl. sb.*, the acting as, or following the occupation of, a pedagogue (*attrib.* in quot.); **Pedagoguish** (pe·dăgɒgiʃ) *a.*, characteristic of a pedagogue.

1689 PRIOR *Epist. F. Shepherd* 82 This may confine their younger Stiles, Whom Dryden *pedagogues at Will's. 1724 WELSTED *Wks.* (1787) 130 To pedagogue a man into this sort of knowledge. 1800 SYD. SMITH *Ess.* (ed. Beeton) 209 The children are..to be taken from their parents, and lodged in immense *pedagogueries. 1883 T. C. HADDON in W. R. W. Stephens *Life Freeman* (1895) I. 8 In a long life of pedagoguery. 1803 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) I. 103 The same routine of *pedagoguing matters. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 482 A climax of *pedagoguish vanity. *a* 1878 MOZLEY *Lect.* i. (1883) 15 Those narrow and pedagoguish tactics of law.

Pedagoguism, pedagogism (pe·dăgɒgi:z'm, -gɒdʒi:z'm). [f. PEDAGOGUE (or its Gr. original) + -ISM. Cf. obs. F. *paidagogisme* (16th c. in Littré).] The character, spirit, or office of a pedagogue; the system of pedagogy (quot. 1836).

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* vii. 34 German rutters, of meat, and of ink, which..may prove good to heale this tetter of Pedagoguisme that bespreads him. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Pedagogism*, the office of a Pedagogue. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 594 Pedagogueism should be made so universal.. that every mental study..should be included and confined within the schools. 1838 *Ibid.* XLIII. 768 Literature and pedagogism are in Germany identic in spirit.

Pedagogy (pe·dăgɒdʒi, -gɒudʒi, -gɒgi). Also 6-7 **peda-**, **pædagogie**, 7- **pædagogy**. [a. F. *pédagogie* (Calvin 16th c.), ad. Gr. *παιδαγωγία* office of a *παιδαγωγός*: see PEDAGOGUE. So mod.Ger. *pädagogie*.]

1. The function, profession, or practice of a pedagogue; the work or occupation of teaching; the art or science of teaching, pedagogics.

1623 COCKERAM II, Skoole-masters-ship, *pedagogie*. 1659 HEYLIN *Certamen Epist.* 334 Prince Charles..was committed to the Pedagogy of M. Thomas Murrey, a Scot by Nation. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 219 He continued, notwithstanding in his beloved Faculty of Pedagogy. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* xii. (1864) 379 With disquisitions, theories, philosophies, pedagogies, schemes of reformation. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem. & Impr.* 12 An excellent old-fashioned teacher blissfully ignorant of 'pædagogy'.

2. *fig.* Instruction, discipline, training; a means or system of introductory training. (In 17th c. frequently used of the ancient Jewish dispensation, in reference to *Gal.* iii. 24: cf. PEDAGOGUE 1 b.)

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 37 He would that this their meane and base attyre should be as a rule, or pedagogie, vnto vs. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. iv. § 5 The law of Moses..was..ordained to last untill the time of the Pædagogie of Gods people, or introduction to Christ, should be expired. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T., Acts* X. 2 Proselytes of the covenant, that is, such Gentiles as submitted themselves to..the whole Mosaical pædagogy.

3. A place of instruction; a school or college. (Also *fig.*) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1625 DONNE *Serm. Ps. xxxii.* 1, 2 S. Paul was in a higher Pedagogy, and another manner of University..caught up into the third Heavens,..and there he learnt much. 1763 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 151 An incredible number of colleges, gymnasia, pedagogies. 1895 H. RASHDALL *Univ. Eur. Mid. Ages* II. II. 609 The poorest students could not afford the cost of residence in a Pædagogy. *Ibid.* 611 The Proctors should go to the Colleges or Pædagogies of the offenders.

Pedagrew, obs. form of PEDIGREE.

†**Pedai·le**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 **pedaile**, **-aille**, **pytaille**, **pitaile**, 4-5 **pedale**, 5 **pedayle**, **pedel**, **pettaill**, **pitall**. [a. AF. *pedaile* = OF. *pietaille*, *pitaille*, f. *pié*, *pied* foot, with collective suffix *-aille*: cf. CANAILLE.] Foot-soldiery, infantry.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 191 Þe duke at þat bataile lost sex & þritty knyghtes, Þre hundreth of pedaile. — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 895 Wyþoute seriauntz & oþer pytaille (*v. r.* pedale). *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* vii. 56 Of pitaile was þare mekill more. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 4867 A thousand knyghtes..With alle the pedel better and werre. *Ibid.* 17025 Thousandes ten Off men of Armes & doghti men, With-oute comune & other pedale.

Pedal (pe·dăl), *sb.* [app. a. F. *pedale*, used by Rabelais in the sense 'feet' or 'trick with the feet', by Oudinot 1642, of the pedals of the organ, ad. It. *pedale* a foot, foot-stool, footstalk, stock of a tree, etc. (Florio), *pedale a'organo* 'the low key of organs' (Baretti); f. L. *pedāl-is* adj.: see next. The English use of the word by Cotgrave in 1611 before this sense is recorded in Fr. is notable.]

1. A lever worked by the foot, in various musical instruments, and with various functions.

a. In the organ: (*a*) Each of the (wooden) keys played upon by the feet, resembling those of the manuals in form and arrangement, but much larger, together constituting the *pedal keyboard* or *pedal-board*, and usually operating upon a separate set of pipes of bass tone (*pedal-pipes*) forming the *pedal organ* (see ORGAN *sb.*[1] 2 d). (*b*) A foot-lever for drawing a number of stops out or in at once (COMBINATION-*pedal* or COMPOSITION-*pedal*). (*c*) The foot-lever by which the swell-box is opened and shut (SWELL-*pedal*). (*d*) Any one of various foot-levers occasionally used, e. g. for coupling two keyboards. (*e*) Short for *pedal organ* or *keyboard*.

1611 COTGR., *Basses marches*, pedalls; the low keyes of some Organs to be touched with the feet. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. XX. (1737) 88 The Pedals of Turbith, and the Clavier.. of Scammony. 1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* IV. I. 150 The German organs have also Keys for the feet called Pedals. 1829 *Specif. Organ, St. James's, Bermondsey* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 599 Three Composition Pedals to Great,..Pedal to couple Swell to Great. 1863 J. R. GREEN *Lett.* (1901) 121 A. is learning the organ..and is already great in the pedals. 1880 E. J. HOPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 606 The 'Sforzando coupler' is a movement worked by a pedal, by the aid of which the Great Organ is suddenly attached to the Swell. It reinforces the strength of the Swell to a far greater extent than by the 'crescendo' pedal. ..Other subsidiary pedals are occasionally introduced.

b. In the pianoforte, etc.: (*a*) A foot-lever for raising the dampers from the strings, thus sustaining the tone and rendering it fuller (*damper pedal*, often loosely called *loud* or *forte pedal*). (*b*) One for softening the tone (*soft* or *piano pedal*), either by shifting the hammers so as to strike only one or two strings instead of three for each note, or by diminishing their length of blow, or by interposing a strip of cloth between them and the strings (*celeste pedal*). (*c*) Any one of various others occasionally used; e. g. the *sustaining-pedal* for sustaining a particular group of notes after they are struck; and several in late harpsichords and early pianofortes for modifying the tone, or for special effects. (*d*) Each of the keys of a pedal-board like that of an organ, sometimes attached to a pianoforte or harpsichord.

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1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 141 In foreign piano-fortes we find many pedals, but in the English we have scarcely ever more than two—one for piano effects, and the other for forte. *Ibid.*, Fig. 5...*k*, Damper pedal lifter. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 431 There was something .. so innocent in her bearing, that you instinctively put down the soft pedal in your voice when addressing her. 1880 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 678 J. S. Bach had a harpsichord with two rows of keys and pedals.

c. In the harp: Each of a set of seven foot-levers by which the pitch of the notes may be raised either one or two semitones by stopping the strings at different points, thus enabling the performer to play in any key.

1771 BURNEY *Pres. St. Music* (1775) I. 59 *note*, This method of producing the half-tones on the harp, by pedals, was invented at Brussels, about fifteen years ago, by M. Simon. 1880 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 683 In the Harp the pedals are not keys .. but it is their province to alter the pitch in two gradations of a semitone each.

d. Sometimes applied to the treadles by which the bellows are worked in a harmonium or reed-organ.

1882 OGILVIE s. v., On the harmonium and parlour-organ, the pedal works the bellows.

2. A lever worked by the foot in various machines or mechanical contrivances; a treadle: *esp.* in a bicycle or tricycle.

1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 56 Inventress of the woof, fair Lina flings The flying shuttle through the dancing strings: .. Quick beat the reeds, the pedals fall and rise. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 477 The Pedals or stirrups [of a bicycle] are made of various shapes. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 288/1 When the pedal is depressed, the rod is raised. 1888 J. & ELIZ. PENNELL *Sent. Journ.* 182 Every turn of the pedals I felt must be the last. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Aug. 8/1 Von Baader first constructed a velocipede with pedals in 1820.

†**3.** A footstalk, pedicel. *Obs. rare.*

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 33 The best generall token of maturity is its loosness from the pedall by which it is joined to the stock. *Ibid.* 117 To serve as a foundation to the pedal of the blossom.

4. *Mus.* A note (regularly either tonic or dominant) sustained (or reiterated) in one part, usually in the bass, through a succession of harmonies some of which are independent of it; in organ-music usually sustained by holding down a pedal.

Also called *pedal-point* (see 7) or *organ-point*. *Double pedal*: two notes (regularly tonic and dominant) so sustained simultaneously. *Inverted pedal*: a note so sustained in any other part than the bass, esp. in the highest part.

1854 tr. *Cherubini's Counterpoint* 66 The pedal is a note prolonged and sustained during several bars. 1856 MRS. C. CLARKE tr. *Berlioz' Instrument.* 5 The bass string can cross an upper open string..while the open string remains as a pedal. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xxii. 177 Towards the end of a fugue it is usual to place a dominant pedal.

5. *Geom.* A curve or surface which is the locus of the feet of the perpendiculars let fall from a fixed point (the *pedal origin* or *pole*) upon the tangents to a given curve or surface.

Negative pedal: that curve or surface of which a given one is the pedal. *Oblique pedal*: the locus of the feet of lines drawn from a fixed point to the tangents at a constant angle with them other than a right angle. *Second pedal*: the pedal of the pedal (of a curve or surface): so *third pedal*, etc. (the pedal itself in relation to these is the *first pedal*).

1863 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* V. 114 If rays proceeding from the point S are reflected at the given curve, then the epicycloid (or pedal) in question is the secondary caustic. 1873 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calc.* (ed. 2) § 183 If perpendiculars be drawn to the tangents to the pedal, we get a new curve called the *second pedal* of the original: and so on. With respect to its pedal, the original curve is styled the *first negative* pedal, etc. 1885 A. G. GREENHILL *Diff. Calc.* (1886) 24 The locus..is called the pedal of the curve with respect to *O*, and *O* is called the pole of the pedal.

6. Humorously or affectedly used for 'foot'.

1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIII. 884/2 [At Shanghai] I did see the celebrated shrunk or dwarfed feet...The first two or three pairs of these stunted pedals that I noticed excited my pity.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Of, belonging to, connected with, worked by, having, or constituting a pedal or pedals (in sense 1 or 2), as *pedal action*, *clavier*, *coupler* (+ *copula*), *harp*, *key*, *keyboard*, *mechanism*, *pallet*, *pipe*, *rod*, *soundboard*, *stop*, *tracker*; played upon the pedals of an organ, or constituting or involving a pedal (in sense 4), as *pedal bass*, *note*, *passage*; in *Geom.* relating to a pedal curve or surface (see PEDAL *sb.* 5, *a.* 3); **pedal-board** (see 1 a); **pedal-check**, a device for preventing the pedals of an organ from being pressed down; **pedal-piano**, a pianoforte fitted with a pedal-board like that of an organ; **pedal-point** = sense 4.

1784 E. JONES *Mus. Rel. Welsh Bards* (1794) 105 Sometimes the Pedal Harp is called the German Harp. 1829 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 599 Pedal Organ. ...Double Pedal Pipes. 1834 *Ibid.* 600 Manual and Pedal couplers. Radiating Pedal-board. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 33 The pedal-keys are generally made of oak. *Ibid.* 70 The pedal-copula is a contrivance by which..the manual may be joined or coupled to the pedale. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 475 Ornamental caps to keep the pedal-stays [of a bicycle] firmly in their places. 1880 F. CORDER in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 678 *Pedal point*,..is the sustaining of a note by one part while the other parts proceed in independent harmony...The sustained, or pedal note, when first sounded or finally quitted, must form part of the harmony. *Ibid.* 681 The following passage..is so far a pedal passage...Songs and short pieces have been occasionally written entirely on a Pedal bass. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* Apr. 369/2 A bicycle of peculiar pedal-mechanism. 1898 *Cycling* 6 The pedal dismount..is effected by waiting till the left pedal is at its lowest and throwing the right leg over the saddle and back wheel.

Pedal (pē·dăl, pĭ·dăl), *a.* [ad. L. *pedāl-is* of or pertaining to the foot, of the size or dimension of a foot, f. *pēs*, *ped-em* foot: see -AL. (The pronunciation pĭ·dăl is restricted to sense 1, 1 b.)]

1. Of, pertaining to, or connected with the foot or feet. **a.** *gen. rare.*

1695 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. vi. (1635) 150 The Nadir is directly vnder our foote, and therefore may be called the Pedall point. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. ii. 71 Places appropriated to pedal races. 1883 CHILDERS *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 10 May, A bicycle would be held to be propelled by..pedal power.

b. *Anat.* and *Zool.*: usually in reference to the 'foot' or *podium* of a mollusc.

1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 187 Mouth small, proboscidiform, retractile into the pedal notch. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* ii. 18 The pedal muscles retract the foot.

†**2.** Of the length or measure of a foot. *rare.*

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1658 in PHILLIPS.

3. *Geom.* Relating to the feet of perpendiculars; of or pertaining to the pedal of a curve or surface.

Pedal curve or *surface* = PEDAL *sb.* 5. *Pedal line*, the line through the feet of the perpendiculars on the sides of a triangle from any point on the circumscribed circle. *Pedal origin*, *pole*: see PEDAL *sb.* 5.

1863 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* V. 113 If the given curve be a parabola, then the locus or pedal curve is a curve of the third order. 1873 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calc.* (ed. 2) § 184 The tangent at any point on the pedal locus. 1877 — *Int. Calc.* (ed. 2) § 144 In this case, the pedal area is a minimum...The distance between the pedal origins.

4. *Mus.* That is, or relates to, a pedal or pedals: see PEDAL *sb.* 1, 4, 7.

Pedal (pē·dăl), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* **a.** To play upon the pedals of an organ. **b.** To work the pedals of a bicycle, etc. so as to propel it; also *trans.* with the bicycle, etc. as object. Hence **Pe·dalling**, **pe·daling** *vbl. sb.*; also **Pe·daller**, **pe·daler**, one who pedals.

a. 1866 [To pedal on the organ is remembered]. 1889 *Athenæum* 9 Feb. 188/1 [Organ-music] having the best method of pedalling indicated for all the difficult passages.

b. 1888 *Art Jrnl.* LI. 125/2 There the travellers ceased to pedal [on a bicycle]. 1888 P. FURNIVALL *Phys. Training* 7 One of the difficulties of pedalling at a high speed. 1892 *Harper's Weekly Mag.* 9 July 667/3 To do what?..Pedal a bicycle or swing a tennis racket? 1882 *Wheeling* 11 Mar. 465/2 The peddlers of the big wheel.

Pedalian (pĭdē·liăn), *a. rare.* Also 7 **-ean.** [f. L. *pedāli-s* of or pertaining to a foot, of a foot long + -AN: cf. *sesquipedalian.*]

†**1.** Of a foot long; ? lengthy, tedious. *Obs.*

1634 in *Antid. Sabbat. Err.* (1636) A iv b, His Pedalean penne delivered us a Theologicall decision.

2. = PEDAL *a.*

1830 MAUNDER *Dict. Eng. Lang.*, *Pedalian*, pertaining to the feet.

Pedalier (pedălīē·r). [a. F. *pédalier* (1881 in Littré *Supplement*), f. *pédale* PEDAL *sb.*] The pedal keyboard of an organ; a similar set of pedals attached to a pianoforte or harpsichord; 'an independent bass pianoforte to be played by pedals only' (Grove *Dict. Mus.*).

1881 *Daily Tel.* 14 Feb., The lowest key on the pedalier of a large organ. 1885 J. H. MEE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* IV. 324 While learning the organ his step-father let him have a pedalier attached to his harpsichord.

Pedalism (pe·dăliz'm). *nonce-wd.* [f. PEDAL *a.* + -ISM.] Pedal agency, action of the feet.

1863 DE MORGAN *Pref.* in *From Matter to Spirit* 41 Mrs. Hayden was seated at some distance from the table, and her feet were watched by their believers until faith in pedalism slowly evaporated.

Pedalist (pe·dălist). [f. PEDAL *sb.* + -IST.] One skilled in the use of the pedals (of an organ, or of a bicycle, etc.).

1880 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 678 An eminent pianist and remarkable pedalist. 1896 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 26 Sept., Instead of silk waist, like her sister pedalist, she has a belted blouse.

†**Peda·lity.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. PEDAL *a.*: see -ITY.] The fact or quality of being pedal, going on foot, or having feet, the possession of feet.

1656 [? J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 216 Cloven-footednesse includes pedality. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Pedality*..., ableness of foot; a measuring by or going on foot. 1692 COLES, *Pedality*, measuring by, or able going on foot. So 1775 ASH.

Pedament, obs. form of PEDIMENT.

†**Peda·neous**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *pedāne-us* of the dimension or size of a foot, petty (f. *pēs*, *ped-* foot: see -ANEOUS) + -OUS. In F. *pedané* (16th c.).] Of low standing, of small account, petty.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. viii. 321 What pedaneous author haue not they made a father of? [1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pedaneous* (*pedaneus*), that goeth on foot.]

Pedant (pe·dănt), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 7 **pædant.** [a. F. *pédant* (1566 in Hatz.-Darm.) or its source It. *pedante* teacher, schoolmaster, pedant.

The origin of the It. is uncertain. The first element is app. the same as in *peda-gogue*, etc.; and it has been suggested that *pedante* was contracted from a med.L. *pædagōgānt-em*, pr. pple. of *pædagōgāre* to act as pedagogue, to teach (Du Cange); but evidence is wanting.]

†**1.** A schoolmaster, teacher, or tutor (= PEDAGOGUE 2, but often without implication of contempt; in quot. 1662 = PEDAGOGUE 1). *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 179, I that haue beene..A domineering pedant ore the Boy. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, Hee loues to haue a fencer, a pedant, and a musician, seene in his lodgings a mornings. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 80 Like a Pedant that keepes a Schoole i'th Church. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 145 From a Countrey Pedant, he became..a Peer of the Realm. 1668 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 48 He kept a small school in Rome, which he left to serve Cardinal Maffeo Barberino, to wait upon his nephews as a pedant.., conducting them every day to school to the Roman College and bringing them back again. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Eng. Sat.* Wks. 1730 I. 27 Oldham ow'd..nothing to his birth, but little to the precepts of pedants.

2. A person who overrates book-learning or technical knowledge, or displays it unduly or unseasonably; one who has mere learning untempered by practical judgement and knowledge of affairs; one who lays excessive stress upon trifling details of knowledge or upon strict adherence to formal rules; sometimes, one who is possessed by a theory and insists on applying it in all cases without discrimination, a doctrinaire.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 43 O, tis a precious apothegmaticall Pedant, who will finde matter inough to dilate a whole daye of the first inuention of *Fy*, *fa*, *fum*. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 94 A Babylonish dialect, Which learned Pedants much affect. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 105 ¶ 4 A Man who has been brought up among Books, and is able to talk of nothing else, is..what we call a Pedant. But, methinks, we should enlarge the Title, and give it every one that does not know how to think out of his Profession and particular way of Life. 1812 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I. vi. 172, I mean your learned young ladies—pedants in petticoats. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 465 He [Jas. I] had the temper of a pedant;..a pedant's love of theories, and a pedant's inability to bring his theories into any relation with actual facts.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* That is, or has the character of, a pedant; of or pertaining to a pedant; pedantic.

1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* VI. 2505 Each pedant Tutour. 1670 DRYDEN *2nd Pt. Conq. Granada* III. ii, It points to pedant colleges, and cells. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* V. i, The pomp of words, and pedant dissertations. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 71 Respectable Pedant persons. 1875 L. MORRIS *Evensong* cliii, The pure thought smirched and fouled, or buried in pedant lore.

4. *Comb.*

1611 COTGR., *Pedantesque*, pedanticall, inkhornizing, pedant-like. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predec.* vii. 263 The honours of that pedant-rid Parnassus.

Hence **Pe·dantess**, a female pedant; **Pe·danthood**, the condition or character of a pedant.

1764 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 75 Unfeeling pedantess, says I .. thou art no wife for me. 1843 CARLYLE in *Last Words of T. C.* (1892) 217 Hard isolated Pedanthood.

†**Peda·nte, -a·ntie, -a·nty.** *Obs.* Also 6-7 pæd-, 7 -ti, -tee. [app. a. It. *pedante* PEDANT (cf. *county* ^{2}); the ending being afterwards assimilated to Eng. *-ie*, *-y*, whence app. sense 2.]

1. = PEDANT.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 9 Why should not a Moonke be as credible as a Pædanty? 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. § 3 So was the state of Rome..in the handes of Seneca a *Pedanti*. 1625 J. PHILLIPS *Way to Heaven* A iij b, Rated, as if it had beene a Schoole-boy, by some austere Pedantee. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* (1658) 142 The Pedantie or houshold school master.

2. A company of pedants. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* i. 56 You cite them to appeare.. before a capricious Pædantie of hot-liver'd Grammarians.

Pedanterie, -ery, obs. forms of PEDANTRY.

Pedantic (pĭdæ·ntik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. PEDANT or It. *pedante* + -IC. Of English formation: the corresp. It. adj. is *pedantesco*, F. *pédantesque*. So mod.G. *pedantisch*, Da. and Sw. *pedantisk*.] Having the character of, or characteristic of, a pedant; characterized by or exhibiting pedantry; exaggeratedly, unseasonably, or absurdly learned. (In first quot., Pedagogic, schoolmasterly.)

? *c* 1600 DONNE *Sunne Rising* i, Busie old foole, unruly Sunne,..Sawcy pedantique wretch, goe chide Late schoole-boyes. *c* 1632 T. CAREW *On Death of Donne* 25 The Muses garden with Pedantique weeds O'rspread, was purg'd by thee. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* vi. § 1. 128 He was without pedantry even in that pedantic age. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess., Milton* I He does not..sacrifice sense and spirit to pedantic refinements. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* III. i. (1866) 338 Rather a pedantic than a practical commander, more capable to discourse of battles than to gain them. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lvii. 7 Bookish brethren, a dainty pair pedantic.

†**B.** *sb.* A pedantic person, a pedant. *Obs.*

1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* V iij b, That proud pedanticke.., who promised immortalitie to those to whom he dedicated any of his works. 1658 FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1694) 27 This Age degenerates from Potentates to Pedanticks.

Peda·ntical, *a.*[1] Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL: see -ICAL.] = PEDANTIC *a.* (Rare after 17th c.)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 406 Three pil'd hyperboles,.. Figures pedanticall. 1603 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 1003 This banished pedanticall companion Seneca (so did she [Agrippina] qualifie him). 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 29 Without a pedantical exactness. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. iv. 301 Fisher .. was weak, superstitious, pedantical;..but he was a singlehearted man.

†**Peda·ntical,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. after It. **pedante*, ppl. sb. from *pedare* 'to foot it' (Florio).] Travelling on foot, pedestrian.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 53 A way one Road broad, is called a high-way for passengers Pedanticall.

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Peda·ntically, *adv.* [f. PEDANTICAL *a.*[1] + -LY [2].] In a pedantic manner; with pedantry.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Almanack-maker* 14 Some stolen shreads he hath raked out from the kennell of other authors which most pedantically he assumes to himselfe. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. i. § 7 A profusion of learning is scattered all round, but not pedantically or impertinently. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 314 'Tis frivolous to fix pedantically the date of particular inventions.

So **Peda·nticalness.**

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. viii. § 2. 204 Narrowness, Pedanticalness, Littleness of Mind.

Pedanticism (pĭdæ·ntisiz'm). [f. PEDANTIC *a.* + -ISM.] A pedantic expression or notion; a piece of pedantry.

18.. *Portfolio* No. 235. 129 (Cent.) Perhaps, as Cuninghame suggests, Inigo's theory was simply an embodiment of some pedanticism of James I. 1897 *Naturalist* 270 Not so larmoyant..as the first-named pedanticism.

Peda·ntically, *adv.* Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -LY [2].] = PEDANTICALLY. So **Peda·nticness.**

1647 H. MORE *Cupid's Conflict* xxxviii, What thou dost Pedantickly object Concerning my rude rugged uncouth style. 1653–4 WHITELOCKE *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) I. 388 He spake latin fluently, butt not pedantickly. 1830 W. D. COOLEY *Marit. & Inl. Disc.* (1846) III. v. xviii. 274 He does not pedantickly shun theories.

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xxiii. 35 Moral Sciences..are reputed meere pædantickness.

Pedantie: see PEDANTE *Obs.*

Pedantism (pe·dăntiz'm). Now *rare.* [f. PEDANT + -ISM. Perh. immediately a. F. *pédantisme* (Montaigne, 16th c., in Hatz.-Darm.).]

†1. The office or authority of a schoolmaster; the state of being under a schoolmaster or teacher, pupillage. Also *fig. Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxv. (1632) 78 The first fifteene or sixteene yeares of his life, are due unto Pedantisme, the rest unto action. 1611 COTGR., *Pedagogie,..*th' Office of a Teacher; also Pedantisme. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 232 Nor have not since my pedantisme and junior practise in the medical profession. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Pedantism,* the Office or Function of a Pedant. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

2. The character or style of a pedant; pedantic phraseology, treatment, or method; pedantry.

1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Ep. Ded., Wks. (Grosart) II. 180 Loue poetry, hate pedantisme. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xliv, They conversing onely among bookes, are put into affectation and pedantisme. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 32 How unutterably frivolous this apotheosis of pedantism would appear to a serious-minded..Jew.

3. With *a* and *pl.* A piece of pedantry. †a. The proceeding of a pedant or dogmatic pedagogue; b. A pedantic expression or characteristic.

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* Wks. (1700) 59 To make a man..engage to believe no otherwise than is believ'd by my Lord Bishop, or Goodman Presbyter, is a Pedantism, that has made the Sword to be a Rod in the hands of Schoolmasters. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. i. (1872) III. 1 These confused Prussian History-Books, opulent in nugatory pedantisms and learned marine-stores.

Pedantize (pe·dăntəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE, or a. F. *pédantiser, -izer* (Cotgr.).]

1. *intr.* To play the pedant; to speak or write pedantically. Also *to pedantize it.*

1611 COTGR., *Pedantiser,* to pedantize it, or play the Pedant: to domineere ouer lads. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 8 That I..am a detestable person,..one of the ἄδικοι (as he pedantizes it). 1783 AINSWORTH *Thesaurus* (ed. Morell), To pedantize, or play the pedant, *literaturam ostentare, vel venditare.* 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Jan. 22/1 To vegetate and pedantize on the classics.

2. *trans.* To turn into a pedant; to make pedants.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1890) III. 89 That bare reading without practice, which pedantiseth a student but never makes him a clever lawyer. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 18 July 88/2 The cramping and pedantizing influence of a pseudo-system.

Pedantocracy (pedăntǫ·krăsi). [f. PEDANT + -OCRACY. App. first used in French form *pédantocratie* by J. S. Mill writing to Comte.] A system of government by pedants; a governing body of pedants. So **Pedantocrat** (pĭdæ·ntokræt), a ruler who governs on pedantic principles; **Pedantocra·tic** *a.*, characterized by 'pedantocracy'.

[1842 MILL *Lett. à A. Comte* 25 Feb. (1899) 28 Il ne pourrait en résulter que ce qu'on voit dans la Chine, c'est-à-dire une *pédantocratie.* 1842 COMTE *Let. to Mill* 4 Mar. ibid. 35 Votre heureuse expression de *pédantocratie.*] 1859 MILL *Liberty* v. 203 If we would not have our bureaucracy degenerate into a pedantocracy. 1872 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* v. 184 A Pedantocracy of unpractical Philosophers. 1883 F. HARRISON in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 314 He [Gambetta] was not a corrupting pedantocrat like Guizot. 1886 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* (1888) III. 214 The fastidious or pedantocratic school of government.

Pedantry (pe·dăntri). Also 7 **pedanterie, -ery.** [ad. It. *pedanteria* (used by Sidney), f. *pedante*; or its F. repr. *pédanterie* (Pasquier, 1560 in Hatz.-Darm.): see PEDANT and -ERY, -RY.]

1. The character, habit of mind, or mode of proceeding, characteristic of a pedant; mere learning without judgement or discrimination; conceit or unseasonable display of learning or technical knowledge.

1612 DONNE *Progr. Soul* ii. 291 When wilt thou shake off this pedantery Of being taught by sense and fantasie? 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vi. 24 A practise that savours much of Pedantery. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 244 P7 Pedantry proceeds from much Reading and little Understanding.

1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. vii. 298 That men are frighted at Female pedantry is very certain. 1808–25 SYD. SMITH *Ess.* (ed. Beeton) 95 Pedantry is an ostentatious obtrusion of knowledge, in which those who hear us cannot sympathise. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 100 The pedantry of mixing Greek and Latin terms in the vernacular language is ridiculed by Rabelais.

b. with *pl.* An instance of this: a piece of pedantry, a pedantic form, expression, etc.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 19 Skill of gouernment, was but a Pedanteria in comparison. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Pedanteries,* pedantick humors, phrase affectings, Inkhorn terms. *Br.* 1778 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* XXV. II. 133 The narrow pedantries of monastic erudition. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i. 19 A series of feudal pedantries.

2. Undue insistence on forms or details; slavish adherence to rule, theory, or precedent, in connexion with a particular profession or practice.

[1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* v, The pedantry of a drapier in the terms of his own trade.] 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 124 Even Erasmus, spite of the favour he enjoyed at court, found no mercy from monkish pedantry. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 119 He who slavishly adheres to rule displays pedantry at every turn. *a* 1869 VISCT. STRANGFORD *Sel. Writ.* I. 92 Pedantry, we take it, signifies undue stress laid on insignificant detail, and over-valuation of petty accuracy. 1902 FAIRBAIRN *Philos. Chr. Relig.* II. ii. 410 To require that every element in a figurative word be found again in the reality it denotes, is not exegesis but pedantry.

†**Peda·nty.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. It. type **pedante* from *pedare* to foot it (Florio).] '? Running footman' (Latham).

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. xci. 369 For most, like Iehu, hurrie with Pedanties two or three.

Pedanty: see PEDANTE *Obs.*

Pedarian (pĭdē·riăn), *a.* and *sb. Rom. Antiq.* [f. L. *pedāri-us* of or belonging to a foot, of a foot long, also in *pedarii senatores* (see below); f. *ped-em* foot: see -ARY [1] and -AN.]

a. *adj.* Applied to Roman senators of an inferior grade, who 'had no vote of their own, but could merely signify their assent to that of another'. b. *sb.* A pedarian senator.

The reason of the appellation is not rightly known: see the Latin Dictionaries.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Pedarian,* in antiquity, those senators who signified their votes by their feet, not their tongues; that is, such as walked over to the side of those whose opinion they approved of, in divisions of the house.

†**Pe·dary,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pedārius*: see prec. and -ARY [1].]

1. Of or relating to a foot or to the feet; in quot. used absol. or ellipt. with pl. = A pardon or indulgence for a pilgrim (who had vowed to perform a pilgrimage on foot).

1537 tr. *Latimer's Serm. bef. Convoc.* D j b, Some brought forth Canonizations,..some pardons and these of wonderful varietie, some Stationaries, some Iubilaryes, some Pocularyes for drinkers, some manuaries for handlers of reliques, some pedaries for pilgrimes, some oscularies for kyssers.

2. *Rom. Antiq.* = PEDARIAN *a.*

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* III. xiv. (1622) 84 Also many pedary Senators rose vp & stroue, who should propound things most base and abiect.

3. *fig.* Second-class, second-rate, inferior.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινή Def. xi. 128 All the School (*omnes qui de hac re meminerunt*—saith no pedary schoolman) [Vasquez].

Pedate (pe·dĕt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *pedāt-us* having feet, f. *ped-em* foot: see -ATE [2].]

1. Having divisions like toes, or like the claws of a bird's foot; *spec.* in *Bot.* applied to a compound or lobed leaf having a slender midrib passing through the central leaflet or lobe, and two thicker lateral ribs which branch at successive points to form the several midribs of the lateral leaflets or lobes (instead of these all arising from a common central point as in a *palmate* leaf). Applied also to the venation of a simple leaf when thus arranged. Also †**Pedated** (in same sense).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Botany Table 2, Distinctions of the Leaves..of Plants..Pedated. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. xxxi. (1765) 152 *Arum,* with pedate Leaves. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 359. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 95 *Palmate* (or *digitate*) leaves are such as have a number of distinct leaflets arising from one point...The only true modification appears to be the *pedate* leaf, analogous to the pedatisect simple leaf, but with distinct leaflets. 1895 KERNER & OLIVER *Nat. Hist. Plants* Index, Pedate venation.

2. *Zool.* Furnished with or having feet, footed.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxii. (1818) II. 272 Two classes ..*Apodous* larvæ, or those that move without legs,—and *Pedate* larvæ,..that move by means of legs. 1826 *Ibid.* xlvii. IV. 365 In proportion as pedate animals approach to the human type, their motions are accomplished by fewer organs.

3. *Anat.* Expanded (at the end) like a foot.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 27 (Common Fowl). The similarly-expanded, or 'pedate' extremity of the external hyposternal process overlaps the posterior sternal ribs.

Hence **Pe·dately** *adv.*, in a pedate manner.

1821 S. F. GRAY *Nat. Arrangem. Brit. Pl.* 71 [Leaves] pedately cut. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 10 Helleborus...Leaves palmately, pedately or digitately lobed.

Pedati-, combining form of L. *pedātus* PEDATE, in botanical terminology in adjs. relating to leaves: **Pedatifid** (pĭdæ·tifid) [L. *-fidus* split], pedately cleft or divided at least half-way to the base; **Pedatiform** (pĭdæ·tifōm), approaching a pedate form, or having the ribs pedately arranged; **Pedatilo·bate, Peda·tilobed** (pĭdē·ti-), pedately divided with rounded divisions or lobes; **Peda·tinerved** (pĭdē·ti-), having the nerves or ribs pedately arranged; **Pedatipa·rtite** (pĭdē·ti-) [see PARTITE], pedately divided nearly to the base; so **Peda·tisect, Pedatise·cted** (pĭdē·ti-) [L. *sectus* cut].

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Pedatifidum folium,* a pedatifid leaf..the parts of the leaf not being separate; but connected, as in the feet of water fowl. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 93 The general prefix *pedati-* may be used in the words *pedatifid, pedatisect,* or *pedatipartite.* 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Pedatifid,..pedatilobate,..pedatipartite,..pedatisected. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 855 *Pedate, Pedatifid,..pedatiform,..pedatilobed,* or *pedatilobate,..pedatinerved,..pedatipartite,* or *pedatisect,* when a pedate leaf has segments separated into so many distinct leaflets.

Peda·tion. *rare.* [In sense 1, ad. L. *pedātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *pedāre* to furnish with feet or props; in sense 2, n. of condition f. *pedāt-us* PEDATE.]

†1. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Pedation,* a staking, propping or setting up of vines. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

2. *Zool.* Condition as to feet. (Cf. *dentition.*)

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pedatio,* term employed by Fabricius to denote the manner in which the feet of insects are developed, the number of articulated pieces..., the form of the different parts [etc.]: pedation.

†**Pe·dature.** *Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *pedātūra* space or extent of a foot, f. *ped-em* foot.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Pedature* (*pedatura*), a proportion of digging, building, etc. of so many foot assigned to Souldiers or workmen. Hence in PHILLIPS.

†**Pe·ddelapo·tecary.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? f. PEDDLE *v.*] ? A peddling apothecary, an itinerant medicine-vendor.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 17 b, I my selfe haue sene a strange peddelapotecary minister to the commun people, that two or thre dyed of it.

Peddelar, obs. form of PEDLAR.

Pedder (pe·dəɹ). Now *Sc.* and *dial.* Forms: 3 **peoddare,** 4–6 (9 *dial.*) **pedder,** 5 **ped(d)are, peder,** 8 **peddar,** 9 *dial.* **pether, -ur.** [app. a derivative of PED, pannier, basket, although *ped* has not yet been found so early. Cf. also PEDLAR.] One who carries about goods for sale (? in a 'ped' or pack); a pedlar. (But in one MS. of *Promp. Parv.* app. 'a maker of panniers, a basket-maker'.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Þe wreche peoddare more noise he makeð to ȝeien his sope, þen a riche mercer al his deorewurðe ware. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 12 Pedderis berynge..precious pellure and forrouris for wymmen. 14.. *Nom.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 685/18 *Hic revelus,* a peder. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 389/2 Peddare, *calatharius* (K. *qui facit calathos*), *quaxillarius, quassillarius,..*(P. *piscarius*). *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 41 Fullerys, mercerys, grocerys, vynterys, pedderys, owyn to payin þe tythe of here getyng be here craft. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 272/2 A Pedder (*A.* A Pedare or A Pedlare), *revolus, negociator.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 55 The pirat pressis to peyll the pedder his pak. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Pede-pulverosus,* Ane pedder, is called an marchand, or creamer, quha bearis ane pack or creame vpon his back. 1764 *J. Kirby's Suffolk Trav.* (ed. 2) 53 It is no unusual thing for Peddars to attend the Tides regularly, receive and pack up the Fish, on the common Key. 1807 HOGG *Mountain Bard* 188 To guard the door, An' bark at pethers, boys, an' whips. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Pedder,* one who carries wares in a *ped,* pitches it in open market, and sells from it. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Pedder, Pether,..*a pedlar—a travelling merchant.

b. *Comb.*, as *pedder-coffe* (COFE *sb.* 2), *-man.*

c 1550 LYNDESAY (*title*) Ane Discriptioun of Peder Coffeis, having na regaird till honestie in thair vocatioun. *Ibid.* 3 This hole perfyte genolagie Of pedder knavis superlatyve. 1552 HULOET, Pedderman, *institor.* 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* XXXV, The pedder-coffe who travels the land.

Peddle (pe·d'l), *v.* [Of obscure history: probably I and II are historically distinct words.

Branch I (exemplified 1532 in PEDDLING *ppl. a.*) was app. a back-formation from *peddler,* PEDLAR, taken as *peddl-er* implying a verb *peddle.* Branch II (1597–8 in PEDDLING *ppl. a.*) appears to be an alteration of PIDDLE *v.* (evidenced from 1545). The two seem subsequently to have acted upon each other, esp. in the derivatives. In both branches a derivative in *-ing* is known much earlier than the finite verb; cf. the relation of *gardening, tailoring,* formed on the sbs., to the rare finite vbs. *to garden, to tailor.*]

I. 1. *intr.* To follow the occupation of a pedlar; to go about carrying small wares for sale.

1532 [see PEDDLING *ppl. a.* 1]. 1591 [see PEDDLING *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Lev.* XIX. 16 As a pedlar that first fil's his pack with reports and rumors, and then go's pedling up and down. 1652 OGILBY *Æsop* (1665) 30 To deal with those [that] bear packs and peddle. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iv, To go hawking and peddling about the streets, selling knives, scissars, and shoe-buckles. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., The Rump,* The most innocent..those whose talents had been limited by Nature to peddle and purloin.

2. *trans.* To trade or deal in as a pedlar; to carry about and offer for sale. Chiefly *U. S.*

1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-T. T.* (1851) I. xvi. 249 Going to peddle out a lot of huckleberries. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 630 Many negroes were in town, peddling eggs, nuts, brooms, and fowls. 1866 WHITTIER *Snow-bound* 455 To peddle wares from town to town. 1880 L. OLIPHANT *Gilead* IX. 281 He had peddled sacred relics through Russia.

b. *fig.* To deal out, or offer for acceptance, in small quantities; to 'retail'.

1837 EMERSON *Amer. Scholar* Wks. (Bohn) II. 175 This

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original unit..has been so minutely subdivided and peddled out. 1864 Bowles in *Century Mag.* (1889) Sept. 703/2 Going around peddling his griefs in private ears. 1892 A. Birrell *Res Judic.* v. 132 The usual fortune of those who peddle new ideas.

II. 3. *intr.* To busy oneself with trifles; to work at something in a trifling, paltry, or petty way; to trifle, dally. (Cf. Piddle.)

1597–8 [see Peddling *ppl. a.* 2]. 1755 Johnson, *To Peddle, v. n.* To be busy about trifles... It is commonly written *piddle*. 1812 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* VIII. 658 The court of Directors must be prevented from meddling with or peddling in the discipline of the Army. 1865 Lowell *Ode Harvard Commem.* ii, No science peddling with the names of things..Can lift our life with wings Far from Death's idle gulf. 1867 J. Hatton *Tallants of B.* xv, It doesn't suit me to be peddling about in the old style of farming. 1877 Symonds *Renaiss. It.* vi. 367 Coteries .. peddling with the idlest of all literary problems.

b. *trans.* with *away*: To fritter away on trifles.

1880 Jefferies *Hodge & M.* I. 290 The squire's time..was peddled away.

Peddler: see Pedlar.

Peddling (pe·dliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [See Peddle *v.* and -ing 1.] The action of the verb Peddle.

1. The occupation of a pedlar; the carrying about of small goods for sale. *Peddling out*, dealing out or retailing in petty quantities.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Regatonia*, pedling, buying of small wares. 1688 J. Clayton in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 792 The best of Trade that can be driven is only a sort of Scotch Pedling. 1760 C. Johnston *Chrysal* (1822) II. 109 That lower species of trade called Pedling. 1862 Trollope *Orley F.* vi, I call it hawking and peddling, that going round the country with your goods on your back. It ain't trade. 1898 Kipling *Fleet in Being* ii. 22 A slow peddling-out of Admiralty allowance for the month.

attrib. 1641 Evelyn *Diary* 8 Oct., Little wagons..full of pedling merchandises, drawne by mastive-dogs. *a* 1697 Aubrey *Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1719) III. 227 Here are two Fairs, viz. on September 12th, and Whit-Tuesday; (a Pedling Fair). 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. II. 515 Neither on peddling voyage am I come.

b. *concr.* Pedlars' wares; small goods. *nonce-use.*

1737 Jas. Murray *Lett.* (1901) 37 We..send our peddling to..the neighbouring colonies, for which we have European or other goods at their price.

†**c.** *Peddling French* = Pedlar's French (Pedlar 3 b). *Obs.*

?a 1550 *Hye Way to Spyttel Hous* 1054 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 69 Thus they babble,..I wote not what with theyr pedlyng frenche.

2. The action of dealing with trifles, or in a paltry trifling way. (Cf. Piddling *vbl. sb.*)

1868 Farrar *Seekers* Concl. (1875) 332 The 'moral peddling', the pedagogic display..we have had to point out. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 120 What can be done quickly and thoroughly will probably be beneficial, and prolonged peddling the reverse.

Pe·ddling, *ppl. a.* [See Peddle *v.* + -ing 2.]

1. Of persons: Plying the trade of a pedlar; going about with small goods for sale.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 639/2 Yet se we wel ynough how gredely the pedelyng knaues that here bring ouer theire bookes, grispe aboute an halfepeny. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 24 There was a passage ..from the Castle to the Church, along which came first several pedling Merchants, who sold wax Candles. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* Pref. 11 The peddling Traders; which the wealthy Dons deem Interlopers. 1834 James *J. Marston Hall* xii, I began conversing with him as a peddling Jew.

2. a. Of persons: Busying oneself with trifles, or in a trifling way; occupied with petty details, or characterized by such occupation. **b.** Of things: Of small consequence; trifling, contemptible, petty, mean, paltry, trashy. (Cf. Piddling *ppl. a.*)

1597–8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* II. iii. 25 Since pedling barbarismes gan be in request. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 274 Threescore and eight sects of name, besides other pedling factions. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 37 Our Pedling little Reformers. 1759 Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 500 The province was to receive it in so pedling a way, as rendered it in a manner useless. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Peddling*, trifling, of little value. 1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* (1871) I. 1 Poor peddling Dilettantism. 1885 Clodd *Myths & Dr.* I. i. 9 We find place given to inane peddling details.

Hence **Pe·ddlingly** *adv.*, in a peddling way.

1892 *Graphic* 22 Oct. 478/3 A Minister who..is peddlingly unambitious.

Pede (pīd). [f. L. *pēs*, *ped-em* foot: cf. It. *piede*.] A foot or base. Only *attrib.* as in **pede-cloth**, an altar-carpet; **pede-window**, a term formerly applied to the west window of a cruciform church (being at the foot of the cross).

1842 *Ecclesiologist* I. 209 Two specimens of a *pede cloth* or Altar carpet. 1846 *Ibid.* V. 187 It struck us that lychnoscopes help to explain, and were themselves explained by, pede-windows. 1870 Rock *Text. Fabr.* I. 66 A carpet .. for covering the top of the higher step at the altar, called by some a pede-cloth.

Pedee, pedie (pī·dī). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 **paddee, pedee, pedy**, 7–9 **peedee** (pī·dī·), 9 P. D. [Derivation uncertain: several early writers associate the word with L. *pēs*, *pedem* foot, *pede* on foot.] A serving-lad, footboy, groom; in 19th c., on the River Tyne, the boy on board a keel.

1642 Ld. Essex in *Antiq. Rep.* (1807) I. 391 No Trooper.. shall suffer his Paddee to feed his Horse in the Corne, or to steale men's hay. 1646 *Sc. Acts Chas. I*, VI. 233/2 No allowance .. is to bee given .. for the tenth man, or the Pediese or Boys and Horse. 1658 J. Jones tr. *Ovid's Ibis* 160 *note*, Who can blame Dolon, a poor Pedee, for adventuring his life for Gold? 1661 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Pedee* (from *pes*), a (commanders) Foot-boy. 1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 160 About 30,000 men beside boys, pedies, lackies, &c. 1706 Phillips, *Pedee*, an ordinary Foot-boy, a Drudge; as 'What must I be your Pedee upon all Occasions?' *?a* 1800 in Gilchrist *Songs* (1824) 11 So P. D. and his marrow were e'en pawk'd ashore. 1805 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*, *Pea-dee*, a young lad in a keel, who has charge of the rudder. 1863 in *Tyneside Songs* 6 Wor blagaired lad, the young Pee Dee. 1894 Heslop *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., The crew of a keel consisted of the skipper, two bullies, and the pee-dee, who was generally a boy from twelve to fourteen years old.

b. *Comb.*, as *pedee-solicitor*.

1675 A. Huyberts *Corner-Stone* 3 A junior Doctor of the gang they employed to be their Pedee-Solicitor.

†**Pe·degorize**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [app. rudely f. *pedegre*, Pedigree + -ize.] To make a pedigree; to derive through a pedigree.

1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 135 Abuzvez Deilamshaw,.. the hundredth in descent from Adam as they pedegorize.

Pedegre(e, -grewe, -grow, etc., obs. ff. Pedigree. **Pedel, Pedeler**: see Pedaile, Pedlar.

†**Pedelion.** *Herb. Obs.* Also 6 **patedelion**, 6–7 **padelion, -lyon.** [a. F. *pied* (or †*pié*) *de lion* 'Lions foot, Lions paw, Ladies mantle,..Padelion' (Cotgr.). Also F. *pas de lion* in same sense, and *patte de lion* 'Bastard blacke Ellebore, Beares-foot, Setterwort .. also, as *Pied de lion*' (Cotgr.); Littré has *pied de lion* and *patte de lion* both as = *alchémille*, lady's mantle.] A name of certain plants: **a.** Black Hellebore; **b.** ?*Leontopodium*; **c.** Lady's Mantle: cf. *Lion's foot*, *Lion's paw*, Lion *sb.* 11 b.

14.. *Stockh. Med. MS.* i. 108 in *Anglia* XVIII. 207 Late take a gres .. þat men clepe pedelyoun. ?1516 *Grete Herball* clviii. K ij b, *De elleboro nigro*, Pedelyon, or lyons fote. 1578, 1611 [see Padelion]. 1589 J. Rider *Lat. Dict.* 1751 An hearb called patedelion or pied de lion...*Leontopodium.* 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* App., Pedelion is *Helleborus niger.* 1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 538 We in English [call it] Padelyon, after the French. 1864 Prior *Plant-n.* (1879) 175 *Padelion*,..from the resemblance of its leaf to the impress of a lion's foot, the lady's mantle.

Pedement, obs. form of Pediment.

†**Pe·dera, Pe·derote.** *Obs.* [cf. obs. It. *pedero*, *pederetti*, *pederite* the opal.] Old names of the opal.

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xi. 123 b, In this place are also found..the Pederote, which Plinie calleth Opalius. 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. iii. 5 The purple Amethyst, greene Emerauldes, and Opall Pederas.

Pederast, etc.: see Pæderast, etc.

Pederero, variant of Pedrero, a small gun.

†**Pe·descript.** *nonce-word.* [f. L. *pede* with the foot + *scriptum* written, writing; after *manuscript.*] Something written by the foot; humorously used for the imprints of kicking.

1652 Shirley *Honoria & Mammon* IV. 1, I tell you, sir, *verbatim*: for a need, I have it all in pedescript.

Pedeshaw, obs. form of Padishah.

‖ **Pedesis** (pĭdī·sis). [a. Gr. πήδησις leaping.] A name given by Prof. Jevons to the *Brownian movement* of minute particles: see Brownian *a.*

1878 Jevons in *Q. Jrnl. Sc.* Apr. 170/1 Some writers have called it the Brownian movement... I have ventured to coin .. a new word, and call the motion *pedesis*, from Gr. πήδησις leaping or boanding. 1892 *Nature* XLV. 430/1 The fact that pedesis is stopped by the addition of an electrolyte would appear to indicate that the water complices are disintegrated in the presence of ions.

Pedestal (pe·dĕstăl), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 6– **pedestal** (also 6 **-alle, -ale, pettestale**, 6–7 **pedestall**, 7 **-estell, -istal**). *β.* 6–8 **piedestal**(l, 7 **piedstal**(l, **-stoole, piedistal.** [ad. F. *piédestal* (1547 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *piedestallo*, †*piedistallo*, i. e. *pie di stallo* foot of a stall, 'the base of any frame or engine' (Florio 1611), f. *piè*, *piede* foot + *stallo* stall, hovel, shed, stable. In Eng. *piédi-* became *ped-*, conformed to L. *ped-em* foot.]

1. The base supporting a column or pillar in construction; the base on which an obelisk, statue, vase, or the like is erected; also, each of the two supports of a knee-hole writing-table, usually containing drawers.

α. 1563 Shute *Archit.* C ij b, If ye will set Stylobata, or Pedestal, vnder your pillor,..you shall make a foure square, .. one ende shalbe the height of the square or body of the Pedestall. *Ibid.*, Thus endeth the Pedestale or Stylobata. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. xi. (Arb.) 110 The Piller.. is considered with two accessarie parts, a pedestall or base, and a chapter or head; the body is the shaft. 1599 Dallam *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 63 Tow rankes of marble pillors; the pettestales of them ar made of brass. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 30 It seldom happens that a Pedestal is put to the Tuscan Order. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1707) 20 This serv'd for a Pedestal to a Throne erected upon it. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess Bristol* 10 Apr., An obelisk..is placed..upon a pedestal of square free-stone, full of figures in bas-relief on two sides. 1845 Parker *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4), *Pedestal* or *Footstall*, a substructure frequently placed under columns in Classical architecture. 1866 Carlyle in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* III. 254, I have discovered in drawers of pedestal these mournful letters. 1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 87 The singular ornamentation of the pedestal or basement of the doorways.

β. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Piedestal d'vne colomne*, the foote of a piller, a piedestall. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1277 Little statues upon great bases and large piedstals. 1792 *Resid. in France* (1797) I. 348 His bust erected on the piedestal.

2. A base, support, foundation (material or immaterial).

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iii. 1027 Heav'n's chastest Spouse, supporter of this All, This glorious Building's goodly Pedestall. 1638 Drumm. of Hawth. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 165 Obedience being the strongest pedestal of concord, and concord the principal pillar of state. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. Disc. iv. 120 Self-denial and Mortification, which are the Pedestal of the Crosse. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* VIII. 492 Fain would he make the world his pedestal. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men*, *Uses* Wks. (Bohn) I. 276 The true artist has the planet for his pedestal; the adventurer.. has nothing broader than his own shoes.

b. Humorously applied to the foot or leg.

1812 Sir R. Wilson *Priv. Diary* I. 13, I wish my fairer countrywomen would..adopt the exterior neatness, even if nature should not..be as gracious in moulding the shape of the pedestal. 1827 *Mirror* II. 387/1 My now knock-knee pedestals bend to the bandy.

3. In technical uses: †**a.** On a railway, the 'chair' used to support the rails, or a base to support the chair (*obs.*); **b.** an axle-guard or horn-plate; **c.** the standard or each of the standards or supports of various machines or pieces of mechanism, e. g. the upright standard of a boring-machine or similar tool, that of a pillow-block which holds the brasses in which the shaft turns, etc.

1774 M. Mackenzie *Maritime Surv.* IV. 43 Set the Brass Pedestal on a firm Support... Then hang the Quadrant on the Pillar, and by the Spirit-level and Screws in the Feet, the Pillar may be set perpendicular. 1816 *Specif. of Losh & Stephenson's Patent* No. 4067. 2 The joinings of the rails with the pedestals or props which support them. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 653 A chair is..placed on a pedestal at every three or four feet distance,..according to the length of the cast iron rails. 1835 *Mech. Mag.* XXIII. 228 The pedestal for the joint..to be fastened to the sleeper with cotter bolts. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 202/1 *Axle-guard*, one of the pedestals in which the boxes of an axle play vertically as the springs yield and recoil.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pedestal-dance*, *-dancer*, *trunk*; **pedestal-box**, a journal-box (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **pedestal-coil, -coiler**, an upright coil of steam-pipe for use as a radiator (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895); **pedestal-cover**, the cap of a pillow-block; **pedestal-rail** (*Naut.*), see quot.; **pedestal-table**, one with a massive central support or foot.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1704/2 (figure of Pillow-Block), *c*, *pedestal-cover. 1895 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 6/7 The fancy trick and burlesque bicycle act and *pedestal dance. *Ibid.*, On the authorised printed programme..the Dunedin Troupe were duly put down for two performances as bicyclists, and Mdlle. Donegan..as a *pedestal dancer. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 136 **Pedestal-rail*, a rail about 2 inches thick, that is wrought over the foot-space rail, and in which there is a groove to steady the heels of the balusters of the galleries. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 383 Cypresses, with great *pedestal trunks, and protuberant roots.

Pe·destal, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To set or support upon a pedestal; to furnish with a pedestal. *lit.* and *fig.*

1648 Earl of Westmoreland *Otia Sacra* (1879) 77 All the fabrick Is pedestall'd upon those precious piles. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 185 The Theater is Grounded, Pedestal'd and Carpetted over. 1802 H. Martin *Helen of Glenross* II. 255 There is nothing I detest more than being pedestaled for a genius. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Apr. 3/3 He seems to us to miss the significance of the true Imperialism which pedestals itself on Nationalism.

2. To form a pedestal for, to support as a pedestal.

1890 Hosmer *Anglo-Sax. Freedom* 121 Every convenient stump pedestalled its orator.

Pe·destalled, -aled (-ăld), *a.* [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ed.] Provided with, set upon, or having a pedestal.

1889 *Athenæum* 14 Dec. 825/3 The clay counterparts of the 'cordoned' or pedestalled vases. 1893 Saltus *Madam Sapphira* 38 The pedestalled lamps, the yellow shaded candles. 1901 A. J. Evans in *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* 12 Feb. 340/1 A pedestalled cup and small bowls of marble.

Pede·strial, *a.* [f. L. *pedester* on foot, going on foot (f. *ped-em* foot, *pedes* footman) + -al.]

†**1.** On foot, going on foot, Pedestrian. *Obs.*

1611 Coryat *Crudities* 289 Statues of worthy personages, partly equestriall, partly pedestriall. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 252 All..being mounted on Mules saue onely pedestriall I. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 29 Not a stones cast further, sleepes Tom Coriats bones, consumed in his pedestriall, ill contrived Pilgrimage.

†**2.** Of archery: Performed with the bow drawn against the foot. *Obs.*

1792 Moseley *Ess. Archery* iv. 86 A curious expedient of this pedestrial Archery, used by the Ethiopians in hunting Elephants. *Ibid.* 93 The facts relating to pedestrial Archery.

3. Fitted for walking; as, the pedestrial legs of a crab. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Hence **Pede·strially** *adv.*, on foot.

1632 W. Lynnesay in Lithgow *Trav.* B iij, A length of no such course, by ten to one, Which thou thy selfe pedestrially hast gone. 1864 in Webster.

Pedestrian (pĭde·striăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *pedester* (see prec.) + -an.]

A. *adj.* **1.** On foot, going or walking on foot; performed on foot; of or pertaining to walking.

1791 Wordsw. in Chr. Wordsw. *Mem.* (1851) I. 71 Your wish to have employed your vacation in a pedestrian tour.

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1829 LYTTON *Disowned* i, A greater degree of respect than he was at first disposed to accord to a pedestrian traveller. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xvii, Grinder..used his natural legs for pedestrian purposes. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* xvi, By the aid of a common stout pedestrian stick.

b. Of a statue: Representing a person on foot, as distinguished from *equestrian*.

1822 *Gentl. Mag.* XCII. i. 268 The statue..is to be pedestrian.

2. Applied to plain prose as opposed to verse, or to verse of prosaic character; hence, prosaic, commonplace, dull, uninspired; colloquial, vulgar. [L. *pedester* = Gr. πεζός in prose, prosaic, plain, commonplace. Sometimes contrasted with the winged flight of Pegasus.]

1726 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 139 The rest moulded upon Lucretius's Splay-footed numbers, with some pedestrian spoilings out of Horace's Epistles. 1805 ROSCOE *Leo X* Pref. (1827) 28 Burcardus..his diary is written in a pedestrian and semi-barbarian style. 1819 BYRON *Juan* Ded. viii, Who wandering with pedestrian Muses, Contend not with you on the winged steed. 1888 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XIII. 11/2 Crane's verse is of a very pedestrian order.

B. *sb.* One who goes or travels on foot; a walker; *esp.* one who walks as a physical exercise or athletic performance.

1793 (*title*) The Observant Pedestrian, or Traits of the Human Heart; in a Solitary Tour from Caernarvon to London. 1808 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXII. 338 Pedestrians (under which name the moralizing travellers of the present day are well described). 1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 129/1 A well-known pedestrian who had been in the habit of supplying the Counties of Devon and Cornwall, with ballads. 1813 [see PEDESTRIANISM]. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* i, As happy as a pedestrian who had accomplished his thousand miles in a thousand hours. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Mar. 9/2 Professor Blackie in his younger years was a great pedestrian, and he used to boast that there was not a mountain in Scotland on the top of which he had not been.

Pedestrianate (pĭde·striănĕt), *v.* [f. prec. + -ATE 3 7.] = PEDESTRIANIZE.

1864 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. VI. 118/2, I have been pedestrinating through a corner of Oxfordshire. 1889 *Sci. Amer.* 29 June 402/2 The trial court had held that bicycling was a form of pedestrianating. 1890 B. W. RICHARDSON in *Asclepiad* VII. 37 The poor wretches who have to pedestrinate slowly on.

Pedestrianism (pĭde·striăniz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.]

1. The practice of travelling on foot, walking; walking as an exercise or athletic performance.

1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIV. 162, I do not intend to level the least sarcasm at pedestrianism. 1813 W. THOM (*title*) Pedestrianism; or, An Account of the Performances of celebrated Pedestrians during the last and present Century. 1843 B. COOPER *Life of Sir A. Cooper* (L.), Captain Barclay's famous feat of pedestrianism—a thousand miles in a thousand hours. 1882 SALA *Amer. Revis.* (1885) 400 Comfortable pedestrianism in the greater number of young American towns is next door to an impossibility.

2. Prosaic or commonplace quality of style.

1892 *Sat. Rev.* 21 May 602/1 An almost Wordsworthian pedestrianism of style.

Pedestrianize (pĭde·striănəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To act the pedestrian; to go or travel on foot; to walk. Also *to pedestrianize it*. Hence **Pede·strianizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1811 SHELLEY in Hogg *Life* (1858) I. 399, I intend to pedestrianize. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 10 You must pedestrianize it for a few unmeasured miles over hill and dale. 1834 A. WALTON *Tour Banks Thames* 141 Setting forth the advantages of pedestrianising. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Sept. 275 Englishmen are distinguishable among the nations of the earth as pedestrianising animals.

†**Pede·strious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *pedester* on foot, going on foot + -OUS.] Going on foot, esp. as opposed to flying or swimming.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 105 Men conceive they never lie down, and enjoy not the position of rest, ordained unto all pedestrious animals. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pedestrious*, not winged, going on foot. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 335 The mortal genus of bodies is divided into the terrene and terrestrial (or pedestrious) [etc.].

Pedetentous (pedĭte·ntəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *pedetent-im, -tempt-im* step by step, cautiously (f. *pede-m* foot + *tend-ĕre, tent-* to stretch) + -OUS.] Proceeding step by step, advancing cautiously.

1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. to Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 286 That pedetentous pace and pedetentous mind in which it behoves the wise and virtuous improver to walk. 1862 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 65 Their admission to political privileges should be one of gradual and pedetentous elevation.

Pedetic (pĭde·tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. πηδητικ-ός, f. πηδητής leaper: cf. PEDESIS.] Of or pertaining to pedesis. *Pedetic movement* = Brownian movement.

1878 JEVONS in *Q. Jrnl. Sc.* Apr. 171 The pedetic movement cannot be better seen than by taking a drop of old common ink which has been exposed to the air for some weeks, and examining it under thin glass with a magnifying power of 500 or 1000 diameters. 1892 *Nature* XLV. 429/2 The pedetic or Brownian motion of small particles.

Pedi-, the usual Latin and Eng. combining form of L. *pēs, ped-em* foot, used in numerous compounds, as L. *pedisequus*, Eng. *pedicure, pediform, pedipalp*, etc. q. v.

Pediad (pe·diăd), *a. Cryst.* [ad. Gr. πεδιάς, -άδα adj. flat, level, f. πεδίον a plain.] Of or pertaining to pedia, consisting of pedia: see PEDION.

1899 W. J. LEWIS *Crystallogr.* xi. 148 The class may be called the pediad class of the anorthic system.

‖**Pedia·lgia.** *Med.* Also **-algy.** [f. Gr. πεδίον the metatarsus + -αλγία ache, pain.] Neuralgia in (the sole of) the foot.

1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Pedialgia.* 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pedialgia*, .. pedialgy. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pedialgia*, pain in the sole of the foot. As a neuralgia of the foot..this occurred on a large scale in 1762 at Savigliano in Piedmont.

Pediatric, var. of PÆDIATRIC: see PÆDO-. So **Pe·diatry** = PÆDIATRICS; **Pedia·trist,** a pædiatric practitioner.

1884 *Archives of Pediatrics* I. No. 1 Important contributions to pediatrics. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Pediatria, Pediatry*, same as *pediatrics*. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 44, I wish to speak more especially to the general practitioner and pediatrist.

Pedicel (pe·disĕl). Also 7 **pedicil(l.** [f. mod. Bot. L. *pedicell-us* (Linnæus *Philos. Bot.* § 82 'Pedicellus est Pedunculus partialis'), dim. of *pedicul-us* little foot, footstalk, dim. of *pēs, ped-em* foot. In mod. F. *pedicelle*.]

1. *Bot.* A small stalk or stalk-like structure in a plant; applied by Grew to the filament of a stamen; in mod. use *esp.* each of the secondary or subordinate stalks which immediately bear the flowers in a branched inflorescence (the main stalk being the *peduncle*); also, a single main flower-stalk when short or slender; a small peduncle.

1676 GREW *Anat. Flowers* iii. § 2 That Sort of Attire, which may be called Seminiform; being..a little Sheaf of Seed-like Particles; standing on so many Pedicills. *Ibid.* § 4 Standing sometimes double upon each Pedicil..Sometimes fastned to their Pedicils at their middle. 1821 S. F. GRAY *Arrangem. Brit. Pl.* 105 Flowers either sessile or upon pedicells. 1854 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* 11 The stalk of the flower is its peduncle: and if the latter is divided into many small stalks, its divisions are called pedicels. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* Introd. 7 The pedicel, or prolongation of the rostellum, to which in many exotic Orchids the pollen-masses are attached.

2. *Zool.* and *Anat.* Applied to various small stalk-like structures in animals (most of which are also called PEDUNCLE).

a. In insects, the third joint of an antenna, esp. when geniculate and forming a base for the succeeding joints; also, the basal joint of the abdomen when long and slender. b. The stalk on which the eye is supported in some Crustacea, etc.; an eye-stalk. c. The stalk by which a brachiopod, cirriped, etc. is attached. d. Each of the ambulacral feet of an echinoderm. e. The PEDICLE of a vertebra.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 366 *Pedicellus* (the *Pedicel*). The second joint of the Antenna. 1830 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 26 Others..have compound eyes supported upon a moveable pedicel. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 25 The pedicel of terebratula. *Ibid.* 104 *Strombidæ*...Animal furnished with large eyes, placed on thick pedicels. 1854 [see *eye-pedicel*, EYE *sb.*1 28]. 1883 G. J. ROMANES in *Athenæum* 17 Mar. 349/1 The righting movements of a sea urchin when inverted on its ab-oral pole (which are performed by means of the pedicels). 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 546 The tube feet or pedicels.

3. *attrib.*, as *pedicel-cell*, a cell forming a pedicel, e. g. that supporting the antheridium in *Characeæ*.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 238 Beneath the pedicel-cell of the ascus shoot out filaments which form the envelope of the fructification. 1884 *Trans. Victoria Inst.* 86 These twenty-four cells, together with the pedicel cell of the globule.

Hence **Pedice·llar** *a.*, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pedicel; **Pe·dicelled, -eled** *a.*, having a pedicel, pedicellate; **Pedice·lliform** *a.*, of the form of a pedicel.

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 11* *Ruppia*...Seed 4, pedicelled. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 154 Fertile flowers subsessile, males pedicelled. 1871 COOKE *Brit. Fungi* II. 618 Ramuli pedicelliform, ascending, septate. 1900 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 287 *Brissus carinatus*...There are 5 pedicellar pores on each side of subanal area.

‖**Pedicellaria** (pe·disĕlē·riă). *Zool.* Pl. **-æ.** [mod.L., f. *pedicell-us*: see prec.] In Echinoderms, Each of a number of small pincer-like organs, with two, three, or four valves, on the outside of the body, usually among and around the spines.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 114 The modified pincer-like spines..known by the name of 'pedicellariæ'. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 193 The stalk of the Asteroid, unlike that of the Echinoid pedicellaria, is formed entirely of soft structures. *Ibid.* 558 (*Echinoidea*).

Pedicellate (pe·disĕlĕt), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* Also **pedicillate.** [f. mod.L. *pedicell-us* + -ATE 2.] Having a pedicel or pedicels; *spec.* in *Zool.* belonging to the division *Pedicellata* of Echinoderms.

1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 174 Flowers usually sessile, sometimes pedicellate. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 30/2 The true or pedicellate Echinodermata. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 194 Pedicellate eyes. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* 81 In Wallflower, the peduncle..gives off successively a number of short-stalked (pedicellate) flowers.

So **Pe·dicella·ted** *a.* = prec.; **Pedicella·tion,** the condition of having a pedicel or pedicels.

1848 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 302, 6th [joint]..terminated with a pedicellated vesicle. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 39 In the cells of many plants ..pedicellated concretions occur.

Pedicle 1 (pe·dik'l). *Nat. Hist.*, etc. [ad. L. *pedicul-us* footstalk, dim. of *pēs, ped-em* foot, or ad. F. *pedicule* (1557 in Hatz.-Darm.): see -CULE.]

1. *Bot.* A small stalk, footstalk, pedicel; formerly, the stalk of a leaf (= *petiole*), or of a flower or fruit (= *peduncle*); now usually, a minute stalk-like support, as those of seeds, glands, etc.

[1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. G v b, Y° floures grow..vpon a long small pediculo, that is a footlyng or footstalcke.] 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 592 The close and compact substance of their leaves and the pedicles of them. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 210 The flowers stand on long pedicles, affixed several together to one common peduncle. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* II. 466 Leaf-stalk..beset with minute glands on pedicles. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 158 The funicle (the pedicle by which the ovule is attached to the placenta).

2. *Zool.*, etc. A small stalk; a pedicel or peduncle.

spec. a. *Path.* A stalk by which a tumour or morbid growth is attached to a part of the body. b. *Anat.* Each of the two narrow thickened parts of a vertebra connecting the centrum with the lamina, and forming part of the neural arch. c. *Zool.* The process of bone supporting the horn of a deer or any animal of the family *Cervidæ*.

1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 39 A whitish Eschar..held by several little Pedicles, (or stringy Fibres, like a Cancer). 1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 249 [The cerebrum and cerebellum] may each be divided..into similar halves..; each of the halves sends forth a pedicle, pedunculus, or crus. *Ibid.* 473 We observe the eyes, on moveable pedicles,..as in crabs and lobsters. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 348 Tribe..Sphegides..base of the abdomen narrowed into a long pedicle. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 23 This vertebra has..a small rib-like bone placed transversely before the pedicle, which connects the processes to the body. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 552 In..*Orbicula*, the pedicle is wanting, the lower valve of the shell being fixed immediately to the rock. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 53 Garnets..projecting from pedicles of felspar. *attrib.* 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 229 Cardinal and pedicle impressions conjoined.

Hence **Pe·dicled** *a.*, having a pedicle, pediculated.

1880 SIR J. PAGET in *Mem. & Lett.* vi. 305 The pedicled exostoses which are common on the femur and humerus.

†**Pedicle** 2. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *pedica* shackle for the feet; cf. *manicle*, MANACLE (L. *manicæ*).] A shackle for the feet, a fetter.

1607 E. KELLET *Ret. fr. Argier* 39 What..they could not effect vpon you..by manicles and pedicles of iron.

Pedicru, obs. form of PEDIGREE.

Pedicular (pĭdi·kiŭlăr), *a.* [ad. L. *pedĭculār-is*, f. *pedĭcul-us* louse. Cf. F. *pédiculaire.*] Of or pertaining to a louse or lice; lousy.

1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 26, I am not subject to breed Lice and other Vermin; And whereas this pedicular disease [etc.] attend Mankind. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Pedicularis morbus*, Herod is said to have died of the pedicular disease. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* ccxii. (1848) 573 The souls of their friends who are undergoing penance in the shape of fleas, or in loathsome pedicular form. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 343 Impetigo in children limited to the back of the head is often of pedicular origin.

Hence **Pedicula·rity** (*nonce-wd.*), the nature or personality of a louse.

1876 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* lxvi. 183 Is there..a Divine Pedicularity?

Pediculate (pĭdi·kiŭlĕt), *a.* (*sb.*) *Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *pedĭcul-us* footstalk + -ATE 2.] 1. = next.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pediculatus, Bot.* having footstalks: pediculate.

2. Belonging to the group *Pediculati* of teleost fishes, characterized by the elongated basis of the pectoral fins, resembling an arm. Also as *sb.* A member of this group.

1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* viii. 469 Pediculates are found in all seas.

Pediculated (pĭdi·kiŭlḗtĕd), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 2.] Having, or borne upon, a pedicle; stalked. (Chiefly in *Path.* of morbid growths.)

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 469 We observe on the surface of the lungs single vesicles..apparently pediculated. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Surg.* 359 Cancer of the tongue..sometimes..is a pediculated tumour. 1856-8 *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 58 Phalanx.—Body pediculated.

Pedicula·tion. *Path.* [ad. late L. *pedĭculātiōn-em*, f. *pedĭculus* louse: see -ATION.] Infestation with lice: = PEDICULOSIS.

1719-26 QUINCY *Med. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Pediculation*..is a particular Foulness of the Skin very apt to breed Lice. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pediculatio*, .. pediculation; otherwise called *Morbus pedicularis* and *Phthiriasis*.

Pedicule (pe·dikiŭl). *Nat. Hist. rare*—0. [a. F. *pédicule* (1557 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *pedĭculus* PEDICLE.] A pedicel, pedicle, or peduncle.

In modern Dicts.

Pediculine (pĭdi·kiŭlən), *a. Entom.* [f. L. *pedĭcul-us* louse + -INE 1.] Belonging to the group *Pediculina* of heteropterous insects, comprising the true lice. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pedi·culo-, comb. form from L. *pedĭcul-us* footstalk; in **pedi·culo-fro·ntal** *a.*, (a section) through the base of the frontal convolution; so **pedi·culo-pari·etal** *a.* **Pedi·culopho·bia**: see quot.

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pediculophobia*, term for a morbid dread of *Pediculosis*, associated with the delusion of its being present when it is not so in reality. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 328 The second section through the base of the frontal convolutions forms the pediculo-frontal section. *Ibid.*, The fifth [section] is formed by dividing the hemisphere three centimetres posterior to the fissure of Rolando and..constitutes the pediculo-parietal section.

‖**Pediculo·sis.** *Path.* [f. L. *pedĭcul-us* louse + -OSIS.] Infestation with lice; a diseased condition marked by the presence and multiplication of lice upon the skin; phthiriasis.

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1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 701 Vagabond's disease..an extensive pigmentation of the skin due to the combined effects of pediculosis, scratching, and exposure.

Pediculous (pĭdi·kiŭləs), *a.* [ad. L. *pēdiculōs-us*, f. *pēdicul-us* louse.] Infested with lice, lousy; also, of or pertaining to a louse, or characterized by lice (= PEDICULAR).

a 1550 *Image Hypocr.* IV. 540 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843), Proude and pestiferous Pold and pediculous. 1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 200 Like a lowsie Pediculous vermin th'ast but one suite to thy backe. 1844 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Jas. I & Casaubon* Wks. 1853 I. 32/2 Your pediculous friars and parti-coloured bald-coot priests. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 291 Seized..with a pediculous malady.

Pedicure (pe·dikiuəɹ), *sb.* [a. F. *pédicure* (1781 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. *pēs, pedi-* foot + *curāre* to take care of, cure.]

1. One whose business is the surgical care and treatment of the feet; a chiropodist.

1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1889 *Science* XIV. 308/1 Dentists, pedicures, trained nurses, and veterinarians.

2. The surgical treatment of the feet, esp. in the removal or cure of corns, bunions, and the like.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

So **Pe·dicurism**, the practice or art of a pedicure; **Pe·dicurist** = PEDICURE 1.

1863 SALA in *Temple Bar* VIII. 73, I am afflicted with corns defying the most recondite efforts of pedicurism. 1870 W. CHAMBERS *Winter. Mentone* v. 61 The pedicurist..takes his stand behind a table and chair.

Pedicure (pe·dikiūəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cure or treat (the feet) by the removal of corns, etc. Hence **Pe·dicuring** *vbl. sb.*

1894 *Mute's Chron.* (Columbus, O.) 5 May, Two hot foot-baths a week and a little pedicuring will remove the cause of much discomfort. 1896 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 6 Mar. 4/4 One's lower extremities are pedicured without cost.

Pedie, Pediement, obs. ff. PEDEE, PEDIMENT.

Pediferous (pĭdi·fĕrəs), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *pedifer* (f. *pēs, pedi-* foot + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS.] Having feet or foot-like parts; pedigerous.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pediferus*,..provided with feet, ..pediferous.

†**Pe·difoot.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *ped-em* foot + FOOT.] A tendril (rendering L. *pediculus*).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 375 To kepe hem long also, Let picche her pedifeet [L. *pediculos*] & honge hem hie.

Pediform (pe·difɔɹm), *a.* [f. L. type **pedi-form-is*, f. *pēs, pedi-* foot: see -FORM.] Having the form of a foot: said chiefly of the organs of insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 311 Feelers.. Pediform, when they resemble the legs in structure or use. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 13 The jointed or pediform portion of the mandibles. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 100 The pediform maxillary palpi.

Pedigerous (pĭdi·dʒĕrəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. type **pediger* (f. L. *pēs, pedi-* foot + *-ger* carrying) + -OUS.] Bearing feet or legs.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 581 In the hexapods..there are usually three pedigerous segments. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 279 Of the twenty pedigerous segments, the first eleven have each one pair of appendages.

Pedigraic (pedigrē·ik), *a. rare.* [irreg. f. PEDIGREE + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a pedigree.

1872 R. C. JENKINS in *Archæol. Cant.* VIII. 60 Pedigraic matter to be collected from the above Will and Probate. 1902 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. IX. 430/1 A pedigraic account..of this historical family.

Pedigree (pe·digrī). Forms: see below. [In 15th c. *pedegru, pee-de-grew*, etc., app. AF. forms = F. *pié* (*pied*) *de grue* crane's foot; so called 'from a three-line mark (like the broad arrow) used in denoting succession in pedigrees' (Prof. Skeat), 'a conventional mark consisting of three curved lines, which bears a distinct resemblance to the claws of a bird' (C. Sweet in *Athenæum* 30 Mar. (1895) 409, where information is given as to the appearance of old MSS. genealogies in pedigree form).]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. **5 pedicru; pedegru, -greu, -grewe, -grw; pedygru; pee de grew(e, 6 pede-, pedagrew; pedigrue, 6–7 -grewe.**

α. 1410 in Madox *Formul. Anglic.* xxviii. (1702) 15 Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos præsens Pedicru pervenerit. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Epil. (1550), Who so lyst loke and doe vnfolde The pee de Grewe of these cronicles olde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 390/1 Pedegru, or petygru, lyne of kynrede, & awncetrye. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. 14 Genealogies and pedegrewes. 1607 SIR J. H. in Harington *Nugæ Ant.* (ed. Park 1804) II. 224 The true memories and pedigrews of their auncestors.

β. **5 pe de gre, pedigre, (?) peedeugre; 5–6 peedegre; pedegre, 6–7 -degree; 6– pedigree.**

β. 1426 LYDG. in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 131 A remembraunce of a peedeugre how that..Henry the sext, is truly borne heir unto the corone of Fraunce. *Ibid.* 135 The peedegre doth hit specifie, The figure lo of the genelagye. 1433 — *S. Edmund* III. 299 Doun fro the stok off kynges descendyng The pe de gre by lyneal conueyyng. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* Prol., If the owner make a true peedegre or conueyaunce by discente or by purchace vnto the said landes. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* B vij b, Some fetchyng their pedegre from the Goddes, and some from the deuils. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 144 Seeing Pedegrees change..together with mens fortunes. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 90 Willing you ouer-looke this Pedigree. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* ii, Godfrey Bertram..succeeded to a long pedigree and a short rent-roll.

γ. **5 petiegrew; petygru, -grwe; pytagru, -grwe; 5–6 petegreu, petigree; 6 pete-, peti-, petie-, pety-, petie-, petti-, petty-, -greu, -gru(e, -grew(e, -gre(e, -grye; (peti degree, petit(e degree); 6–7 pete-, peti-, pettigre(e.**

γ. 14.. in *Chron. R. Glouc.* (1724) 585 A Petegreu, fro William Conquerour..vn to kyng Henry the vi. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* [see α]. *c* 1486 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 47 As he can and woll more largely show unto you by petiegrew. 1499 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 (Pynson), Pytagrwe or lyne or kinrede. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 124, I entende to make playne descrypcyon..Also of her petygre the noble excellence. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Flem.* (1811) 60 As the lyne and petegre aboue shewyth. 1530 PALSGR. 253 Petygrewe, *genealogie*. 1565 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1904) VI. 340 They instruct in al the petigrues of princes. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 33/2 To fetch their petit degrees from their ancestors. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1370/2 Twelue petidegrees of the descent of the crowne of England, ..by the bishop of Rosse. 1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 58 So shall wee all at last be of one Petigre.

B. Signification.

1. A genealogical stemma or table; a genealogy drawn up or exhibited in some tabular form.

1410 in Madox *Formul. Anglic.* xxviii. (1702) 15 Nos.. sigilla nostra..huic præsenti Pedicru apposuimus. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 267/1 My Lordes Counseill Marchall ..had yeven in to yat high place of Record a Pedegrewe. *Ibid.* 268/2 Yeving in a Peedegree in writyng. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 210 Be the pedegre mad in the seyd last Dewkis fadirs daijs. *c* 1660 WOOD *Life* an. 1634 (O.H.S.) I. 45 To appeare before the said officers or heralds with his armes and pedegree. 1721 MRS. LONG in *Swift's Wks.* (1841) II. 477, I wish too at your leisure you would make a pedigree for me. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. App. 703 The family of which he had just given the pedigree.

2. One's line of ancestors; an ancestral line; ancestry; lineage, descent.

c 1440 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe & G.* 9 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 15 Be dissent conveyed the pedegrewe Frome the patryarke Abrahame. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 210 As for the pedegre of the seyd Dewk, he is sone to William Pool, Dewk of Suffolk. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* Prol. 15 The nativitie and petigrewe of Christe. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Heb.* 10 Melchisedech..had neither father, nor mother, nor pedigrew. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XXVI. lxix, As one that thence deriv'd his pedegrew. *a* 1683 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* ii. § 24 Who had no better cover for his sordid extraction than a Welch Pedegree. 1700 DRYDEN *Ajax & Ulysses* 231 From Jove like him I claim my pedigree, And am descended in the same degree. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiii. 331 Men had forgotten a pedigree which had to be traced through a long line of foreign princes in Flanders.

b. Of animals.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 79 The true younger bees..derive their originall and petigree from the kingly stocke. 1818 [see PEDIGREED]. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. i, To vouch for the pedigree..of the three horses he intends to dispose of. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. ii. 51 The pedigree of a race-horse is of more value in judging of its probable success than its appearance. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 282 The modern Horse, whose pedigree [i.e. from the Eocene *Hipparion*] has been..traced by Professor Marsh.

c. *transf.* Origin and succession, line of succession; derivation, etymological descent.

1566 BARTHELET (*title*) The Pedigrewe of Heretiques, wherein is truly and plainly set out the first roote of Heretiques begon in the Church. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* To Rdr. (Arb.) 14 Attempt too fetche thee petit degree of woordes, I know not from what auncetoure. 1628 PRYNNE *Loue-lockes* 3 That which had its birth, source, and pedegree from the very Deuill himselfe, must needes bee odious. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 1 [Of the word 'Pamphlet'] Its Pedigree can scarce be trac'd higher than the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's Reign. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. of Man* II. ix, The origin and pedigree of our moral judgments. 1839 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iii. 127 Both words..may very probably have had the same pedigree—perhaps the same parentage.

3. (Without article.) Descent in the abstract; esp. distinguished or ancient descent; 'birth'.

c 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (ed. 2) 292 Sewte and servise we owe..To þi hignesse..As royall most by pedigre. 1579 LYLY *Euphues, Let. to Alcius* Wks. 1902 I. 317 If thou clayme gentry by petegree, practise gentlenesse by thine honestie. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* XX. 235 Though Vertue lieth not in Pedigree. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 351 Yet she boldly boasts of Pedigree. 1826 SCOTT *Mal. Malagr.* i, I am by pedigree a discontented person. 1896 SIR W. LAWSON in *Westm. Gas.* 4 Sept. 8/2 He did not want them to despise pedigree, because pedigree was the pedestal of the British Constitution.

4. A race or line; a family; a line of succession; *loosely*, a long series, list, or 'string' of people.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 617/1 [To] iest and rayle vpon the whole pedegre of Popes. 1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* I. 26 Sheths Petygre marrieth with them. 1604–13 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Pettigree*, stocke, or off-spring. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 81 They are all alike, 'the whole pedigree on 'em—Radical or Conservative, Whig or Tory'.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Of, pertaining to, or having a pedigree or recorded line of descent, as *pedigree cattle, cereal, stock, wheat; pedigree-hunting, -implying, -making, -monger, -sheet.*

1863 *Gard. Chron.* 23 May, I was induced last autumn to sow a considerable breadth of land with Pedigree Wheat. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* 34 Just as pedigree-mongers nowadays invent pedigrees. 1897 *Geneal. Mag.* Oct. 339 Pedigree-making is to genealogy what classification is to geology, botany or zoology. 1901 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 5/2 He may go pedigree-hunting for himself, or he may employ a pedigree-hunter. 1901 *Scotsman* 28 Feb. 6/2 The Perth sale of pedigree shorthorn cattle.

Pedigreed (pe·digrīd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED².] Having a recorded pedigree: said esp. of cattle.

1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 215 A pedigreed horse..whose pedigree was, probably, made out only by the horse-dealer. 1893 RUSKIN *Poetry Archit.* I. i. 14 In France, there prevail two opposite feelings,..that of the old pedigreed population ..and that of the modern revolutionists.

Pe·digreeless *a.* Having no pedigree.

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 May 2/2 A pedigreeless animal.

†**Pe·digrist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PEDIGR(EE + -IST.] A maker of pedigrees. (Implied in next.)

†**Pedigri·stical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ICAL.] Hence †**Pedigri·stically** *adv.*, after the manner of a maker of pedigrees or genealogist.

1630 T. WESTCOTE *Devon* (1845) 247 This line..might..have been pedigristically delineated..but that of right belongs to..the heralds.

†**Pe·dilave.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *pediluvium* (see below), or F. *pédiluve*, assimilated to *lave*, L. *lavāre* to wash; or ? error.] = PEDILUVIUM.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 281 A Pedilave that is potentially Cold..useth to bring great Relief.

‖ **Pediluvium** (pedilū·viŏm). Pl. **-ia.** Also in anglicized form **pediluvy.** [med. or mod.L., f. *pēs, pedi-* foot + *-luvium* (in comp.) washing, f. *lu-ĕre* to wash.] A foot-bath; a washing of feet. Also *attrib.*

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pediluvium*, a sort of Bath for the Feet. 1788 W. HEBERDEN *Comm.* xviii. (1806) 101 Warm pediluvia. 1828 WEBSTER, *Pediluvy.* 1865 AGNES STRICKLAND *Queens Eng.* I. 90 Perhaps he [King David I] was conscious of his want of skill at a *pediluvium* party; or..had seen too much of such scenes during the life of his pious mother Queen Margaret. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxvii. 140 Hot mustard pediluvia..are in constant use.

Hence **Pediluvial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the washing of feet, or to a foot-bath; in quot. *sb. pl.* ceremonies connected with the washing of feet (as a religious act).

1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Leo XII & Gigi*, After which holy function, go and prepare for the pediluvials.

Pedimane (pe·dimēn). *Zool.* [a. F. *pédimane* (Cuvier 1797), f. L. *pēs, pedi-* foot + *manus* hand.] A pedimanous quadruped: see next.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 491 They [the Opossums] have been called Pedimanes.

Pedimanous (pĭdi·mānəs), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Having feet like hands: applied to the lemurs and opossums in reference to their hind feet.

1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 290/2 None of the..pedimanous..Placentals present this condition of the hind leg. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pedimanus*,..applied by Vicq d'Azyr and Blainville to a family (*Pedimani*..) of the Mammifera,..of which the feet, having the thumb opposible, are thus converted into a kind of hand: pedimanous.

†**Pedime·chan.** *Obs.* [f. L. *pēs, pedi-* foot + Gr. μηχανή machine, engine.] A kind of velocipede in which the motive power was applied by means of a spring and ratchet.

1844 *Mech. Mag.* XLI. 369 Hankins's Pedimechan or Spring Propeller.

Pediment¹ (pe·dimĕnt). Forms: α. 7 **peremint, peri-, perriment.** β. 7 **peda-, pede-,** 8 **pedie-, piedment,** 8– **pediment.** [An alteration of *periment, peremint*, said to be a workmen's term, and 'corrupt English'; of obscure origin: see *note* below.]

1. A word applied since the 17th c. to the triangular part, resembling a low gable, crowning the front of a building in the Grecian style of architecture, especially over a portico. It consists of a flat recessed field framed by a cornice and often ornamented with sculptures in relief. Also applied to similarly-placed members in the Roman and Renaissance styles, whether triangular, semicircular, or of other form, also to those of similar shapes placed over niches, doors, or windows. Hence, in *Decorative art*, Any member of similar form and position, as one placed over the opening in an ironwork screen, etc.

α. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 22 b, The Coronices..were corrospondent and agreeing with the faling out of the whol worke, the Stilliced or Perimeter [*Margin.* A periment in corrupt English], or vpper part of the vppermost Coronice [orig. *il' stillicidio della suprema cornice*] onely except. 1602–3 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 451–2 Item to John Hill Joyner for xiiij yeardes of wanscott over the high table in the Colledge hall at ii^{s} vi^{d} the yeard 35^{s}:..and for a periment in the middest of the same wanscott xx^{s}. *Ibid.* II. 629 A phaine for the peremint of the Coundite. 1603–4 *Ibid.* 575 A Perriment on the topp of the Organs wth the scrowles and 7 bowles for the same.

β. 1664 EVELYN *Acc. Architects*, etc. 140 Those Roofs which exalted themselves above the Cornices had usually in face a Triangular plaine or Gabel (that when our Workmen make not so acute and pointed they call a Pedament) which the antients nam'd Tympanum. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 400/2 He beareth Argent, a Gate or Port in a Wall, with a Pedement Imbattelled between two round Towers. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pediement*, a Term in Architecture; the same with *Fronton.* 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Pediment*, an ornament that crowns the ordonnances, finishes

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the fronts of buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates, windows, niches, etc. It is ordinarily of a triangular form, but sometimes makes an arch of a circle. 1737 Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. xi. 272 Clarendon Printing-House [Oxford]. On the Tops of the South East, and West Piedments, are the Tunnels of all the Chimneys. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 373 On one side of the pediment which crowns it is stretched along an ancient River-god. 1866 R. Chambers *Ess.* Ser. II. 110 Presenting,..on the pediments of the windows, the letters S. P. T. 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* vi, The carved and gilded pediments over the doors.

2. Referred to L. *pēs, pedem* 'foot', and used for: A base, foundation; a pavement. (Cf. next.)

1726 Dart *Canterb. Cathedr.* 14 The Pedement of St. Thomas's Altar. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 362 His Neapolitan majesty has paved several parlours of his new palace.. with mosaic and other pediments taken up entire. 1880 W. Grant *Christ our Hope* 1 Three pediments support the viaduct of life along which Christians pass to glory.

3. *Comb.*, as *pediment-like* adj., *pedimentwise* adv.

1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. App. C. 338 At the gable ends, the trunks [of which the walls were built] rose gradually pedimentwise to the height of fourteen feet. 1874 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* iii. 45 An elevated visor or frontlet of a triangular pediment-like form.

[Note. *Pediment*, in Evelyn *pedament*, in Randle Holme *pedement*, has the appearance of a derivative in *-ment*, of L. *pēs, pedi-* 'foot'. But L. *pedāmentum* was a 'vine-stake' or 'prop', It. *pedamento* 'any foundation, ground-worke, base, or footing' (Florio): senses with which the modern 'pediment' has no connexion. Evelyn's word was evidently an attempted improvement upon the workmen's *periment* or *peremint*, which the translator of *Hypnerotomachia* considered to be 'corrupt English' for *perimeter*. But the corruption of *perimeter* to *periment* is difficult to imagine, and the connexion of sense (see Willis *Archit. Nomencl. Midd. Ages* 37 *note*) is far-fetched; and it seems more likely that *peremint* was a workman's corruption of *pyramid*, which a triangular gable sometimes resembles in section, and which is actually pronounced *periment*, or *purriment* by the illiterate in some districts of England (e. g. in West Somersetsh.) at the present day. This would also better explain 'the peremint of the Coundite' in 1601–2 above, since the Fountain in question had no 'pediment', but a curved roof in form of an ogee cupola. If this is the derivation, we have the series *pyramid, peremint, periment, peda-, pede-, pediment.*]

†**Pediment** 2. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. ad. L. *pedāmentum*, f. *pedāre* to prop (a vine): see -MENT.] A stake or prop for vines.

1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Chesnut*, It makes the best Stakes and Poles for Pallisades, Pediments for Vine Props and Hops.

Pedimental, *a.* [f. Pediment 1 + -al.]

1. Of or pertaining to a pediment, of the nature of a pediment.

1851 C. Newton in *Ruskin's Stones Ven.* I. App. xxi. 406 The necessities of pedimental composition first led the artist to place the river-god in a reclining position. 1864 *Athenæum* 27 Feb. 304/2 Externally, the ends of the naves and transepts will present eight pedimental façades flanked by supporting turrets.

b. Shaped like a pediment, rising to a vertical angle; applied esp. to the 'diamond-shaped' head-dress worn by women in the 16th century.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., Commonly called by writers on costume the pedimental head-dress. 1895 *Traill's Soc. Eng.* III. 158 The butterfly and steeple head-dresses died out with Henry VII, and a head-covering, called the kennel, pedimental, or diamond-shaped head-dress, took its place.

2. Of or pertaining to a pedestal: see Pediment 1 2.

1891 G. Meredith *One of our Cong.* xxxvi, She read off the honorific pedimental letters of a handsome statue, for a sign to herself that she passed it.

Pedimented (pe·dimĕntĕd), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ed 2.] Having a pediment; formed with or made like a pediment.

1845 Petrie *Eccl. Archit. Irel.* 248 The only example of a pedimented lintel, which I have met with in Ireland. 1866 *Athenæum* No. 1999. 241/2 The pedimented windows. 1875 J. C. Cox *Churches of Derbysh.* I. 245 Two female figures kneeling at desks..wear pedimented head-dresses. *Ibid.* 340 A plain incised cross with a pedimented base.

Pedimeter, another form of Pedometer. Hence **Pedime·trio, Pedi·metry.**

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pedion (pe·diɒn). *Cryst.* Pl. **pedia.** [a. Gr. πεδίον a plain, a flat surface.] A term introduced to denote any face of an anorthic crystal; each face being bounded by a set of faces of which no two are necessarily parallel, and which are connected only by a law of rational indices.

1899 W. J. Lewis *Crystallogr.* xi. 148 Each form consists of a single face, and will be called a *pedion*.

Pedionomite (pedi$_{ɒ}$·nŏməit). *rare.* [f. Gr. πεδιονόμ-ος plain-dweller + -ite.] An inhabitant of a plain, a dweller in a plain.

1876 Burton *Etruscan Bologna* 16 They would overspread the surrounding lowlands, and become pedionomites.

Pedipalp (pe·dipælp). *Zool.* Also in L. form **pedipalpus**, pl. -i. [f. mod.L. *Pedipalpi* sb. pl. (Latreille, 1806), f. L. *pēs, pedi-* foot + *palpus* feeler, Palp.]

1. An arachnid of the group *Pedipalpi*, distinguished by large pincer-like palps; formerly including the true scorpions, now restricted to the *Phrynidæ* and *Thelyphonidæ*, or *whip-scorpions*.

1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 89 In the Pedipalpe..the first pair of legs of Octopods seem to wear the form and in some measure to discharge the functions of antennæ.

2. Each of the pair of palps or feelers attached to the head just in front of the ambulatory limbs in most Arachnids; in some cases, as in scorpions, large and pincer-like or chelate.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 684 The first pair of pedipalps are not chelate. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 184 Processes behind representing jaws and pedipalpi. 1884 A. Sedgwick *Claus' Text-Bk. Zool.* 510 [Scorpions] seize their prey..with their large chelate pedipalps.

Hence **Pedipalpal** (pedipæ·lpăl) *a.*, pertaining to a pedipalp; **Pedipa·lpate** *a.*, provided with pedipalps; **Pedipa·lpous** *a.*, belonging to the group *Pedipalpi* (see 1); having large pedipalps.

1864 Webster, *Pedipalpous*, pertaining to, or resembling, the pedipalps. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 384 The pedipalpal portion of the proboscis.

Pedipulate (pĭdi·piŭlĕit), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pēs, pedi-* foot, after *manipulate.*] *trans.* To work with the feet. So **Pedipula·tion, Pedi·pulator.**

1889 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Jan. 92/2 Pedipulation, on the analogy of manipulation, clearly means doing something with the feet. 1892 *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 208 My very first attempt to manipulate, or rather pedipulate those slippery engines [snow-shoes]. 1895 *Globe* 19 Feb. 1/4 Who..ever saw a [Foot-ball] player of any note incapable of using both 'pedipulators'. 1900 O. Onions *Compl. Bachelor* xi. 158 Bassishaw must have been as busy in his pedipulations as an organist.

Pedireme (pe·dirīm). *Zool.* [f. Pedi- + L. *rēm-us* oar.] Proposed name for a crustacean whose feet serve for swimming; a copepod.

1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 133 The tribe of crabs termed swimmers, these I would call Pediremes.

†**Pedi·ssequent.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *pedi-sequ-us* following on foot, a foot-follower, f. Pedi- + *-sequ-us* following, *sequī* to follow, the ending conformed to L. *sequent-em* following.] A follower, an attendant. So †**Pedi·ssequous** *a.*, following, attendant upon something.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 107 Untill..he [a deer] be forced to offer up his bloud and flesh to the rage of all the observant pedissequants of the hunting Goddess Diana. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 565 The melancholical Captain-humour..also the Bilious which is pedissequous.

Pedistal, obs. form of Pedestal.

Pedlar (pe·dlə), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **pedlere**, 5 **pedlare**, 5–6 **pedeler**, 6 **peddelar**, 7 (9 in Dicts.) **peddler**, 6– **pedler**, **pedlar.** [Origin obscure.

The 14th c. *pedlere* has the form of an agent-noun, but occurs long before there is any trace of the vb. *pedle*, Peddle, in any sense, from which therefore it cannot be assumed to be derived. It is app. synonymous with Pedder, and may possibly have been a modification of that word (cf. Scotch *tinkler* for *tinker*), or formed on the same basis *ped.* But the Promptorium (*c* 1440) has both *pedder* and *pedlere* with distinct explanations, and without any reference to each other.]

1. One who goes about carrying small goods for sale (usually in a bundle or *pack*); a travelling chapman or vendor of small wares. (Now technically distinguished from Hawker, q. v.)

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 258, I haue as moche pité of pore men as pedlere hath of cattes, þat wolde kille hem, yf he cacche hem myȝte, for coueitise of here skynnes. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 30 Now coorbed is thi bakke; Or sone shal bene as pedeler to his pakke. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* May 238 All as a poore pedler he did wend, Bearing a trusse of tryfles at hys backe. 1660 Milton *Griffith's Serm.* Wks. 1851 V. 390 Not unlike the Fox, that turning Pedlar, open'd his pack of War before the Kid. 1860 Smiles *Self-Help* ii. 40 Articles of earthenware..were.. hawked about by..pedlers, who carried their stocks upon their backs.

b. *fig.* One who 'deals in' something in a small way, a 'retailer'.

1682 Glanvill *Sadducismus* II. (1726) 454 My Zeal against those Pedlers of Wit. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 152 The pedlers of rumor in the North.

c. A female pedlar, a pedlaress.

1705 Vanbrugh *Confederacy* I. ii, The rogue had a kettle-drum to his father,..and has a pedlar to his mother.

2. A contemptuous designation [app. f. Peddle *v.*] for: One who peddles, or works in a petty, incompetent, or ineffective way.

a 1585 Polwart *Flyting w. Montgomery* 153 Pedler, I pittie thee sa pinde. 1805 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 41 The poor deluded creature..who knew nothing..about such matters ..was a perfect pedlar in political economy.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a 1553 Edw. VI in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. Collect. Rec. 71 The Farmer..will be a Pedlar-Merchant. 1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xiii. 16 Pedlerlike abuse of indulgences. 1598 E. Gilpin *Skial.* (1878) 4 To reade these pedler rimes. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* III. iv. (1869) I. 418 In pursuit of their own pedlar principle of turning a penny wherever a penny was to be got. 1842 Thackeray *Sultan Stork* Wks. 1900 V. 739 An old pedlar-woman, who was displaying her wares.

4. Combinations with *pedlar's.* **a. Pedlar's basket**: a local name for the Ivy-leaved Toad-flax, *Linaria Cymbalaria*; also for *Saxifraga sarmentosa* (Britten & H.); **pedlar's pad**: see quot.

1808 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pedlar's Basket*, Ivy leaved snap-dragon. ... *Pedlar's-Pad*, a walking stick.

b. **Pedlar's French**: the language used by vagabonds and thieves among themselves; rogues' or thieves' cant; hence, unintelligible jargon, gibberish. (In quot. 1610 *transf.* A rogue, vagabond.)

1530 Palsgr. 727/1 They speke a pedlars frenche amongest them selfe. 1567 Harman *Caveat* 23 Their languag—which they terme peddelars Frenche or Canting. 1610 *Histriomastix* IV. i, When euery Pedlers-French is term'd Monsignuer. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Pedlars-French*, a sort of Gibrish..used by Gypsies, &c. Also the Beggers Cant. 1887 Hall Caine *Deemster* xxxii, Kidnapped? No such matter... What pedlar's French!

Hence †**Pe·dlar** *v. trans.*, to make a pedlar of; *intr.* to act as a pedlar; **Pe·dlaress**, a female pedlar; **Pe·dlaring, Pe·dlarism**, the occupation of a pedlar, itinerant retail trade, petty dealing; **Pe·dlarly** *a.*, belonging to or befitting a pedlar.

1661 I. B. in *A. Brome's Songs* etc. 176 Why *pedler'st thus thy Muse? Why dost set o'pe A shop of wit, to set the fidlers up? *a* 1613 Overbury *A Wife* (1638) 128 Some foule sunne-burnt Queane that, since the terrible statute, recanted Gypsisme, and is turned *Pedleresse. 1862 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 266 *Pedlaring did not continue to be a pretty thing. 1892 W. W. Peyton *Memorab. Jesus* i. 22 This is historical pedantry and critical pedlaring. 1699 T. Brown in *Fam. & Courtly Lett.* (1700) 182 If they are not at last reduc'd to their old ancient *Pedlarism. 1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* I. iv. 182 You long to be vntrussing your *pedlerly fardles.

Pedlary (pe·dlərı), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 6 **-arie**, 6–7 **-erie**, 6–9 **pedlery**, 9 **peddlery.** [f. Pedlar + -y: cf. *beggary.*]

1. The business or practice of a pedlar. Also *fig.*

1604 Hieron *Answ. Popish Rime* Wks. 1613 I. 569 Those sacraments, which holy be, You stayn'd haue with your pedlery. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 119 P 6, I..might.. have been doomed..to the grossness of pedlary, and the jargon of usury. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 320 Those 'small wares', the sale of which constituted.. the staple of ancient pedlery.

b. Small goods sold by pedlars; pedlars' wares.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* Wks. (Gros.) IV. 142 The third time..they shall haue baser commodities: the fourth time Lute strings and gray Paper... When thus this young Vsurer hath thrust all hys pedlary into the hands of nouice heyres,.. he [etc.]. 1759 *Bk. of Fairs* 9 Mwrras, Carmarthenshire, Aug. 21, for cattle, sheep, and pedlary. 1858 Mrs. Oliphant *Laird of Norlaw* I. 290 An unbelievable accumulation of pedlery. 1890 Hallett 1000 *Miles in Shan States* 4 You may see.. parties of Shans..with..sundry articles of peddlery.

2. Trifling or contemptible practices or things; trumpery, trash, rubbish.

1530 Tindale *Answ. More* (Parker Soc.) 170 To confirm his preaching of ear-confession and pardons, with like pedlary. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* P 252 More ridiculous pedleries then the pageantries and puppetries of Bartholmew Faire. 1816 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* 341 Wandering..with its pack of amulets, bead-rolls,..fetisches, and the like pedlary.

B. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1. *lit.* Belonging to a pedlar or his occupation; pedlar's.

1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. 99 Saynte Godrycke..went first abroade with pedlary wares, and afterwardes on pilgrimage. 1587 Harrison *England* III. xv, Little else..than good drinke, pies, and some pedlerie trash. 1630 *Tinker of Turvey, Tinker's T.* (1859) 18, I would have pawn'd all the pedlary packes that ever I carried. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* III. let. 2. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 216 Solid old-fashioned silken pincushions, such as Autolycus might have carried about amongst his pedlery-ware.

†**2.** *fig.* Fit for a pedlar; pedlar-like, peddling, trashy, 'trumpery', 'rubbishy'. *Obs.*

1555 R. Taylor in Foxe *A. & M.* (1570) 1705/1 Hys pedlary pelfe packe is contrarye to the playne simplicitie of Christes supper. 1563 Becon *Displ. Pop. Mass* Wks. III. 43 Your peuishe, Popish, priuate pedlary peltyng Masse. 1674 Evelyn *Navig. & Commerce* Misc. Writ. (1805) 634 Condemning the pedlary and sordid vices of retailers.

Pedling: see Peddle, Peddling.

Pedo-: see Pædo-.

Pedœuvre (pĕdiū·vəɪ). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *ped-em* foot, after *manœuvre.*] A planned movement or performance with the feet.

1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1873) 193 The bees had recourse to the same manœuvre (or rather pedœuvre).

†**Pedo·graphy.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Gr. πέδον the ground + -γραφία -graphy.] (See quot.)

1625 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* II. ix. (1635) 140 This description of the dry-land separated from the Waters, we haue termed Pedographie.

Pe·domancy. *nonce-wd.* [Hybrid f. *pedo-* for Pedi- foot + Gr. -μαντεία -mancy.] A jocular term of Gabriel Harvey's for divination by the soles of the feet: taken by some later authors seriously.

1592 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* (1593) 132 Pedomancie [is] fitter for such Coniurers, then either Chiromancie, or Necromancie, or any Familiar Spirite, but contempt. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 165. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pedomancy*, a kind of divination by the lines of the sole of the feet. 1709 Pedimancy [see -mancy]. 1883 *N. Brit. Advert.* 19 May 5/5 Pedomancy, or divination by the soles of the feet, may also in these times become as interesting and useful a study [as palmistry].

Pedometer (pĭdo·mĭtəɪ). [ad. F. *pédomètre* (Bion 1723), hybrid f. *pedo-* for L. *pedi-* foot + Gr. *μέτρον* measure, -meter. French had also the etymologically more correct form *podomètre* (1712 in Hatz.-Darm.). In sense 2, the first element might be πέδον ground.]

1. An instrument for recording the number of steps taken, and thus approximately measuring the distance travelled on foot: usually somewhat resembling a watch in size and appearance, having

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a dial-plate marked with numbers, round which a pointer or index-hand travels.

[1712 HAUTEFEUILLE *Machine arpentante* 10 Le podomètre ou conte-pas. 1723 BION *Instr. de Mathém.* 96 Cet instrument se nomme Pedometre ou Compte-pas.] 1723 E. STONE tr. *Bion's Math. Instr.* III. ii. 88 Construction of the Pedometer or Waywiser. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pedometer*, or *Podometer*, way-wiser; a mechanical instrument, in form of a watch; consisting of various wheels..which by means of a chain or string fastned to a man's foot..advance a notch each step. 1783 J. FISCHER *Patent Specif.* No. 1377. 6 The pedometer or pace- and step-teller. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (ed. Ford) IV. 194. 1876 *Handbk. Sci. App. S. Kens.* 25. 1880 MARK TWAIN *Tramp Abr.* xi. 85 Harris carried the little watch-like machine called a 'pedometer', whose office is to keep count of a man's steps and tell how far he has walked.

2. (See quot.)

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Pedometer is sometimes also used for a surveying wheel, an instrument chiefly used in measuring roads; popularly called the way-wiser. *Ibid.*, *Perambulator*, in surveying,..called also pedometer.

So **Pedome·tric, Pedome·trical** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pedometer; serving to measure a distance travelled on foot; hence **Pedome·trically** *adv.*; **Pedometrician** (-ĭ·ʃăn), a maker of pedometers; **Pedo·metrist**, one who uses a pedometer.

1763 J. FISCHER *Patent Specif.* No. 1377. 6 A pedometrical watch can be made also with two dyal plates. 1885 ALEX. STEWART *'Twixt Ben Nevis & Glencoe* ix, A method of pedometrically ascertaining the maximum and minimum of spring temperatures. 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 465 No Pedometrician will ever make a fortune in a mountainous island. *Ibid.*, One tolerable pedestrian who is also a Pedometrist.

Pedomotive (pe·dŏmō·ătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [erron. f. *pedo-* for PEDI- + MOTIVE, prob. after *locomotive.*] **a.** *adj.* Actuated by the foot or feet. **b.** *sb.* A vehicle worked by the foot or feet; a velocipede.

1824 *Mechanic's Mag.* II. 81 Pedomotive Carriage. 1830 *Ibid.* XIII. 34 The pedomotive-carriage.. seems to require rather too much labour. 1843 *Ibid.* XXXIX. 389 We have two or three elegantly-formed pedomotives in Birmingham now, that work upon the simplest plan possible. 1884 *Cycl. Tour. Club Monthly Gaz.* Dec. 360/2 A sociable is the steadiest of all pedomotive machines.

Pedomotor (pe·dŏmō·tŏɪ). [erron. f. *pedo-* for PEDI- + MOTOR.] A contrivance or device for the application of the foot as the driving power in a machine, as a treadle, pedal, etc.; esp. a pedomotive vehicle, as a bicycle, etc.

1844 *Mech. Mag.* XLI. 370/1 The numerous velocipedes, pedomotors, manumotors, &c., which have been brought before the public during the last thirty years. 1884 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 665/2.

Pedopleu·ral = PLEUROPEDAL (a ganglion in mollusca). 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pedotrophic, etc.: see PÆDO-.

‖ **Pedregal** (pe·drega·l, pe·drĕgăl). Also erron. **pedragal**. [Sp. *pedregal* 'a stonie place' (Minsheu), f. *piedra* stone = L. *petra.*] In Mexico and south-western U. S., A rough and rocky tract, esp. in a volcanic region; an old lava-field. Also *transf.* An ice-field resembling such a tract.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiii. (1856) 289, I am struck more and more with the evidences of gigantic force in the phases of our frozen *pedragal*. 1856 — *Arct. Expl.* I. 197 An area more like the volcanic pedragal of the basin of Mexico than any thing else I can compare it to. 1881 BRYANT & GAY *Pop. Hist. U. S.* IV. xiv. 378 His [Santa Anna's] position was flanked on the west by a rugged field of broken lava, called the Pedregal, and on the east by marshy ground.

Pedrero (pedrē·ro). Now *Hist.* Forms: α. 6 **pedrera**, 8 **peder-**, **pidr-**, **pedrero**. β. 6–7 **petrera**, 7 **petrara**, **peterera**, **petarrero**, 8 **peteraro**, 8–9 **pet(t)erero**. γ. 7–9 **paterero**, 8 **patar-**, **paderero**, **pattararo**, (**paterro**), 8–9 **pat(t)er-**, **patararo**, **patter-**, **patarrero**. [a. Sp. *pedrero* 'a murthering peece vsed in warres, to shoot chaine-shot or stones from' (Minsheu) = Cat. *pedrer*, Pg. *pedreiro*, It. *petriere*, Pr. *peirier*, F. *pierrier*, formerly *perrier*, all repr. L. type **petrārius*, *-um*, in med.L. *petrāria* a stone-throwing engine (Du Cange), from *petrārius* adj., f. *petra* stone: cf. PETRARY, PERRIER. The English forms show many corruptions of the original, the later ones being app. influenced by PATTER *v.*] A piece of ordnance originally for discharging stones; formerly also used to discharge broken iron, partridge-shot, etc.; and for firing salutes.

α. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. 124 The Cannon and double Cannon; the Pedrera, Basilisco, and such like. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pedrero*, or as it is usually called by the Seamen, *Petterero*, is a small piece of Ordnance, most used on board of Ships to fire Stones, Nails, broken Iron, or Partridge-shot. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pederero*. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 346 A Ship .. carrying 20 Guns, and 20 Brass Pedreros. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. 380 The galeon .. had .. twenty-eight pidreroes in her gunwale. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Clef de pierrier*, the forelock of a pedrero or swivel-gun.

β. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Afr.* Introd. 40 Stricken with a little gunne called Petrera. 1675 in J. Easton *Narr.* (1858) 104, [I] will gett and fitt up a Petrara for Capt. Chambers. 1675 TEONGE *Diary* (1825) 65 Our greate gunns .. and our petarreros humming. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1130/4 Three Guns, and one Peterera. 1759 FALCONER 90-*Gun Ship* 47 While peteraroes swell with infant rage. 1887 SIR J. BARRINGTON *Pers. Recoll.* (1876) 9 The hereditary petereroes scarcely ceased cracking all the evening.

γ. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 620 A French privateer of 22 guns and 16 patereroes. 1693 R. LYDE *Retaking of Ship 'Friend's Adventure'* 2 A Privateer of St. Malloes, of twenty-two Guns, eight Pattereroes. 1726 SHELVOCK *Voy. round World* 274 This ship .. of 700 tons, 8 guns, and 10 patareroes. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xii. 86 He directed the Grenadiers..to march with Paterro's, and some Field-pieces to follow. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xix, Had it been his last crown, he would have sat down and hammered it into a paderero, to have prevented a single wish in his master. 1823 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* 527 They fired a four pound patterero. 1844 TUPPER *Crock of G.* liii. 337 The patereroes on the lawn thunder a salute. 1886 V. LOVETT CAMERON *Cruise 'Black Prince'* xix. 230 The fort ..mounted twenty-two iron guns besides pateraroes.

Peduncle (pĭdʌŋk'l). *Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod. Bot. L. *pedunculus* footstalk (Linnæus *Philos. Bot.* § 82 D, *Pedunculus*, truncus partialis elevans Fructificationem nec folia), dim. of *ped-em* foot.

In L. only as a late variant of *pedĭculus*, *pedĭculus* louse. In F. *pédoncule* (1765 Encycl.), *pédoncule* (Dict. Acad. 1835).]

A comparatively long and slender part forming a support or attachment for some other part or member in a plant or animal body; a footstalk.

1. *Bot.* The stalk of a flower or fruit, or of a cluster of flowers or fruits; the primary or main stalk, or one of the general stalks, of an inflorescence, which bears either a solitary flower, a number of sessile flowers, or a number of subordinate stalks (*pedicels*) directly bearing the flowers. (Distinguished from a leaf-stalk or *petiole*.) Also sometimes applied to other stalks, as those that bear the fructification in some fungi.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Peduncle*, among botanists, expresses that little stalk which grows from the trunk or branches of a plant, and supports the parts of fructification, the flower and the fruit, or either. 1762 *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 83 Of equal length with the peduncle. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 139 Leaves either opposite or alternate; in the latter case opposite the peduncles. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 39 In all the Pucciniæi, the peduncles are permanent.

2. *Zool.*, etc. A stalk or stalk-like process in an animal body, either normal or morbid.

spec. **a.** The stalk by which a cirriped, brachiopod, actinozoon, etc. is attached to some foreign body: = PEDICEL 2 c. **b.** A slender part or joint by which some part or organ is attached to another, as that of the abdomen in some insects, and the eye-stalk in some crustaceans: = PEDICEL 2 a, b. **c.** *Anat.* Applied to several bundles of nerve-fibres in the brain, connecting one part of it with another (some of which are also called *crura*: see CRUS 2 b). **d.** *Path.* A stalk or slender process by which a tumour or morbid formation is attached to some part: = PEDICLE 2 a.

1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 348 Attached to..the inner surface of the tunica vaginalis testis, by very small processes or peduncles. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 123 Lamarck divides the class Cirripeda into .. *Pedunculata*. Body supported by a tubular moveable peduncle, of which the base is fixed upon marine bodies; .. *Sessilia*. Body destitute of peduncle, and fixed by the shell. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 29 The crura cerebelli, or anterior peduncles of the cerebellum. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 405 Peduncles of eyes slender. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xxx. 573 The abdomen is..attached to a slender footstalk or peduncle. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 193 Living species of Lingula..clinging by their fleshy peduncles to the wharves.

3. *Comb.*

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1210/2 The peduncle-like post-abdomen forms a receptacle for the ova.

Hence **Pedu·ncled** *a.*, furnished with or having a peduncle or peduncles, pedunculate.

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 1* Spikes peduncled. 1821 S. F. GRAY *Nat. Arrangem. Brit. Pl.* 247 Fruit oblong, peduncled. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 299 Umbels peduncled.

Peduncular (pĭdʌ·ŋkiŭlăɹ), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod.L. *pedunculār-is*, f. *pedunculus*: see prec. and -AR 1.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a peduncle (in any sense).

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 51* Verticils peduncular, many-flowered: dichotomous. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 407 To restrain polypus, as a..term, to peduncular excrescences in the nostrils. 1828 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 694 The body of the Brachiopod lies at the.. peduncular end of the shell. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 325 The corpus callosum is a decussation of the peduncular fibres.

Pedunculate (pĭdʌ·ŋkiŭlĕt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod.L. *pedunculāt-us*, f. *pedunculus*: see above and -ATE 2. In mod.F. *pédoncule* (1798 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Furnished with or having a peduncle or peduncles; supported by a peduncle; stalked.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. xx. (1765) 61 When many pedunculate Flowers are produced out of one common Calyx. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvi. IV. 306 *Pedunculate*,.. when the head is constricted behind into a distinct neck. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 7 The species with pedunculate eyes. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 298 A typical pedunculate Cirripede.

Pedu·nculated, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] = prec.

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 97 The angular-bodied Sepia, with long pedunculated tentacula. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* ix. (1818) I. 264 The singular pedunculated eggs from which these larvæ proceed. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 517/2 The eyes are..either pedunculated or sessile.

Pedunculation (-ē·ʃən). *Nat. Hist.* [n. of condition f. mod.L. *pedunculāt-us*: see above and -ATION.] The formation of a peduncle; the condition of being pedunculate.

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 129/2 Pedunculation (single or multiple) is not uncommon [in lipomata].

†**Pe·dware.** *Obs.* [Origin obscure.

Perh. from PED, basket, though this hardly accounts for the sense, or perh. an error in Googe for PODWARE, copied by Worlidge and Phillips; but *podware* is itself of doubtful history, since *pod* = *cod* has not been found till about a century later than *podware* and *pedware*.]

Pulse; pease or beans: cf. CODWARE 1, PODWARE.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* 24 Fruites of the earth..that beareth Coddes, as all kinde of Pulse, or pedware. *Ibid.* 25 If after two seasons of Corne, you sowe Pulse or Pedware, the barrenner ground must rest three yeeres. *Ibid.* 26 Wheate, Barley, Pedware. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 329 *Pedware*, Pulse. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pedware*, a Country-word for Pulse, as Pease, Beans, etc.

Pedygru, obs. form of PEDIGREE.

†**Pee,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* Forms: 5–7 **pee**, 5–6 *Sc.* **pe**, (*pl.* **peys**), 5–7 **pie**, 6 **P**, 7 **py**. [In 15th c. *pee*, *pe* = late MDu. *pîe*, now *pij*, *pije* 'coat of coarse woollen stuff'; found from 14th c. in comb. *courtepy* = Du. *korte pîe* short coat of this kind. Ulterior history obscure: see Franck. Now only (in the spelling *pea*) in PEA-COAT, PEA-JACKET, q. v.] A coat of coarse cloth worn by men, esp. in the 16th century.

1483 *Acta Domin. Auditorum* (1839) 112/1 Twa pee govnis ane of franch blak ane vþir of tanny, price of þe blak pee v *li.* 1490 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 191 Item, to Dave Caldwell,..Jame Dog and Wille Balfowre, x elne of russat to be thaim peys. 1494 *Ibid.* 233, viij ellis of chamlet, rede and quhite, to be ilkain of thame a liffray pe. 1498 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 427 To Mabuys belman XXS. to by him ane pee for to pass ilka Mononday throucht the toune. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 174 Couchrane ..was clad in ane ryding pie of blak wellvet. 1585–6 *Will of R. Thorpe* (Somerset Ho.), One grene P or maundilion. *a* 1623 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II. i, Your lashed shoulders [covered] with a velvet pee. 1635 D. DICKSON *Pract. Wks.* (1845) I. 127 A soldier's pie was put upon him.

b. *Comb.*, as *py-doublet*, *pee-*, *py-gown.*

1483 Pee govnis [see above]. 1648–78 HEXHAM, *Pije*, Py-gown, or Rough-gown, as Souldiers and Seamen wear. 1673 *Wedderburn's Vocab.* 23 (Jam.) *Pectorale*, a py-doublet.

Pee (pī), *sb.*2 *Mining.* [History unknown.] The portion common to two veins which intersect.

1653 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* 44 (E. D. S.) Some take me for one thing, some for other free, As New thing, Old thing, Crosse-vein, Tee or Pee. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* O iij, If one Miner have a right to this Vein,..and another has a Right to a Vein which crosses it, and makes the *Pee*: he that comes to the Pee first takes it. 1851 *Act* 14 & 15 *Vict.* c. 94 § 13 If any Vein shall cross another Vein, the Miner who comes to the Pee or Intersection first shall have such Pee or Intersection.

Pee, *sb.*3 *Mining.* [Origin uncertain: ? = PEA 4.] A small piece of ore.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* S j, The first pee or bit of Ore that the Cavers find in a Morning by Purchassing. 1824 MANDER *Miner's Gloss.* (E. D. D.), 'Pee of ore', a piece of ore gotten from the vein free from all spar, kevel.

Pee, *sb.*4 Abbreviation of CALIPEE.

1764 FOOTE *Patron* I. i, Not the meanest member of my Corporation but can distinguish the pash from the pee.

Pee, variant of PEA 3.

Pee (pī), *v. north. dial.* [Origin unascertained: cf. PEEK *v.*1] *intr.* To look with one eye (as in taking aim); to squint; to peer.

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 37 He pees: He looks with one eye. 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.), *Pee*,..is also to look near and narrowly. 1818 TODD, *To Pee*,..to look with one eye. In use to this day in Cumberland. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Pee*, to squint, to spy with one eye—to look through contracted eye-lids. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Pee*,..to look with one eye, to squint, to take aim.

Hence **Pee-pee** *a.*, peering, squinting.

1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 20/2 Says I, that can't be Hoga's head, for Hoga had little pee pee eyes.

Pee, Pee and kew: see P, the letter.

Peeble, Peece, obs. forms of PEBBLE, PIECE.

Peed (pīd), *a. north. dial.* [f. PEE *v.* + -ED 1.] Blind of one eye.

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 37 *Peed*, blind of one eye. 1891 RIGBY *Midsummer* xix. 197 He had evidently..got to the 'peed'..side of Mr. Tinklemere.

Peedegre, -eugre, -igree, obs. ff. PEDIGREE.

Peek (pīk), *sb.*1 Also **peak.** [f. PEEK *v.*1] A peep, a glance, a 'keek'.

1824 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* vi, Their father gave them a peek into the..brooding-room. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 54 Eyelid-closing indolence, varied by sudden peaks of wide-staring alertness.

Peck (pĭk), *sb.*2 [f. PEEK *v.*2] The shrill note or pipe of a small bird.

1834 MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 291 The birds [meadow-pipits]..continue uttering their feeble and complaining peek.

Peek (pīk), *v.*1 Forms: 4–5 **pike**, **pyke**, 6–7 **peke**, 6 **peake**, **peeke**, 7– **peak**, **peek**, (9 *dial.* **pick**). [In ME. *pike*, *pyke*: origin obscure.

The verbs *keek*, *peek*, and *peep* are app. closely allied to each other. *Kike* and *pike*, as earlier forms of *keek* and *peek*, occur in Chaucer; *pepe*, *peep* is of later appearance (15th c.). *Kike*, *keek*, has Teutonic cognates (see KEEK) which are wanting for *peek* and *peep*; whether the latter have in some way arisen out of *keek*, or are distinct in origin, is unknown. Quot. 1530 gives a F. *piper* = *peke*; but this sense of *piper* has been found nowhere else, and is app. an error of Palsgrave. The phonetic relations between the forms *pike*, *peek*, *peak*, are as yet unexplained.]

intr. To look through a crevice, or out of or into a recess, etc.; to peer, peep, pry, look *in*, or *out*.

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c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 11 (60) And Pandarus..Come nere, and gan yn at þe curtyn pike [*Campsall MS.* pyke], And seid God do bote on al syke! 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 667 Why, can ye not put out that foule freke? No, in euery corner he wyll peke. 1530 PALSGR. 655/2, I peke or prie, *je pipe hors.* 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 68 That one eye winks, as though it were but blynd, That other pries and peekes in euery place. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* vi. in *Holinshed* VI. 50 If he once but frowne at them, they dare not be so hardie as once to peake out of their cabbins. 1632 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Iron Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 312 We shall haue him..come peaking into the Tents of the Greeks. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 39 (1713) I. 255 As like one of your Smithfield Lions, as ever he can peke out of his Nyes. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* I. iv. 36 He (Crocodile] gapes: the wing'd Inhabitant of air Does to his mouth in hopes of prey repair, In ev'ry hollow Tooth securely peak, And pick from thence th'Incumbrance with his Beak. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* ii. (1859) 18 You see a feller peekin' out. 1886 MORSE *Jap. Homes* vii. 317, I was guilty of the impertinence of peeking into the cupboards. 1893 *Field* 27 May 770/3 Salmon were reported as showing, or rather 'picking', to use the local phrase.

Hence **Pee·king** *ppl. a.*, prying.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Peeking Fellow*, a meer Sneaks, one that peeps in every Hole and Corner. 1855 *Worcester Transcript* Apr. (Bartlett), The members.. behaved in such an undignified, ludicrous, peeking, bombastical manner, that they obtained the appellation of the 'smelling committee'.

Peek (pīk), *v.*[2] *dial.* Also **peak.** [? Echoic.] *intr.* To speak in a thin piping voice; to peep, squeak; to utter the slightest sound.

1808–25 JAMIESON, *To peak, peek*, to peep, to speak with a small voice resembling that of a chicken. 1810 COCK *Strains* II. 135 (E. D. D.), I winna hear my frien's misca't, Sae dinna ment to peak. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss., Peak*,.. to cry like a young bird; squeak like a young mouse, etc.

Peek, obs. form of PEAK, PIQUE.

Peek-bo, peek-a-boo. Now chiefly *U. S.* [f. PEEK *v.*[1]: cf. *keek-bo*, KEEK *v.* 3.] = BO-PEEP, PEEP-BO. (See *N. & Q.* 10th ser. II. 85, 153.)

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. ii. (fol. 1616), Nay, neuer play peeke-boe [*fol.* 1640 bopeep] with me. *c* 1880 *American Song* (in N. & Q., as above), Peek-a-boo! Peek-a-boo! I see you hiding there. 1903 C. COPELAND *School of Woods* (U. S.) 29 Like a mischievous child playing at peek-aboo.

Peekie: see PEAK *sb.*[4] **Peeky,** var. PEAKY *a.*[2]

Peel (pīl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–5 **pel,** (4 **peyl**), 4–9 **pele,** (5 **pell, -e**), 5–6 *Sc.* **peill, -e,** (**peyll**), 6 *Sc.* **peil,** (**piel, paile**), 6–7 **peele,** 4, 8– **peel.** [Known *a* 1300 in latinized form *pēlum* (later sometimes *pēla*), in AF. *pel, piel,* in 14th c. ME. *pel, pele,* whence 15–16th c. Sc. *peil.* In sense 1 = OF. *pel, piel* (mod. F. *pieu*) stake:—L. *pāl-us, pāl-um* stake. The development of sense 2 is parallel to that of the cognate PALE *sb.*[1]; that of senses 3 and 4 is more obscure, but cf. the synonymous PILE.

For a detailed historical examination of the word, see *Peel: its Meaning and Derivation*, by Geo. Neilson F.S.A. Scot. 1893.]

†**1.** A stake. [The usual sense in OF.] *Obs. rare.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2120 He 3ede and clambe vpp on a pele [*v. rr.* pel, peyl; *rime* eche dele; F. *encuntre vn pel se addresce*], And hyng þeron by þe hond. *Ibid.* 2166 Þou art a-cursed, þou woste weyl, And hange were wurþy on a peyl. *c* 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4611 Longe pyles [*MS. Petyt* peeles; Wace *peus ferrés*] & grete dide þey make; Faste yn Temese dide þey hem stake, Euerylkon wyþ iren schod. *Ibid.* 4637 Iren-schod was ilka peel [*rime* ilka del].

†**2.** A palisade or fence formed of stakes; a stockade; a stockaded or palisaded (and moated) enclosure, either as the outer court of a castle, or as an independent fort or defensible position. *Obs.*

[1298–9 *Accts.* in Jos. Stevenson *Hist. Docum. Scotl.* II. 361 Pro vadiis xlviij operariorum venientium de Westmerland et Cumberland .. usque Loghmaban .. ad faciendum pelum ibidem... Et pro vadiis [iv sarratorum] euntium apud Loghmaban ad sarranda ligna pro constructione peli ibidem per ij dies.. Et pro vadiis carpentariorum missorum apud Loghmaban .. pro factura peli ibidem per ij dies. 1299 *Let. Pat. Edw. I, Ibid.* II. 404 Ad ordinandum et providendum de secura custodia clausi extra castrum de Loghmaban palitio firmati. 1300 *Indenture* 2 Jan., *Ibid.* 408 Et qe les meisons quil [Robert de Clifford] ad fait en le piel de Loghmaban lui demoergent pur luy et pur ses gentz. 1300 (Sept.) *Liber Quotidianus Contrarot. Garderobæ* 165 Carpentariis facientibus pelum in foresta de Ingelwoode assidendum circa castrum de Dumfres. 1300 (Oct.) *Letter fr. Edward I.* Stevenson II. 296 Cest a savoir, que nostre seignour le roi est ale a Dounfries pour lever son pel e efforcer le chastel. 1301 *Let. fr. R. de Tilliol gardeyn de Lougchmaban to Edw. I.* 10 Sept. in Stevenson II. 432 Sachez, sire, qe.. sire Johane de Soules, sire Ingram de Humframville .. nous ardyrent nostre vile et assalyrent nostre pele demyway prime dekes a houre de noune. *c* 1430 FORDUN & BOWER *Scotichr.* XII. i. (1759) 220 Hoc in anno [1301] municipium de Linlithgw, quod Anglicè *Pele* vocatur, per regem Angliæ constructum est.]

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15912 Ful baldely & stille Dide he vitaille þe toun ful wel, Defensable wyþ bretaxes & pel. — *Chron.* (1810) 157 Þe Romancer it sais, R[ichard] did mak a pele, On kastelle wise alle wais, wrouht of tre fulle welle. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 137 And at lythkow ves than a peill, Mekill, and stark, and stuffit weill Vith ynglis men. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. 6141 The Pele..off Lyddale. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1693 The peyll thai tuk, and slew that was tharin. 1528 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 492 One strong pele of ill Will Armistraunges, buylded aftur siche maner that it couth not be brynt ne distroyed, unto it was cut downe with axes. 1535 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 346 That euery landit man duelland in þe Inland or vpon þe bordouris, havand þare ane hundreth pund land..sall big ane sufficient barmkyn apoun his..landis..of Stane and lyme..for þe Ressett and defens of him his tennentis and þer gudis in trublous tyme wt ane toure in the samin for him self gif he thinkis it expedient: And þat all vther landit men of smallar Rent ..big pelis and gret strenthis as þai ples for saifing of þare selfis men tennentis and gudis: And þat all the saidis strenthis barmkynnis and pelis be biggit and completit within twa yeris vnder þe pane. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 236 For pulling doun of a peill of the said George Chaleris..and sta and awaytuke XL ky and oxin. 1589 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XXII. 25 The fewmailis of the park and peil of Linlithquew. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 98 Bot thay far starker do make, four nuiked, of earth only, quhilke nathir can be burnte, nor wtout a gret force of men of weir doune can be castne..thir ar thair pailes.

†**3.** A castle; esp. a small castle or tower; = PILE *sb.*[2] *Obs.* (app. only in English writers.)

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 220, I gan to romen til I fonde The castel yate on my ryght honde...Ther mette I cryinge many oon, A larges, larges, hald vp wel, God saue the lady of thys pel. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 273/2 A Peille ..A castelle. 1573 CHURCHYARD in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) I. 399 A littell Bastillion, builded on a hil .. to the which piel the soulders of the main fort did repayre. 1679 [see PILE *sb.*[2]].

4. The general name, in modern writers, for the small towers or fortified dwellings built in the 16th c. in the border counties of England and Scotland, for defence against hostile forays; consisting of a massive square edifice, the ground-floor of which was vaulted, and used as a shelter or refuge for cattle, while the upper part (the access to which was by a door on the level of the first floor, with external ladder or movable stair) was the abode of the owner and his family.

(In this sense, probably orig. short for *peel-house* (see 6), i. e. house defended by a peel (in sense 2). But the name is now applied in many cases in which it has no historical support.) It is evidently akin to sense 3.

1726 GORDON *Itin. Septent.* 54 At this Town [Kirkintilloch] there is another Fort upon the Wall, called the Peel. 1792 *Archæologia* X. 102 This kind of building was called in Scotland a *peel*, and in England, a keep or dungeon. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. XXV, He passed the Peel of Goldiland. *Ibid.* IV. iii, The frightened flocks and herds were pent Beneath the peel's rude battlement. 1846 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* II. 69 The 'peel' was a square tower strongly fortified, where cattle were secured in the bottom story at night, and the family occupied the upper part. 1882 J. HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 425 The mansion .. is an adaptation .. of an old fortified peel to modern requirements. 1894 R. S. FERGUSON *Westmorland* xviii. 280 These peels..are small and massively built towers of stone, with high-pitched roofs of slate.

5. Hence, the proper name of a place in the Isle of Man. (Cf. *Castletown* in the same island.)

[1399 *Charter of Hen. IV* in Rymer *Fœdera* VIII. 95/1 Concessimus eidem Comiti Northumbriæ Insulam, Castrum, Pelam, et Dominium de Man.] *a* 1718 in Keble *Life Bp. Wilson* vi. (1863) 199 The Ordinary hath used to send for aid unto the Constable of the Castle, or of the Peel. 1765 *Act* 5 *Geo. III*, c. 26 *Preamble*, All the islands, castle, pele, and lordship aforesaid.

6. *attrib.*, as **peel-dike,** the wall or rampart of a peel; **peel-house, -tower** = sense 4.

1505 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 84 To bigging of the peil dikis of Linlithqw. 1586 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 106 Ane peill house, with byre, hall and berne. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xli, Had you put this gentleman into the pit of the peel-house at Balmawhapple. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* I. i. 11 In the border countries these towers, commonly called Pele towers, are very usual. 1856 J. C. BRUCE *Bayeux Tap. Elucidated* ii. 36 The ancient 'peel houses' of the North of England. 1874 HARE *Story of my Life* (1900) IV. xvii. 258 An occasional peel-tower stands like a milestone of history.

Peel (pīl), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4–7 **pele,** 5–7 **peele,** 5– **peel,** (6 **piele,** 6–7 **peale,** 8–9 **peal,** 9 *dial.* **pale**). β. 5, 9 *dial.* **pyle.** [ME. a. OF. *pele* (mod.F. *pelle* shovel):—L. *pāla* spade, shovel, baker's peel. Cf. PALE *sb.*[3]]

1. A shovel or shovel-shaped implement: now locally or dialectally applied to a fire-shovel, and in some technical uses: see quots.

Some of the early quots may belong to 2.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 599/36 Pala—Item dicitur latum instrumentum ferreum ad opus ignis, a pele. 1572 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 349 The Kitching. One Raking croke, one Iron por, one pele, one iron coulrake ij^{s} viij^{d}. 1626 in *Nawarth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 237 Mending a shovell and a peale, v^{d}. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 81 This Past is very white... They serve it upon little Woodden Peels made on purpose. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 9 Two men set a stirring of it with wooden peels. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 257 [They] burn it 12 Hours into a Coak..which they break and divide into pretty large Pieces with an Iron-Peal. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 214 The cream..may be removed..into an open vessel, and there moved by hand with a stick about a foot long, at the end of which is fixed a sort of peal, ..with which about 12 lbs of butter may be separated from the butter-milk at a time. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 360 At the top of the table is a large triangular iron peel or shovel, with its fore part bearing upon the edge of the table. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Peel*,..in popular use in America, any large fire-shovel.

2. *spec.* A baker's shovel, a pole with a broad flat disk at the end for thrusting loaves, pies, etc., into the oven and withdrawing them from it.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 155 þis boon is lich to a pele wiþ þe whiche men setten breed into þe ouene. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 808/33, 34 *Hoc furnorium, Hec pila*, pyle. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 154 b, Sette in the bredde with a pele. *c* 1537 *Thersites* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 424 The backster of Bal[d]ockbury with her baking peel. 1552 HULOET, Pile for an ouen. Loke in piele. 1596 *Unton Inv.* (1841) 2 On iron peale, ij searces, j great bread grate. 1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* III. ii, A notable hot Baker 'twas when hee ply'd the peele. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 85/2 A Baker, with a Peel in his both hands. 1750 W. ELLIS *Country Housew.* 75 Set them on a peal, and lay them to bake at the oven's mouth. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* (1895) 310 (E. D. D.) Hearing a noise, out ran his wife with the oven pyle. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.* s. v., We have two varieties of peels, viz. bread-peels and pie-peels. 1890 *Gloucs. Gloss., Pale*, or *Peel*, a flat, spade-shaped tool used by bakers, to take dishes, etc., out of the oven.

3. *Printing.* A T-shaped instrument used to hang up damp freshly printed sheets to dry.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* XXV. P 1 He Loads and unloads his Peel again successively, till he have Hung up the whole Heap. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 487 He takes the Handle of the Peel in his left hand, and lays the top part flat down upon the Heap. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Peel*,..a printer's tool for hanging up damp printed sheets on a line to dry.

4. The blade or wash of an oar. *U. S.*

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Peel*..3. (*Nautical.*) The *wash* of an oar. 1890 WEBSTER, *Peel*..Also, the blade of an oar.

5. *attrib.*, as in *two-peel, three-peel machine*, sizes of the cutting-machine in biscuit-making; **peel-end,** the portion of a biscuit- or cracker-machine beyond the cutter.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl.

Peel (pīl), *sb.*[3] Also 6–7 **peele,** (7 **peil**). See also PILL *sb.*[1] [Appears first in 16th c., as a collateral form of the earlier PILL *sb.*[1] (still widely used in the dialects) after PEEL *v.*[1] (Cf. also OF. *pel*, mod.F. *peau* skin, rind, peel:—L. *pĕll-em* skin.]

The rind or outer coating of any fruit; esp. in *orange-, lemon-, citron-peel*; **candied peel,** the candied rind of various species of *Citrus*, esp. the citron, used as a flavouring in cookery and confectionery.

[1388–18..: see PILL *sb.*[1]]

1583 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. 269 For churned milke we gaue them bread and pomgranat peeles, wherewith they vse to tanne their goats skinnes which they churne withall. 1611 COTGR., *Follicule*,..a huske, hull, peele, or skin inclosing seed. 1615 [see ORANGE-PEEL]. 1672 Lemmon peil [see LEMON *sb.*[1] 5]. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 143 A Nut, having a green Bark or Peel. *Ibid.* 151 Candied Orange Peel. 1861–80 MRS. BEETON *Househ. Managem.* § 1871 Ingredients..2 oz. of sweet almonds, 1 oz. of candied peel..; cut the peel into neat slices. *Ibid.* § 1878 Add the sugar, peel, ginger, spice, and treacle. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* viii. 192 The rich feed on fruits and game,—the poor, on a watermelon's peel.

b. *Comb.*, **as peel-maker,** one who prepares candied peel.

1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119/3 Occupations of People..Peel-maker.

Peel, *sb.*[4] *Sc.* [Goes with PEEL *v.*[2]] A match, an equal.

1722 W. HAMILTON *Wallace* VII. ii, In time of peace, he never had a peel, So courteous he was, and so genteel. 1813 PICKEN *Poems* II. 131 (Jam.) She fuish him John Gilpin, nae sang is its peil, For a pattern to work by. 1882 'STRATHESK' *More Bits* xiv, When time was called, the numbers on each side were equal, or *peels*, in curling phraseology.

Peel, *sb.*[5], collateral f. PILLOW, now *dial.*

Peel (pīl), *v.*[1] Forms: (3 **peolien**), 4–5 **pelen, -yn,** 5–6 (9 *Sc.*) **pele,** 6 **peele, piel,** 6–8 *Sc.* **peil, (peill, peile),** 7 **peal,** 7– **peel.** [A collateral form of PILL *v.*[1], formerly used in all the senses of the latter; in later use, in Standard English, appropriated to the sense 'decorticate' and uses thence derived. For the phonology see PILL *v.*[1] (It seems possible that the comparatively modern sense-differentiation of *pill* and *pele, peel,* may have been influenced by the example of F. *piller* to pillage, rob, and *peler* to deprive of hair, to strip of skin, to peel.)]

I. To pillage, rob.

†**1.** *trans.* To plunder, pillage, spoil, rifle, strip of possessions (a person or place); = PILL *v.*[1] 1.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2357 Certys þefte ryzt wykked ys .. Namly, pore men for to pele Or robbe or bete with-oute skyle. *Ibid.* 6790 Lorde! how shal these robbers fare That the pore pepyl pelyn ful bare. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 693 What seie we than of hem that pelyn & don extorcions to holy chirche? 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 204/2 Hit [the said Isle] hath be so pelyd and oppressid. *a* 1600 *Jok Up-a-lands Compl.* in *Evergreen* (1761) I. 231 Pure Commons presentlie ar peild. 1648 SYMMONS *Vind. Chas. I* 161 All the people..who have been wronged, peeled and oppressed. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* I, Archigallo.. by peeling the wealthier sort, stuff'd his Treasury. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III. § 11 Would it not be a disagreeable Sight to see an honest Man peeled by Sharpers?

†b. *transf.* To exhaust or impoverish (soil); = PILL *v.*[1] 1 b. *Obs.*

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. ix. 35 Oates doe well in a leane dry Clay, though they peele a better and prepare a moist.

†**2.** To seize or take by violence or extortion; to make a prey of; = PILL *v.*[1] 3. *Obs.*

[*c* 1350–1618: see PILL *v.*[1] 3.]

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 91 A man gais

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to the were for covatis to pele and rub gudis. ?1507 *Comunyc.* (W. de W.) A iij, What shall than profyte thy good in plate Or poundes that thou of the people pele? 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 280 b, His soudiours..pieled all that euer thei could fyngre.

II. To decorticate, strip.

3. To strip (anything) of its natural integument or outer layer, as an orange, potato, or the like of its skin or rind, a tree of its bark; to remove the peel of; = PILL *v.*[1] 5.

[1225–1879: see PILL *v.*[1] 5.]

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 8 Take oynonys and schrede hem, and pele hem. 1462 in *Finchale Priory* (Surtees) 95 To fele, pele, occupie, and carie away wod and barke. 1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 280 Roste an egge hard and pele it. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 129 An Herb that can be peeled in the same manner as Hemp with us. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 11 To dress Potatoes. Boil them..then peel them. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 263 A sweet apple, peeled and cut. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* Introd., The basket-maker peeling his willow-wands in the sunshine. 1877 BRYANT *Planting of Apple-tree* v, Girls..Shall peel its fruit by cottage-hearth.

b. Usually *peel off*: To strip off or pare off (skin, bark, etc.); = PILL *v.*[1] 5 b.

[*c* 1440–1604: see PILL *v.*[1] 5 b.]

1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 358 To Pill off, or rather peele, as it were to pull off the skin, rinde, or the barke of a tree. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 124 They peal off the Rind of them, then cut them into quarters. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 154 They peeled it off thicker or finer as they had occasion. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 27 Earth that has been peeled and burnt. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 116 The thickened capsule cannot readily be peeled from the surface of the liver.

c. To make or form by peeling; = PILL *v.*[1] 5 c.

1885 BIBLE (R.V.) *Gen.* XXX. 37 And Jacob took him rods of fresh poplar..and peeled [1611 *and earlier vv.* pilled] white strakes in them.

d. To bare (land) of its herbage, as by shaving off, cutting down, or eating down crops, etc. close to the ground; = PILL *v.*[1] 5 d.

[1555–1903: see PILL *v.*[1] 5 d.]

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 107 His pastures and clover crops were peeled to the earth.

4. *intr.* Of trees, animal bodies, etc.: To become bare of bark, skin, etc.; to cast the epidermis (as after a fever). Of skin or bark: To become detached, scale off. Also b. To admit of being peeled or barked. = PILL *v.*[1] 6.

[*c* 1000–1886: see PILL *v.*[1] 6.]

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 183 The rinde or skin peeles off most easily. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 15 A meanes to make them peele better. 1712 SWIFT *Tale of Midas* 36 Against whose torrent while he swims, The golden scurf peels off his limbs. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xix, 'This is delightful..!' said Mr. Pickwick, the skin of whose expressive countenance was rapidly peeling off with exposure to the sun. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xx. 143 Its outer surface appeared to be peeling off like a crust. *Mod.* I have been sunburnt, and my face is peeling.

5. *intr.* or *absol.* To take off one's clothes or outer garments; to strip, as in preparation for some exercise. (Orig. a term of pugilism; later of athletics; now *slang* or *colloq.*)

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Peel*, to strip: allusion to the taking off the coat or rind of an orange or apple. 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 51 The swain Who, to his fair shirt peeled, from dusky dawn To latest twilight gathers the full ear. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 231 He peeled in Tothill-fields with the utmost *sang froid.* 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xvi, He began to peel, as the boxers call it. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* i, What resplendent beauty that must have been which could have authorized Phryne to 'peel'! 1892 FURNIVALL in *Hoccleve's Wks.* I. p. xlvii. *note*, He peeld to scull bow down-stream.

b. *trans.* To strip wholly or partly of clothing; to take *off* (clothes). *colloq.*

1820 CORCORAN *Fancy* Note 89 [Randull's] figure is remarkable, when peeled, for its statue-like beauty. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 147 Jack was in the act of 'peeling' himself, as he called it. 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* x. 217 Sarah Jane—arms peeled—cooking up stuff. 1888 *Detroit Free Press* 20 Oct. (Farmer), She peeled off her wedding dress and boots.

c. *To peel it*, to run at full speed. *U. S. slang.*

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v., To run at full speed. 'Come, boys; peel it now, or you'll be late.'

d. *dial.* Of a dog, etc.: To show its teeth.

1890 P. H. EMERSON *Wild Life* XXVI. 109 Lor, that peeled and showed his ivories at us.

†6. Phrases. a. *To pack and* (*or*) *peel*, ? to pack and unpack (or unwrap); to deal in any way; to have dealings. *Sc. Obs.*

Peel prob. meant 'divest of its wrapping or covering', but its sense is uncertain, and was a matter of forensic dispute already in 1680.

1503 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) II. 245/2 And þ[t] na man pak nor pele in leithothers nor vþeris placis vtouth þe kingis burrowis vnder þe pane of eschaeting of þe gudis to þe kingis vse, þ[t] be tappit sald pakkit or pelit agane þis statute. 1506 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (Rec. Soc.) I. 109 We ar greittumlie defraudit in our cvstomes throw pakking and peling of merchand gude in Leith to be had furth of our realme. 1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 375/2 It Is statute and ordanit þat na persoun vse pakking nor peling of woll hidis nor skynnis lois' nor laid outw[t] fre burgh and priuilege Therof. 1680 in Fountainhall *Decisions* (1759) I. 81 By the 84th act Parl., 1503, and 24th act, 1633, the merchants must only *pack and peil* at free burghs: Now loading and unloading is the same thing with packing and peiling. This was denied by the Dukes Advocates, who called 'packing' the stowing of goods in packs, and 'peiling', they did not agree what it meant. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. x, I am not a person to pack or peel with Jacobites.

b. *Peel and poll*: see PILL *v.*[1] 7.

Peel, *v.*[2] *Sc.* Also 8–9 **peal,** 9 **peil.** [Goes with PEEL *sb.*[4]: origin unascertained.] *trans.* To equal, to match.

a 1700 in *Poems Comp. Archers* (1726) 62 When Ardrose was a Man, He cou'd not be peal'd. 1825 JAMIESON, To *Peel, Peal, Peil*,..to equal, to match, to produce anything exactly like another.

Peel-crow, obs. variant of PILCROW.

Peele, obs. form of PEAL, PEEL, PELL *sb.*[1]

Peeled (pīld), *ppl. a.* [f. PEEL *v.*[1] + -ED[1]. See also PILLED.]

1. Stripped of possessions, plundered, reduced to destitution. (Now as *fig.* of 3 or 4.)

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 241 Mauch muttoun, vyle buttoun, peilit gluttoun, air to Hilhouse. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 673 For laik of pith he is sa puir and peild. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 355 The indigent and peeled Clergy. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 136 Is thy land peeled, thy realm marauded?

2. Deprived or bereft of hair, bald; tonsured; = PILLED *ppl. a.* 2.

[1386–1681: see PILLED *ppl. a.* 2.]

c 1470 HENRYSON *Three deid Powys* Poems (ed. Laing) 31 So sall ye ly ilk ane with peilit powys. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. Prol. 33 Vpgois the bak wyth hir pelit ledderyn flycht. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 30 Piel'd Priest, doo'st thou command me to be shut out? 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xi, He..cared as little for the peeled as for the shaven.

3. Worn threadbare, as a garment; bare of pasture or herbage, as ground. b. *transf.* Beggarly, mean, wretched. (Cf. BALD *a.* 4, 6.)

a 1510 DUNBAR *Petition of Gray Horse* Poems lxi. 38 Pastouris that ar plane and peild. *c* 1530 REDFORDE *Play Wit & Sc.* etc. (Shaks. Soc.) 63 We have so manye lasshes to lerne this peelde songe, That I wyll not lye to you now and then among. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 117 Pynd and puir like ony peild tramort. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 88 b, Some rich Gentlemen..goe with a peeld threed bare cloke on their backe. 1585 LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* 123 The mount of Emeraudes which is very high, bare and peel'd, without any herbe or tree growing thereon.

4. Stripped of skin, bark, rind, etc.; decorticated, excoriated. [1388–1828: see PILLED *ppl. a.* 4.]

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. 7 F ij/2 Compotes of peel'd Verjuice. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 353 This peeled [oak] copse-wood makes excellent fuel. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VII. v, Each had had..his 'white palace' of peeled willow wands. 1894 K. GRAHAME *Pagan P.* 22 Pleasures of the mind whereof..the men of muscle and peeled faces are only just beginning to taste. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Peeled grain*, a tree branch stripped of its bark.

b. *fig.* Of the eyes: Open, on the alert: in phr. *to keep* (*one's*) *eyes peeled. U. S. colloq.*

1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* viii, 'Keep your eye peeled there, will you?' the Duke shouted. 1889 FARMER *Americanisms, To keep one's eyes peeled*, ..to keep a sharp look out; to be careful. A variation of 'to keep one's eyes skinned'. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXIV. 568/1, I kept my eyes peeled, but I didn't see her in the afternoon crowd.

5. In the following passage *scattered and peeled* is a doubtful translation; but the expression has become a literary commonplace, *peeled* being vaguely associated with one or more of the senses above.

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xviii. 2 Goe yee swift messengers to a nation scattered and peeled [*marg.* Or, outspread and polished; *Vulg.* convulsam et dilaceratam; 1382 WYCLIF al to-pullid and torn; 1388 drawun up and to-rent; 1535 COVERDALE a desperate and pylled folke; 1885 *R. V.* to a nation tall and smooth (*marg.* Or, dragged away and peeled)]. *Ibid.* 7. 1732 BERKELEY *Serm. to S. P. G.* Wks. III. 247 They lay under the curse of God,..peeled and scattered in a foreign land. 1744 WESLEY *Addr. to King* in Overton *Evangel. Revival* ix. (1886) 162 A people scattered and peeled and trodden under foot. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 246 If Heaven spared not us, Peeled, scattered, and exterminated thus. 1883 J. MACKENZIE *Day-dawn in Dark Places* 63 The harmless vassalls..are then scattered and peeled, driven hither and thither, and mercilessly killed. *fig.* 1892 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 3/5 The utter rout of the Reactionaries has made the peeled and wasted remnant that remain utterly incapable of hindering the work.

Hence **Pee'ledness** (also **pielde-**).

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Escorcheure du siege*, the pieldenesse of the seate. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 143 From a disease, scab and peeledneesse.

Peeler[1] (pī'ləɹ). Forms: 4–5 **peler,** 5–6 **-our, -owr,** 6 *Sc.* **pelor, pellour, peiler, pieller, pealler,** 7 **pieler,** 6– **peeler.** [f. PEEL *v.*[1] + -ER[1]. See also PILLER.]

†1. A plunderer, spoiler, robber, thief; = PILLER[1] 1.

a 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed. Hall) ii. 15 Now haue þai, þe pelers, priked obout. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 164 These false coloured pelours, Called of Seynt Malouse. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 70 How that thow, poysonit pelor, gat thy paikis. *a* 1510 — *Poems* xviii. 12 Than every pelour and purspyk Sayis, Land war bettir warit on me. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2469 Put thir thrie pellours into pressoun strang. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xi. AA vij b, A vyle couetouse extortioner and pieller of the people. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 639 Apollodorus, the Theef, Pieler, and spoiler of the Cassandrines.

b. A plant that robs or impoverishes the soil.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 49 Graie wheat is the grosest, ..and a peeler of ground. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 152 Hemp..as 'tis esteemed a Peeler of Land, 'tis best to sow it upon Lands that are rank. 1744–50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* II. I. 38 All the oat tribe are great peelers or robbers of the goodness of the earth.

2. One who peels, strips, or pares off the skin or rind of fruit, the bark of trees, etc.; also, an instrument or machine for peeling.

1597 *Sc. Acts* 5 (Heading of Act Jas. I, c. 33) Steallers of greene woodde..peallers of Trees. 1755 JOHNSON, *Peeler*, one who strips or flays. 1846 H. MARSHALL *Ceylon* 11 Peelers who failed to produce monthly above 30 lbs. of cinnamon, were liable to be flogged. 1881 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 14/1 The peelers [of peaches] earn from sixty cents. to two dollars per day. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 528/1 The [coffee] beans again thoroughly dried and the parchment skin removed by a 'peeler'.

b. *Sc.* and *north. Irel.* A name given to a crab when it peels or casts its shell or 'peel'.

1866 W. GREGOR *Dial. Banffshire, Peeler*, the Shore-crab when casting its shell. 1880 in *Antrim & Down Gloss.* 1883 *Century Mag.* July 378/2 Large craw-fish, which were about to shed their outer cases, or shells, and which for this reason are called 'shedders', or 'Peelers'.

Peeler[2] (pī'ləɹ). A nickname given to members of the Irish constabulary, founded under the secretaryship (1812–18) of Mr. (afterwards Sir) Robert Peel; hence subsequently also to policemen in England: see quot. 1858. See BOBBY 2.

1817 GEN. MATHEW in *Parl. Deb.* 1386 The Irishman..was liable to be carried off without a moment's warning, by a set of fellows well known in Ireland..by the name of Peelers. 1818 SIR R. PEEL *Let. to Gregory* 14 Apr., We must not make the Peelers unpopular, by maintaining them against the declared and unequivocal sense of the county in which they act. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 569 The 'Peelers' (by which significant term the whole constabulary force appointed under Mr. Goulburn's bill, as well as those by Mr. Peel's act, are known in the vernacular). 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* XXXV, He's gone for a peeler and a search warrant to break open the door. 1858 *Penny Cycl.* 2nd Suppl. 494/1 Mr. Peel, as Home Secretary, introduced ..the new Metropolitan Police Act [1829] which provided London with its efficient body of 'Peelers', subject to the Home Office, in lieu of the old 'Charlies'. 1881 'RITA' *My Lady Coquette* XVI, The peelers ain't after him.

Peeler[3]. *local.* [Origin unknown.] In Kent: An iron bar used for drilling holes for hop-poles or wattles.

1796 J. BOYS *Agric. Kent* (1813) 56 A large iron peeler to make holes in the land for the [hop] poles, costs 6*s.* or 7*s.* 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 45 Hop-peeler.—The peeler is made use of for forming holes for the hop-poles.

Peel-garlic: see PILGARLIC.

Peeling (pī'liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PEEL *v.*[1] + -ING[1]. See also PILLING *vbl. sb.*]

1. The action of PEEL *v.*[1], in its various senses.

†a. Plundering, spoliation, robbery. *Obs.*

[1350–1627: see PILLING *vbl. sb.*]

1649 HOWELL *Pre-em. Parl.* 11 This illegal peeling of the poor Peasan.

b. The stripping or removal of bark, rind, skin, or external layer.

1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 279 The peling of the bark of the standand treis. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 788/1 Workmen employ'd in peeling of the Cinnamon. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* (1806) III. 353 Some people.. in barking trees,..peeled many of them down to the ground. This..is..called peeling below the axe.

c. The coming off of bark, skin, etc.; *esp.* the scaling off of skin after fever.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 554 The peeling off and decay of the outermost layers. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 130 The patient's release will be dependent on the end of peeling.

d. The putting off of clothes; stripping. *colloq.*

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xvii, The operation of *peeling* was all this while going on amongst the gingham-coated gentry. 1879 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 3/2 The process of 'peeling' had to be gone through. All outer garments were soon taken off, and..deposited on board the umpire's steamer.

e. *Peeling and polling*: see PILLING *vbl. sb.* 1 b.

2 *concr.* That which is peeled or peels off; a strip of bark, etc.; *esp.* the rind, skin, or outer layer of fruits or roots, which is peeled off when they are prepared for food.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 49 b/2 Conserve of Roses, Marmalade, Citron peelinges. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 85/1 The rind, peeling, or skin of any Fruit. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* XIV. 260 Boil the peeling of the apples and the cores in some fair water. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* X, A kid of potato-peelings. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 461 The outer bark comes off ..in thin silvery peelings.

†b. *spec.* A thin skin or fabric formerly used as a dress material. *Obs.*

[1611 COTGR., *Cancpin*,..th' outward thinne, and white pilling, of a dressed sheepes skin.] 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2837/4 A white Peeling Mantua flowered, lined with Green Damask. 1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's last Prayer* III. iii. 31, I did but stay to chuse some white Peeling for a pair of Breeches. 1769 *Dublin Mercury* 16–19 Sept. 2/2 Cardinal silks, sarsnets, peelings, and persians.

3. The name of a variety of apple. ? *Obs.*

1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 210 The Peeling is a very good lasting apple. 1731 BAILEY (ed. 5), *Peeling*, a lasting Sort of Apple that makes excellent Cyder.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *peeling-ax, -iron, -mill.*

1791 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IX. 175 They bring the Coffee to a machine called a peeling-mill, where it is divested of its outside skin and pulp. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Peeling-iron*, a shovel-shaped thrusting-instrument whereby bark is loosened and pried away from the wood. 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl., *Peeling axe*, a double-bitted axe used in barking trees. 1887 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 5/3 Another member of the family.. had had the fever and was in the 'peeling stage'.

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Peeling (pī·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. PEEL *v.*[1] + -ING[2]. See also PILLING *ppl. a.*] That peels, in the senses of the vb.

1897 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* VIII. No. 31. 219 Patches of a peeling and desquamating psoriasis on his left hand and arm. 1900 *Ibid.* XI. No. 41. 61 Peeling patches in the palms being coincident with papules. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Sept. 8/1 The decorative beauty of the leaves and the peeling stems.

Peelite (pī·ləit). [See -ITE[1].] In British politics, A name given to those Conservatives who sided with Sir Robert Peel when he introduced his measure for the repeal of the Corn-laws in 1846, and who continued for some years to form a group intermediate between the Protectionist Tories and the Liberals, to the latter of whom most of them at length united themselves. So **Peelism.**

1853 *Ecclesiologist* XIV. 41 His views are moderately Conservative: in fact he is an ecclesiological Peelite. 1858 TROLLOPE *Dr. Thorne* i, There..was a taint of Peelism in the latter [the western moiety of the County]. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* July 266 The Peelites..were soon merged indistinguishably in the Liberal party.

Peell, obs. form of PELL *sb.*[1]

Peen (pīn), *sb. dial., techn.,* and *U. S.* Also 7 **pen,** 9 **pean, pene.** [Of uncertain origin: app. a northern and Sc. form of PANE *sb.*[3], perh. influenced in form by PEEN *v.* But cf. Norw. *pen, pænn* 'the hinder sharpened part of a hammer' (Aasen), referred by some to Sw. dial. *pen, pän* (Rietz), Da. *peen* fine, neat (? orig. 'thin').] The sharp or thin end of a hammer-head, opposite to the face; = PANE *sb.*[3]

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. P 20 The Hammer ..hath no Claws but a Pen. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 321/2 Smiths..Hammers have no claw or slit in the Pen, as those that are for drawing out of Nails. *Ibid.*, The Pen is the small end of [a hammer]. 1825 JAMIESON, *Peen,* the sharp point of a mason's hammer. 1881 [see PANE *sb.*[3]]. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Peen* vb., Striking regularly all over with the peen of a hammer. 1900 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Sc. and north. Counties.

b. *Comb.,* as *peen-end* (of a hammer); *peen-ended* adj. (hammer); **peen-hammer,** a hammer having a peen or sharpened end; a shoemaker's hammer.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 558/1 The differences between peen-hammers and bush-hammers.

Peen, pene, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [app. of Norse origin: cf. Ihre Sw. *pæna ut en ting* to extend or beat out in length and breadth; Sw. dial. (Rietz) *pena, päna,* e. g. *päna ut jarnet* to beat iron thin, to hammer out in length and breadth; Da. dial. (Molbech) *pene, pæne, pene ud* to beat out; Norw. dial. (Ross) *penna, pænne uut* to hammer out flat.] *trans.* To beat thin with a hammer, to hammer *out.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xi. 72 The sickyr helmis penis and forgis out. *Ibid.* VIII. Prol. 93 Sum penis furth a pan boddum to prent fals plakkis. *Ibid.* VIII. vii. 128 The glow-and irne to well and peyne anon. [In Eng. Dial. Dict. from Shetland and Orkney, Cumbld., N. E. Lanc.; in Westmld. and N. Yorksh., as a shoemaker's term, 'to beat the edge of a sole with the peen of the hammer'.]

Peeng, variant of PING, sound of a bullet.

1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christm. No. 2/3 The high soprano 'peeng' of a small hail of Minié bullets.

Peenge (pīndʒ), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **pinge.** [Formed perh. on *whinge,* under the influence of *peep, peek, peevish,* or the like.] *intr.* To whine, complain in a whining voice.

?1715.. in *Evergreen* (1824) I. 51 A Bytand Ballat on warlo Wives, That gar thair Men live pinging Lives. 1792 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 377 The unhappy ne'er shall peenge to me in vain. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxix, That useless peenging thing o' a lassie there at Ellangowan. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Peenging, Pinging,* uttering feeble, frequent and somewhat peevish complaints. 'A peenging bairn'—a whining child. 1900 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Scotland and Northumb.

Peeoy (pī·ō·i). *Sc.* Also **peeoye, peeoe, pioy(e, pee-o-ie, pyowe.** A boy's firework, consisting of a small cone of damp gunpowder, which is lighted at the top; also called a 'spitting devil'.

1822 GALT *Provost* xxvi, He was apt to puff and fiz, and go off with a pluff of anger like a pioye. 1825 JAMIESON, *Peeoy, pioye, peeoe, s.,* a small quantity of moistened gunpowder, formed into a pyramidal shape, and kindled at the top. 1886 A. STEWART *Remin. Dunfermline* 62 Pee-o-ies made of wet powder kneaded into a paste in the hand. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* ii. 22 Chapping at the man's door, ..and puttin' poother in his fire and pee-oys in his window.

Peep (pīp), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 **pepe,** 5–6 *Sc.* **peip,** 6–7 **peepe,** 7– **peep.** [f. PEEP *v.*[1]]

I. 1. An imitation or representation of the feeble shrill sound made by young birds, mice, etc.

1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* lvii, Now, suetë bird, say ones to me 'pepe'. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xlv. 364 (Add. MS.) The Cate come beside, and herde the mouse Crie in the barme, pepe! pepe! *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* II. (*Town & C. Mouse*) xxi, How fair ye sister? Cry peip, quhair euer ye be! 1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* Ep. (1661) 26 As a Poppet, which springeth up and down, and cryeth peep, peep. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Praise Chimneysw.,* Their little professional notes sounding like the *peep-peep* of a young sparrow. 1825 JAMIESON s. v., 'He darna *play peep',* he dare not let his voice be heard. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* 91 Then the hedge-sparrows..cry 'peep-peep' mournfully.

II. *sb.* **2.** A name for this sound; a cheep or faint squeak. Now *arch.* or *local.*

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* XIII. (*Frog & Mouse*) i, Scho [the mouse] ran, cryand with mony pietious peip. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. v. 106 The todir ansueris with a petuus peip. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Epigr.* I. xxviii, I neuer heard.. So muche as one peepe of one mouse. 1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* vi, The first faint peep that should announce the senior chick.

†**3.** A fancy name for a company or brood of chickens. *Obs. rare.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij, A Pepe of chykennys.

4. A popular name of certain birds.

†**a.** A young cock. *Obs.* b. *U. S.* A name given to several species of sandpiper; also to a species of rail, *Rallus carolinus.* c. A local name of the Meadow-pipit.

a. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 311/1 A Cock first [called] a Peep.

b. 1794 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* 168 Peep, *Rallus Carolinus.* 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 27 July, A 'Peep' is a very abject and idiotic little bird found in New England...He is given to staggering about in an imbecile and helpless manner... The..New England mind..has long since endorsed the locution 'as tight as a peep', to express an utter state of tipsification. 1873 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* III. Prel. 77 The plover, peep, and sanderling. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 702.

c. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 45 Meadow Pipit (*Anthus pratensis*)...Peep (Forfar.).

Peep (pīp), *sb.*[2] Also 6 **pype,** 6–7 **peepe.** [f. PEEP *v.*[2]]

1. An act of peeping; a look or glance as through a narrow aperture or from concealment; a surreptitious, furtive, or peering glance.

1730 SWIFT *Traulus* II. 33 Hence that wild suspicious peep, Like a rogue that steals a sheep. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 779 He contrives A peep at Nature, when he can no more. 1786 MME. D'ARBLAY *Let. T. Twining* 10 July, When I come to town I shall never get a peep at you. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iv, Snawley .. took another peep at the little boy on the trunk. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xix. 172 You've only seen a peep through the curtain. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* vii. 124 The nearer gorge ..afforded a magnificent peep.

b. *fig.* Said esp. of the first appearance of daylight, as in *peep of dawn, of the morning,* PEEP OF DAY. Also, A tiny speck of light.

1530 PALSGR. 804/1 At daye pype, *a la pipe du jour.* 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* XIII. (1599) 608 He came by the peepe of the morning to the top of the mountaine. 1616 LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* viii. 101 From morninges peepe till high midd noone. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 98 Oft have we seen him at the peep of dawn. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 246 There was no light..but a little peep from a lamp.

c. = PEEP-BO. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 423 When Satan makes nice with men..He plays at peep with them, that he may make them more earnest to follow him. 1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (cited from N. W. Derbyshire).

2. *transf.* **a.** A small aperture. b. A crevice for looking through; *spec.* the slit in the leaf-sight of a rifle: see *peep-sight* in 4. c. *dial.* An eye.

a 1825 *Balankin* iii. in Child *Ballads* IV. xciii. (1886) 323/1 At the sma peep of a window Balankin crap in. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Peep,* an eye. *Somerset.*

†**3.** A mode of cheating at dice: see quot. *Obs.*

1711 PUCKLE *Club* 22 Gamesters have the top, the peep, eclipse, thumbing. *Note.* Shaking the dice so forward in the box, that by an apparent face, they know when to clap down, so as to throw the reverse.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* [some of these are from the verb-stem, PEEP *v.*[2]]: *peep by-play, -glass, -stone;* **peep hawk** (*dial.*), a kestrel; **peep nicking-machine:** see quot.; **peep-sight,** a backsight for rifles with a peep for bringing the foresight into line with the object aimed at: see 2 b.

1659 R. WILDE *Poems* (1870) 10 Dark-lantern language, and his *peep by-play. 1892 LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* 196 Can ye wi' thy *peep-glass explore The all eterne? 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.,* **Peep hawk,* the kestrel. 1884 KNIGHT *Mech. Dict.* Suppl., **Peep Nicking-Machine,* a special gun tool which forms the peep in the leaf of a rifle sight. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 151 An elevating Vernier *peep-sight attached to the stock of the rifle.

Peep, *sb.*[3] Early form of PIP *sb.*[2]

Peep (pīp), *v.*[1] Now *arch.* or *local.* Forms: 5–6 **pepe,** 6 *Sc.* **peip,** 6–7 **peepe,** (6 **pyep,** 8–9 **piep**), 7– **peep.** [Late ME. *pēpe-n,* which began *c* 1400 to take the place of the earlier *pīpe-n, pype-n,* found in same sense *a* 1250 (see PIPE *v.*[1]) = OF. *piper* (12th c. in Godef. *Compl.*): cf. L. *pīpāre,* also *pīpiāre, pīpīre,* It. *pipare* and *pipiare,* all said of birds, also F. *pipier,* '*pépier* to peepe, cheepe, or pule, as a young bird in the neast' (Cotgr.) Cf. also Du., LG., mod.Ger. *piepen,* Lith. *pýpti,* Czech *pípati,* in same sense; also Gr. πίπος, L. *pīpio* a young 'peeping' bird, Ger. *piepvogel*; all of echoic origin. *Pepe(n, peep,* corresponds in vowel to F. *pépier,* but whether connected with it, or independently formed in Eng., is not clear: see PIPE *v.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To utter the weak shrill sound proper to young birds, mice, and some kinds of frogs; to cheep, chirp, squeak.

c 1403 LYDG. *Temple of Glas* 180 Maydens 3ung of age, That pleined sore with peping & with rage. *a* 1530 HEYWOOD *Love* (Brandl) 108 Were it but a mouse, lo, sholde pepe in your ere. 1552 HULOET, Pyep like a chycken, crane, or fawcon, *pipio.* 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 72 The yonge larkes..peping and chirping about their mother. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 298 By the 20 day..ye shall heare the chick to peepe within the verie shell. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* x. 14 There was none that moved the wing, or opened the mouth, or peeped [1885 *R. V.* chirped]. 1648–78 HEXHAM, *Piepen als een muys,* to Peep like a mous. 1706 PHILLIPS, To *Piep,* to cry like a chicken. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 378/2 A brood of chickens peeped in a coop in one corner. 1885 *Scribner's Mag.* XXX. 730/1 Sometimes a nest of young chimney-swallows..would fall upon the hearth, 'pieping' for human sympathy.

†**b.** To sound shrilly; said of music. *Obs.*

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. 361 Proportion sounding dulcest, hard I peip.

2. *transf.* Of persons, etc.: To speak in a weak, querulous, shrill tone; to squeak; to 'sing small'. (Chiefly contemptuous.)

c 1550 LYNDESAY *Pedder Coffeis* 23 Peipand peurly with peteouss graniss. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1904/1 Frier Bucknham..was so dashed, that neuer after he durst peepe outof the Pulpit agaynst M. Latymer. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* viii. 19 Wizards that peepe [*R. V.* chirp] and that mutter. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* II. i, O, the only oracle That ever peep'd or spake out of a doublet. 1736 *Disc. Witchcraft* 12 These Oraclers, when they pretended to receive Answers from the Dead, would piep like Chickens. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* xlv. (1750) 123 Ye're no sae poor as ye peep. 1802 LEYDEN *Ld. Soulis* xlvi, Young Branxholm peep'd and puirly spake, 'O sic a death is no for me!' 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* vi. 136 No one has ever peeped or muttered.

Peep (pīp), *v.*[2] Forms: 5–6 **pepe,** 6–7 **peepe,** 7– **peep.** [Not known till late in 15th c.; not in Promptorium or Catholicon. The earlier synonyms were *keke* (Promp.), and *peke,* in 14th c. *kike* and *pike,* to which *pepe* had probably some phonetic analogy: see PEEK *v.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To look through a narrow aperture, as through the half-shut eyelids or through a crevice, chink, or small opening into a larger space; hence, to look furtively, slyly, or pryingly.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 581 *Mak.* Nay, do way: he slepys. *iijus pastor.* Me thynk he pepys. 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol.* ii. 9 He loketh in at the wyndowe, & pepeth thorow the grate. — *Ecclus.* xxi. 23 A foole wyll pepe in at ye wyndow [1611 peepe in at the doore] in to the house. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 70/15 To Pëepe, *inspicere.* 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 89 When thou wak'st, with thine owne fooles eies peepe. 1596 — *Merch. V.* I. i. 52 Some that will euermore peepe through their eyes, And laugh like Parrats at a bag-piper. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 241 Those remote and vast bodies were formed, not merely upon our account to be peept at through an optick glass. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 126 We had an opportunity just to peep into it. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xi, I began to take Courage, and to peep abroad again. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 319 The little bird that peeps in at the window. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. vi, One peeps direct into the very bosom of that Twelfth Century. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* V. (1861) 108 We must not peep and eavesdrop at palace doors.

fig. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 39 And low, where dawning day doth never peepe, His dwelling is.

†**b.** *Obs. slang.* (See quot. and cf. PEEPY *a.*)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, As the Cull Peeps let's Mill him,* when the Man is a Sleep, let's Kill him.

2. *fig.* To emerge or protrude a very short distance into view (as from concealment); to begin to appear or show itself: chiefly said of natural objects, as daylight, flowers, distant eminences, etc. Often more distinctly *fig.* from 1: To appear as if looking out or over something.

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* VI. 1 A plage and a greate misery pepeth out [WYCLIF is seen, 1611 appeareth, 1885 *R. V.* looketh forth] from the North. 1595 GOODWINE *Blanchardyn* II. I ij, When the day began to peepe, they tooke their horses and rode to Tormaday. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 53 No Vessell can peepe forth: but 'tis as soone Taken as seene. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 25 So was it the same Christ that peeped in the Law, through Types and Figures. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 140 Ere..The nice Morn on th' Indian steep From her cabin'd loop hole peep. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 232 Hills peep o'er hills, and Alps on Alps arise. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 330 Sweet as the primrose peeps beneath the thorn. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 6 The steeple peeping o'er the wood's dark brow. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* VI. i, The stem of a pipe peeped out of the breast-pocket of his coat.

b. Of a plant, seed, etc.: To begin to show itself above the soil; to sprout.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 185 Those blossomes which peepe foorth in the beginning of the Spring, are frost-bitten and die. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 9 When your Plants begin to peep, Earth them up. 1765 EARL HADDINGTON *Forest-trees* 16 It [hornbeam] lies as long in the seedbed before it peeps as the ash. 1873 BRYANT *New & Old* i, Flowers, that were buds but yesterday, Peep from the ground where'er I pass.

c. Of a mental characteristic or the like: To show itself a little unintendedly, to come slightly into view unconsciously.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Love, Brief Descr.,* The doctrine of H.N. began to pepe out. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 148 Your youth And the true blood which peepes fairely through't. 1826 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Genteel Style Writ.,* The way the retired statesman peeps out in his essays. 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 8 Little indications of selfishness and heartlessness would peep out now and then.

3. *trans.* To cause to appear slightly; to put forth or protrude (the head, etc.) *out* from a hiding-place. b. To cause or allow (the eye) to peep. *rare.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV,* I. ii. 238 There is not a daungerous Action can peepe out his head, but I am thrust vpon it. 1669 DRYDEN *Tyran. Love* III. i, This love..Peeps out his

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coward head to dare my age. 1788 *Disinterested Love* I. 115 Hiding himself in the belfry, and occasionally peeping a bit of his head out. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 871 A well Whose patient level peeps its crystal eye Right upward.

4. *trans.* To spy *out* by peeping. *rare.*

1817–18 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 235 Telling them the story of Baker's peeping out the name, marked on the sack, which the old woman was wearing as a petticoat.

Peepal: see PEEPUL.

†**Peep-arm.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PEEP *v.*² + ARM: cf. next.] In *phr. To play peep-arm*, to let the arm be seen as briefly as possible.

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* I. i, A broken [i. e. worn out at the elbow] sleeve keeps the arm back..And thence we say, that such a one plays at peep-arm.

Peep-bo (pīˑpiˌbōʊ). *colloq.* = BO-PEEP. Cf. PEEK-BO.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* x, Small restless black eyes, that kept winking and twinkling on each side of his..nose, as if they were playing a perpetual game of peep-bo with that feature. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Peep-bo*,..the term is extended to the occasional obscuration of a debtor, or of one accused of anything rendering his visibility inconvenient. 1889 'J. S. WINTER' *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 40 The afternoon sun playing peep-bo among his thick golden curls.

Peeper[1] (pīˑpəɹ). [f. PEEP *v.*¹ + -ER¹.]

1. One who or that which peeps or cheeps.

1611 COTGR., *Pepieur*, a peeper, cheeper; puler.

2. *spec.* **a.** A young chicken or pigeon.

1591 LYLY *Endymi.* v. ii, I preferre..an ancient henne before a younge chicken peeper. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cclvii, But nobly cover with a Wing wide Spread; Feathers above 'em to Surround them All, Amated peepers. 1733 BRAMSTON *Man of Taste* 14 Snails the first course, and Peepers crown the meal. 1755 JOHNSON, *Peeper*, a young chicken just breaking the shell.

b. *U. S.* A name given to various tree-frogs, esp. the Hylodes.

1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* vi, He said they were peepers. 1889 G. H. ELLWANGER *Garden's Story* i. 19 The chorus of the *Hylodes*, or peepers,.. that piercing treble .. that nothing—even the katydid—can equal in strident intensity.

Peeper[2] (pīˑpəɹ). [f. PEEP *v.*² + -ER¹.]

1. One who peeps or peers; *esp.* one who looks or pries furtively, a prier, a 'Paul Pry'.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 375 He..had his eyes put out; an apt punishment for all peepers and star-gazers. 1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wed.* v. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 519 What would not I give for a peeper's place at the meeting? 1711 STEELE *Spectator* No. 53 P 8, I doubt not but you will think a Peeper as much more pernicious than a Starer. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Convention Bill* Wks. 1812 III. 380 Then let the bullet..Dismiss the saucy Peeper to the dead.

2. *slang.* An eye. Chiefly *pl.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Peepers*, Eyes. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 181 An understanding as much distorted and awry as his two peepers. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T., Peepers*, eyes; *single peeper*, a one eyed man. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* V. 6 A slight cut on the right peeper. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiv, A secret..invisible..to the stupid peepers of that young whiskered prig.

3. a. *Cant.* A looking-glass; also (quot. 1785) a spyglass; *pl.* a pair of spectacles. **b.** A small window (*nonce-use*).

1694 *Ladies Dict.* 380 *Peeper*, a Looking-glass. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Queere-peepers*, c. old fashion'd, ord'nary, black-framed, or common Looking glasses. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T., Peeper*, a spying glass; and also a looking glass, (cant). 1825 JAMIESON, *Peepers*,..a cant term for spectacles, *Roxb.* 1899 BARING-GOULD *Bk. of West* I. ii. 30 The windows..are small, and the brown thatch is lifted above these peepers.

4. As a local name of animals and plants: **a.** A species of Tub-fish, *Trigla cuculus* (Cornwall) (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*). **b.** A local name of the Pimpernel (Lees *Flora W. Yorksh.* (1888) 795).

Peep-eye (pīˑpiˌəiː). *rare.* = BO-PEEP, PEEP-BO.

1887 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 79/1 The baby..made futile efforts to play 'peep-eye' with anybody jovially disposed in the crowd.

Peep-hole (pīˑpiˌhōʊl). A small hole through which one can peep.

1681 OTWAY *Soldiers Fort.* I. i, And then for a peep-Hole, odds fish I have a peep-Hole for thee. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Pope* 14 Sept., The Comedy..began with Jupiter's falling in love out of a peep-hole in the clouds. 1857 J. H. NEWMAN in J. Jennings *Life* (1888) 119 We see each other as through the peep-holes of a show. 1890 F. W. ROBINSON *Very strange Family* 3 Mr. Barnett had..put up the shutters, and had glass peep-holes made in every one of them.

Peeˑping, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PEEP *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of PEEP *v.*¹; cheeping.

c 1403 [see PEEP *v.*¹]. 1552 HULOET, Pipynge or piepynge of byrdes or fowles. 1709 *N.* DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 491 The Peeping of Chickens in the Egg,..I have my self divers times heard that. 1863 T. W. HIGGINSON *Army Life* (1870) 71 No sound but the peeping of the frogs in a marsh. 1868 A. K. H. BOYD *Less. Mid. Age* 353 The feeble peeping of two weak..voices singing a long duet.

Peeˑping, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. PEEP *v.*² + -ING¹.] The action of PEEP *v.*²: looking through a narrow opening, peering, prying; emergence into view.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 185 If at the first peeping out of the shell, a young Student sets not a graue face on it..he is cast of and discouraged. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1089 Why pryst thou through my window? leave thy peeping. 1653 WALTON *Angler* xvi. 210 In a morning up we rise Ere Auroras peeping. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* v, No one has paid for peeping since Tom of Coventry's days.

attrib. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* civ. 98 The Fox spy'd him .. through a Peeping Hole. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 8. 49 A next Room, into which there were the peeping Holes frequent in Taverns. 1880 BROWNING *Mulleyheh* 65, I have found me a peeping-place.

Peeˑping, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. PEEP *v.*¹ + -ING².] That peeps or cheeps; cheeping.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 76 The Robine small, and peeping Wren. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Resc.* II. 455 The peeping chicken. 1643 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xiv. § 147 Young chicks, callow and unfledged..called peeping chicks. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 107 The Meadow-Pipit..uttering a 'peep'-ing note.

Peeˑping, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. PEEP *v.*² + -ING².] That peeps or peers; that peeps forth or emerges slightly into view; †(*slang*) drowsy, nodding, 'winking'. *Peeping Tom*: see quot. 1837; hence allusively.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 13 Putting foorth a little cressant, or a peeping mollet. *c* 1617 MIDDLETON *Witch* v. ii, Whilst we show reverence to yond peeping moon. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Peeping*, Drowsy, Sleepy. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 34 The first peeping red Buds and Leaves. 1784 COWPER *Tirocin.* 235 Ere he yet begin To show the peeping down upon his chin. 1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T., Peeping Tom*, a nick name for a curious prying fellow. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 118/1 The story [of Godiva] is embellished with the incident of Peeping Tom, a prying inquisitive tailor, who was struck blind for popping out his head as the lady passed. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 779/2 A mossy recess surrounded by peeping flowers.

Peeple: see PEEPUL.

†**Peeˑpling.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. PEEP *v.*¹ + -LING.] A little 'peeping' animal; a chicken.

1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* 29 She returnes into the house to her peepling, singing, I haue her, I haue her.

Peep of day. [See PEEP *sb.*² 1 b.]

1. The first appearance of daylight, the earliest dawn.

[1530: see PEEP *sb.*² 1 b.] 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1138/1 The morrow.., by the peepe of daie, all the batteries began. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 118 The first sacrifice was offered at the very peep of day. *fig. a* 1836 MRS. T. MORTIMER (*title*) The Peep of Day; or a Series of the earliest religious Instruction the Infant Mind is capable of receiving. *attrib.* 1852 SMEDLEY *L. Arundel* 612 Always supposing our peep-of-day amusement goes as it should do.

2. *Peep-of-day boys*, a Protestant organization in the North of Ireland (*c* 1784–95), whose members visited the houses of their Roman Catholic opponents (see DEFENDER 1 d) at daybreak in search of arms. So *Peep-of-day clergyman, principle*; also **Peep-o'-dayism.**

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 468 The insurgent banditti of Tories, Hearts of Steel, Peep-o'day Boys, White Boys, &c. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *English Spy* I. 267 [He] joined the peep of day boys in full cry. 1845 SYD. SMITH *Fragm. Irish Rom. Cath. Ch.* Wks. 1859 II. 340/2 A peep-of-day clergyman will no longer preach to a peep-of-day congregation. 1890 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* xxvi. VII. 20 A corps of volunteers which had been originally raised on Peep of Day principles.

3. A local name of the plant Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum* (*Shropsh. Wordbk.* 1879).

Peep-show (pīˑpiˌʃōʊ). [f. PEEP *v.*² or *sb.*² + SHOW *sb.*] A small exhibition of pictures, etc., viewed through a magnifying lens inserted in a small orifice. Also *fig.*

1861 in Mayhew *Lond. Labour* III. 88/1 Being a cripple, I am obliged to exhibit a small peep-show. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. vi, A Peep-show which had originally started with the Battle of Waterloo, and had since made it every other battle of later date. 1869 SPURGEON *J. Ploughm. Talk* 18 As boys see sights in a peepshow at our fair. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 25 The peep-shows which Nature provides with such endless variety for her children.

‖ **Peepul, pipal** (pīˑpʊl). Also 8–9 **peeple, pippal, peepal, pepal, -ul, pipul.** [Hindi *pīpal*:—Skr. *pippala*.] An Indian species of fig-tree (*Ficus religiosa*), regarded as sacred: = BO-TREE. Often *attrib., peepul-, pipal-tree.*

1788 *Asiatick Res.* I. 390 An excavation..in the ground.. filled with a fire of pippal wood. 1798 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (1803) II. 356 The seeds of the peeple tree..as often as they fall upon an old edifice spring up into trees with great rapidity. 1831 TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* II. 162 A large pepul tree grew near. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 241 The country is often scattered with old mangoe trees and lofty tamarinds and pipals. 1887 LANG *Myth, Ritual & Relig.* II. 235 The village Gods which in India dwell in the peepul or the bo tree. 1891 KIPLING *Life's Handicap* Pref. 7 Great pipal trees overhung the well-windlass.

Peepy (pīˑpi), *a. dial.* and *colloq.* [f. PEEP *v.*² or *sb.*² + -Y.] **a.** Drowsy, sleepy. (Cf. PEEP *v.*² 1 b.) **b.** Characterized by peeping.

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Peepy*, sleepy, drowsy. Go to peepy-by, i.e. to sleep. *Var. dial.* 1896 SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* 8 (E. D. D.), With long waiting we fell peepy. 1898 M. P. SHIEL *Yellow Danger* 150 Peepy little bewitching eyes.

Peer (pīəɹ), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: 3–5 **per**, 3–6 **pier**, 4 **peor**, 4–5 **pare, peyre**, 4–6 **pere**, 4–7 **peere**, 4–8 **peir**, 5 **pir, pyere, peyr, pyre, peree**, 5–7 **piere**, 6 **peare**, 4– **peer.** [ME. a. OF. *per, peer* (10th c. in Littré), since 16th c. *pair*, = Pr., Sp. *par*, It. *pare*, L. *par-em* equal. In OF. *per* was both adj. and sb.; in English the adj. use is quite subordinate, and only in the expression *peer to*, where it might also be viewed as the sb.]

1. An equal in civil standing or rank; one's equal before the law.

[1215 *Magna Carta* xxi, Comites & barones non amercientur nisi per pares suos. *Ibid.* xxxix, Nullus liber homo capiatur, vel imprisonetur, ..nisi per legale judicium parium suorum, vel per legem terræ.] 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6076 Men..þat mow weyl, at alle ȝers, lyue as lordes, and be here pers. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 168 By his side He set him doun as pier and pier. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxi. 89 Whether he suffre of his prelate or of his piere, or of his lower. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xi. (1877) I. 222 When soeuer anie of the nobilitie are conuicted of high treason by their peeres, that is to saie equals. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 16 Nor must Strafford suffer by an ordinary way of judicature by his peers,..he must die by Act of Parliament. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xii. 403 As the lords, though different in rank, yet all of them are peers in respect of their nobility, so the Commoners..all are in law peers, in respect of their want of nobility. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xxviii, He .. strode across the hall of state, And fronted Marmion where he sate, As he his peer had been. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iii. 79 The sacred chain of friendship links together those who are unequal in rank as well as those who are each other's peers.

2. One who takes rank with another in point of natural gifts or other qualifications; an equal in any respect. Said also of things.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 453/166 Seint Martin was apostlene pier: for þe holie gost a-lyhte In him ase in þe Apostles. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7970 Of al þe psalmes o þe sauter þis psalme o penance has na per. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 30 Chauntecleer In al the land of crowyng nas his peer. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XV. vi, I knowe wel thow hast not thy pyere of ony erthely synful man. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* clxiv. (1893) 242 He had moche leyd doun his pryde..he wende to haue faughten peer to peer. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* vi. 15 A faithfull frende hath no peare. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 36 Fidelity, Bounty and generous Honesty..wherein..the true Heroick English Gentleman hath no Peer. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* II. 491 Ulysses..Jove's peer in wisdom. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* v. § 158 (1870) 134 When we wish to overcome molecular forces, we must attack them by their peers. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* lxxiv. (1890) II. 607 Some of those men were the peers of the best European statesmen of the time.

†**3.** One who is associated or matched with another; a companion, mate; a rival. In quot. *c* 1330 = wife. *Obs.* or *arch.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 1576 Damoselis plaien with peoren alle. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 105 Malde þe quene his pere in God scho did endyng. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xi. 16 Children sittynge in cheepynge..cryinge to her peeris [etc.]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3673 Pollux the pert kyng and his pere Castor. 1467 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 300 Every Maire and Mayres pare..shal have his own voice to thelection of the Maire. 1591 SPENSER *Vis. Worlds Van.* vi, An hideous Dragon.. Strove with a Spider his unequall peare. 1657 COWLEY *Death Will. Harvey* ii, My sweet Companion, and my gentle Peere. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 493 O, glorious he, beyond His daring peers! 1817 KEATS *Endym.* IV. 271, To stray away into these forests drear, Alone, without a peer.

4. A member of one of the degrees of nobility in the United Kingdom; a duke, marquis, earl, viscount, or baron.

Peers are of three classes: *peers of the United Kingdom* or *of the realm* (up to 1707 called *peers of England*, from 1707 to 1801 *peers of Great Britain*), all of whom, when of age and not otherwise disqualified, may sit in the House of Lords; *peers of Scotland*, of whom sixteen are elected to each Parliament as representative members to sit in the House of Lords; *peers of Ireland*, of whom twenty-eight representatives are elected for life to the House of Lords. By a declaration of the House of Lords in 1692, Bishops are only lords of Parliament, and not peers.

[1321–2 *Act* 15 *Edw. II*, Nous piers de la terre, Countes & Barouns, en la presence notre Seigneur le Roi, agardoms que Sir Hugh le Despenser le fitz et Sir Hugh le Despenser le piere soient desheriteez. 1332 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 68/2 Le Seigneur de Wake & autres Pierres de la terre.] 1382 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 514 By counsail of peeres of þe rewme. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 15 Thai..Besocht him fair, as a peyr off the land, To cum and tak sum gouernaill on hand. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Rich. II* 5 The Piers and Lordes that did his cause uphold. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 127 The proudest Peere in the Realme shall not weare a head on his shoulders vnlesse he pay me tribute. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* II. i. 26 Kings rule is good, wors the Peers optimacy. 1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* III. iii. 276 All Peers of the Realm being look'd on as the King's Hereditary constant Counsellors. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. viii, The neighbouring peer, full of grace and gravity. 1900 *Whitaker's Alm.* 120 The House of Lords .. consists of the Spiritual Lords of England .. the Temporal Peers of England, Great Britain, and the United Kingdom, and, in addition, 16 Hereditary Peers of Scotland selected to each Parliament, and 28 Hereditary or created Peers of Ireland elected for life.

b. In reference to France: (*a*) One of the twelve peers of France: see DOUZEPERS; (*b*) One who possessed a territory which had been erected into a lordship, and who had a right to sit in the Parliament of Paris; (*c*) A member of the Upper Legislative Chamber, 1814–1848.

[*c* 1205, *c* 1310: see DOUZEPERS.] *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 911 The peryss off France was still at thair parlement. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 453 Rowlande was a ferde for his vncle charlemagn..wherfor he went anone nyghe hym and soo dyde oliver, ogyer, & all the xii peres. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. clv. 143 [Charles Martel] chase xii perys, which, after some wryters, are callyd dozeperys. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Pair, La Cour des Pairs*,..the Parliament of Paris wherein the Peeres of France may sit as Assistants. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 178–9 The Twelve Peeres of France have the precedence before all the rest of the Nobility...Of these Peeres, there be six of the Clergie. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The title peer, in France, is bestowed..on every lord or person, whose fee is erected into a lordship or peership. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xxxiii, When Rowland brave and Oliver, And every paladin and peer, On

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Roncesvalles died! 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 131 Measures..directly opposed to the constitutional charter, to the constitutional rights of the chamber of peers, to the laws of the French.

c. Applied to the ὅμοιοι of Sparta, *i.e.* those citizens who had equal right to hold state offices.

1838 Thirlwall *Greece* IV. 373 All who were unable to defray this expense, were .. degraded into a lower class, from the rank of Peers to that of Inferiors, or Commoners. 1852 Grote *Greece* II. lxxiii. IX. 344 A Spartan citizen, but not one of that select number called The Equals or The Peers.

5. In generalized sense: A man of high rank, in any country, state, or organization; a noble.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3976, & alle þe lordes of þat lond..& þe best burgeys..& þe pers of spayne þat were to prison take. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 233 Go we to owre cowncell perys. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Heb.* xii. 25 An vnnumerable syght of angels the heade peares & inhabitauntes thereof. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxviii. xi, Egipts greate peeres with homage shall attend. 1665 Needham *Med. Medicinæ* 21 Summoning all the Peers of the Faculty to a solemn Assembly. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 417 ¶ 8 The Stature and Behaviour of Satan and his Peers.

fig. 1701 De Foe *True-born Eng.* 27 Pride, the first Peer, and President of Hell.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.* That is a peer.

1693 G. Stepney in *Dryden's Juvenal* viii. (1697) 209 A Peer Actor is no monstrous thing, Since Rome has own'd a Fidler for a King. 1889 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 3/6 Their peer critic had expressed his willingness [etc.]. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Aug. 1/3 The fashion of Peer Mayors..delights provincial townsfolk and their womenkind. 1901 *Daily Tel.* 8 July 11/4 Lord Cardigan was the first peer-prisoner to be defended by members of the Bar.

b. *Comb.*, as *peer-maker, -making*; *-ridden* adj.

1884 Chamberlain *Sp. at Denbigh*, The cup is nearly full. We have been too long a peer-ridden nation. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Mar. 6/3 Mr. Gladstone has been the greatest peer-maker of this, or perhaps of any, century. 1900 *Ibid.* 29 May 2/2 Peer making used to be considered a dearly cherished prerogative of the Crown.

B. *adj.* or quasi-*adj.* Equal (*to*).

[*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 450 To godd self wald he be pere. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 49 Asia is most in quantite, Europa is lasse, and pere [Higden *par*, 1432–50 egalle, Caxton lyke] in noumbre of peple. *Ibid.* 179 þe grete Constantinus bulde and made þis citee euene and pere to Rome [*æquam Romæ*]. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vi. 36 3our strength to thairis on na way mycht be peir. [1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 23 He is Peer to the great Lords of the Countrey. 1881 *Atlantic Monthly* XLVII. 296 More than one artist whose hand has not been peer to his feeling.]

Hence **Peerhood**, the condition of being a peer, peership. Also (*nonce-wds.*) **Peerish** *a.*, of or pertaining to a peer; **Peerling**, a peer's son, an embryo peer; **Peery** *a.*, abounding in peers (so *peeriness*).

1888 *Sat. Rev.* 9 June 704 His flourishing period of poethood and *peerhood when Louis Philippe was king. *a* 1734 North *Examen* I. ii. § 141 (1740) 109 Any other Peer.. might have been taken and made a *Peerish Example of. 1793 J. Williams *Life of Ld. Barrymore* 62 The gay *Peerling, who is barely entitled to the honors and immunities of manhood. 1865 *Spectator* 25 Nov. 1302/2 A monopoly of power can no more be safely allowed to peers, peerlings, and peers' sons-in-law, than to artizans. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 July 2/2 The new Cabinet is *peery to the end..no one less than an earl gets anything this morning.

Peer (pīəɹ), *v.*[1] Forms: 4–5 **pere**(n, 5 **peere, peyre**, *Sc.* **peir**, 6– **peer**. [a. OF. *perer*, var. of *pairier*, *parer*:—L. *pariāre* to make equal, f. *par-em* equal, Peer.]

†**1.** *trans.* To make equal; to class as equal; to put in the same rank or on an equal footing *with*.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* IX. 666 [Bruce] To quhom, in-to gude cheuelry I dar peir nane. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 1312 To þe quhilk..al þe warld ma nocht be peryd. *c* 1610 Sylvester tr. *Mathieu's Mem. Mortal.* xxxii, Man..Presume not yet to peer thee with thy God. *a* 1662 Heylin *Hist. Presbyt.* x. (1670) 347 Being now Peered with the Lord Chancellor, and the Earl of Essex.

2. To equal, to rank with.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1887 Was never perus myȝth hym peyre By resone ne ryȝth. 1614 T. Adams in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 162 Of Homer it is said that none could ever peer him for poetry. *a* 1796 Burns *'O wha is she that lo'es me'* (Chorus), O that's the queen o' womankind, And ne'er a ane to peer her. 1826 Mary Howitt *Surrey in Captiv.* v, Young Surrey,—that brave heart That knighthood might not peer.

3. *intr.* To be equal, to rank on an equality.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 410 Ancres and hermytes, and monkes and freres Peren [*v. rr.* peeren, peres] to apostles þorw her parfit lyuynge. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 62 He wolde haue peerid with god of blis. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 147 b, Hertford may well with the best peere. *a* 1847 Eliza Cook *Old Mill-stream* ii, The Thames of Old England..Could not peer with the mill-streamlet close to my home.

4. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make (a man) a peer; to raise to the peerage, to ennoble. *colloquial.*

1753 *Dedication on Dedication* 11 He was to be peered and pension'd. 1883 Tennyson in *Life* (1897) II. xv. 300 Her Majesty must decide as to when I am to be peered.

Peer (pīəɹ), *v.*[2] Also 6–7 **peere**, (8 **pier**). [Known from *c* 1590: of uncertain origin and history.

Exactly the same sense as 1 below was expressed in the 14th c. by Pire *v.* (app. = LG. *pīren*); and *peer* has accordingly been assumed to be merely a later form or spelling of *pire*. But, besides that there was a clear chronological gap between the two words, *peer* is not a phonetic development of *pire*, and cannot, so far as is at present known, be formally identified with that word; whether there was any irregular or ulterior connexion does not appear. In 15–16th c., *pere*, *peere*, were also ordinary spellings of Pear *v.* = *appear*; and, in many instances (see senses 2, 3 below) the use of *peer* comes so close to that of *pear* (*appear*), that it is difficult to believe that there was not some blending of the two words, attributable to the fact that when *peer*, to look out, is said of inanimate things, the meaning is that they *appear* as if they were looking out. In several of the Shaksperian uses of *peer* it is difficult to determine whether the things are thought of as looking out, or as just appearing.]

1. *intr.* To look narrowly, esp. in order to discern something indistinct or difficult to make out.

1591 *1st Pt. Ieronimo* I. i. 109 One peeres for day, the other gappes for night. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. i. 19, I should be still..Peering in Maps for ports, and peers, and rodes. 1623 Jas. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 139, I have bene trowbled with Hamilton, quho..wold needs peere over my showlder quhen I was reading thaime. 1722 De Foe *Moll Flanders* (1840) 275, I walked about peering and peeping into every door and window I came near. 1831 Poe *Raven* v, Deep into that darkness peering, long I stood. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxxi, How dare you pry, and peer, and stare at me, sirrah?

b. *trans.* To search *out*, to pry *out*.

1838 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 181 We did not want him to go and peer out all the gossip concerning them.

2. *intr.* (*fig.*) Said of inanimate things figured as looking out: To 'peep out' so as just to be seen; to appear slightly or in a half-hidden manner.

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 126 An houre before the worshipt Sun Peer'd forth the golden window of the East. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, v. i. 1 How bloudily the Sunne begins to peere Aboue yon busky hill. 1810 Southey *Kehama* xv. viii, Domes, and pinnacles, and spires were seen Peering above the sea. 1830 Tennyson *Dirge* vi, The frail blue-bell peereth over Rare broidry of the purple clover. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. xi, Already streaks of blue peer through our clouds. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 30 Towns and villages..peer out from amidst vineyards, or clumps of the dark flat-topped pine.

3. *intr.* (*transf.*) To show (itself); to come in sight; to be seen, to appear: nearly = Pear *v.*

1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 86 Like a dive-dapper peering through a wave, Who, being look'd on, dives as quickly in. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* III. 91 One inch of the neck [of the viol] only to peer aboue y^e^ ashes. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. vii. 88 For yet a many of your horsemen peere, And gallop ore the field. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 3 No Shepherdesse, but Flora Peering in Aprils front. 1756 Home *Douglas* II. (1757) 28 Darkly a project peers upon my mind. 1822 B. Cornwall *Flood of Thessaly* II. 314 The horrid rocks peered up as black as death. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* II. 124, I spy the ship; too gallantly it peers To cheat mine eye.

†**4.** *trans.* To make to appear or peep out, to show a little. *Obs. rare.*

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 472 Who ore the white sheet peers her whiter chin, The reason of this rash allarme to know.

Peer (pīəɹ), *v.*[3] *Sc.* and *dial.* Also 6 **peir, pere.** [Origin unknown.] *trans.* To pour.

('We commonly use *pour*, when greater quantities issue forth; and *pere*, when the liquor trickles down by drops, or as it were small threeds' Ruddiman *Gloss.* to Douglas.)

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. iv. 37 The fat olie did he ȝet and peir [*ed.* 1553 pere] Apoun the entraillis, to mak thaim birn cleir. 1863 Moncrieff *Dream* 37 (E.D.D.) She was hindered on peering the flick. 1881 *I. of Wight Gloss.*, *Peer*, to pour out lard.

Peer, obs. f. Pear *sb.*, Pear *v.*, Pier.

Peerage (pīəɹrèdʒ). [f. Peer *sb.* + -age.]

1. The body of peers. **a.** in the United Kingdom.

1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 242/1 The..obeissaunce that I owe to doo..to you the Perage of this lande. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 11 Having so great an Influence upon the Body of the Peerage, that [etc.]. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. ii. 157 A bill passed the house of lords, and was countenanced by the then ministry, for limiting the number of the peerage. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. of Snobs* xxi, We have said Bull knows nothing: he knows the birth, arms, and pedigree of all the peerage.

b. in reference to France.

1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 586 When Charlemain with all his Peerage fell By Fontarabbia. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 183 The very limited peerage which in France co-existed with an enormous mass of privileged nobility.

c. in generalized sense: Nobility, aristocracy.

1725 Pope *Odyss.* I. 355 Convoke the Peerage, and the Gods attest. 1817 J. Taylor in Paulding *Lett. fr. South* (1835) I. 213 The peerage of knowledge or abilities..can no longer be collected and controlled in the shape of a noble order. *a* 1854 H. Reed *Lect. Brit. Poets* vi. (1857) 229 The peerage of Pandemonium stood mute in expectation of Satan's voice.

2. The rank or dignity of a peer.

1671 F. Phillips *Reg. Necess.* 434 The Viscounts, a Title no longer ago than the Reign of King Henry the sixth,.. turned into a Dignity Titular, or Peerage. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxvii. (1772) II. 308 My humble congratulations upon the glorious success of peerages and pensions, so lavishly distributed. 1841 Peel in *Croker Corr.* II. 410 The satisfaction of answering a letter which..does not apply for a baronetage or a peerage. 1885 Freeman in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 458/2 The peerage differs from nobility strictly so called, in which the hereditary privileges..pass on to all the descendants of the person first created or..acknowledged as noble. 1892 Gladstone *Let. to Lyon Playfair* 13 Aug., If it is agreeable to you I should have sincere pleasure in submitting your name to her Majesty for a peerage.

fig. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* clxxxviii. (1714) 202 When a Reasonable Soul descends to Abandon the whole Man to the Sensuality of Brutal Satisfactions, he forfeits his Peerage, and the very Privilege of his Character and Creation.

†**b.** The territory or fief of a peer: = Peerdom 2.

1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* VII. Wks. 1813 I. 539 Many of the abbeys and priories had been erected into temporal peerages.

3. A book containing a list of the peers, with their genealogy, history, connexions, titles, etc.

[1709 A. Collins (*title*) The Peerage of England.] 1766 A. Jacob (*title*) A Complete English Peerage, containing a Genealogical and Historical Account of the Peers of this Realm, together with the different branches of each family. 1856 Whyte Melville *Kate Cov.* xvii, His name was in the Peerage.

†**4.** Equality. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* xiv. 279 He had a peerage or equality with his father in glory.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *peerage-book, -maker.*

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., The twelve peers created at once in the late reign, was a main argument in behalf of the peerage bill. 1736–7 Savage *Volunteer Laureat* No. 6, Wks. 1775 II. 224 No—trust to honour! that you ne'er will stain From peerage-blood, which fires your filial vein. *a* 1823 J. Penney *Linlithgowshire* (1832) 90 *note*, This peerage-maker, is however, mistaken. 1863 Thackeray *Round. Papers, Carp at Sans Souci*, A pedigree as authentic as many in the peerage-books.

Peerch, obs. form of Perch.

Peerdom (pīəɹdəm). [f. Peer *sb.* + -dom.]

1. The condition or rank of a peer; = Peerage 2.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xli. (1632) 138 The women that succeeded in the Peeredomes of France, had..right to assist and privilege to plead. 1895 Chamberlain *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 13 May, Wherever the suspicion of peerdom attached, a Committee must be appointed to inquire into the case.

†**2.** The territory or fief of a French peer. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Perrie*, a Peeredome; the estate or dignitie of a Peere. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. III. 128 This Castle with the demean and territory belonging to it..was soon.. advanc'd into a Dutchy, and Peerdom, under the Title of the Dutchy de la Valette. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 297 Menin is one of the twelve peerdoms or *Patriatus.*

3. The condition of being peer or equal; equality.

1891 W. O. Newnham *Arlesford Ess.* 102 Terms of perfect loving intimacy and equality, perhaps I may be allowed to coin a word and to add 'peerdom', with our Father. 1898 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 405 Supremacy..could not thus efface the peerdom of those over whom it was exercised.

Peere, obs. form of Pear *sb.* and *v.*, Pier *sb.*

Peeress (pīəɹrès). [f. Peer *sb.* + -ess.] The wife of a peer. *Peeress in her own right*, a woman having the rank of a peer by creation or descent.

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2441/4 Tickets for the Peers and Peeresses Servants to attend at the Coronation. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. xii. 402 A peer, or peeress (either in her own right or by marriage) cannot be arrested in civil cases. 1878 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 439 There are instances of countesses, baronesses, and abbesses being summoned..to furnish their military service, but not to attend parliament as peeresses. 1898 *Whitaker's Titled Persons* 18 The rank of a Peeress in her own right is inherited by her eldest son, ..or, in default of a son, by a daughter.

Peerie, var. Peery *sb.*, peg-top.

Peering (pīəɹriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Peer *v.*[2] + -ing 2.] That peers; looking narrowly and curiously; 'peeping', just appearing.

1629 Milton *Nativity* 140 Hell it self will pass away, And leave her dolorous mansions to the peering day. 1765 Foote *Commissary* I. Wks. 1799 II. 15 The ten bags of tea, and the cargo of brandy, them peering rascals took from me in Sussex, has quite broken my back. 1802 *Noble Wanderers* II. 83 A tender plant, whose peering blossoms have been blighted by some chilling blast. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 236 Down on the sea-farers did he gaze now With curious peering eyes.

Hence **Peeringly** *adv.*

1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 503 Jack..squinted peeringly at his revered father. 1876 G. Meredith *Beauch. Career* I. viii. 115 An Austrian sentinel looked on passively, and a police inspector peeringly.

Peerl(e, obs. form of Pearl.

Peerless (pīəɹlès), *a.* [f. Peer *sb.* + -less.] Without peer; unequalled, matchless.

c 1320 R. Brunne *Medit.* 1141 To þat pes pereles we prey þou vs bryng. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 285 His doghter, which was piereles Of beaute. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. ccxl. 281 He [Henry II] was pereles in chyualry, in warre, and in lechery. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* June 32 Such pierlesse pleasures haue we. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 608 The moon, Rising in clouded Majestie, at length Apparent Queen unvaild her peerless light. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 691 A person wonderful for..his peerless industry. 1871 Macduff *Mem. Patmos* xix. 268 It stands out by itself with peerless grandeur, in annals sacred and profane.

b. in advb. constr.

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VII. 4 Sa peirles proud, as na toung of man is able to discriue.

Hence **Peerlessly** *adv.*, **Peerlessness.**

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. iv, The Gentlewoman..is not so peerelessely to bee doted vpon. 1611 Cotgr., *Singularité*, singularitie, excellencie, peerlessnesse. 1656 Trapp *Comm.* 2 *Thess.* ii. 3 That breathing devil, so portentously, so peerlessly vicious. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xviii, She is peerlessly beautiful. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 8 Feb., To exhibit the peerlessness of Christian Theism.

Peerly, *adv. rare.* Also 5 **perelich.** [-ly 2.]

†**1.** In the manner of a peer or equal. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. i. (Bodl. MS.), ȝif man is defouled wiþ luste,..þan man is made pere & vnwise perelich to vnresonable bestes.

2. In the manner of a peer. *humorous nonce-use.*

1888 W. S. Gilbert *Yeomen of Guard* I. 13 The song of a merry maid, peerly proud, Who loved a lord, and who laughed aloud.

Peerse, obs. form of Pierce.

Peership (pīəɹʃip). [f. Peer *sb.* + -ship.]

1. The status of a peer; = Peerage 2.

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1577 *F. de L'isle's Legendarie* C iij b, Parliament did also ..expulse the Duke of Guise..from his fore sitting, which by reason of his Peereshippe he chalenged aboue a prince of France. 1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Reform* (1818) 52 Say whether Peership is honesty.

† b. The fief of a (French) peer; = PEERAGE 2 b.

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 55 b, Dukedoms, Principalities, and Peereships patrimoniall. 1727–41 [see PEER *sb.* 4 b].

2. Parity, equality.

1641 *Lords Spiritual* 15 There is much more parity or peerships betweene the Lords Spirituall and Temporall,.. then betweene the Commons and any one of them. 1884 W. C. WILKINSON *Edw. Arnold* II. vi. 156 He claims that Buddha raised woman to peership with man.

Peert, obs. or dial. form of PERT.

Peery (pīˑri), *sb.* *Sc.* and *north.* Also **piry, peary, peerie.** [perh. dim. of *pere*, PEAR, from its shape.] A peg-top, made to spin with a string.

1805 MCINDOE *Moses's Compl.* Poems 40 Bowls, and ba's, and taps, and pirys. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xx, Mony's the peery and the tap I worked for him langsyne. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 106 It is the case of a common spinning-top (peery), spinning on a very fine point. 1882 *Life J. Clerk Maxwell* iii. 51 He..took some interest in the spinning of 'pearies'.

Peery (pīˑri), *a.*[1] [f. PEER *v.*[2] + -Y.] Inclined to peer; given to peering or looking narrowly or curiously; hence, prying, inquisitive, suspicious.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Peery*, fearful, shy, sly. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 71 They engaged a peery servant .. to watch all her motions. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* ix, Two peery gray eyes, which had a droll obliquity of vision. — *Pirate* xxxi, And here..we have been wasting our precious time, till folk are grown very peery. 1891 *Temple Bar Mag.* July 365 Eyes small, bright, 'peery', and quick glancing.

b. *Rogues' Cant.* Knowing, sly.

a 1757 CIBBER *Refusal* III. (1777) 49 Are you peery, as the cant is? In short do you know what I would be at now? 1804 COLLINS *Scripscrap* 24 An old peery Sharper, deep vers'd in the game.

Peery, *a.*[2]: see under PEER *sb.*

Pees(e, obs. ff. PEACE, PEASE, PEISE, PIECE.

Peesk, obs. form of PEACH.

Peesweep, peaseweep (pīˑzwīp). *Sc.* and *dial.* Also 9 **peese-weep, peeswip, peasweep.** [From the cry of the bird.] The lapwing or pewit.

1796 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XVII. 251 *Tringa vanellus*,.. Lapwing, Teuchit, peesweep. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 18 The peeswip's scrighin' owre the spankie-cairn. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 568 In pursuit of the Whaup and the Peaseweep. 1891 BARRIE *Lit. Minister* xxxv, The plaintive cry of the peesweep as it rose in the air.

b. A local name of the Greenfinch.

1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 59 Greenfinch.. Peasweep. Because one of its notes, sounding thus, closely resembles that of the peewit.

Peet, Peeter, obs. form of PEAT, PETER.

Peetweet (pīˑtwīt). *U.S.* [Echoic: cf. *peewit.*] A popular name of the spotted sandpiper or sandlark of N. America (*Tringoides macularius*).

1844 J. E. DE KAY *Zool. New York* II. 247 The Spotted Sand-Lark..known among the people by the name of Peetweet, in allusion to its notes. 1858 THOREAU *Maine W.* ii. (1864) 135 A company of peet-weets were twittering and teetering about over the carcass of a moose. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 811 The Common Sandpiper...In America its place is taken by a closely-kindred species,..the 'Peetweet' or Spotted Sandpiper, so called from its usual cry.

Peevish (pīˑviʃ), *a.* Forms: **4 peyuesshe, 5–6 peuysh, 6 peuis(s)h(e, -ische, -ys(s)he, -yche, -esse, piuish(e, -issche, pyuysshe, pieuish(e, pewech, peeuish(e, -esh, 7 pevish, pievish, 7– peevish.** [First evidenced in end of 14th c., but rare before 1500. Derivation unknown. The exact sense of the adj. in many of the early quots. is difficult to fix, and the following treatment is in many respects only provisional.

None of the etymological conjectures hitherto offered are compatible with the sense-history.]

† **1.** Silly, senseless, foolish. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IX. 151 And bad hym 'go pisse with hus plouh, peyuesshe shrewe!' [A. VII. 143 pillede screwe; B. VI. 157 for-pyned schrewe]. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 21 b, Some make serche and dyuynacion by water, some by basyns,..some by coniuryng of a soule, and suche other: and al be acurst or pyuysshe [*partim execrabilia, partim mera ludibria*]. 1529 MORE *Dyalogꝫ* IV. Wks. 271/1 The piuishe pleasure of the vayne prayse puffed oute of poore mortall mens mouthes. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 94 b, To laugh such a peuishe trifleyng argument to skorne. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1567) 669 That whole tale..is nothing els, but a peeuishe fable. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* XLIX. v, These, whose race approves their peeuish waie [1611 This their way is their folly]. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* v. iii, This is your peevish chattering, weak old man! 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 56 Christ did his Miracles among a peevish, foolish, sottish people, (as the World accounted them).

† b. Beside oneself; out of one's senses; mad.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 266 Some tremblid, some girnid, some gaspid, some gasid, As people halfe peuysshe, or men that were masyd. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* xii. 15 [They] aunswered to the mayden, Surely thou arte peuyshe. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxvii. 426 Suche as by taking of poyson, are become peeuishe or without vnderstanding. 1591 LYLY *Endym.* I. i, There was neuer any so peeuish to imagin the Moone eyther capable of affection, or shape of a Mistris.

† **2.** Spiteful, malignant, mischievous, harmful.

1468 [implied in PEEVISHNESS 2]. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* viii. 317 Alas! what presumption shold move that peeuish page, or any eluish gedling to take from me my crowne? 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. XIV. 111 This ilk Aruns..thys pewech man of weir..schuke in hand hys oneschewabill speir. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* Ep. Ded. 2 b, Their peuish peltinge and pickinge practyses. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 176 In derision of the king, they made certaine peeuishe and mocking rymes which I passe ouer. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 145/42 Peuish, *prauus.* 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* II. 245 This crosse, this peeuish hap, Strikes dead my spirits like a thunder-clap.

b. In *mod. dial.* Of the wind: Piercing, 'shrewd'.

1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Peevish*, piercing, very cold; a peevish wind. 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, The wind is very peevish to night.

† **3.** An epithet of dislike, hostility, disparagement, contempt, execration, etc., expressing the speaker's feeling rather than any quality of the object referred to. *Obs.* Cf. mod. *plaguy, wretched*, etc.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. viii. 78 For thou sal neuer los.. Be my wappin nor this richt hand of myne, Sik ane pevyche and cative saule as thyne [*Nunquam animam talem dextra hac..amittes*]. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccclxi. 587 Sirs, howe is it thus .. that this peuysshe douehouse holdeth agaynst vs so longe? 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* Wks. 1185 The wolf..spyed a fayre cowe in a close...as for yonder peeuish cowe semeth vnto me in my conscience worth not half a grot. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 115 Such.. craftie imageners, as this peuishe painted Puzel was.

† **4.** Perverse, refractory, froward; headstrong, obstinate; self-willed, skittish, capricious, coy. *Obs.*

1539 CRANMER *Great Bible* Pref., Not onely foolyshe frowarde and obstinate but also peuysshe, peruerse and indurate. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* ad fin., These women be all suche madde pieuish elues, They wyll not be woonne except it please them selues. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 39 Nothing is so great an enemie to a sounde iudgment, as the pride of a peeuish conceit. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. ii. 49 This it is to be a peeuish girle, That flies her fortune when it followes her. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 515 Diana, evermore a peevish angry goddesse. 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess of Malfi* III. ii, We read how Daphne, for her peevish flight, Became a fruitless bay-tree. *a* 1655 VINES *Lords Supp.* (1677) 269 It would be unnatural and pievish in a child to forsake his mother. 1671 H. FOULIS *Hist. Rom. Treas.* (1681) 23 Birds were not so shie and peevish formerly.

5. Morose, querulous, irritable, ill-tempered, childishly fretful. **a.** Of persons.

In early quots. often referred to as the result of religious austerities, fasting, and the like.

c 1530 *Hickscorner* D iij, And I sholde do after youre schole, To lerne to patter to make me peuysshe. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 86 Why should a man whose bloud is warme within, Sit like his Grandsire, cut in Alabaster?..and creep into the Iaundies By being peeuish? 1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* XXXIX, Some men fast to mortifie their lust: and their fasting makes them peevish. 1708 SWIFT *Abolit. Chr.*, Excellent materials to keep children quiet when they grow peevish. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 175 Body and soul, like peevish man and wife, United jar, and yet are loth to part. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. iii. 77 One whose state of health renders him fretful and peevish in his own family.

b. Of personal qualities, actions, etc.: Characterized by or exhibiting petty vexation.

1577 FULKE *Answ. True Christian* 89 Without any contention of peuishe enuie. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. iii. 57 Gods providence on purpose permitted Moses to fall into this peevish passion [at Kadesh]. 1721 STEELE *Spect.* No. 107 P 1 Unapt to vent peevish Expressions. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. iv. 73 With a peevish whine in his voice like a beaten school-boy.

† c. Const. *to, with. Obs. rare.*

1655 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III. 128 He is uery peuish to Mr. Ouerton and will tell him uery litle. 1697 FLOYER *Cold Baths* I. iii. (1700) 61 The People grew peevish with all Ancient Ceremonies.

† **6.** See quot. (Perhaps some error.)

1674 RAY *N. C. Words, Peevish*, witty, subtill.

7. in advb. constr. = PEEVISHLY.

a 1529 SKELTON *El. Rummyng* 589 She was not halfe so wyse As she was peuysshe nyse [= foolishly particular]. [1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 417 (*Qo.* 1, 1597) Be not pieuish, fond in great designes. *Qo.* 2 peeuish, fond; *Qos.* 3–8 peeuish fond; *Folios* peeuish found; *Malone conjectured* peevish-fond, *the reading adopted in mod. edd.*]

Peevishly (pīˑviʃli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a peevish manner; † foolishly, spitefully, perversely, skittishly (*obs.*); with petty vexation or discontent; morosely, querulously, petulantly.

1530 PALSGR. 840/2 Pevysshely, *vergonneusement.* 1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* i. 17 You do but peuishly, to builde your untruth upon that reason. 1580–3 GREENE *Mamillia* Wks. (Grosart) II. 219 An iniurious Gentleman.. who with despightfull taunts hath abused the Gentlewomen of Sicillia, most peeuishlie describing their apparell, and presumptuouslie decyphering their nature. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. ii. 14 Come sir, you peeuishly threw it to her: and her will is, it should be so return'd. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 1 If they should unwisely disvalue and peevishly reject the whole for some passages not agreeing to their particular Sentiments. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* III. iii. (1713) 310 Men will be always sighing and complaining and peevishly refuse consolation. *a* 1680 ROCHESTER *Song* iv. Poems (1790) 17 Then if, to make your ruin more, You'll peevishly be coy. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 209 Ratcliffe replied peevishly, 'Tell him he may do any thing with it but paint it'. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* iii. 46 Peevishly complaining of manifold evils that it was impossible to remedy.

Peevishness (pīˑviʃnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being peevish.

† **1.** Silliness, foolishness, folly; madness. *Obs.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 637 With a pellit of peuisshenes they had suche a stroke. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* II. ix. (1557), The more wee mocke you.. and geue vnto you aboundantly that peuishenes [*inepţias illas*], which you call honour. 1552 HULOET, Peuishnes, *insania.* 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 45 Were the peeuishnesse of my conceits correspondent to those vaine-glorious humours of yours.

† **2.** Perverse, refractory, obstinate, or spiteful character or behaviour; malignity, perversity. *Obs.*

1468 *Paston Lett.* II. 326 To be depryved *de omni beneficio ecclasiastico* for symony, lechory, perjory, and doubble variable pevyshnesse. 1582 G. MARTIN *Discov. Corrupt.* To Rdr. § 11 Why do they change the title, striking out S. Paules name..? what an heretical peeuishnes is this. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. Eng.* 223 [A] sumptuous toombe.. which by the barbarous and doltish peeuishnes of some body, is pittifully defaced. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* II. II. xxii. 468 Undoubtedly our Heroical Reformers did not ..act out of peevishness and spight, and please their own humour and impetuosity of spirit.

3. Disposition to be vexed at trifles; moroseness, querulousness; fretfulness, petty or childish ill-temper.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xx. § 29 Parents shew themselves so hard..that with their peeuishnesse [*morositate*] they doe unmeasurably wearie them. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. ix. § 33 Some dispositions we have seen..assaulted by peevishnesse through immoderate fasting. 1726 BUTLER *Serm. Resentm.*, That which in a more feeble temper is peevishness, and languidly discharges itself upon everything which comes in its way,..in a temper of greater force and stronger passions, becomes rage and fury. 1857–8 SEARS *Athan.* xiv. 122 What we call the moroseness and peevishness of age are none other than the real disposition..coming forth without disguise. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* iv, Timid people always wreak their peevishness on the gentle.

Peewee, pee-wee (pīˑwī). [Echoic, from the cry of the bird.]

1. *Sc.* A lapwing: = PEWIT.

1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxii. 213 The moorfowl and the peewees crying upon it. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 384 The spotted eggs o' the pee-wees.

2. 'A name in New S. Wales for the Magpie Lark, *Grallina picata*' (Morris *Austral Eng.* 1898).

3. Applied to a small child.

1894 H. GARDENER *Unoff. Patriot* 169 She can play with those two peewees of Miller's, while he and I look over the stock and drive about the place a little.

4. See PEWEE.

Peeweep, peweep (pīˑwīp), **piewipe** (pəiˑwəip). *local.* [Echoic, from the bird's cry.] A lapwing: = PEWIT 1.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Pie-wipe*, the pewit or common lapwing. 1888 FENN *Dick o' the Fens* 87 I'll show you where there's more piewipes' eggs. 1892 STEWART *Shetland Tales* vi. 65 Listening to the murmuring waves and the faint cry of the 'peeweep'.

Peewit, another form of PEWIT, the lapwing.

Peeyle, Peezle, obs. forms of PEAL, PIZZLE.

Peff, dial. variant of PECH, PEGH *v.*

Peg (peg), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5–7 **pegge,** 5 **pege,** 7–8 **pegg,** 6– **peg.** [First mentioned in Promp. Parv. *c* 1440; of obscure history, but app. of LG. origin; cf. dial. Du. *peg* plug, peg, small wooden pin (Franck), LG. *pigge* peg (Kluge); also MDu. *pegel* 'little knob used as a mark':—ODu. **pagil* little peg, pin, or bolt, esp. as a mark (Franck); also dial. Du. *pēgel* icicle, LG. *pēgel* stake. Some also compare Da. *pig*, Sw. *pigg* pike, point, spike.]

1. A pin or bolt made orig. of wood, also of metal or the like, usually of a cylindrical or slightly tapering shape, and used to hold together portions of a framework, parts of machinery, etc., or for stopping up a hole, as the vent of a cask; also, a similar pin driven into or fastened in a hole in a wall, board, etc., or into the ground, and left projecting to serve for hanging up hats, clothes, etc., for holding the ropes of a tent, etc., or for marking boundaries, the level of a surface, the score in cribbage, etc. Also short for *clothes-peg.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 390/1 Pegge, or pynne of tymbyr, *cavilla.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 272/2 A Pege (*A.* Pegge). 1530 PALSGR. 253/1 Pegge of woode, *cheuille.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 53/23 A Pegge, *clauus.* 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 276 To take a Iunyper sticke, or suche like drye tymber, and thereof to make a small sharpe pegge. 1593 NASHE *Christs T.* 24 May it be as a pegge in a vessell, to broche blood with plucking out. 1598 FLORIO, *Caniglia*, any ring or peg fastned in the wall to tie horses to. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 39 As it is with an Archer..when he hath hit the white or cloven the peg. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* i. (1682) 8 A tapering Peg of brass. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 27 Oak is excellent for..pinns and peggs for tyling. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 403 P 10 His Hat that hung upon a wooden Pegg by him. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 593 There are pegs and pins in a building as well as beams and columns. 1854 in C. Robinson *Kansas Conflict* (1892) 76 A great many Missourians have already set their pegs in that country. 1857 *Chambers' Inform. People* II. 718/2 A cribbage-board..possesses holes for the scoring of each party, and the scoring is effected by means of pegs. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 239/1 Lay a verge of turf close to these pegs, and thus permanently mark one side of the road. 1875 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 19 The recognised method of naming the hoops is by threes,..first hoop, second hoop, third hoop, hoops three to peg [or *post*], two to peg, one to peg, &c. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. XXVII. 317 The tents were torn from their pegs and blown away.

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b. Phrase. *A round peg in a square hole* (or *vice versa*), a man placed in a station unsuited or uncongenial to his peculiar capacities or disposition.

1836 Fonblanque *Eng. under Seven Administr.* (1837) III. 342 Sir Robert Peel was a smooth round peg, in a sharp-cornered square hole, and Lord Lyndhurst is a rectangular square-cut peg, in a smooth round hole. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Dec. 2/2 Was there ever a more glaring case of square peg in round hole and round peg in square?

† c. A broach of a deer's horn: = Broach *sb.* 7.

1611 Cotgr., *Chevilleures*, the broches of a Deeres head; all the pegs aboue the two lowest.

d. Applied to something resembling or suggesting a peg: see quot.

1847–78 Halliwell, *Pegs*, small pieces of dough rolled up, and crammed down the throats of young ducks and geese.

2. In special applications.

a. In stringed musical instruments, A pin of wood or metal to which the strings are fastened at one end, and which is turned to adjust the tension in tuning; a tuning-pin. Often in fig. expressions (with some of which cf. 3).

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. i. 202 Oh you are well tun'd now: But I'le set downe the peggs that make this Musicke. 1645 Bp. Hall *Remedy Discontents* iv. 14 Like to a skilfull Musitian, that can let down his strings a peg lower when the tune requires it. *a* 1677 Barrow *Pope's Suprem.* Introd. x. (1687) 18 Popes of high spirit and bold face..did ever aspire to scrue Papal authority to the highest peg. 1693 Southerne *Maid's Last Pr.* iv. Wks. 1721 II. 65 He takes a Base-Viol, and while he is Tuning, one of the Bullies unwinds the Pegs over his Head. 1842 Tennyson *Vision of Sin* 87 Let me screw thee up a peg, Let me loose thy tongue with wine. 1886 Stevenson *Dr. Jekyll* x, My love of life screwed to the topmost peg. 1898 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* s. v. *Tuning*, String instruments of the violin, guitar, and pianoforte class are tuned by altering the tension of the strings at the end where they are carried round a moveable peg.

b. One of a set of pins fixed at intervals in a drinking vessel as marks to measure the quantity which each drinker was to drink.

See Strutt *Compleat View* (1775) I. 48.

1796 Pegge *Anonym.* (1809) 183 The first person that drank was to empty the tankard to the first peg or pin; the second..to the next pin, etc. 1851 Longf. *Gold. Leg.* iv. *Refectory*, Come, old fellow, drink down to your peg! But do not drink any farther, I beg! 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* iv, We ourselves drink here by the peg at midday.

c. The metal pin on which a peg-top spins.

1740, 1812 [see Peg-top]. 1828 *Boy's Own Bk.* 12 A top with a long peg is best at this game.

d. *Shoemaking.* A pin of wood or (latterly) of brass or condensed leather, used to fasten the uppers to the sole, or the lifts to each other.

[1765 ? implied in *pegging-awl*: see Pegging *vbl. sb.* 3.] 1825 Jamieson, *Peggin'-awl*, a kind of awl used by shoemakers for entering the pegs or wooden pins driven into the heels of shoes. 1872 *Japanese in Amer.* 206 Shoes..are fastened on the bottom by wooden pegs, thereby creating peg factories.

e. A wedge-shaped piece of wood projecting from a jeweller's board.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 349/1 In the centre of the hollow is a small wedge-shaped projecting piece of wood, called the *peg*, on which he performs all his operations.

3. *fig.* ? The interval between two successive pegs; a step, degree. Chiefly in phr. *to take, bring, let* († *pull*) (a person) *down a peg* (*or two*), *a peg lower*, etc., to lower him a degree in his own or the general estimation, to humble, snub, mortify. Also, passively, *to come down a peg*. Cf. 2 a.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* To Huffe, Ruffe, etc., Now haue at you all my gaffers of the rayling religion, tis I that must take you a peg lower. 1625 in *Cr. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 58 Talking..of the brave times that would be shortly.. when..the Bishop of Chester, that bore himself so high, should be hoisted a peg higher to his little ease. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. ii. 522 We still have worsted all your holy Tricks,..And took your Grandees down a peg. 1707 Hearne *Collect.* 24 Feb. (O. H. S.) I. 336 You'll bring me down a peg lower in my Conceit. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* vi. § 18 He is a peg too high for me in some of his notions. 1781 C. Johnston *Hist. J. Juniper* II. 247 An opportunity for letting him down a peg or two. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 32 Chance..has..raised these gentlemen a peg higher. 1894 Mrs. H. Ward *Marcella* II. 324, I must take that proud girl down a peg.

4. *To move, start, stir a peg*, to make a move.

1810 Sir J. Barrow in *Croker Papers* 27 July, Our whole squadron in the Downs, not one of which attempted to move a peg. 1841 *Punch* I. 243/1 You'll not stir a peg. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* viii, You've got to fork over fifty dollars, flat down, or this child don't start a peg. 1855 Smedley *H. Coverdale* iii. 18 One condition without which I don't stir a peg.

5. *fig. A peg to hang* (a discourse, opinion, etc.) *upon*, an occasion, pretext, excuse, or theme for.

1812 J. Nott *Dekker's Gull's Horn-bk.* 30 *note*, The remark of a St. James's-street chairman, that 'a crust of bread and cheese was an excellent peg to hang a pot of porter upon'. 1858 R. S. Surtees *Ask Mamma* i, [A] quarrelsome fellow, who merely wanted a peg to hang a grievance upon. 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 750 The chief use of a fact is as a peg to hang a thought on.

6. A drink; esp. of brandy and soda-water. Chiefly in Anglo-Indian slang. (Cf. 2 b.)

1864 Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 158 Brandy and belattee pawnee, a beverage which goes by the name of a 'peg' (according to the favourite derivation, because each draught is a 'peg' in your coffin). 1883 F. M. Crawford *Mr. Isaacs* 7 Trial..who could absorb the most 'pegs'—those vile concoctions of spirits, ice, and sodawater. 1896 A. Forbes *Camps, Quarters, &c.* 263 [She] brewed him a mild peg with her own fair hands.

7. a. A tooth, esp. a child's tooth. Now *dial.* and *nursery prattle.*

1597–8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* VI. i. 290 Her grinders..shall..waxe as ill As old Catillaes, which wont euery night Lay vp her holly pegs till next day-light. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pegs*, teeth.

b. A wooden leg (*colloq.*); also, a leg (*humorous*). Cf. *peg-leg* in 11.

1823 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* iii. 79 It had been left three inches too long, so he had to jerk himself up to the top of his peg at every step. *a* 1845 Hood *Faithless Nelly Gray* iii, The army-surgeons made him limbs: Said he,—'They're only pegs'. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Peg* .. (4) a leg, or foot.

8. An implement furnished with a pin, claw, or hook, used for tearing, harpooning, etc.: a. a prong or tine fastened to a pole or string, used for harpooning turtles, a turtle-peg; b. a husking-peg.

1731–48 Catesby *Nat. Hist. Carolina* (1754) II. 39 Turtle are most commonly taken at the Bahama Islands..by striking them with a small iron peg of two inches long; this peg is put in a socket at the end of a staff twelve feet long..[and] fastened by a string to the pole. 1827 G. A. McCall *Lett. fr. Frontiers* (1868) 178 The Colonel had directed Maximo to bring with him his turtle-seine, his 'peg' and all other appliances for hunting the green turtle. 1846 [see *peg-striker* in 11]. 1872 Talmage *Serm.* 162 Corn-husker's peg never ripped out fuller ear.

9. a. A thrusting blow. *dial.* or *slang.*

1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* xxvii, Many cross buttocks did I sustain, and pegs on the stomach without number. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. T.* (ed. 3) s. v., A peg is also a blow with a straight arm. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*, *Peg*, a blow or thump.

b. An act or effort of 'pegging on' (Peg *v.* 10); a stiff effort to make one's way. *rare.*

1894 *Outing* (U. S.) Apr. 36/2 From there to the next mark was a dead peg to windward.

10. Short for Peg-top 1. *rare. Peg in the ring*: see quot. 1847–78.

1835 Marryat *Jacob Faithf.* v, In playing at marbles, and peg in the ring. 1840 *P. Parley's Ann.* I. 85, I wish you would change tops with me. I'll give you my two pegs for your boxer. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Peg-in-the-ring*, at top, is to spin the top within a certain circle marked out, and in which the top is to exhaust itself, without once overstepping the bounds prescribed. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 311 If the full game of peg-in-the-ring be played, [there is] a good deal of excitement and varied interest.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *peg-hole, -maker*; *peg-like* adj.; **peg-board**, a board with holes and pegs used in some games; **peg-cutter, peg-float**: see quots.; **peg-ladder**, a ladder, usually fixed, with a single standard having rungs fixed through it, or to one side (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **peg leg**, a wooden leg (see sense 7 b); one who has a wooden leg; **peg-man**, a tent-pegger; **peg-pole**, an upright pole pierced with peg-holes, for ascent by a gymnast having two pegs in his hands which he inserts alternately; † **peg-roots**, local name of the Green Hellebore (*Helleborus viridis*); **peg-striker**, one who catches turtles with a peg (sense 8 a); **peg-strip**, a strip or ribbon of wood from which pegs are split off in the pegging-machine; **peg-tankard**, one with pegs inserted at regular intervals to mark the quantity each person is to drink (see sense 2 b); **peg-tooth**, a peg-shaped tooth, a canine tooth; **peg-wattled**: see quot.; **peg-wood**, dogwood used in small splinters by jewellers for cleaning the pivot-holes of watches.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 246 We can merely mention bean-bags, *peg-boards, size and form boards, as some of the apparatus found useful for the purpose [of amusing and instructing the weak-minded]. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1648/1 **Peg-cutter*, an instrument or machine for removing the ends of pegs from the insides of boots and shoes. A float. *Ibid.*, **Peg-float*, an implement for rasping pegs from boots and shoes. 1872 Hartley *Clock Alm.* 48 (E. D. D.) Besides, he's a *peg leg. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Aug. 3/1 The days of the old 'peg' legs have gone by. 1903 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. XI. 404/2 A wooden leg, in the sense of a peg-leg, Lord Uxbridge never wore. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6193/3 Thomas Atkines,..*Pegmaker. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artill. Man.* (1862) 35 Pole-men, *peg-men, and unpackers of tents. 1737 S. Dale *Pharmacologia* (ed. 3) 177 Dein fibros radicum hujus per vulnus transadigunt, unde *Peg-roots dicuntur. 1846 Worcester, **Peg-striker*, one who catches turtles by striking them with an iron peg having a string attached to it. *Holbrook.* 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1650/1 **Peg-strip*, ..invented by Sturtevant, 1858. 1796 Pegge *Anonym.* (1809) 183 *Peg-Tankards, of which I have seen a few still remaining in Derbyshire, .. hold two quarts, so that there is a gill of ale, i.e. half a pint Winchester measure, between each pin. 1884 *Leisure Hour* May 299/2 The peg-tankard..had pegs in it, dividing the height into eight half-pints. 1681 Grew *Museum* I. 43 The Teeth are about threescore, thirty in each Jaw;..*Peg-Teeth, not much unlike the Tusks of a Mastiff. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 82 The wattle..ought to be broad across the beak; short from the head towards the apex, or point of the bill, and tilting forwards from the head; for if otherwise, it is said to be *peg-wattled, which is very much disesteemed. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 184 A watch maker would be quite at a loss without a stock of *peg wood. 1885 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 327/1.

Peg (peg), *sb.*[2] [An alteration of *Meg* = *Margaret*; cf. *Polly* = *Molly*, *Mary*.]

1. A pet form of the female name *Margaret*: cf. also Peggy. Hence in proverbial nicknames: *Peg Trantum*, a romping, hoydenish girl. † *Gone to Peg Trantum's* (*Crancum's*), dead (*obs. slang*).

1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. vii. (1737) 30 That will sink you down to Peg-Trantums, an hundred Fathom under Ground. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Gon to *Pegtrantums*, Dead. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 8 He fulfills to a Tittle the never-failing Proverb, 'Set a Beggar on Horseback, and he'll ride to Peg Crancums'. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Peg-trantum*, a galloping, rantipole girl; a hoydenish mauther.

2. *Old Peg* (*dial.*): Skim-milk cheese.

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Old Pegg*, poor Yorkshire cheese. 1796 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Peg*, Old Peg; poor hard Suffolk or Yorkshire cheese. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*, *Old-peg*, *Aud-peg*, an inferior sort of cheese made of skimmed milk. It is also called, not inaptly, *leather hungry*.

Peg (peg), *v.* [f. Peg *sb.*[1]]

I. Uses in which an actual peg is in question.

1. *trans.* To fix or make fast with a peg; to fasten with or as with a peg or pegs. Also with *down*, *in*, *out*, *up*, etc.

1598 Florio, *Cauicchiare*,..to peg or pin in. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 295, I will rend an Oake, And peg thee in his knotty entrailes. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1679) 13 Peg it [branch] down with a hook or two. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 19. 127 After he has mounted his Box, and methodically pegg'd his Cloak. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 23 The plants..must be trained close to the wall, or pegged to the bank as they grow. 1857 F. L. Olmsted *Journ. Texas* 96 When the corners [of the tent] are pegged out by the flat iron pegs attached, our night quarters are ready. 1859 W. S. Coleman *Woodlands* (1866) 10 Framed of oak trunks split through the centre and roughly pegged together. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 416 Sometimes boots are not sewn, but pegged. 1873 Tristram *Moab* v. 86 They..left him a whole day under a broiling sun pegged to the ground.

b. *fig.* To confine; to tie or bind *down*, to restrict.

1824–9 Landor *Imag. Conv.*, *Milton & Marvel* Wks. 1846 I. 123, I will not be pegged down to any plot. 1829 Scott *Jrnl.* 17 Mar., Here are two pleasant and pretty women pegged up the whole day 'In the worst inn's worst room'. 1872 Bagehot *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 219 Before he is pegged down by ancient usage.

c. *fig.* To fix the market-price; to prevent the price from falling by buying freely at a given price, or to prevent it from rising by selling freely. *Stock Exchange slang.*

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Apr. 6/1 Arbitrarily raising prices against them—'pegging prices up', it is called. *Ibid.*, No doubt there will be new 'peggings up.' 1891 *New York Herald* 31 May 6/2 (Farmer) Portuguese have been well pegged, but other 'Internationals' have been featureless.

2. To insert a peg into, provide with a peg.

† a. To insert or thrust a peg in the nose of (a swine, etc.) to prevent it from routing. *Obs.*

1543 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 17 § 15 Unlesse the same swyne be sufficiently ringed or pegged. 1631 R. Byfield *Doctr. Sabb.* 100 He intended to pegge or ring an hog. [*Ibid.*, He put the pegge into the nose of the swine.]

† b. To plug; to spike (a cannon). *Obs.*

1551 Cranmer *Answ. Gardiner* III. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 200 And I trust I have either broken your pieces, or pegged them, that you shall be able to shoot no more. 1583 Stocker *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* IV. 60 b, Thei..broke one peece of Ordnaunce, and pegged or poysoned an other. 1747 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* x. 117 Take a live lobster, boil it in salt and water, and peg it that no water gets in.

c. † (*a*) To broach (a cask, etc.) (*obs.*). (*b*) To provide with a vent and peg.

1721 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* No. 34 (1754) 181 He peg'd several buts, and gave me a glass of each to taste. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 69 There should be first an Examination made by pegging the Vessel to prove, if such Drink is fine, the Hop sufficiently rotted, and it be mellow and well-tasted.

3. To strike or pierce with a peg; to strike with the pike of a peg-top; to transfix with a turtle-peg (Peg *sb.*[1] 8 a); to harpoon. b. *intr.* To aim *at* with a peg or a peg-top; to use the turtle-peg.

1740 Dyche & Pardon, *Peg*..also to strike or hit any thing with the iron point that is fastened or put into childrens toys, called castle-tops. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) III. x, Attempting to peg it [a top] down into the ring. 1815 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 547/2 Turtle abound amongst the islands...we could neither peg any from the boat, nor yet catch them on shore. 1828 *Boy's Own Bk.* 12 The moment it [a peg-top] rolls out, he may take it up, and peg at those which still remain inside. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III. vi, Silas pegged at him with his wooden leg. 1884 Baring-Gould *Mehalah* xi. 156 She turned sharply round, [and] pegged at him with the umbrella.

4. *Cribbage.* To mark (the score) with pegs on a cribbage-board (also *absol.*); rarely, to mark the score of (a person); hence *transf.* to score (a given number of points).

1821 [see Pegging *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 217 Dear Mossy could neither feel to deal and shuffle, nor see to peg. 1868 Pardon *Card Player* 22 You must be careful how you peg your opponent. 1870 Hardy & Ware *Mod. Hoyle* 76 The Cribbage-board, which contains sixty-one holes, divided into compartments of five each, in which each player pegs or marks the game as follows. *Ibid.* 77 Suppose your opponent leads off with a nine, you play a six and cry 'fifteen', and peg two holes.

5. To mark with pegs; *esp.* to mark the boundaries of (a piece of ground, a claim for mining or gold-digging, etc.) with pegs placed at the corners: usually *peg out*.

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1852 W. H. Hall *Pract. Exp. Diggings Victoria* (ed. 3) 23, I..selected an unoccupied spot..pegged out eight square feet, paid the licence-fee, and returned to my mates. 1858 Glenny *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 239/1 Ranging its [a line's] further progress with the work already pegged in. 1861 Beresf. Hope *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* vii. 256 An electrotype would be cast straight from the master's clay, while the stone or marble has been pegged and roughed out by his iourneyman. 1890 *Goldfields of Victoria* 17 Several other claims have been pegged out and registered. 1894 A. Robertson *Nuggets*, etc. 102 He pegged the ground, and applied for a lease.

II. Transferred and figurative senses.

†6. To cram, gorge, glut. *Obs. rare*—[1].
(It is uncertain whether this is the same word.)
a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4278 Surfet vs wlattis, To pegge vs as a peny hoge þat praysis noȝt oure laȝes.

†7. To drive *in* as a peg by repeated blows. *Obs.*
1614 D. Dyke *Myst. Self-Deceiving* 354 Vnlesse wee..doe so pegge and hammer them [holy thoughts] in. *a* 1618 — *Two Treat.* II. *Schoole Afflict.* (1618) 340 No doctrine can enter, unless it be pegged, and hammered, and knocked into vs by the fists of this sowre and crabbed schoolemaster [affliction]. 1647 Trapp *Comm. 2 Pet.* iii. 1 So must Ministers with one Sermon peg in another.

8. *intr.* To aim with, or as with, a weapon *at* (or *for*); to drive *at*. b. *trans.* To aim (a missile) *at*.
a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Peg at Cocks*, to throw at them at Shrovetide. 1830 *Boston Gaz.* 26 Oct. 4 Roe continued 'pegging' at Heardson. 1875 F. I. Scudamore *Day Dreams* 155 He 'pegs' for larks but is not disdainful of sparrows. 1895 Francis *Daughter of Soil* iii. 34 She pegged a stone at me.

c. *Peg it*: to let drive, to 'pitch' *into*. *colloq.*
1834 Dowling *Othello Trav.* II. v, You peg it into him, and pray don't spare him. 1889 *Lic. Vict. Gaz.* 18 Jan. (Farmer), Peg it into him, snacks.

d. *trans.* Of a pointer or setter: To point at, set (a game bird).
1892 *Field* 7 May 695/1 Then Satin found birds, and directly after pegged a single bird that Crab had passed. *Ibid.* 695/3 Directly after he pegged birds properly, making a good point.

9. *intr.* To make one's way with vigour or haste. Also with *away*, *off*, etc. *dial.* and *colloq.*
1808–18 Jamieson, *To Peg off*, or *away*, to go off quickly. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Peg-away*, to move hastily. 1859 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 305/2 Fleeing..with a 'rapidité sans égal', pegging away with a unanimity that was really delightful. 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* iii, Geoffrey Blake pegged along the hard road of industrious poverty till he came to the Temple of Fortune. 1884 Le Fanu in *Temple Bar Mag.* Aug. 484 Away with me out of the hall-door..and down the street I pegged like a madman.

10. *intr.* To work on persistently, to 'hammer' away; esp. *peg away*; also *peg on*, *along*. *colloq.*
1805 Stagg *Misc. Poems* 132 I' th' meanteyme th' fiddlers changt an playt As hard as they cud peg. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* IV. xi. P 6 Slices of roast meat, at which we began pegging with all possible pertinacity. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxx, The particular friends resumed their attack upon the breakfast..'Peg away, Bob', said Mr. Allen to his companion, encouragingly. 1862 Thackeray *Philip* vii. 1864 Abr. Lincoln in Leland *Life* xi. 196 [Lincoln, when asked what we should do if the war should last for years, replied] 'We'll keep pegging away'. 1867 J. R. Green *Lett.* II. (1901) 172 It is no good pegging away at one little point. 18.. *Amer. Hebrew* XXXIX. 52 (C. D.) We have gradually worked and pegged along year by year. 1892 *Spectator* 16 July 83/2 Mr. Field pegged on 'till the annual value of the paper..had become £160.

11. *trans.* (See quot.) *slang.*
1819 Moore *Tom Crib* 80, I first was hir'd to peg a Hack. *Note*, To drive a hackney coach.

12. *intr.* To consume pegs (Peg *sb.*[1] 6), tipple. *slang.*
1873 in *Slang Dict.* 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 601/1 Samuel has an Indian liver. He pegs.

III. 13. Peg out: see also 1, 5.

a. *trans.* (?) To exclude entirely. *Obs.*
1672–3 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* II. 262 You have made my Lord Summus Pontifex and Pontifex Maximus to..the pegging out of the Prince.

b. *Croquet.* To put (a ball) out by making it hit the winning-peg.
1875 J. D. Heath *Croquet Player* 48 A rover may be pegged out by the adversary, but only if he be a rover also.

c. To pay or give out (a line, etc.). *dial.*
1895 Nicholson *Kilwuddie* 160 (E. D. D.) Let her gang—Grannie! peg oot the line.

d. *intr. Cribbage.* To win the game by reaching the last holes before the 'show' of hands.
1870 Hardy & Ware *Mod. Hoyle* 81 He may with a very poor hand be just able to 'show' or peg out.

e. *intr.* To peg or pitch one's tent.
1898 'R. Boldrewood' *Rom. Canvass Town* 5 The bright idea of 'pegging out' struck some smart pilgrim.

f. To die; to be ruined. *slang.*
1855 *Herald of Freedom* (Lawrence, Kansas) 29 Sept. 2/5 Both parties are badly cut, and we are happy to state that the free-soiler is in a fair way to 'peg out', while the pro-slavery man is out and ready for another 'tilt'. 1870 *Echo* 10 Mar. (Farmer), Then..the heart-broken man exclaimed, 'Oh, George, George, why did you peg out?' 1882 J. Hawthorne *Fort. Fool* I. xxii, When old Tabanaka pegs out, you'll be chief for certain. 1899 Mary Kingsley *W. African Stud.* i. 7 Then follows full details of the pegging-out of J. and his funeral, &c.

‖ **Pegall** (pegɑ̃·l). Also **peggall**, **packall**. [a. Du. *pagaal*, ad. Carib *pagāla*.] A basket of native make used by the Indians of Guiana.
[1796 Stedman *Surinam* (1806) I. xv. 404 A few baskets called pagala.] 1825 Waterton *Wand. S. Amer.* iii. 193 Hither the Indians come with monkies, parrots, bows and arrows, and pegalls. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Packall*, *Pagala*, a kind of basket made of the outer rind of the Ita palm (*Mauritia flexuosa*). 1899 Rodway *Guiana Wilds* 107 They..placed these articles carefully away in their pegalls, or wicker trunks.

Pegall, variant of Peggle.

Peganite (pe·gănəit). *Min.* [Named 1830 (in Ger. *peganit*) f. Gr. πήγανον rue (the herb), in reference to its colour: see -ite[1] 2 b.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium, of a greenish colour, usually occurring in incrustations on quartz.
1832 Shepard *Min.* 178. 1868 Dana *Min.* 582 *Peganite*... Lustre greasy to vitreous. Color deep green, greenish-gray, greenish-white.

Pegasus (pe·găsŭs). [L., a. Gr. Πήγασος, f. πηγή spring, fount, named from the πηγαί or springs of Ocean, near which Medusa was said to have been killed. Formerly also, as in Fr., **Pe·gase**, in ME. **Pegasee**.]

1. *Gr.* and *Lat. Mythol.* The winged horse fabled to have sprung from the blood of Medusa when slain by Perseus, and with a stroke of his hoof to have caused the fountain Hippocrene to well forth on Mount Helicon. Hence, by modern writers (first in Boiardo's *Orlando Innamorato*, *c* 1490), represented as the favourite steed of the Muses, and said allusively to bear poets in the 'flights' of poetic genius.
a. 1515 Barclay *Egloges* iv. (1570) C vj b/2 Against the Chimer here stoutly must he fight, Here must he vanquish the fearefull Pegasus. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 66 Then entred a person called Reaport,..sitting upon a flyeng horse w[t] wynges & fete of gold called Pegasus. 1592 Davies *Immort. Soul* I. vii. (1714) 21 When she, without a Pegasus, doth fly. 1608 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 35 The soules swift Pegasus, the fantasie. *a* 1657 Lovelace *Falcon* 44 The heron mounted doth appear On his own Peg'sus a lanceer. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charact.* V. III. i. (1737) II. 382 For this purpose I will allow you the pegasus of the poets. 1809 Byron *Bards & Rev.* ix, Each spurs his jaded Pegasus apace. 1846 Longf. (*title*) Pegasus in Pound.
β. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 199 Lyk the Pegasee The hors þat hadde wynges for to flee. *c* 1439 Lydg. *Lyfe St. Albon* (1534) A ij, With full swyfte wynges of the pegasee. *c* 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* v. (*Parl. Beasts*) xiv, The war-wolf and the pegase perillous.
attrib. and *Comb.* 1596 Fitz-Geffray *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 8 Th' amber-weeping Pegase-hoofe-made fount. 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* viii, The spirits Pegase Fantasie Should hoyse the soule from such base slauery. 1600 Tourneur *Transf. Metam.* i, Awake sad Mercurie And Pegase-winged pace the milkie way. 1639 Sir W. Alexander *Comm. Verses* in *Drumm. of Hawth.'s Wks.* (1711) p. iv, Ne're did Apollo raise on pegase wings A muse more near himself.

b. *Her.* A winged horse as a bearing, etc.
1562 Leigh *Armorie* 202 b, He beareth Azure, A Pegasus Argent, called the horse of honour. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1332/4 For his crest an helmet mantled, a Pegassus holding in his mouth an oaken branch. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 251 Supporters. Two Pegasusses argent, wings, crests, tails, and hoofs, or. 1864 Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* XX. § 2. 334.

c. *Astron.* One of the northern constellations, figured as a winged horse, containing three stars of the 2nd magnitude forming with one star of Andromeda a large square (the *square of Pegasus*).
1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Pegasus*, Perseus's winged Horse, a Celestial Constellation. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* § 355. 165 The square of Pegasus is a very marked object.

2. *Zool.* A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Pegasidæ*, of peculiar form, with body somewhat like a horse's head, and one dorsal and one anal fin, suggesting wings; also called *flying sea-horses*.
1835 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XII. 227/2. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 518 The Pegasus..the pectoral fins are large, and are spread out in a wing-like manner; whence these curious Fishes have derived their name, which signifies Flying Horses.

Hence †**Pegasa·rian**, **Pegase·an** (-ēə·an, -əi·an), **Pega·sean** (-a·sian) *adjs.* [L. *Pēgasēi-us*, *Pēgasei-us*], pertaining to, connected with, or resembling Pegasus; swift; poetic; †**Pe·gase** *v. trans.* (*nonce-wd.*), to serve as a Pegasus to; **Pe·gasid** *Zool.*, a fish of the family *Pegasidæ* (see 2); **Pe·gasoid** *a.*, resembling Pegasus; belonging to the *Pegasidæ*.
1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 253 The *Pegasarian coursers of France, by the like change of Horses, run from Lyons to Rome in five or six days. 1614 C. Brooke *Ghost Rich. III*, Poems (1872) 140 My wingèd horse did *pegase my desire. 1590 T. Watson *On Death Sir F. Walsingham* Poems (Arb.) 153 Weepe yee sisters of the learned hill: That your *Pegasean springs may leap their bound. 1626 Waller *Navy* 16 We..who can fear no Force But winged Troops, or Pegasean Horse. 1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. xxxii. 101 Death..with a Pegasean speede, flyes vpon vnwarie Man. 1647 H. More *Cupid's Conflict* lii, An unexpected Pegaseian song. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 4 Above th' Olympian Hill.., Above the flight of Pegaséan wing. 1717 *Belgrade* 6 Pardon,..that thus my Pen Should strive to raise its Pegaseian Flight. 1762–9 Falconer *Shipwr.* III. 26 From earth upborne on Pegasean wings. 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* v, How now? What droupes the newe *Pegasian Inne? 1613–16 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* II. ii, Ye Sisters of the Mountaine, Who waile his loss from the Pegasian Fountaine.

†**Pe·ggage**. *Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. Peg *v.* + -age.] The action of fastening with pegs.
1611 Cotgr., *Chevillage*, a pegging, or pinning; peggage, pinnage.

Pegged (pegd), *ppl. a.* [f. Peg *v.* + -ed[1].] Made fast, fixed, or fastened together with pegs.
1611 Cotgr., *Chevillé*,..pegged, pinned; fastened with pegs. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Pegged Boots*, boots with wooden pegs in the soles, instead of metal nails or brads. 1893 Selous *Trav. S. E. Africa* 135 Judging by the length of the pegged-out skin [of a lion].

Pegger (pe·gəɹ). [f. Peg *v.* + -er[1].]
1. One who pegs: in the senses of the verb.
1611 Cotgr., *Chevilleur*, a pegger. 1818 Todd, *Pegger*, one who fastens with pegs. Not now in use. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Peggers*, people who constantly stimulate themselves by means of brandy and-soda-water. 1901 *Scotsman* 11 Nov. 2/6 The pegger of a block of claims.
2. = Pegging-*machine*. (*Cent. Dict.* 1890.)

Pegging (pe·giŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Peg *v.* + -ing[1].]
1. The action of the vb. Peg in various senses.
1611 Cotgr., *Chevilleure*, a pegging; a fastening with pegs. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* cii. 317 Called..Bare-foot, Setterwort, and Settergrasse, because Husbandmen use to make a hole, and put it into the Eare or Dewlap of their cattle, which they call Pegging or Settering. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Mrs. Battel*, The pegging [at cribbage] teased her. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 446 The poor animal has..to undergo the painful operations of pegging, blistering, swimming, and firing. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s. v. *Peg*. 1884 Symonds in *Pall Mall G.* 22 Feb. 2/2 Propelling his toboggin with the sticks—or 'pegging', as it is technically called. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 311 A great many boys never master the true overhand fashion of pegging. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Miner's Right* iii. 32 The adjacent lot..was to be had for the pegging-out first.
2. *concr.* Pegs collectively, material for pegs.
†b. *dial.* (see quots.).
1744–50 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* VI. III. 60 This we call Peggings, being composed of those Corals that were swept off that Heap of Wheat after Throwing. 1750 — *Country Housew.* 2 What we in Hertfordshire call Peggings..being what comes from the Underline or Blighted, or other Wheat Ears, most of which contain in them very thin little Kernels, that will easily part from their Chaff.
3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **pegging-awl**, an awl for drilling holes for the pegs of shoes; **pegging-jack**: see quot.; **pegging-machine**, a machine for driving in the pegs of shoes; **pegging-rammer**: see quot.; **pegging-top** = Peg-top.
1765 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 158/2, 85 pair of shoemakers nippers and pincers, 33 pegging-awls, 37 awls of other sorts. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 88 *Pegging-awl*..has 4 sharp edges towards the point, and is smaller than a stabber. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1648/2 *Pegging-jack*, an implement for holding a boot or shoe and varying its position while being pegged. *Ibid.* 1650/1 *Pegging-rammer* (*Founding*), a pointed rammer for packing the sand in molding. 1899 *Century Mag.* Oct. 958/1 The poor boy's comin' roun' as fast as a peggin'-top.

Peggle (pe·g'l), *sb. dial.* Also **pegall**, **pigall**. [Origin unknown: by some associated with *pig*.] A local name for the fruit of the hawthorn; a haw.
1827 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1598 'Haws'..in the west are called *pegalls* or *pigalls*. 1879 Jefferies *Wild Life in S. Co.* xi. 223 Pigeons feed on the peggles which cover the great hawthorn bush so thickly as to give it a reddish tint.

Pe·ggle, *v. local.* [Variant of Peckle *v.*[2]] *intr.* To peck, continue pecking.
1868 Fenn in *Aunt Judy's Mag.* 1 Aug. 241 Thrush..comes to dig and peggle away at the plums. [General in midland counties: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

Peggy (pe·gi), *sb.* [Altered from *Meggy*, *Maggie* = Margaret, of which it is a familiar equivalent (cf. Peg *sb.*[2]); hence in various local and dialectal uses.]
1. A man of feminine habits, a molly, a simpleton.
1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Peggy*, a simpleton.
2. A local name of various species of the Warblers (*Sylvia*) and allied genera of birds; also of the Pied Wagtail. See quots.
1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2137 (Leicestersh.) The whitethroat [is] a 'peggy', which term includes also the garden warbler. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v., The Willow Warbler;..the Chiff-chaff; and..the Wood Warbler, are respectively and alike called *Peggy* and *Peggy-Whitethroat*. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Peggy*, a name given to the garden warbler, the black-cap, both the whitethroats, the sedge-warbler, and probably others of the family. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 44 *Pied Wagtail*..Peggy dishwasher (Kent). 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Peggy*.., Peggy-wash-dish.
3. = Dolly *sb.*[1] 4 a. Hence **peggy-tub**.
1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 153 Family linen or home-made cloths may be bleached with much less..wear-and-tear, than is experienced in the use of the Yorkshire Peggy-tub. 1860 Brierley *Tales Lancs. Life, Traddlepin F.* ii. 144 How well she looked at a tub—how dexterously she twisted her fat red arms about when..plying the 'peggy'. 1885 Fenn *Patience Wins* (1886) 169 Clothes were washed in the peggy tub, and kept in motion by a four-legged peggy..with a cross handle.
4. *Peggy-with-(her-) lantern* = Jack-a-lantern.
1855 *Shevvild Ann.* 9 (E. D. D.) As bad as follerin Peggy wit lantern. 1869 *N. & Q.* 4th Ser. IV. 508/2 Occasionally in the plashy meadows 'Jack or Peggy-with-lanthorn' was visible after dark. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* II. 31 Dazed..so as not to discern the flicker of a peggy wi' her lantern from the light of day.

Peggy (pe·gi), *a.* [f. Peg *sb.*[1] + -y.] Of the form of or resembling a peg.
1888 Quain *Med. Dict.* 1595/1 The lower incisors are peggy and pointed.

†**Pe·ggy-mast**. *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5 **pegy mast**, **pygy mast**, 6 **pege mast**, *ellipt.* (*pl.*) **piggeis**. A yard to which a pennon was attached.

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1494 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 253 Ane gret mast, ane ra, ane swken, a pygy mast. 1496 *Ibid.* 300 A barel of pyk and a pegy mast to the said schip. 1505 *Ibid.* III. 86 To Robert Bertoun..for ane mozan mast and ane pege mast. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vi. 4 For the south wyndis blast Our piggeis and our pinsalis wavit fast.

Pegh, Peght, variants of PECH, PICT.

Pe·gless, *a.* [See -LESS.] Not having a peg.

1896 *Daily News* 25 Nov. 6/5 [The bullet with a peg] its effect is much more deadly than the pegless one.

Pe·glet. [See -LET.] A little peg.

1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* Mar. 416 A couple of tent-pegs, which..he tightens by driving in supplementary peglets.

†**Pe·gma, pegme.** *Obs.* [a. L. *pēgma*, a. Gr. *πῆγμα* framework fixed together, movable stage or scaffold in a theatre, f. *πηγ-νύειν* to fasten.] A kind of framework or stage used in theatrical displays or pageants, sometimes bearing an inscription; hence *transf.* the inscription itself.

1603 B. JONSON *Jas. I's Coronat. Entertainm.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 529/1 In the centre..of the pegme, there was an aback or square, wherein this elogy was written. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* II. Plays 1873 III. 34 We shall heare ..what Reuells: what presentments are towards: and who penn'd the Pegmas. 1623 MIDDLETON *Triumph Integr.* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 386 Four other triumphal pegmes, are ..planted to honour his lordship's progress through the city. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 26 The Verses are even enough for such odde pegma's.

Pegmatite (pe·gmătəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *πῆγμα, πηγματ-* in sense of 'thing joined together or conglutinated' + -ITE 1.] A coarsely crystallized kind of granite, containing little mica. Hence **Pegmatitic** (-ti·tik), **Pe·gmatoid** *adjs.*, resembling or having the structure of pegmatite.

1832 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* I. 238 At Bahia the pegmatite and gneiss in beds had the same direction. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 460 The pegmatites, or graphic granites. 1864 WEBSTER, *Pegmatite*, ..a variety of granite, in which the quartz, as seen over the surface, has some resemblance to Oriental writing;—called also *graphic granite.* 1896 *Natural Science* Aug. 86 The pegmatitic structure of so many igneous veins.

Pegomancy (pī·gomænsi, pe·go-). *rare.* [f. Gr. *πηγή* spring + -MANCY: in mod.F. *pégomancie* (Littré).] Divination by springs or fountains.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1824 MCCULLOCH *Scotland* IV. 43 Omens are obtained..by the mode in which the air bubbles rise. This was the Pegomancy of the Greeks.

Pe·-goose, obs. form of PEAK-GOOSE.

†**Pe·grall,** *a. Sc. Obs.* Also **peggrell, pygrall.** [Origin unascertained.] Petty, paltry, trifling.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2653 Ane peggrell theif that steillis ane kow. 1555 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxvi. 126 That fals and degenerat seid Of Douglassis..That of his bluide resavit þe pygrall pryce. 1567 *Ibid.* iii. 121, I did reid,..How Acan tuik the excommunicat guid:..Gif God was wraith at ane small pegrall stouth [etc.].

Pe·g-top, pegtop. [f. PEG *sb.*1 + TOP *sb.*]

1. A pear-shaped wooden spinning-top, with a metal pin or peg forming the point, spun by the rapid uncoiling of a string wound about it.

[1740 DYCHE & PARDON, *Peg*..also the name of a small piece of steel or iron put into childrens toys, called castle-tops.] 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. iv. 341 The peg-top, I believe, must be ranked among the modern inventions. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Baby's Debut* iii, Quite cross, a bit of string I beg, And tie it to his peg-top's peg. 1834 CAUNTER *Orient. Ann.* viii. 110 Here we saw several Hindoo children spinning tops, precisely like the common peg-top used by children in Europe. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* viii. 238 If there are two men in my parish who can spin a peg-top, I don't know the second.

b. A game of spinning peg-tops.

1828 *Boy's Own Bk.* 12 Regular games at peg-top are played...The object of each player being to split the tops of his companions. 1841 T. A. TROLLOPE *Summ. W. France* I. viii. 122 The pupils and their ecclesiastical masters began playing peg-top together. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 313 Peg-top, like marbles, appears to have very much gone out in London.

2. *pl.* = *peg-top trousers*: see 3.

1859 FARRAR *Julian Home* xx, Cut-away coat, and mauve-coloured pegtops. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* lxvi, Better than pegtops and a black bowler hat, which strike no awe into the beholders.

3. *attrib.* Having or suggesting the shape of a peg-top, as *peg-top form, vase, whisker*; **peg-top trousers,** a form of trousers very wide in the hips and narrow at the ankles, in fashion *c* 1858–65.

1858 TREVELYAN *Cambr. Dionysia*, Nor picked a pocket; nor worn peg-top trousers. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 415 The much-laughed-at pegtop trousers seem to be, in fact, the proper shape. 1894 *Daily News* 12 Oct. 7/3 The form of trousers inclines to change to the peg-top style. 1898 *Ibid.* 17 Jan. 8/6 'The early sixties'—or 'Crinoline and peg-top trouser period'. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 26 Apr. 8/3 The sleeve..shows a new pattern, called..'the peg-top', which is pleated above, and at the wrist..is banded with taffetas, fixed with buttons.

Hence **Pe·gtopped** *ppl. a.*, having peg-top trousers.

1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 15 June 549/1 Two white-hatted and pegtopped ineffables.

Pegyll, obs. form of PICKLE.

Pehlevi, Pehlvi: see PAHLAVI.

Peice, obs. f. PIECE; obs. Sc. f. PACE *sb.*2, PASCH, PEACE. **Peich, peigh,** var. PECH. **Peiede, Peiere,** obs. ff. PAID, PAIR.

‖**Peignoir** (pe·nywār). [F., in 16th c. *peignouoir* (in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *peigner* to comb.] A loose dressing-gown worn by women while their hair is being combed; a kind of linen or flannel gown put on on coming out of a bath; misapplied to a woman's morning-gown.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. xxii/1 Pelisse robes, or peignoirs of light materials..are now universally adopted in promenade dress. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* i, I shall have on my peignoir. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* II. x, Coolly wrapped in a white *peignoir* by her window.

Comb. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* I. i. 12 The last bathers, peignoir-enwrapped, were sauntering up from the edge of the sea.

Peignt, obs. f. PAINT. **Peil, peill(e, Peiler,** obs. Sc. ff. PALE *v.*, PEEL, PEELER.

†**Pei·mander.** *Sc. Obs.* [app. corrupt ad. OF. *pimentier*, med.L. *pigmentārius*, f. *piment*:—L. *pigment-um* a spiced drink.] A preparer of or dealer in spices or perfumes; a perfumer.

1630–56 GORDON *Hist. Earldom Sutherland* (1813) 438 Their owne claime from Gulielmus de Sancto Claro, the king's peimander.

Pein, Peine, obs. forms of PANE, PAIN.

Peinct, peint, obs. forms of PAINT.

‖**Peine** (pēn). [F. *peine* (pɛn), PAIN.] Pain, punishment. In phrase *peine forte et dure* (†occas. partly anglicized): 'severe and hard punishment', a form of punishment, formerly inflicted on persons arraigned for felony who refused to plead, in which the prisoner's body was pressed with heavy weights until he pleaded or died; pressing to death. Also used allusively. (Cf. PENANCE *sb.* 5.)

1554 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xli. 133 He shal haue paine fort and dure (that is to say) he shalbe pressed to death, and he shall there forfait his goods, and not his lands. [So 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 277.] 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxvii, I hope she has had the conscience to make her independent, in consideration of the *peine forte et dure* to which she subjected her during her life-time. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 416 The 'peine forte et dure'.. was not abolished till the middle of the 18th century. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XXIII. 465/2 A case of *peine* occurred as lately as 1726. At times tying the thumbs with whipcord was used instead of the *peine.*

Peion, -oun, -onie, obs. ff. PIGEON, PEONY.

Peip, Peiple, obs. Sc. forms of PEEP, PEOPLE.

Peir, obs. Sc. f. PEAR *sb.* and *v.*; obs. f. PIER.

Peirameter (pəiræ·mĭtəɹ). [mod. f. Gr. *πεῖρα* trial, attempt, endeavour + -METER.] (See quots.)

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc., *Peirameter*, an instrument, invented by Mr. J. Macneil, which indicates the amount of resistance offered by the surfaces of roads, of different constructions, to the passing of wheel carriages, etc. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Peirameter*, .. a clumsy form of dynamometer, being dragged along on the ground. The power required to move it is indicated by a finger on a dial.

Peirandlie (*Sc.*), apparently: see PEAR *v.*

Peirastic (pəiræ·stik), *a. rare.* Also **pir-.** [ad. Gr. *πειραστικ-ός* of the nature of trying, tentative, f. *πειρᾶν* to try.] Involving, or performing, an attempt or experiment; experimental, tentative. So †**Peira·stical** = *peirastic*; **Peira·stically** *adv.*, in the way of attempt or experiment, tentatively.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 175/1 Of Plato's Dialogues are Physick..Logick..Ethick..Politick..*Pirastick. 1800 *Monthly Mag.* IX. 582 This work is wholly of the pirastic kind. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc., Tennyson* I. 215 One .. belonging to a merely speculative and peirastic school. *a* 1647 SIR R. FILMER *Disc. Taking Use for Money* (1678) 4 A Father to stir up..the industry of his Son, doth lend him an hundred pound with a *peirastical Covenant for gain not intending..to take any interest at all. 1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melincourt* xviii, Proceeding *pedetentim*, and opening the subject *peirastically.

Peirce, Peire, obs. forms of PIERCE, PAIR.

Peirl(e, Peirrie, obs. forms of PEARL, PERRY.

Peirs, var. PERSE *a. Obs.*; obs. f. PIERCE, PARSE.

Peirt, obs. form of PERT.

Peis, obs. f. PEACE, PEASE, PEISE, PIECE.

†**Pei·sage, pesage.** *Obs.* [ME. a. OF. *pesage*, f. *peser* to weigh, PEISE + -AGE.] A duty paid for the weighing of goods.

[1321 *Rolls Parlt.* II. 39 Concessimus..Ricardo de Byflet custodiam Pesagii in Portu et Villa Suthantonie.]

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 311 Profittes and Emolumentes of Waters, Fisshynges, Mylnes, Cranages, Stallages, Peisages, Passages. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pesage*, a Custom or Duty paid for the weighing of Merchandizes or Wares. 1894 MRS. GREEN *Town Life in 15th C.* I. v. 183 'Pesage',..[a] toll.. for the weighing of goods.

†**Pei·sant, pe·sant,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 5–6 **pesaunt,** 6–7 **peisant,** 5 **peysaunt,** 6 **peysant, pessant,** 7 **peizant**; (also 5–6 *Sc.* **paisand, paysand**). [ME. a. OF. *pesant*, pr. pple. of *peser* to weigh, PEISE; in spelling *peisant* assimilated to the Eng. form of the vb.; the Sc. *paisand* was prop. pr. pple. of *paise*, PEISE, = *peising.*]

Heavy. **a.** *lit.* Having great weight, ponderous. **b.** Forcible, as a blow given with a heavy body. **c.** *fig.* That weighs or presses heavily upon one; oppressive; toilsome. **d.** Weighed down, oppressed, as with drowsiness, etc.

a. c 1450 *Merlin* 119 Thei smote on his helme grete strokes and pesaunt. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* cxxxiv, His hede was ryght pesaunt and heuy. 1520 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 55 He had seen Your Grace wellde one [sword] more pesaunt then the same. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* II. in *Sylvester's Du Bartas* (1621) 700 Yet like the valiant Palme they did sustaine Their peisant weight, redressing vp againe. 1600 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Clubs* (Percy Soc.) 5 Misers..Which with their moyling care and pessant paines, Had scraped thousands.

β. c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 463 Pellokis paisand to pase, Gapand gunnys of brase. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. vi. 61 Vnder the paysand and the hevy charge.

Hence † **Pei·santly** *adv.*, heavily.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* VII. viii, His strokes..were so peysantly on hym sette.

Peisant, obs. form of PEASANT.

Peiscush, variant of PESHCUSH.

Peise (*pēiz*, pīz), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4–5 **peys,** 4–6 **peis,** 5 **pees,** 5–6 **peyce**; **peyse,** 5–7 **peise**; 6 **peasse, peysse, pece, pese, pease**; 6–7 **peize, peyze, peaze.** *β.* 4–6 **pays,** 5 **payce, paiss, paysse, pass(e,** 5–6 **pais**; **payse,** 5–7 **paise,** *Sc.* **pace,** 7 **paize.** [ME. *peis, peys*, in 16th c. (pēs), a. early OF., ONF. and AF. *peis* (central Fr. *pois*, now *poids*) = Pr. *pens, pes*, Cat. *pes*, Sp. and It. *peso*:—L. *pensum* something weighed, weight, sb. from neut. pa. pple. of *pendĕre* to weigh. The forms in *-e*, when early, represent OF. *peise*, med.L. *pensa, pēsa*, fem. weight, of same derivation: see Du Cange. In 16th c. the two forms ran together as (pēz).]

†**1.** The quality of being heavy; heaviness, weight. Also in semi-*concr.* sense, said of that which is heavy: cf. *weight, load, burden. Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8792 Þo stanes.. Ar so heuy, & of swylk peys. 13.. *Coer de L.* 4095 Be pays it closes togeder agen. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. xviii. (1495) c iij/1 Angels..ben not greuyd wyth wyghte nother pees of body. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 237 An holy ston Ryth sad of weyth and hevy of peys. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. xxvii. (1847) 312 Lift up and let hang with the peise of all his body, bearing down upon the..wounded places. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* xxvii, When Charons boate hath felt her peaze [*rime* ease]. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XII. 167 A stone of such a paise, That one of this times strongest men, with both hands, could not raise. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 33 Where each part sustaineth the peise alone.

†**b.** In various fig. uses of 'weight': Gravity, importance; burden (of blame, punishment, responsibility); steadying weight, 'ballast'. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1441 All the haill pa[i]ss [*v.rr.* pes, pais] apon him selff he sal tak. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Fables* XII. (*Wolf & Lamb*) viii. (Bann. MS.), Off his awin deid ilk man salbeir the paiss. *c* 1500 *Three Kings Sons* 100 He thought the matier was of grete peyce, wherfore he wolde make no sodeyn answere. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 621, xv. thousand men, in whom consisted the waight and peyse of the whole enterprise. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. (Arb.) 144 Full heauie is the paise of Princes ire. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. Prol., That with unused paize of stile and sense, We might waigh massy in judicious scale.

†**2.** Definite or specified weight; the amount that a thing weighs. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* lii. 20 Ther was no peis [1388 weiʒte] of the bras. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 38 Candils..brennyng abouten his corps, of xij. *lib.* peys. 14.. in *Hist. Coll. Citizen London* (Camden) 106 Newe nowblys..of lasse wyght thenne was the olde nobylle by the paysse of an halpeny wyght. 1540 *Rec. of Elgin* (1903) 48 That the leif baksteris obserwe and keip the peis and weych[t] giffin to tham. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 59 He tooke the peise of some of them by hand.

fig. c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1689 Aduoutrie and periurie, and wylful slaghtre,.. lik ben, and o peys þei weye. 1555 J. PROCTOR *Hist. Wyat's Reb.* 45 And thereby outweye the iuste peize of bounden duetye.

†**b.** A definite measure of weight. *Obs.*

1419 in *Fabric Rolls York Minst.* (Surtees) 37 Et in iij sem' et in iij pais' albi vitri. 1552 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. p. xxvii, For euery peyse [of tallow] sold contrary to this [order].

†**c.** (*Of peise*, or *attrib.*) Used to distinguish certain coins of special weight, as distinguished from others of the same name but lighter. *Obs.*

1451 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 40/1 Þe Inglis new noble callit of paise sal haif cours þan for xiij*s.* iiij*d.* 1456 *Ibid.* 46/1 Þe henry Ingliss noble of paiss. 1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 35, I..be qwethe to Seynt Edmond and his schryne my hevy peys noble, wich weyeth xx*s.* 1469 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 215, 20*s.* of peise grotes.

3. *concr.* A weight; a piece or lump of some heavy substance used in some way on account of its weight; *spec.* (*a*) a standard weight by which to weigh goods; (*b*) one of the weights of a clock, by which its mechanism is moved. Now *dial.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5949 Fals peys and fals mesure. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1620 (Bodl. MS.) Wiþ peises [*v.r.* peys] stones and Gauelok Her fon hij gynnen fast to knok. *Ibid.* 1630 Summe wiþ peys was to ffrussht Summe wiþ gauelok to deþ lussht. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 246, I hadde neuer, ..3ut of þe popis 3ifte Saue a pardoun with a peys of led. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 246 Lyk an horloge whan the peys is goo. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 390/1 Peys of a welle, *telo*, in K. kyptre (*ciconia*). 1479 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 113 Makyng of the peysys of ledde upon the belowys. 15.. *Aberdeen Regr.* (Jam.), To wend [wind] the peassis thairof [of the clock]. 1600 R. CAWDREY *Treasurie* 60 A Clocke can neuer stand still from running, so long as the peases and plummets doo hang thereat. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* I. CXXXI. (1664) 255 The wheels, paces and motions of this poor Church. 1670–90 in Edgar *Old Ch. Life Scott.* (1885) 35 [Getting cords for the] paizes. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Paysen, peisen*, weights.

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†b. *fig. Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 321 Þe peys of Goddis riȝt mut nedis wey after mennys werkes. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 60 Best is I stryue nat Agayne the pays [*v.r.* peys] of fortunes balaunce. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 208 The peize and weight which this carnall world hangs upon a Religion of form.

†4. Forcible impact, as of a heavy body; momentum, impetus; a heavy blow or fall. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* lii. 201 Alle at one peyse cam and spored their horses nyghe vnto the ooste of Subyon. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 35 With a grete peyse they let the crosse and the body fall downe togyder in to the mortesse. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 20 He [Ptolemy] with a peaze it [the glass tower] brake. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. i, That she may fal with a more waighтie paise.

5. Balance, poise, equilibrium; suspense; the act of balancing or holding poised. Now *dial.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3260 Houande here a hand-qwile and hingand in payse [*Dubl. MS.* on payse]. 1602 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 263 Their forces may..bee saide to be ballanced with a just and equall peyze. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Let your faire hand be beame unto the ballance And with a stedded peyze lift up that beame. 1867 ROCK *Fim an' Nell* XXX. (E. D. D.), I've lost ma paise.

Peise (pēiz, pīz), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4–7 **peise, peyse, payse,** 5 **peysse,** 5–6 **pase,** 5–7 **paise,** 6 **payse, (peace),** *Sc.* **paisse,** 6–7 **peise, peyze, pease, paize,** 7 **peis, peayse, peaze, pese.** [ME. *peise*, repr. the stem-stressed form of OF. *peser* (3rd sing. pres. *peise*) = Pr. *pessar*, *pezar*, Sp. *pesar*, It. *pesare*:—L. *pensāre* to weigh, freq. of *pendĕre* to weigh. In 14th c. OF., *peise* often became *poise*, and this vocalization was sometimes extended to the inf., etc., e. g. *poiser*, *poisé*, *poisons*, *poiserois*. Cf. the mod.Eng. form POISE.]

†1. *trans.* To weigh, measure the weight of, as in a balance. Also *absol. Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 131 Þe pound þat heo peysede by. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlvi. 6 ȝe that..siluer with a balaunce peisen. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 190 Al my body peyssed in balaunce, Weiethe not an unce. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. xv. Siij, It mought be paised or waighed in Ballance. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xiv. 72 The ballance peaseth all kinde of waighty thinges alike. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 28 To weigh and peise the mountaines.

†b. *fig.* Of non-material things. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 179 Graunt us .. Geyn our trespas gracious indulgence, Nat lik our meritis peised the qualité. *a* 1557 GRIMALDE *Song, Prayse of Measurekepyng* 18 Stands largesse iust, in egall balance payzd. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Hen. VI*, x, Our wit and willing power are paysed by his will.

c. To estimate the weight of, as by lifting or poising in the hand. In quot. 1390 with obj. cl.: to estimate or guess by doing this. Now *dial.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 314 This Maister to the Cofre is come, He peiseth ther was somwhat in. 1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wysed.* II. 9 b, The seruaunt peysynge now this, nowe that boxe..at laste chase that whiche conteyned the lead. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 34 Pearles, the bignesse and weight whereof he was wont to peise and trie by his hand. 1880 PEARD *Mother Molly* xi. 138 She had just 'pesed' it in her hand, and the weight was nothing.

†2. *fig.* To weigh in the mind; to deliberate upon, consider, ponder; to estimate. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxi. 2 The Lord forsothe peiseth the hertis. 14.. HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* (1892) 57 Þat he peise and weye What myn entente is. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 145 Peisyng..the inconueniences, and harme that might fal. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 1191 Lett's peiz and ponder Th' Almighties Works. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VIII. xvi, Those vaunts in balance peysing, Which farre their deeds outweigh'd.

†3. To place or keep in equilibrium; to hold suspended or supported; to balance, poise; also (quot. 1594), to cause to sway to and fro (like something suspended) while supported in the hand.

1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* viii. 29 Whanne he peiside the foundementis of erthe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. vii. 84 Eneas Pasis thair wecht als lychtlie as a fas. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 188 The workeman .. Did peise his bodie on his wings, and in the aire on hie Hoong wauering. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 21 She peaseth the sword of Iustice with an vprighte hand. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 47 Hee .. caused an egge to stand alone by peyzing it to and fro betweene his handes. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. vii, Upon this base a curious work is rais'd, .. Though soft, yet lasting, with just balance pais'd.

†b. To bring into or hold in mutual equilibrium, as in the scales of a balance; to balance (two things) against each other, or (one thing) against another; to make equal in weight. Usually *fig.*

1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* XX. 17 The wisdome of god peysith euenly, and ordeyneth alle thingis forto serve to his creaturis. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 130 The citie of Lubecke..doth in so euen a ballance peayse the differences of these twoe nations; as it suffereth not the one to practise against the other. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merck.* 183 The needle, being a bodie indued with two seuerall properties, the one of Grauitie, and the other of Leuitie, which being equally peized, forceth him to abide in the Horizon.

†c. To be of equal weight with, weigh as much as, balance, counterbalance. *Obs.*

1577 WHETSTONE *Remembr. Gascoigne* liv, You, in Ballance of deceit wil Lawyers payze, I feare with ouer waight. 1607 MIDDLETON *Family of Love* II. iv. 231 Whose want of stoare..could not peiz thvnequall scale of auarice.

†4. To put a weight upon, add weight to; to weight, load, burden; to weigh down; to oppress; to furnish with weights (quot. 1573). *lit.* and *fig.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 199 He became mournynge and Sorefull and hugely hym peyset that he had god so mych y-grewid. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxx. [clxvi.] 497 He were worthy to peyse the gybet. 1573–4 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Accts.* (1896) 122 For iij li. of Iron to payse the clocke iiij*d.* 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 851/2 It would helpe to peize the ballance on his side. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 105 Lest leaden slumber peize me down. 1627 H. BURTON *Baiting Pope's Bull* To Rdr. 4 The wise Pilot, that can make vse of baser earth for balasse, to peize the vessell.

†b. *intr.* To press downwards by its weight.

1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 849 The cold began to covet heat, And water fire; the light to mount on hie, And th' heavie downe to peize.

5. *trans.* To drive, bear down, etc. by impact of a heavy body, or (generally) by force; to force. Now *dial.*

†*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3038 Thane boldly þay buske, and bendes engynes, Payses in pylotes. *Ibid.* 3043 Paysede and pelid downe playsterede walles. *c* 1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 116 Thou harlott preist! peiste thou me? I will be here when I lyst, in spite of thy teithe.

b. To force (open, up, loose, etc.) by weight or pressure. *dial.*

1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Pase*,..to raise, to lift up, to open with violence. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'Paze it loose, the lock is blunder'd'. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Paise*, to weigh up, as with a crowbar. 'Paise-up that flag-stone'.

6. *intr.* To have weight, be of a specified weight, weigh (so much). Now *dial.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 131 Þe pound þat heo peysede by peisede a quartrun more þen myn Auncel dude. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 135 Hou that it peiseth Above al other metall most. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 160 A purs that peiseth lihte. *a* 1470 TIPTOFT *Cæsar* xii. (1530) 15 Litell ryngys of yren paysing a certayn weyght. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 28 To vse sinister meanes to make it pease well in waight. 1882 *Reports Provinc.* 19 (E. D. D.) This will paze more than you think.

†b. *intr.* To press heavily, to weigh. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 37 When thei fele that the werke peyseth hevy vpon them.

Hence **Peised** *ppl. a.*; **Pei·sing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1382 WYCLIF *Eccl.* vi. 15 Peising of gold and of siluer. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. v. 11 Furth of plaitis gret Wyth paissit flesche plenist the altaris large [L. *cumulantque oneratis lancibus aras*]. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. v, Whose well pais'd action ever rests upon, Not giddie humours, but discretion. *a* 1628 F. GREVIL *Mustapha* Chorus i, Wks. (1633) 95 As equall peising liberality.

Peise, obs. form of PEACE, PEASE, PIECE.

†**Pei·seless,** *a. Obs.* In 7 **peizlesse.** [f. PEISE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without weight; very light.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Magnificence* 978 Like peizlesse plume born vp by Boreas breath.

†**Pei·ser.** *Obs.* [f. PEISE *v.* + -ER[1]; cf. OF. *peseor*, *-eur*, in regimen *pesere*.]

1. One who weighs, ponders, or estimates.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xvi. 2 Of spiritis the peisere is the Lord [1388 the Lord is a weiere of spiritis]. 1611 COTGR., *Peseur*, a peiser, weigher; ponderer.

2. An officer appointed to weigh goods, spec. the tin from the Cornish mines.

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 366/1 The Office of Peyser, within oure Towne and Porte of Suthanton. *Ibid.* 383/1 The Offices of Peiser and Gaoler of oure Towne of Lestwithiell. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 14 The officers deputed to manage this Coynage are, Porters to beare the Tynne, Peizers to weigh it.

Peishwa, -wah, variants of PESHWA.

†**Peisy,** *a. Obs.* In 6 **peisie.** [f. PEISE *sb.* + -Y.] Weighty, heavy.

1599 R. LINCHE tr. *Fount. Anc. Fiction* G, Compacted of solide and peizie lead.

Peit, obs. form of PEAT.

†**Pei·trel, peytrel, petrel,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 (9) **peytral,** 4–5 **-elle,** 4–7 **-el,** 5–6 **-ell**; 6 **-erel,** 7 **-il**; 6–7 **peit(t)rel(l**; 4 **paytrel,** 5–6 **-ell(e, -ylle, paitrell, patrelle,** 6 **pattrell**; (5 **pettryll**), 6 **petrel(l, -il, -al, peterell,** 6–7 **pet(t)rel(l,** (6 **pewtrell, peutral,** -il). [ME. a. AF. *peitrel* = OF. *peitral* (mod.F. *poitrail*) = Sp. *petral*, It. *petrale*:—L. *pectorāle* breast-plate, neuter of *pectorālis* adj., f. *pectus, pector-* breast: see PECTORAL.] A piece of armour to protect the breast of a horse (often richly ornamented, and retained for ornament after its defensive use had passed away); occas. also applied to a breast-collar: = POITREL.

13.. *Coer de L.* 5713 Hys crouper heeng al full off belles, And hys peytrel, and hys arsoun. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3665 Brydel & paytrel & al þe gere Wiþ fyn gold y-harneysed were. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 11 Aboute the peytrel stood the foom ful hye. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 271/2 A Patrelle, *antela, pectorale.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. v. 194 Thair brusit trappouris and patrellis. 1552 HULOET, Pewtrell for a horse, *antela.* 1555 EDEN *Decades* 271 When theyr peitrels or drawynge collers are put on them. 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 39 a/1 A peterell, *antilena.* 1558 PHAER *Æneid* VII. T ij, Horses..Their brestes embroydryd gylt, their paitrells pendant compasfolde. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1629) 272 His petrell and raines, were embrodered with feathers sutable vnto it. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 143 b, Besides the ordinary gyrths and peutrals, comming ouer their breast and belly. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 240 That neither girths, peytril, sturrops, trappings, or crupyard, fall betwixt the Back and Saddle. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. v, It is enough to break both girths and pettrel. 1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Petrel*, see *Pectoral. Ibid., Pectoral*, a brest-plate or defence for the brest, a Peitrel, Poitrel, or Stomacher.

Hence †**Pei·trel** *v. trans.*, to put a peitrel on. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. v. 23 Sette my sadel vppon soffre-til-ich-see-my-tyme; Let peitrel hym and pole hym. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xix. (Roxb.) 165/1 Mounted on a Pettrelled or Barded courser.

Peizant, Peize, variants of PEISANT, PEISE.

†**Pejerate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *pējerāt-*, ppl. stem of *pējerāre* (from *per-jūrāre*) to swear falsely.] *intr.* To forswear, commit perjury. So †**Pejera·tion** [ad. L. *pējerātiōn-em*], a false swearing, forswearing.

1650 BRINSLEY *Antidote* 7 When the Titles of God are abused, .. by way of Pejeration .. or by way of wicked swearing. 1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Peierate*, to forswear, not to do that he hath sworn to do. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pejeration*, a forswearing.

Pejorate (pī·dʒŏrēit), *v.* [f. L. *pējōrāt-*, ppl. stem of *pējōrāre* to make worse, f. *pējōr-em* worse.] *trans.* To make worse, deteriorate, worsen.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn., Moles* 12 If black, it pejorateth these his good fortunes. *a* 1701 SEDLEY *Grumbler* I. i, Instead of meliorating, it pejorates. 1751 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 316 Slaves also pejorate the families that use them. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* iv. 39 You do not appear to me to recognise the gravity of your situation or you would be more careful not to pejorate the same.

Pejoration (pīdʒŏrē·ʃən). [ad. med.L. *pējōrātiōn-em*, n. of action from *pējōrāre*: see prec.] A making or becoming worse, a worsening, deterioration; depreciation (of property).

1658 PHILLIPS, *Pejoration*, a making worse. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* I. xiv. 131 Which pejorations, as to the piety, peace and honour of this Nation, no man..can behold, without sad and serious deploring. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1890) III. 59 Everyone chose rather to pay for amelioration than receive for pejoration. 1831 BROUGHAM in Wilson & Shaw *Lords' Repts.* V. 295 What ameliorations and what pejorations are to be taken into the account?

Pejorative (pī·dʒŏrĕtiv, pīdʒŏ·rătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. type **pējōrātīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *pējōrāre*: see PEJORATE and -IVE: so mod.F. *pējoratif.*] **a.** *adj.* Tending to make worse; depreciatory; applied especially to a derivative word in which the meaning of the root word is lowered by the addition of a suffix or otherwise. **b.** *sb.* A word of this character, as *poetaster, poeticule, poetling.*

1882 OGILVIE (Annandale) s. v., Poetaster is a pejorative of poet. *a* 1888 G. MASSON *Sel. Tales Mod. Fr. Writers* (1892) 252 This substantive has now a pejorative meaning. 1892 F. ADAMS in *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. II. 151/2 The Italian *boccaccia* is a pejorative form of *bocca*, a mouth, equivalent to the modern colloquial English 'ugly mug'. 1895 F. HALL *Two Trifles* i. *A Rejoinder* 35 Horne Tooke's pejorative *grammatist*, based on the unclassical Latin *grammatista*, was..formerly in some vogue.

Hence **Pejoratively** *adv.*, in a depreciative or deteriorated sense. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pejorism (pī·dʒŏriz'm). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pējor, pējōrem* worse + -ISM, after *pessimism.*] The belief that the world is becoming worse.

1878 MAX MÜLLER *Hibbert Lect.* vii. 371 Man has believed in pessimism, he has hardly ever believed in pejorism.

Pejority (pīdʒŏ·rĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The state or condition of being worse; worseness.

1615 T. ADAMS *Blacke Devill* 72 'The last state of that man shall be worse than the first'... This pejority of his state may be amplified in six respects.

Pek, obs. form of PECK *sb.*[1], *v.*[1], PICK *v.*[1]

Pekan (pe·kăn). [Canadian Fr. *pekan*, ad. Abnaki (Eastern Algonkin) *pékané* (Rasles).] A carnivorous beast (*Mustela pennanti*) of the weasel family, a native of the northern parts of North America, valuable for its fur; called also Pennant's marten; = FISHER 2 b; also, the fur of this beast.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 200 Fisher. In Canada he is called Pekan. 1877 COUES *Fur Anim.* iii. 65 The Pekan is much the largest of the genus, and indeed of the whole Weasel kind.., excepting only the Wolverene and Grison.

Pekan, variant of PECAN.

Peke, obs. form of PEAK *v.*, PECK *sb.*[1], PEEK *v.*

‖**Pekea** (pĭkī·ă). Also **piqui, pikia.** [The native name in Tupi. W. Piso *De Rebus Nat. Indiarum*, Amsterdam 1658, 141, has '*Pequea* sive *Pekia*'.] A tree (*Caryocar butyrosum*) of the tea family (*Ternstræmiaceæ*), native to Guiana, valuable for its timber, and producing nuts resembling the souari- or butter-nuts, but more oily.

1810 SOUTHEY *Brasil* III. 758 The piqui is of more importance to a country like Piauhy where drought is the great evil. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* viii, The pikia..bears a large eatable fruit. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 229/1 C[aryocar] *butyrosum*..is called Pekea by the natives,..its timber..is valuable for ship-building, mill-work, etc.

Pek-ex, obs. form of PICK-AX.

Pekin (pī·ki·n, -ki·ŋ). [a. F. *Pékin*, the Jesuit Missionaries' spelling of the Chinese *Pĕ-king* (pĕ-kī·ŋ), lit. 'northern capital' (opposed to *Nānkīng* 'southern capital'), the name of the capital of China; hence, applied attrib. or elliptically.]

1. A kind of silk stuff.

1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* III. 193 Valencia manufactures Pekins superior to those of China. 1828 *Court*

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Mag. VI. p. ii/1 Some of the most novel promenade robes are composed of pekin. 1891 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 5/3 The material was..striped brocade or pekin, having on the silken stripes flowers in old rose. *attrib.* 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* iv, The most superb Pekin bandannas.

‖ **2.** Fr. *pékin, péquin* (pekɛ̃): A name originally given by the soldiers under Napoleon I to any civilian; occasional in English use.

[Referred by Littré to sense 1, trousers of pekin being much worn under the Empire. Hatzfeld and Darmesteter consider this derivation doubtful.]

1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* III. 70 These professional troops.. were quite ready to correct the insolence of the pekins (a word of contempt, used by soldiers to those who did not belong to their profession). 1870 *Spectator* 19 Nov. 1371 Study was actually discouraged as fit only for pékins, and diplomatists often knew little more than soldiers. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 81 There was hardly such a thing as a *pékin*. 1899 *Speaker* 16 Sept. 282/2 The pékin, even when he sits in the Court of Cassation, is treated with contempt.

Pekk, -e, obs. forms of PECK *sb.*[1]

Pekoe (pe·ko, pī·ko), *sb.* Also 8 **peco, pecko, peckho.** [From Chinese: in Amoy dialect *pek-ho*, in Cantonese *pak-ho*; from *pek, pak* = Mandarin *peh, pai* white + *ho*, Mandarin *hao* down, hair.] A superior kind of black tea, so called from the leaves being picked young with the down still on them.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 328 Coffee, Chocolate, Green, Imperial, Peco, and Bohea-Tea seem to be Trifles. 1771 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Osbeck's Voy.* I. 250 Back-ho, or Pack-ho, is that which we call Peckho, which has leaves with dots. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 141 The huge tea warehouses, where.. the flowery Pekoe or the family Souchong, slumbers in tin-foiled chests.

Hence **Pe·koe** *v. trans.*, to mix with pekoe tea.

1892 WALSH *Tea* (Philad.) 182 A choice or 'pekoed' Formosa will be found the most desirable and valuable. *Ibid.* 184 If the Assam be 'pekoed' so much the better.

Pekul, variant of PICUL, a weight.

‖ **Pel.** *Obs.* [Anglo-Fr., = OF. *pel*, mod.F. *pieu*:—L. *pālus* stake: see PEEL *sb.*[1]] A stake at which swordsmanship was practised in the 14th century.

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. i. § 3 (paraphrasing AF. MS. of 14th c.) The author.. strongly recommends a constant and attentive attack of the pel.. for so he calls the post-quintain...The practitioner was then to assail the pel, armed with sword and shield, in the same manner as he would an adversary.

Pel, obs. form of PALL, PEEL *sb.*[1], PELL *sb.*[1]

‖ **Pela, pé-la** (pē·la). [Chinese *pai, pe-, peh-* white + *la* wax.] The white wax obtained in China from the wax insect (*Coccus pela* or *sinensis*); Chinese or China wax.

1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 383 The Chinese collect a kind of wax, much esteemed by them, under the name of Pé-la, from a coccus deposited..on certain shrubs.

‖ **Pelada** (pĭlā·dă). *Path.* Also in Fr. form **pelade.** [F. *pelade* a disease that causes falling off of down or hair, f. *peler* to deprive of hair.] (See quots.) Hence **Peladic** (pĭlæ·dik) *a.*, of or pertaining to pelada.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Pelada*, a kind of alopecia, or distempered state of the body, occasioning the shedding of the hair, arising from a venereal cause. 1857 in MAYNE. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 905 Microbacillus of the 'peladic utricle'...Found in the ampulliform dilatations of the hair follicles..in enormous numbers.

† **Pelado·r, -ore.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. Sp. *pelador* 'one that pilleth, maketh bald, or bare' (Minsheu), f. *pelar*:—L. *pilāre*: see PILL *v.*] A depilatory.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* IV. iv, To know how to make Pastillos of the dutchess of Braganza,..The peladore of Isabella.

Pelage (pe·lĕdʒ). [a. F. *pelage* (16th c. in Littré), the hair, wool, or fur of an animal, in reference to its kind or colour, f. OF. *peil, pel*, F. *poil* hair, down + -AGE. (Cf. *peler* to deprive of hair.)] A general and collective term for the fur, hair, wool, or similar covering of a quadruped. (Parallel to *plumage*.)

1808–32 WEBSTER, *Pelage*, the vesture or covering of wild beasts, consisting of hair, fur or wool. *Bacon.* 1848 S. W. WILLIAMS *Middle Kingd.* I. iv. 156 Bear, wolves, tigers, deer, and numerous fur-bearing animals are hunted for their pelage. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 132 The ass and the zebra are far more strikingly differentiated by their pelage than by their skulls. 1877 J. A. ALLEN *Amer. Bison* 456 A young male in summer pelage.

Pelage, obs. form of PILLAGE.

Pelagial (pĭlē·dʒĭăl), *a.* [f. L. *pelagi-us*, a. Gr. πελάγι-ος of the sea (f. L. *pelag-us*, a. Gr. πέλαγος the sea) + -AL.] Of or belonging to the open sea; = PELAGIAN *a.*[2] 2, PELAGIC *a.*

1899 J. A. THOMSON *Sci. of Life* xiii. 179 The distinctive population of the littoral, pelagial, abyssal, fluvial, and terrestrial areas.

Pelagian (pĭlē·dʒiăn), *a.*[1] and *sb.*[1] [f. L. *Pelagiān-us* (Augustine), f. *Pelagius*, latinized form (see prec.) of the name of a British monk of the 4th and 5th centuries, whose doctrines were fiercely combated by St. Augustine, and condemned by Pope Zosimus in A. D. 418.

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1662) 229 Pelagius..his name in Welsh was Morgan, which signifies the sea.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Pelagius or his doctrines.

Pelagius denied the Catholic doctrine of original sin, asserting that Adam's fall did not involve his posterity, and maintained that the human will is of itself capable of good without the assistance of divine grace.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue, Brief Descr.*, I.Iany a simple soule hath hee shamefully..deceiued with his foule Pelagian opinion. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 263 Origen..being a leader and Patron of the Pelagian error. 1697 SOUTH *Serm.* (1698) III. 45 Throughout all this Pelagian Scheme, we have not so much as one Word of Mans Natural Impotency to Spiritual Things. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 216 *note*, The Pelagian [theory] treats Adam's sin as a mere bad example.

B *sb.* A follower of the doctrines of Pelagius.

1532 MORE *Confut. Dr. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 798/2 Sayncte Austin wrote..those woordes against..the Pelagians and the Celestians. 1553 *Articles of Religion* ix, Originall Sinne standeth not in the following of Adam, as the Pellagianes doe vainelie talke,..but it is the fault, and corruption of the nature of euery manne, that naturallie is engendred of the offspring of Adam. 1706 J. BINGHAM *Fr. Ch. Apol.* III. x, None ever disliked the use of the Lord's Prayer but only the Pelagians. 1884 RUSKIN *Pleasures of Eng.* 16 The Pelagian's assertion that immortality could be won by man's will.

Pelagian (pĭlē·dʒiăn), *a.*[2] and *sb.*[2] [f. L. *pelagi-us* (see PELAGIAL) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* †**1.** Of or pertaining to the *pelagiæ conchæ* or sea shells whence purple dye was obtained. (Cf. L. *pelagium* purple colour.) *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 259 The Tyrians make their deep red purple, by dipping their wool first in the liquor of the Pelagian purples.

2. Of, pertaining to, or inhabiting the open sea or ocean; pelagic.

1746 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 400 They are no pelagian Shells, as those are; Bays and Harbours are the Places where they are fish'd. 1776 — *Conchol.* 66 Some [shell-fish] are pelagian, or inhabit only the deeps of the sea. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 126 A line of shoals may be as impassable to pelagian species, as are the Alps and the Andes to plants and animals peculiar to plains.

b. Inhabiting islands in the open sea or ocean.

1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* (ed. 2) 346 Pelagian Negroes have long been well known as inhabitants of the interior of the Penang Islands.

B. *sb.* An inhabitant of the open sea or ocean.

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 75 The Mediterranean pelagians (or open sea-fish) have neither brilliancy of colour, nor delicacy of flesh.

Pelagianism (pĭlē·dʒiăniz'm). [f. PELAGIAN *a.*[1] + -ISM.] The doctrine of Pelagius and his followers: see PELAGIAN *a.*[1]

1583 FULKE *Defence* viii. (Parker Soc.) 342 While you would seem to fly from Pelagianism, you fall into flat Pharisaism. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 313 This doctrine which hangs the efficacy of the Holy Ghost upon man's Will,..is downright Pelagianism. *a* 1744 BOLINGBROKE *Let. to Pope* Wks. 1754 III. 332 To assert Antipodes might become once more as heretical as arianism, or pelagianism. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. iii. (1864) IX. 145 The Pelagianism charged against Scotus is.. purely metaphysical.

Pelagianize (pĭlē·dʒiănəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To act the Pelagian; to hold or give expression to the views of Pelagius.

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 83 In the point of Free-will the Church of Rome absolutely and wholly Pelagianizeth. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 215 To let the new Pelagianizers see, there was no quarter for them in Oxford. *a* 1861 W. CUNNINGHAM *Hist. Theol.* (1864) II. XXV. 376 The latter class they were accustomed to call Pelagianizing Remonstrants.

Pelagic (pĭlæ·dʒik), *a.* [ad. L. *pelagic-us*, a. Gr. *πελαγικός, f. πέλαγ-ος the sea.] Of or pertaining to the open or high sea, as distinguished from the shallow water near the coast; oceanic; now *spec.* living on or near the surface of the open sea or ocean, as distinguished from its depths.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pelagick*, of the Sea, or that liveth in the Sea. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 420 The Pelagic Nereis. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 280 Littoral and estuary shells are more frequently liable..to be intermixed with the exuviæ of pelagic tribes. 1843 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 13 Seamen are..well acquainted with the general forms of the pelagic fish. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 150 The pelagic shells, or those which during life rove freely through the sea. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 559 Used technically by naturalists, the term *Pelagic* applied to living things, denotes those animals and plants which inhabit the surface waters of the seas and oceans.

b. Of sealing: Carried on or performed on the high seas. So *pelagic sealer.*

1891 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 609 'Pelagic' sealing as at present carried on, cannot long be continued. 1897 *Daily News* 27 Jan. 6/6 The Commission was sent out in consequence of the statements made by the United States and Russia that the seal herd was being wiped out by pelagic sealing. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* (U. S.) XXV. 358/1 The pelagic sealers kill the animals with guns, spears, or any effective weapon while they are in the water.

† **Pela·gious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *pelagi-us* (see PELAGIAL) + -OUS.] = PELAGIC.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Fishes, which are, I. Marine, and these are either *pelagious*, living in the main sea,..or *littoral*. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pelagius*, ..of swimming birds, comprehending those that frequent the sea, where they find their food: pelagious.

Pelagite (pe·lădʒəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. πέλαγος sea + -ITE[1] 2 b.] A name given to nodules of oxide of manganese and iron obtained in deep-sea soundings in the Pacific Ocean.

1876 A. H. CHURCH in *Min. Mag.* I. 52 The singularity of the mode of formation, of the occurrence, and of the composition of these concretions should constitute no bar to their recognition as a distinct mineral species under such a name as *Pelagite*. It would at present be impossible to assign a formula to this 'pelagite'.

Pelagosaur (pe·lăgŏsɔ̄r). *Palæont.* [ad. mod.L. *pelagosaurus*, f. Gr. πέλαγο-ς sea + σαῦρα lizard: see SAURIAN.] A genus of fossil crocodiles with amphicœlian vertebræ, found in strata of the Jurassic age. 1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale).

Pelagra, variant of PELLAGRA.

Pelamyd, -mid (pe·lămid). Also 6 **palmita**; 7– (in L. form) **pelamis, -mys**, pl. **pelamides**; 8–9 **palamede.** [ad. L. *pēlamys, -myd-, pēlamis*, a. Gr. πηλαμύς, -μυδα. The form *palamede* represents F. *palamide* 'a young Tunnie' (Cotgr.); *palmita* = It. *palamite* 'a fish called a tunnie before it be a yeere old, a sommer whiting' (Florio).]

1. A small Mediterranean fish; a young tunny.

1598 *Epulario* G j b, To dresse a Palmita, which is a kind of Tonny. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 243 The old Tunies and the young, called Pelamides, enter into great flotes and skuls into the sea Pontus. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 259. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. (1788) III. 13 *note*, Among a variety of different species, the Pelamides, a sort of Thunnies, were the most celebrated. 1810 ANNE PLUMPTRE *Resid. France* II. vi. 76 The palamede..seems so much of the same nature, that some persons have supposed it only the young thunny. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 188 After passing the anniversary of their first birthday, these pelamyds attained maturity, and were dubbed thunnies in consequence. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 289 A pelamys or tunny.

2. Applied to the genus *Pelamys* (Cuvier 1831) of scombroid fishes.

1863 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* II. 102 Pelamid.

Pelare, obs. form of PILLAR.

Pelargic (pĭlā·ɹdʒik), *a.* [ad. Gr. πελαργικ-ός of the stork, f. πελαργός stork: see -IC.] Of or pertaining to the storks.

1830 tr. *Aristophanes, Birds* 217 O thou hawk of Sunium! Hail, Pelargic King!

Pelargonic (pelaɹgo·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. PELARGON-IUM: see -IC.] Of or derived from the genus *Pelargonium*; esp. in *Pelargonic acid*, a fatty acid, $C_9H_{18}O_2$, prepared from the volatile oil of plants of this genus; nonylic acid. So **Pela·rgonate,** a salt of pelargonic acid; **Pe·largone,** a crystalline substance, soluble in ether, obtained by the dry distillation of barium pelargonate; **Pela·rgono·ne,** a hydrocarbon obtained among the products of the dry distillation of hydroleic or metoleic acid; **Pe·largyl,** the radical of pelargonic acid ($C_9H_{17}O$).

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 396 Pelargonic Acid..was originally extracted from the leaves of the geranium, by distilling them with water. *Ibid.*, Pelargonic anhydride..is obtained by acting upon pelargonate of baryta with oxychloride of phosphorus. 1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 370 Pelargonic acid is a colourless oil..which solidifies in the cold, melting afterwards at 10°. *Ibid.* 371 Pelargonate of Ethyl..Pelargonic ether. *Ibid.*, Chloride of Pelargyl, $C_9H_{17}OCl$, is obtained by the action of pentachloride of phosphorus on pelargonic acid.

‖ **Pelargonium** (pelăgō·nĭăm). *Bot.* [mod.L. (L'Heritier 1787), f. Gr. πελαργός stork: app. modelled on the earlier γεράνιον, *geranium.*] An extensive genus of plants of the N.O. *Geraniaceæ*, chiefly natives of the Cape of Good Hope, having showy flowers and fragrant leaves, commonly cultivated under the name of *geranium.*

1819 *Pantologia, Pelargonium*, Crane-bill, in botany. 1835 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XI. 686/2 Pelargoniums are of easy culture, propagating readily by cuttings. 1861 *Times* 23 May, The azaleas, pelargoniums, and other spring flowers being in particularly good condition. 1890 *Golden South* 155 Pelargoniums grow three or four feet high.

Pelasgian (pĭlæ·zdʒiăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **-ien.** [f. L. *Pelasgi-us*, a. Gr. Πελάσγι-ος of or pertaining to the Πελασγοί or Pelasgi: see b.]

a. *adj.* = next. **b.** *sb.* One of the *Pelasgi*, an ancient race of doubtful ethnological affinities, widely spread over the coasts and islands of the Eastern Mediterranean and Ægean, and believed to have occupied Greece before the Hellenes.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. ix. 43 The first inhabitants of [Lesbos]..were the Pelasgiens. *Ibid.*, Priape, king of the Pelasgiens. *Ibid.*, After the palasgiens, succeeded the Eoliens. 1765 T. ASTLE in *Archæol.* VII. 348 On the radical Letters of the Pelasgians and their derivatives. 1822 MITFORD *Hist. Greece* I. i. § 2. 29 Strabo assures us, that the Pelasgians were antiently established all over Greece. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 23 Situated in the midst of the great Pelasgian nation.

Pelasgic (pĭlæ·zdʒik), *a.* [ad. L. *Pelasgic-us*: see prec.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Pelasgi or Pelasgians.

Pelasgic architecture, building, the oldest form of masonry found in Greece and the neighbouring lands, constructed of rough or unhewn stones piled up without cement.

1785 T. ASTLE in *Archæol.* VII. 361 Homer was a native of Ionia, where the Pelasgic alphabet was first improved. 1815 H. MARSH *Horæ Pelasgicæ* title-p., A Description of

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the Pelasgic or Æolic Digamma. 1831 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) III. 413/1 *margin*, Pelasgic architecture. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 377/2. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Power* Wks. (Bohn) II. 337 With all his hairy Pelasgic strength directed on his opening sense of beauty.

Pelaw, Pelch, variants of PILAU, PILCH.

Peldon (pe·ldən). *Coal-mining.* [Origin unknown.] 'Hard and compact siliceous rock' (Gresley *Gloss. Terms Coal-mining* 1883).

Pele, obs. form of PEAL, PEEL, PELL.

Pelecan, obs. form of PELICAN.

Pe·lecani·ne, *a. Ornith.* [f. L. *pelecān-us* PELICAN + -INE[1].] Of or pertaining to the genus *Pelecanus* of birds.

1860 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 330 The tongue [of Balæniceps] is extremely small, an important Pelecanine character.

Pelecoid (pe·lĭkoid), *a.* and *sb. Geom.* Also 9 *erron.* **peli-.** [ad. Gr. πελεκοειδής, f. πέλεκυς ax, hatchet + -ειδης -form, -shaped.] **a.** *adj.* Hatchet-shaped. **b.** *sb.* A figure bounded by a semicircle, and two concave quadrants meeting in a point, and so resembling the blade of a battle-ax.

[1706 PHILLIPS, *Pelecoides*, a Name which some give to a certain Geometrical Figure, that somewhat resembles a Hatchet.] 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Angle, Pelecoid Angle*..is that in figure of a hatchet. 1864 WEBSTER, *Pelicoid.* See *Pelecoid.*

Pelecypod (pĭle·sipɒd), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. Gr. πέλεκυς hatchet + -ποδος -footed.] **a.** *adj.* Having a hatchet-shaped foot, as a bivalve mollusc; pertaining to such a mollusc. **b.** *sb.* A pelecypod mollusc. Hence **Pelecy·podous** *a.*, in same sense.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pelecypodus*, applied .. to .. Mollusca..that have a foot in form of a club or of a tongue: pelecypodous. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Pelecypod.* 1897 B. WOODWARD in *Concise Knowl. Nat. Hist.* 619 In the higher Pelecypods they are filibranch. *Ibid.*, Diagram illustrating successive development of pelecypod gills.

Pelegrim, -grine, obs. ff. PILGRIM, PEREGRINE.

Pêle-mêle, variant of PELL-MELL.

Pelemele, obs. f. PALL-MALL, PELL-MELL.

Peler, obs. form of PEELER, PILLAR.

†Pe·lerin. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **pilleryn.** [a. F. *pèlerin* PILGRIM.] A pilgrim.

1496 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 96 Gif pilleryns may be maid prisoneris. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* I. 777 We straying Pelerins will ne'r assay't.

†Pelerinage, pelrinage. *Obs. rare.* [ME. a. F. *pèlerinage* PILGRIMAGE.] A pilgrimage.

c 1300 *Beket* 5 Gilbert..mid on Richard..to Ierusalem com. There hi dude here pelrynage. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 69 The noble wommen of the toun Most comunliche a pelrinage Gon forto preie thilke ymage. *Ibid.* II. 385 Forth comth Paris with glad visage Into the temple on pelrinage.

Pelerine (pe·lĕrin, -ī·n). Also 8 **pelorine,** 8–9 **pelerin.** [a. F. *pèlerine*, transferred use of fem. of *pèlerin* PILGRIM = pilgrim's mantle or cape.] A name applied from time to time to various fashions of mantles or capes worn by women; in recent use, a long narrow cape or tippet, with ends coming down to a point in front, usually of lace or silk, or of the material of the dress.

The name appears to have been in vogue 1740–50 (it was obsolete to Fielding in 1752); again about 1764; also 1825–35, 1855–68, 1884–1904; the shape or material being probably more or less new each time.

1744 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 5 (1748) I. 237 Her neck suffers for it, and confesses, in scarlet blushes..: this misfortune, however, she conceals under a handkerchief or pelerine, and high tucker. 1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 272 In pelerin clad, or silk manteal. 1752 FIELDING *Covent Gard. Jrnl.* 9 May, Within my memory..this [cloak]..was succeeded by the pelorine, the pelorine by the neckatee. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 118 A short leathern or oil-cloth cloak, not unlike what the women call a pelerine. 1827 *Souvenir* I. 21 (Stanf.) A half high canezou..composed of their Jaconet muslin, and trimmed round the bust with a row of deep points, which form a pelerine. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 9 Sept. 3/5 The triple lappel forms a square pelerine behind. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* II. ix, 'Arthur', whispered Flora, 'would you object to putting your arm round me under my pelerine?' 1868 *Express* 30 Mar., The petticoat or underskirt being of silk, the upper one of cachemire of the same shade, and the costume completed by a short pélerine tied behind. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* 28 June 618/1 'Pelerine' is now the usual name for the shoulder cape. 1898 *Daily News* 2 Apr. 6/5 The pelerine is to be a favourite form of mantle, many of the new capes being finished in front with long, rounded pelerine ends.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. ix/2 The corsage..is trimmed with a mantilla, or else in the pelerine stile, with blond lace. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Feb. 3/1 The deep pelerine-like collar of lace or mixed lace and chiffon.

Pele's hair (pī·lĭz hēəɹ). [transl. of Hawaiian *ranoho o Pele*, hair of Pelé, the goddess of the volcano Kilauea.] Volcanic glass from the volcano Kilauea, found in fine hair-like threads.

1849 DANA *Geol. Pacif.* 200 Pele's Hair. 1861 BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.* 276 *Pele's Hair*, lava blown by the wind..into hair-like fibers.

Pelestre, peletre, -tur, var. PELLETER[1] *Obs.*

Pelet, -ette, obs. ff. PELLET. **Peletone,** erron. f. PELOTON. **Pelewe,** obs. f. PILLOW.

Pelf (pelf), *sb.* Also 6 **pylfe,** 9 *dial.* **pilf.** [ME. a. ONF. **pelfe*, instanced 1370 as *peuffe*, mod. Norman *peufe*, var. of OF. *pelfre* (11th c. in Godef.), *peufre* spoil; ulterior derivation uncertain; perh. related to L. *pilāre* in sense 'to pillage', F. *piller.*]

†**1.** Property pilfered or stolen, spoil, booty. *Obs.*

a 1350 *S. Nicholas* 444 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 16 Als þe theuis..Partid þaire pelf bi a wud side. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5989 Þair schipp, with all þair pelf, To þe mynster þai [pirates] betake, Full amendis forto make. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* IX. (*Wolf & Fox*) xiv, Schir.. and we get of yone pelf, Ye man tak trauell and mak ws sum supple.

†**2.** Property, possessions, goods, 'gear'. *Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7166 Þe monkes duelt be þaim self, Sa did þe nonnes, with all þair pelf. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 122 Go muster thy seruants, be captaine thy selfe, Prouiding them weapon and other like pelfe. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. Prol. 35 All perishen, of man, of pelfe, Ne ought escapend but himselfe. 1847 *Mischief of Mutes* 17 And who, from managing his master's pelf Had now begun to manage for himself.

3. Money, wealth, riches; now depreciatory: 'filthy lucre'.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lviii. 25 Thay panss nocht off the parrochin pure, Had thai the pelfe to pairt amang thame. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* IV. 38 You..whiske about by sea and by lande to get pelfe for your olde age. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 278 Why do they uphold their pylfe with such outrage and tirannye? 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 266 'A misers mynde thou hast, thou hast a Princes pelfe.' A lewd terme to be giuen to a Princes treasure. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ix. 4 But all his minde is set on mucky pelfe. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 223 Ye rich men cannot think to carry your pelfe with you into Heaven. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xvi. 422 The Covetous Man looks upon his Pelf, and adores it as his God. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 137. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* ix. 130 Too busy after his pelf to bestow any thought on the first marriage celebration. 1874 L. MORRIS *Professor* iii, As blind to all that passes self As any churl that slaves for pelf.

†**4.** Trumpery, trash, rubbish; frippery. *Obs.*

1555 BRADFORD *Let. to Rawlins* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1632 Forked cappes, typettes, shauen crownes, or such other baggage and Antichristian pelfe. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* To Rdr. (1611) 3 It is not sufficient..to condemne our Books for pelfe, and trash, and fardles of lies, before he see them. 1596 GOSSON *Quip for Gentlewomen* xiv, All this new pelfe now sold in shops, in value true not worth a louse. 1632 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (ed. 4) 286 Which to her guests she shews, with all her pelfe.

b. Refuse; now *dial.*, vegetable refuse, weeds.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 281 Pelfe is properly the scrappes or shreds of taylors and skinners. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 7 We of all people once that were the pelfe, .. Almighty Ioue hath chosen to himselfe. 1646 TRAPP *Comm. John* XV. 20 Our memories are as..nets that keep the pelf, let go the clean water. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Pelf*..in Faulconry, is the refuse and broken remains left after the Hawk is relieved. 1808 *Farm. Jrnl.* 21 Jan. (E. D. D.), Which is the best means of clearing a wood from roots and pelf? 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss., Pilf*, light grass and roots raked together to be burnt.

c. Dust; fluff. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1584 COGAN *Haven Health* CCXXIV. (1636) 259 Gather it.. picke it cleane from dyrt and pelfe. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss., Pilf, Pilm, Pillem*, light dust or fluff.

d. A worthless person, a good-for-nothing. Now *dial.*

1551 SIR J. MASON *Let.* (S. P. Foreign, Edw. VI, VI. lf. 287), The olde worne pelff [Diane of Poictiers] fearing ther by to lefe some parte of her credite. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Pelfe*, a bad, or good-for-nothing person. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss., Pelf*, a term bestowed on a worthless person.

5. *Comb.*, as *pelf-licker*; *pelf-spurning* adj.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. liv, Here enter not base pinching Usurers, Pelf-lickers, everlasting gatherers. 1870 J. HAMILTON *Moses* iv. 78 The high-souled, pelfspurning Abraham.

†**Pelf,** *v. Obs.* [ME. a. OF. *pelf-er* (also *pelf-ir*), var. of *pelfrer* to pillage, rob, f. *pelfe, pelfre* spoil: see prec. sb., and cf. PILFER *v.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To spoil, rob.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6149 (Cott.) For to pelf þat folk vnlel And help his folk of israel. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 95 Infangthef pelfynde inward. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 617 If ye knewe how he coulde pelfe.

Pelfer, obs. form of PILFER.

†**Pe·lfish,** *a. Obs.* [f. PELF *sb.* + -ISH[1].] Of the nature of pelf, rubbishy, paltry.

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* Ep. Ded. in *Holinshed* I. 1 b/2 That I may the sooner vnbroyde ye pelfish trash, that is wrapt wythin thys Treatise. — *Contn. Hist. Irel.* Ded. *ibid.* 76/1 Hee shall bee sure, to fynde them that wyll bee more prest to blabbe forth his pelfish faultes, than they will be ready to blaze out his good desertes.

†**Pelfry.** *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 5 **pelfere,** 6 **-fre, -frey, -fray, -fery, -fary, pelfry.** *β.* 5–6 **pil-, pylfre.** [a. ONF. **pelferie*, instanced 14–15th c. in forms *peuferie, peufferie,* mod.Norm. *peuferie, peufrie* (Godef.) frippery. See also PILFERY.]

1. Things pilfered; booty, spoil.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* V. 11 Alle that other pilfre he yaf unto other folke of the hoost. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* VII. i. 277/1 Open theft is whan the theef is taken with his pelfere. 1539 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, III. 155 Owt of whyche countre the sayd Scottys fled, and left mych corne, butters, and other pylfre, behinde theim, whyche the ost hadde. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 642 The gaines and pelferies that the Phariseis made of the people.

2. Trumpery, rubbish, trash; = PELF *sb.* 4.

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* Wks. 1843 I. 125 Soche pelfry thou hast pachchyd, And so thyselfe houyr wachyd. 1538 BP. SHAXTON in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1715) III. Collect. Rec. 146 Lockes of Heere, and filthy Ragges, Gobbetts of Wodde, under the Name of Parcells of the Holy Cross, and such Pelfrie. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 83 He..settes out much rifraffe, pelfery, trumpery, baggage and beggerie ware. 1551 CRANMER *Answ. Bp. Gardiner* Pref. A iij, Indulgences, Beades, Pardons, Pilgremages, and suche other pelfray.

Pelham (pe·lăm). [From the surname Pelham.] In full, *Pelham bit*, a form of bit combining the snaffle and the curb in one. So *Pelham bridle.*

1849 YOUATT *Horse* 190 If the curb-bit is in fault, a snaffle or Pelham-bit should be used. 1851 'CECIL' *Stud Farm* 139 The Pelham..is a species of hybrid between a curb and a snaffle. 1875 WHYTE MELVILLE *Riding Recoll.* iii. (1879) 48 A light-mouthed horse steered by a good rider, will cross a country safely and satisfactorily in a Pelham bridle. 1894 GEO. ARMATAGE *The Horse* vi. 87 The Pelham..is a curb-bit with a joint in the middle, instead of a port. It forms a double-rein bridle.

Pelican (pe·lĭkăn). Forms: 1–7 **pellicane,** 3–8 **-ican,** (5 **-ycan(n,** 6 **-ycane, pillycane**); 5– **pelican,** 7 **pelicane, -ecane,** 7–9 **pelecan.** [(Like F. *pélican* (1210 in Hatz.-Darm.), Pr. *pelican*, Sp. *pelicano*, It. *pellicano*) ad. late L. *pelicān-us*, more correctly *pelecānus*, ad. Gr. πελεκάν, applied by Aristotle (in part at least) to the pelican (*οἱ πελεκᾶνες οἱ ἐν τοῖς ποταμοῖς γινόμενοι*); app. closely related to πελεκᾶς, *-ᾶντα* woodpecker, perh. f. πελεκᾶν to hew or shape with an ax, πέλεκυς ax, hatchet, from the appearance or action of the bill.

Πελεκάν was also used by the LXX to render the Heb. קאַת *qāath*, in two (or three) of the places in which it occurs (in Eng. versions 'pelican'); in the two others, Isa. xxxiv. 11, Zeph. ii. 14, different Greek words were used, and there the version of 1611 has 'cormorant', but the Revisers of 1885 restore 'pelican' as in Coverdale.]

I. The bird.

1. The name now appropriated to a genus, *Pelecanus*, of large gregarious fish-eating waterfowls, remarkable for an enormously distensible membranous pouch which depends from the lower mandible of the long hooked bill and is used for the storing of fish when caught. Two species, *P. onocrotalus*, the Common or White Pelican, and *P. crispus*, the Crested Pelican, are found in Southeastern Europe and adjacent regions, and are the original 'pelicans'; to these the North American species *P. trachyrhynchus* is very closely allied. Other species are found in the West Indies, Africa, India, the Malay Archipelago, and Australia.

In all the quotations down to 14th c., and many later, the identification is vague, the bird being itself unknown in England, and the word merely a reflex of *pelicanus* of the Vulgate in Ps. ci(i). 7, *pelicano solitudinis* 'the pelican of the wilderness', which was app. not the pelican of naturalists. In the four other places where the same Heb. word occurs, the Vulgate has *onocrotalus*, a L. name of the modern 'pelican'. Elsewhere (*Comm.* in *Sophon.*, op. ed. Villarsi VI. 709) St. Jerome makes two kinds of *onocrotalus*, one the water-bird, the other that of the wilderness ('onocrotalorum, duo genera, aliud aquatile, aliud solitudinis'). So Isidore (*Orig.* XII. vii. 32). These appear in the pseudo-Jerome *Brev. in Psalt.* (Villarsi VII. Appx. 271) as two kinds of *pelicanus* (here identified with *onocrotalus*); whence, ultimately, in Trevisa, quot. 1398 below.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) ci. 5 [cii. 6] Ic geworden eom pellicane gelic, se on westene wunað. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 142 Dauid, anon efter þet he heuede iefned ancre to pellican, he efnede hire to niht fuel. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ci. 7 Like am I made to pellicane of annesse. 1382 WYCLIF *ibid.*, Lic I am maad to a pellican of wildernesse. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. xxviii. (Bodl. MS.), So doþ þe pellican þat hat also porphirio. *Ibid.* XII. xxx, Þere beþ twei manere of Pellicans; one woneþ in watres and eteþ fische and þe oþer woneþ in lond & loueþ wildernesse. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 762/15 *Hic pelicanus*, a pelycan. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* XXXIV. 11 But Pellicanes, Storkes, great Oules, and Rauens shall haue it in possession, & dwell there in. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 135 The Pellican in Desarts farre abroad, Her deare-lov'd issue safely doth unload. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 28 A Museum..and therein..a Pelecan's Skin and Bill. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 15/1 Diverse names ascribed to the Devil..as an Owl, a Kite, a Raven, a Pellicane, from his ravening, and unsatiable desire of Devouring, Isa. 34. 11, 15. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 74 Complaining Pelicanes themselves bemoan. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* vi. 139 We see a top-heavy pelican balancing his huge yellow bill over the edge of the stream, and fishing for his dinner. 1883 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 362/1 They often fly in large flocks, and the sudden swoop of a flock of pelicans at a shoal of fish is a striking and beautiful sight.

b. In reference to the fable that the pelican revives or feeds her young with her own blood.

This is given by Epiphanius and St. Augustine; it appears to be of Egyptian origin, and to have referred originally to another bird.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxix. (Tollem. MS.) The serpent hateþ kyndely þe pellican..and stynge þ and infecteþ þe briddes: þan sche smiteþ here selfe in þe breste, and sprynge þ blood up on hem, and rereþ hem fro deeþ to lyf. *a* 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 172 Þe pelicane his blod did blede þer-with his briddus for to fede. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 1100 My birneist beik I laif, with gude entent, Onto the gentyll, pieteous Pillycane, To helpe to peirs hir tender hart in twane. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 811–32. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 126 That blood already (like the Pellican) Thou hast tapt out, and drunkenly carows'd. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart., Dial.* CLXXX, The Pellican..reuiues her tender yong, And with her purest bloud-shed doth asswage Her yong ones thirst. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. vii, What, would'st thou have me turn Pelican, and feed thee out of my own Vitals? 1848

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Mrs. Jameson *Sacr. & Leg. Art* I. Introd. 36 The Pelican, tearing open her breast to feed her young with her own blood, was an early symbol of our redemption through Christ.

†c. Hence *fig.*, applied to Christ as reviving the dead in spirit by His blood. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 107 b, Y⁹ moost piteous pellycane & heuenly phisycyon, our sauyour Iesu. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 25/1 Ungrateful soul! that .. didst not think at all, or thoughtst not right, On this thy Pelican's great love and death. 1814 Cary *Dante, Paradise* xxv. 113 [St. John] who lay Upon the bosom of our pelican.

2. A representation of the pelican in art or heraldry.

Pelican in her piety (in Heraldry), a pelican represented as vulning (*i. e.* wounding) her breast in order to feed her young with her blood.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5129 Rekanthes of rede gold railed of gemmes, With pellicans & pape-ioyes polischt & grauen. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 807 On hys helme on hygh a pelican he bare. 1620 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xvii. (1611) 162 He beareth Gules, a Pellican in her nest, with wings displaied, feeding of her young ones, Or, vulned proper. 1643–4 in G. A. Poole *Churches; their Structure*, etc. (1845) vi. 56 A glorious cover over the font,..with a pelican on the top picking its breast. 1672 J. Davies *Anc. Rites Durham* 17 A goodly fine Lantern, or Letteron, of Brass..with a great Pelican on the height of it, finely gilt..her wings spread abroad, whereon did lye the Book. 1885 *Times* 30 Apr. 7/6 Delicately engraved representations of the Agnus Dei and the Pelican in her piety. 1897 J. Wells *Oxford & Coll.* 199 *note*, The Corpus tradition is that Keble..was once known to have thrown bread at the Pelican.

II. Transferred applications.

3. An alembic having a tubulated head, from opposite sides of which two curved tubes pass out and re-enter at the body of the vessel; used in distilling liquors by fermentation.

1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* 102 Let it be put into a pellicane, that is a vessell with eares or handles on ether syde one. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. iii, The Retort brake, And what was sau'd, was put into the Pellicane. 1683 Salmon *Doron Med.* L 307 Being permixt together in a Pellican let them remain in digestion. 1706 Phillips, *Pelican* or *Blind Alembick*.

4. An instrument having a strong curved beak, formerly used for extracting teeth.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 27/1 We cut them [extra teeth] of[f] with our cutting pellicane. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 398/1 A Single Beak Pellican with a screw..is an instrument to draw out corrupt and faded teeth. 1846 Brittan tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 73 Amongst the multitude of instruments invented..some are absolutely bad, and ought to be rejected; such are the 'pied de biche', and the 'pelican'.

b. 'A hook somewhat in the shape of a pelican's bill, so arranged that it can be easily slipped by taking a ring or shackle from the point of the hook' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

5. An ancient piece of artillery; also, the shot from it.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., Pellican, again, is the name of an ancient piece of ordnance, carrying a ball of six pounds. 1754 H. Walpole *Lett. H. Mann* 6 Oct., When your relation, General Guise, was marching up to Carthagena, and the pelicans whistled round him, he said, 'What would Chloe [the Duke of Newcastle's cook] give for some of these to make a pelican pie?' 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Pelican*,..the old six-pounder culverin.

III. **6.** *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pelican brood, daughter, oil, pie*; *pelicanwise* adv.; **pelican-fish**, an eel-like fish (*Eurypharynx pelecanoides*), dredged from a great depth near the Canary Islands: so called from its enormously developed jaws and large gular pouch; **pelican-flower**, a West Indian evergreen climbing plant (*Aristolochia grandiflora*); Poisonous Hogweed (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **pelican ibis**, an Asiatic wood-ibis (*Tantalus leucocephalus*); **pelican lectern**, a lectern of the shape of a pelican; **pelican's foot**, a gastropod shell (*Aporrhais pes-pelecani*), so called from its digitate outer lip; **pelican's head**, a wooden battle-club with a rounded head and a projecting beak, used by the natives of New Caledonia.

1818 Keats *Endym.* I. 815 Nurtured like a *pelican brood. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. iv. 77 'Twas this flesh begot Those *Pelicane Daughters. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 312/2 The characters of the *Eurypharynx* (wide-throated *pelican fish) are so divided. 1881 *Field* 13 Aug. 262/1 Conspicuous next in order..were numbers of *pelican ibises. 1898 J. T. Fowler *Durh. Cath.* 57 The modern .. *Pelican lectern. 1862 H. Aidé *Carr of Carrlyon* III. 39 Their doubts feed themselves, *pelican-wise, from their own breast.

Pelicanry (pe·likănri). [f. prec. + -ry: cf. *heronry*.] A place where pelicans breed.

1864 Jerdon *Birds India* II. II. 860, I have visited one pelicanry in the Carnatic, where the Pelicans have (for ages, I was told) built their rude nests on rather low trees in the midst of a village.

Pelice, obs. form of Pelisse.

Pelicoid, variant of Pelecoid.

†**Pe·liom.** *Min. Obs.* [mod. (Ger. 1818) ad. Gr. πελίωμα livid spot, in reference to its greyish blue colour.] A synonym of Iolite.

1820 in Mohs *Char. Nat. Hist. Syst. Min.* 68.

Pelisse (pĕlī·s). Also 8 **pellice**, 8–9 **-ise**, 9 **-isse, pelice**. [a. F. *pelisse*, formerly *pelice* = It. *pelliccia* 'any kind of furred garment' (Florio):—med.L. *pellicia* (Papias), for L. *pellicia* (or *-icea*) *tunica* or *vestis*, a coat or garment of skins or fur, f. *pell-is* skin.]

1. †**a.** A garment of fur. *Obs.* **b.** A long mantle or cloak lined with fur.

1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess Mar* 10 Mar., One of her slaves immediately brought her a pellice of rich brocade lined with sables. 1769 Wesley *Will* in Coke & Moore *Life* III. iv. § 2 (1792) 515 My pellise I give to the Rev. Mr. Creighton. 1804 Ct. Rumford in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 181 We might naturally expect, that a pellisse would be warmest when worn with the hair outwards, as I have found it to be in fact. 1806 A. Duncan *Nelson* 104 A pelice of sable fur. 1874 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* ix. 182 Prototypes of more recent hussar pelisses with their fur lining.

2. A long mantle of silk, velvet, cloth, or other material, worn by women, reaching to the ankles, and having arm-holes or sleeves.

1755 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1862) 321, I don't know what you mean by a pompadour, unless it is what we call in this part of the world a pelisse; which in plain English is a long cloak made of satin or velvet, black or any colour; lined or trimmed with silk, satin, or fur, according to the fancy. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XIX. 115 The ladies were principally dressed in sarsnet pelisses. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* v, A tall bony woman—straight all the way down—in a coarse blue pelisse, with the waist an inch or two below her arm-pits. 1893 Georgina Hill *Hist. Eng. Dress* II. 216 The women of the last generation all wore pelisses. 1898 Lady Mary Loyd tr. *Uzanne's Fashion in Paris* ii. 39 [*c* 1800–4] Pelisses were coming into general use. They were worn long, almost reaching the ground, with wide sleeves turned back over the wrists, and round cape collars.

b. A garment worn out of doors by young children over their other clothes.

1852 [Remembered in use]. 1879 *Madame Bayard's Bouquet of Fashion* No. 32 Children's Dresses. No. 941. Infant's Pelisse. 1894 L. T. Meade *Iron Grip* II. xxxi. 159 She dressed the baby in his white hat and white pelisse.

c. Used for the ecclesiastical cassock.

1877 J. D. Chambers *Div. Worship* 26 The Pelisse or Cassock was the ordinary clerical gown or under garment.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pelisse-robe*; **pelisse-cloth**, a twilled woollen fabric, used for pelisses.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. x/2 Pelisse robes, both of satin and velvet, have been during the last week very much adopted.

‖ **Pelisson.** *Obs.* In 5 **pely-, pellycon.** [OF. *pelisson*, in 14th c. *pelicon* (*ç*) 'a furd petticoat or frocke' (Cotgr.), AF. *pellicoun*, in med.L. *pellicion-em*, It. *pelliccione* 'a great furred gown' (Florio), med.L. *pellicion-em*, deriv. of *pellicia* Pelisse.] A furred gown; = Pelisse 1.

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) L xxxvii. 43 b, His clothynge was oonly of a sacke, and a mantell of pellycon. *Ibid.* 50 His Frocke, his Pelycon and his Gospellis. [1876 Planché *Cycl. Costume* I. 391 King John orders a grey pelisson with nine bars of fur to be made for the queen.]

Pelite (pī·ləit). *Geol.* [f. Gr. πηλ-ός clay, earth, mud + -ite¹.] A rock composed of an argillaceous sediment.

1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* xiv. 299 The psammites and pelites..are respectively represented by the various sandstones, arkose, etc., and by the tuffs.

Pelitic (pĭlĭ·tik), *a. Geol.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Of the nature of pelite; composed of fine sediment.

1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* xiv. 299 The clastic rocks..he divides into the psephitic, the psammitic, and the pelitic.

Pelitory, obs. form of Pellitory.

Pell (pel), *sb. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 4 **pel**, 5 **peall, pele, peele, peell, pelle**, 6 **pyll**, 6– **pell.** [ME. a. AF. *pell, peal*, OF. *pel* (13th c. in Littré), mod.F. *peau* (= Pr. *pel, pelh*, Cat. *pell*, Sp. *piel*, It. *pelle*):—L. *pell-em* skin, leather, parchment.]

†**1.** A skin or hide; *esp.* a furred skin used as or forming the lining or trimming of a cloak; a cloak so lined or trimmed, a fur. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 6697 Y wol chargen al the bestis With pellis, and siglatouns honeste. *c* 1325 *Lai le Freine* 172 Therin she leyed the child, for cold, In the pel as it was bifold. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 246, ij doctorys with him arayd with pellys aftyr the old gyse. 1596 Bp. W. Barlow *Three Serm.* ii. 88 Our flesh swelleth, and like Sathyrions pelles or skinnes..we are of vnquiet and restlesse minds.

†**b.** The skin with which the deciduous horns of deer are at first covered; the 'velvet'. *Obs.*

In quot. 1575 app. associated with Pill, Peel *sb.*³

1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 242 His heade when it commeth first out, hath a russet pyll vpon it, the whiche is called Veluet. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, To Fray*,..when Deer rub..their Heads against Trees to get the pells of their new Horns off.

2. A skin or roll of parchment, a parchment; *spec.* each of the two pells, of receipt (*pellis receptorum*) and disbursement (*pellis exituum*), kept at the Exchequer. **b.** In *pl.* The Office of the Exchequer in which these were kept. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 249/1 That it be entred in the pele of your receipt. *Ibid.* 272/2 Which may appere in the peele of the Resceyt of youre Eschequer of Record. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 7 As in the Peall of Michelmasse Terme..playnely doth apiere. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1245/1 In which Easter tearme was William bishop of Yorke also made treasuror, as is prooued by the pell of *Exitus*. 1681 Nevile *Plato Rediv.* 197 No Sanctuary to fly to, but a peice of Parchment kept in the Pells. *c* 1802 Canning *Grand Consult.* Poet. Wks. (1823) 40 But our frugal doctor..Gives his pills to the public, the Pells to his Son.

c. *Clerk of the Pells*, an officer formerly charged with the entry of receipts and disbursements on the parchment rolls in the Exchequer. So *Master of the Pells. Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

a 1603 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 244 Clark of the pell; fee—£17. 10. 0. 1657 Howell *Londinop.* 370 Touching..the Clerk of the Pell; his duty is, to enter every Tellers bill into a Roll call'd *Pellis Receptorum*. 1665 Pepys *Diary* 29 Sept., Mr. Warder, Master of the Pells. 1834 *Act* 4 & 5 *Will. IV*, c. 15 § 1 The Offices of Auditor, and of each of the Four Tellers of the Exchequer, and of the Clerk of the Pells..are hereby abolished. 1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LIX. 464 His party ..acknowledged his services by a retiring pension, which Mr. Pitt..exchanged for the clerkship of the pells.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pell-office* (sense 2); †**pell-monger**, a dealer in skins and furs; †**pell-wool**, wool plucked from the skin of a dead sheep; = Pelt-*wool*.

1676 Needham *Pacquet Adv.* 31 May they leave off barking when he comes into the City; and not do as dogs do at a *Pell-monger. 1697 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 311 Mr. Lemar, a clerk in the *pell office in the exchequer. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 360/2 Þat no man make noon inwynde withynne þe flese,..ne þerynne to putte lokkys, *pellewolle, terre,..ne noon oþer filthe. 1442 *Ibid.* V. 61/1 That ther be put in noon of thoo Worstedes, eny Lambe woll, nor Pell woll.

Pell, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Origin uncertain: cf. Peal *v.*¹; also L. *pellĕre* to drive.]

1. *intr.* To hurry, rush.

c 1300 *Havelok* 809 Shal ich neuere lengere dwelle, To morwen shal ich forth pelle. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict., Pell..* to dash, drive or strike violently; to walk with a heavy dashing step.

2. *trans.* To beat or knock violently, esp. *down*.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 117 How þe powere out of Persy pellid doune his knyȝtis. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 431 Beat and pell them downe with perches and poles. 1606 — *Sueton.* 156 The buffons and jesters about him made good sport, pelling him with olive and date-stones. ?*a* 1750 *Battle Sheriff-Muir* in Child *Ballads* (1857) VII. 260 For well I wat I saw them run, Both south and north, when they begun, To pell and mell, and kill and fell.

Pell, obs. form of Pall, Peel *sb.*¹

Pellac, pellack: see Pellock¹ and 2.

†**Pellage.** *Obs.* [f. OF. *pel* Pell *sb.* + -age.] A duty or impost formerly levied on skins exported.

[1409–10 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 625/2 [Le] Subside & Custumes des Layns & Pealx lanutz, outre le Pondage, Tonage, Aunage, Pellage, & d'autres Marchaundises.] 1692 *Blount's Law Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pellage*..., the Custom or Duty paid for Skins, Pelts or Leather.

‖ **Pellagra** (pelæ·grăˌ -æ·grăˌ). *Path.* [It. and mod.L. (F. *pellagre*), said to be f. *pell-is* + ?*-agra* in *chiragra, podagra* (gout in the hands, the feet); but perh. orig. It. *pelle agra* 'rough skin'.] An endemic disease (frequent among the peasantry of Southern Europe, esp. Lombardy, often attributed to eating diseased maize), in which the skin reddens, dries, and cracks, and the epidermis peels off in bran-like scales; the digestive organs and central nervous system are affected, and the disease often ends in insanity.

1811 Hooper *Dict. Med.* s. v., The disease called the pelagra does not appear to have been noticed by any of our nosologists. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 388/1 Pellagra is a disease chiefly affecting the skin, and particularly prevalent amongst the peasantry of the north of Italy. 1864 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med. & Surg.* 176 *m*, The endemic pellagra of Aragon..is absolutely identical with the endemic pellagra of Asturias. 1865 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 363/1 Pellagra, at one time the name of a .. skin-disease .. is now employed to designate a group of phenomena, of which the most prominent and significant are mental. 1874 Bucknill & Tuke *Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 364 The first descriptions of pellagra appear about the year 1770.

Hence **Pellagrage·nic** *a.*, engendering pellagra; **Pella·grin**, a person affected with pellagra.

1865 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 363/1 Of 500 patients in the Milan Lunatic Asylum in 1827, one third were pellagrins. 1903 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 11 July 86 Alcoholism renders the organism more prone to suffer from pellagragenic poison.

Pella·grous, *a. Path.* [ad. It. *pellagroso*, F. *pellagreux, -euse*, f. Pellagra: see -ous.] Of the nature of or pertaining to pellagra; affected with pellagra. So (in latter sense only) **Pe·llagrose** *a.*

1864 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med. & Surg.* 176 *k*, Phthisis and scrofula do not appear to be at all prevalent among the pellagrose. *Ibid.* 176 *m*, The endemic pellagrous affections of Spain are absolutely identical with those of the Landes district [of France], and those of Italy with the sporadic pellagrous diseases of France. 1874 Bucknill & Tuke *Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 364 Pellagrous Insanity. *Ibid.*, The total number of pellagrose in the Milanese provinces in 1856 was ..16·3 per 1000 of the population. Of these,..9 per cent. were insane.

†**Pellamou·ntain.** *Obs.* Also 6 **puliall-**, 6–7 **pela-, -mountayne.** [app. a popular corruption of some med.L. herbalists' name, e.g. *Pulegium montanum*, or *Serpyllum montanum*: cf. also Pelleter¹. The OF. name was *poliol, poulieul*.] A name of Wild Thyme.

1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 223 Sage, Mints, Pelamountaine, Cloues, Cynamon, and such other sweete comfortable deuises. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xliv. 231 This herbe is now called..in English wilde Tyme, Puliall mountayne, Pellamountayne, and running Time. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 19 Natures liberall hand decketh many of the sea cliffes with wilde Hissop, Sage, Pelamountayne.., and such like well-sauouring herbes. 1677 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreation* II. 248 Take

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Germander, Pelamountain, Basil, Grummel-seed, and Broom-flowers, of each half an ounce.

Pellar, -er. *dial.* (Cornwall). [? f. PELL *v.* + -AR[3], -ER[1].] An exorcist; a wizard, conjurer.

1865 R. HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* Ser. II. 81 She and her friends were satisfied that she had been ill wished. So she went to the 'Peller'... The spell was taken off, and the old woman grew strong. *Ibid.* 77 His wife then stated that the virtue was in her and not in him; that she was of the real 'Pellar' blood. 1893 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 389 She was going to the 'peller' to get a 'charm' said for him.

†**Pellard.** *Obs.* or *Hist.* [ad. med.L. *pellarda* (1388 in Du Cange), of uncertain origin: perh. a derivative of L. *pellis*, It. *pelle* skin.] A kind of cloak or tunic: see quots.

1846 FAIRHOLT *Costume in Eng.* Gloss., *Pellard*, a garment like a super-tunic. 1876 PLANCHÉ *Cycl. Costume* I. 391 *Pellard*, another name for the houpeland.

Pellatory, Pellatur: see PELLITORY, PELLETER.

Pelle, obs. f. PALL, PEAL. **Peller,** obs. f. PEALER, PILLAR; var. PELLAR. **Pellere,** var. PELURE[1] *Obs.*

Pellet (pe·lĕt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–5 **pelet,** (5 **-ette**), **pelote,** (5 **-ot**), **pylote,** 6 **pellete, -ette, -ot, -otte, -it, -yt, -at,** 6– **pellet.** [a. F. *pelote* (11th c.) = Pr., Sp. *pelota*, Pg. *pellota*, It. *pillotta* 'any round bundle or bal' (Florio), med.L. *pelōta, pilōta*, deriv. of It. *pila*, L. *pila* ball.]

1. Any globe, ball, or spherical body, usually one of small size; a ball of some plastic or soft substance, esp. of medicine or food, a bolus, a pill.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 306 Of pich sche tok him a pelote, The which he scholde into the throte Of Minotaure caste rihte. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 183 Grinde hem & tempere hem vp wiþ ius of iouis barba, & make þerof pelottis. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 39 Take þan þin fleysshe...make þer-of pelettys, as it were Applys. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xv. 48 God fourmed the world alle rounde, lyke as is a pelette. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Hallulla*, pellets to cram pullen. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 419 The little berries or pellets which are within the Pomgranate. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* (J.), I dressed with little pellets of lint. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 589 We are citizens of the universe, inhabitants of the little corner thereof, the dirty pellet where we are now stationed. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* II. xxxix, As when an electric pellet of light Comes forcibly out at a touch. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. iii. 260 The most primitive of Scottish coinage is the simple gold pellet. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 161 The poultry .. are made to swallow pellets .. composed of two parts of barley flour, and one of maize.

2. *spec.* A ball, usually of stone, used as a missile during the 14th and 15th centuries, and shot from mangonels, mortars, etc.; a cannon-ball; in later use, a bullet; now applied to small shot.

[1339 Peletæ de plumbo: *c* 1370 Pelottes de fer: see GUN *sb.* I.] 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 61 As pale as a pelet in a palesye he seemede. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 553 Thrugh out euery Regioun Went this foule trumpes soun As swifte as pelet out of gonne. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3037 Thane boldly þay buske, and bendes engynes, Payses in pylotes and proues theire castes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 391/1 Pelot, rownde stone of erthe, or other mater (*H.*, *P.* pelet), *pileus, vel piliolus, rudus.* 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xx. 135 Dyuers other small gonnes castyng pyllettes of leed and comon stones. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 274 Pyllettes of lede & dyce of yron. 1497 *Ibid.* 95 Pellettes of leed for Serpentynes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 180 A great and verye rounde pearle,..as bygge as a smaule pellet of a stone bowe, and of the weight of xxvi. carattes. 1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 78 An yern, like a pair of tongs; in form of a Mould to cast Pellets in. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 329 To cure a wound made with harquebush-shot... First seek with an instrument whether the pellet remain within or not. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Siege* Wks. (1673) 68 These Cannon Pellets will bruise me shrewdly. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) V. 137 For these Guns are such pestilent Things, To put a Pellet in one's Brow. 1841 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* vii. 251 There are many parts about the body of a bird, wherein a pellet of No. 7 will affect its vitality equal to a pellet of No. 2. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gr. Ferne F.* 252 The pellets hissing past his ears. *fig.* 1583 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 637 With a pellit of peuisshenes they had suche a stroke, That all the dayes of ther lyfe shall styck by ther rybbis. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* 34 It will stand long enough against the battery of their paper pellets. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Poet* Poems (1790) 185 Around the frequent pellets whistle From Satire, Ode, and pert Epistle. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* i. 7 The heavy rain-pellets..rattle with fury against the carriage.

b. A toy bullet of clay, wood, paper, etc., used in sport or play, esp. as the charge of a pop-gun.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 23 To blowe them oute of a trunke as we doe pellets of claye. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 26 And my Devonshire blade, honest Dick Pike, Spard not his Sugar pellets among my Spanyards. 1657 W. MORICE *Cœna quasi* Κοινή xxix. 287 Childrens gunns, to shoot the pellets which they put into them. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. vi. 56 Our rifle-balls reverberated from their hides like cork pellets from a pop-gun target.

3. *Her.* A roundel sable: = GUNSTONE 2.

[1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 150 b, He beareth Or, iii Ogresses in Fesses. These are Pellettes of gunnes, and are neuer other colour, then Sable.] 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 81 b, Th' Ogresse is the same that we call a Pellet of a gonne. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Northampton.* II. (1662) 299 This Sir John bare, for his paternal Coat, Argent on a Bend Gules, three Swans proper, between as many Pellets. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1777) Dict., *Pellets*, the name given to the Black Roundlets, by English Heralds alone. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* XV. § 15 (ed. 3) 203 Lord Latymer charges a pellet upon his silver saltire.

4. A circular boss or raised part, rounded or flat, in coins or decorative work.

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts* etc., *Pellet*, a Gothic architectural ornament, consisting of plain, flat, circular pieces or pellets, arranged along a fascia or band, at equal distances. 1864 J. EVANS *Coins Anc. Britons* iii. 45 When a central pellet is surrounded by a circle of smaller pellets or ovals, I have called it a 'rosette' or 'star of pellets'. 1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* XV. 168 The shallow bowl..marked at the back with the crossed circle, having a pellet in one of the quarters.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pellet ornamentation* (see 4), *system*; *pellet-like* adj.; **pellet bow**: see quot. 1852; **pellet moulding** *Arch.*, a moulding consisting of a flat band on which are circular flat disks (Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss. 1876); **pellet powder,** gunpowder compressed in moulds into pellets of defined quantity and form.

1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 244 Killing fourteen pheasants with a *pellet bow or air gun. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Valley Indus* i. 7 The pellet-bow..is made of a slip of bamboo, bent in the shape of our ancient weapon;..it has two strings stretched parallel to each other from horn to horn. About the centre a bit of canvas or coarse cloth, an inch or an inch and a half in length, is sewn tightly to the two cords, and against it the pellet, a lump of hard clay, about the size of a 'taw', is firmly held by the thumb and forefinger, which draw the bow. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. x. 65 All the way home we were battered by this *pellet-like rain. 1838 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 2), *Pellet Moulding*, an ornament in Norman architecture. 1870 *Engineer* 16 Sept. 184/1 *Pellet powder was recommended for..adoption with heavy guns by the Gunpowder Committee of 1866.

†**Pe·llet,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 5 **pilet, pylet, pellet,** 6 **pellot.** [a. OF. *pelete, -ette, pellete, -ette*, dim. of *pel*:—L. *pell-em* skin.]

1. A pellicle, a thin or fine skin or membrane.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 590 And other while an hen wul ha the pippe, A whit pilet that wul the tonge enrounde. *Ibid.* VI. 144 Oon of hem chese, Or that pellet that closith euery half The chike and pyiouncrawe, hool either half.

2. The pelt or skin of a sheep or other animal.

[1298 *Bolton Priory Compotus* lf. 21 De lana domus..De lokettis et pelettis.] *c* 1440 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe & G.* 358 (MS. Lansd.) Of sheepe al-so comyth pilet [*MSS. Harl. & Lamb.* pelt, CAXTON pellet] & eke fell,..Caried ovir see where men may it sell. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 398/2 Pylet, skyn, *pellis* (P. *cutis*). *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* IX. (*Wolf & Fox*) xviii, Thair sall na pedder..pyke your pellet fra me; I sall of it mak mittenis to my lufis. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 12 Plucking the pellotis or euer the scheip be slane.

Pe·llet, *v.* [f. PELLET *sb.*[1]: cf. F. *peloter.*] *trans.* †**a.** To form or shape into pellets; to send as a pellet (*obs.*). **b.** To hit with (paper) pellets, small shot, etc.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 18 Laundring the silken figures in the brine That seasoned woe had pelleted in teares. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 165 Till by degrees the memory of my wombe,..By the discandering of this pelleted storme, Lye grauelesse. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 7 A newspaper correspondent, who, treating himself to a battue in the Emperor's preserves, delivered an erratic charge and pelleted a beater's finger. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* XXXVI, The English kick at the insolence, when they are not in the mood for pelleting themselves.

Pe·lleted, *ppl. a.* [f. PELLET *v.* or *sb.*[1] + -ED.] Marked or charged with (heraldic) pellets.

1623 MIDDLETON *Triumph Integr.* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 389 This Chariot drawn by two..pelleted lions. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1787) Dict., *Pelleted, Pellited*, term used to denote any Charge or Bearing marked with Pellets.

†**Pelleter**[1], **peletre.** *Herb. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **pelestre,** 5 **peletre, -thre, -tur, pelletre, -etur, -atur, -eter,** 5–6 **peletyr.** [ME. *peletre, -ethre*, a. AF. *peletre, -estre*, f. (by dissimilation of *r..r*) OF. **peretre, piretre* (Cotgr.) = Sp. *pelitre* (:—**peritre*):—L. *pyr-, pirethrum*:—Gr. πύρεθρον fever-few; cf. πυρετός fever. See also PYRETHRE. The history of sense 2 is obscure.]

1. = PELLITORY 1, the Pyrethrum of the ancients.

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 34 *Piretrum*, pelestre idem. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 262 Seed of rosis & peletre & zinzibere. *a* 1450 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 184 Longwourt or pelethre of Spanye (*Eleborus*). *Ibid.* 214 Pelethre: *peretrum domyticum. c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 145 *Piretrum*, herba..satis communis, radix eius multum est acuta in sapore qua utimur. gall. et a°. pelestre. 1530 PALSGR. 253/1 Peletyr an herbe.

2. Wild Thyme (*Thymus Serpyllum*), or Garden Thyme (*T. vulgaris*). Cf. PELLAMOUNTAIN.

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 39 *Serpillum* et *herpillum* idem sunt, s. pelestre, tamen herpillum quandoque sumitur pro poligonia. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 116 Daysye and Ditoyne, Ysope and Aueroyne, Peletre [*v. rr.* pelletre, -tur] and Plauntoyne. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1024 Of tyme is wex and hony maad swettest; Of tymbra, peletur and origon. 14.. *Anc. Cookery* in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 441 Take..myntes, and peletur, and costmaryn, and sauge. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 273/2 Pelleter..*serpillum*, herba est.

†**Pelleter**[2]. *Obs.* In 6 **pellytour.** [ad. OF. *peletier* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *pelletier* (16th c. in Littré), f. OF. *pel*, L. *pell-em* skin, fur.] A fellmonger.

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 12 Thin skynnes sent to the furryers and pellytours of Fraunce.

Pelletierine (peletī·rəin). *Chem.* [f. name of the French chemist Bertrand Pelletier (1761–97) + -INE[5].] A colourless alkaloid ($C_8H_{11}NO$) obtained from the bark of the pomegranate.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 1498 *Pelletierine*, the alkaloid of the pomegranate. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1021 In toxic doses the action of pelletierine resembles that of curare.

Pe·llety, *a. Her.* [f. PELLET *sb.*[1] 3 + -Y for F. *-é* = *-ed.*] Charged with pellets; pelleted.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 110 b, An head de cheual rassed de Argent, pellitie, betwene two winges Sable, brydelled golde, set on a wrethe Argent and Vert, manteled Gules, doubled Argent. 1869 W. S. ELLIS *Antiq. Her.* viii. 163 *note*, Their robes decorated with paly and pellety patterns.

Pellian (pe·liăn), *a. Math.* [f. the name of John Pell, an English mathematician (1610–85): see -IAN.] Applied to a particular kind of indeterminate equation: see quot.

1873 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* IX. 477 The Pellian equation is $y^2 = ax^2 + 1$, a being a given integer number, which is not a square (or rather, if it be, the only solution is $y = 1$, $x = 0$), and x, y being numbers to be determined: what is required is the least values of x, y, since these, being known, all other values can be found.

Pellibranchiate (pelibræ·ŋkiĕt), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Pellibranchiāta* neut. pl., f. L. *pell-is* skin + *branchiæ* gills: see -ATE[2].] Belonging to the *Pellibranchiata*, or nudibranchiate gastropods (of J. E. Gray), which have no distinct gills but breathe by means of the skin. **b.** as *sb.* A mollusc of this group.

Pellican(e, Pellice, obs. ff. PELICAN, PELISSE.

Pelliceous (peli·siəs, -i·ʃiəs), *a. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *pellice-us, -i-us* made of skin + -OUS.] Of the nature of a thin skin, membrane, or pellicle.

1731 GALE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 160 Made of a Plant that had many pelliceous Tunicles.

Pellicle (pe·lik'l). Also 6 **-ycle,** pel(l)**ikel.** [ad. L. *pellicula* small or thin skin, dim. of *pell-is* skin.] A small or thin skin; a fine sheet or layer of some substance, either covering a surface or (less usually) enclosing a cavity; a membrane, cuticle, film. Chiefly in scientific use, and applied to natural formations, as a thin membrane in an animal or plant body, a fine scum on a liquid, etc.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* F ij b, It hath collygaunce with the bely by his outwarde pellycle. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* x. 10 b, Ioynynge to the pellicles of the kydnes. 1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* viii. (1888) 61 The Lunges is deuided into fiue Lobbes or Pellikels of fiue portions. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 466. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 276 The newly ingendred juyces, in their own pellicles or membranes. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 136 We need only Evaporate the humidity..till there appear a little Pellicle on the Water. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 17 A pellicle of iron may be taken from a surface of a 100 square inches by the Chisel. *Ibid.* II. 112 Having observed how thin the pellicle of oil poured out upon water will become, without losing its effect in depriving the wind of its influence. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xiii. 324 A thin pellicle of india-rubber..surrounding a pea keeps it hard in boiling water. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* iv. 78 The blood in each capillary of the lung is separated from the air by only a delicate pellicle.

Pellicule (pe·likiūl). *rare.* [ad. L. *pellicula*; cf. F. *pellicule* (1505 in Hatz.-Darm.).] = prec.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 32 Boonis, pelliculis, gristlis, ligamentis & skyn. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* F ij b, His webbe withinforth is conteyned with the sayd pellicule. 1684 T. GODDARD *Plato's Demon* 93 Over which a Pellicule, or kind of Skin, in most places was spread. 1741 HANKEWITZ in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 829 The Water, being evaporated to a Pellicule, deposits saline Crystals. 1903 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 14 Mar. 617 A bacillus slightly motile producing a pellicule in bouillon.

Pellicular (peli·kiŭlăr), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *pellicularis*, f. *pellicula* PELLICLE: see -AR[1].] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pellicle; having or characterized by a pellicle; membranous, filmy.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1859 SEMPLE *Diphtheria* 42 Found to have no effect against the pellicular inflammation of the gums. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 366 Substitution of Gelatine for Collodion as the agent for presenting the sensitive Bromide of Silver in a pellicular form. 1893 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XL. 745 Having developed and washed his pellicular negatives.

†**Pellipar, -per.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *pelliparius, -perius*, f. L. *pellis* skin + *parāre* to prepare.] A dresser of skins or hides; a skinner.

[1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 91 Cuidam pelliparío pro j pilche de beuere.] *a* 1420 *York Myst.* Introd. 24 *note*, The Pellipers and other craftsmen of this city. [1754 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* II. App. iii. 687/2 Richard Knight Fishmonger, John Pasnur Pellipar.]

Pellise, Pellit, obs. forms of PELISSE, PELLET.

Pelliteri, obs. form of PELTRY *sb.*[1]

Pellitory (pe·litəri). Forms: 6 **peli-, pely-, pellatory, pellytorie, -ye, pille-, pillitorie, -tore,** 6–7 **pellitorie,** 7 **-tarie,** 6– **pellitory.** [Found first in 16th c.: partly (in sense 1) an alteration of the earlier *peletre, peletyr*, PELLETER[1], with changed suffix; partly (in sense 2) an alteration of **peretarie, paretarie*, PARIETARY, L. *parietāria*, It. *paretaria*, F. *pariétaire, paretaire* (f. L. *parietem* wall), by dissimilation of *r..r* to *l..r*.

It is not clear whether these two changes of the earlier words were independent of each other, or whether one influenced the other; but the result was that by 1550 or thereabouts both words had become *pellitory*.]

1. A composite plant, *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*, the *Pyrethrum* of the ancients, and *peletre*, PELLETER of Middle English, called distinctively *Pellitory of Spain*, a native of Barbary, the root of

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which has a very pungent flavour, and is used in medicine as a local irritant and salivant and as a remedy for toothache. Also applied to the root (*radix pyrethri*) as thus used.

Called by Lyte *Bastard Pellitory*: see also b.

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* iv. ii. (1541) 84 b, Them that be vexed with toothe ache..Take Pelytory of Spayn one ducat [etc.]. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 105/22 Pellitorie, *pyretrum*. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* iii. xix. 342, I thinke we may wel cal it bastard Pelitory or Bertram. 1592 Lyly *Midas* iii. ii, O! what will rid me of this paine? Some Pellitory fetcht from Spaine. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* ii. ccl. 619 Pellitorie of Spaine is called in Greeke πυρεθρον..in Spanish *Pelitre*..in high and lowe Dutch *Bertram*. 1611 Cotgr., *Piretre*, Hearbe Bartram, bastard Pellitorie, right Pellitorie of Spaine. 1705 Tate tr. *Cowley's Bks. Plants* iv, The Pellitory healing Fire contains, That from a raging Tooth the Humour drains. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 439 The root of pellitory of Spain..should be held in the mouth often. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 535 Pellitory is a native of the north of Africa, whence it has been introduced into the south of Europe.

† b. Applied, usually with qualifying words, to other plants in some way resembling this: *esp.* (*a*) Masterwort, *Peucedanum* (*Imperatoria*) *Ostruthium*, an umbelliferous plant with a pungent root (also *Great* or *False Pellitory of Spain*); (*b*) Sneezewort, *Achillea Ptarmica* (also *Wild* or *Bastard Pellitory*). *Obs.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* ii. xix. 299 Of great Pellitorie of Spayne, Imperatoria, or Masterwort. *Ibid.* iii. xx. 342 Of wilde Pelitory..the whole herbe is sharpe and biting, almost in tast like Pellitory of Spayne, and for yᵗ cause men cal it also wild Pellitory. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* ii. clxxviii. 484 *Ptarmica*. Sneesewoort..The whole plant is sharpe, biting the toong and mouth like Pellitorie of Spaine, for which cause some haue called it wilde Pellitorie. *Ibid.* ccclxxii. 848 Imperatoria. Masterwoorts, or False Pellitory of Spaine. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 103 If there be put unto it wilde Pellitory, it will also distract and dissipate them [serpents] again. 1738 Deering *Cat. Stirp.* 179 *Ptarmica* ..Sneezewort. Bastard-pellitory. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 312 Pellitory of Spain, False, *Chrysanthemum*.

2. A low bushy plant (*Parietaria officinalis*, N.O. *Urticaceæ*) with small ovate leaves and greenish flowers, growing upon or at the foot of walls. Commonly distinguished as *Pellitory of the wall*. Also extended to the whole genus *Parietaria*. (See also Parietary *sb.*)

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 41 Helxine or pardition is called in englishe Parietorie or Pelletorie of the wal..in frenche Du parietaire. 1562 — *Herbal* ii. 13 Parietorie or Pilletorie of yᵉ wall. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, De l'Apparitoire*,..an herbe called Parietory, commonly Pellitorie. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* iii. iv, A good old woman.. did cure me With sodden ale, and pellitorie o' the wall. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 57 A Pint of juice of Pellitory of the Wall bruised in a Marble Mortar. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 210 Where the mouldering walls are seen Hung with pellitory green. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Pellitory, American, *Parietaria pennsylvanica*..New Zealand, *Parietaria debilis*.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1713 Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 187 These Leaves are green, and in their Segments resemble the *Pyrethrum Canariense* or Pellitory Dasie. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 Pellitory-tree, *Zanthoxylum*. 1797 Downing *Disorders Horned Cattle* 57 Give the beast a quart of pellitory tea two or three times a day. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* ii. v. ii, As if they had been chewing pellitory root.

Pell-mell (pe·lˌme·l, *with shifting stress*), *adv.* (*a.*, *sb.*, *v.*) Also 6 **peale meale, peale-meale,** 6–7 **pel mell, pel mel, pel-mel,** 6–8 **pelmell, pesle mesle, pesle-mesle,** (8 **pesle mesle**), 6–9 **pell mell** (7 **pel-mell, pell-mel, pelmel,** 7–8 **pall-mall**), 7–9 **pellmell,** 8–9 **pêle mêle,** 9 **pêle-mêle.** [a. F. *pêle-mêle*, in OF. *pesle mesle* (12th c.), *pelle-melle* (14th c.), for which also *mesle-pesle, melle-pelle, mesle-mesle, brelle-mesle* (12th c.). The element *mesle, mêle* was app. the stem of the vb. *mesler, mêler* to mix, mingle; the origin of *pêle* is uncertain; Diez queried *pelle, pêle* shovel, or *paele* pan, as if mixed together with a shovel, or in a pan; but the various forms in OF. suggest merely riming combinations formed on *mesle, mêle*, as in *tire-lire*, Eng. *namby-pamby*, etc.]

1. With disorderly or confused mingling; in a confused medley; together in disorder, without any order; in mingled confusion, promiscuously.

1596 Z. I. tr. *Lavardin's Hist. Scanderbeg* 162 The men lay wallowing all along vnder their tentes, pell mell amongst their horses. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* viii. (1642) 540 Nor were men and women intermingled pell mell in their Synagogues. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 283 Then the Guns went off Pell Mell on all hands. 1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1768) II. 448 Assuming the shape of a wedge ..for they [wild geese] cut the air the readier in that form than if they flew pelmell. 1814 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 242 We should now have been all living, men, women, and children, pell-mell together. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* ii. (1858) 233 Shoulder-blades of mutton, flung pellmell into a chest. 1849 Grote *Greece* ii. xxxviii. V. 34 After whom, with an interval of two furlongs, the remaining host followed pell-mell. 1867 Lady Herbert *Cradle L.* x. 267 The dead and the dying were huddled pell-mell together.

b. Said of pursuers and pursued.

1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 129 He entred amongst them that fled into their Camp pelmell, or hand over head. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 91 Fearing lest the enemie in that hurly burly should pell mell enter in with the rest. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1181/4 [They] were so closely followed, that our Soldiers entred with them pell-mell into the City. 1713 *Ibid.* No. 5106/2 The Turks and Tartars entred Pellmell among the Swedes. 1859 Green *Oxf. Stud.* i. (O. H. S.) 14 [They] rushed pell-mell with the fugitives into the city.

c. Of combatants: Without keeping ranks; hence, at close quarters, hand to hand, man to man; in a mêlée.

1579 Digges *Stratiot.* 105 If at anye time they should come to the sword, or ioyne peale meale with their Enimies. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 251 *Pel mell*, a French word, and signifieth the mingling of men together, buckling by the bosome one with another. 1663 Butler *Hud.* i. iii. 506 To come pell-mell to handi-Blows. 1733 Fielding *Don Quixote in Eng.* iii. xi, There they are at it pell-mell; who will be knocked on the head I know not. 1767 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IX. xxvi, To attack the point of the advanced counterscarp, and *pêle mêle* with the Dutch to take the counterguard of St. Roch sword in hand.

† 2. Without discrimination, indiscriminately; in the mass. *Obs.*

1586 Holinshed *Chron.* (1808) IV. 912 To be an actor in a tragedie of bloudshed and slaughter universallie, pesle mesle to be perpetrated. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxxiv. liv. 883 These plaies and games haue been beheld and looked upon pell mell, without any such precise difference. 1606 Bp. W. Barlow *Serm.* 21 Sept. Div, Bishops were not made χυδην pell-mell, at all aduentures. 1657 W. Morice *Coena quasi Κοινή* v. 50 Their way of excluding men pell-mell, and in the lump. *a* 1659 Bp. Brownrig *Serm.* (1674) I. x. 133 God sometimes punishes a Nation pell mell.

3. In disorder and hurry; with vehement onset; with a rush; in headlong haste; headlong, recklessly: often referring to the action of a single person.

1594 Kyd *Cornelia* v. 266 The murdring Enemie Peslemesle pursued them like a storme of hayle. 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 97 One Master Heath..set vpon it and answered it in Print pell mell. 1677 Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* 194 Two Books which were so fitted to the Countrey-mans capacity, that he fell on Pell-Mell. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) III. 109 Finding his brother falling thus pell-mell into affairs of trade. *Ibid.* 372 Their university learning fell in pesle mesle with their prescriptions. 1764 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 3 Nov., I have not had an unpleasant thought that I have not driven away pellmell. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 223, I went to work pell-mell, blotted several sheets of paper with choice floating thoughts. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xii. (1856) 90 We were an absurd party of zealots, rushing pell-mell upon the floes with vastly more energy than discretion. 1878 *Masque Poets* 97 'Repent yourself', the Nephew sneers, And at it goes pell mell.

B. *adj.* (pe·lˌmel) Disorderly and violent, tumultuous; confused, promiscuous, indiscriminate.

1585 Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 17 Syne Phifers, Drummes, and Trumpets cleir do craue The pelmell chok with larum loude alwhair. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, v. i. 82 Moody Beggars, staruing for a time Of pell-mell hauocke, and confusion. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* Pref., The thundring and pell-mell Granadoes of impertinent contradiction. 1817 J. Scott *Paris Revisited* (ed. 4) 157 The pell-mell rout of the French has been described in a variety of publications. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 935 This is a pell-mell classification.

C. *sb.* Promiscuous or indiscriminate mingling; confusion, disorder; a confused mixture or crowd, a medley; a hand-to-hand fight, a mêlée.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* iii. i. 36 The dagger is a weapon of great aduantage in Pell mell. 1600 E. Blount *Ganzoni's Hosp. Inc. Fooles* a j b, Lord, what a pell-mell of conceit and inuention you shall discouer. 1657 W. Morice *Coena quasi Κοινή* v. 50 The old impure way of Pell-mell tends to many evils. 1831 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 307 Thunderbolts pursue the pell-mell of the panic. 1849 Clough *Dipsychus* ii. iv. 68 High deeds Haunt not the fringy edges of the fight But the pell-mell of men. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* Prol., The Church in the pell-mell of Stephen's time Hath climb'd the throne and almost clutch'd the crown.

D. *vb. trans.* To mingle confusedly or indiscriminately; to mix up in disorder. *rare.* Hence **Pell-melling** *vbl. sb.*

1606 Birnie *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 31 They pel-mell the dead with the living all in one kirk. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Fam. Epist.* Wks. (1711) 147 The game ended, kings, queens, bishops, knights, pawns, pell-melled are confusedly thrown into the box. 1792 Brackenridge *Mod. Chivalry* (1846) 23 In times of chivalry though there was a great deal of pell-melling, yet no such disorderly work.

Pell mell, obs. form of Pall-mall.

Pe·llock[1]**, -ack, -och** (pe·lək, -ɒχ). *Sc.* Forms: 4 **pelok,** 6 **pellok,** (6 -at), 7 **pealok,** 7–9 **pellack,** 8 **-uck, pallach,** (9 **palach**), 9 **pelloch, -ock.** [In 14th c. *pelok*, latinized *peloca*. Origin obscure: the Gael. *peileag* appears to be from Lowland Sc.] The porpoise (*Phocæna communis*). But in quots. 1331, 1541, app. some other species.

1331 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* I. 397 Et eidem, per vnam petram de porpoys et tres pelokis, xvs. [*Ibid.* 363 Per vnam pelocam, missam camerario, vs.] 1511 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 337 Item, to Robert Buttone katour for ane selcht and ane pellok and salt to thaim. 1541 Bellenden *Descr. Alb.* ix. in *Cron. Scot.* B vj b, This firth [of Forth] is rycht plentuus of coclis, osteris, muschellis, selch, pellok, merswyne & quhalis. 1645 *Shetland Witch Trial* in Hibbert *Descr. Shetl. Isl.* (1822) 599 Being transformed in the lyknes of an pellack quhaill. 1710 Sibbald *Hist. Fife* 53 A Palach, a great Destroyer of Salmond. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* IV. 22 A species of sea animals .. called buckers, pellocks, or porpoises. 1808 Scott *F. M. Perth* iii, Gambolling like a pellack amongst the waves. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* 219 Like a school of pellocks in the Firth.

fig. 1755 Forbes *Jrnl. to Portsmouth* in *Ajax* etc. 28 The second chiel was a thick, setterel, swown pallach.

† **Pe·llock**[2]. *Sc. Obs.* [app. f. Pellet *sb.*[1], with exchange of dimin. suffix: see -ock.] A ball thrown as a missile from a cross-bow, hackbut, cannon, etc.; a bullet; = Pellet *sb.*[1] 2.

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 463 Thai bend bowis of bras braithly within; Pellokis paisand to pase, Gapand gunnys of brase. 1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 320 Giffin to a man to tak mesour of muldis of diuers gunnys, to send in Frans to mak pellokis of irne, xvj *d.* 1513 Douglas *Æneis* vii. xii. 111 Wyth leyd pellokis from engynis or staf slyng..thair fa men doun to ding. 1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 371/2 Euery landit man within be samin Sall haue ane hagbute of founde ..with bare calmis bullettis and pellokis of leid..or Irne.

b. *Comb.* † **Pellock-bow** *Obs.*, an arbalest.

1538 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *293 Ane irne of ane Pellok-bow.

Pellot, -otte, obs. forms of Pellet.

Pellour, obs. f. Peeler[1]; var. Pelure *Obs.*

Pellow, obs. variant of Pilau.

† **Pellu·ce.** *Obs. rare.* [app. a. obs. F. *pelusse* (Cotgr.), collateral form of *peluche* shag, plush, cf. Sp. *pelusa* down, It. *peluzzo* fine hair, soft down: see Plush.] Plush.

1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 98 The rich Tartars somtimes fur their gowns with pelluce or silke shag [tr. L. *de stuba setæ*, Rubruquis, 1253], which is exceeding soft, light, & warme.

Pellucent (pĕlli·ūsĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *pellūcēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *pel-*, *perlūcēre*, f. *per* through + *lūcēre* to shine: cf. *lucent.*] = next.

1886 Bigg *Bampton Lect.* 191 As the pellucent alabaster vase shows the fire within.

Pellucid (pĕlli·ūsid), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *pellūcid-us*, f. *pel-*, *perlūcēre* to shine through: cf. *lūcidus*, f. *lūcēre* to shine. Frequent in scientific and literary use, but not colloquial.]

1. Having the property of transmitting, or allowing the passage of, light; translucent, transparent; clear. *Pellucid zone*: see Zone.

1619 Bainbridge *Descr. Late Comet* 10 That the Comets taile is nothing else but an irradiation of the sunne through the pellucide head of the Comet. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* ii. *Psychathanasia* i. ii. 5 A lamp armed with pellucid horn. 1657 S. Purchas *Pol. Flying-Ins.* i. iii. 6 A Bee hath four drye pellucid skinny wings. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* ii. xxiii. (1695) 161 Thus Sand, or pounded Glass, which is opaque, and white to the naked Eye, is pellucid in a Microscope. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* i. i. 10 [It] is diaphanous or pellucid, transmitting (like Glass) all Forms and Shapes. 1810 Wordsw. *Scenery of Lakes* i. (1823) 27 The water is perfectly pellucid, through which.. are seen, to a great depth, their beds of rock or of blue gravel. 1840 G. V. Ellis *Anat.* 37 The inner wall, or septum, between the ventricles, is thin, almost pellucid. 1863 Tyndall *Heat* iv. § 127 (1870) 109, I will..send the rays.. through this slab of pellucid ice.

2. *fig.* † a. Easy to 'see through' or detect; 'transparent'. *Obs.* b. Showing the sense clearly, clear in style or expression. c. Perceiving clearly, mentally clear.

1644 R. Baillie *Lett. & Jrnls.* II. 150 Their craft was pellucid. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charact.* 23 The higher he thinks to soare..the more he unvailes his own imbecility, and renders himself pellucid. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. ii. *Confess. of Drunkard*, To muddle their faculties, perhaps never very pellucid. 1861 J. Pycroft *Ways & Words* 237 Writers of the school of Addison were smooth, measured, and pellucid.

† B. *sb.* A pellucid body or substance. *rare.*

1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* ii. vii. 73 Some are diaphanous, others opake..but in pellucids, as Helmont saith, that *evestrum vitæ* reverberates it self.

Pellucidity (pelˌusi·dĭti). [ad. L. *pellūciditās*, f. *pellūcidus*: see prec. and -ity.] The quality or condition of being pellucid; transparency or translucency; clearness. Also *fig.*

1642 H. More *Song Soul* i. iii. lxv, Nor did 't take in through pellucidity The penetrating light. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 35 Our Thames..preserves her purity and pellucidity. 1868 Milman *St. Paul's* xviii. 463 With an incomparable ease and pellucidity of language.

Pellu·cidly, *adv.* [f. Pellucid + -ly[2].] In a pellucid manner.

1824 Wiffen *Tasso* xv. lix, The waves that played Round her, each limb beneath pellucidly arrayed. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* IX. 76 Blake is uniformly pure, sweet, pellucidly perfect in form.

Pellu·cidness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] Pellucid quality, pellucidity.

1684 Boyle *Porousn. Bod.* vi. 96 The Pellucidness which the Stone acquires in Water. 1771 Pennant *Tour Scot.* (1790) 97 Its pellucidness is like that of brown crystal. 1816 J. Scott *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 89 Distances are lessened by the pellucidness of the medium through which they are seen.

Pellu·cido-, used as combining adverbial form of L. *pellūcidus* Pellucid, as in **Pellu·cido-pu·nctate** *a.*, marked with pellucid dots.

1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 719 The leaves are alternate, ..the younger ones pellucido-punctate.

Pelluck, Pellure, obs. ff. Pellock[1], Pelure.

Pellycan, -cane, obs. forms of Pelican.

† **Pe·lly me·lly,** *adv. phr. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **pelley melley.** [ad. OF. *pêle-mêle*, with final *e* pronounced, or with Eng. advb. suffix -ly[2]. Found a century earlier than the simple Pell-mell.] = Pell-mell *adv.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 391 Thei..smyten thourgh the peple of kynge Bohors all pelly melly. *Ibid.* 397 That oo peple smyte thourgh the tother all pelley melley full desirouse eche other to a-paire. 1601 Bp. W. Barlow *Defence* 66 We.. grant this prerogatiue..not to euerie man pelly melly.

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Pellyson, variant of PELISSON *Obs.*

Pellyt, Pellytorie, obs. ff. PELLET, PELLITORY.

Pe·lmatogram. *rare*−°. [f. Gr. πελματο- sole of the foot + -GRAM.] A foot-print.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pelmatozoan (pe:lmătozō·ŭ·ăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Pelmatozōa*, neut. pl. (f. Gr. πελματο- (see prec.) + ζῷον animal) + -AN.]

a. *adj.* Belonging to the division *Pelmatozoa* of Echinoderms, characterized by a stalk by which they are fixed, and comprising the Crinoids and the extinct *Blastoidea* and *Cystoidea*. **b.** *sb.* An echinoderm of this division. So **Pe:lmatozo·ic** *a.*, belonging to or characteristic of the *Pelmatozoa*.

1891 *Athenæum* 24 Jan. 125/2 Gross errors, such as putting ..the pelmatozoic crinoids among the 'Stellerida'. 1900 *Lankester's Treat. Zool.* III. 19 Assumed..to be homologous with the original three radii of the primitive Pelmatozoan. *Ibid.*, The Holothurians..are primitive as regards Pelmatozoic structure.

Pelmel, obs. form of PALL-MALL, PELL-MELL.

Pelo-, combining form of Gr. πηλός clay, mud, occurring in a few rarely used scientific words, chiefly zoological. **Pelobatid** (pīlobæ·tid), an amphibian of the family *Pelobatidæ*, typified by the genus *Pelobates* [βάτης walker]; so **Pelobatoid** (pīlo·bătoid) *a.*, belonging to or resembling this genus or family. **Pelobiid** (-bəi·id), a beetle of the family *Pelobiidæ*, typified by the genus *Pelobius* [-βιος living]; so **Pelobioid** (pīlo·bi¸oid) *a.* **Pelodytid** (-di·tid), an amphibian of the family *Pelodytidæ*, typified by the genus *Pelodytes* [δύτης diver]; so **Pelodytoid** (pīlo·ditoid) *a.* **Pelolithic** (-li·þik) *a. Geol.* [λίθος stone], applied to rock-strata consisting of clay. **Pelomedusid** (-mĭdiū·sid), a tortoise of the family *Pelomedusidæ*, typified by the genus *Pelomedusa*; so **Pelomedu·soid** *a.* **Pelophilous** (pīlo·filəs) *a.* [-PHILOUS], clay-loving.

1888 *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 279/2 He [Prof. G. B. Howes] regarded their total absence in Pelobates and Pelodytes as fresh evidence of the *pelobatoid, rather than the discoglossid affinities of the last-named genus. 1884 *Geol. Mag.* 526 The Coral Rag is only an episode in the *pelolithic series; it is absent throughout a distance of nearly 120 miles, and over this tract there is a complete passage from the Oxford into the Kimmeridge Clay. 1888 F. A. LEES *Flora W. Yorks.* 80 The chief *pelophilous species in the [West] Riding.

Pelo(e, Peloer, obs. var. PILAU, PELURE.

‖ **Pelo·n,** *a.* (*sb.*) [Sp. *pelon*, pl. *pelones*, bald, hairless.] Bald, hairless: said in Spanish America of nearly hairless races of animals there developed. **b.** *sb.* An animal of such a race.

1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Hum. Species* 51 In America, where the oxen have a European origin, the hair commences with becoming very fine and few in number with the pelones, and disappears entirely with the calongos. 1888 A. E. SWEET *Sketches fr. Texas Siftings* 61 The pelon dog is a great favorite with the Mexicans in Texas.

†**Pelo·pium.** *Chem. Obs.* [mod.L. (H. Rose, 1846), f. *Pelops*, name of the mythical son of Tantalus: see -IUM.] Name given to a supposed new metal found in the mineral tantalite: afterwards discovered to be identical with niobium (columbium). Hence †**Pelopate** [-ATE 4], a salt of '**pelopic**' or niobic acid.

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 277 Pelopium is the other new metal discovered by M. Rose in the Bavarian tantalites. *Ibid.* 278 Pelopates are formed by similar processes to the tantalates.

Pelore, variant of PELURE *Obs.*, fur.

‖ **Peloria** (pĭlō·°riă). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πέλωρ-ος monstrous, f. πέλωρ prodigy, monster; used first as a specific adj. in the name *Linaria Peloria.*] Regularity or symmetry of structure occurring abnormally in flowers normally irregular or unsymmetrical.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. 145 In irregular flowers, those nearest to the axis are oftenest subject to peloria, and become regular. 1885 *Science Gossip* 184 Peloria, or the regular form of flowers normally irregular, seems to be most common among flowers with spurred petals.

Hence **Pelo·rian, Pelo·riate, Peloric** (pĭlo·rik) *adjs.*, affected with or characterized by peloria; **Pelorism** (pe·lŏriz'm) = peloria; **Pelorize** (pe·lŏrəiz) *v. trans.*, to affect with peloria (whence **Pe·lorisa·tion**).

1896 HENSLOW *Wild Flowers* 164 In the *pelorian variety the complete number, five, may be restored. 1889 *Sci. Amer.* 11 May 293/2 In *Linaria cymbalaria* *peloriate flowers and other changes were found. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Peloricus*, that which is of unnatural size; monstrous: *peloric. 1860 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 290 There is, I believe, only one case on record of a peloric flower being fertile. 1868 — *Anim. & Pl.* xiii. II. 58 *Pelorism is not due to mere chance variability, but either to an arrest of development or to reversion. 1876 BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 129/2 In some instances, by *pelorization, it is found that tetradynamous plants become tetrandrous. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* xxvi. II. 346 The most perfectly *pelorised examples had six petals, each marked with black striæ like those on the standard-petal.

Pelosine (pe·lŏsəin). *Chem.* Also **pelo·sia.** [Arbitrarily f. *Cissam*)*pelos* (name of the genus of which *C. Pareira*, the Velvet Leaf, is a species) + -INE 5.] An alkaloid found in pareira root: = CISSAMPELINE.

1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 371 Pelosine or Cissampeline. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 723 An amorphous alkaloid, cissampelia or pelosia. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 187.

Pelot, pelote, obs. forms of PELLET.

‖ **Pelota** (pĕlō·tă). [Sp. *pelota* ball, augmentative of *pella*:—L. *pila* ball: cf. PELLET.] A game of Basque origin, somewhat resembling tennis or rackets, played in a large court with a ball, which is struck with a kind of racket made of wicker-work and fastened on the hand by means of a leather glove attached to it.

[1891 T. CHILD in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 511.] 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 May 8/2 A new outdoor game, played in the Basque provinces and at Buenos Ayres, will be seen in London this summer. It may be roughly described as a combination of racquets and tennis, and it goes by the name of pelota. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 26 June 4/3 We want to see the sturdy Basque at his pelota play.

‖ **Peloto·n.** Also 8 **peleton**(e. [F. *peloton* (pəlotoñ), deriv. of *pelote* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) ball, heap, platoon, Pr., Sp. *pelota*, It. *pillotta*:—pop.L. *pilotta*, dim. of *pila* ball.]

†**1.** A small ball or spherical mass. *Obs. rare.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 93 To pelter him with Heaps and Clouds of those Historical Balls or Librarian Bullets, or Pelotes or Peletons. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Presage*, Other Presages of Rain are, the falling down of Chimney-Soot all on a sudden..; the heaping of Ashes into Peletones.

2. A small body of soldiers; = PLATOON.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Peloton*, see Plotton. 1744 TINDAL tr. *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* III. *Contin.* 209/1 Before he suffered any peloton of his battalion to discharge. 1883 A. FORBES in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Nov. 664 A brilliant officer in command of anything from a peloton to an army corps.

Pelour, obs. f. PEALER, PEELER, PILLAR; var. PELURE *Obs.* **Pelowe,** obs. f. PILLOW, PILAU.

Pelrimage, early form of PILGRIMAGE.

Pelrinage: see PELERINAGE.

Pe·lsy, *a.* Now *dial.* [f. dial. *pelse* (also *pelsh*) refuse, trash + -Y.] Of little value, trashy.

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* iv. 28 A kind of light Pelsie corne, inclosed in certaine eares, which are long and swampe, and full of awnes. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pelsy*, mean, worthless.

Pelt (pelt), *sb.*1 Also 7 **pealt.** [Appears early in 15th c. Evidently related to PELL *sb.*1, but actual formation obscure.

It may perhaps have been syncopated from PELLET *sb.*2, with sense 2 of which it agrees, though such a syncope is very unusual. It may also have been a back-formation from PELT-RY (analogical to *paste, pastry*, etc.); *peltry* being = OF. *peleterie*, app. from *pelete*, PELLET *sb.*2]

1. The skin of a sheep or goat with short wool on; also, the raw or undressed skin of a fur-bearing animal; a fell.

1425 in Kennett *Par. Ant.* (1818) II. 250, xiv peltys bidentum. *c*1440 [see PELLET *sb.*2 2]. *c*1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 56 Haue not ye graisers raised the price of youre wolles and peltes? 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 746/2 Some others of them [Saints] went about in peltes and goates skinnes. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* II. xciii. 284 Thou hast not the skynne of a Bucke, nor the pelt of a Lambe, nor the case of a Foxe. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxvi. (1612) 281 Their store of Sables, Furres, and Pealts. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* (ed. 8) II. lii, God .. out of pity to his creature,..put him into pelts. 1808 *Compl. Grazier* (ed. 3) 45 The whole [sheep's] body [should be] covered with a thin pelt. *a*1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pelt*, a sheep's skin with the wool on. 1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 256 (*Furrier*) Preparing the skins or pelts of furred animals, and converting them into muffs and tippets.

2. *spec.* A raw skin of a sheep, goat, or other animal stripped of its wool or fur; the commercial name for a skin in this state before tanning.

1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 22 § 1 It shall not bee laufull..to make any Peltes, that is to saye, to pull, sheare, clippe or take away the Wooll of any Shepe-skinne or Lambe-skinne.. unles suche person..doo make or cause to bee made therof.. laufully tanned leather or Parchement. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 29 The skinnes of fatte sheepe .. put forth more woll, and alsoe the pelts are better, for that there is more substance to worke upon. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 86/2 *Pelts*, are the skins when the Wooll is taken off. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* iii, A thin membrane like the pelt of a drum stretched across this passage. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 335 The skin of the grey rabbit is cut—that is, the 'wool' is pared off the pelt, as a material for hats. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Peltries, Pelts*, the commercial name given to the skins of animals before tanning. *fig.* 1634 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* IV. xi, The church is fleeced, and hath nothing left but a bare pelt upon her back. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 149 Folk that are aye taking their nap off other folks are the thinnest in the pelt themselves.

†**b.** The skin of a fish. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* v. in *Sylvester's Wks.* (1621) 739 Ye Carmans bolde that all on fish do feede, And of their pelts do make your warlike weede.

3. Applied to the human skin. *humorous* or *dial.*

*c*1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* v. ii, Flay off Her wicked skin, and stuff the pelt with straw. 1652 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 144 The profuse sweat, that rills through the creeks of the Pelt, the pores. 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorks. Folk-talk* Gloss. s. v., They're thick i t' pelt. 1903 *Public Opinion* 8 Oct. 471 How delightful the feel of the briny breeze and the boisterous wave on the bare pelt!

4. †**a.** A skin of an animal worn as a garment; a garment made of a skin or fell. *Obs.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Diphtera*, a sheapardes pelte or garment made of sheepe skinnes. 1580 LUPTON *Siuqila* 21 Our father Adam..had but a leather Pelte to cover his nakednesse. 1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 161/1 *Mastruca*..a pelt, or garments made of wolues and beares skins, which Nobles in old time vsed to weare in winter. 1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* II. 239 Some of them lead Dray-horses, wore Leather pelts.

b. Untanned sheepskin used to form a printer's inking-pad; an inking-pad so formed, a pelt-ball.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 386 *Pelts*, Sheep Skins untan'd, used for Ball Leathers. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xxi. 655 *Pelts*, untanned sheep skins used for balls.

†**5.** Applied opprobriously to a person compared to a dried skin; (*a*) a miserly closefisted person; a niggard, a skinflint; (*b*) a withered or wizened person. *Obs.*

1545 ELYOT *Dict., Aridus homo*, a drye felowe, of whom nothyng may be gotten, som do call hym a pelt, or a pynchebeke. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 18 A diabolical, miserable pelt of an old maid called Melpomene.

6. The dead quarry of a hawk, esp. when mangled. See also quot. 1674–91.

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 11 Put on her Hood: then lure her againe unto the dead pelt. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Pelt*, is the dead body of any fowle howsoeuer dismembred. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 54 *Pelt* is a word much used in Falconry for the skin of a Fowl stuft, or the Carcase it self of a dead Fowl to throw out to a Hawk. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Valley of Indus* v. 60 If two [hawks] are flown .., the falconer is always flurried by their violent propensity to crab over the 'pelt'.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as †*pelt-skin*; **pelt-ball** = sense 4 b; **peltmonger,** one who deals in skins; **pelt-rot,** a skin-disease in sheep due to damp; **pelt-shaker,** *Hatmaking*, one of the workmen who prepare the pelts for the making of hats; so *pelt-shaking*; **pelt-wool**: see quot. 1753.

1822 BEWICK *Mem.* 238 The common *pelt-balls then in use..daubed the cut and blurred and overlapped its edges. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Pellio*,..a skinner: he that maketh thynges of skinnes: a *peltemunger. 1755 JOHNSON, *Peltmonger*, .. a dealer in raw hides. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 54 There is an other rotte, whiche is called *pelte-rotte, and that commeth of greatte wete, specyally in woode countreyes. 1736 W. ELLIS *New Exper. Husb.* 42. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2146. 378 Muscular tremors ('hatter's shakes') are most often observed in those engaged in dusty post-carrotting processes (for example cutters, lockers, and *pelt-shakers). *Ibid.* 377 The various processes include (1) cleaning the skins..(7) locking, (8) *pelt-shaking. 1621 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 80 Item for a *pelt skinn receyved from Lud[worth]: ij d. 1543 tr. *Act* 8 *Hen. VI*, c. 22 That no man..put in the same [fleese], lokkes, *peltwol, tarre, sand, yerth, grasse, nor no dyrt [*orig.* lokkes pelwoll tarre peers sablon terre ne herbe, ne nulle autre orde']. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Pelt-wool*, wool stripped of the skin or pelt of a dead sheep.

Pelt, *sb.*2 [f. PELT *v.*1: cf. PILT *sb.*]

1. An act of pelting; a vigorous blow or stroke, as with a missile; the act of pelting with missiles or (*fig.*) with obloquy.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. ii. 15 Wyth mony pelt scheddand thar purpour blude. *c*1570 *Marr. Wit & Science* v. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 391 Here is a pelt to make your knave's heart fret. 1632 VICARS tr. *Virgil* IX. 280 Troyes Ilioneus brave With a huge stone a deadly pelt him gave. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 4 July Let. i, The cripple..gave him such a good pelt on the head with his crutch, that the blood followed. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 727 Divers digs and many a ponderous pelt. *a*1839 GALT *Demon of Destiny* III. (1840) 26 Adversity assails with pelt and scorn The would be great. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 28 May 6/3 Amusing pastimes, winding up with a general pelt of flowers.

b. The beating of rain or snow; a pelting storm.

1862 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* vii. 301 Not the rain of the temperate zone, but a down-pour, a pelt, a water-spout. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* XI, For all things now were in one indiscriminate pelt and whirl of white. 1887 D. C. MURRAY *One Trav. Returns* vi. 92 The swish and pelt of the rain were heard in pauses.

2. An outburst of temper, a rage. Cf. PELT *v.*1 6. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 28 Saiing further in a great pelt, that he mindid not in deed to deni me him self. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. v. § 30 The Pope being in this pelt, Ægidius a Spanish Cardinall thus interposed his gravitie. *a*1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Pelt*, a Heat or Chafe. 'What a Pelt you are in!' 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* xxix. 399 Back he comes in a reg'lar pelt: and says, '..I'm not goin to foace [force] myself where I'm told I shan't be wanted'.

3. The action of pelting (PELT *v.*1 7); esp. in *full pelt*, (at) full speed.

1819 'R. RABELAIS' *Abeillard & Heloisa* 230 To prison pelt—away we should go. *a*1845 HOOD *Tale of Trumpet* xxvii, Just fancy a horse that comes full pelt. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* I. 148 Two postboys gallop up full pelt, without either saddles or stirrups. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* II. 196 The others..ran on full pelt behind them.

Pelt, *sb.*3 Now only *dial.* [app. a parallel form to *palt*, found in mod.Eng. dial. in the same sense, and assumed as the stem of PALTRY *sb.*, which see for foreign cognates. To this apparently belong PELTING *a.*, and PELTRY *sb.*2; but the phonetic history of the group is very obscure.] Trash or rubbish in the way of clothes, rags (*obs.*); also in *mod. dial.*, Refuse, waste or dirty matter.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* xxiv. 76 [At night] many wyll plucke of their smockes, and laye the same vpon them in stede of their vpper sheete, and all her other pelte and trashe vpon

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her also. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 266 This prouerb, foule pelt, to thee is applyit. [Cf. 1851 T. STERNBERG *Dial. Northamptonsh.* s.v., The refuse of corn that rises to the top of the sieve after reeing, is also termed *pelt*.] 1866 W. GREGOR *Dial. of Banffsh.* 124. 1880 JAMIESON, *Pelt.* 1. A piece of strong, coarse cloth, or of a thick, dirty dress; a rag, *Banffsh.* 2. Anything that is waste or dirty, trash.

†Pelt, *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pelta*: see PELTA.]

1. A light shield of leather or hide: = PELTA 1.

But in quots. 1617–33 the sense may be as in PELT *sb.*[1] 4.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 267 The poorer sort haue only helmets of iron, and thick leather pelts in stead of armor. 1633 J. FISHER *True Trojans* II. v, Under the conduct of Demetiaes prince March twice three thousand, arm'd with Pelts and Glaues. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Peltiferous*, ..that carrieth a Pelt which is a kind of Target made of skins.

2. *Bot.* = PELTA 2.

1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 680 On the edges .. the parts of fructification are placed, in the form of flattish oblong bodies, in these mosses called shields or pelts.

Pelt (pelt), *v.*[1] [Known from end of 15th century: origin uncertain.

Thought by some to be the same word as ME. PILT, *pult* to thrust, push, which also had the spelling *pelt*. But the difference of sense, and the chronological break between the two, make this origin very doubtful.]

1. *trans.* To strike with many or repeated blows (now, in Standard Eng., with something thrown); to assail with missiles.

(The wider sense is still Sc. and north. Eng.)

a 1500 in *Ashm. MS.* 61 No. 16 Wherefore seyd ye belte Wt grete strokes I schall hym pelte. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 372/2 The Christians inuadyng and entring into the munition incircumspectly, were pelted and pashed with stones by them which stode aboue. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 12 The chidden Billow seemes to pelt the Clowds. 1621–3 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* II. i. 55 I'll stand this storm of hail, though the stones pelt me. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 159 A crowd .. pelting one another with Cudgels. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ix, They stood pelting us .. with darts and arrows. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. v, There came a violent shower of hail .. Cecilia was..pelted. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 295 The soldiers ..were..insulted and pelted by a mob armed with clubs, sticks, etc. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* xlvi. 602 Make snowballs and pelt each other. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 370 We were literally pelted with small nosegays, till the carriage was full of them.

b. *fig.* To assail with reproaches or obloquy.

1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* (1700) 231 But Macchiavel .. is deservedly pelted for it by Sermons. 1710 *Tatler* No. 190 P 1, I..have had the Honour to be pelted with several Epistles. 1775 JOHNSON in Boswell *Life* (1831) III. 183 No, sir, if they had wit, they should have kept pelting me with pamphlets. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* IV. 200 The surrounding multitude .. pelted the Prelates with opprobrious epithets.

2. To drive by force of blows, missiles, etc.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 34 Too soyl vnacquaynted by tempest horriblye pelted. *Ibid.* IV. 96, I thinck, that the Godhead,..Thee Troian vessels too this youre segnorye pelted. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (Abr. ed.) I. Foreword 7 Lads and lasses, driving, or rather pelting, through the gloaming their sheep and goats.

3. *intr.* To go on striking vigorously; to deliver repeated strokes or blows. Also *fig.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 608 The Scottis..Than peltit on thair powis ane lang space, Quhill tha war slane ilkone in that same place. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* 2, I still was waiting, when these light arm'd refuters would have don pelting at thir three lines. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Ep. Ded., They play'd the Men only, when they had done, in pelting on't with the distaff. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* II. 173 The smith .. pelting away at his hot iron. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 134 Sanct Salvador's lang strappan steeple Had peltit five hours to the people.

b. Of rain, snow, the sun's rays: To continue to beat with force or violence.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 152 The storm pelted down with all his might. 1879 ATCHERLEY *Boërland* 168 The rain began to pelt. 1889 *Repentance P. Wentworth* I. ix. 176 There was a big unshaded window..through which the sun still pelted freely.

4. *intr.* To strike *at* vigorously with missiles; to go on firing, 'fire away'. Also *fig.*

1565 BP. JEWEL *Let. to Bullinger* in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xlv. 457 Here I am again pelted at. 1592 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, III. i. 82 The Bishop, and the Duke of Glosters men,..Haue fill'd their Pockets full of peeble stones; And.. Doe pelt so fast at one anothers Pate. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 45 Besides innumerable [shot] in her Rigging, Masts and Sails, from those [ships] that pelted at a distance. 1848 WHATELY *Let.* in *Life* (1866) II. 133, I will not set up any proposal like a Shrove-Tuesday cock for you to pelt at.

5. *trans.* To go on throwing (missiles) with intent to strike. Also *fig.*

1683 WOOD *Life* 11 Apr. (O. H. S.) III. 42 The rout followed, and pelted stones. 1745 H. WALPOLE *Let. to H. S. Conway* 1 July, When all the young Pitts and Lyttletons were pelting oratory at my father. 1862 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxxiii, Will somebody hand me anything hard..to pelt at her?

†6. *intr.* To throw out angry words. *Obs.* Cf. PELT *sb.*[2] 2: PELTING *ppl. a.* 2.

[1566: see PELTING *ppl. a.* 2.] 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1418 Another smother'd seems to pelt and sweare. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xvi. 281 Like Children in their minoritie, that pelt it, and pule, and cry, for one toy they want. 1673 MILTON *True Relig.* 15 If they who differ in matters not essential to belief, .. shall stand jarring and pelting at one another, they will be soon routed and subdued. 1706 PHILLIPS, To *Pelt*...Also to be in a Chafe or fit of Anger, to fret and fume.

7. *intr.* To beat the ground with rapid steps; to move at a vigorous and rapid pace.

1831 S. WARREN *Diary Physic.* xvi. (1832) I. 382, I heard the report of a gun.., and pelted away. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* XXXV, Two or three hundred cars, all going as fast as they can pelt. *a* 1845 HOOD *To Mary* III. i, I too longed much to pelt—but my small-boned legs falter'd. 1872 BAKER *Nile Trib.* xix. 332, I saw the rhinoceros pelting away.

Hence **Pe·lted** *ppl. a.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* III. 97 My Phyllis Me with pelted Apples plyes. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 July 2/3 A pelting bombardment of ice lumps,..the pelted district must have had an exciting time.

Pelt, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. PELT *sb.*[1]] To strip or pluck off (the pelt or skin) *from*; to skin, fleece.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 87 He..presently vntrusseth and pelts the out-side from the lining. 1641 SPELMAN *De Sepult.* 31 These..doe so shave and pelt the people, that the cry thereof is very grievous.

†b. To pluck the feathers from. *Obs. rare.*

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cvii. (1694) 101 A Man took an Eagle, Pelted her Wings, and put her among his Hens.

†Pelt, *v.*[3] *Obs.* [Cf. PALTER *v.* and PELTING *a.* In form, this looks like the verb whence PELTING *a.* is derived, but the connexion of sense is not obvious.]

intr. ? To parley or bargain; to haggle in bargaining; = PALTER.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue* 41 Those men which sell by whole sale haue a quicker dispatch,..than those which stand pelting out untill the end of the market. 1620 *Mirr. Mag.* 166, I found the people nothing prest to pelt, To yeeld, or hostage giue, or tributes pay.

† Pelt, *v.*[4], a form of ME. PILT, to thrust, q. v.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* I. i. 77 Whereas you patch, and pelt, and clowt euery thing into euery place that you can, like a beggers coate.

‖ Pelta (pe·ltă). Pl. **peltæ** (-tī). [L. *pelta*, a. Gr. πέλτη a small light shield of leather.]

1. *Antiq.* A small light shield or buckler used by the ancient Greeks, Romans, etc.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVIII. v. 670 The *Peltæ* are certaine small bucklers or targuets, nothing unlike unto the Spanish Cetræ. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1736 III. 137 On the left arm of Smyrna, is the *Pelta* or Buckler of the Amazons. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlix. VI. 294 Lightly armed with javelins,..and the pelta or small shield.

2. *Bot.* Applied to various shield-like structures; *spec.* the apothecium or spore-case of a lichen when without an excipulum or rim, as in the genus *Peltigera* (*Peltidea*); also, a bract or scale attached by the middle like a peltate leaf.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. iii. (1765) 9 The Peltæ are the Fructification of the Lichen. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. (1794) 499 Ash-coloured Ground Liverwort [*Lichen caninus* Lin.] .. is .. veined underneath, and villous, with a rising *pelta* or target on the edge. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 756 This head consists of a central disk, termed the *pelta*, or shield, on which the spore cases are arranged in a radiating manner, like the spokes of a wheel.

†Pe·ltage. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PELT *sb.*[1] + -AGE.] Pelts collectively; peltry.

1698 G. THOMAS *West-New-Jersey* 32, I shall begin with Burlington-County, as for Peltage, or Beaver Skins [etc.].

Peltast (pe·ltæst). *Gr. Hist.* [ad. L. *peltasta*, ad. Gr. πελταστής, f. πέλτη: see PELTA.] A kind of foot-soldier: see quot. 1849.

[1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXI. XXXVI. 794 Certaine targatiers, whom they call Peltastæ.] 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 67 In the meane time Cherisophus..sent the Peltasts, and Slingers, and Archers ouer to Xenophon. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 269 It was with no more than 1000 Phocian peltasts. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlix. VI. 258 Peltasts, a species of troops between heavy-armed and light-armed, furnished with a pelta (or light shield) and short spear or javelin.

Peltate (pe·ltēt), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* [ad. L. *peltāt-us* armed with the PELTA.] Shield-shaped; usually of a leaf: Having the petiole joined to the under-surface of the blade at or near the middle (instead of at the base or end); hence, said of other stalked parts having similar attachment.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. vii. (1765) 190 *Peltate, Shield-fashioned*, when the Petiole is inserted into the Disk of the Leaf, and not into its Base or Margin. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 10 Herbs, with peltate or cordate fleshy leaves. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 865 The large peltate plates on either side of the body posteriorly. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 372 The pedicel of the hexagonal peltate scale.

So **†Pe·ltated** *a. Obs.* = PELTATE; **Pe·ltately** *adv.*, in the manner of a peltate leaf; **Pelta·tion,** peltate condition, or a peltate formation.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf, Peltated leaf*,..the petiole of which is affixed to the disk. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Peltately*, in the form of a target. *Eaton.* 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 254 Nutlets..peltately attached to a thickened conical receptacle. 1881 *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 135 A similar peltation towards the extremity of the proximal expansion occurs in many of the leaves of *Nepenthes phyllamphora*.

Pelta·ti-, Pelta·to-, mod. combining forms of L. *pellātus* PELTATE, as in **Peltatifid** (-tæ·tifid) *a.* [after *pinnatifid*]; **Pelta·to-di·gitate** *a.*: see quot.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 858 *Peltatifid* is applied to a peltate leaf cut into subdivisions; and *peltato-digitate* to a digitate leaf with the petiole much enlarged at the setting on of the leaflets.

†Pe·lter, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [Agent-noun belonging to PELTING *a.*] A paltry or peddling person.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 41 Yea let suche pelters prate, saint Needam be their speede, We neede no text to answer them but this, The Lord hath nede. 1577 T. KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr.* 4 The veriest pelter pilde maie seme, to haue experience thus. [Cf. 'pilde peltinge prestes', PELTING *a.* 1553.]

Pelter, *sb.*[2] [f. PELT *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. One who pelts, esp. with missiles.

1828–32 WEBSTER, *Pelter*, one that pelts. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 276 To ask why the pelters should not be put into the stocks. 1881 P. ROBINSON *Under Punkah* 186 The driver and guards..have no time to get down and catch the pelters, and therefore it is safe to pelt.

b. *humorously.* A gun or pistol; also, a small ship carrying guns.

1827 BARRINGTON *Personal Sk.* II. 10 Our family pistols, denominated pelters, were brass. 1890 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 5/3 The old 'donkey frigates' and 'ten-gun pelters', which were an old theme of jocularity in the service.

c. A pelting shower. *colloq.*

1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Dead Drummer*, In vain sought for shelter From..'a regular pelter'. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *House w. Green Shutters* 145 The storm's at the burstin !.. we're in for a pelter.

d. One who or that which 'pelts' or goes rapidly: in quot. a swift horse. *colloq.*

1901 *Munsey's Mag.* (U. S.) XXIV. 484/1 It ain't the first time the pelter's carried double.

2. A rage, 'temper'. *dial.*

1861 BARR *Poems* 9 (E. D. D.), I couldna speak a single word, I was in such a pelter. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* iii. 19 Nobody ever seemed to be able to get into a pelter with Jim.

[Pelter, *sb.*[3], 'a dealer in skins or hides'.

In *Cent. Dict.*, etc. without quot. The historical words are PELLETER and PELTIER; in mod. use also PELTERER. *Groome Pelter* in *Household Ordinances* (1790) 41 from *Liber Niger* of Edw. IV is a misreading of *grome fulter* of the MS.]

Pe·lter, *v.* Chiefly *dial.* [Iterative of PELT *v.*: cf. *patter*.] *trans.* To go on pelting or striking (also *fig.*); *intr.* to patter (as rain).

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 2 Now Giles the Footman..pelters him with Sentences out of the Holy-Fathers and Scholastick Divinity. 1716 *Ibid.* III. 93 [see PELOTON 1]. 1828 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* xiv. 131 Now, rising to pace the room, or drawing nigh the window to curse the peltering rain without. [In *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Cumberl. to Notts.]

Pe·lterer. [f. PELTRY + -ER[1]: cf. *fruiterer, fripperer*, etc.] A dealer in peltry, a fellmonger.

1876 *Whitby Gloss., Pelterer*, a dealer in skins or 'peltry'. A furrier. 1886 E. GILLIAT *Forest Outlaws* (1887) 295 The booths..of the pelterers with their smelling hides.

Pelti-, combining form of PELTA, in a few rarely used scientific terms, chiefly botanical. **†Pelti·ferous** *a.* [1. *pelti-fer*], bearing a pelta or small shield. **Peltifolious** *a.* [L. *folium* leaf], having peltate leaves. **Pe·ltiform** *a.*, shield-shaped; of a peltate form. **Peltigerine** (pelti·dʒĕrəin) *a.*, belonging to, resembling, or characteristic of, the genus *Peltigera* of lichens, having large shield-shaped apothecia. **Pelti·gerous** *a.* [L. *peltiger*], shield-bearing (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*). **Peltine·rvate, Pe·ltinerved** *adjs.*, having the nerves or veins radiating from the centre as in a peltate leaf.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Peltiferous*, that weareth or bears a Target like a half moon. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Peltifolius* .. having peltate leaves: **peltifolious. *Ibid.*, *Pelliformis* .. applied to *apothecia* in form of a shield ..: **peltiform.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Peltiform*, applied .. in Mineralogy, to *couches* or beds that are convex, and inclined on the slope of a mountain. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Peltigerine.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 858 **Peltinerved*, having ribs arranged as in a peltate leaf.

†Peltier. *Obs.* In 4 -yer. [a. OF. *peletier* (12th c.), in mod.F. *pelletier* (peltye), app. f. OF. *pelete, pellete, -ette*, PELLET *sb.*[2]] A furrier.

1389 *Gild of Peltyers, Norwich* in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 29 Peltyers and opere god men be-gunne þis gilde and þis bretherhod of seynt Willyam þe holy Innocent and marter in Norwyche.

Pe·lting, *vbl. sb.* [f. PELT *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of PELT *v.*[1]; beating with missiles; persistent striking or beating.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 29 Poore naked wretches, where so ere you are That bide the pelting of this pittilesse storme. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* II. 120 To avoid the pelting of the storm of invective. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii, The rude buffets of the wind and pelting of the rain.

Pe·lting, *a. arch.* [Known from *c* 1540, and very frequent to *c* 1688. Occasional in modern authors as a literary archaism. App. related to PELT *sb.*[3], and PELTRY *sb.*[2] A variant PALTING occurs 1579–80, and in mod. dialect: cf. also PALTRY.

Its form suggests that *pelting* is the pr. pple. of PELT *v.*[3]; the difficulty is that this vb. is very rare, is not found so early, and does not yield the required sense, unless it is held that *pelting* began with some such sense as 'haggling or shuffling', and passed through 'peddling', to that of 'petty, trashy, contemptible'; a sequence not proved.]

Paltry, petty, contemptible; mean, insignificant, trumpery, inconsiderable; worthless.

1540 R. WISDOME in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. CXV. 319 The putting away of pelting perdons and the roting out of famous idols. 1553 BALE *Vocacyon* 43 They are but pilde peltinge prestes. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 133 So beggarly a suburbe, or so pelting a village. 1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 10 Like a pelting pedlar, putting the best in your pack uppermost. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 12 Inforcid rather to bungle up a pelting histori then to write a set epistle. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 60 This Land of such deere soules..Is now Leas'd out..like to a Tenement or pelting Farme. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* II. ii.

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112 Euery pelting petty Officer Would vse his beauen for Thunder. 1634 Bp. Hall *Contempl., N. T.* iv. xxvii, To tender a trade of so invaluable a commodity to these pelting petty chapmen for thirty poor silverlings. 1685 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 186 Sometimes a little pelting fret costs a repentance, that lasts as long as life. 1820 Shelley *Philos. View Reform* in Dowden *Life* II. 293 A set of pelting wretches, in whose employment there is nothing to exercise .. the more majestic forces of the soul. 1873 Trench *Plutarch* ii. (1874) 37 Greece was a province:.. Her flourishing cities .. had dwindled into pelting villages.

Hence †**Pe·ltingly** *adv.*, in a mean or paltry manner.

c 1592 Babington *Notes on Gen.* xxi. 22 Wks. (1622) 73 It is not euer by and by well spared, that pinchingly and peltingly is spared. 1608 *Contention betw. Liberality & Prodigality* II. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 350 For thy pains I will not grease thy fist Peltingly with two or three crowns.

Pe·lting, *ppl. a.* [f. Pelt *v.*[1] + -ing [2].]

1. That pelts; chiefly of rain, hail, etc.: driving, beating, lashing. Also *fig.*

1710 Philips *Pastorals* ii. 99 The pelting show'r Destroys the tender herb and budding flow'r. 1817 Coleridge *Sibyl. Leaves, to Rev. G. Coleridge*, Chance-started friendships. A brief while Some have preserved me from life's pelting ills. 1851 Helps *Comp. Solit.* x. (1874) 164 There is a pitiless, pelting rain this morning.

2. Violent, passionate, hot. Chiefly in *pelting chafe. Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1645/1 *margin*, [Bp.] Boner in a pelting chafe. 1584 Lyly *Campaspe* v. iii, Good drinke makes good bloud, and shall pelting words spill it? 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* 309 This young man .. being (as our English phrase sayth) in a pelting chafe. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 66 When they were come to the Arbour they were very willing to sit down, for they were all in a pelting heat.

†**Pe·ltish,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Pelt *sb.*[2] 2 + -ish [1].] Irritable; angry, enraged.

1648 Herrick *Oberon's Palace* 17 And flings Among the elves, if mov'd, the stings Of peltish wasps.

Pe·ltless, *a. rare.* [f. Pelt *sb.*[1] + -less.] Without having a pelt or fur.

1897 *Outing* (U. S.) May 122 Every man in the hunt cannot kill a fox, and yet there will not be one to grumble because he returns peltless at night after a hard day's run.

‖ **Peltogaster** (peltogæ·stəɹ). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πέλτη shield (see Pelta) + γαστήρ stomach.] A genus of degenerate cirripeds, having simple bag-shaped bodies, parasitic upon hermit-crabs.

1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 38 The result of a retrogressive development like that of the peltogasters, which .. lose all the attributes of their class.

Pe·ltoid, *a. rare.* [mod. f. Gr. πέλτη shield (see prec.) + -oid.] Shield-like.

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Peltoidēs*, ..resembling a shield: peltoid. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Peltoid*, ..shield-like.

Peltry (pe·ltri), *sb.*[1] Also 5–6 peltre, 5 -ie, pelliteri. [In ME. a. AF. *pelterie* (Gower) = OF. *peleterie* (13th c. in Littré), mod.F. *pelleterie* (in prose pronounced pɛltrī), deriv. of *peletier, pelletier*, furrier, Peltier, deriv. of OF. *pel*, L. *pell-em* skin. So It. *pellettaria* 'the skinners or furriers trade' (Florio), f. It. *pelle* skin. In mod. use app. a new adoption, ? from the French in North America.

Not exemplified from *c* 1525 to 1700; and then first in reference to the North American fur trade. Not in Bailey, Johnson, Ash. In Todd, with quot. 1771.]

1. Undressed skins, esp. of animals valuable for their furs; fur-skins, pelts collectively.

1436 [see *peltry-ware* in 3]. *a* 1452 Fortescue *Wks.* (1869) 553 They brynge .. all maner of .. Peltry. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* III. iii, Perchymyn velume peltrie and cordewan. 1701 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 16 That the said Indians shall not sell or dispose of any of their Skins, Peltry or furr. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 26 Oct., A little traffic he drove in peltry during his sachemship among the Miamis. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 25 Norway exports great variety of peltry, consisting of skins of bears, lynxes, wolves, ermine, grey squirrels, and several sorts of foxes. 1861 Wilde *Catal. Antiq. in R. Irish Acad.* 278 The peltry of hares, rabbits, dogs, and other small animals, being highly decorative as well as useful. 1880 Ld. Dunraven in *19th Cent.* Apr. 651 Formerly the Hudson's Bay Company transported all the peltry—that is, furs and skins—collected over a vast area, to Lake Winnipeg.

b. *pl.* Kinds or varieties of peltry.

1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* vii, Giving them gin, rum, and glass beads, in exchange for their peltries. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 23/1 Canoes .. loaded with packs of beaver-skins and other valuable peltries. 1884 S. E. Dawson *Handbk. Dom. Canada* 154 The fleets of canoes went out [from Montreal] with supplies or returned with peltries.

†2. A place or room for keeping fur-skins or pelts. *Obs. rare.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 274/1 A Peltry (*A.* A Pelliteri) or a skynnery, *pelliparium*. [1861 *Our Eng. Home* 95 In the baronial mansion .. there was also .. the peltry for his furs.]

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *peltry-man, manufacture, trade, traffic*; †**peltry-ware** = sense 1.

1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 171 Osmonde, coppre, bow-staffes, stile, and wex, Peltre-ware, and grey, pych, terre, borde, and flex. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. clxx. 480 Laden with clothe of Brusselles, or peltre ware, comynge fro the fayres. 1746 W. Horsley *Fool* (1748) I. 129 The Peltry or Fur Trade. 1783 Justamond tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* VII. 8 The peltry trade was a very inconsiderable object. 1854 R. G. Latham *Native Races Russian Emp.* 51 They preserved .. their original character of huntsmen, fishers, .. and peltry-men.

†**Pe·ltry,** *sb.*[2] Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 6–7 -ie, 6 -ye, -ei. [app. another form of Paltry *sb.*, of about the same age, agreeing in the vowel with Pelt *sb.*[3], and with Pelting *a.*] Refuse, rubbish, trash; a piece of rubbish.

1550 Crowley *Epigr.* 1366 Forsakinge the Pope wyth al his peltrye. 1553 Bale *Vocacyon* Pref. 6 b, Hys vayne beleue of purgatorye, and of other Popysh peltryes. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 48 A corporax a crwet wth diuerse other popishe peltrie. *a* 1567 *Gude & Godlie B., With Huntis* 1578 xiii, At the last, he salbe downe cast, His peltrie, Pardonis, and all. 1619 A. Duncan *Admon.* in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 322 Better be pyned to death by hunger, nor for a little peltrie of the earth to perish for ever. 1755 Forbes *Jrnl. Portsmouth* in *Ajax*, etc. 29 You ne'er saw silk peltry i' your born days. 1808 Jamieson, *Peltrie, peltry, paltrie*, ..vile trash; a term of contempt applied to any thing that is worthless or troublesome.

†**Peltry,** *a. Obs.* By-form of Paltry *a.*

c 1587 Montgomerie *Sonn.* xxiv, A peltrie pultron poysond vp with pryde.

‖ **Pelu** (pe·lu). [Native name.] A small leguminous tree (*Sophora tetraptera*), having very hard wood, growing in Southern Chili and Patagonia.

1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Pelu-tree, *Sophora tetraptera*.

‖ **Peludo** (pɫū·do). [Sp., sb. use of *peludo* hairy, f. *pelo*:—L. *pilus* hair.] The hairy armadillo (*Dasypus villosus*) of S. America.

1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* v. (1873) 96 Of armadilloes three species occur, namely, .. the Dasypus villosus or peludo.

†**Pelure**[1], **pellure.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 pellure, pelure, pellour, pelour(e, pelur, (4 peolour, pelore, pellere, 5 peloer, pillour). [a. AF. *pellure* (14th c.), in OF. *peleure, pelure*, f. *pel*, in mod.F. *peau*:—L. *pell-em* skin, fur: see -ure.] Fur, esp. as used for the lining or trimming of a garment; furred garments collectively, furs.

c 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 19 Hir wede, Purfiled with pellour doun to the teon. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11195 Oþer pelure ynowe þer were .. Lomb or boge, conyng or hare. ? *c* 1370 *Rob. Cicyle* 267 Ther was never 3yt pellere half so fyne. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 3928 A mantell .. I-furrid with peloure. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 80 The usaige of pellure and furres they have expresselie put away.

Hence †**Pelured** *a. Obs.*, adorned with fur, furred; †**Pelury** *Obs.* = *pelure*.

c 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 398 Ciclatounes þat weren of prijs, Pelured wiþ Ermyne and wiþ grijs, Alle she cast away. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 875 Her mantyll was rosyne, Pelvred wyth ermyne. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 237 Har manteles wer of grene felwet, .. I-pelvred with grys and gro. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* lxxiv. xiii, All in graye of pelury preordinate, That was full riche, accordyng to their estate.

‖ **Pelure**[2] (pəlū·r). [F. *pelure*, OF. *peleüre*, f. *peler* to peel, lit. peeling.] Paper as thin as an onion peeling. Usually *pelure-paper*.

1887 *Postage Stamps of Australia & Oceania* 78 New Zealand .. Issue III. Upon very thin greyish paper (the pelure of catalogues). *Ibid.*, Issue IV. The paper .. is sometimes as thin as the so-called pelure-paper of Issue III. 1891 'Phil' *Penny Postage Jubilee* xiii. 204–5 Then we have ribbed, quadrillé, pelure, bâtonné, etc., papers. .. Pelure is somewhat of a thin hard and crisp texture.

Pelvi-, combining form (not in ancient L.) from L. *pelvis* basin, Pelvis, in scientific terms. **Pelvi·ferous** *a.* [-ferous], bearing or having a pelvis. **Pe·lviform** *a.* [-form], basin-shaped. **Pelvi·meter** [-meter, F. *pelvimètre*], an instrument for measuring the diameters of the pelvis; so **Pelvi·metry,** measurement of the diameters of the pelvis. **Pelvimyon** (-məi·ɒn), pl. *-ons* or *-a* [see Myon], a 'myon' or muscular unit of the pelvis (distinguished from *pectorimyon*). **Pelvi·o·tomy** [irreg. after words from Gr.: see -tomy], the operation of section of the pelvic bones, usually through the *symphysis pubis* (*symphysiotomy*), esp. in obstetric practice. **Pelvire·ctal** *a.*, belonging to the pelvis and rectum. **Pelvisa·cral** *a.*, belonging to the pelvis and sacrum. **Pelvi·scopy** [-scopy], examination of the pelvis (in quot., of the kidney). ‖ **Pelviste·rnum** *Comp. Anat.*, an element of the pelvic arch supposed to be homologous to the *omosternum* of the pectoral arch; hence **Pelviste·rnal** *a.*, of the nature of or pertaining to a pelvisternum.

1839–47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 906/1 The whole chain of *pelviferous vertebræ. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 898/2 *Pelviform. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 859 *Pelviform*, like Cyathiform, but flatter. 1883 Crabb *Technol. Dict.*, **Pelvimeter.* 1888–32 Webster, *Pelvimeter*, an instrument to measure the dimensions of the female pelvis. *Cox.* 1863 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med. & Surg.* 337 The practice of internal *pelvimetry. 1888 Coues in *Auk* Jan. 105 These are, namely, five pectorimyons, five *pelvimyons. .. The five pelvimya discussed are the ambiens, and those other four [etc.]. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, **Pelviotomy.* 1880 Allbutt & Playfair *Syst. Gynæcology* 634. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 28 May 1163/2 Originating in the *pelvi-rectal space. 1900 *Ibid.* 3 Feb. 248 Renal *pelviscopy.

Pelvic (pe·lvik), *a.* [irreg. f. L. *pelvis* + -ic: cf. the better-formed F. *pelvien*.]

1. Of, pertaining to, contained in, or connected with the pelvis (Pelvis 1).

Pelvic arch, pelvic girdle: the girdle formed by the bones of the pelvis, the hip-girdle. *Pelvic limbs*: the limbs supported by the pelvic arch; as the legs of a man, the hind legs of a quadruped, the ventral fins of a fish.

1830 R. Knox *Béclard's Anat.* 44 The trunk .. presents two extremities, the one superior or cephalic, the other inferior or pelvic. 1857 H. Miller *Test. Rocks* ii. 83 Without thoracic or pelvic arches. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 303 The hind-limbs are .. connected with the trunk by means of the 'pelvic arch'.

2. Of or pertaining to the pelvis of a crinoid.

1849 Murchison *Siluria* x. 223 In most Encrinites the arms issue immediately from the edge of the pelvic cup.

Pelviferous to **Pelvisternum**: see Pelvi-.

‖ **Pelvis** (pe·lvis). *Anat.* and *Zool.* Pl. **pelves** (pe·lvīz). [L. *pelvis* basin, laver; the anatomical sense is mod.L.]

1. The basin-shaped cavity formed (in most vertebrates) by the right and left haunch-bones or *ossa innominata* (consisting of the *ilium, ischium*, and *pubis*, on each side) together with the *sacrum* and other vertebræ; being the lowest or hindmost cavity of the trunk. Also applied to these bones themselves collectively, constituting the girdle which supports the hind limbs.

True pelvis, that part of the (human) pelvis below the ilio-pectineal line; *false pelvis*, the space above this between the iliac fossæ.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 118 These bones together with the holy-bone, make that *pelvis* or Dish which containeth part of the guts, the bladder and the womb. 1688 T. Gibson *Anat.* (1685) vi. xvi. 1754–64 Smellie *Midwif.* I. 81 The brim of the Pelvis is wider from side to side than from the back to the fore-part. 1850 Lyell *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 196 Part of a human pelvis. 1865 *Reader* 28 Jan. 107/1 A good collection of pelves of individuals of both sexes.

2. The basin-like cavity of the kidney, into which the uriniferous tubules open.

1678 Tyson in *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1035 Anatomical Observations .. : an unusual Conformation of the Emulgents and Pelvis. *Ibid.* 1038. 1688 T. Gibson *Anat.* (1697) 127 Within the Kidney there is a membranous Cell or Sinus, called Pelvis, which is nothing but an extension or dilatation of the head of the Ureter. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Choana*, The Pelvis of the Reins. 1857 G. Bird *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 316 A concretion in the pelvis of a kidney.

3. The basal part of the calyx of a crinoid.

1849 Murchison *Siluria* x. 223 In this remarkable Encrinite the upper edge of the pelvis is seen to be surmounted by at least twenty or twenty-five arm-joints. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 125 A series of plates .. termed 'basal' from their position, and which constitute the 'pelvis' of Miller.

4. A basin. *rare.*

1727 Dart *Canterb. Cathedr.* 13 Archbishop Islip .. left them .. four silver Pelves with four Lavatories of the same.

Pelyco- (peliko), combining form of Gr. πέλυξ, πέλυκ- bowl, cup, taken as = Pelvis 1, in a few rare scientific words. **Pelycography** (-ɒ·grăfi) [-graphy], description of the pelvis. **Pelyco·logy** [-logy], the anatomy of the pelvis. **Pelyco·meter** [-meter] = Pelvimeter. **Pelycosaurian** (-sɔ̄·riăn) *a.*, belonging to the division *Pelycosauria* of extinct saurian reptiles of the Carboniferous epoch, having two or three sacral vertebræ; *sb.*, a reptile belonging to this division.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Pelycometer*, a Pelvimeter. 1880 *Athenæum* 6 Nov. 612/1 Mr. Cope's group of Pelycosaurians in North America. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pelycography .. Pelycology .. Pelycometer.*

Pelycon, obs. form of Pelisson.

Pelyon, Pelyr, obs. forms of Pillion, Pillar.

Pelytory, obs. form of Pellitory.

†**Pe·mblico.** *Amer. Obs.* Also 7 pembly-, pemli-, pimpli-, pimlico. A name given to the dusky shear-water or cohoo (*Puffinus obscurus*), from its cry.

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* v. 171 Another small Bird there is, because she cries Pemblyco they call her so; she is seldome seene in the day but when she sings ..; too true a Prophet she proves of huge winds and boysterous weather. *c* 1630 *Hist. Bermudaes* (Sloane MS. 750, lf. 4 b: cf. Hakl. Soc. 1882, 4), Another smale Birde ther is, the which, by some Ale-banters of London sent ouer hether, hath bin tearmed pimplicoe, for so they Imagine (and a little resemblance putts them in mind of a place so dearely beloued) her note articulates. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. ii. 3 The Crow, Cock, .. Peacock, the Pimlico.

Pe·mbroke. Name of a town and shire in Wales and of an earldom in the British Peerage. Hence **Pembroke table,** or *ellipt.* **Pembroke,** a table supported on four fixed legs, having two hinged side portions or flaps, which can be spread out horizontally, and supported on legs connected with the central part by joints.

1778 *Seducers* 5 A pembroke table should this corner grace. 1790 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* Jan., Dr. Fisher says he hopes it was not a card-table, and rather believes it was only a pembroke work-table. 1792 *Elizabeth Percy* I. 58 These inlaid Pembrokes of wonderful workmanship. 1870 Mrs. Whitney *We Girls* vi. 105 The little pembroke was wheeled out again.

Pemmican (pe·mikăn), *sb.* Also **pemican.** [a. Cree *pimecan, pimekan*, f. *pime* fat.]

A preparation made by certain North American Indians, consisting of lean meat, dried, pounded, and mixed with melted fat, so as to form a paste, and pressed into cakes; hence, beef similarly treated, and usually flavoured with currants or the like, for the use of arctic explorers, travellers, and soldiers, as containing much nutriment in little bulk, and keeping for a long time.

1801 Sir A. Mackenzie *Voy. St. Lawrence* Pref. 121 The

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provision called Pemican, on which the Chepewyans and other savages in the N. of America chiefly subsist in their journeys. 1827 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 58/1 Pannican, a concentrated essence of meat dryed by a fire of oak and elm wood, so as to reduce 6 lb. of the best beef to 1 lb. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* xi. 31 Then on pemican they feasted, Pemican and buffalo marrow. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 245 The Pemmican of the arctic voyagers is a mixture of the best beef and fat dried together.

b. *fig.* Extremely condensed thought, or literary matter containing much information in few words.

1870 HUXLEY *Lay Serm.* xii. (1874) 257 A sort of intellectual pemmican. 1888 *Spectator* 8 Sept. 1211/2 It [Sir F. Bramwell's Address] is really a wonderful specimen of thought and knowledge, reduced to pemmican.

c. *attrib.*

1831 *Westm. Rev.* XIV. 441 Who will..give us a chance.. of.. getting rid of the soup and pemmican diet we have so long been doomed to. 1895 *Daily News* 16 Oct. 5/7 Their big pemmican cache, 124 miles distant. 1900 *Athenæum* 8 Dec. 749/2 A certain tendency to what may be described as the pemmican style.

Hence **Pe·mmican** *v. trans.*, to condense, compress, 'squeeze'. So **Pe·mmicanize** *v.*; whence **Pemmicaniza·tion.**

1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* vi, As if he had seen all the dæmons of the Hartz Forest pemmican'd into one plump lady. 1839 — in *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 1 So elaborated a history,..which..might be Pemmicaned into a comparatively few pages. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 3/2 The modern man is but rarely inclined to read his history in many volumes. He much prefers it pemmicanized. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Dec. 4/2 What one may call the era of the Pemmicanisation of life is rapidly approaching.

Pemphigoid (pe·mfigoid), *a.* [f. PEMPHIG-US + -OID; cf. Gr. *πεμφιγώδης* (Hippoc.).] Resembling or of the nature of pemphigus.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 384 Hippocrates.. as well as Galen, speaks of pemphigoid fever..as pestilential and malignant. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 671 Pemphigoid eruptions.

Pemphigous (pe·mfigəs), *a.* [f. next + -OUS.] Of the nature of, or affected with pemphigus.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 899/1 Pemphigous. 1864 W. T. Fox *Skin Dis.* 31 Pustular, and pemphigous dermatoses.

‖ **Pemphigus** (pe·mfigəs). *Path.* [mod.L. (M. de Sauvages, 1763), f. Gr. *πέμφιξ, πεμφῖγ-* bubble.] An affection of the skin characterized by the formation of watery vesicles or eruptions (*bullæ*) on various parts of the body. Also in *Comb.*

1779 D. STEWART in *Duncan's Med. Commentaries* VI. 84. 1787 S. DICKSON in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* I. 47 Observations on Pemphigus. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 265 Transparent vesicles of the size of a pea, similar to those which rise in *pemphigus*. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 206 A bulla like a pemphigus blister. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxvii. 566 Large pemphigus-like blebs.

‖ **Pemphix** (pe·mfiks). *Path.* = prec.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Pemphix*, Pemphigus. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 743 The faucial affections of small-pox, chicken-pox and pemphix.

Pemptarchie, obs. erron. f. PENTARCHY.

Pen (pen), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **penn,** 4 *pl.* **penes,** 4–7 **penne,** 7–9 **penn,** 7– **pen.** [OE. *penn* of uncertain origin: cf. PEN *v.*[1]]

1. A small enclosure for domestic animals, as cows, sheep, swine, or poultry; a fold, sty, coop, etc. (The OE. instances are of uncertain meaning.)

[957 in Birch *Cart. Sax.* No. 1009 III. 212 Of þam penne on hean æsc. 968 *Ibid.* No. 1217. 498 And lang þæra heafda on etta penn.] 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 322 Bope boskez & bourez & wel bounden penez. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 38 Bynde her heed with a heye rope, or a corde, to the syde of the penne. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 60/33 A Penne, or coup, *caula*. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iv. 41 Tel..how my Father stole two Geese out of a Pen. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 369 Making of a large pen to drive the Cattle into. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 266 Now, shepherds..fill their pens With food at will. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. vi. 93 They will wake up all the sheep in the pens for a mile round. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Oct. 2/1 On some French estates the partridges are confined in large pens.

b. *transf.* A number of animals in a pen, or sufficient to fill a pen.

1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 31 Pens of oxen, fattened on the natural grasses. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xii, Father opened his eyes at the price the first pen brought. 1904 *Daily News* 2 July 6 Her fowls were a pen of pure Minorcas and a pen of Plymouth Rocks.

2. Applied to various enclosures resembling these: see quotations.

c 1620 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Double Marriage* v. i, He's taken to the tower's strength...We have him in a pen, he cannot 'scape us. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Bouchots*, crawls, pens, or places inclosed by hurdles, for fishing on the sea-coast. 1829 HALIBURTON *Nova-Scotia* II. ix. 392 In winter they [the moose-deer]..describe a circle, and press the snow with their feet, until it becomes hard, which is called by hunters a yard, or pen. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* v. 38 Put them into the penns made within the bow of a net. 18.. T. C. CRAWFORD *Eng. Life* 57 (Cent.) The place [in the House of Lords] where visitors were allowed to go was a little pen at the left of the entrance. 1888 E. EGGLESTON *The Graysons* xxx. 326 Building some rail pens to hold the corn when it should be gathered and shucked. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Pen*[1], *n.*..3. In the fisheries, a movable receptacle on board ship where fish are put to be iced, etc.

b. *spec.* in the West Indies: A farm, plantation, country house, or park. (Often spelt *penn.*)

1740 [implied in *pen-keeper*: see 4]. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. 515 A pen in Jamaica is a farm or plantation. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 763 (Jamaica), 400 breeding farms or pens, of 700 acres each. 1844 MRS. HOUSTON *Yacht Voy. Texas* I. 92 The pens, or villas of the rich inhabitants, who go there occasionally to enjoy health or coolness. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 222 The garden..is surrounded by a park, or 'pen', as it is called here.

3. A contrivance for 'penning' or confining the water in a river or canal, so as to form a head of water; a weir, dam, or the like. ? *Obs.*

1585 *Act* 27 *Eliz.* c. 19 Such old and former Bayes or Pens whereupon hath lately beene..standing some iron milles. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v. *Bay, Bay* or *penn*, is a Pond-head made up of a great heighth, to keep in store of Water. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 58 Any Sluice, Dock-Gates, Dam, or Penn of Water. 1805 Z. ALLNUTT *Navig. Thames* 43 The Banks are sufficiently high to admit of Four Feet pen without overflowing Lands. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Com.* 140 There is a pen at the mouth of the Hull.

4. *Comb.*: **pen-branded** *a.*, (of an animal) branded with a mark denoting the particular pen to which it belongs; **pen-fed** *a.*, fed in a pen, or in confinement; **pen-head,** the dam or weir at the head of a mill-lead; **pen-keeper** (*W. Indies*), the overseer of a plantation or farm; **pen-pond,** a pond formed by a 'pen' or dam; **pen-pot,** a cage or 'pot' for keeping crabs or lobsters in confinement; **pen-wet** (see quot.).

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 232 Cows, unbranded calves, and *pen-branded bullocks. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 57 My polyle þat is *penne-fed & partrykes boþe. 1805 *State, Fraser of Fraserfield*, etc. 229 (Jam.) They take in water from the river Don, at the intake or *penhead of the meal-mill. 1740 *Hist. Jamaica* vii. 237 If any Person..refuse, either by himself, Overseer, or *Penn-keeper, to discover..the true Number of their Slaves, Horses, &c. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 31 Mar. 6/2 Herons..bringing their young little fishes captured from the *pen-ponds close by. 1750 COLLINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 41 That the crab will subsist..in the fishermens *pen-pots, for the space of some months. 1851 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 365/1 Rain..would easily find its way, were the sheaves inclined downwards to the centre of the stack...The sheaves that are so spoiled are said to have taken in **pen-wet.*

Pen (pen), *sb.*[2] Also 4–7 **penne,** (6 **pene**), 7 **penn,** (*Sc.* **pend**). [ME. a. OF. *penne* (*pene, pan(n)e*), 12th c. in Godef.; = It. *penna* feather, plume, quill, pen:—L. *penna* feather (pl. pinions, wings), in late L. pen for writing (Isidore).

In OF. *penne* had senses 1, 1 b (from Vulgate), and 4 below; in mod.F. it has only those of 'long feather of the wing or tail (*remex* and *rectrix*), large feather of a bird of prey (in Falconry), feather of an arrow, plume on a heraldic crest'. Fr. and Eng. usage have thus gone widely apart, Fr. having substituted *plume*, where Eng. has retained *pen*, while *vice versa* Eng. uses *plume* in Heraldry for Fr. *penne*.]

I. A feather, a quill, and connected senses.

1. A feather of a bird, a plume. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 247 Rist as þe pennes of þe pecok peyneth hym in his flizte. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XV. 180 Ac for hus peyntede pennes þe pocok is honoured. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XI. iii. (Tollem. MS.), Also þe souþerne wynde..changeþ in foules and briddes olde pennes and feþeris [orig. *pennarum veterum et plumarum*]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4088 All þe body & þe brest..Was finely florischt & faire with frekild pennys. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 63 The rauen wyll not gyue her blacke pennes for the pecockes paynted fethers. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 43 In Arabie called Fœlix was she bredd This foule..Whose taill of coulour was celestiall blew, With skarlat pennis that through it mixed grew. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* v. vi, The proud Peacocke, ouer-charg'd with pennes, Is faine to sweepe the ground, with his growne traine, And load of feathers. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pen*, feather. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 860 Hector is here chicken-hearted—crowed-down—cool in the pens—*fugy*, as the cockers say.

b. In *pl.* The flight-feathers (*remiges*) or pinions of birds regarded as the organs of flight; hence, like 'pinions', put for 'wings'. Orig. a literalism of translation after L. *pennæ* of the Vulgate: so in OF. *pennes* (Godef.). Now a poetic archaism.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* ciii. 3 [Thou] that gost vp on the pennys of windis [1388 on the fetheris of wyndis, Vulg. *super pennas ventorum*]. 1382 — *Ezek.* i. 5 And four faces to oon, and four pennys to oon [1388 foure wyngis weren to oon, Vulg. *quatuor pennæ uni*]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. v. 79 The lycht thai [fowlis] dirkin with thar pennys thik. 1611 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* iv. 5 The tragic end of Icarus..Lyk as he did presume, too hie wt borrowed pends [*rime* endis]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 421 Featherd soon and fledge They summ'd thir Penns..soaring th' air sublime. 1800 tr. *Haydn's Creation*, On mighty pens uplifted soars the eagle aloft. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Sept. xvi, He flasht his pens, and sweeping widely round Tower'd to air.

c. A short rudimentary feather or quill just breaking through the skin of a bird; = PEN-FEATHER 2, PIN-FEATHER. Chiefly *dial.*

1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v., This chicken's full o' pens. 1880 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Pens, sb. pl.* the rudimentary quills of feathers, as of fowls, ducks, &c. *a* 1900 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, In W. Yorksh. a young bird is first 'nakt', then in 'blue pen', then 'fleggd'.

2. *spec.* The quill or barrel of a feather; the quill of a porcupine. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 89 A calose hardnesse..as it were a goos penne or ellis a kane. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvi. 269 Griffounes..of hire ribbes and of the pennes of hire wenges men maken bowes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. liv. 514 With the fourth men did write..as they do now vse to do with pennes and quilles of certayne birdes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 117 The Porcupine, who casteth her sharp pens into the mouth of all Dogs. 1871 COWIE *Shetl. Isl.* xv. 89 Having no catheter, he relieved the patient with a 'haigrie's pen' (*i. e.* a heron's quill).

3. Transferred senses.

†a. A quill-like pipe or tube. *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 186 The water that gooth thorgh the leden penne [L. *condite*]. 1582 BATMAN *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxv, By gendring of humours in the wosen and pennis of the lunges [L. *in pennis pulmonis*].

b. A quill shaped like a spoon, for taking snuff; hence, a snuff-spoon of any sort. *Sc.* and *dial.*

1790 SHIRREFS *Poems* 29 Now, o' the snish he's for a dose; Wi' pen just rising to his nose. 1890 HALIBURTON *In Scottish Fields* 98 The pinch was conveyed to the nose by means of a bone snuff spoon or *pen*, as it was called.

c. The internal, somewhat feather-shaped shell of certain cuttle-fishes, as the squids.

[1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 342 The Calamary is sometimes called the Sea-clerke, having as it were a knife and a pen.] 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 295 *Teuthidæ*.—Shell consisting of an internal horny 'pen' or 'gladius', composed of a central shaft and two lateral wings. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 540 There is always an internal shell, which is either a pen, a sepiostaire, a phragmocone, or a combination of the latter with a pen.

d. The rigid petiole or midrib of a leaf. *dial.*

1818 *Edin. Mag.* Oct. 330 (Jam.) A beggar received nothing but a kail-castock, or pen, that is, the thick rib up the middle of the colewort stalk. 1886 REA *Beckside Boggle* 290 Her hands get cut with sharp stones and bracken pens.

II. A writing tool, and derived senses.

4. A quill-feather or part of one, with the quill or barrel pointed and split into two nibs at its lower end, so as to form an instrument for writing with ink; a quill-pen. Hence, (*b*) in modern use, a small instrument made of steel, gold, or other metal, pointed and split like the lower end of a quill-pen (or formed from a quill itself, a 'quill-nib'), and used, when fitted into a pen-holder, for writing with ink or other fluid; the whole contrivance, pen and pen-holder, is also collectively called a pen, the writing-part being often distinguished as a 'nib' or 'pen-nib'. Also (*c*) by extension, any instrument adapted for writing with fluid ink. (The chief current sense.)

With words expressing special purpose, as DRAWING-**pen**; *geometric* **pen** (for tracing curves); *lithographic* **pen**; *music* **pen**; *right-line* or *straight-line* **pen** = drawing-pen; or special construction, as FOUNTAIN-**pen**, STYLOGRAPHIC **pen**, q. v.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24075 (Edin.) Es na tung mai spek wit word, Ne writer write wit pennis orde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IX. 39 Þough he couth write neuere so wel, 3if he had no penne, þe lettre..I leue were neuere ymaked. *Ibid.* XVII. 13 Þe glose was gloriously writen with a gilte penne. 1382 WYCLIF 3 *John* 13, Y wolde not wrijte to thee bi ynke and penne. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 77 On his eere a penne to wryte with. *c* 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 88, I wolde that they wolde set the penne to the paper. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* 5 Gracing his credite with a golden Pen. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xlv. 1 The penne of a ready writer. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* III. ii. 225 Lawyers' pens; they have sharp nibs. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 52 With a Quill the one halfe cut away, or a Pen of steele (made thin for the purpose). 1672 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 735/4 One Pocket book covered with Vellum, with Silver Claspes and Silver Pen, and several Writings in it. *c* 1678 MARY HATTON in *H. Corr.* (Camden) I. 169 It comes in my mind to aske you if you have, in England, stel penns; because, if you have not, I will indevour to gett you some [in France]. 1710 M. HENRY *Exp. Bible, Zech.* iv. 2 So that without any further Care they received Oil as fast as they wasted it, (as in those which we call Fountain-Inkhorns, or Fountain Pens). 1748 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Lett. to Shenstone* 18 Dec., A curse against crow-pens! 1750 *Founl. Knowl. Brit. Legacy* 29 The expeditious or Fountain pen..is so contrived as to contain a great quantity of ink and let it flow by slow degrees. 1786 S. TAYLOR *Shorthand Writing* 98 [For Short-hand] a common pen must be made with the nib much finer than for other writing..with a small cleft...But I would recommend a steel or a silver one that will write fine without blotting the curves of the letters. 1789 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary & Lett.* (1854) V. 39 And then I took a fountain pen, and wrote my rough journal for copying to my dear Sorelle. 1810 BYRON *Let. to H. Drury* 3 May, I am.. writing with the gold pen he gave me. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiii, A hard-nibbed pen, which could be warranted not to splutter. 1894 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Bk. Recoll.* I. i. 20 Marvellously skilful in cutting quills and nibbing pens. 1899 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. III. 365/2 Quills as pens remained in use in some houses as the only writing tool up to a dozen to twenty years ago...Nowadays..the word 'pen' has almost dropped out of usage, except to express the pen and holder.

b. Viewed as the instrument of authorship; hence, the practice of writing or literature; †literary ability; manner, style, or quality of writing.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 10 Vouchesaf..My wyt and my penne so to enlumyne With kunnyng and eloquence. 1583 EARL NORTHAMPTON (*title*) A Defensatiue against the Poyson of supposed Prophecies; not hitherto confuted by the penne of any man. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 2. 25 To me..that do desire as much as lyeth in my penne, to ground a social intercourse between Antiquitie and proficience. 1708 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 401 The writings of this author..shewing a very fine and polite pen. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 84 Men of the pen..have strong inclination to give advice. 1820 COBBETT *Gram. Eng. Lang.* i. (1847) 12 Tyranny has no enemy so formidable as the pen. 1839 LYTTON *Richelieu* II. ii. 308 The pen is mightier than the sword. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 403 The drama was the department..in which a poet had the best chance of obtaining a subsistence by his pen.

c. Including, and hence put for, the person who uses the pen, a writer or author. Now *rare.*

1563 *Mirr. Mag., Rivers* vii, What harme may hap by helpe of lying pennes. 1605 B. JONSON *Sejanus* Pref., [A book] wherein a second Pen had a good share. 1693–4 GIBSON in

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Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 217 An inequalitie of stile and composition..the necessary consequence of different pens. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 113 You hear of the count de Mirabeau's talents; that he is one of the first pens of France, and the first orator. 1821 *Trav. Cosmo III* 1 The translation has been faithfully made..by a distinguished pen.

5. Applied to other things having the function of a writing pen. †**a.** An instrument for cutting or pricking designs or letters; a stylus; a graver. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1724 Þe fiste wiþ þe fyngeres..Þat rasped renyschly þe wo3e with þe ro3 penne. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Job* xix. 24 Oh that my wordes were..grauen with an yron pen in lead. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Hollander* III. Wks. 1874 I. 119 Rare Paracelsian, thy Annals shall be cut in Brasse by Pen of steele. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 236 Both men and women paint and embroider their skins with iron Pens.

b. A black-lead or other pencil. Now *dial.*

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 2 Nov., I with my black lead pen tooke the prospect. 1684 T. GODDARD *Plato's Demon* 22 To read those places, which are marked with the red lead Pen. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pencil*.. 2. A black lead pen, with which cut to a point they write without ink. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxix, The Duke of Argile..wrote your name down with a keelyvine pen in a leathern book.

c. *Electric pen, Pneumatic pen*, modern inventions which perforate the lines of writing in fine dots, whence copies are made in ink by stencilling.

1876 *Jrnl. Soc. Telegr. Engin.* V. 180 Mr. Sivewright in describing the Electric Pen said:..The object of this pen is to pierce fine holes in sheets of paper, forming stencils, from which impressions are taken.

6. Phrases. *Pen-and-pencil* (*attrib.*), using both pen and drawing-pencil or brush; *pen-and-wash*, using both pen and brush; also PEN-AND-INK.

[1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 1 The most excellent use of the Penn, and Pensil, is illustrated..By Mathematicall.. Charts, Mapps, etc.] 1896 *Idler* Mar. 242/1 There are many well known pen and pencil men of to-day who can scarcely obtain sufficient commissions. 1893 W. G. COLLINGWOOD *Ruskin* I. 122 We have no pen-and-wash work of his before 1845. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Nov. 2/1 The interesting pen-and-wash revivalist experiments of Mr. Roger Fry.

III. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *pen-box, -draughtsman, -drawing, -powder, -rack, -sac* (from 3 c), *-scratch, -sketch, -slip, -steel, -stroke, -work, -wright, -writing*. **b.** in reference to the pen as an instrument of authorship (cf. 4 b), as *pen-agility, -combat, -cuff, -errantry* (after *knight-errantry*), *-fellow, -fencer, -fighting, -gossip* vb., *-life, -pains, -prattle, -scolding, -slave*. **c.** objective and obj. gen., as *pen-cleaner, -cutter, -driver, -pusher*; *pen-holding, pen-bearing, -nibbing* adjs. **d.** instrumental, etc., as *pen-worker*; *pen-persecuted, -written* adjs.; also *penlike* adj.

1887 HEILPRIN *Distrib. Anim.* III. i. 268 *Pen-bearing cuttlefishes or calamaries. 1642 HALES *Schism* 3 As long as the disagreeing parties went no further than Disputes and *Pen-combats. 1893 *Bookworm* 316 Prynne and he came to *pen-cuffs. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6222/10 David Shepard, ..*Pen-Cutter. 1889 J. PENNELL (*title*) *Pen Drawing and *Pen Draughtsmen, their work and their methods. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* cii, Our middle-aged *Pen-driver drudging at his weary work. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* IV. i. 295 If..thou wouldst allow me to indulge a little longer in this harmless *pen-errantry, I would tell thee [etc.]. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) Pref. 8–9 Of which sort Calvin himselfe and his *penfellows so much complaine. 1654 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* IV. To Chancellor 3 These *Pen-feucers onely begge the Seal of your Authority. 1818 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 85 If I were not rather disposed at this time to *pen-gossip with your worship. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* vi. 5 My hand is weary of *pen-holding. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lxii, Infuse ye *Penn-life .. into ore taken Fames by death. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v. (1887) 32 The pen or some other *penlike instrument. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* liv, A pent-up, emasculated, *pen-nibbing menial. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 262 Practical policy..beating *pen-pains out of distance in the race of preferment. *Ibid.* I. v. 21 Much *pen-persecuted, and pelted at with libellous pamphlets. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 17 Such a Bombard-goblin..With drad *Pen-powder, and the conquerous pott. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V. xxi. 121 The design of my *pen-prattle. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Pen-rack*, a support for pens. 1883 HYATT in *Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci.* (1884) 338 A flap or hood-like prolongation of the mantle, forming a *pen-sac. 1884 *Chicago Advance* 6 Mar., We have not a *pen-scratch in our statute founded in such reason. 1887 *Athenæum* 29 Jan. 166/3 Some *pen-sketches with tinted shadows. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 32 The devill hathe his seducing secretaries or *pennslaves. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 290, I hope that memory-mistakes and *pen-slips in my book will not be found so frequent. 1898 *Cycling* 44 Covered with a *pen-steel shell or bush. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. i. i. ii. § 7 Three *penstrokes of Raffaelle are a greater..picture than the most finished work that ever Carlo Dolci polished into inanity. 1712 POPE *Let.* Wks. 1751 VII. 245, I will not encroach upon Bay's province and *pen-whispers. 1644 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* b ij, Can a leisure be found for *pen-work? 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Sept. 3/3 The last pen-work of Charlotte Brontë. 1901 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 9/3 *Penworkers were only being paid six to twelve shillings per week. 1870 H. CAMPKIN in *Trans. Lond. & Middlesex Archæol. Soc.* III. 232 The Grub Street *penwrights.

8. Special Combs.: **pen-master**, a master of the pen, a skilful writer, a calligraphist; **pen-name** [tr. pseudo-F. NOM-DE-PLUME, q. v.], a fictitious name assumed by an author, a literary pseudonym; **pen-picture**, a picture drawn with the pen; usually *fig.* a picturesque description; **pen-plume** = PEN-FEATHER; **pen-point**, (*a*) the point of a pen; (*b*) *dial.* a steel pen or nib; (*c*) literary 'point' or effectiveness; **pen-portrait** (cf. *pen-picture*); **pen-tray**, a long narrow tray for pens (often forming part of an ink-stand). Also PEN-CASE, PEN-CLERK, PENCRAFT, etc.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Hereford* (1662) 40 Two such Transcendent *Pen-masters..may even serve fairly to engross the will and testament of the expiring Universe. 18.. B. TAYLOR cited in *Webster* (1864) for **Pen-name.* 1882 J. A. NOBLE *Sonnet in Eng. &c.* ii. (1893) 69 Christina Rossetti .. contributing, under the pen-name of Ellen Alleyne, a number of tenderly beautiful poems. 1853 *Zoologist* II. 4054 The desultory manner in which Mr. — has arranged his *pen-pictures. 1899 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 7/2 Ostrich feathers or painted *pen-plumes are the principal trimming. 1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 25 Oct. 686/1 Hitherto, iridium has been used solely for *pen-points. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 27 Mar. 3/3 If one [plot]..were reclaimed, liquefied into words and given pen-point. 1884 E. YATES *Recoll. & Exp.* II. 227 To visit and make a *pen-portrait of him. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Pen-tray*, a small wooden tray for holding pens. 1882 *Catal. Dk. Hamilton's Collect.* 231 A Persian lacquer pen-tray.

Pen, *sb.*[3] Also 7 penne. [Origin unascertained.] A female swan.

(In Order of 1524 (*Archæol.* XVI. 156) the male and female are distinguished as 'sire and dam'.)

c 1550 *Order for Swannes* § 27 in *Archæol. Inst. Lincoln* (1850) 309 The cignettes shalbe seazed to the King, till due proof be had whos they are, and whos was the swan that is away, be it cobb, or penne. 1641 H. BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 122 The hee swanne is called the cobbe, and the shee-swanne the penne;..the owner of the cobbe is to have the one halfe, and the owner of the penne the other halfe. 1882 P. ROBINSON *Noah's Ark* x. 340 The female bird—technically called 'the pen'—has equal claims to notice both for personal bravery and parental solicitude.

Pen, *sb.*[4] *local.* [a. Brythonic (Welsh, Cornish) *pen* head.] A word originally meaning 'head', frequent in place names in Cornwall, Wales, and other parts of Britain, as Penzance, Penmaenmawr, Penrith, Pencaitland; in some localities, esp. in the south of Scotland, used as a separate word in names of hills, e. g. Eskdalemuir Pen, Ettrick Pen, Lee Pen, Penchrise Pen, Skelfhill Pen, etc.; rarely as common noun, 'the pen'.

[1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 55 Most of them begin with Tre, Pol, or Pen, which signifie a Towne, a Top, and a head: whence grew the common by-word By Tre, Pol, and Pen, You shall know the Cornishmen. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 5 b, *Pen* signifieth a hill.] 1715 PENNECUIK *Descr. Tweeddale* Wks. (1815) 49 Lee Pen is a high and pointed hill of a pyramidical shape. ..Cairn Hill..is a stupendous mountain like Lee Pen. 1775 ARMSTRONG *Comp. to Map of Peebles* (Jam.), Hills are variously named..as Law, Pen, Kipp, Coom, Dod, Craig, Fell, etc. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. xv, From Craik-cross to Skelf-hill pen. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s. v., I live just under the Pen to which Pen lane leads.

Pen, *v.*[1] Forms: 1 *pennian; 3–7 penne, (7 penn), 6– pen. Pa. t. **penned** (pend); also 7 **pend**. Pa. pple. **penned** (pend); also 6–7 **pend**, (6 *arch.* **ypend**). See also PEND *v.*[2], PENT *ppl. a.* [ME. *pennen*, repr. OE. **pennian* (evidenced only in *onpennad* unpenned, opened), app. f. *penn*, PEN *sb.*[1] Connexion with LG. *pennen, pannen* to bolt (a door) and *penn* pin, peg, is not clear, as these words seem to be related to OE. *pinn* PIN, peg.]

†**1.** *trans.* To fasten, make fast (? as with a bolt or the like; to bolt). *Obs.* (See PIN *v.*)

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 Hie tuneð to hire fif gaten, and penneð wel faste. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 296 Conscience..made pees porter to pynne [*MS. B* penne] þe 3ates.

2. To enclose so as to prevent from escaping; to shut in, shut up, confine. Often with *up*; also *in*. (See also PENT *ppl. a.*)

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 43 3if ure ani is þus forswol3en, and þus penned, clupe we to ure louerd. [*a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 94 þet heo beoð her so bipenned.] 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 219 Ich putte hem in pressours and pynned [*MS. M* pennede] hem þerynne. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 72 Sonne-bright honour pend in shamefull coupe [*gloss* Pent, shut vp in slouth, as in a coope or cage]. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 681 For with the nightlie linnen..He pens her piteous clamors in her head. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. ii. (Arb.) 40 Weede pen the prating parats in a cage. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 185 It is a custom..to Pen them up in too streight Swathing-bands. 1687 B. RANDOLPH *Archipelago* 34 The Venetian armada..have a custom never to be in any haven or port where they may be penn'd in. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 8 This constraint of Humours so long pen'd up. 1706 A. BOYER *Ann. Q. Anne* IV. 3, I narrowly missed being penn'd up in the bay of Gibraltar. 1899 S. R. GARDINER *Cromwell* 95 Fairfax after a magnificently rapid march penned them into Colchester.

3. *spec.* **a.** To confine (the water) in a river or canal by means of a weir, dam, or the like, so as to form a head of water; to dam up. Also *absol.* (quot. 1791). Now *rare.*

1576 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 384 They ..do..penne away the water in sommer. 1791 R. MYLNE *Rep. Thames & Isis* 51 This weir may be taken away if Godstow lock pens sufficiently high. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Com.* 41 This mode of penning up the river so as to convert it into a dock. 1859 LEWIN *Invas. Brit.* 90 At Wye is a mill-dam by which the water is penned back.

b. To confine or shut up (cattle, poultry, etc.) in a pen; to put into or keep in a pen.

c 1610 *Women Saints* 60 He pend them [the wild geese] all fast in a house. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 185 Where Shepherds pen thir Flocks at eeve In hurdl'd Cotes. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 245 And on the moor the shepherd penned his fold. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 846 Drive that stout pig and pen him in thy yard. 1891 *Times* 6 Oct. 9/6 The number of sheep penned showed an increase of 540 British and 830 foreign.

†**Pen,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. PEN *sb.*[2] 1.] *intr.* To develop feathers, to become fledged.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B vij b, When she [an hawk] begynnyth to penne, and plumyth, and spalchith and pikith her selfe.

Pen, *v.*[3] Forms: 5–7 **penne**, (6 **penn**), 6– **pen**. Pa. t. and pple. **penned** (pend); also (*pa. pple.*) 6 **pende**, 7 **pend**. [f. PEN *sb.*[2] 4.] *trans.* To write *down* with a pen; to put into writing, set down in writing, write down, write out, write; to put into proper written form, draw up (a document); to compose and write, to indite.

1490 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 100, I have bene with Thomas Horton..& pennyt ij inquisicions of dyverse wayes. 1530 PALSGR. 523/2, I can devyse a thing wel, but I can nat penne it. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Rivers* x, The playntes alredy by the pende are brief enough. 1683 (*title*) Panegyrick upon Folly, penn'd in Latin by Erasmus, rendered into English by White Kennett. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 209 They..penn'd down the words they were to speak. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xv, Thanks to St. Bothan, son of mine, Save Gawain, ne'er could pen a line. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xii, I thought of penning a letter to the *Times*.

†**b.** To write of or about, to set forth or describe in writing. *Obs.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Div. Hen. VIII* (Camden) 283 These ..calamities, if they should be penned and set forth as the matter craveth. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 25 Philammones penned the birth of Latona..in verse. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* I. (1839) 95 Moses, who first penned the original of humanity.

Pen, variant of PEND *sb.*[2] and *v.*[4]

Penache, obs. form of PANACHE.

Penacute (pīnăkiū·t), *a.* (*sb.*) *Heb.* and *Gr. Gram.* [f. L. *pēne* (more correctly *pæne*) 'almost, nearly', before a vowel *pēn-* + ACUTE. In this instance formed directly after *penultimate.*] Having an acute accent on the penultimate syllable; paroxytone. **b.** *sb.* A word so accented. Hence **Penacu·te** *v. trans.*, to accent acutely on the penultimate syllable.

1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 80 If [a word has an acute] on the last [syllable] but one, [it is termed] a pen-acute. 1764 W. PRIMATT *Accentus redivivi* 111 The Dorians penacuted verbs ending ον, ..that is, provided they were third persons plural. 1874 A. B. DAVIDSON *Heb. Gram.* vii. 15 *note*, In continuous discourse small words or words penacute are often attracted to the end of preceding ones.

Penadjacent, pæn- (pīnădʒē·sĕnt), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pēne, pēn-* (see prec.) + ADJACENT.] Next to adjacent.

1888 SOLLAS in *Challenger Rep.* LXIII. 157 The cladi of adjacent or pænadjacent fibres are given off at about the same levels.

Penæid (pĭnī·id), *sb.* and *a. Zool.* Also **peneid**. [ad. mod.L. *Penæidæ* pl., f. *Penæus*, name of the typical genus: see -ID 3.] **a.** *sb.* A member of the family *Penæidæ* of decapod crustaceans, allied to shrimps. **b.** *adj.* Belonging to this family. So **Penæidean** (penĭi·dĭăn), **Penæ·oid, Penæoi·dean** *adjs.* and *sbs.*

1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1594 The animal is probably the larve of some Penæidean. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* II. iii. 193 Some scarlet caridid and peneid shrimps.

Penal (pī·năl), *a.*[1] Forms: 5 **penale**, **-alle**, 5–7 **penall**, 6–7 **pœnal**, **-all**, 6– **penal**. [a. F. *pénal* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *pēnāl-is*, prop. *pœnālis* of or belonging to punishment, f. *pœna* penalty, ad. Gr. ποινή quit-money, fine.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or relating to punishment.

a. Having as its object the infliction of punishment, punitive; prescribing or enacting the punishment to be inflicted for an offence or transgression.

Penal Laws: 'those laws which prohibit an act and impose a penalty for the commission of it' (Wharton); esp. in Engl. and Irish history, 'penal laws in matters ecclesiastical' (quot. 1687); *spec.* the laws inflicting penalties upon Non-conformists and Papists. *Penal Code* (in Ireland), a name applied to the successive penal statutes passed in 17th and 18th centuries against Papists. (See *Dict. Eng. Hist.* 1884 s. v.)

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 8/2 Notwithstondyng full noble Ordinances penales, that have ben mad therof. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 403 Alle the articles penalle, ordeyned and affermed by the same. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1033/2 Neuer can al the wittes..make any one penal law, such that none innocent may take harme therby. 1687 JAS. II *Declar. Lib. Conscience* 4 That..the Execution of all..Penal Laws in Matters Ecclesiastical..be immediately Suspended. *a* 1720 *Song, Vicar of Bray*, When royal James obtained the crown..The penal laws I hooted down And read the Declaration. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 385 When I behold..Each wanton judge new penal statutes draw. 1788 BURKE (*title*) Letter to a Peer of Ireland on the Penal Laws against Irish Catholics. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 20 Penal provisions intended for the better preservation of game. 1874 FROUDE *Eng. in Irel.* IX. iii. (1881) 350 The House of Commons was indignant..and clamoured for the reimposition of the Penal Laws. 1884 *Dict. Eng. Hist.* 809/2 The Penal Code, in Ireland, was first felt under James I. *Ibid.*, [The Irish Parliament] set to work [1695] upon the legislation known to infamy as the Irish penal code. *Ibid.* 810/2 The great Roman Catholic Emancipa-

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tion Act of 1829, by which the last relics of the abominable Penal Code were swept away.

b. Of an act or offence: Liable to punishment; causing a person to incur punishment; punishable, esp. by law.

1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 60/1 Which eschaunge [of foreign for English money] shuld be unto theym, by dyvers other Statutes, to excessivly grevous and penall. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 745 He..began..to serch out the penall offences, as well of the chiefe of his Nobilitie, as of other Gentlemen. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 291 Here is a Law, that not to kneel at the Lords Supper shall be more Penall than Murther. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xv. 217 There is..one species of battery, more atrocious and penal than the rest. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 276 A second edict made it penal to pay more.

c. Having the nature or character of punishment; constituting punishment; inflicted as, or in the way of, punishment.

Penal servitude, a term introduced into British criminal law in 1853, to designate imprisonment with hard labour at any penal establishment in Great Britain or its dominions; then substituted for transportation.

1600 J. HAMILTON *Facile Traictise* 276 This chaingement suld be maid with..a penal satisfaction for sinnes committit. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. v. 300 Wee .. might conceave the Deluge not simply penall, but in some way also necessary. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 48 In Adamantine Chains and penal Fire. *a* 1826 HEBER tr. *Pindar* ii. 106 In chambers dark and dread Of nether earth abide, and penal flame. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do?* VII. ix, His father's misfortune (he gave that gentle appellation to the incident of penal transportation). 1868 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xxii. 171 The punishment of a guilty person is..penal servitude for three years.

d. That is payable or forfeitable as a penalty.

1623 in *N. Shaks. Soc. Trans.* (1885) 505 The said Christopher Hutchinson..and the Compl[t] John Comber entred into one bond or obligacion vnto the said William Jorden in the penall somme of sixty three poundes. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 508 Let another hand, not thine, exact Thy penal forfeit from thy self. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 384 Free from shame Thy captives; I ensure the penal claim. 1888 OGILVIE s. v., *Penal sum*, a sum declared by bond to be forfeited if the condition of the bond be not fulfilled. If the bond be for payment of money, the penal sum is generally fixed at twice the amount.

e. Used or appointed as a place of punishment.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 141/1 Penal settlements are designed for the punishment of criminals convicted of very grave offences in the penal colonies. 1852 WHITTIER *Chapel of Hermits* 167 Lord, what is man? ..chance-swung between The foulness of the penal pit And Truth's clear sky. 1876 MATHEWS *Coinage* xxii. 229 Cayenne is..that whole district of French Guiana within which is the penal colony of France.

f. Involving, connected with, or characterized by, a penalty or legal punishment. g. Of, pertaining to, or subject to the penal laws, penal servitude, etc.

1647 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 495 They ..have ingadged themselves by their pennall boundes..for the payment of the forsaid summes. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2662/4 Lost.., a last Year's Almanack, having in the Cover some Penal Bills for Money. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 626/2 An action is said to be penal when the conclusions of the summons are of a penal nature; that is, when not merely restitution and real damages, but extraordinary damages and reparation, by way of penalty, are concluded for. 1886 J. C. MONAHAN *Rec. Ardagh & Clonmacnoise* 37 In those penal times, Dr. O'Flynn was compelled to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation under very distressing circumstances. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Oct. 8/3 The prisoners are divided into three classes, ..Those of the first-class, known as the penal class [etc.].

†2. Painful; severe, esp. in the way of punishment. *Obs.* (Cf. PENALLY 1, PENALITY 2, PENALTY 1.)

1490 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, c. 20 Whiche accions be verry penall to alle mysdoers and offenders in suche accions condempned, and moche profitable aswell to the Kyng as to euery of his Subgettes. *a* 1636 BP. HALL *Breathings Devout Soul* xlix. (1851) 205 Either he [Elijah] knew that chariot .. was only glorious, and not penal. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxvi. 279 A law was passed for sharpening laws against Papists: wherein some difficulty had been, because they were made very penal.

Hence †**Penal-law** *v.* (*Obs. nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, to execute a penal law against.

1689 HICKERINGILL *Ceremony-Monger* v. Wks. 1716 II. 439 No man more zealously cries up the..Acts of Uniformity, when he gets a Nonconformist thereby upon the Hip, and to Penal-Law him.

Pe·nal, *a.*[2] *Anat. rare.* [f. PEN-IS + -AL.] Pertaining to the penis: = PENIAL *a.*

1867 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. III. II. 499 The penal portion of the urethra.

Penality (pĭnæ·lĭti). Now *rare.* [a. F. *pénalité* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) or ad. med.L. *pœnālitās* penalty, mulct (Du Cange), f. L. *pœnāl-is*: see PENAL[1] and -ITY. Cf. It. *penalità* 'penaltie, forfeiture' (Florio).]

†1. Painfulness; pain, suffering: = PENALTY 1.

c 1495 *Epitaffe*, etc. in *Shelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 391 Your plesures been past vnto penalyte. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* II. xii. 104 In greuouse temptacions & tribulacions, & penalite of lyfe. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 1060 Counnyng surgeans .. To cure this gentylman from penalite.

†2. = PENALTY 2. *Obs.*

1531 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 101 Suche penalytes as hathe..ben..accustomyd to be payed. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 34 b, [They] banyshed oute of their landes and seigniories all Englishe..commodities vpon great forfeytures and penalities.

3. The character or fact of being penal.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vi. (ed. 2) 18 Many of the Ancients denied the Antipodes, and some unto the penality [*so ed.* 1658; *edd.* 1646, 1676 penalty] of contrary affirmations. 1808–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 415 Respect .. to the general nature, to the penality or non-penality, of the suit. *Ibid.* III. 253 Offences occupying a high rank in the scale of criminality or penality.

Penalize (pī·nălaiz), *v.* [f. PENAL *a.*[1] + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make or declare (an action) penal or legally punishable.

1879 ESCOTT *England* I. 260 The law .. prohibits and penalises the employment of all children under ten years of age. 1890 *Tablet* 17 May 765 The Ecclesiastical Titles Act .. penalising the assumption of territorial titles by Catholic Bishops. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 141/1 It was not the intention of the Act to penalise such 'mere blunders'.

2. *Sport.* To subject to a penalty (see PENALTY 2 c); hence *generally*, to subject to some comparative disadvantage, to handicap.

1868 *Morn. Star* 8 June, The best two-year-old field .. the winner is pretty sure to spring from the penalised lot. 1888 *Times* 31 Aug. 7/1 The principle of 'penalizing' bounty-fed sugar has been adopted by all the Powers. 1893 *Ibid.* 12 June 7/2 The Duke of Portland's Schoolbook (penalized 10 lb.) and Lord Cadogan's Stowmarket are the best of the public performers. 1896 *Cape Argus* 7 Nov., We have no income tax, and in order to raise revenue .. the poor man is penalized at almost every point of the Customs compass.

Hence **Penaliza·tion**, the action of penalizing. (In quots. *attrib.*)

1888 *Times* 31 Aug. 7/2 The penalization policy is supported strongly by Germany, Russia, Italy and Spain. 1895 BERRY in *E. London Dispatch* (S. Afr.) 24 Apr., Inserting in the Agreement .. a penalization clause.

Penally (pī·năli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a penal manner.

†1. Painfully, severely. *Obs.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxx. 99 Þese miseries þat penaly greueþ þe soule of þy seruant.

2. In the way of punishment or penalty. (In quot. 1651, ? Under a penalty.)

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* xviii. 2 They have fallen culpably, and shall fall penally. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 26 Though charity towards our neighbour be pœnally commanded. 1690 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) II. vii. 283 The State, and Condition penally consequent upon these Sinners. 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) I. 119 Penally given up to this second Little Horn by reason of the Apostasy in question. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 359/1 The respondent ought not to be affected penally by the omission of the board to take the prescribed steps.

So **Pe·nalness**, 'liableness to a penalty'.

1727 BAILEY, vol. II.

Penalty (pe·nălti). [Not found till after 1500; ultimately ad. med.L. *pœnālitās*, f. *pœnālis* PENAL; cf. the doublet PENALITY. The reduction of *-ity* to *-ty* suggests an AF. origin.]

†1. Pain, suffering. *Obs. rare.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3080 To dyssolve her wo and great penalte. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. II. xiv, It breaks and tears and puts to penalty This sory corse.

2. A punishment imposed for breach of law, rule, or contract; a loss, disability, or disadvantage of some kind, either ordained by law to be inflicted for some offence, or agreed upon to be undergone in case of violation of a contract; sometimes *spec.* the payment of a sum of money imposed in such a case, or the sum of money itself; a fine, mulct.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 2 The one moitie of every of the said penalties to be to the Kyng. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 193 b, A penaltie was set for suche as obeyed not the decree of Spier. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 248 The intent and purpose of the Law Hath full relation to the penaltie, Which heere appeareth due vpon the bond. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* viii. 541 He would submit himself to any equitable Mulcts or Penalties. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 545 In the day thou eat'st, thou di'st; Death is the penaltie impos'd. 1758 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Introd. ii. 59 These prohibitory laws do not make the transgression a moral offence, or sin: the only obligation in conscience is to submit to the penalty, if levied. 1789 *Bath Jrnl.* 27 July Advt., The Act inflicts a penalty of Ten Pounds on persons letting out News-papers to read for hire. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* ii, The pains and penalties of exile did not press very hardly upon him.

b. *fig.* Suffering, disadvantage, or loss, resulting directly from some course of action, esp. from an error or fault, or incident to some position or state.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xix. 72 With them Marriage cannot be omitted without very high penalties inflicted by that Nemesis interwoven with the law of Nature. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 135 You..in doing it have incurred the penalties you well deserve to suffer. 1827 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. VI. 273 It was the heavy price which he had to pay for his conquests: the penalty, perhaps we may add, of suspicions too lightly indulged. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xix. (ed. 5) 356 It is the penalty of greatness that its form should outlive its substance.

c. *Sport.* A disadvantage imposed upon a competitor or a side (usually in the form of an advantage given to the opposite side) as punishment for a breach of rules; also, a disadvantage imposed on a competitor who has been a winner in some previous contest in order to equalize the chances; a handicap. (See also 5.)

1885 *Daily Tel.* 28 Sept. (Cassell), The conditions of the race include neither penalties nor allowances.

d. Phr. *On, upon, under* (†*in*) *penalty*: with the liability of incurring penalty in case of not fulfilling the command or condition stated. †*Upon his penalty*: at his peril (quot. 1653).

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 23 b, Commaunding al men to eschew his..company, under the lyke penaltie. 1600 *Child-Marriages* 176 Patrick Foord is also bounden for him as his surety, in the like penalty vnto her maiestie for his apperaunce. 1653 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 8 That [he] upon his penalty forbeare to sit or act there longer. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 209 To quit the Spanish dominions, under the penalty of perpetual servitude. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* viii. 71 Many minds must change their key now and then, on penalty of getting out of tune or losing their voices.

†3. A condition imposed; a liability, obligation.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 172 Hee.. deuided his dominion amongst them,.. only with this penalty, to find alwaies in readiness a certaine number of footmen and horsemen.

†4. An act liable to punishment, a penal offence.

1596 *Edw. III*, II. i, It is a penalty to break your statutes.

5. *attrib.* (esp. in sporting phraseology, as in *penalty goal, kick*: see 2 c).

1889 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 6/6 Each side had a penalty kick. 1891 *Ibid.* 30 Nov. 4/7 Yorkshire beat Lancashire .. by the narrow margin of a penalty goal to nothing. 1897 *Ibid.* 31 May 2/6 All their resources will be taxed to the utmost to get their orders completed before 'penalty-day'. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 9/1 It is..impossible that they could have done anything with their penalty handicaps against such a return as this.

Penance (pe·năns), *sb.* Forms: 3–7 **penaunce**, (4 **penaunse, -ans, -anse, -anx, -once, panance**), 4–6 **pennaunce**, (**-ans**), 4–8 **pennance**, (5 **penawnce, -awnse, panans**, 6 **panence, pennence, -ens, penance**), 3– **penance**. [a. OF. *peneance, -aance, -ance, pennance* (12th c. in Godef.):—L. *pœnitentia*, f. *pœnitēnt-em* PENITENT: see -ANCE. This popular OF. form was gradually ousted from French by the ecclesiastical form *pénitence*, a new adaptation of the L.]

†1. Repentance, penitence. *To do penance* [L. *agere pœnitentiam*, OF. *faire penance*], to repent.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18489 Bot loues nu vr lauerd dright,.. and dos yur penans quils yee mai. *Ibid.* 26771 To crist þou hald þi penance fast. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 549 Ihesu cryste..þus lang in me has pennans socht. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* iii. 8 Therfore do 3ee worthi fruytis of penaunce. *Ibid.* xxi. 29 Afterward be stirid by penaunce [*gloss* or forthenkynge], wente. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 20/1, I cam not for to calle rightful men but synners to penaunce. 1535 COVERDALE *Bible* Prol., That his people be not blynded in theyr understondyng, lest they beleue pennaunce to be ought saue a very repentaunce, amendment, or conuersyon vnto God. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect St. John Baptist's Day*, To prepare the way of thy sonne our sauiour by preaching of penaunce [1662 repentance]. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 518 It is but an hypocriticall semblance of Pennance..where is no care, either endeavour of reformation. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* XXV. (1700) 273 Penance, or Penitence, is formed from the Latin Translation of a Greek word that signifies a change, or renovation of mind.

b. In the Roman and Greek Churches, reckoned as one of the seven sacraments, and as including contrition, confession, satisfaction, and absolution.

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* (E. E. T. S) i. 843–6 Penaunce hyt hys a sacrement þat men scholde fonge And mote. Penaunce heþ maneres þre, Þor3 sor3e, schryfte, and edbote. 1553 *Articles of Religion* XXV, Those fiue commonly called Sacraments, that is to say Confirmation, Penance, Orders, Matrimonie, and extreme Unction, are not to be compted for Sacraments of the Gospell. 1657 *Penit. Conf.* iv. 49 That the Sacraments of Penance will supply all other defects. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* s. v., Lastly, penance is a sacrament of the new law instituted by Christ for the remission of sin committed after baptism.

2. The performance of some act of self-mortification or undergoing of some penalty, as an expression of penitence; any kind of religious discipline, whether imposed by ecclesiastical authority, or voluntarily undertaken, in token of repentance and by way of satisfaction for sin; penitential discipline or observance; *spec.* in *Eccl.* use, such discipline or observance officially imposed by a priest upon a penitent after confession, as an integral part of the sacrament of penance: see 1 b. *To do penance*, to perform such acts or undergo such discipline. (The main current sense.)

c 1290 *Beket* 8 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 106 Gilebert him bi-þou3te þe Croiz for-to fo In-to þe holie lond his penaunce þe bet to do. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 303 Þer penance was, þei suld go in pilgrimage. 13.. *Cursor M.* 26617 (Cott.) O sin þat opin es and kid Tak open penance and vn-hid. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 155 Sa suld þat ald his penance mak In prayer, almus, and in wakk. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 30 Hooly chirche by Iuggement destreyneth hym for to do open penaunce:—as for to goon perauenture naked in pilgrimages or bare-foot. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 30 Þai [monks] liffez in grete abstinence and in grete penaunce. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XXI. vii, Grete penaunce she toke as euer dyd synful lady in thys londe. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* I ij b, She was thyrtty yere and more in a deserte makyng there her penaunce. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 92 There was v. men..dyd opyn pennans.. this was their pennans: furst to come owte of the vestre with shettes apone ther backes, and eche of them a rodde in their honddes wyth a taper lych [etc.]. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* vii. 21 He shut himself up for fourteen days, by way of pennance, in a Pagod of an Idol. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Penance*, in our canon-law, is an eccle-

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siastical punishment, chiefly adjudged to the sin of fornication. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 463 Not to mention the excessive pennances of the Brachmans. 1797 *London Courier* 29 Nov., On Sunday last the Parish Church of St. Mary, Lambeth, was..unusually crowded..to see Mr. John Oliver..do penance in a White Sheet, for calling Miss Stephenson, the domestic female of a neighbouring Baker, by an improper name. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* s. v., Penance came to mean the outward acts by which sorrow for sin is shown, and the word was supposed by St. Augustine to come from *pœna*.

b. Sufferings after death as a punishment for sins; the sufferings of purgatory, or the like. ? *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 301 Lewide iottis Percen wiþ a pater noster þe palais of heuene Wiþoute penaunce, at here partynge in-to heiȝe blisse. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 16 Trentals seyde he deliueren fro penaunce Hir freendes soules. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes* Notes (1669) 9 The opinion..that souls past still from one body to another, till by length of time, and many penances, they had purged away all their imperfections. 1664 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* I. ii. § 4 According to the old penitentiary rate, you have deserved the penance of forty thousand years. 1697 DRYDEN *Eneid* VI. 452 A hundred years they wander on the shore, At length, their penance done, are wafted o'er.

3. *transf.* in various allusions to sense 2; in later use often coinciding with sense 4.

c 1305 *Land Cokayne* 178 Whose wl com þat lond to, Ful grete penance he mot do. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 347 But as þe swane..Ageynist his dethe shall synge his penavnse. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 146 Thu must of rihte yeve hym is penaunce, With this flagelle of equité and resoun. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 115 Ile keepe what I haue sworne, And bide the pennance of each three yeares day. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 240 We..made our horses do penance for that little rest they had. 1825 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) I. vii. 248 A person used to Dutch neatness must, I fear, be in hourly penance when waited upon by Italians. 1865 PARKMAN *Champlain* ii. (1875) 215 But rest was penance to him.

†**b.** Poor fare, sorry cheer (as of one fasting or doing penance); *to take penance*, 'to take pot-luck'. *Obs. rare.*

[So F. *faire pénitence*, Sp. *hacer penitencia*, to make sorry cheer, dine or fare poorly. Used, by way of modesty, in inviting any one to join at a meal at which no special preparation is supposed to have been made for him.]

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvii. 246 Sir, we you pray,..This nyght penance with vs to take, With sich chere as we can make. *Ibid.* 289 It is bot penaunce, as we saide, That we haue here. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 89 For Youngth is a bubble blown vp with breath,..Whose way is wildernesse, whose ynne Penaunce.

†**4.** Pain, suffering, distress, sorrow, vexation. (In quot. 1390, the outward expression of sorrow, mourning.) *Obs.* (exc. as involved in 3).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 113 Þo þat þe casteles kept, in penance þei soiorned. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 269 Seint poul after his penaunce in watir and in lond. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 291 Thei toke upon hem such penaunce, Ther was no song, ther was no daunce. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6355 He moght noght opyn his mouth..he suffird slyke penaunce. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xciii. [lxxxix.] 278 Therby the penaunce of Sir Wylliam Helmon was greatly asswaged.

†**5.** Punishment. *Obs.*

Specifically applied by 17–18th c. legal writers to *peine forte et dure*, prob. after Britton; but his use seems quite general = 'their punishment'.

[1292 BRITTON I. v. § 2 Et si il ne se veulent aquiter, si soint mis a lour penaunce jekes autaunt qe il le prient.] 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1520 Gelteles he suffred this pennaunce. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 51 Soyne eftir he wes sent Till his penans till dumbertane, And deit in that tour of stane. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. xxi. 220 So were it thenne wel a harde thynge that they shulde bere penaunce of that that they ought to be Innocent of. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* 127 That fire might be fet Wherein the wench to frie, To feele the penance of her fact. *c* 1630 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. App. 32 Upon his arraignment he stood mute, therefore the Roll is, that he was put, to pennance, that is, to strong and hard pain. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 550 To aggravate Thir penance. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxv. 320 He ..shall, for his obstinacy, receive the terrible sentence of *penance*, or *peine forte et dure*.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *penance-doing* sb. and adj., *-fire*, *-gold*, *-pain*, *-sheet*, *-time*.

c 1425 *Orolog. Sapient.* iii. in *Anglia* X. 349/5 Confessours & virgyns, þat suffred heer in penaunce-doynge. 1668 R. WILD *Poems* (1870) 85 And turn this surplice to a penance-sheet. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. xv, Some slight mulct of penance-gold. 1848 G. B. CHEEVER *Wand. Pilgrim* lix. 310 Multitudes of penance-doing people. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* v. 41 The chill of death is past, and now The penance-fire begins.

Pe·nance, *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. *to sentence*.] *trans.* To subject to penance; to impose or inflict penance on; to discipline, chastise.

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. iv. § 6 He speaketh of them which sought voluntarily to be penanced, and yet withdrew themselves from open confession. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. li. (1612) 230 They pennance thee and take thy goods away. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lii. (1677) 263 Design'd.. as a Hair-shirt to pennance him for his folly in offending. 1713 *Gentleman Instr.* III. iii. (ed. 5) 397, I might bring you upon your Knees, and penance your Indiscretion. 1871 R. B. VAUGHAN *St. Thomas Aquinas* I. 195 The little cell in which Abelard prayed and penanced himself. 1888 H. C. LEA *Hist. Inquisition* II. 10 They penanced a dozen citizens by ordering them to Palestine.

Hence **Pe·nanced** *ppl. a.*; **Pe·nancing** *vbl. sb.*

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 422, I saw The pictured flames writhe round a penanced soul. 1869 *Life M. M. Hallahan* (1870) 229 His facetious threats of scolding, and penancing.

Pe·nanceless, *a. rare.* [f. PENANCE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without doing or undergoing penance.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 462 Suche lewed iottes..passen purgatorie penaunceles at her hennes partynge, In-to þe blisse of paradys.

†**Pe·nancer.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *penean-, penancier*, in both senses (13th c. in Godef.), ad. med.L. *pœnitentiāri-us* (Du Cange): see PENITENTIARY.]

1. One who imposes penance; *spec.* a priest specially appointed to hear confession and impose penance in extraordinary cases, a penitentiary. (See also PENITENCER.)

13.. *Cursor M.* 26165 Nan mai al asoil bot pape allan..and vnder him his penancer. *Ibid.* 26341 Oþer cases..þat biscop til him-seluen sere Haldes or til his penancer. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 317 Persoun or parissh prest, penytancere [*v.r.* penauncer] or bisshop. [1865 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) III. 314, 1397. 23rd May. Letter..authorising a marriage..by the authority of the papal penancer.]

2. One undergoing penance. *rare*—°.

c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 391/2 Penawnte (*H.* penaunscer.. *P.* penauncer'), *penitenciatus*.

†**Pe·nancy.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PENANCE, with altered suffix, after L. *-entia*: see -ANCY.] **a.** Penitency, repentance. **b.** Punishment; suffering (after death); = PENANCE *sb.* 5.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxi. § 93 Her penancy was seene, in her sorrowes conceiued. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 73 That the Penancies of Reprobates are endless, I shall ever thus persuade myself.

Pen and ink, pen-and-ink, *phr.*

A. as *sb.*

1. *lit.* The instruments of writing: see PEN *sb.*2 4 and INK *sb.* (Hyphened when this helps the sense.)

1463 G. ASHBY *Poems* i. 68 Hauyng pen and Inke euyr at my syde. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 51 He askyd pene and ynke, and wrotte hys sonne. 1762 GRAY *Let. to J. Brown* 19 July, There is but one pen and ink in the house. 1809 BYRON *Eng. Bards & Sc. Rev.* 402 Oh, Amos Cottle! for a moment think What meagre profits spring from pen and ink! 1869 *Daily News* 14 Dec., Here..we meet with a man of pen-and-ink.

2. Short for *pen-and-ink drawing*: see B.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Mar. 3/1 Three pen-and-inks by Sir John Millais. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Oct. 3/2 Some good drawings..especially a pen-and-ink, 'Les Halles, Malines'.

B. as *adj.* (properly hyphened).

1. Using pen and ink; occupied in writing; clerkly. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. i, What, and the Pen and Ink Gentlemen taken too! 1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 80 The Duke of Bedford..says he is tired of being a pen and ink man. 1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 112 One of these mercantile pen and ink emperors.

2. Done, made, or executed with pen and ink: usually of a drawing or sketch; also, done or described in writing. (Hyphened.)

1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* ix. (1850) 99/1 A crooked pen-and-ink outline of a great turtle. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* II. 193 The last blow struck in the pen-and-ink war. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. ii. 137 His pen-and-ink drawing from memory of that object is surprisingly accurate. 1897 *Academy* 3 Apr. 381/2 It [Cowper's correspondence] is the best pen-and-ink conversation that we have.

C. as *vb. intr.* (*nonce-use.*) To use a pen and ink, to write. (Hyphened.)

1801 SOUTHEY *Let. to G. C. Bedford* 19 Aug. in *Life* (1850) II. 159, I am..pen-and-inking for supplies, not from pure inclination.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Pen-and-inkage, Pen-and-inkmanship,** the use of pen and ink, the occupation of writing.

1804 SOUTHEY *Let. to Y. Rickman* 20 Jan. in *Life* (1850) II. 250 If I regarded pen-and-inkmanship solely as a trade, I might soon give in an income of double the amount. 1894 *Temple Bar Mag.* Mar. 339 The sunk rock of pen-and-inkage so often the outcome of a plethora of leisure.

So †**Pen and inkhorn,** as writing instruments, carried by clerks, etc.; usually *attrib.* or as *adj.* (with hyphens): Using or carrying a pen and inkhorn, engaged in writing, clerkly; learned, pedantic (cf. INKHORN 2 b).

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 117 Hang him [the Clerk of Chatham] with his Pen and Inke-horne about his necke. 1599 JAS. I Βασιλ. Δωρον (1682) 86 Booke language and penne and inke-horne tearmes. 1601 CHETTLE & MUNDAY *Downf. Earl Huntington* I. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 118 A paltry pen-and-inkhorn clerk. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* II. 38 Let no man thinke, Ile racke my memory For pen-and-inkehorne termes, to finifie My blunt invention. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. i. § 18 They.. projected the general destruction of all that wore a pen-and-ink-horn about them.

Penang, var. PINANG, areca-nut or -tree.

Penang lawyer: see LAWYER 4.

Penannular (pĭnæ·niŭlăi), *a.* [f. L. *pæne*, PENE-, nearly, almost + ANNULAR.] Nearly annular; of the form of an almost complete ring; circular with a small part of the circumference wanting.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* II. vi. 313 The Dilated Penannular Rings (as I would propose..to call this class of relics). 1885 J. R. ALLEN in *Mag. Art* Sept. 458/1 Armlets .. of penannular form, with expanded circular ends.

†**Penant.** *Obs.* Also **-aunt**(e. [ME. a. OF. *penant*, earlier *peneant*, *-aant*:—L. *pœnitēnt-em*, PENITENT (by which *penant* was superseded *a* 1500).] A penitent; one doing penance; in last quot., one suffering in purgatory.

a 1300 *St. Gregory* 944 in Herrig's *Archiv* LVII. 69 Penaunt he semeþ wel of siȝt. 13.. *Cursor M.* 26857 (Cott.) For fals penantes men sal þam tak. *c* 1400 *Polit. Poems* (E. E. T. S.) XXV. 476 Thys maketh me to drowpe and dare That I am lyke a pore penaunte. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xxix. (1869) 20 Vnshette þe doore, and make your penauntes [Fr. *penans*] entre in.

Penant, variant of PENNANT 2, kind of stone.

†**Pena·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *penāri-us* of or pertaining to victuals, f. *pen-us* provision.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Penarious*, of or belonging to provision for victuals. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

†**Pe·nary,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also **pœnary.** [ad. L. *pœnāri-us* (Quint.), f. *pœna* penalty, punishment: see -ARY.] Pertaining to punishment, penal.

1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* xiv. § 7. 217 The second [part of the Law] which is styled vindicative, or pœnary, is mandatory. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* I. ix. 76 Not alwayes for penary chastisments, but oft for triall of graces.

Penashe, obs. form of PANACHE.

‖ **Penates** (pĭnē·tīz), *sb. pl.* [L. *Penātēs* pl., perh. f. *penus* innermost part of a temple of Vesta, sanctuary.] In ancient Roman mythology, The guardian deities of the household and of the state, who were worshipped in the interior of every dwelling-house; often coupled with *Lares* (see LAR); household gods. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. x. 81 Penates, or the Goddis domesticall. 1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 8 b. 1616 B. JONSON *Forest* ii, They saw thy fires Shine bright on every hearth, as the desires Of thy Penates had been set on flame, To entertain them. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 27 The Penates of Laban. 1775 [see LAR 1]. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 1 (1794) I. 9 My mother had a pious regard for this relick, which was always one of her little *penates*, or pocket-gods. 1824 BYRON *Def. Transf.* II. i. 103 Yet once more, ye old Penates! Let not your quench'd hearths be Até's! 1828 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* XV. 109 John Walter broke up his household..in Printing House Square, set up his penates at Bearwood.

‖ **Pe·nbard.** [mod. Welsh *penbardd*, f. *pen* head + *bardd* BARD *sb.*1 (The older W. form was *pennbeirdd*, 'chief of the bards', applied to Taliesin in *Kulhwch and Olwen*, *Mabinogion* (Rhys and Evans) 107.)] A head or chief bard.

1779 *Ann. Reg.* II. 144 He becomes a Penbardd or Pencerdd, chief of the faculty he was candidate in. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VII. v, Still the penbard bent over his bruised harp.

Pe·n-case. [f. PEN *sb.*2 + CASE *sb.*2] A case or receptacle for a pen or pens. (Cf. PENNER 1.)

1599 MINSHEU II, A penner or pencase, *vide Caxa de escriuanias*. *a* 1805 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 96 He made me a present of a pen-case of his own turning.

†**b.** By extension, A case or receptacle generally. *Obs. rare*—1.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 110 But exhalations, which in the account of the Schooles, are the daily matter of Windes, Mists, Comets, Mineralls, Rockie Stones, saltness of the Sea, Earth-quakes, and of all Meteors, seeing they have no pen-case or receptacle in nature [*orig.* cum pennarium in natura non habeant], nor matter sufficient for so great daily things,..are wondrous dreams.

Pence (pens), collective plural of PENNY, q. v. for forms and simple senses. Used also in a few compounds, as *pence-collection*, *-dealing*, etc.; *pence-encumbered*, *-paying* adjs.; †**pence-lack,** lack of pence, want of money; **pence-table,** an arithmetical table indicating the number of shillings or pounds equivalent to given numbers of pence.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXII. 378 Somme þorw pans-delynge [B. XIX. 374 penyes delynge]. 1399 — *Rich. Redeles* III. 142 For þey..makeþ þe peple ffor pens lac in pointe ffor to wepe. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 43/1 Entertainments got up for the relief of pence-encumbered pockets. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* ix, [He] put me through my pence-table from 'twelve pence make one shilling'. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Sept. 2/1 Their painful pence-collection likened itself in my mind to O'Connell's repeal-rent. 1899 *Athenæum* 21 Oct. 548/1 Two insular and pence-paying realms.

Penceful, obs. form of PENSIFUL.

Pencel, pensel, -il (pe·nsĕl). Now only *Hist.* or *arch.* Forms: 3 (7, 9 *arch.*) **pensile,** 4 **pensal, -cele, -cell,** 4–6 **pencel, -celle, -selle,** 4–7 **-sell,** 5 **-salle,** 6 **-syll**; *Sc.* **pin-, pynsal**; 6 (9 *Hist.*) **pensall,** 6–7 (9 *arch.*) **pencil, pensel, -sil,** 7 **-cill,** *Sc.* **pinsell.** [a. AF. *pencel* (Du Cange), reduced from *penoncel*, PENNONCEL, dim. of *penon*, PENNON. Intermediate forms are seen in the OF. dial. *pannecel, pannechel, paignichel, pengneceal, penecheal, pencheal* (Godef.), also in med.L. *pennucellus, penicellus, pencellus* (Du Cange), indicating a phonetic series *penoncel, penocel, pene-* or *penicel, pencel*. The spelling *pensil* found in some writers suggests a fancied connexion with *pensile* from L. *pendēre, pensum* to hang.]

A small pennon or streamer.

c 1275 LAY. 27183 Þe king heom sette vp on an hulle mid mony pensiles [*c* 1205 mid feole here-marken]. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2688 Armed alle in gyse of Fraunce, With fair pencel and styf launce. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 169 In Philip nauie of France a pencelle þei put oute, His armes on a lance ouer alle þe schip aboute. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 193 Pensalis to the vynd vaffand. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 14391 With many a louely fair pensel Off gold, of Inde, of fair sandel. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vi. 4 The south wyndis blast Our piggeis and our pinsalis wavit fast. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 1 b, The chariot was garnished

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with banners and Pencelles of tharmes of his dominions. *a* 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bann. Cl.) 158 Ane pensall quhairin wes contenit ane reid lyoun. 1592 Wyrley *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 33 Banners, pensils, stremers, wauing bright. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xviii. (Roxb.) 122/2 Six speares or pikes, garnished with penoncells or pencills disvelopped. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* XIV. xxvii, Pensils and pennons wide were flung. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 38 With pensiles fluttering in the breeze. 1864 Greenshields *Ann. Lesmahagow* 80 Agreeing to serve under his pensall or banner.

†b. *transf.* A knight carrying a pennon. *Obs.*

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxxxvii. 339 All the Compayons, to the nombre of xii. hundred pensels, And they were right hardy and valyant knightes. *Ibid.* ccclxi. 586 The names of the baners and pensels that were with the erle.

†c. A lady's token worn or carried by a knight.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1043 She made hym were a pencel of here sleue. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1073 For þ^e^ lufe of his leman fayre of face A glofe to his pensalle he hase. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x. xlvii. 488 This damoysel..sent to hym a pensel, and prayd hym to fyghte with sire Corsabryn for her loue.

Pencel, -ell, obs. forms of Pencil.

Penceless (pe·nsˌlès), *a.* [f. Pence + -less.] Destitute of pence, or of money.

1638 Brathwait *Barnabees Jrnl.* III. G ij, Ancient Stamford .. Where are pencelesse purses many. 1848 Lytton *Harold* IV. vii, My father's son stands landless and penceless.

Pencey, variant of Pensy *a.*, pensive.

Pench(e, Sc. form of Paunch; obs. f. Pinch.

‖ **Penchant** (pāⁿʃaⁿ). [F. *penchant*, sb. use of pr. pple. of *pencher* to slope, incline = Pr. *pengar, penjar* :—L. type **pendicāre* from *pendēre* to hang.] A (strong or habitual) inclination; a favourable bias, bent, liking.

1672 Dryden *Marr. à la Mode* v. i, I have so great a tendre for your person, and such a penchant to do you service. 1698 Vanbrugh *Prov. Wife* II. ii, He has a strange *penchant* to grow fond of me. 1752 Franklin *Let.* Wks. 1887 II. 259, I own I have too strong a *penchant* to the building of hypotheses. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 215 She had a *penchant* for brown, and to brown I had a repugnance. 1839 Longf. *Hyperion* IV. iv, The others showed a most decided *penchant* for the ancient Greek music.

Penched, obs. form of Pinched.

Penchute (pe·nˌʃūt). *rare*—°. [f. Pen *sb.*[1] 3 + Chute.] = Pentrough.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1657/1 *Penchute*, a trough conducting the water from the race to the water-wheel.

Pencif, Penciful: see Pensive, Pensiful.

Pencil (pe·nsĭl), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **pensel,** 5–6 **pencel, pinselle,** 6 **pencille, -ile, pensyle, pincel, pynsil, -ell, pinicill,** 6–7 **pensil, -ill, -ell, pencill, -ell,** 7 **pensal, -ile,** 7– **pencil,** *Sc.* **pincel.** [ME. a. OF. *pincel* (13th c. in Littré), mod.F. *pinceau* = Pr. *pinzel*, Sp. *pincel* :—pop.L. **pēnicellum*, for cl. L. *pēnicillum* paint-brush, pencil, dim. of *pēniculus* brush, dim. of *pēnis* tail.]

I. 1. An artist's paint-brush of camel's hair, fitch, sable, or other fine hair, gathered into a quill; esp. one of small and fine make, suitable for delicate work. Now *arch.* †Formerly also applied to a large brush, e. g. for spreading varnish, etc. over a surface (*obs.*).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 157 Taak rubryk poured in sum litel shelle, And therwithal the baak of euery bee A pensel touche as they drynke at the welle, And note hem after whiderward they fle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 391/2 Pencel, for portrayynge, *peniculus*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 280/2 A Pinselle, *pinsella*. 1534 More *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1297/2 We shoulde with a bundel of humility, as it were with a paynters pensell, dypped in the redde bloude of Christe, marke oure selfe on euerye syde. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 88 The leues [of the Pine tree] grow in tuftes together, not vnlyke vnto..som great pinselles that paynters vse. 1591 R. Fitch in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. I. 263 All the Chineans, Iaponians, and Cauchin Chineans do write right downwards, and they do write with a fine pensill made of dogs or cats haire. 1605 Plat *Delightes for Ladies* xxxviii, Laye..some gumme..with a pensill upon your past[e]. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 535 Plaisterers Pencils, wherewithal they rub wals. 1672 Salmon *Polygraph.* III. i. 165 Pensils are of all bignesses, from a pin to the bigness of a finger, called by several names, as Ducks quill fitched and pointed.. Jewelling pensils and bristle Pensils. 1717 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Abbé Conti* 29 May, The walls almost covered with little distiches of Turkish verse, written with pencils. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* I. (1828) IV. 542 With a camel's hair pencil take them out of the water. 1842 Tennyson *Gardener's Dau.* 26. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 295 The smaller kinds of brushes are still sometimes termed 'pencils'; but the use of the word 'pencil' instead of 'brush' as distinctive of and peculiar to water-colour painting, has become obsolete.

b. As the instrument of art in painting, put for the painter's art, skill, or style; and transferred to word-painting or descriptive skill. Cf. Brush *sb.*[2] 2 b.

c 1386 Chaucer *Kn.'s T.* 1190 With soutil pencel [*v. rr.* pensel, -ell] was depeynted this storie. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* ci, Truth needs no colour, with his colour fix'd; Beauty no pencil. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xxxv. ix. 534 He and none before him brought the pencill into a glorious name and especiall credit. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) I Of my rude pensil look not for such art. 1752 Gray *Bentley* 4 Bentley..bids the pencil answer to the lyre. 1797 Godwin *Enquirer* I. vi. 41 The rich and solemn pencil of Tacitus. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* II. xvi. 274 The grandeur..of the views..beggar[s] both the pencil and the pen. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. vii. § 31 His descriptions are vivid..; his characters are drawn with a strong pencil.

c. *fig.*

1581 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 156 b, By the pensill of your iudgement to draw foorth those parts out of euerie of those customes. 1595 Shaks. *John* III. i. 237 They were besmear'd and ouer-staind With slaughters pencill. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* IV. 6 Apelles did never paint a Man better than I did set forth my Master by the pensil of my Eloquence. 1755 Gray *Progr. Poesy* III. i, This pencil take..whose colours clear Richly paint the vernal year. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* III. iv, Tinted by the golden pencil of autumn.

2. An instrument for marking, drawing, or writing, formed of some solid substance which leaves a coloured mark upon a surface over which it is drawn; formed of such materials as black-lead, white or coloured chalk, charcoal, soft slate, aniline, etc., and having a tapering point for its application to the surface; *spec.* a thin cylinder or strip of such substance enclosed in a cylinder of soft wood, or in a metal case with a tapering end; usually, when not otherwise expressed, applied to one of black-lead (plumbago or graphite) so prepared. (Now the prevailing sense.)

In pencil, in pencilled writing (cf. *in ink*). *Knight of the pencil*, one whose business is done with a pencil; in racing slang, a bookmaker.

1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* v. 47 Note them with a pensil of black lead. 1683 Pettus *Fleta Min., Ess. Words Met.* s.v., Black Lead..of late..is curiously formed into cases of Deal or Cedar, and so sold as dry Pencils. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4404/3 Lost.., a Pocket-Book.., with a Silver Clasp, and Wooden Pencil, tip'd with Silver at both ends. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 23 Mar. 2/3 Velvet Writing Paper, and Metallic Pencils. 1842 Abdy *Water Cure* (1843) 52 He gave me his card, with a few words in pencil, for Priessnitz. 1880 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXXI. 24 Conrade Gesner..in 1565, says that people had pencils for writing consisting of a wooden handle with a piece of lead. 1885 *Punch* 7 Mar. 109/1 The Knights of the Pencil, Sir, hold that backers, like pike, are more ravenous in keen weather. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Metallic pencil*, a pencil made of an alloy of tin, lead, and bismuth. The paper to be written on with it is prepared with bone-ash.

b. In Scotl. and north of Engl. *spec.* = Slate-pencil. Hence, a fine clay-slate or other laminated shale, of which slate-pencils are made.

1878 *Borings* I. 264 (E. D. D.). 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Pencil*, shale, or 'plate' of a somewhat compact nature, used for coarse slate pencils.

c. A kind of crayon or pencil-like stick of colouring matter, for tinting the eye-brows, eye-lashes, or lips, for theatrical or cosmetic purposes (*eyebrow-pencil, lip pencil*, etc.).

II. 3. A small tuft of hairs, bristles, feathers, or the like, springing from or close to a point on a surface. Now only in *Nat. Hist.*

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. i, Sir, you with the pencil on your chin. 1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 267 Pileus bright bay, set with dark triangular pencils of hair. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 224 Campanulaceæ.. Anthers naked or tipped with a pencil of hairs.

4. *Optics.* A set of rays converging to or diverging from a single point, or such number of them as may fall upon any surface or be considered collectively.

1673 Gregory in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 253 Pencils of the same angles are more truly reflected by a concave than refracted by a lens. 1705 C. Pursball *Mech. Macrocosm* 255 'Tis possible for any..Pencil of Rays to be so Refracted by a Concave Glass, that..they shall proceed from it in Parallel Lines. *c* 1790 Imison *Sch. Art* I. 95 *Pencil*, the appearance of electric light issuing from the point of a body electrified positively. 1837 Goring & Pritchard *Microgr.* 180 The extreme or marginal rays of the pencil will undergo greater refraction than those..nearly coinciding with the axis of the pencil. 1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* ix. 80 A convergent pencil of polarised light.

b. *Optic pencil*, the rays that pass from any point through the crystalline lens, and are again brought to a focus on the retina, thus forming a double cone with the crystalline as common base.

1704 J. Norris *Ideal World* II. vii. 360 Called the optick pencil, as being the instrument whereby the pictures or images of things are delineated to the eye. 1727–41 in Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Optic.* 1786 W. Herschel in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 500 That Indistinctness of Vision which has been ascribed to the smallness of the Optic Pencil. 1819 in *Pantologia.*

5. *Geom.* The figure formed by a set of straight lines meeting in a point. Also extended to a set of curves of a given order, passing through a number of points corresponding to such order; and to a set of planes or curved surfaces passing through one line or curve.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 402/1 A pencil of lines is a number of lines which meet in one point. 1859 Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* II. 577 A system of points in a line is said to be a range, and a system of lines through a point is said to be a pencil. 1865 *Ibid.* V. 484 (*title*) On the intersections of a pencil of four lines by a pencil of two lines. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., *Axial pencil*,..the figure formed by a number of planes passing through a given line, which is called the basis or axis of the axial pencil.

6. Applied to objects resembling a pencil in shape. a. (More fully *pencil diamond.*) A glazier's diamond; = Diamond *sb.* 4. *rare.*

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 475/1 The pencil diamond used by glaziers to cut glass with is a small fractured piece of diamond..of a trapezoidal shape, weighing about the 60th part of a carat, and set in a wooden handle...Two pencil diamonds are now in use, the old and the new or patent pencil.

b. A belemnite. *rare.*

1843 Humble *Dict. Geol. & Min., Pencil*, a name given to the belemnite.

c. A small medicated bougie.

1890 in Webster.

III. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pencil-brush, -clasp*, †*-daubing*; 'made or written with a pencil', as *pencil-drawing, -line, -mark, -note, -sketch*; objective and obj. gen., as *pencil-maker, -scrubber, -seller, -sharpening*; *pencil-selling* adj.; instrumental, as *pencil-mark* sb. and vb., *pencil-written* adj.; similative, etc., as *pencil-formed, -like, -shaped* adjs.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 67 To apply it with a *pencil-brush to the gums. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Pencil-clasp*, a device to hold a pencil to the lappel or breast of the coat. 1873 E. Spon *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 4/1 The whole of the *pencil-construction should be most accurately made in the finest faint lines with a hard pencil. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 491 No such harsh Noise, as hobling Musick, or such an offensive Sight as *Pencill-dawbing. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 57 Stigmata.. papulose or *pencil-formed. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, **Pencil-like* [or] styloid processes. 1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 33 The outgrowth of pencil-like bunches of branches. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1658/2 The Florida cedar is used by all of the principal *pencil-makers in the world. 1835 Jane Marcet *Mary's Gram.* I The *pencil-marks on the page. 1858 W. Cory *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 71 Such books as he must buy to pencil-mark for future reference. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 305, I got a *pencil note, with my letter of introduction..delivered. 1774 Foote *Cozeners* I. Wks. 1799 II. 152 That *pencil-selling, mongrel Manasses! 1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 310 Appendages to the keel (generally) 2 *pencil-shaped substances, with 3 divisions, fixed towards the end of the keel. 1901 *Harper's Mag.* CII. 798/1, I think he considered my *pencil-sharpening a greater accomplishment. 1851 Hawthorne *Ho. Sev. Gables* viii. (1852) 91 The *pencil-sketches that pass from hand to hand, behind the original's back.

b. Special Comb.: **pencil-blue,** a particular shade of blue obtained from indigo, formerly used in calico-printing, for painting in parts of a design; **pencil cedar,** a name given to several species of juniper, the wood of which is used for the casing of lead-pencils; **pencil-compass,** a pair of compasses, one leg of which bears a pencil; **pencil diamond:** see sense 6 a; **pencil fever:** see quot. 1873; **pencil flower,** a name for the genus *Stylosanthes* of leguminous plants (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **pencil-lead** (see Lead *sb.*[1] 3), black-lead or graphite as used for making pencils; a slender stick of this for fitting into a metallic pencil-case or an ever-pointed pencil; †**pencil man,** a man of the 'pencil' or brush, an artist; **pencil-piece,** a piece of pencil-lead of proper length for making a pencil; **pencil-sharpener,** an instrument for sharpening a black-lead or slate pencil by pushing or rotating it against a cutting edge; **pencil-stone,** the mineral Pyrophyllite; **pencil-tree,** the groundsel-tree (*Baccharis halimifolia*); **pencil-vase,** a vase in which the pencils or brushes, used by the Chinese and Japanese for writing, stand upright; **pencil-wood,** the wood of the pencil cedar.

1860 O'Neill *Calico Printing* 337 *Pencil Blue..receives its name from the manner in which it was applied to the cloth, viz., by means of a fibrous matter like an artist's pencil.. Pencil blue consists of indigo in the deoxidised and dissolved state. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. I. 318 The **pencil*, a juniper cedar, is scarce here; it grows much like the fir-tree in every respect. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 642/1 *Juniperus bermudiana*, Pencil Cedar; *J. virginiana*, Red Cedar. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 197/2 The trees [of Ladak] are the pencil cedar (*Juniperus excelsa*), the poplar and willow [etc.]. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1659/2 **Pencil-compass*, one having a pencil-end at one leg; or a compass to which an ordinary pencil may be attached. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, **Pencil-fever*, a suppositious disease among racehorses..sets in when, despite the efforts of the 'marketeers', a horse can no longer be kept at a short price in the lists, through his actual condition being discovered, and when every layer of odds is anxious to write his name down. 1883 *B'ham Weekly Post* 18 Aug. 8/5 Among the latest victims of 'pencil' fever is Elzevir, who has been doing so badly of late that the horse-watchers advise their clients to have nothing to do with him. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1658/2 The *pencil-leads as sold by stationers and jewelers for pencil-cases and ever-point pencils are little cylinders made of graphite and clay kneaded with water until it assumes the consistency of putty. 1589 Lodge *Scillaes Metam.* etc. (Hunter. Cl.) 33 The *pencile man that with a careles hand Hath shaddowed Venus. 1710 Shaftesb. *Charact., Adv. to Author* I. § 3 As in our real portraitures, particularly those at full length, where the poor pencil-man is put to a thousand shifts, whilst he strives to dress us in affected habits, such as we never wore. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 947 The ends of the *pencil-pieces become dry first, and by their contraction in volume get loose in the grooves. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1659/2 **Pencil-sharpener*, a device against which a lead or a slate pencil is drawn or rotated in order to sharpen the point. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, **Pencil-stone*. 1896 Chester *Dict. Names Min., Pencil-stone*, a popular name for pyrophyllite, because slate pencils are made from it. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, **Pencil-tree*. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Pencil-tree*,..so named from the long brush of pappus borne by the fruiting head. 1859 Dickinson *Song Sol.* i. 17 (E. D. D.) T' main timmers of our house is *pencil wood.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Pe·ncillous** *a.*, of the form of a pencil; **Pe·ncilly** *a.*, like or of the nature of a pencil or pencilling; †**Pe·ncilry,** pencil-work.

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1620 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *World Tost at Tennis* 345, I [Time] cannot set impression on their [women's] cheeks.. But 'tis wip'd off with gloss and pencilry. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xviii. (1848) 174 Oh! gaze on her ringlets of raven-black hair, And her delicate eyebrow's soft pencilly line. 1857 BULLOCK *Caseaux' Midwif.* 70 The little vessels..subdivide into very delicate ramuscules, assuming a pencillous arrangement.

Pencil (pe·nsĭl), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To paint with a 'pencil' or brush (*obs.* or *arch.*); now, usually, to colour, tint, or mark with or as with a black-lead pencil. Also *fig.*

c 1532 in E. Law *Hampton Crt. Pal.* I. 364 Redd ocker for pensellyng of the new tennys play. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Pref., Time enough to pencill it over with all the curious touches of art. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxxviii. 586 The sun..pencils with beauty the violet and the rose. 1863 SIR J. B. BURKE *Viciss. Fam.* Ser. III. 290 Trial and hardship had pencilled their features with the lines of care. 1902 ELIZ. L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 242 The editor continued blue-pencilling other pages.

b. To depict or represent with the pencil or brush; †*transf.* to depict or paint in words (*obs.*); also (in later use), to outline, sketch, or delineate, in pencil. Also *fig.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 631 Lanthony..the situation of which Abbay Giraldus Cambrensis..shall pensile it out unto you for mee. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 98 Horace in his art of Poetrie doth pensill and picture out an old man in this manner. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 372 These words thereupon being most artificially pensild. 1644 [H. PARKER] *Jus Pop.* 49 The Scripture pensils the great Monarchies under the lineaments of Lions. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 78 Some..very learnedly insist that the image penciled on the backside of our eye..is the object we behold. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Marit. Surv.* 74 Then sketch the Curvature between C and B, and pencil it. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xv, Shaded towers and sunlit pyramids of ice penciled their fantastic outlines against the sky. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 3/2 Drawings are first pencilled and then inked.

2. To write or jot down with a pencil.

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 25, I have.. pencilled, for your use, an abstract. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 124 The first marginal note I had pencilled on Leighton's pages. 1861 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* xii. 427 He would..pencil down in verse the ideas as they rose in his mind.

b. To enter (a horse's name) in a betting book.

1871 'M. LEGRAND' *Cambr. Freshm.* 35 'Well, then, I've been told of an outsider', mentioning an animal whose name he had not had the pleasure of pencilling.

3. *intr.* To form into pencils (of light).

a 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 293 Every visible point..may be considered as a candle sending forth its ray, which splits and pencils out into several other rays before it arrives at the eye.

4. *trans.* To treat or 'paint' (a wound, etc.) *with* something applied with a fine brush.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 268 Penciling the wound with lunar caustic. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvi. 331 Pencilled over with Plenk's liniment. 1876 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* IV. 80 The Application of Fluids [to the Larynx] (a) Pencilling.

Pencil, variant of PENCEL.

Pencil-case (pe·nsĭl,kēs). A holder for the reception of a pencil or pencil-lead (or of a similar slender stick of prepared aniline, etc.), usually of metal, and sometimes highly ornamented; also, a case of wood, leather, etc., for keeping pencils of any kind in.

1552 HULOET, Pensyle case, *graphiarium.* 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 84 This Tracing-Staff, ..'tis the very Pencil-Case of him that traces Things upon the Ground. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Port-craion,* a *pencil-case,* an instrument serving to inclose a pencil, and occasionally also used as a handle for holding it. It is usually four or five inches long, and contrived so as the pencil may be slid up and down it by means of a spring and button. 1869 WINSOR & NEWTON *List of Water Colours,* etc. 58 Round Pencil Cases. Flat leather Pencil Cases, etc. 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXIX. 35 A large and massive gold pencil-case, a masterpiece of mechanical ingenuity.

Pencilled, -iled (pe·nsĭld), *ppl. a.* [f. PENCIL *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

I. **1.** Having or furnished with a pencil.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 163 In a third place is there a grosse-pencild Painter.

II. **2.** Painted with a 'pencil' or fine brush; depicted with or as with a 'pencil'; now, usually, drawn or sketched 'in pencil'.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1497 So Lvcrece set a worke, sad tales doth tell To penceld pensiuenes, & colour'd sorrow. 1604 DEKKER *King's Entertainm.* Wks. 1873 I. 318 Crownes on their heads, and scepters with pensild scutchions in their hands. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 417 Satisfied with only pencill'd scenes. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 349 Her china closet..For woman's wonder held her pencilled ware.

3. Marked with or as with a pencil; delicately marked or streaked with thin concentric lines (instead of masses) of colour or shading.

1598 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* IV. i. 79 Small pensild eye browes, like two glorious rainbowes. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* ii, His brows finely and lightly penciled. 1875 W. HOUGHTON *Sk. Brit. Insects* 89 The wings [of the insect] are often delicately pencilled. 1890 *Century Mag.* 51/2 The remainder of the plumage being penciled, or marked transversely, with narrow black lines at right angles to the shaft of the feather.

4. Written with a pencil.

1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i, The pencilled lines on the wainscot met her eye. 1875 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) I. xxx. 448 A pencilled request that I would call on him.

5. Having or formed into pencils of rays; radiate.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiii. (1856) 287 Its penciled rays could be seen reaching nearly to the horizon.

6. *Zool.* and *Bot.* Tufted; brushy; penicillate.

1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 304 The various rich-coloured stripes .. of a fine tulip, should ..terminate in fine broken points, elegantly feathered or pencilled.

Pe·nciller, -iler. [f. PENCIL *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who pencils; a draughtsman, a writer; *spec.* in *Calico-printing,* an artist who painted in part of the design, before the introduction of blocks.

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* II. 36 Eighteen bleachmen..Six pencillers. 1836 LANDOR *Peric. & Asp.* Epil., No penciller of similar compositions. 1883 ROSS *Busby & its Neighbourhood* iv. 104 A good deal of the colouring was done by the hands of 'pencillers', as they were called.

2. a. *Racing slang.* A bookmaker's clerk.

1879 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 2/1 Ten races were set for decision,..business was brisk among the pencillers. 1887 *St. James' Gaz.* 2 June, When the favourite won, the accused and his clerk, or 'penciller', promptly changed their clothes and decamped.

b. A reporter. *rare.*

1897 *Chicago Advance* 22 July 111/1 Your penciller..has tarried a day to gather these scattered hints of a meeting.

Pe·ncilling, -iling, *vbl. sb.* [See -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. PENCIL in various senses; *esp.* fine colouring or drawing; also *transf.* the fine tinting or marking of natural objects resembling that executed by a pencil.

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 389 A harsh way of penciling. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xii. 96 Whether they are.. made by the pencilings of art or nature. 1831 N. P. WILLIS *Poem at Brown University* 178 Beneath The spreading trees, fine pencillings of light Stay. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 54 Delicate pencilling replaced strong horizontal lines. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks* 83 The linear foldings or pencilling of frequent occurrence in gneiss.

2. *concr.* A drawing or sketch with a pencil; a jotting or note, made in pencil; *fig.* a literary sketch or portrait.

1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* I. 331 He used to sit and fill his copybook with pencillings of flowers. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. iv. 124 Two little pencillings from Canterbury south porch and central tower. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It.* (1898) VII. viii. 24 Ariosto's bright and many-coloured pencillings, were..distinguished by..firmness of drawing.

3. (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1659/1 To draw a line of white paint along a mortar-joint in a brick wall, to render the joint more conspicuous and contrast with the colour of the bricks. This is termed *penciling.*

Pe·ncilling, *ppl. a.* [f. PENCIL *v.* + -ING[2].] That pencils, or uses a pencil.

1887 *Daily Tel.* 12 Mar. 5/2 A registration fee..is extracted from every member of the pencilling fraternity [= bookmakers].

Pencion, -cyon, obs. forms of PENSION.

†Pe·n-clerk. *Obs.* [f. PEN *sb.*[2] + CLERK.] A 'clerk' whose scholarship extended merely to the use of the pen (as distinguished from *clerk* = clergyman or scholar); a clerk, a secretary; also *fig.* In quot. 1575, a user of the pen, writer.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 246 Þei wolen not presente a clerk able of kunnynge..but a kechen clerk as a penne clerk. 1560 PILKINGTON *Expos. Aggeus* (1562) 181 If he be but a pen-clarke. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 56 Az bad a penclark az I am. 1602 R. T. 5 *Godlie Serm.* 175 The holy prophets and Apostles, the penclearkes and secretaries of the spirit of God. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balsac's Lett.* (vol. I) 239 None could therein any way compare with our Practitioners and Pen-clarkes.

Pencraft (pe·nkrɑft). *rare.* [f. PEN *sb.*[2] + CRAFT *sb.*] The craft or art of the pen; the occupation of, or skill in, writing; the business of a writer, writing, penmanship, authorship.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IX. xlvi. 349 The same yeare, C. Flavius..sware an oth, that he would no longer be a notarie and use pencraft. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. iv, I would not give a groat for that man's knowledge in pen-craft. 1831 SCOTT *Cf. Robt.* Introd., To think that I merit not the empty fame alone, but also the more substantial rewards of successful pencraft. 1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard Fox* 255 But by good pencraft was the story Told.

Pencyfe, Pencyfull, obs. ff. PENSIVE, PENSIFUL.

†Pend, *sb.*[1] *Sc. Obs.* [Derived, in some way, from F. *pendre* or L. *pendēre* to hang: cf. PAND.]

1. = PENDANT *sb.* **2.**

1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 82 Item, a brasselat of gold with hede and pendes of gold. 1507 *Ibid.* III. 263 Item, for j pair of silver bukkilles with pendes gilt for the Kingis schone. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xiv. 132 On Turnus schuldir, lo! The fey gyrdill hie set dyd appeyr, With stuthis knaw and pendeis schynand cleyr. *a* 1568 *Wald my gud Ladye that I luif* 47 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 658 Hir belt suld be of bowsumnes,..Baith heid and pendes with hartlines, Inemmellit weill with all.

2. A hanging; a valance of a bed; = PAND.

1578 in Hunter *Biggar & Ho. Fleming* XXVI. (1862) 332 Ane pend of purpour weluot pasmentit wt siluer.

Pend, *sb.*[2] *Sc.* Also 9 pen(n. [f. F. *pendre* or L. *pendēre* to hang.] An arch; an arched or vaulted roof or canopy; the vaulted ground-floor of a 'peel' or bastel-house; an archway; an arched or covered-in passage or entry.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. viii. (S. T. S.) 50 He ordanit twa preistis to be caryit in ane chariot, maid in maner of ane pend abone þare hede [*curru arcuato*]. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 441 On Forth thair wes ane brig of tre, But pend or piller, vpone trestis hie. *a* 1568 *Lichtoun's Dreme* 18 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 289, I tuke.. and kest my self rycht with ane mychtie bend Outthruch the volt and percit nocht the pend. 1616 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1848) II. 338 Twa pilleris and thrie bowis, fynelie wrocht with chapture heidis at the beginning of the symmeris of the pendis. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* I. 33 Mahomet his Chest of Iron..doth hang miraculously unsupported of any thing, because either the pend or some verticall stone of the Vault..is of Loadstone. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Spalding Cl.) I. 313 At the wastend of the pend, quhairon the gryte stepill stands. 1770 BP. FORBES *Jrnl.* (1886) 307 Join'd to the north wall stood the building now called the College,..the Pend still entire. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* i, We took shelter under a pend at the head of a close or alley. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 199 A low 'pend' or vaulted passage.

b. The vault of heaven.

1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Religious Stoic* I. (1685) 2 The stately fabrick of Heavens arched Pend. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 43 Throu' Aurora's gildet gate,.. And up the pend, at furious rate.

c. An arched conduit; 'a covered sewer, small conduit; also, the entrance to, or the grating over, a conduit or sewer' (Jamieson 1880).

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl., Penn,* a sewer. 1834 MRS. MAXWELL *Let.* 5 Apr. in *Life J. C. Maxwell* II. 27 The water gets from the pond through the wall and a pend or small bridge.

d. *attrib.* Pend-close, an arched passage.

1535 *Aberdeen Regr.* XV. (Jam.), Fyw scoir of pendstanis & vj scoir xv. laidis of wall stanis. 1880 JAMIESON, *Penmouth,* the entrance of a pend or covered gateway.

†Pend, *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [app. f. PEND *v.*[3] 3.] Leaning, inclination, tendency, impetus.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 65 But we are at no such pend, as we should be fain to fly to either the one or the other. *Ibid.* 119 A pend or earnest strift fromwards, which we call springsomness.

Pend, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* or *dial.* [Variant of PEN *sb.*[1]: cf. PEND *v.*[2]]

†1. = PEN *sb.*[1] 1. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 120 b, The facion or lykenesse ..of a pende, wherein to kepe other beastes.

2. *dial.* Pressure; pinch, straits.

1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* 272 'There's the pend': the point of pressure. 1879 in *Arch.* VIII. 172 (E. D. D.) He helps me in a pend.

†Pend, *sb.*[5] *Sc.* obs. variant of PEN *sb.*[2]

†Pend, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 4 pent. Pa. t. pended; also 5 pent. [Aphetic f. *apend,* APPEND *v.*[1], OF. *apendre.*] *intr.* To belong, pertain *to.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1090 A word þat pended to pride Tristrem þo spac he. *Ibid.* 1383 Alle þing..þat pende to marchandis. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1270 [Thai] pyled Alle þe apparement þat pented to þe kyrke. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1612 O payne and o perelle that pendes there-too. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXII. 100 Herode..coud fynd with nokyns gyn Nothyng herapon that pent to any syn.

Pend, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [An extended form of PEN *v.*[1]: cf. PEND *sb.*[4] and PENT *ppl. a.*] To pen or shut in; to confine, to limit. Often *pend up.*

c 1400 *Plowman's T.* 650 Wel worse they woll him tere, And in prison woll hem [1561 him] pend. *c* 1450 *Castle Persev.* 1247 My prowd pouer schal I not pende, tyl I be putte in peynys pyt. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 120 Suche frowarde creatures as many women are ought rather to bee pended up in a caige of iron. *Ibid.* 297 b, Antipater [was] ..chaced into Lamia..& there pended up. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxi. 12 God wil pend them up in some corner.

b. *dial.* (See quot.) Cf. PEND *sb.*[4] 2.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Pend, v.* 1. To press or pinch. Commonly said of apparel which does not fit.

Pend, *v.*[3] [app. a. F. *pend-re*:—late L. *pend-ĕre* for *pendēre* to hang. But in some cases aphetic f. *apend,* APPEND *v.*[2], or short for *depend.*]

†1. *trans.* To hang; to append. *Obs.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xliii. 40 Thair seilis ar to pendit. 1660 BONDE *Scut. Reg.* 112 The Cynical Puritan would hang him..the Independent would pende him if he did not solely depend on him as on God almighty.

2. *intr.* To hang; to depend. a. *fig.* (now *dial.*)

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* XXXIX. 19 So that woorshipfulnes: and honestnes, Do pende ech on other. 1642 H. MORE *Song Soul* III. i. xv, But if we grant,..that the souls energie 'Pends not on this base corse. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1848) 256 Principles and doctrines pending not Upon the action of the poem here. 1859 HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* viii, 'Pend upon it, a good-bred girl like Lu wouldn't stand it.

b. *literal.* (literary affectation.)

1802 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Gaston de Blondeville* Posth. Wks. 1826 II. 149 To that great tower, still called of Cæsar, which was the keep; on it pended the prison-turret of the merchant. 1857 B'NESS TAUTPHŒUS *Quits* I. vii. 100 A bunch of ponderous seals pending over his portly paunch.

3. To hang over, impend, incline, lean. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Cf. PEND *sb.*[3]

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 121 It asks some time to heave or pend in, before it actually starts. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Pend, v...*To incline or lean. 'The wall pends this way.'

Pend, *v.*[4] *Sc.* Also 7 pen. [prob. f. PEND *sb.*[2] (though evidenced somewhat earlier).] *trans.* To arch, arch over, vault. Hence **Pe·nded** *ppl. a.*, arched; **Pe·nding** *vbl. sb.*, an arching.

1491 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 181 Item, to the massonis of the Palis..for the pendin of thre voutis. 1497 *Ibid.* I. 342 Item,..giffin to Wat Merlioune, for his task of Dunbar, that is the pending of the hall, bigging of Hannis toure [etc.]. 1499–1500 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 656 Pro le pendyng ad stagnum molendini. *a* 1684 LAW *Mem.*

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(1818) 216 Major Learmont..was taken..in a vault which he diged under ground, and penned for his hiding. 1823 Hogg *Tales* (1866) 209 Ane could hae gaen oure it like a pendit brigg. 1823 W. Tennant *Cdl. Beaton* IV. iii. 113 A gousty lump o' black pended stanewark.

Pend, obs. pa. t. and pple. of Pen *v.*

†**Pendace.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **-ase, -ass.** [A deriv. of F. *pend-re* or L. *pend-ēre* to hang: cf. OF. *pendace* hanging pap.] = Pendant 2.

1502 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 348 In pairt of payment for hedis and pendases for harnessingis,...xxviij *s.* 1512 *Ibid.* IV. 196 For the haill harnesing ungilt [of the king's mule] in bukkillis, pendasis, juncturis, naillis and utheris necessaris thairto,..iij *li.* xij *d.* 1539 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 159 Quhar thou tynt the pendace of thi belt in the hie publict gett.

Pendale, obs. form of Pendle *sb.*[2]

Pendall, in *Her.*: see Spindle-cross.

Pendant, -ent (pe·ndănt, -ĕnt), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **pendaunte,** (4–5 **-aunt,** 5 **-awnt**), 4–5 **pendande,** (4 **-aunde,** 5–6 **-and,** 6 **-on**), 5 **pennaunt,** 7 **-ant,** 5– **pendant, -ent.** [a. F. *pendant* (13th c. in Littré), sb. use of pr. pple. of *pendre* to hang.]

I. = F. *pendant* = *pente*, slope.

†1. Slope, declivity, inclination (of a hill, etc.). *Obs.* (So in OF.) Cf. Hanging, Hang *sb.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 109 þe water, þat falleþ dounward and soupward wiþ þe pendaunt toward Ierusalem, takeþ no defoul. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xcviii. (1869) 111 Up on þe pendaunt of an hidous valey, foul and deep and derk. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lxxxiii. 123 Lowe moyst wooddes, standing in the pendant or hanging of hilles. *c* 1600 Norden *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 98 The towne seateth nere the nauigable Tamar, on the bendinge or pendent of a hill. 1641 Heylin *Help to Hist.* (1671) 358.

II. Something that hangs or is suspended.

2. A loose hanging part of anything, usually of an ornamental character, as a knob, bead, tassel, etc.; now, chiefly, an ornament of some precious metal or stone, attached to a bracelet, necklace, etc.; rarely, an ornamental fringe.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 168 þe pendauntes of his payttrure. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 7 As persones in pellure with pendauntes of syluer. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 994 He tuke þe pendande in his hande. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 735/10 (*Nomina Vestimentorum*) *Hoc pendulum*, a pendand. 1555 Eden *Decades* 79 Hanginges made of gossampine silke.. hauing golden belles and suche other spangles and pendauntes as the Italians caule *Sonaglios*. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxix. 419 A litter well furnished with curtins and pendants of diverse fashions. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. iii. (1651) 473 Why do they..deck themselves with pendants, bracelets, ear-rings, chains [etc.]? 1695 J. Edwards *Perfect. Script.* 242 Rebekah was presented..with this forehead-pendant as a pledg. 1876 Planché *Cycl. Costume, Pendants*, ..the ornaments appended to necklaces. 1877 J. D. Chambers *Div. Worship* 52 Stoles and Maniples, all with pendants of gold and gems.

†b. *spec.* The end of a knight's belt or lady's girdle which remained hanging down after passing through the buckle, and was usually fashioned as an ornament. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2038 Bot wered not þis ilk wyȝe for wele þis gordel, For pryde of þe pendauntes, þaȝ polyst þay were. 1400 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 45 A gurdill of blake sylke.., with a gode bokyll & a pendaunt, & in þe same pendaunt an ymage of seynt Christofre. 1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 16 To John Hert my gyrdyll with a bokyll and pendaunth of siluir, *Grace me gouerne* wretyn ther in. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 239 The buckles and pendentes were all of fyne golde. 1577 Dee *Relat. Spir.* II. (1659) 24 She hath a girdle of beaten gold slackly buckled unto her with a pendant of gold down to the ground.

c. *spec.* The pendant part of an ear-ring, an ear-drop. (Common in 17th c.)

1555 Eden *Decades* 161 The men and the women haue pendauntes of gold and precious stones hangynge at their eares. 1564 A. Jenkinson in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1598) I. 346 His earerings had pendants of golde, a handfull long. 1589 Nashe *Returne of Pasquill* Wks. (Grosart) I. 138 By Gods helpe, I will hang such a payre of pendents at both your eares. *a* 1637 Lovelace *Poems* (1864) 232 Hang a poetick pendant in her ear. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2340/2 His Eldest Daughter not delivering her Pendants quickly they cut off her Ears with them. 1738 Glover *Leonidas* III. 284 Their ears grac'd with pendants. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 56 A plump Flanders lass, with long gold pendants in her ears. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 501 So-called ear-pendants..were also attached to the ear-rings.

d. Transferred applications.

c 1586 M. Roydon *Elegie Astrophel* i, The garnisht tree no pendant stird. 1632 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 295 The poynt or pendent of her feather wags out of a due posture. 1746–7 Hervey *Medit.* (1767) I. 128 Not a Blade of Grass, not a single Leaf, but wears the watery Pendants. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess.* Ser. II. iii. (1876) 78 Man, ordinarily a pendant to events, only half attached.

†3. A natural hanging part. *Obs.*

†a. *pl.* = Testes. *Obs.* (So in OF.)

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 55 He schar al awai ful rathe His membres and his penndanz bathe. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 15 They gird themselues with a piece of raw leather, and fasten a square peece like the backe of a Gloue, to it, which almost hangs so low as their pendants. 1638 Ford *Fancies* I. ii, Twit me with the decrements of my pendants? Though I am made a gelding [etc.].

†b. *Bot.* An anther. *Obs.*

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 51 The chives which grow out of red Pinks, and which are tipped with red Pendents, besmeared over with a small Mealy Powder. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Pendants*, among florists, a kind of seeds, growing on stamina, or chives. 1790 Bailey, *Pendants* (in *Botany*) are the male Part of a Flower called *Apices*, placed on the Top of those Threads which are termed by Botanists *Stamina*.

4. Applied to mechanical constructions.

†a. A plumb-line. *Obs. rare.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 392/1 Pendawnt, of wrytys crafte, or masunry, *pendicula*. 1530 Palsgr. 253/1 Pendant for carpenters, *niueau*.

†b. A pendulum. *Obs.*

1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* ix. 74 Galileo..sayth that to make the same pendant goe twice as fast as it did, .. you must [etc.]. 1653 Gauden *Hierasp.* 253 Like weighty Pendants once violently swayed beyond the perpendicular line and poyse, they are a long time before they recover the point of fixation and consistency.

c. A hanging chandelier or gaselier.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Pendant*, a hanging burner for gas. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 20 Jan. 8/1 An escape of gas from a sliding pendant in the room.

†d. A pendent escutcheon, a hanging shield.

1609 Dekker *Londons Tempe* Wks. 1873 IV. 125 On the four angles, or corners over the termes, are placed four pendants with armes in them. *Ibid.* 127 At the four angles of it, four pendants play with the wind. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Pendants* (with *Heralds*), pendant escutcheons.

5. *Arch.* a. In the Decorated and Perpendicular styles: A knop or other terminal (often richly carved) together with the stem suspending it, hanging from a vault or from the framing of an open timber roof. b. In *Carpentry*, A similar object, usually less ornate, on the lower end of the newel at the angle of a staircase when this projects below the string. c. A carved (chiefly in bas-relief) or pictorial representation of fruit, flowers, etc., in a hanging position, as an ornamental or decorative feature.

1322 *Ely Sacrist Roll* in Willis *Archit. Nomencl.* (1844) 45 In cariagio et excisione petr' empt'. apud Swaffham que vocatur pendaunt. 1427–8 *Ibid.*, Un arche d'alabastre.. avec pendants et knottes. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1315/2 In the top of this house was wrought..upon Canuas, works of iuie and hollie with pendents made of wicker rods. 1620 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 171 Turninge of Banisters and pendantes, &c. 1660 Gerbier *Princ.* 6 Pendants, Garlands,..and an infinite number of Ornaments, which are put on the Frize. 1838 Parker *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 2), *Pendant, Pendent*, a sculptured ornament hanging from a Gothic roof, either of stone or wood; chiefly used in the latest, or Perpendicular style. 1842–76 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss. s. v., The pendent was also used very frequently to timber-framed roofs, as in that of Crosby Hall, which has a series of pendents along the centre of it. 1859 Parker *Dom. Archit.* III. iii. 59 Pendants are more commonly used in the roofs of halls than in those of churches. 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 76/2 Staircases .. had usually massive oak balusters .. and were ornamented with carved panels, pendants, &c.

6. *Arch.* In open timber roofs: a. A wooden post placed against the wall, usually resting on a corbel, its upper end secured to the hammer-beam or to the lower end of the principal rafter; also called *pendant-post*. b. A spandrel formed by the side-post, the curved brace, and the tie-beam or the hammer-beam. c. In stone-work: A shaft worked on the masonry of the wall, supporting the ribs of a vault or an arch or the pendant-post of an open timber roof, and resting on a corbel or terminating in a decorated boss.

[1359: see *pendant-post* in 14.] 1452 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 282 Principal Bemys with braces and pendaunttes...Item, atte euery end of the pendaunt shalbe a angell. 1579 *Ibid.* 310 Pendons to the principals, eche of vj foote longe. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. x. 6 It was a bridge ybuilt in goodly wize With curious Corbes and pendants graven faire. 1706 Phillips, *Pendent*, a Supporter of Stone in Building. 1875 Parker *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4), *Pendant* This name was also formerly used for the spandrels very frequently found in Gothic roofs under the ends of the tie-beams, which are sustained at the bottom by corbels or other supports projecting from the walls. In this position it is usually called a *Pendant-post*. 1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* II. 226 These columns being converted into pendants, the structural arches supply the support demanded.

7. *Naut.* (*Rigging pendant.*) A short rope hanging from the head of a (main or fore) mast, yard-arm, or clew of a sail, and having at its lower end a block or a thimble spliced to an eye for receiving the hooks of the fore and main tackles. Also a similar device used in other parts of a ship. Also called Pennant.

Often with qualification, defining position or purpose, as *brace-, fish-, reef-tackle-, stay-tackle-, yard-tackle-, rudder-pendant.*

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 36 Double pendaunts.. viij, Single pendaunts .. viij. *Ibid.* 37 Pendaunts with double poleis [= pullies]..ij. *Ibid.*, Brasse pendaunts for the mayne yerdes..ij. 1495 *Ibid.* 255–6. 1497 *Ibid.* 327 Pendantes for Bower takles. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* v. 20 A Pendant is a short rope made fast at one end to the head of the Mast or the Yards arme, hauing at the other end a blocke with a shiuer to reeue some running rope in. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6129/3 Eleven Inch Cable laid Pendant. 1776 Falconer *Dict. Marine, Pendent, pantoire*, is also a short piece of rope, fixed under the shrouds, upon the head of the main-mast and fore-mast, from which it depends as low as the cat-harpings, having an eye in the lower end which is armed with an iron thimble...There are ..many other pendents..which are generally single or double ropes, to whose lower extremities is attached a block, or tackle. *c* 1825 Choyce *Log Jack Tar* (1891) 4 We..secured it [the rudder] to the stern post by means of pendants and tackles. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xii. 5 The pendants..are unwound evenly as the boat descends into the water.

b. *Irish pendant* (jocular), any rope yarn, reef-point, gasket, etc., hanging loose.

1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxii. (1854) 124 There was no rust, no dirt, no rigging hanging slack, no fag ends of ropes and 'Irish pendants' aloft.

†8. Used by confusion for Pennon. *Obs.*

1552 Huloet, Banners, pendauntes, or Standers, splayed in battayle, *signa infesta*. 1632 Sherwood, A Penon (or Pendant) in a ship, or on the top of a horsemans staffe. 1644 Evelyn *Diary* 20 Oct., Over which hang divers banners and pendants, with other trophies taken by them from the Turkes.

b. A pennon-shaped wind-vane. [mod.F. *penon.*]

1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 25 A .. roof .. surmounted by an iron weather pendant.

9. *Naut.* A tapering flag, very long in the fly and short in the hoist; *spec.* that flown at the mast-head of a vessel in commission, unless distinguished by a flag or broad pendant (see b).

The flying of the pendant at half-mast denotes the death of the captain, its absence that the vessel is out of commission. {In this sense presumably a corruption of Pennon (q. v.); perhaps by assimilation to sense 7 above; but *pendant* has been in official use from the earliest date to which the name has as yet been traced, though the accepted pronunciation is *pennant*, which has also been the most common non-official spelling since *c* 1690.]

1485 *Nav. Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 40 Gittons of Say; Standardes of Say;..Stremers of Say; Pendauntes of Say for the Crane lyne. 1495 *Ibid.* 260 Baners of say..Gyttornes of say..Pendantes of say with Rede Crosses and Roses. *Ibid.* 273. 1588 *Survey of the 'Ark Royal'* in *Defeat of Armada* II. 246 Streamers xiiij; Pendants xvi;..Flaggs of St. George iij. 1599 Minsheu *Sp. Dict., Gallardites*, streamers or pendents in ships. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 48/2 Pendant or Streamers, are those colours, which are hung out on the yard Armes, or from the head of the masts..to beautifie the ship. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5051/3 The Contractors for furnishing Her Majesty's Navy with Colours (as Ensigns, Jacks, Pendants and Fanes). 1712 E. Cooke *Voy. S. Sea* 4, I will hoist a Pendant at my Mizen-Peak. 1797 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 346, I hoisted my Pendant on the Irresistible. 1825 H. B. Gascoigne *Nav. Fame* 59 Our warlike Pendant, master of the seas. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 268 With vigorous stroke of oar and pendant flying fair.

fig. 1687 *Advise to Testholders* ix. in *Third Coll. Poems* (1689) 21/2 Herbert, whose fall a greater blow did feel, From topmast pendant to the lower Keel. 1721 Shaftesb. *Charact., Moralists* II. iv, Consider where we are, and in what a universe I..when instead of seeing to the highest pendants, we see only some lower deck, and are..confin'd even to the hold and meanest station of the vessel.

b. *Broad pendant*: a short swallow-tailed pendant flown as the distinctive mark of a commodore's ship in a squadron.

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5485/3 The Swedish Fleet with two Flags and seven broad Pendants. 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 2 The Commodore hoisted his broad Pendant, and was saluted by every Ship in the Squadron. 1813 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* XI. 244, I beg leave to congratulate you upon your hoisting a broad pendant. 1882 *Navy List* July 451 Table Money is..payable only while Flag or Broad Pendant is flying within the limits of Station.

c. A ship-of-war with pendant flying.

1802 G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) I. 480 There were..101 sail of pendants.

†10. *Her.* = Lambeau. *Obs. rare.*

1634 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* III. 151 It [a label] is a kind of fillet,..it is the difference of the elder brother, the father being alive, it is drawne of two, three, four, or five pendants, not commonly above. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Pendant*.. a term applied to the parts hanging down from the label.

III. 11. That by which something is hung or suspended: in quot. 1580, a ring or the like for a bunch of keys; now *spec.* that part of a watch by which it is suspended, consisting of the pendant-shank or stem and the pendant-ring or bow.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Pendant de clefs*, a pendant or thing that hangeth. 1611 Cotgr., *Pendant*, a pendant; a hanger; any thing that hangeth, or whereat another thing hangs. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1363/4 Lost.. a gold Chain Watch,..the Christal and Pendant Ring broken off. 1721 *Ibid.* No. 6002/3 Lost..., a Gold repeating Watch, Name..engraved on the inner Case under the Pendant. 1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1825) 50 John Sheen made such a desperate tug at his watch, that the pendant broke. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 24 In the rack with pendant up for twelve hours it [a watch] is found to have lost 8 s...With pendant down for twelve hours it is found to have lost 2 s.

b. Anything suspended or hung up: in quot. a votive offering. *rare.*

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. i. iii. i. (1651) 225 Æsculapius.. his temple was daily full of patients, and as many severall tables, inscriptions, pendants, donaries, &c...as at this day at our Lady of Loretta's.

12. A thing, esp. a picture, forming a parallel, match, or companion to another; a match, companion-piece. Also said of a person. Often pronounced as French (pāndaṅ).

['Il se dit de deux objets d'art à peu près pareils, et destinés à figurer ensemble en se correspondant' (Littré).]

1768 W. Eden in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 78 It [a mere red ribbon] certainly would be considered as a *pendant* or companion to the Duke of Dorset's blue ribbon. 1809 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* IV. 565, I think the chace out of Portugal is a *pendant* for the retreat to Corunna. 1848 Mrs. Jameson *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 287 When St. Catharine is grouped with other saints, her usual pendant is St. Barbara. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* lxii, The figure of Mirah..made a strange pendant to this shabby, foreign-looking, eager, and gesticulating man.

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b. An additional statement, consideration, etc. which completes or complements another; a complement, counterpart.

1841 Miss Sedgwick *Lett. Abr.* I. 93 Mr. B. told a pendant to this pretty story. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* lxii. (1865) VII. 401 The narrative of the historian forms a fitting pendant to that of the satirist. 1884 *Standard* 4 Mar. 5/2 The article called 'Rich Men's Dwellings' was avowedly a pendant to the paper..of Lord Salisbury on 'Labourers and Artisans' Dwellings'.

†13. *pl.* Pending or unsettled matters; 'unpaid claims' (Jam.). *Obs.*

1492 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 206 Sowme of thir pendentis .v^c^xv *li.* vj *s.* viij *d.* Of the quhilkis the comptare sais he has obligacionis and in his bukis.

IV. 14. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pendant-ring, -shank* (see sense 11); *pendant-like, -shaped* adjs.; *pendant-wise* adv.; †**pendant-bearer**, pennon-bearer, ensign; **pendant-bow**, the ring or 'bow' of a watch-stem (Bow *sb.*[1] 11); **pendant-fittings**, hanging fittings for electric light; **pendant-post** *Arch.* = sense 6 a; **pendant-tackle**: see quot.; **pendant-winding** *a.*, said of a keyless watch which is wound by rotating the pendant-shank or stem; called also *stem-winding*.

1552 Huloet, *Pendant bearer, signifer.* 1901 Waterhouse *Conduit Wiring* 39 Using *pendant-fittings in place of ceiling roses. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 183 In Stars..by the Seraphs in Mosaick wrought, Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews, Wav'd *pendent-like. 1359 *Ely Sacrist Roll* in Parker *Gloss. Archit.* (1850) 346 In' xii lapidibus pro *pendaunt postes portandis... In viii magnis arboribus quercinis pro postes pendaunts. 1850 Parker *Gloss. Archit., Pendent post*, in a mediæval principal roof truss, is a short post placed against the wall, the lower end rests upon a corbel or capital, the upper end is fixed to the tie-beam. 1875 [see sense 6]. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 108/1 The *pendant-shank or push-piece. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 July 8/1 Four large *pendant-shaped pearls set in diamond cups. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 666/1 **Pendant Tackle*, .. a tackle rigged from the masthead pendant. 1875 *Ibid.* 1660/1 **Pendant-winding Watch.* 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 14 How be it the myddle parte..onely heldith *pendand wise or lokith downwarde.

Hence **Pe·ndanted** *a.*, having or furnished with pendants; **Pe·ndanting** *sb.*, pendants collectively, or as a kind of work.

1664 Evelyn *Acc. Archit.* in *Freart's Archit.* etc. 131 The Masonry at the front of these [Arches] being cut by a peculiar slope of the Stone is call'd Pennanted, till it come to joyn with the *mensula.* 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 163 A regular and valuable series, from the plain Norman round arched roof, to the elaborate pendanted roof of Henry the VII's chapel. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* I. xxix. § 4, I would rather..have a plain ridged Gothic vault, with all its rough stones visible..than all the fanning and pendanting and foliation that ever bewildered Tudor wight.

Pendant, *a.* (*prep.*), the earlier but now less usual spelling of Pendent *a.*

A. = Pendent *a.*, q. v.

†**B.** quasi-*prep.* = Pending *prep.* [= F. *pendant.*] *Obs. rare.*

1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* ix. § 598. 259 Issue in taile bringeth a Formedon against the discontinuee, and pendant the suit sheweth the deed of entail[='the suit being pendant'].

Pendase, -ass, variants of Pendace *Obs.*

‖ **Pendaul,** variant of Pandal.

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 20 A magnificent pendaul..to accommodate 10,000 people.

Pendaunde, -aunt(e, -awnt, obs. ff. Pendant.

Pendecagon (pende·kăgŏn). *rare.* [Short for **pentedecagon*, f. Gr. πέντε five + δέκα ten + -γωνος -angled.] A plane figure having fifteen angles and fifteen sides: = Quindecagon.

1695 Alingham *Geom. Epit.* 95 It is also necessary to inscribe a pentagone in a Circle, as also a pendecagone.

Pendecule, -ekle, obs. forms of Pendicle.

Pendele, obs. form of Pendle *sb.*[2]

‖ **Pendeloque.** [F. *pendeloque* (pāndəlo·k), also *pendeloche*, f. *pendeler* to dangle.] A pendant, of jewellery or the like, used as an ornament.

[1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pendiloches* (Fr.) jags, danglings, or things that hang danglingly; with Jewellers they are the lowest part of Jewels, which hang in that manner.] 1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* xvi. vii. (1872) VI. 214 Seven pieces of jewelry, pendeloques, &c., with price affixed.

†**Pe·ndence.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Cf. OF. *pendance* slope, inclination (Godef.), It. *pendenza* 'a downe-hanging' (Florio): see Pendent and -ence.] Slant, inclination; pitch (as of a roof).

1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1651) 269 The Italians are very precise in giving the Cover a gracefull pendence of sloapnesse.

Pendency (pe·ndĕnsi). Also 7 **-ancie.** [f. Pendent: see -ency.]

1. The state or condition of being pending or continuing undecided, or awaiting settlement.

1637 J. Williams *Holy Table* 43 They would not serve his turn even in that pendancie. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 79 Nor can the Appellant alledge Pendency of Suit before the Judge *a Quo.* 1848 Arnould *Mar. Insur.* I. iii. (1866) I. 102 At any time during the pendency of the risk.

2. Pendent position; droopingness, droop. *rare.*

1770 T. Whately *Mod. Gardening* 142 Two or three groupes of large trees, feathering down to the bottom, and by the pendency of their branches favouring the declivity. 1831 S. Warren *Diary Physic.* vii, Her head covered with a velvet cap, over which drooped in snowy pendency, an ostrich feather.

Pendent, -ant (pe·ndĕnt, -ănt), *a.* (*prep.*) [orig. *penda(u)nt*, a. F. *pendant*: see Pendant *sb.* About 1600, this began to be written *pendent*, after L. *pendens, -entem*, and this has now become the more frequent spelling, though *pendant* is often used, esp. in senses associated with those of the sb.]

1. Hanging; suspended from or as from the point of attachment, with the point or end hanging downwards; dependent. Of a tree: having down-hanging branches. Formerly often following its sb., esp. in Heraldic use.

†*Letters pendants* (so OF.): letters having seals attached. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 423 Gownes of scarlet,.. with pendant sleues downe On þe grounde. 1481 Caxton *Godeffroy* cxiii. 171 He sente lettres pendantes oueral his londes. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B j, The pendaunte federis. 1593 Nashe *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 220 A iolly long red peake..whereat a man might hang a Iewell, it was so sharpe and pendant. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* iv. vi. 42 Loose en-roab'd, With Ribonds-pendant, flaring 'bout her head. 1608 — *Ham.* iv. vii. 173 There on the pendant boughes, her Coronet weeds Clambring to hang. 1625 in Rymer *Foedera* (1726) XVIII. 237 One emrauld Pendent, one blewe Saphire, and three Pearls Pendent. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Barometer, Pendant Barometer* is a machine rather pretty, and curious, than useful. 1807 Wordsw. *Wh. Doe* iv. 91 The pendent woodbine. 1858 Lytton *What will he do* i. v, The boat gently brushed aside their pendant boughs.

b. *Pendent with*, hanging with, hung with.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* viii. (1856) 60 Their tunnel-like roofs were often pendant with icicles.

2. Overhanging; jutting or leaning over; also, descending in a steep slope; slanting; placed or hanging on a steep slope.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 9244 With swerdes gode that were trenchaunt Faut thei to-gedur by that hil pendaunt. 1525 Barclay *Egloges* iv. (1570) C vj b/1 A mountayne .. With pendant cliffes of stones harde as flent. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1008/2 The whole countrie .. is pendent towards the south and west parts. 1613–39 I. Jones in Leoni tr. *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 51 The top .. is pendent, to throw the Rain-water off. 1644 Evelyn *Diary* 22 Oct., Another pendant towre like that at Pisa. 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* I. 109 On..that cloud-piercing hill Plinlimmon, from afar the traveller kens Astonish'd, how the goats their shrubby browze Gnaw pendant. 1847 Emerson *Poems* (1857) 40 By the pendent mountain's shade.

b. *fig.* Overhanging; impending. *rare.*

1805 Eugenia di Acton *Nuns of Desert* I. 28 The clouds blackened, the tempest was pendant. 1877 Tennyson *Harold* II. ii, Having .. lied like a lad That dreads the pendent scourge.

3. Hanging or floating unsupported in the air or in space; supported above the ground on arches, columns, etc. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1600 *Timon* iv. iii. (Shaks. Soc.) 67, I hearde from Pseudocheus..that the moone was an ilande pendante in the air. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xxxvi. xii. II. 578 The pendant gallery and walking place at Gnidos. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* iii. i. 126 To be imprison'd in the viewlesse windes And blowne with restlesse violence round about The pendant world. *c* 1790 Imison *Sch. Art* I. 247 An inverted image of the object will..seem to hang pendant in the air. 1813 Eustace *Tour Italy* (1815) II. 15 Strabo .. represents it as a pendent garden raised on lofty arches of white stone, planted with evergreen shrubs.

4. Hanging in the balance, remaining undecided or unsettled, pending.

1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Lent* v, Those same pendant profits, which the spring And Easter intimate. 1829 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XLI. 412 Our then pendant disputes in America. 1832 — *Hist. Penins. War* III. 204 To wait the effect of a treaty then pendent with Spain. 1880 Muirhead *Ulpian* ii. § 2 So long as the condition is pendent he remains a slave of the heir's.

5. *Gram.* Of which the grammatical construction is left incomplete.

1849 W. Fitzgerald tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 150 Though there be in the holy scriptures some pendent sentences, and inversions. 1859 tr. *Bengel's Gnomon* I. 526 The construction of the language is pendent. 1884 Farrar *Camb. Grk. Test., Luke* xxi. 6 Ταῦτα ἃ θεωρεῖτε. It is what is called the 'pendent nominative'.

‖ **Pende·nte li·te.** *Law.* [L. *pendente*, ablative of *pendens* hanging, pendent, *līte*, abl. of *līs* law-suit; lit. 'with the lawsuit pending'.] While a suit is pending; during litigation: a Latin phrase of the Roman Law, often used in English context.

a 1736 W. P. Williams *Rep.* II. 580 The ordinary should have power to grant administration during absence, as well as..*pendente lite.* 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 340/1 The court will, generally speaking, allot alimony to the wife *pendente lite*, or during the continuance of the litigation. 1872 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 5) 719/1 Administration *pendente lite* is sometimes granted when an action is commenced in the Probate Court touching the validity of a will.

Pendentive (pende·ntiv), *sb.* (*a.*) [ad. F. *pendentif, -ive* (1567 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. *pendent-em* hanging: see -ive.]

1. *Arch.* Each of the spherical triangles (or triangular segments) formed by the intersection of a hemispherical dome (or in extended use, a conical surface) by two pairs of opposite arches springing from the four supporting columns; *orig.* (as in the Byzantine and derived architectures) supporting an independent dome, cupola, or the like. Also (as in Gothic architecture) extended to each of the similar segments constituting that part of a groined vault resting on a single impost.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., The pendentives are usually of brick, or soft stone. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 148 Pendentives are either spherical, spheroidal, or conical. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 402/2. 1842–76 Gwilt *Archit.* § 2091 To cover the ceiling of a square room with conical pendentives. 1849 Freeman *Archit.* 168 Four columns..served to support the cupola...Being raised on a square ground plan, the angles were connected by pendentives, whose ingenious and varied combinations are especially remarkable.

¶ 2. Incorrect uses: = Pendant 5, 6.

1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. iii. 374 The honeycomb stalactical pendentives..are all constructed on mathematical principles; they are composed of numerous prisms, united by their contiguous lateral surfaces. 1861 Miss E. A. Beaufort *Egypt. Sepulchres* I. ii. 16 The high flat walls are unrelieved by..any architectural ornament, save one invariable line of cornice along the top of the wall, formed of simple pendentives of three bricks in the upper row, two bricks in the second, and one brick below these. 1893 H. G. Keene *Hist. India* I. ii. § 1. 60 It is now in five storeys, the two lower divided from the rest by balconies, supported on rich pendentives going all round the circumference.

B. *adj.* Of or belonging to pendentives; of the form of or having pendentives.

1790 W. Wrighte *Grotesque Archit.* 8 The dome was .. ornamented with pendentive shell and frosted work. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 578 *Pendentive cradling*, is a cove bracketing, springing from the rectangular walls of an apartment upwards to the ceiling, so as to form the horizontal part of the ceiling into a complete circle or ellipsis. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 402/2 The dome of the hall or principal office of the London and Westminster Bank is a pendentive one. 1879 Scott *Lect. Archit.* xvi. II. 242.

Pe·ndently, *adv. rare.* Also **-antly.** [f. Pendent *a.* + -ly[2].] In a pendent manner; in quot. 1662, in dependence.

1662 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* verse 19. iii. § 4 (1669) 491/2 If any in the World need walk pendantly upon God, more than others, the Minister is he. 1847 Webster, *Pendently*, in a pendent manner.

Pendice, obs. var. *pentise*, Penthouse.

Pendicle (pe·ndik'l). Chiefly *Sc.* Also 6 **-ikle, -ikill, -ekle, -ecule.** [f. L. type **pendicul-um*, f. *pendēre* to hang + *-culum*, suffix forming names of instruments, also often diminutive. Cf. L. *pendicul-us* (in med.L. *pendiclum*) a cord or rope to hang with.]

1. A hanging ornament, a pendant. Now *rare.*

1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 85 Item, a ruf and pendiclis of the same. 1560 in *Registr. Cart. Ecclesie S. Egidii* (Bann. Cl.) p. xlvii, Sanct Gelis coitt, and the litill pendekle of reid veluett that hang at his feit. 1641 R. Baillie *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1775) I. 251 All casts him out of their thoughts, as a pendicle at the Lieutenant's ear. 1878 H. M. Stanley *Dark Cont.* 59 The natives dress their hair in long ringlets,..adorned with pendicles of copper.

2. Something dependent on or pertaining to something else, as a subordinate part or adjunct; an appurtenance, appendage, dependency.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. ii. (S. T. S.) 16 Fra þe begynnyng of lavyne to þe begynnyng of Alba þe colony and pendikillis þareof war xxx 3eris. 1577–95 *Descr. Isles Scotl.* in Skene *Celtic Scotl.* III. App. 428 The remanent..Iles were reknit but as pertinents and pendicles of the said four Iles. 1609 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 448 The keiping of the saidis signettis shall be..a particular pendicle of the said office of secretarie. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* III. 330 The Parsonage of Stobo..having four churches belonging to it, which were called the Pendicles of Stobo. 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq.* 107 A pendicle of Silverado mine.

b. *spec.* A small piece of ground, a cottage, etc. forming a dependent part of an estate; in later use *esp.* such a part separately sublet.

1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 43 The said castell,.. parkis, medowis, pairtis and pendeculis thairof and thair pertinentis. *a* 1649 in *Drumm. of Hawth.'s Wks.* (1711) 157 That none of them trouble or molest Mr. William Drummond of Hawthornden his said lands, with houses, biggings, yards, parts, pendicles, and pertinents thereof. 1792 Newte *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 129 These feudal vassals let smaller lots..to the husbandmen; and these again sub-let pendicles to the great body of the labouring people. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xlii. 1881 in *Edin. Rev.* July 279 To roll into one conveniently-sized farm, several of the small, often scattered, parts, pendicles, and pertinents.

Pendicler (pe·ndiklə). *Sc.* [f. prec. + -er[1].] The holder of a pendicle; an inferior tenant.

1792 Newte *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 130 Neither the grant of the extensive domain to the immediate tenant of the Crown, ..nor that of the husbandman to the pendicler and cotter, was..absolute and perpetual. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XI. 357 The parish also abounded with pendiclers, or inferior tenants. 1893 J. Skinner *Autobiog. Metaphysician* xxxviii. 202 The antipathy of the large farmers to the pendicler class.

Pendiculation, obs. form of Pandiculation.

1611 Cotgr., *Pendiculation*, a pendiculation; or, a stretching in th' approach of an Ague.

†**Pendi·latory,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. F. *pendiller* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), corresp. to a L. type **pendillāre*, dim. or freq. of *pendēre* to hang: the Eng. formation is Urquhart's, after the frequent ending *-atory*: see -ory[2].] Pendulous.

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xlii, In his dangling and pendilatory swagging [F. *en pendillant*].

Pending (pe·ndiŋ), *ppl. a.* and *prep.* [Formed after F. *pend-ant*, L. *pend-ens* hanging, in suspense, suspended, not decided, with Eng. ppl. ending -ing[2]. Cf. Pend *v.*[3]] **A.** *ppl. a.*

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1. Remaining undecided, awaiting decision or settlement. Orig. of a lawsuit; cf. L. *pendente lite.*

1797 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 371, I have to thank you for your account of Prizes pending in the Admiralty Court. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. I. i. 13 A treaty was then pending with Spain. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. iii. 185 To abide the issue of the pending negotiations. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 381 While this little, but interesting, debate was pending between the prosecutor and the prisoners.

2. Hanging, overhanging. *rare.*

1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) I. 221 The pending rocks in view inclosed a space of four acres.

b. Impending, imminent. *rare.*

1806 *Glencoe Tower* I. 181 A dreadful blow pending over thee. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prom. Bound* 52 Innocent of all These pending ills.

B. *prep.* or quasi-*prep.* The pres. pple., in Fr. *pendant*, Eng. *pending*, was used in a construction corresp. to the L. ablative absolute; thus L. *pendente lite*, F. *pendant le procès* (= *le procès étant pendant*), *pendant* or *pending the suit* (while the suit is pending): see PENDANT *a.* B. When the pple. stood before the sb., having the same function as a prep., it came gradually to be viewed as such, = During, throughout the continuance of, in the process of. Cf. DURING, NOTWITHSTANDING.

1642 J. M. *Argt. conc. Militia* 18 The King may dissolve a Parliament when he pleaseth, but, pending Parliament unadjourned, the King can not retarde their proceedings. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* (J.), A person, pending suit with the diocesan, shall be defended in the possession. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 194 The daughter..brought a formedon for the recovery of the estate tail; pending which all the proclamations were made. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* I. iii. (1866) 106 Pending the peace negotiations, Philip had been called upon to mourn for his wife and father.

b. While awaiting, until the occurrence of, until.

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxi, Pending his return, Kate and her mother were shown into a dining-room. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 5 Sept. 15/1 Pending further emigration or clearances. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 149 Pending the completion of the new building.

Pendis, -ise, -ize, obs. var. *pentise*, PENTHOUSE.

Pendle[1] (pe·nd'l). *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 7 pendill, -all, -el, 9 -ll. [From L. *pendēre* or F. *pendre* to hang: for sense 1 cf. F. *pendille* 'a thing that hangs danglingly' (Cotgr.), and mod.F. *pendeloque* hanging ornament; cf. also PENDULE.]

†1. A hanging ornament, a pendant. *Obs.*

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 69 Heads and Pendills four inches Diameter, at four pence a head, six inches Diameter, six pence a head. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 66 Posts, Rails, Bannisters, Pendalls, and Balls for conveniency and ornament. *?a* 1670 in W. Hunter *Biggar & Ho. Fleming* xxvii. (1862) 342 The lady gaed up the Parliament Stairs, Wi' pendles in her lug sae bonnie. 1710 RUDDIMAN *Douglas' Æneis* Gloss. s. v. *Pendes*, Pendants..we call them pendles.

†2. A screen hanging from the front of an altar; an altarcloth. *Obs.*

1501 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 65 For xij elne iij quarteris wellus to be offreis and crucis to the redestand and to the pendale and antependale of the altair. 1512 *Ibid.* IV. 358 For ane chessable with orphis, ane albe amyt, altar towellis, ane pendele to the altar,..v *li.* viij *s.* ix *d.*

†3. An overhanging part, natural or artificial: cf. JETTY *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* II. 125 Some large riuer, or some deepe dale, hauing high pendles ouer it, either cast there by Art, or fortified by nature. 1663 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 17 Ordered that noe Jettie nor pendill y^t^ shall be erected but shall be full 8 foot in height from the ground.

4. A pendulum. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1742 *MS. Church Acc. Glaston* in *Rutland Gloss.* (E.D.S.) s. v., Allowed fox [the carpenter] for cutting way for the pendle. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pendil*, the pendulum of a clock.

Pe·ndle[2]. *local.* Also **pendal.** [Derivation obscure.] A local term for various kinds or beds of stone as occurring in quarries. Also *pendle-rock, -stone.*

a 1808 in Batchelor *Agric. Bedford* iv. 8 Under which is a small stone, short, thick, and hard, called the pendle rock. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. ii. 18 '*Pendle*'. Brownish hard calc grit, jointed and fissured. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Pendle-rock*, the top stratum in the stone-quarry at Islip, co. Oxon, is called the *pendle-rock*. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northamp. Glossary*, s. v., *Pendle*, a name given by quarry-men to the upper course in a stone-pit, whether of the upper or lower Oolite or Fuller's earth. 1900 *Stone Trade Jrnl.* Aug. (E. D. D.), The upper eight or ten feet of loose stuff [are] cleared away, thus 'ridding' the ground for the 'pendal', as the slates are called...The frost swells the bed of natural moisture in the 'pendal', and in a thaw the layers may be separated by a few blows with a hammer.

Pendragon[1] (pen,dræ·gən). [Welsh = chief leader in war, *dux bellorum*, f. *pen* head + *dragon* dragon, the dragon symbol or standard, a leader in war, f. L. *draco, dracōnem* dragon, the standard of a cohort. Cf. the appellation *Insularis Draco*, with which Gildas addressed Maglocunus or Maelgwn.] A title given to an ancient British or Welsh prince holding or claiming supreme power; chief leader or ruler.

In English, chiefly known as the title of Uther Pendragon, in the *Morte Arthur.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. i, Hit befel in the dayes of Vther pendragon when he was kynge of all Englond. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 95 Once I read, That stout Pendragon, in his Litter sick Came to the field, and vanquished his foes. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 415/2 After he [Arthur] became Pendragon. 1859 TENNYSON *Lancelot & Elaine* 423 The dread Pendragon, Britain's King of kings.

Hence **Pendra·gonish** *a.*, characteristic of a Pendragon, tyrannical; **Pendra·gonship,** the rank or position of Pendragon.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 34 It is past my skill how to get money..till these Pen-dragonish Assessments be over. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 415/2 Ambrosius, his [Arthur's] predecessor in the Pendragonship. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 395 Till yet once more ere set of sun they saw The Dragon of the great Pendragonship.

†**Pen-dragon**[2]. *Obs.* [f. PEN *sb.*[2] + DRAGON[1].] A winged dragon.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XII. xix. I. 372 Certaine marishes, guarded and kept with a kind of cruell Bats..and with certain flying Pen-dragons [*aligerisque serpentibus*].

†**Pe·ndugum.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. Meaning unknown. (Some have conjectured = PENGUIN.)

a 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 210 For Parot is no churlish chowgh, nor no flekyd pye, Parrot is no pendugum, that men call a carlyng.

Pendulant (pe·ndiŭlănt), *a.* Also 7– **-ent.** [f. L. type **pendulānt-em*, pr. pple. of **pendulāre*: see PENDULATE. Cf. It. *pendolante* 'downe-hanging or dangling' (Florio).] Pendulous, pendent.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xxi. 232 [He] brought his..legs..to be very big..the humours descending upon their pendulent instability. 1804–5 *Miniature* (1806) I. 59 To snatch the pendulant chemise From gossamery lines. 1868 DILKE *Greater Brit.* I. I. x. 120 Its leaf is thin and spare..; and its buds pink and pendulent.

Pendular (pe·ndiŭlăr), *a.* [f. PENDUL-UM + -AR[1].] Of or pertaining to a pendulum; resembling that of a pendulum, as a simple vibration.

1878 MAYER *Sound* 152 A simple sound is only given by a pendular vibration. 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 157 The form of vibration known as 'pendular'.

Pendulate (pe·ndiŭlēt), *v.* [f. L. type **pendul-re* = It. *pendolare* 'to hang sloping, to dangle downe' (Florio), f. *pendulus* PENDULOUS: see -ATE[3].] *intr.* **a.** To dangle, sway to and fro, swing like a pendulum, oscillate, undulate. **b.** *fig.* To fluctuate or oscillate between two opposite conditions; to be in suspense or undecided.

1698 *Christ Exalted* cv. 85 He had a good steddy pair of Ballances that did not pendulate an Hairs breadth. 1828 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 442 As his [an auctioneer's] hammer pendulates. 1837 CARLYLE *Diam. Neckl.* xvi. Ess. 1872 V. 193 The ill-starred Scoundrel pendulates between Heaven and Earth. 1847 GILFILLAN in *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 69 Some pendulate perpetually between the grave and the gay. 1865 *Spectator* 14 Jan. 49 Here we have a surrounding envelope of photogenic matter, which pendulates with mighty energies, and..produces heat and light in far distant worlds.

Pe·ndule. Now *rare.* Also 7 **pendul.** [In sense 1, app. ad. L. *pendul-us* PENDULOUS; cf. It. *pendulo* 'downe-hanging or dangling' (Florio); in senses 2, 3, a. F. *pendule* (1664 *pendulle*).]

1. Something pendulous or suspended. †**a.** *gen.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VII. 90 A round, long, and litle thicke pendule, called..Vuula.

b. A hanging ornament, a pendant; an ear-pendant. *rare.* (Cf. obs. F. *pendille.*)

1683 in A. Shields *Faithful Contendings* (1780) 108 Yea, one pendule of his crown should not be yielded. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxviii. (1856) 230 [He] rejoiced in a couple of barbaric pendules, doubtless of bad gold, but good conducting power.

†2. A pendulum. [F. *pendule* masc.] *Obs.*

1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 114 The use of Pendules for knowing by their means the State of one's Health from the different beatings of the Pulse. *a* 1683 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 12 Moved by a spring, pendule, or poise, which first gives motion to the first wheel. 1798 FRERE & CANNING *Loves of Triangles* 13 in *Anti-Jacobin* No. 23 Let playful Pendules quick vibration feel.

3. A time-piece having a pendulum; a clock, usually small and ornamental. Now only as Fr. *pendule* (pãndü·l) fem. †**b.** Short for *pendulum-watch*: see PENDULUM 4 b (*obs.*).

1661 EVELYN *Diary* 3 May, I return'd by Fromantil's the famous clock-maker to see some pendules. 1664–5 *Phil. Trans.* I. 14 The difference..will not be at all perceived in the Penduls. 1670 *Ibid.* V. 1149 Directions how to find the Longitudes by the Pendul. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 10 The little pendule on the chimney-piece struck the half-hour. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 264 Escape wheels of French pendules make two revolutions a minute.

4. *attrib.*

1661 EVELYN *Diary* 1 Apr., That great mathematician and virtuoso [Huyghens], inventor of the pendule clock. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 152 They sow also a Wheat about Weston on the Green, which from the hanging of its ear they call Pendule Wheat. [Cf. *pendulum-wheat* s. v. PENDULUM 4 b.]

Penduline (pe·ndiŭləin), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *penduline* (Buffon) = It. *pendolina* 'a kind of birde' (Florio), mod.L. *pendulīn-us*, f. *pendul-us*: see PENDULOUS and -INE[1].]

1. Applied to a bird that builds a pendulous nest, esp. the *penduline titmouse* of Southern and Eastern Europe (*Ægithalus pendulinus*).

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 196 The Penduline Titmouse. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 6/1 Penduline Titmouse and nest. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xi. 212.

2. Pendulous, as a bird's nest.

1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 31 Long-tailed Titmouse...The penduline form of the nest, and the feathers which compose the lining, have obtained for the bird the names of Jack in a bottle..Bottle tit..Feather poke.

B. *sb.* A titmouse of the genus *Pendulinus* (a synonym of *Ægithalus*), or allied to this.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1902 *Speaker* 19 Apr. 76/1 The Gold Crest should surely be ranked as a Penduline.

Pe·ndulograph. [f. PENDUL-UM + -GRAPH.] A curve representing a combination of musical sounds, traced by an instrument which combines the vibrations of two or more pendulums, as in the HARMONOGRAPH.

1881 J. ANDREW *Pendulograph* 18 These Pendulographs are pictures or portraits of the intervals, concords, and discords of the Musical System. They are produced by a pen placed under the control of two pendulums, which are tuned to swing..the ratios of the musical intervals. 1894 *New Sci. Rev.* Oct. 169 A pen..writes..a portrait of the chord which two corresponding strings of a sounding harp would utter to the ear. This spiral writing is a pendulograph.

Pendulosity (pendiŭlo·siti). *rare.* [f. type **pendulose* for PENDULOUS + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being pendulous; pendulousness; hanging position.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xiii. 254 He had slender legs, but encreased them by riding after meals; that is, the humours descending upon their pendulosity, they having no support or suppedaneous stability. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* XXXIII, 'I'm sure I beg pardon', Benson murmured, arresting his head in a melancholy pendulosity.

Pendulous (pe·ndiŭləs), *a.* [f. L. *pendul-us* hanging down, pendent (f. *pendēre* to hang) + -OUS. For element *-ul-* cf. *crēdul-us, garrul-us*, etc.]

1. Supported or attached above so as to hang downwards; suspended; hanging down, pendent, drooping. Freq. in *Nat. Hist.*, e. g. of the nests of certain birds, the ovules, flowers, etc. of plants.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 218 Gorgareon is a pendulous kernel. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 242 This..was no ear-ring, but a pendulous jewel upon her face. 1782–3 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 232 Ears long, broad and pendulous. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* vi. 204 On the few straggling trees..appeared the pendulous nests of the loxia and weaver-bird. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 40 Some varieties have the branches quite pendulous like the weeping willow. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 8 (ed. 6) 277 Ovules are..pendulous, when more or less hanging or declining from the side of the cell.

†b. Supported or poised so as to project or overhang; suspended overhead; overhanging. (Cf. HANGING *ppl. a.* 2.) Also *fig.* Impending. *Obs.*

c 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* v. i. (1662) G iij, I will erect a Monument upon the verdant Plains of Salisbury..with pendulous stones that I will hang by art. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 69 All the plagues that in the pendulous ayre Hang fated o're mens faults. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 266 The pendulous gardens of Alcinous. *c* 1705 BERKELEY *Descr. Cave of Dunmore* Wks. 1871 IV. 510 A third [cave]..stopped up by the fall of such pendulous rocks as are above mentioned.

c. Hanging or floating in the air or in space. (In quot. 1638 with *fig.* allusion.) Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1638 FEATLY *Transub.* 9 And you..he hath placed in a pendulous Bishopricke adjoyning to Mausolus his sepulcher in the ayre. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 72 The like doth Beda report of Bellerophons horse which framed of iron and placed betweene two Loadstones with winges expansed, hung pendulous in the ayre. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 1000 Wherein all things created first he weighd, The pendulous round Earth with balanc't Aire In counterpoise. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* (1722) 19 Globes of Fire and Light pendulous in our Air. *a* 1849 POE *City in Sea* 27 So blend the turrets and shadows there That all seem pendulous in air.

2. *spec.* Suspended so as to swing, oscillating; hence, of movement: Of, or resembling that of, a pendulum; oscillatory, undulatory; consisting of simple vibrations.

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 288 The Velocities of a Pendulous Body..describing different Arcs. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 87 The greater the arch the pendulous body moves through, the greater time it takes up. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. iv. § 7 (1864) 270 In walking there is a pendulous swing of the leg. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 99 [If] the plate has a simple pendulous motion.

3. *fig.* Hanging in suspense or wavering between two opinions, purposes, or tendencies; vacillating, undecided, unsettled, uncertain, doubtful. Now *rare.*

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 572 The third [opinion] is pendulous, with shew of Limitation, and Mitigation. 1644 PRYNNE *Rome's Master-P.* (ed. 2) 16 The Kings mind was wholy pendulous (or doubtfull). 1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* II. ii. III. xi. 245 He farther shews how Various and Pendulous Eusebius is, in making forth his Reckonings. 1779 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 4 Oct., In this doubtful pendulous state of the distemper, advice may do much. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Sonn. fr. Portuguese* XXXVI, A love set pendulous between Sorrow and sorrow.

†b. Dependent, contingent, conditional (*on* or *upon* something else). *Obs.*

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 60 They are not souldered by any magnetique of Love, but..pendulous upon the variety and mutation of affaires. 1692 *Covt. Grace Conditional* 2 Arminians maintain Conditions, so as if the Efficacy of Christ's Death were pendulous thereon.

Pe·ndulously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a pendulous manner; so as to hang or swing; with a swaying movement. Also *fig.* Waveringly, undecidedly.

1633 PRYNNE *Histriomastix* 152 Mans corrupt nature is

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farre more pendulously propense to vitious, than to good examples. 1697 DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 2, I left an Eye in the Wire, to suspend the whole Barometer..that it might hang pendulously. 1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* VII. vii. 474 Between the work of yesterday and that to come his mind played pendulously. 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I. x. 175 The fruit hanging pendulously above the heads of the passers-by.

Pe·ndulousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being pendulous; in quot. *fig.* Undecidedness, wavering.

1641 SYMONDS *Serm. bef. Ho. Comm.* Bij b, There is either reluctance, .. or pendulousnesse of heart. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Pendulousness*, pendentness. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Pendulum (pe·ndiŭlŏm). Pl. **-ums**, formerly (rarely) **-a.** [a. mod.L. *pendulum* (1643 in Watt *Biblioth.*), sb. use of neut. of L. *pendul-us* PENDULOUS, lit. a pendulous or free-hanging body; in It. *pendolo* (Galileo *Operazioni Astronomiche*, 1637).]

1. A body suspended so as to be free to swing or oscillate; usually, an instrument consisting of a rod, with a weight or *bob* at the end, so suspended as to swing to and fro by the action of gravity, and used for various mechanical and scientific purposes; esp. as an essential part of a clock, serving (by the isochronism of its vibrations) to regulate and control the movement of the works, so as to maintain a constant rate of going, and enable it to keep regular time.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxvi. 202 We thought it not amiss to try if a Pendulum would swing faster, or continue swinging longer in our Receiver. *Ibid.* xxxvii. 316 We conveyd into our Receiver .. the Pendula formerly mention'd. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. 152 The late discovery of the Motion of the Pendulum. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* vi. 69 The great swing that may be given to Pendulums by a very languid force, if it successively strike the swinging body. 1785 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* II. i, She was as regular as a pendulum. 1844 HERSCHEL *Ess.* (1857) 583 Two pendula, a copper and an iron one, .. were furnished by the Society. 1879 A. M. CLERKE in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 31/1 The experimental verification of this fact led him [Galileo] to the important discovery of the isochronism of the pendulum.

b. With qualifying word.

Compound pendulum, (*a*) a pendulum consisting of a number of weights at fixed distances; an actual material pendulum regarded theoretically, as opposed to a *simple pendulum* (see below); (*b*) a compensation pendulum whose rod consists of bars of different metals. **Conical pendulum,** a pendulum so contrived that the bob revolves in a circle, the rod thus describing a cone. **Mercurial** (or **†Quicksilver**) **pendulum,** a compensation pendulum with a cylindrical bob containing mercury, whose upward expansion by heat counteracts the lengthening of the rod. **Seconds pendulum,** a pendulum of such a length as to oscillate once every second; a pendulum 'beating seconds'. **Simple pendulum,** (*a*) a theoretical or ideal pendulum consisting of a particle having weight but no magnitude, suspended by a weightless inextensible rod, and moving without friction; (*b*) a pendulum consisting simply of a bob suspended by a cord or wire, without any special contrivance, as for compensation of the effects of heat; (*c*) a pendulum unconnected with any mechanism. **Spherical pendulum,** a pendulum so contrived that the bob can move in any circle on a given spherical surface (the same as *conical pendulum*). See also BALLISTIC *p.*, COMPENSATION *p.*, CYCLOIDAL *p.*, GRIDIRON *p.*, HYDROMETRIC *p.*

1726 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 42 The Irregularity of the Clock, with the Quicksilver Pendulum..exceeded not .. a sixth Part of that .. with the common Pendulum. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Simple Pendulum... Compound Pendulum.* 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* II. 207 The length of a Pendulum, so measured..that it will perform each vibration in a second of time, thence called the second's Pendulum. *Ibid.* 210 Simple Pendulum, and Detached Pendulum, are terms sometimes used to denote such Pendulums as are not connected with any clock, or clock-work. *Ibid.*, The Mercurial Pendulum was the invention of the ingenious Mr. Graham .. in 1715. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v., The conical or circular pendulum, is so called from the figure described by the string or ball of the pendulum. 1862 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* IV. 525 That the motion of the spherical pendulum is sensibly affected by the rotation of the Earth is the well-known discovery of Foucault. 1871 TAIT & STEELE *Dynamics of Particle* (ed. 3) § 208 The Conical Pendulum, as it is called, when the particle moves in a horizontal plane and therefore in a circular path, the string describing a right circular cone whose axis is vertical.

2. *fig.* In reference to oscillation (of a person, or of opinion, etc.) between two opposites.

1769 *Junius Lett.* xv. (1771) 72 Is this the wisdom of a great minister? or is it the vibration of a pendulum? 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. cix, Man! Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and tear. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 300/1 The pendulum of opinion swings to the side opposite to that on which it has been unduly brought out of its position of equilibrium. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Nov. 4/2 The moral of the Canada elections is that there is no swing left in the Pendulum anywhere.

b. *To play pendulum*: to swing or oscillate like a pendulum (*lit.* or *fig.*).

1893 SALTUS *Madam Sapphira* 171 Beyond asking him to play pendulum I see nothing. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* iv. 77 Great rollers..make the vessels lying broadside on to them play pendulum to an extent that precludes the discharging or taking on of heavy cargo.

†3. A clock that goes by means of a pendulum, a pendulum-clock; also, a pendulum-watch (4 b).

1664–5 *Phil. Trans.* I. 14 The same Objection..against the exactness of these Pendulums, hath also been made here. ..This difference..will not be at all perceived in the Pendula. 1696 DERHAM *Artif. Clockm.* 62 For the use of such as would convert old Ballance Clocks into Pendulums. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Royal Pendulums*, are those Clocks whose Pendulum swings Seconds, and goes eight Days, shewing the Hour, Minutes and Seconds.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., Characterized by oscillation, or by regular movement from side to side.

1820 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 108 The pendulum shake [of the hand] may be mentioned next. 1865 *Englishm. Mag.* Jan. 13 The popular mind in England has..swayed from side to side in a somewhat pendulum-fashion.

b. *Comb.*, as *pendulum-rod*; *pendulum-like* adj., *pendulum-wise* adv.; **†pendulum-balance,** the balance-wheel of a watch, acting as a pendulum; **pendulum-ball, -bob,** the heavy ball or bob forming the lower end of a pendulum; **pendulum-clock,** a clock that goes by means of a pendulum; **pendulum-cock** [COCK *sb.*[1] 16] (see quot.); **pendulum governor** [GOVERNOR 8], a governor consisting of two equal pendulums attached to and revolving with a spindle driven by the engine or machine to be controlled, and operating by 'centrifugal force'; **pendulum-hausse,** a hausse or breech-sight for a gun, so contrived as to remain vertical when the wheels of the gun-carriage are not on a level; **pendulum-level,** a plumb-level: see quot.; **†pendulum-piece,** a time-piece having a pendulum, a pendulum-clock; **pendulum-press,** a punching-press in which the punch is driven by a swinging treadle; **pendulum-pump,** (*a*) 'a pump in which a pendulum is employed to govern the reciprocating motion of the piston'; (*b*) 'a direct-acting donkey-pump in which the fly-wheels have an oscillatory motion in a vertical plane'; (*c*) 'a pump the handle of which swings each side of its center of suspension' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **pendulum-spindle,** a spindle having a pendulum attached, which it causes to revolve; **pendulum-spring,** †(*a*) the coiled hair-spring connected with the balance-wheel (*pendulum-balance*) of a watch (*obs.*); (*b*) the spring to which the pendulum of a clock is attached; **†pendulum-watch,** a watch of the modern type, with a balance-wheel provided with a spring and oscillating regularly, thus having the function of the pendulum of a clock (*obs.*); **†pendulum wheat** (see quot.); **pendulum-wheel,** (*a*) the escapement-wheel of a clock; (*b*) the balance-wheel of a watch (*?obs.*); **pendulum-wire,** flat steel wire used for the pendulum-springs of clocks.

1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 255 The *pendulum apparatus, which in general outline consists of a pendulum swinging in front of sensitised paper in such a manner as to give a gradation of exposure to it, and a consequent variation in tint. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1538/4 Lost.., a Silver Watch..with the Hours and Minutes, a *Pendulum Ballance, without String or Chain. *a* 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Militant Couple* Wks. (1775) 128 Sir John pushes my lady against a fine new *pendulum-clock. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xiv. 226 The sounds of the heart are, like the beats of a well-hung pendulum-clock, evenly spaced. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 62 In clocks, the *pendulum cock is the bracket supporting the pendulum. *a* 1859, 1887 *Pendulum Hausse [see HAUSSE]. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Plumb*, or **Pendulum Level*, that which shews the horizontal line, by means of another line perpendicular to that described by its plummet, or pendulum. *a* 1722 KEILL *Maupertuis' Diss.* (1734) 2 In the year 1672, Mr. Richer going to Cayenne ..observed that the *Pendulum-piece he had carried with him, retarded considerably in respect of the Sun's mean Motion. 1752 ELLICOTT in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 480 Holes drilled in the broad part of the *pendulum-rod. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 82 A pendulum-rod is longer in warm than in cold weather. 1727 *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 304 A very irregular Motion .. like the *Pendulum-Spring of a Watch. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 192 In small clocks the pendulum spring is often too stout. 1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 13 Concerning the success of the *Pendulum-Watches at Sea for the Longitudes. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Pendulum Watch*,..newly invented by Monsieur Christian Hugens of Zulichem,..in which by a Pendulum or Regulator, the time is more exactly proportioned than ever hitherto. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 127 In Berkshire is a Wheat called *Pendulum Wheat, from its hanging of its Ear much like the Cone-wheat [cf. quot. 1677 in PENDULE 4]. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 492 Affected by any unequal impulse of the *pendulum-wheel upon the pallets. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Feb. 4/2 One of the electric lights that swung *pendulum-wise from the ceiling arrested the attention of the House.

Pene, obs. form of PAIN, PEN[2]; variant of PEEN.

Pene- (pīnɪ), *prefix*, repr. L. *pæne* 'nearly, almost, all but', before a vowel *pæn-*, *pen-*, in a few words of rare occurrence or nonce-words, as **Pe·necontempora·neous, Pe·ne-felo·nious, Pe·ne-i·nfinite** (also **peninfinite**), **Pe·ne-omni·potent** *adjs.*; in some cases formed after *peninsula*, as **†Pe·ne-i·sle** = PENINSULA: see PENILE *sb.*; **†Pe·ne-la·ke,** a piece of water almost surrounded by land (*obs.*); **Pe·neplai·n,** a nearly flat region, a tract of land almost a plain.

1901 S. BUCKMAN in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* LVII. 144 Brought about by what may be called *penecontemporaneous denudation. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 82 'Lots', said the *pene-felonious traveller—'good place to camp'. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 47 These *pene-infinite [*later edd.* pen-infinite] insolencies, which are the most finite Infinites of misery to men. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 54 *Pene-lake, Haven, Harbour, Port, Key. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* June 822 That *peneomnipotent thing, public opinion. 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 9 Aug. 99/2 A lowland of moderate relief close to sea level—a *peneplain, as I should term it.

Penede, var. PENIDE. **Penegrysse,** obs. f. PENNY-GRASS. **Peneid,** var. PENÆID. **Penele, Penelle:** see PANELE, PANEL. **Peneles,** obs. f. PENNILESS.

‖ Penelope (pĭne·lŏpɪ). [a. Gr. Πηνελόπη (Herodotus), in Homer's *Odyssey* Πηνελόπεια.]

1. Name of the wife of Ulysses in ancient Greek legend, who, during her husband's long absence, unravelled every night the web she had woven during the day, and thus put off the suitors whose offers she had promised to entertain when the web should be finished; hence (after Latin), allusively for 'chaste wife'.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 374 b, A Strumpet doth behave her selfe more modestly amongest us Osorius, then Penelope doth amongest you. 1582 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 136 b, My concubine is a great deale more modest, than thy Penelope. 1835 J. BATMAN in Cornwallis *New World* (1859) I. App. 378 Our absent Penelopes were, doubtless, dreaming.

2. *Zool.* A genus of gallinaceous birds of Central and South America, typical of the subfamily *Penelopinæ* or Guans: so named 1786 by Merrem.

[Cf. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 375 The common Wigeon or Whewer: *Penelope* Aldrovandi, tom. 3. p. 218, lin. 30.] 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxiv. 388 There is a great variety of gallinaceous birds..such as the turkey, the hocco or curassow, penelopes and pheasants.

Hence **Penelopean** (pĭnelopī·ăn) *a.*, of or pertaining to, or resembling the web or weaving, or time-gaining policy of Penelope; **Penelopine** (pĭne·lŏpəin) *a. Zool.*, belonging to the subfamily *Penelopinæ* of gallinaceous birds; **Pene·lopize** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*), *intr.* to do like Penelope.

1837 BEDDOES *Let.* May, Poems (1851) p. ciii, And so I weave my *Penelopean web, and rip it up again. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 590 The deliberate and Penelopean acts of many of his advisers. 1853 MOTLEY in O. W. Holmes *Life* x. (1878) 72 There is nothing for it but to *penelopize, pull to pieces and stitch away again.

Pener, Penerial, -all, obs. ff. PENNER[1], PENNYROYAL. **Penerth,** obs. f. *penn'orth*, PENNYWORTH. **Penes,** pl. of PENIS.

Penest (pĭne·st). *Greek Hist.* [ad. Gr. πενέστης.] A Thessalian serf; a bondsman; a labourer.

1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. x. 437 The vast estates of these nobles were cultivated..by their serfs, the Penests. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. iii. (1862) II. 60 The Free Agora could not be trodden by any Penest.

Penestone, obs. form of PENISTONE.

Penetauncer, variant of PENITENCER *Obs.*

Penetrability (pe·nĭtrăbi·lĭti). [f. PENETRABLE: see -ITY. Prob. ad. mod.L. **penetrābilitās*; cf. F. *pénétrabilité* (Huygens 1690, in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality of being penetrable.

†1. Capacity of penetrating; penetrativeness.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Kings* Comm., The foure dowries of glorified bodies..Impassibilitie..Agilitie and Penetrabilitie. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* I. ii. § 11 The Immediate Properties of a Spirit or Immateriall Substance are Penetrability and Indiscerpibility. 1687 — *Answ. Psychop.* (1689) 122 Now for the Penetrability of Spirits, it is evident..that they can wholly penetrate one another.

2. Capability of being penetrated; *spec.* in *Nat. Philos.* The (conceived) capacity of simultaneously occupying the same space as something else (cf. PENETRATION 1 b, IMPENETRABILITY 2).

a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 161 According to the thickness and firmness of the piece [of meat] and penetrability of it. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. iii. 33 Impenetrability being as much a property as penetrability. 1875 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* II. IV. § 46. 282 All the facts which seem to prove penetrability only prove that the particles are mobile and separable, not that the particles themselves are penetrable.

Penetrable (pe·nĭtrăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *penetrābilis*, f. *penetrāre* (see PENETRATE and -BLE), perh. through F. *pénétrable* (Oresme *a* 1400).]

†1. Having the quality or capacity of penetrating; penetrative, penetrating (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxviii. (MS. Digby 230) lf. 134/1 Bawme natural That ran..Thoru3 necke & hede in to many place, Penitrable by veynes of the face. 1430–40 — *Bochas* III. (MS. Bodl. 263) lf. 193/2 Ther poynant poison is so penetrable. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 187 b, His graces sight was so quike and penetrable that he saw him, ye and saw through him. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 51 b/2 The penetrable coulde is allsoe a sore enimye to all woundes in the Heade. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial., Schol.* (1713) 536 A Substance..most perfectly penetrable, which entirely passeth through every thing.

2. Capable of being penetrated or pierced; into or through which access may be gained. **a.** *lit.* (also in reference to sight).

1538 ELYOT, *Peruius*..that maye be gone in, penetrable. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 86 It is not penetrable by the eye of man. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 12 Thick Woods so entangled with Undergrowth that..they are scarce penetrable. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. 300 Our destination was to the highest penetrable point of Baffin's Bay.

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b. *fig.* Capable of being penetrated by something immaterial, as reasoning, feeling, or thought; capable of being affected, susceptible; capable of being mentally seen into or through, discoverable.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 559 His heart granteth No penetrable entrance to her playning. 1594 — *Rich. III*, III. vii. 225, I am not made of Stones, But penetrable to your kinde entreaties. 1602 — *Ham.* III. iv. 36. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* iii. Wks. 1757 IV. 186 Such a groan. It would eccho for ever in a penetrable ear. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 275 The heads of the peasantry may be thick, but they are penetrable. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 5 Involved in great, though attractive and penetrable, mystery.

B. *sb.* (*pl.*) Penetrable bodies or substances.

1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* IV. 277 The water .. doth purge and water all penetrables.

Hence **Pe·netrableness**, penetrability; **Pe·netrably** *adv.* †a. penetratingly (*obs.*); b. so as to be penetrable.

1594 NASHE *Terrors of Nt.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 274 To make their prayers more penetrably enforcing. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 769 That which is Extended also, but Penetrably and Intangibly. 1684 BOYLE *Porousn. Solid Bod.* v. 41 The penetrableness of Membranes to Fumes.

Penetral (pe·nĭtrăl). Now *rare*. Also 6 **-traile**, 7–9 **-trale**. [a. L. *penetral, -trāle* (usually in pl. *penetrālia*: see next), from *penetrāl-is* interior, innermost, f. stem of *penetrā-re* to PENETRATE.] The innermost part; of a temple, the sanctuary: usually in *pl.*: = next.

1589 A. M[UNDAY] tr. *Palmendos* xxi. (1653) 125 The penetrails..of the stomack. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινή vi. 64 Like Ægyptian Temples, specious in the Frontispiece, and a Calf or an Ape in the Penetral. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xi. 163 Piercing to the inmost penetrals of the heart. 1875 G. MACDONALD *Malcolm* III. x. 151 It was now impossible to leave the cavern... He returned into its penetral.

β. with final *-e* (Lat. or Eng.).

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cheshire* I. (1662) 180 To pierce into the Penetrales of Learning. 1787 MATY tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.* lvii. III. 102 After waiting therefore some time the penetrale was opened, and I beheld my hero. 1847 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) III. 72 Seated upon his throne, the mercy-seat, in the penetralè of the Temple. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Sonn. concerning Jesus* iii, When from the penetrale she filled the fane.

‖ **Penetralia** (penĭtrē·liă), *sb. pl.* [L., pl. of *penetral* or *penetrāle*: see prec.] The innermost parts or recesses of a building; *esp.* of a temple, the sanctuary or inmost shrine; hence *gen.* and *fig.* Innermost parts, recesses.

1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1823) 92 From the penetralia—the secret chambers of the soul. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 274 Admitted into the inmost *Penetralia* of the Lungs. 1779 W. ALEXANDER *Hist. Women* iv. (1782) I. 118 So little do..[they] know what passes in all the penetralia of the harams of the East. 1849 Miss MULOCK *Ogilvies* xi. (1875) 86 But the *sanctum sanctorum*, the *penetralia* of the city, is a small region surrounding the cathedral, entitled the Close. 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* xxiii. 323 They followed the boy into the penetralia of the great office.

Hence **Penetra·lian** *a. rare*, of or pertaining to the penetralia.

1892 LD. LYTTON *King Poppy* xi. 254 Within thy spirit's penetralian shrine.

†**Pe·netrance.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *penetrānt-em* PENETRANT: see -ANCE.] The action of penetrating; penetration.

1642 H. MORE *Song Soul* I. II. xii, Sith that this withouten penetrance Of bodies may be done.

†**Pe·netrancy.** *Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.] Penetrating quality; penetrativeness. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 163 Powerful Menstruums, which by their activeness and penetrancy, are to unlock other Bodies. 1692 RAY *Disc.* 251 Considering the Penetrancy of such Vapours.

Penetrant (pe·nĭtrănt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *penetrānt-em*, pr. pple. of *penetrāre* to penetrate, or F. *pénétrant* ppl. a. (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] That penetrates; penetrating.

1. *lit.* Having the property of penetrating, piercing, or making its way into anything.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. IV. i. 68 Thys Apostеme is penetrant or persynge. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 87 Their sent is piercing and penetrant. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* 29 It's Rays would be less penetrant. 1887 R. GARNETT *Carlyle* vii. 126 The hit was fair and penetrant.

2. *fig.* in reference to the mind, intellect, etc.: Having or showing mental penetration or insight; acute; subtle: = PENETRATING *ppl. a.* 3.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 41 So searching and penetrant is the cunning of that Sea [=See]. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 188 Whose penetrant and powerful arguments defeat not God's enemies. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 145 His skill was more pedantic than penetrant. 1836 W. A. BUTLER in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 455 He who hath The vision penetrant of Poesie.

†B. *sb.* A person of penetration or insight. *Obs. rare.*

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 173 (1740) 121 Our Penetrants have fancied all the Riddles..which in the Reign of King Charles II. were many, came N. N. E.

Penetrate (pe·nĭtrēit), *v.* [f. L. *penetrāt-*, ppl. stem of *penetrāre* to place within, enter within, pierce, etc.; related to *penitus* interior, inmost, to the inmost recesses. Cf. F. *pénétrer* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), and see -ATE³ 7. (Pa. pple. **penetrated**, †rarely **penetrate** = L. *penetrātus*.)

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. iv. (Arb.) 159 Also ye finde these words, *penetrate, penetrable, indignitie*, which I cannot see how we may spare them, whatsoeuer fault wee finde with Ink-borne termes: for our speach wanteth wordes to such sence so well to be vsed.]

1. *trans.* To make or find its (or one's) way into the interior of, or right through (something): usually implying force or effort; to pass into or through; to gain entrance or access within; to pierce. (Said also of the sight.)

In quot. 1541 To cause (a thing) to enter, insert (as in L.).

1530 PALSGR. 655/2, I penetrate, I perce or thrill thorowe a thyng, *je penetre*,..and *je tresperce*. 1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* C iv b, The synewes be nat penetrate but in y⁰ teth [L. *ad dentes vero implantari videntur*]. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cclxxix. 93 Coleryke humours .. penytractyng the fleshe a lytel. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 56 With out resistence [we] haue penetrate the ample region..of Wales. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 282 One bodie doth not penetrate or pierce another. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VIII. 97 Verse breaks the Ground, and penetrates the Brake. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* v, Be more cautious how you penetrate the depths of this forest. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iv. 76 Those strata..were also penetrated by powerful eruptions. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. iii. 245 A cloud which it was almost impossible to penetrate. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 64 The light instead of penetrating the snow, is thrown back from the ice-walls of each little air-cell or cavity. *Mod.* The darkness was so dense that the eye (or sight) could not penetrate it.

b. To enter and diffuse itself through; to permeate. Also with personal subj.: To cause to be permeated; to imbue (*with* something).

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 43 The fixed purity thereof being ever penetrated by the presence of the seven Lamps of Fire. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 151 Gibbons, whose art penetrated all materials, carved that beautiful pedestal. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 227 Organic remains..of large vegetables, completely penetrated with silex. 1815 WORDSW. *Sonn.*, '*The Shepherd, looking eastward*' 4 That little cloud..penetrated all with tender light. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 49 A vast organization which once penetrated the entire trading life of England. 1887 *Spectator* 5 Nov. 1512 The reader .. should have penetrated himself—so to speak—with the atmosphere of the times.

2. *intr.* To make its (or one's) way *into* or *through* something, or *to* some point or place (with implication of remoteness or difficulty of access); to get in or through; to gain entrance or access.

1530 PALSGR. 655/2 A dangerouse weapen that is able to penetrate thorowe so stronge a harnesse. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* I. xii. 40 Through which distance neither her sight nor hearing can ever penetrate. 1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 142 Born where Heav'n's influence scarce can penetrate. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne, Cert. Varieties Man* 211 After the natives of Europe began to penetrate into the east. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 430 A wide slit that allows the water freely to penetrate to the interior.

3. *fig.* (*trans.*) To pierce the ear, heart, or feelings of; to affect deeply; to 'touch'.

1592 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 231 Sad sighes, deepe grones, nor siluer-shedding teares Could penetrate her vncompassionate Sire. 1641 *Descr. Familie of Love* 3 He [Cupid] penetrateth the intrals of the most magnanimous. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. x. 145 Like a Man penetrated with the utmost Grief. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* x. x, Cecilia, astonished and penetrated, opposed the alteration. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* CXXXIX. (1862) 347 Certain philosophers..have been, to use the French-English of the day, deeply penetrated with this truth. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* vii. 184 Men may still be penetrated with awe by the Divine Righteousness.

b. *intr.* To touch the heart, affect the feelings.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 14, I am aduised to giue her Musicke a mornings, they say it will penetrate.

4. *fig.* (*trans.*) To gain intellectual access into the inner content or meaning of; to get or have insight into; to see into or through; to attain knowledge of; to find out, discover, discern.

1560 tr. *Fisher's Treat. Prayer* To Rdr. A iv b, Who..so profoundely doth penetrate the comfort, ioy, and consolation commyng by true prayer. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* v. § 19 If it be thoroughly penetrated, it will appear no less opposite to contentment than the former. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. XVII. 259 Seleucus penetrated his scheme. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. Ind.* II. IV. v. 163 Clive penetrated and disappointed his designs. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* 53 Men are left to penetrate their meaning by study and discovery.

b. *intr.* To gain intellectual or spiritual access, insight or knowledge; to 'see' *into* or *through*.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. iv. (Arb.) 25 They .. yet penetrated further to know the diuine essences and substances separate. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. v. § 2 In philosophy, the contemplations of man do either penetrate unto God, or are circumferred to nature. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 205 Thus it is that it [the mind] penetrates into the recesses of all things. 1866 R. W. DALE *Disc. Spec. Occas.* vii. 233 We have not yet penetrated into all the secrets of nature.

Hence **Pe·netrated** *ppl. a.*; **Pe·netrating** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*; often in reference to optical instruments: cf. PENETRATION 2 b).

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. liv. (1674) 204 Mistaken in their penetrating into the hidden sense of their actions. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 87 Divers passages of Holy Scripture..afford out of their penetrated bowels, rich and precious mysteries of divinity. 1799 SIR W. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* (1800) 49 The power of penetrating into space by telescopes is very different from magnifying power. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 111 An instrument whose light or penetrating power was superior to the other.

Penetrating (pe·nĭtrēitiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. PENETRATE *v.* + -ING².] That penetrates; penetrative.

1. That pierces, or makes its way into or through something; *spec.* Having the quality of permeating the bodily system, or of strongly affecting the senses, esp. smell, taste, or hearing; sharp, pungent; shrill or far-sounding.

1598 FLORIO, *Oxiporì*, a kinde of piercing or penetrating medicine. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 58 Effluxions, their penetrating natures. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 197 A strong penetrating Smell. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 349 The Penetrating Flea, or Chigoe. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iii. § 22. 47 Liberty is more penetrating and more extensive than elsewhere.

2. *fig.* That touches the heart or feelings intensely; deeply affecting.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 107 Courteous penetrating lenity. 1851–5 BRIMLEY *Ess., Tennyson* 77 From the penetrating tenderness..of his love for the young girl.

3. *fig.* Having power to search with the mind into a thing; having or showing insight; acute, discerning.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 4 And bent his penetrating Brow, As if he meant to gaze her through. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 62 P 8 The most penetrating of all the French Criticks. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 89. 237 Their Judgment grows clear and penetrating. 1795 BURKE *Lett., to Hussey* (1844) IV. 276 A wise person, of a penetrating and sagacious mind. 1818 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* IX, Acute features, and a penetrating look. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* IX. 174 It takes a more penetrating and enlightened study to pick out the signs of original unity.

Hence **Pe·netratingly** *adv.*; **Pe·netratingness.**

1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* iii. 55 The strength and penetratingness of their smell. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. VII. 332 Even the most penetratingly inquisitive began to grow weary of their suspicion. 1885 J. HAWTHORNE *Miss Cadogna* XVI. 206 Eyeing him penetratingly in her turn.

Penetration (penĭtrē·ʃən). [ad. late L. *penetrātiōn-em*, n. of action from *penetrāre* to PENETRATE; cf. F. *pénétration* (Oresme, 14th c.).]

1. The action, or an act, of penetrating or piercing; the passage of anything into or through a body; also, mutual permeation as of two fluids.

1623 COCKERAM, *Penetration*, a piercing. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 585 His Magnetic beam, ..to each inward part With gentle penetration, though unseen, Shoots invisible vertue even to the deep. 1800 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 241 Two fluids of unequal density are brought into contact, and unite by mutual penetration. 1803 *Ibid.* XCIII. 112 Mr. Brisson..has observed, that a mutual penetration takes place, when eleven parts of gold are alloyed with one of copper. 1826 R. SCOTT *Hayling Island* 95 Curiosity .. has never induced the proprietor..to descend below the penetrations of the ploughshare. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. App. 301 It became my duty..to attempt the penetration of this ice.

b. *Nat. Philos.* Used for a supposed or conceived occupation of the same space by two bodies at the same time: formerly *penetration of dimensions* (Scholastic L. *penetratio dimensionum*). Cf. IMPENETRABILITY 2.

1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* II. iii. (1682) 44, I see not how the examiner's condensation can be performed without *penetration of dimensions*: a thing that philosophers in all ages have looked upon as by no means admitted by nature. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Penetration of Dimensions*, is a Philosophical way of expressing, That two Bodies are in the same Place, so that the Parts of one do every where penetrate into, and adequately fill up the Dimensions or Places of the Parts of the other; which is manifestly impossible, and contradictory to Reason. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* i. 5 There are many instances of apparent penetration; but in all these, the parts of the body which seem to be penetrated are displaced.

2. Power of penetrating, as a measurable quantity or quality. a. *Gunnery.* The depth to which a bullet or other projectile will penetrate any material, as earth or metal, against which it is fired.

1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 336 Mr. Robins found this penetration, by experiment, to be only 5 inches. 1892 GREENER *Breech Loader* 125 The rack is placed about 4 ft. from the ground, and fired at from the standard distance (40 yards); the number of sheets pierced by one or more shots is the penetration. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 25 May 3/2 The more penetration shells have the better.

b. *Optics.* The power of an optical instrument to enable the observer to see into space, or into an object.

(*a*) In a telescope: Power of rendering distant objects visible or distinct, considered in relation to their distance; 'space-penetrating power'. It is measured by the number of times that the distance of an object would have to be increased in order that it should appear, when viewed through the telescope, exactly as it does to the naked eye at its actual distance. (*b*) In a microscope: Power of the object-glass to give distinct vision for some distance both beyond and within its exact focus.

1799 SIR W. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* (1800) 82 My telescope..possessed a power of penetration, which exceeded that of natural vision 61.18 times. *Ibid.* 83 We did not stop at the single stars..when the penetration of the natural eye was to be ascertained. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 72 *Penetration*, or that power which enables the observer to see deep into the structure of objects without any alteration of focus.

3. *fig.* The action, or capacity, of penetrating

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something with the mind; ability to see mentally into or through a thing; keenness of perception or understanding; insight, acuteness, discernment.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. To the King § 2, I have been .. possessed with an extreme woonder at .. the penetration of your Iudgement. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 57 P 2 You can pretend to be a Man of Penetration. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xv. (1771) 73 Common sense foresees consequences which have escaped your..penetration. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. v, Mrs. Lammle [was] a woman of penetration and taste.

4. *attrib.*, as *penetration tariff*: see quot.

1890 *Times* 24 Dec. 3/4 M. Noblemaire .. has in this pamphlet defended .. 'penetration tariffs'. By this expression is meant tariffs which diminish with the distances over which goods are conveyed.

Penetrative (pe·nĭtrĕtiv), *a.* [ad. med.L. *penetrātīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of L. *penetrāre*: see -ATIVE. In F. *pénétratif, -ive* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Having the quality of penetrating.

1. Having the quality of piercing, entering, or making its way into anything; *spec.* Having the property of entering through the senses, or of keenly affecting the sense organs; sharp, pungent. Also said of the eye or sight in reference to its piercing quality. Cf. PENETRATING *ppl. a.* 1.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 69 Wherefore it [sweet smell] is in Aier more penetrative. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 73 The air was rycht penetratyve. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxix. 253 The whole herbe is of a strong, and penetratiue sauour. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. IX. 30 Cold is .. Active and Biting, Penetrative through Glass it self. 1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 401 The churches of England and Scotland so nearly agree in doctrine, that their ordinations might be rendered reciprocally penetrative. 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* 140 'Where the devil cannot come, he will send'; a proverb .. which excellently sets out the penetrative character of temptations.

2. *fig.* That penetrates to the seat of the feelings.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 75 Bending downe His corrigible necke, his face subdu'de To penetratiue shame.

3. *fig.* Having the power of mental penetration; characterized by or showing insight; intellectually acute: = PENETRATING *ppl. a.* 3.

a 1727 SWIFT *Ep. to T. Snow* 9 O thou, whose penetrative Wisdom found The South-Sea Rocks and Shelves where Thousands drown'd. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. II. iii. § 1 *margin*, Imagination penetrative is concerned not with the combining but apprehending of things. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 6 So vigorous and minutely penetrative was the quality of his understanding.

Hence **Pe·netratively** *adv.*, in a penetrative manner, with penetration; **Pe·netrativeness**, penetrative quality, power of penetration.

1652 FRENCH *Yorkish. Spa* viii. 71 Because of its wonderfull penetrativenes leaving no part or places of the body unsearched. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 456 Got by looking more penetratively into those Distinct Natures in our Mind. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 165 By his incomparable lucidity and penetrativeness. 1878 GROSART in *H. More's Poems* Mem. Introd. 29/1 Of it Principal Tulloch writes penetratively.

Penetrator (pe·nĭtrĕtəɹ). [a. late L. *penetrātor*, agent-n. from *penetrāre*: see PENETRATE and -OR.] One who penetrates (*lit.* or *fig.*).

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 209 A digger of Greek roots, or a penetrator of pyramids. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* IV. V, He is a perfect penetrator into human vices.

†**Pe·netre**, *v. Obs. rare*—°. [a. F. *pénétre-r.*] To penetrate.

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 945 To penetre, *fausser* [=to pierce]. 952 *Penetrer*, to penetre or throwe.

†**Pe·netrive**, *a. Sc. Obs.* Also **penitrive**. [f. stem of F. *pénétr-er* + -IVE. Cf. *penser, pensive.*] = PENETRATIVE.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Prayer for Pest* 26 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 62 Slaik thy plaig that is so penetryve. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. X. (S. T. S.) 56 Thir sex brethir..ruschit with maist penetrive and awful wapynnys like þe bront of twa armyis togiddir. 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. vii, For stormis cauld and frostis penitrive.

Penett(e, obs. form of PENNET.

Pen-feather (pe·nˌfe·ðəɹ). [f. PEN *sb.*2 + FEATHER.]

1. A quill-feather of a bird's wing.

1602 *Withal's Dict.* 17/2 The great feather of a bird called a pen feather, *penna*. 1692 RAY *Disc.* II. iv. (1732) 192 How happens it that we find none of their Pen-feathers? 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* Introd., Take care your own pen-feathers are strong enough to support you. 1899 *Daily News* 19 Aug. 7/5 Pen-feathers are seen on cycling hats.

2. A young undeveloped feather; a PIN-FEATHER.

1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Pen-feathers*, small, undeveloped feathers. 1900 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (S. Nott.), 'A dont like pluckin this fowl; it's all pen-feathers'. *Ibid.* (Reported from many districts, northern and midland.)

Pen-feathered (pe·nˌfe·ðəɹd), *a.* [f. PEN *sb.*2 1 c + *feathered*, in the sense 'feathered with "pens" only'. Cf. the synonymous PIN-FEATHERED.]

1. Having the feathers undeveloped, or showing the quills or barrels only, without vanes (see PEN-FEATHER 2), as a young bird; half-fledged; not fully fledged; also *fig.* immature, 'callow'.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Aturney* (Arb.) 65 His hatching [was] vnder a Lawer; whence though but pen-feather'd, hee hath now nested for himselfe. 1659 R. WILD *Poems* (1870) 36 Not a pen-feathered lark who ne'er tried wing. 1708 PRIOR *Turtle & Sparrow* 263 My children then were just pen-feather'd, Some little corn for them I gather'd. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. liii. 208 The most extraordinary argument, worthy of being set down in any pen-feathered logician's list of fallacies.

2. Said of a horse or his hair when rough and bristly.

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 346 So that the Hair stare, and is (what some term) pen-feather'd. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pen-feathered*, when the skin or hair of a horse is rough, he is said to be pen-feathered. His hair is so sticky that it resembles pens or feathers. 1874 W. WILLIAMS *Princ. Veterinary Med.* (1888) 389 The hair stands on end 'pen-feathered'.

Pen-fish. [f. PEN *sb.*2 + FISH *sb.*1]

1. A squid or calamary (cf. PEN *sb.*2 3 c).

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 321/2 The common Calamary or Pen-fish.

2. The sparoid fish *Calamus penna* of the Caribbean Sea: called in Spanish *pez de pluma.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Penfold (pe·nˌfōuld), *sb.* [f. PEN *sb.*1 + FOLD *sb.*2] A fold for penning sheep or cattle; also, an enclosure for stray cattle, etc.; a pound: = PINFOLD *sb.* (Also *fig.*)

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 154 Who is betrapt in penfold close is sure At neede to want both ayde and skoutes. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xlvii. (1674) 62, I never had in my Penfolds above 500 Sheep. 1832 *Act* 2 & 3 *Will. IV*, c. 64 Sched. O. 30 Thence in a straight line to the southern extremity, close by a penfold, of the fence which divides the two fields. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise, Halt bef. Rome* 275 The sheep of the priests, and the cattle That feed in the penfolds of Kings.

Pe·nfold, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* **a.** To divide into or as into penfolds. **b.** To confine in or as in a penfold: = PINFOLD *v.*

1830 I. TAYLOR *Unitar.* in *Logic in Theol.* etc. (1859) 82 The whole area is penfolded by pews. 1851 — *Wesley* (1852) 105 Those partitionments within which soulless religionists are content to be penfolded.

Penful (pe·nful). [f. PEN *sb.*2 4 + -FUL 2.] The quantity (of ink) taken up by a pen at one dip; *transf.* as much as one can write with this.

1555 R. BRAHAM *Lydgate's Chron. Troy* To Rdr., I shulde neuer then haue dared, to haue bestowed hereof one penful of yncke. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* (1668) 479 An Act..which he had also signed with the same Penful of Ink. 1771 H. WALPOLE *Let. to C'tess Ossory* 27 June, I have not picked up a penful [of news] since I wrote to my lord.

Pengolin: see PANGOLIN.

Penguin (pe·ngwin, pe·ŋgwin). Also 6-7 **pengwin, -gwyn, -guyn**, 7 **-guine**, (8 **pin-**). [Origin obscure: see Note below. It appears that the name was first given to the Great Auk or Gare-fowl of the seas of Newfoundland, still called in F. *pingouin* or *pinguin* (1600 in Hatz-Darm.). But it was soon applied also to the birds now called *penguins*, in F. *manchots* (found by Drake at Magellan's Straits in 1578), which have a general external resemblance to the northern bird, though, in the opinion of zoologists, widely removed in structure. In this sense, also, Du. and Ger. *pinguin*, Da. and Sw. *pingvin*, all from English.]

†**1.** A former name of the Great Auk or Gare-fowl (*Alca impennis*). *Obs.*

1578 PARKHURST *Let.* 13 Nov. in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 133 Newfoundland is in a temperate Climate... There are.. many other kind of birdes store, too long to write, especially at one Island named Penguin, where wee may driue them on a planke into our ship as many as shall lade her. These birdes are also called Penguins, and cannot flie. 1582 *Ingram's Narrative* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 560 The Countrey men call them *Penguins* (which seemeth to be a Welsh name). *a* 1589 *M. Hore's Voy. Cape Breton* in 1536, ibid. 518 They came to part of the West Indies about Cape Breton, shaping their course thence Northeastwards, vntill they came to the Island of Penguin,..whereon they went and founde it full of great foules white and gray, as bigge as geese. 1620 J. MASON *New-found-land* 4 The sea fowles, are Gulles, white and gray Penguins. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 60 And were invented first from Engins, As Indian Britans were from Penguins. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 322 The Bird called Penguin by our Seamen, which seems to be Hoiers *Goisfugel*. 1792 G. CARTWRIGHT *Jrnl. Resid. Labrador* III. 55 (5 July 1785) A boat came in from Funk Island laden with birds, chiefly penguins. [1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* ii. 15 Among the bones of birds, scarcely any are more frequent..than those of the auk or penguin (*Alca impennis*).]

2. Now, The general name of birds of the family *Spheniscidæ*, including several genera of sea-fowl inhabiting the southern hemisphere, as near Cape Horn, the Falkland Islands, the Cape of Good Hope, etc., distinguished by having the wings represented by scaly 'flippers' or paddles with which they swim under water.

1588 T. CANDISHE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 809 The Port of Desire...In this place we had gulles, puets, penguyns, and seales in aboundance. *Ibid.*, We put into the Streight of Magelan, and on the 8 [Jan. 1587] we came vnto the Islands named by Sir Francis Drake the one Bartholomewe Island, ..and the other Penguin Island. 1592 J. JANE *Last Voy. Candish* ibid. (1600) III. 85 This Penguin hath the shape of a bird, but hath no wings, only two stumps in the place of wings. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 13 Here ['Pengwin' or Robben Island, near Cape Town] are also birds cal'd Pen-gwins (white-head in Welch) like Pigmies walking upright. 1655 E. TERRY *Voy. E. India* 26 There are very many great lazy fowls upon and about this Island [Robben Island] with great cole-black bodies and very white heads, called Penguins. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 322 The Birds of this kind..the Hollanders from their fatness called Penguins. 1775 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 103 There are four kinds; the yellow, or king penguin; the red; the black or holey, from their burrowing under ground; and the jumping jacks, from their motion. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* II. 167 The penguin as a rule swims under water, rising now and then and resting on the surface. 1885 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 45 Under the name *Impennes* we have a group of Birds, the Penguins...The title of an Order can scarcely be refused to them.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *penguin kind*; **penguin duck**, a variety of the common duck having the feet placed far back so as to induce a nearly erect attitude like that of a penguin; **penguin grass**, the Tussock-grass of the Falkland Islands, *Poa flabellata*; **penguin rookery**, an assemblage of penguins, a penguinery.

18.. TEGETMEIER *Poultry* 310 (Cass. Suppl.) The colours of the *Penguin duck are varied. 1775 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 100 Near the shore, where-ever there is a sandy soil, a species of grass grows, called *Penguin grass. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 49 Those of the *Penguin kind..with round bills, legs hid in the abdomen, and short wings. 1885 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 491/2 The habit of the helpless birds, when breeding, to congregate by hundreds and thousands in what are called '*Penguin-rookeries'.

[*Note.* Our earliest examples of the name *penguin* are due to Hakluyt. His account of Hore's Voyage to Cape Breton was taken down by him, some fifty years after the event, from the mouth of Thomas Buts, a survivor of the voyage. If we could be sure that the name 'Penguin Island' dated back to 1536, this would be the earliest occurrence of the word, as it is certainly the earliest English notice of the bird. Ingram's *Narrative*, if reliable, would be evidence for the name in 1568-9; but his tale is discredited, and is thus evidence only that he had heard of the penguin by 1582, four years later than Parkhurst's letter to Hakluyt. The southern fowl, found by Drake (as by Magalhaens before him) at Magellan's Straits, is fully described in *The World Encompassed by Sir Francis Drake*, published by his nephew in 1628, 'out of the Notes of Mr. Francis Fletcher', Drake's chaplain (ed. Hakl. Soc., 1854, p. 75), but no name is there given to it. The name occurs however in a MS. of 1677, stated to be a transcript of Fletcher's original Notes of 1578: 'infinite were the number of fowles, which the Welsh men named Penguin, and Magilanus tearmed them geese' (*ibid.* 72); but the absence of the name from the printed work of 1628, and from three other 16th c. accounts of the voyage (*ibid.* Appendix 217, 237, 279), in which the bird is described, makes the occurrence of *penguin* in Fletcher's original Notes somewhat doubtful. The name certainly occurs in the narrative of Candishe or Cavendish, 1588; though his statement that Drake named one of the isles 'Penguin Island' is at variance with that of the eye-witnesses Fletcher and Winter (*ibid.* 76, 279), who both state that he named it *St. George's Island* 'in honour of England'.. The attribution of the name *penguin* to 'the Welsh men', and its explanation as Welsh *pen gwyn* 'white head', appears also in Ingram, and later in Sir Thomas Herbert's *Travels*—in ed. 1634 as a surmise, in ed. 1638 as an accepted fact. But, besides that the Great Auk had not a white head (though it had white spots in front of the eyes), there are obvious historical difficulties, which some would remove in part by supposing the name to have been originally given by Breton fishermen. Other suggestions that the name is derived from L. *pinguis* 'fat', or is an alteration of 'pin-wing', referring to the rudimentary wings, are merely unsupported conjectures.]

Penguin, var. PINGUIN, a West Indian plant.

Penguinery (pe·ngwinəri). [f. PENGUIN + -ERY.] An assemblage or colony of penguins; a place where penguins congregate and breed.

1839 FITZROY *Narr.* 'Adventure' I. 388 The old bird gets on a little eminence, and makes a great noise..holding its head up in the air, as if it were haranguing the penguinery.

Pen-gun. *Sc.* [f. PEN *sb.*2 + GUN *sb.*] A toy air-gun made from a quill; a pop-gun. '*To crack like a pen-gun*: to be very loquacious' (Jamieson).

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvii, This mad quean, after cracking like a pen-gun, and skirling like a pea-hen for the haill night. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 35 (Jam.) Pen-guns are made and fired at the season when the turnip first comes to market; which turnip, cut in thin slices and bored through with the quill, forms the charge. 1835 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 37 He sang, talked like a pen-gun.

Penholder (pe·nhōu:ldəɹ). [f. PEN *sb.*2 + HOLDER 1.] A holder for a (steel or other) pen, consisting of a cylindrical rod of wood, ivory, metal, or other material, with a metal barrel or other device at the end into which a pen or 'nib' (see PEN *sb.*2 4) may be fixed; the pen and penholder together forming a writing instrument or 'pen' of which the penholder forms the handle.

1815 WELLINGTON *Let. to Sir C. Flint* 19 June (in *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Apr. (1904) 9/2), A small silver or thick glass inkstand, with one of Braham's patent penholders and one of his pens. 1839 *Handbk. Turning* 37 Any long slender piece of work, as a screen handle or a pen holder.

Peni, obs. form of PENNY.

Penial (pī·niăl), *a. Anat.* [f. PENI-S + -AL.] Belonging to or connected with the penis.

1877 COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rod.* 535 A dependent lobe, occupying the site of the penial sheath of the male. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 33 Mammals of the Rodent and other orders..possess a penial ossicle.

†**Pe·nible**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 **peyneble**; 4-5 **peyn-, penyble**; 5 **pein-**, 7 **penible**. [a. F. *pénible* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *peine* pain: see -BLE.]

1. Painstaking, careful; putting forth effort, hard-working.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 658 The moore trewe if þat it were possible She was to hym in loue and moore penyble.

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— *Monk's T.* 310, I seye, so worshipful a creature..So penyble in the werre, and curteis eke. 1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* 209 The horses..were in this bataylle more stronge and more penyble than were the horses of the turkes.

2. Causing or involving pain or trouble; painful.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 6634 With many woundys ful terryble, And rebukys ful penyble. 1430-40 — *Bochas* I. xi. (1554) 22 b, Tell on anon, if it be possible, Which of their sorowes is fond most peinible. 1633 HART *Diet of Diseased* Introd. 21 His [Physician's] profession being in it selfe so penible and laborious.

Hence †**Pe·nibly** (**peynybly**) *adv.*, painstakingly.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5802 A trew man..þat wyl serue þe to pay, Peyneble, al þat he may. *Ibid.* 10339 But euery tyme was redy And seruede hym peynybly.

Penicil (pe·nisil). [ad. L. *pēnicill-us* PENCIL.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* A small bundle or tuft of slightly diverging hairs, resembling a paint-brush.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 277.

2. *Med.* 'A tent or pledget for wounds or ulcers' (Webster 1828-32).

Penicillate (pe·nisilĕt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *pēnicill-us* (see prec.) + -ATE[2]. Cf. mod.F. *pénicillé.*] **a.** Furnished with a penicil or penicils; having a small tuft or tufts of hairs, scales, etc. **b.** Formed into or forming a small tuft or brush. **c.** Having markings like those made with a pencil or brush; streaked, pencilled.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 147 Joints [of tarsi] penicillate—dilated. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 66 The penicillate family..is remarkable for several pencils or tufts of long and short scales, which distinguish the sides of the body. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 310 Rumex ..stigmas penicillate.

So **Pe·nicilla·ted** *a.* = prec.; **Pe·nicilla·tely** *adv.*, in the form of a penicil; **Pe·nicilla·tion**, a growth of hairs, etc., in the form of a penicil.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 556 The black points sometimes present a stellated or penicillated arrangement. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 127 The inner row [of tentacles],..furnished with a short fibrous penicillation at the ends. 1872 H. C. WOOD *Fresh-Water Algæ* 22 Filaments..in filiform fasciculi, which are often much elongate and penicillately exserted from the open common sheath.

Penicilliform (penisi·lifōm), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *pēnicilliformis*, f. *pēnicill-us*: see -FORM.] Of the form of, or resembling, a hair-pencil; 'arranged in a brush or tuft' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 465 Fasciculate, penicilliform filaments, folded in the direction of their length. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Penicilliformis*,..resembling a hair-pencil..: penicilliform.

‖ **Penicillium** (penisi·liŭm). [mod. Bot.L., f. L. *pēnicill-us, -um.*]

1. *Bot.* A genus of ascetomycetous fungi, including several of the common moulds.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 298 Portions of penicillium and aspergillus moulds. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 3 The spores of Penicillium are capable of being transformed into yeast.

2. *Nat. Hist.* and *Anat.* = PENICIL 1, PENICILLUS 1.

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Penicillium*, term for a tuft-like mass of vessels or fibres spreading out from one point.

‖ **Penicillus** (penisi·lŭs). Pl. **-i.** [L.: see PENCIL, PENICIL.]

1. *Anat.* Each of the tufts formed by the ramifications of the portal vein in the liver, and of the minute arteries in the spleen.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 332 Absorbed from the penicilli or pores of the liver. 1878 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VIII. 353 Each penicillus [in the spleen] with the corresponding veins, forms a closed and independent vascular system.

2. = PENICIL 2.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Penicillus*, among chirurgeons is used for a tent, to be put in wounds or ulcers. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pe·nide. ? *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 **penyde**, 5-7 **penede**, 6 **-idie**, 6-7 **-idee**, 7 **penid**, 5-9 **penide.** See also PENNET. [a. F. *péníde* (15th c. in Godef.), ad. med.L. *penidium*, usually pl. *-ia* (Constantinus Afer *a* 1100), a. med.Gr. *πενίδιον*, *-ια* = 'spuma sacchari' (frequent in Byzantine medical writers, e. g. Actuarius and Nicolaus Myrepsus); supposed to be ad. Pers. پانيذ *pānīd* refined sugar, in Arab. *al-fānīd*: see ALPHENIC. (Thence also *Diapenidion.*) Cf. Dozy & Engelmann *Glossaire* s. v. *Alfenique*, and Devic (Littré *Supplt.*).] A piece or stick of barley-sugar, or of a similar preparation of sugar, used as a remedy for colds. (Usually *pl.*)

1390 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 19 Pro ij lb. penydes, ij *s.* *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 219 Seþe it wiþ a litil salt & 3eue it þe pacient & do þeron penidis. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 81 If there be no feuer, penidees, malowes, orage, gourdes. *c* 1623 LODGE *Poore Mans Talentt* (Hunter. Cl.) 28 Take..of sugar penedes to the quantity of them all. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 177 With sugar Penids make a Bolus for one dose. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 204 If the boiled and yet soft sugar be rapidly..extended, and pulled over a hook, it becomes opaque and white, and then constitutes *pulled sugar*, or *penides.*

†**Peni·diate**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *penidium*: see -ATE[2].] In *sugar penidiate*, app. = prec.

1656 RIDGLEY *Physick* 258 Sugar Penidiate, three ounces.

Peniform (pe·nifōm), *a.* [f. L. *peni-s* + -I) FORM.] Of the form of, or resembling, a penis.

1876 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* X. 76.

Penigrasse, -gres (**se**, obs. ff. PENNY-GRASS.

Penil (pī·nil). [a. F. *pénil* (12-13th c.):—L. type **pectinīculum*, dim. of *pecten* 'comb', in sense 'hair of the pubes'.] The suprapubic or hypogastric region; the pubes.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Penil*, mons veneris. 1857 BULLOCK *Caseaux' Midwif.* 45 Found on the penil, the labia majora, and the genito-crural folds.

†**Pe·nile, pe·nisle,** *sb. Obs.* Also **pene-isle.** [f. L. *pæne-* almost (see PENE-) + *ile*, ISLE, after *peninsula.* Cf. F. *presqu'île.*] = PENINSULA.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. (1623) 703 A great Cape of Land or penile in Normandy. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 280 From thence he suddenly escaped to the penile of Pharus. 1627 SPEED *England* i. § 6 Britaine thereby is of a supposed Penisle made an Iland. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. ii. § 3. 53 Promontory, Cape,..Point, Pene-isle. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physick* 39 Podalirius..had her, endow'd with the Penisle call'd Chersonesus, for his Pains.

Penile (pī·nəil), *a. Anat.* [ad. mod.L. *pēnil-is*, f. PENIS.] = PENIAL.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 319. 1889 TREVES *Man. Surg.* III. 633 If the calculus be in the penile part [of the urethra]. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1081.

Penillion: see PENNILL.

Peninsula (pĭni·nsiŭlă). Pl. **-as** (**-ăz**), formerly **-æ.** Also 7 in anglicized form (or from Fr.) **peninsul, -e.** [a. L. *pæninsula*, f. *pæne-*, PENE- almost + *insula* island: in F. *péninsule* (1544 in Hatz.-Darm.). *Pæninsula* in Livy and Pliny is translated by Holland *demie island.*]

A piece of land that is almost an island, being nearly surrounded by water; by extension, any piece of land projecting into the sea, so that the greater part of its boundary is coast-line; e. g. Hindostan, the Balkan Peninsula.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 21 This Peninsula to cumpace it by the Rote lakkith litle of a Mile. 1577 HARRISON *England* I. viii. in *Holinshed* I. 14 b/2 None Islandes at all..but one lytle Byland, Cape or Peninsula. 1612 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* 4 Their corne-fields being girded therein in a manner as Peninsulaes. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 220 A promontory in forme of a pene-insula. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. xxiii. (1821) 434 That Pen-insula (being strong in its owne nature). 1754 POCOCKE *Trav. Eng.* (Camden) II. 108 Crossing over in a boat to the peninsula of Selsey. 1807 PINKERTON *Geog.* II. 203 The Malaian peninsula. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 7 The Spanish and Italian Peninsulas have had a different history.

β. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. xiv. (1614) 816 Next is that necke or narrow extent of Land..knitting the two great Peninsuls of the North and South America together. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 257 A Hill like a Peninsul. *Ibid.* 274 The region or Country called Fife which is a Peninsule.. lying between two creekes of the Sea called Frith and Taye. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 351 A Pen-insule some call it and no Isle.

b. *The Peninsula* (*spec.*): Spain and Portugal.

1775 R. TWISS *Trav. Port. & Sp.* 8 This peninsula (as the natives call Portugal and Spain). 1812 SCOTT *Let. to Miss J. Baillie* 4 Apr., My thoughts are anxiously turned to the Peninsula. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) II. 290 The romantic race which had once swayed the Peninsula.

Peninsular (pĭni·nsiŭlăr), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. type **pæninsulār-is*: cf. F. *péninsulaire* (1556 in Hatz.-Darm.): see prec. and -AR.] Of, belonging to, or of the nature of a peninsula.

1612 BRERewood *Lang. & Relig.* 82 Inclosed after a peninsular figure between Danubius and the sea. *a* 1771 R. WOOD *Ess. Homer, Troade* (1775) 312 Its compact peninsular form. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 123 An insular or peninsular site was specially sought out.

b. *spec.* (usually with capital.) Of or pertaining to the peninsula of Spain and Portugal, or (*esp.*) the war carried on there in 1808-14 between the French under Napoleon and the English, Spanish, and Portuguese under Wellington.

1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 21 Sept. 594/2 The main objects of the peninsular War. *a* 1863 THACKERAY *Mr. & Mrs. Berry* ii, He is an old Peninsular man. 1891 *Chambers' Encycl.* VIII. 26/2 Peninsular and Oriental Company..in 1840..had then had an existence of three years' duration as the Peninsular Company, which carried mails to Portugal and the South of Spain. 1899 SIR H. MAXWELL *Wellington* I. xiv. 373 The Peninsular Campaign.

B. *sb.* **a.** An inhabitant of a peninsula. **b.** A soldier of the Peninsular war.

1888 *Q. Rev.* CLXVII. 196 He [Besant] speaks of the ruffling captain, who was no doubt 'an old Peninsular'. 1889 *Nation* (N. Y.) 17 Oct. 319/2 The Arabs traded with the far-off peninsulars.

Peninsularity (pĭninsiŭlæ·rĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY: cf. INSULARITY.] **a.** The condition of being a peninsula. **b.** The character or habit of mind resulting from living in a peninsula, and thus having little contact with people of other nations.

1882 G. ALLEN in *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XX. 599 Amusing chat about the peninsularity of the Spaniards. 1891 J. WINSOR *Columbus* xviii. 426 There is no proof that he ever suspected the peninsularity of Cuba.

Peninsulate (pĭni·nsiŭlĕt), *v.* [f. PENINSULA + -ATE[3]; after *insulate.*] *trans.* To make into a peninsula; to surround (a piece of land) almost completely, as water; to divide into peninsulas.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 52 Newton Water and Avon ren so nere togither in the botom of the West Suburbe of Malmesbyri, that there within a Burbolt-shot the Toun is peninsulatid. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 22 A detached tract peninsulated by sea, lake or river. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 534 There are six considerable rivers which, with their numerous branches, peninsulate the whole state. 1902 W. CROSSING in *Devon N. & Q.* July 98 The tongue of land ..peninsulated by the Swincombe river and the West Dart.

fig. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1866) 338 The..stream may ..appear to comprehend and inisle some particular department of knowledge which even then it only peninsulates.

Hence **Peni·nsulated** *ppl. a.*

1781 WYNDHAM *Tour* (ed. 2) 36 The bold craggy shore, and the broken peninsulated knoles. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 53 The coast of Caernarvonshire, southward from Menai Straits, is formed by the peninsulated hundred of Lleyn. 1870 W. CHAMBERS *Winter. Mentone* i. 16 The picturesquely peninsulated shores of the Mediterranean.

†**Peni·ntime,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *pæne-* almost, PENE- + *intim-us* innermost.] Inmost but one.

1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 81 The second or penintime Satellite of Saturn. 1718 J. POUND *ibid.* XXX. 771 The Radix of the penintime or second Satellite.

Peninvariant (pĭninvē·riănt). *Math.* [f. PENE- + INVARIANT.] = SEMINVARIANT.

1860 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* IV. 606 The leading coefficient of a covariant..in any covariant of a binary quantic..has been termed a *peninvariant*, but a more appropriate term is *seminvariant.*

Penirial(l, **-ryal,** obs. forms of PENNYROYAL.

‖ **Penis** (pī·nis). Pl. **penes** (**-īz**). [L. *pēnis* orig. = *cauda* 'tail', afterwards as here.] The intromittent or copulatory organ of any male animal (in Mammalia also traversed by the urethra).

In *Zool.* sometimes extended to organs which deposit spermatozoa without intromission. In *Entom.* formerly used to include in addition accessory structures, as claspers.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Penis*, the Yard, made up of two nervous Bodies, the Channel, Nut, Skin, and Fore-skin, &c. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 325 An itching in the top of the penis. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 339 Becoming incorporated with the fibres of the symphysis pubis, and the suspensory ligament of the penis. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 169 In *Planaria tremellaris*, the penis..is a white contractile body, enclosed, when in a retracted state, in a small oval pouch.

b. *Comb.*, as *penis-bone*, an ossification occurring in the penis in certain Mammalia.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 725/1 The repetition in the clitoris..of the penis-bone of the male.

Penis, obs. pl. of PENNY.

Penisle: see PENILE *sb.*

Penistone (pe·nistŏn). Forms: 6 **pen(n)e-, pennie-**, 6-8 **penny-**, 6-9 **pennistone**, 7 **peny-ston**, 7-8 **pen(n)iston**, 7- **penistone.** [Name of a small town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, where the cloth so named was made.]

†**1.** A kind of coarse woollen cloth formerly used for garments, linings, etc. *Obs.*

1551-2 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 6 § 1 Clothes commonlye called Pennystones or Forest Whites..shall conteyne in lengthe beinge wett betwixt twelve and thirtene yardes. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 21 A Bagge..of whyte woollen cloth (whether the same be Pennystone or Karsie). *a* 1600 T. SMITH *Let.* in Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xix. 401/2 Coarse Cloths made in the North Parts, as Northern Cottons ..Checks, and Penistones. 1616 in *Rep. Comm. Inq. Charities* (1834) XXIX. 731, 40*s.* to be laid out in red peniston for four petticoats. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Sturbridge*, Abundance of cloths,..kerseys, cottons, penistons, and fustians, are brought to it from Yorkshire and Lancashire.

attrib. 1656 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1850) IV. 125 It is my will y^t my cousine Elizabeth fich have my searge gowne, and my Read penniston petticote. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 387 Poor drenched stormstaid devils in their blue pennistone great coats shivering on the opposite bank.

2. *Penistone flags*, sandstone flags from the Coal Measures around Penistone, used for paving-stones.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 111/1 Rough Stone, or Penny Stone..are rough cut out of the Quarry. 1878 A. H. GREEN, etc. *Geol. Yorksh. Coal-field* ii. § 3. 77 The Penistone Flags are a group of very variable sandstones, with a few thin and poor coals. They are best developed around Penistone, and may be traced thence southwards to Sheffield.

Penitauncery, obs. form of PENITENTIARY.

Penitence (pe·nitĕns). Also 4-5 **penytence**, (7 **pœni-**), 5 **penitaunce.** [a. OF. *pénitence* (11th c. in Littré), ad. L. *pœnitēntia* (later *pœni-, pēni-*), n. of condition f. *pœnitēns*: see PENITENT and -ENCE. OF. *pénitence*, as the learned form in ecclesiastical use, gradually displaced the popular *peneance*, PENANCE.]

1. The undergoing of some discipline or exercise, voluntary or imposed by spiritual authority, in outward expression of repentance, and expiation of an offence; = PENANCE *sb.* **2.** Now *rare*, and usually including sense 2.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 Swo ure louerd ihesu crist fette adam ut of helle, þo þe hedde his penitence enden, and swo he wile us ec, þanne we hauen ure penitence fulended. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 348 Efter schrifte, hit falleð to speken of Penitence, þet is dedbote. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 11 Penitence is the waymentynge of man that sorweth for his synne and pyneth hym self for he hath mysdoon. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* I v, And whanne thow hast accomplysshed the penytence whiche the preest hath gyuen to the. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. iv. § 2 The course of discipline in former Ages reformed open Transgressors by putting them unto offices of open penitence: especially Confession. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* I. 206, I shall undertake this business, as a penitence for my sins. 1822 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* (1829) I. *Godefridus* 290 The ruins of Chantilly where

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the great Condé ended his days in retirement and the practice of penitence. 1888 'Ouida' *Maremma* I. iii. 66 Its very priests were sent to Santa Tarsilla as a penitence.

2. The fact or state of being penitent; contrition or sorrow for sin committed, with desire and intention of amendment; repentance. (The prevailing sense.)

1592 Shaks. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 81 By Penitence th' Eternalls wrath's appeas'd. *a* 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VI. iii. § 4 The question why David's confession should be held for effectual penitence, and not Saul's. 1658 Bramhall *Schism* I. viii, The degree of the delinquents penitence or impenitence. 1741–2 Gray *Agrippina* 179 In lieu of penitence and vain remorse. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxiii, Is this the way you show your penitence? 1881 Trollope *Dr. Wortle's School* I. ii, He was one who thought that there should be a place of penitence allowed to those who had clearly repented of their errors.

3. *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *penitence-garment.*

1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2471/1 [Waldenses] Travelling two and two together, clad in woollen penitence-garments.

†Pe·nitencer. *Obs.* Forms: 4 penet-, 4–5 pent-, 4–6 penyt-, 4–8 penit-; 4–5 -ancer(e, 4–6 -auncer, 5 -encere, 5–7 -encer, 6 -enser, -ar, (7–8 -entier). [a. F. *pénitencier*, ad. med.L. *pæni-, pænitentiārius*, which took the place of the popular F. form *peneancier*, Penancer.]

1. In the mediæval Church, a priest appointed to hear confession, assign penance, and give absolution in extraordinary cases; a penitentiary.

a 1350 *S. Andrew* 309 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 8 Ledes hir to mi penitancere, For of me has he playn powere. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 151 A Frere Prechoure cleped Raymund. He was Penytauncere undir the Pope. 1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 1478 *Hypocrisis*.. I am a great penytensar, And syt at the pardon. 1546 Langley *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* VII. iv. 136 Of them sprong the bastard penitencers in the daies of Ihon the XXII. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Penitencer*, .. the Priest, &c. that enjoyns the offendor his penance. [1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *St. Nicholas*, There is Mess Michael, and holy Mess John, Sage Penitauncers I ween be they.]

2. One undergoing penance; = Penancer 2. *rare.*

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 152 And for her wenches and for her children, hem þei wolen not prisoun, but make hem pentauncers. [So OF. *penitencier.*]

Penitency (pe·nitĕnsi). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *pæni-, pænitentia*: see Penitence and -ency.] The quality or condition of being penitent.

1. Penitence as a state; repentance.

c 1450 *Seven Deadly Sins* 117 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 218 The rote of an erbe I sholde vp hale, Men call it chastite; and pounde it with penytencie. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxii. § 7 Their Fastings were partly in token of penitencie. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Unnat. Father* Wks. II. 139/1 Hee dyed with great penitency and remorce of Conscience. *a* 1708 Beveridge *Thes. Theol.* (1710) II. 275 Works of penitency. Humbling ourselves for sin, setting ourselves against it, turning ourselves from it. 1863 Keble *Bp. Wilson* xix. 641 The penitency..of so conspicuous an adversary could not but encourage any favourable change ..taking place in men's minds towards the Bishop.

†2. A penitential practice or discipline; = Penitence 1, Penance. *Obs. rare.*

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxii. § 13 Two kinds ther wer of publike penitencie, the one belonging to notorious offenders..the other appertaining to the whole church and vnto euery seuerall person whome the same containeth. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. I. 217 Ecclesiasticks who formerly imploy'd their whole times in heaping up Penitencies and Fastings. 1676 *Warn. for Housekeepers* 5–6 For to take our penitency, And boose the water cold.

Penitent (pe·nitĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4 penytaunt, 4–6 penytent. [a. OF. *pénitent* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *pænitĕnt-em*, pr. pple. of *pænitēre* (*pæn-, pēn-*) to repent; this as a learned form, in ecclesiastical use, gradually displaced the popular OF. *peneant, -ant*, and ME. Penant. In *pænitēre* and its derivatives, the orlginal L. form is held to have been with *pæ-*, but in med.L. *pæ-* was usual; in Romanic *pe-*.]

A. *adj.* **1.** That repents, with serious purpose to amend the sin or wrongdoing; repentant, contrite.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiv. (*Pelagia*) 190 [I pray] þat þu me penytent wald take & to Iesu reconforte me. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 13 He shal be verray penitent. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 461 [Titus] seide that he didde never that thynge in his lyfe whereof he was soory and penitente. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Absolution*, To declare and pronounce to his people, beinge penitent, the absolution and remission of their synnes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 1097 So spake our Father penitent, nor Eve Felt less remorse. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 46, I made him take two of those penitent mutineers with him. 1840 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* III. viii, A penitent prodigal who has squandered God's gifts. 1902 W. E. Norris *Credit of County* ii, She was in short penitent, but scarcely to the extent of being remorseful.

b. *transf.* of things: Expressive of repentance.

1723 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 224 Though she wrote me several penitent letters, acknowledging her crime, and begging me to forgive her.

†2. Regretful, grieved; relenting, sorry, vexed. Const. *of, upon.* *Obs. rare.*

1533 Bellenden *Livy* v. (1822) 439 Ye sal nocht be penitent of oure faith, nor we sal nocht be penitent of youre empire. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Manasseh*, Thou art our Lord, most high, benigne, long-suffering, and very merciful, and penitent upon the wickednes of men.

3. Undergoing penance. In quot. 1613 *transf.* Proper to penance or fasting days: cf. Penance *sb.* 3 b, Lenten *a.* 2.

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 52 But we that know what 'tis to fast and pray, Are penitent for your default to day. 1613 Beaum. & Fl. *Coxcomb* II. ii, Not a doore open now, but double bard,..the very smithes that were halfe venturers, drink penitent single ale.

B. *sb.* **1.** One who repents; a repentant sinner.

1434 Misyn *Mending of Life* 108 Emonge þis þe penitent manly hym-self bus vse & gostely armore take. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 525/1 For penitentes are accompted among the good. 1680 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 53 The earl of Rochester is lately dead, ..and though he lived but a debauch'd kind of life, yet he died a great penitent. *a* 1740 Waterland *Serm.*, 1 *John iii.* 9 (1742) II. 23 The question was not about dying Penitents. 1849 Dickens *Dav. Copp.* lxi, The only unchallengeable way of making sincere..penitents.

2. A person performing (ecclesiastical) penance; one under the direction of a confessor; also, in the early church, a member of one of four ranks into which those guilty of any of the mortal sins were divided (see quot. 1850).

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. xiii. (1513) H vj, As a penitaunt in contritioun Ye you disraye. *a* 1425 *Langl. P. Pl.* C. v. 130 Prouisour oþer prest oþer penaunt [*Camb. MS. Ff.* 5. 35, penytaunt] for hus synnes. 1546 Bale *Eng. Votaries* I. 42 Guenhera .. was after hys death deuoutely receyued into ambesburye nondrye, as a penitent. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* III. v. 97 Of inioyn'd penitents There's foure or fiue, to great S. Iaques bound, Alreadie at my house. 1662 *Jesuits Reasons* (1675) N iv, Who having been..Scholars of the Jesuits, were actually, when they dyed, Penitents of the Jesuits. 1704 Nelson *Fest. & Fasts* II. (1739) 437 A Penitent, who after Baptism having committed some grievous Sin, was..excluded the Assemblies of Christians. 1850 Neale *East. Ch.* I. II. ii. 208 The four orders of penitents were .. the *Flentes*, whose place was in the porch; the *Audientes*, in the narthex; the *Consistentes* and *Substrati*, in the lower part of the nave. 1854 Milman *Lat. Chr.* VII. ii, The King..clad only in the thin white linen dress of the penitent.

3. *pl.* A name designating various Roman Catholic congregations or orders, associated for mutual discipline, the giving of religious aid to criminals, etc., or forming refuges for reformed prostitutes. Rarely in *sing.*, a member of such an association.

1693 tr. *Emilianne's Hist. Monast. Ord.* xix. 221 Henry the III,..having seen..the Procession of the White Penitents at Avignon. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. iv. xi. 449 Those of the Third Order of St. Francis, who are called *Penitents*, were at first only a Congregation of Seculars of both Sexes. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Penitents*, .. certain fraternities, or societies of persons who assemble together for prayers, make processions bare-footed, their faces covered with linen, and give themselves discipline, &c. There are *white penitents* in Italy, at Avignon, and at Lyons...There are also *blue penitents*, and *black penitents*, which last assist criminals at their death, and give them burial. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* Prol. (1826) 3 A church belonging to a very ancient convent of the order of the Black Penitents. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 124. 1871 Hook *Ch. Dict.* 577.

†4. Puttenham's name for the rhetorical figure, by which the speaker or writer subsequently retracts or corrects a term used by him. *Obs.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 224 Otherwhiles we speake and be sorry for it, as if we had not wel spoken, so that we seeme to call in our word againe, and to put in another fitter for the purpose: for which..the Greekes called this..the figure of repentance... I following the Greeke originall, choose to call him the penitent, or repentant.

5. *attrib.* Penitent-form, a form or bench for penitents; the 'stool of repentance'.

1887 Hall Caine *Deemster* iii. 45 The Testament falling open on to the penitent-form. 1896 Ackworth *Clog Shop Chron.* 305 (E. D. D.) An' yond's the penitent-form.

Penitential (penite·nʃăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–7 -all, 6 penytencyal(l, 7 pœnitential. [ad. med. L. *pœnitentiāl-is*, f. *pæni-, pœnitentia*: see Penitence and -al. Cf. F. *pénitentiel*; in 14–15th c. *penitencial, -tial* (in Godef.).]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or expressive of penitence or repentance.

1592 *Nobody & Somebody* 942 in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 313, I know his penitentiall words proceede From a remorcefull spirit. 1638 Cowley *Love's Riddle* III, When you have shed some penitential tears For wronging of Palæmon. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 139 P 9 Samson, touched with this reproach, makes a reply equally penitential and pious. *c* 1845 Faber *Hymn*, '*My God, how wonderful Thou art*', I..worship thee with trembling hope And penitential tears. 1853 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. xx. 263 The gloom of penitential life.

b. *Penitential Psalms*: A name given to seven psalms (vi, xxxii, xxxviii, li, cii, cxxx, cxliii) which give especial expression to the feelings of penitence. (The earliest use of the adj. in Eng.)

1508 Fisher (*title*) The fruytful saynges of Dauyd the kynge & prophete in the seuen penytencyall psalmes. *Ibid.* Wks. (1876) 22 *Beati quorum.* This psalme of a good congruence..is called a penytencyal psalme bycause penaunce is so dylygently treated and spoken of in it. 1658 *Whole Duty Man, Priv. Devot.* 611 This Penitential Psalm [li.] may also fitly be used. 1710 J. Bingham *Chr. Antiq.* XIII. x. § 13 The common Psalm of confession, or the Penitential Psalm .. being no other but the fifty-first Psalm. 1885 *Cath. Dict., Penitential Psalms*... Possidius tells us that St. Augustine, when dying, caused the penitential psalms, which are few in number, to be fixed on the wall opposite his bed. Probably our penitential psalms are meant.

2. Pertaining to, expressive of, or constituting ecclesiastical penance; of the nature of a penance. *Penitential robe*, a robe worn by a public penitent.

a 1535 Fisher *Spir. Consolat.* Wks. (1876) 362 Doe you these suffrages for your owne soule, whether they be praiers or almes deedes, or any other penitentiall paynefulnesse. 1546 Bale *Eng. Votaries* I. 37 Theodorus .. publyshed a serten boke of hys owne makynge, called A penytencyall summe. 1625 Meade in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 200 The Popes Legate, who came thither to impose upon her I know not what penitential Confession for sixteen..days, for consenting to marry our King without the Popes dispensation. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 95 Of all his conduct this the genuine sense—My penitential stripes, my streaming blood, Have purchas'd Heaven, and prove my title good. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* iii. 83 In penitential robes, with candle in his hand, and words of submission in his mouth. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) 652/2 From the latter part of the tenth century flogging was added to the other penitential exercises.

fig. 1885 H. James *Lit. Tour* xxx. 192 Streets..paved with villainous little sharp stones, making all exercise penitential.

B. *sb.* **1.** A person performing or undergoing penance, a penitent. Also, in humorous allusion (quot. 1664), a prisoner. *rare.*

1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 16 Such melancholy Meditations are deemed a fit food for Penitentials, rather than a necessary reflection for the stomack of Regal authority. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. i. 819 Then in their Robes the Penitentials Are streight presented with Credentials. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 413 A cathedral in which a hundred thousand penitentials might have prayed.

2. A book containing in codified form the canons of the Church relating to penance, its imposition, etc.; a penitentiary manual; = med.L. *pœnitentiāle, liber pœnitentiālis.*

1618 Selden *Hist. Tithes* vii. 169 A Penitential made for direction of Priests in auricular Confession. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Holy Dying* v. v. (1719) 216 This Advice was inserted into the Penitential of England in the time of Theodore Archbishop of Canterbury. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* lviii. (1790) XI. 16 This mode of legislation was invented by the Greeks: their *penitentials* were translated, or imitated, in the Latin Church. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. vii. 204 The Anglo-Saxon Canons and Penitentials of the tenth century are in great part translations.

3. *pl.* Short for *Penitential Psalms*: see A. 1 b.

1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* II. 143 That of David in the chiefe of his Penitentialls, Wash mee with hyssope, &c. 1672–5 Comber *Comp. Temple* (1702) 14 The..words of the LI Psalm, or some other of the Penitentials.

4. *pl.* The signs, manners, utterances, demeanour, or behaviour of a penitent; apologetic demeanour, appearance, or behaviour. ? *Obs.* **b.** Mourning garments; black clothes (*colloq.*).

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1810) V. iii. 19 How odious does sorrow make an ugly face!—Thine, Jack, and this old bedlam's, in penitentials, instead of moving compassion, must evermore confirm hatred. 1751 Eliza Heywood *Betsy Thoughtless* III. xviii. 222 (*heading*) Displays Miss Betsy in her penitentials. 1805 Emily Clark *Banks of Doura* II. 146 During this interval Lord Oswell was quite in his penitentials, intreating..his dear angel to return. 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* iv, Joe..emerged from his room..in a full suit of Sunday penitentials.

†5. *pl.* The members of some monastic order: = Penitent B. 3. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 15 At St. Peters Pallace..there meete 21. pilgrimes; 14. from the Trinity .. and seuen from St. Peters Penitentialls.

Hence **Penite·ntially** *adv.*, in a penitential manner, in the manner of a penitent.

1648 Jenkyn *Blind Guide* iv. 68 You..acknowledge it [the charge] true, though not penitentially, but impudently. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 97 The soul may be sorrowfully and penitentially sensible of its sins.

Penitentiary (penite·nʃări), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5–7 -enci-, 7 pœni-, pæni-. [ad. med.L. *pœnitentiārī-us* adj. and sb., f. L. *pæni-, pœnitentia* Penitence: see -ary [1]. The sb. senses represent various ellipt. or absolute uses of the L. adj., viz. med.L. *pœnitentiārius, pœnitentiāria, *pœnitentiārium*; also = med.L. *pœnitentiāle = liber pœnitentiālis.* These are thus in their proximate derivation independent formations, though all going back to the adj. in L., Fr., or Eng. On this account the adj. is here placed first, though some of the sb. senses, taken direct from L. or Fr., were earlier in Eng. use.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to penance; administering, or undergoing, penance.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 576 He did quite take awaie the office of that penitentiarie Priesthood. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 145 Standyng..in dispayred case, is enforced dayly to runne to the second table of Penitentiary Confession for relief. 1626 Jackson *Creed* VIII. ii. 11 His entertainement..more despicable than the lodging or entertainement of Pœnitentiary Pilgrimes. 1629 in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1893) II. 27 He would be enjoyned to satisfie in saccloth vpon the penitentiarie seat. 1678 *Lively Orac.* VII. ix, The penitentiary books and canons. 1845 J. H. Newman *Ess. Developm.* 413 The schism .. led to the appointment of a penitentiary priest in the Catholic Churches.

2. Pertaining to, or expressive of, penitence; repentant. *rare.*

1791 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 15/2 To publish what..might be considered as a penitentiary declaration. *a* 1806 C. J. Fox *Reign Jas. II* (1808) 169 After the death of his friends he ..wrote a penitentiary letter to his father. 1817 Chalmers *Astron. Disc.* VII. (1830) 285 At one with the humblest and most penitentiary feeling which Christianity can awaken.

3. Intended for or relating to the penal and re-

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formatory treatment of criminals. *Penitentiary House* = PENITENTIARY B. 7. *Penitentiary Act*, the Act 19 Geo. III, c. 74.

1776 BENTHAM *Fragm. Govt.* (ed. 2) Pref., The Penitentiary system had for its first advocates Mr. Eden..and Sir William Blackstone. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* iii. (1792) 42 The highwayman..the footpad..the habitual thief..should end their days in a penitentiary house, rather than on the gallows. 1779 *Act 19 Geo. III*, c. 74 § 5 They..shall erect..two plain strong, and substantial Edifices or Houses, which shall be called The Penitentiary Houses, for the purpose of confining and employing in hard Labour..such..Convicts as..shall be ordered to Imprisonment and hard Labour. 1791 BENTHAM *Panopt.* Wks. 1843 IV. 144 *House of hard labour*, it was suggested..is a name by which no house will ever be called, and the well-imagined word *penitentiary-house* was put in its stead. 1818 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) II. 176 Let the prison-fare be a penitentiary regimen. 1877 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VI. 770 Autenrieth drew attention to the frequency of scrofulosis in penitentiaries (so-called penitentiary scrophula).

4. Of an offence: Punishable by imprisonment in a penitentiary (*U. S.*).

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 440 As it is a penitentiary offense, the culprit spares no pains or expense to avoid conviction. 1896 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 8/1 Recall..the state of affairs at the end of the war..up to then it had been a penitentiary offence to teach a black to read and write.

B. *sb.* **I.** = med.L. *pœnitentiārius*.

1. A person appointed to deal with penitents or penances; *spec.* in R. C. Ch., an officer vested with power to deal with cases which the ordinary parish priest may be incompetent to determine.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 274/2 A Penytenciary, *penitenciarius*. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 51 b, On the Sondaye folowynge the Chaunceller commaunded the Penytensary of Poules, too goo vp to hym and saye a Gospell. 1679 J. SMITH *Narr. Pop. Plot* 6 Two Jesuits..were..advanced to be the Popes Penitentiaries. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 124 *Penitentiary*, in the ancient Christian church, a name given to certain presbyters or priests, appointed in every church to receive the private confessions of the people. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) 647/1 This [public penance], in the case of secret sins, came to an end in the Church of Constantinople soon after the abolition of the presbyter ἐπὶ τῆς μετανοίας, or penitentiary, at the close of the fourth century.

b. *Grand, High* (*Chief, Great*) *Penitentiary*, a cardinal who presides over the office called 'penitentiary' (see 4), and has the granting of absolution in cases reserved for the papal authority.

[1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 803 The most high penitenciarie, Christ.] 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 84 The office of chief Penitentiary is given by the Pope to a Cardinal alwayes. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 143 [The] Great Penitentiary, .. together with his Counsellors, prescribes the measure of Pennance. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., In some places there is a *grand penitentiary*, and a *sub-penitentiary*. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. s. v., Briefs granted by the grand penitentiary are at the present time entirely gratuitous, and headed with the words 'pro Deo'.

†**2.** = PENITENT *sb.* 1 and 2. *Obs.*

1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 61 *Flagellatores*... They doe beate them selues with scourges...These be admitted by the bishop of Rome as penitentiaries. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Penitentiarie*, one repenting, or doing pennaunce. 1627 JACKSON *Creed* XI. xliii. § 2 Manasses ..died a Penitentiary. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 52 To take revenge on a feeble, wounded, dying Penitentiarie, weeping, and bleeding for his crimes.

3. A member of a religious order so called: cf. PENITENT *sb.* 3.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 139 Many other reformations haue beene from time to time of the Franciscans, as by the Minims, Recollects, Penitentiaries, Capuchins, &c. 1683 LORRAIN *Muret's Rites Fun.* 254 In the Chappel of St. Petronilla [Rome], when they were digging a Grave for a Penitentiary then lately deceased.

II. = med.L. *pœnitentiāria*, F. *pénitencerie*.

4. *R. C. Ch.* The office or dignity of a penitentiary; an office or congregation in the Papal Court, presided over by the Grand Penitentiary (see 1 b), and forming a tribunal for deciding upon questions relating to penance, dispensations, etc.

1698 PHILLIPS, *Penitentiary*, ..also a place in Rome, where Priests sit and hear the confessions of those that come unto them to that end. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Penitentiary*, .. an office, or tribunal in the court of Rome; wherein are examined and delivered out the secret bulls, graces, or dispensations relating to conscience, confession, &c. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 31 Dec. 5/5 A prelate of the Apostolic Penitentiary, the Congregation that deals with matrimonial questions.

III. = OF. *pen(e)ancerie*; in mod.F. *pénitenciaire* obs., *pénitencier*.

†**5.** A place of penitential discipline or punishment for ecclesiastical offences. *Obs.*

? 1421 BECKINGTON in *Lett. Marg. of Anjou & Bp. B.* (Camden) 27 Of which lesings one is, that he shulde have made a letter ysett upon Faukener is gate, thanne maire of London, and [he is] cast into the Penitauncery of Poules. 1644 H. VAUGHAN *Serm.* 13 There is an inestimable disproportion betwixt the afflictions of the severest Penitentiarie and celestiall Blisse.

6. An asylum or house of refuge for prostitutes resolving on amendment of life.

1806 *Evangelical Mag.* XIV. 616 The Friends of the intended London Female Penitentiary are respectfully informed that a General Meeting will be held on Thursday the 1st day of January 1807. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. iv. (1864) I. 422 The feeling which induced the degraded and miserable victim of the lusts..of men to found, perhaps, the first penitentiaries for her sisters in that wretched class.

1873 LIDDON *Penit. Wk. in Ch. Eng.* Pref., The nearness of a House of Refuge or Penitentiary. 1891 *Daily News* 25 Sept. 5/4 The change of title..from the 'London Female Penitentiary Society' to the 'London Female Guardian Society' has been universally approved of.. When the society was founded eighty-four years ago the term 'Penitentiary' was well understood to mean a voluntary asylum for the reception of those resolving on amendment of life.

7. A reformatory prison; a house of correction: see *Penitentiary House* A. 3. In *U.S.* 'The place of punishment in which convicts sentenced to confinement and hard labour are confined by the authority of the law' (Bouvier).

1816 *Ann. Reg.* 368 The General Penitentiary, Milbank, contained 52 males and 76 females..on the 22d May. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 47 Its principle..was adopted by Latrobe..by the erection of what is now called the Penitentiary. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 152/1 The act 52 Geo. III., c. 44, was framed in conformity with the committee's recommendation, by which act the Penitentiary at Millbank was commenced in 1813. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 748 The great penitentiary still standing after many vicissitudes, but practically unaltered, at Millbank. [Demolished in 1891.] 1898 *Bouvier's Law Dict.* (by F. Rawle) II. 645 There are two systems of penitentiaries in the United States ..the Pennsylvania system and the New York system.

IV. 8. = PENITENTIAL *sb.* 2, *Penitentiary book*: cf. A. 1, quot. 1678. *rare.*

1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xi. 62 Theodore Archbishop of Canterbury and Ecgberht of York had, severally, drawn up a hand-book known as the penitentiary.

†**Penite·ntiaryship.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office of penitentiary (see prec. B. 1).

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 2034/2 In the end the bishop [i. e. the Pope]..gratifiyng D. Cranmer wyth the office of the Penitenciariship, dismissed them. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 192 Afterwards he obtained..the Penitentiaryship or the Prebend of St. Pancras in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 213.

†**Penitentionary.** *Obs.* = PENITENTIARY *sb.* 2.

1577 FULKE *Confut. Purg.* 173 There were small patience, mekenes, or loue, in some of the purgatory penitentionaries.

†**Penite·ntious,** *a. Obs. rare*−°. [ad. F. *pénitencieux, -euse.*]

1611 COTGR., *Penitencieux*, penitentious, verie penitent.

Pe·nitently, *adv.* [f. PENITENT *a.* + -LY 2.] In a penitent manner, repentantly, contritely.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1170/1 The sayd Baynham..to submitte hym selfe penitently to the iudgement of the Church. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 147 Hath he borne himselfe penitently in prison? 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 100 Capt. Winter was yesterday executed:..He died very penitently. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* viii–ix. 486 He, Whom they first pierced and then penitently gazed on, was God.

Pe·nitentness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being penitent; penitency.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1775 in ASH.

†**Peni·tion.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **-issione.** [ad. late L. *pœnītio* = *pūnītio.*] Punishment.

1547 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* 28 Apr. (1887) 48 Marioun Ray amerciat for trubling of Agnes Hendersoun .. ordanis for penitioun that..scho be put in the creile and hyng thair during the will of the provest and baillies. 1551–2 *Burgh Rec. Prestwick* 30 Jan. (1834) 62 Þe ourisman of þe gud towne accusyt Allexr. Browne balze for þe breken of ane ac ..and raferys þe penissione to þe inquest.

†**Peniti·ssim,** *a. nonce-wd.* [ad. L. **penitissim-us*, superl. of *penitus* interior.] Innermost.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 243 Being convoyed into the penitissim corners of their souls.

†**Pe·nitive,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [ad. med.L. type **pœnitīvus* = *pūnītīvus.*] Punitive, penal.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. iv. 388 The Iustyce penitiue sholde be to moche vnlawfully dymynysshed.

Penitote, erroneous f. PERIDOT, q. v.

†**Pe·nitude.** *Obs. rare*−1. In 7 pœni-. [ad. L. *pœnitūdo* (early and post-cl.), f. *pœnitēre* to repent. So OF. *pénitude* (Oresme, 14th c.).] Repentance.

1657 *Penit. Conf.* i. 7 Μετάνοια, which a learned Interpreter [Beza] alwayes translates *Resipiscence*, and μεταμέλεια in like manner alwayes by him rendred *Pœnitude*.

Penk, orig. form of PINK *sb.*1, a minnow.

Penknife (pe·nˌnəif). [f. PEN *sb.*2 + KNIFE.] A small knife, usually carried in the pocket, used originally for making and mending quill pens. (Formerly provided with a sheath; now made with a jointed blade or blades which fit inside the handle when closed.)

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 682/21 *Hic artæus*, a penknyfe. *c* 1450 *Medulla* in *Cath. Angl.* 50 *note, Scalprum*, a penne knyf. 1481–90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (Roxb.) 514 Item, payd..for a penknyff j. *d.* 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* XXXVI. 23 He cut the boke in peces with a penne knyfe. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* iii. 26 Cesar..gat xxii. straikis vith pen knyuis in the capitol. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 81 Sharpen then with a pen-knife. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* xv, She shut the penknife which lay upon the table. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xvii, Was it [crack] sufficiently wide to permit the blade of my penknife to enter it?

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1611 COTGR., *Ganivetier*, a pen-knife-maker. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 621 Your penknife sheath for him to pull open and shut again.

Pen-maker (pe·nmēːkəɹ). [f. PEN *sb.*2] **1.** A person who makes pens; formerly, one engaged in making and mending quill pens.

1779 in J. O. Payne *O. Eng. Cath. Missions* (1889) 78 Charles [Stewart], a penmaker. 1854 KNIGHT *Once upon a Time* II. 202 The steam-engine is now the pen-maker.

2. A machine for cutting pens from quills.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Pen-maker*, a tool formed like a pair of pinchers for making quill-pens.

Penman (pe·nmăn). Pl. **penmen** (pe·nmĕn). [f. PEN *sb.*2 + MAN *sb.*]

1. A man employed to use the pen for another; one whose business is to write or copy documents, etc.; a clerk, secretary, notary, scrivener. Now *rare.*

1612 ROWLANDS *Four Knaves* (Percy Soc.) 109 But Plutoe's pen-man you did late mistake, The Devil's errand, for your maisters sake. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 120 Clerk..a pen-man who getteth his living in some court or otherwise by the use of his pen. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xiii. 150 The Banyans..are either Merchants, Bankers, Brokers or Pen-men. 1858 MASSON *Milton* I. 20 Scriveners, as the name implies, were originally penmen of all kinds of writings. 1885 *As it was Written* in *Cassell's Rainbow Ser. Orig. Novels* 138 A penman's palsy shakes my wrist.

b. *fig.* Applied to the writers of Scripture (*penmen of God* or *of the Holy Ghost*) regarded as writing from divine dictation or command. But in later use, with *holy, sacred, divine, inspired*, etc. = 'writer', prob. taken in sense 3.

1601 HAKEWILL *Van. of Eye* viii. (1615) 45 Moses, the pen-man of God. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 The authour being God, not man; the enditer, the holy spirit..; the Penmen such as were sanctified from the wombe, and endewed with a principall portion of Gods spirit. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 2 St. Paul, one of the first Pen-men of the Holy Ghost. *a* 1659 BP. BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) II. xv. 186 Moses, the first Pen-man that God ever imployed. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 480 The inspired Pen-men. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 7 In the case of the classical writings, so with those of the sacred penmen.

2. A man skilled in penmanship; a skilful writer; one who writes a good hand; a calligraphist. (With qualifying adj., as *good, expert, swift*, etc.)

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. 416 Smooth Orator, swift Pen-man. 1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hoe* II. i. Wks. 1873 II. 295 We lacke painfull and expert pen-men amongst vs. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pen-man*, a Person skill'd in fair Writing. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* lxxv, Completed lay thy piece, swift penman Paul!

3. A writer or composer of a book or other writing; an author, a writer.

1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch.* (1859) 6 That palpable asse..that would make any penman privy to our secret sciences. 1673 KIRKMAN *Wits* Pref., The most part of these Pieces were written by such Penmen as were known to be the ablest Artists that ever this Nation produced, by Name Shake-spear, Fletcher, Johnson, Shirley, and others. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* III. II. i. (1737) I. 224 Able Penmen rais'd to rehearse the Lives, and celebrate the high Actions of great Men. 1886 DOWDEN *Shelley* I. iv. 135 The grand ball..taxing to the utmost the powers of the penman who described the event next day in the *Morning Herald.*

b. Const. *of* (that which is written). Now *rare.*

1610 *Mirr. Mag.* 604 The pen-man of my historie. 1624 GATAKER *Good Wife* 1 The penman of it was Salomon. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 217 So doth the Penman of the Epistle to the Hebrewes. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* vii. 154 The Pen Men of the Holy Scriptures. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 329 The inspiration of the Holy Spirit was not a mechanical dictation, which makes a man the pen rather than the penman of sacred utterance.

4. *Comb.*, as *penman-like* adj. (in quot., like the work of a penman).

1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. I. vii. § 30 A violent, black, sharp, ruled penmanlike line.

Penmanship (pe·nmănʃip). [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The practice or performance of a penman.

1. The art of using a pen, *i. e.* of writing; the action of writing; skill in writing; style of writing, handwriting; calligraphy.

1695 AYRES (*title*) The Tutor to Penmanship, or The Writing Master..Shewing all the Variety of Penmanship and Clerkship as now practised in England. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 52 Learn the Command of Hand by frequent Use, Much Practice doth to Penmanship conduce. 1838 JAS. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 9 So closely is the handwriting imitated, that..even the parties themselves can scarcely detect the imposture, in so far as mere penmanship is concerned. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 291 A clever youth..can discuss as many of the questions mooted by the paper, as three hours of rapid penmanship permit.

2. The action, or style, of penning, *i. e.* wording or composing, a document; literary composition.

1793 BENTHAM *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 292 The penmanship of the statutes..has, every now and then, become the subject of a dissatisfaction. 1818 — *Ch. Eng., Catech. Exam.* 329 The men of law..by whom a part was taken in the penmanship of this Act. 1818 BROUGHAM in *Parl. Deb.* 1029 He remembered that lord Kenyon had once called the composition of an auctioneer his 'penmanship', for he did not think that it deserved the appellation of 'style'.

Penn, obs. form of PEN.

Pennaceous (penēːʃəs), *a. rare.* [f. mod.L. *pennāce-us* (f. *penna* feather, pen) + -OUS: see -ACEOUS.] **a.** *Ornith.* Having the structure of a pen-feather or quill-feather. **b.** *Entom.* and *Bot.* Applied to markings resembling feathers, or to surfaces or structures having such markings.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pennaceus*, ..having the surface marked with lengthened stains,..compared to feathers..: pennaceous. 1890 WEBSTER, *Pennaceous* (*Zōol.*), like or pertaining to a normal feather. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Pennaceous*.., having the structure of a penna or contour-feather; not plumulaceous. ..In *entom.*, resembling the web of a feather; having fine, close, parallel lines springing diagonally from a single line. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pennaceous*, in Botany, marked with longitudinal stains looking like feathers.

Pennache -ed, obs. forms of PANACHE, -ED.

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†**Pe·nnage.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *pennage* (Amyot, 16th c.), f. *penne* plume: see -AGE.] = PLUMAGE.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 287 This very bird .. is .. for the more part of her pennage, blew, intermingled yet among with white and purple feathers. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 376 This nobleman's staff, lighting on the King's head-piece and taking away the pennage fastened to it with iron. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pennage*, .. a term the same as plumage.

Pennair, obs. form of PENNER [1].

‖ **Pennal** (pe·năl). [Ger. *pennā·l* pen-case, school-boy, a. med.L. *pennāle* pen-case, f. *penna* pen.] Formerly, in German Protestant Universities, a slang name for a freshman, from their carrying about with them their pen-cases for use at lectures.

1888 in OGILVIE, and in later Dicts.

Hence **Pe·nnalism** [Ger. and mod.L. *pennalismus*], an oppressive system of fagging practised upon freshmen in German Universities in the 17th century. (Abolished about the end of the 17th c.)

1863 DOWDING *Life G. Calixtus* iv. 24 Pennalism was a frightful system of 'bullying'. *Ibid.* v. 31 It was they who held pennalism, with its terrors, in check. *Ibid.* xx. 183.

Pennance, -ans, obs. forms of PENANCE.

Pennant [1] (pe·nănt). [app. a compromise between PENDANT and PENNON, representing the usual nautical pronunciation of these words, of which it is now the most usual form.]

1. = PENDANT *sb.* 7; a rigging pendant.

1611 COTGR., *Palenc*, the Pennant; a rope which helpes to hoise vp the boat, and all heauie marchandise, aboord a ship. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pendants* in a Ship, are short ropes made fast at one end either to the head of the mast or to a yard, or to the clew of a sail. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pennant*, .. a tackle for hoisting things on board. 1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.*, *Pendant*, or *Pennant*, a rope to which a purchase is hooked. A long strap .. with a hook or block at the other end, for a brace to reeve through, or to hook a tackle to.

b. (See PENDANT 7 b.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Irish pennants*, rope-yarns hanging about on the rigging. Loose reef-points or gaskets flying about, or fag-ends of ropes.

2. = PENDANT *sb.* 9, PENNON 3: see quot. 1867.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 1 His Majesty, Charles II, was pleased to grant Letters of Mart: Which impowered them to wear the King's Jack, Ancient, and Pennant, and to act as Men of War. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 213 A small .. vessel, under Spanish colours, pennant flying. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pennant* (pennon, FL.), a small flag, ensign or colours. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* I. 24 A pennant at the peak appears, To shew the fleet they're at their pray'rs. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pennant*, a long narrow banner with St. George's cross in the head, and hoisted at the main. It is the badge of a ship-of-war. Signal pennants are 9 feet long, tapering from 2 feet at the mast to 1 foot... Broad pennant denotes a commodore, and is a swallow-tailed flag, the tails tapering. 1872 [see b]. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Pennant*, .. a small flag .. flown during the performance on a naval vessel of some public function; as, a church-pennant, meal-pennant, etc.

b. = PENNON 1. Also *fig.*

1815 *Paris Chit-chat* (1816) I. 26 Myriads of pennants and white flags .. floated in the air. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 105 He put up the little pennant which adorned the tent top. 1872 PREBLE *Hist. Flag* (1880) 11 A squire's mark was a long pennant similar to the coach-whip pennant of modern ships of war. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xiii. 374 Quivering flaming pennants of flame.

3. *Mus.* A hook of a quaver, semiquaver, etc.: = HOOK *sb.* 10 c. *U. S.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

4. *Comb.*, as *pennant-bearer*; **pennant-ship**: see quot.

1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xx, Then must the pennant-bearer slacken sail, That lagging barks may make their lazy way. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wd.-bk.*, *Pennant-ship*, generally means the commodore, and vessels in the employ of government.

Pennant [2] (pe·nnant). [a. Welsh *pennant*, lit. 'dale-head', f. *pen(n)* head + *nant* valley; also a frequent place-name in Wales.] Now usually *Pennant grit*: the name applied to an unproductive series of gritty strata lying between the Upper and Lower Coal-measures in South Wales, whence extended to analogous strata in the Bristol Coal-field. Also *Pennant flag, rock, stone.*

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 224 This bath was paved with pennant flag .. a stone that divides into slates of about two inches thick. 1769 STRACHEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 972 A Rock of Paving-Stone, call'd Penant, .. which Rock is sometime twenty Feet thick, or more. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. I. 222 The stone of these two crosses is of a very hard and durable kind, usually called pennant, of a close gritty nature, and dug every where in the mountainous parts of Glamorgan. 1876 WOODWARD *Geol. E. Somerset & Bristol Coalfields* 31 [The Coal Measures] are divided into three series, an Upper productive Coal Series, a Middle and nearly unproductive series called the Pennant Grit, and a Lower productive series. 1886 JUKES-BROWNE *Hist. Geol.* 186 The Pennant Grits. This series .. forms the fine range of escarpments, which enclose the central table land of the county [Glamorgan]. 1888 PRESTWICH *Geol.* II. 95.

Pennar(e, -ard(e, obs. forms of PENNER [1].

Pennate (pe·nĕt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *pennāt-us* winged, f. *penna* feather: see -ATE [2].]

1. *Nat. Hist.* = PINNATE.

[1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pennata folia*, winged Leaves.] 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pennate.*

2. = PENNIFORM.

1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 91 The fibres are attached at an angle to a long tendon, from which they all branch off in one direction (semi-pennate muscles), or in two directions like the plumes of a feather (pennate muscles).

3. Winged; *fig.* very swift.

1870 R. R. COVERDALE *Poems* 35 On pennate feet they tread the way.

Pennated (pe·nĕtĕd), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

†**1.** *Bot.* = PENNATE 1, PINNATED. *Obs.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, A *Pennated* Leaf .. or feather Leaf, .. in which the Parts of which the Leaf is compos'd, are set along the middle Rib; either alternately or by Pairs, as in .. Vetches, &c. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas' Trav.* (1812) I. 538 The stalk branches out with pennated leaves.

2. Feathered; having slender lateral ribs like the vane of a feather; also = PENNIFORM.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 267 Antennæ pennated in the males: serrated in the females. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 593/2 Some appearance of a pennated muscle.

Pennati-, combining form of L. *pennātus* PENNATE, as in **Pennatifid, Pennatilobate, Pennatipartite, Pennatisect, -sected** *adjs.* = PINNATIFID, etc., q. v.

1763 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* I. 293 Large pennatified [*sic*] leaves. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 900/2 Pennatifid .. Pennatipartite .. Pennatisected. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 130/1 The tentacles become flattened and serrated at the edges, or take on a .. pennatifid character.

Pennatulacean (penætiulē·ʃĭăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Pennatulacea* neut. pl., f. *Pennatula*, the typical genus.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the order *Pennatulacea* of alcyonarian polyps. **b.** *sb.* A polyp of this order. So **Pennatula·ceous** (-ē·ʃəs) *a.*, **Pennatula·rian** *a.* and *sb.*, **Pennatula·rious** *a.* = prec.; **Pennatulid** (pensæ·tiulid), a polyp of the family *Pennatulidæ*, of which *Pennatula*, the sea-pen, is the typical genus; **Penna·tuloid** *a.*, resembling or allied to this genus.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 900/2 A Family (*Pennatularia*) of Zoöphytes, having the *Pennatula* for their type: pennatularious. 1885 *Athenæum* 30 May 699/2 On a pennatulid obtained .. in the Japanese Sea at a depth of seventy-one fathoms.

Pennaunce, Pennaunt, obs. forms of PENANCE, PENDANT *sb.* **Penne,** obs. form of PEN.

Penneard, obs. f. *penn'orth*, PENNYWORTH.

Penned (pend, *poet.* pe·nĕd), *a.* [f. PEN *sb.*[2] + -ED [2].]

1. Having 'pens', i.e. wing-feathers, or quills; winged; feathered, fledged; quilled, as a porcupine. In *Her.* Having feathers of a specified tincture. ? *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* v. (*Parl. Beasts*) xvi, Baith otter and aip, and pennit porcupyne. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xciv. (W. de W.) ff vj/2 The lesarde .. is not fetheryd nother pennyd. 1552 HULOET, Penned, *pennatus*, *plumatus*. Penned or franked, *altilis*, *ut altilis cygnus*. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 46 b, S. beareth Sable, a Sphinx d'argent, crined, and penned d'Or.

2. In parasynthetic comb. **a.** from PEN *sb.*[2] 1, as *hard-penned, tender-penned, weak-penned*; **b.** from PEN *sb.*[2] 4, as *angry-penned*, having or using an angry pen, *i. e.* writing angrily.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A viij b, As longe as an hawke stondeth vnder the nombre of vii. barris .. she is bot tender pennyd. *Ibid.*, She is not harde pennyde no more than a soore hawke. 1596 W. SMITH *Chloris* (1877) 4 My maiden verse .. Whose weake pend muse to flie too soone doth proue. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 62. 3/1 Angry-pen'd Maid.

Penned (pend), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. PEN *v.*[1] + -ED [1].] Shut up in a pen; confined, as water, by a weir or lock: see the verb. Also with *in*, *up*, etc.

1794 W. VANDERSTEGEN *Pres. State Thames* 29 The practicability of rendering the rapid river Severn a penn'd navigation. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Com.* 138 The further your penned-up dock went up the river the better.

Penned (pend), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. PEN *v.*[2] + -ED [1].]

1. Written (with a pen); set down in writing. Also with adv., as *well-penned.*

1567 DRANT *Horace, Epist.* xix. F viij, That they shoulde for very spyte My penned poems teare. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 147 Nor to their pen'd speech render we no grace. 1757 FOOTE *Author* I. Wks. 1799 I. 132 A well penn'd address.

†**2.** Done or worked with a pen or quill. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 15/2 Called the penned stitchinge, because it is done with little quilles or shaftes of a penne.

†**Penneech.** *Obs.* Name of an old game at cards: see quots.

1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* xxi. 104 A Game called Penneech... If the Seven of Diamonds be turn'd up, that is Penneech. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 73/1 Penneech, this game hath 7 cards apeece, and a card turned vp which is Trump. Then play and he that wins the first trick turns vp another card and that is trump; and so euery trick produceth a new trump till all the seaven are playd. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 347.

†**Pennell,** obs. Sc. form of PANEL.

1586-7 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 150 Fra all comperance thairin upoun pennell inqueistis or assyissis.

Penner [1] (pe·nəɹ). *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 4-5 **-ere,** 5 *Sc.* **-air,** 5-6 **pener, pennare,** 5-8 **-ar,** 6 **-or, -ard(e.** [ad. med.L. *pennārium*, f. *penna* pen: see -ARIUM, -AR.] A case or sheath for pens, of metal, horn, leather, etc., formerly carried at the girdle, often together with an inkhorn; a pen-case; in later use, sometimes, a writing-case.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 635 Priuely a penner gan he borwe, And in a lettre wroot he al his sorwe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. iv. (1495) b iij/1 Aungels .. bere pennars and ynke hornes and other Instrumentes of wryttes. 14.. *Lat. Eng. Voc.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 601/34 *Pennarium*, a Pennere. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VII. (*Lion & Mouse*) Prol. vi, Ane inkhorne, with ane prettie gilt pennair. 1520 WHITTINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 27 One hath pyked out all the pennes from my pennarde. 1541 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *321 For ane Pennare of silver, to keip Pyke-teithe in, to þe Kingis grace. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 89 *S.* Giue me my penknife, to make a pen. *D.* It is in your penner, you doe nothing but write. 1611 COTGR., *Escriptoire*, a Penner. 1659 HOOLE *Comenius' Vis. World* xci. (1672) 187 We put up our Pens into a Pennar [*calamario*]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 193/2 The Eagle holdeth a Writers penner and Ink-horn in her Beak, by the strings of it. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* ix. (ed. 3) 40 The Penner and Inkhorn. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xlii. (1873) 235 The lid o' the penner.

Penner [2] (pe·nəɹ). [f. PEN *v.*[2] + -ER [1].] One who pens or words a writing, document, statement, etc.; a writer *of* something (either the original composer, or a copier). Almost always with *of*.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 162 If Edmund Hadhenham, the penner of the Chronicles of Rochester, lye not shamefully. 1612 SIR G. PAULE *Abp. Whitgift* (1699) 40 The authors and penners of some of these libels were, John Penry and John Udall. *a* 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 24 A Ballad late was made But God knowes who'es the penner. 1758 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Introd. i. 11 The penners of our modern statutes. 1817 CANNING in *Parl. Deb.* 1869 With regard to the address before the House; the numerous penners of it should not have launched into affirmations. 1825 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximised, Indic.* (1830) 49 The penner of this same Act of Lord Eldon's.

†**Penner** [3]. *Obs. rare*[−1]. See quot.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* VII. 355 A bodkin or penner which she wore in her haire for an ornament.

Pennerth, penn'eth, obs. ff. PENNYWORTH.

Penneryall, obs. form of PENNYROYAL.

Pennestone, obs. form of PENISTONE.

Pennet (pe·nĕt). *Obs.* exc. *local.* Forms: 5 **penett(e, 6 pennutte, pennite,** 6- **pennet.** [f. as PENIDE with change of suffix. Cf. OIt. *peneto*, It. *pennito* barley-sugar, OF. *penites* (1359 in Godef.).] A piece or stick of barley-sugar (or some similar confection); = PENIDE.

(Now a trade term for a sweetmeat of the toffee kind, flavoured with lemon, peppermint, etc.: see quot. 1883.)

1470-1 in *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 216 Penettes, *4d.* 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 93 b, Take of Dates, of Reysins, of Pennites of Sugar .. of eche six ounces. 1611 COTGR., *Penide*, a Pennet; the little wreath of sugar taken in a cold. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 371 It serueth .. for the making of Almond milke, Potage, Pennets, Marchpanes, and other such daintie deuises. [1883 *Huddersf. Gloss.*, *Pennett*, a kind of sweet, of the humbug species, cut in form like a double pyramid. 1887 *Label from Confectioner's Shop, Durham*, Lemon Pennets.]

Pennied (pe·nid), *a.* [f. PENNY + -ED [2].] Possessed of a penny. Chiefly in comb., as *one-pennied.*

1806 WORDSW. *Power of Music* vii, The one-pennied Boy has his penny to spare. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 July 2/3 While you dispensed the fragile chocolate To pennied youngsters.

Penniferous (peni·fĕrəs), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *pennifer* (f. *penna* feather + *-fer* -bearing) + -OUS.] Bearing or producing feathers; feathered.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 14 Belly and tail penniferous. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 319 The giant Scotch firs, with the shrill sough of their penniferous branches. 1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 900/2.

Penniform (pe·nifōim), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod.L. *penniform-is*, f. L. *penna* feather: see -FORM.] Having the form or appearance of a feather; having a central axis with diverging lines or fibres on each side, like the barbs of a feather; *spec.* applied to a muscle whose fibres are obliquely arranged on each side of a central tendon.

1723 CHESELDEN *Anat.* II. i. (1726) 73 The fibres of the penniform muscles. 1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 414 The carneous fibres by their lateral attachments shorten the tendons of penniform muscles. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 594 Penniform or plume-shape. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 128 Sometimes the fasciculi radiate from a central band of dense fibrous tissue in a penniform or semi-penniform manner.

Hence **Pe·nniformi-ra·diated** *a.*, radiated like the barbs of a feather; **Pe·nniformwise** *adv.*, in a penniform manner.

1793 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 173 Three penniformi-radiated muscles. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 287 The fibres converge penniformwise to a strong .. tendon.

Pennigerous (peni·dʒĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *penniger* (f. *penna* feather + *-ger* -carrying) + -OUS.] Feather-bearing, feathered.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 151 The various piligerous, plumigerous, pennigerous and squamigerous animals.

Penniless (pe·nilĕs), *a.* Also **penny-,** †**peny-,** etc.: see PENNY. [f. PENNY + -LESS.] Not having a penny; having no money; poor, destitute.

c 1310 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 255 For thef is reve, the lond is penyles. 1406 HOCCLEVE *Misrule* 130, I were nakidly bystad By force of the penylees maladie. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* I. xxiv. (1867) 98 Thou art penilesse. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* II. 11 He was .. turned to walke penny-lesse in Mark-lane, as the prouerb is. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* 12 Or where ill Poets Pennyless confer.

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1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Penniless*. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 171 P 10 At length I became absolutely pennyless. 1824 BYRON *Def. Transf.* (1837) I. ii. 132 Though pennyless all. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* IX. § 8. 680 Either course must end in leaving the Government penniless.

† **b.** *Penniless bench*: name of a covered bench which formerly stood beside Carfax Church, Oxford; and app. of similar open-air seats elsewhere; prob. as being the resort of destitute wayfarers. Hence allusively. *Obs.*

1560-1 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 284 Item, to..Sylvester Kechyn, for mending the peneles benche ..ij *s.* iiij *d.* 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 244 Every stoole he sate on was Penniles bench. 1596 Br. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* i. 120 By which..they bring both their parentes and themselues vnto Peniless bench. *c* 1600 L. HUTTON *Antiq. Oxford* in *Elis. Oxford* (O. H. S. 1886) 86 On the left hand, under the East end of St. Martins Church, yee see that Seate, which is called Pennelesse Bench, builded by the Cittie, as well for their solace and prospect every waie, as for the conveniencie of the Market Women in the tyme of Raine. 1615 SWETNAM *Arraignm. Wom.* (1880) p. xxiv, Ashamed to returne home againe.. by weeping crosse and pennyles bench. 1629 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For mending of pennye-less bench halfe a dayes worke. *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 139. 1860 WARTER *Sea-board* II. 43 Though he have sometimes to sit on the Penniless Bench.

Hence **Pe·nnilessly** *adv.*; **Pe·nnilessness.**

1871 SALA in *Belgravia* XIV. 421 The pennilessness of their spouses. 1890 SAINTSBURY *Ess. Eng. Lit.* (1891) 308 Did he really journey pennilessly down to Eton?

‖ **Pennill** (pe·nil[h]), usually in pl. **pennillion** (peni·l[h]ɪ̯n). [Welsh *pennill* verse, stanza (f. *penn* head), pl. *penn-, penillion*.] A form of improvised verse adapted to an air played on the harp, sung by the Welsh at the Eisteddfod and on other occasions; a stanza of such verse.

1784 E. JONES *(title)* Musical and Poetical Relicks of the Welsh Bards with a select collection of the Pennillion. 1829 T. L. PEACOCK *Misfort. Elphin* 125 The bards..struck up a sort of consecutive chorus in a series of pennillion or stanzas in praise of Maelgon and his heirship. 1887 J. THOMAS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* IV. 438 The singers continue to take up their Penill alternately with the harp.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1784 E. JONES *Mus. Rel. Welsh Bards* (1794) 61 There are several kinds of Pennill metres... The skill of the pennill-singers in this is admirable. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Aug. 15/3 Sir J. H. Puleston informed the Prince of the rules of pennillion singing. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 June 5/2 Eos Dâr, the leading penillion-singer, sang to the accompaniment of the harp the traditional penillion sung at Welsh weddings.

Pennine (pe·nəin). *Min.* [Named 1840 by Fröbel and Schweizer, because found in the Pennine Alps.] = PENNINITE.

1844 DANA *Min.* 318 The name Pennine is derived from its locality. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 22 Pennine, Ripidolite and Chlinochlore are minerals resembling chlorite.

Penninerved (pe·ninə̄ɪvd), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *penni-*, comb. form of *penna* feather + NERVE + -ED [2].] Of a leaf: Having nerves or veins diverging on each side of a midrib; feather-veined, pinnately veined. Also **Pennine·rvate** *a.*

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Penninervis, Bot.* .. penninervate. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4 (ed. 6) 93 Pinnately or Feather-veined (or Penninerved) leaves are .. those of which the veins and their subdivisions are side branches of a single central rib.

Penning (pe·nin), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PEN *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of PEN *v.*[1]; enclosing, confining, etc.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 152 The penning and enclosure of the air, in the concave of the well. 1751 *Act* 24 *Geo. II*, c. 8 § 2 Locks, Weirs..and the Shutting, Penning, Opening, Drawing, Use..thereof. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 201 In penning, the dog works closely to the sheep.

Pe·nning, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. PEN *v.*[2] + -ING [1].] The action of PEN *v.*[2]; writing, inditing.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 227 A letter .. bothe for the stile & the pennyng excellently endited. 1687 *Royal Proclam.* 18 Nov. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2297/1 The Doubtful Penning of some Parts of the said Act. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 154, I suppose it is of my Sisters Penning, and he, poor Man, is the humble Copier. 1849 STOVEL *Introd. Canne's Necess.* 63 The treatment of words, and the penning of signatures, in that way was rather unusual.

Pe·nning, *ppl. a.* [f. PEN *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] That pens (see PEN *v.*[1]); enclosing, shutting in.

1854 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* xxiii. 124 Herdsman's evening call, And bells of penning folds.

Penninite (pe·ninəit). *Min.* [Altered from PENNINE: see -ITE [1].] A mineral of the chlorite group; a hydrous silicate of aluminium, magnesium, and iron, occurring in rhombohedral crystals.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 495 Penninite... Pennine. .. Hydrotalc of Necker is penninite from the Binnen valley, in the Valais. 1882 *Min. Mag.* IV. 47.

Pennipotent (peni·pǒtĕnt), *a. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *pennipotens, -potent-em*, f. *penna* feather, plume (see PEN) + *potens* powerful.] Strong on the wing; strong-pinioned, powerful in flight.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* (1878) 15/2 Vnplume their wings in flight pennipotent. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Pennirial(l, obs. form of PENNYROYAL.

Pennis, obs. pl. of PEN, PENNY.

† **Pe·nnish,** *a. Obs.* ?*nonce-wd.* [f. PEN *sb.*[2] + -ISH [1].] Pertaining to a pen, or to writing.

1646 *Vox Populi* 17 Your Pulpit worke, and your pennish paines.

† **Pe·nnisome,** *a. Obs.* ?*nonce-wd.* [f. PENNY + -SOME.] Furnishing 'pence', i. e. money; lucrative, profitable.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 229, I finde little of any.. charitie this Bishop performed..with all these his pennisome preferments.

Penniston(e, obs. form of PENISTONE.

Pennite (pe·nəit). *Min.* [Named by Hermann, 1849, from Pennsylvania, where found: see -ITE [1].] A greenish variety of Hydrodolomite (see HYDRO-), containing nickel.

1850 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. IX. 217 Hermann has made a new mineral which he calls Pennite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 708 *Pennite* of Hermann, from Texas, Pa., is in apple-green to whitish crusts.

Pennite, obs. form of PENNET.

Penniveined (pe·nivē̆ɪnd), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *penni-*, comb. form of *penna* feather, PEN + VEIN + -ED [2].] = PENNINERVED.

1855 *Macgillivray's Nat. Hist. Dee Side* (ed. Lankester) 179 Pale green and nearly opaque beneath, penniveined with reticular venules. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 253 [Palms] are usually either of the radiate- or penni-veined type.

Pennon (pe·nən). Forms: 4-8 **penon**, 4-5 **penoun**, 4 **pen(n)own(e**, 5 **pynoune**, **-youn**, ?**pynon**, *Sc.* **pannoun**, 5- **pennon**. [ME. a. OF. *penon* (also *penn-*, *pan-*, *pannon*) = Pr. *peno*, *penon*, OCat. *pano*, It. *pennone*, generally held to be a Romanic deriv. of L. and It. *penna*, F. *penne* feather, plume, wing (Diez, Littré, Darm.). It. had the sense 'plume of feathers', and OF. that of 'feather of an arrow', as well as that of 'streamer'. Sp. has *pendon*, Pg. *pendão*, mod.Cat. *pendó*, with intrusive *d*, perh. by association with *pender* to hang; cf. Eng. *pendant* for *pennon*.]

1. A long narrow flag or streamer, triangular and pointed, or swallow-tailed, usually attached to the head of a lance (or a helmet), formerly borne as a distinction by a knight under the rank of banneret, and sometimes having his cognizance upon it; now a military ensign of the lancer regiments.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 227 Thair speris, thair pennownys, and thar scheldis Of licht Illumynit all the feldis. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 120 By his Baner born in his penoun. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 121 In the baners and penons of his knyghtes. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 56 Of his contre the signe was Thre fisshes, whiche he scholde bere Upon the penon of a spere. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 141 He tynis his pannoun and his haubergeoun. 14.. *Lansd. MS.* 225 lf. 431 in *Promp. Parv.* 392 *note*, A guydon to be in length ij. yardes and a half, or iij. A pennon of armes round att the end, and to be in length ij yardes. *c* 1500 *MS. Harl.* 838 lf. 5 Euery baronet .. shal haue hys baner displeyd in ye feild yf he be chyef capteyn, euery knyght his penoun, euery squier or gentleman hys getoun or standard. 1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 141 A litle Phane or Penon of silke upon a wyre... They must weore this either upon their burgonets, or upon their hats if they will. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 104 At the end of this Carrere there are men who have several Arrows ready, with little penons hanging at them. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arcite* I. 115 High on his pointed lance his pennon bore, His Cretan fight, the conquer'd Minotaur. 1786 GROSE *Milit. Antiq.* I. 205 *note*, The pennon was the proper ensign of a bachelor or simple knight. Du Fresne shews that even the esquires might bear pennons, provided they could bring a sufficient suite of vassals into the field. 1801 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) II. 52 The pennon was..like a banner, with the addition of a triangular point.—By the cutting off of this point, on the performance of any gallant action by the knight and his followers, the pennon was converted into a banner; whereby the knight was raised to the degree of a banneret. 1865 WAY in *Promp. Parv.* 392 *note*, A pennon was a small flag attached to the lance, whereby the rank of the bearer was known. Wace appropriates it to the knight, and the gonfanon to the baron, but at a later time it seems to have designated the bachelor. ..In Harl. MS. 358, f. 5, may be seen sketches of all these ensigns; the getone being swallow-tailed, the penon triangular, and charged with the armorial bearing, the former being appropriated to the esquire or gentleman, the latter to the knight. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* (ed. 3) 274 The Pennon .. was usually affixed to the end of a lance, from which..it depended; and the Charges thereon were so emblazoned as to appear correctly when the lance was held in a horizontal position.

b. In wider or vaguer use: Any flag or banner.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2918 Thane sir Priamous þe prynce, in presens of lordes, Presez to his penowne, and pertly it hentes. 1530 PALSGR. 253/1 Penon a lytell baner in a felde, *pennon*. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* VII. (1565) 206 b, Cesar .. rolled up his banners, and hid the penons and antesignes of his souldiers. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. v. 49 Barre Harry England, that sweepes through our Land With Penons painted in the blood of Harflew. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 408/2 The drapery of a trumpet was in early times, as now, the pennon-quarrée of a banner. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* II. 234 The soft wind would blow brightly on the pretty pennons of the Kermesse pavilions.

c. *fig.* Applied to things of the shape of a pennon.

c 1618 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. IV. i. (1903) 332 Rowles baked like dry Fritters, and sett forth with Penons of Cutt paper, in the forme of Apes, Birdes, and like thinges. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxiv, A pillar of dark smoke, which .. spread its long dusky pennon through the clear ether. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 158 Little factory villages.. with their tall chimneys, and their pennons of black smoke.

d. *Her.*

1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 197 The field is Gewles, a banner of three pennons or. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xviii. (Roxb.) 122/1 He beareth a speare Or, garnished or adorned with a penon or penoncell Argent.

† **2. a.** A knight-bachelor; **b.** An ensign-bearer.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 15 For he [Ser John Chaundos] had in his retenu M[l]. ij[c]. penons armed & x M[l]. horsmen. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 239 The Duke of Brabant had .xxiiij. Banners and lxxx. Pennons, and in all .vij. thousand men. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Hartford.* II. (1662) 32 Surely he was a man of merit, being Penon or Ensign-bearer to one, Esquire of the body to three successive Kings, and M[r]. of the Horse to one of their Queens.

3. The long pointed streamer of a ship; also called PENDANT and PENNANT.

1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* lxvii, A ship most neatly that was lim'd, In all her Sailes with flags and Pennons trim'd. [In Chalmers's *Poets*, pennants, whence in Richardson.] 1632 SHERWOOD, A *Penon* (or *Pendant*) in a ship. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Penon*, .. also a streamer in a ship. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* II. 354 O hapless day!.. That saw my wandering pennon mount the tide. 1852 LONGF. *Warden of Cinque Ports* ii, Flowing flag and rippling pennon. 1884 MRS. C. PRAED *Zéro* xiv, Yachts with pennons flying lay at anchor in the harbour.

† **4.** Erroneously put for PENDANT *sb.* 1, a hanging ornament. *Obs. rare.*

1546 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 63 Also I give to my dowghter..a girdle with penons and buckle of silver.

5. *poet.* Used by Milton, and others after him, for: A wing, pinion.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 933 Fluttring his pennons vain plumb down he drops Ten thousand fadom deep. *Ibid.* VII. 441. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* II. 190 The..Wasp..in the viscous Nectar plung'd, His filmy Pennons struggling flaps in vain. 1796 COLERIDGE *Ode Departing Year* Epode ii, I hear the famish'd brood of prey Flap their lank pennons on the groaning wind. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* I. 204 Again the Coursers of the air Unfurled their azure pennons.

Pennoncel (pe·nənsel). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 4 **penonceal**, 5, 9 **-cell**, 5 **penoun-**, 7, 9 **-cel**, 9 **-cele**, 8- **pennoncel**, (9 **-celle**). [a. OF. *penoncel* (= It. *pennoncello*, 'a little plume or bunch of feathers, also a little streamer or banderoll' (Florio), med.L. *penuncellus*, *penonsellus*, Du Cange), dim. of *penon*, PENNON. See also the reduced form PENCEL, which is found earlier.] A small pennon borne upon a helmet or lance, a PENCEL; a pennon or pendant of a ship.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 308 Than sen thei stonde on every side, Endlong the schipes bord to schewe, Of Penonceals a riche rewe. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 153 The kyng..fonde her besi aboute a penouncell of a spere that she made full fayr for the knyghte Reynawde. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* xviii. 56 Many a highe mast that bare grete saylles And many penoncelles, baners, and standardes that the wynde shok here and there. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. xiv. (1611) 224 These penoncels are made of certain smal peeces of Taffeta or Sarcenet, cut after the forme of a pennon, wherewith martiall men doe oftentimes adorne their speares and launces. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xviii. (Roxb.) 122/2 He beareth a speare Or, garnished or adorned with a penon or penoncell Argent. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Penoncels.* 1814 SCOTT *Chivalry* (1874) 33 Whom they were entitled to muster under a Penoncele or small triangular streamer somewhat like the naval pennant of the present day. *a* 1835 MOTHERWELL *Madman's Love*, The fluttering of each penoncel By knightly lance upborne.

Pennoncier (penənsī·ɹ). *rare*[−0]. [a. OF. *penon-, pennoncier* (Froissart 14th c.), f. *penon* PENNON.] A knight bachelor (as distinguished from a knight banneret).

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pe·nnoned (-ənd), *a.* [See -ED [2].] Having, bearing, or furnished with a pennon. Also *fig.*

1849 THACKERAY *Atra Cura* iii, No knight am I with pennoned spear. 1868 LOWELL *Iwita Minerva* 2 The Bardling came, where by a river grew The pennoned reeds. 1882 FREEMAN *Reign Will. Rufus* II. vi. § 2. 209 He..would show himself before their gates with a hundred thousand pennoned lances. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 July 3/1 Behind this line we get a glimpse of plumed helmets and pennoned lances of some of the cavalry.

Pennor, obs. form of PENNER [1].

Penn'orth, colloq. contraction of PENNYWORTH.

Pennutte, obs. form of PENNET.

Penny (pe·ni). Pl. **pennies** (pe·niz), **pence** (pens). Forms: see below. [OE. *pęning, pęnding, pęnning*, later *pęnig* = OFris. *panning, pęnning, -ig*, OS. *pęnning* (MLG., LG. *pennink*; MDu. *penninc, -ing-*, also *pēni(n)c*; Du. *penning*), OHG. *pfenning* (*phantinc, phenting*), *pfenting* (MHG. *pfenninc, -ic, -ig-*, Ger. *pfennig*), ON. *pęningr* (mod. Icel. *peningr*, Sw., ODa. *penning*, Da. pl. *penge* = ON. *pengar* 'money'); not recorded in Goth. (which has *skatts* for δηνάριος in N. T.). In early ME., Ormin had still *peninng*; but the usual ME. form after 1200 was *peni, peny*, from OE. *penig*. The forms with double *n* in OE. were chiefly Northumbrian; in ME. *pennie, penny*, with *nn*, was app. not used till the 15th c. OE. and early ME. had also, less usually, like OFris., forms in *pan-*. In ME. the plural *paneȝes, peneȝes*, passed through *panes, pannes, peniis, penis*, to the 14th c. *pans, pens*, the latter duly spelt in 16th c. *pence*. But, beside this, the fuller *penys, pennys, pennies*, continued in restricted use: see the forms in A. 2 β, and signification in B. 1 c.

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The OE. and cognate forms point back to the types **þaning*, **þanding*, **þanning*, a series which does not conform to any phonetic law, but suggests that the word was foreign and of unsettled form. But it was evidently of WGer., or even (unless the ON. was borrowed from OE.) of Common Germanic age. No foreign source however is known; and the suffix *-ing*, occurring in other names of coins, as *shilling*, *farthing*, OHG. *cheisuring*, etc., bespeaks at least a Teutonic formation on a radical element *þand* or *þan(n)*. This has been sought in WGer. **þand*, OHG. *pfant*, Pawn, with reference to a possible use of the *þanding*; and in WGer. *þanna*, Ger. *pfanne* Pan, with possible reference to shape. Of these words themselves the Germanic origin is uncertain.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. *Sing.* *α.* 1 **pending, pening, -inc, penning; 3** (*Orm.*) **peninng.** *β.* 1 **pæniȝ, paniȝ, pæni, 1–2 peniȝ, 2–4 peni, 4 pane-** (in comp.), **4–8 peny, 5 penye, -ey, 5–7 penie,** (6 **peany**); **5–8 pennie,** (6 **-ye**), **5– penny.**

α. **835** Pending [see B. 1]. *c* **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 19 ȝebrohtun him penning [*Ags. G.* anne peninc, *v. r.* ænne peniȝ; *Hatton* enne paniȝ]. *c* **1000** Ælfric *Gram.* xxv. (Z.) 50 *Hic as*, þes peningc [*v. rr.* pening, peniȝ, pæni]. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 9 þa onfengon hiȝ ælc his pening [*Hatton* paniȝ; *Lindisf.* suindriȝo penningas]. *c* **1200** Ormin 3281 Illc mann an peninng ȝæfe. *Ibid.* 3287.

β. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 2 He sealde ælcon ænne peniȝ [*Hatton* ænne pæniȝ]. *c* **1160** *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. xx. 9 þa onfengen hi ælch hys paniȝ [*Ags. Gosp.* pening, peniȝ]. *a* **1200** *Moral Ode* 67 He alse mid his penie se þe oþer mid his punde. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 22328 For a peni [*Fairf.* peny] hit sal be salde. *c* **1450** *Merlin* x. 142 For a penny that ye lese on this side, ye shall wynne tweyne. **1530** Palsgr. 253/1 Penny coyne, *denier*. **1584** Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 71 To giue them a penie for euerie man. **1590** Recorde, etc. *Gr. Artes* (1640) 326 That a sterling peny, round without clipping, did then weigh 32 cornes of wheat dry. **1668** Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 186 The taking of an half-peny and a peny. **1673** C. Hatton in *H. Corr.* (Camden) 118 To be shewn as a sight, peni apiece.

2. *Plural.* *α.* 1 **peningas, pendingas, pen-(d)i(n)cas.** *β.* 1–2 **penezas, pan-, 2–3 penezes, panezes, -as, 3 panewes, pone-, -wes; peniis, -ijs, 3–4 panes, 4 pannes, penis, 4–5 penyes, 4–6 penies,** *Sc.* **pennyse,** (**5 peyneyes, pennis**), **5–6 penys, pennys, -is,** (*Sc.*) **-eis, 6** (*Sc.*) **pennyis, 6– pennies.** *γ.* **4–5 pans,** (**4 pons**), **4–6 pens, 5–6 pense, 6– pence.** *δ.* **5 penses, -ys.**

α. **835** *Will* in Thorpe *Charters* 474 Se mann se to londe foe aȝefe hire erfehonda xiii. pund pendingæ. *c* **890** K. Ælfred *Laws* c. 3 (Schmid 72) ȝebete..þæs borges bryce mid v pundum mærra þæninga. *c* **897** — *Gregory's Past. C.* l. 391 We wiernað urum cildum urra peninga mid to plegianne. *c* **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 9 Onfengon suindriȝo penningas.

β. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 10 þa onfengon hiȝ syndrige penezas [*Hatton* sindrie panezes]. *Ibid.* Luke x. 35 [He] brohte oðrum dæge twezen penezas [*Lindisf.* tuoeze peñd, *Hatton* panezes]. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 85 þa twein peneȝes. *c* **1200** *Vices & Virtues* 79 Befasteð here paneȝes ðe haðene menn. *c* **1205** Lay. 2369 Pælles and purpras And guldene ponewæs [*c* 1275 panewes]. *Ibid.* 14684 Twalf panewes. *a* **1290** *S. Eustace* 6 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 211 Of gold and ponewes [*v. r.* penyes] rounde. *c* **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 263/93 A man, þat ȝaf hire þreo rounde panes. *a* **1300** *Fall & Passion* 58 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 14 For xxx peniis he him sold. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 4835 (Cott.) Al redi penijs [*Gött.* penis] for to tell. *Ibid.* 13483 Qua had o penis thre hundreth Bred for to bi. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus*) 738 For pennyse thretty. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 345 Also þis [Saturn] ordeyned pannes of bras. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 52 Of hem þat ȝeuen a peney, or peyneyes, to prestis. *a* **1425** *Cursor M.* 13483 (Trin.) Who so had penies þre hundreþe. **1426** Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 18037 The pennis that iudas toke. *c* **1450** *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6346 Penys foure or fyue. **1500–20** Dunbar *Poems* xxxiv. 63 Gif I ten dayis wan pennyis thre. **1512** *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 19 § 14 All manner of pennys beyng siluer. *a* **1649** Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist. Jas. I*, Wks. (1711) 3 Twelve pennies of the pound.

γ. *c* **1305** *Judas Iscariot* 133 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 110 þe teoþing þerof was þrettie pans. **1340** *Ayenb.* 23 Þri manere of guodes..þet þe dyeuel wyle begge mid his pans. **1362** Langl. *P. Pl. A.* Prol. 86 Seriauns..Pleden for pons and poundes þe lawe. **1377** *Ibid.* B. v. 243 To wey pens with a peys. **1382** Wyclif *John* xii. 5 Whi is not this oynement seeld for thre hundrid pens? **1426** Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 17732 The pound for xx^{ty} pans I selle. *? a* **1500** in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 424, 21 pense in pense and half pense. **1526** Tindale *Matt.* xviii. 28 Wone off his felowes which ought hym an hundred pence. **1549** *Brasenose Coll. Muniments* 18. 59, Fore pense.

δ. **1482** *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 52 Tho fyrye pensys y was compellyd to deuoure with an opyn mowthe. **1495** *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 463/1 Receptes of Penses to the same Elizabeth.

B. Signification. **I.** Original senses.

1. An English coin of the value of $\frac{1}{12}$ of a shilling, or $\frac{1}{240}$ of a pound; originally and for many centuries of silver, in later times of copper, now (since 1860) of bronze. Denoted (after a numeral) by *d.* (for *denarius*, *denarii*); thus, 5*d.*, fivepence.

The coining of silver pennies for general circulation ceased with the reign of Charles II; a small number have since been regularly coined as Maundy money. Copper pennies began to be coined in 1797; copper halfpence and farthings having been used from the time of Charles II.

a **725** *Laws of Ine* c. 59 (from Ælfred's compilation, earliest MS. *c* 925) Oxan horn bið x þæninga [*v. rr.* peninga, peniga, peneza] weorð. **835** in Thorpe *Dipl. Ævi Sax.* (1865) 47 And him mon forȝefe ðeran ðreotene hund pending[a]. *a* **1000** *Ecgbert. Pænit.* iv. lx. (Thorpe *Laws* II. 228), Se riht scylling byþ a be xii penezum. *a* **1131** *O. E. Chron.* an. 1124 Se peniȝ wæs swa ifel þæt se man þa hæfde .. an pund he ne mihte cysten þær of for nan þing twelfe penezas. *c* **1330** R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 238 Edward did smyte rounde peny, halfpeny, ferthyng,..þe kynges side salle be þe hede & his name writen, þe croyce side what cite it was in coyned & smyten. **1485** Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 245, iiij pens of money courant yerely. *Ibid.* 246 They shold wyth a good wylle pay the penyes. **1596** Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 85 Nay by S. Iamy, I hold you a penny, A horse and a man is more then one, and yet not many. **1706** Phillips, *Penny*, a small Coin..; its Weight is 32 Grains of Wheat well dried. **1710** J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II, *Penny, Denarius*, was the first coined piece of Silver we have any account of; and for many Years the only one. **1727–41** Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., The penny sterling is now nigh disused as a coin; and scarce subsists, but as a money of account. **1797** *Proclam.* 26 July in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 14031/1 We have thought fit to order, that certain Pieces of Copper shall be coined, which should go and pass for One Penny, ..and that each of such Pieces of One Penny should weigh One Ounce Avoirdupois. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VII. 330/1 The first English [silver] pennies weigh 22½ grains troy. Towards the close of Edward III the penny weighs 18 grains, and in the reign of Edward IV it fell to 12, after previously sinking to 15. In..1551, the penny was reduced to 8 grains, and after the 43rd of Eliz. to 7$\frac{11}{12}$ grains, at which weight it still continues.

b. Applied to local or other varieties of this coin, sometimes of different value.

Irish penny, *Manx penny*, copper pennies of the same value as the penny sterling with a different design on the reverse, formerly coined for Ireland and the Isle of Man; *Scots penny*, a coin or monetary unit, equal in 17th c. to one-twelfth of the English penny; † *Penny deblé*, † *Penny force*: see quot. 1598.

1538 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 158 Dauid Bruce..promittit to pay me the soume of thretty poundis in penny and penny-wortht Scottis. **1598** Stow *Surv.* 43 The penny weyght [to weigh] 24. graynes (which 24. by weight then appointed, were as much as the former 32. graynes of weight), a pennie force, 25. graynes and a halfe, the pennie deble, or feeble 22. graines and a halfe. **1617** Moryson *Itin.* I. 283 The Scots haue of long time had .. Placks, which they esteemed for 4 pence, but 3 of them make an English penny; also Hard-heads, esteemed by them at one penny halfe-penny, whereof eight make an English penny. *Ibid.* 284 They [the Irish] had little brasse pence, and pence of a second kinde, called Harpers, being as big as an English shilling. They had also brasse farthings, called smulkins, whereof foure made a penny. **1688** R. Holme *Armoury* III. 25/1 An Irish Penny .. hath the Stamp of the Harp and Crown upon it. **1786** Cardonnell *Numism. Scot.* 24 Table I. In which is shown how many numeral pounds, shillings, and pennies Scots were coined out of one pound weight of gold. *a* **1850** Jas. Gray *Introd. Arith.* (ed. 100) 11 (Scotch Money), 2 Pennies = 1 Bodle = ⅓*d.* Sterling. 2 Bodles = 1 Plack = ⅓*d.* 3 Placks or 12 Pennies = 1 Shilling = 1*d.* [sterling]. **1898** G. B. Rawlings *Brit. Coinage* 135 The last Irish coinage took place under George IV, when pennies and halfpennies were struck..1823. *Ibid.* 192 George III. coined pennies and halfpennies for Man in 1786...*Rev.*, Three legs conjoined at the hip. *Ibid.*, Queen Victoria coined a Manx penny, halfpenny, and farthing, in 1839 only. ..This is the last coinage for the Isle of Man. *Ibid.* 210 In 1870 a series of nickel pennies, halfpennies and farthings was begun for Jamaica.

c. The full plural, *pennies* (A. 2 *β*), is now used only of the individual coins; *pence* (A. 2 *γ*) is usually collective, expressing the amount, however made up; but it is sometimes used of individual coins, when no stress is laid upon their being such. *Pence* is especially used after numerals, where from *twopence* to *elevenpence* (rarely *twelvepence*) and in *twentypence*, it is stressless (tʊ·pĕns, etc.) and now written in combination. See these words. With other numbers *pence* is written separately (or hyphened) and has a separate stress, as *eighteen pence* (ē·tĭn₁pe·ns).

When such a combination means a single coin, or even a single amount, it is treated as a single substantive, and may have a plural, e. g. 'a new sixpence', 'two sixpences'; 'the school-children's twopences', 'how many eightpences are there in ten shillings?' See Twopence, Threepence, etc. To such combinations, *halfpenny* and *farthing* are added without *and*, e. g. 'postage twopence-halfpenny', 'the early penny-farthing foreign post-card', 'a sixpence-halfpenny shop'. These phrases may also take a plural: see quot. 1724. Adjective or attributive uses of these combinations are formed with *-penny*, e. g. *twopenny*, etc.: see 10.

c **1000–** [see examples under A. 2 *β*]. *c* **1305–** [see under A. 2 *γ*]. *c* **1380** Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 36 To curse a man for sexe pans. **1436** *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Songs* (Rolls) II. 175, xij pens in the golden pounde. **1590** Shaks. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 55 Oh sixe pence that I had a wensday last. **1590** — *Mids. N.* IV. ii. 22 Sixpence a day for playing Piramus. **1724** Swift *Drapier's Lett.* iii. Wks. 1755 V. II. 50 We have many sorts of small silver coins,..such as the French three-pences, four-pence half-pennies, and eight-pence farthings, the Scotch five-pences and ten-pences, besides their twenty-pences and three and four-pences. **1726–31** Tindal *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 157 Six-pences, Two-pences, Pence, and Half-pence. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VII. 329/2 From Egbert's time, with very few exceptions, the series of English pennies is complete. *Ibid.*, Pence, halfpence, and farthings are extant of John, all struck in Ireland. **1865** *Reader* No. 148. 493/2 A large hoard of short-cross pennies. **1866** Crump *Banking* x. 226 Coinage of England: Athelstan A. D. 925 to Henry II A. D. 1189, silver pennies only.

2. Rendering L. *denarius* (see Denarius); also occasionally *argenteus* ('piece of silver'), and *nummus* (= *nummus sestertius*, Sesterce). Chiefly, now only, in Biblical use and allusions thereto.

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xii. 15 Brenges me peniȝ [L. *denarium*] þætte ic ȝesii. *c* **975** *Rushw. Gosp.* John vi. 7 Tu hund peninga [L. *ducentorum denariorum*] to hlafum ne ȝinyhtsumað him. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Luke x. 35 And brohte oðrum dæge twezen penezas [L. *duos denarios*, Wyclif twey pens, *v. r.* pans]. *c* **1275** *Passion of our Lord* 119 in *O. E. Misc.* 40 If ich so ispede þat ich bitraye ihesu, hwat schal beon my mede? Þrytty panewes, hi seyden. *c* **1380** Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 32 He toke two pens, and ȝaf hem to þe hosteler. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 273 þey schulde euery ȝere offre foure pans [L. *quatuor nummos*] to þe chirche work of Seynt Denys. *c* **1400** Maundev. (Roxb.) xi. 42 Þai salde Criste for xxx. penys. **1535** Coverdale *Jer.* xxxii. 9 Seuen sycles and ten syluer pens [L. *decem argenteos*]. **1638** Junius *Paint. Ancients* 303 Antonius the Triumvir his pennies were mixed with iron. **1646** Br. Hall *Balm of Gil.* (1650) 134 Even the eleventh houre carried the peny as well as the first. **1720** Ozell *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. vii. 424 *note*, The Penny of Gold among the Romans was worth a Thousand Sesterces. **1796** H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 480, I do not speak of the penny paid to Cesar by St. Peter. **1881** N. T. (R.V.) *Luke* xx. 24 Shew me a penny. Whose image and superscription hath it? And they said, Cæsar's.

b. Sometimes applied to the French *denier* or 10 centime piece; also, to the now obsolete coin of Jersey of that value (*Jersey penny*), superseded in 1877 by a coin = $\frac{1}{13}$ shilling. Formerly also used to render the name of the Dutch *penning*, the German *pfennig*, the Low German *pennig*, and other foreign coins corresponding in name. In U. S. *colloq.*, a cent.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., The French *penny*, or denier, is of two kinds: the Paris *penny*, called *denier Parisis*; and the *penny* of Tours, *denier Tournois*...The Dutch *penny*, called *penninck*, is a real money, worth about one fifth more than the French *penny Tournois*...At Hambourg, Nuremberg, &c. the *penny* or *pfennig* of account, is put equal to the French *penny Tournois*. **1862** Ansted *Channel Isl.* iv. App. A (ed. 2) 561 Thirteen Jersey pence are equivalent to an English shilling. **1889** Farmer *Dict. Amer.*, *Penny*, a cent, and thus about half the value of an English penny. **1898** G. B. Rawlings *Brit. Coinage* 194 No coins were struck for Jersey till 1841, ..the English shilling at that time being valued in Jersey at thirteen pence...The penny is as follows.

II. From the fact that the (silver) penny was for many hundred years the chief or only coin in circulation, the name became to a great extent synonymous with 'coin', 'piece', or 'unit of money', whence the following uses:

3. = A coin: applied with a defining or descriptive adjunct to various coins of the British Isles, of distinct origin from the ordinary penny. Now *Hist.*

Penny of twopence, a silver coin of the value of twopence, a half-groat; *gold penny*, a gold coin of the value of 20 shillings issued in 1257.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 274/1 A Peny of twa Pens (*A.* Pennys), *didragma*. **1523** *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 As many halfe grotes called pens of two pens. **1523** Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 54 Peny grasse..hath a leafe as brode as a peny of two pens, and neuer beareth floure. **1565** in Keith *Hist. Scot.* (1754) App. 118 That thair be cunȝeit ane Penny of Silvir callit the Mary Ryall,..of Weicht ane Unce Troce-weicht. **1578** *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 31 Thair salbe ane penny or pece of gold prentit and cunyeit of twentie ane carret fine. **1700** Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* II. (975) This Year [1257], according to the MS. Chronicle of the city of London, the King Coined a Penny of Pure Gold of the Weight of Two Sterlings, and commanded that it should go for Twenty Shillings. **1895** W. A. Shaw *Hist. Currency* i. 4 Five years later (1257) Henry III of England imitated the florin in his gold pennies.

4. Used as a general or vague word for a piece of money; hence, a sum of money, money.

Now chiefly in phr. *a pretty penny*: see 9 e.

c **1330** R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 64, & alle þat he mot gete, he robbed & reft, Peny no penyworth, no þing he no left. **1340** *Ayenb.* 23 Ydeleblisse..þet is þe dyeules peni, huermide he bayþ alle þe uayre pane-worþes ine þe markatte of þise wordle. *a* **1375** *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 514 Go vp to him with ful good-wille, And þi peny, him profre. *c* **1384** Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 377 Þei done þis to wynne þo penye. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 199 They hym bisoght Of herberwe and of ese as for hir peny. **1585** T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xx. 57 b, They may..there be lodged ..without paying of any pennie. **1623** Cockeram *Eng. Dict.* III. s. v. *Maximilean*, The Emperour gaue him a small penny. **1649** in J. Harrington *Def. Rights Univ. Oxford* (1690) 26 They living wholy upon the penny, buying all commodities but having nothing to sell. **1657** Heylin *Undeceiv. People* 20 The Minister hath neither corn nor hay, nor any provision for expence of houshould, but what he buyeth by the penny. **1764** H. Walpole *Let. G. Montagu* 24 Dec., I shall put your letter to Rheims into the foreign post with a proper penny. **1792** Burns '*What can a young lassie*' i, Bad luck on the pennie that tempted my minnie To sell her poor Jenny for siller an' lan'! **1822** Lockhart *A. Blair* 139 A braw little penny to her tocher.

b. In *pl.* = money: orig. as consisting ordinarily of (silver) pennies; in later use, often depreciative, 'small money', 'coppers', 'small earnings'.

c **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 26/8 To þe apostles he wende anon and to heore fet þe panes caste. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 5507 Wit þair penis boght was he. *c* **1470** Henry *Wallace* VIII. 692 Pryce off pennys may mak ws no ramed. **1611** Cotgr. s. v. *Sien*, Who looseth his pence forgoeth his sence. **1641** Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 139 Dispensers of treasure.. without price to them that have no pence. **1653** Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xlv. 203 He..gave unto each of them a horse.. together with some pence to live by. **1883** G. B. Goode *Fish. Indust.* 6 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.), Their descendants.. are to-day hauling pence up out of the water faster than their forefathers ever learned to do.

† c. (*Singular.*) With ordinal numeral, expressing an aliquot part of a sum of money, as *the fifth penny*, *i. e.* every fifth penny in any number of pennies; = one-fifth of the whole amount.

1038 *Charter of Harold Harefot* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.*

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IV. 57 [He] bæd hine fultumes to þam hirode embe þone þriddan peniz. *c* 1300 *Song Husbandm.* 8 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 149 Ever the furthe peni mot to the kynge. 1581 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 427 All and haill the erldome of Gowry, with the teind penny of all wardis. 1585 *Ibid.* 743 The first fructis and fyft penny of the same beneficeis. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* (1628) 8 In the 14. yeare he [Henry III] had the 15. penny of all goods given him vpon condition to confirme the great Charter. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. xli, None can hire or build a House, but he must pay the tenth penny. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1654/2 The Nations of this City have declared their willingness to give twice the 20th penny, which .. will raise a Million and a halfe. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. ix. (1869) I. 95 In 1720 interest was reduced from the twentieth to the fiftieth penny, or from five to two per cent. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* v. 168 Remunerated by what was termed 'the fourth penny', that is, each journeyman received as his wages .. the fourth part of the gross sum for which such cloth was sold.

†d. *First penny* = prime cost, cost price. In quot. 1674, perh. = first amount, amount starting a contribution, testimonial, etc.; a handsel. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 63 Seuen Buts of Sack, which cost the first pennie seuenteen Duckats the But. 1620 CAPT. SMITH *New Eng. Trials* (Arb.) 242 Her fraght, which she sold at the first penny for 2100 pounds. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 48 Her cargazon of broad cloth was worth the first peny neer upon 30000*l.* 1674 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 424 E. of Pembroke marryed to Madame Qerronal's [*sic*] sister. The King gives 1000 first peny.

e. The particular sum of money or amount of some tax, impost, or customary payment. With defining adjunct, as *Borchel-penny, cock-p., common penny, earnest-p., fire-p., gauge-p., God's-p., hanse-penny, homage-p., Peter's-penny* (*-pence*), *Rome-p., scot-p., teind-p., tithing-p., ward-p.*, etc. See these.

c 1194 in *Reg. of Wetherhal* (1897) 30 Sint quiete de .. averpeni et de blodwita .. et de hundredpeni et de thethingepeni. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 117/1 þat the peny which is called the Gauge peny, be not paied to the Gaugeour. 1461 *Ibid.* 476/1 A summe of money claymed at two lawdayes in the yere, called Tithyng peny, otherwise Tottyngpeny. 1479–81 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 102 The ernyst penys and potacions at diuerse tymes amonge the workemen. 1508– [see EARNEST-PENNY]. 1562 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 222 Without payment of any compositioun or teind penny. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 79 At Regensburg, in the year 1471—the allied powers .. attempted to impose a sort of property tax on the whole empire, called the Common Penny. *Ibid.* 213 The scheme of a Common Penny was now resumed. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 31 There were dues at Andover called 'scot-pennies', 'hanse-pennies', and 'sige-pennies'. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Mar. 12/1 The church was built in the old feudal days when the Bourchiers .. held estate in Chingford, and .. in 1220 an agreement was entered into between the Abbot of Waltham and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's by which the latter were exempted from the payment of 'Borchel Peny' and 'Ward Peny'.

5. As the type of a coin of small value, or of a small amount of money. Often in contrast with *pound* (see also 9 f, h); with a negative, as *not a penny* = not the least amount, no money at all; so *never a penny, not worth a penny.*

a 1200 [see A. 1 β]. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 451 Povert al aloon, That not a peny hadde in wolde. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* 46 There schal no man, for peny ne pounde, Have 'Ne reminiscaris, Domine?' 1457 *Paston Lett.* I. 414 A peny yn seson spent wille safe a pounde. 1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 74 Clare had never peny for hyt. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 589 Hauing onely the name and style of the same, without any peny profite, or foote of possession. 1570 T. WILSON *Demosthenes* 97 *margin*, It is the well spent penny that saveth the pound. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 12. v. § 3 (1669) 85/1 Wilt thou stand with God for a day or two, huckle with him for a penny? 1788 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* v. i, Never knew a man worth a penny with such a coat as that on. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Jackd. Rheims* vi, Never was heard such a terrible curse! But .. Nobody seem'd one penny the worse!

III. Transferred uses: chiefly elliptical.

†6. = PENNYWEIGHT. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 298 Pund eles ȝewihð .xii. penezum læsse þonne pund wætres. & pund ealoð ȝewihð .vi. penezum mare þonne pund wætres. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxxxi. (1495) nn iij/2 Dragma is the eyghte parte of Vncia and weyeth thre Pans of syluer. Scrupulus .. is acountyd for ten Pans. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 189 Tuicheing the reductioun of our Soverane Lordis cunyie to ellevin penny fyne. 1590 RECORDE, etc. *Gr. Artes* (1640) 127 Whereas .. the weight is called by the name of a penny, it is not ment a penny of silver money, but a penny of Gold-smiths weight, which containeth 24 Barly Corn.

†7. The amount bought for a penny, a pennyworth. *Obs.*

1564 *Child-Marriages* 208 All iij went to Richard Barkers house, and dronke, eithe[r] of them a peny. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 523 Whereas thou maist compound a better penie.

8. = PENNYLAND, q. v.

IV. 9. Phrases and Proverbs.

a. *A penny for your thoughts*: I would give something to know what you are thinking about (addressed to one in a 'brown study'). †b. *A penny in the forehead*: in allusion to a playful nursery joke, in which a cold coin is pressed on the forehead so as to be felt as if still there after its removal; see *Notes and Q.* 9th s. VIII. 189. *Obs.* c. *A penny saved is a penny gained* (*got, earned*). d. *A penny soul never came to twopence.* e. *A pretty* (*fine*, etc.) *penny*: a considerable sum (in the way of gain or cost). f. *In for a penny, in for a pound*: having entered upon a matter one must carry it through whatever it involves. †g. *No penny, no paternoster*: a saying referring to priests insisting on being paid as a condition of performing services; hence = nothing for nothing; if you want a thing you must pay for it. So *no paternoster, no penny* = no work, no pay. *Penny nor paternoster* (quot. 1566), neither pay nor prayers; neither love nor money. *Obs.* h. *Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves.* †i. *To think one's penny* (*good*) *silver*: to have a good opinion of oneself. *Obs.* j. † *To make penny of*, to turn into money, to sell (*obs.*); *to make a* (*good*, etc.) *penny of*, to make profit by (? *obs.*). (See also e.) †k. *To turn* (*wind*) *the* (*a*) *penny*: to employ one's money profitably; or, to gain money. *Obs.* exc. in *to turn an honest penny* (see HONEST *a.* 4 b). See also PENNY-WISE.

a. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* II. iv. (1867) 50 Wherwith in a great musyng he was brought. Fréend (quoth the good man) a peny for your thought. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 8 *Neverout.* Come: a Penny for your thoughts. *Miss.* It is not worth a farthing: for I was thinking of you. 1765 BICKERSTAFF *Maid of Mill* I. viii. 17 My lord, a penny for your thoughts.

b. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* 9 Mar. (1828) IV. 106, I am not bound always to look you in the face like children, to see if you have a penny in your forehead. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 15 (1740) 324 We may hope better of their Abilities than to be wheedled as Children with a Penny in the Forehead.

c. 1695 RAVENSCROFT *Canterbury Guests* II. iv, This I did to prevent expences, for .. A penny sav'd, is a penny got. 1811 BYRON *Hints fr. Horace* 516 A penny saved, my lad, 's a penny got. 1838 *Chamb. Edin. Jrnl.* 45 A penny saved is a penny gained. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 107 A penny saved is a penny earned.

d. 1844 *Chamb. Jrnl.* II. 225 A penny soul never came to twopence. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* ix. (1860) 235 Narrow-mindedness in living and in dealing .. leads to failure. The penny soul never came to twopence.

e. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 209 By which the soldiers made a pretty penny. 1788 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. iv, If a man makes a fair penny .. he has as much title to enjoy his pleasure as the Chief Justice. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* vii. 131 By that time the .. ingredients are reckoned, the partridges will come to a fine penny. 1885 B. HARTE *Marnja* i, Then the captain might still make a pretty penny on Amita. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 12 Jan., Uncle Sam's navy is costing him a pretty penny these days.

f. 1695 RAVENSCROFT *Canterbury Guests* v. i, Well than, O'er shooes, o'er boots. And In for a Penny, in for a Pound. 1823 BYRON *To Kinnaird* 23 Dec. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxvi, Being in for a penny, I am ready, as the saying is, to be in for a pound.

g. 1546 *Suppl. Commons* (1871) 87 Theyr couetouse is growne into this prouerbe, 'No peny, no pater noster'. 1566 GASCOIGNE *Supposes* I. i, Pitie nor pencion, peny nor pater noster shoulde euer haue made Nurse once to open hir mouth in the cause. 1640 BASTWICK *Lord Bps.* vi. E iv b, No penny, no Pater noster; they looke more to their tithes, then to their taske. 1707 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. ii. 22 Once was—No Pater Noster, No Penny; now—No Sermons, not a Penny, not a Farthing.

h. *a* 1724 LOWNDES in Chesterf. *Lett.* 5 Feb. an. 1750 [Old Mr. Lowndes, the famous Secretary of the Treasury .. used to say] 'take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves'. 1854 R. S. SURTEES *Handley Cross* xiii, 'A real out-and-out workin' chap, that will .. look sharp ater the pence, without leavin' the pounds to take care of themselves'.

i. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 13/2 Suche as .. thought their penie good siluer. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* Lodge's Wks. (Hunter. Cl.) 17 Tho she say that she is fairest, I think my pennie siluer by her leaue. 1603 BRETON *Packet Mad Lett.* liv. (1879) 20/1 There are more Batchelors than Roger, and my penny is as good siluer as yours.

j. 1512 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 76* To mak penny of þair landis and gudis. 15 .. *Aberdeen Regr.* (Jam.), The prouest, &c., chargit the officiaris to mak penny of the claith prisit. 1726 BERKELEY *Let. to T. Prior* 1 Dec., Wks. 1871 IV. 139, I gave him old clothes, which he made a penny of. 1788 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* v. viii, Warrant Master Harrel's made a good penny of you.

k. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* II. viii. (1867) 75 Towne ware was your ware, to tourne the peny. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1754) 76 There is no State that winds the Penny more nimbly, and makes quicker Returns. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 452 P 4 A Projector, who is willing to turn a Penny by this remarkable Curiosity of his Countrymen. 1887 MISS E. MONEY *Dutch Maiden* (1888) 5 Lucas had been sent across the seas to turn the 'honest penny' and pick up some gold.

V. 10. With prefixed numerals, forming adjectives of price or value: see FIVEPENNY, FOURPENNY, SIXPENNY, etc. Applied to nails, such adjectives denote the original price (in 15th c.) per hundred; as *fivepenny nail*, a nail which cost 5*d.* a hundred, *tenpenny nail*, a nail costing 10*d.* a hundred. (These names persisted after the prices fell, as they began to do in some places before 1500, and they are now used to designate *sizes* of nails.)

1426–7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (E. E. T. S.) 67 Also for iij^{li} x peny nayl to þe vyse, ij s vj d. Also for iiij^{li} vj peny nayl, ij s. 1427–8 *Ibid.* 69 Also for ij^{c} x peny nayl to þe same werk, xx d. Also for iiij^{c} vj peny nayl .. ij s. Also for a c. of ij peny nayl, ij d. 1484 *Ibid.* 120 Item, for ij c di. iiij penye nayle, x d. Item, for di. c v d nayle, ij d ob. Item, for di. a c iij penye nayle, j d ob. 1494–5 *Ibid.* 208, Item, iij c vj d naile, xv d. *Ibid.* 210 Item, iij c di. v. peny Naile, xiiij d. 1481 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 320 Unum centum et dimidium de *threpeny nayl'*, ad valentiam iiij d.; et de dimidio centum de *forpeny nayl'*, ad valentiam de ij d. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 135 Nails of sorts are, 4, 6, 8, 10, 24, 30, and 40-penny nails, all of different lengths.

11. *attrib.* or as *adj.* a. Of the price or value of a penny, costing a penny, as *penny brick* (BRICK *sb.*^{1} 3), *bun, commons* (COMMONS 3 b), *cord, dreadful* (DREADFUL C), *hen, horrible* (HORRIBLE B), *knife, loaf, mass, newspaper, paper, pie, roll, stamp, whistle*, etc.; for the use of or admission to which the charge is a penny, as *penny boat, bus, club, concert, gaff* (GAFF *sb.*^{4}), *gallery, lecture, lodging, reading, show, steamer, tram*, etc.; (of a game) at which the stake is a penny, as *penny-nap, -ombre*; (of a person) that sells something or does some work for a penny or at a cheap rate; hence, engaged in mean or inferior work; as *penny-barber, foot-post, poet, wit.* Here *penny* (though sometimes hyphened) may be considered as an adj.: cf. *penny loaf* with *twopenny* or *sixpenny loaf.* b. Of or pertaining to a penny, as *penny-breadth*, †*-brede* (BREDE *sb.*^{2}).

a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. on Fr. King* Wks. 1730 I. 61, I hope thou'lt in the Friars take a shop, Turn *penny-barber there. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxxvi, We came by the steamer, and I prefer the **penniboat.* 1862 *Routledge's Pop. Guide Lond.* 44 The Penny boats go to and from London Bridge and Hungerford .. about every five minutes. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* I. 7 Kyt it in smale pecys of the *peny brede. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3576 The Saviour of men, In all this warld hes nocht ane penny braid Quhairon he may repois his heavinlie head. *a* 1550 *Wardr. Acc. Hen. VIII* in *Archæol.* IX. 250 Syxe pecis of Venysse reabande, pennye bredith of div'se colours. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, xvi, One Day writes an Age; Though a Good hand, pussle an Eye to Read't A Pater-Noster, in a Penny Breadth. 1735 *Penny brick [see BRICK *sb.*^{1} 3]. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 152 Then pour in beef gravy with the soft part of a penny brick. 1862 MRS. SEWELL *Patience Hart* xxx. 227, I went into a baker's shop and bought a *penny bun. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* IV. i, Keep they their *penny club still? *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Charact., Meere Fellow* Wks. (1856) 105 At meales, he sits in as great state over his *penny-commons, as ever Vitellius did at his greatest banquet. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vi. 50 Let not Bardolphs vitall thred bee cut With edge of *Penny-Cord, and vile reproach. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Penny dreadfuls, .. those penny publications which depend more upon sensationalism than upon merit, artistic or literary, for success. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Chances* v. ii, A *penny foot-post Compell'd with cross and pile to run of errands. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 40/1 There are shops which have been turned into a kind of temporary theatre (admission one penny). .. These places are called by the costers '*Penny Gaffs'. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 16 Oct. 2/4 She wished to go into the penny gaff a second time, and said she had no money. 1337–8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 33 In v^{ta}. vij. *penyhennys emp. .. viij s. xj d. 1899 F. H. DODD in *Daily News* 13 June 8/5 '*Penny horribles' always have a public, though it is questionable if dime novels are now so prominent as they once were. 1852 *Eliza Cook's Jrnl.* 22 May 57/2 The power of the Penny has only been discovered of late years. The Penny Magazine, and the Penny Cyclopædia, fairly inaugurated the discovery. *Penny Lectures are the necessary corollary from it; and before long the Penny Newspaper may fairly complete it. 1418 *Maldon, Essex, Court-Rolls* (Bundle 11, no. 3), Panis frumenti .. vocat. *penylof. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. x. (1636) 31 If a penny-loafe must weigh two pound, Wheat being at three shilling a bushell. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xlv, A penny loaf was all they had had that day. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Swift* Wks. III. 373 At night he would go to a *penny lodging, where he purchased clean sheets for sixpence. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 452 Their *penie masses and their complynes meete. 1852 *Penny Newspaper [see beside *penny lecture* above]. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 154 A halfpenny or penny newspaper. 1710 SWIFT *Let. to Sterne* 26 Sept., Looking over while you lost a crown at *penny-ombre. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 423/1 A set of idle *penny-page men. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 124 P 2 Many a bulky Author would make his Appearance in a *Penny-Paper. 1600 KEMP *Nine Daies Wond.* D iij b, A *penny Poet; whose first making was the miserable stolne story of Macdoel, or Macdobeth, or Macsomewhat. 1804–6 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 100 That race of penny poets who lived in the reigns of Cosmo and Lorenzo di Medici. 1860 GLADSTONE *Diary* 3 Oct. in Morley *Life* II. 184 Some of the *penny press which has now acquired an enormous expansion go great lengths in my favour. 1858 *Brit. Q. Rev.* LVI. 341 This lecture is profusely illustrated, as the *penny publishers say, with cuts. 1859 *Suffolk Chron.* 13 Sept. (*heading*), *Penny Readings for the Working Classes. 1861 C. SULLEY (*title*) Penny Readings in Ipswich and Elsewhere. 1883 P. E. GIBBONS in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 661/1 Penny readings are entertainments at which each who enters pays a penny. 1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Knights* I. iii, I will hack you like a *penny roll. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* etc. (1878) 179 The cause of all our monstrous *penny-showes. 1839 ROWLAND HILL *Memorandum* 13th June, The stamp-office would charge the nominal value .. (a penny a sheet for *penny stamps, twopence a sheet for twopenny stamps, etc.). 1881 *Stamp Collector's Ann.* 38 (Postage-stamp Savings Bank) Slips of paper .. with spaces below marked out for affixing twelve penny stamps. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* xv, They .. went on a *penny-steamer to the Tower. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* x, Pipes! they look more like *penny-whistles. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 94 Comparing a penny whistle with a common bandsman's fife. 1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 7 Times puny *penny-wits I loathing hate.

12. *Comb.* a. Objective and obj. gen., as *penny-catching, pinching* adjs., *-collector.* b. simillative, etc., as *penny-brown, -grey, -sized* adjs. c. Special Combs.: †**penny-ale**, ale sold at a penny a gallon, thin ale (*obs.*); **penny-bank**, a savings bank at which a sum as low as a penny may be deposited; †**penny-bean**, ? a kind of bean with a flat round seed (*obs.*); **penny-bird**, local Irish name for the Little Grebe (also called *drink-a-penny*); †**penny-bred** (**-brede**, **-breyde**), ? a baker's moulding-board for penny-loaves (see BRED *sb.*); **penny bridal** = *penny wedding*; **penny-cress**, the plant *Thlaspi arvense*, or some other cruciferous plant with flat round pods; †**penny-dale**, **-deal**, **-dole** [see DALE^{2}, DEAL *sb.*^{2}, DOLE *sb.*^{1}], the dealing or distribution of a penny to each of a number of

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persons; in phr. *by penny-d.*: hence as *adv.* at the rate of a penny each; **penny-dog**, (*a*) a kind of dogfish, also called *miller's dog* or *tope*; (*b*) *Sc.* and *north. dial.* 'a dog that constantly follows his master' (Jam.); a dog of an inferior breed; **†penny-earth**[1] [ME. *penierþe*], a villainage service of ploughing, for which one penny was paid by the lord (*obs.*); **penny-earth**[2], local name of the Fuller's Earth of the Oolitic group of strata, which abounds with the round shells of *Ostrea*; **†penny-farm** (**-ferme**), a money rent, instead of services; **penny-fee** *Sc.*, a payment of a penny; 'wages paid in money' (Jam.); **penny-fish**, the John Dory (see quot.); **†penny-flower**, the plant 'Honesty' (*Lunaria biennis*), from its flat round pods (*obs.*); **†penny-full** *a.*, (of the moon) round like a penny, 'full' (*obs.*); **†penny-gavel** [GAVEL *sb.*[1]]: see quot. 1872; **†penny-grave**, a local manorial collector of money payments and dues; **penny-in-the-slot** *a.* [from the direction 'Put a penny in the slot'], (of machines and mechanical devices for putting weighing machines into action, for automatic supply of various commodities, etc.) actuated by the fall of a penny inserted through a slot or narrow opening; also *fig.*; **penny-leaf, -leaves**, a name for navelwort or wall pennywort (*Cotyledon Umbilicus*), from its round leaves; **†penny-mail** *Sc.*, a small money payment in acknowledgement of feudal superiority; **† Pennyman**, (*a*) an impersonation of money, also called Sir Penny; (*b*) see quot. 1610; **†pennymeal** *sb.* and *adv.*, by pence, a penny to each, = *penny-dole*; **penny-motion**, ?a penny puppet-show; **pe·nny piece**, a piece of any commodity sold for a penny; **pe·nny-pie·ce**, a piece of money of the value of a penny, a penny; **penny pies** = *penny-leaf*; **penny-pig** *Sc.*, an earthenware pot with a slot for collecting pence saved or received as gratuities; **†penny-pouch**, a pocket or bag for coin; **†penny-pou·ndlike** *adv.*, at so much in the pound; **†penny-purse**, (*a*) a purse for pence or small coins; (*b*) *fig.* a penurious fellow, a niggard; **†penny-rife** *a.*, as rife or common as pennies, very common or prevalent; **†penny-room**, a place (*e.g.* in a theatre) to which the price of admission is a penny; **†penny-toller** (**penitollere**), ?an official who takes a toll of a penny; **penny-tru·mpet**, a toy trumpet costing a penny; also *fig.* in reference to petty boasting; so **penny-tru·mpeter**; **penny wedding**, a wedding at which each of the guests contributes money to the expenses of the entertainment and to the setting up of the newly-married couple; formerly customary among the poorer classes in Scotland, Wales, etc.; **penny-whip, -wheep**, *Sc.*, small beer sold at a penny a bottle; **†penny-white** *a.*, whitened or rendered fair with (silver) pennies, i. e. with wealth: said of a rich woman, esp. one who is not naturally beautiful (*obs.*). Also PENNY-A-LINE to PENNY-WEIGHT, q. v.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 134 *Peni Ale and piriwhit heo pourede to-gedere For laborers and louh folk. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) B ij, To drynke onely pennye ale, or suche small drynke. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* (1865) 557 A *Penny Bank, for savings of amounts too small to be received at the ordinary savings banks, was opened in Jersey on the 1st of January, 1862. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* B v, The Branne of Lupines or *penny beane layd on the hearye place, wyl make the heare to fall. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 216 Little Grebe..*Penny Bird (Lough Morne; Carrickfergus). *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 339 Gyfe he be nocht *penny bowne, Lat it til vs bath be commowne. 1390 *Nottingham Rec.* I. 244 Unum *penybreyde ad iiij*d*. 1411 *Ibid.* II. 84, j. penybrede, iij*d*. 1624 in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1893) II. 23 Anent the great abuses of *pennie brydells in aill houses. *a* 1829 *Sir Hugh* x. in Child *Ballads* (1889) III. 281/1 The nexten steed that he drew out, He was the *penny-brown. 1805 H. K. WHITE *Rem.* I. 154 *Penny-catching pamphlets. 1713 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 200 Broad-leaved yellow *Penny-Cress. *Alysson luteum, Polygoni folio.* 1892 G. TRAVERS *Mona Maclean* (1893) I. 215, I found a plant of penny-cress in a piece of waste ground. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 457 b, What shall we say of the Maunger? which is shewed at Rome in the Cathedrall Church of Mary Maior, not without *pennycrooching? 1495 in *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) IV. 26 To poore people be *penydale, iiij[s]. iij[s]. iiij[d]. 1521 *Ibid.* VI. 6, I will that my executors dispose oppon my beriall daye to poore people penny deale. 1530 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 25, xv[li] to be delte penydole. 1540 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 108, I will that no penny doll be delte for me. *c* 1680 [F. SEMPILL] *Banishm. Poverty* 6 in *J. Watson's Coll. Sc. Poems* (1706) I. 11 His wink to me hath been a Law, He haunts me like a *penny-dog. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 390 The Tope is a common species along the southern coast, where it is known by the names of Penny Dog and Miller's Dog. *a* 1300 *Gloucester Cart.* (Rolls) III. 134 Faciet unam aruram quæ vocatur *peniherþe, et valet tres denarios, quia recipiet de bursa domini quartum denarium. 1892 VINOGRADOFF *Villainage in Eng.* 282 When the ploughing-work is paid for, it may receive the name of *penyearth*. 1712 J. MORTON *Northampt.* i. 11. 65 That here call'd **Penny-Earth*, a Stoney Earth with a great Number of Sea-shells in it. Some of those Shells being flat and roundish, ..haue occasion'd it that Name of *Penny-Earth*. 1356 in *Jarrow Compoti* (Surtees) 37 Quia dimittuntur ad *penyferme per Priorem. 1781 BURNS '*My Nannie, O'* vi, My riches a's my *penny-fee. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, For the penny-fee and a' that I'll just leave it to the laird and you. 1857 C. BRONTE *Professor* II. xviii. 1 The others she had purchased with her own penny-fee. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* iii. 99 The fish called .. by some, a Peter or *Penny-fish: which having two remarkable round spots upon either side, these are considered to be the marks of St. Peter's fingers. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. vi. 154 The Brabanders..do call it Penninckbloemen, that is to say, *Penny floure, or mony floure. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. cxvii. 377 We cal this herb in English Pennie flower or money flower. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* x. (*Fox & Wolf*) xxiii, The nicht was licht, and *penny full the mone. 1440 in Somner *Gavelkind* (1660) 26 Per redditum & servitium vocatum *Peny gavel, viz. reddendo annuatim eisdem Abbati & Coventui & eorum Successoribus de qualibet swillinga .. decem & novem solidos & octo denarios. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 133 The system of penny-gavel, in accordance with which the land was measured into carucates or ploughlands, and a tenth of its estimated value paid to the overlord. 1579 in *Trans. E. Riding Yorks. Antiq. Soc.* (1901) VIII. 12 *Pennygrave [or collector of fines and tolls]. 1741 *Copy Court-Roll, Manor of Burstwick, Holderness, Yorks.*, Ralph Burnsall, deputy penny-grave to the Lord. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Feb. 3/2 *Penny-in-the-slot machine. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Apr. 3/3 The idea occurred to a Mr. Brownhill, of Birmingham, of adapting the penny-in-the-slot system to the gas meters...The demand for these penny-in-the-slot meters has been of an extraordinary character. 1900 SHAW 3 *Plays for Puritans* p. xxvi, That is why your penny-in-the-slot heroes, who only work when you drop a motive into them, are so oppressively automatic and uninteresting. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 348 *Penny leaf..*Cotyledon umbilicus.* 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.*, Penny Leaves,.. from its round, flat leaves. 1491 *Act. Audit.* (1839) 146/2 Þe said James allegiis þat he has þe said landis in tak for *penny male alanerly. *a* 1586 in Pinkerton *Anc. Scot. Poems* (1786) 321 Sum with deir ferme ar hirreit haill, That wount to pay bot penny maill. *c* 1440 *Castle Persev.* 2767 *Penyman is mekyl in mynde: my loue in hym I leye & laue. *Ibid.* 2779 Nyth & day, mydnyth & morn, in Penyman is al his trust. 1610 in *Cal. Doncaster Borough Rec.* (1902) IV. 18 That no butcher dwelling within this towne commonly called a penny-man shall take for wages of any other butcher for killing of meat above *ad.* for every beast. 1480 CAXTON *Contn. Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 556 Enleven schyllynges eyght pens, to be delyd *penymele. 1542–5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 8 Vnholpen..except it be on the Sondayes..by peany meale. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* xii, Like the *penny motions able to stirre, and stare, and downe againe. 1601 STOW *Ann.* 957 The butchers of London sold *penny pieces of beefe for the reliefe of the poore, euery piece two pounde and a halfe. 1797 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 14031/2 Such Penny Pieces [shall be received] as of the Value of One Penny. 1899 CROCKETT *Ione March* xiv, 'Don't you give in, or take a penny-piece from one of them!' she said. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 341 Its orbicular concave peltate exceedingly succulent leaves, called by children *Penny-pies. 1673 *Wedderburn's Vocab.* 13 (Jam.) *Capsella fictilis*, a *penny pig. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 24 Feb., Your penny-pig collections don't succeed. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xli. 35 Neither was this a *penny-pouch, but a bag so big, as needed a bearer. *c* 1650 in Keble *Bp. Wilson* vi. (1863) 197 [The Lord's debt is first to be paid; secondly, orphans' goods; and afterwards the claimer's] *penny-pound like. 1473 *Paston Lett.* III. 83 Raff Blaundrehasset wer a name to styrte an hare ..; ware that *jd. perse. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* vi. xvii. (1650) 204 His heart was shrivelled like a Leather peny-purse when he was dissected. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 16 This superstition is .. becomme most *penny-rife Papistry. *a* 1619 FLETCHER *Wit without M.* iv. v, Till you break in at plays like prentices,..and crack nuts with the scholars In *penny rooms. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 598/13 *Numarius*,.. a *penitollere. 1783 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes Roy. Acad.* vi, Sound their own praise from their own *penny trumpet. 1827 *Hansard's Parl. Deb.* XVI. 1249 Drums, and the abomination of penny trumpets were in request among the younger inhabitants. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 367 Having acted as his own *penny-trumpeter. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* xi. (1754) I. 261 They have a *Penny-Wedding: that is, when a Servant-Maid has served faithfully, and gained the good will of her master and mistress, they invite their Relations and Friends, and there is a Dinner or Supper on the Day the Servant is married... In the End every Body puts Money into a Dish..for the new Couple. *a* 1845 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Honeymoon* vi, Love .. will fly away from an Emperor's match To dance at a Penny Wedding! 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* xix, Be 't whisky gill, or *penny wheep, Or ony stronger potion. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 671 (Jam.) To get desirably tipsy upon penny-whip for twopence. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 95 [Her] estate was now such..that..she was *penny-white (as we say), and so was married in the end. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Penny-white*, said of her, to whom Fortune has been kinder than Nature.

Pe·nny-a-li·ne, *a.* [The phrase (*a*) *penny a line* used attrib.] Of writing or a writer: Paid at the rate of a penny a line; of cheap and superficial literary quality. (Cf. PENNY-A-LINER.)

1833 *Westm. Rev.* XVIII. 199 The penny-a-line men are generally persons who are by no means qualified to report common proceedings. 1849 THACKERAY *Lett.* Feb., [It] will afford matter to no end of penny-a-line speculation.

So **Pe·nny-a-li·ne** *v. trans.* (*nonce-wd.*), to write at a penny a line; to review in the style of a penny-a-liner (see next).

1897 HARE *Story of my Life* (1900) VI. xxx. 467 Reviews, whose writers can scarcely even glance at the books they are penny-a-lining.

Pe·nny-a-li·ner. [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] A writer for a newspaper or journal who is paid at a penny a line, or at a low rate (usually implying one who manufactures 'paragraphs', or writes in an inflated style so as to cover as much space as possible); a poor or inferior writer for hire; a hack-writer for the press. (*contemptuous.*)

1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v, Penny-a-liners and fashionable novelists; so many damned dramatists, and damning critics. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* Wks. 1900 V. 44 This country is surely the paradise of painters and penny-a-liners.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Pe·nny-a-li·nerism**, an expression in the style of a penny-a-liner; so **Pe·nny-a-li·ning** *sb.*, the practice or work of a penny-a-liner; *adj.*, writing, or written, at a penny a line, or in the style of a penny-a-liner.

1870 JACOX *Rec. of Recluse* II. iii. 52 A story..originally due to the fancy of a penny-a-liner. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxxii, Dr. Johnson has been down the street many a time with ragged shoes, and a bundle of penny-a-lining for the *Gent's Magazine*. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 172, I must positively interrupt this penny-a-lining, and go to bed. 1872 *Punch* 5 Oct. 143/2 The note of preparation, to use a penny-a-linerism, is now sounding for the winter theatrical campaign. 1878 STUBBS *Lect. Study Hist.* (1886) 129 The very penny-a-lining letters of inferior men.

†Pe·nny-fa·ther. *Obs.* [f. PENNY + FATHER.] A man who is too careful of his pence; an old miser, a niggard, skinflint, penurious fellow.

1549 CHALONER *Erasmus on Folly* K iij, That penniefather skrapeth it togethers bothe by God and by the divell. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II. (1895) 183 Knowing them to be suche nigeshe penny fathers, that they be sure.. not the worthe of one farthinge of that heape of gold shall come to them. 1594 DRAYTON *Idea* 128 The Sonne of some rich Penny-father, Who..Leaves to his Sonne all he had heap'd together. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais, Pantagr. Prognost.* v. 234 Pinch-crusts, Hold-fasts, Michers, and Penny-fathers.

Pe·nny-grass. [f. PENNY + GRASS.] Popular name of three different plants: **a.** Navelwort or Wall Pennywort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus*; **b.** Marsh Pennywort, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris* (in both cases from the round leaves); **c.** Yellow-rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli* (from the flat roundish pods).

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 43 *Umbilicus veneris*,.. penigresse. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 44 *Cotilidon* siue *simbalion*, umbilicus ueneris idem..penygres. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 54 Peny grasse .. groweth lowe by the erthe in a marsshe grounde, and hath a leafe as brode as a peny of two pens, and neuer beareth floure. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* II. II. vii. (1635) 84 If..the Penigrasse be hard, dry, and withered, then..your Meddow is ripe. 1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 690 Nor taintworm shall infect the yeaning herds, Nor pennygrass, nor spearwort's pois'nous leaf. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant.-n.* App., Grass, Penny..(3) *Cotyledon Umbilicus.—Irel.*

Pe·nnyland. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 3 **penilond.** [f. PENNY + LAND; app. the vernacular form of med.L. *denariata* (*denarata, denerata*) *terræ* (see DENARIATE), and possibly also of *nummata terræ*, the rent of which was (sometimes at least) a penny.

Cf. 'duodecim tamen nummatas..singulos annos reddentes ei 12 denarios' (Madox *Exch.* I. 155).]

A portion or measure of land valued at a penny a year; a DENARIATE.

Its extent may have varied in different localities; one quotation in Du Cange refers to a tenement of half a rood and three denariates, whence it appears that there were more than three pennylands in half a rood. If there were four, the pennyland would be $\frac{1}{7}$ of an acre, or 5 sq. poles, enough for a house and small yard. In some parts of France the *denrée* (=*denariata*) is still a measure of 4·73 perches (Godef.). But the pennylands of Orkney and Shetland may have been of greater extent.

a 1300 *Gloucester Cart.* (Rolls) III. 134 Tenentes..Penilond ad vitam et ad voluntatem domini. 1774 G. GIFFORD in Low *Orkney* (1879) 145 The term Pennyland in Orkney signifies simply quantity .. in Schetland it likewise marks the quality, and according to the value of the land every Mark contains more or fewer Pennies. 1822 PETERKIN *Notes Orkney & Zetl.* 6 (E. D. D.) None of these pennylands, or other terms, indicate any definite extent of ground; and they are of different extent in different towns. But all the pennylands, marks or cowsworths in the same town are of equal extent. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 39 The penny-land of the smith. 1898 *Shetland News* 30 Apr. (E. D. D.), Shetland, as part of the earldom of Orkney, must have been originally divided into ounce and pennylands.

Penny post, penny-post. [See POST *sb.*] An organization for the conveyance of letters or packets at an ordinary charge of a penny each; *esp.* (in early use) that established *c* 1680 for London and its environs within a radius of 10 miles, and (in mod. use) that introduced on 10 Jan. 1840 (on the initiative of Rowland Hill) for the United Kingdom, and extended to nearly all British colonies and possessions in and after 1898.

1680 J. STOKES *Let. fr. London* 3 July in *Rhode Isl. Hist. Soc. Coll.* (1902) X, My note came..by the peny post, that is a post office, which for a peny wee cann have a letter carried to any part of the citty. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 244 Mr. Do[ck]wray and partners, the inventers of the penny post here in London, are putt down..but..the duke hath thought fitt to sett it up again, and 'tis managed by the cheif postmaster of the generall post office. 1685 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 347 Write a line or two now and then by the Peny-post. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Penny-Post*, a Post-Office that conveys Letters and Packets under a Pound-weight, paying one Penny for each to all Parts of the City of London, and ten Miles round about. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 457 P 1 Proposals for a printed News-paper, that should

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take in the whole Circle of the Penny-post. 1794 *Gentl. Mag.* LXIV. II. 666 The extension of the penny-post hither [to Enfield] took place [on June 23]. 1825 Scott *Jrnl.* 28 Dec., A sly rogue..requested of me, through the penny-post, the loan of £50. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 455 Between 1814 and 1839..The Postmaster-general had authority to establish penny posts for letters not exceeding in weight four ounces, in, from, or to, any city, town, or place in the United Kingdom. ..There is a penny post for Dublin, the limits of which the Postmaster-general has authority to alter. 1898 R. S. Surtees *Ask Mamma* lxxviii. 342 The penny post was one of the few things that came without being long called for. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 9 Jan. 5/1 To-morrow is the sixty-fourth birthday of the Penny Post, inaugurated January 10, 1840.

b. *attrib.*, as *penny-post letter*, *penny-postman*, *penny-post office*.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2188/4 The General Penny-Post Office is removed from Crosby-House..to Star-Court..in Cornhill. 1688 Ashmole *Let.* in *Mem.* (1717) 97 Which the Civility of a Penny-Post Letter would have cleared and prevented. 1690 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 118 His majestie hath granted Mr. Dockwra £500 per ann. out of the penny post office, in consideration of his being the first projector thereof. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 358 [Busy bodies] have their stages about the town as regular as a penny postman. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 101 The penny-postman finds no perplexity in his walks to any part of it [London]. 1864 Tennyson *Let. to W. C. Bennett* 22 Oct., Believe me, tho' penny-post maddened, yours ever, A. Tennyson.

So **Pe·nny-po·stage**, the postage of letters, etc. at a charge of a penny each.

184.. *Ocean Postage Envelope* Inscr., Britain! from thee the World expects an Ocean Penny Postage. 1863 *Chambers' Bk. Days* I. 89/2 A memorable day..on which the idea of a Penny Postage was first exemplified. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Jan. 7/1 The Jubilee of the Penny Post. Fifty years ago to-morrow, by virtue of a warrant published in the *London Gazette* on the 28th December, 1839, was inaugurated our system of penny postage.

†Pe·nny-prick. *Obs.* An old game of which the nature is uncertain.

It appears to have consisted in aiming at a penny, perhaps placed originally as the Prick or mark for shooting at; see also quots. *c* 1770, 1829.

1421 *Maldon, Essex, Court-Rolls* (Bundle 12, No. 8) Cum hominibus utentibus ludos illegitimos, viz. alias scaccarulos et penypryke ad gravitatem proximorum suorum. 1447 *Shillingford Lett.* (Camden) 101 Yong peple..within the saide Cloistre have exercised unlawfull games as the toppe, queke, penny prykke and most atte tenys, by the which the walles of the saide Cloistre have be defowled and the glas wyndowes all to brost. 1552 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 102 Dyce, slyde grote, penypricke, caylles, tennes. 1610 T. Scott *Philomythie*, etc. (1616) M j b, Their idle houres ..They spend at shoue-boord, or at penny pricke, At dice, cards, tennis. [*c* 1770 in *Grose's Provinc. Gloss.* MS. Add. (P.) (E. D. D.) *Penny-prick*, a sport, throwing at halfpence placed upon sticks which are called Hobs. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* IV. iv. 353. 1829 J. Hunter *Hallams. Gloss.*, *Penny-prick*, a game consisting of casting oblong pieces of iron at a mark.]

Hence **†Pe·nny-pricker** *Obs.*, one who played at penny-prick.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 11 Tyburne collopes, and peny pryckers; Bowlers, mas shoters, and quayters.

Pe·nny-re:nt. ? *Obs.* [See Rent.] Rent paid (or received) in money; annual (or periodical) payment in cash; income in money, revenue. **b.** A quit-rent of a penny.

1512 *Will of Westburn* (Somerset Ho.), In Penny-rent. 1611 Cotgr., *Denier de seruice*, Pennie rent: a quit or chiefe rent: or, the reseruation of a single pennie in lieu of all other rents and seruices (homage excepted). *a* 1619 Fletcher *Wit without M.* III. i, What Jointure can he make you? Plutarch's Morals? Or so much penny-rent in the small poets? 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VI. v. 344 The Pensions were but bare Penny-Rent, whilst Abbey-Lands were lowly rated farre beneath their true valuation. 1673 Wycherley *Gentleman Dancing-M.* III. i, Though he..has two thousand five hundred seventy-three pounds sterling, twelve shillings and twopence a year penny-rent. 1729 *Season. Rem. Trade* 24 This drains from thence the Penny-rents of most of the great Estates of that Kingdom [Ireland]. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* 31 Mar.–1 Apr., He proposes a jointure of £1200 a year penny-rents, and 400 guineas a year for her [Miss Mansfield's] private purse.

Pe·nny-ro:t. [See Rot *sb.*] A name for Marsh Pennywort, from its round leaves, and supposed property of causing rot in sheep.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cxliii. 424 *Cotyledon palustris*: in English Sheepes killing Pennygrasse, Penny rot, and in the north countrie White rot.

Pennyroyal (peni,roi·ăl). Forms: **penny** (in its var. forms) with *α.* 6–7 **ryal**(l, **rial**(l, etc. (rarely two words or hyphened; 10 varr.), *β.* 6–8 **royal**(l, etc. (as one word, two words, or hyphened; 13 varr.); 7– **pennyroyal**. [app. an alteration (? corruption) of the earlier *pulyole ryale*, in AF. *puliol real* = OF. *poliol*, *pouliol*, *poulieul* thyme (:–L. type **pulegiōl-um*, dim. of L. *pulegium* thyme) + *réal*, *royal* royal. Intervening stages between *poliol* and *pen(n)y* have not been found; mod. Walloon dialects have *poli*, *pouli*; mod. F. *pouliot*.]

1. A species of mint (*Mentha Pulegium*), with small leaves and prostrate habit; formerly much cultivated and esteemed for its supposed medicinal virtues.

α. 1530 Palsgr. 253/1 Penneryall an herbe, *poulliot*. 1538 Turner *Libellus*, Origanum..est herba quam uulgus appellat Penyryall. *c* 1550 Lloyd *Treas. Health* Q iv, Leaues of Rue, Tyme, Organe, Pennyrial. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 94 Peneriall. 1657 C. Beck *Univ. Char.* I vij b, Penirial herb.

β. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 58 b, Maioram, Peny-royall. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. ccxxi. 671 Our common Pennie Royall. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 197 One ounce of Thyme, one ounce of Penny-royal. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 422 Penyroyal .. good against cold and affections of the Nerves and Joynts. 1736 Bailey *Housek. Dict.* 459 Penny royal is..of a sharp bitter taste. 1853 Sover *Pantroph.* 73 They may be seasoned with pepper, pennyroyal, honey, or sun-made wine.

2. Applied, usually with qualifying words, to other aromatic labiates, or other plants. **†a.** *Wood Pennyroyal*: a name proposed by Turner for the Wood Speedwell, *Veronica officinalis*. *Obs.* **†b.** *Wild Pennyroyal*: Basil Thyme, *Calamintha Acinos*. *Obs.* **c.** In North America, applied to the fragrant labiate *Hedeoma pulegioides* (or other species). **d.** *Bastard* or *False Pennyroyal*: names for two N. American labiates, *Trichostemma dichotomum* and *Isanthus cæruleus*. **e.** = *Penny-royal-tree*: see 3.

1538 Elyot *Dict.*, *Tragoriganon*, an herbe whiche I suppose, is callyd Peny royalle growyng wylde. 1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 19 It maye be called in englishe Paules Betony or wodde Peny ryal. 1552 Huloet, Peny royall, or puliel royall wyld, *calamintha*, *tragoriganon*. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. lxxv. 247 There be three sortes of Calamynt...The second kinde which is called wild Pennyryall, hath also square stalkes couered with softe Cotton, and almost creeping by the ground. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 Virginian Penny-royal, *Satureia*. 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* 350 *Hedeoma pulegioides* is the Penny-royal of the United States. 1858 Longf. *M. Standish* VIII, Over the pastures..made fragrant by sweet penny-royal.

3. *attrib.* **Pennyroyal-tree**, *Satureia viminea* (*Treas. Bot.*, 1866); **pennyroyal-water**, a liquor distilled from the leaves of pennyroyal, formerly used in medicine.

1761 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 629 [She] took a cup with pennyroyal water in her own hand. 1855 Delamer *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 134 Pennyroyal water was formerly much distilled as an antidote to spasmodic, nervous, and hysterical affections.

Pennys, obs. pl. of Pen, Penny.

Pe·nny-stone. [f. Penny + Stone.]

1. *Sc.* and *north.* A flat round stone used as a quoit; also, the game played with these.

1375 [see b]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 274/2 A Penystane, *discus*. 1519 *Priory of Hexham* (Surtees) II. 157 Ludi inhonesti.. viz. tuttes, et handball ac Pennyston. 1771 Pennant *Tour Scot. in* 1769, 167 Antient sports of the Highlanders.. Throwing the penny-stone, which answers to our coits. 1807 J. Stagg *Poems* (Cumbld. Dial.) 12 Some play'd at pennice steans for brass. 1895 'Sarah Tytler' *Macdonald Lass* xiv. 186 Do you mind yon game of penny-stanes?

b. *attrib.* in *penny-stone cast*, the distance to which such a stone is or can be thrown.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XVI. 383 The vay Wes nocht a penny-stane cast of breid. 1752 D. Kennedy in *Scots Mag.* (1753) July 336/2 Being..about two pennystone-cast before the said Mungo. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* 52 That's but a penny stonecast from Rankeillor's house.

2. A kind of ironstone, occurring in nodules, found in the Coalbrookdale coalfield, in Shropshire.

1803 J. Plymley *Agric. Shropsh.* 54 Penny-measure; a pale-blue clod, in which lies a large quantity of small balls of ironstone, called pennystone. 1868 Parton *Notes on Shropsh. Coal-field* in *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., The Penny Stone is the most remarkable and productive iron-stone in Shropshire. It is composed of a series of nodules.

Pennystone, obs. form of Penistone.

Pennyweight (pe·niwē·t). [f. Penny + Weight *sb.*] A measure of weight, equal to 24 grains, $\frac{1}{20}$ of an ounce Troy, or $\frac{1}{240}$ of a pound Troy. (Formerly = $\frac{1}{240}$ of a Tower pound, i. e. 22½ grains, which was the actual weight of a silver penny.) Abbreviated *dwt.*

[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 248 ȝenim of þam lichoman þysse ylcan wyrte mandragore, þreora peneȝa ȝewihte.] 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxxi. (Bodl. MS.) A peny weiȝt of þe rote þerof [*sc.* of ferula] idronke in twei ciates of wyne. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 62 Make of hem smale ballys þat weyȝen j. penye wyȝt. 1590 Recorde, etc. *Gr. Artes* (1640) 133 As 24 Barley-corns dry, and taken out of the middest of the Ear, do make a penny weight, 20 of those penny weights make an ounce. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. II. i. (1651) 377 To give Hellebor in powder to ii^{j} weight. 1789 W. Merrey *Coinage Eng.* 8 The silver penny was about twenty-two grains and a half of Troy-weight, but called a pennyweight Tower. 1877 Blackmore *Erema* li, In that letter the Major mingled a pennyweight of condolence with more congratulation than the post could carry for the largest stamp yet invented.

b. A proportional measure of one-twelfth used in stating the fineness of silver; see quots., and cf. Carat 3.

1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 74 Silver..is supposed to be divided into twelve parts only, which are called penny-weights: so that when absolutely pure it is said to be twelve penny-weights fine; when it contains $\frac{1}{12}$ of alloy, it is then called eleven penny-weights fine. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 763 If the mass of silver be pure, it is called silver of 12 penny-weights.

Pe·nny-wi·se, *adj. phr.* or *a.* [cf. Penny 5.] Wise or prudent in regard to pence, *i. e.* careful (*esp.* over-careful) in small expenditures; usually in phr. *penny-wise and pound-foolish*, thrifty in small matters while careless or wasteful in large ones.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 609 If by covetousnesse or negligence, one withdraw from them their ordinary foode, he shall be penny wise, and pound foolish: that is, suffer a great losse in his cattel, for saving from them a little meat. 1607–12 Bacon *Ess., Riches* (Arb.) 238 Be not penny-wise; Riches have winges, and sometymes they fly away of themselves. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 295 ¶ 6, I think a Woman who will give up her self to a Man in Marriage, where there is the least Room for such an Apprehension,.. may very properly be accused..of being Penny Wise and Pound foolish. 1842 Thackeray *Miss Löwe* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 272 What a miserable penny-wise economist you have been!

Hence **Penny-wisdom**, the quality of being 'penny-wise'; **Penny-wi·se-pound-foo·lishness**.

1829 Bentham *Justice & Cod. Petit.* 116 That humanity which has penny wisdom for its counsellor. 1850 *Athenæum* 23 Feb. 212/2 This seems to us the very quintessence of penny wisdom and pound folly in management. 1860 Sala *Lady Chesterf.* V. 8 Penny-wisdom, and pound-foolishness are now as prevalent as ever. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Dec. 2/2 It is folly..to cripple and maim our own people by the penny-wise-pound-foolishness of 'twopenny-halfpenny' education.

Pennywort (pe·niwɜ:t). [f. Penny + Wort.] Name for several plants with rounded leaves.

1. (Distinctively *Wall Pennywort.*) *Cotyledon Umbilicus* (N.O. *Crassulaceæ*), a common plant in the west of England and in Wales, having peltate leaves of a rounded concave form, and growing in the crevices of rocks and walls; Navelwort.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 55 Putte to þis medicyn þe ius of sum cold erbe: as morel, penywort, virge pastoris. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 41 *Cimbalaria*,..umbilicus ueneris idem. angl. penigres uel penywyt. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xxv. 37. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 474 Wall Peniwort is good against all inflammations and hot tumors, S. Antonies fire, and kibed heeles being applied. 1756 Watson in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 832 Wall Penny-wort, Kidney-wort; Leicestriensibus Navel-wort. 1858 Lewes *Sea-side Stud.* 189 From the crevices peep the stone-crop, the leaves of the foxglove, pennywort, and..other wall loving plants.

2. (*Marsh Pennywort* or *Water Pennywort.*) *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, a small umbelliferous herb with rounded peltate leaves, growing in marshy places. Also extended to other species.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xxv. 37 Bycause of a certayne similitude..that it hath with Pennywurte of the wall, we do call [it] water Pennywurte. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cxliii. 424 Water Pennywoort is called..in English, Sheepes killing Pennygrasse, Penny rot. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 606 *H[ydrocotyle] vulgaris*, common Pennywort, is one of the few British plants which have peltate leaves..it possesses no noxious properties, and sheep moreover refuse to eat it.

†3. (*Mountain Pennywort.*) *Saxifraga cuneifolia* (Dr. Stapf). *Obs.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xxv. 37-8 Thicke Pennywurte... Mountayne or Syngreene Pennywurte, is a rare plante, it groweth in some places of the Alpes and other mountaynes beyond the Sea.

4. *Obolaria virginica* (N.O. *Gentianaceæ*), a small North American herb with roundish upper leaves.

Pennyworth (pe·niwɜ:þ), contr. **penn'orth** (pe·nəɹþ). Forms: *α.* 1 **peniȝ weorð**, **peningwurð**, 4 **paneworþ**, 4–5 **pene-**, 4–7 **peni-**, 4–8 **peny-**, 6–8 **penni-**, **-worþ**, **-worth**, etc., 6– **pennyworth** (also as two words, or with hyphen). *β.* 6 **penerth**, 6–7 **penworth**, 7 **pennerth**, **pen'worth**, **penn'worth**, (**penneard**, **penn'eth**), 7– **penn'orth**, (8 **pen'orth**, 8–9 **pennorth**). [f. Penny + Worth.]

1. The amount of anything which is or may be bought for a penny; as much as is worth a penny.

α. *a* 1000 *Charter of Orcy* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 278 An peningcwurð weaxes. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John VI. 7 Nabbað hi ȝenoh on tweȝera hundred peneȝa wurþe hlafes. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 38 An peniȝ weorð swefles. 1340 *Ayenb.* 37 Hi habbeþ þri paneworþes of worke uor ane peny. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. III. 256 It is a permutacioun apertly, a penyworth for an othre. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 274/2 A Peny worthe, *denariatum*. 1559 *Fabyan's Chron.* 705 The maior wente to the woode warfes, and solde to the poore people billet and faggot, by the peniworthe. 1573 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 153, xviij. peyneworthe of appyles. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 35 ¶ 8 She..will never buy any thing by single pennyworths. 1851 D. Jerrold *St. Giles* vii. 69 Ordering..two pennyworth of ale, and bread and cheese.

β. 1566 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.*, One penerth of v d nayles. 1617 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For thre penneard of wax candelles iij*d*. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxviii, She had colloquies with the greengrocer about the pennorth of turnips.

b. Of land. (Cf. Pennyland.)

c 1598 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 215 One pennyeworthe of land lyinge at Norwood Edge.

c. *fig.* Amount, sum; *esp.* a very small, or the least, amount; often with negative = not the least bit, none at all; *ironically*, 'a deal', 'a lot'.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 49 Of þe pore peple no peneworþ to take. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 155 All that I may..I suld tak fra him, and never geve him a penyworth tharof. 1590 Nashe *Pasquil's Apol.* I. B b, [She] had requited euery penni-woorth of duetie with many a pounde of fauour. 1616 Sir R. Dudley in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 16, I have never accepted from any Prince or Prelate one peniworth of Entertaynement. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 57 This was the Pen'worth of his thought To pass time and uneasie trot. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 26 Apr., It [a dose of medicine] worked Mrs. Gwyllim a pennorth. 1894 Black *Highland Cousins* I. 18 There will not be a pennyworth of grudging in her welcome.

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†2. That which is or may be bought for a given sum, in contrast to the money itself. (Often in *pl.*)

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 64 Alle þat he mot gete, he robbed & reft, Peny no penyworth, no þing he no left. 1465–6 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 175 To pay me...viij. li. in mony, or in klothe, swche peneworthes as I schal holde me plesed. 1516 *Will R. Peke of Wakefield* 4 June, To pay.. iiij markes in money or ells in such convenient pennyworth as they will taike for the said money. *a* 1591 H. Smith *Serm.* 1 *Tim.* vi. 6 When he hath bought it,..he boasteth of his pennyworths, and saith, it is better than his money. 1656 H. Phillips *Purch. Patt.* (1676) B iij b, No man will take a Lease of an house,..but he hath some reason..to ..provoke him thereunto, either by the worth of the penyworth, or the conveniency for his Trade and Living.

3. Money's worth, value for one's money; a (sufficient) return for one's payment or trouble; a bargain; † profit, advantage obtained. Usually with qualifying adj. (*good, great, fair, rich, cheap*; *bad, dear*, etc.); also *absol.* A good bargain; something obtained at a cheap rate, or fully worth what is given for it. (Often *fig.*)

a. 1340 *Ayenb.* 23 Þet [ydeleblisse] is þe dyeules peni huermide he bayþ alle þe uayre pane-worþes ine the markatte of þise wordle. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxvii. (1869) 150 Riht ofte she sheweth good penyworthes. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* IV. vii. (Arb.) 75 Haue once more with haile shot, I will haue some penyworth, I will not leese all. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. v. 4 You take your peniworths now. Sleepe for a weeke. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* IV. xv. (1840) 205 To sell his life at such a rate that the buyer should little boast of his penny worth. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* v. xviii, If a witness prove a better pennyworth than the Judge, subornation shall do the business. 1661 Baxter *Mor. Prognost.* II. xix. 49 Cheap Food and Rayment is every ones Penny-worth. 1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* 55 They do sometimes buy very great pennyworths in old Rubbish. 1702 S. Parker tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* II. 101 That he only design'd to make his own Pennyworths and Advantages. 1772 Mrs. E. Montagu in Doran *Lady of last C.* vii. (1873) 173 If a blue tafety..should come in your way and seem a pennyworth, please to add it. 1819 Scott *Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. 44 The armour, which I have no doubt is a great pennyworth. 1868 Holme Lee *B. Godfrey* xii. 62 You will not find it a dear pennyworth.

β. 1664–5 Pepys *Diary* 3 Feb., Mrs. Turner .. is vexed because I do not serve her..in helping her to some good penn'eths. 1678 Dryden *Œdipus* Prol. 33 You needs will have your pen'worths of the Play. 1716 M. W. Montagu *Bassette-table*, With fifty guineas (a great penn'orth!) bought.

†b. Price in proportion to value; (cheap, etc.) rate. Usually in phr. *at a* (*good*, etc.) *pennyworth.*

1641 Earl Monm. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* v. 103 They had it at a dearer penny-worth. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* Wks. 1760 I. 57 This tract of land he bought at a very great penny-worth from the discoverers themselves. 1729 *N. Jersey Archives* XI. 167 Which said Plantation will be sold at extraordinary Penniworth.

†c. In appositive or adverbial construction: As a bargain, as good value for the money; cheap. (With or without qualifying adj.) *Obs.*

1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 171 We pray 30w that 3e wol lete heme have them the bett[er] peneworthe fore howere sake. 1682 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1780/4 A very well made Brewing Copper..may be had a very great Penny-worth. 1733–4 Berkeley *Let. T. Prior* 7 Jan., Wks. 1871 IV. 210 Perhaps the house and garden..may be got a good pennyworth. 1772 Foote *Maid of B.* III. Wks. 1799 II. 231 Rich cloaths, which he has promis'd to sell me a pennorth.

†d. *Robin Hood's pennyworth*: a thing or quantity sold at a robber's price, i. e. far below the real value. *Obs.*

1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 117 Walton the Bayliffe leavyed of the poore mans goods 77^{li} att Robinhood's peniworths. 1677 W. Hughes *Man of Sin* II. viii. 122 In Germany, there is a Robin-Hood's pennyworth to be had, ..8000 years of Pardon both from punishment and fault.

†e. *To cast* (*one's*) *pennyworths*: to reckon up what one gets for one's expenditure; to estimate the advantages and disadvantages of an undertaking; to count the cost. *Obs.*

1530 Tindale *Pract. Prelates* Wks. (1573) 370 When the prelates of both parties had cast their peniworthes against all chaunces. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* xiv, He wyll ..cast his peniworthes in his minde what charges wyll be requisite for the finishyng of such a toure. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 72 Democles .. began to cast ouer his bad peniworths, in whose face age had furrowed her wrinckles. 1594 Carew *Tasso* (Grosart) 78 He casts his penworths by some queint deuice.

†f. *To have* (*get*, etc.) *one's pennyworths of* (*out of, on*): to have one's repayment or revenge on, be revenged on. *Obs.*

1567 Edwards *Damon & Pithias* in Dodsley *O. P.* XI. 263, I wyll have my penyworthes of thee therefore if I die. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* III. xiii. (1840) 137 Leopold .. meaning now to get his pennyworths out of him, for the affront done unto him in Palestine. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 207 They take out their Penny-worths in Satyr, and Slander.

Penolo·gic, *a. rare.* [f. Penology + -ic.] = next.

1900 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 468 The results of modern.. penologic research.

Penological (pĭnolǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ical.] Of, pertaining or relating to, penology.

1847 in Webster. 1881 *Philad. Record* No. 3466. 4 Studies for penological students. 1888 W. Tallack (*title*) Penological and Preventive Principles, with special Reference to Europe and America. 1892 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 5/4 The deliberations of the Penological Commission in Russia appointed last year have now been concluded.

Penologist (pĭnǫ·lŏdʒist). [f. Penology + -ist.] One who studies or is versed in penology.

1838 Lieber *Ess. Penal Law* 62 All penologists of note.. are agreed .. that insulation of the criminal is the only possible means: 1. To avoid contamination, etc. 1863 W. B. Jerrold *Signals Distress* 1 Penologists..will not be prepared to maintain that [etc.]. 1886 *American* XII. 313 [It] has now the approbation of American penologists.

Penology (pĭnǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. ποινή fine, penalty, L. *pœna* penalty, punishment + -o-logy.] The scientific study of the punishment and prevention of crime; the science of prison and reformatory management.

1838 Lieber *Ess. Penal Law* 77, I..know that sentimentalism in penology is, in its effects, cruel towards the offender as well as society. 1861 W. L. Clay *Mem. J. Clay* vi. 35 Penology has become a more complex, not a more simple science. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 May 2/2 A study in comparative morality or comparative penology.

Penoscrotal (pī·nǫskrō·tăl), *a. Anat.* and *Path.* [irreg. f. L. *pēnis* + Scrotal.] Of or pertaining to the penis and scrotum.

1874 Van Buren *Dis. Genit. Org.* 33 When it gets fairly past the peno-scrotal angle. 1900 *Lancet* 23 June 1814/1 Evident cases of peno-scrotal hypospadias.

†**Pe·nous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *pœnōs-us* (pseudo-Aug.) painful, f. *pœna* penalty, pain; cf. F. *peineux*, OF. *penus*, It. *penoso* painful.] Painful; of the nature of or belonging to punishment.

1627 W. Sclater *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 173 Ourselues must ..procure discharge from temporall punishments by our owne voluntary passions, and penous good workes. *Ibid.* 291 Ἐπιτιμία or ἐπιτίμησις; a penous kinde of warning ioyned with reprehension.

Pens, obs. form of *pence*, pl. of Penny.

Pensal, variant of Pencel; obs. f. Pencil.

†**Pe·nsative,** *a. Obs.* Also *erron.* -itive. [ad. Sp. *pensativo* 'pensive, full of thought, or of care' (Minsheu 1599), f. *pensar* to think: see Pensive and -ative.] Full of thought, pensive, anxious.

1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 317 We see no other thing, but that the idle woman goeth alwayes pensitiue. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. lxiv. 130 b, After that he understoode how small a fleete there was left to defend his countrie withall, he could not bee but verye pensatiue. 1612 Shelton *Quix.* I. Pref. 9 My friend seeing me so pensative, demanded of me the Reason of my musing. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. v. 201 Sancho rested much confounded and pensative of that which he heard they say, that Books of Chivalry only contained follies and lies.

Pensch, Sc. form of Paunch.

†**Pense,** *sb. Obs.* Also 6 **penss.** [a. OF. *pense* thought, f. *penser* to think; cf. Panse, Pansy.]

1. *Sc.* Thought.

a 1568 *Considder, Man, all is bot Vanitie!* 9 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 136 Will we nocht prent in to oure mynd and penss That it is bot richt schort tyme we haif heir.

2. A Pansy.

1588 Greene *Alcida* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 71 *Mer.* Then Madam, blame me not if I like Penses well...*Eriph.* Not Sir, as it is called a Pense, or as you descant a fancie: but as we homely Huswives call it, Heartsease.

†**Pense,** *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **pens**(e. [a. F. *penser* to think, be thoughtful (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L.. *pensāre* to weigh, ponder, consider, freq. of *pendĕre* to hang, weigh. See also Panse.

(OE. had adopted the L. vb. as *pinsian* to weigh, estimate, consider; but this app. did not come down into ME.)]

a. *trans.* To think of, call to mind. b. *intr.* To think. c. *trans.* (with compl.) To cause to be thought. d. (*dial.*) *intr.* To be fretful.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 1431 Than arthur..In to his wit memoratyve can seik Of euery gilt wich that he can pens, Done frome he passith the 3eris of Innocens. *a* 1520 Johnston *Thre Deid Pollis* 34 (Bann. MS.) With humill hairt vpoun our pollis penss. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* II. 953 Thy Actis pensit the far mair precious. [*a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Pense*, to be fretful. *Jam.* to be thoughtful.]

Pense, obs. form of *pence*, pl. of Penny.

‖ **Pensée.** Also 5 **penci.** [In sense 1, a. OF. *pensee* (12th c.); in sense 2, only as Fr.]

†1. Thoughtfulness, anxiety, care; a thought, fancy. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 177 They..thanked God with god entent, And put away penci. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* III. v, The pensee or thought is envoluped in obscurete. *c* 1477 — *Jason* 28 Contynuyng in his amorouse pensees & thoughts.

‖ 2. (pānse) A thought or reflection put in literary form. (Consciously Fr.)

1886 Bynner *A. Surriage* xxxi. 386 There's another *pensée* for you. 1895 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 3/1 The author was greatly addicted to what is called pensée writing.

Pensee, obs. form of Pansy.

Penseful: see Pensiful.

Pensel, -ell(e, var. Pencel; obs. ff. Pencil.

†**Pe·nsement.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *pensement* = It. *pensamento* thinking, thought, f. *penser, pensar* to think. Cf. *pansement* (Panse *v.*).] Anxious thought, care, solicitude.

1508 *Kalender of Sheph.* (1892) III. App. 180 Cease of your pecunyall pensement, The whiche defyleth your entendement.

Pensero·se, *a. rare.* Anglicized form of next.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 751 His lordship is..penserose and sentimental beyond conception. *Ibid.* IV. 325 The expression of his countenance in repose is generally penserose and meditative.

‖ **Penseroso** (penserō·sō), *a.* and *sb.* [From the title of Milton's poem *Il Penseroso* (1632), a. obs. It. *penseroso* (1578 in Tasso *Dialoghi* 1), now *pensieroso* (Florio 1598), f. *pensiere* thought.] a. *adj.* Meditative, brooding, melancholy. b. *sb.* A brooding or melancholy person, or personality.

1765 J. Adams *Diary* 23 Dec., The Il Penseroso, however, is discernible on the faces of all four. 1790 R. Tyler *Contrast* II. i. (1887) 24 How I should like to see that pair of Penserosos together. 1831 *Society* I. 78 But the penseroso humour lasted not long.

Pe·nship. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Pen *sb.*^{2} + -ship.] Use of the pen; writing; = Penmanship.

1806 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Tristia* Wks. 1812 V. 272 Out flames a paragraph of pretty penship.

[Pensible, misprint for Pensile: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

†**Pensi·culate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. L. *pensiculāre, -āt-*, dim. deriv. of *pensāre* to weigh, ponder.] To consider, ponder. Hence †**Pensicula·tion, †Pensi·culative** *a.*

1623 Cockeram II, Carefully to Consider of, *pensiculate. Ibid.* I, *Pensiculatiue*, diligently considering of. 1658 Phillips, *Pensitation* or *Pensiculation*, a diligent considering.

Pe·nsiful, pe·nseful, *a. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 5 **pense-, penceful**(l, 5–6 **pensi-, penci-, pencyfull, pensyful,** 5– **pensiful,** (*Sc.* 8–9 **pencefu', 9 pensefu'**). [f. Pense *sb.* or Pensée + -ful.]

1. Thoughtful, meditative, pensive; anxious, brooding; melancholy, sorrowful. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 1450 [implied in next]. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* 7 Seyng hys doughter ful tryste and pensyful for thys. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 120 She was contynuelly pencyfull & sory by cause that she myghte not here noo tydynges of her children. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* xxiii. 74 He went homward..all penseful of the wordes that he had herde of the pucelle. *Ibid.* l. 193 Wherof he had no grete Ioye, but became pencefull. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1011/2 He..was verie carefull and pensifull how to recouer his countrie againe. 1865 Young *Pictures* 165 (E. D. D.) Chairs that when pensefu' ye may rock in. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Pensiful*, .. sorrowful.

2. *Sc.* Conceited, giving oneself airs.

1788 Picken *Now-a-days* Poems 62 Fash't wi' three or four Sic pencefu' breed. 1825 Jamieson, *Pensefu', Pencefu', adj.*, Proud, self-conceited, Ayrs[hire].

Pe·nsifulness, pe·nsefulness. Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. prec. + -ness.] a. Thoughtfulness, meditation; anxiety, brooding, care, melancholy. b. *Sc.* Self-conceit, affected haughtiness.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. angle* (1883) 2 With owt stody pensifulnes or trauel. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* Pref. (1870) 228 Myrth is one of the chefest thynges of Physycke, the which doth aduertyse euery man..to beware of pencyfulness. 1543 Grafton *Contn. Harding* 461 After dismissed [he] dyed shortely for thought and pensifulnes of mynde. 1825 [see Penseness 2].

Pensil, -ile, -ill, var. Pencel; obs. ff. Pencil.

Pensile (pe·nsil, -sāil), *a.* Also 7 **pensil**(l. [ad. L. *pensil-is* hanging down, pendent, f. *pendēre, pens-* to hang: see -ile.]

1. Suspended from above, hanging down, pendent, pendulous.

1603 B. Jonson *Coronat. Entertainm.*, Ouer her state two crowns hanging, with pensile shields thorow them. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 364 It is report of some good credit, that in Deepe Caues, there are Pensile Crystall, and Degrees of Crystall that drop from Above. 1666 J. Davies *Hist. Caribby Isles* 310 Those pensile Beds which they call Amacs. 1771 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* IV. ii. 41 Gothic architecture, with all its airy embroidery and pensile vaults. 1854 Hooker *Himal. Jrnls.* I. ii. 39 The pensile nests of the weaver bird were abundant.

b. Steeply overhanging; 'hanging' or situated on a steep declivity.

c 1750 Shenstone *Ruined Abbey* 6 His azure stream, with pensile woods enclos'd. *c* 1750 — *Elegies* xxi. 11 Or pensile grove or airy cliff ascend. 1832 J. Bree *St. Herbert's Isle* 69 No pensile wood that on thy hills recline.

2. Hanging in the air or in space; suspended on arches, with void space beneath; vaulted.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 56, I might here also tell of those Pensile gardens, borne vp on arches, foure square, each square contayning foure hundred foote. 1703 *Univ. Dict.* s.v. *Babylon*, Babylon..was then the wonder of the world for its walls and pensile gardens. 1718 Prior *Solomon* I. 256 How the pensile ball Should never strive to rise, nor fear to fall. 1830 W. Phillips *Mt. Sinai* I. 678 Pensile upon space Hang countless planets.

3. That constructs a pensile nest.

1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 187 The Pensile Warbler is nearly five inches long. 1868 Wood *Homes without H.* x. 194 Pensile Mammalia. There are not many mammalia which make pensile nests. 1901 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 4/7 Another pensile bird, the Baya sparrow of India.

Hence **Pe·nsileness, Pensi·lity,** the quality or state of being pensile. *rare.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 10 In that excellent Booke of Iob, wherein the pensilenesse of the earth,..and the.. conuexitie of Heaven are manifestly touched. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Pensilness*, hanging Quality. 1640 G. Watts tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* IV. i. 183 The fluctuation or pensility of the Bowells.

Pe·nsily, *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Pensy *a.* + -ly^{2}.]

1. Pensively, anxiously, sadly.

1469 Marg. Paston in *P. Lett.* II. 365, I pray 30w and

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requer ȝow that ye take yt not pensyly, for I wot wele yt gothe ryth ner ȝowr hart.

2. *Sc.* 'In a self-important manner' (Jam.).

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, His blue bonnet..Whilk pensylie he wears a thought a-jee.

Pe·nsiness. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. PENSY *a.* + -NESS.]

1. Pensiveness, anxiety.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 606 A ! how pynsynesse potyt me to oppresse, that I haue synnyd on euery side.

2. *Sc.* (See quot.)

1825 JAMIESON, *Pensieness, Pensfulness*, self-conceitedness and affectation, S.

Pension (pe·nʃən), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **pensioun**, (4 **-ci-**, **-sy-**), 4–7 **pencion**, 5 **pensone**, **pencyown**, 5–6 **pencyon**, (6 **-sy-**), 6–7 **pention**, 5– **pension**. [a. F. *pension*, *-un* (*c* 1225 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *pensiōn-em* payment, rent, f. *pens-*, ppl. stem of *pendĕre* to weigh, to pay: see -ION.

With the various senses cf. those of L. *pensio* in Du Cange.]

†**1.** A payment made by, or exacted from, a person or persons; a tribute, tax, charge, imposition; a contribution; a price paid or received; an expenditure, expense, outlay. Also *fig. Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 419 He hilde Edwardes lawe wiþ þe amendynge þerof; he forȝaf þe grevous pencioun [Higden *pensiones noxias remisit*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 391/2 Pencyone, dette to be payed, *pensio*. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 397 He made hym fre of al maner of tributt & pension. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 454 He payd a bitter pencyon For mannes redemcyon. 1572 R. T. *Discourse* 49 Paul the third pope of that name had registred fiue and forty thousand whores that payed euery moneth a pension or tribute to the pope, which did rise yerely to fortie thousand ducates. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 76 Both rich and poor by their good husbandry do gather good customes and pensions by them [Bees]. 1627 SPEED *England* xxxviii. § 3 Humber..into which all the Riuers..emptie themselues..as into the common-storehouse of Neptune for all the watery Pensions of this Prouince. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 674 With some of them [Arabs] he is fain to be at a Pension for the safer passage of his Caravans.

2. *Eccl.* A fixed payment out of the revenues of a benefice, upon which it forms a charge.

[1316 *Act 9 Edw. II*, Stat. I. c. 11 Pro corrodiis, pensionibus, vel prehendinationibus. Cf. 1327 *Act 1 Edw. III*, Stat. II. c. 10.] *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Last Age of Church* (1840) 31 Goodis of holy Chirche þat prelatis wiþ holdeþ to hem, as pensiouns, firste frutis [etc.]. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xviii. (1885) 153 Yff hit woll lyke the kynge to yeve no corodie nor pencion, wich he hath be ryght off his corowne, off euery abbey, priory, and oþer howses. *c* 1525 ABP. WARHAM *Let. to Wolsey* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 31 The value of the benefices within the diocesse of Canterburie..with portions and pensions appropried and assigned to Monasteries and other religiouse places. 1627 W. BEDELL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 137 Pensions upon Churches, &c., granted to Religious Houses. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Pensionary*, In the Romish countries it is frequent to have pensions on benefices...Pensions are now only creatable by the pope; and are never to exceed one third of the revenue. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) 654/1 At the Council of Chalcedon, Maximus..requested the sanction of the Fathers to his assigning a pension out of the revenues of the see sufficient for the support of Domnus.

†**3.** Any regular payment made to a person for present services; stipend, salary, wages; fee. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 48 Men of lawe..Of princes and Prelatus heor pencion schulde aryse, And of þe pore peple no peneworþ to take. 1451 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 94 To Iohn Sloo for his pension. 1479 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 423–4 The Pencions to be paide quarterly. Imprimis to the Maire...Item for his pencion, xx. *li.*...Item to the Recorder...Item for his pencion, x. *li.*..Item to the Towne Clerke for his pencion, iiij. *li.*...Item to the Stewarde for his pencion, liij. *s.* iiij. *d.* 1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 40 The vicar that serueth..hath but .xii. or .xiiii. markes by yere, so that of thys pension he is not able to by him bokes, nor geue hys neyghboure dryncke. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Esdras* iv. 56 He commanded to giue to all that kept the city, pensions and wages. 1656–7 DAVENANT *Rutland Ho.* Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 226 Your servants..being confined within the narrow bounds of pension, are accomptable for all the orts by weight. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. ii. (1869) I. 288 If a guinea be the weekly pension of a particular person, he can in the course of the week purchase with it [etc.].

In uses which approach 4:

b. Such a payment made to one who is not a professed servant or employee, to retain his alliance, good will, secret service, assistance when needed, etc.; a subvention, a subsidy, a fixed allowance. **c.** A regular payment to persons of rank, royal favourites, etc., to enable them to maintain their state; also to men of learning or science, artists, etc., to enable them to carry on work which is of public interest or value.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxiii. 27 Welcum, my pensioun most preclair; Welcum, my awin Lord Thesaurair! *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 39 b, If the Frenche pencions be the susteiners of the Scottishe nobilitee..then plucke away Fraunce, and the courage of the nobles of Scotland shal be sone daunted. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 348, I meane, that your maiestie, of your owne accorde, giue many pensions to the maintenaunce of learning. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xix. 53 He.., augmenting her estate and pention, accounteth her amongst the number of his wiues. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xxxvi. (1647) 91 King Almerick ..proffereth him a pension of forty thousand Ducates yearly for his behooffull assistance. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i 4 All men that keep Otter dogs ought to have a Pension from the Commonwealth to incourage them to destroy the very breed of..Otters. 1671–2 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 74, I heare my Lady Anne's pention was in ye banquiers hands. 1718 SWIFT *Abstr. Hist. Eng.* Lett. etc. 1768 IV. 259 The king of England agreed to deliver him [William the Lion, king of Scotland] up those twelve towns (or manours) in England which Malcolm had held under William the Conqueror; together with a pension of twelve thousand marks. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pension*, an allowance made to any one without an equivalent. In England it is generally understood to mean pay given to a state hireling for treason to his country. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng.* Wks. (1841) 548 [Peter the Great] invited foreign professors not only to Petersburgh..but to his ancient capital Moscow; at both which places these professors were maintained with liberal pensions. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 41 He holds some lands of the King, and receives a pension besides; in return, he is answerable for the safety of travellers in the Currapa Pass. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 399 To appear with his troops at Coblentz in the territory of Treves, immediately after the election, in order to earn the pension promised him by the king.

4. An annuity or other periodical payment made by a person or body of persons, now esp. by a government, a company, or an employer of labour, in consideration of past services or of the relinquishment of rights, claims, or emoluments.

Such pensions are provided in most civilized countries by the State or other public body, for its officers and servants on retirement from active service, and for soldiers, sailors, and others on being disabled in the public service, or for their wives and families in the case of death; they are also frequently granted, as a matter of bounty, to aged artists, authors, etc., in recognition of eminent achievements, or to their widows or orphans when left in straitened circumstances. *Old age pension*, a pension or payment of so much per week or month paid to a workman or poor person (or, as some advocate, to every one) on reaching a specified age; as is done in some foreign countries and British Colonies, and as has been proposed in Great Britain.

1529 WOLSEY *Let. to Gardiner* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 11 That I may have summe convenyent pencion reservyd unto me, suche as the Kyngs hyhnes of hys nobyl charite shal thynke mete. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 197. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 290 They who are maimed in the warres ..haue from them a Pension for life, or the value of the Pension in ready mony. 1701 J. JACKSON in *Pepys' Diary* (1879) VI. 232 The King has granted pensions to those poor families who suffered by this disaster. 1706 Q. ANNE *Message to Commons* 9 Jan., It would be very agreeable to her Majesty, if the Pension of 5000*l.* per ann. be continued and limited by Act of Parliament to his [the Duke of Marlborough's] Posterity, for the more honourable Support of their Dignities. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 348 We have Chelsea and Greenwich hospitals for the sick and maimed, pensions for the widows of such as have been slain. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxiv, Mr. Jolliffe not only obtained his promotion, but a pension for his wounds. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 15 Shamshir Bahadur was content to desist from opposition, and to accept a pension for himself and for his family, with permission to reside at Banda. 1858 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* Add. ii, It ought to be quite as natural and straightforward a matter for a labourer to take his pension from his parish, because he has deserved well of his parish, as for a man in higher rank to take his pension from his country, because he has deserved well of his country. 1878 BLACKLEY *Ess. Prev. Pauperism* (1880) 28 The cost..£14..would entitle the insurer to receive 8*s.* a week, whenever sick, till the age of 70, after which time he would draw a pension of 4*s.* per week as long as he lived. 1892 *Academy* 2 Jan. 12/3 [He] retires on a pension after forty years' service. 1892 C. BOOTH *Pauperism* II. iv. 60 The father of the movement in favour of old-age pensions is Canon Blackley. With him must always remain the credit of whatever good may finally come out of any of these proposals. 1898 in *Bouvier's Law Dict.* II. 647 'Pensions are the bounties of the government, which Congress has the right to give, distribute, or recall at its discretion' (107 U.S. 68). 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 468/2 (France) The State has to contribute to the old-age pensions, fixed..at not less than 90 and not more than 200 francs per person in favour of people aged seventy and upwards.

†**5.** The annual (or other periodical) payment made by each member of a gild, college, or society, towards its general expenses; *esp.* that levied upon each member of an Inn of Court to defray the standing charges of the Inn (e.g. maintenance and repair of buildings and gardens, salaries of officers, wages of servants, etc.). *Obs.*

Appears in the *Black Book* of Lincoln's Inn from 1433.

1432 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 275 At ech of these ij. morowe spechis, euery brothir & sustir schall payen to ye costage, for his pensyon, ij. denar. 1446–7 *Black Bks. Lincoln's Inn* (1899) I. 17 It is ordeyned..that no man be behynde of his pencyon ouer a ȝeer. 1569 *Pension Bk. Gray's Inn* (1901) 2 Hy hath one Chamber..chargeable with payment of pencion. 1630 *Ibid.* 299 It is ordered..that the steward from henceforth shall receive all pencions wch shalbe due for the persons of every gentleman in this Societie. 1680 DUGDALE *Orig. Jurid.* 212/2 *Pensions* are certain monys paid yearly by every one of the Society [Middle Temple]; viz. vi^s^. viii^d^. per annum. *Ibid.* 290 That no Officer compound for personal Pensions, but by authority from the Pension Councel. 1838 *Black Bks. Lincoln's Inn* IV. 198 To consider the propriety of discontinuing the words 'Preacher' and 'Pensions' as two items of the bills for dues. 1902 R. J. FLETCHER in *Pension Bk. Gray's Inn* 1 *note* Pension, variously spelt in the MS. as Pencon, Pencion, Penčn or Pention, means a payment.

†**6.** Payment for board and lodging, or for the board and education of a child, etc. *Obs.*

[1611 COTGR., *Pension*,..also, money payed for the tabling, or boording of children.] 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Pension*,.. a Summ pay'd by any Person for Dyet and Lodging. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. vi, The pension from each family for the education and entertainment of a child..is levied by the emperor's officers. 1796 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Warning* III. 5 A sum sufficient to pay for my pension in a convent for two or three years. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* II. 269 A household where she was to be tolerated for the pension she paid.

b. A boarding-house, a lodging-house at a fixed rate; occas. a boarding-school; †also formerly a tavern, an ordinary. Now only as Fr. (pãnsyoñ), and usually in reference to France or other Continental country.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Sept., I settled them in their pension and exercises. *a* 1652 BROME *Damoiselle* IV. i, *Bumb.* Ile make one w'ye at your new Ordinary...*Val.*..There's no such Pension in all this City. 1654 FLECKNOE *Ten Years Trav.* 66 There being no Innes nor Pensions to lodge or eat at, as with us. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 18, I then went to lodge in Galata, at a Flemand's House..who kept a Pension. 1778 J. ADAMS *Diary* 12 May, My little son, and the other young Americans, at the *Pension*, dined with us. 1833 R. PINKERTON *Russia* 152 There is also a respectable *Pension* or Boarding-school for Young Ladies. 1837 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* XXXVII, The price demanded is the same as at the pensions, viz. 200 francs..per month. 1845 TALFOURD *Vac. Rambles* I. 155 Gay toy-shops, and flowering shrubs, and green-shuttered white 'Pensions'.

†**c.** *To be* or *live in pension*: to live as a boarder in lodgings, to board. So *to put in* (*to*), *place on pension. Obs.* (Now usually F. *en pension.*)

1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* B iv b, I would not haue him at his owne prouision. Let him be still in pension with others. 1665 *Verney Mem.* (1899) IV. 121 We are 16 of my uncle and aunts family, and all in pention, att 10*s.* a weeke for owerselves, and 7*s.* for owr servants with lodgens in. 1672–3 DRYDEN *Assignation* IV. i, My two nieces..are to be placed on pension there. 1714 MRS. MANLEY *Adv. Riella* 96 She was put for sometime to Pension..at a poor Woman's House. [1816 SHELLEY *Lett.* Pr. Wks. 1880 III. 353, I wish you to look out for a home for me and Mary and William, and the kitten who is now *en pension.*]

7. [from 5] A consultative assembly of the members of Gray's Inn, one of the Inns of Court in London: cf. PARLIAMENT 5 b.

1570 *Pension Bk. Gray's Inn* 7 At this pencion yt is ordered that all suche persons [etc.]. 1664 *Ibid.* 449 It is ordred y^t^ Mr. Beale shall bee summoned to attend ye next pencion. 1663 in Waterhouse *Comm. Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* 546 Every quarter,..the Readers and Benchers cause one of the Officers to summon the whole Company openly in the Hall at dinner, that such a night the Pension, or as some houses call it, the Parliament, shall be holden, which Pension, or Parliament in some houses, is nothing else but a conference and Assembly of their Benchers and Utter-Barresters onely. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., That which in the Two Temples, is called a Parliament, in Lincolns-Inn, a Council: in Gray's-Inn, is called a Pension; that is, an Assembly of the Members of the Society, to consult of the Affairs of the House. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Jan. 8/5 At a pension held yesterday Mr. Mattinson, Q.C., Recorder of Blackburn, was elected treasurer of the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn for the ensuing year.

¶**8.** Put for PENSIONER. *Obs. rare.*

1544 *Suppl. to Hen. VIII* C j b, The greate burden wherwith this your realme..is ouercharged through the greate multytude of chauntery prestes, soule prestes..muncke pencyons, morowe mas prestes.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 4) *pension age, book, law, money*; *pension-fee, -list, -monger, -schemer*, etc.; (senses 5–7) *pension book, house, roll, room, writ*; (sense 6) *pension-boarder, -keeper, principle, school*; *pension-dwelling, -paying, -proof* adjs.; **pension-parliament**: see PARLIAMENT 8.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 July 3/1 The cost..is roughly estimated at £2,340,000 if the *pension age is sixty, and £1,455,000 if the pension age is sixty-five. *Ibid.* 26 Feb. 2/1 The villa folk..meet the *pension-boarders on terms of slight superiority. 1557 *Order of Hospitalls* F v b, Yow shall also keepe a *Pencion-Booke whiche shall declare the Number of the poore in this Citie, relieud by this Hospitall. 1569 *Pension Bk. Gray's Inn* 2 That all thys graunt may be entred into the pencion booke. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 170 [Siccius Dentatus was honoured] with a stipend or *pension-fee out of the Exchequer & chamber of the city. 1577 *Pension Bk. Gray's Inn* 30 A good and substanciall chist..to remayne in the *pencion house..for the keping of the bookes of account and pencion Roles. 1601 *Ibid.* 153 Mr. Necton beinge warned to come to the pencion house hath refused to come. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. I. 116 The *Pension-list was full. 1663 in Waterhouse *Comm. Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* 544 The four houses of Court...every one that is admitted fellow, after that he is called to the Masters Commons, payeth yearly 3. shillings 4. pence which they call the *pension mony. *a* 1843 ROSE in *Byron's Wks.* (1846) 230/2 *note*, My trade of place and *pension-monger. 1901 *Empire Rev.* I. 427 Habitual drunkards and convicted criminals are to be rejected in Victoria as in the other *pension-paying colonies. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* I. 189 Quirk was *pension-proof against all this womanish artillery. 1508–9 *Black Bks. Lincoln's Inn* (1899) I. 159 Item, to the Botillers for wrytyng the *Pencion Roll iij*s*. viij*d*. 1651 *Ibid.* II. 392 The Butler is every term to make up a Pencion Roll. 1721 *Ibid.* III. 261 Over the *Pention Roome and under the Library of this Society. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 May 2/1 The *pension-school life of Hanover, Dresden and Leipzig..seems a harmless enough amusement for an ordinary girl of seventeen or eighteen with some money and sufficient good sense. 1537 *Cal. Inner Temple Rec.* (1896) I. 115 Yt is also agreed ..at the said parliament that a *pencion writt shalbe served, wherby the dettes of the Howse may the soner be paid. 1576 *Pension Bk. Gray's Inn* 27 It is agreed that a pencion writt be forthwyth suede. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Pension-Writ*. When a Pension-Writ is once issued, none, sued thereby in an Inns of Court, shall be discharged or permitted to come in Commons, till all duties be paid.

Pension (pe·nʃən), *v.* [f. PENSION *sb.*; in sense 2 corresp. to F. *pensionner* (1465 in Hatz.-Darm.), med.L. *pensiōnāre* (1382 in Du Cange).]

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1. *intr.* To live or stay in a pension or boarding-house; to board and lodge.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 27 When they meet with any person of note..and journey or pension with him any time. 1649 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 129 For you to pension, unless there were company sutable for you, would not I conceave be agreeable. 1714 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to W. Montagu* 9 Aug., It is the same thing as pensioning in a nunnery. 1879 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 450 The small country house where we pensioned.

2. *trans.* To grant a pension to, bestow a pension upon; also (contextually), to retain or buy over with a pension. *To pension off*, to dismiss with a pension, to pension on retirement.

1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* iii. Wks. 1736 III. 161 One might expect, methinks, to see the Medals of that nation in the highest perfection, when there is a society pensioned and set apart on purpose for the designing of them. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 387 The hero William, and the Martyr Charles, One knighted Blackmore, and one pension'd Quarles. 1800 WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* 657 The adoption of a plan for pensioning public officers incapable of service is required. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 208 He bribed and stimulated both parties in turn, pensioned at once the ministers of the crown and the chiefs of the opposition. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xv, You have taken it into your head that I mean to pension you off.

Pensionable (pe·nʃənăb'l), *a.* [f. PENSION *v.* + -ABLE.] a. Qualified for, or entitled to, a pension. b. Of service, or injuries sustained in it: Entitling to a pension. Hence **Pe·nsionably** *adv.*

1888 *W. Chester* (Pennsylv.) *Local News* II. No. 19. 1 Those who incurred pensionable disabilities. 1892 *Guardian* 22 June 937/3 A teacher arrives at pensionable age. 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 5 Oct., His claim had been rejected because he was not 'pensionably disabled'.

Pensionary (pe·nʃənări), *sb.*[1] [ad. med.L. *pensiōnāri-us*: see PENSION *sb.* and -ARY[1] B. 1; cf. F. *pensionnaire* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. One who receives a pension; often with sinister implication: One who is attached by a pension to the interest of a person or persons (expressed or implied); a creature, hireling: = PENSIONER 1.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 236 Many other of his Counsaill, had been in fee and pencionaries, of the Frenche kyng. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 182 A sure enemie to the Spaniards, and to all his Favorites, partizans, and pensionaries. 1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 33 The Tartars ..through their dependance vpon the Turke, whose religion they professe..and whose pentionaries they were. 1698 [R. FERGUSON] *View Eccles.* 84, I will not discover at present whom I know Court Pensionaries among the Presbyterian Ministers. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. viii. 343 A traitor to his country and a pensionary to her deadliest foe. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. § 2. 759 The Nabob sank into a pensionary.

†b. The recipient of an ecclesiastical pension.

1536 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 28 All persones and vicares and other beneficed men and pensionaries within this deanry not being resident upon their benefices.

†c. A soldier, etc., receiving pay. *Obs.*

1555 W. WATERMAN *Fardle Facions* I. iv. C vj (Ethiope), Ther are throughout the whole nacion certeine houses and stockes, that are pencionaries at armes. 1582 *Bps.' Transcripts of Norton in Kent* (MS.), Was buried Julij 6. John Quylter, one of y[e] pensionaries of Deale castle.

d. One maintained by charity or in a charitable institution: cf. PENSIONER 1 c.

1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 1 That Species of Squinancy, which reigned last Year..amongst the Pensionaries of the Visitation of St. Mary in the Back-Street.

2. [= Du. *pensionaris.*] Formerly, the chief municipal magistrate of a Dutch city, with the function of a legal adviser or speaker. *Hist.*

1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1411/1 Iosse de Menin, councellor and pensionarie of Dordreght. 1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Pensio(n)ary*, is the first minister of the regency of each city, in the province of Holland...His office is to give his advice in matters relating to the government, either of the city in particular, or of the state in general; and in assemblies of the states of the province is speaker in behalf of his city. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Netherl.* I. 287 [Dunkirk] is governed after the manner of Flanders by a burgomaster or mayor, echevins or aldermen, and a pensionary or recorder. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* II. III. i. 45 A deputation, headed by Jean Sersanders, the pensionary of Ghent.

b. *esp.* (properly *Grand Pensionary* = Du. *Groot Pensionaris*): The first minister and magistrate of the state or province of Holland and Zealand in the Seven United Provinces of the Netherlands (1619–1794), who was by virtue of his office president of the legislature of the province, and permanent deputy to the States General.

The dignity was first created by Johan van Olden Barneveldt, under the title of Advocate of Holland and West Friesland; it attained to great distinction when held by Johan de Witt 1653–72.

1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 232 Shee sent to Mr. Oudart, who wes at the Hage, and commanded him to goe to the Pensionary de Witte and assure him [etc.]. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 283/3 The Heer de Wit is still to continue Pensionary, and for an acknowledgement of the good services he has done, his Salary is raised to 3000 Guilders per annum. 1762–3 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lx. 539 They immediately dispatched Paw, pensionary of Holland [1631–36], as their ambassador extraordinary to London. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 337 Grand Pensionary, formerly called the advocate of the republic. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 68 The office of Pensionary, always important, was peculiarly important when the Stadtholder was absent from the Hague. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xli. 235 The commercial treaty between France and the United States was, about the same time, delivered to the Grand Pensionary and to the Pensionary of Amsterdam.

c. *transf.* Applied as a satirical nickname to English statesmen.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 2 June, Ha! there's the other great phænomenon, the grand pensionary [Pitt], that weather-cock of patriotism, that veers about in every point of the political compass, and still feels the wind of popularity in his tail. 1836 DISRAELI *Runnymede Lett.* (1885) 206 This grand pensionary of bigotry and sedition presumes to stir up the people of England against your high estate.

3. = PENSIONER 5. (In quot., a church or chapel charged with an annual payment to a mother church.)

1892 P. G. STONE *Archit. Antiq. I. Wight* III. 5 The Parish of Brighstone..a chapel was built here... Being built after the foundation of Calbourne church, this latter claimed it as a pensionary.

Pensionary, *sb.*[2] [f. PENSION *sb.* + -ARY[1] B. 2; on L. type **pensiōnāria* or *-ārium.*] A dwelling or place of residence for pensioners: formerly, at Cambridge, a residence for undergraduates not on the foundation of a college.

1588–3 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 248 For thatchinge the barne and stable in Pensionary..xlvj[s]. 1621 *Ibid.* I. 186 The chambers in y[e] late pensionary. 1698 *Ibid.*, Y[e] Battlements in y[e] Pensionarie towards the Street. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 41. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 248 Accommodation [for more students] was provided [*c* 1590] in some houses opposite the college [St. John's], on the site of which the New Divinity School partly stands. This was called 'The Pentionary'.

Pensionary (pe·nʃənări), *a.* [ad. med.L. *pensiōnāri-us*: see PENSION *sb.* and -ARY[1] A.]

1. That is in receipt of a pension or bounty; in the pay of a person or persons expressed or implied; hence, mercenary, hireling, venal.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 236 To thintent to bragge another day, that the kynges Chamberlain of Englande, hath been pencionary, with the Frenche kyng. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 136 Fraunce, and Flanders, too full of his pencionary troupes. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 124 To Mary, widow of Henry Peacock, pencionary trumpeter to King Charles the Second, bounty..20 0 0. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 268. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* CVI. 488 An extensive pensionary clergy. 1837 [see PARLIAMENT *sb.*[1] 8]. 1880 MASSON *Milton* VI. 221.

2. Consisting, or of the nature, of a pension.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Launderer* 59 Her age receives for her long service a pencionary recompence. 1771–2 *Ess. fr. Batchelor* (1773) II. 127 They even obtained pensionary favours for years. 1889 *Times* 19 June, The pensionary aid is insignificant.

†3. Characterized by an ecclesiastical pension or endowment. *Obs.*

1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 684 He is lauchfullie provydit of auld in and to the vicarag pensionarie of the samyn.

Pensioned (pe·nʃənd), *ppl. a.* [f. PENSION *v.* + -ED[1].] In receipt of a pension; now *esp.* retired on a pension; in earlier use often implying venality.

1611 COTGR., *Pensionné*, pensioned, stipended, hired by pension, that takes an yearelie stipend. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 111 Could pension'd Boileau lash in honest strain Flatt'rers and Bigots ev'n in Louis' reign? 1815 L. HUNT *Feast of Poets*, etc. 78 Mr. Southey, who is one of the pensioned reviewers in the Quarterly, does not blush to tell those who are acquainted with his former opinions..that a mere stickler for Reform..is little better than a 'housebreaker'. 1897 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 7/4 Among the others engaged..are twelve pensioned policemen, six army pensioners, and two pensioned firemen.

Pensioner (pe·nʃənəɹ). Also 5 pensener, 6–7 peno-, pentioner. [a. AF. *pensionner* = OF. *pensionnier* (1365 in Godef.) = med.L. *pensiōnārius*; f. *pension*, PENSION: see -ER[2].]

I. One who receives a pension or payment.

1. One who is in receipt of pension or regular pay; one who is in the pay of another; in early use, a paid or hired soldier, a mercenary; in 17–18th c. often with implication of base motives: a hireling, tool, creature.

1487 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 396/2 The said Wages, Fees and Rewardes, of the said Capiteyne, Lieutenaunte and Souldeours, Artificers, Pensioners and Feodaries, of the said Towne of Caleis and Castell ther. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xx. 166 3e ar be cum sodiours & pensionaris to 3our enemeis. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 76 All which gives me ground to suspect he is a Pensioner of France. *a* 1693 LD. DELAMER *Chas. II.'s Pensioners* Wks. (1694) 116 The Name of a Pensioner is very distastful to every English Spirit. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 394 In Britain's Senate he a seat obtains, And one more pensioner St. Stephen gains. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 5 June, If all the clerks of the Treasury, of the Secretaries, the War-office and the Admiralty should take it in their heads to throw up their places, in imitation of the great pensioner [Pitt]. 1863 *Annals of Engl.* III. 63 (an. 1668) Charles [II.] became the pensioner of the French king. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. ix. 365 A tool of the court and a secret pensioner of Spain.

b. *spec.* One who is in receipt of a pension or stated allowance, in consideration of past services or on account of injuries received in service; formerly applied esp. to the inmates of Chelsea and Greenwich Hospitals.

1706–1849 [see OUT-PENSIONER]. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 44 (1754) 234 If the single article of losing an arm or a leg gives a man the precedence of Æneas, many a poor pensioner of Chelsea college hath an equal right to it with his lordship. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* 196/2 The office of Comptrollers of Army Accounts is to be abolished, and the in-pensioners of Kilmainham are to be removed to Chelsea. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 408 Greyheaded old pensioners who crept about the arcades and alleys of Chelsea Hospital.

†c. One maintained by public charity or in a charitable institution. *Obs.*

1557 *Order of Hospitalls* C j, The Number of children remaining and Pencioners relieved at the Cities charge.

†d. The recipient of an ecclesiastical pension; a beneficed clergyman: = PENSIONARY *sb.*[1] 1 b.

1576 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 22 Gif ony beneficit man or pensionare sall happin to be slayne,..the narrest qualifiit persoun of his kin sal have the presentatioun and provisioun of his benefice and gift of his pensioun. 1581 *Ibid.* 422 Parson of Eglischame and vicar pensioner of Kilmarnok.

e. *fig.*

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 67 And can Eternity belong to me, Poor Pensioner on the Bounties of an Hour? 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. i. 17 We, Earth's pensioners, Expect less bounty when her store is scant.

†2. *spec.* One of a body of gentlemen, instituted by Henry VIII in 1509, as a body-guard to the sovereign within the royal palace; a gentleman-at-arms: = GENTLEMAN 2 b. *Obs.*

Originally called *Spearmen*, in 1539 *Pensioners*, later *Gentlemen-Pensioners*; now *Gentlemen-at-arms.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 239 The kyng rode to the last ende of the ranke where the Speares or Pencyoners stoode. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 253 Pensioner, a Gentleman about his Prince alwaie redie, with his speare: a spearer. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 79. 1601 STOW *Annals* 973 (an. 1539) In the moneth of December, were appointed to wayte on the kings person 50. Gentlemen, called Pencioners or Speares, like as they were in the first yeere of the king. 1603 LD. G. HUNSDEN *Let. to Jas. I* in Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* (1737) 230 It pleased Her Majesty..to grace me with the Captain-ship of Her Band of Gentlemen-Pensioners. 1630–1706 [see GENTLEMAN 2 b]. 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. 229 His Majesty's Honourable Band of Gentlemen-Pensioners. *Ibid.* 231 The Band of Pensioners have the Honour to bear the King's Royal Banner.

†b. *transf.* A member of a body-guard, an attendant, a retainer. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 417 When his guard and pensioners were come to this cottage where he [Antiochus] had beene lodged. 1632 — *Cyropædia* 173 Hereupon he draweth out of them a guard of ten thousand Pensioners, who night and day should watch..his Palace.

fig. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 10, I serue the Fairy Queene, ..The Cowslips tall, her pensioners bee. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 10 Hovering dreams, The fickle Pensioners of Morpheus train.

3. The officer in the Inns of Court who collected the pensions, kept the pension-book or pension-roll, and accounted for the moneys received (cf. PENSION *sb.* 5). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1429–30 *Black Bks. of Lincoln's Inn* I. 4 Pensener. 1481–2 *Ibid.* 74 To maister Lovell, at y[t] tyme Pensionar. 1507 *Inner Temple Rec.* 9 On part to remayne in the seid chest and the other with the pencyoner. 1570 *Pension Bk. Gray's Inn* 1 There shalbe provided 3 dozen of sasers be the pencioner. 1652 *Black Bks. Lincoln's Inn* II. 393 It is ordered..that there shalbe a Pencioner yearely chosen. 1663 in Waterhouse *Comm. Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* 544 Of these [Benchers] is one yearly chosen, which is called the Treasurer, or in some house Pensioner, who receiveth yearly the said pension money. 1903 *Staple Inn & its Story* 54 The pensioner, corresponding much to what we term the bursar of a college, was elected by the ancients.

†4. A PENSIONARY of a Dutch city or province; the (Grand) Pensionary of Holland. *Obs.*

1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 5 The greatest is usually compos'd of one or two Burgomasters, some Sheriffs, one Scout Master, one Treasurer, and one or two Pensioners. 1669 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 428/4 The Heer Iohan de Witt Counsellor of Dordrecht, and a neer kinsman of the Pensioner of that name. 1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 32 The Pensioner..is a Civil-Lawyer, vers'd in the Customs, and Records, and Privileges of the Town, concerning which he informs the Magistracy upon Occasion, and vindicates them upon Disputes with other Towns. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Netherl.* I. 19 The pensioner of Holland, who sits with the nobility, delivers their vote, and assists at all their deliberations.

II. One who makes a stated periodical payment.

†5. A tributary. *Obs. rare.*

1590 R. HICHCOCK *Quintess. Wit* 60 A State..her neighbours, to haue her their freende, doo make them selues her Pencionares. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 210 In the meine tyme the Britanis quha now x 3eiris had bene pensioneris to the Scottis, quyetlie, throuch counsel of Conan..conspyre against the Scottis and Peychtes.

6. At Cambridge University: An undergraduate student who is not a Scholar on the foundation of a college, or a Sizar; one who pays for his own commons and other expenses; = *Commoner* at Oxford.

†*c* 1450 in *Cole's MS.* (B. M. Addit. 5845) lf. 179 b, Item, the Monkys pay to the Bedellys in Quinquagesima Dominica, every Monke that is a Pensyoner—x*s*.*d*...except that he be a Graduatt, then he shall not pay. 1570 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 3 The Pensionars were also forthwith propoundid. 1775 MASON *Mem. Gray* Gray's Poems 3 From thence he removed to St. Peter's College, Cambridge, where he was admitted a pensioner in the year 1734. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 111 The greater pensioners are sons of the nobility..dine with the fellows.. the lesser pensioners dine with the scholars that are on the foundation, but live at their own expense. 1888 A. DOBSON *Goldsmith* 20 He [Goldsmith] had hoped to go to Trinity College as a pensioner. 1900 *Camb. Univ. Cal.* 5 Orders in the several Colleges: 1. Head, 2. Fellows,..6. Scholars, 7. Pensioners, who form the great body of the Students, who pay for their commons, chambers, &c., & Sizars.

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†7. One who lives in a house or institution paying for lodging and board; a boarder; *esp.* a girl or woman living *en pension* in a convent or school in France, Belgium, etc.; = F. *pensionnaire*. *Obs.*

1672 DRYDEN *Assignation* IV. iv, We are the two new pensioners, Laura and Violetta. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Observ. Journ. Naples* 137 All of them take in Pensioners, and there is never a Religious House, that hath not at the least Threescore or Fourscore of them. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 10 (1748) II. 187 She entered into a monastery, where she still lives a pensioner. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* II. Wks. 1870 IX. 397 *note*, The .. convent .. where Josephine was..a pensioner or boarder.

8. *attrib.*, as *pensioner guide, messenger*; *Pensioner parliament* (see PARLIAMENT *sb.*[1] 8).

1678 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* 9 Nov. (1857) I. 3 It was a parliament that gave those vast summs of money, and therefore called the pensioner parliament. 1711–12 STEELE *Spect.* No. 326 P 2 A Band of Pensioner-Matrons, and an old Maiden Relation. 1856 RUSKIN *Harbours Eng.* Pref., My pensioner guide..at Greenwich Hospital. 1898 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 5/2 Wherever there are park-keepers wanted, customs watchers, prison warders, inland revenue, or pensioner messengers, there the retired soldier has his chance.

Hence **Pe·nsionership**, the office or position of a pensioner (in quot. in sense 3).

1569 *Pension Bk. Gray's Inn* (1901) 3 Mr. Stanhope for hys dilligence used in thoffice of the pentionershipp shalbe allowed on varlett.

Pensionless (pe·nʃənlés), *a.* [f. PENSION *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a pension, unpensioned.

1832 *Examiner* 834/2 Pensionless and placeless aristocrats. 1881 S. LANE-POOLE in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 221/1 The pensionless discharged soldier.

‖ **Pensionnaire** (pänsyonɛ̈r). [F. (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = med.L. *pensiōnārius*, and Eng. PENSIONARY, PENSIONER.] **a.** One in receipt of a pension; a pensioner, a paid retainer. *rare.* **b.** One who boards in a French lodging-house, institution, or family. **c.** A junior member of the *Comédie Française*.

1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* M iij b, Of his [King of France's] Expence, .. it is very hard to relate an exact proportion, considering .. the vncertainty of the numbers of Pensionaires, or prouisioned. *a* 1794 GIBBON *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1869) 73, I now entered myself as a *pensionaire*, or boarder, in the elegant house of Mr. De Mesery. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 46 The pensionnaires of the nuns of Saint Ursula were next. 1897 *Daily News* 1 Jan. 2/3 The average age of the new pensionnaires is seventy. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Sept. 5/2 Some young people who were staying in his house as pensionnaires. 1901 *Scotsman* 16 Apr. 8/7 The distribution of rôles among sociétaires and pensionnaires—full members of the company and salaried aspirants.

†**Pe·nsionry.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. PENSIONER: see -RY.] A body of pensioners or paid retainers.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 177 He should need no other pretorian band nor pensionry then these, if they could once with their perfidious preachments aw the people.

†**Pe·nsitate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pensit-āre*, iterative of *pensāre* to weigh carefully, consider, freq. or intensive of *pendĕre, pens-* to weigh: see -ATE [3].] *trans.* To consider, ponder. So †**Pensitation** [ad. L. *pensitātiōn-em*], consideration, pondering.

1623 COCKERAM, *Pensitate*, to consider, to ponder. *Pensitation*, a considering. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* cxvi. 562 He that..will well pensitate what precedes, may frame a considerable judgment. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 152 A judicial and serious pensitation.

Pensitive, erron. form of PENSATIVE *Obs.*

Pensive (pe·nsiv), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 4–6 **pensyf,** (**-yfe, -yff**), 5–6 **pensif, -cyf**; 5–6 **pensyve,** (5 **pensiwe,** 6 **-seue,** 6–7 *Sc.* **pansiue**), 6– **pensive.** [a. F. *pensif, -ive* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *penser* to think: see -IVE.]

1. Full of thought; plunged in thought; thoughtful, meditative, musing; reflective: often with some tinge of seriousness or melancholy (cf. 3).

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 133 Ful pensyf in myn herte; For [1377 of] þat I sauh slepynge, 3if hit so be mihte. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 3853 Pensyfe thaughtfull alle day sytteth he. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* vi. (Arb.) 54 With pensyfe heart full fraight with thoughts, I fled from thence away. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. 33 He had a greater feare of those who were pensive as Brutus. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i, The sweet expression of her pensive face. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* II. xxxi. (1874) 172 Lost in Bewild'rings of his pensive mind.

†**2.** Thoughtful or meditative as to plans and future events. Passing into **b.** Full of anxious thought or foreboding; anxious, apprehensive. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 320 Symon and Nero ay Ar full pensyve how þai may Confownd þe. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 138 He sholde be Purveyaunt and Pensyfe of thynges that may come aftyrwarde. 1477 EARL RIVERS *Dictes* 109 He abode in his hous right pensyf and ful of thoughte how he might escape fro this perille. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. 2 Cor.* vii. 54, I .. was so pensyfe .. leste this infeccion myghte crepe among you. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 128 What pensive care he tooke, as touching his health and safetie. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 15, I owe not Misery the service to meet it, by pensive fears.

3. 'Sorrowfully thoughtful, sorrowful; mournfully serious; melancholy' (J.); gloomy, sad.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXX. (*Theodera*) 129, I pray þe, sir, þu tel me quhy þu art nov pensiwe & mad, & wont wes to be blith & glad. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 206 Suche as be pensyf make hem glad and murye. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* II. 583 The heavie burthen of my pensive brest. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* viii. § 12 For the cherishing and comforting the innocent, serious and pensive. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 64 She sat down weary and pensive at so sad a disappointment. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. ii, Seeing her mother's emotion, [she] kissed away the tears from the pensive eyes. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* XCVI. 3 When to a love long cold some pensive pity recals us.

†**b.** Const. *of, for*, or *infin.*: Sorry. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* I. 6 My suster is so hevy and pensif of our mys-happes. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807) II. 137 King Henrie doubtlesse was right pensive for his [Becket's] death. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 32 Pensiue still To doe whats good, but frolike to doe ill.

4. *transf.* Of things: Suggestive of, associated with, or implying thought, anxiety, or melancholy. †**b.** Carefully considered (*obs.*).

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxi. 34 With the other pensife cares of this present life. *a* 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 539 Sine to counsall thay passit all beliue. Considderit weill the sentence was pensiue. 1633 MAY *Hen. II*, VI. 439 They .. thither pensive sackcloth brought. 1685 LADY RUSSELL in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 344, I have now left the country and the pensive quiet of it. *a* 1732 GAY *Fables* II. vii. 46 Would that avert one pensive hour? 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 207 Pensive Twilight in her dusky car. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* viii. 246 How have I sate while piped the pensive wind. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* (Tauchn.) II. iv. 45 Adam..never knew the shade of pensive beauty which Eden won from his expulsion.

5. *absol.* as *sb.* Pensive manner or mood.

1775 C. JOHNSTON *Pilgrim* 122 The Archbishop and he have parted not the best pleased with each other, which has put my friend a little in the pensives. *a* 1814 *Manœuvring* II. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 89 Fold your arms as if you were musing—no, not so—more on the pensive.

Hence †**Pe·nsived** *a., nonce-wd.*, ? rendered pensive or sad, saddened.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 219 These trophies of affections hot, Of pensiv'd and subdued desires the tender.

†**Pe·nsivehead.** *Obs. rare.* [See -HEAD.] Pensiveness.

? *a* 1422 LYDG. *Two Merchants* 874 And seide, 'Freend, your pensifheed asswage'. *a* 1450 — *Merita Missæ* in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 392 Now hope, now dred, now pensyffhede, now thought, Al thyse yfere palen myn chere and hewe.

Pe·nsively, *adv.* [f. PENSIVE *a.* + -LY [2].] In a pensive manner: **a.** With meditation; meditatively, thoughtfully, musingly; **b.** With serious or melancholy thoughtfulness.

1569 SPENSER *Vis. Petrarch* in *Theat. Worldl.* B vj b, On herbes and floures she walked pensiuely. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. ii. *Stage direct.*, The King drawes the Curtaine and sits reading pensiuely. *Suff.* How sad he lookes; sure he is much afflicted. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* Pref., Whilest I contrive, order, pensively and slowly compose these matters. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* viii, She sat for some time leaning pensively on her arm. 1879 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. v. 374 He had walked down the bank pensively while I was in the difficulty.

Pensiveness (pe·nsivnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being pensive; thoughtfulness, usually tinged with melancholy; heaviness of mind or heart, sadness, melancholy; †anxious thought as to coming events, apprehensiveness (*obs.*).

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xiv. (1555), Now ye are gone, pensyfnesse me sleath. 1515 BARCLAY *Eclogues* iii. in *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lvii, The pensiveness and payne Of courtiers or they their wages can obtayne. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* L XXIX. 73 The rest of the Fleete was so cast away before their eyes, wherewith they were stroken into a very great pensiuenesse. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 8 He deliuered the army from all pensiueness and feare. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 22 For him that rives blocks or carries packs, there is no great expence of parts, no anxiety of mind, no great intellectuall pensiveness. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 204 P 7 The moments crept imperceptibly away through the gloom of pensiveness. 1827 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 17 Feb., There was not only no grief, but not even a decent pensiveness. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 31 The divine pensiveness of a Madonna's face.

Pensone, obs. form of PENSION.

Penstemon, var. spelling of PENTSTEMON.

Penster (pe·nstəɹ). *rare.* [f. PEN *sb.*[2] or *v.*[3] + -STER.] One who uses a pen in a small way; a petty writer; a literary hack.

1611 COTGR., *Plumeteur*, a Scribe, Clerke, Penne-man, Scriuener, Penster. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* I. 311 Oh! the poor penster! 1902 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Feb. 224/1 The enterprising penster who acted for a daily paper.

Penstock[1] (pe·nˌstɒk). [f. PEN *sb.*[1] + STOCK *sb.*]

1. A sluice or flood-gate for restraining or regulating the flow from a head of water formed by a 'pen' (see PEN *sb.*[1] 3), as in a water-mill.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v. *Bay*, Water comming out of them by a passage or flud-gate (called the penstocke). 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6420/3 A Penstock of a Pond. 1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 268 The penstock, which regulates the quantity of water running to the wheel. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 26 July, There are sixteen openings .. through which the sewage flows into the reservoirs as regulated by the penstocks—or floodgates.

attrib. 1791 R. MYLNE *Rep. Thames & Isis* 52 Two ten ft. Bridges to a Penstock ditch. 1861 *Times* 7 Oct., The penstock-chamber, tide flaps, and overflow channel at the junction of the High Level, the Middle Level, and the Outfall Sewers are works of magnitude and interest.

2. (*U. S.*) The channel or trough in which a penstock (in sense 1) is placed: = PENTROUGH. **b.** A tube by which water is conveyed from a head of water into a turbine. **c.** Also applied to the barrel of a pump, through which the water passes up.

1828 WEBSTER, *Penstock*, a narrow or confined place formed by a frame of timber planked or boarded, for holding or conducting the water of a mill-pond to a wheel, and furnished with a flood gate which may be shut or opened at pleasure. 1864 *Ibid., Pen-stock*... 2. The barrel of a wooden pump. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLV. 613 A penstock .. is a great tube, usually,..of boiler plate..conveying water under head into the wheel-case in which the turbine revolves.

Pe·nstock[2]. *rare*[−0]. [f. PEN *sb.*[2] + STOCK *sb.*] A penholder.

1864 WEBSTER, *Pen-stock*... 3. The handle used with a metallic or other pen.

‖ **Pensum** (pe·nsŏm). *rare.* [L. *pensum* weight, charge, duty, in F. an 'imposition' at school; f. L. *pendĕre* to weigh.] A charge, duty, or allotted task; a school-task or lesson to be prepared; also (*U. S.*) a lesson or piece of work imposed as a punishment, a school 'imposition'.

1705 J. HOWE *Wks.* (1834) 298/1 (Stanf.) Every one hath his *pensum*, his allotment of work and time assigned him in this world. 1880 J. W. SHERER *Conjuror's Daughter* 91 John Dowse..worked at his daily task as a schoolboy sat down to his pensum. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pe·nsy, *a.* Now *Sc.* and *dial.* [f. OF. *pensif*, in nom. sing. and pl. *pensis*; cf. *hasty, jolly, tardy*.]

1. = PENSIVE.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2990 With princez in hys palays all pensey [*v.r.* pense] he sittes. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 80 Or he passyd any forther or made ane ende, he began to wax hevy & pensie for þis thoght. 1821 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* xxix. (1856) III. 177 It's an inspirin retreat .. for the inditin o' a bit cheerfu' or pensie sang! 1876 WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie*, etc. 270 Her that was now so quiet and pensy.

2. **a.** Giving oneself airs, self-conceited. **b.** Spruce, neat.

1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. ix, Furth started neist a pensy blade. *a* 1806 in *Jamieson's Pop. Ball.* I. 292 There, couthie, and pensie, and sicker, Wonn'd honest young Hab o' the Heuch. 1830 J. M'DIARMID *Sk. Nat., Jeanie Deans* 382 Many of the neighbours regarded her [Helen Walker] as 'a little pensy body'—that is, conceited or proud.

3. **a.** Fretful, peevish (of children). **b.** Fastidious (of appetite).

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Pensy*, fretful; uneasy. Chiefly applied to wayward children. 1866 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. X. 67/1 Another person, speaking of a little dog that has been much petted, says 'he is so pensy, he will not touch new milk'. 1893 in Cozens-Hardy *Broad Norfolk* 99 She is a poor 'pensey little thing'.

Pensy, Pensyful, Pensyl, -syll, obs. ff. PANSY, PENSIFUL, PENCIL, PENCEL.

†**Pent,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [app. from PENT *ppl. a.*: cf. *bent* ppl. a. and sb.[2]]

1. A place in which water is pent up; a reservoir or enclosed pool. (Cf. PEN *sb.*[1] 3.)

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 134 A Pent and Sluyce hath been made, which both open the mouth, and scowre the bottome of the haven. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1537/2 The harborough was become a pent, out of the which nothing could passe out or in. 1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 940/4 The Sea has broke into the Pent against the Bench, and above it towards Moots Bulwark [at Dover]. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 123 At the..place called the upper Pent.

2. ? State of being pent; pressure. Cf. PEND *sb.*[3] and [4].

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 72 In the middlemost, where the pent or bear of it beneath was nothing at all.

Pent (pent), *sb.*[2] [Short for PENTHOUSE, or assumed as the first element of it.] A sloping roof or covering, a PENTHOUSE. (In quot. 1760 app. repr. F. *pente* sloping surface.)

[1647 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V* CXXXVII, As all the Toyle of Princes had beene Spent To force a Lattice, or Subdue a Pinte.] 1754 *Remembrancer* (1778) V. 487/1 A pent over the base story, and shops, and a little slip of a window to light a closet by the side of the chimnies. 1760 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Earl of Strafford* 7 June, Four chambers practised under the pent of the roof. 1883 HOLME LEE *Loving & Serving* I. ii. 22 The pent over it to throw off the rain. 1895 *Jrnl. R. Instit. Brit. Archit.* 14 Mar. 350 It is well either to have a porch or pent.

Pent (pent), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* Also 6 **pente,** *arch.* **ipent,** 6–8 *arch.* **ypent.** [In form, pa. pple. of †PEND *v.*[2] var. of PEN *v.*[1], and so primarily = †*pended, penned*; but in its sense-development somewhat independent of the vb.]

1. Shut up within narrow limits; closely confined, imprisoned: = PENNED *ppl. a.*[1] Also *fig.* (in quot. 1811, Restricted in action, 'straitened'). Const. (*a*) as pple., (*b*) as adj.

(*a*) 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. ix. 190 This people .. pente within narowe boundes. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 4 His flock, that had bene long ypent. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 445 Long in populous City pent. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 185 But who is he, in closet close y-pent? 1802 *Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s. v. *Lidford*, The bridge is thrown over a part of the river that is pent between two high rocks. 1811 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) II. 350 Since our American losses, we have been habitually pent to live. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. viii. 118 What bliss within this narrow den is pent.

(*b*) 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* V. iii, The States of Venice Like high-swoln floods drive down the muddie dammes Of pent allegeance. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 232 The

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mingling of Open Air with Pent Air. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 291 The pent ocean, rising o'er the pile. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles on Etna* I. ii. 182 In vain our pent wills fret.

b. With *in*, *up*, as pple. or adj.

a 1550 *Merie Tales* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) I. p. lxxii, I haue ben pent in .. at Westminster in prison. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 187 Content to be pent vp within priuate dores. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 54 A River .. is a running Stream, pent in on either side with Walls and Banks. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* 15 A stagnating, confined, pent-up Air. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 86 The pent-in wave, Chafed by obstruction. 1879 M'CARTHY *Own Times* II. xxvii. 322 A relief to perplexed, pent-up emotion.

2. Of a place, room, etc.: Shut *up*, confined. (Const. as pple. or adj.)

1594 *1st Pt. Contention* viii. 21 Go get thee gone,..And in thy pent vp studie rue my shame. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 187 The pent up bed-house, the clothes of infection unventilated and unwashed. 1872 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* II. *Finale* 39 All left at once the pent-up room, And rushed into the open air.

†**3.** Having something pent or closely confined within it; distended or strained by being overfull of something. (Const. as pple. or adj.) *Obs.*

1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 20 All parchments and such like bladders or skinnes are so pent and stretched with spirit and wind, that they burst withall. 1667 N. FAIRFAX in *Phil. Trans.* II. 546 She .. found some relief by it, but was after much pent in her wind. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* VI. 30 Thro' dreadful silence the pent heart might break.

Pent, obs. or dial. form of PAINT.

Penta- (pentă), before a vowel **pent-**, a. Gr. πεντα-, combining form of πέντε five, occurring in many words in Greek as a variant of the earlier πεντε-, and forming the initial element in various modern technical words adopted from Greek, or formed from Greek elements or on Greek analogies. In *Chem.* it indicates the presence of five atoms of some element, as in *pentacarbon*, *penta-compound* (see below), *pentachloride*, *pentafluoride*, *pentasulphide* (*-sulphuret*), *pentoxide*, and in many-worded descriptive names without number, as *penta-nitro-diazo-amido-monoxy-homo-fluorescein*.

Pentabasic (-bē'sik) *a. Chem.*, having five atoms of a base, or of replaceable hydrogen. **Pentacanthous** (-ăkæ·nθəs), *a. Nat. Hist.* [Gr. ἄκανθα thorn], having five spines. **Pentaca·psular** *a.*, having five capsules. **Pentaca·rbon** *a. Chem.*, containing five atoms of carbon: cf. PENTANE. **Pentaca·rpellary** *a. Bot.*, consisting of five carpels. **Pentachromic** (-krō·mik) *a.*, of five colours, capable of distinguishing (only) five colours in the spectrum. †**Pentaco·ccous** *a. Bot.* [mod.L. *coccum* carpel, f. Gr. κόκκος grain, seed] = *pentacarpellary*; or, having five seeds, or five cells each containing a seed. **Pe·nta-co·mpound**, a chemical compound of the pentacarbon series: see PENTANE. **Pentacro·stic** *sb.* and *a.*: see quots. **Penta·ctine, Penta·ctinal, -acti·nal** *adjs. Zool.* [Gr. ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖν- ray], having five rays, as a sponge-spicule. **Pentacy·clic** *a. Bot.* [Gr. κύκλος circle], said of a flower having the parts in five cycles or whorls. **Pentadelphous** (-ăde·lfəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. ἄδελφος brother], (of stamens) united by the filaments in five bundles; (of a plant) having the stamens so united. **Pe·nta-dodecahe·dron**, a dodecahedron contained by twelve pentagons, a pentagonal dodecahedron. **Pe·ntadrachm** (-drăm) [DRACHM], an ancient Greek coin of the value of five drachmas. **Pe·ntafid** *a. Bot.* [L. *-fidus* split], cleft into five, = QUINQUIFID. **Penta·-gamist** [after BIGAMIST], a person who has been married five times. **Pe·ntaglot** [Gr. γλῶττα, -σσα tongue; cf. *polyglot*]: see quot.; so †**Penta-glo·ttical** *a.* **Pentaha·loid** *a. Chem.*, containing five atoms of a halogen in the molecule. **Pe·nta-hexahe·dral** *a. Cryst.* [see HEXAHEDRAL], having five ranges of six facets each; so **Pe·ntahexahe·dron**, a figure of this form. **Pentale·mma** *Logic* [after DILEMMA], an argument analogous to a dilemma, involving five alternatives. **Pe·ntalogue** (-lɒg) [after DECALOGUE], a set of five rules or laws. **Penta·logy** [cf. TRILOGY], a combination of five mutually connected parts; a pentad. **Pentalo·phodont** *a.* [Gr. λόφος ridge, ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth], having five-ridged teeth, as a mastodon of the genus *Pentalophodon* (*Cent. Dict.*). **Pentape·talous, †-pe·talose** *adjs. Bot.*, having five petals. **Pentaphonic** (-fɒ·nik) *a. Mus.* [Gr. φωνή sound] = PENTATONIC. **Pentaphyllous** (-fi·ləs) *a.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf], five-leaved. So †**Pentaphylloi·deous** *a.* **Penta·pterous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. πτερόν wing], having five wings, as certain fruits. **Pe·ntaptote** *Gram.* [ad. Gr. πεντάπτωτος adj. (Priscian)], a noun having five cases. **Pe·ntaptych** (-ptik) [Gr. πτυχή fold, after DIPTYCH, TRIPTYCH], an altar-piece or the like consisting of five leaves, i. e. a central piece and two folding pieces on each side. **Penta·rsio** *a. Pros.* [ARSIS], having five stresses. **Pentase·palous** *a. Bot.*, having five sepals. †**Pe·ntaspast** [Gr. -σπαστος from σπά-ειν to draw, pull]: see quot. **Pentaspe·rmous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. σπέρμα seed], having five seeds.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pentacanthus*, applied to a fish with five spinous rays to one of its fins, ..*pentacanthous. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), **Pentacapsular*, having five seed pods. 1775 in ASH. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* v. 108 *Pentacarbon molecules such as amido-valeric acid or phocine. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 290 *Pentachloride of antimony, $SbCl_5$. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 227 Phosphorus and antimony can unite with five atoms of chlorine to form the pentachlorides. 1900 *Lancet* 4 Aug. 323/1 Intermediate between normal and dichromic colour vision there are those whose vision is *pentachromic, tetrachromic, and trichromic. 1902 *19th Cent.* Apr. 607 Those who see five colours may be termed pentachromic. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 209 It [the fruit] is *pentacoccous, or divided into five Cellulæ, containing each a blackish Seed. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* iv. 66 Of tri-, tetra-, and *penta-compounds, including glycerine, the lactic, butyric.. and valeric acids. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), **Pentachrostick*, a set or series of verses so disposed, that there are always found five acrosticks of the same name in five divisions of each verse. 1828 WEBSTER, *Pentacrostic, a.*, containing five acrostics of the same name in five divisions of each verse. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417/1 Modifications of the triaxon hexactine type. *a*, dagger;..*e*, *pentactine. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 548 The flowers of Gramineæ and Orchideæ can be traced back to the trimerous *pentacyclic type. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 36 They [the Cotton Tree tribe] are also known by their *pentadelphous stamens. 1847 HENFREY *Bot.* § 212 In Hypericaceæ we have triadelphous, and pentadelphous states; but these.. are generally denominated polyadelphous. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 273 These five types of form, all regular,..and all parts of one equi-axed system, may be named and employed to designate crystals,..the cube, octahedron,..*penta-dodecahedron. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* v. xxvi. 548 Besides the tetradrachm..were coined *pentadrachms and hexadrachms. 1828 OGILVIE, **Pentafid.* 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. Theory* 113 This also applies to phosphorus *pentafluoride. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Pentagamist*, one that hath had five wives. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 483 Her father, the worthy Pentagamist. 1828 OGILVIE, **Pentaglot*, a work in five different languages. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Pentaglottical*, that hath five Tongues, or is skilled in five several Languages. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 516/2 The compounds containing more than five atoms of halogen behave as mixtures of the *pentahaloid compounds with halogens.., they furnish the products of the decomposition by water of the pentahaloid compound, and also the free halogen. 1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 204 *Penta-hexahedral when the crystal's surface consists of five ranges of planes, disposed six and six above each other. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Pentahexahedron*. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 555 This *pentalogue is chiefly objectionable on account of the vague drift of the fifth commandment. 1853 FURNEAUX (*title*) The Poultry Pentalogue, or Five Rules for Fancy Fowls and Fowl Fanciers. 1904 *Athenæum* 18 June 788/2 It is easy to see that the desire to find a *pentalogy in everything has led to somewhat fanciful distinctions. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* (ed. 4) v. 188 These observers discovered cadaverin (*pentamethylendiamine) in the urine. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 684 The Flowers grow in Clusters like those of the Vine, are *pentapetalose. 1706 PHILLIPS, **Pentapetalous Plants*. 1719 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 347 The Umbelliferous Plants, which have a pentapetalous Flower. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1858) 104 c, Corolla monopetalous, or pentapetalous. 1881 MACFARREN *Counterp.* iii. 5 A scale.. is *pentaphonic when the 4th and 7th degrees from the key note are omitted. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), **Pentaphyllous*, having 5 leaves. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pentapterus*,.. having five expansions in form of wings, as the capsule of the *Evonymus latifolius*,..*pentapterous. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Pentaptotes*, nouns declined onely by five Cases. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art* 336 **Pentaptych*, an altar-painting having many leaves. 1899 *Speaker* 16 Dec. 279/2 The *pentarsic line..must consist of five bars, and at least two of the stresses must be strong and full upon the last syllables of a bar. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pentasepalous. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 216. 1702 RALPHSON *Math. Dict.*, **Pentaspast*, an Engine consisting of five Pullies, viz. three above and two below. 1828–32 WEBSTER, **Pentaspermous*, containing five seeds. *Encycl.* 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 311 Yellow precipitate, which is the *pentasulphide of arsenic (sulpharsenic acid). 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 473 *Pentasulphuret of antimony, otherwise called sulpho-antimonic acid.

Pentace, obs. form of PENTHOUSE.

Pentachord (pe·ntăkɔ̄d). *Mus.* [f. PENTA- + Gr. χορδή string, CHORD.]

1. A musical instrument with five strings.

1721 BAILEY, *Pentachord*, any musical instrument that has five strings. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The invention of the pentachord is referred to the Scythians. 1759 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 4 A piece composed on purpose for an instrument newly-invented in London, and called the pentachord. 1825 FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* 629 *Pentachord*, strung with ox leather, and touched by a goat's foot.

2. A system or series of five notes.

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Pentachord*, .. among the ancients, sometimes signified . an order, or system, of five sounds. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 341 Each of these [ecclesiastical] Modes is divisible into two members, a Pentachord, and a Tetrachord.

†**3.** The interval of a fifth. *Obs. rare.*

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 66 (Table of Intervals) 5th. Diapente, Pentachord.

Pentacle (pe·ntăk'l). [In med.L. *pentaculum*, app. f. PENTA- five + *-culum*, dim. or instrumental suffix, but actual history obscure. It. had *pentacolo* 'any thing or table of five corners' (Florio), F. had (16th c.) *pentacle*, something used in necromancy (Godef. says 'a five-branched candlestick').

As applied to something worn round the neck as an amulet, some would connect it with F. *pentacol*, *pendacol* (14th c. in Godef.) a jewel or ornament hung round the neck, f. *pend-* hang, *à* to, *col*, *cou* neck.]

A certain figure (or a material object, e. g. something folded or interlaced, of that shape) used as a symbol, esp. in magic; app. properly the same as PENTAGRAM; but also used for various other magical symbols, esp. the *hexagram* or six-pointed star formed by two interlaced triangles. (See also PENTANGLE 1.)

The *pentacle of Solomon*, in H. More 1664, is the same as the *pentangle of Solomon* of *Sir Gawayne* c 1340, Sir Thomas Browne 1646, and others.

1594 CHAPMAN *Shadow Nt.*, *Hymnus in Cynthiam* Wks. (1875) 16/2 Then in thy clear and icy pentacle, Now execute a magic miracle. 1607 DEKKER *Wh. of Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 200 Take Periapts, Pentacles, and potent Charmes To coniure downe foule fiends. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* I. ii, They haue..Their rauens wings, their lights, and pentacles, With characters; I ha' seene all these. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* I. xviii. § 3 Their Pentacles which they hang about their necks when they conjure (which they forsooth..call the Pentacles of Solomon) are adorned and fortified with such transcriptions out of holy Scripture. [1668–70 M. CASAUBON *Credulity & Incred.* (1672) 71 By certain *pentacula*, and seals and characters to fence themselves and to make themselves invisible against all kinds of arms and musquet bullets.] 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. xx, His shoes were marked with cross and spell; Upon his breast a pentacle. 1858 LYTTON *Str. Story* I, You observe two triangles interlaced and inserted in a circle? The Pentacle in short. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Sept. 380/2 The sacramental [charm] bore a figure that looked like a rough copy of the pentacle.

Hence **Penta·cular** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pentacle. In mod. Dicts.

Pentacrinin (pentæ·krinin). *Chem.* [f. mod. L. *Pentacrin-us* (see next) + -IN 1.] A colouring matter found in *Pentacrinus* and other crinoids.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 575.

Pentacrinite (pentæ·krinəit). *Palæont.* [f. mod.L. (Oken 1815) *Pentacrin-us* 'sea-lily' (f. Gr. πεντα- five + κρίνον lily) + -ITE 1 2 a.] An encrinite or fossil crinoid of the genus *Pentacrinus* or family *Pentacrinidæ*, having a pentagonal column.

1818 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (ed. 3) 141 Petrifactions of marine animals, as corallites, encrinites, pentacrinites, entrochites, and trochites. 1864 BAKEWELL *Geol.* 49 Another fossil abundant in the lias is the pentacrinite.

Pentacrinoid (pentæ·krinoid), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] **a.** *adj.* Allied to or resembling the genus *Pentacrinus* or family *Pentacrinidæ* of crinoids (chiefly extinct, and found as fossils). **b.** *sb.* = A pentacrinoid crinoid.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 551 A striking resemblance to the oral end of the young Pentacrinoid larva of Comatula. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 571 In the pentacrinoid, i. e. stalked *Antedon*.

Pentactinal to **Pentacyclic**: see PENTA-

Pentad (pe·ntăd). [ad. Gr. πεντάς, -άδα, later forms of πεμπάς, -άδα a group of five: see -AD 1 a.]

1. The number five (in the Pythagorean System); a group of five.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 153 So manifest is it what special reason Pythagoras had to mention the Tetrad, rather than the Pentad, or any other number, in that form of swearing by Him that first imparted the Cabbala. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 382/2 The Pentad is the first complexion of both kinds of number, even and odd, two and three. 1891 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O. Test.* (1892) 48 The laws appear often to be arranged in Pentads, or groups of five.

2. A period of five years. (Cf. DECADE 2.)

1880 J. D. WHITNEY *Climatic Changes* vii. 337 The means of the last two pentads, 1866–70 and 1871–75, were almost exactly the same as the grand mean.

3. *Chem.* An element or radical that has the combining power of five units, i. e. of five atoms of hydrogen. Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* I. 460 Vanadium was, till lately, regarded as a hexad metal..; but Roscoe has shown that it is a pentad. 1880 *Athenæum* 11 Dec. 781/3 The authors.. conclude that in that substance phosphorus is a pentad.

Hence **Pentadic** (-æ·dik) *a.*, of the nature of a pentad (sense 3), pentavalent; whence **Pentadicity** (-di·sĭti), the fact of being a pentad.

Pentadactyl, -yle (pentădæ·ktil), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 pente-. [ad. L. *pentadactyl-us*, a. Gr. πενταδάκτυλ-ος five-fingered or -toed; f. PENTA- + δάκτυλ-ος finger. In mod.F. *pentadactyle*.]

A. *adj.* Having five toes or fingers.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 111 *Phalangista*,..feet pentadactyle..; anterior toes separate. 1854 R. OWEN in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 226 The toe answering to the fifth, in lizards and other pentadactyle animals. 1887 *Athenæum* 23 Apr. 548/1 It is shown how primitive is the plantigrade pentadactyle foot of man.

B. *sb.* †**1.** tr. L. *pentadactylus* (Pliny), 'a kind of shell-fish' (Lewis & Short). *Obs.*

1662 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The turbines, are great,..tuberous,..muricate, or pentedactyls.

2. A person with five digits on each limb.

1880 PROCTOR *Rough Ways* 213 George, who was a pentadactyle, though somewhat deformed about the hands and feet. *Ibid.*, Marie, a pentadactyle with deformed thumbs, gave birth to a boy with six toes.

So **Pe·ntadacty·lic** *a.* = prec. A; **Pentada·ctylism**, the condition of being pentadactyl.

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1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. 300 The original parent-form of the entire group had anteriorly and posteriorly five digits (Pentadactylism). 1880 Proctor *Rough Ways* 213 A girl hexadactylic on the right side of the body, and pentadactylic on the left side. 1886 Günther in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 454/2 The digital elements seem to indicate more than pentadactylism, as in the extinct *Ichthyosauri*.

Pentadactylous (pentădæ·ktiləs), *a.* [f. L. *pentadactyl-us* (see Pentadactyl) + -ous.] Having five digits (fingers or toes), or five processes resembling fingers, as a star-fish. *Obs.*

1683–4 Robinson in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 480 This appear'd to me a-kin to..the *Stellæ Marinæ*, being Triangular, and sometimes Pentadactylous. 1856–8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 609 Feet short, pentadactylous. 1875 Sir W. Turner in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 830/1 The human foot, therefore, is a pentadactylous, plantigrade foot.

Pentadecane (pe·ntădɛ̈kān). *Chem.* [f. late Gr. *πεντα-* (in comb.) for *πεντεκαίδεκα* fifteen + -ane 2 b.] The paraffin of the 15-carbon series, $C_{15}H_{32}$. So **Pe·ntadecine** (-dɛ̈sin), the corresponding hydrocarbon of the ethine series, $C_{15}H_{28}$; **Pentade·cyl**, the radical $C_{15}H_{31}$.

1872 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VI. 903 *Pentadecane*,..obtained from American petroleum...With chlorine it yields pentadecyl chloride...*Pentadecine*,..homologous with ethine or acetylene.

Pentadelphous to **Pentagamist**: see Penta-.

Pentageron: see Pentagonon 1. **Pentagle**: see Pentangle. **Pentaglot**: see Penta-.

Pentagon (pe·ntăgŏn), *a.* and *sb. Geom.* Also 7 -one. [In A, ad. L. *pentagōn-us*, a. Gr. *πεντά-γων-ος* pentagonal, five-cornered, f. *πεντα-* Penta- + *-γων-ος* from stem of *γωνία* angle. In B, ad. L. *pentagōn-um*, Gr. *πεντάγωνον*, the neuter adj. used as sb. Cf. F. *pentagone* sb. (13th c. in Littré), whence the Eng. form in *-gone*.]

† **A.** *adj.* Having five angles; pentagonal. *Obs.* (or regarded as *attrib.* use of the *sb.*).

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* IV. xi. 118 In a circle geuen to describe a Pentagon figure equilater and equiangle. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* IV. xi, A Pentagone figure. 1669 Staynred *Fortification* 11 The Front A K in the Pentagon Fort.

B. *sb.* A figure, usually a plane rectilineal figure, having five angles and five sides. In *Fortif.* A fort with five bastions.

1571 Digges *Pantom., Math. Treat.* Def. ix. T ij, Euery equilater triangle, square, or Pentagonum. 1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Warres* VII. 41 A Fort..built in the forme of a Pentagon. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* IV. xii, About a circle given to describe an equilateral and an equiangular pentagone. 1760 Gray *Notes Walpole* Wks. 1843 V. 201 A man.. holding a pair of compasses, and by his side a Polyedron, made up of twelve pentagons. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Misc. Tracts* 214/2 The castle of Belgica ; an old pentagon with round towers at the angles. 1870 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Oct. 446/2 The fort is built in a pentagon.

b. *Comb.* **Pe·ntagon-dodecahe·dron**, a dodecahedron contained by twelve pentagons.

1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* § 183 The pentagon-dodecahedron approximates..to the regular dodecahedron of geometry in proportion as the dihedral angles..approach equality...The regular dodecahedron.., impossible as a crystallographic form, is the limiting figure between the two classes of pentagon-dodecahedra.

Pentagonal (pentæ·gŏnăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. prec. + -al: cf. F. *pentagonal* (1533 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *Geom.*, etc. Of or pertaining to a pentagon; of the form of a pentagon, having five angles and five sides, five-cornered or five-sided.

Pentagonal figure in quot. 1612 = Pentagonon 1.

1571 Digges *Pantom.* II. ix. M iv b, The Area of this pentagonall superficies. 1612 Selden *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* ix. 154 The supposed..Druttenfuss, *i.* a Pentagonall figure, ingrauen with 'Υγιεια or 'Υγεια,..in Germany they reckon it for a preseruatiue against Hobgoblins. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. (1794) 172 The species is distinguished by its pentagonal calyx. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 110 Order 11. Asteroidea,..the body is star-shaped or pentagonal, and consists of a central 'disc', surrounded by five or more lobes or 'arms'. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 136/1 The Italian engineers .. adopted the pentagonal or bastion shape.

b. Applied to a solid figure or body of which the base or section is a pentagon; having five edges or dihedral angles.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* XI. Def. x. 314 If the base be a Pentagon, then is it a Pentagonall or fiueangled Pyramis. 1771 Pennant *Tour Scot. in* 1769 (1790) 68 Great columns of stone..regularly pentagonal or hexagonal. 1840 Lardner *Geom.* 232 A regular pentagonal pyramid.

c. Contained by pentagons, as a solid figure.

1851 Richardson *Geol.* v. (1855) 91 The pentagonal dodecahedron may likewise be formed on the cube. 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* § 177 The pentagonal icositetrahedron (or twenty-four-pentagonohedron).

2. *Arith. Pentagonal numbers*: the series of Polygonal numbers 1, 5, 12, 22, 35, 51, 70, 92, etc. formed by continuous summation of the arithmetical series 1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, etc.

1670 Collins in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 196 It is likewise a pentagonal number, or composed of two, three, four, or five pentagonal numbers. 1795 Hutton *Math. Dict., Figurate Numbers*, such as do or may represent some geometrical figure,..as triangular, pentagonal, pyramidal, etc., numbers.

b. as *sb.* A pentagonal number.

1795 Hutton *Math. Dict.* s. v. *Polygonal Numbers*, The Angles, or Numbers of Angles, are the same as those of the figure...So the angles..of the pentagonals are 5, of the hexagonals 6, and so on. *Ibid.*, Formulæ for the sums of *n* terms of the several ranks of Polygonal numbers...Pentagonals, $\frac{3n^2+3n+0}{6}n$.

Hence **Penta·gonally** *adv.*, in a pentagonal form; so † **Penta·gonary**, † **Pentago·nian** *adjs.* = Pentagonal; **Pentagonohe·dron** [after *rhombohedron*, etc.], a solid figure contained by pentagons; **Penta·gonoid** *a.*, resembling a pentagon, somewhat pentagonal.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iii, The flowers before explication are *pentagonally wrapped up with some resemblance of the *blatta* or moth. 1658 R. White tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 72 The *pentagonary figure of every one of those stones. 1598 R. Haydocke tr. *Lomazzo* I. 111 Their circular, *pentagonian, hexagonian, octagonian, square and crosse ones. 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* § 183 The pentagon-dodecahedron is a very characteristic form of certain mineral species. 1888 Sladen in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVI. 203 Marginal contour *pentagonoid.

‖ **Penta·gonon.** *Obs.* [a. Gr. *πεντά-γωνον*, sb. use of neuter of *πεντάγων-ος*: see Pentagon.]

1. = Pentagram, Pentangle 1.

The forms *pentaganon*, *pentagoron*, *pentageron*, here cited, appear to be corruptions or scribal errors.

c 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* ii. (1594) B ij, The great archruler, potentate of hell, Trembles, when Bacon bids him, or his fiends Bow to the force of his Pentageron. *Ibid.* xiii. H ij, Coniuring and adiuring diuils and fiends, With stole and albe and strange Pentaganon. 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 126 Some of old time put great superstition in characters, curiously engraued in their Pentagonon, but they are all vaine, and will do no good. *c* 1605 Rowley *Birth Merl.* v. i. (1662) G ij b, Ile binde you up with exorcisms so strong, that all the black pentagoron of hell, shall ne're release you.

2. = Pentagon B.

1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* I. v. xiii. 698 A faire and strong Castle, a regular *Pentagonon* well fortified.

† **Penta·gonous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *pentagōn-us* (see Pentagon) + -ous.] = Pentagonal.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Amongst Fishes, The Cartilagineous, are plaine or long :..The heart is pentagonous. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6188. 1761 Ellis *ibid.* LII. 358 It is formed of pentagonous joints, or vertebræ.

Pentagoron: see Pentagonon 1.

Pentagram (pe·ntăgræm). [mod. ad. Gr. *πεντά-, πεντέγραμμον* sb. from neuter of *πεντέγραμμ-ος* adj., formed or consisting of five lines, f. *πέντε* five + *γραμμή* line, mark.] A five-pointed figure formed by producing the sides of a pentagon both ways to their points of intersection, so as to form a five-pointed star; the 'five straight lines' of which the figure consists form one continuous line or 'endless knot'. Formerly used as a mystic symbol and credited with magical virtues. (Also called *pentalpha*, *pentacle* (*pentagle*, *pentangle*), † *pentagonon* (*-goron*, *-geron*).)



1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 547 The pentagram was a pentagonal figure, supposed to possess the same kind of power which, amongst us, used popularly to be attributed to the horse-shoe. 1855 Tennyson *Brook* 103 Sketching with her slender pointed foot Some figure like a wizard pentagram On garden gravel. 1878 A. W. Ward *Greene's Fr. Bacon* II. 51 Notes 209 The pentagramma, pentageron or pentalpha is the mystic figure 'produced by prolonging the sides of a regular pentagon till they intersect one another. It can be drawn without a break in the drawing'. 1895 Miss A. M. Stoddart *J. S. Blackie* viii. 176, I found a hindrance —a pentagram—in my way, like Mephistopheles.

Pentagraph, erron. form of Pantograph.

‖ **Pentagynia** (pentădʒi·niă). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Penta- + Gr. *γυνή* woman, female, taken in sense 'female organ, pistil'.] An order of plants in many classes of the Linnæan System, comprising those having five pistils. Hence **Pe·ntagyn** (*rare*), a plant of this order; **Pentagy·nian**, **Pentagy·nious**, **Penta·gynous** *adjs.*, belonging to this order, having five pistils.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* II. viii. (1765) 92 *Pentagynia*, comprehending such Plants as have five Styles. 1828–32 Webster, *Pentagyn*,..a plant having five pistils. *Pentagynian*, having five pistils. 1829 Loudon, *Pentagynous*, having five styles. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 902 Pentagynious.

Pentahedral (pentăhī·drăl, -he·drăl), *a.* Also **pentaedral**. [f. Penta- + Gr. *ἕδρα* seat, base + -al: cf. Hexahedral.] Of a solid figure or body: Having five faces; *esp.* having five lateral faces, five-sided (as a prism of pentagonal section). So † **Pentahe·drical**, **Pentahe·drous** *adjs.* in same sense; **Pentahe·dron**, a solid figure having five faces.

1804 Watt in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 310 *note*, Hexaedral and *pentaedral prisms are most abundant; then the tetraedral, the triedral, heptaedral, and octaedral. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 266 *Pentaedral*, that hath five sides. 1658 Phillips, **Pentahedrical* figure,..a figure which hath five sides. 1661 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1775 Ash, **Pentahedron* (a different spelling), the pentaedron. *Ibid.*, *Pentaedron*, a pillar with five sides. *a* 1728 Woodward *Fossils* (1729) I. 120 The *pentaedrous Columnar Coralloid Bodies are compos'd of Plates set lengthways.

Pentahexahedral, -hedron: see Penta-.

Pental (pe·ntăl). [f. stem of Pent(ane, etc. + *-al*, app. after *chloral*.] A name for trimethylethylene (C_5H_{10}) when used as an anæsthetic.

1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 789 A new anæsthetic called pental, which does not produce total unconsciousness, but only a kind of hypnosis. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 18 Mar. 44/1 Velez thinks pental may with advantage replace chloroform and ether in many operations of short duration. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pental*. C_5H_{10}. Trimethylethylene...It has been used as an anæsthetic, but is not a safe drug.

Pentalemma to **Pentalogy**: see Penta-.

‖ **Pentalpha** (pentæ·lfă). [a. Gr. *πένταλφα*, a synonym of *πεντάγραμμον* Pentagram, f. *πέντε* five + *ἄλφα* the letter Alpha or A; from its presenting the form of an A in five different positions.] = Pentagram, Pentangle 1.

1818 Hobhouse *Hist. Illustr.* (ed. 2) 344 We often see English shepherds cutting the pentalpha .. in the turf, although they never heard of Antiochus, or saw his coin, and although they are ignorant of its mystic power. 1880 D. Turner *Tour Normandy* I. 179 The produced pentagon, or combination of triangles, sometimes called the pentalpha. 1855 E. Smedley *Occult Sciences* 61 The salutary 'pentalpha'..should be written on the stable doors.

Pentamerous (pentæ·mĕrəs), *a.* [f. Penta- + Gr. *μέρος* part + -ous.] Having, consisting of, or characterized by, five parts or divisions.

1. *Bot.* Having the parts of the flower-whorl five in number. (Often written 5-*merous*.)

1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 316 *Pentamerous*, if a flower consists of organs in fives. 1857 Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* 222 Trees or shrubs with..an imbricated 5-merous calyx and corolla. 1879 Bennett in *Academy* 11 Jan. 33/2 The four stamens of Scrophulariaceae and Labiatae are admitted to result from a degradation from the pentamerous type.

2. *Zool.* a. Consisting of five joints, as the tarsi of certain insects; also applied to such insects themselves, as the beetles of the group *Pentamera*. b. Having five radiating parts or organs, as a star-fish or other echinoderm.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 683 Pentamerous insects are those which have five joints in all their tarsi. 1828 *Ibid.* IV. xlvii. 376 *Tarsi* pentamerous. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* Introd. 143 Echinodermata. Animals..which.. combine with a radial and, ordinarily, pentamerous arrangement, traces of a bilateral symmetry.

So **Penta·meral** *a.* = prec.; **Penta·meran**, a pentamerous beetle (see 2 a, above); **Pe·ntamere** (-mī·əɹ), each of the five divisions of a pentamerous animal; **Penta·merism**, the condition or character of being pentamerous; **Penta·meroid** *a.*, allied to the extinct genus *Pentamerus*, of the family *Pentameridæ* of brachiopods, having somewhat pentagonal shells; *sb.* a brachiopod of this family.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Pentameranæ*, *Pentamera*.. a section of Coleopterous insects, including those which have five joints on the tarsus of each leg. 1899 *Nature* 14 Sept. 460/1 Theories of stalked-ancestry, pentameral symmetry, and the like. 1900 Lankester *Treat. Zool.* III. 19 Variation from pentamerism may arise suddenly (discontinuous meristic variation). *Ibid.* 99 The whole animal can be divided into 5 corresponding and almost symmetrical sections, 'pentameres', by 5 imaginary 'perradial planes'.

Pentameter (pentæ·mɪtəɹ), *sb.* and *a. Pros.* [a. L. *pentameter* sb., ad. Gr. *πεντάμετρος* adj. consisting of five measures, sb. a verse or line of five measures; f. *πεντα-* five + *μέτρον* measure. Cf. F. *pentamètre* sb. (*c* 1500 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *sb.* A verse or line consisting of five feet.

1. In Greek and Latin prosody: A form of dactylic verse composed of two similar halves (penthemimers), each consisting of two feet and a long syllable (thus equivalent to a dactylic hexameter with the second half of the third and of the sixth foot omitted); in the first penthemimer each of the two feet may be either dactyl or spondee, in the second they must both be dactyls. Most commonly used in alternation with hexameters, constituting *elegiac* verse: see Elegiac A. 1.

The name arose from a mistaken analysis of the verse as two dactyls (or spondees), a spondee, and two anapæsts.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xxiv. (Arb.) 64 Elegie.. was in a pitious maner of meetre, placing a limping Pentameter, after a lusty Exameter, which made it go dolourously more then any other meeter. 1725 Watts *Logic* III. ii. § 3 Certain Latin words should be framed in the form of hexameters or pentameters; and this may be done by those who know nothing of Latin or of verses. *c* 1805 Coleridge *Misc. Poems, Eleg. Metre*, [Example] In the hexameter rises the fountain's silvery column, In the pentameter aye falling in melody back. 1874 Sayce *Compar. Philol.* ix. 384 The charm of the Latin pentameter is enhanced by the rhyming of the last syllables of the two penthemimers.

2. Applied to lines of verse consisting of five feet in other languages; e. g. the English 'heroic' or iambic verse of ten syllables.

1706 A. Bedford *Temple Mus.* vi. 114 Odes and Hymns.. in several kinds of Verse..some were Pentameters. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 39 The Cæsura falling constantly on the fourth Syllable in the English Pentameters or Heroicks, creates a dull Uniformity in the Flow of the Verse. 1886 Briggs *Messianic Proph.* xi. 340 The pentameters use quite frequently the divine name 'Adonay Jahveh.

B. *adj.* (Now attrib. use of sb.) Consisting of five metrical feet; having the form of a pentameter (see A), esp. of the dactylic pentameter.

1546 Langley *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. viii. 17 Of the nomber of the fete, as Exameter and Pentameter which is also called Elegiacal. 1782 J. Warton *Ess. Pope* x. II. 211 Like Ovid's Fasti, in hexameter and pentameter verses.

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1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 171 Those weary pentameter tales of Dryden and others.

Hence **Pentaˈmetered** *a.*, written in pentameters; **Pentaˈmetrist**, a writer of pentameters; **Pentaˈmetrize** *v. trans.*, to make into, or like, a pentameter.

1599 *Preserv. Hen. VII* 1. (1866) 5 This trew kinde of hexametred and pentametred verse. 1803 TODD *Spenser's Wks.* I. p. xxii. *note*, English hexametrists and pentametrists. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor, Fragm.* (1848) 674/2 Horace has been made to say the same thing by the insertion of an apt word which pentametrises the verse. 1898 W. E. HEITLAND in *Jrnl. Philol.* XXVI. 10 There was not the same risk of pentametrizing the hexameters.

‖ **Pentandria** (pentæˈndriă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus 1735), f. mod.L. *pentandr-us*, f. Gr. πεντ(α- five + ἀνδρ-, stem of ἀνήρ man, male, taken in sense 'male organ', stamen: see MONANDRIA.] The fifth class in the Linnæan Sexual System, comprising plants having five stamens not cohering. So **Pentaˈnder** (*rare*) [F. *pentandre*], a pentandrous plant; **Pentaˈndrian, Pentaˈndrious,** and, (usually) **Pentaˈndrous** *adjs.*, belonging to the class *Pentandria*; having five free stamens.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. xix. (1765) 113 *Pentandria*, comprehending such Plants as have five Stamina. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. (1794) 88. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 25 Tamarix. Flowers pentandrous. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Pentander, ..Pentandrian.* 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 220 The pentandrous corolla and 5 lobed calyx. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 902/2 Pentandrious, or pentandrous. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 531 The same probably also happens in the pentandrous Hypericineæ.

Pentane (peˈntēn). *Chem.* [f. Gr. πέντε five + -ANE 2 b.] The general name of the paraffins of the pentacarbon series, C_5H_{12}; also called *Quintane* and *Pentyl hydride*. Three such hydrocarbons are known (see quot.), all colourless mobile fluids, occurring in petroleum, etc. Also *attrib.*, as *pentane lamp, vapour*, etc.

So **Pentene** (peˈntēn), an olefine of the pentacarbon series, C_5H_{10}; comprising four known forms, one of which is AMYLENE; **Pentine** (peˈntēin), also **Peˈntinine, Peˈntylene**, the hydrocarbon C_5H_8, of the same series, homologous with acetylene or ethine; of this eight forms are possible, and six known, the chief being VALERYLENE; **Peˈntinyl**, the radical C_5H_7, as in *pentinyl ethyl oxide*, $C_7H_{12}O$; **Pentoˈic** *a.*, applied to fatty acids, aldehydes, etc. of the same series, as *Pentoic* or Valeric acid, $C_5H_{10}O_2$; **Peˈntone, Peˈntonene**, a hydrocarbon of the formula C_5H_6: **Peˈntyl**, the radical C_5H_{11}, of which one form is AMYL; hence **Pentyˈlic** *a.*

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 48 Pentanes, C_5H_{12}. Of these hydrocarbons there are three modifications, viz.: 1. Normal Pentane [$CH_3(CH_2)_3CH_3$]. 2. Isopentane [$C_2H_5.CH(CH_3)_2$]. 3. Neopentane [$C(CH_3)_4$]. *Ibid.* 58 Pentenes, C_5H_{10}. Of the four possible modifications.. *Normal Pentene*, or Ethyl-allyl, $C_2H_5.C_3H_5$.. boils at 37°... *Isopentene*, or Amylene, is obtained, together with isopentane, by distilling..amyl alcohol..with sulphuric acid. *Ibid.*, Tertiary pentyl iodide. *Ibid.* 63 *Valerylene* or *Pentine*, C_5H_8. Of this hydrocarbon two modifications are known. *Ibid.* 64 *Valylene* or *pentone*, C_5H_8,..is formed by the action of alcoholic potash on valerylene dibromide. *Ibid.* 148 Pentyl alcohols and ethers. The formula $C_5H_{12}O$ may include eight different alcohols...[1] Butyl Carbinol or Normal Primary Pentyl Alcohol..[2] Isobutyl Carbinol, Isopentyl Alcohol, or Amyl Alcohol..the ordinary amyl alcohol produced by fermentation. *Ibid.* 292 Pentoic or Valeric Acids... These acids admit of four metameric modifications...The first and second are obtained by oxidation of normal pentylic and isopentylic or amylic alcohol respectively. 1892 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 286 Pentyl alcohol, $C_5H_{12}O$, is obtained from pentylic acid by reducing first to the aldehyde and then to the alcohol. 1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict.* III. 807/2 *Pentonene* .. occurs in oil deposited by compressed gas derived from bituminous shale.

attrib. 1895 *Daily News* 23 July 5/5 The pentane-air flame..is produced by burning a mixture of air and pentane vapour from a suitable argand burner. 1896 *Ibid.* 30 Jan. 3/1 Mr. A. Vernon Harcourt's pentane standard had again been vindicated as a reliable and exact standard, while in practical use in gas testing the pentane-argand, proposed by Mr. Dibdin in 1886, had been chosen as a suitable substitute for candles in daily work.

Pentangle (peˈntæŋgˈl). Also 7–9 **pentagle**. [In form a hybrid f. Gr. πεντα- PENTA- + ANGLE; but, in sense 1, perhaps an accommodated form of *pentagle*, in origin a variant of PENTACLE.]

1. = PENTACLE, PENTAGRAM, PENTALPHA.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 620 Then þay schewed hym þe schelde þat was of schyr goulez, Wyth þe pentangel de-paynt of pure golde hwez;..Hit is a syngne þat Salamon set sumquyle, In bytoknyng of trawþe, bi tytle þat hit habbez, For hit is a figure þat haldez fyue poyntez, And vche lyne vmbelappez and loukez in oþer, And ay quere hit is endelez, and Englych hit callen Ouer-al, as I here, þe endeles knot. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 42 They are afraid of the pentangle [*ed.* 1650 pentagle] of Solomon [*margin* (*ed.* 1650), 3 triangles interserted and made of five lines]. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 67 Diet is defined ..an exact Order in Labour, Meat, Drink, Sleep, and Venery: for they are thought to be Pythagoras his Pentangle or five squar'd Figure. 1807 W. G. S. *Excurs. Vill. Curate* 128 Had I but shown him the pentagle of Solomon, or the Chaldee Tetragrammaton,..how the fiend would have howled at me in vain.

2. = PENTAGON. *rare.*

1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 997 The water Grashopper of Rondoletius, whose head is like a pentangle, having as it were five corners. 1702 MOXON *Math. Dict., Pentagon*..is a Geometrical Figure having five Angles... *Pentangle*, the same, only a Greek and Latin word joyned.

Pentangular (pentæˈŋgiŭlăɹ), *a.* [f. as prec. + *angular*.] Having five angles or angular points; pentagonal.

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. 44 The Mullet points are all strait and pentangular. 1673–4 GREW *Anat. Trunks* I. i. § 10 Through a Glass, some appear Pentangular, others Sexangular, and Septangular. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xviii. 189 Those pentangular divisions which characterize the back of the sea-tortoise. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* x. 381 It was of a pentangular shape with a bastion tower at each angle.

Pentapetalose to **-phyllous**: see PENTA-.

Pentapody (pentæˈpŏdi). *Pros.* [ad. Gr. type **πενταποδία*, f. *πενταπους* of five feet, f. *πεντα-* + *πούς* foot: cf. DIPODY.] A verse or line consisting of five feet, or a sequence of five feet in a verse.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1884 ALLEN *J. Hadley's Greek Gramm.* § 1072 A single foot, taken by itself, is called a monopody; two feet, taken together, a dipody; three feet, a tripody; four, five, six, &c., a tetrapody, pentapody, hexapody, &c. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 570/2 Even the pentapody exists in song and dance. *Ibid.*, Hundreds [of folk-songs] in Hungarian music consisting of dipodies, tetrapodies, tripodies, pentapodies, and hexapodies. 1900 H. W. SMYTH *Greek Melic Poets* 280 He [Pythermos] borrowed from Sappho the logaoedic pentapody (hendecasyllabus).

‖ **Pentapolis** (pentæˈpŏlis). [L. a. Gr. *πενταπόλις* a state of five towns, f. *πεντα-* five + *πόλις* city, town.] A confederacy or group of five towns: applied in ancient times to several such groups.

[*c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. 1137 Pentapolis next is syne, For v. citeis þar ar fyne. 1608 SHAKS. *Pericles, Dram. Pers.*, Simonides, king of Pentapolis.] 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii. 89 These six colonies formed an association, .. distinguished by the name of the Dorian *pentapolis*. 1882 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1653 Nicholas III..compelled Rudolph of Hapsburg to cede the pentapolis and the exarchate of Ravenna to the papal see.

Hence **Pentapoˈlitan** *a.*, of or pertaining to a Pentapolis, spec. to that of Cyrene in Lybia.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Patripassian*, Because Sabellius was of Pentapolis, and the [Patripassian] heresy spread much there, called the Pentapolitan doctrine. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxi, Did the Pentapolitan wheat-ships go to Rome?

Pentapterous to **Pentaptych**: see PENTA-.

Pentarch (peˈntaɹk), *sb.* [ad. Gr. type *πένταρχος* (used in Byzant. Gr.), f. *πέντ(ε* five + *-αρχος* ruler: cf. *tetrarch*. In mod.F. *pentarque* (Littré).]

a. The ruler of one of a group of five districts or kingdoms. b. One of a governing body of five persons.

[1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pentarck*..a Captain of five men.] 1793 HELY tr. *O'Flaherty's Ogygia* I. 62 None of the pentarchs under that title assumed the dominion of the whole island [Ireland]. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 500 To substitute a monarch for the pentarchs of the present constitution.

Peˈntarch, *a. Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. *πέντ(ε* five + *ἀρχή* beginning.] Arising from five distinct points of origin, as the woody tissue of a root.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 348 The xylem is triarch to pentarch and octarch.

Pentaˈrchical, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. as next + -ICAL.] Of or belonging to a pentarch or a pentarchy: in quot. *fig.* (cf. next, 2 b, quot. 1633).

1641 J. JOHNSON *Acad. Love* 3 Thus was the sentinell of my pentarchical souldiers permitted to rest.

Pentarchy (peˈntaɹki). Also 7 *erron.* **pempt-**. [ad. Gr. *πενταρχία* a rule of five, a quinquevirate, f. *πέντε* five + *-αρχία* rule.]

1. A government by five rulers; a group of five districts or kingdoms each under its own ruler.

In quot. 1871 applied to the European system of the 'Five Great Powers'.

1587 HOLINSHED *Chron., Hist. Eng.* I. 15/1 The monarchie or sole gouernement of the Iland became a pentarchie, that is, it was diuided betwixt fiue kings. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vi. § 47 Dermot Mac Murgh (in that time of the Irish Pentarchie, or fiuefold Kingdome) hauing secretly stolne away the wife of Rothericke. 1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* I. II. vi. 253 East Anglia made it a tetrarchy; Essex a pentarchy. 1871 *Echo* 27 Jan., Some writer lately deplored the dissolution of the great European Pentarchy.

2. The government of a country or district by a body of five persons; a governing body of five.

1661 *Sir A. Haslerig's Last Will & Test.* 3 Though I stood ever a profest enemy unto Monarchy, I appeared a constant Zealot for a Pentarchy. 1711 SWIFT *Examiner* 25 Jan., A picture..representing five persons as large as the life, sitting in council together like a pentarchy. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* ii, The inconvenience of this pentarchy.

b. *fig.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v. xxxviii, *Auditus*, second of the Pemptarchie. *Ibid.* vi. xlii, Those five fair brethren [the senses] which I sung of late, For their just number called the Pemptarchie. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 33 The Pentarchy of sences. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. iii. (1864) IX. 119 What may be called the Supreme Pentarchy of Scholasticism [Aquinas, Bonaventura, Albertus Magnus, Duns Scotus, Ockham].

Pentarsic to **Pentaspermous**: see PENTA-.

Pentastich (peˈntăstik). [ad. mod.L. *pentastich-us*, a. Gr. *πενταστιχ-os* adj. of five lines, f. PENTA- + *στίχος* row, line.]

1. A group of five lines of verse.

[1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Pentastick*,..that consists of five verses.] 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pentasticks*, .. Stanza's, consisting of five verses. 1880–3 in *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1945 In the few instances of pentastichs..the last three lines usually unfold the reason of the thought of the first two. 1891 [see OCTASTICH].

† 2. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Pentasticks* (*pentastichæ*), porches having five rowes of Pillars.

Pentastichous (pentæˈstikəs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Arranged in five rows, five-ranked; *esp.* of a stem: having five leaves in the spiral row, and thus five vertical rows or orthostichies in the phyllotaxis.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pentastichus*, .. disposed in five rows, ..pentastichous. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 139 This arrangement of cycles of five..is termed the quincuncial, pentastichous or five-ranked arrangement.

Pentastom, -e (peˈntăstɒm, -oum). *Zool.* Also in L. form. [ad. mod.L. *Pentastomum*, f. PENTA- + Gr. *-στομος* adj. formative f. *στόμα* mouth; so called from the appearance of the mouth and the two pairs of chitinoid hooks adjacent to it. (So in mod.F.)] An animal of the genus *Pentastomum* or *Pentastoma*, comprising internal parasites infesting man and other animals; an aberrant group of *Arachnida*, formerly classed as trematode worms.

1857 tr. *Kuchenmeister's Parasites Hum. Body* (Syd. Soc.) II. 7 People took these four feet for the same number of oral orifices, so that counting in the true mouth, five such openings were obtained and the animal received the name of *Pentastomum*. 1872 AITKEN *Sc. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 6) I. 196 Pruner..pointed out, in 1847, the existence of the pentastoma as a parasite in the human subject. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 298 This is most marked in Pentastomum, when the ovary is attached to a circular canal. 1890 *Century Dict.*, Pentastome.

So **Pentaˈstomoid** *a.*, resembling the genus *Pentastomum*; or belonging to the group *Pentastomoidea*, represented by this genus; *sb.* an animal of this group. **Pentaˈstomous** *a.*: see quot.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pentastomus*, having five mouths or openings: pentastomous. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pentastomoid.

Pentastyle (peˈntăstəil), *a.* and *sb. Arch. rare*⁻⁰. [f. PENTA- + Gr. *στῦλ-os* pillar. (So in mod.F.)] a. *adj.* Having five columns in front or at the end, as a building. b. *sb.* A building or portico having five columns.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Pentastyle*, in architecture, a work wherein are five rows of columns. 1794 *Rudim. Anc. Archit.* (1810) 122 *Pentastyle*, an edifice having five columns in front. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 590. 1882 OGILVIE, *Pentastyle*, ..having five columns.

Pentasyllabic (peˈntăsilæˈbik), *a.* [f. L. *pentasyllab-us*, a. Gr. *πεντασύλλαβ-os* five-syllabled + -IC, after SYLLABIC.] Consisting of five syllables. So **Pentasyˈllabism** (*nonce-wd.*), pentasyllabic condition; **Pentasyˈllable**, a word of five syllables.

a 1772 GRAY *Observ. Eng. Metre* Wks. 1843 V. 257 Pentasyllabic and Tetrasyllabic [lines of verse]. These are rarely used alone. 1816 *Q. Rev.* XV. 369 It could not be done in less compass than a pentasyllable. 1892 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) 25 Aug. 145/1 '*Literarian*', however, if we can excuse its pentasyllabism, seems to recommend itself as supplying a desideratum.

Pentateuch (peˈntătiŭk). [ad. L. *pentateuch-us, -um* (Tertullian *c* 207), sb. f. Gr. *ἡ πενταteυχ-os* the pentateuch (Let. of Ptolemæus Gnosticus *c* 160, in Epiphanius *Adv. Hæres.* xxxiii. § 4), sb. use (sc. *βίβλος*) of *πενταteυχος* adj. 'of five books', f. *πεντα-* five + *τεῦχος* 'implement, vessel', in post-Alexandrian Gr. 'book'. In F. *Pentateuque*.]

1. Name for the first five books of the Old Testament (Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy) taken together as a connected group, traditionally ascribed to Moses (hence called 'the five books of Moses').

1530 PALSGR. 253/1 Penthatheukes, fyve bokes of Moyses lawe, *pentathevcon*. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 343/2 That after these bokes well learned, we bee mete for Tyndales pentateukes, and Tyndales testamente. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* Ep. Ded., Then he and Iosua..did deliuer vnto them the whole Pentatychon of Moses to be dailie read & taught. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 15 Long before his time was the Pentateuch turned into Greek. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. i. 276 Jerome professeth, in his translation he was faine sometime to relieve himselfe by the Samaritane Pentateuch. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 410 The Israelite had nothing more to do than open his Pentateuch. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* viii. 210 They were shown the oldest known copy of the Pentateuch.

2. *transf.* A volume composed of five books, etc.: see quots. *rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Pentateuch*, a volume of five Books. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pentateuch*,..also any volume consisting of five books. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s. v., By analogy some surgeons have given the name *Surgical Pentateuch* to the division of external diseases into five classes:—wounds, ulcers, tumours, luxations and fractures. 1891 CHEYNE *Orig. & Relig. Cont. of Psalter* I. i. 6 The Hebrew Psalter came together not as a book but as a Pentateuch. 1891 BLADES (*title*) The Pentateuch of Printing, with a Chapter on Judges.

Hence **Pentateuchal** (pentătiŭˈkăl) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or contained in the Pentateuch.

a 1846 WILLIAMS cited in Worcester. 1863 DARWIN in *Life* (1892) 257, I have long regretted that I..used the Penta-

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teuchal term of 'Creation'. 1890 GLADSTONE *Impregnable Rock* (1892) 176 The spirit..of the Pentateuchal laws.

Pentathionic (pe:ntăþɔi,ɒ·nik), *a. Chem.* [irreg. f. PENTA- + Gr. θεῖον sulphur + -IC: see DITHIONIC.] In *pentathionic acid*, an acid containing five atoms of sulphur in the molecule, $H_2S_5O_6$, colourless, inodorous, and of bitter taste. Hence **Pentathionate** (-þəi·ŏnĕt), a salt of pentathionic acid.

In quot. 1849, applied to the anhydride or oxide (S_5O_5).

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 58 *Pentathionic acid*, S_5O_5..This acid is in solution when an excess of sulphide of hydrogen gas is passed into a saturated solution of sulphurous acid. 1881 *Athenæum* 29 Jan. 169/1 Obtaining beautifully crystallized barium and potassium pentathionates. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 615/2 Mr. V. Lewes .. describes .. several potassium pentathionates.. These experiments appear to establish beyond doubt the existence of pentathionic acid.

Pentathlete (pentæ·þlēt). [ad. Gr. πενταθλητής, f. πένταθλον: see next.] An athlete who contended in the pentathlon.

1828 E. H. BARKER *Parriana* I. 522 *note*, Between Porson and Parr..the difference was as great as between..a pugilist and a pentathlete. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iii. (1877) 87 You give all kinds of honours..to runners, boxers, pentathletes, &c.

‖ **Pentathlon** (pentæ·þlɒn). Also in Lat. form **pentathlum**. Pl. **-a**. *Gr.* and *Rom. Antiq.* [a. Gr. πένταθλον, f. πέντε five + ἆθλον contest.] An athletic contest consisting of five exercises (leaping, running, throwing the discus, throwing the spear, and wrestling), all performed on the same day and by the same athletes.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Pentathlum*. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 161 ₱7 The Commonwealths of Greece; from whence the Romans afterwards borrowed their *Pentathlum*, which was composed of Running, Wrestling, Leaping, Throwing, and Boxing. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* iv. 15 Telamon and Peleus..challenged their half-brother Phocus to contend in the Pentathlum. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxx. X. 437 The pentathlon, or quintuple contest, wherein the running match and the wrestling match came first in order. 1868 W. SMITH *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* s. v., The pentathlon was introduced in the Olympic games in Ol. 18.

Pentatomic (pentătɒ·mik), *a. Chem.* [mod. f. Gr. πέντε five + ἄτομος ATOM + -IC: cf. *atomic*.] Containing five atoms of some substance in the molecule; *spec.* containing five replaceable hydrogen atoms; also = PENTAVALENT.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 72 Pentatomic Alcohols. Pinite and quercite, two saccharine bodies having the composition $C_6H_{12}O_5$, probably belong to this class of bodies. 1873 J. P. COOKE *New Chem.* 290 No definite pentatomic hydrate is known. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 633 Glucoses may..be expected to act as pentatomic alcohols.

Pentatomid (pentæ·tŏmid), *a. Entom.* [f. mod.L. *Pentatomidæ* pl., f. *Pentatoma*, name of the typical genus (Olivier, 1789), f. Gr. πεντα- PENTA- five + -τομος cut, in reference to the 5-jointed antennæ.] Belonging to the family *Pentatomidæ* of plant-feeding heteropterous insects, mostly of warm climates, and often brilliantly coloured. So **Penta·tomine** *a.* in same sense; **Penta·tomoid** *a.*, related to, or resembling, the *Pentatomidæ*.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pentatomine..Pentatomoid.* 1900 *Ibis* VI. 260 Tinnunculus Amurensis..Its stomach contained 18 large pentatomid bugs.

Pentatone (pe·ntătōun). *Mus. rare*—°. [f. PENTA- + TONE, after *tritone*.] 'An interval of five whole tones, an augmented sixth' (Stainer & Barrett).

Pentatonic (pentătɒ·nik), *a. Mus.* [mod. (Carl Engel, 1864), f. PENTA- + Gr. τόν-ος TONE + -IC: cf. TONIC.] Consisting of five notes or sounds; *esp.* applied to a form of scale without semitones (equivalent to the ordinary major scale with the fourth and seventh omitted), used by various ancient nations, and by modern semi-civilized races, as well as in the popular melodies of different countries (often called the *Scotch scale*).

1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 124 A scale .. consisting of only five tones, wherefore I have given it the name of *Pentatonic Scale*. 1887 L. SCOTT *Tusc. Stud.* II. iv. (1888) 222 The ancient scale being pentatonic, *i.e.* five notes, leaving out our fourth and seventh. 1891 *Athenæum* 12 Dec. 807/2 India..differs, as Europe differs, from the pentatonic and heptatonic scales of the Chinese and Indo-Chinese.

Pentatremite (pentătrī·məit). *Palæont.* Also contracted **pentremite**. [ad. mod.L. *Pentatrēmītes*, f. PENTA- + Gr. τρῆμα hole, aperture: see -ITE[1] 2.] An echinoderm of the genus *Pentatrēmītes*, belonging to the extinct class *Blastoidea*, allied to the crinoids. So **Pentatrematoid** (-trī·mătoid) *a.*, belonging to or resembling the *Pentatremitidæ*, typified by *Pentratremites*; *sb.* an echinoderm of this family.

1864 WEBSTER, *Pentremite*, a fossil crinoid. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* vi. 153 One curious group, that of the *Pentremites*, a sort of larval form. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pentatrematoid..Pentatremite.*

Pentauncer, obs. form of PENITENCER.

Pentavalent (pentæ·vălĕnt), *a. Chem.* [f. PENTA- + L. *valēnt-em* having power or value.] Having the combining power of five atoms of hydrogen or other univalent element; quinquivalent.

1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 174 The elements of the nitrogen group possess a peculiarity by which they frequently appear as if they were pentavalent. 1881 A. W. WILLIAMSON in *Nature* XXIV. 418/1 An atom of nitrogen or of antimony is only known to be trivalent in combination with hydrogen; but each of them occurs in form of a pentavalent compound with chlorine.

Pente, obs. and dial. form of PAINT.

Penteconta- (pentĭkɒ·ntă), before a vowel **-cont-**, combining form, repr. Gr. πεντήκοντα fifty, in a few rare words. †**Penteco·ntarch** [ad. Gr. πεντηκόνταρχος], a commander of fifty men. **Penteco·ntadrachm** (-dræm) [ad. Gr. πεντηκοντάδραχμον], a Cyrenaic coin worth fifty drachmas. **Pentecontaglo·ssal** *a.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue], written in fifty languages. **Penteco·ntali·tre** [ad. Gr. πεντηκοντάλιτρον], a Sicilian coin worth fifty *litræ* or ten drachmas.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* iii. 55 After these thingus Judas ordeynyde duykis of the peple, tribunys [*gloss* that oon ledde a thousand], and centoriouns [or ledinge an hundrid], and pentacontarkes [leders of fyfty]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pentecontarck*, a Captain of fifty men. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* v. xxvi. 548 In some authors we find the word pentecontadrachm, or fifty drachms. 1846 J. B. LINDSAY (*title*) Pentecontaglossal Paternoster, or the Lord's Prayer in 50 Languages. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 132 The costly master-pieces of Sicilian engravers, the great Syracusan pentekontalitres at the head.

‖ **Penteco·nter**[1]. *Gr. Antiq.* [a. Gr. πεντηκοντήρ.] A commander of a troop of fifty men.

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 54 The Coronels..framed six Companies, euery one consisting of an hundred men, and appointed Captaines ouer them, and Penteconters, and Enomotarches. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lvi. VII. 159 The Pentekontêr and the Lochage were responsible also each for his larger division.

Penteco·nter[2]. *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. πεντηκοντήρης.] A ship of burden with fifty oars.

1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxiv. 346 Dexippus,..who was sent out with a penteconter..., sailed away to Byzantium. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. iv. Danaos placed his fifty daughters on board of a penteconter (or vessel with fifty oars).

Pentecost (pe·ntĭkɒst). Also 5 **pentcost**, **pencost**, 5–6 **penthecost**(e, 6–7 **penticost**(e, 7 **pentycost**. [a. Christian L. *pentēcostē* (Tertullian), a. Gr. πεντηκοστή (sc. ἡμέρα or ἑορτή) fiftieth (day or feast), in Tobit ii. 1, 2 Maccabees xii. 32.]

1. A name of Hellenistic origin for the Jewish harvest festival (called in the Old Testament the Feast of Weeks) observed on the fiftieth day of the OMER (q. v.), i. e. at the conclusion of seven weeks from the offering of the wave-sheaf, on the second day of the Passover.

The first day of the Passover is always the 15th Nisan; the 16th Nisan is the First Day of the Omer or wave-offering; seven weeks from which, on the 6th Sivan, is the Feast of Weeks. Thus, in 1900, the 16th Nisan coincided with Sunday 15th April, and the 6th Sivan with Sunday 3rd June, which were also, that year, Easter Sunday and Whit-Sunday; but the Jewish festivals, being regulated solely by the moon, may fall on any day of the week: see 2.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 312 On ðam ealdan Pentecosten sette God æ ðam Israhela folce. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* xii. 32 After Pentecost [Vulg. *post Pentecosten*, LXX μετὰ δὲ τὴν λεγομένην πεντηκοστήν], thei wenten ayeins Gorgias, prepoost of Ydume. — *Acts* ii. 1 Whanne the dayes Pentecostes, [*gloss* that is, fyfti; 1388 daies of Pentecost] weren fulfillid, alle disciplis weren to gidere in the same place. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Tobit* ii. 1 In the feast of Pentecoste which is the holy (feast) of the seuen wekes [so in 1611; LXX ἐν τῇ πεντηκοστῇ ἑορτῇ ἡ ἐστιν ἁγία ἑπτὰ ἑβδομάδων]. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Jewish War* II. iii. § 1 That feast which was observed after seven weeks, and which the Jews call Pentecost. 1900 G. T. PURVES in Hastings *Dict. Bible* III. 741/1 It is certain that the Jews celebrated the sheaf-waving on Nisan 16, and Pentecost on the fiftieth day after (Sivan 6), without regard in either case to the day of the week.

2. A festival of the Christian Church observed on the seventh Sunday after Easter, in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the disciples on the day of Pentecost (Acts ii.); the day of this festival, Whit-Sunday; also, the season of this festival, Whitsuntide. *arch.* or *Hist.*

The Resurrection of Christ is recorded to have taken place on the second day of the Passover, being that year the first day of the week. Seven weeks after that (and so again on the first day of the week) was the Feast of Weeks or Pentecost. In commemoration of this, these two Christian festivals are always held on the first day of the week (Sunday), and so in most cases do not coincide with the Jewish festivals.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 312 Þes dæʒðerlica dæʒ is ure Pentecostes, þæt is, se fifteoʒoða dæʒ fram ðam Easterdæʒe. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 311 Wel ʒelóme byð pentecosten on him ʒeendod. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1086 Þriwa he bær his cynehelm ælce ʒeare..On Eastron he hine bær on Winceastre, on Pentecosten on Westmynstre. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 347 Þat ʒere about Pentecoste, þat is Witsontide, þe apostles ordeyned þe lasse Iames, Alpheus his sone, bisshop of Ierusalem. 1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* clxv. 244 There helde they theyr penthecost or wytsontyde. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 38 Come Pentycost as quickely as it will. 1726 [see PENTECOSTAL *sb.*]. 1841 LONGF. *Childr. Lord's Supper* I Pentecost, day of rejoicing, had come. The church of the village Gleaming stood in the morning's sheen.

attrib. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 934 Vpon the Tuesday in Penticost weeke. 1664–5 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 338 Mr. Kent penticost mony 6*s.* 8*d.* [Cf. PENTECOSTAL *sb.*]

3. *fig.* in allusion to the gift of the Holy Spirit, or the circumstances attending it recorded in Acts ii.

1761 WESLEY *Serm.* lxviii. § 20 Wks. 1811 IX. 241 The grand pentecost shall 'fully come': and 'devout men in every nation'..shall 'all be filled with the Holy Ghost'. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Problem*, Ever the fiery Pentecost Girds with one flame the countless host. 1901 W. SANDAY in *Expositor* May 327 Calvary without Pentecost is not yet in vital relation with ourselves.

Pentecostal (pentĭkɒ·stăl), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *pentēcostāl-is* adj. (Tertullian), f. *pentēcostē*: see PENTECOST and -AL. In A, ad. med.L. *pentēcostālia* (neuter pl. of adj.) pentecostal (payments).]

A. *sb.* (usually *pl.*) Offerings formerly made in the Church of England at Whitsuntide by the parishioners to the priest, or by an inferior church to the mother-church. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 83, I should haue receyued a certayne dutye that they cal a Pentecostal. 1609 in W. Money *Hist. Newbury* (1887) 529 Pd for Pentecostalles, otherwise called smoke farthings. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* ix. 597 This old custome gave birth and name to the Pentecostals or Whitsun-contributions. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 434 Pentecostals, otherwise called Whitsun-Farthings, were Oblations made by the Parishioners to the Parish-Priest at the Feast of Pentecost.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Pentecost; like that of the Day of Pentecost in Acts ii.

a 1663 SANDERSON (J.), The collects adventual, quadragesimal, paschal, or pentecostal. 1836 KEBLE in *Lyra Apost.* LXXXIV. iii, The sacred Pentecostal eve. *a* 1842 A. REED *Hymn*, '*Spirit Divine, attend our prayer*' vi, Come as the wind—with rushing sound And pentecostal grace. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. ix. 116 These are the pentecostal hours of our existence.

‖ **Penteocoster.** *Gr. Antiq.* [a. Gr. πεντηκοστήρ, false reading for πεντηκοντήρ.] = PENTECONTER[1].

1808 MITFORD *Greece* I. iv. 216 The officers of each mora of infantry..were one Polemarch, four Lochages, eight Pentecosters, and sixteen Enomotarchs.

‖ **Pentecostys** (pentĭkɒ·stis). *Gr. Antiq.* Also irreg. anglicized as **pe·ntekosty** (-kɒsti). [a. Gr. πεντηκοστύς (pl. -ύες) a number or company of fifty, f. πεντηκοστ-ός fiftieth.] A body of fifty men, as a division of the Spartan army.

1808 MITFORD *Greece* I. iv. 216 Each Lochus consisted of four Pentecostyes, and each Pentecostys of four Enomoties. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lvi. VII. 111 Each lochus comprised four pentekosties..each pentekosty contained four enômoties. 1869 W. SMITH *Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antiq.* (ed. 2) 483/1 An enomotia, pentecostys, &c.

Pentegraph, erron. form of PANTOGRAPH.

Pentela·teral, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. πέντε five + LATERAL.] Five-sided, quinquelateral. So †**Pentelater** *a.* (erron. **penti-**) in same sense.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom., Math. Treat.* Hh iv b, A pentilater Prisma, hauing for..the syde of his pentagonall equiangle basis the first lyne. 1728 NICHOLS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 483 Two equal pentelateral Pyramids.

Pentelic (pĕnte·lik), *a.* Also 6 *erron.* **pentlike**. [ad. L. *Pentelic-us*, a. Gr. Πεντελικός, f. Πεντελή name of a deme of Attica.] Of or from Mount Pentelicus, near Athens: esp. applied to the famous white marble there quarried.

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1895) I. 266 The pillers..are cut out of a quarrie of marbell, called pentlike marbell. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. viii. (1715) 39 If [the Stadium] was built of Pentelick Marble. 1881 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *Pentelic Marble*..is still used (1878) as for the new academy at Athens.

So † **Penteli·cian, Pente·lican** *adjs.*

1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. ii. 135 The Mercuries..of Pentelician marble, with brazen heads. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 294 They [the Greeks] cut the Pentelican marble as if it were snow.

Pentene, *Chem.*: see under PENTANE.

Penter, obs. form of PAINTER.

† **Pe·ntereme**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. πέντε five + L. *rēmus* oar.] See quot. 1656.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pentireme*, a Galley that has five Oares in a seat or rank, or a Galley wherein every oar hath five men to draw it. See *Quinquereme*. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxiv. 266 A fleet of sixty pentereme galleys.

Pentes, -esse, obs. forms of PENTHOUSE.

† **Pe·ntest.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. Name of some kind of precious stone.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5268 Pi3t fulle of pentests and oþire proude stanes.

Penteteric (pentĭte·rik), *a. Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. πενταετηρικός.] Occurring every fifth year (according to modern reckoning, every fourth, both of two consecutive occurrences being counted), as the greater Panathenæa at Athens.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Penthemimer (penþĕ·mimə). *Anc. Pros.* [ad. Gr. πενθημιμερής consisting of five halves, f. πέντε five + ἡμιμερής halved (ἡμι- half + μέρος part).] A group or catalectic colon of five half-feet; esp. as constituting each half of a pentameter, or the first part of a hexameter when the cæsura occurs in the middle of the third foot. (Cf. HEPTHEMIMER.) Hence **Penthemi·meral** *a.*, applied to a cæsura occurring in the middle of the third foot.

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1586 WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 80 The shortnesse of the seconde Penthimimer will hardly be framed to fall together in good sence. 1795 PARR in E. H. Barker *Parriana* (1829) II. 623 Content to consider the shorter verse as composed of two penthemimers. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* ii, I had replied to Robin now, with all the weight and cadence of penthemimeral cæsura. 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* 467 The Pentameter..consists of two Dactylic Penthemimers, which must be kept quite distinct. 1888 *Athenæum* 24 Nov. 704/3 The treatment of the weak and the strong penthemimeral cæsura of the dactylic hexameter.

Penthouse (pe·nt,haus), **pentice** (pe·ntis), *sb.* Forms: see below. [ME. *pentis*, rarely *pendis*, app. aphetic from OF. *apentis*, *apendis*, *-deis*: cf. med.L. *appendicium* in Promp. Parv. and Cathol. Angl. = pentyce, pentis; also *appenditium* in Du Cange 'a small sacred building dependent upon a larger church', post-cl. L. *appendicium* an appendage, f. *appendĕre* to hang something on another, to attach in a dependent state. As a small building, erected as a 'lean-to' to another, has usually a roof with one slope only, the word was evidently from an early period (esp. in the aphetic form) associated with F. *pente* slope, declivity, 'hang', which became at length a regular element of the sense; hence the later popular etymology *pent-house* for *pentis*: cf. *work-house*, vulgarly *workis*.

The OF. *apendis* and *apentis* appear to represent L. *appendicium* and **appenditicium*. But the early history of the word offers difficulties, esp. that in OF. the short forms without *a-* are very rare, while in Eng. they are the earliest, *appentice* not being known before Caxton.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 4 **pendize**, 6 **pendis**, 7–8 **pendice**.

c 1325 Pendize [see B. 1]. 1592 *Manch. Court Leet Rec.* (1885) II. 60 Settinge vpp a houell..or slated pendis. 1656 Pendice [see B. 1 b]. 1749 *Fairfax's Tasso* XI. xxxiii, O'er their Heads an iron Pendice [*earlier edd.* pentise, -ice] vast.

β. 4 **pentiz**, 4–6 **pentis**, **pentys**, (5 **penttis**, **pentace**), 5–7 **pentise**, 5–6 **pentyse**, (**-yce**, **-es**, **-esse**, 6 **-isse**, **-ische**, **-ose**, 7 **-ese**, **pantise**), 6–8 (9 *arch.*) **pentice**.

c 1325 Pentiz [see B. 1]. 1381–2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 389 Pro coopertura del pentys scaccarii. *c* 1420 *Wyclif's Bible, Neh.* vii. 4 *marg. gloss*, Hulkis and pentisis weren maad bisidis the wallis. 1435 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 359 Undder ye penttis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 392/2 Pentyce, of an howse ende, *appendicium*. 1449–50 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 239 Pro factura ij pentacez. *a* 1500 Pentice, 1523 Pentesse [see B. 1]. 1530 Pentes, Pentys [see B. 2]. 1579 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 182 Makyng of..ij. pentyces. 1598 Q. ELIZ. *Plutarch* xiii. 29 Thogh pentische Like the windowe built. *a* 1599, 1600 Pentise [see B. 1, 2]. 1615 *Manch. Court Leet Rec.* (1885) II. 306 Erectinge certen postes and coveringe them wth Large penteses. 1640 SOMNER *Antiq. Canterb.* 204 The long low Entry in the Division called the Pantise. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* 105 She sticks out her lip leyke a pentes. 1884, 1901 Pentice [see B. 1, 4]. 1885 JULIA CARTWRIGHT in *Portfolio* 114 The poor..were fed daily.. under a pentise, or covered way.

γ. 6– **penthouse**, **pent-house**, (6 **penthehouse**, 7 **paint-house**).

1530 PALSGR. 253/1 Penthouse of a house, *appentis*. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 267 He caused all the Penthehouses of the Towne of Parys to be pulled downe. 1573–1883 Penthouse, Pent-house [see B. 1, 2]. 1606 CHAPMAN *Mons. D'Olive* Plays 1873 I. 211 Faith Sir I had a poore roofe, or a paint-house To shade me from the Sunne.

B. Signification.

1. A subsidiary structure attached to the wall of a main building and serving as a shelter, a porch, a shed, an outhouse, etc. **a.** Such a structure having a sloping roof, formerly sometimes forming a covered way between two buildings, or a covered walk, arcade, or colonnade, in front of a row of buildings; a sloping roof or ledge placed against the wall of a building, or over a door or window, for shelter from the weather; sometimes also applied to the eaves of a roof when projecting considerably.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 63 Thar was na herberie To Josep and his spouse Marie, Bot a pendize that was wawles, Als oft in borwis tounes es. *Ibid.* 66 In a pouer pentiz, I wys. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. xxvi. 2648 Betwene howsis twa Quhare men gert a pentys ma. 1467–8 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 328 Owyr that to make a pentyse and a fyttyng place undre, for the wyrship of the citte marchaundes..to sat thereupon for ther eyse. *a* 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 92 Yf ony other pentice [AFr. in *Liber Albus* I. 336, *appentices*] porche or gate be ouyr lowe lettynge the people coming or ryding. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxv. 150 Than kyng Philyppe..or he went caused all ye pentessys in Parys [*les appentis de Paris*] to be pulled downe. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 254 Penthouse, or the house eauings. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vi. 1. *a* 1599 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* II. II. 70 In ech side of the streetes are pentises or continuall porches for the marchants to walke vnder. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1672) 48 Those Climes that fear the falling..of much Snow, ought to provide more inclining Pentices. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 15 June, [At Marlborough] Their houses on one side having their pent-houses supported with pillars, which makes it a good walk. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. ix, It cast off the Rains like a Penthouse. 1755 JOHNSON, *Penthouse*, a shed hanging out aslope from the main wall. 1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XVI. 372 Under the pent-house of a cottage. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 13/2 The projecting corbels..show that a pentice ran along that side.

† **b.** Without reference to a sloping roof: Any smaller building attached to a main one, an annex; *spec.* at Chester: see quots. 1810, 1886.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 275/1 A Pentis (*A.* Pentesse), *appendix*, *appendicium*, *appendiculum*; *appendicius*. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1895) IV. 249 He built that famous stately Theater ..and joyned unto that also another House, as a Penthouse [ὥσπερ ἐφόλκιόν τι] to his Theater. *c* 1630 in R. H. Morris *Chester* (1895) 200, 1497 the North syde of the Pentice was new buylded, and, 1573, the Pentice was enlarged, and the inner Pendice made higher, the nerer made lesser. The Sheriffs Court removed to the Comon Hall. 1636 W. WEBB *W. Smith's Vale-Roy. Eng.* 39 S. Peters [Chester].. underneath the church in the street is the Pendice, a place builded of purpose, where the Major useth to remain. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4409/2 Chester, Febr. 7...The Mayor entertain'd several Gentlemen and Citizens in the Pent-house. 1810 LYSONS *Cheshire* 582 An ancient building called the Pentice,..called in some old Charters the *appentice*, was formerly the place in which the Sherriffs' courts were held, and banquets given. *Note. Appentitium*,..a smaller building annexed to a larger one. 1886 R. HOLLAND *Chester Gloss.* s. v., The Pentice at Chester was an ancient building attached to St. Peter's Church, which was taken down about the year 1806.

c. A shed having a sloping roof, as a separate structure.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) I. xiv. 432 Without other abodes than natural caverns or miserable penthouses of bark. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lx, Fleet Market..was a long irregular row of wooden sheds and pent-houses.

2. Applied to various structures or contrivances of the nature of or akin to a sloping roof, whether attached to something else or independent; as an awning over a stall or a window; a canopy; a shed for the protection of besiegers, or a covering formed of the soldiers' shields held over their heads (L. *pluteus*, *testudo*). **b.** *spec.* The corridor with sloping roof round three sides of a tennis-court.

1530 PALSGR. 253/1 Pentes or paves, *estal*, *sonbtil*. *Ibid.*, Pentys over a stall, *auvent*. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVII. x, He on his Throne was set,..Under a Pentise wrought of Silver bright. *Ibid.* XVIII. lxxiv, Their targets hard aboue their heads they threw, Which ioynd in one an iron pentise make. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 603 It might serue as a pentice to defend the vaile. 1611 COTGR., *Auvent*, a penthouse of cloth &c., before a shop window, &c. 1651 *Rec. Dedham, Mass.* (1892) III. 187 The shingling of the penthouse ouer ye Bell. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 265/1 *Pent-house*, the place on which they first cast out the Ball [at Tennis]. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* I. i, Hives overhung by a penthouse. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* I. 23 Under cover of a moveable pent-house,..the head of the column had advanced their battering-ram to the very wall. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Terms Coal Mining*, *Penthouse* or *Penthus*, a wooden hut or covering for the protection of sinkers in a pit bottom.

3. *fig.* Applied to things, material or immaterial, likened to a penthouse, as serving for defence, or as projecting above something (*e.g.* the eyebrows).

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* B iij, A pretence of puritie, a pentisse for iniquitie. 1639 SHIRLEY *Ball* I. ii, Not above your forehead, When you have brush'd away the hairy pentehouse, And made it visible. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 253 Like a shrivled Beau from within the Penthouse of a modern Peruke. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* ii, There..lurked under the pent-house of his eye that sly epicurean twinkle. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 657 He dragg'd his eyebrow bushes down, and made A snowy penthouse for his hollow eyes.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *penthouse-cornice*, *-roof*; also *fig.* (see 3), as *penthouse brows*, *hat*, *lid* (= eyelid); *penthouse-like*, † *-steep* adjs.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 17 With your hat penthouse-like ore the shop of your eies. 1605 — *Macb.* I. iii. 20 Sleepe shall neyther Night nor Day Hang vpon his Pent-house Lid. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* (ed. 4) 43 The first steps..Were easie,..Scarce pent-house-steep. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arth.* III. ii, My pent-house eye-brows, and my shaggy beard. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxiv, His huge penthouse hat. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt.-Royal* II. viii. 163 This worldly dowager, with keen eyes glittering under penthouse brows. 1901 S. K. LEVETT-YEATS *Traitor's Way* x. 124 A thin slit of sky was visible between the pentice roof.

Penthouse (pe·nt,haus), *v.* Also 8 **pentise**. [f. prec. sb.] (Almost always in pa. pple.)

1. *trans.* To furnish with a penthouse.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 32 The inferior [Mosques] are..penthoused with open galleries. 1777 W. GOSTLING *Canterb.* (ed. 2) 29 A stone wall..pentised over head, was called by the poor people their cloisters.

2. *fig.* To cover or shelter as with a penthouse; to overhang as a penthouse.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 23 The Gloworm or Glass-worm. Her Eyes..are pent-hous'd under the broad flat cap or plate which covers her head. 1833 WORDSW. *Wren's Nest* v, Others [nests] are pent-housed by a brae That overhangs a brook. 1845 TALFOURD *Vac. Rambles* I. 91 The little old, odd, town of Cluses stands actually pent-housed by the mountain sides.

3. To make like a penthouse; to cause to project.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. viii. § 6 It being pen[t]-housed out beyond the foundation, and intent of the Statute. *a* 1661 — *Worthies, Oxfordsh.* (1662) 329 With these Verdingales the Gowns of Women beneath their wastes were pent-housed out far beyond their bodies.

Pentice, earlier form of PENTHOUSE.

† **Penticle.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. Used by E. Fairfax, app. *metri gratiâ*, as = PENTICE, PENTHOUSE.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVIII. lxxiv, Their targets hard above their heads they threw, Which join'd in one an iron pentise make,.. For that strong penticle protected well The knights, from all that flew and all that fell.

[Pentile, mis-spelling of PANTILE, in Johnson, copied in subsequent Dicts. (Misquoted by J. from Moxon, who has *pan-tiles*.)]

Pentine, etc. *Chem.*: see under PENTANE.

Pention, -er, obs. ff. PENSION, PENSIONER.

Pe·ntionary, erron. form of PENITENTIARY.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* VII. 156 b, Than go they to the master of the Pentionaries [*ad pœnitentiæ præfectum*] and fyne with him for a pece of money.

Pentis, -ise, -isse, obs. forms of PENTHOUSE.

Pentlandite (pe·ntlăndəit). *Min.* [Named by Dufrénoy, 1856, after its discoverer Mr. Pentland: see -ITE [1].] A native sulphide of iron and nickel, of a bronze-yellow colour.

1858 GREGG & LETTSOM *Min.* 473. 1893 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XLV. 494.

Pentlike, obs. erron. f. PENTELIC. **Pentograph**, erron. f. PANTOGRAPH. **Pentoic** *a*, **Pentone**, etc. *Chem.*: see under PENTANE.

Pentose (pe·ntōus). *Chem.* [f. Gr. πέντε five + -OSE [2].] 'A name given to compounds resembling glucose, but having only five atoms of carbon in the molecule; e. g. tetra-oxy-valeric aldehyde.'

1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 807/2. 1899 CAGNEY *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. 327 The quantitative determination of the pentose group of sugars. *Ibid.* 334 It appears that pentoses are frequently contained in beer.

Pentoxide (pentǫ·ksəid). *Chem.* [PENTA-.] A binary compound containing five equivalents of oxygen.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 324 Pentoxide of Antimony, Antimonic Oxide..Sb_2O_5. 1881 *Athenæum* 24 Dec. 856/3 The author has prepared..a pentoxide of didymium.

Pentremite: see PENTATREMITE.

Pent-roof (pe·nt,rūf). [mod. f. *pent-* in PENT-HOUSE + ROOF *sb.*] A roof like that of a penthouse, sloping in one direction only; a shed-roof.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 66/2 Her masts struck, her rigging down, and her hull covered in with a pent-roof thatch, from stem to stern. 1894 H. SPEIGHT *Nidderdale* 373 A peculiar feature of this old homestead is an open pent-roof or arcade.

Pentrough (pe·n,trǫf). [f. PEN *sb.*[1] 3 + TROUGH.] A trough, channel, or conduit, usually of planks or boards, constructed to convey the water from a head of water formed by a 'pen' (see PEN *sb.*[1] 3) to the place where its force is applied, as in a water-mill. (Cf. PENSTOCK [1].)

1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XI. 163 A Pentrough for equalizing the water falling on water-wheels. 1853 GLYNN *Power Water* 43 There is a sluice to regulate the supply at top, fixed in the pentrough, and another at bottom which regulates the expenditure.

Pentstemon, penstemon (pen(t)stī·mən). *Bot.* [mod.L. *Pentstēmōn* (Mitchell, 1748), irreg. (for **pentastēmōn*) f. Gr. πέντε five + στήμων, taken as = stamen; from the rudimentary fifth stamen in addition to the four perfect ones characteristic of the order. The spelling and pronunciation *penstemon* are common in popular use.]

A genus of herbaceous plants of the N.O. *Scrophulariaceæ*, natives of America, cultivated for their showy clustered flowers, which are usually tubular and two-lipped, and of various colours.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 Pentstemon, *Chelone*. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 325 Penstemons may be raised from slips struck in heat. 1881 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Free-L.* viii, Beds of dahlias, lilies..roses, pentstemons.

Pentyce, -ys, -yse, obs. forms of PENTHOUSE.

Pentyl, etc. *Chem.*: see under PENTANE.

† **Pe·nuary.** *Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *penuārius* adj. = *penārius* of or for provisions, f. *penus* store or provision of food; cf. *penārius*, *-ia* sb. storehouse, granary.] A storehouse.

1607 BP. J. KING *Serm.* 5 *Nov.* 31 A whole penurie and store-house of sin. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 1 How would they..fill their barns, their granaries, penuaries. *Ibid.* 6 Their vault was a penuary and storehouse of destruction.

Penuchle, penuckle, var. PINOCLE, card-game.

Penult (pī·nʌlt), *a.* and *sb.* [Originally an abbreviated way of writing the word PENULTIMA.]

A. *adj.* Last but one, penultimate. (Common in *Sc.* in 16–17th c., mostly in reference to the day of the month; in later use chiefly scientific.)

1539 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 299 *New3eirs Giftis, be pennult and last dayis of December. 1589 R. BRUCE *Serm., Isa.* XXXVIII. (1843) 164 The penult verse of the chapter. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 76 In your penult and antepenult notes, you stande still with your descant. 1636 W. SCOT *Apol. Narr.* (1846) 127 Moderator of the penult General Assembly. 1675 GREGORY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 266 De Beaune hath that method of removing the penult term .. without fractions. 1695 SIBBALD *Autobiog.* (1834) 132, I came over the fells to Jedburgh..the penult day of October 1662. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* xviii. (1833) 308 In the penult line, the proper place of the musical pause is at the end of the fifth syllable. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 160 Lateral appendages of the penult segment..fleshy. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* II. 690/1 The penult note applies to these. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 76 The penult joint of the eight posterior legs.

B. *sb.* † **1.** The last day but one (of a month). *Sc.*

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 144 The Cardinall ..caused all Bischoppis..to be convocat to Sanctandrose against the penult of Februare. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 351 They came to London the penult of the moneth. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Bann. Cl.) 90 Upon Thursday the penult of January.

2. *Gram.* The last syllable but one.

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1808 in WEBSTER. 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* 6 Words of more than two syllables have their Accent on the Penult when long. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 126 The penult of 'rædde' had a long vowel before a doubled consonant.

† Penu·ltim, -ime, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *pænultim-us*: see next. Cf. F. *pénultième* (13th c. in Littré).] Last but one; = PENULTIMATE.

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 931 The tone hath an *a* in the penultyme syllable. 1538 SIR B. TUKE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 223 At London, the penultyme of August, 1538. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. iii. 324 A second Race succeeded, derived from Norman Darcy the Penultim Lord in the last Pedigree. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 196 The two first and last pairs [of legs] being two inches long, the Penultime not much more than half so much.

‖ **Penultima** (pĭnʌ·ltimă). [Lat., properly *pænultima*, fem. of *pænultimus* PENULTIMATE (sc. *syllaba* or *nota*), f. *pæne* almost + *ultimus* last.] The last syllable but one (of a word or verse). In quot. 1776, the last but one of a series of notes.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. iv. (Arb.) 85 The sharpe accent falles vpon the penultima or last saue one sillable of the verse. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 26 It is plain he read it thus ἐμάρμιτην, without any Regard to the Accent on the Penultima (μέ). 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. 9 *Paranete Synemmenon*, penultima of this tetrachord.

Penultimate (pĭnʌ·ltimĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. PENE-, L. *pæne* almost + ULTIMATE, after L. *pænultim-us*: see prec.]

A. *adj.* Last but one; next before the last of a series of things. (Chiefly in scientific and technical use.) **b.** Occurring on the last syllable but one: cf. B. a.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 15 They [sounds of an echo] next strike the ultimate secondary object, then the penultimate and antepenultimate. 1709 BARNES in Hearne *Collect.* 8 Feb. (O. H. S.) II. 167 Thanks for your penultimate rhapsody. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Penultima*, or *Penultimate*, in grammar, denotes the syllable, or foot, immediately before the last..Hence antepenultimate is that before the penultimate, or the last but two. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. xx. *note*, One more revise—positively the last.. —at any rate, the *pen*ultimate. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 249 The penultimate whorl forms..a depression which gives the aperture more or less of the figure of a crescent. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 99 The penultimate phalanx of each digit..is hollowed out on its outer side.

b. 1852 MARSH *Lect. Eng. Lang.* 380 The great frequency of ultimate and penultimate accentuation.

B. *sb.* The last member but one of a series: *spec.* **a.** *Gram.* The last syllable but one of a word. **b.** *Whist.* The lowest card but one of a suit. **c.** *Math.* (see quot. 1872).

[1727–41: see A.] 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Penultimate*, the last syllable but one in a word. 1846 in WORCESTER. 1872 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* VIII. 526, I have had occasion to consider..the form of a curve about to degenerate into a system of multiple curves; a simple instance is a trinodal quartic curve about to degenerate into the form $x^2y^2 = 0$, or say a 'penultimate' of $x^2y^2 = 0$. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 313 He..also leaned to long penultimates in Phrygia and Libya. 1876 A. CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card* Gloss. (1880) 13 *Penultimate, the.*—Beginning with the lowest card but one of the suit you lead originally, if it contains more than four cards.

Penultimatum (pĭnʌltimē·tŏm). *nonce-wd.* [after PENULTIMATE and ULTIMATUM.] A demand amounting almost to an ultimatum, or sent immediately before an ultimatum.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 29 May 5 The Consuls-General hand in an ultimatum, or penultimatum, to a recalcitrant Ministry. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Nov. 3/2 Nearly three weeks after the rejection of the 'penultimatum'.

‖ **Penumbra** (pĭnʌ·mbră). [mod.L. (Kepler, 1604), f. PENE-, L. *pæne* almost + UMBRA shadow. Cf. F. *pénombre* (1671 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The partially shaded region around the shadow of an opaque body, where only a part of the light from the luminous body is cut off; the partial shadow, as distinguished from the total shadow or *umbra*; *esp.* that surrounding the total shadow of the moon, or of the earth, in an eclipse, producing respectively a partial (or annular) eclipse of the sun, or a fainter obscuration bordering the full shadow on the disk of the moon.

[1604 KEPLER *Ad Vitell. Paralipom.* 239 Quod est inter KL,NM penumbra dicatur, LN vero umbra. 1709 M. G. HANSCHIUS (in Kepler's Wks. ed. Frisch III. 516) Umbræ penumbræque (quam primus ipse in astronomiam introduxit).]

1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 348 The Moon was not at all obscured by the true shadow, but entred only a little into the *Penumbra*. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 745 The *Penumbra* towards the perfect Shadow, does, little by little, grow more and more obscure. 1769 HIRST in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 231, I saw a kind of penumbra or dusky shade, which preceded the first external contact two or three seconds of time. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* XXXV. 366 The time at which the Moon first enters the Earth's penumbra. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 12 If the source of light be a *point*, the shadow is sharply defined; if the source be a luminous *surface*, the perfect shadow is fringed by an imperfect shadow called a *penumbra*.

b. The lighter outer part or border of a sun-spot, surrounding the darker central nucleus or *umbra*.

1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* XXXVII. (1849) 425 One of these spots..with its penumbra, occupied an area of 3780 millions of square miles. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 48 If the spot and its penumbra are formed by a conical opening, the sloping sides of which reveal to us the thickness of the envelopes.

c. *Painting.* (See quot.)

1806 ELMES *Dict. Fine Arts, Penumbra*, in painting, drawing, &c., that point of a picture or drawing where the shade blends itself with the light...These gradations should be nearly imperceptible.

2. *fig.* A partial shade or shadow (in various metaphorical applications), esp. regarded as bordering upon a fuller or darker one.

1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Angelina* iv, I will defend him, madam,..against every shadow, every penumbra of aristocratic insolence. 1836 J. ABBOTT *Way to do Good* vi. 187 It is but a penumbra, a twilight of virtue and happiness. 1862 MASSON in *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 319 Those who can surround a definite designation with the due penumbra.

Penumbral (pĭnʌ·mbrăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by a penumbra or partial shadow. Also *fig.*

Penumbral eclipse, a lunar eclipse in which only the penumbra falls on the moon's disk.

1768 *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 331 It was remarkably distinct from the penumbral shade. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 443 Places which fall within this penumbral cone, and are out of the dense shadow. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 14 We are looking forward to this more penumbral darkness as an era. It has now been fifty-two days since we could read such type. 1884 TYNDALL *Let.* in *Times* 26 Nov., Between truth and untruth there lies a penumbral zone which belongs equally to both; and I have often admired the adroitness with which Mr. Chamberlain sails within the 'half-shadow'.

Penu·mbrous, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [See -OUS.] = prec.

1887 W. HOLMAN HUNT in *Contemp. Rev.* July 24 In the penumbrous dulness I discerned a mass of white rock leading to the higher level.

† Penur. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [For **penure*, ad. L. *penūria* (cf. *provincia*, province).] = PENURY 1. So **† Penured** *a. rare*$^{-1}$ [-ED 2], reduced to destitution.

c 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 74 He is a gentylman, and of is kyne, and in gret penur. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 166/2 The people penured with famine woulde go xl. together vpon the rockes,..and..throw them selues down to the sea.

Penurious (pĭniū·riəs), *a.* [= obs. F. *penurieux* (15th c.). It. *penurioso* (Florio), med.L. *pēnūriōs-us*, f. L. *pēnūria*: see PENURY and -OUS.]

† 1. In want; needy, beggarly, indigent, poverty-stricken (also *fig.*); with *of*, lacking, wanting in.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. v. 46 Die rather would he in penurious paine,..Then his foes love or liking entertaine. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 92. 1614 DYKE *Myst. Self-Deceiving* (1615) 57 Dives, rich in this world, became exceeding penurious in the other. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Advice of Son* (1651) 5 God is not so penurious of friends, as to hold himself and his Kingdome saleable for the refuse and reversions of their lives, who have sacrificed the principal thereof to his enemies.

† b. Of things, circumstances, material conditions: Of, pertaining to, or associated with want; poor, scanty, exiguous; barren, unfertile. (In the effect upon persons, passing into a fig. sense of 2.)

1621 DONNE in *Fortesc. Papers* (Camden) 157 Neyther..knowes how narrow and penurious a fortune I wrestle with in thys world. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 93 It is certain, that White is a penurious Colour, and where moisture is scant..Blew Violets..if they be starved, turn Pale and White. 1633 PRYNNE *Histriomastix* 322 In these penurious times, who can hardly spare..halfe so much? *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* III. XXXIX. (1640) 12 Seven most scant and penurious yeares of great famine. 1775 JOHNSON *West. Isl. Scot.* Wks. X. 488 But where the climate is unkind and the ground penurious. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) 3 Swell to a lake the scant penurious rill.

2. Niggardly, stingy, parsimonious, grudging; hence *transf.* indicative of stinginess, meagre, slight, mean, 'shabby'.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 726 As a grudging master, As a penurious niggard of his wealth. 1778 JOHNSON *Let. to J. Nichols* 26 Nov., I am very well contented that the Index is settled for. Though the price is low it is not penurious. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 29, I ever held a scanty and penurious justice to partake of the nature of a wrong. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. viii. 163 The most affluent of our nobility, was penurious in his loans to the King.

fig. 1894 MARQ. SALISBURY *Address to Brit. Assoc.* 8 Aug., Lord Kelvin limited the period of organic life upon the earth to a hundred million years, and Professor Tait in a still more penurious spirit cut that hundred down to ten.

† 3. Fastidious, dainty: see quot. *Obs. rare.*

1721 BAILEY, *Penurious*, covetous, niggardly, stingy; also nice. 1730 SWIFT *Panegyrick on Dean* 144 She's grown so nice, and so penurious, With Socrates and Epicurius. (*note*, Ignorant ladies often mistake the word *penurious* for *nice* and *dainty*.)

Penu·riously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a penurious manner; † indigently, starvingly, poorly (*obs.*); grudgingly; scantily; meanly.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. ii, Unlesse 'twere Lent, Ember-weeks, or fasting dayes, when the place is most penuriously emptie of all other good outsides. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 15 Nor is it enough to clear thee, that thou didst not injuriously get what thou hast penuriously kept. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* v. ii, Her mother was determined..to live as penuriously as ever. 1786 W. GILPIN *Lakes Cumbld.* (1808) II. xxix. 228 A river, considerable in its dimensions; tho penuriously supplied with water. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. xviii. 447 Elizabeth .. shrank penuriously from the expenses of war.

Penu·riousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] **† a.** Poverty, want, scantness, dearth (*obs.*) **b.** Niggardliness, stinginess, meanness. Also *fig.*

c 1629 DONNE *Serm., John* x. 10 (1640) 72 With what penuriousnesse..of devotion..of reverence do you meet him [Christ] here? 1630 *Ibid., Job* xvi. 17. 132 The penuriousnesse of my fortune contracted by my sins. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 334 Those, that out of penuriousness can scarce afford themselves the ordinary conveniences of life out of their large possessions, have been always accounted poor. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 126 To shew the waste of some, and the sordid penuriousness of others. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. vii. § 3 (1876) 173 They are oftener accused of penuriousness than prodigality.

† Penu·rity. *Sc. Obs.* [f. L. *pēnūria* PENURY, with change of suffix: see -ITY.] = PENURY 1, 2.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 321 Greit penuritie Thow suffer sall, and as ane beggar die. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 386 Tuichand our tongis penurite. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. v. (S. T. S.) 144 Na penurite of vittalis suld follow. 1577 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1848) II. 30 The exorbitant dartht of victuall and penurite thairoff. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 35 In vthir places, for the penuritie of wodis, out of the 3eard we cutt peates.

† Penurous, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. PENUR or PENURY + -OUS.] Lacking, wanting.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 50 Who list not peace, warre take he as his owne, For store of brawles was neuer penurous.

Penury (pe·niüri). Also 5 **pennury, penowry,** (**punyrie**). [ad. L. *pēnūria* or *pænūria* want, need; perh. through F. *pénurie* (15th c. in Littré).]

1. The condition of being destitute of or straitened in the necessaries of life; destitution, indigence, want; poverty.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 51 Origenes, lefte in grete pennury [*in summa penuria*], helde a scole of grammar at Alexandrye. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* IV. 121 Late vs goo agenst her..and tell her our grete penurye and our nede. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* XXI. 4 But she of her penury [so 1611; 1881 *R.V.* want] hath cast in all the substaunce that she hadde. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 42 Shall I keepe your hogs, and eat huskes with them? What prodigall portion haue I spent, that I should come to such penury? 1624 DONNE *Serm., Isa.* vii. 14 (1640) 13 The sheaves in harvest, to fill all penuries. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 51 Chill Penury repress'd their noble rage. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 237 Penury with love, I will not doubt it, Is better far than palaces without it. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* IX. § 5. 645 Shaftesbury's course rested..on the belief that the penury of the Treasury left Charles at his mercy.

2. Lack, dearth, scarcity, scantness, insufficiency, want (*of* something material or immaterial).

1447 in *Epist. Acad. Oxon.* (O. H. S.) I. 261 Þe gret..multitude of scolars, and the gret penury of boks þat ben amang us. 1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 272/1 The greet punyrie and scarsite of money. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 97 In a maruellous penury of water. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* V. 65 You owe..to your stars your penury of sense. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. viii. 50 There is an absolute penury of public news. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 127 In early youth I laboured under a peculiar embarrassment and penury of words.

3. Peuriousness, miserliness, parsimoniousness. Now *rare.*

1631 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* II. x. 130 God sometimes punishes..idlenesse with vanity, penury with oppression. 1685 DRYDEN *Thren. Augustæ.* 500 Let them not still be obstinately blind,..with malignant penury To starve the royal vertues of his mind. 1754 FOOTE *Knights* I. Wks. 1799 I. 62 He is a thrifty, wary, man..The very abstract of penury! 1806 METCALFE in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 810 When, by a cold penury, I blast the abilities of a nation, the ill I may do is beyond all calculation. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* XXIII. 4 A father and a step-dame Each for penury fit to tooth a flint-stone.

Penwiper (pe·nwəi:pəɹ). [f. PEN *sb.*^{2} 4 + WIPER.] A contrivance for cleaning a pen by wiping the ink from it; usually consisting of one or more pieces of cloth folded or fastened together, but also made in other forms (specified as 'brush penwiper', 'tassel penwiper', and the like); often of ornamental or fanciful design.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* XXIV, The penwiper..was the imitation of a..dahlia. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. i, I only make pincushions and pen-wipers to use up my waste.

fig. 1900 T. FOWLER in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VI. 74 The 'penwiper', a small piece of folded silk which is attached to the back of the proctor's gown [at Oxford].

Penwoman (pe·nwu:măn). [f. PEN *sb.*^{2} 4 + WOMAN, after *penman.*] A woman skilled in the use of the pen; a female writer. (Usually with qualifying adj.)

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xlii. 329 O what a ready penwoman! 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* XXXIX, I am nae great pen-woman, and it is near eleven o'clock o' the night. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* lix, Mrs. Neuchatel was a fine penwoman; her feelings were her facts, and her ingenious observations of art and nature were her news.

Hence **Pe·nwomanship** [after *penmanship*], the practice or art of a penwoman; feminine writing.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* (1783) III. 144 She began again to indulge her favourite pleasures of penwomanship. 1803 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 211 Senhora, it is a handwriting of the feminine gender—it is penwomanship.

Penworth, obs. f. *penn'orth*, PENNYWORTH.

Peny, Penyde, obs. forms of PENNY, PENIDE.

Penyriall, Penyston, obs. ff. PENNYROYAL, PENISTONE.

Penytancer(e, -enser, etc., var. PENITENCER.

Peolour, variant of PELUBE [1] *Obs.*, fur.

Peon (pī·ŏn). Also (in sense 1) 7 **pion, pyone, pe-une, peun.** [In sense 1, ad. Pg. *peão* pedestrian, foot-soldier, day-labourer, and F. *pion*, foot-soldier, footman, servant on foot, whence in some E. Indian vernaculars *piū·n*; in sense 2, a. Sp. *peon* in same senses; = OF. *peon*, It. *pedone*, med.L.

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pedōn-em foot-soldier, f. L. *pēs, ped-em* foot. A doublet of PAWN *sb.*[1], OF. *paon.*]

1. In India: **a.** A foot-soldier. **b.** A native constable. **c.** An attendant or orderly; a footman or messenger.

1609 W. FINCH in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) IV. iv. § 3. 421 The first of February, the Captaine [Hawkins] departed with fiftie Peons, and certaine Horsemen. 1613 *ibid.* IV. viii. § 3. 484 Dispeeded one of my Pions to Lowribander with a Letter. 1632 R. CARTWRIGHT in *St. Papers, Col., E. Indies* 290 His poor man..was met with by the Governors 'pyones' ..and clapt up in prison. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 35 With some Pe-unes (or black foot-boyes who can pratle some English) we rode to Surat. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. i. i. 2 These Pions of the Custom-house [in India]. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. round World* (1699) 507 At this Moors Town they got a Peun to be their Guide to the Moguls nearest Camp. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* July 341 The whole French garrison of Pondicherry, consisting of about 1000 regular troops, 200 trained peons, and many others. 1840 MALCOM *Trav. Hindustan* Gloss., *Peon* (pronounced Pune), a Hindu constable. 1896 CROKER *Village Tales* 2 Body-servants, peons, syces, and all the barrack dhobies.

2. In Spanish America: A day-labourer; in S. America, a man or boy leading a horse or mule; in Mexico, *spec.* a debtor held in servitude by his creditor till his debts are worked off.

1828 C. BRAND *Jrnl. Voy. Peru* v. 104 The mules were straying about..and our wild, uncouth-looking peons were assembled round a fire, under the lee of a large rock. 1860 TYLOR *Anahuac* xi. (1861) 291 If a debtor owes money and cannot pay it, his creditor is allowed by law to make a slave or *peon* of him until the debt is liquidated. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* xxiii. 257 The mule owner brought with him a strong lad as peon, to assist in loading and unloading the beasts.

attrib. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* x. 76 We see the clumsy hoe in the hands of the peon serf. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 332 Peon labor was but a trifling expense to the employer.

Peonage (pī'ŏnēdʒ). [f. prec. + -AGE.] The work or service of a peon; the system of having or using peons or enslaved debtors.

1. In S. America, attendance upon a horse or mule; in Mexico *spec.* the condition of a peon serf, servitude for debt; the system of holding peons.

1850 G. A. MCCALL *Lett. fr. Frontiers* (1868) 500 The greatest lever that could be used in overturning the present system of peonage. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xii. (1887) 134 The master who held her in peonage. 1870 J. ORTON *Andes & Amazons* iv. (1876) 79 Horse hire, peonage, and most mechanical work must be paid for in advance. 1903 *Times* 25 Nov. 5/6 The peonage system in the South practically amounts to an attempt to restore slavery under another name.

2. In India: The service or employment of peons as messengers, etc.: see prec. 1.

1900 *Indian Engineering* 24 Feb. 115 The hourly post.. a far more satisfactory agency for the spread of their price-lists than the old cumbersome and unreliable peonage.

Peonick, obs. form of PÆONIC.

1706 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 171 Dr. Eaton writ a Discourse of ab[t] a sheet on Peonick verse.

Peonied: see PIONED.

Peonism (pī'ŏniz'm). [f. PEON + -ISM.] = PEONAGE 1.

1864 WEBSTER cites D. WEBSTER.

Peony (pī'ŏni). Forms: α. 1 **peonie**. β. 3 **pyone**, (**pioine**), 4 **piane**, 4–5 **pione**, 5 **pyon**, **-oun**, **-an**, (**pyione**). γ. 5–6 **pyonie**, **-ony**, **-onye**, **pionye**, **pyany**, **-ye**, 6 **pionee**, 6–7 **pionie**, **peionie**, **peonie**, 6–9 **piony**, 7 **peiony**, **pæonie**, 8 **pioney**, 6– **peony**, 7– **pæony**. [In OE., *peonie* wk. fem., ad. late L. (and It.) *peōnia*, L. *pæōnia* (Pliny); in ME., *pione*, a. northern F. (Norm. and Picard) *pione* = OF. *peone*, *peoine*, *pioine*, mod.F. *pivoine*; in 15th c., *pyonie*, *piony*, *peony*, *pæony*, conformed to L. *pæōnia*, a. Gr. παιωνία the peony, f. Παιών, Pæon, the name of the physician of the gods, a physician; cf. παιώνιος healing, medicinal.]

1. A plant (or flower) of the genus *Pæonia* (N.O. *Ranunculaceæ*), comprising stout herbs, or rarely shrubs, with large handsome globular flowers of various shades of red and white, often becoming double under cultivation; *esp.* the commonly cultivated *P. officinalis*, a native of central Asia and southern Europe, with flowers usually dark red.

The root, flowers, and seeds were formerly used in medicine, and the seeds also as a spice (quots. 1299, 1362, etc.).

Male and *Female Peony*, old names for *P. corallina* and *P. officinalis* respectively. (These names are erroneously reversed in Miller's *Gardener's Dict.* and *New Syd. Soc. Lex.*) *Tree Peony*, the shrubby species *P. Moutan*, a native of China.

α. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 168 Ðeos wyrt ðe man peonian nemneð wæs funden fram peonio þam ealdre.

β. *c* 1265 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 557/28 *Pionia* i. pioine. 1299 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 495, iij li. de pyone, iij*s.* ij*d.* ob. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 155, I haue peper and piane [B. v. 312 piones; C. VII. 359 pionys] and a pound of garlek. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 108 þe persel, þe passenep ..þe pyon, þe peere. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 22 Here is peper, pyan, and swete lycorys.

γ. 14.. *Stockh. Med. MS.* II. 336 in *Anglia* XVIII. 315 Take v greynes of pionye. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/2 Pyany, herbe, *pionia*. *Ibid.* 401/1 Pyony, herbe, *idem quod* pyanye. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* III. v. (1539) 60 b, Pourgers of choler..Pyonie. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 59 Peony the female groweth in euery countrey, but I neuer saw the male sauing only in Anwerp. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 712 About an Infants neck hang Peonie, It cures Alcydes cruell Maladie. 1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. ii. 38 Dry earth for Peionie, with sand for Paunces. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pæonia*, the Peony or Piony, a Flower, the Roots of which are of great Use in Physick. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 35 There might ye see the pioney spread wide, The full-blown rose, the shepherd and his lass. 1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng.* I. 56 It is even possible that to Rome we owe the rose, the lily, and the peony.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.* or as *adj.* Resembling a peony-flower, dark red; esp. of the cheeks, plump and rosy. **b.** *Comb.*, as *peony-bush*, *-root*, *-seed*; *peony-faced* adj.; †**peony-kernel**, a peony-seed; †**peony-water**, a drink made from the peony.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 59 Peony roote is hote in the fyrst and dry in the thyrde degree. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 16/2 You may give it either alone, or in Black-cherry-water, or Peony-Water. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxi. 327 Stick the cream with piony kernels. 1810 *Splendid Follies* III. 48 Mopping their piony cheeks with a handkerchief. 1892 T. HARDY *Well-Beloved* I. v, The beating of the wind and rain and spray had inflamed her cheeks to peony hues. 1895 *Daily Chron.* 28 Aug. 3/5 Rose-flowered, peony-flowered, and Japanese asters.

People (pī'p'l), *sb.* Forms: α. 3–6 **peple**; (3–5 **pepule**, 4–6 **-ul**, 5–6 **-ull(e**; 4–5 **pepille**, 4–6 **-ill**, 5–6 **-il**; 5 **pepylle**, 5–6 **-yll**; 6 *Sc.* **peiple**, 7 **peeple**). β. 4–5 **poeple**, (5 **-ul**), 5– **people**, (5 **peopel**, **-ull**). γ. 3–5 **puple**, (5 **pupile**, **-ill**, **-yll**, **-ull**); 4–5 **peuple**. δ. 4–5 **pople**, (4 **-ille**, 5–6 **-il**). [a. AF. *peeple* (Britton), *people* (Rolls of Parlt.) = OF. *pople*, *poeple*, *pueple*, *peuple*, *puple* = Pr. *poble*, *pobol*, Sp. *pueblo*, It. *popolo*:—L. *populum*, acc. of *populus* the people, the populace.]

1. A body of persons composing a community, tribe, race, or nation; = FOLK 1. Sometimes viewed as a unity, sometimes as a collective of number. **a.** In singular, as a collective of unity.

[1292 BRITTON I. Introd., Edward..Roi de Engleterre..Desirauntz pes entre le poeple qe est en nostre proteccioun.] 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1089 So..3e ben by-set in an yle, þat þer may comen in 3our kiþ non vnkouþe peple. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 461 Þu [Rome] art digne callit to be now haly folk and pepill chosyn. *Ibid.* iv. (*Jacobus*) 16 Þis James,..þe wa can ta to spanze..þat puple to cristyne treutht to brynge. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 180 Til so befell, ..That god a poeple for himselve Hath chose. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3412 Ilk a pepill his possession in pes moȝt þe broweke. 1562 WINȜET *Cert. Tractatis* i. Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 7 Setting vp ane peple heidles left of God. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & no K.* I. i, I were much better be a king of beasts Than such a people. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. vi, Rienzi addressed the Populace, whom he had suddenly elevated into a People. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Dk. Wellington* 151 A people's voice! we are a people yet. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. v. 87 Whatever history exists is the history of a man,..but not of a people.

b. In sing. form, construed as a plural.

13.. *Cursor M.* 7323 (Cott.) Omang þir puple [*G.*, *Tr.* þis folk, *F.* þaire folk] sal þou latt A stalworth man þat saul haitt. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 4 Pere wiste contre was wist & wondurful peple, þat weren proued ful proude. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd. 41 Ouer against which cape..do inhabite the people called Bramas. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* viii. 19 Should not a people seeke vnto their God? 1635 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 13 This people are Christians,..and have..been subject to the King of Persia. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. xiii. 745 Every people worthy of being called a nation possess in their own language ample resources for expressing the highest ideas.

c. *pl.* **peoples**, nations, races (= L. *populi*, *gentes*).

This plural form was avoided in 16th c. Bible versions, and by many 17th and 18th c. writers: see d. It was thought to require defence or explanation even in 1817 and 1830.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 2 A Blysful lyf,..Ledden the poeples in the former age. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* x. 11 It behoueth thee eftsoone to prophecie to hethen men, and to puplis [TINDALE to *Geneva* people, *Rhem.*, 1611, *R. V.* peoples], and to langagis, and to many kingis. [So xvii. 15 in the same versions.] 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* II. i. (1554) 33/b, Obedience..combineth the true opinions In hertes of peoples. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 26 So manye strange and vnknowne peoples and countreis. 1582, 1611 [see 1382 above] Before nations and peoples. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xiii. (1840) 266 Saladin answered him, that he also ruled over as many peoples. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. i. (1848) 298 A Throne, to which above an hundred other Peoples paid homage. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Transl. Isa.* xxxiv. 1 Draw near, O ye nations, and hearken; And attend to me, O ye peoples! 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 218 The moral habits of the several peoples of the earth. 1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) I. III. ii. 208 Gen. xlix. 10.. *people*. In the original Hebrew the word is plural. If therefore the delicacy of our ears be offended by the uncouth sound of *peoples*: let us at least .. substitute the more euphonic word *nations*. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 261 To say 'The Representative of the *peoples*' [as trans. *Le Représentant des Peuples*] would not be understood at all. Such, however, is the idiom of the original. 1853 WHEWELL *Grotius* II. 2 The peoples who had been under his authority will be their own masters. 1864 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* II. viii. § 80 I. 241 The characters of neighbouring peoples. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 345 All our English-speaking peoples.

†**d.** In the sense 'nations' the form *people* was also used unchanged: constantly so for the Gr. and Heb. pl. in Tindale and Coverdale and other 16th c. Bible versions founded on them (but not in Rhem.); nearly always so in Geneva, and in 1611 (where the Revisers of 1881–5 have uniformly substituted *peoples*). Also in many 18th c. writers.

1526 TINDALE *Luke* ii. 31 For myne eyes have sene the saveour sent from the Which thou hast prepared before the face of all people [τῶν λαῶν; so COVERD. to *Geneva*, and 1611; WYCLIF peplis, *v. r.* puplis; *Rhem.* and *R. V.* peoples]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxvi[i]. 3 Let the people prayse the (O God), yee let all people prayse the. [*So other versions to* 1611; WYCLIF puplis, *R. V.* peoples.] — *Dan.* iv. 1 Nabuchodonosor kynge, vnto all people, kynreddes and tunges [WYCLIF peplis, *v.r.* puplis, 1611 people, *R. V.* peoples]. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* Ps. ii. (S. T. S.) 85 All natiounis..The Kingis, and the peple, with ane consent, Resistis the, thy power and thy gloir. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* ii. 4 Hee shall iudge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people [WYCLIF puples, *R. V.* peoples]. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. xiii. (1635) 214 Letters and discipline were first borrowed from the easterne people. 1793 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 20 It will prove that the agents of the two people [the U. S. and France] are either great bunglers or great rascals.

e. *transf.* Of animals (in quot., after the Vulg. and Heb.). Cf. FOLK 1 b.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxx. 25 Amptis, a feble puple, that greithen in rep time mete to them [1388 Amtis, a feble puple; 1535 COVERDALE, The Emmettes are but a weake people; 1560 (Genev.), The pismires a people not strong; 1611 The Ants are a people not strong].

2. The persons belonging to a place, or constituting a particular concourse, congregation, company, or class. Construed as *plural*.

As said of a congregation or body of worshippers, it sometimes approaches the sense of 'lay people', 'laity': see 4 b.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8651 (Cott.) All folud him,..O þe peple [*F.* poeple] of ilk tun. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 2101 Child Amoraunt stode the pople among. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 56, I font þere Freres..Prechinge þe peple. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 563 Ffor liȝttynges grete, & þonder blast, Wel sore þe poeple was agast. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlii. (1482) 282 Was ther a rumour..that kyng Richard come to westmynstre, and the peuple of london ranne thyder. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Morn. Prayer*, Then shalbe read ii. lessons distinctely with a loude voice, that the people maye heare. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 184 Monasteries, the people whereof..liue vnder the order of Saint Basile. 1711 MRS. LONG in *Swift's Wks.* (1841) II. 477, I wish..you would make a pedigree for me; the people here want sadly to know what I am. 1739 GRAY *Lett., to Ashton* 21 Apr., The Abbés indeed and men of learning are a People of easy access enough. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 163 The people of Cavan migrated in one body to Enniskillen.

†**b.** As *collective sing.* A body or company of persons; a company, a multitude. Also with *pl. Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 1655 The paleys ful of peples vp and doun, Here thre, ther ten. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 82 He spilleth many a word in wast That schal with such a poeple trete. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1034 He [Hercules] Assemblid of Soudiours a full sadde pepull. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. viii. 464 Whenne the Peplis weren clepid to gidere to him. 1482 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 8 He..gaderyd a grete peple of menne. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xxx. 13 There came together vnto Ierusalem a greate people, to kepe the feast of vnleuended bred. 1662 tr. *Schol.* to *H. More's Antid. Ath.* III. ix. § 2 (1712) 171 Who..affirms that Witches have no more to do with the Devil than other wicked peoples.

3. Persons in relation to a superior, or to some one to whom they belong. Chiefly with possessive. **a.** The lieges or subjects of a king or other ruler, spiritual or temporal; the subjects or servants of God, of Christ, or of a Saint (quot. *c* 1450) considered as their personal sovereign or lord; the parishioners of a parish priest or parson, the congregation or 'flock' of a pastor, etc. Const. as *pl.*

[1292 BRITTON I. v. § 2 En despit et damage de nous et de noster poeple.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18371 Þou es þe lauerd..of hele, Til all þi peple for to bring Vte of thralhed til þi chosling. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 4 Beseching [God]..to send yow prosperite and many 3eris, to the comfort of alle youre loving peple. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 8/1 Y[e] King..havyng compassion of his peoples compleynt. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5231 Þe pepil of þe saynt Fledd away with þair gude, And to durham all þai 3ode. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 31 For cruelnes that he dyd unto hys perys and hys pepull. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* ix. 26 The people of the Prince that shall come, shall destroy the citie. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 214 'Twas Virtue only..A Prince the Father of a People made. 1851 TENNYSON *To the Queen* vi, She wrought her people lasting good. *Ibid.* ix, Some august decree, Which kept her throne unshaken still, Broad-based upon her people's will. 1897 Q. VICTORIA *Message* 22 June, From my heart I thank my beloved people. May God bless them. 1902 K. EDWARD VII *Let. to his People* 7 Aug., The prayers of my People for my recovery were heard.

transf. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 182 Who [king bee] must himselfe also bee depriued of his wings, if he bee to busie headed, and will alwaies be carriing his people abroade.

b. The body of attendants, armed followers, retainers, retinue, workpeople, servants, slaves; also (now less usual), crew (of a ship), troops, soldiers, 'men' (in relation to their officers). Const. *pl.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 1652 Also Robert Tourneham Gret peple with hym cam. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1032 (Bodl. MS.) All þe innes of þe toun Hadden litel foysoun þat day þat com Cleopatras So mychel poeple wiþ her was. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxviii. 566 The kynge Bandemagn assembled his peple that he hadde xx[ml]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 42 And on a tyme goyng on huntyng, when he had lost his people, he was destroyed of Wolues. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Mien*, *Il est des miens*, he is one of my seruants, people, followers. 1679 CLAVERHOUSE *Let. Earl of Linlithgow* 1 June, I mad the best retraite the confusion of our people would suffer. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 51 Commissioned the *Trial's* prize..with the same Commander, Officers and People. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii, The Douglas people are in motion on both sides of the river. 1847 G. R. GLEIG *Battle of Waterloo* II. xxx. 245

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Throughout this magnificent advance the Duke was up with the foremost of his people. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 659 Vegetables for the family, and for the supply of 'the people'.

c. Those to whom any one belongs; the members of one's tribe, clan, family, community, association, church, etc., collectively; esp. in public-school and university, and hence in general colloquial parlance. One's parents, brothers and sisters, or other relatives at home. *People-in-law*, the relatives of one's wife or husband (*colloq.*). Const. as *pl.*

1388 Wyclif *Gen.* xxv. 8 Abraham..was deed in a good elde .. and he was gaderyd to his puple [1611 was gathered to his people]. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* II. ii. 27 And so a Quene ought to be chaste, wyse, of honest peple. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* III. 246, I have taught him the language of my people. 1851 Carlyle *Sterling* II. vi. (1872) 139 Mrs. Sterling and the family had lived..with his Father's people through winter. 1890 Walford *Havoc of Smile* 11 Youths whose 'people' are so sure to be met with in Piccadilly. 1894 Mrs. Dyan *All in a Man's K.* (1899) 262 John and I went down into Devonshire, for me to be introduced to my people-in-law, you know. 1897 Max Pemberton in *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 267/2 A sense of freedom from the narrower control of home and people. 1900 *Eton Glossary* 25 Boys always speak of their relations as 'their people'. This of course is not by any means restricted to Eton. *Mod.* (*Oxonian*) 'I shall have my people up at the Eights'.

4. The common people, the commonalty; the mass of the community as distinguished from the nobility and ruling or official classes. Const. as *pl.*

[1306 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 219/1 Pur eux & le Poeple aprendre de la foi Dieu, & faire oreisons.] *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 127 To London þei him [Henry] brouht with grete solempnite. Þe popille him bisouht þer kyng forto be. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 35 Seuene persones whos dedes me writeþ in stories, þat beeþ, kyng in his rewme, knyȝt in bataile, iuge in plee, bisshop in clergie, lawefulman in þe peple, housbond in hous, religious man in chirche. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 317 If I among the poeple duelle, Unto the poeple I schal it telle. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) Pref. 2 Assemblee of þe pople [*MS. C* peple] withouten lordes þat may gouerne þam es as a flokk of schepe þat has na schephird. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xxxi. 116 Amonge the knyghtes & pepyll of Tourmaday. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 35 Our People, and our Peeres, are both mis-led. 1650 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 198 The People in England are universally discontented with the daily new Taxes imposed on them. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. (1772) II. 264, I speak to the people as one of the people. *a* 1854 H. Reed *Lect. Eng. Lit.* vii. (1878) 225 He caught the ear of the people by using the people's own speech. 1879 M. Arnold *G. Sand* Mixed Ess. 339 *The people* is what interested George Sand. And in France *the people* is, above all, the peasant. 1892 Zangwill *Childr. Ghetto* I. 231 The Club was the People's Palace of the Ghetto. 1900 Hollingshead *According to my Lights* 5 Thackeray..was not so well known in the streets as Charles Dickens—he was not so much of a 'people's man'.

b. *The people* is sometimes contextually equivalent to 'the lay people', 'the laity', as distinguished from the clergy; although in most such cases it can be explained as = 'the congregation' (sense 2), or 'the parishioners' or 'flock' (sense 3), in relation to the priest, clergyman, or minister.

1362 1548–9 [see sense 2]. 1548–9 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Then shall the Prieste [1552 minister] firste receiue the Communion in both kindes himselfe, and next deliuer it to other Ministers, .. and after to the people. *a* 1633 G. Herbert *Countrey Parson* vi, Both Amen and all other answers which are on the clerk's and people's part to answer. 1879 Simmons *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* Introd. 18 The Church ..having appointed simultaneous but separate devotions for the priest and people.

5. *Politics.* The whole body of enfranchised or qualified citizens, considered as the source of power; esp. in a democratic state, the electorate.

[*c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 2886 Ffor peples vois is goddes voys, men seyne.] 1646 T. Edwards *Gangræna* III. 15 That all Power, Places, and Offices that are just in this Kingdom, ought only to arise from the choise and election of the people. 1648–9 *Jrnl. Ho. Comm.* 4 Jan., The Commons of England, in Parliament assembled, do Declare, That the People are, under God, the Original of all just Power. 1692 Washington tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* M.'s Wks. 1738 I. 516 Under the word People, we comprehend all our Natives, of what Order and Degree soever; in that we have settled one Supreme Senate only, in which the Nobility also, as a part of the People..may give their Votes. 1792 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 243 It is not possible to say, to the people or to the sea, so far shalt thou go and no farther. 1809 Kendall *Trav.* I. vii. 50 An example, I believe solitary in the statutes, of the use of the word *people* as a body possessed of civil rights. *a* 1849 Eben. Elliott '*God save the people*', When wilt Thou save the people, O God of mercy, when? 1859 Mill *Liberty* i. 12 The will of the people .. practically means, the will of the most numerous or the most active part of the people;..the people consequently may desire to oppress a part of their number. 1884 *Spectator* 2 Aug. 998/2 He also accused the Government of not trusting the people, of shrinking from an appeal to the people. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* (1890) I. xxiii. 328 The supreme law-making power is the People, that is, the qualified voters, acting in a prescribed way.

6. Men or women indefinitely; men and women; persons, folk. Construed as *pl.*

13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 2275 Þre kinges and dukes fiue His cheualrie adoun ginneþ driue, And meche oþer peple ischent. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. i. 7 Þe moste parti of þe peple þat passeþ nou on eorþe. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxiii. 69 Lycence is nought easy to gete Spyrytes for to speken to dedely people. 1482 Warkw. *Chron.* (Camden) 5 Whereof the most peple were sory. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* I. vii. 33, I haue bought Golden Opinions from all sorts of people. *a* 1617 Hieron *Penance for Sin* xv. Wks. 1619–20 II. 233 They become on a sudden to be (as it were) other kind of persons and people then before they were. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 293 The City was so depopulated, that there were not people enough left to fill the sixt part of it. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* I. 59 A Nature which cannot bear its own, and much less other Peoples Burden. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 36 P 3 'There are Some People who fancy, if Other People —' Autumn repartees; 'People may give themselves Airs; but Other People, perhaps, who make less ado, may be, perhaps, as agreeable as People who set themselves out more'. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* iv, The scene of action, towards which crowds of people were already pouring from a variety of quarters.

b. Often with defining words, where the singular has the distinctive *man* or *woman*: e.g. *alms-people*, applicable to *alms-men* or *alms-women*, or to both; so *coloured people*, *country-people*, *labouring people*, *lay-people*, *towns-people*, *working people*, *work-people*, *old people*, *young people*; *people of colour*, *people of quality*, etc. For these, when specific, see the qualifying element. *Good people*, formerly a courteous form of addressing an assemblage: cf. Good *a.* 2 c.

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 336/2 An hole Disme of your lay poeple. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 5 We finde yonge people be moche improvydent. 1554 *Chron. Q. Jane* (Camden 1850) 56 Good people, I am come hether to die. *Ibid.* 57, I pray you all, good Christian people, to beare me witnesse that I dye a true Christian woman. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* IX. xii. § 2 They hold that Monkies in times past were men and women, and call them in their language 'The old people'. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 10 Apr., No more people of condition willing to live there. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 148 Freely ..eaten by People of Quality. 1766 Goldsm. *Elegy Mad Dog* 1 Good people all of every sort, Give ear unto my song. 1879 Simmons *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* Introd. 18 It was a congregational service in which the lay people took their part in their own tongue. 1899 *Scribner's Mag.* XXV. 76/1 From daybreak .. foot-people and carriages began to take up a position on the downs.

c. *emphatically.* = Human beings.

c 1450 *Merlin* 534 Ffor thei be no peple as other be, but it be fendes of helle,..ffor neuer mortall man myght do that these haue vs don. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xvii. (Arb.) 191 *Raskall* is properly the hunters terme giuen to young deere, leane and out of season, and not to people. *Mod.* There were some sheep in the field, but no people.

d. *transf.* Living creatures. *poet.* or *rhet.*

a 1667 Jer. Taylor *Serm.* (1678) II. xiii. 90 Joynts of a dead Man .. fit for nothing but for the little people that creep in Graves. 1821 Shelley *Hellas* 523 We saw the dogfish hastening to their feast. Joy waked the voiceless people of the sea. 1899 Gertr. Jekyll *Wood & Garden* vii, The flitting of butterflies, the hum of all the little winged people among the branches.

7. Unemphatically, *people* becomes quasi-pronominal (cf. *a man*, Man *sb.* 4 g), equivalent in the nominative to F. *on*, Ger. *man*, but having a corresponding objective and possessive; e.g. 'people say that he is extravagant', 'cabs waiting to bring people back', 'to give people what they want', 'one who can read people's thoughts'. In this sense *people* has in colloquial use taken the place of *men* ('men say', etc.); but in early ME. *the people* (= F. *l'on*) seems to have had a similar use.

c 1275 *On Serving Christ* 62 in *O. E. Misc.* 92 Þer he þolede pyne as þe peple me tolde. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. II. 214 Ac marchantz..apparailled hym as a prentice þe poeple to serue. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. i. 266 A man may liue as quiet in hell, as in a sanctuary, and people sinne vpon purpose, because they would go thither. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II. iii. 5 Why are you vertuous? why do people loue you? 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* I. i. 54 Wee'l..note The qualities of people. 1696 Prior *Secretary* 16 But why should I stories of Athens rehearse, Where people knew love, and were partial to verse? 17.. Swift *Misc.* (J.), People were tempted to lend by great premiums and large interest. 1843 J. H. Newman *Lett.* (1891) II. 425 People cannot understand a man being in a state of doubt. 1871 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Carlyle* (1878) 163 Excess, on the other side, leads people into emotional transports.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *people-organ*, *-pleaser*, *-worship*; *people-blinding*, *-born*, *-devouring*, *-pestered* adjs.; **people-king** [tr. L. *populus rex*, F. *peuple-roi*], a sovereign people; **people-state**, a democracy.

1822 R. Pollok in D. Pollok *Life* 151, I saw no *people-blinding farce kept up. 1848 Buckley *Iliad* 9 A *people-devouring king art thou. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 113 That Great Britain should..bid with the rest, for the mercy of the *people-king. 1813 tr. *Pouqueville* 125 In the estimation of these barbarians, the name of Romans, of the *people-king*, is equivalent to that of vassal or slave. 1822 T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* II. p. vi, A dramatic tetralogue, developing, in the author's peculiar manner, his idea of a people-king. 1866 Motley in *Corr.* (1889) II. 239 A Hapsburg is not like a People-King, which cannot, save by annihilation, die. 1851 Mrs. Browning *Casa Guidi W.* I. 814 This..teacher will..build the golden pipes and synthesize This *people-organ for a holy strain. 1557 Grimalde *Lover to his Dear* 15 in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 97 *Peeplepesterd London lykes thee nought. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1657) 31 He..remaineth now no more a King or a Prince, but becometh a *People-pleaser, or a cruell tyrant. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV. *Captains* 1200 The *People-State, the Aristocracy, And sacred Kingdom, took authority A-like from Heav'n. 1881 C. Wordsw. in Overton & E. Wordsw. *Life* (1888) 332 A general fête of *people-worship, by the people themselves.

Hence **Peopleize** (pī·p'ləiz) *v. nonce-wd.*, to render popular in character; †**Peo·pleship** *Obs.*, the position of a commoner, plain citizenship; **Peoplet** (pī·plĕt), a small people, nation, or tribe.

1865 E. Burritt *Walk Land's End* vi. 208 The Established Church could not do a better thing to begin with, than to **peopleise* these magnificent edifices [the cathedrals] committed to its trust. I cannot say *popularise*, because a kind of flashy significance attaches to that word. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 48 If I be an Esquire, I will sell my Esquireship to any honest man for a good *People-ship. 1872 R. Black tr. *Guizot's Hist. Fr.* I. 3 A *peoplet [Fr. *peuplade*] distinct from all its neighbours in features, costume, and especially language. 1880 *Episodes Fr. Hist.* 9 Charlemagne had still..much rigour to exercise in Saxony, including the removal of certain Saxon peoplets out of their country.

People (pī·p'l), *v.* Forms: see prec. [a. F. *peupler*, in OF. *popler*, *puepler*, *pupler* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *peuple*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To furnish or fill with people or inhabitants; to populate.

c 1500 *Melusine* 18 And he began within her land..for to byld & make fayre tounes & strong Castels, and was the land within short tyme peupled raisonably. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. iii. 251 The world must be peopled. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. vi. 219 The force of Silver..hath peopled this mountaine more than any other place in all these Kingdomes. 1696 Whiston *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 137 The nearest Regions must have been first and most fully peopled. 1766 Reid *Let.* Wks. I. 47/1 Our College is very well peopled this session. 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* VII. lix. 369 Seleucus founded his new capital..Antiochia, peopling it with the inhabitants of Antigonia.

b. *transf.* To fill or stock (with animals, inanimate objects, etc.).

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) K k, O gybet..thou arte peopled with innocentis. 1644 G. Platters in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 247 It lasts three or four..years in the ground, according as the ground is good, and (at first) well peopled with it. 1837 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* 8 Feb., Our influenza..continues somehow to people the churchyards.

c. *fig.* To imagine, or represent, as peopled.

1817–18 Shelley *Ros. & Helen* 147 This silent spot tradition old Had peopled with the spectral dead. *a* 1854 H. Reed *Lect. Brit. Poets* (1857) II. xi. 87 That region which his genius has peopled with spiritual creations. 1879 Proctor *Pleas. Ways Sc.* x. 199 The fancies of men have peopled three of the four..elements..with strange forms of life.

2. To fill or occupy as inhabitants; to inhabit; to constitute the population of (a country, etc.).

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 150 Ye sholde have see come there knyghtes, gentylmen, burgeys,..yomen,..so that this castell was peple of all maner of folke. 1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Hist. Ivstine* XXXVIII. 120 There is no difference between the Frenchmen that inhabit Asia, and the Frenchmen that people Italy. *a* 1727 Newton *Chronol. Amended* i. (1728) 106 The people of Caria .. began to frequent the Greek seas, and people some of the Islands therein. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* I. 27 What vary'd Being peoples every star. 1854 Bright *Sp., Russia* 31 Mar. (1876) 236 The thousand millions of human beings who..people this planet.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* of animals, inanimate objects, etc.

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, v. v. 9 These same Thoughts, people this Little World. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *King and no K.* I. i, I..have sent The pride of all his youth to people graues. 1632 Milton *Penseroso* 8 As thick and numberless As the gay motes that people the Sun Beams. 1805 W. Saunders *Min. Waters* 224 The variety of marine productions that people this element. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* viii, The heroes of Troy, Alexander and his generals, peopled her imagination.

†c. *absol.* To settle down as inhabitants or colonists; to form a settlement. *Obs.*

1596 Raleigh *Discov. Guiana* 19 Ieronimo Ortal de Saragosa, with 130 soldiers..was cast with the currant on the coast of Paria, and peopled about S. Miguell de Neueri. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VII. v. 508 Many talked of peopling there, and to passe no farther.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become filled or occupied with people; to grow populous.

1659 Heylin *Examen Hist.* I. 108 The world had peopled very slowly..if Eve had not twinned at least at every birth. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 355 This state [Vermont] is rapidly peopling. 1892 *Home Missionary* (N. Y.) July 155 Not being on the line of a railroad, it has not peopled so fast as Creede.

Peopled (pī·p'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ed 1.] Occupied by people; full of inhabitants; inhabited. Also *fig.*

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xliv. (Percy Soc.) 217 Octavyan ..Throughe the worlde and the peopled preace Letters had sent. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 3 This shadowy desart ..I better brooke then flourishing peopled Townes. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 5 The first peopled land that he had found since his departure from his owne dwelling. 1686 Dryden *Elegy Mrs. A. Killigrew* 126 When the peopled ark the whole creation bore. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 519 P 2 Every part of Matter is peopled: Every green Leaf swarms with Inhabitants. 1844 Stanley *Arnold* (1858) I. vii. 324 To present to one's mind a peopled landscape.

b. with advbs.

1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 200 The suburbes ..was so well peopled. 1604 E. G[rimstone] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xix. 178 At this day we see it lesse peopled. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 191 England, the best-peopled part of the united kingdom. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 173 Cremona .. a large city not half peopled. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* xv. 251 The country..was hilly..and thickly peopled.

†**Peo·pledom.** *Obs.* [f. People *sb.* after *kingdom*.] A province, commune, deme (usually with reference to ancient Greece); also, the dominion of a people, a democracy.

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1657 Earl Monm. tr. *Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 119 Greece.. was divided into many several Peopledoms. 1659 J. Harrington *Lawgiving* III. iv. (1700) 460 The (δημοι) Peopledoms or Prytanys of Athens, which Theseus gather'd into one body. 1660 Bonde *Scut. Reg.* 333 It is the people now which make the King; if so, why ever had we any Kingdoms? why were they not called Peopledoms? 1711 E. Ward *Vulg. Brit.* VII. 80 And hope the Kingdom will become, In time, a glorious Peopledom.

Peo·pleless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -less.] Having no people or population; uninhabited.

1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 115 Delos..once rich and populous, now poore and peoplelesse. 1643 T. Case *Serm.* in Kerr *Covenants & Cov.* (1895) 248 Thy sword hath made many a faithful minister peopleless. 1855 R. Chambers in *Chamb. Jrnl.* IV. 185/1 All seemed as desolate and peopleless as when Ingolf first approached the island.

Peopler (pī·pləɹ). [f. People *v.* + -er 1.] One who peoples or causes the peopling of a country; a colonizer; an inhabitant.

1604 E. G[rimstone] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. ix. 149, I have knowne..the Gennerall Jerome Costilla, the auntient peopler of Cusco. *Ibid.* VII. ii. 498 The second peoplers.. came from other farre countries. 1692 O. Walker *Grk. & Rom. Hist.* 63 *note*, Cham, the Son of Noah, and Peopler of Africa. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* III. 137 Where are the kings and the peoplers of the earth? 1872 Blackie *Lays Highl.* 96 Peoplers of the peaceful glen.

fig. 1821 *Examiner* 627/1 Greek mythology is the religion of our poetry, the peopler of our starry spheres.

Peopling (pī·plin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. People; settling with or occupation by people or inhabitants.

1572 (*title*) A Letter sent by I. B...wherin is conteined a large discourse of the peopling & inhabiting.. the Ardes, and other adiacent [countries] in the North of Ireland. 1690 Locke *Govt.* II. v. § 36 In the .. first Peopling of the World. 1881 W. G. Marshall *Thro' Amer.* iv. 94 The peopling of America is proceeding at a great rate. 1885 J. Ball in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XXII. 23 The peopling of the Antarctic lands with their characteristic generic types [of plants].

b. *concr.* Population. *rare.*

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 415 Next in degree amongst the rural peopling stands 'the bold yeoman'.

† **Peoplish,** *a. Obs. rare* −1. In 5 **pepelyssh, poeplissh.** [f. *poeple*, People *sb.* + -ish 1.] Plebeian, clownish, vulgar.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 1677 Euery thing þat souned in-to badde, As rudenesse an pepelyssh [*v.r.* poeplissh] appetit.

† **Peoplish,** *v. Obs. rare*−0. [f. People *sb.* + -ish 2.] *trans.* To people.

1530 Palsgr. 655/2, I peplysshe, I fyll or store with people, *je peuple*...The towne is nat all thynge so bygge as Yorke, but it is better peoplysshed.

Peose, obs. form of Pease.

Peotomy (pi,ɒ·tŏmi). *Surg.* [f. Gr. πέος penis + -τομια cutting.] Amputation of the penis.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Peow-wow, variant of Pow-wow.

† **Pepa·stic,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare*−0. [= F. *pépastique*, mod.L. *pepasticum*, app. for *pepantic-um*, fr. Gr. πεπαντικός having the quality of ripening or softening; but cf. Gr. πεπασμός (Hippocrates) = πέπανσις concoction.] **a.** *adj.* Having the quality of ripening or digesting; digestive. **b.** *sb.* A medicine that assists digestion, a digestive. So † **Pepa·stical** *a. Obs. rare*−1.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 699 The temperate Medicament is truly pepastical. 1706 Phillips, *Pepasticks*, Medicines that digest and allay Rawness in the Stomach, etc. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Pepastic*, a medicine supposed to have the power of favouring the concoction of diseases; maturative.

Pepe, obs. form of Peep.

Peperine (pe·pĕrin), *a. rare.* Also **pip-.** [f. next.] Consisting or composed of peperino.

1756 Watson in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 500 On the floor there were..bones, which were included in four pieces of the piperine stone. 1826 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 250 The beasts..had crept into every..peperine cave they could meet with.

‖ **Peperino** (pepĕrī·no). *Geol.* Also **piperno, piperino.** [It. *peperino*, in Florio *piperigno*, dial. *piperno*, f. *pepere* pepper: so called from its consisting of small grains.] A light porous volcanic rock or tuff, usually of a brown colour, formed of sand, cinders, etc. cemented together: a name first given to the tufas of Monte Albano near Rome.

1777 Hamilton in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 3 The stone in general use for building here, is..a hard volcanic tuffa.. of the sort called Piperno in Italy. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 197 Tufa, peperino, or piperno. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 415 *Piperino*..seems a concretion of volcanic ashes. 1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* xii. 233 The piperno of Pianura, near Naples. 1888 Geikie *Geol. Sk.* III We took refuge in a little cave in the calcareous peperino.

‖ **Peperomia** (pepĕrō·miă). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πέπερι pepper.] A large genus of herbaceous plants of the pepper family (*Piperaceæ*), found in warm climates, bearing spikes of minute flowers, and in some species ornamental foliage.

1882 *Garden* 15 July 41/3 Very few of the Peperomias are worthy of general culture. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Feb. 3/3 Covered with soft green moss and quantities of peperomias, begonias, and ferns of all possible different shapes.

Pepin, obs. form of Pippin.

† **Pepinnier.** *Obs. rare*−1. Also **pepinnery.** [ad. F. *pépinière* = *pépinerie* (Cotgr.), f. *pépin* Pippin.] A place where plants are grown from seed; a nursery for seedlings.

1601 Holland *Pliny* XVII. x. I. 510 For to make a good pepinnier or nource-garden, there would be chosen a..special peece of ground. [1847–78 Halliwell, *Pepinnery*, that part of an orchard where fruit stones are set for growing.]

‖ **Pepita** (pepī·ta). Also anglicized as **pepit.** [Sp. *pepita* pip, kernel, whence F. *pépite*.] A lump, grain, or nugget of native metal.

1748 *Earthquake of Peru* Pref. 11 Lumps..of the purest gold unmix'd with any Dregs, as usually these Pepita's are. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* VII. II. 342 Gold..is often found in large *Pepitas*, or grains. 1811 Pinkerton *Petralogy* I. 243 Pepits of copper are intermixed, and the miners only use picks.

† **Peple,** obs. anglicized form of Peplum.

1658 Phillips, *Peple*,..a hood, or kerchief; also a kinde of imbroidered vesture.

Peple, obs. form of People.

† **Peplo·graphy.** *Obs. rare*−0. [ad. Gr. πεπλο-γραφία description of the peplos of Athene, or the mythological subjects represented on it (see next); name of a work by Varro.]

1696 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Peplography*,..the description of the vail, called *Peplum*.

‖ **Peplos, peplus** (pe·plɒs, -ŭs). [a. Gr. πέπλος, in pl. πέπλα, whence L. *peplus*, *peplum*.] An outer robe or shawl worn by women in ancient Greece, usually of rich material and design, hanging in loose folds and sometimes drawn over the head; *spec.* that woven yearly for the statue of the goddess Athene at Athens, embroidered with mythological subjects, and carried in procession to her temple at the greater Panathenæa.

1776 R. Chandler *Trav. Greece* XX. 102 The procession of the Greater Panathenæa attended a peplus or garment, designed as an offering to Minerva Polias. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 340 (ed. 2) 405 The Peplos, which was very much worn in early times..is recognised with certainty, in the statues of Pallas in the early style. 1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 4827 O child, put from thine eyes The peplos, throw it off, show face to sun!

Hence **Pe·plosed** (-ɒst) *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), clothed with the peplos.

1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 171 Peplosed and Kothorned let Athenai fall!

‖ **Peplum** (pe·plŏm). [L. *peplum*: see prec.]

1. = Peplos.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 18. 342 Peplum is properly a womanish Pall or Veil, embroidered all over, and consecrated to Minerva. 1834 Planché *Brit. Costume* 99 The *peplum* or veil, and the wimple, was frequently of gold tissue or richly embroidered silk. 1891 E. Arnold *Lt. World* 192 Tyrian girls danced by,..Clad in the purple peplums.

2. In modern use: Name of a kind of overskirt, in supposed imitation of the ancient peplum.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Oct. 4/1 A handsome gown of crimson velvet, made with a very long train, and corsage with peplum front and a sable collar. 1896 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 6/5 The revival of the 'peplum' over-skirt, hanging in deep, bold points over an under-dress, is announced. *Ibid.*, The peplum in velvet over rich brocade.

‖ **Pepo** (pī·po). *Bot.* [mod. Bot. use of L. *pepo*, *-onem* pumpkin, a. Gr. πέπων, short for πέπων σίκυος a gourd eaten when ripe, f. πέπων adj. ripened, ripe, mellow.] An inferior fleshy fruit, with numerous seeds attached to parietal placentæ, and a firm rind chiefly derived from the calyx; characteristic of the *Cucurbitaceæ*, as the gourd, melon, cucumber, etc.

[1706 Phillips, *Pepo*, the Pumpion, a large kind of Melon.] 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 323 The Pepo is an inferior, one- or spuriously three-celled, many-seeded, fleshy or pulpy fruit. 1880 Garrod & Baxter *Mat. Med.* 258 The fruit.. consists of a globular pepo, about the size of an orange.

† **Pe·pon.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *pepon-em* (see prec.) or F. *pepon* (15–16th c. in Godef.) 'a Pompion or Melon' (Cotgr.).] A pumpkin, the fruit of *Cucurbita Pepo*; also, the plant itself.

1382 Wyclif *Num.* xi. 5 The goordis, and the peponys [1388 & Coverd. melouns, *Genev.* pepons], and the leeke. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* II. vii. (1541) 19 b, Melones and Pepones be almoste of one Kynde.. the Pepon is moche greatter, and somwhat longe. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 164/15 A Peapon, *pepo*. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* V. xxix. 587 The great Pepon. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 248 They preferred peppons, onyons, leekes and garlike before it. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* clxvi, To which may be added Melons, Pepons, Cucumbers, Artichokes.

Pepper (pe·pəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 1 **pipor, piper,** 4 **peopur,** 4–5 **pepir,** (5 **pepyr(e, -ur, pepre**), 4–6 **piper,** 4–8 **peper,** 6– **pepper.** [OE. *pipor* = OLG. **pipar*, MLG., MDu. *pēper* (LG. and Du. *peper*), OHG. *pfeffar*, MHG. and Ger. *pfeffer*, ON. *piparr* (Norw. *pipar*, Sw. *peppar*, ODa. *piberr*, Da. *peber*); Com. WGer. a. L. *piper* = Gr. πέπερι, of Oriental origin: cf. Skt. *pippalī* long-pepper. The condiment must have become known to the Germanic peoples with its Latin name before the 4th c. From OE. *pipor*, through **piopor*, **peopor*, came ME. *peopur, pepur, peper*.

(L. *piper* gave Pr. *pebre*, OF. and AF. *peivre*, F. *poivre*.)]

1. A pungent aromatic condiment, derived from species of *Piper* and allied genera (see 2), used from ancient times for flavouring, and acting as a digestive stimulant and carminative; *esp.* the dried berries of *Piper nigrum* or an allied species, either used whole (Peppercorns) or ground into powder.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* IX. (Z.) 44 *Piper*, piper [*v.r.* pipor]. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 24 Meng pipor wiþ hwit cwudu. *a* 1300 *Siris* 279 in Mätzner *Altengl. Sprachpr.* III/1 Pepir nou shalt thou eten, This mustart shal ben thi mete. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* V. 155, I haue peper [C. VII. 359 piper] and piane, and a pound of garlek. 1488 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 269 For d. a quarter of pepur. 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 They..shal for euer yelde beare and pay yerely..one pounde of pepper, in and for the acknowledgyng hym. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 90 b, The vertue of all peppers in commun is to heat. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 46 Sugar, Tobacco, and Pepper..custom hath now made necessary to all sorts of people. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* XXXI. III. 223 *note*, Pepper was a favourite ingredient of the most expensive Roman cookery. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Wealth*, Finding that milk will not nourish, nor sugar sweeten,..nor pepper bite the tongue.

b. *Black pepper*, the most usual form of the condiment, prepared from the berries dried when not quite ripe. *White pepper*, a less pungent form, from the same berries dried when fully ripe, or from the black by removing the outer husk. (See also 3.) *Long pepper*, a similar condiment prepared from the immature fruit-spikes of the allied plants *Piper* (*Chavica*) *officinarum* and *P. longum* (*C. Roxburghii*), formerly supposed to be the flowers or unripe fruits of *P. nigrum*.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 186 ȝenim langes pipores .x. corn. *Ibid.* 234 Wyrc him sealfe..of blacum pipore. 13.. *K. Alis.* 7032 (Bodl. MS.) Þe white Peper hij libben by. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xv. 168 There is iij maner of peper alle vpon o tree, Long peper, blak peper, and white peper...The long peper comethe first..and it is lyche the chattes of haselle that comethe before the lef. 1546 [see 4]. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd. 42 This tailed or long pepper so far excelleth the pepper of the east Indies, that an ounce thereof is of more force then halfe a pound of that other. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 343 Half an ounce of black pepper, the same of long pepper. 1857 Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* 383 Long Pepper is the dried spikes of *Chavica Roxburghi*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 264 The Long Pepper which is imported by the Dutch is said to be produced by an allied species, *C. officinarum*. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 434 Long Pepper has been employed by the Hindoos in medicine from the earliest times.

c. In extended use, including the pungent condiments yielded by other plants: see 3.

1838 Don *Gard. Dict.* IV. 446 *Capsicum frutescens.*.. The ripe pods are dried in the sun...It is then fit for use as a pepper. 1886 Hunter *Imp. Gaz. India* X. 277 Nepal.. Indian corn, rice, or pepper during the rains. 1904 *Army & Navy Store Catal.*, Coraline pepper, a kind of red pepper. Mignonette pepper, a whitish pepper.

2. The plant *Piper nigrum*, a climbing shrub indigenous to the East Indies, and cultivated also in the West Indies, having alternate stalked entire leaves, with pendulous green flower-spikes opposite the leaves, succeeded by small berries turning red when ripe. Also, any plant of the genus *Piper* (including *Chavica*) or (by extension) of the N.O. *Piperaceæ*.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXXI. (Bodl. MS.) Whan the wodes of peper beþ ripe. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) XVIII. 83 Pepre growez in maner of wilde wynes be syde þe treesse of þe forest, for to be suppoweld by þam. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 20 Pepper groweth in Calicut. 1693 Sir T. P. Blount *Nat. Hist.* 51 Pepper grows best in shady places; that it hath a weak Stem, to be supported like Vines. 1858 Hogg *Veg. Kingd.* 686 Order CXCIV. *Piperaceæ*. The Peppers are confined entirely to the tropics.

b. Applied to other plants, usually with qualifying words (see 3, 5), or, in particular localities, absolutely; in quots. = Pepper-tree a.

1893 Kate Sanborn *Truthful Woman S. California* 74 Marengo Avenue is lined on either side by splendid specimens of the pepper, the prettiest and most graceful of all trees here. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) Mar. 582/1 Four magnolias were planted at each cross street, and the inter-spaces filled with peppers.

3. With qualifying words, applied to various plants furnishing pungent condiments or to such condiments themselves; sometimes to plants having leaves of a pungent flavour.

African pepper, (*a*) *Habzelia* (*Xylopia*) *æthiopica* or other species (N. O. *Anonaceæ*); (*b*) *Capsicum fastigiatum*. **Anise pepper,** *Xanthoxylon mantschuricum* of China (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **Ashantee** or **West African pepper** = *African* Cubebs. **Bitter pepper,** *Xanthoxylon Daniellii* of China (*Treas. Bot.*). **Boulon pepper** = *African pepper* (*a*) (*ibid.*). **Chili pepper,** (*a*) = Pepper-tree a; (*b*) erron. = Chilli. **Chinese pepper** = *Japanese pepper* (*Treas. Bot.*). **Clove pepper,** a local English name of All-spice. **Ethiopian pepper** = *African p.* (*a*). **Guinea pepper,** (*a*) species of *Capsicum*; (*b*) species of *Amomum*: see Guinea pepper; (*c*) = *African p.* (*a*). **Japanese pepper,** *Xanthoxylon piperitum* of Japan and China. **Java pepper** = Cubeb (*Treas. Bot.*). **Melegueta pepper** = *grains of Paradise*: see Grain *sb.*1 4a. **Monkey pepper** = *African p.* (*a*) (*Treas. Bot.*). **Mountain pepper,** the seeds of a species of caper, *Capparis sinaica* (*Treas. Bot.*). **Negro pepper** = *African p.* (*a*) (*Treas. Bot.*). **Poor man's pepper,** (*a*) a name for species of cress (*Lepidium*: see Pepperwort 1); (*b*) common stonecrop, *Sedum acre*. **Spur pepper,** shrubby Capsicum, *C. frutescens* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884). **Star pepper** = *bitter pepper* (*Treas. Bot.*). **Tasmanian** or **Victorian pepper** = Pepper-tree b, *Tasmannia aromatica* (Miller *Plant-n.*). † **White pepper,** an old name for salad rocket, *Eruca sativa*: see also 1 b. **Wild pepper,** (*a*) *Vitex trifolia* of the East Indies (*Treas. Bot.*);

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(*b*) locally, common yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium* (Britten & Holl., 1886). See also BELL-*pepper*, BETEL-*pepper*, BIRD-*pepper*, BONNET-*pepper*, CAYENNE *pepper*, CHERRY *pepper*, COUNTRY *pepper*, CUBEB *pepper*, GOAT-*pepper*, INDIAN *pepper*, JAMAICA *pepper*, RED *pepper*, WALL *pepper*, WATER *pepper*.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **African Pepper*, the fruit of the *Xylopia aromatica*, which is used as pepper in Sierra Leone, and other parts of Africa. 1864 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. VI. 216/1 In this part of Yorkshire, what is called '*clove-pepper' and known to the southerns as 'all-spice' is still largely used to season cheesecakes. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1240 The fruits..of *X[anthoxylon] piperitum*, a Japanese species, are called *Japan-pepper. *Ibid.* 564 *H[abzelia] æthiopica* .. is often called *Negro-pepper, Guinea pepper, or Ethiopian pepper, and by old authors *Piper æthiopicum*. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 *Poor Man's Pepper, *Lepidium*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 862 Poor Man's P., the provincial name of *Lepidium latifolium*. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.*, Poor Man's Pepper, (1) *Lepidium campestre*. Warw. (2) *Sedum acre*. Notts; Suss. Prior, p. 185. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 219 The shrubby Capsicum, or *Spur Pepper (*C. frutescens*),..a native of the East Indies,..has been in our gardens since 1656. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* 1538 TURNER *Libellus, Eusomon* siue *Eruca*. .. aliqui uocant *whyte pepper.

4. In allusive or proverbial expressions, usually referring to the pungent or biting quality of pepper.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6029 Ladyes shulle hem such pepir brewe, If that they falle into hir laas. *c* 1530 R. HILLES *Common-Pl. Bk.* (1858) 140 Though peper be blek yt hath a gode smek. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* II. iv. (1867) 51 Blacke inke is as yll meate, as blacke pepper is good. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 158 Heere's the Challenge, reade it: I warrant there's vinegar and pepper in 't. *a* 1732 GAY *New Song New Similies* 52 Her wit like pepper bites. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 80 Spring..gave the big one pepper at the ropes. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* xvi, Jump, you boys! or you'll catch pepper. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 468 By loading it with slugs..he should be able to give the 'varmint' pepper. 1893 FENN *Real Gold* (1894) 20 Feeling what a lie it was, I grew pepper.

†**b.** *To take pepper in the nose*: to take offence, become angry. So *to snuff pepper* in the same sense. *To have pepper in the nose* (quot. 1377): to behave superciliously or roughly. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 197 Boxome as of berynge to burgeys And to lordes, And to pore peple han peper in þe nose. 1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 24 If ony man offende hym, he may not forthwith take peper in the nose, and show by rough wordes..that he is angred. 1602 *2nd Pt. Ret. fr. Parnass.* I. iii. 343, I● tell thee this libel of Cambridge has much salt and pepper in the nose. 1624–61 R. DAVENPORT *City Nightcap* IV. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 166 Here are some of other cities..that might snuff pepper else. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 267 The peevish old gentleman took pepper in the nose. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. v. (1737) 20 Having taken Pepper in the Nose, he was lugging out his Sword.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pepper-berry*, *-field*, *-plantation*, *-seed*, *-vend*; *pepper-proof* adj.; **Pepper Alley**, name of an alley in London, hence allusively in pugilistic slang (cf. quot. 1820 in 4 and PEPPER *v.* 5); **pepper-bird**, a name for the toucan (see quot.); **pepper-bottle** = PEPPER-BOX 1; **pepper-brand**, a disease of wheat (= BUNT *sb.*² 2); †**pepper-bread**, gingerbread; **pepper-bush**, (*a*) the common pepper, *Piper nigrum*, or any bushy plant called *pepper* (see 3); (*b*) *Clethra alnifolia* (Sweet Pepper-bush), a fragrant-flowered shrub of the heath family growing in swamps in the east of N. America, or *C. tinifolia* of the West Indies; **pepper-cake** [cf. Du. *peperkoek* (in Kilian), Ger. *pfefferkuchen*], local (Yorksh.) name for a pungent kind of gingerbread; **pepper-cress**, (*a*) *Teesdalia nudicaulis* (see CRESS); (*b*) garden cress, *Lepidium sativum* (Cent. Dict.); **pepper-crop**, stonecrop, *Sedum acre* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **pepper-dulse**, Scotch name for a pungent edible seaweed, *Laurencia pinnatifida*; **pepper-dust**, the sweepings of warehouses where pepper is stored, often used to adulterate black pepper; **pepper-elder**, name for plants of the genera *Peperomia*, *Enckea*, and *Artanthe*, allied to the common pepper; **pepper-gingerbread**, hot-spiced gingerbread (cf. *pepper-cake*); †**pepper-horn**, a vessel or box for holding pepper; **pepper-man**, (in quot.) a dealer in pepper; **pepper-mill**, a small hand-mill for grinding pepper (Simmonds 1858); **pepper-moth** = PEPPERED *moth*; †**pepper-nosed** *a. Obs.*, apt to take offence (cf. 4 b); **pepper-plant**, the plant *Piper nigrum*, or any plant producing 'pepper'; **pepper-pod**, the pod of any species of *Capsicum*; †**pepper-polk** *Sc. Obs.* [POKE *sb.*], a bag for pepper, a spice-bag; **pepper-porridge**, porridge flavoured with pepper; **pepper-posset**, posset flavoured with pepper; **pepper-rent**, rent paid in pepper: cf. PEPPERCORN *rent*; **pepper-rod**, a West Indian euphorbiaceous shrub, *Croton humilis* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **pepper-root**, any species of *Dentaria*, esp. *D. diphylla* (= PEPPERWORT 1 b), so called from the pungent-flavoured root (*ibid.*); **pepper-sauce**, a pungent sauce or condiment made by steeping 'red peppers' (capsicum-pods) in vinegar; **pepper saxifrage**, book-name for the umbelliferous genus *Silaus*; **pepper-shrub**, any shrubby plant called 'pepper' (see 3: cf. PEPPER-TREE); **pepper-vine**, (*a*) the common pepper-plant, or any climbing plant called 'pepper' (see 2, 3); *spec.* (*b*) *Ampelopsis bipinnata*, a N. American plant allied to the Virginian Creeper; **pepper-weed**, any small wild plant allied to the common pepper, as species of *Peperomia*; **pepper-wheat**, wheat affected with *pepper-brand*; †**pepper-wine** (see quot.); †**pepper-worm**, a microscopic animalcule contained in pepper-water (see PEPPER-WATER 1). Also PEPPER-AND-SALT, PEPPER-BOX, etc.

1820 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 145 His mug, it was chaffed, had paid a visit to '*pepper alley'. 1821 *Ibid.* 274 It was Pepper alley on both sides. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Poyvre verd*, Some report that the ordinarie *Pepper-berrie gathered while tis greene, and vnripe .. is that which we call white Pepper. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 381 The Ramphastos, with a yellow rump. The *Pepper-bird. 1846 WORCESTER, **Pepper-brand*, a disease in grain. *Farm. Ency.* 1611 FLORIO, *Pepáto*,..Ginger or *Pepper-bread. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 358 *Piper nigrum*... This *pepper-bush is..found native.. on the coast of Malabar. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 862 *Sweet Pepper-bush*, an American name for *Clethra*. 1648–78 HEXHAM, *Peper-koeck*, *Pepper-cake or Spice-cake. 1818 TODD, *Pepper-gingerbread*, what is now called spice-gingerbread; and in the north pepper-cake. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* s. v., All comers to the house are invited to partake of the pepper-cake and cheese. 1778 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* 953 *Fucus pinnatifidus*..This Fucus has a hot taste in the mouth, and is therefore called *Pepper Dulse by the people in Scotland, who frequently eat it as a salad. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xxi, He..took *pepper-dust instead of brown Scotch snuff. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Pepper-elder*, a species of the pepper tribe,..abundant in Jamaica, the aromatic seeds of which afford a good substitute for the black pepper of the East Indies. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 260 And leaue in sooth, And such protest of *Pepper Ginger-bread, To Veluet-Guards, and Sunday-Citizens. *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX. 264 Sticfodder, *piperhorn, cyste. 1648–78 HEXHAM, *Peper-huysjen*, Small Pepperhorn to put spices in. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* xiv. 258 'Weigh, weigh!' cries This badger, this great *pepper-man. 1864 WEBSTER, **Pepper-moth*, a moth of the genus *Biston*, having small spots on the wings resembling grains of pepper. 1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilloflowers* (1875) 113, I know some *pepernosed dame, Will tearme me foole and sawcie iack. 1611 COTGR., *Poyvrette*,..some also call so, the Guinnie *Pepper plant. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1126 *T[asmannia] aromatica*... The colonists call it the Pepper-plant, and use its little black pungent fruits as a substitute for pepper. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scot.* v. (1855) 64 A senior major, hot as a *pepper-pod. *a* 1568 *Wowing of Jok & Jynny* vii. (Bann. MS.), Ane *pepper polk maid of a padill. 1803 *Poet. Petit. agst. Tractorising Trumpery* 92 All piping hot, as *pepper-porridge. 1669 STUBBE *Let.* 17 Dec. in *Boyle's Wks.* (1772) I. *Life* 91 It creates in the throat such a sense, as remains, after drinking *pepper-posset. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 142, I hope you are *Pepper-proof. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxv. 626 The general prevalence of *pepper-rents, (the term has survived to our time, but in the altered meaning of a nominal payment).. An obligation laid..upon the tenant to supply his lord with a certain quantity (generally a pound) of pepper at a given day. 1648–78 HEXHAM, *Pepersauce*, *Pepper-sauce. 1864 WEBSTER, *Pepper-sauce*. 1899 *Scribner's Mag.* XXV. 100/1 His skin is full of oil, and whiskey,..and canvas-back ducks, and pepper-sauce. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 234 The *pepper saxifrage..is distinguishable by its yellow flowers. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 576 The seeds of Clove-Trees, and *Pepper-seeds. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 687 It's Trunk is loaded with Snails, and the *Pepper-Shrub often climbs up it like Ivy. 1830 *Hobart Town Almanack* 65 in Morris *Austral Eng.* s.v. *Pepper-tree*, A thick grove of the pepper-shrub, *Tasmania fragrans*. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. ix. 262/2 They petitioned..that no Pepper might be brought in for three Years into any of her Dominions, the Time of the *Pepper-vend requiring no less. 1801 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* II. *Misc. Tracts* 78/2 The *pepper-vine..grows very well there, and produces a large corn. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. Introd. 11 The pepper-vine..entwines among the cocoas and other palms of the Malabar coast, and forms a considerable article of export. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1217 Vine, Pepper. *Ampelopsis bipinnata*. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Pepper-vine, Two-winged Virginian Creeper. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* v, That one happens to be..a *pepper-weed, first cousin to the great black-pepper bush. 1744–50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* II. ii. 32 What we call *Pepper-wheat. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. ii. 5 A good crop,..clear from smut and pepper-wheat. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 421 We spice our wines now adaies also,..we adde pepper and hony therto: which some call Condite, others *Pepper wines. 1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 31 The .. mite or *peper-worm, (that dust of a creature, whereof fifty thousand are contained in one drop).

Pe·pper, *v.* [f. prec. sb. (OE. had *piporian*, *piprian*, *gepiperian*, in same sense (so ON. *pipra*, OHG. *pfefferôn*, MHG. and Ger. *pfeffer(e)n*, Du. *peperen*); but the current verb seems to have been formed anew in 16th c.]

1. *trans.* To sprinkle with pepper; to flavour or season with pepper; to treat with pepper. Also *absol.*

[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 182 Sele þonne gepiporodne wyrtdrenc. *Ibid.*, gepipera mid xx corna. *Ibid.* III. 76 Pipra hit syþþan swa swa man wille.] 1581 and 1620 [see PEPPERED]. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 142 This Venison is plaguily pepper'd. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* x. 161 Dried salmon .. when laid on the gridiron should be moderately peppered. 1865 J. MACGREGOR *Rob Roy Baltic* (1867) 205 There is the blind that won't pull down or stop up, and the pepper-box that won't pepper.

b. *Falconry.* To wash (a hawk) with water and pepper, in order to cleanse her from vermin, etc. [So F. *poivrer*.]

1618 LATHAM *Falconry* II. 34 Hauing on euening your water with pepper prouided, and when you haue, according to the order and accustomed manner, well washed and peppered her, take off her rufterhood. *Ibid.* 81 Vpon the receit of such a Hawke from the Cage, suddenly to make her gentle, by peppering, watching, and other such like accustomed vses.

2. To sprinkle (a surface) as with pepper; to cover, or fill with numerous small objects, spots, or dots, likened to grains of pepper; to besprinkle, dot, stud. Also *fig.* (Mostly in *pa. pple.*)

1612 J. DAVIES *Wit's Pilgr.* (1878) 46/1 Note the Lyning of the roialst Robe; Its powdred Ermyne, pepperd too with Stings. 1705 LADY WENTWORTH *Let.* 9 Mar. in *W. Papers* (1883) 40 Betty..affects to be afraid of the small pox, and thearfor I fear would be pepered with them should she get them. 1835 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xxi, The neighbouring thickets were peppered with..small white-washed buildings. 1882 B. HARTE *Flip* ii, Her flushed face ..peppered with minute..freckles. 1896 *Moxon's Mech. Exerc., Printing* 422 Every page was peppered with italic.

3. To sprinkle like pepper; to scatter in small particles. Also *fig.*

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 197 As grinning north-winds.. pepper'd round my head their hail and snow. 1899 MISS E. TH. FOWLER *Double Thread* xii, People go peppering them [words] all over the place, utterly unconscious of the awful responsibility.

4. To pelt with shot or missiles. Also *fig.*

c 1644 J. SOMERVILLE *Mem. Somervilles* (1815) II. 347 First peppering them soundly with ther shott. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* I. i, There i'faith I pepper'd the Court with libels and lampoons. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. xvi, I'll pepper you better than ever you was pepper'd by Jenny Bouncer. 1773 *Life N. Frowde* 135 She soon got into order and peppered us with her small Shot. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* ii, You may pepper the bishops a little. 1884 SALA *Journ. due South* I. xxiv. (1887) 327 Peppering the guide occasionally with Greek and Latin lore. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 386/1 Galloping after us, and peppering us with shot-guns.

b. *intr.* To discharge shot or other small missiles (*at* something).

In quot. 1767 said of rain, to pour heavily; in quot. 1894 (*colloq.*) to 'go at it' vigorously: cf. *pelt*.

1767 GRAY *Let. to Mason* 11 Sept., We came peppering and raining back through Keswick to Penrith. Next day,—raining still. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 37 He could not possibly be peppering away at the pheasants in Sir James's covers. 1894 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* II. 300 The nightingales..O my wig, they were peppering into it.

5. *trans.* To inflict severe punishment or suffering upon; to 'give it' (a person) 'hot'; to beat severely, trounce; also †*to pepper* (one's) *box* or *pans* (obs.). Hence, †**b.** To punish effectually or decisively; to give (one) his death-blow (*lit.* or by hyperbole), to 'do for', ruin. Now *rare*.

c 1500 in *Babees Bk.* 404 My master pepered my ars with well good spede. 1589 NASHE *Pasquil's Returne* Wks. (Grosart) I. 97 Against the next Parliament, I wyll picke out a time to pepper them. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 102, I am pepper'd I warrant, for this world. 1596 — 1 *Hen IV*, II. iv. 212. 1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br.* I. iii, And I were a man as I am no woman, i'de pepper your box for that ieast. 1609 ARMIN *Maids of More-Cl.* (1880) 89 Boy Ile pepper your pans. 1631 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Maid of West* IV. Wks. 1874 II. 393 She's peppered by this. 1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's Last Prayer* II. i. Wks. 1721 II. 28 If he finds out my haunts he swears he'll pepper me. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxii, Well, signor, he's peppered now. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Pepper*..2 To beat, to thrash.

6. To give pungency, spice, or flavour to: †**a.** a person: to 'heat', to excite to anger or other strong feeling (*obs.*); **b.** to 'season', 'spice' (speech or writing). Also *absol.*

1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* vii. 84 Parboild in rage, pepperd in heate of ire. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 515 A novel..requires less intense, less fierce interest, than the acted drama, and, accordingly, the novelists do not pepper quite so high as the dramatists.

†**c.** To dose with praise or flattery. *Obs.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* 24 Our [mock] Emperour, having a spice of self conceit before, was soundly peppered now. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 111 'Till, his relish grown callous, almost to disease, Who pepper'd the highest, was surest to please. 1784 SIR J. REYNOLDS in Leslie & Taylor *Life* (1865) II. viii. 459 Vying with each other who should pepper highest.

†**7.** To infect with venereal disease. (F. *poivrer*.)

1607 DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* II. i. Wks. 1873 III. 21. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Ess. & Char.* iv. 28 And then you snarle against our simple French As if you had beene pepperd with your wench. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxi. (1737) 93. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 44. 3/1. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* I. 277 A Woman of the Town..having peppered some hundreds of the Preobrazinsky Guards.

Pepperage, variant of PEPPERIDGE.

Pe·pper-and-sa·lt.

1. Name for a kind of cloth made of dark- and light-coloured wools woven together, showing small dots of black and white, dark grey and light grey, or the like, closely intermingled; also, a garment made of this. Usually *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1774 LADY M. COKE *Jrnl.* 28 Oct. (1896) IV. 420 To bring me six yards of a Cloth I saw..that is called pepper and salt. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 408 A strange looking *settee*..covered with pepper and salt cloth. 1844 THACKERAY *Little Trav.* i, Tall men in pepper-and-salt undress jackets. 1849 MARRYAT *Valerie* vi, A suit of pepper-and-salt. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 6/1 Flourishing the striking red handkerchief which furnishes an agreeable relief to his general pepper-and-salt exterior.

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2. Name for the American plant called 'harbinger of spring' (*Erigenia bulbosa*); from the colour-contrast of its white petals and dark anthers. *U. S.*

Pe·pper-box.

1. A small box, usually cylindrical, with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling powdered pepper.

1546 *Inventories* (Surtees, No. 97) 86 A peper box, weying vj oz. iij quarters. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 149 Hee cannot creepe into a halfe-penny purse, nor into a Pepper-Boxe. *a* 1782 R. GRAVES *Fable* in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* (1782) V. 70 The pepper-box..upon the table. 1865 [see PEPPER *v.* 1].

b. In allusive expressions. (Cf. PEPPER *sb.* 4, *v.* 5.)

1821 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 273 Both now began to slash away, and the pepper box was handed from one to another. 1901 *Daily News* 25 Feb. 6/2 The swarm of nonentities upon whom..the pepper-box of titles is shaken.

2. *transf.* Applied contemptuously to a small cylindrical turret or cupola.

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xii, The monotonous stone pepper-boxes which, in modern Gothic architecture, are employed. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxii, There are a score [of pictures] under the old pepper-boxes in Trafalgar Square as fine as the best here.

3. At the Eton game of fives: see quot. 1902.

1865 *Etoniana Anc. & Mod.* 178. 1889 SKRINE *Mem. E. Thring* 17 Then, when the loose ball came, clapping it into the pepper-box, dead. 1902 C. R. STONE *Eton Gloss.* 25 *Pepper-box.*—One of the great differences between Eton fives and Rugby fives is the pepper-box, the irregular buttress sticking into the court..imitated from the original fives court in the side of Upper Chapel...Originally pepper-box was the name applied only to the Dead Man's Hole, but now generally to the whole buttress.

4. *fig.* A hot-tempered person.

1867 H. KINGSLEY *Silcote of Silcotes* xiii. (1876) 77 Make love to Dora, if the young pepper-box will let you.

5. *attrib.*

1825 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 949 The pepper-box towers remind the spectator more of pigeon-houses than church steeples. 1836 MRS. SHERWOOD *Nun* i. 5 The pepper-box turret on each side of the gateway.

Pe·pper-ca·stor, -caster. [See CASTOR 2.]

1. A small vessel with a perforated top, usually one of the castors of a cruet-stand, for sprinkling pepper at table.

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1079/4 A Sugar Castar. A Pepper Caster. A Mustard Pot. 1836 [see CASTOR 2 1]. 1861 ALB. SMITH *Med. Student* 42 The simple act of pouring the vinegar into the pepper-castor. 1891 A. LANG *Angling Sk.* 122 The happy-go-lucky disposition to scatter my Greek accents as it were with a pepper-caster.

2. *transf.* a. = prec. 2: also *attrib.*

1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* x. 174 That hideous tower with the pepper-caster on the top.

b. A slang term for a revolver.

1889 J. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* iii. 72 Badger and I would trudge to our room arm in arm, carrying our money in a shot-bag between us, and each armed with a Colt's patent 'pepper-caster'.

Peppercorn (pe·pəɹkɔ̄ɹn). Forms: see PEPPER. [f. PEPPER *sb.* + CORN *sb.*[1] 2 b.]

1. The dried berry of Black Pepper.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 24 ȝenim eft senepes sædes dæl.. & .xx. piporcorna. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2025 How all þi soft grayns Sall vndire-put be all þe pake vn-to þir pepercornes. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. iii. 9 And I haue not forgotten what the in-side of a Church is made of, I am a Pepper-Corne, a Brewers Horse. 1652 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* II. (1663) 34 None might embeazle the value of a pepper corn. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 283 Mix them with..a blade or two of mace, a few pepper corns, and a little salt. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 525 As absurd as to suppose that a grain of sand should command the motion of a mill-stone, or a pepper-corn that of a mountain.

b. Formerly often, and still sometimes, stipulated for as a quit-rent or nominal rent: see quots.

1607 HIERON *Serm. 2 Tim.* iv. 7 Wks. I. 221 Some great man, out of his bounty, giueth thee an inheritance of some pounds by the yeare; thou must pay a pepper corne for thy rent. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 2007 Sha't have a new lease for a hundred yeares,..and shalt yearly pay A peppercorne, a nutt, a bunch of may, Or some such trifle. 1669 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 50 He payeinge a pepper corne to the said Treasurer upon demand for ever on the said 29th September. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 379 The reservation of a peppercorn in the bargain and sale for a year is a sufficient consideration to raise a use in the bargainee, so as to make the release valid. 1898 *Encycl. Laws Eng.* s. v., In modern times building leases sometimes reserve a pepper-corn as rent for the first few years.

fig. 1646 EVANCE *Noble Ord.* 31 You can never have a firme possession, till you hold your Honours in this title, that God bestowes them, and untill you give a Pepper corne of honour unto God. 1780 COWPER *Table-t.* 110 True. While they live, the courtly laureat pays His quit-rent ode, his pepper-corn of praise.

2. *attrib.* a. Of or consisting in a peppercorn, as *peppercorn rent* (see 1 b); also *fig.* very small, insignificant, trivial.

1791 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Remonstrance* 83 Not peppercorn acknowledgment I owe 'em. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Worship* Wks. (Bohn) II. 396 After their peppercorn aims are gained, it seems as if the lime in their bones alone held them together. 1863 KEBLE *Bp. Wilson* xxi. 712 To whom and his heirs and assigns the property is granted for a thousand years at a peppercorn rent.

b. ? Of peppercorn colour; dusky black.

1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 107 High cheek-bones, oblique eyes, and peppercorn hair.

3. *Comb.*, as *peppercorn-sized* adj.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 592 It is miliary to pepper-corn sized.

Hence **Pe·ppercornish, Pe·ppercorny** *adjs.*, of the nature of or resembling a peppercorn.

1762 J. H. STEVENSON *Crazy Tales* 24 First his acknowledgment being paid, A pepper-cornish kind of due. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* viii, Of a peppercorny and farinaceous character.

Peppered (pe·pəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. PEPPER *v.* + -ED[1].] Sprinkled or seasoned with pepper; sprinkled with small dots like grains of pepper; pelted with shot, etc.: see the verb.

1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliv. 200 The peperit beif can taile be the threid. 1600 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 259 Salt and peppered meats. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 217. 1795 *Sporting Mag.* V. 49 The peppered tails returned as they came. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* i, A shelf of peppered sheepskin reprints. 1873 *Spectator* 22 Feb. 237/1 A bit of 'peppered tongue', not worth an answer, and hardly worth an action.

b. *Peppered moth*, collector's name of the Geometrid moth *Amphydasis* (*Biston*) *betularia.*

1832 RENNIE *Consp. Butterfl. & Moths* Index.

Pepperer (pe·pəɹəɹ). [In 1, f. PEPPER *sb.* + -ER[2]: cf. med.L. *piperārius* (Du Cange); in 2, f. PEPPER *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. A dealer in pepper and spices; a grocer. (The original name of the Grocers' Company of London: see quots.) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[1180 in Madox *Hist. Exchequer* (1711) 390 Gilda Piperariorum, unde Edwardus est Aldermannus.] 1309 *Hustings Rolls* No. 38. 102 in *Guildh. Rec.*, Ralph le Balancer, Pepperer. 1628 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 74 At the suit of the Pepperers, now called Grocers of London. 1633 *Stow's Surv.* 278 In the reigne of Henry the sixth .. the Pepperers or Grocers had seated themselves..in Bucklesbury. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. i, It was but a scurvy Pepperer who made that joke. 1904 J. A. KINGDON *Strife of Scales* 8 One Andrew Godard, a Pepperer, was appointed [6 Edw. II, 1312] Keeper of the King's Beam.

2. One who or that which peppers; *fig.* a hot-tempered person; something pungent or biting.

1711–12 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 20 Feb., A 'Representation of the state of the nation to the queen'..I believe it will be a pepperer. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, But it's my way to make short cuts at things. I always was a pepperer.

Pe·pper-grass. a. Any species of *Lepidium*, as *L. sativum*, common garden-cress; from the pungent taste. b. = PILLWORT, *Pilularia globulifera*, N.O. *Marsileaceæ*: cf. PEPPERWORT 2.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 787/6 Nomina bladorum et arborum..*Hec salmea*, a pepygrgresse. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 Pepper-grass, *Pilularia.* 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Peppergrass*,..also, a plant of the genus Lepidium. 1856 in Olmsted *Slave States* 708 A widow and her children living, for three days and nights, on boiled weeds, called pepper grass.

Pepperidge (pe·pəɹidʒ). Also **-age**; see also PIPPERIDGE.

1. A variant of PIPPERIDGE, local English name of the Barberry.

1823 in Moor *Suffolk Words.* *a* 1900 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Hertford, Suffolk.

2. *U. S.* The Black Gum, Sour Gum, or Tupelo, a North American tree of the genus *Nyssa*, having very tough wood.

1826 F. COOPER *Mohicans* (1829) I. vi. 77 A trencher, neatly carved from the knot of the pepperage. 1864 WEBSTER, *Pepperidge.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 798 *N[yssa] villosa*, the Sour Gum, Black Gum, Pepperridge, or Tupelo tree, common from New England to the Carolinas.

Pepperily, Pepperiness: see PEPPERY.

Peppering (pe·pəɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [See -ING[1].] The action of the verb PEPPER; sprinkling with, or as with, pepper; pelting with shot, missiles, etc.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Poivrade*, peppring. *a* 1814 *Gonsanga* v. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 148 A British sailor..always ready to give the enemy a peppering. 1845 *P. Parley's Ann.* VI. 356 The peppering of the rain on the tiles and windows. 1861 DUTTON COOK *P. Foster's D.* iii, With a plentiful peppering of blacks about their plumage.

Pe·ppering, *ppl. a.* [See -ING[2].] That peppers (see PEPPER *v.*); pungent, angry; falling heavily (as rain), 'pelting'.

1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 27 Mar., I sent him a peppering letter. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 30 July, One of the most peppering thunder-storms which I have heard for some time. 1878 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 361 We have just had a peppering little snow-shower.

Pepperish (pe·pəɹiʃ), *a.* [f. PEPPER *sb.* + -ISH[1].] Somewhat peppery; *fig.* somewhat testy or angry.

1808 SCOTT *Let. to Ellis* 18 Nov., Will not our editor be occasionally a little warm and pepperish? 1819 *Metropolis* I. 154, I remember your father..a little pepperish or so.

Peppermint (pe·pəmint). [f. PEPPER *sb.* + MINT *sb.*[2]: app. after Bot.L.]

1. A species or subspecies of mint (*Mentha piperita*), cultivated for its essential oil (*oil of peppermint*: see 2).

Also applied with qualifying words to other species of mint or other labiates having similar properties.

1696 RAY *Synopsis* (ed. 2) 124 Mentha .. sapore fervido Piperis. Pepper-Mint found by Dr. Eales in Hartfordshire. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Mentha*,..16. The common thick spiked pepper Mint. 1755 JOHNSON, *Peppermint*, mint eminently hot. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 473 Oil of Peppermint..is extracted from the leaves of the ..common Peppermint. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 862 Australian Peppermint, *Mentha australis.* Small —, *Thymus Piperella.* 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Chinese Pepper-mint, *Mentha arvensis glabrata.* .. Japanese —, *Mentha arvensis* var. *piperascens.*

2. The essential oil of peppermint, or some preparation of it.

It has a characteristic pungent aromatic flavour leaving an after-sensation of coolness, and is much used for flavouring sweetmeats, etc., and in medicine as a digestive stimulant and carminative, and to qualify the taste of nauseous drugs.

1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 987 It is insupportably bitter, with an aroma like peppermint. 1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 187 (Oils, Volatile) The hydrocarbons from wormwood, anise, thyme, mint..group with ordinary turpentine; bay, myrtle, and rosemary stand alone. .. Peppermint is somewhat intermediate in its properties.

b. A lozenge flavoured with peppermint, a peppermint-drop.

1884 J. QUINCY *Figures of Past* 176 [He] produced just the stimulant required in the form of a package of peppermints. 1899 EARL ROSEBERY in *Daily News* 4 Nov. 3/2 You have an assortment of eloquent extracts like a box of peppermints to take away the taste of anything that fails to come up to the higher standard.

3. (In full, *peppermint-tree.*) Name for several Australian species of *Eucalyptus* (*E. amygdalina*, *piperita*, etc.), yielding an aromatic essential oil resembling that of peppermint.

1790 *J. White's Voy. N. S. Wales* App. 227 The name of Peppermint Tree has been given to this plant by Mr. White on account of the very great resemblance between the essential oil drawn from its leaves and that obtained from the Peppermint. 1880 SUTHERLAND *Tales Goldfields* 30 A woody gully, filled with peppermint and stringy-bark trees.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **Peppermint-camphor** = MENTHOL; **peppermint-drop, -lozenge**, a lozenge made of sugar, flavoured with peppermint; **peppermint-oil** = *oil of peppermint* (see 1, 2); **peppermint-tea**, an infusion of the leaves of the peppermint; **peppermint-tree** (see 3); **peppermint-water**, a cordial distilled from peppermint.

1865–68 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 881 *Peppermint-camphor is an alcohol containing the radicle $C_{10}H_{19}$ (menthyl). 1878 W. S. GILBERT *H. M. S. Pinafore*, A. 1 I've chickens and conies and pretty polonies, And excellent *peppermint drops. 1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 785 Peppermint-drops are made of granulated sugar and water heated to the boiling-point. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 660 The volatile oil .. is what gives their flavour to *Peppermint lozenges. 1875 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* I. 460 Aromatic drinks, chamomile tea, *peppermint tea, &c. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* II. v. (1760) 126 The simple Waters now commonly made, are Orange-flower-water,..*Pepper-mint-water, etc.

†Pe·ppernel. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Origin obscure.] 'Apparently, a lump or swelling' (Nares).

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* II. ii, A has a Peppernel in 's head, as big as a Pullets egg.

Pe·pper-pot. 1. = PEPPER-BOX 1.

1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1381/4 One Mustard Pot and Pepper Pot of silver. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Beauty*, What! has my stove and pepper-pot a false bottom!

b. In various allusive and figurative uses: cf. PEPPER-BOX 1 b, 2, 4.

1838 JAMES *Robber* vi, Wiley would have been in the pepper-pot at Uppington by this time. 1886 *Cornh. Mag.* July 29 The old workhouse is gone, and a new one with golden vanes and pepper-pots has arisen in its stead. 1894 FENN *In Alpine Valley* I. 105 Apologise for saving that old pepperpot's life!

2. A West Indian dish composed of meat (or fish, game, etc.) and vegetables stewed down with cassareep and red pepper or other hot spices.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Lett. fr. Dead* II. Wks. 1760 II. 215 That most delicate palate-scorching soop called pepper-pot, a kind of devil's broth much eat in the West Indies. 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rights of Kings* Ode ii, Terrenes of flatt'ry are prepar'd so hot By courtiers—a delicious pepper-pot. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* (1813) II. xxvi. 292 Pepper-pot is a dish of boiled fish and capsicum, eaten with roasted plantains. 1899 RODWAY *Guiana Wilds* 122 She quickly returned with a calabash of thin pepper-pot and a cake of cassava bread.

b. In Pennsylvania, a stew of tripe and dough-balls highly seasoned with pepper. (*Cent. Dict.*)

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1883 G. MACDONALD *Donal Grant* I. 34 One house with the pepper-pot turrets. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 27 A hill, on whose summit stands Fort William, a pepper-pot-like structure now used as a lighthouse.

†Pe·pper-quern. *Obs.* Forms: see PEPPER and QUERN[1]. A quern or hand-mill for grinding pepper; a pepper-mill.

1402–3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 217, j par de pepir qwerns. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 393/1 Pepyr qwerne (*K.*, *S.* pepirwherne), *fractillum.* 1564 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 223, iiij stonepotts ij pep'quernes viij*d.* 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Quern* (Belg.) a handmill; as a Pepper Quern, a Mill to grinde Pepper. 1825 JAMIESON, *Pepper-curne*, a hand-mill used for grinding pepper.

Pe·pper-tree. A name given to various trees: cf. PEPPER *sb.* 3. *spec.* a. An evergreen tree or shrub of S. America, *Schinus Molle* (N.O. *Anacardiaceæ*), having a pungent red fruit; cultivated for ornament in California and Australia; b. A tree of Australia and Tasmania, *Drimys* or *Tasmannia aromatica*, or other species (N.O. *Magnoliaceæ*) having small pungent fruit used as pepper.

1691–2 SLOANE in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 462 A Description of the *Pimienta* or Jamaica Pepper-Tree. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 36 Besides..there are..the Pepper Tree.

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1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 208 The number of nutmeg-trees transplanted from the Indies, is less than even that of the pepper-trees. 1827 HELLYER in Bischoff *Van Diemen's Land* (1832) 175, I saw several pepper trees, and procured the berries. 1839 T. L. MITCHELL *Three Exped. E. Australia* II. xii. 280 We also found the aromatic tea, *Tasmania aromatica*... The leaves and bark of this tree have a hot biting cinnamon-like taste, on which account it is vulgarly called the pepper-tree. 1883 *Century Mag.* Dec. 201/1 Bright green pepper-trees..give a graceful plumed draping.

Pe·pper-wa:ter.

1. An infusion of black pepper, formerly used for microscopical observation of infusorian organisms.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 97 Minute bubbles (that move like Animals in pepper water). 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 159 Those Animalcula, not long since discovered in Pepper-water, by Mr. Lewenhoek, of Delft in Holland. 1766 BAKER in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 71 The seeds of mushrooms, the feathers of butterflies, pepper-water, &c.

2. ? Some kind of soup flavoured with pepper.

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 308, I supped..in his house on mulagatoney or pepper-water.

Pe·pperwood. Name given to several trees having pungent or aromatic wood or bark.

Among these are *Xanthoxylum Clava-herculis*, of West Indies, etc. (HOUGH *American Woods*, 1894, v. 30); *Umbellularia Californica* (*Ibid.* 1897, VII. 34); also, *Dicypellium caryophyllatum* Nees, Brazil Clove Bark (*Pao cravo, Imyra Quiynha*), and *Licaria guianensis* (Carib *Licari-Kasali*), the Bois de Rose of Cayenne (*Treas. Bot.*, Suppt. 1874; MILLER *Plant-names*, 1884).

Pepperwort (pe·pəɪwɔ̄ɪt). [See WORT.]

1. A species of cress (*Lepidium latifolium*), formerly also called Dittander or Dittany; also applied to the genus *Lepidium* in general.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 34 b, Lepidium is called in Englishe Dittani, but foulishly and vnlearnedly; in Duche Pfefferkraut that is peperwurt. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxvi. 631 Dittany whiche we may more rightly cal Pepperwurt, hath long brode leaues. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 420 The herb called Nard or Pepper-wort..will presently help any Beast which is bitten by the Shrew. 1676 T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 629. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pepperwort*, a common name for the *Lepidium iberis*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Pepperwort, *Lepidium*.

b. Applied in N. America to *Dentaria diphylla*, also called *pepper-root*.

1861 Miss PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 112 The root of..the Two-leaved Coral-root, is used by the Americans instead of mustard, and is called Pepper-wort. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 393 The roots of *D[entaria] diphylla*..are used..from Pennsylvania to Canada,..under the name of Pepperwort.

2. *pl.* A name for the N.O. *Marsileaceæ*, consisting of small aquatic plants allied to the ferns.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 71 *Marsileaceæ*.—Pepperworts. *Ibid.* 72 The main feature by which Pepperworts are known as an Order from Lycopodiaceæ. 1851 T. MOORE (*title*) A Popular History of the British Ferns..comprising the Club-Mosses, Pepperworts, and Horsetails.

b. Lindley's name for N.O. *Piperaceæ*.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 515 Order cxcvi. *Piperaceæ*.—Pepperworts. *Ibid.* 516 Pepperworts are related to Buckwheats, Saururads, and Nettles.

Peppery (pe·pəri), *a.* [f. PEPPER *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Abounding in pepper; of the nature of or resembling pepper, esp. in pungency or irritating effect; pungent, 'hot'. (In quots. 1699, 1709, Consisting of small grains like pepper; in 1860, Characterized by small dots in engraving.)

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. 9 There you have black Oaz and dark Peppery Sand. 1709 *Ibid.* III. II. 182 Small Peppery Sand. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 170 It has a very bitter peppery taste. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* ii, Thy roses hinted by the peppery burin of Bartolozzi. 1900 *Daily News* 26 Oct. 3/2 You get a peppery feeling, a tickling, a dryness of the throat, an irritation of the mucous membrane.

2. *fig.* a. Of speech or writing: Sharp, stinging, pungent; 'highly spiced'. b. Of a person, his temper, etc.: Hot-tempered, irascible, irritable, testy.

1826 SCOTT *Diary* 28 Feb., Completed Malachi to-day. It is..in some places perhaps too peppery. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xvii, Some good, strong, peppery doctrine. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Sept. 268 The opponent may be a peppery, narrow-minded man. 1897 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. XII. 343/1 Dash [a dog] was small, young and peppery.

Hence **Pe·pperily** *adv.*; **Pe·pperiness.**

1900 Miss BROUGHTON *Foes in Law* xxi. 305 The olive branch is..offered, accepted..or pepperily tossed back. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pepperiness.

Pepsin (pe·psin). Also formerly -ine. [mod. (Schwann 1836, Poggendorff *Annalen* XXXVIII. 358), f. Gr. *πέψ-ις* digestion (f. stem *πεπ-* to cook, digest, etc.) + -IN 1.] A ferment contained in the gastric juice, having the property of converting proteids into peptones in the presence of a weak acid; also used medicinally in cases of indigestion, etc.

1844 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 22 *Pepsin.* This name..was given by Schwann, to a substance which constitutes the most essential portion of the gastric juice. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 129 Pepsin is a greyish-white powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, very soluble in dilute acids.

attrib. 1886 *St. Stephen's Rev.* 13 Mar. 12/1 As good as a pepsine pill before dinner. 1894 S. FISKE *Holiday Stories* (1900) 213 He forgot his dyspepsia and his pepsin tablets.

Hence **Pe·psinate** *v. trans.*, to mix or treat with pepsin; **Pepsini·ferous** *a.*, producing pepsin (*Cent. Dict.*); **Pepsi·nogen**: see quot. 1893.

1882 QUAIN *Med. Dict.* 378/2 *Pepsinated pills of pounded raw beef. 1899 W. JAMES in *Talks to Teachers on Psychol.* 206 With our future food..pepsinated or half-digested in advance. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. i. § 2. 220 We have a certain amount of..evidence of the existence of a matter of ferment, or *pepsinogen, comparable to the pancreatic zymogen. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pepsinogen*, the *zymogen* which is continually being formed by the protoplasm of the gastric glands, and is converted, during secretion, into pepsin, and discharged from the gland-cells.

†**Pepst**, ? *pa. pple.* or *a. Obs.* [Origin unknown.] 'Apparently a term for intoxicated' (Nares).

1577 KENDALL *Fl. Epigr.* Lviij, Thou drunken faindst thyself of late: Thou three daies after slept: How wilt thou slepe with drinke in deede, When thou art throughly pepst?

Peptic (pe·ptik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *πεπτικός* able to digest, f. *πεπτ-ός* cooked, digested.]

A. *adj.* 1. Having the quality of digesting; belonging or relating to digestion: = DIGESTIVE A. 1; used *spec.* in relation to the digestion in which pepsin is concerned, as in *peptic digestion*, stomachic or gastric digestion; *peptic glands*, the glands which secrete the gastric juice.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 295. 218 Not by the intense peptick quality, but by the vigour of the digestible.. ferment. 1660 GAUDEN *Sacrilegus* 13 Who have good stomachs to both, if they had but..some Peptick power. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. (1869) 167 These peptic glands which, when food passes into the stomach, throw out a thin acid fluid, the gastric juice. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. i. (1879) 233 Peptic digestion is essentially an acid digestion. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 294 A peptic asthma due to indiscretions in diet.

2. Having the quality of promoting or assisting digestion: = DIGESTIVE A. 2.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 403 The *vertigo*, is helped by..peptick powders, if from the stomach. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 53 Thanks to a peptic pill of Doctor Kitchiner.

3. Able to digest; having good digestion: = EUPEPTIC A. 2.

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* I. 63 A sound peptic stomach does not yield so tamely to the precepts of the head or heart.

4. ? Pertaining to or caused by suppuration. (Cf. DIGESTIVE A. 4.)

1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 167 Antemortem peptic softening can be the cause of the injury.

B. *sb.* 1. (See quot.)

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Peptic*, a substance which promotes digestion, or is digestive.

2. *pl.* The digestive organs. *humorous.*

1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* x, Is there some magic in the place? Or do my peptics differ? 1888 W. WALLACE in *Academy* 7 Apr. 235 To be taken, refrained from, or mixed, according to the constitution and condition of our peptics.

3. *pl.* 'The doctrine of digestion' (Webster 1864).

Hence **Pe·ptical** *a.* = PEPTIC *a.*; **Peptician** (pepti·ʃăn), a person who has good digestion; **Pepticity** (pepti·sĭti), good peptic condition.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 12 His .. political, practical, and peptical Theory of the Universe. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) III. 1 The true Peptician was that Countryman who answered that 'for his part, he had no system'. 1838 — *Let.* 27 July in Froude *Life in Lond.* v. I. 141 A bit of brown bread, and peace and pepticity to eat it with.

Peptogen (pe·ptŏdʒen). [f. Gr. *πεπτό-ς* (see PEPTONE, PEPTIC) + -GEN.] A general name for substances which stimulate the formation of pepsin in the gastric juice. So **Peptoge·nic, Pepto·genous** *adjs.*, having the quality of forming, or stimulating the formation of, pepsin; also, having the quality of converting proteids into peptones.

1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 129 The glands of the stomach of animals secrete pepsin as Schiff asserts, only after they have absorbed certain soluble substances, which he designates peptogenes. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Peptogenic*, pepsin-producing. Term used for those substances which, introduced into the stomach, stimulate the secretion of the pepsin of the gastric juice. 1900 *Lancet* 4 Aug. Advt. 43 Peptogenic Milk Powder..converts the caseine into a condition corresponding..to the peptone-like albuminoids of breast milk.

Peptonate (pe·ptŏnĕt). *Chem.* [f. next + -ATE 1 c.] An organic salt produced by the action of a peptone on an inorganic salt, in which the peptone-radical takes the place of the inorganic acid-radical.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 212 The salts of silver most probably enter the blood as albuminates and peptonates. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 934 Subcutaneous injection of the peptonate of mercury.

Peptone (pe·ptoun). [ad. Ger. *pepton* (C. G. Lehmann, 1849, in *Ber. Sächs. Gesellsch. f. Wissensch., Math.-Phys., Cl.* I. 12), ad. Gr. *πεπτόν*, neut. of Gr. *πεπτ-ός* cooked, digested; spelt *-one* in Fr. and Eng.] The general name for a class of albuminoid substances into which proteids (the nitrogenous constituents of food) are converted by the action of pepsin or trypsin (the digestive ferments of the gastric and pancreatic juices); differing from proteids in not being coagulable by heat, and in being easily soluble and diffusible through membranes, and thus capable of absorption into the system.

1860 *N. Syd. Soc. Year Bk. Med.* 76 Peptone has a very much higher endosmotic equivalent than simple albumen. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. 147. 1881 DARWIN *Veg. Mould* 43 In such plants as Drosera and Dionæa;.. animal matter is digested and converted into peptone not within a stomach, but on the surface of the leaves.

attrib. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 40 The peptone-substance is synthetically changed into solid albumin again. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. 311 The peptone precipitate is dissolved by the addition of water [etc.].

Peptonize (pe·ptŏnəiz), *v.* [f. PEPTONE + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert (a proteid) into a peptone; *esp.* to subject (food) to an artificial process of partial digestion (predigestion) by means of pepsin or pancreatic extract, as an aid to weak digestion. Hence **Pe·ptonized, Pe·ptonizing** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Peptoniza·tion,** the action or process of peptonizing; **Pe·ptonizer,** a peptonizing agent. Also *fig.*

1880 *Nature* XXIII. 169 Preparation of artificially-digested food, peptonised materials. 1881 *Ibid.* 235 In peptonisation of albuminoid substances. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 17/2 Preparations of the digestive ferments for peptonising..food. Peptonising apparatus. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 366 It has the power of peptonizing proteids. 1893 *Nat. Observ.* 5 Aug. 303/1 A good comedy is the best of peptonisers. 1895 *Athenæum* 21 Sept. 392/1 Wholesome food to the apparently large public which likes its science peptonized.

Pe·ptonoid. [f. PEPTONE + -OID.] Trade-name for a preparation containing peptones: see prec.

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Peptonoids of beef.*

‖ **Peptonuria** (peptonüe·riă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. PEPTONE + Gr. *οὖρον* urine: see -URIA.] The presence of peptones in the urine.

1891 *Lancet* 3 Jan. 63/2 Peptonuria occurred after the injection. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 560 Peptonuria may appear and towards the end a little albuminuria.

Peptotoxin (peptoʊtǫ·ksin). [f. Gr. *πεπτό-ς* (see PEPTIC) + TOXIN.] 'A poisonous alkaloid formed from peptones during digestion, and becoming decomposed later on, as putrefaction takes place' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893).

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 815 In the case of gastric digestion we have a ptomaine peptotoxin. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 65 Certain toxic bodies of the nature of pepto-toxines have been found in the urine by Ewald.

Pepuzian (pĭpiū·ziăn). *Ch. Hist.* Also **Pepusian.** [ad. med.L. *Pepusiani, -ziani*, f. *Pepusia, -sia*, Πεπούζα.] A member of a sect of Montanists in the 2nd century, so called from Pepuza in Phrygia. Also †**Pepusite.**

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 62 b, The Pepuzians would haue taught him that holy orders is no Sacrament. 1625 BR. HALL *No Peace w. Rome* § 3 One while, we are Pepuzians that ascribe too much to women; then, wee are Origenists, for holding the Image of God to be defaced in man. 1653 R. BAILLIE *Dissuas. Vind.* (1655) 23 That Phrygian pepusite had gotten the beginning of his way from the heretick indeed. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., They had their name *Pepuzians* from a pretence that Jesus Christ appeared to one of their prophetesses in the city Pepuza in Phrygia, which was their holy city.

Per, obs. f. PEAR *sb.*; var. PEAR *v. Obs.*

Per (pəɪ), *prep.* A Latin (Ital. and Old French) preposition, meaning 'through, by, by means of'; in med.L. and Fr. also in a distributive sense = 'for every..., for each...': used in Eng. in various Latin and OF. phrases, and ultimately becoming practically an Eng. preposition used freely before substantives of many classes.

I. In Lat. phrases (including med.L. and Italian).

1. **per accidens** († also quasi-anglicized as *per accidence*) [= Gr. *κατὰ συμβεβηκός*] by accident, by virtue of some accessory or non-essential circumstance, contingently, indirectly. Opposed to *per se.*

1528 PAYNEL tr. *Salerne's Regim.* (1541) 49 b, Water that is temperately colde, doth somtyme per accidence, stere one to haue an appetite. 1572 [see *per se*]. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* iii. 46 (1878) Did not my conjuring speeches raise thee? speak. *Meph.* That was the cause, but yet *per accidens.* 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 221 Causes *per se*, and Causes *per Accidens* working the same Effects. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Wks.* (1865) III. 230 This punishment is only accidental to the gospel, it becomes the savour of death *per accidens*, because of the unbelief of those that reject it.

b. In *Logic* applied to conversion in which the quantity of the proposition is changed from universal to particular: see CONVERSION 4.

Called by Boethius *Conversio per accidens*, because the particular affirmation in this case serves *indirectly* as converse for a universal affirmation with whose subaltern particular it is directly (*principaliter*) convertible. Aristotle's term was *ἀντιστρόφη κατὰ μέρος* = 'conversion as to a part' because only part of the statement is converted.

[*a* 525 BOETHIUS *de Syllogismo Categorico* i. (ed. Basil. 1570, 539) *Per accidens* autem converti dicitur particularis affirmatio universali affirmationi, quia particularis affirmatio sibi ipsi principali convertitur.] 1677 T. GOOD *Brief Tract Logic* 27 Conversion *per Accidens* is a change of the Subject into the place of the Predicate, *et contra*, keeping the same Quality, but changing of Quantity. 1840 WHATELY *Logic* 78 This might be fairly named conversion by *limitation*; but is commonly called *Conversion per accidens.* 1843 MILL *Logic* (1856) II. i. § 2 This process, which converts an universal proposition into a particular, is termed conversion *per accidens.*

2. **per annum,** (so much) by the year, every year, yearly: almost always in reference to a sum of money paid or received.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 89 The professor in divinity, hath per annum 1125 florens. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 152 At present there is at least five hundred pounds *per Annum*, paid. 1886 D. C. MURRAY *Cynic Fortune* xii, An income of a hundred pounds per annum.

3. **per consequens** († also *per consequent* [= F. *par conséquent*], *per consequence*), by consequence, consequently.

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c 1386 CHAUCER *Somp. T.* 484 An odious meschief This day bityd is to myn ordre and me And so per [*v.r.* par] consequens in ech degre Of hooly chirche. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxvi. 71 Than ben they al euene, and per consequens theyr wyttes shold ben euen. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 959 Howe one may make dyverse.. sentences with one worde, and perconsequent come shortely to the french speche. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. i, So *per consequens*, disturbing the Soul.

4. per contra [It.], on the opposite side (of an account, etc.); on the other hand; as a set-off. See CONTRA C. 1.

1554 PRAT *Africa* Ep. A v b, Honour..doth the noble man ateyne; which..preferreth and aduanceth his pore seruauntes; *per contra* in how much displeasure with God,..doth he incur in whose seruyce his poore seruantes do not floryshe. 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* D vj, And when this [Creditor] side or the Debitor side is full written, that you mynde to make it euen with the Debitor syde *per contra*. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) II. 38 When I cast up your account.. I rejoice to see the balance so much in your favour; and that the items *per contra* are so few. 1820 J. SCOTT in *Lond. Mag.* Jan., Refer, as *per contra*, to MacIvor's ideas. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Deontol.* xi. (1834) I. 157 This will be the account on the side of profit. Per contra, he will be led to estimate —1. Sickness [etc.]. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Acc. New Play, Per contra*, he'd lately endow'd a new Chantry.

b. as *sb.* The opposite side (of an account, etc.).

1804 MRS. E. MERRY *Let.* in *Mem. Moore* (1856) VIII. 52 Matter arises every instant that you would convert into amusement, but the *per contra* makes us both bear the deprivation of your society with resignation. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 123 Without any per-contra of sums withdrawn therefrom. 1880 J. PAYN *Confid. Agent* III. 119 There must be something..to the *per contra*.

5. per diem, (so much) by the day, every day, daily. (Cf. *per annum.*)

1520 *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 42 Labovrers heired, XL at vjd. per diem. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. VI. iv. 867 His entertainement was twentie fiue shillings *per diem*. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. viii, To attend twice *per diem* at the polite churches and chapels. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 348 The work-people were paid 1000*l.* per diem in these several factories.

b. as *sb.* An amount or allowance of so much every day. Chiefly *U. S.*

1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. App. 650 Members of the Legislature shall receive..a per diem and mileage;..such per diem shall not exceed eight dollars. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) June 281/2 In addition to the per diem above stated.

6. per mensem, (so much) every month: cf. 2, 5.

1647 *Kingd. Weekly Intelligencer* No. 238. 758 (Stanf.) The addition of forty thousand pounds *per mensem* to the present sixty thousand pounds. 1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E. Ind. Vade-M.* I. 284 The manjy is usually paid from five to seven rupees per mensem.

7. per procurationem (commonly abbreviated *per proc., per pro., p. p.*; sometimes read as *per procuration*): by procuration, by the action of a procurator or official agent, by proxy or deputy.

1819 in Barnewall & Cresswell *Reports* (1828) VII. 280 Six months after date pay to my order 1560*l.*, for value received: *T. Burleigh.* Accepted *per* procuration of *G. G. H. Munnings.*—*S. Munnings.* 1882 BITHELL *Counting-ho. Dict.* (1893) 242 In commerce it is usual to employ the well-known Latin phrase 'per procurationem', to call attention to the fact that a signature is made by proxy. *Ibid.* 224 The phrase 'per procurationem' is commonly contracted into '*p. p.*' 1895 *Daily News* 9 Apr. 3/6 Owing to ill health, she allowed him to sign 'per pro'.

8. per saltum, by a leap, at one bound, without intermediate steps, all at once. (Rarely *attrib.*)

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 14 Others to be but doctors of clowts, *per saltum*. 1640 CHR. HARVIE *Synagogue* xii, To take degrees, *per saltum*, though of quick Dispatch, is but a truants trick. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* II. i. (1713) 151 In hopes to be made saints *per saltum*. 1842-3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 150 To account for the *per saltum* manner in which chemical combinations take place.

9. per se, by or in itself (himself, herself, themselves); intrinsically, essentially; without reference to anything (or any one) else.

1572 WHITGIFT *Wks.* (1852) II. 83 For they belong unto God properly and *per se*, to man *per accidens*. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 15 They say he is a very man *per se* and stands alone. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., We say a Thing is considered *Per se*, when 'tis taken in the Abstract, and without Connexion with other things. 1748 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 211 Air is an electric *per se*. 1883 SIR J. C. MATHEW in *Law Rep.* 11 Q. B. Div. 392 It was very questionable whether the words used were defamatory per se.

†b. Formerly used in naming a letter which by itself forms a word (*A per se, I per se, O per se*), or a symbol which by itself stands for a word (*and per se* = &, AMPERSAND); hence allusively: see A, I, O (the letters).

c 1475 [see A (the letter) IV]. *a* 1530 J. HEYWOOD *Weather* (Brandl) 104 Some saye I am I perse I. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 36, & per se, con per se [see CHRIST-CROSS 3].

10. In various phrases, as *per antiphrasin, per arsin et thesin, per deliquium* (see ANTIPHRASIS, ARSIS, DELIQUIUM[2]); **per capita** (*Law*), 'by heads', applied to succession when divided among a number of individuals in equal shares (opp. to *per stirpes*); **per fas et (aut) nefas,** by right and (or) wrong, by means fair or foul; **per interim,** for the meantime, during the intervening time; **per minima,** through the minutest particles; **per pares,** by (his) peers; **per quod** (*Law*), 'whereby', a phrase formerly used, in order to maintain the action, in a declaration of special damage; **per stirpes** (*Law*), 'by stocks' or 'families'; applied to succession when divided in equal shares among the branches of the family, the share of each branch being then subdivided equally among the representatives of that branch (opp. to *per capita*).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lix. (1495) r vj b/1 A postume..hyghte Herisipila, that is holy fyre per *Antifrasim, that is by contrary manere spekynge. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 153 An Academy of Wits, called *Gli Otiosi*, or Idlemen,..*per antiphrasin*, because they are not idle. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* II. 114 If..you make a Canon *per *arsin & thesin*, without anie discorde in binding maner in it. 1682 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 90 Patrimonial estates are divided per stirpes; purchased estates, per *capita. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xiv. 217 Their representatives.. became themselves principals, and shared the inheritance *per capita*, that is, share and share alike. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* II. iii, As neither oil of tartar *per *deliquium*, nor spirit of salt will dissolve silver, so both the one and the other will precipitate it. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 96 *margin*, To maintaine their reputation, *per *fas aut nefas* they care not how. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xliv. (1772) II. 153 Likely enough to be resisted *per fas et nefas*. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6315/1 The Director of Mentz is charged with the Vote of the Electorate of Bohemia per *interim. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, If Silver and Lead be melted together, they will mingle and be united with one another *per *minima*. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 159 (1740) 120 His Lordship had stood his Trial *per *Pares*. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. viii. 124 It is necessary that the plaintiff should aver some particular damage to have happened; which is called laying his action with a *per *quod*. 1682 Per *stirpes [see *per capita* above]. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xiv. 218 The law of England.. would still divide it only into three parts and distribute it *per stirpes*. 1881 H. W. NICHOLSON *Fr. Sword to Share* xiv. 96 Intestate property goes to lineal descendants *per stirpes*.

II. 1. In OF. phrases, some of which occur also with the more usual form PAR, q.v., e.g. *per charite, per company*, etc.; others are †**per maistrie,** 'by mastery', by conquest; **per my et per tout** (*Law*), 'by half and by all', by joint-tenancy; **per pais, per pays** (*Law*), 'by the country': see PAIS. See also PERADVENTURE, PERCASE, PERCHANCE, PERFAY, PERFORCE, PERQUER.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 164 Bi þe se side he nam, & wan it per *maistrie. 1628 COKE tr. *Littleton* in *Inst.* 186a, Euery ioyntenant is seised of the land which hee holdeth ioyntly *Per *my & per tout*. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., A Joynt-Tenant is said to be seised of the Lands that he holds jointly *Per my & per tout*; that is, he is seised by every Parcel, and by the whole. 1828 *Edin. Rev.* Sept. 97 A province of literature of which they were formerly seised *per my et per tout*. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 280 Speciall Bastardie is triable *per *Pais*. 1664, 1768 [see PAIS]. 1828 D. LE MARCHANT *Rep. Claims to Barony of Gardner* p. XXXVI, The tenant in possession offered issue, either in grand assize or per pays.

b. As a prefix in nonce-advbs. after *perchance, perhaps*, as **per-hasard, per-likelihood.**

1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VI. 423 And some war minister *per-hazard* reads In what far field the tool of placemen bleeds. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* CCXLIV. (1848) 665/1 Discourses which perchance, and (I fear) per-likelihood, it may be thy fortune to hear..at thy parish church.

2. In *Heraldry*, in phrases denoting partition of the shield in the direction of any of the principal ordinaries (per BEND, per CHEVRON, per CROSS, per FESSE, per PALE, per SALTIRE): see these words; also PARTED, PARTY *a.* Also *per long*: see quots. s. v. INDENTILLY.

III. As an English preposition.

1. By, by means of, by the instrumentality of; esp. in phrases relating to conveyance, as *per bearer, per carrier, per express, per post, per rail, per steamer*, etc. Also = according to, as stated or indicated by, as *per invoice, per ledger, per margin*, etc.; as laid down by (a judge) (quot. 1818). So, in humorous slang use, (*as*) *per usual* = as usual. Also (exceptionally) in other senses, as *per this time* = by this time, *per instance* = for instance (cf. F. *par exemple*).

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* G j b, And for euery Debitor yee shall say. *Per* such one N., as appeareth in my olde booke A in such a leafe. 1599 *Child-Marriages* 179 Receiued, one pacquet of Lettres per poste dyrected to Mr. Maior. 1618 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 28 Yet, per the pleasure of God, got her affe. 1675 in J. Easton *Narr.* (1858) 103, I hope my Brother, Knapton, Sharpe, &c. will bee here per first. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 231 P 4, I send you by this Bearer, and not *per* Bearer, a Dozen of that Claret. 1765 in *J. Hancock his Bk.* (1898) 80 My late Uncle (of whose sudden death you have undoubtedly per this time heard). 1770 T. DAVIES in *J. Granger's Lett.* (1805) 49 Send me, *per* return of the post, a proper acknowledgement. 1798 WORDSW. *Let. to Cottle* 28 Aug. (in *Sotheran's Catal.* (1899) 57), A very pleasant journey per foot, per waggon, per coach, per post-chaise. 1804 *Something Odd* I. 122 They're all ready and willing..per instance, Sir Somebody Something [etc.]. 1810 CAPT. TUCKER in *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 336 Men, selected as per margin. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 485 But, *per* Holt, the estate was limited by way of use to the issues female. 1874 W. S. GILBERT *Charity* IV, I shall accompany him, as per usual.

2. In distributive sense, following words of number or quantity in expressions denoting rate or proportion: For each ..., for every ...: = A *prep.*[1] 8 b, BY *prep.* 24 c. See also PER CENT, CENT[1] 2.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 54, 7 rankes at 2 men *per* ranke in the fore angles. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiii. (1623) 732 Euery one of ech sexe..should pay by the head, or *per Pol* as they call it, twelue pence. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 69 Three shillings *per* doozen. 1689 *Apol. Walker's Acc. Siege Londonderry* 24 Twenty pounds Fine *per* Month. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 67 It is ordinarily fourteen Dollars *per* head. 1734 *Builder's Dict.* I. F vij b (*Bricks*), Their usual Price is from twelve to sixteen Shillings *per* Hundred. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Hist. Ind.* 26/1 The allowance..was one thousand rupees per day. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 546 To charge the work at per foot. 1827 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 151 It was worth from 4*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* per pound.

b. In nonce-vbs. formed on phrases belonging to this sense, as **per-sheet,** to charge at so much per sheet; PER-CENT *v.*, q. v.

1805 SOUTHEY *Let. to J. Rickman* 22 Mar. in *Life* (1850) II. 319 Per-sheeting was in use as early as Martin Luther's time, who mentions the price—a curious fact.

Per-, *prefix*[1]. The Latin preposition *per* (see prec.) used in composition with verbs, adjectives, and their derivatives. A large number of these have come down through Fr. into Eng.; others have been adopted directly from Lat., or formed in Eng. on Latin elements, or (as was frequent in 16–17th c.) on words already in Eng. use. The following are the chief uses in Latin and English.

I. As an etymological element. In the senses:

1. Through, in space or time; throughout, all over: with verbs (and their derivatives), as *perambulāre* to walk through, PERAMBULATE, *perforāre* to bore through, PERFORATE, *pervadĕre* to go through, PERVADE, *pervigilāre* to watch through, PERVIGILATE; forming adjs., as *pervius* having a way through, PERVIOUS.

2. Through and through, thoroughly, completely, to completion, to the end: with verbs (and derivatives), as *perficĕre* to do thoroughly, complete, PERFECT, *permūtāre* to change throughout or completely, PERMUTE, *perpetrāre* to PERPETRATE, *perturbāre* to PERTURB; so PERUSE, etc.

3. Away entirely, to destruction, 'to the bad': with verbs (and derivatives), as *perdĕre* to do away with, destroy, lose (PERDITION), *perīre* to go to destruction, PERISH, *pervertĕre* to turn away evilly, PERVERT, *perimĕre* to take away entirely, destroy, annihilate (PEREMPTORY).

4. Thoroughly, perfectly, extremely, very: with adjs. and advbs., as *peracūtus* very sharp, PERACUTE, *perdīligens* very diligent, PERDILIGENT, *perfervidus*, PERFERVID. Formerly also in Eng. with derived sbs. (or their analogues), in sense 'very great', 'extreme', as *perdiligence, peradvertence.*

II. In *Chemical* nomenclature. (From 4 above.)

5. Forming sbs. and adjs. denoting the maximum (or supposed maximum) of some element in a chemical combination; esp.

a. With names of binary compounds in -IDE (formerly *-uret*), designating that in which the element or radical combines in the largest proportion with another element, e. g. PEROXIDE, PERCHLORIDE (†*perchloruret*), PER-IODIDE, PERSULPHIDE (†*persulphuret*), q.v. Also **perbro·mide** (†**perbro·muret**), a compound of bromine with another element or radical, in which the bromine is present in larger proportion than in other compounds: so *percy·anide* (†*-cya·nuret*), *perphosphide* (†*-phosphuret*), etc. Hence in derivative verbs, etc.: as PEROXIDATE, -OXIDIZE, *perphosphuretted*, etc.

This use of *per-* was introduced in 1804 by Dr. T. Thomson, in his *System of Chemistry*, ed. 2, for combinations of oxygen with a metal, *peroxide* being used to indicate 'that the metal is thoroughly oxidized', or 'combined with as much oxygen as possible': see PEROXIDE. It was subsequently extended to combinations of other elements, as PERCHLORIDE, etc. In strict chemical nomenclature names in *per-* have been to a great extent superseded by those with more definite numerical prefixes (e. g. *peroxide of manganese* by *manganese dioxide*), or by others in which the constitution of the substance is differently expressed (e. g. *perchloride* and *peroxide of iron*, by *ferric chloride, ferric oxide*). But the *per-* compounds are retained in some cases, especially in pharmacy and popular use.

b. With adjs. in -IC, naming oxides, acids, etc., designating that compound which contains the greatest proportion of oxygen (and, consequently, the least of the element named), as **perbro·mic** *acid*, hydrogen perbromate, $HBrO_4$; **perchro·mic** *acid*, $H_2Cr_2O_8$; **periri·dic** *oxide*, iridium trioxide, IrO_3; **perni·tric** *acid*, HNO_4; **pero·smic** *acid* (= *oxide*), OsO_4; **perruthe·nic** *acid* (= *oxide*), RuO_4, etc. See also PERCHLORIC, -IODIC, -MANGANIC, etc. Also in names of the salts of these acids, and analogous bodies, as PERCHLORATE, -IODATE, -MANGANATE, -SULPHATE, q. v., *perchro·mate, periri·diate, perni·trate, perpho·sphate, perti·tanate*, etc.

Many of these also are now abandoned for names otherwise formed; e. g. *pernitrate of iron, of mercury*, now *ferric* and *mercuric nitrate.*

Formerly *per-* was also prefixed to adjs. in *-ous*, where *hypo-* is now used, as *persulphurous* = HYPOSULPHUROUS; so *pernitrous, perphosphorous.*

1804 [see PEROXIDE]. 1813 [see PERSULPHATE]. 1818 [see PERCHLORIC, PERCHLORIDE]. 1818 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) I. 405 When 400 measures of nitrous gas and 100 measures of oxygen..are mixed together..we obtain 100 measures of a compound, called by Gay Lussac *per-nitrous acid.* Mr. Dalton..has lately proposed to call it *sub-nitrous acid. Ibid.* II. 12 Hypo-phosphorous or Per-phosphorous Acid. 1819 [see PERIODIDE]. 1826 *Henry's Chem.* II. 129 A solu-

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tion is obtained, in which the metal is more highly oxidated, constituting per-nitrate of mercury. 1836 J. M. Gully *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 124 Perbromuret of Iron..is a brick-red salt, very soluble, deliquescent. 1836 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 4) *Index*, Perbromide, Perfluoride. *Ibid.* 772 The chromate of the peroxide of iron (perchromate) is soluble. 1842 Parnell *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 347 The soluble double compound of percyanide of cobalt and cyanide of potassium (cobalti-cyanide of potassium). 1849 D. Campbell *Inorg. Chem.* 272 [They] leave, on washing with water, a pertitanate of the alkali. 1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 449 Solutions containing perchromic acid possess a beautiful blue tint. 1866 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 102 Perbromic Acid, or Hydric Perbromate .. obtained by the action of bromine upon perchloric acid. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 138 Tetroxide of ruthenium, RuO_4, *Ruthenic tetroxide, Perruthenic acid.* 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 436 A deep indigo-coloured solution of basic potassium periridiate. *Ibid.*, The trioxide, or Periridic oxide, is not known in the free state. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 85 Adding again half as much bromine, the perbromide is formed. *Ibid.* 215 Iron combines with a portion of the nitric acid to form a soluble pernitrate. 1877 *Athenæum* 1 Dec. 702/2 Mounting for the microscope specimens of small animals which have been hardened in perosmic acid. 1880 Cleminshaw *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 233 In perruthenic acid and in osmic acid..ruthenium and osmium act as octovalent elements. 1882 *Athenæum* 13 May 607/1 They find that ozone prepared by the electrization of dry air is mixed with another gaseous compound, 'pernitric acid'. The formation of this acid is limited, like that of ozone, by a given temperature.

Per-, *prefix* 2, representing OF. *per* or F. *par* (see Par *prep.*, Per *prep.* II), in phrases which have coalesced into single words, as Peradventure, Percase, Perchance, etc.; so also (with second element Eng.) Perhaps.

†Pera·cetate. *Chem. Obs.* [f. Per-1 5 b + Acetate.] A compound of acetic acid with a base, containing a maximum proportion of the acid.

Peracetate of iron, old name of Ferric acetate.

1836 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 4) 1118 Peracetate of Iron may be obtained by digesting turnings and clippings of iron in acetic acid. 1864 H. Spencer *Biol.* I. 20 Prof. Graham remarks of the peracetate of iron, that it may be made a source of soluble peroxide.

Peract (pərækt), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *peract-*, ppl. stem of *peragĕre* to perform, accomplish, f. *per-* (Per-1 2) + *agĕre* to drive, do.] *trans.* To practise, perform; to accomplish, carry out.

1621 *Summary of Du Bartas* I. iii. 149 In certaine sports called *Floralia*,..diuers insolencies..were peracted. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* IV. xxxi, This faculty..Extends itself to whatsoever that The soul peracts. 1654 Vilvain *Epit. Ess.* I. li, Sundry ages after the Flood peracted. 1685 H. More *Paralip. Prophet.* xii. 89 For the more contentfully peracting this Tax. 1892 Stevenson *Vailima Lett.* xvii, Much waste of time,..and little transacted or at least peracted.

†Pera·otion. *Obs. rare*−°. [ad. L. *peractiōn-em*, n. of action f. *peragĕre*: see prec.] Performance, accomplishment.

1623 in Cockeram. So in Blount, Phillips, and Coles.

†Pera·ctor. [Agent-n. f. L. *peragĕre* to Peract.] Name of an obsolete surveying instrument.

1674 Leybourn *Compl. Surveyor* 237 An Instrument which he calleth a Peractor, which is no other than a Theodelite, only the Box and Needle is so fitted to the Center of the Instrument, that..the Index may be turned about, and yet the Box and Needle remain immoveable. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Surveying*, For the doing of this, there are several instruments very proper, especially Mr. Rathburn's quadrant upon the head of his peracter.

Peracute (pō·rākiūˑt), *a. Path.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *peracūtus* very sharp: see Per-1 4 and Acute.] Of diseases: Very acute or severe; attended with much inflammation.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vii. xlix. (Bodl. MS.), Ilica passio..is icleped one of þe euels þat beþ icleped peracute.. for..it sleeþ in one daye oþer tweyne. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 438 If simply acute they [the diseases] may be judged on the fourteenth day; if peracute on the seventh. 1870 S. Gee *Auscult. & Percuss.* 36 In per-acute oedemia of the lungs. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 112 It has been proposed by Thierfelder to divide all cases into three groups; peracute, subacute and protracted.

Peradis, obs. form of Paradise.

Peradventure (perădve·ntiŭ), *adv. arch.* Forms: see below. [ME. *per-, parauenture*, a. OF. phrase *per* or *par aventure*, by chance. On the one side this was syncopated to *per-, parauntur, peraunter*; on the other, the full form began in 15th c. to be conformed to L. spelling as *peradventure*, which in 16th c. superseded the earlier forms.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 3–5 per auenture, 3–6 perauenture, (4 **-ere,** 5–6 **-ur**), 4–5 **par auenture,** 4–6 **parauenture,** (4–5 **-ur, -our,** 5 **peraventor, -tre, puraventure**).

c 1290 *Beket* 867 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 131 Oþur þov schalt leose þine bischopriche: and per Auenture þi lif. *c* 1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 65 Þan par auenture send sall he Sum of his angels to þat tre. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 648 Peraventure I be nouȝte knowe þere. 1400 in *Roy. & Hist. Lett. Hen. IV* (Rolls) 24, I clayme to be of kyn tyll yhow, and it peraventour nocht knawen on yhour parte. 1430 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) X. 456 Betwix whom puraventure such division shal falle. 1437 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 439/1 Peraventre half ayenst half. 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xiii. 72 Perauentur summe of the writingis. 14.. in *Babees Bk.* 356 Peraventor aftyr A ȝere or tweyne. 1549 Latimer *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 106 But parauenture you wyll saye What and they preache not at all? 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 119 b, Perauenture they wyll saye, it is the right of the churche. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 25 The pray quhilke perauentur, thay brocht far off.

β. 4 per aunter, 4–5 (9 *dial.*) **peraunter,** (4 **-auntere, -ire, -ure**; **-antere, -tre,** 4–5 **-auntre,** 4–6 **-anter,** 5 **-awntyr**); 4–5 **par aunter,** 4–6 **parauntur,** (4 **-auntre, -tur,** 4–5 **-awntre, -ter, -antyr,** 6 **-anter**).

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2018 Þat þou miȝt perauntre rome winne. 13.. *Propr. Sanct.* in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXXI. 302/329 Not once par auntur in þe wike. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* liv. 13, I had hid me perauntire fra him. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxii. 312 Parauntur go to dampnacium. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 26136 (Fairf.) Suche man perauntur miȝt him bring in mistrouþ. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 1106 And thus perauntur stant the cas. 1426 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 410/1 Thagh perauntre thei plesed hym. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 393/1 Perawntyr. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 4474 Peranter ar as gauckit fulis as I. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xi. (Arb.) 173 To say parauntur for parauenture. 1808 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Perauntur*, peradventure.

γ. 5–7 peraduenture, 5– **peradventure,** (5 **-our,** 6 **-ur**; 6 **paraduenture, -tter, -tuir**).

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x. lxxiii. 540 Peraduenture there wille be somme knyghtes ben displeased. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 50 Peraduenture I shall content your mynde. 1535 Joye *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 44 And paraduenture cal them theirs. 1563 Winȝet *Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 30 Paraduentuir he hes spokin thir thingis raschelie. 1621– [see B. 3].

B. Signification.

†1. In a statement of fact: By chance, by accident; as it chanced, befell, or happened. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7710 Richard is o neueu brec þere is nekke þer to, As he rod an hunteþ & par auntre is hors spurnde. *a* 1624 Bp. M. Smith *Serm.* vi. (1632) 115 God wrought so vpon ones conscience that peraduenture was priuy to the designe, but had been sworne before to keep it secret.

2. In a dependent clause expressing hypothesis or purpose (with *if, unless, that, lest*): By chance or accident, perchance; *if peradventure*, if it chance that.

13.. *Cursor M.* 28911 (Cott. Galba) If a doghty man for det, Par auenture be in presun set. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 121 He..hastily wente awey, þat þere schulde no lettynge peradventure [L. *forsan*] come unto hym. 14.. Hoccleve *Compl. Virgin* 93 Lest þat somme folk par auenture No knowleche hadde of thy persone aright. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 739 Least he peraduenture should be noted with the spot of Nigardship. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* IV. vi. 5 He tells me, that if peraduenture He speake against me on the aduerse side, I should not thinke it strange. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* II. ii, Unless, peradventure, their wives were comely and young. 1874 Monsignor Patterson in *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* Ser. III. 132 If, then, peradventure, (or rather *per impossibile*,) a young candidate for ordination has passed unscathed through the pestilent State hotbeds of infidelity to which he has been statutably assigned.

3. In a hypothetical or contingent statement; and, hence, making a statement contingent: Perchance, haply; maybe, perhaps; not improbably, belike.

Used with the subjunctive or its equivalent (*peradventure he may be, would be*), the future tense (*peradventure he will be*), and the pres. or past indicative (*peradventure he is*, or *was there*); in the last = 'it may be the fact that...': cf. Perchance 3.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7373 Parauntre [*v. rr.* perauentere, par auenture] me him tolde more þan soþ were. *c* 1330 *Assump. Virg.* (B. M. MS.) 9 Par auenture ȝe haue noȝt iherde How oure ladi went out of þis werde. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 426 Paraunter [*v. rr.* perauntir, perauenture] she may be youre purgatorie. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* II. iv. 81 Parauenture said Balyn it had ben better to haue hold yow at home. 1535 Coverdale *Tobit* x. 2 Peraduenture Gabelus is deed, and no man wyl geue him the money. 1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 315 Peraduenture I will with you to the Court. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xviii. 24 Peraduenture there be [Coverd. maye be] fifty righteous within the citie. — *1 Kings* xviii. 27 Peraduenture he sleepeth, and must be awaked. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. xiii. 63 It may peradventure be thought, there was never such a time. 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* III. xii. 108 Peradventure I may be an hour later. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 868 Peradventure had he seen her first She might have made this and that other world Another world for the sick man.

b. Qualifying a word or phrase, usually by ellipsis.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4204 He wole þe limemele To drawe & uorsuolwe par auenture at one mele. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 239 Fortune stant in aventure, Per aunter wel, per aunter wo. 1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 256/1 By cause peradventour of privee and secrete Grauntes. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* IV. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 232 Lo, where he commeth towards, peraduenture to his paine. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 1 Hee was no babe, but a great clearke, that gaue foorth.., in passion peraduenture,..that hee had not seene any profit to come by any Synode. 1714 Gay *Sheph. Week* Proeme, I have chosen (paradventure not overrashly) to name mine by the Days of the Week.

Peradve·nture, *sb.* [sb. use of prec.

Johnson says 'It is sometimes used as a noun, but not gracefully nor properly'. But the use is well supported.]

1. The possibility of a thing being so or not; uncertainty, doubt; a contingency; a conjecture, chance, hazard.

[*a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 56 Thus she putte condicion in her ansuere, but oure Lorde putte there inne no condicion, nor no peraduenture.] 1627 Ussher *Lett.* (1686) 384 This general peradventure might run in St. Hierom's memory. 1636 Brathwait *Rom. Emp.* 338 Upon better advice, and doubtfull peradventure of the successe. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* I. § 8 Covetousness .. only affected with the certainty of things present, makes a peradventure of things to come. *c* 1790 Cowper *Wks.* (1837) XV. 335 Some to be saved infallibly, and others to be left to a peradventure. 1858 Mrs. Oliphant *Laird of Norlaw* I. 251 The Bush and all its peradventures of hardship and solitude. 1871 H. B. Forman *Living Poets* 292 The poem..ends with shadowiness and peradventure.

2. Phrases. **a.** *Out of, past, beyond, without (all) peradventure*, out of the realm of uncertainty, beyond question, without doubt.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 329 As soone as the matier was clere & out of parauentures. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 71 b, To whome [the devil] they will without peraduenture, if Goddes grace be not greater. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 96 In course of time, the matter was past all paradventure. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 88 In his good time, without all peraduenture, the Lord will looke vpon him. 1639 T. de Gray *Compl. Horsem.* 155 This is an approved cure, and beyond all peradventure. 1739 Melmoth *Fitzosb. Lett.* (1763) 177 True beyond all peraduenture it is. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* III. ii. (1866) 375 This was now proved beyond peradventure. 1865 Bushnell *Vicar. Sacr.* III. v. 271 A state of natural punition that is, without a peradventure, endless.

†b. *By, at* (*a*) *peradventure*, by haphazard, chance, or accident; at random, randomly. *Obs.*

[1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 53 Such things as are done by chaunce-medley, or peraduenture without a setled minde.] 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* Prov. xvi. 33 The lots are throwne at randome and at peradventure. 1683 *Exhortation & Advices* 4 [It] is to choose a Persuasion at a peradventure. 1684–5 South *Serm.* (1727) I. 322 A Man by meer peradventure lights into Company.

¶ **3.** Used for Adventure.

1584 R. W. *Three Ladies Lond.* I. A iij, Faith ile goe seek paraduentures and be a seruing-creature.

†Peradvertence. *Obs. rare*−1. [f. Per-1 4 + Advertence.] Thorough carefulness or attention.

1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 2497 Syrs, I am agreed to abyde your ordenaunce, Faythfull assuraunce with good peraduertaunce.

Perȝon, another form of Perreion.

†Pera·ffable, *a. Obs. rare*−°. [Per-1 4.]

1623 Cockeram, *Peraffable*, easie to be spoken to.

Peraffetted, erron. f. *paraphed*: cf. Paraph *v.*

Peragall, Perage, obs. ff. Paregal, Parage.

†Pera·gitate, *v. Obs. rare*−°. [f. L. *peragitāre*: see Per-1 2.]

1623 Cockeram, *Peragitate*, still to moue.

Peragrate (pe·rägrēt), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *peragrāt-*, ppl. stem of *peragrāre*, f. *per* through + *agrum* field, country.] *trans.* To travel or pass through (a country, space, stage). Also *fig.*

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 266 b, When he had peragrated all the worlde as ferre as any lande went. 1665 Harvey *Advice agst. Plague* 10 The Pestilence..peragrates the four ordinary times:.. First, the Commencement... Secondly, The Augment...Thirdly, The State...Fourthly, The Declination. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Jan. 53/2 In such a book on such a subject, where the author is peragrating *loca avia Pieridum*, it is perhaps more difficult..to judge his handling.

Peragration (perăgrā·ʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *peragrātiōn-em*, n. of action from *peragrāre*: see prec.] The action of peragrating; a travelling through or traversing.

1611 Cotgr., *Peragration*, a peragration, .. wandering through, trauelling ouer. 1676 Glanvill *Ess.* III. 49 What are Aristotle's peragrations of Asia, to all these? *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 188 By the successive peragration of these Waters.

†b. *Month of peragration* (Astron.): the period of the moon's revolution from any point of the zodiac to the same point again; a sidereal (or tropical) month. (Cf. Consecution 2 d.) *Obs.*

1561 Eden tr. *Cortes' Arte Nawig.* II. xi. 38 This is called the moneth of peragration. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 212 A month of Peragration..containeth but 27. dayes, and about 8. howres. 1694 Holder *Disc. Time* vi. 69 The moon has two accounts of her circuit,..one her periodic month, or month of peragration:..the other is her synodic month.

Peragua, obs. f. Piragua, a W. Indian canoe.

Perai (pirai·, pi·rəi·), **piraya** (pirā·yă). Also 8–9 **peri,** 9 **pirai.** Also Piranha. [ad. Tupi *pira·ya*, in Brazilian Tupi *pira·nʸa*, name of the fish, lit. 'scissors'.] A voracious fresh-water fish, *Serrasalmo piraya*, of the Orinoco and other rivers of tropical America, having a serrated belly and sharp lancet-shaped teeth.

[1648 Marcgrave *Brasil.* 164 Piraya et Piranha.] 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Piraya*, ..the name of a fish caught in the American rivers. 1769 E. Bancroft *Nat. Hist. Guiana* 189 The fish called a peri by the Indians and white inhabitants, is about 18 inches in length. 1826 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) II. 75/2 The quivers were close by them, with the jaw-bone of the fish pirai tied by a string to their brim. 1862 Wood *Nat. Hist.* III. 329 The peraya, or pirai has been removed from the Salmonidae and placed in another family. 1879 — *Waterton's Wand.* Index, Perai .. sometimes called the Blood-fish of the Orinoco, can make fatal attacks on human beings, its numbers compensating for its small size. 1883 C. F. Holder in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 107/2 In the Orinoco is found the perai, whose nest..hangs pendent from some..branch, drifting in the tide.

Peraill, peral, Peralous, obs. ff. Peril, -ous.

Peralatik, peralytyk, obs. ff. Paralytic.

Peralin, -ing, obs. Sc. forms of Parelling.

†Pera·mble, *sb. rare.* [f. next: cf. Preamble.] A place for walking in; an ambulatory, a cloister.

1546 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. A. 7 At Windsor..Al

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the church peramble, and the choir of the college hung and garnished as aforesaid.

†Pera·mble, *v. Obs.* Also 6 -bal, 6–7 -bule. [f. L. *perambulāre* (see PERAMBULATE), conformed to AMBLE *v.*] To walk about, to perambulate (*trans.* and *intr.*); also *fig.* to wander, ramble.

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 337, I perambalit [1568 *MS. Bann.* perambulat] of Pernaso the montayn. 1539–40 in *9th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 306 The same watche..In dew order to peramble the circuyte of the saide towne. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Pennilesse Pilgr.* Wks. I. 127/1 Thus I perambuling poore John Taylor Was giu'n from Mayor to Shriefe, from Shriefe to Jaylor. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 422 Ceasing to peramble through any more particulars.

Perambulant (pĕræ·mbiu̯lănt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *perambulānt-em*, pr. pple. of *perambulāre* to PERAMBULATE: see -ANT 1.] Perambulating, strolling, itinerant.

1865 LECKY *Ration.* II. vi. 331–2 The poor found congenial recreation in fairs, dances, perambulant musicians. *Ibid.* 333 Simply a perambulant flute-player.

†Pera·mbulate, *ppl. a. Obs.* In 6 -at. [ad. L. *perambulāt-us*, pa. pple. of *perambulāre*: see next.] Perambulated; walked through, along, or around; trodden by walking; ascertained by perambulation.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* VIII. v. (Percy Soc.) 30 That he walke not.. The perambulat waye. 1575–6 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 490 The perambulat landis betuix the landis of Creychtmontgorth and Nethertoun.

Perambulate (pĕræ·mbiu̯lēt), *v.* [f. L. *perambulāt-*, ppl. stem of *perambulāre* (f. *per* through, all over + *ambulāre* to walk): see -ATE 3 5.]

1. *trans.* To walk through, over, or about (a place or space); formerly more generally, to travel or pass through, to traverse.

1568 [see PERAMBLE *v.* quot. 1508]. 1607 J. DAVIES *Summa Totalis* Civ, Ere once the Sunne his Round perambulate. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 414 The Sea, is, I cannot say, inhabited, but perambulated by the Samogitians. 1763 JOHNSON 25 June in Boswell, There is a great deal of Spain that has not been perambulated. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 96/1 He was wont to perambulate the garden and the hothouses, lantern in hand.

b. *fig.* To 'go round', surround in position.

1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 168 In the centre of the grassy quadrangle about which the cloisters perambulate.

c. *intr.* To walk about; to travel or move about (quot. 1800).

1607 HEYWOOD *Faire Maide* Wks. 1874 II. 48, I am perambulating before a female. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 29 Perambulating about some of the principall streets of Paris. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* iii. 84 The boats perambulating [among the shipping] during the night. 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* I. (1827) 38 Persons who always perambulate with a book in their hands.

2. *spec.* a. *trans.* To travel through and inspect (a territory) for purposes of measurement and division; 'to survey, by passing through' (J.). b. To walk statedly or in procession around the boundaries of (a forest, manor, parish, etc.) for the purpose of formally determining or preserving them; to make perambulation of: see PERAMBULATION 3.

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 249 Commissions..to view and perambulate those Irish territories, and thereupon to divide and limit the same into..counties. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 179 A comic'on under the great seale, for perambulating the forest of Beare. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 59 *note*, A certain annual festival [Ambarvalia], among the Romans, when they perambulated the bounds of their farms, and sacrificed to Ceres. 1799 S. FREEMAN *Town Off.* 35 The Selectmen appoint persons to perambulate, run and renew the dividing lines between the towns. 1883 *American* VI. 359 Boundary stones, which used to be annually perambulated by the mayor and corporation.

c. *intr.* To make perambulation; to beat the bounds.

1708 S. SEWALL *Diary* 12 Apr., Capt. Culliver and others perambulating for Braintrey and Milton, went with us.

Hence **Pera·mbulated** *ppl. a.*; **Pera·mbulating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (in quot. 1862 (*humorous nonce-use*) = being wheeled in a perambulator).

1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Pref. 1 Their Perambulated Projections ..being much inferior to what might have been done. 1824 T. THOMPSON *Hist. Ch. Swine* 157 To confirm the custom of perambulating. 1829 H. HAWTHORN *Visit Babylon* 18 The perambulating bugs, that made every limb I had, a meal. 1862 CALVERLEY *Verses & Tr.*, '*Hic vir, hic est*' v, Each perambulating infant Had a magic in its squall.

Perambulation (pĕræmbiu̯lē·ʃən). [a. AF. *perambulation*, med.L. *perambulātio* (both in early use in England in sense 3), n. of action from *perambulāre*: see prec. and -ATION. Cf. It. *perambulazione* (Florio).]

1. The action of walking through; a walk, a journey on foot; formerly more generally, the action of travelling through or about; a tour.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 67, I shall..make perambulacion, Thorow-oute damaske. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1895) II. 136 Then he sent out skowtes..to viewe the way of their perambulation. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 342 Whether discontent or curiosity droue me to this second perambulation. 1788 CUMBERLAND *Observer* No. 96 IV. 25 The fatigue of so ill-timed a perambulation disabled me from expressing that degree of admiration, which seemed to be expected. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. xi, I..venture to request you to seek some other spot for your nocturnal perambulations. 1877 'H. A. PAGE' *De Quincey* II. xvi. 29 In the course of his daily perambulations at Lasswade.

b. Const. *of* (the place).

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 43 In the perambulation of Italy young Travellers must be cautious..to avoyd one kind of Furbery or cheat. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* Wks. II. 91 He seems to have intended a very quick perambulation of the country [Italy]. 1861 LEWIN *Jerusalem* 110 In their perambulation of the walls both started in opposite directions.

2. The action of travelling through and inspecting a territory or region; a survey. b. *transf.* A written account of a survey or tour of inspection.

1576 LAMBARDE (*title*) A Perambulation of Kent: Conteyning the Description, Hystorie, and Customes of that Shyre. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 6 Adrian spent his whole reign..in a perambulation or survey of the Roman empire. 1657 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 215 Apr. 30. .. he began his perambulation of Oxfordshire: and the monuments in Wolvercot church were the first that he survey'd and transcrib'd. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1069 The work will include a 'Perambulation', such as is found in the classic by Stowe and Strype.

3. The action or ceremony of walking officially round a territory (as a forest, manor, parish, or holding) for the purpose of asserting and recording its boundaries, so as to preserve the rights of possession, etc.; beating the bounds.

[*c* 1250 BRACTON IV. ix. (Rolls) III. 70 Fiat inde perambulatio et sic terminetur negotium.] 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Discrete persons..to make parambulacions & to appoint..wher the boundes..shal extend. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogation Week* IV. (*title*), An Exhortation to be spoken to suche Paryshes where they vse theyr Perambulation in Rogation weke. 1590 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 515 Ane court of perambulatioun haldin mair nor ane hundreth yeiris syne. 1654 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 119 Mr. James Oliver and Robtt Turner are appoynted to run the line betwixt Cambridge and Rocksbury, and the towne of Boston in perambulatyon. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Perambulation of the Forest*, is the Surveying or Walking about the Forest, or the Limits of it, by Justices, or other Officers..to set down the Metes and Bounds thereof. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 149 The perambulations necessary for carrying out the forest reforms were ordered.

b. *transf.* A record of a perambulation.

[1373 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 320/2 Qe les Chartre, Franchises, & Perambulation dont cese Bille fait mention soient ratifiez.] 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 497 King Henry the Second ..disforested it (as wee finde in an old Perambulation).

4. The boundary traced, or the space enclosed, by perambulating; circuit, circumference, bounds; district, precinct, extent. *lit.* and *fig.*

1601 JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 46 In that perambulation is contained the greater part of Hungarie. 1678 T. JONES *Heart & Right Sov.* 116 The one lying within the perambulation and jurisdiction of Divine soveraignty, the other of humane. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 215 They were never quiet till they..enlarged the Perambulations of what they had. 1860 FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* 226 Extending the boundaries of the forests in Essex, and annihilating the ancient perambulations. 1892 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 5/4 Nominally the Forest has a perambulation of ninety-three thousand acres.

†5. *fig.* Comprehensive relation or description; also, circumlocution, 'beating about the bush'. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Joyf. Medit.* viii, What sholde I shewe by perambulacyon All this grete tryumphe. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. To King § 15, I will now attempt to make a generall and faithfull perambulation of learning. *a* 1652 BROME *Mad Couple* I. Wks. 1873 I. 16 Leave these perambulations; to the point. [Cf. PREAMBULATION.]

6. *attrib.*

1670 in *Daily Chron.* 12 May (1904) 4/7 Spent on the perambulation dinner, £3 10*s*. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. Introd. 12 A sort of boulevard, or perambulation-road (*circuitus*).

Perambulator (pĕræ·mbiu̯lēitəɹ). [Agent-noun f. L. *perambulāre* to PERAMBULATE: see -OR 2.]

1. One who perambulates. a. *gen.* One who walks or travels through or about a place; a traveller, pedestrian. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. ii. 259 Their Metropolitane Citie Canterbury, which was the paterne (saith that Countries Perambulator [Lambarde]) that this Sigebert followed in the erection of his. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 81 The Longing desire that America hath to entertaine this vnmatchable Perambulator. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. xix. 305 (Italy) Were it not for the canals..the element, water, would be altogether absent from the perambulator's view.

†b. One who performs a perambulation for determining boundaries: see PERAMBULATION 3. *Obs.*

1667 *Rec. Muddy River & Brookline, Mass.* (1875) 39 Mr. John Hull,..Peter Aspinwall are chosen perambulators for the bounds between Muddy River and Roxbury. 1699 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 234 The perambulators chosen by the Selectmen to run the line between Charlestown and Boston. 1815 SIR W. GRANT in *Cooper's Rep., Chancery* 315 The Course taken by the Perambulators..was such as to include the Whole of..what they claimed as Common belonging to the Parish.

†2. A machine for measuring distances, consisting of a large wheel trundled by a handle along the ground, with attached clockwork and dial for recording the revolutions; a hodometer. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 374/2 A Perambulator..by which they measure the distances between place and place. 1752 W. STUKELEY in *Mem.* (Surtees) III. 465 The machine called perambulator, or way-wiser, which measures the road. 1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 113 From the mouth of Cuddalore river to the north end of the base I measured, with a perambulator, just four miles and one furlong. 1808 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 57 The perambulator..has a wheel of 8½ feet, or half a pole, in circumference.

3. A hand-carriage, with three or four wheels, for one or two young children, pushed from behind. (The current sense; often colloquially abbreviated to *pram.*)

1857 MISS YONGE *Let.* 1 Oct. in C. Coleridge *Life & Lett.*, Then little Constantia Wood arrived driven up in a perambulator. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 52. 35 Small perambulators for the weakly dolls to be trundled in.

†Pera·mbulatory, *sb. Obs.* [f. L. *perambulāre*, *-āt-*: see prec. and -ORY 1. Cf. AMBULATORY.]

a. A place for walking about in; a walk. b. ?A record of a perambulation (PERAMBULATION 3).

1636 BRATHWAIT *Rom. Emp.* 233 Curious walkes and perambulatories befitting so great a Majesties residence. 1773 *Amherst Rec.* (1884) 61/2 That the Perambulatry of the Line between Hadley and Amherst Lately run..be accepted.

Perambulatory (pĕræ·mbiu̯lătəɹi), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY 2.]

1. a. Given to perambulating; vagrant, wandering, strolling, itinerant. b. Pertaining to or characterized by perambulation.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 425 It is probable that a perambulatory population would originate. 1805 E. HOPKINS (*title*) An Abstract of the particulars contained in a perambulatory survey of above 200 miles of turnpike road. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 277 Such .. as you sometimes see in the scenery of a Perambulatory Theatre.

2. *nonce-use.* Relating to perambulators.

1856 *Tait's Mag.* XXIII. 306 We introduced the..perambulatory patent, only to show the risk of dealing in patent rights.

‖ Perameles (perămī·liz). *Zool.* [mod.L. (G. St. Hilaire) f. Gr. πήρα bag, pouch + L. *mēles*, *mēlis* a marten or badger.] A genus of small marsupials of Australia and New Guinea, typical of the family *Peramelidæ*, or true Bandicoots. Hence **Perame·lid,** an animal of this genus, a perameles; **Perame·line** *a.*, belonging to the sub-family containing *Perameles*; **Perame·loid** *a.*, akin to or resembling *Perameles.*

[1879 A. R. WALLACE *Australas.* iii. 55 The Peramelidæ, or bandicoots and rabbit-rats, are small animals..allied to the kangaroos.] 1886 P. ROBINSON *Valley Teet. Trees* 98 Here, too, is that other eccentricity, the 'rabbit-eared Perameles', such a nondescript to look at that Nature herself must have been puzzled..to say what it was she had made.

†Perame·ne, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *peramæn-us*, f. *per-* (PER- 4) + *amœnus* pleasant.] Very pleasant.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 278 With a..red flower and peramene odour.

Peramount, Peramour: see PARAMOUNT, etc.

Perand, Perans, appearing, etc.: see PEAR *v.*

Peranter(e, obs. variant of PERADVENTURE.

Perantique (pōræntī·k), *a. nonce-wd.* [See PER- 4.] Very antique or ancient.

1883 G. STEPHENS *S. Bugge's Stud. North. Mythol.* 66 Lines of verse..in a perantique dialect.

[Perareplum, error for *peare-plum*: see PEAR *sb.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 76 Perareplums, black and yelow.]

Perau, obs. form of PARA 1, Turkish coin.

Perauncer(e, -ire, etc., obs. ff. PERADVENTURE.

Peravail, var. PARAVAIL *Obs.* **Perawick,** obs. f. PERIWIG. **Perayle,** obs. f. PAREL, PERIL.

Perbend, variant of *perpend*, PARPEN.

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* 1864 in WEBSTER.

Perboil(e, obs. form of PARBOIL.

†Perbole, obs. aphetic form of HYPERBOLE.

1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* IV. i, Will you leave your perboles, and come then? *Ibid.* v. i, Nay an you are in your perboles again!

†Perbreak, -brake, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **perbrake** (4 **pere-**), 6 *Sc.* **perbraik.** Pa. pple. 6 *Sc.* **perbrekit.** [perh. f. L. *per* through + BREAK *v.*: cf. L. *perfringĕre*; but the early spelling *-brake* does not belong to the vb. *break* (cf. however BRAKE *v.*[1]), and the compounding of a native vb. with a L. prefix is unexpected in the 14th c. App. not to be identified with PARBREAK *v.*] **a.** *trans.* To make a breach in, break through, shatter. b. *intr.* To suffer a breach, to burst or break asunder.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7950 A strong castel..þat non wyþ force mighte hit take, Ne wyþ engyns hit perebrake [*v.r.* non engine perbrake]. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Story of Thebes* III. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 370/2 As he that hurteleth ayenst harde stones Broseth him self, and unwarly perbraketh. 1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* C iij, Thy door is open and the seale is not perbraked. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iv. 25 Perbrakit schippis but cabillis thair mycht ryde. *Ibid.* VI. vi. 63 Gan grane or geig ful fast the jonit barge..., and with lekkis perbraik, Scho suppit huge wattir of the laik.

†Perbrea·k, perbra·ke, *v.*[2], parallel form of PARBREAK *v.*, to vomit, to spue.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xxvii. (W. de W.) 787 A hounde..etyth..ofte careyne so gredily that he perbrakyth [*MSS.* brakeþ] and castyth it vp. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1593) 148 To perbreake up his meat againe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XX. iv. II. 40 For them that would perbreake or vomit, the best way to take it [radish], is at the end of a meale.

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Hence † **Perbreak·er**; † **Perbrea·king** *vbl. sb.*

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xxvii. (W. de W.) 787 A hounde gadryth herbes..by whom he purgyth hymself wyth perbrakynge [*MSS.* brakynge] and castynge. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 175 In vomiting and perbraking. 1620 THOMAS *Lat. Dict., Vomitor*,..a vomiter, a spewer, a perbraker.

Percale (‖perkā·l, pəɹkā·l). Forms: 7–8 **percalla, -callis, -caula**(h; 8– **percale.** [app. orig. from some Eastern source: origin uncertain (cf. however Pers. *pargālah* a rag). The mod. use is an adoption (with the material) of F. *percale* (1723 in Hatz.-Darm.). In Sp. *percal*, It. *percallo*.] **a.** *orig.* A fabric imported from the East Indies in the 17th and 18th centuries: ? = BOOK-MUSLIN: cf. quot. 1696. **b.** In mod. use, A closely woven cotton fabric, orig. of French manufacture, with higher finishing than muslin, and without gloss.

a. 1621 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 160, 7 peeces white percallas. 1696 J. F. *Merchant's Ware-ho.* 33 A sort of fine Callico called Percallis, there being of it two sorts, the one is much like Sallampoires, and is made up much like it..; the next is made up like a Book; these sorts are indifferent fine, and are..much used for Shifts and Shirts, but the Book-Percallis is the strongest. 1757 *New Hist. E. Ind.* II. 143, 8100 pieces percales. 1813 W. MILBURN *Orient. Comm.*, II. 221 *Percaulahs*, Pieces 1800.

b. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* 6 A light bed which has a tall canopy of red *percale*. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* Aug. 682/1 Quantities of cottons, chintzes, and percales are to be seen in the shops, in preparation for a hot summer. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The soft-finished percale is an English manufacture, of less body than the French percale.

attrib. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* I. 61 Look at our camelot and percale gowns that Worth sends us.

Percaline (pɔ·ɪkălī·n, pɔ·ɪkălin). [a. F. *percaline*, dim. of *percale*: see prec.] A glossy kind of French cotton cloth, usually dyed of one colour.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Percaline* (French), fine cotton print. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 740/1 A gray calico skirt and coarse petticoat of percaline.

Percarbide (pəɹkā·ɹbəid). *Chem.* [f. PER- 5 + CARBIDE.] A compound containing the maximum proportion of carbon with another element. Also **Perca·rburet**. So **Perca·rburetted** *a.*, containing or charged with a maximum of carbon, as *percarburetted iron*.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. viii. 424 This gas..termed by them *Olefiant gas*..has since been called *bi-carbureted* or *percarbureted hydrogen*. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 904/2 A percarburet. *Ibid. Percarburetus*..percarbureted.

† **Perca·se**, *adv. Obs.* (exc. *dial.*) Forms: see CASE *sb.*[1]; also 4–6 (9 *dial.*) **par-**; 5 *Sc.* **percass, -chass**, 6 **-caiss, -kase**. [ME. a. AF. *par cas, per cas*, OF. *par cas*: see PER and CASE *sb.*[1] Cf. F. *par hasard*; for sematology, see PERCHANCE.]

1. In a statement of fact: By chance, as it chanced; = PERADVENTURE *adv.* 1, PERCHANCE 1.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 481 Then hapnyt at that tyme percass, That the Erle of the Leuenax was Amang the hillis. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 557 And with that word, it happed hym par cas To take the botel, ther the poyson was. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. vi. 75 Quhar as fast by The stirkis for the sacrifice, per cace, War newly brittnit.

2. *If* (*except, lest*, etc.) *percase*, if (lest, etc.) by chance, if the case or chance were that. Cf. PERADVENTURE *adv.* 2, PERCHANCE 2, PERHAPS 2.

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1471 If þat þou haddest per cas ben a prest. 1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 45/2 Yf shee bee percase so obstynate, and so precyselye sette vppon her own wyl, that [etc.]. 1572 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* vii. (1633) 20 If percase for advancement of their Citties, they straine a point of truth. 1575 *Mirr. Mag., Hastings* xi, Least thou differ, to thincke me kinde, per case.

3. In a hypothetical or contingent statement: It may (might) chance or be the case that...; maybe, perchance, peradventure, perhaps.

13.. *Cursor M.* 4002 (Gött.) If þu will þai sal pasce, And cum nohut in his hand percas. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 14 The weies ben so slider, In which he mai per cas so falle, That he schal breke his wittes alle. *c* 1440 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe & Goos* 535 (Lansd. MS.) That thou canst nat, parcas a-nothir can. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Pr. Pleas. Kenilw.* A v, Percase she came this worthy Queene to serue. 1605 M. SUTCLIFFE *Brief Exam.* 91 They woulde percase say the same of Scotland but that theire conscience told them contrary. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Parcaas*. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Perkecase*, or *Percase*, perchance.

b. Qualifying a word or phrase, usually with ellipsis: = PERADVENTURE B. 3 b, PERCHANCE 3 b.

[1377 *Act* 1 *Rich. II*, c. 7 Repreignantz vers eux la value de cel livere, ou per cas la double value, per tiel covenant; 1611 *transl.* taking againe towards them the value of the same Liuerie, or percase the double value.] 1523 WOLSEY in Fiddes *Life* II. (1726) 71 Reasonable offers..more regarded than per-case the qualities of the person. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 53 Y[e] on plough land is lotted to the purparty of the one, as percase to the yonger sister. 1600 DARRELL *Detect. Harsnet* 99 The Bp. had seene him doe his tricks before that time, yea, percase, oftentimes.

Percaula(h, obs. variant of PERCALE.

Percayue, Perce, obs. f. PERCEIVE, PIERCE.

Perceant (pɔ·ɹsănt), *a. poet. arch.* or *Obs.* Also 4–7 **persant**, 5 **perceaunt, persand**, 5–6 **persaunt**. [a. F. *perçant*, pr. pple. of *percer* to pierce.] Penetrative, keen, piercing. *lit.* and *fig.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. I. 155 And portatyf and persant as þe poynt of a nedle. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* I. i. 47 He was a man of..persand vndirstandynge. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2809 Hir laughing eyen, persaunt and clere. *c* 1530 *Crt. Love* 849 Now am I caught, and unwar sodenly With persant stremes of your yĕn clere. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 47 All were his earthly eien both blunt and bad, ..Yet wondrous quick and persaunt was his spright. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. vi. 11 Pellucid, milde, subtill, cleare, sweet, persant, soone hot and colde. 1819 KEATS *Lamia* II. 301 The sophist's eye, Like a sharp spear, ..Keen, cruel, perceant, stinging.

Perceaue, -ceave, obs. forms of PERCEIVE.

Perceauerance, var. PERCEIVERANCE *Obs.*

† **Perceit.** *Obs. rare.* Also 4 **parceit**, 5 **perseyte.** [f. PERCEIVE, on the analogy of *deceit, receit*, etc.: cf. CONCEIT.] Perception.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 17 It passid my parceit.. How so wondirfull werkis wolde haue an ende. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 3785 Geffrey had ful perseyte of hir encombirment. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 1141 He hath very small perceit of what is past.

Perceivable (pəsī·văb'l), *a.* Now *rare.* [In ME. a. OF. *percevable* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); in later times referred directly to PERCEIVE *v.*]

1. 'Perceptible; such as falls under perception' (J.). **a.** By the senses: Sensible.

c 1450 *Macro Plays* (E. E. T. S.) 55/598 It ys ioy of ioys inestymable, To halse, to kys þe affyable; A louer ys sone perceyvable Be þe smylynge on me, wan þat doth remove. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* (1634) 5 He created, and was the sole cause of this aspectable and perceivable universal. 1788 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) II. 122 There was a perceivable smile upon the lips. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 4 Sept. 146/1 Filthy sewers..perceivable by the nose.

b. By the mind: Intelligible, appreciable.

1567 DRANT *Horace* To Rdr. * v, I being in all myne other speaches so playne, and perceaueable. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. vi, All perceivable Time is judged and perceived by the Mind only by the..successive Changes of its own Ideas. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* vi. 84 There were many perceivable reasons for this change.

† **2.** That may be gathered or collected (as taxes); = F. *percevable*. (Cf. PERCEIVE *v.* 8.) *Obs. rare.*

1569 *Act* 11 *Eliz.* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 300 As like forfeytures to your Majestie by the lawes of this Realme be leviable and perceivable.

Hence **Perceivabi·lity, Percei·vableness.**

1642 GASCOIGNE in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 45 The perceivableness of this ceasing by the contraction. 1883 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempiric* 76 The condition of the co-existence of a plurality of monads in mutual relation, and the consequent perceivability of a universe.

Percei·vably, *adv.* Now *rare.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] Perceptibly, appreciably.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. v. Rule vii, When the judgment of the man is discernibly and perceivably little. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. i, I..found myself perceivably to improve every time. 1772–84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) VI. 2023 They were now greatly surprized to find the distance scarce perceivably diminished.

Percei·vance. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [a. OF. *percevance* (12th c. in Godef.), f. *percevant*, pr. pple. of *percevoir* to PERCEIVE: see -ANCE.] The capacity of perceiving, discernment, wisdom; the action of perceiving, perception (mental or physical).

1534 TINDALE *Eph.* i. 8 Which grace he shed on us aboundantly in all wisdome, and perceavaunce [1526 prudency, 1611 BIBLE prudence]. *a* 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 133 Havyng perceivaunce..that the truthe in this case is very doughtfull to be knowen. 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason & Nat. Spirits* 57 The Eye has no Perceivance of things but under Colours that are not in them. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., 'The boy is a dunce, and has no perceivance'. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'I had no perceivance about it', knew nothing of the matter. 1893 COZENS-HARDY *Broad Norfolk* 85 If the man..is occasionally the worse for drink, and not to be depended upon, they say he has no persayvance over hisself.

So † **Percei·vancy** *Obs. rare*, perception.

1649 J. ECCLISTON tr. *Behmen's Epist.* vi. 85 By the formation, or impression it hath brought it selfe into the Perceivancy of the Essence. In which Perceivancy or Sensibility the Magneticall Desire is arisen.

† **Percei·vant,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *percevant*, pr. pple. of *percevoir*: see prec. and -ANT.] Perceiving, observant, understanding.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordship* 103 þat he loke to, and be persayuant, whenne nede shal fall.

Perceive (pəɹsī·v), *v.* Forms: 4–7 **perceyue, -ve, perceiue**, (4 **-cayue, -seiue**, 4–5 **-seyue, -sayue**, 5–6 *Sc.* **-sawe**, 6 **-saue, -saife, -saive**, 6 **-cive**, 6–7 **-ceaue, -ve**); 4– **perceive**; also 4–6 **par-**, 5 **pur-**. [a. OF. **perceiv-re*, northern form of *perçoivre*, now *percevoir* (stressed stem *perceiv-* = *perçoiv-*); = Pr. *percebre*, Sp. *percebir*, Pg. *perceber*:—L. *percipĕre* to take possession of, seize, get, obtain, receive, gather, collect; also, to apprehend with the mind or senses, understand, perceive; f. *per* through, thoroughly + *capĕre* to take, seize, lay hold of, etc. Both branches of the L. sense were used in OF.; mod.F. has chiefly that of 'receive, collect', which is less important in Eng., and now obs. (*Perceive* may in some cases have been aphetic for *aperceive*, APPERCEIVE.)]

I. To take in or apprehend with the mind or senses.

1. *trans.* To apprehend with the mind; to become aware or conscious of; to observe, understand. Const. *simple obj., obj. clause*, or *obj.* and *inf.* or *compl.* Also *absol.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8625 (Cott.) At þe last..sco parceuid, þat sco was of hir child deceuid. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16263 Þider cam nought þo Osewy;..When Penda hit perseiued, he made gret fare ffor þat Osewy was nought þare. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XX. 66 He perceyuede by his pous he was in peril to deye. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2034 Sir Ywayn persayved..That it was so ner the nyght That no ferrer ride he might. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* ii. 8 When Jesus perceaved in his sprete, that they so reasoned in them selves. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 159 Doe you not perceiue the iest? 1681 P. RYCAUT tr. *Gracian's Critick* 143 He..perceived himself led another way. *a* 1733 MANDEVILLE *World Unmasked* (1736) 15, I perceive I shall soon have a very different opinion of that master than I have hitherto entertain'd. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* v. § 7 (1819) 65 If we perceive a useful end and means adapted to that end, we perceive enough for our conclusion. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 75 The courtiers and foreign ministers soon perceived that the Lord Treasurer was prime minister only in name. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iii. § 20 If..the object perceived is self, what is the subject that perceives?

† **b.** Of an inanimate object: 'To be affected by' (J.). *Obs. rare*[−1].

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 818 The Vpper Regions of the Aire perceiue the collection of the matter of Tempest and Winds, before the Aire here below.

† **2.** To take in fully or adequately; to grasp the meaning of, comprehend, understand. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10785 (Cott.) Þe feind suld noght perceiue þat a maiden suld consaiue. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vii. 92 Perceyf well what I shall say. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 32 b, It is requyred that he haue..suche langage, as he may be perceyued of them to whome he precheth. 1559 *Prim. Hen. VIII* Pref. in *Priv. Prayers Q. Eliz.* (Parker Soc.) 12 That the youthe..vse the same, vntill thei bee of compitent vnderstandyng and knoweledge to perceiue it in latin. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 35 *Forte grande est la pouuoyr qu'auoit la tresnoble Science de Musique sur les espŕites humains*: perceiue ye me? I haue told ye a great matter noow.

3. To apprehend (an external object) through one of the senses (esp. sight); to become aware of by sight, hearing, or other sense; to observe; 'to discover by some sensible effects' (J.). Const. as in 1.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 18 Þat [? *read* þan] perceyued Haldayn, þat bare þe croice on hie, Sex & pritty paiens enbussed priuelie. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1984 (Bodl. MS.) He hab perceyued by his si3th, þat he ne hab a3ein hym mi3th. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* ii. 14 Be this thing knowun to 3ou, and with eeris perseyue my wordis. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 264 Next vnto hym, as I perceue mought, Sate the goddese Diana. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xl. 164 By no poynte couthe I parceyue hym passe. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 250 Na Sothren that tyme was persawyt in thai wais, Bot he tholyt dede that come in thar danger. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 206 They went awaye by nyght so pryvely, that the enemy perceived it not. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* XV. v. (1714) 70 Ev'n the Ears of such as have no Skill, Perceive a Discord. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. iii. 13 Are those my Tents where I perceiue the fire? 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 98 By the cries she perceived the troopes to bee in a hot conflict. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 132 No remarkable smell could be perceived from it. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* xiii, [She] Protrudes her gloveless hand, perceives the shower. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 226 Whatever sense perceives or thought divines.

† **4.** *refl.* (= F. *se percevoir, s'apercevoir*) and *pass.*, in senses 1 and 3. Const. *that, of.* **a.** *refl. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 443 When he [Lucifer] parceued him be [*MS.* he] þis þat he was ouer all oþer in blis. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 7261 Gij him perceyued in þat stounde þat.. þurch wepen y-grounde..No slou3 him man neuer mo. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* lv. E v, A seruaunt of her lord..perceyued hym of it and told it to his lord. *c* 1489—*Blanchardyn* xxi. 71 I haue not perceyued me of this that ye telle me.

† **b.** *pass. To be perceived*: to be aware. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1893 (Cott.) Quen noe sagh and was parseueid þat þis rauen had him deceueid. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 159 R[ichard] was perceyued, þei were renged redie. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 106 Or thai com ner that place, Off thaim persawyt rycht weill was gud Wallace.

† **5.** *trans.* To apprehend what is not open or present to observation; to see through, see into. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 37 The King..Persauit thair subtilite. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 10 Lest here ypocrisie be parceyued. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 3193 Whanne the Sowdon perseivid his entent. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 666/2 Here is it ethe to spye and perceyue hys iuglyng well inoughe. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 154 They think their designes are too subtile to be perceived. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. I. 35 For those who futures would perceave.

† **6.** To recognize. *Obs. rare.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 216 Not onely could they not perceiue theim by their faces, but also they could not discerne theim by any other marke..in all their bodies.

† **7.** *intr.* To discern *between*. *Obs. rare.*

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* VI. v. (W. de W.) 192 By voys and face we perceyue [*MSS.* men knowiþ] bytwene chyldren and men of full aege.

II. To take into possession. Cf. L. *percipĕre*, F. *percevoir*, in lit. sense, from L. *capĕre* to take.

† **8.** *trans.* To receive (rents, profits, dues, etc.).

1382 WYCLIF *Tobit* xiv. 15 Al the eritage of the hous of Raguel he perceyvede [*Vulg.* percepit]. 1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 4/2 Every of the seid men Archers, to have and perceyve VI *d.* by the day oonly. 1512 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I. 4, I will that my forsaid doghters have and persaive all the revenieuse. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* I. xx. (1636) 73. 1625 *Concession to Sir F. Crane* in Rymer *Fœdera* XVIII. 60 To have, houlde, perceive,

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receive and take the said annuitie or yeerely pension of two thousand pounds.

† b. in gen. sense: To receive, get, obtain. *Obs.*

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 75 Gretely merueylde why he yat was so honeste of leuyng..had not yette perceiuyd fully reste and ioye. 1540–54 CROKE *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 19 Full spedely let me obteyne Thy socoure, and perceyue the same. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 144 *Pro.* Why? could'st thou perceiue so much from her? *Sp.* Sir, I could perceiue nothing at all from her; No, not so much as a ducket for deliuering your letter. 1748 J. NORTON *Redeemed Captive* (1870) 22 Mrs. Smeed was as wet.. but through the good providence of God, she never perceived any harm by it.

Perceived (pəɹsī·vd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

† 1. (Cf. PERCEIVE *v.* 4 b.) Having perception; aware; wary, circumspect, wise. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 14588 Thei sayde 'that Troyens were dissayued, And that thei were not persayued To graunte the trewes when thei it asked'.

2. Apprehended, seized with the mind, observed.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/2 Parceyvyd, *perceptus.* 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 264 Plainly perceiued, or knowen: manifest, euident, *perspectus.* 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. Pref. 11 The perceived agreement of this idea with the extreams. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xiv. 290 Available for perceived needs.

Hence **Perceivedly** (pəɹsī·védli) *adv.*; **Perceivedness.** *rare.*

1625 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 189 Our Allies in those parts will be suddenly and perceivedly strengthened and enabled. 1871 *Athenæum* 24 June 779 Prof. Fraser..stating as Berkeley's ultimate doctrine, that the condition of sensible things during the intervals of our perception of them was one of potential perceivedness or perceivability.

Perceiver (pəɹsī·vəɹ), *sb.* [f. PERCEIVE + -ER 1.]

1. One who perceives, a percipient; an observer, understander.

a 1550 R. WYER tr. *C. de Pisan's C. Hyst. Troye* A j b, And where mysordre, in thy translacion is Unto the perceyuer. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Introd., Under the appearance of a grave solidity, which estimation they have gain'd among weak perceivers. 1867 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* vii. (1875) 177 Newton the philosopher, the perceiver, and obeyer of truth. 1893 PATMORE *Relig. Poetæ* 2 The Poet is, *par excellence*, the perceiver, nothing having any interest for him unless he can, as it were, see and touch it with the spiritual senses.

† 2. One who obtains or receives; a recipient, participator. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 10 Þus þe apostil did alle þings for þe gospel þat he schuld be maad perseyuer þer of. *Ibid.* 28 Bi þat we schal..be so perceyuers of cristis meritis. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. viii, Of þe prysoner of helle makyth [it] a perceyuer of heuenly herytage. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xxxii. 540 A quick and lively perceiver, a tender sence, and sprightly intelligence.

† **Perceiver,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 perseuer, 6 perceuere, perceyver. [app. a. ONF. *perceivre, percevire* (13th c. in Godef.: see PERCEIVE) taken as the verb-stem: cf. *render, tender.*] *trans.* To perceive, make out.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* III. xix. (W. de W.) 65 The witte of smellynge perseueryth [*MSS.* perseyueþ, perc-] and knowith smelles. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* x. xiii, Hard it wyll be loue so to couere [*i. e.* kever] But that som man shall it perceuere. 1509 — *Past. Pleas.* XIX. xxii, Thoughe..wyth a stormy pery The fyre was blowen, yet we dyd it cover, Bycause abrode it should nothyng perceyver.

† **Perceiverance, -a·nce.** *Obs.* Forms: 5–7 perseuer-, -ver-, 6 perceyuer-, -ver-, perceuer-, -ver-, perceauer-, 6–7 perceiuer-, -ver-; 5–7 -aunce, -ance. [app. f. as prec. + *-ance*, as an equivalent of OF. *percevance* (f. *percevant*, pr. pple. of *percevoir*: see -ANCE), of which the natural Eng. repr. was *percevance*, later PERCEIVANCE. Through the insertion of the *-er*, the word was brought into confusion with *perseverance*, already in the language and also stressed *perseverance.*]

1. Faculty or capacity of perceiving; the act of perceiving; mental (rarely physical) perception, understanding: = PERCEIVANCE.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* li. 230 (Add. MS.) Foryetefull wille, or flesshly delectation,.. defouleth the myrrours, that is, conscience and perseveraunce..so that the soule may not se god. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* VI. iv, So by logyke is good perceyveraunce To devyde the good and the euyll asondre. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xvii. 143 Lightenynge soodainlye flashynge foorthe.. before ye haue any perceiueraunce that any suche thing is to come. *a* 1592 GREENE *George a Greene* (1599) D ij, This is wondrous, being blinde of sight His deepe perseuerance should be such to know us. 1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 45 Then you shall perceiue that shee will haue perceiuerance and vnderstanding by the dogs remouing and giuing way with feare vnto her.

2. Perceived or perceptible appearance.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* II. xv. 61 God wyllyng..to shewe the grosse wyttes of men some perceiueraunce of hymselfe. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Paulus Æmilius* (ad fin.), He sodainly fell into a rauing (without any perseuerance of sicknes spied in him before). 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VI. x. 744 If..there be any perceiuerance and shewe that the budde will likewise blossome and flowre.

So † **Perceiverant** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$ = PERCEIVER *sb.* 1.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XI. xxiv. (1554), For first doctrine, in all goodly wise The perseuerant [1555 perceyveraunt] trouthe [1555 trowthe], in his booth [1555 bote] of wil.

† **Perceivera·tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -ATION.] = prec. 1.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* li. 230 (Harl. MS.) A shrewde or a froward wil, or a fleshli delectacion, that makith foule the consienns and the perseueracion [*Add. MS.* perseverance], so that þe soule may not Se god, ne his owne perill.

Perceiving (pəɹsī·viŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PERCEIVE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. PERCEIVE in its various senses: **a.** A becoming aware, observing, cognizance, perception; † a being perceived.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 15 The bruce..Gert priuely bryng Stedys twa. He and the clerk, for-owtyn ma, Lap on, for-owtyn persawyng. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 243 Þai durst not cry in þe cetie for purseyvyng, & þai went vnto þe wuddis. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 292 To the vnderstondynge of latyn wherin she had a lytell perceyuynge. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxii. 60 Without the knowledge or perceiuing of their husbands. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1833) 475 Perceiving is a general term for hearing, seeing, tasting, touching, smelling.

† b. The receiving (of rents, etc.) (*obs.*).

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 319/2 The perceyvynge or taking of any issues or profiitts therof. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 27 § 1 Endentures to be made of all suche reteyndres receyvynges & perceyvynges.

Perceiving, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That perceives; percipient; formerly (now rarely) also, discerning, penetrating, sagacious.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xi, A good mann and a perceyuande. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxviii. 79 As sage and as parceyuing as any hyghe prince in his dayes. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 235 It must needs bee both unjoyous and injurious to any perceaving person so detain'd. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i, Glasses.. preparing objects for, and conveying them towards the perceiving power. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iii. § 20 (1875) 65 The mental act in which self is known, implies..a perceiving subject and a perceived object.

Hence **Perceiv·ingness,** the quality or state of perceiving; perception, discernment.

1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 130 For I know, Albeit, with custom-dulled perceivingness.

Percel(l, -mel, obs. forms of PARCEL, -MEAL.

Percel(l, percely, etc., obs. forms of PARSLEY.

Percemonie, obs. form of PARSIMONY.

Per cent (pɔɹ se·nt), *phr.* (*sb.*) Usually with full-stop (*per cent.*), as if an abbreviation of **per centum**, which is the form used in Acts of Parliament and most legal documents; but see CENT 1. [See PER III. 2 and CENT 1.]

A. *Phrase.* By the hundred; for, in, or to every hundred: with preceding numeral, expressing a proportion, as of a part to the whole amount, or *esp.* of interest to principal. See CENT 1 2.

Sometimes definitely = in a hundred pounds (of sterling money), as 'a shilling per cent' = 1*s.* in £100.

1568–1888 [see CENT 1 2].

b. With numeral forming a phrase used *attrib.* ('four per cent loan'), or as *sb.* in *pl.* ('three per cents'), denoting public securities bearing such and such a rate of interest: see CENT 1 2 b.

1822–88 [see CENT 1 2 b].

B. *Per cents* (without preceding numeral) as *sb. pl.* Percentages: *spec.* in U. S. schools.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Soul's Trav.* 23 The tread of the business-men who must Count their per-cents by the paces they take. 1883 *53rd Rep. Cincinnati* (Ohio) *Schools* 71 No committing text-books to memory—no cramming for per cents.

Hence **Perce·nt** *v. colloq.* in U. S. schools. Also with a numeral, **-per-ce·nter** (one who lends at so much per cent); **-per-ce·nting** (paying so much per cent).

1883 *Student* (U. S.) III. 286 When students are found obtaining help of others they are not percented at all. 1883 *53rd Rep. Cincinnati* (Ohio) *Schools* 71 As in Physics so in United States History, there is no percented written examination. 1897 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 2/2 He had been charged with lending money at 650 per cent..charged with being a 650-percenter. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 192 What a succession of joyous, careless, dashing, sixty per centing youths we have had.

Percentage (pəɹse·ntėdʒ). [f. prec. + -AGE.] A rate or proportion per cent; a quantity or amount reckoned as so much in the hundred, i. e. as so many hundredth parts of another, esp. of the whole of which it is a part; hence *loosely*, a part or portion considered in its quantitative relation to the whole, a proportion (*of* something).

1786–9 BENTHAM *Princ. Internat. Law* Wks. 1843 II. 548/2 The difference between the per centage gained in that trade and the per centage gained in the next most productive trade. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IV. ii. P 4 Middle men in the trade..pocket a tolerable per centage. 1834 MACAULAY *Pitt* Ess. (1887) 316 It had been usual for foreign Princes..to give to the Paymaster of the Forces a small per-centage on the subsidies. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. iii. 246 A certain per-centage of the heat will pass through the glass. 1886 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* I. 10 A serious per-centage of books are not worth reading at all.

attrib. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 326 A Per Centage Duty on the true Value is also payable. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 484 Calculating the Atomic Constitution of a Body from its Per-centage Composition.

Hence **Perce·ntaged** (-ėdʒd) *a.*, expressed or stated as a percentage.

1884 *New Eng. Jrnl. Educ.* XIX. 376 To judge the teacher through his character and methods rather than by percentaged results.

Percentile (pəɹse·ntəil, -il), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *per cent*(*um*, app. after *bissext-ile*, etc.]

a. *adj.* Pertaining to percentage; reckoned as a percentage. **b.** *sb.* Each of a series of values obtained by dividing a large number of quantities into a hundred equal groups in order of magnitude; that value which is not exceeded by the lowest group is the *first percentile*; that not exceeded by the lowest two, the *second percentile*; and so on.

1885 F. GALTON in *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* Feb. 276 The value which 50 per cent. exceeded, and 50 per cent. fell short of, is the Median Value, or the 50th per-centile, and this is practically the same as the Mean Value; its amount is 85 lbs. 1889 — in *Nature* 24 Jan. 298/2 The data were published in the Journal of this Institute as a table of 'per-centiles'. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Percentile*, adj. In percentage: as, *percentile* measurement.

† **Perce·rcepie·r.** *Obs.* [a. F. *perce-pierre*, lit. 'pierce-stone', a name of *Alchemilla arvensis* (and other plants).] The plant *Alchemilla arvensis.* (Cf. PARSLEY-PIERT.)

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 237 In the fields..is found Percepier, an herbe peculiar unto England. 1640 [see PARSLEY-PIERT]. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Percepier*, a certain Herb, growing in some parts of Somersetshire, it hath small flowrs of a greenish hew, and is good to provoke urine. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 Percepier, *Aphanes.*

Percept (pə·usept), *sb. Philos.* [f. L. *perceptum* (a thing) perceived, neut. of pa. pple. of *percipĕre* to PERCEIVE: after *concept.*]

1. The object of PERCEPTION.

1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* iii. (1866) I. 42 Whether it might not.. be proper to introduce the term percept for the object of perception. 1880 SIDGWICK in *19th Cent.* VII. 355 In any act of perception the matter that is percept or object is commonly outside the organism of the percipient.

2. The mental product or result of perceiving as distinguished from the action.

1876 MAUDSLEY *Physiol. Mind* v. 273 A percept is the abstract of sensations, so a concept is the abstract of percepts. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 82 Has the mental percept been evoked without any antecedent sense-percept? 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 399 Word-images as integral components of percepts and concepts.

† **Perce·pt,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *percept-*, ppl. stem of *percipĕre.*] *trans.* = PERCEIVE.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 59 And is not the highest speculation of it percepted and perfected by manuall instruments, and those fallacious, too, as themselves complain?

Perce·ptful, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. PERCEPT *sb.* + -FUL.] Having a perception, perceptive.

1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 104 As when perceptful of the coming cold [iv. 403 *hiemis memores*] The frugal emmets pile their wintry grain.

Perceptibility (pəɹse:ptĭbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY. Cf. F. *perceptibilité* (Diderot, 18th c.).]

† 1. Capacity or faculty of perceiving; perceptivity. *Obs.*

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. II. li, That spright hath no perceptibility Of his impressions. 1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks., Apol. conc. Perfect.* 31 Through which Voyce, the Will in the Impression generateth..also perceptibility and feeling, viz. the eternall Nature.

2. Capability of being perceived.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 718 The very essence of truth here is this clear perceptibility or intelligibility. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 311 We must look for some other property in body rendering it perceivable, and this we may call perceptibility...Whether spirit has the like perceptibility too, we can never certainly know. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. v. i. § 6 According to the number of rays transmitted is the perceptibility of objects below the water.

Perceptible (pəɹse·ptĭb'l), *a.* [ad. late L. *perceptibil-is* (Cassiod., Boëth.), f. *percip-ĕre, percept-* to PERCEIVE: see -BLE. Cf. OF. *perceptible* (1372 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

† 1. In active sense: Percipient, perceptive *of.*

1551–70 B. G. *Beware the Cat* (1864) 52 The cell perceptible of my brain intelligible was yet so gross. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* vii. § 6. 50 That..will not hinder them from being very hoat to the sense of feeling (which is most perceptible of dense thinges). 1734 BP. T. GREENE *Disc. Four Last Things* (1753) 7 When this separation happens, of the soul from the body..(the soul)..becomes..more perceptible of happiness or misery. 1772 *Birmingham Counterf.* I. i. 19 Too perceptible of the tender emotions of love.

2. Capable of being perceived by the senses or intellect, cognizable, apprehensible; observable.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1032 The soule is not perceptible by any sense. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* i. (1700) 27 It is perceptible to every man that this is impossible. 1777 JOHNSON *Serm. for Dodd* in *Boswell*, Freed from their bonds by the perceptible agency of divine favour. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* v, With a perceptible flashing of the eyes.

b. quasi-*adv.* Perceptibly, distinctly, clearly.

1772 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 241 After a *P*.. the *A* separates itself more perceptible than from any other letter.

Hence **Perce·ptibleness** (*rare*), capability of being perceived.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 43. 2/1 The Perceptibleness of Motion.

Perceptibly (pəɹse·ptĭbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a perceptible manner; (now chiefly) in or to a perceptible degree.

a 1714 ABP. SHARP *Wks.* (1754) III. xiii. 238 Whether this change be not always performed so perceptibly, as that the man himself can give a particular account both of the time when, and the manner how, it was wrought in him? 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 379 The nearest of which [stars]..is not perceptibly altered in magnitude. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* iii. (1885) 76 Our separate acts are perceptibly subject to our own control.

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Perception (pəɹse·pʃən). Also 5 **-sepcion, -ceptioune.** [In earlier senses, a. OF. *perception* action of receiving (12th c. in Littré); in later, perh. directly ad. L. *perceptiōn-em*, lit. 'receiving, collecting', hence 'sensuous or mental apprehension, perception, intelligence, knowledge': n. of action from *percipĕre* to take, receive, PERCEIVE.] The action, faculty, or product of perceiving.

I. From the literal sense of L. *percipĕre*, to take, receive.

1. The collection or receiving of rents, etc. Now only in legal phraseology.

1493 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 184/1 The lordis .. deliueris þat..Alexr Inness of þt Ilk dois wrang in þe perceptioune vptaking and withalde of þe malez and gerssoumez of þe landis of menedy. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* I. 60 Revenues.. which are the Czar's own both as to Propriety and Perception. 1769 *Aclome Inclos. Act* 7 Entry, distress, and perception of the rents and profits. 1847 ADDISON *Law of Contracts* II. i. § 1 (1883) 240 The lessee had the benefit of.. the perception of the profits for the whole term purported to be granted. 1885 *Law Rep.* 16 Q. Bench Div. 62 There must have been something more than a mere perception of profits.

† **2.** The receiving or partaking of the Eucharist or sacred elements. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 435/1 Yᵉ masse may be comprysed in four partyes .. the third parte dureth fro the pater noster vnto the persepcion & the fourth parte dureth fro the percepcion vnto thende of the masse. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 105 What this potion and perception is (saith he) it is our part to learne. 1674 *Ch. & Court of Rome* 7 The .. entire perception of the holy Eucharist.

II. From the secondary or metaphorical sense of L. *percipĕre*, to be or become cognizant of.

3. The taking cognizance or being aware of objects in general; sometimes practically = consciousness. In Locke esp. as distinct from *volition*.

1611 COTGR., *Perception*, a perception; a perceiuing, apprehension, vnderstanding. 1632 SHERWOOD, A perceiuing or perception, *perception, appercevance*. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* 20 Perception of spirituals, universals and other abstracts from sense, as Mathematical lines,..self-reflection, Freedom,..are not at all competible to body or matter. 1665 — *Scepsis Sci.* xii. 64 The Best Philosophy .. derives all sensitive Perception from Motion, and Corporal impress. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. i. § 9 Having Ideas and Perception being the same thing. *Ibid.* vi. § 2 The two great and principal Actions of the Mind..are these two: Perception, or Thinking, and Volition, or Willing. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. i, First, the Nature of Conception or Perception shall just be mentioned..Perception is that Act of the Mind (or as some Philosophers call it, rather a Passion or Impression) whereby the Mind becomes conscious of any Thing, as when I feel Hunger, Thirst, or Cold, or Heat; when I see a Horse, a Tree, or a Man; when I hear a human Voice, or Thunder. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* I. ii. (1786) 15 By the Powers of *Perception*, I mean the *Senses* and the *Intellect*.

† **b.** By Bacon used of the fact of being affected by an object without contact, though consciousness is absent. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* IX. Pref., It is certaine, that all Bodies whatsoeuer, though they have no sense, yet they haue Perception:..and sometimes this Perception in some kinde of Bodies is farre more subtill than the Sense:..a Weather-Glasse will finde the least difference of the Weather in Heat or Cold, when Men finde it not. *Ibid.* § 462 It is..reported that..a Cucumber..will, in 24 houres shoot so much out, as to touch the pot [of water]: which if it be true..discouereth Perception in Plants, to moue towards that which should helpe and comfort them. *Ibid.* § 819 Great Mountaines haue a Perception of the Disposition of the Aire to Tempests, sooner than the Valley's or Plaines below.

4. The taking cognizance or being aware of a sensible or quasi-sensible object.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Perception*, is the clear and distinct apprehension of any Object offered to us, without forming any Judgment concerning them. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i, The whole apparatus of vision, or of perception by any other of our senses. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 55 Vegetables are living structures distinguished from Animals by exhibiting no signs of perception. 1836 J. TAYLOR *Phys. The. Another Life* 62 Now we think of five species of perception, hereafter we may become familiar with a hundred or a thousand. 1868 N. PORTER *Hum. Intellect* I. iii. § 102 (1872) 119 Perception, in the technical and limited sense of the term, is appropriated to the knowledge of material objects, and of the external world. This knowledge is gained or acquired by means of the senses, and hence, to be more exact, we call it sensible perception, or, more briefly, sense-perception. 1882 *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research* I. 13 Gathering evidence on the obscure but important question of what may be termed supersensuous perception.

b. *loosely.* Personal observation; esp. sight.

1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* v. ii. II. 358 By withdrawing the pretended mother from the perception of disinterested witnesses. *Ibid.* v. viii. 680 His agents..did state whatever they chose, matters of hearsay, as much as of perception.

5. The intuitive or direct recognition of a moral or æsthetic quality, e. g. the truth of a remark, the beautiful in objects.

1827-48 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 562 When our feelings are the most vivid our perceptions are the most piercing. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 16 Other philosophers .. have concluded, that the utility of actions cannot be the criterion of their morality, because a perception of that utility appears to them to form a faint and inconsiderable part of our Moral Sentiments. 1840 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sci.* (1847) II. 569, I should propose the term.. Callæsthetic, the science of the perception of beauty. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. ix. 270 Such pleasure the direct perception of natural truth always imparts. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 291 The ordinary prudences and severities of conscience might be calmly placed behind the perceptions. 1903 RALEIGH *Wordsworth* 158 Perception.. is a transaction between the outer powers that operate on the mind through the senses and the inner powers of the mind itself, which impose their own forms on the things submitted to it.

6. In strict philosophical language (first brought into prominence by Reid): The action of the mind by which it refers its sensations to an external object as their cause. Distinguished from *sensation*, *conception* or imagination, and *judgement* or inference.

1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* III. 379 External things and their attributes are objects of perception: relations among things are objects of conception. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* I. i. (1803) 28 The perception of external objects by our senses, is an operation of the mind of a peculiar nature, and ought to have a name appropriated to it...I know no word more proper to express this act of the mind than perception. *Ibid.* 27 We are never said to *perceive* things, of the existence of which we have not a full conviction... Thus *perception* is distinguished from *conception* or imagination. Secondly, Perception is applied only to external objects, not to those that are in the mind itself... Thus *perception* is distinguished from *consciousness*. Thirdly, The immediate object of perception must be something present, and not what is past. We may remember what is past, but do not perceive it... And thus it is distinguished from *remembrance*. In a word, perception is most properly applied to the evidence which we have of external objects by our senses. But .. the word is often applied by analogy to the evidence of reason or of testimony, when it is clear and cogent. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) II. 91 The writer who first made *Perception* a word of mark and likelihood in mental philosophy was Reid, who made use of it as a means of begging several of the questions in dispute between him and his antagonists. 1842 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* I. 160/2 According, as in different senses, the subjective or the objective element preponderates, we have sensation or perception. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. iii. § 4 Besides the affection of our bodily organs from without, and the sensation thereby produced in our minds, many writers admit a third link in the chain of phenomena, which they call a Perception, and which consists in the recognition of an external object as the exciting cause of the sensation. 1855 MISS COBBE *Intuit. Mor.* I. 46 Every *perception* necessitates this double element of sensation and intuition,—the objective and subjective factor in combination. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* V. v. 149. *a* 1860 WHATELY *Commpl. Bk.* (1864) 83 We have a distinct view of the difference between the past and the present, because we have a perception of the latter, and only a conception of the former. 1860 MANSEL *Metaph.* I. 67-8 Perception.. has been used by various writers in a wider or a narrower sense—sometimes as synonymous with consciousness in general, sometimes as limited to the apprehensions of sense alone. Under the latter limitation it has been found convenient to make a further restriction, and to distinguish between sensation proper and perception proper. 1876 MAUDSLEY *Physiol. Mind* IV. 221 *Perception* includes not only the internal feeling, but the reference of it to an external cause. 1884 J. SULLY *Outlines Psychol.* VI. 152.

7. The (or a) faculty of perceiving (in any of the preceding senses 3-6).

[1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 232 That faculty of Perception whereby I apprehend Objects, whether Material or Immaterial, without any Material Species.] 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 519 ₱ 4 Existence is a blessing to those beings only which are endowed with perception. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 75 He is a new man, with new perceptions. *Ibid., Manners* 212 Defect in manners is usually the defect of fine perceptions. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. ii. 48 The organ may be so imperfect that the perception of colours may be in a great degree..wanting. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* Pref. 25 Perhaps the quality specially needed for drawing the right conclusion from the facts..is best called perception, delicacy of perception. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vi. 182 Had the Greek race perceptions infinitely finer than ours? 1890 C. L. MORGAN *Anim. Life & Intell.* ix. 372, I regard the bees in their cells..as workers of keen perceptions and a high order of practical intelligence.

8. The result or product of perceiving; = PERCEPT 2.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iv. § 20 Whatever Idea is in the Mind, is either an actual Perception..or by the Memory it can be made an actual Perception again. *Ibid.* IV. xi. § 4 'Tis plain, those Perceptions are produced in us by exteriour Causes affecting our Senses. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* (1874) I. I. i. 311 All the perceptions of the human mind resolve themselves into two distinct kinds, which I shall call Impressions and Ideas. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* V. § 1 Pains and pleasures may be called by one general word interesting perceptions. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* VI. (1833) 148 Its invisibility to surrounding friends soon stamps it with the impress of a false perception.

† **b.** *transf.* A perceptible trace or vestige. *Obs.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 88 No tract at all nor any perception of hairs is to be seen either in the lips or chin.

Perce·ptional, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to or of the nature of, perception.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 264 The mistake in question is not perceptional, but inferential. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* App. (1879) 721 Particular parts of the convolutions may be special centres of the classes of perceptional Ideas that [etc.].

Hence **Perce·ptionalism,** *Philos.*, the 'common sense' doctrine in philosophy, that what men call their perceptions are true perceptions of the very things they claim to perceive.

1891 E. J. HAMILTON *Modalist* 5 The philosophy from which the following chapters derive their force .. has been named *Perceptionalism*. .. This philosophy prizes highly the Aristotelian doctrine of 'common sense' or 'common perception', ..but differs from it in being a developed system.

Perce·ptionism, *nonce-wd.* [See -ISM.] The theory that derives all knowledge ultimately from sense-perception.

1882 BERESF. HOPE *Brandreths* II. xxv. 124 To curb the caprices of arrogant perceptionism.

Perceptive (pəɹse·ptiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *percept-*, ppl. stem of *percipĕre* to perceive + -IVE.]

1. Characterized by or capable of perceiving; pertaining to or having perception; instrumental to perception.

1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 145 They have more perceptive eyes than ever I had. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 10 A Body .. exquisitely Perceptive of the least Impressions. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* 279 Our active and perceptive powers are improved and perfected by use and exercise. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* V. 91 All monads are with Leibnitz perceptive beings. 1897 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* II. ii, Your mother's perceptive faculties are extraordinary.

b. Of ready perception, intelligent. Also with *of*.

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. xii. § 14 Its great men, whose hearts were kindest, and whose spirits most perceptive of the work of God. 1868 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 396 With an audience so finely perceptive..the labour is much diminished.

† **2.** Perceptible, cognizable. *Obs.*

1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* IV. ix. (ed. 4) 368 Contrary to the revealed or perceptive Will of God. 1813 T. BUSBY tr. *Lucretius* I. III. 236 When rich wines their essences diffuse, —Or unguents—no perceptive weight they lose.

B. *sb.* †**1.** One who perceives, a percipient being. *Obs. rare.* Cf. INTELLIGENT B. 1.

1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reas. & Nat. Spir.* VIII. ii. 263 The Original Perceptive is sensible of all, (and needs must, for he that made the Eye must needs see, and he that planted the Ear, must needs hear; and he that gave an heart unto man must needs understand).

2. *pl.* The perceptive faculties or organs.

1858 H. SPENCER *Ess.* I. 254 The mind..must keep its perceptives active enough to recognise the least easily caught sounds. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III. ix. 181 By the patient exercise of his quick perceptives.

Perce·ptively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a perceptive manner; in respect of perception.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 296 Our mental organization..can [never] produce an actual perception without a perceptive substance within to discern them; which substance cannot be a compound, nor can perceptively reside unless in an individual. 1855 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 413 Enormous effect at Sheffield. But really not a better audience perceptively than at Peterboro. 1899 E. S. HALDANE *J. F. Ferrier* iii. 46 It is not an essential that feelings should be perceptively referred to an external object.

Perce·ptiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being perceptive; readiness of perception; intelligence, insight.

1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. xv, Looking into Esmond's heart..with that perceptiveness affection gives. 1873 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* viii. (1875) 207 Great intellectual gifts are not required on the part of the lesser personage of the two companions, but only perceptiveness and receptiveness.

Perceptivity (pɔ̃ɹsepti·vĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] = prec.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 73 *Perceptivity*, or the Power of Perception, or Thinking; *Motivity*, or the Power of Moving;..I crave leave to make use of these two new Words. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 460, I may believe myself a conscient, not a consciousness;..nor a perceptivity, but a perceptive spirit. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* XV. 127 Dr. Walker adduces this fact in proof of the perceptivity of plants. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* xxiv. 237 She impaneled a jury of her own clear, strong perceptivities.

Percepto-, combining form from L. *percept-um* (see PERCEPT), as **Perce·pto-mo·tor** *a.*, applied to action apparently automatic, but really due to mental perception and experience: e. g. the blinking of the eye when any object comes close to it.

1878 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 697 These 'percepto-motor' reflex acts still exhibit a high degree of automatism.

Perceptual (pəɹse·ptiăl), *a.* [f. L. type **perceptu-s* (cf. *conceptu-s*), from *percipĕre* to PERCEIVE + -AL: cf. *conceptual*.] Of or pertaining to perception; of the nature of percepts.

1889 MAX MÜLLER in *19th Cent.* Mar. 399 Our perceptual images. 1890 *Athenæum* 25 Jan. 121/2 The origin of concepts or universals was traced to acts of attending to perceptual data for the purpose of harmonizing them with their perceptual context.

Percer, obs. f. PIERCER. **Percevеraunce, -everance,** var. PERCEIVERANCE *Obs.*

Percevere, Perceyue, -ceyve, obs. ff. PERSEVERE, PERCEIVE.

Perch (pɔ̃ɹtʃ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4-6 **perche,** 7-8 **pearch,** 7- **perch.** [a. F. *perche*:—L. *perca* (Pliny), a. Gr. *πέρκη*: cf. *περκνός* dark-coloured, *περκάζειν* to become dark.]

1. A common spiny-finned freshwater fish (*Perca fluviatilis*) of Europe and the British Isles, the flesh of which is used as food. Hence extended to the other species of *Perca*, as the common yellow perch of N. America (*P. americana* or *flavescens*), or to the family *Percidæ* in general. (Pl. now rare, the collective singular being used instead, as with other names of fishes.)

13.. *K. Alis.* 5446 Fleiȝeyng foules blake, .. of perches and of sayмouns, Token and eten grete foysouns. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 423 In þe oþer [pond] is perche and trouȝtis. 1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* (1883) 28 The perche is a daynteuous fysshe & passynge holsom. *a* 1552

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LELAND *Itin.* V. 70 Good Pikes, and Perches in greate Numbre. 1653 WALTON *Angler* ix. 179 The Pearch..is one of the fishes of prey, that, like the Pike and Trout, carries his teeth in his mouth. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 142 The bright-ey'd perch with fins of Tyrian dye. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 296 Within the mill-head there the perch feed fat.

b. Applied on the Pacific coast of the United States to any fish of the viviparous family *Embiotocidæ* or surf-fishes; also locally to various other fishes, usually with qualifying word (see 2).

1882 J. E. TENISON-WOODS *Fish N. S. Wales* 31 *Lates colonorum*, the perch of the colonists .. really a fresh-water fish, but..often brought to the Sydney market from Broken Bay and other salt-water estuaries... The perch of the Ganges and other East Indian rivers (*L. calcarifer*)..extends to the rivers of Queensland. *Ibid.* 45 The..genus *Chilodactylus* is..largely represented in Tasmania and Victoria, one species being commonly imported from Hobart Town in a smoked and dried state under the name of 'perch'. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Embiotocidæ*, Nearly all are marine, abounding on the Pacific coast of the United States, where they are among the inferior food-fishes, and are called perches, porgies, shiners, etc.

2. With qualifying word, applied (chiefly locally) to various fishes of the family *Percidæ*, and to some of other families, resembling the common perch or taking its place as food.

Black perch, a name for dark-coloured species of *Centropristis*, also called *black bass*; also for various other dark-coloured fishes allied to or resembling the common perch; **Blue perch**, (*a*) the BURGALL or CUNNER (*Ctenolabrus adspersus*, fam. *Labridæ*); (*b*) a Californian surf-fish, *Ditrema laterale* (fam. *Embiotocidæ*); **Buffalo-perch**, (*a*) the fresh-water drum, *Haplodinotus grunniens*, fam. *Sciænidæ* (see DRUM *sb.*[1] 11); (*b*) a buffalo-fish, *Ictiobus bubalus*, fam. *Catostomidæ* (see BUFFALO 2, 5); **Grunting perch** = *buffalo-perch* (*a*); **Pearl-perch**: see quot. 1898; **Red perch**, (*a*) the rose-fish *Sebastes marinus* of the North Atlantic; (*b*) in Australia and Tasmania, species of *Anthias*; (*c*) in California, *Hypsipops rubicundus*; **Sea-perch**, (*a*) a fish of the genus *Labrax*, a bass; (*b*) a fish of the genus *Serranus* or family *Serranidæ*; (*c*) = *red perch*; (*d*) = *blue perch* (*a*); **Tiny perch**, a fish of the family *Elassomidæ*, very small freshwater fishes of the Southern United States; **White perch**, (*a*) *Morone americana*, family *Labracidæ*; (*b*) a local name of the *Buffalo-perch* (*a*); (*c*) various species of the *Embiotocidæ* (see 1 b); **Yellow perch**, the common perch of North America (see 1). See also GOLDEN *perch*, GREY *p.*, LOG *p.*, MAGPIE *p.*, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Perche de mer*, the sea Pearch; a wholesome, rough-find, and tonguelesse, rocke-fish. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 214 The Sea-perch... The head with honey helps pustules, &c. 1729 in *Dampier's Voy.* (ed. 3) III. II. 415 The Red-listed Pearch. Is good to eat. 1818 RAFINESQUE *Let.* 20 July in Jordan *N. Amer. Ichthyol.* (1877) 13 Red Perch. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 423/1 *Centropristes nigricans*, one of the species known by the name of the black-perch or black-bass, is abundant in the rivers of the United States. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* v. 47 He..Saw the yellow perch, the Sahwa, Like a sunbeam in the water. 1860 Blue perch [see BURGALL]. 1879 GOODE *Fisheries U. S.* 34 *Sebastes Marinus*, .. Norway Haddock; Hemdurgan; Red Perch.—Polar Seas and South to Cape Cod. 1882 J. E. TENISON-WOODS *Fish N. S. Wales* 48 *Sebastes percoides*...In Victoria it is called the Red Gurnet perch. 1883 E. P. RAMSAY *Food Fishes N. S. Wales* 35 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The most important of our freshwater fishes are..the two species of the Murray Cod (*Oligorus*), the Golden Perch (*Cienolates*), 2 species, the Silver Perch and MacLeay's Perch (*Therapon*), the River Perch (*Lates*), 2 species. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.*, *Black-Perch*, a river fish of New South Wales, *Therapon niger*, family *Percidæ*. *Ibid.*, *Fresh-water Perch*, name given in Tasmania to the fish *Microperca tasmanis*. *Ibid.*, *Murray-Perch*, a fresh-water fish, *Oligorus mitchelli*, closely allied to .. the Murray-Cod. *Ibid.*, *Pearl-Perch*, a rare marine fish of New South Wales, excellent for food, *Glaucosoma scapulare*, family *Percidæ*. *Ibid.*, *Sea-Perch*, a name applied..in Sydney, to the Morwong [*Chilodactylus*], and Bull's-eye [*Priacanthus macracanthus*]; in New Zealand and Melbourne, to Red-Gurnard [*Sebastes percoides*].

3. *Comb.*, as *perch-like*, *-shaped* adjs.; **perch-backed** *a.*, resembling in shape a perch's back; **perch-pest**, a crustacean parasite of the perch; † **perch-stone**: see quot. 1658.

1658 PHILLIPS, The *Perch-stone*, a white stone found in the head of a Perch. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. Index, Perch-pest. [Cf. p. 31, Pest of the Perch..takes its station usually within the mouth, fixing itself, by means of its sucker, in the cellular membrane.] 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 432/1 Perch-like fishes whose operculum is produced behind. 1872 EVANS *Anc. Stone Implements* xxiv. 567 Lunate and perch-backed implements .. are very scarce. 1883 E. P. RAMSAY *Food Fishes N. S. Wales* 9 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) A more important fish..is a fine perch-shaped *Glaucosoma*, ..named *G. scapulare*.

Perch (pɔ̄ɪtʃ), *sb.*[2] Forms: 3–6 **perche**, 6 **pearche**, 6–8 **pearch**, 7 **peerch**, 5– **perch**. See also PERK *sb.*[1] [a. F. *perche* (13th c. in Littré) = Pr. *perja*, *perga*, Cat. *perca*, Sp. *percha*, It. *pertica*:—L. *pertica* pole, long staff, measuring-rod.]

I. 1. A pole, rod, stick, or stake, used for various purposes, *e.g.* for a weapon, a prop, etc. *Obs.* or *dial.* in gen. sense.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 273/78 Cristofre bi-side þulke watere..In his hond a long perche he bar, is staf as þei it were. Þwane any man wolde ouer þat watur, opon is rug he him caste And tok is perche and bar him ouer. [1419 *Liber Albus* III. ii. (Rolls) I. 260 Item, si ascun perche dascune taverner soit pluis large, ou soi pluis extendent que nest ordeigne.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 393/1 Perche, or perke, *pertica*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lix. 399 The tame Hoppe .. windeth it selfe about poles and perches. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. XXXV. 26 Scaffolds born up twelue foot high from the ground with forked perches or props. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Willow*, Within two years they will be gallant Perches. 1902 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 839 The men knock the fruit from the trees with long poles and perches.

† b. A heavy staff used in fulling or walking cloth by hand. *Obs.*

[1350–75: see PERK *sb.*[1] 1 b.] 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 409 Þe Iewes stened þis Iames .. and .. smyte out his brayn wiþ a walkere his perche [L. *pertica fullonis*].

c. A pole set up in a shallow or other special place in the sea, a river, etc., to serve as a mark for navigation.

1465 [see *perch money* in 6]. 1672 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 308 A Perch at the lower end of the Key. 1683 *Ibid.*, Wee order that the Perch bee..sett upp at the blacke rocke. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3781/4 A Perch..with a white Brush upon it. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 175 There is a Bright Tide Light, and two perches on the western side. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 139 Perches with balls, cages, &c. will..be at turning points.

d. The centre pole by which the hinder carriage is connected to the fore-carriage in wagons and in some kinds of coaches and other four-wheeled vehicles.

1668–9 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Feb., The bolt broke that holds the forewheels to the perch, and so the horses went away with them, and left the coachman and us. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* II. i, Crack! went the Perch! Down goes the Coach! 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 45 Sometimes the perch is made of a bent form, called a compass perch. 1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 313 It is difficult for us to understand how a four-wheeled plaustrum, without a perch, was ever coaxed round a curve—how it turned nobody knows.

II. 2. A bar fixed horizontally to hang something upon; a peg.; = PERK *sb.*[1] 2. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

† *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 225 A mantyl henge hir fast by, Upon a perche, weike and smalle. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* II. § 23 Thow most haue a plomet hanging on a lyne heyer than thin heued on a perche. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ix. 24 (Harl. MS.) [She] hongyd it vp on a perche in hire chambir. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Petiolus*, a lytle foote: also a perche whereon frutes or onyons be hanged. 1860 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, *Perch*, a small projecting beam, corbel, or bracket, near the altar of a church. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xi, A 'perch' for hanging clothes..just such as would have been seen in a mediæval house in England.

† b. A bar to support a candle or candles, esp. as an altar-light: cf. PERCHER [2] and PERK *sb.*[1] 2 b.

[1302 *Reg. Palat. Dunelm.* (Rolls) III. 47 Pertica, super quam ponuntur cerei et candelæ.] 1499, 1532–3 [see *perch-candle* in 6]. 1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* 140 b, My Lord Maior hath a perch to set on hys perchers when hys gesse be at supper.

3. A bar fixed horizontally for a hawk or tame bird to rest upon.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1346 What haukes sitten on the perche aboue. — *Nun's Pr. T.* 64 As Chauntecleer among hise wyues alle Sat on his perche that was in the halle. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 241 [Ther] ben sett upon a perche 4 or 5 or 6 gerfacouns. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 115 So neare that they maye sit close togyther on the pearche. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 504 The pearches whereon they set their Canarie birds, which else would be killed by Pismires. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 340 Standing upright upon the perch like a sparrow-hawk. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Vall. Indus* vi. 64 She is placed, unhooded, on her perch. *Note*, The perch is a round rod projecting from the wall, garnished with cloth, which hangs beneath it like a towel.

b. Anything serving for a bird to alight or rest upon; also *transf.* for anything, or for a person. *To take one's perch*: to perch, to alight. *Peck and perch*: see PECK *sb.*[3] 3.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. xvi, A Faucon came fleynge .. and she flewe vnto the elme to take her perche. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 156 She flyeth vp to a perche or braunche of a tree, and after her maner she syngeth full swetely. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 4 We must not make a scar-crow of the Law, .. let it keepe one shape, till custome make it Their pearch, and not their terror. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 11 Some Boobyes, weary of flight, made our Ship their pearch. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxvii. 269 The tides rose over it, and the waves washed against it continually, but it gave a perfectly safe perch to our little boats. 1877 BRYANT *Odyssey* V. 405 The sea-nymph took her perch On the well-banded raft.

c. *fig.* An elevated or secure position or station. (Often with direct allusion to a bird's perch.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, Euen so man..may ..flye vp neuer so hye..from perche to perche, from pleasure to pleasure, from honour to honour. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 87 Never did the Prerogative descend so much from perch to popular lure, as by that concession [of the Petition of Right]. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 14 They proudly mount To their spirit's perch. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 63 It gives me a lift to the perch that I'd long had an eye for.

d. *colloq.* A small seat on a vehicle, usually elevated, for the driver, or for a livery servant.

1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* cviii, The postilion was obliged to drive from what (Hibernicè speaking) is called the perch, no ill-applied denomination to a piece of wood which about the thickness of one's arm, is hung between the two fore-springs and serves as a resting-place. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Perch*..(Vehicle)..An elevated seat for the driver.

e. In *fig.* phrases (*colloq.* or *slang*). *To throw*, *turn*, etc. *over the perch*, *to knock off one's perch*, etc.: to upset, vanquish, ruin, 'do for', put an end to, be the death or destruction of.

So *to tip over the perch*, *hop the perch*, etc.: to be ruined or vanquished; to die. *Cannot flutter above the perch* (quot. 1649): said of a young bird, hence of an inexperienced or ignorant person. *To peak* or *peck over the perch*: see PEAK *v.*[1] 1 b.

[*a* 1529: see PERK *sb.*[1] 3 b.] 1568 FULWELL *Like Will to Like* E iij, Charged to make privy serche, So that if we may be got, we shalbe thrown ouer the perche. 1587 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 400 Some drugge that should make men pitch over the perch. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 17 It was inough if a fat man did but trusse his points, to turne him ouer the pearch [in the sweating sicknes]. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. IV*, clx, As yet some cannot flutter 'boue the Perch. 1702 T. BROWN *Lett. fr. Dead* Wks. 1760 II. 237 For fear when I am once got into the grave, the grim tyrant should give me a turn over the perch, and keep me there. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* III. Prol. 15 Either through Negligence, or for want of ordinary Sustenance, they both tipt over the Perch. 1791 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Celestina* (ed. 2) I. 132 The old girl must hop the perch soon. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xl, Such a consummate idiot as to hop the perch so sillily. 1864 *Athenæum* 22 Oct. 523/3 Lord John Russell..took the Dean off his perch.

† f. [Obliquely derived from prec. phrases: cf. PERCH *v.* 6, to die.] Death. *Obs. slang.*

1782 W. BROMLEY *Let. to Y. Grahme* 22 Apr. in J. Bagot *Col. Y. Grahme* (1886) 32 My letters yesterday put me into a very great quandary, upon hearing of your friend's perch [i. e. the death of the Earl of Sunderland]. *Ibid.* 6 May, I do not believe that any of my friends rejoice at the late perch, though I am told that others have shown very indecent joy.

4. A wooden bar, or frame of two parallel bars, over which pieces of cloth are pulled, in order to examine them thoroughly; formerly also used in dressing cloth, blankets, etc., with hand-cards: cf. PERCH *v.* 5. [So in French.] *Obs.* or *dial.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Cc ij b, Ye haue strayned it on the tentours, and drawen it on the perche. 1666 W. SPURSTOWE *Spir. Chym.* 118 Cloth that is drawn over the Perch. *Ibid.* 164 The circumspect Merchant contents not himself with the seeing and feeling of his Cloth ..but he puts it upon the Perch, and setting it between the light and himself, draws it leasurely over, and so discovers, not only the rents and holes that are in it, but the inequality of the threads, etc. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersf. Gloss.*

III. 5. A rod of a definite length used for measuring land, etc.; hence a. A measure of length, esp. for land, palings, walls, etc.; in Standard Measure equal to 5½ yards, or 16½ feet, but varying greatly locally: see quots. Also called POLE or ROD.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXIX. (Add. MS. 27944), Þe pase conteyneþ fyue feet and þe perche elleuene passe and ten feete. [Some error: L. has *passus pedes* .v. *partica pedes* .xx.] 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 14 Bounde to repaire cccclxvij perches, every perche of xvij fote, of the pale of the parke. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 12 An acre of grounde by the statute, that is to say .xvi. fote and a halfe, to the perch or pole, foure perches to an acre in bredth, and fortye perches to an acre in lengthe. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 207, 5 yardes and a halfe make a Perche. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 330 A Perch, or Lug is sixteen foot and a half Land-measure, but is usually eighteen foot to measure Coppice-woods withal. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 52 The Perch of Ireland is 21 Foot. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. lxxiii. 315 Besides these statute measures, there are in England what may be called customary perches, differing one from the other in length in various counties. *a* 1850 JAS. GRAY *Introd. Arith.* (ed. 100) 8, *Tables*, 5½ Yards = 1 Pole or Perch.

b. A superficial measure of land, equal to a square of which each side is a lineal perch; a square perch or pole (normally $\frac{1}{160}$ of an acre).

1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 59/1 A quarter and an half of a perche, and a pek of Londe. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. xii. N iij, There is in that parke 1188 acres, and 24 perches. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 200 Not to lose a Pearch of my many Acres, through imperfect Survey. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Lucern*, A perch of transplanted lucern. 1836 LANDOR *Peric. & Asp.* Wks. 1846 II. 371/1 Pindar! you have brought a sack of corn to sow a perch of land. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* in *O. C. & F. Words* (E. D. S.) 174 *Perch* (*Guernsey*) 7 yards squared for land measure, making 1⅛ perches. (*Jersey*) 7½ yards = 22 feet [squared], ⅛ of an acre.

c. A solid measure used for stone, containing a lineal perch (see a) in length, and usually 1½ feet in breadth and 1 foot in thickness; but varying locally, and for different materials.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build. Price-bk.* 90 An Irish rod or perch of stone-walling..is twenty-one feet in length, eighteen inches in breadth, and twelve inches in depth. 1849 D. G. MITCHELL *Battle Summer* (1852) 57 Will these blouse-men, who sup in Tuilleries today, hammer stone tomorrow at ten sous a perch? 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* in *O. C. & F. Words* (E. D. S.) 174 (*Devon*) Perch of stone work, 16½ feet in length, 1 in height, and 22 inches in thickness [= 30¼ feet]; of cob work, 18 feet in length, 1 in height, and 2 in thickness.

IV. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **perch-bolt**, the bolt or pin upon which the perch of a carriage turns; † **perch-candle** = PERCHER [2] (*obs.*); **perch-carriage**, a 'carriage', or framework of a vehicle (CARRIAGE 28), having a perch; **perch-coach**, a coach having a perch; **perch-hoop**, in a vehicle, 'the hoop that unites the other timbers to the perch' (Felton); **perch-iron**, a general term for the iron parts of a carriage-perch (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1884); **perch-loop**, an iron fastened to a carriage-perch, having loops for the straps which pass to the bed, to limit the swing of the body (ibid.); **perch money**, money paid for the maintenance of perches (sense 1 c) in a harbour, etc.; **perch-plate**, an iron plate placed above, below, or at the side of a carriage-perch; **perch-pole**, a climbing-pole used by acrobats; **perch-stay**, one of the side rods which pass from the perch of a carriage to the hind axle as braces.

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1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 40 The under carriage is the conductor, and turns by means of a lever, called a pole, acting on a centre pin, called a *perch-bolt. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 174/2 The perch-bolt, or centre-point on which the wheels lock round. 1499 *Promp. Parv.* 393 (Pynson) *Perche candell, *perticalis*. 1538–3 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 265 Halfe dowsen of perche Candelles vij *d.* ob. 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 11 Oct. 2/4 A neat post chaise, with *perch carriage. 1815 *Paris Chit-Chat* (1816) I. 101 [He] paces along gravely with two enormous black horses, and in a *perch-coach. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 102 A *perch hoop, which unites the wings to the perch, by being tightly drove over them. 1465 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 323 Hit is ordeynet..that al.. pay *perche mony to the water baliffes of the havvyn of the seid citte. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 52 The side *perch-plates. [p. 45 Plating with iron the sides of perches is a great improvement.]

Perch (pɑːtʃ), *v.*[1] Forms: see PERCH *sb.*[2] [a. F. *perche-r* (14th c. in Littré), f. *perche* PERCH *sb.*[2]]

I. 1. *intr.* To alight or rest as a bird upon a perch, to settle, or to stand or sit, as a bird, properly upon a bar, bough, etc. with its feet grasping the support. Hence *transf.* of persons and things: To alight or settle, or to stand, sit, or rest, upon something (usually at a height above the ground, and affording narrow standing-room).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C viij, She perchith when she stondyth on any maner bowe or perch. 1530 PALSGR. 656/1, I perche, as a hauke or byrde..on a boughe or perche, *je perche*. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. Poems 1873 II. 55 Her shoulders be like two white doues, Pearching within square royall rooues. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* V. i. 80. 1663 CHARLETON *Chor. Gigant.* 29 Where ever the Roman Eagle pearch'd. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. ii, Thou wilt be hung up in chains, or thy quarters perching upon the most conspicuous places of the kingdom. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 440 Birds of dazzling plume Perch on the loaded boughs. 1862 JOHNS *Brit. Birds* (1874) 174 A long and almost straight [claw] is best adapted for perching on the ground.

2. *trans.* To set or place upon a perch, to cause to perch; to set up on a height, or as on a perch. Also *refl.*

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 115 When you see them sit close that one to that other for warmth..pearche them and lewre them both togither. *a* 1687 H. MORE (J.), If you could perch yourself as a bird on the top of some high steeple. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. (1856) 265 The driving ice, and the groaning pressures which have perched us thus upon a lump of drift. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xviii. 217 Crows perch themselves on the top of loaded camels.

3. *pa. pple.* (from 1 and 2, being the result either of having perched or being perched). Standing, seated, or settled as a bird upon a perch; set up on an eminence, esp. with little standing-room.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 901 How that myn Egle fast by Was perched hye vpon a stoon. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* lxix, Bedfords an Eagle pearcht vpon a Tower. 1633 *Battle of Lutzen* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 188 You shall find the heavenly benediction perched on the points of your swords. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 247 The most part of them..are shot with a Fowling-piece, either perched by a Dog, or otherwise, or flying. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* vi. 88 A castle perched on its summit. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 19 Upon the..moraine..were perched enormous masses of rock. 1862 JOHNS *Brit. Birds* 290, I have always failed to observe it actually perched and singing. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxvii. (1878) 297 The Lieutenant, perched up beside the driver was furnished with a couple of umbrellas. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 13 May 5/2 The heights on which the old town is perched.

II. †4. *trans.* To furnish with, or fasten to, a 'perch' or pole, for a prop or support. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxvii. (Add. MS. 27944) It [vine] haþ vertue and might to bynde hemself togideres and beþ perched & trayled and bounde to tryen þat ben nyȝe þerto.

5. To stretch (cloth from the loom) upon a perch (PERCH *sb.*[2] 4), for the purpose of examining and burling, or detecting and removing imperfections, such as knots or holes, or (formerly) of raising the nap by hand-cards. (Now done by *gigging*; see GIG *v.*)

Hence, dial. *a.* To examine piecework of any kind before payment, or to submit such work for examination by the employer. *b.* To raise a nap on woollen cloth. (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 22 Certen Milles called Gigge Milles, for the perchinge and burlinge of Clothe, by reason whereof the true Draperie of this realme ys wonderfully empayred. 1892 *Chambers' Encycl.* X. 730/1 *Perching* consists in making a close inspection of the piece with the object of marking all defects.

6. [From the phrases *hop the perch*, etc.: PERCH *sb.*[2] 3 e.] To die. *slang.* (Cf. PERCHER[1] 6.)

1886 *Sporting Times* 3 Aug. 1/3 (Farmer) 'Well, s'pose I perched first?' 'Well', replied Pitcher, 'I should just come in where you were lying' [etc.].

†**Perch,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Collateral form of PERK *v.*[1] The existence of *perch* as a northern form of PERCH *sb.*[3] and *v.*[1], appears to have led to some confusion between PERCH *v.*[1] and PERK *v.*[1], and given rise to this variant of the latter.]

intr. To raise or exalt oneself, to push or set oneself *up* aspiringly, self-assertingly, or presumptuously; = PERK *v.*[1] 1, 1 b.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 299 b, Contemning the authoritie of the higher powers..[they] will presume so proudly to pearch through intollerable pryde, to make themselves their coequalles. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xiv. 143 Some..which proudly pearch so hie. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* C ij, In Anno 1240, it [Yarmouth] percht vp to be gouernd by balies. 1621 HAKEWILL *David's Vow* 211 It never leaves pearching and pushing forward, till it set it selfe higher than is meet.

Hence †**Perched** *ppl. a.* = PERKED; †**Perching** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, perking.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 51 More, fayr, eeuen, and fresh holly treez, for pearching and proining, set within. 1598 *Herrings Tayle* D j b, His pearching hornes are ream'd a yard beyond assise. 1600 *Hosp. Inc. Fooles* A iv, Those pearched Cuckoes that laugh at all the world. 1617 B. JONSON *Vision of Delight* 132 Nor purple Phesant..with a pearched pride Wave his dis-coloured necke, and purple side.

Perch, obs. form of PARCH *v.*

Percha (pɔːˈtʃɑ). Short for GUTTA-PERCHA.

1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 236 Unless they are quite loose they will damage the percha. *Ibid.* 238 One side of the percha should be well warmed for about two inches back, and then brought forward over the joint.

Perchance (pəɹɪˈtʃɑːns), *adv.* (*sb., a.*) *arch.* Forms: 4 **par chance, par chaunce, per chance,** 4–6 **parchaunce, perchaunce,** 5 **perchauns, -chawnce,** 6 **parchance, perchanse,** 4, 6– **perchance.** [ME. a. AF. *par chance* (Gower *Mirour* 14876), f. OF. *par* by, and *chance* CHANCE: cf. F. *par hasard*, also PERADVENTURE, PERCASE, and the later PERHAPS.]

†1. In a statement of fact: By chance; as it happens or happened: = PERADVENTURE *adv.* 1, PERCASE 1. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2489 For our gude dedys er ofte done wrang,..Or parchaunce done oute of charité. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 358 It fell per chance upon a day A Rovere of the See was nome. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlii. 15, I said, 'Is this 3our gouirnance, To tak men for thair luking heir?' Bewty sayis, '3a, schir, perchance 3e be my ladeis presoneir'. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. ii. 5–6 *Vio.*..Perchance he is not drown'd: What thinke you saylors? *Cap.* It is perchance that you your selfe were saued. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 165 Descending astounded, asylum to seek, She pops, as perchance, upon kind Mistress Meeke.

2. In a conditional clause or the like (in quot. 1865, an interrogative sentence): By any chance; as may be, as is possible: = PERADVENTURE *adv.* 2, PERCASE 2, PERHAPS 2.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5042 If with childe they be perchaunce. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 75 If they but heare perchance a trumpet sound. 1676 LISTER in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 125 If perchance anything has escaped his diligence. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XXI. 458 Should ye hear perchance a groan. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., Ilicet* 31 Sleep, is it sleep perchance that covers Each face? 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. III. 102 Lest perchance He smite thee with his spear.

3. Qualifying a statement so as to express possibility with uncertainty: It may be that; maybe, haply: = PERADVENTURE *adv.* 3, PERCASE 3, PERHAPS 1. Used a. with the subjunctive mood or its equivalent (perchance there may, might, would be); b. with the future indic. (perchance there shall or will be); c. with the pres. and past tenses indic. (perchance there is, was, has been, etc.).

In a. the statement is already contingent, and *perchance* may be taken, as in 1 and 2, in its literal sense of 'by chance', 'there may, might, would by chance be'; but in c. the statement is made contingent by *perchance*, and we cannot there substitute 'by chance', the meaning being 'it may chance to be the fact that there is, was, or has been'. This is also true of b., but there the event itself being future and so subject to contingency, the use of 'perchance' is somewhat transitional between a. and c. The loss of the subjunctive inflexions in Eng., and the levelling of this mood in form under the indicative, makes some early examples, esp. of the past tense, doubtful between a. and c.; thus 'perchance they had' might mean 'perchance they might have'; and it may have been in this way that a phrase originally = L. *forte* has come to be used as = *forsitan*. Cf. also the development in 'it may be that he is here', 'may be he is here', and (*dial.*) 'he is maybe here'.

a. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 117 It mai par chance faile. *Ibid.* III. 10 Per chance in such a drunkeschipe I mai be ded. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 18 Perchaunce an issue hereon may be ioynt. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 159 Some perchance would assign another reason. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* II. i, Something perchance may happen To soften all to friendship, and to love. 1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. xxi. 320 They thought death perchance might be a change for the better. *a* 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rew. & Punishm.* viii. (1853) 375 This view may perchance be discarded.

b. *a* 1400 *Evang. Nicod.* 377 in Herrig's *Archiv* LIII. 398 His blode mot on vs fall And on our childer bathe. Sir Pilate said: parchaunce so sall. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 139 Godd .. will perchaunce take wreke on þam. 1542–3 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 87 Perchaunce ye wyll saye, ye seke no soche thynge thereby? 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 17 Perchance he will not minde me. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVIII. 244 Panic-seized, perchance The Trojans shall from fight desist. 1822 SHELLEY *Calderon* II. 134 Many still Are mine, and many more, perchance shall be.

c. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 37 Frend, perchauns þu hawtist to wete & enquire. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 110 The lond is good, the colour nought, perchaunce. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Warwick* xiii, Perchaunce thou thinkest. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. i. 20, 25 Fuluia perchance is angry.. Perchance? Nay, and most like. 1740 C. PITT *Virg. Æneid* I. 779 Perchance,..He roams the towns, or wanders thro' the woods. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* (1878) II. xiv. 37 This shadow was perchance my missing demon.

b. Qualifying a word or phrase, by ellipsis: = PERADVENTURE 3 b, PERCASE 3 b, PERHAPS 1 b.

1382 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 266 Er he a childe put hir withinne, And perchaunce two at ones. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 354 Noght al per chance as ye it wolden. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court?* 634 Parchaunce halfe a yere, And yet neuer the nere. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 65 To dye to sleepe, To sleepe, perchance to Dreame: I, there's the rub. 1683 WOOD *Life* 22 May (O. H. S.) III. 55 The Laboratory, perchance one of the most beautiful and useful in the world. 1862 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* Prel. 91 Let me in outline sketch them all, Perchance uncouthly.

B. quasi-*sb.*

†1. *By perchance*: by chance. *Obs. rare.*

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxv. (W. de W.) 717 By perchaunce it happyth that it crokyth and bendeth.

2. The word 'perchance', or a statement qualified by it; an expression of uncertain possibility.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 178 Interposing.. now and then his may-be's and perchances.

C. quasi-*adj.* (in predicate.) Dependent on chance. *nonce-use.*

1891 J. SMITH *Fellowship* iii. 40 There is no intention to show that the life in Christ is perchance, haphazard, something which may begin today and end tomorrow.

†**Perchant.** *Obs. rare*—°. [= F. *perchant* (in same sense) sb. use of pr. pple. of *percher* to perch.] (See quot.; app. never in Eng. use.)

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Perchant*, among fowlers, or decoy-bird, which the fowler has fastened by the foot, and which flutters about the place where it is tied, to draw other birds to it. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

Perche, obs. form of PERCH, PIERCE.

Perched (pɔːtʃt, *poet.* pɔːɹtʃéd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. PERCH *v.*[1] + -ED[1] and [2].]

1. Seated as a bird upon a perch; set up on a high point; *spec.* in *Geol.* applied [after F.] to a block or boulder left resting upon a pinnacle or other narrow support by the melting of the ice which carried it thither.

1384–[see PERCH *v.*[1] 3]. 1859–65 PAGE *Geol. Terms, Perched Blocks.* 1863 LYELL *Antig. Man* xv. 294 If the glacier is lowered greatly by melting, these circles of large angular fragments, which are called 'perched blocks', are left in a singular situation near the top of a steep hill or pinnacle. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 164 Such stones [poised perhaps on the very edge of a precipice, or balanced upon a mere point] known as perched blocks or *blocs perchés*. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. ii. 5 That blinking hood Which in the perched owl's orbs by daylight lies.

2. Furnished with a perch or perches: a. for birds. b. Of a carriage: cf. PERCH *sb.*[2] 1 d.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1692 And as an ev'ning Dragon came, Assailant on the perched roosts,..Of tame villatic Fowl. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 57 Coaches and phaetons, either perched or crane-necked.

Perched, *ppl. a.*[2]: see under PERCH *v.*[2]

Percher[1] (pɔːˈtʃəɹ). [f. PERCH *v.*[1] and [2] + -ER[1]: cf. F. *percheur*.] A person or animal that perches.

I. From PERCH *v.*[2]

†1. One who aspires to a high position; a self-assertive person. *Obs.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* iv. 16 So is it worthy praise to rest in some degree which declareth a pearcher, though abilitie restraine will that it cannot aspire whervnto it would.

II. From PERCH *v.*[1] 2. A bird that perches.

1775 WHITE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 260 [The young swallows] then are conducted to the dead..bough of some tree, where ..they are attended with great assiduity, and may then be called *perchers*.

3. *spec.* A bird having feet adapted for perching; a member of the *Insessores* or perching birds.

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 267/1 The perchers..always live in pairs. 1873 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 304 Singers and perchers are scarce where the land is too dry for worms. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 489 Entirely a ground bird and not a percher.

4. A person perched on a height or eminence.

1814 in C. W. Hatfield *Hist. Notices Doncaster* (1866) 86 The approach of the badger..was to be signalled by the percher [who has perched himself in a tree].

5. A workman employed in perching cloth (see PERCH *v.*[1] 5); a burler. [OF. *percheur*.]

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Perch*[3], *v.*, The cloth is stretched in a frame, and the percher carefully examines the whole texture for imperfections, which may consist of burs and knots, which he carefully removes, or of holes, which he nicely darns.

6. *slang.* A dying person. (Cf. PERCH *v.*[1] 6.)

1714 VISCT. BOLINGBROKE *Let. to J. Grahme* 21 Jan. in J. Bagot *Col. J. Grahme* (1886) 28 The Queen is well, though the Whigs giue out that she is, what they wish her, 'a percher'.

7. See quot. (Perh. a different word.)

1891 WRENCH *Winchester Word-bk., Percher*, a Latin cross laid horizontally against the name of an absentee on any roll. [Remembered by Rev. C. B. Mount in 1839.]

†**Percher**[2]. *Obs.* Also 5 **-ere, -or,** (**pier-chier**), 5–6 **perchour,** 6 **pearcher.** [f. PERCH *sb.*[2] (sense 2 b), i.e. 'candle for placing on a perch'. The forms suggest an AF. **percher* = F. **perchier*, L. type **perticāri-us*, but examples are wanting.] A tall candle, of wax or tallow: see quot. 1706.

a 1331 *Mem. Multorum Hen. Prior Canterb.* in *MS. Cott. Galba E.* IV. lf. 45 Item, candele que vocantur perchers continent in longitudine xv pollices; unde xviij perchers pond. j. li. cere. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1245 Ffor by þe percher [*v. r.* morter] which þat I se brenne I knowe wel þat day is not fer henne. 1392–3 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 252 Pro iiij. torches et perchers [*MS.* pchs] emptis. 1426–7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 67 For a pound perchors for lyȝt to þe werke men i d ob. 1432 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 130 In torches .. prikets et pierchiers. *c* 1440

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Promp. Parv. 393/2 Percher, candylle, .. *perticalis*. **1513** *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 279 Drawe the curtynes, than se there be morter or waxe or perchoures be redy. **1562** A. BROKE tr. *Rom. & Jul.* Shaks. Wks. 1803 XX. 324 In her hand a percher light The nurce beares up the stayre. **1577** tr. *Bullinger's Decades* II. i. (1592) 103 Seneca sayth, Let..no man sette pearchers or taper light before the Gods. **1613–18** DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 104 Forty great long perchers of the Kings best candles. **1706** PHILLIPS, *Perchers*, the Paris-Candles formerly us'd in England; also the bigger sort of Candles, especially of Wax, which were commonly set upon the Altars.

‖ **Percheron** (pɛ:rʃəroṅ). [Fr. adj. from *le Perche*, a district of France comprising the departments of Orne, Eure-et-Loir, Sarthe, Loir-et-Cher.] A horse of a noted breed raised in le Perche, combining strength with lightness and speed, much used in France for artillery and for heavy coaches, and now largely bred in the western United States.

1875 S. SIDNEY *Bk. Horse* xi. 241 The Percheron is another breed of trotting cart-horses, which has in name a considerable reputation in England. ..These Percherons, in their best form, were the post-horses of France. **1901** *Scribner's Mag.* Apr. 414/2 Heavy wagons..all drawn by stocky Percherons and big Western grays or stout Canada blacks.

Perchess, obs. form of PURCHASE.

Pe·rching, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PERCH *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of the verb PERCH (in various senses). In quot. 1483, provision of perches in a fairway or the dues paid for this: cf. PERCH *sb.*[2] 1 c; in quot. 1818 = perching-place.

1483 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 364 All manner of men that occupieth shippes..shall pay to the Watyr-bailliff, for his perchyng, ii. d of silver, as oft tymes as thei comyth yn and out. **1552** [see PERCH *v.*[1] 5]. **1818** KEATS *Endym.* I. 535 Pluck down A vulture from his towery perching. **1892** S. BARBER *Beneath Helvellyn's Shade* 46 The 'perching' of boulders by the agency of ice in the glacial period.

attrib. **1883** MARTIN & MOALE *Vertebr. Dissect.* 132 This is the perching muscle, and is so arranged that when the bird flexes the leg upon the thigh..the flexor muscles of the toes are pulled upon and the foot made to grasp the perch. **1888** E. EGGLESTON *Graysons* in *Century Mag.* June 274 He managed..to get perching-room on the window-sill. **1889** *Women's Union Jrnl.* 15 Nov. 87 Having their work carried to the perching room [to be examined: see PERCH *v.*[1] 5].

Pe·rching, *ppl. a.*[1] [See -ING [2].] That perches; *spec.* in *Ornith.* applied to the INSESSORES or birds with feet adapted for perching; insessorial.

1774 BEATTIE *Minstr.* II. viii, The perching eagle oft was heard to cry. **1823** VIGORS in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIV. 405, I wish..to designate this order by the title of *Insessores* or *Perching Birds*. **1880** A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* iii. 35 The whole series of British Passeres or perching birds.

Perching, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*[2]: see PERCH *v.*[2]

Perchling (pɔ:·ɹtʃliŋ). [f. PERCH *sb.*[1] + -LING [1] 2.] A small perch or percoid fish.

1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 90 The small group of diminutive perchlings, of transparent bodies, called *Ambassis*.

Perchlo·r. Abbrev. of *perchloride* (of mercury).

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 429 The thermometer placed in '$\frac{1}{20}$ carbolic' or '$\frac{1}{20}$ perchlor' for a few minutes.

Perchlor-, perchlo:ro-. *Chem.* Combining form of *perchloric*, *perchloride*, *perchlorinated*; chiefly indicating a compound in which there is the maximum replacement of hydrogen by chlorine, as in *perchloracetic*, *perchloraldehyde*, *-benzene*, *-ethane*, *-ethylic*, *perchloroquinone*, etc.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 182 These perchlorinated compound ethers, such as the perchloracetic ether..and perchloroformic ether..are very unstable. *Ibid.*, Amongst these products perchloraldehyd..is always present. *Ibid.* 354 Perchlorokinone, chloranile ($C_{12}Cl_4O_4$) .. forms pale yellow flakes of pearly and metallic lustre. **1862** *Ibid.* (ed. 2) III. 409 Perchloroquinone. **1866** ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 123 By treatment with chlorine, all four bodies yield ..chloranil $C_6Cl_4O_2$, or perchloroquinone. **1882** *Athenæum* 11 Nov. 632/1 Perchlorethane, perchlorbenzene, and nitrogen were obtained.

Perchlorate (pəɹklō·rɹt). *Chem.* [f. PER-[1] 5 b + CHLORATE.] A salt of perchloric acid. Hence **Perchlo·rated** *ppl. a.* (see quot.).

1826 *Henry's Elem. Chem.* I. 537 Per-chlorate of potassa does not change vegetable colours. **1856** MILLER *Elem. Chem.* II. 536 No insoluble perchlorate is known: the perchlorate of potash is the least soluble of these compounds. **1880** CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 140 The alkaline sulphates, selenates, permanganates, and perchlorates are isomorphous with each other. **1857** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 905/1 *Perchlorated ether has been employed to designate a body obtained either by combining directly chlorine with olefiant gas, or [etc.].

Perchloric (pəɹklō·ɹik), *a. Chem.* [f. PER-[1] 5 b + CHLORIC.] In *Perchloric acid*, hydrogen perchlorate, $HClO_4$, the oxygen acid of chlorine containing more oxygen than CHLORIC acid ($HClO_3$).

1818 W. HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) I. 437 The per-chloric acid will then consist of one atom of chlorine = 33·5, united with seven atoms of oxygen = 52·5. **1856** MILLER *Elem. Chem.* II. 536. **1869** ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 115 Perchloric acid is one of the most powerful oxidizing agents known.

Perchloride (pəɹklō·ɹəid). *Chem.* [PER-[1] 5 a.] A compound of chlorine with another element or radical, containing the maximum proportion of chlorine. (These are now usually otherwise expressed; e. g. perchloride of carbon (perchlorinated chloride of ethylene), *carbon trichloride* C_2Cl_6, perchloride of iron (trichloride of iron), *ferric chloride* Fe_2Cl_6, as distinguished from *ferrous chloride* (proto- or dichloride of iron) $FeCl_2$.) So **Perchlo·rinated**, combined or charged with the maximum proportion of chlorine; hence **Perchlorina·tion.** †**Perchlo·ruret** *Obs.* = *Perchloride*.

1818 W. HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 15 In the chloride of phosphorus its elements are united atom to atom; while in the per-chloride two atoms of chlorine are combined with one of phosphorus. **1843** R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* 32 Some denominate sublimate perchloride [of mercury]. **1881** J. RIDGE in *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* XLVI. 83 He was placed on full diet..and was ordered perchloride of iron. **1857** MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 180 An alcoholic solution of potash decomposes *perchlorinated ether. **1863–72** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 766 Several perchlorinated compound ethers ..yield trichloride of carbon, when similarly treated. **1882** *Athenæum* 11 Nov. 632/1 The authors have studied the effect of exhaustive *perchlorination..on quinolin [etc.]. **1857** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 905/1 A *perchloruret.

Percid (pɔ:·ɹsid), *sb.* and *a. Ichthyol.* [f. mod. L. *Percidæ* pl., f. L. *perca* PERCH *sb.*[1]: see -ID [3].] **a.** *sb.* A fish of the family *Percidæ*, typified by the genus *Perca* or perch. **b.** *adj.* Belonging to the family *Percidæ*. Also **Pe·rcidal** *a.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Perciform (pɔ:·ɹsifɔim), *a. Ichthyol.* [ad. mod.L. *perciformis*, f. L. *perca* PERCH *sb.*[1]: see -FORM.] Of the form of, or resembling, a perch; *spec.* belonging to the division *Perciformes* comprising the *Percidæ* and several allied families.

1880 DAY in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 52 On the Coromandel coast..I found the small perciform Therapons residing inside Medusæ.

Percil(e, obs. forms of PARSLEY.

Percimonious, obs. form of PARSIMONIOUS.

Percine (pɔ:·ɹsəin), *a.* and *sb. Ichthyol.* [f. mod.L. *Percinæ* pl., f. L. *perca* PERCH *sb.*[1]] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the subfamily *Percinæ* of the *Percidæ*. **b.** *sb.* A fish of this subfamily.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Percipience (pəɹsi·piĕns). [f. L. type **percipientia*, f. *percipient-em*, pr. pple. of *percipĕre* to PERCEIVE: see -ENCE.] The action or condition of perceiving; perception, cognizance.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 313 Sense or percipience is the standing so circumstanced as that the impulse of objects striking upon us may be transmitted so as to raise perceptions. **1836** I. TAYLOR *Phys. The. another Life* (1858) 126 The mind's..percipience of sensitive pleasure. **1886** GURNEY *Phantasms of Living* I. 406 An example of collective telepathic percipience. **1891** HARDY *Tess* (1892) 378 She lay in a state of percipience without volition.

Percipiency (pəɹsi·piĕnsi). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] †**a.** = prec. (*obs.*). **b.** The quality of being percipient.

1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 13 A necessary requisite of that which is capable of the function of Common-percipiency. **1845** Mrs. BROWNING *Lett.* 3 Mar. (1897) I. 243 The review amused me..by its percipiency about your remembering me during your travels in the East.

Percipient (pəɹsi·piĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *percipient-em*, pr. pple. of *percipĕre* to PERCEIVE.]

A. *adj.* That perceives or is capable of perceiving; conscious; observing; seeing; discerning.

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ii. 52 A percipient and rational Creature. **1764** REID *Inquiry* vi. § 4. 137 It..can only be the act of a percipient or thinking being. **1802–12** BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 497 Employed in the character of attesting (i. e. percipient and signing) witnesses. **1838–9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. iii. § 86. 73 The eternal basis of conviction, .. the consciousness of a self within, a percipient indivisible Ego. **1862** MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. ix. § 128. 648 The man becomes through a divine life percipient of God.

B. *sb.* One who or that which perceives.

1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 13 That vital Sympathy and Coactivity, that transforms objects in their exactest circumstances to the common Percipient. **1665** GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* v, The Soul is the sole Percipient, which alone hath animadversion and sense properly so called. **1744** HARRIS *Three Treat.* II. i. (1765) 56 Nature passes to the Percipient through all the Senses. **1867** LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 3) II. 301 In the very act of imagining it, you include an ideal percipient,

b. *spec.* in *Telepathy*, etc. One who perceives something outside the range of the senses, or 'on whose mind a telepathic impact falls'.

1885 *Proc. Soc. Psychical Research* III. 92 An apparition of a dead person whose death was unknown to the percipient. **1886** GURNEY *Phantasms of Living* I. 6 We call the owner of the impressing mind the *agent*, and the owner of the impressed mind the *percipient*. **1898** *Month* Jan. 52 *note*, Intimate personal relations between the writer and the percipient of the vision.

Percive, obs. form of PERCEIVE.

Perclose, obs. variant of PARCLOSE *sb.*

†**Perclose**, obs. var. PARCLOSE *v.*, to enclose; to close, conclude.

1535 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 260 At Chester we receyved letters from Mr. Brabazon, whiche we send you herin perclosed. **1538** *Ibid.* III. 73 Which if we may have before the perclosing of this letter, your Lordship shall have them herin inclosed. **1542** *Ibid.* 437 At the perclosing of your saide Treasorers laste accompte. **1558** *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 472 After the same..accompt perclosed and no surplusage fonde.

†**Percoa·rcted**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. PER- 2 + COARCTED.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Percoarcted*, brought into a narrow roome.

†**Perco·ct**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *percoct-*, ppl. stem of *percoquĕre*, f. PER- 2 + *coquĕre* to boil, cook.] *trans.* To boil or heat through or thoroughly. So **Perco·ct** *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *percoctus* pa. pple.], *fig.* 'overdone', hackneyed.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. (1643) 302 The heat of the sunne percocting those waters which are extreamly salt. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 715 Turpentine..may be added when the Salve is percocted. **1879** G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. xi. 246 To abstain from any employment of the obvious, the percoct,..likewise..the overstrained.

Percoid (pɔ:·ɹkoid), *a.* and *sb. Ichthyol.* [mod. f. L. *perca* + -OID: first in F., in pl. *Percoïdes*, Cuvier's name for the perch family of acanthopterygious fishes (*Percidæ*).] **a.** *adj.* Resembling or akin to a perch; belonging to the perch family of fishes. **b.** *sb.* A fish of the perch family. So **Percoi·dean** *a.* and *sb.*; **Percoi·deous** *a.*

[**1840** *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 431/2 *Percidæ*, or *Percoïdes* of Cuvier. *Ibid.*, The first division of the Percoides, according to Cuvier, comprises [etc.].] *Ibid.* 433/1 In the fifth division of Percoid fishes the ventral fins are placed in advance of the pectorals. **1846** SMART Suppl. s. v., Percoids are a tribe of acanthopterygian fishes, of which the perch is the type. **1851** GOSSE *Nat. in Jamaica* 190 It was of a percoid form ..and about a foot in length. **1887** *Athenæum* 9 July 58/3.

Percolate (pɔ:·ɹkŏlɹt), *sb.* [ad. L. *percōlāt-um* strained, neuter pa. pple. of *percōlāre*: see next.] A product of percolation.

1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 205/2 Each successive part of the percolate lessens the sugar in the percolator. **1898** *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 7 The alcohol is recovered from the last two percolates, and the residual extract dissolved in the reserved percolate.

Percolate (pɔ:·ɹkŏlɛ·ɹt), *v.* [f. L. *percōlāt-*, ppl. stem of *percōlāre*, f. *per* PER- 1 through + *cōlāre* to strain, f. *cōl-um* a strainer.]

1. *trans.* To cause (a liquid) to pass through the interstices of a porous body or medium; to strain or filter (naturally or artificially). Loosely, To cause (a finely divided solid) to trickle or pass through pores or minute apertures, to sift. Now *rare.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 396 Springs on the Tops of High-Hills are the best: For ..they..are more Percolated thorow a great Space of Earth. **1658** EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 292 You shall percolat it through a sieve or course cloath. **1715** tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. IV. x. 190 Strainers, through which they percolated Snow to cool their Wines. *c* **1842** LANCE *Cottage Farmer* 23 Oatmeal..undressed, percolated between the fingers into boiling water.

b. *fig.*

a **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. i. 129 The Evidences of Fact are as it were percolated through a vast Period of Ages, and many very obscure to us. **1808** BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 48 Double-refined, and treble-refined, by being percolated through the lips and pens of Commissioners and Commissioners' Clerks, and Agents, and Writers to the Signet.

2. *intr.* Said of a liquid: To pass through a porous substance or medium; to filter, ooze, or trickle through.

1684 BOYLE *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* vi. 94 A tradition, that in..the West Indies they have..large Vessels, wherein they put water to percolate, as it were, through a strainer. **1687** A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 62 Through these Jars the Water transpires and percolates into an earthen Vessel underneath. **1726** SWIFT *Gulliver* III. v, Extracting the nitre, and letting the aqueous or fluid particles percolate. **1813** BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 109 The caverns have been formed by the agency of water percolating through natural fissures. **1876** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 24 The water which has percolated through the sandy beds.

b. *fig.* (cf. *filter*, *trickle*.)

1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 3) II. 399 That influence..has percolated down to the most ordinary intelligences. **1876** GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 251 The worship of Isis had percolated at several points into the Greek Peninsula.

3. *trans.* Of a liquid: To ooze or filter through (a porous body or medium); to permeate.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 258 It suffers that rain to percolate the earth. **1799** KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 118 Water percolating the pores of the basalt. **1885** R. BUCHANAN *Master of Mine* vii, It was actually percolated with sea-water oozing through the solid granitic mass.

fig. **1865** MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxvii. 306 A senate ..so freely percolated by the blood of the lower classes.

Hence **Pe·rcolated** *ppl. a.*; **Pe·rcolating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1694 'S. S.' *Loyal & Impart. Satirist* 22 In you Socratick Wisdom do's survive And flow with purer percolated streams. **1864** W. K. TWEEDIE *Lakes & Rivers of Bible* i. 20 Like percolating water it [bitumen] exudes through the veins into the wells. **1872** C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* ix. 191 Under the influence of the..constant percolating of surface waters. **1880** GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* iv. 246 Limestone is liable to be dissolved and removed by percolating rain-water.

Percolation (pɔ:kolē·ɹʃən). [ad. L. *percōlātiōn-em*, n. of action from *percōlāre* to PERCOLATE.] The action or process of percolating.

a. The action of straining or filtering a liquid through some porous material; filtration; *spec.* in *Pharmacy*, the process of obtaining an extract by passing successive quantities of a dissolving liquid through a pulverized substance until all the soluble matters are extracted (= DISPLACEMENT 3 c).

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1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xiii. 512 This freshnesse of the springes..may rather be ascribed to percolation and strayning through the narrow spongie passages of the earth. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 3 It seemeth Percolation or Transmission, (which is commonly called Straining) is a good kinde of Separation, Not onely of Thick from Thin..But of more subtile Natures. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 402 The..utility of Mr. Collier's new machines for percolation. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 207 She defecates, by percolation, the precious wine. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 198/1 Percolation..is a kind of filtration, commonly called 'by displacement', employed for extracting the essence from roots, herbs, seeds, barks, &c.

b. The action of passing, as a liquid, through the interstices of some porous body or substance; an oozing through.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 56 Petrifications, or Minerall indurations, like other gemmes proceeding from percolations of the earth disposed unto such concretions. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 378 Dense strata of clay..alone could detain the sea water, and prevent its percolation. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* § 838 (ed. 4) 345 The chyle or nutritive material extracted by the food exudes..by a species of percolation, through the walls of the intestine. 1850 DANA *Man. Geol.* 662 The waters..reach the ocean only by percolation through the beach.

†**c.** *Phonetics.* Used of the emission of the breath through a narrow opening between two of the organs of speech, in producing vocal sounds. *Obs.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. x. 361 Percolation of the breath betwixt both the Lips contracted round-wise which makes the vocal whistling sound. *Ibid.*, Percolation of the breath between the top of the Tongue and the roots of the Teeth. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 254 Letters framed by a percolation or straining of the Breath through a kind of Chink betwixt the Tongue and upper Teeth.

d. *fig.*

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. rule ii, If we list to observe that..Pythagoras..and Socrates had great names amongst the leading Christians, it is no wonder if in the percolation something of the relish should remain. 1873 *Daily News* 27 Aug., People grow weary of waiting for the slow percolation of that doctrine through the official mind.

e. *attrib.*

1895 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 9/5 A paper was read..on 'The Relative Value of Percolation Gauges'. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* i. 94 The greater ease with which watery blood neutralises the acid..in the percolation tests.

Percolative (pɔ̄·ɹkɔ̄lē·tiv), *a. rare.* [f. PERCOLATE *v.*: see -ATIVE.] Having the quality of percolating or allowing percolation.

1863 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIV. II. 579 Separating the retentive soils from the percolative, water-bearing soils.

Percolator (pɔ̄·ɹkɔ̄lē·tɔɹ). [Agent-n., in L. form, from *percōlāre* to PERCOLATE.] **a.** One who or that which percolates. **b.** An apparatus for percolating or straining a liquid; a filter or strainer: (*a*) for straining coffee; (*b*) for obtaining an extract by percolation (see PERCOLATION **a**).

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Percolator*, a filtering machine. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 653 Through these tissues the juices freely percolate..they act as percolators. 1871 'M. LEGRAND' *Cambr. Freshm.* xiv. 238 Taking occasional sips of black coffee—at making which, in a patent percolator, Mr. Samuel had become..quite a proficient. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 198/2 Gradually pour into the percolator sufficient of the..liquid to be filtered, to drive before it, or 'displace', the liquid contained in the mass.

Percollice, -collois, obs. ff. PORTCULLIS.

Percomorph (pɔ̄·ɹkŏmɔ̄ɹf), *a.* and *sb. Ichthyol.* [f. mod.L. *Percomorphi* pl., f. L. *perca*, Gr. πέρκη, PERCH *sb.*[1] + Gr. -μορφος, f. μορφή form.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the order *Percomorphi* of Cope, comprising most of the spiny-finned fishes. **b.** *sb.* A fish of this order. So **Percomo·rphic, Percomo·rphous** *adjs.*

1885 COPE *Orig. Fittest* xi. (1887) 330 The double bony floor of the skull of the Distegous percomorph fishes is a complication which places them at the summit of the line of true fishes.

Percontation (pɔ̄ɹkɒntē·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. *percontātiōn-em*, n. of action from *percontāre*, *-ārī* to inquire, interrogate.] A questioning, inquiry. So **Percontatorial** (pɔ̄ɹkɒntătō·ɹiăl) *a.*, given to, or pertaining to, questioning; inquisitive.

1623 COCKERAM, *Percontation*, an enquiry. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VIII. (1701) 310/1 Percontation is a thing for which we cannot answer significantly, as Interrogation, *yes*: but as thus, *He dwelleth in such a place.* 1835–8 S. R. MAITLAND *Dark Ages* ii. (1844) 24 Between a percontation and interrogation, the ancients made this distinction—that the former admitted a variety of answers, while the latter must be replied to by 'yes' or 'no'. 1853 THACKERAY *In United States*, This percontatorial foible has grown with the national growth. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 18 May 496 The forms of the house, on putting a question, do not admit the percontatorial process to be continued.

Percophid (pɔ̄·ɹkōfid). *Ichthyol.* [f. mod.L. *Percophidæ* pl., f. *Percophis* (f. L. *perca*, Gr. πέρκη PERCH *sb.*[1] + Gr. ὄφις serpent): see -ID[3].] A fish of the family *Percophidæ* (typical genus *Percophis*), allied to perches, but with elongated body and pointed head. So **Pe·rcophoid** *a.*, belonging to this family; *sb.* = *Percophid.*

†**Percri·brate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *percrībrāt-*, ppl. stem of *percrībrā·re* to sift thoroughly, f. PER- 2 + *crībrāre* to sift, f. *crībrum* a sieve, f. root *cer-*, *cr-*, of *cernere* to sift + instrumental suffix *-brum.*] *trans.* To pass through or as through a sieve, to sift. So †**Percribra·tion,** passage through or as through a sieve.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 59 The bloud is so divided by the minuteness of their Capillary Vessels, or percribration through the habit of the Parts. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xviii. (1713) 145 Thy Brain thus blown up by the percribrated influence of thy moist Mistress, the Moon. 1681 GLANVILL *Saddducismus* II. (1726) 378 Instances of their easy percribration through porous bodies.

†**Percru·ciate,** *v. Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. L. *percruciāre*, f. PER- 2 + *cruciāre* to torment: see CRUCIATE.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Percruciate*, to torment greatly.

Perculace, -cullas, -cullice, etc., obs. ff. PORTCULLIS.

Perculsion (pɔɹkʊ·lʃən). *rare.* [f. L. type **perculsiōn-em*, f. *perculs-*, ppl. stem of *percellĕre* to upset, strike with consternation, etc.] †**a.** Consternation, shock of mind or feeling. *Obs.* **b.** A physical stroke or shock. So †**Percu·lsive** *a. Obs.*, characterized by giving a shock.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 20 As the paines are vnsufferable to flesh and blood, so haue they a very perculsiue force euen vpon the Soule. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* Ep. Ded. 9 They are not yet come to her dejections, trepidations, perculsions. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 176 An ovulum, detached..by the force of the orgastic perculsion.

†**Percu·nctorily,** *adv. Obs. nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. PER- + L. *cunctārī* to delay, loiter, after *perfunctorily.*] In a loitering manner, lazily.

1615 T. ADAMS *Blacke Devill* 27 This is he that makes men serue God percunctorily, perfunctorily—to go slowly to it, to sit idly at it.

Percur (pɔɹkɘ̄·ɹ), *v. rare.* [ad. L. *percurrĕre* to run through, f. PER- 1 + *currĕre* to run: cf. *concur.* Cf. F. *parcourir.*] *trans.* To run through, traverse (either of actual motion, or of extension).

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 285 A leaf..with three strokes percurring its longitude. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 384 The fan produces its greatest effect when the points of its wings percur in revolving about eighty feet per second.

†**Percurra·tion.** *Obs.* [erron. f. PERCUR *v.* + -ATION, for **percursion.*] A running through.

1785 *Gentl. Mag.* LV. I. 265, I have chosen the Empire of Russia as the theatre of my percurrations.

Percurrent (pɔɹkʊ·ɹĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *percurrent-em*, pr. pple. of *percurr-ĕre*: see PERCUR.] Running through; continuing or extending throughout, or from one end to the other; *spec.* in *Bot.* said of a midrib or other nerve extending from the base to the apex of a leaf.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 32 All the motions..excellently percurrent, and yet at length to cease, or end at these bones. 1888 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Percurrent*, running through from top to bottom. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Percurrent*, running through. Obsolete, except in botany.

Percursory (pɔɹkɘ̄·ɹsŏri), *a. rare.* [f. L. *percursor* one who runs through: see -ORY 2.] **a.** Characterized by running through something rapidly or hastily. **b.** *humorously.* Running or moving swiftly along.

1837 LOCKHART *Scott* vii. (1839) I. 289 He visited some of the finest districts of Stirlingshire and Perthshire;..not in the percursory manner of his more boyish expeditions. 1864 J. LEECH in J. Brown *Horæ Subs.* (1882) 40 Look at the tail of his descending friend's horse. Look at another's percursory 'Lincoln and Bennett' bowling along!

Percuss (pɔɹkʊ·s), *v.* [f. L. *percuss-*, ppl. stem of *percutĕre* to strike or thrust through, f. PER- 1 + *quatĕre* to shake, strike, dash, etc.]

†**1.** *trans.* To strike so as to shake or give a shock to; hence *gen.* to strike, hit, knock, give a blow to. Also *fig.* *Obs.* (in general sense).

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 146 Percust he was into perplexitie. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 6 Earth quakes percussed, men with the affright. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 117 Solid Bodies, if they be very softly percussed, give no Sound. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. (1737) 229 Our Auricles, percuss'd by Fame sonorous.

2. *Med.* To tap or strike gently (some part of the body) with the finger or an instrument, for purposes of diagnosis, or of therapeutics.

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 17 When we percuss comparatively the two sides of the chest. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 382 The joints or muscles affected, may be percussed, pressed or moved with impunity.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1034/1 Percussing over the 5th rib at its junction with its cartilage. 1883 T. L. BRUNTON in *Nature* 8 Mar. 437/2 Thus he percusses rapidly over a nerve when the pain is dull or grinding, and percusses slowly when the pain is acute.

Hence **Percu·ssed** *ppl. a.* (in *Her.* = PERCUSSANT); **Percu·ssing** *ppl. a.*

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 42 [Lions] are borne...Their tayles forked,..descendante, percussed, and contercoloured. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 55 Storms, or Oars, or other percussing bodies. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 656 The sound produced by the impact of the percussing finger on the one percussed.

Percussant (pɔɹkʊ·sănt), *a. Her.* [f. as PERCUSS *v.* + -ANT, after other heraldic adjs. as *passant*, *rampant*, etc.] Said of the tail of a lion or other animal when represented as bent round as if lashing its side: cf. *percussed* in prec.

c 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. Gloss., *Percussant*, or *Percussed*,..sometimes applied to the tail of a lion, or other animal, when lying on the back or side, as if he were beating and striking himself therewith. 1889 in ELVIN *Dict. Her.*

Percussion (pɔɹkʊ·ʃən), *sb.* [ad. L. *percussiōn-em*, n. of action from *percutĕre*: see PERCUSS. Cf. F. *percussion* (14th c. in Littré), perh. the immediate model.]

1. The striking of one body with or against another with some degree of force, so as to give a shock; impact; a stroke, blow, knock. Usually in reference to solid bodies; more rarely to liquids, or to air (as producing sound). Chiefly in scientific use. *Centre of percussion*: see CENTRE *sb.* 16.

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* C vij, Sometyme the sayde payne [of the eye] commeth by percussion or strykynge. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1348 He saith: That we doe..heare by the percussion and beating of the aire. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justine*, etc. 561 Antoninus Verus..did die by a percussion of blood in the head, which Disease the Greeks call the Apoplexy. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1088 The Doctrine of Percussion on which depends that of the Cuneus or Wedge. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxi. 259 Percussion puts all the parts of the wood into a tremulous motion. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 29 No heat seems to follow from the percussion of liquids in soft bodies. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 146/2 Fulminating silver, even when moist, will explode by percussion.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*: *e.g.* the striking of sound upon the ear; the ictus or rhythmic 'beat' in verse; the stroke of an 'evil eye', etc.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. iv. 59 With thy grim lookes, and The Thunder-like percussion of thy sounds Thou mad'st thine enemies shake. 1625 BACON *Ess., Envy* (Arb.) 511 The Times, when the Stroke, or Percussion of an Enuious Eye doth most hurt, are, when the Party enuied is beheld in Glory. 1674 tr. *Rapin's Refl. Aristotle's Treat. Poesie* Pref. 13 In the Italian and Spanish..all the Rimes are dissyllable, and the percussion stronger.

2. Specific applications.

a. The striking of a fulminating powder, or *percussion-cap* (see 5), so as to produce a spark and explode the charge in a fire-arm.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 273 He used one of Forsyth's gun-locks, which, flintless, goes off by percussion. 1829 tr. P. W. Schmidt (1824) in *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* 100 On some kinds of fulminating powder inflammable by percussion and their use in fire-arms. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 90 Percussion has been for some years introduced into the service, for igniting the charge of all large guns.

b. *Med.* The action of striking or tapping with the finger, or with a small hammer (*percussion-hammer*) upon a part of the body, either to ascertain the condition of some internal organ by the sound produced, or for therapeutic purposes.

If the stroke is made directly upon the body, it is called *immediate percussion*; if upon something placed against the body (e g. a finger of the other hand, or a small instrument made for the purpose), *mediate percussion.*

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 471 Percussion of the thorax yielded a much clearer sound on the right than on the left side. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* Introd. Lect. 16 How much has the treatment of pectoral diseases been improved by the application of auscultation and percussion? 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., Medical percussion was known to Hippocrates, but was only used in abdominal diseases. It was not until the time of Auenbrugger that its use was suggested for diseases of the chest.

c. *Instrument of percussion*: a musical instrument that is played by percussion or striking.

Mostly applied to those used chiefly or solely for marking rhythm, and either struck with a stick or the hand (as the drum, triangle, tambourine), or struck together in pairs (as cymbals); rarely to stringed instruments in which the strings are struck by hammers. Hence *percussion* is sometimes used collectively for the instruments of percussion in an orchestra, or their players (cf. *strings*, *wind*, *wood*).

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. 255 Musical instruments chiefly of percussion. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 498 *Instruments, Musical*, are, 1. *Keyed*, as the Organ, Piano-forte, etc.;..4. of *Percussion*, as the Drum, Cymbals, etc. 1904 *Daily News* 25 Feb. 8/5 Almost all the strings are pupils of the conductor, and the wind and percussion are prominent members of London orchestras.

d. A device in some reed-organs by which a small hammer is caused to strike the reed as the air is admitted to it, thus quickening the production of the sound.

1879 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 667 Another major invention was that of Martin, who gave the harmonium ..'quicker speech', i. e. made the sound more quickly follow the descent of the key. The invention is known as 'percussion'.

3. *Mus.* The actual 'striking' or sounding of a note or chord, esp. of a discord, as distinguished from *preparation* and *resolution.*

1880 C. H. H. PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 685 *Percussion*..is the actual sounding of the discord.

†**4.** *Chiromancy.* A name for the outer edge of the palm of the hand: see quots. *Obs.*

1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 75 The hand thus closely shut and the fingers all turned in... The nether part..Chiromancers call the pomell or percussion. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 14 The percussion is the outer part, which moves when we strike anything. *Ibid.* 116 Such lines in the percussion of the hand denote drowning.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Of, for, pertaining to, or worked by percussion; *esp.* made or constructed so as to be ignited or exploded by percussion (cf. 2 a), as *percussion arm, bullet, fuse, gun, match, primer,*

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tube; belonging to, used for, or produced by medical percussion (sense 2 b), as *percussion blow, dullness* (= dull sound), *hammer, massage, note, resonance, sound, stroke, thrill, tone*; **percussion cap**, a small copper cap or cylinder containing fulminating powder, exploded by the percussion of a hammer so as to fire the charge of a fire-arm; **percussion drill**, a drill worked by percussion; **percussion figure**, a characteristic figure produced by a blow with a pointed instrument on a thin plate of certain crystals; **percussion grinder**, 'a machine for crushing quartz or other hard material by a combined rubbing and pounding process' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **percussion instrument** = *instrument of percussion*: see 2 c; **percussion-lock**, a form of lock for a fire-arm in which the charge is fired by means of a *percussion cap*; **percussion powder**, the powder used in percussion caps, consisting, since *c* 1823, of mercury fulminate, previously composed chiefly of perchlorate of potash; **percussion-sieve**, an apparatus for sorting ores according to size by means of two inclined sieves which are agitated by levers (Knight); **percussion-stop**, a draw-stop in a reed-organ which puts the percussion (2 d) into action; **percussion-table**, an apparatus for sorting ores according to weight, consisting of a slightly inclined table or frame which is shaken intermittently by a mechanical appliance.

1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 104 The *Percussion Arm does not require so much repair as the Flint Musket. 1823 *Specif. J. Day's Patent* No. 4861 Nipple or spill to receive the copper *percussion caps. 1895 GUTTMANN *Manuf. Explos.* II. 275 Percussion caps were first made by Joseph Egg, an English gun-maker, in 1815. 1892 GREENER *Breech-Loader* 2 The percussion-cap gun was a great improvement on the flint-lock, and although its day was short, it may be regarded as the most durable gun ever made. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 43 The hard whinstone is excavated by *percussion drills and dynamite. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 13 June 6/3 Special rules..including one prohibiting the use of percussion rock-drills in hard stone. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Percussion-fuse*, a fuse in a projectile set in action by concussion when the projectile strikes the object. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 122/2. 1827 J. SHAW in *Trnl. Franklin Inst.* 283 The slowest powder was much the safest in the *percussion gun. 1819 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXXVI. 80 *Percussion gun-lock. Silver medal voted to Mr. Collinson Hall. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 212 Percussion..with a pleximeter and *percussion-hammer .. yields a clear metallic sound. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 53 The Egyptians had many of the wind, stringed, and *percussion instruments at present known. 1845 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 356 A pair of pistols with *percussion-locks. 1887 D. MAGUIRE *Art of Massage* (ed. 4) ii. 20 His *percussion massage is nothing more than that employed by the ancients. 1880 BARWELL *Aneurism* 73 *Percussion notes were dull on the inner two inches of the clavicle and in a semicircle extending down to the first rib. 1819 T. B. JOHNSON *Shooter's Comp.* 102 *Percussion powder..ignites with a blow. 1825 COL. HAWKER *Instr. Yng. Sportsmen* (ed. 4) 77 Mr. Joyce .. establishing a manufactory of this anticorrosive percussion powder in which he does away entirely with the oxymuriate. 1824 *Franklin Inst. Rep.* in *Mech. Mag.* III. Joshua Shaw's improved *percussion primers. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 358/1 When the percussion primer strikes. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 110 Over the right side the *percussion-resonance was normal. 1858 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions War* 28 Full-cock the hammer, pull the trigger, causing the hammer to strike the *percussion-slide .., forcing it against the rim of the cartridge, and exploding it. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Percussion-stop*, a piano-forte stop to the organ, which renders the touch like the former. 1853 MARKHAM tr. *Skoda's Auscult.* 21 The fluid in the cavity is disturbed by the *percussion-stroke, and a sound, similar to the movement of saliva in the mouth, is then produced. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Percussion-table*. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Percussion-table*. 1870–93 S. GEE *Auscult. & Percuss.* iii. (ed. 4) 75 *Percussion Thrill. A peculiar quivering sensation .. sometimes produced by percussion. 1839 J. MARSH in *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* XXIII. 114 *Percussion tubes for cannon.

Hence **Percu·ssional** *a.*, of or pertaining to percussion; †**Percu·ssionist**, one who uses a percussion gun (*obs.*); **Percu·ssionize** *v.* = PERCUSSION *v.*

1776 HAWKINS *Hist. Music* I. III. vii. 341 His [Cassiodorus'] division of instrumental music..into three parts, namely, percussional, tensile, and inflatile. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 45 He deals in death blows as a percussionist, By his patent detonating, weather proof, water proof, fire proof guns. 1832 G. T. VIGNE *Six Months in Amer.* II. 76 In New York..a gunmaker had put over his door, 'Flint and steel guns altered and percussionized'.

Percu·ssion, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* **a.** To fit (a fire-arm) for being fired by percussion (see prec. 2 a). **b.** To treat with percussion massage. Hence **Percu·ssioning** *vbl. sb.* (in both senses); **Percu·ssioner**, **a.** a workman employed in percussioning fire-arms; **b.** an instrument used in percussion massage.

a. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 176 The percussioning of a gun, (as the fitting in of nipple, boring breeches, filing cocks, &c. is termed). 1881 — *Gun* 250 When percussioned the gun is shot at a target. *Ibid.*, In the days of muzzle-loaders the percussioner's branch was a very important one.

b. 1887 D. MAGUIRE *Art of Massage* (ed. 4) ii. 32 They use..the properly called percussioner, ..a bundle of birch branches. *Ibid.* iii. 47 That the part being percussioned should become accustomed .. to the manipulation. The ways of percussioning are numerous.

Percu·ssive (pəɹkʌ·siv), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *percuss-*, ppl. stem of *percutĕre* (see PERCUSS) + -IVE.] Having the property of striking; of, pertaining to, characterized by, or connected with percussion.

1793 HOLCROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiogn.* xiii. 69 Great original and percussive power. 1800 VINCE *Hydrostat.* xi. (1806) 114 The same body will always give the same tone, whether the percussive stroke be greater or less. 1857 H. SPENCER *Ess.* I. 24 The first musical instruments were without doubt percussive. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 415 The auscultatory and percussive phenomena..may differ little if at all from those which attend capillary bronchitis. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 595 Percussive machinery that expends its force on metal.

B. *sb.* A musical instrument of percussion.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Hence **Percu·ssively** *adv.*, **Percu·ssiveness**.

1863 A. M. BELL *Princ. Speech* 162 In *upbraid, upborne, upmost*, ..&c., ..the *P* is a mere stop of the voice and loses its final percussiveness. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Percussively*.

Percu·ssor (pəɹkʌ·sɔ̄ɹ, -ez). [a. L. *percussor* a striker, etc., agent-n. from *percutĕre*: see PERCUSS *v.* Cf. mod.F. *percusseur* (Littré).] One who or that which percusses or strikes; *spec.* a small instrument for medical percussion, a percussion-hammer.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 374 Dr. Granville's percussor.

Percutaneous (pɔ̄ɹkiuta·niəs), *a.* [f. L. *per cutem* through the skin + *-aneous*, after *cutaneous*: cf. *circumforaneous, subterraneous*.] Made, done, or effected through the skin. Hence **Percuta·neously** *adv.*, through the skin.

1887 *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* Nov. 184 Percutaneous stimulation..gave results with somewhat greater irregularity. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 12 Apr. 929 A man, who injected something into the larynx percutaneously. 1904 *Ibid.* 17 Sept. 39 The so-called percutaneous sutures.

Percu·te, *v.* [a. F. *percute-r*, ad. L. *percutĕre*: see next.] *trans.* = PERCUSS *v.* 2; esp. in massage.

1887 D. MAGUIRE *Art of Massage* (ed. 4) iv. 98 After having..frictioned and percuted the muscles of the neck.

Percutient (pəɹkiū·ʃĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *percutient-em*, pr. pple. of *percutĕre* to strike through, etc.: see PERCUSS.] **a.** *adj.* Striking, percussive. **b.** *sb.* Something that strikes; the striking agent or body.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 190 Where the Aire is the Percutient, ..against a Hard Body, it never giveth an Exteriour Sound. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 347 The velocity of the percutient is to be compared with the magnitude of the ponderant. 1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 306 The Vehemence of the Percussion depends as much upon the length of the percutient Body, as upon the velocity of the Motion.

Percylite (pɔ̄·ɹsilait). *Min.* [Named by Brooke, 1850, after Dr. Percy, who analysed it: see -LITE.] An oxychloride of lead and copper, found in minute sky-blue cubical crystals.

1850 *Philos. Mag.* Ser. III. XXXVI. 131. 1889 *Min. Mag.* VIII. 172 The crystals are..percylite.

Percyl(l, -cyly, obs. forms of PARSLEY.

Percynne, obs. form of PERSIAN.

†**Perd.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [app., from the rime, for *pert, perte*, a. OF. *perde, perte* = It. *perdita* 'loss':—late L. or Romanic **perdita* sb. from pa. pple. of L. *perdĕre* to lose. (OF. had also a rare masc. form *perd, pert*:—L. type *perditum*.)] Loss.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3841 Non wolde helpe restore his perd [*rime* pouert].

Perdao, -au, -aw, var. PARDAO *Obs.*, E. Indian coin. **Perde**, obs. form of PARD, a panther.

Perdicine (pɔ̄·ɹdisəin), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod. L. *perdicīn-us* in *Perdicinæ* (sc. *aves* birds), f. L. *perdix, -icem* partridge.] Of or related to a partridge; pertaining to the subfamily *Perdicinæ* of the family *Phasianidæ*, of which *Perdix*, the partridge, is the typical genus. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†**Perdicle.** *rare*$^{-0}$. In 5 **-yole**. A name for some precious stone: app. aetites or eagle-stone.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 394/1 Perdycle, precyous ston, *ethites*.

‖ **Perdi·do.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Sp. *perdido* adj. lost, used as subst.: see PERDUE.] A desperado.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. § 70 (1740) 475 The Duke of Monmouth, with his Party of Perdidos, had a Game to play which would not shew in quiet Times.

Perdie (†**perde, -ee**), var. PARDIE, 'by God'.

†**Perdifoil, perdifol.** *Obs. rare.* [Anglicized from mod.L. *perdifolius*, f. *perd-ĕre* to lose + *folium* leaf.] A plant which annually loses its leaves; a deciduous plant. So †**Perdifo·lious** *a.*, deciduous; not evergreen.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 269 Its leaves are perdifolious; it germinates every year [*sed perdifolia et quotannis germinans*]. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Perdifols*, Plants that shed their leaves. 1775 ASH, *Perdifol*, a plant that drops its leaves in winter. 1803 B. S. BARTON *Elem. Bot.* ii. 66 The Passion-flower of America and the Jasmine of Malabar, are evergreens in their native climates, but become perdifoils when they are transplanted into Britain.

Perdigle, obs. erroneous form of PRODIGY.

Perdigwena, variant of PERDRIGON *Obs.*

†**Perdi·ligent**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *perdiligent-em*: see PER- 1 4.] Very diligent. Hence †**Perdi·ligence**, thorough diligence.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxiii. 105 Your..Industry interconnected with perdiligent Sedulity, and sedulous Perdiligence.

†**Perdistu·rb**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. PER- 2 + DISTURB *v.*] *trans.* To disturb or hinder greatly.

1538 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* 103 Yf any perdisturbe or let the execution of this acte [etc.].

†**Pe·rdit, pe·rdite**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *perdit-us*, pa. pple. of *perdĕre* to lose: see PERDITION.] Lost to virtue; abandoned, wicked.

a 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* II. vii, A young man of a most perdit and debaucht course of life. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1662) 286 The most perdite sort of men.

Hence †**Pe·rditly** *adv.*, (*a*) in a wicked manner, abandonedly, (*b*) desperately [cf. L. *perdite amare* to be desperately in love].

a 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* II. iv. (1642) 50 Omphale ..of whom he was perditly enamoured. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dialogues* ii. Wks. 1874 VI. 118 A thousand times had rather wish to die, Than perditly to affect one base and vile.

Perdition (pəɹdi·ʃən). Also 4 **-cyun**, 4–6 **-cion, -cioun**, etc. [ME. a. OF. *perdicion* (11th c. in Littré), *perdicion*, F. *perdition*, ad. L. *perditiōn-em*, n. of action from *perdĕre* to make away with, destroy, lose; f. PER- 3 + *dare* to give, put.]

1. The fact or condition of being destroyed or ruined; utter destruction, complete ruin. Now *rare*.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter*, etc. 520 (Deut. xxxii. 35) Bisyde is þe day of perdicyun. 1382 WYCLIF *ibid.*, Ny3 is the day of perdicioun [Vulg. *dies perditionis*; COVERD., the tyme of their destruccion is at honde]. — *Prov.* vi. 15 To this anoon shal come his perdicioun, and sodeynli he shall be to-treden [Vulg. *perditio sua*; COVERD. destruccion, 1611 calamity]. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 87 The parting of him and his company out of the ost, put all the lave in poynt of perdicioun. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 27 b, What losse & perdicion of many noble Capitaynes and stronge souldiours must..ensue at the assaute. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. ii. 3 Certaine tydings..importing the meere perdition of the Turkish Fleete. 1643 tr. *Hildanus' Exper. Chyrurg.* iv. 9 A great Combustion..leaveth behinde it a ..withered scarre, by reason of the perdition and contraction of the skin. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* II. § 7 A Man may be cheaply vitious, to the perdition of himself. 1829 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 371, I trust in a few days to finish the narrative of the invasion and perdition of Spain.

†**b.** In affected or rhetorical use: Loss, diminution, lessening. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vi. 103 The perdition of th'athuersarie hath beene very great, reasonnable great. 1602 — *Ham.* v. ii. 117 Sir, his definement suffers no perdition in you. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 30 There is no soule, No not so much perdition as an hayre Betid to any creature in the vessell.

†**c.** That wherein ruin or destruction lies; the 'ruin' of anything. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1625 MILTON *Ode Death Fair Infant* 2, To turn Swift-rushing black perdition hence. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Ad Sect. xii. 93 Free revellings, carnivals and balls, which are the perdition of precious hours. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* x. 94 Thou lewd perdition of the Latian name!

2. *Theol.* The condition of final spiritual ruin or damnation, the future condition of the wicked and finally impenitent or unredeemed; the fate of those in hell, eternal death.

(A special theological application of the word, which has led to its disuse in the general sense.)

1382 WYCLIF *John* xvii. 12 No man of hem perischide, no but the sone of perdicioun [Vulg. *nisi filius perditionis*]. — *Phil.* i. 28 The which is to hem cause of perdicioun [*gloss*, or of damnacioun, TINDALE, a token of perdicion]. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 123 This Antecriste .. is callede the son of perdicion. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Nativity* (1859) 407 Children of perdition and inheritors of hell fire. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. vi. § 3. 85 [They] daylie trauaile towards their eternall perdition. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 387 If appetite, or what divines call lust,..Be punished with perdition, who is pure? 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* XI. 2283 Would you send A soul straight to perdition, dying frank An atheist?

b. In imprecations. (Cf. *damnation*.)

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 90 Excellent Wretch: Perdition catch my Soule But I do loue thee. *a* 1619 FLETCHER *Bonduca* III. v, Perdition Take me for ever, if in my fell anger, I do not out-do all example. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 106 'Perdition to unfaithful wives!' 1894 R. BRIDGES *Feast of Bacchus* II. 566 Perdition take me now!

†**c.** The place of destruction or damnation. *Obs.*

In Wyclif, after the Vulgate, rendering Hebr. אבדון *abaddôn* the place of perishing, Hades; in Coverdale and 1611 rendered 'destruction'.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xxviii. 22 Perdicioun and deth seiden, With oure eris wee han herd the fame of it. — *Prov.* xxvii. 20 Helle and perdicioun neuere ben fulfild. — *Ps.* lxxxvii(i). 12 [11] Whether sum man shal telle in sepulcris thi mercy; and thi treuthe in to perdicioun. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 47 Flaming from th' Etherial Skie With hideous ruine and combustion down To bottomless perdition.

3. *Comb.* **Perdition-money**: see quot.

1683 BARNARD *Heylin* lvi. 173 The exacting of Sconses or perdition mony, which he [as Treasurer of Westminster] divided among them that best deserved it, who diligently kept Prayers, and attended upon other Church Duties.

Hence **Perdi·tionable** *a.*, deserving perdition.

1827 POLLOCK *Course T.* III. 529 Wild, blasphemous, perditionable thoughts, That Satan in them moved.

†**Perdi·tious**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. f. prec. after *ambitious*, etc.] Given over to perdition.

1609 DEKKER *Raven's Alm.* D iij b, The faster that fire-

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workes are throwne amongst these perditious children the lowder will grow their rage.

‖ **Pe·rdix.** The Latin word for 'partridge', retained in the Douay Bible, and used in Ornithology as a generic name: see PARTRIDGE, PERDICINE.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Sam.* xxvi. 20 The king of Israel is come forth to seeke one flea, as the perdix is pursued in the mountaines. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 435/2 The genus *Perdix*, Briss. ..is made to contain the subgenera *Perdix* ..*Chætopus*..*Coturnix*..*Ptilopachus*..and *Ortyx*.

Perdon(e, -oun, obs. forms of PARDON.

Pe·rdricide. *humorous nonce-wd.* [f. F. *perdrix* partridge + -CIDE 1.] A partridge-killer: in quots. appositive = Partridge-killing.

1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 79 The perdricide criminals are more numerous than the violators of all the branches of the Decalogue. 1837 C. LOFFT *Self-formation* II. 129 When I..heard from my perdricide comrades there the tale of their September exploits. 1854 *Q. Rev.* CXVI. 203 No 'perdricide' gentleman could..imagine that [etc.].

†**Perdrigon.** *Obs.* (Also 6 **perdigwena,** 8 **padrigon.**) [a. F. *perdrigon* (Littré), in 16th c. *perdigoine,* in Cotgr. *perdigonne,* in Pr. *perdigon, perdrigon,* properly 'young partridge', according to Littré and Hatz.-Darm. from its colour.] A variety of plum, black, violet, or white (Littré), formerly highly valued for its flavour.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 165 Of later time was procured out of Italy..the plumme called the Perdigwena. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 233/2 Plums, Perdrigon, White, Blue, Primordial, Reine Claud. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Exposition to Sun,* The White perdrigon which we esteem one of our best plums. 1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Prunus,* The Violet Perdrigon Plum. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* III. 62 A damascen plum..does pretty well indeed in a tart, but..to compare it with the queen mother, the padrigons..the green-gages, or the orlines. 1884 HOGG *Fruit Manual* 730.

Perdu, perdue (pəɹdiū', pə̄·ɹdiu, ‖ pɛrdü), *a.* and *sb.* (Also 7 **pur-due** ; **par-, perdieu, -dew.**) [a. F. *perdu* 'lost, perished ; forlorne, past hope of recouerie, cast away' etc. (Cotgr.) ; app. originally introduced in the Fr. military phrase *sentinelle perdue,* and so usually spelt *perdue* ; in later times often (now usually) treated as an alien Fr. word, and written *perdu* or *perdue,* according to gender.]

A. *adj.* (or *pa. pple.*).

†**1.** In *sentinel perdue, perdue sentinel* (called by Barret 1598 *forlorne sentinell*) : **a.** The post of a sentinel (see SENTINEL *sb.* 1) in a very advanced and dangerous position, where he can hardly hope to escape death. **b.** A sentinel posted in such a position. *Obs.*

(Quot. 1591 is punctuated 'breaches in espials, in sentinels, perdues' ; if this is right, the quot. belongs to B. 1.)

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* I. 1 In Trenches, where perchance hee shall stand a number of houers in the water and myre vp to the knees: and besides vp on the Bulwarkes, breaches, in espials, in Sentinels perdues, and such like, when occasion requires and necessitie constraines. [1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. ii, The proper *forlorne Sentinell* is that which is set either on horse-backe or foote..neare vnto the enemies campe:..so neare vnto the enemie, that being discryed and seene, he shall with great difficulty retire and escape.] 1628 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. (ed. 3) 32 So many..desire to enter vpon breaches, lye sentinell perdue, giue the first onset [etc.]. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1764) 74 Sir Edward Cecill..used often during this Siege, to go in person in the night time, to try whether he cou'd catch any Sentinells perdues. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xix. (ROXB.) 149/2 A Perdue sentinell is..layd down in the open field, where he lyeth on his belly with his eare to the ground to heare what he can from the enemy.

2. In other connexions :

†**a.** Placed in an extremely hazardous position, such as that of a 'forlorn sentinel', or a 'forlorn hope' ; hence, in a desperate case, lost. *Obs.*

1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subj.* I. i, *Putf.* How stand you with him [the Duke], Sir? *Theod.* A perdue captain, Full of my father's danger. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 235 Where ..peevish cavils and pertinacious calumnies,..do but rally themselves, as in a case *perdue,* to see what can be done by volleys of rayling Rhetorick. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Perdu,* lost, perished, forlorn, past hope of recovery, cast away.

†**b.** Lying out, passing the night out of bed. *Obs.*

1634 CAREW *Cæl. Brit.* Wks. (1824) 154 Though it be to the surprize of a perdu page or chambermaid.

c. Lying hidden ; hidden, concealed ; disguised. Now chiefly as Fr.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 160 (1740) 113* The Trick of a Brace of perdue Witnesses, charged and primed in order to a short Turn. 1837 H. AINSWORTH *Crichton* II. ii, A Huguenot perdue in the Louvre.

3. In phrase *to lie perdu.* (Also, *to set, leave, stand,* etc. *perdu.*) Now chiefly as Fr.

a. In military usage: Placed as an outpost, sentinel, guard, scout, etc., in an exposed, hazardous position ; hidden and on the watch ; (lying) in ambush, in wait, in order to surprise or attack. Often *transf.* or *fig.*

1607 B. BARNES *Divils Charter* E iv b, This very night must I stand *Perdue* for this bloudy service. 1611 BEAUM. & FLETCHER *King & No King* I. i. 1624 MASSINGER *Bondman* II. i, There's a sport too, Named lying perdue..'tis a game Which you must learn to play at. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* I. iii, I'll stand *perdue* upon 'em. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* IV. 761 Suggestion lay pur due by Contemplation, And sought to disadvantage Meditation. 1689 SHIRLEY *Wedding* IV. iii, Let's steal away before we be discovered. I do not like when men lie perdu. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV ix. 278 It is unfitting he should lie Perdue, who is to walk the round. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Siege* Wks. (1673) 82 A Weezel That lies Perdue for a Hens Nest. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 34 This Hudibras..by the Furies, left Perdue. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) VI. xii. 418 If a Man is always upon his Guard, and (as it were) stands perdieu at his Heart, to spy when Sin begins to peep out in these first Inclinations. 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. xvi, Bridget stood perdue within, with her finger and her thumb upon the latch, benumb'd with expectation. 1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 287 Overtaken in his solitary career, lying 'perdue' behind some tree, or bush. 1884 *Manch. Weekly Times* 11 Oct. 4/6 Probably in the village inn a skilful penny-a-liner is lying *perdu*..to get a scrap of their conversation.

b. Hidden away ; concealed ; out of sight, withdrawn from sight. Now usually as Fr., spelt *perdu* or *perdue* according to gender. (*a*) Of persons.

1701 J. PHILIPS *Splendid Shilling* (1715) 6 This Caitif..oft Lies perdue in a Nook or gloomy Cave. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xxv. 174 Mr. Greville was not gone out of town, but intended to lie perdue. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* xiv, Hold..We must lie perdue, if possible. 1855 CARLYLE *Misc., Prinzenraub* (1857) IV. 345 They seek shelter in a cavern, stay there perdue for three days. 1855 BROWNING *Instans Tyrannus* iii, All in vain! Gold and jewels I threw, Still he couched there perdue. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* xiv, She has been lying *perdue,*.. deeply buried in the unwonted luxury of a French novel.

(*b*) Of things, qualities, etc.

1758 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 373/2 The ingenious author tells us..the general's intention remains *perdu.* 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* III. ii. (1849) 150 A host of honest, good-fellow qualities..which had lain perdue. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* Prol. i, Hidden in the belt of each, or carried *perdu* in the trouser's-pocket. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 441 [It] had lain perdu in my head all that time.

†**B.** *sb. Obs.* [Partly short for *sentinel perdue* or F. *enfants perdus,* see below, 2 c; partly elliptical or contextual uses of the phrases in A. 3 : cf.

c 1600 BACON *Apol. conc. Ld. Essex* 61 Madame..you haue put me like one of those that the Frenchmen call *Enfans perdus,* that serue on foote before horsmen.]

†**1.** = *Sentinel perdue,* A. 1 a. *Obs. rare.*

1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* II. vi, I would you would relieue me, for I am So heauie that I shall ha' much adoe To stand out my perdu.

†**2.** A soldier placed in a position of special danger, as an outlying sentinel, or ordered on some hazardous enterprise, as to act as scout or skirmisher, lead in an assault, etc., and hence considered as virtually lost or in a desperate case. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vii. 35 (Quarto) To watch, poor Perdu With this thin helme. 1614 C. BROOKE *Trag. Rich. III* xlii, The centynels are plac't ; *perdu's* are sent. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* III. iv, Your old Perdues, who, after time, do think..that they are shot-free. 1638 *Mass. Hist. Collect.* Ser. III. VI. 6 Having..laid out our pardues, we betook ourselves to the guard. 1648 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* IV. II. 1173 Our Purdues lie so near the Enemy, as to hear them discourse. 1681 L. ADDISON *Disc. Tangier* 7 The Earl in person every night laid Perdues to prevent Surprisals. 1706 PHILLIPS, A *Perdue,* a Sentinel or Soldier plac'd in an advanced and dangerous Post.

fig. *a* 1641 SUCKLING *Completion Writing Shaks.* Poems (1646) 30 Out of the bed the other fair hand was On a green sattin quilt..There lay this pretty perdue, safe to keep The rest o' th' body that lay fast asleep.

†**b.** *collectively.* The body of troops on outpost duty ; the watch, guard. *Obs.*

1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 31 Such are the Guard, the Sentinell, the Watch, the Perdu for the Common-wealth. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 69 During this siege, there was taken by the English perdu, a French man [etc.].

†**c.** *pl.* = FORLORN HOPE [F. *enfants perdus*] ; a body of soldiers selected for a specially hazardous military duty. *Obs.*

c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 15 The King..sent a number of Infantry Perdews to his Trenches, to bring on the Skirmish. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Perdu, Enfans perdus,* perdus : or the forlorne hope, of a campe (are commonly Gentlemen of Companies). 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* v. 327 Two thousand Perduz first Give bravely th' Onset. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Perdues,*..the forlorn hope of a Camp,.. are so called, because they are given for lost men, in respect of the danger of their service.

†**d.** *transf.* One who acts as a watcher, scout, or spy. *Obs.* (From 3 a.)

1639 FULLER *Holy War* V. xxii. 267 Poland..lying constant perdue of Christendome against the Tartarian. 1650 — *Pisgah* II. 57 Shepheards lying constant Perdues in defence of their flocks. *a* 1661 — *Worthies, Northumbld.* II. (1662) 314 The Sheriffs..who in effect, lay constant Perdues against the neighbouring Scots. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v. *Budge, Standing Budge,* c. The Thieves Scout or Perdu. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 116 (1740) 292 Sir William Waller the Perdue, was the Discoverer..and, by his Diligence, the Man taken and sent to Newgate.

†**e.** *transf.* A person in a lying or crouching posture. *Obs. rare.*

1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* (ed. 4) 33 Eccho tir'd with posting, does refuse To carry to th' inquisitive Perdu's That couchant lye above, the trembling news.

†**3.** A morally abandoned person ; a desperado ; a profligate, a roué. *Obs.*

1612 CHAPMAN *Widdowes T.* II. i. Wks. 1873 III. 23 Profane Ruffins, Squires to Bawds & Strumpets,..Debaucht perdu's.

†**Perdu, perdue,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* (with *it*). To lie *perdu,* act the part of a *sentinel perdue,* act warily.

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 33 Thus the Lord Fairfax did no wrong ; but wisely Sentinel'd and Perdu'd it to prevent Surprisals, and the better to surprize his Surprizers.

2. *trans.* (*refl.*) To place in ambush, hide.

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 61 An ordinary Artist may kill a trout, provided he purdue himself at a reasonable distance.

†**Perdu·ce,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *perdūc-ĕre* to lead, bring through, f. PER- 1 + *dūcĕre* to lead.] *trans.* To bring on, lead on ; to induce.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1932/1 You might easely be perduced to acknowledge one Church with vs. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xvii. (1660) 205 By the motion of the Feet our bodies are perduced from place to place. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 298 Exsiccating ulcers and perducing them to a skar. 1665 HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 26 Carbuncles ..easily perduced to a laudable maturation.

So †**Perdu·ction** [ad. L. *perductiōn-em,* n. of action from *perdūcĕre*]. *Obs. rare*—°.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Perduction,* a bringing or leading through.

†**Perduell.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *perduellis* a public or private enemy, f. PER through + *duellis* a warrior.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Perduell,* a strong stubborne enemie.

Perduellion (pə̄ɹdiu,e·liən). *Rom.* and *Sc. Law.* [ad. L. *perduelliōn-em,* f. *perduellis* : see prec.] Hostility against the state or government ; treason. (*Obs.* in *Sc. Law.*)

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. x. (S. T. S.) 60 This law of perduellioun was of maist horribil cryme. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 61 On the 13th of October 1582. the Assembly of the Church at Edenburg, did by an Act approve of that perduellion [the Capture of the King]. 1774 BP. HALLIFAX *Anal. Rom. Law* (1795) 130 The punishment of Perduellion was 1. *Ultimum Supplicium,* or Natural Death of the Criminal. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, I am of opinion..that this rising..to take away the life of a reprieved man, will prove little better than perduellion.

So †**Perdu·ellism** [a. Fr. *perduellisme* 'Treason against Prince or Countrey' (Cotgr.)].

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Perduellion,* or *Perduellism,* treason against the King or Country.

[**Perdulous** in Johnson, copied in later Dicts. ; spurious word (misprint for PENDULOUS).]

Perdun(e, obs. form of PARDON.

Perdurability (pəɹdiūːrə̆bi·lĭti). Also 5 **-blyte, -blete, -bylyte.** [In ME. a. OF. *par-, perdurablete* (12th c. in Godef.). The mod. word is a new formation from *perdurable.*] The quality of being perdurable ; continuous duration ; everlastingness ; permanence. In mod. use chiefly in *Philos.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. vii. 45 (Camb. MS.) Natheles ..as many yeeres as ther-to may be multyplyed ne may nat certes ben comparysoned to the perdurablyte þat is endeles. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxiii. 69 This is nought in thyn choys, nouther qualite ne quantite, ne perdurabylyte of thy peyne. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 345/2 That by that forme the perdurablete of theire Goddes sholde be shewed.

1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* 192 Something which is distinguished from our fleeting impressions by what, in Kantian language, is called Perdurability. *a* 1873 — *Ess. Relig.* (1874) 200 Substance is but a general name for the perdurability of attributes. 1877 BOWEN *Mod. Philos.* XV. 269 What is this necessary axiom..but the perdurability of material substance?

Perdurable (pəɹdiūːrə̆b'l, pə̄·ɹdiŭrăb'l), *a.* Also 5–6 **par-.** [a. OF. *per-, pardurable* (12th c. in Godef.) = Pr. *perdurable,* It. *perdurabile,* ad. late L. *perdūrābilis* (Boeth.), f. *perdūrāre* : see PERDURE and -BLE. Very rare from *a* 1660 to 1800, and by Johnson considered obs. ; common again in 19th c.] Enduring continuously, lasting, permanent ; everlasting, as measured by human life or human history.

c 1250 [implied in PERDURABLY]. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. met. iii. 27 (Camb. MS.) Is it certeyn and establyssed by lawe perdurable þat nothinge þat is engendred nys stedefast ne estable. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. viii. (Skeat) I. 87 The thank of a people..procedeth of no wyse jugement ; never is it stedfast pardurable. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. Prol. (1558) 1 b, For to make our names perdurable. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xiv. (1885) 142 Perdurable livelod ffor the sustentacion off his estate. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 141 b, Gain is not alwaies perdurable, nor losse alwaies continuall. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V,* IV. v. 7 O perdurable shame, let's stab our selues. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1738 I. 305 What thing in the nature of a Covenant shall bind the other to such a perdurable mischief? 1806 H. SIDDONS *Maid, Wife, & Widow* I. 204 A friendship ..of a more perdurable nature than a thousand of those which are daily moulded out of bows, smiles, curtesies. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVI. 287 Leaving a name perdurable on earth. 1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* 199 The existence of a perdurable basis of sensations. 1880 T. HODGKIN *Italy & Inv.* III. viii. II. 540 [That] so vast and perdurable a structure as the Roman Empire could utterly perish.

b. *esp.* (in theological lang.) Everlasting, eternal, as opposed to things of this world and of time.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 1 The blissful lif that is perdurable. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 93 In soche maner that thow lese not the lif perdurable. *a* 1536 *Calisto & Melib.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 64 The mighty and perdurable God be his guide. 1657–82 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. iii. § 5. 248 The material and perishing substance can never comprehend what is immaterial and perdurable. 1882–3 in *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2525/1 The separate and perdurable personality of man.

c. Of material things : Able to withstand wear or decay ; imperishable ; lasting indefinitely.

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c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. i. 2 (Camb. MS.) Hyr clothes weeren maked of riht delye thredes and subtil craft of perdurable matere. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* II. 20 Black ..is the most perdurable of all other colours. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 343, I confesse me knit to thy deseruing, with Cables of perdurable toughnesse. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* VI. 204 Having perdurable monuments raised to her as well in Babilon as in Athens. 1816 SOUTHEY *Lay of Laureate* xiv, Sculpture there had done her fitting part, Bidding the forms perdurable arise Of those great Chiefs. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xix, I am of granite..hard and perdurable.

Hence **Perdu·rableness** (*rare*), the quality of being perdurable; perdurability.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* I. i. § 11 Our Author speaketh here of the amplenesse, and greatnesse of the estate, and not of the perdurablenesse of the same. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Mar. 259/1 One more proof of the perdurableness of aristocracies.

Perdurablete, obs. form of PERDURABILITY.

Perdurably (see prec.), *adv.* Also 3 **par-**. [f. PERDURABLE *a.* + -LY², or directly after the OF. adv. *pardurablement*.] In a perdurable manner; permanently, lastingly; everlastingly, eternally.

c 1250 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 31 Ne for þo litle sennen, þet no man hine ne mai loki nis noon deseu[e]rd pardurableliche fram gode, ne fram holi chereche. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. iv. 128 (Camb. MS.) Thilke same symple forme of man þat is perdurablely in the dyuyne thoght. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 70 That she wolde not late hem reyne euer in that synne, to be loste perdurably. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 208 That after your lyfe frayle and transitory You may than live in joye perdurably. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 115 If it were damnable,.. Why would he for the momentarie tricke Be perdurably fin'de? 1872 P. BAYNE *Days of Jesebel* I. i. 3 Promise-words..should be like to those Left perdurably graven in the rock By Sidon's cunning workmen.

Perdurance (pəɹdiū·rāns). Now *rare*. [a. obs. F. *par-, perdurance* (15–16th c.), f. *pardurant* pr. pple.: see -ANCE.] Permanence, duration.

1508 FISHER *Penit. Ps.* cii. Wks. (1876) 194 Ferre aboue the perduraunce of heuens, or of the erth. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 30 We..high honors plant as if perdurance had promised continuall showring. a 1650 MAY *Satir. Puppy* (1657) 59 Or else erect new Castles in the Air, and strengthen their foundation with half an hours perdurance longer then the former. 1875 VEITCH *Lucretius* 76 Space, Time, Cause, Identity, Perdurance, and other notions.

Perdu·rant, *a. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *perdūrānt-em*, pr. pple. of *perdūrāre* to PERDURE: see -ANT. Cf. obs. F. *perdurant* (16th c. in Godef.).] Lasting, continuous, permanent.

1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 44 Nature hates perdurant peace.

†**Pe·rdurate**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *perdūrāre* (see next) + -ATE³.] = PERDURE *v.*

15.. *Christmas Carols* (Percy Soc.) 37 Christe, Secret in forme of bread, In mydst of us shall perdurate.

Perduration (pəɹdiurē·ʃən). *arch.* [Noun of action f. L. *perdūrāre* to PERDURE: cf. late L. *perdūrātio* (Gloss. Cyril. in Quicherat), and obs. F. *perduration*.] The action of enduring indefinitely; continuous duration, continuance.

1508 FISHER *Penit. Ps.* cii. Wks. (1876) 197 Almyghty god..hauynge euerlastynge perduracyon, without begynnynge, without ende. 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 116 To multiply the torments of helfire upon any Devil, unto immensity of weight and Infinity of Perduration. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Perduration*, ..a lasting very long. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 286 Happily such perduration of good or ill can be inflicted only in a fairy tale.

Perdure (pəɹdiū·ɹ), *v.* Now *rare*. [a. obs. F. *par-, perdurer*, ad. L. *perdūrāre*, f. PER- 2 + *dūrāre* to harden, endure, f. *dūrus* hard.] *intr.* To continue, endure, last on.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 254 3e wole not redresse Be mowthe 3our dedys mortal but therin don perdure. 1590 GREENWOOD *Answ. Def. Read Prayers* 27 Yt was the chief part of their office, to perdure in the worde and prayer. 1854 HICKOK *Mental Philos.* 76 The mind perdures while its energizing may construct a thousand lines.

Hence **Perdu·ring** *ppl. a.*, lasting, enduring continuously.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Epil. 6 Thy Maiestie mot haue eternallie..Felicitie perdurand in this eird. a 1600 *Flodden F.* vii. (1664) 68 And in perduring peace remain. 1890 J. SKINNER *Dissert. Metaphysics* 109 The Soul is revealed intuitively as a perduring living agent or entity.

Perdy, -dye, obs. forms of *perdie*, PARDIE.

Pere, obs. f. PAIR, PEAR, PEER, PERRIE, PERRY¹, PIER. **Pereago**, obs. form of PIRAGUA.

Peregal, variant of PAREGAL *Obs.*, equal.

Peregrin, variant of PEREGRINE.

†**Pe·regrinage.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med. L. *peregrīnāgium* (1236 in Du Cange = *peregrīnātio*), f. *peregrīn-us* (see PEREGRINE) + *-āgium*, ad. Romanic *-aggio, -age*: see -AGE. Godef. gives one instance of *pérégrinage* in F., but only of early 16th c.] = PEREGRINATION, PILGRIMAGE (q. v.).

1340 *Ayenb.* 187 Vele men makeþ to god sacrefices of uestinges, of peregrinages, of ssarpnesses of bodye. [*Fr. orig.* (MS. Cott. Cleop. A 5 lf. 141), sacrifices de ieuner, de pelerinages.]

†**Pe·regrinancy.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *peregrīnānt-em*, pr. pple. of *peregrīnārī*: see next and -ANCY.] Sojourning; pilgrimage.

1674 STAVELEY *Rom. Horseleach* (1769) 280 The Church in this world is..in a state of peregrinancy and militancy.

Peregrinate (pe·rėgrinēit), *v.* (Also 6-7 *erron.* **peri-**.) [f. L. *peregrīnāt-*, ppl. stem of *peregrīnārī* to sojourn or travel abroad, f. *peregrīn-us* foreign, a foreigner: see PEREGRINE. Cf. F. *pérégriner*, Sp. *peregrinar*, It. *peregrinare*, to go on pilgrimage.] *intr.* To travel, journey.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 28 That Sepulcher .. which you perigrinate to adore. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 9 They haue perigrinated to know the life of States. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 39 (1794) II. 82 It is of late the custom to peregrinate by night. 1812 SCOTT *Let. to J. B. S. Morritt* 12 Oct. in *Lockhart*, We peregrinated over Stanmore, and visited the Castles of Bowes..and Brougham. 1854 *London Soc.* VI. 392 She peregrinated calmly in a pinched bonnet.

b. To sojourn in a foreign country.

1755 JOHNSON, *Peregrinate*,..to live in foreign countries.

c. *trans.* To travel along or across; to traverse.

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 33 The path I was about to peregrinate was .. backneyed beyond conception. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* II. xvii. 271, I pick up rags and tatters of information as I peregrinate the streets. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana of Crossways* II. ii. 55 He could have wished himself peregrinating a bridge.

Hence **Pe·regrina·ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Pelerinant*, peregrinating, wandering, or going on Pilgrimage. 1805 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Nuns of Desert* I. 293 Not one thought was bestowed upon the peregrinating culprits. 1862 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 65 Peregrinating bishops produce no effect upon them.

Pe·regrinate, *a. rare.* [f. L. *peregrīnāt-us* having travelled or sojourned abroad, pa. pple. of *peregrīnārī*.] Foreign-fashioned, having the air of one who has lived or travelled abroad. (A purposely pedantic term put by Shakspere into the mouth of Holofernes; thence taken by Lytton.)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 15 *Ped.*..He is too picked, too spruce, too affected, too odde, as it were, too peregrinat, as I may call it. *Curat.* A most singular and choise Epithat. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. iv, Imagine this figure, grotesque, peregrinate, and to the eye of a peasant, certainly diabolical.

Peregrination (pe·rėgrinē·ʃən). [a. F. *pérégrination* (12th and 16th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *peregrīnātiōn-em*, n. of action from *peregrīnārī* to PEREGRINATE. Cf. It. *peregrinazione*, Sp. *peregrinacion*.]

1. The action of travelling in foreign lands, or of journeying from land to land; hence, by extension, of travelling from place to place.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 19 His daily peregrinacion in the desert, felles and craggy mountains of [Wales]. a 1550 in *Boorde's Introd. Knowl.* (1870) Forewords 23 The Perègrination of Doctor Boarde. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VII. iv. 505 This going forth and peregrination of the Mexicaines, will happily seeme like to that of Egypt. 1650 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 11 Amongst those many advantages, which conduce to enrich the mind with variety of Knowledge, .. Peregrination, or Forraine Travell is none of the least. 1763 JOHNSON *Life Ascham* Wks. IV. 626 The purse of Ascham was not equal to the expence of peregrination. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* i, Before they had advanced far on their peregrination.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A course of travel (properly abroad); a journey, esp. on foot; a perambulation; in *pl.* = travels. Also, A narrative of travels.

1548 HOOPER *Ten Commandm.* x. 167 How light so euer this vngodlie people make there gaddynges or peregrinations: they shalbe culpable and accomptable for as many faultes, as is donne by his familie throwghe his absence. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. i. 1 The nauigations and peregrinations Orientals of Nicholas. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xxvii. 202 The Peregrination which I have written. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 130 P 4 The vicious Habits and Practises that he had been used to in the Course of his Peregrinations. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. 31 The wild fanaticism..first incited men to enter upon those long and dangerous peregrinations. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 151 My peregrinations about this great metropolis. 1853–8 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 321 [He] recently published a book of his peregrinations.

†c. A going as a pilgrim; a pilgrimage. *Obs.*

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 106 Hathe Englond soche stacions Of devoute peregrinacions As are in Fraunce and Italy? a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 71 [Throgmorton] his Father..dyed in Peregrination going to Hierusalem. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 75 Workes of supererogation, meritis, pardones, perigrinationeis, and stationeis.

†d. The migration or transplantation of a plant, etc. *into* another country. *Obs. rare.*

1679 EVELYN *Sylva* (ed. 3) xxv, Concerning the Peregrination of that tree [Elm] into Spain.

e. *fig.* A systematic going through a subject, writing, course of study, etc. f. The 'pilgrimage' or 'journey' of life: see 2 b.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 197 Being ariued at this place in the tract of my Anatomicall Perigrination. 1653 R. MASON *Commend. Let.* in *Bulwer's Anthropomet.*, When first I cast up this account of your ingenious peregrination through the world. 1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 126 Modesty..is absolutely necessary to be retain'd thro' the whole Course of our Peregrination till we arrive at the Love of God.

†2. A sojourning in a foreign land; the condition of dwelling as a sojourner; sojourn. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1630 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* 125 If he [the Czar] should..be constrained..to leave his country, she promised ..to receiue..him..with all honour worthy so great a Prince, ..to assigne unto him a convenient place for his perigrination. a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 597 [The] 430 years of the Peregrination [in Egypt] Exod. 12. [40]. The 40 years travail in the Wilderness. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vi. 191 'Επιδημία ἐς ἀνθρώπους Θεοῦ, a Peregrination of a God among men. 1697 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* vi. 4 He thinks the Peregrination of the Fathers is attributed here to the Children.

b. *fig.* Man's life on earth viewed as a 'sojourn in the flesh'.

Often associated with the sojourn or 'tabernacling' of the Israelites in the desert; hence in later use passing into the notion of 'pilgrimage', and so of the 'journey' through life, as a fig. sense of 1. (In quot. 1523, prob. referring to Lydgate's transl. of *le Pelerinage de Vie humaine*.)

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1221 Of Mannes Lyfe the Peregrynacioun, He did translate, enterprete, and disclose. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 18 The schort tyme of this oure fragil peregrinatione. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* ix. P 19 The Israelites dwelt in tents, vncertaine of their abode, euer readie to shift: whereby they represent vnto vs our peregrination in this mortalitie. 1626 DONNE *Serm., Ps. xc.* 14 (1640) 808 The Saints..pray that God would powre down vpon vs graces for our Peregrination here, as He hath done vpon them in their Station there. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. II. xxviii. (1852) 506 In the eighty third year of his peregrination. 1733 P. SHAW tr. *Bacon's Philos. Wks., Wisd. Ancients* I. 573 Thro' all the Journey and Peregrination [*in itinere sive peregrinatione*] of human Life.

†c. *transf.* A place of sojourn. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Wisd.* xii. 7 They might receive a peregrination [Gr. ἀποικίαν, *Vulg.* peregrinationem] worthie of the children of God, which is a land of al most deare to thee.

Peregrinator (pe·rėgrinēitəɹ). Now only *affected.* [a. L. *peregrīnātor*, agent-n. from *peregrīnārī* to PEREGRINATE.] One who peregrinates; a traveller in foreign lands, or (loosely) from place to place; a pilgrim; a wanderer.

1610 *Chester's Tri.* (1844) Address 10 Like a poore Peregrinator..contented to passe through the Purgatorie of the Printing-house. 1668 M. CASAUBON *Credulity* 66 He makes himself a great peregrinator, to satisfie his Curiosity. 1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXVIII. 501 Careful to record facts of practical utility to future peregrinators. 1829 T. L. PEACOCK *Misfort. Elphin* xii, More materials for absorbing thought, than the most zealous peregrinator,..is likely to have at once in his mind.

Hence **Pe·regrina·tory** *a., rare*, characteristic of a peregrinator; moving from place to place.

1773 *Observ. Pres. St. Poor* 107 There are among them some unquestionably honest and commendably industrious.. accustomed to that peregrinatory mode of living.

Peregrine, peregrin (pe·rėgrin), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4-5 **peregryn**(e, (6 **pelegryne**), **perrygryne**, 7 **perigrine**, 6- **peregrine**, 7- **-grin.** [ad. L. *peregrīn-us* coming from foreign parts, foreign, a foreigner, f. *pereger* that is abroad or on a journey, *peregre* adv., abroad, to or from foreign parts, f. *per* through + *ager* field, territory, land, country; cf. F. *peregrin* adj., migratory, foreign (16th c.), sb. a pilgrim, in Oresme a 1400 (Godef.). In Eng. found first, and until the 16th c. only, in the name of the *faucon peregryn* or *peregrine falcon*, in OF. *faulcon pelerin* (under the influence of which Ld. Berners has *fawcon pelegryne*). The inherited form of L. *peregrinus*, through Romanic and OF., is PILGRIM, q. v.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Foreign, belonging to another country; outlandish, strange; imported from abroad; also, †foreign, extraneous, or alien to the matter in hand (*obs.*). *Peregrine tone* (med.L. *tonus peregrinus*), name of one of the Gregorian 'tones' or chants.

c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 52 Other prohemes (whiche..are not set out of the very mater it selfe)..are called peregrine or straunge prohemes. c 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 188 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) 82, I toke him to be a straunger;..we ware both perrygryne. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 165 You aske me histories so straunge and peregrine, that my wittes may not in any wise but needes go on pilgrimage. 1585 SIR J. MELVIL *Let.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) I. 439 Mr. Craig to preach openly against the Peregrine ministers. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 35 There is another Tone, which many call the Peregrine, or strange Tone,..it is very seldome vsed in our Harmony. 1679 EVELYN *Sylva* xxiv. (ed. 3) 119 Our Damasco-Plum, Quince, Medlar, Figue,..as well as..several other Peregrine trees. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Pref. 25 Matters of so peregrine and grotesk a Nature as this [History]. 1831 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 333 Some persons have declared the style of the author [Bentham] to be..occasionally peregrine and difficult. 1893 *Working Mens' Coll. Jrnl.* Oct. 259 In my own small garden I have four peregrine species of grass.

2. *Astrol.* Of a planet: Situated in a part of the zodiac where it has none of its essential dignities.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 108 Jupiter..extolled, and preferred aboue Saturne, who at that instant is Peregrine, and out of all his essentiall dignities. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* Prol. 26 Venus, the lady of that house, I find Is Peregrine. 1706 PHILLIPS s. v., Among Astrologers, a Planet is said to be peregrine, when found in a Sign or Place of Heaven, where it has none of its five Essential Dignities, viz. House, Exaltation, Triplicity, Term, or Face. 1819 J. WILSON *Compl. Dict. Astrol.* 168 The lord of the house being combust, retrograde or peregrine.

†3. Upon a pilgrimage; upon one's travels; travelling abroad. *Obs.*

1655 M. CARTER *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) 209 Certain peregrine Christians going to visit the Holy Sepulchre. 1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* Wks. (1673) 55, I am not much unwilling to give way to peregrine motion for a time. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 25 (*Desobligeant*) The whole army of peregrine martyrs; more especially those travellers who set out upon their travels..under the direction of governors.

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4. Peregrine falcon (also 4–5 **faucon peregryn(e, 6 fawcon pelegryne,** and see B. 3): a typical species of falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) of very wide distribution, and formerly held in the greatest esteem for hawking.

There are numerous local races, varieties, or sub-species, some of which, as the American peregrine or Duck-hawk (*Falco anatum*) and the Australian *F. melanogenys*, are by many ornithologists ranked as distinct species.

[The name is merely an Englishing of the med.L. *falco peregrinus* (used *c* 1250 by Albertus Magnus *De Animal.* XXIII. viii, Falconum genus quod vocatur peregrinum); the Fr. is *faucon pélerin* (used *c* 1263 by Brunetto Latini); It. *falcone pellegrino* (13th c.); all meaning 'pilgrim falcon'; so called because the young were not, like the *nidaces, niais*, or EYAS hawks, taken from the nest (which is usually built on an inaccessible crag or precipice), but caught on their passage or 'pilgrimage' from their breeding-place: 'faucons que om apele pelerins, parce que mes ne trueve son nif, ains est pris aussi comme en pelerinage', Brunet. Lat. *Trésor* cl. (ed. Chabaille 202). Hence also the name *passage-hawk*; in Eng. transl. of Buffon, *pilgrim falcon* or *hawk*. (See also HAGGARD *sb.*)]

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 420 A ffaucon peregryn [*v. r.* -gryne] thanne semed she Of fremde Land. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D iij b, Ther is a Fawken peregryne. And that is for an Erle. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xlvi. 159 Fawcons pelegrynes, that haue stande and rested longe on the perche hath grete desyre to flye abrode. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 33 Of the Haggart Falcon, and why she is called the Peregrine, or Haggart. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* V. 121 The peregrine falcon does not moult till the middle of August. 1843 YARRELL *Hist. Birds* I. 32 The great docility of the Peregrine Falcon, and the comparative ease with which the birds are procured, has rendered them the most frequent objects of the falconer's care and tuition. 1875 W. M'ILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 139 These precipices are frequented by the peregrine falcon.

5. *Peregrin prætor* [L. *prætor peregrīnus*], a second prætor appointed at Rome B.C. 47, to administer justice between Roman citizens and peregrins, or between peregrins themselves: see B. 1.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. § 6 The two praetors, the urban and the peregrin.

B. *sb.* **1.** A sojourner in a foreign land; a person residing in a place where he is a stranger or foreigner; now only in *Rom. Antiq.* A resident in ancient Rome not having the rights of citizenship, an alien denizen.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 7 Isaac and Iacob soiourned as strangers and peregrines first in the land of Canaan. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 430 They were peregrines and strangers in the land of the Jews. 1675 CROWNE *Country Wit* III. 47 b, The great favours and honours you were pleas'd to confer on me, who am but a peregrine. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. § 68 If a woman who is a Roman citizen has by mistake married a peregrin as if he also were a citizen, she is permitted to prove cause of error. *Ibid.* IV. § 37 In the same way a peregrin feigns citizenship when he is pursuer in the same action.

†**2.** A pilgrim; a traveller in a foreign land. *Obs.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 468/1 In the which yeare were numbred of peregrines goyng in, and commyng out euery day at Rome, to the estimation of fiue thousand. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* IX. vii. § 1 Here [Mecka] we found a maruellous number of Strangers, and Peregrines or Pilgrims. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. ii. 76 The story of an Outlandish Peregrine, or Traveller.

3. = *Peregrine falcon*: see A. 4.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 283 There are also ierfalcons sakers and peregrines whiche were vnknowen to the ancient princes. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* v. 85 Whether these here are the Haggarts (which they call Peregrin's), or Falcon-gentles, I am no such Falconer to argue; but this I know, that the reason of the name of Peregrin's is giuen, for that they com from remote and vnknowne places. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Shropsh.* 4 The Aryes of Pembrook-shire, where Perigrines did plentifully breed. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. *Pembroke* 359 Excellent Faulcons, called Peregrins. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xx, Out of the reeds .. shot the peregrine.

Peregrinity (perĕgri·nĭti). [ad. F. *pérégrinité* (Rabelais 16th c.), or ad. L. *peregrīnitās* the condition of a *peregrīnus* or foreigner: see -ITY.] The condition of being a foreigner or alien, esp. in *Roman Antiq.* (see quot. 1880); †the quality or fact of being foreign, foreignness, outlandishness, strangeness (*obs.*).

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (Hakl. Soc.) 151 This causeth the Emperours to..be very warie for excluding of all peregrinitie that might alter their fashions. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. v. 33 The affected peregrinitie of his straunge attire. 1774 BOSWELL *Jrnl. Tour Hebrides* 29 Aug., He said to me..'these people, sir,..may have somewhat of a peregrinity in their dialect, which relation has augmented to a different language'. I asked him if *peregrinity* was an English word. He laughed and said, 'No'. 1807 F. WRANGHAM *Serm. Transl. Script.* 21 Stamped with idiotism or with peregrinity. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* 566 *Peregrinity*, the condition of those who, being free, were neither citizens nor colonial or Junian latins, though possibly Roman subjects. 1900 *Jrnl. Educ.* Mar. 206/2 A mere concomitant of peregrinity.

b. A sojourn or journeying abroad. *rare.*

1831 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. iv, Five health-journeys which.. he had to make in all. 'Five forced peregrinities'. *Ibid.* vi, A new removal, what we call 'his third peregrinity', had to be decided on.

‖ **Pereion, perseon** (pĕrəi·ŏn, pĕrī·ŏn). *Zool.* [A factitious term intended to represent Gr. *περαιόων, περαιῶν*, pr. pple. of *περαιοῦν* 'to carry across, transport', erron. taken as 'to walk about'. Later users of the term have more exactly transliterated the reputed Gr. source as *peræon.*] A name for the thorax in Crustacea, as bearing the ambulatory limbs. Cf. PLEON. Hence **Perei·o-, perse·opod, Pereio·-, perseo·podite,** one of the ambulatory limbs attached to the pereion.

1855 C. SPENCE BATE in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1856) 27 Thoracic segments, (*Pereion*, from *περαίω* to walk about: *pereion*, part which supports the walking legs. This and the following [*pleon*] are suggested instead of the old and incorrect synonyms of *thorax, abdomen*, &c.). *Ibid.* 35 *The pereiopoda*, or walking feet.—This includes the five posterior thoracic feet of authors. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. ii. 131 At the base of the first segment of the pereion. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 635/2 In the adult *Mysis*, eight pairs of limbs (that is to say the five pairs of *pereiopodites* or 'walking-feet', and the three pairs of maxillipeds or 'jaw-feet') are all furnished with two branches. 1893 STEBBING *Crustacea* iv. 44 The trunk..is often called the peræon, intended to signify the ambulatory part. *Ibid.* 45 The possession of chelæ is not confined to the first pair of so-called peræopods.

† **Pere-jonette**; in 5 **pereionet(t)e**, also **perionet** = *pear-jonet*: see PEAR *sb.* 5.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 62 She was ful moore blisful on to see Than is the newe pereionette tree. [*So* 4 *MSS.*; *Camb.* pere Ionete tre, *Lansd.* perionet tree.]

Perell, obs. form of PARREL, PEARL, PEBIL.

Perella (pĕre·lă), **perelle** (pĕre·l). [ad. F. *perrelle*, var. of *parelle*, L. *parella*: see PARELLIC.] The lichen *Lecanora Parella*, or the dye obtained from it.

1763 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* V. 230 The plant know'n by the name of Perella, which is made use of in dying scarlet. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Perelle*, a name for the crab's-eye lichen,..found on rocks in mountainous countries, which yields a purple dye.

Peremint, Peremounte, obs. ff. PEDIMENT, PARAMOUNT.

† **Pere·mpt,** *v. Civil Law. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *perempt-*, ppl. stem of *perimĕre* to destroy, cut off, kill, etc.: see PEREMPTORY.] *trans.* To do away with, extinguish, quash (a legal process or suit). So † **Pere·mption** *Obs.*, quashing.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 82 Nor is it any Objection to say, That the Instance of the Cause of Appeal is perempted by the Desertion of an Appeal. *Ibid.* 151 This Peremption of Instance was introduced in Favour of the Publick, lest Suits should otherwise be rendered immortal and perpetual.

† **Pere·mptor,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 6 **-oir, -oure,** 6–7 **-our,** 7–8 **-or.** [a. F. *péremptoire* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *peremptōri-us* PEREMPTORY. Cf. F. *exception péremptoire* in Littré.] = PEREMPTORY. (Chiefly in Sc. Law.)

c 1470 [implied in PEREMPTORLY]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. 6 For falt of ane peremptoir conclusione. 1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 167 To propone all his defenssis peremptouris and dilatouris, quhilkis thai will use. 1576 *Ibid.* II. 540 In respect..that the samyn day wes peremptour. 1582 *Ibid.* III. 503 His Majestie hes ordanit and appointit his court of justiciarie to be haldin..as secund court peremptoure to all personis arreisitit to this present court. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Forme Proces* 111 This secund summons is peremptour. *Ibid.* 115 For ane peremptour exception proponed, and lawfully proven, causes the proponer therof, to be perpetually..absolved. 1721 RAMSAY *Content* 193 The missive letter and peremptor bill Forbade them rest.

b. *ellipt.* as *sb.* A peremptory exception, defence, or plea: see PEREMPTORY A. 1.

1572 BANNATYNE *Jrnl. Trans. Scot.* (1806) 110 So am not I bound to answir thame, nor yit there accusatione, till that they give answir to my peremptour.

Peremptorily (pe·rĕmptərili), *adv.* [f. PEREMPTORY + -LY 2.] In a peremptory manner; so as to preclude debate, discussion, or opposition.

1. So as to fix or settle the matter; so as to decide the question; decisively, conclusively; so as to leave no doubt; definitely, positively.

1513 JAS. IV *Let. to Hen. VIII* 26 July in Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 29 b, The sayd metyng of our and your commissioners at the borders, was peremptorily appoyncted betwyxt you and vs. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* II. (1635) 51 A fine..barreth estates peremptorilie. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 500 What their sin was cannot be peremptorily determined. 1743 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* I. lxxiv. 266 Monday is fixed peremptorily. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* vi. 165 The question cannot be determined peremptorily. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2473/2 The worship of saints and the doctrine of purgatory were peremptorily rejected as opposed to Scripture.

b. In the way of a peremptory citation.

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1592) 18 The scitation shalbe peremptorily serued in his parish Church.

c. In the way of 'peremptory challenge' (PEREMPTORY 1); without giving a reason for the objection.

1660 *Trial Regic.* 33 You may Challenge five and thirty Peremptorily. If you go beyond; you know the Danger. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 21 *Mr. Just. Jones.* Do you challenge him peremptorily, or with cause? 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. vi. (1737) 186 A prisoner may challenge 35 of the Juries peremptorily in High-Treason. 1874 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 354/2 Those who, on being arraigned for felony,..peremptorily challenged more than twenty jurors.

d. As at a peremptory time or in obedience to a peremptory order: without fail.

1715 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 19 Every Councill man that does not attend at two o'clock..or within half an hour after two o'clock in the afternoon peremptorily.

†**2.** Absolutely, without exception or question.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 400 Some Organs are so peremptorily necessary, that the Extinguishment of the Spirit doth speedily follow. 1683 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* III. i. (ed. 4) 25 This Song is peremptorily the very best that ever yet was Written. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Earl Strafford* 12 Sept., September .. has hitherto been peremptorily fine.

†**3.** Determinedly; obstinately. *Obs.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 129 If he stood stiffly and peremptorily, he and his house lived ever after in perpetual and public ignominie. 1661 *Funerals Montrose* in *Harl. Misc.* (Park) VII. 299 One who stuck peremptorily to the present marquis.

4. In the way of positive belief or assertion; with full assurance; positively, dogmatically.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* li. 18 He speaketh not peremptorily, as though God rejected the sacrifyses. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 472. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 145 It is not fit..to affirme anything too peremptorily. 1752 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 457 Stone at first peremptorily denied having seen that book. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 341, I..have not yet employed it on a scale that enables me to speak peremptorily.

5. In the way, or with an air, of positive command or the like; imperatively; imperiously.

1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 177 That which euery man is peremptorily bound to beleeue, must needs be true. 1677 HORNECK *Gt. Law Consid.* iii. (1704) 60 It is he that peremptorily commands this consideration. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, I. 139 The Swedes .. peremptorily insisted upon taking their departure. 1896 GEN. H. PORTER in *Century Mag.* Nov. 29, I had to order him peremptorily to leave the battery.

Peremptoriness (pe·rĕmptərinĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being peremptory; positiveness, absoluteness; conclusiveness, imperativeness, assurance, dogmatism, imperiousness; † fixed determination, obstinacy, etc.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 29 Finding by such peremptorinesse my sense to bee ouercome, you..cut me yet thirtie pound shorter. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 375 This vnexpected peremptorinesse in him amazed and misliked not a few. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 413 The Peremptorinesse of Gods purpose to ruine Babylon. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xiv. (1700) 134 Words..delivered in the strain and peremptoriness of a Command. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1810) I. xvii. 114 No peremptoriness, Clary Harlowe: once you declare yourself inflexible, I have done. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 318 Her exhortations at the sick-bed have a somewhat startling peremptoriness about them.

† **Peremptorize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *peremptoriser* (16th c. in Godef.), or (in quot. 1644) f. PEREMPTORY + -IZE.] **a.** See quot. 1611. **b.** To make peremptory or absolute.

1611 COTGR., *Peremptoriser*, to peremptorize; to grant, or passe away peremptorily. 1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph.* (1645) 67 Authoritie..to peremptorize by fire and sword all their limitations whatsoever, as agreeable to God's Word.

† **Pere·mptorly,** *adv. Sc. Obs.* [f. PEREMPTOR + -LY 2: cf. F. *péremptoirement* (1349 in Hatz.-Darm.).] = PEREMPTORILY.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VI. (*Parl. Beasts*) iii, Summonit the scheip before the wolf, that he Peremptourlie.. Compeir. 1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 292 His procuratour, quha proponit peremptourlie ane exceptioun. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 99 [Before 1530] suits of law were peremptorly decided by baillies, sheriffs, and other judges.

Peremptory (pe·rĕmptəri), *a.* (*adv., sb.*) Also 6–7 **peremtory, -ie,** (6 **perentory, paremptory, parantarie, peremytorie, peremmatory,** 7 **parantory, perremtory**). [ad. (through AFr. *peremptorie*, F. *péremptoire*) L. *peremptōri-us* destructive, deadly, mortal; that puts an end to, decisive; f. *peremptor* destroyer, *perempt-us*, pa. pple. of *perimĕre* to take away entirely, cut off, destroy (f. PER- 3 + *emĕre* to buy, purchase; orig., to take): see -ORY. Introduced into French and English as a term of Roman Jurisprudence, in which use retained in Scots Law (in 16–17th c. usually as PEREMPTOR); thence, in transferred senses, also in English Law, and at length in general use. (Sense 6 was taken later from the more literal L. sense.)]

I. 1. In Roman Law, used in the sense 'that destroys, puts an end to, or precludes all debate, question, or delay', hence 'decisive, final', in *peremptory edict, decree, ordinance* (*peremptorium edictum*, Digest 5. 1. 70), and *peremptory exceptions, defence, plea* (*peremptoriæ exceptiones*, Gai Inst. 4 § 120, 121), viz. such as tend to quash the action (see EXCEPTION 4); hence, also, in Eng. Law, *peremptory challenge* (CHALLENGE *sb.* 3) or *exception* (quot. 1596), an objection without showing any cause, allowed to a prisoner against a certain number of jurymen; *peremptory mandamus*, a mandamus in which the command is absolute, usually issued after one found insufficient; *peremptory writ*, an original writ directing the sheriff to enforce the defendant's appearance in court without option; so *peremptory citation*, etc.

[*c* 1250 BRACTON IV. XX. (Rolls) III. 206 Sunt enim exceptiones, quæ competunt contra breve, & assisam differunt, sed non perimunt..Est etiam quædam peremptoria quantum ad personam unius & dilatoria judicii, & non peremptoria quantum ad personam alterius. 1292 BRITTON, Exceptioun peremptorie: see EXCEPTION 4.] 1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 No person arrained for any pety treason murder or felony be

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from hensforthe admitted to any peremytorie chalenge aboue the nombre of .xx. [1561, etc.: see PEREMPTOR.] 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. xiv. (1588) 557. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 39 He hath his peremtory scitation ready to scite him to the archdeacons or officials court. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 619/2 A fellon in his tryall..may have..thirty-six exceptions peremptorye agaynst the jurours. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* I. ii. (1636) 8 There is no reason..but it should be a peremptory plea to the person in a writ of error as well as in any other action. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xli. 216 By what law or custom you were authorized to make a peremptory challenge of a juryman. 1809 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* v. (1839) 125 A peremptory mandamus must be awarded. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Defences*, Peremptory defences..are positive allegations which enter into the merits of the cause itself, and have the effect either of taking away the ground of action, or of extinguishing its effects. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 120 Exceptions..are peremptory that remain available always, and cannot be excluded; such are the exceptions of constraint or dole.

b. Hence, in ordinary language, †(*a*) Of a conclusion, statement, fact, etc.: Admitting no contradiction or denial, incontrovertible; settling the matter, conclusive, decisive, definite, final. (*Obs.*, or merged in 4.) (*b*) Of a command, order, etc.: Admitting no refusal; imperative.

(*a*) 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 465/1 The finall peremptorye stoppe against al contradiccion. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 174 He in no wise woll take the defiaunce dooen by your Herault as a paremptory intimacion of warre. 1640 REYNOLDS *Passions* xxxviii, A mathematician's conclusions ought to be peremptory and grounded on principles of infallible evidence. 1718 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) VI. 367 The chief reason..was to get a peremptory Answer from the V. Chancellor whether I should print Neubrigensis. (*b*) 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 9 *margin*, Ouer the which he had peremptorie gouernment, and iudiciall authoritie. 1607 ROWLANDS *Diog. Lanth.* 11 The Theife..in the peremptory tearmes of 'Stand, deliuer your Purse'. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxxiii, A peremptory command would have compelled obedience. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* IV. iii, New imperious peremptory necessities. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 405 The orders of the Senate were peremptory.

2. *Law.* Said of a day or time decreed or definitely fixed for the performance of some act, esp. in a court of law. Rarely in general use. ? *Obs.*

1513–14 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 The seid Chaunceller..shall prefix and assign unto hym a convenyent peremptorie day to prove hys objeccion. 1579 in *Archæol. Cant.* II. 81 A parantarie daye for us to apper before the saied exchetor. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xciv. (1674) 247 They..prefixt five days for the first, five for the second, and five more for the last peremptory tearm, for every one to come in. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. xxiv. 174, I may as well fix a peremptory day at once.

b. Hence, Positively fixed; absolutely determined or settled; absolutely requisite, essential.

1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* iv. 454 For ways there be the greatest things to hit, If Men could find the peremptorie gate. 1625 BACON *Ess., Seditions & Tr.* (Arb.) 411 [That] no Euill shall appeare so peremptory, but that it hath some Out-let of Hope. *a* 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 85 Should Agony upon you seise, Pray not for peremptory Ease. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 346 It is a peremptory point of virtue that a man's independence be secured.

†**c.** *colloq.* 'Absolute', utter, thorough. *Obs.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i, What would you doe, you peremptory gull?

†**3.** Precluding all doubt or hesitation in regard to action; resolute; resolved, determined (*to do* something, or *that* something be done); also, in a bad sense: Obstinate, stubborn, self-willed. (Of a person, or thing personified, or of purpose, action, etc.) *Obs.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 21 The ayre yeelding preiudiciall sauors, seemd to be peremptory in some fatall resolution. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 454 Not death himselfe In mortall furie halfe so peremptorie, As we to keepe this Citie. *a* 1641 SUCKLING *Let.* Wks. (1646) 85 Excuse me if I..continue peremptory in the resolution I have taken. 1659 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 301 He proved a peremptory fellow, and would not confess. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 183 When we are fickle and irresolute, we brag of being obstinate and peremptory. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* II. i. (1737) II. 230 There are hardly any-where at this day a sort of People more peremptory. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 279 The House is peremptory, and will admit of no alteration in their bill.

4. Of persons, or their words, actions, etc. (often in reference to manner): Positive in opinion or assertion; quite certain, fully assured; *esp.* in bad sense, Intolerant of debate or contradiction; overconfident, showing too much assurance, dogmatic.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 21, I am not a little grieued to think that you should in that peremptorie sort you do, attribute vnto me the name of so base and vnfit a dealing. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. i. 11 His humour is lofty, his discourse peremptorie. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 94 In my denial of the Spontaneous Generation of Plants, I am not so confident and peremptory. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Exam.* III. i, They are able to put the peremptoriest Witness to a Nonplus. 1861 O. W. HOLMES *Bread & Newspaper* in *Old Vol. Life* (1891) 13 Say what you like,—only don't be too peremptory and dogmatic. 1862 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. vii. § 1. 333 The dogmatism and peremptory propositions of Hobbes.

5. Intolerant of refusal or opposition; insisting on compliance or obedience; imperious, dictatorial. (Now the most usual sense.)

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 71 To morrow be in readinesse, to goe, Excuse it not: for I am peremptory. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* IV. i, Iustice Overdo is a very parantory Person. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* V. i, Ha! ha! ha! The peremptory tone in which he sent forth his sublime commands! 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, Tupman was somewhat indignant at the peremptory tone in which he was desired to pass the wine.

†**II. 6.** Deadly, destructive. *Obs.*

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* 24 [She] doth threaten my yonge and tender yeares with more perentorye plages. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 3 Those Notions of Religion, policie and moralitie; which do preserve them..from all ruinous and peremptory errours and excesses. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 3 There are subjectory and pertinent peremptorie infirmities..therevnto belonging.

†**B.** as *adv.* **a.** *colloq.* Absolutely, entirely. **b.** By a peremptory order; without fail. *Obs.*

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 1 Every person and persones that..chalenge peremptorie above the nomber of xx. [Cf. quot. 1530–1 in I.] 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. v, The most peremptory absurd clowne of christendome, this day, he is holden. [1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. ii. 64 That he [Boner] should make his answer by words on Wednesday next peremptory at nine of the clock.]

†**C.** *ellipt.* as *sb.* Short for *peremptory challenge, citation, command, rule, writ*, etc. *Obs.*

1606–7 BACON *Rep. Naturalization* in *Lett. & Life* (1868) III. 327 If want of health may not excuse attendance, nor want of hearing answer for not reporting, he knew not what to say for himself. For others they have stood as peremptories, but to him they cannot serve as dilatories. 1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes's Trial* 8 He procured sixe or seven successive adjournments of the day of triall (some of them after a perremtory)..thereby to tire out the Prosecutors. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 174 Two or three afternoons he allotted every week to hear peremptories. 1737 *Order of Cork Water Club* 21 Apr. in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VII. 489 No man be allowed more than one bottle to his share, and a peremptory. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1810) II. xvi. 172, I went up with my father's *peremptory*, as I may call it, to my sister.

Perende, appearing: see PEAR *v.*

Perendinate (pĕre·ndine|t), *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *perendināre* (in cl. L. only in vbl. sb. *perendinātio*, Martial), f. *perendin-us* (the day) after to-morrow, f. *perendiē*; on the day after to-morrow (Gr. *πέραν* beyond, L. *diē* on the day).]

a. *trans.* To put off till the day after to-morrow, to defer from day to day. *rare.* **b.** *intr.* To stay from day to day, to make an indefinite stay. So **Pere·ndinant** [ad. med.L. *perendinānt-em*, pr. pple.]: see quot.; **Perendina·tion**, *rare*, 'a putting off till the day after to-morrow'.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Perendinate*.., to put off for a day, or till the next day after to morrow. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Perendination*, a putting off for a day. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. Introd. 88 The word perendinant (*perendinans*) was originally applied to persons who availed themselves of the hospitality of religious houses, by making long visits. *Ibid.* 89 The Master and Scholars are not to permit any one to perendinate within their walls for a longer period than a fortnight. *Ibid.*, The founder of Queen's College..prohibits his scholars to grant to any perendinating stranger a chamber for life.

Perendure (pĕrĕndiūə·r), *v. rare.* [f. PER- 2 + ENDURE.] *intr.* To endure or last through a long time, or throughout a process or course of action. Hence **Perendu·ring** *ppl. a.*

18.. *Encycl. Brit.* (O.), Perenduring Rome. 1896 *Chicago Advance* 26 Mar. 452/2 Self is not the 'I' as the perenduring subject of all its acts.

Perengale, variant of PAREGAL *Obs.*

†**Pere·nmity.** *Obs. rare.* [PER- 4.] Excessive enmity.

1585 GREENE *Planetomachia* Wks. (Grosart) V. 55 There had ben such a perenmitie betweene the house of the *Valdracchie* and the *Celij*, that [etc.].

†**Pere·nnal,** *a. Obs.* [Cf. OF. *perennel* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. type **perennāl-is* = L. *perennis*.] = PERENNIAL.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 637 Good lord of lorddes, my hope perhenuall [? perhennall], With þe to stond In grace and fawour to se. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* I. 5 In respect of the Heavens perennall and incessant rotation, and the Ayres continuall revolution. 1681 RYCAUT tr. *Gracian's Critick* 37 Those perennal Streams of Fountains.

Perennate (pĕre·ne|t), *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *perennāre*, f. *per* through + *annus* year, or f. *perennis*: see next.] **a.** *trans.* To make perennial or lasting. **b.** *intr.* To last or live through a number of years, as a perennial plant. So **Perenna·tion.**

1623 COCKERAM, *Perennate*, to last many yeares. 1698 *Money Masters all Things* 16 So tho' Money can't perennate your days, Yet after Death, she hath the power to raise You into Bliss. 1888 I. B. BALFOUR in *Nature* 20 Dec. 188/2 Properly to understand perennation, the perennating portions must be examined at all periods of the resting season as well as when they are starting anew into vegetative activity.

Perennial (pĕre·niăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *perenni-s* lasting through the year or years (f. *per* through + *ann-us* year) + -AL: cf. PERENNAL.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Lasting, continuing, or extending throughout the year; said esp. of a spring or stream which flows through all seasons of the year.

(But both in this and b, the sense is capable of being understood as 'Lasting through successive years, never-failing, perpetual', as in 2, of which continuance through all the seasons of the year is the condition.)

1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) III. I. 296 Rivers, Brooks, and Perennial Springs. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* II. v. (1727) 50 *note*, There is such a Thing as Subterraneous Heat..As is manifest from the smoking of perennial Fountains in frosty Weather. 1879 A. R. WALLACE *Australasia* xvi. 309 Their rapid flow and perennial supply of water are excellently adapted for irrigation.

†**b.** Remaining green or leafy throughout the year; evergreen. (Of plants or their leaves.) *Obs.*

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Nov., A row..covered over with the natural shrubbs, ivy, and other perennial greenes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 117/1 Perenniel leaves..last all the year. 1768–9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 363 Where round the scene perennial laurels bloom.

2. Lasting through a succession of years, or through a long, indefinite, or infinite time; enduring, lasting, permanent, never-failing, continual, perpetual; everlasting, eternal.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 72 ¶ 3 A constant and perennial softness of manner. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xiii. 19 Myriads in Time's perennial list enroll'd. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* iv. (1858) 17 A government and guidance of white European men which has issued in perennial hunger of potatoes to the third man extant. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. x, Perennial youth is in her artificial flowers.

b. Of plants, their roots, etc.: Remaining alive through a number of years; said esp. of a herb which dies down to the root and shoots up afresh every year: opp. to *annual* and *biennial*.

1672–3 GREW *Anat. Roots* I. i. § 16 In what particular way, some Roots become Perennial. Some are wholly so, as those of Trees, Shrubs, and divers other woody Plants. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. xxiii. (1765) 234 In warm Regions, Plants that are annual with us will become perennial or arborescent. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 299 The vegetation consists mainly of perennial herbs and shrubs. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 433 The perennial sweet-pea which she had planted.

c. *Zool.* and *Anat.* Growing continually from persistent pulps, as the incisor teeth of a rodent.

d. *Entom.* (*a*) Living for more than one year, as an insect. (*b*) Forming colonies which are continued from year to year, as ants, bees, etc.

¶ **e.** *loosely.* Recurring year after year.

1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* I. iv. (1852) 124 The difference between A's actual income of 1000*l.* and the corresponding perennial income of 660*l.*, that is, 340*l.*, will, if accumulated for twenty-seven years and a half, at 4 per cent., produce 16,500*l.*

B. *sb.* **1.** A perennial plant: see A. 2 b.

1763 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* II. 413 It may destroy annual plants, such as corn, entirely; but in perennials, like grass, it destroys only the leaves or blades. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xiv. (1876) 197 The cotton-plant..grows freely as a perennial in all tropical climates; it flourishes as an annual over..the warmer part of the temperate zones. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 1. 32 Perennials are plants which live and blossom or fructify year after year. They may or may not have perennial roots.

2. Something that lasts, or remains fresh, through a succession of years. (Always with conscious allusion to sense 1.)

1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* III. 65 She..told me that..the most constant lovers were not to be considered more than perennials. 1827 LAMB *Let. to H. C. Robinson*, His jokes..were old trusty perennials,..always as good as new. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 31 July 3/2 Belonging to the annuals rather than the perennials of poetry.

Hence **Perennia·lity**, the quality of being perennial; something that is perennial; **Pere·nnialize** *v. trans.*, to make perennial or permanent.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 152 The truths to which they are so much attached have a perenniality of new aspects. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* X. ii. (1872) III. 212 Mere ephemera ..not related to the Perennialities at all. 1898 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 287/1 Welling springs, converging to a hollow, have perennialised a wide shallow pool.

Perennially (pĕre·niăli), *adv.* [f. prec. adj. + -LY 2.] In a perennial way; throughout the year, or a succession of years; constantly, permanently, perpetually, eternally.

1764 *Parody* in Boswell *Johnson*, A captive in thy ambient arms, Perennially be thine. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ix, Thou findest the Altar still there, and its sacred Lamp perennially burning. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* ix. 396 Duty or Obligation is submission to the authority of moral law, recognised by conscience as perennially binding.

¶ **b.** *loosely.* Year after year.

1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. II. v. 154 The attacks of the ague to which they were perennially subject. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxiii. (ed. 2) 537 The controle, whose office is perennially vacant.

Perennibranch (pĕre·nibræŋk), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Perennibranchia* neut. pl., f. *perennis* PERENNIAL + BRANCHIA.] **a.** *adj.* Having permanent gills: belonging to the division *Perennibranchia* (or *Perennibranchiata*) of Amphibians, which retain their gills through life. **b.** *sb.* An amphibian of this division. Also **Perennibra·nchiate** *a.* and *sb.* (opposed to CADUCIBRANCHIATE).

[1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxii. 412 *Perennibranchia*, or the *Proteus*, *Siren*, *Axolot*.] 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 186/2 Reptiles belonging to the perennibranchiate family. 1848 CRAIG, *Perennibranchiates*. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 762/1 It is probable..that no known Labyrinthodonts were perennibranchiate. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 404 In the perennibranch *Urodela* [the gills] are retained. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Perennibranch*, *a.* and *n.*

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†Pere·nnious, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *perenni-s* + -OUS; cf. *illustrious*, etc.] = PERENNIAL.

1628 PRYNNE *Brief Suvay* Epist., The perennious preseruation and propagation of that pure orthodox and sincere Religion. 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 328 From the perennious and pure fountaine of Gods will and pleasure, doe flow..the waters of life.

†Pere·nnity. *Obs.* [ad. L. *perennitās*, f. *perennis* perennial: see -ITY. Cf. OF. *per(h)ennité* (Godef.) in Dict. Acad. 1878.] The quality of being perennial; continuance for several years, or through a long or indefinite time; permanence, perpetuity.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 107 Cesternes that are broken and cannot holde, I say not water of life and perennity, but no water at all. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* Contents i. § 6 Of the perennity and perpetuity of the Scriptures. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* II. v. (1727) 51 *note*, The Perennity of divers Springs, which always afford the same Quantity of Water.

Perentele, Perentory: see PARENTELE, PEREMPTORY.

†Pere·qual. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **peræquāl-is*, f. PER- 4 + *æquāl-is* equal; cf. PAREGAL, PEREGAL.] An equal, peer, match.

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 135 No man of hollsome judgement bot will grant we had no perequall in Ewrope.

†Perequa·tion. *Obs. rare*—°. [a. F. *peréquation*, ad. L. *peræquātiōn-em*, n. of action from *peræquāre* to make quite equal, f. PER- 2 + *æquāre* to EQUATE.]

1611 COTGR., *Perequation*, a perequation; an equalling, or making euen.

Pere·quitate, *v. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *perequitāre*: see -ATE 3, f. PER- 1 + *equitāre* to ride.] *trans.* To ride through, traverse on horseback.

1780 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 15 June, Among the heroes of the Borough, who twice a-day perambulate or perequitate High Street..rides..Sir Richard Hotham.

†Perer. *Obs.* Also 5 **peryr.** [a. AF. *perer* = OF. *perier*, F. *poirier* pear-tree, f. OF. *peire*, F. *poire* PEAR.] A pear-tree.

14.. *Pistill of Susan* 70 (MS. P.) The palme and þe popeler, þe perer [*other MSS.* perie] and the ploume [*MS.* plowine, *rime* sowme]. 14.. *Songs & Carols* xxxi. (Warton Cl.) 36 In the myddis of my gardyn is a peryr set.

†Pere·rrate, *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *pererrāre*.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Pererrate*, to wander vp and downe.

†Pererra·tion. *Obs.* [n. of action from L. *pererrāre*: see prec.] A wandering through various places; a rambling; a travelling about.

1608–11 BP. HALL *Epist.* v. ii, What need wee to..spend our daies in a perpetuall pererration? 1638 EVELYN *Let. to E. Thurland* 8 Nov., Unlesse..noblemen make wiser provisions for their educations abroad, above..the ordinary commerce and import of their wild pererrations.

Peresche, obs. f. PARISH, PERISH, PIERCE.

Peresil, obs. form of PARSLEY.

†Pe·retre. *Obs.* Also 5 **peretyr, pertyr.** [a. OF. **peretre*, Cotgr. *piretre*, ad. L. *pir-*, *pyrethrum*: see PELLETER, PELETRE, and PYRETHRE.] = PELLITORY 1, Pellitory of Spain.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 394/1 Peretre, herbe (*P.* peretyr), *peretrum*. *Ibid.* 395/2 Petyr, herbe (or peretre; *P.* pertyr).

Perewake, -wig, -wyke, obs. ff. PERIWIG.

†Pere·xcellently, *adv. Obs. rare*—¹. [See PER- 4.] Very excellently, very highly.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2659 The king his Sugits luvid so perexcellently.

Pereye, obs. f. PERRIE, PERRY; var. PORREY *Obs.*

†Perfa·bricate, *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *perfabricāre* (see PER- 2 and FABRICATE).]

1623 COCKERAM, *Perfabricat*, to go through with building.

Perfay (pəɹfā·), *int. arch.* Forms: α. 4–5 **parfay,** 4 **parfai, par-fai,** 5 **par-fay, -fey, par-fey**(e, **-faie.** β. 5–6 **per fey,** 5 **perfey**(e, 4–6, 9 *arch.* **perfay.** [ME. a. OF. *par fei*, AF. also *par fai*, *fay*, f. *par* by (PAR *prep.* 1) + OF. *feid*, *feit*, *fei*, mod.F. *foi*:—L. *fid-em* FAITH.]

By (my) faith; verily, truly: cf. FAY *sb.*¹ 6 b. (*Obs.* in ordinary use since 16th c., but revived by some modern poets.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 298 (Cott.) Þe erth it has na sun parfai [*G.* parfay, *F.* perfay, *Tr.* perfey]. *Ibid.* 597 Parfay [*v. rr.* parfai, forsoþe] þat es bot eth to rede. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 39 The land vj 3er, and mayr perfay, Lay desolat eftyr hys day. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 495 Som maner confort shal I haue parfay. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7838 Þai Did mare harme þan gude parfay. *a* 1550 *Image Hypocr.* III. 408 And then, my lordes, perfay..Not all your gold so gay..Shall serve youe to delaye. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 196/47 Parfay, *medius fidius*. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 15 She had task't hersel, perfay, To work before a certain day A pair o' stockins. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.* Ser. I. *Masque O. Bernabe* 117 This knave hath sharp fingers perfay. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 338 Perfay all goeth more than right.

Perfect (pɔ̈·ɹfĕkt), *a.* (*adv., sb.*) Forms: see below. [Orig. ME. *parfit, -fite*, a. OF. *parfit, -fite* (11th c. in Littré):—L. *perfect-um*, pa. pple. of *perficĕre* to accomplish, perform, complete, f. PER- 2 + *facĕre* to do, make. Subsequently influenced by OF. *parfet, -fete, -feit, -fait*, in which the radical part is *fet, fait* (pa. pple. of *faire*):—L. *factum*. At length gradually conformed (partly through *parfaict, perfaict, perfect*) to the L. original *perfectus*. The change of *par-* to *per-* went on from 14th to 16th c. In ME. and 16th c. the stress varied between *perfi·te* and *pe·rfit*; in Scotch (pĕrfəi·t) is still prevalent in some senses, and in others displaced by (pe·rfit).]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. α. 3–4 **parfijt,** 4–5 **-fi3t,** 5 **-fyght,** 5–6 **-fight.** β. 4–5 **perfi3t,** 5–6 **-fyght,** 6 **-fight,** 7 **-fyit.**

α. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 58/160 3if þou wolt parfijt beo, sul al þi guod. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *John* ii. 5 Forsothe who kepith his word, verily in him is parfijt charite. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 363 þat parfi3t welþe þat is nou3t in worldly richesse. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 17 Withoute witte he may not be parfight in science. 1483 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 22 For pees and parfyght vnyon. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxxv. 6 Our parfight sight from blindnesse standeth..in aduersite.

β. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 185 He hadde perfi3t knowleche of sevene artis. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Prayer to Father* 4 Of all perfections the essencial most perfyght! 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xviii. 4 Both partes apeere of so pure perfight skill. 1650 *Presbytery Bk. Strathbogie* (1843) 137 For the making vp of a perfyit manse and gleib.

2. α. 3–5 **parfite,** 4–6 **-fyte.** β. 4– **perfite, -fyte.**

α. *a* 1300 Parfite [see B. 3]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 256 For thefis amang þame pece parfyte vill have. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. iv. 6 Þe parfite bileueþ not lightly all þinges þat men telliþ. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxviii. 278 Suche as he had parfyte trust in.

β. *c* 1340 Perfite [see B. 3 a]. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 185 Perfite knowlege of the vij sciences liberalle. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvii. 14 To wryte Quhat plesans is in lufe perfyte. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 40 A separate and perfite note. 1621 SIR W. MURE *Misc Poems* i. 34 Once taist yat nectared delyte, Of all pleasoures yᵉ most perfyte. *a* 1699 KIRKTON *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1817) 301 Making the island happy by a perfyte union. [1808–25 JAMIESON, *Perfit, Perfite*...The term is still used to denote one who is exact in doing any work, or who does it neatly. The accent is on the last syllable. 1851 W. ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 34 (E. D. D.) There's few sae perfite as we should be.]

3. α. 3–6 **parfit,** 4–6 **-fyt,** (6 **-fytte**). β. 4–7 (*dial.* –9) **perfit,** (6 **-fitt, -fytt**), 5–7 **perfyt.**

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12483 (Cott.) Maister es he self parfit [*v. rr.* parfite, -fitt, perfite]. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 573 Parfyt love is ther non. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 48 Pore in spirit, parfit in pacyence. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 310 God..made them parfyt in kynde on the Saterday. 1555 HARPSFIELD in *Bonner's Homilies* 4 Her he made parfytte. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 45 b, If you will make it parfiter.

β. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. ii. 51 (Camb. MS.) Blysfulnesse is a perfyt [*v. r.* perfit] estat. 1559 BP. SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. App. x. 444 The fawters therof contende, that it is most perfitt. 1603–32 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xl. (ed. 3) 132 Sound, and in perfit health. [But FLORIO 1598–1611, COTGR. 1611 spell *perfect.*] 1610 J. MELVILL *Autobiog.* (Wodrow Soc.) 259 The King efter his perfyt age of twentie and a yeirs. 1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 222 That excellent old mans perfitest remission. 1645 J. DURYE [Scotchman] *Israel's Call* 31 Perfit holines. [1808–25 Perfit: see A. 2 β.]

4. α. 5–7 **parfet,** (6 **-fett, -fayt(e**). β. 6 **perfait, -fayt,** 6–7 **perfet,** (6 **-fett**).

α. 1419 SIR W. BARDOLPH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 76 God..3eve 3ow ryght goode lyf and longe parfet helthe of body. 1530 PALSGR. 780, I weare heare nexte my bodye as parfayte folkes do. ?1668 LADY LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 54, I am infinitely reioyced to heare..of her parfet recovery.

β. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* xii. 9 My strengthe is made perfait throu weaknes. 1536 R. BEERLEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 34 An yf yt were never so perfett. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 62 Euery thyng..more perfayt in hys nature. 1593 Q. ELIZ. tr. *Boeth.* v. pr. v. 115 With a steddyer & perfeter Judgement. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 415 Supream of things Thou in thy self art perfet, and in thee Is no deficience found. [The words *perfect* and *imperfect* occur 34 times in Milton's Poems, and in 22 instances the spelling is *perfet, imperfet* (A. J. Wyatt *Note to P. R.* IV. 468).]

5. α. 6 **parfecte, -faict.** β. 6 **perfecte, perfaict**(e, 6– **perfect.**

α. 1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 46 A juste true and a parfecte survey. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* I. pr. i. 3 Parfaict for fine workmanship.

β. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* v. 48 Ye shall therfore be perfecte, even as youre hevenly father is perfecte. [So 1535 COVERD.] — *Luke* i. 3 Booth were perfect before God. — *Acts* xi. 24 He was a perfaicte man. 1530 PALSGR. 320 Parfyte..Perfecte (Fr.) *perfect..parfect.* 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 44 b, The perfect ende of all. [*Perfect* became the usual spelling *c* 1590.]

B. Signification. **I.** General senses.

†1. Thoroughly made, formed, done, performed, carried out, accomplished. *Obs.*

a. Of a legal act: Duly completed.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 254 To þat ilk scrite Edward set his seale, þat his gift was perfite, & with witnes leale. 1567 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 1 The acceptation of the said office of Regentrie..sall be halden, repute, and esteemed lawfull, sufficient, and perfite.

b. Of offspring: Fully formed.

Passing into sense 3: see esp. 3 c.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 197 Somtyme a womman conceyueth twey children and is but a litel tyme bytwene; and so þe children ben afterward i-bore oon after oþer, and beeþ perfit i-now. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 48 And the first Day next after men fynden in the askes a worm; and the secunde day next after men fynden a brid quyk and perfyt. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Abortio*..to brynge forthe a chylde, or it be perfecte [COOPER perfite].

c. Of full age; either = grown up, adult, or of an age legally competent for a specified function.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* v. 24 Comaundynge to hym for to slea alle of perfit age. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* A vj b, He shal at his perfect yeres bee restaured to the whole isle of Britayn. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 358 Thai may entir within thre termis nixt eftir thair perfyte age of xiiii yeris. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 77 Sonnes at perfect age, and Fathers declin'd. 1773 MONBODDO *Lang.* (1774) I. I. i. 11 When he comes to be of perfect age.

2. Fully accomplished; thoroughly versed, trained, skilled, or conversant. Const. *in, with,* †*of* a subject. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12483 þou broght me not a barn to lere Bot maister es he self parfit. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 219 Among alle he [Plato] is i-preysed for a parfite techere of philosofie. *Ibid.* VII. 71 By craft of þe sterres, in þe whiche craft he was perfit inow. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 21 He that is a parfit studiaunt in that science. *c* 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 3/1 [He] was in dede, both a parfet philosophre, and a parfet diuine. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 212 They were very perfite with theyr bowes. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* 20 The Hawke that is most perfect for the flight. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 155 Our Men more perfect in the vse of Armes. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 48 He deemed nothing lesse beseeming a perfit and accomplished Captaine, than hast-making and rashnesse. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. ix. 137 They..were admitted to the state of. τελείων, the perfect, and so made partakers of al Mysteries. 1831 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1853) 406 The Master, Doctor, or perfect graduate, was, in like manner..obliged immediately to commence..and to continue for a certain period publicly to teach. 1838 WHEWELL in *Life* (1881) 192 The other persons..not being very perfect in their duties.

†b. Completely prepared; made ready. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* vi. 7 Forsothe the hows..is beeldid of stonus ouer scorchid and parfite. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *ibid.*, The house..was built of stone perfite before it was brought.

c. Thoroughly learned or acquired, got by heart or by rote, 'at one's fingers' ends'. Also of a person: Having learnt one's lesson or part thoroughly. (Cf. *letter-perfect, word-perfect.*)

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v, That the learning to write be not left of, vntil it be verie perfit. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 562, I hope I was perfect. I made a little fault in great. [Cf. lines 553–4.] 1592 — *Ven. & Ad.* 408 The lesson is but plain, And once made perfect, never lost again. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* v. i. 82 When you haue A businesse for your selfe: pray heauen you then Be perfect. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 21 Sept., To refresh myself in my musique scale, which I would fain have perfecter than ever I had yet. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* (1847) II. ii. 174 Mrs. Grimley kindly undertook to prompt, as the performers were not all very perfect. *Mod.* (School). Try to get this lesson perfect.

3. In the state proper to anything when completed; complete; having all the essential elements, qualities, or characteristics; not deficient in any particular.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11626 (Cott.) Ne haf yee for me na barn-site, For i am self man al parfite. *a* 1325 *Athanasian Creed* 30 in *Prose Psalter* 195 He is parfit God, parfit man, beand of resonable soule & of mannes flesshe. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Ibid.* in *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Perfecte God, and perfecte man. 1571 *Articles of Religion* ii, Two whole and perfect natures, that is to say, the Godhead and manhood.

b. Of actions, states, qualities, and the like.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* iii. 7, I had..na perfite contrycyone. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *John* iv. 18 Drede is not in charite, but parfijt charite sendith out drede [1526 TINDALE, Parfet love casteth out all feare]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 338 He..heeld opinion that pleyn delit Was verray felicitee parfit. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 3994 She allwais loued me with hert parfight. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Who made..a full, perfect, and sufficient sacrifyce, oblacion, and satysfaccyon, for the sinnes of the whole worlde. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. i. 301 It had been a perfect calm for some days. 1842 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. viii. 124 That Mr. Newman is a man of..perfect sincerity, I have no doubt. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 11 There is no such thing as perfect transparency or perfect opacity.

c. Of productions material or immaterial. (1 b may belong here.)

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 107 Ther is no body parfit withouten thre dymensions. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 Lyke as the great worlde was made perfecte in vij dayes. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 26 Three glorious Sunnes, each one a perfect Sunne. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 276 Aristotle is of opinion, that this onely is the forme or figure of a perfit Syllogisme. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 22 Sept., He did twelve feet under ground find perfect trees over-covered with earth. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* I. xxiv. 98 Speech is either perfect or imperfect. Perfect is that that absolves the Sentence. 1872 J. F. CLARKE *Self-Culture* xvi. (1889) 349 Nature finishes everything...Every little flower is perfect and complete, from root to seed.

†d. Sound; of sound mind, sane. *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVII. v. 695 Whanne he sawe the letters and vnderstood them, yet he entryd, for he was ryghte parfyte of his lyf. 1552 HULOET, Perfecte or sounde, *integer*. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vii. 63, I feare I am not in my perfect mind. *a* 1619 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* I. ii, What postures he puts on! I do not think he's perfect.

4. In the state of complete excellence; free from any flaw or imperfection of quality; faultless. But often used of a near approach to such a state, and hence capable of comparison, *perfecter* (= more nearly perfect), *perfectest* (= nearest to perfection).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* x. 2 Þaim thynke þat þaire vndirstandynge and þaire conuersacioun is perfitere þan oþer. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 449 To teche a perfitere weie to hevene þan evere Crist dide himself. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 129/2 Than had our lord not made hys order and course perfite in the begynnynge. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* ix. (1870) 251 Abstynence for this matter is..the parfytest medysone. 1565 *Satir. Poems Reform.* i. 80 My pen is not in perfytt plight her graces to displaie. 1590

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R. Payne *Descr. Irel.* (1841) 3 Most of them speaking good and perfit English. 1685 Temple *Ess. Gard.* Wks. 1731 I. 185 The perfectest Figure of a Garden I ever saw ..was that of Moor-Park in Hertfordshire. 1784 Johnson *Let. to Sastres* 20 Oct., A perfect performance of any kind is not to be expected, and certainly not a perfect dictionary. 1841 L. Hunt *Seer* II. (1864) 64 The perfectest prose-fiction in the language. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. IV. viii. 197 The barbarian, in his own estimate, is perfect already; and what is perfect cannot be improved. 1877 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 391 The only people whom men cannot pardon are the perfect.

b. *spec.* Of supreme moral excellence; righteous, holy; immaculate.

c 1290 [see A. 1]. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 3766 For sum þat semes gude here and parfite,..after þe dede, er dampned als-tite. 1388 Wyclif *Matt.* v. 48 Be 3e parfit, as 3oure heuenli fadir is parfit. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 76 None maye wythstonde eny temptacyon be he neuer so parfyt, wythout specyall helpe, and grace of god. 1526 [see A. 5 8]. 1611 Bible *Ps.* xxxvii. 37 Marke the perfect man, and behold the vpright: for the end of that man is peace. 1743 Wesley *Serm. Chr. Perfect.*, Every one that is perfect is holy: and every one that is holy is, in the Scripture sense, perfect.

c. Of things: Marked by moral perfection.

1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xviii. 30 The waye of God is a perfecte waye. *Ibid.* xix. 7 The lawe of the Lorde is a perfecte lawe. 1738 Wesley *Ps.* cxxxix. xiv, Guide me in thy perfect way.

5. Completely corresponding to a definition, pattern, or description.

a. Of a geometrical figure, a point of space or time, and the like: Exact, precise.

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* I. § 18 Som of hem semen perfit cercles, & somme semen inperfit. 1574 Bourne *Regiment for Sea* xvii. (1577) 46 The perfit houre and minute of the chaunges of the Moone. 1701 Norris *Ideal World* I. ii. 53 Other figures therefore I do see, and those perfect ones. 1823 H. J. Brooke *Introd. Crystallogr.* 62 It is capable of being reduced again to the perfect octahedron. 1850 Tyndall *Glac.* I. x. 65 Heavy hail had fallen,.. the stones being perfect spheres.

b. Of a copy, representation, etc.: Accurately reproducing or reflecting the original; exact, correct. †Of a notion, thought, etc.: Exactly corresponding to the facts, correct (*obs.*).

1540–2 Elyot *Image Gov.* 2 In this boke was expressed of gouernaunce so perfyte an image. 1592 T. Digges (*title*) A Perfit Description of the Cœlestiall Orbes. 1595 Shaks. *John* v. vi. 6 *Hub.* Whose there? Speake hoa... *Bast.* Hubert, I thinke. *Hub.* Thou hast a perfect thought. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 4 That Translation was not so sound and so perfect, but that it needed in many places correction. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* i. 6 A more perfect copy procured at Aleppo. 1867 Howells *Ital. Journ.* 299 The perfectest reproduction of the Greek theater in the world.

c. Fully answering to what the name implies.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. xv. 233 Samaritanys..weren not perfite and ful Iewis neither thei were perfite and ful hethen. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 10 b, Made hym as he surely coniectured his perfite frende, where in dede he was inwardly his dedly enemie. *a* 1613 Overbury *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 286 The Devil is the perfectest Courtier. 1833 Keble *Serm.* vi. (1848) 142 That combination of sweetness with firmness.. which constitutes the temper of a perfect public man.

d. Entire, unqualified; pure, unmixed, unalloyed.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 98 Either your straw-colour beard, your orange tawnie beard,..your perfect yellow. 1591 — *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 194. 1595 — *John* I. i. 90 Mine eye hath well examined his parts, And findes them perfect Richard. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 71 The walles, the towers, and the gates built all of perfect marble. 1648 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 217 My damaske sword, with the handle of perfect gold. 1699 Vanbrugh *False Friend* II. i, You talk..like a perfect stranger to that tenderness methinks every son should feel for a good father. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 6 To a perfect stranger..such a method of description would be unintelligible.

e. Mere, sheer; unmitigated, utter. (Qualifying something bad, repulsive, or disliked.) Chiefly *colloq.* or *dial.*

1611 Shaks. *Temp.* I. i. 32 His complexion is perfect Gallowes. 1714 Addison *Lover* No. 39 P 2 He..has..reduced himself to a perfect skeleton. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. viii. 79 The storm..proved a perfect hurricane. 1792 A. Wilson *Watty & Meg* in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 5 She's tired wi' perfect skelping. 1801 Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1856) 139 (E. D. D.) Worn to perfect skin and bane. 1804–6 Syd. Smith *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 187 A man whose chin terminated in a point..would be a perfect horror. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxiv, The queen tore her biggonets for perfect anger. 1861 Quinn *Heather* (1863) 156 Gar a thief forget himsel', An' blush for perfect shame. *Mod. colloq.* It is perfect nonsense to say that he cannot.

†**6.** Completely assured, fully informed, certain: of a statement or speaker. *Obs. rare.*

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 700 He had perfect worde that the Duke of Clarance came forwarde towarde him with a great armie. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 1 Thou art perfect then, our ship hath toucht vpon The Desarts of Bohemia. 1611 — *Cymb.* III. i. 73, I am perfect, That the Pannonians..for Their Liberties are now in Armes.

†**7.** In a state of complete satisfaction; satisfied, contented. *Obs. rare.*

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* III. iv. 21 Then comes my Fit againe: I had else beene perfect. 1607 — *Timon* I. ii. 90 Might we but haue that happinesse my Lord..we should thinke our selues for euer perfect.

II. Technical senses.

8. *Arith.* Applied to a number which is equal to the sum of its aliquot parts. (Formerly in other senses: see quots. 1422, *c* 1440.)

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 214 Do thou that they bene ten, fore tene is a perfite nombyr, and hit contenyth in hym-sylfe foure nombres, that is to witte, one and two, and thre and foure. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xliv. 9 We are leued a-lyue, elleuyn,..Or we begynne vs muste be even,..For parfite noumbre it is none, Off elleuen for to lere. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* VII., def. xxiii. 187 The partes of 6 are 1. 2. 3,..and mo partes 6 hath not:..wherefore 6 is a perfect number. So likewise is 28 a perfect number...This kinde of numbers is very rare. 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 5 Perfect Numbers are almost as rare as perfect Men. 1709–29 V. Mandey *Syst. Math., Arith.* 5 There are found but few Perfect Numbers..to wit, from 1 to 40,000000, only these: 6, 28, 496, 8128, 130816, 2096128, 33,550336;..all the Perfect Numbers begin by turns from 6 and 8. 1795 Hutton *Math. Dict.* s. v.

9. *Gram.* †**a.** Of verbs: Regular. *Obs.* **b.** Applied to the tense which denotes a completed event or action viewed in relation to the present; hence (with qualification) to any tense expressing action completed at the time indicated: see Pluperfect, *Future Perfect* (Future *a.* 2).

1530 Palsgr. Introd. 30 Verbes parsonall be of thre sortes, parfyte, anomales, and defectyves. *Ibid.* 84 The preterperfit tens, as *je ay parlé* I have spoken. *Ibid.* 88 The preter parfit tens. 1581 E. Campion in *Confer.* II. (1584) N iv b, I pray you what *tempus* is it? *Campion.* The perfect *tempus*, euen as *clausis* the Latine worde is. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Perfect*, in grammar. Preter or preterit-perfect tense, is an inflection, marking a time perfectly past. 1879 Bain *Higher Eng. Gram.* 166 The infinitive followed by a past participle forms a perfect infinitive active: 'to have loved', 'having loved'.

10. *Mus.* (Opp. to Imperfect *a.* 7.)

†**a.** In mediæval music, applied to a note when reckoned as three times the length of a note of the next lower denomination; and hence to those 'modes', etc. characterized by such relative value of the notes (answering to what is now called triple time or rhythm). *Obs.* **b.** *Perfect concords* (†*cords*) or *consonances*: a name including the concords of a unison, fifth, and octave, and sometimes a fourth (as distinguished from the thirds and sixths). Hence **c.** Applied to the intervals of a fourth, fifth, and octave, in their normal form (opp. to *augmented* and *diminished*): now sometimes (like thirds, sixths, etc.) called *major*. So *perfect chord* or *triad*, a name for the common chord in its direct position (involving a perfect fifth), as opp. to the *imperfect* or *diminished triad.* **d.** *Perfect cadence*: a cadence consisting of the direct chord of the tonic preceded by a dominant or subdominant chord (authentic or plagal cadence), and forming a full close: opp. to *imperfect* and *interrupted cadence.*

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 18 The Moode perfect of the lesse prolation is, when all go by two, except the Semibreefe: as two Longes to the Large:.. three Semibreeues to the Breefe. *Ibid.*, The moode perfect of the more is, when all go by three; as three Longes to the Large: three Breeues to the Longe [etc.]. *Ibid.* 72 You must not rise nor fall with two perfect cordes togither. *Ibid.* Annot., Why some of those consonants [= consonances]..are called perfect, and othersome vnperfect, I can giue..no reason. 1667 Perfect Concords [see Imperfect *a.* 7]. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Perfect Fifth*, the same with *Diapente.* 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Perfect*, in music, denotes something that fills, and satisfies the mind, and the ear.—In which sense we say, perfect cadence, perfect concord, &c. 1875 Ouseley *Harmony* xiii. 154 The perfect cadence corresponds exactly to a full stop in writing. 1880 W. S. Rockstro in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 766 Mode, Time, and Prolation were themselves capable of assuming a Perfect or an Imperfect form...Notes, even when Perfect by virtue of the Mode, Time, or Prolation in which they were written, could be made Imperfect.

11. *Physiol., Anat.*, etc. Having its proper characteristics developed to the fullest degree; typical.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Perfecta Crisis*, One Crisis is called perfect, another imperfect;..perfect is that which frees the Patient perfectly and entirely from the Distemper; and it is either salutary or deadly. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 84 Inoculated cow pock, under its most perfect form. 1830 R. Knox *Béclard's Anat.* 244 Perfect cartilages also occur under the form of incrustation or plates. 1841–71 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 721 Most of the parts enumerated as entering into the composition of a perfect or typical skeleton. 1856 Grindon *Life* xxv. (1875) 322 'Perfect' is used by the naturalist to express the degree in which those peculiarities are developed which characterize a particular group. 1863 *Chambers' Encycl.* V. 589/2 The mouths of mandibulate Insects are sometimes called *perfect*, and those which exhibit a different character, *imperfect.*

†**b.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Perfect*, in physiology. A *perfect* animal is used by some writers for that which is born by univocal generation; in opposition to insects, which they pretend to be produced by equivocal generation.

12. *Bot.* Having all four whorls of the flower (calyx, corolla, stamens, and pistils).

1706 Phillips, *Perfect flowers* (among Herbalists) are those that have the finely colour'd small leaves, call'd Petala, with the Stamina, Apices, and Stylus. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., *Perfect flowers* are such as have petala, pistil, stamina, and apices. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 557 *Combretaceæ*...Leaves exstipulate, entire, without dots. Flowers perfect or unisexual.

13. *Ent.* In the most completely or finally developed form or phase of existence, as *perfect insect, state*, etc.

1834 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) IX. 86/2 Mouffet..mistook the aquatic larvæ of Libellulæ for creatures entirely distinct from the perfect insects. *Ibid.* 87/2 The imago or perfect condition. 1863 *Chambers' Encycl.* V. 591/1 The intermediate or pupa state often differs little from the perfect state.

14. *Physics.* Conceived as existing in a state of ideal perfection, as *perfect elasticity, gas.*

1849 Thomson in *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* XVI. 545 A perfect thermodynamic engine..is a machine by means of which the greatest possible amount of mechanical effect can be obtained from a given thermal agency. 1850 Rankine *Ibid.* XX. 148 The elasticity of a perfect gas at a given temperature varies simply in proportion to its density. 1867 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. 514 That property of perfect elasticity towards which highly elastic bodies in nature approximate. *Ibid.* 592 A *perfect fluid*..is an unrealizable conception, like a rigid, or a smooth, body: it is defined as a body incapable of resisting a change of shape. 1867 Besant *Hydrodynamics* (ed. 2) 1 A perfect fluid is assumed to have no 'viscosity', no property of the nature of friction.

15. *Printing. Perfect ream*, a ream of 516 sheets, = *printer's ream*: see Ream *sb.*[3]

1888 Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.* 98 Reams of paper made up to a printer's ream, i. e. 516 sheets, are said to be 'perfect'.

C. as *adv.* = Perfectly. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* or *poet.*

c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1100 As I am cristynit perfite. *a* 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 317 In the cuntre he and I Can nocht dwell baith perfyte. 1567 Turberv. *Piers to T.* Epit. etc. 9 b, Men dæmen may you are not perfite wise. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 61 Thay had the similitude of perfyte schapen foulis. 1682 Creech tr. *Lucretius* (1683) 214 No Compound's perfect solid, free from Pore. 1726–31 Tindal *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. XVII. 102 A perfect honest man. 1830 Tennyson *Madeline* ii, Frowns perfect-sweet along the brow.

D. quasi-*sb.*

1. That which is perfect, perfection. *rare, poetic.*

1842 Tennyson *Two Voices* 292 That type of Perfect in his mind In Nature can he nowhere find.

2. *Gram.* Elliptical for *perfect tense*: see B. 9 b.

1841 R. G. Latham *Eng. Lang.* § 180 One of two forms, sometimes..that of the Greek Perfect, and sometimes..that of the Greek Aorist. 1848 J. W. Donaldson *Grk. Gram.* § 425 The perfect expresses the state or condition consequent on an action. 1888 B. H. Kennedy *Shorter Lat. Primer* 72 The *Perfect* in the sense of *I have loved* is *Primary*: in the sense of *I loved* it is *Historic.*

¶ **3.** *Perfit, -fet, -fight*: an occasional copyist's error for Profit (due to confounding the MS. contractions for *per-* and *pro-*).

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* IV. ix. (W. de W.), Bothe for nede and for perfyghte [L. *utilitatem*].

Perfect (pə·ɪfékt, pəɪfe·kt), *v.* Forms: α. 5–6 **parfyte**, etc. (see prec.). β. 5 **perfyght**, 6–7 **perfite, -fait**, 6– **perfect.** [f. Perfect *a.*, in its various late ME. and early mod. Eng. forms. Less usually pronounced *perfect*, as if directly f. ppl. stem of L. *perficĕre* to accomplish, finish, complete.]

1. *trans.* To bring to completion; to complete, finish, consummate; to carry through, accomplish.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* II. xxviii. 20 He began the .iiii. hyghe wayes of Bretayne, the whiche were fynysshed and parfyted of Belynus his sone. *Ibid.* VI. clxiv. 158 Whiche conclusyon perfyghted, Lewys..retornyd into Germany. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 30 After that the false olde woman had parfet and done their treason. 1529 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & L. tt.* (1902) I. 324 All which bokes be not yet..parfyted unto my mynde. 1562 Bp. Jewel *Apol. Ch. Eng.* II. i. Wks. (Parker Soc.) III. 59 There he..shall sit, till all things be fully perfitted. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* in *Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 193 The boilding of the wallis of Ierusalem was perfaitit be Nehemia. 1596 Drayton *Leg.* iii. 347 To perfect my command. 1624 Quarles *Sion's Elegies* iii. 11 Labour perfected, with the evening ends. 1629 Sir W. Mure *True Crucif.* 2088 The Worke of Man's salvation to perfite [*rime* delite]. 1641 Milton *Reform.* I. (1851) 10 Exact Reformation is not perfited at the first push. 1644 — *Areop.* (Arb.) 39 The Councell of Trent..brought forth, or perfeted those Catalogues. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* II. 125 Then urg'd, she perfects her illustrious toils. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 291 This design was perfected in 1295.

b. *Printing.* To complete the printing of a sheet of a book, etc. by printing the second side.

1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. 661 When one side is printed, it revolves from one cylinder to the other, and is then perfected by the second form. 1888 Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.* 98 Perfect up..the printing of the second side of the paper in half-sheet or sheet work.

†**2.** To bring to full development. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xvi. (Add. MS. 27944) Þe sonne..ordeyneþ and disposiþ & parfitiþ alle þingis in þis worlde. 1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 259 The males are sooner perfited in the womb then the females.

3. To make perfect or faultless; to bring to perfection; *loosely*: To bring nearer to perfection; to improve.

c 1449 [see Perfecting *vbl. sb.*]. 1567 Drant *Horace, De Arte Poet.* B ij, Those verses reprehende..Correcting, and perfyting them with ouernotynge hande. 1575–85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* xxii. § 12 Perfiting himselfe in Godlinesse. 1630 Lennard tr. *Charron's Wisd.* III. xiv. § 22 (1670) 452 Learning marreth weak wits and spirits, perfitteth the strong and natural. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* Heb. vii. 12 To perfect sinful man, is to free him from the guilt of sin,.. and to make him..capable of communion with God. 1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* vi, George especially perfected his accent so as to be able to pass for a Frenchman. 1875 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. III. xxxvi. 289 When the art of the breeder has been greatly perfected.

4. To make (a person) perfect *in* some art, etc.; †to instruct or inform completely (*obs.*).

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 146 Her cause, and yours Ile perfect him withall. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 79 Being once perfected how to graunt suites, How to deny them. 1628 Bp. Hall *Old Relig.* 154 That which can perfit the teacher, is sufficient for the learner. 1819 A. Balfour *Campbell* I. iii. 23 It will take five or sax years to *perfyte* him in that language. 1823 Galt *Entail* I. xiii. 96 To send her for

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three months to Edinburgh; there, and in that time, to learn manners, 'and be perfited', as her mother said, 'wi' a boarding-school education'.

5. *intr.* To come to perfection or maturity. *rare.*

1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* IV. Epil. 437 And all those images of love and pain, Wrought as the year did wax, perfect, and wane.

Perfectation (pəɹfɛktā·ʃən). *rare.* [f. Perfect *v.* + -ation.] The action or process of making or becoming perfect.

1832 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) II. 55 Man's perfectation is a flower that may be increased without the possibility of showing it in a state it cannot go beyond. 1874 W. R. Greg *Rocks Ahead* 8 The change is not a carrying out, a completion, a perfectation of our former system, but a reversal of it.

Perfected (see the vb.), *ppl. a.* [f. Perfect *v.* + -ed 1.] Made perfect, completed.

1552 Huloet, Perfected and ended, *integer.* 1848 Maurice *Serm. Lord's Prayer* iii. (1861) 28 They require that which is different in kind from anything which their eyes see, not merely *that* in an improved and perfected form.

Hence **Perfectedly** *adv.*, perfectly, completely.

1693 Bryerley *True St. Gosp. Truth* 18 When indeed with a Face perfectedly open, we shall behold as in a Mirror, .. Iesus Christ the Image of God in his own Glory. 1892 B. Matthews in *Harper's Mag.* July 279/1 We might suppose that the present spelling of the English language was in a condition perfectedly satisfactory.

Perfecter (pə·ɹfɛktəɹ, pəɹfe·ktəɹ). Also 5 **perfiter, (-our), -fyter, parfiter, -fyzter.** [f. Perfect *v.* + -er 1: cf. Perfector.] One who or that which perfects, completes, or finishes; a consummator,

c 1410 Edw. Dk. York *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) Prol. (cf. ed. 1904 pp. 6–7), He shal se, whiche houndes commeth in the vanchace and the myddell and whiche ben perfitours [*v.rr.* parfiters, perfyters] after that that shall come. *Ibid.*, To loke .. which houndes ben vanchasours and perfiters [*v.r.* parfyȝters]. 1611 Cotgr., *Parfaiseur*, a perfecter, accomplisher, finisher. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 485 The Ancients .. supposing this God [Saturn] to be the Giver and Perfecter of all happiness to men. 1740 Warburton *Div. Legat.* II. iv. v. 277 The Inventor and Perfecter of the Arts of Life. 1881 N. T. (R. V.) *Heb.* xii. 2 Looking unto Jesus the author and perfecter of our faith.

Perfectibilia·rian, Perfectibi·lian, *nonce-words* = Perfectibilist: see next.

1816 T. L. Peacock *Headlong Hall* i, These four persons were, Mr. Foster, the perfectibilian; Mr. Escot, the deteriorationist; Mr. Jenkison, the statu-quo-ite [etc.]. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 499 Every unwashed artisan has become .. a philosopher, a perfectibilian, and so forth. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 278 We should have left it to the Perfectibilarian to show what probability there is that this ignorant and disorderly class will .. be absorbed in the higher.

Perfectibilism (pəɹfɛkti·bili·zm). [f. as Perfectible + -ism.] The doctrine of the perfectibility of human nature in this life. So **Perfecti·bilist,** one who holds this doctrine.

1798 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 513 He had originally intended for them the name of Perfectibilist. 1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 749 Satires of socialism and perfectibilism. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Dec. 725/1 We are *in rebus snobbicis* at any rate perfectibilists. The snob of this generation .. is a much more odious reptile than he of the last.

Perfectibility (pəɹfɛktibi·lIti). [f. next: cf. F. *perfectibilité* (1771 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Capability of being perfected or becoming perfect; the quality of being improvable to perfection; *spec.* the capacity of man, individual and social, to progress indefinitely towards physical, mental, and moral perfection; the doctrine of this capacity.

1794 Mathias *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 210 A most affectionate .. regard for the welfare of mankind, who are to exist some centuries hence, when the endless perfectibility of the human species (for such is their jargon) shall receive its completion upon earth. 1809 *European Mag.* LV. 18 A man who understood (to use an expression of the new school) the perfectibility of which our language was capable. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1038/1 'The religion of humanity', whose fundamental dogma is the spontaneous perfectibility of the human race without any human aid.

2. *loosely.* A state of perfection or improvement; *concr.* A person who has attained to this. *rare.*

1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* I. v. (1861) 29 Let us suppose .. that the inhabitants of the moon .. had arrived at .. such an enviable state of perfectibility, as to control the elements. 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* Pref. 6, I do not .. arrogate to myself perfectibility in a literary sense. 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 271 There was a 'Margaret' also in the female convict-ship .. who had attained to such religious and moral perfectibility, that [etc.]. 1872 Lever *Ld. Kilgobbin* lxxiv, We live amidst human perfectabilities—all of Irish manufacture.

Hence **Perfectibilita·rian,** an upholder or advocate of human perfectibility, a perfectibilist.

1873 Morley *Rousseau* II. 118 The intense exaltation of spirit produced both by the perfectibilitarians and the followers of Rousseau.

Perfectible (pəɹfe·ktĭb'l, pə·ɹfɛktĭb'l). Also 9 **-able.** [f. Perfect *v.* or *a.* + -ible, as if from a L. type **perfectibilis*, perhaps used in med. or mod.L.: cf. It. *perfettibile* 'that may be perfected' (Florio 1611), F. *perfectible* (Diderot 1767, admitted by Acad. 1798).] Capable of being perfected or brought to perfection.

1635 Person *Varieties* II. 64 Every thing perfectible striveth to attaine to its own perfection. *a* 1839 Galt *Demon of Destiny* VII. (1840) 44 Superior beings shall hereafter rise, Made hence perfectable. 1898 L. Stephen *Stud. Biographer* I. vii. 250 Man, he [Godwin] thought, was perfectible, and a little calm argument would make him perfect.

Perfecting (see the vb.), *vbl. sb.* [f. Perfect *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Perfect; carrying out, completion, consummation; also the fact of becoming complete or perfect.

[*c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v. xiii, For this cause of the more perfiting lordis and ladies it is alloweable .. hem to haue mansiouns couenable for them within the monasteries.] 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* II. an. 1382 (R.) To mete for the perfyghting of this accorde. 1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 604 For heiring, futting, and perfyting of the compt of umqwhile Andro Buke. 1611 Bible *Eph.* iv. 12 He gaue some .. Pastors, and teachers: For the perfecting of the Saints. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* III. 424 In order to the perfecting of a Christian's Salvation. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxi. 147 The gradual perfecting of the structure.

b. *attrib.* **Perfecting machine** or (U.S.) **press,** a printing machine, on which the sheet, as it passes through, is printed first on one side and then on the other. (Cf. Perfect *v.* 1 b.)

1847 *Mech. Mag.* Jan. 36/1 Mr. Little .. has his perfecting machine .. (as those which print a sheet of paper on both sides before leaving the machine are called). 1858 *Printer* (N. Y.) I. 95 This wonderful achievement .. the perfecting press.

Perfection (pəɹfe·kʃən), *sb.* Forms: 3 **perfectiun,** 4–5 **perfeccioun,** 4–6 **-yon(e, -ion(e,** 5–7 **perfectioun(e,** 5– **perfection.** [a. OF. *perfection* (12th c.), *perfeccion* (13–14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *perfectiōn-em,* n, of action f. *perficĕre, perfect-*: see Perfect *a.*]

1. The action, process, or fact of making perfect or bringing to completion; completing, consummating, finishing, accomplishing.

1382 Wyclif *Num.* vi. 21 Aftir that that he hath auowid in thouȝt, so he shal do, to the perfecciour of his holynes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, Euery religious persone sholde intende the perfeccyon of his soule. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. i. 114 The auncients also had their superiours, which admonished them in the perfection of their dutie. 1678 Temple *Let. to Ld. Treasurer* Wks. 1731 II. 479 After all the Applauses have been given me here upon the Perfection of the last Treaty. 1732 Law *Serious C.* v. (ed. 2) 70 To make the most of a short life, to study your own perfection. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 10 For this process of perfection, we need first the meditative, doubting, critical type.

†**2.** The fact or condition of being perfected or completed; completion; completed state, completeness. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 372 Hundred is ful tel, & noteth perfectiun, þet is, ful dede. 1388 Wyclif *Heb.* vii. 19 The lawe brouȝt no thing to perfecciour. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* III. xiii. 197 The thynge shal be conducted and brought to a gode endynge and perfection. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Nativity* (1859) 402 'When the fulness of time was come', that is, the perfection and course of years appointed from the beginning. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* III. iv, Woman receiveth perfection by the man. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* 1st Pref. 5 This work (which I thank God, I have now brought to perfection).

b. The full growth or development of anything; the maturity of a plant, animal, etc.

c 1566 J. Alday tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* S ij, Although somewhat maye be added to all other Artes .. this [printing] alone hath entred with such .. perfection into this worlde, that [etc.]. 1578–9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 113 Seing his majestie dalie growand .. to the gretar perfectioun of aig. 1611 Bible *Luke* viii. 14 They .. bring no fruite to perfection. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts, Plants Script.* § 30 He planted many [Cedars] though they did not come to perfection in his days. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 204 They continue in the womb till they come to such perfection as to be able to burst from the shell. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* XIV. v, The creation, growth, perfection of new languages.

†**c.** *Mus.* The condition of being 'perfect', as a note, interval, etc. (see Perfect *a.* 10). *Prick of perfection*: a dot used to make a note 'perfect', i. e. to lengthen it by one-half. *Obs.*

1614 T. Ravenscroft (*title*) A Briefe Discovrse Of the true (but neglected) vse of Charact'ring the Degrees by their Perfection, Imperfection, and Diminution in Measurable Musicke. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* viii, This prick of perfection or addition is ever placed on the right side of all notes .., for the prolonging the sound of that note it follows to half as much more as it is. 1880 W. S. Rockstro in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 767 Ways in which the Perfection of certain notes may be changed to Imperfection, and *vice versa.*

3. The condition, state, or quality of being perfect or free from all defect; supreme excellence; flawlessness, faultlessness. But often treated as a matter of degree: Comparative excellence.

c 1315 Shoreham (E. E. T. S.) I. 1396 Þe ordre of deakne, þet hys of more perfecciour þane hys ordre of subdeakne. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 82 In his tyme felle a grete debate betwix Iewis and hethen, which sect vas of most perfeccion. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* III. Introd. 81 Of al figures the circle is of most absolute perfection. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 167, I would with such perfection gouerne Sir: T' Excell the Golden Age. 1711–12 Swift *Improv. Eng. Tongue* P 6 The Roman Language arrived at great Perfection before it began to decay. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxvii. 376 In different glaciers, .. these veins display various degrees of perfection.

b. *concr.* An embodiment of perfection; a perfect person, place, etc.

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 75 Vouchsafe (diuine perfection of a Woman) Of these supposed Crimes, to giue me leaue .. but to acquit my selfe. 1604 — *Oth.* I. iii. 100. 1611 Bible *I.am.* ii. 15 Is this the citie that men call the perfection of beauty? *c* 1830 Syd. Smith in Lady Holland *Life* I. 351 A beautiful girl .. exclaimed, 'Oh, Mr. Sydney! this pea will never come to perfection'. 'Permit me then', said he taking her hand, .. 'to lead perfection to the pea'. 1852 Miss Sewell *Exper. Life* xviii. (1858) 128 This would be the very perfection of a dress for you.

4. The condition or state of being morally perfect; holiness; †in ME. *spec.* The austerity of monastic life, monastic discipline (*obs.*). *Christian perfection,* the relatively perfect holiness attainable by man, in distinction from the absolute divine perfection. *Counsel of perfection*: see Counsel *sb.* 2 b.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xiv. 5 Þis perfeccioun is þat þe deuel & þe warld haf na pouste in vs. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 18 For ther ben somme, .. That god .. Hath cleped to perfeccioun In the manere as Aaron was. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* XXI. ix. 855 Therfore lady sythen ye haue taken you to perfeccion I must nedys take me to perfection. *Ibid.* x. 856 Whan they sawe syr Launcelot had taken hym to suche perfeccion they .. toke suche an habyte as he had. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* V. CXXXV. 121 Amonge theyse bretherne was one named Cedman, a man of great perfeccion. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 19 Matrimonye was degenerat fra the first perfectioun. 1554–9 *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 3 The lantarne to lead us in the pathe of perfectyon. 1743 Wesley *Serm. Chr. Perfection* 8 Christian Perfection therefore does not imply .. an Exemption either from Ignorance or Mistake, or Infirmities, or Temptations. Indeed it is only another Term for Holiness. 1769 — *Wks.* (1872) IV. 445 The doctrine of Christian Perfection, which God has peculiarly entrusted to the Methodists. 1882 A. M. Fairbairn in *Contemp. Rev.* XLII. 868 The grand aim of the Buddhist is to attain a perfection like Buddha's.

5. The most perfect degree, the highest pitch (*of* a quality, condition, faculty, etc.); the extreme or height (*of* anything good or evil).

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* Prol. (1884) 4 Þis boke of all haly writ is mast oysed in halykyrke seruys, forþi þat in it is perfeccioun of dyuyne pagyne. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 366 Moyses lawe is moralle in þis poynte þat longeþ to þe perfeccyon of presthode. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* IV. 125 The other Saluages assaulted the rest and slew them. .. But fearing this murther would come to light .. would now proceed to the perfection of villanie. 1729 Butler *Serm.* xii. Wks. 1874 II. 154 The perfection of goodness consists in love to the whole universe. 1842 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. ix. 142 The perfection of cunning is to conceal its own quality.

6. Proficiency in some accomplishment or art.

a 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* (Arb.) 89 Whan .. tyme shall breed skill, and vse shall bring perfection. 1677 Evelyn *Diary* 10 Sept., Having the Latin, French, and Spanish tongues in perfection. 1704 Addison *Italy* (1733) 37 Fence, Dance, and Ride in some tolerable Perfection. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 40 Every man is trained to some one art or detail, and aims at perfection in that. 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* v. 54 Such perfection has been reached in the manufacture of artificial eyes, that [etc.].

7. (With *a* and *pl.*) A quality, trait, feature, endowment, or accomplishment of a high order or great excellence.

1572 H. Middelmore in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 8 Suerly Monsieur is a goodly gentilman, and hathe many perfections in him. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. xvi. 466 The Indians of Peru had one perfection, which was, to teach their young children all artes and occupations necessary for the life of man. 1667 Drydrn *Sir Martin Mar-all* III. i, I am not Master of any of those Perfections; for, in fine, Sir, I am wholly ignorant of Painting, Musick, and Poetry. 1764 J. Potter *Virtuous Villagers* II. 111, I constantly discover new graces, new perfections, and new merits, unobserved before.

8. Phrase. *To perfection*: completely, perfectly.

1388 Wyclif *Job* xi. 7 In hap .. thou schalt fynde Almyȝti God til to perfecciour. 1611 Bible *ibid.*, Canst thou finde out the Almightie vnto perfection? 1751 R. Paltock *P. Wilkins* XXXIV, They were pleased with it [the fire] to perfection. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* XVII, Olivia .. acted the coquette to perfection. 1898 Mrs. Isab. Bishop *Korea* XVIII, Nagasaki .. lighted, cleaned, and policed to perfection.

Perfe·ction, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *perfectionne-r* (Cotgr. 1611).] *trans.* To bring to perfection, to perfect. Hence **Perfe·ctioned** *ppl. a.*

1548 [see Perfectioning]. 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 305 We lived there in great repose, imploying the time .. in perfectioning our loves. 1799 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* III. 243 All persons are interested in perfectioning these new bases of the conjugal connexion. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 700 This perfectioned model of a government.

Perfe·ctional, *a. rare.* [ad. med.L. *perfectiōnālis,* in OF. *perfectionnal,* f. L. *perfectiōn-em* Perfection + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of perfection.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* I. (W. de W.) A iv/1 The names whyche betoken or sygnyfye dyuyne or godly perfeccyon been callyd names perfeccionalles [*orig.* nomina perfectionalia, *Corbichon's Fr.* les noms perfectionnaulx]. 1659 Pearson *Creed* xii. (1839) 549 Life eternal may be looked upon under three considerations: as initial, as partial, and as perfectional. .. I call that perfectional, which shall be conferred .. immediately after the blessing pronounced by Christ, 'Come, ye blessed children of my Father'.

†**Perfe·ctionary.** *Obs. rare* −1. [f. Perfection + -ary.] ? = Perfectionist b.

1647 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* xix. 17 None but a proud Luciferian would have said, as Vega, the Popish perfectionary, did.

Perfe·ctionate, *v.* Now *rare.* [prob. f. med. or mod.L. **perfectiōnāre*: cf. OIt. *perfettionare* (Florio 1598), F. *perfectionner* (Cotgr. 1611); or (in 16th c. writers) after the Fr.: see Perfection *v.*

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and -ATE 3.] *trans.* To bring to perfection; to make perfect or complete; to perfect; †to make (a person) perfect *in* (a study, etc.) (*obs.*).

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) Oo iij/1 Yᵉ greatnes of my Priesthode: ..begon in Melchisedech: ..continued in the children of Aaron: perfectionated in Christ. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. ii. 13 Histories..sharpen and perfectionate the wits of man. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 71 To augment the merit of our faith, and the more to perfectionate our Piety. 1695 DRYDEN *Parall. Poetry & Paint.* Ess. (Ker) II. 122 In this manner..painters and sculptors..perfectionate the idea, and advance their art even above nature itself. 1755 JOHNSON, *Perfectionate*...This is a word proposed by Dryden, but not received nor worthy of reception. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* i. (1848) 66 Laws..for perfectionating human nature. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxiii, Every great artist..had need of solitude to perfectionate his works. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iv. 102.

Hence **Perfe·ctionated** *ppl.a.*, **Perfe·ctionating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Perfe·ctionator,** one who makes perfect.

1695 DRYDEN tr. *Du Fresnoy's Art Paint., Observ.* § 24 He has..founded an Academy for the Progress and Perfectionating of Painting. 1795 tr. *Mercier's Fragm. Pol. & Hist.* I. 183 Nature..forms man precisely for a perfectionated Society. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 23 Poetry..is also a selective and perfectionating art. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 381 Man..is but a more complicated zoophyte, a perfectionated stomach. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 119 Pope was not the founder, but head scholar and perfectionator of a school. 1867 J. LEGGE *Confucius* (1877) 28 A system of social perfectionating.

Perfectiona·tion. *rare.* [n. of action from prec.: see -ATION.] The action of bringing to perfection, perfectioning; the fact of being made perfect.

1812 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* XVI. 358 The new System of Anti-mnemonics, to the perfectionation of which the Chevalier has devoted the last fifty years of a long life. 1840 BLACKIE in Anna M. Stoddart *Life* (1895) I. viii. 194 The law of the universe is Perfectionation—that is to say, progression from bad to good..and from better to best.

Perfe·ctioner. *rare.* [f. PERFECTION *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which brings to perfection.

1883 R. CUST *Mod. Lang. Afr.* Introd. 19 Language has been the handmaid of Religion, and Religion the herald, instrument, and perfectioner of Civilization.

Perfe·ctioning, *vbl. sb.* [f. PERFECTION *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of bringing to perfection.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiv. 186 Christe..taught the perfeccionyng of the lawe, whan he pronounced those straunge beatitudes neuer afore heard of. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 95 Culture really contributes to the Perfectioning of its new Productions. 1762 FOOTE *Orators* I. i, The perfectioning of our countrymen in..the right use of their native language. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i. 59 The gradual perfectioning of the respiratory machinery.

Perfe·ctionism. [f. after PERFECTIONIST: see -ISM.] A system or doctrine of religious, moral, social, or political perfection; *esp.* the theory that moral perfection can be or has been attained by man; *spec.* (with capital P) the system of the Perfectionists of Oneida Creek, N. Y.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Ch. Ob.* 1870 *Athenæum* 5 Feb. 187 Oneida Creek Perfectionism. 1890 *Spectator* 19 July, Professor Dicey..does not arrive at his conclusions by any reference to abstract theories or appeals to political perfectionism. 1892 *Academy* 2 July 25/2 He [Tolstoy] continues to develope his cherished ideas on the subject of perfectionism and self-improvement.

Perfectionist (pəɹfe·kʃənist). [f. PERFECTION *sb.* + -IST.] One who holds any theory or follows any practice as to the attainment of religious, moral, social, or political perfection.

1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes Past. Let. Bp. Burnet* 1. 66 Must the Wise and Free and Great Men of a Nation be Slaves for Company with such Perfectionists in Church-Doctrine? 1892 W. B. SCOTT *Autobiog. Notes* I. 128 As a perfectionist in poetry, whose thought and rhythm were one, he [Leigh Hunt] seemed to hold Coleridge above all others.

b. *esp.* One who holds that religious or moral perfection may be attained: (with capital P) a name at various times assumed by or given to sects, parties, or persons, who held this doctrine, or claimed to have attained moral or spiritual perfection.

1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. p. xviii, Men of all religions..were protected and encouraged under notion of New Lights, Perfectionists, a Godly Party [etc.]. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 231 The apostle saying unto the Galatians, 'So that ye cannot do the things that ye would', is as a sword passing through the soul of those who are called perfectionists amongst us, casting down the crown of their conceit of perfection to the ground. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xx. 124, I have read in some of our perfectionists enough to make a better man than myself either run into madness or despair. 1791 HAMPSON *Mem. J. Wesley* III. 197 Perfectionists and Anti-perfectionists were the grand divisions of methodism. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 408 *note*, Whether there is any special allusion to Gnostic Antinomian Perfectionists.

c. *spec.* (with capital P.) A member of the communistic community of Oneida Creek, N. Y.

1867 DIXON *New Amer.* (ed. 6) II. xx. 208 On the opposite verge of thought..stands a body of reformers who call themselves, in their dogmatic aspect, Perfectionists, in their social aspect, Bible Communists. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects, Perfectionists*, a..sect of Antinomian Communists, established about the year 1845 by John Humphrey Noyes. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 227 The success that he ascribes to the Shakers, the Perfectionists, and the rest.

d. *attrib.* (in various senses).

c 1847 WHITTIER *Fame & Glory* Prose Wks. 1889 III. 389 There are..perfectionist reformers..who wait to see the salvation which it is the task of humanity itself to work out. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* x. i. Notes (1860) II. 307 Many were beginning to seek in this perfectionist doctrine a refuge from the exactions of the priesthood. 1867 DIXON *New Amer.* (ed. 6) I. xxii. 243 According to all the Perfectionist prophets, Holiness and Liberty are the two primary elements in the atmosphere of heaven,—that is to say of a perfect society.

Hence **Perfectioni·stic** *a.*, of or pertaining to Perfectionists.

1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1841 Löscher ..rejected those chiliastic, terministic, and perfectionistic doctrines [of the pietists].

Perfe·ctionize, *v. rare.* [See -IZE.] *trans.* To bring to perfection; to perfectionate, perfect.

1839 MRS. SHELLEY *Notes Shelley's Prometh. Unb.* S.'s Wks. 1882 I. p. lxv, That man could be so perfectionized as to be able to expel evil from his own nature..was the cardinal point of his system. 1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 617 Steam allows us leisure to examine into old abuses, and perfectionize new reforms. 1846 H. W. TORRENS *Rem. Milit. Hist.* 374 We must..endeavour to perfectionize our military system.

Hence **Perfe·ctioni·zing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Perfe·ctionizement, Perfe·ctionizer.**

1821 *Tales Landlord* New Ser. III. *Witch Glas Llyn* 18 From Italy and Greece he had brought with him an unquenchable thirst for perfectionizing. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 481 Ye accomplishment perfectionizers..this is the fate that awaits your daughters at last. 1844 *Ibid.* LV. 200 The theories of the perfectionizement of the fair sex now issuing from the press. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 4 The perfectionizing of the functions of nutrition and reproduction.

Perfe·ctionment. [f. PERFECTION *v.* + -MENT, after F. *perfectionnement* (1725 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of bringing to perfection; perfecting.

1827 I. TAYLOR *Transm. Anc. Bks.* xiii. (1859) 160 The general perfectionment of reason and of taste. 1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 420 The whole profits being to be applied to the perfectionment of civilization. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* i. 27 [Of writing] there is the clearest proof of its human origin and gradual perfectionment.

†**Perfe·ctious,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. PERFECTION: see -OUS.] Of the nature of perfection.

1607 COKE *Charge at Norwich Assizes* 6 The glory of her dignity shall receiue perfectious Honor.

Pe·rfectism. [f. PERFECT *a.* + -ISM.] The doctrine or system of the Perfectists, esp. of the German Pietists.

1830 PUSEY *Hist. Enq.* II. viii. 225 These men .. still continued incessantly to warn their congregations by name against Francke and Pietism and Perfectism.

Perfectist (pəɹfe·ktist). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] = PERFECTIONIST: esp. applied to those of the 17th c., and to the German Pietists of the 18th c.

1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* D, Winberger is principall of the Perfectists, and you of the Arminians. 1630 G. WIDDOWES *Schysmatical Puritan* F ij b, A Mechanicke..is receiued amongst the Perfectists for a lawfull preacher, if their non-Ecclesiasticall spirit calls him. 1641 D. CAWDREY *Three Serm.* 68 These late upstart Perfectists. 1830 PUSEY *Hist. Enq.* II. viii. 197 In 1700 an edict was renewed forbidding the preaching against the Pietists. 'Since certain Lutheran preachers..toss about in many sermons..the false names of Pietists, Perfectists, new holy Quakers, and such like'. *Ibid.* 225 They warn incessantly against the Perfectists.

Perfective (pəɹfe·ktiv), *a.* (*sb.*) Now *rare.* [ad. L. type **perfectīv-us* (perh. in mod.L.: cf. It. *perfettivo*, Sp. *perfectivo*): see PERFECT *v.* and -IVE.]

1. Tending to make perfect or complete; conducive to the perfecting or perfection *of* anything.

1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* I. xiv. (1636) 59 This enrolment is no new act, but a perfective ceremony of the first deed of bargaine and sale. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 31 That which is agreeable to, and perfectiue of his kind. 1693 TYRRELL *Law Nat.* 314 Causes (whether efficient, or perfective). 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 295 The far more excellent way, more perfective of the Soul. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xi. (1852) 134 The purifying wave, perfective fire. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* i. Notes 219.

2. In process of being perfected, or of attaining the perfect state.

1848 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 293 Dugès was..able to see..the eight legs in a perfective state. 1852 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 274 Not knowing the immense resources and the gradually perfective machinery necessary to the production of such a journal.

3. *Gram.* Expressing completion of action: applied to that kind or species of verbal action (Ger. *aktionsart*) which is considered as completed or finished, and so to forms or modifications of the verb which express completed action: opposed to IMPERFECTIVE.

Originally applied to one of the branches or 'aspects' of the verb in the Slavonic languages; more recently to verb-forms in other Indo-European languages, esp. those compounded with a preposition, expressing the completion of the action expressed by the simple verb, as L. *ēdēre* to eat, *comēdēre* to eat up; *suādēre, persuādēre*, etc.

1844 R. GARNETT in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* (1854) I. 268 In the Slavonic languages..a regular..distinction is made between perfective and imperfective verbs, that is, between those expressing an action completed at once and not repeated, and those denoting continuance or reiteration. 1887 MORFILL *Serbian Gram.* 31 The perfective aspect denotes either that the action has been quite completed or that it will definitely cease. 1895 P. GILES *Manual Compar. Philol.* § 545 When present and aorist are found in the same verb [in Greek], the former is the durative, the latter the perfective or momentary form.

B. *sb.* †1. A perfectionist. *Obs. rare.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 57 Vnworthie creatures to be iustly censured of by these worthie perfectiues [the Jesuits]. *Ibid.* 132 High conceited perfectiues.

2. *Gram.* A perfective use or form of a verb.

1904 J. H. MOULTON in *Expositor* Nov. 361 'Αγωνίζεσθαι is only used in the durative present, but καταγωνίσασθαι..is a good perfective.

Hence **Perfe·ctively** *adv.*, in a perfective way, in a way tending to completeness; **Perfe·ctiveness, Perfecti·vity,** the quality of being perfective; **Perfe·ctivize** *v. trans.*, to render perfective.

1902 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* II. vii. § 20. 73 As Virtue is seated Fundamentally, in the Intellect; so, Perfectively, in the Phancy. So that Virtue, is the Force of Reason. 1904 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. xii. 481 Their intrinsick excellency or essential perfectiveness of the understanding. 1774 FLETCHER *Grace & Justice* Wks. 1795 IV. 177 The..gospel is found..perfectively in the Acts of the Apostles and the Epistles. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 155 Plato..philosophized legitimately and perfectively, if ever any man did in any age. 1904 J. H. MOULTON in *Expositor* Nov. 360 In οἱ ἀπολλύμενοι, strongly durative though the verb is, we see its perfectivity in the fact that the goal is ideally reached. *Ibid.* 357 The compounded adverb..perfectivises the simplex, the combination denoting action which has accomplished a result, while the simplex denoted action in progress. *Ibid.* 358 The meaning of the Present-stem of these perfectivised roots naturally demands explanation.

†**Perfectless,** *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. PERFECT *a.* + -LESS.] Devoid of perfection, imperfect.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. 133 Fond epicure, thou ..Imaginedst a God so perfect-less.

Perfectly (pəɹ·ɪfèktli), *adv.* Forms: see PERFECT *a.* [f. PERFECT *a.* + -LY 2.] In a perfect manner or degree.

1. So that nothing is left undone and no part is wanting; completely, thoroughly.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12093 He þat shryueþ hym parfytely, Asswyþe..He haþ forgyvenes of Goddys gyfte. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xv. 7 Perfitly may we noght be wiþouten synn. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 25 On þe secund day þat worme es turned till a fowle perfitely fourmed. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 32 The thre generall distinctions of tyme, present, parfytly past, and to come. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 42 They were all perfitly reclaimed. *a* 1692 POLLEXFEN *Disc. Trade* (1697) A iv, Goods perfectly manufactured which hinder the consumption of our own.. ought to be discouraged. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xii. I. 334 The troubles..had never been perfectly appeased. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 311 The large accumulations of perfectly-rolled shingle.

b. In full measure; to the fullest extent; without any shortcoming or failure.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cv. 24 He is maste at loue þat.. perfytliest lufis heuen. 1482 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 16 There was suche a grete myste, that nether of them myght see othere perfitely. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 232 In lyke maner shall we also..know more perfitly our parentes, wyues, children, and what so euer is besydes. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 4, I hate them [otters] perfectly, because they love fish so well. 1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 80 Osman..(who understood perfectly the humour of the Turks in those parts)..advised him to threaten. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* v. 235 Affirming that that Universal is nothing which Reason thinks it so perfectly sees. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i, I understand the difficulty perfectly, mother.

2. In a manner or way that is perfect or faultless in form, style, or nature; with perfect or complete exactness, correctness, fitness, or excellence; to perfection.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 14 Gyfe he his varke dois parfytly. *c* 1400 *Brut* 3300 Ffor..iij precious stonys been within the hafft Perfitlych I-couchid. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 183 Parfytlye thir Pikmawis..With thar party habitis present tham thar. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xl. 132 Teche hyr to speake perfeyghtly the language of frenche. *c* 1540 HEYWOOD *Four PP.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 383 By the mass, learn to make courtesy..Nay, when ye have it perfitly, Ye shall have the devil and all of courtesy. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 290 Whereof he discoursed perfectlier than my selfe that came from thence. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 25 They cannot be so perfectly call'd the Fore-runners, or Fore-tellers, much less the Procurers of such Events. 1789 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 9 Mr. Littlepage has returned..to Warsaw, where he has been perfectly received by the King. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 772/2, I had trained it into being a perfectly mannered house pet. *Mod.* She acted the part perfectly. The dress fits perfectly.

†b. In a manner morally or religiously perfect; righteously. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3428 Swa parfitely may nane lyf here, With-outen veniel syns sere. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 111 He spak to hem that wolde lyue parfitly. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 13 Though I wyll but fayntly, my wylle is to wylle perfyghtly.

3. To the fullest possible degree or extent; entirely, quite: with an *adj.*, *adv.*, or *phr.*

[1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 1 Restorid..and be mad hool parfitly.] 1555 EDEN *Decades* 32 The earth is not perfectlye rownde. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 25 When it is boyled enoughe, it wyll bee perfitely Redde. 1677 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 43 The D[uchess] is perfectly well again. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ii, Whom I knew..perfectly well. 1722 — *Col. Jack* (1840) 327, I was perfectly easy. 1753 EARL OF BATH in *World* No. 17 Every body is dressed so perfectly alike. 1790 MRS. INCHBALD *Wedding Day* I. ii, *Lady Contest.* Would not that do as well? *Lord Rakeland.* Perfectly as well. The very thing. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 378 Take a quantity of fixed alkali perfectly dry. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. v, But all looked perfectly *comme il faut*. 1846

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RYLAND *Foster's Life & Corr.* II. 472 Unostentatious and perfectly simple address. 1896 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 615/1 The railway line..was perfectly straight for a distance of over 700 yards.

b. *Physics.* See PERFECT *a.* 14.

1784 G. ATWOOD *Rectil. Motion & Rotation* 376 In the impact of perfectly elastic bodies. 1824 WHEWELL *Mechanics* (ed. 2) 248 Bodies are called perfectly elastic when the force of restitution is equal to the force of compression.

Perfectness (pə·ɹfèktnės). Forms: see PERFECT *a.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being perfect (in the various senses of the adj.); perfection. (In early use chiefly in the religious sense of a perfect life.)

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol. (1884) 3 Þe sange of psalmes ..does away synne, it quemes god, it enformes perfytnes. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 200 Poule preched þe peple þat parfitnesse loued. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 90 Boile alle þese to þe perfiȝtnesse of a sirup. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 59 Pristhode liuethe in perfitenesse, And can in lytel haue suffisaunce. 1464 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 562/1 That every of the seid Clothes..be..sealed..in witnes and record of the forseid true lengh, brede and parfitnes. 1526 TINDALE *Col.* iii. 14 Above all these thynges put on love, which is the bonde off parfectnes. [So later Eng. vv.; WYCLIF and *Rhem.* perfection.] *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 978 Theyr chambres thus to dresse With suche parfetnesse And all suche holynesse. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* ii. 9 Dost thou yet contynue in thy perfectnesse? curse God, & dye. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 173 *Pag.* Once to behold with your Sunne beamed eyes, With your Sunne beamed eyes... *Boyet.* Is this your perfectnesse? be gon you rogue. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* IV. (1617) 29 There is nothing..which brings a horse either to perfitnesse or imperfitnesse, but onely practise. 1795 COLERIDGE *Plot Discovered* 33 That Constitution, from whose present perfectness they derive their only possible justification. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. v. § 82 In this varied delineation of female perfectness, no earlier poet had equalled him [Spenser]. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 72 Home of the peace earth cannot give In her most perfect perfectness! [*Mod. Sc. Maxim*, Practice maks perfyteness.]

Perfector (pəɹfe·ktəɹ). [a. L. *perfector*, agent-n. from *perficĕre* to accomplish, etc.: see PERFECT.] One who perfects or completes; = PERFECTER.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. 81 The Soule..is..after a sort the perfection (or rather the perfector) of the body. 1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) II. 406 Men who form the first steps in the progress between the originator and the perfector. 1883 B. W. RICHARDSON *Cycling an Intell. Pursuit*, The perfectors of geographical research.

†**Perfe·ctory,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *perfect-*, ppl. stem: see -ORY.] = PERFECTIVE I.

1693 BEVERLEY *True St. Gosp. Truth* 31 Any other Grace Preparatory, or Perfectory.

Perfectua·tion. *rare.* [f. L. *perfectu·s* (*u*-stem) a perfecting or completing (Tertull.), f. *perficĕre*, *perfect-um* to complete: see PERFECT *a.*] Completion, consummation, accomplishment.

1883 *Mod. Thought* Jan. 27 A more rapid success and a readier perfectuation of desires.

†**Perfe·cture.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *perfect-*, ppl. stem (see above) + -URE: cf. *confecture*, etc.] The fact of being perfected or matured; perfection.

a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* VI. 53 [When] the Corne is mervelus faire to the Yee, and ready to shew Perfecture it decayith.

Perfe·rvent, *a. rare.* [f. PER- 4 + FERVENT.] Very fervent; of great fervour.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 158/1 Prompting others to gifts and alms by kindly poems, by perfervent essays.

Perfervid (pəɹfə·ɹvid), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *perfervid-us*, f. PER- 4 + *fervidus* FERVID; chiefly in the phrase *perfervidum ingenium Scotorum*, founded on Buchanan's *Scotorum præfervida ingenia* (*Rerum Scotic. Hist.* XVI. li.).

Perfervidus, though quite regular in form, is not recorded in ancient Latin; an instance of *perfervida* formerly cited from Columella v. 5 is an erroneous reading in Gesner's ed. (1737) for *præfervida*.]

Very fervid, glowing, or ardent.

1856 MASSON *Ess., Scot. Infl. Brit. Lit.* 395 Without maintaining at present that all Scotchmen are perfervid..it will be enough to refer to the instances which prove at least that some Scotchmen have this character. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xxii. 339 The next generation has something in it of the brilliant nature of the Irish, or the perfervid nature of the Scotch. 1884 HOWELLS in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 115/2 With perfervid gratitude.

Hence **Perfervi·dity, Perfe·rvidness,** also **Pe·rfervour,** perfervid quality.

1861 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* Ser. II. 425 This perfervor of our Scottish love-songs. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Nov. 559/2 We are disposed to regret these manifestations and consequences of the perfervidity of Birmingham. 1890 *Spectator* 4 Oct., The characteristic of the Scotchman is perfervidness, exhibiting itself in strenuosity, in enthusiasm, and in excess.

Perficient (pəɹfi·ʃėnt), *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.* [ad. L. *perficient-em*, pr. pple. of *perficĕre* to complete, finish, accomplish (see PERFECT *a.*).] **A.** *adj.* That accomplishes or achieves something; effectual, actual.

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 269 The essential and perficient Act of Confirmation, *viz.* Imposition of Hands. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xviii. 481 The king being the sole founder of all civil corporations, and the endower the perficient founder of all eleemosynary ones, the right of visitation of the former results..to the king; and of the latter to the patron or endower. 1888 *Science* XII. 3/1 The perficient objection [to pronouncing grace] was probably the inconvenience to the service of the repast.

B. *sb.* One who perfects or completes.

1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 11 Rest being..The perfection of the perficient and of the thing perfected. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 106 Certain it is that practise and experience was its Nurse and perficient.

[WEBSTER 1828 (copied by later dicts.) gives the sense 'One who endows a charity'; app. founded upon quot. 1765 in A; but for this, as a sb., there appears to be no evidence.]

†**Perfidently,** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. **perfident* adj., ad. L. *perfidens, -fident-em*, f. PER- 4 + L. *fident-em* trusting, confident, bold, pr. pple. of *fīd-ĕre* to trust: cf. *confident, diffident.*] With thorough trust or confidence; very confidently.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 53 The Grand Cause of this Realme, so perfidently indeavoured, and highly applauded by some, so counter-wrought and condemned by others.

†**Perfi·diate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *perfidia* PERFIDY + -ATE 2.] Marked by perfidy; = next, b.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 437 The notes of their abiured names, and perfidiat paines.

Perfidious (pəɹfi·diəs), *a.* [ad. L. *perfidiōs-us*, f. *perfidia* PERFIDY: see -OUS: cf. It. *perfidioso* = *perfido* (Florio 1598).] Characterized by perfidy; guilty of breaking faith or violating confidence; deliberately faithless; basely treacherous.

a. Of persons.

1598 FLORIO, *Perfido, Perfidioso*, perfidious, trecherous. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 205 He's quoted for a most perfidious slaue. 1628 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* (Grosart) II. 277 The former conveighances the perfiddeows Lo Beaumont deceased had made. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) V. XIV. viii. 402 He thought himself skilful in proportion as he was perfidious. 1847 LYTTON *Pelham* xvii, I am the victim of a perfidious woman. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 266 The most covetous and perfidious of mankind.

absol. 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 63 Don Pedro, so was this perfideous called.

b. Of actions, etc.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 298 The wicked author of that perfidious war. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* CXIX. 163 Perfidious Practices and Lies I utterly detest. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 53 A knowledge of his underhand and perfidious dealing. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* III. ii, The perfidious surrender of Alfred, Edward's murdered brother.

Perfidiously (pəɹfi·diəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a perfidious manner; with perfidy.

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* 1078 Perfidiously, *infideliter.* 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. vi. 91 Perfidiously He ha's betray'd your businesse. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 57. 290 Zedekiah perfidiously and perjuriously maintained war against Nebuchadnezar. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1869) III. lxv. 631 He perfidiously violated the treaty. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* XX. (1875) 364 Austria at Campo Formio perfidiously exchanged the Netherlands for Venetia.

Perfi·diousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being perfidious; unfaithfulness; base treachery.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxii. § 17 The harme of other mens perfidiousnes it lay not in vs to auoide. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 202 Perfidiousness lies most in breaking Covenants and Oaths. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6114/5 Monsters of Ingratitude and Perfidiousness. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. iii. II. 411 Tyrants detested for their perfidiousness and cruelty.

†**Perfi·dity.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *perfid-us* (see next) + -ITY.] = next.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 530 In the male [hamster] there is this perfidity, that when they have prepared al their sustenance..hee doth shut out the female, and suffereth her not to approch nie it. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antiq.* II. xv, The very Fatigue of the Expedition would make them repent both the Perfidity and the undertaking.

Perfidy (pə·ɹfidi). [a. F. *perfidie* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*) = It. *perfidia* (Florio 1598), Sp. *perfidia* (Minsheu 1599), ad. L. *perfidia* faithlessness, treachery, f. *perfid-us* that breaks faith or promise, faithless, treacherous, f. PER- 3 + *fid-ēs* faith.] The deceitful violation of faith or promise; base breach of faith or betrayal of the trust reposed in one; teachery; often, the profession of faith or friendship in order to deceive or betray.

1592 HARVEY *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 200 The Athenians were noted for lauish amplifieng..the Carthaginians for deceitfull perfidie. 1607 SIR E. HOBY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 86 Many other things he reporteth of the perfidy of the French nation. *a* 1776 HUME *On Morals* (1777) App. iv., These great virtues were balanced by great vices; inhuman cruelty; perfidy more than punic: no truth, no faith, no regard to oaths, promises or religion. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. IX. 186 It was..a..deliberate act of perfidy. 1885 S. COX *Expositions* XXV. 331 The name of Judas has become a byword of covetousness and perfidy.

†**Perfi·nish,** *v. Obs.* [f. PER- 2 + FINISH *v.*, after obs. F. *par-, perfinir* (Palsgr.), or med.L. *perfinire.*] *trans.* To finish thoroughly, complete.

1583 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 31 After this grete acte well and victoryously perfynysshed.

†**Perfi·x,** *v. Obs.* [f. PER- 2 + FIX *v.* (L. had *perfigĕre, perfix-*, in the sense 'transfix'. OF. had *parfix* adj., fixed (as a day)).] *trans.* To fix firmly or definitely; to determine.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 87 My mynde.. Bothe daye and nyght upon you hole perfyxte. 1612 *Two Noble K.* III. vi, Take heed..this quarrel Sleep till the hour perfixt. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* XIX, The Jewish Religion had a Period perfixed, in which it was to come to an End. 1776 NIMMO *Stirlingshire* xi. 263 They surrendered before the day perfixed.

Hence †**Perfi·xed, perfixt** *ppl. a.* *Perfixed salt* = fixed salt (FIXED 4 b). †**Perfi·xtly** *adv.*, definitely, precisely.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. vi. 128 Whatsoeuer it contained of the volatile salt wil reside in the bottome with his perfixed salt. 1685 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 139 Six days before the perfixt day for holding the Court. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 561 Sith the holy man Foretels perfixtly what, and where, and when.

†**Perfla·ble,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *perflābil-is* that can be blown through, f. *perflāre*: see PERFLATE.] That may be blown through; open or permeable to the wind; allowing of ventilation.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1002 But make hit high, on euery half perflable. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 288 Epicurus makes the Gods, bright-shining, transparent and perflable. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 6 In an house, to the end it may be perflable, it is expedient to haue windowes on euery side.

†**Perflant,** *a. Her. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *perflānt-em*, pr. pple. of *perflāre*: see next.] Blowing.

1678 JORDAN *Tri. London* 11 A shield, Argent, charged with the four Winds, Perflant.

Perflate (pəɹflē·t), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *perflāt-*, ppl. stem of *perflāre*, f. PER- 1 + *flāre* to blow. Cf. *inflate.*] *trans.* To blow through, ventilate.

c 1540 BOORDE *The boke for to Lerne* B ij b, Come thou south wynde and perflat my gardyn. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 5 They cannot be freely perflated and purified with the windes. 1798 W. BLAIR *Soldier's Friend* 55 The canvas should be drawn up every day, the straw well shaken, and perflated by the wind. 1832 JANE PORTER *Sir E. Seaward's Narr.* II. 123 We permitted it [the air] to perflate our dwelling by night as well as by day.

Hence **Perfla·ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 128 In some systems..the perflating power of the wind has been used.

†**Perfla·tile,** *a. Obs.* [ad. post-cl. L. *perflātilis* that can be blown through, f. *perflāt-us* blown through, pa. pple. of *perflāre*: see prec.] Exposed to wind; subject to ventilation; airy.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 3 [We note] the more lofty, poor, and perflatile [places] for yew, box, and the like. 1667 C. MERRET in *Phil. Trans.* II. 465 [To] make that Story fitter for drying of Corn, and more perflatile. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 157 Aery and moderately perflatile Grounds.

Perflation (pəɹflē·ʃən). [ad. L. *perflātiōn-em*, n. of action from *perflāre* to PERFLATE. Cf. F. *perflation* (Paré *c* 1550).] The action of blowing through; free passage of wind or air; ventilation.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iv, They had the advantage of a fair perflation from windes. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 228 Which the Miners effect by Perflations with large Bellows. 1775 JOHNSON *Journ. Hebrides* 182 That [barn]..was so contrived..as by perpetual perflation to prevent the mow from heating. 1816 A. C. HUTCHISON *Pract. Obs. Surg.* (1826) 206 Cleanse and thoroughly ventilate, by a perflation of air, the place from whence they came. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 9 Mar. 570/2 The alternative rooms must be situated..in such a manner as to secure perflation from opposite fronts.

†**Pe·rfluence.** *Obs.* In 6 *Sc.* **perfluens.** [f. as next: see -ENCE.] The action of flowing through; flow (of words).

a 1520 MERSAR in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Cl.) 604/28 Be nocht of wirdis our grit [= words over great] perfluens.

Pe·rfluency. *rare.* [f. PERFLUENT: see -ENCY.] Williams's rendering of *toddaid*, lit. 'a dissolving', name of a Welsh metre of 10 + 9 syllables. So **Perflu·id** *a.*, 'dissolving': applied to the 'conveyed' word or words that follow the rime-word in the first line of the *toddaid*: as in

A vynno evo a *vydd*—yn ei vro
A'r hyn a vynno na bo ni *bydd.*

1856 J. WILLIAMS *Gram. Edeyrn* § 1761 The perfluency consists of nineteen syllables, having two homœorythms in the stave, with a perfluid word, like the recurrent word of a direct homœorythm systich, ending on the tenth syllable.

Perfluent (pəɹflū·ėnt), *a.* [ad. L. *perfluent-em*, pr. pple. of *perflu-ĕre* to flow through (in 16th c. F. *perfluer*), f. PER- 1 + *flu-ĕre* to flow.] Flowing through; having the quality of flowing through.

Perfluent battery, a kind of galvanic battery operated by a liquid flowing through.

1673 GREW *Veget. Roots* II. § 59 The Water being more perfluent than the rest, will..strain, with a lighter Tincture of them. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 16 Chalk.. administers nothing unwholesome to the perfluent Waters. 1809 COLERIDGE in *Sir H. Davy's Rem.* (1858) III. Its inclosed stream or perfluent water-force. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Perfluent Battery*, one in which the exciting liquid flows through the cells or cell to keep it constant.

Perfoliate (pəɹfōu·liėt), *a. Bot.* and *Entom.* [ad. mod.L. *perfoliāt-us* (f. PER- 1 + *foli-um* leaf: see -ATE 2 2), used in 16th c. in *Perfoliata*, name of the plant *Bupleurum rotundifolium.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 85 Perfoliata is an herbe... The Germans cal it Durchwassz. It maye be called in englishe Thorowwax, because the stalke waxeth thorowe the leaues. 1611 COTGR., *Perfoliate* [Fr.], Through-wax, through-leafe (an hearbe). 1706 PHILLIPS, *Perfoliata*, (Lat.) the Herb Thorough-Wax.]

1. *Bot.* Having the stalk apparently passing through the leaf, the result of a congenital union of the edges of the basal lobes round the stem. Said orig. of a plant and its stalk; in later use *transf.* of the leaf.

1687 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* (1739) XLI. 150 This Plant has several woody Stalks,..as I remember, perfoliat. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XIX. (1794) 260 Known by its yellow corollas

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and upright smooth perfoliate stalks. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf, Perfoliate leaf*, that whose disk is pierced by the stalk. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1858) 77 Leaves ..perfoliate. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 131 The Perfoliate Honeysuckle. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 107 It is the stem which is literally *perfoliate*, i.e. which seemingly passes through the leaf; but it is customary, though etymologically absurd, to call this a perfoliate leaf!

2. *Ent.* Of antennæ: Having the joints dilated or expanded laterally all round, so as to appear like a series of round plates pierced by a shaft or stem. Also **Perfo·liated.**

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 52 The Dytiscus, with brown, perfoliated antennæ. The great Water Beetle. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 166 Perfoliate club of antennæ. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 323 Perfoliate Knob. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 261 Antennæ.. with the first three joints longer than the following, perfoliated, the last elongated and conical.

Perfolia·tion. [f. prec.: see -ATION.] The condition of being perfoliate.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4 (ed. 6) 107 Uvularia perfoliata .. reveals the explanation of the perfoliation: the base of the lower leaves conspicuously surrounds and encloses the stem: that of the upper is merely cordate and clasping; the uppermost simply sessile by a rounded base.

Per·forable, *a. rare.* [ad. L. type **perforābilis*, f. *perforā-re*: see -BLE.] That can be perforated.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

Perforant (pɔ̄·ɪfōrănt), *a.* [ad. L. *perforānt-em*, pr. pple. of *perforāre*, or a. F. *perforant*, pr. pple. of *perforer* to PERFORATE.] Perforating.

1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* 85 Heavily now Let fall the strokes upon the perforant gyves.

Perforate (pɔ̄·ɪfōrĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *perforāt-us*, pa. pple. of *perforāre*: see PERFORATE *v.*] = PERFORATED: construed as pple. and as adj.

1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 40 Suche abuses can not be longe hidde from princes, that haue theyr eares perforate (as is the prouerb). 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* C ij b/1 Applyede cleane through the perforate tonge. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 470 An Earthen Pot perforate at the Bottom to let in the Plant. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The teeth are serrate and sharp, and two are..perforate, by which they ejaculate their poyson. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 33 Alyssum..septum entire or perforate.

Perforate (pɔ̄·ɪfōrēit), *v.* [f. L. *perforāt-*, ppl. stem of *perforāre* to bore through, pierce through; f. PER- 1 + *forā-re* to bore, pierce.]

1. *trans.* To make a hole or holes right through; to pierce with a pointed instrument or projectile; to bore through; *spec.* to make rows or series of small holes or perforations separating coupons, stamps, etc., in a sheet.

1538 ELYOT *Dict., Inforo*..to perforate or make a hole. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 26 b/1 We should perforate or thrust them throughe. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vi. 194 We tooke out the guts and bladder, and also perforated the Cranium. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 407 Worms will perforate the Guts. 1772–84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) V. 1799 Some of them..perforate the lower-lip into separate holes. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1668/2 The machine will perforate 250 sheets [of postage stamps] per hour, and the punches and holes are adjustable for stamps of different sizes. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* § 120 Key *a* causes 1, 2, and 3 to perforate the paper in one vertical line. 1891 'PHIL' *Penny Post. Jubilee* 73 The red penny was first issued imperforated... Later [1854] it was perforated with fifteen oval holes. 1896 *Times* 16 Dec. 5/2 The wounds..showed that the destruction of bone and tissue perforated by the new bullet was tremendous.

b. To make a hole or holes into the interior of (a thing); to bore into; to make an opening into.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* I. 20 Tell, what could drill and perforate the Poles, And to th' attractive Rays adapt their Holes? 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ix. 337 Large caves.. still perforate the rocky sides of the hill. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* II. 96 The ground is perforated with the entrances to their subterranean galleries.

c. To 'pass through' in position (cf. PASS *v.* 1 d); to extend or be continued through the substance of.

1800 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 242 Dark passages, with which this old city is perforated, like an ancient cheese. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 510 [The nerve] descends obliquely outwards, perforates the glutæus maximus muscle, ..and expands upon its posterior surface. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 56 The divisions of the eighth nerve..again perforate the dura mater through smaller openings.

2. To form (a hole, etc.) by boring or punching.

1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* § 120 The punches which perforate these holes in the paper.

3. *intr.* To penetrate, make its way *into* or *through* something; to make a perforation.

1775 *Sterne's Sent. Journ. Contin.* III. 179 Casting a most amorous leer through those beautiful eye-lashes, which penetrated farther than I thought it possible for a single look to perforate. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 975 The stomach .. may become adherent to the transverse colon into which the ulcer perforates.

b. In pass. sense: To suffer perforation, to become perforated.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 889 The cysts are apt to perforate and to burst.

Pe·rforated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Pierced with one or more holes: said esp. of a thing constructed with small holes, spaces, or openings passing through (as a wall or carved panel).

Perforated muscle, the short flexor of the toes, and the superficial flexor of the fingers, the tendons of which are perforated by those of the *perforating muscles* (see below).

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 13 b/2 The bulletdrawer with the ring, or with the perforated spoon. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 96 A grater made of perforated Latten. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Chair*, The perforated Chair, wherein the new elected pope is placed, F. Mabillon observes, is still to be seen at Rome. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771), *Perforatus Musculus*, the Perforated Muscle. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 170 A series of perforated brass saucers or colanders. 1876 *Gwilt's Archit.* § 2224 *l*, Perforated zinc..is extensively employed in filling up squares in sashes, or panels in partitions, to assist ventilation. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Dec. 1628 The occurrence of a perforated gastric ulcer.

b. *Her.* Said of a charge pierced with a hole or holes. See also quot. 1704.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* C v, Thys cros masculatit sum tyme is perforatit in the masculys as it is opyn in the persyng. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Perforated*... The Armorists use it to express the passing or penetrating of one Ordinary (in part) thro' another; as thus. He beareth Or, a Bend Ermine Perforated thro' a Chevron Gules.

c. *Nat. Hist.* Full of little holes or perforations, cribrose. *Bot.* Having translucent dots which resemble holes, as in species of *Hypericum*.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Perforated*, a term applyed to Herbs, as when the leaf of any Herb being held against the light, seemeth full of little holes.

d. *Conch.* Applied to a spirally wound shell of which the centre is hollow instead of solid.

1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 100 The axis of the shell, around which the whorls are coiled, is sometimes open or hollow; in which case, the shell is said to be perforated, or umbilicated (e. g. Solarium).

e. *Anat. Perforated space* or *spot*, *anterior* and *posterior*, small regions within the skull perforated by numerous holes for the passage of blood-vessels.

1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* s. v., The anterior perforated space or spot constituting a depression near the entrance of the Sylvian fissure, and the posterior forming a deep fossa between the peduncles at the base. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 608 In passing across the anterior perforated space it [the Sylvian artery] gives off a number of branches.

2. Made or outlined by perforations. *rare.*

c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 55 Then with some fine pounded charcoal..rub over the perforated strokes, which will give an exact outline. 1891 'PHIL' *Penny Post. Jubilee* 153 Perforated Initials on Stamps.

Pe·rforating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That perforates; boring, passing through; *spec.* applied to certain arteries, nerves, etc., which pierce or pass through other structures; *fig.* of mind or intellect: Piercing, penetrating.

Perforating machine = PERFORATOR 1 b, c. *Perforating muscle*, the long flexor of the toes, and deep flexor of the fingers, the tendons of which perforate those of the *perforated muscles*; so *perforating arteries. Perforating ulcer*, an ulcer in any part which perforates the structure; *esp.* an ulcer commencing on the sole or palm and slowly extending so as sometimes to perforate the foot or hand.

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.* To Rdr. 1 To suppose.. that your penetrating and perforating intellectualls will extract some honey from this aloes. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Perforatus*, is a Muscle belonging to the Fingers,.. its Tendons are Perforated to admit those of the Perforating Muscles to pass thro' them to their Insertions. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Perforating Arteries*, in the hand,..in the thigh,..in the foot. 1876 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 172 Perforating ulcer of the foot was so called by Vesigné of Abbeville in 1850. 1878 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VIII. 162 A perforating ulcer of the œsophagus, analogous to 'perforating ulcer of the stomach'. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Sept. 3/2 One man had no less than three perforating wounds all in a perfectly clean condition.

Perforation (pɔ̄ɪfōrē·ʃən). [ad. late L. *perforātiōn-em*, n. of action from *perforāre* to perforate; cf. OF. *perforacion, -ation* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), perh. the immediate source.]

1. The action of perforating, boring through, or piercing; the fact or condition of being perforated; *spec.* the making of a row or series of small holes in a leaf or sheet of paper, so as to enable a portion to be easily torn off.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* iv. 10 (Harl. MS.) Sir,..some tyme is suche holiyng and perforacion goode, and not wikkide. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 500 The likeliest way [is] the perforation of the body of the tree in several places one above the other, and the filling of the holes [etc.]. 1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 269 The mechanical force..is shown by the perforation of paper. 1881 SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* 6 Oct. 548/1 Gun-cotton itself..merely shows signs of perforation like the card. 1891 'PHIL' *Penny Post. Jubilee* 147 Next follows the perforation [of the sheets of stamps], which is performed by machinery.

b. *Surg.* The formation, through accident or disease, of a hole through the thickness of any structure, as through the wall of the intestine, etc.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 16 Bloudy Fluxes occasion'd by the perforation of the Capillary Arteries. 1876 BRISTOWE *The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 224 Perforation of the bowel may occur in patients of all ages. *Ibid.* 229 If signs of perforation manifest themselves, our only hope lies in keeping the patient under the influence of opium or morphia. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* LI. 108 If perforation should take place let me have large and repeated doses of opium.

2. A hole made by boring, punching, or piercing; an aperture passing through or into anything; a passage, shaft, tunnel; each one of a row or series of small holes punched in a leaf or sheet of paper, or between postage or other stamps in a sheet, in order to facilitate their separation.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* IX. 241 For remotion of thys aposteme, ye muste make a new and larger perforation or borynge. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 34/1 Inoculated Pearles, or Pearles without perforationes. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 38 Pipes of Glass, with a very small perforation. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 18 They have no perforations or apertures. 1870 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann., Suppl.* Mar. 4/1 [Stamps] with pin-pricked perforations. 1891 'PHIL' *Penny Post. Jubilee* 150 A simple perforation is that which the perforating machine has produced by punching the paper completely out, leaving a regular series of small round holes between each row of stamps.

3. The natural orifice of an organ or part of the body.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 945 The first externall perforation..is called by a proper name, *Meatus Auditorus, the hole of Hearing*. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 148 That admirable perforation of the uvea, which we call the pupil. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 417 The hymen is sometimes found without a perforation in it, so that the vagina is completely shut up at its external extremity.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *perforation-sound*; **perforation-gauge**, in *Philately*, a gauge or rule for readily counting the number of stamp-perforations in a given length (conventionally, two centimeters).

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 788 On inflation, air passes into the tympanum without perforation sound. 1891 'PHIL' *Penny Post. Jubilee* 152 In order to ascertain the various sizes of perforations a perforation gauge has been invented.

Perforative (pɔ̄·ɪfōrĕ·tiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *perforatif, -ive* (in Cotgr.), f. L. *perforāt-*, ppl. stem of *perforāre* to perforate + -IVE.] Having the character of perforating; tending to perforate.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 12/2 Settle the perforatiue trepane verye fast on the broken bone. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Trepanum*, There are also perforative trepans, and exfoliative ones. 1878 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VIII. 238 According to another view, perforative peritonitis is to be regarded as a particular form of this disease. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 736 Perforative pericarditis may result from the bursting of any neighbouring abscess.

†**B.** *sb.* An instrument used to perforate; *spec.* the perforative trephine for piercing the skull. *Obs.*

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 304, I performed the Puncture.., and having withdrawn the Perforative, a white Pus..was discharged by the Canula.

Perforator (pɔ̄·ɪfōrē·tɔɪ). [Agent-noun in L. form, from *perforāre* to PERFORATE. In mod.F. *perforateur* (Littré).]

1. An instrument or machine used for perforating.

a. *Surgery*, (*a*) a trephine; (*b*) an instrument for penetrating the fœtal skull. b. A power-machine for drilling rock in order to blast it, in tunnelling, etc. c. A machine for perforating postage-stamps, etc.; also, that used for perforating the paper-ribbons used in some forms of telegraphy.

1739 S. SHARP *Surgery* xiii. 61 Withdrawing the Perforator, leave the Waters to empty by the Canula. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 245 After making many adjacent holes, with a drill or perforator, as far as the *meditullium*. 1790 R. BLAND in *Med. Commun.* II. 454 We are under the necessity of using the perforator and crotchet. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 152. 1871 *Daily News* 18 Sept., At the beginning of December we heard quite clearly the blows of the perforators against the rocks. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* § 119 The [Wheatstone] apparatus consists of three parts: the *perforator*, which prepares the message by punching holes in a paper ribbon; the *transmitter*..and the *receiver*. 1900 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 6/3 When the perforators have bored a hole some three feet deep, it is filled with dynamite and fired.

2. A boring organ possessed by some insects, variously used as a sting, an ovipositor, etc.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 335 Tenthredo..Perforator not projecting beyond the anus. *Ibid.* 336 Some have the last half segment of the abdomen prolonged into a point, with a projecting perforator of three filaments.

Perforatory (pɔ̄·ɪfōrătəri), *a.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *perforāre* to PERFORATE: see -ORY 2.] Of or pertaining to perforation; perforative.

1867 *Philatelist* I. 64 Desiring specimens of perforatory varieties.

Perforce (pəɪfɔ̄·ɪs), *adv., sb.* Forms: 4 **par force**, 4–6 **parforce**, 6– **perforce**, (6 **perforse**, *Sc.* **perforss**, 7 **per force**). [ME. a. OF. *par force* by force (12th c.): see FORCE *sb.* 5 b.]

A. Phrase, adverb.

1. †**a.** By the application of physical force or violence; by violence; forcibly. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8040 (Kölbing), .xv. þousinde [paiens], þat hadden born hem oþan Parfors in to Bedingham. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 488 Par force he hadde me forth i nome. *a* 1400 *K. Alis.* 2533 (Bodl. MS.) Antioche & Tyberye also Abouten hij gonnen goo Par force smyten in to þe þrenge And duden beastes from oþere drenge. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. CXXIII. 100 They encountred the sayde people yᵗ caryed the sayd treasoure and stuffe, & parforce toke it from the knyghtes. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlviii. 162. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 73 It..draweth out the secondine parforce. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 62 The Salvages assayed to carry him away perforce. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 110 Unless such Ships of force were to go thither and Trade per force.

b. In weakened senses: By constraint of circumstances or of the prospect of physical force; by moral constraint; compulsorily, of necessity.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 237 b, By this craftie meanes he constreigned Caesar in maner parforce to geue hym perdone. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 127 Flouds of teares flowe in theyr stead perforse. 1673 HOBBES *Odyssey*

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(1677) 231 Twelve days the wind continued at north, Which kept the fleet perforce within the bay. 1748 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) II. 109, I went, perforce, into the main street. 1813 Scott *Triern.* III. x, He paused perforce, and blew his horn. 1868 E. Edwards *Ralegh* I. xxv. 606 The reader must perforce, on that one point, make his own inferences.

c. quasi-*adj.* Of necessity; necessitated, forced.

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 408 Which by so much the more is to be borne, by howe much the more it is perforce. 1895 J. Smith *Perm. Message Exod.* ix. 123 Here we have no perforce succumbing to an irresistible decree.

d. *Patience perforce*: see Patience *sb.* 1 f. So *to be patient perforce*, etc.

c 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) xx. 9 Perforss tak paciens, And dre thy destiny. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 746 She being..without comfort of defenders, by pacience perforce, was compelled to suffer and susteyne. 1575–1680 [see Patience 1 f]. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. ix. § 28 The Papal party did struggle for a time, till at last they were patient per-force.

e. *Perforce of*, properly 'per force of', 'by force of', 'by dint of'.

1809 Coleridge *Lett., to D. Stuart* (1895) 549 Periods.. alarmingly long, perforce of their construction. 1868 Tennyson *Lucretius* 167 Do they..so press in, perforce Of multitude?

B. quasi-*sb.* and *sb.*

1. quasi-*sb.* in phrases *by perforce*, by force or compulsion; *of perforce*, of necessity. Also *nonce-use* = necessitating cause or circumstance.

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. clxvi. [clxii.] 459 Nowe by perforce they cause the cardynalles to entre into conclaue, and to chuse a Pope. 1871 Mrs. Whitney *Real Folks* iii. (1872) 89 With this backing, and the perforce of there being nobody else, young Dr. Ripwinkley had ten patients within the first week. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Aug. 3/1 Of perforce he is an authority on the subject.

†2. *sb.* A military officer of inferior rank to a quarter-master, in the Scottish Army, 17th c. (Jamieson suggests A drum-major.) *Obs.*

1643 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1819) VI. 47/1 With power to the said Colonell To nominat and appoynt..a perforce. ..The pay of the perforce to be monethlie 18 lib.

†**Perfo·rce**, *v. Obs.* Also 5–6 **par-**. [a. OF. *parforcier*, *-forcer*, f. *par* through + *forcer* to Force.] *lit.* To force greatly.

1. *refl.* (= obs. F. *se parforcer*). To strive or endeavour to the utmost; to do one's best.

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 138 Yf ye wyll parforce yourselfe a lityll, this paynymes shall not holde afore vs. 1490 — *Eneydos* xix. 71 She parforseth hyr self, wyth hir grete teeth to ete the rotes vnder the grounde. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* R ij b, Yf God..gyue me good fortune I shall perforce me to make it hole complete.

2. *trans.* To force, constrain, oblige.

1509 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 442 The kynge..wyl not in no wyse be perforsyd forto confyrme the sayed maryaje. 1530 Palsgr. 652/2, I parforce a man, I constrayne hym to do a thyng. *a* 1541 Wyatt *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 122 When other run, perforc'd I am to creep.

Perforcedly (pəɹfō·ɹsédli), *adv. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. *perforced*, pa. pple. of prec. + -ly^{2}; app. influenced by Perforce *adv.*] Under the constraint of force or necessity.

1855 Browning *An Epistle* 179 He holds on firmly to some thread of life (It is the life to lead perforcedly).

†**Perfored** (-ėd), *a. Her. Obs.* [ad. F. *perforé* pa. pple., perforated.] = Perforated *ppl. a.* 1 b.

1661 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* II. i. 15 A Cross having the four ends..clamped..as the Milroin it self is..and is perfored as that is also.

Perform (pəɹfō·ɹm), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4–6 **par-, perfourme(n, parforme(n,** (6 **perfurme**), 4–7 **performe**, 5– **perform**. *β.* 4–5 **par-, perfourne(n, parforne(n**; **par-, perforny, perfourny**. [ME. a. OF. *par-, perfourmer, -furmer, -former* (rare, and chiefly AF.; 1291 in Godef.). This may have been originally f. *par-* (= Per- 2) + *former* Form *v.*, or *forme* Form *sb.*, so that the etymological sense would be 'to carry through in due form'; on the other hand, it may have arisen as an etymologizing or a merely phonetic alteration of the much more frequent OF. *parfournir* (in AF. also rarely *parfourner*, 1st conj.) to accomplish entirely, achieve, complete, f. *par-* + *-fournir* to Furnish: see Perfurnish *v.* Whatever the formal etymology may have been, the AF. *parfourmer* and its Eng. representative derive their meaning entirely from *parfournir*. In the last quarter of the 14th c., some Eng. writers substituted *par-, perfo(u)rn(e*, in imitation of the form generally current in Fr., for the older *par-, perfo(u)rme*. The innovation, however, was soon abandoned: the forms with *n* occur in some 15th c. MSS. of Langland, Chaucer, and Gower, but our quotations exhibit no examples from works originally written later than 1400.]

†1. *trans.* To carry through to completion; to complete, finish, perfect (an action, process, work, etc.). *Obs.*

a. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 417 Þis grete emprise Parforme it out, for now is most nede. 1382 Wyclif *Phil.* i. 6 He that bigan in 3ou a good work, schal performe til into the day of Jhesu Crist [1611 will performe it (*marg.*) or will finish it; 1881 *R.V.* will perfect it]. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 159 Þer chiftan..chargid hym to perform at he had begon. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. xx. 60 The sonne..hath parfourmed his cours round aboute therthe. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Chron.* xxvii. 24 Ioab..had begonne to nombre them, and perfourmed it not. 1680 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 32 Confirmed by appetite, or affection, performed by nature, and outward adiuuants.

β. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 551 (Ellesm.) Parfourned [*so Heng.*; 5 *MSS.* par-, perfo(u)rmed] hath the sonne his Ark diurne.

†b. To complete or make up by addition of what is wanting. Also with *up*. *Obs.*

c 1392 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 10 Than shal the remenant þat leueth performe the howr inequal by nyght. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. lxxxiv. 62 Then to furnysshe or perfourme the Story of Vortiger, nedefull it is or necessary to retourne to the matier where we before laft. 1530 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII* (1827) 26 Delivered..to performe up A somme .xls. 1537 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxxviii. 229 That the sacrament of Confirmation is a sacrament performing the sacrament of Baptism.

β. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sompn. T.* 553 (Ellesm. & Heng.) The Confessour..Shal parfourne vp the nombre of his Couent.

†c. To make up or supply (what is wanting).

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cli. 577, I pray to god to parfourne that she wantethe. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 170 The lacke of the one is performed and fylled vp with the aboundaunce of the other.

†2. To finish making, complete the construction of (a material object or structure). *Bed performed*, a bed fully furnished, a bed complete. *Obs.*

c 1450 Lovelich *Grail* xliv. 191 And whanne the towr performed Is, thanne schal it be Clepid with-Owten Mys; 'the towr Of Merveilles'. *c* 1483 Caxton *Dialogues* 33 Donaas the doblet maker Hath performed [*orig.* parfaicte] my doublet. 1494 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 323 To performe my bed abovesaid a paire of shetes owte of my cofer. 1532 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 77 To my servante Margery,..a crocke, a flockebed performyd.

†b. *esp.* To complete by addition of ornament, to 'finish off', decorate, trim. *Obs.*

1480 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46 Also a dosen of peutre vessell performyd. 1483 in *Antiq. Repl.* (1807) I. 40 The furr of the same trappour performed with xxij ermyn bakks. 1530 in Weaver *Wells Wills* 18 Half a dossyn of pewter vessells performyd. 1612a *Wardr. Acc. P cess Elizabeth's Marriage*, Rich white florence cloth of silver to make one goun for a bride maiden, and to performe another.

†3. To make, construct (a material object); to execute (a piece of work, literary or artistic). *Obs.*

1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 43 That my executours performe [*ed.* pfoore] and do make Seynt Marie awter, Rysbygate, and ye croos beforn my gate. 1478 [see Performing *vbl. sb.* 3]. 1505 in Gage *Hist. Suffolk* (1838) 145 Paid to Oliver mason for..performing a dore. 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* Prol., I laboured and dyd my best to perfourme this boke. 1610 *Map Nottinghams.*, Performed by Iohn Speede and are to be sold in Popes head Alley. 1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 6 A Ship..may be as well performed as such large Buildings. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 408 The goodness of the pavement, lately performed with Scotch stone. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* II. 442 A garland..of Mosaic, or inlaid work, and not ill performed.

†b. *absol.* or *intr.* To compose a work or treatise; to write (*upon* a subject). *Obs. rare.*

1703 S. Parker *Eusebius* VI. 107 Hyppolitus..another of the Writers of that time,..perform'd upon the Six Days-Creation, and upon part of the Sacred History immediately following it.

†4. To bring about, bring to pass, cause, effect, produce (a result). Also with obj. clause. *Obs.*

a. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 542 Lo! suche a wrakful wo.. Parformed þe hyȝe fader on folke þat he made. 1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xvi. 30 That..thenketh shreude thingis,.. parformeth euel. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xvi. 173 Al þe witt of þis worlde..Can nat performen a pees..Profitable for boþe parties. 1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. I. 91 O holy Trinite performe that thys sacryfyce..may be acceptable to the. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 194 Hast thou, Spirit, Performd to point, the Tempest that I bad thee? 1700 Maidwell in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 313 This beneficial act.. may perform the support of this..academy. 1715 Desaguliers *Fires Impr.* Title-p., Altering..Chimneys..already Built, so that they shall perform the same Effects.

β. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* III. pr. ii. 67 (Add. MS.) Certys þer nys non oþer þing þat may so weel perfourny [*v. r.* performe] blisfulnesse as an estat plenteuous of alle goodes. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 78 Þis goddes gloton..he perforneth [*v. r.* performeþ; C. xvi. 87 perfourneþ] yuel. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 351 Ovide ek seith that love to parforne [*rime* Satorne] Stant in the hond of Venus the goddesse.

5. To carry out in action (a command, request, promise, undertaking, etc.); to carry into effect, execute, fulfil, discharge.

a. [1291 in R. de Avesb. *Mirab. Gesta* (1720) 18 Qil..eit la seisine de tut la terre & des chastiels Descoce tauntqe droit soit fait & performe.] *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1558 Wenestow þat i wold his wille now parfourme? *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* Prol., There ben some conclusions þat wole nat in alle thinges performen hir byhestes. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xxi. (1859) 22 Yf it so were that he had ony tyme performed his promysse. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lx[i]. 8 Y^t I maye daylie perfourme my vowes. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 385 He was not onely not able to perform his threats, but also unable to defend himself. 1728 Young *Odes to King* 22 Our Fleet, if war, or commerce, call, His will performs. 1875 Dasent *Vikings* I. 148 Sigvald had.. performed the first of the two conditions.

β. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 290 Pore men perfornen [C. xix. 128 parfournen] þe comaundement. *Ibid.* xv. 320 Who perfourneth þis prophecye of the peple þat now lybbeth? ..If any peple perfourme þat texte, it ar þis pore freres! *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 355 Yf þou þyn auaunt perforny myȝt, a-rys vp anon and diȝt þe. *Ibid.* 1994 By Mahoun,.. parforny y wol þy red. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 131 Which of his kinde mot parforne The will of Marte and of Satorne. 1395 *E. E. Wills* 10 To parfourne trewly this testament.

6. To carry out, achieve, accomplish, execute (that which is commanded, promised, undertaken, etc., or, in extended sense, any action, operation, or process undertaken or entered upon); to go through and finish, to work out, do, make.

a. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 406 þenne al.. Par-formed alle þe penaunce þat þe prynce radde. 1382 Wyclif *John* v. 36 The workis that my fadir 3af to me that I performe hem, the ilke workis that I do. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 26 Than fynt he hymself..More strong to performyn his journe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 16 b, Let euery persone..go forth strongly..performynge his pilgrymage to our lorde god. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* VIII. 313 The inhabitants of Cairo..will promise much, but performe little. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* III. iv. 77 Murthers haue bene perform'd Too terrible for the eare. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 271 They performe this office for three yeeres. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 335 That Sea-Fight perform'd between the French Fleet..and the English Fleet. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 36 To perform the foregoing Problem Arithmetically. *c* 1750 in 'Bat' *Crick. Man.* (1850) 30 It [cricket] is performed by a person who..defends a wicket. 1797 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 270 While this operation was performing [=being performed], another carriage was heard. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 23 Mar. 1/4 The Lazaretto where the French were performing quarantine. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxvii, I have had to go up and perform the agreeable to most of them. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* ix. (1879) 319 The Moon's nodes perform a complete revolution in nineteen years.

β. [1315 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 351/2 Qe les busoignes tochauntes li et son Roiaume ne seient faites ne perfurnies sanz assent de li.] 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 405, I parfourned [*v. r.* performed] neure penaunce as þe preste me hiȝte. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Doctor's T.* 151 (Ellesm. & Heng.) How þat his lecherie Parfourned sholde been ful subtilly.

†b. Loosely, in antithesis to *promise*, etc.: To grant, furnish, give, pay, that which is promised.

a 1569 [see Performed *ppl. a.* below]. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* xii. 19 *note*, He [Holy Ghost] is promised and performed onely to the Church and chiefe gouernors and general councils thereof. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Sussex* (1662) 167 Performing Life to those to whom he promised it.

c. *absol.* or *intr.* To do or carry out what one has to do, or has undertaken; to discharge one's function, do one's part; to do, act (well, ill, etc.).

1382 Wyclif 2 *Cor.* viii. 11 Now forsothe and in dede performe 3e. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* I. i. 271 Though he performe To th' vtmost of a man. 1696 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 109 All their utensils and moulds..which performed with great dexterity. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 84 Horses..that would perform better upon a Journey than such as eat twice the Quantity. 1858 Bushnell *Nat. & Supernat.* ii. (1862) 29 Paul found it present with him to will, but could not find how to perform. 1886 *St. Stephen's Rev.* 13 Mar. 11/2 Florin [racehorse]..performed most moderately.

7. *spec.* To do, go through, or execute formally or solemnly (a duty, public function, ceremony, or rite; a piece of music, a play, etc.).

[*c* 1386 Chaucer *Prioress' T.* 4 Noght oonly thy laude precious Parfourned is by men of dignitee, But by the mouth of children thy bountee Parfourned is.] 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 62 They abhorred the killing of Kine, but performed much worship to them. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 109 Four Churches..where Divine-Service is performed but once a year. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 4 P 4 The Opera of Pyrrhus and Demetrius was performed with great Applause. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 447 Several..songs are performed. 1771 T. Hull *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) III. 102 All the time the ceremony was performing [= being performed]. 1804–6 Syd. Smith *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 175 Any air..performed upon such an instrument as the bagpipe. 1848 Whewell in Todhunter *Acc. His Writ.* (1876) II. 343 His brother..had then just written a play which was performing at the Français. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* iii, The funeral..having been *performed* to the entire satisfaction of the undertaker. 1872 J. L. Sanford *Estimates Eng. Kings, Chas. I* 334 The mass performed by the priest at the altar.

b. To act, play (a part or character).

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* III. iii. 83 Brauely the figure of this Harpie, hast thou Perform'd (my Ariell). 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 141 P 2 In Acting, barely to perform the Part is not commendable, but to be the least out is contemptible. 1802 tr. *Ducray-Duminil's Victor* III. 272 One of my people..in the habit of an ecclesiastic performed the hypocrite to admiration. 1805 W. Cooke *Mem. S. Foote* I. 67 Foote himself performed the character of Buck at Drury-lane.

c. *absol.* or *intr.* To act in a play; to perform music, play or sing; to go through a performance.

1836 Lane *Mod. Egypt.* (1849) II. vii. 113 Players of low and ridiculous farces..called *Mokhabbasee'n*..frequently perform at the festivals prior to weddings and circumcisions. 1842 Macaulay *Ess., Fredk. Gt.* (1887) 695 He..performed skilfully on the flute. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 23 Nov. 5/1 Much better adapted..to a soloist—whether performing on larynx, violin or piano.

†d. *trans.* To play upon, play (a musical instrument). *Obs. rare.*

1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Master of Song*, To teach the children of the chapel-royal to sing, and to perform the organ.

Hence **Perfo·rmed** *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 383/1 Parformyd.., *perfectus, completus.* *c* 1530 *Pol., Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 31 A performyd towre & a baare cofyr make, ovyr late, the greate bilder wyse. 1538 Elyot *Dict., Actus*.., performed. *a* 1569 Kingesmyll *Man's Est.* ix. (1580) 51 The promise of the hoped and performed Saviour. [Cf. 6 b above.]

Performable (pəɹfō·ɹmăb'l), *a.* [f. Perform *v.* + -able.] Capable of being performed; that may be carried out, executed, effected, or done.

1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. I.

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93 An issue no lesse perfourmable then resonable. 1630 Dury *Just Re-prop.* 28 Nothing is farther required of them then what they proclaime themselves to be a performable duty. 1701–2 Locke *On Miracles* Wks. 1804 III. 455 Operations performable only by Divine Power. 1903 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Mar. 599 A rite not performable without the bishop.

†b. (A thing) To be performed or done. *Obs.*

1577 Hellowes *Gueuara's Chron.* 35 Suche thinges as they should commaunde to be perfourmable. 1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* I. iii. 62 The remembering of it they hold to be an act of Religion, performable by all Man-kinde.

Performance (pəɹfō·ɹmăns). [f. Perform *v.* + -ance: perh. formed in Anglo-Fr. (It occurs as French in a memorandum by Mary Stuart of 14 Feb. 1571–2, in Godef.)] The action of performing, or something performed.

1. The carrying out of a command, duty, purpose, promise, etc.; execution, discharge, fulfilment.

Often antithetical to *promise*.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. vi, The sayde executours delyuer the goodes of theyr testatour in perfourmance of the sayde bequest. 1598 *Child-Marriages* 162 The maior of the said Citie..shall Cause performans of this agrement to be had vpon either side. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. i. 205 Thy will by my performance shall be seru'd. 1611 Bible *Luke* i. 45 There shall be a performance of those things which were told her from the Lord. 1623 in *N. Shaks. Soc. Trans.* (1885) 503 Securitie..for the performance of the said intier pencion of three shillinges. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 154 Bail or security for the performance. 1785 Paley *Mor. Philos.* III. I. v. 111 Promises are not binding, where the performance is unlawful. 1814 Cary *Dante's Inf.* XXIV. 75 To fair request Silent performance maketh best return.

2. The accomplishment, execution, carrying out, working out of anything ordered or undertaken; the doing of any action or work; working, action (personal or mechanical).

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* IV. lxxv. 54 For the parfourmaunce of the rest or other dele of the same. 1578–9 in *Monthly Mag.* (1813) 1 Aug. 44 The boy offendinge, by his father or mother whipped, the constable seeinge the performance therof. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 33 In performance of the last Problem,..the Lines A and C, must be set upon one and the same Line. 1766 A. Cumming *Clock & Watch Work* 161 Thus may the performance of watches be made..to approximate that of clocks. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 77 That there is a certain velocity..which will procure to an overshot-wheel the greatest performance. 1845 Stephen *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 639 The performance of a *post mortem* examination. 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* iv. 46 In the performance of some experiment.

b. Something performed or done; an action, act, deed, operation. Often in emphatic sense: A notable deed, achievement, exploit.

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, III. *Chorus* 35 Still be kind, And eech out our performance with your mind. 1605 — *Macb.* v. i. 13 Besides her walking, and other actuall performances, what ..haue you heard her say? 1693 *Humours Town* A v b, I cou'd never much value their Performances. 1744 Eliza Heywood *Female Spect.* No. 8 (1748) II. 62, I am not apt to be vain of my own performances. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* xi, He..had given especial attention to certain performances with a magnet.

c. A piece of work (literary or artistic); a work, a composition. Now *rare* or merged in b.

1665 Glanvill *Def. Van. Dogm.* 51 That great man, the excellence of whose philosophick genius and performances, the most improv'd spirits acknowledge. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) To Rdr. A iv b, As for the Performance itself, it is but an Essay. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* xi. 89 In justice to so fine a performance [statue of Apollo]..we may subjoin an Observation or two on its perfections. 1818 Garrow *Hist. & Antiq. Croydon* 59 He published..lives of..Saints, and other performances. 1861 Craik *Hist. Eng. Lit.* II. 338 The celebrated performances of Robertson and Gibbon. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 46 His performances in prose are bad enough.

3. *spec.* The action of performing a ceremony, play, part in a play, piece of music, etc.; formal or set execution.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XXIV. 707 While that work and all the funeral rites Were in performance. 1777 W. Dalrymple *Trav. Sp. & Port.* clxx, I saw..a French play represented here with some degree of performance. 1891 Martineau in *Law Times* XC. 250/2 It was a piece of music arranged for a band, and could only be of value for the purposes of public performance.

attrib. 1894 *Daily News* 23 July 5/5 An action..for infringement of copyright, or rather performance-right.

†b. A ceremony, rite, or public function performed. *Obs.*

1673 *True Worship God* 14 Enquiry..concerning the performances in use amongst the Heathens in the worship of their gods. 1758 S. Hayward *Serm.* p. xiv, To think there is nothing in religion; by which means our public performances are despised.

c. The performing of a play, of music, of gymnastic or conjuring feats, or the like, as a definite act or series of acts done at an appointed place and time; a public exhibition or entertainment.

1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 4 P 4 A great Part of the Performance was done in Italian. 1836–9 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Priv. Theatres*, The hour fixed for the commencement of the performances. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 25. 1897 *Westm. Gas.* 12 July 5/1 According to his evidence a performance was not a performance unless paid for and money was taken at the doors.

†**4.** Trimming, or a set of (fur) trimmings. Cf. Perform *v.* 2 b; Performing *vbl. sb.* 2. *Obs.*

c 1525 *Skinner's Inv.* in *Codicil to Will of T. Burgh* (Somerset Ho.), Item a performaunce of fox poutes xvj*d*. ..Item a performaunce of conye wombys xij*d*.

Hence †**Perfo·rmancer** *Obs.*, one who goes through a performance, a performer. So also †**Perfo·rmancy** *Obs.*, performance; **Perfo·rmant** *nonce-wd.* (cf. *informant*), a performer.

1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 363 Cleare force must bee found in the best performancers of them. 1608 *Merry Devil of Edmonton* in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 263 No conjurations, nor such weighty spells As tie the soul to their performancy. 1809 Coleridge in *Sir H. Davy's Rem.* (1858) 110, I contemplate Dr. Stock as the performant.

†**Performa·tion.** *Obs.* [f. Perform *v.* or AF. *performer*: see -ation. (It occurs in a Fr. letter of Mary Stuart, 14 Dec. 1584, in Godef.)] The action of performing; = Performance (in its various early senses).

1504 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 96 Item I wyll that all my londys and tenements..shall remayn to the performacion of the prestes seruyce duryng the seid xx^{ti} yeerys. 1505 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 251 The Kynge hymselfe sitithe in cownsaile with hys lords abowte the performacion of the quynes wille. 1529 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 23 To be contynuall suter to your Highnes for the performacion of the saide ccccc markes. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 164 This Indenture made..for the performation of ye things vnderwritten.

†**Perfo·rment.** *Obs.* [For **performment*, f. Perform + -ment.] Performance.

1527 in *Southwell Visit.* (1891) 130 For a performent of the same my wille. *Ibid.* 131 For a performent of my laste wille. 1624 Middleton *Game at Chess* Induct. 62 Pawns argue but poor spirits and slight performents. *a* 1641 Br. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* iii. (1642) 202 [He] enableth all unto endowments and performents beyond nature.

Performer (pəɹfō·ɹməɹ). [f. Perform + -er[1].] One who (or that which) performs.

1. One who carries out or fulfils a promise, undertaking, etc.; one who executes or does an action or piece of work; an agent, doer, worker.

1588–9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 364 The partie observair and performair of the premissis. *a* 1598 Greene *Jas. IV*, II. ii, A fit performer of our enterprise. 1604 Shaks. *All's Well* III. vi. 65. 1655 Fuller *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 108 The 'undertakers' in our present age have happily lost their first name in a far better of 'performers'. 1866 J. G. Murphy *Comm. Exod.* xxxiii. 19 The Keeper of covenant, the Performer of promise.

b. Said of a horse in reference to its style of performance in racing, etc.: cf. quots. s. v. Perform 6 c.

1884 *Illustr. Sport. & Dram. News* 16 Feb. 563/2 What a pity it is that such a good-looking horse..should be such an uncertain performer!

2. One who performs a part in a play, a piece of music, athletic exercises, tricks, etc., as a public exhibition of art or skill; one who gives or takes part in a performance or public entertainment; an actor, player, singer, etc.

1721 Steele *Spect.* No. 141 P 2 In Theatrical Speaking, if the Performer is not exactly proper and graceful, he is utterly ridiculous. 1741 H. Walpole *Lett. to Mann* (1834) I. xvi. 58 We have got the famous Bettina to dance, but she is a most indifferent performer. 1776 Burney *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. II. i. 280 Celebrated performers on the flute. 1836–9 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Mrs. J. Porter*, None of the performers could walk in their tights, or move their arms in their jackets. 1845 E. Holmes *Mozart* 5 An admirable performer on the violin.

†**3.** That which brings about or produces something. *Obs.*

1616 Anthony (*title*) The Apologie or Defence of a verity ..called Avrvm Potabile .. especially auaileable for the.. comforting of the Heart and vitall Spirits the performers of health.

Perfo·rming, *vbl. sb.* [f. Perform + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Perform, in various senses.

†**1.** Finishing, completion, full accomplishment.

1388 Wyclif *Dan.* ix. 27 The desolacioun schal contynue til to the parformyng and ende. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 383/2 Parformynge, *complecio, perfectio.* 1563–7 Buchanan *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 16 Thre 3eris efter the performing of thys reformation.

†**2.** Finishing off, decoration, trimming. *Obs.*

1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp. Eng.* (Roxb.) 491 Item, paid hym fore performynge of the valaunce, iij*s*. iiij*d*. 1467 *Ibid.* 411 Item, for di. a yerde of lynenge for performynge, vij*d*. 1503 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 89 For half a furre of shankes for the perfourmyng of the same gown vj*s*. 1518 *Harl. MS.* 2284 lf. 14, v Mantelles of lyberdes wombes for performyng of a gowne of russet velute.

†**3.** Making, construction; composition. *Obs.*

1478 Marg. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 230 Chargyng yow that it be not solde to none other use than to the performyng of yowyr fadyrs toombe. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* III. I. 168 To thy helpe in the perfourmynge of this present boke.

4. Carrying out, execution, doing, performance.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 837 Foryeuenes of Trespas, ..Performyng of Penaunce. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 63 b, From the performynge of his dutyes. 1575–85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* xxii, The performing of my office amongest you, I must confesse, hath ben much unlike. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* c j, Men of parts endeavour the performing of their task.

b. *spec.* of a play, music, etc.: in quots. *attrib.*; **performing right,** the right of performing a piece of music, etc.

1889 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 2/2 If foreign authors really possess valuable performing rights, it is only just that they should be paid the moderate fees they demand. 1897 Hipkins in *Daily News* 2 July 6/5 The London Philharmonic pitch is now A = 439 for 20 deg. Centigrade,.. practically agreeing with the performing pitch of Vienna and also of Paris. 1899 *Westm. Gas.* 10 June 6/3 The performing rights of a lyric.

Perfo·rming, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].]

1. That performs, carries out, executes, or does something; acting, doing.

1707 Watts *Hymn 'Begin, my tongue'* ii, Sing the sweet promise of his grace, And the performing God. 1845 Browning *Soul's Trag.* II, But have there not been found, too, performing natures, not merely promising?

2. *spec.* Applied to animals trained to perform feats or tricks as a public exhibition.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 June 4/1 Performing lions, performing dogs, and performing leopards are common enough in the show business.

Perforne, -forny, -fornys, -fourne, etc.: see Perform, Perfurnish.

†**Perfo·ssion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *perfossiōn-em*, n. of action from *perfodĕre* to dig through, f. Per- 1 + *fodĕre* to dig.] A digging or boring through; perforation.

1695 J. Edwards *Perfect. Script.* 249 The females underwent troublesome..perfossions in the lappets of their ears.

†**Perfra·ct,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *perfract-us*, pa. pple. of *perfringĕre* to break through, f. Per- 1 + *frangĕre* to break.] (?) That has broken through or transgressed laws or rules.

1616 R. Carpenter *Past. Charge* 42 The perfract and obstinate hath a portion, and that is reprehension.

†**Perfreta·tion.** *Obs.*[1] [f. L. *perfretāre* to sail over, f. Per- 1 + *fretum* strait, channel.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Perfretation*, a passing over, or through the Sea.

†**Perfricate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *perfricāt-*, later ppl. stem (beside *perfrict-*) of *perfricāre* to rub all over, f. Per- 2 + *fricāre* to rub.] *trans.* To rub thoroughly or all over.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 32 b/1 We first of all perfricate and rubbe the place. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 15/1 That it may be perfricated to poulder. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* (1650) 320 The belly and stomack must not be perfricated. 1755 Johnson s. v. *Rub*, To scour; to wipe; to perfricate.

Perfrication (pɔ̄·ɹfrikē·ʃən). [n. of action from prec. Cf. Perfriction[1].] Rubbing all over, thorough rubbing; vigorous friction, chafing.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 196 Rub them therewith every day, and they are cured by that perfrication. 1658 Phillips, *Perfrication*, or *Perfriction*, a rubbing or chafing throughly. *c* 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* II. 215 Severe perfrication was requisite. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Perfri·ct,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *perfrict-us*, pa. pple. of *perfricāre* to rub all over; in allusion to the phr. *perfricāre frontem* (*faciēm, ōs*) to rub the blushes from one's face, i. e. to cast off all shame.] Unblushing, 'brazen'.

1660 Waterhouse *Arms & Arm.* 153, I have not so perfrict a forehead to justifie London in all her demeanors.

†**Perfriction**[1] (pəɹfri·kʃən). *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *perfrictiōn-em*, n. of action (in ancient L.) from *perfricāre* (ppl. stem *perfricāt-* and *perfrict-*): see Perfricate.] = Perfrication.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Perfriction*..., a rubbing, or fretting hard or throughly. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 94. 2/2 A Glass Tube..., violently heated by Perfriction.

†**Perfri·ction**[2]. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *perfrictiōn-em* a chilling through, n. of action f. *perfrigĕre* to be chilled through, f. Per- 2 + *frigĕre* to be cold.] A thorough chill, a violent cold.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 203 The body of the patient must be first washed or anointed with Acopus, so as all perfrictions by sweat may be avoided. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Perfriction*..., a great, through or quaking cold, a shivering for cold, which goeth before the fit.

†**Perfri·gerate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *perfrigerā-re*, f. Per- 2 + *frigerāre* to make cool.] *trans.* To cool or chill through or thoroughly. So †**Perfrigera·tion** [also in mod.F.], the action of cooling or condition of being cooled through.

1585 Greene *Planetomachia* Wks. (Grosart) V. 104 The peculiar diseases to this starre are..windinesse, imbecillitie of heate, perfrigerations, and such others. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* x. 106 The heart-strings of these women must be very much perfrigerated, by reason of the inward defect of heat. *Ibid.*, The advenient perfrigeration of inspired aire. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* IV. xiv. 140 Perfrigerated Argil ..will keep corn thirty or forty years from corruption. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Their breathing is not acknowledged by diverse, who acknowledg only perfrigeration.

†**Perfu·matory,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *parfumatoire*, f. *parfumer* (cf. obs. It. *perfumare, -alo*): see -ory.] **a.** *adj.* **b.** *sb.* (See quots. and cf. Fumatory.)

1611 Cotgr., *Parfumatoire*, perfumatorie, perfuming; vsed in, or for, perfumes. 1639 Leigh *Crit. Sacra* (1642) 451 A perfumatory or incense Altar. 1755 Johnson, *Perfumatory* adj., that which perfumes.

Perfume (pɔ̄·ɹfiuːm, pəɹfiū·m), *sb.* Also 6 **par-**. [a. F. *parfum* (1528 in Laborde *Gloss.*), = obs. It. *perfumo*, Sp. *perfumo*, sb. from obs. It. *perfumare*, Sp. *perfumar*, F. *perfumer*: see next.

Orig., like the vb., stressed *perfu·me*: so in 18th c. dicts., and in Webster 1828; usually in 17–18th c., and frequently in 19th c. poets; but Shaks. has *pe·rfume* 7 times against 3, and Walker 1791 considered the stress fixed on *per-*; on the other hand Todd, 1818, held it was 'sometimes though

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rarely so stressed'; but during the 19th c. this became the predominating prose usage.]

1. a. *orig.* The odorous fumes or vapour given off by the burning of any substance, esp. by such as emit an agreeable odour, as incense. **b.** Hence, The volatile particles, scent, or odour emitted by any sweet-smelling substance; the fragrance diffused by liquid scent, exhaled by flowers, etc.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* IV. ii. (1541) 74 b, I toke for a parfume the ryndes of olde rosemary and burned them. 1538 — *Dict.*, *Suffitio*, & *suffitus*, a perfume or fumigacyon. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 43 *Animæ album*, whose perfume is of most excellent effect to heale the reumes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xii. 20 The parfume of the dryed leaues layde vpon quicke coles..helpeth suche as are troubled with the shortnesse of winde. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* I. iii, Methinks the gloves have a very strong perfume. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* civ, Three April perfumes in three hot Junes burn'd. *c* 1620 ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 1044 Perfumes, exhaled from yr spicy beds. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 383 St. Antony's remains is said continually to emit a most fragrant perfume, which is chiefly smelt at a crevice behind the altar. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxxv, The wild rose, eglantine and broom, Wafted around their rich perfume. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 208 The perfume of most flowers depends on the presence of a fragrant volatile or essential oil.

c. *fig.* Fragrance, savour; repute.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* L. viii, My dearest worship I In sweete perfume of offred praise doe place. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 140 Perkin, for a perfume before him as he went, caused to be published a proclamation. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Detached Th.*, The sweetest names, and which carry a perfume in the mention, are Kit Marlowe, Drayton [etc.]. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 209 She..shed over the whole district the perfume of her sanctity.

2. A substance, natural or prepared, which emits, or is capable of emitting an agreeable odour; a fluid containing the essence of flowers or other odorous substances; scent. Orig. applied to such as diffuse a sweet-smelling odour when burned.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xl. (1870) 302 A lytell of some perfume to stande in the mydle of the chamber. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 250 They are these folowynge..: Cinamome, .. Spekenarde, Cassia, sweete perfumes. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Exod.* xxx. 35 Thou shalt make of them perfume composed [1611 a perfume, a confection; *R. V.* incense, a perfume] after the arte of the apotecary. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* viii. § 1. 53 Perfumes..fill the ayre, that we can putt our nose in no part of the roome, where a perfume is burned, but we shall smell it. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. Thistlethwayte* 1 Apr., Little arches to set pots of perfume, or baskets of flowers. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 69 Perfumes which are generally burnt in these performances. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. ii. 57 Patchouli acts more feebly on radiant heat than any other perfume yet examined.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *perfume-burner*, *-pot*; *perfume-laden* adj.

1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Acharn.* IV. vi, Hold out your perfume-pot! 1837 H. AINSWORTH *Crichton* I. 298 By the faint light of the two perfume-distilling lamps. 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Guynne* I. vii. 228 Perfume-laden buds. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 345 *Acacia Farnesiana*,.. cultivated on the perfume farms of the South of France.. for the perfume obtained from the flowers and known as Cassie.

Perfume (pəɹfiū·m), *v.* Also 6 par-. [a. F. *parfume-r* (1418 in Caumont *Voy. en Jhérusalem* 139; *gands parfumez*, 1528 in Laborde *Gloss.*), = obs. It. *perfumare*, Sp. *perfumar*, f. PER- 1, 2 + *fumare* to smoke, lit. to perfuse with smoke.]

1. *trans.* To fill or impregnate with the smoke or vapour of some burning substance; **†a.** of some substance for disinfecting or the like: to fumigate.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Suffio*.., to perfume. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 209 b, They fayne that she dyed of the plage, and perfume the house with the graines of Iuniper. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phioraν.* I. xvii. 18 Then parfume hym with Cinaber fiue or sixe mornynges. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 273 Take a wreath of Pease-straw or wet hay, and putting fire thereunto, hold it under the Horses nose, so as the smoke may ascend up into his head; then being thus perfumed [etc.]. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6031/1 The Houses were disinfecting or perfuming.

b. of incense or other substance emitting an agreeable odour. (Now merged in 2.)

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1560) 92 b, They are..Lighted, Processioned, Censed, Smoked, Perfumed and Worshypped. 1565 EDEN *Decades* 162 They perfume their temples with frankensence. *a* 1633 G. HERBERT *Country Parson* xiii, He takes order..that the Church be..strewed, and stuck with boughs, and perfumed with incense. 1658 A. FOX *Wurts' Surg.* II. xviii. 126 Sometimes I perfumed these warm clothes with Frankincense.

†c. To cause to emit pungent or odorous vapour in burning; to use as a fumigating agent. *Obs. rare.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 188 With the hoofs of a Goat they drive away Serpents, and also with the hairs by burning and perfuming them in the place where the Serpents lodge. *Ibid.* 200.

2. To impregnate with a sweet odour; to impart a sweet scent to. (Now the ordinary sense.)

1539 in *Lit. Rem. Edw. VI* (Roxb.) I. p. xxviii, Rayment ..brought of newe, to and for his Grace's bodye..shalbe purely brusshed, made clene, ayred at the fyer, and perfumed throughly. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 152 Take your paper too, And let me haue them verie wel perfum'd; For she is sweeter then perfume it selfe. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep., Q. Margaret to Dk. Suffolk* 89 My Daisie-flower, which erst perfumde the ayre. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess of Mar* 10 Mar., She is perfumed and dressed in the most magnificent and becoming manner. 1856 G. WILSON *Gateways Knowl.* (1859) 67, I am not aware that it is held essential to the anointing coronation-oil that it be perfumed.

fig. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 8 With losses so perfumid was neuer none aliue. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. 255 In all suiters presentes, a man of a bad scent may easily feele a smell of profit, which perfumeth those gifts. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 199 David and his princes..perfum'd that vast offering..with this acknowledgment to God.

†3. *intr.* To exhale like incense or perfume. *Obs.*

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. v. 12 Howe Iupiter and the other goddes..repared thyther to feele the fragrant odours that perfumed from the sacrifices.

Hence **Perfu·ming** *ppl. a.*

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 176 Tarragon is one of the perfuming, or spicy Furnitures of our Sallets. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 205 To contribute towards the giving a perfuming relish.

Perfumed (pə·ɹfiumd, pəɹfiū·md), *ppl. a.* [f. PERFUME *v.* or *sb.* + -ED. (Cf. F. *parfumé*, 1528.)]

1. Impregnated with sweet odour; scented.

1538 ELYOT, *Dict.*, *Suffitus*, perfumed. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 36 His Samela, whose breath was perfumed aire. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 12 In the perfum'd Chambers of the Great. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIII. § 33 A present of Plate, Jewels, and perfum'd Leather. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 103 Perfumed distilled waters. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 35 She has just been dancing with that perfumed piece of a man they call Mr. Ladywell.

2. Having a natural perfume; fragrant or sweet-smelling; scented.

c 1620 ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 318 The Pinke, yᵉ Daffodill and Cheuisance, All in Perfumed sets, yʳ fragrant heads aduance. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 73 The tail'd Pear..by some esteem'd because it is much perfum'd. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 432/1 *C. Mahaleb*, the perfumed cherry.

†3. *fig.* 'Fragrant' to the mind. *Obs.*

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* I. ii, Studied And perfumed flatteries. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 172 Perfumed bankets of Christian consolation. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Glostersh.* (1662) 362 Muriel .. left a perfumed Memory to all the Neighbourhood.

Perfumeless (pə·ɹfium-, pəɹfiū·mlės), *a.* [f. PERFUME *sb.* + -LESS.] Destitute of perfume or of perfumes.

1885 G. C. LORIMER in *Homilet. Rev.* (U. S.) Sept. 232 As perfumeless as the edelweiss. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 14 July 1/3 Another perfumer with a quick eye for business, grasped the situation of perfumeless Paris in an instant.

Perfumer[1] (pəɹfiū·məɹ). [f. PERFUME *v.* or *sb.* + -ER: perh. after F. *parfumeur* (1528 in Laborde *Gloss.* 431), f. *parfumer* to perfume.]

1. One employed to fumigate or perfume rooms.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. iii. 60 Being entertain'd for a perfumer, as I was smoaking a musty roome [etc.].

2. One engaged in making or selling perfumes.

1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 286 A perfumer or that maketh a perfume, *suffitor*. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvii. (1592) 273 He dealt with reason as perfumers doe with Oyles. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 22 Their kitchins may be taken for perfumers shops so sweet and odoriferous. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6250/10 Perfumer of Gloves. 1828 T. HOOK *Punning* v, Perfumers men of *scents* must be.

Hence **Perfu·meress**, a female perfumer.

1632 *Celestina* I. 15 Shee was a Laundresse, a Perfumeresse, a Former of Faces.

†Perfumer[2]. *Obs.* Also 7 -ier. [ad. F. *parfumier* cabinet of perfumes, f. *parfum*, PERFUME *sb.*] A casket of perfumes; a vessel for perfuming.

1591 PERCIVALL *Spanish Dict.*, *Sahumador*, a perfuming pan, or a perfumer. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VII. xxix, Hauing found among the spoils of Darius the king, his perfumier or casket of sweet ointments. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1585/4 Stolen.., two Silver hilted Swords,..a Silver Perfumer,.. a Drabdeberry Riding Coat.

Perfumery (pəɹfiū·məri). [f. PERFUMER[1]: see -ERY. In mod.F. *parfumerie* (in Littré).] **a.** The preparation of perfumes; the business of a perfumer. **b.** Preparations used in perfuming; perfumes as a class of substances. **c.** A perfumer's place of business.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 387 Fourcroy is of opinion that it might be employed in perfumery. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* v, Compromises between medicine and perfumery, in the shape of toothsome lozenges and virgin honey. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life*, *Consid.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 413 The service of a perfumery or a laundry. 1865 *Public Opinion* 7 Jan. 19 Perfume, as its name imports, was..originally incense, the earliest use of perfumery having been to offer sweet odours to the gods. 1893 F. G. KENYON *Hyperides* Introd. 16 Midas was employed by Athenogenes as manager of a perfumery. *attrib.* 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. IX. iii. 341 Every department, from the Mint and the Treasury down to the fruit, perfumery, and flower offices.

Perfu·ming, *vbl. sb.* [See -ING[1].] The action of the verb PERFUME. **a.** Burning of incense, etc.; fumigation; disinfecting. **b.** Scenting.

1548 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Suffitio*.., a perfumyng or fumigacion. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 342 Smoking and perfuming with sensours [*orig.* fumigationes atque suffitus thuribulis]. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini, Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 260 The perfuming of Gloves with Ambergreese. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 383/2 Perfuming [of soap] is generally done when the paste is in the frame.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *perfuming-pan*, *-pot*, *-room*, *-vessel*.

1564–78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 49 Forgette not sweete perfumes of Rose water, cloues, maces, vinegar in a perfuming pan. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Acts* v. 41 The martyrs..released for a season, seemed to come..out of a perfuming-house rather than a prison-house. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 95 Boil it gently in a perfuming Pot with Spiknard and white Wine. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 2/1 Over their graves are generally little open stone-buildings, which..have a niche for a perfuming vessel.

†Perfumist. *Obs.* [f. PERFUME *sb.* + -IST.] One who practises perfuming, or uses perfumes.

1603 *Mirr. Worldly Fame* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 529 Remember that perfumist, who being bedaubed with .. ointments,..when he should have thanked Vespasian..for an office received, was highly rebuked by him.

Perfumy (pə·ɹfiumi), *a.* [f. PERFUME *sb.* + -Y.] Having or emitting perfume; fragrant.

1853 MISS YONGE *Heir of Redclyffe* vii, They basked in the fresh breezy heat and perfumy hay. 1876 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 714 Rich..perfumy wine.

†Perfu·nction. *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *perfunctiōn-em*, n. of action from *perfung-ī*, *perfunct-* to fulfil, perform, go through, endure.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Perfunction*, a doing or enduring a thing to the end, an accomplishing or finishing a matter.

Perfunctionary (pəɹfʊ·ŋkʃənări), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ARY, after FUNCTIONARY.] Perfunctory, formal; suggesting or having the air of an official or functionary.

1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIV. 206 A female voice, in a soft but somewhat perfunctionary tone, demanded 'Est ce qu'on peut allumer le feu?' 1864 *Gd. Words* 227/2 With the air..of a drill-sergeant, upright as a sign-post, grave and perfunctionary in guise.

Perfunctorily (pəɹfʊ·ŋktərĭli), *adv.* [f. PERFUNCTORY *a.* + -LY[2].] In a perfunctory manner; as a necessary duty to be got rid of; as a matter of mere form or routine.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 162 Not perfunctorilie taken knowledge of, but thoroughly examined. *c* 1616 S. WARD *Coal from Altar* (1627) 69 Why is it that some of vs pray..in publique so briefly, so perfunctorily, and feebly? 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 489 The office of a clergyman may be performed..either perfunctorily, as a task necessary for entitling him to receive his tithes or his stipend,..or carefully and conscientiously, as a trust reposed in him by God. 1885 *Law Times* 28 Feb. 311/2 Loose law carelessly and perfunctorily administered.

Perfu·nctoriness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being perfunctory.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 454 The nimble Perfunctorinesse of some Commentators (that skip over hard Places). 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινή* Pref. 24 There will be less fear..of negligence and perfunctoriness. 1882 *Athenæum* 11 Mar. 314 Nor can Justin Martyr's testimony to the gospel be compressed into a few sentences without perfunctoriness.

†Perfuncto·rious, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *perfunctōri-us* perfunctory + -OUS.] = PERFUNCTORY.

1609 *Hume's Admonitioun* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 586 In executing your particular charges then, thair is a gryt negligence, a lothing, a perfunctorius doing. *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 297 It must be a perfunctorious, superficial, and empty joy. 1819 MCCRIE *Melville* I. iii. 97 The perfunctorious performance of their official task.

†Perfuncto·riously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2]; answ. to late L. *perfunctōrie*.] = PERFUNCTORILY.

1652 MARBURY *Comm. Habak.* i. 2 Prayers..perfunctoriously vented in the church. 1724 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 155 As ignorantly and perfunctoriously gone about as any part of our worship. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.*, *Middleton & Magliabechi* Wks. 1853 I. 119/1 He was inclined to execute his duty too perfunctoriously.

Perfu·nctorize, *v. rare.* [f. PERFUNCTORY + -IZE.] *trans.* To perform in a perfunctory manner; to go through as a piece of routine.

1866 *Contemp. Rev.* II. 504 All heartiness..must be absent from services where the stalls are empty, and only one canon and one minor canon perfunctorize the duties.

Perfunctory (pəɹfʊ·ŋktəri), *a.* [ad. late jurid. L. *perfunctōri-us* 'done in a careless or superficial manner, slight, careless, negligent', lit. 'characteristic of one whose aim is to get through or get rid of a matter', f. *perfunctor*, agent-n. from *perfungī* to perform, discharge, go through, get done with, get rid of: see -ORY.]

1. Of a thing: Done merely for the sake of getting through the duty; done as a piece of routine, or for form's sake only, and so without interest or zeal; formal, mechanical; superficial, trivial.

1581 [implied in PERFUNCTORILY]. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* in *Archaica* (1815) II. 206 It is little of value .. that can be performed in such perfunctory pamphlets on either side. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 120 Alexander had not been great, if Xenophon had not said, even the perfunctory actions of valiant Persons ought to be recorded. 1690 BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso* I. 16 Divine Artifice..not to be discovered by the perfunctory looks of Oscitant or Unskilful Beholders. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 101 Attendance at divine service, at times when the service is merely perfunctory. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* I. 254 [He] just glanced at the two documents in a perfunctory manner.

b. Of a person: Acting merely by way of duty; official; formal; lacking personal interest or zeal.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 141 None but such as will be Iesuiticall wholly, and not perfunctory, may find any fauour there. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 58 The presumptuous rashnesse of a perfunctory licencer. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. v. 323 How many perfunctory inquirers there are that carelessly interrogate this Divine oracle. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 267 How little that perfunctory person dreamed of what was going on under his nose.

†2. Stated in formal terms, or with official formality. *Obs. rare*—[1].

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1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 104 A formal, and perfunctory Message should be sent to his Majesty, whereby they thought a Treaty would be enter'd upon.

Perfu·ncturate, *v. rare.* [f. L. type **perfunctūra*, f. *perfungī* (see PERFUNCTORY) + -ATE 6.] *trans.* To perform or do in a perfunctory manner.

1860 in WORCESTER (cited from *North Brit. Rev.*).

† **Perfu·rnish,** *v. Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: α. 4–5 **perfornys**, **-yoe**, 4–6 **perfurnis**, **-ys**, **-ysch**, **-isshe**, 5 **perfournys**, (*Caxton* **parfor-**, **-four-**, **-furny(s)she**), 6 **perfurneis(e**, **-eiss**, 9 *arch.* **perfurnish**. β. 5 **perfourmys**, 6 *Sc.* **perfurmis**, **-meis**. [f. F. *parfourniss-*, lengthened stem of *parfournir*, in OF. to achieve, complete, accomplish, furnish completely, furnish with what is wanting to completeness (in Britton, Gower, etc.), f. *par* through = PER- 2 + *fournir* to accomplish, complete, supply, FURNISH, q. v. *Perfurnish* is connected with *perform* by the intermediate ME. *parfourne*, *parfourny* (see PERFORM), and 16th c. *perfurmis*, *perfourmys*, here.]

1. *trans.* To perform, carry out, execute: = PERFORM 5, 6.

α. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 61 This wes the first strak of the ficht, That wes perfornyst douchtely. 1442 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 397 Thai sall fulfill and perfornyce his said werk efter the tenour of the endentour. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xliii. 169 To parfurnysshe her request. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 63 Then Helyas perfurnisshed his purpose. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 445 To perfurneise hir wicked interprises.

β. 1592 *Lyndesay's Monarche* 4151 Quhen thay had done perfurmeis [*ed.* 1552 perfurneis] his intents.

b. *intr.* for *pass.* To admit of being carried out.

1393 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 186 In kase be that this wyt-word will noght perfurnysche, I will it be abrydged; for I will hafe of na mans part bot of myne aune.

2. To furnish, supply (orig. what was wanted to complete): = PERFORM 1 b. † Also with *forth*.

α. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. ii. (S.T.S.) 247 To perfurnis þis batall,..the latynis..war commandit to gif þair maist reddy support. 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 469 Ane of thir clannis wantit ane man to perfurnis furth the nowmer. *a* 1557 *Diurn. Occurrents* (Bannatyne Cl.) 37 To perfurneiss ane thowsand horsmen for thrie monethis. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 288 Pulder and bullat sic as he might perfurneis at that tyme. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 178 That near him did perfurnish'd stand Wi' a' his battle-gear.

β. 1420 *Searchers Verdicts* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 15 Thay sall hafe all the lede that ys thare nowe, and perfourmys the remenand of thayr costes.

3. To decorate, trim, 'furnish': = PERFORM 2 b.

1375-6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 582 In perfurnisyng capucium domini Prioris..ex furura propria.

4. To finish, bring to completion: = PERFORM 1.

α. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7937 This thing to ende to perfournys. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xii. 304 Goo a side & lete vs parfornysshe our batayll. 1490 — *Eneydos* xvi. 62 To gyue hym commaundement .. that he parfournyshe hys vyage.

β. 1553 *Douglas' Æneis* III. viii. 82 Fra that perfurmist [*MS.* perfurnist] was our offerand day.

Perfuse (pəɹfiū·z), *v.* [f. L. *perfūs-*, ppl. stem of *perfundĕre*, f. PER- + *fundĕre* to pour out.]

1. *trans.* To overspread with any moisture; to besprinkle (*with* water, etc.); to bedew; to cover or suffuse with anything shed on (e. g. radiance, colour, grace, goodness).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 182 b, In mouth and lyppes, all perfused with grace. 1625 JACKSON *Creed* V. xii, Each as it were to perfuse itself with its own goodness. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ii. 3 Some Creatures..perfusing themselves with water. 1732 J. WHALEY *Poems* 175 The Cheek with red perfus'd, the down-cast Eye. 1862 THOREAU *Excursions, Wild Apples* (1863) 297 Red inside, perfused with a beautiful blush.

2. To pour (something) through; to diffuse through or over; to cause to flow through. Also *fig.*

1666 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xii. 144 These clouds, as they are raised out of the Sea .. being perfused through the Air. 1857 *Truths Cath. Relig.* (ed. 4) 178 They have the devil infused, perfused, and transfused into them. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Sept. 681 By perfusing Locke's fluid through the coronary system of the heart of cat or rabbit.

Perfusion (pəɹfiū·ʒən). [ad. L. *perfūsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *perfundĕre*: see prec.]

a. The action of pouring (a fluid) on or over; shedding on; diffusion through.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 9 There should ensue an oyntement or perfusion of temperate oyle. 1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 291 The perfusion of naturall heate .. doth giue life to the wormes. 1666 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 47 A perfusion of a just proportion of gall. 1700 SIR J. FLOYER *Cold Baths* I. ii. 41 A large Perfusion of Cold Water recollects the heat. 1775 SIR E. BARRY *Observ. Wines* 294 Leave to others the active parts of the perfusions, detersions, &c.

b. *spec.* The pouring over of water in baptism, as opposed to immersion.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 112 What, and serueth the signe of the water .. for the time only of the perfusion? 1711 J. GALE *Reft. Wall's Hist. Inf. Bapt.* 134 This rite was wont to be performed by immersion, and not by perfusion. 1889 DRYSDALE *Hist. Presbyt. Eng.* 439 Perfusion (pouring or sprinkling) was not accounted unlawful.

c. *concr.* That which has been poured over. *rare.*

1848 *Ecclesiologist* VIII. 99 Wine for the ablution of the chalice of the mass, and also another chalice to receive the perfusion of the fingers.

Perfusive (pəɹfiū·siv), *a.* [f. L. *perfūs-*, ppl. stem (see PERFUSE) + -IVE.] Having the character of being shed all over, or diffused all through.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 159 The perfusive and omnipresent grace which have preserved, as in a shrine of precious amber, the Sparrow of Catullus, the Swallow, the Grasshopper, and all the other little loves of Anacreon. 1869 W. G. T. SHEDD *Homiletics* iii. 85 Unity that is thorough and perfusive, and moulds the multitudes of materials.

Pergameneous (pɔ̄ɹgămē·nɪəs), *a.* [f. L. *pergamēn-a* PARCHMENT + -EOUS.] Of the nature or texture of parchment; parchmenty.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 606 Something between coriaceous and membranous, which I shall express by the term *pergameneous*. *Ibid.* IV. xlvii. 371 *Tegmina* generally pergameneous, reticulated with nervures. 1866-8 OWEN *Anat. Vertebr.* (L.), This is closed by a pergameneous expansion. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 708 The consistence of the skin is..somewhat pergameneous.

† **Pergamenous.** *Obs. rare*—°. = prec.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pergamenous*, of or belonging to, or full of Parchment or Velum.

Pergamentaceous (pɔ̄ɹgămentā·ʃəs), *a.* [f. med.L. *pergament-um* PARCHMENT + -ACEOUS.] Parchmenty; = PERGAMENEOUS.

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 20/1 Polypary pergamentaceous or corneous. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 763/1 [They] are apt to become tough and almost pergamentaceous in spirit specimens.

Pergana: see PERGUNNAH.

† **Perge,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *perg-ĕre* to go on, proceed. Prob. founded on the use of the L. imper. *perge* (pə·ɹdʒɪ), 'go on, proceed', as in:

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 54 *Perge*, good M. Holofernes, *perge*.]

intr. To go on, proceed.

1607 WILKINS *Miseries Inforced Marr.* II, Thou art a good Frank, if thou pergest thus, thou art still a companion of gallants.

Perget(te, pergit, obs. forms of PARGET.

‖ **Pergola** (pə·ɹgōlă). [a. It. *pergola* 'any arbor, boure or close walke of boughes, namely of vines' (Florio):—L. *pergula* projecting roof, shed, vine arbour; f. *pergĕre* to proceed, come forward.]

1. An arbour formed of growing plants trained over trellis-work; esp. a covered walk so formed.

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 39 Twixt East and North erect a *Pergola* or Shed, so contriv'd with a Cover, as to exclude or admit the Rain, snow and weather at pleasure. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* ii. 43 In the cupola of the Duomo at Parma .. we might have taken the vines for a veritable pergola. 1866 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* I. v. (1874) 95 Vines ..climb the six stories, to blossom out into a pergola upon the roof. 1896 M. D. FAIRBAIRN in *Daily News* 15 Sept. 6/1 The pergola, or vine-clad arbour, is before the door.

† 2. An elevated stand or balcony. *Obs. rare.* [Cf. It. *pergolo* covered balcony.]

1654 EVELYN *Diary* 20 July, Neere this [Wilton] is a pergola or stand, built to view the sports. 1656 FINETT *Ambassadors* 210 He was ordained his standing in the Pergola of the Banquetting House.

† **Pergracil,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *pergracilis* very slender.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Pergracill*, leane, slender.

† **Pergra·phical,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *pergraphic-us* very skilful, very artful (f. PER- 4 + *graphicus*) + -AL.] Hence † **Pergra·phically** *adv.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Pergraficall*, cunning. *Ibid.* II, Very Cunningly done, *Pergraffically*. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pergraphical*.., very cunningly made or done, artificial, workmanlike.

† **Pergra·teful,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. PER- 4 + GRATEFUL, after L. *pergrāt-us* very agreeable.] Very agreeable to the mind or senses.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 338 They mutuate a flavour pergratefull to the stomach.

‖ **Pergunnah, pergana** (pəɹgv·nă). Also 8 **purgunnah**, 9 **pergunna.** [a. Pers. and Urdu پرگنہ *parganah* district.] A division of territory in India, comprising a number of villages; a subdivision of a *sillah*.

1765 HOLWELL *Hist. Events* I. (1766) 217 The lands of the twenty-four Purgunnahs, ceded to the Company by the treaty of 1757. 1799 GRANT in R. Patton *Asiat. Monarchies* (1801) 208 *note*, The Moghul empire, in its greater divisions of soubahs, circars, pergunnahs, corresponding to our denominations of provinces, counties, hundreds, or parishes. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 536 The office of Kanungo in each Pergana, or district, was revived. 1895 MRS. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 117 The people of the pergunnah do not know you.

attrib. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 464 Where the collections were regulated by pergunna or district rates.

† **Perha·p,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [A form parallel to PERHAPS, formed on the singular HAP, chance.] = PERHAPS; perchance.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 27/30 Perhappe, *forté, fortasse*. 1573 J. FOULER in *Sir T. More's Comf. agst. Trib.* To Rdr. ¶iv b, Though that perhap to other folke he seeme to liue in al worldly wealth and blisse. 1634 *Harington's Orl. Fur.* II. xxxviii, Perhap a man, or some infernall sprite.

† **Perha·ppen,** *adv. ? dial. Obs.* [app. an alteration of *perhaps* or *perhap*, after *may-hap*, dial. *may-happen*, *mappen*; cf. the similar W.Midl. dial. *behappen*.] = PERHAPS.

1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* II. 26 If .. you do these things here, perhappen you'll do the same at another place. *Ibid.* 56, I am not afraid to own my name, though perhappen you are. [So *passim*.]

Perhaps (pərhæ·ps), *adv.* (*sb.*) Also 5 **per happous** (?), 6 **perhapis, perhappes.** In vulgar or careless speech often shortened to **p'raps** (præps). [f. PER *prep.* II. 1 + *happes*, *haps*, pl. of *happe*, HAP *sb.*, chance, accident: cf. *on*, *upon*, *in happ(es* (HAP 4 b); *perhap* and *perhappes* appeared later than *peradventure*, *percase*, and *perchance*, which *perhaps* has now in great measure superseded. This later origination explains the absence of a sense-development parallel to that of the other words.

Perhaps occurs only thrice in the Bible of 1611, all in the N. T., and all originally in the Rhemish version.]

1. A word qualifying a statement so as to express possibility with uncertainty: It may be, possibly; = PERCHANCE 3 (and with the same constructions).

(The examples *c* 1430 are uncertain. The reading of the MS. (Harl. 372 lf. 45, 51) may be *per happous*, but it may just as well be *per happons*, or, in the second instance, *per happans*. In this uncertainty the quots. are left here, as being the earliest traces of any form of the word.)

[*c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 34 She wol per happous (?) maken hir avowe. *Ibid.* 35 Per happous (?) one is loved that wol not fade.]

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 98 Savynge wother whyles perhapis They gett a feawe broken scrapis. 1546 *Supplic. of Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 85 Perhappes some one of vs hath hylded c. shepe. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 4 Perhaps some Merchant hath inuited him. 1598 MERES *Palladis Tamia* 286 To thinke on this, may pleasure be prehaps another day. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 110 Perhaps I haue seene a more sumptuous monument, but a more beautifull did I neuer see. 1677 JOHNSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 128 Perhaps I may give farther answer to this query. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. Wakef.* xix, Perhaps I shall never see him or happiness more. 1835 HOOD *Poetry, Prose, & Worse* v, He ..is p'rhaps the sole Bard at this present Whose Poems are certain to pay. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxii, 'Very good, sir,' responded Mrs. Raddle, with lofty politeness. 'Then p'raps, sir, you'll' [etc.]. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* xxxiii, Mr. Julian says that perhaps he and his sister may also come for a few days before the season is over.

b. Qualifying a word or phrase, usually with ellipsis: cf. PERADVENTURE 3 b, PERCASE 3 b, PERCHANCE 3 b.

1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. xxiv. U j, But as it maie be, perhappes ye: so it may be, perhappes naye. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 6 The Towne .. stretcheth along .. perhaps a mile in length. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 297 Perhaps ab^t y^e time of Edw. I. or later. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XII. i. (Rtldg.) 423 A little too broad, perhaps. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Nov. 5/1 There are three, or perhaps four, courses open to us.

2. In a conditional clause: As may happen or be the case; as is possible; by any chance: = PERADVENTURE 2, PERCASE 2, PERCHANCE 2. Now *rare*, and chiefly in *unless perhaps*.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 405 Vnlesse (perhappes) you vse these or such lyke woords. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* viii. 22 Pray to God, if perhaps this cogitation of thy hart may be remitted thee. — 2 *Cor.* ii. 7 Lest perhaps [so 1611; 1881 *R. V.* by any means] such an one be swallowed vp with ouer great sorow. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* VI. 281 Not one drop of water is to be found, vnlesse perhaps some raine falleth. *Mod.* You may take this, unless, perhaps, you would prefer to wait for a better.

B. *sb.* a. A statement qualified by 'perhaps'; an expression of possibility combined with uncertainty, suspicion, or doubt; an avowedly doubtful statement. b. Something that may happen (or exist), or may not; a mere possibility.

1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. xxiv. U j, All his forgeueness goeth, cosin, you se wel, but by perhappes. 1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 38 Often have we known those that have cast themselves upon this perhaps, to have been taken away suddenly. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Delight in Prayer* Wks. (1849) 241 Little comfort can be sucked from a perhaps. 1790 COWPER *Let. to S. Rose* 3 Jan., I always feel in my heart a perhaps importing that we have possibly met for the last time. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. i, We quietly believe this Universe to be intrinsically a great, unintelligible Perhaps. 1866 RUSKIN *Eth. Dust* iv. 60 We can make ourselves uncomfortable to any extent with perhapses.

Hence **Perha·ps** *v.* a. *intr.* To use the word 'perhaps'; to make expressly doubtful or conjectural statements; b. *trans.* to qualify with 'perhaps' as an expression of uncertainty.

1789 J. WHITE *Earl Strongbow* II. 95 He, probably, would have continued perhapsing against Ireland. 1792 *Elwina* I. 77, I perhaps'd every thing.

† **Perhe·ndinancer.** *Obs. rare.* [For **perendinanc-er*, f. med.L. *perendinare* (erron. *perhend-*) to stay, sojourn, lit. to defer till the day after to-morrow: see PERENDINATE.] A sojourner, a lodger.

1489 *Injunct. Prioress Appleton* in Dugdale *Monast. Angl.* (1825) V. 654/2 Item that ȝee take noe perhendinaunccrs or sojorners into your place from hensforward, but if they be children or ellis old persons. 1736 F. DRAKE *Eboracum* I. ix. 385.

Perhenuall, obs. corrupt form of PERENNAL.

[Cf. med. L. *perhennis* for *perennis*.]

† **Perhi·bit,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *perhibit-*, ppl. stem of *perhibēre* to hold out, ascribe, etc., f. PER- 2 + *habēre* to have, hold.] *trans.* To hold (to be), to repute.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 567 Galen is perhibited its Author..because he celebrated it.

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† **Perhi·emate**, *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *per-hiemāre*, f. *per* through + *hiems* winter.] *intr.* To spend or pass the winter.

1623 COCKERAM, *Perhiemate*, to winter at a place.

Perhorresce (pəɹhɒre·s), *v.* [f. PER- 2 + L. *horrēscĕre* to begin to shake, to shudder, etc.] *trans.* To shudder at.

1895 W. WALLACE in *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 544 The subjective idealism Mr. B. perhorresces.

Peri (pī·ri). [mod. ad. (cf. Fr. *péri*) Pers. پری *pārī* or *pĕrī*, in Pehlevi *parīk* evil genius, malevolent elf or sprite, Avestan (Zend) *pairikā* one of several beautiful but malevolent female demons employed by Ahriman to bring comets and eclipses, prevent rain, cause failure of crops and dearth, etc.; in mod. Persian, poetically represented as a beautiful or graceful being (cf. *fairy* in Eng.); hence such combinations as *parī-rū* 'fairy-faced', *parī-paykar* 'fairy-formed', etc. (But the word has no etymological connexion with *fairy*.)]

In Persian Mythology, one of a race of superhuman beings, originally represented as of evil or malevolent character, but subsequently as good genii, fairies, or angels, endowed with grace and beauty. Hence *transf.* 'a fair one'.

1777–80 RICHARDSON *Persian Dict.* Diss. p. xxxv, Those beings, who inhabited the globe immediately before the creation of man, they call *Peris* and *Dives*. ...The Peris are described as beautiful and benevolent; and though guilty of errors which had offended Omnipotence, they are supposed, in consequence of their penitence, still to enjoy distinguished marks of divine favour. *Ibid.* xxxvi, The Peris and Dives are supposed to be formed of the element of fire. ...Perfume is the only food of the Peris. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 64 Are the Peries come down from their spheres? 1813 BYRON *Bride Abydos* I. v, My Peri! Ever welcome here! 1817 MOORE *Lalla R., Paradise & Peri*, One morn a Peri at the gate Of Eden stood disconsolate. 1889 C. C. R. *Up for Season* 240 Peers, peasants, peris of opera and play, Lords, ladies, and louts.

Peri, obs. form of PERAI, South American fish.

Peri-, *prefix*, repr. Gr. *περί* prep. and adv., 'round, around, round about, about', combined in these senses with verbs and their derivatives, substantives and adjectives; (*a*) in adverbial construction, as *περιβλέπειν* to look around, *περιστρέφειν* to turn round, *περίοδος* a going round, *περίπατος* walking about, *περίχρυσος* gilded all over; from the sense 'all over', it was an easy extension to those of 'altogether, quite, very, exceedingly, beyond measure', as in *περικαλλής* right beautiful, very beautiful, and that of 'going beyond' or 'exceeding', as in *περιτοξεύειν* to overshoot. (*b*) In prepositional construction, forming parasynthetic adjs. and derived sbs., e.g. *περικάρδιος* 'situated *περὶ καρδίᾳ*, around or about the heart', thence *τὸ περικάρδιον* 'the membrane surrounding the heart, the pericardium'.

A small number of technical Greek words in *περι-* were adopted in ancient Latin; more were added in late and mediæval Latin; most of these are represented in the modern Romanic langs., and in English (see PERICARDIUM, PERICARP, PERIOD, PERIPATETIC, PERIPHERY, PERIPHRASE, PERIPLUS, PERISTYLE, PERITONEUM); and, on the model of these, adaptations of ancient Greek compounds in *περι-*, and new compounds from Greek elements (frequently also from Latin elements), have been introduced in great numbers in modern scientific Latin (esp. in biological nomenclature), and in the scientific terminology of the modern languages generally, in which *peri-* has been found to be a convenient prefix for denominating the structure or region lying round a defined organ or part. Most of these terms are (with the appropriate modification of form) of international currency, and it is often difficult to ascertain in which of several languages a particular term was first used.

The more important *peri-* words (including those of historical standing, and those in more or less general use) will be found in their alphabetical places; others of less importance or more exclusively technical use follow here.

1. In numerous scientific terms, chiefly anatomical and pathological.

In these *peri-* has a prepositional relation to the sb. implied in the succeeding element (see (*b*) above).

a. In adjs. = situated or occurring about or around, surrounding or enclosing (the part, organ, etc. denoted by the second element); sometimes also = pertaining to the part, or thing, denoted by a corresponding sb. (see b): as

Periadventi·tial, situated outside the *adventitia* or outer coat of a blood-vessel; **Periampu·llary**, around an *ampulla* or dilated mouth of a duct (in quot., that of the bile-duct); **Peria·nal**, around or about the anus (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Periarte·rial**, around an artery or arteries; **Periarti·cular** [L. *articulus* joint], around a joint; **Peria·xial**, around an axis; *spec.* around the axis-cylinder of a nerve; **Peribra·nchial** (-kiăl), around the branchiæ or gills; **Peribro·nchial** (-kiăl), around the bronchial tubes; **Peribu·rsal**, around a *bursa mucosa* in a joint; **Pericæcal** (-sī·kăl), around the cæcum; **Perice·llular**, around a cell or cells; **Pericepha·lic** [Gr. *κεφαλή* head], round the head, as the external carotid artery; **Perice·rebral**, around the brain, or the cerebral hemispheres; **Perichordal** (-kɔ̄·ɹdăl), around the notochord or spinal cord; **Perichoroi·dal** (-kor-), around the choroid coat of the eye; **Pericoɹ·rneal**, around the cornea of the eye (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Pericoɹ·rtical**, around the cortex (see CORTEX 3); **Pericystic** (-si·stik) [Gr. *κύστις* bladder], around the bladder, or a cyst; **Peride·ntal** [L. *dens* tooth] = *periodontal*; **Peridu·ral**, around the *dura mater*; **Perie·ndymal**, **Periepe·ndymal**, around the *ependyma* or lining membrane of the cerebral ventricles and spinal canal; **Perifasci·cular** [L. *fasciculus* bundle], around a bundle, e.g. of nerve-fibres; **Perifi·bral**, **Perifi·brous**, around a fibre, as the *perifibrum* of a sponge (see b); **Perifolli·cular**, around a follicle; **Periganglio·nic**, around a ganglion; **Periga·stric** [Gr. *γαστήρ* belly, stomach], around the stomach or alimentary canal; **Perigla·ndular**, around a gland; **Periglo·ttic** [Gr. *γλῶττα* tongue], around the base of the epiglottis; **Perignathic** (-gnæ·þik) [Gr. *γνάθος* jaw], around the jaws; **Perihepa·tic** [Gr. *ἧπαρ* liver], around the liver; **Peri-inte·stinal**, around the intestines; **Perilaryngeal** (-ri·ndʒĭăl), around the larynx; **Perilenti·cular**, (the space) surrounding the crystalline lens of the eye; **Perilo·bular**, around the lobes or lobules (of the liver or lungs); **Perilympha·ngial** [L. *lympha* lymph + Gr. *ἀγγεῖον* vessel], around a lymphatic vessel; **Perimetrial** (-mī·triăl) [Gr. *μήτρα* uterus], around the uterus (= PERIMETRIC *a.*²); **Perine·phral**, **Perine·phric** [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney], around the kidney (so **Perine·phrial**, pertaining to the *perinephrium*: see b); **Perinu·clear**, around the nucleus; **Perio·cular** [L. *oculus* eye] = *periophthalmic*; **Periodo·ntal** [Gr. *ὀδούς* tooth], around a tooth, pertaining to the *periodontum* (see b); **Perioesophageal** (-īsofæ·dʒĭăl), around the œsophagus; **Perioophoric** (-ŏɪɔfɒ·rik) [Gr. *ᾠοφόρον* ovary], around the ovary; **Periophtha·lmic** [Gr. *ὀφθαλμός* eye], around the eye; **Perio·ptic** [see OPTIC] = *periorbital*; **Perio·ral** [L. *ōs, ōr-* mouth], around the mouth; **Perio·rbital**, around the orbit of the eye; **Peripancrea·tic**, around the pancreas; **Peripapi·llary**, around the optic papilla; **Peripe·nial**, (muscular fibres) surrounding the penis; **Peripe·talous**, around the petals of a plant, or the petaloid ambulacra of an echinoid; **Peripharyngeal** (-fări·ndʒĭăl), around the pharynx; **Peripo·rtal**, around the portal vein (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Periprosta·tic**, around the prostate gland; **Peripylo·ric**, around the pylorus; **Perire·ctal**, situated around the rectum; **Perire·nal** [L. *rēn* kidney] = *perinephric*; **Perirhi·nal** [Gr. *ῥίς, ῥῑν-* nose], around the nose (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Perisple·nic**, around the spleen; **Perisyno·vial**, around the synovial membrane; **Perithora·cic**, around the thorax; **Perito·nsillar**, around a tonsil or the tonsils; **Peritracheal** (-trē·ĭ·kiăl), around the trachea of an insect; **Periu·ngual** [L. *unguis* nail], around the nail; **Periure·thral**, around the urethra; **Periu·terine**, around the uterus; **Periva·scular** [L. *vasculum* vessel], around a vessel or vessels (usu. blood-vessels); **Perive·nous** [L. *vēna* vein], around a vein; **Periventri·cular**, around a ventricle; **Perive·sical** [L. *vēsīca* bladder], around the bladder; **Perivi·sceral**, around the viscera; **Perivitе·lline**, around the vitellus or yolk of an ovum. (See quotations after c.)

b. In sbs. (mostly in Latin form) denoting a part, organ, etc., surrounding or enclosing that denoted by the second element: as PERIANTH, -ANTHIUM, PERICARDIUM, etc.

‖ **Periceme·ntum**, the substance surrounding the cement of a tooth; **Pe·richord** [see CHORD], the sheath or investment of the notochord; ‖ **Peride·nteum** [f. L. *dens, dent-* tooth, after PERICARDIUM] (see quot.); ‖ **Peride·smium** [Gr. *δεσμός* band], 'the areolar tissue ensheathing a ligament' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); ‖ **Peridi·dymis** [after *epididymis*], the *tunica albuginea* enveloping the testicle (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); ‖ **Perifi·brum**, a sheath surrounding a fibre and other parts in a sponge; ‖ **Periga·mium** [Gr. *γάμος* marriage] *Bot.*, an involucre enclosing both male and female reproductive organs in mosses; ‖ **Periglo·ttis** [a. Gr. *περιγλωττίς* a covering of the tongue], the epithelium or skin of the tongue; also, the epiglottidean gland; ‖ **Perine·phrium** [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney], the connective tissue which envelops the kidney; ‖ **Periodo·ntum, -odo·ntium** [Gr. *ὀδούς* tooth], the periodontal membrane, which invests the fang of a tooth; ‖ **Periophtha·lmium** [Gr. *ὀφθαλμός* eye], the nictitating membrane of a bird's eye; ‖ **Periphora·nthium**, *Bot.* = PERICLINIUM; ‖ **Periste·thium** [Gr. *στῆθος* breast], Kirby's name for a part of the thorax of an insect, now usually called *mesosternum*; ‖ **Peritendi·neum**, the connective tissue forming the sheath of a tendon (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); ‖ **Perithe·lium** [after *epithelium*], a layer of cells like epithelium, lining a vessel or cavity; vascular epithelium; ‖ **Perizo·nium** [Gr. *ζωνή* belt] *Bot.*, a name for the thin non-siliceous membrane of a young auxospore in diatoms. (See quotations after c.)

c. *Path.* In sbs. in -ITIS (-əi·tis), denoting inflammation occurring in the parts around or about that denoted by the second element, or in the part denoted by a corresponding sb. (see b); with corresponding adjs. in *-itic* (-i·tik); as PERICARDITIS, PERINEURITIS, PERITYPHLITIS, etc., q. v., and many others, of which the following are examples.

Periadeni·tis [Gr. *ἀδήν* gland], inflammation of the connective tissue around a gland; **Periarteri·tis**, of the outer coat of an artery (hence **Periarteri·tic** *a.*); **Periarthri·tis** [Gr. *ἄρθρον* joint], of the tissues round a joint (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Peribronchi·tis**, of the peribronchial connective tissue; **Pericholecysti·tis** [CHOLECYST], of the peritoneum immediately covering the gall-bladder (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Pericoli·tis** (-coloni·tis), of the connective tissue round the colon; **Pericolpi·tis** [Gr. *κόλπος* bosom, taken as = vagina], of the connective tissue round the vagina (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Pericowperi·tis**, of the connective tissue around Cowper's glands; **Pericysti·tis** [Gr. *κύστις* bladder], of the connective tissue around the urinary bladder; **Pe·ricystomati·tis**, 'of the surrounding coat or membrane of an ovarian cystoma' (Billings 1890); **Peridesmi·tis**, of the *peridesmium* (see b); **Perididymi·tis**, of the *peridídymis* (see b); **Pe·riencephali·tis** [ENCEPHALON], of the membranes surrounding the brain, esp. the pia mater; **Perienteri·tis** [Gr. *ἔντερον* intestine], 'of the subperitoneal connective tissue surrounding the intestine' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Perigastri·tis**, 'of the peritoneal coat of the stomach' (Billings); **Perihepati·tis** [Gr. *ἧπαρ* liver], of the serous tissue forming the capsule of the liver; **Perilaryngi·tis**, of the connective tissue round the larynx (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Perilymphang(e)i·tis** [see *perilymphangial* in a], of the connective tissue around a lymphatic vessel; **Perimetri·tis** [Gr. *μήτρα* uterus], of that part of the peritoneum about the uterus (hence **Perimetri·tic** *a.*); **Perimyeli·tis** [Gr. *μυελός* marrow, taken as = spinal cord], of the membranes surrounding the spinal cord; **Perinephri·tis**, of the *perinephrium* (see b) or tissue surrounding the kidney (hence **Perinephri·tic** *a.*, relating to perinephritis; also erron. = *perinephric*: see a); **Periodonti·tis**, of the *periodontum* (see b); **Periœsophagi·tis**, of the connective tissue around the œsophagus (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Perioophoritis** (-oɪɒfɒrəi·tis) [Gr. *ᾠοφόρον* ovary], of that part of the peritoneum contiguous to the ovary (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Periorbi·tis** [contr. for *periorbititis*], of the periorbital membrane (see a); **Periorchi·tis** (see quot.); **Peripachymeningitis** (-pæ·kimenindʒəi·tis), of the outer layer of the dura mater; **Periphacitis** (-făsəi·tis) [Gr. *φακός* lentil, taken as = lens], of the capsule of the crystalline lens of the eye (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*); **Periphlebi·tis** [Gr. *φλέψ, φλεβ-* vein], of the connective tissue forming the sheath of a vein (hence **Periphlebi·tic** *a.*); **Peripleuri·tis**, of the areolar tissue beneath the pleura; **Peripylephlebi·tis** [Gr. *πύλη* gate, *φλέψ* vein], of the connective tissue surrounding the portal vein (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Perisalpingi·tis** [Gr. *σάλπιγξ* trumpet, taken as = Fallopian tube], of that part of the peritoneum adjacent to the Fallopian tube (*ibid.*); **Perispleni·tis**, of the peritoneal tissue forming the capsule of the spleen (hence **Perispleni·tic** *a.*); **Peritonsilli·tis**, of the tissue surrounding the tonsil; **Periurethri·tis**, of the tissue surrounding the urethra; **Perivascu·litis**, of the perivascular sheath (see a) of a blood-vessel, esp. of the retinal vessels (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Perivisceri·tis**, of the tissues round the viscera.

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1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 143 In very severe cases [of Scarlatina] the Adenitis is often associated with a low form of *periadenitis. *Ibid.* III. 721 Carcinoma starting in the duodenum near the biliary papilla—juxta-ampullary or *peri-ampullary carcinoma, as it has been called. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 2 In each lobule the peribronchial tissue (as well as the *peri-arterial) is continuous with the perilobular tissue. *Ibid.* 313 Both the *periarteritic and peribronchial granulations may occur as separate nodules. 1880 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* 196 To..inflammatory changes in the outer coat of the arteries the name **periarteritis* is applied. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 80 *Periarticular bony formations may cause entire dislocation of a joint. 1881 E. R. Lankester in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 548/2 The *Actinozoa*..exhibit a differentiation of this space into an axial and a *periaxial portion. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 400 A cavity formed around the branchial chamber by the lumen of these united sacs, the *peribranchial space (perithoracic chamber of authors). 1873 T. H. Green *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 297 The thickening of the *peri-bronchial tissue which sometimes occurs in chronic bronchitis. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 243 *Peri-bronchitis..is a term applied to inflammation of the outer halves of the bronchial wall. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 132 The redness, *peri-bursal swelling, and tenderness slowly disappeared. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 353 *Pericæcal inflammation. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 121 An extensive *pericellular cirrhosis in cattle. 1899 *Ibid.* VII. 537 The nerve-cells of the brain are placed within pericellular sacs. 1900 *Lancet* 18 Aug. 539/1 The *pericementum compressed between the root of the teeth and the alveolus very quickly became necrosed. 1890 Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 311 *Pericephalic artery. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 158 The peri-vascular lymphatic spaces communicate freely with the *peri-cerebral spaces. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 447 *Perichordal tissue. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 151 The *perichoroidal space and its efferent canals. 1883 *Standard* 3 Jan. 5/6 The cause of death was perityphlitis and suppurating *pericolitis. 1857 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 694 **Pericolonitis.* 1889 G. A. Berry *Dis. Eye* I. ii. 72 *Pericorneal injection. 1878 A. Hamilton *Nerv. Dis.* 100 A *peri-cortical collection of blood. 1874 Van Buren *Dis. Genit. Org.* 78 The connective tissue around the gland is always largely implicated.., making the disease mainly a *peri-cowperitis. 1876 Gross *Dis. Bladder* 31 The tumor may be a *pericystic accumulation of pus. 1874 Van Buren *Dis. Genit. Org.* 240 *Peri-cystitis is the formation of matter in the connective tissue around and outside of the bladder. 1889 J. M. Duncan *Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* (ed. 4) xliii. 377 Purulent *pericystomatitis .. usually leading to general peritonitis and death. 1859 J. Tomes *Dental Surg.* 90 The absorption being performed by the *peridental membrane. *Ibid.* 439 Two distinct structures..the *peridenteum of the tooth and the periosteum of the bone. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Periosteum*, This [membrane]..when it covers..the ligaments [is called] **peridesmium.* 1853 in Dunglison. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 881 Secondary inflammatory processes..occurring in the *peridural cellular tissue. 1896 *Ibid.* I. 184 Considered as primary *periencephalitis. 1846 J. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 500 Analysis of the fluid found in the peritoneum of a boy..who died from *perienteritis. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 22 Hallopeau..uses the word *peri-ependymal..as synonymous with central. *Ibid.* VI. 704 Proliferation of the intra- and *peri-fascicular connective tissues. 1884 A. Hyatt in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 83 The threads are surrounded by a *perifibral membrane. *Ibid.*, This *perifibrum envelopes the spicules as well as the fibre. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 586 Confined to the immediate neighbourhood of the follicles, the sebaceous glands, and the *perifollicular papules. 1863 Berkeley *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 312 **Perigamium*, the portion of the fertile reduced branchlets which contains the archegonia. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 733 Thickening of the *periganglionic tissue. 1856 Allman *Fresh-Water Polyzoa* 23 That the *perigastric fluid consists mainly of water which has obtained entrance from without. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, **Periglottis*, epiglottic gland. 1880 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* 590 Inflammation of the serous investment of [the liver]..is called *perihepatitis. 1856 Woodward *Mollusca* III. 335 The lower part of the alimentary canal continues surrounded by.. the '*peri-intestinal sinus'. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Perilaryngitis*..often ends in *perilaryngeal abscess. 1889 G. A. Berry *Dis. Eye* I. iv. 96 The intermediate free portion of the membrane fills in the *perilenticular space. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 840 Slight *perilobular cell infiltration in the portal canals. 1891 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 10) II. I. 387 In the serous membranes, rounded nodules..are developed either around or at one side of an enlarged lymphatic (**perilymphangial nodule*). 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 439 [Lymphangitis] is practically always associated with inflammation of the tissues immediately surrounding the vessels—*peri-lymphangitis. 1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 689/1 *Perimetrial inflammation occasionally reaches the suppuration stage. 1863 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 402 The cellular tissue between the folds of the broad ligaments of the uterus is the primary seat of *perimetritic exudations. 1875 Jones & Siev. *Pathol. Anat.* (ed. 2) 757 *Perimetritis is..inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the uterus. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 912 A marginal or *perimyelitis as it is called being the result. 1897 *Ibid.* IV. 342 A remarkable absence of *perinephric fat. 1877 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XV. 544 Inflammations of the Kidney .. and of the *Perinephritic Tissues. 1880 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* 907 Perinephritic abscess. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, **Perinephritis*, inflammation of the external cellular and fibrous membranes of the kidney .. *Rayer.* 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 212 Shrunken nuclei lying in *peri-nuclear vacuoles. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Peri-ocular space*, the space that surrounds the eyeball..between it and the wall of the orbit. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 308 The *periodontal covering to the tooth. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 743 Inflammation of the peri-odontal membrane. 1872 L. P. Meredith *Teeth* (1878) 93 More cases of root troubles, as abscesses, *periodontitis, etc., occur in teeth filled with amalgam. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 557 The 'alveolo-dentine membrane', or *periodontum, invests the root of the tooth and lines the bony socket. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 369 *Perioesophageal abscess. 1900 *E. R. Lankester's Treat. Zool.* III. viii. 22 A perioesophageal sinus..is completely..separated from [the body cavity]. 1889 J. M. Duncan *Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* (ed. 4) 214 The abscess is *peri-oophoric. *Ibid.* 180 Liability to oophoritis and to *peri-oophoritis. 1886 Tristram in *Ibis* Ser. v. IV. 42 The white *periophthalmic line reaching to the forehead. 1691 Ray *Creation* II. (1692) 36 The nictating Membrane or *Periophthalmium. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Perioral*, surrounding the mouth. 1896 *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* II. 298 In the peri-oral region of *Spatangus purpureus*. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Periorbital membrane*. 1875 H. Walton *Dis. Eye* 50 *Periorbitis is meant to include inflammation of the orbital bones, and of their investing periosteum. 1890 Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 314 **Periorchitis*.., inflammation of the tunica vaginalis testis. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 881 External spinal pachymeningitis..is also designated '*peripachymeningitis'. 1897 *Ibid.* IV. 265 Inflammation, which becomes extended to the *peripancreatic tissue. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Peri-papillary*, situated round the optic *papilla*. 1890 Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 314 *Peripenial muscle. 1856 Henslow *Dict. Bot. Terms*, **Peripetalous*. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Peripetalus*,..applied by Mirbel to nectaries which surround the corol or the petals..: peripetalous. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 574 Others surround the outer extremities of the petaloid ambulacra, and are termed peripetalous. *Ibid.* x. 602 A ciliated *peripharyngeal band. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 609 A *periphlebitic abscess. 1879 Bumstead *Ven. Dis.* 765 Schüppel has described..syphilitic *periphlebitis. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 18 Feb. 346/1 **Peripleuritis* is applied to an affection whose chief feature is suppurative cellulitis of the thoracic wall. It is not necessarily confined to the neighbourhood of the pleuræ. 1860 Sir H. Thompson *Dis. Prostate* (1868) 59 Deep perineal or *periprostatic [abscesses]. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 953 The *perirectal connective tissue. *Ibid.* 674 The *perirenal fat..normally tends somewhat in the same direction. *Ibid.* 574 *Perisplenic abscess ..described in connection with malaria. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 267 The most diagnostic value attaches..to a *perisplenitic friction rub. 1880 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* 590 *Perisplenitis signifies a local peritonitis about the spleen. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 150 Broad canals clothed with endothelium (or *perithelium), in the axis of which are found the blood vessels. 1878 *Perithoracic [see *peribranchial* above]. 1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VI. 914 *Peritonsillar, or retrotonsillar abscess. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 752 Connection between acute lacunar tonsillitis, *peritonsillitis and acute rheumatism. 1899 *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* VI. 332 *Peritracheal spaces in which run tracheae. 1899 Cheyne & Burghard *Surgical Treatment* II. x. 171 *Peri-ungual onychia. 1874 Van Buren *Dis. Genit. Org.* 79 *Peri-urethral abscess. *Ibid.* 78 *Peri-urethritis. 1872 T. G. Thomas *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 64 *Peri-uterine cellulitis or pelvic peritonitis. 1873 A. Flint *Nerv. Syst.* i. 56 The blood vessels here [in the cerebro-spinal centres] are surrounded by what have been called *perivascular canals. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 149 The brain small,..the ventricles and perivascular canals increased in size. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 796 An aspiratory *peri-ventricular effect caused by the adhesions. 1876 Gross *Dis. Bladder* 262 Inflammation of the *perivesical and peri-prostatic, connective and vascular tissues. 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* II. ii. 370 In the *perivisceral cavity of the earth-worm. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 1036 The *periviscerits of Huchard. 1890 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 10) I. I. 10 Half of the germinal vesicle is extruded into the *perivitelline space. 1887 Garnsey & Balfour tr. *Goebel's* (1877) *Outlines* 19 The two cells..grow..alongside of one another to the normal size of auxospores, and on their outer surface..appears a membrane of cellulose, the *perizonium.

†**2.** In *Crystallography*, used (orig. in Fr., by Haüy) to form adjs. applied to prisms derived from primary four-sided prisms, whose faces are increased to the number indicated by the names, by the development of secondary facets on their edges: as *peridecahedral*, *peridodecahedral*, *perihexahedral*, *perioctahedral*; so *peripolygonal*; also *periorthogonous*: see quots. *Obs.*

1805-17 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 198 *Peri-hexahedral*, *peri-octahedral*, *peri-decahedral*, and *peri-dodecahedral*, when the primitive four-sided prism is changed by means of decrements into a six, eight, ten or twelve sided prism. *Ibid.* 207 *Peri-polygonal* (*F. peri-polygone*), when the prism has a great number of lateral planes, such as the peri-polygonal tourmaline. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Peri-orthogonus*, applied by Haüy to a variety of which the primitive form, which is a rhomboidal prism, changes into a rectangular prism by the effect of decreases: perior thogonous.

Periagua (also †periaga, -go(e, -guay, etc.), another form of Piragua.

‖ **Perialgia** (peri,æ·ldʒiă). *Path.* Also **perialgy.** [mod.L., f. Gr. *περί* exceedingly + *ἄλγος* pain.] Excessive pain. Hence **Peria·lgic** *a.*

1853 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Perialgia*, a very violent pain. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Perialgia*, .. perialgy. 1890 in Billings *Med. Dict.* II. 311. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Perialgia, Perialgic.

Perianth (pe·ri,ænþ). *Bot.* Formerly in L. form **perianthium.** [app. directly after F. *périanthe* (Rousseau 1771-7), ad. mod.L. *perianthium* (17th c. in Ray), f. Gr. *περί* about + *ἄνθος* flower (after Gr. *περικάρπιον*: see Pericarp).]

1. A structure surrounding, or forming the outer part of, a flower; a floral envelope.

†**a.** In earlier use, a synonym of Calyx; and, like it, applied also to an Involucre or whorl of bracts, as that at the base of the flower-head in the *Compositæ*. *Obs.*

a. [1686 Ray *Hist. Plant.* I. 22 Semina..quæ nullo præter perianthium .. tegmine donantur.] 1706 Phillips, *Perianthium*, or *Calyx* (among Herbalists) the Flower-cup in most Plants. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 169 The Bud or Rudiment..appears in Autumn wrapped up in a conic scaly *Perianthium*. 1762 Ehret in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 82 At the base of this..petal is situated an irregular .. triphyllous periantheum. 1806 Galpine *Brit. Bot.* 44* Stratiotes. Spatha 2-leaved. Perianthium superior, 3-cleft.

β. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxi, The early *Hepatica* .. has a perianth of three leaves, which being remote from the flower, is rather an involucre than a calyx. *Ibid.* xxvi, The calyx or perianth common to the whole flower.

b. Now, The outer part or envelope of a flower, which encloses the essential organs (stamens and pistils); either *double*, i. e. the calyx and corolla collectively, esp. when so much alike as to appear to constitute a single part; or *single*, when there is only one, which may be either green (*sepaloid*) like an ordinary calyx, or coloured (*petaloid*) like an ordinary corolla.

1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 477 The Dicotyledonous plants with a double perianth, but with the corolla formed of a single petal attached to the calyx. 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 326 The word Perianth signifies the calyx and corolla combined. 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* § 189 A large number of the Monocotyledonous orders possess a petaloid perianth; that is, there are two circles of petaloid organs, which, from their resemblance, or their actual coherence, have the appearance of a single hexamerous whorl. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 1 (ed. 6) 164.

c. In liverworts, a leafy or membranous covering surrounding the archegonium; in mosses, the cluster of leaves surrounding the sexual organs in the 'flower'.

1857 Henfrey *Bot.* § 320 (Hepaticæ) The vaginule,..the circle of leaves, often confluent, surrounding it, form the *perigone*, *perianth* or *involucel*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 863 [In liverworts] the involucre and perianth coexist sometimes in the same plant. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 293 Besides the envelopes just named [perichætium, etc.], there is also often in Hepaticæ (but not in Mosses) a so-called *Perianth*, which grows as an annular wall at the base of the archegonium, and finally surrounds it as an open sac.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *perianth-leaf*, *-segment*, *-tube*, *-whorl*.

1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 356 *Herminium*.. Perianth-segments incurved. *Ibid.* 362 *Trichonema*..spathe longer than the perianth-tube. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 556 Both of the trimerous perianth-whorls petaloid.

Hence † **Perianthe·ous, Periа·nthial** *adjs*, having, or pertaining to, a perianth.

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Perianthus*, *Bot.*, applied to a flower provided with a..perianth : periantheous.

Periapt (pe·ri,æpt). *a.* [a. F. *périapte* (16th c. in Godef.), ad. Gr. *περίαπτον*, in same sense, f. *περί* about + *ἅπτο-ς* fastened, f. *ἅπτειν* to fasten.] Something worn about the person as a charm; an amulet.

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* xii. vii. (1886) 180 All their charmes, periapts, characters, amulets. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 2 Now helpe ye charming Spelles and Periapts. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 216 Some use it as a periapt against enchauntments. 1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 74 Many periapta become effectual by being such polite bodies. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Periapton*, a kind of medicine..which being tied about the neck, is supposed to prevent, or cure diseases. 1816 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* 341 Superstition..goes wandering..with its pack of amulets, bead-rolls, periapts, fetisches, &c. 1861 Lady Llanover in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* II. 274 *note*, Dr. Graham .. mentions..a spider having been sewn up in a rag and worn as a periapt about the neck to charm away the ague.

Periaqua, obs. form of *periagua*: see Piragua.

Periarterial to **-articular**: see Peri- a, c.

Periaster, periastron (peri,æ·stəɪ, -æ·strɒn). *Astron.* Also **periastre.** [mod. f. Gr. *περί* close around + *ἄστρον* star, after Perihelion, Perigee.] That point in the orbit of a heavenly body revolving around a star (as a companion star in a binary system, a comet, etc.) at which it is nearest to the star. Also *attrib.* Hence **Periа·stral** *a.*, of or pertaining to the periastron.

1851 Nichol *Archit. Heav.* 223 The swiftness with which certain individuals of the Double Stars sweep past their *perihelia*,—or rather their periasters—is amazing. 1867-77 G. F. Chambers *Astron.* Vocab. 918 Periastre. 1872 Proctor *Ess. Astron.* iii. 40 Twenty millions of years.. must have elapsed since those comets were last in periastral passage. 1876 *Athenæum* 16 Dec. 805/2 The small star is now at or near its periastron. 1887 Lockyer in *Proc. R. Soc.* XLIII. 154 In some [variable stars]..the variation would seem to be partly due to swarms of meteorites moving around a bright or dark body, the maximum light occurring at periastron. 1890 J. Thornton *Adv. Physiog.* xiv. § 225.

Periauger, obs. *f. periagua*: see Piragua.

Periaxial: see Peri- a.

Periblast (pe·riblæst). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *περί* around + -blast.] **a.** The main part of the substance of a cell, as distinct from the external cell-wall and the internal nucleus: = Periplast b. **b.** The outer layer of protoplasm in the egg of a teleostean fish, surrounding the central yolk.

1857 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 694 *Periblast*.., the amorphous matter, which surrounds the *endoblast* .. or cell nucleus, and undergoes segmentation. 1889 H. V. Wilson *Embryol. Sea Bass* in *Bull. U. S. Fish Comm.* (1891) IX. 216 Sections through this stage are the most important for the study of the formation of the periblast. *Ibid.* 217 The central periblast layer becomes thicker than in the earlier stages.

Periblastic (periblæ·stik), *a. Embryol.* [f. as prec. + -ic.] **a.** In Haeckel's nomenclature, Applied to a meroblastic ovum which germinates by segmentation of the superficial part, becoming

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successively a *perimonerula, pericytula, perimorula, periblastula*, and *perigastrula*.

1876 LANKESTER in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* XVI. 62 The periblastic mode of development is most common in the Arthropods, in Tracheata as well as Crustacea; .. The essential point about the periblastic type is this, that the food-material collects at an early stage of development centrally, so as to be completely enveloped by the formative protoplasm.

b. Of or pertaining to the periblast (see prec. b).

1889 H. V. WILSON (as above) 216 They [the marginal cells] are even marked off from the surrounding periblastic protoplasm.

‖ **Periblastula** (periblæ·stiŭlă). *Embryol.* [mod. L., f. PERI- + BLASTULA.] The BLASTULA arising from a PERIBLASTIC ovum.

1876 LANKESTER in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* XVI. 63 In such cases the fertilised egg passes at once to the Periblastula stage, and cannot be said to exhibit either a *Peri*-monerula or *Peri*-cytula, or *Peri*-morula stage.

Periblem (pe·riblem). *Bot.* [mod. (Ger., Hanstein 1868) ad. Gr. *περίβλημα* anything thrown or put round, f. *περιβάλλειν* to throw round, put on (as a covering).] Term applied to the embryonic cells of the growing-point of Phanerogams from which the primary cortex is developed.

1873 MACNAB in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* XIII. 50 In the Periblem tissues the lateral branches and leaf-structures originate. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 8 The separation of plerome and periblem does not appear in all cases so sharply marked. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 155 In the earliest stage of its development the leaf is a mere papilla consisting of nascent cortex (periblem) and nascent epidermis (dermatogen).

‖ **Peribolus** (pĕri·bŏlŭs), **-os** (*-ɒs*). [a. Gr. *περίβολος* compass, circuit, enclosure (as of a temple), whence in eccl. L. *peribolus* (Vulgate); f. *περί* round + *βολ-*, from *βάλλειν* to throw: cf. prec.] In *Gr. Antiq.* An enclosure or court around a temple; the wall bounding such an enclosure. Hence applied to an exterior enclosure in early Christian churches.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Peribolus* (in Archit.) the outward Wall encompassing any Place; also a Park or Warren. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* iii. 12 The temple was inclosed by a peribolus or wall. 1861 LEWIN *Jerusalem* 207 The old wall, the outer peribolus of the Temple platform.

attrib. 1891 A. B. EDWARDS *Pharaohs, Fellahs & Expl.* 43 The peribolos wall twenty-four feet in thickness.

Peribranchial to **-cœcal**: see PERI- a, c.

‖ **Pericambium** (perikæ·mbiŭm). *Bot.* [mod. L. (Nägeli and Leitgeb 1868), f. Gr. *περί* around + CAMBIUM, q. v.] A term applied to the outer portion of the vascular cylinder or stele, lying between the vascular bundles internally and the innermost layer of the cortex externally. It was originally used with special reference to roots.

The term has now been generally abandoned for PERICYCLE.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 144 The formation of lateral roots in a mother-root commences..in a layer of tissue which must be considered the outer layer of the plerome, and is called Pericambium. 1899 *Nat. Science* Dec. 458 Pericambium was given up for the better term, pericycle, because the form was apt to be confused with cambium.

† **Pericard,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* [ad. F. *péricarde* (Paré, *c* 1560; in Cotgr.), ad. L. *pericardium*: see below.] **A.** *sb.* = PERICARDIUM.

1639 J. W. tr. *Guibert's Char. Physic.* III. 143 If they desire to have the heart embalmed by it selfe,..make an Incision in the pericard. 1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 331 In the Pericard was little or no Serum.

B. *adj.* [ad. Gr. *περικάρδιος*: see PERICARDIUM.] Surrounding or enveloping the heart.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 31. 2/2 Contain'd in Membrane Pericard.

Pericardiac (perikā·rdiăk), *a.* [f. PERICARDI-UM, after *cardiac.*] = PERICARDIAL. Hence **Pericardiaco-phrenic** (perikardəiăko,fre·nik) *a.* [see PHRENIC], name of certain branches of the internal mammary artery which are connected with the pericardium and the diaphragm.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 562 Beneath the pericardiac covering of the heart. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 133 The heart is a short, thick, somewhat hexagonal symmetrical organ lodged in the pericardiac sinus. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Pericardiaco-phrenic arteries.

Pericardial (perikā·rdiăl), *a.* [f. PERICARDI-UM + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, occurring in, or connected with the pericardium. (In quot. 1654 app. used for 'cordial'.)

Pericardial fluid, the serous fluid or lymph secreted by the inner layer of the pericardium.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. iv. 51 Her breasts .. never leaves the trepidations, till she hath got a Pericardiall Julip, which she loves at her heart. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. ii, Without which Pericardial Tissue the Bones and Muscles (of Industry) were inert, or animated only by a Galvanic vitality. 1846 P. M. LATHAM *Lect. Clin. Med.* xxiii. 105 The effects of pericardial inflammation. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 151 The pericardial and peritoneal sacs.

So **Perica·rdian, Perica·rdic** [F. *péricardique* (Cotgr.)] *adjs.*, in same sense.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pericardian*, belonging to the *Perichard*,..a membrane..involving the whole heart. *Ibid.* s. v. *Vein*, *Pericardick Vein*, the second branch of one of the two main ascendant branches of the hollow vein; whence it runnes to the Pericardium. 1868 DUNCAN tr. *Figuier's Insect W.* Introd. 13 By the aid of this..the blood can penetrate the heart from the pericardic chamber.

‖ **Pericarditis** (pe·rikaɪdəi·tis). *Path.* [f. PERICARD-IUM + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the pericardium. Hence **Pericarditic** (-i·tik) *a.*

1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Pericarditis*, inflammation of the pericardium. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 571 Cases of chronic pericarditis. 1844 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (1875) 35 Cases of pericarditis of renal origin. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 907/2 Pericarditic.

‖ **Pericardium** (perikā·rdiŭm). *Anat.* Also 6 -don, 6-7 -dion, 7 anglicized **pericardie**; see also PERICARD. [Latinized form of Gr. (τὸ) *περικάρδιον* (the membrane) round the heart (Galen), neuter of *περικάρδιος* adj., f. *περί* around + *καρδία* heart.] The membranous sac, consisting of an outer fibrous and an inner serous layer, which encloses the heart and the commencements of the great vessels. Also applied to the sac enveloping or enclosing the heart or corresponding organ in certain invertebrates.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* 105 b, The pannicle or coffyn of the heart, called *Pericardion.* 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 24 b, *Pericardon* (whiche is the *Inuolucre* of the hart). 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 358 All that distance which is betweene the Basis or broad end of the heart and this *Pericardium.* 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pericardie*, (Greek) the film, or thin skin, wherein the heart is enwrapped. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 170 One..from his Pericardium streaming ey'd Both Blood and Water. 1860 ALFORD *Comm. N. T.* John xix. 34 The spear perhaps pierced the pericardium or envelope of the heart. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 133 Fresh-water Mussel. .. Next to the pericardium is the non-glandular thin-walled duct.

Hence **Pericardiotomy, Pericardotomy** (*-ɒ·tŏmi*) [-TOMY], the operation of making an incision into the pericardium.

1900 *Lancet* 13 Oct. 1063/2 In 1898 Podrey did a pericardotomy for a bullet wound of the heart. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 9 Mar. 38/2 Reichard finds that resection of a rib is absolutely necessary in pericardiotomy.

Pericarp (pe·rikāɪp). *Bot.* [= F. *péricarpe* (1556 in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *pericarpio* (Florio), ad. 16th c. L. *pericarpium*, a. Gr. *περικάρπιον* pod, husk, shell, f. *περί* around + *καρπός* fruit. In earlier use in the L. form: see PERICARPIUM 1.] A seed-vessel; the case containing the seed or seeds, comprising the outer shell, rind, or skin, and the enclosed pulp, etc. if any; the wall of the ripened ovary or fruit of a flowering plant. (See ENDOCARP, EPICARP, MESOCARP.) Also applied to a special structure containing the spores in certain cryptogamous plants, as the cystocarp of florideous algæ.

1759 B. STILLINGFLEET *Misc. Tracts, Biberg's Œcon. Nat.* (1762) 63 Most of the pericarps are shut at top, that the seeds may not fall. [*Note*] Whatever surrounds the seeds is called by botanical writers a *pericarpium*, and as we want an English word to express this, I have taken the liberty to call it a pericarp. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* x. (1794) 99 A bilocular pericarp, or seed-vessel of two cells. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 3 Every fruit consists of two principal parts, the pericarp and the seed. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 236 Articulated branches, which .. form the peculiar 'Pericarp' of Lejolisia [a florideous alga].

Hence † **Perica·rpic** *a.*, = PERICARPIAL; **Pericarpoi·dal** *a.*, resembling a pericarp.

1819 LINDLEY tr. *Richard's Observ.* 37 The pericarpic direction of the embryo. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pericarpoidal.*

Perica·rpial, *a.* [f. next: see -AL.] Of or pertaining to a pericarp.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 30 An ovarium..consists of one or several connected pericarpial leaves, called carpella. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 381 The pericarpial coats being rejected.

‖ **Perica·rpium** 1. *Bot.* Now *rare.* [mod. (16th c.) L., a. Gr. *περικάρπιον*.] = PERICARP.

1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 99 Besides this use of the Pulp or Pericarpium for the guard and benefit of the Seed, it serves also..for the..Sustenance of Man and other Animals. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 565 Its Pericarpium is a round dry Capsule, slightly four-corner'd. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 124 Decandolle considers the rind of the Orange to be of a different origin and nature from the pericarpium of other fruit. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Pericarpium*, the peridium of certain fungals.

‖ **Perica·rpium** 2. *Med. Obs.* [med. or mod. L., a. Gr. *περικάρπιον* bracelet, f. *περί* around + *καρπός* wrist.] A plaster applied to the wrist, formerly used as a cure for various affections.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. x. 212 Turpentine and Soot,..outwardly applyed are the main Ingredients of Pericarpiums, extoll'd against Agues. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 80 An often try'd Pericarpium or Wrist-Plaister for Defluxions and Fumes of the Eyes.

Perice, obs. form of PERISH *v.*

Pericellular to **-cementum**: see PERI- a, b.

Pericentre (perise·ntəɹ). [f. PERI- + CENTRE, after *perihelion.*] That point, in the (eccentric) orbit of a body revolving around a centre, at which it is nearest to that centre.

1902 NEWCOMB *Study Univ.* 159 The point nearest the latter is called the periastron or pericentre, and corresponds to the perihelion of a planetary orbit.

So **Perice·ntral, Perice·ntric** *adjs.*, arranged or situated around a centre or central body.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pericentricus*, *Bot.*, applied by A. Richard to the insertion of stamens when the undivided part of the calyx being plane or only concave, the stamens appear to be disposed around the centre, as in the *Polygoneæ*: pericentric. 1889 BENNETT & MURRAY *Cryptog. Bot.* 192 These pericentral tubes are often connected with one another and with the axial cell by threads of protoplasm. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pericentral tubes*, in *bot.*, in the so-called polysiphonous seaweeds, the ring of four or more elongated cells surrounding the large central elongated cells. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Pericentric*, accumulated or deposited around a central point: specifically, in geology, said of lava accumulated on the sides of a cone, either in streams or as falling fragments.

Pericerebral: see PERI- a.

Perichætial (perikī·tiăl), *a. Bot.* Also 9 **perichætal.** [f. next + -AL.] Belonging to or constituting the perichætium.

1821 S. F. GRAY *Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl.* I. 221 Perichætial leaves.—Imbricated leaf-like organs surrounding the reproductive organs [of Mosses]. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 107 [The sporangium] is..surrounded by leaves of a different form from the rest, and distinguished by the name of *perichætial* leaves.

‖ **Perichætium** (perikī·tiŭm). *Bot.* [mod.L. (in Linnæus *Gen. Plant.* (ed. 5, 1754) 487), f. Gr. *περί* around + *χαίτη* long hair, as of a mane, leaves, foliage; in modern use taken also as = 'bristle'.

Perichætium (on the analogy of *perianthium, pericarpium*, etc.) ought to mean 'that which surrounds or encircles the hair or foliage', but is employed to express the hair or foliage that surrounds.]

A whorl or cluster of modified leaves at the base of a group of reproductive organs, or of the fructification, in mosses and some liverworts.

1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* II. 737 Haller ranks this moss [*Bryum cæspiticium*] among the *Hypnums* on account of the vagina or *perichætium* at the base of the filament. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 364 An anther taken out of the Perichætium or leafy calyx. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 312 *Perichætium*, the leaves immediately surrounding the base of the fruit stalk.

Perichætous (perikī·tŏs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Perichæta*, a genus of worms having the segments surrounded by bristles (f. as prec.) + -OUS.] Surrounded by bristles; having segments surrounded by bristles, as earthworms of the genus *Perichæta.*

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 125 The œsophageal or 'calciferous' glands, structures said to attain a great development in the Perichætous worms. 1896 *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* II. 268 The 'perichaetous' condition of some earth-worms.

Periche, obs. form of PERISH.

Pericholecystitis: see PERI- c.

‖ **Perichondrium** (perikɒ·ndriŭm). *Anat.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *περί* around + *χόνδρος* cartilage; after PERIOSTEUM. In mod.F. *périchondre.*] A membrane, consisting of fibrous connective tissue, enveloping the cartilages except at the joints.

1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 51 Cartilages are..covered with a Membrane named *Perichondrium*, which is a-kin to the *Periosteum* of the Bones. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 516 To take them off with a cutting instrument, destroying the periosteum and perichondrium. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 287 The mucous membrane..is inseparably united with the periosteum and perichondrium of the different parts.

Hence **Pericho·ndrial** *a.*, surrounding or investing a cartilage; of or pertaining to the perichondrium; ‖ **Perichondri·tis,** inflammation of the perichondrium (hence **Perichondri·tic** *a.*, pertaining to or affected with perichondritis); ‖ **Perichondro·ma, -ome,** a tumour growing from the perichondrium.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 1005/2 *Perichondrial lining of the cartilaginous passages. 1876 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 451 By investing or growing around the cartilage, forming a perichondrial ossification. 1846 tr. *Hasse's Descr. Diseases Circ. & Resp.* II. v. 276 No difference is observable between this disease and *perichondritis. 1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 292 Inflammation of the tissues immediately surrounding the laryngeal cartilages is called *laryngeal perichondritis.* 1875 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (ed. 2) 142 Cartilaginous tumours arise..more rarely on the outside, under or from the periosteum (*perichondroma).

Perichord to **-choroidal:** see PERI- a.

‖ **Perichoresis** (pe·rikorī·sis). *Theol.* [a. Gr. *περιχώρησις* going round, rotation.] = CIRCUMINCESSION, q. v.

[1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxi. *note*, The *περιχώρησις*, or *circumincessio* is perhaps the deepest and darkest corner of the whole theological abyss.] 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* (1873) 79 Are we to understand the phrase three persons, to mean three beings united by 'perichoresis'? 1895 EDWARDS in *Expositor* Oct. 243 The perichoresis within the Trinity does not touch the Logos so far as He is incarnate.

‖ **Pericladium** (periklē·diŭm). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Link 1825), f. Gr. *περί* around + *κλάδος* branch.] The sheathing base of a leaf-stalk when expanded so as to surround the supporting branch.

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 95 When the lower part only of the petiole is sheathing, as in Umbelliferæ, that part is sometimes called the *pericladium.* 1856 in HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms.*

Periclase (pe·riklēs). *Min.* [ad. mod.L. *periclasia* (Scacchi, 1840), erron. f. Gr. *περι-* very, exceedingly + *κλάσις* breaking, fracture: intended to refer to its very perfect cleavage. (But Gr. *περίκλασις* means twisting or wheeling round; brokenness, ruggedness.)] A mineral consisting of magnesia with a small admixture of protoxide of

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iron, found in greenish crystals or grains, in ejected masses of crystalline limestone at Vesuvius and elsewhere. Also called **Periclasite** (perɪ·klăsəit).

1844 Dana *Min.* 405 Periclase..occurs in the calcareous blocks of Mont Somma. 1868 *Ibid.* 134 Periclasite. 1872 *Nevill Catal. Min.* 28 Periclasite, small but perfect crystals in calcite.

Periclean (periklī·ăn), *a.* [f. proper name *Pericle-s* + -AN.] Of or pertaining to Pericles (B. C. *c* 495–429) and his age in Athenian history; the period of the intellectual and material pre-eminence of Athens. Also *transf.*

a 1882 Shelley *Ess. & Lett.* (Camelot ed.) 46 The Greeks of the Periclean age. 1874 Mahaffy *Soc. Life Greece* i. 2 If one of us were transported to Periclean Athens. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 4 Oct. 4/6 She..has striven towards the Periclean ideal of the woman least spoken of for good or evil among men. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Dec. 4/2 Raeburn..lived during what Sir Walter Armstrong quite justly calls the Periclean age of Edinburgh.

Periclinal (periklī·năl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Gr. περι-κλίν-ης (see next) + -AL: cf. *anticlinal.*]

1. *Geol.* Sloping in all directions from a central point: = Quaquaversal.

1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iv. 84 They are found in dome-shaped positions, and sloping on every side from a common centre or apex, and then they are said to be periclinal, cycloclinal, or quaquaversal. 1881 Johnston in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XIX. 53 The subjacent rock would thus have a quaquaversal or periclinal dip away on all sides.

2. *Bot.* [= Ger. *perikline* (Sachs 1878).] Applied to those cell-walls at a growing-point which run in the same direction as the circumference of the shoot. Also as *sb.* = periclinal wall or plane.

1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 951 The planes of the walls in a growing-point are classified thus: *a. Periclinal*, those which are curved in the same direction as the surface (seen in longitudinal section). *b. Anticlinal... c. Radial... d. Transverse. Ibid.*, If the outline (in longitudinal section) of the growing-point is a parabola, the periclinals will constitute a system of confocal parabolas of different parameter. 1885 Goodale *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 382.

Hence **Periclinally** *adv.*, with a dip on all sides from a central point. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pericline (perɪ·klɪn). *Min.* [mod. f. (Breithaupt 1823) Gr. περικλίν-ης sloping all round, on all sides, f. περί around + -κλίνης sloping, f. κλίνειν to bend, lean; in reference to the great inclination between the terminal and lateral faces.] A variety of Albite found in large opaque white crystals in the chloritic schists of the Alps. Also *attrib.*, as **pericline twin**, a twin crystal in which the macrodiagonal axis is the twinning-axis, as is frequent in crystals of pericline.

1832 C. U. Shepard *Min.* 186 Perikline. Heterotomous feldspar. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 350 Pericline is in large, opaque, white crystals. 1898 *Naturalist* 176 A zonal structure as well as twinning both on the pericline and albite plans.

‖ **Pericli·nium.** *Bot.* [mod.L. (Cassini 1818), f. Gr. περί around + κλίνη couch.] The involucre of *Compositæ.*

1826 G. N. Lloyd *Bot. Terminol.* 148 *Periclinium*, .. a term used by Cassini to denote the common calyx of compound flowers. 1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* 102 In Compositæ, the involucrum often consists of several rows of imbricated bracteae. .. Linnæus called it *calyx communis*, .. Richard *peripkoranthium*, Cassini *periclinium.*

† **Peri·clitancy.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *periclitānt-em*, pr. pple. of *periclitārī*: see below and -ANCY.] = Periclitation.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Periclitancy*, *Periclitation*, a proving, adventuring, ..jeoparding, or putting in hazard.

† **Peri·clitate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *periclitāt-us* tried, tested, pa. pple. of *periclitārī*: see next.] Exposed to peril, imperilled.

1525 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 481 The occasion of longer division in Cristendome, wherby the hole state of the same may be periclitate and put in extreme daunger.

† **Peri·clitate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *periclitāt-*, ppl. stem of *periclitārī* to expose to risk, danger, or peril, f. *periculum*, *periclum* trial, risk, danger; cf. F. *péricliter* (1390 in Godef.).] *trans.* To expose to peril; to imperil, endanger, risk.

1623 Cockeram, *Periclitate*, to hazard. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 390* They would periclitate their lives. 1765 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* VIII. iii, Such a dose of opium! periclitating, pardi! the whole family of ye.

b. *intr.* for *pass.* In *pr. pple.* (also as *ppl. a.*).

1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. (1737) 232 Our State's naufrageous and periclitating. 1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 262 The policy of Metternich..would appear to be the one obligatory on the statesmen of that ever periclitating monarchy.

† **Periclita·tion.** *Obs.* [a. F. *périclitation* (*a* 1530 in Godef.), ad. L. *periclitātiōn-em*, n. of action from *periclitārī*: see prec.]

1. The action of exposing or condition of being exposed to peril; peril, danger, hazard, jeopardy.

1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 585 To the danger and periclitacion of Cristes feithe. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 49/1 It may without anye periclitatione be administrede to them. 1625 Chas. I *Sp.* Wks. 1662 I. 361 Your own Periclitation necessitates an early Resolution. 1659 H. L'Estrange *Alliance Div. Off.* 316 Corporal maladies, which are accompanied with great periclitation.

2. An experiment, esp. one involving risk; a trial, a venture. [So in L.]

1658 Phillips, *Periclitation*, (lat.) an adventuring, hazarding, or endangering. 1670 Maynwaring *Physician's Repos.* 81 This Prescription..is grounded upon some former periclitations. 1897 Howells *Landl. Lion's Head* 227 During his social and financial periclitations in a region wholly inconceivable to her.

† **Periclita·tor.** *Obs.* [agent-n. in L. form from L. *periclitārī*: see above.] One who makes a venture or experiment; an experimenter.

1602 F. Hering tr. *Obendörfer's Anat.* Ep. Ded. A ij, Bolde Periclitators in the Practise of Physicke. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 114, I will not relate stories..of these impious periclitatours.

Pericolitis to **-colpitis**: see Peri- c.

Periconch (perɪ·kɒŋk). *Zool.* [f. Gr. περί around + κόγχη shell.] A shell growing around the body in the veliger or larval form of a mollusc.

1888 *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 542 Professors Hyatt and Brooks consider the protoconch in cephalous molluscs as .. probably derived from the periconch of Scaphopods.

‖ **Pericope** (pĕrɪ·kŏpɪ). [Late L. *pericopē* (Jerome) section of a book, a. Gr. περικοπή a section, f. περί around + κοπή cutting, περικόπ-τ-ειν to cut round. In mod.F. *péricope.*] A short passage, section, or paragraph in a writing.

1658 W. Burton *Itin. Anton.* 59 You shall have the whole pericope, as it is in the Translation of Ptolemie from the Arabick. *Ibid.* 71 A corrected reading of the whole Pericope. 1884 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 137 The pericope of 'the woman taken in adultery' is entirely omitted from this work. 1889 Lightfoot *Ess.* 'Supernat. Relig.' 203 This pericope is an interpolation where it stands.

b. *Eccl.* A portion of Scripture appointed for reading in public worship.

1695 J. Edwards *Perfect. Script.* I. xiii. 566 Jerome speaks of a *Pericope* of Jeremiah. 1869 Ginsburg in *L'pool Lit. & Phil. Soc. Proc.* XXIII. 313 Next in point of antiquity is the division of the Pentateuch into 175 Pericopes. 1884 D. Hunter tr. *Reuss's Hist. Canon* i. 3 These passages.. were disconnected fragments,..simply pericopes or lessons, as they were called afterwards in the Christian Church.

c. *Anc. Pros.* 'A passage consisting of strophe and antistrophe' (Liddell & Scott s. v. περικοπή).

Hence **Pericopic** (perikɒ·pik) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or connected with a pericope, esp. in relation to the lesson for the day.

1888 J. Ker *Lect. Hist. Preaching* vii. 117 The passage for the day was called a Pericope or section, this gave rise to the Pericopic system of preaching, which prevails still on the Continent in many Protestant churches. *Ibid.* ix. 160 Every minister who cares to have an intelligent congregation should adopt some 'pericopic' system, reserving freedom for occasional divergence from it.

Pericorneal to **-cowperitis**: see Peri- a, c.

† **Peri·crane.** *Obs.* [a. F. *péricrâne* (1541 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med. or mod.L. *pericranium*: see next.] = Pericranium (chiefly in sense 2).

1682 D'Urfey *Butler's Ghost* 159 For with all Calmness I'le maintain, Had Wisdom seiz'd your Pericrane,..You would just Sentiments pursue, And grant my Depositions true. 1708 T. Ward *Eng. Ref.* III. (1710) 17 These issu'd out of Penrys Brain, And Vdal's fruitful Pericrane. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. lxxxi. 280 Though no great scholar, [he] may have many things treasured up in his pericrane. 1804 Huddesford *Wiccamical Chaplet* 158 Ajax a rock in's arms could take And hurl it at your pericrane.

‖ **Pericranium** (perikrā·nĭăm). Also 6–7 in Gr. form **pericranion.** [med. or mod.L., a. Gr. περικράνιον, neuter of περικράνιος round the skull, = ἡ περικράνιος χιτών the membrane under the skin of the skull, f. περί around + κρανίον skull.]

1. *Anat.* The membrane enveloping the skull, being the external periosteum of the cranial bones.

[1525 tr. *Brunswick's Surg.* A iv b/2 That panicle that is named of Galienus pericraneum dothe couere all the hole panne, and is somwhat lyke to senewes.] 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* D iv, Of what substaunce is the great pannacle that is called Pericranium, and wherof bredeth it? 1741 Monro *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 66 *Periosteum* (common to all the Bones, but in the Scull distinguished by the Name of *Pericranium*). 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 198 It is probable that the blood is effused beneath the pericranium.

2. *loosely* (usually in affected or humorous use): a. The skull, cranium; b. The brain, esp. as the seat of mind or thought. Now *rare.*

1590 Marlowe *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* I. iii, Cleave his pericranion with thy sword. 1621 Fletcher *Isl. Princess* II. v, The clerk and he are cooling their pericraniums. 1630 Dekker *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* IV. i, We whose pericranions are the very limbecks and stillatories of good wit. 1700 T. Brown *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 10 The Caprichio came Naturally into my Pericranium. 1816 T. L. Peacock *Headlong Hall* i, Arguing .. various knotty points which had puzzled his pericranium. 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women, & B.* II. iv. 52 A possessor of oaks thick as his pericranium.

Hence **Pericra·nial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the pericranium (whence **Pericra·nially** *adv.*, in quot. *humorously* = so as to cover the skull); **Pericranics** (-kræ·niks), *humorous*, 'brains', wits; ‖ **Pericrani·tis**, inflammation of the pericranium.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pericranial.* 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 220 My wife had taken..the book, and..the wig, and, placing the latter pericranially where the former had been, she gave the volume to the countess. 1800 Lamb *Let. to Manning* 22 Aug., To speculate strangely on the state of the good man's pericranicks. 1852 J. Miller *Pract. Surg.* iv. (ed. 2) 58 Idiopathic pericranitis is more frequently chronic than acute.

† **Peri·crany.** *Obs.* In 7 **-ie**; pl. **-ies.** Anglicized form of Pericranium.

1658 Phillips, *Pericranie*, ..the hairy scalp, or skin that covereth the skull. 1718 Ozell tr. *Tournefort's Voy.* I. 103 The smoke..began to muddle the poor Peoples Pericranies. 1735 Swift *Poetry* Misc. V. 171 And when they join their Pericranies, Out skips a Book of Miscellanies.

Periculant (pĕrɪ·kĭŭlănt), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *periculānt-em*, pr. pple. of rare L. *periculārī*, f. *pericul-um* danger + -ANT.] In danger, in peril.

1896 Howells *Impressions & Exp.* 70 A Purgatory..out of which one can hopefully undertake to pray periculant spirits.

† **Peri·culous,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *periculōs-us*, f. *periculum* danger, peril: see -OUS.] = Perilous.

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* Pref. 4 In periculus causes one Chirurgion ought to consult with an other. *a* 1552 Leland *Itin.* III. 47 Driven toward the Mouth of this Water, wher is no Haven, but periculus Rokkes. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. (1650) 187 Saturne..doth cause these periculous periods. 1683 E. Hooker *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 20 Periculous tempestivities, hard Seasons. 1835 Hogg in *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 359 'Tis really ridiculous To turn into frolic a case so periculous.

Hence † **Peri·culousness** *Obs.*

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* cclxxxv. 94 b, Phlebothomy the whiche I dyd neuer vse in this matter, considerynge the periculisnes of it.

Pericycle (perɪ·saĭk'l). *Bot.* [mod. (Van Tieghem, in Fr. 1882), ad. Gr. περίκυκλος all round, spherical, περικυκλοῦν to encircle.] A term applied (instead of the earlier Pericambium) to the outer portion of the vascular cylinder, lying between the vascular bundles internally, and the endodermis or innermost layer of the cortex externally.

1894 Scott *Structural Bot.* 61 Surrounding the whole ring of vascular bundles on the outside is a layer of thin-walled cells, the *pericycle.* 1896 Henslow *Wild Flowers* 39.

Pericystic to **-denteum**: see Peri- a–c.

‖ **Pericytula** (perisɪ·tĭŭlă). *Embryol.* [mod.L., f. Peri- + Cytula.] The Cytula arising from a Periblastic ovum.

1876 Lankester in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* XVI. 62 Haeckel is inclined from this to assert as a general rule that the Perimonerula acquires a nucleus, becomes a Pericytula, and then cleaves into two, four, &c., cells, to form the Perimorula.

Periderm (perɪ·dēm). [mod. f. Gr. περί around + δέρμα skin: in mod.F. *périderme.*]

1. *Zool.* A hard or tough covering investing the body in certain Hydrozoa.

1870 Nicholson *Man. Zool.* 77 It is invested by a strong corneous or chitinous covering, often termed the 'periderm'.

2. *Bot.* A name introduced (in Ger. *peridermis*) by von Mohl (1836), to designate the corky layers of plant-stems; subsequently extended to include the whole of the tissues formed from the cork-cambium or phellogen.

[1839 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 89 The *Epiphlœum* of Link, *Phlœum* or *Peridermis* of Mohl, consisting of several layers of thin-sided tubular cells.] 1849 J. H. Balfour *Man. Bot.* § 85 After a certain period,..the corky portion becomes dead, and is thrown off.., leaving a layer of tabular cells or *periderm* below. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 81 The formation of cork is very frequently continuous, or is renewed with interruption; and when this occurs uniformly over the whole circumference, there arises a stratified cork-envelope, the Periderm, replacing the epidermis, which is in the meantime generally destroyed.

Hence **Peride·rmal** *a.*, of or pertaining to the periderm.

1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 545 The peridermal structures always arise in a layer of cells which has already been differentiated. *Ibid.*, The formation of bark is the immediate consequence of the internal formation of periderm, and the name is as a rule employed for the dried-up tissues and the adjacent peridermal layers conjointly.

Peridesmitis, -desmium: see Peri- b, c.

‖ **Peridiastole** (pe·rɪdəɪ¡æ·stŏlɪ). *Physiol.* [mod. (Gendrin, in Fr.) f. Gr. περί over, beyond + Diastole.] 'Term for the hardly appreciable interval of time between the diastole of the heart and the following systole' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Peridiastolic** (-dəɪ¡ăstɒ·lĭk) *a.*, belonging to the peridiastole. (Cf. Perisystole, -ic.)

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Diastole*, ..the almost inappreciable time, which elapses between the diastole and systole has been called *perisystole*, and that which succeeds to the diastole, *peridiastole.* 1875 Hayden *Dis. Heart* 81 Peridiastolic phenomena are, complete relaxation of auricles and ventricles, and free entrance of blood from great veins into auricles, and from auricles into ventricles. 1876 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VI. 56 It is a matter of choice if any one likes to imitate Gendrin, and distinguish a peridiastolic as well as a presystolic murmur, and a perisystolic one.

Perididymis, -didymitis: see Peri- b, c.

Peridinial (peridɪ·nĭăl), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. Zool. L. *Peridĭnium*, f. Gr. περιδῖν-ης whirled round, περιδῖνεῖν to whirl round.] Belonging or related to the genus *Peridinium* (wreath-animalcules), or family *Peridiniidæ* of infusorians.

‖ **Peridium** (pĕrɪ·dĭŭm). Pl. **-ia.** *Bot.* [a. Gr. πηρίδιον, dim. of πήρα leathern bag, wallet.] The outer coat or envelope of certain fungi, which encloses the spores; it is variously shaped, and often partly gelatinous.

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1823 in Crabb *Technol. Dict.* 1826 G. N. Lloyd *Bot. Terminol.* 148 *Peridium*, a thin membrane in some Fungi, which separates in various ways, under which lie the seeds or seed-bearing bodies. 1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* I. iii. 209 *Peridium*, is also a kind of covering of sporidia; *peridiolum* is its diminutive. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 387. 1874 Cooke *Fungi* 34 The peridia are seated upon this mycelium.

Hence **Peri·dial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the peridium; **Peri·diiform** *a.*, of the form of a peridium; **Peri·diole** [mod.L. *peridiolum*, dim. of *peridium*], a small or secondary peridium, or the inner layer of a peridium when double.

1832 [see Peridium]. 1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* 207 *Peridiole*, Fr.; the membrane by which the sporules are immediately covered. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Peridiolum*, ..a peridiole. 1874 Cooke *Fungi* 35 Externally there is a filamentous tunic, composed of interlaced fibres, sometimes called the peridiole. 1887 Garnsey & Balfour tr. *De Bary's Fungi* lxxxix. 312 A very massive peridial wall.

Peridot (pe·ridɒt). Forms: 4 **peridod**, (**penitot**), 4–5 **peritot**(e, (**pelidod**(de), 5 **perydo**, **perydote**, **-tote**; 8–9 **peridot**(e, (9 **peritot**). [a. F. *péridot*, in OF. *peritot* (1220 in Du Cange), *peridol*, *-don*, *peredo*, *pelido* (Godef.), in med. (Anglo-)L. *peradota* (1272 in Du Cange).

The uncertain forms and foreign appearance of the word have suggested an Oriental origin; but there appears to be no valid basis for the conjecture of its identity with Arabic *faridat* 'pearl, precious stone'.]

†**a.** In ME., A name of the chrysolite. *Obs.* (bef. 1500). **b.** (From Fr. after 1700.) A jeweller's term for the variety of chrysolite called Olivine.

[1265 *Wardrobe Acc.* on *Pipe Roll* 53 Hen. III m. 2 *dorso*, j laspis cum cassa et j anulus cum peridota et j saphirus. 1348 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 51 Unum anulum cum peridod imposito. 1358 *Ibid.* 70 Annulum meum aureum cum lapide vocato pelidod.] 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1472 Penitotes, & pynkardines, ay perles bitwene. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xx. 219 The grene ben of Emeraudes, of Perydos [F. *peridos*], and of Crisolytes. *c* 1400 *Siege of Troy* 1496 in *Archiv neu. Spr.* LXXII. 47 With Charbuncles that shynes bryght And Perytotes of moche myght. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxi. (Irel. MS.), His polans with his pelidoddes were poudert to pay. *c* 1460 *Emare* 155 Deamondes and koralle, Perydotes and crystall, And gode garnettes bytwene.

b. 1706 Phillips, *Peridot* (Fr.), a precious Stone of a greenish Colour. 1788 tr. *Cronstedt's Min.* (ed. 2) I. 142 The oriental crysolite and peridot are the very same gem. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* II. 31 The common chrysolite, or peridot of the French. 1877 W. Jones *Finger-ring* 247 A gold ring with a stone called Peritot. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 534/1 *Peridote*, a name applied by jewellers to the green transparent varieties of olivine. When yellow, or yellowish-green, the stone is generally known as 'chrysolite'.

attrib. 1874 Dawkins in *Ess. Owens Coll. Manch.* v. 136 Identity of composition may be traced between the meteorite of Chassigny and the peridot rock of New Zealand.

Hence **Perido·tic** *a.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing peridot; **Pe·ridotite** *Min.* [see -ite 1 2 b], a mineral consisting of peridot (olivine) with admixture of various other minerals.

1897 Geikie *Anc. Volcanoes Gt. Brit.* I. 31 Picrites or other varieties of Peridotites.

Peridrome (pe·ridrəum). [ad. Gr. *περίδρομ-os* running round, a surrounding rim or gallery, f. *περί* round + *-δρομος* running, *δρόμος* a race or course: in mod.F. *péridrome*.] (See quots.)

1623 Cockeram, *Peridrome*, a gallery. 1876 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Peridromie*, the space, in ancient architecture, between the columns of a temple and the walls enclosing the cell.

Peridural: see Peri- a. **Perie**, var. Perry *Obs.*, pear-tree. **Perieces**: see Periœci.

‖ **Periegesis** (pe:ri,idʒī·sis). [a. Gr. *περιήγησις*, lit. the action of leading about as a guide, f. *περί* around + *ἥγησις* leading; hence, a description such as that given by a guide.] A description of a place or region. (In quot. 1820, A journey or progress about, a tour.) So **Periegetic** (pe:ri,i·dʒe·tik) *a.* [ad. Gr. *περιηγητικός* befitting a *περιηγητής* or guide, descriptive], giving a description of a place or of objects of interest.

1627 B. Jonson *Underwoods* xvi, In thy admired Perigesis, Or universal circumduction Of all that read thy Poly-Olbion. 1820 Lamb *Elia* Ser. 1. *Two Races of Men*, In his *periegesis*, or triumphant progress throughout this island. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 35 Periegetic authors who described remarkable objects in places famed for art. 1857 J. W. Donaldson *Chr. Orthod.* 228 The book of Joshua..actually mentions (xviii. 9) a periegesis of the Holy land 'described by cities into seven parts in a book'.

‖ **Perielesis** (pe:ri,ilī·sis). *Mus.* [a. Gr. *περιέλησις* rolling round, convolution, f. *περί* round + *ἕλησις* whirling, f. *ἑλεῖν* to wind.] In mediæval music, A long ligature (Ligature *sb.* 4) or series of notes sung to one syllable, usually towards the end of a phrase or melody.

1880 W. S. Rockstro in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 691 *Perielesis*, ..a long and sometimes extremely elaborate form of Ligature, sung towards the close of a Plain Chaunt Melody... Like the Cadenza in modern music, the Perielesis generally makes its appearance in connection with the penultimate or antepenultimate syllable of a final phrase.

Perienceph alitis, etc.: see Peri- c.

‖ **Perienteron** (peri,e·ntĕrɒn). *Embryol.* and *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Peri- + Gr. *ἔντερον* intestine.] A space between the outer and inner layers (ectoderm and endoderm) of a gastrula, being the remnant of the blastocœle persisting after gastrulation, and forming a primitive body-cavity or perivisceral space, as distinct from the *archenteron* or primitive intestinal cavity. Hence **Perienteric** (-ente·rik) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or contained in the perienteron; perivisceral.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xii. 685 The perienteron.. may give rise directly to the perivisceral space, or channels, of the adult. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 50 The body-cavity, or perienteric cavity.

Perier, perierer, variants of Perrier *Obs.*

Periergy (pe·ri,ɔidʒi). *rare.* [ad. Gr. *περιεργία*, f. *περίεργος* over-careful, f. *περί* + *ἔργον* work.] (See quots.)

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 265 Therefore the Greekes call it *Periergia*, we call it ouer-labor, iumpe with the originall: or rather (*the curious*) for his ouermuch curiositie and studie to shew himselfe fine in a light matter. 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Periergy*, needless caution or trouble in an operation. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.*, *Periergy* (*Rhet.*)..a bombastic or laboured style.

Perifascicular to **-gastric**: see Peri- a, b.

Perigale, -all, variants of Paregal *Obs.*

‖ **Perigastrula** (perigæ·strulă). *Embryol.* [mod.L. (Haeckel 18..) f. Peri- + Gastrula.] The Gastrula arising from a Periblastic ovum. Hence **Periga·strular** *a.* So **Perigastrula·tion**, the formation of a perigastrula.

1876 Lankester in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* XVI. 63 The invagination of the Periblastula to form the Perigastrula. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. viii. 200 Surface cleavage results in a Bladder-gastrula (*Perigastrula*)..the usual form among Articulated Animals.

Perigee (pe·ridʒī). *Astr.* Forms: see below. [In current form, a. F. *périgée* (1557 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. 15–16th c. L. *perigēum*, *perigæum* (cf. *musée*:—*musæum*, etc.), ad. late Gr. *περίγειον*, in Ptolemy, 'perigee', neuter of *περίγειος* adj., 'close around the earth', f. *περί* around + *γέα*, *γῆ* the earth. In earlier Eng. use the word was used in its Gr. or L. form (*-geon*, *-gæon*, *-geum*, *-gæum*).]

1. That point in the orbit of a planet at which it is nearest to the earth. In the Ptolemaic astronomy, applicable to any planet; now usually restricted to the moon; rarely used of the position of the sun when the earth is in *perihelion*. Opposed to Apogee 1.

α. In form **perigeon, -gæon, -geum, -gæum**; pl. **-a**, †**-ons**, †**-ums**; phrase *in perigeo*.

1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* VII. xliv. 344 b, His [the sun's] swift motion is when he is in the opposite point to the *Auge*, called *Perigeon*. 1603 Sir C. Heydon *Jud. Astrol.* xi. 248 Those points which we call *Apogæa*, or *Perigæa*. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (1651) 284 The motion of the planets, their magnitudes, apogeums, perigeums, excentricities. 1682 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 82 The Satellite was then in *Perigæo*. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Perigæon*, or *Perigæum*, is a Point in the Heavens, wherein a Planet is said to be in its nearest Distance possibly from the Earth. 1715 Cheyne *Philos. Princ. Nat. Relig.* I. 213 If the Moon is then in her *Perigeum*. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 393 When both luminaries are in the equator, and the moon in perigeo. 1799 W. Tooke *View Russian Emp.* I. 56 Four [days] before the full moon, two after its transit through the perigaeum. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1845) II. xi. 173 From Pliny..[they] inferred, that in the perigeum their velocity must be apparently increased.

β. In form †**perigé**, †**perige**, **perigee**.

1594 J. Davis *Seaman's Secr.* I. Wks. (Hakl. Soc.) 245 Her [the moon's] swift motion is in the opposite of auge or perigee. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. IV. *Columnes* 605 What Epicicle meaneth, and Con-centrik, With Apogé, Perigé, and Eccentrik. 1638 Wilkins *New World* I. (1684) 53 If there were any Light proper to the Moon, then would that Plannet appear Brightest when she is Eclipsed in her Perige, being nearest to the Earth. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. i. II. vi, As Cynthia in her stouping Perigee, That deeper wades in the earths duskish Cone. 1705 C. Pursall *Mech. Macrocosm* 119 The Moon is not .. always .. in Perigee, when in Opposition to the Sun. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Astron.* i. 35/1 (U. Kn. Soc.) The sun is in perigee about the 30th of December. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xiii. (1835) 115 The spring tides are much increased when the moon is in perigee, because she is then nearest to the earth.

†**2.** The point of the heaven at which the sun has the least altitude at noon; i. e. at the winter solstice. Opp. to Apogee 2. *Obs.*

1640 G. Watts tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 146 The *Apogée* or middle point; and *Perigée* or lowest point of heaven. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. v. 293 In the Apogeum or highest point (which happeneth in Cancer) it is not so hot under that Tropick on this side the Equator as unto the other side in the Perigeum or lowest part of the Eccentric.

3. *fig.* (Cf. Apogee 3.)

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 155 Diseases in *Perigæo* or declination. 1662 Glanvill *Lux Orient.* xiv. 119 They have had their Perigæ's as well as their Apogæ's;.. their Verges towards the body and its joys as well as their aspires to nobler..objects. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 54 Sometimes he withdraws himself into the apogæum of doubt, sorrow, and despair; but then he comes again into the perigæum of joy, content, and assurance.

So **Perige·al, Perige·an** *adjs.* [f. L. *perigē-um* + -al, -an], of or pertaining to perigee.

1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 166 A new method for measuring the difference between the apogeal and perigeal diameters of the sun. 1812 Woodhouse *Astron.* xxxiii. 313 The apogean and perigean lunar distances. 1867–77 G. F. Chambers *Astron.* II. i. 172 The Moon being..in a perigean position.

‖ **Perigenesis** (peri,dʒe·nèsis). *Biol.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *περί* round, about + Genesis.] Haeckel's term for a theory of reproduction which attributes the phenomena to rhythmical vibrations of plastidules or protoplasmic molecules; 'wave-generation'.

1879 Cope *Orig. Fittest* I. vi. 229 The Dynamic Theory of reproduction I proposed in 1871, and it has been since adopted by Haeckel under the name of perigenesis.

Periglandular to **-gnathic**: see Peri- a, b.

†**Peri·gnous**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. For **perineous* = Perineal.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* I iv, Where oughte incysyon to be made for the stone in the bladder? At the necke without the seame perignous.

Perigon (pe·rigɒn). *Geom.* [irreg. f. Peri- + Gr. *γωνία* angle.] The angular magnitude traced out by a line in turning once completely around one end as centre; an angular quantity of 360 degrees, or four right angles.

1868 Sandeman *Pelicotetics* 304 A right angle is both one half of a hemiperigon or a hemisemiperigon, and one fourth of a perigon. 1892 G. B. Halsted *Elem. Synth. Geom.* 6 If we turn still more, until the moving ray has made a complete rotation..the angle is called a perigon.

Perigonal (pĕri·gŏnăl), *a.* [irreg. f. Perigone + -al.] = Perigonial.

1881 Carpenter *Microsc.* § 339 (ed. 6) 411 The antheridia or male organs of *Sphagnaceæ*.. are grouped in catkins at the tips of lateral branches, each of the imbricated perigonal leaves enclosing a single globose antheridium on a slender footstalk.

Perigone (pe·rigəun). Also in L. form **perigo·nium**. [a. F. *périgone*, ad. mod.L. *perigonium*, f. Gr. *περί* round + *γόνος* offspring, seed.

Perigonium was introduced by Hedwig (1787) for the floral envelopes generally, and also used by him specially of Mosses; it was applied by Ehrhart in 1788 to the floral envelopes in Phanerogams: so *périgone* by De Candolle 1813.]

1. *Bot.* **a.** = Perianth 1 b.

1819 Lindley tr. *Richard's Observ. Fruits and Seeds* 13 *note*, That part in *Carex* which Linnæus called a nectarium ..is perhaps, as Mr. Brown has observed, a true *perigonium*. 1832 — *Introd. Bot.* 114 Some writers, among whom are Link and De Candolle, have substituted *Perigonium* for *Perianthium*...Ehrhart, with whom the name Perigonium originated, called it double when the calyx and corolla are.. distinct, and single if they are not distinguishable. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 1 (ed. 6) 164 Floral Envelopes, Perianth, or Perigone, the floral leaves or coverings. *Ibid.*, *Perigonium*, a later term [than perianthium], has the advantage of meaning something around the reproductive organs.

b. The leafy investment of the male organs of mosses; the male 'perianth' (Perianth 1 c).

1863 Berkeley *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 312 *Perigonium*, the male inflorescence. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 320 The male perianth (*Perigonium*) [in mosses]..is of three different forms. 1889 Bennett & Murray *Cryptog. Bot.* 142 The male perianth or *perigone* is usually composed of broader, shorter, and thicker leaves..not unfrequently red.

2. *Zool.* A sac formed by the outer parts of the gonophore of a hydroid.

1871 G. J. Allman *Monogr. Gymnoblastic Hydroids* I. p. xv, *Perigonium*.., the walls of a sporosac by which the generative elements are confined, and in which, when fully developed, three laminæ may be demonstrated. 1888 — in *Challenger Rep.* XXIII. II. p. xxxv, The *perigonium* or sac formed by the more external parts of the gonophore.

Hence **Perigonial** (perigō·niăl) *a.* [mod.L. *folia perigonialia* (Hedwig)], pertaining to a perigonium.

1870 Bentley *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 366, 3 or 6 small leaves,.. termed perigonial, and constituting collectively a perigone.

‖ **Périgord** (*perigōr*). Also 8 (corruptly) **-gorde**, **-go**. Name of a district in the south-west of France, famous for its truffles. Hence **Périgord pie**, a meat pie flavoured with truffles; also applied to other rich or highly-seasoned pies.

1752 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* 80 A perigord pie had been sent for on the occasion, to be directed to a merchant in Dublin. 1768 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 170/2 The bill of fare ..Perigo Pye. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Jan. 2/1 Now, if there was one delicacy above another that Ralph prized it was a Périgord pie.

‖ **Perigordine** (*perigordī*n). Also **-gour-**, **-jourdine**. [a. F. *périgordine*, fem. of *-in*, f. *Périgord*: see prec.] A country dance of Périgord, sometimes accompanied by singing; also, the music for such a dance, in lively triple rhythm.

1880 in Grove *Dict. Mus.*, Perigourdine.

‖ **Perigraphe** (pĕri·grăfi). *Obs.* [a. Gr. *περιγραφή* line drawn round, f. *περί* around + *γραφή* writing, line.] **a.** An inscription around something. **b.** (See quot. 1753.)

1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 86 This piece of Coin .. shewed the Vessel in which the Manna was, inscribed with the Perigraphe *Shekel Israel*. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Perigraphe*, a word usually understood to express a careless or inaccurate delineation of any thing: but in Vesalius it is used to express the white lines or impressions that appear in the musculus rectus of the abdomen. [Copied by Webster 1828 with substitution of *Perigraph* for *Perigraphe*; whence in subseq. Dictionaries, with a derivative adj. *Perigraphic*.]

Perigrine, Perigua, obs. forms of Peregrine, Piragua.

‖ **Perigynium** (peridʒi·niŏm). *Bot.* Rarely anglicized as **perigyne** (pe·ridʒin). [mod.L., f. Gr. *περί* round + *γυνή* woman, wife, in Bot. 'pistil'.]

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Name introduced by Link for a structure surrounding the ovary. In current use: a. A membranous sac, investing the ovary in the Sedges (*Carex*); the utriculus. b. A part of the leafy investment of the female organs of mosses. c. The membrane investing the archegonium in some liverworts (= PERIANTH 1 c).

1821 in GRAY *Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl.* I. 163. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 312 *Perigynium*, the leaves encircling the fertile bud. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 398 Fruit in Carex enclosed in the perigynium. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 359 A perigynium..grows round the archegonia as a special membranous envelope.

Perigynous (pĕri·dʒĭnəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *perigyn-us* (Jussieu 1789) (f. Gr. *περί* around + *γυνή* wife, female, pistil) + -OUS. In mod.F. *périgyne*.] Situated around the pistil or ovary: said of the stamens when growing upon some part surrounding the ovary (either the calyx, or the corolla, or the edge of the hollowed receptacle); also said of a flower in which the stamens are so placed. Opp. to EPIGYNOUS and HYPOGYNOUS.

1807 R. A. SALISBURY in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* VIII. 1 That insertion of the Stamina which the celebrated Jussieu has denominated Perigynous. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 27 Or they [stamens] contract an adhesion .. with either the calyx or corolla, when they become *perigynous*. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 200 The perigynous flower of a rose.

So **Peri·gyny**, the condition of being perigynous.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 3 (ed. 6) 183 The perigyny may be..merely the adnation of petals and stamens to calyx, ..or..the adnation of the calyx. 1887 *Athenæum* 10 Dec. 787/3 The shortening of the axis within the flower, giving the transition from hypogyny through perigyny to epigyny.

‖ **Perihelion** (perihī·liən). *Astr.* Also 7–8 -ium. Pl. -ia. [A Græcized form of mod.L. *perihēlium* (f. Gr. *περί* close about + *ἥλιος* sun), the latter introduced by Kepler on the analogy of *perigēum*, *περίγειον* (see *Prodr. Dissert. Cosmographicarum*, 1596, and *Epitome Astronom. Copernic.* 1618). Cf. F. *périhélie* (1740 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. That point in the orbit of a planet, comet, or other heavenly body, at which it is nearest to the sun. Opp. to APHELION.

1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 240 Not at present in the *Perihelium* of its Orbe, but nearer its *Aphelium*. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 768 The *Aphelium* is P, and the *Perihelium* X. *Ibid.* 773 In Figure XXXV..*a* is the *Aphelion*, *p* the *Perihelion*. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 319 Comets..after their return from the Regions beyond Saturn, before they arrive at their Perihelia again. 1714 DERHAM *Astro-Theol.* VIII. iv. (1726) 237 The Comet in 1680, in its Perihelion, was above 166 times nearer the Sun than the Earth is. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 147 In its ascent from the Sun, from the Perihelium to the Aphelium. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xii. (1835) 108 The return of comets to their perihelia. *Ibid.* XXXV. 374 When the comets are in perihelio. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* viii. 138 During the period we are now discussing..the south polar area, having its winter in perihelion, would have had less ice.

attrib. 1676 HALLEY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 239 The perihelion distance [of a planet]. 1867–77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* IV. ii. 292, Dec. 9, 1838, was the epoch of the next perihelion passage. 1881 PROCTOR *Poetry Astron.* xi. 397 Clouds of meteoric matter..making their perihelion swoop around the sun.

2. *fig.* Highest point, 'zenith'.

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 232 Mr. Pitt was now in the perihelion of his popularity. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* ix. 239 From the perihelion of patriotism he is carried to the aphelion of anti-patriotism.

Hence **Perihe·lial, Perihe·lian** *adjs.*, of or belonging to perihelion. (Now *rare* or *Obs.*)

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 772 As is the Aphelian Distance of the Planet to the Perihelian Distance. 1738 MACHIN in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 220 The Perihelian Distance.. is many times less than the Semi-distance of the Foci. 1764 *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 144 To find the position of the axis and the perihelial distance.

Perihepatic, -hepatitis: see PERI- a, c.

Perihermenial (pe:rihəɹmī·niăl), *a.* [f. Gr. *περὶ ἑρμηνείας*: see below. Cf. med.L. '*perierme*nias, Interpretationes' (Du Cange).] Pertaining to or characteristic of Aristotle's treatise Περὶ ἑρμηνείας ('concerning interpretation'); also, Of or pertaining to interpretation. Also (erron.) **Perihermi·neal.**

a 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* Wks. 1843 I. 209 Surmysed vnsurely in their perihermeniall principles. [*margin*] Perihermenias, Latine interpretatio, &c. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 151 [He] could never be prevail'd upon..by the Perihermiacal Innuendo's of both Universities..to undertake.. the History of the Reformation of the Church of England. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., Aristotle's doctrine in this book [Περὶ ἑρμηνείας] does not precisely agree with that of his 'Analytics', and is called *perihermenial doctrine*.

Peri-intestinal: see PERI- a.

Perijove (pe·ridʒōuv). *Astr.* [= F. *périjove* (1766 in Bailly *Essai* 80), in mod.L. *perijovium*, f. PERI- + L. *Jov-em* Jupiter, after *perigee*, *perihelion*.] That point in the orbit of any one of Jupiter's satellites at which it is nearest to Jupiter.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* VII. iv. II. 229 Determining the direction of the motions of the perijove and node of each satellite. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 385/2 The first satellite .. will either be moving from perijove towards apojove, or from apojove towards perijove. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 298/2.

Peril (pe·ril), *sb.* Forms: 3– **peril**; also 3–5 **perile**, **-yl**, 4 **-ele**, 4–5 **-ille**, **-yle**, **-elle**, 4–6 **-el**, 4–7 **-ill**, 5 **-aill**, **-eill**, **-eyl**(l, 5–6 **-ylle**, **-ayle**, 5–7 **-ell**, **-yll**; 4–6 **paril**, etc.; 6 **perr-**; (also 5 **peral**, **-ol**, **pearl**, 6 **pearil**, **pearrell**). [a. F. *péril* (10th c. in Littré) = Pr. *peril*, *perilh*, Cat. *peril*, It. *periglio*:—L. *perīculum*, *perīclum* experiment, trial, risk, danger, f. root of *ex-perī-rī* to try, make trial of + *-culum*, suffix naming instruments.]

1. The position or condition of being imminently exposed to the chance of injury, loss, or destruction; risk, jeopardy, danger.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 194 Gostlich fondunge..mei beon, uor þe peril, icleoped breoste wunde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2208 Of peril a se & eke a lond. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24852 (Cott.) Þe mariners..war neuer in parel [*v. r.* perel] mar. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 168 Saturnus after his exil Fro Crete cam in gret peril. ?*a* 1400 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* 183 Who dredeth no paryll, in paryll he shall falle. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiii. 257 He was neuer in his lyfe in suche perell. 1575 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Somerset* xliv, Constant I was in my Princes quarel, To dye or liue and spared for no parel. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 295 The perill of our curses light on thee So heauy, as thou shalt not shake them off. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* II. viii, Glory Is the fair child of peril. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 166 Having commanded at Malaga during a time of peril and confusion. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 128 In the hour of peril.

b. Const. (*a*) *of* that which is exposed to danger (chiefly with *life*); (*b*) *of* the evil fate that threatens, or (*obs.* or *arch.*) *of* the cause of danger; † (*c*) *to* with *inf.* (*obs.*).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 161 In grete perille of saul es þat man þat has witt and mynde and na gude can. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1740 In perill of þair lyues þai stode. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 173 To be in perill of my life with the edge of a featherbed. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Wks. 1825 III. 174 He acquitted himself of this commission at the peril of his life. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii, You were never in such peril of your life as you have been within these few moments.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 26103 (Fairf.) Quen men is in perel [*Cott.* wath] of dede. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 301 Þorw þe pas of altoun Pouerte myȝte passe with-oute peril of robbynge. 1482 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vi. 76 Kynge Alysaundre..eschewed the parell and daunger of thise olyfauntes. 1553 BALE *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 330 In parell of the sea, in parell of shypwrack. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 5 The..ship-boyes were in perill of those Sharkes. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xlviii, A vessel in peril of wreck.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1277 *Dido*, There as he was in paril for to sterue. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* lii. 201 He was in pereyll to lose hym selfe and all his ooste. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 124 In perill to incurre your former malady.

2. (with *a* and *pl.*) A case or cause of peril; *pl.* dangers, risks.

Peril of the sea (Marine Insurance): see quot. 1872.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4051 (Cott.) O perils [*v. r.* perelis] þat he fell in Sum-quat to tell i sal bigin. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* xi. 26 In perelis of flodis, in perels of theues, in perelis of kyn, in perels of hethen men [etc.]. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 21 Pereylis and disesis that are to come of werres, pestilencis [etc.]. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 15 b, To auenture themselfes on a newe chance and a doubtfull parell. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 181 Scarce one in a thousand survives the numerous perils of its youth. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 893 It is the province of the jury to determine, whether the cause of the loss be a peril of the sea or not. 1872 *Wharton's Law Lex.* s. v., Perils of the sea..are strictly the natural accidents peculiar to the water, but the law has extended this phrase to comprehend events not attributable to natural causes, as captures by pirates, and losses by collision, where no blame is attachable to either ship, or at all events to the injured ship. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 93 Soldiers,..who are courageous in perils by sea. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 3 May 5/1 The certain perils of such an alliance.

3. Phrases. † **a.** *At all peril(s*: at whatever risk; be the consequences what they may. *By the (for, up) peril of my soul, upon my peril*, etc.: used as asseverations. *In peril of*: at the risk of, under the penalty of (see also 1 b). *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 85 At alle peryles, quoth þe prophete, I aproche hit no nerre. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VI. 47 Nai, bi þe peril of my soule, quod pers. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 561 My gaye scarlet gytes, Thise wormes ne thise Motthes ne thise mytes Vpon my peril frete hem neuer a deel. — *Merch. T.* 1127 Vp peril of my soule I shal nat lyen. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. i. 119 Ye lady, on my parel, ye shal see hit. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. iii. 102 Wee.. banish him our Citie In perill of precipitation From off the Rocke Tarpeian. [1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. ii, That I speak the truth, My peril be the proof.]

b. *At* († *on, to*) *your* (*his*, etc.) *peril*: you (etc.) taking the risk or responsibility of the consequences: esp. in commands, or warnings, referring to the risk incurred by disregard or disobedience.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 477/1 Such as they woll answere fore atte here perille. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXIV. 200 He sente hastely that they shold not fyght, and yf they dyd that they shold stonde to hir owne peryll. ?*a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 542 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 303 Gif thow dois nocht, on thy awin perrell beid [= be it]. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 175 Disparage not the faith thou dost not know, Lest to thy perill thou abide it deare. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV. ii, Master Shrieve and Master Marshal, On your perils, do your offices. 1664 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 541 As they will answer the contrary at their perils. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Peril*,.. sometimes used by way of threatning. Do such a thing at your Peril. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xi, We..bade them keep off at their peril. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* iii. 46 Shew yourselves at your peril. 1881 R. BUCHANAN *God & Man* I. 141, 'I must do my master's bidding.' 'At your peril! I have but to give the word, and they would duck you in the horsepond.'

† **c.** *Without the peril of*: beyond the (dangerous) reach or power of: cf. DANGER *sb.* 1 b. *Obs. rare.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 158 To be gone from Athens, where we might be Without the perill of the Athenian Law.

† **4.** A matter of danger; a perilous or dangerous matter. Const. *it is peril*, it is dangerous (to do something). *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6786 Þe heiemen of þe lond wolde hom al day mene þat hii nadde non eir of him & þat gret peril it was Vor þer mi3te com to al þe lond gret wo uor such cas. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 89 Peril is bothe fyr and tow tassemble. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XXVI. 123 It es grete peril to pursue þe Tartarenes. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 60 Whedir it were perelle to do her counsaile or not. *c* 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 164 in *Thynne's Animadv.* 81 You know what perrele it is together to ley hyrdis fast vnto the fyer.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *peril-proof*, *-daring* adjs.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. II. *Fathers* 75 A broad thick breastplate..High peril-proof against affliction. 1807 MONTGOMERY *W. Indies* II. 141 The valiant seized in peril-daring fight.

Hence **Pe·rilless** *a.*, without or free from peril.

a 1614 SYLVESTER *Litt. Bartas* 313 In their chamber painlesse, peril-lesse.

Peril (pe·ril), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To put in peril, expose to danger; to imperil, endanger, risk, hazard.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 37 b, If..hir yong be hurt or perilled in their eiesight. 1586 JAS. VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 19 It micht perrell my reputation amongst my subjectis. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* I. 5 Jonathan perilled his life..for love of David. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Each & All* iii. 34 The world would be perilled by their coming together. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. XV. 178 It threatened to encroach upon our anchorage, and peril the safety of the vessel.

2. To take the risk of, venture upon. *rare.*

1849 W. E. AYTOUN *Edin. after Flodden* x, Thou hast done a deed of daring Had been perilled but by few.

† **3.** *intr.* To be in danger. *Obs. rare.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. Wks. (1847) 50 To start back, and glob itself upward from..any soil wherewith it may peril to stain itself. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xiv. 23 Whilst the disciples were perilling, and well-nigh perishing, Christ was praying for them.

Hence **Pe·rilled** *ppl. a.*, exposed to danger.

1845–6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. I. vii. 120 To do battle for some perilled truth. 1846 — *Mirac.* XXXII. (1862) 449 The natural instinct of defence and love to their perilled Lord.

Perilaryngeal, -laryngitis: see PERI- a, c.

† **Perile·ptic,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. Gr. *περιληπτικός*, f. *περιλαμβάνειν* to comprehend, f. *περί* around + *λαμβάνειν* to take, seize.] Comprehensive; characterized by comprehension.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 37. 163 The things in the world, are not administred merely by Spermatick Reasons, but by Perileptick (that is, Comprehensive Intellectual Reasons).

Perill, obs. form of PEARL, PERIL.

‖ **Perilla** (pĕri·lă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus, 1764); origin unknown.] A small genus of Labiates, natives of eastern Asia; esp. *P. ocimoides*, grown as a half-hardy ornamental plant on account of its deep-purple leaves.

1788 REES *Chambers' Cycl.*, *Perilla*, in Botany..There is only one species. 1887 *G. Nicholson's Dict. Garden.*, *Perilla*, a genus consisting of only two or three species,.. natives of the mountains of India and China. 1900 *Echo* 12 June 1/5 Geraniums, calceolarias, perilla, and coleus were not allowed to intrude their weedy presence.

Perilobular: see PERI- a.

Perilous (pe·riləs), *a.* (*adv.*) Forms: see PERIL, and cf. PARLOUS. [a. AF. *perillous* = OF. *perillos*, *-eus*, mod.F. *périlleux*:—L. *periculōs-um*, f. *pericul-um*: see PERIL and -OUS.]

1. Fraught with peril; causing or occasioning great danger; full of risk; dangerous; hazardous.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 258/84 Heo come to a deop watur and perilous. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1191 Þere þe pres was perelouste, he priked in formest. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXIX. (*Placidas*) 2 Lat penance is rycht perolouse. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1104 Ane wounder peralous poynt. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. XX. To conuerse with folke of euylle lyf is a thyng moche perillous. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 62 This is the parelloust maner of byrth that is. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 21 Put to death as a perilous enemy to the Kingdome. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. viii. 165 Mr. Locke and his friends are reduced to a most perplexing and perilous dilemma. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 165 The latter felt they were in a perilous predicament. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 32 The most arduous and perilous duties of friendship.

† **2.** Capable of inflicting or doing serious harm; arousing a feeling of peril; greatly to be dreaded or avoided; dreadful, terrible, awful; = PARLOUS 2. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 269 Alayn auyse thee The Millere is a perilous man. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 119 A perilous clymbyng whan beggers up arise To hye estate. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxlii. [ccxxxix.] 747 They are the peryloust people of the worlde, and most outragyoust if they be vp. 1530 PALSGR. 588/1 It is a

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perylous noyse, I tell you, to here a bee bosse in a boxe. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 29 b, When any blusteringe wynde perelous thunder or terrible tempest, chansed. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue* 26 b, Instructed how with a malitious mynde and perilous wit, he might runne descant at will. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 53 It had vpon it brow..A perilous knock, and it cryed bitterly. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 134 With her perilous fingers..shee would not sticke to lay at the face and eyes of other small Children playing together with her.

†**B.** as *adv.* = PARLOUS B. *Obs.*

1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Heautont.* III. iii, This is a perilous naughtie queane. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xii, Lovel, you look perilous grim.

Perilously (pe·rilǝsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a manner involving peril; very dangerously.

1340 *Ayenb.* 254 Hy uly3þ perilousliche zuo þet hy hyre spillþ, and ualþ ofte into þe grines of þe uo3elere of helle. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 151 A cat of a courte..pleyde wiþ hem perilouslych. 1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* clxxiv. 258 Wherof cam grete stenche .. wherof the ayer was corrupte ouer peryllously. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xx. (1634) 740 Many herein doe perillously erre. 1624 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 112 People, as they are suspicious, will be talking paralously. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xl. 413 The Queen fell perillously sick. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 596 Head man comes perilously near breaking his neck by frequent falls among the rocks.

Pe·rilousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being perilous; dangerousness.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* Ep. Ded. 3 The perilousnes of this present time. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) IV. iv. 45 A sense of the perilousness of the post to any honest man.

†**Pe·rilsome,** *a. Obs.* [f. PERIL *sb.* + -SOME.] Fraught with peril; perilous.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 239 They so poyson the ayre..that from them proceedeth thys perrilsome contagion. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Remem.* III. 241 No time to come Can send me to a place, so perilsome, That I shall feare it. 1650 DAVENANT *Gondibert* Pref., The people be often the greater enemy, and more perilsome, being nearest.

Perilymph (pe·rilimf). *Anat.* [mod. f. PERI- + LYMPH.] The clear fluid contained within the osseous labyrinth of the internal ear, and surrounding the membranous labyrinth. (Distinguished from ENDOLYMPH.)

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 536/2 In birds the perilymph is in much less quantity than in the mammifera. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Br.* iii. 74 The vestibule..has a bony wall, and in its cavity is the fluid perilymph in which the membranous vestibule is suspended.

Perilymphangial, etc.: see PERI-.

Pe:rilympha·tic, *a.* [In 1, f. PERILYMPH + -ATIC; in 2, f. PERI- + LYMPHATIC.]

1. Pertaining to the perilymph.

1877 BURNETT *Ear* 145 The perilymphatic cavity is inserted into the lymphatic tract of all vertebrates. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 548 The peri-lymphatic space of the internal ear.

2. Situated around the lymphatic vessels.

1879 BUMSTEAD *Venereal Diseases* (ed. 4) 612 This peri-lymphatic inflammation is found in the thickness of the capsule of Glisson.

Perimancie, obs. form of PYROMANCY.

‖ **Perimeningitis** (pe:ri,mĭninʤəi·tis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. *perimēninx* dura mater (f. Gr. *περί* around + *μῆνιγξ* membrane, pia mater) + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the *Perimeninx*, or dura mater of the brain and spinal cord: = PACHYMENINGITIS.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1893 GOWER *Dis. Nervous Syst.* I. 266. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 881 External spinal pachymeningitis.—This condition is also designated 'peripachymeningitis' or simply 'perimeningitis'.

Periment, obs. form of PEDIMENT.

Perime·ristem. *Bot.* [mod. (Rassow, in Ger. 1872) f. PERI- + MERISTEM.] The outermost layer of the meristem at a growing point, which develops into the outer cortex and dermatogen.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 294 Exomeristem ..is divided into the Mesomeristem..and the Perimeristem, which is the outer zone, forming the external cortex and the Dermatogen. Endistem, Existem, Mesistem, and Peristem are abbreviated expressions for these successive layers.

Perimeter (pĕri·mĭtaı). [ad. L. *perimetros*, a. Gr. *περίμετρος* circumference, f. *περί* around + *μέτρον* measure: cf. It. *perimetro* (Florio 1611), F. *périmètre* (1541 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The continuous line or lines forming the boundary of a closed geometrical figure (curved or rectilineal), or of any area or surface; circumference, periphery, outline; also, the measure or length of the circumference. (Cf. DIAMETER 1, 2.)

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 22 b, The Stilliced or Perimeter, or vpper part of the vppermost Coronice. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 173 A perimeter, which is the circuite, or compasse of a figure. 1696 WHISTON *The. Earth* I. (1722) 21 Of all Figures, whose Perimeters are equal, the Circle is the most capacious. 1776 *Kentish Trav. Comp.* 327 In less than three months, the whole perimeter..or inclusion of the harbour, was finished. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 100 The perimeter of the polygon will continually approach to coincidence with the circumference of the circle in which it is inscribed. 1881 CASEY *Sequel to Euclid* 16.

fig. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* Induct., He makes that his centre attractive to draw thither a diversity of guests, all persons of different humours to make up his perimeter.

†**b.** Applied to a space surrounding something.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 168 In respect of a woodden table and the perimeter of holy ground about it.. the Priest esteems their lay-ships unhallow'd and unclean.

2. An instrument for measuring the field of vision and determining the visual powers of different parts of the retina.

1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 1070 The perimeter brought out by C. C. Jeaffreson, seems to be the best. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 846 Their precise determination and localisation require the assistance of the perimeter.

attrib. 1889 G. A. BERRY *Dis. Eye* 553 The result of a perimeter examination..recorded on a chart.

Hence **Peri·meterless** *a.*

1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 380 Illimitable, perimeterless, immutable space.

Perimetral (pĕri·mĭtrăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *perimetr-os* (see prec.) + -AL: cf. *diametral.*] = PERIMETRIC *a.*[2] 1.

1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* xxxii. 290 The words.. relating to the..inner House, intimate a Perimetral dimension thereof.

Perimetrial, -metritis: see PERI- a, c.

Perimetric (perimĭ·trik), *a.*[1] *Anat.* and *Path.* [f. Gr. *περί* around + *μήτρα* uterus + -IC.] Situated or occurring around the uterus.

1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* xxviii. 227 Lumps produced by perimetric inflammation and adhesions.

Perimetric (perime·trik), *a.*[2] [f. Gr. *περίμετρ-ος* PERIMETER + -IC: cf. METRIC.]

1. Pertaining to a perimeter or circumference.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. Pertaining to or obtained by a perimeter (PERIMETER 2) or perimetry.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 761 A perimetric chart.. shows merely a small central spot of clear vision around the point of fixation. *Ibid.* VIII. 108 Perimetric observations show that frequently the fields of vision are narrowed generally for both eyes.

So **Perime·trical** *a.*; hence **Perime·trically** *adv.*

1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Perimetrical*, pertaining to the perimeter. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 763 Studying perimetrically a case of homonymous hemianopsia.

Perimetry (pĕri·mĕtri). [f. as PERIMETER + -Y: cf. *geometry*, etc.]

1. Measurement round; perimeter. Now *rare.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* a iij b, To be certified, either of the length, perimetry, or distance lineall. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. xiv. N iij b, The one is equall to the semidiameters, the other to the perimetrie or circumference. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Jan. 2/1 The contention..that cranial perimetry has but little relation to cerebral quality is no doubt well founded.

2. Measurement of the field of vision by means of the perimeter (PERIMETER 2).

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Perimetry*, the measuring the dimensions of the field of vision by means of the *perimeter.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 847 It is unnecessary..to convert perimetry into a solemn function.

‖ **Perimonerula** (pe:rimone·ri·ŭlă). *Embryol.* [mod.L., f. PERI- + MONERULA.] The MONERULA arising from a PERIBLASTIC ovum.

1876 [see PERICYTULA].

Perimorph (pe·rimɔıf). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. *περί* around + *μορφή* form.] (See quot. 1882.) Hence **Perimo·rphic, Perimo·rphous** *adjs.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a perimorph; **Perimo·rphism,** perimorphic condition.

1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. ii. 61 A mineral which encloses another has been called a Perimorph; one enclosed by another an Endomorph. 1888 TEALL *British Petrogr.* Gloss. 442 *Perimorphism.* Sheerer termed those crystals perimorphic which consist merely of a thin rind, the interior being filled with other minerals. 1888 A. HARKER in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLIV. 453 Perimorphic hornblende..bordering augite-cores. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Perimorphous crystals*, crystals which are made up of a nucleus of one mineral surrounded by an envelope of another.

‖ **Perimorula** (perimɔ·rĭŭlă). *Embryol.* [mod. L., f. PERI- + MORULA.] The MORULA arising from a PERIBLASTIC ovum. 1876 [see PERICYTULA].

†**Peri·mplish,** *v. Obs.* Also -esh. [f. OF. *parempliss-*, lengthened stem of *paremplir* to fulfil thoroughly, f. *par-* = PER- 2 + *emplir*:—L. *implēre* to fill up.] *trans.* To fulfil, accomplish, complete. Also †**Perimple·nish** *v.* Hence †**Peri·mplishment,** fulfilment, completion.

1499 *Will of Benjamen* (Somerset Ho.), Perimplenisshing my said testament. 1554 T. SAMPSON in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xviii. 48 The perimplishment of your justification. 1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* II. 141 The perimplishment of Daniels halfe weeke of yeares. 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 9 (25 Hen. VI) Many times they do not perimplish the same.

Perimyelitis: see PERI- c.

‖ **Perimysium** (perimi·sĭǝm). *Anat.* [irreg. f. Gr. *περί* around + *μῦς* muscle (stem *μῡ-*): cf. *pericarpium*, etc.] The sheath of connective tissue enveloping a muscle. Hence **Perimy·sial** *a.*, pertaining to the perimysium.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Perimysium*, Fascia. 1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 198 Their covering of muscle-sheath (perimysium). 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 215 The perimysium undergoes changes.

†**Perindu·lgent,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *perindulgēnt-em*: see PER- 4 and INDULGENT.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Perindulgent*, very gentle, courteous.

Perine (pe·rəin). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *perinium* (Strasburger 1882), f. PERI-, app. after EXTINE, INTINE.] The outermost coat of a pollen-grain or spore when there are three (*intine*, *extine* or *exine*, and *perine*).

1895 KERNER & OLIVER *Nat. Hist. Plants* (1902) II. 100 The wall of pollen-grains is, as a rule, three-layered. These three layers are:—the internal one or *intine*, the middle one or *extine*, and the external one or *perine*.. The various sculpturings, prickles, and other unevennesses of the outer coat really appertain to the perine.

Perineal, -eal (perinī·ăl), *a.* [f. PERINE-UM + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or situated in the perineum. *Perineal body*: see PERINEUM.

1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 23, I suffered a total perineal excoriation. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 178/1 These muscles..have the effect of making tense the different perinæal aponeurosis. 1868 SIR H. THOMPSON *Dis. of Prostate* 3 The posterior layer of the deep perineal fascia.

Perine·o-, used as combining form of PERINEUM, in a few terms of anatomy, pathology, etc.: **Perine·ocele** (-sīl) [Gr. *κήλη* tumour], perineal hernia; **Perine·opla·sty,** a plastic operation on the perineum; so **Perine·opla·stic** *a.*; **Perineorrhaphy** (-ɔ·răfi) [Gr. *ῥαφή* sewing, suture], suture of the perineum when ruptured; **Perine·o-vagi·nal** *a.*, relating to the perineum and vagina (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Perine·o-vu·lvar** *a.*, relating to the perineum and vulva.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Perinæocele.* 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 911/1 A perineocele. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Perineoplastic operation*, perineorrhaphy. 1875 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* X. 555 The operation of perineoplasty. 1872 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 129 The operation which is now generally adopted..has received the name of perineorraphy. 1857 BULLOCK *Caseaux' Midwif.* 48 The nerves are derived from the deep branch of the perineo-vulvar branch of the internal pudic.

Perinephral, -ic, etc.: see PERI- a, b, c.

Perinerve (pe·rinɔıv). *Anat.* [f. PERI- + NERVE.] = PERINEURIUM.

1873 A. FLINT *Nerv. Syst.* i. 28 They [capillaries] never penetrate the perinerve.

‖ **Perineum, perinæum** (perinī·ŏm). *Anat.* [Late L. (Cæl. Aurel. *c* 440) *perinæum*, *-nēum*, a. Gr. *περίναιον*, *περίνεος*, or perh. properly *πηριν-*: cf. in same sense *πηρίνα*; also *πηρίς* or *πηρίν*, acc. *πηρίνα* scrotum.] The region of the body between the anus and the scrotum or vulva; denoting either the surface of this, or the mass of tissue (*perineal body*) of which this surface forms the base.

1632 SHERWOOD, The perineum, *perinée.* 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Perinæum*, the Ligamentous Seam betwixt the Cod and the Fundament. 1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 93 The perinæum. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 234, I made a division in the perinæum. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 193 The muscles of the perineum are situated in the outlet of the pelvis.

Perineural (peri,niüə·răl), *a.* [f. Gr. *περί* around + *νεῦρ-ον* nerve + -AL: cf. *neural.*] Surrounding or investing a nerve, or a bundle of nerve-fibres.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 501 There is in all these cases..leucocytal infiltration of the perineural sheath.

‖ **Perineuritis** (pe:ri,niurəi·tis). *Path.* [mod. L., f. next + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the perineurium. Hence **Perineuritic** (-i·tik) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with perineuritis (in quot. misused for *perineural*).

1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 57 One a peri-neuritis, and the other an inflammation of the optic nerve itself. 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Sciatica* 13 Distension of the perineuritic lymph-spaces. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 58 Lepra-cells, which infiltrating the perineurium produce perineuritis.

‖ **Perineurium** (peri,niüə·riŭm). *Anat.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *περί* around + *νεῦρον* nerve: cf. *pericarpium*, etc.] The sheath of connective tissue enveloping a bundle of nerve-fibres. Hence **Perineu·rial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the perineurium.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Perineurion*, Neurilemma. 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Sciatica* 13 In the lymphatics of the epineurium and the lymph-spaces of the perineurium. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 637 The thickened perineurium and interstitial tissue.

Perinuclear, -ocular: see PERI- a.

Period (pī·riŭd), *sb.* Forms: 5 **peryod, paryode,** 6 **peryode, periode,** 6– **period:** see also PARODY *sb.*[2] [a. F. *période* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Sp. *período*, It. *periodo*, ad. L. *period-us*, a. Gr. *περίοδος* going round, way round, circuit, revolution, cycle of years, periodic recurrence, course, recurring fit of disease, orbit of a heavenly body, rounded sentence, f. *περί* around + *ὁδός* way; in ancient L. used only of the period or cycle of the four Grecian games, and of a complete sentence; in med.L. in other of the Gr. senses.]

I. A course or extent of time.

†**1.** The time during which anything runs its course; time of duration. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxvi. 72 For the tyme and paryode bifore ordeyned of the first maker. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. iii. § 13. 424 Unto all Dominions God hath set their periods. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 587 How by Art to make Plants more lasting than their ordinary Period. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 11 Many Temples early gray have out-lived the Psalmist's period.

2. *Chronol.* A round of time or series of years,

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marked by the recurrence of astronomical coincidences (e. g. the changes of the moon falling on the same days of the solar year), used as a unit in chronology; e. g. the *Callippic, Dionysian, Julian, Metonic period.* Cf. CYCLE *sb.* 2.

1613 [see JULIAN]. 1694 HOLDER *Disc. Time* (J.), A cycle or period is an account of years that has a beginning and an end too, and then begins again as often as it ends. 1696-1876 [see CALLIPPIC]. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Period*, in Chronology, signifies a Revolution of a certain Number of Years; as the *Metonick Period*, the *Julian Period*, and the *Callippick Period.* 1718 PRIDEAUX *Connect. O. & N. Test.* II. IV. 231 In the language of Chronologers a Cycle is a round of several years and a Period a round of several Cycles. 1727-1876 [see DIONYSIAN 3].

b. *Astron.* The time in which a planet or satellite performs its revolution about its primary.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The periods of the comets are now many of them pretty well ascertained. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. xvi. § 2 Tell these persons..that the earth, with all the planets, roll round the sun in their several periods. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Astron.* iii. 69/1 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) Her time of being again in the same direction with the sun, is called her *synodic period*, or *synodic revolution. Ibid.* 70/2 Her return to the same position with respect to the equinox, or her *tropical period*, will be shorter. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* ii. 29 Its [Uranus'] year, or annual period, is eighty-four years.

† **c.** *Physiol. Period of the blood*: see quot.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Period of the blood*,..the circle of the blood, or the tour it makes round the body, for the support of life.

d. *Physics.* The interval of time between the recurrence of phases in a vibration, etc.

1865 TYNDALL *Radiation* xv. 52 The rays of light differ from those of invisible heat only in point of period. 1869 — in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 230 The energy transmitted to the eye from a candle-flame half a mile distant is more than sufficient to inform consciousness; while waves of a different period, possessing many times this energy have no effect whatever. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 54 The Period of a simple harmonic motion is the time which elapses from any instant until the moving point again moves in the same direction through the same position.

e. Any round or portion of time occupied by a recurring process or action, or marked by the regular recurrence of a phenomenon.

1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* II. i. (1874) 133 The tides of the ocean .. flow in periods. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* xi, The heart beats by periods. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Aug. 8/1 This hypothesis is in full accord with the 'climate-period of thirty-five years' recently put forward by Professor Brückner.

3. *Path.* The time during which a disease runs its course; that occupied by each attack of intermittent fever from its accession to its remission; also, each of the temporal phases distinguishable in the course of a disease.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 50/2 Optalmia hath certaine paroxysmes or fyttes, and periodes or courses. 1726 QUINCY *Lex. Phys.-Med.* (ed. 3), *Period* is the Space in which a Distemper continues from its Beginning to its Declension; and such as return after a certain Space, with like Symptoms, are called *Periodical Distempers.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Period*,..the time during which a disease progresses from its accession to its declension; also, those marked changes that characterize the progress of a disease, of which there are said to be five,—the *invasion*, the *augment*, the *state*, or full development, the *decline*, and the *termination. Ibid.*, The term period was also applied to the time between two attacks of intermittent fever. It was divided into two parts, the accession..and the remission.

b. *pl.* Also *monthly periods*: menses, catamenia.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 121 The exact day between any two periods of menstruation in which semination has taken effect. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 777 Her habit is for the periods to recur every five weeks, rather freely. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Periods.*

4. An indefinite portion of time, *spec.* of history, or of some continuous process, as life (generic or individual), distinguished and characterized by the same prevalent features or conditions.

1712 ADDISON *Hymn*, '*When all thy Mercies*' xi, Through every Period of my Life Thy Goodness I'll pursue. 1780 BURKE *Sp. at Bristol* Wks. III. 383 The Reformation, one of the greatest periods of human improvement, was a time of trouble and confusion. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 116 We have most of us, at some period or other of our lives, been amused with dialogues of the dead. 1865-6 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 148 The winter periods proved always trying to the American cause. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 66 Niobe was, in a former period of language, a name of snow and winter.

b. *Geol.* One of the larger divisions of geological time; usually subordinate to an *era*: see EPOCH 5 c.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 54 The period next antecedent we shall call Eocene. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* iv. 124 All Holderness was a sea-bed in the 'glacial' period. 1863 [see CRETACEOUS 2]. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.* s. v., In the scheme of nomenclature proposed by the International Geological Congress *period* is the chronological term of the second order, to which *system* is the corresponding stratigraphic term; as, Silurian period or system.

c. Any specified portion or division of time.

a 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Stud. Hist.* (1752) I. vi. 236 The particular periods into which the whole period should be divided. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 141 Twenty years would be too long a period to fix for such an event. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 499 Where a person acquires a second right, he is allowed a new period of twenty years to pursue his remedy. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XI. viii, The termination of a centenary period in the history of man. 1865 SWINBURNE *Anactoria* 302 Till time wax faint in all his periods.

d. *The period*: the time in question or under consideration; *esp.* the present day: cf. DAY *sb.* 13 b(*b*).

1868 Mrs. LYNN LINTON in *Sat. Rev.* 14 Mar. 340/1 The girl of the period is a creature who dyes her hair and paints her face. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. i. 2 Some of them grow 'fast', and 'loud'—mere 'girls of the period'.

II. Completion, end of any course.

5. The point of completion of any round of time or course of action or duration; consummation, termination, conclusion, end. Phrases: *To put* (†*give, set*) *a period to*, †*bring, come to a period*; †*to set down one's* (or *the*) *period* (perh. with some allusion to 11 b). Now *arch.*

[*c* 1374, 1430-40: see PARODY *sb.*²] 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 150 She glaunced her lookes on all,..but at last she set downe her period on the face of Alexis, thinking he was the fairest. 1592 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 17 The period of thy Tyranny approacheth. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* V. iii, To end And give a timely period to our sports. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* Ded., I put a period to these lines. *a* 1636 LYNDE *Case for Spectacles* (1638) Ep. Ded., Death..sets a period to all suits in Courts. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 391 This Answer was return'd to his Majesty; which put a period to all Men's hopes. 1670 EVELYN *Let. Ld. Treasurer* 20 Jan. in *Diary*, The subiect of it being..ye warr..not yet brought to a period. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 140 A thing past and now come to a Period. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Jvv.* (1789) 86 Let us hold the period of life ever in our view. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 54 P 2 A man accustomed..to trace things from their origin to their period. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* XVI. 137 The just anger that hath..put a period to your gladsome days. 1888 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 96, I mean to put a period to this prodigality.

† **b.** The final stage of any process or course of action; the concluding sentence, peroration; the finish, consummation, final event, issue, outcome.

c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 66 The periode or conclusion standethe in the bryefe enumeracyon of thynges spoken before, and in mouynge the affectyons. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 404 Mystres money made upp alwayes the peryode of the play. 1616 W. FORDE *Serm.* 64 So shall it be the period and end of my discourse. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. iii, O think what anxious moments pass between The birth of plots, and their last fatal periods. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, VII. III. 28 Conducting the deliberations..to such a successful period.

† **c.** An end to part of a course; a stop. *Obs. rare.*

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* I. iii, Yet shall my soldiers make no period Until Natolia kneel before your feet. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 101 All terrene joyes are mixt with discontent and periods.

† **d.** Death. *Obs. rare.*

a 1639 WOTTON *Parallel Essex & Buckhm.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 34 Touching the Dukes [Buckingham's] suddain period. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* II. § 11 The Tragical Exits and unexpected periods of some eminent Persons.

† **6.** The highest point reached in any course; the acme. *Obs.*

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinvile* (Arb.) 78 Since last the sunne Lookt from the hiest period of the sky. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. vii. 98 When the sunne is in the period of his force in the burning Zone. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 107. 1608 D. T[UVIL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 43 b, Nor was the massacre of this his warlike sonne the period of his furie.

† **7.** A particular point in the course of anything; a point or stage of advance; a point of time, moment, occasion. *Obs.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 341 If you aske of the Mathematician, how to passe betwixt two periods, he will tell you that [etc.]. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 657 At fit Periods the whole Rout Set up their throats with Clam'rous shout. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 82 Farenheit's scale is most generally in use, and the remarkable periods of heat are as follows: 212 water boils, 175 spirits of wine boils, 112 fever-heat, 98 blood-heat [etc.]. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 281 *note*, The work being now brought to such a period that it could go on with less interruption.

† **8.** A limit in space, appointed end (of a journey or course). *Obs.*

1605 WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 463, 50 miles beyond..which was the vtmost period of their journey. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* Ezek. i. 17 They moued all four together and went right on to the period appointed. 1789 in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) III. 87 Our best friends will not march, unless they can perceive a period to their journey.

† **9.** *fig.* The end to be attained, the goal. *Obs.*

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* V. ii, If these had made one poem's period. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 47 This is the period of my ambition. *Ibid.* IV. ii. 237. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 209 There's his period To sheath his knife in vs. 1618 M. BARET *Horsemanship, Cures* 18 When you haue gotten the period of your desire. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Pref. (1851) 18 This therefore shall be task and period of this discourse. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* XXX. (1676) 184 Which without doubt must be the natural and final period of all his Prescriptions in Policy and Government.

III. In Grammar, Rhetoric, Music, etc.

10. A complete sentence. (Cf. Aristotle *Rhet.* III. ix.) Usually applied to a sentence consisting of several clauses, grammatically connected, and rhetorically constructed. Hence, in *pl.*, rhetorical or grammatical language.

[1533 MORE *Apol.* xiv. 103 b, A very colde skuse to a man lerned that wyll way the hole periodus togyther.] 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Kal.* Ep. to Harvey, The whole Periode and compasse of speache so delightsome for the roundnesse, and so graue for the straungenesse. 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* 82, I know two seuerall periods or full pointes in this last epistle, at least fortie lines long a piece. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 585 Not a period Shall be unsaid for me. 1675 TEMPLE *Let. to King* Wks. 1731 II. 330 He went on, and read a long Period in Cypher. 1764 GRAY *Corr. N. Nicholls* 19 Nov., If you will not take this as an excuse, accept it at least as a well-turned period, which is always my principal concern. 1782 COWPER *Table T.* 517 If sentiment were sacrificed to sound, And truth cut short to make a period round. 1869 HUXLEY in *Sci. Opin.* 21 Apr. 464 Those oddly constructed periods which seem to have prejudiced many persons against reading his works. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* X. 209 To put clauses together into periods.

b. In *Ancient Prosody*, A group of two or more cola (COLON² 1); a metrical group or series of dicolic, tricolic, etc. verses.

1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. ii. § 6 He was the first..who replaced the rude structure of periods by some degree of rhythm. 1882 BLADES *Caxton* 126 The Greek grammarians ..called a complete sentence a period, a limb was a colon, and a clause a comma. 1883 [see COLON² 1].

11. A full pause such as is properly made at the end of a sentence.

1587 GREENE *Penelopes Web* Wks. (Grosart) V. 151 She fell into consideration with her selfe that the longest Sommer hath his Autumne, the largest sentence his Period. [1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. iv. (Arb.) 88 The third they called *periodus*, for a complement or full pause, and as a resting place and perfection of so much former speach as had bene vttered.] *Ibid.* 89 Much more might be sayd for the vse of your three pauses, comma, colon, and periode. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* V. i. 96 Make periods in the midst of sentences. 1593 — *Lucr.* 565 She puts the period often from his place. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* II. ix, The distinction of a perfect sentence hath a more full stay, and doth rest the spirit, which is a pause or a period.

b. The point or character that marks the end of a complete sentence; a full stop (.).

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* (1878) 20/2 No Commaes but thy Stripes; no Periods But thy Nailes. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 95 In reading, that he [the scholar] doe it distinctly, reading to a Period or full point, and there to stay. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 24 A Comma stops the Voice while we may privately tell one, a Semi-colon two; a Colon three: and a Period four. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 405 When a sentence is complete and independent..it is marked with a Period. 1866 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 7) 121 Punctuation..4 The Full stop or Period.

12. *Mus.* 'A complete musical sentence' (Stainer & Barrett 1898).

1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* iii. 83 A period, however, does not necessarily always embrace eight bars. 1880 C. H. H. PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 692 A Period is one of the divisions which characterise the form of musical works..the lesser divisions are phrases.

13. *Arith.* A set of figures in a large number marked off by commas placed between or dots placed over, as in numeration, circulating decimals, and the extraction of the square or cube root.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 15 A Period is a comprehension of Degrees..as 123..12345, &c. *a* 1677 *Cocker's Arith.* I. § 10. 6 A Period..when a Number consists of more than three figures or places, whose proper order is to prick or distinguish every third Place .. so .. 63,452. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 4 Numbers .. of Three Figures, or Places..may properly be called a Period. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., A Period in Numbers, is a Distinction made by a Point, or Comma after every sixth Place or Figure; and is used in Numeration, for the readier distinguishing and naming the several Figures or Places. 1849 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 76 The part [of a circulating decimal] which is repeated is called the Period.

14. *Math.* The interval between any two successive equal values of a periodic function, i. e. one whose values recur in the same order while that of the variable increases or decreases continually.

1879 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* X. 468 The theta-functions have the quarter-periods (1, *i*), the half-periods (2, 2), and the whole periods (4, 4). 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 13 If $\phi(x+n\lambda) = \phi(x)$,..$n$ being any integer and λ a constant, $\phi(x)$ is a periodic function of x, its period being λ.

† **Period**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To bring to a termination, put a period to; to end, conclude; to dissolve.

1595 *Polimanteia* (1881) 46, I am loath to bee too long in my aduisements to you,..and therefore heere I period them. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 99 Your..Letter he desires To those haue shut him vp, which failing, Periods his comfort. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 301 It will calmly period all thy troubles. 1676 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 95 This ingenuous Concession..were sufficient to period our Controversie.

2. *intr.* To come to a conclusion, conclude.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxi, You may period upon this; that where there is the most pitty from others, there is the greatest misery in the partie pittied. 1636 S. H. *Gold. Law* 88 Here then I period. 16.. BARTON *Holiday's Acknowl.* (N.), 'Tis some poor comfort that this mortal scope Will period.

Hence † **Pe·rioding** *vbl. sb.*, finishing, concluding.

1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 39 This Parliament..to continue for the Enacting of Laws, and Perioding of things of Reformation, as long as the necessity of the State shall require the same.

Periodate, per-iodate (pəɹ|əi·ŏdeit). *Chem.* [See PER- 5.] A salt of periodic acid. (In Pharmacy, short for *calcium periodate*, an antiseptic.)

1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 343 A sparingly soluble white salt is obtained, which is a periodate of soda. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 122 Periodic Acid, or Hydrogen Periodate. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Jan. 2/3 A medical contemporary mentioned that one sniff of periodate crystals would cure an attack of influenza. 1892 *Times* 28 Oct. 3/5 It is claimed that in the early stage of cholera periodate is successful in 95 per cent of the cases.

So **Periodic, per-iodic** (pɔ̄ɹ|əi|ɒ·dik) *a.*, as in

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Periodic acid, H_5IO_6, an acid containing a larger proportion of oxygen than iodic acid; **Peri·odide** or † **Perio·duret**, a combination of iodine with another element or radical in a larger proportion than in a simple iodide.

1819 BRANDE *Chem.* 138 Periodide of phosphorus is a black compound, formed by heating one part of iodine with rather more than 20 of phosphorus. 1836 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) 343 An aqueous solution of pure periodic acid is formed. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* 117 Periodic Acid. $IO_7 = 183{\cdot}1$. Analogous to perchloric acid. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 912/1 Perioduret. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 742 One sixteenth of a grain of periodide [i.e. of mercury] or of corrosive sublimate.

Pe·riodeu·tic, *a. rare*—°. [f. late Gr. περιοδευτής a traveller; a physician, f. περι-οδεύ-ειν to travel about.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a quack.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Periodic (pī·riˌǫ·dik), *a.*[1] [a. F. *périodique* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *periodicus* (Pliny), a. Gr. περιοδικός coming round at certain intervals, f. περίοδος PERIOD: see -IC.]

1. Of, pertaining, or proper to the revolution of a heavenly body in its orbit, as *periodic motion, time.*

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 87 In as short a compas of time as the Sun finisheth his periodic annuall motion. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 192 If the Sun were retained by the same Force [Gravity], propagated so far as itself, the Cubes of the Distances of the Sun and Moon..would have the same Ratio as the Squares of their Periodic Times. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* viii. 248 A direct method of ascertaining the periodic time of each planet.

2. Characterized by periods; recurring at regular intervals; *spec.* in *Path.* having regularly recurring symptoms, as *periodic fever.* Often *loosely*, Recurring or reappearing at intervals; intermittent.

Periodic function (*Math.*): see PERIOD *sb.* 14. *Periodic inequality* (*Astron.*): see INEQUALITY 4. *Periodic law* (*Chem.*): the statement of the fact (first pointed out by Mendeléeff in 1869) that the properties of the chemical elements are periodic functions of their atomic weights; i.e. that when arranged in the order of these weights, the elements fall into recurring groups or series, so that those having similar chemical and physical properties recur at regular intervals.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 365 The boulimos is a great periodick appetite, often ending in nauseousnesse. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VI. 154 Periodic Potions for the Sick. 1750 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* (1834) II. 328, I have advised several who are going to keep their next earthquake in the country to take the bark for it, as it is so periodic. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 88 The fevers of the periodic class exhibit great variety of condition. 1822–56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 25 The fretting..of anxiety, which..he kept alive by this periodic exaction. 1859 PARKINSON *Optics* (1866) 104 The cylindrical beams transmitted through these annular lenses sweep the horizon and produce a revolving or periodic light. 1879 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* XI. 529 The functions $\sin u$, $\cos u$, are periodic, having the period 2π, $\frac{\sin}{\cos}(u+2\pi) = \frac{\sin}{\cos}(u)$; and the half-period π, $\frac{\sin}{\cos}(u+\pi) = -\frac{\sin}{\cos}u$; the periodicity may be verified by means of the foregoing fractional forms. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 154 A function of the atomic weights, which function is periodic. 1881 STOKES in *Nature* XXIV. 617/2 A system of any kind subject to periodic disturbing forces. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 13 A function of a variable, x, is said to be a periodic function .. if its values repeat themselves for values of the variable differing by a constant.

3. Of or pertaining to a rhetorical or grammatical period; characterized by or expressed in periods.

1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 276 Those Letters are not writ in a Periodick Style, as the Orations. 1840–2 DE QUINCEY *Rhetoric* Wks. 1859 XI. 52 The splendour of his periodic diction, with his fine delivery, compensated his defect in imagery. 1860 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* xvii. 361 The Italian resembles the Latin in independence of fixed laws of periodic arrangement. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 527 Anaxagoras never attained to a connected or periodic style.

4. = PERIODICAL *a.* 5. *rare.*

1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* i. 19 The despotism of the Periodic Press. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Apr. 5/2 There is in all these respects no better model for the journalist or periodic writer.

5. Relating to a period or space of time. *rare.*

1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 168 A periodic conception of the [six] 'days' would at once suggest itself,..the divine rest embracing an indefinite period.

Periodic, *a.*[2], **per-iodic**: see under PERIODATE.

Periodical (pī·riˌǫ·dikăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as PERIODIC *a.*[1] + -AL.]

1. = PERIODIC *a.* 1. † *Periodical month*: see quot. 1690.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1024 Nature..determined motion with periodicall revolutions. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 467 The Periodical Month is that interval of time, in which the Moon returneth to the same place in the Zodiack from whence she departed. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., The Periodical Motion of the Moon, is that whereby she finishes her Course round about the Earth in a Month. *a* 1721 KEILL *Maupertuis' Diss.* (1734) 37 The Periodical times of the Planets. 1846 JOYCE *Sci. Dial., Astron.* xiv. 98 This is called the periodical month.

2. Recurring after more or less regular periods of time; characterized by periods (of occurrence, variation, etc.): = PERIODIC 2.

Periodical cicada, a species of N. American cicada (*C. septendecim*), the larva of which remains buried from 13 to 17 years underground. *Periodical river, stream*, etc., one that flows and dries up in successive periods.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XX. iii. 38 Intermittent fevers which the Greeks call Periodicall. 1611 COTGR., *Periodic, -ique*, periodicall. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 215 Plato, who measured the vicissitude and mutation of States, by a periodicall fatality of number. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2) s. v., An Ague is called a Periodical disease, because it keeps a just time of its return. 1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* II. 224 The rains, as in the other countries situated under the tropics, are periodical. 1800 *Hist. Ind.* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 9/1 At the commencement of the northerly periodical winds. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* xii. 381 Among the stars are several which .. undergo a regular periodical increase and diminution of lustre..These are called periodical stars. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 58/1 We encamped on .. a periodical stream, in the gravelly bed of which fine spring-water could be obtained by digging. 1881 STOKES in *Nature* XXIV. 613/2 These [sun] spots as to their frequency and magnitude appear to be subject to a periodical inequality. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Cicadidæ*, Some species, like the seventeen-year locust or periodical cicada, are noted for their length of life underground.

b. Occurring in a regular succession.

Periodical colours: a series of coloured rings or bands due to the interference of light waves, in which almost the same colours are repeated several times in similar order, e. g. Newton's rings.

1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. ii. 100 Doubly refracting substances exhibit periodical colours by exposure to polarized light. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xiv. 125 The new series of periodical colours which cross both the ordinary and the lateral images.

3. *Arith.* Of, pertaining to, or expressed in, periods (sense 13). *rare.*

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 15 The Periodical Division shews the thousandth place of the Number.

4. = PERIODIC 3. ? *Obs.*

1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* 335 Nazianzen's [style] is..more sententious and periodical. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 4 P 4 Your high nonsense .. is loud and sonorous, smooth and periodical. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* II. iv. 103 The author..would refer..to the beginnings of his Hermes and his Philosophical Arrangements, where some attempts have been made in this periodical style.

5. Of literary publications, magazines, etc.: Published at regular intervals longer than a day, as weekly, monthly, etc. **b.** Written in or characteristic of such publications; writing for or connected with magazines, etc.

In b, rather an attrib. use of the sb., B. 1.

1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 45 P 7 No Periodical Author ..must effect to keep in vogue for any considerable time. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 260 Magazines and such periodical writings. 1806 SOUTHEY *Lett., to Lieut. Southey* 5 Mar., He..knows good from bad, which is not very often the case with periodical critics. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. vi. § 35 The Mercure Galant was a famous magazine of light periodical amusement. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* vii. (1878) 231 The periodical literature, destined to acquire such unbounded influence in the newspaper press, and the leading reviews. 1888 FROUDE *Carlyle* I. 259 Some [literary men] were selling their souls to the periodical press.

6. Assuming a system of periods. (*nonce-use.*)

1825 CULBERTSON *Lect. Rev.* xiii. 184 All the periodical interpreters consider the Church of Ephesus as the hieroglyphic of the Universal or Catholic Church during the age of the Apostles.

B. *sb.* [elliptical use of the adj.]

1. A magazine or miscellany, the successive numbers of which are published at regular intervals (as weekly, monthly, etc.). Not applied to a book published in parts, nor usually to a daily, weekly, or monthly newspaper.

1798 J. ANDERSON in *Washington's Writ.* (1893) XIV. 53 *note*, It will be a monthly periodical. 1839 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 46 [To] get paid for contributions to periodicals. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. iv. 519 The 'Gentleman's Magazine'..was speedily followed by..the 'London Magazine': and in 1750 there were eight periodicals of this kind.

2. *nonce-uses.* **a.** = Periodical motion; **b.** A periodical examination.

1892 *Ohio Statesman* 3 May, The superior planets..making their regular periodicals around the sun in their regular periods. 1897 ABBOTT & CAMPBELL *Life & Lett. Jowett* II. v. 136 They were examined at their various 'periodicals' to test their progress.

Hence **Perio·dicalness**, the quality of being periodical or recurring periodically. *rare.*

1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2075 The opinion of Galen and others concerning the Periodicalness or Stated returns of that Flux. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II., and in mod. Dicts.

Perio·dicalist. *rare.* [See -IST.] A writer for periodicals. So **Perio·dicalism, Perio·dicalize** *v.*

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 223 We periodicalists who live to shoot folly as it flies. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 530 It is a real injury to our literature when the slap-dash spirit of periodicalism comes into Cyclopædias. 1858 G. GILFILLAN *Let.* in Watson *Life* (1892) 224, I am preaching and periodicalising briskly.

Periodically (pī·riˌǫ·dikăli), *adv.* [See -LY 2.] At regularly recurring or definite intervals; also *loosely*, from time to time, every now and then.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii. 149 They commonly doe both proceed unto perfection, and have legitimate exclusions, and periodically succeed each other. *a* 1745 W. BROOME (J.), There will be a regular flux and reflux..every eight hours periodically. 1825 MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* II. v. 198 It may even be doubted, whether Turkey and Egypt are upon an average much less populous for the plagues which periodically lay them waste. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vii. 51 Over this summit the glacier is pushed, and has its back periodically broken.

b. *nonce-use.* In a magazine or 'periodical'.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 315 The crime is not the writing mischievously, or shamefully, but of writing periodically.

Periodicity (pī·riˌǫdi·sĭti). [ad. F. *périodicité* (1796 in Hatz.-Darm., *Dict. Acad.* 1835), f. L. *periodic-us*: see PERIODIC and -ITY.]

1. The quality or character of being periodic; the quality of regular recurrence; tendency to recur at (more or less) regular intervals. (Chiefly in scientific use.)

1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* xii. 380 Wherever we can trace the law of periodicity—the regular recurrence of the same phænomena in the same times. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 27 We shall see..that the number of [sun] spots follows a certain periodicity. 1879 [see PERIODIC 2]. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 755 A similar periodicity exists in the growth of leaves when day and night alternate normally.

2. *Physiol.* Recurrence of the 'monthly period'; menstruation: cf. PERIOD *sb.* 3 b.

1848 [see PERIOSCOPE]. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 187 In this harsh climate..in their case, periodicity, nervous system, intellect, and health require especial care.

Periodide: see under PERIODATE.

† **Pe·riodize**, *v. Obs.* [f. PERIOD *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To bring to a period or end; to terminate.

1611 SIR W. MURE *Elegie* 22 The frouning faits, alwayes my fatall foes, Nocht bot our mynds permits to meet, to periodize our woes. 1658 COKAINE *Obstinate Lady* I. ii, Stir not then thou glorious Fabrick of the heavens, And periodize the Musick of the spheres. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 98 For periodizing, or putting an end..to the..altercations, disputations and dubitations of.. Mystic Theologie.

Periodo·logy. [See -OLOGY 1.]

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 695 *Periodology*.., the doctrine of periodicity in health and disease. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Periodontal, -um, etc.: see PERI- a–c.

Periodoscope (pī·riˌǫ·dŏskoup). [See -SCOPE.] (See quot. 1893.)

1848 W. T. SMITH (*title*) The Periodoscope, with its application to Obstetric Calculations and the Periodicities of the Sex. 1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Periodoscope, Obstet.*, a dial, constructed to help in calculating the day on which labour will most probably occur, invented by Tyler Smith.

‖ **Perioeci** (periˌi·sēi), *sb. pl.* In 6 sometimes **perieces.** [med.L., a. Gr. περίοικοι, pl. of περίοικος, lit. dwelling round, neighbouring; also as below. In F. *périœciens*; in 16th c. *periéciens, periéces*: see quot. 1594.]

1. Dwellers under the same parallel of latitude, but opposite meridians. (Cf. ANTŒCI.)

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 123 b, In our time the Castilians haue sayled beyond the Canaries, and bearing towards the West, passed vnto our *Perieces*. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1674) 20/1 'Periœci' are such as dwell in the same Parallel, on the same side of the Æquator, how distant soever they be East and West. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 23 Fools, which are Antipodes unto the Wise, conceive themselves to be but their *Periœci*, and in the same parallel with them. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., *Periœci*.. have the same Seasons of the Year..at the very same time; as also the same Length of Days and Nights. 1772 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (1828) 53.

2. *Gr. Hist.* The dwellers in the country round a city, or in the surrounding country towns and villages. Hence **Perioe·cic** (-ōe·kik), **Perioe·cid** (-ōe·kid) *adjs.*

1846 GROTE *Greece* II. vi. II. 483 The Perioekus was also a freeman and a citizen not of Sparta, but of some one of the hundred townships of Laconia. *Ibid.*, The island of Cythêra..one of the Perioekic townships. *Ibid.* vii. II. 580 The dominion of Elis over her Perioekid territory. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 127 The injudicious severity with which Argos treated her perioecic cities. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iii. 85 The bitter hatred and contempt which the Greek nobles in a Dorian state felt for the *Perioeci*, or farmers of the neighbouring country.

Perioesophageal to **-orbitis**: see PERI- a–c.

Periogue, perioque, obs. forms of PIROGUE.

Perionet: see PERE-JONETTE, PEAR *sb.* 5.

‖ **Perionychia** (periˌǫni·kiă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. περί around + ὄνυξ, ὀνυχ- nail.] Inflammation round the nails.

1879 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* 579.

Periosteal (periˌǫ·stĭăl), *a.* [f. PERIOSTE-UM + -AL.] Surrounding or occurring around a bone; of, pertaining to, or connected with the periosteum.

1830 S. COOPER *Dict. Pract. Surg.* (ed. 6) 465 These are the periosteal exostoses of Sir Astley Cooper. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 112 A layer of tissue..which may be called the periosteal layer. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 53 A periosteal swelling.

Periosteo-, used as combining form of PERIOSTEUM, as in **Perio·steo-alve·olar** *a.* [see ALVEOLAR], belonging to the periosteum (of the jaw-bone) and the sockets of the teeth; **Perio·steophyte** [Gr. φυτόν plant, growth], a bony growth from the periosteum; **Perio·steoto·me** [Gr. -τομος cutting], 'the special knife used for periosteotomy' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Periosteo·tomy** [Gr. τομή a cutting], 'the operation of cutting through the periosteum' (*ibid.*).

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 932 Periosteo-alveolar swelling. 1889 TREVES *Man. Surg.* II. 96 These periosteal new growths are known pathologically as *osteophytes*, or more correctly as *periosteophytes*.

Perio·steous, *a. rare.* [f. PERIOSTE-UM + -OUS.] = PERIOSTEAL.

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1828–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 58 The tendinous and periosteous variety [of whitlow].

‖ **Periosteum** (perĭ,ɒ·stĭŏm). *Anat.* Also 6–7 -ium, 7 -ion. [mod.L., for ancient L. *periosteon* (Cælius Aurelianus *c* 420), a. Gr. *περιόστεον*, neuter of *περιόστεος* adj. 'round the bones', f. *περί* round + *ὀστέον* bone. In F. *périoste* (Paré 16th c.).] The dense fibro-vascular membrane which envelops the bones (except where they are covered by cartilage), and from the inner (vascular) layer of which bone-substance is produced.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 2/2 That verye tender and sensible pellicle, *Periostium.* 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 186 *Periostion* or Coat environing the Scull. 1741 Monro *Anat.* (ed. 3) 153 They are said to have no proper *Periosteum* within the Sockets. 1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 433/2 The periosteum is a fibrous membrane of a dull white colour. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 256 The periosteum of the neural canal.

¶ b. = Periostracum.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* VII. 10 Shells..have an external crust, or periosteum, as Swammerdam calls it.

‖ **Periostitis** (pe·rĭ,ɒstəi·tĭs). *Path.* Also more etymologically **periosteitis** (-tĭ,əi·tĭs). [f. prec. + -ITIS. In F. *périostite, -ostite.*] Inflammation of the periosteum. Hence **Periostitic** (-i·tik) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with periostitis.

1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxviii. 354 The others ..were labouring under ozæna and periostitic pains. *Ibid.* 361 Periostitis is one of the most common effects of mercurialization. 1854 Jones & Siev. *Pathol. Anat.* (1875) 838 Simple periostitis is either suppuration or ossification.

‖ **Periostracum** (perĭ,ɒ·străkŏm). *Zool.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *περί* around + *ὄστρακον* shell of a mussel, etc.] The outer horny covering of the shell of a mollusc or brachiopod. Hence **Perio·stracal** *a.*, pertaining to the periostracum.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 452/1. 1841 *Ibid.* XXI. 373/1 The external coat or layer, Epidermis and Periostracum of authors, is of a somewhat horny or membranaceous character. 1870 Nicholson *Man. Zool.* 230 All living shells have an outer layer of animal matter, which is known as the 'epidermis', or 'periostracum'.

Periot, variant of Perit *Obs.*, minute weight.

Periotic (perĭ,ɒ·tik), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* [f. Gr. *περί* around + *οὖς, ὠτ-* the ear, *ὠτικ-ός* of the ear.] Surrounding the ear: applied to those bones of the skull (*prootic, epiotic,* and *opisthotic*) which constitute a protective case or capsule for the internal ear; usually confluent or entirely fused, forming the petrosal or petromastoid portion of the temporal bone. *elliptical* as *sb.* A periotic bone.

1866 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Periotic Bones..*, the bones which surround the internal ear, or *labyrinth.* 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 8 A conjugate foramen between the squamosal and the periotic. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 106 These three bony barriers protecting the internal ear may be conveniently spoken of as the periotic mass.

Peripachymeningitis to **Peripapillary:** see Peri- a, c.

† **Peripatetian** (-ī·ʃĭăn). *Obs.* Also 6 **peripatecian, -etion, -icien,** 7–8 **-ician,** (6 **paripatecian,** 7 **pyripatition**). [For **peripatetician,* ad. F. *péripatéticien,* f. L. *peripatētic-us* Peripatetic + *-ien,* -ian.]

A philosopher of the Peripatetic school.

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B ij, Peripaticiens, Academiens and Epicuriens. 1559 Aylmer *Harborowe* C j b, Stoickes, Academikes, Paripatecians. *c* 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* xi. 73, I will..walk up and down, and be a peripatetian and a philosopher of Aristotle's stamp. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xii. § 1. 108 Any Axiome of Aristotle amongst his Pyripatitions. 1753 tr. *Voltaire's Micromegas* 36 An old peripatician lifting up his voice, exclaimed..'The soul is perfection and reason'.

b. One who walks or travels about (with play on prec. sense).

1598 Bp. Hall *Sat.* v. iii. 33 Yet certes Mæcha is a Platonist, To all, they say, saue who so do not list; Because her husband a farre-trafiq'd man, Is a profest Peripatecian.

Peripatetic (peripătĕ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: (5 **perypatetik**), 6 **perrepateticke, peripatetycke,** 6–7 **-tike, -tique,** 7–8 **-tick,** 8– **peripatetic.** [a. F. *péripatétique* (in 14th c. *pery-*, Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *peripatēticus* belonging to the peripatetic philosophy, a. Gr. *περιπατητικός* given to walking about, f. *περιπατητ-ής* one who walks about, f. *περί* about, around + *πατεῖν* to tread, to walk; in reference to the custom of Aristotle, who taught while walking in a *περίπατος* or place for walking in the Lyceum at Athens.]

A. adj. 1. Of or belonging to the school or system of philosophy founded by Aristotle, or the Aristotelian sect; Aristotelian; held or believed by this sect of philosophers. (With capital P.)

1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* I. 63 Phocion a peripatetique philosopher. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 57 The Controversie 'twixt the Peripatetick and Atomical Philosophers. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 85 P 13 The old peripatetick principle, that Nature abhors a Vacuum. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 193 The mixed Peripatetic and Platonic philosophy of the time.

2. Walking about or from place to place in connexion with some occupation or calling; itinerant. Often humorous, with a glance at sense 1.

1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 13 Peregrination..may be not improperly called a moving Academy or the true Peripatetique Schoole. 1662 S. P. *Acc. Latitude Men* 15 A certain Peripatetick Artificer..came that way, who undertook to mend it. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* 13. 1812 I. Hunt in *Examiner* 11 May 301/2 A persecuted and peripatetic lady. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. viii, His Peripatetic habits, favourable to Meditation. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 258 Peripatetic mountebanks used..to include a goat among their stage properties.

† b. *loosely.* Used for pacing up and down in, as a gallery or cloister. *Obs.*

1632 Brathwait *Whimzies, Exchange-man* 31 Entring now the long peripatetick gallery, they are encountred with volleyes of..questions.

c. *fig.* Of speech: Rambling. *rare.*

1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. xi, [He] prolonged to the utmost stretch of possibility a peripatetic account of an archery meeting.

B. *sb.* 1. A disciple of Aristotle; a member of the sect of philosophers who held the doctrines of Aristotle.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 47 Oon sect þat er namyd [per]ypatetiks affermes þat he steigh to þe emperien heuene yn þe semynge of fir. 1550 Bale *Eng. Vot.* II. 81 b, The peripatetyckes or naturall philosophers of Aristotle's secte. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 5 The School-men, who were Peripateticks, explained Divinity by Aristotle's Principles. 1830 Mackintosh *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 24 The mediocrity in which the Peripatetics placed Virtue.

2. One who walks about; a traveller; an itinerant dealer or trader. (Mostly *humorous.*)

1617 J. Moore *Mappe Mans Mort.* II. iv. 109 The Diuell is a Peripateticke,..alwaies walking and going about, seeking whom he may ensnare. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 376 P 1 It seems the peripatetic who walked before her was a watchman in the neighbourhood. 1798 Southey in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 221, I have a traveller, and I am afraid I shall want another of these peripatetics. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 195 John and Jonathan are always in a hurry when they turn peripatetics.

3. *pl.* Journeyings to and fro; movements hither and thither. *humorous.*

1789 Mrs. Griffith *Delicate Distress* I. 218 (F. Hall). 1811 L. M. Hawkins *C'test & Gertr.* I. 41 You can divine their 'having friends to dinner' by the white-aproned satellites of the confectioner, and the preternatural peripatetics of pots and kettles.

Peripatetical (peripătĕ·tikăl), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *peripatētic-us* (see prec.) + -al.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or relating to the Peripatetic philosophers or their system; also = Peripatetic *a.* 1. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 67 b, These doth Thomas of Aquine follow fighting with a peripateticall argument. 1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* A iv, All maner of Philosophie, Academicall, or Peripateticall. *a* 1688 Cudworth *Immut. Mor* IV. i. (1731) 147 Other Opinion called Peripatetical, that asserts the Eduction of Immaterial Forms out of the Power of Matter. 1692 Ray *Disc.* ii. (1732) 70 Unless we will grant a peripatetical condensation and rarefaction.

2. = Peripatetic *a.* 2. (Mostly *humorous.*)

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 8 He wearies..his indefatigable solicitor, and makes his peripatetical profession tedious to him. *a* 1634 Randolph *Pedlar* Poems (1652) 32 A Peripateticall Iourny-man that like another Atlas carries his heavenly shop on 's shoulders. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* L. 345 The British Association,..the Archæological Institute, and the other peripatetical gatherings.

† b. ? Of the nature of a formal or strutting walk.

1589 Nashe *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 10 Hauing starched their beardes most curiouslie, to make a peripateticall path into the inner parts of the Citie. 1607 Dekker *Westw. Hoe* II. i. Wks. 1873 II. 293 A Constable new chosen kept not such a peripateticall gate.

Hence **Peripate·tically** *adv.*, in the course of walking about or moving on.

1837 Carlyle *French Rev.* I. VII. vii, The tall Marquis.. looks peripatetically on this scene from under his umbrella. 1871 *Daily News* 18 Sept., [He] divided his attention between a homely breakfast, consumed peripatetically, the despatch of orderlies, and the elaboration of details.

† **Peripate·tican.** *Obs.* = Peripatetic *sb.* 1.

1559 Aylmer *Harborowe* A ij b, Philosophers, as Academians, Peripateticans, Stoikes, Epicures.

† **Peripate·ticate,** *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Peripatetic + -ate 3: cf. *rusticate.*] *intr.* with *it*: To 'do' the peripatetic, to walk on foot.

1793 Southey *Let. to G. C. Bedford* 31 July, I am here and there, and everywhere;..now peripateticating it to Cambridge, and now an equestrian in the land of cyder.

Peripateticism (peripătĕ·tisiz'm). [f. Peripatetic + -ism 2.]

1. The Peripatetic system of philosophy.

1661 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* xvi. 152 From this stock grew School-divinity, which is but Peripateticism in a Theological Livery. 1725 Watts *Logic* IV. ii. § 5 Reading over the mere dry definitions and divisions of Scheibler's Compendium of Peripateticism. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. § 4 The universities of Altdorf and Helmstadt were the chief nurseries of the genuine Peripateticism.

2. The habit or practice of walking about, or of travelling from place to place. (Mostly *humorous.*)

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 92 Fourth-rate drudgery, doomed to dwindle..into unfeed peripateticism in the outer house. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 6. 133 That sham peripateticism that the old traveller affects on board ship.

† **Peripate·tism.** *Obs. rare*−1. [a. F. *péripatétisme* (1670 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. Gr. *περιπατητ-ής* one who walks about + -ism.] = prec. 1.

1671 R. Bohun *Wind* 48 In the more flourishing raign of Peripatetisme.

Peripatize (pe·rĭpătəi·z), *v. rare.* [f. Gr. *περιπατ-εῖν* to walk about, *περίπατ-os* a walk + -ize.] *intr.* To play the peripatetic; to walk about.

1641 J. Johnson *Acad. Love* 4 Here I began to peripatize and philosophate upon the force and efficacie of this passion. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I. vii, The garden, in which..he was wont to peripatise.

‖ **Peripatus** [1], **-os** (pĕri·pătŭs, -ɒs). [L. *peripatus* = Gr. *περίπατος,* f. *περί* about + *πάτος* way, path.] The walk in the Lyceum where Aristotle taught; hence *transf.* the school of Aristotle, or Peripatetic school of philosophy (cf. 'the Porch').

1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* III. § 21 Sleep not in the Dogma's of the Peripatus, Academy, or Porticus. Be a moralist of the Mount. 1858 R. A. Vaughan *Ess. & Rem.* I. 5 He sees them walking in the *peripatus,* or sitting in the shady retirement of the exedra. 1867 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 3) I. 280 [Aristotle] simply received permission to teach in the morning and evening at the *peripatos,*..[of which] the shady walks offered facilities to his accustomed habit of walking to and fro during the delivery of lectures.

‖ **Peripatus** [2] (pĕri·pătŭs). *Zool.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *περίπατος* (one) walking about: see prec.] A remarkable genus of Arthropods, constituting the family *Peripatidæ* (sometimes considered as a separate order or class, *Protracheata,* held to represent a primitive ancestral type of both myriapods and insects). The species are worm-like creatures with a pair of antennæ, a pair of jaws, and numerous legs, inhabiting damp places among decaying wood and the like, in the West Indies and Central America, South Africa, Australasia, and New Zealand. Hence **Peri·patid, Peripati·dean, Peri·patoid** *adjs.*, of, pertaining or allied to *Peripatus.*

The animal was found at St. Vincent by Rev. L. Guilding, and described by him under this name in *Zool. Jrnl.* II. 443 (1826) as a new genus of Mollusca.

1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 397. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 839 Lastly, we may mention a very curious genus *Peripatus,* which is probably to be placed in this order [*Annelida*]. 1876 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 237 Peripatus has a simple form of body very similar to that of the Annulata. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 522.

Peripetalous: see Peri- a.

‖ **Peripeteia, -tia** (pe·ripētəi·ă, -tī·ă). Also anglicized as **peripety** (pĕri·pĕti), in 8 -ie. [a. Gr. *περιπέτεια* a turn right about, a sudden change, esp. that on which the plot of a tragedy hinges, f. *περιπετής,* lit. 'falling round', f. *περί* around + stem *πετ-* of *πίπτειν* to fall. The form *peripety* is ad. F. *péripétie* (Vauquelin, 16th c.).] A sudden change of fortune or reverse of circumstances (in a tragedy, etc., or, by extension, in the actual course of affairs).

1591 Harington *Orl. Fur., Apol. Poet.* P vij b, They would haue an heroicall Poem (aswell as a Tragedie) to be full of *Peripetia.* 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 230 In the peripetia of this drammatical exercitation. 1713 Swift *Frenzy J. Dennis* Wks. 1755 III. I. 143 Here is no *peripetia,* no change of fortune in the tragedy. 1864 Kingsley *Rom. & Teut.* iv. 119 A strange peripetia for the Amal. 1877 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 120 It would take a volume to follow out all the peripeteias of the drama.

β. 1753 *Adventurer* No. 83 P 2 A fable is called complex, when it contains both a discovery and a peripetie. 1886 Symonds *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. xiv. 256 What peripeties of empire, may we not observe and ponder. 1904 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Jan. 107 By no means..let us have a peripety caused by the casual overhearing of something in the nick of time.

Periphacitis, -pharyngeal: see Peri- a, c.

Peripherad (pĕri·fĕrăd), *adv. Anat.* [f. Periphery + *-ad*: cf. Centrad.] To or towards the periphery; outwards, or away from the centre.

1808 Barclay *Muscular Motions* 243 Cavities that have ducts or passages opening peripherad. *Ibid.* 443 Accessory ligaments peripherad of the capsules. 1845 Todd & Bowman *Phys. Anat.* I. 235 The mental stimulus is propagated no further peripherad than the point of section.

Peripheral (pĕri·fĕrăl), *a.* [f. Gr. *περιφερ-ής* (see Periphery) + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or situated in, the periphery; constituting or characteristic of the circumference or external surface; esp. in *Anat.*, etc., of the surface or outward part of an organic body, esp. in *peripheral neuritis,* inflammation of one or more nerves of both sides.

1808 Barclay *Muscular Motions* p. xxi, An aspect..towards the circumference of any part, peripheral; and if towards its centre, central. 1845 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 123 The conveyance of arterial blood to the peripheral system. 1872 Darwin *Emotions* i. 35 Reflex actions..are due to the excitement of a peripheral nerve. 1881 *Census of Eng. & Wales, Prelim. Rep.* p. ix, The increase of population [in London] in the past..decade was entirely peripheral. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 876 The ligulate peripheral flowers of *Bellis perennis.* 1893 Ross & Bury *Peripheral Neuritis* 1 Peripheral neuritis has..a clinical and an anatomical aspect.

Peri·pherally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a peripheral way or position; at or with regard to the periphery.

1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. I. vi. 125 The feelings called sensations, of which the strong forms are peripherally initiated. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* Introd. 36 The peripherally-placed portions of the organs of special

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sense. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 304 Branches..may..anastomose peripherally or internally.

†**Pe·riphere.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. = Periphery.

1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. xxxix, Sith water in a wooden bucket born Doth fit itself unto each periphere.

Peripheria: see Periphery.

Peripherial (perifi·riăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *peripherī-a* Periphery + -al.] = Peripheral.

1672–3 Grew *Anat. Roots* I. iii. § 28 The Peripherial Lines are in some [Roots] more entire Circles, as in Dandelion; in others, made up of shorter Chords, as in Potato. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 438 In a length of 173 mm. along the periphery [of an ammonite] there are 21 peripherial ribs, which are connected with 7 primary ribs.

Peripheric (perife·rik), *a.* [mod. f. L. *peripher-ia* + -ic: cf. *astronomic, philosophic*, etc. In mod.F. *périphérique* (Littré).] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a periphery; = Peripheral.

1809 Coleridge *Friend* (1866) 284 *note*, Fiendish guilt when it makes itself existential and peripheric. 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 387 The peripheric swelling ..quickly constitutes a kind of little utricle. 1870 tr. *Stricker's Man. Hum. Histol.* xv. (N. Syd. Soc.) 470 The peripheric layer of the dentine. 1880 *Times* 21 Dec. 3/4 All rapid exercise diminishes the peripheric temperature. 1888 E. R. Lankester *Adv. Sc.* (1890) 329 Von Baer..adopted Cuvier's divisions..as the peripheric, the longitudinal, the massive, and the vertebrate types of structure.

Peripheˑrical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec.

1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 321 The Proportion of the whole Superficies of a Sphere, to the Quadrat of the Diametre, is the same with that of the Peripherical Quadrat to the whole Superficies. 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 386 A slight peripherical and continuous swelling is seen. 1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 441/2 Organs developed upon the nerve tubes, between their central and peripherical termination.

Hence **Peripheˑrically** *adv.*

1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 194 In Ravenna there is the church of San Vitale, which is quite peripherically built, on an octagonal ground plan. 1869 C. Rabache in *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 329/2 They gravitate peripherically..round their planet.

Peri·pherous, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as Peripheral + -ous.] Of the nature of, or forming, a periphery.

1816 G. S. Faber *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 240 Exhibiting to the eye seven peripherous steps or stages.

Periphery (pĕri·fĕri, peˑrifĕri). Also 4–6 **periferie**; 7 in L. form **peripheˑria.** [= OF. *periferie, -pherie*, ad. late L. *peripherīa* circumference, etc., a. Gr. περιφέρεια circumference, line round a circle, outer surface, deriv. sb. from περιφερής moving round, revolving round; f. περί round about + φέρ-ειν to bear, carry: cf. L. *circum-ferens* bearing or moving round.]

†**1.** Each of the layers or strata (lower, middle, and upper) of the atmosphere enveloping the earth. (= med.L. *periferia* in same sense.) *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 93 This Air in Periferies thre Divided is.

2. The line that forms the boundary, esp. of any round or rounded surface. *spec.* in *Geom.* The circumference of a circle or of any closed curvilinear figure; also, the sum of the sides of a polygonal figure; a perimeter; †formerly *rarely*, an arc, a section of the circumference (*obs.*). Also *fig.*

1571 Digges *Pantom.* III. iii. Q ij, The side of the Cone augmented in halfe the Peripherie of his base. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. xi. (Arb.) 114 The figure Ouall ..keeping within one line for his periferie or compasse as the rounde. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* III. xxix, In equal circles equal right lines subtend equal peripheries. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 522/2 A spectator at rest, without the periphery of the moon's orbit. 1885 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 667 A locomotive steam-engine does not exert the same constant force on the peripheries of the wheels of the carriage, when it moves at different velocities. 1842 E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 5 In flat bones the osseous tissue radiates..from a central point towards the periphery. 1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 270 Whose vision is bounded by the periphery of a given creed.

β. 1644 Evelyn *Diary* 12 Nov., The whole oval peripheria 2888½ palmes. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 187 The Peripheria of the Breast is two Geometrical foot and two inches. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Peripheria*, the Circumference of the Body, or any Entrail thereof.

b. More generally: The external boundary or surface of any space or body; something forming such a boundary.

1666 Harvey *Morb. Angl.* xxvi. (1672) 61 Sufficient to exterminate noxious humours to the periphery or outward parts. 1803 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) I. 38/1 We possess the whole of the sea-coast, and enclose in a periphery the unfortunate King of Candia. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 60 Laying his hands on each side of his capacious periphery, and rolling his half-closed eyes around. 1841 Lever *C. O'Malley* xiii, In one instant he became the centre to a periphery of kicks: cuffs: pullings, and haulings. 1879 Calderwood *Mind & Br.* ii. 10 The periphery or external extremities of the system, where there is contact with the outer world. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 1 The lobules, which may be regarded as the pulmonary periphery.

c. *loosely*, A surrounding region, space, or area.

1759 B. Martin *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. *Middlesex* 261 Spacious Peripheries of Enrichment. 1822–29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) II. 593 Some seem to dissolve..and hence spread their influence through very confined peripheries. 1872 tr. *Figuier's Hum. Race* i. 49 Throughout the whole periphery of this country there exists no identity either of customs, language or religion.

Periphlebitic, -itis: see Peri- c.

Periphractic (perifræˑktik), *a. Geom.* [mod. f. Gr. περίφρακτ-ος fenced round (f. περιφράσσειν, f. φράσσειν to fence) + -ic. (Orig. app. in Ger. by Listing.)] Said of a region having one or more internal bounding surfaces (or curves, when the region is plane) unconnected with the external boundary (e. g. a globe with an internal cavity, or a circular race-course round an enclosed space), so that a closed surface (or line, when the region is plane) may be drawn within the region, such that it cannot be contracted to a point without passing out of the region. (Cf. Cyclic 5.) Hence *transf.* as *periphractic number*, the number of independent internal boundaries in such a region.

1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* I. 17 When a region encloses within itself other regions, it is called a Periphractic region. *Ibid.* 24 The most familiar example of a periphractic region within which the solenoidal condition is satisfied is the region surrounding a mass attracting or repelling inversely as the square of the distance. *Ibid.* 23 The whole number of lines to be drawn to remove the periphraxy is equal to the periphractic number or the number of internal surfaces. 1895 H. Lamb *Hydrodynamics* 43 Let us suppose that the region occupied by the irrotationally moving fluid is periphractic, i. e. that it is limited internally by one or more closed surfaces.

Periphrase (peˑrifrēz), *sb.* [a. F. *périphrase* (1555 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *periphrasis*: see Periphrasis.] = Periphrasis.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. vii. (Arb.) 166 Speaking.. by periphrase or circumlocution when all might be said in a word or two. 1674 Boyle *Excell. Theol.* I. iii. 85 The same infallible Teacher..imploys the vision of God as an emphatical periphrase of felicity. 1727 Pope, etc. *Art of Sinking* 88 Periphrase is another great aid to prolixity. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* ii, Mr. Jermyn had a copious supply of words, which often led him into periphrase.

Periphrase (peˑrifrēz), *v.* [a. F. *périphrase-r* (Cotgr. 1611), f. *périphrase* Periphrasis.]

1. *trans.* To express by periphrasis.

1624 Quarles *Job* Pref., I commend to thee heere the Historie of Job, in part, Periphrased; in part, Abridged. 1814 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIII. 475 Delille thus paraphrases and periphrases the passage.

2. *intr.* To use circumlocution; to speak or write periphrastically.

1652 Gataker *Antinom.* 34 It would be over teadious..to be continually paraphrasing or periphrasing of them. 1828 Webster, *Periphrase*, v. i. to use circumlocution.

Periphrasis (pĕri·frăsis). Pl. **-ses** (-sīz). [a. L. *periphrasis*, a. Gr. περίφρασις circumlocution, periphrase, f. περιφράζειν to express periphrastically, f. περί round about, around + φράζειν to declare.]

1. That figure of speech which consists in expressing the meaning of a word, phrase, etc., by many or several words instead of by few or one; a roundabout way of speaking, circumlocution.

1533 More *Apol.* ix. Wks. 865/1 A fayre fygure,..that is I trowe called periphrasis. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xviii. (Arb.) 203 Then haue ye the figure Periphrasis, ..as when we go about the bush, and will not in one or a few words expresse that thing which we desire to haue knowen, but do chose rather to do it by many words. 1657–8 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 414 You do not express it but by periphrasis and circumlocution. 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* I. xi, Yorick had no impression but one..which..he would usually translate into plain English without any periphrasis. 1864 *Theol. Rev.* Mar. 16 Some name is needful if we would avoid the loose clumsiness of perpetual periphrasis. 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* III. xxxii. 60 The plain truth may as well be spoken out without periphrasis.

2. An example or instance of this figure; a roundabout phrase. (The pl. *periphrases* is not distinguished in writing from that of *periphrase*.)

1579 E. K. *Gloss Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 116 *Stouping Phœbus*, is a Periphrasis of the sunne setting. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* ii. 9 The Gospel, which by a periphrasis is called the doctrine of Christ. *a* 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 6 Those divine Periphrases or circumlocutions which the Lord himself more than once makes of an *Holy People*. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxii. § 7 And instead of either of those Names, use a Periphrasis to make any one understand their meaning. *Ibid.* III. x. § 31 He that hath complex Ideas without Names for them..is necessitated to use Periphrases. 1754 Sherlock *Disc.* (1759) I. xiv. 364 The exhortation..is only a Periphrasis for Faith. 1865 *Reader* 1 Apr. 365/1 The Laplanders and Tunguy only speak of the bear and the tiger by a periphrasis.

†b. *fig.* An amplification, a larger expression.

a 1657 Lovelace *Poems* (1864) 205 Till he but one new blister is And swells his own periphrasis. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Hecatomb* 100 She, she it is that doth contain all Bliss, And makes the World but her *Periphrasis*.

Periphrast (peˑrifræst). *rare.* [ad. Gr. type **περιφραστής*, agent-n. from περιφράζειν: see prec.] One who uses, or renders something by, periphrasis.

1879 F. Harrison *Choice Bks.* (1886) 57 Edward Fitzgerald, the translator or periphrast of Omar Kayyam.

Periphrastic (perifræˑstik), *a.* [ad. Gr. περιφραστικ-ός periphrastic, f. περιφράζειν: see Periphrast and -ic. Cf. F. *périphrastique* (16th c. in Littré).] Of the nature of, characterized by, or involving periphrasis; circumlocutory; roundabout.

Periphrastic conjugation (in Grammar), a conjugation formed by the combination of a simple verb and an auxiliary, as distinct from a simple formation from the verb-stem. *Periphrastic genitive*, an equivalent of the genitive case, formed by aid of a preposition, as *of* in Eng., *de* in Fr.

1805 H. Tooke *Purley* II. 495 They borrowed the whole Latin or French words..instead of using their own periphrastic idiom. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* viii, The tongue poured forth its periphrastic language in such profusion. 1874 Sayce *Compar. Philol.* vii. 289 The periphrastic genitive..must be referred to a later period. 1884 H. Sweet *Addr. Philol. Sec.*, The periphrastic forms of the English verb.

†**Periphraˑstical,** *a.* [See -ical.] = prec.

a 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 54 Periphrastical, but evident sense. 1717 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 291 The language is become too periphrastical.

Periphraˑstically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a periphrastic manner; by periphrasis.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. iv. 67 They may as well be expressed Periphrastically here as in all other Languages. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* 21 Mar. an. 1776, They [rats] are thus ..periphrastically exhibited in his poem..: 'Nor with less waste the whisker'd vermin race, A countless clan, despoil the lowland cane'. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Nov. 10 It is impossible to translate the sentence except periphrastically.

Periphraxy (peˑrifræksi). *Geom.* [f. late Gr. περίφραξ-ις a fencing round: see Periphractic.] The condition of being periphractic.

1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* I. 23 [see Periphractic]. 1895 H. Lamb *Hydrodynamics* 70 For spaces of two dimensions, periphraxy and multiple-connectivity become the same thing.

Periphyll (peˑrifil). *Bot.* [ad. F. *périphylle*, adj. and sb., f. Gr. περί about + φύλλον leaf.]

1848 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) II. 307 In many plants ..glands are evidently provided for [secretion]. ..M. Trinchinetti..names them periphylls because they chiefly occur near the periphery [of the leaf].

‖ **Periphysis** (pĕri·fisis). *Bot.* Also anglicized as **peˑriphyse.** [mod.L., a. Gr. περίφυσις, f. περί around + φύσις growth. In mod.F. *périphyse*.] 'A sterile capilliform hyphal branch projecting from the wall of the pyrenocarp of certain Fungi, when there is no hymenium in the cavity' (B. D. Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 1900).

1887 tr. *De Bary's Morphol. Fungi* 192.

Periplasm (peˑriplæzˈm). *Bot.* [mod. (De Bary 1881) f. Gr. περί around + πλάσμα anything formed: see Plasm.] The portion of the protoplasm in the sexual organs of the *Peronosporeæ*, left over after the differentiation of the sexual cells.

1887 tr. *De Bary's Morphol. Fungi* v. 134 The space between the oosphere and the wall of the oogonium continues to be filled with a slightly granular hyaline protoplasm, the *periplasm*, which may easily be overlooked.

Periplast (peˑriplæst). *Biol.* [f. Gr. περί around + πλαστ-ός formed, moulded.]

†a. The intercellular substance or matrix in which the organized structures of a tissue are embedded (*obs.*). b. The main substance or body of a cell (esp. of a highly organized cell, as an ovum), as distinct from the external coating or cell-wall and the internal nucleus. c. A cell-wall or cell-envelope. Hence **Periplaˑstic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the periplast.

1853 Huxley in *Med.-Chirurg. Rev.* Oct. 297 To the former..we shall throughout the present article give the name of *Periplast*, or periplastic substance, ..to the latter, that of *Endoplast*...We regard it as quite certain, that that portion which corresponds with the periplast, forms a continuous whole through the entire plant. *Ibid.* 306 The periplast..which has hitherto passed under the names of cell-wall, contents, and intercellular substance. 1861 J. R. Greene *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cælent.* 35 Its homogeneous periplast [is] traversed in all directions by a complex meshwork of threads, which remain quite distinct from the endoplasts about which they diverge. 1867 J. Marshall *Outl. Physiol.* II. 643 Animal cells..in their most complete condition, as in the ovum, ..consist, like a vegetable cell, of a cell wall or envelope, the *periplast*; of fluid or semi-fluid contents, the *endoplast*; of a *nucleus*, and usually of one, two, or more *nucleoli*. 1870 Beale *Protoplasm* 14 His [Huxley's] 'endoplast' and 'periplastic substance' of 1853 together constitute his 'protoplasm' of 1869. 1901 G. N. Calkins *Protozoa* 113 Klebs (1892) distinguishes two types of peripheral structures, the periplasts and outer coats. ..The periplasts include all cuticular differentiations which are a living part of the organism.

Peripleuritis: see Peri- c.

‖ **Periplus** (peˑriplŏs). [L. *periplūs* (Pliny), a. Gr. περίπλους a sailing round, f. περί around + πλόος, πλοῦς voyage: in F. *périple*, It., Sp. *periplo*.]

1. The action of sailing round, circumnavigation; a voyage (or journey) round a coast-line, etc.; a circuit. b. *transf.* A narrative of such a voyage.

1776 R. Chandler *Trav. Greece* 221 The harbour of Epidaurus is long. Its periplus or circuit has fifteen stadia. 1853 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk.* xv. Wks. 1862 XIV. 455 My mother now entered upon a *periplus*, or systematic circumnavigation of all England. 1854 Thoreau *Walden* (1863) 319 It is wafted past the site of the fabulous islands of Atlantis and the Hesperides, makes the periplus of Hanno.

b. 1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 438 Many a periplus, many an itinerary was published. 1869 Liddell & Scott *Grk. Lex.* s. v. Περίπλους, *Periplus* is the title of several geograph. works, still extant, by Scylax, Nearchus, Agatharchides, Hanno. 1904 W. H. Stevenson in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 139 *note*, This Greek original was made up from a periplus from the Pillars of Hercules to Gades.

2. A manœuvre in ancient Greek naval combats.

1850 Grote *Greece* II. lx. VII. 448 *note*, The periplus practised by a lighter ship to avoid direct collision against a heavier. *Ibid.* lxiv. VIII. 234 This diekplus and periplus were the special manœuvres of the Athenian navy.

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Peripneumony (peripniū·mŏni), ‖ **peripneumonia** (-pniumō·niă). *Path.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [a. F. *péripneumonie* (Paré, 16th c.), in 14th c. *peripleumonie*, ad. L. *peripneu-*, *-pleumonia*, a. Gr. περιπλευμονία (Hippocr.), later περιπνευμονία, f. περί around, about + πλεύμων, later πνεύμων lungs: see PNEUMONIA.] The old name for inflammation of the lungs; = PNEUMONIA.

a. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* A vj, A sodeyne laxe folowing a pleurysie of a peripneumony [*misp'r.* peripeunomy] is verye perylouse. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 167 Excellent for the pleurisie and Peripnewmony, *i.* the inflammation of the lungs. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 378. 1752 SHENSTONE *Wks. & Lett.* (1777) III. 191 The peripneumony under which he laboured..had terminated in an adhesion of the lungs to the pleura. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 483 *note*, Hooping-cough complicated with bronchitis or peripneumony. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 251/2 His body, by the King's command, was dissected by Harvey, who attributed Parr's death to peripneumony.

b. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 745 The malady called *Peripneumonia*, that is to say, the inflammation of the lungs. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 106 A Nitrous Draught..is chiefly prevalent against..Peripneumonia. 1876 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* V. 5 Among the Greek and Roman writers 'Pleuritis' and 'Peripneumonia' comprised the sum of their knowledge of this class of diseases.

Hence **Peripneumonic** (-mo·nik) [Gr. περιπνευμονικός] *a.*, pertaining to or affected with pneumonia; *sb.*, a person affected with pneumonia; †**Peripneumo·nical** *a.* = *peripneumonic* adj. (*obs.*).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Peripneumonical*, sick of a Peripneumony. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 204 There arises every Year a Fever, with a great many Peripneumonick Symptoms. *Ibid.* XI. 386 Shortness of breath, and other accidents, such as use to afflict Peripneumonicks. 1793 BEDDOES *Consump.* 133 Peripneumonic fevers, or inflammations of the lungs. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 134 Dissections of peripneumonic subjects.

Peripneustic (peripniū·stik), *a. Entom.* [mod. f. Gr. περί around, about + πνευστικ-ός of or fit for breathing, f. stem πνευ- of πνέ-ειν to breathe.] Of insect-larvæ: see quot. 1899.

1891 A. LANG *Comp. Anat.* I. vi. 482 The tracheal system of peripneustic larvæ may be modified in various ways by adaptation to different modes of life. 1899 *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* VI. 450 Some larvae have stigmata arranged along the sides of the body after the fashion normal in Insect-larvae; these are called 'peripneustic'.

Periportal to **-prostatic**: see PERI- a.

Periproct (pe·riprǫkt). *Zool.* [f. Gr. περί around + πρωκτ-ός the anus.] That part of the perisome or body-wall of an echinoderm which surrounds the anus: opp. to PERISTOME.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 569 In Echinus, the apical extremities of the ambulacra abut upon the five smaller of the ten single plates which surround the periproct.

So **Peripro·ctic, Peripro·ctous** *adjs.*, surrounding the anus; pertaining to the periproct; **Periprocti·tis**, inflammation of the connective tissue about the anus; hence **Periprocti·tic** *a.*

1877 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VII. 377 During the course of the periproctitis. *Ibid.*, The periproctitic exudation is occasionally absorbed. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, Periproctic.

Peri·pter, -ere. ? *Obs. Arch.* [a. F. *périptère* (1559 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *peripteron* (Vitruv.), a. Gr. περίπτερον, neuter of περίπτερος winged about, f. περί about + πτερόν wing.] A peripteral building. So ‖ **Peripteros, Peri·ptery.**

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Peripter*, a sort of Temple, which had Pillars on all the Four quarters [ed. 1706 *Peripteron* or *Periptere*]. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Periptere*, in Architecture, is a Place encompassed round with Columns. 1760 RAPER in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 799 Temples of this form were usually peripteres..as the two temples of Vesta. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 590. 1826 ELMES *Dict. Fine Arts*, *Periptery*, an edifice or temple environed..by a range of insulated columns.

Peripteral (pĕri·ptĕrăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Having a single peristyle or row of pillars surrounding it, as an ancient Greek temple.

1826 ELMES *Dict. Fine Arts*, *Peripteral*, .. having columns all round. According to Vitruvius, the fourth order of temples. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* VII. 529 It was peripteral, with fluted granite pillars and Corinthian capitals. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 32 A peripteral hexastyle temple.

Peripylephlebitis, -renal, -salpingitis, etc.: see PERI- a, c.

Perisarc (pe·risāuk). *Zool.* [f. Gr. περί around + σάρξ, σάρκ-α flesh, as if from a Gr. *περισάρκιον (cf. *pericarp-ium*): cf. Gr. περίσαρκος surrounded by flesh.] The horny or chitinous case investing the cœnosarc in some Hydrozoa. Hence **Perisa·rcal, Perisa·rcous** *adjs.*, pertaining to or consisting of the perisarc.

1871 ALLMAN *Monogr. Gymnoblastic Hydroids* I. p. xiv, Perisarc. ..The unorganized chitinous excretion by which the soft parts are to a greater or less extent invested. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 133 It obviously answers to the perisarc of a Tubularian, and its presence in the embryo of the Hydra, in which no perisarc is developed by the adult, suggests [etc.]. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 245 The hydranths are lodged in perisarcal cups or *hydrothecæ* (= *calycles*). *Ibid.*, This hydrophyton consists of the cœnosarc..and its perisarcal investment.

‖ **Perisaturnium** (pe·risătɔ·niŭm). *Astr.* [mod.L., f. PERI- + *Saturnus* Saturn, after *Jovium* PERIJOVE, *perihelium* PERIHELION.] That point in the orbit of any one of Saturn's satellites at which it is nearest to Saturn.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 399/2 The rate of progression of the perisaturnium of any satellite. 1867–77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* I. xiii. 152 The longitude of the peri-saturnium. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* 556.

Perische, obs. form of PERISH, PIERCE.

Periscian (peri·siăn, -ʃiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Periscii*, a. Gr. Περίσκιοι (see next) + -AN: cf. F. *periscien* (1576 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

a. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Periscii (in quot. *fig.*). **b.** *sb.* (in *pl.*) = PERISCII.

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 9 b, Periscians are they which haue their shadowes round about them in form of milstones. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Periscians*, people dwelling so neere either of the two Poles, that their shadowes goe round about them like a wheele. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 11 In every clime we are in a periscian state, and with our Light, our Shadow and Darkness walk about us. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 209 The Inhabitants of these Zones..are called Periscians, because the shadow (the Sun not setting) moves round about them.

‖ **Periscii** (pĕri·si,ǝi, -i·ʃi,ǝi), *sb. pl.* [med.L., a. Gr. περίσκιοι, pl. of περίσκιος throwing a shadow all round, f. περί around + σκιά shadow.] Those who dwell within the polar circles, whose shadows revolve around them as the sun moves around the heavens on a summer day.

1685 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. x. (1635) 227. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1674) 20/1 Periscii are such as dwell beyond the Polar Circles,..because their shadows are on all sides of them. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I.

Periscope (pe·risko̤up). [f. Gr. type *περίσκοπ-ος looking round, a looker round (cf. κατάσκοπος), f. περί around + σκοπός look, σκοπεῖν to look.]

I. 1. A 'look round'; a general or comprehensive view, a survey. *rare*—[1].

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 643 The following passage, in which he [Dr. Ferguson] is taking a medical periscope of the island of Antigua.

II. 2. Name of a variety of photographic object-glass.

1865 *Athenæum* 4 Nov. 617/1 Steinheil's periscope, a new photographic object-glass. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 129 Why the many styles of objectives..? 'Orthoscope, Tachyscope, Euryscope, Platyscope, Periscope.'

3. An apparatus used in a submarine boat, for obtaining a view of objects above the water by a system of mirrors.

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Jan. 5/2 Various experiments are being carried out in order to provide these vessels with 'eyes', and notably with an apparatus known as the periscope, which is based on the principle of the dark room in photography, and which, by means of a tube, can be raised to the surface of the water. 1902 A. S. HURD in *19th Cent.* Feb. 226 The use of what is known as the periscope. This..by a system of mirrors carries to the officer below a reflection of what is occurring above.

Periscopic (perisko̤·pik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC: cf. *telescopic*. In mod.F. *périscopique*.] Enabling one to see distinctly for some distance around the axis of vision: applied to a lens or eye-glass so formed as to give a wide field of view; also to concavo-convex lenses.

1804 WOLLASTON in *Nicholson's Jrnl.* VII. 241 Experiment proving the Advantage of Periscopic Spectacles. 1812 — in *Phil. Trans.* 370 On a Periscopic Camera Obscura and Microscope. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 461 These glasses are called Periscopic spectacles, from their affording the opportunity of looking round. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1668/2 Dr. Wollaston's periscopic lens for microscopes had two plano-convex lenses ground to the same radius, and between their plane surfaces a thin plate of metal with a circular aperture. 1899 CAGNEY *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* x. (ed. 4) 434 The periscopic eye-pieces..are very excellent.

So **Perisco·pical** *a.* = prec.

a 1846 *Eclec. Rev.* cited by WORCESTER.

Periscopism (pe·risko̤pi:z'm). [f. as PERISCOPE + -ISM.] The capacity of seeing all round, or over a wide field of vision, without moving the eye; the faculty of periscopic vision.

1877 *Nature* 21 June 151/1 The purpose of the structure is to give periscopism to the eye. 1881 LE CONTE *Sight* I. ii. 37 This defect of a homogeneous lens, Dr. Hermann shows, is entirely corrected by the peculiar structure of the crystalline [lens]; therefore this structure confers on the eye the capacity of seeing distinctly over a wide field, without changing the position of the point of sight. This capacity he calls periscopism. *Ibid.* iii. 76 In the lower animals..in which periscopism is so important.

Perish (pe·riʃ), *v.* Forms: *a.* 3–5 **periss-en,** (3 -i, 4 -y), 4–5 **perisse,** 4–6 **peris,** (-ys(e, 4 **perijs,** 5 *Sc.* **perice,** 5–6 **perise**), 6 *Sc.* **periss,** (-eis, **perreis(s).** *β.* 4–5 **perisch-en,** (4 -i, **perriche-n,** 4–5 **periche-n),** 4–6 **perisch(e,-isshe, -ysshe,** (-ysch(e, -issche, 4–5 **-yssche,** 6 **-isssh(e,** *Sc.* **perrisch**), 4–6 **perishe,** (-ysh(e, 5 **-esch(e,** 6 **-esh, -essh, pearishe**), 4–7 **perisch,** 6– **perish.** *γ.* 4–5 **pers-en, -i, persh(en, persch(e, perch(yn.** *δ.* 4 **paris,** 5 **-ische, -yshe,** 6 **-ich,** 9 *north. dial.* **par(r)ish.** [ME. a. OF. *periss-*, lengthened stem of *perir* to perish, = Pr. *perir*, It. *perire*:—L. *perire* to pass away entirely, come to nothing, be lost or destroyed, lose one's life, etc., f. PER- 3 + *ire* to go.]

1. *intr.* To come to a violent, sudden, or untimely end; to suffer destruction; to lose its life, cease to exist, be cut off. (Chiefly of living beings.)

c 1250 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 32 Hise deciples..seiden to him, lord saue us, for we perisset[h]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6936 Þat ich mote þoru þis fure Brenne bi neþe & perissy [*v. rr.* persi, perischi, perisshe]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20049 Womman sal peris o na barn, Ne nan wit mischiue be forfarn. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 452 For þei þat sailen on þe see..perichen ful ofte. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xv. 17 Forsothe I perische here thurȝ hungir. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 20 In point thay war to parische. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. viii, The mooste parte of the corne..peryssched that same yere by cause of the grete rayne that felle. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liii. 158 The shyppe..pereshyd, and all my company. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* ix. 8 That all the house of Achab maye perisȝshe. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 § 1 Many rotte, and perishe to deathe for lacke of helpe of surgery. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 676 The common rout, That..Grow up and perish as the summer flie. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. vi, I was ready to perish for Thirst. 1776 PAINE *Com. Sense* (1791) 7 [To] disable him from living, and reduce him to a state in which he might rather be said to perish than to die. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* Contents p. vii, The Lighthouse and all therein perished. 1809 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 288 In danger of perishing with hunger. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 252 Who..lingered in the wilderness to perish by the hands of savages. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* i. 1 His son Charles was now dead,—had perished by his own hand.

b. (Chiefly *Theol.*) To incur spiritual death, be lost. Of a nation or community: To suffer moral or spiritual ruin.

c 1250 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 33 Sigge we to him, lord sauue us þet we ne perissi. *a* 1325 *Athanasian Creed* 2 in *Prose Psalter* 193 Þe which [faith] bot ȝif ichon kepe hole & nouȝt de-fouled, wyþ-outen drede he shal peris wyþ-outen ende [1548–9 *Bk. Com. Prayer* without doubt he shal perishe euerlastingly]. *c* 1382 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 370 ȝif þe gospel is hid, it is hid to hem þat perschen [1382 2 *Cor.* iv. 3 perischen]. 1562 WINȝET *Cert. Tractatis* i. Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 6 He .. sall require the blude oute of ȝour handis of the smallaste ane that sall perise throw ȝour negligence. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* I The reforming of Education..for the want whereof this nation perishes. 1782 COWPER *Expost.* 95 When nations are to perish in their sins, 'Tis in the church the leprosy begins. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. III. 295 Jerom..thought that no christian would finally perish. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. v. § 4 Knowledge is good..yet man perished in seeking knowledge.

c. Of things material: *spec.* (*a*) as opposed to things spiritual or eternal; (*b*) as the effect of decay or exposure to destructive conditions; (*c*) to be lost, wasted, or squandered.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalena*) 76 Bot martha, þat was rycht wyse, Wald nocht thole þare landis perice, Bot bathe þar partis wysly steryt. 1382 WYCLIF *John* vi. 12 He seide to his disciplis, Gedare ȝe the relyfs that ben left, that thei perischen not. *Ibid.* 27 Worche ye not mete that perischith. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 1455 Al þe vessel of þe abbay Aw hir to ȝeme in right aray, So þat non perise ne be lorn. 1434 MISYN *Mending of Life* ii. 108 Qwhy ȝernis þou with grete desire þingis þat sall perys? 1533 GAU *Richt Way* 36 The kingis of the vardil ar vntit with olie quhilk perisis. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* ii. (1868) 120 Giotto's frescos at Assisi are perishing..for want of decent care. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 210/2 The joints are apt to 'perish' by the action of the acids.

d. Of things immaterial: To come to an end, pass away.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8789 Sir king..we dut vr dede Sal perijs. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xl[i]. 5 He shalle dien, and his name shal peris. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 281 Valentinianus themperour..dredenge Aecius..causede hym to be sleyne at Cartago, with whom the fortune of the Weste pereschede. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 88 Saif vs, gude Lord, and succour send, For perysit is halynes. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 78 Bards of ancient Greece, whose Songs have perished in the Wreck of Time. 1896 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* vi. (1858) 271 The Phœnician power which the Prophets denounced, has entirely perished.

e. In imprecations.

1526 TINDALE *Acts* viii. 20 Perish thou and thy money togedder. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iii. 72 Perish the man, whose mind is backward now. 1717 POPE *Elegy Unfort. Lady* 45 So perish all, whose breast ne'er learn'd to glow For others good, or melt at others woe. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II, Perish the baubles! Your person is all I desire. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. XXXIV, Perish my name, if aught afford Its chieftain safety save his sword.

2. In *pa. pple.* with the auxiliary *be*, expressing the resulting state (as with OF. *perir*). Now chiefly said of the effect of exposure to weather, cold, hunger, etc.: cf. 1 c, 3 d, f.

The formal correspondence of this to the passive of a transitive verb led *c* 1400 to the transitive use of the simple tenses (sense 3), which has not been developed in French. (Some of these may be taken as passive of 3.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4648 Þe relikes nolde hii noȝt bileue ..Vor raþer hii wolde ymartred be þan hii yperissed were. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 70 Þis sone of myn was deed, and is quykened aȝen, and he was perished [1382 *Luke* xv. 24 he perischide], and is founden. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 117 If he dey, yat is for to say, if he be periched be water or be lond. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 75 A shyppe is soon perisshed and lost by a litil tempest. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xvii, Nothinge was perisshed sauue a litle bagage. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 79 Yf the matrice be perysshed or otherwyse viciate. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1185/1 The spire of the steeple was so perished that not long after the same was taken downe. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 76 The poore sogers are almost perished..for want of schoes and clothes. 1667 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 113 [Laid] in a by-place expos'd to weather, and thereby are much perish'd, and become not legible. 1795 BURKE *Scarcity* Wks. VII. 410 Several farmers

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..cut the green haulm as fodder for the cattle, then perished for want of food in that dry and burning summer. 1845 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 313 We were all perished with cold. 1895 *Times* (weekly ed.) 23 Aug. 675/4 The rope was perished and should never have been used for the work.

3. *trans.* To bring to destruction, destroy; to put to death, kill (a person, etc.), wreck (a ship, building, etc.). *Obs.* or *arch.* (exc. as in d).

c 1400 26 *Pol. Poems* 131 These ben myn enemyes, lord, echone, Euer aboute to perysshe me. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11360 Thies wicked men bothe Haue purpost hom plainly to perisshe our londes. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 145 The dogges..be so greete and feerse that thei .. peresche lyones. 1549 Wriothesley *Chron.* 23 Apr. (Camden) II. 10 A fire at Broken wharfe..brent and perished aboue six howses. 1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* lxi. (Hakl. Soc.) 294 Another [wound] through the arme, perishing the bone, and cutting the sinewes. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* viii. 355 Their Burser .. had almost perished his owne life. 1790 Burns *Tam o' Shanter* 168 For mony a beast to dead she shot, And perish'd mony a bonie boat. *a* 1845 Hood *The Mary* vii, Many foul blights Perish'd his hardwon gains.

†b. To destroy spiritually; to ruin morally.

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 106 He had so many thoghtis of syn in his mynde þat he was like to be perisshid þerwith. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxiii. 86 In my priue closet, where I was perished. 1555 Bonner *Homilies* ii. 11 When we were peryshed he saued vs. 1750 *Student* I. 299 Wishing God to perish his body and soul, if ever he appear'd on the scaffold to do the act or lift up his hand against him.

c. To lose (a possession); to waste, squander (property, etc.) *To perish the pack*, to spend all one has. Now only *dial.* and *Sc.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7614 To put hom in perell to perysshe þere lyues. *a* 1600 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* III. 845 This night we perished our maine tressletrees. 1638 Ford *Fancies* iv. i, If you have not perish'd all your reason. *c* 1656 Bramhall *Replic.* vi. 235 If a Merchant doe reckon only the price which his commodity cost him beyond Sea,..he will soon perish his Pack. 1691 J. Wilson *Belphegor* i. ii, One..that has perish'd his own Fortune, to save the Publick. 1822 Galt *Sir A. Wylie* xciii, Her son perished the pack, and they say has spoused his fortune and gone to Indy.

d. With material object: To destroy, cause to decay; esp. as the result of exposure to weather or injurious conditions. (See also 2.)

1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 121 There is no wynde nor wether that dothe hurte or perysshe them. 1613 Fletcher, etc. *Honest Man's Fort.* i. ii, His wants And miseries have perish'd his good face. 1776 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 28 Jan. an. 1775, Will the frost perish the exposed fibres?

†e. With immaterial object: To destroy, do away with, put an end to. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22250 O rome Imparre þe dignite Ne mai na wai al perist be. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xvii. ix. 703 In suche a maner entred the sone of god in the wombe of a mayd mary whos vyrgynyte ne was perysshed ne hurte. 1509 Barclay *Skyp of Folys* (1874) II. 255 We coueyte nat to perysshe theyr fame in any wyse. 1593 Bilson *Govt. Christ's Ch.* xiii. 265 The generall rage of ignorance and oblivion, that hath .. perished the best writers before our times. 1628 Feltham *Resolves* ii. [i.] ii, The best way to perish discontentments. 1643 Steer tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* xiii. 48 That they grow not..to a pin and webbe, or else cleane perish the sight.

f. Said of the effect of cold, hunger, or privation, in withering or shrivelling up, or reducing to a moribund condition. Now chiefly *dial.*

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* ii. i, Rains and Cold..benumb and perish their limbs. 1867 Baker *Nile Tribut.* iii. 61 The extreme heat of the sun and simoon perishes all vegetation. *Mod. dial.* (Essex) The want of sleep perished me.

Pe·rish, *sb. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. vb.] The act of perishing: in phr. *upon the perish*, on the point or in process of perishing. (Cf. *on the wane.*)

1825 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1830) I. 319 Everything seems upon the perish.

Perish, -e, obs. forms of Pierce.

Perishability (periʃăbi·lĭti). *rare.* [f. next: see -ity.] Perishableness.

1811 Shelley in Dowden *Life* (1886) I. iv. 133 Inquiries into our intellect, its eternity or perishability. 1847 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1857) 61 The mutability and perishability of all individual things.

Perishable (pe·riʃăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Perish *v.* + -able; cf. F. *périssable* (*c* 1400 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Liable to perish; subject to destruction, decay, or death; *esp.* naturally subject to speedy decay, as organic substances, minerals which rapidly weather or become decomposed, and the like.

1611 Cotgr., *Perissable*, perishable. 1648 J. Goodwin *Youngling Elder* 33 All books whatsoever are perishable. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 18 Silver, Gold, and Jewels, .. are not perishable, nor so mutable as other Commodities. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. xi. (1869) I. 238 Of all the productions of land, milk is perhaps the most perishable. 1790 Cowper *Adam* iv. vii, Thou perishable flesh and form of clay. 1839 Murchison *Silur. Syst.* I. xxvii. 341 Non-micaceous perishable shale. 1849 Helps *Friends in C.* (1851) II. 185 Systems, constitutions, and the like are perishable things. 1862 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 172 It is not made of a perishable material.

2. a. *absol.* quasi-*sb. The perishable*, that which is perishable or transitory.

1821 Byron *Heav. & Earth* i. 28 Were I the Seraph, And he the perishable. 1843 J. Martineau *Chr. Life* (1867) 10 It is the Immortal against the Perishable. *a* 1854 H. Reed *Lect. Eng. Lit.* ii. (1878) 61 In the elder literature, the perishable has passed away.

b. *sb. pl.* Things liable to decay: said chiefly of food-stuffs in transit.

1742 Richardson *Corr.* (1804) I. 83 The fall of the leaves fills the pools, the ponds, and the dikes..with particles, and animalcula, and perishables, of vegetable as well as animal nature. 1807 Moore *Mem.* (1853) I. 224 Recollections are too like the other perishables of this world. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* II. § 64 A procurator may alienate perishables belonging to his principal. 1895 *Spectator* 26 Oct. 553/2 Perishables like fish and flowers.

Hence **Pe·rishably** *adv.*, in a perishable manner, by being perishable.

1891 *Gd. Words* Aug. 519 So strange it seems to me Beauty should perishably find its close.

Perishableness (pe·riʃăb'lnĕs). [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being perishable.

1690 Locke *Govt.* II. v. § 48 Supposing .. nothing in the island, either because of its commonness, or perishableness, fit to supply the place of money. 1805 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 479 A deep and melancholy sense of the perishableness of the noblest qualities. 1852 Lewis *Methods Observ. Politics* I. 221 They [written memorials] have a monumental character as opposed to the perishableness of mere speech.

Perished (pe·riʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. Perish *v.* + -ed 1.] That has perished, in the senses of the vb.; decayed, wasted; dead or brought to the point of death with cold or privation.

1538 Elyot, *Perditus* .., loste, peryssheed, withoute recouerie, out of hope. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* 587 The leaues & root boyled in water and Hony, & drunke, healeth the perished lungs. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1998/4 A brown bay Mare above 14 hands high, ..a little perisht in her Wind. 1757 W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc.* 46 It is no longer a Wonder, such perished Stores should be bought up. 1823 Galt *Gilhaise* II. xxix. 282 The mourning women, and the perished child in the arms. 1883 A. Lang in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 842 The perished plays of Sophocles and Æschylus might any day be brought to light. 1888 'R. Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* xli, 'Dining at the camp!' says Aileen, looking regularly perished.

Perishen, -oner, obs. ff. Parishen, Parishioner.

Pe·risher. [f. Perish *v.* + -er 1.] That which perishes or destroys. *slang.* An extreme (of any course of action); a 'plunger'; also applied to persons as a term of contempt.

1888 'R. Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* xli, He.. went in an awful perisher—took a month to it, and was never sober day or night the whole time. 1896 *Idler* Mar. 282/1 Those perishers in the gallery didn't know anything about Shakespeare.

Pe·rishing, *vbl. sb.* [f. Perish *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Perish: a. A going to destruction, suffering death; †b. A destroying, causing destruction (*obs.*).

a. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xiii. 4 Ilkan is cause of oþer perischynge. 1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxviii. 8 Thou shalt die in the perishynge of slayn men. 1643 Milton *Divorce* xiii. (1851) 54 Who shall answer for the perishing of all those souls? 1768–74 Tucker *Lt Nat.* (1834) I. 640 Painful perishings by fire. 1864 Skeat *Uhland's Poems* 74 Feuds and traitorous deeds And perishing of precious seeds.

b. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11986 Haue pytie .. of this pure maidon; Put hir in some place fro perisshyng of hondes. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 62 Se the knyfe go no deper than the thycknes of the bone for perysshynge of the brayne. 1690 Locke *Govt.* II. v. § 46 The exceeding of the bounds of his just property..the perishing of anything uselessly.

Perishing (pe·riʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That perishes.

1. That goes to destruction; that passes out of existence, or suffers decay, dissolution, or death.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. i. 2 To seke perishyng ryches and to truste in hem is vanite. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* div a, The perishing Buildings of Mortalls. 1710 Swift *Tatler* No. 230 ₱ 10 All new affected Modes of Speech..are the first perishing Parts in any Language. 1844 Willis *Psyche* 36 The glory of the human form Is but a perishing thing.

2. That causes destruction or death; deadly: said of cold, privation, or the like.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 246 The colde, and moistnesse, wych is perissynge and contrarie to the lyfe. 1634 Rainbow *Labour* (1635) 22 It cannot be said to be causally perishing. 1813 T. Busby tr. *Lucretius* v. *Comm.* p. vi, Destroyed by..the perishing power of frost. 1893 Earl Dunmore *Pamirs* II. 138 A night of perishing cold.

Hence **Pe·rishingly** *adv.*, so as to cause to perish; deadly.

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 298 Perishingly cold with frosty Winds. 1876 Smiles *Sc. Natur.* vi. (ed. 4) 97 These sleeping-places were perishingly cold.

Pe·rishment. Now *dial.* [f. Perish *v.* + -ment. Cf. F. *périssement* (16th c. in Littré).] †a. Destruction, damage, loss. *Obs.* b. *dial.* 'Starvation' by cold.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xii. 84 To bestowe life is no perishemente but auantage. *a* 1549 Latimer *Let.* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1755 Iustices that be to much naturall, to theyr owne perishment both Body and Soule. 1822 Bewick *Mem.* ix. 116 Before she had waded through it, she got very wet and a *perishment* of cold. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *A Perishment*, a severe cold.

Perisome (pe·risōm). *Zool.* Also **perisom**; also in L. form **perisoma** (perisō·mă). [= mod. F. *périsome*, and mod.L. *perisōma*, f. Gr. περί about + σῶμα body.] The integument or body-wall of an echinoderm, upon which the external calcareous skeleton is developed. Hence **Perisō·mal, Perisoma·tic, Perisō·mial** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the perisome.

1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 102 The class Echinodermata .. is distinguished by the fact that the external envelope of the body ('perisome') has the power of secreting calcareous matter to a greater or less extent. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 513 The genus Stylifer, which infests Star-fishes and Sea-urchins, sometimes imbedding itself in the perisoma. 1877 W. Thomson *Voy. Challenger* I. iii. 172 The perisom is divided into four muscular bands. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 594 Portions of the perisomatic skeleton of the aboral region. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Perisomal*, ..*Perisomatic*, ..*Perisomial.*

Perisperm (pe·rispɔm). *Bot.* [ad. F. *périsperme* ad. mod.L. *perisperm-um* (Jussieu 1789), f. Gr. περί around + σπέρμα seed.] The mass of nutritive tissue or 'albumen' outside the embryo-sac in some seeds (distinguished from the *endosperm* within the embryo-sac); also, the tissue of the nucellus, which sometimes persists in the ripe seed (Bronguiart 1827). Formerly used for the 'albumen' generally; also for the *testa* or integument of the seed (Richard 1808).

1819 Lindley tr. *Richard's Observ. Fruits & Seeds* 84 Endosperm;..Jussieu called it *Perisperm*; Gærtner *Albumen.* 1835 Henslow *Descr. & Phys. Bot.* § 269 In many cases this nutriment, or 'amnios',..is not wholly absorbed by the ripening ovule; and it ultimately becomes the 'albumen' or 'perisperm' of the seed, and is then farinaceous, hard, or oily. 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 214 The horned perisperm of the coffee-tree. 1885 Goodale *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 437 The food within the developing embryo sac is termed endosperm; if around it, perisperm.

Hence **Perispe·rmal, Perispe·rmic** *adjs.*, pertaining to, or having, a perisperm.

1819 Lindley tr. *Richard's Obs.* 23 The origin of the perispermic vessels. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Perispermic*..furnished with albumen. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 443 The husk and perispermal membrane are inert.

Perispheric (perisfe·rik), *a. rare.* [f. Peri- + Spheric.] 'Globular; having the form of a ball' (Webster 1828); spherical. Also **Perisphe·rical** *a.*

1828 Webster cites *Journ. of Science* for *Perispheric.* 1846 Worcester, *Perispheric, Perispherical*, spherical; round.

Perisplenic to **Perisplenitis**: see Peri- a, c.

Perispome (pe·rispōm), *a.* and *sb. Gr. Gram.* [abbrev. of **perispo·menon** (also in use) = Gr. περισπώμενον, neuter pr. pple. passive of περισπᾶν to draw around, mark with the circumflex (any syllable).] a. *adj.* Having a circumflex accent on the last syllable. b. *sb.* A word so accented.

1818 Blomfield tr. *Matthiæ Gr. Gram.* II. 958 *Perispomena*, περισπώμενα, which have the circumflex on the last syllable, as φιλῶ, τιμῶ, ποῦς. 1845 Jelf *Gr. Gram.* I. iii. 36 *Perispomena*—when the circumflex is on the ultima; as, καλῶς, πᾶς. 1867 tr. *Curtius's Grk. Gram.* (ed. 2) § 21 A word having a circumflex on the last syllable is called *perispomenon. Ibid.* § 93 After a perispome the accent of the enclitic is entirely lost.

Hence **Pe·rispome** *v.*, to place a circumflex accent on the last syllable.

‖ **Perispora·ngium.** *Bot.* [f. Peri- + Sporangium.] A structure surrounding or investing the sporangium in cryptogams.

1856 in Henslow *Dict. Bot. Terms.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 865 *Perisporangium*, the indusium of ferns when it surrounds the spore-cases or sori. 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* II. i. 272 A number of sporidium-bearing filaments emanate from a kind of membrane at the base of a spheroidal cellular perisporangium.

Perispore (pe·rispōɹ). *Bot.* [a. F. *périspore*, ad. mod.L. **perispo·rium** (Richard 1808; also in Eng. use), f. Gr. περί around + σπόρος seed: see Spore.] †a. Name for the hypogynous bristles of some sedges (see Perianth, Perigynium). *Obs.* b. The skin or integument of a spore.

1848 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) I. 313 These [hypogynous setæ] are probably of the nature of the hypogynous scales of Grasses, and have been named *perispores* [earlier edd. *perisporum*] by some French writers. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Perisporium*,..term applied by L. C. Richard and Persoon to the threads which surround the seed of the *Cyperaceæ.* Hedwig and some other botanists have substituted this term for that of *pericarp* in cryptogamious plants: a perispore. 1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 217/1 The spores are developed each in the interior of a perispore.

Perissad (pĕri·săd), *sb.* (*a.*) [mod. f. Gr. περισσ-ός superfluous, redundant, in Arith. uneven, odd (f. περί in sense 'over, beyond') + -ad.]

1. *Chem.* An element or radical whose quantivalency is represented by an odd number, as a monad, triad, or pentad; opp. to Artiad. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1870 [see Artiad]. 1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* I. 257 Elements..of uneven equivalency,..are designated generally as perissads. *Ibid.* 258 In every saturated or normal compound..the sum of the perissad elements is always an even number. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Perissad*, *Chem.*, having a valency which is represented by an odd number.

2. *Zool.* = Perissodactyl (as *adj.*).

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Perissad*..*Zool.*, belonging to the *Perissodactyla.*

Perisse, perisshe, obs. ff. Perish, Pierce.

Perissodactyl, -yle (pĕrisodæ·ktil), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *perissodactyl-us*, f. Gr. περισσό-ς uneven, odd + δάκτυλος digit.] a. *adj.* Having an odd number of toes on each foot, as an ungulate mammal; odd-toed; belonging to the division *Perissodactyla* of *Ungulata.* b. *sb.* A perissodactyl ungulate or hoofed animal: *pl.* in *-s* or *-a.* Opposed to Artiodactyl.

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a. 1849–52 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 922/2 The elephant.. belongs to the..perissodactyle group of Pachyderms. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 424 The three existing genera of Perissodactyle Ungulates.

b. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Org. Nat.* I. 242 The bony palate extends further back than in the perissodactyles. 1875 C. C. Blake *Zool.* 33 Three great divisions of Perissodactyla exist, of which the Rhinoceros, the Tapir, and the Horse form the existing types. 1877 Le Conte *Elem. Geol.* III. (1879) 508 He .. divided all Ungulates into Perissodactyls (odd-toed) and Artiodactyls (even-toed).

So **Perissoda·ctylate, Perissodacty·lic, Perissoda·ctylous** *adjs.* = prec. a.

1889 *Nature* 28 Nov. 84/1 Two species of the remarkable Perissodactylate genus *Macrauchenia*.

Perisso·logy. *Rhet.* ? *Obs.* [ad. late L. *perissologia*, a. Gr. περισσολογία, f. περισσόλογος speaking too much, f. περισσός, redundant + λόγος speech.] Redundance or superfluity of speech; use of more words than are necessary; pleonasm.

1583 Fulke *Defence* (Parker Soc.) 136 Haue not the most elegant authors used hyperbatons, perissologies, and other figures that are counted faults of speech? [1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 264 *Macrologia*, or long language..: it is also named by the Greeks *Perissologia*.] 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Perissology*, superfluous speaking. 1776 Campbell *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. 359 If we should say *the alcoran* we should fall into a gross perissology.

Hence **Perissolo·gical** *a.* (*rare*—⁰), 'redundant in words' (Webster 1828).

Perissosyllabic (pĕri·sōˌsilæ·bik), *a.* [f. Gr. περισσοσύλλαβ-ος having a syllable over (f. περισσός) + -IC.] Having a redundant syllable or syllables.

Perissosyllabic hexameter, a name for the 'greater Archilochian' measure, in which three trochees (or two trochees and a spondee) are substituted for the last two feet of the ordinary hexameter (as in Horace, Bk. I. Ode iv.).

Peristalith (pĕri·stălĭth). *Archæol.* [irreg. f. Gr. περίστα(τος standing round + λίθος stone. Better *perista·tolith*.] A ring or row of standing stones surrounding a burial-mound, or the like.

1882 C. Elton *Orig. Eng. Hist.* 131 Buried in the earth and surrounded by a ring of stones, or 'peristalith' of an oblong form. 1898 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 441 The rim of the stone-circle or 'peristalith'.

‖ **Peristalsis** (peristæ·lsis). *Physiol.* [mod. L., repr. a Gr. περίσταλσις, cf. περισταλτ-ικός in next.] Peristaltic movement: see next.

1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 313/1 A peristalsis.. which sets out from the cardiac extremity. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 38 Diarrhœa, due to a violently increased peristalsis. 1876 Foster *Phys.* I. iv. § 4. 142 In a twisted tube like that of the vertebrate ventricle, ordinary peristalsis would be impotent to drive the blood onward.

Peristaltic (peristæ·ltik), *a. Physiol.* [ad. Gr. περισταλτικ-ός (Galen), f. περιστέλλ-ειν lit. to send round, f. στέλλειν to set, place, array, make ready, dispatch, send. Cf. F. *péristaltique* (1680 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Applied to the automatic muscular (vermicular) movement which takes place in the alimentary canal and other hollow or tubular organs, consisting of rhythmic wave-like contractions in successive circles, by which the contents of the organ are propelled along it.

1655 Culpepper, etc. *Riverius* IX. vii. 266 This vomiting cometh by the Peristaltick motion of the Guts. 1676 Cole in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 609 Both these kinds of vessels seem to have a peristaltick contraction of their own. 1753 N. Torriano *Midwifry* 14 The inverting peristaltic Motion of the Fallopian Tube. 1881 Darwin *Veg. Mould* 116 When the earth was in a very liquid state it was ejected in little spurts, and when not so liquid by a slow peristaltic movement.

b. *transf.* (*Electr.*) See quot.

1896 Thomson *Math. & Phys. Papers* (1884) II. lxxv. 80, I..venture to introduce the term *peristaltic* to characterize that kind of induction by which currents are excited in elongated conductors through the variation of electrostatic potential in the surrounding matter.

Hence **Perista·ltically** *adv.*, in a peristaltic manner; with peristaltic action or movement.

1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 678/1 The food is propelled onwards peristaltically. 1868 Owen *Anat. Vertebr.* III. 501 Insulating the peristaltically winding intestines from the constant respiratory movements of the abdominal walls.

Peristaphyline (peristæ·filin), *a. Anat.* [ad. mod.L. *peristaphylin-us*, f. Gr. περί around + σταφύλινος adj., f. σταφυλή bunch of grapes, swollen uvula. Cf. mod.F. *péristaphylin* (Littré).] Situated about the uvula: applied to two muscles, the *external peristaphyline* (or *tensor palati*), and the *internal peristaphyline* (or *levator palati*).

[1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Peristaphilinus, internus & externus*, are Muscles of the Uvula.] 1840 G. V. Ellis *Anat.* 236 The *circumflexus palati*, or external peristaphyline muscle..consists of a vertical and a horizontal portion.

Peristerite (pĕri·stĕrəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. περιστερά pigeon, dove + -ITE¹ 2 b.] A variety of Albite exhibiting a slight iridescence or opalescence like that of the plumage on a pigeon's neck.

1843 T. Thomson in *Lond. & Edin. Philos. Mag.* XXII. 189 *Peristerite* .. was sent me also from Perth in Upper Canada...It is light brownish red, and exhibits a play of colours, chiefly blue, on the surface. 1868 Dana *Min.* 356.

Peristeroid (pĕri·stĕroid), *a. Ornith.* [mod. f. Gr. περιστερά pigeon + -OID.] Of or pertaining to the *Peristeroidæ*, a group of birds in Sundevall's classification (1873) identical with the *Columbæ* or pigeons.

Peristeromorph (pĕri·stĕrŏmɔf). *Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *peristeromorphæ*, pl. fem. of *peristeromorphus*, f. Gr. περιστερά pigeon + μορφή form.] A member of the group *Peristeromorphæ* in Huxley's classification (1867), identical with the *Columbæ* or pigeons. So **Peristeromo·rphic, Peristeromo·rphous** *adjs.*, belonging to or having the characters of the *Peristeromorphæ*.

Peristeronic (pĕristĕrɒ·nik), *a.* [app. f. Gr. περιστερών, -ῶνα dove-cot (f. περιστερά dove, pigeon) + -IC.] Pertaining to or concerned with pigeons.

1868 *Rules Peristeronic Soc.* 1 That the Society be called the National Peristeronic Society. 1876 Fulton & Wright *Bk. Pigeons* 386 Of the National Peristeronic Society it may be said that it holds the position of the first pigeon society of the day. 1893 *Ibid.* (ed. Lumley) vii. 58 Who would talk of a pigeon's 'eye-lids' that has any knowledge of matters peristeronic? 1904 *Times* 6 Jan. 8/5 The National Peristeronic Society was founded by the amalgamation of the National Columbarian and the Philo-Peristeronic Societies.

Peristeropod (pĕri·stĕrŏpɒd), *a.* and *sb. Ornith.* [ad. assumed Gr. *περιστερόποδ-ες, pl. of *περιστερόπους pigeon-footed.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the *Peristeropodes*, a section of *Alectoromorphæ* or gallinaceous birds in Huxley's classification (1868), having the toes arranged on a level as in pigeons. b. *sb.* A member of this group. So **Peristero·podan** *a.* and *sb.*; **Peristero·podous** *a.*

Peristethium: see Peri- b.

Peristomatic (pe·riˌstomæ·tik), *a. Bot.* [f. Peri- + Stoma (pl. *stomata*).] Surrounding a stoma of a leaf.

1876 J. H. Balfour in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 90/1 In Ceratopteris thalictroides the stoma is bounded by three cells,—two of which..are crescentic and concave inwardly, while the third surrounds them,.. and has on this account been called peristomatic.

Peristome (pe·ristoum). Also in L. forms **peri·stoma** (pl. **-ata**), **peristo·mium** (pl. **-ia**). [= F. *péristome* (18..), ad. mod.L. *peristoma* (Hedwig 1782), f. Gr. περί around + στόμα mouth; altered (by Ehrhart 1787) to *peristomium*, after *pericarpium*, etc.]

1. *Bot.* The fringe of small teeth around the mouth of the capsule or sporangium in mosses.

1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 73 *Peristoma*, the fringe at the mouth of the Capsule of Mosses. 1818 Hooker & Taylor *Musc. Brit.* Introd. 4 The absence or presence of the fringe of the Peristome which Hedwig employed to so much advantage. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 320 One or more rows of cellular rigid processes, called collectively the peristomium, and separately teeth. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 331 We must now examine somewhat more closely the origin of the Peristome.

2. *Zool.* a. The margin of the aperture of the shell of a mollusc. b. Any special structure or set of parts around the mouth or oral opening in various invertebrates, as insects, crustacea, hydrozoa, infusoria; in echinoderms, the part of the body-wall surrounding the mouth (opp. to Peri-proct); in certain worms, as earthworms, the first true somite, situated behind the *prostomium* or *præstomium*, and bearing the mouth.

a. 1851–6 Woodward *Mollusca* 101 The margin of the aperture is termed the peristome. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 47 The columella is seen in the angle ..; its umbilicus is partly..concealed by the reflection over it of the peristome.

b. 1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 93 (In *Vorticellæ*) a. The prominent everted rim (*peristome*). 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* v. 232 (*Chætopoda*) The first somite, which contains the mouth, is the peristomium. *Ibid.* ix. 569 (*Echinodermata*) The ambulacral plates are continued on the peristome to the margins of the mouth. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 781 (*Hydrozoa Acraspeda*) The mouth..is situate in the centre of a disc or peristome of great mobility. 1896 *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* II. 481.

Hence **Peristo·mal, Peristo·mial** *adjs.*, surrounding the mouth, circumoral; pertaining to, of the nature of, or having a peristome.

1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 547 Peristomal gills of some *Echinoidea*. 1900 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 278 The peristomal plates..number in adults normally 9 in one row and 8 in the other row of the pair. 1870 Nicholson *Man. Zool.* 99 Between the mouth and the circumference of the disc is a flat space, without appendages of any kind, termed the 'peristomial space'. 1881 Spruce in *Trnl. Bot.* X. 18 Recklessly bandied about among peristomial genera. 1896 *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* II. 313 There are four long peristomial cirri on each side. *Ibid.* 185 The peristomial depression.

Peristrephic (peri·ˌstre·fik), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. περιστρέφειν to turn round + -IC. (The etymological form would be *peristreptic*.)] Turning round, revolving, rotatory (as a panorama). Also **Peristre·phical**, *a.*

1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 385 The whole visible nocturnal sphere is peristrephical. 1838 *Ibid.* XLIII. 709 They accompany our ken like a peristrephic panorama. 1851 J. Cairns *Let.* in MacEwan *Life* (1895) 351 Opening up a peristrephic picture of the Christian world.

‖ **Peristrophe** (pĕri·strŏfi). *Obs. rare*—¹. [a. Gr. περιστροφή.] A turning round, a revolution.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 12 A strange Peristrophe of Policy and Religion.

Peristyle (pe·ristəil), *sb.* (*a.*) *Arch.* Also 7–9 in L. form **peristy·lium**, 9 in Gr. form **peristy·lon**. [a. F. *péristyle* (1554 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *peristȳlum*, *peristȳlium*, in Gr. περίστῠλον sb., neuter of περίστῠλ-ος having pillars all round, surrounded by a colonnade, f. περί around + στῦλος pillar.] A row of columns or colonnade surrounding a temple or other building, or a court, cloister, etc.; less properly, the court or space having round it such a row of columns.

1612 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* I. v. 17 All manner of compartments, bases, perystiles, plots, buildings, &c. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 268 A large square Court compassed about with the fairest *peristylium* or Cloyster that I ever saw. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xiii. I. 396 A *peristylium* of granite columns. 1833 Ellis *Elgin Marbles* (Libr. Ent. Knowl.) I. 72 When the exterior of a temple was not surrounded by a peristyle or colonnade, the temple was said to be apteral. 1878 Smith *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* 425/1 Round the peristyle were arranged the chambers used by the men.

¶ Erroneously applied to the columned porch of a church or other large building, to a pillared verandah, etc.

1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. vii. 24 You go through a large *Peristile, alias* a long Entry set about with Pillars. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., *Peristyle* is sometimes taken for a row or rank of Columns, as well without as within any Edifice;..Sometimes this was call'd *Antiprostyle*. 1863 Mary Howitt *F. Bremer's Greece* I. vii. 239 Crowding and crushing..about the peristyle and steps of the church. *Ibid.* II. xii. 27. 1866 Mrs. Ritchie *Village on Cliff* xiii. 195 When the wedding-party came out into the peristyle of the church, the carriages had both disappeared.

B. *adj.* Surrounded by a colonnade.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Mar. 303 That the Mausoleum was composed of an oblong peristyle building.

Hence **Peristy·lar** *a.*, pertaining to, having, or of the nature of a peristyle.

1876 J. Fergusson *Hist. Indian Archit.* IV. ii. 335 All round the court there is a peristylar cloister with cells.

Perisynovial, -tendineum: see Peri- a, b.

‖ **Perisystole** (perisi·stŏlĭ). *Physiol.* [mod. L. *perisystole* (Bartholine 1651), f. Gr. περί around + συστολή contraction; in F. *périsystole* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*).] 'The short interval of time between the systole and the following diastole of the heart; inappreciable except when the heart's action is failing' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Perisystolic** (-sistɒ·lik) *a.*, belonging to the perisystole.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 60 Without any interloping perisystole at all. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* II. vi. 104 They confound the Perisystole or quiet posture of the heart. [1651 Bartholinus II. vi. 251 Confundunt perisystolen seu quietum.] 1758 J. S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dict., *Perisystole*, that Instant of rest between the Systole and Diastole of the Heart. 1853 Markham *Skoda's Auscult.* 213 A murmur arising at the root of the aorta, during the ventricular systole, is more perisystolic, than a murmur arising in the ventricles. 1875 Hayden *Dis. Heart* 81 The perisystolic phenomena.

†Pe·rit. *Obs.* Also 6 **peryott**, 6–7 **periot**, 8 **perrot**. [Origin unascertained.] A measure of weight equal to $\frac{1}{3200}$ of a grain. (Cf. Droit ².)

1564 *Conference of Weightes* (MS. Rawl. D. 23 lf. 6) The mynters..devyde a droyte into .20. peryottes, and a peryott into .24. blanckes. 1649 *Acts & Ordin. Parl.* c. 43 (Scobell) 65 Twenty Mites makes a Grain; Twenty four Drotts makes a Mite; Twenty Perits makes a Droit; Twenty four Blanks makes a Perit. 1680–1725 [see Blank *sb.* 10]. 1838 *Murray's Hand-bk. N. Germ.* 40 These tulip roots were never bought or sold, but.. The bulbs, and their divisions into perits, became like the different stocks in our public funds, and were bought and sold at different prices from day to day.

†Perite, *a. Obs.* Also 6 **peryt**. [a. obs. F. *perit*, *-ite* (*c* 1500), or ad. L. *perīt-us* 'experienced', properly pa. pple. of **perīrī* (in *ex-perīrī* to make trial of).] Experienced, expert, skilful, skilled.

1529 *Chart. Jas. V* in M'Crie *Life A. Melville* (1819) I. 459 Y° said Maister Hary..has made under him gude and perite scolaris. 1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern* 10 No decree could demonstrate vnto them any thing sufficient to respect a more ciuill and perite life. 1652 Ashmole *Theat. Chem.* Prol. 11 Linus is said to be the most Perite of any Lyrick Poet. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 668 Friends who are in the habit of exercising a profuse rather than a perite hospitality.

Hence **†Peri·tely** *adv.*, skilfully. *Obs.*

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 158 This hath been so peritely adulterated.

‖ **Perithecium** (periþī·siŏm). *Bot.* Pl. **-ia**. Also anglicized as **perithece** (pe·riþīs). [mod.L. (Persoon 1796), f. Gr. περί around + θήκη case: cf. *pericarpium*.] A cup-shaped or flask-shaped receptacle, usually with a narrow opening, inclosing the fructification in certain fungi, etc.; spec. in the *Pyrenomycetes*. Hence **Perithe·cial** *a.*, pertaining to the perithecium.

1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* 209 *Perithecium*, is a term used to express the part which contains the reproductive organs of Sphæria and its coordinates. 1839 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) 271 Lichens .. Perithecium is the part in which the asci are immersed. 1857 Berkeley *Cryptog. Bot.* § 274. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 256 *Pyrenomycetes*..The asci are formed in the interior of small flask-shaped or roundish receptacles..here termed *Perithecia*. 1889 Bennett & Murray *Cryptog. Bot.* 355 The Ascomycetes may be classed in three divisions: ..the *Pyrenomycetes*, with *pyrenocarps* or *perithece* (hymenia within flask-shaped bodies open at the neck). *Ibid.* 356 The perthece does not differ essentially from the apothece.

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Perithelium, -thoracic: see PERI- a, b.

† **Peri·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [n. of action from L. *perīre, perit-um* to PERISH.] Perishing, destruction, annihilation.

1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* I. xiv. 168 Were there an absolute perition in our dissolution.

Peritomous (pĕri·tŏməs), *a. Min.* [f. Gr. *περί* around + *-τομός* cut, cutting.] (See quot.)

1835 C. U. SHEPARD *Mineral.* I. xxiv, *Peritomous. Note,* Implying that cleavage takes place in more than one direction parallel to the axis, and that the faces are all of the same quality.

Peritomy (pĕri·tŏmi). *Surg.* [f. Gr. *περιτομή* circumcision, f. *περί* around + *τομή* cutting.] Circumcision, esp. of the cornea.

1889 G. A. BERRY *Dis. Eye* I. ii. 62 Performing the operation of peritomy or syndectomy. 1890 in BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*

Peritoneal, -seal (peritonī·ăl), *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, situated in, or affecting the peritoneum.

1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I 427 Each carrying along with it a peritonæal coat. 1797 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 205 There was..all the appearance of peritoneal inflammation. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 590 The peritoneal thickening and fibrous adhesions which result from circumscribed peritonitis.

‖ **Peritoneum, -seum** (pe·ritonī·ŭm). *Anat.* [L. *peritonæum, -æum* (in Cæl. Aurel., *c* 420), a. Gr. *περιτόναιον* (*-ειον*), sb. from neuter of *περιτόναιος* adj., f. *περίτονος* stretched around or over, f. *περί* around + *-τονος*, from ablaut stem of *τείνειν* to stretch: cf. TONE. Formerly also **perytone·on** from Gr., and **pe·ritone** = F. *péritoine* (1541 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The double serous membrane which lines the cavity of the abdomen, of large extent and complex form, having numerous folds (as the *omenta, mesenteries*, etc.) which invest and support the various abdominal viscera.

In vertebrates below mammals, which have no diaphragm, The membrane lining the whole body-cavity, corresponding to the mammalian peritoneum and pleura combined (hence sometimes called *pleuroperitoneum*). Also applied to similar membranes lining the body-cavity and investing the alimentary canal in some invertebrates, as insects.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* H ij b, What is the perytoneon, and wher of is it dyryuate? 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* I. xv. (1552) 46 The kell called *Peritoneum.* 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 348 There is an other coate or skinne called Peritone, because it is spread round about the lower belly. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 344 The wounds of the muscles of the lower belly and of the *Peritonæum* or rim are not mortall. 1671 RAY in *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2275 The Abdomen was compassed about with a strong Peritonæum. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v., In the fish kind, the peritoneum..is very variously coloured. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 8 The peritoneum. 1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumors* 3 A peculiar epithelium, not a continuation of that of the peritonæum. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Peritoneum...* The structure in the *Brachiopoda* that holds the alimentary canal suspended in the perivisceral cavity... The outer layer of the digestive canal in the *Insecta.*

Hence **Peritone·o-** in *Comb.*, as *peritoneo-vaginal a.*, having relation to the peritoneum and vagina.

1898 G. S. HERMANN *Dis. Women* 843 The peritoneo-vaginal method.

Peritonism (pe·ritoniz'm). *Path.* [f. as next + -ISM: in mod.L. *peritonismus.*] (See quots.)

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 625 The hæmorrhage may produce the symptoms of acute peritoneal damage which have been described under the title of 'Peritonism'. *Ibid.* 795 The symptoms, which are mainly those of intense abdominal pain, and collapse, and usually with vomiting, have been described under the title of 'peritonism'.

‖ **Peritonitis** (pe ritonəi·tis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *περίτον-ος* (see PERITONEUM) + -ITIS. In mod.F. *péritonite.*] Inflammation of the peritoneum, or of some part of it.

1776 W. CULLEN *First Lines Physic* (1778) I. vii. 293 We have given a place in our Nosology to the Peritonitis; comprehending under that title not only the inflammations affecting the peritonaeum..but also those affecting the extensions of this membrane in the omentum and mesentery. 1880 BEALE *Slight Ailm.* 90 The pain of peritonitis is one of the most terrible..that any human being can have to bear.

Hence **Peritonital** (-əi·tăl), **Peritonitic** (-i·tik) *adjs.*, pertaining to or affected with peritonitis.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 2 Peritonitic signs on admission. 1883 *Summary* 26 July 3/3 The Bishop..is not out of danger, and..cannot be considered so until the peritonital inflammation is subdued. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 641 Various results of the peritonitic affection.

Peritonsillar to **Peritracheal**: see PERI- a, c.

Peritorie, -ye, var. PARIETARY, pellitory.

Peritreme (pe·ritrīm). *Zool.* Also in L. form **peritre·ma.** [a. F. *péritrème* (Audouin 18..), f. Gr. *περί* round + *τρῆμα* perforation, hole.] a. A small chitinous ring surrounding a breathing-hole in an insect. b. The margin of the aperture of a univalve shell: = PERISTOME 2 a (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1843 OWEN *Comp. Anat. Invertebr.* Gloss. 383 *Peritrema* .., the raised margin which surrounds the breathing holes of scorpions. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 203 Pulmonary sacs, opening upon the under surface..by..stigmata, each of which is surrounded by a raised margin, or 'peritrema'. 1888 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* iv. 274 The mouth or peritreme of the shell [of a snail].

So **Peritre·matous** *a.*, surrounding an aperture; belonging to the peritreme.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Peritrichan (pĕri·trikăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Peritricha*, f. Gr. *περί* around + *τριχ-*, stem of *θρίξ* hair.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the division *Peritricha* of *Infusoria*, having a band of cilia around the body. b. *sb.* An infusorian of the division *Peritricha.* So **Peri·trichous** *a.*; hence **Peri·trichously** *adv.*, with a girdle of cilia.

1875 HUXLEY in *Med. Times & Gaz.* 5 May 495/1 According to the distribution of the cilia, Stein has divided them into the *Holotricha*, ..the *Heterotricha*, ..the *Hypotricha*, ..and the *Peritricha*, in which they [the cilia] form a zone round the body. 1877 — *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ii. 109 The process of sexual reproduction observed by Stein in the peritrichous Infusoria. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 831 The..ring which supports the sucker of all the Peritrichan *Urceolarina* save *Licnophora. Ibid.* 832 The perioral contractile collar of the Peritrichan, *Torquatella typica.* 1900 *Nature* 13 Sept. 465/2 Both are actively motile and peritrichously ciliated.

Peritroch (pe·ritrɒk). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *peritroch-us*, a. Gr. *περιτροχος* circular, round, f. *περί* around + *τροχός* a hoop, a wheel, anything round; f. *τρέχ-ειν* to run.] A circlet of cilia resembling a wheel, as in a rotifer; an organism or embryo having such a circlet. Hence **Peri·trochal** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a peritroch.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

‖ **Peritrochium** (peritrō·ʷkiŭm). *Mech.* [mod. L., a. Gr. *περιτρόχιον* a wheel (see prec.); *ἄξων ἐν περιτροχίῳ = axis in peritrochio*, the wheel-and-axle.] A wheel, as constituting part of the mechanical power called the wheel-and-axle.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., The use of this *Peritrochium*, is to make the Cylinder or Axis be turned the more easily by the means of Staves or Levers, which are fix'd in its Circumference. See *Axis* in *Peritrochio.* 1796 [see AXIS¹ 1]. 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1822) II. 121 This organ is usually called in mechanicks, *the axis in peritrochio*, ..the word windlass or capstan, would convey a more distinct idea to our pupils. 1866 in BRANDE & COX *Dict. Science*, etc. [See AXIS¹ 1.]

Peritropal (pĕri·trŏpăl), *a. Bot. rare.* [f. mod.L. *peritrop-us* (Jussieu) + -AL. In F. *péritrope* (Richard 1808).] Of an embryo or ovule: = AMPHITROPAL, HEMITROPOUS. Also **Peri·tropous** *a.*

1819 LINDLEY *Richard's Observ. Fruits & Seeds* 22 If it [the seed] be attached to the axis, or to an axile trophosperm, by an hilum equi-distant from the two ends or occupying the whole length of the inner edge, it is called *peritropal. Ibid.* 86 Peritropal..directed from the axis towards the sides of the pericarp. 1835 — *Introd Bot.* (1848) II. 378 *Peritropal*, directed from the axis to the horizon, .. only applied to the embryo of the seed. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* viii. 313 Centrifugal (or peritropous), when [the radicle is] turned toward the sides.

¶ Erroneously explained by Worcester:

1846 WORCESTER, *Peritropal*, turning around; rotary. *Hooker.* (Hence in some later Dicts.)

‖ **Peritrope** (pĕri·trōpī). *rare.* [= Gr. *περιτροπή* turning round, revolution, circuit.]

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 600 This Peritrope is worth the observation, That on the same day of the same moneth, that the Temple should happen to be taken, and that after 543 years.

Peritrophic (peritrɒ·fik), *a. Entom.* [ad. F. *péritrophique*, f. Gr. *περί* around + *τροφή* food, *τροφικός* feeding.] Surrounding the food: applied by Balbiani (died 1899) to a chitinous membrane lining the stomach in various insects.

1900 MIALL & HAMMOND *Harlequin Fly* ii. 59 The peritrophic membrane has been found in nearly every Dipterous larva examined.

‖ **Perityphlitis** (pe·ri,tifləi·tis). *Path.* [mod. L., f. PERI- + Gr. *τυφλόν* the cæcum or blind-gut (Galen), neuter of *τυφλός* blind, after *typhlitis.*] Inflammation of some part (the connective tissue, the peritoneum, etc.) around or adjacent to the cæcum. (When seated in the *appendix vermiformis* of the cæcum, now distinctively called *appendicitis.*) Also loosely applied to inflammation of the cæcum itself (strictly called *typhlitis*).

1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Perityphlitis*, inflammation of the cellular substance surrounding the cæcum. 1852 J. MILLER *Pract. Surg.* (ed. 2) 333 Induced, on the right side, by irritation forming the perityphlitis of Burns and others. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 879 Fitz in 1886 placed the pathology of perityphlitis upon a sound basis. 1902 *Bulletin* 24 June, The King is suffering from perityphlitis. 1902 *Westm. Gas.* 24 June 7/3 It is only in recent years that the word 'appendicitis' has been coined. Formerly all inflammatory affections of this part of the bowel were called perityphlitis.

Hence **Perityphlitic** (-i·tik) *a.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with perityphlitis.

1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1026 A perityphlitic abscess was opened, and the wound subsequently became diphtheritic. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 887 The vermiform appendix, removed from the midst of a perityphlitic abscess.

‖ **Periura·nium.** *Astron.* [mod.L., f. PERI- + *Uranus*: cf. PERISATURNIUM.] That point in the orbit of any satellite of Uranus, at which it is nearest to Uranus.

a 1900 (Noted by Assistant Secy. Royal Astronomical Society).

Periurethral to **Perivitelline**: see PERI- a, c.

Periwig (pe·riwig), *sb.* Now only *Hist.* Forms: *α.* 6 **perwyke, perewyke**; 6–7 **perwick(e, 7 peri-, perawick(e; perewake; periwike.** *β.* 6–7 **perwig, perewig(e, perywygge, perrywig, -wigge, perriwigg(e,** 6–8 **periwigg(e, perriwig, perrewig, perywig, periwyg, -weg,** 6– **periwig.** *γ.* 6 **periwinke, pere- periwincle,** 7–8 **periwinkle.** [In 16th c., *pe·ruwyke*, alteration of *pe·ruck, pe·rug*, a. F. *perruque* (15th c.): see PERUKE. By corruption, or 'popular etymology', *perwyke* became *perewyke, perewig, perrywig, periwig*, whence by abbreviation, WIG.]

1. An artificial imitation of a head of hair (or part of one); worn formerly, first by women and then by men, as a fashionable head-dress; retained by judges, barristers, etc., as part of their professional costume; used by actors as a part of their make-up, and generally as a means of personal disguise, a concealment of premature grey hairs, or a covering for baldness; a WIG.

α. 1529 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII* (1827) 13 For a perwyke for Sexten the kinges fole. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 902 The perwyke, *la perrucque.* 1568 SIR F. KNOLLYS *Let. to Cecil* in *Antiq. Rep.* (1808) II. 394 She [Mary Seaton] did set sotche a curled Heare upon the Queen [Mary Stuart], that was said to be a Perewyke, that sho ed very delycately. 1648–60 HEXHAM, *Hooft-hayr*, Head-haire, or a Perwick. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 463 The sorts of perawicks are, a short bob, a long perawick with side hair.., a grafted wig [etc.].

β. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 116 Take from them their perywigges, their paintings [etc.]..and thou shalt soone perceiue that a woman is the least parte of hir selfe. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. iii. § 5 He was .. glad to vse Perwigs of haire, and false beards of diuers colours. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* i. 7 To have the Periwigs pluk't off that cover your baldnesse. 1656 WOOD *Life* 4 Sept. (O. H. S.) I. 209, I bought me a perewige of my barber, 6*s.* 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 29 Mar., To a periwigg-maker's, and there bought two periwiggs, mighty fine. 1710–11 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 15 Jan., It has cost me three guineas to-day for a periwig. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 334 They took an old huge full-bottomed periwig out of the wardrobe of the antiquated frippery of Louis XIV. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Sir Jasper* i, It related to..a time in which men wore fantastically frizzed periwigs upon their heads.

γ. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Perruquier*, he that maketh Perewincles. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* III. v. 8 Th' untuly whide blowes off his periwinke. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Periwinkle*, a Perruque or Periwig. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio).

† b. *transf.* and *fig. Obs.*

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* D, Martins conscience hath a periwig; therefore to good men he is more sower than wig. 1596 B. GRIFFIN *Fidessa* (1876) 46 So soone as peeping Lucifer Auroraes starre, The skie with golden perewigs doth spangle. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 77, I left a Vacuity for them. For which Bald Place, the Reader (if so pleased) may provide a Perewake. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 59 When a Place is bald of Wood, no Art can make it a Perriwig in hast.

† 2. An alleged kind of marine animal: see quots.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* I. ix. 36 The luscious Lobster with the Crabfish raw, The Brinish Oister, Muscle, Periwigge. *Ibid.* 39 The Perewig is a kind of fish that lyeth in the oaze like a head of haire, which being touched conveyes itself leaving nothing to bee seene but a small round hole. 1670 S. CLARKE *Four Chiefest Plant.* 37. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 29 Periwig,.. Perwinkle or Sea Snail or Whelk. 1674 — *Voy. New Eng.* (1675) 110 The Perriwig is a shell-fish that lyeth in the Sands flat and round as a shovel-board piece and very little thicker; these at a little hole in the middle of the shell thrust out a cap of hair, but upon the least motion of any danger it drawes it in again.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *periwig-company, -maker*, etc.; *periwig-pated* adj.

1598 FLORIO, *Perucchiera*, a periwig [1611 perwig] or gregorian maker. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 10 To see a robustious Pery-wig-pated [*Qos.* Perwig-pated] Fellow, teare a Passion to tatters. 1663 *Newes* 4 Feb., George Grey, a Barber and Perrywigge-maker [notifies] that any one having long flaxen hayr to sell may repayr to him. 1744–50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* II. i. 72 (E. D. S.) Thetches, when they are sown thick and grow well, commonly run into a periwig matting growth. 1813 *Examiner* 10 May 297/2 Young periwig-pated gentlemen. 1834 MACAULAY *Ess., Pitt* (1887) 306 The periwig-company.

Pe·riwig, *v. arch.* [f. prec. sb.] a. *trans.* To put a periwig on; to dress, cover, or conceal with, or as with, a periwig. Often *fig.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Handie-cr.* 187 To glaze the Lakes, and bridle up the floods And perriwig with wooll the balde-pate woods. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. ii. 168 Map-makers, rather then they will haue their maps naked and bald, do periwig them with false hair, and fill up the vacuum with imaginary places. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* IV. 254 Phœbus's harbinger, did periwig the horizon with his silver'd locks. 1733 SWIFT *Legion Club* 91 Discord periwig'd with snakes. 1845 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 50 The .. ginger-bread bakers periwig a few plum-buns with sugar-frost. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 258/2 To lard a good story with prettinesses, were like periwigging and powdering the Apollo Belvidere.

† b. To make (hair) into a wig. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XVI. cii. 402 The haire .. was perwigged, once Hers.

Periwigged (pe·riwigd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. sb. and vb. + -ED.] Wearing or having on a periwig.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XVI. cii. 403 The rude perwigged Drudge Salutes the Guests. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Whs.* (1687)

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383 Yield Periwig'd Impostor, yield to Fate. 1892 *Athenæum* 21 May 670/1 The appropriate rendezvous for periwigged beaux.

Periwincle, periwink(e, obs. vars. PERIWIG.

Periwinkle[1] (pe·riwiŋk'l). Forms: α. 1 peruincæ, 2–3 pervenke, 4 parvenke, -uink, pervink(e, -vynke, 4, 5-venke, -uenk(e, -uinke, 5 -uynke. β. 5 per-, parwynke, 6 pyrwynke, 7 periwink. γ. 6 pervinkle, -uinkle, -uincle, -winkle, -wincle, -winckle, -wyncle, -wynckle, perywinkle, periuyncle, -wyncle, -winckle, 6–7 pervincle; 6– periwinkle, (7 perewinkle, 8 periwincle). [In OE. *peruince*, a. L. *pervinca* (App. Herb. 4th c.), earlier *vinca pervinca* (Pliny), whence also It. *provenca*, *-vinca*, F. *pervenche*, Norman F. *pervenke*. In ME., *pervinke* and (after AF.) *per-*, *parvenke*, late ME. *perwynke*, in 16th c. altered to *pervinkle*, *perwyncle*, and finally to *periwinkle*, usual since 1600. (See note to PERIWINKLE[2].)

The derivation of L. *pervinca* is not clear: some connect it with L. *pervincĕre* to conquer completely, with various suggested explanations. Cf. sense 2.]

1. The common name of plants of the genus *Vinca* (N.O. *Apocynaceæ*), esp. of the two European species, *V. minor* and *V. major*, the Lesser and Greater Periwinkle, evergreen trailing subshrubs with light blue starry flowers, varying in *V. minor* with pure white.

In early times a garland of this flower was placed on the heads of persons on their way to execution, with which some have connected the It. name *fiore di morte*, flower of death.

α. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 136/10 *Uinca*, peruincæ. 11.. *Voc.* ibid. 544/39 *Uinca*, pervenke. *c* 1306 *Execution Sir S. Fraser* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 218 Y-fetered were ys legges under his horse wombe:..A gerland of peruenke set on ys heved. *c* 1330 *Owayn Miles* (1837) 41 Rose and lili diuers colours Primrol and paruink. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1432 Ther sprang the violete al newe, And fresshe pervinke, riche of hewe. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VI. i. (1554) 144 Thou hast..Crowned one with laurer ..Other with peruinke made for the gybet. *c* 1450 *Alphita* 144 Peruinca uel prouinca, ..gall. et aº. peruenke.

β. *a* 1450 *Stockh. Med. MS.* II. 395 in *Anglia* XVIII. 317 Parwynke is an erbe grene of colour. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 786/19 *Hec pervinca*,..a perwynke. 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Gwichiad pysc*, pyrwynke. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 637 The Egyptian Clematis or Periwink..is very good against the poyson of Asps.

γ. [1501 *Will of Hylle* (Somerset Ho.), ij of my goblettes of pirwyncles.] 1538 TURNER *Libellus, Clematis daphnoides*, latinis *uinca peruinca*, anglis Perwyncle dicitur. 1551 — *Herbal* I. K vj b, *Vinca peruinca*,..called in Englyshe perwyncle, or periwyncle... It hath prety blewe floures and the herbe crepeth vpon the grounde very thyke. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 32 Peruincle hath many small and slender long branches. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXI. xi. 92 The Pervincle ..continueth fresh and greene all the yeare long. 1611 FLORIO, *Herba topiaria*, the hearbe Perewinkle. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 373 Double purple and large Periwinkle. 1798 WORDSW. *Lines Early Spring* iii, Through primrose tufts, in that green bower, The periwinkle trailed its wreaths. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 547 White periwinkles, flinging their light of blossoms and dark glossy leaves down the swift channels of the brawling streams.

† 2. *fig.* One who surpasses or excels; the fairest or choicest; the 'flower': cf. the 'pink of perfection'. *Obs.* [So OF. *pervenke*: De tous vins ce est le pervenke (Godef.).]

13.. *Song, Sir Piers Birmingham* in Ritson *Anc. Songs* (1792) 40 Pos kniȝtis euch-one of him mai mak mone as peruink of ham alle. *a* 1400 *Love Song* (Harl. MS. 2253, lf. 72 b/2), Heo is lilie of largesse Heo is paruenke of prouesse. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 730 Corteys lady and wyse,.. thou arte pervenke of pryse.

† b. Playfully applied to a girl or woman. *Obs.*

1633 SHIRLEY *Wittie Fair One* IV. G iv, (To a chambermaid) Quicke periwincle to thy mistris now. 1640 — *Loves Cruelties* II. C iij b, Very good, I shall love this periwinke.

† 3. *Her.* In blazoning by flowers and plants, the designation of the tincture *azure* or blue. *Obs.*

1725 COATS *Dict. Her.*, *Perwinkle*,..pitch'd upon by the Inventors of the new Way of Blazon by Flowers and Herbs ..to supply the word *Azure*. 1727 in BAILEY Vol. II.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Jan. 2/1 Ball frock..of pale chiffon, periwinkle-wreathed. *Ibid.* 4 Feb. 2/1 Wherever you stand ..you see the sea—the wonderful periwinkle blue, heaving slowly between the sparkling white sands.

Periwinkle[2] (pe·riwiŋk'l). Forms: 6 (?) pirwyncle, purwinkle, pur-, perwynkle; periwinkil, -wyncle; 6–7 perewincle; 7 perwinkle, -winckle, perewinkle, periwinckle, -winkel, 7– periwinkle, (7–8 -wincle, 9 perri-; *dial.* pennywinkle, -wilk). Also β. 6 periwinke, -winck.

[Known in this form only from 16th c.; but OE. had in the same sense a word variously read (in pl.) *pinewinclan* and *winewinclan* (owing to confusion of the letters p and p=*w*). The MSS. favour the latter, which may however be a scribal error, as *pinewincle* would explain the 16th c. literary, and mod. dial. forms. In any case the second element is the same. It is noteworthy that the first certain appearance of *per-*, *periwyncle*, agrees so closely with that of *perwyncle*, PERIWINKLE *sb.*[1], from ME. *parvenke*, *perwynke*, as if in some way **pinewincle* and *perwinke* had coalesced in the form *perwyncle*, *periwinkle*.]

1. The English name of a gastropod mollusc of the genus *Littorina*, esp. *L. littorea* the common European coast species, much used for food, having a dark-coloured turbinate shell. Formerly, and still sometimes, used in a wider sense.

1530 PALSGR. 253/2 Perivyncle a shellfysshe, *bigorneau*, *uineau*. 1552 HULOET, Purwinkle fyshe, *coclea*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 209 Of the leaste of these welkes or perewincles they make certeyne lyttle beades of diuers sortes and colours. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 128/34 A Periwinkil. *Ibid.* 138/31 A Periwynkle, *cochlea*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 218 In like manner do Perwinkles and Snailes. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xxiv. (1614) 47/2 At Alderley.. upon the hilles to this day are found cockles, periwinckles and oysters of solid stone. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 173 A great many Perewincles and Muscles. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 174 On the Rocks, abundance of Periwinkles. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxviii, [Sam Weller says] I merely quote wot the nobleman said to the fractious pennywinkle ven he vould'nt come out of his shell by means of a pin. 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 11 The limpet and periwinkle live between tide-marks, where they are left dry twice a-day. [1863 *Tyneside Songs* 46 Sometimes pennywilks, crabs, an' lobsters aw bring. 18.. *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, Pennywinkle [Northumb. to Kent and Devon].]

β. 1545 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Coclea*, a snayle hauing a shell, also a fishe callyd a pyrwinke [1565 COOPER perwinke, 1573 perwinkle]. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 138/26 A Periwinke, *cochlea*. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* vi. 27 Some are of harder shels, as oysters, periwincks, etc.

b. The shell of this mollusc. *rare*–[1].

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* IX. xii. § 4 The Manamotapa and his subjects, weare a white Periwinkle in the fore-head for a Iewell.

† 2. = COCHLEA 2 (of the ear). *Obs.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v. 58 *note*, The last passage [of the ear] is called the Cochlea, Snail or Periwincle; where the nerves of hearing plainly appear.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1612 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* II. iv. 124 A Ladie..vpon her head a Coronet of Periwinckle and Escallop shelles. 1836 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 101 An army of periwinkle pickers. 1841 *Ibid.* 203 Mobbed with periwinkle men to freight the crafts for Billingsgate.

Hence **Pe·riwinkled** *a.*, having or abounding in periwinkles; **Pe·riwinkler**, a gatherer or seller of periwinkles; **Pe·riwinkling** *vbl. sb.*, the gathering of periwinkles; † **Periwinkling** *ppl.a.*, winding like the cavity of a periwinkle shell: said of the cavity of the ear.

1883 A. STEWART *Nether Lochaber* xliii. 265 The 'periwinkled shore' is a thousand times better than the 'barren barren shore' of Tennyson. 1837 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 122 All the Billingsgate periwinklers are out to-day. 1841 *Ibid.* 199 Swarming with vessels for gunning, eel picking, and periwinkling. 1607 *Lingua* IV. ii, I set and frame all words and..make them fit For the perewinkling porch, that winding leads From my close chamber to your lordships cell.

Periwinkle, obs. variant of PERIWIG *sb.*

Perjink (pəɹɪdʒiŋk), *a. Sc.* Also 9 prejink, per-, prejinct. [Origin unknown. The word has the form of a Fr. or L. derivative; Jam. suggests a F. **parjoint* or L. **perjunctus*; but these words, even if they existed, would hardly give the sense.] Exact, precise, minutely accurate; prim, neat.

1808 JAMIESON, *Perjink*, 1. Exact, precise, minutely accurate; *prejink*, Fife. 2. Trim, so as to appear finical. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xxxvii. 299 All my things were kept by her in a most perjinct and excellent order. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 121 She was a perjink body, and carried her head our heigh. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* xiv, He was looking unusually perjink.

β. 1808 Prejink [see above]. 1822 GALT *Provost* xxvii. 203 The exposure that prejink Miss Peggy had made of herself. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 242 A prim and prejink-looking fellow. 1839 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xxiv. 306 Mr. Batter..looked as prejinct as a pikestaff.

Hence **Perji·nks** (pre-) *sb. pl.*, in phr. *on one's perjinks*, on one's good behaviour, careful of details; **Perji·nkety** (pre-) *a.* = *perjink*; **Perji·nkity** (pre-) *sb.*, in *pl.*, exact details, niceties, proprieties; **Perji·nkly** (pre-) *adv.*, with minute accuracy, primly.

1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* xl. II. 68 If we maun be on our prejincks, will you an' her baith rin awa thegither? 1822 — *Steam-boat* ix. 180 A young genteel man, with a most methodical gravat, prejinctly tied. 1830 — *Lawrie T.* v. iv. (1849) 205 Jointures, and tochers, and a' the other prejinkities of marriage-articles. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 390 [She] had always what my mother called 'perjinketty' ways, which made her typically an old maid in later years.

Perjonet(te: see PERE-JONETTE, PEAR *sb.* 5.

† **Perjou·rney**, *v. Obs. rare*–[1]. [f. PER- 1 + JOURNEY *v.*] *intr.* To pass through.

1566 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1875) III. 218 Quhilk dur salbe patent to all the nychtbouris of this burgh, to periurnie, gang, rest, and pas thair tyme, in the yeard foirsaid gratis.

† **Pe·rjurate**, *v. Obs. rare*–[0]. [f. L. *perjūrāt-*, ppl. stem of *perjūrāre*: see PERJURE *v.*] = PERJURE *v.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Perjurate*, to forsweare. 1626 MINSHEU *Ductor* (ed. 2), To Periurate or to Periure.

† **Perjura·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. med. (Anglo-) L. *perjūrātiōn-em* (12th c. in Du Cange), n. of action f. *perjūrāre*: see PERJURE *v.* Cf. obs. F. *parjuration* (15th c. in Godef.).] The action or an act of perjuring oneself; perjury.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1652/1 The Cardinall..forgaue them all theyr periurations, schismes, and heresies. 1623 COCKERAM, *Periuration*, a forswearing. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* II. iii, For me..to take such an oath, 'twou'd be downright perjuration. 1723 *Briton* No. 21 (1724) 93, 'I did shaave shaveral of our Friends from downright Parjuration, for all dey have taaken de Oatesh'.

† **Pe·rjurator.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [Agent-n. in L. form f. *perjūrāre*: see PERJURE *v.*] Perjurer.

1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 55 False Jurymen, Perjurors, Perjurators, Have at the Court, found potent animators.

† **Pe·rjure,** *sb.*[1] (*a.*) *Obs.* Also 6 periur. [a. AF. *perjur* (Gower), *parjur*, in F. *parjur(e* (12–13th c.), or ad. L. *perjūr-us* one who swears falsely; an oath-breaker, a perjured person; cf. PERJURE *v.*] One who commits perjury; a perjurer.

[1341 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 130/1 Qar trop' y ad parjurs en son Roialme.]

a 1540 BALE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 153 Sum of them ar knowne for common perjurs. 1546 — *Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 75 b, Callynge them all that nought was, As hypocrytes, dyssemblers, dodypolles,..periures. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 47 He comes in like a periure, wearing papers. [See note, s. v. PERJURED 2.] 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 151 Vow-breaking periure, that her selfe adornes, With thousand fashions, and as many formes.

b. as *adj.* Perjurious, perjured.

c 1480 LYDG. *Siege Thebes* 2049 Thow art..deceyveable and falsly ek forsworn, And ek periur of thyn assured ooth. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. P.* xviii. 70 To tell the halk in haist sho hyde, The kyt wes palzard and perjure.

† **Perjure,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*–[1]. [prob. a. F. *parjure*, ad. L. *perjūrium* false oath.] = PERJURY.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 389 Of Covoitise and of Perjure, Of fals brocage and of Usure.

Perjure (pə·ɹdʒŭɹ), *v.* Also 5-6 par-. [a. OF. *parjure-r* (11th c. in Littré):—L. *perjūrāre* to swear falsely, break one's oath, f. PER- 3 + *jūrāre* to swear. In AF. in Britton; in Eng. found first in pa. pple., in 15th c.]

† 1. *intr.* To swear falsely, to commit perjury; to bear false witness while on oath; to be false to an oath, promise, etc. *Obs.*

[1292 BRITTON IV. ix. § 2 Et si acun soit fet parjurer a escient par acun sovereyn. *transl.* If any one be made to perjure knowingly by any lord superior.] 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxiv. (1739) 135 He procures a Dispensation from Rome to perjure and oppress without sin. 1731 SWIFT *Judas* Misc. 1735 V. 64 Some who can perjure thro' a two Inch Board; Yet keep their Bishopricks, and scape the Cord. 1788–9 GIBBON *Autobiog.* (1896) 388 Resolved to abjure and perjure, as occasion might serve.

† b. With obj. clause (or ? compl.). *Obs. rare.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 249 Plentifully perjuring how extremely her son loved her.

c. *reflexive. To perjure oneself*: to forswear oneself. [So in F. *se parjurer*, from 11th c.] Now the usual const.

1755 JOHNSON, *Perjure, v. a.*..It is used with the reciprocal pronoun [1818 TODD *adds*: as, 'he perjured himself']. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 114 A person who has..perjured himself [is] the bane of society. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 151/1 No man will perjure himself (says Aristotle) who apprehends vengeance from Heaven and disgrace among men.

d. quasi-*passive* (see PERJURED). *To be perjured*: to be forsworn, to be guilty of perjury.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 11 Kepe you that ye be not pariured and let trouth be alwey in your mouthe. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* CXXXI. 487, I had rather be pariuryd then to fordo that thynge that god wyll haue done to punysshe the. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. Disc. ii. § 21 To be perjur'd for the saving ten thousand pounds. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* I. i, And are you perjur'd then for virtue's sake? How often have you sworn? 1780 *New Newgate Cal.* V. 27 It is probable, that if Birch had been perjured, he would have been prosecuted.

† 2. *trans.* To prove false to or break (an oath, vow, promise, etc.). *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D j b, Than she lyeth and periured her feith and trouthe. 1555 CRANMER *Let. to Q. Mary* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1891 Which othes be so contrary yᵗ the one must needs be periured. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 307 He could not foresee how Laomedon would perjure his promise. 1809 *Susan* I. 195 Even before the solemn vow had passed their lips, determined to perjure it.

† 3. To prove false to (a person) to whom one has sworn faith. *Obs. rare.* [In 15–16th c. Fr.]

1610 FLETCHER *Faithf. Sheph.* III. i, She..did pray For me that perjur'd her.

† 4. To make perjured, cause to commit perjury. *Obs. rare.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xii. 30 Women are not In their best Fortunes strong; but want will periure The ne're touch'd Vestall.

Perjured (pə·ɹdʒŭɹd), *ppl. a.* (*sb.*) [pa. pple. of prec. vb., after AF. *perjuré*, OF. *parjuré* pa. pple. of the intrans. vb., lit. (one) that has perjured or committed perjury. (From viewing it in Eng. as passive, app. arose the quasi-passive const. of the vb.: see prec. 1 d.)]

1. That has committed perjury; guilty of perjury; forsworn; deliberately false to an oath, vow, promise, etc.

1453 in *Trevelyan Papers* (Camden) 25 If he [the chaplain] be lecherus or perjured, a theaff, or a murderar. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 25 § 6 To call in the supposed perjured persones afore the seid Chaunceller. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* II. D ij, By this deceit, and through the craft of Sinon false periewrd. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 55 Clarence is come, false, fleeting, periur'd Clarence. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* Pref. 37 In which Case he is in truth neither a Liar nor is he perjured. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 105 P 3, I hope

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you won't be such a perjured Wretch as to forswear your self. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 87 Perjured traitors who richly deserved axes and halters.

b. *absol.* and quasi-*sb.*

1526 TINDALE 1 *Tim.* i. 10 The lawe is..geven..to lyars and to periured. 1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* in *Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 28 How many villains were in Spain,.. how many perjurds in France. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. ii. 54 Thou Periur'd, and thou Simular of Vertue.

†2. Characterized by perjury; perjurious. *Obs.*

In quot. 1588 alluding to the former practice of attaching to a convicted perjurer a paper announcing his guilt: cf. quot. 1546 s. v. PERJURY, and PAPER *sb.* 7 b.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 125 O would the King, Berowne and Longauill, Were Louers too, ill to example ill, Would from my forehead wipe a periur'd note: For none offend, where all alike doe dote. *a* 1635 CORBET *Elegie on Dr. Ravis* Poems (1647) 18 Their hired Epitaphs, and perjur'd stone, Which oft belies the soule when she is gone. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. xxvii, By her who brooks his perjured scorn, The ill-requited Maid of Lorn.

†3. Falsely sworn; forsworn. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 40 The recompence of their periured oth. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Ecl.* viii. 25, I my Nisa's perjur'd Faith deplore; Witness ye Pow'rs by whom she falsly swore!

Hence **Pe·rjuredly** *adv.*, in the manner of one perjured; with perjury; perjuriously.

1553 BALE tr. *Gardiner's De Vera Obed.* Pref. A v, These incarnate Devilles, who coulde so advisedly saye yea than, and so impudently, so rashely, so periuredly..saye naye now. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 258/2 King Steuen..ended hys lyfe after he had reigned xix. yeares periuredly.

†Pe·rjurement. *Obs.* [a. OF. *par-, perjurement* (14–15th c. in Godef.), f. *parjurer*: see PERJURE *v.* and -MENT.] False swearing; perjury.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxix. (1869) 151 For periurement may not be but if mensonge make him come foorth. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXV. (*heading*), How dydo made her lamentacyons repreuynge the periurementе of Laomedon.

Perjurer (pə·ɪdʒŭrəɹ). Also 6 -our. [app. a. AF. *par-, perjurour*, f. *parjurer* to PERJURE: see -OR. (Few examples from 1650 to 19th c.)] One who commits perjury, *spec.* in the legal sense; one who proves false to an oath or solemn promise; one who is forsworn or has perjured himself.

1553 BALE tr. *Gardiner's De Vera Obed.* Pref., Couetous catchers, doublefaced periurours. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Parjure*, a forsworne man, a Periurer. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint., Rules & Lessons* viii, The perjurer's a devil let loose. 1755 JOHNSON, *Perjurer*, one that swears falsely. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 317 The perjurers were allowed to slip out of court without even a reprimand. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 49 He was a perjurer who on a false plea had raised the nation against Richard.

So **Pe·rjuress**, a female perjurer.

1898 *Speaker* 8 Oct. 432/2 A perjuress cannot be flogged, and no one at present proposes to flog her.

Perjurious (pəɹdʒū·rĭəs), *a.* Also 7 **par-**. [ad. L. *perjūriōs-us*, f. *perjūrium* PERJURY.]

†1. Of persons: Guilty of perjury; false to an oath, promise, etc.; perjured, forsworn. *Obs.*

c 1540 [implied in PERJURIOUSLY]. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 297 Shew thy power upon thy perjurious people, who in their deeds denie thee their God. 1699 POMFRET *Love Triumphant* 197 Trusting to perjurious woman's truth. 1829 J. DONOVAN tr. *Catechism of Trent* III. ix. Quest. 6 To the witness himself it is also most irksome to be known as false and perjurious.

2. Of actions, etc.: Characterized by, exhibiting, accompanied by, or resulting from perjury.

1608 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. 376 His [Harold's] pariurious appropriating to himselfe of the kingdome. 1695 J. SAGE *Article* Wks. 1844 I. 373 The Presbyterian preachers condemned the undertaking as unlawful and perjurious. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 84 (1740) 272 The holy Reach, of this perjurious Scandal, was, that [etc.]. 1872 JEAFFRESON *Brides & Bridals* II. xxiii. 317 The old corrupt and perjurious suits for nullification of marriage.

Perjuriously (pəɹdʒūə·rĭəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a perjurious manner; with perjury.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 164 Penda, whome hee, breaking perjuriuslie his vow, afterwarde murthered. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 315 One of you two is periuriously forsworne. 1698 [R. FERGUSON] *View Eccles.* 77 If.. he should perjuriously depose at the Kings Bench. 1884 A. A. PUTNAM 10 *Yrs. Police Judge* xxiv. 207 [To] enforce the law and punish those who perjuriously stand in the way of the enforcement.

Perjuriousness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being perjurious.

1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 257 Of the perjuriousness of Paul's intent, a short proof..is thus already visible, in the indignation excited.

†Pe·rjurous, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *perjūr-us* (see PERJURE *sb.*1) + -OUS.] = PERJURIOUS.

a 1584 (*title*) Orations of Arsanes agaynst Philip the Trecherous Kyng of Macedone..and of Scanderbeg prayeng ayde of Christian Princes agaynst periurous murderyng Mahumet. 1609 SIR E. HOBY *Let. to T. H[iggons]* 18 Make him a sorrowfull witnesse of your periurous vow. 1634 S. R. *Noble Soldier* II. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 287, I am cheated by a perjurous Prince. 1849 in Lee *Hist. Columbus* II. 410 Old Ananias..with Sapphira, his perjurous wife.

Perjury (pə·ɹdʒŭri). Also 5-6 **par-**. [a. AF. *perjurie* (rare OF. *parjurie*); in mod.F. *parjure*, ad. L. *perjūrium* false oath, oath-breaking, f. *perjūr-āre* to PERJURE.]

The action of swearing to a statement which is known to be false, or of taking an oath which it is not one's intention to keep; *spec.* in *Law*, The crime of wilfully uttering a false statement or testimony in reference to a matter material to the issue involved, while under an oath or affirmation to tell the truth, administered by a competent authority; the wilful utterance of false evidence while on oath.

In legal usage, perjury was first the offence of jurors in giving a wilfully false verdict, they being sworn to give a true verdict according to their knowledge; as an offence of witnesses it was apparently gradually evolved in connexion with the change in the nature of Trial by JURY (q. v.); 'there is no trace in the statutes, or in the reported proceedings of the courts, of any penal law against perjury in witnesses, as distinguished from that of jurors, earlier than the reign of Henry VIII' (*Penny Cycl.* XVII. 459/2; but see quot. 1495. In this act 'false serement' appears to be the equivalent of 'perjury' in the modern sense).

[1292 BRITTON IV. ix. § 2 Parjurie est mensonge afermé par serment.] 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. vii. l. 51 Every ooth.. muste haue these lawes, that is, trewe jugement and rightwysenesse;..if any of these lacke, the ooth is y-tourned in-to the name of perjury. 1436 *Rolls Parlt.* IV. 501/2 The grete dredeles and unshamefast Perjurie, that orriblely contynueth, and dailly encresseth in the commune Jurrours of ye said Roialme. 1477 EARL RIVERS *Dictes* 11 Enforce you not to cause them swere that ye knowe wil lye, lest ye be parteners to theyr pariury. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 25 § 6 If perjury be commytted by proves in the Kinges Courte of the Chauncery or before the Kinges honorable Councell or els where, that..the..Chaunceller.. make like proces to call in the supposed perjured persones. 1546 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 180 John Lewes..shall for hys perjury..suffur xl dayes prysonment .., and also to ware a paper for perjury wythyn the seyd Cyty thre severall markett dayes. *a* 1548 [see PAPER *sb.* 7 b]. *a* 1634 COKE *On Litt.* III. lxxiv. (1648) 164 Perjury is a crime committed, when a lawfull oath is ministred..to any person, in any judiciall proceeding, who sweareth absolutely, and falsly in a matter materiall to the issue. 1782 COWPER *Table T.* 418 When Perjury..Sells oaths by tale, and at the lowest price. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 459/2 *Perjury*, by the common law of England, is the offence of falsely swearing to facts in a judicial proceeding. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 171 Where there would be a premium on perjury, oaths.. should be prohibited as irrelevant.

b. Applied also to the violation of a promise made on oath, the breaking of a vow or solemn undertaking; a breach of oath.

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 792/2 That..running oute of religion in apostacy, breakynge ol vowes, and freres wedding nunnes, and periury were no synne at all. 1550 BALE *Apol.* 47 He withdrewe hys anger, putte vp hys swearde, and neuer thoughte anye synne in that periury or breakynge of hys vowe. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 736 The Ambassadours would not haue the truce proclaimed, thinking therby, to saue the Duke from periurie, which had sworne, neuer to conclude a peace, till [etc.]. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* IV. i, No pain is due to lover's perjury: If Jove himself laugh at it, so will I. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 148 Lo they fear not promise, of oath or perjury reck not.

c. with *a* and *pl.*: An instance of the foregoing; a false oath; a wilful breach of oath.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 75 Loo! sir, þis is a periurye. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 25 § 1 The haynous and detestable perjuries dailly commytted within this realme in enquestes and Juries. 1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 92 At Louers periuries They say Ioue laught. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 286 Their periuries,..profane oathes are notoriously knowne. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* I. i, It is an oath well spent, a perjury Of good account in vengeance, and in love. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Clive* (1851) II. 520 The perjuries which have been employed against us.

d. *Comb.*, as *perjury-begetting, -mongering*, etc.

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 397 Judges, by whom evidence in these perjury-begetting shapes has exclusively been received. 1826 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) III. 153 An exclusive command of the perjury-market. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* v. i. 178 The perjury-mongering Count Hath made too good an use of Holy Church!

Perk (pɔ̄ɹk), *sb.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5–7 **perke**, 6 **pyrke**, 6–7 **pirke**, 6–9 **pirk**. [A parallel form of PERCH *sb.*2, chiefly in northern, north midl., and East Anglian use. Cf. NFr. *perque*.]

I. †1. A pole, stake: = PERCH *sb.*2 1. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 276/1 A Perke, *pertica*. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 394/2 (MSS. K. & H.) Perke, or perche, *pertica*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. ii. 65 He bad the capitanis and the dukis all..Gret perkis bair of trene saplyng..To wryte and hyng tharon baith all and sum The namys of thar ennemys ourcum. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. iv. 628 Cabans.. made with perkes, and covered with barkes of trees.

†b. A fuller's perch: = PERCH *sb.*2 1 b. *Obs.*

c 1350 *St. James* 255 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 56 A walker perk byside him stode..With þat perk his heued he brak. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 215 Þane ane a walkare perk hynt And gafe sancte Iamis sic a dynte þat he þe harne-pane brak in twyn.

II. 2. A bar fixed horizontally to hang something on or support something against: see quots. Chiefly *dial.* Cf. PERCH *sb.*2 2. Also *dial.* a rope used for the same purpose, as a clothes-line, etc.

1818 W. MUIR *Poems* 56 On every pirk the clouts are clashing. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Perk*,..a wooden frame against which sawn timber is set up to dry. 1825 JAMIESON, *Perk*,..a rope extended for holding any thing in a house. *Ayrs.* 1828 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Perk*, a pole placed horizontally, on which yarns, etc. are hung to dry; also a peg (perket) for similar purposes.

b. A bar or bracket to support candles (= PERCH *sb.*2 2 b) or an image. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

1475 *Will of Rightwise* (Somerset Ho.), Lumini de le perke alias le Rodelofte. 1794 *Gentl. Mag.* LXIV. 1. 16/2 A perk or pedestal for an image. 1838 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 2), *Perch, Perk, Pearch*, an old term for a bracket. 1887 W. H. H. ROGERS *Mem. West* x. (1888) 178 On the right..is the perk or bracket on which the image..was..once stationed.

3. A perch for a tame bird, or anything on which a bird may alight and rest. Also *transf.* a seat for a person. = PERCH *sb.*2 3–3 d. Now *dial.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvi. 73 A sperhawke sittand apon a perke. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 47 Haukes of nobulle eyre, Tylle his perke ganne repeyre. 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 98 This saw the Py on his Pirk quhair scho sat. 1608 F. HERING tr. *Obendörfer's Anat.* 15 Lyke a Daw vpon a Perke. 1808 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Peearк*, a pearch for fowls. 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorks. Dial.*, The hens have all gone up to their peark.

fig. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. vii. (1739) 41 Their minds once..upon the Wing, can hardly settle any where, or stoop to the Perk again.

†b. In *fig.* phrases: *To prick, turn over the perk*: see PERCH *sb.*2 3 e. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Garnesche* 157 He wyl..make youer stomoke seke Ovyr the perke to pryk. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 152 Then they will hoist a man, and turne him over the pirke.

4. A horizontal bar or frame over which cloth is drawn so as to examine it thoroughly; = PERCH *sb.*2 4. Also the act or process of perching or examining, as *to stand the perk*. *W. Yorksh. dial.*

See Eng. Dial. Dict.

III. 5. A lineal measure: = PERCH *sb.*2 5. *dial.*

1825 JAMIESON, *Perk*, a pole, a perch. *Ayrsh.* 1879 in MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 1900 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Glouc., Worc., Heref., Shropsh.

IV. 6. *Comb.* **Perk-tree**, a long pole; now *dial.*, a pole used to support a clothes-line.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (*Cristofore*) 216 In-sted of staf, a ployk he had, Wele nere as a perktre mad. 1548 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 259 Item, perkis and perktrees xxxs.

Perk (pɔ̄ɹk) *sb.*2 *slang.* Abbreviation of PERQUISITE. (Usually in plural, *perks*.)

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 5/1 An order that free blacking is no longer to be among the 'perks' of Government office-keepers. 1891 *Daily News* 2 Mar. 2/1 In the good old days waste-paper went as the 'perks' of Government officers.

Perk (pɔ̄ɹk), *a.* Also 6 **perke**, 7 **peark(e, perke**, 7 **pirck, perck, peerk, pierk**, 7–8 **pirk**. [Of uncertain origin: goes with PERK *a.* It has been suggested to be the same word as PERCH *v.*1 (cf. PERK *v.*2); but there are obvious difficulties. Welsh *percu* to smarten, trim, is from Eng. (cf. sense 2). The sense-development is also uncertain.]

I. *intr.* 1. To carry oneself in a smart, brisk, or jaunty manner; to assume or have a lively, self-assertive, or self-conceited attitude or air.

c 1380 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* liii. 81 Þe popeiayes perken, and pruynen for proude. *a* 1550 *Pore Helpe* 344 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 264 But these babes be to yonge, Perkynge vpon theyr patins. 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* I. iv, O! what a revishment 't had been to see Thy little Saviour perking on thy Knee! *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 97 The Loyalists..who sneaked, and their Enemies insulted, while he sat pirking there. 1801 LAMB *Let. to Manning* Apr., By perking up upon my haunches, and supporting my carcase with my elbows, I can see the white sails.

b. To lift one's head, raise oneself, or thrust oneself forward, briskly, boldly, or impudently. Also with *up*.

a 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866–7) I. 35 When their father and mother fall out, they [children] perk up between them like little mediators, and with many pretty sports make truce. *a* 1624 BP. M. SMITH *Serm., Heb.* i. 1 (1632) 201 The snaile, when .. he will be pearking and peeping abroad. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* I. i, She shall..perk up i'the face of Quality. 1827 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 190 Chinese figures, their round, little-eyed, meek faces perking sidewise. 1839–40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* iii. (1855) 15 The loquacious cat-bird flew from bush to bush with restless wing .. or perked inquisitively into his face. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Old Woman in Grey*, The old woman perk'd up as brisk as a bee. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *House w. Green Shutters* 288 She tossed her head, and perked away from him on her little high heels.

c. *fig.* To exalt oneself or thrust oneself forward ambitiously or presumptuously; to behave impudently or insolently; to play the upstart. Also with *up*.

1529 LATIMER *1st Serm. Card* P 26 These proude Phariseys which..wyll perke and presume to sitte by Christ in the Church. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* i. 4 Although ye vngodly persone perke vp like a highe tree. 1620 SANDERSON *Serm.*, 1 *Cor.* xii. 7 § 23 It is a very hard thing..to excell others in gifts, and not perke aboue them in self-conceipt. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Jas.* iv. 12 What dost thou then do pierking into his place? 1683 BUNYAN *Case Consc. Resolved* (1861) II. 673 That they should not give heed to women

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that would be perking up on matters of worshipping God. 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 33 Piero de Medici, whose father perk'd up onely out of the Order of bare Gentlemen. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* 1 Cor. ix. 27 He knew that Hagar would quickly perk up, and domineer over Sarah. 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* I. 35 Be sure not to suffer your reason to perk up and be dictating therein.

d. Also *to perk it.*

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. i. 176 Shall .. the worm offer to perk it up at the face of Man? 1683 BUNYAN *Case Consc. Resolved* (1861) II. 673 When Miriam began to perk it before Moses. 1714 POPE *Epil. Rowe's J. Shore* 46 That Edward's Miss thus perks it in your face. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 14 Better..to bogtrot in Ireland, than to pirk it in Preferment no better dressed.

e. *fig.* Of a thing: To project or stick up or out, or to rise or lift itself, in a manner suggesting briskness or self-assertion.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 50 Hattes...Sometimes they were them sharp on the crowne, pearking up like a sphere [=spear]. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 63 We are like to light Corke, which..(except a man hold it under by a strong hand) will pearke to the top. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. vi. (1739) 36 This Gourd..might prove no less prejudicial by creeping upon the ground, than by perking upward. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* xii. (1850) 120/2 Ancient habitations, with high garret gable-windows perking into the roofs. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. I. 43 Her neat apron, ..from the front of which perk out two smart, provoking-looking pockets.

f. With *up*: To recover from depression or sickness; to recover liveliness. *dial.*

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 542 Thus Asia, which before was plagued with the Publicans..begins to pirck up again. *c* 1670 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries*, etc. (1881) II. 346 To bow down his head as a bulrush, which in a wet day stoops, but in a sun-shine day perks up again. 1706 PHILLIPS, To *Perk up*, or *Perk up again*,..to recover after Sickness. 1892 *Gentlewoman's Bk. Sports* I. 163 You will soon perk up, quite ready to start again.

II. *trans.* **2.** To make spruce or smart, to smarten; to prank, to trim, as a bird does its plumage. Also with *up*, *out*.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 358 Now I, prynse pyrked prykkyd in pryde. 1590 LODGE *Euphues Gold. Leg.* (Cassell) 184 She looked like Flora perked in the pride of all her flowers. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iii. 21 Tis better to be lowly borne,..Then to be perk'd vp in a glistring griefe, And weare a golden sorrow. 1753 *School of Man* 4 The She-Linnet .. prunes her wings, cleanses her tail, and perks herself out to enjoy a fine day. 1838 J. P. KENNEDY *Rob of Bowl* xiv. 148 You are not quite a woman yourself—though you perk yourself up so daintily. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. iii, His poor fraction of sense has to be perked into some epigrammatic shape, that it may prick into me. 1850 HAWTHORNE *American Note-Bks.* (1883) 374 Poor enough to perk themselves in such false feathers as these.

3. To raise briskly or smartly, to prick up; to hold *up* smartly or self-assertively; to thrust or poke *out*. Also *refl. To perk oneself.*

a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (ed. Tegg) I. 310 As the little birds perk up their heads when their dam comes with meat. 1608 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. vi. 469 You light skirt starres, .. By glomy light perke out your doutfull heads. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 170 The spirit of presumption, which prides and pearks up it selfe. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 216 A Monster called Superstition perks up his head. 1764 COWPER *Task* VI. 318 The squirrel .. there whisks his brush, And perks his ears. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 176 A flower .. Perks up its head. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 26 Apr., Those [papers] you are not wanting perk themselves in your face again and again. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* xii. 104 'Dear me!' ejaculated her mother, pretending to perk herself up. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 165 [The blackbird] perks his tail up, and challenges the world with the call already mentioned.

b. *pa. pple.* Raised, erect, sitting upright.

1797–1802 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Lady of Wreck* II. xvi, Perked on its..haunches stood the..reptile. 1879 DOWDEN *Southey* 7 The small urchin, long perked up and broad awake.

Hence **Perked** *ppl. a.*, **Pe·rking** *vbl. sb.*

a 1624 BP. M. SMITH *Serm.*, 1 *Pet. v.* 6 (1632) 169 The kingdome of God is neither sitting, nor standing, nor perking, nor stouping. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Peearked*, perched, elated, proud. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 150 It is only our native coachman with his spread-out fan-tail and perked-up crest.

Perk, *v.*[2] Now *dial.* Also 6–7 **pearke.** [Collateral form of PERCH *v.*[1], chiefly northern and E. Anglian. Cf. NFr. *perquer* = F. *percher*. Its later use sometimes approaches PERK *v.*[1]] *intr.* Of birds: To perch; also *transf.* of persons.

[1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 237 The cowschet crowdis and pirkis on the rys.] 1588 GREENE *Perimedes* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 72 The Eagle and the Doue, pearke not on one branche. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. P.* xviii. 41 This girking pearkit in a place, Quharin ouer long he did delyt. 1797–1802 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Luminous Hist.* XXX, Beauties who on eminences perk. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Perk*, v., to perch.

† **b.** quasi-*passive* and *refl.* To set oneself or be set, esp. on some elevation. Chiefly in pa. pple., which prob. in origin belonged to the intr. use. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iv. 72 Ane, on a rokkis [*printed* rolkis] pynnakle perkit hie Celeno clepit, a drery prophetes. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Ware the Hawk* 70 On the rode loft She perkyd her to rest. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* Ded. (1607) 3 Cæsars Crowe durst neuer crie, *Aue*, but when she was pearked on the Capitoll. 1639 SANDERSON *Serm., Rom. XV.* 6 § 20 One Man .. hath perked himself up at length in the Temple of God. 1794 U. PRICE *Ess. Picturesque* I. 215 The prim squat clump is perked up exactly on the top of every eminence.

Perk, perke, obs. or dial. forms of PARK.

Perkily (pə̄·rkĭli), *adv.* [f. PERKY *a.* + -LY[2].] In a perky manner; self-assertively, with self-assurance; 'cockily'; pertly.

1878 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIII. 186 Daisies and buttercups.. peer perkily at one another. 1886 J. R. REES *Pleas. Bookworm* i. 32 How perkily, on the shelf..does the little 12mo. .. shoulder it alongside his bigger brother in 4to. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *House w. Green Shutters* 116 'Order, order!' cried Wilson perkily.

† **Perkin**[1] (pə̄·rkin). *Obs.* [A dim. form of the name *Pierre*, *Piers*, or *Peter*: cf. *Peterkin.*] From the name *Perkin Warbeck*, alleged to be that of the personage who professed to be the younger son of Edward IV, and as such claimed the crown in 1495: A pretender to the throne, or to any exalted position.

1685 EVELYN *Diary* 15 July, Yet this Perkin [the Duke of Monmouth] had ben made to believe that the King had married her [Mrs. Barlow]. 1715 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gotham Election* I. Wks. 1760 III. 177 I'll undertake to prove this Fellow deep in the Interest of young Perkin. *Ibid.* 185 You'd spend every Shilling of my Portion in Defence of Liberty and Property, against Perkin and the Pope.

Perkin[2] (pə̄·rkin). [?f. PURR (or ?f. PERRY[2]) + -KIN: cf. POMPIRKIN.] (See quots.)

If the word was derived from *perry*, it must have been applied orig. to a weak kind of perry, analogous to *ciderkin* from cider; but of this evidence has not been found.

1765 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T., Perkin*, water cyder. *c* 1791 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Husbandry* § 238 The liquor, called cyderkin, purre, or perkin, is made of the murk or gross matter remaining after the cyder is pressed out. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 720–7 (E.D.S.) *Perkin* (Wilts, Glouc.), the washings after the best cyder is made.

Perkin, variant of PARKIN, gingerbread.

Perkiness (pə̄·rkinės). [f. PERKY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being perky; self-assertiveness; 'cockiness'; liveliness.

1883 HALL CAINE *Cobwebs Crit.* v. 149 His [poetry]..was more open to the charge of cheerful perkiness. 1885 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) II. vii. 104 The perkiness of last week was only a spurt.

Perking (pə̄·rkiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. PERK *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That perks: in various senses of PERK *v.*[1]

1608 W. BAS *Sword & Buckler* B iij b, The pearking Citizen and minsing Dame of any paltrie beggerd Market toune. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 223 Mr. Beck ..was a little insignificant, perking..man. *a* 1851 MOIR *Mayday* iii, The perking squirrel's small nose you see From the fungous nook of its own beech-tree.

Hence **Pe·rkingly** *adv.*, in a perking manner.

1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 618 He drew up his head perkingly.

Perkinism (pə̄·rkiniz'm). *Med.* Also † **Perkinsism.** [See -ISM.] A method of treatment introduced by Elisha Perkins, an American physician (died 1799), for the cure of rheumatic diseases; it consisted in drawing two small pointed rods, one of steel and one of brass, called 'metallic tractors', over the affected region; tractoration. So **Perkine·an, Perkini·stic** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to this method; **Pe·rkinist,** a follower of the method of Perkins; **Pe·rkinize** *v.*, to practise Perkinism; **Perki·nsian** *a.*, pertaining to Elisha Perkins.

1798 C. C. LANGWORTHY (*title*) A View of the Perkinean Electricity; or, an Inquiry into the Influence of Metallic Tractors. *Ibid.* App. 41 His father's discovery, which may with propriety be termed Perkinism, or .. Perkinean Electricity. 1803 FESSENDEN (*title*) Terrible Tractoration; a Poetical Petition against Galvanizing Trumpery and the Perkinistic Institution. *Ibid.* 34 To crush the Perkinising faction. 1824 M'CULLOCH *Scotland* IV. 63 He who believes in Perkinism or Bletonism or Mesmerism. 1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Perkinist,.. Perkinistic.* 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) XI. 515 The practice was called 'Perkinsism'. *Ibid.*, A Perkinsian institution..was established [in London] for the benefit of the poor.

† **Perkinite.** *Hist. Obs.* Also **-en-.** A sympathizer with Sir Wm. Perkins, executed in 1696, for his share in a plot to murder William III; applied by enemies to Jacobites generally. Also *attrib.*

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. viii. 81 Bloody Jesuites, and the Tackers, and the Perkenites. 1709 *Let. to Ld. M[ayor]* 4 The Perkinite Faction. *Ibid.* 8 Men who hold no Correspondence with the Papists or Perkinites. 1711 E. WARD *Vulg. Brit.* XIV. 165 In all their Perkinite Addresses.

Perkish (pə̄·rkiʃ), *a.* [f. PERK *a.* + -ISH[1] 3.] Somewhat perk or forward; rather perky.

1889 *Univ. Rev.* Mar. 365 A perkish young woman who takes her foibles from a mother who 'went wrong'.

Pe·rkness. *rare.* [f. PERK *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being perk or elated; 'cockiness'.

a 1640 W. FENNER *Cont. Christ's Alarm* (1657) 10 The law hath discovered his estate unto him, and pulled down the pearknesse of his spirit.

Perky (pə̄·rki), *a.* [f. PERK *v.*[1] or *a.* + -Y.] Self-assertive, forward, somewhat obtrusive or assuming; self-conceited, 'cocky'; jaunty; smart.

1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. x. i, Seeing his gewgaw castle shine,..There amid perky larches and pine. 1864 *Realm* 18 May 3 Those perky little magicians who manipulate and decipher the lightning with such autocratic unconcern. 1876 'P. PYPER' *Mr. Gray & Neighbours* I. 53 No fortress of daily prayers, set up by a perky young cleric. 1885 E. GARRETT *At Any Cost* viii. 135 She gave a perky little cough, and opened her mission. 1887 A. JESSOPP *Trials Country Parson* (1890) 22 They give utterance to perky platitudes about the clergy.

Perl, obs. form of PEARL.

Perlaceous (pəɹlē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. med.L. and Rom. *perla* PEARL + -ACEOUS.] Resembling pearl in appearance; pearly, nacreous.

1777 PENNANT *Zool.* (ed. 4) IV. 93 *Anomia Ephippium*,.. color of inside perlaceous. 1841 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 264 Aperture white, perlaceous.

Perlament, obs. form of PARLIAMENT.

Perlarian (pəɹlē·riăn), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Perlāria*, f. generic name *Perla.*] Of or pertaining to the genus *Perla* or family *Perlidæ*, or stone-flies.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Perla·rious, *a.*[1] *rare*—°. = PERLACEOUS.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Perla·rious, *a.*[2] *rare*—°. = PERLARIAN.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

† **Perlassent,** *adv. phr. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. phr. *par l'assent.*] By mutual consent or agreement.

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* L vj, When thei [hostile borderers secretly in league] perceiued thei had bene spied, thei haue begun to run at [one] another, but so apparauntly perlassent, as y[e] lookers on resembled their chasyng like y[e] running at base, in an vplondish toun.

† **Pe·rlate, Perla·ted,** *adjs. Chem. Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *perlāt-um*, f. *perla* PEARL: see quot. 1802.] In *perlate* or *perlated acid*, Bergman's name for acid phosphate of sodium.

1789 J. KEIR *Dict. Chem.* 136/2 The substance to which Bergman has given the name of perlated acid. 1802 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (1807) II. 569 Haupt described it in 1740 under the name of *sal mirabile perlatum*, or 'wonderful perlated salt'. It was called *perlated* from the grey, opaque, pearl-like colour which it assumed when melted by the blow-pipe. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Perlate Acid.*

Perle (pə̄ɹl). *Pharm.* [a. F. *perle* pearl: cf. PEARL *sb.* 12.] A pellet: see quot. 1893.

1887 *Medical News* L. 291 Whenever delirium is present, it is allayed with the ice-bag to the head, or by the internal use of ether (in *perles*), or of the bromides. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Perle*, ..a globule coated with gelatine, and containing some liquid substance, either volatile or of unpleasant taste.

Perle, obs. f. PEARL; obs. var. PURL.

Perlection (pəɹlē·kʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. *perlectiōn-em* (*pell-*), n. of action from *perlegĕre* to read through.] The action of reading through.

1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 135 Perlection of Authours, and perusal of Records and Entries. 1885 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (1887) III. 277 Readings and perlections of the Koran.

† **Pe·rlegate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *perlegĕre* (see prec.) + -ATE[3].] *trans.* To read through.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 8v, To perlegate my scriptums and writinges.

Perleque, *Sc.*: see PURLICUE.

Perles, Perlew, obs. ff. PEERLESS, PURLIEU.

† **Perli·brate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *perlibrāre*, f. PER- 4 + *librāre*, f. *lībra* balance.] To weigh exactly. So † **Perlibra·tion.**

1623 COCKERAM, *Perlibrate*, to weigh. *Perlibration*, a weighing.

† **Perli·gate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *perligāre*, f. PER- 2 + *ligāre* to bind.] To bind hard. So † **Perliga·tion.**

1623 COCKERAM, *Perligate. Perligation*, a hard binding.

Perligenous (pəɹli·dʒĭnəs), *a. rare.* [f. med.L. *perla* pearl + *-genous*, in sense 'producing': cf. -GEN 1.] Producing or causing the formation of pearls.

1803 SYD. SMITH *Ceylon* Wks. 1859 I. 42 The secret of infecting oysters with this perligenous disease.

Perline (pə̄·ɹlain), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Perla.*] Belonging to the genus *Perla*, or family *Perlidæ* or stone flies. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Perlite (pə̄·ɹlait). *Min.* Also **pearlite.** [= F. *perlite*, G. *perlit*, mod. f. F. and Ger. *perle* PEARL: see -ITE[2].] A peculiar form of obsidian and other vitreous rocks, in which the mass sometimes assumes the form of enamel-like globules; pearlstone.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 222 Resinous silex.., pearlite, obsidian, and pitchstone abound. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xi. 193 Perlite must be regarded as the vitreous condition of the felsitic rhyolites. 1888 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. vi. 141 Perlite (Pearlstone) another vitreous condition of sanidine lava..of vitreous or enamel-like globules.

Hence **Perli·tic** *a.*, of or pertaining to perlite.

1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xi. 183 Showing that the perlitic structure had no existence when the rock was in a state of fluxion. 1881 JUDD *Volcanoes* 110.

† **Perlocu·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med. or mod. L. *perlocūtiōn-em*, f. PER- 1 + *locūtio* speaking.] The action of speaking, utterance, elocution.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 29/2 It opitulateth the perloquutione exceedingelye.

Perlocy, obs. form of PALSY.

Perlous, -ouse, obs. forms of PARLOUS.

Perlowre, Perloyn, obs. ff. PARLOUR, PURLOIN.

† **Perlu·cid** *a.*, obs. variant of PELLUCID.

1695 TRYON *Dreams & Vis.* ii. 14 More rare and perlucid Exhalations. 1713 A. CAMPBELL *Doctr. Mid. State* (1721) 94 To make it Transparent or Perlucide.

Perlustrate (pəɹlŭ·streit), *v. Obs.* exc. in techn. use. [f. ppl. stem of L. *perlustrā-re* to wander through, traverse completely, f. PER- 1, 2 + *lustrāre* to traverse, survey, review, examine. Cf. obs. F. *perlustrer* (15–16th c. in Godef.).]

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trans. To travel through and view all over; to survey thoroughly. Also *absol.*

1535 Boorde in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 298 Sens my departyng from yow I haue perlustratyd Normandy, Frawnce, Gascony, and Leyon. 1691 T. Jackson in *Thoresby's Corr.* (1832) I. 112 At nine also at night, they perlustrate to see that all the students be within the college. 1701 *Hawick Kirk Sess. Rec.* 25 May, The elders who perlustrate ye toun in time of public worship. 1891 *Oxford Mag.* 6 May 320/1 The Curators of the Bodleian are once a year to perlustrate all parts of the Library.

Perlustration (pɔ̄ːlʌstrā·ʃən). *Obs.* exc. in techn. use. [n. of action f. prec.: cf. L. *lustrātio* lustration.] The action of perlustrating; a going round and viewing or surveying thoroughly.

1640 G. Watts tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* v. ii. 220 The Art of Invention and Perlustration hetherto was unknown. 1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 70 By the perlustration of such famous Cities, Castles, Amphitheaters, and Palaces. 1657 — (*title*) Londinopolis; an Historicall Discourse or Perlustration of the City of London. 1817 T. L. Peacock *Melincourt* xxxii, They rose, as usual, before daylight, that they might pursue their perlustration.

b. *fig.* The action of going through and examining a document; *esp.* the inspection of correspondence while passing through the post.

1896 *Edin. Rev.* July 142 The 'perlustration' of papers he held to be quite as defensible as the bribing of office-clerks. 1902 *Ibid.* Oct. 536 The 'perlustration of foreign correspondence in the post-office was an ordinary expedient in all countries.

So **Perlustrator** [late L.], one who perlustrates.

1807 J. Hall *Trav. Scotl.* I. 114 These morning and evening visits were called Perlustrations, and the Hebdomader, in reference to this..was called the Perlustrator.

†**Perlustre,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *perlustrer*: see Perlustrate.] = Perlustrate.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 115 As he had perlustrit all the land. *Ibid.* III. 100 This nobill king perlustrit all his land.

Perlyment, obs. form of Parliament.

Permaceti, -cetty: see Parmacety.

†**Permain, -mane,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **permayne.** [a. F. *per-, parmaindre, parmenir, -oir*:—L. *permanēre*: see Permanent. (Cf. *remain.*)] *intr.* To remain, continue.

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 225 Law of nature ..permaynis for ever undefoulit. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 386* The concreted liquor .. permanes very long suaveolent.

Permain, -man, obs. forms of Pearmain.

†**Permanable,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 **parm-.** [a. ONF. *permainable* (Ph. de Thaun), *permanable*, OF. *parmenable*, f. stem of *permanent, parmenant*: see Permanent.] Enduring, permanent.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) IV. xxix. (1859) 61 [To]stablysshe a thynge to be nought remeuyd oute of his place, but for to standen stedfastly, alwey permanable. *c* 1422 Hoccleve *Learn to Die* 767 Þat blisful hy contree which nat may varie, but is permanable. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 5, I se na plesure permanabill, Bot as the weid it widderis sone away.

Permanence (pɔ̄·rmănĕns). [ad. med.L. *permanĕntia* (1319 in Du Cange), f. *permanĕnt-em* Permanent (see -ence); perh. through F. *permanence* (Oresme, 14th c.), OF. *parmanance, -menance* (12–13th c.).]

1. The fact, condition, or state of being permanent; continued existence or duration; continuance, abiding.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 215 Assiduite of feyntenesse longethe to a man, impossibilite of permanence [Higden *impossibilitas permanendi*] lyghtenes to falle. 1536 Lauder *Tractate* (1864) 4 Hov kyngis hes no erthlie permanence. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 213 Which place is manifest for the permanence of Evill Angels. 1660 R. Coke *Justice Vind.* 2 Memory cannot be, without permanence of the thing perceived. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 111 The permanence of the snow..is partly due to the floating ice.

2. The quality of being permanent; permanency, abidingness.

a 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 73 That hath or may have such a kind of permanence or fixedness in being. 1775 Harris *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 299 With respect to all kinds of qualities..there is one thing to be observed, that some degree of permanence is always requisite. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Spir. Laws* Wks. (Bohn) I. 66 The permanence of all books is fixed by..the intrinsic importance of their contents. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 223 The essential quality of a monument is permanence.

Permanency. [f. as prec. + -ncy.]

1. The quality of being permanent; enduring nature or character; abidingness, lastingness.

1555 Eden *Decades* 338 There are..but fewe which hold not sum smaul portion therof [gold], more or lesse according to the mixtion and permanencie of theyr substances. 1682 Norris *Hierocles* 87 The solidity and permanency of vertue. 1746 Hervey *Medit., Refl. Fl.-Gard.* (1767) I. 127 They want nothing but Solidity and Permanency; to equal them with the finest Treasures of the Jeweller's Casket. 1865 *Reader* 7 Oct. 392/3 Recording their beauty .. in all the permanency of print. *Mod.* The position has no permanency; it may come to an end at any time.

2. A (concrete) example of something permanent; a permanent person, thing, position, etc.

1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Politics* Wks. (Bohn) I. 242 A mob cannot be a permanency. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xix. (1856) 149 A seeming permanency compared with the ephemeral ruins that beat against its side. 1884 *Truth* 13 Mar. 379/1, I only wish he might be considered a permanency. *Mod.* Only a temporary engagement, not a permanency.

Permanent (pɔ̄·rmănĕnt), *a* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *permanĕnt-em*, pr. pple. of *permanēre* to stay to the end, f. Per- 1, 2 + *manēre* to stay; perh. through F. *permanent* (14th c.), OF. *perma-, parmenant* (13th c. in Godef.).]

1. Continuing or designed to continue indefinitely without change; abiding, lasting, enduring; persistent. Opposed to *temporary.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 255 Other thynges be permanente as thei were [Higden *cætera autem permanent*]. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* Prol. 1 Wordes ben perisshyng vayne & forgeteful, And writynges duelle & abide permanent. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 16 We haue no dwellyng place ne Cite here permanent. 1610 Willet *Hexapla Dan.* 80 A stable and permanent knowledge. 1780 Harris *Philol. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 467 Human institutions perish, but nature is permanent. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Demerara* ii. 25 There was a permanent population of 300 slaves on the estate at that time. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 117 In permanent barracks a man is allowed 600 cubic feet [of air].

† b. That remains fixed, motionless. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1588 Greene *Perimedes* 32 Richesse is .. as brittle as Glasse, standing vpon a Globe that is neuer permanent.

c. *Bot.* = Persistent *a.* Opposed to *fugacious.*

1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* v. (1794) 53 These [styles] are permanent, or continue after the petals and stamens fall off. 1847 in Craig.

d. In special collocations: as *permanent alimony*, alimony granted for life to a woman who obtains legal separation from her husband: see quot. 1833; *p. blue*, artificial ultramarine; *p. gas*, a name formerly given to those gases which were supposed to be incapable of liquefaction, as oxygen, hydrogen; *p. magnet*, a magnet whose property continues after the magnetizing current has ceased to pass through it; *p. rank*: see quot. 1867; *p. tooth*, one of those which last during life, as opp. to a *milk-tooth*; *p. way* (*road*), the finished road-bed of a railway, as distinguished from a contractor's temporary way; *p. white*, 'sulphate of barium, used as a water-colour pigment' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1866–77).

1825 Tredgold *Railroads* 33 For permanent roads the rails are usually fixed by spikes driven into wooden plugs in the blocks of stone. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 340/1 It [alimony] may be either temporary or permanent:..in the second case, when a decree of divorce has been obtained,..a permanent provision may be given to her [the wife]. 1836 *Ibid.* VI. 380/1 A calf has usually two front teeth when he is dropped, ..these milk-teeth..gradually wear and fall out, and are replaced by the second and permanent teeth. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Jackd. Rheims*, A Cardinal's Hat mark'd in 'permanent ink'. 1842 J. Pope in *Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.* 72 Description of the permanent way of the South-eastern railway. 1842 Francis *Dict. Arts* etc., *Permanent White*,.. the sulphate of barytes, a valuable color for many purposes, as no chemical substance will decompose it or change its colours. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Permanent rank*, that given by commission, and which does not cease with any particular service. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* § 65 The three permanent gases which have never been liquified. 1879 tr. *Du Moncel's Telephone* 53 Operated by permanent magnets in place of batteries. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Cartilage*, Cartilage is..permanent when it remains such during life. 1888 *Times* 15 Oct. 10/2 A railway accident, causing great damage..to the permanent way.

†2. Of persons: Continuing steadfast *in* a course.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 349 The sonnes and doȝhters of the seide Nicholas were permanente [*permanserint*] in chastite alle the tyme of theire life. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 213 b, All the tounes..wer permanent and stiffe on the parte of kyng Henry.

3. *absol.* or as *sb.* a. *The permanent*, that which endures or persists. b. A permanent person or thing. c. See quot. 1882.

1826 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Pop. Fallacies* ii, Sharp distinctions of the fluctuating and the permanent. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* VI. § 6. 413 This spiritual life is the permanent of humanity. 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework*, *Permanents*, these are cotton cloths, of a light description, similar in texture to Turkey Cambrics; some of them have a slight glaze. They are dyed in a variety of colours, and are much employed for the trimming of dresses. 1891 H. Jones *Browning* 229 If man be..a permanent that always changes from earliest childhood to old age.

Permanently (pɔ̄·rmănĕntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly [2].] In a permanent manner; so as to last or continue; lastingly, enduringly; 'for good'.

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* Pref. ii. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 127 That Mercury teynyth permanently. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lxxviii. 145 The feare heeld not permanentlie. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* I. I. xiv. 48 That Law which is writ in our hearts by the finger of God, durably and permanently. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xx. 371 The changes of colour, in permanently-coloured bodies. 1880 Geikie *Phys. Geog.* iv. 196 In volcanic districts the water is often even at the boiling-point, and remains so permanently.

So **Pe·rmanentness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Permanganate (pəɪmæ·ŋgănēt). *Chem.* [f. next: see -ate [4].] A salt of permanganic acid, as *potassium permanganate* or *p. of potash*, $Mn_2K_2O_8$.

1841 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 725 Permanganate of Ammonia, .. Permanganate of Potassa. 1856 Miller *Elem. Chem.* II. 921 Most of the permanganates are freely soluble in water. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* xxxvi. 130 A thin layer of potassium permanganate solution. 1885 C. F. Holder *Marvels Anim. Life* 128 Permanganate of potash is the best antidote to the poison of snakes.

Permanganic (pɔ̄ɪmæŋgæ·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. Per- 5 b + Manganic.] In *permanganic acid*, the acid $Mn_2H_2O_8$, obtained from manganese.

1836 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 4) 635 *Permanganic Acid.* It is supposed by Mitscherlich, that the salt obtained by adding peroxide of manganese to fused chlorate of potassa,..contains manganese in the highest state of oxidizement. 1865–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 819 Permanganate of Hydrogen, or Permanganic acid, $Mn_2H_2O_8$. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 255/2 The ores of manganese may readily be detected by the fine red colour of permanganic acid.

†**Permansible,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [prob. repr. an OF. **permansible*, or med.L. **permansibilis*, f. L. *permans-*, ppl. stem of *permanēre*: see -ible.] Enduring, permanent.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxvii. 31 [He] brocht the sawlis to joy euir permansible [rimes *terri·ble, horri·ble*].

†**Perma·nsion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *permansiōn-em*, n. of action from *permanēre* (see Permanent). Cf. obs. F. *permansion* (16th c. in Godef.).] Abiding, continuance; = Permanence 1.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii, From female unto male, from male to female againe, and so in a circle to both without a permansion in either. 1659 Pearson *Creed* v. (1839) 331 This interpretation supposeth that..Hades signifieth not death itself,..but the state and condition of the dead, or their permansion in death.

Permeability (pɔ̄·rmi,ăbi·lĭti). [f. Permeable + -ity: in F. *perméabilité* (1625 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality or condition of being permeable; capability of being permeated; perviousness.

1759 Wilson in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 328 Confirmations of the permeability of glass. 1805 W. Saunders *Min. Waters* 487 The permeability of the skin to heat. 1882 Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* III. II. ii. § 2. 351 The permeability of subterranean rocks.

b. *Magnetic* (etc.) *permeability*: see quot. 1872.

1872 Thomson in *Papers Electrostatics & Magn.* 484 We have thermal permeability, a synonym for thermal conductivity; permeability for lines of electric force, a synonym for the electro-static inductive capacity of an insulator; magnetic permeability, a synonym for conducting power for lines of magnetic force. 1896 Bedell *Princ. of Transf.* 40 The reluctance, R, or magnetic resistance..varies..inversely as the cross-section and permeability.

Permeable (pɔ̄·rmi,ăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *permeābilis* that can be passed through, f. *permeā-re* to Permeate: see -ble. Cf. F. *perméable* (1587 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Capable of being permeated or passed through; permitting the passage or diffusion of something through it; penetrable; pervious. Const. *by, to.* (In first quot., That can be traversed or journeyed through, passable.)

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 63 The hilles callede Caspii ..vnnethe permeable with oxen [Higden *vix plaustro permeabiles*]. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 56 It slides down the softer and more permeable Orifice into the Omasus or third stomack. 1773 Franklin *Lett.*, etc. Wks. 1840 V. 454 Different kinds of glass, permeable or impermeable to electricity. 1858 Bushnell *Serm. New Life* ii. (ed. 7) 31 It is the grand distinction of humanity, that it is made permeable by the divine nature. 1893 Sir R. Ball *Story of Sun* 251 Cast steel is as permeable to ether as a grove of trees is permeable to wind.

†2. Capable of permeating; penetrative. *Obs.*

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., It generateth good, temperate, and permeable juyce. 1752 G. Randolph *Bath Water* 53 Bath water .. is withal so active and permeable as to reach the remotest parts.

Hence **Pe·rmeableness** = Permeability; **Pe·rmeably** *adv.*

1684 Boyle *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* viii. 128 The Permeableness of ordinary Glass Vessels to Chymical Liquors. 1847 Webster, *Permeably*, in a permeable manner.

Permeance (pɔ̄·rmi,ăns). [f. as next + -ance.] The fact of permeating or penetrating; in quot. 1845 *transf.* something that permeates. *spec.* in *Electr.*: see quot. 1893, and cf. Permeability b.

1845 Mozley *Ess., Blanco White* (1878) II. 139 A First Cause, an intellectual permeance, an Anima Mundi. 1853 E. J. Shepherd *Lett. to Dr. Maitland* iv. 24 The permeance of his writings throughout the Churches of Christendom. 1893 O. Heaviside *Electro-Magn. The.* I. ii. § 32. 29 Permeability gives rise to permeance... Permeance is the reciprocal of reluctance.

Permeant (pɔ̄·rmi,ănt), *a.* [ad. L. *permeānt-em*, pr. pple. of *permeāre* to pass through: see -ant [1].] Permeating; passing or diffusing itself through something.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 85 Gold..entereth not the veynes with those electuaries, wherein it is mixed, but taketh leave of the permeant parts, at the mouthes of the miseraicks. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xix. (1852) 207 One divine all-permeant unity. 1877 Blackie *Wise Men* 65 The power Of that fine flowing permeant element [water].

Permeate (pɔ̄·rmi,ēt), *v.* [f. L. *permeāt-*, ppl. stem of *permeāre* to pass through, f. Per- 1 + *meāre* to go, pass.] *trans.* To pass, spread, or diffuse itself through; to penetrate, pervade, saturate. (Of things material or immaterial.)

1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 120 Numbers of them [emanations] do always permeate our Air. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 136 This Heat.. permeating the Interstices of the Sand, Earth, or other Matter. *a* 1704 in Somers *Tracts* II. 234 All held a vital Principle that doth permeate the whole World. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* v. i, He..felt the coolness permeate every

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limb. 1875 *Lyell's Princ. Geol.* II. III. xli. 420 There are marvellously few species which permeate the whole of the archipelagos. 1880 T. A. SPALDING *Elis. Demonol.* 31 This intense credulousness..permeated all classes of society.

b. *intr.* with *through, into, among,* etc.: To penetrate, diffuse itself.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 211/1 Sublunary invisible Deities, which permeate through the Elements of Matter. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 64 The reasons or proportions of abundance and sterility, permeate through all the mathematical disciplines. 1863 S. WILBERFORCE *Sp. Missions* (1874) 14 Producing its own proper effect upon the heathen among whom it permeates.

Hence **Permeating** *ppl. a.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xxx, [To separate] stony particles from that permeating water. 1684 BOYLE *Porosity. Animat. & Solid Bod.* iv. 37 The Penetrant, or Permeating Fumes. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* VII. v, The permeating light Shed through their substance thin a varying hue.

Permeation (pɔ̄ːmɪˌēˈ·ʃən). [n. of action from prec.: see -ATION.] The action of permeating or fact of being permeated; penetration; pervasion.

1623 COCKERAM, *Permeation*, a passing ouer. 1652 BP. HALL *Invis. World* I. ii, Not a meer involution only, but a spiritual permeation and inexistence. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 709 Oyl of Spike, which by its tenuity will cause better permeation for the rest. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 90 The effect..of percolation by mineral waters, of permeation by elastic fluids. 1881 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. vi. 168 The permeation of water from the surface.

Permeative (pɔ̄ːmɪˌɪˈtɪv), *a.* [f. L. *permeāt-*, ppl. stem of *permeāre* to PERMEATE + -IVE.] Having the quality of permeating; penetrative; pervasive.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 572 Camphyre..makes the Electuary more grateful and its permeative quality more efficacious. 1885 M. PATTISON *Mem.* vii. 305 [Due] to the silent permeative genius of science.

Permian (pɔ̄ːmɪăn), *a.* (*sb.*) *Geol.* [Named by Sir R. Murchison (1841), from the province of *Perm* in Eastern Russia, where these strata are extensively developed: see -IAN.] Name of the uppermost division of the Palæozoic series of strata, lying below the Trias and above the Carboniferous formation, and consisting chiefly of red sandstone and magnesian limestone. Also *ellipt.* as *sb.* The Permian system, or a formation belonging to it; *pl.* = Permian strata.

1841 MURCHISON in *Lond. & Edin. Phil. Mag.* XIX. 419 The carboniferous system is surmounted, to the east of the Volga, by a vast series of beds of marls, schists, limestones, sandstones and conglomerates, to which I propose to give the name of 'Permian system'. 1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* i. 14 The periods marked by the presence of Vegetables, and the..Reptilian Animals: Permian and Carboniferous. 1854 F. C. BAKEWELL *Geol.* 40. 1856 J. JONES in *Intell. Observ.* No. 48. 437 The Permians adjoining South Staffordshire.

Permillage (pɔ̄ːmɪˈlēdʒ). *rare.* [f. PER *prep.* + L. *mille*, F. *mille*, thousand + -AGE, after PERCENTAGE.] Rate per thousand; an amount reckoned as so much in the thousand.

1886 *Jrnl. Anthropol. Inst.* XV. 363 We cannot assume from this list that..where Jews have a higher 'permillage' they produce more experts per million in that branch.

Permirific (pɔ̄ːmɪrɪˈfɪk), *a.* [ad. med.L. *permirific-us*: see PER- 4 and MIRIFIC.] Very wonderful or marvellous.

1868 KINGSLEY *Hermits* 314 By the permirific sweetness of the harmony, an exceeding operation of sacred virtue is perceived more manifestly to spring forth [transl. *Reginald's Life St. Godric* (*a* 1200) i. Permirifica harmoniæ dulcedine.]

† **Permiscible,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *permisc-ēre* to mix thoroughly (see PERMISTION) + -IBLE.] Capable of being thoroughly mixed.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 58 Fier..causeth matters permiscible to be. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Hence in PHILLIPS, BAILEY, JOHNSON, etc.

† **Permi·se,** *v. Obs.* In 5 **-yse.** [app. f. F. *permis-e*, pa. pple. of *permettre* to PERMIT: cf. COMMISE, also *premise, promise.*] = PERMIT *v.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 285 Quhat casis ar tholit and permysit at the plesance of princis. 1482 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. viii. 145 This consenteth and permyseth he that is almyghty. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) v. xiv. 343 b/2 He sholde be permysed to entre in to the chirche.

† **Permi·ss.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [app. ad. L. *permiss-us*, f. ppl. stem of *permittĕre* to PERMIT.] ? Leave, permission.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. i, Christ meant not to be taken word for word, but like a wise physician, administering one excess against another, to reduce us to a permiss.

Permissible (pɔmɪˈsɪb'l), *a.* [a. OF. *permissible* (15th c. in Godef.) = It. *permissibile*, prob. ad. med.L. *permissibilis*, f. *permiss-*, ppl. stem of *permittĕre* to PERMIT.] That can or ought to be permitted; allowable.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10840 Yt ys at alle tymes Permyssyble to pylgrymes To bern A skryppe & ek a staff. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Permissible*, which may be permitted or suffered. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. xii. 365 Sanction is not of the essence of permissible law. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. 88 They may think such conduct permissible. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 1. 455 A course of doctrine and discipline, from which no variation was legally permissible.

Hence **Permissibi·lity, Permi·ssibleness,** the quality of being permissible, allowableness; **Permi·ssibly** *adv.*, in a permissible way, as may be permitted, allowably.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Permissibleness.* 1846 WORCESTER cites DR. ALLEN for *Permissibly.* 1882 OGILVIE cites *Eclec. Rev.* for *Permissibility.* 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 35 The ages of permissibility. 1892 *Times* 3 Aug. 7/3 If his rendering of the word was not quite what is understood by it.., it was permissibly near.

Permission (pɔmɪˈʃən). [ad. L. *permissiōn-em*, n. of action from *permittĕre* to PERMIT. Cf. F. *permission* (1539 in R. Estienne), It. *permissione.*]

1. The action of permitting or giving leave; allowance; liberty or licence granted to do something; leave.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 211 Thei may thro the permission of God [*Deo permittente*] transfigurate similitudes. *Ibid.* 427 The permission and sufferaunce of God. 1537 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 110 The permyssyon of hym to haue suche a Scope to worke myschyffes at his pleasur. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 78 b, The same was done by my leave and permission. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 247. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 496 Do as thou find'st Permission from above. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. i, Stanley has obtained permission to apply personally to his friends. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 151 Proceeds of a sale of permissions to eat butter during Lent. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* I. v, I have your guardian's permission to address you.

† **2.** Giving up, abandonment. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 25 By God's secret judicial dereliction and permission of them.

3. *attrib.* † **Permission cap (bonnet),** ? a cap permitted to be worn on occasions or in places where it was proper to be uncovered, ? a skull-cap; **permission ship,** a ship having permission or licence to enter a port otherwise closed.

1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* I. 21 Here's three *permission bonnets for ye. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2031/1 His Majesties High Commissioner..in his return..having the High Constable on his right hand and the Great Marshall on his left, with *Permission Caps and in their Robes. 1690 *Ibid.* No. 2564/4 A Guinea Negro Boy, ..on his head a black Cloth Permission Cap, ..strayed away.., on the 3d instant. 1667 *Cal. St. Papers, Dom.* 563 A French *permission ship of 300 tons came in [to Deal] with linen, and is gone up to London. 1698 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 360 The house of commons, in a committee on the African trade, resolved, that the company should have liberty to trade ..and that all permission ships or interlopers shall pay to the company 10*l.* per cent. before they trade thither.

Permissioned (pɔmɪˈʃənd), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.] Having permission granted; doing something by permission.

1770 J. CLUBBE *Misc. Tracts, Physiogn.* etc. I. 94 Permission'd dedicators I look upon in the light of private taylors, who carry home suits of virtues, as the others do suits of cloaths. 1819 WIFFEN *Aonian Hours* (1820) 140 Such two may meet no more permissioned and alone.

Permissive (pɔmɪˈsɪv), *a.* [a. OF. *permissif, -ive*, f. L. *permiss-*, ppl. stem of *permittĕre* to PERMIT: see -IVE.]

1. Having the quality of permitting or giving permission; that allows something to be done or to happen; not forbidding or hindering.

Permissive bill: *spec.* a bill, introduced into Parliament several times between 1864 and 1877, having as its object to give to each parish the right to refuse the issue of licences to sell intoxicating liquors: the 'local option' movement is a later development of the principle of the bill.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. iii. 38 When euill deedes haue their permissiue passe. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 18 God would by this permissive providence of his, have us take heed as well what we heare, as how we heare. 1664 H. MORE *Apol.* VII. Aph. v. 537 This command is not a Positive but a Permissive command. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 112 Was it not meant that it should be, in the first instance, imperative upon somebody, and then eventually permissive to somebody else? 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* 36 Permissive legislation as in the case of legal rules established by courts of justice. 1865 *Morn. Star* 6 July, An Elector asked Mr. Mill if he was in favour of the Permissive Bill. 1887 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* XII. 434 This result..may contain only integer powers of $s-c$..and we then say that the point on the curve is a 'permissive' point. Or it may contain fractional powers of $s-c$..and we then say that the point..is a 'prohibitive' point.

2. Permitted, allowed; not forbidden or hindered; done, or acting, under permission or on sufferance; that may or may not be done, optional.

Permissive waste (*Law*): waste that is allowed to happen by neglect of repairs.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1731 The dedely enemy of mankynde, By hys power permyssyue, entryd the ymages Withyn the temples. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 239 For that which is lawfull with Kings is not permissiue to subjects. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 435 Thus I embolden'd spake, and freedom us'd Permissive, and acceptance found. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 319 At present the officers are known at best to be only permissive, and on their good behaviour. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 266 Tenant for years is also punishable for permissive waste.

Hence **Permi·ssively** *adv.*, in a permissive way, by permission; **Permi·ssiveness,** the quality or fact of being permissive.

1622 BACON *Holy War* Misc. Wks. (1629) 108 To heare it spoken to concerning the Lawfulnesse, not only permissiuely, but whether it be not obligatory. 1835 GLADSTONE *Let. to Pusey* in Liddon, etc. *Life Pusey* (1893) I. xiii. 306 It would give me pleasure to see Dissenters avail themselves, permissively, but to the utmost practicable extent, of our Church education. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. to Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 278/1 There is in the declaration a permissiveness and good humour which in public men has seldom been exceeded. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xlviii, She threw a royal permissiveness into her way of saying [etc.].

Permissory (pɔmɪˈsōri), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *permiss-* (see prec.) + -ORY.] = PERMISSIVE 2.

1862 *Lond. Rev.* 16 Aug. 137 The advantages of this permissory choice are obvious.

† **Permi·stion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *permistiōn-em* (var. of *permixtiōnem*), in F. *permistion* (Paré 1560), It. *permistione* 'a through-mixing' (Florio).] An occasional variant of PERMIXTION.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 277 Seede is..made of the permistion of the surplusage of the last Aliment and of the influent or errant spirits. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. iii. 148 Because of the intimate union, and, as it were, permistion..of the soul with the body.

Permit (pɔmɪˈt), *v.* [ad. L. *permittĕre* to let go, give up, surrender, allow, suffer, permit, f. PER- 1, 3 + *mittĕre* to let go, let loose, send: perh. after F. *permettre*, 13th c. *parmetre* (Godef.), 14th c. *permetre* (Littré); It. *permettere*, in same sense.]

I. To allow, suffer, give leave; not to prevent.

1. *trans.* With the action or fact as object: To admit or allow the doing or occurrence of; to give leave or opportunity for. With simple obj., obj. cl., or inf.; sometimes also with indirect obj. (dat.) of agent (with or without *to*).

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. xii. 192 To a man in deffense is permytted to hurt another. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 113 The law doth command no such intaylyng, but permyttyth hyt only. 1539 BIBLE (Great) 1 *Cor.* xiv. 34 It is not permitted vnto them to speake. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 117 He permitis, that in general parleaments twa or thrie of thame be present. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. iv. (1715) 14 It being permitted any Man.. to make an Appeal to the People. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Age ..permits not that our mortal members..should retain the vigour of our youth. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* liv, Sir Pitt..would by no means permit the introduction of Sunday papers into his household. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 183 Appeals were permitted only from one ecclesiastical court to another. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* iii. 34, I permit myself, throughout this work, the use of [etc.].

2. With the agent, etc. as direct object: To allow, give leave to (a person or thing) *to do* (or undergo) something. With inf. act. or pass. (rarely without *to*); sometimes *ellipt.* with simple obj.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 22 No law permytteth, nor wylleth man..To commyt mordre. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* XXVI. 1 Thow arte permitted to speake for thy silfe. 1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* L j b, When tyme permits you not to talke. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. XXV. § 4 To permit malefactors trauerse the equitie of publique lawes. 1640 HABINGTON *Queen of Arragon* II, Will you permit The Generall kneele so long? 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 205 They had been permitted to wait on him. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xii, Nothing could prevail upon her to permit me from home. 1772 *Junius Lett.* I. (1772) II. 195 Permit me to recommend him to your Grace's protection. 1881 HENTY *Cornet of Horse* x. (1888) 97 Words..which Sir William had in his anger permitted himself to use.

b. *refl.* with *in*: To allow oneself to indulge in or commit; not to refrain from. (Cf. ALLOW 9.)

1678 H. MORE *Lett.* (1694) 29 Whoever permits himself in any sin .. is his own Prison and Jailour. 1849 FROUDE *Nemesis of Faith* 79 Having..never permitted themselves in extravagance. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* (1875) 96 They will permit themselves in awkwardness, they will permit themselves in ugliness.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* To give leave or opportunity; to allow. (Usually in subord. cl. with *as* or *if.*)

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 32 As..they presupposed the roundenesse of the earth would permitte. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* ix. (1627) 147 To examine over all the noted words, as time permits. 1828 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 412 As far as the law would in that case allow or permit. 1895 J. W. BUDD in *Law Times* XCIX. 544/2 A matter on which, had time permitted, I should have been glad to have said something.

b. *intr.* with *of*: To allow of, admit of.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xii. 87 The crack was not wide enough to permit of the entrance of my finger nail. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* IV. XXVI. (1878) 426 It consisted with the Divine wisdom to permit..of the corruption of patriarchal theology into pantheism and world-wide idolatry.

II. † **4.** *trans.* To put, or allow to pass, out of one's own keeping or power into that of another (or of some force, influence, etc.); to commit, submit, hand over; to give up, resign, leave; to refer (*to* the will of). Const. *to* (*unto*). *Obs.*

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* Ded. A iv b, Whiche my labours I permytte to the judgement of the godly & learned. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* V. v. § 7. 691 That..they should wholly permit themselves to the good pleasure of the Senate. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 554 What thou livst Live well, how long or short permit to Heav'n. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 403 He..then permits their udder to the lambs. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* XXVI. (1819) 457 There are advantages in permitting events to chance.

† **5.** To leave undone, unused, etc.; to let pass, let slip, pass by, pass over, pretermit, omit. *Obs.*

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (1813) II. 177 Shee, good gentlewoman, woulde permyt no duetye..unperformed. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 38 If they permitted this good weather, they might staye long yer they had such a faire winde. 1692 *Narr. Earl Nottingham*, Not to leave it possible to be objected to him that he had permitted anything that might prevent the escape of the French ships.

Permit (pɔ̄ːmɪt, *formerly* pɔmɪˈt), *sb.* [f. PERMIT *v.* (with recent shifting of stress: Bailey, Johnson, Webster 1828 have *permi·t*).]

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1. A written order giving permission to do something, a warrant, a licence; esp. one permitting the landing or removal of dutiable or excisable goods.

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 122 The Goods shall be again visited ..and the Sufferance or Permit shall be examined by the Clarks of the Office. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 209 Here we lay..not having a Permit from the *Chautuck*, which Permit they call a *Chop*. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 157 Vessels are not allowed to leave..the..Dock until they have presented their permits to the..Dock Master. 1864 Knight *Passages Work. Life* I. 72 The liquor-merchant did not dare to send out a dozen of wine or a gallon of spirits without a permit. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 Oct. 13/1 The Serf was required to carry a written permit or passport. *attrib.* 1737 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. 86 Eighteen Permit Writers in Excise, Coffee, Tea, etc. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 4 Dec. 5/3 Permits issued by the South African Permit Office.. will be necessary for all persons landing in South Africa.

2. Permission, leave (esp. formally given). (In first quot. *fig.* from 1. In uses like those in quots. *a* 1816, 1885, sometimes stressed *permi't.*)

c 1730 Fielding *Rape upon Rape* iv. vii, He that would sin with impunity must have thy permit. 1733 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 238 For sure 'tis unjust as well as unfit We should sell our own goods without their permit. *a* 1816 Bentham *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Introd. View* (1830) 14 If the fraternity of lawyers.. could not find adequate inducement for giving it their permit. 1885 in *Law Times* LXXVIII. 393/2 The rank of Q. C. is..merely a permit to a barrister to do a certain kind of barristerial work.

†**Permi·ttable, -ible,** *a. Obs.* [f. Permit *v.* + -able, -ible: cf. Admittable, Committable.] = Permissible.

1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 355 It is not permittible for any man to bee iudge of himselfe. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Mar. 116/1 Neutral [ships] upon which the Prussians had laden permittable merchandize.

†**Permi·ttance.** *Obs.* [f. Permit *v.* + -ance: cf. Admittance.] = Permission 1.

1580 H. Gifford *Gilloflowers* Ep. Ded. (Grosart) 27 Hauing by your Worships fauourable permittance, conuenient oportunity in your seruice. *a* 1653 Gouge *Comm. Heb.* vi. 3 Our purposes must be submitted to Gods permittance. 1713 Derham *Phys. Theol.* v. v. (1727) 296 When this System of Air comes, by Divine Permittance, to be corrupted with poisonous, acrimonious Steams.

Permitted (pəɹmi·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ed 1.] Allowed; not forbidden or hindered.

1704 H. Waring (*title*) The Access to Virtue; or, Permitted Approach of a Court Penitent to the Divine Astrea. 1790 Han. More *Relig. Fash. World* 138 An habit of self-denial in permitted pleasures easily induces a victory over such as are unlawful. 1877 Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. 114 He indulged his natural inclinations at all permitted times.

Hence **Permi·ttedly** *adv.*, allowedly.

1824 T. S. Mulock in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VII. 501/1 The force..of the Satanic craft permittedly practised upon you.

Permittee (pəɹmitī·). [f. as prec. + -ee] A person to whom something is (formally) permitted; the recipient or holder of a permit.

1846 in Worcester, citing Ritchie.

Permitter (pəɹmi·təɹ). [f. as prec. + -er 1.] One who permits or allows.

c 1643 *Maximes Unfolded* 30 [They] make men the sole efficient, and God the approver and permitter. 1754 Edwards *Freed. Will* iv. xi. (1762) 254 If by the Author of Sin, is meant the Permitter,..I don't deny that God is the Author of Sin. 1811 W. R. Spencer *Poems* 45 Author of good, Permitter of distress.

Permittible, variant of Permittable.

Permitting (pəɹmi·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Permit *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Permit; permission. (Now chiefly gerundial.)

1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Deut. xxiv. 1, 2 So that the sin was not in the permission,..(for then the permitting also had bin sin) but only in the abuse. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lxv. (1674) 82 The permitting of Heresie. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 204 The permitting the Pilot to stay with them as their guardian.

†**Permi·x,** *v. Obs.* [Back-formation from *permixt*, Permixed, q. v.; cf. Commix, Mix.] *trans.* To mix thoroughly, intermingle. (See next.) Hence

†**Permi·xable** *a.*, capable of being 'permixed'.

1678 R. R[ussell] *Geber* I. 18 And be permixed with that which in them is of a permixable Substance. *Ibid.* II. i. II. 60 Permixing Sol, or Luna, with Venus. 1683 Salmon *Doron Med.* II. 488 Permix them with burning wine.

†**Permi·xed, permi·xt,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [orig. ad. L. *permixt-us*, pa. pple. of *permiscēre* to mix thoroughly, intermingle (f. Per- 2 + *miscēre* to mix); afterwards treated as pa. pple. of Permix: cf. Commixed, Mixed.] Thoroughly mixed, intermixed, intermingled. (Const. as *pple.* or *adj.*)

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 812 Blacke, bay, and permyxt gray. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 149 In Albania, where thei did abyde afterwarde..permixte with Britones. 1502 Atkynson tr. *De Imitatione* II. xi. 190 The pure loue of Iesu nat permixed with any inordinauns of fauour or affeccion. 1659 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* XIII. (1701) 565/2 A leaf of Colewort, whose small Pores are pester'd with little Bodies variously permixt. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* I. II. 15 When water is permixed with vinegar.

†**Permixtion.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 -mixion. [ad. L. *permixtiōn-em* (also *permistiōn-*), n. of action from *permiscēre* (see prec.). Cf. obs. F. *permixtion* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).] A thorough mixture or mingling; intermingling; mixture.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 469 The elementes..thro the permixtion of whom [*quorum permixtione*] the stature of man compacte, is made. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 45 Permixtion Of sundry kynredes. 1590 R. Bruce *Serm.* i. B iv, Make ather a confusion or permixion of tham. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* II. xiii. 408 By permixion with other Medicaments, it doth not depose its ferity. 1685 *Cooke's Mellif. Chirurg., Inst.* 376 Black [Urine] is from a permixtion of preternatural Melancholy.

So †**Permi·xtive** *a.* [f. L. *permixt-* ppl. stem + -ive], having the quality of mixing thoroughly; †**Permi·xture** = Permixtion.

1528 Paynel *Salerne's Regim.* P b, The grosser.. that meate is, the bygger the drynke parmyxtiue and delatiue shulde be. 1604 Parsons *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 145 This permixture going on for some few yeares. 1684–5 Boyle *Min. Waters* 88 An invisible permixture of..Arsenical Fumes, may give the Water..an Emetic Quality.

Pe:rmocarboni·ferous, *a. Geol.* [f. *Permo-*, used as comb. form of Permian + Carboniferous.] Forming a transition between the Carboniferous and Permian systems; applied to certain Palæozoic formations in Bohemia and in N. America.

1885 Lyell *Elem. Geol.* xxiii. (ed. 4) 352 In the basins of Pilsen and Rakowitz in Bohemia, the flora of the strata is Carboniferous, but the fauna is decidedly like that of the Permian series. These strata, which are called Permocarb[oniferous], have yielded 43 species of Amphibians.

Permoralize (pəɹmɒ·rălәiz), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Per- 2 + Moral + -ize, after *demoralize.*] *trans.* To permeate with moral influence: opp. to *demoralise.*

1888 G. A. Smith *Isaiah* xx. 328 Forgiveness of such a kind cannot be either unjust or demoralising. On the contrary, we see Jerusalem permoralised by it.

†**Permo·tion.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *permōtiōn-em* (Cicero).] Stirring; mental emotion.

1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1687) 133/1 They [Cyrenaics] held..That nothing judgeth but by interiour permotion.

Permoysaunt, obs. form of Parmesan.

†**Permue·,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *per-, parmuer* (14th c. in Godef.):—L. *permūtāre*: see Permute.] *trans.* To change completely.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 167 It was colde wynter, and gret froste, and gret wynde, and that permueded her coloure [*que lui permua la couleur*].

Permutability (pəɹmiūtăbi·lĭti). [f. next + -ity.] The quality or condition of being permutable. a. Changeableness, mutability. b. Interchangeableness.

1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 151 The desire of permutability or much changeableness. 1885 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* July App. 41 The alternation or permutability of certain sounds.

Permutable (pəɹmiū·tăb'l), *a.* [ad. late L. *permūtābilis* (Ammianus, Boeth.), f. *permūtā-re*: see Permute and -able.] That may be permuted.

1. Capable of being exchanged; interchangeable.

1776 J. Richardson *Arab. Gram.* 8 Some letters are permutable, being such in general as are formed by the same organs.

2. Liable to change; changeable.

1662 [implied in Permutability]. 1846 Worcester cites Buckingham.

Hence **Permu·tableness; Permu·tably** *adv.*

1847 in Webster.

Permutant (pəɹmiū·tănt). *Math.* [ad. L. *permūtānt-em*, pr. pple. of *permūtāre*: see Permute and -ant 1.] A function formed of the aggregate of all possible permutations of a set of characters or indices, each being positive or negative as it is obtained by an even or odd number of interchanges.

1851 Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* II. 26 The term permutant is due to him [J. J. Sylvester]—intermutant and commutant are merely terms framed between us in analogy with permutant, and the names date from the present year.

Permutate (pə·ɹmiūtelt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *permūtāt-*, ppl. stem of L. *permūtāre*: see Permute.]

†1. *trans.* To change, alter: = Permute 2. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 53/1 Corrodent bones doe alter and permutate the remanent part of bone. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 61/1 You shall as then finde the Antes permutatede into water.

2. To exchange; to change the order of, go through the permutations of: = Permute 1, 3.

1898 Zangwill *Dreamers Ghetto* iv. 110 Lurya..who.. wore a fourfold garment to signify the four letters of the Ineffable Name,..and who, by permutating these, could draw down spirits from Heaven.

Permutation (pə·ɹmiūtē·ʃən). [a. OF. *permutacion* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *permūtātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *permūtāre* to Permute.]

†1. Exchange of one thing for another; interchange; commutation; barter. *Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. III. 242 In Marchaundise nis no Meede, I may hit wel avoue; Hit is a permutacion, a peni for anoper. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 43 Men of Cartago sende Marcus Regulus to Rome, desirenge the permutacion of theire men in captiuite. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xvi. 26 What permutation shal a man giue for his soule? 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 83 An exchange of commodities or rather a permutation of commodities. 1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 311 Permutation differs from a sale chiefly in this, that, in permutation, one subject is to be given in barter or exchange for another.

2. Change from one state, position, etc. to another; alteration; transmutation. Now *rare.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1541 Fortune whiche þat permutacion Of þinges hath. *c* 1397 — *Lach Stedf.* 19 The worlde hath made a permutacion Fro Ryght to wrong. 1415 Hoccleve *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 17 A fair permutacion fro Crystes lore to feendly doctryne. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. III. xvii. 62 Thyrdely, it [quinsy] is ended by permutatyon, or chaungynge to some other parte of the bodye. 1650 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxii. (ed. 2) 230 They..who think that at the confusion of tongues, there was no constitution of a new speech in every family; but a variation and permutation of the old, out of one common language raising severall dialects. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 226 The violent convulsions and permutations that have been made in property. 1856 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 75 The continents have undergone within this same period such wonderful permutations.

b. A changed form; a transmutation.

1883 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 496 The image of Buddha, here typified by a seemingly female permutation, cast also in bronze.

3. *Math.* †a. Transposition of the two middle terms of a proportion. *Obs.* (now expressed by *permutando* or *alternando*). b. The action of changing the order of a set of things lineally arranged; each of the different arrangements of which such a set of things is capable. (Cf. Combination 5 b.) Hence *gen.*, in *pl.* (usually in phr. *permutations and combinations*): Variations of order or arrangement, various arrangements.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* v. def. xii. 133 Proportion alternate, or proportion by permutation is, when the antecedent is compared to the antecedent, and the consequent to the consequent. 1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* II. xiii. 112 If four Magnitudes be in Geometrical Proportion, they will also be Proportionals by Permutation, (that is, by transposing the Middle Terms). 1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II, *Variation*, or Permutation of Quantities, is the changing any number of given Quantities, with respect to their Places. 1806 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 148 The doctrine of permutations, combinations, &c. is of very extensive use in different parts of the Mathematics; particularly in the calculation of annuities and chances. 1838 De Morgan *Ess. Probab.* 32 Different arrangements of the same things make different permutations. 1884 J. Parker *Apost. Life* III. 192 The letters are but six-and-twenty in number..but..through how many permutations, may those letters be thrown or passed!

4. *Philol.* The interchange of consonants occurring regularly in cognate words belonging to related languages, as in L. and Gr. *duo*, Eng. *two*, Ger. *zwei*; L. and Gr. *tria*, Eng. *three*, Ger. *drei.*

1860 Haldeman *Anal. Orthogr.* xi. 63 The well-known Grimm's law, is a permutation. 1869 Farrar *Fam. Speech* i. (1873) 22 Those regular permutations of letters in different linguistic families.

5. *attrib.*, as **permutation-lock**, a lock in which certain parts can be transposed or shifted, so that it is necessary to arrange them in some particular way in order to shoot or withdraw the bolt.

1847 Saxe *Rape Lock* xxix, In the locks of safes, and those safety locks They call the Permutation. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1340/2 The *letter, puzzle, permutation*, or *combination* lock has usually a series of notched rings, which must be turned until all the notches are in line in order to enter or withdraw the bolt. *Ibid.* 1669/1 The permutation principle was introduced into tumbler-locks by Dr. Andrews of New Jersey, about 1841.

Hence **Permuta·tional** *a.*, relating to permutation or permutations: **Permuta·tionist,** one who holds or advocates a theory of permutation.

1888 J. T. Gulick in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XX. 250 These numerators are found in the 7th line of a table of figures which I call the Permutational Triangle. 1874 S. Wilberforce *Ess.* I. 79 Can any permutationist pretend that experience gives us any reason for believing that any change of food,..could ever change the one type into the other?

Permutatory (pəɹmiū·tătəri), *a. rare.* [ad. med. or mod.L. *permūtātōri-us*, f. *permūtāre*: see next and -ory.] Of the nature of, or involving, exchange. Also **Permutato·rial** *a.*

1853 Whewell *Grotius* II. 55 Permutatorial acts either separate the parties or produce a community between them. 1855 Lorenz tr. *Van der Keessel's Sel. Theses* dcccxcviii, [This] should be understood..of permutatory contracts.

Permute (pəɹmiū·t), *v.* [ad. L. *permūtāre* to change thoroughly, interchange, exchange (f. Per- 2 + *mūtāre* to change), or a. F. *permuter* (14th c. in Oresme) = OF. *permuer*: see Permue.]

†1. *trans.* To change one for another; to exchange, interchange. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 110, I wolde permute my penaunce with 30wre for I am in poynte to dowel! *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6511 Þat Eata and Cuthbert Permote þair bischopryks same, Cuthbert to Eland, he to Hexham. 1555 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) I. 259 To buy, sel, trucke, change and permute al and euery kind..of wares. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 91 A certaine equalitie in the value of things permuted. 1657 Reeve *God's Plea* 165 Merchandise..by permuting for Native commodities, it gaineth the varieties of all Countries.

†b. *absol.* To exchange benefices. *Obs.*

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. III. 185 Notories on persons þat permuten ofte. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 Euerye of the sayd benefyces..should be..vtterly voyde, as if the said offender had resygned and permuted. 1706 in Phillips.

2. To change thoroughly; to change, alter, transmute. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 394/2 Permutyn, or holy chawngynn, *permuto.* 1623 Cockeram, *Permute*, to change. 1683 Gadbury in *Wharton's Wks.* Pref. 7 Reduction to the very lowest Ebb of Fortune cannot permute a truly well grounded and inbred Loyalty. 1686 Aglionby *Painting Illustr.* 206 Giving leave to a Lady, to permute a Vow she had made.

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3. *Math.* To subject to permutation; to alter the order of; to re-arrange in a different order. (Cf. PERMUTATION 3 b.)

1878 CAYLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 498/1 When the columns are permuted in any manner, or when the lines are permuted in any manner, the determinant retains its original value. 1887 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 587 He will hold to the letters and permute their order to suit his own convenience.

Hence **Permuter**, one who permutes.

1552 HULOET, Permuter, *permutator.* 1755 JOHNSON, *Permuter*, an exchanger, he who permutes. 1818 in TODD [citing Huloet]. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Pern (pɔ̄ɹn), *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *pernis* (Cuvier 1817), an erroneous adaptation of Gr. πτέρνις name of a kind of hawk.] A bird of the genus *Pernis*; the HONEY-BUZZARD.

1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 171 The Perns or Honey Buzzards. The Common Pern .. pursues insects, and principally Bees and Wasps. 1879 BRIGHTWELL in *B'ham Weekly Post* 21 June 5/2 The honey buzzard (*Pernis apivorus*)...The Pern, as it is sometimes called, does not feed on honey, but on the honey-makers, digging up bees' nests to get at the busy citizens.

† **Pern** (pɔ̄ɹn), *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6 pearn. *trans.* To deal with after the manner of Dr. Perne, Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge, 1554–80, who changed his opinions adroitly; to change (a profession, creed, etc.) for some ulterior end.

c 1589 *Dial. Tyran. Dealing Bps.* Dij, *Jacke.* What Doctor Pearne? Why he is the notablest turnecoate in al this land,..it is made a prouerbe..that if one haue a coate or cloake that is turned, they saye it is Pearned. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. *Schisme* 293 Those that, to ease their Purse, or please their Prince, Pern their Profession, their Religion mince.

Pern, *v.*[2]: see PERNYNG.

† **Pernable**, *a. Obs.* [a. AF. *pernable* = OF. *prenable* (12th c. in Wace), f. *pern-* = *pren-*, stem of *prendre* to take.] Proper to be taken or caught.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 373 Thou miht noght make suite and chace, Wher that the game is nought pernable [*v. r.* parnable].

Pernancy (pɔ̄·ɹnănsi). *Law.* Also 7 **purnancie**. [f. as prec. + -ANCY: cf. AF. *pernance* = OF. *prenance* the action of taking into possession.] The taking or receiving of anything; taking into possession; receipt, as of rents, tithes, etc.

1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* ix. § 606. 262 If..a stranger is purnor of the rent and the grauntee doth surrender his deed by which the rent was made..the same shall extinguish the rent notwithstanding that the purnancie be made with the assent of the tenant of the land. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Pernancy*.., a Taking or Receiving. Tythes in Pernancy, *i.* Tythes taken, or that be taken, in kind. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xi. 163 When the actual pernancy of the profits (that is, the taking, perception, or receipt,..) begins. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 254 [They] had an actual possession, or in our law-language, *pernancy* of the profits.

Pernavigate (pəɹnæ·vigeĭt), *v.* [orig. in pa. pple., after L. *pernavigātus* sailed through, f. PER- 1 + *navigāre* to NAVIGATE.] *trans.* To sail through; to steer one's course through. Also *fig.*

1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 10 The streight of Anian (pernavigated onely in words). 1860 *Macm. Mag.* I. 228 By which it grips, understands, and pernavigates experience.

† **Pernegate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *pernegāre* to deny altogether, f. PER- 2 + *negāre* to deny.] *trans.* To deny absolutely; to deny flatly or stoutly. Hence † **Pernega·tion**, absolute denial.

1623 COCKERAM, *Pernegate*, to deny. *Ibid., Pernegation*, a denying. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 45 The full benefit of all the..tergiversations, excusations, contemporations, pernegations..that I..can devise.

† **Pernel**, variant of PARNEL, wanton young woman; applied in ridicule to an effeminate man.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xxvii. Wks. 893/2 Tindall..is as lothe, good tender pernell, to take a lyttle penaunce of the prieste, as the Ladye was to come anye more to dyspelyng. 1560 PILKINGTON *Expos. Aggeus* H ij, These tender pernels must have one gowne for the daye, another for the night. 1581 NOWELL & DAY in *Confer.* 1. (1584) C j b, Master Campion being the Popes tender Pernell, accounteth a little racking of him selfe, to be..crueltie.

Pernette. [ad. It. *pernetto*, pl. *-i*, dim. of *perno* hinge, pivot.] A small iron pin, one of those used to support pottery in the kiln, so as to expose the bottom of the piece to the full heat.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Supp.

† **Perni·ciable**, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *perniciābilis*, f. *perniciēs*: see PERNICIOUS *a.*[1], -ABLE.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Perniciable*, bringing destruction, causing death, mortal, dangerous.

† **Pernicion** (pəɹni·ʃən). *Obs.* Also 6 -tioune, 7 -tion. [ad. late and med.L. *perniciōn-em* destruction (3rd c. in Gargilius) = cl. L. *perniciēs*.] Total destruction; perdition; ruin.

c 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 56 Sore punysshement and pernicion to mysdoers. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* III. 192 A cruel battel strukne..almaist to the pernitioune of baith the armies. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 935 But Ralpho..Looking about, beheld Pernicion Approaching Knight from fell Musician. 1692 *Andros Tracts* II. 257. 1736 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* III. 348 Ye pitied, envied wretched great, Who veil pernicion with the mask of state.

† **Pernicio·sity.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *perniciōs-us* (see next) + -ITY. Cf. mod.F. *perniciosité* (Littré).] The quality of being pernicious, destructiveness.

a 1568 A. KID *Richt Fontane* 71 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 264 Drownand in vice and perniciosite.

Pernicious (pəɹni·ʃəs), *a.*[1] Also 6 **par-, -tyous**, 6–7 **-tious**. [ad. F. *pernicieux* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *perniciōs-us* destructive, baneful, ruinous, f. *perniciēs* destruction, ruin, death, f. PER- 2 + *nex, nec-em* death, destruction: cf. *pernecāre* to kill outright.] Having the quality of destroying; tending to destroy, kill, or injure; destructive, ruinous; fatal.

Pernicious anæmia, a form of anæmia which advances to a fatal termination without interruption. *Pernicious fever*, that which proves dangerous or fatal at an early stage.

1521 FISHER (*title*) Sermon..made agayn ye pernicyous doctryn of Martin luuther. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 112/1 The confutacion of those perylouse and perniciouse opinions. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* a ij b, A thyng detestable before God,..and pernicious to the parties. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 24 The decoction of Fumeterre..drinueth forth ..all..pernicious humors. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. ix. 199 A Pestilence..that proved pernitious and deadly to those that Sneezed. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxford Schol.* Wks. 1730 I. 13 Men of pernicious principles. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* x. 187 He is a pernicious citizen, said M. Curius, who cannot be contented with seven acres. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 73 The dreadful effects of this pernicious disease. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 519 The first general account of pernicious anæmia is due to Dr. Thomas Addison.

b. That harbours evil designs; wicked; villanous. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 116 Consider howe pernitious a kynde of men this is. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. ii. 22 Seruile Ministers That will with two pernicious Daughters ioyne Your high-engender'd Battailes. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 95 Resolv'd that they should .. make away that pernicious Minister. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XI. 467 Victims of a pernicious woman's crime.

Perni·cious, *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. L. *pernix, pernīci-* nimble, quick, fleet (f. PER- 2 + *nīti, nix-us* to press forward, strive) + -OUS.] Rapid, swift.

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 580 Young men, pernicious in respect of their agility [Quoting *Vell. Paterc.* II. xxxiv. 'velocitate pernicibus']. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 520 Part incentive reed Provide, pernicious with one touch to fire. [Cf. HORACE *Ars Poet.* 165 Amata relinquere pernix.] 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* (1852) II. 115 Though some birds are of such pernicious wing, there are others..that have only rudiments of wings.

Perniciously (pəɹni·ʃəsli), *adv.* [f. PERNICIOUS *a.*[1] + -LY [2].] In a pernicious manner; destructively, ruinously; wickedly.

c 1559 R. HALL *Life Fisher* in *Fisher's Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) II. p. xxxviii, Vsing his seditious booke pernitiously penned to catch the ignorant sort. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 50 All the Commons Hate him perniciously, and o' my Conscience Wish him ten faddom deepe. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. 1851 V. 447 They who in pursuance therof so perniciously would betray us. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) II. ii. 68 Never was a noble country so perniciously neglected. 1828 W. SEWELL *Oxf. Prize Ess.* 26 A principle essentially and perniciously erroneous.

Perniciousness (pəɹni·ʃəsnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being pernicious; destructiveness, ruinousness.

1582 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 472 b, This notorious See..doth ouerwhelme the whole state of ye world with vnrecoverable perniciousnes. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 115 The perniciousnesse of laxatives. 1718 BERKELEY *Pass. Obed.* § 24 The absurdity and perniciousness of those notions. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 23 Sept. 5/1 To point out its perniciousness and the temptations to which it exposes its victims.

† **Perni·city.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *pernicitās*, f. *pernix*: see PERNICIOUS *a.*[2]] Swiftness, celerity.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 37 By the incomparable pernicitie of those ayrie bodies we [spirits]..out strip the swiftnes of men, beasts and birds. 1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 69 The ship, with an irrevocable pernicity and swiftnesse was carried away. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. vii. 356 Whose resistence being increased by the swiftness and pernicity of their motion.

Pernickety (pəɹni·kėti), *a.* [Of obscure origin; originally Scotch (and perh. north. Eng. dial.: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*); but in common use in U. S., and more recently introduced in literary English by writers of Scottish nationality.

There is a shorter Sc. form *pernicky*, which may have been a childish attempt at *particular* (quasi *partickie, parteckie*): of this, *pernickety* may be an onomatopœic expansion Association with the *knick* group of words, *knick-knack, knick-knacket, knickety-knock*, etc. may have been vaguely present. Cf. the colloquial variant *pernackity, pernackety*.]

Of persons, their attributes or actions: Precise or particular about minutiæ or trifles; fastidious, punctilious. Of things: Requiring precise or particular handling or care; ticklish.

1808–18 JAMIESON. *Pernickitie*.. precise in trifles; applied also to dress, denoting trimness. S. *perjink* synon. 1814 HILL in *Macm. Mag* (1881) XLV. 72/2 Dear Doctor, I received yours last night, and a .. vexing, pernickety, humorous, witty, daft letter it is. 1822 GALT *Provost* xxxi. I never saw any mortal man look as that pernicketty personage, the bailie, did at this joke. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* II. 152 But Robert wadna like me to tak siller whaur I did nae wark for't... He's some pernickety, Robert. 1884 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* May 875/2 Any white man..grows lame and impatient at such confining and pernickety work. 1885 A. BIRRELL in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 30 The pernickety little player [Garrick] was chary about lending his splendidly bound rarities. 1891 B. MATTHEWS *Americanisms & Brit.* (1892) 29 The grammarian, the purist, the pernicketty stickler for trifles. 1892 *Spectator* 27 Feb. 290/1 Restrictions, some of them a trifle pernickety. 1899 A. LANG in *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 271/1 Our age is more precise, more pernickety..as to evidence.

Hence **Perni·cketiness.**

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1900 *Spectator* 15 Dec. 877 It behoves every Minister to be careful to the point of fastidiousness, or, if you will, pernickittiness.

Pernitrous *Chem.* = hyponitrous: see PER-[1] 5 b.

† **Pe·rnize**, *v. Obs. rare.* [See -IZE.] = PERN *v.*[1]

1611 COTGR., *Retourner sa robbe*,..to Pernize, or Apostatize it; to play the turne-coat.

† **Pernocta·lian.** *Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *pernoctālia* all-night vigils, f. *pernoctāre*: see next and -AN.] One who keeps vigil all night.

1846 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (ed. 5), *Pernoctalians*, watching all night, long a custom with the more pious Christians, especially before the greater festivals.

† **Perno·ctate**, *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *pernoctāre*, f. PER- 1 + *nox, noct-em* night.] To stay all night; to pass the night.

1623 COCKERAM, *Pernoctate*, to tarry all night.

Pernoctation (pɔ̄ɹnɒktā·ʃən). [ad. L. *pernoctātiōn-em* a passing the night, n. of action f. *pernoctāre*: see prec.] The action of passing or spending the night; esp. in *Eccl.* use, spending the night in prayer; an all-night vigil.

1633 PRYNNE *Histriomastix* 429 Those Diabolicall pernoctations which are this day practised. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt Exemp.* I. Disc. iv. § 16. 128 Instances of sack-cloth,.. long fasts, pernoctation in prayers. 1725 H. BOURNE *Antiq. Vulg.* xii. 117 Among the primitive Christians the Lord's day was always ushered in with a Pernoctation or Vigil. 1839 W. O. MANNING *Law Nations* IV. vi. (1875) 194 The rule of pernoctation and twenty-four hours possession. 1893 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXXV. 334/1 He [F. H. H. A. Mahomed]..used to go to Cambridge every evening by the last train in order to perform the pernoctation essential for keeping a term.

† **Pernor.** *Law. Obs.* Also 5–7 **pernour(e**, (5 **-er**), 7 **parnor, purnor.** [a. AF. *pernour* = OF. *preneor, -eur* taker, f. *prendre, pren-ant* to take.] A taker or receiver, esp. of rent or profits of land or other property.

[1292 BRITTON I. xxii. § 14 Nos pernours de vitayle ou de autre chose [*transl.* Our takers of victuals or other things]. 1341 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 133/2 Et qe les Pernours puissent prendre les Leynes.] 1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII*, c. 1 That the Demaundaunt in every suche cas have his accion ayenst the..pernours [*Roll of P.* Perner] of the profittes of the Londes or Tenementes demaunded 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* I. xxx, That wryt of annuyte lyeth neuer agaynst the pernoure: but onlye agaynst the grantour or his heyres. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* ix. § 606. 262 If there be grauntee of a rent charge in fee, and a stranger is purnor of the rent.

† **Pe·rnyng.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [?

Usually taken as vbl. sb. or pr. pple. of a conjectural vb. *pern*, metathesized variant of *prene*, PREEN. But the passage is obscure. Perh. 'bitwene' governs 'tortors and trulofez'.]

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 611 On brode sylkyn borde & bryddez on semez, As papiayez paynted pernyng bitwene Tortors & trulofez entayled so þyk.

Perochial(l, obs. ff. PAROCHIAL. **Perochito:** see PARAKEET. **Peroffer**, obs. f. PROFFER.

Perofskite (pĕrǫ·fskəit). *Min.* Also **perov-, perow-**. [Named 1839 from personal name *Perovski*: see -ITE.] Titanate of calcium, occurring in crystals varying in colour from yellow to black.

1844 DANA *Min.* (ed. 2) 424 Perovskite consists principally of titanic acid or oxide and lime. 1872 *Nevill Catal. Min.* 122 Perowskite. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 39 Perofskite occurs as an accessory in chlorite-schist.

Perogua, Perogue, obs. ff. PIRAGUA, PIROGUE.

† **Peroke.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [perh. a variant of PERUKE, which, as also the It. *perrucco*, orig. meant 'hair of the head', 'long locks', 'shock of hair'.] app. The floss silk of a cocoon.

1540 *Treas Poore Men* 7 b, Rawe sylke & namely of the Peroke of the sylke worme.

Perokito: see PARAKEET.

Peromelous (pi·ɐrǫ·mĭləs), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. πηρομελής with maimed limbs (f. πηρός maimed + μέλος limb) + -OUS.] Having the limbs defective or wanting, as the group *Peromela* (Duméril 1841) or *Ophiomorpha* of Amphibians, now *Aistopoda*.

1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 751/1 Some Labyrinthodonts were devoid of limbs, or peromelous. *Ibid.* 770/2 The peromelous modification of the Labyrinthodont type.

Peron, Peronall, obs. ff. PERRON, PARNEL.

Peronate (pĭ·ɐrŏnēt), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *pērōnātus* rough-booted, f. *pēro* boot of hide.] (See quot.)

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot* 396 *Peronate*: laid thickly over with a woolly substance, ending in a sort of meal. ..This term is only applied to the stipes of Fungi. 1866 *Treas. Bot* 866/2.

‖ **Perone** (pe·ɐrŏnī). *Anat.* Also **perona**. [mod. L. *peronē, perona*, a. Gr. περόνη a pin, a buckle, the fibula.] The FIBULA or small bone of the leg.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Perona*, also called *Fibula*, because it joyns the Muscles of the Leg. 1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 150 The *Perone* was fix'd to the *Tibia* at the upper part, by a Pin. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 334 The *Peroné* was broke obliquely.

Peroneal (perǫnī·ăl), *a. Anat.* [f. mod.L. *peronæ-us* (f. *peronē*: see prec.) + -AL.] Pertaining to or connected with the *perone* or fibula.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 223 A branch of the peroneal artery. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 177 Called the fibula, or peroneal bone of the leg.

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Peroneo- (perǫnī·o), comb. form of mod.L. *peronæus*, *-æus*, PERONEAL, forming adjs. applied to ligaments, muscles, etc. connected with the fibula and with some other part denoted by the second element: as **Peroneo-calca·neal, Peroneo-ta·rsal, Peroneo-ti·bial.** These may also be used ellipt. as sbs. (sc. *muscle*, etc.).

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 225 Anterior Peroneo-tarsal Ligament. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 21 A part of the posterior peroneo-tarsal ligament.

‖ **Peroneus** (perǫnī·ŭs). *Anat.* [mod.L. (prop. adj., sc. *musculus* muscle), f. PERONE.] Name given to various muscles connected with the fibula.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Peroneus primus*, a Muscle of the *Tarsus*. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 22 Insinuating itself between the peroneus muscle and the fibula. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 232 The *peroneus*: the largest and most external [muscle].

‖ **Peronium** (pĕrō·nĭŭm). *Zool.* Pl. **-ia.** [mod.L., a. Gr. *περόνιον*, dim. of *περόνη* fibula, pin.] Each of the cartilaginous processes connecting the bases of the tentacles with the marginal ring in the *Narcomedusæ*, a section of the *Hydrozoa*. Hence **Pero·nial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a peronium.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 749 In the *Narcomedusæ*,.. a nerve extends from the outer ring beneath each peronium. In the *Peganthidæ*..the peronia are very rudimentary. 1898 SEDGWICK *Textbk. Zool.* I. 136 *Otoporpæ* or peronial streaks of ectoderm passing from the auditory tentacles may be present.

‖ **Peronospora** (perǫnǫ·spŏră). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *περόνη* pin, etc. (see PERONE) + *σπόρος* seed, SPORE.] A genus of minute parasitic fungi (moulds or mildews), of which several species cause very destructive diseases in various plants, as *P. viticola* in the grape-vine, and *P. infestans* in the potato.

1884 S. HIBBERD in *Times* 27 Dec., Definite tracing of the resting spores of the peronospora. 1892 *Daily News* 9 July 3/5 Vines and olives are promising, and the peronospora..has till now caused no sensible damage. 1895 *Times* 2 Jan. 13/2 Reports of the appearance of peronosporos on the growing crop [of currants].

Peropod (pī·erŏpǫd), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod. Zool. L. *Pēropoda*, f. Gr. *πηρός* maimed + *ποδ-* foot.] **a.** *adj.* Having rudimentary hind limbs, as certain serpents; belonging to the division *Peropoda* of serpents, including the pythons, boas, etc. **b.** *sb.* A serpent of this division. So **Pero·podous** *a.*

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 490 In all Ophidii, among which the Peropoda only are provided with any rudiments at all.

†Pero·pus. *Obs.* Also 7 **paropa, parapos, piropus, 8 pyropus.** [Origin unascertained.] A kind of fabric used in the early part of the seventeenth century, the same as or similar to PARAGON.

c 1605 *Alleg. Worsted Weavers* (B. M. Add. MS. 12504, art. 64) A peropus and paragon [are] all one [cloth]. *Ibid.* [see PARAGON *sb.* 5]. 1622 BONOEIL *Making Silk* 25 Be it say, Piropus, the backside of old Veluet, or such like stuffe as hath no wooll on it. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hempseed* Wks. (1630) III. 64/2 Rash, Taffata, Paropa, and Nouato, Shagge, Fillizetta, Damaske and Mockado. 1624 in *Næworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 214, 10 yards of watered peropus .. to make my Lady a cassock, xxx*s*. 1625 in J. C. Jeaffreson *Middlesex County Rec.* II. 184 Stealing of a peece of imbrodered Peropus. 1706 in Watson *Coll. Scot. Poems* I. 28 No proud Pyropus, Paragon, Or Chackarally.

Peroqua, Peroque, obs. ff. PIRAGUA, PIROGUE.

Perorate (pe·rŏrēt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *perōrāre* to speak at length or to the close, f. PER- 1 + *ōrāre* to speak.]

1. *intr.* To speak at length, deliver an oration.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xxii. 493 Now hauing perorated (as he thinkes) sufficiently, he beginnes to growe to a conclusion. 1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* II. 125 They should demand of the Pope, some man of worth to perorate against the accused. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc., Richter* (1869) 4 Dr. Gabler and Dr. Spazier were perorating over the grave. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 331 They will let the intelligent Unitarian perorate for ever about the Atonement if he likes.

b. *trans.* To utter with declamation, declaim.

1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 119 Thus did he perorat his fliting. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* ii. (1872) 60 A foolish stump-orator, perorating..mere benevolences.

2. *intr.* To sum up or conclude a speech or oration; to utter the peroration of a speech.

1808 DE QUINCEY *Let. to Sister* 20 June in 'H. A. Page' *Life* (1877) I. 140, I summed up or perorated by impressing on his misguided mind that [etc.]. 1818 HOBHOUSE *Hist. Illustr.* (ed. 2) 336 The following innocent conclusion with which Visconti perorates. 1855 BROWNING *Old Pict. Florence* xxxiv, How we shall prologuize, how we shall perorate.

Hence **Pe·rorating** *ppl. a.*

1897 *Daily News* 17 Mar. 6/4 [He] has that besetting sin of perorating speakers—he drops his voice at the close of his periods.

Peroration (perorē·ʃən). [ad. L. *perōrātiōnem* the winding up of a speech, n. of action from L. *perōrāre*: see prec. So obs. F. *péroration*, F. *péroraison*.]

1. The concluding part of an oration, speech, or written discourse, in which the speaker or writer sums up and commends to his audience with force or earnestness the matter which he has placed before them; hence, any rhetorical conclusion to a speech.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 536 This was at þat tyme hir peroracyon. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1205/2 Finally in the end of hys peroration, he concludeth the whole summe of hys minde, in this effect. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 73 Which if I should undertake to do I should never get to the Peroration. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 131 When he arrives at his peroration. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* viii. 113 He should be all along preparing for his conclusion, or peroration.

2. A discourse; a rhetorical passage.

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I. i. 105 Nephew, what means this passionate discourse? This peroration with such circumstance. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* Ep. Ded., Leauing these perorations, I will endeauor to proue vnto you [etc.]. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* Pref. A vj b, Dr. Floud being the first that in his peroration exhibited such a kind of Method. 1833–6 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. II. xi. 295 At other times, his peroration contains more..elevated sentiments.

Hence **Perora·tional** *a.*, of or pertaining to a peroration.

1868 *Spectator* 1 Feb. 120 One of those desperate snatches at a perorational metaphor which always remind one of Mr. Toots's peroration at the wedding breakfast.

Perorator (pe·rŏrē·tə1). *rare.* [Agent-n. in L. form from *perōrāre* to PERORATE.] One who perorates; †the speaker of an epilogue.

1560 INGELEND *Disob. Child* (Percy Soc.) 55 Here the Ryche Man and his Sonne go out, and in commeth the Peroratour. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* III. 219 Six well-conditioned perorators.

So **Pero·ratory** *a.*, of or pertaining to peroration; *sb.*, utterance of a peroration.

1882 *Society* 16 Dec. 8/1 A string of rounded peroratory periods. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Dec. 2/2 There were occasional lapses into what we can only call sentimental peroratory.

†Pero·re, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *pérore-r* (1507 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *perōrāre* to PERORATE.] *intr.* To perorate, make a peroration.

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 76 When you perored and pleaded. *Ibid.* 95 In Athens..it was not lawful in peroring to moue affections.

Perosen, -in, variants of PERROSIN *Obs.*

Perosseous (pərǫ·sĭəs), *a. Physiol.* [f. PER- + L. *os* bone, after *osseous*.] Taking place through the substance of the bone.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 108 We should expect.. that the perosseous hearing should be affected step by step with the meatal.

Peroxide (pərǫ·ksəid). *Chem.* [f. PER- 5 a (see note there) + OXIDE.] That compound of oxygen with another element which contains the greatest possible proportion of oxygen.

1804 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 2) I. 103 When a metal has combined with as much oxygen as possible, I shall denote the compound formed by the term *peroxide*; indicating by it, that the metal is thoroughly oxidized. Thus we have.. the terms *protoxide* and *peroxide* to denote the minimum and maximum of oxidizement; and the terms *deutoxide, tritoxide*, etc. to denote all the intermediate states which are capable of being formed. 1804 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 324 The air,..after the wax is burned, combines with the superficial part of the oxide, and converts a portion of it into the red or peroxide. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 380 There are two definite combinations of tin and oxygene: the first, which may be called the *protoxide*, is gray; the second, which may be called the *peroxide*, is white. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 305 Binoxide or Peroxide of Hydrogen. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* vi. 110 Peroxide of iron or iron rust. 1881 BELL *Sound by Radiant Energy* 38 A test-tube containing peroxide of nitrogen.

Hence **†Pero·xidate, Pero·xidize** *vbs. trans.* and *intr.*, to convert, or become converted, into a peroxide; to combine with the largest possible proportion of oxygen; whence **Peroxida·tion, Pero·xidizement,** conversion into a peroxide.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 918/2 *Peroxidated. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 39 The *peroxidation of the iron renders it less soluble in the sulphuric acid. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 334 To prevent the peroxidation, by the air, of any appreciable quantity of the protoxide of iron. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xiv. 310 Till the whole of the earth is *peroxidized. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med* 150 The use of the chlorine and carbonate of zinc..is to peroxidize and precipitate any iron. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 225 In order to fix the iron by its *peroxidizement.

†Perpacate, *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *perpācāre* to quiet completely, f. PER- 2 + *pācāre* to PACATE.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Perpacate*, to set all things in order.

Perpen, variant of PARPEN.

Perpend (pəɹpe·nd), *v. arch.* [ad. L. *perpendĕre* to weigh exactly, ponder, consider, f. PER- 2 + *pendĕre* to weigh, pay, ponder.]

1. *trans.* To weigh mentally, ponder, consider, examine, investigate. (With simple obj. or obj. cl.)

1527–8 FOX *Let. to Gardiner* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. xxvi. 79 My Lords grace .. perpending and pondering the exoneration of his own conscience. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iv. 8 Perpend my words O Signieur Dewe, and marke. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* x. ii. 496 They being not at leisure to perpend things to the bottom. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xvi, There are a thousand resolutions .. weighed, poised, and perpended. 1821 BYRON *Juan* v. lxxii, I shall perpend if your proposal may Be such as I can properly accept.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 307 Therefore, perpend my Princesse, and giue eare. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 107 Perpend upon this..at your leisure. 1868 W. R. GREG *Lit. & Soc. Judgm.* 152 They are..too impatient to perpend and reflect.

†2. To weigh in a balance. (A Latinism.) *Obs.*

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 375/2 He thinks how long Cancer the day extends, And Capricorn the night: Himself perpends In a just ballance, that no flaw there be, Nothing exuberant, but that all agree.

Hence **Perpe·nding** *vbl. sb.*; **†Perpe·ndment.**

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 48 Great enterprises alwayes requiring grave perpendment of the method. 1681 R. FLEMING *Fulfill. Script.* (1802) I. 246 O that these would but by a serious perpending consider the work of the Lord. 1868 F. E. PAGET *Lucretia* 190, I had barely finished my perpendings and explorations, when [etc.].

Perpend, obs. form of PARPEN.

†Perpe·ndant, -ent, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PER- 4 + PENDANT, -ENT.] **a.** Remaining appendant. **b.** Hanging down very much.

1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* x. § 643. 278 A man seised of a mannor unto which an advowson is appendant doth thereof enfeoffe a stranger 'Exceptis, reservatis etc. or Praeter' one acre, and name the acre, and the Advowson, this is a good exception...And the Advowson shall be perpendant unto the acre which is reserved. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xi. 108 Their perpendent Lips hang down above a Cubite low.

†Pe·rpender. *Masonry. Obs.* [f. *perpend*, PARPEN + -ER1.] = PARPEN.

1611 COTGR., *Perpins*, perpenders, or perpent stones; stones made iust as thick as a wall, and shewing their smoothed ends on either side thereof. 1755 in JOHNSON [erroneously explained as 'a coping stone'].

†Perpe·ndicle. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *perpendicle* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *perpendiculum* plummet, plumb-line, f. **perpendĕre*, f. PER- 2 + *pendĕre* to hang. Cf. mod.F. *perpendicule* (16th c.), It. *perpendicolo*.] A plumb-line.

14.. in Halliwell *Rara Math.* (1841) 58 Come toward and go froward til þe perpendicle, þat es to say þe threde whereon þe plumbe henges falle vpon þe mydel lyne of þe quadrant. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Perpendicle*, a plumb line,..with lead at the end. 1755 JOHNSON, *Perpendicle*, anything hanging down by a straight line. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Perpendicle*, the plumb-line of an old quadrant.

Perpendicular (pəɹpĕndi·kĭŭlă1), *a., adv.*, and *sb.* Also 6 **-pent-.** [a. OF. *perpendiculer, -ier*, = Sp. *perpendicular*, It. *perpendicolare*, ad. L. *perpendiculār-is*, f. *perpendicul-um*: see prec. and -AR1. Mod.F. has the parallel form *perpendiculaire*, ad. L. *perpendiculārius* (both forms in Frontinus 1st c.).]

A. *adj.* **1.** Situated at right angles to the plane of the horizon, or directly up or down; vertical.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 23 Thow most haue a plomet hanging on a lyne heyer than thin heued on a perche, & thilke lyne mot hange euene perpendiculer by-twixe the pool & thin eye. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 121 It receaueth the soonne beames at noonetyde directly perpenticular ouer their heades. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 193 In the Sunnes perpendicular glances, wee found it hot. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 326 The water of the lake was swelled about two feet perpendicular. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 74 Measure the perpendicular height of the fall of water, in feet. 1892 GREENER *Breech Loader* 211 The prettiest of shots and a difficult one to make is the perpendicular shot.

b. Of an ascent or descent: Nearly vertical; very steep, precipitous.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 378 The sprightly Scot of Scots, Dowglas, he that runnes a Horse-backe vp a Hill perpendicular. 1822 BYRON *Heaven & Earth* I. iii, Trees that twine their roots with stone In perpendicular places. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iii, A female voice, proceeding from a perpendicular staircase at the end of the passage. 1880 *Fraser's Mag.* May 650 Slippery steps .. connect the various stories of this perpendicular hamlet.

c. Of persons: Of erect figure or attitude when standing or riding; also, upright; (*humorous*) in a standing position.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 44 (*Bidet*) He canter'd away before me as happy and as perpendicular as a prince. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 319 A stiff perpendicular old maid. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. i. (1872) 89 A stout broad gentleman of sixty, perpendicular in attitude. 1859 *Sunday Times* 16 Oct. 5/3 Every seat..was occupied and perpendicular accommodation threatened to be at a premium. 1897 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 7/3 In the slang of the trade perpendicular drinking is the drinking that goes on at bars, the customer standing.

†d. *fig.* Directly leading *to*, entailing, or antecedent *to*; direct. *Obs.*

[1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* F iv b, Thys french mariage is ..the very rightest perpendicular downfal that can be imagined from the point france to our English state.] 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 166 To these of the first reason, there is another perpendicular cause. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. xi. 44 Distorting the order and theorie of causes perpendicular to their effects. 1652 BIGGS *New Disp.* 149 The prime indication perpendicular to health, and conducible to perfect restauration.

†e. Directly dependent. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 48, I haue added this [book] to the tenthe as a perpendiculer lyne, and as it were a backe guyde or rerewarde to the other. *Ibid.* 50, I wyll nowe therfore soo make an ende of this perpendiculer conclusion of the hole Decade. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 58 A perpendicular Prouince annexed to it. 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 239 To have our Wills intirely conformable, and as it were Perpendicular to his.

2. *Geom.* Of a line or plane: Having a direction at right angles to a given line, plane, or surface. Const. *to* (†*with*).

A line is said to be perpendicular (now more usually NORMAL) to a curve when it meets the tangent at the point of intersection at right angles.

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1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. x. 3 The right lyne which standeth erected, is called a perpendiculer line to that vpon which it standeth. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 224 That the Walls be most exactly perpendicular to the Ground-Work; for the right Angle..is the true cause of all Stability, both in Artificial and Natural Positions. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 159 How to draw a Perpendicular Line from any Point, to any Line given. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 11 The middle of the upmost Wall ought to be perpendicular with the middle of the nethermost. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 37 Moving in a plane perpendicular to the axis.

3. *Arch.* Applied (first by Rickman) to the third or Florid style of English Pointed Architecture, developed out of the Decorated style in the latter part of the fourteenth century, and prevalent throughout the fifteenth, characterized by the vertical lines of its tracery.

1812–15 RICKMAN *Styles of Archit.* (1817) 44 *Perpendicular English.* .. The name clearly designates this style, for the mullions of the windows, and the ornamental pannellings run in perpendicular lines. 1820 D. TURNER *Tour Normandy* I. 167 Nowhere..have I been able to trace among our Gallic neighbours the existence of the simple perpendicular style. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 625 The unmeaning symmetry of the Perpendicular Style. 1904 J. T. FOWLER *Durham Univ.* 10 Three good Perpendicular windows.

4. *Comb.*

c 1865 LD. BROUGHAM in *Circ. Sc.* I. Introd. Disc. 6 The third side of a perpendicular-sided triangle.

†**B.** *adv.* In a perpendicular manner; perpendicularly, vertically. *Obs.*

[*c* 1391: see A. 1.] 1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 253 The one in the Occidentall part descendeth perpendicular vpon the 175 degree. 1699 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (ed. 9) 63 If the Tree be too ponderous to be lifted perpendicular by the Hand alone. 1792 *Munchausen's Trav.* Suppl. 80 To fall near two miles perpendicular.

C. *sb.* **1.** An instrument or appliance for indicating the vertical line from any point: e.g. a mason's or builder's plumb-rule or plumb-level; a gunner's level: see quots.

1603 B. JONSON *Jas. I Entertainm.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 531/2 In her lap she held a perpendicular or level, as the ensign of evenness and rest. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 1019 I'll make them serve for perpendic'lars As true as e'er were used by Bricklayers. *a* 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. (1728) 148 Dædalus..invented the chip-ax, and saw, and wimble, and perpendicular. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) III. 184 An instrument..called a Perpendicular, to be used instead of a quadrant of altitude with the artificial globes. 1819 *Pantologia, Perpendicular*, in gunnery, is a small instrument, used for finding the centre line of a piece in the operation of pointing it to a given object. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 121 One quadrant, one perpendicular, for every four or five mortars.

2. A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon, a vertical line; also, a vertical plane or face; *loosely*, a very steep or precipitous face; a steep. *The perpendicular* (sc. line, direction).

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 432 The Perpendiculars of long-reaching Caucasus. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 4 Rising from the bottom to the top in a perpendicular. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 343 The tower of this church is observed to lean a little from the perpendicular. 1772–84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) IV. 1501 The tide rises and falls about six feet, upon a perpendicular. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* II. ii. 4 O'er the crag's headlong perpendicular. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. I. iii. § 29. 160 Fioravanti..is said..to have restored to the perpendicular [a tower] at Cento seventy-five feet high, which had swerved five feet. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 394/1 The length of the *Ruby* is 155 feet between the perpendiculars.

b. Upright or erect position or attitude; also *fig.* moral uprightness, rectitude.

1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* iv, For my part, I think it's better to see when your perpendicular's true, than to see a ghost. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. iii, They suit..nut your Southun gen'leman thet keeps his parpendic'lar. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* iii, Springing to her accustomed perpendicular like a bowed sapling..she seated herself in the manner demanded by the saddle. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* II. ii, Your lordship affects the unwavering perpendicular.

c. (*slang.*) A meal taken standing; an entertainment or party at which most of the guests remain standing.

1871 'M. LEGRAND' *Camb. Freshm.* xxi, This was the first occasion on which he had been honoured with an invitation to a Perpendicular, as such entertainments are styled. 1873 *Slang Dict., Perpendicular*, a lunch taken standing-up at a tavern bar. 1882 EDNA LYALL *Donovan* ix. I. 207, I dutifully attended my mother to three fashionable crowds—'perpendiculars' is the best name for them, for there is generally barely room for standing. 1890 ROMANES in *Life* 266 Yesterday we had here [at Edinburgh] what at Cambridge used to be called a 'perpendicular'—twenty students to supper.

3. *Geom.* A straight line at right angles to a given line, plane, or surface. (Chiefly in phr. *to draw a perpendicular to* a line, *to raise a p. upon* a line, *to let fall a p. upon* a line from a point without it, etc.)

1571 DIGGES *Pantom., Math. Treat.* def. xxiii. T iij, A line falling from any solide angle of these bodyes perpendicularlye on the opposite playne or base, shall be named that solides Perpendiculare. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Perpendicular* to a Parabola, is a Right Line cutting the Parabola in the Point in which any other Right Line touches it, and which is also its self Perpendicular to that Tangent. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 286 A Perpendicular is the Shortest Line that can be drawn from a Given Point to an Indefinite Line. 1827 *Ibid.* II. 346 A perpendicular measures the distance of any point from a plane.

Perpendicularity (pɑ̈ɹpĕndikiɐlæ·rĭti). [f. L. type **perpendiculārĭtās*, f. *perpendiculār-is*: see prec. and -ITY. Cf. mod.F. *perpendicularité* (1741 in *Dict. Acad.*), Sp., It. *perpendicularità*.]

1. Vertical or upright position; upright attitude or posture; verticality.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. x. (Arb.) 102 In buildings of stone or bricke the mason giueth a band..to hold in the worke fast and maintaine the perpendicularitie of the wall. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 110 Pendents..multiply their undulations before they rest in their desired Perpendicularity. 1760 STILES in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 42 The column supported its perpendicularity near a quarter of an hour. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* II. vi. 195 Perpendicularity is..the characteristic of these windows. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* xviii, His square-framed perpendicularity showed more fully now than in the crowd and bustle of the market-house.

2. *Geom.* Position or direction at right angles *to* a given line, surface, or plane.

1725 WATTS *Logic* I. ii. § 3 The perpendicularity of these lines to each other, is the difference of a right angle. 1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* ii. 73 They preserve their perpendicularity to one another. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xxv. 321 Perpendicularity of intersection.

Perpendicularly (pɑ̈ɹpĕndi·kiɐlăli), *adv.* [f. PERPENDICULAR *a.* + -LY 2.] In a perpendicular manner. **1.** Directly up or down, vertically.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 94 The soonne hauinge his course perpendicularly or directly ouer the same. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 54 The altitude Which thou hast perpendicularly fell. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 333 It rose about two fathoms perpendicularly. 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1045/1 The trees..grow perpendicularly for 100 feet before the branches commence.

†**b.** *fig.* Directly. *Obs.*

1658 J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 48 Gods presence is everywhere but more perpendicularly in his Temple. 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* Pref. 4 To write nothing but what is directly and perpendicularly to the Point in hand.

2. *Geom.* At right angles to some line or plane.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. Post. iv. 6 A right angle is caused of one right lyne falling perpendicularly vppon an other. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 159 A right Line drawn cuts the Line given perpendicularly. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 208 You must not hold the Blade of this Tool perpendicularly before the Work,..but aslant. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* VI. 349/2 Cogs or pins placed perpendicularly to the face of the wheel.

Perpendi·cularness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Perpendicularity.

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XXIV. 90 Munified.. with the Perpendicularnes and quarry of the rocke. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

†**Perpensa·tion.** *Obs. rare*—0. [ad. L. *perpensātiōn-em*, from *perpensāre* to weigh or consider carefully, freq. of *perpendĕre* to PERPEND.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Perpensation*, a due examining. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Perpension*, or *Perpensation*.

†**Perpe·nsed,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. OF. *perpensé* (13th c.), pa. pple. of *perpenser*, or f. L. *perpens-us* (see PERPENSITY) + -ED.] Thoroughly considered, thought out, deliberate: = L. *perpensus*. Hence †**Perpe·nsedly** *adv.*, with deliberation, deliberately: = L. *perpense*.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 102 That he might set forwarde his perpensed malitious Enterprise. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 156 If men doe not consider their sayings perpensedly.

†**Perpe·nsion.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *perpendĕre*, *perpens-* to PERPEND.] Mental weighing; thorough consideration or reflection; deliberation.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vii. 25 Unto reasonable perpensions it hath no place in some Sciences, small in others. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 238 The Disparity of the Influences of the Bare Belief and the Due Perpension of a Truth. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* Pref., To do which, after serious perpension, I was easily inclin'd.

†**Perpe·nsity.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *perpensus* deliberate, pa. pple. of *perpendĕre* + -ITY.] Attention.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ix, I desire the reader to attend with the utmost perpensity.

†**Perpe·nsive,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *perpens-us* deliberate + -IVE.] Deliberative.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 38 It is rather Christian modesty than shame..to be very perpensive.

Perpent, variant of PARPEN.

†**Perperacu·te,** *a. Obs.* [f. PER- 4 + PERACUTE (which already contains the same prefix).] Intensely or excessively acute.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 23 To still the sad unquietnesse and per-peracute contentions of that most comfortable and renowned island. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 438 If simply acute they may be judged on the fourteenth day: If peracute on the seventh; if perperacute on the fourth. 1665 HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 10 Per-per-acute malign Feaver. 1671 BLAGRAVE *Astrol. Physic* 26 There are also some Sicknesses perperacute.

†**Perperous,** *a. Obs. rare*—0. [f. L. *perper-us* heedless, inconsiderate, faulty, erroneous + -OUS.] Hence †**Perperously** *adv. Obs. rare*—1 [= L. *perpere*], foolishly, erroneously, wrongly; †**Perperitude** *Obs. rare*—0, inconsiderateness, foolish error.

1623 COCKERAM, *Perperitude*, rudenesse. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 308 Not the factitious Lacca as some perperously imagine. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Perperously*, foolishly and unskilfully.

†**Perpe·ssion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *perpessiōn-em*, f. PER- 1, 2 + *passiōn-em* suffering, PASSION.]

1. Endurance of suffering.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 629 Free from all perpession or painfull passion. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 167 Yet was our Sauiour both..terrified in the apprehension of Wrath; and in the perpession of Death, crucified. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* xii. (1741) 393 The eternity of destruction in the language of Scripture signifies a perpetual perpession and duration in misery.

2. Suffering of impact or influence. *rare*—1.

1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. App.* II. 13 Ascribing all..to the Perpessions, Collisions, Mutations and Mixtures of Natural Beings among themselves.

†**Perpet.** *Obs.* Abbreviation of PERPETUANA.

1715 in Somers *Tracts* II. 38 Flannels, Perpets, Serges and Stuffs Exported from Christmas 1708 to Christmas 1709. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xlvii. (1841) II. 190 The county of Essex is chiefly taken up with the manufacture of bags and perpets.

Perpetrable (pɔ̈·ɹpĕtrăb'l), *a.* [ad. late L. *perpetrābilis* (Tertull. *c* 200), f. *perpetrāre*: see below and -ABLE.] Capable of being perpetrated.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. (1740) 128 No Wickedness perpetrable with Safety will be left undone.

†**Perpetrate,** *pa. pple. Obs.* Also 5–6 -at. [ad. L. *perpetrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *perpetrāre*: see next. In use before introduction of the finite vb., and after that as its pa. pple., until displaced by *perpetrated*.] Perpetrated.

1472–3 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 19/1 Treasons and Felonyes.. by any persone done or perpetrat. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 244 The great tyrannye..that he and his people had perpetrate and committed. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* x. 82 These cruel inuasions perpetrat contrar oure realme. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* I. 375 Pigmalion's cruell crime, Against her mate in privy perpetrate.

Perpetrate (pɔ̈·ɹpĕtrēit), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *perpetrāre* to carry through, execute, perform, f. PER- 1 + *patrāre* to bring to pass, effect. In Latin, the thing perpetrated might be good or bad; but in Eng. the verb, having been first used in the statutes in reference to the committing of crimes, has been associated with evil deeds.] *trans.* To perform, execute, or commit (a crime or evil deed).

1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 12 § 5 Yf anny parsone being ons conuicted..shall..eftsones commit or perpetrate anny of the offences before mentioned. 1582 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 264 If the offence bee perpetrated in a Barne of the house. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 34 To perpetrate like villany on the other Princes. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* v. ii, The auspicious hour To perpetrate the deed. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. I. vi. 79 All the usual atrocities were perpetrated by the brutal soldiery.

†**b.** in neutral sense. *Obs. rare.*

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 881 Success, the mark no mortal Wit, Or surest hand can always hit: For whatsoe'er we perpetrate, We do but row, w'are steer'd by Fate.

c. *colloq.* Used humorously of doing anything which the speaker affects to treat as execrable or shocking; as *to perpetrate a pun, a caricature*, etc.

1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xxxi, Sir Philip induced two of his sisters to perpetrate a duet. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* II. 173 It was now that they [Tate and Brady] perpetrated in concert their version, or perversion, of the Psalms, with which we are still afflicted. *Mod.* One of the worst puns ever perpetrated.

Hence **Pe·rpetrated** *ppl. a.*, **Pe·rpetrating** *vbl. sb.*

1552 HULOET, Perpetrated, *perpetratus*. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iii, The perpetrating of an odious and manifold sin. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* Ep. Ded. 3 The most perpetrated villany committed in the sight of the sun. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VIII. 452 The forests, which..Fierce Romulus for perpetrated crimes A sacred refuge made.

Perpetration (pɑ̈ɹpĕtrē·ʃən). [ad. L. *perpetrātiōn-em*, n. of action from *perpetrāre* to PERPETRATE: so in mod.F. (Littré).] The action of perpetrating or performing (an evil deed); the committing (of a crime); also, the action perpetrated; a wicked or cruel action; an atrocity.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3961 Of a synne dedely..after perpetracionne. 1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 1 The people of Wales..haue..perseuered in perpetracion and commission of diuers & manifold theftes. 1680 *Counterplots* 4 The flagitious Atchievements and most nefandous perpetrations of that Parliament. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* iv, A man whose passions might impel him to the perpetration of almost any crime. 1854 J. H. NEWMAN *Lect. Hist. Turks* III. I. 136 The savage perpetrations of Zingis and Timour.

†**b.** Performance (in neutral sense). *Obs. rare.*

a 1632 DONNE *Serm., Matt.* v. 16 (1640) 79 In the acting and perpetration of a good work.

c. *colloq.* The execution of something which the speaker humorously affects to consider very bad or 'atrocious', or as execrably performed.

1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. 215 The whimsical perpetrations of Borromini.

Perpetrator (pɔ̈·ɹpĕtrēi·tə1). [a. L. *perpetrātor*, agent-n. from *perpetrāre* to PERPETRATE.] One who perpetrates or commits (an evil deed).

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 110/2 Estemed as menquellers and perpetratours of most wicked factes. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. iii. 34 The actor or absolute perpetrator of the crime. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, The perpetrator of this foul murder. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 183 What is often said..of other crimes..if the perpetrator be sufficiently illustrious, it becomes a virtue.

Hence **Pe·rpetra·tress, Perpetratrix** (-trā·triks) [see -ESS, -RIX], a female perpetrator.

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1889 H. F. Wood *Englishman of Rue Cain* vi. 82 Mistress Lurid, perpetratress of those naughty tales. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 June, Constance Kent..the perpetratrix of the Road murder.

†Perpetre, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *perpétre-r* (14th c.), ad. L. *perpetrāre.*] *trans.* To perpetrate.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* vi. 26 Ye detestable cryme, perpetred and commysed in the persone of her swete and late amyable husbonde. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xxviii. 24 b/1 He beynge on a time in his cell or lytyl hous was perpetred & commysed a murdre by some homycides.

Perpetuable (pəɹpe·tiu,ăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. L. *perpetu-āre* to perpetuate: see -ABLE.] Capable of being perpetuated.

1885 Goodale *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 444 When once originated they [sports or varieties] are perpetuable by any of the processes of bud-propagation just described.

Perpetual (pəɹpe·tiu,ăl), *a.* (*adv.* and *sb.*) Also 4 **-ewel**, 4–7 **-uel**, 5 **-ueil**, 6 **perpetuall**, (**perputall**). [a. F. *perpétuel* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *perpetuale*, ad. L. *perpetuāl-is* (in Quint., along with *universāl-is*), deriv. of *perpetuus* continuous, unbroken, permanent, f. PER- I + (?) *petĕre* to aim at, seek.]

1. Lasting or destined to last for ever; eternal, unceasing; permanent (during life).

Perpetual curate: see CURATE 2; so *p. curacy, cure.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxiv. 7 Kepe noght til vengeaunce perpetuel þe trespasis of my 3outhed. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 198 þat her peyne be perpetuel & no preyere hem helpe. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxiv. 112 He graunt his lettres of perpetuele peess till all Cristen men. 1456 Sir G. Hayr *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 79 Men that war symple and nocht witty of perpetuale thingis. 1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. 1. 50 Mr. william leek vicar perpetuall. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* C v b, He dyde his wyf to be.. putte in pryson perpetuel. *a* 1533 Frith *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* (1829) 227, I affirm hell & perpetual damnation. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 1. iv. 571 Following Plato, we should say, That God was Eternal; but the World only Perpetual. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* 1. 166 How I dreamt Of Things impossible!..Of Joys perpetual in perpetual Change! 1810 in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* 413 Clawton is a perpetual cure. 1830 R. Knox *Béclard's Anat.* Life 15 Béclard..was unanimously appointed to the office of perpetual secretary to that learned society. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 64 The [mountain] top will be enveloped in perpetual snow.

b. *Perpetual motion*, motion that goes on for ever; *spec.* that of a hypothetical machine, which being once set in motion should go on for ever, or until stopped by some external force or the wearing out of the machine. Hence *perpetual-motionist.*

1593 Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 287 Entelechy..shewing whence they [divine minds] came by their heauenly and perpetuall motion. 1611 B. Jonson *Chur. Author* in *Coryat's Crudities* b iij, He is alwaies Tongue-Maior of the company, and if euer the perpetuall motion be to be hoped for, it is from thence. *a* 1626 Bacon *New Atl.* (1900) 43 We have divers curious Clocks;..And some Perpetuall Motions. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 65 Petrus Peregrinus .. a Frenchman, who two hundred yeeres since left a Tract of the Magnet and a perpetual motion to be made thereby. 1702 Savery *Miner's Friend* 80, I know the Notions of the Perpetual Motion, or Self-moving Engine. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* II. xxii. (1875) 493 It is of the same order as the belief that misleads perpetual motion schemers. 1872 De Morgan *Paradoxes* 342 A perpetual motionist wanted to explain his method.

c. That serves, is applicable, or remains valid for all time to come, or for an unlimited time; e. g. *perpetual injunction, settlement.*

Perpetual action, a legal action for which there is no limitation of time; *perpetual almanac* or *calendar*, one that can be adjusted so as to supply particular information for any year or for many years; *†perpetual alms* = Frank Almoign: see Almoign 2; *†perpetual caustic*, common or lunar caustic: see Caustic *sb.* 1; *†perpetual pill*: see quot. 1727; *perpetual screw* = Endless screw.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 35 To be had and to be hold into fre and perpetuel almesse. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 29 *Preamble*, To hold..of your Highnesse and of your heyres in free & perpetuall Almes. 1642 Wilkins *Math. Magick* I. ix, Another invention, commonly styled a *perpetuall screw*, which hath the motion of a wheel and the force of a screw, being both infinite. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 238, I call those [actions] perpetuall..which have not any set time expresly allotted for their continuance. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1832/4 Sir S. Morland's Perpetual Almanack. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Infernal-Stone*, or *Perpetual Caustick*, is a Chymical Operation, whereby Silver is rendred Caustick by the Salts of Spirit of Nitre. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* II. s.v. *Regulus*, Of this regulus [of antimony]..are made..the antimonial pills... These pills, having ..performed their office and been discharged the body, will serve the same purpose again, and again; whence they have obtained the name of *perpetual pills*. 1799 P. Moore in R. Patton *Asiat. Mon.* (1801) 194 *note*, The manifest, and by no means unnatural, fruit of this last zemindarry system, called the *perpetual settlement*. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 548 The Lord Chancellor decreed that a perpetual injunction should be awarded against Lord Forbes and his trustees. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 443 Regulations were passed in..1802,..announcing the principles of a perpetual settlement, which..was effected in the districts ..subject to the authority of the Madras Government. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 76 On the 17th February 1577 was signed the 'Perpetual Edict', which ratified the Pacification of Ghent. 1904 Harbottle *Dict. Allusions* 193 *Perpetual League*, a league entered into in 1291 by the three Forest Cantons of Switzerland.

d. = Perennial *a.* 2 b.

1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 75/3 The Beta maritima; known as the Perpetual or Beet Spinach.

e. Never ending, endless in succession in space.

1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xiii, This city of perpetual houses.

2. Continuing or continued without intermission; constant; continuous; unfailing; uninterrupted.

Perpetual bellows, a bellows capable of giving a continuous blast of air.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 431 To be bonde to perpetual kepyng of siche maner signes. 1484 Caxton *Curiall* 3 He shal be enuoyed [*pr.* ennoyed] now here, now there as a courrour or renner perpetuell. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 38 The well..and perpetuall spring of gudnes. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 437 The humours and qualities are in perpetuall motion. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 540 With Waters drawn from their perpetual Spring. 1755 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 384 The melancholy hurry of business..for some time to come will necessarily keep her spirits in a perpetual flutter. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 362 Excite the fire violently with a pair, or more, of perpetual bellows till the Iron melt. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. v. § 16 This produced..perpetual barbarisms and deviations from purity of idiom.

b. Continuous or unbroken in spatial extent.

1658 Earl Monm. tr. *Paruta's Wars Cyprus* 109 An almost perpetuall shore, which extends it selfe for the space of thirty miles from the mouth of the Adice, to that of Piave. 1670–98 Lassels *Voy. Italy* II. 20 Great Pillars of freestone ..whose *capitelli*..are joyned to one another above by arches and a perpetual cornice. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* VII. 381 [To Ajax] Agamemnon gave the chine Perpetual.

B. Used as *adv.* = Perpetually.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. Pr. iv. 28 (Camb. MS.) Or ellis yt last nat perpetuel. 1439 in *Ancestor* July (1904) 15 That the said nonnes sette me in here martilage to pray for me perpetuall. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 695 Motioun continuall, Quhilk doith indure perpetuall. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV. iii. 503 You perpetuall sober Gods. *c* 1742 Gray *Ignorance* 4 Where rushy Camus' slowly-winding flood Perpetual draws his humid train of mud. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. IV. viii. 282 The tribute..was reduced from nine lacs perpetual, to seven lacs per annum, for the space of six years.

C. *sb.* (elliptical uses of the adj.)

1. a. = Perennial *sb.* 1. **b.** One of several continuously blooming varieties of rose.

c 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 300 All sorts of Perpetualls as well as Annualls. 1849 Loudon *Gardening* 1054 Roses..Damask perpetual. Hybrid perpetual. 1890 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 6/6 A choice selection of hybrid perpetuals, tea-scented, and moss kinds.

2. A machine used in shearing cloth: see quot.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 342/2 The shearing is.. effected by means of a machine called a 'perpetual', consisting of a roller with cutting blades passing spirally round it.

†3. A hereditary or heritable office. *Obs.*

1568 Cecil in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1759) App. xxvii, Providing he shall not dispose of any offices or perpetuals to continue any longer, but to these offered of the premises.

Perpetualist (pəɹpe·tiu,ălist). [f. prec. + -IST.] One who is in favour of the perpetuity of something; *spec.* a name applied in the U. S. to those who favoured the perpetuation of negro slavery in the States.

1850 Lyell *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 97 Those slave-owners who are called perpetualists, who maintain that slavery should be permanent. 1872 H. Wilson *Hist. Slave Power* I. 574 It was..a most potent weapon in the hands of the apologists, perpetualists, and propagandists of slavery.

Perpetuality (pəɹpetiu,æ·lĭti). [ad. L. type **perpetuālitās* (It. *perpetualità*, rare OF. *perpetualité*), f. L. *perpetuālis* Perpetual: see -ITY. Cf. the earlier form Perpetualty.] The quality, state, or condition of being perpetual; perpetuity.

1543 Perpetualitee [see Perpetualty, quot. *c* 1470]. 1802 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* I. 431, I..found in the restlessness of curiosity a perpetuality of occupation. 1813 *Yankee* 13 Aug. 3/4 There will not be much difficulty in proving the *non* perpetuality of Mr. Redheffer's invention.

Perpetually (pəɹpe·tiu,ăli), *adv.* [f. Perpetual *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. Everlastingly, eternally, for ever; in perpetuity; indefinitely, for the rest of one's life. *arch.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1176 That thou and I be dampned to prison Perpetuelly. 1426 Audelay *Poems* 25 Therfore damnyd schalt thou be, Into hel perpetually 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 10 The foreseid statute..shuld be in his force and virtue fro thens perpetuely to endure. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lxxvii. 69 There he buylded his temple on hye..that it might perpetually endure. 1580 Sidney *Ps.* ix. v, He to all his judgments shall apply Perpetually. *a* 1688 Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Restoration* Wks. (1775) 106 Can shame remain perpetually in me, And not in others?

2. Incessantly; persistently; continually, constantly; with constant recurrence.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 431 þo þat..bynden hem to kepe perpetuelly. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 2095 Oure habitacion chaungeth Fro ioy to peyne & woo perpetuelly. 1553 *Short Catech.* in *Lit. & Doc. Edw. VI* (1844) 506 Yet is his Godhead perpetually present with us. *a* 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 62 He lived almost perpetually in the Camp. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 105 ¶ 6, I might likewise mention the Law-Pedant, that is perpetually putting Cases. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 127 Encroachments were perpetually committed. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* ii, Crisparkle..perpetually pitching himself head-foremost into all the deep running water.

Perpe·tualness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being perpetual: = Perpetuality.

1621 Cotgr., *Duree*, euerlastingnesse, perpetualnesse, long lasting. 1727 in Bailey vol. II. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. x. § 8 A pathetic sense of its perpetualness, and your own transientness. 1875 G. Dawson *Every day Counsels* (1888) 106 The perpetualness of some men's stings.

†Perpetualty (pəɹpe·tiu,ălti). *Obs.* [a. OF. *perpetuaulté, -elté, -auté*, repr. L. type **perpetuālitātem*: see Perpetuality.] = Perpetuity 1.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 477 þey don harm to cristis chirge bi perpetualte in þer synne. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. viii. (Skeat) I. 116 Yet scriptures for great elde so been defased, that no perpetualtie maie in hem been iudged. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* c. i. (MS. Bodl. Arch. Seld. B. 10), Athelarde..held his tyme ay forth the souerante In heritage and perpetualte [*ed.* 1543 perpetualitee].

†Perpetua·na. *Obs.* Also 7–8 **perpetuano, 7 -uanno, -uno, 8 -uanee.** See also Perpet. [app. a factitious trade name, f. It. or Sp. *perpetuo*, L. *perpetuus*, with Romanic ending *-ana.* Hence F. *perpétuane.*]

A durable fabric of wool manufactured in England from the 16th c. (Cf. the similar names *everlasting, durance, lasting*, etc.) Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* III. ii, Our gentleman ushers, that will suffer a piece of serge or perpetuana to come into the presence. 1611 Florio *Ital. Dict.*, *Durafforte*,..the stuffe Perpetuana. 1640 in Entick *London* II. 172 Drapery, Perpetuannoes. 1685 J. Dunton *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 14 The Cloathes of the Israelites..in the Wildernesse, never waxed old, as if made of Perpetuano indeed. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2703/4 Stolen..,34 Pieces of Colchester Perpetuano's. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 403 The Stuffs called Bays, Perpetuana's, &c. of the Manufacture, which are sent to Italy. 1727 W. Mather *Yng. Man's Comp.* 407 Kers[ies], Cottons, Bays, Perpetuanees, Fustians, and Norwich Stuffs. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Sudbury*, Sudbury..drives a good trade in perpetuanas, says, serges, &c. 1846 J. S. Burn *For. Prot. Refugees* 5 The Flemings taught the manufacturing of our Wool into Broadcloth, Rashes, Flannel and Perpetuanas.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1606 Dekker *Sev. Sinnes* (Arb.) 27 The sober Perpetuana-suited Puritane. 1607 Marston *What you will* I. ii, Hee's in his old perpetuana sute. 1648 Sir E. Dering *Acc. Bk.* (N.), For a counterpayne to the yellow perpetuana bed.

Perpetuance (pəɹpe·tiu,ăns). [a. OF. *perpétuance* (13th c. in Godef.), f. *perpétuer* to perpetuate, pr. pple. *perpétuant*: see -ANCE.] The action of perpetuating; the fact or condition of being perpetuated; perpetuation.

1558 Cavendish *Poems*, etc. (1825) II. 154 Nothyng hathe here perpetuance. 1573 *New Custom* II. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 25 If trust to the gospel do purchase perpetuance Of life unto him. 1870 E. Mulford *Nation* xvii. 341 To serve its end in the perpetuance of slavery. 1877 M. Arnold *Last Ess. on Ch.* Pref. 6 The transformation of religion which is essential for its perpetuance.

Perpetuant (pəɹpe·tiu,ănt). *Math.* [ad. L. *perpetuānt-em*, pr. pple. of *perpetuāre*: see -ANT.] A seminvariant not reducible to a sum (or sum of products) of seminvariants of lower degree.

1885 Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* XII. 251 A seminvariant which is not reducible is said to be irreducible, or otherwise to be a perpetuant. This notion of a perpetuant is due to Sylvester, see his Memoir 'On Subinvariants'.

attrib. 1904 *Athenæum* 21 May 660/1 'On Perpetuant Syzygies', by Messrs. A. Young and P. W. Wood.

Perpe·tuate, *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *perpetuāt-us*, perf. pple. passive of *perpetuāre* to Perpetuate.] Made perpetual; perpetually continued. Const. as *pple.* and as *adj.*

1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 32 *Preamble*, The wele suertie and comfort perpetuat of theym ther heires and successours. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* I. xxiii, The trees and flowers remain, By Nature's care perpetuate and self-sown.

Perpetuate (pəɹpe·tiu,eit), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *perpetuā-re* to make perpetual, f. *perpetu-us* perpetual: see -ATE 3. Cf. F. *perpétuer* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] *trans.* To make perpetual; to cause to endure or continue indefinitely; to preserve from extinction or oblivion.

1530 Palsgr. 656/1, I perpetuate, I contynue a thing for ever. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* III. (1599) 117 He iudged it was a better meane to perpetuate his greatnesse. 1660 R. Coke *Justice Vind.* 5 For we see all things are .. perpetuated by generation in their species. *a* 1721 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 306 Each courts its Mate, And in their Young themselves perpetuate. 1723 Steele *Englishman* No. 50. 320 The Memory of a Benefactor.. may be perpetuated by erecting Statues, &c. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xxvii. 450 If witnesses to a disputable fact are old and infirm, it is very usual to file a bill to perpetuate the testimony of those witnesses. 1864 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* ix. (1875) 145 It [the revived Romano-Germanic Empire] perpetuated the name, the language, the literature, such as it then was, of Rome.

†b. To continue or extend without intermission.

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. xiv. § 4 (1622) 357 (tr. Ovid *Metam.* I. 4) Ye gods draw on, perpetuate my rime, From Worlds first being, to my present time. 1790 Han. More *Relig. Fash. World* 147 Is it not to be regretted..that they do not like to perpetuate the principle, by encouraging it in their servants also?

Hence **Perpe·tuated** *ppl. a.*; **Perpe·tuating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 431 They, which..most study the perpetuating of their fortunes. 1681–6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 191 A continued and perpetuated Intercession. *a* 1721 Ken *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 522 Thou leav'st me longing for a brighter Ray, And for a more perpetuated Stay. 1774 in Picton *L'pool Mun. Rec.* (1886) II. 241 For the perpetuating the testimony of ancient witnesses.

Perpetuation (pəɹpetiu,ēi·ʃən). [ad. med.L. *perpetuātiōn-em* (Du Cange), n. of action from L. *perpetuāre* to perpetuate; cf. F. *perpétuation* (15th

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c.), It. *perpetuazione* (Florio).] The action of perpetuating or making perpetual; permanent continuation; preservation from extinction or oblivion.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 216 Of alle evelis þat comeþ bi weiward curatis is maad a perpetuacion. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 11 Perpetuacion, or euere lastinge duringe. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Pref. i. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 121 O pytewouse puryfyer of Soules and puer perpetuation. 1680 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. vii. 40 Those..may vow..an holy perpetuation thereof to their end. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 267 The perpetuation of a very ancient custome. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 203 P 8 Some..provide for the perpetuation of families and honours. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* i. (1880) 11 This invention [printing] .. contained within itself a self-preserving power which ensured its perpetuation. 1874 STEPHEN *Comm.* v. viii. (ed. 7) III. 463 A court of equity.. permitting any of the parties interested to institute proceedings..with a view to the mere perpetuation of the testimony.

Perpetuator (pəɹpe·tiɪˌeɪtəɹ). [Agent-n. from PERPETUATE *v.*: see -OR.] One who perpetuates.

1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* iii. 24 The author and perpetuator of a universe of being. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. (1876) 27 They are the heirs of their greatness, and ought to be the perpetuators of their glory.

Perpetuity (pɔ̃ɹpètiɪ̄·ĭti). [ME. *perpetuite*, a. F. *perpétuité* (13th c. in Littré) = Pr. *perpetuitat*, Sp. *perpetuidad*, It. *perpetuità*; ad. L. *perpetuitātem*, f. *perpetu-us*: see PERPETUAL and -ITY.]

1. The quality or state of being perpetual; endless or indefinite duration or existence.

c 1450 *Macro Plays* (E. E. T. S.) 30/822 Thy obstinacy wyll exclude [thee] fro þe glorius perpetuite. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clix. 149 Than the Emperour..transmutyd the sentence of deth vnto perpetuyte of pryson, & losynge of his syght. 1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* B iij, This materyal tabernacle, which myght have no perpetuyte. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. (1592) 130 If we say that the Elementes and the liuing wights continue their perpetuities in their kinds. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 51 For the Stability and Perpetuity of the whole Universe. 1735–8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 144, I need not descend into more Particulars to shew the Perpetuity of free Government in Britain. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. vii. 249 A third attribute of the king's majesty is his perpetuity... The king never dies. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 28 The final treaty..conceived upon a basis which promised perpetuity.

b. Phrases. *In, to, for perpetuity*: to all time, for ever; for an indefinitely long or unlimited period.

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 28/2 To endure to the next Parlement, and so forth in perpetuite. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 107 b, The chaplayne..may charge yᵉ chauntry with a rent charge in perpetuitye. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* IV. 226 There to continue to perpetuity, under pain of beeing Hanged if ever they returned. 1727 BULLOCK *Wom. a Riddle* IV. 45, I cou'd contemplate on these lines to perpetuity. 1802 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* III. 473 His Highness..hereby assigns and cedes in perpetuity to the Honorable East India Company, all the territories detailed. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* ii. 69 We have here a plant which is self-fertilized for perpetuity.

2. A perpetual possession, tenure, or position.

1406 HOCCLEVE *Misrule* 374 For what thyng þat is lent,.. Thow ther-in haast no perpetuitee. 1538 *Ord. Lichfield Gild* (E. E. T. S.) 10 [They] did admytt William Wylnehale, priest, to be one of the prestes of the gild as to a perpetuyte. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 500 What a folly is this to preferre a lease to a perpetuity. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. ix. 164 One system of morals..acted upon, and associated with flourishing perpetuities.

b. *Law.* Of an estate: The quality or condition of being inalienable perpetually, or for a period beyond certain limits fixed, or conceived as being fixed, by the general law; an estate so restricted or perpetuated.

1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* I. (1635) 47 Perpetuity, which is an intaile with an addition of a Proviso Conditionall, tyed to his estate, not to put away the land from his next heire. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* III. 111 For nothing is therein to be inserted, but matter of perpetuitie, in recommending the present state of the Mannor vnto posterities. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3839/4 The Perpetual Advouson of Staplehurst,..is to be disposed of, either the Perpetuity, or the next Presentation. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 403 The Judges have, for many centuries, established it as a rule, that real property should in no case be rendered perpetually unalienable; or, as it is usually expressed, the perpetuities should not be allowed. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xvii. 119 To curb the rising desire to evade the wholesome rule of law as to perpetuities.

3. A perpetual annuity. Hence, The amount or number of years' purchase required to buy a perpetual annuity; the number of years in which the simple interest or annuity on a principal sum will equal the principal.

1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 266 An annuity may also be for a certain number of years; or it may be without any limit, and then it is called a Perpetuity. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 189 Each..would have to pay for a perpetuity, if the preceding fallacy were admitted.

†**Perpe·tuous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *perpetu-us* PERPETUAL + -OUS. (Cf. rare ONF. *perpetuweus* in Godef.)] = PERPETUAL *a.* 1. Hence †**Perpe·tuously** *adv.*, perpetually.

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* (1614) 123 Great pitie it is that so famous a worke should not be perpetuous. *Ibid.* 23 It deserved to be perpetuously memorable. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 71 A Conjunction which I wold ever call Copulativ, and make, if I could, perpetuously Consummativ.

Perpeyn, perpin (in Masonry): see PARPEN.

†**Perpla·cid,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. PER- 4 + PLACID.] Thoroughly placid or quiet.

1660 BURNEY *Κέρδ. Δώρον* (1661) 32 A perplacid strain of acknowledging authority.

†**Perpla·nt,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. PER- 2 + PLANT *v.*] *trans.* To plant or fix firmly.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 51 b, His especiall truste and confidence was perplanted in the hope of their fidelitie.

†**Perplea·d,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. PER- 2 + PLEAD *v.*] *intr.* To plead strongly.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 340 b, As touching Prescription of Antiquity, Osorius perpleding [orig. *contestans*] demaundeth of Haddon, in what wise he defendeth yᵗ his innovation.

†**Perplex,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. assumed L. type **perplexu-s*, after next and L. *plexu-s* plaiting, twining, braid.] = PERPLEXITY; entanglement.

1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 36 Ready to perform that office with the least trouble and perplex. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* cxiii, There, there's a perplex! I could have wished ..the author..had added notes.

†**Perple·x,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *perplex-us* involved, confused, intricate, f. PER- 2 + *plexus* interwoven, entangled, involved, intricate, pa. pple. of *plectĕre* to plait, interweave. (L. had no vb. *perplectĕre*.) OF. had also *perplaist, perplix* (15th c.), *perplex, -e* (16th c.) repr. the L. adj.

In this family of words, the chronological order of the senses in Eng. reverses the logical and historical development in L.]

1. Of persons: Perplexed, puzzled, bewildered.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 422 Þe Popis lawe..makiþ hem [men] perplex, and bindiþ her conscience wiþ feyned bondis. 1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 13, I am perplexe or doutfull in this mater. 1546 COVERDALE tr. *Calvin's Treat. Sacram.* C ij, So dyd the sophisticall doctors..holde the myserable consciences to muche perplexe.

2. Of things: Intricate, and hence difficult to unravel or clear up; involved, tangled.

1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1309/1 An other maner of rekenynge, with whiche wee shall not neede to medle. This muche is perplex inough. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1621/1 Obscure and perplexe kind of writing. 1610 J. DOVE *Advt. Seminaries* 2 The matter..seemeth perplexe, and very difficult. 1684 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 139 To give some light..by..extricating what is perplex and entangled.

Perplex (pəɹple·ks), *v.* [Formed under the influence of PERPLEX *a.* and PERPLEXED *ppl. a.*, and at first used only in pa. pple., apart from which the earliest trace of the vb. is in the end of the 16th c.; it occurs once in Shaks.: see quot. 1595. As to sense-development see PERPLEX *a.*]

1. *trans.* To fill (a person) with uncertainty as to the nature or treatment of a thing by reason of its involved or intricate character; to trouble with doubt; to distract, confuse, bewilder, puzzle.

[1477: see PERPLEXED *ppl. a.* 1.] 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 222 *Fra.* I am perplext, and know not what to say. *Pan.* What canst thou say, but wil perplex thee more? If thou stand excommunicate, and curst? 1604 — *Oth.* v. ii. 346. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* iv. 8 We are perplexed, but not in despaire. 1623 CONWAY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. III. 155 That which pinch't and perplex't most. 1670–1 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 374, I think we shall perplex one of them against the other, so that neither shall make any promise. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVIII. 577 Perplex not with these cares thy soul. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. xii. 287 Their contradictory accounts..serve only to perplex..the student.

†b. To torment, trouble, vex, plague. *Obs.*

1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 129 His Distemper still perplex'd him. 1691 LD. LANSDOWNE *Adolphus* etc., Cloe's the wonder of her sex, 'Tis well her heart is tender, How might such killing Eyes perplex, With Virtue to defend her. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 138 We were a little perplex'd by the Servants.

2. To render (a thing) intricate or complicated in character and hence difficult to understand or deal with; to make (a thing) doubtful or uncertain through intricacy; to complicate, confuse, muddle.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. iii. § 3 (1622) 219 A very good, and a sound reason; though somewhat, perhaps, perplexed vnto the vulgar vnderstanding, through [etc.]. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 228 Our peace both of Church and Common-wealth hath beene a little plundered and perplexed. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 160 It is clearly out of order to perplex the question. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Comm.* iii, He added three hundred commons to the senate, which perplexed the power of the whole order, and rendered it ineffectual. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 135 Perplexing a subject plain in itself. *a* 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* iii. (1876) 61 It is possible by a cloud of unmeaning words to perplex the question. 1894 T. E. PAGE *Æneid* II. 178 Notes 222 Editors perplex the passage.

3. To bring into an intricately involved physical condition; to cause to become tangled; to entangle, intertwine; to intermingle.

1620–55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 25 White, perplexed (as it were) with a ruddy Colour. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. lxviii, An heap of Orbs disorderly perplext. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 56 P 3 A thick Forest made up of Bushes, Brambles, and pointed Thorns, so perplexed and interwoven with one another, that it was impossible to find a Passage through it. 1765 GOLDSM. *Double Transform.* 71 Now to perplex the ravell'd noose, As each a different way pursues. 1835 T. T. STODDART *Art Angling in Scot.* (1836) 41 Some trout..attempt to cut or perplex the tackle among stones or weeds. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Transform.* (Tauchn.) II. xvii. 192 The complication of narrow streets which perplex that portion of the city.

Hence **Perple·xing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 170 When ye beget..anxious entangling and perplexing of consciences.

Perple·xable, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *perplexābilis* perplexing, ambiguous, obscure, f. *perplexārī* to cause perplexity, f. *perplexus*: see PERPLEX *a.*] †**a.** Tending to perplex, doubtful, ambiguous. *Obs.* b. Capable of being perplexed, entangled, or confused. Hence †**Perplexabi·lity** (in 6 **-ibility**), perplexity.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 73 This .. was not made without .. much labour, and incredible diligence, with a perplexibility of understanding to knowe the mysticall conceite. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Perplexable* (*perplexabilis*), doubtful, ambiguous; hard to conceive and understand.

Perplexed (pəɹple·kst), *ppl. a.* Also 6–8 **perplext.** [app. in origin an alteration of PERPLEX *a.*, assimilated to pa. ppples. in accordance with its quasi-participial force as implying a resultant state. As to the sense-development see PERPLEX *a.*]

1. Of a person: Involved in doubt or anxiety on account of the intricate character of the matter under consideration; bewildered, puzzled: see PERPLEX *v.* 1. Formerly in a more general sense: Troubled: cf. PERPLEXITY 1 b.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* Prol., In diuerse & many sondry wyses man is perplexid with worldly aduersitees. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* Wks. 165 That it might please his goodnes in so great a parell not to leue me perplexed. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 103 Glandules..pouryng forth teares in a perplexed mynde. 1611 BIBLE *Joel* i. 18 The herds of cattle are perplexed, because they haue no pasture. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Perplexed*, confounded, troubled. 1836 MRS. BROWNING *Poet's Vow* I. xiii, Mad winds that howling go! ..perplexed seas That stagger from their blow!

2. Of things, conditions, language, etc.: Full of doubt or difficulty from its intricate or entangled condition; intricate, involved, complicated.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 165/1 Why shoulde not I in such perplexed case after helpe called for of God, take the one parte at aduenture by Lot? 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 399 Ambrosius is..in some places..perplext and cumbersome to bee vnderstoode. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* III. i, This is the most perplext encounter that I ever saw. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* II. x. 287 His style is disagreeable, being full of perplexed sentences. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* xi. 93 On this point his language is somewhat perplexed.

3. Of material objects: Having the parts intricately intertwined or intermingled; intricate, entangled.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 5 The formes of substances. (as they are nowe by compounding and transplanting multiplied) are so perplexed. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xii, That perplext canopy which covers the seat in his Majesties garden at Hampton-court. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 413 The history and inventions of past ages, recorded by these perplexed [Chinese] symbols, must frequently prove unintelligible.

Perplexedly (pəɹple·ksèdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a perplexed manner.

1. With mental perplexity or bewilderment.

1650 *Sc. Metr. Ps.* CXLIII. iv, My spirit is therefore overwhelm'd in me, perplexedly. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. XXV. 210 Most perplexedly desirous to know the Name, of him who should be his Successor. 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) III. 356 All persons seem to be perplexedly looking out for a crisis of some description or other. 1870 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* (1873) VII. lxxv. 33 A point on which many were perplexedly meditating and doubting.

2. In an involved, intricate, or confused manner; intricately, confusedly, ambiguously, obscurely. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1617 HALES *Serm.* 6 Going about rather perplexedly to search the controversies, then grauely to compose them. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 16 It is a wonder to heare how doubtfully and perplexedly..they will..prate of the patients sicknesse. 1706 J. GARDINER tr. *Rapin on Gard.* II. 68 There Trees, confus'd and wild, perplextly stray, Observe no Order, and no Laws obey. 1796 T. GREEN *Diary Lover of Lit.* (1810) 12 The intermediate materials are capriciously divided and perplexedly arranged.

Perplexedness (pəɹple·ksèdnès). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being perplexed; perplexity: of persons or things: see PERPLEXED.

1608–12 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* III. § 81 They, through paine of body, and perplexedness of minde, shall be least able to resist. *a* 1628 F. GREVIL *Sidney* (1652) 244 To hold the attention of the Reader..in the strangeness or perplexedness of witty Fictions. 1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 9 Plaine, without Perplexednesse, or Obscurity. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xliv. 363 The Anxiety and Perplexedness of Humane Wits. *a* 1714 ABP. SHARP *Wks.* (1754) I. iii. 62 The uncertainty and perplexedness of all human events.

Perple·xer. *rare.* [f. PERPLEX *v.* + -ER 1.] One who perplexes.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xlvi. (1737) 185 Perplexers of Causes.

†**Perple·xful,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PERPLEX *sb.* or *v.* + -FUL 1.] Full of perplexity; perplexing.

1618 T. ADAMS *Heaven made sure* Wks. 1861 I. 63 There are many mysteries .. which curious wits with perplexful studies strive to apprehend. 1633 — *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 4 Had I followed all the perplexful..questions of the school.

Perple·xing, *ppl. a.* [f. PERPLEX *v.* + -ING 2.] That perplexes; causing perplexity.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm., Ps.* ii. 12 (1640) 412 A subtile, and perplexing intricacy, in the Doctrinall part. 1667 MILTON *P. L.*

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VIII. 183 With perplexing thoughts To interrupt the sweet of Life. 1714 GAY *Trivia* I. 10 Long perplexing Lanes. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. App. 758 He is a perplexing writer to deal with.

Perplexingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a manner that perplexes; bewilderingly.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 10 The mind or person being called, somewhat perplexingly perhaps, by logicians, the subject. 1897 *Naturalist* 247 Later they became..more perplexingly numerous still.

†**Perplexion.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 -plyxcyon, 6 -plection. [ad. late L. *perplexiōn-em*, n. of condition f. *perplex-us* PERPLEX *a.* (cf. *union*).] A state or condition of being perplexed; perplexity.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1986, I woll ponysch swych personnes with perplyxcyon. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xi. 123 [His life] was mixed with a great manner of perplections. 1613 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 40 Amazement, warre, the threatning Oracle, All muster strange perplexions 'bout my braine.

†**Perplexitive,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* Also 6 perplexatyue. [f. L. *perplexāt-*, ppl. stem of L. *perplexārī* + -IVE, or irreg. f. PERPLEXITY + -IVE.] **a.** *adj.* Tending to perplex; perplexing. **b.** *sb.* An occasion of perplexity or anxiety.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxxix. (1870) 300 Let hym resorte to mery company to breke of his perplexatyues. 1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 428 Costly Comments ..and more perplexitive Unfoldings of it [the Word], that are made by our Schoolmen. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* I. 110 Vapours, a Distemper all new and perplexitive.

Perplexity (pəɹple·ksĭti). [ad. post-cl. L. *perplexitās* (Ammianus), f. *perplex-us* (PERPLEX *a.*), or a. F. *perplexité* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).] The condition of being perplexed.

1. Inability to determine what to think, or how to act, owing to the involved, intricate, or complicated condition of circumstances, or of the matters to be dealt with, generally also involving mental perturbation and anxiety; puzzled condition, embarrassment, bewilderment, distraction.

c 1300 in Wyntoun *Cron.* VII. 3625 Succoure Scotland and remede That stad is in perplexyte. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 619 Thai war in gret perplexite Bot with gret travale, nocht-for-thi, Thai thame defendit manfully. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 348 Tho was betwen mi Prest and me Debat and gret perplexite. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* I. (1520) 6/2 The chyldren of Israell were in greate perplexyte. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 306 To be in so great danger and perplexitie, that he cannot tell what to do. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IX. § 118 The King had stayed at Hereford..in great perplexity, and irresolution. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vi. 346 As we had no observation of our latitude at noon, we were in some perplexity. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* XXXII. (1878) 550, I had been in great perplexity how to let her know that I was there.

†**b.** Trouble, distress. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 78 His maill eiss [malease = disease] of Ane fundyng Begouth; for, throu his cald lying.. Him fell that herd perplexite. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 200 Let me the mater here Why he ys brought in thys perplexyte. 1540–54 CROKE *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 19 Turne not asyde fro me thy face, When perplexitie doeth appere. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* VII. 71 Ther can nocht be ane mair vehement perplexite as quhen ane person beand in prosperite at his hartis desire, ande syne dechays in miserabil aduersite. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 383 The said Issobell and hir.. bairnis ar in grit perplexitie and povertie. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Perplexity*,..also trouble, or anguish of minde.

2. With *a* and *pl.* **a.** An instance of this condition; a state of doubt or mental difficulty.

c 1492 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 12 Some falle in perplexitees for a thyng that nought is to charge or lityl. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 486 But if the sygnificacyon bee knowen, then liued the chosen people of God in the old law in a strange perplexitie. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 304 Till by thir own perplexities involv'd They ravel more, still less resolv'd. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 36 P 8 Accidents which produce perplexities, terrors, and surprises.

b. Something that causes perplexity, trouble, or disturbing doubt; a matter or cause of trouble or difficulty.

1598 MERES *Palladis Tamia* 284 To bewaile..the perplexities of Loue. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Susanna* i. 22 Susanna sighed and sayd: Perplexities are to me on everie side. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 105 All is involved with perplexities. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* I. iv. 63 It is to me a perplexity that grave authors seem to enunciate as an intuitive truth, that everything must have a cause. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. ii. 24 The condition of the clergy was a pressing and practical perplexity.

3. An intricately involved, entangled, or confused state *of* anything. **a.** Of material objects.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 4 Dropp'd, and disseminated amongst the..perplexities of the mother-roots. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xxiv. 190 The difficulty and perplexity of the road. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tracts* 14/1 Toilsome and intricate marches..with successive difficulties to encounter, from the perplexities of the country. 1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 129 Upon a comparison of various classes of miners..the intelligence of any class will be found directly proportionate to the perplexity of the minerals to be mined. 1881 W. G. PALGRAVE in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 34 The dense perplexity of dwarf palm, garlanded creepers, glossy undergrowth.

b. Of affairs, a subject of study, etc.

1743 JOHNSON *Let.* 1 Dec., With respect to the interest, which a great perplexity of affairs hindered me from thinking of. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 127 This subject, as I before observed, with all its perplexities, was much agitated by the ancients. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Br.* 69 Psychology has its own share of perplexity.

†**Perplexive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *perplex-us* PERPLEX *a.* + -IVE: cf. L. *complexīvus*.] Having the quality of perplexing, tending to perplex. Hence **Perplexiveness,** the quality of perplexing or causing perplexity.

1600 B. JONSON *News fr. World Moon* Wks. (Rtldg.) 615/1 Tut, that's no news: your perplexive glasses are common. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* I. ii. (1662) 18 If the perplexiveness of imagination may hinder assent, we must not believe mathematicall demonstration.

†**Perplexly,** *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. PERPLEX *a.* + -LY 2.] In a perplexed manner; confusedly.

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* V. Wks. 1851 V. 211 This is the summe of what pass'd in three years against the Danes,.. set down so perplexly by the Saxon Annalist.

Perplexment. *rare.* [f. PERPLEX *v.* + -MENT.] Perplexed condition, perplexity.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 336 The perplexment occasioned by such an extraordinary mass of materials.

Perplext, -ly, obs. forms of PERPLEXED, -LY.

Perplication. *rare*$^{-0}$. [cf. L. *perplicāt-us* interlaced, entangled.] (See quots.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Perplication*,..a folding to and fro. 1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Perplication*, a method of tying arteries.

†**Perpolished,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. PER- 4 + POLISHED. Cf. obs. F. *parpolir*, *parpoliss-* (16th c.).] Thoroughly or highly polished.

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* IX. 7 Aspiringe pinackles, perpolishd towres. *Ibid.* X. 261 All these perpolishd I will statelie build.

†**Perpolite,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *perpolīt-us*, pa. pple. of *perpolīre* to polish well or thoroughly, f. PER- 2 + *polīre* to polish: cf. F. *parpoli* (16th c.).] Highly polished or refined in style.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Ded., Not..a more perpolite Doctor than thy selfe. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* *vj, This excellente, exquisite, and perpolite peece of worcke. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *To M. J. Harmar*, When first I find those numbers thou do'st write, To be most soft, terce, sweet, and perpolite.

†**Perpounder,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. PER- 2 + PONDER *v.*] *intr.* To ponder or consider thoroughly.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 21 Then perponder of the red herringes priority. *Ibid.* 68 Nowe I perponder more sadlie vppon it, I thinke I am out indeede.

†**Perpotation.** *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. L. *perpōtātio* continued drinking, drinking bout.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Perpotation*, ordinarie drunkennesse. 1721 BAILEY, *Perpotation*, a thorough drunkenness.

Perpoynt, obs. form of PARPEN, PORCUPINE.

Perprise, Perprisioun: see PURPRISE, etc.

†**Perprudent,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. PER- 4 + PRUDENT.] Very prudent.

1535 BOORDE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 298 Our most armipotentt, perprudentt, circumspecte, dyscrete, and gracyose Souereyng Lord the Kyng.

†**Perpusil,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. (*erron.* -cil.) [ad. L. *perpusill-us*, f. PER- 4 + *pusillus* weak.] Very small. So †**Perpusillity,** extreme minuteness.

1597 A. M tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 27 b/2 The vaynes..throughe there perpusillitye and rotunditye, they avoyde the poyncte of the lancet. *Ibid.* 31 b/2 Horseleeches are little and perpucil creatures like wormes.

†**Perpyne.** *Obs.* Corrupt form of PORCUPINE, applied to a French gold coin issued *c* 1507 by Louis XII, and bearing the device of a porcupine. It weighed about 53 grains troy, the contemporary English sovereign being 240 grains.

1525 in *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, IV. I. 660.

†**Perquellies, -les.** *Obs.* (?)

It is uncertain what Coverdale meant; *perquellis* resembles some 16th c. forms of *portcullis*.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* V. 8 Who so euer smyteth the Iebusites, and optayneth the perquellies [*ed.* 1537 perquelles] the lame & the blynde, which (Iebusites) Dauids soule hateth. [LXX. ἀπτίσθω ἐν παραξιφίδι; *Vulg.* tetigisset domatum fistulas; 1382 WYCLIF touchide the goters of the hows eues; 1388 hadde touchid the goteris of roouys; 1539 *Great B., Cranmer, Bps'., Geneva*, getteth vp to the gutters, 1611 gutter, 1885 *R.V.* let him get up to the watercourse.]

†**Perquer, -queir, -quire,** *adv.* (*adj.*) *Sc. Obs.* Also 4 -quere, 6 -quier. [a. F. *par cœur* (in OF. *queur* (11th c.), *cuer* (12–15th c.), *cueur* (14–15th c.), by heart, by memory, perfectly, exactly.] By heart, by memory; hence, perfectly, accurately, exactly. *To have perqueir*: to 'have by heart', to know or remember perfectly.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 238 Than all perquer he suld it wit. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXX. (*Theodera*) 414, & leryt sa, for he was wyse, Al þat til a monk suld fere, In to schort tyme wele perquere. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XC. 32 Gif thow can nocht schaw furth thi synnes perqueir. 1577 in Balfour *Oppress. Orkn. & Shetl.* (1859) 19 He [the Lawrightman].. pronuncit the decreitis perqueyre in default of scrybis. *a* 1586 SIR R. MAITLAND *Poems* (1830) 16 Nor of ane Princes the dewtie and the det, Quhilk I beleif thy heichnes hes per queir. *a* 1610 SIR J. SEMPLE in *Sempill Ballatis* (1872) 247 The fearefull babe quho knawes his task perqueir. 1638 BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 17 A number of othir passages I had perquire. 1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* I. 102 Could newest aiths genteelly swear, And had a course o' flaws perquire.

b. *loosely.* Certainly, without doubt, forsooth, verily; rightly, uprightly.

a 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 312 For he that pacience can nocht leir, He sall displesance haif, perqueir. 1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* I. 46 Lat perversit prelettis leif perqueir.

B. *adj.* Thoroughly versed, 'perfect'; ready.

1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXX. 72 Rype of ingyne, with iudgement perqueir. *c* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1467 Thair neirest perquierest Is always to them baith. 1742 R. FORBES *Ajax's Sp.* in *Poems Buchan Dial.* (1785) 2 At threeps I am na' sae perquire, Nor auld-farren as he.

Perquest (pəɹkwe·st), *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [app. f. PER- 1 + QUEST, after L. *perquīrĕre*: see next.] *trans.* To search through.

1891 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* XV, There never was a ship more ardently perquested; no stone was left unturned, and no expedient untried.

†**Perquire,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *perquīrĕre* to make diligent search for, f. PER- 2 + *quærĕre* to seek: cf. OF. *parquerir*.] *trans.* To search through, or make diligent search into. Hence †**Perquiring** *ppl. a.*, inquiring.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* b iv b/2 Mr. Rabet, a verye inventive and perquiringe man. 1659 CLOBERY *Div. Glimpses* 73 Perquire Zoographurs, and none recite, A Romane Pope turn'd willing Anchorite.

Perquisite (pɔ̄·ɹkwizit). Also 5, 7 perquesite (7 -itt), 6–8 perquisit (7 -itt). [ad. L. *perquīsītum* that which is diligently searched for or asked after, in med.L. a thing acquired or gained, an acquisition, f. L. *perquīrĕre* (see prec.).]

†**1.** *Law.* Property acquired otherwise than by inheritance: see PURCHASER, and cf. CONQUEST *sb.* 6.

[*c* 1250 BRACTON II. XXX. § 3 Ea quæ dicta sunt, secundum quosdam locum habent de perquisito in utroque casu de hæreditate vero descendente aliud erit. *c* 1290 FLETA I. xi, Tenementorum quædam..tenentur in Capite de Corona quædam vero de Rege per escaetam vel per perquisitum.] *c* 1450 tr. *Charter c* 1255 in *Godstow Reg.* (E. E. T. S.) 257 The londis the whiche the same Alisaundir had bothe of the yifte of the said Raaf his fadir and also of his owne getyng of perquysitis in karsynton. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* I. xi. (1636) 50 Though the law giveth it not in point of inheritance, but onely as a perquisite to any of the bloud so hee be next in estate. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Perquisite*.., signifies any thing gained by ones own industry, or purchased with ones own Money; contradistinguished from that which descends to one, from Father, or other ancestor. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I.

†**b.** In generalized use: An acquisition. *Obs.*

1655 JER. TAYLOR *Gold. Grove* To Rdr., Not in the Purchases and Perquisites of the World.

2. *Law.* Casual profits that come to the lord of a manor, in addition to his regular annual revenue. For the sources of these see quot. 1579.

[1379 in Madox *Formulare* (1702) 65 Manerium de Chacombe in Comitatu Northamptoniæ, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis..redditibus, serviciis, pratis, pasturis et perquisitis Curiarum.] *a* 1552 LELAND *Itin.* II. 50 King Richard the first gave to Cirencestre the Cortes and Perquisites of 7. Hundredes therabout yn Glocestreshir. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 36 Nowe hath a churle..take it in leace, To wytte the lordship with the perquisite. 1579 *Expos. Termes of Lawe* 156 b, *Perquisites* are aduauntages and profittes that come to a mannor by casualty, and not yearely: as Escheates, Hariotes, Relyefes, wayfes, strayes, forfaytures, amercements in courts, wardes, maryages, goods and landes purchased by villaines of the same mannor, and diuers such like things that are not certeine but happen by chaunce, sometymes more often then at other tymes. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 102 If the Copyhold were overflowed by the Sea, the Lord should lose his Freehold of the soil, his Seigniory, yearly Rents and Fines for admittances, and all other perquesites. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. vi. 88 Marriage, or the *valor maritagii*, was not in socage tenure any perquisite or advantage to the guardian, but rather the reverse. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 320 A court baron being incident to a manor of common right, the manor cannot be granted by a private person, with an exception of the court baron and its perquisites; but may be so granted by the King. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 6 Commutation of tolls, court perquisites, and other town dues.

3. *generally.* Any casual emolument, fee, or profit, attached to an office or position in addition to salary or wages.

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 641, I leaue out the yeerely perquisites that the Pope made of his Elections, Preuentions, Dispensations, Pluralities, Trialities, Totquots, Tolerations: for his Bulles, his Seales, his Signatures: for Eating Flesh, for Egs, for White meat, for Priests Concubines, and for other like merchandise. 1573 in Gross *Gild Merch.* II. 76 The wardens..shall have the same perquisits that they nowe have. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 44 *Procurationes* for his visitation, *ut supra*, which is a perquisit or profit of his Spirituall Jurisdiction. 1692 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxvii, That part of their Office that enabled them to receive several Admiralty Perquisites and Droits. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 96 Colonel Goddard, Governour of Bermudas..is to be allowed £500 per annum, besides the perquisites of his government. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. I. 13 When the officers of the Crown received scarcely any salary besides the fees and perquisites of their office. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. iv. 219 The queen ..is intitled to an antient perquisite called queen-gold, or *aurum reginæ*. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 66 There shall be no establishment of officers..with either salaries or perquisites. 1869 BALDW. BROWN *Misread Passages* IX. 121 The meat offered in sacrifice was in some measure the perquisite of the priest.

b. *fig.*

1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* I. iii, Ah, Flippanta, the perquisites of quality are of an unspeakable value! 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 469 P 1 To an honest Mind the best Perquisites of a Place are the Advantages it gives a Man of doing Good. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 2/2 The King [Humbert] seems to have treated the matter [attempt to assassinate him] very coolly, remarking, 'It is only one of the little perquisites of my trade'.

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c. Any article that has served its primary purpose, or that is supposed to be no longer in use, which is customarily left to subordinates, attendants, employees, or servants to turn to their own profit, or which they claim a customary right to take or 'pick up' for their own use.

Such are the perquisites of an executioner or hangman, of valets, ladies' maids, cooks, college 'scouts', employees or assistants in any work in which there tends to be some waste or superfluity.

c 1709 PRIOR *Widow & Cat* 39 Was it fit To make my cream a perquisite, And steal, to mend your wages? 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 285 These claim the Pack, the bloody Perquisite For all their Toils. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* I. vi, Verdant discovered the extended meaning of the word perquisites [among college servants]. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. I. vii. 100 The pillage of a place taken by storm was regarded as the perquisite of the soldier. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 196 The lightermen claimed as their right the perquisites of 'wastage' and 'leakage', and they took care that these two items should include as much as possible.

d. A gratuity expected or claimed by some employees, waiters, servants, and the like, from those to whom they perform services in connexion with the duties for which they are employed; a customary 'tip'.

1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 42 (1754) 222 Most candidates get leave of the proctor, by paying his man a crown, (which is call'd his perquisite,) to chuse their own examiners. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* II, Your father's perquisites for the escape of prisoners must amount to a considerable sum in the year. 1803 *Censor* I Mar. 33, I would meet another objection, namely, that what is given to servants at inns is not to be looked upon as wages, but as perquisites. 1841 W. H. AINSWORTH *Old St. Pauls* I. 325 A party of choristers ..were demanding 'spur-money' of him—an exaction which they claimed as part of their perquisites.

e. More vaguely: The emoluments or income from any office.

Prob. so called first in cases where the income consisted solely or mainly of casual receipts or gratuities.

1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 413 Dr. Hudson made ..[me] second Keeper of the Bodleian Library with Liberty allow'd .. of being Keeper of the Anatomy Schoole .. on purpose to advance the perquisites of the Place which are very inconsiderable. 1764 COWPER *Task* VI. 848 Where he that fills an office, shall esteem Th' occasion it presents of doing good More than the perquisite.

†4. *concr.* An adjunct, appurtenance, or proper accompaniment of anything. *Obs.*

[1494 *Will of W. Stanborough* (Somerset Ho.), Item lego dicte ecclesie..unum craterem argenteum..ad fabricandum exinde novam crucem argenteam cum aliis perquesitis.] 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 22 Aug., My wife very fine to-day, in her new suit of laced cuffs and perquisites. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 383 Casbin..the City is much decay'd,..and ..it has lost all those Perquisites that set forth the Pomp and Grandeur of a sumptuous Court.

5. *fig.* A thing to which one has the sole right.

1793 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to the Pope* Prol. 8 Kingmaking unto man is justly given, Once the great perquisite indeed of Heaven. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. ix. 452 The government kept a most jealous eye upon what it regarded as its own peculiar perquisites. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* XXV. (1878) 198 Assaults on seats [in parliament] deemed even more a personal perquisite than his own.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1712 (*title*) The Perquisite Monger. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 100 The modern practice of perquisite-taking, which he says may be stiled a skreen for bribery. 1809 E. S. BARRETT *Setting Sun* I. 94 The perquisite-mongers..blow out the candles with all expedition, to save as much as possible for themselves. 1899 *Daily News* 20 July 5/2 This method.. does away with..the abominable perquisite system.

[**Perquisite**, *a.*, error for *prerequisite*: see List of Spurious Words.]

Pe·rquisited, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. PERQUISITE *sb.* + -ED 2.] Having or receiving perquisites; 'tipped'.

a 1743 SAVAGE in Johnson *Life*, If perquisited varlets frequent stand, And each new walk must a new tax demand.

Perquisition (pɔ̄ɹkwizi·ʃən). [a. F. *perquisition* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. med.L. *perquīsītiōn-em*, from L. *perquīrĕre*: see PERQUIRE.]

†1. The gaining or obtaining of something otherwise than by inheritance: cf. PERQUISITE *sb.* 1. *Obs. rare.*

1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 490/2 Pardons made by any of the seid late pretended kynges, to any Body or persons..for purchace, perquisicion or receyvyng of any of the premisses.

b. The exaction of perquisites. *nonce-use.*

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 632/1 Even criminal judicature flings its scarlet robe over the sin of perquisition; Newgate itself claims 'something above wages' for its turnkeys, something known by the name of 'garnish'.

2. A thorough or diligent search; careful investigation or inquiry; *spec.* (after French use), a domiciliary or other search ordered by law for the discovery of a person, or of incriminating documents, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Perquisition*..., a perquisition, diligent search, or serious inquirie. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 302 The second [degree of good prayer]..is the perquisition, to wit, the search of verityes. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 126 So fugitive as to escape all the filtrations and perquisitions of the most nice observers. 1793 SIR M. EDEN in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 109 Orders were given by the Government..to make the most exact perquisitions after him. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, IV. 41 Papers..found during the Perquisitions in Normandy. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 July 9/1 A perquisition was made at the house of Madame Esterhazy..but with no result.

†Perqui·sitive. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. type **perquīsītīvum*, f. *perquīsīt-um* PERQUISITE: see -IVE.] = PERQUISITE *sb.* 3.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 393 þe clerkis han many grete & smale perquisitiuys.

Perquisitor (pəɹkwi·zitə̆ɹ). [a. L. *perquisitor*, agent-n. from *perquīrĕre*: see PERQUIRE. Cf. F. *perquisiteur* (Oresme, 14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*) = a.] †a. A thorough searcher. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

b. The original acquirer of an estate to which his descendants have succeeded; the first purchaser: cf. PERQUISITE *sb.* 1. *rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Perquisitor* (Lat.) an enquirer, or diligent searcher. *a* 1867 CHIEF JUSTICE WOODWARD in Roberts's Appeal, 39 *Penn. St. Repts.* 420 This proviso is a legislative recognition of the general common law principle of descents, that inheritable blood is only such as flows from the perquisitor of the estate.

†Perquisqui·lian, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PER- 4 + L. *quisquili-æ* trifles, rubbish + -AN: cf. QUISQUILIAN.] Thoroughly trifling or worthless.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 26 The very pettitoes of infirmity, the gyblets of perquisquilian toyes.

Perradial (pɔɹɹē·diăl), *a. Zool.* [f. PERRADI-US + -AL; cf. *radial.*] Pertaining to the *perradii* or primary rays of a hydrozoan or other cœlenterate; primarily radial.

1880 E. R. LANKESTER in *Nature* 4 Mar. 414/1 An organ..may be..per-radial, inter-radial, or adradial in position. 1881 — in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 558/2 The eight arms of the disc and their tentaculocysts are [four] perradial and [four] interradial. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 717 (Ctenophora) The funnel gives origin to two 'perradial' vessels. *Ibid.* 781 (Hydrozoa Acraspeda) Four of them, the *perradial* tentacles, ..correspond to the four angles of the mouth; four others, the *interradial* tentacles, second in development, to the centres of the square sides of the mouth, and the remaining eight *adradial* tentacles occupy the intervals between the per- and interradial.

Perradiate (pɔɹɹē·diĕt), *v.* [f. PER- 1 + RADIATE *v.*] *trans.* To radiate through; to penetrate or intersect with rays.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* x. (1848) 105 All dark things brightened, all contrariants blent; And truth and love, perradiating life, Be the new poles of nature. *Ibid.* xix. 218 The stars, Perradiated each like thunderbolts, Stand clustered into omniformal spheres.

‖ **Perradius** (pɔɹɹē·diŭs). *Zool.* Pl. -ii (-i,əi). [mod.L., f. PER- 4 + RADIUS.] Each of the primary rays or radiating parts of certain cœlenterates.

1880 E. R. LANKESTER in *Nature* 4 Mar. 414/1 The first four radii [of a discomedusan hydrozoan] to appear in the course of the growth from a simpler phase of development are called the per-radii, the next four (between these) the inter-radii, the next eight between these the adradii.

Perrafrase, obs. form of PARAPHRASE *sb.*

Perraling, erron. form of PARPALLING.

Perre, obs. f. PERRY 2; var. PORRAY *Obs.*, pottage.

Perre, perree, var. PERRIE *Obs.*, jewellery.

Perregal, variant of PAREGAL *Obs.*

†Perreptation. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [n. of action from L. *per-reptāre* to creep or crawl through.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Perreptation*, a creeping into every corner, a diligent searching.

Perrerer, var. PERRIER *Obs.* **Perrewig**, obs. f. PERIWIG. **Perrey**, var. PERRIE, PERRY 1 and 2, PORRAY *Obs.*, pottage. **Perriago, -agua, -aguer, -augre, -awger**, obs. ff. PIRAGUA.

†Perridi·culous, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *perridicul-us* (f. PER- 4 + *rīdiculus* laughable) + -OUS.] Thoroughly ridiculous.

c 1600 *Timon* II. v, I hate these perridiculous asses Whose braines containe, noe, not one ounce of witte.

†Perrie, pe·rry. *Obs.* Chiefly *poet.* Forms: *α.* 4-5 (6) **perre**, 4-5 **perree**, **-ey**, **-eye**, (4 **perey**, 5 **pere**, **pirre**, 6 **pyrre**). *β.* 4-5 **perrye**, **-ie**, 5-6 **perry**, (5 **pery**). *γ.* 5 **pierrye**, 6 **pierrie**, (9 **pierie**). [a. OF. *pierrie*, *pierie* (Godefroy), syncopated form of *pierrerie*, OF. *perrerie*, f. *pierre* stone + *-erie*: see -ERY 1.

The syncopated form is evidenced in 14-16th c. in Godef.; app. Anglo-Fr. must have had *perrie* (from *perrerie*, *perr'rie*, *per'rie*) as the source of 14th c. ME. *perrie*, *perrye*, whence later *perry*. In the forms *perré* (the earliest and most frequent in ME.), *perree*, *perrey*, *-eye*, the termination is not easy to account for. (? F. *perré*, *-ée* pa. pple. used sbst.; cf. Pr. *peyrat*:—L. *petrātum*.) The late 15th and 16th c. forms *pierrye*, *pierrie* followed later French.]

Precious stones or gems collectively; jewellery.

α. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10042 A riche corounal wiþ perre. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 53 In gode clopes of gold a-greþed ful riche Wiþ perrey and pellure pertelyche to þe riȝtes. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* XXVIII. 66 Heie perle, of al perey þe pris. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 12 Al þe precious perre þat in paradys wexeth [*v. rr.* perree, pere, perrie, perreye]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 315 She was al clad in perree [*v. rr.* perre, perrye, perry] and in gold. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 46 Ryche attyres of stonys and perre [*rime* be]. *c* 1450 *Erle Tolous* 327 Rychely sche was cladd, In golde and ryche perre [*rime* free]. [1555 *Lydgate's Chron. Troy* II. xi. Gj/1 And all aboue reysed was a see, Ful curyously of stones and perre [*so MS. c* 1425]. 1558 — *Bochas* VIII. xxii. 14 b, With royal rubies, gold, stones, nor pyrre.]

β. ?1370 *Robt. Cicyle* 268 Alle was set with perrye [*rime* crystyanté]. 1386 *Will Sir R. Grene* (Somerset Ho.), Capucium de perry. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 143 For cloth of gold and for perrie, Which him was wont to magnefie. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2461 Appayrelde with perrye and pretious stones. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 719 Ye ware the pery on your head. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* iv. 93 Therfore horse, harnes, and perye, As falles for my dignitie, The tythe of yt I take of thee. *c* 1560 *How a Merchande* 51 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 198 He boghte hur perry to hur hedd Of saphers and of rubeys red.

γ. 1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* xl. 78 As moche as two myghty men myght susteyne of pierrye. *a* 1542 WYATT *Faithful lover giveth his Mistress his heart* Poems (1815) 152, I cannot give broaches nor rings,..Pierrie, nor pearl, orient and clear. [1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 421 All this fine pierie, The riches of the land and of the sea.]

Perrie, obs. form of PERRY 1, 2, PIRRIE, a squall.

†Perrier. *Obs.* Also 5 **perrerer**, **perierer**, 7 **perier**. [a. OF. *perrier* (12-13th c. in Hatz.-Darm., now *pierrier*) = Sp. *pedrero*, It. *petriere*, repr. a L. type **petrārius*, and parallel to OF. *perrière*, med.L. *petrāria* (Du Cange) in same sense, deriv. of L. *petra*, F. *pierre* stone: cf. PETRARY and PEDRERO.] *orig.* A ballistic engine or cannon for discharging stones; later, a small gun with which ships were armed = PEDRERO.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 111 If þou shall assayll castels, vse Instrumentz castyng stones, as Mangoles or Pererers. 1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* clxxiv. 257 They..dyde do make engyns, perierers, Magonneauls, castellys, chattes. 1524 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. 79 Artillerie of the Turkes..cannons perriers of brasse, that shot a stone of three foote and a halfe. 1643 *Lanc. Tracts* 174 The noise of 9 canon and 2 periers. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Perriers*, a small sort of Great Guns that shoot Stones, carried by Privateers. [1885 C. W. C. OMAN *Art of War* 57 Against walls fifteen to thirty feet thick, the feeble .. perrieres, catapults,..and so forth, beat without perceptible effect.]

Perrierie, var. PIERRERIE *Obs.* **Perril**, obs. f. PEARL, PERIL. **Perriment, Perritore, Perriwig, Perriwinkle, Perrochioun**, obs. ff. PEDIMENT, PARITOR, PERIWIG, PERIWINKLE, PAROCHIAN.

†Perrogate, *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. ppl. stem of L. *perrogāre* to ask one after another.]

1623 COCKERAM II, To Desire a thing heartily, *perogate.*

Perron (pe·rən, or as F. ‖ pɛrɔ̃n). Also 4 **peroun**, 5 **peron**. [a. F. *perron* (11th c. in Littré) = Pr. *peiro*, *peiron*, It. *petrone* large stone, great rock, f. L. *petra*, F. *pierre* stone.]

1. A large block or solid erection of stone, with or without steps, used as a platform, the base of a market-cross, a sepulchral monument, etc.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4429 Out of þe tour þan cam he doun, And set hym on an heyȝ peroun, Y-mad as a chayre. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* X. v. 419 The Peron that Merlyn had made to fore where sire Lancyor..was slayne. *Ibid.* LXXXVII. 568 The peron and the graue besydes Camelot. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 133 There was pyght in the myddes of the felde a grete perron, wheron there was hanginge a riche and a goodly shelde. [1611 COTGR., *Perron*..also, a square Base of stone, or mettall, some fiue or six foot high, whereon, in old time, Knights errant placed some discourse, challenge, or proofe, of an aduenture.]

b. *spec.* (see quot.).

1863 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. I. VII. 297 Liège...In the centre of the Square, on a pedestal of several steps stood a pillar. ..The *Perron*—regarded as an emblem of the civic organization..—was an object of patriotic reverence and affection. *Ibid.* II. ii. 450.

2. *Arch.* A platform, to which one ascends by steps, in front of a church, mansion, or other large building, and upon which the door or doors open; sometimes applied to a double flight of steps ascending to such a front door.

[*c* 1475 *Partenay* 4974 And when that Gaffray was descendid tho, At the perron longe bode not in þat place, At castell finding hys fader by grace.] 1783 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 129 By Perron we mean an Ascent or Elevation given to the Entrance of a Building. The Portail ..of a Church..or any other great Building..ought to have a Perron. 1843 THACKERAY *Ir. Sk. Bk.* I. i. 39 Whiskey-and-water was ordered, which was drunk upon the *perron* before the house. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* XXI, An imposing pile,..with..grand *perron* (or double flight of stairs to the entrance). 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 21 Standing on the lofty Perron of the tall Ducal Palace. 1898 QUILLER-COUCH *Stevenson's St. Ives* 306 The landlord welcomed us on the perron.

Perroquet, p. auk: see PARAKEET, PAROQUET.

Perrore, obs. form of PARURE.

†Perrosin. *Obs.* Forms: 5 **perrosin**, **-yn**, 6 **perosin**, **-en**, **pirrosyn**, 6-7 **perrosen**, 7 **per-rosin**. [app. a corruption of AF. **peis-resin* = OF. *pois-* or *poix-resin* 'the resin of turpentine' (Littré). Cf. PITCH-RESIN.] An old name for a resin of some kind, app. the dry resin obtained from pine trees; colophony.

c 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 173 Tak þre quarterons of clene rosyn, & a quarteron of good perrosyn, & half a pounde of good oile de olyue. *Ibid.* 174 As sone as þy rosyn & þy perrosyn beth molten & relented. 1545 *Rates of Customs* C j b, Perosen the C. pound xiiis. iiiid. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 52 Boyle your Rosyne, Pirrosyn and Waxe, with four vnce of deare suet. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* I. iv. 11 The best are made of aller tree, firre tree, or pine tree, out of which distilleth perrosen [*Fr. orig.* duquel sort la poix resine]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 181 Taken in wine with dry per-rosin [*resina sicca*], it [*sphagnos*] causeth one most speedily to make water. *Ibid.* 182 Of the dry per-rosins [*in sicco genere*], those are in most request which be white, pure, transparent, or cleare, quite through.

Perrot, variant of PERRIT *Obs.*, minute weight.

Perrotatory (pəɹɹɒ·tătəri), *a.* [f. PER- 1 +

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ROTATORY.] Passing through a series of terms or objects as if arranged in a circle, so that one passes from the last immediately to the first again.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Perrotine (perotī·n). [a. F. *perrotine*, f. *Perrot*, name of the inventor.] A machine for printing calico in colours by means of wooden blocks.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 216 The Perrotine is a machine for executing block-printing by mechanical power. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 211/1 Print on the white and red discharges with the perrotine, or with a two-colour cylinder machine.

† **Perrour**, obs. form of PARURE.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1536 Poudird with perry was perrour & othire. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* III. Bbb iv, Theyr copes perrours, and chysibilles, whan they bee in theyr prelately pompeus sacrifices.

Perruck(e, -ruke, perruque: see PERUKE.

Perruquerian (perukī·°riăn), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. next: see -AN.] Of or pertaining to a perruquier.

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Boarding House* i, The shining locks of those chef-d'œuvres of perruquerian art.

‖ **Perruquier** (perǘkye). Also 8 **peruquier**; rarely anglicized as PERUKIER, q. v. [Fr., f. *perruque* PERUKE.] One who makes, dresses, or deals in perukes; a wig-maker.

1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* I. i, All the fraternity of men makers,..taylors, perruquiers, hatters, hosiers. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* ii, The tailor..exposed his head to the perruquier's gaze. 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* viii. 85, I remember a fashionable perruquier being tried many years ago.

† **Perry** [1], **pery, pirie.** *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1 **pirige, pirge, pyrige**, 1–5 **pirie, pyrie**, 5 **pire, piry(e, pyry(e, pirry, purye**, 7 **pyrrie**. *β.* 4–5 **perie**, **-y(e**, 5 **pere, pereye**, 6 **perrie, perrey (pearie)**. [OE. *pirge, pirige, pirie, pyrie*, wk. fem., of obscure formation, taken by Pogatscher to represent a late L. type **pirea*, **pērea* (sc. *arbor* tree), from a late L. adj. **pire-us*, **pēre-us*, f. *pirum*, Rom. *pēra* pear. (But no trace of such adj. has been found in L. or Rom.)

The historical series *pirige, pirie, perie, perrie*, **perry*, is exactly parallel to that of *mirige, mirie, merie, merrie, merry*, the *i* in both becoming *e* before *r*, which again was doubled after the short vowel.]

A pear-tree; sometimes distinctively the wild pear-tree. Also *attrib.*

937 in Birch *Cart. Sax.* II. 429 þanon..up on stream .. midde weardne up on þa pyrian. 972 *Ibid.* III. 586 Andlang dic on þa pyrigan of þære pyrigan on þone longan apuldre. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 137/37 *Pirus*, pirige. — *Gram.* vii. (Z.) 20 *Hæc pirus* þeos pyrige, *hoc pirum* seo peru. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 555 A fair gardin,..Ful of appel tres, and als of pirie; Foules songe therinne murie. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 16 Piries and Plomtres weore passchet to þe grounde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 937 Thus I lete hym sitte vp on the pyrie [*v. rr.* purye, pyrye, Pyry, pirry, pire, pirie]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. ii. (Tollem. MS.), As whan a pery is graffid on an appeltre. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 37 (Trin.) Of good pire com gode perus. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 603/11 *Piretum*, anglice Pereye. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 87 b, You may graffe the Apple upon the Perrey, the Hawthorne, Plome tree, Servisse tree,.. Poplar, Willowe and Peare. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xxxi. 697 High as a Perrie, or wilde Peare tree. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 474 There be some Pyrries and Apple trees that bring forth fruit twice a yeare.

attrib. 14.. *Songs & Carols* xxxi. (Warton Cl.), To gryffyn here a gryf of myn pery tre. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 137 A pere or a wardeyn wold be graffed in a pyrre stock. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 76 Now Melibœe ingraft pearie stocks, sette vines in an order. 1603 STOW *Surv.* 48 That he should buy certaine perie plants.

Perry [2] (pe·ri). Forms: 4 **pereye**, ? **piri**, 5 **peirrie, pirre**, 5–6 **perre, pirrey**, 6 **perie, pirrie**, 6–7 **pery(e, perrie**, 7 **perrey, pyrrey, -ie, piry**, 6– **perry**. [ME. *pereye*, a. OF. *peré* (13–16th c.), *perey* (14th c. in Godef.):—late L. type **pērātum*, f. late L. *pēra* = L. *pirum* pear.] A beverage resembling cider, made from the juice of pears expressed and fermented.

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* i. 205 Ine wine me ne may, Inne sipere, ne inne pereye [*rime* reneye]. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 134 Peni Ale and piriwhit heo pourede to-gedere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 394/1 Perre, drynke, *piretum*. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 441 Tak mowlit breid, peirrie, and ceder sour. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 281/2 Pirrey (Pirre), *piretum*. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 161 A kind of drinke made..of peares is named pirrie. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1197/1 Botes laden with wine, cider, perrie. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Ded. xxxiv, Syd'r in Kent,..Pyrrie in Wostersheere. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 117 The great Pear plantations, planted for the making of Perry in those places where Vines cannot prosper. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. viii. 319 Excise..at first laid upon .. the makers and venders of beer, ale, cyder, and perry. 1840 *Cottager's Man.* 5 in *Libr. U. Kn., Husb.* III, Cider, perry, wines..might easily be obtained by an additional half acre.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *perry farmer, perry pear.*

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 250 The cider and perry farmer will feel the benefit of this. 1896 *Jrnl. R. Horticult. Soc.* Nov. 208 One of our oldest perry pears, the Longland, equals the well-known Catillac for stewing.

Perry [3], variant of PERRIE *Obs.*, jewellery.

Perry [4], variant of PIRRIE, gust of wind.

Perryall, Perrygryne, Perrywig, obs. ff. PAIR-ROYAL, PEREGRINE, PERIWIG.

Persaife, -saive, obs. forms of PERCEIVE.

Persalt, per-salt (pɔ̄·ɪsɒ:lt, -sɒ̄:lt). *Chem.* [f. PER- 5 + SALT.] A salt formed by combination of an acid with the peroxide of a metal.

1820 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* x. 30 The per-salts give it [rhubarb paper] an olive-green-tint, while the proto-salts produce no change. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 504/1 A sub-phosphate, which on reaching the lungs became a per-salt. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 61 Free Ammonia..usually throws down a red Sesquioxide from the Persalts of Iron.

Persan, -sante, obs. forms of PERSIAN.

† **Persanate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *persānāt-*, ppl. stem of *persānāre* to cure completely, f. PER- 2 + *sānāre* to heal.] *trans.* To cure perfectly.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 431 Telephus wounded by Achilles was thereby persanated.

Persand, -sant, -saunt, variants of PERCEANT *Obs.*, piercing. **Persar**, obs. form of PIERCER.

† **Persa·tanize**, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PER- 2 + SATANIZE.] *trans.* To possess thoroughly with or by Satan.

1857 *Truths Cath. Relig.* (ed. 4) 178 His [Luther's] assertion is 'that Zuinglius, and all who adhere to his doctrine, are insatanized, supersatanized and persatanized'.

Persaue, -sawe, -sayue, obs. ff. PERCEIVE.

Persche, obs. f. PARISH, PERISH *v.*, PIERCE.

† **Perscri·be**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *perscribĕre*, f. PER- 1, 2 + *scribĕre* to write.] *trans.* To write out, write or describe at length or in full.

1538 LELAND *N. Y. Gift* in *Itin.* I. p. xxii, [Thou] that from tyme to tyme hath with greate Diligence .. perscribed the Actes of yowr moste noble Prædecessors, and the Fortunes of this your Realme.

Perscrutation (pɔ̄ɪskrutē·ʃən). [a. obs. F. *perscrutation* (early 16th c.), ad. L. *perscrūtātiōn-em*, noun of action f. *perscrūtāre*: see PERSCRUTE.] A thorough searching or investigation; careful scrutiny, examination.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxii. (1632) 51 The first and universall reasons are of a hard perscrutation. 1678 R. R[USSELL] tr. *Geber* II. i. I. iii. 27 Void of Ingenuity in every Perscrutation. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. viii, Such guessing, visioning, dim perscrutation of the momentous future!

So **Perscru·tate** *v. trans.*, to make a careful or thorough investigation; † **Perscruta·tor** [a. L. (post-cl.) *perscrūtātor*], one who investigates thoroughly (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

1900 A. LANG in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 789 We had all savage languages perscrutated by new Bopps and Kuhns.

† **Perscru·te**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *perscruter*, ad. L. *perscrūtāre*, f. PER- 2 + *scrūtāre* = *scrūtārī* to search closely, examine.] *trans.* To search carefully; to scrutinize thoroughly.

a 1545 BOORDE (*title*) The pryncyples of Astronamye, the whiche diligently perscrutyd is in maner a pronosticacyon to the worldes end. 1547 — *Introd. Knowl.* vii. (1870) 144 Yf they haue reason to perscrute the mater.

† **Perse**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 *pl.* **Perses, -is**, 5–6 *sing.* **Pers.** Also (*pl.*) 4–5 **Persees, -eis**, 5 **-ies, Percys, -eys**: see PARSEE. [a. OF. *Perses* pl.:—L. *Persās*, in nom. *Persæ* Persians (whence, also, OE. had *Perse*, pl. *Perseas*).] A Persian; *pl.* Persians.

[*c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. v. § 2 þa wæron ðа Perse mid þæm swiþe geegsade. *Ibid.*, On Perseum.] 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* v. 28 Thi kyngdam is departed, and is 3oven to Medis and to Persis. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XV. cxviii. (MS. Add. 27. 944), þider Nemroth þe geaunt went .. and taust þe perses [*v. r.* Persis] to worschepe þe sonne. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 3783 The ram with hornis two, Comparit tyll Pers and Mede, all so. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Dan.* vi. 12 The lawe of the Medes and Perses that altereth not.

Perse (pɔ̄ɪs), *a.* and *sb.*[2] *arch.* Forms: 4–6 **pers**, 4 **perce, peers**, (5 **perske**), 6 **peirs**, 5, 7– **perse**. [ME. a. OF. *pers, -e*, = Pr. *pers*, It. *perso*:—late L. *persus* (in med.L., Du Cange): see *Note* below.]

In early writers, Blue, bluish, bluish-grey; in later writers often taken (after Italian) as a dark obscure blue or purplish black; also *sb.* as name of the colour, or of a stuff of the colour.

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 67 It hath hewes an hundred payr, Of gras & floures, inde and pers, And many hewes ful dyvers. *c* 1386 — *Prol.* 439 In sangwyn and in pers he clad was al. *Ibid.* 617 A long surcote of pers vp on he hade. 1438 *Bk. Alexander Gl.* (Bann. Cl.) 107 (Flowers) Purpur, bloncat, pale & pers. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 126 The eldest.. hath one eye redde, & that other ey is perske & blew. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 106 Behaldand thame sa mony diuers hew, Sum pers, sum paill, sum burnet, and sum blew. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Perse*, sky colour. 1848 J. A. CARLYLE tr. *Dante's Inferno* (1849) 78 The water was darker far than perse [*buia molto piu che persa*]. 1884 VERN. LEE *Euphorion* II, Whirled incessantly in the perse, dark, stormy air.

b. *Comb.* as † *perseblewe.*

a 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (1778) 88 Cum tribus robis de purpyre et de perseblewe.

[*Note.* The Romanic word was perh. a back-formation from *Persia*, or L. *Persæ* Persians, *Persicus* Persian. Med. L. had also, in same sense, *perseus*, and *persicus* (cf. *perske* above). Du Cange approves of the view of Acarisius that *perseus* was a deriv. of *persa*, Ital. name of marjoram, referring to the colour; others would explain *persicus* as peach-coloured, from *persica* PEACH (itself from *Persicus* Persian). In Ælfric's Gloss. (Wr.-Wülcker 163/29) L. *perseus* is glossed *blǽwen*, i.e. light blue. But Florio 1611 makes It. *perso* 'a darke or blacke mourning colour; some take it for the colour of dead Marioram. Some have also vsed it for a Peach colour.' Cf. DANTE *Convito* IV. xx. 14 Il perso è un colore misto di purpureo e di nero, ma vince il nero. See also Littré as to range of meaning in French, and P. TOYNBEE *Dante Studies* 314 The colour *perse* in Dante and other mediæval writers.]

Perse, obs. form of PARSEE, PIERCE.

‖ **Persea** (pɔ̄·ɪsĭă). [L., a. Gr. περσέα.] **a.** *Ancient Mythol.* Name of a sacred fruit-bearing tree in Egypt and Persia. **b.** In *Bot.*, a genus of trees and shrubs, N.O. *Lauraceæ*, common in tropical America and the West Indies, of which one species, *P. gratissima*, produces the AVOCADO or ALLIGATOR *pear*. Also *Persea-tree.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XV. xiii, The tree Persea..is far different from the Peach-tree Persica, and beareth fruit like vnto Sebesten, of colour red. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Persea*, (Gr.) a Tree that grows in Egypt like a Peach-tree, and bears a Fruit of the Bigness of a Pear or Apple. [1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 537 The fruit of Persea gratissima, so much esteemed in the West Indies under the name of the Avocado pear.] 1858 C. W. GOODWIN in *Cambr. Ess.* 238 She requests to have the persea-trees cut down. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xii. 317 The sacred hawk sitting in the centre of a fan-shaped persea tree. 1895 SIR J. W. DAWSON in *Expositor* July 60 [The tree of life] represented by different species, as the palm, the banyan, the persea, the oak,..the mistletoe.

† **Pe·rsecate**, *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *persecāre* to cut through, f. PER- 1 + *secāre* to cut.] (See quot.) Hence also † **Perseca·tion.**

1623 COCKERAM, *Persecate*, to cut. *Persecation*, a cutting.

Persecute (pɔ̄·ɪsĭkiūt), *v.* Also 6 **persequut(e, -kute, parsecute.** [a. F. *persécute-r* (Oresme, 14th c.), f. L. *persecūt-*, ppl. stem of *persequī* to pursue, follow with hostility or malignity, f. PER- 1, 2 + *sequī* to follow. (Littré and Hatz.-Darm. derive F. *persécuter* immed. from *persécuteur.*)]

† **1.** To pursue, chase, hunt, drive (with missiles, or with attempts to catch, kill, or injure). *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 8 b, Iason and Hercules persecuted them with their arowes as long as they dured. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* viii. 17 They lefte the cite stondinge open, that they mighte persecute Israel. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 260 Theire enemies..haue persecuted them flying, some one way and some an other. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 416 With Balearick Slings, or Gnossian Bow, To persecute from far the flying Doe.

† **b.** To follow up, pursue, prosecute (a subject); to carry out, go through with. *Obs.*

1546 LANGLEY tr. *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. viii, My purpose is onely to speak of the Inventers,..not to persecute the particulars. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Linc.* (1662) 144 Such persecute the Metaphor too much.

2. To pursue with malignancy or enmity and injurious action; *esp.* to oppress with pains and penalties for the holding of a belief or opinion held to be injurious or heretical.

1488 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* IV. xiii. 200b, [He] refreyned hym in many thynges, and in especial that he shold not persecute ne greue cristen men. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* v. 11 Blessed are ye when men shall revyle you, and persecute you,..ffor my sake. — *John* v. 16 And therfore the iewes did persecute Jesus, and sought the meanes to slee hym. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 276 In a place where the Civill Power did persecute, or not assist the Church. 1689 POPPLE tr. *Locke's 1st Let. Toleration* 12 That the Church of Christ should persecute others,..I could never yet find in any of the Books of the New Testament. 1779 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 269 Though I am..a very attached son of the Church of England, I think myself bound not to wish to persecute you. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 309 Some contagion, kind to the poor brutes We persecute. 1832 TENNYSON *You ask me why* 17 Should banded unions persecute Opinion, and induce a time When single thought is civil crime. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* ii. 58 The belief that a man is persecuted by hidden conspirators is one of the common symptoms in [insanity].

3. To harass, trouble, vex, worry; to importune.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. ii, [He] was taken with a grieuous sickenes, which persecuted him so violently, that men dispayred of his life. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 310 By labouring in the Heat of the Day to get over the Mountains, we were persecuted with Diary Fevers. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 260 He may..Plague with Dispute, or persecute with Rhyme. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xlix, 'Which is the cause of your persecuting me to become your wife!'

4. To prosecute (a person, † or suit) at law. Now only a dialectal or humorous substitution for PROSECUTE *v.*

1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 4 b, Peple whyche by fraude and franchyse studye for to drawe from one and other suche wordes by whiche they may persecute them. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 271 He wyll persecute his suite against the Byshop. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 124/1 Crito in pursuit of this Counsel made choice of Archidamus, an excellent Lawyer, but poor, who being obliged by his gifts and kindness, persecuted eagerly all such as molested not him only, but any of his friends. 1784 *dial.* in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., 'Hoever is taken in the fact shall be persicuted according to law, by the parish expens'. 1866 BROGDEN *Provinc. Words Linc.* (E. D. D.), 'Trespassers will be persecuted'. Notice near the Foss-dyke, Lincoln.

Hence **Pe·rsecuted** *ppl. a.*, **Pe·rsecuting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1542 BALE *Manne of Synne* 37 This cruell persecutynge, thys murtherynge of innocentes. 1552 HULOET, Persecuted, *persequutus*. 1697 DRYDEN *Eneid* XII. 1087 The deep-mouth'd hound..following still..The persecuted creature,

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to and fro. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 119 The blaspheming, the persecuting Saul. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 278 Thou that hast set the persecuted free. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note R. 267 The new-made Christian was taken to the persecuting Emperor Diocletian.

Persecutee·. [f. PERSECUTE *v.* + -EE (= F. *persécuté*).] One who is persecuted.

1882 BUCKLAND *Notes & Yot.* 339, I doubt whether the wretches [parasites of the whale] can afford much domestic pleasure and comfort to the persecutee.

Persecution (pɔ̄ɹsĭkiū·ʃən). Also 4 par-; 5 **persecussion, -sicution,** 6 **-sequtioun, -quution.** [ME. *persecucion*, etc., a. OF. *persecution, persecucion, -quucion* (12th c.), ad. L. *persecūtiōn-em*, n. of action from *persequī* to PERSECUTE.]

1. The action of persecuting or pursuing with enmity and malignity; *esp.* the infliction of death, torture, or penalties for adherence to a religious belief or an opinion as such, with a view to the repression or extirpation of it; the fact of being persecuted; an instance of this.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 6 If persecucyon of þe world, or temptacyons wax ageynes me. 1340 — *Pr. Consc.* 4451 Gret parsecucion þan sal he wyrk Agayn cristen men. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 5 His fayis..Maid sic A persecucioune,..On thaim that till hym luffand wer. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* v. 10 Blessid be thei that suffren persecucioun for riȝtwisnesse [1388 persecusioun]. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 64 He counceled him that he schuld sese fro the persecucion of Cristen men. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 115 b, At the same time chaunceth a persecution against the Lutherians. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 25 Persecution is a bad and indirect way to plant Religion. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reflec.* v. ii. (1848) 302 To thrive by Persecution..is not the incommunicable Prerogative of Divine Truths;..even Errors do often gain by it too. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* VI. x. 580 Persecution produces no sincere conviction, nor any real change of opinion; on the contrary, it depraves the public morals by driving men to prevarication and commonly ends in a general tho' secret infidelity. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess., Hallam* (1887) 59 To punish a man, because we infer from the nature of some doctrine which he holds..that he will commit a crime, is persecution, and is, in every case, foolish and wicked. 1880 LIDDON in *Spectator* 13 Nov. 1446 In the judgment of the early Christians, the proceedings of Decius and Diocletian were persecutions. To the Pagans of the day..they were simply legal prosecutions.

b. A particular course or period of systematic infliction of punishment directed against the professors of a (religious) belief; as, the ten persecutions of the Christians under the Roman Empire, the Marian persecution, etc.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 111 Þis eiȝteþe ȝere of Dioclicianus was þe firste ȝere of þe grete persecucioun þat was under Dioclicianus in þe Est and Maximianus in þe West. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* xxxvi. 134 Þer began aȝene a newe persecucioun of heresye aȝens þe cristen feiþ. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* IV. lxvii. 46 Seynt Alboon, at Verolamy was martyred, In the .x. persecucion of the Churche, as wytnessyth Policronicon. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvi. (1819) II. 434 The celebrated number of ten persecutions has been determined by the ecclesiastical writers of the fifth century. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 8 The last and most cruel of the persecutions to which believers were subjected throughout the Roman empire, that of Diocletian.

c. *transf.* Persistent or continued injury or annoyance from any source; sometimes humorously applied to the annoying importunity of advisers, beggars, suitors, etc.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xiii. 48 b, Not altogether exempt of diuers persecutions, as well by warres, fire, pestilence, earthquakes, as sundry other calamities. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iii. 12 Ile..with presented nakednesse out-face The Windes, and persecutions of the skie. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 6 There it was we met with the first persecution of Flies, Gnats, and Wasps. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* xi. (1831) 96 While their fears rendered him safe from their well meant persecution, he gained some respite from vexation.

†2. The action of pursuing, pursuit, chase; pursuance, prosecution (of an aim, etc.); quest. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 331 Grete Alexander the Conqueroure,..in the persecucion of Darius [HIGDEN, in persequendo Darium; TREVISA, whan he pursewed Darius]. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xiii. § 3 A hearty persecution of the rules of good life.

†3. (Legal) prosecution. *Obs. rare.*

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 20 § 3 Their lawfull accion demaunde or persecucion, appeles prohibicions and all other their lawful defences and remedies in euery suche suite.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *persecution-fancier, mania* (an insane delusion that one is persecuted).

1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 123/2 It is delicious to the persecution-fanciers to reflect that no general bill has passed in favour of the Protestant Dissenters. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 698 Even 'persecution mania' may be an early symptom of general paralysis.

Hence **Persecutional** *a.*, of or relating to persecution.

1887 *Alien. & Neurol.* VIII. 663 Dr. Robinson..finds persecutional delusions common as well as what he calls 'homicidal mania'. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 193 Various delusions, generally of the 'persecutional' kind.

Persecutive (pɔ̄·ɹsĭkiūtiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *persecūt-*, ppl. stem of *persequī* + -IVE.] Of a persecuting character; tending or addicted to persecution. Hence **Persecutiveness.**

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* IV. ii. 396 Use is made of persecutive and compelling power; which is rather brutish than humane. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* II. ii. i. 338 If the Devil be a Beast, that which makes him so is the wickedness of his nature, his persecutiveness of the Church of God. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxiv, Gilfillan..refused to permit his followers to move to this profane, and even, as he said, persecutive tune. 1864 *Realm* 22 June 2 They do more harm to real religion by their one-sided persecutive views than all the Renans and Colensos in existence.

Persecutor (pɔ̄·ɹsĭkiūtəɹ). Also 5–6 **-our,** 6–7 **-er.** [orig. a. AF. *persecutour* = F. *persécuteur*, OF. *persecutur* (12th c.), ad. L. *persecūtōr-em*, agent-n. from *persequī* to PERSECUTE: see **-OR, -OUR.** Also with *-er* of Eng. origin: see **-ER** [1].] One who persecutes; 'one who harasses others with continued malignity' (J.); *esp.* one who harasses others on account of opinions or belief.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* VI. viii, We haue a grete enemye, whiche is a grete persecutour ouer vs alle. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Tim.* i. 13, I was a blasphemar, and a persecuter, and a tyraunt. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. iii. (1651) 666 Lucian, that adamantine persequutor of superstition. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 301 A needlesse and jolly persecuter call'd Indifference. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvi. (1819) II. 418 The ancient apologists of christianity have censured, with equal truth and severity, the irregular conduct of their persecutors.

Persecutory (pɔ̄·ɹsĭkiūtəri), *a.* [f. as prec.: see **-ORY.**]

1. a. Given to persecution, persecutive. b. Of or relating to persecution.

1654 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* 173 The crafty fetches, and persecutory drifts whereby he endeavoured to allure the Catholicks to the Arian Heresie. 1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 32 A City, and Empire, so Persecutory of his Servants, as Pagan Rome. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 395 In many cases persecutory and exalted delusions are inextricably mixed.

†2. Pursuant *of. Obs. rare.*

1774 HALLIFAX *Anal. Rom. Law* (1795) 90 Actions were persecutory 1. of the Thing. 2. of the Penalty. 3. of Both.

Persecutress (pɔ̄·ɹsĭkiūtrĕs). [f. PERSECUTOR + **-ESS.**] A female persecutor.

1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* vi. 105 *note*, Juno, the patronesse of the chast, and implacable persecutresse of immodest women. 1760 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Sir D. Dalrymple* 3 Feb., Resentment against her persecutress. 1889 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 322 The persecutress was relentless.

Persecutrix (pɔ̄ɹsĭkiū·triks). *rare.* [a. L. *persecūtrix*, fem. of *persecūtor*.] = prec.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 244 A cruell persecutrix of Goddis people. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* iv. (1818) I. 132 The venom was ejaculated into the eyes and upon the lips of its persecutrix. 1842 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) I. 23 If Rome be an idolatrous persecutrix of the real people of God.

Persee, obs. form of PARSEE.

Perseic (pɔɹsī·ik), *a. rare.* [f. *per se* (PER *prep.* 9) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to perseity.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

Perseid (pɔ̄·ɹsi,id). *Astron.* [ad. mod. L. *Persēis*, pl. *Persēidēs*, Gr. Περσηΐς, pl. *-ίδες*, daughter of Perseus.] In *pl.*, A group of meteors which appear to radiate from the constellation Perseus. Also *attrib.*

1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 799 The meteors of the shower were first named Perseids by Schiaparelli in the year 1866. 1893 KIRKMAN in *Astron. & Astro-Physics* xii. 791 History of the great comet of 1862, and of the thence derived shower of Perseid meteors.

Perseity (pɔɹsī·ĭti). [ad. med.L. *persēitās* (Duns Scotus *c* 1300), f. *per sē* by itself = Gr. *καθ' αὑτό*, as used by Aristotle, *Anal. Poster.* i. 4; see PER *prep.* 9. In F. *persēité.*] The quality or condition of existing independently, or of being predicated essentially of a subject.

1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason & Nat. Spirits* ix. 269 Subsistence is a mode of Existence, to which it adds Perseity. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVIII. 1006 One novelty..in philosophy—the exclusion of the *per-se-ity* and *must-be-ity*, which cut such a figure in what goes for metaphysics.

Perseiue, obs. form of PERCEIVE.

Persel, persely, Perseline, Perseneppe, obs. ff. PARSLEY, PURSLANE, PARSNIP.

†**Persenti·scency.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *persentiscent-em*, pr. pple. of *persentiscĕre* to perceive clearly, f. PER- 2 + *sentiscĕre* to perceive, detect.] Direct or intuitive perception of truth and certainty.

1712 *H. More's Antid. Ath.* Schol. on App. vi. § 7 Let him consider that this very Persentiscency is one of our faculties. ..This internal Persentiscency may in some measure, though at a great distance, imitate that divine..Certitude.

Persepcion, obs. form of PERCEPTION.

†**Persequent,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *persequent-em*, pr. pple. of *persequī* to follow after, to pursue.] Following after, pursuing.

1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 60 Made after this manner, lest the fugient should first fly away, before the Fire could any way bring forth the persequent thing. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 494 Divine grace is termed by the Greek Fathers..persequent or actuating and conservant grace.

Perservation, Perserve, obs. ff. PRESERVATION, PRESERVE. **Perseu,** obs. Sc. var. PURSUE *v.* **Perseuerance, -aunce,** obs. forms of PERCEIVERANCE, PERSEVERANCE.

†**Perse·verable,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. post-cl. L. *persevērābilis*, f. *persevērā-re* to PERSEVERE: see **-ABLE.**] Constant, enduring.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. vii. 47 The loue of a creature is failyng & unstable; þe loue of iesu is true and perseuerable.

Perseverance (pɔ̄ɹsĭvī·răns). [a. F. *persévérance* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *perseverāntia* steadfastness, constancy, perseverance, f. *persevērānt-em*: see next and **-ANCE.** Formerly (pɔɹse·vĕrăns): see Note to PERSEVERE.]

1. The fact, process, condition, or quality of persevering; constant persistence in a course of action, purpose, or state; steadfast pursuit of an aim; tenacious assiduity or endeavour.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxvi. 8 Loke þat þe ese of ill stire not þe fra perseueraunce. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 44 Biddeth ek for hem that ben at ese, That god hem graunte ay goode perseueraunce [*rime* plesaunce]. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1094 With Vertew hys rerewarde came Good Perseueraunce [*rime* dysplesaunce]. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Eph.* vi. 18 Watch thereunto with all perseuerance [WYCL. bysynesse, TINDALE instance and supplication]. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 150 Perseuerance, deere my Lord, Keepes honor bright; to haue done, is to hang Quite out of fashion. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 148 Job, Whose constant perseverance overcame Whate're his cruel malice could invent. 1796 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 400 There is nothing which will not yield to perseverance and method. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxii, They kept on with unabated perseverance. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VIII. v, Perseverance which hardened into obstinacy.

b. *transf.* of things: Persistence.

1866 GROVE *Addr. Brit. Assoc.* in *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1867) 321 If species be said to be a perseverance of type incapable of blending itself with other types.

†c. Remaining, abiding (in existence). *Obs.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.*, Places them..in vessels.. for present use or perseverance, till occasion serves.

2. *Theol.* Continuance in a state of grace leading finally to a state of glory.

Final perseverance, perseverance of the saints: the doctrine that those who are elected to eternal life, justified, adopted, and sanctified, will never permanently lapse from grace or be finally lost: one of the 'Five points of Calvinism', and thus stated in the Westminster Confession of Faith xvii. § 1: 'They whom God hath accepted in his Beloved, effectually called and sanctified by his Spirit, can neither totally nor finally fall away from the state of grace, but shall certainly persevere therein to the end, and be eternally saved'.

a 1555 BRADFORD *Let. to Traves* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1663/1 The perseuerance of Gods grace, with the knowledge of his good will, encrease with you vnto the ende. 1562 T. NORTON tr. *Calvin's Inst.* Table s. v., A confutation of the most wycked error, that Perseueraunce is geuen of God according to the Merit of men. [Cf. CALVIN *Inst.* II. v. § 3 Ipsa perseverantia donum Dei est; *transl. by Norton*, Contynaunce yt selfe ys the gyfte of God.] 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* II. 54 Nor helpes it those Who perseverance of the Saints oppose. 1752 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) X. 291 The Apostle was at that time fully persuaded of his own perseverance. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 579 According to the Calvinistic system, the elect receive the grace of perseverance, so that when grace has once been received, they cannot finally fall away from it.

Perseverance, -aunce, obs. ff. PERCEIVERANCE.

Perseverant (pɔ̄ɹsĭvī·rănt), *a.* Now *rare.* [a. F. *persévérant* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), pr. pple. of *persévérer* to PERSEVERE. Formerly (pɔɹse·vĕrănt).] Steadfast, persistent, persevering.

[1340: implied in PERSEVERANTLY.] 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) I. xii. (1859) 9 He hath been perseuerant in good purpoos. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 9 Ane constant and perseverent lufe. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* VII. 549 Not one perseverant mutinous hee spaerd. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* II. viii. 45 That assuredly at the last, Passive and Perseverant Vertue shall ascend her Triumphant Chariot. 1710 WHITBY *Disc. Election* II. ii. IV. 333 Christ's coming.. was not to save the Elect, but under conditions of Repentance and perseverant Faith. 1854–6 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* I. XII. i. 64 When a bold youth so swift pursues, And siege of tenderest courtesy With hope perseverant, still renews. 1903 *Athenæum* 18 July 81/2 The..perseverant zeal with which he has prosecuted this pious work.

†b. *transf.* Lasting, enduring, permanent. *Obs.*

1453 in *Epist. Acad. Oxon.* (O. H. S.) I. 322 Oure seid worke shall endure unto you and youre progeny a perseverаunt memorialle. 1510 *Howers Bl. Virg.* 84 Haile, starre of the sea most radiant,..A pure virgin alway perseverant.

Perseverantly, *adv.* Now *rare.* [f. prec. + -LY [2], or directly after the OF. adv. *perseverantment* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] In a persevering manner; perseveringly; persistently; continually.

1340 *Ayenb.* 210 Huanne þou woldest bidde god and acsi wisliche and diligentliche, þet is ententliche and perseuerantliche. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxv. 103 Where is þy feiþe? stande stedfastly & perseuerantly. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1068/1 And so dwelleth in Chryst & Christ in him perseuerantly. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VI. (1701) 271/1 Go perseverantly thro' it, for it is of great glory. 1826 C. BUTLER *Vind. Bk. Rom. Cath. Ch.* 56 By communicating perseverantly with the Churches in which these oaths of allegiance and disclaimer have been taken.

†**Persevera·tion.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *perseveration, -acion* (13th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *persevērātiōn-em*, n. of action from *persevērāre* to PERSEVERE.] Persevering, perseverance.

1612 *Pasquil's Night-Cap* (1877) 61 Shee said, his faith and long perseueration, Had almost forc't her to commiseration. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* III. vi, [He] in this siege manifested the utmost of what suffering and perseveration can do.

Persevere (pɔ̄ɹsĭvī·ɹ), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4–5 **perse·uere,** 5–7 **-se·uer, -se·ver,** 5–6 **-ce·uer,** 5 **-sey·uer,** 6 **perce·ver, -cey·ver, -cea·uer, par-**

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se·uer. β. 4–5 persewe·r, 4–6 -seue·re, 6 -syue·re, -seuei·r, -siuei·r, 5– perseve·re. [a. F. *persévére-r*, ad. L. *persevērā-re* to abide by strictly, continue steadfastly, persist, persevere, f. *perse-vērus* very strict, f. PER- 4 + *sevēr-us* strict, severe. The usual Eng. pronunciation, down to the middle of the 17th c. or later, was (pəɪsɛ·vəɪ). The form *persevē·re* appears to have been used from an early period by Scottish writers, and isolated examples appear in Eng. writers in 15th (rarely in 16th c.). Shaks. used only *persev·er*; Quarles, 1624, used both forms in the same poem; Milton always *persevē·re*, which became universal by *c* 1680. So with the derivatives *persev·erance*, *persevē·rance*, etc.

The two forms arise from the shifting stress in L. *perse-vērā·re* and *persevē·rat*, F. *persévére·r* and *persévè·re*. Milton's use was doubtless determined by Latin quantity.]

1. *intr.* To continue steadfastly in a course of action (formerly, also, in a condition, state, or purpose), esp. in the face of difficulty or obstacles; to continue staunch or constant. Const. *in*, *with*.

α. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 951 He hasteþ wel þat wysly kan a-byde,..Be lusty, fre, perseuere yn þyn seruyse. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 17 Who euer deserue to tak þe sentence of daming, if he wele perseyuer in his wit, no man mai relesse him. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 418 To take advyse howe they shulde perceyver in their warr. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 892 That he should manfully and courageously perceauer and proceede in this..enterprise. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* xxxviii. 9 But in her pride she dooth persever still. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. v. 23, I will perseuer in my course of Loyalty. 1624 QUARLES *Job* Medit. vii, A rare Affection of the soule..doth perseuer [*rime* Neuer; but cf. 1624 in β]. 1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* 409 Nor priest nor jesuit could ever Move him, but he did still persever Like a house founded on a rock.

β. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 631 Quhen þu seis me In hard torment persewer, Lowand myn god with gladsum cher. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxii. (*Justin*) 256 Bot cypriane 3et þan but were In his foly cane perseuere. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 178 To persevere in virginal clennesse. 1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 2 Now late vs graunte that thou woldest perseuere in vertue. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1564 He thinkith no worschip to conquere, Nore in the weris more to persyuere. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxx. 7 God gif to the..grace ay for to perseveir, In hansell of this guid new 3eir. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 82 He techit thayme..quhow thay suld persiueir and be constant in prayer. 1624 QUARLES *Job* Medit. xv, The Iust and Constant mind, that perseueres ..neuer feares. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 632 Thrice happie if they know Thir happiness, and persevere upright. 1783 WATSON *Philip III*, IV. (1839) 231 If the Morescoes should persevere in their present resolution. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* x, Your Grace is best judge whether they have been long enough persevered in. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 140 He was determined to persevere at all costs.

†b. Const. *to* with infin.: To continue *to*. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XLIV. xi, Why to hid thy face persever? 1614 LODGE *Seneca* 131 Let Fortune persever to be so equally favourable unto him. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 13 (1748) III. 28 What the duty of a wife bound me to while living, I persevere to observe in death. 1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* II. 209 Persevere to cultivate her friendship.

†c. with adj. or sb. complement: To remain, continue to be. *Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3009 Who-so perceuers in herte and mynde true. 1563–7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 11 In thys college nayne sal persever regent in humanite abuve the space of vij or viij 3eir. *c* 1600 DONNE *Elegies on Mrs. Boulstred* ii. 61 Had she persever'd just, there would have bin Some that would sinne, misthinking she did sinne. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* xix. B iij, If he persevere impenitent.

†d. To proceed steadily on one's way. *Obs.*

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv, Who doth persever, & to this Towre attayne, Shall have great pleasure to see the building olde. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 37, I wil begin at the west cost of Lorne, quhair I left offe, and thairfra Northerlie wil perseueir, vpon the Sey coste.

e. *Theol.* To continue in a state of grace. Cf. PERSEVERANCE 2. ? *Obs.*

[*c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxv. 23 There was a man in gret hevynesse, ofte tymes doutinge bitwene drede & hope..; þis he þouȝte in his mynde, wolde god I wiste þat I shulde perseuere.] 1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) X. 291 This does not prove that every believer shall persevere.

f. To persist, insist, in speech or argument. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 184 Davalus..sayd he could not fynd nothing, and herin persevered. 1691 BEVERLEY *Mem. Kingd. Christ* 7 Above all I persevere, that within the Six next Summers, viz. in 97, the Kingdom of Christ shall be in its Succession. [1859 LANG *Wand. India* 328 'Ah! And crime—much crime!' his lordship persevered.]

†2. a. To continue, remain, stay in a place, or in a state or condition (implying no active effort).

c 1401 LYDG. *Flour Curtesye* 174 For ever to persever Ther she is set, and never to dissever. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 261/1 Luke recordeth in his wrytynges sayeng that all they were by one courage perseuerynge with the Vyrgyne Marye. *a* 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 318 Quharfor in Scotland come I heir With 3ow to byde and perseveir. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 77 Quhil now in peace thay daylie perseueirit. 1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* I. 74, I would not..that my children should persevere in infantine ignorance till, quite grown up, they find themselves [etc.].

†b. Of things: To continue, last, endure. *Obs.*

c 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 4386 Thilke fruyt as thou maist se, Perseuereth ay in hys beaute. 1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 343/1 That the said Graunte or Grauntes, and Lettres Patentes..stand and persevere in their full strength. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 714 Wherby the good love and affectyon that hath bene bytwene you & the Comons of Flaunders shulde perceyver. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* CXIX. 91 Even to this day we may well se, how all thinges persevere. 1612 *Enchir. Med.* II. 37 The fourth day, if the disease doe as yet perseuer. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Heaven* 10 Light, joy, and leisure; but shall they persever? Echo, Ever. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* I. (1722) 1 All Bodies will persevere for ever in that state..in which they once are.

†3. *trans.* To maintain or support continuously; to cause to continue; to keep constant, preserve.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) III. iii. 152 Obstinates & perseuerynge theyr malyce. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1159/1 That the fauoure of God perseuered hym. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 13. viii. § 4 (1669) 143/2 Such want a principle of Divine life to draw strength from Christ to persevere them in their course.

Hence **Perseve·ring** (†-e·vering) *vbl. sb.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 117 Round and hool in good perseuerynge. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 70. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 639, I in thy persevering shall rejoyce.

Persevering (pəɪsɪ'vi·ərɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That perseveres: see the vb.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. v. 91 Such was his persevering beauty..that it lasted unto his old-age. 1699 *Gentl. Calling* Pref., Their persevering Impieties. 1798 ISABELLA WILSON *Diary* in *Mem.* (1825) 131 All glory be to God for persevering grace. 1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* I. x, The persevering Spaniard girt it round. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* (L.), He trusted more to steady and persevering industry.

Hence **Perseve·ringly** *adv.*, in a persevering manner, steadfastly, persistently.

1611 COTGR., *Constamment*, constantly.. perseueringly. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 568 Promising..everlasting life to those who believe in Christ, and perseveringly obey him. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 4 Aug. 3/3 He..has perseveringly refused to answer any interrogatory. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xx. 229 The ambassadors..had found Henry perseveringly moderate. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 70.

Persew, Persewer, Perseyte, Perseyve, obs. ff. PURSUE, PERSEVERE, PERCEIT, PERCEIVE.

Persh, *sb.* (*a.*) *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 **persche.** [Origin unascertained.] A flexible twig; a withe.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxx[i]v. (Bodl. MS.), Persche hiȝt vimen viminis, and is a nesche 3erde... Of persche beþ nedefulle bondes and knyttels made to binde vp vines and hopes..for tonnes. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss., Persh*, osier. 'Persh bed.'

b. As *adj.* Pliant; flexible.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxliii. (1495) T iv/2 Some wylowes ben..more smale and plyaunt than other: and..ben persh. And ben so plyaunt that they breke not.

Per-sheeting: see PER III. 2 b.

Persian (pə·ɪʃán), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 **Percien, -sien,** 5 **-cynne, -syn, -sen; -san, -sante,** 6– **Persian,** (7 **-cian**); *pl.* 6 **-sience, -sianis.** [orig. ME. *Persien*, a. F. *persien* = It. *persiano*:—L. type **Persiān-us*, f. *Persia*, name of the country, in Gr. Περσίς, OPers. *Pārsa*, mod.Pers. *Pārs*, Arab. *Fārs*. In 16th c. conformed to the Eng. type in -IAN; sometimes also to F. *persan*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to Persia, or its inhabitants or language.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2885 þe pure propure name in percynne tonge. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xxii. (1877) I. 338 Our men are..become..through Persian delicacie crept in among vs altogither of straw. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vi. 85, I do not like the fashion of your garments. You will say they are Persian. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 265 Robes of Persian dye. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 287 In Persian poets..a long description of inanimate nature is rarely met with.

2. In the specific names of productions, natural or artificial, found in or imported from Persia, or attributed to that country or its people; e. g. *Persian carpet, cat, cyclamen, iris, jasmine, lilac, poplar, ranunculus*, etc.

Persian bed = DIVAN 3; **Persian berries,** the unripe fruit of *Rhamnus infectorius*, coming from Persia; also commercially applied to those of other species grown in Southern Europe; **Persian blinds** = PERSIENNES; **Persian cord:** see quot.; **Persian drill,** a hand drill operated by the movement of a nut backward and forward on the thread of a revolving screw, which carries the drill; **Persian earth** = *Indian red* (see INDIAN A. 4); **Persian fire,** *Path.* = ANTHRAX 1 (*Persicus ignis*, in tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* 1693); †**Persian fruit** (in Sylvester), opium; **Persian insect-powder,** an insecticide made of the flowers of *Pyrethrum roseum*; **Persian lily,** a species of fritillary (*Fritillaria persica*); **Persian lynx** = CARACAL; **Persian morocco,** a kind of morocco leather, used in book-binding, made from the skin of a hairy sheep called the Persian goat; **Persian silk** = B. 4; **Persian tick,** a parasitic mite, *Argas persicus*, found in houses in some parts of Persia; **Persian ware,** name given to a variety of glazed pottery; **Persian wheel,** a wheel for raising water: (*a*) a *bucket-wheel* (see BUCKET *sb.*[1] 5), a NORIA; (*b*) a wheel having chambers formed by curved or radial partitions, which lift up water as they are submerged and discharge it near the level of the axis.

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* IV. iii, Spread on the sheets Under a brace of your best *Persian carpets. 1894 LYDEKKER *Nat. Hist.* I. 428 The most celebrated of all the Asiatic breeds is the *Persian, or Angora cat... These cats are characterised by their large size, their long silky hair, ..and the thick bushy tail. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, **Persian cord*, a material for women's dresses, resembling rep, made of cotton and wool. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1671/2 A hand-drill..sometimes known as the *Persian drill.. is frequently used for fine work and in dentistry. 1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* II. Kk v b, Indian-red, or *Persian-earth, is what we improperly call English-red. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 1303 That soft *Persian Fruit (so deer) Banefull at home, and little better here. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. XCV. 152 This *Persian Lillie..is nowe made..a denizon in some fewe of our London gardens. 1696 J. F. *Merchant's Ware-ho.* 34 There is one sort of Indian Silk more, called *Persian Silk, or Persian Taffety, which of all Silk that comes from the East Indies is of most use. 1704 *Dict. Rust. et Urb.*, **Persian-Wheel*..for overflowing of..Land lying on the borders or banks of Rivers or Streams. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. ii. 6 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.).

3. *Arch.* (See quots.)

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Persian*, or *Persic*,..a name common to all statues of men, serving instead of columns, to support entablatures. *Ibid.* s. v. *Order*, Persian Order, is that which has figures of Persian slaves, instead of columns, to support the entablature.

B. *sb.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Persia. (In ME. also PERSE.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. ii. 35 þe kyng of perciens. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 27 Persiens gon under fote. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 502 He..smote vpon the persans and dommaged theim sore. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Dan.* vi. 8 The lawe of the Medes and Persians whiche altereth not. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* viii. (1788) I. 319 Zoroaster, the ancient prophet and philosopher of the Persians. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 77 The tale..was related to me by a Persian.

2. The native language of Persia.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 170, I adde a little of their language..the English and Persian explayning one the other. 1777–80 RICHARDSON *Persian Dict.* Diss. p. viii, In Hindostan..two thirds of the Persian..is pure Arabic.

3. *Arch.* A male figure dressed in the ancient Persian manner serving instead of a column or pilaster to support an entablature: cf. A. 3.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 590.

†4. A thin soft silk, used for linings. Also called *Persia* or *Persian silk. Obs.*

1696 J. F. *Merchant's Ware-ho.* 34 There is of those Persians several lengths. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3992/3 East-India Goods,..consisting of..Persians, Pudisways, Paunches. 1777 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 7 Apr., She had an exceeding pretty..dress, made of pink persian. 1876 PLANCHÉ *Cycl. Costume* I. 394 *Persian*, a thin silk, used principally for lining coats, gowns, and petticoats, in the seventeenth century. *attrib.* 1710 *Lond Gaz.* No. 4700/4 Stolen..., A strip'd Persian riding Gown. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* x, Green persian lining.

5. = PERSIENNES.

Also pl. in Sp. form *persianas*, It. *persiane* (erron. *-ani*).

1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1823) 75 Through blinds of Persian, they perceived large soft eyes. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VII. 662 The closed persiani threw Their long-scored shadows on my villa-floor. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 222 With green persianas or shutters. 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Parting Lovers* ii, Did I undo The persian?

C. *Comb.* as *Persian-looking* adj.; **Persian-like** *a.* or *adv.*, like a Persian (in quot. a Parsee).

1679 *Confinement, a Poem* 54 He never..rising Sun, can Persian-like adore. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 1 Nov. 8/3 Persian-looking ribbon passementerie.

Hence **Persiana** (pəɪsiā·nă), a dress material: see quot. 1882; **Pe·rsianist,** a professed student of Persian, a Persian scholar; **Pe·rsianize** *v., trans.* to make Persian in customs, language, etc.; *intr.* to act like or play the Persian.

1827 *Perils & Captivity* (Constable's Misc.) 327 A velvet petticoat..of *Persiana. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Persiana*, a silk stuff decorated with large flowers. 1903 *Nation* (N. Y.) 12 Mar. 212/1 The Arabist, in the rarest of cases, has been a *Persianist. 1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIX. 193 The Pythagoreans, as the *Persianizing Greeks were called. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 330 They are most of them half Persianized.

Pe·rsic, *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Persic-us* Persian.]

A. *adj.* = PERSIAN *a.*

1606 B. JONSON *Masque Hymen* Wks. (Rtldg.) 558 On their heads they wore Persic crowns. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 179 Printed in the vulgar Latin, Hebrew, Greek,.. and Persick languages. 1771 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 354 *note*, The letters of the antient Persic alphabet. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* v. 187 Oh Persic Zoroaster, lord of stars!

B. *sb.* 1. The Persian tongue: = PERSIAN *sb.* 2.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xlvii. 216 He could read and write persic. 1850 J. BROWN *Disc. our Lord* (1852) I. iv. 209 A word borrowed from the Persic.

†2. [L. *persicum*.] A peach. *Obs.* In quot. *attrib.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 141/2 Take Persick stones, and contund them to pouldre.

Hence **Pe·rsicize** *v. trans.*, to turn into Persian.

1881 SIR W. HUNTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 731/1 'India',..derived..from the Persicized form of the Sanskrit *sindhu*, a 'river', pre-eminently the Indus.

‖ **Persicaria** (pɔ̄ɪsikē·riă). *Herb.* [med. or mod. L. (also It.), f. L. *persicum* (*mālum*) peach: cf. med.L. *persicārius* peach-tree, and PEACH-WORT.] The plant *Polygonum Persicaria*, Dead Arsesmart, or Peachwort; also, with defining words, applied to other species of *Polygonum*; the garden species is *P. orientale*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cix. 361 Dead Arsmart is called *Persicaria*, or Peach-woort, of the likenesse that the leaues haue with those of the Peach tree. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 79 A Load of Persicaria or Arsmart, brought to him by some of the Country People. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 101 Buck-wheat,.. the delicate pink-white of the flower, a paler persicaria. 1883 *Good Words* 710 Orach and fleabane, the yellow toadflax and pink persicaria.

† **Pe·rsicary.** *Obs.* Anglicized form of prec.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 83 þe ius of þe leeues of pechis,

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or ellis persicarie. 1687 J. Clayton in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 146 They take the biting Persicary, and chew it.

Persico, persicot (pō·ɪsiko, -kŏ). [a. 17th c. F. *persico*, now *persicot*, a. It. *persico*, L. *persicum* peach.] A kind of cordial prepared by macerating the kernels of peaches, apricots, etc., in spirit.

1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* (ed. 2) I. 108 Tincture of Saffron, Barbadoes-Water, Persico. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 328 ₱ 1. 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* 9 Powders and confects, cordials and persico. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Persicot.*

† **Persi·de**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *persidē-re* to continue sitting, f. Per- 1 + *sedēre* to sit.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Perside*,..to sit by, to abide still.

Persie: see Perse, Parsee.

‖ **Persiennes** (pāɹsie·nz, ‖ pɛrsyɛn), *sb. pl.* [Fr., pl. fem. of adj. *persien* Persian.] Outside window-shutters or blinds, made of light laths horizontally fastened in a frame, so as to be movable, like those of Venetian blinds.

1842 Louisa S. Costello *Pilgr. Auvergne* I. 90 Throwing the persiannes wide open. 1865 tr. *Erckmann-Chatrian's Waterloo* (1870) 24 The Jews and Lutherans behind their persiennes up above.

‖ **Persiflage** (pɛrsifla·ʒ). [Fr., f. *persifler* to banter or rally slightly: see -age.] Light banter or raillery; bantering, frivolous talk; a frivolous manner of treating any subject.

1757 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1774) IV. 103 Upon these delicate occasions you must practise the ministerial shrugs and persiflage. 1799 Han. More *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 15 The cold compound of irony, irreligion, selfishness, and sneer, which make up what the French..so well express by the term *persiflage*. 1814 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* II. 308. 1827 Scott *Jrnl.* 13 Jan., There is a turn for persiflage, a fear of ridicule among them. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* xxi, All his smooth and shallow persiflage, even his shrewd satiric humour, had vanished. 1893 A. Dobson *H. Walpole* ix. 254 The element in which his easy persiflage delights to disport itself.

Persiflate (pō·ɹsifleɪt), *v. rare*⁻¹. [f. F. *persifler* to banter lightly: see -ate 3.] *intr.* To use or practise persiflage; to talk banteringly.

[1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xiv, Osborne was quite savage. The little governess patronised him and *persifflé* him.] 1849 — *Let.* in *Scribner's Mag.* (1887) I. 551/1 We talked and persiflated all the way to London.

‖ **Persifleur** (pɛrsiflör). [Fr., agent-noun f. *persifler*: see prec.] One who is addicted to persiflage, who indulges in frivolous, quizzical talk.

1840 Carlyle *Heroes* i, They felt that if *persiflage* be the great thing, there never was such a *persifleur* [as Voltaire]. 1879 Hare *B'ness Bunsen* I. v. 147 He would have been a consummate persifleur.

Persil, -sile, obs. forms of Parsley.

Persimmon (pəɹsi·mən). Forms: 7 **putchamin, pessemmin, posimon, 8 pitchumon, pishamin, phishimon, porsimmon, 8–9 persimon, 9 -siman, -simmen, 8– persimmon.** [Corruption of the native name in the Powhatan dialect (Algonkin of Virginia). The exact form of the first element is uncertain; the second is the suffix *-min*, common to many names of grains or small fruits in Algonkin dialects: cf. *mondamin*, *shahbomin*, in Longfellow's 'Hiawatha'. The stress was orig. not on the second syllable, *persimi·n* or *pe·rsimin* being earlier than *persi·mmon*.]

1. The plum-like fruit of the tree *Diospyros virginiana*; the American Date-plum, of yellowish orange colour, an inch or more in diameter, with from six to eight stony seeds; it is very astringent even when ripe, but becomes sweet and edible when softened by frost. Also, The large red fruit of the Chinese and Japanese species *D. Kaki*.

1612 Capt. Smith *Map Virginia* 12 The fruit like medlers; they call *Putchamins*, they cast vppon hurdles on a mat, and preserue them as Pruines. 1612 W. Strachey *Trav. Virginia* x. (Hakl. Soc.) 119 They have a plomb which they call pessemmins, like to a medler, in England, but of a deeper tawnie cullour. 1670 D. Denton *Descr. New York* (1845) 3 The Fruits natural to the Island are Mulberries, Posimons,..Huckelberries. 1705 Beverley *Hist. Virginia* II. iv. (1722) 112 Of stoned Fruits, I have met with three good Sorts, *viz.* Cherries, Plums, and Persimmons. 1731 Catesby *Nat. Hist. Carolina* I. p. x, Phishimons, whorts, and some other fruit. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 322–3 Persimon Plum,..Pishamin Plum, *Diospyros*. 1785 J. Belknap in *M. Cutler's Life*, etc. (1888) II. 235, I enclose you the seeds of the Persimmon, a fruit natural to Pennsylvania. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 1. 17 The [Chinese] persiman is like a large egg-plum, but containing half a dozen stones. 1863 Alcock *Capital Tycoon* I. 323 Apples, pears, plums, peaches, chestnuts, persimmons, oranges,..all are here. 1887 *Century Mag.* Oct. 859/2 Away! Away!..to where the purple and golden persimmons hang low from the boughs.

2. (More fully *persimmon-tree*.) The tree *Diospyros virginiana* (N.O. *Ebenaceæ*); a native of North America, which produces the fruit described in 1, and yields a fine hard wood valuable for turning. Also applied to other species, as Black or Mexican P., *D. Texana*, which has a small black insipid fruit, and Japanese P., *D. Kaki*.

1737 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) I. 62 In the moistest part of this land some porsimmon-trees grow. 1788 Rees *Chambers' Cycl.*, *Plum*, *Indian date*, pishamin, persimon, or pitchumon, *diospyros*,..a genus of the *polygamia dioecia* class. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* I. ii. 47 They brought..loaves made of the fruit of the persimmon. 1882 *Garden* 7 Jan. 1/2 There are..fruiting Japan Persimmons, American Persimmons.

3. In various phrases. U.S. *colloq.* and *slang*.

1827 De Quincey *Murder* Wks. 1854 IV. 50 Why or with what view, it passes my persimmon to tell you. 1889 Farmer *Americanisms* s.v., 'To rake up the persimmons.'—To pocket the stakes or spoils. *Ibid.*, 'The persimmon above one's huckleberry',..an avowal of disbelief in one's ability to perform..a given task or undertaking. 1896 *Daily News* 5 June 5/3 There is..in the Southern States, a proverb.. 'The longest pole knocks the persimmon', i. e. success falls to him who has the most advantages. 1901–2 Farmer & Henley *Slang* s.v., That's persimmon (or all persimmon) = 'That's fine'. 1903 Cutcliffe Hyne *Mr Todd* 40 No use taking four bites at a persimmon.

4. *attrib.*, as *persimmon-beer*, *-wood*.

1643 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I. 250 Skowen's damms and Persimon Ponds. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Persimmon Beer*, a kind of domestic beer whose principal ingredient is persimmons. 1892 *Joseph Gardner & Sons' Monthly Circular* 1 Oct., Persimmon Wood, £3 to £3 10s. per ton.

Persism (pō·ɹsiz'm). [f. Gr. *περσίζειν* to speak Persian: see -ism.] A Persian idiom.

1760 Byrom *Jrnl. & Lit. Rem.* (1857) II. 1. 619 The Arabisms, Persisms and Tyriasms that the learned observe in it [New Testament].

Persist (pəɹsi·st), *v.* [ad. L. *persist-ĕre* to continue steadfastly, to persist, f. Per- 2 + *sistĕre* to stand. Cf. F. *persister* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *intr.* To continue firmly or obstinately *in* a state, opinion, purpose, or course of action, esp. against opposition, or remonstrance. Formerly also with *infin.*

1538 Elyot *Dict.*, *Consto*, to persyste or abyde in a thynge. *Ibid.*, *Obstino*, to be obstinate, or persist firme, in one sentence or purpose. 1555 Eden *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 53 To persist in frowarde stoobernesse. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 43 Whosoeuer persisteth in Gods truth to the ende, there is no cause why he shoulde feare the euerlasting death. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 186 Thus to persist In doing wrong, extenuates not wrong. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* 372 Farewel most learned Bartholine, And persist to love me. 1779 Sheridan *Monologue Garrick*, Can we persist to bid your sorrows flow? 1858 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 75 They persisted in going to the room last night.

b. To be insistent or urgent in a statement or question; to persist in saying or asserting.

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 389 The Droger..persists; What comfort can I reap from your disturbance? *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Hist. Greece* II. 256 [Callisthenes] persisted in his innocence to the last. 1838 Lytton *Alice* I. vi, 'Mr. Aubrey is not severe', persisted Evelyn.

† **2.** To remain or continue to be (something or of some quality). *Obs.* or merged in 1.

1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 The saide Indenture shall persiste continue and abide..in full strength and vertue. 1590 Marlowe *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* IV. i, I will persist a terror to the world. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 2 They persisted earnest suiters still for him. 1671 Milton *Samson* 249 But they persisted deaf, and would not seem To count them things worth notice. 1728 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* v. 78 [Matter] will always persist uniformly in its present state, either of rest or motion, if nothing stirs, diverts, accelerates, or stops it.

† **3.** To remain standing (against opposing force); to stop short (at some point). *Obs. rare.*

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 18 Those that hold that all things are governed by Fortune, had not erred, had they not persisted there. 1646 — *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xviii. 381 He was able to persist erect upon an oyled planke, and not to bee removed by the force..of three men.

4. To remain in existence; to last, endure.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* I. xi. (1765) 26 The Calyx..Persisting, till the Fruit is come to Maturity. 1866 Tate *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 147 Bulimus has persisted since the period of.. the Upper Eocene. 1898 A. C. Haddon *Study of Man* p. xxvii, Among the pigmy peoples..we find many infantile characters persisting in the adults.

Persistence (pəɹsi·stĕns). Also 6–9 **-ance**. [In 16th c. a. F. *persistance* (cf. *resistance*); subseq. changed to -ence after L. *persistentem*: cf. next.]

1. The action or fact of persisting; firm or obstinate continuance in a particular course in spite of opposition. Also, The quality of being persistent; = Persistency.

1546 Bale *1st Exam. Anne Askewe* 1 A faste membre of Christ by her myghtye persystence in hys veryte. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* Jer. xiii. 23 After so long and obstinate persistance in your wickednesse. 1786 Burke *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 156 Such further evils, as must have been consequent on a persistance therein. 1844 Marg. Fuller *Wom. 19th C.* (1862) 24 Persistence and courage are the most womanly no less than the most manly qualities. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 472 The refusal of supplies was met by persistence in the levy of Customs.

2. Continued existence in time or (*rarely*) in space; endurance; continuous occurrence.

1621 Rachel Speght *Frailty of Life*, Man is in sacred writ compar'd to grasse,..Of short persistance, like an Aprill showre. 1849 Murchison *Siluria* v. 103 A geological band of great persistence. 1879 H. George *Progr. & Pov.* Introd. (1881) 11 Political economy..does not explain the persistence of poverty amid advancing wealth. 1880 Carpenter in *19th Cent.* Apr. 599 The persistence of a..number of cretaceous types..through the whole of the Tertiary period.

b. spec. *Persistence of an impression*: the continuance of a sensible impression after the exciting cause is removed, esp. of a visual impression upon the retina of the eye, the cause of many phenomena in optics. *Persistence of force* or *energy*, *persistence of matter*, names for the two principles of the conservation of energy and the permanence of matter.

1868 H. Spencer *First Princ.* II. viii. 251 *note*, I expressed to .. Prof. Huxley my dissatisfaction with the current expression—'Conservation of force'...Huxley suggested *persistence*. *Ibid.* (1867) 189 By the persistence of Force, we really mean the persistence of some Power which transcends our knowledge and conception...In other words, asserting the persistence of Force, is but another mode of asserting an Unconditioned Reality. 1869 Tyndall *Notes Lect. Light* 27 An electric spark is sensibly instantaneous; but the impression it makes upon the eye remains for some time after the spark has passed away...Wheatstone's Photometer is based on this persistence. 1883 A. Barratt *Phys. Metempiric* 81 The persistence of matter and energy, and the law..that events happen equally well in all parts of space where their conditions occur, prove that time and space have no real existence, but are only forms of arrangement of phenomena.

Persistency (pəɹsi·stĕnsi). [f. L. *persistent-em*: see next and -ency; cf. prec.]

1. The quality of persisting or being persistent; firmness or obstinacy in adhering to a course, purpose, or opinion; also = Persistence 1.

1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, II. ii. 50 Thou think'st me as farre in the Diuels Booke..for obduracie and persistencie. *a* 1672 T. Horton *Serm.*, *Ps.* cxxxiii. 1 (1679) 195 This is also pertaining to the love and concord of brethren, a perseverance and persistency in it. 1833 Sarah Austin *Charac. Goethe* II. 209 *note*, He did this with the more ardour and persistency. 1879 Trollope in *19th Cent.* Jan. 36 Clever young men, ambitious but idle and vacillating, are met every day, whereas the gift of persistency in a young man is uncommon.

2. The quality or condition of continuing in existence; = Persistence 2.

1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 331 Not to place implicit reliance on the alleged persistency of the same mineral characters in secondary rocks. 1866 Thirlwall *Rem.* (1878) III. 304 It has only undergone a series of transformations, which has not interrupted its persistency.

Persistent (pəɹsi·stĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *persistent-em*, pr. pple. of *persistĕre* to persist. In F. *persistant*; cf. Persistence.]

1. Persisting or continuing firmly in some action, course, or pursuit, esp. against opposition or remonstrance, or in spite of failure.

1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 81 Our resistance against the destruction of..prejudices..of sense, is commonly more violent at first, but less persistent, than in the case of those of opinion. 1868 E. Edwards *Ralegh* I. xvi. 332 His greed, no less than his ambition,..made him a persistent colonizer. 1888 F. Hume *Mme. Midas* I. i, Her suitors were numerous and persistent as those of Penelope.

2. Existing continuously in time; enduring.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxix. (1856) 360 There is a something about this persistent day antagonistic to sleep. 1864 H. Spencer *Biol.* I. III. viii. § 144. 404 This assumption of a persistent formative power, inherent in organisms, and making them unfold into higher forms. 1866 Tate *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 169 A marked and persistent variety. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* iv. (1894) 94 A persistent screen of stormy cloud drove up the valley.

b. Of an action or condition: Continued, continuous, constant; constantly repeated.

1857 *G. Bird's Urin. Deposits* 289 The persistent occurrence of deposits of the earthy phosphates in the urine. 1872 Huxley *Phys.* iv. 100 The persistent breathing of such air tends to lower all kinds of vital energy.

3. *spec.* **a.** *Zool.* and *Bot.* Of parts of animals and plants (as the horns, hair, leaves, calyces, etc.): Remaining after the period at which such parts in other cases fall off or wither; permanent; continuing; opp. to *deciduous* or *caducous*.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 344 *Persistent.*.. Legs which the insect has in all its states. Ex. The legs attached to the trunk. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 206 Crowned by the persistent lobes of the calyx. 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 502 Lastly, come the Ruminants, whose horns are hollow and naked, but persistent. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 199 Called 'Everlastings' from their dry, scarious, persistent involucres. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* iii. (ed. 6) 86 Leaves..may be..persistent, when they remain through the cold season..during which vegetation is interrupted. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 348 In some Mammalia the teeth grow from persistent pulps.

b. *Geol.* Of a stratum: Extending continuously over the whole area occupied by the formation; not thinning out or disappearing.

1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 173 The individual strata are rarely persistent for a great distance. 1839 Murchison *Silur. Syst.* I. xxix. 372 The bed is persistent only for a few yards. 1865 Geikie *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* vi. 138 Even with such doubtful forms, the two main systems remain tolerably persistent.

Hence **Persi·stently** *adv.*, in a persistent manner, with persistence or continuously repeated action.

1859 Smiles *Self-Help* 323 Gentleness in society..pushes its way quietly and persistently. 1880 C. R Markham *Peruv. Bark* iii. 276 A fair recompense has been persistently refused.

Persi·ster. *rare.* [f. Persist *v.* + -er 1.] One who persists.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II. viii. 44 Each of them tends to the exclusion of that ungenerous persister's visits.

Persi·sting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Persist; persistence.

a 1694 Tillotson *Serm.*, *John* iii. 19 Wks. 1717 II. 602 Another usual concomitant of Infidelity, is..pertinacious persisting in Error. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.*, *Misc. Tracts* 22/1 Convinced that his persisting was to little purpose.

Persi·sting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That persists, persistent; *spec.* = Persistent 3.

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1552 HULOET, Persistyng, *constans, manens.* 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 902 It may make him..more confident and persisting then otherwise he would be. 1774 CURTIS *Flora Lond.* I. (1777) 12 Pimpernel..Calyx persisting. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 484 Columns separated by the persisting collagenous tissue.

Hence **Persi·stingly** *adv.*, persistently.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 451 He..pursues persistingly an idea. 1885 L. WINGFIELD *Barbara Philpot* III. iv. 92 That the interesting schemer should so persistingly cling to a Cause that was hopeless.

Persi·stive, *a.* [f. PERSIST *v.* + -IVE.] Characterized by persisting, tending to persist.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 21 The protractiue trials of great Ioue, To finde persistiue constancie in men. 1757 HOME *Douglas* II, For chance and fate are words: Persistive wisdom is the fate of man. 1896 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 354 The King's plan was of no effect against his persistive constancy.

Hence **Persi·stively** *adv.*, **Persi·stiveness.**

1847 J. SHEPPARD *Life J. Foster* II. 500 These evils ought to be boldly and persistively exposed. 1864 A. LEIGHTON *Myst. Leg. Edinburgh* (1886) 238 Persistiveness draws, as it were, a power from the wearing out of resistiveness.

Persiueir, obs. Sc. form of PERSEVERE.

Persive, obs. form of PIERCIVE.

†**Perske,** obs. Sc. form of (?) PARCH *v.*

1565 *Randolphes Phantasey* 784 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* i, The hills of highest hight are sonest perskt with sone; The Silver streames with somers drowght are letten oft to Rone.

Perske, obs. variant of PERSE *a.*, blue, bluish.

Persley, -lie, -ly, persoley, -oly, obs. forms of PARSLEY. **Persnepe,** obs. f. PARSNIP.

Persolution (pəɪsolɪ·ū·ʃən). *Chem.* [See PER- 5.] A solution of the highest strength.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 461 Solutions of tin may..come under the notice of the chemists as protosolutions and persolutions.

†**Perso·lve,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *persolv-ĕre* to release, discharge completely, f. PER- 2 + *solvĕre* to loosen, to pay.] *trans.* To pay in full; to fulfil or discharge completely.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 230 b, .l.M. crounes, yerely to be persolued & paied within the toure of London. 1550 BALE *Apol.* 83 If all thynges muste be persolued, that hathe bene promysed in papisme.

Person (pə·ɪsən, pə·rs'n), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3–4 **persun,** 3–6 **persone,** (4 **persoyne**), 4–5 **persoon(e,** (5 **persown**), 5–6 **persoun(e, personne,** 4– **person.** *β.* 4 **parsoun,** 4–7 **parson,** 5–6 **parsone,** 6 **parsonne.** [a. OF. *persone* (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. *personne*, a personage, a person, a man or woman, = Pr., It. *perso·na* :—L. *persōna* a mask used by a player, a character or personage acted (*dramatis persona*), one who plays or performs any part, a character, relation, or capacity in which one acts, a being having legal rights, a juridical person; in late use, a human being in general; also in Christian use (Tertullian *c* 200) a 'person' of the Trinity. Generally thought to be related to L. *personāre* to sound through; but the long *ō* makes a difficulty. The sense *mask* has not come down into Eng.; and the other senses did not arise here in logical order, the earliest being 1, 2, 4 b, and 7. See also PARSON, a differentiated form of the same word.]

I. 1. A character sustained or assumed in a drama or the like, or in actual life; part played; hence function, office, capacity; guise, semblance; one of the characters in a play or story. (Now chiefly of the *dramatis personæ* or characters in a drama, and in phr. *in the person of* = in the character of, as representing.) † *To put on a person*, to assume a character (cf. PERSONAGE 7 b).

The strict dramatic use does not appear in Eng. so early as the transferred use: cf. quot. 1590.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 126 Þe pellican..is euer leane... Dauid efnede him þerto in ancre persone, and ine ancre stefne. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 333 In my paleys paradys in persone of an addre, Falseliche þow fettest þere þynge þat I loued. 1538 CDL. POLE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxxiv. 219 Never heard of the like in Christendom, against ony that bear that person, that I do at this time. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 11 Whan as he speaketh vnder the parson of Phebus. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 107 They susteyne the persones of intercessours. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 62 He comes to disfigure, or to present the person of Moone-shine. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 92 Well, in her person, I say I will not haue you. 1607 *Lingua* II. iv, Hee's bold to bring your person vpon the Stage. 1608 [see PERSONATOR]. 1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xxi. 278 No man can long put on a person and act a part, but his evill manners will peep through the corners of the white robe. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 184 And put on a kind of surly and sullen Person, of Purpose to deter her. 1665 LLOYD *State Worthies* (1670) 14 To fit them by degrees for the person they are to sustain. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 542 P 1 Had I always written in the person of the Spectator. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Lyttelton* Wks. IV. 313 The names of his [Lyttelton's] persons too often enable the reader to anticipate their conversation. 1803–6 WORDSW. *Intim. Immort.* vii, Filling..his 'humorous stage' With all the persons, down to palsied Age.

II. 2. An individual human being; a man, woman, or child. (In earliest use, The human being acting in some capacity, personal agent or actor, person concerned.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 316 Abuten sunne liggeð six þinges þet hit helieþ..person, stude, time, manere, tale, cause. Persone, þe þet dude þeo sunne, oðer mid hwam me dude hire. 13.. *Cursor M.* 26684 (Cott.) To tell þe nam o þat person es na man halden wit resun. 13.. *Coer de L.* 3317 Fyftene persons in Acres toun, He gaff hem clothis gret foyson. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 11 The fifte comandement es þat thou slaa na man..And also here es forboden vn-ryghtwyse hurtynge of any persone. 1467 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 304 That this acte be not prejudicial ne hurt to no parson nor parsones. ?1507 *Communyc.* (W. de W.) A iij, In Noes tyme bycause of synne..Saue viij. persones drowned were all. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xv. 7 Ninety and nine iust persons. 1727 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masques* III. x, There is a certain person in the world, who in a certain person's eye, is a more agreeable person than any person, amongst all the persons, whom persons think agreeable persons. 1827 JARMAN *J. J. Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 337 The bequest did not spring from a parent or person standing in the place of a parent.

b. Emphatically, as distinguished from a thing, or from the lower animals. (Cf. 3.)

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xiv. 43 Her [nature's] werke is alway hool..be it in persones or in bestes. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. xi. (1848) 233 My Opinions, whether of Persons or things, I cannot in most cases command my self. *a* 1713 SPRAT (J.), A zeal for persons is far more easy to be perverted, than a zeal for things. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. ii. 16 The objects of dominion or property are things, as contradistinguished from persons. 1893 PATMORE *Relig. Poet.* 107 In every person who has a right to be called a person, as distinguished from an animal, there are two distinct consciences.

c. A man or woman of distinction or importance; a personage. (Usually with qualifying word or words expressing this.)

(Outside English this was an earlier sense than 2.)

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3202 On hir heed she hadde a crown, Hir semede wel an high persoun. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 205 Johnne Cheisholme, comptrollar and secund persoun of the artailyeirie. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. viii. 348 If it were a person of qualitie, they gave apparrell to all such as came to the interrement. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1649) 154 Charles Duke of Bourbon, whom I find so considerable a Person at this time. 1672 DRYDEN *Assignation* I. i, A man of my parts and talents, though he be but a *valet de chambre*, is a person. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, VI. Wks. 1813 VI. 81 Immediately the chief persons in the state assembled. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 22 The Bishop..whose great popularity at Tours..made him a person of much consideration.

d. Used contemptuously or slightingly of a man.

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. i, Do you suppose a young lady..would want to take advantage of a person in trade? *Ibid.* ii, Miss Beverley, if this person wishes for a longer conference with you, I am sorry you did not appoint a more seasonable hour for your interview.

e. *Young person*: a young man or young woman (L. *juvenis*); now esp. used of the latter, when the speaker does not desire to specify her position as 'girl', 'woman', or 'lady'.

1535 COVERDALE *Judith* vii. 12 Then came the men and women, yonge personnes and children all vnto Osias. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* vii. 181 Highly criminal in young persons. 1759 SARAH FIELDING *C'tess of Dellwyn* II. 217 This young Person had been left at her Parents' Death. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 72 (1794) III. 125 There lived a young person at Loudun from whom he could not resolve to be separated. 1801 *Lusignan* I. 21 Her daughter, a young person of seventeen. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xviii, There be some flashes of martial spirit about this young person [Halbert Glendinning]. 1885 W. S. GILBERT *Mikado* 1, They are not young ladies, they are young persons. 1893 MRS. F. H. BURNETT *One I knew best of all* xv, The Small Person blushed, because she was of the Small Persons who are given to superfluous blushing.

3. In general philosophical sense: A self-conscious or rational being.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 436 All which words are nothing else but so many descriptions of a person, a person hearing, a person receiving, a person testifying. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* ii. (1884) 72 We can address God as a Person, and sustain..relations [with Him] such as are possible only between persons.

III. 4. The living body of a human being; either (*a*) the actual body as distinct from clothing, etc., or from the mind or soul, or (*b*) the body with its clothing and adornment as presented to the sight of others; bodily frame or figure. Usually with *of* or possessive.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 652 (701) Troylus persone She knew by sighte and ek by gentillesse. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2139 To proffer our persons & our pure goodes, To venge of our velany and our vile harme. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 121 His highnes shall þan haue therfore a bouute his persone..lordes, knyghtes, and sqviers. 1526 TINDALE *Col.* ii. 1 As many as have not sene my parson in the flesshe. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 202 For her owne Person, It beggerd all description. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 30 The Senate..sent to advise Pyrrhus to take care of his Person. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* iv. (ed. 2) 61 It is very possible for a man that is proud of his estate..to disregard his dress and person. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxi, It was her fortune, not her person, that induced me to wish for this match. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. iii, One of his advantages was a fine person.

b. (With qualifying adj.) A human (or quasi-human) being considered in reference to bodily figure or appearance; a man or woman of (such and such) a figure. ? *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14913 'Alas!' he sayde, 'so fair mankynde,..So fare persones, so bright of ble.' *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 17 A fair persone he was and fortunat. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Gen.* XXXIX. 6 And Josep[h] was a goodly persone, & a well fauored. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 416. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 110 Belial, in act more graceful and humane; A fairer person lost not Heav'n. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) II. 137 (*Maria*), I asked her if she remembered a pale thin person of a man. 1797–1805 S. & HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* V. 27 'What person of a man?' 'Very handsome, if he was not so pale.'

5. The actual self or being of a man or woman; individual personality. With *of* or possessive: *his (own) person* = himself; *your person* = yourself, you personally. † Formerly often used by way of respect: e.g. *the king's person* for 'the king'.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 172 Þou knowest Concience, I com not to chyde, Ne to depraue þi persone with a proud herte. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 305 Ffor gentillesse nys but renomee Of thyne auncestres,..Which is a strange thyng to thy persone. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xxi. 67 Ye are the falsest lady of the world and the most traitresse vnto the kynges person. 1523 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 37, I am so extremely desyrows that the noble parson yf [*sic*: ?of] my saide Prynce showlde tarry withyn Hys Realme. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 5 Traian..was for his person not learned. 1643 in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1736) III. 35 The charge..shall..be either given to their persons, or left at their houses. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* I. 368 His circumstances may deserve that his character should be given, though his person did not. 1824 SCOTT *Reaganntlet* ch. xxiii, Let me first..see your Majesty's sacred person, in such safety as can now be provided for it. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* ix. 148 Asserting the dignity of his own person, or at all events of his own office. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iii. (ed. 2) 54 We observe.. to begin with, that our bodies are not we,—not our proper persons.

fig. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xv. 75 Robbery and Violence, are Injuries to the Person of the Common-wealth.

†**b.** Expressing bodily presence or action; presence or action 'in person'. *Obs.* exc. as in II.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliii. (1482) 289 Whan they were y wedded..the kyng his owne persone brought and ladde this worthy lady to the bisshops place of wynchestre. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXX. (Percy Soc.) 146 Up than I went where as her person stode. 1557 *Order of Hospitalls* Div b, The President..without his persoun, shall no waighties matters be determined or agreed on. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. x. 86 [They] do wrastle before his person two and two. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* III. iv. 128 How say'st thou that Macduff denies his person At our great bidding? [1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. IX. 309, I hope to be of service..with my troops and person.]

IV. 6. *Law.* A human being (*natural person*) or body corporate or corporation (*artificial person*), having rights and duties recognized by the law.

1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 75/1 And þey [the Master & Brethren of the Hospital] by that same name mowe be persones able to purchase Londez and Tenementz of all manere persones. 1475 *Ibid.* VI. 150/1 Any persone Temporell, corporat or not corporat. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., A Writ that lies for Prebendaries, or other Spiritual Persons. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. i. 123 Natural persons are such as the God of nature formed us; artificial are such as are created and devised by human laws for the purposes of society and government; which are called corporations or bodies politic. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 188 A crowd is no distinct existence,..but if the same people be erected into a corporation, there is a new existence superadded; and they become a person in law capable to sue and be sued [etc.]. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 74 § 1 The word 'Person' shall extend to a Body Politic, Corporate, or Collegiate, as well as an Individual.

V. 7. *Theol.* **a.** Applied to the three distinctions, or modes of the divine being, in the Godhead (Father, Son, and Holy Spirit) which together constitute the Trinity. (Cf. ESSENCE *sb.* 4 b, HYPOSTASIS 5, SUBSTANCE.)

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 55 For ðhre persones and on reed, On miȝt and on godfulhed. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM vii. 143 Wat may þe holy gost nou be? Persone þrydde in trynyte. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 14 The sam God..That woned ever in his godhede, And in thre persons and anhede. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 288 (Trin.) Þerfore he is þe trinite þat is o god and persones þre. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 145/1 If y⁴ one beleued in all the thre parsones of the trinite, y⁶ father y⁶ sone & the holy gost. 1663–70 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) IV. vii. 284 A Plurality of Persons, or Personal Subsistences in the Divine Nature, is a great Mystery, and so to be acknowledged by all who really are, and profess themselves Christians. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 188 The divine persons differ in another manner than human persons. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* II. ii. (1876) 155 The mysteriousness of the doctrine evidently lies in our inability to conceive a sense of the word *person*, such, as to be more than a mere character, yet less than an individual intelligent being. *Ibid.* v. i. 365 The word *Person* which we venture to use in speaking of those three distinct and real modes in which it has pleased Almighty God to reveal to us His being.

†**b.** Substance: = HYPOSTASIS 3. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. I. 87 Semblable though the sayd body [of Christ] be presented in the bred, howbeit it is not become one person therwith.

c. The personality of Christ, esp. as uniting the two natures, divine and human; = HYPOSTASIS 5 (*d*).

1562 *Articles of Religion* ii, Two whole and perfect Natures ..were joined together in one Person. 1855 LYNCH *Lett. to Scattered* ii. 34 Christianity shows itself in immense breadths of time and life, which imply Profundity in the Person of Christ.

VI. 8. *Gram.* Each of the three classes of personal pronouns, and corresponding distinctions in verbs, denoting or indicating respectively the person speaking (*first person*), the person spoken to (*second person*), and the person or thing spoken of (*third person*); each of the different forms or inflexions expressing these distinctions.

[Gr. πρόσωπον in Dionysius Thrax; L. *persōna* in Varro.]

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1580 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 8 b, Yᵉ verbe shal be yᵉ fyrst persone. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 27 This tong hath thre parsones in bothe the nombres of theyr verbes. *Ibid.*, Euery substantyue is onely of the thyrde parson. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 97 The Quakers .. speak to one another in the second Person and singular Number. 1764 W. PRIMATT *Accentus Redivivi* 111 The Dorians penacuted verbs ending *or*,..that is, provided they were third persons plural. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 62/1 In many Languages the person is necessarily expressed by a pronoun. This is universally the case in the Chinese,.. the verb being alike in all the persons. *Mod.* The narrative is written in the third person.

VII. 9. *Zool.* Each individual of a compound or 'colonial' organism, having a more or less independent life, and often specialized in form or function; a zooid.

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 117 In the Pennatulidæ..some, and at times many, persons in a colony are less well-developed. *Ibid.* 123 When the persons of a colony are dimorphic, those which are the more developed are at the same time those which are functionally sexual.

VIII. *Phrases* and *Comb.*

10. *In* one's (*own*) *person*, formerly also *in* (one's) *proper person* (= L. *in propriâ personâ*): †**a.** = in person (see 11). *Obs.* **b.** In one's own character (not as representing another): see sense 1.

a. [1292 BRITTON I. i. § 1 Pur ceo qe nous ne suffisums mie en nostre propre persone a oyer et terminer totes les quereles del poeple. *Trans.* Inasmuch as we are not sufficient in our proper person to hear and determine all the complaints of our said people.] 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4958 For to sytte in dome in proper parsoun. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 443 Aftur þat a man deserves in his owne persoyne schal he be rewardid. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 5 The which noman in his persone Mai knowe. 1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 52/1 That the said John Myrfeld, Richard Ledys, and either of theym, in their propre persone and persones appere. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 13 He wolde be in his owne persone, the example of our hole iourney. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 375 They haue ofte intreated you, sometime by their Ambassadours, and somtime in their own persons.

b. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* M.'s Wks. 1738 I. 503 Not such as the Poet would speak, if he were to speak in his own person. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 266 The poet is speaking in his own person. [See sense 1.]

11. *In person*: with or by one's own action or bodily presence; personally; oneself.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 631 King Iames..then beyng there in person. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. i. 127 (Quarto), You haue .. made her serue your vses both in pwrse and in person. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 851 Princes of my countrey came in person, Solicited, commanded, threatn'd, urg'd. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 205 To return him thanks in person. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. x. 260 Charlemaigne excused the bishops from serving in person. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. ix. 310 Others crossed the sea in person.

12. *In the person of* (*in his* or *her person*).

a. In the character of, as the representative of, as personally representing. See sense 1.

b. Embodied or invested in; impersonated in; (as) personally represented by.

1582–3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 541 A power strange and unsufferabill to be in the persoun of ony inferior subject. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* Pref., Persecuting Horace and Virgil in the persons of their successours. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. vii. 60 The company still subsists in the person of the state. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 216, I will avenge this insult, noble Queen, Done in your maiden's person to yourself.

13. *To accept* (†*take*), *respect* (†*behold*, †*look on*) *persons*, or *the person of* any one: to look upon with favour, to favour, to show partiality, esp. on personal or improper grounds. (*Scriptural.*)

Person here represents L. *personam* of the Vulgate (which however has in some places *faciem*), the Gr. being προσωπον 'face, countenance, person', usually in the comb. προσωπολαμψιαν 'to accept the face of', rendering Heb. פָּנִים נָשָׂא *nāsā' pānîm* 'to lift up or accept the face' (prob. orig. to lift up the face of one prostrated in humility or supplication).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19944 (Cott.), I se he [Petre] said..þat godd, þat mad for us ranscun, Bihaldes noght mans persun. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xx. 21 Thou takist not persoone of man, but thou techist in treuth the wey of God. — *Rom.* ii. 11 For accepciouns of persoones [*gloss*, that is, to putte oon bifore another withoute desert] is not anentis God. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xxv. 35 Behold I haue herkened vnto thy voyce, and accepted thy personne [Vulg. *honoravi faciem tuam*]. — *Ps.* lxxxi. 2 How longe wil ye geue wronge iudgment & accepte the persounes of the vngodly? 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Acts* x. 34 There is no respecte of parsones wyth God [*Vulg.* Non est personarum acceptor Deus; 1382 WYCLIF not acceptour of persoones; *Rhem.* not an accepter..; 1526 TINDALE God is not parciall; 1611 God is no respecter of persones]. [See also ACCEPT *v.* 2, ACCEPTER, ACCEPTION 2, RESPECT *sb.* and *v.*, RESPECTER.]

14. *Comb.*

1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 132 When we are time-bound, place-bound, or person-bound. 1873 Miss M. BLIND tr. *Strauss' Old Faith & New* xlii. 169 The impersonal but person-shaping All.

†**Person**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.: cf. late L. *persōnārē* to represent.] = PERSONATE *v.* 5.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xiv, Or let us person him like some wretched itinerary Judge.

Person, obs. form of PARSON.

‖ **Persona** (pəɹsōʊ·nă). The Latin word for PERSON, q. v., used in certain phrases:

1. Persona grata [late L.], an acceptable person or personage; originally applied to a diplomatic representative who is personally acceptable to the personage to whom he is accredited.

2. *In propria persona*: see IN *Lat. prep.*

Personable (pɔ̄·ɹsənăb'l), *a.* [f. PERSON *sb.* + -ABLE: cf. 16th c. F. *personnable.*]

1. Having a well-formed person or body; well-made, handsome; good-looking, comely, presentable. (Now chiefly in literary use.)

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1552 His bodie so personable and plesaunt, So feir and so wel y-wroght. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 102 One woman..hath manie children, of theym some be fayre and personable, some ill fauoured and croked. 1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith in Death* (1627) 69 The most personable Creature that euer the Sunne saw. 1723 SWIFT *Cook Maid's Lett.* Wks. 1755 III. II. 205 My master is a personable man, and not a spindle-shank'd boddy-doddy. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 79 She was..too personable and attractive a nymph to be without a swain. 1890 BESANT *Armorel of Lyonesse* I. vi, Certainly, he was a personable young man.

†**2.** *Law.* Having the status of a legal person (PERSON 6), and as such competent to maintain a plea in court, or to take anything granted or given. *Obs.*

1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 68 Whan he is made abbot he is as a man personable [LITTLETON *edd.* 1481–1530 vn home ou person; *ed.* 1557 parsonable] in the lawe, alonly to purchase and to haue landes and tenementes .. to the vse of his house, & nat to his owne proper vse. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v., The tenent pleaded that the wife was an alien borne in Portingall. .. The plaintife saith: shee was made personable by Parlament, that is, as the Ciuilians would speake it, *habere personam standi in iudicio.* Personable is also as much, as to be of capacitie to take any thing graunted or giuen. *Ibid.* s. v. *Personal*, The demaundant was judged personable to maintaine this action. 1660 SHERINGHAM *King's Suprem.* vii. (1682) 68 All agreed that the King was Personable, and discharged from all attainder in the very act that he took the Kingdom upon him.

†**3.** = PERSONAL. *Obs.*

1632 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I. 172 Exempted from theire personable service in the warrs.

Hence **Personableness**, personal handsomeness.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. iv. 223 An apt figure, and personablenes of body. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Iustine* I. 21 Darius besides his personableness and his vertue, was of neer relation in blood to the ancient Kings. *c* 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* iii, I know no other set of men but what lose something of their personableness when they cease to be quite young.

†**Personably**, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. Like a personage of importance; in grand style.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xix. (Arb.) 47 Yf ye had seen reynart how personably he wente wyth hys male and palster on his sholder [*Du.* hoe persoenliken hi doe ghinc].

2. = PERSONALLY. [Cf. OF. *personablement* = *personnellement.*]

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 371 b/1 He myght not hym self entende personably vnto hys thynges. 1538 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* 125 Upon payn of forty pounds personably to appere before the kinge.

Personage (pɔ̄·ɹsənédʒ). [a. OF. *personage*, *-ounage* (13th c. in Godef.), mod.F. *personnage* = Pr. *personatge*, It. *personaggio*, med.L. *persōnāticum* (1057 in Du Cange), *-āgium*, deriv. of *persōna* PERSON: see -AGE.]

†**1.** A representation or figure of a person; an image or effigy; a statue or portrait. *Obs.*

1483 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 6 There was a personage like to the symilitude of the king in habet royall crowned with the crown oon his hede. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 186 The gate was wrought of masons warke of stone..full of figures or personages. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VII. xxxviii, Alexander streightly forbad.. That no man should draw his pourtrait in colours but Apelles the painter: that none should engraue his personage but Pyrgoteles the grauer. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxix. 420 Upon this litter they set the personage of the idoll, appoynted for the feast. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Beauty* (Arb.) 210 Apelles, or Albert Durere,.. Whereof the one would make a Parsonage by Geometricall proporcions, the other, by takeing the best partes out of divers faces to make one excellent.

†**2.** The body of a person; chiefly with reference to appearance, stature, etc.; bodily frame, figure; personal appearance: = PERSON *sb.* 4. (In quot. 1785 humorously for the 'person' or 'body'.) *Obs.*

1462 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 463/1 The beaute of personage that it hath pleased Almyghty God to send You. *c* 1559 R. HALL *Life Fisher* in *Fisher's Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) II. p. lxiii, Doctor Ridley (who was a man of verie little and small personage). 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 32 Well borne, vertuous, chaste, of tall and comely personage, and well spoken. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 344 The Armenians are..of comely Personage. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. New York* (1860) 57 Of a Gentile Personage, and a very agreeable behaviour in conversation. 1785 COWPER *Let. to Lady Hesketh* 20–24 Dec., Half a dozen flannel waistcoats..to be worn..next my personage.

fig. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 103 His stile addeth fauour, and grace to beauty; and in a goodly Boddy representeth a puissant Soule. How few verses carry such a personage of state?

†**b.** A person of (such and such a) figure or appearance: = PERSON *sb.* 4 b. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 594 Hee being a tall and hardie personage. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Goth. Wars* III. 75 He was a beautifull personage, tall, and of the goodliest countenance that could be seen. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Personage*, the same with Person; as She was a comely Personage. 1807 WORDSW. *Wk. Doe* III. 145 The monumental pomp of age Was with this goodly Personage.

3. A person (man or woman) of high rank, distinction, consideration, or importance; a person of note. (Originally always with *great* or the like qualification, which in the 19th c. began to be implied in calling any one 'a personage'.)

1503–4 *Act 19 Hen. VII*, c. 25 *Preamble*, Honorable personages to have joint..power with the seid persones rehersed. 1532 SIR J. RUSSELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 301 As for the greate personages that be taken..none of them shalbe as yet put to no raunsome. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 42 The Councel of Spain was then full of many eminent personages. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 268 Her Majesty, is a Personage endowed with rare Perfections both of Mind and Body. 1812 LD. MILTON *Sp. Ho. Com.* 2 Dec., The Great Personage at the Head of the Government. 1845 D'ISRAELI *Sybil* vii, Sir John Warren bought another estate, and picked up another borough. He was fast becoming a personage. 1893 F. F. MOORE *I Forbid Banns* (1899) 120 Lady Ashenthorpe was a Personage. That she had become a Personage, proved that she possessed a large amount of tact.

b. In weakened or generalized sense: A person; a man or woman (whose status the speaker does not know, or does not desire to specify).

Sometimes applied ironically or laughingly to a self-important person, who considers himself 'a personage'; also with mixture of other senses.

a 1555 BRADFORD *Let. to Lady Vane* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1648 Many whiche were in comparison of Peter, but rascall personages. 1608 LLOYD (*title*) Memoires of the Lives ..of those Personages who Suffered for the Protestant Religion. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxx, The personage whom we had long entertained as a harmless amusing companion. 1786 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscr.* II. 56 The Seraphic Miss Franklin, was, in his present opinion, a very disgusting personage. 1818 R. SHARP *Lett. & Ess.* (1834) 54 Your shrewd, sly, evil-speaking fellow is generally a shallow personage. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* ii. 28 No impassioned personage wishes he had been born in the age of Pitt. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 215 That ready-witted and helpful personage.

†**4.** The quality of being a person or persons; personality. *Obs. rare.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 198 b, For here is no consubstancialite nor personage, whiche is in yᵉ deite.

†**5.** Personal identity, personality, individual self. *Our personages*, ourselves. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxv, Any thinge wherby our wittes may be amended and our personages be more apte to serue our publike weale. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 179 Acts of his personage and not of ours.

†**6.** The sort of person any one is, or is represented to be, in respect of character, rank, etc. *Obs.*

1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 43 Poetes iudge comly what soeu[e]r becometh a man by his personage. 1560 COLE *Lett. to Jewell* ii, The greater personage you beare, the lesse cause haue ye to be put to answer. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 242 Instruments wherewᵗ he obteined estimation, and wonne worship conuenient for his proper personage. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. iv. 115 Many good parts ought to be in the parsonage of a Sergeant Maior.

7. One of the persons or characters of a drama (*dramatis personæ*), or of a dramatic poem, story, etc.; also one of the actors on the stage of history.

1573 in Cunningham *Acc. Revels Crt.* (Shaks. Soc. 1842) 32, Patternes for personages of Men & Women in strange attyer. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Ep. to Harvey ¶ 1 His [Spenser's] dewe obseruing of Decorum everye where, in personages, in seasons, in matter, in speach. 1594 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 33 There being in that Tragœdie sondry personages of greatest astate, to be represented in auncient princely attire. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 156 ₱ 6 Only three speaking personages should appear at once upon the stage. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. Pref. 7 The motives of the personages are sometimes as apparent as their actions. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xix, I intend that Madeline Staveley shall..be the most interesting personage in this story.

b. Hence, the impersonation or acting of such a character, the part (acted); in the phrases, *to take upon oneself, put on, play, assume the personage of*; also *fig.* and *transf.*, in *to represent the personage of.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) B ij, I will take upon me the personage of the last,..full of woundes, miserably mangled, with a pale countenaunce, and grisly looke. 1582 MULCASTER *1st Pt. Elem.* Pref., Her Majestie representeth the personage of the hole land. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 37 You have hitherto represented the personage of one, whom you are not. 1641 LD. J. DIGBY *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 21 Apr. 3 Judges wee are now, and must put on another personage. 1652 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 78 Every one of us played so well his personage in this Comedy. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* L. xix. (1877) I. 75 Whatsoever personage a man takes upon himself to perform, he ever mixes his own part with it. 1902 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Feb. 6/1 It is common for tragedians to shut themselves up in their dressing-rooms between the acts of a play, and to reassume their personage immediately on being called.

†**c.** Assumed or pretended character; acting; semblance. *Obs.*

1572 tr. *Buchanan's Detect. Q. Mary* M iv, At Setons sche threw away all hir disguisit personage of mourning.

8. Phrases. †*In one's own personage*, in person (PERSON 10), personally (*obs.*). *In the personage of*, †**a.** in the character of, as representing (*obs.*); **b.** as represented by; personified in; = *in the person of* (PERSON 12 a, b).

1534 CRANMER *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 291 In case I had so spoken the same unto you in my own personage. *Ibid.* 294 To examine in your own personage the said misdoers. 1553 KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 153 Spekying unto his Apostolis in the personage of the rest of the ministeris of the Kirk of God. 1888

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J. Payn *Prince of Blood* I. i. 30 'Circumstances over which she had no control', in the personage of her brother Ernest, were impelling her.

Personage, obs. form of Parsonage.

Personal (pɔ̄ːɪsənăl), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 4–5 -el, etc., 6 **parsonal**(l. [a. OF. *personal* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *-el* (mod.F. *-onnel*), ad. L. *persōnāl-is* of or pertaining to a person (in Law or Gram.), f. *persōna* Person: see -al.]

1. Of, pertaining to, concerning, or affecting the individual person or self (as opposed, variously, to other persons, the general community, etc., or to one's office, rank, or other attributes); individual; private; one's own. Rarely in reference to an animal (quot. 1796).

Personal Equation, *personal* Identity: see these words.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 115 Seruius Tullius.. ordeyned first personal tribute [L. *censum*] to be Romayns. 1563 Calfhill *Answ. Treat. Cross* vi. 135 Examples be daungerous to be followed..bycause they be sometime but personall. 1602 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. i. 11, I know no personall cause, to spurne at him, But for the generall. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 236 Know no reason why they might not give their personal bills to such as would take them as money to pass. 1796 Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 79 Even the instincts of animals appear to be less adapted to their own personal utility, than to that of Man. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 182 Although dignities are now become little more than personal honours; yet they are still classed under the head of real property. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 18 It required all the personal influence of the king to check the turbulence of his irritated followers.

b. Const. *to* (cf. *proper to, peculiar to*).

a 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* I. iv. § 12. 58 The jurisdiction annexed to the principality is not heritable, but personal to the King's eldest son. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. ii. 61 The authority..was personal to Augustine, and not intended to descend from him to his successors. 1874 S. Wilberforce *Ess.* I. 376 This is personal to himself.

2. Done, made, performed, held, etc. in person; involving the actual or immediate presence or action of the individual person himself (as opposed to a substitute, deputy, messenger, etc.). Of a reciprocal action or relation, Carried on or subsisting between individual persons directly.

c 1388 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 493 Þai sayne, þat no persone ne vicare ne prelate is excusud fro personele residense to be made in þer beneficys. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* II. an. 1407 (R.) With great dyffyculte he pacyfyed them agayn ..and brought them to personall communycacion. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* II. i. 32 Tell him, the daughter of the King of France..Importunes personall conference with his grace. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 387 The one was their personall presence and travelling to the wars. 1733 C. Coote 13 Dec. in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 59 Your allowing me to some degree of personal acquaintance with you. 1844 Thirlwall *Greece* lxiv. VIII. 263 The wealthier citizens..bound by law to personal service in the cavalry. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* iv. 85 Pope..did not enjoy the honour of any personal interview with royalty.

†b. Present or engaged in person. *Obs.*

1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 88 When hee was personall in the Irish Warre. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 152 Kings ought to be personall in their enterprises. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 211 None but we that are personall actors therein..can thorowly apprehend [etc.].

3. Of or pertaining to one's person, body, or figure; bodily: a. as an action or quality. †*Personal oath* (quot. 1577–87): = *bodily* or *corporal oath* (see Corporal *a.* 5 a).

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5142 A purtrayour..scho prays with þam to pas, And his personele proporcions in perchemen hire bring. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1 He tooke his personall oth before the altar of S. Peter at Westmister, to defend the holie church, and rulers of the same. 1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 8 Our Nauie is addressed, our Power collected. ..Onely wee want a little personall Strength. 1620 Brathwait *Five Senses* in *Archaica* II. 82 It is..a personal comeliness, adds honour to our clothing. 1716 Addison *Freeholder* No. 21 P 3 A Princess whose Personal Charms..were now become the least part of her Character. 1865 Lubbock *Prehist. Times* 21 The personal ornaments of the Bronze age consist principally of bracelets,..pins,..and rings.

b. as something affecting or having reference to one's person or body.

1591 Horsey *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 165 The Russ Emperor flies with his .. personall guard of 20 thowsand gonnors, towards a stronge monesterie. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. i. 141 Three great and primary rights, of personal security, personal liberty, and private property. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* VIII. iv, Turning their attention to her personal safety. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 228 Designed..for the purpose of personal defence. 1814 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. xvi, He shall have no personal ill-usage. 1861 Mill *Utilit.* (1862) 65 It is..considered unjust to deprive any one of his personal liberty.

4. Having an individual person as object; relating to a person in his individual capacity; directed to, aimed at, or referring to some particular person or to oneself personally, *spec.* in a disparaging or offensive sense or manner.

1614 T. Lorkin *Let.* in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 346 If they had..not proceeded to personal invectives, and mutinous and seditious speeches against his majesty,..his favourites, and..the Scots in general. *a* 1729 J. Rogers (J.), Publick reproofs of sin are general..; but in private conversations the application may be more personal. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 264 A dispute, which, by the conduct of my opponent, has degenerated into personal abuse. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xi, He asked him distinctly,..as a personal favour too,..not to play. 1863 H. Cox *Institt.* I. iv. 19 Private Acts of Parliament are divided into those which are *personal* and those which are *local*. 1888 J. Inglis *Tent Life in Tigerland* 236, I seemed to take it as a personal insult that anybody..amid all the depressing surroundings, should dare to be cheerful.

b. Const. *to* (cf. *relative to*, etc.).

c 1680 Hickeringill *Hist. Whiggism* I. Wks. 1716 I. 56 The Earl of Arundel was restrained for a Misdemeanour, which was Personal to his Majesty. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xliii, He [the Prince] had a different and good natured motive, personal to our hero, for prolonging the conference.

c. Having oneself as object; directed to oneself.

1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* xxx, They have every one of them so copious a share of their own personal esteem. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. iv. 60 The strong personal vanity of the man.

d. *transf.* Making a personal remark, reflection, or attack; addicted to such remarks, etc.

1607 B. Jonson *Volpone* Ded., Where have I been particular? where personal? except to a mimic, cheater [etc.]. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. x. ii, And therefore splenetic, personal, base, A wounded thing with a rancorous cry. 1882 Pebody *Eng. Journalism* xxiii. 187 *Punch*..is racy, frank, and personal to a degree that often perplexes foreigners.

5. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a person or self-conscious being, as opposed to a thing or abstraction.

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxiii. 206 If the Church be not one person, then it hath no authority at all,..nor has any will, reason nor voice: for all these qualities are personal. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 435 Grief is certainly a personal affection, of which a quality is not capable. 1835 Ure *Philos Manuf.* 5 At least double the amount of personal industry is engaged in the arts, manufactures, and trade, to what is engaged in agriculture. 1877 E. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* i. 26 This unity is not..possessed of what we call personality; incapable therefore of sustaining any personal relation to man.

b. Having the nature of a person; that is a person, not a thing or abstraction.

a 1860 J. A. Alexander *Gosp. Jesus Christ* xxxvi. (1861) 533 It is not before a mere abstraction that man trembles, but before a personal avenger. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph., Amos* v. 21 Worshipping 'nature', not a holy, Personal, God. 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geog.* i. 1 Imagining..a personal creator of themselves and of the universe.

6. *Law.* Opposed to *real*: †a. originally, in *personal action* (or *plea*), an action wherein the claim was not the restitution of a specific thing (since the thing might be destroyed, concealed, or transported beyond the reach of the law) but the recovery from the *person* concerned of compensation, i. e. of damages; distinguished from a *real action*, which claimed the restitution of the thing itself (being something indestructible and irremovable), and from a *mixed* action in which both restitution and damages were demanded. (This distinction is *Obs.*, real actions having fallen out of use early in 17th c., and been formally abolished in 1833. See Sweet *Dict. Eng. Law* 24.) Hence b. *personal property* (*estate*, etc.), things recoverable in the personalty or by a personal action, i. e. chattels and chattel interests in land, etc., as opposed to *real property* (*estate*, etc.), i. e. things recoverable in the realty, or by a real action; viz. land (in the legal sense: see Land 4 c), and rights attached to the possession of land. *Personal property* therefore includes generally all property except land and those interests in land which pass on the owner's death to his heir; corresponding in general (though not entirely) to the *movables* of Scotch, Continental, and Anglo-Indian law.

Personal and *real action* represent L. *actio in personam* and *actio in rem* of the Roman law, in which actions were distinguished by the nature of the right thereby asserted; the terms were taken by Bracton into English Law, but employed in a different way, to distinguish actions according to the process of execution obtained, that is, in reference not to the right asserted but to the relief afforded therein. The thing sought by Britton's *actio in rem* was restitution of a specific thing which the law was always able to lay hold of and hand over; this limited it to land and rights exercisable over or in respect of land. But land and its rights were hereditary possessions, descending to the owner's heirs, hence *real property* became coextensive with or equivalent to heritable property, and *personal property* came to include all other property; this again reacted upon the definition, inasmuch as the question whether any particular property was hereditary and passed to the heir, or was non-hereditary and passed to the executors or administrators, became the test whether the property or estate was real or personal; so that certain rights attached to land, came to be treated as *real* or *personal*, not according to the original application of these words, but according to the rule which had been established as to the descent of these rights severally. Thus leases, of whatever duration, as well as mortgages and securities for money affecting lands or heritable property, which in Scotland are themselves heritable and descend to the heir, in England go to the personal representative, and are classed as personal estate. (See T. Cyprian Williams in *Law Quarterly* IV. (1888); Pollock and Maitland *Hist. Eng. Law* II. 179–80, 568–70.)

a. [*c* 1250 Bracton III. iii. § 2 Personales vero actiones sunt quæ competunt contra aliquem ex contractu, vel quasi. 1292 Britton II. i. § 1 Personels pletz pledables par attachementz de cors ou destresces des biens moebles. *a* 1294 Hengham *Summa Parva* i. (1616) 81 Post defaltam in actione Reali, non competit in personali.] 1448 *Shillingford's Lett.* (Camden) App. 139 Any action real personall and myxte apon any person or persons. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 304 Releced to them and pardoned all accions reals and personels of eny maner cause I-begonne. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* III. iv. 73 b, Also as to accyons personels, tenauntes in comon ought to haue suche accyons personels Ioyntly in all theyr names. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. viii. 117 Personal actions are such whereby a man claims a debt, or personal duty, or damages in lieu thereof: and, likewise, whereby a man claims a satisfaction in damages for some injury done to his person or property. 1888 T. C. Williams in *Law Quarterly Rev.* IV. 401 Before the year 1832, the plaintiff in a personal action could never obtain final judgment against the defendant in default of appearance.

b. [*a* 1481 Littleton *Tenures* § 497 En mesme le manere est de choses personelx. 1481 *Year-bk.* 21 *Edw. IV* (1509) 83 b, Cest annuitie est un chose personal.] 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* III. iv. 74 There be possessyons and propertyes of Chatell reall and Chatell parsonal. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 123 Jewels, household-stuff, stocks upon his grounds, and other personal estate exceeding great. 1650 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 226 The rest and residue of all my goods and personall estate whatsoeuer..I doe will vnto my executours towards the payment of my debts and legacies aforesaid. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. i. 13 In personal estates the father may succeed to his children; in landed property he never can be their immediate heir, by any the remotest possibility. *Ibid.* xxiv. 385 But things personal, by our law, do not only include things moveable, but also something more: the whole of which is comprehended under the general name of chattels. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 735 In the law of England, the distinction between real and personal property, is almost, but not entirely, the same as the distinction between heritable and movable property in the law of Scotland. 1844 Williams *Real Prop.* (1875) 8 Funded property is personal. 1888 [see Personalty]. 1895 Maitland *Bracton & Azo* (Selden Soc.) 173 It has been suggested that had Bracton looked a little deeper, we might have had no talk of 'real' and 'personal' property. 1895 Pollock & Maitland *Hist. Eng. Law* II. 180 When our orthodox doctrine has come to be that land is not owned, but that 'real actions' can be brought for it, while no 'real action' can be brought for just those things which are the subjects of 'absolute ownership', it is clear enough that the 'personalness' of 'personal property' is a superficial phenomenon.

c. *Personal contract, injury, law, representative*: see quots.

1882 C. Sweet *Dict. Eng. Law* 200 A personal contract is one which depends upon the existence, or the personal qualities, skill, or services of one of the parties: such as a contract of marriage, or a contract to paint a picture. It follows from the nature of a personal contract that it cannot be assigned, and that it is discharged by the death of the party on whose personality it is founded. *Ibid.* 602 A personal injury is an injury to the person of an individual, such as an assault, as opposed to an injury to his property, such as a trespass. *Ibid.*, A system of laws is said to be personal, when its operation is limited to one of several races inhabiting a state, as in the case of India. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* 725/1 An heir-at-law or devisee is a real representative; an executor or administrator is a personal representative. [But the executor has been made a 'real representative' for some purposes, by the Land Transfer Act, 1897 (Sir F. Pollock).]

d. *Personal diligence, personal execution* (Scots Law): (*a*) the process for enforcing performance of civil obligations by imprisonment of the debtor (opposed to diligence or execution against estate heritable or movable); now abolished, exc. in exceptional cases; (*b*) also used to include attachment of debtor's movables, as well as imprisonment (opposed to *real* diligence, i. e. against heritable estate).

a 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* IV. iii. § 24 The power of staying the execution of personal diligence might, if abused, greatly impair the right competent to creditors for the recovery of their debts. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 304 Personal diligence comprehends, 1st. Letters of Horning and of Caption..2d...the *meditatio fugæ* warrant..3d. The Border Warrant. 1861 *Ibid.* 287/2 The use of these letters [of Horning] is almost entirely superseded by the Personal Diligence Act, 1 and 2 Vict., c. 114, which authorizes warrant to charge, arrest, and poind to be inserted in extract decrees. 1886 Goudy *Law of Bankruptcy* 644 By the Debtors' Act, 1880, and the Civil Imprisonment Act, 1882, personal diligence has been, with a few unimportant exceptions, altogether abolished.

7. *Gram.* Of or pertaining to the three persons; denoting one of these: see Person *sb.* 8. *spec.* a. said of a verb that has inflexions for all three persons (opp. to *impersonal*: now *rare*); b. used as the distinctive appellation of those pronouns which denote the first, second, and third persons respectively, viz. (in English) *I, thou, he*, in their various genders, numbers, and cases.

1530 Palsgr. 4 Verbes..as well personall as *il prent*..as impersonall as *il couient*. 1590 Stockwood *Rules Construct.* 6 A verbe personal agreeth with his nominatiue case in number and person. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 305 The Personal Pronouns, and any of the rest being us'd Substantively, are capable of Number and Case. 1871 Roby *Lat. Gram.* II. xvii. § 562 In the perfect indicative the personal suffix has dropped off altogether. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* I. 579 The needlessly frequent prominence of the first personal pronoun. 1889 Morfill *Gram. Russ. Lang.* III. 53 Sometimes personal verbs are used impersonally by an idiom in which all the Slavonic languages share, as мнѣ хо́чется, I wish, lit. it wishes itself to me.

†8. *Theol.* Of or pertaining to substance (see Person *sb.* 7 b): = Hypostatic 1. *Obs.*

1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. I. 87 Soch..is the personal presence of christes godheade in hys manhode. 1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 168 When as by personal union with himselfe, he giveth to the same body a far higher and more inconceivable manner of being.

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¶ 9. Often (by confusion) for PERSONABLE *a.* 1.

1658 *Topsell's Four-f. Beasts* 40 A goodly well proportioned and personal [*ed.* 1607 personable] Prince. *c* 1760 *Charlton Ho. Papers* in *Sussex Archæol. Collect.* X. 47, I am told that the lad is very personal, with his own hair. 1888 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Thro' Long Night* I. viii, She..made him out at last to be really quite personal and presentable.

B. *sb.* †**1.** A personal being; a person. *Obs.*

1678 C. HATTON 18 June in *H. Corr.* (Camden) I. 163 Soe y^t^ neither I nor any personells shall receive any prejudice by what I shall disclose to you.

2. *pl.* Things belonging to an individual person; personal matters or things. †*spec.* Personal goods or property, personalty.

1724 *Briton* No. 24. 106 The Personals of the Nation belong not to this Enquiry. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxi. 219 Shall my vanity extend only to personals? 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* I. 13 All his personals, which were very considerable in the bank,..should be equally divided. 1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* vi. (1841) 57 The personals he distributed among the poor.

b. *pl.* Personal remarks or statements, 'personalities'.

1748 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 227 We are going into Personals again, Gentlemen and Ladies, said the Earl. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* II. iii, Must I go bonnet in hand and simper forth the sleek personals of the choice of her kith and house?

c. *U. S. pl.* Paragraphs in a newspaper relating to individual persons or to personal matters.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 22 June 14/1 What they call 'personals' across the ocean.

3. *Gram.* Short for *personal pronoun*: see A. 7. *rare.*

1824 L. MURRAY *Eng Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 234 These personals are superfluous. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 45/1 It might, perhaps, have been better..if the words which we are now considering had been arranged in a class between the personals and the article.

4. = PERSONNEL. *rare.* ? *Obs.*

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 159 The personal of the establishments to be under the joint direction of the founder [etc.]. 1833 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 308 The personal of the army or navy.

Personalism (pɔ̄·ɪsɔnăliz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.] The quality or character of being personal: variously used to denote some theory, doctrine, principle, system, method, characteristic, etc. that is, or involves something that is, personal.

a 1846 *Q. Rev.* cited in WORCESTER. 1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* I. 146 The idealism. personalism, or whatever it may be called, which lies at the root of all that I have said. 1887 W. M. ROSSETTI *Life Keats* 208 Personalism of a wilful and fitful kind pervades the mass of his handiwork. 1890 *Atlantic Monthly* June 770/2 Hampered by this impotent system of personalism..the party in possession of the executive power soon begins to drift helplessly upon a sea of troubles. 1901 CALDECOTT *Philos. & Relig.* xii. 81 Against the claim that Reason is the sole faculty of supersensible apprehension, Personalism opposes its assertion that here also Feeling and Will come into action.

So **Pe·rsonalist**, **a.** a writer of personal notes, anecdotes, etc.; **b.** a believer in or advocate of personalism (in any sense).

1876 *Nation* (N. Y.) 15 June 382 As a witty and slashing political personalist,..he was considered by friend and foe as without an equal. 1901 CALDECOTT *Philos. & Relig.* xii. 85 If, however, a Personalist is found .. secretly relying upon some peremptory intellectual or moral deliverances really universal in character, these must be brought to light, and he is passed from the school of pure Personalism to some other, accordingly.

Personality (pɔ̄ɪsɔnæ·lĭti). Also 4 **-ite.** [a. OF. *personalité* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), now *personn-*, ad. med. Schol. L. *persōnālitās*, f. *persōnāl-is* PERSONAL: see -ITY.]

1. The quality, character, or fact of being a person as distinct from a thing; that quality or principle which makes a being personal. Also in reference to a corporate body: see PERSON *sb.* 6.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 296 Al þe personalite of man stondiþ in þe spirit of him. 1655 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* xii. § 5 App. (1662) 219 For a time he loses the sense of his own personality, and becomes a mere passive instrument of the deity. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* v. 152 We must be wary lest we ascribe any Personality to this Nature or Chance. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxiii. (1819) 362 These capacities constitute personality, for they imply consciousness and thought. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Idealism* Wks. (Bohn) II. 164 Religion includes the personality of God; Ethics does not.

b. The condition ascribed to the Deity of consisting of distinct persons (see PERSON *sb.* 7).

1492 RYMAN *Poems* xlii. 3 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXIX. 209 Ay thre in personalite, In deite but oon. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 173 If a perfect substance or nature (as was the humanity of Christ) could want the naturall personality and subsistence thereof, supplyed by the divine person and *hypostasis* of the Sonne of God. 1752 J. GILL *Trinity* iv. 81 Personality is the bare mode of subsisting. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* II. ii. (1876) 154 The apparent Personality ascribed to them [the Word, and the Spirit] in the Old Testament, is changed for a real Personality. 1870 — *Gram. Assent* I. v. 120 The Almighty God, instead of being One Person only, which is the teaching of Natural Religion, has three Personalities.

c. Personal existence, actual existence as a person; the fact of there being or having been such a person; personal identity.

1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. viii. 337 This inference..would lead to other conclusions affecting the personality of Lycurgus. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vi. § 2. 164 The age of Homer is surrounded with darkness, his very personality with doubt. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II App. 673 There are others..whose personality can be identified in Domesday.

2. That quality or assemblage of qualities which makes a person what he is, as distinct from other persons; distinctive personal or individual character, esp. when of a marked or notable kind. Also *fig.* in reference to a thing.

1795 *Jemima* II. 167 Marmontel observes that even a French girl of sixteen, if she has but a little personality, is a Machiavel. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks (Bohn) I. 367 Mirabeau, with his overpowering personality, felt that these things, which his presence inspired, were as much his own, as if he had said them. 1888 FARRAR in *Contemp. Rev.* XLII. 807 The almost indescribable charm which his sermons derived from his personality.

†**b.** (with *pl.*) A personal quality or characteristic; an individual trait. *Obs. rare.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 138 In return [I] fall to praising those qualities and personalities in Lovelace, which the other never will have

3. A personal being, a person. (In first quot. applied to the distinct 'persons' in the Godhead: cf. PERSON *sb.* 7 a.)

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst* I. iv. 597 The Platonists thus distinguishing, betwixt *οὐσία* and *ὑπόστασις*, the Essence of the Godhead, and the Distinct Hypostases or Personalities thereof. *Ibid.* v. 750 Humane Souls, Minds, and Personalities, being unquestionably Substantial Things and Really Distinct from Matter. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sev. Gables* xi, By its remoteness, it melts all the petty personalities, of which it is made up, into one broad mass of existence. 1895 W. H. HUDSON *Spencer's Philos.* 209 We cannot think of an infinite personality. Personality implies limitation, or it means nothing at all.

4 Bodily parts collectively; body, person. Also in *pl.* in same sense. *rare.*

1842 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc* VI. 413 It might bait a rat-trap; though a well-fed rat would hardly risk his personalities for such a pittance. 1884 MALLESON *Battle-fields Germany* vi. 161 Notwithstanding that he was the possessor, at the age of thirty-three, of little more than half of his original personality, he was as active, as daring, as efficient, as the strongest and soundest-limbed man in his army.

5. The fact of relating to an individual person, or to particular persons; *spec.* the quality of being directed to or aimed at an individual, esp. in the way of disparagement or unfriendly reference.

1772 *Ann. Reg.* 33/1 By specifying and applying their charges to individuals, to incur the censure of a mean and malicious personality. 1786 CUMBERLAND *Observer* No. 93 III. 325 There is yet another topic, which he has been no less studious to avoid, which is personality. 1814 D ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth* (1867) 283 Personality in his satires, no doubt, accorded with the temper and the talent of Pope. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 41 He had attacked Wolsey himself with somewhat vulgar personality. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* v. 49 Never referring with clear personality to those who had been nearest to her when she had been a child.

b. (Usu. in *pl.*) A statement or remark aimed at or referring to an individual person, usually of a disparaging or offensive kind. (In quot. 1811 (*pl.*) used for 'personal attentions or compliments'.)

1769 SIR W. DRAPER in *Junius Lett.* xxvi. (1772) I. 187 Cannot political questions be discussed without descending to the most odious personalities? 1811 MISS L. M HAWKINS *Ctess & Gertr.* (1812) III. lix. 262 When occupied at home, she put by his personalities, by trying to interest him in a plan of diligence. *a* 1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) III. 250 The Senator resorted to personalities. 1891 C. LOWE in *19th Cent.* Dec. 859 The Court cannot and will not stand.. journalistic personalities about its members.

†**c.** The fact of being personal, or done by a person himself. *Obs.*

1648 FAIRFAX, etc. *2nd Remonstr.* 36 The King comes in with the reputation..of having long sought it [Peace] by a Personal Treaty:..the truth is, neither the Treaty, nor the Personality of it have advanced the businesse one jot.

6. *Law.* †**a.** = PERSONALTY a. *Obs.* **b.** = PERSONALTY b; *gen.* personal belongings. *rare.*

1658 PHILLIPS, *Personality*, (a Law-Term) an abstract of personal, as the action is in the personalty [1661 BLOUNT personality; 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. Personality]; that is, brought against the right person. 1752 DODSON in *Phil. Trans* XLVII. 334 The interest or dividends of many personalities in the stocks. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II 72 Michael Angelo's..old slippers, and whatever other of his closest personalities are to be shown.

c. The quality of concerning persons (in phr. *personality of laws* = F. *personnalité des statuts*).

1834-46 J. STORY *Confl. Laws* i. § 16 (1883) 19 By the personality of laws foreign jurists generally mean all laws which concern the condition, state, and capacity of persons; by the reality of laws, all laws which concern property or things; *quæ ad rem spectant.*

Personalization (pɔ̄·ɪsɔnălaizē·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of personalizing; representation or embodiment in a person; personification; impersonation.

1880 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Life Christ* Introd. (1881) 27 He was the personalization of its genius, the heir of its work. 1884 *Pop. Sci. Mo.* XXV. 458. 1888 S. M^c^COMB in *Pulpit Treasury* (N. Y.) Mar. 696 Luther was the personalization of tendencies..that threatened the very life of the papacy.

Personalize (pɔ̄·ɪsɔnălaiz), *v.* [f. PERSONAL *a.* + -IZE: cf. mod.F. *personnaliser.*] *trans.* To render personal; to represent as personal, personify; to embody in a person, impersonate. Hence **Pe·rsonalized** *ppl. a.*; **Pe·rsonalizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Personifying*, or *Personalising*, the feigning a person; or attributing a person to an inanimate being. 1747 WARBURTON *Notes Shaks., Hen. VIII*, I iv, Danger is personalized as serving in the rebel army, and shaking the established government. 1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No 82 The Poets are fond of personalizing both physical and moral Qualities. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 430 The individual will or personalizing principle of free agency..is the factor. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 31 July 167/2 Imagination is here a general term, an abstraction,..a personalized abstraction of the most surprising character. 1893 FAIRBAIRN *Christ in Mod Theol.* I. ii. § 1. 48 What sort of religious ideal did He personalize?

Personally (pɔ̄·ɪsɔnăli), *adv.* [f. PERSONAL *a.* + -LY 2.] In a personal manner, capacity, etc.

1. In the way of personal presence or action; in person: = (by) himself, themselves, etc.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. XXXV. (Bodl. MS.), Aboute þe foote of þis mounte þe Hebrues..were wont to see god in fuyre and in a cloude and to here hym speke personallich. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c. 7 That they appere personelly at the next general sessions of the peas. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 933 He personally toke his ship at Douer,..and sailed to Calice. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 576 Being very moderate, both in Sleep and Recreations, he did more Personally, than by his Servants and Ministers. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xiv. (1793) 431 If the servant, going along the street with a torch, by negligence sets fire to a house,..he..must himself answer the damage personally. 1863 H. Cox *Institt.* III. vii. 682 The Treasurer acted personally at the Exchequer. 1900 F. H. STODDARD *Evol. Eng. Novel* 96 History in Scotland is edited, or I may say personally conducted, to this day by Walter Scott.

b. In objective sense, expressing the relation of an action, feeling, etc. to the actual person mentioned: = himself, themselves, etc. (as object of some action, etc.).

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* H viij, He shold be punysshed personaly vii fold more. *a* 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 277 To se hyme personally deade. 1684 T. HOCKIN *God's Decrees* 342 This great truth is confirm'd and more personally applied in answer to S. Peters question. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* 94 They had given me a great deal of ill Language too, I mean Personally. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 409/1 The amended writ ought to have been served on them personally.

2. As a person; in the form or character of an individual person.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lii. § 3 Christ is..a person divine, because he is personallie the Sonne of God, humane, because he hath reallie the nature of the children of men. *Ibid.* liv. § 5 Christ..is man, but man with whome deitie is personally ioyned. *a* 1729 J. ROGERS (J.), The converted man is personally the same he was before. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 128 As God the Word, when He took human nature, came into it personally, so that the fulness of the Godhead dwelt bodily in it. *Mod.* In Christian theology, God is conceived as personally existing and acting.

3. In one's personal capacity; as an individual person (as distinct from others); individually; in oneself; as regards oneself; *esp.* 'for myself', 'as far as I am concerned'.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 226 Howe had, like Baxter, been personally a gainer by the recent change of policy. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. i. 128 None of the Tory leaders were personally popular. 1902 W. E. NORRIS *Credit of County* xxii, Personally I don't despair. 1903 R. ELLIS *Lect. Commonit. Orientius* 17 To myself personally the work has a peculiar interest. *Mod.* Personally I am in favour of the change.

4. Comb. *Personally conducted*, conducted by some one in person: see sense 1.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 4/1 Where Mr. Cook has not yet led swarms of personally-conducted tourists. 1892 DOBSON *18th C. Vignettes* 223 A flying visit of..an hour, with a miscellaneous and 'personally-conducted' party.

Pe·rsonalness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being personal.

1879 P. BROOKS *Influence Jesus* iii. 194 It is this personalness of all His moral enthusiasms..that keeps us from ever feeling or fearing in Jesus any of that moral pedantry. 1895 [see PERSONAL *a.* 6 b].

Personalty (pɔ̄·ɪsŏnălti). *Law.* [ad. late AF. *personallie* = med.L. *persōnālitās* PERSONALITY: cf. *reality, realty.*]

†**a.** See quots. 1607, 1888. **b.** Personal goods, personal estate: see PERSONAL A. 6; also *gen.* personal belongings. **c.** = PERSONALITY 6 c. *rare.*

a 1482 LITTLETON *Tenures* § 315 III. iv. (1516) D v b, Pur ceo qe laccion est en le personalte & nemye en le realte. 1544 *translation*, Bycause that the accyon is in the personalte and nat in the realte. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Personalty* (*Personalitas*), is an abstract of personall. The action is in the personalty,..that is to say, brought against the right person, or the person against whome in lawe it lieth. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxiv. 385 Our courts now regard a man's personalty in a light nearly, if not quite, equal to his realty: and have adopted a more enlarged and less technical mode of considering the one than the other. 1827 JARMAN *J. J. Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 163 The intention to confine the word 'estate' to personalty was inferred by the subsequent specification. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 167 Things personal, (otherwise called personalty,) consist of goods, money, and all other moveables, and of such rights and profits as relate to moveables. 1865 *Look Before You Leap* I. 12 His gay jacket, his horses, and a few personalties. 1880 GLADSTONE *Speech* 15 Mar., You will find that the duties on personalties of half a million or one million are comparatively insignificant; and so it is in regard to rates. 1888 T. C. WILLIAMS in *Law Quarterly Rev.* IV. 405 Actions were said to be or to sound *in the realty* or *in the personalty*, according to the nature of the relief afforded therein. Next

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the terms, *the realty, the personalty* were applied to the things recoverable in real or personal actions respectively. Such things were then distinguished as real or personal things.

†**Personar,** obs. Sc. form of PARCENER.

1385 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 410/2 To prowe gif the forsayde personaris walde seke hym othir with tretys, grace, or lauch. 1489 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 146/1 William chancellare & marioune Inglis personaris of þe landis of Richertoune.

Personate (pɔ̄·ɪsŏnĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *persōnāt-us* masked, feigned, f. *persōna* mask: see -ATE 2.]

†1. Personated, feigned, pretended, counterfeit. *Obs.*

1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat., Defiance to Envie* 103 Or whether list me sing so personate My striving selfe to conquer with my verse. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 483 A stranger,.. seeing the counterfeit personate asse-Lyon,..knewe it for an asse in a lion's skin. 1640 R. BAILLIE (*title*) Canterburians Self-conviction... With a Postscript to the Personat Jesuite Lysimachus Nicanor. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Decay of Beggars,* Under a personate father of a family, think..that thou hast relieved an indigent bachelor.

†2. Of the nature of a person, personal; embodied in a person, impersonated. *Obs.*

1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* 189 They held indeed but one personate nature to be in Christ, resulting of the union of two natures not personated. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 4 But if there be not always a personate devil, there is always a personal devil. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 314 A Pattern and instance of personate humble deference, Submission and Obedience.

3. *Bot.* Mask-like; applied to a two-lipped corolla having the opening between the lips closed by an upward projection of the lower lip, as in the snapdragon. (Distinguished from *ringent.*)

[1706 PHILLIPS, *Personati,* a Term us'd by some Herbalists for such Flowers as express the gaping Mouths of some living Creatures.] 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. xvii. (1765) 107 Such as have a simple Stigma, and personate Corolla. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* iv. (1794) 42 Personate or masked flowers. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 261 Linaria, Toadflax..Corolla personate.

4. *Zool.* a. Having a masked or disguised form (as compared with the perfect form); larval. b. Having mask-like markings on the head.

Personate (pɔ̄·ɪsŏnĕt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *persōnāre* to represent, bear the character of (Boethius: *De Duab. Nat. Christi* IV, 'persona dicta a personando, circumflexa penultima'), f. *persōna* mask, etc.: see PERSON *sb.* Cf. It. *personare* 'to personate, to act or play the part of any person' (Florio 1598).]

1. *trans.* To act or play the part of (a character in a drama or the like); to act, play (a drama, etc.); to represent or exhibit dramatically.

1598 [see etym. above]. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* Induct., *Alb.* Whome doe you personate? *Pie.* Piero, Duke of Venice. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vi. 2 They [i.e. Stage-players] can act to the life those whom they personate. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1775) II. 203 Profane characters were personated in our pageants, before the close of the fourteenth century. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 190 It was one of the chief actors of Marathon and Salamis who composed the Prometheus, and personated his own hero on the stage.

b. To assume the character of; to 'play'.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ix. 177 The Elder Brutus only personated the Fool and Madman, for the Good of the Publick. 1709 — *Proj. Adv. Relig.* Wks 1841 II. 177/1 The proudest man will personate humility. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 210 Upon the throne Let some one take his seat and personate My presence, while I mingle in the train.

c. *absol.* To play or act a part; to masquerade.

1642 R. WATSON *Serm. Schisme* 28 We pull off that false vizard wherein their zeal too often personates. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III,* III. 76 *margin* He wrote..sundry petty Comedies, and Enterludes, oftentimes personating with the Actors. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pard.* III. i. (1713) 251 Even those.. that had raised the tragedy personate so well as to take upon them to be his comforters. 1895 SIR H. IRVING in *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Aug. 3/3 The actor's first duty..is to be the man of his part—to represent the personage, to personate.

2. To assume or counterfeit the person of (another), usually for purposes of fraud; to pretend to be, pass oneself off as.

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Personate,* to counterfait anothers person. 1634–5 BRERETON *Trav* (Chetham Soc.) 81 The Countess of Oxford personated the Queen and deceived the child. 1694 in Wood *Life* 10 July (O. H. S.) III. 460 A yong woman in man's apparel, or that personated a man. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. x. 128 By statute 4 W. & M. c. 4. to personate any other person before any commissioner authorized to take bail in the country is also felony. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. xiii. 141 Having with him the deposed King's confessor..to personate the King.

absol. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 245 He wandered..about Ireland and England, begging, stealing, cheating, personating, forging.

†b. *refl.* with complement: To feign oneself to be (some one). *Obs. rare.*

1708 SWIFT *Abolit. Chr.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 93 Instructions to personate themselves members of the several prevailing sects. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4759/4 Convicted for..personating her self the Widow of Thomas Smith.

†c. *transf.* To cause to personate; to put forward in a feigned character. *Obs. rare.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. III. iv. (1676) 302/2, I personated mine own servant to bring in a present from a Spanish Count..as if he had been the Counts servant.

†3. To feign, counterfeit (a quality). *Obs.*

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* III. ii, Tut, she dissembles; all is personated And counterfeit comes from her! 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* I. i, Hear him, madam; His sorrow is not personated.

†4. To imitate, mimic; to imitate the example of, follow. *Obs. rare.*

1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 73 [Children's] tongues are more flexible to personate any pronunciation. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* iv. 12 [To] personate and expresse him to the life, as Constantines Children..did their father.

†5. To represent (a person, etc.) in writing (as being of such and such a kind, or *esp.* as saying so and so); to describe; sometimes, to describe allegorically, indicate symbolically, symbolize. *Obs.*

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* Ded., Simple is the deuice, and the composition meane, yet carrieth some delight, euen the rather because of the simplicitie & meannesse thus personated. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Ad sect. xiii. 58 That false Shepheard..under whom the Poet lively personates our Prelates, whose whole life is a recantation of their pastorall vow. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 124 Jerusalem is personated to cry out,..'Is it nothing to you all yee that pass by?' 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* (1697) 3 Our Poet..brands ev'n the living, and personates them under dead mens Names.

6. To be or stand as an emblem or representative of; to stand for, represent, symbolize, typify, signify; to represent vicariously or officially, stand in the place of; to embody in a personal form, impersonate. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 454 The lofty Cedar, Royall Cymbeline Personates thee. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 74 These Elements, which personate and represent Christ's body. 1700 C. NESSE *Antid. Armin.* (1827) 81 On the behalf of those whom he personated on the cross. 1850 T. M'CRIE *Mem. Sir H. Agnew* xiii. (1852) 196 Those rude and vulgar men..for a time personated religion in power.

†7. To represent as a person, personify. *rare.*

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* ii. 35 The fruitfull bedde of this Poole, thus personated asa Sea Nymph. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Curr. Lit.* (1858) III. 323 Time seemed always personated in the imagination of our philosopher.

†8. To mention personally or by name; to name: = INDIVIDUALIZE 2. *Obs. rare.*

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Bolton* (1867) II. 344 In reproving sin he never personated any man to put him to shame. 1668 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 19. x. § 3 (1669) 507/1 The Minister is to reprove the sins of all, but to personate none.

Personated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Dramatically represented or acted; feigned, pretended; fictitious, imaginary: see the verb.

1606 B. JONSON *Masque Hymen* Wks. (Rtldg.) 553/1 Betwixt these a personated bride, supported, her hair flowing, and loose sprinkled with gray. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 92 P 5 Whether or no they are real Husbands or personated ones I cannot tell. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 120 They could not bear even the hypothetical proposition of such wickedness in the mouth of a personated tyrant.

†2. ? Embodied in a person. *Obs. rare.*

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 62 They affirme two natures to be united in Christ:..one personated nature to be made of the two natures not personated, without mixtion or confusion.

Personately, *adv. rare.* [f. PERSONATE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a personate manner; in an assumed character, feignedly.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 56 If he wore this maske and disguise cleane through the Epistle, then he spoke personately, and dissemblingly. 1611 W. SCLATER *Key* iii. 303 Ouer great heat in pressing obiections, though but personately.

Personating, *vbl. sb.* [f. PERSONATE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PERSONATE, q. v.

Personating agent = Personation agent.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i. 35 It must be a personating of himselfe. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 365 The personating of a Christian and a Jew by way of dialogue. 1879 *Law Rep.* 4 C. P. D. 193 At the polling-station in which the respondent acted as personating agent.

Personating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That personates: see the verb.

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* i. A ij, In winding steps of personating fictions. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi W.* I. 30 Some personating Image, wherein woe Was wrapt in beauty from offending much.

Personation (pɑɪsŏnē·ʃən). [n. of action from PERSONATE *v.*] The action of personating.

1. The action of assuming the person of another, or of passing oneself off as some one else (usually for fraudulent purposes).

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 113 One of the strangest Examples of a Personation, that euer was in Elder or Later Times. 1856 DICKENS *Let. to W. Collins* 13 July, The admirable personation of the girl's identity.

2. The dramatic representation of a character.

1697 COLLIER *Ess Mor. Subj.* II. (1698) 119 Men will not be..consider'd by the Height of their Character, but for the Decency of Personation. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 542 He [Shakespeare] was fortunate in the personation of his characters.

3. *concr.* A person or thing that represents some other, dramatically or in the way of pretence.

1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi W.* I. 47 'Tis easier to gaze long On personations, masks and effigies, Than to see live weak creatures crushed by strong

4. Representation or embodiment of some quality, etc. in a person; the person as embodying such quality, etc.; impersonation.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* v, Mr. Pickwick was the very personation of kindness and humanity. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* X. XXV, A very personation of the beauty and magnificence of careless, luxurious, pampered, egotistical wealth.

5. *attrib.,* as **personation agent,** an agent employed by a candidate at an election to detect attempted personation of voters.

1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 18 Dec. 10/4 Personation agents for the Nationalist Candidates. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 15 July 2/1 Had I been a personation agent I should most certainly have protested against every alternate voter.

Personative (pɔ̄·ɪsŏnĕtiv), *a. rare.* [f. as PERSONATE *v.* + -IVE.] Having the quality of personating; involving dramatic representation.

1789 T. TWINING *Aristotle's Treat. Poetry* (1812) I. 32 Immediate and obvious resemblance, we shall find..only in Dramatic—or to use a more general term—Personative Poetry. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* p. viii, The pieces are in a large degree dramatic or personative in conception.

Personator (pɔ̄·ɪsŏnēɪtɔɪ). Also 7 -er. [agent-n. from PERSONATE *v.*: suffix orig. Eng., subseq. Latin.] One who personates (in various senses).

1608 B. JONSON *Hue & Cry Cupid* Pref., Expressing..a most reall affection in the personaters, to those, for whose sake they would sustayne these persons. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. xi. 144 Passions conterfieted long..have so alter'd the personaters. 1863 LYTTON *Caxtoniana* II. 160 In the drama William Tell is the personator of the Swiss liberties. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 187 Was he a personator of the betrayed Ætheling?

Persone, obs. form of PARSON, PERSON.

Personed (pɔ̄·ɪsənd), *a. rare.* [f. PERSON *sb.* + -ED 2.] †a. United in one person or substance. *Obs.* †b. Seated in or belonging to a person, personal, individual. *Obs.* c. In parasynthetic comb.: Having a person or bodily figure (of a specified kind).

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. I. 86 Soch a presence of Christes body in the bread, wherwyth they both shuld be unseverably personed and have al theyr condicions and properties common. 1565 HARDING in Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 632 The Pope..may erre by personed error, in his own priuate iudgement, as a man, and as a particular Doctor in his own opinion. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* X. I. 456 This man, So goodly person'd, and so match'd with mind.

Personeity (pɔ̄ɪsŏnī·ĭti). *rare.* [Arbitrarily f. PERSON, app. after the etymologically formed *corporeity*: cf. also *hæcceity, ipseity.*] Used by Coleridge app. for a. That which constitutes a person; the being or essence of a person, personship. b. *concr.* A being of the nature of a person, a personal being. (App. intended in both uses to avoid some of the connotations of *personality,* as applied to a human being or to one of the persons of the Trinity.) Hence affected by some later writers in different senses of PERSONALITY and PERSONAGE.

1822 COLERIDGE *Lett. Convers.,* etc. II. 146 Our own wandering thoughts may be..the most effective viceroys, or substitutes of that dark and dim personëity, whose whispers and fiery darts holy men have supposed them to be. *a* 1834 — in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 1, I cannot meditate too often.. on the personeity of God, and his personality in the Word. *Ibid.* 166. *Ibid.* 232 Who can comprehend his own will; or his own personeity, that is, his I-ship (*Ichheit*)? 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 411 Σῶμα..expressing indifferently either personeity or corporeity. 1873 M. COLLINS *Miranda* I. 179 That illustrious personeity was nothing loth.

†**Personer,** obs. form of PARCENER.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. ii.

Personifiable (pəɪsɒ·nifəɪ,ăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. PERSONIFY + -ABLE.] Capable of being personified.

1890 *Harper's Mag.* June 48/1 Outraged domesticity is not a personifiable quality.

Personifiant (pəɪsɒ·nifəɪ,ănt), *a. rare*—1. [ad. F. *personnifiant,* pr. pple. of *personnifier* to PERSONIFY: see -ANT.] Personifying.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. viii. § 6 A full third..of the works of Tintoret and Veronese..are entirely symbolical or personifiant.

Personification (pəɪsɒ·nifikā·ʃən). [n. of action f. PERSONIFY: so in mod.F. (1835 in *Dict. Acad.*).] The action of personifying, or something in which such action is embodied.

1. Attribution of personal form, nature, or characteristics; the representation of a thing or abstraction as a person: esp. as a rhetorical figure or species of metaphor. Also in art, the representation of a thing or abstraction by a human figure.

1755 JOHNSON, *Personification,* prosopopœia; the change of things to persons: as, 'Confusion heard his voice'. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* VI. 263 *note,* Poetry delights in Personification. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 11 Therefore comes in abstraction and personification..'Make your peace with France'. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* xi. 324 A personification of the phenomena of nature. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. p. xiv, The personifications of church and country as females.

b. An imaginary or ideal person conceived as representing a thing or abstraction.

1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* I i. (1874) 22 The Stoic divinities are just a personification of the stern method of the Stoic character. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 321 Scylla, who is the personification of the whirlpool. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. iii. 44 Among the Aztecs..the bird-serpent, was a personification of the wind.

2. The embodiment of a quality, idea, or other abstraction, in a real person (or, by extension, in a concrete thing); usually applied to the actual person (or thing) as embodying the quality, etc., or exemplifying it in a striking manner or degree; an impersonation, 'incarnation' (*of* something).

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1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* i. (1860) 20 A fair damsel, who looked for all the world like the personification of a rainbow. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* ii, The large-jointed heavy horses,.. which, placed by the side of those Eastern coursers, might have passed for a personification of substance and of shadow. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 76 He was popularly regarded as the personification of the Latitudinarian spirit.

3. A dramatic representation, or literary description, of a person or character. *rare.*

1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 307 He was creating new dramatic existences in the exquisite personifications of his comic characters. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* liii, The beautiful and accomplished Mrs. Rawdon Crawley's admirable personifications.

So **Perso·nifica·tive** *a.*, having the quality of personifying; **Perso·nifica·tor** = PERSONIFIER.

1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xxxiii. (1862) 79 Michael Drayton,.. as determined a personificator as Darwin himself. 1864 *Press* 9 July 669 He is a perfect personificator of the travelling mountebank. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Personificative.*

Personified (pəɹsɒ·nifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. PERSONIFY + -ED 1.]

1. Represented, spoken of, or figured as a person.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* i. 16 Alms issuing from an English merchant's pocket .. in the name of a personified vineyard. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civilis.* vii. (1875) 350 The worship of personified principles, such as Fear, Love, Hope, &c.

2. Made into a person; in human form. *rare.*

1851 GALLENGA *Italy* I. II. ii. 146 The poem of Dante was to Italy what the spark of the sun was to the personified clay of Prometheus. 1899 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 385 A fierce battle raged between the personified geese who hissed and the men who resented the offence.

Personifier (pəɹsɒ·nifəiˌəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who personifies: a. A speaker or writer who uses personification; b. One who personates or acts the part of another.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 464 As I am a great personifier, I have..addressed that virtue as a person. 1871 G. MEREDITH *Harry Richmond* xiii, Captain Welsh could not perceive in Temple the personifier of Alcibiades. 1900 R. J. DRUMMOND *Apost. Teaching* vi. 235 He ventured on personification which became at times so vivid as to impose on the personifier himself.

Personify (pəɹsɒ·nifəi), *v.* [app. a. F. *personnifier* (in Boileau, 17th c.), f. L. type **personificāre*: see PERSON and -FY.]

1. *trans.* To figure or represent (a thing or abstraction) as a person; to attribute a personal nature or personal characteristics to, by way of metaphor, in thought, or esp. in speech or writing; in art, to symbolize by a figure in human form.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The poets have personified all the passions; and made divinities of them. *Ibid.*, Personifying is essential to poetry, especially the epopœia. 1783 H. BLAIR *Lect.* viii. I. 147 We can personify any object that we chuse to introduce with dignity. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 1 It is in this latter sense..that we usually personify Nature. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 376 Like mythology, Greek philosophy has a tendency to personify ideas.

2. To embody (a quality, etc.) in one's person or self; to be an embodiment or concrete type of; to exemplify in a typical manner; to impersonate. Chiefly in *pa. pple.* = embodied, 'incarnate'.

1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) II. 404 The natives of this country are rashness personified. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 246 In this man the political immorality of his age was personified.

3. To make or turn into a person; to give a human form or nature to. (Cf. PERSONIFIED 2.)

1768 [W. DONALDSON] *Life Sir B. Sapskull* II. xxi. 174 Men possessed of that plastic virtue to personify, and even make gentlemen out of the most stubborn and clownish ingredients.

4. To assume the person of, to personate. *rare.*

1824 HOGG *Conf. Sinner* 257, I blessed myself, and asked whom it was his pleasure to personify to-night? 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* i. 33 There were adroit men about him, who did not scruple to personify him.

Hence **Perso·nifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1886 *Athenæum* 27 Feb. 290/1 Full of that personifying tendency. 1898 ROBERTSON *Poetry & Relig. Ps.* xi. 276 The personifying theorists.

Personize (pɔ·ɹsənəiz), *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. PERSON or L. *persōna* + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To assume a character; to act a part.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 197 It was nothing with him [Dr. Perne] to Temporise *in genere*, or *in specie* .. that could so formally and featly Personise *in individuo.*

2. *trans.* To represent as a person, to personify.

1734 J. RICHARDSON *On Milton's P. L.* II. 964 Milton has Personiz'd them and put them in the Court of Chaos. 1757 *Herald* No. 1 (1758) I. 3 If the purity of the Christian system admits not of her being personized and worshiped externally in shrines. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxx, If you would make Fortune your friend, or, to personize her no longer, if you desire, my son, to be rich.

Hence **Personiza·tion**, *rare*—°, the action of personizing; personification; impersonation.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Personne, obs. form of PARSON, PERSON.

‖ **Personnel** (pɛɹsɒnɛl, pɔ̄ɹsɒ̄ne·l). [mod.F., sb. use of *personnel* adj., personal, as contrasted with *matériel* material, e. g. *le matériel et le personnel d'une armée.* In earlier use anglicized: see PERSONAL B. 4.] The body of persons engaged in any service or employment, esp. in a public institution, as an army, navy, hospital, etc.; the human as distinct from the *matériel* or material equipment (*of* an institution, undertaking, etc.).

In quot. 1834 used in the French sense of 'the sum of qualities which make up the character': but this can hardly be considered as more than an isolated use in Eng.

[1834 *Edin. Rev.* LIX. 329 In their hands..the *personnel* of the robbers [became] more truculent.]

1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* xv. 200 Captain Warren was favourably impressed with the *matériel* and *personnel* of the native army co-operating with us. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* 142 He knew the *personnel* of the Universities. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 39 It is not here recommended that the *personnel* of the English dockyards should be remodelled on the French plan. 1886 LD. BRASSEY *Nav. Annual* 3 From the *personnel* we pass to the *materiel* of the [English] fleet. 1886 STUBBS *Lect. Study Hist.* iv. 89 To study the drama in its plot and personnel. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 315 The personnel—the body of men, that is, who themselves constitute our Navy.

Personship. *rare.* [f. PERSON *sb.* + -SHIP.] Personality, individuality.

1645 USSHER *Body Div.* 78 Though one may communicate his nature with one, he can not communicate his person-ship with another. *Ibid.* 165 One naturall personship, which..in ordinary men maketh a perfect person.

Persoon(e, -oun(e, -own, obs. ff. PARSON, PERSON. **Persour, persowr,** obs. ff. PIERCER.

†**Perspe·ction.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *perspectiōn-em*, n. of action from *perspicĕre* to look through, look closely into, view, behold, f. PER- 1 + *specĕre* to look.] A looking through, into, or at something; view, sight, inspection, contemplation; regard, respect; insight; outlook, look-out. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1549 *Compl. Scot.* viii. 72 O quhat vanhap..is this that.. hes blyndit 3our ene fra the perspectione of 3our extreme ruuyne? 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 177 Such perspection and contemplation of faith is not .. a vaine imagination. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 72 Not only made..for ornament unto the eye, but for perspection. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* i, Eye-gate was the place of perspection.

Perspective (pəɹspe·ktiv), *sb.* [ad. med.L. *perspectiva* (sc. *ars*), the science of optics, fem. of *perspectīvus*: see next; cf. F. *la perspective* (14th c.).]

I. †1. The science of sight; optics. (Also in *pl.*)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 299 As tellin men of perspectif, þer ben þree maner of bodili siȝt. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 365 He [Aristotle] made..problemys of perspective and of methaphesik. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* III. xvii. (Tollem. MS.), Þe auctor of þe science of perspectiue [*scientiæ perspectivæ*], þat is þe science of þe sy3te. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* B j, Perspectiue, is an Art Mathematicall, which demonstrateth the maner, and properties, of all Radiations Direct, Broken, and Reflected. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. iii. (1877) I. 78 Skill in the perspectiues. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. vii. (1635) 177 The Angle of Vision, as we finde it taught in the Perspectiues. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Perspective*,.. the art of advantaging the sight by the contrivance of glasses, being a branch of Opticks.

†2. An optical instrument for looking through or viewing objects with; a spy-glass, magnifying-glass, telescope, etc. Also *fig.*, esp. in such phrases as *to look through the wrong end of the perspective* = to look upon something as smaller or of less consequence than it is. *Obs.*

In early use applied to various optical devices, as arrangements of mirrors, etc. for producing some special or fantastic effect, e. g. by distortion of images. (Cf. also 4 b.)

[In the Chaucer quotation, the word in all the ancient MSS. has the prefix contracted, the Hengwrt, Corpus, and Lansdowne having (according to the Six-text ed.) the contraction ꝑ for *per*, the Ellesmere, Cambridge, Petworth, and Harleian 7334, having that for *pro-*, which is also the form in the 16th c. printed edd. Notwithstanding this preponderance of MS. testimony, there can be little doubt that the correct reading is *perspective*, as shown by the history of the two words; *prospective*, as a genuine word, having arisen only *c* 1590.]

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 226 (Hengwrt MS.) They speke of Alocen and Vitulon Of Aristotle þat writen in hir lyues Of queynte Mirours and of perspectyues. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Wks.* (1843) I. 25 Encleryd myrroure and perspectyue most bryght. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1045 The perspectif or glasse in the whiche the kindes [*printed* kindnes] and symilitudes of thynges ben shewed. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 48 Contempt his scornefull Perspectiue did lend me, Which warpt the line of euerie other fauour. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* Ded. A ij b, Like an ill-sighted man, who sees with Spectacles or Perspectives. 1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 60 WM. Daviseon offered to furnish me with a couple of these perspectives, which shew the new-found motion of the stars about Jupiter. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III* Ded., To looke at other mens actions and memory by the wrong end of the perspective. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 13 July, To Reeves's; and there saw some [books], and bespoke a little perspective, and was mightily pleased with seeing objects in a dark room. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 280 By the means of Great Perspectives, which Invention becomes more perfect every Day, they discover new Planets. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 103 P 13, I..refused him a Licence for a Perspective, but allowed him a Pair of Spectacles. 1716 CIBBER *Love's Last Shift* I. i, If we look thro' Reason's never-erring Perspective. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 195 By means of our perspectives..we saw an English flag hoisted. 1789 BURNS *Let. to Mrs. Dunlop* 4 Mar., As a snail pushes out his horns, or as we draw out a perspective.

II. 3. The art of delineating solid objects upon a plane surface so that the drawing produces the same impression of apparent relative positions and magnitudes, or of distance, as do the actual objects when viewed from a particular point. (Formerly also *pl.* in same sense.) See also 6 b.

Without qualification, usually denoting *linear perspective*, an application of projective geometry, in which the drawing is such as would be made upon a transparent vertical plane (*plane of delineation*) interposed in the proper position between the eye and the object, by drawing straight lines from the position of the eye (*point of sight*) to the several points of the object, their intersections with the plane of delineation forming the corresponding points of the drawing.

AERIAL *p.*, ISOMETRIC *p.*, LINEAR *p.*, PARALLEL *p.*: see these words. *Angular perspective* = *oblique p. Conical p.*, that in which objects are delineated as if projected upon the surface of a vertical cone from a point in its axis, the surface being then unrolled into a plane: so *cylindrical p. Gauche p.*, that in which the surface of delineation is not a plane. *Oblique p.*, that in which neither side of the principal object is parallel to the plane of delineation, so that the horizontal lines meet at a vanishing point.

1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* Pref. 8 A Painter without the Perspectiues was like a Doctor without Grammer. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxv. xi. II. 547 So excellent he was in this perspectiue, that a man would say, his euen, plaine, and flat picture were embossed and raised work. 1694 DRYDEN *To Sir G. Kneller* 39 Yet perspective was lame, no distance true, But all came forward in one common view. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* iii, They have represented their buildings according to the rules of perspective. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Aerial Perspective* is a Proportionable Diminution of the Teints and Colours of a Picture, when the Objects are supposed to be very remote. 1763 MASON *Art of Painting* 163 Yet deem not, Youths, that Perspective can give Those charms complete by which your works shall live. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 385 The method of drawing a building..in oblique perspective. 1859 RUSKIN *Perspective* Introd. 3 Every picture drawn in true perspective may be considered as an upright piece of glass on which the objects seen through it have been thus drawn.

b. *transf.* The appearance presented by visible objects, in regard to relative position, apparent distance, etc.

1826 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xxxvii. (1859) 216 The convergence of the rays to one spot..was merely an effect of perspective. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxxvii. (1849) 431 The stars, from the effects of perspective alone, would seem to diverge in the direction to which the solar system was going. 1881 ATKINSON tr. *Helmholtz's Lect. Sci. Subjects* Ser. II. III. i, 87 Aerial perspective. By this we understand the optical action of the light, which the illuminated masses of air, between the observer and distant objects, give.

c. *Mod. Geom.* = HOMOLOGY 4.

1857 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* III. 5 Triangles are in perspective when the three lines joining the corresponding angles meet in a point, or, what is the same thing, when the three points of intersection of the corresponding sides lie in a line. 1881 CASEY *Sequel to Euclid* 77 Triangles whose corresponding vertices lie on concurrent lines have received different names from Geometers...Townshend and Clebsch call them triangles in *perspective*, and the point *O* and the line *XYZ* the *centre* and the *axis* of *perspective*. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* iv. 20.

d. *fig.* The relation or proportion in which the parts of a subject are viewed by the mind; the aspect of a matter or object of thought, as perceived from a particular mental 'point of view'.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 1 We have endeavoured in these our partitions to observe a kind of perspective, that one part may cast light upon another. 1613 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 120 All, that we can set our eyes on in these intricate mazes of life, is but vain perspective and deceiving shadows, appearing far otherwise afar off, than when..gazed upon at a near distance. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* II. 250 The events Of old and wondrous times..were unfolded In just perspective to the view. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. XXXV. 359 Clearly no method can be satisfactory but that which preserves the perspective of history true. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 11 Evolution..has thrown the universe into a fresh perspective.

4. *concr.* A drawing or picture in perspective; a 'view'; *spec.* a picture so contrived as seemingly to enlarge or extend the actual space, as in a stage scene, or to give the effect of distance.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Feb., In the upper walkes are two perspectives, seeming to enlarge the allys. *Ibid.* 1 Mar., A little Garden, which, tho' very narrow, by the addition of a well-painted perspective, is to appearance greatly enlarged. 1648 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 217, I give him alsoe my two perspectives of Saint Marke, hanging in the chamber of my laboritary. 1652 J. JANE (*title*) Εἰκὼν Ἀκλαστος. The Image Vnbroken. A Perspective of the Impudence, Falshood [etc.] in a Libell entitled Εἰκονοκλαστης against Εἰκὼν Βασιλικη. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 18 Outside Fallacies; like our Stage-scenes or Perspectives, that shew things inwards, when they are but superficial paintings. 1680 AUBREY in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 501, I have a curious designe of his to drawe a landskip or perspective. 1703 OLIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1404 A Perspective of the late King of Denmark's Family, the Queen's Face being in the middle, and eight Princes and Princesses round her. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 77 A vista of cypress-trees, which were indeed an illusory perspective, being painted in fresco. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* I. (1862) 60 Hogarth's lively perspective of Cheapside.

†b. A picture or figure constructed so as to produce some fantastic effect; e. g. appearing distorted or confused except from one particular point of view, or presenting totally different aspects from different points. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 18 For sorrowes eye..Diuides one thing intire, to many obiects, Like perspectiues, which rightly gaz'd vpon Shew nothing but confusion, ey'd awry, Distinguish forme. 1601 — *Twel. N.* v. i. 224 One face, one voice, one habit, and two persons, A naturall Perspective, that is, and is not. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. iv, Hee'll

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shew a perspectiue, where on one side You shall behold the faces, and the persons Of all sufficient yong heires, in towne,..On th' other side, the marchants formes, and others That..will trust such parcels: In the third square, the verie street, and signe Where the commoditie dwels. [Cf. 1662 J. Powell *Hunt. Industry* vi. 76; and 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* ix. § 100, where perspectives are described, but not named.]

†c. So, in similar senses, *piece of perspective.* (Sometimes = *peep-show.*) *Obs.*

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* iv. iv, To view 'hem (as you'ld doe a piece of Perspectiue) in at a key-hole. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iv. (1624) 233 Those excellent landskips and Dutch-workes,..such pleasant peeces of perspective. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 16 A Walking-Staff, Vermilion Gilt, in which was a piece of Perspective. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* II. v. § 8 To direct them in those excellent pieces of Perspective, wherein by the help of a Prophetick glass they might see the Son of God fully represented. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 151 Besides these upon the same Mountains some pieces of Perspective are elaborately and regularly cut, resembling the noblest sort of ancient structure. 1755 Young *Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 262 As in some pieces of perspective, by the pressure of the eye..the magnificent prospect is opened, and aggrandized, still more and more.

5. A visible scene; a (real) view or prospect; *esp.* one extending in length away from the spectator and thus showing distance, a vista.

(In mod. use associated with sense 3.)

1620 Shelton *Quix.* III. xiv. 94 He saw the self-same Face,..the same Aspect, the same Physiognomy, the same Shape, the same Perspective of the Batchelor Samson Carrasco. 1652 Lovedav tr. *Calprenede's Cassandra* III. 156 The frontispeece did discover it selfe in perspective through a long walk of goodly trees. 1686 Dryden *To Mem. Mrs. Anne Killigrew* 115 Of lofty trees, with sacred shades And perspectives of pleasant glades. 1712 *Spect.* No. 524 ¶ 5 At the end of the Perspective of every strait Path,..appeared a high Pillar. 1770 Gray *Let. to Wharton* 18 Apr., The lofty towers and long perspectives of the church. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* ii, Dark hills, whose outline appeared distinctly upon the vivid glow of the horizon, closed the perspective. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* ii. 21 Mysterious perspectives among pillars and arches.

b. *fig.* A mental view, outlook, or prospect, esp. through an imagined extent of time, past or (usually) future; hence sometimes = expectation, 'look-out'.

1762 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* xxx, I saw a long perspective of felicity before me. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 438 This perspective of a divine felicity, here below, would throw us into a lethargic rapture. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* II. 255 The concluding words of this section..open a glorious perspective of ultimate hope for all whose hearts are sufficiently large and loving to accept it.

6. Phr. *In perspective.* a. In mental view; in prospect, looked for, expected: see 5 b. ?*Obs.*

(In quot. 1633 the sense is doubtful.)

1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Sinne* ii, Yet as in sleep we see foul death, and live: So devils are our sinnes in perspective. 1640 C. Harvey *Synagogue* xiv. *Bible*, 'Tis heaven in perspective, and the bliss Of glory here. 1849 C. Bronte *Shirley* xi, Take care of this future magistrate, this churchwarden in perspective.

b. Drawn or viewed in accordance with the rules or principles of perspective; also *fig.*: see 3.

1655 Mrq. Worcester *Cent. Inv.* § 97 An instrument whereby an ignorant person may take any thing in Perspective, as justly, and more then the skilfullest Painter can do by his eye. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 10 My delineations.. together with one done by a friend in perspective. 1821 Craig *Lect. Drawing* v. 282 The tops of the trees..receding in perspective into the distance. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 16 July 3/2 The engraver said he must..'put it in proper perspective'.

c. *Mod. Geom.* = *In* Homology: see 3 c.

III. †7. The action of looking into something, close inspection; the faculty of seeing into a thing, insight, penetrativeness. *Obs.*

?*a* 1586 Q. Eliz. *Let. to Jas. VI* (Camden) 173, I haue not so smal a parspectiue in my neighbors actions, but I haue foresene some wicked euent to folowe a careles gouvernement. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 23 Doubting that there would bee too neare looking, and too much Perspectiue into his Disguise, if he should show it here in England; he..sailed with his scholar into Ireland. 1643 Milton *Divorce* II. xvii, And this also will be somewhat above his reach, but yet no lesse a truth for lack of his perspective. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 24 To me this world did once seem sweet and fair, While senses light minds perspective kept blind.

IV. 8. *attrib. Perspective shell* [in allusion to its markings], the depressed conical shell of the gastropod mollusc *Solarium perspectivum*; also called *sundial shell* and *staircase shell.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Hence **Perspe·ctived** *a.*, placed or drawn in perspective; **Perspe·ctiveless** *a.*, devoid of perspective, drawn without regard to perspective (in quot. *fig.*); †**Perspe·ctiver**, †**Perspecti·vian**, one who treats of perspective.

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Sept. 2/1 Towers, battlements, cypresses, statues all *perspectived not merely for the eye but for the imagination. 1874 H. R. Reynolds *John Bapt.* vii. 420 Blended in one dazzling but *perspectiveless picture. 1598 R. Haydocke tr. *Lomazzo* II. 197 The *Perspectiuers call it, the Center, Marke, Point, Terme, and the Cone of the Pyramis. 1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 34 b, The Geometricians and *Perspectiuians.

Perspective (pəɹspe·ktiv), *a.* [ad. late L. *perspectīv-us* (Boeth.), f. *perspect-*, ppl. stem of *perspicĕre*: see Perspection and -ive; cf. F. *perspectif, -ive* (14th c.).]

I. †1. Relating to sight; optical. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 365 This saide Aristotill.. made..problemes perspective [*perspectiva problemata*] and metaphisicalle. 1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 61 Science Perspective giveth great evidence, To all the Ministers of this Science. 1530 Palsgr. 320/2 Perspectyfe, beholdyng or regarding with the eye, *perspectif.* 1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* Pref. Archimedes..dyd also by arte perspectiue (whiche is a parte of geometrie) deuise such glasses within the towne of Syracusæ, that dyd bourne their enemies shyppes a great way from the towne. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 27 The entrie, which was by my perspective judgement twelve paces.

†2. Used for looking or viewing; serving to look through, or to assist the sight: applied to various optical instruments or devices. Also *fig. Obs.* Almost always in phr. *perspective glass* = prec. 2.

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* B j, He may wonderfully helpe him selfe, by perspectiue Glasses. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* III. 6 A perspectiue Ring that will discouer all the Cards that are neere him that weareth it on his finger. 1613 Fletcher, etc. *Honest Man's Fort.* IV. i, This vizard wherewith thou wouldst hide thy spirit Is perspective to shew it plainlier. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* I. vii. § 2 (1634) 85 A worthy Astrologer now living [Galileo] who by the helpe of perspective Glasses hath found in the Starres many things unknowne to the Ancients. *c* 1619 Wotton *Let. to Bacon* in *Relig.* (1651) 414 He [Kepler] applies a long perspective-trunke, with the convexe glasse fitted to the said hole. *a* 1626 Bacon *New Atl.* (1650) 30 We have also Perspective-Houses, where we make Demonstrations of all Lights, and Radiations: And of all Colours. 1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 931/4 To be sold at the Sign of the Royal Exchange,.. all sorts of Perspective Glasses, as well Telescopes as Microscopes. 1727 Pope, etc. *Art of Sinking* II. v, His eyes should be like unto the wrong end of a perspective glass, by which all the objects of nature are lessened. 1729 Savage *Wanderer* I. 144 If tubes perspective hem the spotless prize. [1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* v. (1857) I. 300 Observed by Galileo Galilei..by the assistance of a perspective glass.]

II. 3. Of or pertaining to perspective (see prec. 3); drawn according to perspective; showing the effect of distance, as a picture or actual scene (cf. prec. 4, 5). †*Perspective piece* = piece of perspective: see prec. 4 c (*obs.*).

1606 Dekker *Sev. Sinnes* I. (Arb.) 17 You may behold now in this Perspectiue piece which I haue drawne before you, how deadly and dangerous an enemy to the State this Politick Bankruptisme hath bin, and still is. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* I. 84 The painting of the arched-roof, rare for perspectiue Art, and the chiefe of that kinde. 1628 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. 259 Brokes, riuers, trees.. with many pretty landskips, and perspectiue peices. 1732 W. Halfpenny *Perspective* 1 To find the Perspective Plan of a Square or Cube fixt above the Eye, whose Point of Sight is in a Right Line, with the Middle of the Object. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* III. xxviii, A fair arcade, In long perspective view display'd. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 99 (ed. 2) 67 The art of painting..made such progress, especially in the perspective treatment of subjects, as enabled it to appear in great perfection at the very beginning of the next period. 1871 Mrs. Gatty *Parables fr. Nature* Ser. v. 67 That far-off visionary point where all perspective lines converge. 1871 J. R. Dicksee *Perspective* 1 Perspective drawing is so termed, because in the study of it, all objects are supposed to be seen through a transparent plane.

b. *Mod. Geom.* Belonging to perspective (prec. 3 c) or homology; homologous, homological.

1885 Leudesdorf *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 3 We are said to project from a centre (or vertex) *S* a given figure *σ* upon a plane of projection *σ'*. The new figure *σ'* is called the perspective image or the central projection of the original one.

¶4. ?Misused for Prospective. (But cf. prec. 6 a.)

1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* (1736) III. 274 My Hand, unable to support the Pen, drops in perspective Extasies. 1796 J. Bidlake in *New Ann. Reg.* 155 O blindness to the future! That kindly veils sharp pain's perspective ills.

Perspectively (pəɹspe·ktivli), *adv.* [f. Perspective *a.* + -ly 2.]

†1. Optically; as through an optical instrument. (Sometimes with allusion to those producing fantastic effects: see Perspective *sb.* 2.) *Obs.*

1552 Huloet, Perspectyuelye, *optice.* 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 347 Yes my lord, you see them perspectiuely: the Cities turn'd into a Maid; for they are all gyrdled with Maiden Walls.

†2. Clearly, evidently. (Cf. L. *perspecte*, adv.)

1598 R. Haydocke tr. *Lomazzo* II. 198 No otherwise than that which it seeth beholding it Perspectiuely. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* V. 223 Which Houses haue stood on pillars..: the infinite number whereof, may as yet bee, (aboue and below the Sands) perspectiuely beheld.

3. According to perspective; in perspective (see Perspective *sb.* 3).

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 252 If more Fronts than one be shewn Perspectively in one Draught. 1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIV. 95 Atmospheric light..perhaps not quite perspectively true to the actual distances.

b. *Mod. Geom.* So as to be 'in perspective' or homologous: see Perspective *sb.* 3 c, *adj.* 3 b.

1865 Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* V. 480 Two triangles, *ABC, A'B'C'* which are such that the lines *AA', BB', CC'* meet in a point, are said to be in perspective..the triangle *A'B'C'* is said to be perspectively inscribed in the triangle *ABC.*

Perspectograph (pəɹspe·ktŏgɹaf). [f. L. *perspect-*, ppl. stem (see Perspective *a.*) + -graph.] 'An instrument for the mechanical drawing of objects in perspective' (Francis *Dict. Arts*, 1842).

1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 137 As a practical means of teaching perspective the perspectograph will be found a very handy instrument.

So **Pe·rspecto·graphy** (*rare*—⁰), the art or theory of drawing in perspective. 1864 in Webster.

†**Pe·rspicable**, *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *perspicābilis* that may easily be beheld (Ammianus, Augustine), f. **perspicārī* = *perspic-ĕre* to see through, look closely into, perceive, behold. Cf. L. *conspicābilis*, f. *conspicārī* beside *conspicĕre.*]

1. That can be seen through, transparent.

1615 T. Adams *Spir. Navigator* 5 This is 'mare vitreum' a sea of glasse more cleare perspicable and transparent.

2. Capable of being beheld; visible; in view.

1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 237 Eight parts, which are all perspicable from the middle station of the Town. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 142 There be but nineteen Pillars at this day extant, yet the fractures and bases of other one and twenty more are perspicable.

Perspicacious (pɔ̄spikē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *perspicāx, -cācem*, having the power of seeing through, sharp-sighted, f. *perspicĕre*: see Perspection and -acious. Cf. F. *perspicace* (1546 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of clear or penetrating sight; clear-sighted. (Often passing into 2.) *arch.*

1616–61 Holyday *Persius* (1673) 327 And can'st thou with a perspicacious sight Discern the shew of truth from truth? 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 102 ¶ 4 An expanse of waters.. covered with so thick a mist, that the most perspicacious eye could see but a little way. 1879 Miss M. A. Sprague *Earnest Trifler* xi. (1880) 117 Like the brilliant perspicacious stare of the critical world.

2. Of persons, their faculties, etc.: Of clear or penetrating mental vision or discernment.

1640 Howell *Dodona's Gr.* (1645) 52 He was rarely quick and perspicacious. 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xx. 59 [These] testify the man to be of a most perspicacious wit. 1873 H. Rogers *Orig. Bible* iii. 121 He was far too perspicacious to be imposed upon by any such false analogy.

¶3. *erron.* Clear, translucent, perspicuous. *rare.*

a 1820 Shelley *Pr. Wks.* (1888) I. 415 The genuine doctrine of 'political Justice', presented in one perspicacious and impressive river.

Hence **Perspica·ciously** *adv.*, with clear vision, clearly; **Perspica·ciousness.**

1727 in Bailey vol. II, *Perspicaciousness.* 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 43 ¶ 13 He that..too perspicaciously foresees obstacles. 1779–81 — *L. P., Denham* Wks. II. 78 The particulars of resemblance are so perspicaciously collected.

Perspicacity (pɔ̄ɹspikæ·sĭti). [ad. L. *perspicācitās*, f. *perspicāx*: see prec. and -ity: cf. F. *perspicacité* (15–16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Keenness of sight. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 493 From these fables of Lynceus came the opinion of the singular perspicacity of the beast Linx. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. ii. 5 Nor can there any thing escape the perspicacity of those eyes which were before light, and unto whose opticks there is no opacity. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. II. vii. 55 The barn-owl..watches in the dark, with the utmost perspicacity and perseverance.

2. Clearness of understanding or insight; penetration, discernment.

1548 Becon *Solace of Soule* Wks. (1560) II. 115 Thou shalte neuer by the perspycacyte and quyckenes of thy owne reason perceyue how it maye be possible. 1663 Bp. Patrick *Parab. Pilgr.* xxviii. (1668) 323 The greatest wits want perspicacity in things that respect their own interest. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Blackmore* Wks. III. 173 [This] is the only reproach which all the perspicacity of malice..has ever fixed upon his private life. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 153 A masterpiece of perspicacity as well as perspicuity. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) III. xvi. 183 She showed the same perspicacity in the selection of her agents. 1876 Gladstone *Homeric Synchr.* 61 Lessing, in his Laocoon, has discussed with luminous perspicacity [etc.].

†**Pe·rspicacy.** *Obs.* [f. L. *perspicāc-em* Perspicacious: see -acy 1.] = prec.

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. ii, Nay, lady, doe not scorne us, though you haue the gift of perspicacie aboue others. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xviii. 463 It was a very great mistake in the perspicacy [*ed.* 1646 perspicacity] of that Animal. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xliii. 355 In blunting the perspicacy of the Eyes of the Wise.

†**Perspi·cience.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *perspicientia*, f. *perspicient-em*, pr. pple. of *perspicĕre* to see through: see Perspection and -ence.] Keen or clear perception; insight.

1661 Feltham *Resolves* II. iii. (1677) 163 Though it [Faith] be set in a heighth, beyond our Humane Perspicience, I can believe it rather super-elevated, then contradictive to our Reason. 1721–90 in Bailey. 1768 [W. Donaldson] *Life Sir B. Sapskull* II. xx. 163 His conducting this perplexing affair with so much judgment and perspicience.

†**Pe·rspicil.** *Obs.* [ad. med. or mod. L. *perspicillum*, f. *perspic-ĕre* to see through + *-illum*, dim. and instrumental suffix: cf. *aspergillum.*] An optic glass; a lens; a telescope or microscope.

1614 Tomkis *Albumazar* I. iii, Sir, 'tis a perspicil..With this I'll read a leaf of that small Iliad..Twelve long miles off. 1625 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* I. iv. (1635) 87 It is manifest out of the experiment of the new Perspicils, that the bodies of the Sunne and Jupiter haue at least a double motion. 1661 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* 174 The Perspicil, as well as the Needle, hath enlarged the habitable World. 1680 *Counterplots* 29 There is no such mirrour so clear and true to look in, no such optick or perspicil to see with.

fig. 1622 S. Page *Commendatory Verses* in *Coryat's Crudities*, And give the world in one Synoptick quill Full proofe that he is Brittaine's Perspicill. 1675 Sir E. Sherburne tr. *Manilius* Pref. 2 That the Galaxie is a Congeries

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of Numberless small stars was by the sole Perspicil of Reason discovered by the Ancients.

†**Perspi·cuate,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as next + -ATE 2.] Transparent: = PERSPICUOUS 1.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 64 Every cleere thinge perspicuate and fayre.

†**Perspi·cuate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *perspicu-us* PERSPICUOUS + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To render perspicuous, clear, or transparent.

1634 *Simple Reasons* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 181 Our faith in God, and loyalty to the King, are..emblazoned, perspicuated, cognominated, propagated, and promulgated.

Perspicuity (pɔ̄ɹspikiū·ĭti). [ad. L. *perspicuitās*, f. *perspicu-us* (see below and -ITY): cf. F. *perspicuité* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).]

†**1.** Transparency, translucency. *Obs.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 42 A goodly stone glittering with perspecuitie. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 4 Glasses through whose perspicuitie.. one may discern weekly in what plight they are. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 609 Pretious stones which are commended for their perspicuity and transparent clearenesse. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 122 The aqueous Humor of the Eye..hath the Perspicuity and Fluidity of common Water. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 35 To declare in what Manner Perspicuity or Opacity happens in Stones.

2. Clearness of statement or exposition; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; lucidity.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. x, The perfection of an History resteth in matter and wordes...The tenor of the wordes asketh a brief perspicuite. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 8 The translation of the Seuentie dissenteth from the Originall in many places, neither doeth it come neere it, for perspicuitie, grauitie, majestie. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 P3 The Perspicuity of his Discourse gives the same Pleasure that Wit would in another Man. 1833–6 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. II. xii. 295 Greek..is celebrated..for its perspicuity, and its reproductive power. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* lviii. (1862) 127 There is nothing more desirable in composition than perspicuity; and in perspicuity precision is included.

†**3.** Distinctness to the sight; conspicuousness. *Obs. rare.*

1609 B. JONSON *Masque of Queens* Wks. (Rtldg.) 575/2 After it, succeeded their third dance. .. Wherein, beside that principal grace of perspicuity, the motions were so even and apt [etc.]. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 88 A high imperious mountaine..eminent for height and perspicuitie.

¶**4.** *improp.* Discernment, insight, perspicacity.

1662 GAUDEN in Chr. Wordsw. *Doc. Suppl.* (1825) 37 There are no eyes I more justly dread than your's for the acuteness and perspicuity, yet none to which I more willingly present..myself, and what I do. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 458 When the Pupil can read the Alcoran with perspicuity. 1720 GORDON & TRENCHARD *Independ. Whig* (1728) 120 It may well be expected from Persons of their Penetration and Perspicuity. 1806 H. SIDDONS *Maid, Wife, & Widow* III. 211 That worthy man could read hearts with great perspicuity. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr* I. xv, Mr. Wegg made a smiling demonstration of great perspicuity here.

†**Perspi·culative,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [irreg. f. L. *perspic-ĕre* to see through, see clearly.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Perspiculative*, which may be seen.

†**Perspi·culous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Erroneous formation from L. *perspicu-us* PERSPICUOUS.] Clear, lucid. Hence †**Perspi·culously** *adv.*

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 122 b, S. Basill..(whose pleasaunt perspiculous eloquence who haue read his workes in greke, can not but wonder at). 1662 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 6) 220 A thing most perspiculously evident this day.

Perspicuous (pɔ̄ɹspi·kiu̯ɪəs), *a.* [f. L. *perspicu-us* transparent, clear, evident (f. *perspic-ĕre* to see through) + -OUS.]

†**1.** Transparent, translucent. *Obs.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 64 Christall hath Water declyning toward Ayer, Wherefore it is cleere, perspicuous and faire. 1599 H. BUTTES *Diets Dry Dinner* P iv b, [Tabacco] of a tawny colour, somewhat inclining to red: most perspicuous and cleare. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxvii. (1682) 158 Water turning from perspicuous to white. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 293 Represented to our sight through the perspicuous body of the Air. 1750 tr *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 224 Sapphire is a Stone of a yellow or Skie-blue Colour, perspicuous like the most pure Azure.

2. Clear or easy to be understood; clearly expressed, lucid; evident.

1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 190 Whereupon the Queene commaunded him..he should make that intricate sentence more perspicuous. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 87 The proofe is so plaine, and his meaning so perspicuous. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 77 The reason is perspicuous, why no French plays, when translated, have, or ever can succeed on the English stage. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. viii. § 6 Wheresoever he writes more obscurely, search out for some more perspicuous passages in the same writer. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1754 (1831) I. 243 The most perspicuous and energetick language. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* Introd. 13 Rules can be laid down for the perspicuous construction of paragraphs.

b. Of persons: Clear in statement or expression.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 10 Or if Dianaes Priest be commonly obscure..cannot it be, that hee should be perspicuous at anie one time? 1611 DEKKER *Roaring Girle* Wks. 1873 III. 211 Prethee maister Captaine Iacke, be plaine and perspicuous with mee. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. iv. (1869) I. 30, I am always willing to run some hazard of being tedious in order to be sure that I am perspicuous. 1791 in Boswell *Johnson* Aug. an. 1783, He [Johnson] was always most perfectly clear and perspicuous.

3. Easily or distinctly seen, conspicuous. ? *Obs.*

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* II. 102 Set in the chiefe of the Coate, as in the most perspicuous place. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 22 The ruines that are now so perspicuous,..stand foure miles South-west from the aforesaid place. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 50 Ely-minster..so Lofty built y⁴ its perspicious above ye town. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* II. iii. 140 An exceedingly distinct and perspicuous aspect.

b. *fig.* Eminent, distinguished, conspicuous.

1634 *Malory's Arthur* Pref., The never-dying fame of the illustrious Trojan Hector is perspicuous. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 274 The person of every Soveraign Prince, is too notorious and perspicuous to need any such demonstration.

¶**4.** *improperly.* Discerning, perspicacious. *rare.*

†**b.** Clear-sighted (*obs.*).

1584 R. SCOTT *Discov. Witchcr.* Ep. Ded. to Sir R. Manwood, I know you to be perspicuous, and able to see downe into the depth and bottome of causes, &c. 1650 GENTILIS *Considerations* 224 That character..is not seene many times by the most perspicuous sight. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 9/1 From one of the summits or tops thereof, a man of perspicuous eyes may discern the Euxine on the one hand, and the Mediterranean on the other. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 221 The gods are heavy on me..and my perspicuous soul Darken with vision.

Perspi·cuously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a perspicuous manner; clearly, evidently, lucidly.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 3 It is of importance that they be known..by al, and that so perspicuously, that ..the meanest and simplest common soldier may thereby know euerie particular officer 1637 HEYWOOD *Dial., Procus & Puella* Wks. 1874 VI. 123 Thy minde by myne I see perspicuously. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 15 P 4 He will express himself perspicuously. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* II. v. (1876) 225 Dionysius..declares perspicuously the principle of the orthodox teaching.

¶**2.** *improperly.* With perspicacity. *rare.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 317 This doctrine [of the Jesuits] when princes and other men of learning, iudgement, and experience in such pragmatical platformes do perspicuously looke into: [they] perceiue [etc.].

Perspi·cuousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being perspicuous; perspicuity.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* II. To Rdr. 6 With any degree of accuracy and perspicuousness. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1871) V. xli. 126 *note*, Nowhere else are his stories told with such vivacity and perspicuousness.

Perspirable (pəɹspəi·ɹrăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. PERSPIRE *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. F. *perspirable* (in Paré 1561).]

1. Capable of perspiring; allowing the passage of perspiration; liable to perspire.

†*Perspirable veins*, an old name of the arteries, as the supposed channels of the 'vital spirits'.

1604 F. HERING *Mod. Defence* A iv b, Womens bodies being more soft, tender, and perspirable. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 158 The Bloud, as it..passes to and fro, through the perspirable Veins. 1690 BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso* I. 63 Who would believe that the Poyson..should be able.. to continue in the warm and still perspirable Body of the bitten person? 1744 tr. *Boerhaave's Inst.* III. 309 The whole Surface of the human Body..is perspirable. 1860–1 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 65 The skin absorbs the water and becomes softer and more perspirable.

†**b.** Capable of breathing forth or emitting an effluvium. *Obs. rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. 79 For Electricks will not commonly attract, except they grow hot or become perspirable. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Perspirable*,..that may, or is able to breathe through.

c. Of, pertaining to, or attended with perspiration: *perspirable point*, point of perspiration.

1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 496 To bring down the animal heat to the perspirable point. 1822 *Examiner* 380/2 Her fan, which..he is essaying to pick up by a puffing and perspirable exertion.

†**2.** Liable to be blown through; exposed to air or the wind, airy. *Obs.*

c 1624 CHAPMAN *Homer's Epigr* x, [Ida] Where every tree Beares up in aire such perspirable heights. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 57 Joyning this perspirable region with the celestial and intelligible. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 197 Let the Doors and Windows be stopp'd with Clay, that the House be not perspirable with Wind or Air.

3. a. Capable of being thrown off in perspiration (insensible or sensible). †**b.** Capable of being exhaled or emitted in vapour (*obs.*). †**c.** Allowing of the passage of perspiration (*obs.*).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* V. xxi. 270 The Amnios is a generall investment, containing the sudorous or thin serosity perspirable through the skin. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. i. (1738) 5 Porous for the passage of Sweat, or other perspirable Matter. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 88 Perspirable humours not discharged will stagnate and putrefy. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 9 Speculations concerning the perspirable Fluids of Human Bodies. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 417 A copious discharge of perspirable matter.

B. as *sb.* in *pl.* Perspirable matters.

1797 J. DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 30 A regular discharge, or secretion of perspirables.

Hence **Perspirabi·lity,** capability of perspiring; liability to perspire.

1744 MITCHELL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 145 On account of the Perspirability of their Bodies. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 529 A salutary relaxation and perspirability of the skin.

†**Perspirant.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *perspīrānt-em*, or F. *perspirant*, pr. pple. of L. *perspīrāre* or F. *perspirer* to PERSPIRE: see -ANT.] A perspiring duct; a sweat-duct.

1745 FRANKLIN *Let. to Cadwal. Colden* Wks. 1887 II. 5 That they [i. e. absorbent ducts] should communicate with the veins, and the perspirants with the arteries only, seems natural enough.

Perspirate (pɔ̄·ɹspiɹeɪt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *perspīrāt-*, ppl. stem of *perspīrāre*: see PERSPIRE and -ATE 3. Perh. a back-formation from next.] = PERSPIRE. Hence **Pe·rspirating** *ppl. a.*

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* VI. 504 The perspirating surface of the leaf. 1843 THACKERAY *Carmen Lillense* III. i, The sun bursts out in furious blaze, I perspirate from head to heel.

Perspiration (pɔ̄ɹspiɹē·ɹʃən). [a. F. *perspiration* (in Paré 1561), n. of action from *perspirer*, ad. L. *perspīrāre*: see PERSPIRE.] The action of perspiring, in various senses.

†**1.** Breathing out or through. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Perspiration*, a perspiration, or breathing through. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* iii. § 16 (1689) 27 It's convenient to bore small holes in it for their better perspiration. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* III. *Adv. Author* i, He wou'd find the Air perhaps more rarefy'd and suitable to the Perspiration requir'd, especially in the case of a Poetical Genius

†**2.** Evaporation, exhalation. *Obs.*

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* vii. 70 This Spaw water is strongest..in Winters frost, by reason of the earth being the more bound up, and the said spirits being thereby kept from perspiration. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 329 Cover'd only with a loose Cover, that there may be a free Perspiration of the Volatile Spirit of your Must.

3. The excretion of moisture through the pores of the skin (originally applied to the insensible excretion, now also to the sensible); sweating.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 680 Much of the matter of hair in the other parts of the body [than the head] goeth forth by insensible perspiration. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Perspiration* is as it were a breathing or vaporing of the whole body through the skin. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* ii. Misc. (1711) 293 These [Caps] when moisten'd with Sweat, stop all Perspiration. 1740 BAYNARD *Health* (ed. 6) 21 For thro' a constant dilatation, The spirits spend by perspiration. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 186 His feet put into warm water in hopes of procuring perspiration. 1842 ABDY *Water Cure* (1843) 159 He returns to his bed, and drives out the enemy by renewed perspiration.

†**b.** The exhalation of vapour or moisture through the pores of plants. *Obs.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I 29 That all Vegetables have a constant perspiration, the continual dispersion of their odour makes out. 1674 GREW *Veget. Trunks* ii. § 7 Part of the Sap, remitted, in perspirations, back again into the Aer. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 673 The perspiration of vegetables of all kinds..fills the air with moisture.

4. *concr.* That which is perspired; sweat.

1725 N. ROBINSON *Th Physick* 72 It yields an Excrement call'd Perspiration, which is the last Digestion the Blood undergoes. 1759 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 211 Their covering was not thick enough to keep in their perspiration. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 21 The next minute the perspiration stands on your forehead.

5. *Comb.*

1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 5 It is no holiday-work climbing that steep, craggy, perspiration-exciting..Pinnacle. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Nov. 2/1 His red-brown perspiration-bathed arms.

Perspirative (pəɹspəi·ɹrătiv, pɔ̄·ɹspiɹeɪtiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *perspīrāt-*, ppl. stem of *perspīrāre* to PERSPIRE + -IVE.] Promoting or subservient to perspiration; = next.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio). *Perspirative*, of or pertaining to perspiration or breathing or exhaling through. 1755 JOHNSON, *Perspirative*, performing the act of perspiration. [Hence in later dicts.] *a* 1776 R. JAMES *Diss. Fevers* (1778) 157 It is a very common error in practice,..to administer very heating and perspirative medicines, with an intent to drive out the measles as it is called.

Perspiratory (pəɹspəi·ɹrătəri), *a.* [f. L. *perspīrāt-* (see prec.) + -ORY 2.]

1. Subservient to, leading to, or producing perspiration.

1725 CHEYNE *Health & Long Life* 15 Besides the Air that gets through the perspiratory Ducts into the Blood, whenever we Eat, Drink, or Breath, we are taking into our Bodies such Air as is about us. 1732 J. B. tr. *Belloste's Hosp. Surg.* ii, Eliminate them out of the body by the perspiratory passages. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 294 Deposited .. in the very perspiratory pores of its bark. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. Notes 101 Concerning the use of the leaves of plants. Some have contended that they are perspiratory organs. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 428/2 Substances, which..will close the perspiratory pores. 1900 *Pilot* 17 Nov. 632/2 The temperature was distinctly perspiratory.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of perspiration.

1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 501 This is fulfilled..by establishing the perspiratory excretion in the fullest manner. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 51 To stimulate the natural perspiratory action of the skin.

Perspire (pəɹspəi·ɹ), *v.* [ad. L. *perspīrā-re*, etymologically, to breathe through (f. PER- 1 + *spīrāre* to breathe), but in ancient L. used only in the senses 'to breathe', and 'to blow constantly (of the wind)'. This verb is not retained in the modern Romanic langs.]

†**1.** *intr.* Of the wind: To breathe or blow gently through. *Obs. rare.*

1648 HERRICK *Hesper*, *Farewell Frost*, What gentle winds perspire! As if here Never had been the northern plunderer To strip the trees.

†**2.** *intr.* Of any volatile substance: To pass out or escape in the form of vapour through pores

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(in the human body or any porous body or substance); to escape by evaporation; to evaporate; to exhale. *Obs.* (or *arch.*)

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 196 A man in the morning is lighter in the scale, because in sleep some pounds have perspired. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 29 The Effluvium's that continually perspire out of all Plants whatsoever. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 7 This *Spiritus Mundi*..in some places perspires more freely than in other, and causes that different verdant colour of the Grass in certain rings or circles, where the Country people fancy the Fairies dance. 1676 — *Cyder* (1691) 137 The cork being..porous, part of the spirits..perspire. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 161 [Heat] perspiring-forth at the same Outlets with the Water. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 436 The water will perspire through the pores of the cup.

†b. *fig.* To transpire; to come out, become public; to 'get wind'. *Obs. rare.*

1766 Entick *London* I. 142 It never perspired what the.. sum amounted unto. *Ibid.* 265 The affair perspiring.

3. *intr.* Of a person (or the animal body): To give out watery fluid through the pores of the skin. Originally of insensible perspiration; later including sensible perspiration or sweating. (Now the ordinary sense.)

1725 N. Robinson *Th. Physick* 180 Dropsical People are generally observ'd to sweat much, but perspire little. 1736 Wesley *Serm. 1 Cor.* xiii. 9 During a night's sleep, a healthy man perspires one part in four less when he sweats, than when he does not. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. II. 1099 It is well known that for some time past, neither man, woman nor child..has been subject to that gross kind of exudation which was formerly known by the name of *sweat*;..now every mortal, except carters, coal-heavers and Irish Chairmen..merely *perspires*. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 394 A child is much more liable to perspire than an adult. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 121 The heat causes him immediately to perspire profusely.

4. *trans.* †a. To breathe out; to exhale; to emit or give off (air, gas, vapour, fire). *Obs.* (or *fig.* of b.) b. To give off (liquid) through pores, either insensibly as vapour, or sensibly as moisture: said of organic bodies.

a. 1680 Morden *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 329 The Grotta..famous for those pestilential Vapors which it perspires. 1683-4 Robinson in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 483 The various Effluvia perspir'd out of our Globe. *a* 1721 Ken *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 54 To make Love infinite perspire Devouring Fire. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 39 The vapours perspired by the clove tree.

b. 1707 Floyer *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 88 But when the great quantity of Chyle is perspir'd,..the Spirits are more increas'd, and the Blood is well rarify'd. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* III. xii. (1762) 385 To perspire off the crudities of the sap. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 141 The matter he perspired generally smelt sour. 1807 J. E. Smith *Phys. Bot.* 67 The liquor perspired becomes sensible to us by being collected from a branch introduced into any sufficiently capacious glass vessel. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 18 After the blossom unfolds it perspires a sweet honey-like fluid.

Hence **Perspired** (-ɔi·ɪd) *ppl. a.*; **Perspi·ring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (whence **Perspi·ringly** *adv.*); **Perspi·ry** *a.* (*colloq.*), full of perspiration.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* III. xv. 503 An Atmosphere of perspired vapours. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* xiii. 392 Like the perspiring Bodies of living Creatures. 1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* ii. 19 *note*, As soon as the perspiring State returns. 1857 *G. Bird's Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 163 If..an organic acid..be an element of the perspired fluid. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 63. 302 Two seedy old women,..with..black, perspiry old gloves. 1864 *Evening Standard* 26 May, A Jack-in-the-Green..disporting himself, perspiringly, for the sake of a hardly-earned copper. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 689 Conscientiously rolled in your blanket until the perspiring stage is well over. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 725 In health, an actively perspiring skin is usually a flushed skin.

†Perspoi·l, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Per- 2 + Spoil *v.*] *trans.* To spoil or destroy completely.

1523 Surrey in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I 234 To kepe theym togidder unto the tyme that I shall knowe the Duks army bee perspoiled.

Perssh(e, obs. forms of Perish, Pierce.

Perssouar, obs. Sc. form of Pursuer.

†Persta·nd, *v. Obs. rare.* [app. a confusion of *perceive* and *understand*.] *trans.* To understand.

a 1577 Gascoigne *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 44 First then you must perstand, I am no stranger I But English boy, in England borne. 1599 Peele *Sir Clyom.* Wks. (Rldg.) 492/1 Say what is your will, that it I may perstand.

†Persti·mulate, *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. ppl. stem of L. *perstimulāre*, f. Per- 2 + *stimulāre* to stimulate.] *trans.* To stimulate exceedingly.

1623 Cockeram. *Perstimulate*, to prouoke.

†Pe·rstinate, *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. ppl. stem of L. *perstinâre*, an erroneous reading of *præstinâre* to buy, purchase.]

1623 Cockeram, *Perstinate*, to set price on a thing.

†Perstre·perous, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *perstrepĕre* to make much noise: cf. *obstreperous*.] Making much noise; noisy.

1628 Ford *Lover's Mel.* II. i, You're too perstreperous, sauce-box.

Perstriction (pəɪstri·kʃən). [ad. L. (post-class.) *perstrictiōn-em* a rubbing, friction, n. of action f. *perstringĕre*: see Perstringe.]

†1. The action of perstringing; sharp censure; criticism; stricture. *Obs. rare.*

1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 67 A free perstriction of the disorders observable in the Reformed Churches. *Ibid.* ii. 48 There is only a slight perstriction or brief intimation of them.

2. *Surg.* An operation for stopping hæmorrhage by compression or tightly drawn ligature of the artery.

1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

So **†Perstri·ctive** *a. Obs.*, of the nature of or tending to censure or reprimand.

1659 Gauden *Tears Ch.* III. xxi. 333 They..make no perstrictive or invective stroke against it.

Perstringe (pəɪstri·ndʒ), *v.* [ad. L. *perstring-ĕre* to bind tightly, draw together, graze, rub, blunt, make dull, touch slightly, glance at, touch or wound slightly with words, censure, reprimand; f. Per- 2 + *stringĕre* to tie, bind.]

†1. *trans.* To bind tightly; to constrain. *rare.*

1684 T. Goddard *Plato's Demon* 343 These proportionate arguments..whilst they perstringe the mind, do not constrain the body.

2. To censure; to take to task; to pass strictures upon; to criticize adversely, find fault with.

1549 in *Latimer's Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, ii. Pref. (Arb.) 54 He [Latimer] so frankely and liberallye taxed perstringed and openly rebuked..ye peculiar fauts of certayne of his auditours. 1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* 168 So was I glad to find it [the lazy life of friars] justly perstring'd and taken notice of by a learned Person. 1831 De Quincey *Parr* Wks. 1857 VI. 113, I am endeavouring with the gentlest of knotings quietly to 'perstringe' your errors. Sam Parr!..Perstringing, which was a favoured word of your own, was a no less favoured act. 1880 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 382 One of them, by name Marcellus, is lightly perstringed as 'praetenuis meriti'.

†3. To touch on; to glance at; to hint at. *Obs.*

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* (1622) Pref. 8 They passe ouer them so sleightly, and perstringe them so briefely, that all of them may be truly affirmed to haue beene..rather touched then handled. 1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* III. iii. (1713) 228 But that..these parts of Knowledge should be perstringed by Moses in this History, it seems to me not to have the least probability in it. 1697 Burghope *Disc. Relig. Assemb.* 114 To observe when our neighbour is perstring'd by such a doctrine. 1706 Phillips, To *Perstringe*, to touch lightly, or to glance at a thing in discourse. 1797 T. Green *Diary Lover of Lit.* (1810) 43 The prefaces and notes perstringe..whatever has, of late years, obtained celebrity in politics or literature.

†4. To blunt or dull (the eyes, or light); to dazzle; to dim. *Obs.*

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 644 The interrogations also and demaunds [ought to be] nothing darke or intricate: lest they doe perstringe and dazzle their eies, who are not quicke sighted. 1657 W. Morice *Coeua quasi* Κοινη xxii. 216 The Sun..by his matchless light perstringeth and eclipseth all other starrs. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* I. i. vii. 21 The Golden splendour and magnificency of them did, it seems, so perstringe the eyes of the simple sort.

Hence **Perstri·nging** *vbl. sb.*; also **Perstri·ngement**, censure, stricture, criticism.

1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 88 A perstringing of the eyes might delude them. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Dec. 669/2 One more perstringement and we have done.

†Perstru·ct, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *perstruct-*, ppl. stem of *perstruĕre* to build up completely, f. Per- 2 + *struĕre* to build.] *trans.* To construct, put together, fashion.

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* cclxxiv. 91 b, The mattere perstructed in dewe order and fashion.

Persuadable (pəɪswē·dăb'l), *a.* Also 6 **-yble.** [f. Persuade *v.* + -able; but in earlier form ad. L. type **persuādibilis*, f. *persuādēre*.]

†1. Having the quality of persuading, persuasive: = Persuasible 1. *Obs.*

c 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 41 The ryght pleasaunt and parsuadyble arte of Rhetoryke.

2. Of a person: Capable of being persuaded; easy to persuade: = Persuasible 2.

1598 Florio, *Suasibile*, perswadable, that may be perswaded. 1679 J. Goodman *Penit. Pard.* III. iii. (1713) 310 He requires a perswadable, counsellable temper. 1788 Clara Reeve *Exiles* III. 89, I was rejoiced to find him so rational and persuadable. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* x. 252 They had no easy or persuadable ruler in their new Prior.

†3. Of a thing: That may be recommended to acceptance: = Persuasible 3. *Obs. rare.*

1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* II. vii. 275 You confesse your selfe that it is persuadeable, but by inducements, namely what others haue obserued, found, and experienced.

Hence **Persuadabi·lity** (-ibi·lity), **Persua·dableness**; **Persua·dably** *adv.*

1797 Southey *Let. to J. May* 26 June in *Life* (1849) I. 317 There was a time when I believed in the *persuadibility of man, and had the mania of man-mending. 1871 Persuadability [see Persuasibility, quot. 1860]. 1889 J. M. Robertson *Ess. Crit. Method* 71 The impulse to the struggle is the notion of persuadibility. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* IV. 277 From what you intimate of Mr. H.'s Good Humour, and his 'Persuadableness, if I may so say. 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 569 Extraordinary candour and persuadableness. 1611 Cotgr., *Persuasiblement*, *persuadeably. 1632 in Sherwood. [Hence 1818 in Todd, and in Mod. Dicts.]

Persuade (pəɪswē·d), *v.* Also 6-8 **perswade**, (6 *Sc.* **-swaid, -suaid, -suaed**). [ad. L. *persuādēre* to bring over by talking, induce, f. Per- 1 or 2 + *suādēre* to advise, recommend, urge as desirable: see Suade, Suasion; perh. immediately from F. *persuader*, in Oresme 14th c., but not in general use until 16th c.]

I. To persuade *a person.*

1. *trans.* To induce (a person) to believe something; to lead to accept a statement, doctrine, fact, etc.; to win to a belief or assurance. Const. *that* (a thing is so), formerly sometimes acc. and inf. (a thing *to be* so); *of* (a fact, etc.), rarely *into*, †*to*, *out of*, †*from* (a belief, etc.). Somewhat *arch.*

1513 More *Rich. III* Wks. 40 In youth,..which is lighte of beliefe and sone perswaded. 1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 29 Yf hyt [i. e. the will] be persuadyd that gud ys yl, and yl gud. *a* 1555 Ridley *Lament. Churche* (1566) B viij, They are perswaded it to be truth. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* vi. (1887) 41, I would take paines to perswade them by argumentes. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 156 These.. perswade women that they can foretell them their fortune. *c* 1637 A. Wright in *Hist. Papers* (Roxb.) I. Introd. 6 The villanous humour of Jago when he persuades Othello to his jealousy. 1647 Trapp *Comm* 1 *Cor.* viii. 7 No mans speech ..shall ever perswade me from that opinion. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxv. 132 To perswade their Hearers of the Utility..of following their advise. 1691-8 Norris *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 39 Men must oftentimes be persuaded out of their Senses, before they can be persuaded into Sense. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* III. iii, They'll persuade me presently I'm at Bengal. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. Pref. 31 He could not be persuaded that it actually was only the 24th of January. 1823 T. C. Grattan *Father's Curse* i, I could not have been persuaded to the contrary by a host of cynical philosophers. 1844 Lady G. C. Fullerton *Ellen Middleton* xi, We could persuade her out of those notions.

b. *refl.* To bring oneself to believe, convince oneself; to arrive at a certain or assured belief; to become or be sure.

1542 Udall in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 4, I cannot persuad myself that your maistershipp hateth in me..any thyng excepte vices. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Heb.* vi. 9 We haue perswaded our selues better things of you [1611 Bible, Wee are perswaded better things of you]. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. iii. 223, I perswade my selfe, to speake the truth Shall nothing wrong him. *c* 1625 Milton *On Death of Fair Infant* v, Yet can I not perswade me thou art dead. 1718 J. Chamberlayne *Relig. Philos.* Pref. (1730) 28 Perswading themselves..that their own Hypotheses will serve them. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* ii, Persuading oneself that men and women are to be studied in that fashion.

c. *pa. pple.* Led to believe, brought to the belief; 'convinced', assured, certain, sure.

1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 24 The hole nacion is perswaded that they greatly excel all other men. *c* 1595 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 9 Wee had sight of a saile..the which wee weare perswaded was one of our consorts. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. 152, I have a Key..that will, I am persuaded, open any Lock in Doubting Castle. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 15 Fully perswaded of the truth of it themselves. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* Rom. i. 10 No one, I am persuaded, will suspect that this clause was put into St. Paul's defence. 1852 H. Rogers *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 282, I am thoroughly persuaded that the notion..is a fallacy.

d. *absol.* To convince, be convincing, carry conviction; to use persuasion.

1673 O. Walker *Educ.* (1677) 174 Such as perswade as well as delight. 1714 *Steele's Poet. Misc.* 29 The charming Youth Perswades with so much Eloquence and Truth. 1892 Stevenson & L. Osborne *Wrecker* 269 His strong sterling face progressively and silently persuaded of his full knowledge.

2. To induce or win over (a person) to an act or course of action; to draw the will of (another) to something, by inclining his judgement or desire to it; to prevail upon, or urge successfully, to do something. Const. *to* with *inf.* (formerly sometimes *that* with *subord. cl.*); *to, unto, into* (an action, etc.); also *from, out of* (= to dissuade successfully).

1513 More *Rich. III* Wks. 41 The Quene being in this wise perswaded, such woorde sente vnto her sonne, and vnto her brother. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xxvii. 20 The chefe preestes..had parswaded the people that they shulde axe Barrabas. 1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Familye of Loue* 6 Yet saw he not a reason to perswade him to let Israell go. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xii. 14 [He] vsed al the meanes he coulde to perswade me from it. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 70 To perswade him to the use thereof. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 218 He had accorded divers other conditions, which no other persons could have persuaded him unto. 1771 T. Hull *Sir W. Harrington* I. 121 To persuade the lady into a private marriage. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Hist. Greece* I. 381 To persuade the young and old against too much love for the body. 1857 Geo. Eliot *Scenes Clerical Life, Janet's Repentance* vii, Persuading my clients away from me. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, Be persuaded into being respectable and happy. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 128 The man was persuaded to open the door.

b. *absol.* (See also 8.)

1577 Earl of Leicester in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 373 We all do what we can, to persuade from any progress at all. 1608 Daniel *Civ. Wars* II. xxv, A sufficient motive to persuade. 1846 G. F. Graham *Eng. Synonyms* (1862) 216 In order to persuade, we address the feelings and the imagination. In order to convince, we address the reasoning faculty.

c. To get by or as by persuasion, to 'coax'. *nonce-use.*

1887 Nicolay & Hay *A. Lincoln* I. i. (1890) 25 It required .. earnest and intelligent industry to persuade a living out of those barren hillocks and weedy hollows.

†3. To seek to induce (a person) to (or from) a belief, a course of action, etc.; to assure, try to convince, 'impress upon' (one) *that*; to urge, plead with, advise or counsel strongly; with *from*, etc., to advise against a course, to dissuade. Const. as in 1 and 2. *Obs.*

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1525 Abp. Warham in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 371 In caas they finde any maner of sticking or difficultie in thayme, not to wade verey far to persuade thayme. 1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 52 Men of gret wytt .. began to persuade the rest of the pepul to forsake that rudnes and vncomly lyfe. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 6 They perswaded him with great vehemence, that it was verie meete and conuenient. 1675 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 332, I persuaded the society to set it above the arches, but I was not then heard. 1796 Coleridge *Lett., to T. Poole* (1895) 186 That I should find you earnestly and vehemently persuading me to prefer Acton to Stowey. 1801 — *to Southey* 362 Dr. Fenwick has earnestly persuaded me to try horse-exercise.

II. To persuade *a thing*.

†**4.** To induce belief of (a fact, statement, opinion, etc.); to lead one to think or believe; to prove, demonstrate. Const. with *simple obj.*, or *obj. cl.* (with *that*, or *acc.* and *inf.*); and with *to*, *unto*, or simple dative of person. *Obs.*

1528 G. de Cassalis, etc. *Let. Wolsey* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxiii. 46 It was wel known and persuaded to the Kings Highnes and your Gr. of the gret zeal, love, and affection that his Holynes bearith towards them both. *Ibid.* 49 It hath been persuaded to the Pope, .. that there is no way to delyver Italy of war, but to commence it in some other place. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 225 We shall .. perswade theim the rather the truthe of our cause. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 292 b, Surely if Osorius can perswade that to be true, he shall beare the bell away. *a* 1643 Ld. Falkland, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 97 The grossest errours, if they .. be but new, may be perswaded to the multitude. 1685 tr. *Bossuet's Doctr. Cath. Ch.* ii. 3 This is what they endeavour to perswade.

5. To induce the doing or practice of (an act, course of action, etc.) by argument, entreaty, or the like; to lead one to do or practise; to urge successfully upon one; to induce or lead to by reasoning, etc. Const. *simple obj.*, rarely *obj. cl.*; with *to*, *unto*, or simple dative of person. *arch.*

1538 Bale *Three Lawes* 11 Perswadynge all truth, dysswadynge all iniury. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 18 b, A philosophier .. persuadyng the contempte of golde & siluer. 1560 Whitehorne *Arte Warre* (1573) 65 To perswade or to diswade a thing vnto fewe is verye easie. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 176 Your King .. Sends me a Paper to perswade me Patience? 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lx. (1739) 118 The Taxes .. were rather perswaded than imposed upon them. *a* 1677 Barrow *Contentedness* (1714) 43 Rational considerations, apt .. to persuade Contentedness. 1753 L. M. *Accomplished Woman* II. 294 But what need .. of so many arguments to persuade that which is so conformable to their disposition? 1840 J. H. Newman *Ch. of Fathers* vii. 104 (tr. Let. of St. Basil), I know letters are but feeble instruments to persuade so great a thing.

†**6.** To commend (a statement, opinion, etc.) to acceptance, to urge as credible or true; to inculcate; to go to prove, make probable. Const. as in 4. *Obs.*

1537 tr. *Latimer's 1st Serm. bef. Convoc.* A vij, They haue a wonderfulle prety example, to perswade this thynge. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 234 Thei persuaded not to hym the thynge that were false. 1553 Kennedy *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 105 The Jewis perswaded circumcisioun to be necessare with Baptime. 1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 128 There was none that better coulde .. perswade with His Majestie the great importance of that ambassage. 1611 Bible *Acts* xix. 8 Disputing and perswading the things concerning the Kingdom of God. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. vi. 127 Evidences of probability strongly perswading the same Truth. 1687 Towerson *Baptism* 113 The former of these perswading Men's being under sin from some inward principle.

†**7.** To commend to adoption, advise, counsel, advocate, recommend (an act, course of action, etc.). Const. as in 5. *Obs.*

1525 Abp. Warham in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 371 Muche medling and persuading this Matier to come to effecte. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 584 Megabyses .. perswaded the oligarchicall government. 1656 Ridgley *Pract. Physick* 44 Physicians perswade that .. the Artery shall be cut crosse asunder. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* Manual I. vi. 312 In Diseases of the Head (if the Circulation did not perswade the contrary) the opening of the Cephalick Vein would help a little more. 1781 Madan *Thelyph.* III. 326 He always perswades a public marriage.

III. 8. *intr.* To use persuasion; to plead, expostulate, use inducements to win over to some opinion or some course of action; to do this successfully, to succeed in bringing over or inducing.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 84 He wyll make other persones to couer his offence .. or perswade & entreate for hym. 1532 Becon *Pomaunder of Prayer* Wks. (1560) II. 215 The world perswaded vnto vanytyes. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* V. i. 93 How I perswaded, how I praid, and kneel'd. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 176 Barber-Chirurgeons sometimes perswade to it. 1798 Landor *Gebir* I. 72 He went, nor slumber'd in the sultry noon When viands, couches, generous wines, persuade.

IV. *To persuade with.* †**9.** To use persuasion with, expostulate with, plead with; sometimes, to prevail with. *Obs.*

1581 Rich *Farewell* (1846) 179 Not doubtyng but .. that he hymself would so perswade with his brother, that she should bee heard to speake in her owne defence. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 2 Iesus, whom hee sent from Heauen to perswade with these Hus-band-men. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 283 The Magnificoes Of greatest port haue all perswaded with him. 1636 E. Dacres tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* I. 235 A good man may easily have the meanes to perswade with a licentious and tumultuous people, and so reduce them to reason. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 62 Whoever they could perswade with, they made so too.

†**b.** *fig.* Of a thing: To have influence or weight with; to prevail or avail with. *Obs.*

1618 *Let.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 10 You and I well know, that this stile most perswades with them. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 146, I saw .. that neither perswasions, nor protestations would perswade with her. 1643 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* xxxiv. 23 Profit perswades mightily with the multitude.

†**10. a.** with clause (with *that* or equivalent) in senses 4 and 6. *Obs.*

1535 Cranmer *Let. to Cromwell* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 304, I cannot persuade with myself that he so much tendereth the king's cause as he doth his own. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) Pref., These .. perswaded with them what was good, what was bad, and was gainfull for mankinde. 1651 R. Vaughan in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 561 This Evidence doth perswade with me, that Cadwalader went to Rome far before Anno 680.

†**b.** with obj. clause or infin. expressing purpose, in sense 7. *Obs.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 161 Quendreda .. wente abowte to persuade with her husbande that he should murthere Ethelbertus. 1565 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 59 S. Augustin persuadeth with him to leaue the Manichees. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 406 His friends perswaded with him that voluntarily, he would .. give over this violent and lordly rule. 1637 Heylin *Brief Answ. Burton* 61 His Doctors .. perswaded with him .. to vent that humour.

†**Persua·de,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.] An act of persuading; persuasion.

1590 T. Watson *Eglogue Death Walsingham* 421 Thy learnd persuades command my sorrow cease. 1626 *Faithful Friends* I. i, The king's entreats, Persuades of friends .. can [not] move him.

Persuaded (pəɹswē·dĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED[1].] Prevailed upon; convinced; having an assured opinion; †proved, demonstrated (*obs.*); induced by persuasion: see the verb, esp. 1 c.

1538 Elyot *Dict.*, *Impulsus*, perswaded, prouoked, inforced. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. vii. § 5 Let this .. stand for a certainly persuaded truthe. 1638 Wilkins *New World* ix. (1707) 72 This Answer .. rather bewrays an obstinate, than a perswaded Will. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* II. 104 Thoroughly persuaded persons. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint* VIII. i. § 17 A persuaded or voluntarily yielded obedience.

Hence **Persua·dedly** *adv.*; **Persua·dedness.**

1638 Ford *Fancies* I. i, He's our own; Surely, nay most persuadedly. 1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* i. (1700) 8 From Persuadedness that nothing can be a greater Happiness than her Favour.

Persuadend (pəɹswē·dend). *nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *persuādendus*, gerundive of *persuādēre* to Persuade.] A person who is to be persuaded.

1865 Grote *Plato* II. xxiv. 255 That the topics insisted on by the persuader shall be adapted to the feelings .. of the persuadend.

Persuader (pəɹswē·dəɹ). [f. Persuade *v.* + -er[1]. Cf. obs. F. *persuadeur* (15–16th c.).] One who or that which persuades. Const. *of* a person, formerly also *of* an action, etc.: see the verb.

1538 Elyot *Dict.*, *Persuasor*, a perswader or inducer to do a thynge. 1550 Bale *Apol.* 86 b, Neyther is S. Paule .. a persuader of vowes makynge. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 281 Blamit as the persuaderis of his Hienes in sindrie thingis. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 148 The euill persuaders of rebellion preuailed with him. 1654 R. Codrington tr. *Justine* xxxviii. 458 His friend .. was both his Companion, and his perswader to undertake this journey. 1718 Rowe tr. *Lucan* vi. 94 The sweet Perswader speaks. 1838 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 35 The canoes .. are very inviting persuaders to this species of exercise.

b. *slang.* Something used to compel submission or obedience, as a weapon, spurs, etc.

1796 Grose *Dict. Vulg. T.* (ed. 3), *Persuaders.* spurs. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xii, He never appeared on deck without his 'persuader', which was three rattans twisted into one, like a cable. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxxiv, I didn't admire his carryin' them murderous little persuaders, and being so ready to use 'em. 1871 'M. Legrand' *Cambr. Freshm.* xiv, 'Don't you go in "persuaders"—spurs, you know?' Mr. Pokyr explained.

Persuadibility, variant of Persuadability.

Persua·ding, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Persuade; persuasion.

1530 Palsgr. 253/2 Persuadyng, *persuasion.* 1535 Coverdale *Acts* xix. 26 This Paul turneth awaye moch people with his persuadyng. *a* 1614 Donne *Biathanatos* (1644) 108 This perswading to his destruction. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xlii. 289 There was then no government by Coercion, but only by Doctrine, and Perswading.

Persua·ding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That persuades; persuasive.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 8 His Epistle is .. altogether of the perswading kinde. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, IV ii. 52 He was .. Exceeding wise, faire spoken, and perswading. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* iii. (1642) 173 An argument, and perswading motive. 1745 T. Randall in *Sc. Paraphr.* xi. vi, Though all men's eloquence adorn'd My sweet persuading tongue.

Hence **Persua·dingly** *adv.*, persuasively.

1552 Huloet Perswadynglye, *persuasibiliter.* 1614 J. Cooke *Tu Quoque* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* VII. 71 Some fitter time Shall bring me more persuadingly unto her.

Persuance, obs. form of Pursuance.

†**Persua·se.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *persuāsus* (*-u* stem), f. ppl. stem of *persuādēre*.] Persuasion.

1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingd.* v. K j. He may perswade as long as his perswase Is backt with reason and a right-full sute. *Ibid.* K ij, What say you vnto my perswase?

Persuasibility (pəɹswēsibi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ity.] The quality of being persuasible; capability of being, or readiness to be, persuaded.

1607 Donne *Serm.* v. 49 When thou shalt have .. infused a perswasibility into them and a perswasivenesse into me, by thy Spirit. 1842 W. Irving in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 236 Maria Christina miscalculated .. on the persuasibility, if I may use the term, of Espartero. 1860 Hawthorne *Marb. Faun* xxvii. II. 177 The young count's good-nature and easy persuasibility [*so ed.* 1865; *edd.* 1871, '79, '84, *etc.*, persuadability] were among his best characteristics.

Persuasible (pəɹswē·sĭb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *persuāsibil-is*, f. *persuās-*, ppl. stem of *persuādēre* to Persuade: see -ble.]

†**1.** Having the power to persuade; persuasive. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif 1 *Cor.* ii. 4 Not in persuable [*v.r.* persuasible, *Vulg.* persuasibilibus; 1388 suteli sturyng] wordis of mannis wysdom. 1532 More *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 810/2 One .. by hys persuasible wordes had turned the waueringe people. 1580 Harvey in *Spenser's Wks.* (Grosart) I. 39 The best and persuasiblest Eloquence. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Col.* xi. 4 With probable and persuasible speeches.

2. Capable of being, or ready to be, persuaded; open to persuasion.

1508 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 278 That suche infante fereth & loueth god and were persuasyble. 1600 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 374 One that is rather perswaisable by mens authoritie, then by reason. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 46 His wife being a persuasible woman, who will hear reason after all.

†**3.** Capable of being commended for acceptance; credible, plausible. *Obs.*

1628 Jackson *Creed* IX. xxxvi. § 2 The latter opinion is in itself persuasible. *a* 1643 Ld. Falkland, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 127 Nor [is] Mahumetisme at any time so perswasible as Christian religion.

Hence **Persua·sibleness,** persuasibility; **Persua·sibly** *adv.*, in a persuasible manner; †persuasively.

1555 in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1802 This man did .. speake .. earnestly and perswasibly, as euer I heard any. 1755 Johnson, *Persuasibleness*, the quality of being flexible by persuasion. [Hence 1818 in Todd; and in mod. Dicts.]

Persuasion (pəɹswē·ʒən). Also 6–8 **persw-**; 4 **-cioun**, 6 **-cion**, **-tio(u)n**. [ad. L. *persuāsiōnem*, n. of action from *persuādēre* to persuade: perh. through F. *persuasion* (14th c. *persuacion* in Oresme, *persuacioun* in Gower).]

1. The action, or an act, of persuading or seeking to persuade; the presenting of inducements or winning arguments; the addressing of reasonings, appeals, or entreaties to a person in order to induce him to do or believe something.

1382 Wyclif *Gal.* v. 8 Forsoth this persuacioun, or softe mouynge, is not of hym that clepide 30u. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 133 Ther may no persuasions nor holsom counseil auaile. 1555 Eden *Decades* 24 Seduced by theyr perswasions and prouocations. 1595 Shaks. *John* V. v. 11 The English Lords By his perswasion, are againe falne off. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* I. iii. (1715) 10 These, he, by his Persuasions, appeas'd. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlv. (1869) II. 674 The arts of persuasion were tried without success. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 472 Promises and persuasions being unavailing, they tried threats. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 257 By force or persuasion, he gained over to his side the Princes of Aquitaine.

†**b.** Something tending or intended to induce belief or action; an argument or inducement. *Obs.*

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* II. 364 How thenketh the my conclusyon .. A goode persuasion Quod he hyt is. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. vii. 72 He wil not bileue þe wily persuasions of þe enemy. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 695/2 An other that seruеth more honest, or that hath better perswasions, than he. 1598–9 [E. Forde] *Parismus* I. (1661) 42 A sufficient perswasion to all that the Prince .. was murdered. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* III. 63 For his relation we gaue him many toyes, with perswasions to goe with vs.

c. Power of persuading, persuasiveness.

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 383 Ist possible that my deserts to you Can lacke perswasion? 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* I. xix, Persuasion hung upon his lips, and the elements of Logic and Rhetoric were so blended up in him. 1858 Lytton *What will he do* VIII. i. *note*, No printer's type can record his decorous grace, the persuasion of his silvery tongue. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* v. 166 For teaching there is required a persuasion as well as for advocacy, though of a different kind.

2. a. The fact or condition of being persuaded, convinced, or assured of something; conviction, assurance, full belief.

1534 More in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 51 The knowledge of your trew graciouse persuation in that behalfe. 1601 Dent *Pathw. Heaven* 242 In the verie Elect, and in those which are growen to the greatest perswasion. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 152 Perswasion in me grew That I was heard with favour. 1777 Priestley *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. Pref. 8 My doubts were .. converted into a full persuasion. 1855 Brewster *Newton* II. xx. 221 He intimated to Newton .. his persuasion of Flamsteed's fitness for the work.

b. With *pl.* That of which one is persuaded; what one is led to believe; a belief, conviction.

c 1510 More *Picus* Wks. 14/1 This is a very deadly & monstrous perswacion, which hath entred the mindes of men. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* (1690) Pref., Examin the following Perswasions, which I find too currant in the World. 1737 Waterland *Eucharist* 175 My Perswasion .. is, that the Passage relates not at all to the Eucharist. 1860 W. Collins *Wom. White* I. viii, It will always remain my private persuasion that [etc.].

3. *spec.* Religious belief or opinion; a form or system of religious belief, a creed. Rarely used for political opinion. Hence, **b.** A body of persons holding a particular religious belief; a sect, a denomination.

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In *Hebrew* or *Jewish persuasion*, often loosely or humorously put for 'race'; hence app. the humorous use in c.

[1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 24 The said Iohn Cant. hath many things in him, which euidently shew a catholike perswasion.] 1623 DONNE *Encænia* Ep. Ded., Any matter of Controuersie betweene vs and those of the Romane Perswasion. 1656 A. WRIGHT *Five Serm.* To Chr. Rdr., Those of the Episcopal perswasion. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., All his Subjects of what perswasion soever. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* ii. 16 Their then received Religion (which was as still it is, the Lutheran Perswasion). 1687 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 404 Persons of the congregational persuasion in the citty of Norwich. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. viii. 104 The Church of England.—The clergy of her Persuasion. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii, While we, You know, the Protestant persuasion hold. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* I. v. § 3 (1817) 93 The exertions of the Founder [of Christianity] and his followers in propagating the new persuasion. 1807–8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* ix, I detest that state of society which extends unequal degrees of protection to different creeds and persuasions. 1813 HOBHOUSE *Journey* (ed. 2) 622 Many of them, being of the Roman Catholic persuasion. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xiii, Nor at first sight would it probably have been discerned that he was of the Hebrew persuasion. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Irish Cath.* Mixed Ess. 101 Men of any religious persuasion might be appointed to teach anatomy or chemistry. 1888 SAINTSBURY *Ess. Eng. Lit.* (1891) 184 His political satires would have galled Tories, .. and could hardly be read by persons of that persuasion with such complete enjoyment.

b. 1727 SWIFT *What passed in London* Wks. 1755 III. i. 190 All the different persuasions kept by themselves. 1844 S. WILBERFORCE *Hist. Prot. Episc. Ch. Amer.* (1846) 308 A field of battle on which each persuasion sought to obtain the mastery. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* III. 11 These were the Essenes, a persuasion that reject pleasure as a positive evil.

c. *slang* or *burlesque*. Nationality; sex; kind; sort; description.

[1863 ALFORD in *Gd. Words* 199 We constantly read of the 'Hebrew persuasion', or the 'Jewish persuasion'. I expect soon to see the term widened still more, and a man of colour described as 'an individual of the negro persuasion'.] 1864 *Daily Tel.* 1 Apr. 5 Brawny, vituperative-tongued females, of the Irish persuasion. 1885 'F. ANSTEY' *Tinted Venus* vii. 78 She said she thought it was..a gentleman in the hair-cutting persuasion. 1890 *Amer. Naturalist* XXIV. 236, I have a canary of the feminine persuasion. 1902 R. HICHENS *Londoners* 33 A sinister moustache of the tooth-brush persuasion. 1903 B. HARRADEN *Kath. Frensham* 28 A dark little man, evidently of French persuasion, came into the room. *Mod. (humorous.)* No one of the male persuasion was present.

Persuasive (pəɹswē·siv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7–8 **persw-**. [ad. med. Scholastic L. *persuāsīv-us*, f. L. *persuās-*, ppl. stem: see PERSUASIBLE and -IVE. Cf. F. *persuasif, -ive* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.; in Cotgr.), perh. the immediate source.]

A. *adj.* Having the power of persuading; tending or fitted to persuade; winning.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 22 With such perswasiue arguments Democles appeased the distressed thoughtes of his doubtful countrimen. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1677) 385 A most persuasive Preacher. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIV. 251 Persuasive speech, and more persuasive sighs, Silence that spoke, and eloquence of eyes. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* II. 66 Thy eloquent persuasive tongue. 1884 W. J. COURTHOPE *Addison* v. 97 The most powerful and persuasive advocate of Virtue in fiction.

B. *sb.* Something adapted or intended to persuade; a motive or inducement presented.

1641 T. WARMSTRY *Blind Guide Forsaken* 45 A strong perswasive to carry us along to the throne of grace 1680 ALLEN (*title*) A Perswasive to Peace and Unity among Christians. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 175 P 2 What are treatises of morality, but persuasives to the practice of duties? 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. I. iii. 40 Persuasives in the form of gold chains, gold crowns and other compliments.

Persuasively (pəɹswē·sivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a persuasive manner; with a persuasive air; so as to persuade.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 873 The Serpent wise .. with mee Perswasively hath so prevaild, that I Have also tasted. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth., Life* 32 Sometimes perswasively gliding to that which is to follow. 1875 JOWETT *Plato, Apol.* (ed. 2) I. 349 They almost made me forget myself—so persuasively did they speak.

Persua·siveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Persuasive quality; power of persuasion.

1611 FLORIO, *Persuasibilità*, perswasiuenesse. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. i. § 34 The best perswasiveness of his flattery, consisted in down-right arguments of gold and silver. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* III. 271 *note*, Nestor's Eloquence..consisted in Softness and Persuasiveness. 1881 W. COLLINS *Bl. Robe* I. iv. 164 There was a tender persuasiveness in her tones.

Persua·sory, *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. med. or mod.L. *persuāsōri-us* (f. L. *persuāsor* persuader: see -ORY 2), whence also F. *persuasoire* (Ch. Estienne *Dict.* 1552).] = PERSUASIVE *a.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 431 *margin*, In this his persuasorie speach, he giueth a testimonie of the..affection which he did beare to the Vniuersitie of Cambridge. 1608–11 BP. HALL *Epist.* v. i, Their very silence is perswasorie. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 188 But neither is this [conceit] perswasory. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xx. 142 The last persuasory effort that is to be attempted. 1838 SIR H. TAYLOR *Autobiog.* I. xv. 247 The persuasory and recommendatory process may appear more conciliatory.

† Pe·rsue. *Venery. Obs.* Also 6 **parcy, parsee, parsie,** 7 **pursue.** [app. orig. **parcee*, **percee*, a. F. *percée* act of piercing (or *percé, -ée* pa. pple. pierced, struck by an arrow, etc.). After a series of corruptions, finally confused with *pursue*.] The track of blood left by a stricken deer or other wounded beast of the chase. *To draw parcy, ly parsie*, etc., to follow the track of blood.

1530 PALSGR. 739/1, I stryke a dere or any other wylde beest as a huntar dothe whan he draweth parcy, *je enferre*. I have strykyn him, let go your blodhounde, *je lay enferré*, ..*laisses aller vostre limier*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 28 By tract of blood, which she had freshly seene To haue besprinckled all the grassy greene: By the great persue which she there perceav'd Well hoped shee the beast engor'd had beene. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvi. (1612) 175 A fell fleet Dog, that hunts my Heart by parsee each-wheare found. *Ibid.* Prose Add. 345 Ascanius and his Companie drawing by Parsie after the Stagge. *a* 1619 FLETCHER *Bonduca* v. ii, Now h' as drawn pursue on me he hunts me like a devil. 1661 FELTHAM *Disc. Eccles.* ii. 11 Resolves, etc. (1677) 351 As pursue in a strucken Deer, they fall from us like bloud, and make us to be hunted to death.

Persue, Persuit, obs. ff. PURSUE, PURSUIT.

Persulphate (pəɹsʌ·lfēt). *Chem.* [PER- 5 b.] That sulphate which contains the greatest proportion of oxygen, or of the sulphuric acid radical SO_4; as *persulphate of iron*, now more systematically named *ferric sulphate*, $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$; *persulphate of mercury*, now *mercuric sulphate*, $HgSO_4$.

1813 T. THOMSON *Ann. Philos.* II. 452 If instead of the sulphate of iron we were to make choice of the persulphate of iron. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 39 A mixed solution of sulphate and persulphate of iron. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Persulphate of mercury, mercuric sulphate.

Persulphide (pəɹsʌ·lfəid). *Chem.* [PER- 5.] That sulphide of any element or basic radical which contains the greatest proportion of sulphur. Originally called PERSULPHURET. Now usually more definitely named, as *trisulphide, pentasulphide*, etc.; e.g. *persulphide* or *persulphuret of arsenic*, or *arsenious sulphide* = *arsenic trisulphide*, As_2S_3.

1856 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* II. 585 Persulphide of Hydrogen (HS_3?)—In order to procure this compound it is usual to prepare first a persulphide of calcium (CaS_5), which may be formed by boiling equal weights of slacked lime and powdered sulphur in water.

Persulpho-: see PER- 5, 5 b and SULPHO-.

1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 658 *Persulphocyanuret of Iron* . may be obtained in the form of a deliquescent uncrystallizable mass, of a red colour. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 363/1 On persulphocyanate of silver.

Persu·lphuret. *Chem.* = PERSULPHIDE.

1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 755 *Persulphuret of Arsenic*... When sulphuretted hydrogen is passed through a concentrated solution of arsenic acid, a yellow precipitate falls, which resembles orpiment in colour. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg Chem.* (ed. 3) 135 The formation of persulphuret of ammonium. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 347 This process yields..persulphurets of the base radical.

So **Persulphu·ric** *a.* [PER- 5 a], in *persulphuric acid*, the acid $H_2S_2O_8$, containing the largest known proportion of oxygen in combination with sulphur; *persulphuric oxide*, the anhydride of this acid, S_2O_7, discovered by Berthelot in 1878.

† Persu·lphurous *a. Obs.* = HYPOSULPHUROUS.

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 432 A peculiar acid, which he proposed to call the persulphurous, but afterwards changed the name to that of hyposulphurous acid. 1883 *Athenæum* 16 June 767/2 The formation of Berthelot's persulphuric acid.

Persulta·tion. *Path. rare*–°. [ad. L. *persultātio*, n. of action from *persultāre* to leap through.] An eruption of blood from an artery.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Persultation*,..in Surgery..is taken for a bursting of Blood thro' the Vessels, occasion'd by their Thinness. [1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Persultatio*.]

Persun, obs. form of PARSON, PERSON.

Persure, Persute, obs. ff. PIERCER, PURSUIT.

† Perswa·ge, *v. Obs. rare.* [app. f. PER- 2 + SWAGE *v.*: cf. ASSUAGE.] *trans.* To assuage, lessen, diminish, dim.

[Cf. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 1977 *Rex.* A! we may syyn and wepyn also þat we have for-gon þis lady fre... *Regina.* þat doth perswade [? perswage] all my ble þat swete sypresse þat she wold so.] 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* VI. iii, Of cruell deth a dolfull ymage That all her beaute dyd perswage.

† Persway·, *v. Obs. rare.* In 7 **perssway.** App. = prec.

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. vi, The creeping venome of which subtill serpent,..neither the cutting of the perillous plant [tobacco] nor the drying of it, nor the lighting, or burning, can any way perssway or asswage.

Persyle, Persyuere, obs. ff. PARSLEY, PERSEVERE.

Pert (pɔ̄ɹt), *a.* (*sb., adv.*) Forms: *α.* 3– **pert**, 4–7 **perte**, (6 **perth**, *Sc.* **pairt**). *β.* 5–6 (9 *dial.*) **peert**, 5–7 (9 *dial.*) **peart**, 6 **peirt(e, pearte, pierte**, 6–7 (9 *dial.*) **piert**. [Aphetic f. APERT, and, like it and OF. *apert*, partly repr. L. *apertus*, partly = OF. *aspert, espert*, L. *expertus*.

From 15th c. evidenced with a long vowel, *peert*, later *peart, piert* (pi°ɹt, pɹrt), retained dialectally and in U.S., esp. in sense 6, as distinguished from the ordinary general English sense (4) of *pert*. Hence *peart* and *pert* are sometimes viewed as different words.]

I. † 1. Open, unconcealed; manifest, evident; = APERT *a.* 1, 2. Often opposed to *privy*. *Obs.*

In quot. 1330, *aperte folie* ought perh. to be read, but the Petyt MS. has it as printed.

a. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 216 Hardely dar I say he did a perte folie. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4930 Per come menskful messageres..from hire broþer partendo þat was hire pert broþer. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. iii. (Skeat) I. 163 By no waie maie it be then through perte necessite. *c* 1460 ROS *La belle Dame* 174 (MS. Harl.) In hir failed nothyng..prive, or perte. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 162 Or priue or pert yf any bene, We han great Bandogs will teare their skinne.

β. 1529 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 255 That no persons..from hensforth occupye eny maner Shavyng, priuy or peirt on the Sondayes.

† **b.** Open of countenance, frank. *Obs.*

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* xviii. F vj, Be perte, and cleare in countinaunce, Not malipert, and light.

† **2.** Of personal appearance. **a.** (in early use) Beautiful. **b.** (later) Smart, spruce, dapper. *Obs.*

a. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 542, I haue pittye of your person & your pert face. *Ibid.* 14039 Pyrrus, the pert kyng put vnto dethe Pantasilia the prise qwene, pertest of ladies. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* III. iii, He's so very little, pert and dapper.

β. 1596 COLSE *Penelope* (1880) 167 A thousand prettie damsels peart. 1608 DAY *Law Trickes* II. (1881) 28 What think you of this Lady? would she not make a prettie peart Dutches? 1611 COTGR., *Godinet*, prettie, dapper, feat, peart. ..*Godinette*, a prettie peart lasse.

II. † 3. Expert, skilled; ready: = APERT 4. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3292 Dor quiles he weren in ðe desert, God tazte hem weie, wis and pert. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 18 Hire to seo was gret preyere Of princes pert in play. *c* 1500 *Melusine* XXXVIII. 303 But geffray, that was pert in armes, smote with hys clubbe suche a stroke vpon the flayel, that he made it to flee out of the geantis handes.

b. Quick to see and act, sharp, intelligent; adroit, clever. *Obs.* since 17th c. exc. in dial. form *peart*.

a. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 531 Ane william francass, Wicht and pert, viss and curtass. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12044 Cassandra..Priams pure dughter, pertist of wit. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* ad fin., The mayster that was perte and quyck was anone promoted to a benefyce. *c* 1500 *Melusine* XIX. 105 So pert & swyft they were. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [I.] xcii, Thus we see for Morality, Nature still is something pert and vigorous. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 71 The acutest, and the pertest operations of wit and suttlety.

β. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 96/2 Perceiving that rough nets were not the fittest to take such peart birds. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-convict.* ii. 12 Of so obscure and intricate a nature, that..our Assembly was to peart to make any determination about them. 1850 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. II. 276/2 'I beant peart at making buttonholes', said a needle woman. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxi, She's such a peart young un, she won't take no lookin' arter.

III. 4. Forward in speech and behaviour; unbecomingly ready to express an opinion or give a sharp reply; saucy, bordering upon 'cheeky'; malapert: = APERT 5. Said usually of children, young people, or persons in inferior position, such as are considered to be too 'uppish' or forward in their address. Now the ordinary sense.

a. c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 30 (Corpus MS.), And sche was proud and pert as is a pye [so 4 MSS.; 3 peert]. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* xiii. 18 Y saide y wolde not of her, for she was so pert and so light of maners. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bowge of Courte* 71 And sayde I was to blame To be so perte to prese so proudly uppe. 1530 PALSGR. 320/2 Perte saucy or homly, *malapert*. 1552 HULOET, Perte in makynge aunswere, *argutus et argutulus*. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* iv. 73 S. Hierome reproving certain pert Deacons for insulting over Priests. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 36 Says Mrs. Jervis, Pamela, dont be pert to his Honour. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. xiv, As pert a genius as the applause of a common-room ever yet spoiled. 1835 SOUTHEY in *Corr. w. C. Bowles* (1881) 319 Mrs. Barbauld was cold as her creed: her niece .. pert as a pear-monger. 1858 TRENCH *Stud. Words* v, We have been obliged to make 'pert' do double duty, that of 'malapert' and its own. As some word is plainly wanting, not so strong as 'insolent', we have been led to employ 'pert' exclusively in an unfavourable sense.

β. a 1430 Peert [see quot. *c* 1386 in *a*]. 1515 BARCLAY *Eglogues* iii (1570) C ij b/2 Some be forgetfull, some peart, some insolent. 1593 DONNE *Sat.* i. Poems (1630) 325 Though a briske perfum'd piert Courtier Deigne with a nod, thy courtesie to answer. 1835 C. F. HOFFMAN *Winter in Far West* I 212 He looks so peert whenever he comes in.

b. Of behaviour, speech, etc.

1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* Pref., With a pert and pragmatique Insolence they censure all. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 6 We admire the pert talk of children, because we expected nothing from them. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* IV. i, The grave officer could not refrain a smile at the pert..answer of the boy.

† **c.** As a vague expression of disfavour. *Obs.*

a 1704 T. BROWN *Imit. Persius' Sat.* i, Here a pert sot, with six months pain, brings forth A strange, misshapen, and ridiculous birth. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 15 July, We had a sad pert dull parson at Kensington to-day. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 39 With pert flat eyes she window'd well its head, A brain of feathers and a heart of lead. 1752 H. WALPOLE *Let. to R. Bentley* 5–12 Aug., The Fairfaxes have fitted up a pert bad apartment in the fore-part of the Castle.

5. Bold (esp. in a blameworthy sense); forward; audacious, presumptuous. *Obs.* (exc. as merged in 4.)

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 169 That none..Durst be so pert as to stryk with ane wapyn. *Ibid.* II. 15 That ony Pecht sould be so perth to preve, To pas that wall without the legatis leve. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, I. iv, But this I scorne that one so basely borne Should by his soueraignes fauour grow so pert. 1673 CHAS. II in *Lauderdale P.* (1885) III. 2 Now they are not so perte on that subiect as they were.

β. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2914 Ye are over peart with sik maters to mell. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 211/15 Pearte, *audax, impudens*.

6. Lively; brisk, sprightly; in good spirits, cheerful, 'jolly'. Since 17th c. only *dial.*; often used of the state of an invalid: 'bright', 'perky',

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'chirpy', as opposed to 'depressed', 'down' (esp. in form *peart*: see β.).

1582 NUCE *Seneca's Octavia* I. i, Syr Phœbus pert with spouting beame From dewy neast doth mount apace. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 13 Awake the pert and nimble spirit of mirth. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 118 And on the Tawny Sands and Shelves, Trip the pert Fairies and the dapper Elves. 1693 *Humours Town* 116 A young, pert, blooming Girl. 1696 *Verney Mem.* (1899) IV. 477, I watched last night with him and I thought him fine and pert in the morning but hee fell off again in the afternoone as hee doth most Daies. 1872 R. B. MARCY *Border Rem* 252 Wa'al, now, straanger, ..I war middlin' sort o' pert yesterday, but .. I'ze powerful weak to-day.

β. *dial.* and *U. S.* (often viewed as a distinct word).

'No word in literary English precisely expresses the idea of *peart*; least of any does *pert*. *Peart* conveys the impression of sprightly liveliness, of a joyous, healthy, fresh, happy condition, in the person or animal to which it is applied.' F. T. Elworthy in *N. & Q.* 9th ser. IV. (1899) 525.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 10 He wes townysche, peirt, and gukit. 1578 GOSSON in *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) Notes 78 When he perceyues Don Cortes here so pearte. 1662 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 2 They are very peart in the new of the Moon, and sad in the conjunction. 1828 J. HALL *Lett. fr. West* 304 These little fixens..make a man feel right peart, when he is three or four hundred miles from any body or any place. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. iii, And watched the hawks soaring, and the 'peert' bird. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* i, For which reason he [Tom] was as piert as a game-cock. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xlv, Quick she had always been and 'peart', as we say on Exmoor. 1889 HURST *Horsham, Gloss. Sussex Words* s.v., I'm sure the child is better to-day, she looks so peart.

b. Of plants: Fresh, flourishing, verdant.

1727 S. SWITZER *Pract. Gard.* II. xii. 95 Provided it [a melon] ripens well whilst the leaves and stalk are pert and green. 1883 in *Hampsh. Gloss.*

c. Of liquor: Brisk, pleasantly sharp to the taste.

a 1788 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) I. 377 Oat-malt and barley-malt equally mixed..makes a very pretty, pert, smooth drink. [Cf. quot. *c* 1825 s. v. PERTISH.]

B. *sb.* (*absol.* use of the adj.) A pert person or thing: in various senses. † *In pert*, openly (*obs.*).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13725 Pirrus of þat pert was pristly enamurt. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 60 For schame of my schape in pert till appeir. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 145 No powdered pert, proficient in the art Of sounding an alarm, assaults these doors.

C. *adv.* or quasi-*adv.*: in various senses of the adj.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* IV. 88 Some parled as perte as prouyd well after. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2295 And Bedels & bailȝais he bad a-none crye, Before hys peple so pert. 1485 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist MSS. Comm.* App. v. 321 That..will goo among them prevy or peart for his propre besynes. 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 48 Morover that no clarcke be so bolde, Prevy or pearte with hym to holde. 1530 PALSGR. 841 Privy or perte, *en privé ou en apert*. 1795 COWPER *Pairing Time* 28 A last year's bird, who ne'er had tried What pairing means, thus pert replied. 1859 J. REDPATH *Roving Editor* 248 'Now hold up your head and walk pert. .. Quick—come—pert—only there already? pert!' jerked out the mulatto, to hasten the boy's steps.

† **Pert,** *v. Obs. rare.* [In sense 2, f. PERT *a.* 4; in 1, app. a phonetic variant of PERK *v.*; but the relation between these words is obscure.]

1. *trans.* with *up.* To raise briskly: = PERK *v.*[1] 3.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* I. i, Didst thou ever see a prettier child? How it behaves it selfe .. And speaks and looks, and pearts up the head?

2. *intr.* To behave pertly: = PERK *v.*[1] 1 b.

1637 POCKLINGTON *Altare Chr.* 158 If..allowed to piert upon the Canons of the Church, and crow over her authority. 1661 GAUDEN *Anti-Baal-Berith* 292 Hagar perted against Sarah, and lifted herself up against her superiours.

Pert, obs. form of PART.

Pertain (pəɹtē·n), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **par-, pertene, -teyne,** 5 **-tyne, -tiene, -tine,** 5–6 **-teigne, -tayne,** 6 **partein,** 6–7 **pertaine,** 4 **-tein**(e, 7 **-tayn,** 6– **pertain.** [ME. *par-, pertene, -teyne,* a. OF. *parten-ir* (3rd pres. Norman *parten-t, parten-ent,* subj. *partene, -teigne*: cf. CONTAIN) = Pr. *pertener,* It. *pertenere* to belong:—L. *pertinēre* to extend, stretch, tend (to), belong (to), f. PER- 1 + *tenēre* to hold.]

1. *intr.* To belong, be connected (in various ways); e. g. as a native or inhabitant, as part of a whole, as an appendage or accessory, as dependent. Const. *to.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1419 All þe grete, Of lordes & ladies þat to þat lond partened. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 121 From þat tyme þe citee and þe see of Dorchestre perteyned and longede to þe prouince of Mercia. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 6 § 1 To euery of the same Feyres is of right perteynyng a court of Pepowders to mynystre to theim due Justice. 1532 FRITH *Mirror* i. Wks. (1829) 266 Whether they be outward gifts or inward, pertaining either to the body or soul. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 28 The samin [house] and landis pertenand thairto 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. iii. 113 If she pertaine to life, let her speake too. 1850 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 2) 89, I have purposely avoided this subject, as pertaining to a department of science to which I have not devoted my attention. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* iii. 62 Scenes which pertain to an age happily passed away.

† **b.** *spec.* To belong as a possession, legal right, or privilege. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks I. 140 þe sheep perteynen not to him. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt* IV. 298/1 Suche service as pertienneth of honeste to my said Lord. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xii. 17 Geve to Cesar that which belongeth to Cesar: and geve God that which perteyneth to God. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* VII. iii. (1714) 46 To create, to God alone pertains. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 11 The persewer may alledge the lands to perteine to him. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 144 The real intention, benefit, and application of his death..pertains not vnto all.

c. To belong as one's care or concern. *To pertain to*: to matter to, to concern. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* iv. 38 Maistre, perteneth it nat to thee, that we perishen? 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVI. xi. 679 But thow wenest to rescowe a mayde whiche perteyneth no thynge to the. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 85 Thy syluer is drosse..What pertained that to Esay? *c* 1696 PRIOR *Love Disarmed* 27 To me pertains not, she replies, To know or care where Cupid flies. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. VI. 207 The cares of war Pertain to all men born in Troy.

d. To belong as an attribute, fitting adjunct, or duty; to be appropriate *to.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 728 In that tuelf moneth suld he Cum and clayme it, and tharfor do To the king that pertenyt thar-to. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cvii, Though It to me pertene In lufis lawe the septre to gouerne. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 44 Anne is as myche to seyn as grace .. worthyly thys appellacyoun To hyr pertenyth. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Order. Deacons,* It perteineth to thoffice of a Deacon..to assist the Prieste. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 2/2 Requiring at your hands the things which perteine to peace. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 321/1 There are.. these Tools and Instruments pertaining to the Iron Workers. 1773–83 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* XIX. 522 Weapons that pertain to war. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 To keep an iron helmet and harness, and all arms pertaining to a complete furnishing for war.

2. To have reference or relation; to relate *to.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 152 Spicery and all maner of oþer gudez, and namely þat partenez to mannez lyfiade. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 417 William Malmesbur .. supposenge the writenge of that ston to perteyne to Marius the consul of Rome. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Pet.* i. 3 All thynges that pertayne vnto lyfe. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 Specially if it pertaine to Religion. *a* 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) III. iii. 47 This law pertains, first to vows made to God himself and confirmed by an oath. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. i. 233 We..discoursed on matters pertaining to our people.

† **3.** In both senses (1 and 2), formerly sometimes with an indirect (dative) object without *to.* Cf. BELONG *v.* 3. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 52/1 Answere in and to all such Writte and Writtes, Bille and Billes,..perteynyng any of the premisses. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3354 My coattis, and my offrands, With all that dois perteine my benefice. 1553 in *Maitl. Cl. Misc.* (1840) I. 41 *note,* I, wyth all ffreindis pertening me. 1628 (*title of MS.*) Booke of the Land perteyninge the Famyly of the Twysdens in Kent.

† **4.** The 3rd pers. sing. impersonally, and the pres. pple. were used in the phrases *as pertains to, as pertaining to* = as regards, as concerns, in regard to, in relation to. *Obs.* (or *arch.*)

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* iv. 1 Abraham oure father, as pertayninge [so 1611; 1881 *R. V.* according] to the flesshe. — *Heb.* ix. 9 Gyftes and sacrifises are offered which cannot make them that minister parfect, as pertaynynge to [1881 *R. V.* as touching] the conscience. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Rom.* ix. 3 My kinsmen as parteyneth to the fleashe.

Hence **Pertai·ning** *vbl. sb.* (also pl. in concr. sense = 'belongings') and *ppl. a.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Pertenencia,* perteining. 1869 BUSHNELL *Wom. Suffrage* v. 90 These things are duly considered as pertainings of a woman's lot. 1889 *Electrical Rev.* 29 Nov. 607/1 Seven houses and their pertainings. 1898 E. PHILLPOTTS *Childr. of Mist* I. v, The pertaining farm already had a tenant.

Pertai·nment. *rare.* [f. prec. + -MENT.] A belonging, an appurtenance.

1897 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 415 [They] possess some of the finest pertainments of the human race.

Pertake, Pertane, Perte, Pertene, Pertener, obs. forms of PARTAKE, PARTAN (crab), PART, PERTAIN, PARTNER.

† **Perte·rebrate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. ppl. stem of L. *perterebrāre* to bore through, f. PER- 1 + *terebrāre* to bore.] *trans.* (See quots.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Perterebrate,* to wimble. 1656 BLOUNT, *Perterebrate,* to peirce or bore thorow with a wimble.

So † **Perterebra·tion,** a boring through.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Perterebration,* a boring through with a wimble. [Hence in Bailey, Johnson, and mod. Dicts.]

† **Perte·rrify,** *v. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. PER- 2 + TERRIFY, after L. *perterrefacĕre* to frighten thoroughly.] *trans.* To terrify thoroughly.

1623 COCKERAM, *Perterrifie,* to fright.

Perterych, obs. form of PARTRIDGE.

† **Perte·xed,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[0]. [ad. L. *pertext-us,* pa. pple. of *pertexĕre* to weave throughout.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Pertexed,* weaued out.

Perteyne, Perteyner, -or, obs. ff. PERTAIN, PARTNER.

Perthite (pə·ɹþəit). *Min.* [Named by T. Thomson (1832) after Perth, Ontario, where found: see -ITE [1].] (See quot. 1868.)

1832 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* I. 232 (Chester) 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 356 *Perthite,* a flesh-red aventurine feldspar, consisting of interlaminated albite and orthoclase.

Hence **Perthi·tic** *a.*, pertaining to, resembling, or containing perthite. In mod. Dicts.

Perti, pertie, obs. forms of PARTY.

† **Pe·rtical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *perticāl-is,* f. *pertica* pole, PERCH *sb.*[2]] Of, pertaining to, or done by means of the measuring-rod or surveyor's staff.

1625 NORDEN *England* Pref. Addr., For want of perticall demensuration, I have beene enforced to borrow the helpe.. of mine owne maps. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Pertical,* belonging to, or serving for a Perch or Pole.

Pertical, -e, Perticular, -er(e, Pertilche, obs. ff. PARTICATE, PARTICULAR, PERTLY.

† **Pertinace,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 **-nax.** [a. OF. *pertinace,* also *pertinax* (14–15th c.), in It. *pertinace,* Sp. *pertinaz,* ad. L. *pertināx, -ācem* very tenacious, f. PER- 4 + *tenax* tenacious.] = next.

14.. in *Rel. Ant.* I. 192 Olde maisteiez war noȝt bisie ne pertinacez in sekyng and serchyng of this forsaide cure. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 301/1 Seeyng that he was pertynax & obstynate.

Hence † **Pertinacely** *adv.*, pertinaciously.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 224 Pertynacely expownynge the holy scripture wrong, they fell in to heresyes.

Pertinacious (pɔ̄ɹtinē·ʃəs), *a.* Also 7 **-atious,** 7–8 **-aceous.** [f. L. *pertināci-,* stem of *pertināx* (see PERTINACE) + -OUS.] Persistent or stubborn in holding to one's own opinion or design; resolute; obstinate. Chiefly as a bad quality.

1626 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 224 You will perceive my Lord Digby's pertinacious importunity to come to Parliament. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 21 Given to any violent or pertinatious dispute. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 43 To dispight them, who are..pertinacious worshippers of one God. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 191 Pertinaceous bigotry may chuse to adhere to it. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. iv. 55 As pertinacious as ivy climbing a wall. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 16 Atterbury became the most factious and pertinacious of all the opponents of the government.

b. Obstinately or persistently continuing; *spec.* of disease, etc., not yielding to treatment.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 60 Put them into a pertinatious and constant state of ill. 1675 GREW *Disc. Tasts Plants* v. § 6 The Balque of the Root..impresseth a pertinaceous and diffusive Taste. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 279 The Flux..is sometimes so pertinaceous, that it is impossible to stop it. *a* 1785 GLOVER *Athenaid* I, Recumbent, not reposing, there Consumes the hours in pertinacious woe, Which sheds no tear. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xlix, Its pertinacious hues Must fade.

Pertinaciously (pɔ̄ɹtinē·ʃəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a pertinacious manner; resolutely; persistently; obstinately, stubbornly.

1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 58 The Assemblie condemnes this proposition as erroneous, false, and, if pertinaciouslie maintained, hereticall. 1751 HUME *Princ. Morals* I. I Disputes with Persons, pertinaciously obstinate in their Principles, are, of all others, the most irksome. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I,* III. v. 66 He kept cautiously and pertinaciously to the laws. 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* xi. 145 It returned and returned again so pertinaciously that he was glad to order his horses and ride to the factory.

Pertina·ciousness. [See -NESS.] = next.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* v. viii. (1719) 249 Fearing lest the pertinaciousness of her Mistress's Sorrows shou'd cause her Evil to revert, or her Shame to approach. *a* 1721 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 200 In a mistaken way With Pertinaciousness I stray. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xix, The pertinaciousness with which Mr. Levert adhered to his opinion.

Pertinacity (pɔ̄ɹtinæ·sĭti). [a. F. *pertinacité* (1419 in Godef.), ad. L. type **pertinācitās* (perh. in med.L. for *pertināci*a), in mod.It. *pertinacità* (cf. L. *tenācia* and *tenācitās*), f. L. *pertināc-em*: see PERTINACE.] The quality of being pertinacious; resolute or stubborn adherence, as to an opinion, purpose, design, course of action, etc.; persistency; usually in a bad sense: perverse obstinacy or stubbornness; evil persistence.

1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. ix. 159 It is a synne of pertynacite & pryde. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 179 Thomas Becket..having by froward disobedience and stubborne pertinacitie, provoked King Henrie the Seconde to indignation against him. *c* 1620 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. v. iv. (1903) 482 The mere Irish..haue singular and obstinate pertinacity in retayning their old manners and Customes. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* II. 9 Constancy is but for good things, pertinacity for the bad. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 55 P 3, I have collected materials with indefatigable pertinacity. *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *Rev. of* 1688, Wks. 1846 II. 87 The pertinacity of the heretic. 1845 SARAH AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* IV. i. II. 343 The imperialists carried on the siege of Marseilles with great pertinacity. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 118 The propriety of the term is shewn by the pertinacity with which the lines AA and CC cling to the water and avoid the land.

† **Pe·rtinacy.** *Obs.* Also 7 **-tenacy.** [= Pr., It., Sp. *pertinacia,* ad. L. *pertinācia,* f. *pertināx, -ācem*: see PERTINACE. Cf. prec.] = PERTINACITY: being the earlier word; very common in 17th c. Mostly in an evil sense.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 330 Pertinacie is whan man deffendeth hise folies and trusteth to muchel in his owene wit. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. i. (Skeat) I. 46 Holy faders ..proved..her pertinacie to distroy. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xii. 71 The pertinacye and stubbernesse of the Iewes. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. i. (1877) I. 17 In cases of heresie, pertinacie, contempt, and such like. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* IV. ii, My breeding is not so coarse..to offend with pertinacy. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Pertinacy*..sometimes..taken in the good part for perseverance, constancy. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. iii. 192 Justifying it self by the Pertinacy of the Constitution throughout all the Term. 1751 *Affect. Narr. of Wager* 96 Reflecting on..the Disgrace arising to himself, by his Ignorance and Pertinacy.

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†Pe·rtinate, *a. Obs.* [An irreg. formation, perh. on the mistaken analogy of *intimate, intimacy*, and the like; or originating in a misreading of *pertinace*.] = PERTINACE, PERTINACIOUS.

c 1534 T. THEOBOLD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 128 This Friar..yn his symple opynnion somwhat pertynate. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* vi. 88 Oh how pertinate and styfe are the vngodly lawers and act makers. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5730 All pertinat wylfull Arratykis.

Hence **†Pe·rtinately** *adv.* = PERTINACIOUSLY.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 42 To defend þe contrary pertinatly is heresy, contrary to þe feiþ. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xii. 211 These abominacions when thei be defended pertinatly of the enemies of the gospel, then their stifnecked pertinacie inflammeth discordis.

Pertinence (pɔ̄·rtinĕns). Also 5–6 **-tenaunce, 6 -tenance, -tynense.** [In sense 1, a. OF. *partenance, partinance, pertinence*, f. *partenant*, pr. pple. of *partenir* to belong; cf. PURTENANCE; in 3, from PERTINENT: see -ENCE.]

†1. Something which belongs or is an appendage to another larger thing; = PURTENANCE, APPURTENANCE 1 and 2. *Obs.* **a.** *Law.* An adjunct to property: cf. PERTINENT *sb.* a.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 509, I, Henricus, duke.., clayme and take..the crowne of Ynglonde with the pertinence. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 320/1 The manoir of Whitgift, with the pertinences. 1525 TINDALE *Marg. Notes on Matt.* xiv. 1. Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 233 Jewry, with her pertenance, was then divided into four lordships.

†b. The offal of a carcase; = PURTENANCE 2.

1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xii. 9 His heade wᵗ his fete and pertenaunce [*Bps'*, *Geneva*, 1611 purtenance].

†c. *pl.* Belongings, appendages, trimmings of a dress. *Obs.*

1552 *Inv. Ch. Surrey* (1869) 32, j vestement of blacke damaske with the pertynenses.

†2. The fact of pertaining or being attached *to*. *Obs. rare.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIV. 434 Wounding him in that part ..Betwixt the short ribs and the bones that to the triple gut Have pertinence.

3. The fact of being pertinent; = PERTINENCY 1.

1659 H. THORNDIKE *Wks.* (1846) II. 665 The agreement of them with other copies, together with the..pertinence of sense. *a* 1693 SOUTH *1st Serm. on Eccles.* v. 2 Serm. 1737 II. 96 A due ordering of our words..; which is done by pertinence and brevity of expression. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. viii. § 8 Montucla calls him [Commandin] the model of commentators for the pertinence and sufficiency of his notes.

Pertinency (pɔ̄·rtinĕnsi). [f. L. *pertinĕnt-em* PERTINENT: see -ENCY.]

1. The quality of being pertinent or pertaining to the matter in hand; relevancy; appositeness.

1598 FLORIO, *Pertenenza*, pertinency. 1603 — *Montaigne* I. xxv. (1632) 73 Making choice of his reasons, loving pertinency, and by consequence brevitie. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vii. 316 Because of their pertinency and usefulness in the matter now in hand. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. vi. 320 The pertinency of it to our present concern. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* I. ii. II. i. (1817) 354 Still less is there of pertinency in Mr. Hume's eulogium. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xxi. vii. (1872) X. 128 Innumerable things, of no pertinency to us, are wearisomely told.

†b. With *pl.* An instance of this. *Obs.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 208 On occasion to draw out Pertinencies to some emergent. 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* Preamble, Made forth explicitely in every Essential and Circumstantial pertinency thereof.

†2. = PERTINENCE 1, APPURTENANCE 1. *Obs.*

1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 105 Nor can a prescription be of those pertinencies whose principles have not a perpetuall and durable continuance. [1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 127 The thanage of Kintore which was made over in 1375 'saving the pertinencies [*pertinenciis*] and our kanes' by Robert II to John de Dunbar, Earl of Moray.]

Pertinent (pɔ̄·rtinĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **par-.** [Ultimately from L. *pertinĕnt-em*, pr. pple. of *pertinēre* to PERTAIN; but in early use immed. a. OF. *partenant* (1246 in Godef.), *pertenant*, pr. pple. of OF. *partenir*; the latinized *pertinent* is cited by Hatz.-Darm. from Chr. de Pisan *c* 1400.]

A. *adj.* **†1.** Pertaining or belonging (*to*): **a.** as a possession, dependency, or appendage; **b.** as a part, constituent, or function. See PERTAIN *v.* 1.

[1278 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 11/1 Les autres terres, purtinauntz a Tillebury.] *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 5157 Any maner herbe fynde,..Greyn or gomme, rynde and roote, Pertinent vnto physike. 1412–20 — *Chron. Troy* I. vii. (1555), An yle to Grekes pertinent. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 32 Whatsoeuer is pertinent to folly. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* iv. § 2 (1643) 63 This was a work pertinent unto the third day.

†2. Appropriate, suitable in nature or character.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. iii. 51 Many peynes pertynent to dyuers synnes. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxxxviii, Lat me se Gif thy remede be pertynent to me. 1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 A..beautifull and princely manour.. mete and partinent to his royall maiestie. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* A vj, Proper or pertinent to earths are many and sundrie kindes. 1658 A. FOX *Wurts' Surg.* III. xiii. 255 To apply pertinent remedies for such Symptomes. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* IV. xi. (1715) 270 My Parents to the Match will not consent, Therefore desist, it is not pertinent.

3. Pertaining or relating to the matter in hand; relevant; to the point; apposite. Const. *to*.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 13 Þei..seiden, þat þei hadden no breed, how were it þanne pertinent to telle hem of sour doug? 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 608/2 Lettyng.. the remenant passe, as nowe not pertinent properlye to this matter. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. Ded. 9 Pertinent therefore to the present times are the Treatises following. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 309 A most pertinent instance of the Tyranny, and Injustice of that time. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 353 Books and Papers, pertinent to the case in Hand. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 131 He ..prefers a few good judges who make pertinent remarks on the case.

B. *sb.* Something which pertains, belongs, or forms an appendage, to another; a minor property, appurtenance. Usually in *pl.*

a. *Law.* (Chiefly *Sc.*) Anything belonging to an estate, the ownership of which it follows.

1396 in *Scott. Antiq.* (1900) XIV. 217 Al his landys of the Murtclauch..lyand within the schyrraydome of Banfe with the pertinents. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 35 The mylle of dudekesford, with the pertynentis. 1495 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 501/1 The Manours of Wodstock, Hanburgh and Stonefeld, of the Hundred of Wotton, with the pertinentes, in the Countie of Oxon'. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Fam. Ep.* Wks. (1711) 157 His said lands,..with houses, biggings, yards, parts, pendicles, and pertinents thereof. 1813 N. CARLISLE *Topog. Dict. Scot.* II. s. v. *Hassendean*, The Church of Hassendean, with its pertinents,..were granted to Walter, Earl of Buccleugh. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XV. XIV. IV. 211 Torgau and pertinents now his.

b. *generally.* Belongings; apparatus; dependencies. Now *Sc.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 103 Whiche tree he.. offreth..with all the fruytes & partynentes to the same. 1554 KNOX *Let.* in *Sel. Writ.* (1845) 337 Make not your members pertinents to sin. *a* 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 111 Great ones love at such solemn troubles to have their servants presence signifie they have such pertinents. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 318 Boats with nets and other pertinents for fishing. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxi. (1858) 468 As if its thinking part had no other vocation than simply to take care of the mouth and its pertinents.

Pe·rtinently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a pertinent manner; suitably, appropriately; appositely, to the point or purpose.

1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* iv. 103 And to be alwaies pertinently good, Followes not still the greatnesse of our Bloud. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 15 Nor yet will I touch what might pertinently be disputed. *a* 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor* (1731) 230 This Aristotle hath observed very pertinently to our Purpose. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 4 [They] expounded some parts of the Scripture..pertinently to the occasion. 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1048/1 There is nothing new in this article, but the points are pertinently put.

So **Pe·rtinentness,** pertinence. *rare*—⁰.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. Hence in JOHNSON and later Dicts.

Pertiner, obs. form of PARTNER.

†Perti·ngency. *Obs.* [f. as PERTINGENT: see -ENCY.] The fact or condition of reaching to so as to touch.

1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 3 The Outward Senses, which upon the pertingency of the Object to the Sensitive Organ cannot fail to act. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pertingency*, (in Philos.) a reaching to.

†Perti·ngent, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *pertingent-em*, pr. pple. of *pertingĕre* to stretch out, reach, extend, f. *per* through (see PER- 1) + *tangĕre* to touch; see -ENT.] Touching; in contact; reaching to.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pertingent*, extending, reaching or joyning near unto. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pertingent* lines in Heraldry, vide *Entire. Ibid.*, *Entire pertingents*, are lines that run the longest way of the sheilds position, without touching the Center.

Pertisan, -ant, -en, -on, obs. ff. PARTISAN.

Pertish (pɔ̄·rtiʃ), *a.* [f. PERT *a.* + -ISH 1 3.] Somewhat pert, inclined to be pert; in quot. *c* 1825, rather brisk or sharp to the taste.

c 1825 *Houlston Tracts* II. xlviii. 12 A sup of pertish beer. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* II. 287 A rather pertish, forward-looking young man.

Pertition, obs. form of PARTITION *sb.*

Pertlike (pɔ̄·rtlaik), *a.* and *adv.* [f. PERT *a.* + -LIKE 2 a and b.] **†a.** *adj.* Pert-looking, pert. *Obs.* **b.** *adv.* Pertly, briskly, cheerfully. *dial.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 54 The pertlyke Greeks thee flamd citty with ruthlesse victorye ransack. 1756 in *Daily Chron.* (1905) 7 Jan. 3/2, I saw the Countess of Coventry at Ranelagh. I think she is a pert-like husy going about with her face up to the sky.

U. S. *dial.* 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* vii. 29 I've managed to pull through thus far tollable peart-like.

†Pe·rtling. *Obs. rare.* [f. PERT *a.* + -LING 1 2.] A pert or sharp child.

1582 MULCASTER *Positions* xlii. (1887) 257 What a pleasure would the maister take in such a perfit perteling?

Pertly (pɔ̄·rtli), *adv.* Forms: see PERT *a.*; also 5 **partly.** [f. PERT *a.* + -LY 2.] In a pert manner.

†1. Openly, without concealment; plainly; evidently, manifestly. (Opposed to *privily*.) *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 244 A payne þer-on put & pertly halden. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 97 Þere pried he in priuely and pertiliche biholdes. 1468 *Maldon Essex Liber B.* lf. 13 b (MS.), Noo ducheman ner other alion shall bere no manere wepyn of werre, priuily ner pertly. 1533 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 406 He..shuld buy or bargayne for the same hides pertly or oppenlye. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 21 He began to kyth in Strathaven, and pertly and avowedly travelled through the country.

†2. Expertly, skilfully; cleverly, adroitly. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 355 Þis prophete so pertly proues his entent. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 753 The worme ys slayne, That hathe a knyȝt done hym selfe allone, Pertly be my fay. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-convict.* ii. 11 In Edinburgh Master Sydserfe did peartly play his part.

3. Smartly, sharply; briskly; promptly; readily; quickly. Now *dial.* and *U.S.* (chiefly in form *peartly*).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 23 How pertly afore þe poeple resoun gan to preche. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1033 To Pelleus pertly þen past he agayne. *c* 1450 *Cast. Persev.* 1598 Perfor, spede now þy pace pertly to 3one precyouse place. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 58 Now come my Ariell, bring a Corolary, ..appear, and pertly.

β. 1515 *Scot. Field* 109 The King was glade of that golde,..And promised him full peerily, his part for to take. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 163 The Romanis persues peirtlie the flieris. 1856 G. D. BREWERTON *War in Kansas* 383 To 'get along' in a happy-go-lucky sort of way, which he calls 'a-doin'-right-peartly'. 1857 T. H. GLADSTONE *Englishman in Kansas* 46 I'll teach these.. Free-soilers a lesson right peartly.

4. In a forward saucy manner; boldly, audaciously; over-confidently.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 11215 He sat pertly bolde vp-right As man that hadde ben In his myght. 1523 COVERDALE *Old God & New* (1534) H, To se how pertely he percheth forth of his neste. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* II. xi. § 21 Any worde or dede of yᵉ childe, dooen lewdely,.. naughtily, wantonly or piertlye. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 219 Yonder wals that pertly front your Towne,..Must kisse their owne feet. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 31 To my surprize he answer'd me very pertly. *a* 1748 WATTS *Educ. Children* ix, The children of our age will pertly reply,..must we turn Puritans again? 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xiii, The words were said lightly and pertly by the girl. 1874 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* iv. 68 They carry their heads so pertly.

†Pertly, *a. Obs.* [f. PERT *a.* + -LY 1.] ? Experienced, skilled, expert.

1465 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 388 Lord fleming sal advis the kyng at al his pertly power wyth his gud cunsail. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 51 Translated by his toyle from the Parrish good man Webbe,..to a pertly Gentleman in the Court. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 319 Duncan, King Malcolme his bastard sone, a man..stout, bauld and pertlie.

Pertness (pɔ̄·rtnĕs). [f. PERT *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being pert.

†1. Smartness or elegance of person; beauty.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9205 On what wise in this world wilne shuld I hir..Of Rent, & of Riches, rankir þan I, And passes of pertnes pure wemen all?

2. Briskness, liveliness, sprightliness, confidence.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 30 Ane spark of peirtnes in his breist than grew. 1616 *Rollock's Lect. Passion* Ep. Ded., He was dumb before the earthly judge that thou might have boldness and peartnesse in thy prayers. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. v, There is indeed amongst them a lively pertness, a parade of literature.

U. S. *dial.* 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 224 'That kinder tuck the peartness aout of us, so to speak'.

3. Forward boldness in behaviour or speech; sauciness; smartness bordering upon impudence: esp. in inferiors or young people.

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XII. Mm j, This peartnes Phegeus might not bide, nor pride of stomack bold. *a* 1658 J. DURHAM *Exp. Rev.* II. iii. (1680) 67 A symptom of that peartnesse and impudencie. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* xxiv, Provided she humble herself,..and is sorry for her pertness. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. viii. 103 Nothing is so disgusting in youth as pertness and self-conceit. 1881 RUSKIN *Love's Meinie* I. iii. § 82. 86 [The parrot] is mostly gay in plumage, often to vulgarity, and always to pertness.

†4. Pungency of taste. *Obs.*

1756 *Gentl. Mag.* 572 The Holy Well [at Malvern] drank on the spot leaves a pertness in the throat approaching the taste of brass or allum. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. iii, Spa-water..has all the pertness and flatulency of champagne, without its spirit.

†Perto·lerate, *v. Obs. rare*—⁰. [f. ppl. stem of L. *pertolerāre* to bear out: see PER- 2.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Pertolerate*, to endure to the end.

†Pertra·ct, *v.*¹ *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pertract-āre* to feel over, handle, f. PER- 1, 2 + *tractāre* to handle, treat.] To treat *of* (in narration).

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xiii. (1870) 264, I wyl fyrst wryte & pertract of hen-egges. 1547 *Ibid.* Pref., The which doth pertract howe a man shuld order him selfe.

†Pertra·ct, *v.*² *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pertract-*, ppl. stem of *pertrahĕre* to draw out or on, f. PER- 2 + *trahĕre* to draw, drag.] *trans.* To protract, prolong (time).

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 237 b, He..kepte with theim a long communicacion to pertracte the tyme.

†Pertracta·tion. *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *pertractātiōn-em*, n. of action from *pertractāre*: see PERTRACT *v.*¹] Handling, manipulation.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 46 b/1 The sharpe ossicles or bones..in the pertractatione of the same [limb] might pricke the Fleshe.

†Pertra·nsible, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *pertransī-re* to pass through, cross (f. PER- 1 + *transīre* to go across) + -BLE.] Capable of being traversed or passed through; traversable.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VI. (1701) 249/1 Infinite is that which is pertransible without end.

†Pertra·nsient, *a. Obs. rare*—⁰. [ad. L. *pertransient-em*, pr. pple. of *pertransīre*: see prec.] Passing quite through, crossing from side to side.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Entire pertransient*, is in Heraldry a line which crosseth the middle of a shield, and runs diametrically the longest way of her position. *Ibid.*, *Intersecants*, in Heraldry, are pertransient lines which crosse one another. 1706 *Ibid.*, *Pertransient*, passing or striking through as a Colour does in a precious Stone. Hence 1721 in BAILEY; 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

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So † **Pertransi·tion**, a passing through, traversing. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1653 R. G. tr. *Bacon's Hist. Winds* 359 Let the fifteenth Motion be the Motion of Pertransition, or the Motion according to the issues or holes by which the vertues of bodies are more or lesse hindred or forwarded.

Pertre, obs. f. PEARTREE. **Pertrek, -trich(e, -trick, -trige, -trik**, etc., obs. ff. PARTRIDGE.

† **Pertrou·ble**, *v. Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* In 5–6 **perturble**, 6 **-trubil, -troubil**. [a. OF. *per-, partroubler*, f. PER- 2 + *troubler* to TROUBLE. For the *-turble* form (L. type **perturbulāre*), cf. DISTURBLE.] *trans.* To perturb, trouble greatly.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXXV. iv. (MS. Ashm. 34), Fortune ..whare men wolde ay leven in charyte Thou doste perturble [*v. r.* perturbe] wiþ mutabilyte. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 17 For this thyng I am noo thyng perturbled in my courage. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. viii. 16 That..scho suld perturble [*ed.* 1553 pertroubil] all the toun. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 38 But mair pertrubill'd was his case, Whan..They cam a' round him in a fluther.

So † **Pertroublance**, mental disturbance, perturbation. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xi. 119 As first the schaddois of pertrublans [*ed.* 1553 pertrublance] Was dryve away, and hys remembrans The lycht of ressoun has recouerit agane.

Pertryche, -trycke, -tryk(e, obs. ff. PARTRIDGE. **Pertuisan, -zan**, obs. ff. PARTISAN ².

† **Pertund**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *pertund-ĕre*, f. PER- 2 + *tundĕre* to beat, hammer.] *trans.* To break through, perforate.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 206 A Pyrotick..breaks the impostume and pertunds the swellings.

Perturb (pəɹtɘ̈ɹb), *v.* [a. OF. *per-, partourber, -turber* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *perturbāre*, f. PER- 2 + *turbāre* to disturb, confuse.]

1. *trans.* To disturb greatly (physically or externally); to cause disorder or irregularity in; to unsettle, confuse, derange, throw into confusion.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 48 What folk been ye that at myn hom comynge Perturben [*v. rr.* perturbe, -tourbe(n; *Camb. MS.* disturblen] so my feste with criynge. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* i. 13 The force and strengthe of the troyians was thenne so perturbed by the pryckynge of fortune. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 69 Notyng in him arrogancy and wilfulnesse, in perturbyng and refusyng such an honest order of agreement. 1599 JAS. I *Basil. Δωρον* To Rdr., Rash-headed Preachers, that thinke it their honour to contend with kinges and perturbe whole kingdomes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vi. 295 Perturbing the Chaldean and Ægyptian Records with fabulous additions. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* iii. 96 To perturb the pacific order of society either by active agitation or speculative restlessness.

b. *Astron.* (Cf. PERTURBATION 2 b.)

1879 PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways Sc.* iii. 68 The members of the sun's family perturb each other's motions in a degree corresponding with their relative mass. *Ibid.* 69 The earth plays ..but a small part in perturbing the planetary system.

2. To disturb greatly (mentally), to trouble; to disquiet, agitate, discompose.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 533 (561) 3it drede I moste hire herte to perturbe With vyolence 3if I do swych a game. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 16 No child be falce iniquité Purturbed never his felicité. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5034 Gretlye it doith perturbe my mynde. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* I. i, I do neuer feel myself perturb'd With any general words 'gainst my profession. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* v, His childish imagination was perturbed at a phenomenon for which he could not account.

absol. c 1470 [see PERTROUBLE]. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* VI. R iij b, Thy greuous ghost, Perturbing in my dremes hath me compeld to see this coast.

Hence **Pertu·rbing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Somp. T.* 546 Whan þat þe weder is fair With-outen wynd, or perturbynge of Air. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 46 Distracted Nature calls for distracting Remedies; perturbing policies for disturbing cures. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* II. 464 A mean to conjure away this perturbing spirit. 1826 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. v. § 56 (1875) 182 The maintenance of a circular orbit by any celestial body, implies..that there are no perturbing bodies.

Perturbable, *a.* [f. PERTURB *v.* + -ABLE: cf. OF. *perturbable* (14–15th c. in Godef.).] Liable to be perturbed. Hence **Pertu·rbabi·lity.**

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 599 The characteristic feature of the Russian constitution is the substitution of military rank, perturbable at the will of the prince, to hereditary or professional distinction. 1888 OGILVIE, *Perturbable, Perturbability.*

† **Pertu·rbance.** *Obs.* [a. OF. **perturbance*, f. *perturber* to PERTURB: see -ANCE.] The action of perturbing; the fact of being perturbed; great disturbance; molestation; perturbation.

c 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 5326 And somme gaf perseueraunce Ageyn al maner perturbaunce. 1426 — *De Guil. Pilgr.* 21474 And whyl I lay thus in A trance, In gret Anoy and perturbaunce. 1575 R. B. *Appius & Virginia* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 133 No let, no stay, nor ought (of) perturbance. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XIX. xvii. (*title*), Peace which no perturbances can seclude from the law of nature. *a* 1714 ABP. SHARP *Serm.* Wks. (1754) III. ix. 158 Some sudden passion and perturbance of mind.

Pertu·rbancy. *rare.* [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.] **a.** Perturbed or unsettled condition, disturbance. **b.** The action or quality of perturbing.

1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 216 By reason of the great perturbancie of the Confederate Provinces. 1880 W. ORD in *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 31 Jan. 156/1 Structures of equal—here, perhaps, of greater—power of perturbancy.

Perturbant, *a.* and *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *perturbānt-em*, pr. pple. of *perturbāre* to PERTURB.] **a.** *adj.* Disturbing. **b.** *sb.* A disturbing agent.

1875 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* (1893) 548 Open to the influence of many perturbants.

Perturbate (see next), *a.* [ad. L. *perturbāt-us*, pa. pple. of *perturbāre*: see PERTURB.]

1. Disturbed, put out of order; in *Math.* = INORDINATE 4 a.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. def. xix. 136 This kinde of proportionalitie is called inordinate or perturbate. 1773 HORSLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 232 By equi-distance perturbate, CB : *Cb* = C*c* : *βc* 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus Comm.* I. 106 The doctrine of perturbate proportions, which Apollonius has copiously handled. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 190 The perturbate mode of his operation in this field [chronology]. 1862 TODHUNTER *Euclid* 280 In 19 he defines ordinate proportion, and in 20..perturbate proportion.

2. Perturbed.

1860 RUSSELL *Diary in India* I. 294 How dreary is a siege unless when the enemy are active and strong, and make one uneasily perturbate.

Perturbate, *v. rare.* (For pronunciation, see CONFISCATE, COMPENSATE.) [f. ppl. stem of L. *perturbāre* to PERTURB.] *trans.* = PERTURB. Hence **Perturbated, Perturbating** *ppl. adjs.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* CXIX. 45 The humour discendynge, doth perturbate the hert. 1631 J. DONE *Polydoron* 5 Happy is hee whose Mind is not perturbated beyond his Reason. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* I. 84 The distresses of my perturbated mind. 1790 WILDBORE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 528 This last-mentioned perturbating force vanishes. 1891 SIR R. BALL *Ice Age* 78 Unaltered in so far..as the more important class of perturbating effects are concerned.

Perturbation (pɔ̄ɹtɘ̈ɹbē·ʃən). [a. OF. *perturbacion* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *perturbātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *perturbāre* to PERTURB.]

1. The action of perturbing; the fact or condition of being perturbed; disturbance, disorder, commotion; mental agitation or disquietude; trouble.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. v. 16 (Camb. MS.), Thilke passyuns þat ben woxen hard in swellynge by perturbasyouns fflowyng in to thi thowht. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 401 Freris ben cause..of perturbacioun in Cristendom. 1460 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 382/2 Outrageous and ymmesurable perturbation and violence of the peas. 1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 500/1 Gif ony wemen or vthers .. singand makis perturbatioun to the Quenis liegis in the passage throw Burrowis and vthers landwart townis. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 161 Richard, thy Wife,..Now fills thy sleepe with perturbations. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 113 Love was not in thir looks, .. but apparent guilt, And shame, and perturbation, and despaire. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xiii, The Perturbation of my Mind was very great. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* I. v. 105 These various perturbations of mind, which are characteristic of a bad conscience.

2. Disturbance of the regular order or course; irregular variation, disorder.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 10 Auaylable against diseases and consumption of the Splene, and other perturbations Melancholike. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. (1624) 12, I require a fauourable censure of all faults omitted..Perturbations of Tenses, numbers [etc.]. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 85 The magnificence of the world admits of some perturbations; not to say, requires some variety. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. iii. § 2 Perturbations of value during a period which cannot exceed the..time necessary for altering the supply. 1881 HUXLEY in *Nature* 11 Aug. 344/1 Disease .. is a perturbation of the normal activities of a living body.

b. *Astron.* The deviation of a heavenly body from its theoretically regular orbit, caused by the attraction of bodies other than its primary, or by the imperfectly spherical form of the latter.

1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* XIX. 216 The perturbation of the Earth caused by the attracting force of the Moon and planets. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* iii. (1849) 25 Neptune produces a periodical perturbation in the motion of Uranus. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* iii. § 25 (1873) 114 The calculation of the planetary perturbations .. had then been brought to great perfection.

3. A cause or factor of disturbance or agitation.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 23 Why doth the Crowne lye there, vpon his Pillow, Being so troublesome a Bedfellow? O pollish'd Perturbation! Golden Care! 1624 R. TAILOR *Hogge hath lost Pearle* v. G ij, Cressus royall selfe ..is not tortured there as Poets feine With molton Gold and sulphrie flames of fire Or any such molesting perturbation.

Perturba·tional, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of perturbation.

1849 HERSCHEL *Astron.* Pref. 5 That very delicate and obscure part of the perturbational theory. 1881 *Athenæum* No. 2811. 343/1 A perturbational inequality of two hundred and forty years' period in the motions of the earth and Venus.

† **Perturba·tious,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. PERTURBATION: see -IOUS.] Causing perturbation; characterized by disturbing.

1630 TAYLOR (Water P.) *Heauens Bless. & Earths Ioy* Wks. III. 116/1 And for the auoyding of the troublesomenesse of Boats and Wherries, and other perturbatious multitudes there was a lists or bounds, made with Lighters, Hoyes, and other great Boates, to the number of 250 or thereabouts.

Perturbative (pəɹtɘ̈·ɹbătiv, pɔ̄·ɹtɘ̈ɹbē·tiv), *a.* [ad. late L. *perturbātīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *perturbāre* to PERTURB: see -IVE.] Causing or apt to cause perturbation or disturbance. *Perturbative function* (Astron.), a function expressing the potential of the attractions which cause perturbation in the motion of a planet: see PERTURBATION 2 b.

1638 *Gen. Demands conc. Covenant* 7 All such bands are declared to be seditious, and perturbative of the publick peace. 1823 *Ann. Reg.* 176 Journals edited in a manner not less dangerous and perturbative. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* xi. 321 The perturbative effect in this case..is equal to the whole attraction of the moon on the earth. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 72 Development of the principal part of the perturbative function.

Perturbator (pɔ̄·ɹtɘ̈ɹbē·təɹ). Now *rare.* [a. late L. *perturbātor* (Ambrose, Sulpicius Severus), agent-n. f. *perturbāre* to PERTURB: perh. through OF. *perturbateur* (1418 in Godef. *Compl.*).] A disturber, troubler; = PERTURBER.

1539 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 169 To be bruted suspected or noted as a perturbatour of peax. 1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 259 The no less perturbators of the quiet and beauty of that Christian charity. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 60/2 Perturbators of the public repose 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVII. 392 That perturbator of kingdoms..the terrible Palmerston.

Perturbatory (pəɹtɘ̈·ɹbātəɹi), *a. rare.* [f. prec., or L. *perturbāt-*, ppl. stem of *perturbāre* to PERTURB: see -ORY ².] **a.** *adj.* Having the quality of perturbing; perturbative. **b.** *sb.* A name given to the alleged power of certain persons to deflect a divining-rod, or the like, by magnetic or other influence residing in their fingers.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 139 Not to continue perturbatory measures with a view to promote absorption too long. 1885 *Jrnl. Franklin Instit.* Feb. 112 The passive perturbatory is a high degree of expansive, and the active perturbatory in like manner a powerful compressive.

Perturbatress, *rare.* [See -ESS.] A female perturbator or disturber. So **Perturba·trix** [a. L. *perturbātrix*, fem. of *perturbātor*].

1623 WODROEPHE *Marrow Fr. Tongue* 325/2 Beautie is the Perturbatresse of publicke Peace. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Perturbatrix*, [a disturber, a troublesome person] in the female sex. 1888 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Perturbatrix.*

Perturbed (pəɹtɘ̈·ɹbd, *poet.* -bĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. PERTURB *v.* + -ED ¹.] Disquieted, agitated, restless; confused, deranged.

1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 45 Matabrune was ful sorye and perturbed of these tidings. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 183 Rest, rest, perturbed Spirit. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 166 Whether the proportions in both orders be successively answerable to one another, which is called ordinate proportion, or not successively answerable, which is called perturbed proportion. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 283 The perturbed state of the strata. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xii. 159 The perturbed spirit of the spectator is calmed.

Hence **Pertu·rbedly** (-ĕdli) *adv.*, in a perturbed manner, confusedly, distractedly.

1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* I. i, Music .. wanders perturbedly through the halls and galleries of the memory. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* I. iii, Perturbedly picking up the broken pieces of a teacup.

Perturber (pəɹtɘ̈·ɹbəɹ). [f. PERTURB *v.* + -ER ¹.] A disturber, troubler.

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 295/1 Many evill doers, and perturbers of the pees. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Hh iij b, To put awaie the perturbers of peace. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 18 Perturbers, and enemies of the common wealth. *a* 1700 in Grant *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* (1876) II. v. 195 [Forbidding them to be] perturbers, vaguers —[wandering from place to place].

Perturble, variant of PERTROUBLE *Obs.*

Pertu·rbment. *rare.* [f. PERTURB *v.* + -MENT. Cf. OF. *perturbement* (1300 in Godef.).] Perturbing, perturbation.

1902 H. S. MERRIMAN *Velvet Glove* V, He had travelled without perturbment.

Pertu·sate, *a. Bot. rare.* [f. as next + -ATE ².] 'Pierced at the apex' (Webster 1879).

Pertuse (pəɹtɘ̈·s), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *pertūs-us*, pa. pple. of *pertundĕre* to punch or bore into a hole, f. PER- 1 + *tundĕre* to beat, hammer.]

1. (See quot.)

1721 BAILEY, *Pertuse*, beaten to Pieces, bored thro', having Holes.

2. *Bot.* Of a leaf: see quots.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Pertuse, Pertused*..2. In botany, full of hollow dots on the surface, as a leaf. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Pertuse*, having slits or holes. 1887 in *Nicholson's Dict. Gardening.*

So **Pertu·sed** *a.* = prec.

1755 JOHNSON, *Pertused*, bored, punched, pierced with holes. *Dict.* [Cf. quot. 1721 in PERTUSE 1.] 1828-32 [see PERTUSE 2]. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pertusus*, .. *Bot.* applied to leaves that are pierced with large holes and distributed irregularly..: pertused.

† **Pertu·sion.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *pertūsiōn-em*, n. of action from *pertundĕre*: see prec.]

1. The action of punching or boring.

a 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), The manner of opening a vein in Hippocrates's time was by stabbing or pertusion, as it is performed in horses.

2. A hole punched or bored.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 470 And the better, if some few Pertusions be made in the Pot. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* III. 19 Not so much because of the pertusions or holes in the Pot.

Pertussal (pəɹtɘ̈·sāl), *a.* [irreg. f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to pertussis or hooping-cough.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 25 Feb. 452 His work on Pertussal Glycosuria.

‖ **Pertussis** (pəɹtɘ̈·sis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. PER- 4 + *tussis* cough.] = HOOPING-COUGH.

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[1772 T. KIRKLAND (*title*) Dissertatio Inaug. de Pertussi.] 1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict., Pertussis*, the hooping cough. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 361 Spasmodic coughs, as pertussis and asthma.

Perty, Pertycion, Pertyculer, Pertyner, obs. ff. PARTY, PARTITION, PARTICULAR, PARTNER.

Peruke (pĕrūˑk), *sb.* Forms: 6-7 **perruke,** 6-9 **perruque,** 7 **perruck, -ucke, perru'ke, perruoq**; 6 **perug,** 7 **perucke,** 6- **peruke, peruque.** See also other early forms under PERIWIG. [a. F. *perruque* (end of 15th c., in Diez and Littré), ad. It. *perruca* or *parrucca*, of obscure origin. Cf. Romanian *parŏcę*, Sp. *peluca*, Pg. *peruca, -uqua*, in same sense; also Sardinian *pilucca*, Lomb. *peluch* shock, lock, or large tuft of hair, Piedm. *pluch*, Genoese *pellucco* hair, thread. Generally conjectured to be derived from L. *pilus*, It. *pelo*, OF. *pel* hair; but the phonetic difficulties are considerable: see Diez and Littré; Hatz.-Darm. say 'origin unknown'.

The earlier Eng. stress was *perruke*, found in verse down to 1812; but Cotton has *peru'ke* a 1659.]

†1. A natural head of hair. *Obs.* [So F. *perruque* in 16th c.]

1548 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Capillamentum*..the heare of a mannes head..a perruke. 1590 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Antonie* 1284 Who..Is not amazed at Perruque gray Olde rustie Charon weareth.

2. (In early use, distinguished as a *false* or *artificial* peruke.) A skull-cap covered with hair so as to represent the natural hair of the head; a periwig or wig. (In quot. 1661-2 app. a 'heart-breaker'.)

(Fairholt makes the *peruke* 'a less cumbrous article' than the periwig, which 'came into fashion in the time of Charles II'; but the name is found 120 years earlier than that, and identical in sense with *periwig*.)

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Capillamentum* .., a false perruke. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 211 She ..must needes haue an vnnaturall perug, to set forth her fauour, where her owne [hair] had been best. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 228 Wearing by reason of thin haire a perrucke [*margin*] Or counterfeit cap of false haire. 1613 HAYWARD *Norm. Kings* 281 When their owne hair failed, they set artificiall Peruques, with long locks upon their heades. 1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) II. 63 My Perru'ke is as neat An Equipage as might Become a wooer. *a* 1659 COTTON *Burlesque Gt. Frost* Poems (1689) 99 Perukes now stuck so firm and stedfast, They all were riveted to headfast. 1661-2 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Mar., By and by comes La Belle Pierce to see my wife, and to bring her a pair of peruques of hair. 1668 EVELYN *Corr.* 27 Aug., The use of their monstrous Perrucqs. 1757 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IX. 230 A fair peruke may adorn a weak head. 1812 COMBE *Picturesque* IV. (Chandos) 14 His chin well shaved, his peruke dressed. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. v, Perruques of different colours. *Ibid.* II. xv, The generals in their perukes made way for him. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* lxxx, If it be worthy praises or rebukes, My poem, from these Forty old perukes!

b. A (heraldic) representation of a peruke.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxv. (1611) 174 He beareth argent a cheueron gules between three peruques sable.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *peruke-block, -man.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. xiii. 159 Mr. Barber..was a Perruke-man by profession. 1713 SWIFT *Frenzy J. Dennis* Wks. 1755 III. i. 145 Mr. John Dennis..snatched up a peruke-block that stood by the bedside.

Hence **Peru'keless** *a.*, without a peruke.

1875 DOWDEN *Shaks., His Mind & Art* vii. 346 That a most Christian king should each morning receive his peruke inserted upon a cane through an aperture of his bed-curtains is entirely correct; for the valet cannot retain faith in a perukeless grand monarch.

Peru'ke, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish with a peruke.

1669 *Address hopeful young Gentry Eng.* 32 Observe how fashion has prevail'd against nature to perruque all complexions with the fairest hair.

Peru'ked, *a.* [f. PERUKE *sb.* + -ED 2.] Wearing a peruke, having a peruke on.

1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon* I. ii, He has been all this morning In practice with a peruked gentleman-usher. 1856 KAYE *Sir J. Malcolm* I. xiii. 343 Lord Lake in full uniform ..powdered and peruqued. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt* VI. vi. II. 97 The little peruked ribanded high gentleman.

Peru'ke-ma:ker. A wig-maker.

a 1697 AUBREY *Lives, Gregory* (1898) I. 274 Gregorie, famous peruq-maker, buryed at St. Clement Danes church. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* vi. 31 A Roman general, dress'd by a modern tailor and peruke-maker for tragedy is a comic figure. 1817 tr. *Bombet's Haydn & Mozart* 225 Chance threw in his way a peruke-maker.

Perukier (pĕrŭkiˑə). *rare.* [Anglicized form of PERRUQUIER.] A wig-maker. Hence **Perukie'r-ship** (*nonce-wd.*), the office or art of a wig-maker.

1822 PYNE *Wine & Walnuts* (1824) II. iv. 26 It certainly was a skilful piece of perukiership. 1892 W. B. SCOTT *Autobiog. Notes* I. 44 On one side was a perukier with an imposing assembly of law-wigs.

Perule (pĕrˑūl). *Bot.* [a. F. *pérule*, ad. mod. L. *pĕrula*, dim. of *pĕra*, a. Gr. πήρα purse, wallet.]

†a. The covering of a seed. *Obs.* b. Applied, after Mirbel and Zuccharini, to the scaly covering of a leaf-bud. c. Applied, after L. C. Richard, to a kind of sac formed by the adherent bases of the two lateral sepals in certain Orchideæ.

1825 HAMILTON *Dict. Terms Art, Perule*, in *Botany*, the cover of a seed. 1856 HENSLOW *Bot. Dict.* 133 *Perula* (a little pouch), a sac formed in some Orchideæ by the prolonged and united bases of two of the segments of their perianth. The cap-like covering of buds, formed by the abortion of their outer leaves. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Perule*, the covering of a leaf-bud formed by scales; also a projection in the flower of the orchids formed by the enlargement of two lateral sepals.

Hence **Pe'rulate** *a.*, having a perule.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Perusable (pĕrūˑzăb'l), *a.* [f. PERUSE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being perused.

1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit.* Advt. 9 In this way it [printed matter] is perusable by any number of persons at the same time. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 374 The Rosciad is..not now perusable without an accompanying feeling akin to contempt.

Perusal (pĕrūˑzăl). [f. PERUSE *v.* + -AL.]

1. Survey, examination, scrutiny. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. i. 90 He fals to such perusall of my face, As he would draw it. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. i. (1712) 9 Permitting a freer perusal of matters of Religion than in former Ages. 1710 ADDISON & STEELE *Tatler* No. 265 P 2 The Jury, after a short Perusal of the Staff, declared..That the Substance was British Oak. 1845 JUDD *Margaret* II. vi, He..gave her a close perusal with his eye.

2. A reading through or over.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XXXVIII. If ought in me, Worthy perusal stand against thy sight. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 73 The book..being publisht to the world,..by him who both for his life and for his death deserves, that what advice he left be not laid by without perusall. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 27 P 5 What could be observed of them from a Perusal of their private Letters. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* i. (1880) 12 To the thoughtful, the perusal of the Bible gave new views of life and death.

Peruse (pĕrūˑz), *v.* [Found first in 15th c. In sense 1, f. PER- 1 or 2 + USE *v.*; the connexion of the other senses with this is not very obvious, and there may have been two distinct formations; in the second, the sense of the *per-* element is prominent, the notion being generally that of 'go *through*' lit. or fig.; but the element *-use* is not so easy to account for.]

I. †1. *trans.* To use up; to wear out by use.

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 18 Fees of bestes, and also fees of other stuffe perused, or otherwise occupied within the court, and towching it. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 57 Saile twyne..Spent & perused in a voiage into Lumbardye. 1536 in Strype *Craumer* (1694) II. App. 26 Six and thirty old chysybils..some of them perused. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 195/6 To peruse, *peruti.*

II. To go through.

†2. *trans.* To go through (a series of things or persons) so as to deal with one after another; to handle, deal with, describe, or examine (a number of things) one by one. *Obs.*

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 414 The Maire, first..to name and gyve his voice.., and after hym the Shiref, and so all the house perusid in the same, euery man to gyve his voice as shall please him. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 40 Let the shepeherde..take those [sheep] that nede any handling, and put them into the lyttell folde. And thus peruse them all tyll he haue doone. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* ii. (1876) 63, I pray you peruse these sortes..one by one, and by course. 1669 RAY in *Philos. Lett.* (1718) 32. I have perused the dried Plants you sent me, and..added names to such as wanted. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VIII. iii. 76 Let us peruse the obligations that lay upon him [Adam] as a man.

†b. To go through by name; to name or recount in order. *Obs.*

1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1154/1 It were a long worke to peruse euery comforte that a man maye well take of tribulacion. *c* 1550 *Disc. Common Weal* (1893) 47, I praie youe pervse those sortes..one by one and by cours.

c. To survey, inspect, examine, or consider in detail. *arch.* (now associated with 5).

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* Pref. (1539) 2 When I had eftsones perused that little fortresse. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xxiv. (1877) I. 361 If you should happen to peruse the thickenesse and maner of building of those wals and borowes. 1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* V. iii. 74 Let me peruse this face. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 267 My self I then perus'd, and Limb by Limb Survey'd. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XXI. 439 He ..disdain'd reply; The bow perusing with exactest eye. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 54 At those high words, we, conscious of ourselves, Perused the matting. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 252 By this time I had perused his person, his dress, and his countenance.

d. To travel or journey through observingly or scrutinizingly. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 38, I have also well perused and vewed this towne and castell. 1549 PAGET in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1860) V. 182 Make a progress this hot weather, till you have perused all those shires that have offended. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 67 This prouince I perused in the companie of my deere friend Sidi Iehie. 1887 *Hereford Gloss.*, *Perluse*, to explore the fields or woods.

3. *intr.* †To go from one to another of a series, to proceed, continue (*obs.*); to travel (*humorous*).

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 30 Let hym caste out the .x. shefe in the name of god, and so to pervse from lande to lande, tyll he haue trewely tythed all his corne. *Ibid* § 124. 1523 — *Surv.* xix. (1539) 40 To peruse from house to house till he come to saint Magnus churche. 1895 KIPLING in *Windsor Mag* 124 Unluckily, you cannot peruse about the Hugli without money.

†4. *trans.* To go over (a writing, etc.) again; to revise, reconsider. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 813 Wherfore hold me excused If I haue not well perused Myne Englysch halfe abused. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 42 The Printers shall Print nothinge but the same shall be fyrste perused. 1604 BACON *Apol.* Wks. 1879 I. 440 It was perused, weighed, censured, altered, and made almost a new writing. 1632 SHERWOOD, To peruse, *revoir, reveoir, revisiter.* Perused, *reveu, revisité.* A perusing, *reveuë.*

†b. To go through (a book) critically; to review, criticize; also, to set forth or expound critically.

1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* I. i. Wks. 1039/2, I wyll good reader peruse the remanant of his booke after this first part answered. *Ibid.* II. i. 1078/1. 1551 GARDINER *Explic. Cath. Faith* 76 Thus hauinge perused the effecte of the thyrde booke, I will likewise peruse the fourth.

5. To read through or over; to read thoroughly or carefully; hence (loosely) to read.

1532 ELYOT *Let.* in *Gov.* (1883) Pref. 79 Thei .. doo peruse every daye one chapitre of the New Testament. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, V. i. 1 Haue you perus'd the Letters from the Pope, The Emperor, and the Earle of Arminack? 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 7 Having carefully perused the Journals of both Houses. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 51 P 5, I will show what to turn over unread and what to peruse. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xii. 99 H put the paper..into his hands, and waited..whilst he perused the case. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclogue* VI. 10 If any who love me there be This poor verse to peruse.

†b. Const. *over.* (Cf. *read over.*) *Obs.*

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 85 Let vs peruse ouer stories, and see if there be not such warres to be founde. 1579 in W. Wilkinson *Confut. Familye of Loue* Pref. Note *jb, Perusing ouer this little treatise. 1595 SHAKS. *John* V. ii. 5 Perusing ore these notes.

Hence **Peru'sed** *ppl. a.*, in quot. in sense 1, used up, worn out; **Peru'sing** *ppl. a.*

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 83 If they be perused clothes, so that with honestye they will noe longer serve. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* iv. 26 Our new neighbour is a strange deep perusing gentleman.

Peru'se, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] †a. Perusal; study; examination. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 1 The diligent peruse of this History of Bones. 1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fun. Teares* (1823) 120, I will pound these spices, and dwell a while in the peruse of thy resolute fervour. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 358 The onely peruse of his bookes.

b. *Sailors' colloq.* Exploration, a 'look round' ashore. 'Come for a bit of peruse, Jack'.

Peruser (pĕrūˑzəɹ). [f. PERUSE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who peruses (in various senses: see the verb).

1549 BALE *Leland's N. Years Gift* Dv, No lesse profytable to vs..than were Strabo, Pliny, Ptholome, and other Geographers to their perusers. 1622 R. PRESTON *Goodly Man's Inquis* Ep. Ded. 3 Be no seuere examiner, but a mild perviser. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Pref., It will be absolutely impossible for the candid peruser to go along with me in a great many bright passages. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 7 P 8 The most eager peruser of news is tired. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 199 Swift..was a peruser of rare books.

Peru'sing, *vbl. sb.* [f. PERUSE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PERUSE.

†1. A using up. *Obs.*

1488 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 6 Deliueree perusing & other wyse demeanyng of the said shipps. *Ibid.* 35 Deliuerances perusynges & other wise demeaninges of the said Shipps. 1495 *Ibid.* 159.

†2. Inspection in succession or detail; examination, scrutiny: = PERUSAL 1. *Obs.*

1587 R. HOVENDEN in *Collect* (O. H. S.) I. 220 Upon the perusing, it received..good liking. 1648-60 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Een Overzieninge*, an Overseeing, a Per-using, or a Conferring.

3. Reading through: = PERUSAL 2.

1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 20, I was moued by the oft reading and perusing of them, with a restles and lofty desire. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 47 Arminius was perverted meerly by the perusing of a namelesse discours writt'n at Delf. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* Pref. 14 The perusing of Travels is to most people a very delightful kind of reading. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 85 [It] is well worth perusing, though some of the instructions are not new to the English reader.

Peruvian (pĕrūˑviăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. mod.L. *Perūvia*, Latinized name of the country + -AN.] Of, pertaining to, or native to Peru, in South America; in the names of natural productions of that country, as *Peruvian balsam* (= BALSAM of Peru), *bat, cinnamon, cotton, emerald, heliotrope, ipecacuanha, mastic tree, nutmegs, sheep,* etc.

Peruvian province, a zoogeographical subregion or province consisting of the coast of Peru and Chile with the island of Juan Fernandez.

1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 148 The Peruvian balsam is commonly used in fumigations only. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. vi. 68 Vicunnas or Peruvian sheep. 1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quad.* II. 554 Bat, Peruvian. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 89 The French or Peruvian heliotrope. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Peruvian Mastic Tree.* 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Peruvian balsam*, the produce of the *Myroxylon Peruvianum*. .. It is obtained by boiling the twigs in water. 1847 CRAIG, *Peruvian mastic-tree*, or Mulli, the tree Schinus molli, a native of Brazil and Peru. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Daffodil, Peruvian, *Ismene Amancaes.* 1866 *Ibid.* s. v. *Laurelia*, The aromatic seeds of the Chilian species, *L. sempervirens*, are used as a spice in Peru, and are often called Peruvian Nutmegs. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Heliotrope*, *H. Peruvianum*, the Peruvian heliotrope, has long been a favorite garden-plant, on account of the fragrance of its flowers.

b. **Peruvian bark,** the bark of the Cinchona tree: see BARK *sb.*1 7, CINCHONA.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. iii. 67 That Peruvian Bark, that now begins to be somewhat taken notice of, under the name of The Jesuits Powder. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm* 234 Peruvian bark is usually imported in packages, or serons, made of dried cow-hides.

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B. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Peru. b. *pl.* Peruvian stocks, bonds, etc.

1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* Introd. 30 *note*, He [Pizarro] massacred the Peruvians, he said, because they were barbarians. 1865 G. MEREDITH *Rhoda Fleming* iii. I. 47, I see bonds in all sorts of colours, .. Peruvians—orange, Mexicans—red as the British army.

Peruvin (pĕrʼūvin). *Chem.* [f. PERUV-IAN + -IN [1].] An alcohol ($C_9H_{10}O$) distilled from the balsam of Peru: STYRYLIC alcohol, or STYRONE.

1847 CRAIG, *Peruvine*. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem* III. 477 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 381 *Peruvin*. Syn. with *Styrone* or *Cinnylic Alcohol*.

Pervade (pəɹvēʲd), *v.* [ad. L. *pervādĕre* to go or come through, pass or spread through, f. PER- 1 + *vādĕre* to go, walk.]

1. *trans.* To pass through; to flow or extend through; to traverse. Now *rare*.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pervade*, to go and enter over all, thorow or into; to scape or pass through or by. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXIV. 18 So cowering fled the sable heaps of ghosts, .. And now pervade the dusky land of dreams. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 192 A cave in Paphlagonia. .. It was long and wide and pervaded by cold water, clear as crystal. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1871) II. 122 Mr. Powers and I pervaded the whole universe. 1892 A. K. H. BOYD *25 Yrs. St. Andrews* II. xvii. 54, I pervaded Westminster Hall and looked into most of the Courts.

2. To extend or diffuse itself throughout; to spread through or into every part of; to permeate, saturate. (Of things material and immaterial.)

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* II. xv. § 5. 274 There is a vitall Aire that pervades all this lower world. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* II. III. iii. Substances soaked in such liquors as will intimately pervade their little pores, become by that means more transparent than otherwise. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. Translator's Pref., An ardent spirit of enquiry pervaded .. Europe. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 102 That powerful sentiment of nationality, which pervades the Poems.

b. *intr.* To diffuse itself, permeate. Now *rare*.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1662) 153 Here union pervades through all. 1796 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Warning* IV. 186 A general air of concern pervaded through the whole party. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 105 In England, the manners, habits and dress of the capital, pervade to the remotest angle of the kingdom. 1889 GEIKIE in *Nature* 19 Sept. 492/1 We find certain well-defined principles, or one may term them natural laws, pervading everywhere.

Hence **Perva·denee**, the action of pervading; **Perva·der**, one who or that which pervades.

1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 580 A pervadence of the world both universal and complete. 1883 MONIER-WILLIAMS *Relig. Th. Ind.* ii. 39 Fire [according to Indian laws of thought] is the pervader, smoke the pervaded. *Ibid.* 46 Vishnu. .his function is that of a divine Pervader, infusing his Essence. . into created things, animate and inanimate.

Perva·ding, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING [2].] That pervades, or runs through.

1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 31 Of this frame the bearings [etc.] has thy pervading soul Look'd thro'? 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. ix. 32 The preliminary and pervading assumption of these pages. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ii. (1876) 40 A pervading atmosphere of cheerfulness, contentment, and peace.

Hence **Perva·dingly** *adv.*, in a pervading manner; **Perva·dingness**.

1851 KITTO *Bible Illustr.* (1858) III. 122 The Eastern mind is so pervadingly regal that to be without a sovereign is scarcely an intelligible state of things to an Oriental. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* ii. 64 An inner self into which. .evil penetrates so constantly and so pervadingly. 1882 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 64 In the matter of omnipresence,—or, rather, all-pervadingness,—he possesses it indeed.

Pervagate (pə̄ɹvăgēt), *v.* [f. L. *pervagāt-*, ppl. stem of *pervagārī* to wander about, f. PER- 1 + *vagārī* to wander.] *trans.* To wander through.

1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* I. ii. 65 Lord Waynflete .. was in the habit of pervagating the neighbourhood. *a* 1876 — *Th. in Gard.* (1880) I. 42 To lose myself in it, to pervagate it, to find out its beauties without guidance.

So **Pervaga·tion**, wandering about.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pervagation*, a straying up and down, a wandring through or about. 1876 M. COLLINS *Midnight to Midn.* III. xi. 187 'The retort', said Albany, stopping in his polar bear pervagation, 'would be in the words of an old proverb'.

Pervasion (pəɹvēʲ·ʒən). [ad. late L. *pervāsiōn-em*, n. of action from *pervādĕre* to PERVADE.] The action of pervading; the condition of being pervaded; permeation; penetration.

1661 BOYLE *Fluidity* xvii, Both those kinds or manners of fluidity. .will appear to be caused by the pervasion of a foreign body. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* vii. (1819) 74 Roots and stalks. .hard and tough as they are, yield to its powerful pervasion. 1881 CLELAND *Evolution* i. 4 The general, if not altogether universal pervasion of sexual distinction.

Pervasive (pəɹvēʲ·siv), *a.* [f. L. *pervās-*, ppl. stem of *pervādĕre* to PERVADE + -IVE.] Having the quality or power of pervading; permeative.

c 1750 SHENSTONE *Economy* III. 107 The works of frost, Pervasive, radiant icicles. 1794 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 49 II. 224 A pervasive beauty without name, description, or place. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) I. v. 235 In Italy the disintegrating process had been. .far more subtle and pervasive.

Hence **Perva·sively** *adv.*, in a pervasive manner; **Perva·siveness**, quality of pervading.

1879 *Christian World* 14 Nov. 732/5 Seldom. .have we read discourses more *pervasively and distinctively Christian. 1895 R. F. HORTON *Teaching of Jesus* II. 240 He would Himself be pervasively present, working powerfully on the hearts of men. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 253 The *pervasiveness of the idea of Sun-worship in Egypt. 1880 L. OLIPHANT *Gilead* xiv. 386 The oneness and pervasiveness of the Deity is the prominent feature of the Druse religion.

Pervay, erron. form of *prevay*, PRIVY *a.*

† **Perve·ne**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pervenīre* to arrive at, reach (a place), f. PER- 2 + *venīre* to come: cf. F. *parvenir* to arrive.] *intr.* To reach; to get *to*, get access *to*.

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 227 Effluvia and spirits that are emitted from the one, and pervene to the other.

† **Perve·nient.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pervenient-em*, pr. pple. of *pervenīre*: see prec.] The number which comes as the result of multiplying one number by another; the product.

c 1400 *Art Nombrynge* 8 The .3 nombre, the whiche is clepide product or pervenient, .. as twyes .5 is .10., 5. the nombre to be multipliede, and .2. the multipliant, and 10. as before is come therof.

Pervenke, obs. form of PERIWINKLE [1].

Perverse (pə̄ɹvəɪs, pəɹvə̄·ɪs), *sb. Geom.* [f. next: cf. PERVERSION 2 a.] A figure or image in which the right and left directions of the original are reversed: such are the impression taken from any figured surface, and the image of anything seen in a plane mirror.

1895 in *Funk's Standard Dict.*

Perverse (pəɹvə̄·ɪs), *a.* Also 4-6 **peruers.** [a. F. *pervers, -e*, ad. L. *perversus* turned the wrong way, awry, perverse, pa. pple. of *pervertĕre* to turn about, subvert, PERVERT.]

1. Turned away from the right way or from what is right or good; perverted; wicked.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 813 The false trayteresse peruerse [*v.r.* peruers]. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 19003 An hunte [Satan] stoode with his horne Off chere and looke ryght pervers. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. ix, The decepcion and flaterye of the peruers and evylle folke. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* XX. 30. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Matt.* xvii. 17 O faythlesse and peruerse nation, howe long shal I be with you? *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* CXXXI. V. 352 It is the perversest assertion that God gives man temporall things to ensnare him. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 866 Man's perverse, eternal War with Heav'n! 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xiii, A perverse fancy that you are different from the people you meet.

b. Not in accordance with the accepted standard or practice; incorrect; wrong.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* I. (Arb.) 25 Peruerse iudgement, both of wordes and sentences. 1850 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) II. iv. 194 Perverse transfers of uncongenial idiom. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* Introd. (1858) 47 Massive walls and colonnades, irregular and perverse in all their proportions.

c. *spec.* Of a verdict: Against the weight of evidence or the direction of the judge on a point of law.

1854 SIR J. T. COLERIDGE in Ellis & Blackb. *Reports* (1855) III. 952 We shall grant a new trial if the verdict is perverse, but not if the evidence is merely conflicting. 1884 SIR J. STEPHEN in *Law Rep.* 12 Q. Bench Div. 285 If. . a jury in a criminal case give a perverse verdict, the law has provided no remedy.

2. Obstinate or persistent in what is wrong; selfwilled or stubborn (in error).

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 107 If women be not peruerse they shall reape profite. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Wisd.* xvi. 5 They were destroyed with the bytings of perverse serpents. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* II. vi. (1648) 192 A blind and perverse incredulity. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 87 P 2 Perverse neglect of the most salutary precepts. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Consid.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 423 The steady wrongheadedness of one perverse person irritates the best.

3. Untoward, froward; disposed to go counter to what is reasonable or required; hence, wayward, petulant, cross-grained, ill-tempered, peevish.

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. x. (1555) This lady [Fortune] wilfull and rechles As she that is froward and peruers. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 754 He was with mischarging of a speare, by fortunes peruerse countenaunce pittifully slayne. 1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 96 Ile frowne and be peruerse, and say thee nay. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 313, I married the most perverse woman in the world. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. iv. 28, I touched first one hand, then the other, of the perverse baby with my lips. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* X. v. (1875) 389 It is difficult for a man who feels cheerful and refreshed. . to write anything morbid or perverse.

absol. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 23, I expected that the dear perverse would begin with me with spirit and indignation.

† b. Of things or events: Adverse, unpropitious.

c 1440 *Partonope* 2377 So this batayle ys perverse. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 737 Though the fact more evil drew In the perverse event then I foresaw. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* Wks. 1755 III. II. 29 Though by one perverse event Pallas had cross'd her first intent.

† **Perve·rse**, *v. Obs.* [ad. obs. F. *perverser*, f. *pervers* adj.: see prec.] *trans.* To pervert; to turn away from that which is good, right, or true.

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 339 Such are. . accursed of God, and hated of men, who. . confound iustice with tyrannie, peruerse equitie with iniquitie. 1653 T. BLAKE (*title*) Covenant of God entered with Man-kinde. . , with the Scripture texts perversed by Mr. Tombes vindicated.

† **Perve·rsed**, *ppl. a.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 6-7 **perverst.** [f. L. *pervers-us*, pa. pple. with Eng. suffix -ED [1].] Perverted; = PERVERSE *a.* 1.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 249 Sa, that my preching may pers your perverst hertis. *a* 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) II. 437 By the errour of false doctrines and of peruersed heresies. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 33 To fall into a perversit mynde. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 19 All the hypocriticall crew, of these peruers'd Iebusites.

Hence † **Perve·rsedly** *adv.*, perversely; † **Perve·rsedness**, perverseness.

a 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) II. 444 To all them that be nat ouer peruersedly drowned in the heresies of Luther. 1568 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 624 Continewand in his formar perversednes. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 373 Hauing past the peruersnesse of this calamity. *Ibid.* X. 488 Whose empty Sculles. .your selues peruersly vexe.

Perversely (pəɹvə̄·ɪsli), *adv.* [f. PERVERSE *a.* + -LY [2].] In a perverse manner; with perversity; in a way obstinately contrary to what is proper, true, or good; untowardly, vexatiously, crossly.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 180 b, In no wyse to doubt therof, nor peruersly to impugne it. *c* 1550 R. HALL *Life Fisher* in *Fisher's Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) II. p. liii, Had not he bene other-wise perversly bent. 1663 COWLEY *Verses Sev. Occas., To Royal Soc.* iv, From Words, which are but Pictures of the Thought, (Tho' we our Thoughts from them perversely drew). 1727 HARTE *Statius' Thebaid* VI. 1090 The chiefs perversely blind Neglect the sign, nor see th' event behind. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 91 Stream could not so perversely wind But corn of Guy's was there to grind.

Perverseness (pəɹvə̄·ɪsnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being perverse; the disposition or tendency to act in a manner contrary to what is right or reasonable; obstinate wrongheadedness; refractoriness; corruption, wickedness.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 1 Our owne ignorance, .. weaknesse, perversenesse, and corruption. 1644 MILTON *Judgem. Bucer* Wks. 1851 IV. 338 To enforce the innocent and faultles to endure the pain and misery of anothers perversnes. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 36, I am likely to suffer in my Reputation by the Perverseness and Folly of this Girl. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* XXVII. Argt., The perverseness of man, who places his will on. . perishable things. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* 60 Corruption. .brought in. . through the interested perverseness of false teachers.

b. Contrariness, adverseness; unfavourableness.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iii. 152 They were. .delayed by the perverseness of the winds. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand., Portrait*, By fate's perverseness, she alone Would doubt our truth.

† **Perve·rser.** *Obs.* Also 5 **-our.** [app. orig. agent-noun in L. or AF. form from L. *pervertĕre* or obs. F. *perverser* to pervert; in form *perverser* referred to PERVERSE *v.*] One who perverts; a corrupter, perverter.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 90 Not beyng rectors and faders, but peruersours and destroyers of her sowlys. *a* 1564 BECON *Demands Holy Script.* Pref., Such professors, or rather perversers of the gospel, are like to that son whych promised his father to work. . , and wrought nothyng at al.

Perversion (pəɹvə̄·ɪʃən). [ad. L. *perversiōn-em*, n. of action f. *pervertĕre* to PERVERT: cf. F. *perversion* (16th c. in Littré and Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The action of perverting or condition of being perverted; turning the wrong way; turning aside from truth or right; diversion to an improper use; corruption, distortion; *spec.* change to error in religious belief (opp. to CONVERSION 8); *transf.* a perverted or corrupted form *of* something.

1388 WYCLIF *Prol.* 45 If the speche of holi writ seme to comaunde peruersion of soule. .it is figuratijf speche. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 1674 *Suff*[*agan*]. We seeke not thy bloud but thy conuersion. *Shet*[*erden*] Then shall you proue my peruersion first before you condemn me. 1619 CORNWALLIS *Let. to Digby* in *Select. Hart. Misc.* (1793) 362 Contrariwise, there might be great danger of the infanta's perversion. 1622 BACON *Holy War* Wks. 1879 I. 528/2 Women to govern men, .. slaves freemen, .. being total violations and perversions of the laws of nature and nations. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* II. iii. 45 Miraculous Perversions of the Course of Nature. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 261 The perversion of history, by those, who, for the same nefarious purposes, have perverted every other part of learning. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 331 To what a painful perversion had Gothic theology arrived, that Swedenborg admitted no conversion for evil spirits. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xi, The statement was an audacious perversion of the truth. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 11 Perversion of the functions of digestion, assimilation, and nutrition.

2. a. *Geom.* The formation of the perverse of a figure; the perverse itself.

1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 415 They are geometrically alike in all respects, except that one is the perversion of the other, like its image in a looking glass. 1900 LARMOR *Æther & Matter* 208 The change from a molecule to its enantiograph involves .. perversion of its orbital configuration.

b. *Med.* and *Surg.* See quots.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Perversion*, one of the four modifications of function in disease: the three others being augmentation, diminution, and abolition. The Humorists used the term also, to designate disorder or morbid change in the fluids. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 920/1 Diastremma, or distortion of a part: a perversion. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 693 A sensory perversion or defect.

† **Perve·rsionate**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *perversiōn-em*, or F. or Eng. *perversion* + -ATE [2] 2. Cf. *affectionate, passionate.*] Affected with perversion; perverted.

c 1450 *Mankind* 187 in *Macro Plays* 8 Yf we wyll mortyfye owur carnall condycyon, Ande owur voluntarye dysyres, þat euer be pervercionatt.

† **Perversio·se**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pervers-us* + -OSE: perh. meant for **perversuose.*] Perverse.

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c 1450 *Mankind* 744 in *Macro Plays* 27 Thys peruersyose ingratytude I can not rehers.

Perversity (pəɹvɜ·ɹsĭti). [a. F. *perversité* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *perversitās*, f. *pervers-us* PERVERSE *a.*] The quality or character of being perverse: = PERVERSENESS.

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 55 He hath falce farises and scrybes,..Full of fraudes and perversite. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Titus* iii. 31 b, An errour commynge onelye of the fraylenes of man, is remedied by one or two warnynges, but peruersitie is incurable and made worse by puttyng to of remedies. 1687 NORRIS *To Dr. Plot on Staffordsh.* i, What strange Perversity is this of Man! When 'twas a Crime to tast th' inlightning Tree He could not then his hand refrain. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iv, It is in this peculiarity .. that all these short-comings, over-shootings, and multiform perversities, take rise. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 2/2 The most flagrant instances of juratorial perversity. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* Pref. 9 The experiments of the Elizabethan writers [in classical metres] .. by that strange perversity which so often dominates literature, were as decidedly unsuccessful from an accentual, as the modern experiments from a quantitative point of view.

Perversive (pəɹvɜ·ɹsiv), *a.* [f. L. *pervers-*, ppl. stem of *pervertĕre* to PERVERT + -IVE.]

†**1.** Having the quality or tendency of turning awry or distorting. *Obs. rare.*

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxi. 256 A perversive Wriness and Convulsion of the Muscles.

2. Having the character or quality of perverting in nature, character, or use.

1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) I. 73 A Scheme of Pseudo-Theology characterised by inculcating a series of perversive and usurpative Messiahships 1818 in TODD. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* xxi. Wks. 1846 I. 126 An institution perversive of those on which the government of America is constructed. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* 171 Discourteously perversive of the obvious intention of the quotation.

Pervert (pəɹvɜ·ɹt), *v.* Also 6 **par-**, **-wert**, **-vart.** [ad. F. *pervert-ir* = Pr. and Sp. *pervertir*, Pg. *perverter*, It. *pervertere*, ad. L. *pervert-ĕre* to turn round or about, turn the wrong way, overturn, turn to error or ruin, undo, corrupt; f. PER- 2, 3 + *vertĕre* to turn: cf. *convert*, *divert*, etc.]

†**1.** *trans.* To turn upside down; to upset, overthrow; to subvert, ruin. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. i. 20 (Camb.) Fortune .. hath peruertyd the clernesse and the estat of thi corage. *c* 1450 *Mankind* 379 in *Macro Plays*, All þe menys xull be sought. To perverte my condycions, & brynge me to nought. 1543 JOYE *Confut. Gardiner* 9 So setting the carte before the horse, and..like an vngodly gardener to peruert and turne the rotes of his plantes and herbes vpward. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxiv. 53 3our play [is] sone peruertit. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Peruert*, ouerthrowe, or turne up side downe. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

2. To turn aside from its right course, aim, etc.

a. To turn aside from justice, right order, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxvii. 19 Cursid [is he] that peruertith doom of comlynge, faderles child, and widewe. 1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 240/2 The ordre of all politique Rule was perverted. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xiii. 10 Thou ceasest not to pervert the strayght wayes off the lorde. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 297 If we pervert the order of Nature, as to sleep in the day and wake in the night. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 254 The Symetry whereof being causally [? casually] or purposely perverted. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 76 The peristaltic motion of the whole canal is disturbed or perverted. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. vii. 127 They perverted the course of justice.

b. To turn from the proper use, purpose, or meaning; to misapply, misconstrue, wrest the purport of.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 223 If thou do hem bountee they wol peruerten it in to wikkednesse. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II. xliii. (1859) 49 They peruertyn hooly Scripture by fals vnderstandynge. 1542–5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 86 The Supper of the Lorde is peruerted and not vsed after Christes institucion. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 83 They peruert foundations, and will not bestow the Bequeathers free almes. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 118 It peruerts, it disanulls the very series, and substance of the Scripture. 1700 DRYDEN *Pref. Fables* Wks. (Globe) 506 He has perverted my meaning by his glosses. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 9 What I stated with reference to the great mass of the French people last year was perverted.

† **c.** To turn, divert. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iv. 151 Let's follow him, and peruert the present wrath He hath against himselfe.

d. *intr.* for *refl.* To become perverted. *rare.*

1635 QUARLES *Emblems* I. i. 7 Blessings unus'd pervert into a Wast, As well as Surfeits.

3. *trans.* To turn (a person, the mind, etc.) away from right opinion or action; to lead astray; to corrupt.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xli. (*Agnes*) 237 Hir..þat þis wichcrafte has done, & peruertis thocht and wil Of al þat treuthi giffis hir til. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 318 Þei witen not how many men ben pervertid bi þer lore. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 113 He pervertis oure pepull. 1593 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 172 Seminarie Priests, Jhesuits.. sent hither to pervert such as are dutiefull and well inclyned. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 3 How He [Satan] in the Serpent had perverted Eve, Her Husband shee. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 111 P 2 A Mind that is not perverted and depraved by wrong Notions. 1859 MILL *Liberty* ii, When we forbid bad men to pervert society by the propagation of opinions which we regard as false and pernicious.

b. *spec.* To turn (any one) aside from a right to a false or erroneous religious belief or system (i.e. to what the speaker or writer holds to be such).

13.. *S. Erkenwolde* 10 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 266 Þe Saxones..peruertyd alle þe pepul þat in þat place dwellide. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 38 b/2 He was perverted by the heresy of the Ariens. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue, Brief Descr.*, To peruert and turne from the truth xii godly Christians which were martyred. 1666 E. MOUNTAGU in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 8 If the young Lord was a strict and a grounded Papist there was some danger my Lady Dorothy might bee perverted. 1770 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Kalm's Trav. N. Amer.* (1772) II. 106 It seems that they have been rather perverted than converted. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* vi. II. 87 Walker..with some fellows and undergraduates whom he had perverted, heard mass daily in his own apartments.

c. *intr.* To turn aside from the right course; to become a pervert.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. ix. (Skeat) I. 127 So that in nothinge thy kynde from his wil decline, ne from his nobley perverte. 14.. in *Lett. Marg. Anjou & Bp. Beckington* (Camden) 167 Then I wente to Rome, and from Rome to Rodes, and I perverted to the Sowden in feythe. 1890 *Graphic* 11 Oct. 420/3, 1593, the year when Henry perverted to Roman Catholicism.

4. *Geom. trans.* To reverse the right and left directions of; to form the perverse of (see PERVERSE *sb.*).

1900 LARMOR *Æther & Matter* 209 Enantiomorphy [of a molecule] reverses the signs of all its electrons and perverts their relative position.

Hence **Perve·rting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 386 Peruertynge of goddis ordynance. 1533 TINDALE *Supper of Lord* Wks. (1573) 460 A great tunne full of Mores mischief and pernicious peruertyng of Gods holy worde. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* IV. xii. (1848) 241 Of so perverting a Nature, is so high a Station. 1680 HICKERINGILL *Meroz* 33 The Converting of a Turk has a better Reward than the perverting of one that is a Christian already. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 22 A perverting of the Statute.

†**Perve·rt,** *a. Obs.* [? shortened from *perverted*: cf. CONVERT *a.*] Perverted; perverse; wicked.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XLVII. v. (Ashm. MS. 34), Brytons .. Afore þat were paynims and also perverte. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1471 Fore thow to gode was frawart and perwert. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 19 *Preamble*, Abydyng in his seid indurat & pervart opynyons. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* xxviii. 3 Repute me not among the sort Of wicked and peruert. *c* 1550 R. WEVER *Lusty Juventus* B j, God which hath geuen me the knowledge To know his doctrine from the false and peruarte.

Pervert (pɜ̄·ɹvɜɹt), *sb.* [app. absolute use of prec., with shifted stress: cf. CONVERT *sb.*] One who has been perverted; one who has forsaken a doctrine or system regarded as true for one esteemed false; an apostate.

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Pervert*, one that is turned from good to evil; as Convert is the contrary. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 316 A Popish pervert and a Protestant convert are, indeed, two different provisionals. 1845 DE QUINCEY *Coleridge & Opium* Wks. 1862 XI. 95 Relapsing perverts (such is the modern slang). 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers* i. (1863) 4 That notorious 'pervert' Henry of Navarre and France. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 329 That this audacious pervert [Paul] should not only preach, but preach to the heathen..filled them with rage.

Perverted (pəɹvɜ·ɹtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. PERVERT *v.* + -ED^{1}.] Turned from the right way, from the proper use, from truth to error, etc.; wicked; distorted; misapplied.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 547 To dissolve Satan with his perverted World. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* vi, But own I must, in this perverted age, Who most deserve, can't always most engage. 1844 W. H. MILL *Serm. Tempt. Christ* v. 113 That perverted self-consciousness which constitutes pride. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxix. 693 Exhibitions of perverted intellectual activity.

Hence **Perve·rtedly** *adv.*; **Perve·rtedness.**

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 61 The idolatry.. was all borrowed *pervertedly from the Israelites. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 374 All pervertedly imitate Thee, who remove far from Thee. 1888 — *Hist. Eng.* I. p. ix, The shallowness and *pervertedness of [such] enquiries. 1881 M. A. LEWIS *Two Pretty G.* I. 209 Suffering from.. the pride of intellect and from voluntary pervertedness.

Perverter (pəɹvɜ·ɹtəɹ). [f. PERVERT *v.* + -ER^{1}.] One who perverts, or turns from right to wrong; one who misinterprets or corrupts.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* VII. i. 131 The deuil, peruerter of all good thinges. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* i. 6 He is a soul perverter. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 98 Perverters of epistolary integrity. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. vi. 302 This story is retold by Buchanan, and by the other perverters of the Scottish history. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* xviii. 175 The crown which he had wrested..from the Popish perverter.

Pervertible (pəɹvɜ·ɹtĭbĭl), *a.* [f. L. type **pervertibilis*, f. *pervertĕre* (see -BLE); cf. obs. F. *pervertible* (16th c.).] Capable of being perverted.

1611 COTGR., *Corrompable*, corrumpable, corruptible, peruertable, deprauable. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* Pref. (1673) 15 Armies, if they were not pervertible by Faction, yet are to Commonwealths like Kings Physitians to poor Patients. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac., Moralists* I. iii, The Depravity of Minds..dependent on such pervertible Organs. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxiv. 473 New immigrants, politically incompetent, and therefore easily pervertible.

Hence **Pervertibi·lity,** capability of being perverted; **Perve·rtibly** *adv.*, in a pervertible manner.

1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. xiii, That part of human pervertibility is an awful fact and mystery. 1642 *Animadv. on Observator's Notes* 4 The Parliament is the Vniversall unerring and unpervertibly just body of the Kingdome.

Perve·rtive, *a. rare.* [f. PERVERT *v.* + -IVE.] = PERVERSIVE 2.

1901 H. MCINTOSH *Is Christ infallible*, etc. (1902) 153 Their whole conception..is based upon a false and pervertive subjectivity.

†**Perve·rtness.** *Obs.* [f. PERVERT *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being pervert; perversity.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 494 Not y^{t} there is anie frowardnesse or peruertnesse in God.

†**Perve·stigate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *pervestīgāt-*, ppl. stem of *pervestīgāre* to trace out, f. PER- 2 + *vestīgāre* to track, trace.] *trans.* To trace out, investigate diligently; to find out by research.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. iii. 4 It would be also peruestigated, whether it [the soil] be light, loose, softe, fatt. *Ibid.*, Obseruation to peruestigate the Pregnance wherewith the Earth is imbowelled. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 139/1 *Pervestigate*, to seek out, or diligently to observe.

†**Pervestiga·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *pervestīgātiōn-em*, noun of action from *pervestīgāre*: see prec.] The action of 'pervestigating'; diligent research or investigation.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. xi. 44 The peruestigation of the secrets of Agriculture. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 55. 74 The pervestigation of the true and genuine Text. 1715 tr. *Pancirolus' Rerum Mem.* II. xvii. 380 In the pervestigation of this curious Theory.

†**Pe·rviable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. rare L. *perviā-re* (f. PER- 1 + *via* way) + -BLE.] Capable of being passed through; pervious.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. vi. 13 For woods, how peruiable, how penetrable, how enterlaced, as Timber with Tinsell, Coppice, or vnderwood.

†**Pe·rvial,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pervi-us* (see PERVIOUS) + -AL.] Pervious; hence, easily seen through, clear.

1595 CHAPMAN *Ovid's Banquet* Ded., That Poesie should be as pervial as oratory, and plainness her special ornament, were the plain way to barbarism. *c* 1611 — *Iliad* XIV. Comm. 199 Yet all peruiall enough (you may well say) when such a one as I comprehend them.

Hence †**Pe·rvially** *adv. Obs.*, clearly.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. Comm. 34 Since a man may peruially (or as he passeth) discerne all that is to be vnderstood. *Ibid.* XIII. 187 Imagining his vnderstanding Readers eyes more sharpe, then not to see peruially through them.

Perviance, -aunce, obs. forms of PURVEYANCE.

†**Pe·rviate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *pervi-us* (see PERVIOUS) + -ATE^{3}.] *trans.* To make a way through; to penetrate, perforate.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 392 [Galls] nodose, solid and perviated with no holes

Pervicacious (pɜ̄ɹvikē·ʃəs), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *pervicāx*, *-cāc-em* stubborn, headstrong (f. root *pervic-* of *pervincĕre* to carry one's point, maintain one's opinion, f. PER- 1 + *vincĕre* to conquer, prevail against) + -IOUS.] Very obstinate or stubborn; headstrong, wilful; refractory.

1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 93 Pervicatious contending, without reason and measure. 1672 H. STUBBE *Justif. Dutch War* 66 The Dutch..grew more pervicacious in opposition to His Majesties Officers. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 167 One of the most pervicacious young creatures that ever was heard of. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* II. 174 The pursuit of pervicacious donkeys who diverged into the green barley.

Hence **Pervica·ciously** *adv.*; **Pervica·ciousness.**

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 83 The phansy of an Animal pervicaciously surviving death, is impressed not onely upon the blood: but also [etc.]. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* VI, But if God hath actually created those intelligent substances ..'tis pervicaciousness to deny that he created matter also. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius, Golden Ass* II. xx. 35 This man being confused by the pervicaciousness of all those who were looking at him.

Pervicacity (pɜ̄ɹvikæ·sĭti). Now *rare.* [f. L. *pervicāc-em* (see prec.) + -ITY; cf. late L. *pervicācitās* (*Gloss. Philox.*) for ancient L. *pervicācia*: see next.] The quality or state of being pervicacious; obstinacy; wilfulness.

1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 175 Was heere constancy or pertinacity, perseuerance or peruicacity? 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VII. ix, Which constancy of theirs he calls *pervicaciam & inflexibilem obstinationem*, a Pervicacity and inflexible Obstinacy. 1825–9 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* III. xx. 178, I never could account..for the strange pervicacity of his humour in rejecting every kind of refinement. 1837 C. LOFFT *Self-formation* I. 197 Every man by patience and pervicacity may frame himself intellectually to what he pleases.

†**Pervicacy** (pɜ̄·ɹvikăsi). *Obs.* [ad. L. *pervicācia* steadfastness, stubbornness, obstinacy, It. *pervicacia*, f. L. *pervicāc-em*: see PERVICACIOUS.] = PERVICACITY (being the earlier word).

1537 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 87 This princely goodnes, myght haue brought that desperat rebell from his so stourdy malice, blyndnes and pervicacie. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 127 Least his peevish pervicacy should be more and more enkindled. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 113 Pharo and .. his people of Egypt..fatally payed for their pervicacy. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* II. vi. 31 If you persist in your pervicacy. Shall I be a pedant Miss for this word?

†**Pervi·gilate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. ppl. stem of L. *pervigilāre* to remain awake, watch all night, f. PER- 1 + *vigilāre* to watch.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Peruigilate*, to watch.

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So †**Pervigila·tion** *Obs.* [L. *pervigilātio*], a watching through the night, keeping of vigil.

1623 COCKERAM *Pervigilation*, a watching. 1721 BAILEY.

Pervi·ncle, -vink(e, -kle, obs. ff. PERIWINKLE[1].

Pervious (pə·rviəs), *a.* [f. L. *pervi-us* that has a way or passage through (f. PER- 1 + *via* way) + -OUS; in It. *pervio*.]

1. Allowing of passage through; passable; affording passage or entrance; lying open (*to*).

a 1631 DONNE *Obseq. Ld. Harrington's Bro.* 6 If looking up to God; or down to us, Thou finde that any way is pervious, 'Twixt heav'n and earth. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XL. (1701) 466/2 Every Country is pervious to a wise Man; for the whole World is the Country of a wise Soul. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 1056 The bolted Valves are pervious to her flight. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lviii. (1869) III. 445 So large a circuit must have yielded many pervious points. 1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* iii. 172 A time when the Highlands were much less pervious..to Lowland tourists.

b. *esp.* Allowing of passage through its substance; permeable.

1627 MAY *Lucan* IV. (1631) 5 Make the strooke earth to deluge pervious. 1661 BOYLE *Examen* iii. (1682) 24 Glass also is pervious to the Air. 1779 COWPER *Pineapple & Bee* 10 The frame was tight, And only pervious to the light. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 22 A coarse argillaceous gravel, pervious to water. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. ii. 40 Melloni .., found crystals of sulphur to be highly pervious to radiant heat.

c. *fig.* (*a*) That can be penetrated by the mental sight; fully intelligible, 'transparent'. (*b*) Of a person or the mind: Accessible to influence or argument.

a 1614 DONNE *Βιαθανατος* (1644) 98 In exposition of places of Scripture, which he alwaies makes so liquid, and pervious. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 307 Sees all things from top to bottom, as pervious and transparent. 1867 EMERSON *May-Day*, etc. Wks. (Bohn) III. 480 The solid, solid universe Is pervious to Love. 1902 *Scotsman* 17 Jan 4/6 The Boer mind..pervious to reason and the logic of facts.

d. *Zool.* and *Bot.* Open, patent, patulous: opposed to *impervious*.

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 14* Primula...*Cor.* throat pervious, tube cylindrical. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 373 The nostrils are very large and pervious, whereas those of the true Vultures are separated by an impervious septum.

2. Having the quality of passing through, penetrating, or permeating; pervasive. Now *rare*.

1684 *Contempl. St. Man* II. v. (1699) 180 They [bodies of saints] have an agility to move from place to place,.. like light; to have their way free and pervious through all places, and can penetrate wheresoever they please. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 622 What is this little agile, pervious Fire, This flutt'ring motion, which we call the mind? *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* (1850) II. 344 His mortal clay Abolish'd quite, or blent with pervious air.

Pe·rviousness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being pervious; penetrability.

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 78 The Italians..make the Occluse Appulse, especially the Gingival, softer than we do, giving a little of perviousness. 1672 BOYLE *Disc Perviousness Glass* Exp. iii, The perviousness we above observed in glass 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. iii. 88 On account of its extreme perviousness to the visible rays. 1888 — in *Longman's Mag.* I. 39 The very meaning of transparency is perviousness to the luminous rays.

Pervise, obs. form of PARVIS.

[Pervise *v.*, editorial and dictionary error for *peruse*, PERUSE.

1549 *St. Paper* 18 May in *Bradford's Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 369 Clare Hall, the state whereof these two days we have thoroughly pervised [*orig. MS.* perused]. 1577 *Bk. Univ. Kirk Scotl.* (1839) 163 Their haill travells and work..sould be revysit and pervysit [*MS.* pervisit = peruisit, perused] be some brethren.]

Pervu·lgate, *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *pervulgāre*, f. PER- 2 + *vulgāre* to make known.] *trans.* To make public, make known.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* Ep. Ded., I did pervulgate the same treatise vnto some of my familiars and acquaintance.

Hence **Pervulga·tion,** the action of making public; advertisement. *rare*.

1832 I. TAYLOR *Saturday Even.* (1833) 79 Religious principles undergo a far more extended pervulgation than those of any secular science.

Perwanah, -wanna, etc., var. PURWANNAH.

Perwick(e, -wig, -wyke, obs. ff. PERIWIG.

Perwinckle, -winkle, -wyncle, -wynke, obs. ff. PERIWINKLE[1], [2].

Pery, -e, obs. ff. PERRIE, PERRY[1], [2], PIRRIE.

†**Peryng,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. *pere*, PEAR *v.* + -ING[2].] Appearing.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. M iv, A stalk half a cubit hyghe.. about the whiche com furthe certayn furth peryng thynges ..which looke toward the roote. [*Ibid.*, Y• thynges that appere out in y• stalk in..Horminum look downwarde.]

Peryngall, variant of PAREGAL *Obs.*

Peryr, variant of PEREB *Obs.*, pear-tree.

Perysshing, obs. form of PARISHEN.

Perysshe, obs. form of PERISH, PIERCE.

Perywig, Perywinkle, etc., obs. forms of PERIWIG, PERIWINKLE.

‖ **Pes** (pīz). Pl. **pedes** (pe·dīz). [The L. word *pēs* foot, used technically in Comparative Anatomy, Botany, etc.]

1. *Comp. Anat.* The terminal segment of the hind limb of a vertebrate animal, corresponding to the human foot. Opposed to MANUS hand, applied to the corresponding part of the fore limb.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pes*, the inferior extremity of the abdominal member. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 161 Thickenings, or callosities, of the integument, however, occur beneath the joints of the digits, both in the pes and the manus.

2. *Bot.* A footlike part or organ; a base of support; a peduncle.

3. *Pros.* A name for each of the two quatrains forming the first part of a sonnet.

1880 *Macm. Mag.* No. 253. 46 The sonnet .. we find that its volta occurs after the eighth line, that it has two pedes of four lines each, and a cauda of six.

Pes, obs. form of PEACE, PEASE, PIECE.

†**Pe·sable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *pesable*, f. *peser* to weigh, PEISE: see -ABLE.] Capable of being weighed; in quot., Weighed; evenly balanced.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 93 And a pesable right [L. *iusticia ponderata*] and mesuryd ys, to byholde vpon statys by þe self vnderstondyng.

‖ **Pesade** (pəzà·d). [F. *pesade*, altered (under influence of *peser* to poise) from earlier *posade* (1579 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *posata*, lit. 'pause, resting', *posate* 'arests which a horse doth make in aduancing his forepart' (Florio 1598), f. *posare* to PAUSE, rest.] (See quot.)

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pesade*, or *Pesate*, in the manage, that action taught a horse, wherein he rises with his fore feet, and bends them up to his body, without stirring the hind feet. The Pesade is the first lesson taught a horse, in order to bring him to curvetts, &c.

Pesage, variant of PEISAGE *Obs.*

‖ **Pesame** (pē·same). *Obs.* [Sp. phrase *pesame* 'it grieves me', hence as sb. 'a compliment of condolence'.] An expression of condolence: in phrase *to give* or *receive the pesame*.

1676 LADY FANSHAWE *Mem.* (1830) 225, I waited upon the Queen to give her Majesty *pesame* of the King's death. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Pesame* (Sp.), a word often used by Travellers, and to give one the Pesame, is to condole with any one for his loss, or sorrow.

Pesan, -ane, obs. variant of PISANE.

†**Pesant.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *pesant* (11th c. in Littré), pr. pple. of *peser* to weigh, PEISE; also as sb. 'weight'. Cf. PEISANT *a.*]

1. The amount that a thing weighs; weight.

c 1500 *Melusine* xxi. 142, I shall gyue hym hys pesaunnt or weyght of syluer. *Ibid.* xxxvii. 300 Al gaf you to eyther of vs your pesaunt or weyght of fyn gold.

2. ? Name of a coin or weight. (Or ? BEZANT.)

1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* x. 35 That he should.. giue 100000 pesants of golde [*pesantes de oro*] to paye the armie.

Pesant, obs. f. PEASANT; var. PEISANT *a. Obs.*

†**Pesanteur, -ture.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *pesanteur* (12th c. in Littré), f. *pesant*: see prec.] Heaviness, weight.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIV. xii, For the weighte & pesanteur of the fruyt. 1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* viii. 61 The pesanture of a Stone of compass.

Pesaunt, var. PEISANT *Obs.*; obs. f. PEASANT.

Pesayne, obs. variant of PISANE.

Pescod, -code, -codde, obs. ff. PEASECOD.

Pese, obs. f. PEACE, PEASE, PIECE *sb.* and *v.*; var. PEISE, PECE *Obs.* **Pesen,** obs. var. PISANE; obs. pl. of PEASE. **Pesent,** obs. f. PEASANT.

‖ **Peseta** (pəsē·tă). [Sp., dim. of *pesa* weight; cf. *peso* Spanish dollar.] A modern Spanish silver coin, equivalent to the French franc and Italian lira; now (since Oct. 1868) the unit of value in Spain. It is divided into 100 centimos.

1811 P. KELLY *Cambist* II. 188 Silver Coins..Spain.. Mexican Peceta (1774) [Value in Sterling] 1*s.* 0½*d.* ..Peceta Provincial of two Reals of new plate (1775) .. 0*s.* 10*d.* 1860 *All Year Round* No. 45. 445 The honest burgher who .. climbed up from penury to affluence by maravedis and pesetas at a time. 1882 BITHELL *Counting-ho. Dict.* (1893) 225 The peseta of Peru is also ½ of the silver sol, and equal to the French franc. 1893 T. B. FORMAN *Trip to Spain* 55 We have each to pay a peseta (10*d.*) for a cup of coffee.

‖ **Peshcush, -kash** (pe·ʃkʊʃ). *E. Ind.* Forms: 7 **pish-, piscash,** 7–8 **pishcush,** 8 **peiscush,** 8– **peshcush,** 9 **paish-, pescush, peshkash, peshkesh.** [Pers. پیشکش *pēshkash* first drawn, first fruits, tribute, f. *pēsh* before, in front + *kash* drawing.] An offering; a present; tribute, quit-rent, fine.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 156 The Sultans and Chans bestow Pishcashes, or gifts one on another. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. xiv. vii. 371 A peiscush, or present from an inferior to a superior. 1804 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* (1844) II. 1159 The payment of the peshcush and the pensions due at Hyderabad. 1811 KIRKPATRICK *Tippoo's Lett.* 9 The Paishcush, or tribute, which he was bound..to pay to the Government of Poonah. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. II. xi. 491 A peshkash, or tribute, of seven lakhs of rupees a year had hitherto been paid to the Nizam by the Company, for the northern Circars.

Peshe, obs. form of PEACH.

‖ **Peshito** (pĕʃī·to), **Peshitta** (pĕʃī·tă), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8–9 **Peschito,** 9 **Peshitto.** [Syriac ܦ݁ܫܺܝܛܳܐ *p'shīṭā, -ṭō*, ‖ ܦ݁ܫܺܝܛ݂ܬ݁ܳܐ *p'shīṭṭā, -ṭō*, 'the Simple' or 'Plain'.] The name given to the principal version of the Old and New Testaments in the ancient Syriac tongue, sometimes styled the Syriac Vulgate.

The two Syriac forms are respectively masc. and fem. of the adj. in the emphatic state, the latter agreeing with *mappaqtā, -tō*, 'version'. (The final *ā* and *ō* represent the same vowel in Eastern and Western Syriac pronunciation respectively.) So far as is known the name appears first in Moses Bar Kepha, 813–903. The date of the Peshito has been variously put; the prevalent opinion is that the translation of the O.T. was made from Hebrew at an early date, and that the Peshito N.T. was a revision or recension made early in the 5th c., of a translation going back, in part at least, to the 2nd c., earlier forms of which are preserved in the Sinaitic and Curetonian MSS. Later versions, more verbally rendering the Greek, were the Philoxenian and Heraclean.

1793 H. MARSH tr. *Michaelis' Introd. N. T.* II. i. 5 It is called by the Syrians Peshito, that is the literal. 1821 T. H. HORNE *Introd. Crit. Study Holy Script.* II. 192 The most celebrated of them is the Peschito or Literal (versio Simplex). 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 477/2 The Peshito (*literal*) Version, also called 'The Old Syriac Version', is one of the most ancient and valuable translations of the Bible. 1903 F. C. BURKITT in *Encycl. Bibl.* 5001/1 To Rabbūla is due both the publication of the Peshiṭta and the suppression of the Diatessaron *Ibid.* 5025/1 In the OT. the Syriac Vulgate, commonly called Pĕshiṭta, is a translation made direct from the Hebrew. 1904 *Athenæum* 22 Oct. 543/2 It seems to be certain that the Syriac Vulgate, known by the name of Peshitta, dates, so far as the New Testament is concerned, from the earlier part of the fifth century, and that Rabbula, Bishop of Edessa from 411 to 435, is mainly responsible for its redaction.

‖ **Peshwa** (pē·ʃwā). Forms: 7 **peshua,** 8 **paish-,** 9 **peish-, peesh-, peshwa**(h. [Pers. پیشوا *pēshwā* chief.] The appellation of the chief minister of the Mahratta princes (from *c* 1660), who made himself in 1749 the hereditary sovereign of the Mahratta state.

The princes descended from *Sevaji* became *rois fainéants*, the administration being in the hands of the peshwa; in 1749 the holder of the office, Balaji Bishenāth, seized the sovereignty and, without changing his official title, made it hereditary in his family. In 1818 his descendant Bajerow surrendered his power to the British, and the government of the Peshwa came to an end.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 79 The English have audience of Sevaji. He referred our Business to Moro Pundit his Peshua, or Chancellour, to examine our Articles. 1782 *Ann. Reg.* 5 Assuming no other title or character than that of Paishwa, or prime minister. 1804 CASTLEREAGH in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 254 It appears hopeless to attempt to govern the Mahratta empire through a feeble and perhaps disaffected Peishwa. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess., W. Hastings* (1887) 653 The Mahratta states..acknowledged, by words and ceremonies, the supremacy of the heir of Sevajee, a *roi fainéant*,..and of his Peshwa, or mayor of the palace, a great hereditary magistrate. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. v. v. 399 The object of contest was the office of peishwa—in other words, the sovereign power.

Hence **Pe·shwaship,** the office or rule of a peshwa.

1782 *Ann. Reg.* 5 From this change, the empire of the Ram-Rajah has been distinguished only by the appellation of the Paishwaship, or otherwise the government of Poonah. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 291 The first collision with the English..arose from a disputed succession to the pèshwaship.

†**Peskan.** *Obs.* A French spelling of PEKAN.

1773 *Hist. Brit. Dom. in N. Amer.* 215 Other furs..martins,..sables;..peskans, or wild cats;..and musk-rats.

Peske, obs. form of PEACH.

Pesky (pe·ski), *a. U.S. colloq.* [Origin uncertain. (It has been conjectured to be an alteration of **pesty*, f. *pest* = plague, which suits the sense exactly.)] 'Plaguy', 'confounded'; annoying, disagreeable; hateful, abominable.

a 1848 DOWNING *May-day New York* 36 (Bartlett), I found [looking for houses] a pesky sight worse job than I expected. 1859 W. P. TOMLINSON *Kansas in* 1858, 207 At Fort Scott the ruffians have..a large telescope,..to prevent themselves from being surprised by the pesky 'abolitionists'. 1878 MRS. STOWE *Poganuc P.* XXIV. 214 'Taint nothin' but one o' these 'ere pesky spring colds she's got. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* i, To cuff him about the head for his pesky idleness. [In *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Oxf. and Bucks., etc., but app. only on the authority of late 19th c. novelists; not in any of the dialect glossaries.]

b. as *adv.* = PESKILY; 'plaguy'.

1845 S. JUDD *Margaret* 305 (Bartlett) So pesky slow, we shan't get through to-night. 1855 HALIBURTON *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* II. ii. 64 Don't be so pesky starch.

Hence **Pe·skily** *adv.*, 'plaguily', 'confoundedly'.

1835 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 65 He looked so peskily vexed. 1855 — *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* I. v. 153 When a feller is so peskilly sleepy as I be.

Pesle mesle, obs. form of PELL-MELL.

‖ **Peso** (pe·so). Also 6 **peaso,** 7 **peso.** [Sp. *peso* weight, a certain weight of precious metal, a coin of this weight:—L. *pensum*: see PEISE *sb.*] The name of a coin, either of gold (*peso de oro*) or silver (*peso de plata*), formerly current in Spain and its colonies; now, of a standard silver coin = 5 francs or 3*s.* 11½*d.*, used in most of the S. American republics. The Mexican silver peso = 5·43 francs, or 4*s.* 3½*d.*, is known as the *Mexican dollar*.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 87 Those pieces of golde which they caule Pesos or golden Castellans. *Ibid.* 145 The weyght of eight thousand Pesos. 1595 *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 12 The whole..was yielded unto them for twenty-four thousand

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peasos, five shillings and sixpence a peece, to be payde in pearles. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 399 They gave 1500. Pezos of Gold for a Horse. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. Pref., In mentioning sums of money, I have uniformly followed the Spanish method of computing by pesos. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. iv. 86 On some days articles of the value of thirty or forty thousand *pesos de oro* were brought in, and occasionally of the value of fifty or even sixty thousand *pesos*. 1901 *Scotsman* 11 Sept. 5/8 Colombia's financial straits are extreme, and the paper peso is worth less than three cents in gold.

†**Peson.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *peson*, a balance weight on a spindle, the balance knob on the end of a balance, a weighing instrument with fixed counterpoise and movable fulcrum; deriv. of OF. *peis*:—Rom. *pēso*, L. *pensum* weight.] A kind of weighing-machine: see quot. 1847, and cf. AUNCEL.

1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 474 In primis, a peson of gold, it fayleth v. balles, weiyng xxiij. unces gold. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Peson*, an instrument in the form of a staff, with balls or crockets, used for weighing before scales were employed.

Peson, -e, obs. ff. *peasen*, pl. of PEASE.

Pess. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Derivation obscure: cf. BASS *sb.*[2] 2, and PASSOCK.] A hassock or cushion to rest the feet on, or to kneel on, esp. in church.

1575 *Gamm. Gurton* I. iii, My gammer sat her downe on her pes, & bad me reach thy breches. 1623–4 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 96 Sixe pesses for the Chappell 0 1 4. 1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 182 A pesse, hassok, or cushin may be called holy, because it is used to kneel upon. 1702–3 in Willis [as above] 211 Mats and pesses in the Chappel. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pess*, a hassock to kneel on at church.

Pess, obs. Sc. f. PACE *sb.*[2], PASCH; obs. f. PEASE, PIECE. **Pessant,** variant of PEISANT *Obs.*

Pessary (pe·sări). [ad. med.L. *pessārium*, f. L. *pess-um*, *-us*, a. Gr. πεσσός (pl. πεσοί, as if from πεσσών), an oval stone used in playing a game like draughts; hence, a medicated plug, as here.]

†**1.** *Med.* A medicated plug of wool, lint, etc., to be inserted in the neck of the womb, or other aperture of the body, for the cure of various ailments; a suppository. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 339 A medicyn .. þat is putt in binepe wiþ a clisterie, ouþer wiþ a pessarie for to make clene a mannes lymes wiþinne. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 25 b, The floures of the wilde grape .. are good to put in pessaries to stanche blode. 1681 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 18, I thought I had sufficiently arm'd my Senses against it, .. my Ears with Cotton, my Nose with Pessaries, my mouth with Sponges, all dipt in Vinegars and Treacles. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 113 It is .. used outwardly in the Form of a Pessary. 1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* iii. 137 A very efficient medicated pessary.

2. *Surg.* An instrument of elastic or rigid material worn in the vagina to prevent or remedy various uterine displacements.

1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 418 Different kinds of pessaries .. of a triangular, quadrangular, oval, or circular shape. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 98 A case of Prolapsus Uteri, in which the sponge pessary seems to have a decided and manifest superiority. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 556 Pessaries..some..are called *vaginal pessaries*; the others, called *uterine pessaries*. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. ii. 81 The manufacture of artificial teats, pessaries, and other surgical instruments.

†**Pesse.** *Med. Obs.* (?)

1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 280 Put it in a fayre clothe and wrynge owt the watyr therof into a pesse, and put it to the sore yhe and it shall make it hole. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 89 A stirryng stik may be made of them fit to prepare pesses and medicines to swage werines.

Pessen(e, obs. form of *peasen*, pl. of PEASE.

Pesshe, obs. form of PEACH.

Pesshoner, variant of PESSONER *Obs.*

Pessimism (pe·simiz'm). [mod. f. L. *pessimus* worst + -ISM, after *optimism*: in F. *pessimisme*.]

†**1.** The worst condition or degree possible or conceivable; the state of greatest deterioration: antithetical to OPTIMISM 2. *Obs.*

1794 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 115 'T is almost as bad as Lovell's 'Farmhouse', and that would be at least a thousand fathoms deep in the dead sea of pessimism. 1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 35 It is well to be acquainted with the boundaries of our nature on both sides; and to Mr. Fievée we are indebted for this valuable approach to pessimism. 1812 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 253 An age when public criticism is upon works of fine literature at the very point of pessimism.

2. The tendency or disposition to look at the worst aspect of things; the habit of taking the gloomiest view of circumstances: antithetical to OPTIMISM 3.

1815 *Q. Rev.* XIV. 230 This savours of pessimism. 1835 *Edin. Rev.* LX. 291 Violent extremes either way—optimism or pessimism..must be pernicious. 1889 *Times* 12 Apr. 5/1 There was a fear of the contagion of that moral evil which was visiting the end of the 19th century—namely pessimism.

3. The name given to the doctrine of Schopenhauer, Hartmann, and other earlier and later philosophers, that this world is the worst possible, or that everything naturally tends to evil: opp. to OPTIMISM 1. [=Ger. *pessimismus* (Schopenhauer 1819), F. *pessimisme* (Dict. Acad. 1878).]

1876 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 20 The pessimism of our own day aspires to be constructive. 1878 R. J. LLOYD (*title*) Pessimism, a study in contemporary Sociology. 1880 GOLDW. SMITH in *Atlantic Monthly* No. 268. 195 The established optimism is confronted by pessimism, which, by the mouths of Schopenhauer, Hartmann, and their school, proclaims that the world, the estate of man, and the powers from which they emanate, are evil. *Ibid.* 196 Pessimism, which affirms the definitive ascendency of evil. 1892 W. S. LILLY *Gt. Enigma* 32 Pessimism, in..its contemporary presentation, is irreconcileable with any form of the Theistic idea.

Pessimist (pe·simist), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. as prec. + -IST; cf. F. *pessimiste* (1835 in *Dict. Acad.*).]

a. One who habitually takes the worst view of things; **b.** One who holds the metaphysical doctrine of pessimism. Antithetical to OPTIMIST.

1836 SMART, *Pessimist*, a complainer on all subjects, as opposed to an optimist. 1858 BAILEY *Age* 174 Holding God and man both pessimists. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data Ethics* iii. 27 The pessimist says that he condemns life because it results in more pain than pleasure. 1880 GOLDW. SMITH in *Atlantic Monthly* No. 268. 202 The writer of patriotic lyrics, however melancholy is their tone, can hardly have been a consistent pessimist.

B. *adj.* (the sb. used *attrib.*) Characterized by pessimism; pessimistic.

1861 *Times* 23 July, If the pessimist sentiments of hon. members who had spoken to-night [on the British Museum] were to be generally adopted. 1868 M. E. G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 9 [They] must have thought that I had taken a pessimist view of the situation. 1878 R. J. LLOYD *Pessimism* (1880) 9 At the hands of the Pessimist philosophy. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 2 Sept. 5/2 The amusements of the people are often the theme of pessimist laments.

Pessimistic (pesimi·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by pessimism; disposed to take the worst view of circumstances.

1868 *Chronicle* 4 Jan. 5 The press itself was at first sceptical, oppositional, and pessimistic with regard to Baron Beust's system. 1880 GOLDW. SMITH in *Atlantic Monthly* No. 268. 202 Arthur Schopenhauer, the originator of the pessimistic philosophy as distinguished from mere pessimistic sentiment. 1889 *Times* 13 Dec. 5/4 The feeling here ..is day by day becoming more pessimistic.

Pessimistical (pesimi·stikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] = prec. Hence **Pessimi·stically** *adv.*

1885 *American* X. 297 The pessimistical teaching of the English economists. 1888 *Spectator* 15 Sept. 1206/2 Dealing with what is the chief dread of Unionists pessimistically inclined. 1900 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 2/1 He..spoke pessimistically of our coast defences.

Pe·ssimize, *v. rare.* [f. L. *pessim-us* worst + -IZE, after *pessimism*.] *trans.* To make the worst of; to take the most unfavourable view of.

1862 *Daily Tel.* 5 Sept., The rabid rage of a losing cause precipitating and pessimising its own loss. *a* 1873 *Sat. Rev.* cited by F. Hall in *Mod. Eng.* 194.

†**Pe·ssomancy.** *Obs.* [f. Gr. πεσσός oval pebble + -MANCY.] Divination by means of pebbles.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II, whence in mod. Dicts.

†**Pe·ssoner.** *Obs.* Also 4 **pesshoner.** [app. repr. an AF. **pessoner*, *peiss-* = OF. *poissonnier* (13th c. in Littré), f. AF. *pessoun* (Britton) = OF. *peisson*, *poisson* = Pr. *peisso*, It. *pescione*:—pop.L. **pisciōn-em*, deriv. of *pisc-is* fish.] A fishmonger.

1310 (Jan. 13) in *Cal. Let. Bk. D Lond.* (1902) 45 [John Gerard de Leuesham] pesshoner [admitted]. 1415 in *York Myst.* Introd. 20 Pessoners [*glossed* Fysshmongers] and Mariners. Noe in Archa.

Pessular (pe·siŭlăr), *a.* [f. L. *pessul-us* (see next) + -AR.] Pertaining to or having the character of the pessulus. In mod. Dicts.

‖ **Pessulus** (pe·siŭlŭs). *Anat.* [L. *pessulus* a bolt.] **a.** A bolt-like bone: see quot. 1805. **b.** In some birds, the cartilaginous or bony bar extending vertically across the lower end of the windpipe, and forming part of the syrinx.

1805 A. CARLISLE in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 204 The stapes in these animals [guinea-pig, marmot] is formed with slender crura, constituting a rounded arch, through which an osseous bolt passes, so as to rivet it to its situation. This bolt I have named *pessulus*. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.* [in sense b]. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 983 Before the septum has been reduced to the pessulus marking the beginning of the bronchi.

†**Pessu·ndate,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *pessundat-*, ppl. stem of *pessundare* (*pessum dare*) to ruin, destroy, f. *pessum* adv. to the ground, to the bottom + *dare* to give, put.] *trans.* To ruin, cast down, destroy. Hence †**Pessunda·tion** *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pessundate*, to tread or cast under feet, to put down or to the worst. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pessundation*, .. a putting to the worst, a casting under foot.

Pest (pest). [a. F. *peste* (R. Estienne 1539), ad. L. *pest-is* plague, pestilence, contagious disease.]

1. Any deadly epidemic disease; pestilence; *spec.* the bubonic plague: the common name of this in Sc. in the 16th–17th c. Now *rare*.

1568 SKEYNE *The Pest* A ij b, Ane pest is the corruption or infection of the Air. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 204 Moreover, within the Castell was the pest, (and diverse thairin dyed). *a* 1623 OVERBURY *Newes, Answ. Countrey Newes* Wks. (1856) 179 Living neere the churchyard, where many are buried of the pest. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 47. 83 In Latine *pestis* importeth as much, whence the Scots call this sicknesse the pest. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 468 After he had been but one yeare in Mr John Russell's house the pest came to Edinburgh. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* I. 192 Let fierce Achilles, dreadful in his rage, The god propitiate and the pest assuage. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 108 There came a dark infectious pest To break the hamlet's tranquil rest.

b. In imprecation: *Pest on* or *upon* = may a plague light upon. [= F. (*la*) *peste soit de .., peste de ...*]

1553 *Respublica* v. ii. in Collier *Illustr. O. E. Lit.* I. 54 *Res.* Yea, bothe Mercie and Verytee. *Avar.* A peste on them bothe, saving my charitee. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* IV. vi, 'Pest on these Burgundians', answered Clarence.

2. Any thing or person that is noxious, destructive, or troublesome; a bane, 'curse', 'plague': **a.** a thing.

1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 64 Tortured with particular passions, and diuerse diseases, and pestes of the minde. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 260, I would ..haue eaten of them; but the Friers forbade me, saying; they were the onely pest of Death vnto a stranger. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict.* Pref. (*ad fin.*), The great pest of speech is frequency of translation. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvii. (1862) 282 Putting down the pest of corruption.

b. a person or animal. (Now the more usual application.)

1609 JAMES I *Sp. at White-hall* Wks. (1616) 531 They that perswade them the contrary, are vipers, and pests, both against them and the Commonwealth. 1676 LISTER in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 125 This sort of men being the bane and pest of learning. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 135 P 1 The Pests of Society, the Revilers of Humane Nature. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. xl. 340 Philippe IV, the pest of France. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vi. 152 To extirpate these destructive pests [cockroaches]. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 867 Mosquitoes, harvest bugs, and similar pests.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pest-angel*, *place*, *spot*, *-worm*; †**pest-cart,** the cart to carry away the bodies of the dead during a plague or pestilence; †**pest-coach,** a vehicle used to convey the infected to the PEST-HOUSE; †**pest-man,** †**pest-master,** one in charge of the infected, or of the arrangements for getting rid of the plague; **pest-ship,** †(*a*) a ship for the reception of those suffering from the pest; (*b*) a ship having any infectious disease on board.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 216 In a generall pestilence they write..strange characters and wonderfull names, which (they say) are the names of *Pest-angels. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderful Year* Wks. (Grosart) I. 111 After the world had once run vpon the wheeles of the *Pest-cart. 1841 W. H. AINSWORTH *Old St. Paul's* II. 68 The doleful bell announcing the approach of the pest-cart. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 3 Aug., They got one of the *pest-coaches, and put her into it, to carry her to a pest-house. 1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1625) 181 Three *Pest-men, which were to oversee those that lay infected with any contagious sicknesse. 1642 *Forerunner Revenge* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 275 He hath conferred with the skilfullest *pest-masters..who visit the bodies of those that die of the venom of the pest. 1665 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Sept., A *pest-ship, to wait on our infected men. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 263 The horrors of the holds of the pest-ship. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tributt.* viii. 110, I believe in holy shrines as the *pest spots of the world. 1848 ELIZA COOK *My Own* xiv, Do we not see the *pest-worm steal The rose of Beauty to destroy?

Pestalozzian (pestălo·tsiăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. surname *Pestalozzi* + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the system of elementary education introduced by Jean Henri Pestalozzi (1746–1827), a Swiss educational reformer, who held the chief end of education to be the development of the faculties in natural order, the perceptive powers being the first to be developed. For this he made much use of object-lessons.

1826 C. MAYO *Mem. Pestalozzi* (1828) 22 Elementary education..on the Pestalozzian system..is an organic development of the human faculties, moral, intellectual, and physical. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men*, *Uses Gt. Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 286 Is it a reply..to say society is a Pestalozzian school: all are teachers and pupils in turn? 1859 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XVII. 479/1 The Pestalozzian arithmetic was introduced at a very early period, into the Dublin model schools.

B. *sb.* An adherent of the system of Pestalozzi.

1868 R. H. QUICK *Ess.* vii. 178 The scandals which arose out of the dissensions of the Pestalozzians.

Hence **Pestalo·zzianism,** the system of education instituted by Pestalozzi.

1859 H. BARNARD (*title*) Pestalozzi and Pestalozzianism.

Peste (pest), *v. rare.* [a. F. *pester* to utter the imprecation of *peste de*, f. *peste* PEST, as an imprecation.] *trans.* To invoke a plague or mischief upon; *intr.* to give vent to angry imprecations; to exclaim *pest!*

1815 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 9 So instead of pesting the ode (that French word is better than either our synonyme in c or in d), I set about it. 1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1825) 280 In vain we clamour, curse, and peste, Our viands are like all the rest. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 24 In spite of all the pesteing and bedevilling of Tonish.

Pestelet, variant of PISTOLET *Obs.*

Pester (pe·stəɹ), *v.* Also 6–7 **pestre, pesture.** [app. short for EMPESTER, IMPESTER, or F. *empestrer*, with which it is synonymous in its first sense; used by Cotgrave to translate *empestrer*. In later use influenced by PEST; hence the sense 'plague'.

But several points in the history are obscure: *pester* itself is found much earlier than *empester* or *impester*; and the prefix *em-* was generally dropped through an intermediate *a-*, as in *em-*, *impair*, *a*|*air*, PAIR *v.*[2], *em-*, *impeach*, *a*|*peach*, PEACH *v.*; but no parallel series appears for *pester*.]

†**1.** *trans.* To clog, entangle, embarrass, obstruct the movements of; to encumber as by overloading or the like. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

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c 1536 Sir J. Russell *Let. to Visct. Lisle* 29 Aug. in *L. Papers* VII. 36 (P. R. O.) You are daily pestered with business. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 159 That we maye not with to many thynges pestre & cloye the reader. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 25/1 The Romane soldiers were.. pestered with their heavie armour and weapons. 1608 Capt. Smith *True Relation* 28 The Indians seeing me pestred in the O[o]se, called to me. 1611 Cotgr., *Empestrer*, to pester, intricate, intangle, trouble, incomber. 1653 Holcroft *Procopius, Persian Wars* I. 29 Seing him pestred in a narrow passage. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* xvi. 328 Cleobulus then pester'd in the throng By little Ajax taken was alive.

†**2.** To obstruct or encumber (a place) by crowding; to crowd to excess, overcrowd. *Obs.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 103 b, Whether also fled so many Englishemen, that the place was pestured, and..thei wer..likely to be famished. 1572 *Act* 14 *Eliz.* c. 5 The common gaoles..are like to bee greatly pestered with a more number of prisoners than heretofore hath beene. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 106 Some pester the commons, with iades and with geese. 1588 Lambarde *Eiren.* IV. xiii. 544 It is not my meaning to pester this Booke with Precedents. 1625 Sir J. Glanville *Voy. Cadiz* (Camden) 10 That noe parte of the Harbor might bee over pestred. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. ix, I shall not pester my Account..with Descriptions of Places. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. x. 246 Her hands.. are as few as is consistent with the safety of the ship, that she may be less pestered with the stowage of provisions.

†**3.** To crowd or huddle (persons or things *in* or *into*). *Obs.*

1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 22 They..whom Anthony admitted were expelled agayn, pestred in gallies and sent into Hellespont by Marcus Aurelius. 1634 Milton *Comus* 6 Men..Confin'd, and pester'd in this pin-fold here. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 154 With several great Trees pester'd one within another.

†**b.** *intr.* for *refl.* To crowd, press. *Obs.*

1610 E. Skory *Extr. Hist. Hen. IV of France* 15 This villaine..to that purpose pestered somewhat neere his Person.

4. To annoy, trouble, plague. **a.** Of noxious things, vermin, wild beasts, etc.: To infest. Now merged in b.

1562 *Burn. Paules Ch.*, Howe was this Realme pesterd with straunge rulers, straunge Gods..and howe is it now peaceablye ridde of theym all. 1625 A. Hatch in Purchas *Pilgrims* x. iii. 1701 The climate is..not much pestred with infectious or obnoxious ayres. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 20 These Vermin that pester the outside of Animals. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 4 There are no Inhabitants on those Islands, for they are so pestered with Tigers. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 559 [Malabar] is rich and fertile, but pestered with green adders.

b. To trouble with petty and reiterated vexations, as with questions or requests; to vex, annoy, trouble persistently, plague. (The current sense.)

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 63 You are pestered with some troubles. 1592 Wyrley *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 82 He was perplext and pesterd in his hed. 1600 C tess Essex in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 57, I..had never ceased to pester you with my complaints. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xvii. P 3 The hollow..pesters the Workman to get the Letter out of the Mold and Matrice. 1795 Jefferson *Writ.* IV. 124, I pestered him with questions. 1825 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* 179 You are pestered to death to find out the way to..get from place to place. 1849 C. Bronte *Shirley* ii, These gossips..will keep pestering me about being married. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* xiii. 349 The boys pester us to buy wretched half-dead chameleons.

Hence **Pe·stered** *ppl. a.*

1570 Fowler *Let. to Cecil* 25 Feb. in *Cal. St. Papers, For.* 192 The air is so evil in this pestered prison that [etc.]. 1586 Ferne *Blas. Gentrie* 71 In the city amongst the pestered habitations of artificers. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* v. ii. 23 Who then shall blame His pester'd Senses to recoyle, and start? 1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* 8 Very much crouded and pester'd ships.

Pester (pe·stəɹ), *sb.* Also 7 **pesture.** [f. Pester *v.*]

†**1.** Obstruction; encumbrance. *Obs.*

1585 J. Janes *Voy. J. Davies* in *Hakluyt's Voy.* III. 102 A very faire entrance or passage,..altogether void of any pester of ice. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* v. ii. § 8 (1634) 604 Being without carriage, pester or other impediment.

2. Annoyance, trouble, bother; nuisance, plague.

1613–18 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 98 To the great pesture and disturbance of that people. 1873 Holland *A. Bonnie.* xii. 205 As likely as any way he was a plague and a pester.

†**Pe·sterable,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 **pestar-, -turable.** [f. Pester *v.* + -able.] Of such a nature as to obstruct or cumber; obstructing, cumbersome; troublesome. *Pesterable wares*: see quots.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 For the freight of euery tunne marchandises..(pesterable wares only excepted). 1560 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) I. 306 It must goe either shaken and bounde vp or else emptie, which will bee pesterable. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 141 Pesterable wares which take a great deale of roome are excepted, and must be agreed for. [1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Pessurable*, or *Pestarable*, of our old statutes, implied such merchandise as take up much room in a ship.]

†**Pe·sterance.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 **pestreaunce.** [f. Pester *v.* + -ance.] **a.** Pestering, obstruction, overcrowding. **b.** Encumbrance.

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* v. 52 b, That a man while he teacheth the ghospell, maie stande quiete and safe from pestreaunce of the people, cloustreyng and throngyng together. *Ibid.* xvii. 134 b, Castyng awaie from hym al pestreaunce and heauie carriage.

Pestera·tion. *nonce-wd.* [f. Pester *v.* + -ation.] The action of pestering; that which pesters or troubles; 'botheration'.

1802 A. Wilson in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) I. 92 To banish every pedantic pesteration.

Pesterer (pe·stərəɹ). [f. Pester *v.* + -er 1.] One who pesters: see the verb.

1611 Cotgr., *Embarasseur*, an intricator, pesterer, comberer. 1733 Millner *Compend. Jrnl.* 182 To keep that Side of the Country clear of Pesterers. *c* 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* V. 22 Of all pesterers..he was the most insufferable. 1893 F. Adams *New Egypt* 20 He has seriously damaged his..walking-stick on the fore-arm of some street-pesterer.

Pe·stering, *vbl. sb.* [f. Pester *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Pester, in various senses.

1552 *Reg. Privy Council* in *Sussex Archæol. Collect.* X. 199 Without sume hinderaunce to the cuntrie, and pestering of the trayne. *c* 1595 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 59 Makinge the decks..cleare of anie pesteringe or impediments. 1598 Manwood *Lawes Forest* x. (1615) 73 For that the pestring of the Forest with many houses, are noysome to the Forest. 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xxviii, Clacking of pattens and pestering of sweepers.

Pe·stering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That pesters, in various senses of the verb.

1606 Birnie *Kirk-Buriall* B iv b, Our Kirk-courtes or yardes..being ordinarly bedunged by pestring and pasturing brute. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* 51 All the hell pestering rabble of Sumners and Apparitors. 1716 [see Pestify]. 1868 Mrs. Whitney *P. Strong* xi. (1869) 125 Her raw girl and her pestering stove.

Hence **Pe·steringly** *adv.*, in a pestering way.

1805 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* II. 93 How pesteringly I can scribble when there is business to agitate. 1875 Tennyson *Q. Mary* v. i, Unalterably and pesteringly fond!

Pesterment (pe·stəɹmĕnt). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Pester *v.* + -ment.] The action of pestering or fact of being pestered, in various senses of the verb: †overcrowding (*obs.*); annoyance, worry.

1593 *Pass. Morrice* (1876) 51 An armie might have lodged therein without pesterment. 1652 J. Wright tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* VI. 124 How joyfull were they to see themselves rid of the pesterment of their Companions. 1729 Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 26, I have all the trouble and pesterment of children, without the pleasure of calling them my own. 1828 *Craven Gloss., Pesterment*, embarrassment.

Pesterous (pe·stərəs), *a. rare.* Also 6 **pestreous.** [f. Pester *v.* or *sb.* + -ous.] Having the quality of pestering; cumbersome; troublesome.

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* v. 52 b, Remoued from the pestreous throngyng of the multitude. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* (1596) 197 Pesterous wares..that is to say stone, timber, lime, bricke [etc.]. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 216 Gaoling of them,..which was chargeable, pesterous and of no open example. 1825 Hogg *Q. Hynde* 47 When petulant and pesterous Wene Kneel'd on the Sand.

†**Pe·stful,** *a. Obs.* [f. Pest + -ful.] Pestiferous, pestilential.

1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. *Schisme* 417 The Lybians pest-full and un-blest-full shore. 1794 Coleridge *Destiny of Nations*, Long and pestful calms, With slimy shapes, and miscreated life Poisoning the vast Pacific.

Pe·st-house. [f. Pest + House *sb.*] A hospital for persons suffering from any infectious disease, esp. the plague; a lazaretto. Also *attrib.*

1611 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 166 Helpinge such persons as come to the Pesthowse. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* I. 73 They have a Pest-house called *Lazaretto*, and two like houses for Lepers. 1665 Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 199. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1840) 37 Some people being removed to the pest-house beyond Bunhill fields. 1830 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 265 He..shunned ball-rooms and drawing-rooms as if they were pest-houses. 1890 *Times* 20 Jan. 9/2 [The prisons] were pesthouses in which gaol-fever annually claimed a multitude of victims.

fig. a 1613 Overbury *Charac., Prison* Wks. (1856) 155 It is an infected pest-house all the yeare long: the plague-sores of the law, are the diseases here wholely reigning. 1833 Carlyle *Misc. Ess..Cagliostro* (1840) IV. 352 A painful search, as through some spiritual pest-house. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* lxv, In all the crime..of the great pest-house of the capital, he stood alone.

†**Pe·stiduct.** *Obs.* [f. L. *pesti-s* plague + *duct-us* Duct.] A channel of the plague, or of any infectious epidemic.

1624 Donne *Devotions*, etc. (ed. 2) 89 They may be made instruments, and pestiducts, to the infection of others, by their comming. 1672 W. de Britaine *Interest Eng. Dutch War* 11 They begin to be look'd upon as the Pesti-ducts of Europe, the scorn and indignation of every good man.

†**Pestifere,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *pestifère.*] = Pestiferous.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxvii. 95 Yf her moeuyng [*i. e.* of the course celestial] were irryted ayenste vs by pestyfere influences.

Pestiferous (pesti·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *pestifer, -fer-us* plague-bringing, f. *pesti-s* plague + *-fer*, stem of *fer-re* to bear, bring: see -ferous. In F. *pestifère.* In sense 3, f. F. *pestiféré.*]

I. 1. Bringing or producing pest or plague; destructive to health; noxious, deadly; of the nature of a pest, pestilent, pestilential.

1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xxvii. (1870) 289 An ordre to be vsed in the Pestyferous tyme. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 55 Sendynge amonge the shepe that pestiferous morreyn. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 183 Vexed at certain houres..with the pestiferous heats and shaking colds of the feuer. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 256 [No] Trees, or Bushes, grow neere to Sodome..such is the consumation of that pestiferous Gulfe. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 3/1 We affirm the Air to be pestiferous, where there is a continued Collection of thick Clouds and stinking Vapours. 1830 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 229 Having lost many children in the pestiferous climate of Barbadoes. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* I. iii. 56 Regions almost desolated by pestiferous exhalations.

b. Of animals: Hurtful; noxious.

c 1602 *Timon* III. iii, These women are a pestiferous kinde of animals. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 12 The depredations of Locusts, Palmer-worms, and other pestiferous vermin. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 27 Dec. 438/1 As pestiferous a creature as could be allowed to roam at large.

2. *fig.* Bearing moral contagion; hurtful to morals or society; mischievous; pernicious.

1458 in *Pecock's Repr.* (Rolls) I. Introd. 55 *note*, The damnable doctrine and pestiferous sect of Reynold Pecock exceedeth in malice and horribility all other heresies and sects of heretics. 1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 124 Moche bounde to Allmyghty God, that the Popes Holynes is rid of so pestiferous a Counsailour. 1632 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 111 Done by the perswasions of the pestiferous Jesuites. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. 2 One of the most pestiferous forms of calumny. 1824 *Hist. Gaming* 16 Those pestiferous hordes of gamblers, black-legs, and sharpers. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 July 5/3 They are said to pursue their pestiferous occupation unchecked.

II. 3. [= F. *pestiféré.*] Plague-stricken; smitten with a contagious disease.

1665 Evelyn *Diary* 11 Oct., I was environ'd with multitudes of poore pestiferous creatures begging almes. 1858 Faber tr. *Life Xavier* 369 A malady contracted in attending on the pestiferous.

Hence **Pesti·ferously** *adv.*, pestilentially, noxiously, 'plaguy'; **Pesti·ferousness.**

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Pestiferousness.* 1847 Webster, *Pestiferously.* 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* xlv, Melema, you are a pestiferously clever fellow.

†**Pesti·fugous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pesti-s* plague + *-fug-*, stem of *fugĕre* to flee, *fugāre* to put to flight + -ous.] Having the property of driving away or dispelling the plague.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compt.* VI. 215 The business may be done by Pestifugous Alexitericks.

†**Pe·stify,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *pesti-s* plague + -fy.] To cause or produce a pest. Hence †**Pe·stifying** *ppl. a.*, plague-bringing.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. *Arianism* 30 Scatter them about with his wonted pestifying and pestring Air of Assurance.

Pestilence (pe·stilĕns), *sb.* (*adv.*) Also 4–6 **pestilens, -elence,** 5 **pestylens, -ylence,** 6 **-elens,** 6–7 **pestlence.** [a. F. *pestilence*, ad. L. *pestilentia*, sb. of condition f. *pestilent-em* Pestilent: see -ence.]

1. Any fatal epidemic disease, affecting man or beast, and destroying many victims.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 1370 Yn Rome fyl a grete moreyne..A pestelens of men. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 97 Many kene sores, As pokkes and pestilences. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxvii.* 360 (Add. MS.) In the Citee of Rome befille a grete pestilence of men and bestes. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iii. 83 Lyke as a pestylens..destroyth a grete nombur of the pepul wythout regard of any person had, or degre. 1539 Bible (Great) *Ps.* xc[i]. 6 The pestilence that walketh in darkness. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, From plage, pestilence, and famine,..Good lorde deliuer us. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* VIII. 326 About an hundred yeeres ago, all the monks of this monasterie died of a pestilence. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 485 Should a pestilence come, and sweep off one half of the people. 1845 Budd *Dis. Liver* 394 In the winter of 1830–31..in some of the midland, eastern, and southern countries, where the pestilence was most rife, the existing race of sheep was almost entirely swept off. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* May 591 To be entitled to the name of pestilence, a disease must be unusually fatal, very rapid in its operation, and must destroy great numbers of victims.

b. *spec.* The bubonic plague, the plague *par excellence*; = Pest 1.

[1350–1 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 225/2 Et puis en cea ad il este destourbe, primes per la dit Pestilence.] 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. x. 185 Mony peire sepþen þe pestilence han pliht hem togedere. 1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. 1. 50 Men and women and children 3onge and olde of other parissches than ther owne infecte in pestilence the which sekenes euery man escheweth. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 6 This yere was the iij. great pestelens. *Ibid.* 22 [Edw. IV] xvij?... Thys yere..was..the terme deferrd from Ester to Myhylmas be cause of the grete pestelens. 1564 Bulleyn *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 8, I met with wagones..full laden with yong barnes, for fear of the blacke Pestilence. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 229 The infectioun and plague of the pistolence. 1706 Phillips, *Pestilence* or *Plague*, a Disease arising from an Infection in the Air, accompany'd with Blotches, Boils, and..other dreadful Symptoms. 1823 Mrs. Markham *Hist. Eng.* xviii. (1853) 160 During the great pestilence he bought a piece of ground, which he gave for a burying-ground for those who died in London of that dreadful disease.

2. *fig.* That which is morally pestilent or pernicious; moral plague or mischief, evil conduct, wickedness; that which is fatal to the public peace or well-being. Now *rare.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* i. 1 In þe chaiere of pestilens he noght sate. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* IV. met. iii. 95 (Camb. MS.) Mercurie..hath vnbownded hym fro the pestelence of his oostesse [Circes]. 1406 Hoccleve *Misrule* 260 O flaterie! o lurkyng pestilence! 1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 97 Such players of enterludes..are so noysome a pestilence to infect a common wealth. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. iii. 362 Ile powre this pestilence into his eare. 1634 *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 6 Clemens Alexandrinus, Tertullian, and Sⁱᵉ Chrisostome, call playe howses the state of pestilence. 1875 Manning *Mission H. Ghost* ix. 258 The fashions of the day, the pestilence of bad literature.

†**3.** That which plagues, injures, or troubles in any way; a cause of trouble or injury; a plague.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 8 (Camb. MS.), For þat the gouernementus of Citees..ne sholde nat bryngen in

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pestelence and destruccion to goode fookk. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 3 [To] put this travailland warld in pes and rest that now is put in grete pestilence. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iv. 106 In no cuntrey may be any grettur pestylens..then cyuyle warre. 1555 Eden *Decades* 274 [Norway] hath also a peculiar pestilence which they caule Leem or Lemmer..a lyttle foure footed beaste abowte the byggenesse of a ratte with a spotted skynne.

†**4.** As an imprecation: *A pestilence on* or *upon ...!* may a plague or mischief light upon...! Cf. Pest 1 b, Devil 17, Plague. *The pestilence of* (a penny), not a penny: cf. Devil 21, Fiend 2 b. *With a pestilence*, with a vengeance, so as to plague or trouble, much more than one wishes. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T.* 590 A verray pestilence vp-on yow falle. 1568 North *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* iv. viii. 129 The pestilens of penny he hath in his purse to blesse him with. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* F ij, He interpreted to vs with a pestilence. 1594 Greene & Lodge *Looking Glasse* G.'s Wks. (Rtldg.) 120/1 We..clap a plaster to him, with a pestilence, that mends him with a very vengeance. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 196 A pestlence on him for a mad Rogue! 1612 Chapman *Widow's Tears* II. D j b, Has giuen me a Bone to tire on with a pestilence.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pestilence ill, planet, time*; *pestilence-bringer, -causer*; *pestilence-laden, -stricken* adjs.; **pestilence-weed**, Dr. Prior's name for Pestilence-wort.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* xi. 59 To plese with þis proude men sebbe pestilence tyme. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 801/30 *Hic saturnus*, a pestlens planyt. 1552 Huloet, Pestilence brynger or causer, *fatifer, pestifer*. 1819 Shelley *Ode West Wind* I. 5 Pestilence-stricken multitudes. 1899 *Month* Mar. 300 Striking across pestilence-laden swamps.

†**B.** as *adv.* 'Plaguy', 'pesky', 'tarnation'. *colloq.*

1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* II. i, The Fair's pestilence dead methinks. 1633 — *Tale of Tub* IV. ii, Diogenes. A mighty learned man, but pestilence poor.

†**Pe·stilence,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To make pestilent, infect with disease. Also *fig.*

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 151 From our redolentest refined compositions, ayre pestilenzing stinkes..shall issue. 1598 Topte *Alba* (1880) 96 Loue (pestilenzing) doth infect my Soule.

†**Pe·stilence-wort.** *Herb. Obs.* Also 7–pestilent-wort. [ad. Ger. *pestilenzwurz, pest-wurz*, from its repute against the Plague.] A book-name for the Butterbur, *Petasites vulgaris*.

α. [1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 61 Petasites is called in the South partes of Englande a Butter bur,..the duch cal it pestilentz kraute [1562 — *Herbal* II. 83 Pestilentz wurtz]. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xiii. 21 In Englishe Butter Burre: in high Douch *Pestilents-wurts*: in base Almaigne ..*Pestilentie wortel.*] 1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* Table 1742 Pestilence wort is the Butter Burre. 1841 W. H. Ainsworth *Old St. Paul's* I. 232 He likewise collected a number of herbs and simples, as Virginian snake weed, contrayerva, pestilence-wort, angelica, elicampane.

β. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* Table Eng. Names, Pestilent woorts, that is water Burre Docke. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor, Pestilent woorts*..i. herba pestilentialis: quia radix huius multum valet contra pestem. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 450 Butter-bur, or Pestilent-wort, resembles Colt's-foot in many respects; but the flowers are purple, and grow in a thyrse.

Pestilent (pe·stilĕnt), *a.* (*sb., adv.*) [ad. L. *pestilens, -ent-em*, a deriv. of participial form from *pestis* plague, or *pestilis* of the nature of a plague; also *pestilentus*: cf. *gracilentus, macilentus*.]

1. Destructive to life; fatal; deadly; poisonous.

1438–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 293 Socrates..was compellede to eite an herbe pestilente in the name of goddes, and he was dedde anoone. 1564 Golding *Justine* xix. (1570) 99 Hamilco..sodainly by the influence of a pestilent planet, lost all his men of warre. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 194 The next time I do fight Ile make death loue me: for I will contend Euen with his pestilent Sythe. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 494 A pestilent and most corrosive steam. 1880 *Our Nat. Responsibility for Opium Trade* 14 The English merchant empoisons China with pestilent opium.

2. Producing or tending to produce infectious disease; infectious as a disease or epidemic; pestilential. Now *rare*.

1613 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.*, *Pestilent*, contagious, hurtfull. 1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* II. i. (1668) 7 The Pestilent Feaver..a continual Sickness full of infection and mortality. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 695 Vapour, and Mist, and Exhalation hot, Corrupt and Pestilent. 1685 Temple *Ess. Gard.* Wks. 1731 I. 188 *The Lice of the Vine.* This is of all others the most pestilent Disease of the best Fruit-trees.

3. *fig.* Injurious or dangerous to religion, morals, or public peace; noxious; pernicious.

1513 More *Rich. III*, Wks. 39/1 Suche a pestilente serpente is ambicion and desyre of vaineglorye and soueraintye. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xxiv. 5 We have founde this man a pestilent felowe. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 208 There is one Mowbray if possible more pestilent of his tongue then euer. 1758 Jortin *Erasm.* I. 129 The works of Erasmus are reckoned amongst those pestilent books. 1803 Scott *Peveril* vii, 'The man, bating he is a pestilent Roundhead and Puritan, is no bad neighbour'. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. iv. i. 398 One [Corsair] distinguished..for the pestilent activity with which he pursued the Spaniards.

4. That pesters or annoys; troublesome; plaguy. Often used *humorously*.

1598 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. v. 147 What a pestilent knaue is this same. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. v, O that Ben Jonson is a pestilent fellow, he brought vp Horace giuing the Poets a pill. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. ii. 187 That old Woman, that Hagge, of a most pestilent Wit. 1798 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hoy* Wks. 1812 IV. 409 All the servants agree that he is a pestilent man for a rhyme. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) I. Introd., I have some pestilent affairs upon my hands. 1873 T. W. Higginson *Oldport Days* i. 18 Now and then a man comes here..with a pestilent desire to do something.

†**B.** *sb.* A pestilent thing or person; a pestilence; an injurious person. *Obs.*

1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 29 We have sene..this cancard pestilent Corrupting our realme to our great decaie, Ambition, I meane. 1583 Babington *Commandm.* vi. (1637) 53 The translation..of the Hebrew word *Lezim*, mockers, into *pestilents*, pestilent fellows and hurtfull, for so they are indeed, even the plagues of a Common-weale.

†**C.** *adv.* Confoundedly; 'plaguy': = Pestilently 2.

1567 *Triall Treas.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 273 By the mass, but Hugh Howlit is pestilent witty. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. i. 251 A pestilent compleat knaue, and the woman hath found him already. 1641 Suckling *Ballad on Wedding* Wks. (1709) 30 Amongst the rest, one Pest'lent fine. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Pestilent-fine*, Tearing fine.

†**Pe·stilent,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec. adj.] *trans.* To infect fatally; to poison, corrupt.

1613 T. Milles tr. *Mexia's Treas. Anc. & Mod. T.* I. 27/2 So hurtfull are the Serpents teeth, they pestilent the blood.

Pestilential (pestile·nʃăl), *a.* Also 5–6 **-cial.** [ad. med.L. *pestilentiāl-is*; also in F. *pestilentiel* (1549 in Hatz.-Darm.), It. †*pestilenziale, -ziale* (Florio), f. L. *pestilentia* Pestilence: see -al.]

1. Producing or tending to produce pestilence or epidemic; noxious to life or health; pestiferous.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xi. i. (Bodl. MS.), Nysnes of careyns and of mareis for bi corrupcion þereof aier is infecte and roted and ymade pestilencial. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 18/1 The matter beinge venomous or pestilentialle. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. vii. 119 Plagues or pestilentiall Atomes have beene conveyed in the ayre from different Regions. 1663 Cowley *Garden* v, All th' Uncleanness which does drown In Pestilential Clouds a populous Town. 1727 Swift *What passed in London* Wks. 1755 III. i. 187 A pestilential malignancy in the air, occasioned by the comet. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 417 The Campagna di Roma..is now almost pestilential. 1882 'Ouida' *Maremma* I. 174 In the sultry pestilential mists of a summer day in Maremma.

†**b.** Said of pernicious animals. *Obs.*

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 636 Snakes..of pestilential Kind To Sheep and Oxen, and the painful Hind.

2. Of the nature of or pertaining to pestilence or infectious and deadly disease; *spec.* of the nature of or pertaining to bubonic plague. † *Pestilential fever*, old name of typhus fever (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1530 Palsgr. 157 *Vne charboncle*, a carbonckle, a sore pestylenciall. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 26 In this sommer, the Pestilenciall plage..infected the Citie of London and the countrei round about. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 76 Antimonium..is good against pestilential fevers in their beginning. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 400 The Figs open the Lungs,..ripen Pestilential tumours. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pestilential Fever*..differs from the Plague, as a Species or sort from the Genus or Kind; because a *Pestilence* may sometimes happen without a *Feaver*. 1706 Phillips, *Pestilential Bubo*, a Plague-sore, or Botch. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* lvi. (1869) III. 373 That camp was soon afflicted with a pestilential disease. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* xx. (1790) 195 Of the malignant, putrid, or spotted fever. This may be called the *pestilential fever* of Europe, as in many of its symptoms it bears a great resemblance to that dreadful disease the plague. 1807–26 S. Cooper *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 69 The carbuncle of the plague is called symptomatic or pestilential.

†**b.** Used as a specific against plague or pestilence. *Obs.*

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 24 Vse in þe dayes two or þre smale pelotis pestilenciales in oure 5 essencia.

†**c.** Infected with plague or pestilence; plague-stricken. *Obs.*

1568 Skeyne *The Pest* (1860) 32 Quhasoeuir findis tham selfis pestilenciall, incontinent tak ane iniectione.

3. Morally baneful or pernicious.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* III. vi, Corrupted with pestilenciall auarice or ambicion. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* I. iii. 34 So pestilential, so infectious a thing is sin, that it scatters the poison of its breath to all the neighbourhood. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* II. ix. 187 John..pronounced it to be a pestilential..doctrine. 1857 Buckle *Civilis.* I. xiii. 725 Bossuet had been taught that Mohammedanism is a pestilential heresy.

†**4.** *Pestilential Doctors*, a humorous appellation of those Doctors of Divinity who were created at Oxford, without performance of Acts, during the visitation of the Plague. *Obs.*

After the appellation *Royal Doctors* with which those were dignified who were similarly created at the King's visit.

1654 Gataker *Disc. Apol.* 42 If ever I took the Degree of Doctor [of Divinity], I would so do it, as that I would not be styled either a Royal, or a Pestilential Doctor; which by-names were in common speech given unto those that had taken that Degree, at either of those times.

Hence **Pestile·ntially** *adv.*, after the manner of a pestilence; **Pestile·ntialness** (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

1643 Tuckney *Balme of G.* 35 Englands present disease..is grown pestilentially malignant. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 417 Useless, nay, pestilentially unclean.

†**Pestilentious,** *a. Obs.* [ad. F. *pestilencieux*, †*-lieux* (15th c. in Godef.) = It. *pestilenzioso*, †*-tioso* (Florio), ad. post-cl. L. *pestilentiōsus*, f. *pestilentia* Pestilence: see -ous.]

1. = Pestilential *a.* 1, 2.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* III. iii. (S. T. S.) I. 249 Þe 3ere [was] richt pestilentius baith to burgh & land, to na less mortalite of man þan beist. 1589 R. Bruce *Serm.* (1843) 164 The disease..was a pestilentious boil. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 256 This contagious and pestilentious Lake [the Dead Sea]. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2948/2 The Pestilentious Distemper which had for a long while reigned in that Island. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* I. iv, The owner of a pestilentious, though very fertile and fat land.

2. Noxious, pernicious; = Pestilential 3.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. xxii. (S. T. S.) I. 125 Tarquinius sixtus..come armit on me þis last nycht, And has reft fra me..all my joy and solace to his pestilentius plesser. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 63 The pestilencious hereseis of Luther. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (1622) 332 Such a pestilentious influence poysoned the time of my natiuitie. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* 45 Nothing..is given us of God..more Pestilentious than a wicked King. 1748 H. Brooke *Last Speech J. Good* Poems & Plays 1789 II. 117 In the days of old there were Giants...people of magnitude, ..of prodigious deeds, and of pestilentious atchievements.

Hence † **Pestile·ntiousness.**

1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 25 The Pestilentiousness of the Disease.

Pestilently (pe·stilĕntli), *adv.* [f. Pestilent *a.* + -ly 2.] In a pestilent manner.

1. Perniciously, noxiously, mischievously.

1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. (1573) 128 Would he spare..to alleage, and to wrest other doctors pestilently, which feareth not for to iugle wyth the holy scripture? 1563–83 Foxe *A. & M.* 56 Some..haue most pestilently abused the authoritie of the holy and auncient fathers. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* III. ix. § 7 The smell nevertheless encreased, and became above all measure pestilently noisome.

2. Annoyingly; intolerably; excessively, outrageously, 'plaguily'.

1567 *Trial Treas.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 271 But sometime they cumber me pestilently. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 35 The pretence of making People sagacious, and pestilently witty. 1883 *Standard* 16 May 5/8 The most pestilently annoying bird in the world.

So **Pe·stilentness,** the character of being pestilent. 1727 in Bailey vol. II; and in mod. Dicts.

Pestilent-wort: see Pestilence-wort.

Pestilenze: see Pestilence *v.*

Pestilet, obs. form of Pistolet.

†**Pestili·lity.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pestilitās*, n. of quality f. *pestilis* pestilential (f. *pestis* plague): see -ity.] Pestilential visitation, pestilence, plague.

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 95/1 Latyn writers..making mencion of the sayde pestilitie, declare how the beginning thereof..came..out of Ethiope, and from the hot countries.

Pestill, -illation, var. Pistil, Pistillation.

Pestle (pe·s'l, pe·st'l), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **pestel,** 5 **-tylle,** 5–6 **-telle,** 5–7 **-tell, -til** (8–9 *dial.*), 6–7 **-till,** 7 **-sel**(l, **-teell,** 8 **pistil,** 5– **pestle.** [ME. a. OF. *pestel, -eil* = It. *pestello*:—L. *pistillum, -us* (med.L. also *pestillum*) pounder, pestle, dim. of **pistrum*, f. *pinsĕre, pist-um* to pound, bray, crush.]

1. An instrument (usually club-shaped) for bruising or pounding substances in a mortar. *Pestle and mortar*, esp. those used by the apothecary in triturating and compounding drugs; hence taken as the symbol of the profession.

Used by Wyclif (1 Chron. xxi. 23) also to render L. *tribula* threshing-instrument.

[1272 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* II. 566/2 Mortar cum pestelello.] 1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xvi. 14 It [the manna] aperid in wildernes lassid, and as with a pestel pownyd, into the lyknes of an hoore frost vpon the erthe. 1388 — *Prov.* xxvii. 22 Thou3 thou beetist a fool in a morter, as with a pestel smytynge aboue dried barli: his foli schal not be don awei fro him. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 347 Make clene þe morter; & þan leie þeron camphore..þan do þerto oile, & grinde hem wel togidere wiþ þe pestel. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/1 Pestel, of stampynge, *pila, pistillus*. 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* (1636) 107 Beat them small in a woodden mortar, or marble, with a pestill of wood. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 52 P 3 The renowned British Hippocrates of the Pestle and Mortar. 1850 W. Irving *Goldsmith* vi. 85 His medical science..could not gain him the management of a pestle and mortar.

fig. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* D, Then haue I a pestle so to stampe his pistles, that Ile beate all his wit to powder. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) I. 282 Beat up by poetic pestle. 1849 D. G Mitchell *Battle Summer* (1852) 232 He will pound their pamphlets with his pestle of a pen.

2. Applied to various mechanical appliances for pounding, stamping, pressing, etc.; e. g.

a. The vertically moving bar in a stamping-mill; a stamp. **b.** The beater or pounder in a fulling-mill. **c.** The stamper in an oil-mill. †**d.** The piston of a pump (*obs.*).

1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xiii. 247 The difference of these engins is, that some goe with sixe pestels, some with twelve, and others with foureteene. 1659 Leak *Waterwks.* 3 The Pestle A may be put therein, which shall be like to those which are used for Pumps and Forcers of water; and..well invironed with leather. 1678 Evelyn *Diary* 24 Aug., They stamp them [rags] in troughs to a papp with pestles or hammers like the powder-mills. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Fulling*, The principal parts of the Fulling-mill are..the pestles, or stampers. The pestles and troughs are of wood. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 213 Discontinuing the use of pestles in making gunpowder at his mills. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 234 Nitrate of potash, mixed with .., charcoal and .. sulphur, forms gunpowder. These three substances are pounded by means of pestles or a grinding-stone. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 450 (Oil-mill) When the workman wants to stop a pestle, he pulls at the rope 18, during the rise of the pestle. When this is at its greatest height, the detent is horizontal, and prevents the pestle from falling, by means of a pin projecting from the side of the pestle, which rests upon the detent.

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3. The leg of certain animals, used for food, *esp.* the ham or haunch of the pig (occasionally, the foreleg); also, the human leg. Now *dial.*

(Cf. Ger. *keule* a club, pestle, leg of pork, mutton, etc.)

1326 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. II* 31/17 (MS.) Un pestel de pork, 3*d*. ?*c* 1390 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* 13 The fyletes buþ two, that buþ take oute of the pestels. 14 . *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 437 Take the pestelles of the chekyns and couche hom in dysshes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/1 Pestelle, of flesche, *pestellus*. *a* 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 423 Her legges..were sturdy and stubbed Myghty pestels and clubbed. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* etc. *Cupido* (Arb.) 123 A Belye byg..and Pestels two, lyke Postes. 1568 WITHALS *Dict.* 48 b/2 A pestel of bacon, *perna suilla*. 1611 COTGR., *Faucille*,..the bought..or pestle of the thigh [of a horse]. 1777 HOOLE *Comenius' Vis. World* (ed. 12) 71 He dresseth a swine with..scalding water, and maketh gamons, pistils, and flitches. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pestil*,..also the shank end of a ham or pork. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* s.v., 'Pestle o' pork.' So called, when cooked fresh, instead of being salted for ham o' pork.

† **b.** Phr. *The pestle of a lark*: *fig.*, a trifle, something very small. So *a pestle of a portigue*, humorously used for a piece of gold. *Obs.*

1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. iv. 29 Yet can I set my Gallio's dieting, A pestle of a larke or plouers wing. 1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy.* I. iv, *Fran.* Oh I am hungry... *Tib.* Here's a pestle of a Portigue, Sir: Tis excellent meat with soure sauce: And here's two chaines, suppose 'em sausages. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Rutland.* II. (1662) 346 Rutlandshire is.. called by Mr. Cambden *Angliæ Provinciola minima*. Indeed it is but the Pestel of a Lark, which is better than a quarter of some bigger bird, having the most cleanly profit in it. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 326 P 5 Sometimes..a Wheat-Ear or the Pestle of a Lark were chearfully purchased.

† **4.** A constable's truncheon or club. *Obs. rare.*

1611 CHAPMAN *May-Day* IV. i, To trie whether this chopping knife or their pestels were the better weapons.

† **5.** *Bot.* Early form of PISTIL, q.v.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **pestle-frame**, the structure in a pestle-mill which supports the pestles and the machinery which operates them; † **pestle-head**, a blockhead; **pestle-mill**, a stamping-mill, a powder-mill; **pestle-pie** *dial.* (see quot.).

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 450 Profile of the *pestle-frame. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Majadero*, a pestill, a dolt, a *pestill head, a beetle head. 1773 *Act* 13 *Geo. III*, c. 13 An Act to enable certain persons..to continue to work a *Pestle Mill,..in making Battle Gunpowder, at Old Forge Farm, in the parish of Tonbridge. 1777 *Hora Subsecivæ* 323 (E. D. D.) A '*pestle pye', a large standing pye, which contains a whole gammon, and sometimes a neat's tongue also, together with a couple of fowls, and if a turkey not the worse. A noted dish at country fairs and wakes, and sometimes a Xtmas treat.

Pe·stle, *v.* [a. OF. *pesteler* to bray, pound, f. *pestel*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To beat, pound, or triturate, with or as with a pestle. Also *fig.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. ii. 51 So were they.. cast in to the fire where they were with grete cheynes pesteled and beten. 1659 HOWELL *Lexicon, Fr. Prov.* 25 A morter, wherein Garlicke hath been pestelled in, cannot be so washed, but that it will still retain some smell thereof. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. I. xi, To pestle a poison'd poison. 1884 SALA *Journ. due South* I. xiv. (1887) 186 The black-eyebrowed assistant..[was] pestling something in a huge mortar. 1891 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 20 June 385/2 She has been put into a mortar and is being pestled into shape.

2. *intr.* To use or work with a pestle.

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 336 His apprentice pestles away at their prescriptions. 1871 — *Wedd. Journ.* 62 The apothecary..gaily pestled away at a prescription.

Hence **Pe·stling** *ppl. a.*

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* III. iii, It will be such a pest'ling deuice,..It will pound all your enemies practises to poulder.

Pe·stoid, *a. rare.* [f. L. *pest-is* plague + -OID.] Resembling the pest or plague.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pestoid fever.

Pesture, obs. f. PESTER. **Pesyble**, obs. f. PEACEABLE. **Pesyn**, obs. f. *peasen*, pl. of PEASE.

Pet (pet), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **pette**, 8 **pett**. [Originally Sc. and north. Eng.; of unknown origin. Ir. *peat* and Gael. *peata* are from Sc.

From the history, app. not related in origin to PEAT *sb.*[2], though the words may at times have been confused.]

1. Any animal that is domesticated or tamed and kept as a favourite, or treated with indulgence and fondness; esp. applied to 'a lamb' (or kid) 'taken into the house, and brought up by hand, a cade lamb' (Johnson). (The latter is the ordinary literal sense in Sc. and north. Eng.)

1539 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *299 *Item*, to Thomas Melvillis Wiffe, in Falkland, at þe Kingis command, for keping of certane Pettis, and nurising of þe samyn. [*note*. These *Pets* consisted of Parroquets, monkeys, peacocks, swans, &c, &c.] 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words, Pet*, and *Pet-lamb*, a cade lamb. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 266 P 2 The other has transferred the amorous Passions of her first Years to the Love of Cronies, Petts and Favourites [a dog, monkey, squirrel, parrot]. 1808 JAMIESON s.v. *Pet* vb., Pet..denotes..more generally, any creature that is fondled and much indulged 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Pet*, a domesticated lamb. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pet*, a cade or house lamb. [So 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*] 1830 [see CADE *sb.*[2] 2]. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 119 The animal is cleanly in its habits, and is reared in the houses rather as a pet.

b. Applied to a plant artificially reared.

1842 in J. Aiton *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 154 The pet having been brought to this its first state of existence, must be put in the window. At first it will be a stout thread, whitish, and covered with tiny scales; then the scales will expand a little, and the end will become greener.

2. a. An indulged (and, usually, spoiled) child.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 247 Herretyk, lunatyk, purspyk, carlingis pet. 17.. *Scotch Prov.*, He has fault of a wife who marries mam's pet. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* Gloss., *Pet*, a child spoilt by improper indulgence. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 380 A *pet* is always a dangerous creature; thus, a child *petted* by its parents, plays the devil some day in the world; a sheep *petted* is apt to turn a *buncher* [= butter, one which butts].

b. Any person who is indulged, fondled, or treated with special kindness or favour; a darling, favourite. Also *transf.* of a thing.

[1755 JOHNSON, *Peat*, a little fondling; a darling; a dear play-thing. It is now commonly called *pet*.] 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Pet*,..a fond designation for a female favourite. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. i, Patronise him! he is my political pet! 1833 T. CREEVEY in *C. Papers*, etc. (1904) II. 260 He made himself a real pet of mine. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* XXX, No place was so much the pet of fortune as the Blue Bell Inn. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. x, I was once the pet and plaything of ladies, a sort of lapdog. 1902 R. HICHENS *Londoners* II You are the pet of society.

c. = *Pet-day*, 'a day too fine to last': see 3 d.

1825 JAMIESON s. v., It is commonly said 'I fear this day will be a pet', Renfrew.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of an animal: Kept as a pet or favourite: orig. applied to a lamb brought up by hand, a CADE-*lamb*.

1584 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 99 One pette sheipe 4*s*. 1674–91 *Pet-lamb* [see 1] 1800 WORDSW. (*title of poem*) The Pet Lamb. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xi. 105 [He] may keep his pet-lamb safe from London wolves. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* I. 82 A favorite pet-bird of the Brazilians. 1890 D. G. MITCHELL *Lands, Lett., & Kings* iii. 124 [Herrick] kept a pet goose at the vicarage, also a pet pig. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 July 1/2 Threatening, abusive, and coaxing letters from pet-dog owners.

b. Of a person, or more usually *transf.* of a thing (material or immaterial): Specially cherished; for which one has a particular fondness or weakness; favourite. Also (jocularly or ironically) *pet aversion*, that which one specially dislikes.

1832 MANNING *Let.* in Purcell *Life* (1895) I. 97 My pet iron bed..I shall want at Merton. 1845 MIALL in *Nonconf.* V. 25 The success of his pet financial scheme. 1846 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) I. 192 Philosophers are apt to be blindly fond of their pet theories. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iii, The pet pupil of the Nuns' House is Miss Rosa Bud. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 242 This pet weakness of her sex is not to be scored against Olga. 1890 *Times* 14 Jan. 12/2 Prince Metternich was her pet aversion. 1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays* II. *Candida* 117 My own particular pet scrubbing brush has been used for blackleading.

c. Expressing fondness, endearing: chiefly in **pet name** (often hyphened), a name expressing fondness or familiarity, as the various abbreviated and altered forms, diminutives, etc., of Christian names; a hypocoristic name.

1829 LYTTON *Devereux* III. v, Call me only by those pretty pet words by which I know you will never call any one else. 184. MRS. BROWNING *Sonn. fr. Portuguese* XXXIII, Yes, call me by my pet-name! let me hear The name I used to run at, when a child, From innocent play. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 359 A lover who uses these pet names. 1890 *Spectator* 5 Mar. 331/2 They invent pet-names [for their parents] usually tinged with a comic irreverence.

d. *Comb.*: **pet-day**: see quots.; **petland**, the realm of pets; **pet-lover**, a lover of domestic pets.

1823 GALT *Gilhaize* III. viii. 63 The lown of that time was as a *pet day in winter. 1888 W. MARRIOTT in *Standard* 26 Dec. 7/4 They are generally accompanied by weather 'too fine to last', or what in Scotland is known as a 'pet-day'. 1884 WOOD (*title*) *Petland Revisited. 1904 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 230 Pet lions were only one example of the aberrations of *pet-lovers in ancient Rome.

Pet (pet), *sb.*[2] Also 7–8 **pett**. [In use since end of 16th c., first app. in the phrase 'to take the pet'; origin obscure.

It has naturally been associated with PET *sb.*[1], as being a characteristic habit of a 'pet' or indulged and spoiled child; but the connexion of sense is not very clear or simple, esp. in the early phrase 'to take the pet'. It is also to be noted that in the 16th, 17th, and early 18th c., PET *sb.*[1] was still an exclusively northern word, while PET *sb.*[2] has been app. Southern English also from the first.]

Offence at being (or feeling) slighted or not made enough of; a fit of ill humour or peevishness from this cause: now usually implying one of a slight or childish kind. *To take (the) pet*, to take offence and become ill-humoured or sulky.

1590 LODGE *Euphues Gold. Leg.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 90 Some while they thought he had taken some word vnkindly, and had taken the pet. 1606 CHAPMAN *Mons. D'Olive* II. i, Fled backe as it came and went away in Pett. 1611 COTGR., *Se mescontenter de*, to take the pet, or pepper in the nose, at. 1621 LAUD *Serm. on Ps.* xxi. 6 When they may haue a blessing and will not, it is a sullen pet. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* I. ii, But what's this to your pet against my lady? 1640 SANDERSON *Serm. on Ps.* cxix. 75 § 10 Jonas took pet at the withering of the gourd. 1647 *Let. of Intelligence* 16 Aug. (Clarendon MSS. 2576), The Lords..in a pet did adjourn their House. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Dec., Which did vex me..and so I took occasion to go up and to bed in a pet. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 199 Who takes Pett at things that are lightly said. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii. song iii, The dawted bairn thus takes the pet, Nor eats tho' hunger crave. 1830 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 23 May, About a year ago I took the pet at my Diary, chiefly because I thought it made me abominably selfish. *c* 1890 *Arab. Nts* (Rtldg.) 11 She went back to the house in a pet, shut herself up, and cried the whole night. 1894 R. H. ELLIOT *Gold*, etc. *Mysore* 102 They [tigers] take the pet in a case of failure and go off in disgust.

† **Pet**, *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *pet* (13th c. in Littré) = It. *petto*:—L. *pĕdit-us*, in med.L. *pettus*.] A breaking wind; = FART *sb.*

1515 BARCLAY *Eglogues* iv. (1570) C vj, Though all their cunning scantly be worth a pet.

Pet (pet), *v.*[1] [f. PET *sb.*[1]; in early use Sc.] *trans.* To make a pet of, treat as a pet; to indulge; to fondle.

1629 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* 324 Grosse euill thoghts fedde and petted with yeelding and consent. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* Gloss., *Pet*, to indulge; to spoil by over-indulgence. 1818 TODD, *Pet*, to treat as a pet; to fondle; to indulge. 1824 [see PET *sb.*[1] 2a]. 1846 D. JERROLD *Mrs. Caudle* XXXVI, Get another wife to study you and pet you up as I've done. 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1861) I. 127 The truth is,..we cannot pet anything much without doing it mischief.

Hence **Pe·tting** *vbl. sb.*, indulgence, fondling.

1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* iii, The young man escaped a great deal of the ordinary consequences of this petting. 1883 BP. THOROLD *Yoke of Christ* (1884) 37 A little tender petting does her a great deal of good. 1889 *Athenæum* 27 Apr. 534/1 His fatherly affection for his children..takes the form of unreasonable petting.

Pet (pet), *v.*[2] [f. PET *sb.*[2]] *intr.* To be in a pet; to take offence at one's treatment; to sulk.

1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 239 Jonas pets for his Gourd. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. ii, He sure is queasie stomack't, that must pet and puke at such a trivial circumstance. *c* 1685 SIR P. HUME *Narr. Occurr.* (1809) 40 The Erle petting at it, forbare and stayed there. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. i, The loyal Right Side sat..as it were pouting and petting.

b. *trans.* To cause to take offence. *dial.*

1814 W. NICHOLSON *Peacock* IV. *Poems* 104 Shou'd some passage pet or pout them, They ken best if the bonnet suit them.

Pet, Petach, obs. forms of PEAT, PIT, PATACHE.

Petal (pe·tăl). [= F. *pétale*, Sp., It. *petalo*, ad. mod.L. *petal-um*, in Fabio Colonna 1649 (Hatz.-Darm.); in ancient L. in sense 'metal plate', a. Gr. πέταλον thin plate, lamina, leaf, neuter of πέταλος adj. outspread, f. root πετ- to spread.]

1. *Bot.* Each of the divisions (modified leaves) of the corolla of a flower (see COROLLA 2), esp. when separate. (Strictly, distinguished from the *sepals* or leaves of the calyx, but often including these when coloured or petaloid.) At first used in mod.L. form *petalum*, pl. *-a*.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Petala*, is a Term in Botany, signifying those fine coloured Leaves that compose the Flowers of all Plants. 1726 *Flower Gard. Displ.* (ed. 2) Introd., *Petals*, Leaves of a Flower; so called to distinguish them from the Green Leaves of the Plant. 1776 WITHERING *British Plants* (1796) I. 18 [It] contains Blossoms of one Petal; and this Petal is fixed beneath the Germen. 1793 COLERIDGE *Rose* i, Within the petals of a rose A sleeping Love I spied. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 177 The petals are either distinct, and then the corolla is called *polypetalous*, or they are coherent more or less, and the corolla is *monopetalous* [or *gamopetalous*]. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i, Petals fell in a silent shower. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Knowledge* 9 Mar. 143 The spring snowflake..has three sepals or calyx-pieces, and three petals or corolla-pieces; only..these two whorls exactly resemble one another.

fig. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* I. vii, Love opens all the petals of the soul. *a* 1887 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 6 From the sweet delicious violets think out fresh petals of thought and colours, as it were, of soul.

2. *Zool.* In Echinoids: A petaloid ambulacrum, or the dilated end of one. (Oftener in L. form.)

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 557 In the *Cassidulidæ* the peristomial ends of the ambulacra dilate into petala or *phyllodes*, forming a figure known as *floscella*.

3. *Comb.*, as *petal-like* adj., *petal-wise* adv.

1828–32 WEBSTER, *Petal-shaped*, having the shape of a petal. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 145 The two coloured lateral petal-like bodies. 1868 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 238 Petal-like tentacles..furnished with cupping glasses. 1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest*, etc. (1892) 62 Doubtful as a dream that lies Folded within another, petal-wise. 1882 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 17 Aug. 374/1 The mere fact that the stamens are opposite to the lobes of the calyx,..in itself shows that a petal-whorl has been suppressed.

Petaled: see PETALLED.

Petaliferous (petăli·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. type **petalifer*, f. *petal-um* PETAL + *-fer-us* bearing: see -FEROUS.] Bearing petals.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 79 Tetramorphic flowers occur; petaliferous large. 1882 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 17 Aug. 374/1 *Scleranthus* or *Mercurialis*, known descendants of petaliferous forms.

Petaliform (pe·tălifōm), *a. rare.* ?*Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *petaliform-is*, f. *petal-um* PETAL: see -FORM.] Having the form of a petal; petaloid.

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 3° Iris..alternate petals reflexed. *Stig.* petaliform. 1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Petaline (pe·tălən, -lin), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *petalin-us*, f. L. *petal-um* PETAL: see -INE[1], [2].] Pertaining to a petal; situated on a petal; consisting of petals; resembling a petal, petaloid.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Petalinum nectarium*, a petaline nectary. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Petalinus, Bot.*, that which relates to a petal..petaline. 1879 G. ALLEN *Col.-Sense* iv. 65 The corolla, or petaline whorl, forms in most flowers the main attractive organ.

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Petalism (pe·tăliz'm). *Anc. Hist.* [ad. Gr. πεταλισμός, f. πέταλον leaf: see PETAL and -ISM. In mod.F. *pétalisme* (Littré).] A method of temporary banishment (for five years) practised in ancient Syracuse, in imitation of the OSTRACISM of Athens, but effected by writing the name of the person on an olive-leaf.

1612 *North's Plutarch, Dionysius* 1141 The other Lords made a law called Petalisme, to meete with this practise. *Ibid.*, By meanes of this Petalisme, the Lords banished one another, so that in the end, the people became Lord. 1768 HUME *Ess., Balance of Power* xxix. 199 The Ostracism of Athens and Petalism of Syracuse. 1900 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rulers of South* I. 99 For their own safety the Syracusans introduced the law of petalism corresponding almost exactly to the ostracism of the Athenians.

Petalite (pe·tăləit). *Min.* [mod. (d'Andrada, 1800) f. Gr. πέταλον leaf + -ITE.] A silicate of aluminium and lithium, occurring in whitish or greyish masses having leaf-like cleavage.

1808 T. ALLAN *Names of Min.* 51 Petalite .. a Swedish mineral named by Dandrada. 1818 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (ed. 3) Advt., Petalite .. composed, in round numbers, of 80 parts of silex, 17 of alumine and 3 of lithion. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* xii. (ed. 2) 408 Minerals which are destitute of water.. Petalite.

Petalled, petaled (pe·tăld), *a.* [f. PETAL + -ED 2.] Furnished or adorned with or as with petals; having petals.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot., Petalodes flos*, a petalled flower. 1823 BEDDOES *Romance of Lily* Poems 145 The other curls, and bends its bell Petalled inwards as it fell. 1845 T. COOPER *Purgatory of Suicides* (1877) 109 The purple eye petalled with snow. 1888 SWINBURNE in *19th Cent.* XXIII. 318 Fledged not as birds are, but petalled as flowers.

b. In parasynthetic compounds, as *crimson-petalled, large-petalled, six-petalled*, etc.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 160 Bloss. 2-petaled. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* 1. 51 The ripe-cheeked fruits, the crimson-petalled flowers. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 44 Viola.. Flowers often dimorphic, the large-petalled flowering early..; the small-petalled or apetalous flower late.

Petalless (pe·tăl,lės), *a.* [f. PETAL + -LESS.] Destitute of petals; apetalous.

1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 83 Petalless Pomaderris, a shrub from New Holland. 1882 G. ALLEN in *Nature* XXVI. 373 It has tiny green petalless axillary flowers.

Petally (pe·tăli), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -Y.] Having or resembling petals.

1888 FENN *Man w. Shadow* III. iii. 30 It darted from her petally lips to the poisonous gum.

Petalocerous (petălǫ·sĕrəs), *a. Entom.* [f. mod.L. *Petalocera*, neut. pl. of *petalocerus* (f. Gr. πέταλον leaf, plate + -κερος, -ως horned, f. κέρας horn) + -OUS. In F. *pétalocère.*] Having laminated antennæ, as the beetles of the division *Petalocera* or *Lamellicornes*; lamellicorn.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 568 Its *mesosternum* in its direction and appearance resembles that of many Petalocerous beetles *Ibid.* IV. xlvii. 398 [He] discovered that the thalerophagous and saprophagus Petalocerous beetles resolved themselves..into a circle.

Petalodont (pe·tălodǫnt), *a.* and *sb. Palæont.* [f. mod. L. *Petalodūs* (*-odont-*), name of the typical genus, f. Gr. πέταλον leaf + ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the extinct family *Petalodontidæ* of sharks, having compressed teeth forming a pavement. **b.** *sb.* A shark of this family. So **Petalodo·ntid**; **Petalodo·ntoid** *a.* and *sb.*

1889 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* II. III. xlvii. 929 *Family Petalodontidæ.*—The Petalodonts form a family exclusively Carboniferous.

Petalody (pe·tălodi). *Bot.* [f. Gr. type *πεταλώδεια, f. πεταλώδης leaf-like, f. πέταλον leaf: see -ODE.] The condition of having other organs or parts of the flower modified into the form of petals; e.g. the stamens in most 'double' flowers, or the calyx-lobes in some species of *Primula, Campanula*, etc.

1882 MASTERS in *Jrnl. Bot.* XI. 40 This specimen affords an instance of true doubling or petalody of the stamens.

Petaloid (pe·tăloid), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *petaloideus*, f. Gr. πέταλον, L. *petal-um* PETAL: see -OID: in mod.F. *pétaloïde.*]

1. *Bot.* Of the form of, or resembling, a petal: applied to parts or appendages of the flower when 'coloured' (i. e. not green) and of thin expanded form and delicate texture, like an ordinary petal.

1730 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 463 Where the Tube expanded itself, it divided into more than forty petaloid Segments. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 25 Flowers unsymmetrical, with 2 petaloid and 3 herbaceous sepals. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 470 The contrast of structure referred to is frequently wanting, both whorls being either sepaloid, as in Juncaceæ, or both petaloid, as in Lilium; in Helleborus, Aconitum, and some other species, the outer whorl or calyx alone is petaloid, the inner whorl or corolla being transformed into nectaries. 1882 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 27 July 300/2 All stamens show a great tendency easily to become petaloid.

b. Belonging to the *Petaloideæ*, a division of Monocotyledons having normally flowers with ordinary coloured petals or petaloid parts, as lilies, orchids, etc. (not spadiceous, as arums, nor glumaceous, as grasses and sedges).

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 248 Under the name of Asphodels he [Lobel] grouped the principal part of modern petaloid monocotyledons. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. v. 58 Monocotyledons .. with a perianth of petal-like leaves, hence called ..Petaloid (*Petaloideæ*).

2. *Zool.* Applied to the ambulacra of certain Echinoids, which have a dilated portion and a tapering extremity, suggesting petals of a flower.

1862 DANA *Elem. Geol.* 160 As this portion has..some resemblance to the petals of a flower, the ambulacra are then said to be *petaloid.* 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 558 Fascioles surrounding the petaloid ambulacra.

So **Petaloi·dal** *a.* (in quot. = sense 2); **Petaloi·deous** *a.* = sense 1 b.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 109 Ambulacra composed of simple pores, not petaloidal.

‖ **Petalon** (pe·tălǫn). [a. Gr. πέταλον leaf of metal, etc.] The plate of pure gold worn on the linen mitre of the Jewish high priest. Also in L. form *petalum.*

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Petalum*, a certain kind of ornament which Priests formerly used to wear on their heads. 1874 *Supernat. Relig.* II. III. ii. 406 The Apostle John wore the mitre and petalon of the High Priest. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. xviii. 363 The High Priest .. wearing the name Jehovah on the golden *petalon* upon his forehead.

Petalostichous (petălǫ·stikəs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Petalosticha*, neut. pl. of *petalostichus* (f. Gr. πέταλ-ον leaf + στίχος row) + -OUS.] Having petaloid ambulacra; belonging to the division *Petalosticha* of Echinoids.

Petalous (pe·tăləs), *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *petal-um* PETAL + -OUS.] Having petals: the opposite of *apetalous.* Cf. *monopetalous, polypetalous*, etc.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Petalous*, having flower leaves. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Petalodes*, having, or full of leaves or petals;..petalous.

Petamar(e, variants of PATTAMAR.

Petance, obs. form of PITTANCE.

‖ **Petara·de.** *Obs.* [Fr., ad. Pr. *petarrada*, f. *petarra*, f. *petar*, F. *péter*, f. *pet* PET *sb.*3]

[1611 COTGR., *Petarrade*, gunshot of farting.] 1658 PHILLIPS, *Petarrade*, ..a yerking out of a horse behind, commonly accompanied with farting. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. v. 54 In discharging of their Postern Petarades.

Petard (pĭtä·ɹd, pĭtä·ɹ), *sb.* Also 7 **petar, -arr**(e, **-arh, -arde, -arra, patar, pettar, pittar, -ard.** [a. F. *pétard*, † *-art*, pl. *-ars* (1580 in Littré) (= It. *petardo* (Florio 1598); obs. Sp. *petar* 'a kinde of Artillery to batter, lately invented' (Minsheu 1599), mod.Sp. *petardo*), f. *péter* to break wind, f. *pet*: see PET *sb.*3 and -ARD.]

1. A small engine of war used to blow in a door or gate, or to make a breach in a wall, etc.; originally of metal and bell-shaped, later a cubical wooden box, charged with powder, and fired by a fuse. (Now nearly or quite out of use.)

1598 FLORIO, *Petardo*, a squib or petard of gun powder vsed to burst vp gates or doores with. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 207 (and Quarto) For tis the sport to haue the enginer Hoist with his owne petar. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* IV. v, He has made a petarde of an old brasse pot, to force your dore. 1611 COTGR., *Petart*, a Petard, or Petarre; an Engine (made like a Bell, or Morter) wherewith strong gates are burst open. 1614 CAMDEN *Rem.* (ed. 2) 241 Petronils, Pistoll, Dagge, &c. and Petarras of the same brood lately inuented. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* xxxviii, The Engineer providing the Petar [*rimes* are, far] To breake the strong Percullice. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 511 The noblemen, with a pittard brake up the utter gate of the Castle of Edinburgh. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* Table, Montereau Faut-Yonne taken by Petarr. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 113 By the help of a petard, we broke open the gate. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 322 A third had defended his old house till Fairfax had blown in the door with a petard.

b. *fig.* (See also HOISE *v.* 2 b.)

1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* I. i, Give but fire To this petard, it shall blow open, madam, The iron doors of a judge. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. ii. 364 His very name being a Petrard to make all the city-gates fly open. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 745 Eternal Noise and Scolding, The Conjugal Petard, that tears Down all Portcullices of Ears. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 133, I never saw such a petard of a man.

2. A kind of firework that explodes with a loud report; a cracker.

[1611 COTGR., *Petard*, as *Petart*; also, a Squib.] 1668 J. WHITE *Rich Cab.* (ed. 4) 111 Standing launces are commonly made with hollow wood, to contain sundry petards or rockets. 1884 *St. James' Gaz.* 25 July 4/2 Fusees, petards, and crackers, fired off unintermittingly .. form an indispensable accompaniment of a festive occasion in China.

† 3. ? Some kind of cheating at dice. *Obs.*

1662 J. WILSON *Cheats* IV. i. (1664) 46 Did not I..teach you..the use of Up-hills, Down-hills, and Petarrs?..And, generally, instructed you from Prick-penny, to Long Lawrence?

Peta·rd, *v.* Also 7 **petar, -arre.** [a. F. *pétarder* (1603 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *pétard* sb.: see prec.]

† 1. *trans.* To blow open, or make a breach in, with a petard. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. lvi. (1632) 176 To scale a Castle, .. to pettard a gate. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1307 They resolved to petarde the Castle. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. v. 201 To Petarre one of the Gates of the City.

† b. *transf.* *Obs.*

1654 Z. COKE *Logick* Pref., The prayers of the Saints ascending with you, will Petarr your entrances through heavens Portcullis.

2. *intr.* To fire off petards (sense 2). *rare.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. ix, A 'wicker Figure'..is promenaded .. then solemnly consumed by fire .. with such petarding and huzzaing.

Petardeer, -ier (petăɹdī·ɹ). [a. F. *pétardier*, f. *pétard*: see -EER, -IER.] A soldier who manages and fires a petard.

1632 SHERWOOD, A Petardier, *petardier.* 1706 PHILLIPS, *Petardeer*, he that manages or applies a Petard. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Eng.* III. 656 Ordnance .. Mates to the Master-Gunner..Chief Petardier. 1715 *Jrnls. Ho. Comm.* 41 Wages to the..Fire-masters, Fire-workers, Petardiers, Bombardiers, &c. daily attendant and employed in the Office at the Tower [etc.].

† **Peta·rder.** *Obs.* = prec.

1611 COTGR., *Petardier*, a Petarder; one that vses, or shoots off, a Petard.

Petarrero, obs. var. PEDRERO, a small gun.

Petary, variant of PEATERY, peat-bog.

† **Petasite.** *Herb. Obs.* [ad. Bot.L. *Petasītēs*, Gr. πετασίτης, f. πέτασος PETASUS.] The Butterbur or Pestilence-wort, *Petasites vulgaris.*

1771 *Gentl. Mag.* XLI. 521/1 The autumnal fevers..have gone off very easy this season, by the use of Petasite root.

‖ **Petasus** (pe·tăsŏs). [L., a. Gr. πέτασος, f. root πετ- spread out: cf. *petal.*] A low-crowned broad-brimmed hat worn by the ancient Greeks, and frequently represented as worn by the god Hermes or Mercury; hence, also, the winged hat which Hermes is represented as wearing in later art.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* V. iii, A *Petasus* or Mercuriall hat. 1601 — *Forest* X, Though he would steal his sisters' Pegasus, And rifle him; or pawn his petasus. 1842 J. YATES in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* (1854) I. 9 The dress..consists of boots, .. a scarf.., and a petasus tied under the chin. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xi. 350 A boy emerging into manhood leaves his petasos and strigil and chlamys to Hermes, the god of games.

Petaunce, etc., obs. forms of PITTANCE, etc.

Petaurine (pĭtǫ·rəin), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Petaurinæ* fem. pl., f. *Petaurus*: see next, 2.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to or having the characters of the *Petaurinæ*: see next, 2. **b.** *sb.* One of the *Petaurinæ*; a petaurist.

Petaurist (pĭtǫ·rist). [ad. Gr. πεταυριστής a performer on the πέταυρον or spring-board.]

† 1. An acrobat, tumbler, rope-dancer. *rare*—°.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Petaurist*, a Dancer on the Ropes, a Tumbler, a runner upon Lines. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

2. *Zool.* Any marsupial of the genus *Petaurista* or subfamily *Petaurinæ* (= the old genus *Petaurus*), most of which have a patagium or parachute by which they are enabled to take flying leaps; a flying phalanger, Australian flying-squirrel, flying-opossum, or opossum-mouse.

1825 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 159 The petaurists, or flying squirrels. 1839–47 TODD *Cyc. Anat.* III. 262/2. 1868 OWEN *Anat. Vertebr.* III. 416 In the Koala, which is, perhaps, a more strictly vegetable feeder than the Petaurists or Phalangers, the cæcum..is more than three times the length of the animal.

Hence **Petauri·stic** *a.*: see quot; **Petauri·stine** *a.* and *sb.* = PETAURINE; so also **Petau·rite** *a.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Petauristick*, tumbling, vaulting, running upon ropes. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Petauristine, Petaurite.*

Petchary (pe·tʃări). [Onomatopœic, from the bird's cry.] The grey king-bird or chicheree of the West Indies (*Tyrannus dominicensis* or *griseus*).

1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 17 Then the petchary, from the top of a tall cocoa-palm, cackled his three or four rapid notes, 'OP, PP, P, Q'.

Pet-cock. [app. f. PET *sb.*1 or ? *sb.*3 + COCK *sb.*1 12.] A small plug-cock fastened in a pipe or cylinder, as in a pump or a steam-engine, for purposes of draining or testing.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1672/2. 1888 HASLUCK *Model Engin. Handybk.* (1900) 107 The pet-cock often fixed to a feed pump barrel is used to test the action of the pump (to see whether it is drawing water), and to draw off confined steam or air.

Pete, obs. form of PEAT, PITY.

‖ **Petechia** (pĭtī·kiă); usually in pl. **petechiæ** (-ki,ī). *Path.* [mod.L., a. It. *petecchia* 'a specke, or freckle or spot in ones face', pl. *petecchié* 'the meazels or Gods markes' (Florio 1598); thence also F. *pétéchie* (1741 in Hatz.-Darm.). Ulterior history obscure: conjectures in Diez, Scheler, Littré; Hatz.-Darm. say 'd'origine inconnue'.] A small red or purple spot in the skin caused by extravasation of blood, occurring in certain fevers, etc.

[1582 HESTER *Secr. Phisorav.* III. xvii. 32 This is the true and perfect Unction, that helpeth Petecchie, a disease so called in the Italian.] 1794–6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 434 Hence the oozing of blood from every part of the body, and the *petechiæ* in those fevers which are termed putrid. 1891 C. CREIGHTON *Hist. Epidem. Brit.* 588 There were small spots or petechiae like those often seen in the plague.

Petechial (pĭtī·kiăl), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *petēchialis*, f. *petēchia*: see prec.] Of the nature of, pertaining to, or characterized by petechiæ.

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1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 129 In..petechial Fevers ..it is accounted destructive. 1842 Abdy *Water Cure* (1843) 16 Attacked by spotted or petechial fever with violent epistaxis. 1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 1124 True petechiae are to be distinguished from the characteristic eruption of typhus fever, which is often called petechial.

Petechiate (pĭtī·kiĕt), *a.* [f. mod.L. *petēchia* + -ATE 1.] Marked or affected with petechiæ.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pete·chio-, combining form of Petechia, as in *petechio-erythematous* adj. (See quot.)

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 192 *Petechio-erythematous Rashes.*—These are formed as the name implies by a combination of petechial and erythematous eruptions.

†**Petecu·re, -cu·rie.** *Obs.* [AF. for OF. *petite keuerie* (see Cury); cf. *Petty Cury*, name of a street in Cambridge.] 'Small cookery', cookery on a small or simple scale.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 42 Of petecure I wylle preche; What falles þer to 3ow wylle I teche.

Peteekot, Peteet, obs. ff. Petticoat, Petit.

Petefull, obs. f. Pitiful. **Petegre, -greu,** etc., obs. ff. Pedigree. **Petelade:** see Pastelade.

†**Pe·tenlai:r.** *Obs.* [a. F. *pet-en-l'air* (petanle·r), f. *pet* Pet *sb.*3, *en l'air* in the air.] A jacket reaching down to the waist.

1753 A. Murphy *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 24 Two very ugly Monkeys, dressed out..with Paris Caps, and well chosen Petonlair and Petticoat. 1754 *Connoisseur* No. 25 (1774) I. 195 Hence it is, that sacks and petenlairs may be seen at Moorfields and White-chapel. 1761 Foote in *Brit. Mag.* II. 315 English cloths, Irish linens, and French petenlairs.

Peteous, obs. form of Piteous.

Peter (pī·tɔr), *sb.* Forms: 1–2 **Petrus,** 2– **Peter**; also 3–5 **Petir,** 4–5 **Petre**; 7– **peeter** (in senses 4–6). [In 12th c. *Peter*, ad. L. *Petrus*, a. Gr. Πέτρος, lit. 'Stone', translating Syriac ܟܐܦܐ *kēfā* (*Cephas*) 'stone', the surname conferred by Christ upon one of his disciples, Simon Peter, historically known as St. Peter, in honour of whom it subsequently became a noted Christian name, in many local forms, e.g. It. *Pietro*, *Pedro*, Sp. Pg. *Pedro*, Pr. *Peire*, OF. *Pierres*, in regimen *Pierre*, F. *Pierre*, AF. *Piers*, *Pers*, *Pierce*; OE. *Petrus*, gen. *Pet(e)res*, dat. *Pet(e)re*, acc. *Petrus*, *-um*; in Hatt. Gosp. nom. *Petrus*, *Peter*, dat. acc. *Petre*, ME. 3–5 *Petir*, 4–5 Wyclif *Petre*.]

A male Christian name; hence in many transferred uses, mostly referring directly or indirectly to St. Peter.

†**1.** As an exclamation or quasi-oath. *Obs.* (Cf. *Mary! Marry!* etc.)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 681 He wende ful witerly sche were in is armes: Ac peter! it nas but is puluere. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* VI. 28 'Knowest þou ouht A Corseynt Men calleþ Seynt Treuþe'..'Peter!' quod a Plou3-Mon..'I knowe him as kuyndeliche, as Clerk doþ his bokes'.

2. Used in proverbial phrases in conjunction with *Paul*; esp. in *to rob* (†*borrow from*, †*unclothe*) *Peter to pay* (†*clothe*) *Paul*, to take away from one person, cause, etc. in order to pay, or confer something on, another; to discharge one debt by incurring another.

In quot. *c* 1400 we might think that there was a mere conjunction of two well-known alliterating names (cf. *Jack* and *Jill*); but something is prob. due to the association of St. Peter and St. Paul, as leading apostles and saints, and as fellow-martyrs at Rome. The phrase 'to rob Peter, etc.' may have no more specific origin; at least, the current explanation (quoted by Heylin in 1657–61) is in its details set aside by the chronology, as well as by the occurrence of the phrase in French also: cf. 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Pol*, *Descouvrir S. Pierre pour couvrir S. Pol*, to build, or inrich one Church with the ruines, or reuenues of another; also in mod.F., *découiffer Saint Pierre pour coiffer Saint Paul.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 331 Sum medicyne is for peter þat is not good for poul, for þe diuersite of complexioun. 1515 Barclay *Egloges* i, Fewe Princes geue that which to them selfe attayne...They robbe saint Peter therewith to cloth S. Powle. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 131 Rob Peter and pay Poule, thou sayst I do: But thou robst and poulst Peter and Poule too. 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 168 b, That in my iudgement is a shamefull thing..to uncloath Peter to cloath Paule. 1657–61 Heylin *Hist. Ref.* (1674) 121 The Lands of Westminster so dilapidated by Bishop Thirlby..the rest laid out for Reparation to the Church of St. Paul; pared almost to the very quick in those days of Rapine. From hence first came that significant By-word (as is said by some) of Robbing Peter to pay Paul. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* clxxvi. (1714) 215 Those that Rob Peter, as we say, to Pay Paul, and take the Bread out of their Masters Mouths to give it to Strangers. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. iii. 35 You may make a shift by borrowing from Peter to pay Paul.

†**3.** A name for the cowslip: = *Herb Peter* (see Herb *sb.* 7 b). *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 192 Peter or cowsloppe, *herba Petri.*

†**4.** A kind of wine: ? = Peter-see-me. *Obs.*

a 1625 Fletcher *Chances* v. iii. (*Song*) By old Claret I enlarge thee, By Canary thus I charge thee, By Britain, Mathewglin, and Peeter, Appear and answer me in meeter.

†**5.** 'Some kind of cosmetic' (Halliwell). *Obs.*

1689 *Disc. Van. Modish Women* iii. 43 Our fickle Ladies no less blush (I mean if their Peeter would give them leave). *Ibid.* xi. 175 Then her boxes of Peeter, and Patches, and all her Ornamental knacks and dresses.

6. *Thieves' Cant.* A portmanteau or trunk; a bundle or parcel of any kind.

1668 Head *Eng. Rogue* I. *Canting Vocab.*, *Peter*, a Portmantua. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Flick the Peeter*, cut off the Cloak-bag or Port-manteau. 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* II. 231 'Three peters cracked and frisked', made a frequent opening of the morning's log. 1894 A. Morrison *Mean Streets*, etc. 261 People sat defiantly on piles of luggage at the railway stations, and there was never a peter to touch for.

7. Blue Peter: see Blue *a.* 13 (also in *Whist* simply *Peter*).

1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 417 She has had Blue Peter's flag flying at the fore, as a signal..for sailing. 1885 Proctor in *Longm. Mag.* VI. 606 The signal or Peter consists in playing an unnecessarily high card to a trick.

8. *Comb.* **a.** †**Peter-corn:** see quot.; **Peter-fish** = *St. Peter's fish* (see b); †**petergrass** (**-grys**), app. a name for wild thyme; **Peter Gunner,** 'an amateur gun' (Farmer *Slang*; but cf. *peter* = saltpetre); †**Peterlook** (?); **Peternet,** a kind of fishing net; **Peter-pastoral** *adj.*, derisive expansion of *pastoral*. Also in *Thieves' Cant* in sense 6, as *peter-claiming*, *-cutter*, *-hunting*, *-lay* (see quots.). See also Peter-boat, -man, -penny.

1894 A. Morrison *Mean Streets*, etc. 258 From this, he ventured on *peterclaiming, laying hands nonchalantly on unconsidered parcels and bags at railway stations. 1736 Drake *Eboracum* I. vii. 332 One thrave of corn out of every carucate of land..in the bishopric of York; which to this day is called **Peter corn.* 1862 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* IV. 339 Some cracksmen have what is called a *petter-cutter, that is, a cutter for iron safes. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* iii. 99 The fish called..by some, a *Peter or Penny-fish.. having two remarkable round spots upon either side, these are conceived to be the marks of St. Peter's fingers. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 645/2 *Hoc sirpillum*, *petergrys. 1615 *Cold Yeare* 1614, Cij, It was a shame that poore harmelesse Birds could not be suffered in such pittifull cold weather to save them-selues under a Bush..but that euery paltrie *Peter-gunner must fart Fire and Brimstone at them. 1633 Shirley *Witty Fair One* II. ii, I smell powder,..this peter-gunner should have given fire. 1811 *Lexicon Balatr.*, *Peter Gunner*, who will kill all the birds that died last summer. 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, **Peter-hunting*, traversing the streets or roads for the purpose of cutting away trunks, &c. from travelling carriages. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, **Peter-Lay*, Rogues who follow Petty Thefts, such as cutting Portmanteaus, &c. from behind Coaches. 1397–8 in *36th Rep. Dep. Kpr.* (1875) App. II. 90 [Nine locks with nine keys, called] *petrelokes. 1584 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 63 Treat Nets, *Peter Nets, must be two Inches large in the Meish. 1880–4 Day *Fishes Gt. Brit. & Irel.* I. p. ci, *Peter-nets* have floats along the upper rope and weights along the foot-line, one end is attached on shore, and the other anchored out at sea on a right line with the coast. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 672 Water-gruel sonnets on the *peter-pastoral ruralities of the Serpentine.

b. Combinations with *Peter's*: †(**St.**) **Peter's barge, bark, boat, ship,** allusive names for the Christian or Catholic Church; †**St. Peter's corn,** the single-grained wheat, *Triticum monococcum* (Linn.); †**Peter's cress,** a name for Samphire: see quot.; (**St.**) **Peter's fish,** a name given to several fishes (as the John Dory, the haddock, etc.) having a mark on each side near the pectoral fin, affirmed in legend to have been made by St. Peter's thumb and finger when he caught the fish for the tribute-money (Matt. xvii. 27); **Peter's penny:** see Peter-penny.

c 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* IV. 1214 Ye shal leden hem on-to *peteres barge. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. xlvii. § 1. 68 *Briza Monococcos*, after L'Obelius;..in English *Saint Peters Corne. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, St. Peter's Corn, *Triticum monococcum.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 347 **Cress, Peter's*, an old name for *Crithmum maritimum*. *Ibid.* 348 Thus a herb properly enough called Rock-cress from its growing in the crevices of rocks, came to be known as Peter's cress. 1611 Cotgr., *Dorée*, the Dorce, or *Saint Peters fish. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 137 Doree, St. Peters fish. 1857 Wright *Dict.* II. 738/1 *Peter's-fish*, the haddock. Haddock has spots on either side, which are said to be marks of St. Peter's fingers, when he caught that fish for the tribute. 1678 *Donna Olimpia* 188 The only man judged capable of governing *St. Peter's Ship in so boisterous time.

c. St. Peter's wort (also **St. Peterwort, Peterwort**), a name for several plants: (*a*) the Cowslip, *Primula veris* (= Herb Peter); (*b*) certain species of *Hypericum* or St. John's wort, esp. *H. quadrangulum*; also of the kindred American genus *Ascyrum*; (*c*) Feverfew, *Pyrethrum Parthenium.*

? 1516 *Grete Herball* cccl. Tv, Primula veris is called prymerolles. Some call it saynt peterworte. 1552 Elyot, *Ascyrum*,..of some is called Peter worte: other wolde haue it to be Tutson; some think it to be a kind of S. Iohns worte, and that is most lykely, and may be called square S. Iohns grasse. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xi. 19 It [Feverfew] is called..of some Whitewurte, also S. Peters wurt. *Ibid.* xlv 66 It is hoate and dry like S. Iohns grasse, or S. Peters wurte. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cli. 434. 1733 Miller *Gard. Dict.*, *Ascyrum*, S. Peter's wort. 1765 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxv. (1794) 373 Another wild sort..growing in moist hedges and woods, and called Saint Peter's wort.

Hence **Pe·terkin, Pe·terling** *nonce-wds.* [dim. of *Peter*], a petty claimant to the spiritual position of St. Peter and his reputed successors the Popes.

c 1662 F. Kerby in *P. Heywood's Diaries*, etc. (1883) III. 30 Proud peter-lings vouchsafe the crown to bles. 1892 Huxley *Ess. Controverted Quest.* 15 Setting up Lutheran, Zwinglian, and other Peterkins, in the place of the actual claimant to the reversion of the spiritual wealth of the Galilean fisherman.

†**Peter,** *v.*1 [f. Peter *sb.* 5.] *trans.* To apply cosmetics to, to 'paint'.

1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* 161 My face is now so fresh and ruddy, because people have peter'd it, and coloured it with lakes.

Pe·ter, *v.*2 *slang* or *colloq.* [Origin unknown.]

1. *trans.* To cease, stop, leave off. *slang.*

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Peter that*, synonymous with *stow that.*

2. *intr. Peter out* (orig. *U.S. Mining colloq.*): To diminish gradually and cease; to run out and disappear (as a stream, a vein of ore); to die out, give out, fail, come to an end.

a 1865 A. Lincoln in McClure *Life* (1896) 133 The store in which he clerked was 'petering out'—to use his own expression. 1865 S. Bowles *Across Continent* 133 Humboldt River..runs west and south from three hundred to five hundred miles, and then finds ignominious end in a 'sink', or..quietly 'peters out'. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Peter* or *peter out*, to fail gradually in size, quantity, or quality. 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq.*, *Childr. Israel* i, But the luck had failed, the mines petered out. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Jan. 45/1 Human effort of all kinds tends..to 'peter out'.

Peter, variant of Petre, saltpetre, etc.

Peteraro, obs. var. Pedrero, a small gun.

Pe·ter-boat. [app. f. Peter *sb.* + Boat: cf. *Peterman.*] Local name (chiefly on the Thames and adjacent coasts) for a decked fishing-boat smaller than a smack or yawl; also for a dredgerman's double-ended boat, travelling equally well bow or stern foremost.

1540 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (1894) I. 99, I.. being in a certeyn petyr boat comyng toward the towne of Lye. 1607 Dekker & Webster *Northw. Hoe* II. i. Wks. 1873 III. 20 If we haue but good draughts in my peeter-boate. 1769 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 69/1 Discovered by the people of a peterboat, on the shore somewhere below Gravesend. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 148 The boats of the dredgermen are of a peculiar shape. They have no stern, but are the same fore and aft. They are called Peter boats. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xii. 18 Model of 'Peterboat', used in the whitebait fishery.

Peterera, -ro, var. Pedrero, a small gun.

†**Pe·terish,** *a. Obs.* [f. Petre + -ish 1.] Containing saltpetre.

1690 in R. W. Cochran-Patrick *Med. Scotl.* iv. (1892) 65 When peterish earth shall be found, to dispose thereof for the convenience of the gun-powder factories.

Peterman (pī·tərmăn). [app. f. Peter *sb.* (in allusion to the occupation of Simon Peter).]

1. A fisherman; formerly, app. one who practised a particular kind of fishing.

c 1400 *Act Comm. Council London* in C. Welch *Tower Bridge* (1894) 88 An Acte concernyng Petermen and other fysshing in the Thames [decrees that] none fish in the Thames with anglys nor other engines, but only with nets of assize and only at times sensonable, nor near any wharf of the bridge. 1500 *Acc.*, *ibid.*, Fines of Petermen for fishing and rugging at the bridge, and with their nets and engines daily hurting the same contrary to divers acts thereof made. 1624 Heywood *Captives* IV. i, *Clowne.* But [resolve mee] feythefully. *Fisher.* As I am honest peeterman. 1629 H. Burton *Truth's Triumph* 230 The troubled sea, where Romes Peter-men finde the best fishing. 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 68 No Peter-men shall..fish or work with any Manner of Net upon the said Water. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Peterman*, a fisherman; a fellow-craftsman of the Apostle Peter. 1894 C. Welch *Tower Bridge* 73 Crowded with devout citizens, from the dignified Alderman to the rough-clad peterman. (*Historical.*)

†**2.** Some kind of beer. *Obs.*

1767 S. Paterson *Another Trav.* II. 51 To give him a dram, or a glass of peterman.

3. *Thieves' Cant.* [f. Peter *sb.* 6.] A thief who steals portmanteaus from vehicles.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 209 As good a cracksman or peter-man as any in the ring. 1863 *Story of Lanc. Thief* 9 (Farmer) Sometimes he'd turn peterman, and he had been generally lucky at it.

†**Pe·termas.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Peter *sb.* + Mass *sb.*1] The feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, Aug. 1. (Cf. next, quot. 1747.)

c 1000 Wulfstan *Hom.* I. 272 Romfeoh gelæste man æghwilce geare be Peteres mæssan. 1548 *Aberdeen Regr.* XX. (Jam.), Petermas nixt cumis.

Petermorel, obs. var. *petty morel*: see Morel.

Pe·ter-pe·nny, Peter's penny. Usu. in pl. **Pe·ter-pe·nce, Peter's pence.** [f. Peter *sb.* (in reference to the claim of the see of Rome to the patrimony of St. Peter) + Penny.]

1. *Hist.* An annual tax or tribute of a penny from each householder having land of a certain value, paid before the Reformation to the papal see at Rome; also, a similar tribute paid by several northern lands.

The institution of Peter's pence has been attributed to Ine king of Wessex, 688–728, and to Offa king of Mercia, 755–94. It is mentioned as due by ancient law in a (Latin) letter of Canute in 1031. It was discontinued by statute in 1534.

c 1205 Lay. 31964 Inne wes þe uormeste mon þe Peteres peni bigon. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 10139 Fram rome he broȝte an heste þat me here nome Petres peni of ech hous þat smoke out of come. [Cf. 9720 Peires panes þat me gadereþ manion.] *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 147 Antecrist makiþ hise [priests] knowen..

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bi peterpens gederynge. *a* 1492 J. Rous *Hist. Reg. Angl.* (1716) 72 Denarius Petri, Anglice Petir pens, vel Romscot. 1535 Coverdale *Bible* Ded., I passe ouer his pestilent pykynge of Peter pens out of youre realme. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvi. (1739) 148 The Roman Tribute of Peter-pence was allowed by the Conqueror's Law to the Bishops Court. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 183 Every one who shall have thirty pence of current money in his house, of his own property .. shall pay a Peter-penny. 1747 Carte *Hist. Eng.* I. 274 Being paid at the rate of a penny by every family that had thirty pence annual rent in land, every year on the first of August, the feast of St. Peter ad vincula, [it] was thence called Peter-pence. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 668/1 Linköping .. it was at a council held in this town in 1153 that the payment of Peter's pence was agreed to at the instigation of Nicholas Breakspeare.

2. Applied to the voluntary contributions of Roman Catholic peoples to the papal treasury since 1860.

1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 12/1 The more ignorant believers who were asked to contribute to Peter's Pence. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 483/2 He [Antonelli, 1870] obtained from the Italians payment of the Peter's pence (5,000,000 lire) remaining in the papal exchequer.

†**Pe·ter-see-me·**. *Obs.* Also **Peter-sa-meene, -se-mea,** (?) **-semine.** [A corruption of *Pedro Ximenes*, the name of a celebrated Spanish grape, so called after its introducer: see quot. 1846, and Notes to Dekker in Pearson's ed. 1873.] A kind of Spanish wine.

1617 Brathwait *Law of Drinking* 80, I am phlegmaticke as may be, Peter see me must inure me. 1623 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Praise of Hempseed* 5 Peeter-se-mea, or headstrong Charnico, Sherry, nor Rob-o-Dauy here could flowe. 1623 Middleton & Rowley *Sp. Gipsy* III. i. (1653) E j b, Peter see me shall wash thy nowle. 1630 Dekker *and Pt. Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 160 A pottle of Greeke wine, a pottle of Peter sa meene. 1631 Heywood *1st Pt. Fair Maid of West* III. Wks. 1874 II. 301 Peter-see-mee, Canary, or Charnico. [1846 Ford *Gatherings fr. Spain* 152 The *Pedro Ximenes*, or delicious sweet-tasted grape which is so celebrated, came originally from Madeira, and was planted on the Rhine, whence about two centuries ago one Peter Simon brought it to Malaga.]

Petersham (pī·təɹʃăm). [Named after Viscount Petersham, *c* 1812.] (*attrib.*, or *ellipt.* as *sb.*) **a.** Name for a kind of heavy overcoat or breeches formerly fashionable; also for the cloth of which such overcoats are made. **b.** Name for a thick kind of ribbon of ribbed or corded silk used for strengthening the waists of women's dresses, and for belts and hatbands.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 95 What crowding and jostling to get a side view Of my Petersham breeches and coat of sky-blue. 1819 *Hermit in London* III. 82 Put on my dowlas Petershams, half-stockings, and dicky. 1863 Gronow *Recollect.* II. 154 The Viscount [Petersham] was likewise a great Mæcenas among the tailors, and a particular kind of great-coat when I was a young man was called a Petersham. 1864 *Athenæum* 29 Oct. 558/3 We deal with less disputable matters when we come to Petersham coats, so called from the head of the 'Dandies' of half-a-century ago, who afterwards became Earl of Harrington. 1904 *Woollen Draper's Terms* in *Tailor & Cutt.* 4 Aug. 479/3 Petersham Cloth: A heavy woollen cloth having a round nap surface; used for heavy overcoats.

Peterwort: see Peter *sb.* 8 c.

Petewous, -wus, obs. forms of Piteous.

Pe·tful, *a. rare.* [f. Pet *sb.*[2] + -ful.] Pettish.

1861 Sala *Dutch Pict.* xx. 315 Sitting, with petful impatience, in the parlour.

Peth, Pether, dial. forms of Pith, Pedder.

†**Pethrow,** obs. corrupt form of Pedrero.

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Brave Sea-fight* Wks. III. 42 Ordnance of whole Cannon, Demy-Cannon, Cannon Pethrow, whole Culuering, and Demy-Culuering.

Pethwind, variant of Bethwine.

Petiaguay, -augre, obs. corrupt ff. Piragua.

Peticoot, -cote, obs. forms of Petticoat.

Peti degree, petiegre, -grew: see Pedigree.

Petie, obs. form of Petty, Pity.

Petifactor: see Pettifactor.

†**Pe·tifoot,** *pl.* **petifeet.** *rare.* [For *petty feet*; rendering L. *pediculus*, dim. of *pes* foot.] Little foot: in quot. = peduncle or pedicle (of an apple).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 902 Let her petifeet downward be wende, And touche hem not vntil they schal be spende.

Petigre(e, -grue, etc., obs. forms of Pedigree.

†**Petigrew, pettigree.** *Obs.* Also 6 **petygrew, petigrue, -gre(e.** [f. Petit, Petty *a.* + Pr. *greù, agreù* holly (also *grevel, agreveu, agrafel, agrafuelh*, Mistral) = Gascon *agreu*, Cat. *grevol* (Körting):—L. *acrifolium* holly (f. *acri-s* sharp, piercing + *folium* leaf): cf. *aquifolium* (for **acui-, acifolium*) holly. *Petit greù* may itself occur in Pr., as the equivalent of F. *petit houx* 'little holly', synon. of *brusc*, butcher's broom.]

A name for Butcher's Broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*).

1538 Turner *Libellus, Ruscus* .. Humile officinæ uocant bruscum, angli Butchers broome, & Petygrew. 1548 — *Names of Herbes* 69 Petigrue groweth in Kent wilde by hedge sydes. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cccxxiv. 760 It is called .. in English Kneeholme .. and Petigree. 1611 Cotgr., *Petit houx*, Kneeholme, Pettigree, Butchers Broome.

Pe·tillate, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. F. *pétiller* (dim. of *péter* to break wind): see -ate[3] 7.] *intr.* To crepitate, to effervesce (as an aerated liquid).

1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 622 Sparkling Hock and petillating Moselle.

†**Petilo·demenage.** *Obs. rare.* = Petty lodemanage: see Lodemanage.

1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 138 Primage, Petilodeminage, and sometimes Pilotage, according to the accustomed manner in the like Voyages.

Petimorel, obs. var. *petty morel*: see Morel.

Petinine (pe·tinəin). *Chem.* [f. Gr. πετεῖν-ός volatile + -ine[5].] A synonym of *Iso-butylamine*, $CH(CH_3)_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}NH_2$.

1853 *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 134 The sulphates of .. chinoline, picoline, petinine are .. insoluble. 1857 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 212. 1868–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 737 Petinine, a volatile base obtained by Anderson from the most volatile portion of bone-oil, is .. isomeric, or perhaps identical, with tetrylamine.

Petiola·ceous, *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *petiolus* Petiole + -aceous.] = Petiolate.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Petiolaceus* .. petiolaceous.

Petiolar (pe·tiōlăɹ), *a.* [f. L. *petiolus* Petiole + -ar.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of a petiole.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* III. xv. (1765) 204 Petiolar Buds. 1793 Martyn *Lang. Bot.*, *Petiolaris cirrus*, a petiolar tendril, proceeding from the petiole of a leaf. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 169 The genus Eriogonum in which there is no petiolar sheath. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 376 In the glandular ends of the petiolar appendages of Passifloræ.

Also **Pe·tiolary** *a.*, in same sense. *rare*—°.

1828 Webster, *Petiolar, Petiolary.*

Petiolate (pe·tiolăt), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *petiolāt-us*, f. *petiol-us* Petiole: see -ate[1]. In F. *pétiolé*.] Having or furnished with a petiole; stalked; borne or growing upon a petiole or stalk. **a.** *Bot.*

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf, Petiolate Leaf*, one affixed to a plant by means of a peculiar pedicle. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. (1794) 183 The lower ones [leaves] petiolate, the upper sessile. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* (1870) 133 When a leaf arises from the stem by means of a petiole it is said to be stalked or petiolate.

b. *Zool.*: see Petiole 2; *spec.* in *Entom.* Belonging to the division *Petiolata* of hymenopterous insects, with a stalked abdomen, as bees, wasps, etc.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xliii. IV. 185 Insects that have a petiolate abdomen. 1856–8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 350 Abdomen always petiolate.

Also **Pe·tiolated** *a.*, in same senses.

1756 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 835 The leaves .. of this species are constantly petiolated. 1856–8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 641 Branchiopoda.—Two eyes petiolated and a frontal ocellus sessile.

Petiole (pe·tiōul). *Nat. Hist.* [= mod.F. *pétiole*, ad. L. *petiol-us* little foot, stem, stalk of fruit: specialized by Linnæus:

1751 Linnæus *Philos. Bot.* 41 *Petiolus, Pedunculus, Pediculus* antecessoribus Synonymi fuere, nobis autem minime. Petiolus promit folium, et Pedunculus Fructificationem.]

1. *Bot.* The footstalk of a leaf, by which it is attached to the stem; a leaf-stalk.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Petiole, petiolum*, among botanists, expresses that stalk which supports the leaves, .. as the peduncle does the fructifications. *Ibid.* s. v. *Leaf*, The oppositely pinnated .. folioles stand opposite to one another on the common petiole. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 250 Leaves, .. gradually narrowed into long winged petioles.

2. *Zool.* Applied to a slender stalk-like structure supporting some part, as the eye-stalk in certain Crustacea, or the stalk connecting the abdomen and thorax in wasps, ants, and other insects.

1782 André in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 441 *note*, Crabs, whose eyes are placed on petioles, or stalks, and are moveable. 1856–8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 243 Filaments of branchiæ numerous, placed on a petiole twisted spirally.

Petioled (pe·tiōld), *a.* [f. prec. + -ed[2].] Furnished with a petiole; petiolate.

1793 Martyn *Lang. Bot.*, *Petiolatum folium*, a Petiolate or Petioled leaf. 1877–84 F. E. Hulme *Wild Fl.* p. xiii, Stem-leaves shortly petioled or sessile.

Petiolule (petiʏlĭul). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *petiolul-us*, dim. of *petiolus* Petiole; also in mod.F. (Littré).] A partial or secondary petiole; the footstalk of a leaflet in a compound leaf.

1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. 94 In all truly compound leaves the petiole is articulated with each petiolule. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* (1870) 167 The divisions of the petiole .. are then called petiolules, stalklets, or partial petioles.

Hence **Petio·lular** *a.* [= F. *pétiolulaire*], pertaining to a petiolule; **Petio·lulate** *a.* [= F. *pétiolulé*], having, or borne upon, a petiolule.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, Petiolular. 1881 Baker in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* 267 Leaflets 7 .. alternate, petiolulate.

Petious, obs. form of Piteous.

Petipanik, *petty panic*: see Petty *a.* 5.

Petit (†pe·tit, ‖pəti), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6 **petyt,** 7 **pettit**; β. 5–6 **petyte,** 5–8 **-ite,** 7 **pettite**; γ. 7 **peteet, -e.** [a. F. *petit*, fem. *petite* (11th c.) = Pr. and Cat. *petit*, Olt. *petitto, pitetto* (both in Florio, 1611). Found in Anglo-Fr. phrases or combs. from 13th c., and as an Eng. adj. in 14th c.; but before 1400 written also *pety*, later *petty*, which became the proper English form; but, beside this, *petit* continued in use, being still common in the 17th c., though little used in the 18th c., exc. as retained in legal phrases, or as influenced by modern French (in some phrases from which it still occurs). While it was still a living Eng. word the final *t* was pronounced, as shown by the frequent 16–17th c. spelling *petite, -yte* (in Eng. only a spelling-variant, not distinctively fem. as in Fr.). The stress varied; the alliteration and rhythm in *Piers Plowman* shows *pe·tit* (as does the surname *Pettit*); while the spellings *peteet, -eete,* show final stress.

The origin of F. *petit* is uncertain: 'the primitive type appears to have been **pittittum* or **pettittum*' (Darmest.), and as there is no such form in L., many scholars think it a derivative of a Celtic root *pett-* 'part, piece, bit', whence also It. *pezza*, F. *pièce*, Eng. *piece*. Cf. Diez s.v. *Pito*, Thurneysen *Keltoroman.* s.v. *Pezza*, Körting (1901), stem *petti-*, No. 7106.]

†**1.** Of small size, small; also occas. Few or small in number. *Obs.*

α. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 242 Pouerte nis but a petit þinge appereth nou3t to his naule. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46, 1 petit brase morter. 1569 T. Norton *To Q.'s deceived subjects N. C.* D iij, The number is great agaynste you, infinitely exceedyng your petit multitude. 1665 Needham *Med. Medicinæ* 193 That sort of petit Animals. 1671 F. Phillips *Reg. Necess.* 356 Which declared the number of his Servants not to be small, petit, or inconsiderable. [1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* xv. (1858) 323 A really handsome man, .. with .. an erect though somewhat petit figure.]

β. 1567 Drant *Horace* To his Bk. R viij, Stamering age to petyte laddes in corners al wil reede thee. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 113 Kishmy a pettite castle not farre from Tasques. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* I. xii. 40 Many other petite tracts of ground. 1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* I. vii. § 16 As in cutting a petite and Infant-Bean, may be seen.

γ. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* I. i. 6 The fortuitous concourse of infinite peteet Atomes. 1675 Teonge *Diary* (1825) 114 At the south east corner of this peteete building.

†**2.** Of little importance or value; insignificant, trifling: = Petty *a.* 2. *Obs.*

α. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* VIII. 60 His pardoun In purgatorie is petit, I trouwe. 1554 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. xvi. 139 It was not meet .. that the Bishop [Bonner] should debase himself to such petit Functions of Preaching. 1599 Thynne *Animadv.* (1865) 52 But on these and suche petit matters, I will not nowe longe insiste. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1717) V. 492 Their grand Subject was Truth, and consequently above all petit Arts, and poor Additions. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) III. 275 His name .. confined to some petit cycle in a musty genealogy. 1759 Dilworth *Pope* 99 [His] taste .. was turned entirely towards the grand; he hated everything petit.

β. 1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 135, I passe by other petite faults. 1610 T. Abbott *Old Way* 25 By a petite reason [marg. *absurda ratiuncula*] of Pelagius he was driuen to speake absurdly thereof. *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Underwoods, Eupheme* ix, In all her petite actions, so devote. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* (1817) III. 1203 In translating .. and other petite employments.

†**3.** Subordinate, minor, on a small scale: = Petty *a.* 3. Sometimes as opposed to *grand. Obs.*

α. 1532 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. li. S v b, To scour the see of pyrates & petyt robbers of the see. 1552 Huloet, Petit brybar, *furcifer* .. Petit bribarye, *latrocinium.* *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Hereford.* II. (1662) 35 Milfred (a petit Prince of that Country). 1722 J. Richardson *Statues, etc. Italy* 273 The Stiff, Petit Style of Painting, the Remnant of Gothicism. 1724 Bp. Nicolson in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 335 All our pedlers and petit merchants are confederating .. against the currency of them. [1897 *Genealog. Mag.* Oct. 365 In it [manor court of Teignmouth] were anciently tried all petit cases relating to the inhabitants.]

β. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 11 Kent was then divided into foure petite kingdomes. 1588 — *Eiren.* IV. xx. 619 To deliuer the gaoles of .. idle poor folkes, petite theeues, and some others. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* III. ii. 196. 1641 Heylin *Help to Hist.* (1671) 4 Those inferiour and petite Kings, being in tract of time worn out.

†**b.** Hence *Petit-bribing* adj., practising 'petit bribery': cf. quot. 1552 in 3 α. *Obs.*

1634 Canne *Necess. Separ.* 143 The petitbribing Sumner rideth foorth laden with excommunications.

4. In special collocations (rarely hyphened), as an earlier form or variant of *petty*: **petit custom**: see Petty *a.* 5; **Petit Bag, canon, captain, officer**: see Petty Bag, Petty canon, Petty captain, Petty officer; also, **petit** Cape, Chapman, Constable, Juror, Jury, Larceny, Sergeanty, -try, Sessions, Treason.

‖ **5.** In some mod. French collocations adopted in English, as **petit baume,** a liquor distilled from *Croton balsamiferum* in the West Indies; **petit choux, petit point**: see quots.; **petit verre,** a glass of liqueur [*lit.* a small glass]. Also Petit-maître, Petit souper.

1858 Hogg *Veg. Kingd.* 658 The distilled plant furnishes the liquor called *eau de mantes*, or **petit baume*, in the West Indies. 1706 Phillips, **Petits Choux*, a sort of Paste for garnishing, made of fat Cheese, Flower, Eggs, Salt, etc. bak'd in a Pye-pan, and Ic'd over with fine Sugar. 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework* 32/1 *Tent Stitch*, this stitch is also known as '*petit point' and 'perlenstich'. 1862 Thackeray *Philip* xix, He summoned the waiter, and paid for his **petit verre.* 1895 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 521 [He] sipped his *petit verre.*

B. *sb.* †**1.** A little boy in a grammar-school; a junior schoolboy. Also *transf. Obs.*

1460–70 *Ipswich Sch. Reg.* in *Trans. R. Hist. Soc.* (1902) XVI. 166 Petytis vocati Apeseyes and Song. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* III. xxv, Some .. be as who sayeth petites and unethe lettered. 1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. xix. Wks. 1165/2 A teacher of children, (or as they call suche one in the grammer scoles) an vsher or a mayster of the petytes. 1572

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Fulke *Confut. Popery* 127 You haue discouered such a solemne secret to the yong petits of Popery. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Observ. Journ. Naples* 19 They..count them [classes] backward; for that which receives the Petits at first, is called the seventh Classis.

†2. A variety of domestic pigeon. *Obs. rare.*

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pigeon*, Many sorts of Pigeons, such as Carriers, ..Barbs, Petits, owls, spots [etc.].

‖ **Petite** (pəti·t, pĕti·t), *a.* [In sense 1, obs. var. of prec.; now only as Fr. fem. of *petit* adj.: see prec.]

†1. A variant of Petit, q. v. (used without reference to gender or sex). *Obs.*

2. Now, of a woman or girl: Little, of small stature or size, tiny.

1784 J. Barry in *Lect. Paint.* iii. (1848) 132 His [Raphael's] women in general are either charged and heavy..or dry and petite. 1794 Godwin *Cal. Williams* 51 Her person was petite and trivial. 1829 *Yng. Lady's Bk.* 290 The style of dress suitable to .. the pretty and petite. 1875 W. S. Hayward *Love agst. World* 48, I know that Florence's slender petite figure cannot compare with mine.

3. In certain French collocations often used in Eng., as **petite morale**, minor morals, the ethics of every-day details; **petite pièce**, a minor performance; in *pl.*, the minor writings of an author (formerly as Eng. *petite pieces*).

1712 Budgell *Spect.* No. 341 ₱9 [The French] always close their Tragick Entertainments with what they call a *Petite Piece*. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 155/2 The petite pieces of this eminent writer [Dryden]..are too numerous to specify here. 1825 Jeffrey *Ess.* (1844) I. 265 [They] composed a variety of petite pieces, and novels of polite gallantry. 1832 *Edin. Rev.* July 521 The duties, and decencies, and charities, which are, after all, the *petite morale* of a home. 1884 Seeley *H. Walpole* viii. 192 This country is..hardened against the *petite morale*.

Petit(e degree, obs. erron. form of Pedigree.

Petiteness (pĕti·tnės). [f. Petite + -ness.]

†a. Smallness, small size (*obs.*). b. Finicking or dainty littleness; puniness (*contemptuous*).

a 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* iii. vi. 276 In respect of the smallness and petiteness of these little Animals. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 50, I could not manage their box, (from its petiteness), so as to play with distinct fairness. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 18 June 11 A sombreness and roughness of dress and a petiteness of person about a number of them [Irish Members].

‖ **Petitio** (pĭti·ʃio, pĕti·ti,o). [L.: see next.] The Latin word for 'asking, begging, petitioning, petition', used in some phrases: esp.

‖ **Petitio induciarum**, *Law* = Imparlance 2.

1706 in Phillips. 1847 Craig s.v. *Petition*, *Petitio inducíarum*, the same in the civil law as *imparlance* in the common law; namely, a motion made to the declaration of the plaintiff by the defendant, whereby he craves respite, or another day, to put in his answer.

‖ **Petitio principii** (pĭti·ʃio prinsi·pi,əi) *Logic* [lit. begging or taking for granted of the beginning or of a principle], a logical fallacy which consists in taking for granted a premiss which is either equivalent to, or itself depends on, the conclusion, and requires proof; an instance of this; a 'begging the question'.

1531 Tindale *Expos.* 1 *John* v. 1–3 Wks. (1573) 420/1 Which kynde of disputyng schole men call *Petitio principii*, the prouyng of two certaine thynges, eche by the other, and is no prouyng at all. 1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* Wks. 1848 II. 339 This argument is called *petitio principii*, which is, when a thing is taken to make proof, that is doubtful, and standeth in question, and ought itself to be proved. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* i. iv. (1686) 11. 1668 Dryden *Def. Ess. Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 132 Here you see, instead of proof, or reason, there is only *petitio principii*. 1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IV. Introd., Had it not been for a *petitio principii*..the whole controversy had been settled at once. 1827 Whately *Logic* iii. § 3. 142. 1887 Fowler *Deduct. Logic* (ed. 9) viii. 145 The argument in a circle is the most important case of the fallacy called *Petitio Principii* (or, as it is more properly called, *Petitio Quæsiti*, begging the question).

Petition (pĭti·ʃən), *sb.* Also 4–7 -cion, 4–6 -cioun, -cyon, etc. [a. F. *pétition*, in OF. *peticiun* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *petītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *petĕre* to aim at, seek, lay claim to, ask, beg.]

1. The action of formally asking, begging, supplicating, or humbly requesting; esp. in phr. *to make petition*, to ask, supplicate, or formally beg.

1417 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. I. 57 He was forced againste his will to make peticion to have yor Peace by indenture. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxxvi. (Percy Soc.) 187 We thought to her we made peticion. 1555 Eden *Decades* 169 The instant peticion of any other person. 1611 Bible *Esther* vii. 3 Let my life be giuen me at my petition. 1673 Temple *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 37 Petition signifying barely asking or demanding, tho' implying the Thing demanded to be wholly in the Right and Power of them that give. 1817 Cobbett *Addr. Men Bristol* Wks. XXXII. 64 Petition, peaceable petition, is the course. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 212 The company's charter could be renewed only on petition and payment of a fine.

†b. *Petition of the principle*: begging of the question; = Petitio *principii*. *Obs.*

1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 223 He must haue an easie aduersarie, or else he shall gaine litle by such petition of principles. 1618 Chapman *Hesiod* Ded., Or if the allusion (or petition of the Principle) begge with too broad a Licence in the Generall. 1829 Landor *Imag. Conv., Diogenes & Plato* Wks. 1853 I. 458/1 Those terms are puerile, and imply a petition of a principle.

2. A supplication or prayer; an entreaty; *esp.* a solemn and humble prayer to the Deity, or to a sovereign or superior; also, one of the clauses of a prayer, e. g. of the Lord's prayer.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 299 Nede behoued him grante to clerke & baroun, & hold þam þe conante of ilk peticioun. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 363 (MS. Gg. 4. 27) And here compleyntys & petyciouns. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* vii. i. 214 Now syre this is my petycyon for thys feest, that ye wylle gyue me mete and drynke suffycyauntly for this twelue moneth. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Then shall the priest saye the Lordes prayer, the people repeating after him euery peticion. 1671 Milton *Samson* 650 This one prayer yet remains, might I be heard, No long petition, speedy death. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 733 What shou'd he do, who twice had lost his Love? What Notes invent, what new Petitions move? 1750 Gray *Long Story* 49 My Lady heard their joint petition. 1885 Ruskin *Pleas. Eng.* 136 Our petition in the Litany, against sudden death, was written originally to her [St. Barbara].

b. *transf.* The matter of the petition; the thing asked or entreated: as in *to have* or *receive one's petition*, *to grant a petition*.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxviii. 154 (Harl. MS.) Sithe I shall dye, I aske the law of yow, *scil.* þat I may have iij. peticiouns or I deye. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* iv. (1520) 31 b/2 He sayde..he sholde haue somwhat of his petycyon. 1526 Tindale 1 *John* v. 15 We knowe thatt we shall have the peticions that wee desyred of hym. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* ii. i. 58 O Rome, I make thee promise, If the redresse will follow, thou receiuest Thy full Petition at the hand of Brutus.

3. A formally drawn up request or supplication; *esp.* a written supplication from an individual or body of inferiors to a superior, or to a person or body in authority (as a sovereign or legislature), soliciting some favour, privilege, right, or mercy, or the redress of some wrong or grievance.

[1314–15 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 297/1 La dite Prohibition, dount les transescryt est cosu a ceste petitioun.] 1450 *Ibid.* V. 186/1 Agreith to this Petition of Resumption, and the same accepteth. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 17 They haue none other remedy but to sue vnto the lorde by peticion. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* v. i. 19 That it will please you To giue this poore petition to the King. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 8 The petition of Philip Bushell, whose Father was unjustly condemned, soe is the title. 1736 Sheridan in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 161 Thus this great affair has ended like the Yorkshire petition, which has been the chief business of the house of commons this session. 1812 J. Smyth *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 386 Goods are said to be delivered by Petition, when they are returned for some legal purpose, and are allowed to be imported without the tedious form of an entry. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 550 They prepared a petition to the House against the Bill.

†b. *spec.* The form in which the Houses of Parliament formerly presented a measure for the king's granting: now represented by the passing of a bill for the royal assent. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[1367 *Act* 36 *Edw. III*, c. 2 Sachiez nous avoir resceu la peticion baillez a nous par la commune de notre realme, en cest present parlement en la forme qui sensuyt.] 1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 22 Þe kyng of his grace especial grauntep þat fro hens forþ no þyng be enacted to þe Peticione of the Comune, þat be contrarie of hir askyng, wharby þey shuld be bounde wiþoute their assent. 1439 *Ibid.* V. 9/1 A Petition putte up to the Kyng in this Parlement, by the Communes of this londe. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 11 Everything..byfore rehersed declared and expressed in this bill of peticion. 1681 Nevile *Plato Rediv.* 111 Another Act..by which it was provided, That no Parliament should be dismist, till all the Petitions were answered; That is, in the Language of those times, till all the Bills..were finished. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 3 It became..fully established in the reign of Rich. III. that no award could be made on a private petition, without a formal and complete act of the whole legislature.

c. *Petition and Advice* (*Eng. Hist.*): the Remonstrance presented by Parliament to Cromwell on 4 Apr. 1657.

1657–76 Whitelock *Mem.* (1732) 655/2 A Writing which they stiled, The humble Petition and Advice of the Parliament of England, Scotland, and Ireland to his Highness. *Ibid.*, This Petition and Advice was presented to his Highness by the House. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 258, 266. 1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* (1871) IV. x. 245 This 'Remonstrance' of Pack's..., under the name 'Petition and Advice presented to his Highness,' became famous to the world in those spring months. 1884 C. H. Firth in Low & Pulling *Dict. Eng. Hist.* 818/1 On the whole the Petition and Advice established a far more workable distribution of political power than the instrument of government.

d. *Petition of Right*: the parliamentary declaration of the rights and liberties of the people, set forth in the form of a petition to King Charles I, which was finally assented to by the king in 1628. Although not a formal statute or ordinance, 'it has ever been accepted as having the full force of law'. (See also 4 a.)

1627 *Act* 3 *Chas. I* (*title*) The Peticion exhibited to His Majestie by the Lordes Spirituall and Temporall and Comons in this present Parliament assembled concerning divers Rightes and Liberties of the Subjectes. [Conclusion] All which they most humblie pray of your most Excellent Majestie as their Rightes and Liberties. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* i. § 8 Yet all these provocations and many other ..produced no other resentment than the Petition of Right. *a* 1676 Whitelock *Mem.* (1732) 10/2 The King gave another Answer to the Petition of Right,..which satisfy'd the Commons,..and so that excellent Law passed. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 134 This drew on a parliamentary enquiry, and produced the petition of right, 3 Car. I. 1824 Mackintosh *Sp. Ho. Com.* 1 June, The illustrious Judge on this occasion appeals to the Petition of Right. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vii. 391 The Petition of Right, as this statute is still called, from its not being drawn in the common form of an act of parliament. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* xv. (1862) 228 The Petition of Right, whereby the Lords and Commons obliged the King to declare the illegality of requiring loans without Parliamentary sanction.

4. *Law.* a. *Petition of right*: an ancient Common Law remedy against the Crown for obtaining possession or restitution of real or personal property: in Law Fr. *pétition de droit*, L. *petitio justitiæ*. (*Encycl. Laws Eng.*)

1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 575/1 By Writte or Writtes, or by Petition or Petitions of right sued. 1473 *Ibid.* VI. 72/2 Any Castelles..or Enheritamentes..wherof any persone or persones have had restitution by auctorite of Parlement, or restitution by Travers, Petition of Right, Lyvere, or any Recovere by the cours of the commen lawe. 1658 tr. *Coke's Rep.* iv. 55 a (1826) II. 428. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xvii. 256. [1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 242/2 *Petition* ..is used for that remedy which the subject hath to help a wrong done by the king..: In which sense it is either general that the king do him right..: Or it is special, when the conclusion and indorsement are special, for this or that to be done, &c.] 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 34/1 In modern practice the petition of right is not resorted to, except in cases to which neither a traverse of office nor a monstraunce de droit applies, or after those remedies have failed...The Latin term 'petitio justitiæ' shows that the words are used in the sense of a 'petition *for right*'. 1898 *Encycl. Laws Eng.* s.v. *Petition of Right*, Stated in general terms, the only cases in which a petition of right is available are where the land or goods or money of a subject have found their way into the possession of the Crown.

b. A formal application in writing made to a court (*a*) for judicial action concerning the matter of a suit then pending before it (formerly called a *cause petition*); (*b*) for something which lies in the jurisdiction of the court without an action, as a writ of *habeas corpus*, an order in bankruptcy, etc.; (*c*) in some forms of procedure initiating a suit or its equivalent: see quot. 1872.

1737 Reclaiming Petition [see Reclaiming *vbl. sb.* b]. 1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 366 Petition is the name given to the instrument by which, in cases of bankruptcy, claims are preferred to the Lord Chancellor sitting in a judicial capacity superordinate to that of the commissioners of bankruptcy. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 541 Lord Hardwicke...I did not think fit to determine the matter upon a petition, but thought it proper for a bill. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 735 In the judicial procedure of the Court of Session, a petition and complaint is the form in which certain matters of summary and extraordinary jurisdiction are brought under the cognisance of the Court. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 33/1 A petition is an application in writing, addressed to the lord chancellor, the master of the rolls, or to the Equity side of the Court of Exchequer, in which the petitioner states certain facts as the ground on which he prays for the order and direction of the court... A cause petition is a petition in a matter of which the court has already possession by virtue of there being a suit concerning the matter of the petition; and the petitioner is generally either a party to such suit, or he derives a title to some interest in the subject matter of the suit from a party to it. When there is no suit existing about the matter of the petition, it is called an *ex parte* petition. *Ibid.* 33/2 A petition may be presented for the appointment of guardians to infants, and for an allowance for their maintenance. 1848 Wharton *Law Lex.* 518/1 A petition is the proper mode of coming before the court for the relief of insolvent debtors. 1872 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 5) 729/2 Divorce and matrimonial suits, and suits instituted under the Legitimacy Declaration Act, are commenced by petition. *Ibid.*, Municipal Election Petitions are tried by a barrister under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882.

†5. *Math.* A postulate; an axiom. *Obs.*

1529 More *Dyalogue* i. Wks. 149/1 These two thinges seme to me two as true pointes, and as plaine to a christen man, as any peticion of Euclidis geometry is to a resonable man. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* i. post. i. 6 After the definitions.. now follow petitions, which are the second kynd of principles. *Ibid.*, Petitions..are certain general sentences, so plain, and so perspicuous, that they are perceiued to be true as soone as they are vttered. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 37 Also certain petitions are commonly received into the number of principles; as, for example, that a straight line may be drawn between two points. 1709 J. Ward *Yng. Math. Guide* (1734) 11 Postulate or Petition. That any Number may be diminished..by taking another Number from it. 1795 Hutton *Math. Dict.* II. 270/1 *Postulate*, a demand, petition, or a problem of so obvious a nature as to need neither demonstration, nor explication, to render it more plain or certain.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *petition-form*, *-monger*, *-writer*; **petition crown**, a pattern crown-piece presented to Charles II by Thomas Simon, and bearing his request for its comparison with the work of John Roeter by whom he had been superseded at the mint.

1853 *Numismatic Chron.* XVI. 135 Simon's 'Trial Piece' ..There exist four varieties...that which has on the edge Simon's Petition to Charles II. to be employed on his new coinage, and which is consequently known by the name of the Petition Crown. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 6 Nov. 5/2 The Petition Crown piece, of which a specimen was sold on Wednesday for £310, was the famous Simon's protest against foreign labour. 1887 Bulloch *Pynours* v. 46 This brave document was inspired by some petition-monger. 1900 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 6/2 We have to bribe magistrates, clerks, and petition-writers to get a hearing.

Petition (pĭti·ʃən), *v.* [f. Petition *sb.*: cf. mod.F. *pétitionner* (1792 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To address or present a petition to; to make a humble request or supplication to;

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spec. to address a formal written petition to (a sovereign, a legislative body, person in authority, or court).

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 187 You haue, I know, petition'd All the Gods for my prosperitie. 1637 *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 72 Sondaie last the parishieners petitiond his Majestie that their church might not be pulld downe. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. i. 143 There still remains a fourth subordinate right, appertaining to every individual, namely, the right of petitioning the king, or either house of parliament, for the redress of grievances. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 161 Lord Pembroke petitioned the House of Lords for a bill to set aside an amendment made in a fine, levied in the Court of Great Sessions in Wales. 1845 SARAH AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 273 To petition the emperor to hold an ecclesiastical council in the German nation. 1857-8 SEARS *Athan.* II. ii. 186 They petition Pilate for a guard.

b. To solicit, ask, beg for (a thing).

1631 HEYLIN *St. George* 86 The picture of some state or Country, petitioning .. the ayde and helping-hand of so great a Saint. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* XVI. *Confidant*, All that I hope, petition, or expect.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To address or present a petition, to make petition, to make a humble request or entreaty, to ask humbly (*for* something).

1634 HEYWOOD *Maidenhead Lost* L Wks. 1874 IV. 108 You petition heere For Men and Money! 1751 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 25 Westminster Bridge was petitioned for. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 71 The method of gaining admission into this hospital is by petitioning to the committee. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* IV. v, The Colonel petitioned for three days consideration. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VI. 300 Then Violet .. Petition'd too for him.

Hence **Petitioned** (pĭti·ʃənd) *ppl. a.*

1894 H. HUNT in *Daily News* 11 June 8/2 That the petitioned should not misunderstand us.

Petitional (pĭti·ʃənăl), *a. rare.* [f. PETITION *sb.* + -AL. Cf. *conditional*, etc.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a petition.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 120 A very formall letter, petitionall or supplicatiue. 1642 BURROUGHS *Sion's Joy* 37 A voice hath come from the Citie, a petitionall voice, graciously accepted by you. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* II. viii. (1861) 393 Working toward a grand petitional harmony with them.

Petitionarily, *adv. rare.* [f. next + -LY 2.] In a petitionary manner: (in quot. 1646) by way of *petitio principii* or unproved assumption.

1604 *Supplic. Masse Priests* § 1 Ever lowelie to solicite, yea petitionarily to importunate your Maiestie, for the happy grant of so manifold, farre-spreading .. a blessednesse. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 191 This doth but petitionarily inferre a dextrality in the heavens.

Petitionary (pĭti·ʃənări), *a.* [ad. med.L. *petitiōnāri-us*, f. *petitiōn-em* PETITION: see -ARY 1: cf. F. *pétitionnaire* (1792 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of the nature of, consisting of, containing or characteristic of a petition.

1579 J. STUBBES in *Harington's Nugæ Ant.* (ed. Park 1804) I. 162 These fewe petitionarye lynes. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xlviii. § 2 Petitionarie prayer belongeth only to such as .. stand in need of reliefe from others. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* IV. i, It is our base petitionary breath That blows 'hem to this greatnesse. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 139 Dr. Gauden presented a Petitionary Remonstrance. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 113 Claspt hands and that petitionary grace Of sweet seventeen subdued me ere she spoke.

2. Of persons: Suppliant, entreating, petitioning. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* V. ii. 82, I .. coniure thee to pardon Rome, and thy petitionary Countrimen. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Two Races of Men*, To say no to a poor petitionary rogue.

†**3.** Containing an unproved assumption or *petitio principii*. *Obs. rare*—1.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xiii. 227 From plaine and naturall principles, the doubt may be fairely salved, and not clapt up from petitionary foundations and principles unestablished.

†**Petitionate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *petitiōn-em* PETITION + -ATE 3: cf. *ambitionate*, etc.] **a.** *trans.* To address with petitions, supplicate, petition. **b.** *intr.* To make petition; to address or present a petition.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 120 Their more then probabilitie to preuaile in whatsoeuer they shall petitionate God for mee. 1625 in *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) I. 76 It will be time enough to heare from you agayne, and in no case time to petitionate till something be don.

Petitionee (pĭti ʃənī·). *U.S., Law.* [f. PETITION *v.* + -EE.] The person or party against whom a petition is filed, and who is required to answer and defend.

1764 *Conn. Col. Rec.* (1881) XII. 262 Unless the petitioner would .. execute notes of hand to the petitionee for the whole added together. 1767 *Ibid.* 618 Under the circumstances the petitioner ought not in equity to be holden to answer the same to the petitionee. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Petitionee*, a person cited to defend against a petition. 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Petitioner (pĭti·ʃənəɹ). [f. PETITION *sb.* + -ER 2: cf. *pensioner*, *commissioner*, etc., and med.L. *petitiōnārius* beggar, f. *petitiōn-em* PETITION.

In earlier use than PETITION *v.*, but, after the introduction of the latter, naturally viewed as its agent-n. in -ER 1.]

1. One who presents a petition; one who petitions.

For quot. 1414, cf. PETITION *sb.* 3 b.

1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 22 Consideringe that the Comune of youre lond .. ben as well Assentirs as Peticioners. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* Ep. A ij b, I shal be a continuall peticioner vnto almyghtye God for your preseruation. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 14, I would be understood .. an humble Petitioner, that ignorant and tender conscienced Anabaptists may have due time and means of conviction. 1798 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. viii. 182 The relief desired by the petitioners. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 714 Some petitioners asked to be heard by counsel.

b. *Hist.* One of those who signed the address, also called ADDRESSERS (cf. quot. 1681 s. v.) to Charles II in 1680, petitioning for the summoning of Parliament. Opposed to ABHORRER 2.

1757-1870 [see ABHORRER 2].

2. *Law.* **a.** A plaintiff in an action commenced by petition. **b.** A petitioning creditor.

1503 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 526/1 By whiche longe tracte of tyme, the said Sueters and Peticioners were and shulde be discomforted. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 26 Alas Sir, I am but a poore Petitioner of our whole Towneship. 1764-7 [see PETITIONER]. 1845 POLSON *Eng. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 835/1 Praying his lordship to issue his fiat, authorizing the petitioner, as such creditor, to prosecute his complaint in her Majesty's Court of Bankruptcy. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. ii. 286 The question as presented by Dunning was already decided in favor of the petitioners. *Mod. Rep. Divorce Crt.*, The judge pronounced a decree *nisi*, the petitioner to have the custody of the children.

Petitioning, *vbl. sb.* [f. PETITION *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of making or presenting a petition.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Declar.*, etc. Wks. (1711) 210 They could not be induced .. to acknowledge the smallest error, either in the matter of their petition or in the manner of their petitioning. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 147 Nearly related to this head of riots is the offence of tumultuous petitioning. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. II. 658 James .. had treated modest petitioning as a crime.

Petitioning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That petitions; supplicating, humbly begging.

Petitioning creditor, one who applies for an adjudication in bankruptcy against his debtor (*Wharton*).

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 111 This priuiledge and Knightly honour; Which hauing got by long petitioning suite. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* iv. Wks. 1851 III. 361 Unarm'd and Petitioning People 1845 POLSON *Eng. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 835/1 Proof being given before them [commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy] of the petitioning creditor's debt .. and of the act of bankruptcy, the trader is declared a bankrupt. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 4 A pony standing on his hind legs like a petitioning poodle.

Petitionist. *nonce-wd.* [See -IST.] One who makes a practice of petitioning; a professional or professed petitioner.

1822 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge*, I met a venerable old man, not a mendicant,—but thereabouts; a look-beggar, not a verbal petitionist.

‖ **Petit-maître** (pəti,mɛ̃·tr). [Fr., lit. little master.] An effeminate man; a dandy, fop, coxcomb.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 83 P5 All his Men were *Petits Maitres*, and all his Women *Coquets*. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. v. 88 Do you pretend, in such an age of petit maitres, to live single? 1820 T. MITCHELL *Comm. Aristoph.* I. p. cliii, A boon companion for the *petits-maitres* of the Ilyssus. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 37 The long and hanging sleeves of the loose coat he wore were .. one of the distinguishing marks of a petit maitre of that day.

altrib. 1744 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 22 July, A little, pert petit-maitre figure. 1880 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* XXXVIII. 537 He had .. the look of a petit maitre, and even, what is more contemptible still, of a petit-maitre priest.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Petit-mai·treship, Petit-mai·treism.** So ‖ **Petite-maitresse,** the female counterpart of a dandy, an *élégante*.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Fl. Macarthy* (1819) II. i. 68 (Stanf.) At the head of these pious petite maitresses stood Miss Crawley. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 110 None of the petit-maitreship of the art. 1824 *Ibid.* X. 518 We .. begin to give up our old ideas of their coxcoumbry, gaiety, and petit-maitreism. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* XXX, 'You stand excused, Master Empson', said the petite maitresse, sinking back on the downy couch. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 167/1 (*Pinkerton*) The Frenchified style of thinking and air of *petit-maitre-ship* affected by the quondam laborious antiquary.

‖ **Petit mal** (pəti mal). [Fr., = the little evil.] The milder or imperfectly developed form of epilepsy, when the fits are abortive or incomplete.

[1878 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 190 From consideration of the 'little attacks' (*petit mal*).] 1891 *Daily News* 1 May 5/5 It is impossible in one examination to say whether a man suffers from petit mal. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 910 The attacks of petit mal which may accompany head-nodding. *Ibid.* VIII. 97 Paroxysmal vertigo in hysterical patients has been called hysterical petit-mal.

†**Peti·tor.** *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *petītor* a candidate, agent-n. from *petĕre* to seek.] A seeker, applicant, candidate.

1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1674) 144 The Roman Petitors or Suitors for bearing office. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* XI. ii. § 48 A very potent (I cannot say competitor, the Bishop himself being never a petitor for the place, but) desirer of this office.

Petitory (pe·titəri), *a.* [ad. late L. *petītōri-us*, f. *petītor*: see prec. and -ORY.]

1. Characterized by asking, soliciting, or begging; petitionary, supplicatory. Now *rare*.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 62, I suppose it needlesse extraordinarilye to procure any noblemans petitory or commendatorye letters in any sutch private respectes. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* iii. § 2 (1727) 63 The proper voices of sickness are expressly vocal and petitory in the ears of God. 1720 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 518 The opinion of friends at London, that no petitory clause for protection and favour should be in. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 299 As an equivalent to some petitory lines .. there were verses.

2. *Law.* Characterized by laying claim to something; in *petitory action*, etc., an action claiming title or right of ownership, as distinct from mere possession, in anything; **b.** *spec.* in *Sc. Law*: see quot. 1773.

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 48 In our Law it is held, that there is no diuersitie, where a man selleth land depending a writ petitorie of the same land, or doe giue it depending the writ. 1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* IV. i. § 47. 655 Petitory actions are so called, .. because some demand is made upon the defender, in consequence either of a right of property or credit in the pursuer. Thus, actions for restitution of moveables, actions of poinding, of forthcoming, and indeed all personal actions upon contracts, or *quasi* contracts, which the Romans called *condictiones*, are petitory. 1847 in Aiton *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 339 The action should contain declaratory conclusions as well as petitory conclusions, adapted to bring out the Sheriff's views. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 92 The petitory formula is that in which the pursuer asserts that the thing in dispute is his. 1901 *Scotsman* 9 Mar. 11/1 A petitory action by the .. Patents Company .. for payment of £1500.

3. That involves a *petitio principii*. *rare.*

1832 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 63 The fact of the external reality is not only petitory but improbable. 1836-7 — *Metaph.* (1877) II. XXVI. 142 Any hypothesis is probable in proportion as .. it involves nothing petitory, occult, supernatural.

‖ **Petit pâté.** Now only as Fr. (pəti pāte). Also 5 **pety-petty,** 7 **petty-patty, pettit pasté, petipete,** 8 **petty patee.** [F. *petit* little, and *pâté* pasty, pie.] A small patty or pie.

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 450 Payn puffe, and pety-pettys and cuspis and doucettes. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Women Pleased* II. vi, Shall I make petty patties of him? 1678 T. BAKER *Tunbridge Wells* 12 (Stanf.) A Treat of *pettit Pasté* and Brandy. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 84/1 *Petipetes* are Pies made of Carps and Eels, first roasted, and then minced, and with Spices made up in Pies. 1787 P. BECKFORD *Lett. Italy* (1805) I. 29 Mademoiselle G——, lost the heart of .. Lord W—— G——, by eating too many *petits patés*. Petits patés were at that time very much in fashion. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 163 Sausages are admitted with petit patés.

‖ **Petit souper** (pəti supe). [F. *petit* little, and *souper* supper.] A little supper; an unceremonious supper to which a few intimates are admitted; orig. in reference to the French court in the 18th century.

1765 *Ann. Reg.* II. 56 Those *petit-soupers* of which the king [of France] is so fond. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* V. i, Among the guests who often staid Till the Devil's petits-soupers. 1849 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 149 After the concert a petit-souper.

Pe·tkin, Pe·tling, nonce-diminutives of PET 1.

1863 HOLME LEE *Annie Warleigh* II. 2 She tried to nurse Katherine's tiny petkin. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 183 Be-scented and be-lioned petlings!

Petong, obs. form of PAKTONG.

Petous(e, petowiss, obs. Sc. forms of PITEOUS.

Petralogy, etc., erron. f. PETROLOGY, etc.

Petranel, obs. form of PETRONEL.

Petrarchal (pĭtrā·ɹkăl), *a.* [f. *Petrarch*, It. *Petrarca*, personal surname + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or in the style of the Italian poet Petrarca or Petrarch (1304-74). So **Petra·rchan** *a.* (also as *sb.* = *Petrarchist*), **Petrarche·sque, Petra·rchian** *adjs.*; **Petrarchism** (pĭtraɹkiz'm), imitation of the style of Petrarch; **Pe·trarchist,** an imitator of Petrarch; **Petrarchi·stical** *a.*, imitative of Petrarch; **Pe·trarchize** *v. intr.*, to imitate Petrarch's style.

1818 KEATS *Let.* Wks. 1889 III. 159 Were it my choice, I would reject a *Petrarchal coronation. 1827 BEDDOES *Let.* Apr., Poems (1851) p. lxix, The sonnets, &c. are much more to my taste than that *Petrarchan 'eau d'Hippocrène sucrée'. 1831 *Athenæum* 28 May 714/2 Conforming the structure of his sonnet to the Petrarchan type. 1904 *Q. Rev.* July 5 Wyatt .. leaned upon the forms of Italy—the porcelain sonnet of the Petrarchans, the satiric *terza rima* of the Alamanni. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. v. § 11 *note*, It is .. *Petrarchesque* in a high degree. *a* 1801 R. GALL *Poems* (1819) 12 His sweet *Petrarchian lay. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 506/1 From this period [14th century] also dates that literary phenomenon known under the name of *Petrarchism. 1823 ROSCOE *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. xv. 438 He ridiculed both the pedants and *Petrarchists. 1897 W. P. KER *Epic & Rom.* 233 The ideal of Petrarch was formulated and abused by the Petrarchists. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. x. (1632) 228 Fantasticall, new fangled, Spagniolized, and *Petrarchisticall elevations. 1593 HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 93 All the noblest Italian, French, and Spanish Poets, haue in their seuerall Veines *Petrarchised. 1611 COTGR., *Petrarquiser*, to Petrarkise it, to write like a passionate louer. 1902 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 440 That was the direction in which he [Surrey] Petrarchised.

Petrary (pe·trări). Now only *Hist.* [ad. med.L. *petrāria* fem. (Du Cange), f. *petra* stone = OF. *perrière*. Cf. also It. *petriero* masc. (Florio) = Sp. *pedrero*, F. *pierrier*, all in same sense.] A mediæval military engine for discharging stones: = PEDRERO, PERRIÈR.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 400 On the East-side there was planted one Petrarie and two Mangonells. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 250 Charging with huge stones the murderous sling Or petrary. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXV. 530 The trebuchet, the matafunda, the ribaudequin, and the petrary, were special machines for discharging .. rocks.

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Petre (pī·təɹ). Also 7 peeter, 7–9 peter. [In sense 1, abbreviation of SALTPETRE; in sense 2, ad. L. *petra*, Gr. πέτρα rock.]

1. = SALTPETRE. (Now only *technical colloq.*)

1594 [see c below]. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 120 A Mixture of Petre and Sulphur without Coale. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1670) 6 Certainly if Gunpowder were only made of peter, that would be more strong than powder made of peter, Coal and Brimstone. 1667 T. HENSHAW in *Phil. Trans.* II. 470 To see whether it will shoot into Chrystals of Peeter. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* i, The fire of candle lays hold of the peter with a spluttering noise and a leaping.

† b. Also *petre-salt*. *Obs.*

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 78. 2/1 The Peter-salt is that which is chrystallizd last, is fixd as Sea-salt. 1728 WOODWARD *Meth. Fossils* 36 *note*, Nitre, while...in its native State, is call'd Petre-Salt; when refin'd, Salt-Petre. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 53 To let the lye drain off from the petre-salt.

c. *attrib.*, as † **petre man**, a manufacturer of saltpetre (*obs.*).

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* 1. 47 That salt, whereof the Peter men doo gather a bushell or two at the most, from thirty tunnes of earth.

† 2. *Oil of petre*: rock-oil, petroleum. *Obs.*

1653 WALTON *Angler* viii. 172 A small piece of Scarlet.. soked in, or annointed with Oyl of Peter, called by some, Oyl of the Rock. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 544 There is likewise Distilled from this Stone, an Oil which may be used for Oil of Petre. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* 1. i. 58 Take red and unsophistical Oil of Petre, and anoint therewith.. the Part affected.

Petrean (pĭtrī·ăn), *a. rare.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *petræ-us* (= F. *pétrée*, It. *petreo*, a. Gr. πετραῖος rocky, stony, f. πέτρα rock) + -AN. (Hence the name *Arabia Petræa*, Arabia the rocky.)] Rocky; of or pertaining to rocks or stones; of Arabia Petræa.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 210 Arabia Petrea..diuideth the true Syria from Canaan; this Petrean countrey it selfe, deualling euen downe to the limits of Iacobs bridge. 1803 G. S. FABER *Cabiri* II. 448 We have already found in that country the ancient petrean worship established.

Petreity (pĭtrī·ĭti). [ad. med.Schol.L. *petræitās*, f. *petræ-us*: see prec. and -ITY. Cf. *paneity*.] The essential quality of being a stone, stoniness.

1711 tr. *Werenfelsius' Disc. Logomachys* vi. 101 Hæcceitys, Ecceitys, Petreitys, Quidditys, Identitys [*petreitates, quiditates, identitates*] .. and whole Cart-loads of Qualitys. 1902 M. H. DZIEWICKI *Wyclif's Misc. Philos.* I. p. lxxvii, What makes a stone to be a stone? Petreity. Therefore igneity, petreity, are substantial forms.

Petrel (pe·trĕl). Also 7 pitteral, 8 pittrel, petril, petteril, 8–9 peterel. [Occurs in 1676 as *pitteral*, in 1703 spelt *petrel* by Dampier, who says that the name was derived from that of St. Peter: see quot. If this was so, *petrel* may have been a formation analogous to *cockerel, dotterel, hoggerel, pickerel*; or might represent a Latin dim. of *Petrus* (e.g. *Petrillus, Petrellus*).

The name appears first in Eng.; it occurs in F. (*pétrel*) as a term of Ornithology in Brisson 1760; to Buffon 1782 it was app. an Eng. word requiring explanation. The Norwegian *Soren Peders*, and *Peders fugl* (Brunnich 1764), and Ger. *Peters vogel* are also later than the Eng. and app. suggested by it; they support Dampier's explanation. (But it is of course possible that the word had some other source, represented by *pitteral*, and that the association with *Peter* was due to popular etymology.)]

A small sea-bird, *Procellaria pelagica*, with black and white plumage and long wings; hence extended (with qualifications) to any species of the genus *Procellaria* (distinctively called Storm-Petrels or Stormy Petrels), or of the family *Procellariidæ*, or order *Tubinares*, esp. of the subfamily *Procellariinæ*. See quot. 1894.

1676 FLAWES *Jrnl. Voy. Nova Zembla* in *Acc. Voy.* 1. (1694) 181 Saw many Pitterals about the Ship. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 1. 97 As they fly..they pat the Water alternately with their Feet, as if they walkt upon it; tho' still upon the Wing. And from hence the Seamen give them the name of Petrels, in allusion to St. Peter's walking upon the Lake of Gennesareth. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 166 The Pittrel or Storm-Fink. 1767 CARTERET in Hawkesworth *Voy.* (1773) I. 318 The peterels, to which sailors have given the name of Mother Carey's Chickens. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 431 The whole genus of Petrels have a peculiar faculty of spouting from their bills, to a considerable distance, a large quantity of pure oyl. 1776 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) II. 467 Stormy petrel. 1802 BARRINGTON *Hist. N. S. Wales* viii. 270 The sooty petrel had appropriated a certain grassy part of the island to herself. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* II. i. 85 When it blows a hard gale of wind, the stormy Petrel makes its appearance. 1838 POE *A. G. Pym* Wks. 1864 IV. 123 Mother Carey's geese, or the great peterel...The great peterel is as large as the common albatross and is carnivorous. 1843 YARRELL *Hist. Brit. Birds* III. 514 The Storm Petrel,..exhibiting the deep keel of a Swift, and possessing accordingly enduring powers of flight. *a* 1879 in *Poems Places, Br. America*, etc. 90 Pied petrels coursed about the sea. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* s.v., The true Petrels, *Procellariinæ*, in which..are combined forms so different..as the Diving-Petrels, *Pelecanoides* or *Halodroma*, the Storm-Petrels, *Procellaria*, the Flat-billed Petrels, *Prion*, the Fulmar, the Shearwaters and others...The common Storm-Petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*..Seamen hardly discriminate between this and others nearly resembling it.., such as Leach's or the Fork-tailed Petrel, *Cymochorea leucorrhoa*,... and Wilson's Petrel, *Oceanites oceanicus*, the type of the Family *Oceanitidæ*...The Cape-Pigeon or Pintado Petrel, *Daption capensis*, is one that has long been well known.

fig. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 321 M. Hugo..is the petrel of literature, revelling in the storms of passion, and the conflict of the elements that determine human action.

b. Locally applied to the Kittiwake.

1770 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 26 [The] Kittiwake..inhabits the romantic cliffs of Flamborough head. [*Note*] Where it is called Petrel.

Petrel, var. PEITREL *Obs.* **Petrenall**, obs. f. PETRONEL. **Petreol**, obs. f. PETROL. **Petrera, -ro**, obs. var. PEDRERO, a small gun.

Petrescent (pĭtre·sĕnt), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *petra* rock, stone + -ESCENT.] Properly, Becoming converted into stone or petrified; but usually, Having the quality of petrifying, petrifactive. (In quot. 1757, Tending to form 'stone' or calculus.)

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 32 A Liquor abounding with petrescent parts may..turn Wood (as I have observ'd in a petrifying Spring) into a kind of Stone. 1676 HODGSON in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 766 Concerning petrescent Springs. 1757 *Phil. Trans.* L. 216 The petrescent quality of his urine was..destroyed. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 216 He thought it possible to make oysters and mussels breed pearls by feeding them with a proper petrescent water. 1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* II. 456* Round the lapideous tuft,..petrescent tendrils curl.

So **Petre·scence, Petre·scency**, the process of petrifaction; formation of calculus.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 246 That which I have said..of the Disease of the Stone, concerning the stony seed, and so of petrescency or the manner of making in stones. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 35 None of the enumerated ways of Petrescency..deserves to be look'd upon as satisfactory. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 140 It proves..that petrifactions are carried on in appropriate circumstances in modern times, and the successive process of petrescence.

Petricolous (pĭtrĭ·kŏləs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. L. **petricola* (f. *petra* rock + *col-ĕre* to inhabit) + -OUS; in mod.F. *pétricole* (Littré).] Inhabiting rocks; saxicolous; lithodomous.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Petricolus*..shells found in more or less hard rocks which their animals pierce: petricolous.

Pétrie (pe·trī), *v. Massage.* [ad. F. *pétri-r* to knead, in OF. *pestrir*:—L. type **pistūrīre*, f. *pistūra* pounding.] *trans.* To knead in massage.

1887 D. MAGUIRE *Art Massage* iv. (ed. 4) 57 Grasping between his thumb and four fingers those of the patient, he pétries all the circumference for a few minutes. *Ibid.* 58 Presses strongly while he petries the centre of the hand.

Petrifaction (petrifæ·kʃən). Also 8–9 erron. **petre-**. [f. PETRIFY, after *satisfaction, stupefaction*, from *satisfy, stupefy*, L. *satisfacĕre, stupefacĕre*, etc., instead of the etymological form PETRIFICATION.]

1. The action of petrifying, or condition of being petrified; conversion into stone or stony substance; in *Path.* formation of 'stone' or calculus.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 91 That corall is soft under water, but waxeth hard as soon as it arriveth unto the ayre,..we have some reason to doubt,..from so sudden a petrifaction, and strange induration. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Petrifaction*, is properly the changing of a mix'd Body into a Stony Substance, when it had no such Nature before; and the Action by which this is performed, is called, *Petrification*. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. The.* 117 What are called petrifactions or the formation of stony substances by means of water. 1885 G. DENMAN in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 951 Pearson..[had made a] well for the convenient petrifaction of barristers' wigs and other interesting objects. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 195 Dead tissues lying in the midst of living tissues are prone to calcification and petrifaction.

b. *fig.*: cf. PETRIFY 2.

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vi. § 17 The principle of compassion .. broke through his petrifaction, and would shew that it could not totally be eradicated. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 253 This is making a petrefaction both of love and poetry. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 148 To my horror and petrifaction. 1874 DEUTSCH *Rem.* 172 The common assumption that Islam is identical with mental and religious petrifaction.

2. *concr.* Something petrified, or formed by conversion into stone; a stony concretion formed by the petrifying of an organic body, as in fossils, or by the deposition of mineral substance from solution in water or other liquid, as in stalactites and stalagmites.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 190 So far are these stones from being petrifactions. 1692 RAY *Disc.* II. iv. (1732) 155 His curious Collection of Petrifactions. 1758 J. S. *La Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 259 A Disposition in the Blood to form Concretions and Petrefactions. 1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 142 There was discovered under the cliffs..the complete petrifaction of a crocodile, seventeen feet in length. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxiii, Curling and twisting like a petrifaction of an arbour over the threshold. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 2 Fossils, or, as they are often termed, petrifactions. *fig.* 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* v. (1870) 128 He gives you the petrifaction of a sigh. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xiv. (1858) 449 The House of Loretto is the petrifaction, so to speak, of the 'Last Sigh of the Crusades'.

Petrifactive (petrifæ·ktiv), *a.* [f. stem of *petrifact-ion* + -IVE: cf. *stupefactive*.] Having the quality of petrifying; causing petrifaction.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiii. 167 The Lapidescencies, and petrifactive mutations of hard bodies. 1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 103 The petrifactive quality of water. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* iii. 145 The famous fossil-man of Guadaloupe, locked up by the petrifactive agencies in a slab of limestone.

Petrifiable (pe·trifəi,ăb'l), *a. rare*—°. [f. PETRIFY + -ABLE.] Capable of being petrified.

In mod. Dicts.

Petrific (pĭtrĭ·fik), *a.* Now *rare*. [ad. med.L. *petrific-us*, f. *petra* rock, stone: see -FIC.]

1. Having the quality of petrifying; making something into stone, or as hard as stone; petrifactive, petrifying; in *Path.* causing the formation of 'stone' or calculus.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 293 The aggregated Soyle Death with his Mace petrific .. As with a Trident smote. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 136 Indued with a deopilative, and (if I may so say) antipetrifick property. 1695 CONGREVE *Taking of Namure* xi, Wing'd Perseus, with Petrifick shield Of Gorgon's head. 1746 SIMON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 308 Convinced of the petrific Quality in some Parts of the Lough. 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXI. 448 The progress of petrific conversion may be traced to a considerable depth in contiguous..strata. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 44 Stiffened, as by the petrific touch of Death.

fig. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* 1. 56 [Winter's] Breath A nitrous Damp, that strikes petrific Death. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. ii, A look meant to be nothing less than petrific. 1837 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* IV. 69 No society is .. so cheerless and petrific in its influence upon others.

2. Loosely in passive sense: Petrified, stony.

1804 ANNA SEWARD *Mem. Darwin* 214 Marble and other petrific substances. 1888 F. P. NOBLE in *Chicago Advance* 10 May 290 In Heidelberg, Calvinism is plastic, Scriptural, dynamic; in Westminster, petrific, scholastic, dogmatic.

† **Petri·ficate**, *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. type **petrificāre* (It. *petrificare*, F. *pétrifier*): see -ATE 3.] = PETRIFY. So † **Petri·ficant** *a.*, petrifying.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxxvii. (1632) 437 There was some grettie or petrificant qualitie. 1647 J. HALL *Poems* II. 96 Though our hearts petrificated were, Yet causedst thou thy law be graven there.

Petrification (pe·trifikē·ʃən). Now *rare*. [a. F. *pétrification* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *petrificazione*, † *-atione* (Florio), L. type (prob. in mod.L.) **petrificātio*, n. of action from **petrificāre, pĕtrifier*, PETRIFY. For this the non-etymological *petrifaction* has been substituted.]

1. = PETRIFACTION 1.

1611 COTGR., *Petrification*, a petrification; a making stonie, a turning into stone. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 91 We have .. visible petrification of wood in many waters. 1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 320 Much has been already said and written of Petrification. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 132 It is the Lime alone, that creates the Petrification. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* v. 611 The only true petrification .. consists in the abstraction of the organic substances, molecule by molecule, and in their replacement by precipitated mineral matter.

b. *fig.* = PETRIFACTION 1 b.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 1. iv. § 1. 193 Mortification or petrification of the soul. 1682 H. HALLYWELL *Melampron.* Introd. B, This state and condition he terms..a Petrification or Mortification of the Mind. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* 1. x, A widowed female glaring petrification at her fellow creatures. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 6/2 The misfortune was that the contagion of petrification had spread to the free churches.

2. *concr.* = PETRIFACTION 2.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* ii. § 26 Incrustations are petrifications, made by such waters as let fall their stony particles. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 579 Great numbers of petrifications, more particularly of marine shells and plants, are found among them. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 62 Flints never having been found to contain petrifications, or the marks of any organized body.

Petrified (pe·trifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. PETRIFY *v.*]

1. Changed into stone or stony substance.

1667 H. STUBBE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 499 Upon those other Plants with petrified roots there gathers a Lime-stone. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 40 Some of the Piers were much more petrified than others. *Ibid.* 52 We met with very large Cakes of the petrified Sand. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 442 Petrified fish have been discovered in solid rocks in the very attitude of seizing and swallowing their prey. 1842–72 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 649 The countless petrified remains known by the names of Hamites, Lituites, Orthoceratites, Cyrtoceratites.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Represented or embodied in stone.

1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 50 Spencer hath a Stone; and Draytons browes Stand petrified ith' wall, with Laurell bowes Yet girt about. 1889 HISSEY *Tour in Phaeton* 106 Our cathedrals, abbeys, and ancient churches are truly petrified poems.

2. *fig.* Hardened, stiffened, 'paralysed' with surprise, etc.: see PETRIFY 2.

1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xix. 533 Melt the Petrified Obduracy of this Harden'd Heart! 1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 210 How would the petrified enquirer be astonished. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxxvi, This petrified coldness was better than a passionate, futile opposition. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 67 A careful interpretation of the petrified language of ancient India and Greece.

Petrifier (pe·trifəi,əɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which petrifies.

1891 ABBOTT *Philomythus* Introd. 16 Almighty God, reported as a Petrifier of unlawfully dressed fowls.

Petrify (pe·trifəi), *v.* Also 7 erron. **petrefie**. [a. F. *pétrifi-er* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*) = It. *petrificare* 'to grow hard as a stone' (Florio), ad. L. type **petrificāre* (prob. in early mod.L.), f. *petra* rock, stone: see -FY.]

1. *trans.* To convert into stone or stony substance; *spec.* to turn (an organic body) into a stony concretion by replacing its original substance by a calcareous, siliceous, or other mineral deposit;

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also, *loosely*, to encrust with such a deposit, as may be done by a stream of water holding the mineral in solution. Also *absol.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 22 Wood that is both metalized and petrified in clay groundes. 1611 FLORIO, *Inasissire*,..to enstone, to petrifie. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. of Quev.* (1708) 103 A Man would swear the whole Woman to be directly Petrify'd. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Lives* (1898) I. 131 At the foot..runnes a fine cleare stream which petrifies. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 30 Albertus gives an account of a tree..with a nest and birds petrified. 1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 229 Wood is petrified with an earthy mineral, as in wood-stone and wood-opal. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 148 The eight caryatides..were supposed to have been petrified by..magic.

2. *fig.* To change as if into stone. **a.** To deprive of feeling, vitality, capacity of change or development, etc.; to harden, benumb, deaden, stiffen.

1626 DONNE *Serm., Luke* ii. 29 (1640) 34 Doe not petrifie and harden thy Conscience against these holy suggestions. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 82 All Hell let loose..to blind And petrify the unrelenting Mind. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 264 Full in the midst of Euclid dip at once, And petrify a Genius to a Dunce. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 57 It is..possible to petrify a doctrine into an outward formula.

b. To deprive of movement by a sudden emotion; to make motionless or rigid with astonishment, horror, or the like; to paralyse, stupefy, strike dumb, confound. (Chiefly *passive.*)

1772 GOLDSM. *Haunch of Venison* 108 With looks that quite petrified enter'd the maid. 1786 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 2 Aug., I was almost petrified with horror at the intelligence. 1814 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 96 Mr. Cudmore petrified the whole neighbourhood with his astonishing pianoforte playing. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* 287 She had stood petrified before him, as if affected by some wicked spell.

3. *intr.* (for *pass.*) To become converted into stone or stony substance; to undergo petrifaction.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 50 When wood and many other bodies doe petrifie..wee do not usually ascribe their induration to cold. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 272 Cement like that of the Ancients, which petrified. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 40 Those Piers did not petrify at all that lay on Beds that were not gravelly.

b. *fig.*: cf. 2.

1685 DRYDEN *Threnod. August.* 8 Like Niobe we marble grow, And petrify with grief. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 12 (1754) 62 A director, or scull of a college..petrifies in fraud and shamelessness. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 29 The minds of men had petrified in certain forms of theological language.

Pe·trifying, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] The action of PETRIFY *v.*; also *concr.* = PETRIFACTION 2.

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 214 Rock-Works, Congelations, Petrifyings, and Shell-Works.

Pe·trifying, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That petrifies (see the verb); petrifactive.

1652 FRENCH (*title*) The Yorkshire Spaw..the Dropping, or Petrifying Well. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 21 Some is of a petrifying quality. 1705 J. TAYLOR *Journ. Edenborough* (1903) 48 The water is of a petrifying nature and as it falls turns the moss into stone. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 170 Such springs are vulgarly called *petrifying springs*..all that such springs are able to do is to simply cover the objects which receive the water with a crust of carbonate of lime.

b. *fig.*

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xvii. P 6 A kind of petrifying crime, which induces that induration, to which the fearful expectation of wrath is consequent. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 112 She seemed..surprised to see Mrs. Mourtray, to whom, with petrifying civility, she made a few speeches on her recovery. 1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* IV. 249 That petrifying horror which, by benumbing every faculty, renders them all incapable of useful exertion.

Petrine (pī·train), *a.* [f. L. *Petr-us* PETER + -INE: cf. PAULINE, also Gr. *πέτρινος* stony, rocky.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Apostle Peter. *Petrine liturgy*, the Roman liturgy traditionally ascribed to St. Peter.

Petrine claims, claims of the Popes, based on their traditional succession from St. Peter.

1846 S. DAVIDSON in *Eclectic Rev.* May 529 Another hypothesis is that of Baur..followed by Billroth, [that] there were, properly speaking, but two parties in the Corinthian church, the Pauline and the Petrine. 1853 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* (1858) 252 The 'Tübingen romance'..that the antagonism between the Petrine and Pauline, the Hebrew and the Hellenic Gospel..continued into the second century. 1865 LITTLEDALE *North Side of Altar* 5 The early Christian liturgies, inclusive of the Petrine or Roman family. 1885 tr. *Pfleiderer's Influence Paul* iii. 142 The moderate Jewish Christians (the Petrine section).

Hence **Petrinism** (pī·triniz'm), the doctrine of (or attributed to) St. Peter, Petrine theology or teaching; **Pe·trinize** *v. trans.*, to make Petrine, imbue with Petrinism.

1857 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) II. 230 The development of Christianity through the antagonism of Petrinism and Paulinism. 1883 SCHAFF *Hist. Ch.* I. III. xxii. 212 He has not..brought upon the stage either a Paulinised Peter, or a Petrinised Paul. 1902 J. SMITH *Integr. Script.* 78 Baur's tendency theory of a conflict between Petrinism and Paulinism in the primitive Church..no longer commands belief.

Petrist (pī·trist). [ad. L. *Petrista*, f. the personal name *Petrus*, PETER: see -IST.] A follower or disciple of Petrus Lombardus (Peter the Lombard), a schoolman of the Twelfth Century, called 'Master of the Sentences' (died 1164).

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 140 Petrists, Thomistes, Scotists, and other schoolemen.

Petro- (petro), properly combining form of Gr. *πέτρος* stone or *πέτρα* rock, as in PETROGLYPH, -GRAPH, etc. In *Anat.* used to form adjectives descriptive of parts connected with the petrous portion of the temporal bone and some other part indicated by the second element (most of which may also be used *elliptically* as substantives): as

Petrohy·oid, Petroma·stoid, Petro-occi·pital (petrooccipital), Petrophary·ngeal, Petrosphe·noid, -sphenoi·dal, Petro-squamo·sal, -squa·mous, Petrotympa·nic.

1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 243 The hyoid bone..from it a slip of muscle (*petrohyoid) will be seen passing up towards the occipital region of the skull. 1848 OWEN *Archetype & Homol. Vertebr. Skel.* 29 The coalescence of the primitively distinct mastoid with the ossifying capsule of the labyrinth is very speedy,..and a composite '*petromastoid' bone is thus formed. *Ibid.* 31 In the walrus..the mastoid, or petromastoid, forms as large a proportion of the outer lateral walls of the cranium as does the squamosal. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 85 The first part of this line is named the *Petro-occipital suture. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Petro-sphenoid ligament*. .. *Petro-sphenoidal suture.* 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Petro-sphenoidal. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 507 There was a small opening into the skull along the *petro-squamosal suture. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 240 A line of fracture..extended from left *petro-squamous junction backwards along the parieto-occipital suture as far as the sagittal suture. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Org. Nat.* I. 238 [In the giraffe] the *petrotympanic is a separate bone, as in all ruminants. 1877 BURNETT *Ear* 42 The petrotympanic fissure.

Petrobrusian (petrobrū·siăn). *Ch. Hist.* [ad. L. *Petrobrusiani* pl., f. name of Pierre de Bruys (*Petrus Brusianus*), f. Bruys (*Brusium*).] A member of a sect founded by Peter or Pierre de Bruys in the South of France early in the 12th century, who rejected infant baptism, transubstantiation, and the worship of the cross, and opposed the building of churches, the observance of fasts, sacred music, etc.

c 1559 R. HALL *Life Fisher* in *Fisher's Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 135 Petrus Clinacensis against the..Petrobrussians. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xv. 357 Petrus Cluniacensis..having understood of the Petrobrusians, that they had a communion but once a year, thus expostulates with them. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., F. Langlois objects manicheism to the Petrobrussians. 1889 W. B. CARPENTER *Perm. Elem. Relig.* iii. 116 The Petrobrusians, the Apostolical brethren, and the Waldenses have been recognised as possessing common aims.

Petrodrome (pe·trodrōm). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Petrodromus*, f. Gr. *πέτρος* stone + *-δρομος* runner.] An insectivorous animal of the genus *Petrodromus* of elephant-shrews, esp. *P. tetradactylus* of Mozambique.

Petrogeny (pĭtrǫ·dʒĭni). [f. Gr. *πέτρα* rock + -GENY.] (See quot.)

1888 TEALL *Petrography* Gloss. 448 *Petrogeny*, that department of geology which treats of the formation of rocks.

Petroglyph (pe·trŏglif). [ad. mod.F. *pétroglyphe*, f. Gr. *πέτρα* rock + *-γλυφή* carving.] A rock-carving (usually prehistoric).

1870 *Athenæum* 12 Feb. 233 The peculiar cup-shaped depressions and concentric rings rudely sculptured on certain stones in this locality. In addition to these petroglyphs there are menhirs, cairns, and duns, while crannoges occur in most of the lochs. 1883 IM THURN *Among Ind. Guiana* xix. 403 Richard Andrée..has described and figured a very large number of examples of 'petroglyphs', as he calls rock-drawings.

So **Petrogly·phic** *a.*, belonging to or of the nature of a petroglyph; **Petroglyphy** (pĭtrǫ·glifi), the art or process of carving upon rocks.

In mod. Dicts.

Petrograph (pe·trŏgraf). (*erron.* **petra-**.) [f. Gr. *πέτρα* rock + -GRAPH.] A writing (or what is supposed to be such) carved upon a rock; a rock-inscription.

1814 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 366 The rock-manuscript, Petragraph, or Ogham Inscription. 1888 *Science* 27 July 40/2 Mr. Cushing's party found on the rocks of neighbouring mountains petrographs, or crude etchings.

Petrographer (pĭtrǫ·grăfəɹ). [f. as PETROGRAPHY + -ER.] One versed in petrography; one who scientifically describes or studies rocks.

1881 JUDD *Volcanoes* ix. 265 Some petrographers..have maintained the principle [etc.]. 1882 GEIKIE in *Nature* XXVII. 26/1 What is known to petrographers by the name of 'fluxion-structure'.

Petrographic (petrǫgræ·fik), *a.* [f. as PETROGRAPHY + -IC.] Of or pertaining to petrography.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 73 The petrographic character of the oolitic strata. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 22 Dec. 474/3 Neglect of petrographic methods by the members of the Pennsylvania Survey.

Petrogra·phical, *a.* Also 7 erron. **petra-**. [f. as next + -AL.] Relating to, engaged in, or dealing with petrography; also = petrographic.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 100 In their petragraphicall character of the qualities of it [Bezoar-stone], they make many a voyage wide of the Æquator. 1845 NEWBOLD in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* XIV. 285 The petrographical characters of the Marhatta beds. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 287/1 To prepare his petrographical description of the Caucasian region. 1895 T. DWIGHT *Rep. Yale Univ.* 74 The rapidly increasing petrographical collections.

Hence **Petrogra·phically** *adv.*, in relation to petrography.

1845 NEWBOLD in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* XIV. 286 Petrographically speaking, the rock passes from a green chloritic schist. 1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* v. 96 The deposit..may be divided into about 40 petrographically distinguishable layers.

Petrography (pĭtrǫ·grăfi). (In 7 erron. **petra-**.) [mod. f. Gr. *πέτρα* rock + -GRAPHY.] The scientific description of the composition and formation of rocks; descriptive petrology.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 99 They who have written hitherto of this stone [Bezoar-stone], ..have steer'd by the compasse or Lant-skip only of others petragraphy and description. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Petrographia*, term for a history or description of rocks: petrography. 1885 J. J. H. TEALL in *Nature* XXXI. 444/2 Descriptive petrography.. concerns itself with the chemical, mineralogical and physical characters of the individual rocks. 1888 — *Brit. Petrography* 5 It is necessary to remark that petrography is a branch of geology, and not merely a department of mineralogy.

Petrol (pe·trǫl, pĭtrō·ul). Also 7 petroll, -eol, -iol (1, 9 -ole. [a. F. *pétrole* (13th c., Hatz.-Darm.), *petrolle* (16th c.), f. med.L. PETROLEUM, q. v.]

†1. = PETROLEUM. *Obs.*

1596 LODGE *Margarite of America* (Hunter. Cl.) 52 As the clay petrol draweth fire, so the lookes do gather affection. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Petroll*, a substance strained out of the naturall Bitumen. ..It is for the most part white, and somtime black, and being once set on fire can hardly be quenched. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xiii. 85 These Ingredients being mingled with Oyl of Petriol. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Petreol*, a certain Liquor that falls from the Fields near Modena, like Oyl extracted out of a Rock. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 43 Petrol is evidently nothing else but Naphtha, altered by the action of the air. 1811 PINKERTON *Petralogy* II. 147 Naphtha, or pure rock oil, as fluid and transparent as water; petrol, which is less fluid and pure, when it is yet more impure it becomes mineral tar.

2. *Chem.* A hydrocarbon (C_8H_{10}) occurring in petroleum.

1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 381.

3. [Reintroduced from mod.Fr.] A name for refined petroleum as used in motor-cars, etc.

[1895 SIR D. SALOMONS *Horseless Carriage* 14 Benzine of a certain density, known in France under the name of *essence de pétrol*, ..is the material employed to run the engines.] 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 July 7/1 To prevent the sale in this country of a French preparation known as 'Petrol', the fumes of which are said to be extremely explosive and very easily ignited. *Ibid.* 26 July 5/1 The death by fire of a lady in a hairdresser's shop while having her hair dressed with a preparation known as petrole. *Ibid.* 24 Nov. 7/3 [The car] was worked on the Daimler principle, the motive power used being petrol, or refined petroleum. 1900 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 7/5 How largely petroleum spirit (familiarly known as 'petrol'), holds favour may be seen by stating that there were three steam cars, and but one driven by heavy oil. Eighty..were 'petrol' cars.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1895 *Times* 28 Nov. 11/5 The Germans had also attempted petrol cycles. Mr. Pennington of New York had invented a petrol bicycle. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 June 7/2 The 'Delahaye' four-wheel petrol-driven phaeton. 1900 BEAUMONT *Motor Vehicles & Motors* xiv. (*heading*), Light Petrol Motor Vehicles. *Ibid.* xv, Petrol Motor cycles. 1900 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 6/5 The two petrol omnibuses now running had taught them some valuable lessons. 1903 *Motoring Annual* 248 The power is derived from the Fischer petrol-electric combination in which a petrol engine works a dynamo and charges an accumulator.

Hence **Pe·trol** *v. trans.*, to supply with petrol; **Pe·trolage**, the pouring of petroleum in a thin film over stagnant water and puddles, in order to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes.

1902 *Daily Mail* 23 Apr. 3/6 The [motor-] cars can be fed, groomed, and petrolled for a nominal charge. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Sept. 630 It seems to me that this method should take from the first this form—namely drainage—and that it is not wise to substitute for it petrolage. *Ibid.* 633 He is evidently sparing of oil for petrolage.

Petrol, obs. form of PATROL.

‖ **Petrola·tum.** *Pharm.* [mod.L., f. PETROL + *-ātum* in *acetatum*, *sulphatum*, etc.: see -ATE 1 c.] The official name in U. S. Pharm. for pure vaseline, called in the British Pharm. *paraffinum molle.*

1887 *Sci. Amer.* (N. Y.) 7 May 293/3 With a silk handkerchief apply petrolatum evenly. 1890 WEBSTER s.v., Petrolatum is the officinal name for the product. Cosmoline and vaseline are commercial names for substances essentially the same, but differing slightly in appearance and consistence or fusibility.

Petrolean (pĭtrōu·liăn), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. PETROLE-UM + -AN.] Using petroleum (for incendiary purposes: see PÉTROLEUR).

1893 GOLDW. SMITH *Ess.* 2 Satanism manifests itself..under various forms and names, such as Nihilism, Intransigentism, Petrolean Communism.

Petrolene (pe·trolēn). *Chem.* [a. F. *pétrolène*, f. *pétrole* or PETROL-EUM + -ENE.] Boussingault's name for the oily volatile constituent of asphalt or compact bitumen.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 721 This name [Petrolene] has been given by M. Boussingault to a substance which he extracted from the bitumen of Bechelbronn... Petrolene, thus obtained, has a pale yellow colour, little taste, but a bituminous odour. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 426 According to Boussingault..asphalt or compact bitumen is a mixture of two definite substances, viz. *asphaltene*, which is fixed and soluble in alcohol, and *petrolene*, which is oily and volatile.

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Petroleous (pĭtrōū·lĭəs), *a.* [f. PETROLE-UM + -OUS.] Abounding in or containing petroleum.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 61 The petroleous wells of Saffo .. are observed to become very turbid. 1876 M. COLLINS *Midnight to Midnight* III. ix. 154 If he had been able to command more champagne, howsoever petroleous, .. he might have been happy.

Petroleum (pĭtrōū·lĭŭm). Also 6–8 -ium. [a. med.L. *petroleum*, f. L. *petra* (Gr. πέτρα) rock + *oleum* oil.] A mineral oil, varying from light yellow to dark brown or black, occurring in rocks or on the surface of water in various parts of the world; in modern times of great economic importance, esp. as a source of oils for illumination and mechanical power; rock-oil.

Usually distinguished from the more limpid oils called *naphtha* and the more viscid called *maltha* or mineral tar, but sometimes used to include one or both of these.

[1348–9 *Accts. Exch., K. R.* Bundle 391. No. 15. m. 18 Domino Regi de precepto suo .. in Cameram suam apud Caleys..viij lb. de petroleum. 14.. *Sloane MS.* 5 lf. 10/2 Petroleum..oleum est factum de petra..G[allice] petroille.] 1526 *Grete Herball* xxvi. (1529) B v, Make a decoccyon in oyle petrolium. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* (Straunge Wds.), Petrolium is vsed for naphtha which droppeth out of a babilonyke lyme. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. cvii. 296 The garden Angelica..smelleth almost like to Petroleum. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxi. vii. II. 415 In Babylon .. is a certain liquid Bitumen or Petroleum, an oleous substance [*bitumen liquidum oleo simile*]. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 42 If you annoint..with the oile Petrolium. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 217 The Bitumen .. found floating in Form of an Oyl upon the Surface of the Water .. called by Naturalists Naphtha, and Petroleum. 1761 W. LEWIS *Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 445 Fine petroleum catches fire on the approach of a flaming body. 1800 *Misc. Tracts* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 320/2 This oil is a genuine petroleum, possessing all the properties of coal tar, being in fact the self-same thing. 1826 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* X. 5 The other [well] discharges..vast quantities of petroleum, or, as it is vulgarly called, 'Seneca oil'. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc., etc., Petroleum*, a brown liquid bitumen, found in several parts of Europe, in Persia, and in the West Indies. 1861 *Times* 21 Jan. 7/6 In November 1859 in the State of Pennsylvania wells were sunk for the purpose of pumping petroleum or rock oil. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 331 This volatile hydrocarbon also exists in the light oils from American petroleum, as well as in coal oils.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *petroleum-burner*, *-car*, *-filter*, *-furnace*, *-lamp*, *-motor*, *-ointment*, *-spring*, *-still*, *-stove*, *-thrower* (cf. PÉTROLEUR), *-well*; *petroleum-driven* adj.; **petroleum-ether**, a volatile oil obtained from petroleum, also called *naphthalic ether*; **petroleum-oil** = petroleum; in mod. use *spec.* applied to those varieties whose vapour ignites or 'flashes' at higher temperatures, as distinguished from **petroleum-spirit**, whose vapour flashes at lower temperatures.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Petroleum-burner*, a burner contrived to vaporize and consume liquid petroleum fed to it from a reservoir. *Ibid.*, **Petroleum-car*, one for transporting petroleum in bulk. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xiii, And drank *petroleum-champagne at 4 dollars a bottle. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Feb. 9/2 *Petroleum drinking is on the increase in France. 1896 *Ibid.* 16 Nov. 9/1 In the *petroleum-driven cars there is an odour, which would be more acceptable if it were perfumed. 1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 51. 231 A volatile essential oil .. termed *petroleum ether. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 May 3/1 At a recent inquest the *petroleum inspector of the London County Council stated that within a fortnight there had been eleven sufferers from the use of low-flash oil! 1903 *Daily Chron.* 11 Dec. 6/6 The *petroleum motors .. show that a very distinct advance has been made during the twelve months. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 41 Mealed powder .. mixed with rock-oil, or *petroleum oil. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* (1875) 121 Within the last few years, lamps for burning paraffin and petroleum oils underground have been devised. 1898 *Daily News* 14 July 6/6 To adopt a flash point of 100 degrees (Abel close test) as the dividing line between petroleum oil and petroleum spirit. 1900 *Regulations Storage, etc., Petrol* 15 May (Home Office), The expression 'Petroleum spirit' shall mean the petroleum to which the Petroleum Act, 1871, applies. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1509 Artificial Turpentine-oil, *Petroleum-spirit, Polishing Oil: distillate between 120°–170°. 1900 *Daily News* 17 Apr. 7/4 Petroleum spirit still holds the field as a propelling force, both in the cars exhibited here and in those seen in London streets. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 21 Some ten years ago *petroleum-springs were discovered in California. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Petroleum-still*, a still for separating the hydrocarbon products from crude petroleum, etc., in the order of their volatility. 1800 *Misc. Tracts* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 315 An Account of the *Petroleum Wells, in the Burmah Dominions.

‖ **Pétroleur** (petrolör). [Fr. (in *Dict. Acad.* 1878), f. *pétrole* + *-eur*, ending of masc. agent-nouns.] A (male) incendiary who uses petroleum. Also ‖ **Pétroleuse** (petrolöz) [fem. of this], a female who does the same; esp. applied to the women who set fire to public buildings in Paris by means of petroleum, during the Commune in May 1871.

1871 *Standard* 7 Sept. 4 The judgment recorded against the five Petroleuses, or petroleum-throwers, tried this week. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* vii. (1896) I. 138 His daughter had made a petroleuse of herself. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 466 The petroleuse dragged like a chained beast through the scorching streets of Paris. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 13 May 6/6 His looks suggested the pétroleur more than the littérateur.

Petrolic (pĭtrŏ·lik), *a.* [f. PETROL + -IC.] Of or pertaining to petrol or petroleum; also, relating to the use of petrol motor-cars.

Petrolic ether, one of the four products into which crude petroleum is refined, being that which comes over at a temperature of 40° to 70° Fahr., and has a specific gravity of 640 to 650.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 497 *Recipe*, spirits of wine 200 grammes; petrolic ether, 5 grammes. 1902 *Autocar* 19 July 69/1 The Swiss War Office have..[provided] for the purchase of an automobile for the petrolic instruction of army officers.

Petroliferous (petrŏlĭ·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. PETROLEUM or PETROL + *-i-ferous*, -FEROUS, q. v.] Producing or yielding petroleum.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1898 *Nature* 5 May 20/2 Subterranean petroliferous strata. 1900 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Mar. 610 The new oil rock had proved petroliferous.

Petrolin (pe·trŏlin). Also *erron.* -ine. [f. PETROLEUM or PETROL + -IN.] Christison's name for a substance obtained by him from Rangoon petroleum, identical with *paraffin*. b. A trade name for an oil obtained from petroleum.

1831 SIR R. CHRISTISON in *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* (1836) XIII. 121, I find that the crystalline principle of petroleum differs materially from that of coal-tar,..and I shall therefore beg leave to denominate it *Petroline*. 1838 [see PARAFFIN 1]. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* etc., *Petroline*, a substance obtained by distilling the petroleum of Rangoon. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 77/2 Illuminating Oils, viz. Petroline or Crystal Oil.

Pe·trolist. [f. PETROL-EUM + -IST.] = PÉTROLEUR, PÉTROLEUSE.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1905 *Dundee Advertiser* 10 Jan. 8 It cannot be said that Louise Michel directly proposed the institution of the Petrolists.

Petrolize (pe·trŏlaiz), *v.* [f. PETROL, PETROLEUM + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To set on fire by means of petroleum: cf. PÉTROLEUR, PÉTROLEUSE.

a 1876 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* (1880) I. 130 The communists..petrolising clubs and palaces, upsetting columns.

2. To make like petroleum; to imbue with the character of petroleum. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* cites URE.

Petrology (pĭtrŏ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. πέτρα rock + -OLOGY: orig. formed erron. as **petralogy**.] That branch of geology which deals with the origin, structure, and composition of rocks.

1811 PINKERTON (*title*) Petralogy, A Treatise on Rocks. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xx. 440 The whole petralogy of the period..is a thing taking place beneath and around us. 1876 *Academy* 21 Oct. 410/3 German monographs dealing with microscopic petrology. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 259 A valuable memoir on the petrology of Rodriguez by Mr. N. S. Maskelyne.

So **Petrolo·gic, Petrolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining or relating to petrology; **Petrolo·gically** *adv.*, in relation to petrology; **Petro·logist**, one versed in petrology; one who studies rocks scientifically.

1879 WEBSTER, Suppl., **Petrologic*, pertaining to petrology, or the science or investigation of rocks. 1814 *Edin. Rev.* XXIII. 64 By reading through this *petralogical performance. 1864 J. B. JUKES in *Reader* IV. 678/2 The lithological composition and petrological structure of the rocks immediately beneath it. 1845 NEWBOLD in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* XIV. 1. 283 The schists..of Kittoor resemble, *petrologically, the jaspideous schists of Bellary and Sondur. 1811 PINKERTON *Petralogy* I. p. xvii, This unavoidable uncertainty has been well illustrated by the greatest of *petralogists. 1874 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* xxviii. 497 Rocks containing an excess of silica are termed by many Petrologists acid rocks.

Petro-mastoid: see PETRO-.

‖ **Petromyzon** (petrŏmə·izŏn). *Ichth.* [mod. L. (Linnæus, 1735), f. Gr. πέτρο-ς stone + μύζων 'sucking, sucker', pr. pple. of μύζ-ειν to suck, lit. 'stone-sucker', formed on the explanation of late or med. L. *lampetra*, from *lambĕre* to lick + *petra* stone: see LAMPREY.] Name of a genus of lampreys, now restricted to those of the northern hemisphere. Hence **Petromy·zont**, any member of the *Petromyzontidæ* or lamprey family; **Petromyzo·ntoid** *a.*, related to the lampreys; also *sb.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl., Petromyzon*, the stone-sucker, in the Linnæan system of zoology, the name of a genus of fishes of the chondropterygii order, comprehending the lamprey, &c. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 438. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 448 In Petromyzon two enlargements which contain the auditory organ are attached to the sides of this capsule.

† **Petron**, variant of PECTRON *Obs.*

1590 BARWICK *Breefe Disc. Weapons* xviii. K iv, There is ten to one armed more vpon the head then vpon the petron.

Petronel (pe·trŏnĕl). Now *Hist.* or *arch.* Also 6–7 **-ell**, (6 **petrenall, petranel(l, petternel**, 7 **petronil, pewternel**, *Sc.* **puitternell**). [a. F. *petrinal* (Paré 16th c.), dial. form of *poitrinal* (*poict-*, *pot-*, Godef.), sb. use of *poitrinal* adj. 'of or belonging to the breast or chest', f. *poitrine* breast, chest:—pop.L. **pectorīna*, f. *pectus*, pl. *pectora* breast. So called because in firing it, the butt end rested against the chest.] A kind of large pistol or carbine, used in the 16th and early 17th century, esp. by horse-soldiers.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Weedes* Wks. (1587) 186 Their peeces then are called Petronels. 1586 R. LANE *Let. to Ralegh* in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 263 Being by the way shot thwart the buttocks by mine Irish boy with my petronell. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 143 A Petranell, or horsemans peece. 1602 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1848) II. 224 Hauing and vsing of ane pistoll and puitternell..and presenting the same, to hawe schott at Andro Hay. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 341 Most of the horsemen being well appointed with muskets or pewternels ready charged. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Petronel*, a horsemans peece,..which were always hanged at the Brest, ready to shoot, as they do now at the Horses Brest. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 787 But he with petronel upheaved, Instead of shield, the blow received. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xix, 'Twas then I fired my petronel, And Mortham, steed and rider, fell. 1824 *Ann. Sporting* VI. 200 Another engine, called a petronel or poitrinal, which, according to Fauchet, was the medium between the harquebuss and the pistol. Nicot, however, says it was..when discharged..rested on the breast of the person who used it. 1838 *Hist. Rec. 4th Dragoon Guards* Introd. 2 The Cuirassiers were armed Cap-a-pie, and their Arms were a sword and a pair of large pistols, called petrenels. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 35 The German 'Ritters' were the first to employ 'petronels' or hand-bombardes, on horseback.

† b. *transf.* = next. *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 142 The Petronell and Pistolier is..weaponed with a Petronell peece, which is with a snap-haunce. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. ii. 160 There be neuer an ale-house in England, ..but sets forth some poets petternels or demilances to the paper warres in Paules Church-yard. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* III. i. § 5. 82 The third sort which are Carbines, are armed Petronels.

† **Petronellier.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *petrinalier* (also *poit-*, *poict-*, *pest-*), f. *pet-*, *poitrinal*: see prec. and -IER.] A soldier armed with a petronel.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Weeds* Wks. (1587) 186 Or of the stone wherwith the lock doth strike, Petronelliers, they called are by like. 1590 BARWICK *Breefe Disc. Weapons* G iv, Sir Iohn Smith dooth commend the Long bowes and the Crosbowes, to serue on horseback, to be better wepons then either the Petronelliers or the Pistolliers [=s'].

Petro-occipital, -pharyngeal: see PETRO-.

Petrosal (pĭtrōū·săl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* [f. L. *petrōs-us* stony, rocky + -AL.] Applied to the petrous portion of the temporal bone (*petrosal bone*, med.L. *os petrōsum*), and parts belonging to or connected with it.

1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 118 A Vein..returns to the superior petrosal Sinus. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 739/2 The petrosal ridges form the sides of the triangle. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Org. Nat.* I. 192 It is excavated in front to lodge the petrosal cartilage. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* viii. 198 The essential organ of the sense of Hearing..[is] lodged in the midst of a dense and solid mass of bone (from its hardness called *petrosal*), forming a part of the temporal bone.

b. *absol.* as *sb.* = Petrosal bone.

1848 OWEN *Archetype & Homol. Vertebr. Skel.* 13, I have substituted for 'pars petrosa' or 'os petrosum' the substantive term 'petrosal'. ..'Petrosal' has appeared to me to be the best English equivalent of Cuvier's 'rocher'. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 458 In all Birds and Reptiles the petrosal (prootic) lies in front of the ex-occipital.

† **Petro·se**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *petrōs-us*, f. *petra* rock, stone: see -OSE.] Rocky, stony.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 232 Diphilus makes them equal to the guilt-head, if living in petrose places.

Petroseline (pe·trŏsĭlain), *a.* [f. L. *petroselīn-um*, a. Gr. πετροσέλῖνον rock-parsley, f. πέτρα rock + σελῖνον parsley.] Of or related to parsley.

1787 S. SWITZER *Pract. Gard.* VI. xlviii. 246 The *apium*, comprehending the whole of the petroseline family. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 Petroseline Wortle, *Apium*.

Petrosilex (petrŏ·isəi·leks). *Min.* [mod.L., f. *petr-us* stone or *petr-a* rock + *silex* flint, pebble; also in Fr. (1753 D'Holbach *Min. de Walerius* I. 176, in Hatz.-Darm.).] A hard rock; an early name for compact feldspar, now called Felsite; in Dana given as a synonym of albite and orthoclase.

1770 *Cronstedt's Min.* I. 68 Petro-silex, Lapis Corneus. The Hornstein of the Germans. 1791 BEDDOES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 63 It forms molten currents of petrosilex and flint exactly the same as our gun-flints. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 437 Porphyries, properly so called, and jaspers, but more ambiguously petro-silices and felt spar. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 463 Petrosilex, or Chert occurs most frequently in beds of limestone. 1855 LYALL *Man. Geol.* xxviii. (ed. 5) 476 Compact Felspar, which has also been called Petrosilex, ..is allied to clinkstone, but is harder, more compact, and translucent. It is a varying rock, of which the chemical composition is not well defined. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* iv. (1869) 77 The type of the felspathic extreme of the series of trap rocks is..petrosilex ..the average composition of which is 25 parts quartz and 75 felspar.

Petrosiliceous (pe·trŏsili·ʃəs), *a.* [f. prec. after *siliceous*.] Consisting of or containing petrosilex.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 174 Vast layers of porphyry..either argillaceous, or petrosiliceous. 1804 WATT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 298 A species of petrosilex is found..in Corsica, which contains radiated petrosiliceous glands, from half a line to an inch in diameter. 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 60 Mineralogically, it is to be classed with petrosilicious felspar.

Petro-sphenoid, -squamous, etc.: see PETRO-.

Petrostearin (petrŏ·istī·ărin). [f. PETRO- + STEARIN.] A name for ozocerite, a mineral resembling stearin.

1879 WEBSTER, Suppl., *Petro-stearine*.., a solid unctuous material of which certain kinds of candles are made. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Petro-tympanic: see PETRO-.

Petrouille, -ville, obs. forms of PATROL.

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Petrous (pe·trəs), *a.* [f. L. *petrōs-us* stony, rocky: cf. F. *pétreux*, *-euse* (15th c. in Godef.).]

1. Of the nature of, or as hard as, stone or rock; stony, rocky: in *Anat.* spec. applied to a part of the temporal bone (in some animals a separate bone), remarkable for its density and hardness, and forming a protective case for the internal ear or labyrinth; med.L. *os petrosum*, F. *os pétreux* (Paré); also = PETROSAL.

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 110 Þese boonys .. ben ful hard þere as þe hole of þe eere passiþ þoru3, & þei ben clepid petrosa.] 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* D iv b, The .v. and the .vj. be yᵉ bones [of the head] that are called Petrous, for they are harde as a stone. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Petrous*, rocky. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 100 The inferior petrous Part is thick. 1800 SIR A. COOPER in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 154 The probe struck against the petrous portion of the temporal bone. 1869 HUXLEY *Phys.* viii. 228 The bony labyrinth, as this collection of cavities in the petrous bone is termed, is perfectly closed.

absol. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 596 Small abscess size of Barcelona nut found in petrous.

2. ? Pertaining to rock or stone; ? petrifying.

a 1851 MOIR *Miner of Peru* Poet. Wks. 1852 II. 172 By death unchanged So strong had been the power preservative, Mineral or petrous, of the charmed flood.

Pett, -e, obs. forms of PEAT, PET, PIT.

‖ **Pettah** (pe·tă). [ad. Tamil *pēṭṭai* (Yule & Burnell).] A town or village lying outside of or around a fort, but itself sometimes partially fortified. Also *attrib.*

1763 R. ORME *Milit. Trans. Indostan* I. II. 151 The pagoda served as a citadel to a large pettah. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* II. 193 The Pettah wall was very lofty and defended by towers. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 383 The harbour is protected by a fort..encircling the town, and separated from the pettah, a part of Galle inhabited by natives and government servants, by an esplanade. 1876 JAS. GRANT *Hist. India* I. lxxi. 369/1 The pettah was taken on the 24th.

Pettaill, var. PEDAILE *Obs.* **Pettar-, Petterarо,** var. PEDRERO *Obs.*, a small gun. **Pette,** obs. f. PET, PIT.

Petted (pe·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. PET *v.*¹ + -ED ¹.] Treated as a pet or favourite, made a pet of, made much of; indulged, spoiled by petting or indulgence.

In sense often approaching the next, since the indulged child is specially apt to take offence at supposed slights.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.*, *Bonny Bessie* iii, Petted things can nought but teez ye. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xii. (1850) 50 She began to cry and sob, like a petted bairn. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. vi, The wind was capricious and changeable as a petted beauty. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxx, We are but like petted children, who break and throw from them the toys they have wept themselves sick for. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* ii, Eliza had been brought up by her mistress, from girlhood, as a petted and indulged favourite. 1877 BRYANT *3rd November* 1861 ii, Tenderly the season..Spared the petted flowers that the old world gave the new. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 143 The petted hobby of two distinguished Ministers.

Petted (pe·tĕd), *a.* [f. PET *sb.*² + -ED ².] In a pet; offended or sulky at feeling slighted or ill-used; piqued; given to taking pet, pettish.

1760 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 149, I was petted at their neglect of us during our long illness. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* I. 580 Poverty brought on a petted mood And a sore temper.

Hence **Pe·ttedly** *adv.*, pettishly; **Pe·ttedness.**

1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* lxiv. 287 Take off his nightcap! cried Jack, pulling pettedly at the strings of the hood. 1893 *Whitby Gaz.* 6 Oct. 3/5 Though I do not wish to show any pettedness I have now no alternative but to say that I have no proposition to make.

Pettegre, -grye, obs. forms of PEDIGREE.

Petter (pe·təɹ), *sb.* [f. PET *v.*¹ + -ER ¹.] One who pets or indulges.

1863 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. III. 240 The author must..be a petter of all kinds of pets.

Petter (pe·təɹ), *v.* [Echoic: cf. PITTER.] To emit the sound natural to a grasshopper.

1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 106 The grasshopper was pettering his monotonous contralto.

Petternel, Pettestale, obs. ff. PETRONEL, PEDESTAL.

Pettiagua, -auger, etc., corrupt ff. PIRAGUA.

Pettichaps (pe·ti,tʃæps). Also 7–9 **petty-chaps**; 9 *dial.* **pettichap.** [f. PETTY *a.* + ? CHAP *sb.*² or 3. Locally used in Yorkshire and Lancashire: a specimen of the bird was sent from Sheffield to Willughby *c* 1670, under this name, which thus entered into ornithological nomenclature; but app. never in general Eng. use, and still chiefly a book-name.] A name of the Garden Warbler (*Sylvia hortensis*). Also applied to other species of warblers, as *Lesser Pettichaps*, the chiffchaff (*Phylloscopus rufus*); *dial.* the long-tailed titmouse (*rare*).

1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Eng. Birds* 86 Pettichaps: *Ficedula Septima* Aldrov. 1678 — *Willughby's Ornith.* 206 Mr. Jessop shot this bird in Yorkshire, and sent it us by the name of Pettychaps. 1785 *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 10 The male and female .. are both larger than the Pettychaps described by Willoughby. 1829 KNAPP *Jrnl. Nat.* 211 The quantities of cherries and raspberries that the blackcap and pettichaps will eat are surprising. 1833 SELBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 20 The greater pettichaps (*Curruca hortensis*) and wood-wren..are considerably later. 1843 H. DOUBLEDAY in *Zoologist* I. 13 In the spring of 1841 the redstart..lesser pettychaps and garden warbler were very numerous. 1851 T. STERNBERG *Dial. & Folk-lore of Northants.*, *Pettichap*, the long-tailed titmouse.

Petticoat (pe·tikoʊt), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: *α.* 5 **pety coote, 6 pety cote, 7 petty coat, pettie coat.** *β.* 5 **pettecote**; 5–7 **pety-**, 6–7 **peti-, pettycote**; 6 **peteekot**; **peticoot, petticoit(e**; 6–7 **petti-, pettycoate**; **pette-, peticoate**; 7 **peticoat, pettie-coat**, 7–8 **pettycoat, petty-coat**; 6– **petticoat.** [Orig. two words, *petty coat*, lit. little or small coat (cf. OF. *cote*, mod.F. *cotte* petticoat, *cotte simple* under-petticoat). From an early period written as one word, or less usually hyphened.]

1. † A small coat worn by men beneath the doublet; in quot. 1412–20 app. a short coat worn as armour. *Obs.* b. *dial.* (from 17th c.) A waistcoat.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii. (1555), The famous knyghtes arme them in yᵉ place...A payre gussettes on a pety coote. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/1 Petycote, *tunicula*. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 872 Se that youre souerayne haue clene shurt & breche, A petycote, a dublett, a longe coote. 1474 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 26, j elne of skarlete for a petticote to the King..Ls. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 249 Next your sherte vse to were a petycote of skarlet.

b. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* (1691) 109 A *Petticoat*, is in some places used for a Mans Wastcoat. 1736 J. LEWIS *Isle Tenet* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Petty-coat*, a man or boy's waistcoat. [Hence in PEGGE *Kenticisms.*] 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 181. 1887 in *Kent. Gloss.*

2. *gen.* A garment worn by women, girls, and young children (perh. orig. a kind of tunic or chemise, but) usually a skirt dependent from the waist. Also used as the equivalent for some similar Greek or Roman female garment.

(Of the following early quots., several prob. belong to the specific senses a and b.)

1464 *Mann. & Housek. Exp.* (Roxb.) 544 Item, for makenge of ij. petycotes for mastres Marget and m. Anne, iiij.*d.* 1520 SIR R. ELYOT *Will* in *Elyot's Gov.* (1883) I. App. A. 312 Every of their wifes a white petycote. 1530 PALSGR. 253/2 Petycote, *corset simple, cotte simple, chemise de blanchet*. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 906 The petycote, *la cotte simple*. 1558 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 309 For the wrangous reiffing and away taking fra hir of ane plyd, ane petticoitt [etc.]. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1629) 235 Sixe maides, all in one liuerie of scarlet peticotes, which were tucked vp almost to their knees. 1661 EVELYN *Tyrannus* 10 Those who sacrific'd to Ceres put on the pettycoat with much confidence. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* I. 98 A statue of Minerva, with a petticoat of red porphyry.

spec. a. A skirt as distinguished from a bodice, worn either externally, or beneath the gown or frock as part of the costume, and trimmed or ornamented; an outer, upper, or show petticoat.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 39 The fringe of your sattin peticote is ript. *a* 1641 SUCKLING *Poems* (1646) 38 Her feet beneath her Petticoat Like little mice stole in and out. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 18 May, She was in her new suit of black sarcenet and yellow petticoate very pretty. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 129 P 8 A Lady..entered..in..a hoop'd Petticoat. 1711 STEELE *ibid.* No. 145 P 7 There is not one of us but has reduced our outward Petticoat to its ancient Sizable Circumference, tho' indeed we retain still a Quilted one underneath. 1712 *Spect.* No. 277 P 13 The Puppet was dressed in a Cherry-coloured Gown and Petticoat. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 14 Sept., Their Whalebone petticoats outdo ours by several yards' circumference. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* II. 248 One of my Comerades in the Farmer's Wife's Russet Gown and Petticoat, like a Woman. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* viii, I hope you saw her petticoat, six inches deep in mud, ..and the gown which had been let down to hide it not doing its office. 1815 *Zeluca* I. 78 Her figure would best be displayed in the vandyke petticoat. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 109 Their boddices contrasted against their petticoats with the judgement of a painter. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. ix, A skirt, or upper petticoat, of camlet. 1882 *Truth* 19 May 686/2 One of her Court dresses has the bodice of sky-blue satin...The petticoat is of net, covered with silver lace.

b. An under-skirt of calico, flannel, or other material.

(In early quotations not easily separable from a.)

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 5 But for these other goods, Vnbinde my hands, Ile pull them off my selfe, Yea all my raiment, to my petticoate. 1625 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 201 She came out of her bedchamber in her petticoat. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 21 May, Saw the finest smocks and linnen petticoats of my Lady Castlemaine's. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 295 P 10 He would..have presented her ..with the Sheering of his Sheep for her Under-Petticoats. 1812 *Poet. Sk. Scarborough* (ed. 2) 138 While Kate was like a crouching goddess, In only petticoat and boddice. 1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz*, *Mr. Watkins Tottle* i, I said, jokingly, that when I went to bed I should wrap my head in Fanny's flannel petticoat. 1844 MRS. SHERWOOD *Hist. J. Marten* xv. 205 A good flannel petticoat ought to be little the worse for one year's wear. 1848 [cf. CRINOLINE 4].

† c. The skirt of a woman's riding-habit. *Obs.*

1663 PEPYS *Diary* 13 July, The..Queene..in..a white laced waistcoate and a crimson short pettycoate, ..mighty pretty; and the King rode hand in hand with her. 1666 *Ibid.* 12 June, The Ladies of Honour dressed in their riding garbs, with coats and doubtlets.., with perriwigs and with hats; so that, only for a long petticoat dragging under their men's coats, nobody could take them for women. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 104 P 2. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. ix, A skirt, or upper petticoat, of camlet, like those worn [in 18th c.] by country ladies of moderate rank when on horseback.

d. Applied also to the rudimentary garment worn by women among primitive or uncivilized peoples, e. g. the 'grass petticoat' of the Papuan women.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 156 Over their Lower Parts a Pitticoat or Lungy, their Feet and Legs without Stockins. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Walk round London* (1709) 41 Our good Grandmother Eve might have sav'd her self a great deal of trouble in tacking together Primitive Green Petticoat and Wastcoat. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 336 The Women have short Petticoats made of Silk Grass.

3. *pl.* Skirts collectively, upper and under; also, skirts worn by children, including young boys: chiefly in phrase (said of a young boy) *in petticoats.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 15 They are but burs,..if we walke not in the trodden paths, our very petty-coates will catch them. 1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I. (1664) 78 He commanded also that all women..shold tuck their petticoats somwhat high. 1727 SWIFT *Country Post* Wks. 1755 III. I. 176 A mouse .. took shelter under Dolly's petticoats. 1818 I. TAYLOR *Scenes Europe* (1821) § 67 A young Dutch [peasant] girl in her holiday suit,..with petticoats only half down the leg. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* iii. 85 The country was chalky, and whitened the hems of her petticoats. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* xiv, The old woman.. executed her parental authority as if he were still in petticoats. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 253, I have known him ever since he was in petticoats. 1887 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 5/1 Both in batting and bowling, however, petticoats are decidedly hindering, especially in windy weather. 1898 *Cycling* xii. 72 Petticoats, which only hamper the action of the knees, must absolutely be discarded.

4. (chiefly *pl.*) As the characteristic or typical feminine garment; hence as the symbol of the female sex or character. *To wear* or *be in petticoats*, to be a woman, to behave as befits a woman. *A Nero* (or other male) *in petticoats*, a female counterpart to Nero, or other man specified.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. v. 23 That you might still haue worne the Petticoat, And ne're haue stolne the Breech from Lancaster. 1702 ADDISON *Medals* ii. Misc. Wks. 1726 III. 36 It is a great compliment methinks to the sex,..that your Virtues are generally shown in petticoats. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* I. (1724) 83 A saying that went of her [Lady Falconbridge], that those who wore breeches deserved petticoats better, but if those in petticoats had been in breeches, they would have held faster. 1766 CHESTERF. *Lett. to Godson* (1898) 210 Ignorance is only pardonable in petticoats. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xi, Since she wears a petticoat .. I will answer for her protection as well as a single man may. 1853 KINGSLEY *Misc.*, *Shelley & Byron* (1859) I. 321 Beatrice Cenci is really none other than Percy Bysshe Shelley himself in petticoats. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* I. 39 She was a sort of Wesley in petticoats.

b. (*sing.*) The wearer of a petticoat; a female; the female sex.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iv. 7 But I must comfort the weaker vessell, as doublet and hose ought to show it selfe coragious to petty-coate. *a* 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 118 The *Maistre de Hostell* still keeps his state with the better sort of petticoats. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* V, Vain is the task to petticoats assign'd, If wanton language shews a naked mind. 1776 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 155 Rather than give up this, which would completely subject us to the despotism of the petticoat, I hope [etc.]. 1864 G. MEREDITH *Emilia* xxv, Must give up business to-day. Can't do business with a petticoat in the room. 1898 *Daily News* 1 Aug. 4/7 There was as much force as brutality in his [Bismarck's] exclamation that the Emperor Frederick's death would put an end to the rule of 'petticoats in politics'.

5. A wide outer garment, made of oilskins or rough canvas, worn by fishermen in warm weather, and reaching below the knee, often undivided: cf. *petticoat trousers* in 9. *U. S.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

b. Applied humorously or contemptuously to the skirts of a scholar's or clergyman's gown; also descriptively to the kilt of the Highlander or Highland regiments, the fustanella of the Greek, and similar male garments.

c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scot.* (1754) II. xxii. 189 That they [Highlanders] would not be so free to skip over the Rocks and Bogs with Breeches, as they are in the short Petticoat. 1849 MRS. MORTIMER *Near Home*, *Turkey* 357 It would astonish you to see how fast they [dancing dervishes] turn round in their full white petticoats. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. (1871) II. 34 Artists and actors represented Bruce and Douglas in striped petticoats.

6. *transf.* a. A toilet-table cover reaching down to the floor. b. A sheeting hung round a yacht while being launched, to hide its outlines. c. A projecting fringe-like part forming the foot of a tankard, etc. d. *Archery.* 'The ground of a target beyond the white'; the *spoon.* e. = *petticoat insulator*: see 9.

1864 WEBSTER, *Petticoat*, the outer space or surface of a target. [*Eng.*] 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 378/2 *Petticoat*, or *Spoon*, the ground of the target beyond the white. 1880 BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* xii. (1884) 164 The dressing-table had a pink petticoat with gauze over it. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 June 7/2 Shamrock is to be launched 'in petticoats' on Monday. 1899 *Daily News* 27 June 7/3 A long curtain or 'petticoat' hung over the stern of the boat, and, reaching to the ground, effectually prevented any view of the keel and lower part of the yacht. 1903 P. MACQUOID in *Burlington Mag.* Apr., In about 1640..the tankard becomes plain and high with a so-called petticoat shooting out at the bottom.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

7. *simple attrib.* Of a petticoat or petticoats.

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1587 *Acc. Bk.* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 118, vj yeardes of petecote lace, xviij*d*. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 663/1, I would warrant every knave of them to kiss the hem of the petticoat-tail of the smallest member of the sacred conclave. 1844 Mrs. Sherwood *Hist. J. Marten* xv. 217 It was flannel petticoat time [i. e. for a clothing club distribution]. *a* 1844 Campbell *Ep. to Hor. Smith*, In his breeches of petticoat size..his garb is a fair compromise 'Twixt a kilt and a pair of small-clothes. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 664/2 To give you the horrors with, in petticoat days. 1886 Dr. Richardson in *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 6/2 A petticoated generation could never do the full work of a generation whose limbs were free of petticoat encumbrance.

8. *attrib.* (often = *adj.*). **a.** In petticoats, wearing petticoats; that is a woman, female; womanish. (Often hyphened.) Now *rare*.

1625 Hart *Anat. Ur.* II. vi. 85 The ignorant Empiricke, the peticoate or woman-physitian. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 10 Many a Heccatomb of humble Prayers, does he offer to appease this Petticoat-Deity. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 305 ₱ 4 A Seminary of Petticoat Politicians, who are to be brought up at the Feet of Madam de Maintenon. 1725 Bailey *Erasm. Colloq.* (1878) I. 186 What does this Petticoat-Preacher [*concionatrix*] do here? 1797 Mrs. M. Robinson *Walsingham* II. 213 To ridicule the petticoat pedant. 1813 Moore *Post-bag* (1818) App. iv. 108 A Petticoat Pope in the Ninth Century.

b. Of, belonging, or relating to a woman or women, as the wearers of petticoats; executed, performed, wielded by a woman; female, feminine.

1660 Hickeringill *Jamaica* (1661) 30 The Petticoat Sex. 1690 Dryden *Amphitryon* I. i, Venus may know more than both of us, For 'tis some petticoat affair. 1800 *Proc. E. Ind. Ho.* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 63/2 He thought this petticoat influence in the India Company, a most curious circumstance! 1806 *Francis Lett.* (1901) II. 638, I will not go to Petticoat Parties. 1808 Scott *F. M. Perth* xi, He will obey you in making a weapon, or in wielding one, but he knows nothing of this petticoat service. 1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* xxvii, The coarsest allusions to petticoat influence. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 May 4/2 Miss Gertrude Elliott has the only petticoat part [in a play].

9. Special combs.: **petticoat body**, a body attached to or worn with a petticoat; **petticoat breeches**, loose wide breeches with legs resembling skirts, fashionable during the earlier part of the reign of Charles II; **petticoat insulator**, an inverted cup-shaped insulator of porcelain or the like that supports a telegraph wire; **petticoat-maker**, a maker of petticoats, esp. of farthingales; † **petticoat-monger**, ? a whoremonger; **petticoat-pensioner**, a man paid by a woman, a woman's 'fancy-man'; **petticoat-pipe**, a bell-mouthed pipe in the chimney of a locomotive into which the exhaust-steam enters and which serves to equalize and strengthen the draught; **petticoat-trousers**, (*a*) a New England colloquial name for wide baggy trousers; (*b*) = 5; (*c*) the wide-seated trousers worn by Mohammedan women; **petticoat-wise** *adv.*, in the manner of a petticoat.

1862 *Eng. Wom. Dom. Mag.* IV. 238/2 Patterns of the newest and most fashionable under-linen, including .. petticoat band, *petticoat body. 1891 Flo. Marryat *There is no Death* xii. 116 She had not got on 'Rosie's' petticoat body. 1658 R. Holme in Fairholt *Costume in Eng.* (1860) 255 A short-waisted doublet and *petticoat-breeches, the lining lower than the breeches tied above the knee. 1860 Fairholt *Ibid.* Gloss. 399 Towards the end of the reign of Charles the petticoat breeches were discarded. 1552 Huloet, *Peticote maker, *indusiarius*. 1783 Ainsworth *Eng. Lat. Dict.* 1605 *Tryall Chev.* v. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 347 You pick-hatch Cavaliero *petticote-monger. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Pettycoat-Pensioner*, a Gallant, or one Maintain'd for secret Service. 1825 Knapp & Baldw. *Newgate Cal.* IV. 327/1 He became a petticoat-pensioner. 1864 Webster, **Petticoat pipe*, one of a series of short conical pipes, in a smoke-box, to equalize the draught. 1878 *Engineer* XLVI. 57/3 A good modification of the well-known American petticoat pipe. 1753 *N. Jersey Archives* XIX. 291 He took with him..two Pair of *Petticoat Trowsers. 1761 *Ibid.* XX. 597 Run away..an English servant lad...Had on ..long petticoat trowsers, much worn. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Petticoat trowsers*, a kind of kilt formerly worn by seamen in general, but latterly principally by fishermen. 1885 Burton *Arab. Nts.* II. 6 The strings of her petticoat-trowsers. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 31 Mar. 10/2 Overcoats slung round the loins, *petticoat-wise.

b. Petticoat government: (undue) rule or predominance of women in the home, or in politics. So **Petticoat-governed** *a.*, ruled by a woman, hen-pecked.

1702 J. Dunton (*title*) Petticoat-Government. *Ibid.* 70 By Petticoat-Government, I mean when Good Women Ascend the Throne, and Rule according to Law, as is the case of the present Queen. Again, by Petticoat-Government, I mean the discreet and housewifely Ruling of a House and Family. 1702 (*title*) The Prerogative of the Breeches: an answer to Petticoat-Government, written by a True-born English Man. 1731 Fielding *Grub-St. Op.* I. i, Petticoat-government is a very lamentable thing indeed. 1825 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 365 He, being under strict petticoat government..was compelled to get home that night. 1836–9 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Boarding-Ho.* i, Mr. Calton seized the hand of the petticoat-governed little man. 1884 *Chr. World* 19 June 453/1 This..would throw electoral power into the hands of women, and petticoat government would prevail.

Pe·tticoat, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] **a.** *trans.* To clothe in petticoats, put petticoats on; *fig.* to treat as a woman. **b.** *intr.* To wear, or posture in, petticoats. Hence **Pe·tticoating** *vbl. sb.*

1850 Browning *Christmas Eve* xxii, Let us hope That no worse blessing befall the Pope, Turned sick at last of to-day's buffoonery, Of posturings and petticoatings. 1895 J. Winsor *Mississ. Basin* 175 The Shawnees..were restless in being what was termed 'petticoated' by the Iroquois.

Petticoated (pe·tikoutèd), *a.* [f. Petticoat *sb.* + -ed 2.] Having or wearing petticoats; female.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1812) VII. 49, I will contrive to be the man, petticoated out, and vested in a gown and cassock. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 155 Days of every variety of falling weather..too bad to admit the possibility that any petticoated thing..should stir out. 1830 Scott *Monast.* xiv, Here, dame,..is a letter from your petticoated baron, the lord-priest yonder. 1859 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* II. iii. 22 A lady who..was the petticoated image of her admirable ancestor. 1871 — *H. Richmond* xliv, She ..was..in the squire's phrase, 'a petticoated parsimony'. 1871 M. Collins *Mrg. & Merch.* I. iv. 131 She wanted to make this .. School a petticoated Rugby. 1900 *Queen Cycling Bk.* 1 To see a petticoated woman [cyclist] struggling along on a windy day.

b. *transf.* Having a 'petticoat' or enclosing pendent fringe: see Petticoat *sb.* 6.

1858 Lytton *What will he do* I. xix, This petticoated divan suddenly closed round the painter. 1880 Baring-Gould *Mehalah* xii. (1884) 169 [His] gilt balcony and petticoated dressing-table.

c. (See *petticoat insulator*, Petticoat 9.)

1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 754/2 They are supported on strong porcelain insulators, triple-petticoated.

Petticoatery, -ie. *nonce-wd.* [f. Petticoat + -ery (with punning allusion to *coterie*).] A petticoated company or coterie; wearers of petticoats collectively.

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXV. 680 The whole coterie (which, in this instance, is an undiluted petticoatery) assembles for consultation. 1884 *Punch* 22 Nov. 252/1 Astounding both to the old-fashioned petticoaterie and the new-fangled divided skirtists.

Pe·tticoa·tie. *Sc.* [dim.] A little petticoat.

1794 Burns *Coming through the Rye* i, She draiglet a' her petticoatie, Coming through the rye.

Pe·tticoatless, *a.* [f. Petticoat *sb.* + -less.] Without a petticoat, not wearing petticoats.

1888 *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 306 The graceful curves of her slight, petticoatless figure. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* Apr. 447/1 Men declare that the petticoatless female has unsexed herself and has left her modesty behind.

b. *fig.* Without female characters.

1892 *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 435 Mamie is perhaps the best petticoat among Mr. Stevenson's rather petticoatless tales.

Petticoat tails. *Sc.* [Origin uncertain: see quot. 1825.] 'The name given to a species of cake baked with butter, used as tea-bread' (Jamieson 1825).

? *a* 1800 *Collect. Receipts* 3 (Jam.) For Petticoat tails, take the same proportion of butter as for Short Bread. 1818 Scott *Br. Lamm.* xxvi, Never had there been..such making of car-cakes and sweet scones, Selkirk bannocks, cookies, and petticoat-tails—delicacies little known to the present generation. 1825 Jamieson s. v., The general idea is, that this kind of cake is denominated from its resemblance to a section of a petticoat. For a circular cake, when a smaller circle has been taken out of the middle, is divided into eight quarters. But a literary friend has suggested that the term has probably a French origin, q. *petit gasteau*, a little cake. The old form of this word is *petit gastel*. 1870 Ramsay *Remin.* vi. (ed. 18) 247. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Dec. 5/2 Yorkshire Parkin, Simnel cake, and Scotch petticoat tails are to be found among a host of local delicacies.

Pe·tticoaty, *a.* [f. Petticoat *sb.* + -y.] Like or akin to a petticoat.

1883 G. H. Boughton in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 522/2 He wears a pair of baggy breeches..very voluminous and petticoaty. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 21 May 4 When men took to wearing a long, petticoaty style of coat..some of them took to wearing stays also.

† Pettifactor, petifactor. *Obs. rare.* [app. = *petty factor*: cf. Petty *a.* and Factor 3.] ? A legal agent who undertakes small cases. Cf. Pettifogger.

1586 Ferne *Blas. Gentrie* 92 Thereby, the number of pleaders and petifactors be so far increased that although the common-wealth is wonderfully torn with the litigiousnes of clyents notwithstanding their purchase is not worth their rent. 1633 T. Nash *Quaternio* 41 How difficult a thing it is for a petifactor to rayse himselfe, without a great deale of jugling and false-dealing.

Pettifog (pe·tifɒg), *v.* [app. a back-formation from Pettifogger: cf. Fog *v.*3 and Pettifogging.] **1.** *intr.* To act as a pettifogger; to plead or conduct a petty case in a minor court of law; to practise legal chicanery; also *transf.*, to wrangle or quibble about small petty points.

1611 Cotgr., *Chicaner*, to wrangle, or pettifog it; to spoyle, or perplex a cause with craftie, or litigious pleading. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* VII. 738 And cogge, And lie, and prate of Law, and pettifogge As craftily (sometimes) as many a one Who divers yeares hath studied Littleton. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 165 He will..rather pettyfog and turn common Barreter, than be out of Employment. *c* 1867 Symonds in *Life* (1895) II. 133 They accepted the whole, and were not trafficking or pettifogging about a portion. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 June 1/3 'But what is this about a woman lifting up her voice in a law-court and pleading?'—'Oh, in America you can do that in a local police-court; in a mayor's court women may pettifog.'

2. *trans.* **a.** To plead (a case) with legal chicanery. † **b.** *loosely.* To take by petty larceny.

1759 D. Mallet *Wks.* I. 22 He pettyfogs a scrap from authors dead. 1858 *N. York Tribune* 23 Oct. 4/5 [He] saw fit..to address to the Editor..a letter pettifogging the hard case of his master.

† **Pe·ttifog,** *a.* and *sb.*1 *Obs.*

a. *adj.* = Pettifogging. **b.** *sb.* = Pettifogger.

1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* clxxxv. 821 That he shall have both the Civill and Common Lawyer and the pettifog Atturney against him. 1796 Charlotte Smith *Marchmont* III. 44 T'wont do this time—you must try again, old pettifog.

† **Pe·ttifog,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* Used as a paronomasia on *petty fog* = mist, and *pettifogging*.

1641 Milton *Prel. Episc.* 19 And thus much for this cloud I cannot say rather then petty-fog of witnesses, with which Episcopall men would cast a mist before us.

Pettifogger (pe·tifɒgəɹ). Also 6–7 **pety-**, 6–9 **petty-fogger**; 6 **petifoger**, 7 *dial.* **-voguer, petty foger.** [Orig. sometimes as two words, *petty fogger*, and later often hyphened, *petti-fogger*, etc. First element Petty *adj.*, second obscure: cf. Fogger 1 (but this was perhaps only a shortening of *petty-fogger*). The general sense seems to be the same as in Pettifactor, of about the same age.]

1. A legal practitioner of inferior status, who gets up or conducts petty cases; *esp.* in an opprobrious sense, one who employs mean, sharp, cavilling practices; a 'rascally attorney'.

1564–78 Bulleyn *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 19, I knowe theim verie well; they are two Pettifoggers in the Lawe. 1576, 1577 Pettie fogger [see Fogger 1 1]. 1584 *Leycesters Commw.* (1641) 178 A most wicked Promoter, and wretched Petifoger, enriched himself by other mens ruines. 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 6 Sergeant, Bencher, Counsailor, Atorney or petifoger. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 4 b, The worst conditioned and least clienting Petivoguers. 1612 Dekker *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 274 We must all turne petti-foggers, and instead of gilt rapiers, hang buckram bags at our girdles. 1645 Milton *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 365 A meer and arrant petti-fogger, who lately was so hardy, as to lay aside his buckram wallet, and make himself a fool in Print. 1746 H. Walpole *Corr.* (1846) II. 142 He behaved so like an attorney the first day, and so like a pettifogger the second. 1841 Macaulay *W. Hastings* Ess. (1851) 623 The ravenous pettifoggers who fattened on the misery and terror of an immense community. 1873 Longf. *Wayside Inn* III. *Rhyme Sir Christopher* 35 Morton of Merry Mount, That pettifogger from Furnival's Inn.

† **b.** Sometimes app. a professional name. *Obs.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 63/2 Officers of the Palatinate Courts in Chester. Assizes .. The Sollicitor. The Petty Fogers. Constable of the Castle [etc.]. 1721 *MS. Par. Reg. Campton, Beds.*, 5 Apr., Bur[ied] John Street of Shefford (Pettyfogger).

2. *transf.* A petty practitioner in any department; a tyro; an empiric, pretender.

1602 Herring tr. *Oberndoerffer's Anat.* 41 Laying open the Packe and Fardle of these circumferaneous Iugglers, and pedling Pettifoggers in Physicke. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 22 He had much better commit himself to an approved of cobler or tinker,..than to be only a disesteemed pettifogger, or empyrick in divinity. 1712 Puckle *Club* § 215. 41 That such petty-foggers and retailers of news and politicks ..should pretend to teach their rulers how to govern.

3. *Nailmaking.* See quot. and cf. Fogger 1 3.

1871 A. S. Harvey in *Gd. Words* 610 A large proportion of the trade is in the hands of middlemen, called 'foggers',—those who truck being known as 'pettifoggers',—each of whom employs a certain number of nailmakers.

4. A local name of a fish, the rockling.

1880–4 Day *Fishes Gt. Brit. & Irel.* I. 315 *Pettifogger* and *baud* are said to have been two local names in Cornwall for some species of *Motella* [Rockling].

5. *Comb.*, as *pettifogger-like* adj.

1729 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* 205 It is saucy, impertinent, unmannerly, and pettyfogger-like, to be making comparisons that are odious.

Pettifoggery (pe·tifɒgəɹi). [f. prec. + -y.] Pettifogging practice; legal chicanery.

1653 Milton *Hirelings* 62 The last and lowest sort of thir arguments, that men purchas'd not thir tithe with thir land, and such like pettifoggerie, I omitt. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxvi. 306 Under-hand tricky..Cavilling, Pettifoggery. 1871 *Athenæum* 28 Jan. 83 Code-making .. is going on with vigour in South America: and this is not surprising, for the Spaniards left them a legacy of miscellaneous pettifoggery.

Pettifogging (pe·tifɒgiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as Pettifog *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of a pettifogger; legal trickery; chicanery, pettifoggery; quibbling.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Chicanerie*, petyfogging. 1611 Cotgr., *Chicanerie*, wrangling, pettifogging; litigious or craftie pleading. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 171 (France) This Chiquanery (Petti-fogging) and multiplicitie of Pleaders, came first from the Popes Court, when his seat was at Avignon, (as my Author saith). 1652 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 129, I was forced to spend the greatest part of my goods in suites and pettifoggings, untill I was forced to leave my country. 1843 H. Rogers *Ess.* (1860) III. 80 Number Ninety [Tract for the Times], that singular monument of logical pettifogging.

Pettifogging (pe·tifɒgiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] Acting as a pettifogger or rascally attorney; mean, shifty, quibbling; also, pertaining to or characteristic of pettifoggers.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xxxvii, Petty-fogging Lawyer. 1604 T. Wright *Climact. Years* (ed. 2) 12 He was..a petty-fogging Phisitian at his owne costs, as they be petty-fogging Lawyers thorow theyr owne sutes. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* iv, To see some store of their Friends, and in the Roman, not the pettifogging sense, their Clients so neer about them. 1673 Dryden *Amboyna* I. i, This Fiscal, who was .. an ignorant Advocate in Rotterdam, such as in England we

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call a Petty-fogging Rogue. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xl, The character of this last man, said Dr. Slop,..seems to have been taken from some pettifogging lawyer amongst you. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* liii, 'You are', continued Mr. Pickwick,..'a well-matched pair of mean, rascally, pettifogging robbers'. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. iv. 117 The pettifogging cunning which supposes the gossips of lobbies..to be the embodiment of statesmanship.

Pettifo·gulize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. PETTIFOGGER.] *intr.* To quibble. Hence **Pettifo·gulizer.**

1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 59 So far from seeking to 'pettifogulise'—i. e. to find evasions for any purpose in a trickster's minute tortuosities of construction. *Ibid.* 60, I showed so much scrupulosity about the exact value and position of his words, as finally to draw upon myself the vexatious reproach of being habitually a 'pettifoguliser'. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* I. i. 77 This 'pettifogulising'.

Pettigree, obs. form of PEDIGREE.

†Pettilashery, -lasserie, obs. corrupt forms of *petty* LARCENY: cf. LARCERY.

1591 GREENE *Connie Catch.* II. Wks. (Grosart) X. 118 Commonly..called pilfering or petulacerie. 1592 — *Black Book's Messenger* ibid. XI. 10 Filching, pettilashery, and such trifling toyes. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Pettilasserie*, stealing of things of no great value.

Pettiloon, colloq. perversion of PANTALOON.

1858 WHYTE MELVILLE *Tilbury Nogo* 174 Two pair of flannel 'pettiloons', as people call them now, thick winter trousers.

Pettily (pe·tili), *adv.* [f. PETTY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a petty, mean, paltry, or trivial way or manner.

1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 86 Nothing has been too grandly mischievous, or too pettily vexatious, for their doing. 1858 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) II. 18 We should rather endeavour a unity of doctrine and spirit among Christians than pettily insist on establishing certain ceremonies. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 62 They are ..pettily thievish, like the English gipsies.

Pettiness (pe·tinės). [f. PETTY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being petty; triviality, insignificance; little-mindedness; an instance of this, a petty trait; formerly, a petty or trivial object.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* ii. (1887) 6 A petie companion, I confesse, but till some better do deale, why may not my petinesse fullwell take place? 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vi. 136 His ransome, which must proportion the losses we haue borne ..which in weight to re-answer, his pettinesse would bow vnder. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xv. 175 These pettinesses being below the Divine Majesty to catch at. 1845 BROWNING *Pictor Ignotus* ad fin., See their faces, listen to their prate, Partakers of their daily pettiness. 1872 STUBBS in *Mem. W. de Coventria* (Rolls) II. Pref. 15 A mean reproduction of all the vices and of the few pettinesses of his family.

Petting, *vbl. sb.*: see PET *v.*[1]

Pe·tting, *ppl. a.* [f. PET *v.*[1] + -ING 2.] That pets. Hence **Pe·ttingly** *adv.*, in a petting manner.

1895 KIPLING *2nd Jungle Bk.* 180 'Aowa! Aowa!' said Mowgli pettingly, 'I have killed one striped ape.'

Pettish (pe·tiʃ), *a.* [f. PET *sb.*[2] + -ISH 1. But the earliest quots. precede our first example of the sb., and are not clearly connected with it in sense.]

Subject to 'pets' or fits of offended ill humour; in a pet; proceeding from, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pet; impatiently angry; peevish, ill-humoured, petulant; easily 'put out'.

[1552 HULOET, Petyshe, *impetuosus.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 145/44 Pétish, *effrœnis, iracundus.*] *a* 1592 R. GREENHAM *Wks.* (1599) 12, I am pettish, I am vncomfortable and vnquiet with them, with whom I liue. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* iv. (1642) 272 He became pettish, wayward, frantick, bloudy. 1653 SCLATER *Civ. Magistracy* 17 The pettish Israelites (a people seldom if ever, pleased with God's present Providencies) who murmured under Moses. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Aug., I checked her, which made her mighty pettish. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xii, She received the apology with the air of a pettish girl. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* III. vii, This was a very pettish speech in Evelyn. 1873 J. R. GREEN *Letters* (1901) I. 7, I was..too weak and pettish for the rougher horse-jokes of stronger boys.

†Pe·ttishiip. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PETTY *a.* + -SHIP.] Littleness; pettiness.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxviii. (1887) 178 Some petie lowlinges.. will needes seeme like, where their petieship cannot light.

Pe·ttishly, *adv.* [f. PETTISH + -LY 2.] In a pettish manner; peevishly, petulantly.

a 1619 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* III. ii, Poorly, and pettishly, ridiculously To fling away your fortune? 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xxxiii, He kept his fore-finger in the chapter:—not pettishly,—for he shut the book slowly. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Clov. Foot* xii, 'Drip, drip, drip', cried Celia, pettishly, 'one of these odious Scotch mists'.

Pe·ttishness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being pettish; peevishness, petulance.

1645 BP. HALL *Remedy Discontents* xiv, To see his bounty contemned out of a childish pettishnesse. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* III. iii, Cecilia [was] offended at her pettishness and folly. 1806 *Edin. Rev.* VIII. 162 The..pettishness of disappointed selfishness. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* xxiii. (1879) 228 Her very little pettishnesses and vanities were like the spring breeze.

Pettit(e, obs. forms of PETIT.

Pettitoes (pe·titδoz), *sb. pl.* Rarely in *sing.* Forms: *a. sing.* 6 **pettytoe, petitoe,** 8–9 **pettitoe**; *β. pl.* 6 **pettie toes, petitoes,** 6–7 **petitoes,** 7 **petti-,** 7–8 **petty-toes, pettytoes,** 6– **pettitoes.** [Of uncertain origin; but before 1600 taken as PETTY *a.* and *toes*, pl. of TOE. See Note below.]

1. The feet of a pig, esp. as an article of food; pig's trotters; in earlier use the word seems to have included the heart, liver, lungs, etc., not only of the pig, but of calves, sheep, and other animals.

a. 1555 BRADFORD in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xlv. 133 Yf ye haue..halfe a Loyn of lean mutton: a Pygges Pettytoe, with half a dossen of grene salletts. 1597 *Bk. Cookerie* 53 b, The first course at Supper. A Sallet, a Pigs Petitoe, powdered Beefe sliced. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Pig's pettitoes*, Take Pettitoes..cut them into halves, and let every Pettitoe be tyed up together.

β. 1589 *W. Darrell's Exp.* in H. Hall *Eliz. Soc.* (1887) 218 For dressinge ye mutton, rabbettes and a pigges pettie toes. 1597 *2nd Pt. Gd. Hus-wiues Iewell* B j b, For a Goose gibluts and pigges petitose. 1598 FLORIO, *Peduccij*, all manner of feete, or petitoes drest to be eaten, as calues, sheepes, neates, or hogs feete, or pigs petitoes. 1607 BEAUMONT *Woman Hater* I. ii, Like the Table of a countrey Justice,..sprinkled over with all manner of cheap Sallads, sliced Beef, Giblets, and Petitoes. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 56 To giv the Pettitoes in alms wil not.. satisfi for stealing the Pig. 1793 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Pope* Wks. 1812 III. 203 Calves' Heads, Pigs Pettitoes, perform as well. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* x, We can send black puddings and pettitoes without giving them a flavour of our own egoism. *c* 1875 M. JEWRY *Model Cookery* 79/2 When pettitoes are fried they should be first boiled.

†b. *fig.* in expressions of contempt. *Obs.*

1644–7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 7 Brereton and Gell; two of Mars his Petty-toes, such snivelling Cowards, that it is a favour to call them so. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 26 Futilous womens phansies; which are the very pettitoes of infirmity, the gyblets of perquisquilian toyes. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* i. 17 Rather than this petty-toes of a Pope can erre an haires breadth.

2. The feet of a human being, esp. of a child; in quot. 1589 of an ape.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 7 The medling Ape..did wedge in his pettitoes, so fast between the two clefts that he stucke by the feete for a saie. 1592 LYLY *Midas* III. iii, And you, Cælia, that would fain trip on your petitoes. 1612 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 619. 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* (1716) 146 His Grace..Stood therefore up on Petty-toes. 1884 SALA *Journ. due South* I. xxiv. (1887) 323 The osseous structure of the tiny creature is yet perfect, even to the bones of the pettitoes.

fig. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 109 Particular congregations; which are, but as the Pettitoes or little Fingers of the church.

Hence **†Pettitoe** *v. intr.* (with *it*) *Obs.*, to dance, move about on the toes.

1652 OGILBY *Æsop* (1665) 180 Not in prophaner Arts, like Popish Pigs, To pettitoe-it on the Organs Jigs.

[Note. *Petitoe, -toes*, was in 17th c. taken by some (e. g. Skinner, 1671) as = F. *petite oie* (lit. 'little goose') the giblets of a goose, which is thus given in Cotgrave: '*La petite oye*, the giblets of a Goose; also, the bellie, and inwards or intralls, of other edible creatures.' The extended sense in the second part of this definition is not mentioned by Littré (who has a number of transferred senses of a different kind), and it may really have been an English extension, and may show the actual way in which a word meaning the giblets of a goose was extended to the analogous parts cut off in dressing a pig or other animal. Among these were the feet, to which the pl. *petitoes* would seem naturally to point, and to which it may soon have been appropriated (cf. the quot. from Florio 1598). But if this is the history, it must have taken place within the space of a generation, since the first example of 'a pyges pettytoe' is of 1555, and *pettytoes* was evidently applied to toes or feet by 1589. It is to be noted that Cotgr. has also '*Petitose* [Fr.], the garbage of fowle (an old word)'; but this is not given by Godefroy, and may be some error. It may be worth inquiring whether *petitoe* was not orig. a simple adoption of OIt. *petitto* little, petty, small (Florio), quasi 'petties', petty items.]

Pettle (pe·t'l), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [dim. or freq. of PET *v.*[1]: see -LE.]

1. *trans.* To pet, fondle, indulge.

1719 RAMSAY *Answ. to Hamilton* 10 July iv, Sae roos'd by ane of well-kend mettle, Nae sma' did my ambition pettle, My canker'd critics it will nettle. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Pettle*, to coax, play or toy with. 1808 JAMIESON, *Pet, Pettle*, to fondle, to indulge, to treat as a pet. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, They harle us to the correction-house in Leith Wynd, and pettle us up wi' bread and water, and siclike sunkets. 1882 J. WALKER *Jaunt Auld Reekie*, etc. 181 Auld Scotland's muse I've coaxed and pettled. 1889 NICHOLSON *Folk-Sp. E. Yorks.* 77.

2. *intr.* To nestle; to cuddle (see CUDDLE *v.* 2).

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, To *pettle*, to cling to the mother's bosom as a young child. 1876 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss.* s. v., Of a lamb and a sheep together, it will be said of the former, that 'it pettles with its head against the old one'.

Pettle, var. PATTLE *sb.*, a plough-staff.

‖ **Petto** (pe·t,to). [It. *petto*:—L. *pectus* breast.] The breast: *in petto* (It.), in one's own breast or private intention; in contemplation; undisclosed.

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *In Petto* (Ital.), in design, in the breast or thought, and not yet put in execution. 1679 J. SMITH *Narrat. Pop. Plot* 2 They reserved them in their *Petto*, to be made use of upon occasion. 1712 S. SEWALL *Diary* 29 Feb., I ask'd the Govr. to take a Copy of it: He said No, It should remain yet in Petto..and put it in his Pocket. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5015/1 There are Seven Cardinals still remaining in Petto, whose Names the Pope keeps Secret. 1772 *Hartford Merc., Suppl.* 18 Sept. 1/1 His Majesty nominated some new Counsellors and Senators, declaring..that he kept two in *petto*. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* IV. xiv, Great constitutional movements in petto.

Pettrel, variant of PEITREL *Obs.*

Petty (pe·ti), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 4–7 **pety, petti,** 6–7 **pettie, petie, pittie,** (6 **peti, pyty**), 6– **petty.** [In late ME. *pety*; phonetic spelling, after Fr. pronunciation, of PETIT, which finally took the place of the earlier form.]

†1. Small (in size or stature); below the ordinary or normal size. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 84 And pouerte is a pety [*B.* petit] þyng apereþ nat to hus nauele. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 45 Go pety quanier, and war where thou appere. 1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 68 The Ale-wife vnles she nicke her Pots and Conny-catch her guestes with stone Pottes and petty Cannes, can hardly paye her Brewer.

2. Of small importance, inconsiderable, insignificant, trivial; little-minded, 'small'.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* Ep. Ded. (1887) 7, I know your Maiesties pacience to be exceeding great in verie petie arguments. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* Ep. Ded., In turning out this my pettie poore flocke vpon the open common of the wide world. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. i. 52 And I [was banished] for such like petty crimes as these. 1596 — *Merch. V.* I. i. 12 Your Argosies with portly saile..Do ouer-peere the pettie Traffiquers. 1597–8 BACON *Ess., Expence* (Arb.) 54 Commonly it is lesse dishonourable to abridge pettie charges then to stoupe to pettie gettings. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. ix. 124 Extirpate petty curiosities of apparell, lodging, diet. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* ccxiii, His birth perhaps some petty village hides. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 20 P 8 Our petty animosities. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Denham* Wks. II. 81 Most of these petty faults are in his first productions. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 112 Those petty evils which make prosperous men miserable. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* i. 4 You of old did hold them Something worthy, the petty witty nothings. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* viii. 142 It is rather petty to link such an element to the name of an Italian doctor. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 149 General dealers in petty wares.

3. Of persons or things in expressed or implied comparison with others: Minor, inferior; of secondary rank or importance; subordinate; on a small scale.

Sometimes hyphened or combined with a sb. as *petyking, petifalconer, pettie-inne, petty-saint, petty-sphere*, etc. See esp. *petty bag, petty canon*, and the others mentioned in 5.

1523 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 328 The marchant cheapell of the pittie rode [crucifix] within the cathedral chirch. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 22 The principall braunches, the vij gyftes of the holy goost; the iiij pety braunches, the iiij cardynall vertues. 1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xvi. 313 Suspicious men .. as shalbe thought to bee petie pickers. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 204/2 He [Edgar] being at Chester, viii. kinges (called in histories *Subreguli*) to wit, petykings, or vnderkings, came and did homage to him. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 112/7 Petie, *secundarius.* 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 354 The petifalconers and novices which know not what it meaneth. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 284 Aden and Zibyth, two pettie Kingdomes in Arabia. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, CCXXXIV, Now the Machine moues on euery wheele, And Petty-Sphæres contribute to the whole. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 14 William Wickwane, Arch-Bishop of York .. esteemed a petty-saint in that Age. 1659 WOOD *Life* Mar. (O. H. S.) I. 273 An alehouse or pettie-inne for travellers, called The Checquer. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. xvii. (1848) 268 Those petty Thefts for which Judges condemn Men. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 70 P 4 The Barons, who were then so many petty Princes. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 392, I fly from petty tyrants to the throne. 1831 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 5 Apr., Petty shopkeepers and small farmers. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* viii. 70 Mithridates was once more a petty Asiatic prince existing upon sufferance.

†b. *Petty* (*petit, pety-*) *school*: a school for little boys [see B. 1]; a junior or preparatory school. So *petty* (*petty-*) *form*, the junior form.

1555–6 *Louth Rec.* (1891) 140 Item paide .. at suche tyme as the petie scole was in making, xls. [1580 FULKE *Martiall Conf.* IV. Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 163 Which .. he would not have done in his petite School at Winchester.] 1590 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1904) VI. 361 All private and pety-schooles. 1674 *Will J. Storie* (MS.), Poor children taught at a petty school..till they can go to Wakefield Free School. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* I. ii. 9 He was first put to a petty School. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 112 He was placed..near the Bottom of the Petty-Form. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 116 The career..from the petty form at Eton or Westminster, up to the examining Chaplain's study.

†4. repr. F. *petit*, in *petty master* = PETIT-MAÎTRE; *petty nephew, son* = great-nephew, grandson. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. § 32 One being Petty Nephew, the other Grand-child of Francis the first. 1625 LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* 124 Joktan, the double Pety-son of Sem, that is whose double grandfather Sem was. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 200 A sort of Petty Master, that thinks himself very Modish.

5. In special collocations, as **petty average**: see quots. and AVERAGE *sb.*[2] 2; **†petty boy**: see quot.; **†petty brain** = BRAINLET; **†petty budget,** a small bag; applied attrib. to a lawyer; cf. *petifactor, pettifogger*; **petty cash,** small cash items of receipt or expenditure; whence *petty cash-book*; **†petty coy** = *petty-cotton*: see COTTON *sb.* 7, and quot.; **petty custom, -s,** duty charged upon goods coming to market: see *parva custuma* in CUSTOM *sb.* 4; **petty dancers,** the Northern Lights; **petty exchange**: see quot.; **†petty farm,** the farming of the petty customs; **†petty gladen,** obs. name of Gladiolus; **†petty John,** a small point; **petty orders** = minor orders: see ORDER *sb.* 6; **petty pan,** a small pan (with various local definitions); **†petty panic,** Turner's name for Canary-grass, *Phalaris canariensis*; **petty-point** *Sc.*, some kind of stitch, ? = tent-stitch; **petty rice** = QUINOA; **†petty watch,** an old name of coast-guards; **petty weal,** a petty state, province, etc. [sug-

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gested by *common weal*]; †**petty-world**, a microcosm. Also PETTY BAG, PETTY CANON, PETTY CAPTAIN, PETTY GOD, PETTY OFFICER, q. v. as Main words; and *petty* CAPE, CHAPMAN, -WOMAN, CONSTABLE, JUROR, JURY, LARCENY, SERGEANTY, -TRY, SESSION, SINGLES, TALLY, TITHE, TREASON, VIEW, and names of plants, as *petty* COTTON, MADDER, MOREL, MUGWORT, MULLEIN, SPURGE, WHIN: for which see these sbs.

1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* III. v. (1866) II. 829 Small charges occurring regularly in the usual course of the voyage..are called *petty averages. 1865 [see AVERAGE *sb.*³ 2]. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Petty average*, small charges borne partly by a ship, and partly by a cargo, such as expenses of towing, &c. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 292/1 A *Petty Boy, or a Shoomakers petty Boy..Instruments belonging to the Cordwiners Occupation: and are used generally for their burnishing and smoothing down the Stitches, and to pair pieces of Leather upon. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. Introd. 127 The contained [parts] are the Brain, the *Petty-brain, and the Marrow. *c* 1550 *Wyll of Deuyll* (1825) B iv, To euery of these *Pety bouget men of law and Tearmers, a couple of Geldynges. 1834 J. BOWRING *Min. Mor., Perseverance* 139 Jonas kept what is called the *petty cash in the merchant's counting-house, that is, he was charged with the payment of all the small sums for the ordinary expenses of the business. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Petty Cash-book*, a book for entering small receipts and payments. 1736 AINSWORTH, *Petty coy (herb), *Gnaphalium minus* [app. meaning *Filago minima*]. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 63/1 Your grete Customes and *petit Customes there. 1450 *Ibid.* 188/1, xl li. in the pety Custume of London. 1482 *Ibid.* VI. 200/2 Of oure petite Custume in oure Port of London. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6154/1 An Act..for discontinuing Payment of the Petty-Port Customs [at Edinburgh]. 1635 L. FOXE *Voy. N. West* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 313 At clocke 12, there was *Pettiedancers or henbanes (as some write them) North in the firmament, betokening a storme, to follow within 24 houres. 1888 A. H. MARKHAM in *Gd. Words* Feb. 118/2 These luminous patches occasionally seen with auroræ are, I think, the same so frequently alluded to by the old navigators as the 'pettie dancers'. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 2 This Exchange is two-fold, viz. An Exchanging of Monyes for Monyes, one Coyn or sort for another; and a giving of Money upon Exchange for a Bill, &c. The former of these is *Petty Exchange, the latter Real. 1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* III. III. 384 Commissioners..have the whole Charge and Management of all her Majesty's Customs, (the *Petty-farms excepted) in all the Ports in England. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 92 The *pety Gladen or Sword-grasse. *Ibid.* 99 In the range of these bulbous and onion-rooted plants, some place the root of Cyperus, that is to say, of Gladiolus (*i.* Petie-gladen, Flags, or Sword-wort). 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* II. iii, I have a many small jests, *petty Johns, as I call 'hem. 1644–7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.*, etc. Poems, etc. (1677) 104 It is a Maxim .. That the only way to win the Game is to play Petty Johns. 1679 V. ALSOP *Melius Inquirend.* II. v. 291 To call them [i. e. Christ's institutions] the Circumstantials, the Accidents, the minutes, the Punctilios, and, if need be, the Petty-Johns of Religion. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Orders*, The *petty, or minor Orders, are four: viz. those of door-keeper, exorcist, reader, and acolyth...Those in petty orders may marry without any dispensation. 1714 MRS. MANLEY *Adv. Rivella* 62 The Daughter of a poor *Petty-pan Merchant. 1825 JAMIESON, *Pettie-pan, s.* a white-iron mould for pastry. 1905 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* Suppl., *Petty pon*, a small, round, earthenware pan in which mince-pies and other tarts are baked. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 85, I haue as yet heard no English name of Phalaris, but for lak of a better name it may be called *peti panik, of the likenes that it hath with the ryght panic. 1632 in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. III. 235 Ane waistcott of grein taffitie, wroght with *pettie-point. 1825 JAMIESON, *Pettie-point*, a particular kind of sewing stitch. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Petty-rice*, a name in Peru for the white seeds of *Chenopodium quinoa*. 1372 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 314/2 De chescun Hundred des Countees sur la Mer sont trovez sur la garde de Mier pur Enemys aliens certeins gentz q'est appelle *Petti-Wacche. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* 202 Should the Commonwealth herself oppose These corporations..it would scarce obtaine That pow'r which could these *Petty-weales restraine. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.*7 A *pettie world within himselfe.

†**B.** *sb.* **1.** A little boy at school; a boy in a lower form; a junior schoolboy. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Martins Months minde* To Rdr. 7 Some of them..were the Petties and Punies of that schoole, whereof old Martin was the master. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. xliv. 117 There were the schooles for peties kept, of reading and writing. 1607 *Stat.* in *Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 71 This schole is not ordained for petties but for grammarians. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, A Petie in his crosse rowe..an ABC scholler. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 37 Mr. Lamb..came by holding fast to Fortune's middle finger, from a schoolmaster that taught petties, to a Proctor in Christian Courts. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* iv, A junior ensign being no more familiar with the Commander-in-Chief at the Horse Guards..than the newly-breeched infant in the Petties with a senior boy in a tailed-coat.

fig. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. xiv. § 8 The School of Christ, in which all in this life are but 'parvuli', petties or children. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 26 Euen of such petties amongst vs, Papists haue taken notice so farre, as by them to make our Church odious.

2. A privy or latrine; = *little-house* (LITTLE *a.* 13). Widely prevalent in familiar use.

Petty-auga, -auger, corrupt ff. PIRAGUA.

Petty Bag, petty-bag. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [See quot. 1658.] An office formerly belonging to the Common Law jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, for suits for and against solicitors and officers of that court, and for process and proceedings by extents on statutes, recognizances, *scire facias*, to repeal letters patent, etc.: see also CLERK 6 c.

1631 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) II. 102 Some forty officers more of the same court, as cursitors, filazers, petty bags, hanaper, &c. 1632 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 440 Clarke of the Petit Bagge. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* I. 83 Mr. Pury the Petty-bag Office, besides 1000*l.* formerly given him. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 45 A Gentleman, one of the Petti-Bag, who pretended a Title. 1658 PHILLIPS s. v., Clerks of the Petit bag, three officers of Chancery who record the return of all inquisitions out of every Shire, all liveries granted in the Court of Wards, make all Patents of Customes, Gaugers, Controllers, etc., each record being put in a petit or little leather bag; whence they had the denomination of Clerks of the Petit bag. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 48 The specification of this bridge, as enrolled in the Petty bag office. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* i, Maces, or petty-bags, or privy-purses..all yawning. 1896 SCARGILL-BIRD *Guide Pub. Rec.* (ed. 2) Introd. 14 By Stat. 11 & 12 Vict., c. 94, the Clerks of the Petty Bag were reduced to a single Clerk, and the office was finally abolished in 1889.

†**Petty ca·non, pe·ttica·non.** *Obs.* Also 6 **petichanon, 7 peticanon, 8 petit-canon.** A Minor Canon: see CANON² 2.

1530 PALSGR. 253/2 Pety cannon, *uicaire.* 1546 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 15, ix Chauntries..the Incumbentes wherof be bounde to be presente in the Quere of the saide Churche at all the service..and be named Petichanons. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 71 Thei..went in to the pettycannons and fowte there. 1661 J. BARNARD *Praelat. Ch. Eng.* 25 That the Vicars, Peticanons, singing men and boyes, with the rest be turned into Schollers. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 136 One Dean, and seven Prebendaries..besides Petit-canons, Singing-men, and Choristers.

†**Pe·tty ca·ptain, pe·ttica·ptain.** *Obs.* Also 5 pety-capteyne, 6–7 **petit-capteyn,** etc.: see PETTY, PETIT, CAPTAIN. An officer below a captain; a lieutenant. Also formerly used to render various ancient titles, e.g. centurion.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 635 As for pety capteyns many mo ther wase. *Ibid.* 1093 Whyle these pety-capteynes susteyned thus the feelde. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. ix. 185, I telle the that the pety captayne whiche is vndre the captayne princypall may not godely doo this. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* XXVII. 54 When the pety Captayne..sawe the erth quake. 1548 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 160 Every captain to give yearely ij^li; every petit-captein xij^li. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* (1565) 30 The old beaten soldiors, and the peticapteynes [*centuriones*], and those that had the charge of the men of armes, were sore troubled. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 95/1 Holland, petit Captaine to the earle of Salisbury. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. i. 12 Two shillings by the day for a petty Captaine.

Pettycoite, -cote, obs. forms of PETTICOAT.

†**Petty·fi·dian.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PETTY *a.* + L. *fid-ēs* faith + -IAN.] One 'of little faith'.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* viii. 26 *O ye of little faith.* Ye petty-fidians; He calleth them not nullifidians. *Ibid.* xiv. 31 Thou petty-fidian, small-faith: Christ chides Peter, and yet helps him.

†**Pe·tty go·d, pe·ttigod.** *Obs.* Also 6 **petit God, petigod, petti-god,** etc. [f. PETTY *a.* + GOD.] A minor or inferior deity, a demigod. So †**Pe·ttygo·ddess.**

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 508 Renouncing the necessary helpes of pettygodds and pettygoddesses, intercession is made here onely vnto Christ. 1585 FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin on Acts* viii. 13 This man, whom the Samaritans counted a petit God. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* I. 39 They honour those doctours and priests,..as if they were petie-gods. 1620 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* xlv, The maiestie of Romish petti-gods..was long agone, with Mithra and Serapis, exposed to the laughter of the vulgar. *a* 1726 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 504 Putting up Prayers to the Saints departed, as to a sort of petty Gods in Heaven.

Petty-oager, corruption of PIRAGUA.

Petty officer. [PETTY *a.* 3.]

1. *generally.* A minor or inferior officer.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 53/2 Petie officers to oversee and overrule the people. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. ii. 45 There be many petie officers vsed amongst vs. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 112.

2. *spec.* An officer in the navy corresponding in rank to a non-commissioned officer in the army.

1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) III. 14, I need not describe to you the situation of a petit officer. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 28 It was very hard upon us petty officers. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XX. 60 He had been a petty officer on board the British frigate Dublin. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Petty officer*, a divisional seaman of the first class, ranking with a sergeant or corporal.

Petuis, obs. Sc. form of PITEOUS.

Petulacerie: see PETTILASHERY.

Petulance (pe·tiŭlăns). [a. F. *pétulance* (1529 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *petulantia*: see next and -ANCE. (In sense 2, influenced by *petted, pettish*, etc.)] The fact or quality of being petulant.

1. Wanton, pert, or insolent behaviour or speech; self-assertiveness; wantonness, immodesty; sauciness, insolence; rudeness. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Masque Oberon* 159 Satyrs, leave your petulance, And go frisk about and dance. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VI. (1701) 243/1 Behave not your self towards Greece Tyrannically or Loosely, for one argues Petulance, the other Temerity. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* II. 105 But time his fervent petulance may cool; For tho' he is a wit, he is no fool. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1738 (1816) I. 94 The Petulance with which obscure Scribblers..treat men of the most respectable character and situation. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 196 To repel the petulance of hollow upstart pretension. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* x, With the petulance of youth she pursued her triumph over her prudent elder sister.

b. A petulant or saucy expression.

1741 in *Richardson's Pamela* (ed. 2) I. Introd. 26 Naughty contains, in one single significant petulance, twenty thousand inexpressible delicacies! 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. iii. (1872) 112 At times too he could crackle with his dexterous petulances, making the air all like needles round you.

2. Peevish or pettish impatience of opposition or restraint; peevishness, pettishness.

1784 COWPER *Task* I. 456 The spleen is seldom felt where Flora reigns; The low'ring eye, the petulance, the frown. 1820 W. IRVING *Sk. Bk.* I. 102 The same weakness of mind that indulges absurd expectations, produces petulance in disappointment. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 251 Charles X.'s appearance was tranquil,..but the sight of a bit of tricoloured ribbon, or a slight neglect of etiquette, was enough to excite his petulance. 1876 J. SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* iv, Her face wore something of a disappointed child's wistfulness and petulance.

Petulancy (pe·tiŭlănsi). [ad. L. *petulantia*, n. of quality f. *petulant-em* PETULANT: see -ANCY.]

†**1.** = PETULANCE 1. *Obs.*

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 38 So folishe (whether it sprong of petulancye, or ignoraunce, I knowe not) as to affirme the Heauens to be flat. 1598 MERES *Pallad. Tamia* 275 b, Lasciuiousnesse and petulancie in poetrie mixt with profitable and pleasing matters is very pestilent. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Petulancie*, wantonnes, saucines. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 152 Pride and petulancy are inseparable companions of victory. 1673 *Lady's Call.* II. ii. § 14 God..will not make acts of repeal to satisfie the petulancy of a few masterless women. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 528 P 1 A certain lascivious Manner which all our young Gentlemen use in Publick, and examine our Eyes with a Petulancy in their own, which is a downright Affront to Modesty. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) I. 350 The frequentation of Courts checks this petulancy of manners.

2. = PETULANCE 2. *rare.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 370 P 1 The Petulancy of a peevish old Fellow, who loves and hates he knows not why, is very excellently performed by..Mr. William Penkethman. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* I. iii, Thou goest beyond thyself in petulancy!

Petulant (pe·tiŭlănt), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7–8 erron. **petulent.** [a. F. *pétulant* (1350 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *petulānt-em*, pr. pple. of **petulāre*, dim. of *petĕre* to aim at, seek, quasi 'to aim at or assail in jest'. In sense 3, which is not found in L. or Fr., app. influenced by *petted, pettish*.]

1. Forward or immodest in speech or behaviour; wanton, lascivious. Now *rare.*

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. xi, Deride me not, though I seeme petulant To fall into thy chops. *a* 1625 FLETCHER & MASS. *Laws Candy* II. i, I have been both nurs'd and train'd up to Her petulant humours, and been glad to bear them. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 277 Corrupted..amongst Lascivious and Petulent Men and Women, through various sorts of Vncleannesses, which are against God's Law. 1783 HAILES *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* ii. 20 Amongst the lively, petulant, and licentious inhabitants of Alexandria. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* III. v. 128 The air of petulant gallantry.

2. Pert; saucy; insolent; rude. Now *rare.*

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. ii, Look, see, these petulant things, How they have done this! *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIX. 27 The petulent swarm Of flies. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 256 A kind of Back-biting mockery, proceeding from mans petulant wit and invention. 1693 DRYDEN *Disc. Orig. & Progr. Satire* Ess. (Ker) II. 23 The petulant scribblers of this age. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals*, etc. 124 Mr. Theobald is treated in so unhandsome, foolish, and petulant, a Manner, thro the Dunciad. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 175 He is..as fair a mark as factious animosity and petulant wit could desire.

3. Displaying peevish or pettish impatience and irritation, especially on slight occasion.

1755 JOHNSON, *Peevish*, petulant, waspish, easily offended. 1762 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* v. iii, He was grown so ill-humoured and petulant. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. v. 72 Laud was petulant, passionate, and impatient of contradiction. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 46 The Englishman is very petulant and precise about his accommodation at inns, and on the road. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 470 The address was met by a petulant scolding from James. 1888 HUME *Mme. Midas* I. iii, With a petulant gesture she hurled the rose out of the window.

B. *sb.* A petulant person (esp. in sense A. 3).

1682 SHADWELL *Lanc. Witches* I. Wks. 1720 III. 225 Come, good petulant, Mr. Chop-logick, pack up your few books.. And leave my house. 1755 *Man* No. 2. 4 Can satire be too sharp for such petulants? 1893 T. M. HEALY in *Westm. Gas.* 2 Nov. 2/1 Hostile journalists..pursued Mr. Parnell at the outset of his Parliamentary career as a bore, a blunderer, and a petulant.

Pe·tulantly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a petulant manner; insolently, wantonly; pertly; with peevish or pettish impatience.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* I. i. (1620) 2 Those.. most petulantly insulting ouer Christs seruants. 1717 PARNELL *Homer's Batrachom.* II. Poems (1722) 88 My flow'ry Wreaths they petulantly spoil, And rob my chrystal Lamps of feeding Oil. 1838 EMERSON *Misc. Papers, Milton* Wks. (Bohn) III. 300 Johnson petulantly taunts Milton with 'great promise and small performance'. 1881 W. COLLINS *Bl. Robe* ii, I am sorry I spoke so petulantly and so unfairly.

†**Petu·lcous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *petulcus* butting, wanton, frisky (f. *petĕre* to aim at, assail, etc.: cf. *hiulcus* gaping, f. *hiāre* to gape) + -OUS.] Butting; wantonly aggressive.

1661 CANE *Fiat Lux* iii. § 13 (1665) 151 The Pape.. whistles him and his fellow petulcous rams in order by charitable admonition.

So †**Petu·lcity,** offensive forwardness or temerity.

1628 T. MORTON *Let. to Bp. Hall* in H.'s Wks. 1837 IX. 408, I do, therefore, much blame the petulcity of whatsoever author, that should dare to impute a Popish affection to him.

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‖**Petun** (pĭtu·n, pe·tun). *Obs.* Forms: 6-8 **petum**, 7 **pitum**, 7- **petun**. [a. F. *petun* (in 16th c. also *petum*), a. Guarani *petỹ* (nasalized *y*, nearly = F. *un*).] A native South American name of tobacco, formerly partially in English use.

[1547-55 tr. *Captivity H. Stade* II. xxii. (Hakl. Soc.) 147 The soothsayer..fumigates it with a herb which they call Bitún.] 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* II. 42 b, Many haue giuen it the name, *Petum*, whiche is in deede the proper name of the Hearbe, as they whiche haue traueiled that Countrey can tell. 1600-14 *Newe Metamorphosis* (N.), Petun [*erron.* Puten]..Tobacco cald, most soueraigne herbe approved, And nowe of every gallant greatly loved. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 219 To make triall of this hearbe, caused the wound of a dogge to be rubbed with sublimate, and then presently after to be applied the juice of Petum, together with the substance and all. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (1630) (N.), Whereas ..the hearb (alias weed) ycleped tobacco, (alias) trinidado, alias, petun, alias, necocianum, a long time hath been in continuall use and motion. 1763 tr. *Charlevoix' Acc. Voy. Canada* 239 (Stanf.) A sort of Petun, or wild tobacco, grows everywhere in this country. [1874 BURTON in *Captivity H. Stade* (Hakl. Soc.) Introd. 65 In the Brazilian tongue the terminal -y was pronounced mostly like the Greek ypsilon and the French U. Thus, Pity, tobacco, was phonetically written Betum and Pitun. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., When they [the Caribs] smoked it, they called it tabaco, and when they snuffed it, petun.]

Petu·ncle. *rare.* [a. F. *pétoncle* (1555 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *pectuncul-us*, dim. of *pecten* a scallop.] A small scallop-shell.

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 42 The best nidus for all kinds of coquillages, oysters, scallops, the petuncles (whence we derive our purples).

Petune (pĭtiū·n), *v.* [a. F. *petune-r* (1612 in Hatz.-Darm.) to smoke tobacco, f. *petun*: see PETUN.] *trans.* To spray (tobacco) with a liquid intended to produce flavour or aroma.

1900 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*

Petunia (pĭtiū·niă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Jussieu 1789), f. PETUN: so called from its close botanical affinity to the tobacco plant.]

1. A genus of ornamental herbaceous plants (N.O. *Solanaceæ* or *Atropaceæ*) nearly allied to tobacco, natives of South America; they bear white, violet or purple, and variegated funnel-shaped flowers. Also, a plant or flower of this.

1825 *Curtis's Bot. Mag.* LII. 2552 *Petunia Nyctaginiflora*, Large-flowered Petunia...Found by Commerson on the shores of Rio de Plata. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 621 Solanaceæ...Genera..ii. Petunia. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Good for Nothing* II. 169 A splendid confusion of verbena, petunia, anemone, and calceolaria spangled with spots of gold. 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 202/3 The Petunia, although a perennial, may also be successfully grown as an annual.

2. The dark violet or purple colour of the petunia. Also *attrib.*

1891 *Daily News* 19 Jan. 3/1 Woollen materials..in dark tones of red, russet,..violet, pansy, dahlia, petunia, &c. 1892 *Ibid.* 18 June 3/3 The yoke was of petunia velvet with a deep frill of lace. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 June 8/2 The Duchess wore a very rich costume of petunia and black.

‖**Petuntse** (petu·ntsĕ, pĭtu·ntsĕ). Also 8-9 **petunse**, **petuntze**, 9 **pehtuntse**. [Chinese (Mandarin) *pai-tun-tzŭ*, f. *pai* (dial. *peh*, *pe*) white, *tun* a mound, stone + *-tzŭ*, a formative ending. Also in F. *pétunsé*.] A white earth, prepared in China by pulverizing and levigating a partially decomposed granite, probably a mixture of kaolin with quartz and felspar; used in combination with kaolin in the manufacture of Chinese porcelain. The name has also been applied to similar earths prepared in other countries. Also *attrib.*

1727-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Porcelain*, There are two kinds of earths..used in the composition of porcelain..the second, called petunse, is a plain white, but exceedingly fine, and soft to the touch. *Ibid.*, For the finer porcelains, they use equal quantities; four parts of kaulin to six of petunse for moderate ones; and never less than one of kaulin to three of petunse, for the coarsest. 1764 CROKER *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s. v. *China-Ware*, The preparation of petunse is by pounding the stone till it be reduced to a very fine powder. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. xxix. 440 Felt spar, or petuntze, is generally opaque. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 475 The petuntze (peh-tun-tsz) of the Chinese..is a quartzose feldspathic rock, consisting largely of quartz. 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 53 The manufacture of hard porcelain was begun at Sèvres in 1769, the quarries of St. Yrieix supplying both the kaolin and petuntse. 1883 *Binns' Guide Worc. Porcelain Wks.* 14 Petuntse is the decomposed granite rock found in Cornwall. Composed of quartz, felspar partially decomposed, and a talcose material.

Petuous, petwys, obs. forms of PITEOUS.

Petwood (pe·twud). [Corruption of Burmese name *hpet-wūn* or *pet-woon* (Watt *Dict. Econ. Prod. Ind.* 1889).] A large timber tree, *Berrya Ammonilla* or *mollis*, N. O. *Tiliaceæ*, found in Burma, Southern India, Ceylon, the Philippines; also its timber, called also *Trincomalee wood.*

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Petwood, *Berrya mollis.* [1902 J. S. GAMBLE *Man. Ind. Timbers* (ed. 2) 107 The Trincomali Wood... Petwûn, Burm.; Halmillila, halmilla, Cingh. (whence the specific name).]

Pety, Petyte, obs. forms of PETTY, PETIT.

Petycioun, -cyon, obs. forms of PETITION.

Petygre, -grewe, -gru, obs. ff. PEDIGREE.

Petygree, butcher's broom: see PETTIGREE.

†**Petypernaunt, petyperny.** *Obs.* Usually in *pl.* Forms (pl.): 5 **pety(peti) perna(u)ntes, perneis, perneux, perneys, pernollys, pernys.** [Derivation of second element uncertain: perh. *pernant* = *prenant*, pr. pple. of *prendre* to take.] A kind of pastry, app. akin to *pain puff* (PAIN *sb.*[2]).

The *n* has often been printed as *u* (*v*) by editors, etc.

c 1390 *Form of Cury* (1780) 89 The Pety Pernaunt [*printed* -uaunt]. Take male Marow..powdour of Gyngur,..datis mynced, raisons of corance,..& loke þat þou make þy past with 3olkes of Ayren, & þat no water come þerto; and fourme þy coffyn, and make up þy past. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 50 *Pety Pernollys*...Take marow of bonys, to or .iij. gobettys, & cowche in þe cofynn; þan take pouder Gyngere, Sugre, Roysonys of corounce, & caste a-boue [etc.]. *Ibid.* 51 Pety Pernauntes. *Ibid.* 58, 59 (Bills of fare) Pety perneux. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 74 *Auter peti pernantes.* Take and make thi Coffyns as hit is a-for said [etc.]. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 499 Kut of þe toppe of a payne puff..Also pety perneys be fayre and clene. *Ibid.* 748 Pety perneis may not be exiled. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 271 Gelly, creme of almondes,..petypernys, quynces bake.

Petzite (pe·tsəit). *Min.* [Named 1845 by W. Haidinger, after W. Petz, a chemist, who analysed it: see -ITE[1] 2.] Telluride of silver, containing a variable amount of gold.

1849 J. NICOL *Min.* 477 The petzite of Haidinger is the same species. 1868 DANA *Min.* 51 Petzite... Differs from hessite in gold replacing much of the silver...Color between steel-gray and iron-black, sometimes with pavonine tarnish.

Peucedaneous (piūsĭdē·niəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Peucedaneæ*, f. *Peucedanum*, a. Gr. πευκέδανον the herb hog's fennel (f. πεύκη pine + ἔδανον eatable, food): see -EOUS.] Belonging to the *Peucedaneæ*, a suborder of *Umbelliferæ*, having the genus *Peucedanum* for type.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 386 Umbelliferous plants of the peucedaneous tribe.

Peucedanin (piūse·dănin). *Chem.* [f. *Peucedan-um* (see prec.) + -IN[1].] A neutral substance ($C_{12}H_{12}O_3$) contained in the root of masterwort, *Peucedanum* (*Imperatoria*) *Ostruthium*, and other umbelliferous plants; also called *imperatorin.*

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 51/1 *Peucedanin*, a peculiar principle obtained from the *peucedanum officinale*, or sea sulphur-wort... The name of peucedanin was given by Schlatter. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 386 Peucedanin crystallises in light, transparent, colourless, shining prisms.

Peucyl (piū·sil). *Chem.* [f. Gr. πεύκη pine + -YL.] An oily hydrocarbon obtained from turpentine-oil: also called *terebilene.*

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 442 The liquid hydrochlorate has been termed hydrochlorate of peucyl. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 387 *Peucyl*, syn. with *Terebilene.*

Peuish, Peule, obs. ff. PEEVISH, PULE.

‖**Peulvan, -ven** (pœ̄lvaṅ). *Archæol.* [Fr. *peulven* (1837 in Ernault, 1876 in *Compl. Dict. Acad.*), *peulven* or *peulvan* (1879 in *Dict. Acad.*), a. Breton *peûlvan* (Le Pelletier 1752), dial. Quiberon *palwen* (Ernault), f. *peûl* stake, pillar (= Welsh *pawl*, L. *pālus*) + *van*, mutate of *man* appearance, figure, statue (Le Pelletier, Legonidec, etc.), or ? *ven*, mutate of *men* stone, or ? merely formative suffix (Loth, Ernault).] An upright long stone, an undressed stone pillar of prehistoric age; properly applied to those existing in Brittany.

1851 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 469 When will Druidical archæologists be convinced that menzhir and peulven, cromlech and kistvaen tell us nothing? 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xi. 182 It would puzzle many an engineer of the present day to..balance a peulvan or rocking-stone. 1889 *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* XIX. 73 An 'inclined dolmen', and four peulvens, or small upright stones, 1 m. 45 to 3 m. high.

Peun, pe-une, obs. forms of PEON.

Peur(e, obs. forms of POOR, PURE.

Peutingerian (piūtindʒi·riăn), *a.* [f. proper name *Peutinger* (poi·tiŋĕr) + -IAN.] Of or belonging to Peutinger: in *Peutingerian table*, a map on parchment of the military roads of the ancient Roman empire, supposed to be a copy of one constructed about A. D. 226.

This was found in the 15th c. in a library at Speyer, and came into the possession of Konrad Peutinger of Augsburg (1465-1547), in whose family it remained till 1714; it is now in the Imperial library at Vienna.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 23 An ancient set of maps, called the Peutingerian Table or map [*note*, found by Conrad Celtes, and purchased by Conrad Peutinger a burgomaster of Augsburg, from whom it derives its name]. 1834 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) X. 391/2 The Peutingerian Table..forms a map of the world, constructed on the most singular principles. *Ibid.*, The Peutingerian Table serves as a specimen of what were called *Itinera Picta*, the 'painted roads' of the ancients, intended for the clearer direction of the march of their armies.

Peutral, -il, variants of PEITREL *Obs.*

†**Pevera·de.** *Obs. Cookery.* Also 4-5 **-arde**; 4 **pevorat, pevrate.** [app. f. ONF. *peivre* pepper + -ADE.] A sauce of which pepper was an important ingredient: cf. POIVRADE.

c 1390 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* 25 Pevorat for veel and venyson. 14.. *Anc. Cookery* ibid. 64 Pevrate sause. *Ibid.* 79 Boor in peverarde, or braune in peverarde. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 11 Brawn en Peuerade. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 71 Brawne in peu[er]ard.

Pevett, obs. form of PIVOT.

Pew (piū), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 **puwe**, 5 **pywe, peawe**, 5-7 **pewe**, 5-9 **pue**, 7 **piew(e**, 6- **pew.** [Late ME. *puwe, pywe, pewe*, app. orig. identical in form with OF. *puye, puie, poye* fem., parapet, balustrade, balcony:—L. *podia*, pl. of *podium* elevated place, height, also, balcony, parapet, balcony in the Roman theatre where the emperor sat, a. Gr. πόδιον base, pedestal, dim. of πούς, ποδ- foot. The Lat. sing. *podium* gave OF. *pui, poi, pus, pou, peu* height, hill, mount, hillock, mole-hill, mod.F. *puy* hill, mount. But there are gaps alike in the form-history and sense-history of the word: see *Note* below.]

†**1.** A raised standing-place, stall, or desk in a church, to enable a preacher, reader, or other officiant to be seen and heard by the congregation; often with defining word, as *minister's pew*, a pulpit, *prayer* or *praying pew*, *reading* or *reader's pew*, the desk at which the service is read, a lectern, *shriving pew*, a confessional seat, a *pew for penance*, etc. *Obs.*

Quot. 1470-85 is obscure; it has been suggested to mean a chantry chapel.

[1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XIV. iii. 644 He fonde a preest redy at the aulter, And on the ryght syde he sawe a pewe closyd with yron.] 1479 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 50 My body to be beryed in the pariche cherche of Euston be for the chaunsell dore by syde the pue. 1487-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 130 Item, for naylles for þe schryvyng peawe, ob. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 127 Vpon ye sondaye at high masse time..for fulfillinge of hys penance, vp was the pore soule set in a pew, that ye peple might wonder on him and hyre [sic] what he sayd. 1548 *Churchw. Acc. St. Michael, Cornhill* in Heales *Hist. Pews* I. 43 Payd to the loyner for takynge downe the Shryuyng pew. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. 31 b, To laye stones of great wayghte vpon the rouse beames of the temple ryght ouer hys prayenge pewe, and to lete them fall vpon hym to hys vtter destruccyon. 1568 *Churchw. Acc. St. Peter, Chepe* in Heales 38 Paid for ii matts for the pewe wherein Mr Parson saithe the service. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat, Christning Serm.* 170 Passe from the Font to the Ministers Pue. 1640 C. HARVEY *Synagogue* xii, I doubt their preaching is not alwaies true, Whose way to th' Pulpit's not the reading Pue. 1641-1848 [see READING *vbl. sb.* 10 b]. 1646 Bp. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 264 Two always speak, the first from the Reader's Desk or Pew, the other in some other place distant from him. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Commination*, The Priest shall, in the Reading-Pew or Pulpit, say: [1549-1604 shall go into the pulpit and say thus:]. 1692 BURNET *Sarum Visit. Art.* in Heales *Hist. Pews* I. 39 Have you in your said Church or Chappel a convenient seat or Pew for your minister to read Divine Service in?

2. A place (often enclosed), usually raised on a footpace, seated for and appropriated to certain of the worshippers, e.g. (in early use) for women only, for a great personage (*patron's, royal, lord's, squire's pew*) or for a family (*family pew*); in the latter case often a quadrangular enclosure or compartment containing a number of seats.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 144 Among wyues and wodewes ich am ywoned sitte Yparroked in puwes. 1427-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 67 For certeyne pavynge & mevynge of pewes in the cherche. 1453 *Will Wm. Wyntringham* (Lambeth), Et volo quod in muro ad sedile vocatum anglice *pewe* nuper dicte Katerine fiat scriptura sculpta in auricalco ex opposito sepulturam meam. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 917 Prynce or prelate.. or any oþer potestate, or he entur in to þe churche, be it erly or late, perceue all þynge for his pewe þat it be made preparate, boþe cosshyn, carpet, & curteyn, bedes & boke, forgete not that. 1479-81 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 100 For the makynge of a nywe pywe. 1494-5 *Ibid.* 215 For makyng of the pewes for the pore pepull, and j pew at the Northe dorre, and ij benches, and the pewes in Sent steven Chapell. 1496-7 *Ibid.* 225, xij foot of borde, elmyn, to knyel on In the pews. 1511 FABYAN *Will* in *Chron.* Pref. 3, I will that my Corps be buried atwene my pewe and the highe awter w^tin the qwere of the parisshe churche of Alhalowen of Theydon Gardon. 1517-18 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* 59 For the pewys thys yere xs. *vd.* 1529 WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 10 Goyng this day owt of my pue to sey masse, your lettres..wer delyueryd vnto me. 1540 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 6 Ffor whiche pewe the seide baylifes have awardede that the seide Richarde Langforde shalle content and paye to the Churche wardeyns.. the some of vis. viij*d.* 1572 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 369 My bodye to be buried w^tin the parishe churche of thorneton in the strett in the closyd or pew wherin I vse to sitt. 1625 BACON *Apophth.* Wks. 1879 I. 328/1 Sir Thomas More..did use, at mass, to sit in the chancel; and his lady in a pew. And because the pew stood out of sight, his gentleman-usher..came to the lady's pew, and said 'Madam, my lord is gone'. 1637 POCKLINGTON *Altare Chr.* iv. 28 The prophanenesse that is, and may be, committed in close, exalted Pewes. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 6 Mar., The rest of the congregation on formes and low stooles, but none in pewes as in our Churches, to their greate disgrace. 1663-4 PEPYS *Diary* 28 Feb., St. Pauls..The Bishop of London..sat there in a pew made a' purpose for him by the pulpitt. *a* 1696 AUBREY *Lives* (1898) I. 273 Under the pewes (*alias* boggsties) of the north side of the middle aisle. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxviii. 429 Pews in the church..may descend by custom immemorial (without any ecclesiastical concurrence) from the ancestor to the heir. 1842 F. E. PAGET *Milf. Malv.* 211 Asking your consent to the removal of your pew, and the substitution of an open sitting in its place. 1845 G. A. POOLE *Churches* vii. 74 A man has no right, because he is rich... to perch his coronet on the top of his canopied pue. *Ibid.* xiv. 143 The close-hearted worshipper in a canopied pue, with tables and a fire-place, behind crimson curtains. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* i, The squire was once more seen in the old family pew at church. 1904 H. LITTLEHALES in

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Rec. St. Mary at Hill 1. Introd. Note 22 As early as 1496 it was customary for certain parishioners to have pews allocated to them...There were special pews for the poor people,..pews for men,..and for women.

fig. **1653** MILTON *Hirelings* 85 His Sheep oft-times sit the while to as little purpose of benefiting as the Sheep in thir Pues at Smithfield.

b. Now commonly applied to the fixed benches with backs, each seating a number of worshippers (usually four to six or eight), with which the area of a church or chapel is now usually filled, except for the passages affording access to these seats.

In most churches these have now superseded the earlier 'family pew' (see 2); but in the earlier quotations it is often uncertain which are meant.

Pew, as the place of a layman or member of the congregation, is often opposed to *pulpit*: cf. c.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 573 Dead bodies of the Nobilitie whose funerall trophies are wasted with deuouring time and..seates or Pewes for the Townesmen, made ouer their honorable remaines. **1654** WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 139 You may take away the Pewes, where all are Pulpitarians. **1665–9** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* III. vi. (1848) 159 As if all that belongs to Ministers, and their Flocks, could be perform'd in the Pulpit, and the Pew. **1691** *Weesils* i. 5 The Neighboring Wives already slight me too, Justle to the Wall, and take the Upper Pew. **1706–7** FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* II. ii, The Verger..Inducts me into the best Pue in the Church. **1868** DICKENS *Let. to Miss Dickens* 18 Jan., It was very odd to see the pews crammed full of people.

c. *transf.* The people who occupy the pews, the worshippers or congregation; the hearers as opposed to the preacher.

1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 74 How can we preach to a people unprepared to hear?—A prepared pulpit should be balanced by a prepared pew. **1901** *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 323 As is the pew, so is the pulpit.

†**3.** A raised seat or bench, for persons sitting in an official capacity, as judges, lawyers, etc.; a rostrum used by public speakers or by academic disputants, etc.; an elevated station, 'stump', or stand for persons doing business in an exchange or public place; a 'box' in a theatre. *Obs.* exc. as transf. from 2.

1558 PHAER *Æneid* VII. T j, This was both minster, court and hall, Here stoode theyr offryng pewes, and many a slaughter downe did fall [Virgil VII. 175 Hoc illis curia templum, Hæ sacris sedes epulis]. *c* **1600** *Timon* II. iv, From whence doe yee hale him? from the pewes of most wicked iudges. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* III. lxiv. 132 Duillius then..caused the Consuls to be called into their owne pues and seates. **1629** WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii. 15 Six other of their companions disputing three against three in two pewes one ouerthwart the other. **1644** EVELYN *Diary* 3 Feb., One side is full of pewes for the Clearkes of the Advocates, who swarme here [the Palais, Paris] (as ours at Westminster). *a* **1661** HOLYDAY *Juvenal* x. 187 But ne're Did silly lawyers blood the pew besmear. **1668–9** PEPYS *Diary* 15 Feb., Did get into the play:..but I sat so far I could not hear well, nor was there any pretty woman that I did see, but my wife, who sat in my Lady Fox's pew with her. **1678** BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 623 To this brave Man, the Knight repairs For Counsel, in his Law-affairs; And found him mounted, in his Pew. **1894** SALA *London up to Date* 80 In the seventeenth century ..there were shops inside the Hall [Westminster Hall] itself; and scriveners had their desks, and usurers their 'pews'.

†**b.** *transf.* Station, situation; allotted place.

c **1400** *Pety Job* 555 in 26 *Pol. Poems* 139 Ye lat me peyne here in a peynfull pewe, That ys a place of grete doloures. **1607** DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* ix. (1842) 72 The Elisian Gardens...The very Pallace wher Happines her selfe maintaines her Court. .. Women! .. scarce one amongst fiue hundred has her pewe there. **1673** *Char. Quack-Astrologer* B iij b, And placing the Planets in their respectiue Pues.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pew-bench*, *-cushion*, *-desk*, *-door*, *-end*, *-holder*, *-keeper*, *-mate*, *-opener*, *-seat*, *-shutter*, *-woman*; **pew-chair**, †**pew-dish**: see quots.; **pew-gallery**, a gallery of pews; **pew-mate**, a fellow occupant of a pew, a 'pewfellow'. Also PEWFELLOW, -RENT, etc.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 June 4/2 The grave is nearly covered by a *pew bench. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pew-chair*, a seat affixed to the end of a pew so as to occupy a part of the aisle when seats in excess of the pew accommodation are required. **1862** H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 260 Some idle boy had carved his initials on the *pew-desk. **1654** GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 67 Pleading for the setled and immoveable Font.., which the Presbyterians, he saith, have brought to a moveable and unsettled *Pue-dish. **1491–2** *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 173 For a peyre of henges for the *pewe dore. **1520** *Will G. Gough* in *Surrey Archæol. Jrnl.* 184 My body to be buried in erth at my pew dore within our Lady Chapell of my parish Church. **1713** STEELE *Guardian* No. 65 ¶ 1 Clattering the pewdoor after them. **1874** MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 34 *note*, Fantastically-shaped *pew-ends. **1848** B. WEBB *Cont. Ecclesiol.* 173 There was a kind of *pew-gallery on each side of the chancel. **1845** *Ecclesiologist* IV. 257 The *pue-holder may lock up his pue and absent himself from Church. **1887** A. ABBOTT in Gladden *Parish Problems* 70 A double organization, the communicants or spiritual body..being one, and the congregation or pewholders..the other or secular body. **1742** RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 233 Where..it might be more likely seen by the *Pew-keepers. **1596** COLSE *Penelope* (1880) 165 But if you needes will puling sit, A *pew-mate for you am I fit. **1782** MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. v, To perform her promise with the *Pew Opener. **1853** 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* I. vi, Seeing no beadle, or pew-opener..to direct him to a place. **1886** RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 282 There was no beadle to lock me out of them [churches], or *pew-shutter to shut me in. **1810** S. GREEN *Reformist* II. 17 He..would have given the *pew-woman a shilling to have let him into a pew.

[*Note.* The phonological relation of *puwe*, *pywe*, *pewe*, to OF. *puye*, *puie*, offers difficulties. For the sense, cf. 16th c. Dutch (Brabantish) *puye* or *puyde* (which must have been taken from OF.). Plantin 1573 has '*een Puye*, vn lieu enleué au marché, ou contre l'hostel de la ville, pour proclamer arrests, ou publier ordonnances'; Kilian 1599 '*Puye*, *puyde*, podium, pulpitum, suggestus, suggestum, rostra, suggestus lapideus'; Hexham 1678, '*Puye*, a Pue, or place elevated in a Market, to Proclaim or to Cry of any thing'; cf. mod.Du. *de pui* the front of a town-hall or other building. Of the L. sing. *podium*, Du Cange gives one of the mediæval senses as 'Lectrum, analectrum in ecclesia, ad quod gradibus ascenditur', i.e. a lectern or reading-desk in a church, to which one ascends by steps; in Italian, Florio (1598) has '*poggio*, a hill or mounting side of a hill, a blocke to get vp on horsebacke'. (So occasionally in Eng. *horse-pew* = horse-block: see *N. & Q.* 10th s. IV. 27, 8 July 1905.) These point to the series of senses: base, or raised structure to mount or stand on; raised place to stand on in making a public speech or proclamation, 'stump', rostrum; esp. in a church, a raised lectern, reading-desk, pulpit, or the like; whence, generally, place elevated above the floor for any purpose; particularly, sitting place on a raised base. But it is not impossible that this last sense, which seems to be peculiar to Eng., may have originated in that of 'balcony, balustrade' (see the Etymology), esp. if the name was first applied to a range of seats raised against the wall.]

Pew, *sb.*[2] [a. OF. *peu*, var. of *pel*, pl. *peus*, mod.F. *pieu* a pointed stake, a large stick shod with iron.] A long-handled pointed prong, for handling fish, blubber, etc.

1861 L. DE BOILEAU *Recoll. Labrador Life* 29 The Fish are not taken out [of the seine] by hand, but by an instrument called 'a pew', which is a prong with one point. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 197 Fish forks and pews used in storing and handling the catch.

Pew, *sb.*[3] *Sc.* [Onomatopœic: partly echoic, partly expressive of the action: cf. PEW *v.*[2]]

†**1.** The thin cry of a bird, esp. of the kite. *Obs.*

c **1470** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* XIII. (*Frog & Mouse*) xix, The gled..pyipand with mony pew. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 125 The soir gled quhislis loud wyth mony ane pew. **1552** LYNDESAY *Monarche* 1451 Byrdis, with mony pietuous pew Afferitlye in the air thay flew.

2. A fine stream of breath forced through an aperture in the lips; a thin stream of air or smoke.

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* (1876) 389 There's no a pue o' reek in a' the house. **1895** CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* xviii. 126 Sending up a heartsome pew of reek into the air, that told of the stir of breakfast. *Ibid.* xliv. 312 With a pew of blue smoke, blowing from its chimney.

3. *To play pew*: to make the slightest sound, utterance, or exertion. (Always with negative expressed or implied.) Cf. PAW *sb.*[2]

1728 RAMSAY *Last Sp. Miser* xxix, He never mair play'd pew. **1808–18** JAMIESON s. v., *He canna play pew*, he is unfit for any thing. **1819** SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxiv, I couldna hae played pew upon a dry humlock.

Pew, *v.*[1] [f. PEW *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To furnish or fit up with pews.

1449 [see *pewing* below]. **1634–5** BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 81 St. Nichol-church .. as neat pewed .. as any..in England. **1686** in A. Laing *Lindores Abbey* xx. (1876) 242 It was agreed that the Kirk be pewed. **1766** *Hist. Pelham, Mass.* (1898) 119 The Town Has agreed on a Method to Pew or Repair the Meeting House. **1861** FREEMAN in *Life & Lett.* (1895) I. v. 321 The Normans are inferior to the Gascons in this, that they pew their churches and sometimes lock them. **1894** *Speaker* 12 May 524/2 The..benchers plastered it and pewed it and galleried it and whitewashed it [the Temple Church].

2. To shut up in or as in a pew.

1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (1857) 100 To pick a pocket, or pervert some honest man's wife he would on purpose be pued withall. **1831** *Examiner* 71/1 The same men who were as willingly pewed in the parish church as their sheep were in night folds. **1855** BAILEY *Mystic* 59 Order loftier than the mind of man Pews in its petty systems.

Hence **Pewed** *ppl. a.*; **Pew·ing** *vbl. sb.* (also *concr.* pews collectively).

1449 in Heales *Hist. Pews* I. 33 In..makyng of pleyn desques & of a pleyn Radeleft and in puying of the said chirch nouȝt curiously but pleynly. **1454** in *Test. Vetusta* 289 To the fabric of the churche of Herne, viz. to make seats called puyinge, x marks. **1848** B. WEBB *Contin. Ecclesiol.* 77 A most miserable pued and galleried preaching-room. **1874** MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 32 The pewed part of the church. **1884** J. CUBITT in *Contemp. Rev.* XLVI. 113 Nothing in his [Wren's] parish churches .. impresses common observers more unpleasantly than the pewing.

Pew, pue (piū), *v.*[2] [Echoic: cf. PEW *sb.*[3] 1.] *intr.* To cry in a plaintive manner, as a bird.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxvi. (Tollem. MS.), The kyte..whan he hungreþ, he secheþ his mete pewynge [*ed.* 1535 wepynge] with voyce of pleynynge and of mone. **1530** LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 698 We sall gar cheknis cheip, and geaslyngis pew. *Ibid.* 763, I maye nocht pew, my panes bene sa fell. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The chekyns began to peu quhen the gled quhissillit. *a* **1586** SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1622) 398 The birds likewise with chirps, and puing could Cackling, and chattering, that of Ioue beseech.

†**Pew,** *int. Obs.* Also **peugh.** An utterance of contempt or derision: = POOH, PHEW.

a **1625** FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* III. i, Pew, nothing, the law Salicke cuts him off. **1638** FORD *Lady's Trial* II. i, Hang Dutch and French,..Christians and Turks. Pew-waw, all's one to me!

Pewage (piū·ėdʒ). Also **puage.** [f. PEW *sb.*[1] + -AGE.] The arrangement or provision of pews; rent paid for a pew or pews.

1684 J. WADE in Nichols *Coll. Top. & Gen.* (1836) III. 317 For pewage, Sr Lionel Jenkin £1 5 0. **1836** NICHOLS *ibid.* 316 The presents or gratuities which he received in addition to the 'pewage money'. **1841** G. POULSON *Hist. Holderness* II. 288 The former pewage was very ancient; two pews bore the inscription 1590. **1842** *Ecclesiologist* Nov. 62 The puage of all these churches is exceeding bad. **1866** *Guardian* 27 Dec. 1327/1 The incumbent..objecting..that the services might damage his income, arising almost entirely from 'pewage'.

Pewdom (piū·dəm). [f. as prec. + -DOM.] The system or prevalence of pews in churches; the condition or rank of being a pew.

1866 *Ch. & St. Rev.* 24 Aug. 530 Dilapidated chancels, shabby altars, dreary hebdomadal services, and general pewdom and beadledom. **1876** *Mr. Gray & Neighb.* I. 143 The seats..where the aged poor sat, had little doors to them, to make them as much like pews as was possible without giving them the full dignity of pewdom. **1888** E. J. PARR in *Ch. Times* 30 Nov. 1044/2 The crusade against Pewdom.

Pewee (pī·wī). *U.S.* and *Canada.* [Echoic: cf. PEWIT.] A name applied by some to small olivaceous fly-catchers of the Family *Tyrannidæ*, and so identified with PEWIT 3; by others restricted to the genus *Contopus*, as *Contopus virens*, the *Wood-pewee* of the United States and Canada.

1810 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) I. 199 A pewee had fixed her nest on a projecting shelf of the rock. **1839–40** W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 19 The Pe-wit, or Pe-wee or Phœbe-bird; for he is called by each of these names, from a fancied resemblance to the sound of his monotonous note. **1869** J. BURROUGHS in *Galaxy Mag.* Aug., The common pewee excites..pleasant emotions, both on account of its plaintive note and its exquisite mossy nest. **1870** LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 19 The pewee is the first bird to pipe up in the morning. **1874** S. F. BAIRD, etc. *N. Amer. Birds* II. 357 *Contopus virens*, Wood Pewee. **1875** WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 120 The cuckoo and the peewee and the toucan were named from their notes. **1883** *Century Mag.* Sept. 685/1 The wood pewee builds an exquisite nest.

†**Pewew·e.** *Obs.* [Echoic: cf. PEW *sb.*[3]] Imitation of the plaintive cry of some birds.

c **1450** HOLLAND *Howlat* 642 The Pitill and the Pype Gled cryand pewewe.

†**Pew·fe·llow.** *Obs.* [f. PEW *sb.*[1] + FELLOW.] One who has a seat in the same pew; a fellow-worshipper; one of the same communion, persuasion, or sect; a companion, an associate.

c **1524** WOLSEY in J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1587) II. 85/1 It hath plesed some of your pufellows to report that I am a professed enimie to all nobilitie, & namelie to the Geraldines. **1533** MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 948/2 The frere, that as he was preaching in the country, spyed a poore wyfe of the paryshe whyspering wyth her pewfellow. **1579** W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue* 44 b, Fayne would they their toyes were pewefellowes with the sacred truth of God. *a* **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. iv. § 10 To please their pew-fellows, the disciples of Novatian. **1630** MASSINGER *Picture* III. iv, If you spend this way too much of your royal stock, Ere long we may be puefellows. **1673** *Lady's Call.* I. v. § 48 These sit down to talk and laugh with their Pew-fellows [in church].

Pewful (piū·ful). [f. as prec. + -FUL.] As many persons as will fill a pew.

1641 E. UDALL *Commun. Comlinesse* 4 So many..as there be Pewfulls in the Church.

Pew-gaff (piū·gæf). [f. PEW *sb.*[2] + GAFF *sb.*[1]] **1884** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Suppl., Pew-gaff* (Fishing), a hook on a staff, used in handling and pitching fish.

†**Pew-glede.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PEW *sb.*[3] + GLEDE.] The Kite: see GLEDE.

1615 MARKHAM *Pleas. Princes* v. (1635) 25 Made of a fine greene floxe, and the wings of..a Pew-glead.

Pewit, peewit (pī·wit, piū·it). Forms: α. 6 **puwit**, 6–7 **puet**, 6–9 **puit**, 7–8 **puett**. β. 6 **pewitt**, 7–8 **pewet**, 8 **peevit**, **pievit**, 6– **pewit**, 8– **peewit**. [Echoic, from the cry of the bird; cf. *pee-weep*, *peesweep*; also Flem. *piewit-voghel* (Kilian), Du. *kieviet* (*kievit* Kil.), MLG. *kivit*, LG. *kiwit*, Ger. *ki(e)bitz*, *kiwitz* (Grimm), MHG. *gîbitz*, etc.; all of echoic origin. The original Eng. type was prob. (pī·wī·t), whence by stress-shift (pī·wīt, pī·wit, piū·it). Parallel names with initial *t* (*teewit*, etc.) are also found both in England and on the Continent: cf. popular F. *dix-huit*, MLG. *tîvit* (Grimm).]

1. A widely-diffused name of the Lapwing (*Vanellus vulgaris* or *cristatus*): the usual name in Scotland, and in Eng. Dial. Dict. cited as used from Northumberland to Berkshire.

α **1529** SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 430 The culuer, the stockdowue, With puwyt the lapwyng, The versycles shall syng. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 87/34 A Puet, *phalaris*. *Ibid.* 149/36 Puit, *phalaris*. **1612** in *Nayworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 29 Sr George Dawlston's man bringing 20 puetts. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 254/2 A..Pewet..in the North of England..is called a Tewit, or Bastard Plover. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Spring*, The Snipe and Woodcock, Pewit, or the like. *c* **1730** BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 129 The green plover or pewit..is therein said to be the ungrateful bird. **1821** CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 121 The startling peewits, as they pass, Scream joyous whirring overhead. **1842** TENNYSON *Will Waterfr.* 230 To come and go ..Returning like the pewit [*rime* cruet].

b. The thin wailing cry of this bird.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 106 The shrilly sounding cry of Pe-wit. **1876** SMILES *Sc. Natur.* xiii. (ed. 4) 260 You could now hear..the pleasant *peewit* of the Lapwing.

2. (In full **pewit gull.**) The black-headed Gull (*Larus ridibundus*): from its cry.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 347 The Pewit or Black-cap, called in some places, The Sea-Crow and Mire-Crow: *Larus cinereus*. **1686** PLOT *Staffordsh.* 231. **1768** PENNANT *Zool.* II. 426 The Pewit Gull...The notes of these gulls distinguish them from any others; being like a hoarse laugh. **1885** SWAINSON *Brit. Birds* 209 Puit or Peewit gull.

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3. In *U. S.* A name given to various species of Tyrant Flycatchers, as the Common Pewit, *Sayornis fusca* or *S. phœbe*, and the Black Pewit, *S. nigricans*, small birds of 6 or 7 inches long.

1839–40 [see PEWEE]. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The common pewit abounds in eastern North America. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 711 The name Pewit..was given from the bird's cry, as it is in North America to one of the Tyrant-birds, *Sayornis fusca*, which is a general favourite there as a recognized harbinger of summer.

4. *Pewit's eggs*, a name for certain shells.

1776 DA COSTA *Conchology* 173 The sixth family is the Nuces seu Bullæ, commonly called the *Pewit's Eggs*.

5. *Comb.*, as *pewit-ground*, *-land* (poor undrained land), *pewit-pool*, etc. (where pewits breed); **pewit-gull** (see 2).

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 231 At which Moss they continued about three years, and then removed to the old pewit pool again. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 710 The great Pewit-pool at Norbury in Staffordshire..had ceased to be occupied by the end of the last century.

Pewk(e, Pewl, obs. forms of PUKE, PULE.

Pewless (piū·lės), *a.* [f. PEW *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without pews; having no pew.

a 1857 D. JERROLD *Pew-opener* Wks. 1864 IV. 233 Glancing coldly at his pewless brother standing in the crowded aisle. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 29 The fashion for pewless churches. 1887 ANNA FORBES *Insulinde* 236 Farther back, in a pewless space, native dames in smothering veils [etc.].

Pewne, Pewpe, Pewre, obs. ff. PAWN *sb.*[1], POOP, PURE.

Pew-re·nt. The rent paid for a pew, or for sittings in a church. Hence **Pew-re·ntal, Pew-re·nter; Pew-re·nted, Pew-re·nting** *adjs.*

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 52/2 Pew-rents, under the church-building acts, are exceptions to the general law. 1843 *Ecclesiologist* II. 15 A fashionable pue-rented chapel. 1872 TALMAGE *Serm.* 105 The building is..untrammelled by the pew-rental system. *Ibid.* 168 Pew-renting churches and free churches. 1885 *Truth* 11 June 929/1 Let the plates go round To take the mites of affluent pew-renters.

Pewtene, Sc. var. PUTAIN *Obs.*, a whore.

Pewter (piū·tə1). Forms: 4–5 **peutre**, 4–6 **pewtre**, 4–8 **peuter**, 4– **pewter** (also 5 **peautyr, pewtyr**(e, 5–7 **peauter**, 6 **pewtur**, 6–7 **puter**, 7–8 **pewther**); 4 **peudur, -yr**, 5 **-dre, peauder**, 5–6 (–9 *dial.*) **pewder**. [ME. a. OF. *peutre, peautre, peaultre, pialtre*, etc. (from 12th c. in Godef.), repr. an earlier **peltre* = It. *peltro*, Sp. *peltre*. In later OF. also *espiautre, espeautre*; in Du. *piauter*, and *spiauter* (in Kilian, *peauter, speauter*), Ger. *spiauter*, LG. *spialter*. The mutual relations of these forms and the origin of the word are unascertained: see Diez (s. v. *peltro*), Körting (s. v. **peltrum*), Littré, Hatz.-Darm., Franck (s. v. *Piauter*), Skeat; and cf. SPELTER. The form with *d* (*pewder*) is still in dialect use.]

1. A grey alloy of tin and lead, usually containing one fifth of its weight of lead, for which other metals are sometimes substituted, partly or entirely, in the composition of different varieties.

[1292 BRITTON I. xvi. § 6 Qi mauveise chose vendent pur bone, sicum peutre pur argent ou latoun pur or.] 1370 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 1 In vasis de pewtre debil. iiijs. iijd. 1387 in *E. E. Wills* (E. E. T. S.) 2 The lauour of peuter with the basyn of led. 1388–9 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 57, j charg' de peudur. *c* 1425 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 311 Do thi licour in a vessel of peauder, or of leed, or of glas. *c* 1450 in *Cal. Let. Bk. D. City of Lond.* (1902) 202 Alle the pottis of peuter that ye fynde not aselyd. 1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 17 A cruett of puter. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods York*, etc. (Surtees No. 97) 18, ij crewettes of pewder. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 277 Whose head doth shine with bright hairs white as pewter. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. vi. 35 A chalice of gold, or silver, or at least of pewter. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* i. 9 The service of pewter made a grand display. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 952 The English tradesmen distinguish three sorts, which they call plate, trifle, and ley pewter; the first and hardest being used for plates and dishes; the second for beer-pots; and the third for larger wine measures. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 55 A small proportion of antimony combined with tin forms hard pewter.

b. Pewter utensils collectively; pewter ware.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 175 That pewter is neuer for manerly feastes, That daily doth serue so vnmanerly beastes. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 357 Pewter and brasse, and all things that belongs To house or house-keeping. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 51 Fiue yeares: Berlady a long Lease for the clinking of Pewter. 1604 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 244 All the pewther as yt standes. 1717 RAMSAY *Elegy on Lucky Wood* iv, Her pewther glanc'd upo' your een Like siller plate. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* II. 72 We ate off pewter, a relic of old customs.

2. †a. Applied to armour: cf. *pewter coat* in 5.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iv, And every man trace to his home again, And hang his pewter up.

b. A pewter pot. Also *fig.*

a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 233 Now drinking from the pewter. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* II. 54 A huge glass mug with a handle, as big as a pewter. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xi, Stopping in the bar to lay hands on several pewters full of porter.

c. *slang.* A tankard or 'cup' given as a prize; prize-money; money.

1842 EGAN *Macheath, Bould Yeoman* v. (Farmer), Hand up the pewter, farmer, you shall have a share. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Pewter*,..the pots for which rowing men contend are often called pewters. 1888 *Academy* 24 Mar. 202/1 The anxiety for 'pewter' or prize money, which..animated our officers and men.

†3. A pale yellow alloy of gold and silver; = ELECTRE 1, ELECTRUM 2. *Obs.*

Perhaps only a traditional entry in successive vocabularies, founded orig. on some misunderstanding.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 653/12 *Hoc Electrum*, pewtyre. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/2 Pewtyr, metalle, *electrum, secundum communem scolam.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 277/2 Pewdyr, *electrum.* 1552 HULOET, Pewter, *electrum*, or it is a kynde of mettall, halfe golde, halfe siluer, or parte.

4. A polishing medium used by marble-workers, made by the calcination of tin.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

5. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Made or consisting of pewter; also *humorously*, in **pewter coat** (quot. 1584), a cuirass, coat of mail; †**pewter language** (quot. 1615), pothouse talk.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 192 Leie it in a peuter disch. 1422–3 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 94, j pewderpot de potel. 1522 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 115 A grett pewter basen. 1525–6 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 333 A pewtur pott for watur for the preistes. 1584 LYLY *Campaspe* v. iii, These pewter coates canne neuer sitte so wel as satten dublets. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 1 Mounsieur Bacchus,.. singuler Artist in pewter language. 1631–2 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1876) 316 A quarte and a pinte of pewter pottes. 1688 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 384 Two and twenty peauter Trencher plaits. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 272 Placing a large Pewter-platten under the Cluster of Bees. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* iv, With a pewter badge on the right arm. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii, A table decorated with a white cloth, bright pewter flagons. 1894 *Daily News* 10 Feb. 5/2 The old familiar pewter pot is disappearing from London public-houses, and its place is being taken by the Continental glass.

6. *Comb.*, as *pewter-maker, -making*; *pewter-buttoned, -like, -topped* adjs.; **pewter-carrier**, one who serves in an ale-house, a potman; **pewter-case**, a case for holding pewter utensils; **pewter-mill**, a lapidary's wheel made of pewter, used with rotten-stone and water for polishing gems of medium hardness (amethyst, agate, cornelian); **pewter-solder**, soft solder, of similar composition to pewter, but containing a greater proportion of lead. Also PEWTERWORT.

1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Dryden* III. 110 It haunts me worse than a *pewter-buttoned serjeant does a decayed cit. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* ii, I say, you *pewter-carrier, bring us another pint of ale. 1769 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 214/1 The fluid passed from the bell to the *pewter-case, and spent its force there. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ii. 38 Leggings formed of a *pewter-like metal. 1902 *Stirling Nat. Hist. & Archæol. Soc.* 22 Robert was a *pewter-maker. 1888 HASLUCK *Model Engin. Handybk.* 138 Using ordinary 'soft' or *pewter solder for uniting surfaces that are already tinned. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 2/2 Shouting and gesticulating, in front of the long, *pewter-topped barrier.

Pewterer (piū·tərəı). Forms: 4 **peautrer**, 5 **pewtrer**(e, **-terere**, 5–6 **peuterer**, 6 **pewtrer, peauterer**, (7 **peatterer**), 8 *Sc.* **peudrar, peutherer**, 6– **pewterer**. [ME. *peautrer*, in AF. *peautrer* = OF. *peautrier* (1300 in Godef.), *peaultrier* = It. *peltraio, peltraro* (:—**peltrario*), f. OF. *peau(l)tre*, It. *peltro*, PEWTER.] A worker in pewter; one who makes pewter utensils.

1348 in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 244 [Stephen Lestraunge and John Syward,] Peautrers. 1402 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 519/2 Peuterers. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/2 Pewtrere, *electuarius*, vel *stannarius*. 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 6 The Pewterers and Brasiers of the Cities of London and York. 1530 PALSGR. 253/2 Pewtrer, *potier destain, peaultrier.* 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*. III. ii. 281 Hee shall charge you, and discharge you, with the motion of a Pewterers Hammer. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* XX. 146 We caus'd a skilful Pewterer..to close it up..with Soder. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 120 Bismuth, with tin, forms a compound more elastic and sonorous than the tin itself, and is therefore frequently added to it by the pewterers.

Pewternel, obs. variant of PETRONEL.

Pewterwort (piū·təıwɒ1t). *Herb.* [f. PEWTER + WORT.] A name given to the plant *Equisetum hyemale* on account of its use in polishing pewter and other utensils.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccccxlii. 958 Italian rushie Horse taile...Women..scowre their pewter and wooden things of the kitchen therewith,..and thereupon some of our huswiues do call it Pewterwoort. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xxxiii. 69 The rougher kind hereof, called in English Shave-grass,..hath been by some of them called Pewterwort. 1883 JEFFERIES in *Longm. Mag.* June 195 On the moist banks jointed pewterwort.

Pewtery (piū·təri), *sb. rare.* [f. PEWTER + -Y.] a. Pewter utensils collectively. b. An apartment in a house, in which the pewter is kept.

1645 *Inv. of Kimbolton* in Dk. Manchester *Crt. & Soc. Elis. to Anne* (1864) I. 374 Pewtery. 1864 DK. MANCHESTER *Ibid.* I. 368 There is an array of pewtery which suggests an idea of a spectacle next in brilliancy to a silversmith's. *Ibid.* 373 Seven dozen of trenchers in the pantry, and the pewter chargers and dishes in the Pewtery.

Pew·tery, *a.* [f. PEWTER + -Y.] Of the nature of, or characteristic of, pewter. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Pewtrell, variant of PEITREL *Obs.*

Pewy (piū·i), *a. Hunting slang.* [f. PEW *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Of country: Divided into small enclosures by fences, as a church is into pews.

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 359 The largest portion of our Eastern sportsmen..would prove cock-tails in a pewey and stiff country. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 11 Dec. (Farmer), Sixty or seventy years since the fences were stronger, the enclosures smaller, the country more pewy.

Pex, obs. variant of PAX: cf. *peax*, PEACE.

†**Pe·xity.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *pexitās*, f. *pex-us*, lit. combed, hence, having the nap on it.] 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pexity*, the roughnesse of the web.

†**Pey, Peyae**, obs. forms of PAY, PEAL.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 831 They call this Deuill Peyae, with whom the men haue often conference.

Peyce, variant of PEISE *Obs.*; obs. f. PIECE.

Peyckes, Peyer, obs. ff. PICKAX, PAIR *sb.*

Peyerian (pəi,iə·riăn), *a. Anat.* [f. proper name *Peyer*: see below + -IAN.] Of, pertaining to, or named after the Swiss anatomist Johann Konrad Peyer (1653–1712): as the *Peyerian* (or *Peyer's*) *glands* or *patches*, groups of follicles in the wall of the small intestine.

1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict., Peyer's glands*, the glands of the intestines. See *Brunner's glands.* 1831 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 816/2 Peyerian glands. 1885 KLEIN *Micro-Organisms* 86 In the inflamed Peyer's glands, in the mesenteric glands, larynx, and lungs of patients dead of typhoid fever. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Peyerian.*

Peyet: see PIET. **Peyl(l**, obs. Sc. f. PEEL *sb.*[1]

Peyn(e, obs. f. PAIN. **Peyneyes**, obs. pl. of PENNY. **Peyni, Peynim, -yme**: see PAYENY, PAYNIM. **Peynt**, etc., obs. ff. PAINT, etc. **Peyr**, obs. f. PAIR, PEAR *sb.* and *v.*

Peys, obs. f. PEACE; obs. Sc. pl. of PEE *sb.*[1]

Peysan, -a(u)nt, obs. ff. PEASANT, PEISANT.

Peyse, peyss(e, obs. ff. PEISE, PEACE, PIECE.

Peyssant, var. PUSANE *Obs.*

Peytral, -el(le, variants of PEITREL *Obs.*

Peyvee, Peyze, obs. forms of PAVIE, PEISE.

Pezant, obs. form of PEASANT.

†**Peza·ntic**, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. *pezant*, PEASANT + -IC.] Of the character of a peasant; boorish, clownish.

1613 SIR E. HOBY *Countersnarle* 66 To defile my fingers with such a Pezantique Fugitiue, who is ashamed of his Fathers name.

†**Peze**, obs. form of PEISE *v.*, to weigh, balance.

1595 *Alcilia* (1879) 29 Twixt Hope, and Feare in doubtfull ballance pezed.

‖ **Peziza** (pĭzəi·zä). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Dillenius); cf. L. *pezica* or *pezita*, f. Gr. πέζις a stalkless mushroom.] A large genus of discomycetous fungi, of cup-like or saucer-like shape, and often of brilliant colour, growing on the ground or on decaying wood, etc.; various species are called *cup-mushrooms, fairy-cups*, etc.

[1623 COCKERAM, *Pezite*, a Mushrompe. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pezica*, a sort of Mushroom.] 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 55 The yellow hairy sessile Peziza. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 126 This beautiful little peziza adheres by a claw at the base to the putrid stems of decayed plants in moist places near rills of water. *Ibid.* 361 In its young state it is truly Peziza-like, and very beautiful.

Hence **Pezi·ziform** (*erron.* **-æform**), **Pezi·zoid** *adjs.*, of the form of or resembling a Peziza.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 199 A pezizæform body figured by Greville. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 17 Pileus deflexed even from the first, not pezizoide.

Pezle mezle, obs. form of PELL-MELL.

Peso, Pessant, obs. forms of PESO, PEASANT.

Pfaffian (pfæ·fiăn), *a.* and *sb. Math.* [f. proper name *Pfaff* (see below) + -IAN.]

a. *adj.* Pertaining to, discussed by, or named after, the German mathematician Johann Friedrich Pfaff (1765–1825): applied to certain differential equations, etc. b. *sb.* Name given by Cayley to a species of function occurring in Pfaff's investigation of differential equations.

1852 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* II. 19 The permutants of this class (from their connexion with the researches of Pfaff on differential equations) I shall term 'Pfaffians'. 1860 *Ibid.* IV. 600 A skew symmetrical determinant of any even order is the square of a Pfaffian.

†**Pfalzgrave** = PALSGRAVE; hence †**Pfalzgraviate**, a (German) palatinate.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 197 The town..is the origin of the Pfalzgraviate of Swabia.

‖ **Pfennig, -ing** (pfe·nig, -iŋ). Forms: 6 **phenyng, penning**, 6–7 **phenning**, 7–8 **pfening**, 8 **phen(n)ig**, 7– **pfennig**, 9 **pfennig**: see also FENNIN. [Ger. *pfennig*, OHG. *pfenning*:—WGer. **pani(n)g*, whence Eng. PENNY.] A small copper coin of Germany, formerly of varying value, now the hundredth part of a mark (see MARK *sb.*[2] 4 b), or about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an English penny.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xiv. (1870) 161 They haue Norkyns, Halardes, Phenyngs, Crocherds, Stiuers, and halfe styuers. 1575 *Brief Disc. Troubles Frankford* (1846) 157 Thirteene not Dalers but hallers or phenninges. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 287 At Nurnberg..two haller make one pfenning, fiue pfening make one finfer. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 196 A small copper-piece, whose real worth was scarce a pfening, went for a dollar silver-money, which is equal to half a German rix-dollar. 1897 OUIDA *Massarenes* XXXIX, You haven't got a pfennig to spend.

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PH, a consonantal digraph, having usually the phonetic value of F. It was the combination used by the Romans to represent the Greek letter Φ, *φ* or *φ*, named *Φεῖ*, *Phī*. This letter, cognate with Skr. *bh* (and so with Germanic *b*), was in early Greek written ΠΗ, and was a real aspirated *p*; it was subsequently often written ΠΦ, *πφ*, and had then prob. nearly the same sound as German *pf*; but by the second century B. C. it had sunk into a simple sound, prob. the *bilabial* spirant (the sound made in blowing through the lips). As the Roman F was dentilabial, like mod. Eng. *f*, the Romans in earlier times represented the Greek Φ not by F, but by PH; in the time of the Emperor Severus, however, the two began to be confused, and from *c* 400 were treated as identical. Hence in late popular and mediæval Latin, and in the Romanic languages, *f* was often substituted, as it is now regularly in Italian and Spanish (e. g. *fantasia*, *filosofia*, *Filippo*, *fotografico*). This was also the case to a great extent in Old French, and in Old and early Middle English (see PHARISEE, PHILISTEE, PHANTOM, PHEASANT); but here, under the influence of the Latin forms, most words so written were subsequently altered back to *ph*, the preponderance of which is particularly notable in Gower. Exceptionally the *f* remains in mod. Eng., as in *fancy* (= *phantasy*), *fantastic*. In all modern words of Greek derivation (e. g. in *phano-*, *philo-*, *phospho-*, *photo-*, *phyto-*) *ph* is alone found.

One consequence of these conditions was that in the 15th, 16th, and 17th c., *ph* was frequently substituted for *f* in words not of Greek origin, esp. in words that were somewhat rare, the scribes apparently taking *ph* as a more learned, and thus presumably more correct, spelling. Many instances of this will be found under F, and among the cross-references given below, as in *phalucco*, *phan*, *phane*, *phang*, *pharman*, *philaser*, *philhorse*, *philimot*, etc. This spelling is often retained in *philabeg* = *filibeg*, and in certain interjections, *phew!* *pho!* *phoo!* where perhaps it may have been adopted to express the simple bi-labial ('lip-breath') consonant (the sound made in blowing) as distinct from the labio-dental *f*. Modern phonologists, e. g. Mr. A. J. Ellis in his 'Palæotype', have used *ph* as the symbol of the bi-labial sound. Greek had the initial combination *φθ-*, in Roman spelling *phth-*. This was difficult for the Romanic nations, and in the only early word of this class, *phthisicus*, was reduced to *pht*, *th*, or simple *t*. See PHTHISIC, etc. In mod. F. words in *phth* are now normally pronounced *ft-*; in Eng. the *ph* is generally mute and the *th* pronounced; but in scientific words many scholars pronounce fþ-, a combination which is quite as easy as sf- in *sphere*.

Ph (pronounced f) is also used to represent Hebrew פ (without dagesh), and even initial פּ (according to the Masoretic pointing, with dagesh) in proper names which have come to us through a Greek form with Φ: see PHARAOH, PHILISTINE, SERAPH. In the Roman spelling of Indian languages *ph* represents the true aspirated *p* (फ of Sanskrit), and this is occasionally the origin of *ph* in alien words: cf. PHULKARI.

Phacellate (fǎse·lĕt), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *phacellus*, pl. *-ī*, ad. Gr. *φάκελος* bundle + -ATE 2.] Having *phacelli* or groups of filaments within the central gastric cavity, as certain Hydrozoa.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Phacochœre (fæ·kŏkĭ·ə). *Zool.* Also **-chere.** [= F. *phacochère* (Littré), ad. mod.L. *phacochœrus*, f. Gr. *φακός* lentil, wart + χοῖρος pig.] A wart-hog.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 246/2 In the locomotive organs the true hogs and the Phacochœres bear the greatest resemblance to each other. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* III. 85 The range of the South African phacochœre, or Vlacke Vark, does not appear to be precisely determined.

So **Phacochœ·rid** (**-cher-**), an animal of the family *Phacochœridæ*; **Phacochœ·rine** (**-cher-**) *a.*, belonging to the family *Phacochœridæ*; **Phacochœ·roid** *a.* = *phacochœrine*; *sb.* = *phacochœrid.*

In modern Dictionaries.

Phacocyst (fæ·kŏsist). *Bot.* Also **phako-.** [ad. mod.L. *phacocystis*, f. Gr. *φακός* lentil + *κύστις* CYST.] The lenticular nucleus of a cell.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 234 Each cell contains two phakocysts. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phacocyst.*

Phacoid (fæ·koid), *a. rare*—°. [ad. mod.L. *phacoïdes* (applied by Vesalius to the crystalline lens), in F. *phacoïde*, f. Gr. *φακός* lentil: see -OID.] Lentil-shaped. Hence **Phacoi·doscope** = PHACOSCOPE.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phacoides*..resembling a lentil in shape: phacoid. 1864 tr. *Donders' Anom. Accomm. Eye* Note 16, I have given to it in this form the name of phacoidoscope, which word fully expresses its object.

Phacolite (fæ·kŏləit). *Min.* Also **phako-.** [ad. Ger. *phakolit* (Breithaupt), f. Gr. *φακός* lentil + *λίθος* stone.] A colourless variety of CHABAZITE, occurring in crystals of lenticular form.

1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 219 Levyne (? Phakolite) occurs in double six-sided prisms. 1880 *Academy* 21 Aug. 139/1 The occurrence of the zeolites, phacolite, and phillipsite, in cavities of basaltic rocks containing liquid.

Phacometer (fǎkɒ·mĭtəɹ). In quots. **phako-.** [mod. f. Gr. *φακό-ς* lentil, lens + -METER.] An instrument for measuring the power of lenses.

1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* 117. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phakometer.*

Phacoscope (fæ·kŏskoup). Also **phako-.** [mod. f. as prec. + -SCOPE.] An apparatus for observing the changes in form of the crystalline lens of the eye in accommodation to objects at different distances.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Phæacian (fĭ,ē·ʃăn). [f. L. *Phæacia*, Gr. *Φαιακία*, the isle of Scheria (Corcyra) + -AN.] One of the inhabitants of Scheria, noted for their luxury; hence (= L. *Phæax*, Horace), a gourmand.

1788 LEMPRIÈRE *Classical Dict.* (1826) 510/2 The Phæacians ..were naturally dull, effeminate, and so affectatious, that the ancients gave them the name of parasites. 1899 *Speaker* 28 Oct. 85/1 He was a bon vivant, declined into a fat Phaeacian..and latterly did nothing.

Phæism (fĭ·iz'm). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *φαι-ός* dusky + -ISM.] A dusky or dark variety of coloration, which falls short of melanism.

1891 *Athenæum* 12 Dec. 804/3 Mr. Jenner-Weir exhibited two dark specimens of *Zygæna minos* .. [he] expressed an opinion that the specimens were not representatives of complete melanism, and suggested that the word 'phæism' ..would be a correct word to apply to this and similar departures from the normal coloration of a species. 1899 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* VI. 337.

Phænigm, erron. spelling of PHŒNIGM *Obs.*

Phænocarpous (fĭnokā·ɹpəs), *a. Bot. rare*—°. [mod. f. Gr. *φαινο-* showing + *καρπός* fruit + -OUS.] 'Bearing a fruit which has no adhesion with surrounding parts' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phænocarpus*..phenocarpous.

Phænogam, phe- (fĭ·nŏgæm). *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *phænogama*, sc. *vegetabilia* (Willdenow 1804), or *phænogamæ* (sc. *plantæ*), f. Gr. *φαινο-* showing + *γάμος* marriage, sexual union; in Ger. *phänogamen* sb. pl. (Rudolphi 1807).] A flowering plant; = PHANEROGAM. So **Phænoga·mian, Phænoga·mic** (**phe-**) *adjs.* = PHANEROGAMIC; **Phæno·gamous** *a.* (the earliest word of the group), producing flowers, flowering; = PHANEROGAMOUS.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* Pref. 17 The substitution of the words Monocotyledons,.. Cryptogams, *Phænogams, etc., for Monocotyledones,..Cryptogamæ, Phænogamæ, &c. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 8. 13 The word Phænogams is very generally used as a collective term for flowering plants. 1858–32 WEBSTER, **Phenogamian*, having the essential organs of fructification visible. 1841 DOUGLAS in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 249 Additions to the *phenogamic Flora of the district. 1814 R. BROWN *Bot. Terra Austral.* 4 *Phænogamous plants. 1821 S. F. GRAY *Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl.* I. 43 Phenogamous..the sexual organs very distinct and visible. 1830 SIR W. HOOKER (*title*) British Flora, comprising the Phænogamous, or Flowering Plants, and Ferns. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 3 Division of the vegetable Kingdom .. into .. Phaenogamous (or Phanerogamous) or Flowering, and Cryptogamous or Flowerless Plants.

Phænology, Phænomenon: see PHENO-.

Phænozygous (fĭnǫ·zigəs), *a. Anthropol.* Also pheno-. [mod. f. Gr. *φαινο-* showing + *ζυγόν* a joining + -OUS.] Of a skull: Having the zygomatic arches visible from immediately above the centre; of a person: having such a skull.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. iii. 288 When the angle is positive, the zygomatic arches are called phenozygous. 1888 *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* Aug. 7 The male is distinctly phænozygous, but the female is not.

Phæodarian (fĭ,ōdē·rĭăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Phæodāria* neut. pl. (Haeckel), f. *phæodium*, f. *φαιός* dusky + *-odium* (see -ODE).]

a. *adj.* Belonging to the *Phæodaria*, a division of Radiolarians characterized by a mass of dark pigment (*phæodium*), containing rounded granules (*phæodellæ*), surrounding the central capsule. **b.** *sb.* A radiolarian of this division.

[1880 *Nature* XXI. 450/1 The extra-capsular-soft substance of all Phæodaria is distinguished by..the mass of Phæodella or 'dark pigment granules' which it contains.] 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 875 The spicules being..disposed..radially only in the Phaeodarian family *Aulocanthida*. 1900 *Jrnl. Quekett Microsc. Club* Apr. 265 The central capsule is generally almost entirely imbedded in the phæodium.

Phæophyll (fĭ·ŏfĭl). *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. *φαιός* dusky + *φύλλον* leaf: after CHLOROPHYLL.] Name proposed for the brown colouring-matter, composed of phycophæin and phycoxanthin, found in sea-weeds of the orders *Fucaceæ* and *Phæosporeæ*.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phæophyll*, the brown colouring-matter of the Fucoideæ; also called *Phyllophæin.*

Phaeton (fē·ĭtŏn, fē·ətən). [a. Gr. *φαέθων* shining, used in Gr. mythology as proper name of the son of Helios and Clymene, famous for his unlucky driving of the sun-chariot.]

†**1.** *allusively.* A rash or adventurous charioteer like Phaethon; any charioteer; something that, like Phaethon, sets the world on fire.

1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 242 That hee should talke of gnashing of teeth, yong Phaetons, yong Icari, yong Chorebi, young Babingtons. 1629 *Leather* 13 Euerie priuate Gentleman now is a *Phaeton*, and must hurrie with his thundring Caroch along the Streetes. 1698 WATSON *Body of Div.* 862 Sin is the Phaeton that sets the World on Fire. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 94 If the hackney-man should grumble, I fear our Phaeton must tumble.

2. A species of four-wheeled open carriage, of light construction; usually drawn by a pair of horses, and with one or (now generally) two seats facing forward; but applied to carriages variously modified and distinguished as *Stanhope*, *Mail*, *Park*, *Dog-cart*, *Pony phaeton*, etc.

[1735 *Machines approuvées par l'Acad. Sc.* VI. 3 Chaise de Poste dont on peut faire un Phaeton.] 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 819 Like Nero,..drives his phaeton, in female guise. 1747 MISS TALBOT *Lett., to Miss Carter* 18 Aug. (1809) I. 201 A fashionable post chaise or phaeton. 1794 FELTON *Carriages* (1802) II. 68 The sizes and constructions of Phaetons are more various than any other description of carriages. 1844 *Act 7 & 8 Vict.* c. 91 Sched., Every horse..drawing any coach,..barouche, chaise, phaeton, vis-a-vis, calash. 1872 BLACK (*title*) Strange Adventures of a Phaeton. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* II. 16 Are you going to drive your phaeton this afternoon?

†**3.** A name for the planet Jupiter. (So in French.)

1632 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* 11 Jupiter is a bright Plannet ..being neere the earth, of which he is called Phaeton.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* I. v. (1713) 125 Fancy gets the ascendant, and Phaeton-like, drives on furiously and inconsistently. 1883 *Standard* 7 Feb. 2/5 The carriage was described as a phaeton-wagonette.

Hence **Phaetoneer** [cf. *charioteer*], the driver of a phaeton; **Phaet(h)o·nian** = sense 1; **Phaetho·nic, †Phaetho·nical, †Phaetho·ntal, Phaetho·ntic, †Phaetho·ntical** *adjs.*, belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling, Phaethon (see etymology above).

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Aug. 244/1 A merry time had our *phaetoneer. 1784 MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1812) I. 69 No female *Phaetonians then Surpassed the boldest of our men In gesture, look and straddle. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 7. 2/2 Or would'st with *Phaetonick Pride, Within the Solar Chariot Ride? *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 45 (1810) 52 Which *phæthonical fact of his deserves the name of Nody. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 37 Po burns no more with *Phaetontal fire. 1658 J. JONES tr. *Ovid's Ibis* 1st Ded., How *Phaetontick spirits break their necks. 1829 LAMB *Let. to Gilman* Dec., I fear their steed, bred out of the wind without father..hot, phaetontic. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 509 Achmat..is left at this present to manage the Horses of this *Phaëtonticall Chariot.

‖Phagedæna, -ena (fædʒĭdī·nă, fægĭ-). *Path.* Also 7 *erron.* **phagadena.** [L., a. Gr. *φαγέδαινα* an eating ulcer, cancer, f. *φαγεῖν* to eat, devour.] An eating sore; an ulcer that spreads and corrodes the neighbouring parts; spreading erosion occurring in an ulcer or sore.

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Phagadena*, a running canker or pock. 1676 WISEMAN *Surgery* II. x. 193 *Phagedæna*,..is an Ulcer with swelled Lips, that eats the Flesh and neighbouring Parts in the bottome and edges of the Ulcer. 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 751 Formerly diseases peculiar to a hospital were the terror of the surgeon. Phagedæna attacked wounds even of the most trivial kind.

Phagedænic, -enic (fædʒĭdī·nik, -e·nik, fægĭ-), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *phagedænic-us*, Gr. *φαγεδαινικ-ός*, f. *φαγέδαινα*: see prec.]

1. *Path.* Of the nature of, characterized by, or affected with, phagedæna or spreading ulcer.

[1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 65 It..is approued in eatynge vlcers called Phagedenica, &c.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Phagedenick.* 1754 GOOCH in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 815 He had an ulcer upon his leg, of the phagedænic kind. 1816 A. C. HUTCHISON *Pract. Obs. Surg.* (1826) 194 On hospital gangrene, and the sloughing phagedenic ulcer, which occurs on board ships of war and in naval and military hospitals. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 618 The great prevalence there of phagedænic ulcers.

†**2.** *Med.* Applied to a corrosive liquid preparation used for destroying proud flesh, or for cleansing ulcers. Also *ellipt.* as *sb. Obs.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Phagadenick Water*, is made by dissolving a Dram of Sublimate Corrosive in a Pound of Lime Water. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Phagedænic medicines..are used to eat off fungous, or proud flesh. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Poll-evil*, Some wash with the phagædenic water. 1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Phagedænics*, medicines that destroy fungous flesh.

So †**Phagedæ·nical** (**-den-**), **Phagedæ·nous** *a.*

1635 READ *Tumors & Ulcers* 273 A..phagedænicall and cancerous ulcer of the head. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Wounds*, It is called by Farriers..the Phagedenical Water. 1699 HICKMAN *Justif. Fathers* 15 Phagedænous and eating sores. 1895 *Times* 18 Feb. 13/5 The phagedenous ulcer has, by some miracle, become the source of nourishment.

Phagocyte (fæ·gŏsəit). *Physiol.* [mod. f. (Metschnikoff) Gr. *φαγο-* eating, devouring + -CYTE.] A leucocyte (white blood-corpuscle or lymph-corpuscle) which, under certain conditions, has the power of absorbing and destroying pathogenic microbes by a process of intracellular digestion, and thus of guarding the system against infection.

1884 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* XXIV. 110 Amœboid cells were frequently budded off from the ectoderm to join the other devouring cells (phagocytes) in the body. 1889 E. R. LANKESTER *Adv. Sci.* (1890) II. App. A. 112 [Metschnikoff's] theory is that by accustoming these corpuscles, which he calls 'phagocytes', to tolerate a weak form of the poison produced by pathogenic Bacteria, we 'educate' them, so that they are able subsequently to resist and eventually to attack and destroy the same pathogenic Bacterium..in a stronger and deadly form. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* i. 26 This body [the flagellated organism of malaria] seems to have a powerful attraction for the phagocyte.

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Hence **Phagocytal** (-sə·ĭtăl), **Phagocytic** (-si·tik), **-ical** *adjs.*, pertaining to, or having the nature or function of, a phagocyte; **Phagocytism** (fæ·gosəĭtizᵊm), **Phagocytosis** (fæ:gosəitōᵘ·sis), the action of phagocytes; the absorption and destruction of pathogenic microbes by phagocytes; **Phagocyte-toblast**, the embryonic form of a phagocyte.

1892 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLI. 631 Influences which are associated in aiding *phagocytic action. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 87 Inflammation is to be regarded, on the whole, as a phagocytic reaction of the organism against irritants. 1889 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Dec. 298 *note*, To attribute very direct *phagocytical properties to the outer layer of trophoblast cells. 1888 *Nature* 24 May 91/2 '*Phagocitism'—that is, the intracellular digestive process. 1891 *Times* 13 Aug. 5/2 Dr. Metschnikoff had elaborated and supported by great research his theory of **phagocytosis*, according to which there was a veritable struggle for existence, a battle *à outrance* between the cells of the body and the invading micro-organisms.

Phagology (fægɒ·lŏdʒi). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. φαγο- eating + -LOGY.] The subject of eating or feeding; dietetics.

1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 231 His having so accurately studied the phagology of robins.

-phagous, *suffix*, f. L. *-phag-us*, Gr. *-φαγ-ος* eating (in F. *-phage*) + -OUS: as *anthropophagous, ichthyophagous, phytophagous, sarcophagous*; also in humorous nonce-words. Also **-phagy**, ad. Gr. *-φαγία* eating (*sb.*); as *anthropophagy, ichthyophagy*.

† Phagy·phany. *Obs. rare* −¹. [prob. repr. a med.L. **phagyphania*, f. Gr. φαγ-εῖν to eat, *-φαγ-ος* eating + *-φανια*, see -PHANY.] The festival of the miraculous feeding of the five thousand, celebrated on the fourth Sunday in Lent.

14.. *Ephyphanye* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 121 With loves v, ..Fyve thousand..he dyd fede; Of the whych myracle.. Thys day is named Phagyphanye, Lyke as hyt was fyrst called Ephyphanye. For thys word *phagy*.. Is seyd of fedyng or ellis refeccion.

Phah (fa), *int.* [Cf. PHO, PHOO, FAUGH.] An ejaculation expressing contempt or disgust.

1592–3 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 118, I wonder, his owne mouth can abide it without a phah.

Phaine, variant of PHANE.

† Phairse, pheirs. *Sc. Obs.* Also **phraisse, phrasse, frais.** [Variant forms of *fairss, fairce* = FARCE, partly with metathesis of *r*.] A farce, in earlier sense: = INTERLUDE 1.

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 379 Great treumph and blythnes of phrassis and playis maid to hir at hir hame comming...Wpoun the eist syde thair was maid to her ane trieumphant frais [*MSS.* pheirs] be Schir Dawid Lyndsay of the Mont. *Ibid.* 381 Greit triumph, phraissis maid and playis wnto the queins grace. *Ibid.* II. 125 Singing playing dansing and pheirsis.

Phako: see PHACO-.

‖ **Phalæna** (fălī·nă). *Entom.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *φάλαινα*, prop. *φάλλαινα* a moth.] A moth: used by Linnæus as a generic name for all moths; afterwards for all below the *Sphingina*, or for the *Geometrina*; not now used with any entomological value.

1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 958 There are those that interpret this Phalaina to be the Cicindela or Glow-worm, but not rightly. *Ibid.* 1110 The Phalenæ that come from thence stick by the feet to the roofs of houses. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 77 The antennæ of the Phalæna are attenuated to the point...The species of this genus are very numerous. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 5/2 The phalæna, a species of which is to be found in a treatise published in France on foreign butterflies.

Hence **Phalæ·nian** *a.*, of or pertaining to a phalæna; *sb.* one of the *Phalænæ*, a moth, esp. a geometrid moth; **Phalæ·noid** *a.*, akin to a phalæna; moth-like; *sb.* a moth-like insect.

1887 *Science* Apr. 318/2 Some of the Phalaenian larvae have 12 legs, and some even 14. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 928/1 Phalenoid.

Phalænopsid (fælī·nɒpsid). *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *Phalænopsis*, f. Gr. *φάλαινα* moth + *ὄψις* appearance.] An orchid of the East Indian epiphytic genus *Phalænopsis*; a moth-orchid or moth-plant.

[1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 181 Order LII. Orchidaceæ.. Genera..iii. Vandeæ...Phalænopsis.] 1880 BURBIDGE *Gard. Sun* iv. 54 The phalænopsids and other epiphytes are less ambitious. 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 97/1 The Phalænopsids at Rendlesham are specially distinguished by the size and number of their leaves. *Ibid.*, Fine plants of Phalænopsis are in full bloom.

Phalangal (fălæ·ngăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *phalanx, phalang-*, PHALANX + -AL.] = PHALANGEAL. Also **Phala·ngar** *a.*

1848 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 5) I. 174 The last two phalangal bones of the little toe. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phalangar process* [in the organ of Corti]. *Ibid.*, The phalangar bar on the outside of the ring in which lies the head of the twin cell of Corti.

Phalange¹ (fæ·lænʤ). Also 6 **falange, fallange; phalangue, 7 phalang.** [a. Fr. *phalange*, in 13th c. *phalenge* (Hatz.-Darm.), = It. *falange*, ad. L. *phalange-m*, acc. of PHALANX.]

† **1.** = PHALANX 1. *Obs.*

1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* (1573) 29 b, Calld, of the Romanes, a Legion; of Greekes, a Fallange. 1569 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sic.* II. xxxix. 90 He placed..the Elephantes.. before the Phalange or maine battail. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. iii. 73 The Macedonian Phalangue. 1689 PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander*, etc. 29/1 The Macedons still march'd in great Phalanges, And kept that order several Parasanges.

2. = PHALANX 3, 4.

1864 H. SPENCER *Biol.* III. § 135 Here is a digit with its full number of phalanges, and there a digit, of which one phalange has been arrested in its growth. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 25 Feb., The delicate and taper finger of woman is plunged up to its topmost phalange into every political pie. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phalange*...Also, in *Entomol.*, a joint of the tarsus in Insecta. Also, in *Bot.*, a mass of stamens partly joined together by their filaments.

Phalange². Also 6 **phalanga, phalang.** [= F. *phalange*, It. *falangio*, ad. L. *phalangium*, a. Gr. *φαλάγγιον*, in same senses.]

† **1.** = PHALANGIUM 1. *Obs.*

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. D iv, Good against the bytinges of phalanges & scorpiones. 1587 GREENE *Carde of Fancie* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 112 He that is venomed by the *Phalanga*, feeleth such painefull passions, as he runneth mad. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 82 Other kinds of great Flies ..in these Islands, and which some call Phalanges. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxvii. (1737) 265 Phalangs, Sloe-worms, Horn-worms.

2. An arachnid of the genus PHALANGIUM, or family *Phalangidæ*; a phalangid.

1876 E. SCHUYLER *Turkistan* xi. II. 123 The phalange (*Solpuga araneoides* and *S. intrepida*) is of a yellowish or reddish brown, also with long hair, and when walking seems as large as one's two fists.

Phalangeal (fălæ·nʤĭăl), *a. Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *phalange-us*, f. *phalanx, phalang-* + -AL.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a phalanx or phalanges (PHALANX 3).

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 159 The anterior or phalangeal extremity of this bone,..also named the head. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 179 The disease involves the last phalangeal joint or bone. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *P[halangeal] process*, the same as *Phalangar process*.

Also **Phala·ngean** *a. rare*—°.

1882 in OGILVIE. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Phalanger (fălæ·nʤəɹ). *Zool.* [a. mod.L. (Buffon), also mod.F., f. Gr. *φαλάγγιον* 'spider's web', in reference to the webbed toes of the hind feet.] A quadruped of the genus *Phalangista*, or of the subfamily *Phalangistinæ*, Australian marsupials of arboreal habits, containing numerous genera and species, usually of small size, with thick woolly fur; the typical genera (Australian 'opossums') have prehensile tails; the *flying phalangers* (called also *flying-opossums, flying-squirrels*, or *petaurists*) have non-prehensile tails and a flying-membrane or parachute.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. VII. i. 515 The Phalanger, so-called by Mr. Buffon,..about the size of a rat, and has .. been called the Rat of Surinam. 1780 SMELLIE tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1785) VII. 175 We have called it the phalanger, because its phalanges are very singularly constructed. 1876 *Forest & Stream* 13 July 375/2 The native bear, the vulpine phalanger, the wombat. 1885 M. R. O. THOMAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 727/2 Buffon gave to a pair of cuscuses examined by him the name..'Phalanger', on account of the peculiar structure of the second and third toes of the hind feet, which are united in a common skin up to the nails. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* xxvii. 249 The rustle of the phalangers and the smaller marsupials.

Phala·ngial, *a. rare*—°. = PHALANGEAL.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Phalangian (fălæ·nʤiăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [In sense 1, f. Gr. *φάλαγξ, φαλαγγ-* PHALANX; in 2, f. mod.L. (PHALANX 3) + -IAN; in 3, f. PHALANGIUM + -AN.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* Belonging to a (military) phalanx: see PHALANX 1.

1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 696 The long spear of the phalangian soldier.

2. *Anat.* = PHALANGEAL. *rare*—°.

1853 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*

3. *Zool.* Belonging to the arachnid genus *Phalangium* or order *Phalangidea*; as *sb.* = PHALANGID.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xv. 39 Some [crabs] imitating spiders, and others phalangians.

Phalangic (fălæ·nʤik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *φάλαγξ, φαλαγγ-* PHALANX + -IC.]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a (military) phalanx.

1846 H. W. TORRENS *Rem. Milit. Hist.* 45 A modern tactician much given to prize the phalangic or columnar formation for troops.

2. *Anat.* = PHALANGEAL. *rare*—°.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phalangicus*..,of or belonging to the *phalanges*: phalangic. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phalangic*, belonging to the *Phalanges*.

Phalangid (fălæ·nʤid). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Phalangidæ*, f. PHALANGIUM: see -ID 3.] An arachnid of the family *Phalangidæ* or order *Phalangidea* (typical genus *Phalangium*), related to the mites, but more resembling spiders, without spinnerets or poison-glands, and usually with very long and slender legs; the common species are known as *harvest-spiders* or *harvestmen*, and in U. S. as *daddy-long-legs*. So **Phala·ngidan; Phalangi·dean** *a.*, belonging to the *Phalangidea*.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xix. 303 The Class consists of two Orders..Pseudo Scorpions and Phalangidans.

1875 CAMBRIDGE in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 278/2 Phalangids.. popularly known by the name of 'Harvest-men'. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 528 A Scorpion has been found in Silurian strata, and a Phalangid in the Solenhofen slates (Mesozoic).

Phala·ngiform, *a. Bot.* and *Anat.* [f. PHALANX or PHALANGIUM + -FORM.] Having the form of a phalanx.

1848 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phalangiformis*..*Bot.*, applied by Nees von Esenbeck to vegetable hairs which are provided with transverse *septa* with a contraction at the outside of the *septa*, as in the *Tradescantia*; phalangiform. 1875 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 710/2 The rest of the second post-oral is reduced to.. an elegant ridged phalangiform basi-hyal.

Phala·ngigrade, *a. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Phalangigrad-us*, f. as prec. + L. *gradus* step; cf. DIGITIGRADE, PLANTIGRADE.] Walking on the phalanges; belonging to the (now disused) division *Phalangigrada*, comprising the camel and llama.

1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mammals* ii. 50 Two forms, to which the terms 'phalangigrade' (as the Camel) and 'subplantigrade' (as in most Carnivora) are applied.

† **Phala·ngious**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *phalangi-um* + -OUS.] Of the nature of a PHALANGIUM (sense 1).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxvii. 177 Red Phalangious spiders like Cantharides mentioned by Muffetus.

Phalangist (fălæ·nʤist, fæ·lănʤist). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Phalangista*, substituted by Cuvier 1800 for Buffon's term *Phalanger*.] = PHALANGER.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 159 The phalangists, or flying opossums. 1892 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 5/6 The Sooty Phalangist—the brown opossum from Tasmania.

So **Phala·ngistine** *a.*, belonging to the subfamily *Phalangistinæ*; *sb.* a marsupial of this subfamily, a phalangist.

Phalangite (fæ·lănʤəit). [ad. L. *phalangīta* or *-ītes*, a. Gr. *φαλαγγίτης*, f. *φάλαγξ* PHALANX: see -ITE.] A soldier belonging to a phalanx.

[1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVII. cxl. 967 Hee had of Macedonians sixteene thousand footemen, heavily armed after their manner, called *Phalangitæ*.] 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* xlviii. VI. 147 The phalangite soldier wore the usual defensive armour of the Greek heavy infantry. 1856 GROTE *Greece* II. xcii. XII. 77 The phalangites were drawn up in files generally of sixteen deep, each called a Lochus.

‖ **Phalangium** (fălæ·nʤiŏm). Pl. **-ia.** [L., a. Gr. *φαλάγγιον* a kind of venomous spider, also a plant, spiderwort.]

† **1.** Name for venomous spiders of various kinds.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 360 These venomous spiders Phalangia, which the Greeks distinguish .. by the name of Lupus. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1061 Grievous symptomes follow the bitings of Pismire Phalangium. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3002 Whether the Tarantula be not a Phalangium (that is, a six-eyed skipping Spider)?

b. *Zool.* A genus of non-venomous arachnids having very long slender legs: see PHALANGID.

1848 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 292 This mite lives on the Phalangia..or long-legged spiders.

† **2.** A former name for various liliaceous and iridaceous plants. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 208 June .. Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting .. Phalangium Allobrogicum. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* 380 Asphodels, Phalangiums, Smilax.

† **Phala·ngy.** *Obs.* Anglicized form of PHALANGIUM (sense 1).

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 770 There be many sorts of Spiders found in very cold Countries, but no Phalangies at all. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XII. (1701) 480/2 Athenagoras..felt no Pain at the biting of Scorpions, or Phalangies.

† **Phalanque**, obs. form of PALANK.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2055/2 This day the Enemy have abandoned a Phalanque.

‖ **Phalanstère** (falanstɛ·ɹ). [mod.F., arbitrarily composed of *phalanx* with the ending of *monastère* monastery.] = PHALANSTERY.

1844 HENNELL *Soc. Syst.* 203 Mr. Owen's community is to be located in a Parallelogram, Fourier's in a Phalanstère. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* IV. viii, Tracts which .. substituted in place thereof Monsieur Fourier's symmetrical phalanstere, or Mr Owen's architectural parallelogram.

Phalanste·rial, *a.* [f. as next + -AL.] = next, A.

1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 811 Should .. the Phalansterial system of Fourier preferably suit their taste, they will be entitled to enter into the 'phalanx of harmony'.

Phalansterian (fælănstī·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *phalanstérien*, f. *phalanstère*: see -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining or relating to a phalanstery, or the system of phalansteries.

1844 HENNELL *Soc. Syst.* 211 Two thousand colonists who intended to establish a Phalanstèrian Society at St. Catherine. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 186 Unless children are to be afterwards reared and educated like chickens in an Egyptian oven upon Phalansterian principles.

B. *sb.* **a.** A member of a phalanstery. **b.** An advocate of the system of phalansteries; a Fourierist.

1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 341 Members of secret societies, clubbists, phalansterians. 1895 LAYARD in *19th Cent.* June 1069 Now, we are not Phalansterians. Phalansteries have been tried and failed.

Hence **Phalanste·rianism**, the phalansterian system, Fourierism; so **Phalansteric** (-e·rik) *a.*, pertaining to or characterized by phalansteries; **Pha·lansteri·sm** = *phalansterianism*; **Pha·lansteri·st** = *phalansterian*, B. b.

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 706 The world once fixed, and

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*phalansterianism universally adopted, Fourier's first care is to pay the English national debt. 1884 G. Allen *Strange Stories* 320 The final outcome..of all our modern *phalansteric civilization. 1877 *Echo* 28 Sept. 1/4 *Phalansterism or Fourierism. 1888 *Standard* 2 Aug., Social *phalansterists, who look upon all forms of aristocracy as deplorable survivals of a dark age.

Phalanstery (fæ·lǎnstĕri). [Anglicized form of F. *phalanstère* (mod.L. type **phalansterium*).] In Fourier's scheme for the reorganization of society, A building or set of buildings occupied by a *phalanx* or socialistic community; hence, such a community itself, numbering about 1,800 persons, living together as one family, and holding property in common.

a 1850 Marg. Fuller *Life Without* (1860) 148 Visions of phalansteries in every park. 1852 Hawthorne *Blithedale Rom.* II. ii. 26 One of our purposes was to erect a Phalanstery .. after Fourier, .. where the great and general family should have its abiding-place. 1888 Brace *Gesta Christi* 415 Christianity..has no sympathy with Socialism.. in..its methods of dividing the returns from labour, or its phalansteries or communities.

attrib. 1884 G. Allen *Strange Stories* 301 They sat together in a corner of the beautiful phalanstery garden.

b. *transf.* Applied allusively to associations or groups of persons, or the places where they dwell.

1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* viii, Every room..held its family, or its group of families—a phalanstery of all the fiends. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Land* Wks. (Bohn) II. 15 England is a huge phalanstery, where all that man wants is provided within the precinct. 1883 Hyndman *Hist. Basis Socialism* xiii. 449 The tendency now exhibiting itself to turn workhouses into wholesome phalansteries.

Phalanx (fæ·lǎŋks). Pl. **pha·lanxes**, ‖ **phalanges** (fălæ·ndʒīz). Also 7 **falanx**. [a. L. *phalanx*, *-angem*, Gr. φάλαγξ, -αγγα.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* A line or array of battle; *spec.* a body of heavy-armed infantry drawn up in close order, with shields joined and long spears overlapping; especially famous in the Macedonian army. Hence b. sometimes applied to a compact body of troops in later times.

1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* IV. (1565) 95 The square (whiche the Macedons call phalanx). *a* 1619 Fletcher *Bonduca* II. iv, Youth and fire Like the fair breaking of a glorious day Guilded their Falanx. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* III. vi. II. 63 The Macedonians..; Their Phalanx is describ'd by Polybius to be a square Battail of Pike-men, consisting of sixteen in Flank, and five-hundred in Front. 1766 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* (1869) I. i. 26 The strength of the phalanx was unable to contend with the activity of the legion. 1838–42 Arnold *Hist. Rome* xxxvii. (1846) II. 491 The phalanx when once broken became wholly helpless. 1874 Reynolds *John Bapt.* vi. i. 367 Amid the serried phalanxes of Rome.

b. 1814 *Columbian Centinel* (Boston) 15 June 2/3 On Monday the Charlestown Warren Phalanx paraded. 1862 Grattan *Beaten Paths* I. 185 Noble veterans .., the remnant of those phalanxes which maintained the pride and power of England in so many a hard-fought field.

attrib. 1838 Arnold *Hist. Rome* I. 72 The phalanx order of battle was one of the earliest improvements in the art of war. 1861 Musgrave *By-Roads* 305 They massed them in phalanx form.

2. a. *transf.* A compact body of persons or animals (more rarely things) massed or ranged in order, as for attack, defence, united movement, etc.

1733 Pope *Ess. Man* III. 108 Who forms the phalanx [of migrating storks], and who points the way? 1785 Cowper *Needless Alarm* 48 The sheep..All huddling into phalanx, stood and gaz'd. 1837 W. H. Ainsworth *Crichton* I. 237 A dense phalanx of cavaliers and dames of every age and rank. 1891 'L. Falconer' *Mlle. Ixe* 25 Sheltered from the north by high red walls and a phalanx of elms.

b. *fig.* A number or set of persons, etc. banded together for a common purpose, esp. in support of or in opposition to some cause; a 'united front'; the union or combination of such (in phr. *in phalanx*, unitedly, in combination, 'solidly').

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 239 To encounter this Hispanised Camelion Parsons, with all his Africanian phalanges and Iesuiticall forces. 1772 *Pol. Reg.* XI. 168 The ministerial phalanx, it seems, is to be irreparably weakened by your loss. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* III. i. 32 On this occasion, the crown lawyers opposed in phalanx.

c. In Fourier's social organization, A community of persons living together in a Phalanstery, q. v. 1843 [see Phalansterial].

3. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Each of the bones, arranged in series or rows, forming the distal segment of the skeleton of each limb, beyond the metacarpus or metatarsus; each bone of the digits (fingers and toes, or homologous parts). Usu. in pl. *phalanges* (rarely *phalanxes*).

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Phalanx*, the Order and Rank, observed in the Finger-Bones. 1741 Monro *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 271 Their Articulations with the first *Phalanx* of the Fingers is by *Enarthrosis*. *Ibid.* 274 Three *Phalanges*. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 347 It was necessary to amputate the phalanges of the fingers. 1808 Barclay *Muscular Motions* 375 Certain animals can, without clavicles, lay hold of objects with the digital phalanxes. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* iv. 152 Each digit consists of three rather elongated bones termed phalanges.

b. *Entom.* Each joint of the tarsus of an insect.

c. *Anat.* Each of certain processes in the organ of Corti in the internal ear; a phalangar process.

4. *Bot.* A bundle of stamens united by their filaments.

1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 519 The stamina .. divided into five distinct phalanges, or bundles. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 3 (ed. 6) 205 Phalanges or united stamen-clusters.

5. *Taxonomy.* A group in classification, higher than a genus, but of no fixed grade.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 313 We should find it difficult .. to place many that lie at the out-skirts of this phalanx. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. (1794) 209 These are of another phalanx, having five petals to the corolla.

†6. = Phalangium I. *Obs.*

1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 769 The Phalangium or Phalanx Spider. *Ibid.*, This kinde of Phalanx is often found among Spiders webs.

Hence **Pha·lanxed** (-ŋkst) *a.*, drawn up or ranged in a phalanx; also in *comb.*, as *close-phalanxed*.

1766 G. Canning *Anti-Lucretius* IV. 245 The close-phalanx'd order of its course. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* I. lxxx, Though now one phalanxed host should meet the foe. 1904 A. Austin in *Standard* 13 Oct. 2/5 A pall of smoke penetrated only by phalanxed chimneys.

†**Phala·ric.** *Rom. Antiq. Obs.* [a. F. *falarique*, ad. L. *phalāric-a*, erroneous spelling of *falārica* (in same sense), deriv. of *fala* (said to be Etruscan) a scaffolding from which missiles were thrown in sieges.] A javelin or dart wrapped in tow and pitch, set on fire, and thrown by the catapult or by hand, in order to set fire to a fortified place, a ship, etc.

1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. *Decay* 964 With Brakes and Slings, and Phalariks they play, To fire their Fortresse, and their Men to slay. [1685 Cotton tr. *Montaigne* I. xlviii. (1711) I. 440 They called a certain kind of *Javeline*..*Phalarica*.]

†**Phala·rical,** *a. Obs. rare.* erron. **Phalerical.** [f. *Phalaris* (see Phalarism) + -ical.] Like that of Phalaris; inhuman: cf. next.

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 245 How many millions of men, women, and children, they haue there murthered: and that with such inhumane barbarousnesse, and much more then Phalericall cruelty.

†**Pha·larism.** *Obs.* Also 7 **phalerism.** [ad. Gr. φαλαρισμ-ός cruelty like that of Phalaris, the tyrant of Agrigentum, who caused those condemned to death by him to be roasted alive in a brazen bull, the maker himself being the first victim.] Inhuman cruelty; pleasure in the infliction of torture.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 278 b, This so great slaughter and bootchery, .. so execrable Phalarisme and Tyranny. 1604 Parsons *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng., Relation Trial* 47 Two bookes of the Atheismes, and Phalerismes..of the ghospellers of our tymes. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* Pref. 41 There's a certain Temper of Mind, that Cicero calls *Phalarism*, a Spirit like Phalaris's.

Phalarope (fæ·lărəup). *Ornith.* [a. F. *phalarope* (Brisson 1760), irreg. ad. mod.L. *Phalaropus* (ibid.), f. Gr. φαλαρίς a coot (φαλᾰρος having a patch of white) + ποῦς, ποδ- foot, intended to render Edwards's designation *Coot-footed* Tringa (1741).]

A name applied to several small wading and swimming birds of the family *Phalaropodidæ*, order *Limicolæ*, related to the snipes. They include the Grey or Red P., *Phalaropus fulicarius*, noted for its great seasonal changes of plumage, the Red-necked or Northern P., *P. (Lobipes) hyperboreus*, both occasional in Great Britain, and Wilson's P., *P. (Steganopus) Wilsoni*, of America.

1776 Pennant *Zool.* (ed. 4) II. 413 Phalarope [*ed.* 1 Grey scollop toed Sandpiper]. .. This is about the size of the common Purre, weighing one ounce. 1843 Yarrell *Hist. Birds* III. 48 In its habits the Red-necked Phalarope very closely agrees with the Grey Phalarope, but is..much more rare in England, and more common on the northern islands of Scotland. 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds* 712 In the Phalaropes, as in the Dotterel and the Godwits, that sex [the male] undertakes the duty of incubation.

‖ **Phalera** (fæ·lĕrā). *Gr.* and *Rom. Antiq.* Also 7 **phaler.** [L. *phalera*, in pl. *phaleræ*, orig. *-a*, a. Gr. φάλαρα pl., in same sense.] A bright metal disk or boss worn on the breast as an ornament by men, or used to adorn the harness of horses.

1606 Holland *Sueton.* 193 Attended..with a multitude of Mazaces and Curreurs gaily set out with their bracelets and riche Phalers. 1886 *Athenæum* 31 July 148/3 Four large bronze phaleræ such as are usually supposed..to belong to horse-harness.

†**Pha·lerate,** *a. Obs.* In 8 **phalarate.** [ad. L. *phalerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *phalerāre* to adorn with trappings, f. *phaleræ*: see prec.] Ornamented, decorated. In quot. *fig.*

1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* IV. iv. (1852) 93 A sort of harangue finely laced and guilded with such phalarate stuff as plainly discovers the vanity of them that jingle with it.

So † **Pha·lerated** *a. Obs.*

1696 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Phalerated*,..trapped, or dressed with Trappings, as horses use to be.

Phaleucian (fălĭū·siăn), *a.* Also 6 **-sian.** [f. L. *Phaleucius*, properly *Phalæci-us* (f. *Phalæcus*) + -an.] Of or pertaining to Phalæcus, an ancient Greek poet: applied to an ancient metre consisting of a spondee, a dactyl, and three trochees.

1572 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* vi. 1 As if a man woold terme it a Saphicke, or Phaleusian verse. 1639 Shirley *Maids Revenge* I. i. B iij b, I can..sting with Phaleucians [*printed* Phalenciums], whip with Saphicks. 1698 Phillips, *Phaleucian verse.* 1836 Landor *Pericles & Aspasia* Wks. 1846 II. 373, I think she has injured the phaleucian verse, by transposing one foot, and throwing it backward. 1903 *Scott. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 38 The fourth epitaph is described as in 'Phaleucian verse' that is in lines of eleven syllables.

So † **Phaleu·cio, -eu·sio, -eu·siac** *a. Obs.*; = prec.; also absol. as *sb.*

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 228 [He] neuer left intreating her, til she had (taking a *Lyra Bastlius* held for her) sung these Phaleuciakes. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Phaleusick Verse* (*phaleuceum carmen*).

‖ **Phallalgia** (fălæ·ldʒiă). *Path.* [f. Gr. φαλλ-ός penis + -algia.] (See quots.) Hence **Phalla·lgic** *a.*

1853 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Phallalgia.* 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Phallalgia*..term for pain in the *membrum virile*: phallalgy. .. *Phallalgicus* .. of or belonging to *Phallalgia*: phallalgic.

Phallephoric (fælĭfo·rik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. φαλληφορία the phallus-bearing (f. φαλλός + -φόρος bearing) + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the bearing of the phallic emblems.

1876 A. Wilder in *R. P. Knight's Symbolic Lang.* 55 *note*, Venus Erycina..worshipped by the Roman women, who every first of April made a phallephoric procession to her temple.

Phallic (fæ·lik), *a.* [mod. ad. Gr. φαλλικός, f. φαλλός penis: in F. *phallique* (*Dict. Acad.* 1878).] Of or relating to the phallus or phallism; symbolical of the generative power in nature.

1789 Twining *Aristotle's Treat. Poetry* 72 Those *Phallic* songs, which, in many cities, remain still in use. 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lxvii. VIII. 446 The exuberant revelry of the phallic festival and procession. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* v. 118 The Phallic Hymn, from which comedy took its origin, was a mad outpouring of purely animal exultation. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* (1892) 368 Myriads of loose white flints in bulbous, cusped, and phallic shapes.

So **Pha·llical** *a.*

1900 W. Senior *Pike & Perch* 11 Among the fishes of fancy are..a phallical pike with golden fins; a pike begotten by the west wind.

Phallicism (fæ·lisiz'm). [f. prec. + -ism.] The worship of the phallus, or of the organs of sex, as symbols of the generative power in nature.

1884 H. Jennings *Phallicism* iii. 38 It expressed deified phallicism in perplexing but convincing forms. 1890 A. H. Lewis in *Outlook & Sabb. Quarterly* (U. S.) 145 Phallicism ..was the lowest phase of that cult [sun-worship].

So **Pha·llicist,** one who studies, or is versed in, phallicism.

Phallism (fæ·liz'm). [f. Gr. φαλλ-ός Phallus + -ism.] = Phallicism.

1879 McClintock & Strong *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* VIII. 55 The religion of Baal, openly denounced by the prophets, was a sort of phallism..which the Jews too often imitated.

So **Pha·llist** = Phallicist.

‖ **Phallitis** (făləi·tis). *Path.* [f. Phall-us + -itis.] (See quot.)

1853 in Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1867 C. A. Harris *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Phallitis*, inflammation of the penis.

Phalloid (fæ·loid), *a.* [f. Phallus + -oid.]

1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phalloid* .. resembling the penis in appearance.

‖ **Phallus** (fæ·lŏs). Pl. **-i.** [L. *phallus*, a. Gr. φαλλός penis: so in mod.F. (1835 in *Dict. Acad.*).]

1. An image of the male generative organ, symbolizing the generative power in nature, venerated in various religious systems; *spec.* that carried in solemn procession in the Dionysiac festivals in ancient Greece. In later times commonly worn as an amulet or protection against the evil eye.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 79 Two substantiall witnesses, besides others, affirming the same, namely two Phalli, or Priapi (huge Images of the priuie part of a man). *Ibid.* 579 This yard, which they called Phallus, was vsually made of Figge-tree. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 266/2 *Phallus*, among the Egyptians, was the emblem of fecundity. 1895 Elworthy *Evil Eye* 148 In compounded amulets the commonest of all objects was the phallus or some other suggesting the ideas conveyed by it.

2. *Bot.* A genus of gasteromycetous fungi, so called from their shape; of which one species, *F. impudicus*, is the common stink-horn.

1857 Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* § 636 In *Phallus* the volva is more strikingly developed.

3. *Comb.*, as *phallus-worship.*

1880 Stallybrass tr. *Grimm's Teut. Mythol.* I. 213 *note*, Phallus-worship .. must have arisen out of an innocent veneration of the generative principle.

†**Phalucco,** obs. erroneous form of Felucca.

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 227 A Phalucco arriueth at the place.

†**Phan,** obs. erroneous spelling of Fan.

1539 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for a phan a[t] Baluerley ixd.

‖ **Phanar** (fæ·nai). [Turkish *fanar*, ad. Gr. φανάριον (mod.Gr. φανάρι) lighthouse, lantern (dim. of φανός torch, lamp, lantern).] A quarter of Constantinople (so called from a lighthouse on the Golden Horn), which became the chief Greek quarter after the Turkish Conquest; hence put for the Greek official class under the Turks, through whom the affairs of the Christian population in the Ottoman Empire have been largely administered.

1901 *Dundee Advertiser* 3 May 6 All candidates for the post who did not show Russophile tendencies have been eliminated. Whoever is appointed, he will be hostile to pretensions of the Phanar.

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Hence **Phanariot** (fănæ·riɒt). [ad. mod.Gr. *φαναριώτης*: see prec. and -OT[2]], a resident in the Phanar quarter of Constantinople; one of the class of Greek officials residing there; also as *adj.*

1862 G. FINLAY in W. R. W. Stephens *Freeman's Life & Lett.* (1895) I. 281 If..phanariots and the nominees of diplomatists are not intruded. 1880 DONALDSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 125/2 Many of them were phanariots, accustomed to double dealing, ambitious and avaricious. 1899 in *Daily News* 20 July 6/4 A masterpiece of Phanariot perfidy.

Phanatic, -ik, -ique, etc., obs. ff. FANATIC, etc.

Phancie, -y, obs. forms of FANCY.

Phane, an early spelling of FANE *sb.*[1] 2 = VANE.

1387–8 T. USK *Testt. Love* II. i. (Skeat) I. 23 Some saine that loue shulde be in windy blastes, that stoundemele tourneth as a phane. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 6180 They turne nat as doth a phane With vnwar wynde. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi. 95 This fals faile3eand warld..That ever more flytis lyk ane phane. 1601–2 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* II. 629 For a phaine for the peremint of the Coundite.

Phane, obs. erron. form of FANE *sb.*[2]

†Phanekill. *Sc. Obs.* [dim. of FANE *sb.*[1] 1.] A little flag or vane.

1538 *Aberdeen Regr.* XVI. (Jam.), The ferd part of vj elnis of tapheit, quhilk wes maid ane phanekill of.

Phanelle, obs. form of FANNELL.

†Pha·nerite, *a. Geol. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *φανερ-ός* (see next) + -ITE 1.] (See quots.)

a 1857 J. FLEMING *Lithol. Edinb.* v. (1859) 51 The Phanerite series consists of deposits produced by causes in ordinary operation, and respecting the circumstances under which they have been produced little obscurity prevails. 1859–65 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms, Phanerite Series*..the uppermost stage of the modern epoch, as consisting of deposits.. whose origin is evident, as compared with the brick-clays and boulder-clays..which lie beneath.

Phanero- (fæ·nĕro), before a vowel **phaner-,** combining form of Gr. *φανερός* visible, evident (opposed to CRYPTO-): used in a few technical terms.

Phanerobra·nchiate *a.*, having evident *branchiæ* or gills; **Phanerocа·rpous** *a.* [Gr. *καρπός* fruit] (see quots.); **Pha·nerocodo·nic** *a.* [Gr. *κώδων* a bell], bell-shaped: said of the gonophores of hydrozoans, when possessing a developed umbrella; **Phanerocry·stalline** *a.*, of evident crystalline structure; **Phaneroglo·ssal, -glo·ssate, -glo·ssous** *adjs.* [Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue], having a distinct tongue: used of a family of Frogs; **Pha·nero·merous** *a.* [Gr. *μέρος* part], **Pha·neropneu·monous** *a.* [Gr. *πνεύμων* lungs] (see quots.).

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Phanerocarpus*..applied by Eschenholtz to a section..of the Acalepha Discophora, comprehending those in which the reproductive corpuscles are perceived across the body: *phanerocarpous. 1871 ALLMAN *Gymnobl. Hydroids* 195 The *phanerocodonic and the adelocodonic gonophores. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 72 *Phanero-crystalline or distinctly crystalline. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Phaneroglossus*..*phaneroglossous. 1888 TEALE *Petrography* Gloss. 443 **Phaneromerous*..a term applied to coarse crystalline rocks. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Phanеropneumonus*..applied by Gray to an Order..of the *Gasteropodophora*, which corresponds..to the *Pulmonea Operculata* of Férussac: *phaneropneumonous.

Phanerogam (fæ·nĕrogæm). *Bot.* [a. F. *phanérogame* (*adj.* Ventenat 1799, De Candolle 1813; *sb.* Brongniart 1828), in mod.L. *phanerogam-us* adj.f. Gr. *φανερό-ς*, PHANERO- + *γάμος* marriage, sexual union.] A phanerogamic or flowering plant. (Opposed to CRYPTOGAM.) Chiefly in plural.

In pl. *phanerogams* = mod.L. *Phanerogamæ, plantæ phanerogamæ* (Humboldt, *Nova Gen. et Sp. Plant.*, 1815).

1861 L. STEPHEN tr. *Berlepsch's Alps* 47 The weak soft cellular tissue of nearly all the other phanerogams. 1889 J. S. VAN CLEVE in *Literature* (N. Y.) 2 Feb. 261 The flora ..includes 1080 phanerogams and 1800 cryptogams.

‖ **Phanerogamia** (fæ·nĕrogæ·miă). *Bot.* [mod. L., sing. fem. abstr. f. *phanerogam-us*: see prec.] A primary division of the vegetable kingdom, comprising plants having obvious reproductive organs, i. e. stamens and pistils; the sub-kingdom of flowering plants: opposed to CRYPTOGAMIA.

Actually a noun singular, but often erron. treated as pl., after such Zoological neuter plurals as *Mammalia*, = *phanerogams*: for this some have used a plural form *phanerogamiæ*; but the only L. plural is *phanerogamæ*: see prec.

1821 *Elem. Philos. Plants* (tr. De Candolle & Sprengel) 87 Plants whose parts of fructification are manifest, Phanerogamia. [1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* p. vi, The acknowledged division of plants into those with stamens and pistils, Phanerogamiæ, and those without, Cryptogamiæ. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* xv. (1872) 553 The gemmæ of Phanerogamia may be developed in connexion with the parent structure.] 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 395 The vegetable kingdom. Subkingdom I. Phanerogamia, or flowering plants.

Hence **Pha·nerога·mic** *a.*, of or belonging to the division *Phanerogamia*; = next.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 123 In the continent of India.. the proportion of ferns to the phanerogamic plants is only as one to twenty-six. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. viii. (ed. 2) 198 These latter islands..show no essential difference in their phanerogamic flora. 1894 *Naturalist* 93.

Phanerogamous (fænĕrŏ·gămǝs), *a. Bot.* [f. F. *phanérogame* adj. or mod.L. *phanerogam-us* (see PHANEROGAM) + -OUS.] Having stamens and pistils; flowering. (The earliest word of the group in Eng.: opposed to CRYPTOGAMOUS.)

1816 J. BIGELOW in *N. Eng. Jrnl. Med. & Surg.* V. 335 Humboldt affirms that .. the phanerogamous plants, which have been recognized as natives of the tropical regions of both continents, are extremely few. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 264/2 The phanerogamous Flora of Silesia.

Phanero·pterid, *a., sb. Zool.* **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the genus *Phaneroptera* [f. PHANERO- + Gr. *πτερόν* wing] or family *Phaneropteridæ* of grasshoppers. **b.** *sb.* A grasshopper of this family.

1895 *Camb. Nat. Hist.* V. xiii. 323 Two specimens of a little Phaneropterid..brought from the Soudan.

Phang, Phanged, obs. erron. ff. FANG, FANGED.

†Phangle, obs. erron. form of FANGLE *sb.*[1]

1648 E. SPARKE in *Shute's Sarah & Hagar* Pref. b j, Any new Phangles of these wilder times.

Phansie, -y, early forms of FANCY.

‖ **Phansigar** (p[h]ā·nsigār). [Hindī *phānsigār* strangler, noose-man, f. *phānsi* noose.] An East Indian professional robber and assassin, one of a gang who strangled and robbed travellers and others; a thug.

1813 J. FORBES *Orient. Mem.* IV. xxxvii. 13 A tribe called *phanseegurs*, or stranglers. 1841 C. MACKAY *Mem. Pop. Delusions* I. 371 Murderers, who, under the name of Thugs, or Phansigars, have so long been the scourge of India.

Phantascope (fæ·ntăskoʊp). [irreg. f. Gr. *φαντ-ός* visible + -SCOPE: cf. PHANTOSCOPE.] A name independently given to different optical instruments.

1. A contrivance for exhibiting phenomena of binocular vision by an arrangement of slit cards, through which two figures seen at a certain distance converge into one combined image.

1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. II. 880/1 *Phantascope*, the name given by Professor Locke, of the United States, to an apparatus for enabling persons to converge the optical axis of the eyes, or to look cross-eyed, and thereby observe certain phenomena of binocular vision. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1677/2 *Phantascope*..A pair of objects on the base-board is viewed through the perforations of both cards, and by viewing the index the optical axes of the eyes are converged and the objects are reduplicated, and eventually a merged image appears in the central position.

2. = PHENAKISTOSCOPE.

1876 BERNSTEIN *Five Senses* 117 The persistence of these incidental images is the basis of..the phantascope or magic disc, on which various figures are seen in motion. 1881 *Oracle* 12 Nov. 306 The optical toy, which has been variously called Phantascope, Phantasmascope, and Phenakistoscope.

Phantasia, another form of FANTASIA.

Phantasiast (fæntē·ziæst). [ad. eccl. Gr. *Φαντασιασταί*, pl. of *φαντασιαστής*, f. *φαντασία* appearance: see FANTASY.]

1. *Eccl. Hist.* A name given to those of the Docetæ (also called *Phantasiodocetæ, Φαντασιοδοκηταί*) who held that Christ's body was only a phantasm, not a material substance.

1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* xxxiv. 57 Phantasiasts. 1852 BP. FORBES *Nicene Cr.* 221 The Docetae, or Phantasiasts, and those who asserted our Lord was only in appearance dead. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* I. *Interlude* v. 51 The creed of the Phantasiasts, For whom..Christ [was but] a phantom crucified!

2. One who deals in or treats of phantasies.

1855 SMEDLEY, etc. *Occult Sc.* 88 Ben Jonson, who had some experience as a phantasiast, thus invokes the fairer creations of this power in his 'Vision of Delight'.

Hence **Phantasia·stic** *a.*, of or characteristic of the Phantasiasts; of the nature of a phantasm.

1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 102 *note*, The same line of argument is adopted by Tertullian against Marcion and his phantasiastic brethren. 1838 — *Inquiry* 176 The Manichèans..denied that Christ had any proper material body; the form, which was seen, having been purely phantasiastic.

†Phantasim (e. *rare.* [Cf. It. '*fantasima* or *fantasma*' (Florio 1611).] A fantastic being.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 101 This Armado is a Spaniard that keeps here in court A Phantasime, a Monarcho, and one that makes sport To the Prince and his Booke-mates. *Ibid.* v. i. 20, I abhor such phanaticall phantasims, such insociable and poynt deuise companions.

Pha·ntasist. *rare.* [f. *phantasy*, FANTASY; or a. F. *fantaisiste*, f. *fantaisie.*] = FANTAST 1.

1864 ALGER *Future Life* 660 The 'Vision of Annihilation' depicted by the vermicular, infested imagination of the great Teutonic phantasist.

Phantasm (fæ·ntăz'm). Forms: *α.* 3 **fantesme,** 5–7 **fantasme,** 7, 9 **fantasm.** *β.* 6– **phantasm,** (7–8 **phantasme**). [Orig. a. F. *fantasme* (OF. also *-esme*), ad. L. *phantasma*, a. Gr. *φάντασμα*: see next. From 16th c. gradually conformed to the Latin spelling with *ph-*.]

I. 1. **a.** *gen.* Illusion, deceptive appearance. Cf. PHANTOM 1. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 62 Louerd, seiŏ Dauid, wend awei mine eien vrom þe worldes dweole, & hire fantesme [cf. Ps. cxix. 37]. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1432 Wyth fantasme, and fayrye, Thus she blerede hys yye. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 289/1 The deuylle appered to them in guyse of a maronner in a shippe of fantasme. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VIII. (1701) 303/1 Phantasm is that, to which we are attracted by that frustraneous attraction, which happens in Melancholy, or Mad persons. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Illusions* Wks. (Bohn) II. 446 'Tis all phantasm.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An illusion, an appearance that has no reality; a deception, a figment; an unreal or imaginary being, an unreality; a phantom.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10890 Yt are but fantasmes that ye speke. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 175 b/2 He [St. Germayn] dyd so many myracles that yf his merytes had not goon before they shold haue ben trowed fantasmes. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. xi. § 8 They beleeve, and they beleeve amisse, because they be but Phantasmes or Apparitions. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* 10 Or else it was a fantasm bred by the feaver which had then seis'd him. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. § 8. 68 The Minds of men strongly possess'd with Fear, especially in the Dark, raise up the Phantasms of Spectres, Bug-bears, or affrightful Apparitions to them. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) I. xxx. 156, I will not afflict you with the melancholy phantasms of my brain. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. i, Peopled with mere vaporous Fantasms. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 119 The allegorical phantasms of his religion, no doubt, gave a direction to the Aztec artist, in his delineation of the human figure.

c. An illusive likeness (*of* something), a 'ghost' or 'shadow'; a counterfeit.

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 113 It is fit to stay ones selfe upon the true vertue, and not to follow the vaine Phantasmes of holinesse. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxvi. (1700) 297 If these are no true Sacraments which they take for such, but only the Shadows and the Phantasms of them. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xlviii, There is only one Church and only one religion, all other forms and phrases are mere phantasms. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lviii, Every phantasm of a hope was quickly nullified by a more substantial obstacle.

†d. One who is not what he appears or pretends to be; a counterfeit, an impostor. *Obs.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 24 The People were in furie, entertayning this Airie bodie or phantasme [Lambert Simnel] with incredible affection. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 229 Farre from being a Plagiary, [he] refuseth that which is his own, and suffers a Phantasme, to receive those acclamations and praises which belong to himselfe. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* 23 Rather to make this phantasme an expounder, or indeed a depraver of Saint Paul, then Saint Paul an examiner, and discoverer of this impostorship.

2. An apparition, a spirit or supposed incorporeal being appearing to the eyes, a ghost. Now only *poet.* or *rhet.*

c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Myrr.* XXVII. (1510) H iij b, The discyples supposynge that it had ben a fantasme cryed for drede. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xiv. 26 His discipils seing him walking on y[e] see weer trobled saieng, y[t] it was a phantasm. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 37 That those phantasms..do frequent Cemeteries, Charnel-houses, and Churches, it is because these are the dormitories of the dead. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 744 Why..thou call'st Me Father, and that Fantasm call'st my Son? 1863 P. S. WORSLEY *Poems & Transl.* 7 Like the erring phantasm of a man Slain traitorously and cast into the deep.

b. *Psychics.* The supposed vision or perception of an absent person, living or dead, presented to the senses or mind of another.

1884 *Proc. Soc. Psychical Research* I. v. 44 Phantasms, as we call them, in order to include under a term more general than phantoms, impressions which may be not visual only, but auditory, tactile, or purely mental in character. 1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living* I. Introd. 35 We propose..to deal with all classes of cases where..the mind of one human being has affected the mind of another .. by other means than through the recognized channels of sense. 1887 C. L. MORGAN in *Mind* Apr. 281 Where..the phantasm includes details of dress or aspect which could not be supplied by the percipient's mind, Mr. Gurney thinks it may be attributed to a conscious or sub-conscious image of his own appearance..in the agent's mind, which is telepathically conveyed as such to the mind of the percipient.

II. 3. *Philos.* A mental image, appearance, or representation, considered as the immediate object of sense-perception: as distinct (*a*) from the external thing represented, or (*b*) in Platonic philosophy, from the true form or essence, perceptible by thought only and not by sense.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* iv. (1596) 38 Brute beasts with the temperature of their braine, and the fantasmes which enter thereinto by the fiue sences..partake those abilities. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 108 Memorie is a facultie of retaining well the phantasmes of things. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. i. 19 Homer, and Hesiod .. busied themselves about the phantasmes or pictures of Truth, but regarded not the Truth it self. 1752 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 221 It is then on these permanent phantasms that the human mind first works. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* I. i. 25 When they are objects of memory and of imagination, they get the name of phantasms. 1880 *Academy* 26 June 469 The phantasm or idea which awakens feeling in accordance with an appetence is not abstract but concrete and generally single.

†b. An idea, a concept. *Obs.*

a 1629 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. ii. § 8 (1622) 210 God is a fantasme, that can fill the fantasie.

†4. Imagination, fancy. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 82 She saw also, to her semynge, two sonnes shynynge one by another, that presente hemself by symulacyon wythin the fantasme of her entendement. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 252 Proceeding from a melancholic Phantasme. 1689 EVELYN *Let. to Pepys* 4 Oct., Y[e] subject of my wild phantasme..naturally leading me to something which I lately mention'd.

b. An imagination, a fancy: now always with emphasis on its unreality (cf. 1 b).

1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 17 His Female Friends were irrationally curious so strictly to examine his Dreams, and in this low state to hope for the Fantasms of Health. 1738 H. BROOKE *Tasso* I. 60 Ambitious phantasms haunt his idle brain. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* I. Pref. 5 Is it well to recal from Limbo the phantasms of forgotten dreamers?

5. *attrib.*

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iii, Visible and tangible objects in this phantasm world. 1843 — *Past & Pr.* III. i, From highest Phantasm apex to lowest Enchanted basis. 1871

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MORLEY *Carlyle* in *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 180 Why then should not the royalist assume..that the Protector was a usurper and a 'phantasm captain'?

Phantasma (fæntæ·zmă). Also 7 **fantasma**. Pl. **-as, -ata** (7 **-aes**). [a. It. *fantasma* = L. *phantasma*, a. Gr. *φάντασμα* appearance, mere appearance, phantom, image, f. *φαντάζ-ειν* to make visible, present to (or as to) the eye, f. *φαντ-ός* visible, f. stem *φαν-* of *φαίν-ειν* to show, appear, bring or come to light. See also PHANTASM and PHANTOM, which are forms of the same word through Fr.] **a.** An illusion, vision, dream; **b.** an apparition, a spectre: = PHANTASM 1 b and 2.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. III. *Colonies* 338 Round about the Desart Op, where oft By strange Phantasma's Passengers are scoft. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* In Lect. prorsus indignos, Shall this Fantasma, this Colosse peruse And blast with stinking breath my budding Muse? 1607 — *What you Will* Introd., Wks. 1856 I. 221 Skru'd about With each slight touch of od phantasmatas. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 149 He shall see..strange phantasmaes. 1631 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Turn Fort. Wheel* Pref., Dreames and phantasmas full of contradictions. 1765 GOLDSM. *Ess.* Misc. Wks. 1837 I. 227 All was a phantasma, and a hideous dream of incoherent absurdities. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* x, At length these crude phantasmata arranged themselves into something more regular. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. ix. (1876) 78 These were all an illusion and a phantasma, a thing that appeared, but did not really exist.

Phantasmagoria (fæntæzmăgō·riă). [f. Gr. *φάντασμα* PHANTASM + (?) *ἀγορά* assembly, place of assembly.

(But the inventor of the word prob. only wanted a mouth-filling and startling term, and may have fixed on *-agoria* without any reference to the Greek lexicon.)]

1. A name invented for an exhibition of optical illusions produced chiefly by means of the magic lantern, first exhibited in London in 1802. (Sometimes erroneously applied to the mechanism used.)

In Philipstal's 'phantasmagoria' the figures were made rapidly to increase and decrease in size, to advance and retreat, dissolve, vanish, and pass into each other, in a manner then considered marvellous.

1802 *Gentl. Mag.* June 544 Dark rooms, where spectres from the dead they raise—What's the Greek word for all this *Goblinstoria*? I have it pat—It is Phantasmagoria. *Ibid.* (end of vol.), An awful sound proclaims a spectre near, And full in sight behold it now appear..Such are the forms Phantasmagoria shows. 1805 MRS. CREEVEY in *C. Papers*, etc. (1904) I. 67 The Baron is preparing a phantasmagoria at the Pavillion. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iv. 80 An exhibition depending on these principles was brought out by M. Philipstal in 1802, under the name of the Phantasmagoria...Spectres, skeletons, and terrific figures..suddenly advanced upon the spectators, becoming larger as they approached them, and finally vanished by appearing to sink into the ground. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 207 Philipstal gave a sensation to his magic lantern entertainment by lowering unperceived, between the audience and the stage, a sheet of gauze, upon which fell the vivid moving shadows of phantasmagoria.

b. Extended to similar optical exhibitions, ancient and modern.

1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* ii. 59 The Almighty substituted, for the phantasmagoria intended by the witch, the spirit of Samuel. 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. v. 98 Machines by which phantasmagoria and oracular prestiges were played off. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* II. ix.

2. A shifting series or succession of phantasms or imaginary figures, as seen in a dream or fevered condition, as called up by the imagination, or as created by literary description.

[1803 *Europ. Mag.* XLIII. 186 'The Phantasmagoria' (title of a series of articles consisting of sketches of imaginary characters).] 1808 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 I. 345/2 The army seemed a phantasmagoria. 1835 W. IRVING *Newstead Abbey* in *Crayon Misc.* (1863) 347 Such was the phantasmagoria that presented itself for a moment to my imagination. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* II. xii. (1878) 133 Milton's genius has filled the atmosphere with a brilliant phantasmagoria of contending angels.

3. *transf.* A shifting and changing external scene consisting of many elements.

1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. v. (1869) 121 A huddled phantasmagoria of feathers, spangles, etc. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* ix. (1856) 68 The wildest frolic of an opium-eater's revery is nothing to the phantasmagoria of the sky tonight. 1880 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* xxiii, Without was a phantasmagoria of terrible bright colours, and within a mental chaos and disorder without a clue.

b. A phantasmagoric figure, or something compared thereto.

1821 BYRON *Vis. Judgm.* lxxvii, The man was a phantasmagoria in Himself—he was so volatile and thin.

4. *attrib.*

1841 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. viii. 130 There was no background to form a phantasmagoria deception, since the part plainest to be seen was the figure as it rose and sank above the paling. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 295/1 By the aid of a gas microscope attached to a powerful phantasmagoria lantern the image can be reflected on to a screen.

Hence †**Phantasmagorical** (-ɔi·ăkăl), **Phantasmago·rial** (whence **-ally** *adv.*), **Phantasmago·rian, Phantasmagoric** (-gŏ·rik), **Phantasmago·rical** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a phantasmagoria; hence, visionary, phantasmal; **Phanta·smago·rist**, one who produces or exhibits a phantasmagoria.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 537 Deucalion sees a *phantasmagoriacal shadow of what..forms the history of the ancient world. 1828 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 17 Apr., In this *phantasmagorial place [London], the objects of the day come and depart like shadows. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 86 A thousand other scenes..come up *phantasmagorially or panorama-wise before us. 1827 *Examiner* 212/2 The Will-o'-the-wisp is painted..with shadowy and *phantasmagorian power. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 180 It will ever elude his grasp like..the phantasmagorian images on the canvas. 1818 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 139 All Rabelais' personages are *phantasmagoric allegories. 1883 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predec.* i. (1900) 5 The phantasmagoric brilliancy of shows at Court. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* Pref. (1879) 6 To establish a theatre..where the creatures of his brain may play their *phantasmagorical antics. 1816 J. LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* XLII. 298 Whether..it can possibly be worth while..for our chemists, or rather for our *phantasmagorists to repeat any of the old palingenesian experiments? 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* lxxi, Those arch phantasmagorists, the philosophers who would leave nothing in the universe but their own delusions.

Phantasmagory (fæntæ·zmăgori). [Cf. F. *phantasmagorie*.] = PHANTASMAGORIA.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. iv, This dim Phantasmagory of the Pit. 1865 — *Fredk. Gt.* XXI. iii. (1872) IX. 304 The thing is reality; but it reads like a Phantasmagory produced by Lapland Witches. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 79 The phantasmagories of more prodigal and wild imaginations.

Phantasmal (fæntæ·zmăl), *a.* [f. PHANTASM or PHANTASMA + **-AL**.] Of the nature of a phantasm; spectral; having no material existence, unreal, imaginary; passing like a phantasm.

1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VI. 192 All that chequers the phantasmal scene That floats before our eyes in wavering light. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* vii. (1882) 56 The phantasmal chaos of association. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 230 No confirmation has been found for the story, fathered on a certain phantasmal Mr. Buckley. 1880 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* (1882) II. xvi. 320 With such phantasmal imaginations he filled Inglesant's ears.

b. *Psychics*: see PHANTASM 2 b.

1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living* I. Introd. 65 Between the moment of death and the phantasmal announcement thereof to a distant friend.

Hence **Phantasma·lian** *a.*, relating to what is phantasmal; **Phantasma·lity**, the quality of being phantasmal.

1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* III. viii, The idea grows up, a horrid phantasmalian monomania. 1875 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* II. II. ii. § 38. 45 Between the reality of our waking sensations, and the phantasmality of our dream perceptions ..the contrast is marked. 1903 *Critic* XLIII. 354/1 His is the spirit that cries for delivery from the tyranny of his senses, the phantasmality of the world.

Phanta·smally, *adv.* [f. prec. + **-LY** 2.] In a phantasmal manner or form; as a phantasm.

1855 MISS COBBE *Intuit. Mor.* 103 The belief that this causation descends into the sensible world, and takes place therein not phantasmally, but actually. 1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living* II. 530 Persons are phantasmally seen or heard very soon before their actual appearance in the flesh.

Phantasmascope (fæntæ·zmăskoup). [irreg. f. PHANTASMA + **-SCOPE**.] = PHENAKISTOSCOPE.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. App. 350 They appear as if..a hundred [legs] were revolving and so form a kind of natural Phantasmascope. 1844 OLMSTED *Rud. Nat. Philos.* viii. 558 The Phantasmascope consists of disks bearing on their margin a variety of figures, which are so related to each other, that each..figure shall afford a continuation of the preceding. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 77/2.

Phantasma·tic, *sb. Eccl. Hist.* [f. Gr. *φαντασματ-* (see PHANTASMA) + **-IC**.] = PHANTASIAST.

1701 tr, *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 322 The Phantasmaticks..who pretended that Christ had not a true Body.

Phantasma·tic, *a.* [as prec.] = next.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phantasmaticus*.., of or belonging to Phantasma: phantasmatic.

†**Phantasma·tical**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec.: see **-ICAL**.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a phantasm; phantasmal. Hence †**Phantasma·tically** *adv.*

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes Q ij, In our corporeall spirit: For that is the matter that the soul raiseth her phantasmaticall forms in. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* VII. 364 The Angels moving..with a locall motion, by the phantasmaticall body which they took [etc.]. *a* 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* IV. i. (1731) 143 So are the Cogitations that we have of Corporeal things usually both Noematical and Phantasmatical together, the one being as it were the Soul, and the other the Body of them. *Ibid.* 144 By a Rose considered thus Universally and Phantasmatically, we mean a Thing which so affects our Sense in respect of Figure and Colour.

Phanta·smato·graphy, *rare*—°. [f. as prec. + **-(O)GRAPHY**.] (See quot.)

1730–6 BAILEY (folio) Pref., *Phantasmatography*, .. a Treatise or Discourse of celestial Appearances, as the Rainbow. 1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.* 1864 in WEBSTER.

Phantasmic (fæntæ·zmik), *a.* [f. PHANTASM or PHANTASMA + **-IC**.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a phantasm; unreal; imaginary. So **Phanta·smical** *a.*

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 185 His shadowy monarch is assailed by ideal conspirators, and their phantasmic high treason he will have atoned for by substantial flesh and blood. 1857–8 SEARS *Athan.* vi. 49 The spectacle..was not phantasmic, but real. 1863 A. B. DAVIDSON *Bibl. & Lit. Ess.* (1902) 16 A species of Doketism akin to giving Christ a phantasmical body.

Phanta·smist. *rare*—¹. [f. as prec. + **-IST**.] One who maintains something to be a phantasm; a PHANTASIAST.

1823 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 6 Jan., It was real blood,..and not a mere celestial ichor, as the Phantasmists allege.

Phanta·smoge·nesis. *rare.* [f. Gr. *φάντασμα* PHANTASM + GENESIS.] The causation or origination of phantasms.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

So **Phantasmogenetic** (fæntæ·zmoʊdʒĭne·tik) *a.*, producing phantasms or apparitions; *esp.* creating or producing a phantasm (sense 2 b). Hence **Phanta·smogene·tically** *adv.*

1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living* II. 279 A Phantasmogenetic impulse conveyed directly from mind to mind. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Phantasmogenetically*. 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Hum. Personality* I. Gloss., *Phantasmogenetic centre*, a point in space so modified by the presence of a spirit that it becomes perceptible to persons materially present near it.

Phantasmo·gnomy. [f. as prec. + Gr. *γνώμη* means of knowing: cf. *physiognomy*.] (See quot.)

1855 SMEDLEY, etc. *Occult Sc.* 296 Phantasmognomy .. teaches men to foresee and to foretell future or distant events from the images which fancy presents to the mind.

Phantasmo·logy. [f. as prec. + **-LOGY**.] The scientific study of phantasms. Hence **Phantasmo·logical** *a.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Phantast, -ic, -ical, etc., obs. or rare variants of FANTAST, **-IC**, **-ICAL**, etc.

Phantasy, variant of FANTASY (where see the Note, as to its frequent use in some senses).

†**Phantic, -ike**. *Obs. rare.* [? Syncopated for *pha·natick*, FANATIC 2.] A possessed person.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. II. *Imposture* 234 So doth the Phantike (lifting vp his thought On Sathan's wing) tell with a tongue distraught Strange Oracles. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Phantick*.

Phantom (fæ·ntəm), *sb.* Forms: α. 4–7 **fantosme**, 4–8 **-om**(e, (4 **-oum, -eme, -ime, -umme, -on, faintum**, 4–5 **fantum**, 6 **fantone**). β. 6–8 **phantome**, (7 **-ôm**(e), 7–8 **phantosme**, 7– **phantom**. [ME. *fantosme, fantome*, a. OF. *fantosme* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Pr. *fantasma, -auma*, Cat. *fantarma*, Sp., It. *fantasma*:—L. *phantasma*, a. Gr. *φάντασμα*: see PHANTASMA. (The *o* of the Fr. (and Eng.) form has not been satisfactorily accounted for.)]

†1. Illusion, unreality; vanity; vain imagination; delusion, deception, falsity. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 55 Hit neys bot fantum [*v. rr.* fanton, fantom] for to say, To day it is, to moru away. *Ibid.* 22160 Wiþ iugulori þai sal be wroght, And fantum [*v. rr.* faintum, fantom] be, and elles noght. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* iv. 3 Whi love yhe fantom [L. *vanitatem*] and lighinge speke? *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 493 (Fairf. MS.) Fro Fantome, and Illusion Me save. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 172 Josaphat was in gret doute, And hield fantosme al that he herde. *c* 1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref., Copyed has þis Sauter ben of yuel men of lollardry:..Hur fantom hath made mony a fon. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xli. 311, I byleue it is but fantosme or spyryt werke of this woman. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccccxliv. (1714) 481 The whole Entertainment of his Life was Vision and Phantome.

†b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; an illusion, a delusion; a deception; a figment, a lie.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1341 Honoured he not hym þat in heuen wonies, Bot fals fantummes of fendes, formed with handes. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter*, etc. 505 Þe deuyl sayd,.. i. sall take þaim wiþ snarys of sere temptaciouns, and many fald errours & fantoms. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* ii, This is no fantum, ne no fabulle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 122/2 A Fantum, *fantasma*. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* 155 The tricks And Fantosmes wherewithall our Schismaticks Abuse themselves and others. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 50 The Express which they assure us to have been dispatched ..is a meer Fantome.

2. Something that appears to the sight or other sense, but has no material substance; an apparition, a spectre; a spirit, a ghost.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xiv. 26 Thei, seeynge hym walkynge aboue the see, weren distourblid, seyinge, For it is a fantum. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xli. 311 It is som spyryt, som fantosme or Illusyon that thus hath abused me. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* IV. ii. 265 An Abbesse in Spaine, whose place a phantosme held in the Church..while shee lay with a wicked spirit that maried her. 1693 SMALLRIDGE *Jul. Cæsar* in *Dryden's Plutarch* IV. 484 The Phantôm which appear d to Brutus. 1746 SMOLLETT *Tears Scot.* 31 The pale phantoms of the slain Glide nightly o'er the silent plain. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1016 Hark the Phantom of the house That ever shrieks before a death. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* VI. 292 The phantoms are thin apparitions, clothed in a vain Semblance of form.

b. Something having the form or appearance, but not the substance, of some other thing; a (material or optical) image *of* something.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 325 When a Body is.. reduc'd into Ashes, we find again in the Salts, extracted from its Ashes, the Idea, the Image, and the Phantom of the same Body. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VI. xxxiii. 5 As twin phantoms of one star that lies O'er a dim well, move, though the star reposes. 1819 — *Prometh. Unb.* III. iii. 52 The forms Of which these are the phantoms. 1856 T. B. BUTLER *Philos. Weather* iv. 63 (Funk) The thirsty wanderer is deluded by the phantom of a moving, undulating, watery, surface. 1882 P. G. TAIT in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 582/1 Another curious phenomenon..the phantoms which are seen when we look at two parallel sets of palisades or railings, one behind the other...The appearance..is that of a magnified set of bars..which appear to move rapidly as we slowly walk past.

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c. *fig.* Applied to that which is a 'vain show', or to a person, institution, etc., that has the name and show of power but none of the substance, or to one which remains a 'ghost of his (or its) former self'; a cipher. Cf. GHOST *sb.* 9.

1661 EVELYN *Tyrannus* 23 Exorcising these Apparitions and Fantosm's of a Court and Country. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 75 The Husband is only a Fantom. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 260 The caprice of the Barbarians.. once more seated this Imperial phantom [Maximus] on the throne. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. vi. 131 They annihilated the phantom of authority which still lingered with the name of Khalif at Bagdad. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. §6. 530 'If I granted your demands', replied Charles, 'I should be no more than the mere phantom of a king'. 1901 C. B. MOUNT in *N. & Q.* 15 June 465 This little phantom of a village [Temple, Cornwall]..dwindled to nothing..in the eighteenth century.

3. A mental illusion; an image which appears in a dream, or which is formed or cherished in the mind; also, the thought or apprehension of anything that haunts the imagination.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 47 Who wondrous things concerning our welfare, And straunge phantomes doth lett us ofte foresee. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* II. i, Farewel sorrow, farewel fear, They're fantoms all! 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 32 P 11 We suffer phantoms to rise up before us, and amuse ourselves with the dance of airy images. 1804 WORDSW. '*She was a Phantom*', She was a Phantom of delight When first she gleamed upon my sight. 1849 DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail Coach* III. v, Sister unknown..a thousand times, amongst the phantoms of sleep, have I seen thee entering the gates of the golden dawn. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 127 There is the phantom of an implacable Fate behind all those dreadful deeds.

b. The mental image or concept of an external object (considered as having a merely subjective existence).

1682 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I. (1682) 3 The notion they have of him is but a phantôme and conceit. 1842 EMERSON *Lect., Transcend.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 280 How easy it is to show him [the Materialist] that he also is a phantom walking and working amid phantoms. 1865 GROTE *Plato* II. xxv. 270 When you contemplate many similar objects, one and the same ideal phantom or Concept is suggested by all.

4. The visible representative, image, or figure of some incorporeal person or body politic.

1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. xiii. § 151 So [the supreme executor of the law] is to be consider'd as the Image, Phantom, or Representative of the Commonwealth.

5. Technical uses. a. A model of an infant used in obstetric demonstrations; cf. MANIKIN 2 c.

1882 in OGILVIE. 1902 *Rep. Gen. Med. Council on Exam. Univ. Durham* 17 Candidates were required to demonstrate on the 'phantom' the application of the forceps. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 605 A good description is given of the various forms of 'phantom'.

b. *Angling.* An artificial bait made to resemble live-bait.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 52 Patent Soleskin Phantoms, and Artificial Baits. 1892 G. R. LOWNDES *Camping Sk.* 181 The 'phantom' had still less effect. *Ibid.* 267 Of a phantom the boss had no opinion at all.

6. *appositive* or *adj.* That is a phantom; merely apparent, spectral, illusive. (Sometimes hyphened.)

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xviii. 2206 Syne þai herd, þat Makbeth aye In fantown Fretis had gret Fay. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1861 Þe fantom fyre it vanyst sone. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 478 To assert their phantosme or feigned soveraignty. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 233 The adverse host the phantom-warrior ey'd. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* xix. (1833) 344 Such phantom similes are mere witticisms. 1822–56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Wks. 1897 III. 284 Phantom cavalry careered, flying and pursuing. 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman* ii, Phantom ship to skim aërial waves Or desert mirage. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* ii. 47 That phantom-god who, as we are told, is only a pale reflection of human vanity.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Simple attrib., as *phantom-land, -nation, -shape, -tribe, -warning*; b. similative, as *phantom-fair, -white* adjs.; also *phantom-like* adj. and adv.

1855 TENNYSON *Daisy* 65 *Phantom-fair Was Monte Rosa. *a* 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 42 Roams the *phantomland for ever. *c* 1880 S. ROGERS *Italy, Venice* 141 *Phantom-like, vanish with a dreadful scream. 1860 T. MARTIN *Horace* 55 Before thee evermore doth Fate Stalk phantomlike. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* x. 627 The *Phantome-nations of the dead. *c* 1880 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 70 Two *phantom-shapes were sitting side by side. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* VI. lxxix, Oberon, the silver-scepter'd fay, That rules his *phantom-tribes with gentle force. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xcii, Tho' the months..Should prove the *phantom-warning true.

8. Special combinations and collocations: **phantom corn, phantom corpuscle**: see quots.; **phantom-fish**, the transparent young of the common conger; **phantom flesh**: see quot.; **phantom-larva**, the transparent larva of a dipterous fly of the genus *Corethra*; **phantom minnow** (cf. 5 b); **phantom tumour**, a rounded abdominal swelling of temporary nature having the appearance of an actual tumour.

1674 RAY *N. C. Words*, **Fantome corn*, lank or light Corn...Phantosme Corn is Corn that has as little bulk or solidity in it as a Spirit or Spectre. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 258 They [i.e. red-blood corpuscles in urine] may retain their proper form, or they may appear as pale yellowish rings (*phantom corpuscles of Traube). 1879 *Bull. Essex Inst.* (Cent. Dict.), Conger eels and their curious transparent young—*phantom fish—are occasionally seen. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words*, **Fantome flesh*, when it hangs loose on the Bones. 1900 MIALL & HAMMOND *Harlequin Fly* ii. 78 The *phantom-larva (Corethra), which poises itself in the middle depths of clear water. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 212 Flexible Minnows..Caledonian Minnows..*Phantom Minnows. 1900 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 8/2 A bewildering 'eenstrument', as the Highland gillie called a phantom minnow. 1857 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. & Pract. Physic* (ed. 4) II. lxvii. 415 The tumour which she had presented to the notice of the surgeon was what has been called a *phantom tumour. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1137.

Hence (mostly *nonce-words*) **Pha·ntom** *v. trans.*, to haunt as a phantom; **Phantoma·tic** [cf. *phantasmatic*] *a.*, phantom-like, unreal; **Phanto·mic, Phanto·mical** *adjs.*, of the nature of or resembling a phantom; **Phanto·mically** *adv.*, as or in the form of a phantom; **Pha·ntomish** *a.*, akin to or suggestive of phantoms; **Pha·ntomishly** *adv.* (in 5 **fantomysliche**), in the manner of or by means of phantoms; **Pha·ntomry**, phantoms collectively; **Pha·ntomship**, the personality of a phantom.

1899 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 356, I had tried..the cure-all of hard work, but there was that ghost of the heart *phantoming everything sadly. 1828 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 177 The love of Adam and Eve in Paradise is..not *phantomatic, and yet removed from every thing degrading. 1877 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* (1878) 63 Their libraries of volumes..are but *phantomic. 1687 MRS. BEHN *Emperor of Moon* II. i, Whether they appear'd in solid bodies, or *fantomical, is yet a question. 1882 *Gd. Words* 602 Thus she appeared *phantomically [*pr.* -mimically] to her slumbering parents. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* May 803/1 The time was late, the place was *phantomish. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 1142 Þus visiones nere not *fantomysliche ydo. 1835 ANSTER tr. *2nd Pt. Faustus* III. (1887) 159 Did the anguish of my spirit Shape the wild *phantomry? 1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 22 Of her *Phantomship requested, To learn the Name of that close Dwelling. 1853 MISS E. S. SHEPPARD *Ch. Auchester* XVI. (1875) 68 This ghost of an aphorism stalked forth from my brain,..and to lay its phantomship, I am compelled to submit it to paper.

Pha·ntomist. [f. prec. + -IST.] One who professes some doctrine or theory as to phantoms; in quot., one holding the Docetic theory of Christ's body, a phantasiast. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1895 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 212 The reality of Christ's sufferings, which those who held the phantomist theory denied.

Pha·ntomize, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans. lit.* To make a phantom of, reduce to a phantom; in quots. used polemically for, To explain away by interpreting in a 'spiritual' or figurative sense. Hence **Pha·ntomizer.**

1860 WOLFF *Trav. & Adv.* I. xii. 377 The system of interpreting..unfulfilled prophecy in a phantomizing, or, what is commonly called spiritual manner. *Ibid.* 379 Against the spiritual interpreters, that is, the phantomizers, of the 3rd and 4th verses. *Ibid.* II. 121 Christians who phantomize the clear sense of prophecy.

[**Phantomnation,** error for *phantom nation*: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

†**Pha·ntomy,** *sb. Obs.* In 5 **fantomye.** [f. PHANTOM + -Y: cf. *villainy*, etc.] Illusion; fantasy; the practice of illusion, deception.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xcii. 421 (Add. MS.) Now ye mow se the sothe, that it is false and vntrew, and fantomye.

Pha·ntomy, *a. rare.* [f. PHANTOM + -Y.] Of the nature of or characteristic of a phantom; phantasmal; *dial.* thin, reduced to a 'shadow'.

1877 E. LEIGH *Cheshire Gloss.* (E. D. D.), Horses are very phantomy at this time of year. 1893 *Temple Bar Mag.* XCVII. 240 A phantomy pair of thick black brows.

Phantoscope (fæ·ntŏskōup). [f. Gr. *φαντός* visible + -SCOPE: cf. PHANTASCOPE.]

1. A modification of the kaleidoscope.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Sept. 8/1 This new invention, called the phantoscope, and patented by Mr. W. S. Simpson, differs from the traditional kaleidoscope as..any object whatever can, through an aperture at the end, be placed within it—a bee, for instance, a butterfly, a spray of maidenhair fern, or a sprig of heather, producing a complex vision of quite inconceivable beauty.

2. = PHANTASCOPE.

1902 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*

†**Phanun,** obs. form of FANON.

c 1475 *Voc.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 755/27 *Hic Phanо*, phanun.

-phany, repr. Gr. *-φανία, -φάνεια* appearance, manifestation, f. stem *φαν-* of *φαίν-ειν* to show, appear; as in *angelophany, epiphany, theophany.*

†**Phaometer** (fēi·ǫ·mĭtəɹ). *Obs.* [f. Gr. *φάος* light + -METER.] An apparatus for determining the intensity of light; a photometer.

1747 *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 495 M. de Buffon, being asked if it might be possible to invent a Phaometer, or Machine for measuring the Intensity of Light.

Pharaoh (fē·ro). Forms: 1 **Pharaon,** 4 **Pharaone, Pharaoe, Farao,** 4–7 **Pharao,** 7 **Pharoh,** 8 **Pharoah,** 7– **Pharaoh.** [orig. ad. L. *Pharaŏ, Pharaōn-em* (whence F. *Pharaon*), a. Gr. *Φαραώ*, a. Heb. פַּרְעֹה *parʿōh*, ad. Egypt. *pr-ʿo* great house. The later Eng. spelling takes the final *h* from Heb.]

1. The generic appellation of the ancient Egyptian kings; an Egyptian king, *esp.* that one under whom Joseph flourished, and those in whose time the oppression and Exodus of Israel took place.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. iv. § 2 Hiora þeaw wære þæt hi ealle hiora cyningas hetan Pharaon. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 150 Hit fel as þe Fader seide In Pharaones tyme. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xli. 1 After two 3eer Pharao [1388 Farao] sawe a sweuen. *a* 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 177 After that he came at the Red sea, Pharao with his power followed at his back. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 73 The Egyptian Kings in holy writ vntill Salomons time are all calld Pharaoh's. It was no proper name, but a title which euery one of them had. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xiv. 385 Rameses the Second..remains to this day the representative Pharaoh of a line of monarchs whose history covers a space of fifty centuries.

b. *fig.* Used as a name for any tyrant or taskmaster.

c 1630 SANDERSON *Serm. Prov.* xix. 21 § 34 Scattering such proud Pharaohs in the imagination of their hearts. 1846 MRS. GORE *Sk. Eng. Char.* (1852) 69 The Sundays..by permission of his Pharaoh of the mill, were usually spent in wandering with his sisters about the green lanes by Gadesbridge, or Gaddesden.

†**2.** (Also **Pharaon, Pharoan, Pharo.**) A gambling game played with cards: = FARO[1]. *Obs.*

1717 GAY *To Pulteney* 79 Nannette last night at tricking Pharaon play'd. 1739, 1748 [see FARO[1] 1]. 1762 [T. VAUGHAN] *Fashionable Follies* II. cclxii. 212 She..spent whole days, and even nights, at whist and pharoan. 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes Import., Resignation* xii, Behold, a hundred coaches at her door, Where Pharo triumphs in his mad career.

attrib. 1721 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Artifice* 1, He belongs to a Pharaoh-table, I us'd to see him tally sometimes. 1729 GAY *Polly* 11, For some time I kept a Pharaon bank with success. 1796 COLQUHOUN *Police of Metropolis* p. x, [Houses] where Pharo Banks are kept. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1849) IV. 416 A party were at the pharo-table.

†**3.** A kind of strong ale or beer; also known as 'Old Pharaoh', 'Stout Pharaoh'. Cf. FARO[2]. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1683 G. MERITON *Praise Yorks. Ale* (1685) 3 Lac'd Coffee, Twist, Old Pharoh, and Old Hoc. Juniper, Brandy and Wine de Langue-Dock. 1702 T. BROWN *Lett. fr. Dead* Wks. 1760 II. 286 A morning's draught of three-threads and old Pharoah. 1839 W. H. AINSWORTH *J. Sheppard* II. v, Don't muddle your brains with any more of that Pharaoh.

4. In names of animals, plants, etc.; as **Pharaoh's ant,** the little red ant (*Monomorium pharaonis*); **Pharoah's beans,** nummulites found in the rock of the pyramids, etc.; **Pharaoh's chicken,** the Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*); **Pharaoh's corn,** *Triticum compositum*, the grains of which have been found in mummy-cases; mummy-wheat; **Pharaoh's fig,** †(*a*) some species of the genus *Musa*; (*b*) *Sycomorus antiquorum*; **Pharaoh's hen** = *Pharaoh's chicken*; **Pharaoh's mouse, or rat,** the ichneumon; **Pharaoh's pence** = *Pharaoh's beans*; **Pharaoh's serpent** [cf. Exod. vii. 9], a chemical toy composed of sulpho-cyanide of mercury, which fuses in a serpentine form; **Pharaoh's worm** = GUINEA-WORM.

1884 *Leisure Hr.* 236/1 Those round discs..known as *Nummulites*, and which Strabo was informed were petrified beans—'*Pharaoh's beans'. 1840 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* III. 166 *Neophron percnopterus*, the white neophron. Egyptian vulture. *Pharaoh's chicken. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App., **Pharaoh's Fig*,..a genus of plants called by authors *musa*. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n., Sycomorus antiquorum*, Pharaoh's Fig. 1876 *Helps Study Bible, Birds* s. v. *Eagle*, The 'Egyptian vulture' or '*Pharaoh's hen', common in Asia and all parts of Africa. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 427 The Indian Mouse, or *Pharaohs Mouse (as some learned later Writers do write) is no other then the Ichneumon. 1598, 1886 *Pharaoh's rat [see RAT *sb.*[1] 1 b]. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Nov. 5, I have found that one half of a *6d.* *Pharaoh's serpent is sufficient to poison a large sized rabbit.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *Pharaoh-like* adj.

1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 84 That I may seasonably drown this Pharaoh-like procrastination in the sea of repentance. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Nov. 3/1 For a while he shows a Pharaoh stubbornness.

Hence †**Pharaonian** (fēoreɪō·niăn), **Pharaonic** (-ǫ·nik), †**Pharao·nical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to, of the nature or character of, or like Pharaoh.

1673 PENN *The Chr. a Quaker* xviii. 577 *Pharaonian Task-Master. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlii. (1856) 387 Barriers, grander and more massive than the *Pharaonic rubbish of the Ramesium. 1899 SAYCE *Early Israel* v. 149 The Pharaonic Egyptians are the Egyptians of history. *c* 1528 *Impeachm. Wolsey* in Furnivall *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 352 Where he dyd well, thowe doste Amys by thy *pharon[i]call mynde. 1632 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 266 It was a Pharaonical thing to deny her choice of a midwife.

Pharbitin (fāɹbəi·tin). *Chem.* [f. Bot.L. *Pharbīt-is* + -IN.] A purgative resin obtained from the KALADANA resin-plant *Pharbitis* (or *Ipomœa*) *Nil*; also called **Pharbi·tisin.**

1873 DRURY *Usef. Plants Ind.* 337 Dr. G. Bidie prepared a resin from the seeds called *Pharbitisin*, which is a safe and efficient purgative. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 389. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pharbitin.*

Phare (fēəɹ). [a. F. *phare* (1553 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *phar-us*, a. Gr. *φάρος*: see PHAROS.]

1. A lighthouse; = PHAROS[1] 2. Also *fig.*

1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Phare*,..a Tower or high place by the Sea coast, wherein were continually lights and fires, which served Seamen to see the Haven. 1668 SMITH *Voy. Constantinople* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 23 On the Sandy Banks stands the Phare or Watch-tower. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* v. 386 Sun!..what care If lower mountains light their snowy phares At thine effulgence, yet acknowledge not The source of day? 1845 — *Lett.* (1899) I. 18 Like the

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light in those crazy Mediterranean phares I have watched at sea.

†**2.** A strait or channel lighted by a pharos; the Strait of Messina: cf. FARE *sb.*3 *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 246 The Phare of Messina (for so these streights are now called of the Lanterne that stands on the point of Pelorus). 1652 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* II. Proem, The flames thereof flew ore the Phare of Messina into Calabria. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6176/1 Near the Phare of Messina.

Phareis, pl. of *pharie*, obs. form of FAIRY.

†**Pharian** (fēᵉ·riăn), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *Phari-us* of Pharos, Egyptian.] Of or pertaining to the island of Pharos; *poet.* Egyptian, Nilotic. b. *sb.* An Egyptian.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 500 The Ephesian Temple and high Pharian Tower. 1624 MILTON *Paraphr. Ps.* cxiv, And past from Pharian fields to Canaan land. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* x. 778 He chears the drooping Pharians with success. *a* 1729 CONGREVE tr. *Ovid's Art of Love* III. Wks. 1773 III. 271 If pale, let her the crimson juice apply; If swarthy, to the Pharian varnish fly.

Pharisæan (færisī·ăn), *a.* Also **-ean.** [f. L. *Pharisæ-us* PHARISEE + **-AN.**] = next, 1.

1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 367 All of them Pharisæan disciples, and bred up in their Doctrin. 1892 CHEYNE *Orig. Psalter* viii. 415 The Second Book of Maccabees approaches much more closely to the Pharisæan theology.

Pharisaic (færisē·ik), *a.* [ad. L. *Pharisaïc-us* (Jerome), a. Gr. *φαρισαϊκ-ός*, f. *φαρισαῖ-ος*: see PHARISEE and **-IC.** Cf. F. *Pharisaïque* (Calvin).]

1. Of or belonging to the Pharisees.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. vi, He..removes the Pharisaick mists rais'd between the Law and the peoples eyes. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 4. 6 The Pharisaick Sect amongst the Jews. 1879 C. GEIKIE *Christ* 22 The bitterest persecutions of the Pharisaic party.

2. Resembling the Pharisees in being strict in doctrine and ritual, without the spirit of piety; laying great stress upon the external observances of religion and outward show of morality, and assuming superiority on that account; hypocritical; formal; self-righteous.

The particular connotation varies according as one or other of the aspects in which the Pharisees appear in the Gospels is emphasized; the present tendency being to emphasize that of self-righteousness.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Alls not gold* xxiv, Wee are so Punctuall and Precise In Doctrine (Pharisaik-wise). 1771 FLETCHER *Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 13 He sets up pharisaic self, instead of Christ. 1795 SOUTHEY *Soldier's Funeral* 56 O my God! I thank thee, with no Pharisaic pride I thank thee, that I am not such as these. 1884 *Congregational Year Bk.* 86 There is something worse than Pharisaic respectability. There is Pharisaic vice.

Pharisaical (færisē·ikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + **-AL.**] †**1.** = PHARISAIC 1. *Obs.*

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1604 As Cayphas ones sayd in counsell pharysaycall. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 124 The want of which office Christ obiected to another of his Pharisaicall hostes. 1831 BURTON *Eccl. Hist.* viii. (1845) 189 The Pharisaical part of the Council declared him to be innocent.

2. = PHARISAIC 2.

1532 TINDALE *Exp.* 1 *John* ii. 3 (1537) 37 Our pharisaycall doctours haue no doctrine to knowe when a man is in the state of grace. 1625 BACON *Ess., Superstition* (Arb.) 347 The Causes of Superstition are:..Excesse of Outward and Pharisaicall Holinesse. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xx. 371 The pharisaical self-sufficiency of the modern infidel. 1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. xi. 161 There are vast multitudes of Pharisaical hypocrites among baptized Christians.

Hence **Pharisa·ically** *adv.*; **Pharisa·icalness.**

1599 *Broughton's Let.* vii. 21 So farre houen with surquedrie and self-loue,..Pharisaically..to annihilate all others. 1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* xvii. 489 Their many kinds of Superstitions, and Pharisaicalness. 1884 *Bookseller* 6 Nov. 1177/2 He, pharisaically, in the interests of morality, gets the thief, whom he taught, committed to prison.

Pharisaism (fæ·risēˌiz'm). [f. mod.L. *Pharisaïsm-us*, in 16th c. F. (Calvin) *Pharisaïsme*, f. Gr. *φαρισαῖ-ος* PHARISEE + **-ISM.**]

1. The doctrine and practice of the Pharisees; the fact of being a Pharisee.

1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* iv. 9 Paul was (*ἀφωρισμένος*) separated, which some would haue allude to his Pharisaisme. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Pharisee*, Pharisaism is still the prevailing doctrine in the Jewish religion. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 519 It was the desire to preserve that Law intact which..formed the nobler side of Pharisaism.

2. The character and spirit of the Pharisees; hypocrisy; formalism; self-righteousness.

1601 W. WATSON *Import. Consid.* (1831) 27 You should not be seduced by Pharisaism, hypocrisy, and plausible persuasions. 1721 *Reflect. on Wall's Hist. Inf. Bapt.* 351 What at length, do you find, but a kind of men mad with Pharisaism, bewitching with traditions? 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 167 Of all the Pharisaisms of the day, our Church-going seems to me the masterpiece. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* iii. I. 46 When we speak of Pharisaism we mean obedience petrified into formalism, religion degraded into ritual, morals cankered by casuistry.

Pharisean: see PHARISÆAN, PHARISIAN.

Pharisee (fæ·risī), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1–2 **fari-, phariseus,** 3 **pharisewus, farisew,** 4 **pharisæu, -isew, -ysu, farisæu,** 5 **pharysew.** *β.* (3 **pharise**), 4 **far-,** 4–6 **pharise, -isey**; 4– **pharisee.** *γ. pl.* 5 **pharisen, -ysen.** [*a.* OE. *fari-, phariseus* (gen. sing. *-ees*, pl. *-eas*), in 13th c. *pharisewus*; thence ME. *farisew, pharisew, -eu*, etc. (cf. HEBREW). *β.* ME. *pharise, -ee*, a. OF. *pharise* (13th c. in Godef.). The OE. and OF. were both ad. L. *pharisæus, -ēus*, a. Gr. *φαρῑσαῖος*, pl. *-αῖοι*, ad. Aramanic פְּרִישָׁיָא *p'rīshaiyā* emph. pl. of פְּרִישׁ *p'rīsh* = Heb. פָּרוּשׁ *pārūsh*, separated, hence separatist.]

1. One of an ancient Jewish sect distinguished by their strict observance of the traditional and written law, and by their pretensions to superior sanctity.

*a. c*897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xlvii. 362 Ða Fariseos geliefdon ðære æriste. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke vii. 37 He sæt on þæs fariseus [*c* 1160 *Hatton* farisees] huse. *Ibid.* xi. 43 Wa eow fariseum [*Hatt.* fariseen, xiv. 3 farisean]. *Ibid.* xviii. 11 Ða stod se fariseus [*Hatt.* phariseus]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 16862 Forr Farisew bitacneþþ uss Shædning onn Ennglissh spæche. *Ibid.* 19658 Þa laþe Farisewess. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 328 Nout ase was þe Pharisewus þet tolde his god deden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13588 Þan phariseus [*v. rr.* -eseus, -aseus] þat war ful fell. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11647 Do nat as þe pharysu Preyde Gode azens hys pru. 1340 *Ayenb.* 175 Zuyche weren þe farizeus of þe godspelle. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxiii. 215 Herke, sere pharysew, and sere scrybe.

β. [*c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 365/27 A-mong men of pharise þat luþere weren, he cam.] *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 223 Cunne we wel Goddis lawe, and loke wher Fariseis grounden hem in it. *Ibid.* II. 36 Essey, Saducey and Pharisey. 1382 — *Luke* xviii. 10 Oon a Pharise [1388 a Farisee] and the tothir a pupplican. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 14 The Scribe and ek the Pharisee. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* xiii. 117 (MS. 1607) To the pharisies these wordes say [*v. rr.* pharaseres, pharasittes]. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* vii. 36 He cam in to the pharises housse. 1590 GREENWOOD *Collect. Sclaund. Art.* E iv b, He was a Pharisey. *Ibid.* F iij b, Blynde Pharesies. 1673 MILTON *True Relig.* 6 The Pharisees and Saduces were two Sects. 1841 TRENCH *Parables, Two Debtors*, The true spirit of a Pharisee betrays itself.

γ. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6893 Upon the chaire of Moyses.. Sitte Scribes and Pharisen.

2. A person of Pharisaic spirit or disposition; a self-righteous person; a formalist; a hypocrite.

1589 G. HARVEY *Advt. Pappe Hatchet* Wks. (Grosart) II. 168 Reprobates,..tyrants, pharises, hypocrites, false prophets. 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 193 Though he play the Pharisie neuer so in iustifying his owne innocence, theres none will beleeue him. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* ii. 8 Not the nation, but the affection makes a Pharisee. 1682 TATE *Abs. & Achit.* II. 788 Whom laws convict, and only they, shall bleed, Nor Pharisees by Pharisees be freed. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 59 The peacock, see—Mark what a sumptuous Pharisee is he! 1901 'LUCAS MALET' *Sir R. Calmady* II. iii, I was a self-righteous little Pharisee—forgive me.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1611 COTGR., *Pharisien*, hypocriticall, Pharisie-like. 1822 J. MACDONALD *Mem. J. Benson* 153 Did he Pharisee-like bless God that he was not as other men? 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 24 His may have been a respectable, decorous, Pharisee religion. 1900 G. SWIFT *Somerley* 25 Perhaps .. I did not mix the ingredients in their proper quantities: a little too much Pharisee-tincture, I expect.

†**Pha·risee,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To play the Pharisee; *refl.* to take credit to oneself for piety.

1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 51, I loue not I to pharisie, nor praise My selfe, for to her owne selfe I appeale. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* I. 30 Some of them .. acknowledge the Scripture, but .. only .. to Pharisee themselves, and Publican all the world besides.

Phariseeism (fæ·risēˌiz'm). [f. PHARISEE + **-ISM.**] = PHARISAISM.

1585 FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin on Acts* xv. 7. 355 There remained no phariseisme in Paul. 1865 L. OLIPHANT *Piccadilly* VI. (1870) 221 The force and despotic power of the Phariseeism of the present day.

†**Pharisian.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **farisen, -ysen,** 6 **phariseian, -esian**(e, **-isan,** 6–7 **-isian**(e. [In earlier forms a. F. *pharisien* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); subseq. conformed to L. types *Pharisæān-us, -īānus*: see PHARISÆAN.] A Pharisee.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 486 He..founded hem on Farysens feyned for gode. *Ibid.* 547 Beþ nou3t þise i-lyke Fully to þe Farisens in fele of þise poyntes? 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 108 Y^e phariseans and pyntid ypocritis quhilk vald mak thair selff richtwis throw thair aune varkis. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 63 The pridful Pharisiane. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 193 Wo be to 3ow, Pharesianis, That Regnis 3it lyke hie Capitanis.

†**Pha·rmacal,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *pharmac-um*, a. Gr. *φάρμακ-ον* poison, drug + **-AL.**] Of the nature of, or dealing with, drugs; pharmaceutical.

1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 22 Our pharmacall compositions. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 214 Brandy ..too often is used in its stead, by the Pharmacal Artist.

Pharmaceutic (fāːmăsiūˑtik, -kiūˑtik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *pharmaceutic-us*, a. Gr. *φαρμακευτικ-ός*, f. *φαρμακευτής* = *φαρμακεύς* poisoner, druggist, f. *φάρμακ-ον* poison, drug, medicine.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining or relating to pharmacy; pharmaceutical. Now *rare.*

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 164 Medecine is of five kinds. Pharmaceutic, cureth diseases by application of Medecine. 1775 SIR E. BARRY *Observ. Wines* 356 The pharmaceutic cure of several diseases. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 403 A user of pharmaceutic enchantments.

B. *sb.* (Usually in pl. **Pharmaceutics.**) The science of pharmacy; that branch of medical science which relates to the use of medicinal drugs.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 A j b, The parties of the art of Medycyne (y^t is to wyt dyetityke, pharmaceutyke, and cyrurgery). 1670 H. STUBBE *Plus Ultra* 67 Whosoever shall enquire into the ill consequences of the two Pharmaceutics, will say, that..the Galenical..is always the most safe. 1869 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 442 General Pharmaceutics.

Pharmaceu·tical (see prec.), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + **-AL.**] Pertaining to or engaged in pharmacy; relating to the preparation, use, or sale of medicinal drugs.

1648 PETTY *Adv. Hartlib* 16 Some good pharmaceuticall, Botanick and Chymicall Institutions. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 108 Remarks on the concentration of vinegar, and on some pharmaceutical preparations formed from this acid. 1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 24 The foundations of chemical science are to be found in the medical and pharmaceutical writers of the sixteenth century. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 121 It shall be unlawful for any Person to..use the title 'Chemist and Druggist'..unless such Person shall be a Pharmaceutical Chemist. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 26 Feb. 9/6 The 'Pharmaceutical Journal', which is the official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

B. *sb.* A pharmaceutical preparation; a medicinal drug.

1881 B. S. PROCTOR in *Pharmaceut. Jrnl.* 219 The association of trade in pharmaceuticals from extraneous sources with the practice of pharmacy and trade in pharmaceuticals made at home is a matter of convenience both to the pharmacist and the public.

Hence **Pharmaceu·tically** *adv.*, in relation to, or from the point of view of, pharmacy.

1770 *New Dispens.* p. v, Many .. articles I have examined pharmaceutically. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 116 A solid mass is produced, rendering the combination pharmaceutically incompatible. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* LI. 109 No alcohol has been administered..either dietetically, pharmaceutically or medicinally.

Pharmaceu·tist (see above). [irreg. f. Gr. *φαρμακευτ-ής* (see PHARMACEUTIC) + **-IST**: ? after *chemic, chemist.*] A pharmaceutic practitioner; a pharmacist, druggist.

1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 193 M. Leroux, a pharmaceutist of Vitry-le-Français. *c* 1865 WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 20/2 This..has been taken advantage of by sugar-refiners and pharmaceutists.

†**Pharma·cian.** *Obs.* [f. late L. *pharmacīa* PHARMACY + **-AN,** app. after F. *pharmacien* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] = next.

1720 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 31 By the unanimous Consent of all Physicians and Pharmacians.

Pharmacist (fā·ːmăsist). [f. PHARMACY + **-IST**: cf. *botanist.*] A person skilled or engaged in pharmacy; one who prepares or dispenses medicines; a druggist or pharmaceutical chemist.

1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. ii, Unskilful pharmacists! pleasure and study are not elements to be thus mixed together. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 437 He used two samples of the alkaloid prepared by different pharmacists. 1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 29 The Pharmacopœia, generally a stickler in legality, speaks of 'pharmacists', which, strictly speaking, chemists and druggists are not.

†**Pha·rmacize,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + **-IZE.**] *trans.* To treat with drugs, to 'physic'.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 108 That Religion should bee Pharmacized with such Drugs.

†**Pha·rmack.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. obs. F. *pharmaque* (Cotgr.), ad. med.L. *pharmacum*, a. Gr. *φάρμακ-ον* drug, medical or poisonous.] A drug, a medicine.

1643 *Decl. Lords & Com., Reb. Irel.* 39 It is one sicknesse, and one Pharmack will suffice.

Pharmaco-, repr. Gr. *φαρμακο-*, comb. form of *φάρμακον* drug, medicine, poison, a formative of technical words, as in the following:

Pha·rmacodyna·mic *a.*, relating to the powers or effects of drugs (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); so **Pha·rmacodyna·mics** *sb. pl.*, the science or subject of the powers or effects of drugs. **Pharmacognosy** (fāmăkɒ·gnŏsi) (also in L. form **-gno·sia,** and less correctly **-gno·sis**), the knowledge of drugs, pharmacology; esp. as a branch of natural history relating to medicinal substances in their natural or unprepared state; so **Pharmacogno·stical** *a.*, pertaining to pharmacognosy (whence **Pharmacogno·stically** *adv.*); **Pharmacogno·stics** = *pharmacognosy.* **Pharmacography,** a description of drugs (Ogilvie 1882). **Pha·rmacoma·nia,** a mania or craze for using or trying drugs (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1853); so **Pha·rmacomani·acal** *a.*, madly or irrationally addicted to drugs (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). **Pharmaco·mathy** = *pharmacognosy* (Ogilvie 1882). **Pharmaco·meter,** a vessel or contrivance for measuring medicines. **Pharmacomo·rphic** *a.*; see quot.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Pharmacodynamics,* a division of pharmacology, which considers the effects and uses of medicines. 1867 R. HUGHES (*title*) Manual of Pharmacodynamics. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Pharmacognosia,* a division of pharmacology, which treats of simples or unprepared medicines. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 190 Special Botany, *pharmacognosis, inorganic botany. 1901 tr. Dieterich (*title*), Analysis of Resins, Balsams and Gum-resins: their Chemistry and Pharmacognosis. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pharmacognostical.* 1884 F. B. POWER (*title*) The Cinchona Barks *pharmacognostically considered. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pharmacognostica* .. *pharmacognostics. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pharmacognosy.* 1901 *Chemist & Druggist* 7 Sept., Pharmacopedia is..a commentary on the

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botany, chemistry, pharmacognosy, and pharmacy of the medicines recognised by the British Pharmacopœia. [1874 Flückiger & Hanbury *(title)* *Pharmacographia: a History of the Principal Drugs of Vegetable Origin met with in Great Britain and British India.] 1830 *Edin. Rev.* L. 516 Impossible to light upon proper *pharmacometers. 1890 Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 326 **Pharmacomorphic*, pertaining to the form or appearance of drugs.

Pharmacolite (fāːrmăkŏlə̇ɪt). *Min.* [Named by Karsten 1800, f. Gr. *φάρμακο-ν* poison + -LITE.] Hydrous arsenate of calcium, occurring usually in silky fibres. *Magnesian pharmacolite*, a synonym of Berzeliite (Dana *Min.* (1844) 239).

1805 R. Jameson *Syst. Min.* II. 483 Pharmacolite..occurs as a coating. 1815 W. Phillips *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 27 Lime combined with the arsenic acid, forms a mineral called Pharmacolite. 1850 Dana *Min.* (ed. 4) 220 Picropharmacolite of Stromeyer..is probably impure pharmacolite.

Pharmacology (fāːrmăkɒ̆lŏdʒi). [ad. mod. L. *pharmacologia* (W. Harris 1683): see Pharmaco- and -logy.] That branch of medical science which relates to drugs, their preparation, uses, and effects; the science or theory of pharmacy.

1721 Bailey, *Pharmacology*, a Treatise concerning the Art of preparing Medicines. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 576 This work..answers the requisites of a good practical Pharmacology. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 17 *Pharmacology* is the general term employed to embrace these three divisions [Pharmacy, Therapeutics, Materia Medica]. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 542/2 The knowledge of the action of remedies, or Pharmacology.

Hence **Pharmacolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining or relating to pharmacology (whence **Pharmacolo·gically** *adv.*); **Pharmacologist**, a person versed in pharmacology.

1851–9 Hooker in *Man. Sci. Enq.* 421 Upon *pharmacological subjects Lindley's *Flora Medica*..will be found valuable. 1873 J. W. Legg in *St. Barth. Hosp. Rep.* IX. 163 Operations..done in the pharmacological laboratory. 1900 *Lancet* 8 Dec. 1644/2 The aldehydes are *pharmacologically active. *a* 1728 Woodward *Fossils* (J.), The osteocolla is recommended by the *pharmacologists as an absorbent and conglutinator of broken bones. 1881 Huxley in *Nature* XXIV. 346/2 Sooner or later, the pharmacologist will supply the physician with the means of affecting, in any desired sense, the functions of any physiological element of the body.

Pharmacopedia (fāːrmăkɒpīːdiă). Also in anglicized form **pharmacopedy** (-kɒ·pĭdi). [mod. f. Pharmaco- + Gr. *παιδεία* instruction: cf. *cyclopædia*. (Introduced in 1901–2 as a substitute for Materia medica in sense 2: see *Pharmaceut. Jrnl.* 29 Mar. 1902, p. 254.)] The art of imparting instruction or information about drugs, or a work containing such information; the sum of scientific knowledge concerning drugs and medicinal preparations. So **Pharmacope·dic** (-pīːdik) *a.*, relating to the study of drugs; **Pharmacope·dics** *sb. pl.*, the scientific study of drugs and medicinal preparations.

1901 E. White & J. Humphrey *(title)* Pharmacopedia. 1901 *Pharmaceut. Jrnl.* 28 Dec. 730/1 Pharmacopedics, as the scientific study of drugs and medicinal preparations may fitly be termed. *Ibid.*, A valuable addition to pharmacopedic literature. 1902 *Ibid.* 1 Mar. 177/2 Pharmacopedy (*materia medica*), galenic pharmacy, prescription reading, and dispensing. *Ibid.* 26 Apr. 346/2 Works on chemistry or pharmacopedy.

Pharmacopœia (fāːrmăkɒpīːiă). Also 7 **-pea**, (erron. **-pœa**, **-pœia**), 7–8 **-pœa**, 8–9 **-peia**. [mod. L., a. Gr. *φαρμακοποιία*, the art of a *φαρμακοποι-ός* or preparer of drugs, f. *φαρμακο-* Pharmaco- + *-ποιος* making, maker.]

1. A book containing a list of drugs, with directions for their preparation and identification; *spec.* such a book officially published by authority and revised at stated times.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. 1. i, That infinite variety of medicines which I find in every Pharmacopea. *Ibid.* II. v. 1. iii. 466 Our new London Pharmacopœa. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Life* (1886) 55 Pharmacopaeias or antidotaries of several countries. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 98 The medicine obtained a place in the Pharmacopeia of the Swedes. 1866 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sci.* II. 881/1 Previous to the year 1863, three Pharmacopœias were extant in Great Britain, viz. those of the Colleges of Physicians of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. In 1863 a British Pharmacopœia was compiled by the Medical Council of the kingdom, and sanctioned as a substitute for its predecessor. 1868 A. K. H. Boyd *Less. Mid. Age* 37 All the doctors in Britain and all the medicines in the pharmacopœia could make nothing of such a case.

2. A collection or stock of drugs. Also *fig.*

1721 Bailey, *Pharmacopœa*, a Dispensary or Collection of Medicines. 1807 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* xx. (ed. 5) II. 246 Then moistens her dewlaps With..each panacea From the Pharmacopeia. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xxiv, An opiate draught administered by the old Highlander from some decoction of herbs in his pharmacopeia. 1877 F. Heath *Fern W.* 42 Ferns have..a greater repute as items in the pharmacopoeia of the herbalist.

†**3.** A chemical laboratory. *Obs. rare*—⁰.

1864 in Webster. Hence in later Dicts.

Hence **Pharmacopœ·ist**, the compiler of a pharmacopœia.

1900 H. G. Graham *Soc. Life Scot. 18th C.* (1901) II. 480 The Pharmacopaeist of 1737 protests against the worthless farragoes made and sold in the shops.

Pharmacopœ·ial, *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] Pertaining to a pharmacopœia; *spec.* recognized in, or prepared, administered, etc. according to the directions of, the official Pharmacopœia.

1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1864 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 435 Two only..reached the standard of pharmacopœial strength. 1881 *Times* 14 Apr. 6/3 He was in the habit of treating his patients..with pharmacopœial remedies in ordinary pharmacopœial doses.

Pharmacopœian (-pīːiăn), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. as prec. + -an.]

A. *adj.* †**a.** Versed in the pharmacopœia; acquainted with the use of drugs. *Obs.* **b.** = prec.

1670 Maynwaring *Physician's Repos.* 77 The Pharmacopœian Physicians are but very few. 1890 *Daily News* 8 May 5/5 The spirit used in many of the pharmacopœian tinctures is rectified.

†**B.** *sb.* A person versed in the pharmacopœia.

1668 Maynwaring *Compl. Physician* 83 The most renowned Physitians..were Pharmacopœians..diligent and careful in the preparing of their own Medicines. 1671 — *Anc. & Mod. Pract. Physick* 25 He that is not a Pharmacopœian, is but half a Physician, and the worst half.

†**Pharmacopoie·tic**, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. Pharmaco- + Gr. *ποιητικός* making, productive.] Pertaining to the making or compounding of drugs. Also †**Pharmacopoie·tical** *a. Obs.*

1670 Maynwaring *Physician's Repos.* 86 Pharmacopoietick operations and tryals of Medicines. *Ibid.* 88 For want of knowledge in the Pharmacopoietical part.

†**Pharmacopo·le.** *Obs.* Also 8 **-pol**, and 6 in L. form **-pola**. [ad. L. *pharmacopōla*, a. Gr. *φαρμακοπώλης* dealer in drugs: see **-pole**. So in Fr. (Furetière 1690).] = Pharmacopolist.

1542 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 A j b, With the apotycaries, wherof they haue y^e^ name of pharmacopoles. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. i. 241 The carle lyeth here, att the house of this Pharmacopola. 1790 E. Darwin *Lett.* (1879) 39 Thus have I emptied my quiver of the arts of the Pharmacopol.

So †**Pharmacopo·lic** (-pɒ·lik) *a.*, drug-selling; †**Pharmacopo·litan** [irreg. after *metropolitan*, etc.] = next.

1775 S. J. Pratt *Liberal Opin.* cxxxiii. (1783) IV. 207 With the assistance of our pharmacopolic friends. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 153 Something that neither the Pharmacopolitan's shops nor gardens afford.

Pharmacopolist (fāːrmăkɒ̆pɒ̆list). Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ist.] A seller of drugs; an apothecary, a druggist.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* § 64 The family of Pharmacopolists. 1764 Foote *Mayor of G.* I. i, Not only a pharmacopolist, or vender of drugs, but likewise a chirurgeon. 1822 Scott *Nigel* ii. 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 440 That self-sufficient air and tone of pedantry of which the pharmacopolists of Europe were formerly accused.

†**Pharmacopoly.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. Pharmacopole + -y, as if from a F. **pharmacopolie*.] A place where drugs are sold; an apothecary's shop.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 498 Simple Syrup is made in every Pharmacopoly.

Pharmacosiderite (fāːrmăkɒsəi·dĕrəit). *Min.* [Named by Hausmann, 1813, f. Gr. *φάρμακον* in sense 'poison' + *σίδηρ-ος* iron + -ite.] Hydrous arsenate of iron, occurring in minute greenish or brownish crystals of cubic or tetrahedral form; also called *cube-ore*.

1835 C. U. Shepard *Min.* II. 102 Pharmacosiderite. (See Cube-Ore.) 1877 *Min. Mag.* I. 17 The pharmacosiderite occurs in the usual cubical forms.

‖**Pharmacothe·on.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. type **φαρμακοθεῖον* (f. *φάρμακον* medicine + *θεῖον* divine), in med. or mod.L. *pharmacothēum*, 'medicamentum divinum' (Jos. Laurentius *Amalthea Onomastica* 1640).] A divine medicine.

a 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 113 By a generall Pharmacotheon, when he gave his Body full of all these vertues in the Sacrament, to make his Sufferings ours.

Pharmacy (fāːrmăsi). Forms: 4–5 **farmacie**, **-cye**, 5 **farmasye**, (**formacie**), 7 **pharmacie**, 8– **pharmacy**. [a. OF. *farmacie* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *pharmacie* (16th c.), a. late L. *pharmacīa* (Cælius Aur., Isidore), a. Gr. *φαρμακεία* the practice of the *φαρμακεύς* or druggist.]

†**1.** A medicine or medicinal potion. *Obs. rare*—¹.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1855 Somme hadden salues and somme hadden charmes, Fermacies of herbes.

2. The use or administration of drugs or medicines. (Now chiefly *poet.* or *rhet.*, or as a vague extension of next sense.)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 83 A walkynge vlcus is heelid wiþ fleobotomie & formacie [*v. r.* ffarmasye]. 1704 F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* Pref., We ought not to be so eager after Courses of Pharmacy in all Cases. 1728 Pope *Iliad* xvi. 38 Their pain soft arts of pharmacy can ease. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* II. 40 They..did slowly..waste away for lack of pharmacy. 1895 Elworthy *Evil Eye* 445 Pharmacy consisted in divination by means of medicated drugs.

3. The art or practice of collecting, preparing, and dispensing drugs, esp. for medicinal purposes; the making or compounding of medicines; the occupation of a druggist or pharmaceutical chemist. (The leading current sense.)

[1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 1 b/1 *Pharmacia* instructed vs how to compownde our medicaments.] 1651 Wittie tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* I. xi. 40 A physician ought ..to be skilfull in Pharmacie, which consists in choice, preparation, and composition of simple Medicaments. 1727 Garth *Ovid's Met.* XIV. 275 So nice her Art in impious Pharmacy! 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 112 The vaunts of Paracelsus..and his open condemnation of the ancient pharmacy. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 76 A substance long known in pharmacy as 'red precipitate'.

attrib. 1882 *Chemist & Druggist* 1 Feb. 51/1 The Poison Schedule of the Pharmacy act.

4. A place where medicines are prepared or dispensed; a drug-store or dispensary.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 321 Attached to the church..is a pharmacy, where medicine is dispensed gratis. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 494 The 'Pharmacy' is large, airy, and well-filled with ancient blue and white jars. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 554 Bonjean's ergotin is that usually kept in our pharmacies.

†**Pharman, -maund, -mond,** early forms of Firman.

1598 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 115 The Pharmaund (or Charter) granted..from their Emperors. *Ibid.* 354 If the Petition be granted, he wears the Pharmond open in his Turbat.

Pharo, pharoan: see Pharaoh 2.

†**Pharol.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. It. *farolo*, 'the lanterne of a galley or ship; also a beacon' (Florio), dim. of *faro*, *pharo*, Pharos 1.] A ship's light (lantern or lamp).

1660 Howell *Parly of Beasts* 10 His ears are the two chief scuttles, his eyes are the pharols, the stowage is his mouth.

Pharology (fēːrɒ̆lŏdʒi). *erron.* **pharonology**. [f. Pharos 1 + -logy.] The art or science which treats of lighthouses and signal lights.

1847 A. G. Findlay in *Trans. Soc. Arts* LV. 262 The term Pharology was first introduced by the late Mr. Purdy. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pharonology* denotes the study of, and acquaintance with light-houses. 1879 Webster *Suppl.*, *Pharology*.

Pharos 1 (fēːrɒs). Also 6–7 (9) **pharus**, 7 **pharo**, **-oe**, (**faro**); *pl.* 7 **pharī**, 9 **-oses**. [a. L. *Pharos*, *-us*, a. Gr. *Φάρος*; It. *faro* (occas. in Eng.).]

1. The name of an island off Alexandria, on which stood a famous tower lighthouse, built by Ptolemy Philadelphus; hence the lighthouse itself.

1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 48 Az it wear the Egiptian Pharos relucent vntoo all the Alexandrian coast. 1602 Holland *Pliny* V. xxxi. I. 110 The second [island] is Pharus, which is joined to Alexandria by a bridge:..now by fires from a watch-tower saylers are directed in the night, along the coast of Ægypt. *Ibid.* xxxvi. xii. II. 578 A great name there is of a tower built by one of the kings of Ægypt within the Island Pharos, and it keepeth and commaundeth the haven of Alexandria. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 141 A most high Tower, like to the Pharo of Alexandria, out of which light was hung out by night, to direct the ships. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 52 We saw the Pharos of Alexandria.

2. Any lighthouse or beacon to direct mariners.

a 1552 Leland *Itin.* IV. 81 This Towre is a Pharos to all Partes about from the Hilles. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 70 Lanternes or light-towers standing by haven sides—commonly called Phari. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 4 Her high peak Teyda..serves as an excellent Pharoe, exceeding those at Cayro on the other side of Nylus. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) I. 177 Dover Castle is very large, and situated upon a Rock...But the greatest Curiosity is the Pharos, or Roman Watch-tower. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* IX. 13 Each high pharos double flames provides. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 296 (ed. 2) 333 The Harbours of the ancients,..with their moles, pharoses, outer bays and inner basins.

attrib. 1871 Farrar *Witn. Hist.* iv. 153 Like Pharos-lights which deceived and wrecked the vessels they were meant to save.

b. *fig.*

1596 Fitz-Geffray *Sir F. Drake* B ij b, Fames stately Pharus, map of dignitie. 1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Trophies* 894 Their eyes sweet splendor seems a Pharos bright. 1679 J. Goodman *Penit. Pard.* II. i. (1713) 140 Repentance is the Pharos or watch-tower, which gives light by night to those who are bewildered by their own vanity. 1795 Mrs. E. Parsons *Myst. Warn.* I. ix. 137 To be held up as a pharos to warn unthinking youth of the miseries attending a too hasty connexion. 1896 W. K. Leask *Boswell* i. 14 Henry Dundas,..that Pharos of Scotland, as Lord Cockburn calls him.

3. *transf.* Applied to any conspicuous light; a ship's lantern; a candelabrum; a lamp.

1759 Falconer *Descr. Ninety-gun Ship* 26 Her stern displays, And holds a Pharos of distinguish'd blaze. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vi. 244 *note*, The *pharus* was a contrivance for the suspension of lights in the church. 1862 J. Thrupp *Anglo-Sax. Home* vii. 212 Above [the altars] ..were suspended three rows of nine lamps in a pharus of the largest dimensions. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* (1886) 49, I could see these tiny pharoses..flash out.

‖**Pharos** 2 (fēːrɒs). [a. Gr. *φᾶρος*.] A cloak.

1871 Browning *Balaust.* 685 Suppose a rider furls a cloak About a horse's head,..he goes his gait To journey's end; then pluck the pharos off!

Pharsang, obs. var. Farsang, Parasang.

Phary, obs. Sc. f. Fairy; variant of Fary *Obs.*

Pharyngal (fărīːngăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. mod.L. *pharynx* Phabynx + -al.] = next. (Applied in quot. 1887 to those vowel sounds produced by resonance in the pharynx; hence as *sb.* = pharyngal vowel.)

1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. x. 303 The wheel animals in which Ehrenberg detected pharyngal ganglions. 1867 A. J. Ellis *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. 71 The widening of the pharyngal aperture. 1887 Benson *Univ. Phonogr.* 11 The vowels [may be divided] into Five Pharyngals: Five

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Orals: Five Diphthongs. *Ibid.* 12 The Pharyngals in Et, At, Aht, Ot, Ut, are heard. *Ibid.* 13 All these Pharyngal vowels are best uttered with the mouth quite open.

Pharyngalgia: see PHARYNGO-.

Pharyngeal (fărĭ·ndʒĭăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. mod.L. *pharynge-us* (f. *pharynx*, *pharyng-em*) + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with the pharynx.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 445 Maxillary front teeth conical, the pharyngeal blunt. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 70/2 The..pharyngeal muscles. 1884 F. J. NOTT in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 443/2 Nasal, pharyngeal, laryngeal, and bronchial catarrh.

B. *sb.* Short for *pharyngeal artery*, *bone*, etc.: esp. applied to the pharyngeal bones in fishes.

1834 M'MURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 210 The inferior pharyngeals strongly dentated. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 23 Fishes with the lower pharyngeals coalesced into one bone.

Pharyngectomy (færĭndʒe·ktŏmi). [f. Gr. *φάρυγξ*, *φαρυγγ-* PHARYNX + *ἐκτομή* cutting out.] Excision of the pharynx.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pharyngic (fărĭ·ndʒik), *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of the pharynx; = PHARYNGEAL.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 110 Pharyngic quinsy.

‖ **Pharyngitis** (færĭndʒəi·tis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. as prec. + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the pharynx.

1844 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 451 Simple acute pharyngitis..is an affection of frequent occurrence.

Hence **Pharyngitic** (-i·tik) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with pharyngitis.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pharyngo- (fări·ngo), before a vowel sometimes **pharyng-**, combining form of PHARYNX, in various terms of anatomy, pathology, zoology, etc.

‖ **Pharyngalgia**, also **pharyngalgy** [Gr. *-αλγία* pain], pain in the pharynx; hence **Pharyngalgic** *a.* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). **Pharyngobranch** (-brænk) *a.*, belonging to the *Pharyngobranchii* (or *Leptocardii*), the lowest group of vertebrates, characterized by the pharynx being perforated by the branchial slits; *sb.* an animal of this group, an *Amphioxus* or lancelet; so **Pharyngobranchial** *a.*, (*a*) = prec. adj.; (*b*) see quot. 1846; **Pharyngobranchiate** *a.* = *pharyngobranch* adj. **Pharyngocele** (-sīl) [Gr. *κήλη* tumour], an abnormal enlargement at the base of the pharynx or top of the œsophagus, in which food sometimes lodges. **Pharyngoepiglottic** *a.*, pertaining to the pharynx and epiglottis: applied to a fold of mucous membrane on each side of the epiglottis, continuous with the wall of the pharynx. **Pharyngo-glossal** *a.* [Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue], pertaining to the pharynx and the tongue; glossopharyngeal. **Pharyngognath** [Gr. *γνάθος* jaw] *a.*, belonging to the order *Pharyngognathi* of fishes, having the inferior pharyngeal bones ankylosed; *sb.* a fish belonging to this order; so **Pharyngognathous** (færiŋgɒ·gnăþəs) *a.* **Pharyngography** (færiŋgɒ·grăfi) [-GRAPHY], a description of the pharynx; hence **Pharyngographic** (fărĭ·ŋgogræ·fik) *a.*, pertaining to pharyngography (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Pharyngo-laryngeal** (-lări·ndʒĭăl) *a.*, pertaining to the pharynx and larynx: applied to the lower cavity of the pharynx, below the soft palate. **Pharyngology** (færiŋgɒ·lŏdʒi) [-LOGY], that part of physiology which treats of the pharynx; hence **Pharyngological** (fări·ŋgolɒ·dʒikăl) *a.*, pertaining to pharyngology (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Pharyngonasal** (-nē·zăl) *a.*, pertaining to the pharynx and nose: applied to the upper cavity of the pharynx (*nasopharynx*), above the soft palate. **Pharyngo-œsophageal** *a.*, pertaining to the pharynx and œsophagus (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). ‖ **Pharyngo-œsophagus**, a structure combining or representing pharynx and œsophagus. **Pharyngoral** *a.* [L. *ōs*, *ōr-is* mouth], pertaining to the pharynx and the mouth: applied to the middle cavity of the pharynx (*oropharynx*), into which the mouth opens. **Pharyngo-palatine** *a.*, pertaining to the pharynx and the palate; palato-pharyngeal. **Pharyngopathy** [-PATHY], disease of the pharynx. **Pharyngoplegy** [Gr. *πληγή* stroke], paralysis of the muscles of the pharynx; hence **Pharyngoplegic** *a.* **Pharyngopleural** *a.* [see PLEURAL], pertaining to the pharynx and the lateral body-wall (of *Amphioxus*). **Pharyngopneustal** *a.* [Gr. *-πνευστ-ος*, f. *πνέ-ειν* to blow, breathe], of or pertaining to the *Pharyngopneusta*, a group proposed by Huxley, comprising the ascidians and the *Enteropneusta*. **Pharyngo-rhinoscopy** [Gr. *ῥίς*, *ῥίν* nose, *σκοπεῖν* to view], 'visual examination, by means of a small mirror, of the posterior nares and upper part of the pharynx' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Pharyngoscope** [-SCOPE], an instrument for inspecting the pharynx; so **Pharyngoscopy** (færiŋgɒ·skŏpi), inspection of the pharynx. **Pharyngospasm**, spasm of the pharynx (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). **Pharyngotome** [Gr. *-τομος* cutting], an instrument for making an incision into the pharynx; so **Pharyngotomy** (færiŋgɒ·tŏmi), incision into the pharynx. **Pharyngotyphoid** *a.*, applied to typhoid fever combined with an affection of the pharynx.

1846 OWEN *Comp. Anat. Vertebr.* 116 To the epi-branchial of the second and third arches is commonly attached a shorter and broader bone beset with teeth, the *pharyngo-branchial. 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Pharyngocele.* 1878 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VIII. 57 It has been ..termed a hernia of the mucous membrane (pharyngocele). 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 51 From which is given off on either side a *pharyngo-epiglottic fold of mucous membrane. 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Pharyngo-glossal.* 1865 *Nat. Hist. Rev.* 21 He [Günther]..omits..the soft-finned *Pharyngognaths of Müller. 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Pharyngography*, anatomical description of the pharynx. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Pharyngo-laryngeal cavity.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 802 Tickling sensations..in the pharyngo-laryngeal region. 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Pharyngology.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pharyngo-nasal cavity.* 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* XXVII. 346 The arches of the palate hang very low down, the glosso-palatine higher than the *pharyngo-palatine. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 133 The pharyngo-palatine muscles. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pharyngopathia* ..*pharyngopathy. *Ibid.*, *Pharyngoplegia*..*pharyngoplegy. *Ibid.*, *Pharyngoplegicus* ..*pharyngoplegic. 1888 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 184/2 The fluted *pharyngo-pleural membrane. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xii. 679 The Tunicata and the Enteropneusta .. constitute the *Pharyngopneustal Series. 1870 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) IV. 516 Moura-Bourouillon describes, in his treatise on Laryngoscopy, an instrument which he names the '*Pharyngoscope'. 1863 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 297 Rhinoscopy and *Pharyngoscopy. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), **Pharyngotomy.* 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pharyngotomy*, some authors have used this word synonymously with œsophagotomy... It means, also, scarification of the tonsils, or an incision, made for opening abscesses there. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 840 Thyrotomy, or subhyoid pharyngotomy..offers the best chance of getting rid of the whole disease. 1896 *Ibid.* I. 833 *Pharyngo-typhoid, laryngo-typhoid..instances of mixed infection.

Pharynx (fæ·riŋks). *Anat.* Also 8 **pharinx**. [a. mod.L. *pharynx*, *pharyng-em*, a. Gr. *φάρυγξ*, *φάρυγγ-α* throat, pharynx: cf. *φάραγξ* cleft, chasm. So F. *pharynx* (Paré 1560).] The cavity, with its enclosing muscles and mucous membrane, situated behind and communicating with the nose, mouth, and larynx, and continuous below with the œsophagus; forming a passage from the mouth for the food and drink, and from the nasal passages for the breath.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pharynx*, the upper part of the Gullet, consisting of Three pair of Muscles. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 100 This destroying of manhood..has a considerable influence..on the pharinx, the glands and muscles of the throat. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1802) I. 49 When the pharinx is irritated by agreeable food, the muscles of deglutition are brought into action by association. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* iv. (1872) 176 The teeth of fishes are often set..upon the surface of the palate and even in the pharynx or swallow. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 50 The resonance of the air..in the cavity behind the tongue, comprehending the pharynx and larynx.

b. A more or less corresponding cavity in many invertebrates, forming a continuation of the mouth or beginning of the alimentary canal.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 359 *Pharynx*... The opening into the gullet. 1828 *Ibid.* xxxiv. 456 On the upper side of the tongue..is the pharynx, or aperture by which the food passes from the mouth to the œsophagus. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 103 The pharynx [of an Ascidian] has thus a respiratory function. *Ibid.* 633 (Rotifera) The mouth leads into an œsophagus, followed.. usually directly by a muscular pharynx or mastax.

Phasalle, obs. form of VASSAL.

‖ **Phascogale** (fæskɒ·gălī), **phascologale** (fæskolɒ·gălī). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *φάσκωλ-ος* leathern bag, purse + *γαλῆ* weasel.] A genus of small insectivorous marsupials of the family *Dasyuridæ*, diffused over Australia and New Guinea, commonly known as pouched or kangaroo mice.

1836 WATERHOUSE in *Trans. Zool. Soc.* (1841) II. 152 The skull of *Myrmecobius*, however, differs in several points from that of *Phascogale*. 1852 J. WEST *Hist. Tasmania* I. 324 The Phascogales are small insectivorous animals, found on the mountains and in the dense forest parts of the island.

Phascolome (fæ·skolom). *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *Phascŏlomys*, f. as prec. + Gr. *μῦς* mouse.] An animal of the marsupial genus *Phascolomys*, containing the three species of the WOMBAT.

1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVII. 705/2 The phascolome, a species of rat from Australia, which possesses an abdominal pouch. 1842 OWEN in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XI. 7 The largest fossil..indicating rather an extinct gigantic Phascolome.

Phase (fēz). [ad. mod.L. *phasis*, a. Gr. *φάσις*: see PHASIS; = F. *phase* (Furetière *a* 1688), Sp., It. *fase*, Pg. *phase*, Ger. *phase*. In Eng. originally used in L. form *phasis*, pl. *phasēs*. The English use of *phase* appears to have arisen in the 19th c. from taking mod.L. pl. *phasēs* (which was more in use than the sing.) for an Eng. plural, and deducing from this a sing. *phase*; which would be natural to any one who knew that the French forms are *phase*, *phases*.

It results from this that *phases* is the written pl. both of *phasis* and of *phase*, and that in many instances it is not possible to say to which singular it is meant to belong.)

1. Each of the aspects or appearances presented by the moon or any planetary body, according to the amount of its illumination: = PHASIS 1.

Thus the crescent moon, half moon, gibbous moon, and full moon, are phases; but the term is commonly applied to the points of new moon, first quarter, full moon, and last quarter.

1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* XXX. 295 The period of the Moon's phases. *Ibid.* XXXV. 350 To the greatest phase, that is, to the greatest quantity of the eclipsed disk. 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* lxii. (ed. 4) 187 All those varieties of phase which characterize the changes of the moon. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* iii. § 229 Let us now explain what are called the phases of the Moon.

2. Any one aspect of a thing of varying aspects; a state or stage of change or development; = PHASIS 2.

1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* I. x. 78 These clay-formed hills..are..subjected to continual phases, more or less, until ultimately their decomposition ceases. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* III. ii, He saw her in the most attractive phase of her character. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* III. iii. 190 Unfolding the successive phases of their mighty career. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 226 To enter into each successive phase of the discussion which turns up. 1883 LEIFCHILD in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 54 Shakespeare has painted every phase of antagonism to the world.

3. *Physics.* A particular stage or point in a recurring sequence of movements or changes, e. g. a vibration or undulation.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1874 STOTTISWOODE *Polaris. Lt.* iii. 32 The distance whereby one set of waves is in advance of another is called the difference of phase. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 101/2 Two particles which are in the same stage of vibration..and are moving in the same direction and with equal velocities, are said to be in the same phase. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 54 The Phase of a simple harmonic motion at any instant is the fraction of the whole period which has elapsed since the moving point last passed through its middle position in the positive direction. 1892 *Lightning* Spec. Suppl. 3 Mar. *Gloss. Electr. Terms* s.v., The phase of an alternating current or electro-motive force, is the proportion of the whole period which has elapsed since last alternating into the direction considered positive.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1898 *Daily News* 12 May 6/3 The features of Mr. Wood's phase reversal and silver zone plates. 1904 A. FINDLAY (*title*) The Phase Rule and its Applications. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 12/2 Roozeboom, who applied the phase doctrine to all kinds of equilibrium, is the founder of a new branch of physical chemistry.

Phase, obs. erron. form of PASCH, PACE *sb.*^{2}; an error in various Dicts. (Webster 1828-64, etc.) for PHASE, *Min.*

Phase, erroneous spelling of FAZE *v.*, to discompose, disturb.

1889 'MARK TWAIN' *Yankee at Crt. K. Arthur* (Tauchn.) II. 154 His spirit—why, it wasn't even phased. 1898 R. B. TOWNSHEND in *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Nov. 2/1 It don't seem to 'phase' him in the very slightest.

Phaseal, *a.* [irreg. f. PHASE + -AL.] = PHASIC.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 667/1 The law..is one of a phaseal quantitative degradation.

Phaseless (fē·zlĕs), *a. rare.* [f. PHASE + -LESS.] Having no phases, of unchanging aspect.

a 1849 POE *Ragged Mount.* Wks. 1865 II. 311 A phaseless and unceasing gloom.

† **Phasels, phaselles, phasiols**, var. FASELS *Obs.*, kidney-beans.

1562 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* II. 13 Take .. Peason, Phasiols, Lintelles, and such like. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 5 b, All kindes of pulse as beanes, peasen, phaselles and ciches. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. xxix, Beans, Pease, Phasels or Long-peasen.

Phaseolite (fāsī·ŏləit). *Palæont.* [ad. mod.L. *Phaseolites*, f. *phaseolus* kidney-bean: see -ITE^{1} 2 a.] (See quot.)

[1859 PAGE *Geol. Terms* (1865), *Phaseolites*,..a genus of leguminous plants found in the Tertiary fresh-water formation of Aix.] 1882 OGILVIE, *Phaseolite.*

† **Phaseolous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *phaseol-us* (see prec.) + -OUS.] Related to the kidney-bean or scarlet runner.

1681 GREW *Musæum* II. 233 It is neither of the Phaseolous, nor Fabaceous, but of the Peas-kind.

Phaseomannite (fēsiomæ·nəit). *Chem.* [f. *phaseo*(*lus* (see above) + MANNITE.] Another name of INOSITE.

1859 *Fownes' Man. Chem.* 355 *Inosite*..is identical with phaseomannite, which occurs in unripe beans (*Phaseolus*). 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) III. 783.

Phaseometer (fēzi·ɒ·mĭtəɹ). *Electr.* [f. Gr. *φάσις*, gen. *φάσε-ως* PHASE + -(O)METER.] An instrument for indicating the phase of an electric current.

1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 142/2 A Direct Indicating Phaseometer..which resembles a double Watt-meter, with two movable bobbins.

Phasianic (fēsiæ·nik), *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Gr. *φασιαν-ός* pheasant + -IC.] Of or pertaining to pheasants.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Apr. 4/2 The formation of coverts, food and management, and all other points and details of phasianic economy.

So **Phasianid** (fē·siănid) *a.*, of or pertaining to

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the *Phasianidæ* or pheasant family of gallinaceous birds; **Phasianine** (fēˈsiănəin) *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Phasianinæ*, a sub-family of the *Phasianidæ*, including the pheasants proper; **Phasianoid** *a.*, allied in form to the pheasants, phasianid; **Phasianomorphic** (fēˌsiēˌnoˌmɔˈrfik) *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Phasianomorphæ* [Gr. *μορφή* form], in Sundevall's classification of birds, a cohort of *Gallinæ* containing some of the *Phasianidæ* with the *Turnicidæ* (*Hemipodii*).

1868 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 14 May 299 The great series of Galline, Pavonine, Phasianine, and Tetraonine birds.

Phasic (fēˈzik, -sik), *a.* [f. Gr. *φάσ-ις* PHASE + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a phase or phases; presenting phases.

1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 13 Sept. 588/2 It is not .. the mere phasic change of the moon that influences the weather. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 417 The number [of lymphocytes] in the blood undergoes phasic variation.

Phasiols: see PHASELS, FASELS.

‖ **Phasis** (fēˈzis, fāˈsis). Pl. **phases** (fēˈzīz, fāˈsīz). [mod.L., a. Gr. *φάσις* appearance, phase, f. root *φα-*, *φαν-* of *φαίν-ειν* to show, appear.

As *phases* is the plural both of *phasis* and *phase*, it is often impossible to allot it to its proper singular. But all instances before 19th c. necessarily belong to *phasis*.]

1. Each of the aspects presented by the moon or any planetary body, according to the extent of its illumination. Now usually *phase* (PHASE 1).

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxiii. 242 May vary according to .. the phases of the Moon. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 69 This Author cannot conceive, how Saturn could .. have no difference in its Phasis. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. vi. 341 The Figure that discovers the Phasis of the Moon. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Moon*, The earth will present all the same phases to the moon, as the moon does to the earth. *Ibid.* s. v. *Phases*, To determine the phasis of an Eclipse for any given time. 1792 SIBLY *Occult Sci.* I. 138 One phasis contains ten degrees, and every sign three phases.

b. The first appearance of the new moon.

1880 *Ch. Times* XVIII. 855 The phasis or reappearance of the moon after her conjunction with the sun takes place in about eighteen hours. 1899 *Expositor* Nov. 363 After the phasis, i. e. after the first appearance of the moon's disk.

2. The aspect presented by a person or thing; appearance; *esp.* any one aspect of a thing of varying appearances; a state or stage of change or development. Now usually *phase* (PHASE 2).

1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* Address 20 The Phasies of the Universe. *c* 1800 H. K. WHITE *Time* 406 Through every phasis still 'Tis shadowy and deceitful. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* (1835) 4 This agreeable scene assumed a new phasis at every turning. 1836 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 268 Some exercise, and consequently develope, perhaps, one faculty on a single phasis. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XI. i. (1872) IV. 15 A second and contemporaneous phasis of Friedrich's affairs. 1886 BLACKIE in *19th Cent.* Apr. 528 It is .. only a new phasis of an old thing.

Phasm (fæˈzm). [ad. L. *phasma*, a. Gr. *φάσμα* spectre, apparition, phantom, f. *φάω* I shine, give light, or *φαίν-ειν* to show, pass. to appear. At first in Gr.-L. form **phasma**, pl. **phasmata**.]

†**1.** An extraordinary appearance, esp. of brilliant light in the air; a meteor. *Obs.*

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 82 Fierie [Meteors] .. such as onely seem to burn, which are therefore called Phasmata. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VI. (1701) 253/2 Hence are also Phasmes, such as are called gulfs, chasmes, bloody colours, and the like. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xiv. 358 What have we to say of Phasmes and Apparitions in the Air?

2. Anything visionary or imaginary; a phantom, apparition. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxiii. 20 Splendid nothings, meer phasmes. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 374 After a small space the lights .. extinguish, and .. the Phasma having assumed a bodily shape or other false representation accompanies her. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* v. § 18 Such phasmes, such apparitions are most of those excellencies which men applaud in themselves. 1822 W. TENNANT *Thane Fife* II. 64 Flinging their phasms fantastically high.

‖ **Phasma** (fæˈzmă). [See prec.]

1. Earlier form of PHASM, q. v.

2. *Zool.* A genus of cursorial orthopterous insects, typical of the family *Phasmidæ*, known from their appearance as Spectre-insects, or Walking-sticks. Hence **Phasmid**, any insect of the *Phasmidæ*.

1872 DOMETT *Ranolf* xiii. 209 A span-long Phasmid then he knew, Stretching its fore-limbs like a branching twig. 1888 BELT *Nat. in Nicaragua* xxi. 382 Another insect .. had a wonderful resemblance to a piece of moss... It is the larval stage of a species of *Phasma*. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Apr. 2/2 Another singular-looking group are the Phasmidæ, which bear a remarkable resemblance to vegetable structures. Some .. look exactly like sticks or stems of grass; some might be mistaken for moss-grown twigs.

†**Phassachate.** *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *phassachātēs*, f. Gr. *φάσσα* ring-dove, cushat + *ἀχάτης* agate.] The lead-coloured agate.

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Phassachates*, in the natural history of the antients, the name of a species of agate.] 1828 WEBSTER, *Phassachate*. Hence in mod. Dicts.

†**Phat**(e, obs. erron. form of FAT *sb.*[1], vat.

1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1063 As the Brine runs from the Salt after it is laded out of the Phats.

†**Phatagin.** *Obs.* Also **phataguin.** [f. Gr. *φαττάγης* a beast mentioned by Ælian, supposed to be a species of *Manis* or pangolin.] The Short-tailed or Five-fingered Pangolin (*Manis brachyura*).

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. VI. iii. 469 Of this animal [the Pangolin] there is a variety which is called the Phatagin, much less than the former.

†**Phaune,** obs. erron. form of FAWN *v.*[1]

1562 BULLEYN *Bulwark, Sick Men* 75 b, Thei will .. phaune upon theim, waggyng their tailes.

Pheal (fīˑăl). Also **pheale, pheeal.** [Imitative.] The cry of the jackal when hunting.

1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 117 The peculiar cry of the jackal, which is generally called the 'pheale', so unlike the unearthly nightly howl of that animal. 1895 KIPLING *2nd Jungle Bk.* 176 It was what they call in the Jungle the Pheeal, a kind of shriek that the jackal gives when he is hunting behind a tiger.

Phear(e, var. FERE *sb.*[1], companion, mate.

†**Phearse,** var. FERS *Obs.*, the queen in chess.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 45 Prepare hymselfe to saue his pawne, or else to leese his phearse.

Pheasant (feˈzănt). Forms: *α.* 3, 6 **fesaund,** (4 *pl.* **-auns**), 4-6 **-aunt, -e,** 4-7 **-ant,** 5 **-antt, -annte, -awnt, -awante, -auntt, fasand, feisaunt, feysaund, -aunt,** *pl.* **-aunce,** 5-6 **fesande, -aund(e, -ante**; 6 **faysanne, -sant, feisant, fesant, feasaunt, -e,** *Sc.* **fasiane**; 6-7 **feasant,** 7 **feasan,** 9 (*dial.*) **fesen, feasan.** *β.* 4, 7-8 **phesant,** 6 **phesaunt, -ante,** 7 **phasi-, phais-, pheis-, pheys-, pheasant,** 6- **pheasant.** [ME. a. AF. *fesant, fesaunt*, OF. *fesan* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), F. *faisan* = Pr. and Sp. *faisan*, It. *fagiano*:—L. *phāsiān-us*, Gr. *φᾱσιᾱνός* (sc. *ὄρνις*) the Phasian bird, sb. use of *φᾱσιᾱν-ός* of or pertaining to *Φᾶσις*, the Phasis, a river of Colchis, whence the pheasant is said to have spread into the west. The final *-t* is found also in OHG., MHG. *fasant* (also *fasān*, Ger., Da., Sw. *fasan*), Du. *fasant*, all of Romanic origin.]

1. The name of a well-known game-bird, *Phasianus colchicus*, long naturalized in Britain and other parts of Europe; by extension, applied to all the species of *Phasianus*, and to some related genera. (See 2.)

[1059 *Inv. Sanctæ Crucis apud Waltham* (1861) 16 Unicuique canonico .. ii. perdices aut unus phasianus.]

α. 1299 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) II. 498 In xxvj perdicibus et uno fesaund empt. *c* 1320 *Orfeo* 296 Of game they fonde grete haunt, Fesaunt, heron, and cormerant. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 183 Wiþ fesauns & feldfares and oþer foules grete. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 158 In a mornyng, Come four Fasandis full fair. ? *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 322 With fesauntes fayre, theyr were no wane. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* IV. 124 Dyuerse pertryches and feysauntes. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* i, The crane, the fesant, the pecocke and curlewe. 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 370 It is a more goodly beinge .. of a goodly Fesaund. 1543 TRAHERON tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. VI. vii. 75 Of chyckens, of hennes, of capones, of faysannes. 1588 KYD *Househ. Philos.* Wks. (1901) 246 For the desire of Feisants or Partrich. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 39 Sumthing les than the fasiane. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 321 Patridges and Feasants are common. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 122 None shall take Fesants or Partridges with Engins. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Feezan*, a pheasant.

β. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 76 A Phesant cam before here yhe. 1530 PALSGR. 254/1 Phesaunt a byrde, *faisant*. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 268 The Phesant and Partridg. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 770, I haue no Pheazant, Cock nor Hen. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* I. Comm. 41 Figured like a Wood-hen or shee-pheasant. 1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) II. 37 Fair as the Phasiant. *a* 1653 — *Idyll., Landskip* 5 Fame, a peircht Phaisant and the Quest of Kings, Keepes her at Bay. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 48 A wicked imp .. Bewitch'd the children of the peasants, .. And suck'd the eggs, and kill'd the pheasants. 1873 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *Wooing o't* XXVII, She enjoyed occasionally startling a pheasant as it rose with a sudden whirr.

b. Locally applied to various birds of other families, as the Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellata*) of the U. S.; the Mallee-bird (*Lipoa ocellata*) of Australia.

1637 T. MORTON *N. Eng. Canaan* (1883) 194 A kinde of fowles which are commonly called Pheisants, but whether they be pheysants or no, I will not take upon me to determine. 1766 W. STORK *Acc. East Florida* 51 The pheasant is in size like the European, its plumage like that of our partridge. 1805 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 31 Killed three prairie hens, and two pheasants. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* V. 20 He .. Heard the pheasant, Bena, drumming. 1883 C. F. ADAMS in *T. Morton's N. Eng. Canaan* 194 *note*, The Pheasant of Morton and other early writers has been supposed by ornithologists to be the Prairie Hen or Pinnated Grouse (*Cupidonia cupido*). 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 541 Known in England as the Mallee-bird, but to the colonists as Lowan and 'Native Pheasant'—the *Lipoa ocellata*.

c. The bird or its flesh as an article of food.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 455 He fedde hem with no venysoun ne fesauntes ybake. 14.. *Chaucer's Dreme* 354 The second apple .. You nourishes in pleasaunce, Better than partridge or fesaunce. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 29 b, Fesaunt excedeth all fowles in swetenesse and holsomnesse. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 114 One past makes up the prince and peasan, Though one eat roots, the other feasan. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* II. 472 To what would he on Quail and Pheasant swell That even on tripe and carrion could rebel?

2. *Ornith.* With defining words, applied to particular species of the genus *Phasianus* and allied *Phasianinæ* (as *Thaumalea, Euplocamus*), and *Pavoninæ* (as *Polyplectron, Argus*); also to some other birds in some way resembling the pheasant.

(Lady) Amherst's P., of Szechuen, China, *Thaumalea amherstiæ*; **Argus P.,** *Argus giganteus*: see ARGUS 2; **Bar-tailed P.** = *Reeves's P.*; **Blood P.,** the Sanguine Partridge, *Ithaginis geoffroyi*; **Cheer P.,** of N. India, *Phasianus wallichii*; **Copper P.,** of Japan = *Sæmmering's P.*; **Eared P.,** of China and Tibet, any species of the genus *Crossoptilon*; **Elliot's P.,** of China, *Phasianus elliotî*; **Firebacked P.,** of the Malay archipelago, etc., *Euplocamus ignitus*; **Gold** or **Golden P.,** of China and Tibet, *Thaumalea picta* or *Chrysolophus pictus*; **Lyre-** or **Lyre-tailed P.,** of Australia = LYRE-BIRD; **Peacock-P.** or **Pea-P.,** any species of *Polyplectron*, akin to *Pavo*; **Reed-P.,** the bearded Titmouse, *Panurus panarmicus*; **Reeves's P.,** of N. China, *Phasianus* or *Syrmaticus reevesi*; **Ring-necked P.,** of China, *Phasianus torquatus*; **Siamese P.,** *Euplocamus prælatus*; **Silver P.,** of China, *Euplocamus nycthemerus*; **Snow P.** = *Eared P.*; **Sœmmering's P.,** of Japan, *Phasianus sæmmeringii*; **Swamp P.,** the Pheasant Coucal of New South Wales, *Centropus phasianus*; **Water P.,** the pheasant-tailed Jacana, *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*.

1819 *Pantologia* s. v. *Phasianus*, *Argus pheasant... Inhabits Chinese Tartary, and is as large as a turkey. 1743 G. EDWARDS *Hist. Birds* 69, I have three Sorts of *Chinese Cock Pheasants, and the Hens of two of them. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 716 Two other species of Pheasant have been introduced to the coverts of England, *P. reevesi* from China, remarkable for its very long tail, white with black bars, and the *Copper Pheasant, *P. sæmmerringi*, from Japan. 1796 SIR G. L. STAUNTON *Macartney's Embassy China*, Plates, No. 13 The *Fire-backed Pheasant of Java. 1770 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 97 A *gold pheasant was sold for 20 guineas. 1819 *Pantologia* s. v. *Phasianus*, The *golden pheasant of China, the most beautiful of this genus. 1885 'WANDERER' *Beauteous Terr.* 60 And have we no visions pleasant Of the playful *lyre-tailed pheasant? 1864 JERDON *Birds of India* II. II. 508 Near the Peafowl should be placed the genus *Polyplectron*, or *Pea-pheasants; often called Argus pheasants. 1770 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 98 A *peacock pheasant [was sold] for 40 guineas. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xiv. 137 The species and sub-species of Polyplectron .. so far resemble this bird [peacock] that they are sometimes called peacock-pheasants. 1831-48 *Reed pheasant [see REED *sb.*[1] 14]. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 779 Reed-pheasant is the local name in East Anglia for the unhappily called Bearded Titmouse. 1834 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* II. 34 A second male specimen of the *Reeves's Pheasant, *Phasianus veneratus*, Temm., had also been sent to the Menagerie by John Reeves, Esq. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 610/1 The *ring-pheasant (*Ph. torquatus*), characterized by a more or less completed circle of white around the lower portion of the neck. 1819 *Pantologia* s. v. *Phasianus*, *Ringed pheasant. Collar white. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 610/1 The gold and *silver pheasants of our aviaries. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 61/2 The rare and elegant *Sœmmering's Pheasant .. a native of Japan. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl.* iii. 60 A Centropus phasianellus (the *Swamp pheasant of Moreton Bay) was shot.

b. Sea Pheasant, †(*a*) the Turbot; (*b*) the Pintail Duck, *Dafila acuta*.

1633 HART *Diet of Diseased* I. xxi. 89 Turbot .. yeeldeth good and wholesome nourishment .. and is called therefore by some the Sea-pheasant. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Water Fowl* 96 The Sea Pheasant: *Anas caudacuta*. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 180/1 *Dafila caudacuta*. The Pintail Duck. This is .. the Sea Pheasant, or Cracker, of Willughby.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pheasant-colour, -driving, -mew, -poult, -rearer, -shooting*; *pheasant-plumed, -tailed* adjs.; **pheasant-cock,** the male pheasant; **pheasant-coucal, -cuckoo** = *Swamp Pheasant* (see 2); **pheasant-duck** = *Sea Pheasant* (*b*) (see 2 b); **pheasant-finch,** *Astrilda undulata*, of Africa; **pheasant-grouse,** ? a species of Sharp-tailed Grouse, *Pediœcetes phasianellus*; **pheasant-hen,** the female pheasant; **pheasant-Malay,** a variety of the domestic fowl; **pheasant-wood** = PARTRIDGE-WOOD 1.

? *c* 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 168 Partrich, fesaunt hen, and *fesant cocke. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 36 Þo fesaunt kok, but not þo henne. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 852 The Peacocke, and Phesant-Cocke, and Gold-Finch-Cocke, have glorious and fine Colours. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 42 The beauty of the breed is with the hens, which are of a *pheasant-color in all parts of the body, with a velvety-black neck. 1846 J. L. STOKES *Discov. Australia* I. vi. 125, I enjoyed some very fair sport; especially with the *pheasant-cuckoo. 1892 GREENER *Breech-Loader* 224 *Pheasant-driving is pursued .. for the object of obtaining sporting shots. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xiv. 101 The black-cock, capercailzie, *pheasant-grouse .. are, as is believed, polygamists. ? *c* 1325 *Fesaunt hen [see *pheasant cock*]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* X. xlviii. I. 296 The Fesant hens of Colchis. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 28 The cross between the *pheasant-Malay and the Spanish produces a particularly handsome fowl. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 392 A county .. which .. has degenerated .. into a mere hare-warren and *pheasant-mew. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 41 The dark *pheasant-plumed breed, both of Bantams and common poultry. 1575 E. HAKE *Newes out of Powles Ch.-yd.* iv. D ij b, Fat *Pheasaunt Powt, and Plouer base for them that after come. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lix. (1737) 243 Phesants, and Phesant poots. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Pheasant-pouts*, young pheasants. 1889 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Jacana*, The *pheasant-tailed jacana of India, *Hydrophasianus chirurgus* .. has a very long tail. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, **Pheasant-wood*, another name for Partridge-wood.

Pheasant-eye: see PHEASANT'S EYE 3.

Pheasant-eyed (feˈzănt,əiˑd), *a.* [Parasynthetic f. *pheasant-eye* + -ED[2].] Marked like the eye of a pheasant: applied to certain flowers.

1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Caryophillus*, The Damask Pink, .. Pheasant's ey'd Pink. 1754 *Catal. Seeds* in *Fam.*

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Rose Kilravock (Spalding Cl.) 428 Annuals to be sowed in the open ground in the spring..Columbine. Sea ragwort. Pheasant-eyed Pink [etc.]. 1899 *Daily News* 19 May 5/2 The..pheasant-eyed narcissus.

Pheasantry (fe·zăntri). [f. PHEASANT + -RY.] A place where pheasants are reared or kept.

1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6360/2 His Majesty's Pheasantry in Bushy-Park. 1896 W. WHITE *On Foot thro' Tyrol* xiv. 300 There are pleasant woods behind the palace, and a pheasantry.

Pheasant's eye. A name of certain plants: cf. PHEASANT-EYED.

1. The common name of plants of the genus *Adonis*, esp. *A. autumnalis*: = ADONIS 2.

1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict., Adonis*, or *Flos Adonis*, Bird's-Eye, or Pheasant's-Eye. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 209 The pheasant's eye,..with its bright scarlet flowers.

2. The common white Narcissus (*N. poeticus*).

1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* May 362/2 The Pheasant's eye (*Narcissus poeticus*). 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Aug. 2/1 The 'pheasant's eye' narcissus grows wild upon these vine-covered hill-sides.

3. (also **pheasant-eye, pheasant's eye pink**): the ring-flowered variety of the Garden Pink (*Dianthus plumarius* var. *annulatus*).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, App., Pheasant's-eye Pink. 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) 860 The pink is considered .. to have proceeded from *D. deltoides*,.. and the pheasant-eye pinks from *D. plumarius*. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Pink, Pheasant's-eye.

Pheasant-shell. A shell of the gastropod genus *Phasianella*, of the Australian seas; named from the brilliantly coloured and polished surface.

Pheeal, variant of PHEAL.

Pheer, variant of FERE *sb.*[1], companion, mate.

Pheering, var. FEERING *vbl. sb.*, marking out of land for ploughing.

1812 SOUTER *Agric. Surv. Banffs.* App. 4 (Jam.) There ought to be a small interstice left between the two furrows, to facilitate the next pheering. 1896 J. LUMSDEN *Poems* 23 It stands as plain's a pheerin pole.

Pheese, pheeze, obs. forms of FEEZE *sb.*

Pheidiac, -an: see PHID-.

Pheirs, var. PHAIRS, obs. Sc. f. FARCE *sb.*[2]

† Pheldifare, obs. or dial. form of FIELDFARE.

1594 BARNFIELD *Affect. Sheph.* II. x, Pit-falls for the Larke and Pheldifare.

Phellandrene (felændrīn). *Chem.* [f. Bot. L. *Phellandr(ium* + -ENE.] A terpene occurring in the seeds of the Water Hemlock, *Phellandrium aquaticum*, and other plants.

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phellandrene*, name given by Pisci to a terpene occurring in Elemi, in the seeds of *Phellandrium aquaticum* [etc.]. 1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 50.

Phello- (felo), combining form of Gr. φελλός cork. **Phe·llioderm** *Bot.* [Gr. δέρμα skin], a layer of parenchymatous cells containing chlorophyll, formed in the stems of some plants from the inner cells of the phellogen; hence **Phellode·rmal** *a.*, of or pertaining to the phelloderm. **Phe·llogen** *Bot.* [see -GEN], the layer of meristematic cells from which the cork-cells are formed, the cork-cambium; so **Phellogene·tic** *a.*, producing cork, of the nature of phellogen; **Phelloge·nic** *a.*, of the nature of or pertaining to phellogen.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 90–1 In some cases the phellogen of the periderm gives rise not only to cork-cells .. but .. [to] permanent parenchyma-cells containing chlorophyll..which Sanio terms the suberous cortical layer (Phelloderm)...In such cases the phellogen lies between the periderm and the phelloderm, the outer of its daughter-cells producing cork-cells, the inner phelloderm. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 545 The periderm consists of the phellogenetic meristem [= phellogen], and the tissues..derived from it, which..include a..stratum of Cork-cells..to which usually, but not always, phellogenic or peridermal parenchyma, the Phelloderm of Sanio, is added. *Ibid.* 549 The number of the phellodermal layers..is in most species very small, in comparison with the cork-layers which appear in the same space of time.

Phellopla·stic. [See prec. and PLASTIC.] A cork model or figure; the art of cutting figures or models in cork (also **Phellopla·stics**).

1802 W. TAYLOR *Let.* 26 July in Robberds *Mem.* I. 416 In print, in copper-plate, in painting or in fello-plastic (you have seen the cork-model of Rome). 1848 RICHTER *Levana* 13 An intellectual imitation in cork (a *phelloplastic*, according to Böttiger's retranslation into Greek). 1864 WEBSTER, *Phelloplastics*, the art of forming models in cork.

Phen-, pheno-, formative element in *Chem.*, (for *phæn(o-)* f. Gr. φαυο- shining, φαίν-ειν to bring to light, cause to appear, show; φαίν-εσθαι to come to light, appear. First used by the French chemist Laurent, 1841, in 'hydrate de phényle' and 'acide phénique', names which he applied to the substance subsequently called PHENOL. These names referred to the fact that the substance was a coal-tar product, arising from the manufacture of *illuminating* gas. Hence *phen-*, *pheno-* was gradually used as the basis of the names of all the bodies derived from benzene (i. e. phenyl hydride, which French chemists proposed to call *phène*). See PHENE, PHENIC, PHENOCOLL, PHENOL, PHENOMETHOL, PHENYL; also the following:

Phenacetin (fīnæ·sĭtin), the acetyl derivative of phenetidin, the ethylic ether of paramidophenol, hence called also *para-acet-phenidin*, $C_6H_4(OC_2H_5)NH(CH_3CO)$; it occurs in white shining crystals, without taste or odour, and is used as an antipyretic. **† Phenamide** (fe·năməid), a synonym of phenylamide or aniline. **† Phena·mylol**: see quot. **Phena·nthraquino·ne**, a substance, $(C_6H_4·CO)_2$, related to phenanthrene, crystallizing in shining orange yellow needles. **Phena·nthrene**, a solid hydrocarbon, $(C_6H_4·CH)_2$, prepared from crude anthracene (with which it is isomeric), crystallizing in colourless shining laminæ. **Phe·nazine**, $C_6H_4·N_2·C_6H_4$, crystallizing in long yellowish needles. **Phe·nazon**, a febrifuge prepared from coal-tar, called also antipyrin. **Phene·tidin**, the ethyl derivative of amidophenol. **Phe·netol**, ethyl phenyl ether, or phenate of ethyl, $C_2H_5.OC_6H_5$, a volatile aromatic-smelling liquid; hence *phenetol red* = COCCININ, $C_{14}H_{12}O_3$.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Apr. 3/1 The coal-tar 'analgesic'.. *Phenacetin, a..white powder, which has direct action on .. neuralgia, and which presumably is a narcotic. 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 771. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 242 The newer analgesics—antipyrin, antifebrin, and phenacetin. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 570 Phenate of amyl, *Phenamylole. 1881 *Athenæum* 26 Mar. 433/1 On the Action of Aldehydes on *Phenanthraquinone in presence of Ammonia. 1882 *Ibid.* 16 Dec. 818/2 A new acid and a new compound,.. the desoxybenzoin of *phenanthrene. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 751 Some of the synthetic analgesics—*phenazone or phenacetin—are of value. 1865 MANSFIELD *Salts* 377 The probability..is enhanced by the production by the same chemist of '*Phenetidine', an epibase containing C_2H_2 more than Anisidine. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 401 The presence of phenetidin may be shown by changing it [the urine] into its diazo compound. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 570 Phenate of ethyl, or *Phenetole.

Phenacite (fe·năsəit), **-kite** (-kəit). *Min.* [Named, 1833, f. Gr. φένα-ξ, φένακ-α cheat (on account of its having been mistaken for quartz) + -ITE [1].] A silicate of glucinum, occurring in quartz-like transparent or translucent crystals, colourless, wine-yellow, or brown.

1834 *Phil. Mag.* Ser. III. V. 102 Phenakite, a new mineral from the Ural. 1861 H. W. BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.* 282 Phenacite..transparent to opaque. 1879 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) III. 304 The precious stones in the 'Iron Pen' are a white Phenacite from Siberia, a yellow zircon from Ceylon, and a red Tourmaline from Maine. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 89/2 The rare mineral phenakite..sometimes used as a gem.

Phenakism (fe·nākiz'm). *rare.* [ad. Gr. φενακισμός deception, f. φενακίζειν: see next.] Deception, cheating, trickery; equivocation.

1828–60 WHATELY *Commpl. Bk.* (1864) 135 At least they regard phenakism as a peccadillo. *Ibid.* 170 Who avow and openly defend the system of what is called, in modern phraseology, phenakism, double-doctrine, economy, or reserve.

Phenakistoscope (fenāki·stŏskōup). [mod. f. Gr. φενακιστ-ής cheat, impostor, f. φενακίζ-ειν to cheat, trick + -SCOPE.] A scientific toy, consisting of a disk with figures upon it arranged radially, representing a moving object in successive positions; on turning it round rapidly, and viewing the figures through a fixed slit (or their reflexions in a mirror through radial slits in the disk itself), the persistence of the successive visual images produces the impression of actual motion.

1834 *Edin. Rev.* LIX. 160 The ingenious improver of that beautiful instrument called the Phenakistoscope. 1838 BREWSTER in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 512/2 The phenakistoscope..was, we believe originally invented by Dr. Roget, and improved by M. Plateau, at Brussels, and Mr. Faraday. 1882 *Life J. C. Maxwell* ii. 36 A scientific toy..called by the names phenakistoscope, stroboscope or magic disc.

Phenate: see under PHENIC.

† Phene (fīn). *Chem. Obs.* [a. F. *phène*: see PHEN-.] An early name proposed for BENZENE. So **Phe·nene**, in same sense; **Phe·nenyl**, the radical C_6H_3 of phenylene compounds.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 564 Benzole; Benzine, or Phene. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 35 Here..we have the series of aromatic hydrocarbons:—C_6H_6 Phenene, C_7H_8 Benzoene. *Ibid.* 94 Both phenene C_6H_6, and phenol or carbolic acid C_6H_6O, are producible by transmitting the vapour of alcohol or fusel oil through red-hot tubes.

Phenetidin, Phenetol: see PHEN-.

Phengite (fe·ndʒəit). *Min.* Also 8 **fengite**; and in GR.-L. form **phengites** (fendʒəi·tīz), also corruptly **fingites**. [ad. L. *phengītēs*, a. Gr. φεγγίτης phengite, selenite, or crystallized gypsum, f. φέγγο-ς light, lustre, moonlight: see -ITE [1] 2 b.]

1. A transparent or translucent kind of stone known to the ancients; 'probably crystallized gypsum or modern selenite' (Dana *Min.* (1868) 640).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXVI. xxii. II. 592 In which regard (for that it is so resplendent) it hath found a name to be called Phengites: of this stone the said Emperour [Nero] caused the Temple of Fortune to be built called Seia. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 103 Fingites, is of a white Colour, hard as Marble, and transparent like Alabaster. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* lxiii, The gallery is illuminated with pieces of the transparent marble called Phengites, fixed in the wall in square compartments, and shedding a yellow light. 1828 WEBSTER, *Phengite*, a beautiful species of alabaster, superior in brightness to most marbles.

2. A modern name for muscovite, a strongly doubly-refractive species of mica.

1868 DANA *Min.* Index, Phengite, 309. [*Ibid.* 309 Muscovite. Common Mica; Potash Mica..Phengit *v. Kob.* Taf., 62, 1853.] 1882 OGILVIE, *Phengite*, same as *Muscovite*.

Phenic (fī·nik, fe·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. PHENE + -IC; in F. *phénique* (Laurent 1841).] Pertaining or related to phenyl or to benzene; = PHENYLIC. *Phenic acid*, another name of PHENOL or carbolic acid. Its salts are **Phe·nates**.

1852 *Chemical Gaz.* X. 136 St. Evre suspected a connexion between his acid and phenic acid (phenole, phenylous acid), $C^{12}H^6O^2$. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 564 Benzole..belongs to a group called the phenic series. *Ibid.* 570 Phenic, or carbolic acid..Phenate of methyl, or anisole. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxix. 336 Phenol..dissolves in the alkalies, forming a phenate. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 354 It is the first of the Phenic series. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 96/1 Phenate of Soda solution. An antiseptic application for burns, scalds, &c.

Phenicine, -in (fe·nisəin, -in). *Chem.* [Etymologically *phœnicin(e*, f. Gr. φοῖνιξ a purple-red, purple, or crimson, lit. a Phœnician (in reference to Tyrian purple) + -IN.] A colouring matter produced by the action of nitro-sulphuric acid on phenylic alcohol; indigo carmine.

1886 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. x. 282 From the property, possessed by this substance, of becoming purple coloured on the addition of certain salts, Mr. Crum terms it phenecin. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 379 Acids have no effect in preventing the precipitation of phenicin by salts. 1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 388 Phenicine..dyes silk and wool without the intervention of a mordant.

Phenix, variant of PHŒNIX.

Phennig, -ing, obs. forms of PFENNIG.

Pheno-, formative element: see PHEN-.

Phenocoll (fī·nokŏl). *Chem.* [f. PHENO- + ending of GLYCOCOLL.] A derivative of phenacetin (= *amido-aceto-para-phenetidin*); in pharmacy, applied to the hydrochloride, as a febrifuge.

1891 *Lancet* 9 May 1060/2 A new antipyretic, hydrochlorate of phenocoll, a white crystalline powder which is readily soluble in water. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* vi. 121, I have never seen benefit in any way approaching that of quinine from..phenocol, parthenium,..or any of the many drugs..recommended in malaria.

Phenocryst (fī·nŏkrist). [ad. mod.F. *phénocryste*, irreg. f. Gr. φαίνειν to show + κρύστ(αλλος crystal.] Each of the large or conspicuous crystals in a porphyritic rock.

1893 GEIKIE *Textbk. Geol.* II. (ed. 3) 155 Two phases of consolidation..to be observed, the first (porphyritic) marked by the formation of large crystals (phenocrysts) which were often broken and corroded by mechanical and chemical action. 1903 H. B. GUPPY in *Daily Chron.* 7 Nov. 3/3 The pyroxene phenocrysts usually are represented by separate crystals of the monoclinic as well as the rhombic type.

Phenogam, etc., variants of PHÆNOGAM, etc.

Phenol (fī·nŏl). *Chem.* [f. Gr. φαυο- (see PHEN-) + -OL I (= alcohol).] A hydroxyl derivative of benzene, $C_6H_5(OH)$, commonly known as CARBOLIC *acid*, q. v. (also *phenic* or *phenylic acid*, *phenyl hydrate*).

1852 [see PHENIC]. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 568 Phenic, or Carbolic Acid..Phenole..is the most abundant acid product of the distillation of pit-coal. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 123 Castoreum..contains phenol, or coal-tar kreosote. 1878 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 338 If one atom of hydrogen [in benzene] be replaced by hydroxyl an alcohol-like substance termed phenol is obtained. *Ibid.* 341 Phenol is sometimes called phenyl-alcohol, but it differs from a true alcohol in several respects;..it is not readily oxidized and yields neither an aldehyde, a ketone, nor an acid. 1890 *Nature* 4 Sept., The important and universally-known antiseptic and disinfectant, carbolic acid, or phenol.

b. In pl. **phenols**, the hydroxyl derivatives of the aromatic or benzene series of hydrocarbons; also, applied to derivatives of phenol, in which one or more of the hydrogen atoms are replaced by other radicals, the names of which are usually prefixed; e. g. *bromophenols* or *bromophenic acids* (C_6H_5BrO, etc.), *chlorophenols*, *iodophenols*, *nitrophenols* ($C_6H_5(NO_2)O$, etc.), *diazo-nitrophenols* ($C_6H_3N_3O_3$), etc.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 568 The so-called phenols or alcohols derived from hydrocarbons of the benzene series by the displacement of an atom of hydrogen in the C_6 group by the group OH. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 477 These latter compounds, including the hydroxyl-derivatives of benzene, are called Phenols. *Ibid.* 478 Monatomic Phenols,..The phenols exhibit acid as well as alcoholic characters. *Ibid.* 488 Eight-carbon Phenols.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 948 An antidote to phenol poisoning. *Ibid.* IV. 33 Phenol compounds. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vi. (ed. 4) 240 When the volatile fatty acids and phenol group have passed over in the process of distillation. *Ibid.* vii. 346 A considerable portion of phenol-forming substance.

d. In comb. with other chemical terms, denominating substances containing or derived from phenol, as *phenol-sulphuric* acid, $C_6H_5.SO_4$, *phenol-sulphate* of potassium, $C_6H_5.K.SO_4$, *phenol-sulphonic* acid, $C_6H_4.SO_3.OH$, etc., *phenol-phthalein*, phenol combined with phthalein, forming a white or yellowish-white crystalline powder, or triclinic crystals, $C_6H_4·(CO–C_6H_4–OH)_2$.

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1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 977 Phenol-phthalein. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 356 Dry powder of phenol-sodium. 1876 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 237 Phenol-sulphuric acid. 1881 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* XLVI. 99 Phenol naphthaline changed color both with acids and alkalies. 1893 *Photogr. Ann.* 287 For testing the alkalinity of sulphites... The best [indicator] is phenol-phthalein in alcoholic solution.

Phenolic (fĭnǫ·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of the nature of, or belonging to, phenol; carbolic.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 916 Phenolic ethers. 1880 FRISWELL in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 16 Apr. 446 A naphthol was substituted for the phenolic or amido portion of the molecule. 1898 *Naturalist* 183 Antiseptic tannic and phenolic bodies.

Phenological (fĭnǫlǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* Also **phæn-**. [f. *pheno-* (in *phenomenon*) + *-logical* (in *meteorological*, etc.): rendering Ger. *phänologisch*, used by Dr. C. Fritsch *in Jahrb. d. k. k. Central-Anstalt für Meteorologie*, 1853, Vienna 1858.]

Of or pertaining to phenology or to the objects of its study. So **Phenology** (fĭnǫ·lŏdʒi), the study of the times of recurring natural phenomena (see quot. 1884), esp. in relation to climatic conditions; **Pheno·logist**, one who studies phenology.

1875 (*title*) Instructions for the Observation of Phenological Phenomena, published by the Council of the Meteorological Society. 1883 *Nature* 4 Jan. 234/2 The most important feature of the phenological year was the mild winter. 1884 *Ibid.* 9 Oct. 558/2 Phenology, the observation of the first flowering and fruiting of plants, the foliation and defoliation of trees, the arrival, nesting, and departure of birds, and such like, has attracted the attention of naturalists from time to time for nearly 150 years. 1894 *Naturalist* 241 Phenological notes and statistical tables of rainfall and temperature. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl.* I. 155 The study of the periodic phenomena of vegetation..is termed *phænology*.

† **Phe·nomen, -mene.** *Obs. rare.* Anglicized form of PHENOMENON [= F. *phénomène*].

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxxi. § 2. 271, I apply them to the seuerall Phoenomens which Mr. Hall shewed me. 1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 44 These fancies and phenomenes in their braine.

Phenomenal (fĭnǫ·mĕnăl), *a.* (*sb.*) Also **phæn-**. [f. PHENOMEN-ON + -AL: so mod.F. *phénoménal* (1875 in Littré).]

1. Of the nature of a phenomenon; consisting of phenomena; cognizable by the senses, or in the way of immediate experience; apparent, sensible, perceptible. (Opposed to *real, absolute*, etc., and in Philosophy to *noumenal*.) Also *absol., the phenomenal*, that which is cognizable by the senses.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 205 The Mosaic narrative thus interpreted gives a just and faithful exposition of the birth and parentage and successive movements of phenomenal sin (*peccatum phænomenon*; *crimen primarium et commune*). 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Idealism* Wks. (Bohn) II. 165 Seen in the light of thought, the world always is phenomenal. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. iii. § 7 All that we know is therefore phænomenal—phænomenal of the unknown. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 534 If a path of transit from the phenomenal to the noumenal world could be found..should we not then be quickly in possession of the truth? 1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* I. i, The ideal is the subjective, the phenomenal the objective. 1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* II. iii. 120 The Phenomenal is the Real: there is no other real that we can distinguish from it. 1881 [see PHENOMENALIZATION]. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 3 When the positivist demands acceptance of the phenomenal as the ultimate, the position is felt to be inadmissible.

b. Of, relating to, or concerned with phenomena, esp. with the phenomena of any science.

1840 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sc.* x. ii. § 4. II. 103 Descriptive or Phenomenal geology. *Ibid.* § 7. 109 We must have a Phenomenal science preparatory to each Ætiological one. 1888 A. J. BALFOUR in *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 1/2 The belief in a future state is one of the most striking differences between phenomenal and supernatural religion.

c. as *sb. pl.* Things of the nature of phenomena.

1878 G. D. BOARDMAN *Creative Week* 289 (Cent.) In the matter of elementals, the new earth will be identical with the old; in the matter of phenomenals, the new earth will be different from the old.

2. Of the nature of a remarkable phenomenon (PHENOMENON 3); very notable or remarkable, extraordinary, exceptional; 'prodigious'.

a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 23 To afford a glimpse of the phenomenal fact that the bosom of the Church was indeed for a time the refuge of this shorn lamb [Cecco]. 1862 B. TAYLOR *Home & Abr.* Ser. II. II. ix. 190 Others have been found, showing that the tree is not phenomenal in its appearance. 1882 *Athenæum* 7 Jan. 19/2 The success of Miss Kate Greenaway's 'Birthday Book' was phenomenal.

Pheno·menali·sm. [f. prec. + -ISM.]

a. That manner of thinking which considers things from the point of view of phenomena only. b. The metaphysical doctrine that phenomena are the only objects of knowledge, or the only realities; externalism.

1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* I. i, I shall call then by the name of 'phenomenalism' that notion of the various objects of knowledge which go to make up the universe which belongs to the point of view of physical science. 1865 *Reader* 8 July 29 It seems..to have no clear superiority over the law of gravity, or any other generalization of phenomenalism. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. ix. 402 Kant's Phenomenalism... The doctrine that the objects of our knowledge are merely phenomenal.

So **Pheno·menalist**, one who holds or advocates phenomenalism; hence **Phenomenali·stic** *a.*

1896 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* I. ii. II. § 1. 83 We must conclude that both the materialist and phenomenalist are wrong. 1880 T. C. MURRAY *Orig. & Growth Ps.* ix. 285 He [G. H. Lewis] differs from the modern phenomenalist alone in his result. 1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* I. 92 A view more or less phenomenalistic is natural from the first to our manner of existence here.

Phenomena·lity. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being phenomenal; something that is phenomenal, a phenomenon.

1882 J. B. STALLO *Concepts & The. Mod. Physics* 201 Phenomenalities are the deliverances of sense. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 380 With respect to the Phenomenality of Space, I have argued..that the appearance both of Space itself and of the changes which take place in it, is to be referred to real events which do not take place in Space.

Pheno·menalize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render phenomenal; to conceive or represent as phenomenal. Hence **Pheno·menaliza·tion**, the action of phenomenalizing.

1870 J. C. SIMON in *Contemp. Rev.* XIII. 405 This doctrine [of Hegel] that the Whole of Being is phenomenal—consisting of the process which we commonly call Thought or Thinking, and which .. we may call Phenomenalization. 1881 FRASER *Berkeley* 73 Phenomenalisation not being possible in the absence of sense-conscious spirits, the world, it is argued, could not have existed before man .., if its reality is only phenomenal. *Ibid.* 112 Berkeley phenomenalises finite things, but not finite persons.

Phenomenally (fĭnǫ·mĕnăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a phenomenal manner or degree. a. In relation to phenomena. b. Extraordinarily, notably, surprisingly.

1826–7 DE QUINCEY *Lessing* Wks. 1859 XIII. 291 Fixed bodies..or individual things he [Homer] paints only phenomenally, or through their participation in these fluent actions. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 15 Mar. 5/4 Describing the weather as phenomenally severe for the season.

Phenomene: see PHENOMEN.

† **Phenome·nic,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also **phæn-**. [f. PHENOMEN-ON + -IC.] Of the nature of a phenomenon: = PHENOMENAL 1. So † **Phenome·nical** *a. Obs.*, relating to phenomena: = PHENOMENAL 1 b.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 497 The 'palpable' is not the 'real', but the 'actual',—the 'phænomenic', if you must needs have a big, vague Latin or Greek word for it. 1898 W. R. PIRIE *Inquiry Hum. Mind* ix. 503 The mind in sleep being directed rather to its phenomenical states..than to its own subjective existence.

Phenomenism (fĭnǫ·mĕniz'm). *Philos.* Also **phæn-**. [f. PHENOMEN-ON + -ISM.] = PHENOMENALISM b. So **Pheno·menist**, a holder or advocate of phenomenism; hence **Phenomeni·stic** *a.*

1830 J. DOUGLAS *Errors Relig.* 231 His philosophy was still phenomenism. 1852 BP. FORBES *Nicene Cr.* 107 Some have maintained a pure idealism, others a pure materialism, and a third party pure phaenomenism. 1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* I. 182 The notion of an unknowable noumenism with which phænomenism..is contrasted. 1871 W. G. WARD *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) I. 1 English philosophers ..may be divided into two sharply contrasted classes, whom we may call objectivists and phenomenists respectively. 1893 W. WARD *W. G. Ward & Cath. Revival* 328 We would thus..address some phenomenistic opponent.

Pheno·menize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make phenomenal or apparent to the senses or mind; to treat as a phenomenon.

1860 J. YOUNG *Prov. Reason* 33 The ego of consciousness is only the manifested, the phenomenized ego. *Ibid.* 245 Phenomena are phenomena of something actual behind them, which they phenomenize, and thereby reveal.

Phenomenology (fĭnǫmĕnǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. PHENOMENON + -LOGY.] a. The science of phenomena as distinct from that of being (ontology). b. That division of any science which describes and classifies its phenomena.

1797 J. ROBISON in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Philosophy* § 47 This part of philosophy may be called Phenomenology. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* vii. (1877) 121 If we consider the mind merely with the view of observing and generalising the various phænomena it reveals..we have one..department of mental science; and this we call the phænomenology of the mind..; we might call it phænomenal psychology. 1840 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sci.* x. ii. (1847) II. 464 Each Palætiological Science, when complete, must possess three members: the Phenomenology, the Ætiology, and the Theory. 1875 MANSEL *Gnostic Heresies* i. 3 Between the real and the apparent, between ontology and phenomenology.

Hence **Pheno·menolo·gical** *a.*, of or pertaining to phenomenology.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 26 Phenomenological, as opposed to ontological. 1891 tr. *De La Saussaye's Man. Sc. Relig.* i. 8 We proceed to treat the phenomenological facts.

Phenomenon (fĭnǫ·mĕnǫn). Pl. **-a.** Forms: *Sing.* 7 **phain-**, 7–9 **phæn-**, 7– **phenomenon**; (*β. erron.* 8–9 **-omena**). *Pl. a.* 7– **-omena**; *β.* 7–9 **-omenons**; *γ. erron.* 7–8 **-omenas** (**-a's**). [a. L. (post-cl.) *phænomenon*, pl. *-a*, a. Gr. *φαινόμενον*, pl. *-μενα* (absol. use of pr. pple. passive of *φαίνειν* to show, pass. to be seen, to appear) appearing, apparent (to the senses or mind), hence *τὰ φαινόμενα* things that appear, appearances, phenomena. Cf. F. *phénomène* (1570 in Hatz.-Darm.), It., Sp. *fenomeno*, Pg. *phenomeno*; Ger. *phänomen*.]

1. In scientific and general use: A thing that appears, or is perceived or observed; an individual fact, occurrence, or change as perceived by any of the senses, or by the mind: applied chiefly to a fact or occurrence, the cause or explanation of which is in question.

a 1639 WOTTON *Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 102 Somwhat I must note in this strange Phainomenon. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 203 The most considerable phænomenon belonging to terrestrial bodies is the general action of gravitation. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 45 Observing an unusual and surprising phenomenon, viz. a star at Noonday, moving in a particular orbit. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* 618 That every phaenomenon must have a cause, was always taken for granted. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 63 Any phenomenon, the beginning or end of which is seen at the same instant by observers under different meridians, affords the means of determining the difference of longitude. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 75 Every one is familiar with the common phenomenon of a piece of metal being eaten away by rust.

β. (erron.) 1576 TOLDERVY *Hist.* 2 *Orphans* IV. 79 The landlady being so strange a phaenomena as to be Conscientious. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 285 A phenomena of pregnant importance.

b. Plural.

a. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ix. § 1 It is not repugnant to any of the *phainomena*. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. v, Those more large Phænomena of Day and Night, Winter and Summer. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iii. 104 The shifting phenomena of sensation.

β. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 55 The efficient Cause of the several Phænomenons. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 102. 2/1 The two Phænomenons, which you question. 1735 JOHNSON tr. *Lobo's Voy. Abyssinia* x. 105 How many empty Hypotheses and idle Reasonings, the Phænomenons of this River [Nile] have put Mankind to the expence of. 1865 [see 3].

γ. (erron.) 1635 (*title*) Atlas Cœlestis, Containing the Systems and Theoryes of the Planets,..and other Phenomenas of the Heavens. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 17 In the Ascension of Water in Pumps, and in other Phænomena's of that kind. 1751 *Guide to Stage* 29 Phenomena's which have appear'd nowhere but upon our theatres. 1767 MRS S. PENNINGTON *Lett.* III. 13 All the phenominæ of Nature.

† c. Phr. *To save* (or *salve*) *the phenomena* (tr. Gr. *σώζειν τὰ φαινόμενα*): to reconcile the observed and admitted facts with some theory or doctrine with which they appear to disagree. *To solve a phenomenon*: to explain or account for an observed fact (so *solution of a phenomenon*). *Obs.*

1625 BACON *Ess., Superstition* (Arb.) 345 Like Astronomers, which did faigne Eccentricks and Epicycles, and such Engines of Orbs, to save the Phenomena; though they knew, there were no such Things. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. i, To save the phenomenon of our Saviours answer to the Pharises. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii, Conceits of eminent use to salve magneticall Phenomena's. 1668 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 9 To solve the Phænomena of nature. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 214 The Phenomena of Government cannot be salved. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ix. (1709) 105 An original solution of this phænomenon. 1748 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 134 The solution of their phænomenon is obvious.

2. In philosophical use: That of which the senses or the mind directly takes note; an immediate object of perception (as distinguished from substance, or a thing in itself). Opposed to NOUMENON.)

1788 REID *Active Powers* I. vi. 43–7. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Idealism* Wks. (Bohn) II. 160 It is the uniform effect of culture in the human mind..to lead us to regard nature as phenomenon, not as substance. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iv. 184 Self, therefore, is not a phenomenon, nor yet a bundle of phenomena. 1895 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* Mar. 536 The doctrine that the subject-matter of knowledge is limited to phenomena..is common to all I have mentioned [Hume, Berkeley, Locke]. 1895 A. J. BALFOUR *Found. Belief* (ed. 2) 7 Its leading doctrines are that we may know 'phenomena' and the laws by which they are connected, but nothing more [etc.].

3. Something very notable or extraordinary; a highly exceptional or unaccountable fact or occurrence; *colloq.* a thing, person, or animal remarkable for some unusual quality; a prodigy.

1772 *Junius Lett.* lvii. (1772) II. 257 From whatever origin your influence in this country arises, it is a phænomenon in the history of human virtue. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 605 Here, such occurrences are considered as phenomena. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) II. 411 In short, the only conclusion to be drawn..is, that, the British Government in India is a phenomenon. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxiii, 'This, Sir', said Mr. Vincent Crummles, bringing the maiden forward, 'this is the infant phenomenon — Miss Ninetta Crummles'. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* May 631 People do not usually feel the same affection for phenomenons, however curious, that they do for perfectly commonplace human creatures. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* (1884) App. I. iii. § 8 *note*, The perversion of this word 'phenomenon' into the sense of 'prodigy'. Even educated people may be found speaking of a remarkable occurrence as 'Quite a phenomenon'.

† 4. That which appears or seems to a person to be the correct view; one's (own) notion, opinion, or theory. *Obs. rare.*

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 21 Self love produceth in us al a fond conceit of and regard unto our own phænomena and principles. *Ibid.* 22 Dogmatising opiniatretie, which makes men to abandon Truth for the preservation of their own Phænomena.

† **Phenomenous,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. prec. + -OUS.] = PHENOMENAL 2.

1754 FIELDING *J. Wild* II. xii, To account for many occurrences of the phænomenous kind.

† **Phenome·thol.** *Chem.* [f. PHENO- + METH(YL + -OL 1.] An obs. name of ANISOL.

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1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 492 If anisic acid be distilled with an excess of caustic baryta, it yields a compound termed *anisole*, or *phenomethole*.

Phenose (fī·nōus). *Chem.* [f. PHEN- + -OSE².] A sweetish amorphous deliquescent compound formed by the action of hypochlorous acid on benzene, and having the general formula $C_6H_{12}O_6$ of the carbohydrates.

1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 402 Phenose, as this body is termed, is not fermentible, but if its production..be hereafterwards confirmed, it is of the greater importance, since it directly connects the so-called carbohydrates with the benzene series and with the fatty acid series. 1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 838 Phenose $C_6H_{12}O_6$. Formed by the action of aqueous ClOH on benzene in the dark,..also by the electrolysis of toluene mixed with alcohol and dilute H_2SO_4.

Phenozygous, variant of PHÆNOZYGOUS.

Phenyl (fī·nil, fe·nil). *Chem.* [f. PHEN- + -YL, lit. 'radical of benzene (*phene*)'.]

1. The monovalent organic radical C_6H_5 (also symbolized Ph), which exists in the free state as DIPHENYL, $H_5C_6{-}C_6H_5$, and enters as a radical into benzene (*phenyl hydride*), phenol (*phenyl hydroxyl*), aniline (*phenylamine*), and a very extensive series of organic compounds.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* viii. (ed. 2) 238 A compound radical called phenyle, a name given by Laurent to the supposed base of the volatile liquid, obtained by compressing oil gas, which was first examined by Faraday, and denominated by him benzole. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 563 Compounds .. have been formed, which appear to contain oxide of phenyl in combination with acids. 1862 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 441 On some applications of Carbolic Acid or Oxide of Phenyle. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 220 Phenyl .. wants but one atom of hydrogen to become benzene.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *phenyl acetate, carbonate, cyanide, ether, ketones, oxide, phosphate, sulphide*; *phenyl compounds, derivatives*, etc.; **phenyl-blue**, dimethyl-amido-phenylimide of quinone; **phenyl-brown**, a colouring matter, possessing explosive properties.

1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 123 This relationship of salicic and phenyl compounds. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 918 Phenyl carbonate. .. Phenyl phosphates [etc.]. 1875 *Ibid.* VII. 945 The explosive character of the phenyl-brown is.. due to the dinitrophenol. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 400 The exhibition of salol (phenyl-æther of salicylic acid).

b. Freely combined (hyphened or written connectedly) with other chemical terms, denominating compounds into which phenyl enters as a radical, often replacing hydrogen or other monovalent element or group; such are, e. g.

Phenyl-ace·tamide = ACETANILIDE. **Phenyl-ace·tic** *a.*: see quot. 1877. **Phenyl-ace·tylene**: see quot. 1872. **Phenyl-gly·col**, a diatomic alcohol, $C_6H_5{\cdot}CHOH.CH_2OH$. **Phenyl-hydra·zine**: see quot. 1902. **Phenyl-sulphu·ric** *a.*, sulpho-carbolic: see quot. 1880.

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 418 *Phenyl-acetamide or Acetanilide..Produced by the action of aniline upon acetic anhydride or chloride of acetyl. 1885-8 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 205 Antifebrin (..phenyl-acetamide) is said to be more useful, more agreeable, and more safe than any. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 528 Alpha-toluic or *phenyl-acetic acid, $C_6H_5{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CO_2H$. 1885 KLEIN *Micro-Organisms* 73 Antiseptics, such as carbolic acid..strong solutions of phenyl-propionic acid and phenyl-acetic acid. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 920 *Phenyl-acetylene. Syn. with Acetenyl-benzene. 1885 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* (1888) p. ix, Phenyl-acetylene and Derivatives. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 213 The property of *phenyl-hydrazin to form with grape-sugar a characteristic crystalline compound called phenyl-glucosagon. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 721/2 E. Fischer [in] 1884, made the all-important discovery of phenylhydrazine, $C_6H_5{\cdot}NH.NH_2$ or $Ph.NH.NH_2$. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 177 Sulphocarbolic or *phenylsulphuric acid is formed by the direct union of pure carbolic acid with sulphuric acid.

Hence **Phenyla·mic** *a.* = ANILIC. **Phe·nylami·de** = ANILIDE. **Phe·nylami·ne**, the systematic name of ANILINE (*monophenylamine*), $NH_2{\cdot}C_6H_5$, and of a large series of compounds of the same type, 'organic bases derived from ammonia by the substitution of one or more atoms of phenyl for an equivalent quantity of hydrogen' (Watts); e. g. *diphenylamine*, $NH(C_6H_5)_2$, *triphenylamine*, $N(C_6H_5)_3$; so *azophenylamine*, $NH_2{\cdot}C_6H_2N$, *bromophenylamine*, $NH_2{\cdot}C_6H_4Br$, *chloro-*, *iodo-*, *nitrophenylamine*, etc. **Phe·nylate**, a salt of phenylic acid. **Phe·nylene**, the hydrocarbon C_6H_4; hence *phenylene-diamine*, $C_6H_4(NH_2)_2$; etc. †**Pheny·lia**, obs. synonym of *phenylamine* (aniline). **Phenylic** (fīni·lik) *a.*, of or derived from phenyl; *phenylic acid*, *alcohol*, other names for Phenol or Carbolic acid; also formerly called **Phe·nylous** *acid*. **Phe·nylimi·de** (IMIDE): see quot. 1866. **Phenylu·rea** = CARBANILAMIDE.

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 419 **Phenylamic acids*. Anilic acids. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 255 Aniline, Kyanol, *Phenylamide, Phenylia, Crystalline, or Benzidam ($C_{18}H_7N$)..This remarkable base may be prepared from several sources, and by a variety of reactions. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxix. 338 Aniline has been called *Phenylamine..but it cannot be prepared like an amine. 1880 FRISWELL in *Frnl. Soc. Arts* 16 Apr. 442/1 The earliest violets obtained by artificial means were those produced by the action of pure aniline, or phenylamine, on roseine. 1880 *Athenæum* 27 Nov. 713/1 The authors..have thus prepared aluminic methylate,..*phenylate, &c. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 480 *Phenylene. C_6H_4. A liquid having this composition and boiling at 91° was found by Church among the products of the distillation of phenylic chloride with sodium-amalgam. 1876 *Athenæum* 16 Dec. 806/1 'Phenylene-diamine' obtained from dinitro-benzene by the action of reducing agents. 1857 *Phenylia [see *phenylamide*]. 1858 THUDICHUM *Urine* 339 *Phenylic acid was discovered, by Runge, in tar obtained by the distillation of coal. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 944 Carbolic acid is obtained from phenic acid or phenylic alcohol, a product of coal-tar distillation. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 419 *Phenylimides or Anils, tertiary monamides..which..may be regarded as aniline in which 2 atoms of H[ydrogen] are replaced by a diatomic radicle: e.g. $C_6H_5{\cdot}(C_4H_1O_2)''{\cdot}N$, phenyl-succinimide. 1852 *Phenylous acid [see PHENIC]. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 616 *Phenyl-urea (carbanilamide).

Pheon (fī·ən). Also 5 **feon**. [Origin unknown. Identity has been suggested with OF. *foine*, *foene*, mod.F. *fouine*, a pitchfork, or trident for catching fish, etc., the regular Eng. repr. of which is FOIN; but the *pheon* is never a fork, and the *fouine* is not essentially barbed.]

1. *Her.* 'A charge representing a broad barbed arrow, or head of a javelin' (Fairholt). Either identical with the figure called on the broad arrow, or differing only in being engrailed on the inner edge.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* Bv, Feons be calde in armys brode arow hedys. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 175 A Pheon Azure, whiche signifieth the hedd of a Darte. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. xiv. (1611) 228 The pheon is the head of an instrument of the missile sort which we call a dart. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* ix. 49 Unless the contrary be specified, the point of the Pheon is blazoned to the base.

2. As the name of an actual weapon: see quots.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumph.* IV. 599 Canst thou his Skin with barbed pheons pierce? [1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume in Eng.* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Pheon*, a barbed javelin, carried by sergeants-at-arms in the king's presence as early as Richard I's time.]

Phere, var. FERE *sb.*¹ companion, *sb.*² company.

Pherecratean (fe·rĭkrătī·ăn), *a.* (*sb.*) *Gr.* and *Lat. Pros.* [f. L. *Pherecratius*, a. Gr. *φερεκράτειος* (f. *Φερεκράτης* name of a Greek poet) + -AN.] Name of a logaœdic metre or verse consisting of three feet, normally a spondee, dactyl, and spondee (or trochee), but admitting of some variations. Also called **Pherecratian** (-krē·ʃiăn), **Pherecratic** (-kræ·tik).

1768 LEMPRIÈRE *Classical Dict.* (1826) 511/1 He [Pherecrates] invented a sort of verse, which from him has been called *Pherecratian*. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 456/2 Pherecrates .. was author of a kind of verse called, from his own name, *Pherecratick*...This verse of Horace (..*Quamvis pontica pinus*) is a Pherecratick verse. 1861 HADLEY *Greek Gram.* § 921 Pherecratean verses are sometimes combined in systems: but much more frequent are Glyconic systems closing with a Pherecratean.

†**Phe·retrer**, obs. form of FERETRAR.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. v. 77 Certaine Pheretrers, whose facultie it is to sette for the burialles.

†**Phese**, obs. form of FEEZE *v.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 215 And a be proud with me, ile phese his pride.

Phesike, obs. form of PHYSIC.

Phesycion, Phetonesse, Pheuterer, obs. ff. PHYSICIAN, PYTHONESS, FEWTERER.

Phew (fiū, fiu), *int.* (*v.*, *sb.*) Also 7 (**pheut**), **pfew**, 8 **phu**, 9 **phugh**: see also PHO, PHOO. [Representing the action of puffing or blowing away with the lips.] A vocal gesture expressing impatience, disgust, discomfort, or weariness.

1604 MARSTON & WEBSTER *Malcontent* I. iv, Pheut, I'll not shrink. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* IV. i, Phew, sir, do not stand upon that. 1727 VANBR. & CIB. *Journ. Lond.* I. i, Phu! a fig for his money. 1856 BOKER *Poems* (1857) II. 133 As for your share,—phew! 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i, Phew-ew! Jermyn manages the estate badly, then. 1892 H. HUTCHINSON *Fairw. Isl.* 16 'Phugh! and isn't it hot?'

b. (*nonce-uses*) as *vb. intr.* to utter the exclamation 'phew!'; as *sb.* an utterance of this.

1858 FARRAR *Eric* II. ii, Eric only 'phewed' again two or three times, and thought of Montagu. 1904 ADA CAMBRIDGE *Sisters* 70 Soon Rose heard sighs and phews, and sudden rustlings and slappings.

Phi-: see PHY-.

Phial (fəi·ăl), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4 **fiol**, 4-5 **fyole**, 5 **fyoll(e**, **fialle**, 6 **fyol**, 7 **fiole**. *β.* 4 **phyall(e**, 6 **phiall**, 7 **phiole**, **phyal**, 7- **phial**. See also VIAL. [ME. a. F. *fiole* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), also *phiole* (13th c. in Littré), in Cotgr. *fiole*, *phiole* = Pr. *fiola*, It. *fiala*, ad. late L. *phiola*, L. *phiala*, ad. Gr. *φιάλη* a broad flat vessel.]

A vessel for holding liquids, esp. drinks; formerly variously applied; now usually a small glass bottle, esp. for liquid medicine. †*Leyden phial* = Leyden jar: see LEYDEN. *Bologna phial*: see BOLOGNA.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1476 Fyoles fretted with flores & fleez of golde. 1382 WYCLIF *Num.* vii. 84 Silueren fiols [1388 viols] twelue, golden morters twelue. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 129/2 A Fialle, *ampulla*, *fiola*. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiii. 47 The fyole fulle of the holi libacion. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Amos* vi. 6 You..that drinke wine in phials [1611 bowls]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Phial*, a plain pot with a wide mouth, whereout a man might drink enough. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 12 A Glass Phial filled with Mercury. 1747 FRANKLIN *Let.* Wks. 1840 V. 194 Set the electrified phial on one, and then touch the wire. 1806 *Med. Frnl.* XV. 433 Very little of it will be lost, provided the phial be properly shaken. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 235 The phial was suddenly corked and inverted. 1846 JOYCE *Sci. Dial.* VII. vi. (1849) 461 We will describe what is usually called the Leyden phial. 1873 HALE *In His Name* iii. 16 What is the elixir in your phial?

b. *fig.* (See Rev. v. 8, xvi. 1.) Cf. VIAL.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. xi. 12 That my Prayers being..presented in the Phial of the Saints may ascend .. Where thy glory dwells. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 53 The Phial of thy Vengeance, pour'd On this devoted Head. *a* 1881 ROSSETTI *House of Life* xc, Wait the turning of the phials of wrath For certain years.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *phial-book, -glass*; *phial-like* adj.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxix. 81 Eggs..of a long phial-like form. 1851 *Blackw. Mag.* June 688 The homoeopathist pulling out..his phial-book.

Hence **Phi·al** *v. trans.*, to store or keep in a phial, to bottle up; **Phi·alful**, as much as fills a phial.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Love & Hon.* 164 Full on my fenceless head its phial'd wrath May Fate exhaust. 1769 LANE in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 219 The liquor being shaken, and another phial-full taken up soon after.

Phialine (fəi·ălin, -əin), *a. rare.* [f. PHIAL *sb.* + -INE².] Resembling a phial or that of a phial.

1881 H. B. BRADY in *Frnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 62 A thin peripheral border, surmounted by a stout sessile phialine lip.

Phidiac (fəi·diæk), *a.* Also **Pheidiac**. [ad. L. *Phīdiac-us*, Gr. *Φειδιακός*, f. *Φειδίας*, Phīdias.] Of, pertaining to, or like the work of Phidias, the most famous sculptor of ancient Greece. So **Phidi·acan** *a.*; also **Phi·dian** (Phei·dian) *a.*

1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev.* liii, Let Aberdeen and Elgin .. Waste useless thousands on their Phidian freaks. 1823 — *Juan* XIII. cx, Phidian forms cut out of marble. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* xi. 271 Features that explain the Phidian sculpture. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 175 Throughout all the works of Pheidiac art which have come down to us. 1885 F. B. VAN VORST *Without a Compass* 8 He had endeavoured to breathe into that most refractory of all materials..Phidiacan forms.

Phife, obs. form of FIFE.

Phil-, form of PHILO- used before a vowel or *h*.

-phil (fil), **-phile** (fəil), combining element repr. Gr. *φίλος* loving, dear. In Greek, found only in certain personal names, where it means 'dear, beloved', as *Δίφιλος* (dear to Zeus), *Θεόφιλος* (dear to God). In med. and mod.L. often used as a second element in form *-philus*, *-phila*, with sense 'lover, loving' (e.g. *botanophilus* (Linn.) lover of plants, amateur botanist, *Ammophila*, generic name). Hence in French words *-phile*, in Eng. *-phile* or later *-phil*, as *Anglophil(e*, *Russophil(e*, *Slavophil(e*, *Turcophil(e*, for which forms with the prefix PHILO- are more correct etymologically; so *conchophil(e* (shell-loving), *gastrophil(e*, *oxyphil(e*, etc. Hence also **-PHILOUS**, q. v.

Philabeg, erroneous form of FILIBEG, a kilt.

Philadelphian (filădē·lfiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [In sense 1, f. Gr. *φιλαδελφία* brotherly love (f. *φιλάδελφος* loving one's brother or sister, f. PHILO- + *ἀδελφός* brother, *ἀδελφή* sister) + -AN; in sense 2 in part, and in 3, 4, f. Gr. *Φιλαδέλφεια*, *Philadelphia* (i. e. the city of Ptolemy Philadelphus).]

A. *adj.* 1. Brother-loving; loving the brethren.

1615 BYFIELD *Exp. Coloss.* i. 10 We must get that philanthropian love of men into our hearts, but especially philadelphian, the love of the brethren. 1868 *Sat. Rev.* 13 June 778/2 His unfortunate brother must..suffer for the blasphemous philadelphian piety of his profane advocate.

2. Of or pertaining to the Philadelphians: see B. 2, and cf. Rev. iii. 7-13.

1693 BEVERLEY *True St. Gosp. Truth* Pref. A ij, That Philadelphian State, to which Christ hath opened a Door, which none can shut. 1697 (*title*) *State of Philadelphian Society*. *Ibid.* 5 Where are these Pillars of the Philadelphian Temple? 1764 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* (1844) II. 282/2 A notion that her [Jane Leadley's] Philadelphian society was the true kingdom of Christ. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects*, etc. (1886) s.v., The Philadelphian Society contributed largely to the spread of that mystical piety which is so conspicuous in the works of..William Law, and which affected in no small degree the early stages of Methodism.

3. Of or pertaining to the ancient city of Philadelphia, to Philadelphia in Pennsylvania, or to any other place of the name.

4. Of or pertaining to Ptolemy Philadelphus.

B. *sb.* 1. (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Philadelphia*, a womans name, and signifies brotherly or sisterly love. And lovers of Brothers or Sisters, are stiled *Philadelphians*.

2. (*pl.*) A religious society or party organized in England towards the end of the 17th c. under the name of the *Philadelphian Society*.

The name appears to have combined a reference to the sense of the Gr. *φιλαδελφία* brotherly love, with one to the church of Philadelphia, Gr. *Φιλαδέλφεια*, in Rev. iii. 7-13.

1693 BEVERLEY *True St. Gosp. Truth* Pref. A ij, That .. none should take their Crown, who are true Philadelphians. 1697 *Princ. Philadelphians* 1 There has lately appeared in England..a Sect or certain number of People, who attribute to themselves an extraordinary Sanctity... They seem to derive themselves from a Sect long since started up .. the Family of Love, now stiling themselves Philadelphians, or the little Virgin Church of Philadelphia. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict.*

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Cant. Crew, Philadelphians, a new Sect of Enthusiasts, pretenders to Brotherly Love. 1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 257 P 10. 1860 J. GARDNER *Faiths World* II. 654/2 A small body of Philadelphians existed for a short time also in Holland.

Hence **Philade·lphianism** (from sense 2).

1697 *State Philadelph. Soc.* 5 If You please to read the Charter of Philadelphianism in the Epistle to that Church.

Philadelphite (filăde·lfəit). *Min.* [Named 1880, from Philadelphia in Pennsylvania, near which it is found; see -ITE[1] 2 b.] A kind of vermiculite akin to jefferisite.

1880 H. C. LEWIS in *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad.* 313. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Min., Philadelphite*, a brownish-red, micaceous mineral, closely related to jefferisite.

†**Philade·lphy.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. φιλαδελφία: see above.] Brotherly love.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. x. 152 That charity, which in respect to others is called philanthropy..in regard to [Christians] is named philadelphy (or brotherly affection).

Philagrain, -green, -grin, obs. forms of FILIGRANE. **Philamort, -mot,** obs. ff. FILEMOT.

Philander (filæ·ndəɹ), *sb.* [ad. Gr. φίλανδρος adj., loving or fond of men, (of a woman) loving her husband, f. φιλο-, PHILO- + *ἀνήρ, ἄνδρ-α* man, male, husband; hence used as a proper name in story, drama, dialogue; in later use esp. for a lover (perh. misunderstood as = a loving man).

Thus in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, Filandro was the youth beloved and ruined by the lustful Gabrina; and in Beaumont and Fletcher's *Laws of Candy*, one of the personages is 'Philander Prince of Cyprus, passionately in love with Erota'; but the name seems to have been more particularly matched with *Phillis*, as in quot. 1682. Cf. PHILLIS.]

†1. A lover; one given to making love. *Obs.*

[*a* 1682 (*title of Ballad*) The faithful Lovers Downfal: or, The Death of Fair Phillis Who Killed her self for loss of her Philander. *Ibid.*, Philander, ah Philander! still the bleeding Phillis cries, She wept awhile, And she forc't a Smile, then clos'd her eyes and dyes.] 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* v. i, I'll couple you! yes, I'll baste you together, you and your Philander. [1709 TATLER No. 13 P 1 Enter'd Philander, who is the most skilful of all Men in an Address to Women.] 1794 C. PIGOT *Female Jockey Club* 99 Those philanders of former times once led Captivity Captive, too happy to be bound in her fetters. 1813 MOORE *Post-bag* viii, Bring thy best lace, thou gay Philander!

2. A name given to certain marsupial animals (also FILANDER).

[From the name of *Philander de Bruyn*, who saw in 1711 in the garden of the Dutch governor of Batavia the species named after him (in a), being the first member of the family known to Europeans. (Morris *Austral Eng.*)]

a. A small wallaby (*Macropus brunnii*) first described by Philander de Bruyn. b. A South American opossum (*Didelphys philander*). c. An Australian bandicoot (*Perameles lagotis*).

1737 [see FILANDER[3]]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Didelphis*, the name by which Linnæus calls the animal called philander by other writers. 1896 *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* (ed. 9) 215 *Didelphys philander*, .. Philander Opossum.

†**Philander,** obs. f. FILANDER[1], intestinal worm in hawks.

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* D iv, You feare shee hath the philanders.

Phila·nder, *v.* Also 9 **filander.** [f. PHILANDER *sb.*; lit. 'to act or do the Philander'.]

1. *intr.* To make love, especially in a trifling manner; to flirt; to dangle after a woman.

1737 [implied in PHILANDERING]. 1788 *Disinterested Love* I. 53, I must disguise my sentiments, or I shall get none of the pretty fools to philander with. *a* 1805 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 92, I passed the day..between disputing with my landlord, and walking about and philandering with the ladies. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. i, The military M.P. fled to the drawing-room to philander with Mrs. Grey. 1875 MRS. RANDOLPH *W. Hyacinth* I. iii. 58 You surely don't expect me to go philandering about the woods playing Corydon to my cousin Phyllis. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* I. 191 [To] cure him of this inclination to philander.

†2. *trans.* To pay court to, make love to. *Obs.*

1792 *Elvina* II. 61, I could have Philandered the daughter, and complimented the father.

Hence **Phila·ndering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1737 MRS. A. GRANVILLE in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* I. 597, I was extremely diverted with the philandering you gave me an account of..Bath is not a place to keep lovers a secret. 1860 THACKERAY *Four Georges* ii. (1876) 48 Henrietta Howard accepted the noble old earl's philandering. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 736/2 Sham piety and philandering religiousness.

Phila·nderer. [f. prec. + -ER[1].] One who philanders; a male flirt.

1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* I. v. 136 The imputation of being a dangler, a Philanderer. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* x. (1878) 80 Worse still, a philanderer—a professor of the fine art of flirtation.

†**Phila·nthropal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. φιλάνθρωπ-ος (see next) + -AL.] Beneficent or friendly to mankind.

1648 J. RAYMOND *Il Merc. Ital.* Introd. 21 A Rimarra is a Philanthropall creature in forme like a Lyzzard. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Philanthropal*, ful of love to mankind.

Philanthrope (fi·lænþrŏup). [ad. Gr. φιλάνθρωπ-ος (adj.) loving mankind (said of gods, men, animals), humane, benign or useful to man, f. φιλο-, PHILO- + *ἄνθρωπος* man. Cf. F. *philanthrope* (in *Dict. Acad.* 1762; Oresme *a* 1400, has *philantropos* pl.).] = PHILANTHROPIST.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 44 He had a goodness of nature..in so great a degree that he may be deservedly styled a philanthrope. 1810 BERESFORD *Bibliosophia*, &c. 22 Calling on the Philanthrope to counteract their balefulness. 1883 R. F. BURTON in *Academy* 26 May 366/3 If only we govern like men, not like philanthropes and humanitarians.

†**Philanthro·pian,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. (post cl.) *philanthrōpia* + -AN.] Of the nature of philanthropy; philanthropic.

1615 BYFIELD *Exp. Coloss.* i. 10 [see PHILADELPHIAN *a.* 1].

Philanthropic (filænþrŏ·pik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. F. *philanthropique* (Mirabeau, 18th c.), f. Gr. φιλάνθρωπ-ος (see PHILANTHROPE) + -IC (cf. Gr. *ἀνθρωπικ-ός*, f. *ἄνθρωπος*).] Characterized by philanthropy; actuated by love of one's fellow-men; benevolent; humane.

1789 (*title*) First Report of the Philanthropic Society instituted in London, Sept. 1788, for the prevention of Crimes. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 263 The philanthropic intentions of a man so zealous in the cause of humanity. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 507 The eloquent Burke.. in his eulogium of the philanthropic Howard. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. § 1. 716 The religious and philanthropic movement, which bears the name of Wesley.

B. *sb.* (*nonce-uses.*) A philanthropic person or practice: = PHILANTHROPIST, PHILANTHROPY.

a 1845 HOOD *Smithfield Market* xv, Great philanthropics! pray urge these topics! 1899 *Daily News* 11 Apr. 2/3 The Councils may be led astray in their philanthropics.

Philanthropical (filænþrŏ·pikăl), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Relating to or concerned with philanthropy; = PHILANTHROPIC *a.*

1818 in TODD. *a* 1845 HOOD *Black Job* iii, A knot of very charitable men Set up a Philanthropical Society. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* IV. 1016 Romney's school Of philanthropical self-sacrifice.

Philanthro·pically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a philanthropic manner; benevolently, humanely.

1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 29 *note*, The author is here philanthropically amiable. 1803 GODWIN *Chaucer* liv. II. 535 Philanthropically disposed.

Philanthropine (filæ·nþrŏpin). [ad. Ger. *Philanthropin* (latinized *-inon, -inum*), a. Gr. φιλανθρώπιν-ον, neuter of φιλανθρώπιν-ος adj., rare parallel form of φιλάνθρωπος philanthropic (after *ἀνθρώπινος* human).] Anglicized form of the name given to the school founded in 1774 by John Bernhard Basedow or Bassedau (1723–90) at Dessau, Germany, for the education of children by his 'natural system', in the principles of philanthropy, natural religion, and cosmopolitanism; also any similar institution.

1802 tr. *De Luc's Lett. conc. Educ. Infancy* in *Guardian of Educ.* 26 Establishments .. afterwards multiplied in Germany under the title of *Philanthropines*; a specious name. 1805 MRS. TRIMMER in Southey *Life A. Bell* (1844) II. 135 M. De Luc..gives there the history of the origin of the Philanthropines, which have done so much mischief. 1865 M. PATTISON *Ess., F. A. Wolf* 356 These reformers,.. setting up an institution of their own—the Philanthropinum at Dessau... Education was no longer to bear the stamp of the convent.

Hence **Philanthro·pinism** [ad. Ger. *philanthropinismus*], the educational system of the philanthropine. 1842 in BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc.

Philanthropinist (filæ·nþrŏ·pinist), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. prec. + -IST.] An advocate of the 'natural system' of education of Basedow; also, a pupil at a philanthropine. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of or pertaining to philanthropinism.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 920/2 The influence of the labours of the Philanthropinists has undoubtedly entered largely into the modern system of education. 1865 M. PATTISON *Ess., F. A. Wolf* 358 Trapp was..himself one of the Philanthropinists. 1868 QUICK *Educ. Reformers* vi. 152 It would soon be seen what was the value of Philanthropinist Latin. *Ibid.* 156 Philanthropinists, when they left school, were not in all respects the superiors of their fellow-creatures.

Philanthropism (filæ·nþrŏpiz'm). [f. as next + -ISM.] The profession or practice of philanthropy; a philanthropic theory or system.

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 102 A time of Tithe Controversy, Encyclopedism, Catholic Rent, Philanthropism, and the Revolution of Three Days! 1849 CLOUGH *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 301 The more enlightened philanthropism of England resorts to the formation of charitable societies, to district-visiting, distribution of tracts, and teaching in charity schools. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. xci. 68 'Philanthropism' then is up again, and all Reformers are Philanthropists, and all Philanthropists Reformers.

Philanthropist (filæ·nþrŏpist). [f. PHILANTHROPY + -IST.] One who practises philanthropy; one who from love of his fellow-men exerts himself for their well-being. Formerly, with the more general sense of 'friend or lover of man', and so applied to the Deity, and also to friendly animals.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Philanthropist*,..a lover of mankind. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 602 Thou great Philanthropist! Father of Angels! but the Friend of Man! 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 49 The Dolphin..was celebrated in the earliest time for its fondness of the human race, was honored with the title of the Sacred Fish, and distinguished by those of Boy-loving and Philanthropist. 1797 *Anti-Jacobin* 11 Dec. (1852) 19 Tom Paine the philanthropist. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 209 The man of letters, philosopher, and philanthropist. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* vii. 178 The spirit that should actuate a Christian philanthropist. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 44 A great philanthropist has astonished the world by giving it large sums of money during his lifetime.

Hence **Philanthropi·stic** *a. rare*, pertaining to or characteristic of a philanthropist; of the nature of philanthropism.

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. v, Mere darkness with philanthropistic phosphorescences, empty meteoric lights.

Philanthropize (filæ·nþrŏpəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To play or perform the part of the philanthropist; to practise philanthropy.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 464 Why do they not buy all the land in a single island, and missionize and philanthropize at their own expense? 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 71 Away she went philanthropising till nine in one place, playing three-card loo till twelve in another.

2. *trans.* To treat philanthropically; to make (persons) objects of philanthropy.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 563 A convention..met for the purpose of philanthropising the blacks. 1859 W. CHADWICK *De Foe* iv. 236 De Foe again returns to the attack upon Sir Humphrey Mackworth's bill for philanthropizing the poor by deceiving and robbing the rich. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 2/3 Till they get them [votes], we look jealously at these attempts to philanthropise woman *malgré lui*.

3. To make philanthropic in character, cause to become a philanthropist.

1891 B. E. MARTIN *Footpr. C. Lamb* 61 Basil Montagu, the philanthropized courtier.

†**Phila·nthropos.** *Herb. Obs.* [a. Gr. φιλάνθρωπος cleavers (from its sticking to men).] An old name of Cleavers (*Galium Aparine*); by some applied to Agrimony (*Agrimonia Eupatoria*).

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 306 Ðas wyrt man phylantropos nemneþ, þæt ys on ure geþeode menlufigende, forðy heo wyle hrædlice to ðam men geclyfian. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CCXXX. 575 Agrimonie..Named..of some *Philanthropos*, of the cleauing qualitie of the seedes, hanging to mens garments. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 273 It is ready to catch hold of folkes clothes as they passe by, and to stick unto them [*Marg.*] Whereupon they cal it *Philanthropos*, i. a louer of man.

Philanthropy (filæ·nþrŏpi). Also 7 in L. form **philanthro·pia.** [ad. late L. *philanthrōpia* (in earlier Eng. use), a. Gr. φιλανθρωπία love to mankind, f. φιλάνθρωπος: see PHILANTHROPE. So F. *philanthropie* (1567 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Love to mankind; practical benevolence towards men in general; the disposition or active effort to promote the happiness and well-being of one's fellow-men.

a. [1607–12 BACON *Ess., Goodness* (Arb.) 198 The affecting of the Weale of Men: which is that the Græcians call Philanthropia.] 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 781, I should first begin with the commendation of their..*Philanthropia*. 1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* 133 That orient pearl, that Cyrus in his time so highly delighted in..to attain the study of a due philanthropia (for that was his own very word) toward all.

β. 1623 COCKERAM, *Philanthropie*, Humanitie. *c* 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Serm., Matt.* v. 20 Wks. 1831 III. 255 That godlike excellency, a philanthropy and love to all mankind. 1693 DRYDEN *Charac. Polybius* in Shears *Polyb.* I. B v b, This Philanthropy (which we have not a proper word in English to express) is every where manifest in our Author. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Philanthropy*, is a generous Love for Mankind in General, or an Inclination to promote Publick Good. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. i, In friendship, in parental and filial affection, and indeed in general philanthropy, there is a great and exquisite delight. 1857 LYTTON *Falkland* I. 26 While I felt aversion for the few whom I knew, I glowed with philanthropy for the crowd which I knew not. 1849 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Holy Bapt.* (1850) 23 He first taught the lessons of universal Philanthropy.

†b. *spec.* The love of God to man. *Obs.*

[Cf. *Titus* iii. 4 ἡ χρηστότης καὶ ἡ φιλανθρωπία .. τοῦ σωτῆρος ἡμῶν θεοῦ, 1611 The kindenesse and loue of God our Sauiour toward man.]

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* i. 4 His Philanthropie and good will to Man, which our Sauiour Christ especially manifested. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xvi. 10 He is oft (out of his meer Philanthropie) found of them that sought him not. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 112 The blessed Three..In co-immense Philanthropy conspire.

c. *pl.* Philanthropic actions, movements, or agencies.

1884 R. R. BOWKER in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 776/1 To be.. the head of a great hospital and many philanthropies, demands .. devotion. 1890 *Spectator* 24 May, Tedious toil in connection with all manner of philanthropies.

Philarchaist, etc.: see PHILO-.

Philarea, obs. erron. form of PHILLYREA.

†**Phila·rgyry.** *Obs.* Also 7 **-gury.** [ad. Gr. φιλαργυρία, n. of quality from φιλάργυρ-ος fond of money, f. φιλ(ο-, PHIL(O- + *ἄργυρος* silver, money.] Love of money; avarice, covetousness.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 249 The Popes laboured more and more with this incurable disease of Philargyrie. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xviii. 320 That Philargury or love of money which is called Covetousnesse. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 212 In matter of philargyrie, or love of money.

So †**Phila·rgyrist,** a lover of money, a covetous person; †**Phila·rgyrous** (**-gurous**) *a.*, money-loving, covetous.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 18 If he did hoard up his knowledge, as a..philargyrist his coin, we might still be poor. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 138 They were thought Philargyrous, and over solicitous of filthy lucre. 1663 STILLINGFL. *Shecinah* Ded., The progging attempts of an ambitious phylargyrist.

Philaser, obs. form of FILACER.

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Philately (filæ·tĭli). [ad. F. *philatélie*, f. Gr. φιλ(ο-, PHILO- + ἀτελής free from tax or charge, ἀτέλεια exemption from payment (ἐξ ἀτελείας without payment, free, *franco*). Proposed by M. Herpin, a postage-stamp collector, in *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-poste* (15 Nov. 1864).

(When a letter was 'carriage-free' or carriage-prepaid by the sender, it was formerly in various countries stamped FREE, or FRANCO; the fact is now indicated by the letter bearing an impressed receipt stamp, or its substitute an adhesive label (commonly called a postage-stamp), for the amount; the Greek ἀτελής, being a passable equivalent of *free* or *franco*, has for the purpose of word-making been employed to express the *freimarke*, *franco-bollo*, franco-mark, frank-stamp, or 'postage-stamp', and so to supply the second element in *philatélie*.)]

The pursuit of collecting, arranging, and studying the stamped envelopes or covers, adhesive labels or 'postage-stamps', postcards, and other devices employed in different countries and at different times, in effecting the prepayment of letters or packets sent by post; stamp-collecting.

1865 *Stamp-Coll. Mag.* 1 Dec. 182/2 He [M. Herpin] proposes the word *philatélie*, which we anglicise into 'philately'...Twelve months have glided on..and the French terms *philatélie* and *philatélie*, as well as their English equivalents 'philately', 'philatelist', and 'philatelic'..have become household words in the postage-stamp collecting world. *Ibid.* Advts., The works of the Philatelic Society of France. 1867 *Philatelist* I. 37 A poser to the non-initiated in philately. 1881 *Athenæum* 1 Oct. 431/2 It is possibly a question whether the science should properly be called philately or timbrophily.

Hence **Philatelic** (filăte·lik) *a.*, relating to or engaged in philately; so **Philate·lical** *a.*; hence **Philate·lically** *adv.*; **Phila·telism**, philately; **Phila·telist**, a person devoted to philately, a stamp-collector (whence **Philateli·stic** *a.*); **Phila·teloma·niac**, one with whom stamp-collecting has become a mania.

1865 Philatelic, Philatelist [see above]. 1866 (*title*) The Philatelist: An Illustrated Monthly Magazine for Stamp Collectors. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Suppl. Apr. 7/1 A manuscript Philatelic Magazine. 1871 E. L. PEMBERTON in *Stamp-Coll. Mag.* IX. 130 The faults..incident to American philatelism. 1872 — (*title*) The Philatelical Journal. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Apr. 472/2 Many a parent.. will now hasten to provide him instead with the records of philatelism. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 26 July, It is valued at about $1000 by philatelomaniacs. 1890 *Times* 20 May 5 On May 19, 1890, an exhibition was opened of postage stamps collected by the London Philatelic Society. 1890 *Standard* 25 Apr. 5/6 The philatelistic scholar. 1893 *Westm. Gas.* 18 Oct. 3/1 Of the exhibition itself..we shall not attempt to speak..philatelically.

Philaterie, -ory, obs. ff. PHYLACTERY.

†**Philau·ty.** *Obs.* Also in Gr. form **philautia.** [ad. Gr. φιλαυτία, n. of state f. *φίλαυτος* loving oneself, f. φιλ(ο-, PHIL(o- + αὐτόν oneself.] Self-love; undue regard for oneself or one's own interests; self-conceit; selfishness.

c 1525 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* Pref., Wks. (1573) 103 They will say yet more shamefully, that no man can vnderstand the Scriptures without Philautia, that is to say Philosophy. A man muste first bee well seene in Aristotele, yer he can vnderstand the Scripture, say they. 1564–5 LEDINGTON *Let. to Cecil* 28 Feb. in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 401 Phylautye which maketh us fancy too much our own conceptions. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807) II. 148 There we see philautie or selfe-love, which rageth in men so preposterouslie. *a* 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, III. ii, Such as giue themselues to Philautia, as you do, maister. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 72 And will have philautie to be natures first-born. 1721 BAILEY s. v. *Geese*, This Proverb intimates that an inbred Philauty runs through the whole Race.

Philazer, obs. form of FILACER.

Philberd, -bert, -bud, obs. forms of FILBERT.

-phile : see -PHIL.

†**Philed,** obs. form of FILED.

1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery, Lover approv. Lady unkinde*, Your Phrases fine philed, did force mee agree.

Philemort, obs. f. FILEMOT = FEUILLEMORTE.

Philery, Philet(t, obs. ff. PHILLYREA, FILLET.

Philharmonic (filhaɪmɒ·nik), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *philharmonique* (1739), after It. *filarmonico*, f. Gr. φιλ(ο-, PHIL(o- + ἁρμονικός HARMONIC.]

A. *adj.* Loving harmony; fond of or devoted to music.

Philharmonic Society, name of various musical societies, *esp.* that founded in London in 1813 for the promotion of instrumental music; hence *Philharmonic concert*, one given by the Philharmonic Society.

1813 *Philharmonic Soc.* I. 1 Several Members of the Musical Profession have associated themselves, under the title of The Philharmonic Society;..to procure the performance, in the most perfect manner possible, of the best and most approved Instrumental Music. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 127 The most philharmonic ear is at times deeply affected by a simple air. 1826 *Times* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 700/2 The successful completion of the 50th year of the Philharmonic Society. *Ibid.* 701/1 The forty-ninth series of the Philharmonic Concerts.

B. *sb.* **a.** A lover of harmony; a person devoted to music. **b.** *colloq.* Short for *Philharmonic Society, Philharmonic concert*: see above.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 86 The place in which the society or academy of the philharmonics assemble. 1843 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 239 A Philharmonic of blackbirds and thrushes. 1862 *Times* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 701/1 Mr. Sterndale Bennett—an old member of the 'Philharmonic'. 1880 *Ibid.*, At the close of the season of 1866 Professor Bennett resigned the conductorship, and his place at the Philharmonic was filled by Mr. W. G. Cusins.

Philhellene (fi·lhelīn), *a.* and *sb.* Also **-en.** [ad. Gr. φιλέλλην adj., loving the Greeks, f. φιλ(ο-, PHIL(o- + Ἕλλην HELLENE, Greek; so mod.F. *philellène*.] **a.** *adj.* = PHILHELLENIC. **b.** *sb.* = PHILHELLENIST. (In quot. 1827, A lover of Greek language or literature.)

c 1825 MOORE *Ghost Miltiades* 23 And, poor, dear ghost, how little he knew The jobs and the tricks of the Philhellene crew! 1827 J. SYMMONS in Barker *Parriana* (1828) I. 547 As a Philhellen, I was received, entertained, and introduced into the house. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 11/2 If nobody were to talk about Greece, there would be no philhellenes. 1882 *Athenæum* 5 Aug. 172/3 He is enthusiastically Philhellene as to the present inhabitants of the country.

Philhellenic (filhelī·nik, -e·nik), *a.* [f. as prec. + HELLENIC.] Loving, friendly to, or supporting the cause of, Greece or the Greeks (esp. in relation to national independence). So **Philhellenism** (filhe·lĭniz'm), the principle of supporting the Greeks; **Philhellenist** (filhelī·nist), a friend or supporter of Greece (also *attrib.*).

1830 MAUNDER *Dict.*, **Philhellenic.* 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxx. IX. 96 So emphatically did he [Klearchus] pledge himself for the good faith and philhellenic dispositions of the satrap. 1862 G. FINLAY in *Freeman's Life & Lett.* (1895) I. 281, I feel again a return of *philhellenism. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 304 The suggestion was .. decried as striking at the root of all Phil-hellenism. 1811 BYRON *Rem. on Romaic* Wks. (1846) 793/2 The reply of the *Philellenist I have not translated. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 98 But if by chance an Attic voice be wist, They grow softhearted straight, philhellenist.

Philhippic, -hymnic: see PHILO-.

Philhorse, obs. f. *fill-horse*: see FILL *sb.*[2]

Philiamort, philimot, var. FILEMOT. **Philibeg,** var. FILIBEG. **Philibert,** obs. f. FILBERT. **Philigrain, -grin,** obs. ff. FILIGRANE.

Philip (fi·lip). Also 5 **phelipp,** 6 **phylyp,** 7 **phillip.** [A personal name, in F. *Philippe*, L. *Philippus*, a. Gr. Φίλιππος, lit. lover of horses.]

1. A man's name: well known as that of the king of Macedon, father of Alexander, referred to in the expression 'to appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober': see quot., and cf. Valer. Max. VI. ii.

[Cf. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 95, I am no traytoure, apele I woll certayne From dronken Alexander tyll he be sober agayne. 1568 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* IV. xviii. (1582) 439 After he had geuen iudgement..against a poore widow woman, she aunswered streight..I appeale to king Philip which is now drunk: y^t^ when hee is sober, he returne to geue sentence.] 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Paston Carew* I, Not even appealing from Philip drunk to Philip sober.

b. Philip, the Evangelist: see Acts viii. 26–40.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 299 God encrease the number of such Philips, and make vs all such as the eunuch was in this particular.

†**2.** Name of certain old French, Spanish, and Burgundian coins, of gold and silver, issued by kings or dukes of this name. *Obs.*

1482 *Cely Papers* (1900) 126 Item an phellypus..iij^s^ iiij^d^ fls. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 286 A Rhenish Gold Gulden .. the siluer Phillips Doller, was of the same value. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 454 Eleauen Philippoes or Ducatons. 1769 *Ann. Reg.* 135/2 The damage as yet is estimated at four millions of philippis.

3. A name formerly given to a sparrow: also PHIP (perh. in imitation of its chirp). *Obs.* exc. *dial.*: also *dial.* applied to the hedge-sparrow (Swainson *Prov. Names Brit. Birds*).

a 1529 SKELTON *Ph. Sparowe* 26 Nothynge it auayled To call Phylyp agayne, Whom Gyb our cat hath slayne. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 231 *Gour.* Good leaue good Philip. *Bast.* Philip, sparrow, Iames. 1612 *Pasquil's Night-Cap* (1877) 103 Let chirping Philip learne to catch a flie. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 36 The house-sparrow is still in many parts Skelton's 'Philip', the Philip of the Elizabethan dramatists, and of Cartwright.

†**4.** *Philip and Cheyney.* **a.** An expression for two (or more) men of the common people taken at random (cf. 'Tom, Dick, and Harry'). Also *Philip, Hob, and Cheyney. Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* II. *Pompeius* 280 It was not his entente to bryng vnto Silla philip and cheiny moo then a good meiny, but to bryng hable soudiours of manhood approued and well tryed. *a* 1563 BECON *Display Popishe Masse* Wks. III. 47 Ye praye for Philippe and Chenye, mo than a good meany, for the soules of your great grand Sir and of your olde Beldame Hurre. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* Ep. Ded. (1878) 8 Loiterers I kept so meanie, Both Philip, Hob, and Cheanie.

†**b.** Name for a kind of worsted or woollen stuff of common quality (erroneously *Phillipine, Cheny*): see CHEYNEY. *Obs.*

c 1614 FLETCHER, etc. *Wit at Sev. Weap.* II. i, Thirteene pound. ..'Twill put a Lady scarce in Philip and Cheyney, With three small Bugle Laces, like a Chamber-maid. 1633 in *Naworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 298, 12 yeardes of Philip and cheyney..for a coate for Mrs. Marie Howard. 1641 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* (MS.), Peter Donnaing .. Phillipp and Chainey weaver. 1650 *Will of J. Brooke* (Somerset Ho.), My red bed of Phillipp and China. 1668 HEAD *Eng. Rogue* II. xii. (1671) 112 [To] muster up the names of their stuffs,..there's your Parragon, Burragon, Phillipine, Cheny, Grogrum, Mow-hair.

Philip, obs. f. FILLIP. **Philipende, Philipendula,** obs. erron. ff. VILIPEND, FILIPENDULA.

Philippic (fili·pik), *sb.* (*a.*) [ad. L. *Philippic-us*, a. Gr. φιλιππικός, f. Φίλιππος Philip (of Macedon). So mod.F. *philippique.*]

1. Name for the orations of Demosthenes against Philip king of Macedon in defence of Athenian liberty; hence applied to Cicero's orations against Antony, and *gen.* to any discourse of the nature of a bitter attack, invective, or denunciation.

1592 G. HARVEY *Foure Lett.* iii. Wks. (Grosart) I. 210 What honest Eloquence is not furnished with Catilinaries and Philippiques against Vice? 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* Explan. Wds., Invective orations made by Demosthenes .. against Philip king of Macedony,..heereupon all invectives may be called Philippicke, as those were of M. Tullius Cicero against Antonie. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal's Sat.* X. (1697) 255, I rather wou'd be Mævius..Than that Philippique fatally Divine, Which is inscrib'd the Second, should be mine. 1798 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 227 Mr. Harper and Mr. Pinckney pronounced bitter philippics against France. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) X. 443 Then follows the usual Philippic against England. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. i. 29 *note*, Lord North, sound asleep during one of Burke's philippics on him.

†**2.** Used to render Gr. φιλίππειον, 'a gold coin coined by Philip of Macedon, worth £1 3*s.* 5*d.* of our money' (Liddell & Scott). *Obs.*

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. viii. 99 Æsops picture was sold for two talents, when himself was made a slave at the price of two Philippicks. 1771 RAPER in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 462 Some..have supposed the Roman Aureus to have been heavier than the Greek Philippic.

B. *adj.* **a.** Of or pertaining to any person called Philip (in quot. 1650, Sir Philip Sidney); **b.** of Philippi; **c.** of the nature of a philippic or invective.

a 1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-deceiving* (ed. 8) 356 Though the Phillippick Preachers preached of enuy and vaine-glory, yet..what was that to Paul? 1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 16 She survived the Philippick Battaile sixty-four yeares. 1650 MILTON *Eikon.* i. (1770) 29 What I tell them for a truth, that this philippic prayer is no part of the Kings goodes. 1707 TOLAND (*title*) A Phillippick Oration to incite the English against the French.

Hence **Phili·ppicise** (-sɑiz) *v. intr.*, to utter a philippic or invective; also *trans.*, to bring or put *into* some condition by doing this.

1799 SOUTHEY *Let. to G. C. Bedford* 21 Dec. in *Life* (1850) II. 33 However, I need not philippicise, and it is too late to veer about. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 173 We have Philippicized ourselves into a perspiration.

†**Phili·ppical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or belonging to Philip (in quot. Devoted to Philip II of Spain).

1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* I. viii. 191 All loue of that king to her Maiestie, which this philippical parasite so much pretendeth, was altogether extinguished.

Philippina (filipī·nă), **philopœna.** Also **phillipina, philopena, philippine, fillipeen, philopœne.** [Understood to repr. Ger. *vielliebchen*, dim. of *viellieb* much loved, very dear (cf. *liebchen* darling), altered into *Philippchen*, whence F. *Philippine*, Du. *filippine*, Da. *filipine*, Sw. *filipin*, Eng. *fillipeen, philippina*, etc.] A custom or game reputed to be of German origin: see quot. 1848. Also applied to the double nut or kernel, and to the present claimed or given, as mentioned.

The greeting in German is *Guten Morgen, Vielliebchen!* in F. *Bon jour, Philippine!* See Flügel, Muret-Sanders, Littré.

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Fillipeen* or *Phillipina.* There is a custom common in the Northern States at dinner or evening parties when almonds or other nuts are eaten, to reserve such as are double or contain two kernels, which are called fillipeens. If found by a lady, she gives one of the kernels to a gentleman, when both eat their respective kernels. When the parties again meet, each strives to be the first to exclaim, Fillipeen! for by so doing he or she is entitled to a present from the other. 1854 MARION HARLAND *Alone* ix, 'Miss Ida', said Charles Dana, across the table, 'Will you eat a philopœna with me?' [*a* 1857 Remembered in England with the form *Philippine.*] 1864 WEBSTER, *Philippine*, the same as *Philopena.* 1879 G. F. PENTECOST *Vol. of the Book* x, Bibles which somebody gave you..for a philopoena present. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 14 Feb. 4/7 In those days Valentines were as expensive as philopœnes.

Philippist (fi·lipist). *Ch. Hist.* [f. PHILIP = Gr. Φίλιππ-ος + -IST.] A follower of Philip Melanchthon; one of the party of moderate Lutherans or ADIAPHORISTS. Also *attrib.*

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Philippists*, a sect or party among the Lutherans; the followers of Philip Melanchthon. 1764 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Ch. Hist.* (1844) II. 90/1 Matthew Flacius, the virulent enemy of Melancthon, and all the Philippists. 1873 M^c^CLINTOCK & STRONG *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* V. 670/1 In 1574 the Philippist party was overthrown in Electoral Saxony, and its heads imprisoned.

So **Phi·lippism,** the doctrine or practice of Melanchthon or the Philippists; **Philippi·stic** *a.*, like or pertaining to the Philippists.

1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1042/1 Hunnius..contributed much to suppress all Philippistic traditions [at Wittenberg]. *Ibid.* III. 1827 The elector did so, not from any preference for Philippism, but [etc.].

†**Phili·ppize,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Gr. φιλιππίζειν (see next) + -ATE 3.] = next.

1618 *North's Plutarch* 1134 Demosthenes had it often in his mouth, that the Prophetes [Pythia] did Philippizate, to wit, fauoured Philips affaires.

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Philippize (fi·lipəiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. φιλιππίζειν (Demosthenes), f. Φίλιππος Philip: see -IZE.] *intr.* To favour, or take the side of, Philip of Macedon (cf. PHILIPPIC); also *gen.* to speak or write as one is corruptly 'inspired' or influenced: see quots.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 40 What jugling there was therein, the Oratour plainely confessed, who .. could say that Pythia Phillippised. 1675 J. Smith *Chr. Relig. Appeal* I. 26 Demosthenes said Apollo's Priestess did Philippize: as .. if he had said, Philip had corrupted the Oracle, and put words into the Prophetesses mouth. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 13 Caballers..set him up as a sort of oracle; because, with the best intentions in the world, he naturally philippizes .. in exact unison with their designs. 1831 De Quincey *Whiggism & Lit.* Wks. 1857 V. 124 If the oracle at Hatton philippized, the oracle of Göttingen philippized no less. 1875 Helps *Ess., Advice* 46 The oracles will Philippize, as long as Philip is the master.

¶ Erron. used for: To utter a philippic; also *trans.* to utter a philippic against.

1804 D. Webster *Let.* 17 Sept., Priv. Corr. 1857 I. 179, I philippize against that employment now. 1837 *Tait's Mag.* IV. 163 What a certain set of young literateurs have been lately philippizing against me. 1845 S. Judd *Margaret* iii. (Cent.), He argued with us, philippized us, denounced us.

Hence **Phi·lippising** *ppl. a.*; also **Phi·lippizer**, one who philippizes, a partisan of Philip.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 358 An Æschines, or a Midias, or the other Philippizers. 1853 Grote *Greece* II. lxxxviii. XI. 455 The philippising party in that city [Olynthus]. 1856 *Ibid.* xcvi. XII. 484 He acted with Æschines and the Philippizers.

Philippy: see PHILO-.

† **Philiser**, obs. form of FILACER.

1447 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 138/2 To be entrid ther of Recorde, by the Philiser of the Shire.

† **Philiste·an**, *a. Obs.* Also Phy-. [f. L. *Philist(h)æus* (see next) + -AN.] = PHILISTINE *a.*

1623 Cockeram, *Phylistean embrace*, is to picke ones purse, and cut his throat. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 1061 So rose Herculean Samson, from the Harlot-lap Of Philistean Dalilah, and wak'd Shorn of his strength.

† **Philistee.** *Obs.* Also 5 Phil-, **Filistei**, 6 **Phylystee.** [ad. L. *Philisthæ-us* (Vulg.), Gr. Φιλισταῖος: see PHILISTINE.] = PHILISTINE *sb.* 1.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Sam.* xvii. 3 And Philisteis [1388 Filisteis, Vulg. *Philisthiim*] stoden vpon the hil. *Ibid.* 23 That bastard man, Goliath by name, Philistee of Geth [Vulg. *Philisthæus*; 1388 a Filistei of Gath]. — 1 *Chron.* x. 1 Philisteis [1388 Filisteis] forsothe fouȝten aȝeinus Yrael. 1508 Fisher *Penit. Ps.* vi. Wks. (1876) 4 Whan Israhell sholde make batayle agaynst the phylystees.

‖ **Philister** (fili·stĕr). [The German word for Philistine, f. L. *Philistæus, -ēus* or Heb. *p'lishtī*.] A name applied by the students at German universities to the townsmen, or to all persons not students; an outsider; hence, an unenlightened uncultured person; = PHILISTINE *sb.* 3, 4.

Said to have originated at Jena in 1693, in a sermon from the text *Philister über dir, Simson!* 'The Philistines be upon thee, Samson!' preached by Pastor Götze at the funeral of one of the students, who had been killed by the townsmen in a quarrel between 'town and gown'. (See *Quarterly Rev.*, Apr. 1899, 438 note.)

1808 Carlyle *Let.* 7 Mar. in Froude *Biog.* I. xxii. 425 He went to Mill (the British India Philister). 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 658 Need is there that compassion should be had on the poor infatuated philister! 1859 Helps *Friends in C.* Ser. II. (ed. 2) II. 136 If there were a stupid man amongst us, or what the Germans call a Philister.

Philistia (fili·stiă). In 6 **Philistea.** [med. L. *Philistia* = late L. *Philistæa* (*-thæa*) in Jerome = Gr. Φιλιστία, *-ταία*; ult. repr. Heb. פְּלֶשֶׁת *p'lesheth*: see PHILISTINE.]

1. The country occupied by the Philistines, in the south-west of Palestine. Also, the people or nation of the Philistines.

1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lix. [lx.] 8 Philistea shal be glad of me. 1611 Bible *Ps.* lxxxvii. 4 Behold Philistia, and Tyre, with Ethiopia.

2. The class or community of 'Philistines', i.e. unenlightened or commonplace people; or the locality they inhabit. Cf. PHILISTINE *sb.* 4.

1857 Kingsley *Two Y. Ago* x, Yet have Philistia and Fogeydom neither right nor reason to consider him a despicable or merely ludicrous person. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 31 July 3/2 The homage paid by virtue to vice, or, rather, by Philistia to Bohemia. 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 21 June 473/2 The requirements of a novel as understood by literary Philistia.

Philistian (fili·stiăn), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 3–4 **Philistien**, 4– **-an.** [a. OF. *Philistien*, ad. med. L. *Philistiān-us*, f. PHILISTIA: see -AN.]

† **A.** *sb.* = PHILISTINE 1, 2. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7091 Vnder philistiens þan war þe Iuus halden, þat si-quar. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 7150 (Cott.) Agh i for to haue na wite, To do philistens [*other texts* -iens] despite. 1375 (MS. *c* 1487) Barbour *Bruce* IV. 753 Quhen saull abasit [wes] Of the philistianis [*MS. E.* (1489) felystynys] mycht. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Sam.* xvii. 4 A bastard man wente out fro the tentis of Philistiens [1388 Filisteis, *Vulg.* Philisthinorum]. *c* 1656 *Roxb. Ball.* VII. 402 'Tis neither Pagan, Turk, nor Jew, nor any proud Philistians [*rime* Christians].

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Philistia or the Philistines.

1671 Milton *Samson* 1371 But who constrains me to the Temple of Dagon, Not dragging? the Philistian Lords command. 1836 Keble in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 198 By proud Philistian hosts beset.

Philistine (fi·listəin, -tin, fili·stin), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: *α.* 4 (**Philisten, Palisten, -estine**), 4–6 **Philistyne**, (5 **Felystyne**, 7 **Philistin**), 6– **Philistine.** *β.* 6–7 **Philistim** (*pl.* -im, **-ims**), 7 **-thiim, -time.** See also PHILISTEE, PHILISTIAN. [a. F. *Philistin*, ad. late L. *Philistīnus*, usually in pl. *Philistīnī* (*-thinī, thiim, Palæsthinī*, all in Vulg.), ad. late Gr. Φιλιστῖνοι, Παλαιστῖνοι (both in Josephus); found beside L. *Philisthiim* = Gr. Φυ-, Φιλιστιείμ (LXX in Hexateuch), ad. Heb. פְּלִשְׁתִּים *p'lishtīm* (or *-īim*). Cognate with פְּלֶשֶׁת *p'lesheth*, PHILISTIA, Palestine, Assyrian *Palastu, Pilistu.* (The word has been very doubtfully explained as = 'wanderers, immigrants'; but was more probably a native name of the people, appearing in Egyptian as *Palusata* or *Purusati*.)

The Gr., L., Eng. forms in *-ίμ, -im*, directly represent the Heb. pl.; with *Philistims* cf. *Anakims, cherubims*, etc. Several other forms appear, e. g. late Gr. Φιλιστιαῖοι (Aquila), Φυλ- (Symm.), L. *Philistæi, -thæi, -tīi, Phyl-*, ME. Philistee; late L. *Philistiāni*, OF., ME. *Philistien*, Eng. PHILISTIAN. (The pronunciation fili·stin occurs chiefly in U. S.)]

A. *sb.* 1. One of an alien warlike people, of uncertain origin, who occupied the southern seacoast of Palestine, and in early times constantly harassed the Israelites. Also *fig.*

[*c* 1340 Philisten; 1375–1489 Felystynys: see PHILISTIAN.] 1382 Wyclif *Amos* IX. 7 Wher Y made not Yrael for to stye vp of..Egypt, and Palistens of Capadocie [1388 Palestines; *Vulg.* Palæstinos; 1611 the Philistines from Caphtor]. — *Zech.* ix. 6 Y shal distruye the pride of Philistynes [1388 Filisteis, *Vulg.* Philisthinorum]. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Sam.* xvii. 10 Am not I a Philistyne? 1611 Bible *ibid.* 26 Who is this vncircumcised Philistine? 1812 Lady Granville *Lett.* (1894) I. 40, I feel a little like 'The Philistines are upon thee, Samson'.

β. 1560 Bible (Genev.) 1 *Sam.* v. 1 Then the Philistims toke the Arke of God. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Ecclus.* xlvii. 8 He..rooted out the Philisthijms. 1620 Bp. Hall *Hon. Mar. Clergy* II. § 9 Like a Philistim, he hath pulled out the eyes of this Samson. 1637 R. Ashley tr. *Malvezzi's David Persecuted* 217 The Philistimes pitch their tents in Shunem. 1642 Cudworth *Lord's Supper* i. (1676) 4 Concerning the Philistims when they had put out Sampson's eyes.

2. *fig.* Applied (humorously or otherwise) to persons regarded as 'the enemy', into whose hands one may fall, e. g. bailiffs, literary critics, etc.; formerly, also, to the debauched or drunken.

1600 Dekker *Gentle Craft* D iij b, Looke here Maggy help me Firk, apparrel me Hodge, silke and satten you mad Philistines, silke and satten. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* II. 2 Times are mended well Since late among the Philistines you fell. 1688 Miege *Fr. Dict., Philistins*, for lewd (or drunken) people, *des Debauchez.* *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Philistines*, Serjeants Bailiffs and their Crew; also Drunkards. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* 14 They say, you went to Court last Night very drunk; Nay, I'm told for certain, you had been among Philistines. 1752 Fielding *Amelia* v. vi, If he had fallen into the hands of the Philistines (which is the name given by the faithful to bailiffs). 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* v. i, Above all, there is that blood thirsty Philistine, Sir Lucius O'Trigger. 1777 *N. Jersey Archives* Ser. II. I. 392 On Monday last we had a brush with the Philistines, killing three lighthorsemen, four Highlanders, and one Lieut. Colonel. 1847 Mrs. Gore *Castles in Air* I. 286 [To] be pinched and kicked, in order to afford sport for the Philistines.

3. = PHILISTER, applied by German students to one not a student at a university.

1824 J. Russell *Tour Germ.* (1828) I. iii. 128 The citizens he denominates Philistines. 1826 Beddoes *Let.* Poems (1851) p. lix, A little inn with a tea-garden, whither students and Philistines (i. e. townsmen who are not students) resort on Sundays. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 757 The people read it with great interest, from the fiery youths to the cautious old Philistines. [1863 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit., Heine* (1865) 157 Efforts have been made to obtain in English some term equivalent to *Philister* or *épicier*: Mr. Carlyle has.. 'respectability with its thousand gigs',..well, the occupant of every one of those gigs is, Mr. Carlyle means, a *Philistine.*]

4. Hence: A person deficient in liberal culture and enlightenment, whose interests are chiefly bounded by material and commonplace things.

But often applied contemptuously by connoisseurs of any particular art or department of learning to one who has no knowledge or appreciation of it; sometimes a mere term of dislike for those whom the speaker considers 'bourgeois'.

1827 Carlyle *Misc. Ess.* (1872) I. 58 [The partisans of Illuminism] received the nickname of *Philistern* (Philistines) which the few scattered remnants of them still bear. 1827 *Examiner* 70/2 If Germans require that species of assistance, the obtuseness of a mere English Philistine we trust is pardonable. 1831 [see PHILISTINISM]. 1839 A. H. Everett *Addr. Germ. Lit. at Hanover, U.S.A.* 40 Released from the importunity of this Philistine [Wagner],—to use an expressive German term,—Faust relapses into his former gloom. 1851 Carlyle *Sterling* I. vii. (1872) 41 At other times, Philistines would enter, what we call bores, dullards, Children of Darkness. 1864 Froude *Short Stud., Sci. Hist.* 31 A professor at Oxford..spoke of Luther as a Philistine..meaning an .. enemy of men of culture or intelligence such as the professor himself. 1869 M. Arnold *Cult. & An.* 20 The people who believe most that our greatness and welfare are proved by our being very rich, and who most give their lives and thoughts to becoming rich, are just the very people whom we call the Philistines. 1879 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* III. 306 In common phraseology he [Macaulay] is a Philistine—a word which I understand properly to mean indifference to the higher intellectual interests. 1890 T. B. Saunders tr. *Schopenhauer's Wisd. Life* (1891) 44 A man who has no mental needs, because his intellect is of the narrow and normal amount, is, in the strict sense of the word, a philistine—..one who is not a son of the Muses.

B. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to the people of Philistia.

1842 Longf. *Warning* 6 The Israelite..at last led forth to be A pander to Philistine revelry.

b. *transf.*

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 132 So did he by that Philistine Poem of *Parthenophill and Parthenope*, which to compare worse than it selfe, it would plunge all the wits of France, Spaine, or Italy.

2. Characteristic of, or of the nature of, the modern 'Philistine'; uncultured; commonplace; prosaic. (Of persons and things.)

1831 Carlyle *Germ. Poetry* in *Misc. Ess.* (1872) III. 241 To a German we might have compressed all this long description into a single word. Mr. Taylor is simply what they call a *Philister*; every fibre of him is Philistine. 1848 T. Sinclair *Mount* 57 The philistine division of our own critics. 1869 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 216 Byron.. had in him a cross of the true Philistine breed. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. Notes 235 Critics consider that he symbolizes the Philistine element in German life,—the hopelessly material, prosaic and commonplace.

C. *Comb.*

1817 Coleridge *Fire, Famine*, etc. Apol. Pref., Afterward this philistine-combatant went to London, and there perished of the plague. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Oct. 4/1 What purpose some of them serve would be but a Philistine-like question.

Hence **Phi·listinely** *adv.*, like or after the manner of a social Philistine. Also **Philistinian** (-ti·niăn) *a.* = B. 1; **Philistinic** (-ti·nik) *a.* = B. 2; **Philistinish** (fi·listəiniʃ, -iniʃ) *a.* = B. 2.

1881 *Society* 1 June 9/2 A dress of black cashmere, *philistinely tight. 1773 J. Ross *Fratricide* I. 636 (MS.) The *Philistinean stride of him of Gath. 1888–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1829 The name of the Philistine harbor, Majuma, is entirely Egyptico-Philistinian. 1869 Black *In Silk Attire* I. 114 The audience..applauding *Philistinic politics over their raw chops. 1883 *Gd. Words* Aug. 493/1 There are some among us, nowadays, who sneer at all common-sense as philistinic. 1881 *Standard* 30 Aug. 5/2 Unhappily, we live in *Philistinish times. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 407 His work sometimes lacks distinction..but it is never Philistinish.

Philistinism (fi·listiniz'm, fili·stiniz'm). [f. PHILISTINE + -ISM.] The opinions, aims, and habits of social Philistines (see prec. A. 4); the condition of being a social Philistine.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. v, One 'Philistine'; who even now, to the general weariness, was dominantly pouring-forth Philistinism (*Philistriosität*). 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. 248 The Romanticists were..the sworn foes..of that low-minded, prosaic narrowness which Germany calls *Philistinism.* 1863 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit., Heine* (1865) 157 Philistinism! we have not the expression in English. Perhaps we have not the word because we have so much of the thing. 1890 *Spectator* 29 Nov. 760/2 British Philistinism is extremely overbearing. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 438 'Philistinism', after all, stands for two great habits, decency and order.

So **Philistinize** (fi·list-, fili·stinəiz) *v. trans.*, to render Philistine; to imbue with the tastes, habits, and opinions of those termed Philistines.

1880 G. Meredith *Tragic Com.* xvi. (1892) 224 Children.. are secretly Philistinizing the demagogue,..turning him into a slow-stepping Liberal. 1891 Zangwill *Bachelors' Club* 164 She has not been philistinised by a refined education.

Philizer, obs. form of FILACER.

Phillaber, obs. f. PILLOW-BERE. **Phillarea, phillerey:** see PHILLYREA. **Phillet,** obs. f. FILLET. **Phillibeg,** var. FILIBEG. **Philliberd,** obs. f. FILBERT.

† **Phillida,** variant of FILLADY *Obs.*

1620 J. Mason *Newfoundland* 4 The fowles are..Butters, blacke Birds with redd breastes, Phillidas.

Philligree, Phillip, obs. ff. FILIGREE, FILLIP.

Phillipine: see PHILIP 4 b.

Phillipsite (fi·lipsəit). *Min.* [Named 1825 after the English mineralogist, J. W. Phillips: see -ITE 1.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and potassium, found in cruciform twin crystals of a white colour.

1825 *T. Thomson's Ann. Philos.* Ser. II. X. 362, I propose the name of phillipsite in honor of Mr. J. W. Phillips. 1850 Dana *Min.* (ed. 3) 306 Phillipsite occurs in large translucent crystals.

Phillis (fi·lis), *sb.* Also 9 **Phyllis.** [a. L. *Phyllis*, a girl's name in Virgil, Horace, etc., a. Gr. Φυλλίς female name, lit. foliage of a tree, f. φύλλον leaf. The English spelling appears to be influenced by association with words in *phil-, philo-*.] A generic proper name in pastoral poetry for a comely rustic maiden, or for a sweetheart (cf. PHILANDER); also applied (after Milton) to a pretty or 'neat-handed' table-maid or waitress.

1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 86 Hearbs, and other Country Messes, Which the neat-handed Phillis dresses. *a* 1700 Sedley *Song* Wks. 1778 I. 94 Phillis is my only joy, Faithless as the Winds or Seas. 1700 T. Brown *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 116 At the Bar the good Man always places a charming Phillis or two. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 574 Having perpetually filled their head with ideas of Strephons and Phillises. 1842 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Black Mousquetaire* II, As his Patients came in, certain soft-handed Phyllises Were at once set to work on their legs, arms, and backs. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxiv, If you have any Phillis to console.

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Hence † **Phi·llis** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, to address in pastoral verses.

1699 GARTH *Dispens.* I. 148 He pass'd his easie Hours, instead of Prayer, In Madrigals, and Phillising the Fair.

Phillosella, Philly, erron. ff. FILOSELLA, FILLY.

Phillygenin (fili·dʒɪnin). *Chem.* [f. PHILLYRIN with ending of *saligenin*.] A resinous crystallizable substance ($C_{21}H_{24}O_6$), polymeric with saligenin, obtained from phillyrin by boiling with hydrochloric acid, or by lactic fermentation.

1862 [see PHILLYRIN].

‖ **Phillyrea** (filiˑrɪă, filirīˑă). *Bot.* Also 7 **phillyræa, phyl(l)area, phyleria**, 7–8 **phyllerea, philarea**, 8 **phyl(l)yrea, -ræa, phillarea, phyllirea, -ra, philyræa, -rea**; also β. in anglicized forms: 7–8 **philery, phillerey**, (8 **fflleroy**). [Bot. L. *phyllyrea* (Tournefort; Linnæus *Philos. Bot.* 175), erroneously for *philyrea*, a. Gr. φιλυρέα (Theophr.), app. a deriv. of φιλύρα linden tree. There are many erroneous spellings in *phyll-* and *phyl-*. Also F. *phillyrée* (1572 in Godef.); cf. Cotgr. '*phillyrée*, mocke-priuet; a shrub'; thence the β-forms.]

A genus of ornamental evergreen shrubs (N.O. *Oleaceæ*), natives of the Mediterranean region and the East, with opposite leaves and inconspicuous greenish-white flowers in axillary clusters; also called *jasmine-box* or *mock privet*. *P. latifolia* is considered to be the φιλυρέα of Dioscorides and Theophrastus.

Cape Phillyrea, a name for the S. African shrub *Cassine capensis* (N.O. *Celastraceæ*). (Treas. Bot. 1866.)

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xxiv, All the Phillyreas are yet more hardy. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Philyræa*, see Privet. 1691 J. GIBSON in *Archæol.* XII. 188 In his garden he has four large round philareas, smooth clipped. 1699 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* 210 Lenticscus's and Phylarea's in as great abundance, as Hazel or Thorn with us. 1706 J. GARDINER tr. *Rapin's Gardening* II. 89 Line The walls with Phylyrea fresh and fine. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 71 Cut box and filleroy and Lawrell. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. I. xx. 112 Against the stone walls are planted Phillereys. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. (1794) 207 This shrub [Alaternus] is frequently confounded with Philyrea, from which it may be known at all times by the position of the leaves. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Phillyrea*, evergreen shrubs and trees introduced from the shores of the Mediterranean.

attrib. *c* 1665 LADY MARY WARWICK in C. F. Smith *Life* (1901) 325 Upon the phyllerea hedge that grew before the great parlour door. 1683–4 WOOD *Life* Jan.–Feb. (O.H.S.) III. 88 Frost .. killed laurel, bayes, philery hedges. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 107 Gargle often with Phyllyrea leaves boiled with a little Allum. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1749) III. xvii. 100 The rushing of a little dog..through the phyllerea hedge.

Phillyrin (fiˑlirin). *Chem.* [f. prec. + -IN 1.] A white crystallizable bitter substance ($C_{27}H_{34}O_{11}$) obtained from the bark of *Phillyrea latifolia*.

1858 *Penny Cycl.* 2nd Suppl. 135/1 *Phillyrine* is a non-azotised compound, crystallising in silver scales and of a bitter taste. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) III. 568 Phillyrin .. when submitted to lactic fermentation yields phillygenin and sugar, phillygenin containing the elements of 3 atoms of saligenin.

† **Philm** (e, obs. erron. form of FILM.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* II. 18 A skinne, pellicle, or philme. 1730 BURDON *Pocket Farrier* (1735) 48 A Philm grows over the Eye.

Philo- (filo), before a vowel (or *h*) usually **phil-** (fil), repr. Gr. φιλο-, φιλ-, combining form from root of φιλ-εῖν to love, φίλ-ος dear, friend (cf. μισο-, *miso-*, from μῖσ-εῖν to hate, μῖσ-ος hate, hatred). The number of compounds so formed in Greek was very great; usually they were adjs., having derived sbs. and other words, and capable themselves also of being used as sbs.; e. g. φιλόσοφος loving wisdom, a lover of wisdom, whence φιλοσοφία, φιλοσοφικός, φιλοσοφεῖν to philosophize, etc.; φίλορνις fond of birds, φιλορνῑθία fondness for birds, etc. Among these were some formed on national names, as φιλέλλην loving the Hellenes or Greeks, φιλολάκων loving the Lacedæmonians. Many of the Greek compounds have come down (frequently through Latin, and usually with formative suffixes) into English; and, on the model of these, *philo-* (*phil-*) has been employed to form new compounds, the second element of which is properly Greek, but often Latin, and even, esp. in nonce-words, English or in Eng. use. *Philo-* has thus become a living element, esp. with national names, as *philo-German, philo-Russian, philo-Turk*, and the like.

Examples are: *phil-aristocracy, -athletic* [cf. Gr. φιλαθλητής], *-hymnic* [Gr. φίλυμνος] (loving hymns), *-orthodox*; *philo-botanic, -botanist, -cathartic, -catholic, -dramatic, -dramatist, -felon, -garlic, -mathematic(al, -musical, -mystic, -mythology* (love of fables), *-mythy* [Gr. φιλομυθία love of talk], *-pagan, -peristeronic* (pigeon-fancying), *-pig, -poet, -publican, -radical, -tadpole, -theorist* [cf. Gr. φιλοθέωρος], etc. Among those formed on national names are *phil-African, -Arabian, -Arabic, philo-Athenian* [cf. Gr. φιλαθηναιος], *-French, -Gallic* (*-ism*), *-German* (*-ism*), *-Greek, -Hindoo, -Jew, -Laconian* [Gr. φιλολάκων], *-Peloponnesian, -Pole, -Polish, -Slav, -Teuton* (*-ism*), *-Turk* (*-ish, -ism*), *-Yankee* (*-ist*), *-Zionist*, etc. Among humorous nonce-words are *philo-destructiveness, -financitive, -foxhuntingness, -legislativeness*, in ridicule of the phrenological *philoprogenitiveness*. Also **Philarchaist** (-ɑˑrkeɪist) [see ARCHAIST, and cf. Gr. φιλάρχαιος], a lover of what is ancient, an antiquary. **Philhi·ppic** *a.* [Gr. ἵππος horse: cf. Gr. φίλιππος], fond of or interested in horses; so **Phili·ppy** [after *philanthropy*: cf. Gr. φιλιππία], love for or kindness to a horse or horses. **Philobru·tish** *a.*, characterized by love of or kindness to the brutes or lower animals; so **Philobru·tist**, a lover of brutes. **Philocalist** (filɒˑkălist) [Gr. φιλόκαλος, f. καλός beautiful], a lover of beauty; so **Philo·caly**, love of beauty. **Philo·comal** *a.* [cf. Gr. φιλόκομος, f. κόμη hair], characterized by love of or attention to the hair. **Philo·cubist** [Gr. φιλόκυβος fond of dice (Aristophanes)], a lover of dice-play. **Philocynic** (-siˑnik) [Gr. κύων, κυν- dog: see CYNIC; after *philanthropic*] *a.*, loving dogs, fond of dogs; *sb.* a lover of dogs; so **Philocy·nical** *a.*; **Philo·cynism, Philo·cyny**, love of dogs. **Philodemic** (-deˑmik) *a.* [Gr. φιλόδημος, f. δῆμος the people], loving the people. **Philode·ndrist** [cf. Gr. φιλόδενδρος tree-loving, f. δένδρον tree], a lover of trees. **Philoepiorcian** (-epiɪɔˑrsiăn) *a.* [Gr. ἐπιορκία false oath], loving false oaths. **Philofelist** (filɒfiˑlist) [L. *fēles, -is* cat], a lover of cats. **Philo·galist** [Gr. γαλέη, γαλῆ pole-cat, taken as = cat], = prec. **Philoga·strio** *a.* [Gr. γαστήρ belly], loving the stomach, indulging the appetite. **Philogenitive** (-dʒeˑnitiv) *a.* [see GENITIVE], inclined to procreation, or to sexual indulgence; hence **Philoge·nitiveness. Philokle·ptic** *a.* [Gr. κλέπτης robber], fond of thieves or robbers. **Philome·lanist** [Gr. μελαν- black] a negrophile. **Philomuse** (fiˑlomiūz) *a.* [Gr. φιλόμουσος], loving the Muses. **Philonoist** (filɒˑnoɪist) [Gr. νόος, νοῦς mind, understanding], a lover of knowledge. † **Philoplu·tary** [cf. Gr. φιλόπλουτος], a lover of wealth; so † **Philopluto·nic** *a.* (erron. for **philoplutic*), loving wealth. **Philopo·gon** [Gr. πώγων beard], a lover of beards. **Philopole·mic** *a.* [cf. Gr. φιλοπόλεμος, f. πόλεμος war], fond of war or strife; so **Philopole·mical** *a.* **Philopo·rnist** [cf. Gr. φιλόπορνος, f. πόρνη harlot], a lover of harlots. **Philorchida·ceous** *a.*, fond of orchids. **Philornithic** (-ɒrnɪˑþik) *a.* [cf. Gr. φίλορνις, f. ὄρνις, ὀρνῑθ- bird], fond of birds. **Philothaumaturgic** (-þɒ̄mătū̄ˑrdʒik) *a.* [see THAUMATURGIC], loving works of wonder. **Philotheism** (fiˑlɒþiɪzˑm) [cf. Gr. φιλόθεος, f. Θεός God], love of God; so **Philˑotheist**, a lover of God; hence **Philothei·stic** *a.* † **Philoxygenous** (-ɒksiˑdʒĭnəs) *a.*, having an affinity for oxygen (*obs.*). **Philozoic** (-zō̆ˑik) *a.* [Gr. ζῷον animal, after *philanthropic*], loving or showing kindness to animals; so **Philozo·ist** (erron. **-zoonist**), a lover of animals.

1897 *Current Hist.* (Buffalo, N. Y.) VII. 224 The *Phil-african Liberators' League is an association .. to work for the extinction of the African slave trade. 1750 *Student* I. 42 The *Phil-Arabians think that..theirs [Arabic]..may be made very instrumental in illustrating the present Hebrew text. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 211 New Palestine, as the Kirkomanetick *Philarchaists would have it [Scotland] called. 1820 *Examiner* No. 612. 1/1 Ready to put a grave panegyrical face on his elderly Odes and *philaristocracy. 1864 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 14 The *Phil-athletic club at Harrow. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Dec. 672/1 Every sport known to the philathletic Briton. 1886 *World* 24 Feb. 11 The state-carriage horses..excited much admiration in a very *philhippic population. 1861 *Longman's List* Oct., Hymnologia Christiana: Psalms and Hymns..Selected or Contributed by *Philhymnic Friends. 1799 E. DU BOIS *Piece Family Biog.* II. 146 The old Welchman in pure *philippy, took his horse out of the road. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxi. (1862) V. 343 The tone of feeling in Lesbos had been found to be decidedly *philo-Athenian. 1856 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* (1861) Pref., To volunteer as gate-opener to other fields of *Philobotanic Literature. 1824 BENTHAM *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 543, I am glad to hear your master has turned *Philo-Botanist at last. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 137 These days of *philo-brutish refinement. *Ibid.* XVII. 124 The *Philobrutists may carry their humanity too far. 1861 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* (1862) 353 This poor..creature was a *philocalist: he had a singular love of flowers and of beautiful women. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Jan. 113/2 His '*philocaly' is..destitute of vigour. 1822 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 2/1 If..the apothecary, the druggist, and the physician, all called upon him to abandon his *philocathartic propensities. 1893 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 108 The *philocatholic whiggery of Macaulay and Tom Moore. 1869 *Daily Tel.* 14 Jan. 5/4 To consider the present state of the *philocomal art. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 179 You Amynias there—hist!—A *philocubist?—Miss'd. 1815 MOORE *Life Byron* (1833) III. 143 *note*, You, who are one of the *philocynic sect. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 21 May 730/2 The philanthropic and the philocynic zeal of Lord Harrowby and Lord Mount-Temple. *c* 1843 M. J. HIGGINS *Ess.* (1875) 87, I admired my ingenious friend's *philo-cynical treaty with Mr. William Sykes. 1865 *Spectator* 4 Mar. 240/2 Miss Baker's *philocynism rose into a passion for a particular bull-dog. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 478 Our *philocyny developed itself at the earliest possible period. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 44 This..does too much mischief to the trees for a *philodendrist to take unmixed pleasure in. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 101 The organ of *philo-destructiveness would have been found strongly developed. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 42 James Smith may indeed be well called a *philo-dramatic poet. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xxiii. (1882) 274 The enlightened and patriotic assemblage of *philodramatists. 1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 239 They must have borrowed their *philoepiorcian maxim from some lurking remnant of the Priscillianists, who flourished in Spain in the time of Augustine. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor, Fragm.* (1848) 681/2 The Laureate, Dr. Southey, who is known to be a *philofelist, and confers honours upon his Cats according to their services. *Ibid.* 684/2 He made himself acquainted with all the philofelists of the family. 1832 — in *Q. Rev.* XLIV. 277 A monument .. of Jeremy's philosophico-*philofelon philanthropy. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 743 Never having heard of a *philo-financitive bump, we fear it can be nothing better than acquisitiveness. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 271 An impression on the organ of *philo-foxhuntingness..not very easily to be effaced. 1894 in *Daily News* 3 Nov. 5/6, I believe he is not so much *philo-French as Prussophobe. 1821 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 240 You, Grosvenor, who are a *philogalist, and therefore understand more of cat nature than has ever been attained by the most profound naturalists. 1870 *Daily News* 19 Nov., Mr. Carlyle's fierce philo-Germanism is as dangerous a sentiment as the blind *philo-Gallicism against which he lifts up his voice. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Spanish Nun* ix, With these *philo-garlic men Kate took her departure. 1884 *West. Daily Press* 16 Dec. 7/3 The *philogastric propensities of boys. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. I. 255 If he be given to mystery, Or fond of individuality, Or *philogenitive, or whatsoe'er His passion be. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XII. xxii, I say, methinks that '*Philo-genitiveness' Might meet from men a little more forgiveness. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 482 No sentimental *philo-Hindoo. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 22 June 9 What will the Italian Government say to such a *philokleptic proceeding on our part? 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxi. (1862) V. 345 The active *philo-Laconian party. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 733 Sawing through your organ of *philolegislativeness. *c* 1670 SETTLE in Johnson *L. P., Dryden* (1781) II. 36 Poor Robin, or any other of the *philomathematicks, would have given him satisfaction in the point. 1700 MOXON *Math. Dict.* 67 The Philo-Mathematick Reader. 1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* Query 55 Those *philomathematical physicians, anatomists, and dealers in the animal economy. 1833 DE QUINCEY *Rev. Greece* Wks. 1862 X. 120 *note*, The original (or *Philomuse society).. adopted literature for its ostensible object. 1821 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), **Philomusical*. 1752 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Montagu* I, A true born Englishman and *philomystic. 1612 T. SCOT (*title*) *Philomythie, or *Philomythologie, wherein Outlandish Birds, Beasts, and Fishes, are Taught to Speake True English. 1804 COLERIDGE *Lett., to R. Sharp* (1895) 448 Philologists, *Philonoists, Physiophilists, keen hunters after knowledge and science. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxi. (1862) V. 343 The *philo-Peloponnesian party. 1828 SOUTHEY *Epistle to A. Cunningham* 336 Who in all forms Of pork, baked, roasted, toasted, boil'd or broil'd, .. Profess myself a genuine *Philopig. *a* 1876 M. COLLINS *Pen Sk.* (1879) II. 72 He likes to outdo his *philoplutonic brethren in his wife's rank and silks, in the splendour of his house. 1720 SWIFT *Lett. Yng. Poet.* 1 Dec., Wks. 1841 II. 300/2 A multitude of poetasters, poetitoes, parcel-poets, poet-apes, and *philo-poets. 1875 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* (1876) I. 205 Whatever absurdity in hair may be demanded by the trichotomists and *philopogons of modern Europe. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias* III. 242 She [Minerva] is called .. *Philopolemic, as uniformly ruling over the opposing natures which the world contains. 1827 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 127/2 The increasing arrogance of the Americans, and our own *philopolemical folly. 1893 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 122 To the mealy-mouthed modern *philopornist the homely and hardy method of the old poet ..may seem rough and brutal. 1896 A. B. BRUCE in *Expositor* Sept. 225 They called Him a drunkard, a glutton and a *philo-publican. 1884 *World* 30 Apr. 6 A *philorchidaceous peer. 1862 *Ibis* July 289 The smart game-bags and neat bird-cages testify at least to the *philornithic taste of the natives in one direction or another. 1888 J. H. OVERTON & ELIZ. WORDSW. *Chr. Wordsworth* 387 The love which you, so noble, so *philorthodox, so philhellenic, have displayed. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 2/2 We see the real cause..and realize some hidden dangers which have nothing to do with *Philo-Slavism or Slavo-philism. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. 80 The thing was done, the tails were cropped, And home each *philotadpole hopped. 1892 ABBOTT *Philomythus* ix. 235 Useless to the *philothaumaturgic soul. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 82 Baudelaire always kept in mind that Christianity..was not and could not be a creature of philanthropy or *philotheism, but of church and creed. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 I. 506/1 Polemics can never be philosophers or *philotheists. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* ccxiii. (1848) 577 The speculation, or conception (as the *Philotheistic philosopher himself called it) of Giordano Bruno. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 176, I distinguish, first, those whom you indeed may call *Philotheorists, or Philotechnists, or Practicians, and secondly those whom alone you may rightly denominate Philosophers, as knowing what the science of all these branches of science is. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIV. 132 Mr. Urquhart..is a *philo-Turk. 1895 *Eclectic Mag.* Oct. 565 An anti-Russian and *philo-Turkish policy. 1799 BEDDOES *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 223 Should it be discovered that oxygen enters into their composition the terms *philoxygenous and misoxygenous must be changed. 1818 SYD. SMITH in Lady Holland *Mem.* (1855) II. 166, I .. believe that I am to the full as much a *Philoyankeeist as you are. 1897 *19th Cent.* Oct. 628 The *Philo-Zionists recognise the mission: but they recognise the misery as well. 1868 *Daily News* 15 Oct., The Society..is animated by, as we cannot say philanthropic, let us say *philozoic

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motives. 1887 HUXLEY *Ess., Progr. Sc.* I. 122 Unless the fanaticism of philozoic sentiment overpowers the voice of humanity. 1831 *Examiner* 219/2 That *philozoonist would certainly have introduced into his bill against 'cruelty to animals' a special clause. 1899 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* May 140 Inconsistent *philozoists.

Philobiblic (filobi·blik), *a.* [f. Gr. φιλό-βιβλος fond of books (f. φιλο- PHILO- + βίβλος book) + -IC.] Fond of books; devoted to literature. Cf. *Philobiblon*, name of book by R. de Bury, 1344, and of a modern society. So **Philobi·blian** *a.*; **Philobi·blist**, a lover of books. (All more or less *nonce-wds.*)

1755 *Connoisseur* No. 86 P 2 My method has since been to visit the Philobiblian libraries. 1824 J. COLE (*title*) Bibliographical .. Tour .. to the Library of a Philobiblist. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) I. xiii. 200, I am rather surprised that a 'De Bury' club has not yet been established by Philobiblists. 1864 BOHN *Bibliogr Manual* (Lowndes) VI. 82 *Philobiblon Society.* Composed of Persons interested in the History, Collection, or Peculiarities, of Books. Instituted in London, 1853. 1885 *Spectator* 23 May 676 It has been known in philobiblic circles..for some years.

Philobi·blical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL: in sense b, after *biblical.*] a. = prec. b. Devoted to the study of the Bible.

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 475/1 [Hermann von der Hardt] had founded at Leipsic a philobiblical society, with the object of determining the sacred text. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 253 The philobiblical physician has always his favourite prescription.

Philobotanic to **-dendrist**: see PHILO-.

‖**Philodendron** (filode·ndrǒn). *Bot.* Also **-um.** [mod.L. (Schott 1830), a. Gr. φιλόδενδρον, neuter of φιλόδενδρος fond of trees (f. φιλο- PHILO- + δένδρον tree), in reference to its climbing upon trees.] A genus of tropical American climbing shrubs (N. O. *Araceæ*), some species of which are cultivated as stove-plants.

1877 F. W. BURBIDGE *Propag. Cult. Pl.* 190 Some hybrid Philodendrons and Anthuriums. 1899 RODWAY *Guiana Wilds* 28 Everywhere were long cords dangling from the rosettes of philodendrums, which had to be waved aside.

Philode·spot. *rare.* [ad. Gr. φιλοδέσποτ-ος adj., loving one's master, f. φιλο- PHILO- + δεσπότης master; in b. directly f. PHILO- + DESPOT.] †a. (See quot. 1656.) *Obs. rare*—°. b. One who favours despots or despotism (quot. 1796).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Philodespot..*, he that loveth his Master. 1796 COLERIDGE in Mrs. Sandford *T. Poole & Friends* (1888) I. 140 As bad as the most..rampant Philodespot could wish in the moment of cursing.

Philodine (fi·lǒdəin). *Zool.* [f. PHILO- + Gr. δῖνος whirling, rotation.] A rotifer of the genus *Philodina* or family *Philodinidæ.* So **Philodi·nid; Philodi·noid** *a.*, resembling this family.

1883 H. J. SLACK in *Knowledge* 15 June 358/2 The Philodines, of which the common Rotifer, *R. vulgaris*, is the most abundant. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict., Philodinid.. Philodinoid.*

Philodox (fi·lǒdǫks). *rare.* [ad. Gr. φιλόδοξ-ος adj. (Plato), loving fame or glory, f. φιλο- PHILO- + δόξα glory (also opinion, etc.).] Properly, One who loves fame or glory; but taken (after *orthodox*) as = One who loves his own opinion; an argumentative or dogmatic person. So **Philodo·xical** *a.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 303 No people are lesse Philosophers..than Platoes Philodoxes, or lovers of their owne opinions. 1852 DAVIES & VAUGHAN tr. *Plato's Republic* v. (1866) 196 Philodoxical rather than philosophical, that is to say, lovers of opinion rather than lovers of wisdom. 1872 *Nonconf.* 27 Mar. 326/2 The lover of argument, the *philodox*—to revive an old word—..is less likely to listen to it.

Philo-dramatic to **-Germanism**: see PHILO-.

Philogenesis, -genetic, etc. erron. ff. PHYLO-.

Philograph (fi·lǒgraf). [f. Gr. φιλο- PHILO- + -γραφος writing, writer, delineator.] A device for facilitating the production of an outline drawing.

1892 *Echo* 9 Feb. 2/4 By the use of an instrument called the 'Philograph', an absolutely correct representation can be obtained of any organic form. 1892 G. HAKE *Mem.* 80 *Years* lxviii. 292 Photographs in my early days were not in use, so philographs must be produced in their stead. 1894 *Times* 1 Mar. 6/5 The philograph, in which an exact picture was sketched on glass or celluloid of the objects seen through it, was useful and accurate, and excellent in its perspective.

†**Philogro·bolise,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *philogroboliser.*] (See quot.)

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. x, All-to-be-dunced and philogrobolised in their braines.

Philogynist (filo·dʒinist). [f. Gr. φιλογύν-ης, in pl. *-γύναικ-ες*, fond of women, φιλογυνία love of women, f. φιλο- + γυνή woman.] A lover or admirer of women. So **Philogynæcic** (*-i·sik*), **Philo·gynous** *adjs.*, fond of women; **Philo·gyny** (also irreg. **Philogyne·ity**), love of women.

1870 *Sat. Rev.* 2 July 24/2 The philanthropic or *philogynæcic brain of one of the most benevolent of mortals. 1884 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. X. 277, I would object to much of philanthropy, but I must say that such *philogyneity as this closely borders on the ridiculous. 1865 HUXLEY *Lay Serm.* (1870) 21 There are *philogynists as fanatical as any 'misogynists'. 1892 M. O'CONNOR MORRIS *Memini* p. xxxv, Dean Swift was most *philogynous. 1623 COCKERAM, **Phylogynie*, a doating on women. 1754 FIELDING *Jonathan Wild* I. x, We will..draw a curtain over this scene, from that philogyny which is in us. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Feb. 2/1 False demagoguy and sentimental philogyny.

Philo-Hindoo, Philokleptic, etc.: see PHILO-.

Philologaster (filǫlogæ·stəɹ). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *philolog-us* (see below) + -ASTER.] A petty or would-be philologist. So **Philologa·stry**, petty or blundering philology.

1880 F. HALL in *19th Cent.* Sept. 442 The doings of American philologasters are, in truth, a curious study. 1893 — in *Nation* (N. Y.) 16 Feb., He is quite capable of such an enormity of philologastry.

Philologer (filǫ·lǒdʒəɹ). [f. PHILOLOGY + -ER: cf. *astrologer.*]

1. = PHILOLOGIST 1. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 63 Antiquaries, philologers, schoolemen, and other learned discoursers. 1659 HEYLIN *Examen Hist.* I. 129 John Selden, of the Inner Temple,.. that renown'd Humanitian and Philologer, sometime a Commoner of this House. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Philologer*, an Humanist, a Man of Letters. 1847 J. W. DONALDSON *Vind. Protest. Princ.* 96 All competently educated and impartial philologers would derive, from a careful examination of the whole Jewish and Christian Scriptures, the views which we have now set forth respecting the person of the Deity.

2. = PHILOLOGIST 2.

1660 HOWELL *Lexicon* Pref. *heading*, To the tru Philologer, Touching the English (or Saxon) with the three Sororian Toungs, French, Italian, and Spanish. 1755 JOHNSON, *Philologer*, one whose chief study is language; a grammarian; a critick. 1840 ARNOLD *Let.* in Stanley *Life* (1858) II. 174 Donaldson, the author of the new Cratylus, and almost the only Englishman who promises, I think, to be a really good philologer. 1882 FREEMAN in *Longm. Mag.* I. 83 The word 'American', as applied to language, means, in the mouth of a comparative philologer, the native languages of the American Continent.

Philologian (filǫlo·dʒiăn). [f. L. *philologia* PHILOLOGY + -AN.] = PHILOLOGIST 2.

1830 PUSEY *Hist. Eng.* II. x. 349 Philologians we have perhaps not a few, and not unlearned. 1844 J. CAIRNS *Let.* in *Life* viii. (1895) 165 The brothers Grimm, the philologians. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* ii. (1873) 42 The researches of the philologian into dead and existing tongues.

Philologic (filǫlǫ·dʒik), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *philologic-us*, f. *philologia*: see -IC. Cf. F. *philologique* (1668 in Hatz.-Darm.).] = next.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. Introd. 2 Their choisest Notions and Contemplations, both Philologic and Philosophic. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. 225 *note*, The common foundation of most modern philologic systems, etymologies. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Secret Soc.* Suppl. Note, Wks. VI. 305 Depositaries of all the erudition—archæologic, historic, and philologic—by which a hidden clue could be sought.

Philological (filǫlǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, concerned with, or devoted to the study of, philology (in the wider or, now usually, the restricted sense: see PHILOLOGY).

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 9 You are much vpon the by, to bring in your Philologicall obseruations. 1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 230 Though the controversy [about the Hebrew points] be in itself grammatical, or philological, yet it had its rise from a question theological. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. xx. § 26 Those studies which are wont to be called philological, such as history, language, grammar, rhetoric, poesy, and criticism. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 486 The Philological Society, at Bath, for educating and placing out the sons of poor clergymen and mechanics (instituted in 1792). 1832 (*title*) Philological Museum [Contents of Vol. I] On the names of the Days of the Week. On the number of Dramas ascribed to Sophocles. On the early Ionic Philosophers. 1842 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 7 The author considered the adoption of an improved system of orthography by the Editors of the Philological Journal (Camb. 1832) an example worthy of imitation on the part of the Philological Society. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. i. 185 Philological relations traceable between Cymri and Gael.

Hence **Philolo·gically** *adv.*, in accordance with or in relation to philology.

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* (1661) 263 See learned *Hieron-Mercurialis* in his books *De Arte Gymnastica*: where this matter is fully handled, both Physically..and Philologically. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 332 There is no passage.. which will not at last admit of such an illustration or explanation, I mean philologically or critically, as may put to silence the ignorance of foolish men. 1884 H. D. TRAILL in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 442/1, I have never yet met a man.. who was philologically qualified for a seat on the bench.

Philologist (filǫ·lǒdʒist). [f. PHILOLOGY (?or Gr. φιλόλογ-ος) + -IST.] A person versed in or devoted to philology.

1. One devoted to learning or literature; a lover of letters or scholarship; a learned or literary man; a scholar, *esp.* a classical scholar. Now *less usual* (cf. PHILOLOGY 1).

1648 E. SPARKE in *Shute's Sarah & Hagar* Pref. b j, For his Method, let no nice Philologist distaste it, as too Calvinistical. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts, Plants Script.* § 25 Why the Rods and Staffs of the Princes were chosen for this decision Philologists will consider. 1799 MRS. J. WEST *Tale of Times* III. 388 Philologists dispute the revealed will of God. 1841 SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 125 This labour..is least irksome to the professed philologist, who, in the purity of the style and the bold structure of the versification, can forget the weary barrenness of the matter.

2. A person versed in the science of language; a student of language; a linguistic scholar.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Drama* 12 He pass'd for an Excelling Philologist, especially as to the Greek Roots. 1770 BARETTI *Journ. fr. London* I. 160 Old Facciolati the philologist. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 15 We know so little about the origin of language, that even the greatest philologists are forced..to avoid the subject altogether. 1865 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. i. 21 The Comparative Philologist ignores altogether the division of languages according to their locality.

Philologize (filǫ·lǒdʒəiz), *v. rare.* [f. Gr. φιλόλογ-ος + -IZE.] *intr.* To play the philologist; to deal in philology (i.e. either literary scholarship, or linguistic science). Also *trans.* to bring *into* some condition by philologizing.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* III. vi, It is not here that I design to enlarge, as those who have philologiz'd on this occasion *de Sycophantis*, and other curious Criticismes. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VIII. 165 It cannot be criticized or philologized into nothingness, like written record. 1877 F. HALL *On -able and reliable* 25, I have spoken of the unscientific philologizing which has recently become so rife.

Philologue (fi·lǒlǫg). *rare.* Also 7 **-log, -loge.** [a. F. *philologue* (Rabelais 16th c.), ad. L. *philolog-us* man of letters, a. Gr. φιλόλογ-ος: see PHILOLOGY.] = PHILOLOGIST. Also *attrib.* or *adj.* (quot. 1611) = PHILOLOGICAL.

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 110 b, Philologves or serchers of antiquitie, and proprietie of tongues. 1611 CHAPMAN *Paneg. Verses to Coryat's Crudities*, To the Philologe Reader. 1646 GILLESPIE *Male Audis* A iij, Great philologs will tell him that *maledico* is taken in a good sense as well as in a bad. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* Prol. (Rtldg.) 17 Homer,..the paragon of all philologues. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. iv. (1872) 29 One cannot..conceive of Sterling as a steady dictionary philologue. 1862 R. G. LATHAM *Elem. Comp. Philol.* II. i. 704 The effect of some philological force which it is the business of philologues to elucidate.

Philology (filǫ·lǒdʒi). [In Chaucer, ad. L. *philologia*; in 17th c. prob. a. F. *philologie*, ad. L. *philologia*, a. Gr. φιλολογία, abstr. sb. from φιλόλογος fond of speech, talkative; fond of discussion or argument; studious of words; fond of learning and literature, literary; f. φιλο- PHILO- + λόγος word, speech, etc.]

1. Love of learning and literature; the study of literature, in a wide sense, including grammar, literary criticism and interpretation, the relation of literature and written records to history, etc.; literary or classical scholarship; polite learning. Now *rare* in *general* sense.

[*c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 490 Hoold thou thy pees thou poete Marcian That writest vs that ilke weddyng murie Of hire Philologie and hym Mercurie. (Martianus Capella, 5th cent. wrote 'De nuptiis Philologiæ et Mercurii'.)]

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* Ded. A ij, This of Mine dealing with *Verum* chiefly, in matter of Storie and Philologie. 1637 HEYLIN *Antid. Lincoln.* II. 108 Your Grammer learning being showne, we must next take a turne in your Divine and Theologicall Philology. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 26 Philology properly is Terse and Polite Learning, *melior literatura*...But we take it in the larger notion, as inclusive of all human liberal Studies. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. x. 50 Philologie, according to its original, and primitive import..implies an universal love, or respect to human Literature. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos Rhet.* I. I. v. 125 All the branches of philology, such as history, civil, ecclesiastic, and literary: grammar, languages, jurisprudence, and criticism. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* IX. ii, Philology, or the principles of good taste, degenerated through the prevalence of school-logic. 1892 *Athenæum* 23 June 816/1 The fact that philology is not a mere matter of grammar, but is in the largest sense a master-science, whose duty is to present to us the whole of ancient life, and to give archæology its just place by the side of literature.

†**2.** Rendering Gr. φιλολογία love of talk, speech, or argument (as opposed to φιλοσοφία love of wisdom, philosophy). *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Phylologie*, love of much babling. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 195 Whereas hee [Seneca] complaineth Philosophy was turned into Philology; may not we too sadly complain, most of our Christianity is become Discoursive noise? 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 387 By which Means Philosophy is now turn'd to Philology.

3. *spec.* (in mod. use) The study of the structure and development of language; the science of language; linguistics. (Really one branch of sense 1.)

Comparative Philology: see COMPARATIVE 1 b.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 102 Harduin has there several erudite Remarks upon Philology: especially upon the Pronunciation and Dialects of the Greek Tongue. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 353 Philology, or the Knowledge of Words, and their Significations. 1838 WINNING (*title*) Manual of Comparative Philology. 1843 H. H. WILSON in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 22 The publication of the grammar of the late Sir Charles Wilkins constitutes an important era in the annals of Sanskrit philology. 1852 BLACKIE *Stud. Lang.* 7 Philology unfolds the genesis of those laws of speech, which Grammar contemplates as a finished result.

Philomath (fi·lǒmæþ). Now *rare.* [ad. Gr. φιλομαθής fond of learning, f. φιλο- PHILO- + μαθ-, root of μανθάν-ειν to learn: cf. MATHEMATIC.] A lover of learning; a student, esp. of mathematics, natural philosophy, and the like; formerly popularly applied to an astrologer or prognosticator.

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Loves Convert* IV. ii, I hate a scholar:..I'm only a Philomath, sweet Lady. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. v, An Entertainment for all the Philomaths, and Students in Physick and Astrology, in and about London. 1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) III. ccxii. 132 Ask my friend, L'Abbé Sallier, to recommend to you some meagre philomath to teach you a little geometry and astronomy. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 99 P 1 Complete Ephemerides &c. drawn up by Partridge .. and the rest of the sagacious body of

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Philomaths and Astrologers. 1873 Doran *Lady of last Cent.* vii. 192 The aged philomath might have been the original of the legendary mathematician.

So **Philoma·thic** [= F. *philomathique*], **Philoma·thical** *adjs.*, devoted to learning; of, pertaining to, or consisting of 'philomaths' (in quot. 1828, 'mathematical'); also, astrological; **Philomathy** (filǫ·măþi) [Gr. *φιλομάθεια*, *-μαθία*], love of or devotion to learning. (All now *rare*.)

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 462 Girod Chantrans read lately to the *Philomathic Society of Paris, an observation which he had made on the *conferva bullosa*. 1839 Lady Lytton *Cheveley* (ed. 2) I. x. 221 His work .. was meant to be statistical, philological, .. philomathic, and political. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 11 ₱ 5 Partridge .. is dead and gone, who .. *Philomathical as he was, could not read his own Destiny. 1828 T. C. Croker *Fairy Leg. S. Ireland* II. 86 Too much whiskey .. might occasionally prevent his walking the chalked line with perfect philomathical accuracy. 1623 Cockeram, **Phylomathie*, the loue of learning. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 17 Sept. 5/6 With a pure view to philomathy, I should much like some veracious 'average' husband to inform your readers what he does .. to alleviate the insufferable monotony .. of the 'average' domesticated wife.

Philomel (fi·lomel), **Philomela** (filomī·lă). *poet.* Forms: 5–6 **phylomene**, 6 **Philumene**; 6 **Philomele**, 7– **Philomel**; 6– **Philomela**. [a. F. *philomèle*, ad. L. *philomēla*, a. Gr. *φιλομήλα* the nightingale, supposed to be f. *φιλο-* Philo- + *μέλος* song, with vowel lengthened; but cf. *φιλόμηλος* fond of apples. The early form in *-mene* appears to have been due to some error.] A poetic name for the nightingale. (In later use always as proper name, with capital P, usually with reference to the ancient myth of Philomela metamorphosed into a nightingale. Hence properly feminine, and involving the error of attributing song to the hen bird.)

[*c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2274 That Philomene his wyfes suster myghte On Proigne hys wyfe but ones haue a syght. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 326 The ferst into a nyhtingale Was schape, and that was Philomene.] 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* cx, Vnlike the cukkow to the phylomene. 1576 Gascoigne *Philomene* 129 To vnderstande the notes of Phylomene (For so she hight, whom thou calst Nightingale). 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 141 And Philomele her song with teares doth steepe. 1591 — *Daphn.* 475 But I will wake and sorrow all the night With Philumene, my fortune to deplore. 1599 *Pass. Pilgr.* xv, While Philomela sits and sings. 1634 Milton *Il Pens.* 56. *a* 1639 Wotton *Descr. Spring* 12 The Groves already did rejoyce In Philomels triumphing voyce. *c* 1790 Cowper *Catharina* vi, By Philomel's annual note To measure the life that she leads. 1798 Coleridge *Nightingale* 39 O'er Philomela's pity-pleading strains.

Hence † **Philome·lian** *a. poet. Obs.*, pertaining to the nightingale.

1621 Quarles *Argalus & P.* (1708) 101 The winged choristers of night .. sweetly warbling out Their philomelian air.

Philomot, obs. erroneous form of Filemot.

Philomuse, Philomystic, etc.: see Philo-.

Philonian (fəilǫ·niăn), *a.* [ad. L. *Philōniān-us*, f. *Philo*, *-ōn-em*, ad. Gr. *Φίλων*, a man's name: see -an.] Of or pertaining to the Jewish philosopher Philo, who flourished at Alexandria about the beginning of the Christian era. So **Philonic** (fəilǫ·nik) *a.*, in same sense; **Philonism** (fəi·lǫniz'm), the system of Philo; **Phi·lonist**, a follower of Philo; **Phi·lonize** *v. intr.*, to imitate Philo.

1874 *Supernat. Relig.* II. III. i. 288 The *Philonian Epistle to the Hebrews. 1892 E. P. Barrow *Regni Evang.* 51 Hebraic, Philonian or Gnostic teaching. 1854 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 214 Reverence .. claimed for it [the Bible] by the prestige of *philonic inspiration. 1900 R. T. Drummond *Apost. Teaching* vi. 224 The Philonic resolution of Old Testament personages, events and rites into philosophic abstractions. 1883 *Athenæum* 23 June 793/3 The Egyptian city where Platonism and *Philonism had imbued Christianity with a peculiar character. 1833 J. H. Newman *Arians* I. iv. (1876) 101 The discriminative view of heathen philosophy which the *Philonists had opened. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* XVII. xx. *Vives' note*, It was a proverbe, Philo either Platonized or Plato *Philonized. 1812 J. Adams *Wks.* (1856) X. 18 The opinions .. appear to me to resemble the platonizing Philon, or the philonizing Plato, more than the genuine system of Judaism. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1832 Either Philo platonizes, or Plato philonizes, says Suidas.

† **Philo·pater.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *φιλοπάτωρ* loving one's father, or *φιλόπατρις* loving one's fatherland.] A lover of one's father, or (*transf.*) of one's country.

1641 R. Harris *Abner's Funerall* 21 Wise, Learned, Pious, Philosopher, Philopater, and the like. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* Ded. A ij, Eternally Renowned Senators, and most cordiall Philo-paters to Your bleeding, dying dearest Country. *Ibid.* I. Pref. (ed. 2) A ij b, The cordiallest Endevours, of a reall unmercenary Philo-pater.

Philoplutary to **-pornist**: see Philo-.

Philoprogene·ity. *rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. Philo- + L. *progeniēs* Progeny, with ending of *homogeneity*.] Love of progeny or offspring: cf. next.

1868 *Science* 14 Sept. 124/1 Sexual differentiation, including philoprogeneity, hybridity, etc.

Philoprogenitive (fi·lo,prǫdʒe·nitiv), *a.* [irreg. f. Philo- + L. *progenit-*, ppl. stem of *progignĕre* to beget + -ive.]

1. Inclined to production of offspring; prolific.

1865 tr. *Strauss' New Life Jesus* II. II. lvii. 41 To assimilate him to the philoprogenitive Gods of the heathen. 1884 *Public Opinion* 11 July 33/1 Its ['native' oyster's] place will be taken by the less philoprogenitive but not less delicate bivalve of Baltimore or of Portugal.

2. *Phrenol.* Loving one's offspring; of or pertaining to love of offspring.

1876 H. Spencer *Princ. Sociol.* III. xi. (1879) 767 Among brutes the philoprogenitive instinct is occasionally suppressed by the desire to kill, and even to devour, their young ones. 1894 D. C. Murray *Making of Novelist* 183 The pellet .. hit him .. on the philoprogenitive bump, and he swore audibly.

Phi:loproge·nitiveness. *Phrenol.* [f. as prec. + -ness: see quot. 1815.] Love of offspring; the instinct or faculty of love for one's children, or for children (and animals) in general. Its organ is located by phrenologists just above the middle of the cerebellum.

1815 J. G. Spurzheim *Physiogn. Syst.* Pref. 10, I am aware that the name .. ought to indicate love of producing offspring. As however progeny means offspring; philoprogeny, love of offspring, and Philoprogenitiveness, the faculty of producing love of offspring, I have adopted that term. 1826 *Edin. Rev.* XLIV. 269 Why therefore should we not have a separate principle of Philoprogenitiveness? 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 425 The nurse was a kind-looking old negro woman, with, no doubt, philoprogenitiveness well developed.

Philorchidaceous, -ornithic, etc.: see Philo-.

Philosoph, -ophe (fi·losǫf, -zǫ·f). *Obs.* or only as Fr. Forms: 1 **philosoph**; 4 **filosofe, -sofe, -sophe**; 8–9 **philosoph(e.** [In OE. ad. L. *philosoph-us*, a. Gr. *φιλόσοφ-ος* lover of wisdom, philosopher, f. *φίλος* loving + *σοφός* wise, a sage; in ME. a. OF. *filosofe, philosophe* ad. L.] = Philosopher 1; now often = Philosophist 2.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* III. vii. § 2 Þæm stro[n]gan cyninge & þæm gelæredestan philosophe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 77 Alle the wyse clerkes, and þe greate filosofes. *Ibid.* 126 Filozofes. *Ibid.* 164. 1721 Ramsay *Content* 404 Two Busbian philosophs put in their claims. 1827 Praed *Poems* (1865) II. 214, I danced with a female philosophe, Who was not quite a bore. 1868 W. Whitman *Poems* 87 See .. superior judges, philosophs, Presidents, emerge, dressed in working dresses.

Hence **Philoso·phedom**, the domain or realm of philosophs.

1833 Carlyle *Misc., Diderot* (1857) III. 216 They entertain their special ambassador in Philosophedom, their lion's-provider to furnish spiritual Philosophe-provender.

† **Philo·sophable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *philosophable*, ad. med.L. type **philosophābilis*, f. *philosophārī*: see Philosophate.] Able to philosophize.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 96 Þanne comes to him a strengh shewable, or Philosophable [*in Fr. transl.* force demostrable ou philosophable], þat byholdys shappys vndirstandable.

Philosophaster (filǫsǫfæ·stəɹ). [a. L. *philosophaster*, in It. *filo-, philosofastro*, f. L. *philosoph-us*: see -aster.] A shallow or pseudo-philosopher; a smatterer or pretender in philosophy.

1611 Florio, *Filosofastro*, a smatterer in Philosophy, a foolish, pedanticall Philosophaster. 1650 H. More *Observ.* in *Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) 72 Superficiall Philosophasters. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 95 A Philosophaster, or Quack-Doctor. 1894 Huxley *Evolution & Ethics* 26 The philosophy of philosophasters and .. the moralizing of sentimentalists.

Hence **Philosopha·stering** *ppl. a.*, acting the philosopher, philosophizing pretentiously; **Philosopha·stry**, shallow or pseudo-philosophy.

1897 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 355 His philosophastering or martial strains are at best neutral. 1904 Saintsbury in *Daily Chron.* 22 Sept. 3/3 You cannot bridge the gulf that a God has set by any philosophastering theory. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 104 A little of the old leaven, pedantry and philosophastry. 1899 M. M. Snell in *Dublin Rev.* July 41 Victories over the philosophast[r]y of the Encyclopædia.

† **Philo·sophate**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 **-phat.** [f. L. *philosophāt-*, ppl. stem of *philosophārī* to do the philosopher, philosophize, f. *philosoph-us*: see Philosoph. Perh. immed. f. F. *philosopher* in Montaigne: see -ate³ 6.]

1. *intr.* To reason as a philosopher; to philosophize.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. iii. (1632) 193 If as some say, to philosophate be to doubt. 1649 H. Lawrence *Some Considerations* 15 These .. perhaps could Philosophate as mysteriously as their neighbours. 1765 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* VII. xxxviii, So I sat me down upon a bench by the door, philosophating upon my condition.

2. *trans.* To philosophize upon (a thing).

1649 H. Lawrence *Some Considerations* 34 These Sectaries .. even so Philosophating the Gospel, as they made it [etc.].

Hence † **Philo·sophating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also † **Philosopha·tion**, philosophizing.

1644 G. Plattes in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 204 There need no other or further philosophation concerning the same. 1649 H. Lawrence *Some Considerations* 3 A carnall and vaine Philosophating about spirituall things. 1681 Glanvill *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 78 Our Philosophations touching an Incorporeal Being. 1802 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* VI. 244 Jobbing may be associated with [the ideas] of fame and honour in our philosophating age!

Philosopheme (filǫ·sǫfīm). [ad. late L. *philosophēma* (Boethius), a. Gr. *φιλοσόφημα* a demonstrative syllogism, philosophical doctrine or principle, f. *φιλοσοφεῖν* to love or pursue knowledge, philosophize, f. *φιλόσοφ-ος*: see Philosoph.] A philosophic conclusion or demonstration; a philosophical statement, theorem, or axiom.

1678 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 51 An evasion, which not only Reason and Scripture but even Pagan Philosophemes contradict. 1741 Watts *Improv. Mind* I. ix. § 2 Perhaps you may derive some useful philosophemes or theorems, for your own entertainment. 1804 W Taylor in *Crit. Rev.* Ser. III. III. 540 Only sagas and philosophemas, which .. contain no pure history. 1818 J. Brown *Psyche* 115 Without our running to extremes, Or deeming flights philosophemes. 1862 F. Hall *Hindu Philos. Syst.* (1897) 152 This passage bears upon more than one Hindu philosopheme.

Philosopher (filǫ·sŏfəɹ). Forms: *α.* 4 **philosofre, -sofre, filosofre, -sophre, (philisophre)**, 4–5 **philosophre**, (5 **phili-, philesofre**, 6 **phylosophre**). *β.* 4 **filosopher, philosipher, phylosopher**, 4– **philosopher**, (4 **fylesofer**, 5 **philosoffer, -sofer, -sofyr, -sophir, -sophyr, -saphir, phylosofer, -sophyr**; **phili-, fili-, fylysofer**; **philsophir, fylsofyr**, 5–6 **philosophier**, 5–7 **phylosopher**, 6 **-phar, philosephur**). *γ.* 4 **phylosy-, philysophere**, 5 **philosophere, philesofere, fillosophere, filis(o)phere**. *δ.* 5 **filo-**, 5–6 **fillosophour**. [In 14th c. *philosophre, filo-, -sofre*, an Anglo-Fr. or OF. var. of *philosophe* Philosoph (cf. *legiste, legistre*, etc.), the ending being subseq. identified in Eng. with that of agent-nouns in -er; sometimes with those in *-our*, -or. The original stress was *philoso·fre*, which prevailed to the close of the ME. period, in which however there are also instances of the later stressing; *philosophou·r* is certain in Dunbar *c* 1500, and *philo·sopher* appears to have prevailed from the 16th c.]

1. A lover of wisdom; one who devotes himself to the search of fundamental truth; one versed in philosophy or engaged in its study; formerly in a wide sense, including men learned in physical science (physicists, scientists, naturalists), as well as those versed in the metaphysical and moral sciences, but now chiefly confined to the latter. Also with defining word, as *moral philosopher, political philosopher*; *natural philosopher* (= physicist).

c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 5 This philosofres us doth towyte, Ase we findeth ywryte. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 1901 Bot þe payn of dede þat al sal fele A philosopher þus discrived wele. *Ibid.* 7567 Als a gret philosiphir þat hyght Rabby Moyses telles ryght. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1070 In fablus of philozofrus olde. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*Johannes*) 89 A phylosyphere of gret renowne þat cratone hecht. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* xvii. 18 Forsothe summe Epicureis, and Stoycis, and philosofris [1388 filosofris] disputiden .. with him. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxiii. 38 Filosofres for-soken welthe, for þei wolde be neody. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1484 Of his sonnes .. the fourth was a philosoffer, a fyne man of lore. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 272 And that I recorde of all philosophres That lytyll store of coyne kepe in her cofres. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1450 There was purtred in ston The fylesoferus everychon. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xl. 159 (Harl. MS.) Amonge the wiche was master Virgile, þe philesofere. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. iii. 14 Hethen philsophiris bi her studie in natural witt founden .. alle hem to be doon. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 680/32 *Hic philosofus*, a fylysofer. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 2 The saynges or dictis of the Philosophers. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 130/2 A Filosophur, *philosophus*. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxiii. 5 Divinouris, rethoris, and philosophouris, Astrologis, artistis, and oratouris. 1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 4 The old and antique phylosopharys .. applyd themselfys to the secrete studys and serchyng of nature. 1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1549) 136 Numa Pompilius .., beyng an excellent philosophier, .. was chosen to be kyng. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 53, I feare hee will proue the weeping Phylosopher [Heraclitus] when he growes old. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 18 Without some such Mechanical Assistance, our best Philosophers will but prove empty Conjecturalists. 1728 Pemberton *Newton's Philos.* 2, I drew up the following papers, to give a general notion of our great philosopher's [Newton's] notions. 1734 Pope *Ess. Man* IV. 390 Thou wert my Guide, Philosopher, and Friend. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. i. (1869) I. 11 Philosophers or men of speculation, whose trade is not to do anything, but to observe everything. 1809 Coleridge *Friend* (1866) 290 Pythagoras .. is said to have first named himself philosopher or lover of wisdom. 1827 Whately *Logic* IV. iii. § 2 The Philosopher's [business is] to combine and select known facts or principles, suitably for gaining from them conclusions which though implied in the Premises, were before unperceived. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* lxvii, A philosopher fallen to betting is hardly distinguishable from a Philistine under the same circumstances.

† b. *The Philosopher*, spec. applied to Aristotle.

[1340 *Ayenb.* 120 Huerof þe filosofe zayþ þet yefþe is yeuynge wyþoute ayen-yefþe.] *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 381 This is the sentens of the philysophre, A kyng to kepe hise lygis in iustise. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. v, For the philsophir feelid bettir than so, seiyng that richessis ben instrumentis of vertu. 1672 Wilkins *Nat. Relig.* 41 It is laid down by the philosopher as the proper way of reasoning from authority, that what seems true to some wise men, may upon that account be esteemed somewhat probable. [*a* 1850 Rossetti *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 108 This the Philosopher says in the Second of the Metaphysics.]

† 2. An adept in occult science, as an alchemist, magician, diviner of dreams, weather-prophet, etc.

In ME. often not separable from sense 1, the notions being popularly identified.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 351 With clerkes also Han no bileue to þe lifte, ne to þe lore of philosofres. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 299 But al be that he was a Philosophre,

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Yet hadde he but litel gold in cofre. — *Frankl. T.* 833 Allas that I bihighte Of pured gold a thousand pound of wighte Vn to this Philosophre [*v.r.* -ofre]. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* v. iv. 165 The kynge..was sore abasshed of this dreme And sente anone for a wyse philosopher commaundynge to telle hym the sygnyfycacion of his dreme. [1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. ii. 327 Many great families [in Rome] kept a philosopher.]

3. One who regulates his life by the light of philosophy and reason; one who speaks or behaves philosophically.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 35 For there was neuer yet Philosopher That could endure the tooth-ake patiently. 1700 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* II. iii, I'll beat him with the temper of a philosopher. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. iv. ix, Be mine a philosopher's life in the quiet woodland ways. 1871 E. F. BURR *Ad Fidem* ix. 165 Most men are not philosophers. *Mod.* He was too great a philosopher to be disturbed by this incident, unexpected though it was.

†**4.** Phrases. *Egg* (or *eye*) *of philosophers* = PHILOSOPHERS' STONE: see also *philosophers' egg* in 5 b. *Oil of philosophers* = *brick oil* (BRICK *sb.*1 3).

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 87 Of þe stoon, þe Eye of Philosophers. *Ibid.* 88 þe Eyrn, þat ys to say þe Eye of Philosophers. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* 20 To anoynt the stomake with the oyle of Philosophers, named in latin *Oleum philosophorum*. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. 81 Oil made out of Tile-stones called the Oile of Philosophers. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Oil of Philosophers*, a Chymical Preparation of pieces of Brick heated red hot, soak'd in Oil of Olives, and afterwards distill'd in a Retort.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly appositive, as *philosopher-courtier*, *-king*, *-poet*, *-politician*; also *philosopher-like* adj. and adv.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* III. vi. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 140 Than Phylosopher-lyke usyd ys hyt. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 44 To speake Laconian-like, was to be Philosopher-like. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* IV. vi. 508 The Gentleman Atheist or Philosopher Infidel. 1885 PATER *Marius* III. xv, Under the full sanction of the philosopher-pontiff.

b. Combinations with *philosophers'*, *-'s*: †**philosophers' egg**, a medicine used to cure the plague, compounded of yolk of egg and saffron; †**philosophers' game** (L. *ludus philosophorum*, *Arithmomachia*, *Rythmomachia*), an intricate game, played with men of three different forms, round, triangular, and square, each marked with a number, on a board resembling two chess-boards united; called also **philosophers' table**; †**philosophers' tower**, a chemical furnace in the form of a tower; †**philosophers' tree** = *Tree of Diana*: see DIANA 2, ARBOR 2; **philosophers' vinegar** (L. *acetum philosophorum*), the supposed universal solvent; †**philosophers' wheel** (*Wheel of Philosophy*, *of Elements*, etc.): see WHEEL; †**philosophers' wool** (L. *lana philosophica*), oxide of zinc, deposited as a fine flocculent powder, during the combustion of the metal; †**philosophers' work** = PHILOSOPHERS' STONE.

c 1500 *MS. Sloane* 1592, lf. 151 b [154 b], A proved medicine againste the pestilence called A *philosophres Egge. Take Firste an egge and breake a hole in one ende..and do out the white..take hole safron and fille the shelle therewith by the yolcke [etc.]. [Cf. 1653 C'TESS OF KENT *Choice Manual* (ed. 2) 139.] [*c* 1407 LYDGATE *Reson & Sens.* 2414 The play he kan of Ryghtmathye (*margin* Rihtmachia est ludus philosophorum et consistit in arsmetrica et proporcionibus numerorum).] 1563 FULKE (*title*) The Most Ancient and learned Playe called the *Philosophers Game invented for the honest recreation of Students. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i. IV. (1676) 172/2 The ordinary recreations which we have in Winter..are Cards, Tables and Dice, Shovelboord, Chess-play, the Philosophers game. 1787 TWISS *Chess* 65 The board of this Philosopher's game, is eight squares in breadth, and sixteen in height. There are twenty-four men on a side, represented as flat pieces of wood, cut in the form of circles, triangles, and squares. The king is a square on which is a triangle and a circle. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XII. x. (1886) 159 A childish and ridiculous toie, and like unto childrens plaie at *Primus secundus*, or the game called The *philosophers table. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. XX. (Roxb.) 228 The *Philosophers Tower,..a kind of Tower furnace, wherewith a man may distill both water and oyle with one only fire. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Philosophers Tree*, see *Diana's Tree*. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Philosophers Tree*, a chymical preparation, called also *arbor dianæ*, *diana's tree*. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 191/2 A flocky-white powder, which has been called '*philosophers' wool'. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, *Svb.* ..Ha' you set the oile of Luna in kemia? *Fac.* Yes, sir. *Svb.* And the *philosophers vinegar? *Fac.* I. *Ibid.* I. i, Paines Would twise haue won me the *philosophers worke.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Philo·sopher·craft** (-kraft), after *priestcraft*; **Philo·sopherling**, a young or embryo philosopher, a smatterer in philosophy.

1865 DE MORGAN *Budget of Paradoxes* (1872) 378 There is philosophercraft as well as priestcraft, both from one source, both of one spirit. 1833 LYTTON *Eng. & Engl.* IV. x, He is Snap, the academical philosopherling. *Ibid.*, Nine times out of ten our philosopherling is the son of a merchant.

Philosopheress (filɒ·sɒfəres), **-phress** (-frés). [f. prec. + -ESS 1.] A female philosopher; also, the wife of a philosopher; = PHILOSOPHESS.

1631 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & Pompey* v. i, She's a Philosophresse, Augure, and can turne Ill to good as well as you. 1797 D. SIMPSON *Plea Relig.* (1808) 27 The philosopher dies, and leaves the philosopheress his wife to the protection of a friend. 1851 ROBERTSON in *Life & Lett.* (1882) II. 31 Thou meditatest, mighty philosopheress! on nitrogen and carbon.

Philosophership (filɒ·sɒfəʃip). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The office or function of a philosopher; also, the personality of a philosopher.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* D iv b, His too muche philosophership made hym odious and hatefull to the people. 1874 HUXLEY in *Daily News* 3 Aug. 2 He held the duties of his manhood and the duties of his citizenship to be vastly superior to those of his philosophership.

Philosophers' stone. [tr. med.L. *lapis philosophorum*, the stone of the philosophers (see PHILOSOPHER 2), also *lapis philosophicus*, *-icalis*; in F. *pierre philosophale*, Ger. *der Stein der Weisen*. See Note below.]

1. A reputed solid substance or preparation supposed by the alchemists to possess the property of changing other metals into gold or silver, the discovery of which was the supreme object of alchemy. Being identified with the ELIXIR, it had also, according to some, the power of prolonging life indefinitely, and of curing all wounds and diseases.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 309 The Philosophres stoon, Elixer clept, we sechen faste echoon. 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 219 The Philosophers stone to turne mettles into gold is yet to seeke. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 Men talke..of the Philosophers stone, that it turneth copper into gold. 1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg.* 44 Henry VI..did then grant 4 successive Patents and Commissions to several Knights..and Mass-priests..to find out the Philosophers stone. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Transmutation of Metals*, among Alchymists, is what they call the Grand Operation or Secret of finding the Philosophers-Stone, which they give out to be so curious an Universal Seed of all Metals, That if any Metal be melted in a Crucible, and then a little of this Stone or *Powder of Projection*, be put into the melted Metal, 'twill immediately change it into Gold or Silver. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 79 How many profitable discoveries in chymistry have taken birth from that whimsical notion of finding the philosopher's stone? 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iii. 145 He was in search of the philosopher's stone.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i, I will haue A booke, but barely reckoning thy impostures Shall proue a true philosophers stone, to printers. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 46, I am half of opinion that Antichrist is the Philosopher's Stone in Divinity. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 94 [Behmen] declared that the true Philosopher's Stone .. was 'the new life in Christ Jesus'.

2. An artificial gem so called.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 310/1 France is clever at producing..shams, and a perfect thing called the *philosopher's-stone* which .. has a very beautiful and gem-like appearance, is imported from there.

[Note. *Lapis philosophorum* occurs in works attributed to Raymund Lully (1234–1315), and in those of Arnoldus de Villa Nova (1240–1314). Probably it was used earlier; it appears in various mediæval works of uncertain age or doubtful authenticity; e. g. in the *Clavis Majoris Sapientiæ* attributed to Artefius or Artesius, whose date has been put by some *c* 1130. In some of these also we find *lapis philosophicus*, *l. philosophicalis*. But the earlier works (e. g. the mediæval Latin *De Investigatione Perfecti Magisterii*), passing as translated from Geber (Abu Musa Ja'far al-Sufi), usually refer to it simply as *Lapis* 'the Stone', or *noster lapis* 'our stone'. Albertus Magnus (1205–82), who doubted the transmutation of metals, refers to it as *lapis quem philosophi laudant ubique*, 'the stone which the philosophers everywhere laud', and *lapis quem honorant philosophi*. It is thus possible that *philosophorum* originated later, as an identifying adjunct to *lapis*, as if 'the Stone, of which all the philosophers speak', 'the Stone of the philosophers', and that the descriptive phrase grew at length into a specific name or title. It will be seen that the correct form is not *Philosopher's*, but *Philosophers' stone*.]

Philosophess (filɒ·sɒfes). [a. F. *philosophesse* (*a* 1518 in Godef.), f. *philosophe*: see PHILOSOPH and -ESS.] = PHILOSOPHERESS.

1668 ST. SERFE *Tarugo's Wiles* 23, I hope none..will be offended that my neighbour here Clubs his cloven Philosophess. 1821 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XCIV. 497 Remember me to my philosophess. 1875 M. COLLINS *Midnight to Midn.* II. ii. 222 There were peers and peeresses; there were philosophers and philosophesses.

†**Philosophiant.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *philosophiant*, pr. pple. of *philosophier* to practise philosophy; but perh. altered from OF. *philosophien* (L. type **philosophiān-us*) a philosopher.] = PHILOSOPHER 1.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 88 Oure ffader Hermogenes, þat ys full fayr in Philosophie and wel faire Philosophiant.

Philosophic (filɒsɒ·fik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. post-cl. L. *philosophic-us*, a. Gr. **φιλοσοφικ-ός* (implied in *φιλοσοφικῶς* adv.), f. *φιλοσοφία* PHILOSOPHY: see -IC. Cf. F. *philosophique* (*c* 1500 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of or pertaining to philosophers or philosophy: = PHILOSOPHICAL 1.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* 24, I have sat among their learned men, ..and bin counted happy to be born in such a place of Philosophic freedom as they suppos'd England was. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 415 They went to Megara, where Euclid who had been a Disciple of Socrates, had erected a Philosophick School. *a* 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Guildford* (1742) 284 This resignation to philosophic studies spoiled the lawyer. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Diss. I. 303 In the proper philosophick Sense of the Word *same*. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiv. 110 Questions, which he..imagined scarcely admitted of philosophic doubt. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 9 Philosophic candour and intelligence. 1879 A. J. BALFOUR (*title*) A Defence of Philosophic Doubt, being an Essay on the Foundations of Belief.

b. = PHILOSOPHICAL 1 b; scientific. Now *rare*. *Philosophic stone*, *wool*: see PHILOSOPHERS' STONE, *philosophers' wool* (PHILOSOPHER 5 b).

1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chym.* I. xiii. (ed. 3) 340 Antient Chymists have given the Epithete Philosophick to all preparations wherein they have used Brick. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 113 Every saint has to himself alone The secret of this Philosophic stone. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 229 Philosophic Tube, That brings the planets home into the eye Of Observation. 1885 *Inscr. on statue of Jas. Watt in Westm. Abbey*, An original genius, early exercised in philosophic research. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.*, etc. II. 886/1 *Philosophic Wool*.

2. Of persons, etc.: = PHILOSOPHICAL 2.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 P6 He is a Clergyman, a very Philosophick Man, of general Learning. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 15 For the discovery..we are indebted to that celebrated philosophic artist Mr. Wedgewood. 1845 GRAVES *Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 735/1 The history of legal systems is a subject of great interest to philosophic minds. 1890 E. R. LANKESTER *Adv. Sc.* 286 Speculations which have a historical value for the philosophic biologist.

3. = PHILOSOPHICAL 3.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Among mankind so few there are, Who will conform to philosophick fare. 1700 W. KING *Transactioneer* 34, I call him the Philosophick Sancho, and he me Don. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 429 What early philosophic hours he keeps.

B. *sb.* (in *pl.*) Studies, works, or arguments pertaining to philosophy.

a 1734 NORTH *Life Sir D. North* (1744) 200 So much Latin as to make him take pleasure in the best classics, especially in Tully's philosophics. 1867 'OUIDA' *Idalia* xiv. 190 A woman had enthralled him, and his philosophics were dead.

Philosophical (filɒsɒ·fikăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. (perh. immediately from F. *philosophique*) + -AL: see -ICAL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a philosopher or philosophy; of the nature of, consonant with, or proceeding from philosophy or learning; in earlier usage including 'scientific', but now restricted in the same way as PHILOSOPHER and PHILOSOPHY, q.v.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxv. 11 The naturall science philosophicall. 1530 PALSGR. 320/2 Phylosophycall, belongyng to a phylosopher, *philosophal*. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 21 Phylosophycal resonys out of nature drawne. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* *iij, This most subtile and frutefull, Philosophicall Conclusion. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 32 In the valley ..towards the City [Heidelberg], is a pleasant walk, of the sweetnes called the Phylosophicall way. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 299 Capable of being stated and fixed according to a Philosophical method. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* I The manner, in which Sir Isaac Newton has published his philosophical discoveries. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Diss. I. 303 A strict and philosophical Manner of Speech. 1775 JOHNSON *Western Isl.* Wks. X. 406 The cuddy is a fish of which I know not the philosophical name. 1830 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 30 Apr., My mind is in a state of philosophical doubt as to animal magnetism. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. lxvii. 537 He has treated history on a large scale and in the philosophical spirit.

b. Pertaining to, or used in the study of, natural philosophy, or some branch of physical science; physical, scientific. Now *Obs.* or *arch.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Pref. iv. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 125 The second Water phylosophycall. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 17 A philosophicall contrition of oiles. 1651 tr. *Glauber* (*title*) Description of New Philosophical Furnaces, or a New Art of Distilling. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 110 This we must..call pure water; but even this is far short of the pure, unmixed, philosophical element. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 136/2 *note*, Young Watt .. exhibiting a box of philosophical toys to the students .. at Glasgow. *Mod.* A Philosophical Instrument-maker.

2. Of persons, or their faculties, etc.: Skilled in or devoted to philosophy or learning (formerly including science); learned.

Formerly common, and still retained in the titles of scientific societies, institutions, journals, etc., e. g. the *Philosophical Transactions* (of the Royal Society), the *American Philosophical Society*, the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, a *Literary and Philosophical Institution*, etc.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1857 (Campsall MS.) O moral Gower, þis boke I directe To þe, and þe Philosophical Strode. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 8 The same to a philosophical head is apparent by suche ryches and presentes. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* *iv b, Such as haue modest and earnest Philosophicall mindes. 1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 2 They say miracles are past, and we haue our Philosophicall persons, to make moderne and familiar things supernaturall and causelesse. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 12 Some of the wisest and most Philosophical men of Greece and Rome. 1798 (*title*) The Philosophical Magazine. *a* 1810 in *Sir J. Sinclair's Corr.* (1831) II. 43 Like our American Philosophical Society, it is voluntary, and unconnected with the public. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* i. (1814) 26 A philosophical chemist would probably make a very unprofitable business of farming. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii. 137 He also attacked several doctrines of his philosophical contemporaries or predecessors.

3. Characterized by practical philosophy or wisdom; befitting or characteristic of a philosopher; wise; calm; temperate; frugal.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 203 His patience was more Philosophicall than his Intellect. 1717 POPE *Let. to Lady M. W. Montagu* June, What with ill-health and ill-fortune, I am grown so stupidly philosophical as to have no thought about me that deserves the name of warm or lively. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* ii. 18 Alexander gazed with a grave countenance of philosophical curiosity.

4. In special collocations:

†*Philosophical candle* or *lamp*, a lighted jet of hydrogen; †*p. egg*, a kind of alembic or retort; †*p. oil* = *brick oil* (BRICK *sb.*1 3); †*p. stone* = PHILOSOPHERS' STONE; †*p. tree* = Tree

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of Diana: see DIANA 2, ARBOR 2; †*p. vinegar* = *philosophers' vinegar*: see PHILOSOPHER 5 b.

1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 51 On this principle is constructed the *philosophical candle, which cannot be easily blown out. Fill with hydrogen gas, a bell glass, furnished with a capillary tube; compress the gas, .. apply a lighted taper to the upper extremity of the tube; the gas will take fire, and exhibit a candle, which will burn till all the gas is exhausted. [1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Philosophic candle.] [1611 COTGR. s.v. *Oeuf, Oeuf des Philosophes*, the vessell wherein Alchymists put the stuffe which they hope will yeeld the Philosophers stone.] 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* XX. 144 A great Glass-bubble, with a long neck; (such as Chymists..call a *Philosophical Egg). 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 443 Oil, thus distilled, was formerly distinguished by the name of *philosophical oil. 1638 MARCOMBES in *Lismore Papers* (1888) Ser. II. III. 283 Euery one thinks y^t because I belong to my Lord of Corke I must haue y^e *Philosophical stone. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Six Follies Sc.*, The Quadrature of the Circle; the Multiplication of the Cube; the Perpetual Motion; the Philosophical Stone; Magic; and Judicial Astrology. 1706 PHILLIPS, **Philosophical Tree*. See Diana's Tree. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 568/2 That Vinegar which Quercetan calls in his Writings, *Philosophical Vinegar.

†**B.** *sb.* (in *pl.*) The subjects of study in a course of philosophy. Cf. LOGICALS. *Obs.*

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 10 John Colet .. spent seven years in Logicals and Philosophicals. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 328 He was educated in Grammaticals in Wikeham-School near Winchester, in Logicals and Philosophicals in New College Oxon.

Philoso·phically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a philosophic or philosophical manner; according to philosophical rules or principles; as befits a philosopher; from a philosophical point of view.

1580 G. HARVEY 3 *Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 64 Partly Philosophically, partly Theologically set downe. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 717 If I have written anything over-much philosophically that dissenteth from the true professed Religion. 1741–3 WESLEY *Extract of Jrnl.* (1749) 81 Who will either disprove this fact or philosophically account for it. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess., Milton* (1887) 12 But, though philosophically in the wrong, we cannot but believe that he was poetically in the right. 1888 *Daily News* 16 July 4/7 Philosophically indifferent as to the question of who are in power.

Philoso·phicalness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being philosophical.

1652 RUST *Origen* in *Phenix* I. 8 According to the Philosophicalness of his excellent Spirit. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* 481 The Philosophicalness of this present Age.

Philosophica·tion. *nonce-wd.* [f. assumed **philosophicate* vb., f. *philosophic* (cf. *sophisticate*): see -ATION.] The action of philosophizing.

1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 237 Philosophications meaningless as the melodious moanings of the Æolian harp.

Philosophicide (filɒsɒfisəid). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *philosoph-us* philosopher + -CIDE 1.] One who would put an end to philosophers or philosophy.

1804 COLERIDGE *Lett., to Southey* (1895) 465 This dim-headed prig of a philosophicide. 1812 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 149 Philosophists on one side..and..philosophicides on the other.

Philoso·phico-, combining adverbial form of Gr. **φιλοσοφικό-ς* PHILOSOPHIC, PHILOSOPHICAL: = philosophically-, philosophical and..; as in *philoso·phico-chorogra·phical* (pertaining to physical geography), *philosophico-histo·ric, -juri·stic, -le·gal, psycholo·gical* adjs.

1743 PACKE *Ancographia* (title-p.), The Origine .. Of all The Valleys, Hills, Brooks and Rivers of East-Kent, as an explanation Of a New Philosophico-Chorographical Chart. *a* 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* IX. (1870) 157 The Roman Stoic or philosophico-juristic notion of *jus*. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 406 Developed from a specially philosophico-psychological point of view. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 20 Mar. 3/2 The International Association of Academies has .. agreed to the admission of the association [British Academy] as a constituent Academy in the philosophico-historic section.

Philosophing: see PHILOSOPHYING.

Philosophism (filɒsɒfiz'm). [a. F. *philosophisme* (1690 in Littré), f. Gr. *φιλόσοφ-ος* (see PHILOSOPH): cf. *sophism*.] Philosophizing, or a philosophizing system; usually, in a hostile sense, affectation of philosophy; applied esp. to the system of the French Encyclopædists.

1792 R. VALPY *Progr. Morality* (1793) 47 *note*, Would the philologer .. be offended, if the term *Philosophism* were hazarded, to express the abuse, or the reverse, of Philosophy? 1799 KETT *Prophecy* (1805) II. 206 The power which trained in the Schools of Philosophism, assumed the dress of mildness, virtue, and religion. 1799 COLERIDGE *Lett., to Southey* (1895) 307 And so philosophisms fly to and fro, in series of imitated imitations. 1813 EUSTACE *Class. Tour* (1821) III. ix. 353 To replace the bullion of ancient wisdom by the tinsel of Gallic *philosophism*. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* IV. i, The Dry-asdust Philosophisms and enlightened Scepticisms. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* I. ix. (1858) 62 His father had always held up Pope's Universal Prayer to him as a pattern specimen of shallow philosophism.

Philosophist (filɒsɒfist). Now *rare*. [In form, a deriv. of *philosophize*; but app. in sense 1, from L. *philosophia* or PHILOSOPHY + -IST: see -IST 2. In sense 2 = F. *philosophiste* (1760 in Littré).]

†**1.** = PHILOSOPHER 1. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. iv. (Arb.) 25 As they [Poets] were the first obseruers of all naturall causes and effects.. they were the first Astronomers and Philosophists.

2. In depreciative use: One who philosophizes or speculates erroneously; applied polemically to the French Encyclopædists, and hence to rationalists and sceptics generally.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 529 With the rash ridicule of a French philosophist, who does not.. hesitate to extinguish hope, to withdraw consolation, or to abolish restraint. 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 44 The same allurement .. which was employed by the first philosophist to the first sinner—Knowledge. 1809 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* I. *Godefridus* 9 Infidel philosophists and men of the new wisdom who know of nothing beyond the senses and their little reign. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 266 Let the Yankee-Gallico-philosophists work their will in the House of Commons and the Court of Chancery, they can hardly make them much worse than they have been.

†**Philo·sophister.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -ER, after earlier words in *-istre*, -ISTER.] = prec. 2.

1797 D. SIMPSON *Plea Relig.* (1808) 103 What would they have said to the Philosophisters of the present day? *Ibid.* 257 Mr. Paine, and our other vaunting Philosophisters.

Philosophistic (filɒsɒfi·stik), *a.* [f. PHILOSOPHIST + -IC; cf. *Calvinist-ic*, etc.] = next.

1828 in WEBSTER.

Philosophistical (filɒsɒfi·stikăl), *a. rare* or *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] Of the nature of or pertaining to philosophists; rationalistic, sceptical.

1805 T. HARRAL *Scenes of Life* I. 22 In the garden of Eden—if our philosophistical gentry will admit that such a place ever existed. 1812 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 80 Against this Goliath of the philosophistical Canaanites, Mr. Malthus stept forth. 1820 — *Wesley* II. xxvi. 401 He brought away a taint of that philosophistical infidelity which was then beginning to infect half-learned men.

Philosophistry (filɒ·sɒfistri). *nonce-wd.* [f. PHILOSOPHIST + -RY: cf. *sophist-ry, casuistry*.] The 'trade' or method of philosophists; shallow philosophy.

1880 W. M. TORRENS in *19th Cent.* Nov. 777 Whereupon philosophistry curls its official lip.

Philo-so·phistry. *nonce-wd.* [f. PHILO- + SOPHISTRY.] Love of sophistry.

1894 *Nat. Observer* 6 Jan. 199/1 Nor are Burton's notes.. always to be taken for genuine .. any more than his 'chaff' and his philo-sophistry.

Philosophization (filɒ·sɒfəizē·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION, after *civilization*, etc.] The action of philosophizing; philosophical treatment.

1800 BENTHAM *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 347 In the choice of the subject-matter of philosophization, the principle of utility..has been my guide. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 800/2 We..find her philosophization of Browning scanty.

Philosophize (filɒ·sɒfəiz), *v.* [f. Gr. *φιλόσοφ-ος* philosopher: see PHILOSOPH and -IZE 1.]

1. *intr.* To play the philosopher; to think, reason, or argue philosophically; to speculate, theorize; to moralize.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 27 To the end the reasonable soule may discourse and Philosophize. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xii. (1662) 125 My intent is not to Philosophize concerning the nature of Spirits, but onely to prove their Existence. 1690 BURNET *Th. Earth* III. 44 It is a great question whether..Moses did either philosophize or astronomize in that description. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* I. iii. 234 When men first began to Philosophize it was very natural for them to indulge conjecture. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* iv. (1859) I. 65 Man philosophises as he lives. He may philosophise well or ill, but philosophise he must. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 654 Bacon..presumed not to establish a philosophy, but to show how we should philosophize.

b. *trans.* To bring (*into*) by philosophizing.

1737 *Wks. of Learned* I. 67 He endeavoured to philosophize himself into a Belief, that Animals were mere Machines. 1844 *North Brit. Rev.* I. 71 To philosophize our starving operatives into a quiet endurance.

2. *trans.* To render philosophic; to conform to the principles of philosophy; to explain, treat, or construct philosophically.

1800 COLERIDGE in C. K. Paul *W. Godwin* (1876) II. 10, I wish you to philosophize Horne Tooke's system. 1806 FESSENDEN *Democr.* I. 72 To kill one half mankind were best, And then philosophize the rest. 1818 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 154 [Dante] philosophized the religion and Christianized the philosophy of Italy. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. III. iv. 77 This endeavour to philosophise superstition.

Hence **Philo·sophised** *ppl. a.*, **Philo·sophising** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Philo·sophizer**, one who philosophizes.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 95 This manner of Philosophising will not sticke much in the soul. 1676 H. MORE *Remarks* Contents, The fond humour of the Philosophizers of this age. *Ibid.* XXXVII. 148 Nothing else but a certain modified mass of Philosophizing matter. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 544 That philosophised orator who suspected [etc.]. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 250 Simplicity of expression in which these French philosophizers excel. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (1854) 27 This early form of..philosophized Christianity. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IX. viii. (1864) V. 380 No philosophising Christian ever organised or perpetuated a sect. 1856 MASSON *Ess.* 455 The philosophizings of a Spinoza.

†**Philosophling.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PHILOSOPH or F. *philosophe* + -LING.] A petty philosopher; a tyro in philosophy; = PHILOSOPHASTER.

1815 JAS. GILCHRIST *Labyrinth Demolished* 8 Bewildered bewildering Aristotelian philosophlings. *Ibid.* 24 If the intellectual philosophling trouble the world with any more of his familiar notions.

Philosopho·bia. [f. Gr. *φιλόσοφ-ος* + -PHOBIA.] Dread of philosophy or philosophers.

1853 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* (1873) 235 The greatest sufferer from philosophobia.

Philosopho·cracy. [f. as prec. + -CRACY.] Government by philosophers; the rule of philosophy.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 110 That philosophocracy, the live-long hope of the sage, and still the pursuit of the philanthropist.

Philosophress, variant of PHILOSOPHERESS.

Philosophuncule. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. type **philosophuncul-us*, dim. of *philosophus* philosopher: cf. *homuncle*, and see -UNCLE, -UNCULE.] A petty or insignificant philosopher. So **Philosophu·nculist.**

[1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 470 The sagacity of the sapient philosophunculi.] 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 588 The unsettled races of the north..are Scotch philosophunculists and Irish savages.

Philosophy (filɒ·sɒfi), *sb.* Forms: 3 **philosofie**, 4 **-fye**, 4–6 **-sophye**, 4–7 **-sophie**, 5–6 **-sophi**, 6–7 **phylosophy(e, -sophie**, 6– **philosophy**. β. 4 **filosofie, -sofe**, 5 **-sofi, -sophi, -sofye**, 5–6 **filo-, fylosophye**. [ME. a. OF. *filosofie* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *philosophie* (13th c.) = Pr., Pg. *philosophia*, Sp. *filosofia*, It. *filosofia* (also Du. *filozofie*, Ger. *philosophie*, Da., Sw. *filosofi*), ad. L. *philosophia*, a. Gr. *φιλοσοφία*, n. of condition f. *φιλόσοφ-ος* philosopher: see PHILOSOPH.]

1. (In the original and widest sense.) The love, study, or pursuit of wisdom, or of knowledge of things and their causes, whether theoretical or practical.

The definition of Cicero, *De Officiis* II. ii. § 5, was considered authoritative: Nec quicquam aliud est philosophia, si interpretari velis, praeter studium sapientiae; sapientia autem est rerum divinarum et humanarum causarumque quibus eae res continentur scientia. Cf. quot. 1586.

1340 *Ayenb.* 126 Vor filozofé is ase moche worþ ase loue of wysdome. *Ibid.* 251 Þet is þe hezeste wyt of man, wel to knawe his sseppere and him louie mid al his herte. Vor wyþoute þise filosofie alle oþre wyttes ys folye. *Ibid.* 164 Filozofie. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 175 With philosophres speke of philosophie. 1483 *Cath. Angl.*, Filosophi, *philosophia*. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 38 Philosophie is a love or desire of wisedome: or otherwise, it is a profession, studie, and exercise of that wisedome, which is the knowledge of divine and humane things. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 804 Aristotle and Theophrastus, with the Peripateticks,..divide Philosophie in this maner; namely, into Contemplative and Active. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Atheism* (Arb.) 330 Certainely a litle Philosophie inclineth to Atheisme, but depth in Philosophie bringeth Men about to Religion. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. x. 50 Al human wisdome may be reduced to these two Heads of Philologie, and Philosophie. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 247 Philosophy, taking its name from the love of wisdom, and having for its end the investigation of truth, has an equal regard both to practice and speculation.

†**b.** Sometimes used especially of practical wisdom. *Obs.* Cf. 9.

From the time of the post-Aristotelian philosophy of the Stoics and Epicureans this had become a usual employment of the Gr. and L. word.

1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* III. l. 332 The chiefe of all philosophy consisteth to serve God, and not to offend men. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* I. viii. (1692) 37 Famous for her Virtue and Philosophy, when that word was understood not of vain Disputing but of Pious Living. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 750 The original meaning of the Word Philosophy was rightly applied to moral Wisdom.

2. That more advanced knowledge or study, to which, in the mediæval universities, the seven liberal arts were recognized as introductory; it included the three branches of *natural*, *moral*, and *metaphysical philosophy*, commonly called *the three philosophies*. Hence the degree of *Doctor of Philosophy*.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. i. (Skeat) I. 54 Philosophie is knowinge of deuinly and manly thinges ioyned with studie of good liuing...The firste spece of Philosophye is naturel...The seconde spece is morall, whiche in order of liuing maners techeth..Prudence, Justice, Temperaunce, and strength...The thirde spece tourneth in to reason of vnderstanding, al thinges to be said soth and discussed, and that in two thinges is deuided: one is art, another is rhetorique. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVIII. 115 Doctours of decree..That shoulde þe seuene ars conne .. Bote þei faille in fylosophye. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. v. § 2 Out of which several inquiries there do arise three knowledges, divine philosophy, natural philosophy, and human philosophy, or humanitie. 1895 RASHDALL *Univ. of Europe in Mid. Ages* II. 452 At Oxford..importance was attached to keeping up the theory that a University Arts course included the *Trivium* and *Quadrivium* of the earlier Middle Ages, as well as the 'three Philosophies' introduced by the rediscovery of Aristotle in the thirteenth century.

3. (= *natural philosophy*.) The knowledge or study of nature, or of natural objects and phenomena; 'natural knowledge': now usually called *science*. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2748 Þe clerkes sede þat it is in philosofie yfounde, þat þer beþ in þe eyr an hey ver fram þe grounde, As a maner gostes wiztes as it be. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* V. XXV. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 154 No Multeplyers but Phylosophers callyd wyll they be, Whych naturall Phylosophye dyd never rede nor see. 1681

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RAY *Corr.* (1848) 130, I hope you [the naturalist Dr. Sloane] persist in your resolution of making your discoveries and observations public, for..the advancement of real philosophy. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 2 It is..to be wished, that the whole of his [Newton's] improvements in philosophy might be universally known. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 712 Where finds Philosophy her eagle eye [telescope], With which she gazes at yon burning disk Undazzled? 1813–26 (*title*) Annals of Philosophy; or Magazine of Chemistry, Mineralogy, Mechanics, Natural History, Agriculture and Arts.

†b. *spec.* (In early use) Magical or occult science; magic; alchemy. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 505, I wol yow teche pleynly the manere How I kan werken in Philosophie. ? *a* 1550 *Freiris Berwik* 406 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 298 Ane man of gret science,..Hes brocht ws heir throw his knawlege in filosophie.

4. (= *moral philosophy.*) The knowledge or study of the principles of human action or conduct; ethics.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5664 In Boece of Consolacioun, Where it is maked mencioun Of our countree pleyn at the eye, By teching of philosophye. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xii. 160 After cam Boece...And compiled..plente of fair volumes aourned of hye and noble philosophye. 1556 G. COLVILLE (*title*) The boke of Boecius, called the comforte of philosophye, or wysedome. 1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 55 Ile giue thee Armour to keepe off that word, Aduersities sweete milke, Philosophie, To comfort thee, though thou art banished. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 476 How charming is divine Philosophy! *a* 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Stud. & Use Hist.* ii. (1777) 25 History is Philosophy teaching by example. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 71 The fountains of divine philosophy Fled not his thirsting lips.

5. (= *metaphysical philosophy.*) That department of knowledge or study which deals with ultimate reality, or with the most general causes and principles of things. (Now the most usual sense.)

1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 121 Now, philosophy is that general knowledge by which the works of nature are understood in seeing the wisdom of design. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 622 The Philosophical Society of Cambridge ought not, however, to be so entitled, if we take the word Philosophy in the meaning attached to it everywhere out of Britain. 1857 FLEMING *Vocab. Philos.* 381 Underlying all our inquiries into any of these departments [God, nature, or man], there is a first philosophy, which seeks to ascertain the grounds or principles of knowledge, and the causes of all things. Hence philosophy has been defined to be the science of causes and principles. It is the investigation of those principles on which all knowledge and all being ultimately rest. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* § 37 Philosophy is completely-unified knowledge. 1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* xi, Philosophy, by which I mean the study of thought and feeling..as we understand, think, feel them of ourselves and from within. 1880 J. CAIRD *Philos. Relig.* 2 Whatever is real is rational, and with all that is rational philosophy claims to deal... So far from resting in what is finite and relative, the peculiar domain of philosophy is absolute truth. 1887 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 95 That philosophy only means psychology and morals, or in the last resort metaphysics, is an idea slowly developed through the eighteenth century, owing to the victorious advances of science. 1891 LADD *Introd. Philos.* i. 27 Philosophy—we define to be—the progressive rational system of the principles presupposed and ascertained by the particular sciences, in their relation to ultimate Reality. 1902 H. SIDGWICK *Philos.* 10, I regard Philosophy then..as the study which 'takes all knowledge for its province'.

6. Sometimes used especially of knowledge obtained by natural reason, in contrast with revealed knowledge.

(Cf. Ger. *Weltweisheit* opp. to *Gottesweisheit.*)

1388 WYCLIF *Col.* ii. 8 That no man disseyue 3ou bi filosofie [1382 philosofye] and veyn fallace, aftir the tradicioun of men, aftir the elementis of the world and not aftir Crist. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. i. 7 Se 3e that no man bigile 3ou bi philosophi and veyn falsnes. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vi. § 1 Concerning Diuine Philosophie, or Naturall Theologie, It is that knowledge..concerning God, which may be obtained by the contemplation of his Creatures. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* IV. xci, Let Phylosophy not be asham'd to be confuted. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* liii, Hold thou the good: define it well: For fear divine Philosophy Should push beyond her mark, and be Procuress to the Lords of Hell.

†b. *spec.* of the sceptical or rationalistic views current in France and elsewhere in the 18th c. *Obs.*

1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* IV. viii, Our mistress is also a little tainted with philosophy. 1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 16 Philosophy..(as Unbelief..has lately been pleased to call itself) will not do nearly so much mischief to the present age, as its great apostles intended. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 308 He is certainly a man of parts; but one who has dealt too much in the philosophy of France.

7. With *of*: The study of the general principles *of* some particular branch of knowledge, experience, or activity; also, less properly, of those *of* any subject or phenomenon.

1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 7. 48 What Beau knows the Philosophy of the Perfume which emboldens him to appear amongst the Ladies? 1791 BURKE *Let. to Member Fr. Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 32 The great professor .. of the philosophy of vanity [Rousseau]. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 385 The different problems which ought to be solved by a Philosophy of Nature. 1835 URE (*title*) The Philosophy of Manufactures: or, an Exposition of the Scientific, Moral, and Commercial Economy of the Factory System. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* v. 87, I believe I understand the philosophy of reform. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. v. 73 To trace the causes, whether for good or ill, that have made nations what they are is the true philosophy of history. 1880 J. CAIRD *Philos. Relig.* 1 A philosophy of religion starts with the presupposition that religion and religious ideas can be taken out of the domain of feeling or practical experience and made objects of scientific reflection.

8. A particular system of ideas relating to the general scheme of the universe; a philosophical system or theory. (With *a* and *pl.*)

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 48 Of Tholome thastronomie, Of Plato the Philosophie. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 10 Mi chefist propositions against Aristotles philosophi. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 167 There are more things in Heauen and Earth, Horatio, Then are dream't of in our Philosophy. 1674 GREW *Disc. Mixture* § 1, I shall endeavour to conform to the Phylosophy, which this Society doth profess; which is, Reasoning grounded upon Experiment, and the Common Notions of Sense. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 237 The Indian philosophy resembles that of the earlier rather than of the later Greeks. *a* 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* xvi. (1870) 249 The special doctrines of other philosophies.

9. a. The system which a person forms for the conduct of life. **b.** The mental attitude or habit of a philosopher; serenity under disturbing influences or circumstances; resignation; calmness of temper.

1771 CHESTERF. *Lett., to Bp. Waterford* 12 Aug., Philosophy, and confidence in the mercy of my Creator, mutually assist me in bearing my share of physical ills. 1774 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* 12 May, My own infirmities, the account of the return of yours, and the public news coming altogether have put my utmost philosophy to the trial. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. v, Philosophy has become another name for mental quietude. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* ii. 26 And as to philosophy, alas! it may answer some of the lighter purposes of life, but can never pillow the soul in death.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *philosophy-dreamer, -hater*; †**philosophy-game**: see PHILOSOPHER 5 b.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i. iv. 348 The like I may say of Cl. Bruxers Phylosophy game. *a* 1628 F. GREVIL *Sidney* (1652) 18 To turn the barren Philosophy precepts into pregnant Images of life. 1653 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 19 This Gentleman..is desirous to have the place of Philosophy Professor at Breda. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. v. 236 Proceeding to publick Lectures, he became Philosophy Reader. 1721 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 159 Here, methinks, the ridicule turns more against the philosophy-haters than the virtuosi or philosophers. 1796–1803 COLERIDGE *Let.* (in *Sotheby's Catal.* 20 Nov. (1899) 17), Your philosophy dreamers from Toth, the Egyptian, to Taylor the English Pagan.

Hence †**Philo·sophyship** *Obs.*, a mock title for a philosopher.

1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* III. 13 Is your philosophyship disinterested enough to give a letter of recommendation to your elder brother? *Ibid.* IV. 47, [1], of whose libertinism his philosophyship has such terrible ideas.

†**Philosophy,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 **philosofien.** [f. prec. sb.: cf. obs. F. *philosophier* (15–16th c. in Godef.).] *intr.* = PHILOSOPHIZE *v.* 1.

1382 WYCLIF *Bible* Pref. Ep. vi. 67 Other..among 3ong wymmen philosofien of holi lettres [1388 talken as filosoferes of hooly lettris among 3onge wymmen]. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* xv. xxxiii. (1886) 383 Salomon did philosophie about all things. *a* 1614 DONNE *Biathanatos* ii. § 2 (1644) 46 Ambrose Philosophying divinely in a contemplation of Bees. 1654 FLECKNOE *Ten Years Trav.* 134 You see.. how I Philosophy on every thing.

Hence †**Philo·sophying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* 1113 Those townes by reason of ye Philosophying [L. *philosophantibus*; edd. 1587–92 Philosophing] Leuites, were called Leuitical. 1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* Ep. Ded. A ij, By the philosophying upon the compilation, lines, and proportion of the handes. 1648 H. GRESBY tr. *Balzac's Prince* 250 A most perfect manner of Philosophying.

†**Philostorgy** (fi·lɒ̈stǭɪdʒi). *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. Gr. φιλοστοργία tender love, *f.* φιλόστοργος tenderly loving, f. φιλο- PHILO- + στοργή affection.] Natural affection, such as that of parents and children.

1623 COCKERAM, *Philostorgie*, parents loue towards their children. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Philotechnic (filǝte·knik), *a.* [f. Gr. φιλότεχνος fond of art, f. φιλο- PHILO- + τέχνη art: so mod.F. *philotechnique* (*Dict. Acad.* 1835).] Fond of or devoted to the arts, esp. the industrial arts.

1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. I. 348/2 British Philotechnic Society. Proposals have been issued for the establishment of a society under the above title. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 11/1 Organization of popular education in the evenings in Paris:—III.—The Philotechnic Association.

So **Philote·chnical** *a.* (*rare*—°) = prec.; **Philote·chnist,** a lover of the practical arts.

1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 176, I distinguish, first, those whom indeed you may call Philotheorists, or Philotechnists, or Practicians, and secondly those whom alone you may rightly denominate Philosophers. 1846 WORCESTER, *Philotechnic, Philotechnical*, fond of the arts; friendly to the arts.

Philothaumaturgic, etc.: see PHILO-.

Phi·lo-theoso·phical, *a. rare.* [f. *philo-(sophical + theosophical.*] Relating to philosophy and theosophy.

1876 W. R. COOPER *Archaic Dict.* 10 *Abibaal.* King of Berytus (Beirout), to whom Sanchoniathon dedicated his philo-theosophical writings.

†**Philotimy.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. Gr. φιλοτιμία, n. of quality f. φιλότιμος loving honour, f. φιλο- PHILO- + τιμή honour.] Love of honour or distinction; ambition.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 24 These honourable Rulers approued their Princely Magnificence, and Philotimy in a braue maner. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Philo·xenist. [f. Gr. φιλοξενίζειν (f. φιλόξενος loving hospitality, f. φιλο- PHILO- + ξένος stranger): see -IST.] A lover of hospitality to strangers.

1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 179 And Nicostratus trips, For I see that his lips To themselves are philoxenist framing.

So †**Philoxeny,** -ie. *Obs. rare*—°.

1623 COCKERAM, *Philoxenie*, loue of hospitalitie.

Philoxygenous to **Philozoonist**: see PHILO-.

Philter, obs. form of FILTER: var. PHILTRE.

Phi·lterer. *rare.* [f. PHILTRE *sb.* or *v.* + -ER¹.] One who makes or administers philtres.

1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 105 What more consonant to this Etymon, than a Poysoner, Philterer, Jugler, Cheater, or Deceiver. *Ibid.* 106.

Philtre, philter (fi·ltəɹ), *sb.* Also 7 **filtre**; 7–8 in L. form **philtrum** (pl. **-a** or **-ums**). [a. F. *philtre* (1568 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *philtrum*, a. Gr. φίλτρον love-charm, love-potion, f. φιλ-, stem of φιλεῖν to love, φίλος dear, loved, loving + -τρον, suffix of instrument.]

1. A potion or drug (rarely, a charm of other kind) supposed to be capable of exciting sexual love, esp. towards a particular person; a love-potion or love-charm. Sometimes *loosely*, a potion or drug to produce some magical effect, a magic potion. Also *fig.*

?1587 NEWTON *Tryall Man's owne selfe* (1602) 116 in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) III. 261 By any secret sleight or cunning, as Drinkes, Drugges, Medicines, charmed Potions, Amatorious Philters, Figures, Characters, or any such like paltering Instruments, Devises, or Practises. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* IV. i. (1620) I, If I should make 'hem all in loue with thee afore Night! *Daup.* I would say thou had'st the best Philtre. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Maydens Blush* 798 The hellish Philtree made of Stygian Wave. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. iii, They can make friends enemies, and enemies friends, by philters. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 347, I threw all over-board, for fear some trick or philter should have been play'd with them. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 16 A witch Who brew'd the philtre.

β. *c* 1610 RANDOLPH *Eclogue Two Doctors* Wks. 1875 II. 604 Love-sick Amyntas, get a philtrum here, To make thee lovely to thy truly dear. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VI. § 25 That demons..assist in making philtrums and charms.

†**2.** See quots. *Obs.* [So It. *philtro* (Florio 1598), F. *philtre* (Cotgr. 1611).]

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 278 A mole on the philtrum or hollow of the upper lip, under the nostrils. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Philter* or *Philtrum*...Among some Anatomists, it is taken for the Hollow that divides the upper Lip.

3. Comb., as *philtre-bred, -charmed* adjs.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. II. *Imposture* 511 Not philtre-charm'd nor by Busiris prest. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. xxxii. (heading), The philtre-bred passion of Tristan.

Phi·ltre, phi·lter, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To charm with a philtre or love-potion; *fig.* to bewitch.

1674 *Govt. Tongue* vi. § 34 Let [them] not..shew themselves philter'd and bewitch'd by this. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 378 Hearts philtred by Concupiscence impure. 1888 LOWELL *Endymion* II. 32 Soon, like wine, Her eyes, in mine poured, frenzy-philtred mine.

2. *intr.* To prepare a philtre or magic potion.

1768 [W. DONALDSON] *Life Sir B. Sapskull* II. xxv. 213, I thought my chymical chiromancers were philtering to charm the devil.

†**Philtrous** (fi·ltrəs), *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of the nature of a philtre.

1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 57 With Philtrous powders and such drugs he works upon their persons. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* II. I. xii. 276 *heading*, That it is a Philtrous Cup.

Philyrea: see PHILLYREA.

‖ **Phimosis** (fəimǭ·sis). *Path.* Also 7 **phy-**. [mod.L., a. Gr. φίμωσις muzzling. So in Fr. (16th c. in Paré).] Contraction of the orifice of the prepuce, so that it cannot be retracted.

1674–7 J. MOLINS *Anat. Obs.* (1896) 22, I cut the Phymosis, and he did well. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 20 With the dysuria he had a complete phimosis. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 161 Phimosis is a congenital affection.

Hence **Phimosed** (fəi·mǭʊzd) *a.*, affected with phimosis; **Phimotic** (fəimǫ·tik) *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of phimosis.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 837 The irritation of retained smegma beneath a phimosed prepuce. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 47 Phimotic Phlegmon.

Phinnock, phinoc, obs. ff. FINNOC *Sc.*, white trout. **Phioll,** variant of FILIOLE ¹ *Obs.*

†**Phip.** *Obs.* An imitation of the chirp of a sparrow; hence formerly used as name for a sparrow. Also PHILIP.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 41 '3ee, farewel phippe [C. XII. 310 fyppe] !' quod fauntelte. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Ph. Sparowe* 138 And whan I sayd, Phyp, Phyp, Than he wold lepe and skyp. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Praise P. Sparrow* Wks. (1587) 285 As if you say but Fend cut Phip, Lord, how the peat will turne and skip.

Phiph(e, -er, obs. ff. FIFE, FIFER. **Phirman, phirmaund,** var. FIRMAN. **Phiscall,** obs. f. FISCAL. **Phisick, Phisician, -itian,** etc., obs. ff. PHYSIC, PHYSICIAN. **Phisionomy, phisnomy,** etc., obs. ff. PHYSIOGNOMY.

Phit (fit). An imitation of various sounds, esp. that made by a rifle-bullet.

1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 420/1 He [a bear] gave a soft

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'phit!' of startled recognition, pricked up his ears and turned his head askew. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 25 Aug. 3/5 The pert crack of the Lee-Metford, the 'phit' of whose bullet is lost in the whirr of a lead-coated stone from the Matabele arsenal. 1898 DOYLE *Trag. Korosko* iv. 80 The air was full of the phit-phit-phit of the bullets.

Phiton, -es, etc., obs. ff. PYTHON, -ESS, etc.

Phiz (fiz). *humorous colloq.* Also 7 **phis, 7–8 phyz, phys, 8 phizz, (fiz).** [Colloq. abbreviation of *physnomy*, PHYSIOGNOMY.] Face, countenance; expression or aspect of face.

1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* v. i, In deed your magnanimous Phyz is somewhat disfigur'd by it, captain. 1692 *New Discov. Old Intreague* xxvii, Next Cousin Will,..With Aukward Phyz. 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* iv. viii, What a furious phiz I have! 1762 CHURCHILL *Ghost* iv, Savour'd in talk, in dress, and phyz, More of another World than this. 1774 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 21 Grave phizes are grinned out of countenance. 1868 W. S. GILBERT *Bab Ballads, Only Dancing Girl*, And her painted, tainted Phiz.

b. *Comb.*, as *phiz-maker*, one who makes 'faces' or grimaces.

1742 J. YARROW *Love at first Sight* Prol., Mass John the Phiz-Maker with zealous Cant.

Phiz, phizz, obs. ff. FIZZ. **Phizitian, Phizonomye,** obs. ff. PHYSICIAN, PHYSIOGNOMY.

Phleam, obs. form of FLEAM *sb.*[1]

Phleb-, before a consonant PHLEBO-, combining form of Gr. *φλέψ, φλεβ-* vein, an element in terms of physiology, pathology, etc.

‖ **Phlebectasia** (flebektē'siă), ‖ **Phlebectasis** (flĭbe·ktăsis), **Phlebectasy** (flĭbe·ktăsi) [Gr. *ἔκτασις* extension], abnormal dilatation of a vein, varix. **Phlebectopy** (flĭbe·ktŏpi) [Gr. *ἐκ* out of, *τόπος* place], displacement or abnormal situation of a vein.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Phlebectasia, dilatation of a vein, or portion of a vein. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1397/2 *Phlebectesis may conveniently be divided into several forms. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 938/2 *Phlebectasy ..*Phlebectopy.

Phlebenterate (flĭbe·ntĕrĕt), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Phlebenterāta*, f. Gr. *φλέψ, φλεβ-* vein + *ἔντερον* intestine: see -ATE[2] 2.] Belonging to the *Phlebenterata*, a former division of gastropod molluscs, characterized by processes of the alimentary canal extending into processes of the body-wall. b. *sb.* One of the *Phlebenterata*. So **Phlebenteric** (flebente·rik) *a.*, characterized by such processes as those of the *Phlebenterata*; **Phlebenterism** (flĭbe·ntĕriz'm), the condition of having processes of the alimentary canal extending into processes of the body-wall, as in the *Phlebenterata*, or into the legs, mandibles, etc., as in the *Pycnogonidæ*; the opinion that such processes have a circulatory function.

1857 E. C. OTTÉ tr. *Quatrefages' Rambles Nat.* I. 351 Phlebenterism was declared to be entirely exploded, and characterised as a mere chimera.

‖ **Phlebitis** (flĭbəi·tis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *φλέψ, φλεβ-* vein: see -ITIS.] Inflammation of the walls of a vein.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 11 The inflammation of veins, by some writers called Phlebitis, has of late occupied more attention. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 425 Phlebitis is the chief evil to be feared from an injury to a vein.

Hence **Phlebitic** (flĭbi·tik) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with phlebitis.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 170 Paget..contended for the primarily phlebitic nature of thrombosis in gout.

Phlebo-, combining element: see PHLEB-.

Phlebogram (fle·bŏgræm) [-GRAM], a diagram (sphygmogram) of the pulsations of a vein (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). **Phlebograph** (fle·bŏgrɑf) [-GRAPH], an instrument (sphygmograph) for recording diagrammatically the pulsations of a vein. **Phlebography** (flĭbɒ·grăfi) [-GRAPHY], a description of the veins; hence **Phlebographical** (flebŏgræ·fikăl) *a.*, pertaining to phlebography. **Phlebolite** (fle·bŏləit), **Phle·bolith** (-liþ) [Gr. *λίθος* stone: see -LITE], a morbid calcareous concretion in a vein, a vein-stone; hence **Phlebolitic** (-li·tik), **-lithic** (-li·þik) *a.*, of the nature of, or pertaining to, a phlebolite. **Phlebology** (flĭbɒ·lŏdʒi) [-LOGY], that part of physiology or anatomy which treats of the veins; hence **Phlebolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining to phlebology. ‖ **Phlebometritis** (fle·bo,mĭtrəi·tis) [Gr. *μήτρα* womb: see -ITIS], inflammation of the veins of the womb (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). ‖ **Phleborrhagia** (flebɒrē·dʒiă), **Phleborrhage** (fle·bŏrĕdʒ) [Gr. *-ραγία*, from *ῥήγνυναι* to burst; cf. *hæmorrhage*], hæmorrhage from rupture of a vein. ‖ **Phleborrhexis** (flebɒre·ksis) [Gr. *ῥῆξις* bursting], rupture of a vein (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1842). ‖ **Phlebosclerosis** (fle·bo,sklĭrō·sis) [Gr. *σκλήρωσις* induration, f. *σκληρός* hard], morbid thickening and hardening of the wall of a vein; hence **Phlebosclerotic** (-ɒ·tik) *a.*, pertaining to phlebosclerosis. ‖ **Phlebostenosis** (fle·bo,stĭnō·sis) [Gr. *στένωσις* contraction], abnormal contraction of a vein or veins (Dunglison 1853). ‖ **Phlebothrombo·sis,** thrombosis in a vein. Also PHLEBOTOMY, etc.

1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 21 June 1571 Dr. J. Mackenzie will demonstrate his Clinical Polygraph and *Phlebograph. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Phlebographical*, belonging to Phlebography. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Phlebography*, description of the veins. *Ibid.*, **Phlebolite*, a loose concretion, varying in size from a currant to that of a pea, occasionally found in the veins. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 217 Certain concretions found in the dilated veins..and known as phlebolites. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 89/2 *Phleboliths originate in clots in the interior of the vessels. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 939/2 *Phlebolithic, *Phlebolitic. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Phlebological*, belonging to Phlebology. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Phlebology*, the part of anatomy which treats of the veins. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), **Phlebor-ragia*, the breaking of a Vein. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Phleborrhagia.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 331 The sclerotic process may affect the veins also—**phlebo-sclerosis. Ibid.* 220 *Phlebo-sclerotic thrombosis. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Phlebothrombosis*, venous thrombosis.

Phleboidal (flĭboi·dăl), *a.* [f. PHLEB- + -OID + -AL.] Resembling a vein or veins: see quot.

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 87/1 The tissue composed of these moniliform vessels has been denominated *phleboidal.*

† **Phlebo·tomer.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 **-thomer.** [f. PHLEBOTOMY + -ER.] = PHLEBOTOMIST.

1564–78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 26 Let vs..take our Phlebothomer with us to let hym bloud.

Phlebotomic (flebɒto·mik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. *φλεβοτομικός* (*φλεβοτομική* sb., the phlebotomic art), f. *φλεβοτομία* PHLEBOTOMY.] Of or pertaining to phlebotomy. So **Phleboto·mical** *a.*; hence **Phleboto·mically** *adv.*, in relation to phlebotomy.

1799 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* III. 148 President of the phlebotomic college. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 940/2 Phlebotomical. 1869 E. C. RYE in *Student* II. 185 The 'mosquito' cannot be said to exist specifically, though phlebotomically it has an entity.

Phlebotomist (flĭbɒ·tŏmist). [f. PHLEBOTOMY (or its source), see -IST: cf. F. *phlébotomiste* (1732 in *Dict. Trévoux*).] One who practises phlebotomy; a surgeon who bleeds patients; a blood-letter.

1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 256 A just reward for a butcherlike Phlebotomist. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* iii. (1818) I. 63 The cupping glasses of the phlebotomist.

Phlebo·tomiza·tion. [f. next + -ATION]. The action of phlebotomizing; blood-letting.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 49/2 We may not, in Phlebotomizatione, be to timorouse and fearfull. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* v. (1844) 199 A general phlebotomization at stated and regular periods.

Phlebotomize (flĭbɒ·tŏməiz), *v.* Also 6 **-thomize.** [a. F. *phlébotomise-r* (16th c.), in med.L. *flebotomizāre* (Du Cange), f. *phlebotom-us*, Gr. *φλεβότομος*: see next and -IZE.] **a.** *intr.* To practise phlebotomy; to let blood by opening a vein. b. *trans.* To bleed (a person, or a part of the body); also *transf.* and *fig.* c. *intr.* for *pass.* To undergo phlebotomy, to be bled (quot. 1652).

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Ep. Ded., Wks. (Grosart) III. 12 Phlebothomize them, sting them, tutch them. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 27 b/1 To phlebotomize aright, is oftentimes a difficulte matter. 1644 HOWELL *England's Tears in Dodona's Gr.* etc. 160 Body politiques, ..as well as the frayle bodies of men..must have an evacuation for their corrupt humours, they must be phlebotomiz'd. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XI. xxiv. 196 Post for physick's skill Phlebotomize he must, and take the vomit pill. 1796 J. ANSTEY *Pleader's Guide* Poet. Wks. 192 *Bother.* You took some blood, Sir, from him. *Tench.* Plenty—Phlebotomiz'd him ounces twenty. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* III. 135 The while I blister and phlebotomize! 1876 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* I. 131 At night the mosquitoes phlebotomized us.

Hence **Phlebo·tomized** *ppl. a.*; **-izing** *vbl. sb.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 2 b/2 Phlebotomisinge or blood-lettinge. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* v. 36 Yea, they would..make Bread and Cates of the Blood of their Phlebotomized bullockes. 1835 ANSTER tr. *Faust* (1887) 292 For spirits sinking, spirits rising The one cure is phebotomising. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Aug. 11 These phlebotomizing days are now, however, long gone by.

Phlebotomy (flĭbɒ·tŏmi). Forms: 5 **fleobotomie, -ye, (flo-, flabotomye),** 5–6 **flebotomye,** (9 **-y**), 6 **fleubothomy(e, flebothomie, -y, phlebothomy, -tomye,** 6–7 **-tomie,** (7 **-thomie**), 6– **phlebotomy.** [a. OF. *flebothomie* (13th c. in Godef.), mod.F. *phlébotomie*, It. *flebotomia*, ad. L. *phlebotomia*, a. Gr. *φλεβοτομία*, the opening of a vein, f. *φλεβότομος* that opens a vein, f. *φλεβο-* PHLEBO- + *-τομος* -cutting, -cutter.]

1. The action or practice of cutting open a vein so as to let blood flow, as a medical or therapeutical operation; venesection, blood-letting, bleeding.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 83 A walkynge vicus is heelid wiþ fleobotomie [*v. r.* flebotomye] & formacie. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) L xxii. (1859) 24 The nature of thy maladye wyl aske sothely a flobotomye. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxiii. (1870) 287 Clense it with stufes or by fleubothomye. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. v. I. ii. (1651) 384 Phlebotomy is promiscuously used before and after Physick. 1780 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 24 Aug., Gentle purges, and slight phlebotomies, are not my favourites; they are pop-gun batteries, which lose time and effect nothing. 1877 KHORY *Princ. Medicine* 60 Marks of leech bites, and of phlebotomy.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* The drawing of blood in any way (*lit.* or *fig.*); *esp.* bloodshed (i. e. scourging, slaughter, etc.), or other violent or destructive means used for the cure of moral, social, or political disorder; 'bleeding' in purse or pocket.

1589 [? NASHE] *Almond for Parrat* 3 b, O it is a haire-brande whooresonne, and well seene in Phlebotomie. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 151 Warre is the Phlebotomy of the Body Politique. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 539 Fiscal Phlebotomy was unknown, as a science, to our ancestors.

† 3. An instrument for phlebotomy; a lancet. *Obs.* [Gr. *φλεβότομον.*]

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 33 Ypocras..holding in his honde a flabotomye of munycion for latyng blood.

‖ **Phlegethon** (fle·gĭθɒn, fle·dʒ-). *Gr.* and *Lat. Myth.* Also 4 **Flegeton,** 6 **Phlegeton.** [a. Gr. *Φλεγέθων, -οντ* = lit. 'burning, blazing', hence as here.] Name of a fabled river of fire, one of the five rivers of Hades.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 164 He wolde swere his commun oth, Be Lethen and be Flegeton. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 50 Nor damned ghoste In flaming Phlegeton does not so felly roste. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 299 T'is certain, that the Pagans, who first used the word Phlegethon, denoted by it not a River of the Elysian Fields ..but of Hell and the Place of Torments. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 391 No phlegethon could be found that would burn him.

Hence **Phlegetho·ntal, Phlegetho·ntic** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to Phlegethon; burning, fiery.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metam.* Prol., To feele the smart of Phlegetontike sight. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 34 Blaz'd with phlegethontal fires. 1652 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 121 Phlegetontal and direfull evils. 1821 BYRON *Juan* iv. liii, Cogniac! Sweet Nalad of the Phlegethontic rill!

Phlegm (flem). Forms: see below. [ME. *fleem, fleume, fleme*, a. OF. *fleume, flemme* (13th c. in Littré), mod.F. *flegme* (dial. *fleume, flême, flume*) = Pr. *flegma, flemma*, Cat. *fleuma*, Sp. *flema*, It. *flemma*:—L. (post-cl.) *phlegma* clammy humour of the body, phlegm, a. Gr. *φλέγ-μα* inflammation, heat, morbid clammy humour (as the result of heat), f. *φλέγ-ειν* to burn, blaze. In 16–17th c. conformed in spelling to Gr.-L. original.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 4–6 **fleume, flewme**; 4 **fleem,** 5–7 **fleme,** 6–7 **fleame, fleam,** 8 **fle'me.**

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 147 Þey hadde moche fleem. 1390–1563 Fleume [see B. 1 a]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. ix. (Add. MS. 27944), Flewme is an humour kyndeliche colde & moiste. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 245 Agarik Purgyth fleme and malencoly. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maryit Wemen* 91 Ane bag full of flewme. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 904 The fleame, *le flegme.* 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* ii. 4 The second is fleume, next to bloud in quantitie. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* 12 What if fleam and choler..come instead? 1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* 130 They answered prudently and with fleme. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 662 Our Critics..judge with fury, but they write with fle'me.

β. 6–7 **flegme, fleagm(e,** 7 **fleugme,** 7–8 **flegm.**

1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 44 The rest of him flegme & cholier. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* x. (1592) 141 Agarick purgeth Fleagme. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Sceptick* in *Rem.* (1651) 8 Abounding with Fleagm. 1621 SANDERSON *3rd Serm.*, 1 *Kings* xxi. 29 § 26 Abundance of melancholy, tough flegm. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. II. 134 Hence are generated Choler and Flegme. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 24/2 The superfluous Flegm and Humidity.

γ. 6 **phleume, phleugme**; 6–7 **phlegme,** 7–**phlegm**; 7–8 **phleam, phleme.**

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeut.* 2 G iv, To purge ye humours coleryke or melancolyke, or els phleume. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Consisto, Cursus pituitae consistit*, the course of the phleugme is stayed. *a* 1592 GREENE *Mamillia* II. Wks. (Grosart) II. 223 The naturall constitution of women is Phlegme, and of men Choller. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. vii. 29 A certaine watry elementary phleme. 1617 *Jonna Ling.* 100 Phleame expelleth choler. 1660– Phlegm [see B. 2]. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 5 Phlegme distilled from Salt of Tartar. 1684 EARL ROSCOM. *Ess. Transl. Verse* (1709) 301 Write with Fury, but correct with Phleam.

‖ *δ.* 6 **flegma,** 7 **phlegma.**

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* B vij, Onely the flegma of the grene herbes is dystylled. 1610 Phlegma [see B. 2]. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Phlegma*..is used for any distilled water which hath no spirit, as rose-water.

B. Signification.

1. The thick viscid fluid or semifluid substance secreted by the mucous membranes, esp. of the respiratory passages; mucus.

a. In old physiology, regarded as one of the four bodily 'humours', described as cold and moist, and supposed when predominant to cause constitutional indolence or apathy.

1387 [see A. α]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 99 The moiste fleume with his cold Hath in the lunges for his hold Ordeined him a propre stede. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxvii. 318 An armony..of the foure humours, that is to knowe of ye blode, of the colour, of the fleume, and of ye malancoly. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* I. i. (1541) 8 b, Natural fleume is a humour cold and moyst, whyte and swete, or without taste. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Rivers* lxvi, They turned theyr blud to melancholick fleume. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* I. 72 Fleame hath the predominancy in his complexion. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* VI. vii. (1735) 188 Phlegm amongst the Ancients signified a cold viscous Humour, contrary to the Etymology of the Word. 1860 WHEWELL *Philos. Discov.* IV. vi. 35 The doctrine of the Four Humours (Blood, Phlegm, Yellow Bile and Black Bile).

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b. In modern (or corresponding early) use; esp. when morbid or excessive, and discharged by cough, etc. Now chiefly in popular use, and no longer applied to the mucus of the nasal passages. So mod.F. *flegme* (dial. *fleume, flume*).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vj b, And makyth flewme fall owte of the brayne. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 274 Ane hair hogeart, that hostit out flewme. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 67 Ysope, that is gude to purge congelit fleume. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 277 Wormwood..dischargeth the brest of tough fleagme. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments* 267 To dissolve viscid Phlegm, and excite a Cough. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xx. 229 The principal annoyance the patient suffers is in getting up the phlegm in the morning. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (1894) 400 The discharge of various substances, technically termed expectoration or *sputum*, and popularly known as phlegm.

†c. With *a* and *pl.* A collection or mass of phlegm, or of any mucous secretion. *Obs.*

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 15 If thou wilt..purge the head and breste..of all slymye fleumes and fylth. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* cxxxiv. (1636) 136 [It] doth take away Flewmes of the Eyes. 1688 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.* s. v. *Bring*, To bring up a phlegm, *cracher.* 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 16 A phlegm sticking in my throat, I happened to hem pretty loud.

†d. In figurative use. *Obs.*

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 153 In danger to be choaked with the flegme & humour of his sins. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Church-porch* xvi, O England! full of sinne, but most of sloth; Spit out thy flegme, and fill thy brest with glorie. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* II. *Proffer* viii, Spit out their phlegm, And fill thy brest with home.

e. See SALSE-PHLEGM.

†2. *Old Chem.* One of the five 'principles' of bodies, also called *water*; any watery inodorous tasteless substance obtained by distillation. *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* III. iv. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 140 Fyrst wyth moyst Fyre and after wyth the dry: The flewme by Pacyence owt drawyng. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v, Rectifie your menstrue, from the phlegma. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 130 Seeds steeped.. in Spirit of Urine mixt with phlegm of Elder-berries. 1686 HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chym.* 5 Water which is called Phlegm ..comes in distillation before the Spirits when they are fixt, or after them when they are volatile. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 335 Three Principles of which all things are form'd; that is to say, the Flegm, the Grease and the Ashes. The Flegm is the Mercury. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 9 Phlegm or Water, is the common Vehicle or Diluter of all solid Bodies. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. i. v. 78 The gall-nut yields, by distillation, a limpid phlegm. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 51 The attempts made to analyse vegetable substances previous to 1720 merely produced their resolution into the supposed elements of the chemists of those days—viz. salts, earths, phlegm and sulphur.

3. The character supposed to result from predominance of phlegm (sense 1 a) in the bodily constitution; phlegmatic temperament or disposition; want of excitability or enthusiasm; coldness, dullness, sluggishness, apathy; coolness, calmness, self-possession, evenness of temper.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 198 There are few nations of so much fleame or sufferance [as the Mexicans]. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 52 He that hath to deale with that Nation, must have good store of Phlegme and patience. 1668 TEMPLE *Let. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 50 Monsieur de Wit defended their Cause..with great Phlegm, but great Steddiness. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. 223 A man of more phlegm, and not so sensibly touched. 1836 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 281 The mathematical genius requires much phlegm, moderation, attention and circumspection. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* xvi, The patience of the people was creditable to their phlegm.

Phlegmagogue (fleˑgmăgɒg). [a. F. *phlegmagogue*, OF. *fleumagogue* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *phlegmagōgus*, a. Gr. φλεγμαγωγός, f. φλέγμα PHLEGM + ἀγωγός drawing forth.] A medicine for expelling phlegm. Now *rare.*

[1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Phlegmagogon*, purgers of flegm.] 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. li. 570 Electuary of Jallap..is a good Phlegmagogue. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 248 Phlegmagogues or those [medicines] which draw off pitious Matter or Phlegm by Stool.

So **Phlegmagogal** (-gōˑgăl), *a.*, having the property of expelling phlegm; **Phlegmagogic** (-gɒˑdʒik), *a.* = prec.; *sb.* = *phlegmagogue.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 115 Some are called Phlegmagogall which purge Phlegme. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* 144 Mercury..with..some phlegmagogick Extract.

‖ **Phlegmasia** (flegmēˑsiă, -ziă). *Path.* Pl. -ɛɛ. [mod.L., a. Gr. φλεγμασία (Hippocr.) inflammation. Cf. F. *phlegmasie.*] Inflammation, *esp.* inflammation accompanied by fever.

Phlegmasia dolens, or *phlegmasia alba dolens*, inflammation of the veins of the leg, with severe pain, swelling, hardness, and whiteness, occurring in women after childbirth; also called *milk-leg* or *white-leg.*

1706 PHILLIPS, *Phlegmasia*, an Inflammation. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Phlegmasia*, a word used by some of the medical writers for an inflammation. 1800 J. HULL (*titie*) An Essay on Phlegmasia Dolens. 1859 SEMPLE *Diphtheria* 1 The mucous tissue..is also the seat of very different kinds of phlegmasiæ.

Phlegmatic (flegmæˑtik), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: see PHLEGM; also 4–6 flum-, 6–7 flugm-; 4–6 **-etyke, -ytyck(e, -ytek.** [ME. *fleumatike*, a. OF. *fleumatique* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *phlegmatic-us*, a. Gr. φλεγματικός, f. φλέγμα, φλεγματ-: see PHLEGM.]

1. Of the nature of or abounding in phlegm.

a. (In sense pertaining to PHLEGM 1.) Of the nature of the 'humour' or secretion called phlegm; mucous. Of the human body, its organs, etc.: Having a predominance of phlegm in the constitution or 'temperament' (see also 2). Of diseases, etc.: Characterized or caused by excess of phlegm. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 157 Þe dyevel .. asayleþ stranglakest þane colrik mid ire and mid discord..þane fleumatike: mid glotonye and be sleauþe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. ix. (Tollem. MS.) A verry flewmatike man is in the body lustles, heuy and slow. *Ibid.* VII. lix. (Bodl. MS.), As þe brayne dischargeþ hym silfe of flewmatike humoures and of fumosite. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 86 If it be yn tokenynge ffleumetyke. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* F ij, To spette and putte oute the flegmatyke matter. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 245 A flemytycke man may slepe .ix. houres or more. 1562 BULLEYN *Bulwark, Bk. Simples* 3 b, It is good in the meates of them whiche be Flugmatike. 1563 T. GALE *Antid.* II. 84 In phlegmaticke bodyes they maye forbeare their supper. 1741 BETTERTON *Eng. Stage* v. 63 Persons of a flegmatic Constitution are slow in turning of their Eyes. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 22 The phlegmatic person is no more easily moved by medicinal than by other agencies.

†b. (In sense pertaining to PHLEGM 2.) Of the nature of the 'principle' called phlegm; watery and insipid. Of bodies in general: Abounding in 'phlegm'; and hence, producing phlegm (PHLEGM 1 a or b) when taken as food, etc. *Obs.*

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 172 For as mych as all fisshes aftir water ben flewmatike therfore they be better rost than soden. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 2 b, Where colde with moysture preuayleth, that body is called Fleumatike, wherein water hath preeminence. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 77 She [the Carp] is of very soft flesh and phlegmatike. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 5 Standing Waters..by reason of the constant waste of the Phlegmatique vapour that constantly rises from it. 1747 LANGRISH in *Phil. Trans.* (1748) XLIV. II. [4] The watery or phlegmatic Principle abounds so much as to be nearly ⅞ Parts of the whole Mass.

2. Having or showing the mental character or disposition formerly supposed to result from predominance of phlegm among the bodily 'humours'; not easily excited to feeling or action; lacking enthusiasm; cold, dull, sluggish, apathetic; cool, calm, self-possessed.

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* 30 The Numantines of their naturall condition, were more flegmatike than cholerike. 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* IV. i, Cold, phlegmatike bastard, th'art no brat of mine. 1756–82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. v. 276 Raphael never received a more flegmatic Eulogy. 1885 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* IV. i. (1879) 288 Cold and phlegmatic must he be who is not warmed into admiration by the surrounding scenery. 1888 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* I. iv, Selina resumed her knitting in a most phlegmatic manner.

†B. *sb.* A phlegmatic person. *Obs. rare.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* M iij, The fleumatykes, & them that are wont to diseases of colde maladyes. 1609 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 120 He contemned Iulian, as an abject Fellow: and Niger as a dull Flegmaticke.

So †**Phlegmaˑtical** *a.* = *phlegmatic*; **Phlegmaˑtically**, †**Phlegmaˑticly** *adv.*, in a phlegmatic manner; **Phlegmaˑticness**, the quality of being phlegmatic.

1586 Q. ELIZ. in *Leycester Corresp.* (Camden) 243 What *flegmaticall reasons soever were made you. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 235 They that have a phlegmatical Ague. 1828–32 WEBSTER, **Phlegmatically.* 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. § 76 The most phlegmatically impudent of the whole school. 1870 *Daily News* 5 Oct., The videttes phlegmatically continued their circling. 1673 *S' too him Bayes* 56 This is..so hal'd in, and so *phlegmatickly apply'd. 1727 WARBURTON *Prodigies* 80 All the rest [of the story] is phlegmatickly past over. 1659 FELTHAM *Low-Countries* 42 Being full of humours, that is her cradle, which luls and rocks her to a dull *phlegmatickness.

Phleˑgmatism. *rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] Phlegmatic character. So †**Phleˑgmatist** [-IST], a person of phlegmatic constitution.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* D vij b, Pistake Nuts... In cold weather, for flegmatists. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* 436 The phlegmatism of..Sir Robert Walpole's..conduct.

Phleˑgmatous, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] 'Inflamed or much inflamed' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1878 A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 133, I have already spoken of peripheral phlegmatous troubles.

Phlegme, erron. form of FLEAM *sb.*¹, lancet.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 11 Phlegmes..to launch and cut the gums. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 99/1 Before starting I gave Johannus my phlegme, and a hasty lesson in the art of bleeding.

†**Phlegmed** (flemd), *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. PHLEGM + -ED 2.] Imbued with 'phlegm' (sense 2).

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 503 This [oil of Vitriol] as highly phlegm'd..as any usually is.

Phlegmless (fleˑmlɛs), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Devoid of or free from phlegm.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. vii. 175 One distillation..will bring it over from Wine it self, so pure and flegmless, as to burn all away. 1768 J. ROSS *Ode on loss of Friend* Wks. 224 (MS.) Philomel, Whose shrill harmonious note So swells her phlegmless throat.

Phlegmon (flegmɒn). *Path.* Also 4–7 **flegˑ**. [ME. *flegmon*, a. L. *phlegmon* or *phlegmona* (Plin.), a. Gr. φλεγμονή inflammation, a boil, deriv. of φλέγ-ειν to burn: cf. OF. *fleugmon* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = mod.F. *phlegmon.*] An inflammatory tumour, a boil or carbuncle; inflammation, esp. of the cellular tissue, tending to or producing suppuration; an acute local inflammation with marked redness and swelling.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lix. (Bodl. MS.), Suche swellinge hatte Apostema, & somtyme it comeþ..of a semple humoure as of blood and hatte flegmone. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 B ij b, Yf ecchymosis, or vlcere, or erisipelas, or putryfaction, or phlegmone be in any parte. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 364/1 [A prescription] For the Flegmone or Felon of the Fingers. 1652 WITTIE *Primrose's Pop. Err.* II. 81 It may also be a phlegman, or erysipelas of some part. 1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* 14 These parts..may be subject to.. phlegmon. 1788 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* II. 191 The Phlegmon is the inflammation of the cellular membrane. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 256 This bacillus is identical with one subsequently found..in gaseous phlegmons.

Hence **Phlegmonic** (flegmɒˑnik), **Phleˑgmonous** *adjs.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a phlegmon; **Phleˑgmonoid** *a.*, resembling a phlegmon.

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 170 A Man.. had a *Phlegmonick Erysipelas upon the Right Arm. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 185 In phlegmonic inflammation, pulsation has been felt, as from an aneurism. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 12 It appeared more like the erysipelatous than *phlegmonoide kind. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 455/2 External inflammation resembling phlegmonoid erysipelas. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xi. (1672) 31 It's..generated ..out of the dregs and remainder of a *Phlegmonous or Oedematick tumour. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 850/2 Phlegmonous inflammation of the areolar tissue.

Phlegmy (fleˑmi), *a.* Forms: see PHLEGM. [f. PHLEGM + -Y.]

1. Of the nature of or consisting of phlegm, mucous; containing or characterized by phlegm.

c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* I j, The stoppynges of the leuer that comethe of grosse and fleymy humors. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 57 It..breedeth a clammy, and fleamy nourishment. 1678 ANNE BRADSTREET *Poems* (1875) 16 The flegmy constitution I uphold. 1739 R. BULL tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 209 Now from thy Lungs hawk up the phlegmy Load. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 5/5 A cold, accompanied by a phlegmy cough.

†b. Watery; moist: cf. PHLEGM 2. *Obs.*

1599 H. BUTTES *Diets Drie Dinner* P iv, [The mid-air] spits out watry reums amaine, As phleamy snow, and haile, and sheerer raine. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 83 The gross phlegmy part of Grass.

2. Of mental disposition: = PHLEGMATIC 2.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. 25 Such as out of their flemye womanishnesse seeke for such secrets. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 362 Rather then spend words with this fleamy clodd of an Antagonist. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 1/2 Mild as milk, they hobnob with the phlegmy Saxon.

Phleme, variant of FLEAM *sb.*¹, lancet.

Phlobaphene (flōˑbăfīn). *Chem.* Also **-en.** [a. F. *phlobaphène*, f. Gr. φλό-ος = φλοι-ός bark + βαφή dye + -ENE.] Name for a class of brown or red colouring matters, of complex composition, occurring in the bark of various trees and shrubs.

1880 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1568 *Phlobaphene*,..name.. applied to certain red bodies, formed, together with glucose, when many tannins are heated with dilute sulphuric acid. 1887 *Athenæum* 10 Dec. 787/2 It [tannin] is decomposed into glucose, gallic acid, and a substance analogous to phlobaphen. 1895 *Naturalist* 23 It [the hawthorn] yields a phlobaphene with acids.

Phloem (flōˑem). *Bot.* [mod. (Nägeli in Ger.) f. Gr. φλόος = φλοιός bark + *-ημα*, passive suffix.] Collective name for the cells, fibres, and vessels forming the softer portion of the fibrovascular tissue, as distinct from the *xylem* or woody portion; the bast with its associated tissues. Also *attrib.*, as *phloem-bundle, -layer, -sheath*, etc.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 94 The different forms of tissue of a differentiated fibro-vascular bundle may be classified into two groups, which Nägeli calls the *Phlœm-* (Bast) and *Xylem-* (Wood) portion of the bundle...In many bundles the phloëm is formed on one, the xylem on the other side of the procambium. *Ibid.* 95 These horizontal elements ..may be generally designated as rays; within the xylem they are called xylem-rays, within the phloëm, phloëm-rays. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 85/2 Found in the bast or phloëm layers of ordinary trees. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 440 [In Ferns] A single layer or several layers of cells may often be found at the periphery of the phloëm lying just inside the true bundle-sheath. Russow regards this structure as belonging ..to the ground tissue, and he terms it the phloëm-sheath.

Phlogistian (flɒiˌdʒiˑstiăn). [f. PHLOGISTON + -IAN.] A believer in the existence or theory of phlogiston.

1799 SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 67 The phlogistians were obliged to consider all combustible bodies as combinations of different..substances with the undemonstrated phlogiston.

Phlogistic (flɒiˌdʒiˑstik, -giˑstik), *a.* (*sb.*) [In sense 1, mod. f. PHLOGISTON: cf. mod.L. *phlogisticus*, F. *phlogistique* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*); in senses 2, 3, immediately f. Gr. φλογιστ-ός inflammable, inflamed + -IC.]

I. 1. *Chem.* Of the nature of or consisting of phlogiston; †containing phlogiston, combustible (*obs.*); connected with or relating to phlogiston.

1733 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 63 [In Phosphorus] The Phlogistic Part is so slightly connected with the other Principles, that the least..Friction or Warmth, sets it on

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fire. 1774 PRIESTLEY *Observ. Air* I. 188 Common air..deprived of its fixed air by phlogistic processes. *Ibid.* 50 Plants imbibing the phlogistic matter with which it is overloaded. 1789 HIGGINS (*title*) Comparative View of the phlogistic and antiphlogistic Theories. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 400 Bodies that are eminently luminous..contain a certain species of matter..this is called phlogistic inflammable or combustible matter. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* III. iv. 300 The phlogistic doctrines of Beccher and Stahl.

† **b.** as *sb.* A phlogistic principle or substance.

1733 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 61 This red Earth retains so much of an unctious Phlogistic, that [etc.].

II. 2. *Path.* Inflammatory.

1754-6 *Connoisseur* No. 53 P 9 Blotches and breakings out ..owing to a kind of a phlogistic humour in her blood. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 71 Cases of acute or active inflammation preceded by what is called the phlogistic diathesis. 1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (1875) 321 The phlogistic process in the pericardium.

† **3.** Burning, fiery, heated, inflamed (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.* (Chiefly in rhetorical use.)

1792 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. i. 136 Ethereal Powers! you..Gem the bright Zodiac, stud the glowing pole, Or give the Sun's phlogistic orb to roll. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas' Trav.* (1812) I. 83 The phlogistic mountains of that neighbourhood. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 407 A sorry imitator of that wholesale dealer in phlogistic curses. 1855 SMEDLEY, etc. *Occult Sc.* 59 Much phlogistic correspondence was discovered.

Phlogi·sticate, *v. Chem. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. prec. + -ATE 3: cf. F. *phlogistiquer.*] *trans.* To render phlogistic; to combine with phlogiston. Chiefly in **Phlogi·sticated** *ppl. a.* [F. *phlogistiqué.*]

† *Phlogisticated air* or *gas*, names for nitrogen in the phlogistic theory. † *Phlogisticated alkali*, name for prussiate (hydrocyanate) of potash.

1774 PRIESTLEY *Observ. Air* I. 178 *note*, It might not be amiss to call air that has been..made noxious by any of the processes above mentioned..by the common appellation of *phlogisticated air*. 1776 — in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 242 The nitrous air..lost a great proportion of its power of diminishing, that is, phlogisticating, common air. 1789 *Ibid.* LXXIX. 146 It is also natural to suppose, that..the dephlogisticating principle..[being] expelled, the phlogisticating principle should enter. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 160 Almost intirely phlogisticated air, or, as it is now termed, azotic gas. 1846 GROVE *Contrib. Sc.* in *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 325 Priestley..was led to believe that water was convertible into nitrogen (phlogisticated air).

So † **Phlogistica·tion** [also in Fr. 1777], combination with phlogiston: the name in the phlogistic theory for the process now called *deoxidation.*

1774 PRIESTLEY *Observ. Air* (1775) I. 189 This air..without any previous phlogistication, is purified by agitation in water. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 86 The power of the loadstone ..is increased by cooling, by a regeneration of iron, or phlogistication of its calx, and by the action of acids upon iron. 1801 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 432 In the precipitation of copper by silver, [we see] an instance of de-oxidation (or phlogistication) by negative electricity.

Phlogiston (flɒ·dʒi·stɒn, -gi·stɒn). *Chem.* [mod.L., a. Gr. φλογιστόν, neuter of φλογιστός burnt up, inflammable, vbl. adj. from φλογίζ-ειν to set on fire, f. φλόξ, φλογ- flame, ablaut deriv. of φλεγ-, root of φλέγ-ειν to burn.] A hypothetical substance or 'principle' formerly supposed to exist in combination in all combustible bodies, and to be disengaged in the process of combustion; the 'principle of inflammability'; the matter of fire, conceived as fixed in inflammable substances.

This use of the term and the theory connected with it were introduced by Stahl in 1702, in his ed. of Beccher's *Physica Subterranea* of 1669. The phrase '*esse φλογιστόν*' had been used by Sennert (in 1619) in the sense of 'the being inflammable', inflammability or combustibility as a *quality* of some substances, but not regarded as a substance or principle. The existence of phlogiston was denied by Lavoisier in 1775, and though stoutly maintained by Priestley, the belief in it was generally abandoned by 1800.

[1619 SENNERTUS *De Chym. Consensu ac Dissensu* 283 At Colores, Odores, Sapores, esse φλογιστόν & similia alia, mineralibus, metallis, gemmis lapidibus, plantis, animalibus insunt. 1702 STAHL *Spec. Beccherianum* L. I. xvi. 19 in *B.'s Phys. Subterr.* (1732), Ad substantiam ipsam mixti, ut ingrediens..ut materiale principium, et pars totius compositi constitutiva, concurrit, materia et principium ignis, non ipse ignis: Ego Phlogiston appellare cœpi.]

[1730 GODFREY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 288 By the Solution of crude Mercury united with the *Phlogiston Vini*, or other Vegetables.] 1733 A. G. HANCKEWITZ *ibid.* XXXVIII. 69 We produce the Phlogiston out of fat Substances, and from the Phlogiston a Fuligo, or Soot, and from the Fuligo an urinous Salt. 1750 *Elaboratory laid Open* Introd. 74 The sulphureous principle, or phlogiston, which is the proper essence of all oils. 1774 PRIESTLEY *Observ. Air* (1775) I. 65 Considering inflammable air as air united to or loaded with phlogiston. 1785 — in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 280 Mr. Lavoisier is well known to maintain, that there is no such thing as what has been called phlogiston. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. ix. 360 Phlogiston..may be considered as a treasure..of light and heat, to be dispensed in the absence of the sun. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 12 There is truly in bodies a substance, which may be properly named phlogiston, as being the cause of that light and heat which accompany burning. 1800 PRIESTLEY (*title*) The Doctrine of Phlogiston established, and that of the Composition of Water refuted. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 98 The existence of phlogiston is no longer believed in. 1862 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* IV. 117 Jameson [left college 1802] had heard the last dying echoes of the battle between the partisans of the phlogiston and the antiphlogiston camp.

† **b.** *fig.* Energy, 'fire'. *Obs.*

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 171 Moni. *Vanjas* pleases me much; the liveliness, vivacity, phlogiston of his character, do not run into pertness, foppery, or affectation.

Phlogogenetic (flɒ·gɒ,dʒɛne·tik), *a. Path.* [f. Gr. φλογο-, comb. f. φλόξ flame + -GENETIC.] Producing inflammation. Also **Phlogogenic** (-dʒe·nik), **Phlogo·genous** *adjs.* in same sense.

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phlogogenic*.. *Phlogogenous.* 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 156 There are several species [of bacteria] which are phlogogenetic. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 3 Dec. 1508 Certain species of bacteria..possess in their cell bodies a phlogogenic poison.

Phlogopite (flɒ·gɒpəit). *Min.* [Named 1841 (in Ger. *Phlogopit*), f. Gr. φλογωπός fiery (f. φλογ- flame + ὤψ, ὠπ- face, look) + -ITE 1.] A magnesia mica, found in crystalline limestone and serpentine, usually of a brownish-yellow or brownish-red colour, with pearly, often submetallic (coppery) lustre.

1850 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 359 It agrees in atomic proportions with the phlogopite. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 135 Phlogopite crystallises in the same system, and has the same cleavage as muscovite.

‖ **Phlogosis** (flɒgō·sis). *Path.* Pl. **-ōses** (-īz). [mod.L., a. Gr. φλόγωσις inflammation, f. φλόξ, φλογ- flame. In F. *phlogose.*] Inflammation.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Phlogosis*, the same that *Phlegmone.* 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 284 Sometimes..the Mercury..causeth a great Phlogosis..in the Part. 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 299 A circumstance which..characterizes the phlogoses.

Hence **Phlogosed** (-ōu·zd) *ppl. a.*, affected with phlogosis, inflamed; **Phlogosin** (-ōu·sin) *Chem.*, name for a product of cultures of certain bacteria, which produces acute local inflammation; **Phlogotic** (-ɒ·tik) *a.*, of the nature of or tending to phlogosis, inflammatory.

1872 GROSS *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 5) II. 884 The..*phlogosed condition of the penis. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 521 Leber obtained *phlogosin from the staphylococcus aureus. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 41 A mark of high entonic health, or a *phlogotic diathesis. *Ibid.* 50 Like the push [the boil] is found in persons of an entonic or phlogotic habit.

† **Phlome.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. Bot.L. *Phlomis*, a. L. *phlomis*, *phlomos* (Plin.), a. Gr. φλομίς, φλόμος mullein.] A plant of the genus *Phlomis* (N. O. *Labiatæ*), comprising herbs and shrubs with wrinkled leaves, often thick and woolly.

(*Phlomis fruticosa* is Jerusalem Sage; *P. Lychnites* is Lamp-wick.)

[1706 PHILLIPS, *Phlomis*, a kind of Flower, which some take for a Primrose.] 1725 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 243 These Leaves differ from the Broad Phlome in being thicker.

Phloramine to **Phloretin**: see PHLORO-.

Phlorizin (flɒrə·zin, flɒ·rizin). *Chem.* Also † **phlori·dzin**(e. [f. Gr. φλό-ος, φλοι-ός bark + ῥίζα root + -IN.] A bitter substance ($C_{21}H_{24}O_{10}$), crystallizing in silky needles, obtained from the bark of the root of the apple, pear, plum, and cherry trees. Also formerly called † **Phlori·dzite.** Hence **Phlorizein** (flɒrə·zi,in), a bitter reddish-brown uncrystallizable solid ($C_{21}H_{20}N_2O_{13}$), a combination of oxygen and ammonia with phlorizin.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 714 The bark of apple-tree root..yields about 3 per cent. of phloridzite. *Ibid.*, Phloridzite thus obtained, has a dull white colour, with a shade of yellow, and is crystallized in silky needles. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 98/2 Phlorizin is by various processes, described by M. Stass, converted into phlorizein, phloretin, and phloretic acid. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 641 Phlorizin is a substance bearing a great likeness to salicin. 1895 *Naturalist* 26 There is no..phlorizin (the glucoside of the apple tree) in any part of the organism.

Phloro-, before a vowel **phlor-,** used in *Chem.*, to form names of substances connected with PHLORIZIN, as

Phloramine (flɒ·rămə,in) [AMINE], the amine ($C_6H_7NO_2 = C_6H_3O_2·NH_2$) obtained in thin shining films by the action of ammonia on phloroglucin (Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 488). **Phloretin** (flō·rĭtin), a sweet crystalline substance ($C_{15}H_{14}O_5$) produced by the action of dilute acids on phlorizin; hence **Phloretic** (flore·tik) *a.*, applied to an *acid* ($C_9H_{10}O_5$) obtained from phloretin by the action of potash; also to ethers (*phloretic ethers*) in which an organic radical takes the place of 1 atom of hydrogen in phloretic acid (Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 491). Its salts are **Phloretates.** **Phloroglucin** (flɒroglū·sin) [Gr. γλυκ-ύς sweet + -IN 1; cf. GLUCOSE], also **phloroglu·cinol, phloroglu·col**, a colourless or yellowish crystalline, intensely sweet substance ($C_6H_6O_3$), obtained from phloretin, and occurring widely distributed in plants; also a derivative of this, as *nitrophloroglucin*, etc.; hence **Phloroglu·cic** *a.*, **Phloroglu·cide**: see quots. **Phlorol** (flɒ·rɒl), a phenol, an oily substance ($C_6H_{10}O$) obtained from salts of phloretic acid, or from creosote. **Phlorone** (flɒ·rōn), a yellow crystalline substance ($C_6H_8O_2$), homologous with quinone, obtained by distillation of beech-wood and coal-tar.

1840 *Phloretic, *Phloretin [see PHLORIZIN]. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 489 Phloretic acid [is] produced, together with phloroglucin, by the action of caustic potash on phlosetin. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 511 Phloridzin, when boiled with weak acids, is decomposed into grape sugar, and a resinous matter termed *phloretin.* Phloretin crystallizes in microscopic almost insoluble plates. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1572 **Phloroglucic Anhydride*, or **Phloroglucide*, $C_{12}H_{10}O_5$..is obtained: 1. by the action of heat on phloroglucol. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 495 *Phloroglucin is sweeter than common sugar,.. permanent in the air at ordinary temperatures. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phloroglucin*..is found widely distributed in nature, mainly in combination as the complex body phloroglucide, but partly also in the free state. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1570 **Phloroglucol*, $C_6H_6O_3$.. *Phloroglucin.* 1895 *Naturalist* 24 A red-brown phlobaphene which fused with potass gives protocatechnic acid and phloroglucol. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 928 *Phlorol or phloryl alcohol..is one of the constituents of beech-tar creosote. 1873 — *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 798 Phlorol, an oily liquid obtained by the dry distillation of the barium salt of phloretic or oxethylbenzoic acid. 1881 — *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1572 *Phlorol.*.. This phenol, first noticed as a constituent of beech-tar creosote. 1866-77 *Ibid.* IV. 496 **Phlorone.* $C_6H_8O_2$. 1872 *Ibid.* VI. 928 Phlorone crystallises in golden-yellow oblique rhombic prisms, which when heated give off a pungent odour.

Phlox (flɒks). *Bot.* [a. L. *phlox* (Plin.), a. Gr. φλόξ a plant (prob. *Silene*), lit. flame. Taken into Bot. as a generic name by Dillenius.] A North American genus of herbaceous (rarely shrubby) plants (N.O. *Polemoniaceæ*), with clusters of salver-shaped flowers of various colours, usually showy; many cultivated forms are found in gardens.

[1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 92 The Panse, called in Latine Flammea, and in Greeke Phlox, I meane the wild kind onely.] 1706 PHILLIPS, *Phlox*,..a Flower of no Smell, but of a fine Flame-colour. 1768 REES *Chambers' Cycl.*, *Phlox*, lychnidea, or bastard lychnis, in Botany, a genus of the pentandria monogynia class. 1856 BRYANT *Maiden's Sorrow* iii, There, in the summer breezes, wave Crimson phlox and moccasin flower. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.* etc. II. 887/1 The garden Phloxes being all productions of the florist, and of a most ornamental character. 1895 MRS. H. WARD *Bessie Costrell* i. 8 Phloxes and marigolds grew untidily about their doorways.

b. *attrib.*, as **phlox family, phloxwort** (Lindley), names for the Natural Order *Polemoniaceæ*; **phlox-worm**, the larva of an American moth, *Heliothis phlogophagus*, which feeds upon phloxes.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 635 Order ccxliii. Polemoniaceæ, Phloxworts. 1863 J. H. BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 952 Polemoniaceæ, the Phlox family. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* II. xiii, Among the geraniums, phlox-beds, and French marigolds.

Phloxin (flɒ·ksin). *Chem.* [f. Gr. φλόξ flame + -IN 1.] A red coal-tar dye-stuff resembling eosin.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vi. (ed. 4) 210 This observer recommends that the nutrient medium be stained with phloxin-red or benzo-purpurin.

Phlyaro·logist. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. φλύαρο-ς silly talk + -LOGY + -IST.] A talker of nonsense.

1867 *Athenæum* 12 Oct. 459/1, I would not meddle with such a phlyarologist.

‖ **Phlyctena, -æna** (fliktī·nă). *Path.* [mod. L., a. Gr. φλύκταινα a blister (Hippocr.), f. φλύειν, φλύζ-ειν to swell.] An inflammatory vesicle, pimple, or blister upon the cuticle or the eye-ball.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Phyctæna*, a Pimple in the Skin; also a little Ulcer in the corneous Tunick of the Eye. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 511 The cuticle often separates in some points from the skin, and the vesications termed phlyctenæ are formed. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 466 The vesication may be so..complete, as to rise from the skin like a pemphigus, bulla, or phlyctena.

Hence **Phlycte·nar, Phlycte·nous** (-æn-) *adjs.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a phlyctena; characterized by or affected with phlyctenæ; **Phlycte·noid** (-æn-) *a.*, resembling a phlyctena; **Phlycte·nophthalmy,** phlyctenular ophthalmia (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858); ‖ **Phlycte·nula** (-æn-), pl. **-æ** [mod.L. dim. of *phlyctena*], also in anglicized form **Phlycte·nule,** a small phlyctena, esp. upon the conjunctiva or cornea of the eye; whence **Phlycte·nular** (-æn-) *a.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by phlyctenules.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Phlyctenoid. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 107 An eruption..phlyctenoid in character. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 342 He adds to the two varieties of red and white miliaria a third, which he distinguishes by the name of *phlyctenous. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Phlyctænula.* 1869 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (1874) 33 One or more small phlyctenulæ close upon the margin of the cornea. 1843 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. & Pract. Physic* xix. I. 309 For relieving strumous or *phlyctenular ophthalmia. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 746 Similar *phlyctenules appear on the mucous membrane of the mouth, tongue, and palate.

‖ **Phlyzacium** (flizā·ʃiŏm, -siŏm). *Path.* Also -ion; pl. **-ia.** [mod.L., a. Gr. φλυζάκιον a little blister (Hippocr.), f. φλύζ-ειν to swell.] A red, usually large, pustule on a hard inflamed base and terminating in a dark scab; also = PHLYCTENA. Hence **Phlyzacious** (-ēi·ʃɔs) *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a phlyzacium.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Phlysacium*, the same with *Phlyctæna.* 1818-20 E. THOMPSON tr. *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 330 An eruption of the inflamed pustules, termed phlyzacia. 1870 T. HOLMES *Surg.* (ed. 2) I. 704 The phlyzacious pustules induced by the external application of tartar emetic. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phlyzacion*,..was Willan's term for the largest of his four varieties of Pustules.

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Pho, phoh (fō, fōh), *int. rare.* [A variant of PHEW, PHOO, representing the action of blowing away. See also FOH.] An exclamation expressing contemptuous rejection or making light of anything.

1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* IV. 166 *Sir Ed.* Daughter, giue mee your hand. With your consent I giue you to this gentleman. *Came.* Marie, phoh! Will you match me to a foole? 1738 G. LILLO *Marina* II. ii. 32 Pho! those are our best customers. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 56 Pho! pho! there is no fear of their knowing any thing of the matter.

† **Phob,** obs. erron. f. FOB *sb.*², small pocket.

a 1687 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 133 And brought his Gods away in 's Phob.

Phobanthropy (fǒbæ·nθrŏpi). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *φόβ-os* fear + *ἄνθρωπος* man: cf. *philanthropy.*] Morbid dread of mankind.

1848 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 164 The evil of Ireland..is her seven millions of a cottier population—and the phobanthrophy (to coin a word) of the other, not over-wise, noble lords.

-phobe, a. Fr. *-phobe,* ad. L. *-phob-us,* a. Gr. *-φόβος* -fearing, -dreading, adj. ending, f. *φόβος* fear; as in *ὑδροφόβ-ος, hydrophob-us, hydrophobe,* lit. 'one who has a horror of water'. Also in modern words formed in Fr. or Eng. by analogy, as *Anglophobe, Russophobe.*

-phobia, a. L. *-phobia,* a. Gr. *-φοβία,* forming abst. sbs. from the adjs. in *-φόβος* (see prec.) with sense 'dread, horror'; as in *ὑδροφοβία, hydrophobia* 'horror of water'. Also in modern words formed in Eng. by analogy, as *Anglophobia, Gallophobia, Germanophobia, Russophobia,* some of them imitating Fr. forms in *-phobie.* The following exemplify the uses to which *-phobia* has been put:

1547- [see HYDROPHOBIA]. 1803 Gallophobia [see GALLO-*in comb.*]. 1803 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 94 He is a very laconic personage, and has upon him the penphobia. 1824 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1849) I. 125 She laboured under a perpetual dustophobia; and a comical disease it was. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 245 That powerful..writer..depicts the same regiphobia as raging among the Parisian *Charlatanerie.* 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* i. 41 The account given me by my correspondent of the Fife swinophobia is as follows. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Dec. 1/1 Confounding it with 'Germanophobia', 'Francophobia', or as many 'phobias' as you like! 1890 *Cent. Dict., Phobophobia,* morbid dread of being alarmed. 1895 tr. *Max Nordau's Degeneration* 242 It was unnecessary for Magnan to give a special name to each symptom of degeneration, and to draw up in array..the host of 'phobias' and 'manias'. *Agoraphobia* (fear of open space), *claustrophobia* (fear of enclosed space), *rupophobia* (fear of dirt) [etc.]. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 June 2/2 The cycling craze has produced the antagonistic disease of cyclophobia. 1900 *Ibid.* 21 Oct. 2/3 There were symptoms in the City attitude of a certain amount of L.C.C.-phobia [= dread of the London County Council].

Hence **-pho·bic** forming *adjs.,* **-pho·bism,** **-pho·bist** forming *sbs.*

1900 *Daily News* 15 Aug. 3/1 The professional Anglophobiac. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 13 Oct. 5/5 Several Anglophobic deputies have announced their intention of appearing in their official scarves.

Phobia (fō·biă). Also 9 **phoby.** [The prec. suffix used as a separate word.] Fear, horror, or aversion, esp. of a morbid character.

1801 COLERIDGE in *Sir H. Davy's Rem.* (1858) 92, I..have a perfect phobia of inns and coffee-houses. 1875 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 409 Against management by phobies, either Tory phobies or popular phobies. 1887, 1895 [see -PHOBIA]. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 157 Specific means ..to dissipate the 'phobias' or the obsessions.

So **Pho·bist** *nonce-wd.,* one who has a horror of or morbid aversion to anything.

1883 *Church Quarterly* XV. 394 Men, who refuse to give up their liberty at the dictation of 'phobists' of any denomination.

‖ **Phoca** (fō·kă). *Zool.* Pl. **phocæ** (fō·sē), **phocas.** [L. *phōca,* a. Gr. *φώκη* seal: so It., Sp. *foca,* F. *phoque.*] A seal (chiefly in transl. from Latin or Greek); any aquatic mammal of the *Phocidæ,* or seal and walrus family of *Carnivora*; in modern zoology, restricted to the genus typified by the Common Seal, *P. vitulina.*

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxii. (Bodl. MS.), þe fissche þat hatte Foca & þe fissche þat hiȝt Delphinus.] 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 57 Neptunes phocases that scard the horses of Hippolitus. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* I. i, Here monstrous phocæ panted on the shore. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* IV. 493 The Phocæ also rising from the waves. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 389 M. Riegels intends successively to treat ..on rats, the phocas, the mole, the frog and lizard. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXX, A *phoca* or seal lying asleep on the beach. — *Ibid.* XXXV, XXXVIII. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 429 The deepest tones are struck by animals that have the largest glottis, as the phoca, the ox, the *ardea stellaria.*

Hence **Phoca·cean** *a.,* of or pertaining to the *Phocidæ* or seal family; *sb.* a member of this family; **Phoca·ceous** *a.,* of the nature of a seal; phocacean; **Pho·cal** *a.,* of or pertaining to a seal.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* etc., *Phocaceans,*..the name of the family of carnivorous and amphibious Mammals of which the seal (Phoca) is the type. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.,* Phocaceous. 1860 GOSSE *Romance Nat. Hist.* 351 This is ..in favour of a mammalian, and of a phocal nature.

Phocænine (fōsī·nəin), *a. Zool.* [f. Zool. L. *Phōcæna* (a. Gr. *φώκαινα* porpoise, deriv. of *φώκη* seal) + -INE¹.] Of or pertaining to the *Phocænina,* a group of Cetacea containing the true porpoises; resembling a porpoise. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Phocenic (fōsī·nik, -se·nik), *a. Chem.* [For **phocænic,* f. Zool. L. *Phōcæna* (see prec.) + -IC.] Applied to an acid obtained by Chevreul in 1817, from porpoise- or dolphin-oil, originally called DELPHINIC, and subsequently identified with VALERIC acid, $(CH_3)_2.C_2H_3.CO_2H$. So **Pho·cenate,** a salt of phocenic acid; **Pho·cenil, Pho·cenin,** glyceryl valerate, or trivalerin, $C_3H_5(C_5H_9O_2)_3$ = DELPHIN *sb.* 2.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 234/2 When this oil is saponified, it yields..a peculiar volatile acid..termed phocenic acid. *Ibid.,* The phocenate of baryta forms efflorescent prismatic crystals. *Ibid.,* Phocenine is a peculiar fatty substance contained in the oil of certain species of porpoise. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 99/1 Many of the animal oils ..contain a volatile fat, which gives them their peculiar odour. In..whale and seal oils, this is called phocenine.

Phocic, Phocin, *Chem.,* = PHOCENIC, PHOCENIN.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 189 The oil of the porpoise ..contains..much more phocine. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 36 Diatomic Fatty Acid Series. $C_8H_{10}O_3$ Phocic. *Ibid.* 120 Phocine.

Phocid (fō·sid). *Zool.* [f. Zool. L. *Phōcidæ,* f. *phōca*: see -ID³.] Any member of the *Phocidæ* or seal family. So **Pho·ciform** *a.,* having the form or structure of a seal, phocoid; **Pho·cine** *a.,* pertaining to the sub-family *Phocinæ,* containing the seals proper; *sb.,* a member of this sub-family; **Pho·coid** *a.,* allied in structure to the seals.

1846 WORCESTER, *Phocine* (citing *Penny Cycl.*).

Phocodont (fō·kŏdŏnt), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [f. Gr. *φώκη* seal + *ὀδούς, ὀδοντ-* tooth.] Of or pertaining to the *Phocodontia,* an extinct sub-order of *Cetacea,* furnishing connecting links with the *Phocidæ* or seals. b. *sb.* Any member of the *Phocodontia.* So **Phocodo·ntic** *a.* = PHOCODONT *a.*

Phocomele (fō·kŏmēl). *Teratology.* [mod. f. Gr. *φώκη* seal + *μέλος* limb. So in Fr. (Littré).] A monster having limbs so short as to resemble or suggest the flappers of a seal.

1861 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 404.

Hence **Phocome·lous** *a.*

1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 15 Mar. 672 Whether the Harpy owes its origin to the occurrence of a phocomelous fetus.

‖ **Phœbades** (fī·bădīz), *sb. pl.* [L. pl. of *Phœbas,* a. Gr. Φοιβάς, pl. *-βάδες,* priestess of Phœbus.] Priestesses of Phœbus or Apollo; persons possessed by a spirit of divination.

1585 FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin on Acts* xvi. 16. 394 They said that those who wer possessed wer inspired with the spirit of Python, and peradventure they wer thervpon called Phoebades in honor of Apollo. 1623 CHAPMAN *Maske Inns Court, Description,* Attir'd like Virginean Priests, by whom the Sun is there ador'd; and therfore called the Phoebades.

Phœbe¹ (fī·bi). *poet.* [a. L. *Phœbe,* a. Gr. Φοίβη, fem. of φοῖβος bright, radiant: cf. PHŒBUS.] The name of Artemis or Diana as goddess of the moon; the moon personified.

[1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 110 Thus this lusti Cephalus Preide unto Phebe and to Phebus The nyht in lengthe forto drawe.] 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 209 To morrow night, when Phœbe doth behold Her siluer visage, in the watry glasse. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* 28 Nor yet does Phœbe with her silver horns..Push into crowded tides the frighted waves.

Phœbe² (fī·bi). [A name imitative of the bird's call, but accommodated in spelling to prec.] A small bird (*Sayornis phœbe* or *fuscus*) common in the eastern U.S. Also *Phœbe-bird.* Also called PEWIT (3), PEWEE.

1839–40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 19 Another of our feathered visitors..is the Pe-wit, or Pe-wee, or Phœbe-bird; for he is called by each of these names, from a fancied resemblance to the sound of his monotonous note...They arrive early in the spring...Their first chirp spreads gladness through the house. 'The Phœbe-birds have come!' is heard on all sides. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 765/2 Plain, dull-colored peewee or phœbe, sitting on the house-gable or on a dead branch..catching insects, or reiterating his own name, 'phœbe, phœbe'.

Phœbean (fībī·ăn), *a.* Also 7 **-ian.** [f. L. *Phœbēus,* a. Gr. Φοίβειος adj., f. Φοῖβος Phœbus + -AN.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Phœbus or Apollo as the god of poetry.

a 1621 B. JONSON *Leges Convivales* Wks. (Rtldg.) 727/2 'Tis the true Phœbian liquor, Cheers the brains, makes wit the quicker. 1632 SHIRLEY *Changes* Prol., Able to distinguish straines that are Cleare, and Phebean, from the popular. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* Ser. I. ii. (1877) 43 His long Phœbean locks.

Phœbus (fī·bŭs). Forms: 4–9 **Phebus,** 6– **Phœbus.** [a. L. *Phœbus,* a. Gr. Φοῖβος, lit. bright, shining, radiant.] A name of Apollo as the Sun-god; the sun personified. Chiefly *poet.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's Prol.* 11 By the shadwe he took his wit That Phebus which þat shoon so clere and brighte Degrees was fyue and fourty clombe on highte. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* lxxii, Till phebus endit had his bemes bryght. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 54 Phebus with his golden beames. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 15 Phœbus arise, And paint the sable skies With azure, white, and red. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 30 With riper beams when Phœbus warms the day. 1742 GRAY *Death of West,* Redd'ning Phœbus lifts his golden fire.

b. Apollo as the god of poetry and music, presiding over the Muses: hence, the genius of poetry.

1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) II. 63 The figure which the French Phebus is capable of making in an English dress.

Phœnicean (fīni·sĭăn, -i·ʃĭăn), *a.* [f. L. *phœnīce-us* (Plin.) (a. Gr. *φοινίκεος* adj., f. *φοῖνιξ* purple-red, crimson: see PHŒNICIAN) + -AN.] = next.

1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 579 The wings are of a phoenicean colour, that is to say, reddish verging upon fulvous.

Phœniceous (fīni·ʃĭəs), *a.* Also **phenicious.** [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Applied to a bright red.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. XXV. (1495) 877 Colour that highte *Pheniceus*: therwyth the cheyf and pryncypall letters of bokes ben writen.] 1866 *Treas. Bot., Phœniceous,* pure lively red, with a mixture of carmine and scarlet.

Phœnician (fīni·ʃĭăn), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 4 **Feniceonne, Phenicien,** 7– **Phœnician,** 9 **Phenician.** [a. F. *phénicien,* f. L. *Phœnicia* (sc. *terra*), synon. with L. *Phœnīcē,* Gr. Φοινίκη the country, f. Φοῖνιξ, Φοίνικ-, *sb.* and *a.* Phœnician: see -AN.

Gr. φοῖνιξ also meant 'purple-red or crimson' (*a.* and *sb.*), the PHŒNIX, and the date (fruit and tree). It is generally held that these are all senses of the same word; but their mutual relations and the primary sense are uncertain. Some start with Φοῖνιξ, Phœnician, as a foreign ethnic name; others take the primary sense as 'red', and see in φοινίκη 'the red land', perh. the land of the sunrise, or in Φοῖνιξ 'a red man'. *Phœnicia* could hardly be (as some have suggested) 'the land of the date'.]

A. *sb.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Phœnicia, an ancient country consisting of a narrow strip of land on the coast of Syria, to the north-west of Palestine, which contained the two famous cities of Tyre and Sidon; also of any Phœnician colony (of which there were many on the shores of the Mediterranean).

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 129 For Pheniciens were þe firste fynderes of lettres, ȝit we writeþ capital lettres wiþ reed colour. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* ibid., Phenix the sonne of Agenoris toke to these Feniceonnes somme redde letters. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vii. 65 Let th' Egyptians And the Phœnicians go a ducking. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 438 Astoreth, whom the Phœnicians call'd Astarte, Queen of Heav'n. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 40 Cadmus was a Phœnician, but went from his own country and settled in Greece, where, as they say, he built the city of Thebes, ..having brought 16 letters of the Greek alphabet among them. 1808 MITFORD *Hist. Greece* X. § 1 Britain, .. excepting the Phenicians, unknown among civilized nations. 1843 THIRLWALL *Greece* liii, Many..costly and useful productions of India..were very early known in the west, chiefly..through the commercial activity of the Phœnicians.

2. The language spoken by this people.

1836 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIII. 83/1 The Phœnician is only known from a few coins and inscriptions found chiefly in Cyprus and Malta.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to ancient Phœnicia, or its inhabitants or colonists; hence, Punic, Carthaginian.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 100 All that sea yet, which beateth vpon that coast, beareth the name of the Phœnician sea. 1808 MITFORD *Hist. Greece* X. § 1 The large projection of Africa, over-against Sicily, could not fail..to fix the attention of the Phœnician navigators. 1878 GLADSTONE *Homer* (*Primer*) vii. 96 It appears that the Phœnician name in Homer stands to a great extent for that of foreigner in general.

Hence **Phœni·cianism; also Phœnicize** (phen-) *v.,* to make Phœnician in language, nationality, etc.

1878 GLADSTONE *Homer* (*Primer*) vii. 96 There is in Homer a very general and pervading association between a group of marks of which a portion are Phœnicianism [etc.]. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. xviii. 453 Strabo describes these towns..as altogether phenicised.

Phœnicine, *Chem.,* variant of PHENICINE.

Phœnicistic (fīnisi·stik), *a. Path.* [f. mod. L. *phœnicismus,* name given by Plouquet to Rubeola or measles (f. Gr. *φοῖνιξ* purple-red, crimson): see -ISM, -ISTIC.] Of or pertaining to measles.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.,* Phenicistic. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Phœnicistic.*

Phœnicity (fīni·sīti). [ad. med. Schol. L. *phœnīcitās* (in Wyclif *fēnīcitās*), f. *phœnix, phœnīc-em* PHŒNIX: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being a phœnix.

1901 DZIEWICKI in *Wyclif's Repl. de Univers.* 136 *margin,* Suppose there is but one phoenix in the world; there are the universal and the singular phoenicities, the former naturally prior to the latter, which is neither Phoenicity in itself nor not. For if it were, then it would be the same as the Universal on which it depends; and if it were not, there would be more than one phoenicity, which contradicts the hypothesis.

Phœ·nicle. *rare*⁻¹. [ad. med. or mod.L. *phœniculus.*] Contemptuous dim. of PHŒNIX.

1710 tr. *Werenfels's Disc. Logom.* 140 He introduces Heinsiolus (as he ridiculously calls..the great Heinsius) as the Phœnicle (not the Phœnix..) of the Age.

Phœnicochroite (fīnikǫ·krǫ,əit). *Min.* [Named 1839, f. Gr. *φοῖνιξ, φοινικο-* purple-red, crimson + *-χροος* -coloured + -ITE¹.] Basic chromate of lead, found in deep red tabular crystals.

1849 J. NICOL *Min.* 388 Phoenikochroite..occurs in veins in limestone. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 630 As the color is red, ..Glocker changed it [the name] to Phoenicochroite.

Phœnicopter (fīnikǫ·ptəɹ). *Ornith.* [ad. F. *phœnicoptère* (Rabelais) or ad. L. *phœnīcopterus*

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(Plin.), a. Gr. *φοινικόπτερος* flamingo, lit. red-feathered, f. *φοῖνιξ*, *φοινικ-* crimson + *πτέρον* feather, wing.] Adapted form of the Greek and Latin name of the flamingo of Southern Europe (*Phœnicopterus roseus* or *antiquorum*).

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 83/2 Some daies his [Heliogabalus'] companye was serued at meale with..a straunge fowle called Phenocapterie. 1627 Hakewill *Apol.* (1630) 388 The fowle which they [Romans] specially hunted and most delighted in were phœnicopters, peacockes, thrushes, and pigeons. [1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xii. 136 The luxurious Emperour..had at his table many a Phœnicopterus.] 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xxxvii, Flamans, which are phœnicopters or crimson-winged sea-fowles. 1692 South *Serm., Prov.* i. 32 (1718) IV. 79 Their Lucrinian oysters, their phœnicopters, and the like. 1875 Merivale *Gen. Hist. Rome* lvi. (1877) 452 It was for their rarity only that peacocks and nightingales and the tongues and brains of phœnicopters (possibly flamingoes) could be regarded as delicacies.

Hence **Phœnicopterid** *Ornith.*, any bird of the *Phœnicopteridæ* or flamingo family; **Phœnicopteroid** *a.*, resembling the flamingo in structure; **Phœnicopterous** *a.*, related to the flamingoes; also in *Entom.*, having red wings (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858).

Phœnicurous, *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *φοινίκουρος* red-tailed, spec. the redstart.] Having a red tail.

1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

†**Phœnigm.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *phœnigmus*, a. Gr. *φοινιγμός* irritation of the skin by rubefacients, f. *φοινίσσειν* to redden, f. *φοινιξ* crimson: cf. F. *phénigme*.] Reddening of the skin; also, a medicinal application causing this.

[1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 109 Which Topically applied become a Phœnigmus or Rubifying medicine.] 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 203 It is called a Phœnigm, that is, a rubrifying medicament. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. xii. 71 The Ancients frequently used Phœnigms and Sinapisms. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 359 It is a.. Phaenigm which the Antients used much. [1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Phœnigmus*.]

Phœnix[1], **phenix** (fī·niks). Forms: 1, 4–6 **fenix**, 4–6 **fenyx**, 5 **phenes**, 6 **phenex**, **-yx**, **fenyce**, 6– **phœnix**, **phenix**, (7 **phœnix**). [OE. and OF. *fenix*, a. med.L. *phênix*, L. *phœnix*, a. Gr. *φοῖνιξ* the mythical bird, identical with *φοῖνιξ* Phœnician, purple-red, crimson: see Note below. In OF. also *fenis*, *fenisces*; Sp. *fenix*, It. *fenice*; Du. *feniks*, MLG. *fenix*, Ger. *phönix*, Da., Sw. *fønix*. The Eng. spelling was in 16th c. assimilated to the L. (*fenyce* was after It.).]

1. A mythical bird, of gorgeous plumage, fabled to be the only one of its kind, and to live five or six hundred years in the Arabian desert, after which it burnt itself to ashes on a funeral pile of aromatic twigs ignited by the sun and fanned by its own wings, but only to emerge from its ashes with renewed youth, to live through another cycle of years.

(Variations of the myth were that the phœnix burnt itself on the altar of the temple at Heliopolis: and that a worm emerged from the ashes and became the young phœnix. See also Phœnix[2].)

a 900 *Phœnix* 86 in *Exeter Bk.*, Đone wudu weardaþ wundrum fæger fuzel februm se is fenix haten. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* ix. (Z.) 70 *Hic Fenix* (swa hatte an fuzel on arabiscre ðeode, se leofað fif hund zeara and æfter deaðe eft arist zeedcucod). 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xv. (Bodl. MS.), Þis brid Fenix is a brid wiþoute make and leueþ þre hundred oþer fyue hundred yere. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vii. 25 A fewle þat men calles Fenix; and þer es bot ane .. þis fewle liffes fyue hundreth zere; and at þe fyue hundreth zere end he commes to þe forsaid temple and apon þe awter he brynnes him self all to powder. 14.. *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 702/17 *Hic phenix*, a phenes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 202 b, There is one byrde called a Fenyce, & but onely one of that kynde in the worlde. 1555 Eden *Decades* 216 The Phenyx the which I knowe no man that euer hath seene. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 35 My ashes, as the Phœnix, may bring forth A Bird, that will reuenge vpon you all. 1601 Holland *Pliny* XIII. iv. I. 387 The bird Phœnix, which is supposed to haue taken that name of this Date tree (called in Greeke *φοινιξ*) for it was assured to me, that the said bird died with that tree, and reuiued of it selfe as the tree sprung againe. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* III. iii. 23 A liuing Drolerie: now I will beleeue That..in Arabia There is one Tree, the Phœnix throne, one Phœnix At this houre reigning there. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Birds..the fabulous are, the gryphin, harpie, .. phœnix, cinnamologus. *a* 1700 Dryden *Ovid's Metam.* XV. 527 All these receive their Birth from other Things: But from himself the Phœnix only springs: Self-born, begotten by the Parent Flame In which he burn'd, Another and the Same. 1809 Byron *Eng. Bards & Scotch Rev.* 961 And glory, like the phœnix 'midst her fires, Exhales her odours, blazes, and expires. 1888 Farrar *Early Chr.* I. 103 He [Clemens Romanus] illustrates [the] possibility [of the Resurrection] by natural analogies, especially by the existence and history of the Phœnix! 1885 Bible (R.V.) *Job* xxix. 18 Then I said, I shall die in my nest, and I shall multiply my days as the sand [*margin*, Or, the phœnix].

2. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** A person (or thing) of unique excellence or of matchless beauty; a paragon.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 430 Now for synglerte o hyr dousour We calle hyr fenyx of Arraby. *c* 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 982 Trewly she was to myn eye, The Soleyn Fenix of Arabye. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 33 b, This Prince [Henry V] was almost the Arabicall Phenix. 1549 Latimer *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 42 For goddes loue, let not him be a Phenix, let him not be alone. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) Ded., Her late sacred Majestie, ..the rare Phœnix of her sex, who now resteth in glorie. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* VI. iii. 128 The Phœnix of Astronomy Tycho-Braghe. 1775 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) IV. 50 He seems to think himself a mere Phenix. 1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. I. iii. § 96. 209 Picus of Mirandola.. so justly called the phœnix of his age.

b. That which rises from the ashes of its predecessor.

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 93 From their ashes shal be reard A Phœnix that shall make all France affear'd. 1632 Heywood 1*st Pt. Iron Age* I. Ep. Ded., Out of her ashes hath risen two the rarest Phœnixes in Europe, namely London and Rome. 1867 H. Macmillan *Bible Teach.* XVI. (1870) 329 The phœnix of new institutions can only arise out of the conflagration and ashes of the old.

3. The figure of the phœnix in Heraldry, or as an ornament.

Heraldically represented as rising in the midst of flames.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 810 A fenyx on hys helme stood. So forthe gan he fare. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 13/2 The button is surrounded by seven gold phœnixes, of which each is inlaid with seven large and twenty-one small pearls and a cat's eye.

4. *Astr.* One of the southern constellations.

1674 Moxon *Tutor Astron.* I. iii. § 10 (ed. 3) 19 Twelve Constellations .. added by Frederico Houtmanno .. who.. named them as follows, 1 The Crane, 2 The Phenix, 3 The Indian [etc.]. 1774 M. Mackenzie *Maritime Surv.* I. v. 51 When it appears in a horizontal Line with the Foot of the Cross, or the Head of the Phenix. 1868 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 335.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: (*a*) simple attrib. (of the phœnix), as *phœnix life*, *nest*, *plume*, *pride*, *wing*; (*b*) appositive (that is a phœnix: sense 2) passing into adj. (= phœnix-like), as *phœnix bride*, *family*, *grace*, *mercy*, *opinion*, *parson*, *queen*, *sect*, *she*; (*c*) parasynthetic, as *phœnix-feathered* adj.; also **phœnix-like** *a.* and *adv.*, like or after the manner of a phœnix; †**Phœnix-man**, a fireman in the employ of the old Phœnix Insurance Office (founded 1681: see quot. 1700, also Phillips, ed. Kersey 1706).

1814 Mrs. J. West *Alicia de Lacy* II. 289 The Earl..was too austere, cold, and misanthropic to be a meet companion for his *Phœnix bride. 1805 Surr *Winter in Lond.* (1806) II. 141 That *phœnix family the Rosevilles—alias the Dickenses. 1596 Fitz-Geffray *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 21 Into whose soule sweete Sidney did infuse The essence of his *Phœnix-feather'd Muse. 1671 Flavel *Fount. of Life* ii. 32 Faith is the *Phenix-Grace, as Christ is the Phenix-Mercy. 1612 *Two Noble K.* I. iii, *Phenix like They dide in perfume. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 544 Abraham saw..a Phœnix-like Resurrection of his Son, as possible with God. 1865 H. Phillips *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 11 When from the ruins of a State, Phœnix-like, a new one arises. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Phenix-men*, the same as *Fire-drakes*. [*Fire-drakes*, men with a Phenix for their Badge, in Livery, and Pay from the Insurance-Office, to extinguish Fires.] 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 62 Her high exalted sunne beames haue set the *phenix neast of my breast on fire. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 113 The Pope himselfe shall gratifie him with a *Phenix plume. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 8 Such a vertuous Ladie and *Phenix Queene. *a* 1720 Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1729) 132 That *Phenix-She deserves to be beloved. 1657 Evelyn *Diary* 17 Sept., Habits of curiously-colour'd and wrought feathers, one from the *phœnix wing as tradition goes.

Hence **Phœnixity**, *nonce-wd.*, the quality of being a phœnix or unique.

1886 G. B. Shaw *Cashel Byron* (1889) 268 She, poor girl! cannot appreciate even her own phœnixity.

[*Note.* The relation of *Phœnix* to other senses of Gr. *φοῖνιξ* is obscure: see note to Phœnician. It could hardly be 'the Phœnician bird', since it was at Heliopolis in Egypt, where the cult of the phœnix (in Egypt. *bennu*) was coeval with the city, that Herodotus learned the legend about it. It might perh. be 'the red', with reference to the prevailing colour of its body (*τὰ μὲν χρυσόκομα τῶν πτερῶν, τὰ δὲ ἐρυθρὰ ἐς τὰ μάλιστα*, Herod. II. 73), or, as some think, as an emblem of the sun in its perpetual setting and rising again. See Roscher *Lexikon d. griech. u. röm. Mythologie*, s. v.]

‖**Phœnix**[2] (fī·niks). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus), a. Gr. *φοῖνιξ* the date palm, a date: see Phœnician.

Various speculations connecting the date-tree with the mythical bird, Phœnix[1], were current from the time of Pliny or earlier: see quots. here, also 1601 in Phœnix[1] 1, and the Latin *Carmen de Phœnice*, attributed to Lactantius (*a* 325). Some have supposed a much earlier connexion: the Egyptian name of the phœnix was *bennu*, that of the date (fruit and tree) *benr* or *benra*, whence Coptic *benne*. But Egyptologers hold the two words to be unconnected. Some would explain *φοῖνιξ* the date, as 'the red fruit'.]

The name of a genus of palms, distinguished by their pinnate leaves; the most important species is *P. dactylifera*, the Date Palm.

[*a* 900 *Phœnix* 174 in *Exeter Bk.*, Beam..þone hatað men fenix on foldan of þæs fuzles noman. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* (Bodl. MS.) XVII. CXVI, For he [*palma*] dureþ & is grene .. longe tyme, þerfore bi liknes of þe brid Fenix þat lyueþ longe tyme þere, hatte Fenix amonge þe Grees. *Ibid.* (1495) 679 In the south countree is a manere palme that is alone in that kynde: and none other spryngeth ne comyth therof: but whan this palme is so olde that it faylyth all for aege: thenne ofte it quyknyth and spryngyth ayen of itself; therfore men trowe that Fenix that is a byrde of Arabia hath the name of this palme of Arabia, for he dieth and quiketh efte as the foreseide palme dothe, as Plinius seith. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., Hence the Phœnicians gave the name *phœnix* to the palm-tree, by reason when burnt down to the very root, it rises again fairer than ever.] 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Apr. 1/3 To sit under the waving feathers of the date and phœnix palms.

Pholad (fō·lăd). *Zool.* [Anglicized form of Pholas.] A mollusc of the *Pholas* family, *Pholadidæ*. So **Phola·dean**, **Pho·ladid**, one of the *Pholadidæ*; †**Pho·ladite**, a fossil pholad or the like; **Pho·ladoid** *a.*, resembling the genus *Pholas*.

1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. viii. 245 The *Pholads or stone-borers. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc., **Pholadeans*, ..the family of Lamellibranchiate Bivalves of which the genus Pholas is the type. 1828–32 Webster, **Pholadite*, a petrified shell of the genus Pholas. *Jameson.*

‖**Pholas** (fō·lăs). Pl. **pholades** (fō·lădēz). *Zool.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *φολάς*, *φολαδ-* adj. lurking in a hole (*φωλεός*), hence, a mollusc inhabiting holes in stone.] A genus of boring bivalve molluscs; an animal of this genus, a piddock.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 241 Pholas..They are pleasant to the pallate, but of evil juyce..They live in hollow places, and so amongst stones, that they can hardly be perceived. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 68 Thus immured, the pholas lives in darkness, indolence, and plenty. 1802 Playfair *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 452 The marble columns of the temple of Serapis..are..perforated by pholades, to the height of sixteen feet above ground. 1868 Wood *Homes without H.* V. 101 One of the British species, the Paper Pholas..has a peculiarly thin and delicate shell.

Pholcid (fǫ·lsid). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Pholcidæ*, f. *Pholcus*, a. Gr. *φολκός* bandy-legged.] A spider of the family *Pholcidæ* (typical genus *Pholcus*), having long legs, and inhabiting dark places. So **Pholcoid** (fǫ·lkoid) *a.*, allied to the genus *Pholcus*.

Pholerite (fǫ·lĕrəit). *Min.* [a. F. *pholérite* (named 1825), irreg. f. Gr. *φολίς*, *φολιδ-*, horny scale: see **-ITE** 1.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium closely allied to or identical with Kaolinite, occurring in minute scales with a pearly lustre.

1886 *Q. Jrnl. Lit.*, etc. XXI. 406 Pholerite or silicate of Alumina. 1892 Dana *Min.* (ed. 6) 686 Pholerite has been separated..but there can be little doubt of its identity with kaolinite.

Pholidolite (fǫlidǫləit). *Min.* [Named 1890, f. Gr. *φολίς*, *-ιδ-* scale + **-LITE**.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium, magnesium, and potassium, occurring in minute scales.

1890 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XLIV. 335 Pholidolite, a mineral allied to the chlorites.

‖**Pholidosis** (fǫlidō·sis). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *φολίς*, *φολιδ-* scale + **-OSIS**.] Arrangement of the scales, esp. in *Reptilia*.

1884 *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Aug. 117 The classifications ..founded to a great extent on characters of pholidosis and physiognomy.

Pholidote (fǫ·lidōt), *a. Zool. rare*—°. [ad. Gr. *φολιδωτ-ός*, f. *φολίς*, *φολιδ-* scale.] Covered with scales, scaly. Also **Pholido·tous** *a.*

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 945/2 Pholidotous. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pholidote*.

Pholque (fǫlk). *Zool. rare.* [= F. *pholque*, ad. mod. Zool. L. *Pholcus* (Walckenaer 1805), a. Gr. *φολκός* bandy-legged.] A spider of the genus *Pholcus*: see Pholcid.

1828–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 201/2 The thorax of a pholque.

Phonal (fō·năl), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *φωνή* voice + **-AL**.] Pertaining to vocal sound; phonetic.

1868 Max Müller *Stratif. Lang.* 42 The Tibetan is near [the Chinese] in phonal structure as being tonic and monosyllabic. 1883 D. H. Wheeler *By-Ways of Lit.* xi. 227 Family life requires a minimum of phonal breath.

Phonascetics (fōnăse·tiks), *sb. pl. rare*—°. [f. Gr. *φωνασκητ-ής* one who exercises the voice, f. *φωνασκεῖν* to exercise the voice, f. *φωνή* voice + *ἀσκεῖν*: see Ascetic.] (See quots.)

1864 Webster, *Phonascetics*, a method of treatment for restoring the voice. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Phonascetics*, systematic practice for strengthening the voice; treatment for improving or restoring the voice.

Phonate (fō·neit), *v. Physiol.* [f. Gr. *φωνή* voice + **-ATE** 3.] *intr.* To utter vocal sound; to produce the tone which constitutes voice by vibration of the vocal cords; *trans.* to sound vocally.

1876 Bristowe *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 475 Undue expenditure of breath during forcible expiration, as when the patient attempts to phonate or coughs. 1894 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 26 May 81/2 The patient could phonate, but not articulate. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 783 On phonating 'eh! eh!' the vocal cords should come into symmetrical apposition in the middle line.

Phonation (fonē·ʃən). *Physiol.* [f. Gr. *φωνή* voice + **-ATION**: in mod.L. *phonātio*, F. *phonation* (Littré).] The production or utterance of vocal sound: usually, as distinguished from *articulation*, or the division of the tone so produced into the elements of speech by the other vocal organs; sometimes *gen.* vocal utterance, voice-production.

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Phonation*, the physiology of the voice. 1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 285 Movements concerned in phonation. 1879 Lewes *Study Psychol.* 29 Aphasia may be due to a defect of Phonation. 1892 R. L. Garner *Speech Monkeys* iv. 41 The phonation of a species is generally uniform.

Phonatory (fō·nătəri), *a.* [f. Phonate: see **-ORY**.] Pertaining or relating to phonation.

1895 Wolfenden tr. *Joal's Respiration in Singing* 137 These two muscular groups..in their phonatory functions. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 814 Both vocal cords are very apt to become fixed more or less in the phonatory position.

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Phonautograph (fonɔ̄·tŏgraf). [= F. *phonautographe* (1855), f. Gr. *φωνή* voice + *αὐτο-* self + **-GRAPH** -writer (i. e. recorder).] An apparatus for automatically recording the vibrations of sound, by means of a membrane set in vibration by the sound-waves, and having a point attached which makes a tracing upon a revolving cylinder.

1859 *Times* 22 Sept. 9/2 (Brit. Assoc.) Section A. Phonautograph [*misprr.* -anto-], or Apparatus for the Self-Registering of the Vibrations of Sound. By Messrs. Scott and Kœnig... These splendid results of the powers of the phonautograph were never seen before the Aberdeen meeting. 1879 tr. *Du Moncel's Telephone* 11 This telephone..is based on the vibrating membrane of which Mr. L. Scott made use in his phonautograph, in 1855. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 67 For some time I carried on experiments with the manometric capsule of Kœnig and the phonautograph of Léon Scott. 1894 DICKSON *Edison* 124 The phonautograph, a machine used for the delineations of the sound waves.

Hence **Phonau·togram** [cf. *telegram*], a record or tracing made by a phonautograph; **Phonautogra·phic** *a.*, of or pertaining to a phonautograph; **Phonautogra·phically** *adv.*, by means of a phonautograph.

1877 *Nature* 3 May 12/2 The capabilities of various membranes of taking impressions from vocal sounds for phonautographic purposes. 1888 *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* Jan. 53 The method .. of reproducing sounds recorded phonautographically. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Phonautogram.*

Phone (fōun), *sb.*[1] *Phonetics.* [ad. Gr. *φωνή* voice.] An elementary sound of spoken language; a simple vowel or consonant sound.

In quot. 1892 used for one of the sounds uttered by monkeys, supposed by the writer to express certain ideas (corresponding to *words* in human speech).

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1892 R. L. GARNER *Speech Monkeys* xiii. 137 There is a difference in the phones of all different genera. 1896 R. J. LLOYD in *Jrnl. Anat. & Physiol.* XXXI. 233 The movable units of which the sounds called words are composed may be called phones...A phone which either by itself constitutes a syllable or is the strongest phone in a syllable is called a vowel. The weaker connective phones are called consonants. 1899 — *North. Eng.* § 2 A logical alphabet has one letter for each phone and one phone for each letter.

Phone, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Colloq. abbreviation of TELEPHONE *sb.* and *v.*

1884 *Sci. Amer.* 19 July 43/2, I made a telephone as shown in the *Scientific American*, Supplement, No. 142. The phones are made of ebony, and are perfect. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Apr. 2/1 The receiver of this 'phone' consisted of a horizontal cylinder divided vertically by a diaphragm which projected several inches beyond the front orifice. 1900 *N. B. Daily Mail* 3 Jan. 6 In the matter of calling up the Exchange and ringing off, the Postmaster General says these should be done by taking off and hanging up the phone. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Sept. 8 (Advt.) Wire, phone, or write Publisher, 'Westminster Gazette', Tudor House, Tudor Street, E.C. 1901 *Ibid.* 4 Sept. 4/2 Mr. Higgins was promptly "'phoned". 1903 *Architect* 24 Apr. Suppl. 28/2 'Jersey City is on the 'phone'.

Phoneidoscope (fonəi·dŏskoup). [f. Gr. *φωνή* voice + *εἶδο-s* form, figure + **-SCOPE**. Cf. *kaleidoscope.*] An instrument for exhibiting the colour-figures produced by the action of sound-vibrations upon a thin film, e. g. of soap-solution.

1878 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* 576/1 By means of a recently constructed instrument known as the Phoneidoscope. 1893 *Athenæum* 4 Feb. 159/1 Prof. Sedley Taylor..produced an instrument he unhappily named the 'Phoneidoscope', which was contrived to exhibit the 'crispations' of a soap film set in vibration by a vocal sound.

Hence **Phoneidoscoopic** (-skɒ·pik) *a.*

1880 *Nature* 8 Jan. 243/1 M. Guébhard..proceeded to show that..the fleeting films condensed from the breath may exhibit phoneidoscopic properties.

†**Phonel,** obs. erron. form of FUNNEL.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 12988 He me gaff..Thys sak also, and thys phonel Wyth wych my wynes I vp tonne.

Phoneme (fonī·m). *rare.* [= F. *phonème*, ad. Gr. *φώνημα* a sound, f. *φωνεῖν* to sound.] = PHONE *sb.*[1]

1894 G. DUNN in *Classical Rev.* Mar. 95/1 The problem remains to determine whether there are any Phonemes which may be regarded as the representatives of these hypothetical and analogically deduced long sonants.

Phonendoscope (fone·ndŏskoup). [f. Gr. *φωνή* voice + *ἔνδον* within + **-SCOPE.**] An apparatus for rendering small sounds in the human body, or in solid bodies in general, more distinctly audible.

1895 *Specif. Patent* No. 10223 (p. 1, l. 35) If this 'phonendoscope' be brought into contact with any solid body..the tone-vibrations in that solid body will communicate themselves to the point of contact. 1897 L. ROBINSON *Wild Traits in Tame Anim.* 262, I took my phonendoscope (..a form of stethoscope somewhat on the microphone principle).

‖ **Phonesis** (fonī·sis). [a. Gr. *φώνησις* a sounding, f. *φωνεῖν* to sound.] Utterance of vocal sounds.

1878 LATHAM *Outl. Philol.* 55 Accent underlies the Monosyllabic system, and belongs to Phonesis. 1883 D. H. WHEELER *By-Ways of Lit.* xi. 221 The same principles involve consonantal phonesis in a perpetual diversity.

Phonetic (fone·tik), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *phōnētic-us* (Zoega 1797), a. Gr. *φωνητικός* adj., f. *φωνητός* to be spoken, f. *φωνεῖν* to utter voice, speak. In F. *phonétique* (Dict. Acad. 1878).]

1. Representing vocal sounds: applied to signs or characters which represent the sounds, esp. the individual or elementary sounds, of speech, or which express the pronunciation of words.

Applied *spec.* a. to characters in ancient writing (orig. Egyptian) representing sounds, opposed to the *ideographic* or *pictorial*; and b. to systems of spelling in which each letter represents invariably the same spoken sound, e. g. to systems proposed for reform of English spelling, as opposed to the traditional (*historical* or *etymological*) method.

a. [1797 G. ZOEGA *De Origine et Usu Obeliscorum* 454 Superest quinta classis notarum phoneticarum, quem ad aenigmaticam referri posse jam monui.] 1826 *Edin. Rev.* XLV. 104 The picture-writers, seeking for the first time to express sounds, and so to render their work Phonetic. 1831 M. RUSSELL *Egypt* xi. (1853) 434 To George Zoega also belongs the merit of employing (1797) the term phonetic. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. iv. 285 The derivation of..phonetic symbols from a primitive system of pictorial writing. 1879 RENOUF *Orig. Relig.* 16 The key to hieroglyphic decipherment [consists] in the knowledge of the simultaneous use of both phonetic and ideographic signs.

b. 1848 A. J. ELLIS (*title*) A Plea for Phonetic Spelling. 1848 — *Esenʃals ov Fonetics* p. ii, Key to the Phonetic spelling employed in this work...A copious account of the English phonetic alphabet is furnished..pp. 87–105. 1854 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* II. iii. 108 A new system of 'Brief Writing and True Spelling', best known under the name of the *Phonetic Reform.* 1864 *Soc. Sci. Rev.* 223 The Phonetic alphabet..consists of thirty-four letters, twenty-two being consonants and twelve vowels. These .. fairly represent every important sound in our language.

2. Of, pertaining or relating to the sounds of spoken language; consisting of vocal sounds.

1851 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* I. ii. 40 Two processes which should be carefully distinguished. ..—1. Dialectical Regeneration. 2. Phonetic Decay. 1867 MISS BROUGHTON *As a Flower* xiii. 125 A whistle, from which unfeminine phonetic exercise she however refrained. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 53 This..is itself an example of phonetic change. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 183 Advanced languages are 'evolved' chiefly by plagiarism and by phonetic corruption.

b. Involving vibration of the vocal cords (as opp. to mere breath or whisper). Cf. PHONATE.

1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 443 His voice was weak, but phonetic.

†3. *Entom.* Applied to the collar or prothorax of hymenopterous insects when its posterior angles cover the mesothoracic or so-called vocal spiracles.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 331 Collar...5. Phonetic.. When its posterior angles approaching the wings, cover the vocal spiracles. Ex. *Hymenoptera.*

Hence **Phone·tical** *a.* (*rare*), phonetic; **Phone·tically** *adv.*, in a phonetic manner; in relation to vocal sound; according to sound or pronunciation; **Phoneticism** (fōunɛ·tisiz'm), one versed in speech-sounds, a phonetist; **Phonetician** (fōunɛtĭ·shăn), one versed in speech-sounds, a phonetist; **Phone·ticism** (fone·tisiz'm), phonetic quality, or the phonetic system, of writing or spelling; **Phone·ticist** (-sist), an advocate of phonetic spelling; **Phone·ticize** (-saiz) *v. trans.*, to render phonetic, to write phonetically.

1845 ELLIS *Plea Phonotypy & Phonography* 4 *note*, In this pamphlet, we only recommend Phonography upon the score of its giving a correct *phonetical representation of the English language. 1867 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* (1873) I. v. 188 By a distinct phonetical and grammatical pedigree. 1826 *Edin. Rev.* XLV. 120 Characters employed by the Egyptians..*phonetically in representing foreign combinations of sound. 1876 T. HILL *Order Studies* 108 Bad spelling .. usually arises from an attempt to spell phonetically with the common alphabet 1848 A. J. ELLIS *Esenʃals ov Fonetics* 88 A practist *fonetiʃan. 1859 A. HOLBROOK *Normal Meth.* 34 The most approved views of Phoneticians have been made subservient. 1877 SWEET *Handbk. Phonetics* 20 The first and indispensable qualification of the phonetician is a thorough practical knowledge of the formation of the vowels. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 423 To the consistent *phoneticist, we need only observe that the new code .. would be as arbitrary as the old. 1848 A. J. ELLIS *Esenʃals ov Fonetics* Pref., Mr. Isaac Pitman first propounded the idea .. of *phoneticizing the English language. 1881 J. FRYER in *Nature* XXIV. 54/2 [To] phoneticise the foreign term, using the sounds of the Mandarin dialect.

Phonetico- (fone·tikɔ), combining form (on Greek analogy) of PHONETIC, as in **Phone·tico-gramma·tical** *a.*, relating to the phonetic part of grammar; **Phone·tico-hierogly·phic** *a.*, of or belonging to hieroglyphics with a phonetic value.

1879 WHITNEY *Sanskrit Gram.* p. x, A number of phonetico-grammatical treatises. 1826 *Edin. Rev.* XLV. 141 The high antiquity of the phonetico-hieroglyphic system in Egypt.

Phonetics (fone·tiks), *sb. pl.* [See PHONETIC and **-ICS.**] That department of linguistic science which treats of the sounds of speech; phonology; the phonetic phenomena (of a language or dialect).

1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* II. ii. 113 Phonetics..determines (amongst other things) the systematic relation of Articulate Sounds..Between sounds like *b* and *v*, *s* and *z*, there is a connexion in Phonetics. 1848 A. J. ELLIS (*title*) Esenʃalz ov Fonetics [=Essentials of Phonetics]. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 138 Provincial phonetics go still further, and call a gown *gownd.* 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 60 Phonetics, as a branch of linguistic science.

Phonetism (fōu·nĕtiz'm). [f. Gr. *φωνητός* (see PHONETIC) + **-ISM.**] Phonetic representation; reduction to a phonetic system of writing or spelling.

1879 RENOUF *Orig. Relig.* 16 *note*, Champollion strongly insists upon the necessity of phonetism, for otherwise how could foreign names, for which no symbolism existed, be expressed in writing? 1880 *Address Philol. Soc.* 38 They had no scruple in sacrificing exact phonetism, if they could thereby express their sense more distinctly. 1891 A. B. EDWARDS *Pharaoh's Fellahs* 241 Pictorial phonetism registers the second stage in the art of writing.

Phonetist (fōu·nĕtist). [f. as prec. + **-IST.**]

1. A person versed in phonetics; one who studies the sounds of speech; a phonologist.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 73 The phonetist is never able to put himself in an 'à priori' position. 1896 *Voice* (N. Y.) 20 Aug., The phonetists of to-day make a careful distinction.

2. An advocate or user of phonetic spelling; a phoneticist.

1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 475 We do not remember ever to have seen the case of the phonetists so happily and strongly put. 1878 J. A. H. MURRAY in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 396/1 The author of the *Ormulum* was a phonetist, and employed a special spelling of his own to represent not only the quality but the quantities of vowels and consonants.

Phonetize, *v. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + **-IZE.**] *trans.* To write or spell (a word) phonetically.

1875 LOWELL *Spenser* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 347 *note*, Just as one would spell it who wished to phonetize its sound in rural New England.

Hence **Phonetiza·tion,** the representation of vocal sounds by phonetic characters.

1860 WORCESTER cites *The Athenæum.*

Phonic (fōu·nik, fɒ·nik), *a.* (*sb.*). [f. Gr. *φωνή* voice + **-IC.** Cf. F. *phonique* (Dict. Acad. 1835).]

1. Of or pertaining to sound in general; acoustic.

1823 WHEATSTONE in *Ann. Philos.* Aug. 81 On the Phonic Molecular Vibrations. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phonic*, of or belonging to sound or the voice...The point where is found either the person who speaks, or the body which emits the sound is called the *phonic* centre. 1878 *Smithsonian Inst. Rep.* 492 The axis of the phonic ray will be deflected upwards. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Phonic Apparatus.*

2. Of or pertaining to vocal sounds: = PHONETIC 2.

1843 (*title*) The First Phonic Reader. *Ibid.* 101 Under the phonic method, the sound of each letter is taught by means of an object in which that sound occurs. 1844 CROKER in *Q. Rev.* June 38 With no other guide than Dr. Kay Shuttleworth's 'Phonic Lessons', we are perfectly satisfied that no child could ever learn at all. 1875 T. HILL *True Order Stud.* 104 Pronounce the phonic elements ..separately. 1896 R. J. LLOYD in *Jrnl. Anat. & Physiol.* XXXI. 234 The usefulness of a vowel depends also upon its distinct phonic character.

b. *Physiol.* (*a*) Applied to a nerve-centre which excites the organs of speech. (*b*) Produced or accompanied by vibration of the vocal cords: = PHONETIC 2 b.

1878 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 650 This reflex centre .. we shall term the basial phonic centre. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 851 The cough and sometimes the laugh are phonic.

†B. *sb.* A body that emits sound, a sonorous body. *Obs.*

1823 C. WHEATSTONE in *Ann. Philos.* Aug. 81 Bodies, which, being properly excited, make those sensible oscillations, which have been thought to be the proximate causes of all the phenomena of sound. These bodies .. I have termed Phonics. *Ibid.* 82 The points of division in linear phonics are called nodes. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 565/1 The body by which the sound is produced, denominated by Professor Wheatstone a *phonic*, occasions in the surrounding air vibrations or oscillations, corresponding in number and extent to those which exist in itself.

Phonics (fōu·niks, fɒ·niks), *sb. pl.* ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + **-ICS.**]

1. The science of sound in general; acoustics.

1683–4 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 473 Three parts of our Doctrine of Acousticks: which are yet nameless, unless we call them Acousticks, Diacousticks, and Catacousticks, or (in another sence, but to as good purpose) Phonicks, Diaphonicks, and Cataphonicks. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vii. 191 We are neither giving a treatise of optics or phonics, but a history of our own perceptions. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. s.v., The science [of]direct, reflected, and refracted sound. In allusion to the corresponding branches of optics, these have been denominated phonics, cataphonics, and diaphonics.

2. The science of spoken sounds; phonetics.

1844 CROKER in *Q. Rev.* June 26 (*title of article*) Shuttleworth's Phonics. 1870 C. G. SMITH tr. *Domesday Bk.* p. xlvii, Their knowledge of phonics must have guided them in spelling.

†3. 'The art of combining musical sounds' (Busby *Dict. Mus.* 1811). *Obs.*

Phono- (fōunɔ), before a vowel **phon-**, combining form of Gr. *φωνή* voice, sound, used as a word-element in Gr., as in *φωνασκός* 'one who exercises the voice', *φωνόμιμος* 'that imitates voice or voices', and extensively employed in recent technical terms, as PHONOGRAPH, PHONOLOGY, etc.; also in the following:

Phonody·namograph [cf. DYNAMOGRAPH] (see quot.). †**Pho·nomime** [cf. Gr. *φωνόμιμος* adj., imitating voice], a musical instrument imitating a chorus of voices; so **Phonomi·mic** *a.* [F. *phonomimique*], applied to a system of teaching in which each of the elementary sounds of speech is associated with an appropriate onomatopœic gesture. **Phonomo·tor** [MOTOR], a scientific toy in which the force of sound-vibrations, acting through a diaphragm and spring, is caused to drive a wheel. **Pho·nophote** [Gr. *φῶς, φωτ-* light], an electrical apparatus by which sound-vibrations are converted into light. ‖ **Phono·rganon, phono·rganum** [mod.L., f. Gr. *ὄργανον*: see ORGAN], an instrument imitating the sounds of the voice, a speaking-machine.

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1882 *Nature* XXVI. 331/1 Mr. W. B. Cooper has lately brought before the Franklin Institute a device for increasing the dynamic effect of the vibrations of diaphragms..called a *phonodynamograph. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 389 A very singular musical instrument has been lately invented by a mechanic at Vienna. This instrument..is called a *phonomime..the inventor has found a method, by means of numerous pipes and machinery, to cause it to emit the sound of a fine chorus of male voices. 1835 *Musical Library* Suppl. II. 19 The phonomime and performers were placed in a room adjoining...Every one thought that the piece was sung by an excellent choral band. 1884 J. C. Gordon in *Amer. Ann. Deaf & Dumb* Apr. (1885) 135 Each of the 32 sounds of the French language is associated with an appropriate gesture...This process for teaching children to read was called by Mr. Grosselin [the inventor] the *Phonomimic method. 1888 Payne tr. *Compayre's Hist. Pedagogy* (1888) § 146. 135 Is not this already the very essence of the phonomimic processes brought into fashion in these last years? 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Supp., *Phonomotor, *Phonophote. 1892 Ogilvie (Annandale), *Phonorganon.

Phonocamptic (fōu·nōkæ·mptik), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. Phono- + Gr. *καμπτ-ός, -ικ-ός*, f. *κάμπτειν* to bend: see -ic. In F. *phonocamptique* (Littré).] Having the property of reflecting sound, or producing an echo; relating to the reflexion of sound, cataphonic. Hence **Phonoca·mptics**, that part of acoustics which treats of reflected sounds; cataphonics, catacoustics.

1668 Evelyn *Let. to Dr. Beale* 27 Aug., Besides what the Masters of the Catoptrics, Phonocamptics, Otacoustics, &c., have don. 1694 R. Burthogge *Ess. Reason*, etc. 155 In the Phonocamptick Center. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 946/1 The phonocamptic centre is the situation where is placed the ear destined to receive reflected sounds. *Ibid., *Phonocamptica*..a branch of Physics which treats of the phænomena of the reflection of sound: phonocamptics.

Phonogram (fōu·nŏgræm). [f. Phono- + -gram; in sense 2, after *telegram*.]

1. A written character or symbol representing a spoken sound; *spec.* a letter or symbol of (Pitman's) Phonography.

1860 I. Pitman *Man. Phonography* (ed. 10) § 17. 21 *Phonogram*, a written letter or mark, indicating a certain sound, or modification of sound; as —*k*, ' *ah*. 1883 I. Taylor *Alphabet* I. i. 22 It is probable that the..step by which the advance was made from ideograms to phonograms arose out of the necessity of expressing proper names. 1895 Hoffman *Beginn. Writ.* 173 A phonogram is the graphic representation of a sound. An alphabetic character is a phonogram.

2. The sound-record or tracing made by a phonograph, or the sounds reproduced or reported by means of it; a phonographic record or message.

1884 *Jrnl. Educ.* XIX. 267 Dr. Zintgraff..will use the instrument to obtain foil phonograms of the speech and melodies of the natives [of Africa]. 1887 *Spectator* 22 Oct. 1407 The phonograph reports music with absolute exactness, and..the phonogram will keep for a hundred years.

Hence **Phonogramic** (-græ·mik) *a.* [irreg. f. prec. + -ic], of the nature of a phonogram, or consisting of phonograms (sense 2); **Phonogra·mically** *adv.*, by means of phonograms; **Phonogramma·tic** *a.*, consisting of phonograms (sense 1) = Phonographic 1.

1862 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* VIII. 279 A phonogrammatic system of telegraphic symbols. 1888 *Times* 27 June 12/1 In the several long phonogramic communications. 1888 *Standard* 17 Sept. 2/7 All new music worthy of reproduction will be thus phonogramically published.

Phonograph (fōu·nŏgraf), *sb.* [f. Gr. *φωνή* voice (see Phono-) + (in sense 1) *-(ὁ)γραφος* written, (in sense 2) *-γράφος* writing, writer: see -graph.]

†1. A character representing a sound: = Phonogram 1. *Obs. rare.*

1835–40 Hincks *On Hieroglyphics* (MS. B.M., Egypt. Antiq., 19 *e*), Hieroglyphic characters are either ideographs, that is, representations of ideas, or phonographs, that is, representations of sounds. 1845–57 Pitman *Man. Phonogr.* 19 *Phonograph*, a written letter, or mark, indicating a certain sound, or modification of a sound; as, ' *e*, —*k*. [Later called *phonogram*.]

†2. Another name for the Phonautograph. *Obs.*

b. *Electro-magnetic phonograph*: see quot.

1863 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 16 Oct. 747/1 *Electro-magnetic phonograph.* This machine is capable of being attached to pianofortes, organs, and other keyed musical instruments, by means of which they are rendered melographic, that is, capable of writing down any music..played upon them.

3. (spec. *talking phonograph*.) An instrument, invented by Thomas A. Edison in 1877 (patented 30 July), by which sounds are automatically recorded and reproduced.

The aerial sound-vibrations enter a mouth-piece, and cause vibration in a thin metal diaphragm having attached to it a steel point, which makes tracings (as in the Phonautograph) upon a sheet of soft metal or hard wax fixed upon a revolving cylinder; by means of these tracings the diaphragm, whose vibrations originally produced them, may be caused (by again turning the cylinder) to repeat these vibrations, and thus reproduce (more or less perfectly) the original sounds.

1877 *Sci. Amer.* 17 Nov. 304 Whoever may speak into the mouthpiece of the phonograph. 1877 Edison *Specif. U. S. Patent* 24 Dec., Improvement in phonograph or speaking machines. 1878 *Examiner* 2 Mar. 283/1 The Phonograph is now in England; all doubts as to the reality of the invention are at an end. The instrument has spoken in our hearing. 1879 G. Prescott *Sp. Telephone* 306 The talking phonograph is a natural outcome of the telephone. 1885 F. Harrison *Choice Bks.* (1886) 178 The old man's laugh.. comes up to us as out of a phonograph.

b. *fig.* Applied to a person or thing that exactly reproduces the utterances of some other.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Apr. 1/2 All those whose humble office it is to act as phonographs of the tittle-tattle which forms the staple of the ordinary conversation of Society. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Miner's Right* (1899) 29/2, I heard it all in memory's wondrous phonograph.

c. *Comb.*

1891 F. M. Wilson *Primer on Browning* 214 That phonograph-like conservation of force, heredity.

Hence **Pho·nograph** *v. trans.* a. to report in (Pitman's) phonography; b. to record or reproduce by or as by a phonograph.

1857 J. H. Gihon *Geary & Kansas* 219 It is a great loss to the world that their speeches were not phonographed and preserved for future generations. 1883 G. Rogers in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxxix. 2–4 Whether it be so or not, they are phonographed in the mind of God.

Phonographer (fonŏ·grăfəɹ). [f. Phonography + -er 1.]

1. One who writes according to sound, i. e. spells phonetically; a phonetist. *rare*—1.

1851 Trench *Study Words* vii. 215 The word 'temps'; from which the phonographers eject the *p* as superfluous.

2. *spec.* One who uses phonography (sense 2); a shorthand writer (in Pitman's system).

1845 I. Pitman *Man. Phonogr.* 49 Phonographers who wish to become reporters, should, from the commencement, cherish reporting habits. 1863 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 99 The ..phonographers that reported its deliberations were sworn to secrecy.

3. 'One who uses or is skilled in the use of the phonograph' (*Cent. Dict.*). *rare.*

Phonographic (fōunŏgræ·fik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ic: see -graphic.]

1. Representing, or consisting of characters representing, spoken sounds; phonetic.

1847 Webster, *Phonographic, phonographical*, descriptive of the sounds of the voice. 1866 *Reader* No. 164. 177/1 Chinese phonographic devices. 1883 I. Taylor *Alphabet* I. i. 6 Although our own writing has reached the alphabetic stage, yet we still continue to employ a considerable number of phonographic and ideographic signs.

2. Of, pertaining to, or using phonography (Pitman's system of phonetic shorthand).

1840 I. Pitman *Phonography* 6 The Phonographic signs for the simple articulations. 1842 — *Man. Phonogr.* 5 The pupil should first learn the Phonographic Letters, taking them in the natural order of pronunciation. 1853 — (*title*) Phonographic Reporter's Companion.

3. Of, pertaining to, or produced by a phonograph. Also *fig.*

1878 T. A. Edison in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 532 They are required to do no more by the phonographic method. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 May 2/3 The Vienna Academy of Sciences is..going to set up phonographic archives. There are to be three sections of phonograms.

So **Phonogra·phical** *a. rare*—0.

1846 Worcester, *Phonographic, Phonographical.*

Phonogra·phically, *adv.* [f. Phonographic: see -ically.] In a phonographic manner.

1. According to or by means of phonography (Pitman's system of shorthand).

1845 I. Pitman *Man. Phonogr.* 42 If we write phonographically, we must, at least, name our letters phonetically.

2. By means of the phonograph. Also *fig.*

1879 *Sat. Mus. Rev.* 6 Sept. 568/2 Mr. Sankey's voice in 'Hold the Fort', phonographically preserved on a sheet of tinfoil. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1446 A volume of his sermons, phonographically reported.

Phonographist (fonŏ·grăfist). [f. next + -ist.] = Phonographer 2.

[1847 Webster, *Phonographist*, one who explains the laws of the voice.] 1864 *Ibid., *Phonographist*, one who is versed in phonography; a phonographer. 1897 *Daily News* 20 Feb. 10/6 Young lady seeks Engagement as Typist and Phonographist, Remington or Caligraph. Speed 60 and 100.

Phonography (fonŏ·grăfi). [f. Gr. *φωνή* voice (see Phono-) + -graphy.]

1. The art or practice of writing according to sound, or so as to represent the actual pronunciation; phonetic spelling. ? *Obs.*

1701 J. Jones (*title*) Practical Phonography: or, the new Art of Rightly Spelling and Writing Words By the Sound thereof, and of Rightly Sounding and Reading Words By the Sight thereof. 1851 Trench *Study Words* vii. 215 The same attempt to introduce phonography has been several times made.

2. *spec.* The system of phonetic shorthand invented by Isaac Pitman in 1837: so named by him in 1840; Pitman's shorthand.

1840 I. Pitman (*title*) Phonography, or writing by sound; being a natural method of writing, applicable to all languages, and a complete system of short hand. 1847 — *Hist. Shorthand* in *Man. Phonography* § 15 (1889) 8 Phonography is not adapted to the wants of the reporter alone, but is ..well suited for letter-writing and general composition.

3. The automatic recording of sounds, as by the Phonautograph, or the recording and reproduction of them by the Phonograph; the construction and use of phonographs.

1861 Whyte Melville *Mkt. Harb.* xxi. 247 Savage..was explaining to Sawyer..a new discovery termed phonography, by which sounds or vibrations of air are to be taken down, as they arise, upon the principle of the photograph. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict., Phonography*...3. The art of using, or registering by means of, the phonograph; the construction of phonographs.

†4. The scientific description of sound, or of the voice; = Phonology. *Obs. rare*—0.

1847 in Webster. 1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

Phonolite (fōu·nŏləit). *Min.* Also -lyte (Dana). [f. Phono- + -lite; in F. *phonolithe* (1812 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Name for various volcanic rocks which ring when struck; clinkstone.

1828–32 Webster, *Phonolite*, sounding stone; a name proposed as a substitute for *klingstein* (jingling stone). 1832 De la Beche *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 251 Rolled masses of trachyte, phonolite, basalt, or volcanic cinders. 1868–80 Dana *Min.* 359 *Phonolyte* (or clinkstone), a compact grayish rock, often containing crystals of glassy feldspar, and having a zeolite in the base along with orthoclase.

Hence **Phonolitic** (fōunoli·tik) *a.*, pertaining to or consisting of phonolite.

1858 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ii. 99 The phonolitic ejections of the Peak of Teneriffe. 1875 A. Smith *New Hist. Aberdeen.* I. 644 Clinkstone or phonolitic felspar.

Phonology (fonŏ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *φωνή* voice (see Phono-) + -logy. So F. *phonologie* (Littré).] The science of vocal sounds (= Phonetics), esp. of the sounds of a particular language; the study of pronunciation; *transf.* the system of sounds in a language.

1799 E. Fry *Pantographia* (title-p.), Specimens of all well-authenticated oral languages; forming a comprehensive digest of phonology. 1828 in Webster. 1845 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IV. 168 Observations on General Phonology and alphabetical notation. 1862 Marsh *Eng. Lang.* 64 In our enquiries into extinct phonologies we have no such guide. 1879 *Addr. Philol. Soc.* 1 Contributions to Old English Phonology and Etymology.

Hence **Phono·loger** (*rare*—0) = *phonologist*; **Phonolo·gic, Phonolo·gical** *adjs.*, of, pertaining or relating to phonology, phonetic; **Phonolo·gically** *adv.*, in respect of phonology, phonetically; **Phono·logist**, one learned in phonology, a phonetist.

1864 Webster, **Phonologer*, one versed in phonology; a phonologist. 1846 Worcester, **Phonologic.* 1875 A. J. Ellis *E. E. Pronunc.* xi. 1336 Indian Phonologic Alphabet. 1888 Webster, **Phonological*, pertaining to phonology. 1880 E. L. Brandreth in *Academy* 19 June 459/2 The Prakrits..are separated from Sanskrit by very important phonological and other changes. 1888 *Athenæum* 26 May 657/3 Modern Kentish..is strikingly different *phonologically from the language of the same district as written in the fourteenth century. 1846 Worcester, **Phonologist.* 1880 R. G. White *Every-Day Eng.* 137 Alexander Ellis, whose preeminence as a phonologist is questioned by no one.

Phonometer (fonŏ·mĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. *φωνή* sound (see Phono-) + *μέτρον* measure. Cf. F. *phonomètre* (Dict. Acad. 1878).] An instrument for measuring or automatically recording the number or force of sound-waves.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 20 We should not be surprised to see this uncertainty brought, in time, under mathematical controul, by the invention of a musical Phonometer, to indicate the precise strength of sound. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) V. 268 [Mentioned..among the inventions of Edison]. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 6 June, The Ministry are the most perfect phonometer in the world. Their decisions faithfully record the comparative strength of the noise that can be made by either of two conflicting sections.

So **Phonometric** (fōunome·trik) *a.*, pertaining to a phonometer, or to the measurement of sound.

Phonophore (fōu·nŏfōəɹ). *Physiol.* [f. Phono- + -phore.] Name for the small bones of the ear, or auditory ossicles, as transmitting the vibrations of sound to the labyrinth or internal ear.

1882 Coues in *Amer. Jrnl. Otology* IV. 19.

So **Phonophorous** (fonŏ·fŏrəs) *a.*, transmitting sound-vibrations, as the auditory ossicles.

Phonopore (fōu·nŏpōəɹ). [f. Phono- + Gr. *πόρος* passage.] Name of an apparatus by means of which electrical impulses produced by induction, as in a telephone, may be used to transmit messages along a telegraph wire, without interfering with the current by which ordinary messages are simultaneously transmitted.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 May 3/1 The phonopore, the principle of which consists in employing the electrical 'induction noises' as motive power to work telegraph instruments, or transmit the voice, or do both at once, is far more remarkable. 1891 C. Langdon-Davies *Explan. Phonopore* 14, I..called the cable coil instrument a Phonopore (or sound passage). 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Apr. 7/2 By means of the phonopore,..the carrying capacity of the existing telegraph wires can be..increased tenfold.

Hence **Phonoporic** (-pŏ·rik) *a.*, of or pertaining to the phonopore.

1886 *Manch. Exam.* 31 May 5/5 So completely is the phonoporic current under control. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 Mar. 5/2 Phonoporic messages can be transmitted and received through an ordinary line wire by the phonopore [*printed* -phoric, -phore]. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Apr. 7/2 The phonoporic system is as applicable to telephony as it is to telegraphy. By its means a phonopore telephone service may be established on any existing telegraph wire on which ordinary telegraph instruments are already at work, without the two systems in any way interfering with one another.

Phonoscope (fōu·nŏskōəp). [f. Phono- + -scope.]

1. An apparatus for testing the quality of musical strings, shown by M. Koenig at the International Exhibition, in 1862.

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2. Name for various instruments or devices by means of which sound-vibrations are indicated or represented in a visible form.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Phonoscope*, an instrument invented by Henry Edmunds for producing figures of light from vibrations of sound. It consists essentially of three parts, an induction coil, an interrupter, and a rotary vacuum tube. 1888 *Amer. Ann. Deaf* Jan. 84 *Forchhammer's Phonoscope.* Mr. E. Walther..says that it solves the problem of the optical representation of the pitch of the voice in the simplest and clearest manner. The instrument is of service in correcting the unnatural pitch of the voice in which some pupils speak. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Phonoscope*, a machine for recording music as it is played or sung.

3. = MICROPHONE.

Phonotype (fōu·nŏtəip), *sb.* [f. PHONO- + TYPE.] A character or letter of a phonetic alphabet adapted for printing; (without *a* or *pl.*), phonetic print or type. Hence **Pho·notype** *v. trans.* to print in phonotype; **Phonotyper** = *phonotypist*; **Phonotypic** (-ti·pik), **-ical** *adjs.*, pertaining or relating to phonotype or phonotypy (whence **Phonoty·pically** *adv.*); **Pho·notypist** (-təipist), an advocate or user of phonotype; **Pho·notypy** (-təipi), a method or system of phonetic printing.

1844 *Phonotypic Jrnl.* III. 2 Aspirate *h*, as in *heap*; *Phonotype—H. 1845 I. PITMAN *Man. Phonogr.* 19 *Phonotype*, a printed letter, or sign, indicative of a particular sound, or modification of sound. 1848 A. J. ELLIS *Essent. Fonetics* 241 Pica phonotypes. 1881 *Kansas Hist. Coll.* II. 162 Phonotype was with him both a theory and a practice. 1850 *Fonetic Jrnl.* 133/2 The only way to preserve the language from further arbitrary changes is to *phonotype it. 1845 A. J. ELLIS *Plea Phonot.* 28 The *phonotyper ..having acquired a habit of reading phonotypy..will soon be able to read heterotypy with ease. 1843 (*title*) The *Phonotypic Journal. 1858 *N. Y. Tribune* 2 July 3/2 Many of those who are interested in the Phonotypic 'movement' advocate the entire abandonment of the old orthography. 1845 A. J. ELLIS *Plea Phonot.* 5 The *phonotypical representation of the sounds. 1875 — *E. E. Pronunc.* 1182 *note*, Phonetic Essays which I published in [the Phonotypic] Journal.. 1846 (all printed *phonotypically). 1850 *Fonetic Jrnl.* 74/1 The Spelling Reform which Phonographers and *Phonotypists are endeavouring to effect, would confer incalculable benefits on society. 1844 ELLIS in *Phonotypic Jrnl.*, A Key to *Phonotypy or printing by sound. 1880 *Academy* 9 Oct. 255 It is printed in semi-phonotypy—in a system of spelling intended to bridge over the transition.

Phoo (fū, fu), *int.* [Another form of PHEW, PHO.] A vocal gesture expressing contemptuous rejection.

1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* IV. i. (Arb.) 105 Phoo! that is to raise the character of Drawcansir. — *Chances* v. iv. (1682) 61 Phoo! y' are always abusing me. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 20 Phoo! reply'd a Friend of the Transprosers.

Phooka, the same as POOKA.

‖ **Phoolwa,** variant spelling of FULWA.

c 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 95/1 Similar fats are obtained from the seeds of *Bassia latifolia*,..and *Bassia butyracea*, ..the latter [is named] *Phoolwa*, or *vegetable butter.*

Phoonghie, -gyee, etc.: see POONGHIE.

-phore (fo•r), in F. *-phore*, mod.L. *-phorus*, *-phorum*, a. Gr. *-φόρος*, *-ον* bearing, bearer, f. *φέρ-ειν* to bear. A formative of various technical and scientific words, as *carpophore, semaphore, gonophore, phonophore.* Hence -PHOROUS, q. v.

‖ **Phorminx** (fǫ·ɹminks). [mod.L., a. Gr. *φόρμιγξ*.] A stringed instrument of the harp class; a kind of cithara or lyre used by the ancient Greeks as an accompaniment to the voice.

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. 344 The cithara may in ancient times have been thought inferior to the *phorminx*, as the modern guitar is esteemed at present a trivial and effeminate instrument, when compared with the double harp. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 979 We beat the phorminx till we hurt our thumbs.

‖ **Phormium** (fǫ·ɹmiŏm). *Bot.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *φορμίον* a species of plant.] A genus of liliaceous plants (suborder *Hemerocallex*), comprising a single variable species, *P. tenax*, the New Zealand flax; see FLAX *sb.* 2 b.

1842 DE BOW *South. & West. States* I. 84 The phormium would doubtless succeed in the rich bottoms of the Mississippi Valley.

Phorone (forō·n). *Chem.* [Shortened (by Gerhardt) from CAMPHORONE.] †a. A substance, $C_9H_{14}O$, obtained by distilling calcium camphorate; now called *camphor-phorone*; b. An isomer of this substance, *diisopropylidene acetone*, a colourless oil with aromatic odour.

1859 FOWNES *Man. Chem.* 527 *Phorone* contains $C_{18}H_{14}O_2$. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 733 *Camphorone*, Phorone (Gerhardt) .. $C_9H_{14}O$ .. a colourless or yellowish oil, very mobile, lighter than water.

Hence **Phoro·nic** *acid*, $C_{13}H_{18}O_5$, a crystallizable acid obtained from camphic acid.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1574.

Phoronomy (forǫ·nŏmi). *Physics.* [ad. mod.L. *phoronomia* (Hermann 1716) = Ger., F. *phoronomie*, f. Gr. *φορά* motion (f. *φέρ-ειν* to bear, carry) + *-nomia*: cf. *astronomia* ASTRONOMY.] The purely geometrical theory of motion; the branch of mechanics that treats of the motion of bodies considered absolutely; kinematics.

[1716 HERMANN (*title*) *Phoronomia*, seu de Viribus et Motibus Corporum solidorum et liquidorum.] 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xii. 489 Matter quantitatively defined, is the moveable in space. In this point of view it is the object of a science we may call 'Phoronomy'. 1892 *Nature* 24 Mar. 486/2 The letter of Dr. Besant..suggests strong reasons for employing the word phoronomy in the place of kinematics.

Hence **Phorono·mic** *a.*, of or belonging to phoronomy, kinematic; **Phorono·mics** *sb.* = *phoronomy*; **Phorono·mically** *adv.*, in respect of or in relation to phoronomy; kinematically.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* etc., *Phoronomia* or *Phoronomics*, a term sometimes used to denote the science of motion. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 946/2 Phoronomic. 1893 MCCORMACK tr. *Mach's Sc. Mechanics* 166 Phoronomically similar structures.

Phoroscope (fǫ·rŏskoup). [f. Gr. *φορό-s* adj. bearing + *σκόπος* view, sight.] An instrument for reproducing a visual image at a distance by means of electricity. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

-phorous (fŏrəs), combining element, f. mod.L. *-phor-us*, Gr. *-φόρ-ος*, F. *-phore* + -OUS, forming adjs. related to sbs. in -PHORE, with the sense '-bearing'; synonymous with -FEROUS, but properly used only in words derived from Gr., e. g. *carpophorous, cladophorous, oophorous, phonophorous, phragmophorous*, etc.

Phorozo·oid. *Zool.* [f. Gr. *φορό-s* bearing + ZOOID.] One of the 'foster forms' in the sexual generation of Ascidians of the order *Thaliacea.*

1888 HERDMAN in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 615/2 Foster forms (phorozooids), which .. do not become sexually mature, but ..are set free as cask-shaped bodies with eight muscle bands and a ventral outgrowth..formed of the stalk by which the body was formerly united to the nurse.

†**Phos-.** *Chem. Obs.* [a. Gr. *φῶς* light.] Used by Sir H. Davy, to form names of chemical compounds, into which he considered light to enter as an element. Such were **phosa·cid, phosmu·riate, phosmuris·tic** *a.*, **phosni·tric** *a.*, **phoso·xyd, phoso·xydable** *a.*, **phoso·xydate** *v.*, **phoso·xygen, phoso·xygenate** *v.*, etc.: see the quots.

1799 SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 89 All the combinations of phosoxygen that have acid properties are denoted by the names of phosacids. *Ibid.* 90 The different quantities of phosoxygen entering into the composition of the phosoxyds and phosacids. *Ibid.* 96 It is evident..that phosnitric acid is a compound of light, oxygen and nitrogen. *Ibid.* 108 Phosmuriate of Potash is compounded of phosmuriatic acid and potash. *Ibid.* 72 The phosoxydable base remains pure. *Ibid.* 116 Gold becomes phosoxydated by attracting light and oxygen from the muriatic phosacid. *Ibid.* 109 Muriatic acid is never phosoxygenated. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 314/2 'Phosoxygen' (such was the name he [Davy] put upon the ordinary oxygen of the atmosphere).

Phos, phoss, also **phos., foss,** slang or colloq. abbreviation of PHOSPHORUS: now esp. applied to phosphorus necrosis: see PHOSSY.

1811 *Lex Balatr., Phos bottle*, a bottle of phosphorus: used by housebreakers to light their lanthorns. *Ding the phos*; throw away the bottle of phosphorus. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Foss* or *phos*, a phosphorus bottle used by cracksmen to obtain a light.

1892 *Star* 18 Jan. 2/5 The manager denied she had 'got the phos.' and refused any money.

Phosgene (fǫ·sˌdʒīn). *Chem.* Also **-gen** (-dʒen). [f. Gr. *φῶς* light + *-gene*, -GEN (in *hydrogen*(*e*, etc.). In F. *phosgène.*] A name for the gas carbon oxychloride, $COCl_2$, originally obtained by exposing equal volumes of chlorine and carbonic oxide to the sun's rays. Also called *phosgene gas.*

1812 J. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* 6 Feb. 151 It will be necessary to designate it by some simple name. I venture to propose that of phosgene, or phosgene gas; from *φως*, light, and *γινομαι*, to produce, which signifies formed by light. 1896 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 362 Being produced by the agency of light, it was called by Dr. [John] Davy phosgene gas, but as it exhibits distinctly acid properties, it has since been better termed *chloro-carbonic acid.* 1898 G. MCGOWAN tr. *Meyer's Hist. Chem.* 425 Carbon oxychloride or phosgene..was first prepared by Davy in 1811.

Phosgenite (fǫ·sdʒĭnəit). *Min.* [Named 1820; f. prec. + -ITE 1.] A mineral consisting of nearly equal parts of carbonate and chloride of lead, occurring in tetragonal crystals.

1849 NICOL *Min.* 379 Phosgenite, Breithaupt; Corneous lead, Jameson. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 703 Phosgenite.. Dissolves with effervescence in nitric acid. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Min.*, *Phosgenite*, chloro-carbonate of lead, occurring in brilliant, white or yellow crystals.

Phosmuriate to **Phosoxygen**: see PHOS-.

Phosph- = PHOSPHO-, combining form of PHOSPHORUS in Chem.; hence *phospham, -ate, -ide, -ine, -ite, -onium, -ure, -uret, -yl*, etc.

Phospham (fǫ·sfæm). *Chem.* [f. PHOSPH- + AM(MONIA).] The nitril of phosphoric acid (PHN_2); a white, reddish, or yellowish-red powder.

1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 497 Phospham .. is a bulky powder, white if moisture has been carefully excluded during its preparation, reddish in the contrary case.

Phosphate (fǫ·sfēt). *Chem.* Also 8–9 **phosphat.** [a. F. *phosphate* (G. de Morveau *Nomencl. Ch.* 1787), f. PHOSPH- + -ATE 4.] A salt of phosphoric acid.

1795 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 335 The siderite of Bergman; which is now believed to be phosphate of iron. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 280 The phosphat of mercury has long been known as a chemical preparation. 1806 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 590 Phosphate of lime derives importance from its being the principal ingredient of animal bones, of which it constitutes about 86 per cent. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 219 Calcium phosphate, or bone phosphate.

b. In *pl.* applied esp. to the phosphates of lime or iron and alumina, as constituents of cereals, etc.

1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 32 One great source of the value of guano,..and many artificial manures, is the phosphates they supply to the soil. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 37 Soils derived from rocks devoid of phosphates cannot produce cereals. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phosphates, saccharated wheat*,..the organic phosphates and cerealin dissolved out of bran, and mixed with milk-sugar.

Phosphated (fǫ·sfēt-ĕd), *a. Min.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Converted into a phosphate; combined with or containing phosphoric acid.

1808 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 551 Sulphat and sulphite...I should propose to render these terms into the adjectives sulphated and sulphitous; [so] phosphat and phosphite will form phosphated and phosphitous. 1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1888 *Nature* 20 Dec. 192/1 On the phosphated deposits of Montay and Forest. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phosphated*,.. applied in Mineralogy to a base that has become converted into a phosphate by combining with phosphoric acid.

Phosphatic (fǫsfæ·tik), *a.* [f. PHOSPHATE (or mod.L. *phōsphāt-um*) + -IC.]

1. Of the nature of, characterized by the presence of, or containing a phosphate.

P. diathesis, a bodily condition predisposing to the excretion of phosphates in the urine; cf. PHOSPHATURIA. *P. nodules*, hard rounded lumps containing phosphate of lime, of fossil origin, found in certain strata, now used as manure.

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* iv. 50 Certain derangements of the urinary functions, such as the phosphatic and lithic diatheses. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 83/2 The tonsils are not unfrequently the seat of phosphatic deposit. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* x. (1878) 287 The presence of phosphatic nodules..in some of the lowest azoic rocks, probably indicates life at these periods. 1866 *Reader* 7 July 635 The dark phosphatic nodules are usually named coprolites.

†2. *Phosphatic acid*, 'a name applied to the syrupy mixture of phosphoric and phosphorous acids, produced by the slow combustion of phosphorus in moist air', formerly supposed to be a distinct acid; also called *hypophosphoric acid. Obs.*

1806 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 370 The acid thus obtained is a mixture of phosphorous and phosphoric acids, &c. Dulong..believes it to be a distinct compound, for which he has proposed the name of phosphatic acid. 1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 489. 1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 499.

Phosphatize (fǫ·sfātəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To reduce to the form or condition of a phosphate; to treat with phosphates.

1883 *Nature* XXVIII. 433/2 The majority of the Jurassic fossils are not phosphatised at all. 1884 *Science* 16 May 587/1 These fossils are phosphatized more or less completely.

Hence **Phosphatiza·tion,** the action of phosphatizing; the fact or condition of being phosphatized.

1883 *Nature* XXVIII. 433/2 That the phosphatisation of the Upware coprolites was effected at some distance from their present billet.

‖ **Phosphaturia** (fǫsfātiū·riă). *Path.* [f. PHOSPHATE (or mod.L. *phōsphāt-um*) + *-ūria*, f. Gr. *οὖρον* urine.] A morbid state evidenced by the excess of phosphates in the urine. Hence **Phosphatu·ric** *a.*

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 92 Hydrochloric acid may be used in phosphaturia. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 254 Much the same symptoms as the polyuric and phosphaturic classes. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 378 A phosphatic sediment does not imply phosphaturia.

Phosphene (fǫ·sfīn). [mod. (F. *phosphène*) irreg. f. Gr. *φῶς* light + *φαίν-ειν* to make to appear.] An appearance of rings of light produced by pressure on the eyeball, due to irritation of the retina.

1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. 222 Pressure on any part of the retina produces a luminous image, which lasts as long as the pressure, and is called a phosphene. 1881 LE CONTE *Sight* I. iv. 67 Press the finger into the internal corner of the eye: you perceive a brilliant colored spectrum in the field of view on the opposite or external side,..[having] a deep-steel-blue center, with a brilliant yellow border...These colored spectra have been called phosphenes.

Phospher, obs. form of PHOSPHOR.

Phosphethyl (fǫ·sfe·þil). *Chem.* [f. PHOSPH- + ETHYL.] A compound of phosphorus and ethyl. Hence **Phosphethy·lic** *a.*

1859 *Fownes' Man. Chem.* 387 Phosphethyl.—The compounds of ethyl and phosphorus. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 147 On decomposing this salt cautiously by the addition of sulphuric acid, the phosphethylic acid is liberated. 1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 589 Ethylphosphoric Acid, also called *Phosphethylic* or *Phosphovinic acid*, $C_2H_7PO_4$.

Phosphide (fǫ·sfəid). *Chem.* [f. PHOSPH- + -IDE.] A combination of phosphorus with another element or a radical. (Earlier name *phosphuret.*)

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 65 *Phosphides.*—Compounds of phosphorus with the other elements are very numerous. *c* 1865 WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 371/2 It may be.. prepared from the phosphide of calcium. 1881 *Metal World* No. 12. 186 The phosphide of iron only begins to be decomposed after all silicon and carbon is gone.

Phosphine (fǫ·sfəin). *Chem.* [f. PHOSPH- + -INE 5, used to form a term analogous to AMINE.]

1. A name for phosphuretted hydrogen gas, PH_3 (as an analogue of ammonia, NH_3).

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1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed 11) 225 Phosphine is analogous in some of its chemical relations to ammoniacal gas.

2. A phosphorus ammonia; a compound having the structure of an *amine*, with phosphorus in place of nitrogen: e.g. *monoethyl phosphine*, $C_2H_5{\cdot}P{\cdot}H_2$, *diethyl phosphine* $(C_2H_5)_2{\cdot}P{\cdot}H$, *triethyl phosphine* $(C_2H_5)_3{\cdot}P$, etc.

1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxi. 340 The following table shows the similarity between amines and phosphines. *Ibid.*, Phosphine iodide, $PC_2H_5H_3I$. 1898 G. McGOWAN tr. *Meyer's Hist. Chem.* 469 The phosphines and phosphonium bases first became known through the classical and comprehensive researches of A. W. Hofmann.

Hence **Phosphi·nic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or derived from phosphine; in *phosphinic acid*, any one of various acids formed from the primary and secondary phosphines by fixation of 3 and 2 atoms of oxygen respectively.

1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 956 *Phosphinic acids.* 1881 *Ibid.* VIII. II. 1581 The phosphinic acids of the fatty series have already been described.

Phosphite (fɒ·sfəit). *Chem.* [a. F. *phosphite* (G. de Morveau *Nomencl. Ch.* 1787), f. PHOSPH- + -ITE [1].] A salt of phosphorous acid.

1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict., Phosphites*,..salts formed by the combination of the phosphorous acid with different bases; thus, *aluminous phosphite, ammoniacal phosphite*, &c. 1808 Sir H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 88 In one case sulphurets, and sulphites, and in the other phosphurets, and phosphites of potash, are generated. 1808 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (ed. 5) 203 The phosphites differ considerably in their characters from phosphates. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 133 Phosphorous acid, or hydric phosphite, H_3PO_3.

Phospho- (fɒ·sfo), before a vowel PHOSPH-, combining form, shortened from PHOSPHORUS.

Phosphocha·lcite *Min.*, = PHOSPHOROCHALCITE; **Phosphogly·cerate**, a salt of phosphoglyceric acid = *glycerophosphate*; **Phosphoglyce·ric** *acid* = *glycerophosphoric acid* (see GLYCERO-); **Phospholite**, synonym of **Phosphomoly·bdate**, a salt of phosphomolybdic acid; **Phosphomoly·bdic** *acid*, or *permolybdic phosphate* ($2P_2O_5{\cdot}48MoO_3{\cdot}6H_2O$), a lemon-yellow salt produced by the action of molybdic trioxide on phosphoric acid; **Phosphotu·ngstic** *acid*, an acid of the form $P_2O_5{\cdot}xWO_3{\cdot}yH_2O$; †**Phosphovi·nic** *acid*, old synonym of *ethylphosphoric acid*, $(C_2H_5)H_2PO_4$, a colourless, inodorous, viscid oil, with a biting sour taste, produced by the action of phosphoric acid on alcohol or ether. **Phospho-wolfra·mic** *a.* = *phosphotungstic.*

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Jan. 7/2 Aged patients..dosed with glycerophosphate of sodium and *phosphoglycerate of lime and other chemical combinations. 1857 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 378 *Phosphoglyceric acid exists ready formed in the yolk of the egg. 1856 *Ibid.* II. 783 The *Phosphomolybdate of Soda is an extremely delicate test for the presence of salt of ammonium in solution. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 207 A mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids with *phosphomolybdic acid. 1884 *Athenæum* 26 Apr. 584/3 With regard to strychnine..*phosphotungstic acid will give a distinct precipitate with one-two-hundred-thousandth of a grain. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 369 Kreatinin is a base which forms highly characteristic compounds with acids, such as phosphotungstic and phosphomolybdic. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 186 Phosphovinate of barytes was the salt which M. Pelouze chiefly studied, and by means of which, he determined the composition of *phosphovinic acid. 1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 589 Ethylphosphoric Acid, also called *Phosphethylic* or *Phosphovinic acid.* 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 276 By precipitation of its hydrochloric acid solution with *phosphowolframic acid.

Phosphonium (fɒsfo·niŭm). *Chem.* [f. PHOSPH(ORUS + ending of AMMONIUM.] A combination of hydrogen and phosphorus, PH_4, analogous to ammonium, entering as a monovalent radical into many compounds, as *phosphonium iodide*, PH_4I; also applied to compounds in which the hydrogen is replaced by organic radicals, as *tetramethylphosphonium*, $P(CH_3)_4$, *tetrethylphosphonium*, $P(C_2H_5)_4$, *methyltriethylphosphonium*, $P(CH_3)(C_2H_5)_3$, etc.

1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 607 Monophosphoniums, of the type R_4PI, analogous to iodide of tetrethylammonium. *Ibid.* 615 (*heading*) Ethylphosphoniums. *Ibid.* 620 Diphosphoniums. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxi. 339 Obtained..by acting upon phosphonium iodide, PH_4I, with ethyl iodide in presence of zinc oxide.

Hence **Phospho·nic** *a.* [cf. *sulphonic*], in *phosphonic acid*, any one of several compounds derived from phosphoric acid by the replacement of hydroxyl (OH) by a hydrocarbon group: e.g. *benzene phosphonic acid*, $C_6H_5{\cdot}P(OH)_2O$. Sometimes called *phosphinic*, or *phosphenilic* acid.

Phosphor (fɒ·sfəɹ), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 7 **-pher**, **-fer**, 8 **-phore**. [ad. L. *phōsphor-us* PHOSPHORUS. Cf. F. *phosphore* (1680 in Hatz.-Darm.), Ger. *phosphor.*]

1. (With capital P.) The morning star; the planet Venus when appearing before sunrise; Lucifer. Also *fig.* Now only *poet.*

1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* II. 763 They saw this Phosphors infant-light, and knew It bravely usher'd in a Sun as New. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 178/1 *Plato's Epigram on Aster*, A Phospher 'mongst the Living, late wert thou, But Shin'st among the Dead a Hesper now.

1734 WATTS *Reliq. Juv.* (1789) 257 Still Phosphor glitters, and still Syrius burns. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CXXI, Bright Phosphor, fresher for the night. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* I. x. 309 That which men have seen in early skies, Ere Phosphor in the abyss of perfect purple dies.

†**2.** Anything that phosphoresces, or emits light without sensible heat: = PHOSPHORUS 2. *Obs.*

1705 HAUKSBEE in *Phil. Trans.* XXIV. 2131 Shewing that it requires not so thin a Medium, as..in the Torricillian Experiment, to produce the Mercurial Phosphore. *a* 1721 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 288 No Light was there but what the Phosphors raise. 1819 KEATS *Lamia* 152 Her eyes in torture fix'd, and anguish drear,.. Flashed phosphor and sharp sparks.

3. = PHOSPHORUS (sense 3); esp. in *phosphor-bronze, -copper, -tin, -zinc*, alloys of phosphorus with the metals named: see BRONZE, etc.

†**B.** as *adj.* Light-bearing, light-giving; phosphorescent. *Obs.* (Also *hyphened.*)

1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversations*, etc. I. 127 Steady and clear thy phosphor brilliance burns. 1821 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 185 Some gleams of phosphor-light it shews. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Como* 21 And now appear as on a phosphor-sea Numberless barks.

†**Pho·sphoramide.** *Chem. Obs.* = PHOSPHAMIDE.

1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 17 If we replace them by amidogen we obtain phosphoramide.

†**Phosphora·na.** *Chem. Obs.* Term applied by Davy to a combination of one part of phosphorus with two of chlorine (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*). So †**Phosphorane**, a compound of one part of phosphorus with one of chlorine.

1812 Sir H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 111 Phosphorus burnt in chlorine in excess, forms a white volatile substance, which I have named *phosphorana.* 1815 W. HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) II. xv. 14 Both these compounds were discovered by Sir H. Davy, who has termed the latter *phosphorane* and the former *phosphorana.*

†**Pho·sphorate,** *sb. Chem. Obs.* = PHOSPHATE. *c* 1865 in *Circ. Sc.* I. 334/2 We find in this liquid..phosphorates..of the alkalies.

Phosphorate (fɒ·sfŏreit), *v. Chem.* [f. PHOSPHOR-US + -ATE [3].] Orig. and chiefly in *ppl. a.* **Pho·sphorated** (= F. *phosphoré*).

1. *trans.* To combine or impregnate with phosphorus.

1789 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 210 The frigorific mixture..composed of phosphorated natron and nitrated ammonia dissolved in the diluted nitrous acid. 1791 PEARSON *ibid.* LXXXI. 334 The liquid..seemed to contain a little phosphorated lime. 1836 SMART, *Phosphorate* v. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Phosphorated*,..having or imbued with phosphorus. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. To render phosphorescent.

1827 *Perils & Captivity* (Constable's Misc.) 59 Aware that the sea is sometimes phosphorated.

Phosphoreal (fɒsfō·riăl), *a.* Also 9 (less correctly) **-ial.** [f. (doubtful) L. *phōsphore-us* (f. *phōsphor-us*) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to phosphorus; resembling that of phosphorus. Also *fig.*

1745 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 479 The kindling the phosphoreal Fire in them. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlix. 331 Its smell is strongly phosphoreal or sulphureous. 1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLI. 329 Phosphorial lustre beaming from their hair. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* xix, Delphica's phosphorial enthusiasm for our galaxy of British Poets.

Phosphorent (fɒ·sfŏrĕnt), *a. rare.* [f. PHOSPHOR-US + -ENT.] = PHOSPHORESCENT *a.*

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIV. 25 Where, shining as brightly as phosphorent ling, The forefinger flashes the Fisherman's ring.

Phospho·reous, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of the nature of phosphorus; resembling that of phosphorus; phosphorescent.

1777 PENNANT *Zool.* (ed. 4) IV. 26 The Mollusca..by their phosphoreous quality illuminate the dark abyss, reflecting lights to the heavens. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 187 Their phosphoreous effulgence..drew our admiration.

Phosphoresce (fɒsfŏre·s), *v.* [f. PHOSPHOR-US + L. *-ēscĕre*, formative of inceptive vbs.: perh. inferred from *phosphorescent*, found earlier.] *intr.* To emit luminosity without combustion (or by gentle combustion without sensible heat); to exhibit phosphorescence; to shine in the dark.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. 546 Fluats..when heated, phosphoresce. 1848 E. FORBES *Naked-eyed Medusæ* 76 When the *Pelagia* phosphoresces, it seems like a great globe of fire in the water. 1879 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 58 When powdered and thrown on a shovel heated nearly to redness, it phosphoresces brightly.

fig. 1799 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVIII. 182 Luminous trains of idea which kindle and phosphoresce along its track. 1838 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* v. vii. I. 618 Mines of native Darkness and Human Stupidity, capable of being made to phosphoresce and effervesce.

Hence **Phosphore·scing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 79 It has not the phosphorescing quality. 1895 *Times* 21 Jan. 15/1 Able to dissipate..luminosity of a phosphorescing body.

Phosphorescence (fɒsfŏre·sĕns). [f. next: see -ENCE. Cf. F. *phosphorescence* (in Buffon, *a* 1788; *Dict. Acad.* 1835).] The condition or quality of being phosphorescent; the action of phosphorescing or shining in the dark without combustion or sensible heat.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 27 [Internal characters of earths and stones:] Phosphorescence. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* x. 125 All the meteors left luminous traces,..the phosphorescence of which lasted seven or eight seconds. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 627 When two pieces of sugar are rubbed against each other in the dark, a strong phosphorescence is visible. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 303 A large proportion of the lower classes of aquatic animals possess the property of luminosity...The phosphorescence of the sea..is due to this cause. 1874 tr. *Lommel's Light* 192 This power of shining in the dark after having been exposed to light is termed phosphorescence.

Phosphorescent (fɒsfŏre·sĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. PHOSPHOR-US: see -ESCENT. So in Fr. (*Dict. Acad.* 1835).] Having the property of shining in the dark; luminous without combustion or without sensible heat; self-luminous.

1766 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 39 It detonates with small phosphorescent sparks. 1805–27 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 313 Fluor-spar, when heated, becomes phosphorescent, or occasionally exhibits this property after having been exposed to the sun's rays. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvi. (1859) 421 The sea in our neighbourhood was strongly phosphorescent. 1881 SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* 13 Oct. 571/1 Certain parts of the interior surface of the tube become luminous with phosphorescent light.

fig. 1855 I. TAYLOR *Restor. Belief* 19 A man sits surrounded with the books of all ages; among these he has passed the best years of his life..the books are phosphorescent in the view of their possessor. 1859 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* I. 194 Dim, phosphorescent, frightful superstitions.

B. *sb.* A phosphorescent substance.

1863 ATKINSON tr. *Ganot's Physics* VII. vii. 465 The best phosphorescents are .. diamonds .. fluorspar [etc.]. 1889 *Philos. Mag.* Ser. v. XXVIII. 428 All of them fusible at the temperatures at which the phosphorescents are prepared.

Hence **Phosphore·scently** *adv.*

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* i, The buttons sparkled phosphorescently in the feeble rays. 1857 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VIII. 308/2 Content with such political and judicial lights as gleam, as it were phosphorescently, from the decayed and rotten *caput mortuum* of eight centuries ago.

Phosphoret, -etted *Chem.*, obs. var. PHOSPHURET, -ETTED.

Phosphoretic (fɒsfŏre·tik), *a. rare.* [f. PHOSPHORET or mod.L. *phosphorēt-um* + -IC.]

†**1.** = PHOSPHORESCENT *a. Obs.*

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 395 Oyster-shells possessed the phosphoretic quality. *Ibid.* 396 A phosphoretic appearance, produced by putrefied materials from fish and vegetables.

2. Of the nature of a phosphuret; combined with phosphorus.

1883 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 3/2 Adapting the phosphoretic Cleveland ores to the making of steel.

Phosphorgummite (fɒsfôrgʊ·məit). *Min.* [Named 1859, f. Ger. *phosphor* phosphorus + *gummit* GUMMITE.] A gummite or hydrate of uranium containing phosphorus.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) Index, *Phosphorgummite*, 179. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Min., Phosphorgummite.*

Phosphorial: see PHOSPHOREAL.

Phosphoric (fɒsfɒ·rik), *a.* [ad. F. *phosphorique*: see PHOSPHOR and -IC.]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a phosphorus (sense 2); phosphorescent. [F. *phosphorique* 1765.]

1784 MORGAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 209 Phosphoric bodies are very different..a shell may be made to lose all its light by exposure to heat. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 110 Those phosphoric meteors that glimmer by night in places of interment. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 292 They [violet snails] are vividly phosphoric in the night. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lvii, A phosphoric light glittered in her Hellenic eyes.

fig. 1830 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 56 A thousand phosphoric sparks of poetry leaping about in my mind. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr.* ii. (1857) 27 The phosphoric light of genius. 1900 *Pilot* 16 June 497/1 That phosphoric brilliance of decay which brightened the court of the second Charles.

2. *Chem.* Of or pertaining to the element phosphorus; *spec.* applied to compounds in which phosphorus has its higher valency (pentavalent), as opp. to PHOSPHOROUS; esp. in *phosphoric acid* = trihydrogen phosphate, $H_3PO_4 = P(OH)_3O$, a colourless, inodorous, intensely bitter acid [F. *acide phosphorique, Nomencl. Chimique*, 1787].

Phosphoric anhydride = phosphorus pentoxide, P_2O_5, a white amorphous powder. *Phosphoric chloride* = phosphorus pentachloride, PCl_5, a yellowish solid substance. *Phosphoric glass*: see quot. 1807.

1792 TENNANT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 182 When phosphoric acid is combined with calcareous earth, it cannot be decomposed by distillation with charcoal. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 65 Nitrous gas almost always detects some hundredth parts of oxygen contained in the residuum of the phosphoric eudiometer. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 181 At a red heat it assumes the form of a transparent liquid, and when cooled resembles the purest crystal. In this state it is known by the name of phosphoric glass. This glass is merely phosphoric acid totally deprived of water. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 64 Phosphoric anhydride may be readily obtained by burning phosphorus in dry air or oxygen. 1881 LOCKYER in *Nature* 25 Aug. 397 Complex groups..like phosphoric chloride.

†**Phospho·rical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Light-bearing.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Column, Phosphorical column*, a light-house; or a hollow column, built on a rock, ..or other eminence, to serve as a lantern to a port.

Phosphoriferous (fɒsfŏri·fĕrəs), *a. rare.* [f. PHOSPHOR-US + -(I)FEROUS.] Yielding or containing phosphorus.

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1881 *Metal Worl*d No. 12. 186 After the removal of the phosphoriferous cinder, spiegeleisen was..added, in order to reduce any oxide of iron..dissolved in the fluid metal.

Phosphorism (fɒ·sfŏrĭz'm). [a. F. *phosphorisme* (Buffon, *a* 1788): see -ISM.]

†1. = PHOSPHORESCENCE. *Obs.*

1790 *Monthly Rev.* III. 547 (Mem. Phil. Soc., Lausanne) On the Phosphorism of Fossil Substances, excited by Friction. 1792 in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 28 From this time I find nothing relative to the phosphorism of bodies, till the beginning of the sixteenth century.

2. *Path.* A diseased state of the system caused by phosphorus; chronic phosphorus poisoning.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 921 Phosphorus poisoning may be acute or chronic. The latter malady, known as *phosphorism*, is principally met with in those who are engaged in the manufacture of matches. *Ibid.* 924 Children of parents engaged in the manufacture of matches and tainted with phosphorism.

Phosphorist (fɒ·sfŏrist). [ad. Sw. *fosforist*, f. Sw. *fosforos* PHOSPHORUS + -IST: see quot.] One of a school of poetic, idealistic, and romantic Swedish writers at the beginning of the 19th century.

1887 GOSSE in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 757/1 These young men had at first to endure bitter opposition..but they..answered back in their magazines '*Polyfem*' and '*Fosforos*' (1810–13). They were named 'Fosforisterna' (Phosphorists) from the latter. ..Among the Phosphorists, Atterbom was the man of most genius.

Phosphorite (fɒ·sfŏrəit). *Min.* [Named 1796, f. PHOSPHOR-US + -ITE[1].] A name originally applied by Kirwan to APATITE, or native phosphate of lime; now restricted to a non-crystallized variety from Estremadura, Spain, and elsewhere.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* I. 129 1st Family. Phosphorite, Apatite of Werner. 1854 BUSHNAN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Org. Nat.* I. 43 The phosphate of lime exists .. under two forms —namely, apatite and phosphorite. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xi. 196 The system yields..phosphorite containing 45 to 64 per cent phosphate of lime. 1882 *Academy* 27 May 382/1 Mammalian remains found in the phosphorite deposits of Quercy.

Hence **Phosphori·tic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of phosphorite. 1858 in MAYNE.

Phosphorize (fɒ·sfŏrəiz), *v.* [a. F. *phosphoriser* (Lavoisier), f. PHOSPHOR-US: see -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To combine or impregnate with phosphorus; orig. and chiefly in *ppl.a.* **Pho·sphorized.**

1799 SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 143 The luminous appearance .. which Lavoisier supposed to be occasioned by phosphorised hydrogen. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 393 This phosphorized alcohol exhales the odour of phosphureted hydrogen gas. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 185 He has..seen benefit derived from frictions with phosphorized ointment. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 June 7/1, I had just come from the bedside of a girl .. whose breath was phosphorised and so offensive as to prevent her family living in the same room.

2. To make phosphorescent; to cause to phosphoresce. Hence **Pho·sphorizing** *vbl. sb.*

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 59 He did not, like Sterne, bid the 'lights of science' phosphorize corruption. 1895 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 2/3 Experiments to prove the phosphorising of non-phosphorescent materials by immersion in liquid air at low temperature were made in the dark.

Phosphoro-, combining form of PHOSPHORUS, entering into the formation of chemical and other terms: e. g. **Phosphorochalcite** (fɒ·sfŏrəkæ·lsəit) *Min.* [Gr. χαλκ-ός copper], hydrous phosphate of copper, closely related to Dihydrite and Ehlite. **Phosphorogenic** (-dʒe·nik), *a.*, causing phosphorescence; *spec.* applied to those rays of the spectrum which excite phosphorescence in certain objects. **Phosphorograph** (fɒ·sfŏrəgrɑ:f) [-GRAPH], an evanescent picture obtained by projecting a luminous image upon a phosphorescent surface; used in particular to obtain an impression of the invisible rays of the spectrum; hence **Phosphorogra·phic** *a.*; **Phosphoro·graphy**, the process of making phosphorographs.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 569 Pseudomalachite of Hausmann is the earliest of the names of this species, and is as short and as good as the later *Phosphorochalcite of Glocker. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 96 The *phosphorogenic rays of an electric spark..are intercepted by glass. 1863 ATKINSON *Ganot's Physics* VII. iv. 408 The phosphorogenic rays..have the property of rendering certain objects self-luminous in the dark after they have been exposed for some time to the light. 1881 *Smithsonian Inst. Rep.* 368 J. W. Draper has obtained what he calls a *phosphorograph of the solar spectrum, and has compared it with a photograph of the same spectrum. 1886 *Nature* 4 Mar. 431/2 *Phosphorographic studies for the photographic reproduction of the stars. 1886 *Athenæum* 18 Sept. 375/2 Mr. Ch. V. Zenger brought before the Academy of Sciences on August 30th a paper entitled '*Phosphorography applied to the Photography of the Invisible'.

Phosphoroscope (fɒ·sfŏrŏskōup). [-SCOPE.] a. An apparatus for observing and measuring the duration of phosphorescence in such substances as emit light for a very short period; b. A scientific toy consisting of an arrangement of glass tubes containing various phosphorescent substances, each of which glows with a different coloured light.

1860 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) I. 152 An ingenious instrument has been devised by E. Becquerel for the purpose of observing phosphorescence of very brief duration. .. This *phosphoroscope*, as he terms it. 1869 *Academy* 11 Dec. 77/2 M. Becquerel has modified his phosphoroscope in order to examine the phosphorescence caused by rays of various refrangibility. 1881 J. E. H. GORDON *Electr. & Magn.* II. 116 Alumina..glowing with a rich red colour in the phosphoroscope.

Phosphorous (fɒ·sfŏrəs), *a.* [f. L. *phōsphorus* PHOSPHORUS + -OUS; in sense 2, ad. F. *phosphoreux* (*Nomencl. Chimique* 1787): see -OUS c.]

1. = PHOSPHORESCENT *a.*

1777 PENNANT *Zool.* (ed. 4) IV. 50 Their phosphorous quality is well known; nor was it overlooked by the antients. 1883 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 185/2 MM. Edoux and Soulezet collected some of the phosphorous substance.

2. *Chem.* Abounding in phosphorus; *spec.* applied to compounds into which phosphorus enters in its lower valency (trivalent), as opp. to PHOSPHORIC; esp. in *phosphorous acid* = trihydrogen phosphite, H_3PO_3 = $P(OH)_3$, obtained from phosphorus, usually in the form of a thick uncrystallizable syrup, but also in crystalline form.

Phosphorous anhydride = phosphorus trioxide, P_2O_3, a white non-crystalline powder, produced by the slow combustion of phosphorus in the air; *phosphorous chloride* = p. trichloride, PCl_3, a colourless strongly fuming liquid.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 259 All urine contains some animal earth, or lime combined with phosphorous acid. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 440 The spontaneous combustion of phosphorus at the temperature of the atmosphere, forms, in the first instance, phosphorous acid, which contains less oxygen than the phosphoric; but as phosphorous acid acquires an additional quantity of oxygen from the atmosphere, it is speedily converted into the phosphoric. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* XV. 133 Phosphorous Anhydride..forms a white non-crystalline powder which combines with great energy with water, forming thereby phosphorous acid.

‖ **Phosphoruria** (fɒsfŏrĭū·riă). *Path.* [mod. L., f. PHOSPHOR-US + *-uria*, f. Gr. οὖρον urine.] a. = PHOSPHATURIA. b. A morbid condition of the urine, which is phosphorescent on emission.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phosphorūria*,..term for the presence of phosphorus in the urine. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phosphoruria*...1. Photuria. 2. Phosphaturia.

Phosphorus (fɒ·sfŏrəs). Also 7–8 -os. [a. L. *phōsphorus* the morning star (Mart.), a. Gr. φωσφόρος adj. (f. φῶς light + -φόρος bringing); hence as sb. (sc. ἀστήρ) the morning star. Sense 2 was taken independently from the Gr. adj., and thence sense 3.]

I. 1. (with capital P): The morning star: = PHOSPHOR 1. Also *fig.* Now *rare.*

1629 T. ADAMS *Medit. Creed* Wks. (1630) 1209 John Baptist was that Phosphorus or Morning Starre, to signifie the Sunnes approching. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 7 Though it be not the sun, yet it is the Phosphorus to it. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* II. i, He wants nothing but a blue ribbon and a star to make him shine the very phosphorus of our human sphere. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 39 Throughout the whole Protestant Reformation, whereof he [Erasmus] was the brightest Phosphoros. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* III. iii. 290 It [Venus] was known to the ancients by the names of Hesperus and Phosphorus.

2. Any substance or organism that phosphoresces or shines of itself (naturally, or when heated, etc.); *esp.* (in later use) a substance that absorbs sunlight, and shines in the dark. Pl. †**phosphoruses**, †-'s, **phosphori**. Now *rare.*

Baldwin's phosphorus, calcium nitrate that has been strongly heated: discovered by Baldwin in 1674. *Bolognian* or *Bononian phosphorus*, *Montalbano's phosphorus*, barium sulphide or heavy spar from Monte Paterno, which becomes phosphorescent by calcination; its property was discovered in 1602 by Cascíolorus, a shoemaker of Bologna. *Canton's phosphorus*, calcium sulphide that has been strongly heated; its phosphorescence was discovered by Marggraf in 1750, who obtained it by calcining gypsum with combustible matter; Canton prepared it in 1768 by igniting oyster shells with sulphur. *Homberg's phosphorus*, calcium chloride that has been fused; its property was discovered by Homberg in 1693. *Mercurial phosphorus*: see quot. 1710.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* May, Dr. Montalbano .. he who invented or found out the composition of the *lapis illuminabilis*, or phosphorus. He shew'd me their property..being to retain the light of the sun for some competent time, by a kind of imbibition, by a particular way of calcination. 1680 BOYLE *Aerial Noctiluca* Wks. 1772 IV. 380 Phosphoruses may well be distinguished into two sorts; those that may be stiled natural, as glow-worms, some sorts of rotten wood and fishes .. and those that are properly artificial. 1705 HAUKSBEE in *Phil. Trans.* XXIV. 2129 Several Experiments on the Mercurial Phosphorus, made before the Royal Society. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Mercurial Phosphorus*, is a Light arising from the shaking of Mercury in *Vacuo*. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Natural Phosphori* are matters which become luminous at certain times. 1753 — *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., There is a vast variety of *phosphori* in the animal kingdom. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 406 A kind of amethysts, which may be used as a phosphorus, if laid on a hot stove: and I do not question, but that, with a suitable process, a sort of Bononian stone may be made of them. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 396 Phosphori .. may be considered as bodies giving light; though more properly they are those bodies which give a faint light, visible only in the dark. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 52 Bodies, gifted with this property [of absorbing the rays of light in their totality] are called *solar phosphori*. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. iii. 533 When thus reduced to a submuriate, it has the property of shining in the dark, as Homberg first observed: hence it has been called the phosphorus of Homberg. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxviii. (1849) 326 Sulphuret of calcium, known as Canton's phosphorus. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.* etc. II. 139 *Homberg's Phosphorus.* 1898 SIR W. CROOKES *Addr. Brit. Assoc.* 23 The energy thus absorbed reappears in the form of light, and the body is said to phosphoresce...The best known *phosphori* belong to certain well-defined classes, such as the sulphides of the alkaline-earthy metals, and some of the so-called rare earths.

3. *Chem.* One of the non-metallic elements, a yellowish translucent substance resembling wax, widely distributed in nature in combination with other elements; it is extremely inflammable, undergoing slow combustion at ordinary temperatures, and hence appearing luminous in the dark. (Chemical symbol P.)

Accidentally obtained from urine in 1669 by Brandt, an alchemist of Hamburg, in the course of his search for the philosophers' stone. He communicated his discovery and method of obtaining it to the chemist Kunkel; hence the early name *Kunkel's phosphorus*, the substance being classed with the phosphorescent bodies in sense 2. The method of its production was not made public till 1737. About 1750 it began to be named *phosphorus* par excellence.

1680 BOYLE *Aerial Noctiluca* Wks. 1772 IV. 381 This substance [shown by Mr. Daniel Kraft, a German chemist] ..was at least as yielding as bees-wax in summer..On the score of its uninterrupted action, it is called by some in Germany, the constant noctiluca; which title it does not ill deserve, since this phosphorus is much the noblest we have yet seen. 1681 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 9 Concerning the Noctiluca or Phosphoros of Dr. Kunkelius. 1685 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Dec., This matter or phosphorus was made out of human blood and urine, elucidating the vital flame or heate in animal bodys. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chem.* I. 34 From the Marine Acid combined with a Phlogiston results a kind of Sulphur..that..takes fire of itself upon being exposed to the open air. This combination is called English Phosphorus, Phosphorus of Urine, because it is generally prepared from urine, or, only Phosphorus. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 175 In the dark they send forth a kind of shining light resembling that of phosphorus. [1787 DE MORVEAU *Nomencl. Chimique* 131 Nom ancien, *Phosphore de Kunkel*: Nom nouveau *Phosphore*.] 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 173 Sulphur and phosphorus merely attract oxygen; they form in this combination peculiar acids, and thereby disengage..heat and light which appear in the form of flame. 1827 E. TURNER *Elem. Chem.* II. 224 It is remarkable that the slow combustion of phosphorus does not take place in pure oxygen, unless its temperature be about 80° F. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. II. § 2 Phosphorus abounds more in the brain than in any other tissue. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.* etc. II. 890/2 As a result of exposure to heat or light, phosphorus sometimes acquires a red colour, and this red substance is allotropic or amorphous phosphorus. Schrötter made the discovery of this variety of phosphorus in 1848. 1876 BRISTOWE *Theor. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 529 Fatty degeneration..is sometimes observed..in poisoning by phosphorus.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *phosphorus cachexia, liver, matches, poison, poisoning*; in Chem. = of phosphorus, as *phosphorus oxychloride, pentachloride, trichloride, trihydride*; *phosphorus-containing* adj.; **phosphorus-bottle**, †(*a*) a bottle containing phosphorus, used for igniting sulphur matches; (*b*) a bottle containing a small quantity of phosphorus dissolved in olive oil, which emits light on being uncorked in the dark; †**phosphorus box**, a box containing matches tipped with chlorate of potash, with phosphorus on which to ignite them; †**phosphorus-lamp** = *phosphorus-bottle* b; **phosphorus necrosis**, gangrene of some part of the jaw-bone, due to the fumes of phosphorus, a disease affecting persons engaged in the manufacture of lucifer matches; **phosphorus paste**, a paste containing phosphorus, used to kill vermin.

1814 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 324 Brimstoned matches, and *phosphorus boxes were fireworks. 1881 G. W. CABLE *Mme. Delphine* xi. 62 She softly laid the phosphorus-box out of her hands. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 930 So long as profound *phosphorus cachexia remains. 1896 *Ibid.* I. 165 Certain *phosphorus-containing substances in the body. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 118 Acting upon *phosphorus iodide with water. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 396 The typical *phosphorus-liver leads to alimentary glycosuria. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 July 3/3 If the manufacture of yellow *phosphorus matches can be proved to be fatal, nay, even injurious to human life,..then let the Government take action. *Ibid.* 3 June 4/3 Forty-seven cases of *phosphorus necrosis have developed among our workpeople. 1860 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 5) III. 439 *Phosphorus paste, for the destruction of rats and mice. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 227 *Phosphorus Pentachloride or Phosphoric Chloride, is formed when phosphorus is burned in excess of chlorine. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 539 Necrosis of the jaws, as a result of the *phosphorus poison, is now rarely seen. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Mar. 9/2 Death was due to phosphorus poison. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 923 In Pardieu's second form of *phosphorus poisoning the symptoms are referable from the outset to the nervous system. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 225 *Phosphorus Trihydride is analogous in some of its chemical relations to ammoniacal gas.

Phosphosiderite (fɒsfo,si·dĕrəit). *Min.* [Named 1890, f. PHOSPHO- + SIDERITE.] Hydrous ferric phosphate, found in transparent red prismatic crystals.

1890 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XL. 336 Phosphosiderite ..is orthorhombic and occurs in prismatic crystals.

Phosphuranylite (fɒsfiurə·nilait). *Min.* [f. PHOSPH(O- + URANYL + -ITE.] Hydrous phosphate of uranium, occurring as a yellow pulverulent incrustation.

1879 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XVIII. 153 A new species

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called by the describer phosphuranylite. 1892 DANA *Min.* 859 Phosphuranylite..occurs as a pulverulent incrustation.

†**Pho·sphure.** *Chem. Obs.* Also 8 **phosphur.** [a. F. *phosphure* (*Nomencl. Chimique* 1787), f. PHOSPH(O-: see -URE.] = PHOSPHIDE: cf. next.

[1787 DE MORVEAU, etc. *Nomencl. Chimique* 205 Phosphure, *Phosphoretum*: combinaison de phosphore non oxigéné, avec différentes bases.] 1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 304 This compound..some of my chemical friends have called fulminating hepar of phosphorus...In the new system of chemistry it will be called *phosphur of lime.* 1799 W. CLAYFIELD in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 438 Both barytes and strontian combine with phosphorus and exhibit similar appearances to the phosphure of lime. 1801 *Monthly Rev.* XXXV. 527 Bertrand Pelletier..made several experiments on metallic phosphures.

†**Phosphuret** (fɒ·sfiŭret). *Chem. Obs.* Also -oret. [ad. mod.L. *phosphorētum*; altered to *phosphuret* after F. *phosphure*: see prec. and -URET.] = PHOSPHIDE.

1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Phosphurets*.., combinations of phosphorus, not oxygenated, with different bases, as *phosphuret of copper, phosphuret of iron*, &c. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 49 Phosphuret of cadmium has a grey colour and a feeble metallic lustre. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phosphoret*, old term for *Phosphide*.

Phosphuretted, -eted (fɒ·sfiŭretĕd), *a. Chem.* Also **phosphor-**. [f. prec. + -ED.] Combined chemically with phosphorus.

Phosphuretted hydrogen = PHOSPHINE, phosphorus trihydride, PH_3, a poisonous gas of disgusting smell, produced by the decomposition of animal substances. When arising from water, it contains traces of the vapour of a liquid hydride, and is then spontaneously inflammable, giving rise (it is believed) to the phenomenon known as *ignis fatuus* or *Will o' the wisp*.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 41 Phosphureted hydrogen gas is emitted, which takes fire as soon as it comes to the surface of the water. 1808 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (ed. 5) 205 Phosphuretted hydrogen gas. 1826 — *Elem. Chem.* II. 510 No mixture..of oxygen, nitrous oxide, or chlorine with phosphureted hydrogen. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 32 During the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances, they enter into combination with hydrogen, forming sulphuretted and phosphuretted hydrogen.

β. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 200 Spontaneously inflammable phosphoretted hydrogen. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* ii. 28 These tissues..are composed, in the main, of water, of phosphoretted fats, and of protein compounds.

‖ **Phosphu·ria.** *Path.* = PHOSPHORURIA.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phosphuria*, see *Phosphoruria*. 1885 W. H. DICKINSON *Renal & Urinary Affect.* III. xxi. 1233 (Running title) Phosphuria.

Phosphyl (fɒ·sfil). *Chem.* [f. PHOSPH- + -YL.] The univalent radical PO_3.

1898 G. MCGOWAN tr. *Meyer's Hist. Chem.* 462 Organic compounds containing the group phosphyl (PO_2) were also prepared a few years ago.

Phossy (fɒ·si), *a. colloq.* Also **fossy.** [f. PHOS, colloq. abbreviation of *phosphorus* + -Y.] Characterized or affected by the presence of phosphorus; in **phossy jaw**, the popular name of the disease phosphorus necrosis of the jaw.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Apr. 2/3 The public knows nothing of the 'fossy jaw' which is one of the familiar dangers of life to the East-end match girl. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 1 Apr. 706/1 The match girls' 'leprosy' and phossy jaw demand our attention. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 928 The work people suffer from necrosis of the bone, sometimes called in this country 'phossy jaw' and in France 'mal chimique'...The 'mixers' and 'dippers' are particularly liable to suffer from 'phossy jaw'.

‖ **Phota.** *Obs.* Also 7 **foota.** [a. Pers. فوطه *fūtah* loin-band, bathing-cloth.] An East Indian fabric, included in lists of piece-goods; cf. LUNGI.

1616 B. FARIE *Let.* in *E. Ind. Comp. Rec.* (1900) IV. 306 If you have..lunges and footaes..ship them away for this place [Ayuthia (Siam)]. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6388/2 The following Goods, viz...Herba Taffaties,..Photaes. 1813 MILBURN *Orient. Comm.* II. xxi. 221 Piece goods form the staple commodity of Bengal...The following are the kinds imported...Percaulahs, Photaes, Pulicat handkerchiefs.

-Photal (fōu·tăl), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. φῶς, φωτ- light + -AL.] = PHOTIC.

1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iii. (1884) 121 Physical forces—gravitation, cohesion, molecular vibration, photal vibration, and so forth.

Photelectric: see PHOTO-ELECTRIC.

Photic (fōu·tik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. φῶς, φωτ- light + -IC.] Pertaining or relating to light (in quot. applied to a supposed 'fluid' constituting the matter of light; cf. *electric fluid*). So †**Pho·ticated** *a. Obs.*, ? impregnated with 'photic fluid'; **Pho·tics** *sb. pl.*, (*a*) the science of light and its intrinsic properties (sometimes used instead of *optics*, which properly denotes the science of sight); (*b*) see quot. 1875.

1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVIII. 47 The photic fluid may be regarded as the base of all other traversing fluids. *Ibid.* 6 The photicated ether..I presume to pervade all nature. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Photica*, term for the doctrine of the nature and appearance of light: photics. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Photics*...the term originated in the United States Patent Office, and is there applied to that class of mechanical inventions embracing lamps, gas-light arrangements, and illuminating apparatus generally.

Photinian (fōti·niăn), *a.* and *sb. Ch. Hist.* [ad. late L. *Phōtiniāni* (pl.), Isidore 5th c., f. *Phōtīnus*, in Gr. Φωτεινός, a man's name (from φωτεινός shining, bright, luminous).] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Photinus, Bishop of Sirmium, who held that Jesus Christ was not essentially divine, but became so by a divine emanation which descended upon him: his doctrines were condemned by various councils between 336 and 351. **b.** *sb.* A follower of Photinus.

1648 OWEN *Toleration* Wks. 1851 VIII. 179 [Grotianus] granted liberty to all sects but Manichees, Photinians and Eunomians. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 9 A celebrated Writer abroad, has openly espoused this Photinian Notion. 1853 M. KELLY tr. *Gosselin's Power Pope in Mid. Ages* I. 79 In this edict he condemns by name the Photinians, Arians, and Eunomians. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* vi. (1889) 82 It was becoming more and more alienated from the West by the Photinian schism. 1884 EDNA LYALL *We Two* xxiv, A few years ago he was an atheist, now he's a mere Photinian.

Hence **Photi·nianism,** the doctrine or heresy of the Photinians.

1655 OWEN *Vind. Evang.* Wks. (1853) XII. 8 Of the Socinian religion there are two main parts: the first is Photinianism, the latter Pelagianism. 1865 *Union Rev.* III. 440 Socinus, the reviver of a modified Arianism or rather Photinianism in the West.

Photism (fōu·tiz'm). *Psychics.* [ad. Gr. φωτισμός illumination, f. φωτίζειν to shine, illuminate, f. φῶς, φωτ- light.] A hallucinatory sensation or vision of light.

1902 *Athenæum* 19 July 82/3 The alleged accompanying vision of a great light, a 'photism' Mr. James calls the phenomenon. 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Hum. Personality* I. Gloss. s. v. *Secondary Sensations*, With some persons every sensation of one type is accompanied by a sensation of another type; as, for instance, a special sound may be accompanied by a special sensation of colour or light (*chromatisms* or *photisms*). 1903 A. LANG *Valet's Trag.* 205 Her [Jeanne d' Arc's] thoughts..presented themselves in visual forms..attended by an hallucinatory brightness of light (a 'photism').

Photi·stic, *a. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. φωτιστικ-ός enlightening, f. φωτιστής an enlightener, f. φωτίζειν: see prec.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of illumination.

1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* II. II. i. 356 When, from the dull sense..the photistic thrill disengages itself as something different from the rest, it will not be denied that this is a perceptive gain, i.e. an accession not only to the creature's sensory store, but to his life-relations with reality.

Photo (fōu·to).

1. Colloquial abbreviation of PHOTOGRAPH.

A. *sb.*

1870 Miss BRIDGMAN *Ro. Lynne* II. x. 215, I should like her photo. 1877 PRINCESS ALICE in *Mem.* (1884) 357, I send you the last photos done of the children. 1893 ROMANES in *Life* 313 The photos..make me realise what splendid work the buildings are.

Comb. 1879 Mrs. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 27 Odds and ends in the way of photo-stands [etc.]. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 5 Sept., Fancy leather and photo-frame work.

B. *vb.*

1870 CARLYLE *Let. Anderson* 20 Mar., No mask that has it not..can be accepted to engrave from or be thought worth photoing. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* xviii. 201 We had no objection to being photo'd full-length.

2. Colloquial (technical) abbreviation for PHOTOGRAPHIC: see also PHOTO- 2.

1889 *Nature* 31 Oct. 647/2 Corrected for photo work. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 271, I have written so often to the various year books and photo papers on this subject.

Photo- (fōto), before a vowel properly **phot-** (but often in full form *photo-* in Eng. compounds), repr. Gr. φωτο-, combining form of φῶς, φωτ- light.

1. Words in which *photo-* simply denotes 'light'.

Photo-esthe·tic *a.* [see ÆSTHETIC], perceptive of light. ‖ **Photobacte·rium,** a phosphorescent bacterium. **Photobiotic** (-bəi,ɒ·tik) *a.* [see BIOTIC], *Bot.*, 'living in the light; an epithet for certain vegetable cells' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Photoderma·tic** *a.* [Gr. δέρμα skin], having a skin sensitive to light. **Pho·todrome** [Gr. -δρομος -running, -runner, f. δρόμος running], an instrument for producing optical effects by flashes of light thrown upon revolving disks bearing figures or devices (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Supp. 1884). **Pho·todyna·mic, -dyna·mical** *adjs.* [see DYNAMIC], pertaining or relating to the energy of light; so **Pho·todyna·mics,** that part of physics which deals with the energy of light, esp. in relation to growth or movement in plants. **Photo-epinasty** *Bot.*, 'epinasty consequent upon exposure to bright light' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Pho·to-epina·stic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of photo-epinasty; **Pho·to-epina·stically** *adv.* **Pho·to-equili·brium,** state of equilibrium in regard to the vibrations of light. **Photo-hyponasty** *Bot.*, 'hyponasty consequent upon exposure to intense light following upon an arrest of growth' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Pho·to-hypona·stic** *a.*, **Pho·to-hypona·stically** *adv.* ‖ **Photolysis** (fɒtɒ·lisis) *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. λύσις loosening: cf. *electrolysis*], general term for the movements of protoplasm (esp. that containing chlorophyll-granules) under the influence of light, distinguished as APOSTROPHE and EPISTROPHE. **Pho·tomagne·tic** *a.*, applied to certain rays of the spectrum having, or supposed to have, a magnetic influence; so **Photoma·gnetism,** photomagnetic property or character; that branch of physics which deals with the relations between light and magnetism. **Photo·pathy** [Gr. -πάθεια, πάθος suffering], the behaviour of an organism towards light, in moving towards or away from an illuminated region; hence **Photopa·thic** *a.* **Photoperi·meter** = PERIMETER 2. **Pho·tophil** *a.* [-PHIL], loving light, tending towards a lighted region. **Photophob, -e** *a.* [-PHOBE], having an aversion to light, given to retreating into the darkness. **Pho·tophosphore·scent** *a.*, 'becoming phosphorescent from the action of light' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Photophy·sical** *a.*, belonging to the physical effect of light (opp. to PHOTOCHEMICAL). **Pho·topile,** an apparatus, resembling a thermopile, sensitive to light, as the sensitive selenium cells in the receiver of a photophone. **Pho·topolari·meter,** a special form of polarimeter invented by Cornu in 1885. ‖ **Pho·topsia, pho·topsy** [Gr. ὄψις vision], 'a subjective sensation of light' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Pho·totacho·meter** (-tăkɒ·mĭtəɹ) [Gr. τάχος swiftness, ταχύς swift: see -METER], an apparatus for determining the velocity of light; so **Pho·totachome·tric, -ical** (also -tachy-) *adjs.*, relating to the measurement of the velocity of light; **Pho·totacho·metry,** the measurement of the velocity of light. **Pho·totele·graphy,** 'electric reproduction of pictures, writings, etc., at a distance; telephotography' (Funk *Stand. Dict.*). **Photote·lephone** = PHOTOPHONE. **Pho·totherapeu·tic** *a.* [see THERAPEUTIC], pertaining to **Pho·totherapeu·tics** or **Photothe·rapy,** a system of treatment of certain skin diseases by exposure to particular light-rays, introduced by N. R. Finsen of Copenhagen. **Photothe·rmic** *a.* [Gr. θέρμος heat], pertaining to the heating effect of light-rays. **Pho·tovolta·ic** *a.*, relating to a voltaic current as affected by light.

1880 ALLMAN in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc., Zool.* XV. 137 Ascribing to the marginal bodies of the Hydroid Medusae a *photo-aesthetic function. 1900 *Lancet* 13 Oct. 1087/1 The peculiar greenish glow seen upon stale haddocks and other sea fishes is produced by this remarkable *photobacterium...By protracted exposure they [photobacteria] may be photographed by their own light. 1889 *Nature* 15 Aug. 384/2 Although these mollusks possess no eyes, they display extreme sensibility to light...It also appears that the *photodermatic (receptive) function is stimulated by luminous vibrations from without. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Photodynamic*, belonging to the energy of light-rays. 1890 GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr. *Sachs' Hist. Bot.* III. iii. 535 The movements of swarm-spores..must be ranked with these *photodynamical phenomena. *Ibid.* 554 [Normal growth and the movements of protoplasm] two phenomena which also fall within the province of *photodynamics. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Photo-epinastic*. ..**Photo-epinastically*. ..**Photo-epinasty*. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 948/2 **Photomagnetic*. 1864 WEBSTER, **Photomagnetism*, the relation of magnetism to light. *Faraday*. 1897 C. B. DAVENPORT *Exper. Morphol.* I. 185 A phototactic or *photopathic response has not hitherto been certainly observed in this group. 1897 *Ibid.* 180 Control of the Direction of Locomotion by Light—Phototaxis and *Photopathy. [*Note.*] The second includes the wandering of organisms into a more or less intensely illuminated region. *Ibid.* 181 According as the migration is towards or from the more intensely illuminated area, we can distinguish positive (+) and negative (−) photopathy; and correspondingly we..speak of the organisms themselves as *photophil or *photophob. In this nomenclature I follow Graber. *Ibid.* 194 Among Echinodermata, Asteracanthion rubens..appears to be photophil, and Asterina gibbosa..to be photophob. 1888 MELDOLA *Chem. Photogr.* i. (1889) 8 *Photo-physical changes requiring more or less time for their completion. 1889 *Athenæum* 26 Oct. 562/3 The author discriminates between photo-physical changes, that is, those in which the chemical composition of the substance exposed to light is in no way altered, and photo-chemical changes. 1884 C. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 180/1 The resistance of the whole *photopile is reduced to a minimum. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Supp. 675 (title of Fig. 1908) Bell's Photopile of Receiver. 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Photopsia*. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 649/1 Photopsy. 1889 *Lancet* 28 Dec. 1331/1 In the optic nerve these conditions cause photopsia or flashes of light, flames, sparks, and stars. 1886 *Athenæum* 3 July 21/1 An account of Prof. Newcomb's determination..of the velocity of light. The apparatus employed, to which the name of '*phototachometer' was given. 1888 HARKNESS in *Nature* 30 Nov. 117/2 The solar parallax..cannot be regarded as exactly known until the results obtained from trigonometrical,..and *phototachymetrical methods are in perfect harmony. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 26 Sept. 5/5 Further experiments in *phototherapeutics dealt with the bactericidal effects of concentrated violet rays in cases of lupus. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 796 The latest addition to our practical resources is the '*phototherapy' of Finsen of Copenhagen. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 June 9/1 The new cure of lupus by phototherapy has been most successful. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 359 The *photothermic energy in the luminous spectrum.

2. Words in which *photo-* indicates connexion with photography, or some photographic process; being sometimes (esp. in *nonce-wds.*) practically equivalent to PHOTOGRAPHIC, as in *photo-chart, -cyclist, -equipment, -miniature, -process, -revolver, -survey, -tracing, -transfer.*

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Photo-a'quatint: see quots. **Pho:to-biblio'graphy**, description of books by the aid of photography. **Pho:to-cera'mic** *a.*, ceramic (work) decorated by photographic processes; also as *sb.* (*pl.*); hence **Photo-ce'ramist**, an artist in photoceramic work. **Photo-co'llotype**: see quot. **Photocray'on** *a.*, produced by a photographic process giving the effect of crayons, or by crayon-work on a photographic groundwork: see quot. **Pho:to-ele'ctrotype**: see quot.; so **Pho:to-ele'ctrotyping**. **Photo-e'tch** *v. trans.*, to etch by a photographic process, as in photogravure; so **Photo-e'tching**. **Photo-fi'ligrane**: see quot. **Photoga'stroscope**, 'an arrangement for photographing the inside of the stomach' (Woodbury *Encycl. Phot.* 1892). **Photoge'latin** *a.*, applied to any photographic process in which gelatin is used. **Photogra'photype**, a method of producing blocks for letter-press printing by the aid of photography and electrotyping. **Photo-hy'alotype** = HYALOTYPE. **Pho:to-i'nk** *a.*, produced by photography so as to be printed in ink. **Pho:to-inta'glio** (-a'lĭo), a design in intaglio produced by a photographic process; also *attrib.* **Photo-li'thotype**, a picture produced by photolithography. **Photo-ma'pping**, the mapping (of the stars, etc.) by photography; so **Photo-ma'pper**, an instrument for this. **Pho:to-meta'llograph**, a photozincograph or analogous engraving; so **Pho:to-metallo'graphy**. **Photome'zzotype** (also abbrev. photo-mezzo), a photomechanical printing process similar to collotype; a print produced by this. **Photo-ne'phograph** [Gr. *νέφος* cloud: see -GRAPH], an apparatus for taking a succession of simultaneous photographs of a cloud from two points at some distance apart, in order to ascertain the height and movement of the cloud; also called **Photo-ne'phoscope**. **Pho:to-papy'rograph**, a plate or print made by **Pho:to-papyro'graphy**, a modification of photolithography, in which paper is used as the support, instead of a stone or a metal plate. **Pho'tophane**: see quot. **Pho:to-pri'nt**, a print produced by a photo-mechanical process; so **Pho:to-pri'nting**. **Pho:to-relie'f**, an image in relief produced by a photographic process; also *attrib.* **Photo-ro'cket**: see quot. **Photo-scu'lpture** *sb.*, a process in which the subject is photographed simultaneously from a number of different points of view all round, and the photographs are used to trace successive outlines on a block of modelling clay, which is afterwards finished by hand; hence **Photo-scu'lptural** *a.*, pertaining to or produced by photo-sculpture; **Photo-scu'lpture** *v. trans.*, to produce by photo-sculpture. **Pho:to-spectro'scopy**, the application of photography to spectroscopy; so **Pho:to-spectrosco'pic** *a.*, pertaining to photo-spectroscopy. **Photo-te'lescope**, a telescope with photographic apparatus, used for photographing stars or other heavenly bodies. **Pho:to-theo'dolite**, an instrument for the performance of triangulation by means of photographs. **Pho'to-tint**, a photo-mechanical printing process similar to collotype, used *c*1875 (Woodbury *Encycl. Phot.*). **Photo-vi'trotype** [L. *vitrum* glass: see TYPE], a photograph printed on glass. **Photo-xylography** (-zəilɒ'grăfi) [XYLOGRAPHY], a process of employing photography in the preparation of wood blocks for printing from.

1892 WOODBURY *Encycl. Phot.* 503 **Photo-Aquatint*, a process for printing pictures from intaglio copperplates. 1897 *Daily News* 4 Oct. 6/4 The bichromate process, to which has been given the name 'Photo-Aquatint' because there is practically nothing used but pure water-colour fixed by the effect of light acting through a negative. 1878 H. STEVENS (*title*) *Photo-Bibliography, or a Word on Printed Card Catalogues of Old, Rare, Beautiful and Costly Books, etc., with reduced facsimiles of some famous Works issued during the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. 1891 *Athenæum* 10 Jan. 53/2 The subject of photo-bibliography was one of his [H. Stevens's] pet hobbies. 1895 *Daily News* 9 May 3/6 The Princess of Wales has consented to lend her Collection of *Photo-Ceramics to the Exhibition of Photography. 1894 *Amer. Ann. Photog.* 143 A *photo-ceramist of no ordinary merit. 1894 *Athenæum* 4 Aug. 165/3 Comparing the present *photo-charts [of stars] with others obtained by the same processes after the lapse of several years. 1881 ABNEY *Photogr.* 186 By a *photo-collotype process is meant a 'surface printing' process, by which prints are obtained from the surface of a film of gelatine, or other kindred substance. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 270/1 *Photo-Crayon Portraits. 1892 WOODBURY *Encycl. Phot.* 503 *Photo Crayon Process*, a photographic transparency on glass..[was] afterwards backed up with white paper, on which a number of lines, hatchings, or stippling were lithographed, giving the portrait the appearance of a crayon work. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 July 8/1 A *photo-decorated tile company in Staffordshire. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Photo-electrotype*, a process in which a photographic picture is produced in relief so as to afford, by electro-deposition, a matrix for a cast, from which impressions in ink may be obtained. 1865 in *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Photogr.* (1872) 118 An improved *photo-electrotyping process. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 427 A dozen African explorers could be fitted out with the now indispensable *photo-equipment. 1889 *Photo-etch [see PHOTO-ENGRAVING]. 1900 *Athenæum* 21 July 92/1 The plates..have been photo-etched from the author's drawings. 1896 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 3/5 A skilful *photo-etching ..after the picture of 'The Ferry'. 1883 *Athenæum* 27 Jan. 124/2 A new process..named '*photo-filigrane', for producing the water-mark in paper by a photographic process. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Photo-gelatine Process*, one in which gelatine, prepared chemically, usually by the bichromate of potash, is made to receive a photographic image. 1874 (*title*) Specimens of *Photo-Graphotype Engraving. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Photo hyalotype*. 1888 *Athenæum* 14 July 69 Reproduced, with no remarkable success, by the *photo-ink process. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Photo-intaglio Engraving*, a process in which, by photographic means, lines are etched in a plate to be subsequently filled with ink and printed by the copperplate printing-press. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 181 An early photo-intaglio process. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Feb. 243/1 A process well worth attention..its result may be called a *Photo-litho-type. 1870 H. M. PARKHURST *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II. XLIX. 38 The motion of the diaphragm may be produced..by the star-key of my star-mapper; and this constitutes the *Photo-mapper. *Ibid.* 39 In *photo-mapping I place the prism always in the meridian. 1899 *Daily News* 6 June 8/4 The photo-mapping of the heavens by the Astrographic Equatorial. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Photo-metallograph*, see *Photo-zincograph*. 1899 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Feb. 242/2 *Photo-metallography. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 6/2 A *photomezzotype of Mrs. General Booth. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 428 That perfected form of collotype which the company has christened 'photomezzotype'. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 13 July 34/1 The .. photomezzotype plates give us pictures of the Great Barrier Reef .. of the greatest beauty. 1890 *Athenæum* 29 Mar. 408/2 Reference was..made to Mr. J. B. Jordan's form of sunshine recorder, and to Capt. Abney's *photo-nephograph. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. XIV. 53 Plans reduced by photography, photozincographs, and *photopapyrographs. 1862 SCOTT & JAMES *Photo-zincography* Pref. 6 The discovery of the art of *Photo-papyrography was the result of an accident. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 427 *Photophane is a photo-mechanical process allied (but superior) to collotype. 1888 LD. R. GOWER (*title*) 'Bric-a-brac', or some *Photoprints illustrating Art Objects at Gower Lodge, Windsor. 1889 *Athenæum* 20 July 91/2 The book is embellished with six photoprint illustrations. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Supp., **Photo-printing Process*. 1875 *Ibid.*, **Photo-processes*. 1897 *Daily News* 1 Apr. 5/4 Photo-process classes for the instruction of all comers actually engaged in any branch of the photo-mechanical, photographic, designing, lithographic, engraving, and printing crafts. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* XV. 230 The Production of *Photo-Reliefs. 1881 ABNEY *Photogr.* XXVII. 186 Mr. Dallas..has produced photo-relief blocks for the reproduction of half-tone prints. 1892 WOODBURY *Encycl. Phot.* 538 The Woodbury process is often termed a photo-relief one. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 10/1 Instantaneous photographs of Russian life, taken by the *photo-revolver invented by K. Brandil, photographer to the Warsaw Imperial University. 1889 *Ibid.* 11 Jan. 6/2 A curious photographic apparatus, in which a camera is raised by a rocket and lowered by a parachute...For securing bird's-eye views the *photo-rocket offers several important advantages over balloon photography. 1883 *Ibid.* 6 Dec. 5/1 Comparing some of the originals with the *photosculptural copies. 1863 in *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Photogr.* (1872) 70 [This invention (of François Willèms) relates to] *photo-sculpture. 1864 *Round Table* 18 June 12/2 Busts and figures in clay, modeled by a new process called Photosculpture, exhibiting a new and charming development of heliographic art. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* XV. 231 This photo-sculpture, as it is called, can only be carried out imperfectly. 1881 ABNEY *Photogr.* 282 The spectroscope and camera are rigidly connected one with another... This completes the *photo-spectroscopic arrangement. *Ibid.* 263 *Photo-spectroscopy ..has two aspects: in one it is the study as to the sensitiveness of compounds to the influence of different portions of the spectrum; in the other, the study of the spectrum itself. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 236 Join a society which has undertaken the '*photo-survey' of its district, and do your part. 1893 FICHEL in *Chautauquan* XIII. 318 The photo-connecting lens of 33 inch diameter being placed over the 36 inch telescope, thus turning it into a *phototelescope. 1894 *Athenæum* 10 Feb. 183/2 The Compton 8-inch photo-telescope has been used for photographing stars suspected of variation. 1892 *Ibid.* 5 Mar. 311/3 A *photo-theodolite, an instrument equally well adapted for geodetic and astronomical measurements, and invaluable for taking panoramic views of mountain regions. 1892 WOODBURY *Encycl. Phot.* 531 A little *photo-transfer ink is mixed with turpentine. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Photo-vitrotype*. 1865 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 510/1 **Photo-Xylography*, is the application of photography to wood-engraving.

3. Prefixed to the names of chemical salts, etc., and of chemical processes, to express the effect of light in changing the molecular constitution of the salt, etc. (by virtue of which it is capable of being employed in photography). Thus: **Pho:to-sa'lt**, a general term for any salt so modified by light; so **photo-bromide, photo-chloride, photo-iodide; photo-sulphate**, etc. **Pho:to-decomposi'tion**, decomposition due to the action of light; so **photo-oxida'tion, photo-redu'ction**, etc.

1887 CAREY LEA in *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* 352 As these substances have been hitherto seen only in the impure form in which they are produced by the continued action of light on the normal salts, it might be convenient to call them photosalts, photochloride, photobromide, and photoiodide, instead of red or coloured chloride, etc. 1888 MELDOLA *Chem. Photogr.* (1889) 24 Photo-reduction may mean either a liberation of oxygen or of some other negative element, such as chlorine. *Ibid.* 52 It is known that moisture accelerates the photo-decomposition. *Ibid.* 269 The photo-oxidation of lead compounds, of mercurous oxide,..and of sulphides, proceeds more rapidly in the red than in the violet rays. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 395 Photo-sulphate of iron solution was for a long time the only developer used.

Photo-æsthetic to **-biotic**: see PHOTO- 1.

Photochemical (fōu:tɒ,ke'mikăl), *a.* [f. PHOTO- + CHEMICAL.] Of or pertaining to the chemical action of light.

1859 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Feb. 242/1 The use of that bichromate of potassium to which we alluded before as the foundation of so many of these ingenious combinations of photochemical changes and mechanical inventions. 1888 MELDOLA *Chem. Photogr.* i. (1889) 7 By a photo-chemical action must be understood a chemical change produced by the action of light.

Hence **Photoche'mically** *adv.* So also **Photoche'mist**, one versed in photochemistry; **Photoche'mistry**, that part of chemistry which deals with the chemical action of light.

1867 M. CAREY LEA in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. 2. XLIV. 71 The nature of the action of light upon iodid of silver,.. the most important..of all the facts of photochemistry. 1898 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 5/6 It works photo-chemically.

Photo-chloride: see PHOTO- 3.

Photochromatic (fōu:tɒ,krɒme'tik), *a.* [f. PHOTO- + CHROMATIC.] Of or pertaining to the chromatic or colouring action of light; pertaining to or produced by photochromy.

1888 MELDOLA *Chem. Photogr.* viii. (1889) 322 Other investigators..have confirmed the general result that silver chloride can be made susceptible of *photochromatic impressions. *Ibid.* 324 The photochromatic property apparently belongs to the reduction product, which we now have good reasons for believing to be an oxychloride.

So **Pho'tochrome**, name for a coloured photograph; **Pho:tochromo'graphy**, a method of colouring photographs, or of producing photochromes; **Pho:to-chromoli'thograph**, a chromolithograph in the production of which photographic processes have been used; **Photochro'moscope**, an optical apparatus by which photographic or stereoscopic views are exhibited in their natural colours; **Photo-chro'motype** *sb.*, a picture in colours printed from plates prepared by a photo-relief process; also = *photo-chromotypy*; whence **Photo-chro'motype** *v. trans.*, to reproduce in photo-chromotype; **Photo-chro'motypy**, the art or process of producing pictures in this way; **Pho'tochromy**, (*a*) the art or process of colouring photographs; (*b*) the art of photographing objects in their natural colours; colour-photography.

1880 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 Jan. 82/1 The new invention of *photo-chrome will cause a revolution in the art of portrait-taking. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Jan. 3/1 Judging by a series of photochroms sent to us..it is now possible to reproduce, photographically, all the most striking tints in a landscape. 18.. M.C.C. *Photo-Chromography* 4 *Photo-Chromography .. will .. maintain the foremost place amongst the various modes of painting photographs. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 14 Jan. 428/2 Mr. Griggs has..applied photo-lithography successfully to the production of *photo-chromolithographs. 1881 *Eng. Mechanic* 27 May 294/3 Five-guinea *Photochromoscope,..adds Nature's beauteous tints to any glass transparency. 1893 *Brit. Journ. Photogr.* XL. 798 Which could be used like the stereoscope or the photo-chromoscope. 1895 *Current Hist.* (Buffalo) V. 963 By means of an instrument to which has been given the name 'photochromoscope', a stereoscopic effect is produced in which the original tints stand out faithfully. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* 24 July 49/3 [They] produce by a new process colored prints, so-called '*photo-chromotypes', which are made in the printing press. 1896 *Idler* Mar. 239/1 A design for a Christmas annual, which is to be reproduced in 'photochromotype'. 1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XLI. 53 *Photo-chromotypy is in its experimental stage, but no doubt there is a great future before it. 1888 MELDOLA *Chem. Photogr.* (1889) 326 To deal with the chemical principles of *photochromy. 1891 *Daily News* 15 May 7/1 An exhibition illustrative of photochromy, or the science of producing colour in combination with photography.

Photochronograph (fōu:tɒ,krɒ'nɒgrɑf). [f. PHOTO- + CHRONOGRAPH, or (in a.) from the Gr. elements of this.] **a.** An instrument for taking a series of instantaneous photographs at regular short intervals of time; also, each of the photographs so taken. **b.** An instrument by which a beam of light is caused to produce a photographic image at some precise instant of time, e. g. so as to show the exact time at which a star crosses the meridian. So **Pho:tochronogra'phic** *a.*, pertaining to photochronography; **Pho:tochronogra'phically** *adv.*, by means of photochronography; **Pho:tochronography** (-krɒnɒ'grăfi), the art or process of taking instantaneous photographs at regular intervals (see a. above).

1887 *Nature* 15 Sept. 480/1 Photochronography applied to the dynamic problem of the flight of birds, by M. Marey. *Ibid.*, On the photochronograph are measured all the displacements of the mass of the bird on the wing, together with the velocity of these movements. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 13 July 6/3 The photo-chronograph..causes a star to record the time of its own transit across the meridian. 1892 *Ibid.* 14 Oct. 5/1 The Jesuit Father Fargis,..the inventor of the photochronograph for measuring star transits. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 May 6/2 At the receiving end the polarising photo-chronograph of Lieutenant Squier and Professor Crehore completes the work, allowing a beam of light to register itself on a rapidly revolving sensitive plate.

Photo-collotype to **-dynamics**: see PHOTO-.

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Pho·to-ele·ctric, *a.* Also **photelectric.** [f. PHOTO- + ELECTRIC.] †**a.** = PHOTO-GALVANIC. *Obs.* **b.** Pertaining to, furnishing, or employing electric light. **c.** Of or pertaining to photo-electricity (see below); producing an electric effect by means of light. **d.** Used for taking photographs by electric light.

a. 1863 *Boston Commw.* (U.S.) 30 Oct., A specimen of what is called the 'Photelectric engraving', according to a new art called 'the Dallas process'. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 14 Mar. 3/7 The early photo-electric engravings by the Pretsch process are not half a century old.

b. 1863 ATKINSON *Gavarret's Physics* VII. v. 441 Photoelectric Microscope. This is nothing more than the solar microscope, ..illuminated by the electric light. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1679/1 *Photo-electric Lamp*, a name for the electric lamp.

c. 1880 *Athenæum* 20 Nov. 679/1 Prof. Minchin showed by experiment the photo-electric current set up by a beam of light falling on a sheet of tinfoil immersed in a solution of acid carbonate of calcium. 1903 A. R. WALLACE *Man's Place in Universe* 290 Experiments on the Electrical Measurement of Starlight by means of a photo-electric cell.

So **Pho·to-ele·ctrical** *a.* = *photo-electric* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **Pho·to-electri·city,** electricity generated or affected by light.

1877 *Nature* 25 Oct. 558/2 Some interesting experiments on the photo-electricity of fluorspar.

Photo-electrotype: see PHOTO- 2.

Pho·to-engra·ving. [f. PHOTO- + ENGRAVING.] A common name for processes in which, by the action of photography, a matrix is obtained from which prints in ink can be taken; also, a print or engraving so made. (Usually restricted to those cases in which the matrix is in relief, as distinguished from PHOTOGRAVURE, in which it is usually in intaglio.) Also *attrib.* So **Photo-engra·ve** *v. trans.*; **Photo-engra·ver,** one who practises photo-engraving.

1872 *Nature* 8 Feb. v. 285/2 Some results of early photo-engraving. 1881 *Times* 4 Jan. 3/6 The very first true photographic process discovered by Niépce .. is again practised for photo-engraving. 1881 *Athenæum* 19 Mar. 401/3 A photo-engraving..enlarged from a photograph.., which is a fine example of photo-engraving. 1889 *MacKellar's Amer. Printer* (ed. 17) 37 Three distinct methods of photo-engraving are employed in the United States; namely, swelled gelatine, photo-etching, and wash-out. 1892 WOODBURY *Encycl. Phot.* 506 Producing photo-engraved plates by the bitumen process. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 24 Mar. 3/4 Her drawings should give the photo-engraver no trouble.

Photo-epinastic to **-filigrane**: see PHOTO- 1, 2.

Pho·to-galva·nic, *a.* [f. PHOTO- 2 + GALVANIC.] = PHOTO-GALVANOGRAPHIC; cf. PHOTO-ELECTRIC a.

1852 JOUBERT in *Journal Soc. Arts* 26 Nov. in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) I. 241/1 This process will be found extremely valuable..for photogalvanic plates.

Pho·to-galvano·graphy. [f. PHOTO- 2 + GALVANOGRAPHY.] A process of obtaining from a positive photograph on glass or paper, or a drawing on translucent paper, by means of a gutta-percha impression from a relief negative in bichromated gelatine, an electrotype plate capable of being used as in copper-plate printing.

See *The Engineer* 25 Apr. 1856, 227; *Art Jrnl.* VIII. 215. The name was given by Mr. D. C. Dallas, by whom the process, invented by Mr. Paul Pretsch of Vienna, was perfected in 1855.

Hence **Pho·to-galva·nograph,** a print thus formed; **Pho·to-galvanogra·phic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or produced by photo-galvanography.

1855 (*title*) The Patent Photo-galvanographic Company. 1856 P. PRETSCH *Paper before Soc. Arts* 23 Apr., The name of 'photo-galvanography, or engraving by light and electricity' has been given to the new art by Mr. Duncan Campbell Dallas. *Ibid.*, The impressions from the photo-galvanographic plates. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 7 Jan. 405/3 Previous to the invention of the photo-galvanographic process by Herr Paul Pretsch, no satisfactory permanent prints in carbon from plates had been obtained by means of photography. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1679/2 *Photogalvanograph.*

Photogastroscope, -gelatin: see PHOTO- 2.

Photogen (fōu·tŏdʒĕn). [f. Gr. *φῶς, φωτ-* light (PHOTO- 1) + -GEN, used as = 'producing'. In mod.F. *photogène.*]

1. Name for a kind of paraffin oil; kerosene.

a 1864 GESNER *Coal, Petrol.*, etc. (1865) 93 Wagenman applied himself to the oils derivable from turf, Crown coal, and bituminous slate, from which he obtained photogen, solar oil, and paraffin. 1880 *Pall Mall G.* 10 May 12/1 The American raw petroleum gave about two-thirds of its weight of photogen, while the Russian only gives about one-third photogen, but a greater proportion of fatty oils.

2. See quot.

1858 *Soc. Arts Jrnl.* VI. App. I. Catalogue 10th exhibit. inventions 31, No. 166 Patent Photogen, or Light Generator, to be used for taking Photographs at Night.

3. A light-producing organ in an animal.

1896 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* II. 296 In *Tomopteris* there is.. a brightly-coloured spherical organ, which for a long time was regarded as an eye, but from its structure appears to be a 'photogen'.

Photogene (fōu·tŏdʒīn). [mod. f. Gr. type **φωτογενής* light-produced: see PHOTO- 1, -GEN 2.]

1. *Physiol.* A visual impression (usually negative, i. e. having the complementary colours and shades) continuing after the withdrawal of the object which produced it; an after-image.

1864 H. SPENCER *Biol.* § 62 In youth, the visual apparatus is so quickly restored to its state of integrity, that many of these photogenes, as they are called, cannot be perceived.

†**2.** A 'photogenic drawing', photograph. *Obs.*

1851 CRABB *Techn. Dict.* 541/2 *Photograph*, .. also called *photogene*, ..signifying what is generated or delineated by the help of light.

Photogenetic (fōu:tŏdʒĭne·tik), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. PHOTO- 1 + GENETIC.] Having the property of producing or emitting light, luminiferous.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 530 The phosphorescence observed on the surface of sea-water, or on decomposing meat or fish, is due to photogenetic bacteria.

Photogenic (fōu·tŏdʒe·nik), *a.* [f. as PHOTOGENE + -IC: in F. *photogénique* (Talbot in *Comptes Rendus* VIII. 341, 4 Mar. 1839). (In sense 3, not etymologically used.)]

1. Produced or caused by light. *rare.*

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* III. iv. 310 The darkening of the skin caused by long exposure to sunshine...In transparent and semi-transparent creatures any such photogenic effect must pervade the whole body.

†**2.** *spec.* Produced by, or pertaining to, the chemical action of light on a sensitized surface; an earlier word for *photographic. Obs.*

Photogenic drawing, the term originally used by W. H. Fox Talbot for photography, or for a photograph; *spec.* a photograph of a flat translucent object (as a drawing on translucent paper, a leaf, etc.), obtained by placing it under glass in contact with a sensitive film. (Hence F. *photogénique.*)

1839 (Jan. 31) TALBOT in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* IV. 120 (*title*) Some account of the Art of Photogenic Drawing, or the Process by which Natural Objects may be made to delineate themselves without the aid of the Artist's Pencil. 1839 *Athenæum* 2 Feb. 96/2 Mr. Talbot proposes for this new art the name of Photogenic Drawing. 1839 TALBOT in *Lond. & Edin. Philos. Mag.* Mar. 1839 This paper, if properly made, is very useful for all ordinary photogenic purposes. 1839 *Proc. Scot. Soc. Arts* 27 Mar. in *Edin. New Phil. Jrnl.* XXVII. 418 Dr. Fyfe V. P. described Mr. Talbot's process of Photogenic Drawing. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 113 *Photogenic drawings*, facsimile representations of objects produced according to the recent discovery of M. Daguerre. 1841 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 200 Many improvements in these photogenic drawings, as they have been termed, have been effected more especially by Mr. Fox Talbot, Sir John Herschel, and Mr. Alfred Taylor. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 388 They were having their portraits taken by the photogenic process. 1849 FROUDE *Nemesis of Faith* 124 Like the prepared mirror of the photogenic draughtsman. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 157 On this screen is placed a sheet of photogenic paper.

3. = PHOTOGENETIC.

1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 310 There are Grecian and Gothic lighthouses,..but even then we forget these absurdities in contemplating the beauty and perfection of their photogenic arrangements. 1865 *Spectator* 14 Jan. 49 A surrounding envelope of photogenic matter. 1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 711 Those portions of the Moon's surface which are illumined by a very oblique ray from the Sun possess so little photogenic power that [etc.]. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 440 According to Schulze the males of *Lampyris splendidula* possess two photogenic organs.

Hence **Photogenically** *adv.*; also †**Pho·togenize** *v. trans.* = PHOTOGRAPH *v.* (*obs.*); **Photogenous** (fōtŏ·dʒĭnəs) *a.* = PHOTOGENETIC; †**Pho·togeny** = PHOTOGRAPHY (*obs. rare*).

1839 MEMES tr. *Daguerre's Photogenic Drawing* (ed. 3) 53 It was I [Daguerre] who first pointed out iodine .. as the sensitive coating upon which the image was to be created photogenically. 1841 MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 297, I found grouped..upon the grass before the house, Kit Talbot, Lady E. Fielding, Lady Charlotte and Mrs. Talbot, for the purpose of being *photogenized by Henry Talbot, who was busy preparing his apparatus. 1888 *Nature* 20 Sept. 512/2 To reconcile their theory of *photogenous fermentation with the hypothesis of the oxidation of a phosphorated substance. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 113/1 *Photogenic Drawings*, facsimile representations of objects produced according to the recent discovery of M. Daguerre...Such apparatus is named after its inventor the Daguerreotype, and the process itself either *photogeny, photography, or heliography (sun-drawing).

Photoglyph (fōu·tŏglif). [f. PHOTO- 2 + Gr. γλυφή: see GLYPH.] An engraved plate, such as can be printed from, produced by the action of light. So **Photogly·phic, Photogly·ptic** *adjs.*; **Pho·toglypho·graphy, Pho·toglyphy,** the art or process of engraving by means of the action of light and certain chemical processes; the production of photoglyphic plates and photoglyphs or photogravures.

1852 TALBOT in *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 444 The liquid [solution of perchloride of iron] penetrates the gelatine wherever the light has not acted on it, but it refuses to penetrate those parts upon which the light has sufficiently acted. It is upon this remarkable fact that the art of photoglyphic engraving is mainly founded. 1856 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 511/1 Photo-Glyphography is a process, invented by Mr. Fox Talbot, for etching a photograph into a steel plate. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Jan. 97/2 (*title*) Phototypes and Photoglyphs. *Ibid.* 98/1 To review the points in which these various processes of photoglyphy and phototypy concur. *Ibid.* 26 Feb. 242/1. 1892 WOODBURY *Encycl. Phot.* 517 Photoglyphic Engraving, a process of photo-etching invented by Fox-Talbot [1852].

Photogram (fōu·tŏgræm). Now *rare.* [f. PHOTO- 2 + -GRAM (as in *telegram*): see etym. note to PHOTOGRAPH *sb.*] = PHOTOGRAPH.

1839 LUARD in *Archæol. Cantiana* II. 4 A lithographic drawing, from a photogram. 1859 (*title*) Photograms of an Eastern Tour, including Greece, Palestine, Egypt. 1874 H. T. GRIFFITH in *Cowper's Poems* I. Introd. 15 Not reproduced with the mechanical and soulless exactitude of the photogram. 1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XLI. 144/2 Portraits like these, such perfect photograms.

Photogrammeter (fōutogræ·mĭtəɹ). [f. prec. + -METER.] A photographic camera combined with a theodolite, for use in surveying, or for taking pictures for use in map-making; a photo-theodolite.

1891 *Nature* 3 Sept. 426/2 One other instrument, quite recently added to the apparatus of the surveyor, is the photographic camera, converted for his especial benefit into a photogrammeter. 1893 *Athenæum* 25 Nov. 737/3 With respect to [lunar distances] the camera or photogrammeter yields more trustworthy results than does the sextant. 1898 *Nature* 14 Apr. 563/1 In the earliest form of surveying camera or photogrammeter,..the instrument consisted of little more than an ordinary bellows camera, set on a horizontal circle, and moving about a vertical axis.

So **Photogra·mmetry,** the art of surveying or mapping with the help of photography or a photogrammeter; hence **Photogramme·trical** *a.*, of or pertaining to photogrammetry.

1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xiv. 170 All these circumstances militate against the application of photogrammetry, as this mode of measurement has been called by Meyenbauer. 1891 *Athenæum* 11 July 67/1 He maintains that every explorer should provide himself with a photogrammetrical apparatus. 1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XLI. 55 Balloon photogrammetry.

Photograph (fōu·tŏgrɑf), *sb.* [f. Gr. *φῶς, φωτο-* light (PHOTO- 1) + *-γραφος* written, delineated (cf. AUTOGRAPH, PARAGRAPH): as to origin, see PHOTOGRAPHY. Cf. Ger. *photograph*, F. *photographe*, photographer, f. Gr. *-γράφος* writer, delineator: see -GRAPH.

English has also in *telegraph* (from Fr.) and its likes, examples of *-graph* (Gr. *-γράφος*) in the agent sense, which have been complemented by forms in *-gram* (e. g. *telegram*) in the passive or resultant sense; influenced by which, some have used PHOTOGRAM, after *telegram*, instead of *photograph*; but this has not found general acceptance.]

A picture, likeness, or facsimile obtained by photography.

1839 (Mar. 14) SIR J. HERSCHEL in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* IV. 132 Pure water will fix the photograph by washing out the nitrate of silver. [*Note*, Twenty-three specimens of photographs, made by Sir John Herschel, accompany this paper; one a sketch of his telescope at Slough fixed from the image in a lens.] 1840 (Mar. 5) *Ibid.* 207 Hence are deduced..secondly, the possibility of the future production of naturally coloured photographs. 1841 TALBOT *Specif. Patent* No. 8842. 4 It is possible to strengthen and revive photographs. 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 238 As evanescent as a photograph, which grows faint and fainter in tint the longer it remains exposed to the sun and air. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xiv. 158 A photograph taken from a photograph is never so fine as an original picture. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 649/1 The first man to obtain a permanent photograph, in the modern sense of the word, was Nicephore Niepce, a Frenchman, who died in 1833.

b. *fig.* A picture, *esp.* a mental or verbal image or delineation; a description having the exact detail of a photograph.

1852 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (ed. 5) 336 A photograph of pre-existent light Or Paradisal sun. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* x. 94 [In the gospels] you have four photographs of Our Lord in different postures. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 403 While Domesday gives us a photograph, the compilers of codes give us an artistic picture.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *photograph album, book, camera, frame*; *photograph-like* adj.

1858 *N. Y. Tribune* 4 Nov. 1/2 The first number of *The Photograph News* appeared last Friday. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Sept. 3/2 The inimitable sketches of life in that little country town were at once recognised for their photograph-like fidelity. 1900 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 7/1 The photograph camera can be the biggest liar on the face of the earth.

Photograph (fōu·tŏgrɑf), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To take a photograph of.

1839 SIR J. HERSCHEL *MS. Mems.* (on 2 Negatives) 'Photographed Feb. 17/39. Hyp. Sod.'—'Hyp. So., Hy. Su.; J. F. W. H. Photogr. Feb. 17/39'. *a* 1846 *Monthly Rev.* cited in WORCESTER. 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 25 Mons. Souquet has photographed it. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 201 When a distant landscape is photographed, a large number of rays of light are concentrated upon the film. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* I. vi, One Raxton fair-day I induced Winnie to be photographed.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To practise photography, take photographs. (*fig.* in quot.)

1861 CARLYLE *Let.* in *Trench's Lett. & Mem.* (1888) I. 332 That charming bit of 'Diary'...It is..faithful as a picture by the sun; ..*photographing* for us in that manner.

c. *intr.* (for *passive*). To undergo being photographed; to 'take' (well or badly).

1893 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 28 Oct. 676/1, I do not photograph at all well.

2. *trans. fig.* To portray vividly in words; to fix or impress on the mind or memory.

1862 LADY MORGAN *Mem.* I. 21 These wild, incredible, and apparently fabulous scenes..are indelibly photographed on a memory from which few things..have been effaced. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. v. 296 In the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew He photographs the transaction in a scene of judgment.

Hence **Pho·tographed** *ppl. a.*, **Pho·tographing** *vbl. sb.*

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1864 *Daily Tel.* 14 June, Who are all these photographed people? *c*1865 J. Wylde in *Circ. Sc.* I. 140/2 All attempts at photographing must..fail. *Ibid.* 157/2 The contrast of light and shade, on which depends the beauty of all photographed productions. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 241/2 Albums of photographed hands are fashionable. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 149 Photographing, or 'Light drawing' is both a physical and a chemical process.

Photographable (fōu·tŏgrɑ·făb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being photographed.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 July 2/3 When Thought is photographable! 1897 O. North in *Strand Mag.* XIV. 513 It would not have been photographable.

Photographee (fŏ·u:tŏgrɑfī·). [f. as prec. + -EE: correl. to next.] The person who is photographed.

1859 *All Year Round* No. 30. 79 Picking up sorry crumbs as photographees, sitting as models. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 21 When there is a contract between the photographer and the photographee.

Photographer (fotŏ·grăfəɹ). [f. Photography + -er[1]: cf. *geographer*, etc.] One who takes photographs; *esp.* one who practises photography as a profession or business. Also *attrib.*

1847 [J. E.] *Photography* 43 Photographers have seldom operated therewith for portraits. 1862 B. Taylor *Home & Abr.* Ser. II. 387 A photographer on board took two or three views. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 1 To train a special body of men as photographers. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 July 4/2 There is no training-school for the photographer-journalist.

Photographic (fōu·togræ·fik), *a.* [f. as Photography + -ic: see -graphic. (As to origin, see Photography.)] Of, pertaining to, used in, or produced by photography; engaged or skilled in photography.

1839 (Mar. 14) Herschel in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* IV. 131 His attention was first called to the subject of M. Daguerre's concealed photographic process, by a note dated the 22nd of January last. 1839 (April 10) A. Fyfe in *Edin. New Phil. Jrnl.* XXVII. 147 The use of the camera obscura for Photographic purposes. 1841 Talbot *Specif. Patent* No. 8842. 4 It should be taken on common photographic paper. *a* 1845 Hood *Daguerr. Portrait* i, Her nose, and her mouth, with the smile that is there, Truly caught by the Art Photographic! 1859 Jephson *Brittany* vi. 74 He insisted on my photographic friends..dining with him. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 39 It is gradually formed in the Photographic Nitrate Bath.

b. *fig.* Accurately portraying life or nature; minutely accurate; mechanically imitative.

1864 *Reader* 26 Nov. 665/3 Amongst novels of the photographic order we should assign a very high place to 'Broken to Harness'. 1883 Ruskin *Art of Eng.* 30 Ouida's photographic story of 'A Village Commune'. 1890 *Chicago Advance* 24 July, Not..to be taken as pragmatical, photographic prose.

Photographical (fōu·togræ·fikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] Dealing with or relating to photography.

1846 in Worcester. 1871 Proctor *Light Sc.* 294 At a recent meeting of the Photographical Society.

Photographically (fōu·tŏgræ·fikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a photographic manner; by means of or in reference to photography; from a photographic point of view.

1847 [J. E.] *Photography* 45 The object..photographically pictured. 1856 *Engineer* 25 Apr. 227/2 The possibility of producing photographically..a printing surface of relievo and intaglio parts. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 118 The solution which renders the ivory photographically sensitive. 1882 Young *Sun* 262 Violet rays, which are photographically the most active.

fig. 1862 M. B. Edwards *John & I* xx. (1876) 159 This afternoon I have seen my life photographically, as it were. 1869 T. W. Wood in *Student* II. 83 The chrysalides of butterflies.., their shells being photographically sensitive for a short time after the caterpillars' skins have been shed, so that each individual assumes the colour most prevalent in its immediate vicinity.

Photographist (fotŏ·grăfist). Now *rare.* [f. Photography + -ist: cf. *geologist*, *botanist*, etc.] = Photographer.

1843 W. H. T. *Photogr. Manip.* 3 One of the chief endeavours of the Photographist. 1848 *Art-Union Jrnl.* Jan. 18 The greatest difficulty the photographist has to contend with. 1872 Talmage *Serm.* 71 There are some faces so mobile that photographists cannot take them. *fig.* 1851 E. Hitchcock *Relig. Geol.* xii. 393 What if it should turn out that sable night..is an unerring photographist!

Photographize (fotŏ·grăfəiz), *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ize.] *trans.* = Photograph *v.*

1860 Kingsley *Misc.* II. 8 Nothing is possible but to photographize everybody and everything.

Photographometer (fōu:tŏgrăfŏ·mĭtəɹ). [f. as Photograph + -(o)meter, -meter.]

1. An instrument for ascertaining the degree of sensitiveness of photographic films to the chemical action of light; an actinometer.

1849 *Art Jrnl.* 96 With the photographometer of Mr. Claudet this is easily ascertained. 1853 R. Hunt *Man. Photogr.* 149 M. Claudet turned his attention to contrive an apparatus by which he could test at the same time the sensitiveness of the daguerreotype plate and the intensity of light. This instrument he called a Photographometer.

2. A photographic apparatus for automatically recording the angular position of objects around a given point.

1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 673/2.

Photographophone (fōu·togræ·fŏfōun). [f. as Photograph + Gr. φωνή sound, voice, -φωνος sounding.] An instrument for recording and reproducing sounds by means of kinematographic photographs of a sensitive flame which are caused to affect a selenium cell, with telephones attached.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 June, Dr. Ruhmer, of Berlin, has invented what he calls a 'photographone', a new scientific marvel, with which he expects to be able to record a series of sounds of the human voice. 1902 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 498 Another invention..known as the photographophone.

Photographotype: see Photo- 2.

Photography (fotŏ·grăfi). [f. Gr. φῶς light, Photo- + -γραφία writing, delineation: see -graphy.

So far as is known, *photography* was introduced, along with *photographic* and *photograph*, by Sir John Herschel, in a paper read before the Royal Society on 14 March 1839. (They may have suggested themselves to him as combining the approved elements of Talbot's *photo*genic and Niepce's *héliographie*, and as being more suitable than either.) They gradually took their place as the general terms: in French, *art photographique* appears in the *Comptes Rendus* of the *Académie des Sciences*, VIII. 714, 6 May 1839; *photographie* and *photographique* were the terms used, for the subject generally, by Arago, in his *Rapport* to the Chamber of Deputies on the project of Daguerre's pension, 3 July 1839; they are in common use in tome IX of the *Comptes Rendus* (July to Dec. 1839): see the Table des Matières.]

The process or art of producing pictures by means of the chemical action of light on a sensitive film on a basis of paper, glass, metal, etc.; the business of producing and printing such pictures.

1839 (Mar. 14) Herschel in *Proc. R. Soc.* IV. 131 Note on the Art of Photography, or the application of the Chemical Rays of Light to the purpose of Pictorial Representation. 1839 (Mar. 27) A. Fyfe in *Proc. Scot. Soc. Arts* 419 Paper smeared with the solution [of lunar caustic] is darkened. .. Hence the process of photogenic drawing [as pub. in May, in *Edin. New Phil. Jrnl.* XXVII. 145, altered to Hence the art of *Photography*]. 1839 *Ed. N. P. J.* XXVII. 156 (*Article*) Notes on Daguerre's Photography. By Sir John Robison. [Word not used in article.] 1840 (Mar. 5) Herschel (as above) IV. 206 A method of precipitating on glass a coating possessing photographic properties, and of accomplishing a new and curious extension of the art of photography. 1841 Talbot *Specif. Patent* No. 8842. 7 For the purposes of economy in the processes of photography. 1864 H. Spencer *Biol.* I. i. § 13 Light .. which works those chemical changes utilized in Photography. 1872 Proctor *Ess. Astron.* xxxiii. 395 Within the last few years solar photography has made a progress which is very promising.. as an aid to exact astronomy. 1893 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XL. 796 Just now a great deal of attention is being given to chromo-photography, in which transparent colours are necessary.

Photograver (fōu·togrē·vəɹ). [f. Photo- 2 + Graver.] A photo-engraver; an artist in photogravure.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Dec. 3/1 The Typographic Etching Company,..the photogravers of these and many other choice volumes.

Photogravure (fōu:to|grăviūə·ɹ), *sb.* [a. F. *photogravure*, f. Photo- + *gravure* engraving.] Photo-engraving; *esp.* the process of preparing a plate or matrix by transferring a photographic negative of a drawing, painting, or object to a metal plate, and then etching it in; a picture produced by this process. Also *attrib.*

1879 *Daily Tel.* 28 July 2/4 Photogravure reproductions in course of publication. 1880 A. S. Murray in *Academy* 4 Dec. 411 The perfection of photogravure with which the plates have been executed. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Nov. 3/2 Several photogravures of the graceful recent pictures of Sir Frederick Leighton. 1890 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 19 Dec. 72 Both painter and public .. must prefer a photogravure to the hard, formal..character of the line engraving.

Hence **Photogravu·re** *v. trans.*, to reproduce by photogravure; **Photogravu·rist**, an artist or operator in photogravure.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Nov. 9/1 The work will be taken to Paris to be photogravured. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 251 A lithographer, or photogravurist, steps in and robs me of the result of my thought, skill and labor, without saying 'by your leave'.

Photoheliograph (fōu·to|hī·liogrɑf). [f. Photo- + Gr. ἥλιος sun + -graph: cf. Heliograph.] A photographic telescope adapted for taking photographs of the sun: = Heliograph 2.

1861 W. Fairbairn *Address Brit. Assoc.*, The careful registering of the appearances of the sun by the photoheliograph of Sir John Herschel. 1884 *Brit. Almanac*, Comp. 20 The great photoheliograph with which Mr. De la Rue took sun-pictures during the eclipse in Spain in 1860. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Aug. 8/2 This novel instrument will be practically a horizontal photo-heliograph, giving images of the moon exceeding a foot in diameter.

So **Pho·toheliogra·phic** *a.*, pertaining to a photoheliograph or to **Pho·toheli·ography**, the art or process of taking photographs of the sun; **Photohe·lioscope** [see -scope] = *photoheliograph*.

1865 *Reader* No. 141. 292/1 Perfection attained in photoheliography. 1871 Herschel *Outl. Astron.* (ed. 11) 261 Photographic representations of the spots have been made.. with a 'photoheliоscope' at Kew. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Photoheliographic.* 1905 *Athenæum* 29 Apr. 535/1 The volume of 'Greenwich Observations' for the year 1902..together with..'Magnetical and Meteorological Observations', and 'Photoheliographic Results'.

Photo-hyalotype to **-iodide**: see Photo-.

Photolith, Photolitho, abbreviations of Photolithographic *a.*

1864 *Autographic Mirror, Shaks. No.*, A Photo-Litho Portrait of Shakspeare, taken from the print by Martin Droeshout. 1870 *Holbein Soc. Publ.* (*title*) The Mirrovr of Maiestie, or Badges of Honovr Conceitedly Emblazoned, a photo-lith facsimile reprint from the only perfect copy in existence..A.D. 1618.

Photolithograph (fōu·to|li·thŏgrɑf), *sb.* [f. Photo- 2 + Lithograph.] A print produced by photolithography.

1855 *Civil Engineer & Architects Jrnl.* 390 Prof. Ramsay ..described a process by which Mr. Robert Macpherson, of Rome, had succeeded in obtaining beautiful photo-lithographs. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 14 Jan. 428/2 Much has been done..to aid the production..of photo-lithographs. 1877 *Archæol. Journal* XXXIII. 305 The greatly reduced scale of the photolithograph.

Hence **Photoli·thograph** *v. trans.*, to produce or copy by photolithography.

1864 (*title*) Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing, 1600. Photo-lithographed by R. Preston. 1872 Proctor *Ess. Astron.* xxviii. 346 This chart is now completed .. with photolithographed keymaps. 1874 Max Müller *Addr. Congress of Orientalists* Sel. Ess. II. 30 Three valuable MSS..have been photolithographed at the expense of the Indian Government.

Photolithographer (fōu·to|liþŏ·grăfəɹ). [f. Photolithography, after Lithographer.] One who practises photolithography.

1857 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XIII. 514/2 Specimens which we have seen by photo-lithographers in Paris, Munich, and Rome. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xix. 281 We see very few heliographers and photolithographers.

Photolithographic (fōu·to|liþo|græ·fik), *a.* [f. as prec., after Lithographic.] Pertaining to or produced by photolithography.

1867 Murchison *Siluria* xi. (ed. 4) 251 *note*, I received.. photolithographic representations. 1873 E. Spon *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 289/1 A photo-lithographic impression of a negative. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 358 A reduced photolithographic reproduction of Tunstall's 'Ornithologia Britannica'. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* 24 July 49/3 From the original or negative ..a photo-lithographic plate is taken.

Photolithography (fōu·to|liþo·grăfi). [f. Photo- 2 + Lithography.] The art or process of producing, by photography, designs upon lithographic stone (or a similar substance), from which prints may be taken as in ordinary lithography.

1856 W. A. Miller *Elem. Chem.* II. Index, Photolithography. 1858 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* VI. 328 Specimens of photo-lithography executed by Mr. Rehn of Philadelphia. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xv. 251 Photography..entered into competition with lithography. It was Poitevin who allied the two by inventing photo-lithography.

Photo-lithotype: see Photo- 2.

Photology (fotŏ·lŏdʒi). *rare.* [f. Gr. φῶς light, Photo- 1 + -logy.] The science of light; optics. Hence **Photolo·gic, Photolo·gical** *adjs.*, pertaining to photology, optical; **Photo·logist**, one versed in photology.

1828 Webster, *Photologic, Photological..Photology* (citing Mitchill). 1833 Herschel *Absorption of Light* in *Fam. Lect. Sc.* (1866) 477 The phœnomena of absorption..have always appeared to me to constitute a branch of photology *sui generis*. *Ibid.* 479 The question 'What becomes of light?' which appears to have been agitated among the photologists of the last century. *a* 1866 — *Light* ibid. 265 The painter should never forget that his notion of colour (as compared with that of the photologist) is a negative one. 1865 *All the Year Round* 11 Mar. 149/1 Photological phenomena are made known to us by..the sense of sight.

Photolysis to **-magnetism**: see Photo- 1.

Pho·to-magnetograph (-mægnī·tŏgrɑf). [f. Photo- 2 + Magnetograph.] An instrument by which records of the fluctuations of the magnetic needle are obtained photographically.

1893 Sir R. Ball *Story of Sun* 228 Facts of magnetic perturbations taken from the photo-magnetographs of the United States Naval Observatory. *Ibid.* 230 A magnetic storm described as very strong was also recorded by the photomagnetographs.

Photo-mapper to **Photo-metallography**: see Photo- 2.

Pho·to-mecha·nical, *a.* [Photo- 2.] Combining a photographic and a mechanical process.

1889 [see *Photophane*, Photo- 2]. 1892 Woodbury *Encycl. Phot.* 533 The term photo-mechanical is applied to all processes in which the action of light upon chemical substances becomes the means of preparing printing surfaces from which many impressions can be made without any further assistance of light.

Photometer (fotŏ·mĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. φῶς light, Photo- + -meter: in mod.L. *photometrum*, 1760.] The name of instruments (of many kinds) for measuring the intensity of light, or for comparing the relative intensities of light from different sources.

[1760: see Photometry.] 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 487 We wish for an Hygrometer, an Electrometer, a Photometer. 1793 Rumford *ibid.* LXXXIV. 73, I have now brought the principal instrument to such a degree of perfection, that, if I might without being suspected of affectation, I should dignify it with a name, and call it a photometer. *c* 1865 Letheby in *Circ. Sc.* I. 92/2 Leslie and Wheatstone have also invented photometers. 1893 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XL. 811 Very many different patterns of photometers have been introduced and used during the last thirty years.

Photometric (fōu·tŏme·trik), *a.* [f. Photometry + -ic.] Of or pertaining to photometry.

1849 *Lit. Gaz.* 24 Feb. 132/1 He [Grove] had tested by the photometric method of equality of shadows the intensity of the light as compared with a common wax candle. 1869 Dunkin *Midn. Sky* 175 Interesting photometric experi-

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ments..on the relative light of the principal stars. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 663.

So **Photome·trical** *a.*, dealing with photometry; made or measured by a photometer; = **Photome·trically** *adv.*, according to photometry, by means of a photometer; **Photometrician** (-i·shăn), **Photometrist** (-ɒ·mĕtrist), one who practises photometry.

1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* xii. 375 A numerical estimate, grounded on precise *photometrical experiments, of the apparent brightness of each star. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 16 Sept., The photometrical standard [of gas-light] is more than twice as high in many other places than it is in London. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* v. 95 In measuring *photometrically the light of these three different structures. 1883 *Athenæum* 16 June 766/2 Method of determining the magnitudes of stars photometrically. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* v. 143 The estimates of Zöllner, the eminent *photometrician, serve to show..that Jupiter sends more light to us..than a planet of equal size and constituted like Mars, the moon, or the earth, could possibly reflect to us if placed where Jupiter is. 1867 W. R. BOWDITCH *Coal Gas* iii. 67 The best way for a *photometrist to be certain of his instruments is to test them himself.

Photometry (fŏtɒ·mĕtri). [ad. mod.L. *photometria* (1760), f. Gr. *φῶς*, *φωτ-* light, PHOTO- + *-μετρία* measuring, -METRY.] Measurement of light; comparison of the intensity of light from different sources; the use of a photometer.

[1760 LAMBERT *Photometria* 7 Optandum certe esset, ut excogitaretur Photometrum thermometro analogum, quod lumini expositum ejus intensitatem atque claritatem indicaret.] 1824 R. WATT *Biblioth. Brit.* s.v. *J. H. Lambert*, Photometry. 1830 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) *Prelim. Dissert.* 637/2 The eighteenth century created a new branch of optical science, destined to measure or compare the intensities of different lights, and therefore termed Photometry. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 24 Nov. 4/6 So far as photometry is concerned, the metropolitan [gas] companies have usually complied with the law. 1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* VI. i. 480 The subject of the photometry of stars..has received but little attention from practical astronomers.

Photo-mezzotype: see PHOTO- 2.

Photomicrograph (fō·ŭtŏ,məi·krŏgrɑf). [f. PHOTO- 2 + Gr. *μικρό-ς* small, MICRO- + -GRAPH: cf. MICROGRAPH.] A photograph of a microscopic object on a magnified scale. So **Photomi·crogram** in same sense; **Photomicro·grapher**, one who takes photomicrographs; **Pho·tomicrogra·phic** *a.*, pertaining to photomicrography; used for taking photomicrographs; **Pho·tomicro·graphy**, the art of obtaining photographs of microscopic objects on a magnified scale.

1858 G. SHADBOLT in *Sutton's Photogr. Notes* III. 208 The word microphotograph originated, I believe, with myself, and is applied, I think correctly, to very small photographs, not to photographs of small objects, which would more correctly be photomicrographs. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. XIV. 53 A photo-micrographic camera..for taking photographs of..microscopic objects. 1865 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 510/2 Photo-Micrography consists in the enlargement of microscopic objects, by means of the microscope, and the projection of the enlarged image on a sensitive collodion film. 1866 J. J. WOODWARD *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II. XLII. 190 The paper..is illustrated by photomicrographs reproduced by photolithography. 1870 R. J. FOWLER in *Eng. Mech.* 4 Feb. 501/3 By uniting the photomicrographic object glass..with the eyepiece.., the apparatus becomes a dioptric compound microscope. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 156 The admitted advantage which Photomicrography offers to the microscopist for recording the images seen under the microscope. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 26 Aug. 487 Illustrated by..photomicrographs of affected nerves. 1896 *Nature* 24 Sept. 490/1 Excellent stained preparations of bacteria, taken by..well-known photomicrographers. 1903 *Nation* (N.Y.) 21 May 417/1 It would have been better..to keep the photomicrograms and the delineations of the trunk-bark separate.

Pho·tomicrosco·pic, *a.* [PHOTO- 2.] Produced on a microscopic scale by photography.

1870 *Daily News* 7 Dec., The thousands..of private photomicroscopic telegrams from all parts of the country brought in [to Paris] by pigeon post.

Photo-nephograph to **Photophobe**: see PHOTO- 1, 2.

‖ **Photophobia** (fō·ŭtŏfō·ŭ·biă). *Path.* Also anglicized **-phoby.** [mod.L., f. Gr. *φῶς* light, PHOTO- + -PHOBIA.] Dread of or shrinking from light, esp. as a symptom of diseases of the eyes.

1799 HOOPER *Dict. Med.*, *Photophobia*, such an intolerance of light, that the eye, or rather the retina, can scarcely bear it's irritating rays. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Photophobia*, ..photophoby. 1869 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (1874) 15 The lids are then red, swollen, and spasmodically closed, from the excessive photophobia. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 708 The retina [in albinos] is unprotected, and there is consequent photophobia.

Hence **Photophobic** (-fɒ·bik) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with photophobia; dreading light; ‖ **Pho·tophobophthalmia** (-fɒbɒfθæ·lmiă) [mod. L.], ophthalmia attended with photophobia.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, Photophobophthalmia. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Photophobicus*, of or belonging to Photophobia: photophobic. *Ibid.*, Ophthalmy, with excessive intolerance of the light: photophobophthalmy. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 89 The affection is attended with photophobic pain about the orbit and sclerotic injection.

Photophone (fō·ŭ·tŏfōn). [f. Gr. *φῶς* light, PHOTO- + *-φωνος* sounding, sounder, *φωνή* voice, sound.] Any apparatus in which sounds are transmitted by light; *esp.* that invented by A. Graham Bell and Sumner Tainter in 1880, by means of which sound-vibrations are conveyed to a distance by means of a beam of light reflected from a mirror and received upon a sensitive selenium cell by means of which the sounds are reproduced. See RADIOPHONE.

1880 A. GRAHAM BELL in *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* CX. 246 We have named the apparatus for the production and reproduction of sound in this way 'The Photophone', because an ordinary beam of light contains the rays which are operative. 1880 *Athenæum* 25 Sept. 405/2 The sensibility of the metal selenium to the action of the solar spectrum recommends it as the most favourable substance for use in the 'photophone', as the new instrument is called. 1889 PREECE & MAIER *Telephone* 104 Bell and Sumner Tainter have constructed an apparatus, to which they gave the name of 'photophone', which enabled them to reproduce words at a distance by the aid of luminous rays.

Hence **Photophonic** (-fɒ·nik) *a.*, pertaining to or produced by the photophone; **Photophony** (fŏtɒ·fŏni), the use of the photophone; the conveyance of sound-vibrations by means of light.

1880 A. GRAHAM BELL in *Athenæum* 4 Dec. 747/3 (*title of paper*) On Methods of preparing Selenium and other Substances for Photophonic Experiments. 1881 S. P. THOMPSON in *Nature* 17 Feb. 366/2 An elegant series of researches in photophony. 1882 *Nature* 16 Feb. 377/1 Yielding radiophonic and photophonic sounds when illuminated by intermittent beams of different kinds.

Photophore (fō·ŭtŏfō·ɹ). [mod.ad.Gr. *φωτοφόρος* light-bearing or -bringing: see PHOTO- and -PHORE.]

1. An apparatus with an electric light, used for examination of internal organs of the body and for other purposes.

1885 *Athenæum* 12 Dec. 773/3 Mr. J. Mayall, jun., exhibited the Helot-Trouvé electric photophore, which had been recommended as an excellent illuminant for microscopical purposes. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Photophore*, the name for an electric light for use in laryngoscopy, adapted to a forehead-band, so as to be reflected by the laryngoscopic mirror into the mouth and throat under examination.

2. A luminiferous organ in certain animals.

1898 *Nature* 23 June LVIII. 192/1 The new bathybial fish from Lord Howe Island, ...*Æthoprora perspicillata*, ..distinguished..by the presence of a pair of supernumerary photophores between the upper angle of the eye and the ante-orbital.

Photophosphorescent to **-salt**: see PHOTO-.

Photoscope (fō·ŭ·tŏskōup). [f. PHOTO- + -SCOPE.] a. A means of examining light, e.g. for purposes of analysis. b. An instrument for measuring the intensity of light by means of the varying electrical resistance of some substance sensitive to light, such as selenium. c. (See quot. 1896.) d. [with *photo-* taken as = *photograph*.] A lens or apparatus with lenses, through which photographs are viewed.

1872 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* xli. 230 The solar spectrum is the most perfect photoscope that in the present state of science can be imagined. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1690/1 *Photoscope*, an instrument or apparatus for exhibiting photographs. 1896 *Current Hist.* (Buffalo) VI. 16 An instrument called a 'photoscope ..to examine certain internal parts of the human body..with the aid of sunlight only.

Photoscopic (-skɒ·pik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] a. Pertaining to the examination of light. b. Belonging to a photoscope.

1872 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* xli. 230, I..recommend to the scientific investigator a camera obscura specially adapted to these photoscopic observations.

Photo-sculptural to **-spectroscopy**: see PHOTO- 2.

Photosphere (fō·ŭ·tŏsfĭə). [f. PHOTO- + Gr. *σφαῖρα* ball, SPHERE.]

1. A sphere or orb of light, radiance, or glory. (In mod. use only as *fig.* from 2.)

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* iii. § 15. 503 Though .. Christ be surrounded with Gleams and Raies of inaccessible Light and Glory, which envelop his Body,..yet if any mortal could get within this so refulgent Photosphere (as I may so call it) or Orb of glory and brightness [etc.]. 1878 SYMONDS *Shelley* v. 97 The central motive of *Laon and Cythna* is surrounded by so radiant a photosphere of imagery and eloquence that it is difficult to fix our gaze upon it. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* II. xiv, Her hopes mingled with the sunshine in an ideal photosphere which surrounded her as she bounded along the soft south wind.

2. *Astron.* The luminous envelope of the sun (or a star), from which its light and heat radiate.

1848 HERSCHEL *Ess.* (1857) 287 A self-luminous nebulous matter, of a vaporous or gaseous nature, of which these photospheres, and, perhaps, some entire nebulæ, may consist. 1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Addr. Brit. Assoc.*, The remarkable discoveries of Kirchoff and Bunsen require us to believe that a solid or liquid photosphere is seen through an atmosphere containing iron, sodium, lithium, and other metals in a vaporous condition. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 137 That envelope of glowing clouds surrounding the Sun which we call the photosphere.

Photospheric (fō·ŭtŏsfe·rik), *a. Astron.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the photosphere.

1865 *Reader* 7 Jan. 16/3 Photospheric clouds affecting forms reminding one of the flocculent mass of an incandescent metal, in suspension in a liquid. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* III. ii. 266 Above the photospheric layer [of the sun] lies an atmosphere of a very complex nature. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 196 The selective absorption of photospheric light.

Photo-sulphate to **-tachometry**: see PHOTO-.

Phototactic (fō·ŭtŏtæ·ktik), *a. Biol.* [f. Gr. *φῶς* light, PHOTO- 1 + *ταικτικ-ός* fit for ordering or arranging.] Of cells or organisms: Characterized by arranging themselves in some particular way under the influence of light.

1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 62/1 Protoplasmic masses which respond to the directive action of light are said to be 'phototactic'. 1902 G. N. CALKINS *Protozoa* 296 The most phototactic forms are the flagellated cells.

So ‖ **Photota·xis** *Biol.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *τάξις* arrangement], spontaneous arrangement of cells or small organisms under the influence of light.

1893 in *Athenæum* 16 Sept. 375/3. 1902 G. N. CALKINS *Protozoa* 296 Light as well as heat rays frequently have a similar directive effect upon Protozoa, a phenomenon called *phototaxis* by Strasburger. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 4 May 1070 The phototaxis of certain algæ.

Phototelegraphy to **-tint**: see PHOTO-.

‖ **Phototonus** (fŏtɒ·tŏnŭs). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *φῶς*, *φωτ-* light (see PHOTO-) + *τόνος* tension, TONE.] Name given by Sachs to the normal condition of sensitiveness to light in leaves and other organs, maintained by continued exposure to light, as opposed to the rigidity induced by long exposure to darkness. Hence **Phototonic** (fō·ŭtŏtɒ·nik) *a.*, exhibiting phototonus; sensitive to light.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 678 The power of movement in plants is lost when they have remained in the dark for a considerable time..; in other words, they become rigid by long exposure to darkness..; the exposure to light must continue for a considerable time..before the motile condition which I have termed 'Phototonus' is restored. *Ibid.* 790 Changes in the intensity of the light produce the same effect as irritants, but only on healthy phototonic plants; leaves which have become rigid from exposure to the dark show no irritability to variations in its intensity until they have again become phototonic from long-continued exposure to light.

Photo-trichroma·tic, *a.* [f. PHOTO- 2 + TRICHROMATIC.] Of or pertaining to three colours used in colour-photography, or to colour-photography in which three colours are used.

1896 C. G. ZANDER (*title*) Photo-trichromatic printing. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 May 9/3 The photo-trichromatic inks of commerce are not optically the true complements of the red, violet, and green, which are the primary colour sensations.

Phototropic (fō·ŭtŏtɪɒ·pik), *a. Bot.* [f. PHOTO- + Gr. *-τρόπος* turning + -IC: cf. Gr. *τροπικός* of or pertaining to turning.] Bending or turning under the influence of light: a more accurate substitute for HELIOTROPIC. So **Phototro·pically** *adv.*, **Photo·tropism.**

1899 C. B. DAVENPORT *Exper. Morphol.* II. 437 Effect of Light upon the Direction of Growth—Phototropism. [*Note.*] On some accounts it is unfortunate to accept this word rather than the older, more familiar term 'heliotropism'; but..the latter is obviously unfitted to our broader view of the subject. *Ibid.* 438 Aquatic plants..are only very slightly phototropic. *Ibid.* 440 Etiolated willow shoots, upon which ..the more strongly refractive rays only act phototropically. 1900 *Nature* 4 Jan. 219/1 The comparative effects of flash light and steady light in producing phototropism in seedling plants.

Phototype (fō·ŭtŏəip), *sb.* [f. Gr. *φῶς* light, PHOTO- + -TYPE.] A plate or block for printing from, produced by a photographic process, or by a combination of photography with etching or some mechanical process; also, the process by which such a plate is produced, or a picture, etc., printed from it. Formerly, name of a process of carbon printing invented by M. Joubert. Also *attrib.*

1859 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Feb. 242/1 The term Phototypes being reserved for such as yield impressions that may be taken off from a flat surface by a mechanical method of printing, analogous to that of the lithographer or of the anastatic printer. 1867 *Athenæum* 20 July 90/1 The process generally employed has been that of lithography from the phototype. 1881 *Nation* (N.Y.) XXXII. 441 A phototype portrait of the late Thomas A. Scott. 1888 *Academy* 16 June 405/1 The phototypes are frequently too dark and sombre. 1902 WALL *Dict. Photogr.* 503 *Phototype*, a mechanical printing process in which a gelatine film itself is used to print from.

Hence **Pho·totype** *v. trans.*, to reproduce (a picture, MS., etc.) by means of phototypy; **Phototypic** (-ti·pik) *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a phototype; **Phototy·pically** *adv.*, by means of a phototype; **Pho·totypist**, a maker of phototypes; **Pho·totypy**, the art or process of making phototypes.

1859 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Jan. 98/1 Each of the phototypic methods at present before the world..seeks to attain this object by acting upon one and the same fundamental chemical fact. *Ibid.*, Various processes of photoglyphy and phototypy. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 17 Dec. 385/1 A combined albumen and asphalt process of phototypy. 1888 *Athenæum* 11 Aug. 198/3 May Prof. Brunn and his editor, his phototypist and his subscribers, live for ever. 1892 *Chicago Advance* 16 July, Phototypically. *Mod.* The MS. is being phototyped.

Phototypography (fō·ŭ·tŏtəipɒ·grăfi). [f. PHOTO- + TYPOGRAPHY.] Printing from an engraving in relief produced by a photo-mechanical process. Hence **Phototypographic** (fō·ŭtŏ,tipɒgræ·fik) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of phototypography.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Phototypographic*. 1892 WOODBURY *Encycl. Phot.* 540 Phototype..is now applied to a method

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of Collotype or Albertype printing and to blocks produced by any photo-typographic process. *Ibid., Photo-typography*, a general term applied .. to a large number of processes in which printing surfaces are made by the aid of light.

Photovitrotype to **-xylography**: see PHOTO-.

Photozinc (fōʊ·tozink), **Photozi·nco**, abbrev. of PHOTOZINCOGRAPHIC *a.*

1884 *Athenæum* 19 Jan. 88/3 From the Ordnance Survey photozinc facsimile of the original charter. 1892 WOODBURY *Encycl. Phot.* 540 Photo-zinco Engraving = Photo-zincography.

Photozincography (fōʊtozinkǫ·grăfi). [f. PHOTO- + ZINC + -GRAPHY.] The art or process of producing by photographic methods a design on a zinc plate from which prints can be taken (analogous to PHOTOLITHOGRAPHY). Hence **Photozi·nograph** *sb.*, a plate, or a picture or facsimile, produced by photozincography; **Photozi·nograph** *v. trans.*, to produce or copy by photozincography; **Pho·tozincogra·phic, -ical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to, of the nature of, or produced by photozincography.

1860 (Feb. 4) Sir H. JAMES *Rep. Progr. Ordnance Survey* 6 (Parl. Papers XXIII. 400) We have also tried a method.. by which the reduced print is in a state to be at once transferred to stone or zinc, from which any number of copies can be taken, as in ordinary lithographic or zincographic printing...I have called this new method Photo-zincography. 1860 — *Photo-zincography* 5 By the term Photo-Zincography is meant .. the art of producing a photographic facsimile of any subject, such as a manuscript, a map, or line engraving, and transferring the photograph to zinc, thereby obtaining the power of multiplying copies in the same manner as is done from a drawing on a lithographic stone, or on a zinc plate. 1861 (*title*) Domesday Book: Cornwall. Photo-Zincographed .. at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton. 1862 SCOTT & JAMES *Photo-zincography* Pref. 4 This was the first Photo-zincograph ever taken here or elsewhere. *Ibid.* 1 The Photo-zincographic and Analogous Processes practised at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 11/1 With large photo-zincographical plates prepared at Southampton under the superintendence of Sir Henry James. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* III. 520 The reproduction of facsimiles by the photo-zincographic process. 1877 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. Introd. 50 The process of photozincography is available. 1895 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 56 The sheets..are photozincographed.

Photozi·ncotype. [f. PHOTO- + ZINCOTYPE.] A plate for printing from, produced by photo-zincography. So **Photozincotypy** (-zi·ŋkǫtəipi), printing from photozincotypes; photozincography.

1886 *Sci. Amer.* 24 July 49/2 (*heading*) Photo-zincotypy and other Photographic Printing Methods for the Printing Press...In place of wood cuts, photo-zincotypes are very often used.

‖ **Photuria** (fǫtiū·riă) *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *φῶς, φωτ-* light + *οὖρον* urine.] Phosphorescence of the urine (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1853).

‖ **Photuris** (fǫtiū·ris). *Entom.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *φῶς, φωτ-* light + *οὐρά* tail.] A genus of American coleopterous fire-flies of the *Lampyridæ* or glowworm family; *esp.* the common firefly or lightning-bug of the eastern United States (*P. pennsylvanica*).

1883 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 190/2 In the foliage..the brilliant green light of the photuris appears.

‖ **Phragma** (fræ·gmă). *Nat. Hist.* Pl. **-ata.** Rarely anglicized as **phragm.** [mod.L., a. Gr. *φράγμα, -ματ-* fence; in mod.F. *phragme* (Littré).] A partition, septum: *spec.* **a.** *Entom.* A transverse partition separating the prothorax from the mesothorax, found in some insects, as the Mole-cricket.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 368 Phragma (the Phragm). The Septum that closes the posterior orifice of the Prothorax in Gryllotalpa. *Ibid.* xxxv. 582 The phragm, or septum of the prothorax is most conspicuous in the mole-cricket (Gryllotalpa), in which it is a hairy ligament attached to the inside of the upper and lateral margins of the base of that part: inclining inwards, it forms the cavity which receives the mesothorax.

b. *Bot.* See quot. 1866.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 136 Tribulus has the fruit separating into spiny nuts, with transverse phragmata. 1863 J. H. BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 447. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Phragma*, a spurious dissepiment in fruits, i. e. one which is not formed by the sides of carpels; a partition, of whatever kind.

Hence **Phragma·tic** *a.* (see quot.).

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Phragmaticus*, .. applied to cattle, etc., which suffer from colic or obstruction of the bowels: phragmatic.

Phra·gmocone. *Zool.* Also *erron.* **phragma-.** [f. Gr. *φραγμό-s* fence (or *φραγμο-* = *φραγματο-*: see prec., and cf. *σπερμο-*) + *κῶνος* CONE.] The conical chambered internal skeleton of a fossil belemnite; also, by extension, the corresponding spiral or otherwise-shaped part in other fossil cephalopods.

1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 141 (*Actinocamax*) The species..had no true alveolar cavity or phragmacone. 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 48 Its phragmocone is but the representative of the calcareous axis (or splanchno-skeleton) of a coral. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 451 [In Belemnites] a small chambered cone, called the phragmocone..which has a siphuncle. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 457 The chambered shell ..known in *Belemnitidae* as 'phragmacone'.

Hence **Phragmoco·nic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the phragmocone of a belemnite.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Phragmo·phorous, *a. Zool.* [ult. f. Gr. *φραγμο-* (see prec.) + *-φόρος* bearing + -OUS.] Having a phragmocone; belonging to the *Phragmophora*, a section of decacerous cephalopods, having a phragmocone. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Phraisse, var. PHAIRS, obs. Sc. f. FARCE *sb.*²

Phrampell, obs. form of FRAMPOLD.

Phrantic, -ick, obs. forms of FRANTIC.

Phrasal (frē·zăl), *a.* [f. PHRASE + -AL.] Of the nature of or consisting of a phrase.

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 445 Often we see that we are obliged to translate a flexional Greek adverb by a phrasal English one. *Ibid.* § 529 A third series .. are the phrasal prepositions, consisting of more than one word.

Phrase (frēz), *sb.* Also 6 in form **phrasis**; 6 **phrase, phrais**; *Sc.* (chiefly in sense 4) 7–9 **frase,** 8–9 **fraise,** 8 **frase.** [ad. late L. *phrasis*, a. Gr. *φράσις* speech, way of speaking, phraseology, f. *φράζ-ειν* to point out, indicate, declare, tell; possibly through F. *phrase* (which however is not cited before Montaigne *c*1575), also *frase*; so It., Sp. *frase*, OSp., Pg. *phrase*; Du., Ger. *phrase*.]

1. Manner or style of expression, esp. that peculiar to a language, author, literary work, etc.; characteristic mode of expression; diction, phraseology, language.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 39 Of the differences of phrasys betwene our tong and the frenche tong. .. The phrasys of our tong and theyrs differeth chefely in thre thynges. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 38 Yt is the comon phrase of scripture to saye *spiritus sanctificationis pro spiritu sancto* [etc.]. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* Pref. (1556) 3 Conforme the stile thereof with the Phrase of our Englishe. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 207 From Paules I went, to Eaton sent, To learn streight waies the latin phraies. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 137 So I would have abiect and base phrase eschewed. 1593 DRAYTON *Eclogues* iv. 19 These men..press into the learned troop With filed Phraze to dignifie their Name. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xliv, 3it, as I dar, my deutie sall be done With more affectione nor with formall phrais. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 20 The Bible is rather translated into English Words, than into English Phrase. The Hebraisms are kept, and the Phrase of that Language is kept. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* vi. (1840) II. 6 Adam Davie writes in a less intelligible phrase than many .. antient bards. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle Palms* iv. 619 Her Mary tells in simple phrase Of wildest perils in former days. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* vii. 205 The supreme felicity of phrase in which he has no equal.

2. A small group or collocation of words expressing a single notion, or entering with some degree of unity into the structure of a sentence; an expression; esp. one in some way peculiar to or characteristic of a language, dialect, author, book, etc.; an idiomatic expression.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 42 The table of verbes where all suche phrasys be set out at the length. *Ibid.* 814/2 Whan all is doone and sayd, *pour tout potaige*, a phrasis. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 64 b, By the mistaking of wordes, or by false vnderstanding of phrases. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. xi. (1614) 59 The liquid pitch floateth on the top of the water, like clouted creame, to vse his owne phrase. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., Some words or phrases of ancient usage. 1697 W. POPE *Bp. S. Ward* 104 My lord, I might bear you in hand; a western frase, signifying to delay or keep in expectation. 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* II. 13 This phrase, *a priori*, is in common most grossly misunderstood. 1875 HELPS *Ess., Advice* 50 'If I were you' is a phrase often on our lips. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 334 The phrase 'it would have been', is a dangerous phrase to use in the study of history.

† **b.** Applied to a single word. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 79 Accommodated, it comes of *Accommodo*: very good, a good Phrase. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 33 Conuay: the wise it call: Steale? foh: a fico for the phrase. 1699 COTES tr. *Dupin's Hist. O. & N. Test.* I. I. i. 3 St. Jerom is one of the first who absolutely us'd the Phrase of *Canon* to denote the Catalogue of the Sacred Books.

c. *Grammatical Analysis*: see quot. 1865.

1852 MORELL *Anal. Sent.* § 17 The predicate may be extended in various ways:—1. By an adverb, or an adverbial phrase. 1865 DALGLEISH *Gram. Anal.* 15 A phrase is a combination of words without a predicate; a clause is a term of a sentence containing a predicate within itself, as *Phrase*, spring returning; *Clause*, when spring returns. 1904 C. T. ONIONS *Adv. Eng. Syntax* 13 Adverb-equivalents: (1) A Phrase formed with a Preposition—He hunts *in the woods*. ..(4) A Clause—*When you come*, I will tell you. *Ibid.* 15 Two or more Sentences, Clauses, Phrases, or Single Words, linked together by one of the Conjunctions *and, but, or, nor, for*, are called co-ordinate .. [as] A youth *to fortune* and *to fame* unknown; *To be* or *not to be*—that is the question.

3. A peculiar or characteristic combination of words used to express an idea, sentiment, or the like in an effective manner; a short, pithy, or telling expression; sometimes, a meaningless, trite, or high-sounding form of words.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue* 1 b, These be their sweete and amiable wordes, and lovely phrases. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 166 A man in all the worlds new fashion planted, That hath a mint of phrases in his braine. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 19 Thus man degrades himselfe, and (according to the phrase, *Apoc.* 19. 20) receives ..the mark of the beast. 1780 COWPER *Let. to Hill* 16 Mar., To use the phrase of all who ever wrote upon the state of Europe, the political horizon is dark indeed. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* ii, Greyhounds .. who were wont, in his own phrase, to fear neither dog nor devil. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 578 The phrase was tossed about till it bore no certain meaning. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xii. 164 He called him, in the Senate, 'the saviour of the world'. Cicero was delighted with the phrase. 1899 *Daily News* 20 July 6/4 Humanity is the slave of phrase, and the phrase, 'Integrity of the Turkish Empire', is as much a matter of course to the English as 'Britannia rules the waves'.

4. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Exclamatory or exaggerated talk; an outburst of words, whether in wonder, admiration, boastfulness, praise, or flattery; 'gush'; esp. in *to make* (*a*) *phrase*, to express one's feelings in an exclamatory way, to 'gush', to make much ado about a person or thing (sometimes implying mere talk); *to make muckle* or *little phrase about*, to talk or express one's feelings much or little about.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, He may indeed, for ten or fifteen days Mak muckle o' ye, with an unco fraise. *Ibid.* v. iii, I ne'er was good at speaking a' my days, Or ever lov'd to make o'er great a frase. 1768 Ross *Helenore* III. 105 Gin that's the gate, we need na mak gryte fraze. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxiv, An honest lad that likit you weel, though he made little phrase about it. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *Honse w. Green Shutters* 175 He made a great phrase with me.

5. *Mus.* Any (comparatively) short passage, forming a more or less independent member of a longer passage or 'sentence', or of a whole piece or movement.

1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* IV. 27 More forms or phrases of musical recitation still in use, may be found in Peri and Caccini, than in Monteverde. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* iii. 82 A phrase extends over about two bars, and usually contains two or more motives, but sometimes only one. 1872 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. Notes 228 In the overture to *Don Giovanni* a certain musical phrase occurs which is not repeated till the finale. 1880 SIR C. H. PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 706/1 The complete divisions are generally called periods, and the lesser divisions phrases. The word is not and can hardly be used with much exactness and uniformity.

6. *Fencing.* A continuous passage in an assault without any cessation of attack and defence.

Common in mod. French, and occasionally used by recent Eng. writers on Fencing. (Sir F. Pollock.)

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *phrase-coiner, -composition, -compound, -Latin, -repeater, -type*; **phrase-book,** a book containing a collection of idiomatic phrases used in a language, with their explanation or translation; also *attrib.*; † **phrase-like** *adv.*, phrase by phrase; **phrase-maker,** a maker of telling or fine-sounding phrases; **phrase-mark,** a sign in musical notation to indicate the proper phrasing: see sense 5; **phrase-monger,** one who deals in or is addicted to fine-sounding phrases; so **phrase-mongering, -mongery.** Also PHRASEMAN.

1600 NASHE *Summer's last Will* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 149 Hang copies, flye out *phrase books, let pennes be turnd to picktooths. 1723 [see *phrase-Latin*]. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Oct. 2/1 You must have a phrase-book knowledge of the language. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 17 May 3/2 Professional *phrase-coiners. 1902 GREENOUGH & KITTREDGE *Words* 70 *Phrase-composition..is alike active in slang and in law-abiding speech. *Ibid.* 188 Native *phrase-compounds are *beside,..betimes,..undershot, overlord* [etc.]. 1723 S. MORLAND *Spec. Dict. Eng. & Lat.* 5 There have..been some Phrase Books put out into the World, and esteemed as a Supplement to Dictionarys..'Twas my Father's Opinion, that to these we owe the Introduction of a thing call'd *Phrase-Latin. 1549 W. BALDWIN (*title*) The Canticles or Balades of Salomon, *phraselyke declared in Englysh Metres. 1882 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 291 This *phrase-maker Hath ta'en thy very senses. 1901 *Academy* 23 Mar. 247 All the characters are phrase-makers and epigrammatists. 1815 *Zeluca* III. 149 The ineffable little old *phrase-monger. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 122 If Robespierre had been a statesman instead of a phrase-monger, he had a clear course. 1879 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* iii. (1886) 73 The jackanapes *phrasemongering of some Osric of the day. 1830 *Examiner* 598/2 We have commenced with his *phrase-mongery, and from it we shall proceed to some specimens of his philosophy.

Phrase, *v.* Also 6–7 **frase.** [f. prec. sb. Cf. F. *phraser* (1755 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *intr.* To employ a phrase or phrases.

a 1550 *Image Hypocr.* III. 475 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 439 Thoughe ye glose and frase Till your eyes dase. 1888 [see PHRASING *ppl. a.*].

2. *trans.* To put into words; to find expression for; to express in words or a phrase, esp. in a peculiar, distinctive, or telling phraseology; to word, express. *To phrase it*, to express the thing, to 'put it'.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 55/2 Clement..who..was adioyned with Paule..dyd phrase them ['Epistle to the Hebrues'] in his style, and maner. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 64 So Ezechiel phraseth it. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 295 The Seventy..have much varied the manner of phrasing things from the original. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* III. ii, Nor can I phrase my speech in apt Expression, To tell how much I love and honour you. 1772 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 7 July, He has had, as he phrased it, 'a matter of four wives'. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* x. v. (1883) 388 The free spirit of the Mosaic law.. inspired their poets with strains that yet phrase the highest exaltations of thought.

3. To describe (a person or thing) by a name, designation, or descriptive phrase; to call, designate; † to signify.

1585–7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (Parker Soc.) 230 The papists.. phrase the preachers to be uncircumcised Philistines. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 34 When these Sunnes (For so they phrase 'em). 1614 CAMDEN *Rem.* (ed. 2) 205 To poore man ne.

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to priest the penny frases nothing. Men giue God aie the least, they feast him with a farthing. 1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* 36 The Scripture..never phrasing him a Bishop, nor giving him that Title. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* iv. (1864) 105 Phrasing the conduct and doings of men. 1902 KIPLING in Monkshood & Gamble *Life* 49 He is supremely original: which makes it quite difficult to phrase him comparatively.

4. with *adv.* To do (a thing) *away*, do (a person) *out of*, etc., by phrases or talk.

a 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 471 If People will be phrased out of their Religion they may. 1830 *Examiner* 81/1 The Monarch is not permitted to phrase away his people's troubles.

5. *intr. Sc.* To 'make a phrase' (prec. 4), to talk exaggeratedly or 'gushingly', esp. in appreciation or praise. Also *trans.* To make much of in words.

1786 BURNS *Ep. to G. Hamilton* 3 May, To phrase you and praise you, Ye ken your laureate scorns. 1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* iv, In vain his heralds fleech'd and phrased.

6. *trans. Mus.* To divide or mark off into phrases, esp. in execution; to perform according to the phrases. Also *absol.* (See also PHRASING *vbl. sb.* 2.)

1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 332 The air should be phrased and symmetric. 1896 *Peterson Mag.* VI. 279/1 She phrases naturally and her intonation is admirable.

Phrased (frēzd), *a.* [f. PHRASE *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Expressed in phrases, worded; characterized by phrases (of a specified kind).

1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* Prol. A ij b, Suche, so straunge, and high phrased was the matter whiche he talked of. 1886 A. W. TUER in *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 2/2 The quaintly phrased advertisements are genuine.

Phra·seless, *a.* [f. PHRASE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a phrase or phrases; in quot. app. 'which there is no phrase to describe'; but cf. 'his speechless hand' in *Coriol.* v. i. 67 (Schmidt).

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 225 O, then, aduance of yours that phraseles hand, Whose white weighes downe the airy scale of praise.

Phraseman (frē'·zmæn). [f. PHRASE *sb.* + MAN.] A man successful in making or using telling phrases; a phrase-monger.

1798 COLERIDGE *Fears in Solitude* 111 The poor wretch.. Becomes a fluent phraseman. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* VIII. 153 Ye..of the fluent phraseman make your King.

Phraseogram (frē'·zĭŏgræm). [irreg. f. Gr. *φράσις* + -GRAM: see PHRASEOLOGY.] A written character or symbol representing a phrase; *spec.* in phonography or other shorthand system, a conventional combination of signs or letters standing for a phrase.

1847 I. PITMAN *Man. Phonogr.* (ed. 8) 63 An extensive list of phraseograms is given in the 'Reporter'. 1868 *Ibid.* 15 *Phraseogram*, a combination of shorthand letters representing a phrase or sentence. 1895 W. E. A. AXON in W. Andrews *Curious Ch. Customs* 251 There are phraseograms for 'in the name of the Lord', 'wherefore said the psalmist', etc.

Phraseograph (frē'·zĭŏgrɑf). *Shorthand.* [f. as prec. + -GRAPH.] A phrase for which there is a phraseogram. So **Phraseogra·phic** *a.*, of the nature of a phraseogram, written in phraseography. **Phraseo·graphy** [see -GRAPHY], **a.** the representation of phrases or sentences by abbreviated characters in writing, esp. in systems of shorthand; the use of phraseograms; **b.** written phraseology.

1845 I. PITMAN *Man. Phonogr.* 52 Phraseography. To promote expedition..the advanced phonographer may join two or more words together, and thus sometimes express a phrase without removing the pen. 1847 *Ibid.* (ed. 8) 64 It is not safe to write the phrase, *I cannot*, as a phraseograph. 1881 — *Phonographic Phrase Bk.* Pref., With very little practice..the phraseographic combinations are found to be quite as legible as the ordinary Phonography. 1888 — *Man. Phonogr.* 11 *Phraseograph*, a phrase that is written without lifting the pen. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Feb. 198 The..task of rendering it [the chorography] into modern phraseography.

Phraseolo·gic, *a. rare.* [f. PHRASEOLOGY (or its mod.L. orig.) + -IC.] = next, 2.

1828–32 in WEBSTER.

Phraseological (frē'zi,ŏlɔ·dgikăl), *a.* Also 8 phrasio-. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Using phrases or peculiar expressions; expressed in a special phrase or phrases.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* To Rdr., A Rude, uncivil, uncharitable, phraseological Form of railing against such Things or Persons as are..Sacred. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. lxxxi. 344 He said, in his phraseological way, that one story was good till another was heard. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* viii, Her father professed an elaborate phraseological love for her.

2. Of or pertaining to phraseology; dealing with phrases, or with the phraseology of a language, etc., or that peculiar to an author or work.

1664 GOULDMAN (*title*) A Copious Dictionary.. With .. Etymological Derivations, Philological Observations, and Phraseological Explications. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3037/4 Phraseological Books..published. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 3 Jacobus Billius's Greek Phrasiological Collection. 1860 ADLER *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* viii. 157 The correction of a barbarism or phraseological vice. 1899 H. G. GRAHAM *Soc. Life Scot. in 18th C.* (1901) VIII. i. 26 *note*, A phraseological peculiarity of these tracts.

Phraseolo·gically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a phraseological way; with the use of a phrase.

1867 *Nation* (N. Y.) 3 Jan. 9/1 When the verb *faire* is used phraseologically with a substantive. 1884 *W. Chester* (Pa.) *Local News* XII. No. 44. 3 Phraseologically speaking, it is a 'cold day' when our Justices of the Peace don't have a scene at their offices.

Phraseologist (frē'zi,ō·lŏdgist). [f. next + -IST.] **a.** One who treats of phraseology. **b.** A maker or user of phrases; one who uses striking or sounding phrases, esp. in an indiscriminate manner; a phrase-monger.

1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 39 P 14 The author..is but a mere phraseologist. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Phraseologist*, an Explainer of elegant Expressions in a Language. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* IV. i. (1849) 201 To borrow a favorite .. appellation of modern phraseologists. 1899 in *Westm. Gaz.* 18 May 3/2 There is something..which in time perverts its advocate into a mere phraseologist.

Phraseology (frē'zi,ō·lŏdʒi). [ad. mod.L. *phraseologia*, Gr. *φρασεολογία*, erroneously formed by M. Neander (see quot.) from Gr. *φράσις* + *-λογια*, -LOGY; the correct Gr. form (used in mod. Gr.) is *φρασιολογία* **phrasiology*: cf. *φυσιολογία* physiology, etc.

Neander appears to have had in his mind the genitive case *φράσεως*; and the erroneous form has perh. been perpetuated in Eng. under the influence of *phrase*.]

†**1.** A collection or handbook of the phrases or idioms of a language; a phrase-book. *Obs.*

[1558 M. NEANDER (*title*) ΦΡΑΣΕΟΛΟΓΙΑ ΙΣΟΚΡΑΤΙΚΗ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΛΑΤΙΝΗ. Phraseologia Isocratis Græcolatina: id est, Phraseon siue locutionum, elegantiarumue Isocraticarum Loci, seu Indices. 1681 W. ROBERTSON (*title*) Phraseologia generalis...A Full, Large, and General Phrase Book.] 1776 BARETTI (*title*) Easy Phraseology, for the use of young Ladies who intend to learn the colloquial part of the Italian Language.

2. The choice or arrangement of words and phrases in the expression of ideas; manner or style of expression; the particular form of speech or diction which characterizes a writer, literary production, language, etc.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* iv. §6 The Conclusions or Phraseologies of the School-Divines touching this Point. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. x. 96 Such is the incomparable Majestie of the Scripture stile, and Phraseologie. 1714 *Spectator* No. 616 P 1 That ridiculous Phraseology, which is so much in Fashion among the Pretenders to Humour and Pleasantry. 1772 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 254 Men, according to their habits and professions, have a phraseology of their own. 1857–8 SEARS *Athan.* 6 Religious phraseologies from which religious ideas have been expunged. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* IV. 130 Parmenides..is the founder..in modern phraseology, of metaphysics and logic.

†**3.** (See quots.) *Obs. rare*—0.

1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Phraseology*, a speaking of Phrases, or of the proper form of Speech. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Phraseology*, (Greek) a Discourse of Phrases, or an uttering of Phrases in common Speech.

†**4.** *Mus.* Arrangement of phrases. *Obs.*

1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* IV. 571 The want of symmetry in the phraseology of his melodies.

Phraser (frē'·zəɹ). [f. PHRASE *v.* + -ER 1. Cf. F. *phraseur* (18th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] One who uses phrases, or expresses himself in a peculiar or striking manner; a phrase-monger.

1637 J. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* 212 According to this English Phraser. 1878 J. THOMSON *Plenitude. Key* 19 And though he speaketh much,—beyond demur, No phraser, but a trusty messenger. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* V, Like all rapid phrasers, Mrs. Mountstuart detested the analysis of her sentence.

†**Phra·sical,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Gr. *φράσ-ις* PHRASE *sb.* + -ICAL.] Of the nature of a phrase; idiomatic.

1615 T. ADAMS *Eng. Sickn.* Wks. 1861 I. 395 'Daughter of my people'..This is an abstractive phrase..Here it is phrasical, and therefore not to be forced.

†**Phra·sify,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *phrasi-s* PHRASE *sb.*: see -FY.] *intr.* To use a phrase.

1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 267 That which the Def. neglected, the Rejoynder taketh to supplie, *least we should bragge*, as it pleaseth him to phrasifie. 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 191 To disgrace the Calvinists, by calling them Gospellers; For thus he phrasifieth.

Phra·siness. *colloq.* [f. PHRASY + -NESS.] The quality of being of the nature of a phrase: see PHRASE *sb.* 3; proneness to use phrases.

1892 *Review of Rev.* 14 Apr. 376/1 The Germans are heartily sick of the phrasiness of their ruler. 1896 W. W. PEYTON in *Contemp. Rev.* June 837, I use the word 'communication' of design to release the idea of communion from religious phrasiness.

Phrasing (frē'·ziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PHRASE *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. PHRASE; manner or style of verbal expression; phraseology, wording.

1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 11 Wee haue not tyed ourselues to an vniformitie of phrasing, or to an identity of words. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. iv. 238 He says, in his usual way of phrasing, that he'll make it as easy to you as a glove. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* ix. (1890) 325 Milton .. mixes the extremest vernacular with the most exquisite and scholarly phrasing.

2. *Mus.* The rendering of musical phrases. Also *attrib.* as *phrasing slur*, a slur indicating the proper phrasing.

1880 SIR H. PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 706/2 Just as the intelligent reading of a literary composition depends upon two things, accentuation and punctuation, so does musical phrasing depend on the relative strength of the sounds, and upon their connection with or separation from each other. 1886 *Academy* 17 July 48/3 He aroused the sympathy and interest of his audience by his soft and liquid tone, his neat playing, and by his delicate and finished phrasing. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Dec. 3/2 Where it has seemed desirable, phrasing slurs have been added.

Phra·sing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That phrases; using phrases; in *Sc.*, loudly or exaggeratedly expressing one's feelings or sentiments.

1785 BURNS *To W. Simpson* ii, In sic phraisin terms ye've penn'd it, I scarce excuse ye. 1888 STEVENSON *Across the Plains, Beggars* iv. (1892) 268 A..tale of some worthless, phrasing Frenchman.

Phrasy (frē'·zi), *a. colloq.* Also erron. **phrasey.** [f. PHRASE + -Y.] Abounding in phrases; characterized by great use of phrases.

1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 125 They resemble what is familiarly known as a piece of phrasy Latin. 1871 *Daily News* 11 Mar., The document smacks overmuch of the phrasey, and is less redolent of the vigorous than of the lachrymose.

Phrator (frē'·tǫɹ). [a. Gr. *φράτωρ*, another form of *φράτηρ* clansman: cognate with Skr. *bhrātā*, Zend *bhrātar*, L. *frāter*, Goth. *brōþar* BROTHER.] A member of a Grecian phratry; also *transf.* a fellow-clansman.

1847 GROTE *Greece* II. x. III. 87 If a man was murdered, first his near relations, next his gennêtes and phrators, were both allowed and required to prosecute the crime at law. 1881 L. H. MORGAN *N. Amer. Ethnol.* IV. 11 To preserve some degree of equality in the number of phrators in each.

Phratriac (frē'·triĕk), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. *φρᾱτριακ-ός*, f. *φρᾱτρία* PHRATRY: see -AC.] = next.

1884 *Athenæum* 21 June 795/3 In Attica there were also two great organizations, one based originally on locality, and another whose sole qualification was that of birth—the demotic and the phratriac.

Phratric (frē'·trik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *φρᾱτρικ-ός*, f. *φράτρ-α* = *φρᾱτρία* PHRATRY + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a phratry or clan; consisting of phratries.

1847 GROTE *Greece* II. x. III. 75 The phratric union, binding together several gentes, was less intimate [than the gentile union]. 1881 L. H. MORGAN *Contrib. N. Amer. Ethnol.* IV. 11 The phratric organization has existed among the Iroquois from time immemorial.

Phratry (frē'·tri). [ad. Gr. *φρᾱτρία*, f. *φράτηρ*: see PHRATOR. In F. *phratrie* (Littré).]

1. *Ancient Gr. Hist.* A politico-religious division of the people, which took its first rise from the ties of blood and kinship; in Athens, each of the three subdivisions into which the phyle was divided; a clan.

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Phratriarchus*, among the Athenians, a magistrate that presided over the phratria, or third part of a tribe. He had the same power over the phratria, that the phylarchus had over the tribe.] 1833 THIRLWALL in *Philol. Museum* II. 307 The desire of the higher classes to keep aloof from the rustics .., who had been admitted into the phratries. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 231 A family Zeus, and a Zeus guardian of the phratry. [1884 *Athenæum* 21 June 795/3 No deme coincided with a phratria or with any subdivision of a phratria.]

2. *transf.* Applied to tribal or kinship divisions existing among primitive races, as the Indians of North America, aborigines of Australia, etc.

1876 L. H. MORGAN in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 65 It is.. ..probable..that the Mound-Builders were organized in gentes, phratries, and tribes. 1880 H. SPENCER *Pol. Inst.* 549 Not only where descent in the male line has been established, but also where the system of descent through females continues, this development of the family into *gens*, phratry, and tribe is found. 1891 WESTERMARCK *Hist. Hum. Marriage* (1894) 298 The Seneca tribe of the Iroquois was divided into two 'phratries', or divisions intermediate between the tribe and the clan.

†**Phrayes,** obs. illit. form of FROISE, FRAISE.

1686 *Oldbury Parish Reg.* in *Blakeway MS.* (Bodl.) 3. 72, 2 gamon of Bacon and phrayes made of ye egges.

Phreatic (frĭæ·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. *φρέαρ*, *φρέατ-* well, cistern + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a well: applied to water from deep wells.

1892–3 *14th Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv.* II. 16 'Phreatic water'. [*Note*] This term was coined by Hay, in the course of the recent artesian and underflow investigation .., as a convenient designation for 'underground waters which can be, or which it is hoped may be, reached by wells or other subground works'.

‖ **Phren** (frĭn). Pl. **phrenes** (frī'·niz). [mod. L., a. Gr. *φρήν* midriff, in pl. *φρένες* parts about the heart, breast; heart, mind, will.]

1. *Anat.* The diaphragm; the upper part of the abdomen: anciently supposed to be the seat of the mind.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Phrenes*, ..the Membranes about the Heart; also the Diaphragm or Midriff. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phren*, .. the diaphragm; also, the epigastrium.

2. *Philos.* The seat of the intellect, feelings, and will; the mind.

Phrenalgia: see PHRENO-.

†**Phrene·siac,** *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *φρένησις* (see next), taken as = *φρενησία* (cf. It. *frenesia*) + -AC.] = PHRENETIC *a.* I.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xliii, Like an hypochondriac person, or, as Burton's Anatomia hath it, a phrenesiac or lethargic patient.

‖ **Phrenesis** (frĭnī·sis). *Path.* [L. *phrenēsis* delirium, a. late Gr. *φρένησις*, f. *φρήν*, *φρεν-*: see next, and cf. FRENZY.] = PHRENITIS.

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1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* lvii. 26 In the head may be many infirmities, as the Apoplexie, the Scotomy, the Megrym, the Sood, the Phremyses [1598 phrenises]. 1551 Ascham *Let.* 18 May, Wks. 1865 I. II. 288 The prince of Spain..is this day fallen sore sick of a phrenesis. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apothec.* 5 An apostemacion in the braynes of some litle skinnes, that enuiron the braynes, the same are called Phrenesis. 1800 Lamb *Let. to Manning* 27 Dec., At last George Dyer's phrenesis has come to a crisis; he is raging and furiously mad.

Phrenetic (frĭne·tik), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: *α.* 4 **frenetyk**, 4–6 **-ike**; 5 **frena-**, 6 **frenetyke, -ik**, 6–7 **-ick**, 7 **frenitick**, 9 **frenetic**. *β.* 6 **phrenetike**, 6–7 **-ique**, 7 **-icke**, 7–8 **-ick**, 9 **-itic**, 7– **phrenetic**. [*a.* OF. *frenetike* (*Dial. S. Greg.* 12–13th c.), ad. L. *phrenēticus*, a. late Gr. *φρενητικός* (Epict.), for *φρενῖτικός* afflicted with *φρενῖτις* delirium, f. *φρήν*, *φρεν-* heart, mind. Formerly stressed *phre·netic*, whence Phrentic, Frantic.]

†**1.** Of persons: Delirious; mentally deranged; insane; crazy: = Frantic *a.* 1. *Obs.*

α. c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 206 (Camps.) And in his þrowes frenetyk [*v. r.* frentyk] and madde He curssed Ioue, Appollo, and ek Cupide. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 6 To flatereres or to folis þat frantyk [*v. r.* frenetike] ben of wittes. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 193/1 Saynt marcial heled one that was frenatyke. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VIII. 84 Donald and quha with him appeiret frenetik.

β. 1558 Knox *First Blast* (Arb.) 11 The foolishe, madde and phrenetike shal gouerne the discrete. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 215 Those that became Phrenetique, Lunatique, or Epileptique. 1751 Lavington *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* III. (1754) 139 They [Persons bit by the Tarantula] are Phrenetic and delirious. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 206 All that survived..were to the highest degree phrenetic and outrageous.

2. *transf.* Affected with excessive excitement or enthusiasm, esp. in religious matters; furious; frantic; fanatic. Cf. Frantic *a.* 2.

α. c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 109 This.. restrained the rude raginge of the frenetick Scotts. 1657 Hawke *Killing is M.* 40 The foolish dictates of such frenetick Impostor. 1819 Wiffen *Aonian Hours* (1820) 109 Frenetic zealots. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Oct. 1 Some of the more frenetic of the franc-tireurs of Liberalism.

fig. 1872 Browning *Fifine* v, How the pennon from its dome, Frenetic to be free, makes one red stretch for home!

β. 1565 Calfhill *Answ. Treat. Crosse* 23 It is to be feared greately, least their arise some phrenetike persons, which will bragge and boast..that they be Prophetes. 1660 Ingelo *Bentiv. & Ur.* v. 138 He esteems Prophetick Visions only as Dreams of phrenetick men. 1858 *Times* 4 Nov. 6/4 The chivalrous and phrenetic Montbar, whose name was a cry to hush infants. 1878 J. P. Newman in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 321 When inspired, their individuality was intact. They [sacred writers] were never..phrenetic.

3. †**a.** Of a disease: Consisting of or attended by delirium or temporary madness: = Frantic *a.* 3 a. *Obs.* **b.** Of actions, etc.: Insane; erratic; passionate: = Frantic *a.* 3 b.

α. *a* 1529 Skelton *Agst. ven. Tongues* viii. 10 Ye are so full of vertibilite, And of frenetyke folabilite. 1642 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. 50 Sometimes he shuts up [the man] as in frenetick, or infectious diseases. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) I. 198 [Of Mohammedanism] Its frenetic might, enthusiasm, too, evaporating in the diffusion of conquest. 1895 Marie Corelli *Sorrows Satan* 378 They run up the gamut of baffled passion to the pitch of frenetic hysteria.

β. 1595 Daniel *Civ. Wars* IV. *v*, Impotent, By means of his Phreneticque maladie. 1615 H. Crooke *Body of Man* 139 Rending the membranes, cause all our motions to be head-strong and giddy, our sensations phrenetick and mad. 1754 O. in *Connoisseur* No. 28. P 1 Tom Dare-Devil..was carried off last week by a phrenetic fever. 1815 Mary A. Schimmelpenninck *Demolit. Monast. Port Royal* III. 268 He struck every one who approached him, with the most phrenitic violence. 1860 T. Martin *Horace, Odes* I. xvi, Clashing again And again their wild cymbals, such fervour phrenetic.

¶ **4.** *Catachrestic* for Phrenic *a.* 1.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Phrenetick Nerves*, are those which are called also *Stomachick* .. These descend between the Membranes of the *Mediastinum*, and send forth Branches into them. 1706 in Phillips.

B. as *sb.* A madman: = Frantic *sb.*

α. 1693–4 Molineux *Let.* 17 Feb. in *Locke's Lett.* (1708) 75 How comes it to pass that want of consciousness cannot be proved for a drunkard as well as for a frenitick? 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. I. iv, All men's minds may go mad, and 'believe him', as the frenetic will do, 'because it is impossible'.

β. [1607 Marston *What you will* II. i, A company of odd phreneteci Did eate my youth.] 1612 Selden *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* xvii, [They] made this poore King.. euen as a Phrenetique, comit what posterity receiues now amongst the worst actions..of Princes. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 99 A common Fold of Phreneticks and Bedlams. 1882 W. R. Smith *Old Test. in Jew. Ch.* x. 281 The visions of poor phrenetics.

Hence **Phrene·ticness**, madness (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

†**Phrene·tical**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 **phrɛ-**, 6–7 **fre-**. [f. as prec. + -al.]

1. = Phrenetic *a.* 1 and 2.

1588 J. Harvey *Disc. Probl.* 34 Do they not..proceede from some odde vaine phantasticall, or phreneticall braines? 1663 Bp. Patrick *Parab. Pilgr.* (1673) 122 Dæmoniacks and phrenetical people. 1674 Owen *Holy Spirit* (1693) 195 Some Persons Phrenetical and Enthusiastical, whose Madness is manifest to all.

2. = Phrenetic *a.* 3.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 65 b, Thether came Isabell, the Frenche Quene, because the kyng her husband was fallen into his old freneticall desease. 1602 T. Fitzherbert *Apol.* 62 The phantastical or rather phrenetical opinions of these new fangled fellowes. 1696 Bp. Patrick *Comm. Exod.* x. 170 Another raving fit or phrenetical symptom.

Phrenetically (frĭne·tikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a frenzy; frantically.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. II. ii, If all mobs are properly frenzies, and work frenetically with mad fits of hot and of cold. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Jan. 3/1 We welcome his sober prose and phrenetically applaud his common sense.

Phrenlatric (frenəi,æ·trik), *a.* [f. Gr. *φρήν*, *φρεν-* mind + Iatric.] Of or pertaining to the treatment of mental disease. In mod. Dicts.

Phrenic (fre·nik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. mod.L. *phrenicus* or a. F. *phrénique* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. Gr. *φρήν*, *φρεν-* diaphragm, mind: see -ic.]

1. *Anat.* and *Path.* Of, pertaining to, or affecting the diaphragm; diaphragmatic.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Phrenick Vessels*, are the Veins and Arteries that run through the Diaphragm, Mediastinum, and Pericardium. 1741 Monro *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 19 Press one or both the phrenic Nerves. 1832 J. Thomson *W. Cullen* I. 441 The Phrenic or Epigastric Centre. 1842 E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* 350 The Phrenic veins return the blood from the ramifications of the phrenic arteries. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 649 Phrenic neuritis.

†**2.** Of or relating to the mind; mental. *Obs.*

1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 126/2 The nerves of animal, or, better, of phrenic life. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 27 The Theosophs were right in separating entirely the mind from the soul, in considering them..as different principles, as the physic and the phrenic. 1847 Medwin *Shelley* I. 149 Two sorts of dreams, the Phrenic and the Psychic.

B. *sb.* (absolute use of A.)

1. *Anat.* Short for *phrenic nerve.*

1776 Cruikshank in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 187 The possibility of having divided only one of the phrenics. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 209 It gives off a long and very slender branch, called the superior phrenic.

2. *Med.* A remedy or medicine for mental disease.

1853 Dunglison *Med. Lex., Phrenica*, diseases affecting the intellect..Also remedies that affect the mental faculties —Phrenics.

3. *pl.* **Phrenics**: That branch of science which relates to the mind; psychology.

1841 R. Park *Pantology* II. iii. (1847) 82 We would apply the term Phrenics to Mental Philosophy; or to that branch of knowledge, which treats of the faculties of the human mind, and their laws of action. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Phrenics* ..also metaphysics.

‖ **Phreni·cula.** *Path.* [mod.L., f. as prec. + dim. suffix: see -cule.]

1799 M. Underwood *Dis. Children* (ed. 4) I. 282 What he [i.e. Dr. Paterson] calls a phrenicula, or diminutive species of phrenitis. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Phrenicula*, term used by Rust for Brain-fever.

Phrenism (fre·niz'm). [f. Gr. *φρήν*, *φρεν-* mind + -ism.] Thought-force: see quot.

1872 Cope *Origin of Fittest* v. (1887) 205, I discard the use of the term 'Vital Force', what was originally understood by that term being a complex of distinct ideas. The *Vital forces* are (nerve-force) *Neurism*, (growth-force) *Bathmism*, and (thought-force) *Phrenism.*

Phrenitic (frĭni·tik), *a. Path.* [ad. Gr. *φρενῖτικ-ός*, f. *φρενῖτ-ις* Phrenitis: see -ic.] Affected with or suffering from phrenitis; subject to fits of delirium or madness.

1771 T. Percival *Ess.* (1777) I. 24 He indulged his phrenitic patients in the use of wine. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVII. 453/2 *Phrenitic*, a term used to denote those who, without being absolutely mad, are subject to such strong sallies of imagination as in some measure pervert their judgment. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Phrenitic*, belonging to phrenitis.

†**Phreni·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. Phrenitis.] Frenzy; rage.

1642 H. More *Song of Soul* I. III. viii, The fourth of furious fashion Phrenition hight, fraught with impatiencies.

‖ **Phrenitis** (frĭnəi·tis). *Path.* [Late L. *phrenītis*, a. Gr. *φρενῖτις* delirium, f. *φρήν*, *φρεν-* mind + -itis. Cf. F. *phrénite.*] Inflammation of the brain or of its membranes, attended with delirium and fever; brain fever.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. i. I. iv, *Phrenitis*,..is a disease of the mind, with a continual madness or dotage,..or else an inflammation of the brain. 1684 Boyle *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* iii. 28 Oftentimes the matter,..being discharged upon some internal parts of the Head, produces a Delirium or Phrenitis. 1842 Brewster *Mart. Sc.* III. ii. (1856) 187 His wife was seized with fever, epilepsy and phrenitis.

Phreno-, before a vowel **phren-**, a. Gr. *φρενο-* (combining form of *φρήν*, stem *φρεν-*, midriff, mind), an element of Greek compounds, and of modern scientific and technical words, usually in sense of 'the mind, mental faculties'.

Phrena·lgia [Gr. *ἄλγος* pain], acute mental distress; psychalgia; melancholia. **Phrenoco·lic** *a.* [Gr. *κόλον* Colon 1], pertaining to both the diaphragm and the colon, as in *phrenocolic* (also *pleurocolic*) *ligament* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). **Phrenoga·stric** *a. Anat.* as in *phrenogastric ligament*, = Gastrophrenic *a.* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858, *Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Phre·nogram**, the curve or tracing made by the phrenograph (Webster 1902). **Phre·nograph**, (*a*) an instrument for recording the movements of the diaphragm in respiration; (*b*) a phrenological description or 'chart' of a person's mental characteristics. **Phreno·graphy**, the observation and description of phenomena in comparative psychology. **Phrenohy·pnotism** (see quot. and Hypnotism). **Phrenoma·gnetism**, the excitation of the phrenological organs by magnetic influence; hence **Phrenomagne·tic** *a.* **Phreno-me·smerism**, the excitation of the powers of the brain by mesmeric influence. **Phrenonaroo·sis** [Gr. *νάρκωσις* a benumbing], Schultz's term for a dulling of the senses or intellect; a state of stupor (Mayne, *Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Phreno·nomy** [Gr. *-νομια* distribution, management], the deductive and predictive part of comparative psychology. **Phrenopara·lysis** = *phrenoplegy* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Phreno·pathy** [-pathy] disease of the mind; so **Phrenopa·thic** *a.* **Phrenophysio·gnomist**, one skilled in phrenophysiognomy. **Phrenophysio·gnomy**, a combination of phrenology and physiognomy. **Phre·noplegy** [Gr. *φρενοπλήξ*, *-πληγ-* stricken in mind, f. *πληγή* stroke], sudden failing of the mind; disturbance of mental balance (Mayne, *Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Phrenople·nic** *a. Anat.*, of or pertaining to the diaphragm and the spleen (Mayne, *Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1890 Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Phrenalgia.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 361 Melancholia and Hypochondriasis, Syn[onyms]—In the older English writers Lypemania and Phrenalgia. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Phrenograph*..Rosenthal's lever..he used it to demonstrate the stoppage of those movements produced by faradisation of the cut end of the vagus nerve. 1896 *Voice* (N.Y.) 13 Feb. 6/6 A phrenograph of a famous French actress, lately in this city. 1881 *Smithson. Inst. Rep.* 501 Observing and descriptive stage...*Phrenography...Inductive and classifying stage...Phrenology...Deductive and predictive stage.. Phrenonomy. 1896 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 368/2 Adding to the magnetizer's equipment the extravagant doctrine of *phreno-hypnotism: the excitation of the phrenological organs by pressing various points on the heads of hypnotized subjects. 1845 G. Moore *Power of Soul over Body* (1846) 161 Assuming all that is related of *phreno-magnetism and neurypnology to be true. 1854 Huxley *Lay Serm.* v. (1870) 99 The simple physiological phænomena known as spirit-rapping, table-turning, phrenomagnetism. 1855 Smedley, etc. *Occult Sc.* 240 *note*, It was not necessary to resort to *phreno-mesmerism. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Phreno-Magnetism, Phreno-Mesmerism*, terms for a combination of two assumed branches of science embracing the rationalities of Phrenology and more questionable pretensions of Mesmerism. 1881 *Phrenonomy [see *phrenography*]. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Phrenopathia*, ..*phrenopathy. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 197 The various types and classes of the phrenopathies. 1892 Miss A. J. Oppenheim in *Daily News* 4 Aug. 6/6 A scientific *phreno-physiognomist...To explain *phreno-physiognomy from a scientific point of view.

†**Phreno·loger.** *Obs.* [f. Phrenolog-y + -er 1.] One who practises phrenology, a phrenologist.

1846 in Worcester (citing *Phren. Jrnl.*). 1849 H. Miller *Footpr. Creat.* xiv. (1874) 265 Low-minded materialists and shallow phrenologers.

Phrenologic (frenolǫ·dʒik), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ic. In mod.F. *phrénologique.*] Of or belonging to phrenology.

1821 *Joseph the Book-Man* 12 For learned Phrenologic lore Were needful such a man t' explore. *a* 1845 Hood *Craniology* iii, These men I say, make quick appliance And close, to phrenologic science.

Phrenological (frenolǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] Of or pertaining to phrenology; connected with or relating to phrenology.

1823 (*title*) Phrenological Journal. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* I. App. ii, When I publish the results [of my enquiry] they will disprove a hundred times over all the phrenological assertions in regard to the cerebellum. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* xvii, As to the phrenological formation of the backs of their heads.

Hence **Phrenolo·gically** *adv.*

1838 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 44 Phrenologically speaking, he must be fully and equally furnished with the bumps of ideality and causality. 1846 Poe *G. Bush* Wks. 1864 III. 23 The forehead, phrenologically, indicates causality and comparison, with deficient ideality.

Phrenologist (frĭnǫ·lŏdʒist). [f. Phrenolog-y + -ist. In mod.F. *phrénologiste* (1875 in Littré).] One skilled in phrenology.

1815 T. Forster in *Pamphleteer* V. 222 The Phrenologist admits an arrangement of certain organs, which gives us free-will. 1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* i, Call it..conformation of the brain..if you are..a phrenologist. 1876 C. M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* 33 A collection of heads that would have delighted a phrenologist.

Phrenologize (frĭnǫ·lŏdʒəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ize.]

1. *trans.* To treat or locate phrenologically. **b.** *humorous.* To produce 'bumps' or protuberances (on the head) by blows.

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 262 You emerged with a broken hat, and a head phrenologised by a blacking bottle. 1858 J. W. Donaldson *Lit. Greece* III. 13 He not only made the soul a mere function of the body, but even phrenologized it by placing it in the forehead.

2. To examine or analyse phrenologically.

1860 O. W. Holmes *Prof. Breakf.-t.* viii, It only remained to be phrenologized. 1895 *Daily News* 22 Nov. 4/7 Burns's skull was phrenologised.

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Phrenology (frĭnǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *φρήν*, *φρεν-* mind + -LOGY; lit. 'mental science'; in F. *phrénologie* (Gall 1818, Hatz.-Darm.), Ger. *phrenologie*.] The scientific study or theory of the mental faculties (quots. 1815, 1881); *spec.* (and in ordinary use), the theory originated by Gall and Spurzheim, that the mental powers of the individual consist of separate faculties, each of which has its organ and location in a definite region of the surface of the brain, the size or development of which is commensurate with the development of the particular faculty; hence, the study of the external conformation of the cranium as an index to the development and position of these organs, and thus of the degree of development of the various faculties.

1815 T. FORSTER (*title pamph.* in *Pamphleteer* V. 219), Sketch of the new Anatomy and Physiology of the Brain and Nervous System of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim, considered as comprehending a complete system of Phrenology. *Ibid.* 222 The objection therefore falls to the ground, which accuses the new Phrenology of supporting the doctrine of Fatalism. [When reprinted in the same year, 'Phrenology' was altered to 'Zoonomy'.] 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 367 The word Craniology is an invention of Spurzheim's enemies. It is not of the bone he treats, but of the manifestations of the mind as dependent on organization. Phrenology would be a more appropriate word. 1819 G. COMBE *Ess. Phrenol.* Introd., The real subject of the system is the Human Mind: I have therefore adopted the term 'Phrenology'..as the most appropriate, and that which Dr. Spurzheim has for some years employed. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Nature* Wks. (Bohn) I. 228 Astronomy to the selfish becomes astrology;.. and anatomy and physiology become phrenology and palmistry. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.*, etc. II. 896/1 By forcing the inductive method of enquiry into mental philosophy, phrenology has laid the foundations of a true mental science. 1881 *Smithsonian Inst. Rep.* (1883) 499 Again, we find this being [man] endowed with a set of faculties called intellectual, allied in certain particulars to those of the lower animals, but so far transcending them as to form a separate branch of study, requiring totally diverse methods and machinery of observation, and enlisting an entirely different set of investigators. To all these studies we have given the name of Comparative Psychology or Phrenology.

Phre·nosin. *Chem.* [f. Gr. *φρήν*, *φρεν-* mind + -OSE + -IN[1] (after *myosin*).] A substance ($C_{34}H_{67}NO_8$) obtained from the brain.

1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* xv. 305 To the first of these Thudichum reserves the name of cerebrine, the second he terms phrenosine, and the third kerasine.

Phrensical, Phrensy, -sy, etc., var. of FRENZICAL, FRENZY.

†**Phrentic, -ick**(e, obs. syncopated f. PHRENETIC = FRANTIC *a.* and *sb.*

a. 1547–94 [see FRANTIC *a.*]. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 121 To moue his phrenticke passions to remorse. 1702 FLOYER *Cold Bathing* I. iv. (1709) 143 A Phrentick Fever..cured by Bathing the Head with Cold Water. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Arianism* 56 When this Phrentick Arian had published his Original Evidence.

b. 1565–1695 [see FRANTIC *sb.*]. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 109 The Pulse of the Phrentic is small.

‖ **Phronesis** (frǫnī·sis). [a. Gr. *φρόνησις* thinking, understanding, intelligence, perception, practical sense, etc., f. *φρονεῖν* to think, be in one's senses, etc., f. *φρον-*, ablaut of *φρεν-*, stem of *φρήν* mind.] Understanding, practical judgement.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Phrone·tal, *a. Biol.* [mod. f. Gr. type **φρονητής* thinker (f. *φρονεῖν* to think: see prec.) + -AL.] (See quot.)

1904 J. MCCABE tr. *Haeckel's Wonders of Life* 14, I propose to call the sensory-cells or sense-centres *æsthetal cells*, and the thought-cells or thought-centres *phronetal cells*.

Phrontist (frǫ·ntist). *rare.* [ad. Gr. *φροντιστής* a deep thinker (Aristoph. *Nub.* 267), f. *φροντίζειν* to be thoughtful, f. *φροντίς* thought.] One who is devoted to meditation and study; a deep thinker: by Aristophanes ironically applied to Socrates.

1822 T. MITCHELL *Comm. Aristoph.* II. 18 Wieland is led to conclude, that before Aristophanes applied the term *phrontist* to Socrates and his friends, the word itself was not in common use.

Phrontistery (frǫ·ntistĕri). Often in Gr. or Latinized forms **phrontiste·rion, phrontiste·rium** (? **fron-**). [ad. Gr. *φροντιστήριον*, f. *φροντιστής*: see prec.] A place for thinking or studying; a 'thinking-shop': a term applied by Aristophanes in ridicule to the school of Socrates; hence applied to modern educational institutions.

1614 TOMKIS *Albumazar* I. iii. B iij b, 'Tis the learn'd Phrontisterion Of most Divine Albumazar. 1624 BP. HALL *Gt. Impostor* Wks. 501, I know where I am; in one of the famous Phrontisteries of Law, and Iustice. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses' Looking-Gl.* III. i, 'Twill be the great Gymnasium of the realme, The Frontisterium of Great Britany. 1672 D. T. *Answ. Eachard's Cont. Clergy* 136 England's grand Phrontisteries, Seminaries and Seed-plots of Learning..Oxford and Cambridge. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 583/1 The maps and geometrical instruments which the old Athenian found in the phrontisterium. 1881 CHURCH *MS. Let.* 12 May, In the first brilliant days of Oriel..it used to be called half in compliment and half in sneer the *φροντιστήριον*. 1888 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* IX. 344 As to the scenery [in the old Greek comedies], he holds that the inside of the phrontistery is never seen.

‖ **Phryganea** (frigē·nĭă). *Entom.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *φρυγανίς* or *φρύγανον* a dry stick, in reference to the stick-like appearance of the larva-cases.] A genus of neuropterous insects, typical of the family *Phryganeidæ* or caddis-flies.

1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* 159 As the caddis-baits appear at the top of the water as alder-flies and sedge-flies (*Phryganeæ*).

Hence **Phryganeid** (frigănī·id) *a.*, of or pertaining to the caddis-flies; *sb.*, any member of the *Phryganeidæ*; **Phryga·neoid** *a.*, resembling or akin to the *Phryganeidæ*.

Phrygian (frĭ·dʒiăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *Phrygiān-us*, f. *Phrygia*: see -AN.] Of or pertaining to Phrygia, an ancient country of Asia Minor, or its inhabitants.

Phrygian Mode (*Mus.*): (*a*) One of the ancient Greek modes, of a warlike character, supposed to have been derived from the ancient Phrygians; (*b*) The second of the 'authentic' ecclesiastical modes, having its 'final' on E and 'dominant' on C.

1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 27 The.. Musitian playd the Phrygian melodie. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. 59 The Phrygian Mood was a more warlike and couragious kind of Musick, expressing the Musick of Trumpets and other Instruments of old, exciting to Arms. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* v. xxiii. 534 In music.. there were four principal *νόμοι* or modes; the Phrygian, the Lydian, the Doric, and the Ionic...The Phrygian mode was religious. 1886 ELMES *Dict. Fine Arts, Phrygian Marble*, called likewise Synnadique, was either white or red. *Phrygian Stone*, a substance..employed..in the process of dyeing.

b. Applied to a conical cap or bonnet with the peak bent or turned over in front, worn by the ancient Phrygians, and in modern times identified with the 'cap of liberty'.

1796 STRUTT *Dresses & Habits of Eng.* I. I. i. 12 The cap, most commonly worn by the Saxons..bears no distant resemblance to the ancient Phrygian bonnet. 1846 FAIRHOLT *Costume* (1860) 50 Figure 2 gives us the Phrygian-shaped cap, borrowed from classic costume. *Ibid.* 482 A head of Paris in the Phrygian cap has been copied.

B. *sb.* **a.** A native or inhabitant of Phrygia. **b.** One of a Christian sect of the second century, a CATAPHRYGIAN.

1585–7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (Parker Soc.) 158 This truth is gainsaid by the Phrygians. 1837 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XV. 426/2 *Montanists*..are sometimes styled Phrygians and Cataphrygians.

Phrygianize (frĭ·dʒĭănəiz), *v.* [f. prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make Phrygian in character.

1893 W. M. RAMSAY *Ch. Rom. Emp.* xvii. 438 The natural tendency of the Phrygians to Phrygianise their beliefs.

2. *fig.* To frizzle.

1836 LANDOR *Pericles & Aspasia* liii. Wks. 1846 II. 376/1 But whenever an obvious and natural thought presents itself, they either reject it for coming without imagination, or they *phrygianize* it with such biting and hot curling-irons, that it rolls itself up impenetrably. 1869 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* (1890) 182 He [Landor] never Phrygianized (to borrow his own word) an obvious and natural thought.

†**Phry·gic,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. assumed L. **Phrygic-us* for *Phrygius* PHRYGIAN.] = PHRYGIAN.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 125 The Bells, brasse Cimbals, kettle musick and whistles, storming such a Phrygick discord.

Phthalic (fθæ·lik), *a. Chem.* [Abbreviated from NAPHTHALIC.] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from naphthalene, as *phthalic anhydride*, etc. *Phthalic acid*, a white crystalline compound ($C_8H_6O_4$) produced by the action of nitric acid on naphthalene, alizarin, purpurin, etc. Also called ALIZARIC *acid*.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 575 Phthalic or Naphthalic Acid..is produced by the long-continued action of nitric acid upon naphthalin. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 766 The xylenes are converted into Phthalic acids. 1885 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* (1888) 244 We may select either the three xylenes or the three phthalic acids.

So, from base **Phthal-: Phthalamic** (fθălæ·mik) *a.* [see AMIC], derived from or containing phthalic acid and ammonia: in *Phthalamic acid*, a crystalline acid ($C_8H_7NO_3$) produced by the action of aqueous ammonia on phthalic anhydride. **Phtha·late,** a salt of phthalic acid. **Phthalein** (fθæ·lĭ,in) [see -IN[1]], one of a series of organic dyes produced by combining phthalic anhydride with the phenols, with elimination of water. **Phthalide** (fθæ·ləid) [-IDE, here short for *anhydride*], the anhydrous form of phthalic acid, a white crystalline substance, $C_8H_4O_3 = C_6H_4(CO)_2O$, obtained by distilling the acid. **Phtha·limide** [see IMIDE], a derivative of ammonia in which two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by phthalyl; a colourless crystalline inodorous and tasteless body, $C_8H_4O_2.NH$. **Phthalin** (fθæ·lin) [see -IN[1]], a colourless crystalline substance obtained from phthalein (see quot.). **Phthalyl** (fθæ·lil) [see -YL], the radical of phthalic acid ($C_8H_4O_2$).

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 231 *Phthalamic acid (amidated phthalic acid). 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 627 *Phthalamic acid*.. crystallizes in a mass of fine flexible needles, forming an acid solution with water. *Ibid.* 628 **Phthalates*, Phthalic acid is dibasic, forming acid salts, $C_8H_5MO_4$, and neutral salts, $C_8H_4M_2O_4$. 1875 *Ibid.* VII. 977 Potassium phthalate is easily decomposed [by an electric current]. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 499 **Phthaleins*..compounds formed, with elimination of water, by the combination of phenols with phthalic anhydride. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 20 Jan. 3/6 Aniline blues and violets were followed by phthaleine and the great group of azo and cotton dyes. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 231 *Phthalimide, $HN.C_{16}H_4O_4$. 1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 977 By the action of nascent hydrogen the phthaleins are converted into colourless compounds called *phthalins, which by oxidation in the air, are reconverted into phthaleins. 1866 *Ibid.* IV. 633 Chloride of *phthalyl.

Phthanite (fθæ·nəit). *Min.* [a. F. *phthanite*: named by Haüy 1822 (*phtanite*), f. Gr. *φθάν-ειν* to anticipate + -ITE[1], 'because its thick schistoid texture and argillaceous character seem to announce beforehand its passage into schist' (*Traité de Mineral* (ed. 2) IV. 546). Dana spells it *-yte*, as being the name not of a mineral but of a rock.] A hard compact rock, consisting essentially of cryptocrystalline silica.

1868 DANA *Min.* 195 Cryptocrystalline Varieties [of Quartz] ..13. *Basanite, Lydian Stone* or *Touchstone*, a velvety black siliceous stone..passes into a compact fissile, siliceous, or flinty rock, of grayish and other colors, called siliceous slate, and also Phthanyte.

†**Phtha·rtic,** *a. Med. Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *phthartic-us*, a. Gr. *φθαρτικ-ός* destructive, f. *φθείρειν* to destroy.] Destructive, deadly.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phthartic*, deadly, deleterious. Formerly applied to poisons.

Phthinode (fθi·nōəd). *Path.* [ad. Gr. *φθινώδης* consumptive, f. *φθινο-* wasting, decaying: see -ODE.] One subject to or suffering from phthisis. So **Phthi·noid** *a.*, of or pertaining to phthinodes.

1870 S. GEE *Auscult. & Percuss.* L. ii. 14 The thorax of phthinodes (persons predisposed to phthisis) is, as Galen says, narrow and shallow. *Ibid.* 16 The phthinoid chests are natural deformities.

Phthinoplasm (fθi·noplæz'm). *Path.* [f. Gr. *φθινο-* wasting, decaying + -PLASM.] (See quot.)

1871 C. J. WILLIAMS *Pulmon. Consumpt.* i. 6 All are due to the presence of various kinds of *phthinoplasm*, a withering or decaying modification of the proper plasma or formative material of the body. [*Note*] I have found it necessary to coin this word,..to give expression to one of the leading ideas of this book, and to avoid the common use of the word *tubercle*.

‖ **Phthiriasis** (fθ-, þəiəri,ə·sis). *Path.* Also 9 **phtheir-.** [L., a. Gr. *φθειρίασις* lousiness, morbus pedicularis, f. *φθειριᾶν* to be lousy.] A morbid condition of the body in which lice multiply excessively, causing extreme irritation; pediculosis.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 507 But with the griefs that charge our outward places Shall I account the loathsome Phthiriasis? *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 245 Calisthenes..fell there sick of the Phthiriasis, or lowsie disease. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. I. iv. 458 The Phthiriasis... Herod, Antiochus Epiphanes,.. Cassander, Callisthenes, and Sylla, all died of this disorder. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. VI. i. 295 Lice of Sick Persons —Pediculus Tabescentium...This name has been proposed for a louse which gives rise to a disease termed Phthiriasis.

Phthirophagous (fθ-, þəirǫ·făgəs), *a.* Also **phtheiro-**, *erron.* **phthirio-**. [f. mod.L. *phthīrophagus* sb., f. Gr. *φθείρ* louse + *-φάγος* eating: see -PHAGOUS; in F. *phthirophage*.] Louse-eating.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 951/1 Phthiriophagous. 1886 GUILLEMARD *Cruise Marchesa* II. 263 These Alfuros were phtheirophagous, going over the dense mat adorning their heads with the most praiseworthy perseverance. 1899 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 4 Nov. 1278 Lice..caused little inconvenience and afforded employment to the phtheirophagous natives.

Phthisic (tĭ·zik), *sb.* and *a.* Now *rare.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 **tysyk, tisyk, -ik**(e, 5 **tyseke, -ik,** 6 **tysyc, -ike, tisicke, tissike,** 7 **tisick**(e, **-ique, tisick, tisick, tysick**(e, **thisicke.** *β.* 5 **ptisike,** 6 **ptisique, ptysyke,** 6–7 **ptisicke,** 7 **ptysick, pthysic**(k, **-isicke,** 7–8 **ptisick,** 8 **ptysic.** *γ.* 6 **phthisik**(e, **-icke,** 6–8 **-ick,** 7 **-ysique, phtisique, -ick,** 8 **phthysick,** 8– **phthisic.** [ME. *tisik*(*e* sb., a. OF. *tisike, -ique*, later *ptisique, thisique* = It., Sp. *tisica* consumption, phthisis, repr. a Romanic *phthisica, thisica* sb. fem., absolute use of *phthisicus, -a, -um* adj., a. Gr. *φθισικ-ός* consumptive, f. *φθίσις* PHTHISIS. OF. had also the adj. *tisike, tesike* (11th c. in Littré, 13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *ptisique*, mod.F. *phtisique, phthisique*; the F. sb. is now *phthisie*. The current pronunciation has come down from the ME. *tisik*.]

A. *sb.* **1.** A wasting disease of the lungs; pulmonary consumption.

α. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 701 Many yvels..Als fevyr, dropsy, and Iaunys, Tysyk, goute and other maladys. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 164 Men þat ben hurt in þe lungis fallip in þe tisik. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Fiv b, It is also good for the tysyc. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 536 The milk of a sow..is also good against the bloudy flux and tissick. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* 41 Hectick Feavers and Tissicks. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* (1686) 44 But count all Reprobate.. Whom he, when Gout or Tissick Rage, shall curse.

β. *c* 1450 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* VII. XXXI. (Bodl. MS.), Ptisike is consumcioun and wasting of kinde humours of þe bodie. Euerich þat haþ tisike haþ etike. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* Pref. 2 Some with Ptisique, Stone, Strangurie [etc.]. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 207 The North-wind..is injurious to the Cough, Ptisick, and Gout. 1762–71

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H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 225 Being troubled with a ptysic, he retired to Marybone.

γ. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 58 The Phthisick or Sore in the Lunges with a Consumption of all the bodie. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 1002 Of the various Kinds and Causes of the Phthisick. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 367 A variety of pulmonic phthisics. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 199 If he left off without having thrown himself into a phthisic.

†2. Loosely applied to various lung or throat affections; a severe cough; asthma. *Obs.*

?*a* 1412 LYDG. *Two Merch.* 315 Drye tisyk is withal partable. *c* 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 51 A drye tysik makith old men ful feynt. 1438–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 287 Herode Ascalonite..was vexede..with vermyn commenge from his secrete membres, with a stynche intollerable, and with a violente tisike. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* 8 When liberty of speaking..was ginen and straight lac't almost to a broken-winded tizzick. *a* 1741 CHALKLEY *Wks.* (1766) 286 A sore Fit of the Asthma or Phthysick.

B. *adj.* = PHTHISICAL *a.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxii. (Bodl. MS.), Tisike men alwey cow3eþ for þe boch of þe lunges. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Hogges* (1627) 263 They wil haue the disease of the lights, which is, to bee pursie and ptisicke. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* II. xii. (1639) 90 You must prescribe to those that be ptisick, a convenient diet. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 280 In Hectick, Phthisick, and Asthmatick cases. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 372 His colleague's accordion is suspended in the midst of a phthisic wheeze.

Phthisical (tiˑzikăl), *a.* Forms: 7 **tisicall, ptisical**(l, **phthysical**, 7–8 **tissical**, 7– **phthisical**, 8 **pht-, pthisical.** [f. prec. + -AL.] Of the nature of or pertaining to phthisis.

1611 COTGR., *Phtisique*, Tysicall. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 40 Half of them who dye in London, dye of phthisicall and pulmonicall distempers. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 174 When Tissical distempers stopt my Breath. 1793 BEDDOES *Consumpt.* 135 The phthisical inflammation may so alter the structure of the lungs. 1839 RAMADGE *Curab. Consumpt.* (1861) 52 There was old phthisical disease in the summit of both lungs.

b. Of persons: Affected with or having a tendency to phthisis; consumptive. Of a house: where phthisis exists.

1651 FRENCH *Distill.* ii. 50 This Water..is very good for those that are ptisicall. 1709–10 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 121 P 1 Poor Cupid..has always been Phtisical, and..we are afraid it will end in a Consumption. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxiii. 283 You will frequently find that he will die phthisical. 1899 *Times* 14 Jan. 8/6 The visitation of phthisical houses was not only practicable, but was of as great importance to the public weal as similar visits in houses where fever or enteric fever had occurred.

c. *fig.*

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* iii. 28 He will bestow on us a pretty modell of himselfe: and sobs me out halfe a dozen tizicall mottoes where ever he had them. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* (1850) II. 254 His wasp-stung wits were grown so quaint and phthisical. 1887 *Fortn. Rev.* Sept. 427 That phthisical Idealism which claimed the empire in despite of Nature.

Phthisicky (tiˑziki), *a.* [f. PHTHISIC + -Y.] Phthisical, consumptive; asthmatic; wheezy.

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3322/4 Stolen by a Ptisicky middle-sized Man. 1722 *Ibid.* No. 6110/3 He..has a Ptysicky Cough. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* I. 382 Found successful in pthisicky complaints. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 594/1 Diminutive and phthisicky mules, wheezing for breath.

Phthisiology (fθˌ-, þiziˌɒlŏdʒi). *Med.* [f. PHTHISI-S + -(O)LOGY.] The science or study of phthisis, or a treatise thereon.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Phthisiology*, a treatise on phthisis. 1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phthisiology*, the scientific study of Phthisis.

‖ **Phthisis** (þəiˑsis, fθiˑsis). *Path.* Also 6 **ptisys, -is**, 7–8 **pthisis**, 8 **phthysis.** [L. (Celsus), a. Gr. *φθίσις* wasting, consumption, f. *φθίνειν* (root *φθι-*) to decay, waste away. In mod.F. *phthisie.*] A progressive wasting disease; *spec.* pulmonary consumption: see quot. 1873.

[1525 tr. *Brunswyke's Surg.* L iij b/2 Dothe the parsone falle in ptisym and to outdryeng of the naturall moystnes. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* D j. Ptisim, that is a brethe comynge of the longues.] 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 448 Phthisis, in greke signifieth wasting.. a consumption as we call it. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 728 Another kind of disease with which birds are troubled, is called the subtle disease, Ptisis. 1793 BEDDOES *Consumption* 130 The inconsiderable number of sailors who die of phthisis. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 300 By pulmonary phthisis is understood a disease of the lungs which is characterized by progressive consolidation of the pulmonary texture, and by the subsequent softening and disintegration of the consolidated tissue.

attrib 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* V. 157 In several towns the phthisis death-rate had undergone a notable decrease since the introduction of an improved system of sewerage. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Aug. 2/1 A number of phthisis patients.

b. With defining word, applied to tuberculosis of various organs.

1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 92, I made an analysis of pus which was discharged with the urine in a case of] phthisis vesicæ. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Abdominal Phthisis*..1. Intestinal tuberculosis..2. Peritoneal tuberculosis. *Ibid.*, *Dust Phthisis*, a variety of fibroid phthisis set up by..dust..in certain industries.

c. *fig.*

1881 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.*, etc. (1891) IV. 302 The delirium of passion, the grasp of cupidity, the phthisis of romance.

Phthisozoics (fθəisozōˑiks). *rare.* [erron. for *phthirozoics*, f. Gr. *φθείρ-ειν* to destroy + *ζῷον* animal.] The art of destroying noxious animals.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 50 *Phthisozoics*,..the art of destroying such of the inferior animals, as, in the character of natural enemies, threaten destruction, or damage, to himself, or to animals [useful to him]. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1847) VII. ccxxviii. 325 A science which Jeremy the thrice illustrious Bentham calls Phthisozoics.

Phthongal (fθˌ-, þɒˑŋgăl), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *φθόγγ-ος* a sound, the voice + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a sound; consisting of a sound; vocal.

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 62 These are their sonant (or vocal, phthongal, intonated) counterparts.

Phthongometer. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -METER.] A measurer of the intensity of vowel sounds.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 266 We may ..consider this instrument as a phthongometer, or measure of vowel quality. 1848 in SMART *Supp.*, and in later Dicts.

†**Phthore.** *Obs. Chem.* [n. F. *phthore*, ad. Gr. *φθορά* destruction, f. *φθείρ-ειν* to destroy, corrupt.] Old name for the element FLUORINE, because of the corrosive action of hydrofluoric acid. Hence †**Phthoˑric** *a.*, fluoric; †**Phthoˑrine**, fluorine.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phthoricus*.. applied by Guibourt to..binary compounds, in which..fluor, or fluorine, performs the part of a negative element: phthoric. *Ibid.*, *Phthorina*, *Chem.*, term for the presumed base of fluoric acid..: phthorine. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Phtor.*

†**Phu.** *Obs.* [a. F. *phu*, a. L. *phū* (Plin.), a. Gr. *φοῦ* valerian.] The Garden Valerian or Cretan Spikenard, *Valeriana Phu.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 86 Phu, which som call also wild Spiknard, groweth in Pontus, and it hath a lefe lyke vnto.. Alexander. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 81 The herb Valerian (commonly called Phu). *Ibid.* 532 Mingle..these hearbs following, Agrimony, Rue, Phu, Scabious, Betony. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Phu*, in botany, a name by which some authors call the great garden valerian.

‖ **Phulkari** (pʰʊˑlkari). *East Ind.* [a. Hindī *phūlkarī* a tissued flower on cloth, etc., f. *phūl* a flower + *-kārī*, suffix of agent.] A kind of flower embroidery; a cloth or shawl so embroidered.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1896 YOUNGSON *40 Yrs. Punjab Mission* ii. 11 Phulkaries, or shawls of coarse cloth tastefully adorned with silk by the women, are worn.

Phulwara: see FULWA. **Phusee, phusy,** obs. erron. ff. FUSEE [2], wheel of a watch.

Phut (fʊt). [Echoic: cf. PHIT.] An imitation of a sound: see quot.

1898 STEEVENS *With Kitchener to Khartum* 143 Thud! went the first gun, and phutt! came faintly back, as its shell burst on the zariba. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* July 57/2.

†**Phus,** erron. f. FUZZ, loose volatile matter.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Arianism* 60 One continu'd Phuz of Canting Contradictions and sad Aspersions.

Phy, obs. erron. form of FIE *int.*

Phycic (fəiˑsik), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. *φῦκ-os* fucus, seaweed + -IC.] In *phycic acid*, a crystalline body extracted from *Protococcus vulgaris* by alcohol, colourless, somewhat unctuous to the touch, tasteless, inodorous, and permanent in the air.

1864–8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 504 The mother-liquor of the phycic acid which is deposited on cooling, separates. 1866–8 *Ibid.* IV. 633 Phycic acid dissolves in strong sulphuric acid, and is reprecipitated by water.

Phycite (fəiˑsəit). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -ITE [1] 4.] A sweet-tasting crystalline substance ($C_4H_{10}O_4$) extracted from *Protococcus vulgaris*; also called *erythromannite.* Hence in extended sense (see quot. 1866–8).

1864–8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 504 The substance from *Protococcus vulgaris* was originally called phycite. 1866–8 *Ibid.* IV. 633 The term phycite has lately been extended by Carius to the series of tetratomic alcohols..homologous with natural phycite.

Phyco- (fəiˑko), combining form of Gr. *φῦκος* (L. *fūcus*) seaweed, used in the formation of modern scientific terms relating to seaweeds or algæ.

Phycochrom (fəiˑkŏkrǫm), a species or individual of the order *Phycochromaceæ* or *Cryptophyceæ* of *Algæ* or seaweeds; so **Phycochromaˑceous** *a.*, of or pertaining to this order. **Phycochrome** (fəiˑkŏkrōˑm), the bluish-green colouring matter of some algæ, being chlorophyll modified by an admixture of phycocyanin. **Phycocyan** (fəiˑkoˌsəiˑăn), **Phycocyˑanin, Phycocyaˑnogen,** the blue colouring matter which is combined with chlorophyll in certain algæ, as *Phycochromaceæ*, and gives to them their bluish-green colour. **Phyˑcoeˑrythrin,** the red colouring matter found similarly in *Florideæ*, and giving to them their reddish colour. **Phycoˑgraphy** [-GRAPHY], systematic description of seaweeds (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1886). **Phycohæˑmatin** (see quot.). **Phycoˑlogy** [-LOGY], the branch of botany treating of seaweeds or algæ; algology; so **Phycoˑlogist,** a student of phycology; an algologist. **Phycomater** (fəikomēˑtəɹ): see quots. **Phycomycetous** (fəiˑkoˌməisīˑtəs) *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Phycomyceteæ*, a division of Fungi, mostly parasitic, of which the genus *Phycomyces* is the type. **Phyophæˑin** [Gr. *φαιός* dusky], a reddish-brown pigment found in the olive-brown seaweeds, as the *Fucaceæ* and *Phæosporeæ*. **Phyoxaˑnthin** [XANTHIN], a yellow colouring-matter, = DIATOMIN.

1888 *Amer. Naturalist* Aug. 671 The *Phycochroms never reach as great a size as do members of each of the other sections. 1873 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* 221 The cultivation of *phycochromaceous gonidia obtained from lichens of a different nature. 1880 *Nature* 26 Feb. 391/1 Desmideæ, Diatomaceæ, and phycochromaceous forms furnish no less than 600 out of the total of 794 species. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 12 The green matter originally arises within the primary chlorophyll- or *phycochrom-bearing cellule. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 273 Certain parasitic Ascomycetes penetrate them [certain Algæ]..and often form an intimate attachment with those..cells which contain phycochrome (as *Plectospora*, *Omphalaria*). 1866–8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 633 **Phycocyan*, and *Phycoerythrin*, these names are applied by Kützing to a blue and red colouring matter, apparently of the same composition, existing in several red sea-weeds. 1873 H. C. SORBY in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XXI. 464 Phycocyan gives a spectrum with a well-marked absorption-band in the orange, and has a very intense red fluorescence. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 216 The *phycocyanine is diffused from dead or ruptured cells, and thus produces, for example, the blue stains on the paper round herbarium specimens of *Oscillatoriæ*. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1637 *True *Phycocyanogen*, with a distinct absorption-band in the orange, and a narrow one in the red, imparting to the solution a very intense red fluorescence. 1873 H. C. SORBY in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XXI. 464 **Phycoerythrine Group*.. I..call one pink phycoerythrine and the other red phycoerythrine. Neither are fluorescent, and both are soluble in water. 1866–8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 633 **Phycohæmatin*, a red colouring matter, obtained by Kützing from *Rytiphlæa tinctoria*. It is extracted from the fresh alga. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Phycologist.* 1901 *Nature* 14 Feb. 377/1 The great Swedish phycologist. 1879 WEBSTER Suppl., **Phycology.* 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 10 Nov. 360/3 *Algology*, another hybrid, is honored with a definition..while *Phycology*, the preferable word linguistically, is given only as a synonym. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., **Phycomater*, the gelatine in which the sporules of Algaceous plants first vegetate. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phycomater*, term for a single cell resting on semi-liquid substance, possessing the power of producing other cells similar to itself in form and composition out of the organic substances in which it grows. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Phycomycetous.* 1900 *Nature* 27 Sept. 540/1 The phycomycetous Fungi, and the siphonaceous Algæ ..the vegetative body of which does not consist of cells. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 295 Analogous pigments extracted by water from algae of colors other than red have received the following names,—*phycophæine (brownish), phycocyanine (bluish), phycoxanthine (yellowish-brown). 1898 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* 330 The cells of the Phæophyceæ ..contain a brown pigment, phycophæin. 1873 H. C. SORBY in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XXI. 457 *Phycoxanthine. This name was first proposed by Kraus for a substance he obtained from *Oscillatoriæ*. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 216 The peculiar bluish-or brownish-green colour which the Nostocaceæ share with the Chroococcaceæ, is caused by a mixture of true chlorophyll with phycoxanthine and phycocyanine.

Phygogalactic (fiːgoˌgălæˑktik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *φυγο-* shunning (*φεύγειν* to flee, shun) + *γαλακτ-* milk: see GALACTIC.] **a.** *adj.* Preventing the secretion of milk, and promoting the reabsorption of milk already secreted. **b.** *sb.* A substance or drug having these qualities.

In mod. Dicts.

†**Phyˑlacist.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *phylacista* (Plaut.), ad. Gr. *φυλακιστής* jailer, f. *φυλακή* prison.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Phylacist*, the keeper of a prison.

†**Phylaˑcter.** *Obs.* [a. Gr. *φυλακτήρ* guard: cf. F. *phylactère*: see next.] = PHYLACTERY.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 225 Their Phylacters.. serving as Locall memories of the Law. 1604 DRAYTON *Owl* 621 Then of his knowledge in the cabalist,..Then of Philacters what their vertue be. 1647 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 44 Who place Religion in their Velam-eares; As in their Phylacters the Iewes did theirs. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* II. ii. 27 Ensigned with a Mytre,..and the Phylacters. [See PHYLACTERY 4.]

Hence †**Phylaˑctered** *ppl. a.*, furnished with a phylactery; in quot. *fig.*

1738 MATT. GREEN *Spleen* 19 Who for the spirit hug the spleen, Phylacter'd throughout all their mien.

Phylacterian (filæktieˑriăn). [f. L. *phylactēri-um*: see next + -AN.] (See quot.) So **Phylacteric** (-eˑrik), **-ical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to phylacteries; **Phylaˑcterize** *v.* [ad. late Gr. *φυλακτηρίζειν*], *trans.* to guard or protect with a phylactery.

1616 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* I. x. (1625) 54 In the yeere of our Lord, 692. certaine Sorcerers were condemned for the like kind of Magick ['hanging the beginning of Saint Iohns Gospell about their necks'] by the name of *φυλακτήριοι*, that is, Phylacterians. 1698 L. ADDISON *Chr. Sacr.* 128 (R.) In their private or phylacterical prayers, it [Amen] was omitted. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* vii. (1642) 406 *Εαυτους φυλακτηρίζουσιν, ἱνα τῶν δαιμόνων οὐδεὶς ἐφάψηται*, They phylacterize, or blesse and defend themselves that no ill Spirit or Divell annoy them.

Phylactery (filæˑktĕri). Forms: 4 **fil-, philaterie**, 6 **-eri, -ery, -ory, phylatorye, philacterie**, 6–7 **phylactery**, 7– **phylactory** (6–7 **-ie**). Also in med.L. forms **philateria, -um, phil-, phylacterium.** [ME. ad. L. *fyl-*, *phylactērium* (Vulg.), a. Gr. *φυλακτήριον* a watchman's post, a safeguard, an amulet, f. *φυλακτήρ* a guard, f. stem *φυλακ-* of *φυλάσσειν* to guard. Cf. OF. *filatiere* (12th c.), mod.F. *phylactère.*]

1. A small leathern box containing four texts of Scripture, Deut. vi. 4–9, xi. 13–21, Ex. xiii. 1–10, 11–16, written in Hebrew letters on vellum and, by a literal interpretation of the passages, worn by

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Jews during morning prayer on all days except the sabbath, as a reminder of the obligation to keep the law. Cf. Deut. xi. 18 'Ye shall bind them [my words] for a sign upon your hand, and they shall be for frontlets between your eyes.'

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 61 In stede of philateries men maken gret volyms of newe lawes. 1382 — *Matt.* xxiii. 5 Thei alargen her filateries [*gloss* that ben smale scrowis]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 325 þey bere scrowes in her forhedes and in hir lift armes and cleped þe scrowes philateria; in þe scrowes were þe ten hestes. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxiii. 5 They sett abroade there philateris. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxiii. 5 They walke vp and doune bearyng about brode Philacteries. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 823 They ware in their foreheads scrowles of parchment, wherein were written the tenne commaundements giuen by God to Moses, which they called Philaterias. 1616 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* I. (1641) 42 There were.. Phylacteries for the head, or frontlets, reaching from one ear to the other, and tied behind with a thong; and Phylacteries for the hand fastned upon the left arme above the elbow on the inside, that it might be neer the heart. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxx, A broad girdle inscribed with characters like the phylacteries of the Hebrews. 1879 C. GEIKIE *Christ* xv. 156 Pharisees, with broad phylacteries.

b. *fig.* A reminder; a religious observance or profession of faith; an ostentatious or hypocritical display of piety or rectitude, a mark of Pharisaism; a burdensome traditional observance. Phrase: *to make broad the phylactery* (from Matt. xxiii. 5), to vaunt one's righteousness.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Introd. Addr. Parlt., I send him back again for a phylactery to stitch upon his arrogance. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 21 Trust not to thy Remembrance in things which need Phylacteries. *Ibid.* III. § 10 To thoughtful Observators the whole World is a Phylactery, and every thing we see an Item of the Wisdom .. of God. Happy are they who..make their Phylacteries speak in their Lives. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 399 And Fathers, Counsels, Church, and Church's head, Were on her reverend Phylacteries read. 1847 Ld. COCKBURN *Jrnl.* II. 189 Five statutes.., each of which tends in its way to disentangle us of the phylacteries of the feudal system. 1893 MORLEY in *Daily News* 3 Mar. 5/5 Mr. Russell..has worn his broadest phylacteries, used his most pharisaical language.

c. Erroneously applied to the fringe or the blue ribbon, which the Israelites were commanded to wear as a remembrancer (Num. xv. 38, 39); hence extended to a fringe or border generally.

1576 N. T. (Tomson) *Matt.* xxiii. 5 *note*, Phylacteries.—It was a thread, or ribband of blewe silke in the fringe of a corner, the beholding whereof made them to remember the Lawes and ordinances of God: and therefore was it called a phylacterie, as you would say, a keper. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. II. xiv. 97 The Flames had rambled to the Borders and the Phylacteries (as it were) of this Obelisk. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* III. iii. 112 She walks, And droops her loosed phylacteries in the dust.

2. An amulet worn upon the person, as a preservative against disease, etc.; also *fig.* a charm, safeguard.

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Phylacterium*, a sort of Amulet, for the cure of Venomous Diseases.] 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. vii. (Rtldg.) 355 Very good books,..a never-failing phylactery against the blue devils [F. *une ressource assurée contre l'ennui*]. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 436 (ed. 2) 628 The figure of Serapis was a customary phylacterion. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 585 Phylactery..properly denotes a preservative, such as pagans carried about to preserve them from evils, diseases, and dangers; for example, stones or pieces of metal engraved under certain aspects of the planets. 1860 — *Lives Abps.* I. v. 223 The bishops..were required..to put down pagan observances, auguries, phylacteries, and incantations.

3. A vessel or case containing a holy relic.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXVIII. (Add. MS. 27944) Philaterium is a litel vessel of glas oþer of Cristal in þe whiche holy relikes ben ikepte. 1520 in *Archæologia* LIII. 14 One phylatorye siluer and gylte..contenyng w'yn a bone of saynt Stephen. 1536 in *Antiq. Sarisb.* (1771) 194 One Philatory, long, ornate with silver,..standing on four feet,..and containing a tooth of St. Macarius. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. App. 686 Harold is shown swearing between two chests or phylacteries.

4. In mediæval art, The inscribed scroll proceeding from a person's mouth or held by him, to indicate his words; *fig.* a record, a roll. Also, the label or infula of a mitre.

1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* ii. 74 The legends painted upon the phylacteries in painted glass. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 423 Here is the phylactery of his vices—wily, wary, cold, calculating, indirect, faithless.

Hence **Phyla·cteried** *a.*, furnished with phylacteries; also *fig.*

1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 277 Without any phylacteried display of Independence and Non-intrusion oratory.

† **Phyla·ctic.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *φυλακτικός* adj., having the quality of guarding, f. stem *φυλακ-* (see prec.).] A preservative; a prophylactic.

1706 CARY (*title*) A Physician's Phylactic, Against a Lawyer's Venefic: or, An Answer to a Book, abusively Entitled, *The Rights of the Christian Church, Asserted.*

Phyla·ctocarp. *Zool.* [f. Gr. *φυλακτός*, vbl. adj. f. *φυλάσσειν* to guard + *καρπός* fruit.] A 'fruit-case'; a receptacle in certain hydroids protecting the gonothecæ. Hence **Phylactoca·rpal** *a.*

1883 ALLMAN in *Challenger Rep.* VII. III. 10 The term phylactocarp may be used as a .. general expression for the various forms under which the apparatus destined for the protection of the gonangia shows itself in the phylactocarpal Plumularidæ.. The commonest and longest known form of phylactocarp is the corbula of *Aglaophenia*. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 759.

Phylactole·matous, *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Phylactolæmata* (f. Gr. *φυλακτο-*, f. *φυλάσσειν* to guard + *λαιμός* throat + L. *-āta* (pa. pple)) + -OUS.] Belonging to the *Phylactolæmata*, an order of Polyzoa, having the lophophore bilateral, and the mouth overhung by a small ciliated mobile lobe, the epistome.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 461 Between the bases of the arms there is a rounded or pentagonal disk with raised and ciliated edges, which occupies the place of the epistoma in the phylactolaematous Polyzoa.

Phylarch (fəi·lāɹk). Also 7–8 **phil-**. [ad. L. *phȳlarchus*, a. Gr. *φύλαρχος* chief of a tribe, f. *φῦλή* tribe + *-αρχος*, f. *ἄρχειν* to rule. Cf. F. *phylarque.*]

1. The chief or ruler of a phyle or tribe in ancient Greece; hence, a tribal chief generally.

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1658) 56 Moses chose able men .., and made them heads over the people; (Tribunes ..or Phylarches, that is) Princes of the Tribes. 1659 — *Lawgiving* II. ii. (1700) 400 These Degrees were of two sorts: first, Phylarchs or Princes of Tribes; and secondly, Patriarchs, or Princes of Familys. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iii. 32 One of the Numidian petty Princes, called by Greek Authors Philarchs, and by the Arabs &c. Sheikhs. 1861 W. MUIR *Mahomet* Introd. 183 The Romans recognized as kings or phylarchs of the Syrian Arabs the chiefs of the Bani Salih.

2. In ancient Attica, An officer elected to command the cavalry of each of the ten phylæ.

1830 tr. *Aristoph., Birds* 214 Diitrephes, with only wicker wings, was chosen Phylarch,—next, Hipparch. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. viii. II. 607 The tribe appears to have been the only military classification known to Athens, and the taxiarch the only tribe officer for infantry, as the phylarch was for cavalry, under the general-in-chief.

3. The title given to certain magistrates in the ideal commonwealths of Plato, More, etc.; in Harrington's *Oceana* given to the magisterial body.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II. iii. (1895) 135 Euerye thyrty families or fermes chewse them yearlye an offycer, whyche in their olde language is called the Syphograunte, and by a newer name the Phylarche [*phylarchum*]. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1658) 76 All and every one of these Magistrates, together with the Justices of Peace: and the Jury-men of the Hundreds,.. are the Prerogative Troop or Phylarch of the Tribe. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 407 During twenty years the chief employment of busy and ingenious men had been to frame constitutions .. All the nomenclature .. of the imaginary government was fully set forth,..Phylarchs, Tribes [etc.].

Hence **Phyla·rchic, -a·rchical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to phylarchs or to tribal government; consisting in the rule of great families; **Phy·larchy,** the office of a phylarch, tribal government.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 640 Feelings of decent reverence for the old *phylarchic aristocracies of England. 1861 W. MUIR *Mahomet* I. Introd. 146 The national tradition and poetry of the Arabs,..with respect to genealogical and *phylarchical events. 1728 EARBERY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* II. 56 The twelve Apostles and the twelve patriarchs joined together, or the *phylarchies of the Jews. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 9 July 11 A Bedawin phylarchy, in which the chief is the political and religious ruler of the nation.

‖ **Phyle** (fəi·lɪ). Pl. **-æ.** *Ancient Gr. Hist.* [a. Gr. *φῦλή* tribe.] In ancient Greece, a clan or tribe, based on supposed kinship; in Attica, after the reforms of Clisthenes, a political, administrative, and military unit, the division of the people into ten phylæ being mainly geographical; also the cavalry brigade furnished by an Attic tribe.

1863 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 290 The Greek Eupatrid or the Roman Patrician, who had to court the votes of his Phyle or of his clients. 1868 *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* (ed. 7) 389 The tribes or phylæ [of Attica] were divided ..each into three phratriæ. *Ibid.* 390 All foreigners admitted to the citizenship were registered in a phyle.

Phylembryo (fəile·mbrio). *Biol.* [f. PHYL-UM + EMBRYO.] The ancestral embryo form of a race of animals or plants. Hence **Phylembryo·nic** *a.*

1899 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* 464 The ancestral form of this group, the phylembryo, has been found in Paterina, whose adult represents the youngest stage, the beak of the shell, of other Brachiopods. 1902 WEBSTER *Suppl.* s.v. *Phylo-*, Phylembryonic.

Phyletic (fəile·tik), *a. Biol.* [ad. Gr. *φυλετικός*, f. *φυλέτης* a tribesman, f. *φῦλή* a tribe.] Of or pertaining to a phylum or race; racial.

1881 *Science Gossip* No. 203. 249 Presenting a picture..of phyletic development (that is, the changes through which the species has passed in its development). 1890 MIVART *Ess. & Crit.* 457 The growth of the species, or phyletic growth. 1893 tr. *Weismann's Germ-Plasm* I. i. 56 The entire phyletic transformation of a species does not by any means alone depend on its intra-cellular variation.

Hence **Phyle·tically** *adv.*, as regards the phylum, racially.

1893 tr. *Weismann's Germ-Plasm* ii. 115 Salamanders..are much younger phyletically, and much more highly organised.

Phyllarea, -erea, obs. erron. ff. PHILLYREA.

Phyllary (fi·lări). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *phyllārium*, a. Gr. *φυλλάριον*, dim. of *φύλλον* leaf.] Each of the small leaves or bracts constituting the involucre of a Composite flower.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 122 In the Compositae..the bracts form an involucre the parts of which are sometimes called phyllaries. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (1870) 182.

† **Phyllet,** obs. erron. form of FILLET.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22339, I haue knyues, phyllettys, callys.

Phyllidiobranchiate (fili·diobræ·ŋkiĕt), *a. Zool.* [f. next + L. *branchia*: see BRANCHIATE.] Belonging to or having the characters of the *Phyllidiobranchia*, a division of gastropod molluscs, in which the ctenidia are replaced by lamellæ (the *phyllidia*) within the fold of the mantle.

1883 LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 656/1 Dorsal and ventral view of *Pleurophyllidia lineata* (Otto), one of the Phyllidiobranchiate Palliate Opisthobranchs.

‖ **Phyllidium** (fili·diŏm). *Biol.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *φύλλ-ον* leaf + *-ιδιον* dim. suffix.] One of the rudimentary ctenidia or *lamellæ* of certain gastropod molluscs, called by E. R. Lankester *capitopedal bodies.*

Phylliform (fi·lifōɹm), *a. rare.* [irreg. f. Gr. *φύλλον* leaf + -FORM.] Leaf-shaped, leaf-like.

1848 E. FORBES *Naked-eyed Medusæ* 37 Four phylliform ovaries.

Phyllirea, obs. erron. variant of PHILLYREA.

‖ **Phyllirhoe** (fili·roi). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *φυλλορρόος* shedding leaves, f. *φύλλ-ον* leaf + *-ροος*, from *ῥοή* flow.] A genus of degenerate gastropod molluscs, having no cerata nor ctenidium, and of thin translucent body, without shell, gills, or foot, the general surface being respiratory in function; usually called from their appearance ocean-slugs.

The species *P. bucephalus* is highly phosphorescent.

1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 339 These gills are atrophied in many Opisthobranchiata, when the whole of the integument takes on the respiratory function (Phyllirhoe).

Hence **Phyllirhoid** (fi·liroid) *a.* and *sb. Zool.*; **a.** *adj.*, akin to the genus *Phyllirhoë*; having the characters of the family *Phyllirhoidæ*; **b.** *sb.*, a mollusc of this family, an ocean-slug.

Phyllis: see PHILLIS.

Phyllite (fi·ləit). [f. Gr. *φύλλον* a leaf + -ITE[1].]

1. *Min.* **a.** A species of magnesia-mica, occurring in small scales in argillaceous schist or slate. **b.** A rock consisting of an argillaceous schist or slate containing scales or flakes of mica.

See A. R. Hunt *Notes on Petrolog. Nomencl.* in *Geol. Mag.* Jan. 1896, 31-35.

a. 1828 THOMSON in *Ann. N. Y. Lyceum Nat. Hist.* III. 47 Phyllite .. will probably constitute a new species. 1868 DANA *Man. Geol.* vi. 77 The ottrelite has been called phyllite. 1892 — *Min.* (ed. 6) 642.

b. 1881 *Rep. Geol. Expl. N. Zealand* 128 A series of less altered rocks (phyllites) form the northern part of the Eyrie Mountains. 1886 GEIKIE *Class-bk. Geol.* 223 By increase of its mica-flakes a clay-slate passes into a phyllite. 1892 TEALL in *Proc. Somerset Archæol. Soc.* 211 A schistose rock intermediate between a phyllite and a mica-schist.

2. *Geol.* A general name for a fossil leaf. ? *Obs.*

1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol. & Min., Phyllite*, a petrified leaf.

Hence **Phyllitic** (fili·tik) *a.*, consisting of or having the character of phyllite.

1888 *Nature* 8 Nov. 31/1 Generally the slates are schistose, phyllitic, and chiastolitic.

Phyllo- (filo-), repr. Gr. *φυλλο-*, combining form of *φύλλον* leaf, in various scientific terms.

Phyllochromogen (-krōu·mŏdʒen) *Chem.* [see CHROMOGEN], a constituent of chlorophyll, supposed by Liebermann to give rise, by oxidation or reduction, to the various colouring-matters of flowers. **Phyllocyanic** (-səi,æ·nik) *a. Chem.* [see CYANIC 2], in *phyllocyanic acid* = next. **Phyllocyanin** (-səi·ănin) *Chem.* [see CYANIN], a blue or bluish-green substance supposed by Frémy to be a constituent of chlorophyll (see *phylloxanthin* below). **Phy·llocyst** (-sist) *Zool.*, a cyst or cavity in the hydrophyllium (see HYDRO-) of certain Hydrozoa; hence **Phyllocy·stic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a phyllocyst. **Phyllogen** (fi·lŏdʒen) [-GEN] = *phyllophore.* **Phyllogenetic** (-dʒĭne·tik) *a.* [-GENETIC], pertaining to the production of leaves. **Phyllogenous** (filo·dʒĭnəs) *a.* [-GEN 2 + -OUS], growing upon leaves. ‖ **Phyllo·ma·nia** *Bot.* [mod.L.: cf. Gr. *φυλλομανεῖν* to run wildly to leaf], an abnormal development of leaves. **Phyllomorphic** (-mɔ̄·ɹfik) *a.* [Gr. *μορφή* form], leaf-shaped; in quot., characterized by imitation of the forms of leaves; so **Phyllomo·rphous** *a.*, leaf-shaped; **Phy·llomorphy,** metamorphosis of other organs into leaves (= PHYLLODY). **Phyllophæin** (-fĭ·in) *Chem.* [Gr. *φαιός* dusky: ee -IN[1]] = PHÆOPHYLL. **Phy·llophore** (-foɹ) *Bot.* [Gr. *φυλλοφόρος* leaf-bearing], the growing-point or terminal bud from which the leaves arise, esp. in palms; so **Phyllophorous** (-ɒ·fŏrəs) *a.*, leaf-bearing; in *Zool.*, bearing parts resembling leaves, as the nose-leaf of certain bats. **Phylloporphyrin** (-pɔ̄·ɹfĭrin) *Chem.* [Gr. *πορφύρα* purple dye], a black substance obtained by decomposition of chlorophyll; its aqueous solution is purple (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*, citing Geissler and Möller). **Phylloxanthin** (filǫksæ·nþin) *Chem.* [a. F. *phylloxanthine*

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(Frémy), f. Gr. *ξανθός* yellow], a yellow constituent of chlorophyll, also called XANTHOPHYLL.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 452 The basic component [of chlorophyll], *phyllochromogen, is capable of assuming the most various colours under the influence of oxidising and reducing agents. 1881 *Ibid.* 1637 Chlorophyll .. When digested with hydrochloric acid .. splits up into phylloxanthin, a brown substance,..and Frémy's *phyllocyanic acid, an olive-green substance. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 744 M. Frémy..has ascertained that it [chlorophyll] is composed of two colouring principles,—one a yellow, which he has termed *phylloxanthine*; and the other a blue, which he has called **phyllocyanine*. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 291 Frémy's later researches have led him to regard the so-called phyllocyanin as really an acid (*phyllocyanic*). 1859 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* 14 They always contain a diverticulum of the somatic cavity, or *phyllocyst. 1877 — *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 139 Phyllocyst or cavity of hydrophyllium with its process. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Phyllogen.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1898 *Nature* 26 May 74/2 Theories of *phyllogenetic development. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phyllogenus*,..that which grows upon leaves..: *phyllogenous. 1670 E. TONGE in *Phil. Trans.* V. 2073 Whether the delay of Sap, staying Fruit and Blossoms, as is suppos'd, by tying, will cure the *Phyllo-mania, as Cross-hacking? 1856 GRINDON *Life* viii. (1875) 97 No plant can suffer from phyllomania and be fruitful at the same moment. 1882 *Academy* 4 Feb. 76 It [Celtic art] was zoomorphic, but not *phyllomorphic. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 669 Classified under the head of the Walking Leaf, or *Phyllomorphous insects. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, **Phyllomorphy*, the same as *Phyllody*. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 954/1 The dusky or brown colouring matter of the leaves of plants: *phyllophein. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phæophyll*, the brown colouring-matter of the Fucoideæ; also called *Phyllophæin*. 1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) I. 227 The growing point, or **phyllophore* [of Mirbel]. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 132 That portion of a palm-stem which lies above the lowest active leaves..is of a conical shape..often much elongated, and carries all the new and forming leaves. It is known as the *Phyllophore*. 1828 WEBSTER, **Phyllophorous*. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 954/2 The yellow colouring matter of the leaf of a plant: *phylloxanthin. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 745 The experiments of M. Frémy show, that the yellow leaves of autumn contain no phyllocyanine, and hence that their colour is entirely due to the phylloxanthine, either in its original condition or in an altered state.

‖ **Phyllobranchia** (filobræ·ŋkiă). *Zool.* Pl. **-æ**. [mod.L., f. Gr. *φύλλον* leaf + *βράγχια* gills.] Each of the leaf-like, foliaceous, or lamellar gills of certain crustaceans. **Phyllobra·nchial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a phyllobranchia; **Phyllobra·nchiate** *a.*, having phyllobranchiæ.

1878 HUXLEY in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 4 June 782 The structure ..which obtains in *Gebia* and *Callianassa*, which are truly phyllobranchiate. 1880 — *Crayfish* v. 271 The prawn's gills are..phyllobranchiæ;..the central stem of the branchia ..bears only two rows of broad flat lamellæ. 1880 E. R. LANKESTER in *Nature* XXI. 355/2 Crayfishes..differ from prawns..in..being 'trichobranchiate' in place of 'phyllobranchiate'.

Phyllocla·de (fi·lokle͡id). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. **phyllocladium** (filokle͡i·diŭm) (also in Eng. use), f. Gr. *φύλλον* leaf + *κλάδος* branch.] A branch of an enlarged or flattened form, resembling or performing the functions of a leaf, as in Butcher's Broom or the *Cactaceæ*.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phyllocladium*,..a term proposed by Bischoff for the *Phyllodium*, produced by a branch enlarged and flattened in the form of a leaf. 1883 *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 283/3 There is a curious *Exocarpus* with phyllocladia. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 301 This arrangement is found..also in the phylloclades of Ruscus and Myrsiphyllum. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl.* I. 181 Stems ..with long shoots transformed into flat green expansions, which act as leaves, whilst the true leaves are reduced to scales..are termed *phylloclades*.

Hence **Phyllocla·dioid** *a.* [-OID], resembling a phylloclade (in quot. misused as if = having phylloclades); **Phyllo·cladous** *a.* [-OUS], having phylloclades.

1883 *Jrnl. Linn. Soc., Bot.* XX. 249 A phyllocladioid Exocarpus..an oblanceolate thick rigid phylloclade. 1895 KERNER & OLIVER *Nat. Hist. Plants* I. 334 The most striking forms of phyllocladous plants.

Phyllode (fi·lōud). Also in L. form *phyllo·dium*. [a. F. *phyllode*, ad. mod.L. **phyllōdium** (filō·diŭm), also in Eng. use, f. Gr. *φυλλώδης* leaf-like, f. *φύλλον* leaf: see -ODE.]

1. *Bot.* A petiole or leaf-stalk of an expanded and (usually) flattened form, resembling and having the functions of a leaf, the true leaf-blade being absent or much reduced in size, as in many Acacias.

1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) I. 297 The curious transformation undergone by the petiole when it becomes a phyllode. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (1870) 175 To such a petiole the name of phyllodium or phyllode has been applied. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 347 All the eight species of this genus [Sarracenia] have hollowed *phyllodia*, which form slender pitchers or urns.

2. *Zool.* = PETAL 2.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 557 In the *Cassidulidæ* the peristomial ends of the ambulacra dilate into petala or phyllodes, forming a figure known as *flosculla*.

Hence **Phyllo·dial** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a phyllode; **Phyllodi·neous, Phyllo·dinous** *a.* [irreg.], bearing phyllodes; also = prec.; **Phyllodinia·tion**, formation of phyllodes.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phyllodialis*, applied to the cup of an asciadiated leaf..when it is formed by the *phyllodium*, or the petiole enlarged in the form of a leaf, as in the *Sarracenia purpurea*: *phyllodial. 1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) II. 307 Among the *phyllodineous Acacias. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 307 Australian affinities are shewn..by a *phyllodinous Acacia. *a* 1850 R. BROWN cited in Cassell for **Phyllodiniation*.

Phyllody (fi·lodi). *Bot.* [f. prec. + -Y.] **a.** The condition in which certain organs, esp. parts of the flower, are metamorphosed into ordinary leaves. **b.** The condition in which the leaf-stalk is metamorphosed into a phyllode.

1888 HENSLOW *Orig. Floral Struct.* xxx. 302 Phyllody of the Carpels and Ovules.

Phylloid (fi·loid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *phylloidēs*, f. Gr. *φύλλ-ον* leaf: see -OID.] **a.** *adj.* Resembling a leaf; foliaceous. **b.** *sb.* A part in lower plants, analogous to or resembling a leaf.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phylloides*,..applied by Mirbel to parts which have the form of leaves, that is, which are flattened and herbaceous, as the stem of the *Cactus phyllanthus*: phylloid. *Ibid.* s. v. *Phyllosoma*, A crustaceous animal with phylloid or bladder-like sacs attached to the hinder part of the body. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 211 For the sake of finding an expression for these relationships in Algæ..the leaf-like appendages might be termed Phylloids, the root-like appendages Rhizoids.

So **Phylloi·dal, Phylloi·deous** *adjs.* = prec. **a.**

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Phylloideous*, the same as Foliaceous. 1888 HENSLOW *Orig. Floral Struct.* xxx. 302 The ovules then undergo phylloidal changes of different degrees.

Phyllome (fi·lōum). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *phyllōma*, f. Gr. *φύλλωμα* foliage, clothing of leaves, f. *φυλλοῦν* to clothe with leaves, f. *φύλλον* leaf. (But *-ome* has here rather the mod. sense of 'formation' as in *caulome, rhizome*.) So in mod.F.]

1. The general name for a leaf or any organ homologous with a leaf, or regarded as a modified leaf (as a sepal, petal, stamen, carpel, bract, etc.).

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 130 If now we accept ..Thallome, Stem (Caulome), Leaf (Phyllome), and Hair (Trichome), in the senses indicated. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 6 *note*, The German botanists use..*Phyllome* in this sense.

2. (See quot.) *rare*—°.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phylloma*. Herschel terms thus..the whole of the germs destined to produce the leaves which come from the bud..when it is developed: a phyllome.

Hence **Phyllomic** (filō·mik) *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a phyllome.

1886 *Nature* 6 May 17/2 Even on this explanation the true stamen is phyllomic.

Phyllophagan (filo·făgăn). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *phyllophaga* pl., a. Gr. type **φυλλοφάγα*, f. *φύλλον* leaf + *-φάγος* eating.] A member of the *Phyllophaga*, a name applied in different classifications to various groups of animals which feed on leaves: viz. (*a*) a tribe of marsupials, including the phalangers; (*b*) a group of edentates, comprising the sloths; (*c*) a group of lamellicorn beetles, including the chafers; (*d*) of hymenopterous insects, including the saw-flies. So **Phyllo·phagous** *a.*, leaf-eating; belonging to the *Phyllophaga*.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc., **Phyllophagans, Phyllophaga*, the name of a tribe of Marsupials, including the Phalangers, Petaurists, and Koala; also of a tribe of beetles, including those which live by suction of the tender parts of vegetables, as the leaves and succulent sprouts. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, s. v. 1868 OWEN *Anat. Vertebr.* § 332 III. 451 The thick epithelium continued over the inner surface of that part in the Phyllophagous species.

Phyllopod (fi·lŏpɒd), *sb.* and *a. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Phyllopoda* pl., f. Gr. *φύλλο-ν* leaf + *πούς, ποδ-* foot.] **a.** *sb.* A member of the *Phyllopoda*, a group of entomostracous crustaceans, having lamellate or foliaceous swimming feet; a leaf-footed crustacean. **b.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Phyllopoda*; leaf-footed.

1863 RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* v. (1878) 63 Also a phyllopod crustacean. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1983. 571/2 The little modest ostracods and phyllopods. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 239 The form of the Phyllopod foot.

So **Phyllopodal** (filɒ·pŏdăl), **Phyllo·podan, Phyllo·podous** *adjs.* = prec. b; **Phyllopodiform** (filɒpɒ·difɒ̄m) *a.*, having the form of a phyllopod.

1878 tr. *Claus* in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 650/2 *note*, The maxilla of the Decapod larva is a sort of *Phyllopodal foot. 1869 W. S. DALLAS tr. *F. Müller's Facts fr. Darwin* 84 A *Phyllopodiform Decapod. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 14 These *Phyllopodous species seem..to be recent representatives of ancient forms, the Trilobites.

Phyllopode (fi·lŏpɒud). *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. *φύλλο-ν* leaf + *πούς, ποδ-* foot.] Name for the dilated sheathing-base of the leaf in *Isoëtes*, analogous to a petiole in Phanerogams.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 420 The structure of the leaves of Isoëtes varies according as the species grow submerged in water, in marshes, or on dry ground...In the third case..the basal portions of the dead leaves (phyllopodes) form a firm black coat of mail round the stem.

Phyllorhine (fi·lŏrəin), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Phyllorhīn-us*, f. Gr. *φύλλο-ν* leaf + *ῥίς, ῥιν-* nose.] **a.** *adj.* Of a bat: Having a nose-leaf, or leaf-like appendage to the nose; leaf-nosed; *spec.* belonging to the *Phyllorhininæ*, a subfamily of the *Rhinolophidæ* or horseshoe-bats. **b.** *sb.* A leaf-nosed bat; *spec.* one of the *Phyllorhininæ*. Also **Phyllorhi·nine** *a.* and *sb.*

Phylloscopine (filɒ·skŏpəin), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *Phylloscop-us* (f. Gr. *φύλλο-ν* leaf + *-σκοπός* viewing) + -INE¹.] Of or related to the genus *Phylloscopus* containing the chiffchaff and warblers.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* cites H. SEEBOHM.

Phyllosome (fi·lŏsōum). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Phyllosōma*, f. Gr. *φύλλο-ν* leaf + *σῶμα* body: see quot. 1858.] The larval form of certain macrurous crustaceans (formerly supposed to be adult forms constituting a separate group); a glass-crab.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xv. 59 The most remarkable animals belonging to the order [Stomapods] are the Phyllosomes of Dr. Leach. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phyllosoma*, name of a crustaceous animal with phylloid or bladder-like sacs attached to the hinder part of the body: a phyllosome.

Phyllostome (fi·lostoum). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Phyllostoma*, f. Gr. *φύλλο-ν* leaf + *στόμα, στοματ-* mouth.] A bat of the genus *Phyllostoma* or family *Phyllostomatidæ*, having a nose-leaf or other appendage of the snout. Also **Phyllosto·matid, Phyllo·stomid.** So **Phyllosto·matoid, Phyllosto·matous, Phyllo·stomine, Phyllo·stomoid, Phyllo·stomous** *adjs.*, belonging to or having the characters of the *Phyllostomatidæ*.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phyllostomatus, Phyllostomus*, applied by Goldfuss, Gray [etc.] to a Family (*Phyllostomata*) of the *Cheiroptera*, having the nose or mouth encumbered with a simple leaf: phyllostomatous: phyllostomous. 1866 *Athenæum* No. 2002. 339/1 Genera of phyllostomine or leaf-nosed bats.

‖ **Phyllotaxis** (filotæ·ksis). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *φύλλο-ν* leaf + *τάξις* arrangement.] The arrangement or order of leaves (or other lateral members, e. g. scales of a pine-cone, florets of a composite flower, etc.) upon an axis or stem; the geometrical principles of such arrangement. Also **Phy·llotaxy.**

The principal kinds of phyllotaxis are (1) the *cyclical* or *verticillate*, in which a number of leaves (two or more) stand at the same level, forming a pair or whorl; and (2) the *spiral* or *alternate*, in which each leaf stands singly, their points of insertion forming a spiral (the *genetic spiral*) round the stem; in the latter case the phyllotaxis is expressed by a fraction denoting the angle (or portion of one turn of the spiral) between two successive leaves; thus in a ⅔ phyllotaxis there are 5 leaves in every 2 turns of the spiral.

1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 60 A particular study of those laws has been pursued, under the name of Phyllotaxy. 1863 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 51 Do you remember telling me that I ought to study Phyllotaxy? 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 173 In a ⅔ phyllotaxis..the 6th member stands over the 1st, the 7th over the 2nd, and so on.

Hence **Phyllota·ctic, Phyllota·ctical** *adjs.*, belonging or relating to phyllotaxis.

1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 140 [In the Flower] the leaves, arranged according to the general phyllotactic laws, are more or less changed in form and texture. 1888 HENSLOW *Orig. Floral Struct.* xxxii. 339 From phyllotactical reasons, it is clear that the origin and arrangements of the floral members are entirely foliar.

‖ **Phylloxera** (filɒksīə·ră). *Entom.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *φύλλο-ν* leaf + *ξηρός* dry.] A genus of *Aphididæ* or plant-lice; *esp.* the species *P. vastatrix*, also called *vine-pest*, which is very destructive to the European grape-vine, infesting the roots and leaves, and causing the death of the plant.

The genus *Phylloxera* was named in 1834 to include a plant-louse which was observed to dry up the leaves of the oak in Provence; in 1868 Planchon showed that the vine disease was caused by a new species, which was constantly found on the roots of affected vines, and which he named *P. vastatrix*. (See *Comptes Rendus* 1868 II. 588.)

1868 *Gard. Chron.* 31 Oct. 1138. 1869 *Ibid.* 30 Jan. 109 M. Signoret .. considered that the insect belongs to the genus Phylloxera. 1880 *Athenæum* 11 Sept. 340/3 All the vineyards within reach flooded during winter, as a protection against the ravages of the phylloxera. 1886 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 367 In 1865 the first appearance of the phylloxera in France occurred in the plateau of Pujant, near Roquemaure, on the right bank of the Rhone. 1888 A. E. SHIPLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 239/1 The Phylloxera has spread to Corsica; it has appeared here and there amongst the vineyards of the Rhine and Switzerland.

fig. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 May 1/3 Spite of his rosy cheeks, '*la maladie des désabusés*', that phylloxera of the mental vineyard, holds him in its deadly grip.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *phylloxera outbreak, visitation*; **phylloxera-mite**, a minute acarid, *Tyroglyphus phylloxeræ*, which infests the phylloxera.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Jan. 8/1 The stocks..being larger than they have been at any time since the phylloxera visitation. 1902 *Ibid.* 7 Jan. 2/3 The failure of the vines, due to the phylloxera outbreak in the sixties.

Hence **Phylloxeral** (-ī·ə·răl), **Phylloxeric** (-e·rik) *adjs.*, pertaining or relating to the phylloxera; **Phyllo·xerated, Phyllo·xerised** *ppl. adjs.*, infested with the phylloxera.

1881 *Nature* 6 Oct. 552/1 Treatment of phylloxerised vines by the use of sulphide of carbon and sulpho-carbonate of potassium. 1882 *St. James' Gaz.* 6 Apr. 4/2 Getting rid of the few phylloxerated spots which appeared there six years ago. 1886 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 378 The inspector of the phylloxeric service reports that unless energetic measures are taken the vineyards of Portugal will be ruined. 1902 *Speaker* 20 Sept. 646/2 Thanks to the beneficent influence of the phylloxeral crisis.

‖ **Phyllula** (fi·lŭlă). *Bot.* Also **phyllule.** [mod.L., f. Gr. *φύλλ-ον* leaf + *οὐλή* scar.] The scar left on a branch by the fall of a leaf.

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1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Phyllula*,..term by Zuccarini for the cicatrix which, after its fall, each leaf leaves upon the bark at the place of its insertion: the phyllule. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Phyllyrea, -rea, obs. erron. ff. Phillyrea.

Phylo-, before a vowel **phyl-**, combining form of Gr. φῦλον, φυλή a tribe (see Phyle, Phylum), used in mod. scientific terms, mostly of biology. **Phy·locycle**, the cycle or whole course of the development of a phylum; hence **Phylocy·clic** *a.* **Phylogero·ntic** [Gerontic] *a.*, of or pertaining to the old age or stage of decay of a race or type of organisms. **Phylonepio·nic** *a.* [Gr. νήπιος infant], of or pertaining to the nepionic stage of phylogenesis, or that following the embryonic (cf. Phylembryonic). **Phylo·pterous** *a.* [Gr. πτερόν wing], of or pertaining to the *Phyloptera*, in some classifications a superorder of insects, containing the *Neuroptera*, *Pseudoneuroptera*, *Orthoptera*, and *Dermaptera*.

1893 *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXVI. 109 It is proposed to use .. 'phylocycle or phylocyclon for [the cycle] of the phylum. *Ibid.* 124 Possibility of the simultaneous origin of phylocycles discussed. *Ibid.* 90 The oldest stages of different individuals of a species, and the corresponding 'phylogerontic types of different groups arising from the same common ancestor, resemble each other. 1902 Webster *Suppl.* s. v. *Phylo-*, 'Phylonepionic.

Phylo·genal, *a. rare.* [irreg. f. Phylogeny + -al.] = Phylogenetic.

1890 *Nature* 6 Feb. 316/2 He has..confounded ontogenal steps of growth with phylogenal phases of plan.

Phylogenesis (fəilo,dʒe·nɪsis). *Biol.* [mod. f. Phylo- + -genesis.] The genesis or evolution of the tribe or race; the evolution of any organ or feature in the race; = Phylogeny 1.

1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 217 The families within which we have as yet been able to compare Ontogenesis with Phylogenesis, constantly approximate in their origin. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 7 Phylogenesis is the mechanical cause of Ontogenesis: The Evolution of the Tribe..effects all the..Evolution of the Germ or Embryo. 1881 S. V. Clevenger in *Amer. Nat.* July 513 Certain aspects in the phylogenesis of the spinal cord.

Phylogenetic (fəi·lo,dʒɛne·tik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -genetic.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of phylogenesis or phylogeny; relating to the race history of an organism or organisms.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* Introd. 41 The validity of phylogenetic conclusions, deduced from the facts of embryology alone. 1885 W. A. Herdman (*title*) A Phylogenetic Classification of Animals (for the Use of Students). 1897 *19th Cent.* May 793 From these ontogenetic details to see what deductions may be drawn in regard to the phylogenetic origin of Languages.

So **Phy·logene·tical** *a. rare.* Hence **Phy·logene·tically** *adv.*, with reference to phylogenesis; in or as regards the evolution of the race.

1872 Elsberg in *Microsc. Jrnl.* July 185 A chain of gradations .. through which higher organisms have passed phylogenetically, and do pass ontogenetically. 1878 Bell tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 413 The earliest characters of the embryonic head, or of its equivalent in all Vertebrata, point to its being phylogenetically, the most ancient portion of the body. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. vii. 150 First, observe the facts of Ontogeny and then attach their phylogenetical significance to them. 1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXXIII. 479 The morphological and phylogenetical study of the higher plants.

Phylogenic (fəilo,dʒe·nik), *a.* [f. as next + -ic.] Of or pertaining to phylogeny; phylogenetic.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xii. 669 *note*, A great variety of surprising phylogenic speculations. 1878 Foster *Phys.* IV. v. 556 This .. has a morphological or phylogenic, as well as a physiological or teleological, significance.

Phylogenist (fəilɒ·dʒɛnist). [f. next + -ist.] One versed or skilled in phylogeny.

1881 *Gardeners' Chron.* 17 Sept. 364/3 Phylogenists have agreed on a few main points. 1885 *Athenæum* 18 Apr. 507/1 The principle of archaic forms..started by the father of phylogenists.

Phylogeny (fəilɒ·dʒɛni). *Biol.* [ad. mod.Ger. *phylogenie* (Haeckel 1866), f. Gr. φῦλον race, phylum + -γενεια birth, origin.]

1. The genesis and evolution of the phylum, tribe, or species; ancestral or racial evolution of an animal or plant type (as distinguished from *ontogenesis*, the evolution of the individual).

1872 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* (ed. 5) xiv, Professor Häckel in his Generelle Morphologie..has recently brought his great knowledge and abilities to bear on what he calls Phylogeny, or the lines of descent of all organic beings. 1872 [see Ontogeny]. 1878 Bell tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 451 The phylogeny..of a few of the cephalic bones is as yet unknown. 1903 C. W. Salesby in *Academy* 13 June 594/1 Von Baer's law may be stated thus: 'Ontogeny is the recapitulation of phylogeny'.

2. The history or science of evolution or genealogical development in the phylum, tribe, or species; the race history of an animal or vegetable type; tribal history.

1875 Dawson *Dawn of Life* viii. 218 Science fails to inform us, but conjectural 'phylogeny' steps in. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* Introd. 41 A special branch of biological speculation termed phylogeny. 1894 Drummond *Ascent of Man* 77 Phylogeny—the history of the race.

3. A pedigree or genealogical table showing the racial evolution of a type of organisms.

1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* p. xxv, 'Phylogenies', or hypothetical genealogical pedigrees, reaching far out of modern periods, are likely to remain in the very highest degree arbitrary and problematical. 1888 Dawson *Geol. Hist. Plants* 269 It is easy to construct a theoretical phylogeny of the derivation of the willows from a supposed ancestral source. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 27 Oct. 325/3 The phylogenies given by the different authors are usually regarded by students as subjects for all sorts of changes and revisions.

Phylological (fəilolɒ·dʒikăl), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Phylo- + -logical: after *philological.*] Of or pertaining to the history of the evolution of races.

1891 G. J. Romanes in *Monist* Oct. 67 For, archaic though they be in a philological sense, in a phylological sense they are things of yesterday.

‖ **Phylum** (fəi·lŏm). *Biol.* Pl. **-la.** [mod.L., a. Gr. φῦλον race, stock.] A tribe or race of organisms, related by descent from a common ancestral form; a series of animals or plants genetically related; a primary division or subkingdom of animals or plants supposed to be so related.

1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creation* II. xvi. 42 By *tribe*, or *phylum*, we understand all those organisms of whose blood-relationship and descent from a common primary form there can be no doubt, or whose relationship, at least, is most probable from anatomical reasons, as well as from reasons founded on historical development. 1878 Bell tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* p. xvii, I have arranged the chief phyla first of all in the form of a genealogical tree. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 578 The classes..collectively termed Vermes do not constitute a phylum..comparable..to the phyla Mollusca or Echinodermata.

‖ **Phyma** (fəi·mă). *Path.* Pl. **-ata.** [L. *phȳma* (Cels.), a. Gr. φῦμα, φῦματ- swelling, tumour.] An inflamed swelling, of various kinds; an external tubercle; in nosological systems variously applied to orders or genera of diseases.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Phyma*, a Swelling: There are Five sorts. 1739 Huxham in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 668 An exceeding painful Phyma near the Verge of the Anus. 1799 Hooper *Med. Dict.*, *Phyma*, tubercles in any part of the body. 1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Phyma·tic** *a.*, of or pertaining to phyma; **Phy·matoid** *a.*, resembling phyma.

Phy·matin. *Chem.* [f. Gr. φῦμα, φῦματ-, Phyma + -in 1. Cf. F. *phymatine.*] An organic substance obtained from tubercle.

1847–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 107/1 Phymatin is described as a peculiar extractive matter.

Phymosis, erron. form of Phimosis.

†Phynx. *Obs. rare.* [var. of Sphinx: cf. Bœotian Φίξ *phix.*] = Sphinx.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 9/1 Pallas [is drawn] with an Helmet..and..on her Helmet a Phynx or Cock. *Ibid.* 201/2 The Phynx, or Sphynga, or Sphynx .. are .. in the shape of Women.

‖ **Phyogemmarium** (fəi:o,dʒemē·riŭm). *Zool.* Pl. **-ia.** [mod.L., f. Gr. φύ-ειν to produce + L. *gemmārius* adj., f. *gemma* a bud.] A small reproductive bud, in certain Hydrozoa.

1861 J. R. Greene *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 105 Numerous small gonoblastidia, which resemble polypites, and are termed 'phyogemmaria'. 1870 Nicholson *Man. Zool.* 83 The limb is traversed by .. canals, which..communicate with the cavities of the phyogemmaria.

‖ **Physa** (fəi·să). *Zool.* [mod.L., a. Gr. φῦσα bellows.] A small freshwater gastropod.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Physa*, a genus of freshwater snails; so called from the thinness and inflated appearance of the shell. 1855 Lyell *Elem. Geol.* xx, Freshwater strata .. filled .. with Valvata, Paludina, Planorbis, Limnæus, Physa, and Cyclas. 1902 Cornish *Naturalist Thames* 16 Tiny physas and succineas, no larger than shot.

Physagogue (fəi·săgɒg), *a.* (*sb.*) *Med.* [f. Gr. φῦσα flatulence + ἀγωγός drawing forth.] Expelling flatus. b. *sb.* A medicine having this effect.

1842 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Physalia** (fəisē·liă). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. φῦσαλέος inflated with wind, φυσαλλίς bladder, bubble.] A genus of oceanic hydrozoa; the Portuguese man-of-war: see Man-of-war 4. Hence **Physa·lian** *a.*, belonging to this genus; also *sb.*, a species of Physalia.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Physalis*, or *Physalia*, the name of a hydrostatic Acalephan, commonly called the Portuguese man-of-war. 1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. v. iii. 521 Oceanic Hydrozoa which .. have long pendant tentacles, such as Physalia. 1861 Hartwig *Sea & Wond.* xv, The *Physalia caravella* or Portuguese man-of-war, is the mariner's admiration. On a large float-bladder ..rises a vertical comb [etc.].

Physalin (fəi·sălin). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *Phȳsalis* (ad. Gr. φῦσαλλίς bladder) + -in 1.] A yellow bitter amorphous substance ($C_{14}H_6O_5$), the active principle of the winter cherry, *Physalis Alkekengi*.

1863 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 457 All parts of the plant [*Physalis Alkekengi*] possess a strong bitter taste which is probably due to a crystalline principle, named physaline. 1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 634.

Physaliphore (fəisæ·lifo•1). *Biol.* [ad. Ger. *physaliphor* (Virchow), f. Gr. φυσαλλίς a bladder + -φόρος bearing: see -phore.] A cell containing vesicles (*physalides*) which produce daughter-cells.

1876 Bristowe *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 73 They not unfrequently become vacuolated, or hollowed out here and there into globular cavities, which are termed by Virchow 'physaliphores', and are regarded by him as reproductive cavities.

Physalite (fi·săləit). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *physalith* (Werner 1817), shortened from *pyrophysalith* Pyrophysalite.] A variety of topaz: see quots.

1819 W. Phillips *Min.* (ed. 2) 69 Pyrophysalite, physalite. 1821 R. Jameson *Man. Min.* 190 Physalite, or Pyrophysalite. .. Colours greenish-white and mountain-green. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 377 Physalite or pyrophysalite is a coarse nearly opaque variety [of topaz] in yellowish-white large crystals from Finbo; it intumesces when heated, and hence its name.

†Phy·sbuttocke. [f. Fise, Fizz + Buttock: cf. Fizgig.] A contemptuous term for a coxcomb.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 159/6 Physbuttocke, *trossulus*.

Physcony (fi·skŏni). *Path.* [ad. mod.L. *physconia*, f. Gr. φύσκων pot-belly, f. φύσκη sausage, f. φῦσᾶν to blow up. Cf. F. *physconie.*] A tumour or swelling of the abdomen; parabysma.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 5 Those vast formations of pus which are sometimes found in parabysmic tumours or physconies. *Ibid.* IV. 53 A physcony of the abdomen, accompanied with peculiar feelings.

Hence **Physco·nic** *a.* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858).

Physem (fəi·sem). *Phonetics.* [ad. Gr. φύσημα the action or product of blowing, f. φυσᾶν to blow.] A name applied by A. J. Ellis to elements of speech produced by 'the bellows-action of the lungs'; comprehending the ordinary aspirate (*h*) in its varieties, and the 'wheeze', Arabic ح, 'arising from suddenly forcing breath through the cartilaginous glottis'.

1887 A. J. Ellis in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 382/2. *Ibid.* 386/2 [In Palæotype] (h) when no letter, and, at most, some sign precedes, [is] used for the unanalysed physem.

Physemarian (fəisimē·riăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Phȳsēmāria* pl., f. Gr. φύσημα bubble.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the *Physemaria*, a name applied by Haeckel to a group of Metazoa; now abandoned. b. *sb.* One of the *Physemaria*.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xii. 678 The spheroidal, free-swimming monad aggregates..are in many respects comparable to Physemarian or Poriferan embryos. *Ibid.* 681 That common form, when the special characters..are eliminated..would be exceedingly similar to a Physemarian.

Physeter (fəisi·təɹ). [a. L. *phȳsētēr* a cachalot (Plin.), a. Gr. φυσητήρ a blower, a whale, f. φῦσᾶν to blow.]

†1. A large blowing whale. *Obs.*

1592 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v. 109 When on the surges I perceiue from far Th' Ork, Whirlpoole, Whale, or puffing Physeter. 1706 Phillips, *Physeter*, the Whirl-pool, puffing or spouting Whale. 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 444 These bones belonged to physeteres or respiring fishes.

2. *Zool.* The generic name of the cachalots or larger sperm-whales.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The physeter with the upper jaw longer than the under one..The head of this fish is so large, that it is half as long as the body, and thicker than the thickest part of it. 1806 Home in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 100 The oil of the physeter, which crystallizes into spermaceti. 1833 Sir C. Bell *Hand* (1834) 298 The Physeter or cachelot whale..is remarkable for having teeth.

3. A filter acting by air-pressure.

1842 Francis *Dict. Arts*, etc., *Physeter*, a filtering machine, consisting of a tub, with an air-tight perforated stage halfway up. The feculent liquid to be filtered is put above the stage, and a syringe, by withdrawing the air from below the stage, occasions the clear part of the liquid to pass through, owing to the pressure of the atmosphere above it.

Hence **Physe·terine, Physe·teroid** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the sperm-whales; *sbs.* A member of this group.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 393/2 Almost all the other members of the suborder range themselves under the two principal heads of Ziphioids (or Physeteroids) and Delphinoids.

Physetoleic (fəisītolī·ik), *a. Chem.* [f. Physet-er 2 + Oleic.] In *physetoleic acid*, an unsaturated fatty acid ($C_{16}H_{30}O_2$), obtained by saponification of spermaceti; isomeric, if not identical, with hypogæic acid.

1857 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 419 *Physetoleic acid* was obtained from the oil of the ordinary sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*). 1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 635 Physetoleic acid crystallises in stellate groups of colourless needles.

Phys-harmonica (fəis-, fis,haɹmɒ·nikă). [f. Gr. φῦσα bellows + Harmonica.] A primitive form of harmonium, in which metal springs are set in vibration by a current of air; invented by Häckel of Vienna in 1818, and originally made to be attached to a piano. b. A kind of reed-stop on the organ, imitating the tone of this.

1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVII. 476/2 *Physharmonica*, a musical instrument, in which the immediate sonorous bodies are springs of steel or of brass, thrown into vibration by a current of air impelled against them. 1852 Seidel *Organ* 101 Phys-harmonica is a newly-invented reed-register, with a soft, agreeable tone. 1881 Broadhouse *Mus. Acoustics* 176 Musical tones of this description are those of..phys-harmonica (harmonium, concertina, accordion) [etc.].

Physia·nthropy. [f. Gr. φύσις nature + -ανθρωπια, f. ἄνθρωπ-ος man.] (See quots.)

1828–32 Webster, *Physianthropy*, the philosophy of human

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life, or the doctrine of the constitution and diseases of man, and the remedies. 1885 Mrs. C. L. Wallace (*title*) Physi-anthropy, or the Home Cure and Eradication of Disease.

Physiatric (fizi,æ'trik). [a. Ger. *physiatrik*, f. Gr. *φύσις* nature + Iatric.] The doctrine or system of nature-cure (Ger. *naturheilkunde*); the application of natural agencies in medicine. Also **Physia·trics**. Hence **Physia·trical** *a.*

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 956/1 Physiatrics..Physiatrical. 1901 Bilz *Nat. Meth. Healing* 5, I now come to speak of physiatric (Science of nature cure).

Physic (fi·zik), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 3–4 **fisyke**, 4 **fisyk**, **fisike**, 4–5 **fisik**(e, **fysik**, **fysyk**(e, 5 **fisykke**, **fesike**, 5–6 **fesyk**. *β.* 4 **phisek**, **phesike**, 4–6 **phisik**(e, **-yk**(e, 4–7 **phisique**, 5 **phisikke**, **phesyk**, 5–6 **phisyque**, **physyk**(e, 5–7 **phisick**(e, **-ik**(e, 6 **-ycke**, 6–7 **physike**, 6–8 **-ick**(e, 7 **-iq**(ue, 7– **physic**. [ME. *fisike*, a. OF. *fisique* (12th c.), ad. L. *physica*, a. Gr. *φυσική* (*ἐπιστήμη*) the knowledge of nature: see Physic *a.*]

1. Natural science, the knowledge of the phenomenal world; = Physics 1. Now *rare*.

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 186 And eke alle the seven ars. The first so was grammarie..Rettorike, and ek fisike. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 89 Phisique..Thurgh which the philosophre hath founde To techen sondri knowlechinges Upon the bodiliche thinges, Of man, of beste, of herbe, of ston. 1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 57 But it is not so in the Phisick of Mines. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 72 Physike, which is the studie of naturall things: metaphysike, which is of supernaturall things. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* 1 Cor. ii, True Physick is the Knowledge of the knowable Works of God, and God in them. 1742 Pope *Dunc.* IV. 645 Physic of Metaphysic begs defence, And Metaphysic calls for aid on Sense! 1883 A. Barratt *Phys. Metempiric* 171 This is the only form in which the question of mind and matter has any meaning to Physic, for Physic knows nothing of either mind or matter except as objects and physical phenomena.

2. The knowledge of the human body; *esp.* the theory of diseases and their treatment; medical science, medicine. *arch.*

[1125 W. Malmesb. *De Gestis Regum Angl.* II. Prol., Physicam quæ medetur corporis valetudini.] *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 411 Wip vs ther was a Doctour of Phisik, In al this world ne was ther noon hym lik To speke of phisik and of Surgerye. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 23 For in Phisique this I finde, Usage is the seconde kinde. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 62 Of phisike it is the properte To ayde the body in sondry sekenes. 1542 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 40 The science of phisicke dothe comprehend, include, and conteyne, the knowledge of surgery as a speciall membre and parte of the same. 1662–3 Pepys *Diary* 27 Feb., To Chyrurgeon's Hall..where..we had a fine dinner and good learned company, many Doctors of Phisique. 1758 Blackstone *Study of Law* I. in *Comm.* (1765) I. 14 The gentleman of the faculty of physic. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 468 To admit 'certificates from schools of physic may prevent the possibility of ascertaining a regular education'.

3. The art or practice of healing; the healing art; the medical profession.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3162 Sub þe monekes abit on him he let do, And nom wiþ him spicerie þat to fisyke drou. 1340 *Ayenb.* 54 Hit iualþ ofte þet þe ilke þet be fisike leueþ be fizike sterfþ. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. xii. 38 Phisyke..is a mestier or a crafte that entendeth to the helthe of mannes body. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 § 3 Suffred to excercyse or practyse in Physyk. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 4 Any service suitable to my profession, which was Physick. 1813 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* Introd., The practice of Medicine has long been divided into two departments, Physic and Surgery. 1871 Sir T. Watson *Princ. & Pract. Physic* Introd. Lect., This art of Physic..needs to be begun under the protecting eye..of a master in the craft.

b. The medical faculty personified; physicians.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 256, I dar legge bope myn Eres, þat Fisyk schal his Forred hod for his foode sulle. 1576 Gascoigne *Steele Gl.* 984 That Phisicke thriue not ouer fast by murder. 1672 Sir T. Browne *Let. Friend* § 20 Amply satisfied that his Disease should dye with himself, nor revive in a Posterity to puzzle Physick. 1764 Gray *The Candidate* 5 'Lord, sister', says Physic to Law, 'I declare [etc.]'.

† **c.** Medical treatment or regimen. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1902 Ffarewel Phisik; go ber the man to chirche. 1471 J. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 7 My leche crafte and fesyk..hathe cost me sythe Estern Day more then v *li.* 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 36 § 1 The same Sir William..lay both at Surgery and Fesyk..by the space of ii yeres and more. 1568 Bible (Bishops') *Ecclus.* xviii. 18 Goe to phisicke or euer thou be sicke. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IX. § 83 The Lord Goring being not then well, but engaged in a course of Physick. 1700 Prideaux *Lett.* (Camden) 194 An end will soon be made beyond y^e^ remedy of physic and repentance.

4. = Medicine *sb.*[1] 2. (Now chiefly *colloq.*)

1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* Pref., Tasso..likeneth Poetrie to the Phisicke that men giue vnto little children when they are sick. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* v. iii. 47 Throw Physicke to the Dogs, Ile none of it. 1696 Tate & Brady *Ps.* civ. 14 Herbs, for Man's use, of various Pow'r, That either Food or Physick yield. 1730 Wesley *Wks.* (1830) I. 11 A little money, food or physic. 1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Hallib.* II. vi, And, Janey, you'll take the physic, like a precious lamb: and heaps of nice things you shall have after it, to drive the taste out. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* x, As bad as the wrong physic,—nasty to take, and sure to disagree.

b. *spec.* A cathartic or purge.

1617 Abp. Abbot *Descr. World* (1634) 303 The people..doe vse it [Tobacco] as Physicke to purge themselues of humours. 1624 Donne *Serm.* xvii. (1640) 170 Affliction is my Physick; that purges, that cleanses me. 1831 Youatt *Horse* iv. 56 The spring grass is the best physic that can possibly be administered to the horse. It carries off every humour which may be lurking about the animal.

† **5.** *fig.* Wholesome or curative regimen or habit.

c 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T.* 18 Atempree diett was al hir phisik. 14.. in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* etc. 49 Erly to ryse is fysyke fyne. 1591 Greene *Farew. to Follie* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 239 Dinner being done, counting it Phisicke to sit a while, the old Countesse [etc.]. 1699 Dryden *To J. Driden* 116 Who, nature to repair, Draws physic from the fields in draughts of vital air.

† **b.** Mental, moral, or spiritual remedy. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 349 The wofull peine of loves maladie, Ayein the which mai no phisique availe. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 6876 If I here kyssid, I think, so god me save, It were the best fisykke that I cowde haue. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* II. vii. (1634) 160 To crave the Phisicke of grace that is in Christ. 1636 *Burton's Diary* 16 Dec. (1828) I. 150 He is a madman. It is good physic to whip him. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* Matt. v. 4 Sorrow for sin is physick on earth, but it is food in hell.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † *physic-craft*, † *-god*, † *-rack*, † *-word*; *physic-taking* adj.; **physic-ball**, medicine in the form of a ball or bolus for administration to a horse, dog, etc.; † **physic-bill**, a medical prescription; also a medical advertisement; **physic-box**, a medicine-chest; † **physic-finger** = Physician *finger*; † **physic-school**, a medical school. Also Physic Garden. (In some of these, *physic* may have originally been the adj.: see Physic *a.* 2 for similar uses.)

1831 Youatt *Horse* xxiii. 398 The most effectual and safest *physic ball. 1845 — *Dog* VI. 118 A physic-ball was given him in the evening, and on the following morning. 1614 T. Adams *Divell's Banket* 19 It is..a *physick-bill of hell, that they must not wash till they have drunk. 1721 Shaftesb. *Charac., Misc.* V. iii. (1737) III. 340 To..be scrupulous in our choice, and (as the current physick-bills admonish us) beware of counterfeits. *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* ii. 23 No babes they leave behind. Big Lyde's *physick-box can this ne're gain. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 217 The incorporated bands of the *physic-craft that call themselves the college of physicians. 1621 Molle *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* V. ii. 321 The Ring-finger or *Physicke-finger. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 93 Hee was their Æsculapius or *Physicke-god. 1706 Baynard in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II. 280 Brought to the *Physick-Rack, viz. Bleedings,..Diet-drinks, Oyntments. 1677–8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 24 The *Physick schooles. 1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 371 A man, who was executed, and dissected in the physic-schools. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 165 The valetudinary, consumptive, and *physic-taking..fall victims of the ship's motion. 1843 Miall in *Nonconf.* III. 637 That definition which makes man 'a physic-taking animal'.. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Gen. Poems*, &c. (1677) 164 'Εκλείπεσθαι is a *Physick-word, and signifies the Labour of a Disease.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) † **Phy·sicklike** *adv.*, medicinally; † **Phy·sicship**, humorous title of a medical authority; † **Phy·sicster**, contemptuous term for a medicinal practitioner.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xi. (1887) 60 Musick..was vsed in the olde time Physicklike, to stay mourning and greife. 1689 G. Harvey *Curing Dis. by Expect.* xviii. 137 The description..ought to be razed by their Physickships out of their Pharmaceutic Records. *Ibid.* xvii. 128 If any young Physicksters has an itch to experiment.

Physic (fi·zik), *a.* Now *rare*. [a. F. *physique*, ad. L. *physic-us*, a. Gr. *φυσικός* natural, f. *φύσις* nature, f. *φύειν* to produce.]

1. Physical, natural.

1563 Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 23 A phisicke experiment of Democritus. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. ii. 14 Some Physic Contemplations of Job. *Ibid.* II. viii. 99 There are three Kinds of Theologie; the first is called Mythic .. another Physic. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* IV. 455 O'er great, o'er small extends his physic laws. *c* 1821 Fuseli in *Lect. Paint.* iv. (1848) 439 Invisible physic and metaphysic ideas.

b. Belonging to physics or natural philosophy.

1883 J. B. Thomas in *Homilet. Monthly* (N. Y.) 8 Jan. 204 Sensitive, nutritive, physic, and chemic phenomena.

† **2.** Medical; medicinal. *Obs.* (= Physic *sb. attrib.*, Physical *a.* 4, 5.)

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 144 Libral Sciencis.. as gramer, arte fisike, astronomye, and otheris. *c* 1440 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 217, I axst a mayster of fysyke lore, what wold hym drye and dryve away? 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. vi. (1895) 216 My companion .. caried with him phisick bokes, certein smal woorkes of Hippocrates, and Galenes Microtechne. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 52 b, When you haue seuered..your Physicke Hearbes by themselues, and your Potte hearbes and Sallets in another place. 1577 Mountain *Gardener's Labyrinth* Title-p., The physick benefit of each herb, plant, and flower. *a* 1617 Hieron *Wks.* I. 25 The physick potion..is cleane against the stomacke. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* ii. 28 Red wine is..good for physicke vses, to stop colericke vomitings. 1704 Ray *Creation* II. 252 The chief Physick Herbs. 1736 *N. Jersey Archives* XI. 446 A Root call'd Physick Root, filarie or five leaf'd Physick.

Physic (fi·zik), *v.* Inflexions **physicked**, **physicking**. [f. Physic *sb.* 3–5.]

1. *trans.* To dose or treat with physic or medicine, esp. with a purgative. Now *colloq.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XX. 321, I may wel suffre..That frere flaterer be fette and phisike [C. XXIII. 323 fysyke] 30w syke. 1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 279 The Italians order of phisicking his hawke. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 92, I will physicke your rankenesse. 1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* I. vi. § 2 (1734) 50 The Animals..are physick'd almost out of their Lives. 1831 Youatt *Horse* xxiii. 382 In physicking a horse, whatever is to be done, should be done at once. 1876 Fox Bourne *Locke* II. xii. 258 Locke laid down the rule ..that children ought to be physicked as little as possible.

b. *fig.* To treat with remedies, relieve, alleviate.

1589 Nashe *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 7, I wold perswade them to phisicke their faculties of seeing and hearing. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* II. iii. 55 The labour we delight in, Physicks paine. 1641 Milton *Reform.* I. (1851) 12 Then was the Liturgie given to a number of moderate Divines, and Sir Tho. Smith a Statesman to bee purg'd, and Physick't. 1763 Churchill *Duellist* I. 34 Vice, within the guilty breast, Could not be physic'd into rest. 1819 Byron *Juan* II. xix, A mind diseased no remedy can physic.

2. *slang.* To punish in purse or pocket.

1821 Egan *Life Lond.* II. v. (Farmer), You may be most preciously physicked in your clie. 1823 Bee *Dict. Turf* 134 Winning a man's blunt at cards, or other wagers, is 'giving him a physicking'. 'The physicking system' was put in force at the Doncaster St. Leger, 1822.

3. *Metallurgy.* To treat (molten iron, etc.) with an oxidizing body, which combines with and eliminates phosphorus and sulphur.

1876 Heeley in Ure *Dict. Arts* (1878) IV. 475 If with their present plants they could not effectually eliminate sulphur by puddling, ought they not to try to do so by physicking?

Hence **Phy·sicking** *vbl. sb.*; also **Phy·sicker**, one who administers physic.

1658 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* verse 16. ii. (1669) 187/1 He hath undertook the physicking of his Saints. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 415 Dr. Tubb..bleeder, shaver, and physicker of man and beast. 1838 Dickens *Nick. Nick.* viii, 'Now', said Squeers, ..'is that physicking over?'

Physical (fi·zikăl), *a.* Also 5–7 **phis-**, 6 **phus-**; 5 **-ycal**, **-ichal**, 6–7 **-icall**. [ad. med.L. *physicālis*, f. *physica*, Physic *sb.*: see -al.]

I. 1. Of or pertaining to material nature, or to the phenomenal universe perceived by the senses; pertaining to or connected with matter; material; opposed to *psychical*, *mental*, *spiritual*.

Often in such collocations as *physical cause*, *energy*, *power*; *physical possibility*, *impossibility*, etc.: see also 7.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* V. lvii. § 4 Sacraments..are not physicall but morall instruments of saluation. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. viii. 99 In naturall and phisicall things, we must not seeke out infallible and mathematicall rules, but that which is ordinary and tried by experience. 1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 7 Whether or no the Shape can by Physicall Agents be altered. 1695 Alingham *Geom. Epit.* 86 If..the line E.. be moved parallel to it self, through every phisical point in the line A, it will produce the rectangle AE. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. xxi. 215 As to physical causes, I am inclined to doubt altogether of their operation in this particular. 1832–4 De Quincey *Cæsars* Wks. 1859 X. 14 Everything physical is measurable by weight, motion, and resistance. *c* 1860 Faraday *Forces Nat.* I. 16 Some of the more elementary, and, what we call, physical powers. 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geog.* I. 2 The physical structure of the earth and stars. 1885 *Lyell's Elem. Geol.* 100 There may be a physical break—unconformity—and also a palæontological break, between two successive groups of strata.

absol. 1836 Kingsley *Lett.* (1878) I. 36 The dreamy days of boyhood, when I knew and worshipped nothing but the physical. 1883 Edersheim *Life Jesus* II. 200 An attempt to shift the argument from the moral to the physical.

b. Belonging or relating to Natural Philosophy or Natural Science; of, pertaining or relating to, or in accordance with, the regular processes or laws of nature.

1580 G. Harvey *Three Proper Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 48 With great Physicall, and Naturall Reason. 1587 Greene *Euphues to Philautus* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 204 Neyther can fishermen tell the Phusicall reasons of the motions of the Sea. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 497 Of some general laws of nature..We shall divide these Laws into Laws physical and Laws moral. 1808 J. Webster *Nat. Philos.* 7 It is an object worthy of attention to instruct the youthful mind in physical knowledge. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. ii. 98 The law of gravitation is a physical axiom. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 304 The most interesting feature in the physical history of the Calabrias, is the frequency of their earthquakes. 1865 Mozley *Mirac.* (ed. 2) Pref. 11 None of them are or profess to be physical explanations of miracles, i. e. reductions of them to laws of nature in the scientific sense of that term.

c. Of persons: Dealing with or devoted to natural science (in quot. 1768, materialistic).

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 391 Out of whom, according to the Physical Empedocles, proceed all things that were, are, and shall be, viz. Plants, Men, Beasts and Gods. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 5 (*Calais*) Every power which sustained life, perform'd it with so little friction, that 'twould have confounded the most Physical *precieuse* in France: with all her materialism, she could scarce have called me a machine. 1898 *Harper's Mag.* XCVI. 623 The foremost physical philosophers of the time came to the aid of the best opticians.

2. Belonging to the forces of nature and properties of bodies, other than chemical and vital; belonging to the science of physics: see Physics 2.

1734 *Keill's Exam. Ths. Earth* 267 His excellent Observations, both Astronomical and Physical. 1805–17 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 2 Physical characters are those physical phenomena which are exhibited by the mutual action of minerals and other bodies; such as magnetic properties [etc.]. 1813 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 47 The internal and external parts will vary both in their physical and chemical properties. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 104 The physical properties of matter may be altered without affecting its deeper chemical constitution.

3. Of the body, and bodily members or faculties (as distinct from the mind); bodily, corporeal.

1780 Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* XIV. § 3 Suppose for example the physical desire has for its object the satisfying of hunger. 1820 Hazlitt *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 259 Milton has got rid of the horns and tail, the vulgar and physical insignia of the

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devil. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. xii. 358 Physical or natural persons..In this instance 'physical' or 'natural'.. denotes a person not fictitious or legal. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 104 The man gave me the impression of physical strength. 1885 E. GARRETT *At any Cost* i. 10 Mrs. Sinclair .. had long parted from the last bloom of physical youth. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 108 We take no physical exercise, except riding. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 May 5/1 The lads..went through a course of physical drill with wonderful precision.

b. as *sb.* (*pl.*) = physical powers. *colloq. rare.*

1824 *Examiner* 26/2 He lacks physicals for swagger. 1842 G. A. M'CALL *Lett. fr. Frontiers* (1868) 394 Disease, and the wear and tear incidental to the exposure of the physicals in such a country as this.

II. 4. Of or belonging to medicine; medical. Now *rare.* † *Physical garden* = PHYSIC GARDEN.

c 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 1803 Sleep .. ffrom these seknessys the boody doth Recure, Which previd is by phisichal prudence. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 225 He shall learne to be skilfull in the art Geometrical, Arithmeticall, Musicall, Cheyrurgicall, Physical. 1679 *Trials of Wakeman*, etc. 49 There is only that part of it which is the Physical Prescriptions. 1739 JOHNSON *L. P., Boerhaave* Wks. IV. 343 His profession of botany made it part of his duty to superintend the physical garden. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng* II. *Cambr.* 94 Furnishing a Physical Hospital. 1799 (*title*) The Medical and Physical Journal. 1806 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 311 Physical books being the most dangerous that any person can take to perusing—except metaphysical ones.

† **b.** Of persons: Practising medicine; medical.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xlv. 296 These cursed physical folks can find out nothing to do us good, but what would poison the devil. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Bl.* II. iv. P 2, I resumed my physical dress, and..visited several patients. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 44 Which their..Friends, the top of the Physical Faculty can verify. 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* IV. 274 The physical men who attend her seem to think not.

† **c.** *Physical finger* = PHYSICIAN *finger*. *Obs.*

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* I. v. 49 To this Physicall finger a veine answereth.

† **5.** Used in medicine, medicinal. *Obs.*

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Demetrius* (1895) V. 391 Phisicall herbes, as Helleborum, Lingewort and Beares foote. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* II. I. v. (1635) 22 The red Rose is not..so tender as the Damaske, yet it is much more Phisicall, and oftner used in medicine. 1658 J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 86 Medea was the first that invented Physical baths. 1692 TRYON *Good House-w.* xxvi. (ed. 2) 208 This sort of drink [coffee] ought not to be used, but in a Physical way. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 412 Angelica .. is one of their physical greens. 1828 WALKER *Dict., Guaiacum*, a physical wood.

† **b.** Beneficial to health; curative, remedial; restorative to the body, good (*for* one's health). Also *fig. Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 13, I cowde as weel bothe forge and fyle As cowd Boyce in hys phisycal consolacyoun. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 251 Is Brutus sicke? and is it Physicall To walke vnbraced, and sucke vp the humours Of the danke Morning? 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xl. 318 They say moreover, that this wooll..is phisicall for other indispositions, as for the gowt. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 2212 With mediocrity..To take Tobacco thus were phisicall. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 113 A physicall Banket for our Soules.

† **c.** Of the nature of or like medicine (in taste, smell, etc.); as bad as medicine. *Obs.*

a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 63 All other herbs..give it a physical taste. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 5 The Tree hath a pretty Physical smell like an Apothecaries Shop. 1706 T. BAKER *Tunbr. Walks* II. i, Wretched hatchet-fac'd things that are physical to look at 'em.

† **6.** In need of medical treatment, sick; under medical treatment. *Obs.*

1633 SHIRLEY *Witty Fair One* III. iv, What meanes this Apothecaries shop about thee, art Physicall? — *Bird in Cage* III. ii, Thou lookst dull and Phisicall me thinkes. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 388 In the latter [hospital] are near 300 physical patients, and about 60 chirurgical ones.

7. In special phrases and collocations.

Physical astronomy, that branch of astronomy which treats of the motions, masses, positions, light, heat, etc. of the heavenly bodies. **Physical atom**: see quot. **Physical chemistry**, that branch of chemistry which deals with the structure of molecules. **Physical force**, material as opposed to moral force; in politics, the use of armed power, to effect or repress political changes; also *attrib.* **Physical geography**, that branch of geography which deals with the natural features of the earth's surface, as distinct from its political divisions, commercial or historical relations, etc. **Physical geology**, the study of the formation and history of strata and eruptive rocks, apart from palæontology. **Physical horizon**: see HORIZON 1. **Physical laboratory**, a laboratory for experiments in physical science. **Physical mineralogy**, that which treats of the physical properties of minerals, apart from their chemical composition. **Physical optics**, that branch of optics which deals with the properties of light itself (as distinguished from the function of sight); sometimes restricted to that part which relates to the undulatory theory and the phenomena specially explained by it, as interference, etc. **Physical point**, a point conceived as infinitely small, and yet a portion of matter. **Physical science** or **philosophy** = PHYSICS. **Physical sciences**, the sciences that treat of inanimate matter, and of energy apart from vitality: opposed to the biological or to the moral sciences. **Physical sign**, a symptom of health or disease ascertainable by bodily examination. **Physical theology**: see THEOLOGY.

1903 AGNES M. CLERKE *Astrophysics* 1 Kepler first speculated on the causes of celestial movements, and introduced the term '*physical astronomy'. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* v. (ed. 2) 147 [Dumas] proposes to designate that description of molecular groups into which bodies are resolved by heat, *physical atoms. 1902 *Fortn. Rev.* June 1014 A mechanism of the atoms, or, as it has come to be called in Germany, a *physical chemistry, was developing. 1817 COBBETT *Wks.* XXXII. 362 It was a combat of argument, and they have taken shelter under the shield of *physical force. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 165, I do wish our physical-force men would hire a steamer and take a trip up the Rhine. 1897 J. M'CARTHY in *Daily News* 27 May 6/1 He was entirely opposed to any attempt at rebellion by physical force, because he held..that there was no chance for a physical-force struggle. [1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. i. (1635) 4 The obiect in *Geographie is for the most part Physicall, consisting of the parts whereof the Spheare is composed.] 1852 A. K. JOHNSTON (*title*) Atlas of Physical Geography. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.*, etc. II. 898/1 Physical geography is the history of the earth in its material organisation. 1897 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 2/5 To find funds for the foundation and maintenance of a national *physical laboratory. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* vii. 66 *Physical Optics is that branch of the science which treats of the physical properties of light. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. vii. 343 The business of *physical philosophy is, to explain external phenomena with a view to their prediction. 1845 STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 60/1 That part of Grammar..is evidently Physical, and of course follows the common laws of *Physical Science. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 212 In the course of a few years Sir Isaac Newton changed the surface of physical science. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 107 The *physical signs pointed to fluid at the left base, and to enlargement of the right lobe of the liver.

Hence **Phy'sicalist**: see quots.; **Physica'lity**, physical condition; also † *humorously* as a title for a medical man; **Phy'sicalness**, the quality of being physical.

1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* i. (1864) 23 *Physicalists, who, without pretending to deny Christianity, value themselves on finding all the laws of obligation..in the laws of the body and the world. 1864 WEBSTER, *Physicalist*, one who holds that human thoughts and acts are determined by the physical organization of man. 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 241 Receiue some notes as touching his *phisicallity deceased. He had his Grace to be Doctor ere he died. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* I. IX. 131 When we followed that Medicinal way..we could never (by that kind of Physicallity)..perceive any thing well founded. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Physicalness*, Naturalness, also Medicinalness. 1857 J. HINTON *Let.* in *Life* vii. (1878) 133 The inertness, the evil, that is added by our physicalness.

Physically (fi'zikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a physical manner or way.

1. According to nature or the material laws of nature; materially; according to physics or natural philosophy or science; not intellectually, morally, or spiritually. *Physically impossible*, impossible from the nature or laws of material things.

1581 E. CAMPION in *Confer.* III. (1584) Y iv, You reason physically: but we must not be led by senses in these misteries. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 7 It is Physically impossible that it [matter] should be devoid of some Bulk or other, and some determinate Shape or other. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 48 It is not deni'd Physically, but Morally. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 417 The swelling of the ocean, by the joint attraction of the sun and the moon, is less physically intelligible, than the periodical effusions of the polar ices. 1855 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 3) 182 An atom or molecule physically indivisible. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 217 It would be physically impossible for many of them to surrender themselves in time. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. ix. 264 It is physically impossible that any permanent rise in wages should take place without a corresponding diminution of profits. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* ii. 13 Nothing can physically exist corresponding to a general notion.

† **b.** Naturally, essentially, intrinsically. *Obs.*

1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 58 Justification..the forme whereof is relatiue and not physically inherent in vs. 1684 T. HOCKIN *God's Decrees* 200 The will is physically ours, and the deed is also ours, but 'tis morally Gods. 1793 D. STEWART *Outl. Mor. Philos.* II. ii. I § 322 Not to demonstrate that the soul is physically and necessarily immortal.

† **c.** Practically. *Obs.*

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 450 It is a Body, though Physically Round, yet full of uneven Asperities. 1757 AKENSIDE in *Phil. Trans.* L. 324 The velocity of the fluids, in the remoter series of vessels, will be, physically, nothing.

2. As regards the body; in body; in bodily constitution; corporeally.

c 1600 *Timon* v. iv. (Shaks. Soc.) 87 Hee's an asse logically and capitally, not phisikallie and animallie. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 179 It may be the child's Action Morally, and in Law-sence, when it is only the Father's Action Physically. 1846 J. E. RYLAND in *J. Foster's Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 107 Unless physically disabled. 1877 A. B. BRUCE *Training Twelve* XXV. 425 Not till I become invisible physically shall I be visible to you spiritually. 1882 MRS. PITMAN *Mission L. Greece & Pal.* 194 These fellaheen are physically adapted to the climate.

† **3.** Medically; medicinally; by medical rules.

1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* III. CXV. 139 Then shall be finished the solution of Iron Phisically, the whiche thou maiest giue safely. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 208 To make it a Proverb, *Qui Medicè vivit, miserè vivit*, (i.e.) He that lives Physically, lives miserably. 1712 M. HENRY *Sober-mindedness* Wks. 1853 I. 70 Then it [mirth] must be used like a medicine,—must be taken physically.

† **Phy'sicary.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PHYSIC *sb.* + -ARY B. 2.] Medicinal preparations; materia medica.

1620 tr. *Boccaccio's Decameron* 109 A Quacksalver..one that deales in drugges and physicarie.

† **Physic garden.** *Obs.* [See PHYSIC *sb.* 6, *a.* 2: cf. F. *jardin de pharmacie.*] A garden for the cultivation of medicinal plants; hence, a botanic garden; also *physical garden*, PHYSICAL 4.

1637 *Lease fr. Magd. Coll. to Univ. Oxford* 17 Apr., [Ground] for a Physicke Garden. [Referred to in a petition of 5 July 1626 as 'the Phisitions Garden'.] 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Oct., Pisa.—We went to the Colledge..To this the Physiq Garden lyes. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 63 Rare and non-descript Plants, .. cultivated either in publick Physick-Gardens, or those of private curious Persons. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 314 A very curious physic-garden, which contains the choicest exotics. 1814 *Hist. Univ. Oxford* II. 241 In 1715, John Robinson .. presented many curious exotic plants to the Physic Garden. 1879 *Handbk. Univ. Oxford* 59 The Botanic Garden, formerly known as the Physic Garden, was founded in the year 1622.

Physician (fizi'shăn), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 3–5 **fisicien**, 4–5 **-ian(e**, 4 **fisicoian**, **-en**, **fycoisien**, 5 **fis-**, **fic-**, **fys-**, **-isian**, **-issyan**, **-isyen**, **-esyen**, 5–6 **fysician**, **visicion**; *β.* 4–5 **fesician(e**, 5 **-isyan**, **(-en)**, **-sessian**, 6 **-ycien**, **-ysyan**, 5 **phesicyen**, 6–7 **-ycion**, **-icion**; *γ.* 4–6 **phisician(e**, 5 **-ycien**, 5–7 **-ician**, 6 **-icyon**, 6–7 **-itian**, **(-on)**, **-icion**, 7 **phisitian**, 4–5 **physicyen**, 5 **-icien**, 5–6 **-icion**, 6 **-ycyen**, **(phycysayon)**, 6–7 **physitian**, **-ycyan**, **(-on)**, 6– **physician.** [ME. *fisicien*, a. OF. *fisicien* (Wace 12th c.), f. L. *physic-a*, F. *physique*: see PHYSIC and -ICIAN.]

† **1.** A student of natural science or of physics.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4363 Ne foloȝe we na ficesyens, ne philisophour scolis, As sophistri & slik thing, to sott with þe pepill. 1620 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 30 Naturall and humane dreames, the interpretation whereof belongeth vnto physicians and philosophers. [1833 J. MARTINEAU *Misc.* (1852) 6 An analysis of Dr. Priestley's character as a theologian, a *physicien*, a metaphysician.]

2. One who practises the healing art, including medicine and surgery.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 370 Auh, monie ancren,..þet schulden one lecnen hore soule mid heorte bireousunge & flesshes pinunge, uor wurðeð fisiciens & licomes leches. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1552 His fisicians he clupede & suor is oþ anon Bote hii made him mid childe he wolde hom sle echon. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 60 Man may spende al þat he haþ aboute oþir fisicians. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXIII. 176 A fisician with a forrede hod. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. ii, I am a leche, and with al a good phesycyen. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* iv. 23 Visicion heale thy silfe. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 40 Forasmuche as the science of phisicke dothe comprehend..the knowledge of surgery as a speciall membre and parte of the same, therefore be it enacted that anny of the said company or felawiship of Phisitions..may ..exercise the said science of Phisick in all and every his membres and partes. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 278 b, The physicians dooe not fall to cuttyng, except all other meanes and wayes afore proved. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* v. i. 82 More needs she the Diuine, then the Physitian. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 17 P 7 The anatomical novice .. styles himself physician, prepares himself by familiar cruelty ..to extend his arts of torture..which he has hitherto tried upon cats and dogs. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* III. lxxii. 128 Physician is the title of all medical practitioners in the United States. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 28 Physicians to cure the disorders of which luxury is the source.

b. One legally qualified to practise the healing art as above; *esp.* as distinguished from one qualified as a surgeon only.

In the United Kingdom, every medical practitioner is now required to have a qualification as Physician and also as Surgeon; so that a general practitioner usually describes himself as 'Physician and Surgeon'. The use of 'Physician' or 'Surgeon' alone usually implies that the person so styled is in practice a specialist in that branch. So especially with the designation 'Consulting Physician'.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 298 O lord, whi is it so greet difference bitwixe a cirurgian & a phisician. 1508 DUNBAR *Lament for Makaris* 42 In medicyne the most practicianis, Lechis, surrigianis & phisicianis. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 9 The physicians of the bodyes haue practicioners and poticaries that dooe ministre their art vnder them. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Pref. (1639) B j, The more learned sort are justly stiled by the title of Physicians, and the more experienced sort are called Chirurgions or Surgeons. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 27 Your President of the Colledge of Phisitians..himself is no more than a Doctor of Physick. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Eng.* III. 550 Physicians in Ordinary to her Majesty's Person..Apothecaries..Chirurgeons. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* Introd. 15 It is from the separation produced by these two decrees [issued by Pope Boniface the Sixth, and Clement the Fifth, at Avignon], that we ought, I conceive, to date the true origin of the distinction between physician and surgeon, such as it has existed in modern times; a distinction unknown in the practice of the ancients. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xviii, To obscure the limit between his own rank as a general practitioner, and that of the physicians, who, in the interest of the profession, felt bound to maintain its various grades. 1895 W. MUNK *Life Sir H. Halford* 135 The appointment of physician-extraordinary to the king.

c. *Proverbs.*

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* II. vii. (1867) 67 Feed by measure, and defie the physicion. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton., Tiberius* lxviii. *Annot.*, Whereupon might arise our English proverbe, A foole or a physition. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 254 We see the Prouerbe to be true, That the vnknowne disease putteth out the Physitians eye. 1721 [see FOOL *sb.*1 1 d].

3. *transf.* and *fig.* A healer; one who cures moral, spiritual, or political maladies or infirmities.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 61 Efterwardes he was a phisiciene of saules. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 8 b, Woordes and talke is the physician of a mynde beeyng diseased and sicke. 1687 NORRIS *Hymn*, '*Long have I viewed*' ii, I'll trust my great Physician's skill. 1805 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (1806) III. 262 Time must be her physician. 1868 LYNCH *Rivulet* CXL. vi, That thorny cares may yield sweet fruits, And comforts be physicians.

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4. *Comb.*, as *physician-accoucheur*, *-author*, *-founder*; †**physician finger**, the third or ring-finger; = LEECH-FINGER: cf. FINGER 1.

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* I. v. 48 Rings of gold are worne by noble persons on the medicinall finger of the left hand called by the Latines *Digitus medicus*... Aulus Gellius, ..declareth, that a small and subtile arterie..proceedeth from the heart, to beate on this Physition finger. 1828 D. LE MARCHANT *Rep. Claims to Barony of Gardner* 71, I have been physician-accoucheur since 1817. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 6 Dec. 4/4 The regulations which the physician-founder drew up.

Hence **Physi·cian** *v.*, *trans.* (*a*) to make into a physician; (*b*) to put under the care of a physician; **Physi·cianary** *a.*, of or pertaining to a physician; **Physi·ciancy**, the office or position of physician; **Physi·cianed** *a.*, qualified or licensed to act as a physician; **Physi·cianer** *dial.* = PHYSICIAN 2; **Physi·cianess**, a female physician: also *fig.*; **Physi·cianless** *a.*, without a physician; **Physi·cianly** *a.*, befitting a physician; **Physi·cianship** = *physiciancy*; also the personality of a physician.

1839 G. WILSON *Life.* in *Life* (1860) iv. 205 The mystic medicating cap has not yet *physicianed me. 1896 D. SLADEN in *Dominion Illustr.* Christmas No., The travellers bestormed were straight put to bed and physicianed. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men* i, He..has a somewhat family-*physicianary way of putting things. 1881 *Times* 13 Jan. 11/3 The *Physiciancy to the Queen in Ireland. 1891 N. MOORE in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXV. 94/2 His assistant discharged the duties of the physiciancy till his formal election as physician..on..14 Oct. 1609. 1758 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 10 Feb., Dr. Lucas, a *physicianed apothecary. 1815 Mrs. PILKINGTON *Celebrity* I. 78 *Physicioners were sent for. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xi, A man of much skill and little substance, who practised the trade of a physicianer. 1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph. Clouds* I. iv, Brave Thurian prophets, physicianers rare. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 171 If nature the *Physitianesse of her self, can overcome diseases by her own goodnesse. 1786 H. WALPOLE *Let. to H. More* 9 Feb., I might send for you as my physicianess. 1888 TALMAGE in *Voice* (N. Y.) 6 Sept., He died *physicianless. 1868 J. CLIFFORD in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 503 Real knowledge of man and of men,..is indescribably rich in *physicianly force. 1732 FIELDING *Mock Doctor* viii, I shall bind his *physicianship over to his good behaviour. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 251/2 A promise of succeeding on the first vacancy to the physicianship in ordinary. 1888 T. WATTS in *Athenæum* 17 Mar. 340/2 Latham..was..elected to the physicianship of the St. George's and St. James's Dispensary.

Physicism (fi·zisiz'm). [f. PHYSIC *sb.* + -ISM.] A doctrine of physical phenomena; *esp.* one which refers all the phenomena of the universe, including life itself, to physical or material forces; materialism.

1869 HUXLEY *Lay Serm., Sci. Aspects Positivism* (1877) 163 In the progress of the species from savagery to advanced civilization anthropomorphism grows into theology, and physicism (if I may so call it) developes into Science. 1879 ESCOTT *England* II. 391 Physicism, in its present shape, can scarcely hope to supplant religion. 1880 GOLDW. SMITH in *Atlantic Monthly* No. 268. 204 A probability..which physicism, in its hour of triumph, will do well to take with it in its car.

Physicist (fi·zisist). [f. PHYSIC *sb.* + -IST.]

†**1.** One versed in medical science. *Obs. rare.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physick* 12 Anatomists, Naturalists, Physicists, Medicinists.

2. A student of physics (PHYSICS 2).

1840 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sci.* Pref. 71 We might perhaps still use physician as the equivalent of the French *physicien*..but probably it would be better to coin a new word. Thus we may say that..the Physicist proceeds upon the ideas of force, matter, and the properties of matter. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 524 The word *physicists*, where four sibilant consonants fizz like a squib. 1869 PHIPSON tr. *Guillemin's Sun* (1870) 146 The method known to physicists as 'spectral analysis'.

b. A student of nature or natural science in general (cf. PHYSICS 1).

1858 KINGSLEY *Lett.* 24 Dec., This Christmas night is the one of all the year which sets a physicist, as I am, on facing the fact of miracle. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 23 There remained then for the English physicist the honour of depicting by an admirable generalization the true features of the African interior.

3. One who holds the theory of a purely physical or material origin of vital phenomena; a believer in physicism: opposed to *vitalist*.

1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 229 The excessive pretensions and unwarranted certitudes of the physicist. 1872 NICHOLSON *Introd. Study Biol.* i. 16 No physicist has hitherto succeeded in explaining any fundamental vital phenomenon upon purely physical and chemical principles.

Physicky (fi·ziki), *a.* [f. PHYSIC *sb.* 4 + -Y.] Having the taste, smell, or other qualities of physic or medicine; influenced by physic.

1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* I. 520 *note*, The flowers have a physicky smell. 1849 GEO. ELIOT in Cross *Life* (1885) I. 242 Dear Sara's letter is very charming—not at all physicky. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 533 The cheeses from France, in Pliny's day, had a physicky flavour. 1886 FENN *Devon Boys* xxx. 263 'I rather like it', said Bob, with a rather physicky face.

Phy·sic-nut. [f. PHYSIC *sb.* 4 + NUT.] The fruit of the euphorbiaceous shrub *Jatropha Curcas* L. (*Curcas purgans*), of tropical America, used as a purgative; the Barbadoes- or purging-nut; also the plant itself, more fully *physic-nut bush* or *tree*.

Sometimes applied to species of the allied genus *Croton*. *French Physic-nut*, the species *Jatropha multifida*.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbados* 67 They gathered all the physick nuts they could. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. I. 71 *Physick-Nuts* as Seamen call them are called here *Pineon*. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 348 French Physic Nut. The plant is much raised in Jamaica, and forms no small ornament of their flower-gardens. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xvi, The French Physic-nut, with its hemp-like leaves, and a little bunch of red coral in the midst.

attrib. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 115 The physic-nut-tree. This is generally a knotty shrubby tree. 1792 MAR. RIDDELL *Voy. Madeira* 88 The *croton lacciferum*, or physic nut bush, bears a seed which..acts as a powerful emetic. 1865 F. SAYER in *Fortn. Rev.* No. 5. 617 Even the street lamps [in Madeira] are lighted with physic-nut oil.

Physico- (fi·ziko), combining form of Gr. *φυσικός* natural, physical, used generally as an adverbial or adjectival qualification of the second element, 'physically', 'physical' (see -O 1); also, sometimes expressing any relation, as simple combination or contact of the things or notions named in the two elements (see -O 2). The following are among the less important combinations:

Phy:sico-astrono·mical *a.*, of or pertaining to physical astronomy: see PHYSICAL 7. **Phy:sico-geogra·phical** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or dealing with physical geography. **Phy:sico-intelle·ctual** *a.*, combining the physical with the intellectual. **Phy:sico-lo·gic**, logic illustrated by physics; hence **Phy:sico-lo·gical** *a.* †**Phy:sico-me·dical** *a.*, physical and medical. **Phy:sico-me·ntal** *a.*, pertaining to both body and mind, or physical and mental phenomena. **Phy:sico-mira·culous** *a.*, of the nature of a natural miracle. **Phy:sico-mo·rphic** *a.* (opposed to *anthropomorphic*), having the form of or embodied in material nature; so **Phy:sico-mo·rphism.** **Phy:sico-philo·sophy**, the philosophy of nature, natural philosophy; hence **Phy:sico-philoso·phical** *a.* **Phy:sico-physiolo·gical** *a.*, of or pertaining to the physics of physiology. **Phy:sico-psy·chical** *a.*, combining or intermediate to the domain of psychology and of physics. †**Phy:sico-theoso·phical** *a.*, belonging at once to natural science and to theosophy. Also PHYSICO-CHEMICAL, etc.

1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Hist. Astron.* xvi. 82/2 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The *physico-astronomical system of Descartes. 1865 *Nat. Hist. Rev.* 385 An excellent *physicogeographical monograph of the island of Cyprus. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 July 3/1 Long isolation..brought about partly by physico-geographical, partly by political causes. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* Wks. 1862 X. 162 At the head of the *physico-intellectual pleasures, we find a second reason for quarrelling with the civilisation of our country. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Introd., Wks. 1760 I. 27 This *physico-logical scheme of oratorial receptacles or machines contains a great mystery. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2468/4 A *Physico-medical Essay concerning the late frequency of Appoplexies. *a* 1849 POE *Cockton* Wks. 1864 III. 461 A tingling *physico-mental exhilaration. 1870–9 SIR R. CHRISTISON in *Life* (1885) I. 91 The physico-mental gratification experienced in piercing the thin clear air of a Highland mountain. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Mod. Superstit.* Wks. 1862 III. 295 The faith in this order of the *physico-miraculous is open alike to the sceptical and the non-sceptical. 1886 A. B. BRUCE *Mirac. Elem. Gosp.* i. 29 The Agnostic..sets up in his room a *physico-morphic divinity. *Ibid.* 28 The charge of anthropomorphism is met by a counter-charge of *physico-morphism. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 511 In the pieces of neurons usually employed for *physico-physiological study, the wave of disturbance..is propagated without alteration in height, length and speed. 1826 BENTHAM *Chrestomathia* Wks. 1843 VIII. 144 Purely Psychical or Thelematic; and mixed *Physico-psychical, Anthropophysiurgic or Psychothelematic. Under one or other of these heads will all original sources of motion ..be found to be comprehended. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial., Schol.* (1713) 565 The Mercava of Ezekiel [bears a triple meaning], viz. Ethico-political, *Physico-theosophical, and Literal.

Physico-chemical (fi:ziko,ke·mikăl), *a.* [See PHYSICO-.] Of or belonging to physical chemistry; of or pertaining to physics and chemistry.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 65 These several Physico-Chymical operations. 1731 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 252 It appears with all the Parade of a Physico-Chemical Experiment. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 124/1 The general physico-chemical laws that dominate the rest of the universe. 1851 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 420/2 Sir John Herschel proposed the epithet of Actino-Chemistry for this new branch of physico-chemical science.

So **Phy:sico-che·mist**, one skilled in physics and chemistry, or in physical chemistry.

1866 *Athenæum* No. 1999. 236/1 The physico-chemist with his prism.

Phy:sico-mathema·tical, *a.* [See PHYSICO-.] Of or pertaining to the application of mathematics to physics or mixed mathematics.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3070 The Experiments and the Reasons thence deduced for the Substantiality of light, approach very near to a Physico-Mathematical evidence. 1802 HELLINS in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 449 Mathematical and physico-mathematical problems. 1852 J. DAVIDSON *Pract. Math.* (ed. 5) Introd. 1 The Mixed [Mathematics] consist of physical subjects investigated and explained by mathematical reasoning, comprehend Mechanics, Astronomy, Optics, &c. These are sometimes styled the Physico-Mathematical sciences.

Phy:sico-mecha·nical, *a.* [See PHYSICO-.] Of or pertaining to the dynamics of natural forces, or the mechanical branch of natural philosophy.

1662 BOYLE (*title*) New Experiments Physico-Mechanical, touching the Spring of the Air, and its effects. 1674 — *Excell. Theol.* II. iv. 171 The physico-mechanical instruments of working on nature's and art's productions being happily invented. 1709 HAUKSBEE (*title*) Physico-Mechanical Experiments on various subjects, containing an account of surprizing Phenomena touching Light and Electricity. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) v. § 271 The immense physico-mechanical power of this agent called heat.

Phy:sico-theo·logy. [See PHYSICO-.] A theology founded upon the facts of nature, and the evidences of design there found; natural theology.

1712 DERHAM (*title*) Physico-Theology: or, a Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God from His Works of Creation. 1776 PENNANT *Zool.* (ed. 4) II. 603 This is a mixed species of study (when considered as physico-theology). 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 333, I more than fear the prevailing taste for books of natural theology, physico-theology, demonstrations of God from Nature, evidences of Christianity, and the like. 1855 BADEN POWELL *Ess.* 309 A physico-theology supplies no such idea of the Deity as can offer any antecedent contradiction to the representations of his nature and attributes.

So **Phy:sico-theolo·gical** *a.*, of or pertaining to natural theology; **Phy:sico-theo·logist,** one versed in natural theology.

1675 BOYLE *Reconcileablen. Reason & Relig.* ii, Some Physico-Theological Considerations about the Possibility of the Resurrection. 1688 — *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 111. 1825 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) II. 341 The Saturnian *χρόνοι ὑπερχρόνιοι* .. to which the elder physico-theologists attributed a self-polarizing power. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xviii. 633 The Physico-theological argument, the argument from design.

Phy·sics. [Plural of PHYSIC *a.* used *subst.*, rendering L. *physica* neut. pl., a. Gr. *τὰ φυσικά* lit. 'natural things', the collective title of Aristotle's physical treatises; as an Eng. word, plural in origin and form, but now construed as a singular: cf. *dynamics*, *mathematics*, etc.]

1. Natural science in general; in the older writers *esp.* the Aristotelian system of natural science; hence, natural philosophy in the wider sense. Also, a treatise on natural science, as *Aristotle's Physics*.

The application of the term has tended continually to be narrowed. It originally (from Arist.) included the study of the whole of nature (organic and inorganic): Locke even included spirits (God, angels, etc.) among its objects. In the course of the 18th cent. it became limited to inorganic nature, and then, by excluding chemistry, it acquired its present meaning: see 2.

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 37 Neither is there almost any poeticall fygment wherein there is not some thing comprehended, taken out..of the Physicks or Ethicks. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxv. (1612) 313 Nor wanted thear..that did relye On Physickes and on Ethickes, and..a God deny. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 56 Whereof some are contemplatiue, as Mathematikes, Physikes, Metaphysikes. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 388, I have given to this part the title of *Physics*, or the *Phenomena of Nature*. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. iv. 170 That great Restorer of Physicks, the illustrious Verulam. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Physicks*, or Natural Philosophy, is the Speculative Knowledge of all Natural Bodies (and Mr. Lock thinks, That God, Angels, Spirits &c. which usually are accounted as the Subject of Metaphysicks, should come into this Science), and of their proper Natures, Constitutions, Powers, and Operations. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* I. i. 1756–82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* iii. § 38 [Aristotle's] Physicks contain many useful observations, particularly his history of animals. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 181 If we consider medicine as a science, or as a system of rules, it..forms a principal department of physics, or experimental philosophy. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 645/1 Then arose.. Roger Bacon, and mathematics, chemistry, and physics generally became as much the studies of Christians as they had already been of the Mahometans. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Physics*, term for that science which treats of the nature of the qualities which beings derive from birth, in contradistinction to those acquired from art—of the whole mass of beings comprising the universe—and of the laws which govern those beings; natural philosophy.

2. In current usage, restricted to The science, or group of sciences, treating of the properties of matter and energy, or of the action of the different forms of energy on matter in general (excluding Chemistry, which deals specifically with the different forms of matter, and Biology, which deals with vital energy). See quots. 1900.

Physics is divided into *general physics*, dealing with the general phenomena of inorganic nature (dynamics, molecular physics, physics of the ether, etc.), and *applied physics*, dealing with special phenomena (astronomy, meteorology, terrestrial magnetism, etc.). There is a tendency now to restrict the word to the former group.

1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. Auth. Pref. 2 The Celestial Physics, or Physical Astronomy, hath..the preference in Dignity of all Enquiries into Nature whatever. 1834 Mrs. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxxii. (1849) 361 These motions come under the same laws of dynamics and analysis as any other branch of physics. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. ix. 272 M. Agassiz is a naturalist, and he appears to have devoted but little attention to the study of physics. 1892 G. F. BARKER *Physics* I. § 8. 6 Physics regards matter solely as the vehicle of energy..physics may be regarded as the science of energy, precisely as chemistry may be regarded as the science of matter. 1900 J. B. STALLO *Concepts & The. Mod. Physics* (ed. 4) 27 The science of physics, in addition to the general laws of dynamics and their application to the interaction of solid, liquid, and gaseous bodies, embraces the theory of those agents which were formerly designated as imponderables—light, heat, electricity, magnetism, etc.; and all these are now treated as forms of motion, as different

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manifestations of the same fundamental energy. 1900 W. Watson *Textbk. Physics* 2 We are led to define Physics in its most general aspect as a discussion of the properties of matter and energy. It is, however, usual..to exclude the discussion of those properties of matter which depend simply on the nature of the different forms of matter (Chemistry), as also the properties of matter and energy as related to living things (Biology). The line of demarcation separating Physics and Chemistry has never been very clear, and of late years has practically vanished.

†**3.** The science of, or a treatise on, medicine. *Obs. rare.*

1626 R. Harris *Hezekiah's Recovery* (1630) 33 For the second, Health: great Salomon hath written a Physicks for us. 1765 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) I. 467 When college education is done with..he must cast his eyes (for America) either on Law or Physics.

Physiform (fəi·sifɒm), *a. Zool.* [f. Physa + -form.] Having the form of the gastropod Physa.

†**Physiner,** a corrupt or erroneous form of Physicianer: cf. Physion.

1616 Sir R. Boyle in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 100 Lent Mr. Shea of Kilkenny the phisiner iiij^{li} x^{s}.

Physio- (fi·zio), combining element, representing Gr. *φυσιο-*, f. *φύσις* nature, as in *φυσιογνώμων* 'judging of a man's nature', *φυσιολόγος* discoursing upon nature, *φυσιοσκοπεῖν* to observe nature; used as a formative with the sense 'nature' or 'natural', as in Physiocracy, Physiognomy, Physiography, Physiology, etc.; also in the following less important compounds (in some of which it is treated as an abbreviation of *physiology* or *physiological*):

Phy·sio-che·mical *a.*, pertaining to physiological chemistry. †**Phy·siogly·phic** [after *hieroglyphic*] (see quot.). **Phy·siogno·stic, Physio·gnosy** [Gr. *γνῶσις* knowledge] (see quots.). **Phy·siome·dicalism,** the system of 'natural' medicine which uses vegetable drugs, only discarding those which are poisonous (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); so **Phy·siome·dical** *a.*; **Phy·siome·dicalist. Phy·siopa·thic** *a.*, of or pertaining to physiopathy. **Phy·siopatholo·gical** *a.*, of or pertaining to a pathological state influenced by physiology. **Physio·pathy** [Gr. *-παθεια*, f. *πάθος* suffering] (see quot.). **Physio·philist** [Gr. *φιλεῖν* to love], a lover or student of nature. **Phy·siophy·ly** [see Phylum] (see quot.). **Phy·siopla·stic** *a.*, formed by nature. **Phy·sioscо·pe** [Gr. *-σκόπος* viewing] (see quot. 1846). **Physio·scopy,** the rendering of the physical appearances and conditions in a painting. **Phy·sio-sociolo·gical** *a.*, combining physiology and sociology. **Physio·sophy** [Gr. *σοφία* wisdom], an assumption of knowledge of nature; hence **Phy·sioso·phic** *a.* **Phy·siotype,** a process for taking an impression direct from a flat object, on prepared paper; also an image made by such process. **Phy·sioty·py,** printing from plates made by various processes direct from natural objects; nature-printing.

1887 A. M. Brown *Anim. Alkal.* 5 The presence of the alkaloid might be owing to *physio-chemical action after death. 1844 Upton *Physioglyphics* 101 In a literal hieroglyphic, therefore, or what I shall now more aptly term a *physioglyphic, no name must be involved. 1635 Person *Varieties* II. 60 The Meteorologians answer not so fully satisfactorie as theirs, who treate of spirits, whom I may well call *Physiognosticks. 1821–31 Bentham *Logic* App., Wks. 1843 VIII. 284 Natural History..which..may more aptly and expressively, it should seem, be designated by the term *Physiognosy. 1880 C. A. Cutter *Classif. Nat. Sc.* in *Library Jrnl.* June, A similar word, Fysiognosy..supplies a name which was wanted for the natural sciences collectively. 1885 *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 226 It should consist of three parts or sections, first Statical Geognosy or Physiognosy. 1800 Coleridge in C. K. Paul *W. Godwin* (1876) II. 3 Your poetic and *Physiopathic feelings. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 777 We cannot even say if it.. be of a *physio-pathological character, or a specific germ. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Dis.* xxvi. 413 Certain physio-pathological qualities predisposing to the disease may be inherited. 1797–1803 Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 212 What may be called *physiopathy, a faculty of pervading all nature with one's own being. 1804 Coleridge *Lett., to R. Sharp* (1895) 448, I have met with several genuine Philologists, Philonoists, *Physiophilists, keen hunters after knowledge and science. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 24 *Physophyly. The tribal history of the functions, or the history of the palæontological development of vital activities. 1811–31 Bentham *Logic* App., Wks. 1843 VIII. 284/1 In their *physioplastic state, in the state in which, fashioned by the hand of nature, they [bodies] are found in the bosom of nature. 1846 Joyce *Sci. Dial., Optics* xxii. 332 What is the opaque microscope?..Very much the same sort of thing as the magic lantern; except that the light, instead of passing through the object, shines upon it, and is reflected off through the lenses, and so onward to the screen... The *physioscope is the same instrument, employed to depict 'the human face'.. in colossal dimensions upon the screen. *c* 1865 J. Wylde in *Circ. Sc.* I. 64/2 The physioscope is a modification of the magic lantern. 1886–94 H. Spencer *Autobiog.* II. xlvi. 193 *note*, Under '*physioscopy' I propose to include the rendering of the phenomena of linear perspective, of aerial perspective, of light and shade, and of colour in so far as it is determined not by artistic choice, but by natural conditions. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 June 2/1 The average medical man cannot afford the leisure for the systematic study of the *physio-sociological problems that lie in his path. 1886 Günther in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 437/1 Morphological facts are entirely superseded by fanciful ideas of the vaguest kind of *physiosophy. 1904 *Daily News* 23 June 11 A remarkable invention is..called 'The *Physiotype'. A leaf, piece of lace, or other flat object is pressed upon a piece of prepared paper, but there is no visible mark made; the paper then has a powder..brushed over it, and the structure of the leaf or the pattern of the lace immediately appears in black.

Physiocracy (fizi·ɒkrăsi). [ad. F. *physiocratie* (1767 in Hatz.-Darm.): see Physio- and -cracy.] Government according to natural order; *spec.* the doctrine of the physiocrats.

1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 882 The doctrine that all wealth is formed out of the materials of the globe may be called Physiocracy. 1895 L. F. Ward in *Forum* (N. Y.) Nov. 304 If we had a pure physiocracy or government of nature, such as prevails among wild animals.

Physiocrat (fi·zio,kræt). Also in Fr. form **-crate.** [a. F. *physiocrate*, f. *physiocratie*: see prec. and -crat.] One of a school of political economists founded by François Quesnay in France in the 18th c.; they maintained that society should be governed according to an inherent natural order, that the soil is the sole source of wealth and the only proper object of taxation, and that security of property and freedom of industry and exchange are essential: = Economist 4 c.

1798 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* V. 352 About the year 1774, the philosophic sect of Physiocrates was already organized into a political body. 1804 — in *Crit. Rev.* Ser. III. I. 21 The only merit of the *economistes*, or physiocrates, consists in arguing well against legal interference, and legal restraint. 1896 *Athenæum* 19 Sept. 390 Questions..as to the relation of Adam Smith to the physiocrats.

Physiocratic (fi·ziokræ·tik), *a.* [f. as Physiocrat + -ic.] Of or pertaining to physiocracy or the physiocrats.

1804 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* II. 324 Much is said of the theory of the physiocratic sect. 1888 W. L. Courtney *J. S. Mill* 96 The physiocratic theory begins with the idea of a *Jus Naturæ*, a simple..and beneficial code established by Nature.

So †**Physiocra·tical** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 141 The *œconomistes*, in their writings, speak much of an experiment he made in their Physiocratical rubbish.

Physiocratism (fizi·ɒkrătiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ism.] **1.** = Physiocracy. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. In Kant's use, The doctrine that all causality is dependent on nature.

Physiog, humorous colloquial abbreviation of Physiognomy (sense 3).

1865 E. C. Clayton *Cruel Fortune* I. 145 Glad to behold your distinguished physiog.

Physioge·nesis. *Biol.* [f. as next + Gr. *γένεσις* Genesis.] = next, b.

1887 Cope *Primary Factors Org. Evol.* 488 Changes may be effected in the weight, colour, and in functional capacity by temperature, humidity, food, &c., thus exhibiting physiogenesis.

Hence **Phy·siogene·tic** *a.*, of or pertaining to physiogenesis.

Physiogeny (fizi·ɒdʒĭni). [ad. mod.L. *physiogenia*, f. Gr. *φυσιο-* Physio- + *-γένεια* -geny. Cf. Ger. *physiogenie*.] †**a.** The genesis of natural bodies. *Obs.* **b.** *Biol.* The genesis of vital functions; the development or evolution of the functions of living organisms, which are the province of physiology; the science or history of this.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Physiogenia*, term for the operations of nature, according to Rumpf, of the formation of bodies from original elements: physiogeny. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 24 *Physiogeny*, the germ-history of the functions, or the history of the development of vital activities in the individual. *Ibid.* II. 461 So will Physiogeny..make a true recognition of functions possible, by discovering their historic evolution.

Hence **Physiogenic** (-dge·nik) *a.*, of the nature of physiogeny.

†**Physio·gnomer.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 **fisnomier, phisnamour, phisiognomier, -yer,** 7- **physiognomer.** [f. Physiognomy + -er^{1}: cf. *astronomy, astronomer*.] = Physiognomist.

a 1500 P. Johnston *Thre Deid Pollis* 42 This questioun quha can obsolue, lat see, Quhat phisnamour, or perfyt palmester. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 19, I beleue nat the reders of dremes and fisnomiers. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* Table X ij b, Arte and profession of Phisiognomyers. 1586 A. Day *Engl. Secretary* II. (1625) 55 When a Phisiognomer by chance.. came into the forum of Athens, he declared by the view of diuers mens faces, the diuersity of their conditions. 1656 H. More *Enthus. Tri.* 35 That Sanguine was the Complexion of David George, the foregoing description of his person will probably intimate to any Physiognomer. 1706 Phillips, *Physiognomer* or *Physiognomist*.

Physiognomic (fi:ziogno·mik, fi zionɒ·mik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *physiognōmic-us* (Fulgentius, *c* 550), corruption of Gr. *φυσιογνωμονικ-ός*, f. *φυσιογνωμονία*: see Physiognomy and -ic. In OF. *physionomique* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), in mod. F. *physiognomonique* (*Dict. Trévoux* 1732).]

1. Of the nature of physiognomy; relating to the face or form as indicating character; characteristic.

1755 Johnson, *Physiognomic*, drawn from the contemplation of the face. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* II. xxii. 166 The very spirit which gives the physiognomic expression to all the works of nature. 1856 Kingsley *Lett.* 26 Feb., It is sad to see how much faults of character seem to depend on physiognomic defects. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* IX. 75 Currents of thought and feeling which are physiognomic of the atmosphere he lives in.

2. Of, pertaining to, or skilled in physiognomy; 'conversant in contemplation of the face' (J.).

1755 in Johnson. 1818 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 146 There is great physiognomic tact in Sterne. 1885 Coupland *Spirit Goethe's Faust* i. 11 Such physiognomic science [is] lighter than a water-bug.

B. *sb.* (in *pl.*) See quots.

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Physiognomica*, Signs whereby we conjecture something by the Countenance.] 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Physiognomicks*,..a Term used by some Physicians and Naturalists for such Signs as are taken from the Countenance of Persons, to judge of their Dispositions and Temper. 1727–41 in Chambers *Cycl.* 1828 in Webster, and in later Dicts.

Physiogno·mical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.]

1. Pertaining to, dealing with, or skilled in physiognomy; indicative of character.

1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* I. viii. 43 b, Divers physiognomicall conjectures, as that of Martiall. *Crine ruber, niger ore, brevis pede.* 1644 Bulwer *Chirol.* 72 Hence Physiognomicall Philosophers..doe easily discerne the differences. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. vi. 113 Had the physiognomical predicter examined the two portraits .. he might have augured a happier fate. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iii. (1858) 264 All that a man does is physiognomical of him.

2. Of or pertaining to the face or form (properly) as an index of character, but often used simply in reference to personal appearance. (In quot. 1815 earlier term for *phrenological*.)

1811 Lamb *Danger Confound. Mor. w. Personal Deformity*, To distinguish between that physiognomical deformity which I am willing to grant always accompanies crime, and mere physical ugliness. 1812 R. H. in *Examiner* 28 Dec. 828/1 The analogy..that appears between the physiognomical and intellectual .. character. 1815 (*title*) The Physiognomical System of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim, founded on an ..Examination of the Nervous System in general, and of the Brain in particular. [transl. of French ed. 1810.] 1861 *Times* 16 Oct., Certain original physiognomical types peculiar to himself.

Hence **Physiogno·mically** *adv.*, in a physiognomical manner; according to the rules of physiognomy; as regards characteristic features.

1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 640 The one and other are thus Physiognomically described by the Poet. 1797 Coleridge *Wks.* (1893) p. xxxiv. *note*, My eyes, eyebrows, and forehead are physiognomically good. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 521 County differed from county physiognomically. 1888 *Academy* 14 Jan. 24/3 A charmingly etched and evidently characteristic portrait .. confirms physiognomically the popular estimate of his character.

Physiognomist (fizi·gnŏmist, -ɒ·nŏmist). [a. OF. *physionomiste* (1557 in Godef. *Compl.*), f. *physionomie*: see -ist.] One skilled in physiognomy; one who reads character or disposition (or, formerly, professed to foretell destiny) from the face.

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* c iv, The Anatomistes will restore to you, some part: The Physiognomistes, some. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xxxv. x. 539 A certaine Physiognomist or teller of fortune. 1788 Reid *Active Powers* II. iii. 540 The physiognomist saw, in the features of Socrates, the signatures of many bad dispositions. 1808 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. xv. 123 By no means a good physiognomist, much less a good judge of character. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. ix, Her remarkable powers as a physiognomist.

Hence †**Physiognomi·stic, -ical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to a physiognomist; †**Physio·gnomistry,** the art or trade of the physiognomist.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* § 98 To be seen with Physiognomisticall corporall eyes. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 66. 2/1 We may include Palmistry, Physiognomistry, etc.

Physio·gnomize, *v.* [f. Physiognomy + -ize.]

1. *trans.* To examine or study physiognomically; to deduce the character of from physiognomy.

1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 372/1 Before he had physiognomized the man what he were. 1796 Southey *Let. to G. C. Bedford* 24 Feb. in *Life* (1849) I. 269, I defy you or Mr. Shandy to physiognomise that man's name rightly. 1809 — *Lett.* (1856) II. 173 That good lady who, as you remember, physiognomised me so luckily for 'a man of sorrow and acquainted with woe'.

†**2.** To assume the physiognomy or characteristic appearance of. *Obs. rare.*

1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* b j b, Archangel physiognomising the fingers. *Ibid.* b ij, Divers plants physiognomize the horns of Beasts, as Cornop, Plaintain.

Physiognomonic (fizi·gnomɒ·nik), *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.* [ad. med.L. *physiognōmonic-us*, a. Gr. *φυσιογνωμονικός* adj., f. *φυσιογνωμονία*: see Physiognomy and -ic. In F. *physiognomonique*.] The etymologically correct form for Physiognomic.

1755 Johnson, *Physiognomonick* adj. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne* iv. 118 The chapter is concluded by the physiognomonic doctrine of the nose. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Physiognōmonica*,..physiognomonics. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Physiognomonical (fizi·gnomɒ·nikăl), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -al.] Etymological form for Physiognomical.

1668 G. C. in *H. More's Div. Dial.* Pref. (1713) 6 In the Character of which Person the Dramatist seems to have been judicious even to Physiognomonical Curiosity. 1737 Fielding *Tom Thumb* (ed. 3) Pref., Affirmed by our English Physiognominical writers. 1805 T. Holcroft *Bryan Perdue* II. 114 Not having yet completed my course of physiognomonical experiments. 1814 *Phil. Mag.* XLIV. 305 Demonstrative Course of Lectures on Drs. Gall and Spurzheim's Physiognomonical System.

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Physiognomy (fizi·gnŏmi, -·nŏmi). Forms: see below. [ME. *fisnomye, fis-, phisonomye*, etc., a. OF. (13th c.) *fiz-, phis-, phizonomie, -anomie*, in mod.F. *physionomie* = Pr. *phizonomia*, Sp. *fisonomía*, Pg. *physionomia*, It. *fisio-, fisonomia*, ad. med.L. *phisonomia, physionomia, *physiognōmia*, ad. Gr. *φυσιογνωμονία* the judging of a man's nature (by his features), f. *φύσις* nature (PHYSIO-) + *γνώμων, γνωμον-* judge, interpreter: wrongly written *φυσιογνωμία* in Stob. Ecl. (Liddell and Scott), whence the med.L. form. As will be seen, the word shows contraction in all the Romanic langs., and still more in Eng., where in vulgar use it has even been abridged to *physiog., phizog.*, and *phiz*. The pronunciation (fizi·nŏmi) which formerly prevailed (see A. γ, quots. 1783, 1840) is now somewhat old-fashioned.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 4–5 **fysnomye, -namye, fyss-**, 5–6 **fisnamy, phis-, physnomie**, 5–7 **-nomy**, 6 **phis-, phys-, fis-, fys, fiz-, -nomy, -namy** (**-ye, -ie**), **phisnami, (-nom, physnome)**, 6–7 (9) **visnomy, -ie**, 7 **fisnomie**.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1114 He feyed his fysnamye with his foule hondez. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 38 The mervelous science of ffysnomye. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* xiii. (*Frog & Mouse*) viii, Ane thrawart will, ane thrawin phisnomy. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2765 His fysnamy restaured to his kynde agayne. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* ix. 3 His face, whiche before seemed not to differe from the common phisnami of others, shone as brighte as the sunne. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 490 With flirting and flyring, their physnome they flype. *a* 1642 BROME *Love-sick Court* V. i, I can read guilty lines Palpably on this villans visnomy. 1660 J. S. *Andromana* IV. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 253 If he have not rogue writ in great letters in's face, I have no physnomy. [1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Distant Corr.* (1823) 245 A pun is reflected from a friend's face as from a mirror. Who would consult his sweet visnomy, if the polished surface were two or three minutes..in giving back its copy?]

β. 4–6 **phisonomie**, 5 **phiso-, phiso-, physonomye, (physynomye, fysenamye)**, 6 **vysonamy, visenomy**, 6–7 **phisognomie, -y**, 7 **-gminy**.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 5 Thou scholdest be Phisonomie Be schapen to that maladie Of lovedrunke. *c* 1485 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1072 The childe couthe of fysenamye That he saw evyl with hys eye. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. x. 27 By the phizonomye of ye yongmen..they knowe whiche were moost able. 1532 TINDALE *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 127 The false prophets do well to paint God after the likeness of their own visenomy. *a* 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 33 A dosyn of other maskers,..with visors of good proporcion of vysonamy. 1642 S. W. *Parl. Vind. agst. Pr. Rupert* 3 Not new in Phisognomy. 1678 W. STROTHER in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) III. xciii. 161 We think Welsh was amongst them, by the discription of his phisogminy.

γ. 6– **physiognomy**, (6 **phisionomie, visionogmi**, 6–7 **phisio-, physiognomie**, 6–8 **phisio-**, 7 **visiognomy**).

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 50 b, Physiognomie..doth presume that shee is able to finde out..by vewing of the whole bodie, the dispositions of the minde and body. 1660 *A. Durer Revived* 2 The Visiognomy or Circumference of a Face. 1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 Oct., Physiognomy, as it is a Greek word, ought to sound the G; but..G, I think, is sounded in formal, and sunk in familiar language. 1840 A. R. WEBSTER *Oxf. Songs, Town & Gown*, You'll find it bad economy To carry home a tattered gown and battered physiognomy.

B. Signification.

I. 1. The art of judging character and disposition from the features of the face or the form and lineaments of the body generally.

1390 [see A. β]. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 219 One lyght manere and general of Phisnomye is to deme vertues and maneris of man aftyr the conpleccion. *c* 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 2467 The excellent science..I mene phisonomye, Be which thou shalt..knowe disposicion in ech degree and signe, Of al thy peple. 1591 GREENE *Farew. Follie* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 327, I haue not..such assured sight in Phisognomie, as I dare auouch it for truth. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III) 19 The reputation of my skill in Physnomie and Prognosticating. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 60 An illustrious exception to all the common rules of Physiognomy. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* vii. (1876) 60, I want your opinion. We know your skill in physiognomy...Read that countenance.

†**b.** *transf.* A judging of the form of a living body from the skeleton. *Obs.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* ii. 30 Since Bones afford .. Figure unto the Body, it is no impossible Physiognomy to conjecture at Fleshy Appendencies.

†**2.** The foretelling of destiny or future fortune from the features and lines of the face, etc.; the fortune so foretold: *loosely*, fortune foretold (or character divined) by astrology. *Obs.*

1531 *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 4 Physyke, Physnamye, Palmestrye or other craftye scyences wherby they beare the people in hande that they can tell theire destenyes deceases & fortunes. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. x. (1877) I. 220 Roges..practisers of physiognomie and palmestrie, tellers of fortunes [etc.]. 1589 NASHE *Martins Months Mind* Ep. Ded., Wks. (Grosart) I. 146 For that it seemeth you have some skill in Astrologie,..let vs haue a glimpse at the least of the fooles phisnomies. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 242 According to my little skill in Physiognomy, I hope he may live yet many a yeer.

II. 3. The face or countenance, especially viewed as an index to the mind and character; expression of face; also, the general cast of features, type of face (of a race); vulgarly, the face or countenance (formerly very common, esp. in the *a* form, now rare).

c 1400 *Beryn* 3196, I knowe wele by thy fisnamy, thy kynd it were to stele. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. iv. 39 Dyuers peoples of sondry phisonomy and shape. 1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 98 Eies glauncinge, fisnamy smirkinge. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. I. ii. (1651) 605 She did abhorre her husbands phisnomy. 1623–33 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Night-Walker* V. i, I haue seen that physiognomy: Were you never in prison? *a* 1718 ROWE *Biter* II. i, That Blow upon your Forehead has decompos'd your Phisiognomy strangely. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. ii. 8 The grace which that people call *Physiognomy*, and we may call Expression. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 21 Each religious sect has its physiognomy. The Methodists have acquired a face; the Quakers, a face; the nuns, a face. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 305 The distinctive Greek physiognomy was no longer to be found.

†**b.** A representation of a face; a portrait. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 339/2 Oure lord..toke fro the payntour a lynnen clothe and set it upon his vysage and enprynted the very physonomye of his vysage therin. 1587 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 52 *note*, One little Flower of gold with a frogg thereon, and therein Mounsier his phisnamye. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 130 Apelles would not loose a day without shadowing a phisnomie.

4. *transf.* The general appearance or external features of anything material; e. g. the contour or configuration of a country.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 7 Efestides [a kind of stone] is in colour and Phisiognomie verie shamefast and childish. 1819 SHELLEY *Let.* Pr. Wks. 1888 II. 294 Its physiognomy indicates it to be a city, which .. yet possesses most amiable qualities. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 362 The most grand and original feature in the physiognomy of Etna. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 159 The old highways.. adapted themselves..to the physiognomy of the country.

5. *fig.* The ideal, mental, moral, or political aspect of anything as an indication of its character; characteristic aspect.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 494 There is a Kind of Physiognomy in the Titles of Books, no less than in the Faces of Men, by which a skilful Observer will as well know what to expect from the one as the other. *c* 1796 T. TWINING *Trav. Amer.* (1894) 91 The moral physiognomy of certain sections of the United States. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* iii. (1878) 93 You may discover the physiognomy, that is in speech, as well as in face. 1879 *Echo* No. 3374. 2 The utter change in the political physiognomy of the new Landtag.

Physio·gnotype. [f. PHYSIOGN(OMY + Gr. *τύπος* impress, print, model.] 'A machine for taking casts and imprints of human faces or countenances' (Worcester).

a 1846 WORCESTER cites *Observer.* 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. iii. 296 A craniograph, which must have been suggested by the physio[g]notype of Huschke, and reminds one of the circular band used by hatters.

Physiogony (fizi·gŏni). [f. Gr. *φύσις* nature (see PHYSIO-) + *-γονία* begetting, production.] The generation or production of nature.

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 158 Their physiology imbrangled with an inapplicable logic and a misgrowth of..substantiated abstractions; and their physiogony a blank or dream of tradition. 1840 J. H. GREEN *Vital Dynamics* 103 The distinctive..aim..of physiogony is to present the history of Nature as preface and portion of the history of man.

Physiographer (fizi·grăfəɹ). [f. PHYSIOGRAPH-Y + ER [1].] One versed in physiography; a physical geographer.

1885 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XXX. 261 The same eminent..physiographer, in his paper on the Ocean, remarks [etc.]. 1902 C. LENNOX *J. Chalmers* vi, A belt of very shallow water suggesting to the physiographer that it had once formed part of the continent.

Physiographic (fi·ziogræ·fik), *a.* [f. mod.L. *physiographia* PHYSIOGRAPHY + -IC.] Of or belonging to physiography: cf. next.

1840 J. H. GREEN *Vital Dynamics* 104 The physiographic details which form the main body of these lectures. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 7 Physiographic Geology,—a general survey of the earth's surface-features.

Physiographical (fi·ziogræ·fikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Dealing with or treating of physiography; pertaining to physiography.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 56 Other literary societies are formed at Upsala, Gottenburg, &c., and a physiographical one at Lund. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* VII. 910 The branch of geological enquiry which deals with the evolution of the existing contours of the dry land is termed Physiographical Geology. 1890 *Q. Rev.* July 88 The Vosges interested him profoundly, but from a purely physiographical point of view.

Physiography (fizi·grăfi). [mod. f. Gr. *φύσις* nature + *-γραφία* description, -GRAPHY: cf. F. *physiographie* (1812).]

1. A description of nature, or of natural phenomena or productions generally.

1828–32 WEBSTER, *Physiography*, a description of nature, or the science of natural objects. *Journ. of Science.* *a* 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 158 The ignorance of natural science, their physiography scant in fact, and stuffed out with fables. 1840 J. H. GREEN *Vital Dynamics* 101 The office of..Physiography is to enumerate and delineate the effects and products of nature as they appear. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* Pref. 6, I undertook to deliver twelve lectures on natural phenomena in general; and I borrowed the title of 'Physiography'..for my subject, inasmuch as I wished to draw a clear line of demarcation, both as to matter and method, between it and what is commonly understood by Physical Geography. 1892 E. HULL (*title*) Physiography: an introduction to the Study of Nature.

2. A description of the nature of a particular class of objects (in quot., of minerals).

[1873 ROSENBUSCH (*title*) Mikroskopische Physiographie der petrographisch wichtigen Mineralien.] 1888 J. P. IDDINGS (*title*) Microscopical Physiography of the Rock-making Minerals:..By H. Rosenbusch. Translated and abridged.

3. Physical geography.

1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* xiii. 176 To restore the physiography of the land during successive stages of the glacial epoch. 1877 — *Elem. Lessons in Phys. Geog.* 3 *note*, This term [physical geography] as here used is synonymous with Physiography, which has been proposed in its stead. 1895 *Educat. Rev.* Nov. 353 Physiography on the other hand treats of the science of earth-sculpture, viewed in the light of systematic processes.

Physiolater (fizi·lătəɹ). [f. as prec. + Gr. *-λατρης* worshipper.] A worshipper of nature. So **Physio·latry** [-LATRY], nature-worship.

1860 MAX MÜLLER *Hist. Sanskrit Lit.* (ed. 2) Introd. 32 The primæval physiolatry which was common to all the members of the Aryan family. 1879 *Scribner's Mag.* May 145 Physiolatry, or the worship of natural objects of awe, such as rivers, mountains, etc. 1882 L. F. WARD in *Internat. Rev.* May, These modern physiolaters are among the most eminent teachers of science and philosophy.

Physiologer (fizi·lŏdʒəɹ). Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 7 **phis-**. [f. PHYSIOLOGY (or L. *physiolog-us*, a. Gr. *φυσιολόγος*, one who discourses on nature, f. *φύσις* nature + *-λόγος* -speaking) + -ER [1].]

1. A student or teacher of natural science; *spec.* a philosopher of the Ionic sect.

1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* II. 199 Astrologers, Physiologers, Optickes, Paynters. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Physiologer*, he that searcheth out, or disputes of Natural things, a Natural Philosopher. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 9 Democritus and most of the Physiologers here commit a very great Absurdity, in that they make all Sense to be Touch. *a* 1688 — *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 105 The very same with that which Aristotle imputes to the antient Physiologers as a Paradox, that Black and White were not without the Sight. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 145 The famous Bacon, and several Physiologers assure, that 'tis easy to have Roses so backward, as not to blow till towards the End of Autumn. 1867 MAURICE *Patriarchs & Lawg.* ii (1877) 53 The belief which a very large body of physiologers, not believers in the Bible, resolutely maintain.

2. = PHYSIOLOGIST 2.

1680 J. AUBREY in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 620 His head was of a mallet forme, approved by the physiologers. 1831 W. GODWIN *Thoughts Man* 8 An important remark, suggested to me many years ago by an eminent physiologer and anatomist. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. viii. § 36 Willis, a physician at Oxford,..his bold systems have given him a distinguished place among physiologers.

†**Physio·loget.** *Obs.* In 3 **fisiologet.** [dim. (perh. in OF.) f. PHYSIOLOG-US + -ET. Cf. PAMPHLET.] A diminutive or pet appellation for a physiologus or book on natural history.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 307 Ðus it is on boke set ðat man clepeð fisiologet.

Physiologian (fi·ziōlō·u·dʒiăn). *rare*—[1]. [f. L. *physiologia* PHYSIOLOGY + -AN: cf. *theologian.*] = PHYSIOLOGIST 2.

1825 BEDDOES *Let.* Sept., Poems (1851) p. xlvii, Blumenbach,..is, I fancy, of the first rank as mineralogist, physiologian, geologist, botanist, natural-historian, and physician.

Physiologic (fi·ziōlo·dʒik), *a.* [ad. L. *physiologic-us*, a. Gr. *φυσιολογικός* adj., f. *φυσιολόγος*: see PHYSIOLOGER and -IC. Cf. F. *physiologique* (G. Budé, 16th c.).]

†**1.** Of or belonging to natural science. *Obs. rare.*

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. Introd. 3 Thales .. informed himself touching..the Chaos, and other Physiologic Contemplations. 1677 *Ibid.* II. III. 32 Our Gospel..has availed more to the Knowledge of God than al their Physiologic Contemplations. 1736–44 H. COVENTRY *Lett. Phil. to Hyd.* v. (T.), It may ascertain the true era of physiologic allegory.

2. = PHYSIOLOGICAL 2.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1838 MILLIGEN *Curios. Med. Exp.* (1839) 565 To elucidate obscure parts of physiologic enquiry. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 553 No method is more alluring, in physiologic studies, than this of accurate measurement and description. 1884 J. W. POWELL in *Science* IV. 472/2 In early society, incest laws do not recognize physiologic conditions, but only social conditions.

Physiological (fi·ziōlo·dʒikăl), *a.* Also 7 **phi-**. [f. as prec. + -AL: see -ICAL.]

†**1.** Relating to the material universe or to natural science, physical; belonging to the Physiologers as students of nature. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *Vives' Comm. St. Aug. Citie of God* V. ix. (1620) 196 This opinion is Physiologicall and imbraced by Alexander, one of Aristotles interpreters. 1662 H. MORE *Def. Philos. Cabbala* App. i. (1712) 114 The Mosaical Philosophy, in the Physiological part thereof, is the same with the Cartesian. 1673 RAY (*title*) Observations Topographical, Moral, and Phisiological, made in a Journey through part of the Low Countries, Germany, Italy, and France. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 348 The laws of gravitation, attraction, and impulse, and other objects of physiological science. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* II. x. (1818) III. 188 With these secret schools of physiological theology the mythical poets were doubtless in connection.

2. Pertaining or relating to physiology; relating to the functions and properties of living bodies.

1814 D. STEWART *Philos. Mind* II. iv. VI. 465 One of the

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most noted physiological works which have lately appeared on the Continent. 1845 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 100 The General Physiological Chemistry of the Blood. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* (1870) 1 Physiological Botany treats of plants, and their organs, in a state of life or action. 1873 Ralfe *Phys. Chem.* Introd. 13 The term Physiological Chemistry is generally limited to the study of the chemical phenomena attendant upon the life of Animals. 1880 Richardson in *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* 70 The physiological action of alcohol.

Physiologically (fiːziolǫ·dʒikăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a physiological manner; according to the principles of physiology; from a physiological point of view.

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* VI. viii. 246 But these things, say they, are all to be interpreted naturally and Phisiologically..as though we..sought Nature, and set God aside. 1775 Hunter in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 395 This animal may be considered, both anatomically and physiologically, as divided into two parts. 1874 P. Bayne in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 697 The child..was physiologically a wreck,—damaged irretrievably in body and mind.

Physiologist (fiziǫ·lŏdʒist). [f. Physiology + -IST. Cf. F. *physiologiste* (1757 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

†**1.** A natural philosopher; a naturalist; = Physiologer 1. *Obs.*

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 72 The Physiologist also may gather something from the former Observations, touching the nature of Colours. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 31 Socrates..perceiving how much his Predecessors, Thales &c. (who were generally Physiologists) had abused Physics. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 50 Priestley, Black, Cavendish, and Macbride, had opened to physiologists a sort of new creation. 1827 R. P. Ward *De Vere* viii. (ed. 2) 145 Questions..which as they seem to depend upon a particular sort of air, we must leave to physiologists.

2. One versed in animal (or vegetable) physiology; a student or teacher of the science of the functions and properties of organic bodies.

1776 A. Reid *Inquiry Suppress. Urine* (M.), The most skilful anatomist and physiologist. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* XXV. 312 This distinguished surgeon and physiologist has done more than all who preceded him to illustrate his subject. 1881 Burdon-Sanderson in *Nature* 8 Sept. 440/2 The subjects of experiment used by the two last-mentioned physiologists were themselves; the work done was the mountain ascent from Interlaken to the summit of the Faulhorn.

Physio·logize (-dʒəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

†**1.** *intr.* To speculate or reason on nature; to inquire into natural causes and phenomena. *Obs.*

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 7 Divers of the Italicks, and particularly Empedocles—before Democritus—physiologized atomically. *Ibid.* I. iii. 120 They who first theologized, did physiologize after this manner. 1730–6 Bailey (folio) Pref., *Physiologize*, to Study, Discourse or Reason on the Nature of Things.

†**2.** *trans.* To explain in accordance with physical or natural science. *Obs.*

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 450 Unless we would rather with Macrobius, Physiologize them all Three, and make Minerva to be the Higher Heaven, Jupiter the Middle Ether, and Juno the Lower Air and Earth, all Animated; that is, One God, as acting differently in these Three Regions of the world. 1819 G. S. Faber *Dispensations* (1823) I. 234 Much the same remark is made by Eusebius on the humour of physiologising the religious system of the Egyptians.

3. *intr.* To act the physiologist; to form physiological conclusions or theories. *rare.*

1866 Owen *Vertebr. Anim.* (L.), The somewhat capricious appearance of the gall-bladder in vegetarian mammals discourages such attempts to physiologize.

Hence **Physio·logizing** *vbl. sb.*

1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. i. 17 Al which Poetic Physiologisings were but corrupt imitations of.. Moses's description of the Creation.

‖ **Physiologus** (fiziǫ·lŏgŭs). [L., a. Gr. φυσιολόγος, natural philosopher (see Physiologer): used by Epiphanius as the name of his work on Natural History with moral and theological applications, whence the mediæval use.] A Bestiary: see quot.

1898 Stopford Brooke *Eng. Lit.* xiii. 203 The three first [Old Eng. poems, the *Whale*, the *Panther*, and the *Partridge*] must be taken together, and form part.. of an English *Physiologus*. A *Physiologus* in the literature of the Middle Ages was a collection of descriptions of beasts, birds, or fishes, of their life and habits..each..followed by a religious or moral allegory based on this description.

Physiology (fiziǫ·lŏdʒi). Also 6–7 phi-. [ad. L. *physiologia*, a. Gr. φυσιολογία (Arist.), natural philosophy, natural science, f. φυσιολόγ-ος: see Physiologer, and -logy; perh. immed. a. F. *physiologie* (1547 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

†**1.** The study and description of natural objects; natural science or natural philosophy; also, a particular system or doctrine of natural science. *Obs.*

1564 *Bauldwin's Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) II. i. 73 That it may be knowen what they beleued of god, of themselues, and of his woorkes, all which they them selues call Phisiologie. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1346 Certeine Epicureans.. standing much upon this their goodly and beautifull Physiologie forsooth (as they terme it). 1662 H. More *Def. Philos. Cabbala* App. i. (1712) 113 Whence there must be no small affinity betwixt this ancient Moschical, or rather Mosaical Physiology, and the Cartesian Philosophy. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Physiology*, *Physicks*, or Natural Philosophy, is the Science of Natural Bodies. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 18/1 Re-action, in physiology, the resistance made by all bodies to the action or impulse of others that endeavour to change its state whether of motion or rest.

2. The science of the normal functions and phenomena of living things.

It comprises the two divisions of *animal* and *vegetable physiology*; that part of the former which refers specially to the vital functions in man is called *human physiology*.

[1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 1 b/1 *Physiologia* handelethe and treatethe of the structure and situatione of mans bodye. 1611 Cotgr., *Physiologie*,..also..that part of Phisicke which treats of the composition, or structure of mans bodie.] 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 289 Amongst the new writers Fernelius the best learned Physitian of them all, in the 7. book of his Phisiologie, proueth that this bloud is not Alimentarie. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Physiology*, is by some also accounted a Part of Physick, that teaches the Constitution of the Body so far as it is sound, or in its Natural State; and endeavours to find Reasons for its Functions and Operations, by the Help of Anatomy and Natural Philosophy. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. iv. Concl. 511, I..bring some Arguments from Physiology and Pathology. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 244 The anatomy and physiology of the nervous system. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. vi, A Peasant unacquainted with botanical Physiology. 1831 Brewster *Optics* XXXV. 293 This important truth in the physiology of vision. 1860 Huxley *Lay Serm.* xii. 284 That part of biological science which deals with form and structure is called Morphology—that which concerns itself with function, Physiology. 1871 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* IX. 482 Hales, whose beautiful experiments laid the foundation of vegetable physiology.

fig. 1876 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 26 As a contribution to the physiology of genius no other book is to be compared with the *Vita Nuova*. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 June 3/2 The amateur statistician may know something of the anatomy of commerce, but he knows nothing of what I may call its physiology—its circulating..and..digestive system[s].

†**Physion, phision,** corrupt or erron. forms of Physician (perh. only typographical errors).

c 1580 Lodge *Repl. Gosson's Sch. Abuse* (Hunter. Cl.) 5 That they like good Phisions: should so frame their potions. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 3 The Scripture is..a Physions-shop (Saint Basill calleth it).

Physionomy, obs. spelling of Physiognomy.

Phy·sio,philo·sophy. [transl. of Ger. *Naturphilosophie*, i. e. philosophy of nature, in the title of Oken's *Lehrbuch der Naturphilosophie* 1808–11, called in the Eng. transl. 'Elements of Physiophilosophy'.] A name for the philosophic system of nature of Oken, who 'aimed at constructing all knowledge *a priori*, and thus setting forth the system of nature in its universal relations'.

1847 Tulk tr. *Oken* (*title*) Elements of Physiophilosophy. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. 254 He [Oken] imagined that he wrote his *Physio-philosophy* in a kind of inspiration. 1887 Cope *Orig. Fittest* 8 The disfavour in which physiophilosophy was held secured to evolution a cold welcome.

Hence **Phy·siophi·losoph, Phy·siophilo·sopher** [= Ger. *Naturphilosoph*], an adherent of the system of Oken; **Phy·siophiloso·phic, -ical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to this system.

1887 Cope *Orig. Fittest* 8 The *physiophilosophs became extravagant and mistook superficial appearances for realities. 1861 G. Moore *Lost Tribes* 127 Here..it is that the *physio-philosophers have supposed mankind to have originated. 1865 tr. *Strauss' Life Jesus* I. I. XXX. 247 The allegorical interpretation..applied to Homer and Hesiod in order to extract *physiophilosophical ideas out of the Gods and their histories.

Physique (fizīk). [a. F. *physique* sb. masc., absolute use of *physique* physical, i. e. that which is physical.] The physical or bodily structure, organization, and development; the characteristic appearance or physical powers (of an individual or a race).

1826 Lady Granville *Lett.* (1894) I. 384 You must allow that this describes his physique admirably. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 47 So much had the fine physique and the personal vigour of this robust race worked on my imagination. 1864 R. F. Burton *Dahome* II. 64 The masculine physique of the women enabling them to compete with men in enduring toil, hardships, and privations. 1881 A. G. C. Liddell in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 478/2 They..had tremendous physiques, though rather fleshy.

Physique, obs. form of Physic.

Physitheism (fi·zipi,i·z'm). [f. Gr. φύσι-ς nature + θεός God + -ism: cf. *polytheism.*] The deification of the powers or phenomena of nature. So **Phy·sithei·stic** *a.*

1891 J. W. Powell in *Chautauquan* Dec. 291 (Funk) Physitheism is the theology and religion of the barbaric world. In this religion the weather-producing agents and the phenomena of the weather are personified and deified. 1889 G. Mallery in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXXVI. 208 The prophets tried to pull the Israelites too rapidly through the zoötheistic and physitheistic stages into monotheism.

Phy·sitism. *rare.* [f. Gr. φύσι-ς nature + -ite + -ism.] A system of nature-worship.

1885 Duns in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* XIX. 396.

Physiurgic (fizi,ū·rdʒik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. φύσι-ς nature + ἔργον work + -ic: cf. *theurgic.*] Produced or acted upon solely by nature.

1816 Bentham *Chrestom.* 187 Applied to bodies..in their natural, or say physiurgic, state—human art—or say elaboration by human art—has two distinguishable objects. 1843 Bowring *Introd. Bentham's Wks.* I. 16/2 Natural History and Natural Philosophy are respectively represented by Physiurgic Somatology, and Anthropurgic Somatology.

So **Physiurgosco·pic** *a. rare.*

1816 Bentham *Chrestom.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 86 Division of Somatology, or Somatics at large, into *Physiurgic* (Physiurgoscopic) and *Anthropurgic* (Anthropurgoscopic).

Physnamy, -nomy, obs. ff. Physiognomy.

Physo- (fəisǫ), repr. Gr. φῦσο-, combining form of Gr. φῦσα bellows, bladder, bubble, in a few Gr. compounds, and in many modern scientific terms.

Physoca·rpous *a. Bot.* [Gr. καρπός fruit], having an inflated or bladder-like fruit (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). **Phy·socele** (-sīl), *Path.* [Gr. κήλη tumour], a tumour or hernia distended with gas. **Physograde** (fəi·sŏgrēd), *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Physograda*, f. *-gradus* going], **a.** *adj.* moving by means of a hollow vesicular float or buoy; of or pertaining to the *Physograda*, a group of oceanic hydrozoa furnished with such floating organs; **b.** *sb.* a member of this group; hence **Physo·gradous** *a.* ‖ **Physometra** (fəisomī·tră), *Path.* [Gr. μήτρα womb], the presence of gas in the uterus, uterine tympanites. **Physonect** (fəi·sǫnekt), *Zool.* [Gr. νήκτης a swimmer, f. νήχειν to swim], a member of the *Physonectæ*, a suborder of siphonanthous siphonophores; hence **Physono·ctous** *a.* **Physopod** (fəi·sǫpǫd) [Gr. πούς, ποδ- foot], a mollusc of the section *Physopoda* or *Thysanoptera*, rhipidoglossate gastropods, with a sort of sucker on the foot.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, **Physocele*, a word used by many authors to express a wind-rupture. 1811 Hooper *Med. Dict.*, *Physocele*, a species of hernia, whose contents are distended with wind. 1898 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 37/1 The principal organ of locomotion in the *physograda is the air-filled vesicle or bladder. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 957/2 Animals..characterized by their body being provided with an aëriform dilatation of the intestinal canal, serving for a swimming organ: *physogradous. 1882 Good *Study Med.* IV. 434 Emphysema uteri. Inflation of the Womb...This is the *physometra of Sauvages and later nosologists. 1875 Jones & Siev. *Pathol. Anat.* (ed. 2) 759 Physometra is sometimes observed after severe labours. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Physopod.

Physoclist (fəi·sǫklist), *a.* and *sb. Ichthyol.* [f. mod.L. *Physoclisti* (pl.), f. Gr. φῦσα bladder + -κλειστ-ος shut, closed.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Physoclisti*, a group of teleost fishes having the duct between the air-bladder and the intestine closed: cf. Physostome. **b.** *sb.* A member of this group. So **Physocli·stic, Physocli·stous** *adjs.*, having the air-bladder so closed or cut off.

1887 Heilprin *Distrib. Anim.* 303 Both the *physoclist and physostome types appear..very nearly simultaneously in the same deposits. *Ibid.*, The severance of the bladder in the physoclists being the result of the disuse of parts. 1883 Lankester in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 671/1 The parallel cases [of the secretion of gas] ranging from the Protozoon Arcella to the *Physoclistic Fishes. 1887 Cope *Orig. Fittest* 327 The descent of the *Physoclystous fishes has probably been from Holostean ancestors, both with and without the intervention of Physostomous forms.

Physodin (fəi·sǫdin). *Chem.* [f. specific name *phȳsōd-ēs* (cf. Gr. φυσοειδής bladder-like) + -in¹.] A neutral substance ($C_{13}H_{12}O_8$), a white loosely-coherent mass, occurring in a lichen, *Parmelia ceratophylla* or *physodes*.

1866–8 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 635 Physodin behaves to water like a resin, not being wetted thereby.

‖ **Physophora** (fəisǫ·fŏră). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. φῦσα bladder + *-φορος* bearing, borne.] A genus of oceanic hydrozoa, the species of which float by means of numerous vesicular organs. So ‖ **Physophoræ** *pl.* (sometimes **Physophora**), a suborder or division of *Siphonophora* (an order of *Hydrozoa Craspedota*), having the proximal end modified into a pneumatophore or float; **Physo·phoran** *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Physophoræ*; *sb.*, a member of this division; also **Physophore** (fəi·sǫfǫ·r1). ‖ **Physopho·ridæ** *pl.*, the family containing the genus *Physophora*; **Physophorous** (fəisǫ·fŏrəs) *a.*, of the nature of the *Physophoræ*, having pneumatophores or swimming-bells (Mayne 1858).

1869 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 13 At other times it is owing to.. the *Physophora, trailing their tresses all spangled with stars like those of Berenice in the firmament. 1870 Hartwig *Sea & Wond.* XV, The Hydrostatic Acalephæ, or *Physophoræ..were formerly supposed to be a special class of animals, but have been proved by Sars and other naturalists to be merely alternating generations of the bell-shaped Acalephæ. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 774 In the *Physophores *Forskalia* and *Agalma* the single ovum is arrested in the endoderm, and surrounded by the spadix. 1860 H. Spencer in *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 103 In the *Physophoridæ, a variety of organs similarly arise by transformation of the budding polypes. 1878 tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 97 The greater development of these bladders, which in most Physophoridæ are rather small.

‖ **Physostigma** (fəisŏsti·gmă). [mod.L., f. Gr. φῦσα bladder + στίγμα Stigma.] *Bot.* A genus of leguminous plants, the flower of which has a spiral keel, and a bent style continued into an oblique hood above the stigma; the only species is *P. venenosum*, producing the highly poisonous Calabar bean. Hence, The Calabar bean or its extract as a drug.

1864 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 428 Dr. Fraser has used the physostigma internally in cases of erysipelas. 1878 A. Hamilton *Nerv. Dis.* 118 Physostigma, aconite, and other

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cardiac sedatives may be mentioned as other anæmiants. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 322 The..administration of an appropriate dose of physostigma.

Hence † **Physosti·gmia, Physosti·gmine** *Chem.*, the alkaloid $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2$, constituting the active principle of the Calabar bean.

1865 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 447 Jobst and Hesse.. have succeeded in isolating the active principle of the Calabar bean, to which they give the name physostigmin. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 228 It is in this way that strychnine and physostigmine respectively stimulate and depress the spinal cord.

Physostome (fəi·sŏstoum), *a.* and *sb. Ichthyol.* [f. mod. L. *Phȳsostomī*, f. Gr. *φῦσα* bladder + *στόμα* mouth, *-στομος* -mouthed.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Physostomi*, a group of teleost fishes, in which the air-bladder is connected with the alimentary canal by an air-duct: cf. PHYSOCLIST. **b.** *sb.* A member of this group. So **Physosto·matous, Physo·stomous** *a.*, having the air-bladder opening into an air-duct.

1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 199 [In] the Cretaceous group.. Physostomes and Plectognaths are likewise well represented. 1887 Physostome, Physostomous [see PHYSOCLIST, PHYSOCLISTOUS].

† **Physy,** obs. f. FUSEE [2], wheel of a watch.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vi. § 39 Some Watches..are made with four Wheels..some have Strings and Physies, and others none.

Physyk, obs. form of PHYSIC.

Phyt- (fəit, fit), combining form used before a vowel for PHYTO-.

Phytalbu·min, vegetable albumin. **Phyta·lbumose,** a form of albumen occurring in plants. **Phytoco·nomy,** vegetable economy. **Phytoco·-logy** [Gr. *οἶκος* abode: see -LOGY], the science which treats of plants in relation to their environment or habitat; so **Phytoco·logist.**

1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jahsch's Clin. Diagn.* viii. (ed. 4) 405 The products of bacterial life, toxines, and *phytalbumins appear also to play an important part in the process of suppuration. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Phytalbumose. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 520 Ricin and abrin, phytalbumoses obtained from the seed of the castor-oil plant. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2154. 920 The action of some of the phytalbumoses. 1898 *Naturalist* 180 If soils are a factor in its *phyteconomy. 1899 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 99 One of the general views of *phytoecology is that the forms of plants are modified to adapt them to the conditions under which they exist. 104 The phytoecologist to-day watches his subject as it grows.

-phyte, a terminal element representing Gr. *φῠτόν* a plant, and denoting a vegetable organism, as *microphyte, protophyte, saprophyte.* See also ZOOPHYTE (= animal plant).

Phytiform (fəi·tifɔm, fi·ti-), *a. rare.* [irreg. f. Gr. *φυτόν* plant + -FORM.] Plant-like, phytoid.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Phytiphagan, -ous, incorrect forms of PHYTOPHAGAN, -OUS.

Phytivorous (fəiti·vŏrəs, fit-), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [irreg. f. Gr. *φυτόν* plant + -VOROUS.] Feeding on plants or vegetable substances.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. § 4. 144 Birds may be distinguished by.. their food.. into.. Carnivorous; feeding chiefly on Flesh. Phytivorous; feeding on Vegetables. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 851 All which last are Herbivorous or Phytivorous Animals. 1798 *Ibid.* LXXXVIII. 46, I have not found the uric oxide in the urinary concretions of any phytivorous animal. 1833 MANTELL *Geol. S. E. Eng.* 394 The teeth and jaws of two other phytivorous saurians.

Phyto- (fəi·to, fi·to), combining form of Gr. *φῠτόν* a plant, lit. that which has grown, f. *φύειν* to produce, pass. and intr. to grow; used in forming scientific words, chiefly botanical.

As the *υ* in Gr. *φυτόν* is a short vowel, the etymological pronunciation of *phyt-* in all the following words is (fit); but the general tendency in English to view *y* as a long *i*, as in *my, cry*, etc., has made the (etymologically erroneous) pronunciation (fəit) all but universal: it is adopted in all the pronouncing dictionaries from Walker onward.

Phytobio·logy, the biology of plants; hence **Phytobiolo·gical** *a.* **Phytobranchiate** (-bræ·ŋkiĕt) *a. Zool.* [see BRANCHIATE], of a group of isopodous crustaceans: having leaf-like gills. **Phytoche·mistry,** the chemistry of plants; so **Phytoche·mical** *a.* † **Phyto·chimy** [F. *chimie* chemistry] = *phytochemistry* (Webster 1847). **Phy·tochlore** [Gr. *χλωρός* green] = CHLOROPHYLL. **Phy·tochrome** [see CHROME]: see quots. **Phytoco·llite** *Min.* [Gr. *κόλλα* glue + -ITE [1]], name proposed for certain jelly-like hydrocarbons found in peat. **Phytogelin** (-dʒe·lin) [GEL(ATIN) + -IN [1]], the gelatinous matter of Algæ (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **Phytoglyphy** (fəitɒ·glifi, fit-) [Gr. *γλυφή*: see GLYPH], nature-printing, as originally used for plants; hence **Phytogly·phic** *a.* **Phytoma·nia** *nonce-wd.*, a mania for collecting plants. **Phytomelin** (-me·lin) [Gr. *μέλι*, L. *mel* honey (in reference to its colour and appearance)] = RUTIN. **Phyto·nomy** [see -NOMY], the science of the laws of plant-growth. **Phy·to|palæonto·logy,** vegetable palæontology, study of fossil plants; hence **Phy·to|palæonto·logist.** **Phy·topatho·logy,** (*a*) the study of the pathology or diseases of plants; (*b*) the pathology of diseases due to vegetable organisms, as fungi; mycology; hence **Phy·to|patholo·gical** *a.*; **Phytopatho·logist,** one versed in phytopathology (a). **Phyto·philous** *a.* [Gr. *φίλος* friendly], plant-loving: esp. of insects. **Phytophthirian** *Entom.* (-fəi·riăn) [Gr. *φθείρ* louse] **a.** *adj.*, pertaining to the *Phytophthiria* or plant-lice; **b.** *sb.*, a member of this group, a plant-louse. **Phy·to|phylogene·tic** *a.*, relating to the phylogeny of plants. **Phy·to-physio·logy,** vegetable physiology. **Phytosco·pic** *a.* [Gr. *σκοπεῖν* to view], caused by sight of plants; said of the effect of surrounding vegetation on the colour of a larva. † **Phyto·scopy:** see quot. **Phyto·sophy,** knowledge of plants; botany (Oken). **Phyto·storin** [Gr. *στερεός* solid]: see quot. 1881. **Phy·totaxy** [Gr. *τάξις* arrangement], systematic botany. **Phy·totera·to·logy,** vegetable teratology. **Phy·tovite·llin** [L. *vitell-us* yolk], a globulin occurring in many seeds, and agreeing in all its reactions with vitellin from egg-yolk.

1887 *Athenæum* 26 Feb. 292/3 Sir J. Lubbock read the second part of his *phytobiological observations. 1890 *Ibid.* 1 Mar. 278/3 There remains a large collection of memoirs on general botany and *phyto-biology. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 959/1 *Phytochemical. 1846 WORCESTER, **Phytochemistry*, vegetable chemistry. *Philos. Mag.* 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 636 Phytochemistry, the Chemistry of Plants. The most comprehensive treatise on this subject is that of Rochleder, published at Leipzig in 1854. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, **Phytochlore*, green colouring matter; chlorophyll. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Phytochrome*, a name for chlorophyll. 1902 WEBSTER Suppl., *Phytochrome*, yellow pigment of plants. 1881 H. C. LEWIS in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XX. 117 *Phytocollite. 1864 WEBSTER, **Phytoglyphic*, .. relating to phytoglyphy. **Phytoglyphy*, .. the art of printing from nature, by taking impressions from plants, or other objects. 1855 E. R. LANKESTER *Macgillivray's Nat. Hist. Dee Side & Braemar* 63 This risk incurred for the mere chance of finding a few rare plants..one can hardly designate it by any other name than *Phytomania. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 636 **Phytomelin* or *Plant-yellow.* A name proposed by W. Stein for rutin, on account of its wide diffusion in the vegetable kingdom. 1864 WEBSTER, *Phytonomy. 1883 *Science* 6 Apr. 252 The nature of some impressions described by *phytopaleontologists as remains of fossil Algæ. *Ibid.* 253 The evidence..renders great service to *phytopaleontology. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Phytopathologist. 1893 ELEANOR ORMEROD in *Autobiog. & Corr.* XX. (1904) 218 One of our leading European Phytopathologists. 1864 WEBSTER, **Phytopathology*, .. an account of diseases to which plants are liable. 1880 *Nature* 12 Feb. 364/1 On the method and data of *phyto-phylogenetic research. 1854 H. SPENCER in *Brit. Q. Rev.* July 115 Biology, Organosophy, Phytogeny, *Phyto-physiology, Phytology. 1892 POULTON in *Trans. Entom. Soc.* X. 294 The effect cannot be phytophagic in the strict sense of the word, but rather *phytoscopic, inasmuch as the colour of the surface of the leaf rather than its substance acts as the stimulus. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), **Phytoscopy*, .. a viewing and contemplating or considering plants. 1854 H. SPENCER in *Brit. Q. Rev.* July 115 He [Oken] says..'Biology, therefore, divides into Organogeny, *Phytosophy, Zoosophy'. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. II. 1624 *Phytosterin, $C_{28}H_{44}O$... A neutral substance, identical or homologous with cholesterin, obtained from Calabar beans by extraction with petroleum-ether. 1897 *Naturalist* 47 Various higher alcohols and phytosterin being present therein as bases. 1883 L. F. WARD *Dynamic Sociol.* I. 120 *Phytotaxy. 1898 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* I. 154 The study of the abnormal development of plants is called *Phytoteratology.

Phytobiology to **-gelin:** see above.

Phytogenesis (fəitoˌdʒe·nĭsis, fitɔ-). [f. PHYTO- + -GENESIS.] The generation or evolution of plants. So **Phytogene·tic, Phytogene·tical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to phytogenesis; **Phytogene·tically** *adv.*; also **Phyto·geny** = *phytogenesis.*

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Phytogenesis*, term by Dupetit-Thouars for germination..phytogenesy. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 904 In the latter case we have the end, in the former the beginning of *phytogenetic series. 1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* 27 Oct. 607/1 Minute, but *phytogenetically important forms of plant-life. 1854 H. SPENCER in *Brit. Q. Rev.* July 115 Biology, Organosophy, *Phytogeny.

Phytogenic (fəitoˌdʒe·nik, fitɔ-), *a. Geol.* and *Min. rare.* [f. Gr. *φυτόν* plant + -GEN 2 + -IC.] Of vegetable origin. So **Phyto·genous** *a. rare.*

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 959/2 Under the name of *phytogenous substances*, Haüy has formed an Appendix to the *Combustibilia*, comprehending those of which the origin is evidently vegetable. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 352 Phytogenic deposits are such as consist chiefly of vegetable substances.

Phy·togeo·graphy. [f. PHYTO- + GEOGRAPHY.] The geographical distribution of plants.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1881 *Nature* 13 Oct. 556/1 The numerous writings on phytogeography of the late Prof. A. Grisebach. 1896 J. THOMSON *African Explorer* xiv. 343 The phytogeography of Central Africa.

Hence **Phy·togeo·grapher,** one who is versed in phytogeography; **Phy·togeogra·phic, -gra·phical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to phytogeography, dealing with the geographical distribution of plants.

1889 *Nature* 30 May 98/1 Apart from the value of the work to the systematist and *phytogeographer, it possesses an interest for a wide circle. 1885 W. B. HELMSLEY in *Challenger Rep., Bot.* I. 6 For *phyto-geographical purposes Insular Floras may be divided into three categories based upon their endemic element. 1883 THISELTON DYER in *Nature* 4 Jan. 224/2 A right understanding of the phyto-geographical facts of the north temperate flora. 1886 *Athenæum* 5 June 750/2 Phyto-geographical Map of Europe.

Phytoglyphic, -glyphy: see PHYTO-.

† **Phyto·gnomy.** *Obs.* [Formed on the analogy of *physiognomy*, after the mod.L. *Phytognomonica* of J. Baptista Porta (1583): see PHYTO- and GNOMIC.] The alleged art of discovering the qualities of a plant from its appearance; vegetable physiognomy. Hence † **Phytogno·mical** *a.*

[1583 PORTA (*title*) Phytognomonica..in quibus nova facillimaque affertur methodus, qua plantarum..ex prima extimæ faciei inspectione quivis abditas vires assequatur.] 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 2, I hold moreover that there is a Phytognomy, or Physiognomy, not onely of men, but of Plants, and Vegetables. 1646 — *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 93 Whoever shall peruse the signatures of Crollius, or rather the Phytognomy of Porta. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* b ij, In Phytognomical Physiognomie we may observe certain plants resembling the heads of Animals.

Phytography (fəitɒ·grăfi, fit-). [ad. mod.L. *phytographia*: see PHYTO- and -GRAPHY.]

1. Description of plants; descriptive botany.

[1691 PLUKENET (*title*) Phytographia, seu Stirpium illustrium et minus cognitarum Icones.] 1696 RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 202, I shall..put down what I find in.. Plukenet's Phytography. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio) Pref., *Phytography*,..a Treatise or Physiological Description of Plants and Vegetables. 1836 HENSLOW *Phys. Bot.* Introd. 3 A third..department is styled 'Phytography', in which a full description of plants themselves is given. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 3 Phytography or Descriptive Botany.

2. = PHYTOGLYPHY.

Hence **Phyto·grapher,** an expert in or writer on phytography; **Phytogra·phic, Phytogra·phical** *adjs.*, pertaining to phytography.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Phytographer. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 618 A new Set of *Phytographic Tables. 1888 *Nature* 5 July 220/1 The introductory narrative..enables a phytographic botanist to apprehend the nature of the country [Afghanistan] and climate. 1828-32 WEBSTER, **Phytographical*, pertaining to the description of plants.

Phytoid (fəi·toid, fit-), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. Gr. *φυτ-όν* plant + -OID. Cf. Gr. *φυτώδ-ης* plant-like.]

A. *adj.* Plant-like; esp. in *Zool.* of an animal.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

B. *sb. Bot.* (See quot.)

1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 397 In order to distinguish between the separated buds of plants and animals, those of the former have been called phytoids, and the latter zooids.

‖ **Phytolacca** (fəitɔ-, fitɒlæ·kă). [mod.L. (Tournefort 1700), f. Gr. *φυτόν* plant + mod.L. *lacca* crimson lake.] *Bot.* The genus of plants including the Pocan, Virginian Poke, Pokeweed, or Red-ink plant (*P. decandra*), and several other tropical or sub-tropical species, chiefly American; also various preparations of the Poke used medicinally. Hence **Phytolaccin** (-læ·ksin) *Chem.*, a neutral crystalline compound obtained from the Virginian Poke.

1753 *Scots Mag.* June 283/2 Give purges..with the phytolacca decoction. 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar. 179/3 Several other Phytolaccas are widely distributed throughout the Tropics. 1864 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 441 The dose of the concentrated preparation (phytolaccin).

† **Phy·tolite, phy·tolith.** *Obs.* [f. PHYTO- + -LITE, -LITH. In F. *phytolithe.*] A fossil plant.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 175 The former are called zoophytes; the latter phytolites. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xvi. 402 The so-called 'transition' and 'grauwacke' phytolites described by various German authors.

Hence † **Phy·tolitho·logy,** vegetable palæontology; † **Phy·tolitho·logist,** a writer on this subject. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Phytological (fəitɒlɒ·dʒikăl, fitɔ-), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. as PHYTOLOGY: see -LOGICAL. Cf. F. *phytologique.*] Relating to the study of plants; botanical.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. iii. 79 Priapus..the greatest Herbalist in the World;..This Phutologicall Deitie. 1673 GREW *Anat. Roots* Ep. Ded., The promotion of Phytological Science is one Part of Your Work. 1673 — (*title*) An Idea of a Phytological History propounded. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 332 The zoological and phytological characters of the same formations were far more persistent than their mineral peculiarities.

Phytologist (fəitɒ·lŏdʒist, fit-). Now *rare.* [f. PHYTOLOGY + -IST.] One versed in phytology; a botanist.

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 138 Charles Hatton Esq. to whom all our Phytologists and Lovers of Horticulture are oblig'd. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Phytologist*, a Botanist, one who treats of Plants. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* Pref. (1828) 5 If he be a Phytologist of research, or, still more, a Planter of experience. 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* ii. 34 There was a botanical garden for the phytologist.

Phytology (fəitɒ·lŏdʒi, fit-). Now *rare.* [ad. mod.L. *phytologia*, f. Gr. *φυτόν* plant + *-λογία*: see -LOGY. Cf. F. *phytologie* (d'Holbach 1753).] The science of plants; botany.

[1647 G. DUVAL (*title*) Phytologia; sive, Philosophia Plantarum.] 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Ep. Ded. to N. Bacon, We pretend not to multiply vegetable divisions by Quincuncial and Reticulate plants; or erect a new Phytology. 1819 *Pantologia, Phytology*, that part of Natural History which treats on plants. 1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* xiv. (1874) 264 He calls into court Astronomy, Geology, Phytology and Zoology.

Phytomania, -melin: see PHYTO-.

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Phytomer (fəi·təməɹ, fi·t-). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *phytomeron*, pl. *-a*, f. Gr. *φυτό-ν* plant + *μέρος* part.] = PHYTON.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 7 *Phytomera*,..equivalent to plant-parts...In English, the singular may be shortened to Phytomer. *Ibid.* 9 The plant begins as a single phytomer.

Phyton (fəi·tɒn, fi·tɒn). *Bot.* [a. F. *phyton*, a. Gr. *φυτόν* a plant, f. *φύειν* to produce.] A plant-unit; = prec.: see quot. 1898.

1848 E. FORBES *Naked-eyed Medusæ* 88 The several phytons comprising the first bud or plumule. 1854 BALFOUR *Outl. Bot.* I. iii. 267 The dicotyledonous embryo then is composed of two leaves or two unifoliar phytons..united together so as to form one axis. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 7 These ultimate similar parts..which are endowed with or may produce all the fundamental organs of vegetation, were by Gaudichaud called *Phytons*. 1898 BAILEY *Plant Lessons* lxxiii. 380 The propagation-unit in vegetative multiplication is the smallest part of root, stem or leaf which will grow when severed from the parent (although this is not a morphological or structural unit in the plant-body); and, for the purpose of terminology, this part may be called a phyton.

Phytonisse, obs. form of PYTHONESS.

Phytonomy to **Phytopathology**: see PHYTO-.

Phyto·phagan, *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *Phytophaga* (see PHYTOPHAGOUS) + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Of or belonging to the *Phytophaga* in any sense. **b.** *sb.* A member of the *Phytophaga*, a vegetable-feeding animal of any class or order. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Phytophagic (fəitofæ·dʒik, fito-), *a. Zool.* [f. as next + -IC.] Of or pertaining to phytophagy; derived from or caused by phytophagy: said of variation of the colouring of insect larvæ attributed to the plants on which they feed.

1866 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ii. (ed. 4) 55 These cases he [B. D. Walsh] has fully described under the terms of Phytophagic varieties and Phytophagic species. 1885 POULTON in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XXXVIII. 313 Such effects are entirely inexplicable by the simple theory of phytophagic influence, .. it would be wiser to abandon the term 'phytophagic', at any rate in the sense of producing these changes. The term still holds good for the broad fact that pigments derived from the food-plant play a most important part in larval coloration. 1887 J. T. GULICK in *Linn. Soc. Jrnl., Zool.* (1890) XX. 226 The innumerable cases where phytophagic varieties..of insects exist.

Phytophagous (fəitɒ·făgəs, fit-), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *φυτό-ν* plant + *-φάγ-os* eating + -OUS (see -PHAGOUS): cf. mod.L. *Phytophaga*, *-phagi*.] **a.** Feeding on plants or vegetable substances: chiefly said of insects, molluscs, and the like. **b.** Belonging to the *Phytophaga*, a name given to various groups and divisions of animals, e.g. (*a*) leaf-beetles and their allies, (*b*) sawflies and horntails, (*c*) certain cyprinoid fishes, (*d*) the plant-eating edentates, (*e*) the plant-eating placental mammals.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlix. IV. 479 Out of a list of ..8000 British insects..3724 [might be called] phytiphagous. *Note.* We employ this term, because the more common one, 'herbivorous', does not properly include devourers of timber, fungi, etc. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II 143 It may deprive a large number of phytophagous animals of their food. 1876 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* (ed. 3) I. xv. 374 This phytophagous cetacean [the Manatee]..is found only in tropical waters. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 371 Some of the true slugs are carnivorous instead of phytophagous.

Phytophagy (fəitɒ·fădʒi, fit-). [f. Gr. *φυτόν* plant + *-φαγία* eating.] The habit of feeding on plants or vegetable matter. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Phytophilous to **Phytoteratology**: see PHYTO-.

Phyto·tomist. [f. PHYTOTOM-Y + -IST.] One who is versed in vegetable anatomy.

1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) I. 16 This admirable phytotomist.

Phyto·tomous, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *φυτό-ν* plant + *-τόμος* cutting + -OUS.] Plant-cutting, leaf-cutting, as an insect or bird. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Phytotomy (fəitɒ·tŏmi, fit-). [f. Gr. *φυτό-ν* plant + *-τομία* a cutting.] The dissection of plants; vegetable anatomy.

1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s.v. *Anatomy, Phytotomy* is the anatomy of vegetables. 1875 SIR W. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 799/1 Vegetable Anatomy or Phytotomy. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) Introd. 2 *Phytotomy*, or *Vegetable Anatomy*, the study of the minute structure of vegetables as revealed by the microscope.

Phytovitellin: see PHYTO-.

‖ **Phytozoon** (fəitozō·ɒn, fito-). Also **phyto·zo·um**. Pl. **-zo·a**. [f. Gr. *φυτό-ν* plant + *ζῷον* animal; lit. 'plant-animal'; cf. *zoophyte*.]

1. *Zool.* A plant-like animal or zoophyte; a single polyp in a zoophyte. (The pl. *Phytozoa* has been variously applied in different classifications to animals supposed to be plant-like in some way, but is not a term of modern Zoology.)

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Phytozoons, Phytozoa*,..this term is applied by various naturalists to different sections of the sub-kingdom *Zoophyta* of Cuvier. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* i. (1848) 7 *note*, Ehrenberg has proposed to substitute *phytozoa*, derived from the same roots [as Zoophyte]..and phytozoum refers only to a single polyp. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phytozoum*, applied by Eichwald to a type of the animal kingdom comprehending animals in which (*Polypi*, *Hydræ*, *Corallia*) the inorganic texture gives place to that of vegetables, the exterior only presenting the character of animality in the homogeneous mass which constitutes it. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footnotes fr. Nat.* 31 This granular matter..is resolved into a mass of apparently living animalcules called *phytozoa*.

2. *Bot.* A male generative cell, a spermatozoid.

1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 370 Minute cells called spermcells,..in which are developed spiral ciliated filaments,.. termed spermatozoids or phytozoa.

Phyz, variant of PHIZ, face.

Pi (pəi), *sb.* The name of the Greek letter *π* (in Gr. *πῖ*, *pī*): used in *Math.* to express the ratio of the circumference or periphery (*περιφέρεια*) of a circle to its diameter: see P (the letter) II.

[1748 EULER *Introd. in Anal. Infinit.* I. viii. (1797) I. 93 Satis liquet Peripheriam hujus Circuli in numeris rationalibus exacte exprimi non posse, per approximationes autem inventa est .. esse = 3,14159 [etc., to 128 places], pro quo numero, brevitatis ergo, scribam *π*, ita ut sit *π* = Semicircumferentiæ Circuli, cujus Radius = 1, seu *π* erit longitudo Arcus 180 graduum. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 186/1 This number *π* must be the same for all circles *Ibid.* 186/2 This measure of Archimedes gives 3·14286 for the approximate value of *π*, the ratio of the circumference to the diameter.]

Pi (pəi), *a.* (*sb.*) *Public School* and *Univ. slang.* [abbrev. of PIOUS.] Pious, religious, sanctimonious. Also *absol.* = a pious person; and as *sb.* = pious exhortation, etc.

c 1870 [at Eton], 'What did your tutor say to you?' 'Oh, he gave me a pi; asked me how I could reconcile my behaviour with my duty to God and my parents'. 1891 WRENCH *Winchester Word-bk.*, *Pi*, virtuous, sanctimonious. He's very pi now, he mugs all day. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Sept. 8/1 The man who regularly affects the 'pi' and who 'plays up', with ready catholicity of spirit, the 'special missions' of every religious denomination in turn.

Pi, variant of PIE *sb.*[4] and *v.*[2] (disordered type, etc.); also of PIE *sb.*[5] (Indian copper coin).

Pia[1] (pəi·ă). *Anat.* Short for PIA MATER.

1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 111 The successive coverings of the brain, hairy scalp, periosteum, calva, dura (ental periosteum), arachnoid, and pia. *Ibid.*, The ental surface of the pia. 1901 W. OSLER *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 4) 28 The most intense congestion of the cerebral and spinal pia.

‖ **Pia**[2]. Also **pya**. A Polynesian name for species of the monocotyledonous genus *Tacca*, some of which, esp. *T. pinnatifida* and *T. maculata*, are cultivated for their tubers, from which South-sea or Tahiti arrowroot is produced.

1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 765 *Tacca oceanica*, a native of the Sandwich Islands, yields a similar product [arrowroot] and is there called pya. [1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* 254/1 *Tacca pinnatifida*, Otaheita Salep-plant, Pi-plant, South-Sea-Arrow-root-plant.]

Pia-ara·chnoid, piara·chnoid. *Anat.* [f. PIA[1] + ARACHNOID.] The pia mater and the arachnoid, considered as one structure. Also *attrib.*

1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 111 The presence on the ental surface of the piarachnoid of a pial fold, the *ruga*. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 662 Acute inflammation of the pia-arachnoid. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 20 Aug. 371 An increase of pia-arachnoid fluid.

‖ **Piaba** (pi,ā·bă). [Tupi *piaba*, also *piav'*, *piau*.] A small fresh-water fish of the size of a minnow, found in Brazilian rivers.

[1648 MARGGRAVE *Hist. Nat. Brasil.* 170 Piaba Brasiliensibus; magnitudine nostratis Eldrize .. pisciculus 2 aut 3 digitos longus.] 1686 RAY & WILLOUGHBY *Hist. Pisc.* 269. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Piaba*,..the name of a small fresh-water fish .. in the Brasils .. a well-tasted fish, and much esteemed by the Natives. 1846 G. GARDNER *Trav. Brasil* 126. 1869 R. F. BURTON *Highl. Brasil* II. 13 They can catch half-a-dozen sprat-like 'piabas' or 'pians' by heaving up a calabash full of water.

Piaçaba: see PIASSABA.

‖ **Piache** (pia·tʃe). Also 6–7 **piace**. [Tamanac (on the Orinoco) *piache*, in Accaway *piatsan* = Carib *piai* PEAI; in Sp. *piache*.] A medicine-man or witch-doctor among the Indians of Central and South America; a PEAI-*man*.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 181 The professours of this secte were called Piaces. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 826 They call their Priests Piaces. 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 248 A resin very much sought after by the Piaches, or Indian sorcerers. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* xxiv, The Piache from whines rose to screams and gesticulations, and then to violent convulsions.

Piacle (pəi·ăk'l). Now *rare.* [a. OF. *piacle* or ad. L. *piāculum*, f. *piāre* to appease: see -CULE.]

†1. Expiation; expiatory offering. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 103 Telle her .. that she brynge wyth her..the shepe..wyth the other pynacles [F. orig. *pinacles*] dedycated to the sacryfice. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xvi. (S. T. S.) I. 194 We..mycht nocht haue purgit ws þarof bot alanerlie be þe sacrifice of piacle [orig. *piaculum*]. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justine* VIII. 126 A Piacle for the sin committed. 1711 G. HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 164 The LXX..called the scape-goat.. the piacular goat, because he was offered to be a piacle.

2. A wicked action which calls for expiation; a sin, crime, offence.

1644 HOWELL *Eng. Teares* 178 To glut themselves with one another's bloud..can there be a greater piacle against nature? 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 77 Any Crime, Villany, or Piacle whatever. 1880 F. HALL *Doctor Indoctus* 52 Talk of regicide, of cannibalism..or any other patibulary piacle.

†b. Offence, guilt. *Obs.*

1619 BP. J. KING *Serm.* 11 *Apr.* 52 May I without piacle forget..what hee then did? *a* 1657 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 213 One proclaims it piacle to be sad.

Piacular (pəi,æ·kiǎlăɹ), *a.* [ad. L. *piāculār-is* expiatory, f. *piāculum* PIACLE: see -AR[1]. Cf. F. *piaculaire* (1752).]

1. Making expiation or atonement; expiatory.

1647 OWEN *Death of Death* Wks. 1852 X. 267 He made his Soul an offering for sin—a piacular sacrifice. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Matt. xx. 28 Their piacular victims were ransoms for the life of the offender. 1818 G. S. FABER *Horæ Mosaicæ* II. 239 *note*, [They] do not seem..to have sufficiently attended to the distinction between *eucharistic* and *piacular* sacrifices. 1872 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xi. 143 The great brazen altar of burnt-offering, where piacular or bloody offerings were alone presented.

2. Requiring or calling for expiation; sinful, wicked, culpable.

1620 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* 79 If it were not piacular for you to reade ought of his. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινή* xx. 175 They held it piacular to eat with sinners. 1728 R. NORTH *Mem. Music* (1846) 16 To add to or alter the instruments, or modes, was almost piacular. 1857 DE QUINCEY *Whiggism* Wks. VI. 53 He..left no stone unturned to cleanse his little..fold from its piacular pollution.

Hence **Piacula·rity**, the quality of being piacular: (*a*) expiatory character, (*b*) criminality; **Pia·cularly** *adv.*, as an expiatory or atoning sacrifice; **Pia·cularness** = *piacularity*.

1702 H. DODWELL *Apol.* § 16 in S. Parker *Cicero's De Finibus*, That Philosopher makes the Piacularness of a violent Death to consist in its being without the consent of the Guardian Genius. 1818 G. S. FABER *Horæ Mosaicæ* I. 260 The goat..was devoted as a sin-offering..by its being piacularly slain. *Ibid.* 268 The essence of its being a sacrifice does not consist in the outward act of burning; but in the piacularity of the intention. 1864 WEBSTER, *Piacularity*, ..criminality, badness. *De Quincey*.

†**Pia·culary**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *piāculār-is*: see -ARY[2].] **a.** *adj.* = PIACULAR. **b.** *sb.* = PIACLE.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 59 Enjoyning her Majesty..to make a progresse to Tyburn, there to present her devotions: A most impious piaculary. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1693) 102 This was his Piaculary Heresie.

†**Pia·culous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *piācul-um* PIACLE + -OUS.] = PIACULAR 2.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 266 For piaculous it was unto the Romanes to pare their nayles upon the nundinæ. 1658 *Ibid.* III. xxv. 211 Unto the ancient Britains it was piaculous to tast a Goose. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* xv. 139 We think it so piaculous, to go beyond the Ancients.

‖ **Pia·culum.** *Obs.* [L. *piāculum*.] = PIACLE.

1601 A. COPLEY *Answ. Let. Jesuited Gent.* 107 Their martyrdomes being to them as a *præmium* for the one, and ..a sufficient *Piaculum* for the other. 1646 J. BENBRIGGE *Usura Accom.* 21 These .. count it a *Piaculum* to live in seiled houses of their owne, whilest the Lords house lies wast. 1676 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 422 'Tis a grand piaculum not to beleive the worst of reports.

Piaffe (piæf), *v. Horsemanship.* [a. F. *piaffer* (16th c.) to strut, make a show. Cf. *piaffe* sb., ostentation. Ulterior origin uncertain.]

intr. To advance the diagonally opposite legs (e.g. the right fore leg and the left hind leg) simultaneously, placing them on the ground and resting momentarily while the other two legs are advanced with the same movement; to move with the same step as in the trot, but more slowly.

1761 EARL PEMBROKE *Equitation* (1778) 72 To piaffe in backing is rather too much to be expected in the hurry which [etc.]. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lviii, He *piaffed* away..to the head of Fergus's regiment. 1820 — *Monast.* xv, Pressing and checking his gay courser, forcing him to piaffe, to caracole, to passage. 1884 *Jaunt in a Junk* xi. 180 Our seafarers saw Neptune's white horses piaffing..around them.

Hence **Pia·ffe** *sb.*, an act of piaffing.

1899 P. ROBINSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 800 It [a rabbit] diverts itself with queer sidelong cavorts, piaffes, jinklings, and somersaults.

Piaffer (piæ·fəɹ), *sb. Horsemanship.* [f. F. *piaffer* to piaffe, infin. taken sbst.] The action of piaffing; a movement in which the feet are lifted in the same succession as in the trot, but more slowly.

1820 K. GARRARD *Nolan's Syst. Train. Cav. Horses* 65 The slow 'piaffer' is obtained by the slow and alternate pressure of the rider's legs. The quick 'piaffer' by quickening the alternate pressure of the leg. 1864 E. L. ANDERSON *Mod. Horseman.* II. xvii. 147 In the piaffer the horse should move the diagonal legs together and in perfect unison. *Ibid.* 148 A very slow passage to the front, side, or rear is often called the piaffer; but if there is any movement out of place it is not the piaffer.

†**Pia·ffer**, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *piaffer* pres. inf.: see PIAFFE *v.*] *intr.* = PIAFFE *v.*

1762 EARL PEMBROKE *Equitation* (1778) 51 To piaffer.. advancing gently, and well into the corners, is a very good lesson. 1765 R. CUMBERLAND *Observer* No. 84 III. 232 Pacing and piaffering with every body's eyes upon him.

Piage, variant of PEAGE *Obs.*, pedage.

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Pial (pəi·ăl), *a.* [f. Pia[1] (*pia mater*) + -al.] Of or pertaining to the pia mater.

1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 111/1 [see Pia-arachnoid]. *Ibid.* 524/1 In some cases also the appropriate adjectives are employed, e.g. pial, dural. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 502 In general paralysis the invasion is always from the pial surface and vascular tracts. *Ibid.* VII. 246 Nerve-fibres ramifying over the pial vessels.

‖ **Pia mater** (pəi·ă mē·təɹ). *Anat.* [med.L.; a somewhat incorrect rendering of the Arabic name أم رقيقة *umm raqīqah* 'thin or tender mother (Ibn Duraid, A.D. 933): cf. names of other investing membranes in *umm* mother, esp. Dura mater.

(Fanciful explanations of the name are frequent in western writers: cf. quot. 1548.)]

A delicate fibrous and very vascular membrane which forms the innermost of the three *meninges* enveloping the brain and spinal cord; the other two being the *arachnoid* and the *dura mater*. In quots. 1593, 1606 *transf.* = brain.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 112 Pia mater enuyrounneþ al þe brayn, & departiþ him into iij celoles þat ben chaumbris. 1525 [see Dura mater]. 1548–77 Vicary *Anat.* iv, It is called Piamater..for because it is so softe and tender ouer the brayne, that it nourisheth the brayne and feedeth it, as doth a louing mother vnto her tender childe. 1593 Nashe *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 272 Thou turmoilst thy pia mater to prove base births better than the ofspring of many discents. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 78 His Piamater is not worth the ninth part of a Sparrow. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 116 An inflammation of the pia mater, which had produced a most furious delirium. 1854 Jones & Siev. *Pathol. Anat.* (1875) 232 The arachnoid is entirely dependent for its supply of blood upon the pia mater.

fig. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 35 It becomes the very ligament and sinews of Government, a pia mater to the sacredness of Authority.

Hence **Pia·ma·tral** *a.*, of or pertaining to the pia mater; = Pial.

1887 *H. Gray's Anat.* (ed. 11) 805 Between the pia-matral and the arachnoid sheath.

Pian (pi¸æ·n, ‖ pyañ). Also **epian**, and in pl. **pians**. [= Sp., Pg. *epian* and *pian*, F. *pian*, a. Galibi (Rio de Janeiro) *pian* (Roulin in Littré, suppl.). Cf. Guarani *pia* 'bubas, granos' (Montoya). Cf. Jas. Platt in *N. & Q.* 10th Ser. I. 5.]

A contagious tropical skin disease, occurring among negroes, the same as Frambœsia or Yaws, q. v. (The names *pians* and *yaws* have occasionally been applied to two alleged forms of *Frambœsia*. See quots.) Hence **Pia·nic** *a.*

[1768 F. B. de Sauvages *Nosol. Method.* II. 554 Frambæsia; Yaw Guineesium; Epian vel Pian Americanorum.] 1803 T. Winterbottom *Sierra Leone* II. viii. 139 The Yaws..is called by the Portuguese on the Coast Boba and by the French Pianes. *Ibid.* 145 Professor Sprengel has..made a similar division of this disease into Yaws and Pians. 1874 T. H. Burgess *Man. Dis. Skin* 233 The American disease called *Pian* or *Epian* seems to be identical with that denominated yaws in New Guinea. 1888 *Lancet* 15 Mar. 876/1 The pianic ulcers..furnish an acrid matter.

Piane, obs. form of Peony.

Pianet, variant of Piannet, magpie.

Pianette (pī¸ăne·t). [f. Piano *sb.*[2] + -ette.] 'A very low pianino or upright pianoforte' (Grove); orig. applied to a form introduced into England in 1857; subsequently to other small forms.

1879 Webster Suppl., *Pianette*, a small piano-forte. 1887 Miss E. Money *Dutch Maiden* (1888) 89 'I can play any accompaniment you like —glancing at the piannette in the corner. 1894 Flora A. Steel *Potter's Thumb* I. 127 The pianette at which Rose sang her Scotch songs.

Pianino (pī¸ăni·no). [a. It. *pianino*, dim. of *piano*: see Piano[2].] A name originally given to an upright pianoforte, as being smaller than the grand; now esp. applied to a small upright or cottage piano.

1862 *Illustr. Catal. Intern. Exh.* II. 99 A Pianino, or Small Cottage Pianoforte..an example of the cheapest upright instrument. 1880 Mrs. Riddell *Myst. Palace Gard.* ii. (1881) 19 Get a little pianino and stand it against the wall.

Pianism (pī·ănizm). [f. Piano[2] + -ism.] The art of pianoforte playing, especially in its technical aspect; execution on the piano.

1844 H. F. Chorley *Music & Manners* III. 52 Will M. Liszt found a college of poetical pianism? 1883 *American* VII. 158 The reverent student of Beethoven, who would never for a moment subordinate the musical idea to mere 'pianism'. 1889 *Athenæum* 26 Oct. 569/1 A link between the pianism of the Hummel school and that of Franz Liszt.

‖ **Pianissimo** (pyani·ssimo, pī¸ăni·simo), *a.* (*adv.*) *sb. Mus.* [It.:—L. *plānissim-us*, superl. of *plānus*: see Piano.] **a.** *adj.* Very soft. **b.** *adv.* Very softly. **c.** *sb.* A very soft passage. Abbrev. *pp.* or *ppp.*

1724 *Short Explic. For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*, *Pianissimo*, or *PPP*, is extream Soft or Low. 1772 P. Parsons *Newmarket* I. 36 Suffer me with a voice (*piano*) of the gentlest humility, to beg your opinion—but for pity's sake (*pianissimo*) let it be compassionate. 1867 J. Hatton *Tallants of B.* vi, In *pianissimo* passages of solo or chorus. 1883 Anna K. Green *Hand & Ring* x, The last note of the song was dying away in a quivering *pianissimo*. 1890 'L. Falconer' *Mlle. Ixe* i. (1891) 21 She played something which was rather monotonous, and never rose above pianissimo. 1901 *Scotsman* 8 Mar. 7/1 All gradations of tone from loudest forte to tenderest pianissimo.

Pianist (pi·ănist). [ad. F. *pianiste*, It. *pianista*: see Piano[2] and -ist.] A player on the pianoforte.

1839 Longf. in *Life* (1891) I. 336 Hear that Schlesinger, the great pianist in New York, is dead. 1842 Mrs. F. Trollope *Vis. Italy* I. xx. 333 Talberg, the Paganini of pianists. 1887 *Academy* 7 May 333/3 The pianist..proving himself a good executant and a sound musician.

b. *Pianist's cramp*, hyperkinesis of the forearm, due to excessive piano-playing.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 539 The so-called 'Professional hyperkineses' (writer's cramp, histrionic spasm, pianist's cramp, telegraphist's cramp &c.) admit of a similar explanation.

‖ **Pianiste** (pianī·st). [Fr.] = prec.; but often used in Eng. as if the feminine form.

1841 Longf. in *Life* (1891) I. xxii. 409 A delightful musician here,—a Miss Sloman,—a pianiste of great talent. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 16 Jan. 3/3 This gifted pianiste is never so happy as when interpreting the music of his famous compatriot. 1885 Miss Braddon *Wyllard's Weird* III. 58 Improving herself as a singer and a pianiste. 1885 Mabel Collins *Prettiest Woman* xviii, I wish some pianiste of the thundering school would attack the piano now.

Pianistic (pīăni·stik), *a.* [f. Pianist + -ic.] Of, belonging to, or characteristic of, a pianist.

1881 *London Figaro* 2 July 7/2 [She] has shared with M. Rubinstein the pianistic honors of this very prolific season. 1893 *Athenæum* 10 June 743/1 Scholastic contrapuntal devices..combined with the most modern pianistic treatment.

Piannet, pianet (pəi·ănet). Now *dial.* Forms: 6–7 **pieannet, pi-, pyannet**, 6–9 **pianot**, 7 **pie-annit, py-annot, pye-annat, pyanit**; *dial.* 8 **pianet, pynot**, 9 **pie-annet, piannot, pianet, pianate, pienet**, etc. [The first element is Pie *sb.*[1]; the second, in early examples, appears to be treated as orig. a distinct word, as if *Annet* or *Annette*, dim. of *Ann*; cf. the dial. synonym *pie-nanny*, and the etym. of *maggot-pie, magpie*, also from female names; but in mod. dial. use it is reduced to a mere suffix (pəi·ənet, pəi·net), with which cf. F. *pionet* the spotted woodpecker (where *-on-et* is double dim. suffix). See also Pienet.

(*Annet* alone occurs as a local name of the common gull, and of the kittiwake.)]

1. A local name of the magpie.

1599 Chapman *Hum. Dayes Mirth* Plays 1873 I. 76 Nor would I haue..men..looke a snuffe like a piannets taile, for nothing but their tailes and formall lockes. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 285 There haue been seen Pyannets with long tailes, party coloured and flacked. 1613 Markham *Eng. Husbandman* I. II. v. (1635) 139 From the annoyance of Pye-annats, and such like great birds. 1618 Latham *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 99 The Pie-annit, the brauing and chattering laye. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 249/2 A Mag-Pye.. is termed a Pye and a Pye-Annat, from its cry or chattering note. *c* 1746 J. Collier (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 50, I know Pynots ar os cunning Eawls os wawk'n oth' Yeorth. 1766 Pennant *Zool.* I. 171 Pianet. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss., Pyannet, Pynet*, a magpie. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pianot*, a magpie.

b. *fig.* Applied to a person: A chatterer.

1594 W. Percy *Sonn. Coelia* v, Ho, Muses blab you? Not a word Pieannets, or I will gag you.

c. *Comb.*

1600 *Look About You* vi. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 408 Your pianot-chattering humour.

† **2.** Applied to the lesser spotted woodpecker [F. *pionet*]. *Obs.* (Perh. an error of Phillips.)

1706 Phillips, *Piannet*, the lesser Wood-pecker, a Bird speckled with Black and White on the Wings.

‖ **Piano** (pyā·no), *a.* (*adv.*) *sb.*[1] [It. *piano*:—L. *plān-us* flat, in later L. of sound, soft, low.]

1. *Mus.* **1. a.** *adj.* Of the expression: Soft, low (also *fig.* gentle, mild, weak). **b.** *adv.* Softly, in a low tone or voice. Abbrev. *p.*

1683 Purcell *Sonnatas in 3 Parts* Pref., The English Practitioner..will find a few terms of Art perhaps unusual to him, the chief of which are..*Piano.* 1724 *Short Explic. For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*, *Piano*, or the Letter *P*, signifies Soft or Low. 1762 Colman *Musical Lady* I. 11 O Piano, my dear Lady Scrape, Piano. 1856 Mrs. C. Clarke tr. *Berlioz' Instrument.* 5 Chords of three or four notes.. produce rather a bad effect when played *piano*. 1884 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 782/2 The cry for peace will probably become very piano. 1886 Bynner *A. Surriage* xiv. 157 The music lapsed from *piano* to *pianissimo*.

2. *sb.* A passage or series of notes sung or played softly; a soft or gentle tone.

1730 in Rimbault *Hist. Pianoforte* (1860) 149 An harpsichord, on which..may be performed..either in the *forts* or *pianos*. 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* I. xix, That soft and irresistible piano of voice. 1859 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* II. xcvii. 83 A musical performer, who filled his composition with *pianos*.

II. 3. *sb.* A flat or floor in an Italian dwelling-house, hotel, etc.

1860 Hawthorne *Marb. Faun* v, He ascended from story to story,..until the glories of the first piano were exchanged ..for a sort of Alpine region. *Ibid.* vii, At the Palazzo Cenci, third piano.

Piano (pi¸æ·no), *sb.*[2] [a. It. *piano*, shortened from Pianoforte or Fortepiano. So in Fr., Sp., Pg., Du., Da., and Sw.]

1. A musical instrument, the Pianoforte.

1803 E. S. Bowne in *Scribner's Mag.* II. 175/2 There is scarcely a house..without a Piano-forte; the Post Master has an elegant grand Piano. 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 172 To hear a lady give lectures on the piano. 1838 Dickens *Nick. Nick.* ii, The notes of pianos and harps float in the evening time round the head of the mournful statue. 1880 A. J. Hipkins in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 718/2 Erard.. in 1796..accomplished the making of a grand piano. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Feb. 2/1 The first piano brought to England was made at Rome, and belonged to Fanny Burney's friend-Samuel Crispe.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *piano-case, -cover, -key, -keyboard, -leg, -lesson, -master, -music, -packing-case, -rack, -stool*; **b.** objective and obj. genitive, as *piano-buying, -maker, -player* (person or instrument), *-playing, -pounder, -strumming, -tuner*; *piano-playing* adj.; **c.** instrumental, etc., as *piano-distracted, piano-practising* adjs.; **d.** special combs.: **piano-action**, the mechanism by which the impulse of the fingers upon the keys is communicated to the strings; **piano-failure**, pianist's cramp; **piano-monitor**, a bar of metal placed a few inches above and before the keys of a piano, on which to rest the wrists of learners; **piano-school**, a school for the teaching of piano-playing; also, a method of instruction on the piano.

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Aug. 2/3 Probably more neighbours are *piano-distracted than annoyed by marital disagreements. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 12 In cases of *piano-failure, I always examine carefully the extensors of the wrist and fingers. 1863 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 16 Oct. 747/2 The mere motion of a *piano key, without any alteration in the touch required. 1883 'Annie Thomas' *Mod. Housewife* 151 Their hands have not lost their cunning on the piano-keys. 1898 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 3/1 Shooting rapidly from one end of the *piano-keyboard.. to the other. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xvi, Devoted to her mamma and her *piano-lesson. 1842 Francis *Dict. Arts*, etc., **Piano-Monitor.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 12 Cases of break down in *piano-players. 1881 H. James *Portr. Lady* xxi, Speaking of her *piano-playing. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 6 Perfection in any complicated manipulations such as writing, knitting, or piano-playing. 1883 Howells *Register* ii, Some *piano-pounder is there. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXI. 273/1 On the *piano-rack stood the song she had taught him.

Hence **Pia·no** *v. nonce-wd.*, to play the piano.

1855 Smedley *H. Coverdale* xli. 284 She pianos and I do a little in a mild way on the flute.

Pianoforte (pi¸æ no¸fō ɹte, -fō·ɹt). [a. It. *pianoforte*, earlier *piano e forte* (*pian e forte*) 'soft and strong', occurring in 1598 as the name of a musical instrument of unknown action, and afterwards used by Cristofori in the descriptive name '*gravecembalo col* (or *di*) *piano e forte*', i.e. harpsichord with soft and loud, expressing the gradation of tone which it enables the performer to produce, as contrasted with the unvarying tone of the ordinary harpsichord. So F. *pianoforte*. Formerly also called (in It., Fr., and Eng.) Fortepiano, and now generally Piano[2].] A musical instrument producing tones by means of hammers, operated by levers from a keyboard, which strike metal strings, the vibrations being stopped by dampers; it is commonly furnished with pedals for regulating the volume of sound (see Pedal *sb.* 1 b). The pianoforte (the invention of which is usually ascribed to B. Cristofori of Padua *c* 1710) is essentially a dulcimer provided with keys and dampers, but in other respects imitates the harpsichord and clavichord, of which it has taken the place.

Grand pianoforte or *piano*, a large pianoforte, harp-shaped like the harpsichord, and having the strings horizontal and at right angles to the keyboard. *Square p.*, rectangular like the clavichord, having the strings horizontal, but parallel to the keyboard. *Upright* or *Cabinet p.*, rectangular upon edge, having the strings vertical. *Oblique, Boudoir*, or *Cottage p.*, upright but lower, having the strings ascending obliquely or diagonally.

1767 *Play-bill of Theatre Royal* Covt. Gard. 16 May, At the end of Act I., Miss Brickler will sing a favourite song from 'Judith', accompanied by Mr. Dibdin, on a new instrument, called Piano Forte. 1767 Sterne *Lett.* lxxxv. Wks. (1839) 770/1 Your pianoforte must be tuned from the brass middle string of your guitar, which is C. 1768 Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary* Aug., He asked papa if he play'd much on piano fortes. 1774 *Specif. Jo. Merlin's Patent* No. 1081 The kind of harpsicord called piano forte. 1799 Young in *Phil Trans.* XC. 135 Take one of the lowest strings of a square piano forte. 1802 Roff in *Naval Chron.* VIII. 169 He had been employed..to make a grand piano forte. 1879 Stainer *Music of Bible* 73 When the hammers of a dulcimer are connected with levers called 'keys', we call it a pianoforte.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pianoforte-maker, -making, -manufactory, -player, -playing, -tuner*.

1780 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 13 Apr., A lady whose pianoforte-playing I have heard extolled by all here. 1783 *Specif. J. Broadwood's Patent* No. 1379 John Broadwood, of Great Pulteney Street..piano forte maker. *a* 1814 *Last Act* II. ii. in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 386 A pianoforte-playing lady. 1862 *Illustr. Catal. Intern. Exh.* XVI. 89 Patent pianoforte hammer-rails, keys, actions, mouldings, fret carvings, etc. 1876 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XI. 352 Piano-forte player's spasm is of no uncommon occurrence.

Hence **Pianofo·rting** *vbl. sb. nonce-wd.*, playing on the pianoforte.

1822 Coleridge *Lett., Convers., &c.* II. 159 Piano-forting, which meets one now with Jack-o'-lantern ubiquity in every first and second story in every street.

Pianofo·rtist. *rare.* [f. prec. + -ist.] One who plays on the pianoforte; a pianist.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 400 [This] prevented any debate on the part of the pianofortist. 1893 T. Fowler in

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Class. Rev. VII. 371 He was an accomplished pianofortist and much interested in the history and theory of music.

Pia·nograph. [f. PIANO[2] + -GRAPH.] An instrument which automatically records the notes played on a piano; a form of melograph or music-recorder. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Pianola (pī,ănō·ulă). [app. intended as a dim. of PIANO *sb.*[2]] Proprietary name of a mechanical contrivance which when attached to a piano can be made to play tunes upon it: see quot.

1901 *Scotsman* 5 Mar. 7/1 The pianola..is..a mechanical attachment to the piano..a small cabinet..easily adjustable to the keyboard of the piano and, being fed by a perforated roll of paper, and furnished with wind-power by means of bellows, can play the most difficult music without the performer..touching the keyboard. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 11 Oct. 1/5 The word Pianola is a Registered Trade Mark.

Pia·no-o·rgan. A mechanical piano constructed in the manner of a barrel-organ.

1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* (1856) I. vi. 47 Jack had hired..a piano-organ. 1882 MRS. B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* I. i. 2 The new piano-organs are grinding away mercilessly at the corner of every street. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Oct. 8/2 The communal administration of Ixelles, near Brussels, has decided to lease the right of piano organ-grinding in the streets.

‖ **Pia·no pia·no, pianpiano,** *adv. Obs.* [It., softly, softly.] Softly, gently, in a quiet leisurely manner, little by little.

1601 A. COPLEY *Answ. Let. Jesuited Gent.* 116 Our good men must goe as they may, *pean, peano*, and beare their quips the while. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* 39 That Tyger of a Man being come down *Pian Piano.* 1741-70 ELIZ. CARTER *Lett.* (1808) 5, I go on piano piano with my history of the Incas.

Pianot: see PIANNET, magpie.

‖ **Pia·no-violi·n.** [A combination in which the two elements are arranged in French order, *violin* qualifying *piano*.] A keyed instrument, like the harmonichord, producing tones resembling those of the violin: see quot.

1880 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 746/1 Chladni much favoured the idea of a piano violin, and under his auspices one was made in 1795 by von Mayer of Görlitz... At last, in 1865, Hubert Cyrille Baudet introduced one in Paris capable of rapid articulation,..patenting it in England as 'Piano-Violin'...The strings are of wire..and attached to a nodal, or nearly nodal, point of each, is a piece of stiff catgut.

Piarachnoid: see PIA-ARACHNOID.

Piarist (pəi·ărist). [f. mod.L. title *patres scholarum piarum* fathers of the religious schools, the Piarists being the regular clerks of the *Scuole Pie* or religious schools.] A member of a Roman Catholic secular order, founded at Rome by St. Joseph Calasanctius shortly before 1600. They devote themselves to the gratuitous instruction of the young.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Piarists* (Patres Scholarum Piarum). They still continue to superintend a great number of schools in Hungary, Poland, Bohemia, etc. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 661 The Piarists appear to have never entered ..any country outside the limits of Europe. 1901 *N. Y. Even. Post* 7 May 4/3 One of the large religious communities in Hungary, the Piarists, has just refused to admit Jesuit teachers within any of its colleges.

‖ **Piarrhæmia** (pəi,ărī·miă). [mod.L., f. Gr. πίαρ fat + αἷμα blood.] The presence of fat in the blood, as a normal or as a pathological condition.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Piarhæmia. 1860 C. T. COOTE in *Lancet* 15 Sept. 259/2 Piarrhæmia consists in an excess of saponifiable fat in the blood, not in the mere liberation of fat from its combinations. 1875 T. H. TANNER *Pract. Med.* I. 24 Piarhæmia is also a physiological result of digestion, pregnancy, lactation, and hybernation.

‖ **Piassaba** (pī,ăsā·bă). Also **piassava, piaçaba.** [a. Pg. *piassa·ba, piassa·va, piassá* (Michaelis *Pg. Dict.* 1893), a. Tupi *piaçába* (Martius *Dict. Tupi* 1867). (Wrongly stressed in many dictionaries as *pia·ssaba*, which is impossible in Tupi.)] A stout woody fibre obtained from the leaf-stalks of two Brazilian palm-trees, *Attalea funifera* and *Leopoldinia Piassaba*, and imported for the manufacture of coarse brooms, brushes, etc. (Also *piassaba fibre.*) Sometimes applied to the tree.

[1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 54/1 *Attalea funifera*, called by the natives piaçaba... The best cordage in America, for naval purposes, is manufactured from the fibres of the leaf-stalks and other parts.] 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 394 The bristle-like Piassaba fibres, used for brooms, are from *Leopoldinia Piassaba.* 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 759 That fibre, resembling whalebone,..called in commerce Piassaba fibre, Monkey Grass, or Para Grass. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Para piassaba*, a finer and more valuable kind of Piassaba, obtained from *Leopoldinia Piassaba.*

‖ **Piast** (pyast). [Polish, after *Piast*, the name of the good peasant (reputed to have lived in the 9th c.) from whom the Polish kings were said to be descended.] A native Pole of regal or ducal rank; hence, a man of genuine Polish descent.

[1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iv. 59 He Advised them rather wholly to lay aside those Foreign pretensions, and chuse a *Piasti*, that is, some Nobleman of their own Countrey.] 1781 JUSTAMOND *Priv. Life Lewis XV*, I. 2 None but Piasts, or Polish Noblemen, born of Catholic fathers and mothers, could pretend to the crown. *c* 1830 TENNYSON *Sonn.* in J. C. Collins *Early Poems* 307 O for those days of Piast, ere the Czar Grew to this strength among his deserts cold. 1847 MRS. A. KERR tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* i. 11 Poland had, under the last Piasts, allied itself more closely to the Western States, in order to obtain protection from a similar subjugation.

attrib. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* xvii. (1847) V. 14 The kings of the Piast race made frequent and able efforts to create a gradation of rank in the midst of that democracy.

Piastre, piaster (pi,æ·stəɹ). Forms: 7 (**piastra, -o**), **pyaster**, 7– **piaster, piastre.** [a. F. *piastre* (1611 Cotgr.), ad. It. *piastra* 'any kind of plate or leafe of mettall' (Florio); as applied to a coin, short for *piastra d'argento* 'plate of silver', applied to the Spanish silver *peso*, whence also to the Turkish coin derived from it.

Piastra represents a late Lat. or Romanic **plastra* for L. *emplastra* (Gell.), by-form of *emplastrum* plaster (cf. It. *piastro* plaster), a. Gr. ἔμπλαστρον (Galen), var. of ἔμπλαστον plaster, f. ἐμπλάσσειν to daub on.]

1. A name, of Italian origin, for the Spanish *peso duro*, piece of eight, or dollar, and its representatives in Spanish America and other countries.

[1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 291 At Venice..the Spanish piastro of siluer is giuen for sixe lires.] 1630 CAPT. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* iii. 5 Pyasters, Chicqueenes and Sultanies, which is gold and silver. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Piaster*, a Coyn in Italy, about the value of our Crown. 1776 *Ann. Reg.* 119 At Lisbon..the king..immediately ordered her 20,000 piastres. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 650 The happiness of a people is not to be estimated by the piastres of their traders. 1882 BITHELL *Counting-ho. Dict.* (1893) 227 The Spanish Piastre is synonymous with the dollar or duro, sterling value 49·478*d.* *Ibid.* 228 The Spanish Piastre for exchange purposes is an imaginary coin of 5 pesetas or francs = 47·578 pence. *Ibid.*, The Piastre or Mocha Dollar is the unit of value in Arabia, and is worth nearly 3*s* 5*d.*

2. The English (French, German, etc.) name (It., Sp. *piastra*) of a small Turkish coin, called in Turkish *ghürüsh*, $\frac{1}{100}$ of a Turkish pound, having in Turkey, in 1900, a circulating value of about 2*d.*, in Egypt about 2½*d.*, and in Tunis about 6*d.*

Originally the Spanish dollar, introduced into the Levant by the Venetians, but rapidly depreciated, being worth in 1618, 5*s*; in 1775, 2*s.* 6*d.*; in 1818, 9½*d.*; in 1877, 2½*d.*; in 1903, 2*d.*

1622 COTGR., *Piastre*, a Turkish Coyne worth about iiij*s.* sterl. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 276 In Turkey..The coynes.. most esteemed..are the siluer ryals of Spaine (which the Italians call *Pezzi d'otto*, and *Pezzi di quattro*, pieces of eight, and pieces of foure, and the Turks call piastri, and halfe piastri). 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia Minor* v. 16 A piaster is about half a crown English. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. cxxv, The sole of many masters Of an ill-gotten million of piastres. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* ix. 241 Two silver piastres, or about fivepence English. 1899 J. AIRD in *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Mar. 7/2 At Assouan..They get between three and four piastres a day, amounting to about a penny an hour, or five shillings a week.

Piat, variant spelling of PIET, magpie.

Piation (pəi,ē·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. *piātiōn-em*, n. of action from *piāre* to appease.] Expiation, atonement.

1623 COCKERAM, *Piation*, a purging by sacrifice. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Piation*,.. a sacrificing or purging by Sacrifice. 1824 J. SYMMONS tr. *Æschylus' Agam.* 22 The first piation of the wind-bound fleet.

Piaya (pi,ā·yă): see PEAI.

1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* IV. (1783) II. 180 The Piayas, the..diviners and charmers in other parts of America.

Piazza (pi,æ·ză). Also 6–7 **piazzo**, 7 **piasa, piatza, piatzza, piatzo**, (8 **piadza**). [a. It. *piazza* (pya·ttsa) square, market-place (= Sp. *plaza*, Pg. *praça*, F. *place*, Eng. PLACE):—Com. Rom. type **plattia*, for *platia*, L. *platea* broad street, later courtyard, a. Gr. πλατεῖα (ὁδός) broad street.]

1. A public square or market-place: originally, and still usually, one in an Italian town; but in 16th to 18th c. often applied more widely to any open space surrounded by buildings, as the parade ground in a fort or the like.

1583 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 4) 1786/2 Wolfe came to Chalenors chamber [at Ratisbon], and prayed him familiarly to go walke with him abroad to ye Piazza or marketstead: which he gladly graunting so did. 1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 131 Place the Ensignes with their garde of Halberdes..in the Piazza or void place, where the Ensigne is to be managed. 1599 SIR J. HARINGTON in *Nugæ Ant.* (1804) I. 284 For the syte, it is so overtopped by a imminent height, not distant from it more than 150 paces, that no mann can stande firme in the piazza of the forte. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 246 There are two very faire and spacious Piazzaes or market places in the Citie. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 218 Forum Romanum: the Roman piatza, where.. they had their exchange, courts of justice [etc.]. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. viii. (1715) 39 The Περιστύλιον, or Piazza, which was a large Place Square, or sometimes oblong in the middle of the Gymnasium. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 202 The Length of the Area or Piazza taken within the Walls, which circumscribe it. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* ii. (1883) 33 A figure such as may often be encountered in the streets and piazzas of Rome. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* iv. 46 Of all the open spaces in the city, that before the Church of St. Mark alone bears the name of Piazza. 1875 H. JAMES *R. Hudson* xi. 402 The Villa..stood directly upon a small grass-grown piazza, on the top of a hill.

attrib. 1820 *Gentl. Mag.* XC. I. 161 But lurking guilt midst Rome's piazza gloom, Now lowers with death.

fig. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 40 Sometimes 5 Imprimaturs are seen together dialogue-wise in the Piatza of one Title page.

2. Erroneously applied to a colonnade or covered gallery or walk surrounding an open square or piazza proper, and hence to a single colonnade in front of a building; an ambulatory with a roof supported on the open side by pillars. Now *rare.*

This arose from the Italian custom of constructing colonnades round open squares or courts, and appears to have begun with the vulgar misapplication of the name to the arcade built after the designs of Inigo Jones on the north and east sides of Covent Garden, London, instead of to the open market-place or area.

[1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 127 The Buzzar is also a gallant fabrick;..tis cover'd atop, archt, and (in piazza sort) a kinde of Burse.] 1648 *London Apprentices Declar.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 571/2 Desiring all the Subscribers to meet at the Piazza's in Covent-Garden. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., The close walks in Covent-Garden are not so properly the Piazza, as the ground which is inclosed within the Rails. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1777/4 Mr. Ralph Smith, Bookseller, at the Bible in the Piazza of the Royal-Exchange. 1686 BURNET *Trav.* iii. (1750) 163 The Houses are built as at Padua and Bern, so that one walks all the Town over cover'd under Piazzas. 1695 in *Miscellanea* (Surtees, No. 37) 54 They live in one of the Piazzas in Covent Garden. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Nottingham*, The sessions and courts..are kept in the town-hall, which is a grand fabric on piazzas. 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 201 All four sides of the area display continuous rows of open arcades; in England termed piazzas. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 21 Nov., You may ask why I do not at once call this colonnade by its universally recognised name of a 'piazza'. I humbly submit that the term 'piazza', as English people and Americans usually apply it, is entirely a misnomer.

fig. a 1657 LOVELACE *To Chloris* v, Each humble princesse then did dwell In the Piazza of her hair.

b. (Chiefly in U.S.) The verandah of a house.

1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 225 A large, well-built house, with a piazza extending the whole length of the front. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xviii. 55 When he makes his appearance under the piazza of his house. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Leg. Sleepy Hollow* (1865) 429 One of those spacious farmhouses..the low projecting eaves forming a piazza along the front, capable of being closed up in bad weather. 1838-9 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 29, I was summoned into the wooden porch or piazza. 1867 MOTLEY *Let. to Wife* 20 Aug., He has put a broad verandah (what we so comically call a piazza) all around the house. 1884 H. P. SPOFFORD in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 187/2 He enjoys..resting on the piazza of the hotel.

Hence **Pia·zzaed** (-ăd) *a.*, having a piazza or piazzas; **Pia·zzaless** *a.*, having no piazza; ‖ **Piazzetta** (pyattse·tta) [It. dim.], a little piazza or square (in Italy); **Pia·zzian** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a piazza.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 74 Towards the Market appears a State-house *Piatzed, where the Governour convocates the Fidalgos. 1714 MACKY *Journ. thro' Eng.* (1724) II. ii. 12 He..hath an open Gallery piazza'd from his House to the End of his Garden. 1775 JEKYLL *Corr.* 12 Apr. (1894) 9 The Place Royal,..a square piazz'd all round, with an equestrian statue. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 362 Bologna: a piazzaed town; cold, dull, and monastic. 1903 MARY E. WILKINS *Wind in Rose-bush* 9 Now the cottage was transformed by..a bay window on the *piazzaless side. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* v. iv, The Piazza and *Piazzetta of Saint Mark's. 1819 KEATS *Lam.* I. 212 Where in Pluto's gardens palatine Mulciber's columns gleam in far *piazzian line.

Pibald, obs. variant of PIEBALD.

Pibbil, -ble, pible, obs. forms of PEBBLE.

‖ **Pi·bcorn.** *Obs.* [app. for Welsh *pib gorn* horn-pipe (Owen Pugh), lit. 'pipe of horn'; but the compound *pibgorn* would mean 'horn with a pipe', pipe-horn. The name appears to be a rendering of Eng. *hornpipe.*] A form of the horn-pipe formerly used in Wales: see quots.

(Never really an Eng. word, but admitted into Dictionaries from Crabb.)

1770 DAINES BARRINGTON *Mus. Instrum. Wales* in *Archæol.* III. (1775) viii. 33 Another very rude musical instrument..scarcely used in any other part of North Wales, except the island of Anglesey, where it is called a Pib-corn, and where Mr. Wynn of Penhescedd gives an annual prize for the best performer. ...The name of it signifies the *hornpipe* (*Note.* Literally the *Pipe-horn*). 1794 E. JONES *Rel. Welsh Bards* 116 Pib-gorn[1]. 1815 ROBERTS *Cambrian Pop. Antiq.* 145, I suppose the Scotch Pipe, like the Welsh Pib-gorn, had but six finger-holes. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Pib-corn*, (*Mus.*) the Hornpipe. 1852 W. WICKENDEN *Hunchback's Chest* 214 Here and there a shepherd was seated on a grassy knoll playing his pigborn [*error for* pibgorn]. 1870 *N. & Q.* 4th Ser. VI. 512.

[**Pibling,** error in Nares for *pipling*: see PIPPLE *v.*]

Pibroch (pī·brŏχ). Also 8–9 **pibrach.** [ad. Gael. *piobaireachd* the art of playing the bagpipe, f. *piobair* a piper (f. *piob* a pipe, a. E. *pipe*) + *-achd*, suffix of function, quality, etc.] In the Scotch Highlands, a series of variations for the bagpipe, founded on a theme called the *urlar.* They are generally of a martial character, but include dirges.

1719 *Hardyknute* in Maidment *Scott. Ball.* (1868) I. 19 While playand pibrochs, minstralls meit Afore him statly strade. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 3 Sept., The pipers playing a pibroch all the time. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 275 A certain species of this wind music, called pibrachs, rouzes the native Highlander in the same way that the sound of the trumpet does the war-horse. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xv, Some pipe of war Sends the bold pibroch from afar. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* III. ix. iv. 636 They cheered and charged with the bayonet, the pipes sounding the pibroch.

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fig. 1860 C. SANGSTER *Hesperus*, etc. 81 The storm..shouts its mighty pibroch o'er some shipwrecked vessel's grave.

¶ It has been erroneously used as if = bagpipe.

‖ **Pic**[1]. *Obs.* [= F. *pic* or ad. Sp. *pico* a peak. See PEAK *sb.*[2], PIKE *sb.*[3]] A peak. (Orig. in *Pic of Teneriffe.*)

a 1667 COWLEY *Ess., Greatness* Wks. (1688) 124 When it is got up to the very top of the Pic of Tenariff, it is in very great danger of breaking its neck downwards. 1669 BOYLE *New Exp. Spring Air* xxiii. App., Navigators and travellers ..do almost unanimously agree that the pic of Teneriff is the highest mountain hitherto known in the world. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 229 The signal was at first erected on the highest summit of Pichincha; but afterwards removed to another station at the foot of the pic. 1784 COOK *Voy.* I. iii, The Pic of Teneriffe, one of the most noted points of land with Geographers. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 133 Near the centre there rises a pic, very steep, which seems to be elevated at least 100 feet above the hill on which it stands.

‖ **Pic**[2], **pike** (pīk). Also 7 **pick**, 8 **peek**, 9 **pik**. [= F. *pic*, a. Turk. *pik*, ad. Gr. πῆχυς ell, cubit.] A measure of length, used for cloth, etc., in the Turkish Empire and in the Levant generally, and varying from about 18 to 28 inches, there being a long and a short standard.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 249 Nineteene and a halfe pikes of cloth, which cost in London twenty shillings the pike. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 158 The Pic is a Measure of six Hands breadth. 1687 B. RANDOLPH *Archipelago* 39 A pettycoat..that had above 40 pikes of dimity, which is about 30 yards; some have above 60 pikes. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Pike*, is also the name of an Ægyptian measure, of which there are two kinds, the large and the small. The larger pike, called also the pike of Constantinople, is 27·92 English inches. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 602 The daily increase [of the Nile] continues to be proclaimed, till it has attained the height of 16 peeks. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Pic, Pik*, a variable Turkish cloth-measure, ranging from twenty-eight inches the long pic, to eighteen inches the short pic. 1880 *Times* 21 Sept. 8/1 A full Nile is represented by from 23 to 24 pics. 1893 *Whitaker's Almanac* 674/2, 1 Pike Nili = 21·287 inches.

Pic, obs. form of PICK, PIKE, PITCH.

Pica[1] (pəi·kă). [med. (Anglo-) L. *pica* (cf. *pīca* PIE, magpie), found in sense 1, beside the Eng. *pye*, PIE, from end of 15th c. It does not appear which of these was a rendering of the other; but the equation of *pica* with *pie* shows that the name was commonly identified with that of the bird. Sense 2 is generally supposed to have been derived from sense 1 (cf. *brevier, canon*), although no edition of the *pica* or *pie* in 'pica' type appears to be known.]

†**1.** A collection of rules showing how to deal with the concurrence of religious offices resulting from the variability of Easter and other movable feasts; = PIE *sb.*[3] 1, q. v. *Obs.*

1497 PYNSON *Directorium Sacerdotum* (incipit), Liber presens, directorium sacerdotum, quem pica Sarum vulgo vocitat clerus. 1555 *Breviary of Sarum* in Rowe Meres *Eng. Founders* 23, Incipit ordo breviarij seu portiforij secundum morem & consuetudinem ecclesie Sarum Anglicane: vna cum ordinali suo quod vsitato vocabulo dicitur Pica sive directorium sacerdotum in tempore paschali.

†**b.** = PIE *sb.*[3] 2. *Obs. rare.* (Only in Dicts.)

1847 WEBSTER, *Pica, pye*, or *pie*,..also, an alphabetical catalogue of names and things in rolls and records. [Hence in later Dicts.]

2. *Typogr.* (also 7 **pique**). A size of type, next below English, and between Cicéro and St. Augustin in French type sizes, of about 6 lines to the inch, or 12 American points = 11·33 Didot. Used also as a unit of measurement for large type, leads, borders, etc. *Small pica*, a size of about 11 points, between long primer and pica. Also *attrib.*

This is Pica type.

This is Small Pica type.

Two-line pica, the size of type having a body equal to two lines of pica. *Double pica* (prop. *double small pica*), a size of type equal to two lines of small pica.

1588 in *Udall's St. Ch. Eng.* (Arb.) Introd. 13 A presse with twoo paire of cases, with certaine Pica Romane, and Pica Italian letters. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* xiii. 89 The Long-primer, the Pica, the Italica. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* IV. i, Let him put all the Thumps in Pica Roman And with great Tees. 1629 C. BUTLER *Oratoria* A iv b, Genera literarum varia sunt: quæ corporum proceritate distinguuntur: Primier, Pique, English: & supra hæc, Great Primier, Double Pique, Double English: atque quod omnium maximum est, Canon. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Pica Letter*, a term among Printers being the Sixth Character in order of magnitude from Pareil, Small Pica being a degree less, and Double Pica a third degree beyond it. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* ii. P 2 Most Printing-Houses have .. Pearl, Nomparel, Brevier, Long-Primmer, Pica, English, Great-Primmer, Double-Pica, Two-Lin'd-English. 1755 *Flyleaf* in *Whole Duty of Man*, A Large Quarto Bible, printed on a new Pica Letter and Royal Paper. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 226 The difference betwixt Two Lines Pica and Double Pica as well in Face, as Body, is but inconsiderable. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 26 The number of each sort cast to a bill of Pica, Roman and Italic. 1890 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* 232 Eight volumes, each containing upwards of four hundred pages, in pica. 1888 JACOBI *Printer's Vocab., Pica*,..the body usually taken as a standard for leads, width of measures, etc.—it is equal to two Nonpareils in body.

‖ **Pica**[2] (pəi·kă). *Path.* [mod. or med.L. *pica*, a. L. *pīca* magpie, probably rendering Gr. *κίσσα, κίττα* magpie, jay, also false appetite (the magpie being a miscellaneous feeder). So F. *pica* (Paré 16th c.).] A perverted craving for substances unfit for food, as chalk, etc., symptomatic of certain diseases, and also occurring during pregnancy.

1563 T. GALE *Treat. Gonnesholte* 4 That sickenesse whiche is called Pica. 1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 49 When one is oppressed with the disease Pica, so that hee can not eate anie thing but pitche. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6152 The cause of the pica or unnatural appetite in young women, and others. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 115. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1043 Perverted appetite —pica or geophagy, as it is sometimes called—is a common occurrence in this as in other forms of intestinal helminthiasis. *fig. a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1693) 218 Suppose then one that is sick, should have this Pica, and long to be Annoiled? Why might not a Lay-Friend Annoil, as well as Baptize?

Hence **Pi·cal, Pi·cary** *adjs.*, belonging to or of the nature of pica; depraved, vitiated (in appetite).

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 123 They helpe their picarie affections. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 40 Through the depravement of their canine and pical Appetites.

Pica, variant of PIKA, a small rodent.

‖ **Picador** (pikădō·r). [Sp., lit. 'pricker', f. *picar* to prick, pierce.] In a bull-fight, A mounted man, who opens the game by provoking the bull with a lance.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 771/2 The bull..has to contend first against the picadores, combatants on horseback, who, dressed according to the ancient Spanish manner.. wait for him, each being armed with a long lance. 1865 F. SAYER in *Fortn. Rev.* No. 5. 616 Miserable backs..that a picador would be ashamed to ride in a bull ring. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 257 The picador prods the bull in the back to weaken him while he is goring the horse.

b. *fig.* An agile debater, one who engages in a skirmish of wit.

1876 J. WEISS *Wit, Hum. & Shaks.* iii. 86 Then there is that picador of a clown, who plants in Malvolio's thin skin a perfect quick-set of barbed quips. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Dec. 19/1 He steps hither and thither..like a literary picador amid a troop of huge, blundering cattle.

Picage, variant of PICKAGE.

Pical: see PICA 2.

Picamar (pi·kămāi). *Chem.* [mod. (Reichenbach) f. L. *pix, pic-em* pitch + *amārus* bitter.] An intensely bitter thick transparent oil, obtained in the distillation of wood-tar.

1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 202 The last product is creosote unalloyed by eupione, picamare, water, or other matters. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 143/2 Picamar. *a* 1864 GESNER *Coal, Petrol.*, etc. (1865) 90 Picamar was discovered by Reichenbach, with creosote, in the heavy oil of tar.

Pican, obs. form of PISANG.

Picaninny: see PICCANINNY.

†**Picard, pickard, piker.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **pyker, pycar**, 4–6 **picarde**, 5 **piccarde, pycard, pykkert**, 6 **picarte, pickard(e, pyckarde, pekart, pycker**, (7 **piker**). [app. from Fr.: origin and etymological form unascertained.

The form agrees with *Picard*, a native of Picardy; also with OF. *picart, pik-, pick-, piccart, pikar, picquar, piccar*, sharp, pointed, *sb.* a kind of nail; but connexion with either of these is as yet unproved.]

A large sailing-boat or barge formerly used for coast or river traffic.

1357 *Act* 31 *Edw. III*, Stat. II. c. 2 Et qe nul vessel, appelle Pyker de Londres, ne de nulle part aillours, nentre deinz le dit haven [Jernemuth] pour encherer la feyre. 1483 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 364 All manner of men that occupieth shippes, piccardes, scaffes, and lighteres, in and unto the haven of the cite of Dyvelyn. 1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 378 In the Towne of Air, giffin for vj dosan of burdis .. to be grath to the Lord Kennydeis pykkert. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 1 Picardes and other greate botes with fore mastes of the burden of xv. toon and so to xxxvj toonne. *Ibid.* § 2 That no persone or persones ..shall enbote or lade..any Wheate..in any picarde bote or other Vessell at any creke pille banke or elswhere upon the Severne streme betwene the Keye of the Citie of Gloucestre, and the saide Citie or Towne of Bristoll. *a* 1552 LELAND *Itin.* II. 105 Picartes and other smaul Vessels cum up by a Gut out of the Haven to the other Bridge on the Causey at Plymtun Townes Ende. 1565 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 108 With the said Captain and his company many fine trim and tall pickards from Liverpool and the coast. 1571 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 11 Uppon payne to forfaite theyr Catch Monger Pycker or Vessel, with the Tackle and al the Fysh in the same. 1599 in *Stirling Nat. Hist. & Arch. Soc. Trans.* (1902) 29 To ye pekart at ye controllar command 1 lib bouter.

Picaree, variant of PECCARY.

Picaresque (pikăre·sk), *a.* Also **pickaresque**. [ad. Sp. *picaresco* roguish, knavish, f. PICARO: see -ESQUE; so in mod.F. (Littré).] Belonging or relating to rogues or knaves: applied esp. to a style of literary fiction dealing with the adventures of rogues, chiefly of Spanish origin.

[1810 J. BALLANTYNE *Life De Foe* in *De Foe's Wks.*, Works of fiction in the style termed by the Spaniards *Gusto Picaresco*]. *Ibid.*, We could select from these *picaresque* romances a good deal that is not a little amusing. 1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 28 Feb., *Memoirs of Vidocq*..a pickaresque tale..a romance of roguery. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. viii. § 48 This [the Lazarillo de Tormes by Mendoza] is the first known specimen in Spain of the picaresque, or rogue style. 1895 H. B. M. WATSON in *Bookman* Oct. 19/2 He exalts Disraeli. ..He loves a trickster; the picaresque amuses him.

Picarian (pəikē·rĭăn), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *Picāri-æ* (f. *picus* woodpecker) + -AN.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the *Picariæ*, an order of non-passerine land-birds, formed by Nitsch (1820) for the reception of the woodpeckers, cuckoos, parrots, etc., but now to a great extent discarded.

†**Picari·ni.** *Obs.* A bird, the AVOCET.

1770 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 69 Avosettas .. are found..near Foss-dyke wash in Lincolnshire, called there Yelpers, on account of their noise; and sometimes Picarinis. [Hence 1833 *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* (ed. Rennie), *Picarani.*]

‖ **Pi·caro.** *Obs.* [Sp. *picaro* roguish, knavish, a rogue, knave, sharper = It. *pi·ccaro* rascal, beggar: of doubtful etymology; perh. related to Sp. *picar*, It. *piccare* to prick: cf. It. *piccante* sharp. See Diez s. v. *Picco.*] A rogue, knave, vagabond.

1623 MIDDLETON *Span. Gipsy* II. i. (1653) C ij, Basenes! the arts of Cocoquismo, and Germania us'd by our Spanish Pickeroes (I meane Filching, Foysting, Niming, Jilting. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon.* I. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 12 That word heard By any lowsy Spanish Picardo [*sic*] Were worth our two neckes. 1626 SHIRLEY *Brothers* V. iii. (1652) 62, I am become the talk Of every Picaro and Ladron. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* II. 227 Poets, Pimps, Prentices, and poor Picaros [*sic*].

Picaroon (pikărū·n), *sb.*[1] Also 7– **pick-**, 7 (**pich-**), **picqu-, piqu-**, 8– **picc-**; 7 **-aroone, -aroune, -eroone, -eron**, 7–8 **-eroon.** [a. Sp. *picaron*, augm. of PICARO, rogue.]

1. A rogue, a knave; a thief; a brigand.

(Sometimes playfully as a term of endearment: cf. *rogue.*)

1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* viii. 85, I answered, that he looked like a Picheron. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 164 Your diamond hat-band which the Picaroon snatched from you in the coach. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* II. i, Are you there indeed, my little Picaroon? 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xxiii. 127 Thou who art worse than a pickeroon in love. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xx, I see in thy countenance something of the pedlar—something of the picaroon.

2. A pirate, sea-robber, corsair. Also *fig.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* V. 184 Meeting a French Piccaroune .. hee .. tooke from them what hee liked. *c* 1681 HICKERINGILL *Trimmer* Wks. 1716 I. 355 A Letter of Mart against the Common-Piqueroon of all good Mens Reputations. 1700 tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 191 The Streight of Sunda was very much infested with Pickaroons. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 242 Somewhat of a trader, something more of a smuggler, with a considerable dash of the picaroon. 1881 W. WALLACE in *Academy* 15 Oct. 289 A crew of social picaroons.

3. A small pirate ship; a privateer or corsair.

1625 *Impeachm. Dk. Buckhm.* (Camden) 11 Theis Picaroones..will ever lye hankering upon our coaste. 1658 R. HADDOCK in *Camden Soc. Misc.* (1881) 5 Heere escaped out a small pickeron of 4 or 6 guns. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Pickaroon*, a very small Privateer. 1775 JEFFERSON *Let.* Writ. 1892 I. 496 Montgomery had proceeded in quest of Carleton and his small fleet of 11 pickeroons. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 21 May 5/3 Strong exception is taken by the advocates of privateering to such words as corsair, picaroon, and the like being applied to a vessel armed with the authority of a letter of marque.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 28 Dec., The very Ostend little pickaroon men-of-war do offer violence to our merchant-men. 1858 *Athenæum* 1 May 556 What was the end of this picaroon woman? 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 224 That lean, rakish, long-sparred, picaroon-like craft.

Picaroo·n, *sb.*[2] *Canada.* [?F. *piqueron* a little pike, a javelin, dart, prick, goad (Cotgr.), f. *pique* pike, *piquer* to prick.] An instrument like a boat-hook, used in mooring timber.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Picaroon (pikărū·n), *v.* [f. PICAROON *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To play the pirate or brigand; to cruise about, skirmish, or keep watch for a prize. Also *fig.*

1675 CROWNE *Country Wit* III. i, These Night-corsairs and Algerines call'd the Watch, that pickaroon up and down in the streets. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Pickeroon*,..to skirmish as light horsemen do, before the main battle begins. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 71. 492 The gates were strictly guarded, the spies pickarooning at every corner. 1894 RALPH in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 337 Some of these raiders called their peculiar work by the name of 'picarooning'.

2. *trans.* To act piratically towards; to prey upon, pillage; in quot. *fig.*

1681 HICKERINGILL *Char. Sham Plotter* Wks. 1716 I. 212 He is the Land-Pirate, that Pickaroons Men's Lives and Estates, by putting out false Colours.

Hence **Picaroo·ning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1625 *Impeachm. Dk. Buckhm.* (Camden) 220 The Admirall of France .. is only ruld and led by these picqueroning Captaines. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Pickering, Pickerooning*,... going a plundering; also Skirmishing. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Picqueering, Pickeering*, or *Pickerooning*, a little flying war, or skirmish, which the soldiers make when detached from their bodies, for pillage, or before a main battle begins. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* July 36/1 A summer's picarooning off Flores.

Picary, Picas(e, obs. ff. PECCARY, PICKAX.

†**Pica·tion.** *Med. Obs.* [ad. med. or mod.L. *picātio*, n. of action f. L. *picāre* to bedaub with pitch, f. *pic-em* pitch; cf. obs. F. *pication* 'a pitching, or bepitching' (Cotgr.).] The application of warm pitch to the skin.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIV. 473 If..Sulphureous Bathes..do not succeed, we must proceed to Pication.

Picayune (pikăyū·n), *sb.* and *a. U.S.* [In Louisiana, a. Pr. *picaioun*, mod.F. *picaillon* (1750 in Hatz.-Darm.), name of an old copper coin of

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Piedmont, now in Fr. 'halfpence, cash, money': of uncertain origin (Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *sb.* The name formerly given in Louisiana, Florida, etc., to the Spanish half-real, value 6¼ cents or 3 pence; now to the U. S. 5-cent piece or other coin of small value; hence *colloq.*, a person or thing considered small, mean, or insignificant.

1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xx, From him she got many a stray picayune, which she laid out in nuts and candies. *Ibid.* xxxix, Our chance wouldn't be worth a picayune. 1903 *Scribner's Mag.* XXXIII. 508 A pack of jealous picayunes, who bickered while the army starved.

B. *adj.* Mean, contemptible, paltry. *colloq.*

1856 H. Greeley in *Greeley or Lincoln* 127 The infernal picayune spirit in which it is published has broken my heart. *a* 1859 *New York Herald* (Bartlett), There is nothing picayune about the members of St. George's [Cricket] Club. 1892 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 8 Nov. 4/3 Do you want another picayune Congress with all its stupidity and folly?

Picayunish (pikăyū·niʃ), *a. U. S. colloq.* [f. prec. + -ish 1.] Of little value or account, insignificant, paltry, mean. Hence **Picayu·nishness.**

a 1859 *Blackw. Mag.* (Notes on Canada) (in Bartlett), That boat.. belongs to that darn picayunish old coon, Jim Mason, and he'll run her till she sinks or busts up. 1887 *Springfield Republican* (U. S.) 14 Oct., A sad commentary on the political picayuneishness that allows [etc.]. 1889 *Chicago Advance* 4 Apr. 267 Mr. Jos. Chamberlain's turn came, and then the occasion became literally and truly picayunish.

† Pi·ccadill, pi·ckadill. *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 7 **pickadel(l, picadell**; **picca-, pica-, pickadil, -dill(e**; **pickedaille**; **pecca-, pecadill, -dile**; **pacadile**; **pickar-, picardil(l).** *β.* 7 **picca-, picka-, peccadillo.** *γ.* 7 **picka-, picca-, pecca-, pickydilly.** [a. F. *pica-, piccadilles* (*a* 1589 in Godef.) 'the seuerall diuisions or peeces fastened together about the brimme of the collar of a doublet' (Cotgr. 1611), app. answering to a Sp. **picadillo*, dim. of *picado* pricked, pierced, punctured, slashed, minced (cf. *picada* a puncture, *picadillo* minced meat, hash, *picadura* ornamental gusset); cf. Du. (with dim. *-ken*) *pickedillekens* 'laciniæ' (Kilian).

Generally understood to be the origin of the name (originally a popular nickname) 'Pickadilly Hall', given before 1622 to a house in the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, London, and now perpetuated in the street called Piccadilly. As to the connexion of 'Pickadilly Hall' with this word, various conjectures were current already in the time of Blount, 1656, who mentions two: either 'because it was then the outmost or *skirt* house of the Suburbs that way', or 'from this, that one Higgins a Tailor, who built it, got most of his Estate by Pickadilles, which in the last age [= generation] were much worn in England'. See full account in *Athenæum*, 27 July 1901, pp. 125-7.]

1. a. A border of cut work or vandyking inserted on the edge of an article of dress, esp. on a collar or ruff. **b.** The name was app. transferred to the expansive collar fashionable in the early part of the 17th c., which usually had a broad laced or perforated border.

a. 1607 Dekker *Northw. Hoe* III. i. Wks. 1873 III. 37 A short Dutch waist with a round Catherine-wheel fardingale, a close sleeue with a cartoose collour and a pickadell. *c* 1614 Drayton *Moon Calf* in *Agincourt*, etc. (1627) 165 In euery thing she must be monstrous: Her Picadell aboue her crowne vp-beares; Her Fardingale is set aboue her eares. 1614 in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 253 A pickadell of white Sattin xxx*s*. 1616 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1887) 144 Buittis, schone, pantenes, and pickedaillis. 16.. B. Jonson *Underwoods* xxxii. Wks. (Rtldg.) 698/2 Ready to cast at one whose band sits ill, And then leap mad on a neat picardill. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* [from Cotgr.], *Pickadil*, the round hem, or the several divisions set together about the skirt of a Garment, or other thing; also a kinde of stiff collar, made in fashion of a Band. 1658 Phillips, *Pickadil*, (from the Dutch word Pickedillekens) the hem about the skirt of a garment, also the extremity or utmost part of any thing.

β. 1648-60 Hexham, *Pickedillekens*, Pickadilloes, or small Edges. *attrib.* 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xi, Wayland Smith's flesh would mind Pinniewinks's awl no more than a cambric ruff minds a hot piccadilloe needle.

γ. 1611 Rich *Honest. Age* (1615) 20 He that some forty or fifty yeares sithens, should haue asked after a Pickadilly, I wonder who could haue vnderstood him. 1653 A. Wilson *Jas. I* 59 Great Cutwork Bands and Piccadillies (a thing that hath since lost the name) crouded in and flourished among us. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* VI. 15 Taking two Eggs.. which he did th[r]ow at his face, and spoiled his worshipfull Pickadilly, which was set forth like a Peacocks tail. 1695 Thoresby *Diary* (ed. Hunter) I. 289 To..view his..curiosities; he presented me with his grandfather's pickadilly.

2. A stiff band or collar of linen-covered pasteboard or wire, worn in the 17th c. to support the wide collar or ruff. [Cf. obs. F. *piccadille* 'porterabat' (Godef.).]

1611 Cotgr., *Carte*,..also, a Pickadill, or supporter, of Pasteboord couered with linnen. 1611 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 91 [No apprentice to wear] any piccadilly or other support in, with, about the collar of his doublett. 1619 Purchas *Microcosmus* xxvii. 265 Larger Fall's borne vp with a Pickadillo; or scarsly Peeping out ouer the Doublet Coller. 1670 Lassels *Voy. Italy* II. 191 The other half [of his band] was made of coarse lawne startched blew and standing out upon a pickydilly of wyer. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 95/2 A *Pacadile*, a thing put about Man or Womans Neck to support and bear up the Band, or Gorget. *Ibid.* 237/2 Their Gorget standing up being supported by Wyers and a kind of Roll which they called a Pecadile.

3. *transf.* Applied humorously to a halter, etc.

1615 Sir E. Hoby *Curry-Combe* v. 237 Wee must beleeue.. that Thomas Becket furnished our Kentishmen with the like Pickadillies, for cutting off his horse tail. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* 34/1 One that at the Gallowes made her will Late choaked with the Hangman's Pickadill. 1676 Butler *Hud.* III. i. 1454 Which when they're prov'd in open Court, Wear wooden Peccadillo's for't.

Piccadillo, obs. f. Peccadillo: see also prec.

Piccage, variant of Pickage.

Piccalilli (pi·kălili). In 8 **piccalillo, paco-lilla.** [Origin unascertained; ? a trade term fancifully made on *pickle*.] A pickle composed of a mixture of chopped vegetables and hot spices; also formerly called *Indian pickle*.

1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 357 To make Indian Pickle or Piccalillo. 1796 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* xix. 307 To make Paco-lilla, or Indian Pickle. 1845 Bregion & Miller *Pract. Cook* 285 Piccalilli consists of all kinds of pickles. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Mar. 2/1 Because of our meagre liver-action, piccalilli and black walnuts are falling out of favour.

Piccaninny, pickaninny (pi·kăni:ni), *sb.*, (*a.*). Also 7 **pickaninnie, picko-**, 8 **picka-niny, piga-**, 9 **pica-, pickininny**; **piccaniny, pick'ny**; (in S. Africa) **piccanini, piccanin, picannin.** [A West Indian Negro deriv. of Sp. *pequeño* or Pg. *pequeno* little, small (prob. a diminutive: cf. esp. Pg. *pequenino* very little, tiny), which has been carried by Europeans to other parts of the world. See Note below.]

A little one, a child: commonly applied in the West Indies and America to negro and coloured children; in South Africa to the children of Kafirs, Mashonas, etc.; in Australia to those of the aborigines; in the latter cases introduced by Europeans, but often adopted by the natives themselves. Also *attrib.*

a. In the West Indies and America.

1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* 48 When the child is borne, (which she calls her Pickaninnie) she [a neighbour] helps to make a little fire nere her feet... In a fortnight, this woman is at worke with her Pickaninny at her back. 1682 *Will of Jas. Vaughan* (of Antigua) in *Misc. Gen. & Her.* Ser. II. IV. 255 To my sister Mrs. Hannah Bell, four negroes and one Pickoniny [*printed* Pickoning] boy. 1707 Sloane *Jamaica* I. p. lii, Their children call'd *Piganinnies* or rather *Pequenos Ninnos*, go naked till they are fit to be put to clean paths, bring firewood [etc.]. 1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* 93 The pickeninny gang consisted of the children who were taken to the field. 1833 Hood *Doves & Crows* iii, Bring all your woolly pickaninnies dear. 1867 Lydia M. Child *Rom. Repub.* ii. 16 The negroes at their work, and their black picaninnies rolling about on the ground.

b. In Australia, and South and Central Africa.

1830 R. Dawson *Australia* 12 (Morris) 'I tumble down pickaninny here'...meaning that he was born there. 1847 Leichhardt *Jrnl.* xv. 520 Bilge introduced several old warriors..adding always the number of piccaninies, that each of them had. 1889 Mrs. C. Praed *Rom. of Station* 16 Three or four half-naked gins, with their picaninnies slung on their tattooed backs. 1893 *Voice* (N. Y.) 14 Dec., Even the pickaninnies and pygmies of the Congo valley are.. entitled to protection from drink. 1900 S. Chambers *Rhodesians* 50 Attended by a sable piccanin.

c. *humorously.* A child, in general. (Also *fig.*)

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Pickaniny*, a young child, an infant; negroe term. 1817 Scott *Fam. Lett.* May (1894) I. xiii. 425 The little pickaninny has my kindest wishes. 1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* lxviii, A little box at Richmond or Kew, and a half-score of little picaninnies. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Dec. 12/1 She's Britannia's Picaninny, If she isn't very big! She's a Daughter of the Empire,..Natal!

B. *adj.* Very small; tiny, baby.

[1796 Stedman *Surinam* (1813) II. xxvi. 268 Small, *peeheen*—Very small, *peeheeneene*. 1849 Pichardo *Diccion. Prov. Voces Cubanas, Piquinini*..una persona ó cosa pequeña. 1896 J. T. Bent *Ruined Cities Mashonaland* 58 Anything small, whether it be a child, or to indicate that the price paid for anything is insufficient, they [Kaffirs] term *piccanini*.] 1876 J. R. Green *Lett.* (1901) 439 A series which begins in the thirteenth century is a very young and pickaninny series. 1896 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 353/1, I soon discovered a pickaninny, or baby walrus. 1903 R. Bedford *True Eyes* lxi, By pickaninny daylight the mounted men were in motion.

[*Note.* Our earliest examples (17th c.), being from the formerly Spanish West Indies, with the existing Cuban Spanish *piquinini* (Pichardo *Dicc. Voces Cubanas*, 1849), suggest Spanish derivation; on the other hand, the Surinam form is more naturally derived from Portuguese, which moreover has the recognized dim. *pequenino*, not used in Spanish. Stedman gives *peeheen, peeheeneene* in Eng. phonetic spelling; the Dutch of Surinam is '*pihien*, klein, weinig, jong; kind, jong, kroost' (Focke, *Neger-Engelsch Wbk.* 1855). But, wherever first used, the word was prob. soon carried from one colony to another; it may even have arisen in the Portuguese possessions in Guinea, and have been carried by slaves to various parts of America; witness the readiness with which it has been adopted by natives in Africa and Australia, in the 19th c. The Cape Dutch form *pikanini* may have been brought from the Dutch West Indies, or acquired from English, or from Portuguese (to which also some attribute the Rhodesian use). Some have suggested that the word is not a dimin., but a combination, = Sp. *pequeño niño* little child, or Pg. *pequeno negro*, now in Surinam *pihien-ningre* 'negerkinderen, kreolen' (Focke). But the word is not confined to children, being essentially an adj. meaning 'very little, tiny'.]

Piccant, obs. form of Piquant.

† Picche, *v. Obs. rare.* App. a by-form of Pick *v.*1

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 105 My plow-fote shal be my pyk-staf [*A.* pyk, *B.* pikid staf], and picche atwo þe rotes [so 1393 C. IX. 64; A. VII. 96 and posshen atte [*v. rr.* putte at þe; picche vp þe; to posse at þe] Rootes]. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 387 Þey wolde somtyme wiþ scharpe egged tool picche and kerue here owne bodies, and make þeron dyuers figures and schappes.

Picche, obs. form of Pitch *sb.*1 and *v.*1 and 2.

Piccolo (pi·kŏlo). [a. It. *piccolo* small; hence absol., a small flute.]

1. (orig. *piccolo flute.*) A small flute, an octave higher in pitch than the ordinary flute; also called the *octave flute*.

1856 Mrs. C. Clarke tr. *Berlioz' Instrument.* 121 Piccolo flutes are strangely abused now-a-days. 1864 Leech in J. Brown *Horæ Subsecivæ* (1882) 45 Thackeray..playing on the piccolo. 1900 *Chr. Progress* Mar. 44 When in the great orchestra the little piccolo did not do its part in the rehearsal.

2. An organ stop having the tone of the piccolo.

1875 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* (1898) 360/2 *Piccolo*, an organ stop of 2 ft. length—the pipes are of wood, the tone bright and piercing.

3. (for *piccolo piano.*) A small upright pianoforte.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Piccolo*, a small pianoforte. 1880 Hipkins in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 751/1 The 'piccolo' was finished to stand out in the room away from the wall.

Hence **Pi·ccolo,ist,** one who plays on the piccolo.

1882 *Pennsylv. Sch. Jrnl.* XXX. 125, I was his successor as picoloist.

‖ **Pice** (pəis). Also 7 **pise, peise, peyse,** 8 **pyce,** 9 **pyse.** [ad. Hindi *paisā* (in all the Gaudian langs.), a copper coin, the fourth part of an *ānā*: supposed by some to be a deriv. of *pā'i* or *pa'ī*:—Skr. *pad, padī*, quarter. See also Pie *sb.*5] A small East Indian copper coin equal in value to one-fourth of an anna.

1615 W. Peyton in Purchas *Pilgrims* I. 530 Pice, which is a Copper Coyne; twelve drammes make one Pice. 1616 Terry *ibid.* II. 1471 Brasse money, which they call Pices, whereof three or thereabouts counteruaile a Peny. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 205 The Company's Accounts are kept in Book-rate Pice,..80 Pice to the Rupee. *c* 1813 Mrs. Sherwood *Stories Ch. Catech.* XV. 125 Every pice that I could lay hold of went for liquor. 1862 Beveridge *Hist. India* II. IV. ii. 76 If by so doing they can gain a few pice.

Hence **Pi·ceworth,** as much as a pice purchases.

1832 Morton *Bengali & Sanscrit Prov.* 127 A thousand crows crowding about a pice-worth of sauce. 1904 *Nineteenth Cent.* Aug. 289 A piceworth of your horse's grain.

† Picea·ster. *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *piceastre* 'the wild Pitch tree' (Cotgr.), f. L. *picea* the pitch-pine: see -aster.] The pitch-pine.

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 55 The Piceaster (a wilder sort of Pine) out of which the Pitch is boil'd.

Piceo-, combining form of L. *piceus*, Piceous, pitchy, pitch-, as in **piceo-ferru·ginous** *a.*, of a colour between reddish-black and rust-coloured; **piceo-testa·ceous** *a.*, of a colour between piceous and dull brick-red.

1847 Hardy in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 239 Antennæ black, the apex piceo-ferruginous. *Ibid.* 243 The joints and tarsi piceo-testaceous, or..tinged with yellow and piceous.

Piceous (pi·sĭəs), *a.* [f. L. *pice-us* pitchy (f. *pix, pic-em* Pitch *sb.*1) + -ous.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling pitch: **a.** Inflammable, combustible; **b.** Pitch-black; brownish or reddish black.

1646 J. Hall *Horæ Vac.* 100 Comets, which blaze as long as their piceous substance remaines, and then vanish. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 282 *Piceous*.. shining reddish black. The colour of pitch. 1847 Hardy in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 236 Antennæ black, piceous towards the apex.

Picescent (pise·sĕnt), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -escent.] Approximating to piceous in colour.

1847 Hardy in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 245 Anterior coxæ picescent.

Piche, obs. form of Pitch, Pike, Pyche.

Picher, Pichet, obs. forms of Pitcher, Piquet.

‖ **Pichey** (pi·tʃi). Also **pichiy, pichy.** [Local name in the Spanish of Argentina: app. the native name in Guarani.] The Little Armadillo, *Dasypus minutus*, of La Plata.

1827 Griffith tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* III. 293 The pichiy of D'Azara is more like the hairy armadillo than any other species. 1849 *Sh. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 196 The pichy..often tries to escape notice by squatting close to the ground. 1864 Wood *Nat. Hist.* I. 770 The little Pichey Armadillo is only fourteen inches in length.

‖ **Pichiciago** (pitʃi,syā·go). [ad. Sp. *pichiciego*, f. (?) Guarani *pichey* (see prec.) + Sp. *ciego* (:—L. *cæcus*) blind.] A small burrowing edentate animal of Chili, *Chlamyphorus truncatus*, allied to the Armadillos; its back and head are covered with a hard leather-like shell attached only along the spine, and dipping abruptly over the haunches.

1825 R. Harlan in *Ann. Lyceum N. York* 235 The animal is a native of Mendoza, and in the Indian language is named Pichiciago. 1893 Mivart *Types Anim. Life* (1894) 259 A small, very rare, and peculiar kind is the pichiciago.

Picht, obs. form of Pict, Pight, Pitched, Pith.

Pichuric (pitʃū·rik), *a. Chem.* [f. next + -ic.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from pichurim beans. *Pichuric acid*, a synonym of Lauric *acid*.

1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 636 *Pichuric acid*,..Lauric Acid. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VIII. 716 Lauric acid, also called..pichuric acid,..first described by Maisson in 1842,..in the solid fat and volatile oil of pichurim beans.

‖ **Pichurim** (pi·tʃurim). The native name of

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a lauraceous South American tree, *Nectandra Puchury* (*Laurus Pichurim* of Richard).

Hence *Pichurim bean*, the aromatic cotyledon of the seed of this tree, used in cookery and medicinally; *pichurim camphor*, see quot.; *pichurim oil*, a yellowish-green odorous oil obtained from pichurim beans.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Pichurim bean*, an oblong heavy seed brought from Brazil, and used medicinally in the cure of colic. 1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 636 *Pichurim-oil.* Pichurim beans,..yield by distillation with water, a yellow oil, smelling like bay and sassafras oil. *Ibid.* 637 *Pichurim-camphor*..Pichurim-oil is resolved by cold alcohol into a strong-smelling elæoptene and a nearly inodorous camphor.

Piciform (pi·sifɔ̄rm), *a.*[1] *rare.* [ad. mod.L. type **piciformis*, f. *pix*, *pic-em* Pitch *sb.*[1]: see -form.] Of the nature of or resembling pitch; pitchlike.

1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xx. 423 According to its texture and composition as fibrous, papyraceous, earthy, and piciform.

Piciform (pəi·sifɔ̄rm), *a.*[2] [ad. mod. Ornith.L. *piciformis*, f. *pīc-us* woodpecker: see -form.] Having the form or structure of, or resembling, a woodpecker; of or pertaining to the *Piciformes*, a group of picarian birds.

1884 Coues *Key N. Amer. Birds* 476 The nearest relatives of the Piciform Birds are the Capitonidæ or Scansorial Barbets.

Picine (pəi·səin), *a. Ornith.* [f. L. *pīc-us* woodpecker + -ine[1].] Of, pertaining to, or allied to the woodpeckers.

1890 *Ibis* Jan. 31 In comparison with the Galline arrangement of the plantars and its modifications, the Picine arrangement appears to be quite distinct.

Pick (pik), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 **pikk**, 4–6 **pyk**(**k**, 4–8 **pic**, 5 **pikke**, **pykke**, 6 **picot**, **pycke**, 6–7 **picke**, 7 **pik**, 6– **pick**. [app. a collateral form, with short vowel, of Pike *sb.*[1] (Cf. the collateral forms *pick* and *pike* in Pick *v.*[1]) *Pick* is the form in general English use in senses 1, 1 b; in other senses it is either obs., or only in local use in names of tools or implements. In senses 1, 1 b, 4 a, a dial. variant is *peck* (Peck *sb.*[2]).]

I. 1. A tool consisting of an iron bar, usually curved, steel-tipped, tapering squarely to a point at one end, and a chisel-edge or point at the other (but sometimes blunt at one end), attached through an eye in the centre to a wooden handle placed perpendicularly to its concave side; a pickax, mandril, mattock, 'slitter': used for loosening and breaking up stiff or hard ground or gravel, splitting up compact masses of rock, and the like. The pick and spade are the ordinary excavating or mining tools.

(= Pike *sb.*[1] 1, Peck *sb.*[2] 1, which still exist as dial. forms.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 108 Þanne nymþ he his pic and his spade and beginþ to delue and to myny. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 541 Then war the wiffys thyrland the wall With pikkis. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 726/30 *Hec liga, vel mera*, a pyk. 1496 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 291 For mendyng of ij. pykkes to digg down gravell. 1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* (1863) IV. 45 A pick and a spade to make graves with. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 360 Ane hundrith schulis, xl pickis and mattokis. 1653 Manlove *Lead Mines* 207 (E. D. S.) No miners..Pick.. May be removed from their ground. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 42 [It] would be Dangerous for two persons to Work together, least they should strike their Coal-Pics into one another. 1851 H. Melville *Whale* xxvi. 128 The arm that wields a pick or drives a spike. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., In salt-mining the picks used are of a somewhat special construction,..the head is straight but tapering at each end, with sharp steel points.

b. A pointed or edged hammer used for dressing millstones (also formerly stone shot); a mill-pick; also a pointed hammer for stone-cutting and for breaking coal.

(= Pike *sb.*[1] 1, Peck *sb.*[2] 1, which occur as dial. forms.)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 278/1 A Pykke of A Milnere. 1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xxvi. (1748) 372 The mill-stones from the quarr with sharpen'd picks could get. 1805 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* (1806) IV. 407 [In splitting blocks of granite] they..dig a row of little oblong grooves..by means of a weighty tool like a hammer, drawn to a blunt point at both ends, and highly tempered at the point. This they call a pick. 1842 Francis *Dict. Arts*, etc., *Pick*, a hammer for dressing the stones of a flour mill. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Pick*,..a sharp-pointed mason's tool for facing limestone. 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss., Pick*, or *Peck*,..a pointed hammer for breaking coal.

II. †2. A spike, a sharp point, as the pointed or piked end of a staff, a hedgehog's prickle or spine, or the like; the spike in the middle of a buckler: = Pike *sb.*[1] 2. *Obs.*

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxii, The yrchyn.. his skynne is closyd abowte wyth pickys [*MSS.* pikes] and pryckes. 1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingd.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 318, I had..then come in with a cross blow, and over the pick of his buckler two ells long, it would have cried twang, twang, metal, metal. 1612 Beaum. & Fl. *Cupid's Rev.* iv. iii, Take down my Buckler, and sweep the Cobwebs off: and grind the pick ont. 1614–15 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 296 Item for guilding the Iron pickes in the greate posts xv[s]. 1630 Lennard tr. *Charron's Wisd.* I. xiv. § 10 (1670) 55 The reason of man hath many visages: it is a two-edged Sword, a Staff with two picks. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 313/1 A strong thick Staff..Hooped with Iron at both ends; into one is fastned a long Pin or Iron pick.

†3. A pikestaff: = Pike *sb.*[1] 3. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 2241 And to þe gate Beues 3ode..pyk and skrippe be is side. 1673 R. Head *Canting Acad.* 192 Though he tip them the piks, they nap him agen.

4. The name of various pointed or pronged instruments: **†a.** for cutting or gathering peas, beans, etc. = Peck *sb.*[2] (quots. 1784–1813). [Cf. obs. Du. *picke* falx frumentaria, messoria, falx qua frumentum inciditur (Kilian).] *Obs.*

1423 in Rogers *Agric. & Pr.* III. 548, 2 Pikkys for hacking peas.

b. A pitchfork, a hay-fork (= Pike *sb.*[1] 3 b); a fork-rake for collecting sea-weed. *dial.*

[1410, 1472: see Pike *sb.*[1] 3 b.] 1777 in *Horæ Subsec.* 325 (E. D. D.). 1794 T. Davis *Agric. Wilts* (1811) 263 *Prong or pick*, a fork for the stable, or for haymaking. 1863 Morton *Cycl. Agric.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Pick* or *Pikle*, a hay-fork. 1895 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 33 He [the kelper] is armed with a 'pick', an implement resembling a very strong hay fork, but with prongs set, like those of a rake, at right angles to the handle. With this pick..he grapples the tumbling sea-weed and drags it up to the beach.

c. 'A sort of Tool us'd by Carvers' (Phillips 1706). (See Pike *sb.*[1] 2 c.)

d. *Fishing.* A kind of gaff; an eel-spear; an instrument for detaching limpets. *dial.*

1875 G. C. Davies *Rambles Sch. Field-Club* xxxv. 262 'Stand by with the pick, it is a big 'un', and a fine codling was hauled in. The 'pick' was a rude kind of gaff. 1883 — *Norfolk Broads* xxxi. (1884) 244 The [eel-spear] in use on the Yare and Bure is the 'pick', formed of four broad serrated blades or tines, spread out like a fan; and the eels get wedged between these. 1898 *Shetland News* 22 Jan., He took his cuddie an' pick an' guid i' da lempit ebb.

5. An instrument for picking: chiefly in Comb., as Ear-pick, Toothpick, etc. **b.** Also short for (*a*) Toothpick; (*b*) Picklock (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1619 Fletcher *Mons. Thomas* I. ii, Undone without Redemption; he eats with picks. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Pick*,.. a toothpick. *colloq.*

III. †6. (See quot. 1688.) *Obs.* (= Pike *sb.*[1] 5.)

1585 *Rec. Leicester* (1905) III. 217, xi lands viz. viii in the midle of the furlong, ii picks of the south side, and on hadland. [*Ibid.*, 4 lands 23 pikes lying south upon Knighton Mere.] 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 137/1 *Pick of land*, is a parcel of Land that runs into a corner. 1775 Ash, *Pick*,.. a small parcel of land, an odd bit of land.

IV. 7. The diamond in playing-cards. Also *transf.*: see quot. 1828. Now *north. dial.*

1598 Florio, *Quadri*, squares, those that we call diamonds or picts vpon playing cardes. 1611 Cotgr., *Quarreau*,..a Diamond, or Picke, at Cardes. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., Oberon's Palace* 48 Those picks or diamonds in the card, With peeps of harts, of club and spade. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 16 The common people, in a great part of Yorkshire, invariably call diamonds, *picks*. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss., Picks*, the suit of diamonds at cards. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Pick*, 'Picks and hearts', red spots on the shins occasioned by sitting too near the fire.

V. 8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pick-carrier*, *-handle*, *-shaft*, *-sharpener*, *-sharper*, *-shop*, *-work*; *pick-bearing*, *-nosed* adjs.; **pick-dressing**, in masonry, a pitted facing produced by a pointed tool, broached hewn-work; **pick-hammer**, (*a*) 'a pointed hammer for dressing granite' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); (*b*) 'a hammer with a point, used in cobbing' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881); **pick-hole**: see quot.; **pick-money**, **-pence**: see quot.

1891 Kipling *City Dreadf. Nt.* 86 The grimy, sweating, eardigan-jacketed, ammunition-booted, *pick-bearing ruffian turns into a well-kept English gentleman. 1888 W. E. Nicholson *Gloss. Coal-Trade Terms Northumbld.*, *Pick-carrier. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v. *Pick* sb.[1], *Pick-carrier*, a boy employed to carry the blunt 'picks' to the pick-shop to be sharpened. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, **Pick-dressing*, a tooling of the face of a stone with a sharp pick or hammer. 1894 Heslop *Northumbld. Wds.*, **Pick-hole*, a wound made by the point of a pick. A miner's term. *Ibid.*, **Pick-money*, *pick-pence*, the money paid by the hewer to the 'pick sharper'. 1888 W. E. Nicholson *Gloss. Coal-Trade Terms*, *Pick-pence. 1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 349 Item, giffin to ane hors to bere *pykschaftis, spadis, and sic stuf.. vs. xjd. 1887 P. M'Neill *Blawearie* 86 [He was] batted out by the men with their pickshafts. 1892 in A. E. Lee *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) II. 825 He obtained employment..as a *pick-sharpener. 1888 Greenwell *Coal Trade Gloss.* 61 The colliery smith (called the *pick sharper). 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 112 When the ground requires some *pick-work..it costs more. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Terms Coal-mining*, *Pickwork*, cutting coal with a pick.

†Pick, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 **picke**, *pl.* **pykkis**. A collateral form, chiefly *Sc.*, of Pike *sb.*[5], F. *pique*, the military weapon.

Push and pick: hand to hand combat, hand-grips. *To pass the picks* = to pass the pikes: see Pike *sb.*[5] 2.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. iii. 24 All the rowtis of Awsonyanis,.. Furth thryngis at the portis full attonis, With lancis lang and pykkis for the nonis. 1515 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* V. 12 The dichting and heding of my lord governouris speris and pikkis. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Chron.* 220 b, Being kept backe with pickes and Iavelyns. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 150 Offering their liues to the push and picke of present death. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Elstride* l, How I past the pickes of painfull woe. 1639 Baillie in *Z. Boyd's Zion's Flowers* (1855) Introd. 45, I furnished to half-a-dozen..fellows, musquets and picks.

Pick, *sb.*[3] [f. Pick *v.*[1], in various detached uses.]

1. An act of picking; a stroke with something pointed.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. ix. 64 The auld waiklie..A dart did cast, quhilk, with a pik, can stynt On his harnys. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. i, I'll..take a pick at your head with the boat-hook. 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss., Pick or Bang*, a way of deciding which side is to go in first in any game. A stick is thrown up, and if it falls upright it is *pick*, and *bang* if it falls flatling.

2. The picking *of* a quarrel.

a 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 38 He understood this expostulation to be nothing but the pick of a Quarrel to assist the French.

3. An act of choosing or selecting; *transf.* that which is selected; the best or choicest portion or example of anything; the choicest product or contents.

1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 58, I might have my pick and choice of all the..dukes in the nation. 1826 D. Anderson *Poems* (ed. 2) 44 (E. D. D.) Purchase goods at Lon'on town Whare he wad get his pick an' wale. 1829 Darwin in *Life* I. (1887) 177 Letting —— have first pick of the beetles. 1855 Browning *Up at a Villa* ix, You get the pick of the news. 1858 Gladstone *Homer* I. 421 The chiefs are the pick and flower of the whole Greek array. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* xi, Mamma—I wish you would not say 'the pick of them'..it is rather a vulgar expression. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* ii. § 6. 90 Customers had to wait..till the buyers of the Abbot had had the pick of the market. 1874 [see Basket *sb.* 1 d]. 1887 Jessopp *Arcady* iv. 117 These young men..were the very pick of the parish. 1896 Graham *Red Scaur* 23 The lad..he's the pick of the basket.

4. The taking of a bit or mouthful of food; a slender or sparing meal. Now *dial.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 253/1 He [the cock] is to be fed..Every meal having 12 picks, or Corns of Barley. *a* 1820 Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 30 See, here's my dish, come tak' a pick o't, But, deed, I fear there's scarce a lick o't. 1835 J. D. Carrick *Laird of Logan* 275 (E. D. D.) There were few in our house could tak ony dinner that day; I took my ordinar pick. 1892 P. H. Emerson *Wild Life* 96 (E. D. D.) I'm gettin' scrannish [hungry] and could do a pick. 1899 MacManus *Chimney Corners* 99 Won't ye sit down and have a pick of dinner with us?

5. The quantity or portion of any crop (as hops, peas, etc.) picked or gathered at one time or turn; a gathering.

1887 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 2/4 American and Californian hops are being gradually cleared off the market,..the second pick is now selling at proportionate value.

6. *Painting.* See quot. and Pick *v.*[1] 17 a.

1836 Smart, *Pick*...that which is picked in, either by a point or by a pointed pencil. 1882 in Ogilvie; and in later Dicts.

7. *Printing.* **a.** A speck of hardened ink or dirt that gets into the hollows of types in forme and causes a blot on the printed page. **b.** An intrusive bit of metal on an electrotype or stereotype plate.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 387 When..pieces of the..Film that grows on Inck with standing by, or any dirt, get into the Hollows of the Face of the Letter, that Film or Dirt will fill or choak up the Face of the Letter, and Print Black; and is called a Pick; because the Press-man with the Point of a Needle, picks it out. 1732 Bailey (ed. 5), *A Pick* (among Printers), a Blot occasioned by Dirt on the Letters. 1772 Luckombe *Hist. Printing* 352 It will be a Pick, and print black, and deface the work. 1882 J. Southward *Pract. Printing* (1884) 14 Foreign matter that adheres to the face of a type..causes a blotch in the impression. This is called pick. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict., Pick*,..little drops of metal on stereotype plates.

†8. Each of the spots on dice; = Pip *sb.*[2] 1. *Obs. rare.*

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* IV. xii. 222 The square, which alwaies falleth right howsouer it be cast, is the Emblеme of Constancy, but the vncertainety of the Picks, is the very Type of inconstancy, and mutability.

9. A local name of the bar-tailed godwit.

1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 198 Bar-tailed Godwit..Pick (Norfolk), Prine (Essex). From its habit of probing the mud for food.

Pick, *sb.*[4] *north. dial.* [f. Pick *v.*[2]]

1. An act of throwing or pitching, a cast, throw; a push or thrust; = Pitch *sb.*[2]

1607 Hakewill *Apol.* (1630) 423 He adventured four hundred thousand Sesterces upon every pick of the dice. 1876 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss.* s.v., He gave him a pick, and over he went..'Give him a pick-ower'. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Pick*, a sudden push.

2. *Weaving.* A cast or throw of the shuttle; the stroke that drives the shuttle: taken as a unit of measurement in reckoning the speed of the loom.

1851 L. D. B. Gordon in *Art Jrnl. Illustr. Catal.* p. viii**/2 The new looms can be driven at 220 picks per minute. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1696/2 The pick is the blow which drives the shuttle, and is delivered upon the armed head of the shuttle by the *picker-head* on the end of the oscillating *picker-staff*. 1894 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 194 Our Lancashire weaver attends on an average 3.9 looms running 240 picks a minute.

b. *transf.* In textiles, A single thread of the weft (produced by one pick of the shuttle): esp. used in reference to the number of threads in the inch, as determining the fineness of the fabric.

Double pick loom, a loom in which two shots or picks of weft are inserted together into the shed or opening of the warp.

1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3) s.v., The relative quality of cotton cloth is denoted by the number of picks it has to the inch. 1876 Holdsworth (*title*) Ready Reckoner for Hanks in Worsted Pieces, being Tables giving the net yarn in hanks required in pieces from five to fifty picks per quarter inch. 1876 A. Barlow *Weaving* xxxi. 318 The warp is eight of black and four of white, the filling is pick and pick, black and white. 1898 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 2/1 Most classes of goods have hitherto been made with a

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change of shed for each pick of weft put in by the shuttle. The weft in this double Pick Loom is carried on two bobbins placed in a shuttle of the same length as the ordinary one, and such is the nature of the arrangement that the weft is carried through the shed, and one end laid behind the other with the greatest ease.

3. That which is pitched or thrown, as a flat stone in the game of PICKIE. *dial.*

1898 ALICE B. GOMME *Games* II. 451 The pick (a small flat stone) is pitched into No. 1 bed.. The player must hop and use the foot on the ground to strike 'pick'.

4. An emetic. *dial.*

1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pick*, an emetic. 1880 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. I. 344 The doctor gave him a pick.

Pick, *sb.*5 *north. dial.* [ad. F. *pique* spade in cards, prop. 'pike'.] The spade in playing-cards. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Picks*, spades; from piques, French. *N. Pick-Ace*, the ace of spades. *N.* 1819 J. BURNESS *Tales* 286 (Jam.) He then laid out the ace o' picks. 1825 JAMIESON, *Picks*, the suit of cards called spades. *Mearns, Aberd.*

Pick, *sb.*6, northern form of PITCH *sb.*1

Pick, *sb.*7, obs. form of PIKE, mountain peak.

Pick, *sb.*8, obs. and Sc. variant of PIQUE.

Pick, *sb.*9, obs. form of PIC 2, the measure.

Pick, *a. colloq.* [attrib. use of PICK *sb.*3 3.] Picked, chosen, best.

1819 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 302 We had the pick and choice singers of the two great operas. 1899 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 6/4 It is the pick week of the season.

Pick (pik), *v.*1 Forms: *α.* 1? pic(i)an, 4 pyken (5 -yn), piken, 4–9 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* pike, pyke. *β.* (?4–6 pik), 5–7 picke, 6 pycke, picque, *Sc.* pyk, pikk, 6– pick. [This vb. is found with long and short *i*, *pīken*, *pik(k)en*, *pike*, *pick*, of which the former is app. the earlier, but the latter the surviving form in Standard Eng., though *pike* (pəik) survives in the same senses in northern and some midland dialects. The earliest known trace of the word is in the vbl. sb. *picung* (? ī or ĭ), a gloss on L. *stigmata*, in Corpus Gloss. *c* 725, implying a vb. *pician* (ī or ĭ) or *plcan* to puncture. MS. F. of the OE. Chronicle has, anno 796, a verb uncertainly read *pycan* or *pytan*, more prob. the latter. Otherwise no examples have yet been found before 1300. In sense 1 there is evident connexion with PICK *sb.*1 1, PIKE *sb.*1 1, and (esp. in 1 b) some agreement of sense with F. *piquer* (which is similarly related to *pic*); but the sense-development in Eng. is very different from that of F. *piquer* and the cognate Pr., Sp., Pg. *picar* and It. *piccare*, which adhere always more or less closely to the sense 'puncture, pierce, prick, sting', a notion which in Eng. barely enters into sense 2, and is entirely absent from the other senses. On the other hand, verbs akin in form and meaning occur in the Middle and Modern stages of the Teutonic langs.: cf. late ON. (13th c.) *pikka, þjakka* 'to peck, prick' (Vigf.), Norw. *pikka*, Sw. *picka*, Da. *pikke* to pick, peck, pierce with pointed tool, also to beat, palpitate, throb; MLG., LG., E.Fris. *pikken* to pick, peck, MDu. *picken* to pick, peck as a bird, pierce or strike with beak, cut with sickle or scythe (Kilian); Du. *pikken* to pick, peck; mod.Ger. (from LG.) *picken* to peck as a bird, pick or puncture with a sharp tool (also *pīken*, *pieken*). Compare also Welsh *pigo*, Corn. *piga* 'to prick, sting, pick, peck' (said e.g. of a pin, a thorn, a bird), which goes with *pig* sb. fem. 'anything pointed, sharp point, beak, bill, neb', with similar forms in Breton, and a large family of derivatives and connected words, from the root *pik-*. All these words in the various languages go back to earlier forms in *pīk-*, *pik-*, *pikk-*; but the question of their ulterior history and relations is involved in obscurity and conflicting difficulties. The Romanic verbs point to an original form **pīccāre*, related to **pīccus*, Sp. *pico*, F. *pic*, for conjectures as to the origin of which see PIKE *sb.*1, note. In OE., *plcung* is supported by the sb. *piic*, *plc*, PIKE; but there are no cognate words in the other Teutonic languages in their early stage. In Welsh and Cornish, however, *pīgo*, *pīga*, appear to be native words; going back, with the cognate sb. *pīg*, to a Brythonic root *pīk-*, corresponding perhaps to a proto-Celtic **pīk-* (see PIKE *sb.*1, note). The modern Irish and Gaelic *pic*, *pioc*, and their derivatives are, of course, from English.

The two forms *pick* and *pike* might have been treated as separate words, as in the sbs. PICK 1, PIKE 1. But in the inflected forms of the vb. in early quots., the length of the *i* is often doubtful, so that the separation would be difficult; and in modern times, *pike* exists only as a dialect form of *pick*. It is therefore most convenient to combine the two under the current literary form *pick*, separating the examples, where possible, under *α* and *β*, and stating in what senses *pike* continues in dialect use. Sometimes there is differentiation: in S. E. Scotch, *pike* is distinct from *pick*, and used only in senses 2, 2 b, 3, 3 b, 5; but in other Sc. and Eng. dialects, and in earlier Sc., *pike* is used in other senses also.]

I. 1. *trans.* To pierce, penetrate, indent, dig into, or break the surface of (anything) by striking it with something sharp or pointed, as to break up (ground, a road, etc.) with a pick, to indent the surface of (a millstone); † rarely, to hoe. Also *absol.*, to ply the pick, mattock, pickax, etc.

α. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 272 Pikit him, & dikit him, on scorne said he, He pikes & dikes in length, as him likes, how best it may be. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 17 And..hath þe londe to ferme..to pyken it and to weden it. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 424/1 To whome the..bysshop gafe of his wode as moche as he myght pyke & delue & throwe doun with hys owne handes.

β. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus minor*) 754 He saw a wal wes fow thyke; & his mynowris þare gert he pyke, In entent to caste it done [*for* thyk, pyk, *or* thykke, pykke]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 168, I grapit graithly the gyll, Every modywart hyll, Bot I mycht pyk thair my fyll Or penny com out. *a* 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 135 A Mill-stone, though it be lifted vp to be picked and beaten..remaineth parcell of the Mill. 1756 J. LLOYD in W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 51, I have often desired the Grinder not to pick his Mill so often with the sharp Pikes. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 369 There is an immense body of ore in sight which can be easily picked and shoveled up. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Terms Coal-mining*, *Pick* .., to dress with a pick the sides of a shaft or other excavation. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Pick the flint*, formerly, to freshen the striking surface of a gun-flint to insure ignition: now used figuratively; as, to pick one's flint and try again. 1898 MACMANUS *Bend of Road* 40 The same lad..can see as far through a millstone as the man picked it. *Mod.* The ground is so hard, that it will be necessary to pick it.

† **b.** Of a bird: To pierce or strike with the bill, to peck; of an insect: to puncture. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 53 Isopes fiogges to whom ..Iupiter sent a hearon to picke them in the hedes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. viii. 41 b, Small..wormes, which with their billes and stinges picking the other figs, sodaynely after they are picked, they come to..perfect rypenesse. 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, *Picar*, to picke or pecke... Also to pricke or picke as with a pin or needle. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 107 Shall a silly bird picke her owne brest to nourish her yong ones? 1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 45 Or like the Falcon, knit Vnto the Perch..I picke my Iesses; and assay For Libertie, in everie way.

c. To make or form by picking: in phrase *to pick a hole* or *holes in* something. *To pick a hole in a person's coat*: see HOLE *sb.* 9.

1648–1898 [see HOLE *sb.* 9]. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* 1. 6 Saint Hierom was the first that ever pickt a hole in the Scriptures. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* XXIX. 503 The most envious and observing eyes..could not pick a hole..in any of his words or actions. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 314 We of the civilized countries have still so much of the savage left in us, that we fall..picking holes in characters, manners, and sentiments. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Pike*, Thou's ollas piking a hole i my coat. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* IX, Not being able to pick a hole in poor Miss Fotheringay's reputation.

2. To probe or penetrate with a pointed instrument, or the like (e. g. with the finger-nail, or a bird with its beak, etc.), so as to remove any extraneous matter: e. g. *to pick the teeth, the nose, the ear, the nails.*

α. c 1430 LYDG. *Stans Puer* 12 in *Babees Bk.* 27 Pike not þi nose; & moost in especial..to-fore þi souereyn cratche ne picke þee nou3t. *Ibid.* 42 þi teeþ also at þe table picke with no knyf [*v.r.* ne pike not with thi knyff]. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 204 Have yee not seene one..sitting..where yee sitt, pyke his nailes, and pull doun his bonnet over his eyes, when..vices were rebooked?

β. c 1430 (see *α*). 1607 TOPSELL *Hist. Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 239 It is good toward night to pick, cleanse, and open his hoofs, with some artificial instrument. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* III. 36 Like the bold bird upon the banks of Nile, That picks the teeth of the dire crocodile. 1768 LADY M. COKE *Jrnl.* 13 Aug. (1889) II. 336 He picked his Nose, which you know is neither graceful or royal. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 627 He picks clean teeth, and, busy as he seems With an old tavern quill, is hungry yet. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* XXXIV, The Portuguese picked their teeth with their forks.

b. Applied to using the finger-nails to remove or relieve a pimple, scab, or sore place.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* II. x. 193 An *Herpes exedens*..being heated by scratching or picking with their Nails will terminate corrosive. 1884 *Hooper's Physician's Vade Mecum* (ed. 4) 590. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 837 An itching or tingling which induces the patient to pick or scratch the part.

II. 3. To clear or cleanse (a thing), with the fingers or the like, of any extraneous or refuse substance, as to pick a fowl (of its feathers), to pick fruit, as currants, strawberries, etc. (of their stalks, calyx leaves, etc.); to cleanse (anything) by removal of refuse, dirt, or unsuitable parts. *A crow to pick* (properly *pluck*): see CROW *sb.*1 3 b.

α. c 1325 *W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 153 Eschuvet flatour [*gl.* losenjour] ke seet flater, Trop seet ben espeluker [*gloss* piken]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 162 He satte him thanne doun and pyketh, And wyssh his herbes in the flod. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 397/2 Pykyn, or clensyn, or cullyn owte the on-clene, *purgo*. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 428 Take flesh of a Roo and pyke hit clene. 1530 PALSGR. 657/1, I pyke or make clene, *je nettoye*... I prye you, pyke my combe. *Ibid.*, I pyke saffrone or any floure or corne, whan I sorte one parte of them from another.

β. 1764 ELIZ. MOXON *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 154 Gather your gooseberries..pick and bottle them. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 226 Put in three sets of goose giblets well picked. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 179/1 To say nothing of all the crows which he finds to pick with his author on his own account. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* May 273 There was only one thing he could really do properly, and that was, pick birds. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Terms Coal-mining*, *Pick*..3. To remove shale, dirt, &c., from coals.

b. *To pick a bone*, to clear it of all adherent flesh (which in this case is the valuable part); so *to pick a carcass*, etc.: with various constructions. Hence, *fig.* to strip or rob *a person* of all he has, to reduce to starvation or indigence. *To have a bone to pick with any one*: see BONE *sb.* 6 c.

α. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 278/1 To Pike A bane, *opisare*, *opicare*. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* xxiii, Sum thanes thair tennants pykt and squeist. 1737 — *Scot. Prov.* (1776) 33 He's unco fou in his ain house that canna pike a bane in his neighbour's. 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorks. Dial.*, You can pike that bone.

β. 1579 [see BONE *sb.* 6 c]. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 37, I wrong the Devil, should I pick their bones. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 462 Pick a bishop to the bones, he'll soon gather flesh and blood again. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 33 The Cannibal Man-catchers..that..pick the Bones of all the Paupers that fall into their Clutches. 1730 SWIFT *Death & Daphne* 34 Bare, like a carcase pickt by crows. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 110 [Vultures] pour down upon the carcass; and, in an instant, pick its bones as bare and clean as if they had been scraped by a knife. 1799 SOUTHEY *God's Judgem. Wicked Bishop* xix, They have whetted their teeth against the stones, And now they pick the Bishop's bones. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* i, He could pick the wing of a fowl. 1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* iv. 35 A leg of mutton..fit for the most delicate lady in Ireland 'to pick'. 1884 RIDER HAGGARD *Dawn* iv, I consider that I have got a bone to pick with Providence about that nose.

c. *intr. Sc.*

c 1550 R. BIESTON *Bayte Fortune* A ij, And cast thee forth a bone to pike vpon. 1565 [see BONE *sb.* 6 c]. 1794 BURNS *Amang the Trees* ii, The hungry bike did scrape and pike Til we were wae and weary, O.

† **4.** To cleanse, make trim or neat, trick out, prank; to deck, adorn; of a bird: to preen (its feathers). Also *absol. Obs.* (Cf. APYKE *v.*)

α. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11191 Penne come chamberleyns & squiers, Riche robes of mani maners, To folde, to presse, & to pyke [*rime* strike]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 2011 He kembeth hym, he preyneth hym and pyketh. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lv. 237 (Harl. MS.), She lovide ande pikide, fedde, ande tawȝte this childe. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 189 b/2 Saynt loye..made clene theyr heedes & wysshe them and them that were lowsy and ful of vermyne he hym self wold pyke and make them clene. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B vij b, Then after when she [an hawke] begynnyth to penne, and plumyth, and spalchith and pikith her selfe. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* v. 27 Though she was disteyned before tyme..he clensed her, he pyked her, and made her perfectly trimme in euery poynt. 1552 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Como*, to kembe or decke the busshe:.. to trymme, to attyre, to pyke. [*arch. a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* II. ii. (1651) B vij b, Cembeth thy self, and pyketh now thy self; Sleeketh thy self.]

β. c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 243 But the woman..decked and picked herselfe in the hartiest manner. 1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* I. i. (1668) 12 Hounds love naturally to stretch them, and pick themselves in the Sun. 1657 J. WATTS *Dipper Sprinkled* 31 A common pond..wherein..Geese, Ducks, do daily duck and pick themselves. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 989 To pick or prain, as a bird doth herself. [*a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* ii. *Garlands*, The Ægyptians .. beside the bravery of their garlands, had little birds to peck their heads and brows.]

III. 5. To detach and take, esp. with the fingers, (anything) from the place in which it grows or adheres, or from that which contains it; to pluck, gather, cull (growing flowers, fruit, etc.); said also of a bird, with its beak. See also 18, 19.

α. c 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 156 Autre foy3e le lyn eslyse3 flax [*gl.* pik thi flax]. *c* 1380 [see *Pick away*, 16]. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. A iv, Arnold bishop of Metis..at layser made the king to go pike a salet. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, To *Pike*, to pick or take up, to gather.

β. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 23 That the moldywarpe-hilles be spredde, and the styckes cleane pycked out of the medowe. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 89 b, Hole nuttes lately pikked from the trees. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. x. 9 Wherefore on a Bricke wall haue I climb'd into this Garden, to see if I can eate Grasse, or picke a Sallet another while. 1602 — *All's Well* IV. v. 15 Wee may picke a thousand sallets ere wee light on such another hearbe. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 229 Pick the female barberries clean from the stalks. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 33 As the gardener's hand Picks from the colewort a green caterpillar. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* I. 12 Tom..longed..to get over a gate, and pick buttercups. 1875–81 To pick hops [see HOP 1, HOP-PICKER]. 1896 H. FREDERIC *Illumination* 117 She picked some of these [pinks] for him.

fig. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 246 The women there are wise, the men craftie: they will gather loue by thy lookes, and picke thy minde out of thy hands. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 48 And how much honor [would then be] Pickt from the chaffe and ruine of the times, To be new varnisht. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (J.), Hope, that he should out of these his enemies distresses pick some fit occasion of advantage. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 130 He picks a living out of others gaines. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1751 Full seldom doth a man repent, or use Both grace and will to pick the vicious quitch Of blood and custom wholly out of him.

† **b.** *fig.* To 'gather' or 'draw' with the mind; to infer, deduce, make out. *Obs.*

1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (Parker Soc.) 104 And truly, if we mark the place itself, much better doctrine may be pyked of it, than to prefigurate I wot not what manner

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of Cross unto us. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 100 Trust me sweete, Out of this silence yet, I pickt a welcome. 1593 — *Lucr.* 100 But she that never coped with stranger eyes, Could pick no meaning from their parling looks. 1621 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Esther* (1717) 104 'Twas not the sharpness of thy wandring eye, (Great King Assuerus) to pick Majesty From out the sadness of a Captive face.

6. Of birds, and some beasts: To take up (grains or small bits of food) with bill or teeth; also, of persons, to bite or eat in small bits or delicately; *colloq.* to eat. Cf. PECK *v.*[1] 4.

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. i. (1558) 20 b, Milke white doues which that piked greine. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 717 Lay before her flies, or little wormes, which by their crauling will stir vp the bird to picke them. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* IV. iv, I'd fain pick a bit with you. 1786 CAPT. T. MORRIS *Songs, Lyra Urban.* (1848) I. 80–2 (Farmer), I hope from their budget they'll pick out a song, While I'll pick a little more dinner. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chus.* XXV, 'I think, young woman', said Mrs. Gamp,..'that I could pick a little bit of pickled salmon'. 1862 BORROW *Wild Wales* xlviii. (1901) 154/1 A few miserable sheep picking the wretched herbage. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* 167, I picked a meal in fear and trembling. 1893 — *Catriona* 22 We'll pick a bit of dinner.

b. *intr.* To eat with pecking or small bites; of a person, 'to eat slowly and by small morsels' (J.), to eat fastidiously or daintily; *slang* or *colloq.* to take food, to eat. Cf. PECK *v.*[1] 4.

1584 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxiii. (1636) 222 For (as it is said) children and chicken, would bee alwayes picking. 1648–78 HEXHAM, *Picken als de vogels*, to Pick as Birds doe. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius' Sat.* III. 231 Why stand'st thou picking? Is thy Pallat sore? 1786 CAPT. T. MORRIS *Songs, Lyra Urban.* (1848) I. 80–82 (Farmer) For me I protest, if it wasn't for shame, I could pick till to-morrow at dinner. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. 178 Rather picking than eating any thing, because she affected ill health. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* iii. 18, I could never do mair than pyke at food. 1895 MRS. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 74 The milch goats were browsing, and the poultry picking about.

IV. 7. To choose out, select carefully, cull; cf. *pick out*, 19 b. Now chiefly in *to pick one's men, one's words*, etc.

α. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 296 Rathere, if it mihte hir like, The beste wordes wolde I pike. *Ibid.* II. 90 Hou that men schal the wordes pike After the forme of eloquence. *a*1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1622) 402 Let us pike our good from out much bad. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. l. 505 He either wholly omitted Nowel's sayings..[or] here and there piked what he thought good. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Pike*, v., to pick, to select, to chuse. Dut. *picken*.

β. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 188 [They] purged the olde and corrupt lawes, and picked out of them a certain..most profitable for the commons. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 243 From thence the best Poets ordinarily pick their comparisons to pourtraite the rarest beauties. 1689 I. MATHER in *Andros Tracts* II. 6 They have caused Juries to be pick'd of Men who are not of the Vicinity. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 273 Heav'n..Picks from each sex, to make the Fav'rite blest, Your love of Pleasure, our desire of Rest. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. i. (1869) 29 You can pick your society no where but in London. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1028 Geraint, dismounting, pick'd the lance That pleased him best. 1897 *Evesham Jrnl.* 25 Sept. (E. D. D.), This player was not picked at the committee meeting.

b. Phr. *To pick one's way, steps*: to choose a way carefully through dirty or dangerous ground, in order to avoid its difficulties, etc.

1714 GAY *Trivia* I. 239 Deep through a miry lane she pick'd her way, Above her ancle rose the chalky clay. 1781 CRABBE *Library* 294 While judgment slowly picks his sober way. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxii, A treacherous place to pick one's steps in. 1849 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* II. iv. 93 The dashing stream Stays not to pick his steps among the rocks. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* xxxii, She..picked her way between the heather and bracken.

†**c.** To search through (a place). *Obs. rare.*

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 38, I picke hell, you shall not find such reasons.

d. *intr.* To search with some selection.

1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xli, A vast collection of letters, ..amongst which she picked for some time..for the missive in question. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 7/1 A bran tub .. from which they will pick for a present.

e. *To pick and choose* (or †*cull*), to select fastidiously or nicely. Often *absol.* or *intr.*

α. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 6032 Noght but golde and stonys Chose and piked for the nonys.

β. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. vii. 80 [They] are 300...chosen and picked out of the most .. excellent archers amongst the Ianissaries. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 37 So little was the resistance he found as he had the liberty to pick and choose. 1666 W. BOGHURST *Loimographia* (1894) 90 Out of which you may pick and choose which you like best. 1705 ADDISON *Prol. to Steele's Tend. Husb.* 17 Our Modern Wits are forc'd to pick and cull, And here and there by Chance glean up a Fool. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 171 P 3, I shall always pick and cull the Pantry for him. 1728 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* III. lxvi. 351 If Men were at Liberty to pick and chuse what they please in the Offices of the Church. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* IV. v. (1873) 290 Picking and choosing the words which are used. *Mod.* Take them as they come: you must not pick and choose.

8. To seek and find an occasion of; as *to pick a quarrel with* (†*against, at, to, unto*) a person, †also formerly *to pick fault, to pick* (*an*) *occasion of* (offence, etc.) or *occasion to do* (something), etc.

α. *c* 1449 *Paston Lett.* I. 87 The seyde parsone..hathe pekyd a qwarell to on Mastyr Recheforthe. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* x. (*Fox & Wolf*) xxix, Ane wickit man.. pykis at thame all quarrellis that he can. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1883) 17 In his presence they piked a quarrell to the Lorde Richard Graye. 1530 PALSGR. 657/1, I pyke a quarell, or fynde maters to fall out with one for. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* III. vi. (1541) 138 b, They medle with other folkes busines..exhort and giue preceptes, rebuke and correcte, pyke fautes. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 156 b, From whence doth he pike this quarell? 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* IV, Yet some will quarrell pike, And common bruit will deem them all alike.

β. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bowge of Courte* 314 Fyrste pycke a quarell, and fall oute with hym then. 1530 PALSGR. 656/2, I pycke no mater, or I pycke no quarrell to one. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 270 Then is there a causeless quarrel picked against the Popes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 811 Neyther the Lion, nor the Bore shall picke any matter at anye thing here spoken. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 132 Every day some quarrelling matter or other was pickt against him. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. ii. 111, I sall quit you with gud leue, as I may pick occasion. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 182 They..picke what matter they can against him. 1623 LAUD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 242 They..have picked all the occacions they could to detract from mee. 1674 ALLEN *Danger Enthusiasm* 29 [They] raised Cavils and pickt Quarrels against it. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 367 He will..doubtless, pick new Quarrels at the Definition. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. lvii. 581 These did too often (where they could pick occasion) use rigor towards such as more sincerely and earnestly served God. 1765 JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 449 The question is..with whom the Emperor will pick the next quarrel. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* V. xiv. 325 Some of the men began to pick quarrels.

†**b.** Phrase. *To pick a thank* (*thanks*) *of* (*with*) (a person): to curry favour with, as by sycophancy or tale-bearing; also *absol.*, to play the sycophant or tale-bearer. Cf. PICKTHANK.

α. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3048 A þank to pike, His lordys wil and witte he iustifieth. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 2 *Pet.* 17 False prophetes..whiche eyther to pyke a thanke at yᵉ princes hande or elles..for hatred of other, prophecied the thinge, whiche the spirite of God spake not. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* Pref. 5 b, Manye of those wryters seke to pike a thanke.

β. 1560 PILKINGTON *Expos. Aggeus* (1562) 347 Thinkinge thereby too picke a thanke, and get a rewarde of David. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 55 Least I should seeme either to picke a thanke with men, or a quarel with women. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VI. xxvi. 235, I will not..pick my selfe a privat thanke for a publike benefit. 1611 COTGR., *Escornifler*, ..to pick a thanke or carry tales for victuals. 1687 SANDERSON *Serm., Ad Mag.* ii. (1657) 134 Doeg to pick a thank with his Master,..told tales of David and Abimelech. *a*1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 481 Some..that would now perchance pick them thank without desert. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 989 To pick thanks, *sycophantari*.

†**c.** *To pick* (*acquaintance* or *chat with*): to seek occasion of, cultivate, make gradually. *Obs.*

1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xviii, The doctor was made the first to pick acquaintance. 1770 J. ADAMS *Diary* 19 Aug., Mr. Royal Tyler began to pick chat with me.

V. 9. To rob, plunder (a person or place); to rifle the contents of (anything); †to take by robbery, to steal (goods, etc.). Now only in phr. *To pick* a person's *pocket* or *purse*, also *fig.*, his *brains*.

α. *c* 1300 *Song of Husbandman* 25 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 150 Thus me pileth the pore and pyketh ful clene. 1301 [see PIKER[1] 1]. *c* 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 178 He [Death] comeþ so baldely, to pike his pray. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2467 *Phillis*, [He] pikid of hire al the good he myghte. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 367 He..thoghte he wolde be som weie The tresor pyke and stele aweie. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1371 The Grekes..Prayen and pyken mony priuey chambur. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 66 Ther we piken but seely pans Thi secte pikith poundis. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXVIII. 335 Thi close [clothes] so can [= gan] thai fro the pyke. *a* 1476 *5th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 530/1 If ony be founde..pikeyng purses or other smale thynges. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Pap.* 678, I did persaue, quhen preuelye ȝe did pyke Ane chekin frome ane hen, vnder ane dyke. 1612 JAS. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. III. 106 To cause youre Officers..pyke shillings from poore Skottismen. [1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 19 An' min' and no pyke the things i' the chop (= shop).]

β. 1531 TINDALE *Expos. 1 John* (1537) 8 He were a foole which wolde trust hym..that hath pycked his purse before his face. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle of Facions* App. 338 Lette him that shall haue picqued either Golde or Siluer paye the double. 1591 GREENE *Maidens Dreame* x, Delaying law, that picks the client's purse. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. iii. 94 Shall I not take mine ease at mine Inne, but I shall haue my Pocket pick'd? 1612 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Trav.* Wks. (1872) 35 One of them held the good wife with a tale, the whilst another was picking her chest. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. vi, He hath as fine a hand at picking a pocket as a woman. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* VII. v, His success in picking the brain of Mr. Onslow of a secret encouraged him. 1879 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXV. 112 A person may very readily pick my pocket of my purse. 1885 T. A. GUTHRIE *Tinted Venus* 89 Want to pick my brains?

b. *intr.* or *absol.* In later use felt as a kind of euphemism for: To practise petty theft, to pick up 'unconsidered trifles', to appropriate small things or portions of things such as it is thought will not be noticed; to pilfer, to filch. Chiefly in phr. *pick and steal*, familiar from the Church Catechism, and now app. associated with sense 5.

α. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 351 This proverbe is evere newe, That stronge lokes maken trewe Of hem that wolden stele and pyke [*v.r.* pile]. 1599 *Mirr. Mag., Owen Glendour* iii, The suttle Fox doth pyke.

β. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Catech.*, To kepe my handes from picking and stealing. 1552 LATIMER *Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 87 Many folks.. exhort themselves to do wickedly, to steal, to pick, and to do all lewdness. 1552 HULOET, Picke craftelye, *Manticulor* [printed *Mantiscinor*]. [1565–73 COOPER, *Mantiscinor, aris*, to steale craftily.]

10. To open (a lock) with a pointed instrument, a skeleton key, or the like; to open clandestinely. (Usually with implication of intended robbery.)

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 81 She mynded..To picke the..locke. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 576 Were beauty under twenty locks kept fast, Yet love breaks through and picks them all at last. 1757 R. LLOYD *Ep.* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 101 If chests he breaks, if locks he picks. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XXI, O'Brien pulled out his picklocks to pick it. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* XIV, The lock of resolution which neither Time nor Temptation has..picked. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1494 When a key is lost, and the door happens to be locked, a smith will pick it, as it is technically called, with a piece of bent wire.

transf. 1883 D. H. WHEELER *By-ways Lit.* viii. 150 (Funk) Cassius..picks Brutus open as easily as he would an oyster.

VI. 11. To separate by picking, to pull or comb asunder: usually with defining adv. or phrase: as *pick to pieces* (also *fig.*); but simply in *pick oakum, pick cotton* or *wool*.

1536 [*implied in* wulpiker: see PICKER[1] 1 f]. 1538 ELYOT *Lat. Dict., Carminarii*, they that do pike [*ed.* 1545 picke] or make clene wulle, or carde. 1565–78 COOPER *Thesaurus, Carminatio*, the picking or carding of wull..He or she that picketh or cardeth wull. 1683 in *New Mills Cloth Manuf.* (S. H. S.) 55 For piking scribbling and oyll. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 105 The girls may be employed in mending the clothes of the aged..The boys in picking okam. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 23 Easy Labour at first, such as picking of Wool or Cotton, teasing of Ockam. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. iv. 83 Power of picking what I say to pieces. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew*, etc. lxxxi. (1878) 449 They'll pick you to pieces a little among themselves. 1874 *Punch* 14 Mar. 110/1 Picking oakum in penal servitude.

b. *intr.* for *pass.* To admit of being picked.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 62 The yarn..will pick into oakum.

12. To pluck the strings of a musical instrument, as the banjo. *U. S.*

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3) s. v., In the South, to pick the banjo or guitar, means to play upon these instruments. Comp. the French *pincer*. 1891 *Century Mag.* Nov. 52 He could pick the banjo in a way no one had ever heard it picked before. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXIV. 485/1 The strings [of a Polynesian instrument] are strummed, rather than picked.

13. Short for *pick out*, 19 g.

1892 *Cath. News* 23 Jan. 3/2 Picturesque green sashes, picked with black crape.

VII. Intransitive uses with prepositions.

14. *To pick at* —: **a.** To aim at picking, make a motion to pick (in various prec. senses).

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xlii. 131 This byrde sawe hymselfe so well fethered..he began to waxe prowde, and.. pycked and spurred at them. 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 17 Some curious head..may pick at a Moate, and ask me two or three questions out of this Narration. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 143 Muscular tremors, picking at the bedclothes..appear in bad cases [of scarlatina].

b. *fig.* To find fault with, gird at, nag at; to carp or cavil at. Now only *dial.* and *U. S.*

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 9 The second thing calld culpable in him, but was not, was pick'd at by the cross humours of some in the end of Q. Elizabeth's reign. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 605 The Emperor, the Empress, and the Venetians seem all to be picking at the Turks. 1822 GALT *Provost* xxiii, The rising generation began to pick and dab at him. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Pick at*, v. to quarrel with. 'They're always picking at teean t'other', at each other. 1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* ii, When the papers have nothing else to find fault with, they pick at West Point. 1896 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 430/2 I'm always being picked at. I wish I was dead.

15. *To pick on, upon* —: = prec. b. Now *U. S. dial.*

c 1370 *Robert Cicyle* 269 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 215/2 Alle men on him gon pike, For he rod oþer vnlike. 1890 MARY E. WILKINS *Mod. Dragon* in *Humble Romance*, etc. (1891) 100, I don't see..what makes you girls for ever pick on each other. 1899 B. W. GREEN *Virginia Word-bk., Pick upon*, to annoy; the other boys always *pick upon* this one.

VIII. In combination with adverbs.

16. Pick away: see senses 1 and 5, and AWAY.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 103 Þe fendis may..pike awey þe seed. 1618 BRATHWAIT *Descr. Death* viii, Fleshie He was, but it is pickt away. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 508 When the membrane had been picked away the optic thalami could be made out.

17. Pick in. a. To work in or fill in, in a painting or drawing.

1836 [see PICK *sb.*[3] 6]. 1859 SALA *Gaslight & D.* ii. 24 Then the shadows are 'picked in' by assistants.

b. *dial.* To pick or take hold of and bring in.

1891 QUILLER COUCH *Noughts & Crosses* 251 My landlady was out in the garden, 'picking in' her week's washing from the thorn hedge. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 20 June 3/4 The man..who gets his boat broadside across the lock's entrance, and is superciliously 'picked' in by the..assistant.

18. Pick off. a. See sense 5 and OFF.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1466 Þay prudly hade piked of pom-garnades. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 19 These..just pick'd off from a Taylor's Shop-board. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 588 When the scales are picked off, the apertures of the hair-sacs are seen to be dilated.

b. To shoot with deliberate selection and aim, to shoot one by one. Also *fig.*

1810 *Vandeleur's Lett.* 1 Nov. (1894) 17 Our men are capital shots. I could see them pick the fellows off one at a time just as day began to appear. 1827 *Parl. Deb.* 316 The corps of political riflemen..employed in picking off

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place after place, however important or serviceable. 1884 *Scribner's Mag.* XXX. 396/1 Partisan rangers..picking off an English officer with as little ruth as they felt in shooting a stag.

19. Pick out. **a.** To extract by picking (senses 1, 2, 5); to dig out, pick out. Also *fig.* In quot. 1843, to undo by extracting the stitches one by one.

*a. c*1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 401 3if þin iȝe sclaundre þee, pyke it out. *c*1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 28 Ye must.. diligently clodde it, pyke out stones. 1530 PALSGR. 657/1, I pyke out, as a ravyn dothe a deed beestes eye. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* Pref., The like..Allegories I could pike out of other Poeticall fictions. 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. 74 Corbies winna pike out corbies' een.

β. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* XXX. 17 Crowis of the stronde picke [1382 pecken] out thilke iȝe, that scorneth the fadir. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 276 Go too sir, you were beaten in Italy for picking a kernell out of a Pomgranat. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 824 They shewed them the vse..to pick out thornes in their feet. 1725 B. HIGGONS *Rem. Burnet* Hist. Wks. 1736 II. II. 120 To breed up young Presbyterians with the Money of the Church of England, to pick out her Eyes. *a*1756 MRS. HAYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 64 Pick the mussels out from the shells. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 246 Picking out her sewing has been such sorrowful work. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 555 Small plugs of horny epidermis can be picked out, leaving pits behind.

b. To select, to choose out with care or deliberation; in recent use said also of natural agents, as diseases.

1530 PALSGR. 657/1, I can pyke out the best and I were blyndefelde. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 122 The most general thyngys..wych among infynyte other, I haue pykyd out. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 403 Could the World picke thee out three such Enemyes againe? 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 291 ¶ 10 He then bid him pick out the Chaff from among the Corn. *a*1758 RAMSAY *Fables* xvii. 20 Take the canniest gate to ease, And pike out joys by twas and threes. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) iv. II. 316 A guide..can almost always pick out at a glance the most practicable line of assault. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 710 These fibres in the peripheral nerves which when picked out by disease give rise to incoordination of movement.

†**c.** To extract or gain with effort, to acquire; = *pick up*, 20 c. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 174 The good husband by cherishing of them [Bees], picketh out many times a good peece of his liuing. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw. Hoe* II. Wks. 1873 II. 295, I picke out a poore liuing amongst em: and I am thankefull for it.

d. To distinguish from surrounding objects, etc., with the senses.

1552 LATIMER *Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 30 He will not forget us, for he seeth us in every corner; he can pick us out, when it is his will and pleasure. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Ind. i. 24 Why Belman is as good as he my Lord, He ..twice to day pick'd out the dullest sent. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xv, Now and then Bell picked out the call of a thrush or a blackbird. 1873 — *Pr. Thule* i, An eye accustomed to pick out objects far at sea.

e. To make out or gather (sense or meaning); to piece out and ascertain (facts) by combining separate fragments or items of information.

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) A iij, Because euerye body shall picke out the ways of liuing out of these mens authoritie. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xviii. (Arb.) 198 We dissemble againe..when we speake by way of riddle (Enigma) of which the sence can hardly be picked out. 1607 BEAUMONT *Woman Hater* I. iii, He brings me informations, pick'd out of broken words, in men's common talk. 1678 (ed. 2) BUNYAN *Pilgr.* (1847) 129 Hopeful ..called to Christian (for he was learned) to see if he could pick out the meaning..'Remember Lot's Wife.' 1882 M. ARNOLD *Speech at Eton* in *Irish Ess.* 185 Goethe..did not know Greek well and had to pick out its meaning by the help of a Latin translation.

f. To identify the notes of (a tune) and so play it by ear.

1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* v. 55 She picked it out upon the keyboard, and..enriched the same with well-sounding chords. 1901 H. HARLAND *Com. & Errors* 97 If I were to pick it out for you on the piano, you would scoff at it.

g. To deck out, to adorn; now *spec.* to lighten or relieve the ground colour of (anything) by lines or spots of a contrasted colour following the outlines, mouldings, etc.

*c*1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 621 Thay had graces of whilk thaire pride thai myght pike out. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 193 The picking out to a carriage is the ornamenting the ground with various contrasted colours, which is to lighten the appearance, and shew the mouldings to advantage. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VIII. v, The ceiling.. was richly gilt and picked out in violet. 1882 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 257 A few are 'picked out', as a coach painter might say, with bright scarlet. 1897 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 2/2 Every arch and capital..was outlined, and as the expression is 'picked out' by holly, ivy, laurustinus, &c.

20. Pick up.

a. To break up (ground) with a pick; to extract from the ground by picking; to take up.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 104 And summe, to plese perkyn, pykeden [B. VI. 113 piked] vp þe weodes. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 37 A pike for to pike them [fitchis] vp handsom to drie. 1894 *Times* 21 May 4/4 A gang of men was sent..to pick up and relay the part of Onslow-gardens.

b. To take up with the fingers or beak; to lay hold of and take up (esp. a small object) from the ground or any low position; to lift lightly, smartly, or neatly; in *Knitting*, to take up (stitches) with a knitting-needle or wire. *To pick oneself up*, to recover oneself smartly from a fall, etc.

*c*1385 *Poem Times Edw. II* 237 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 334 He doth the wif sethe a chapoun and piece beof,..The best he piketh up himself, and maketh his mawe touht. *a*1704 LOCKE (J.), The acorns he picked up under an oak in the wood. 1721 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 77 ¶ 1 Will. had picked up a small Pebble. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 338 Its common food should be mixed with ants, so that when the bird goes to pick the ants it may pick up some of that also. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 99 Pick up his foil and deliver it politely to him. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ii, Tom picked himself up, and settled himself on his bench again. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xxi, Picks up her feet nicely, doesn't she? 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 32 Pick up the side loops for right-hand gusset, cast on the same number of loops as were on the needle before the heel began to be turned (28), and pick up the loops for the left-hand gusset. 1898 *Spectator* 3 Dec. 837 The broken cable of 1865 was picked up and repaired.

transf. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 258/1 The condenser..framed with the view of picking up the greatest number of rays from the source of light.

c. To acquire, attain, gain, earn, collect, gather, or get possession of as chance or opportunity offers; to come upon and possess oneself of; to make (a livelihood) by occasional opportunity.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. Prol. 35 This text is full of storyis euery deill, Realmes and landis, quharof I haue na feill..To pike thame wp perchance ȝour eene suld reill. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. ii. 36 If in our youths we could pick up some pretty estate, 'twere not amiss to keep our doors hatched. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 102 This ridiculous fable which Plato had pick'd up. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. 167 By this Trade the Freemen of Malacca pick up a good livelihood. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 159 ¶ 1 When I was at Grand Cairo, I picked up several Oriental Manuscripts. 1750 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 10 Jan., If you can pick me up any fragments of old painted glass.. I shall be excessively obliged to you. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 209 Exhibiting them in every capital town, he picked up some money. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 227 During his residence in Cuba [he] had picked up some acquaintance with the Castilian. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* lv, He spoke but little..but listened to pick up their characters. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. 80, I picked it up for a song. 1886 J. R. REES *Pleas. Bk.-Worm* i, 'I picked it up' has become a recognised phrase in all kinds of collecting manias. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* ii. 84 There were many ways of picking up a livelihood by these gentlemen. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 673 The white child..is not so quick in picking up parlour tricks.

d. To seize, snap up, capture (a vessel), as on a cruise; to capture in detail. Now *rare.*

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 110 The Christian Corsairs pick up several of them [vessels] now and then. 1779 F. HERVEY *Nav. Hist.* II. 148 Blake was very active in the Channel, in picking up their merchantmen. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 265 A fishing boat, which..had been picked up by the French for the sake of intelligence. 1885 U. S. GRANT *Personal Mem.* xxii. I. 309 He had.. scattered the little army..so that the most of it could be picked up in detail.

e. To take (a person or thing overtaken or fallen in with) along with one, into one's company, or into a vessel or vehicle; also said of a vehicle, a ship, etc.

1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* IV. iii, So—now, Mr. Constable, shall you and I go pick up a whore together? 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5474/4 Whoever has pickt her [a lost bitch] up,.. shall receive 10*s.* Reward. 1820 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 10 Mar., Lord Yarmouth..came over to pick me up on our way to town. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* vi. 200 Picked up in their boats by a vessel homeward bound. 1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Belgium* 73/1 One of the many omnibusses which drive round to pick up passengers from the hotels. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xiii, He was picked up by a gentleman ..in a wherry, holding on to the wool of a sheep which.. was swimming. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 139/1 To walk to the first station onward, and let the train pick him up there. *Mod.* (Train) Stops to pick up passengers for London.

f. To come upon, find (a path, etc.), *esp.* to recover, regain (a track, trail, etc. lost or departed from); to catch sight of (a light, signal, etc.). *To pick up a wind*: see quot. 1867. *To pick up the range* (of a rifle or gun).

1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 210 It was now time to run down West and pick up the land. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 30 No stranger should attempt to pick up the..Light in thick weather, nor enter the port at night. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pick up a wind*,..to run from one trade or prevalent wind to another, with as little intervening calm as possible. 1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 658 Suppose that the observer suddenly picks up an unknown comet. 1880 SUTHERLAND *Tales Goldfields* 58 He was fortunate enough to pick up the track. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 209 The advance guard could ..pick up the trail on more favourable ground. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 June 10/1 If the fireman as well as the driver had been picking up the Slough signals there would have been no accident. 1901 *Scotsman* 28 Feb. 5/6 They considered that their system was just as useful, if not better, for picking up the range.

g. Phrases: *To pick up one's crumbs*: see CRUMB *sb.* 4. *To pick up flesh*: to regain flesh, put on flesh again. *To pick up (one's) spirit, courage*, etc.: to 'pluck up' heart; also *transf.* of restoratives, etc.: to restore to health or energy. *To pick up a room* (U.S.): see quot. 1889.

c 1645–1883 [see CRUMB *sb.* 4]. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *To Pick up One's Crums*, to gather strength. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 79 He has pick'd up his Flesh, and promises to enjoy a good Habit of Body. 1790 J. BRUCE *Source of Nile* I. 105, I picked up courage, and..said..without trepidation, 'What men are these before?' 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* iii, She had so far picked up her spirits. 1878 *Punch* 29 June 269/1 The process of pulling myself together and picking myself up. 1889 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xlii, I suppose a decent dinner will pick me up. 1889 FARMER *Dict. Amer.* s.v. *Pick*, *To pick up a room*, is a New England phrase for putting it in order.

h. *intr.* To recover health, strength, or energy after an illness; to grow well again; to recover, improve, 'look up', after any check or depression.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 237 Now this Woman sees me pick up so fast, she uses me worse. 1751 GRAY *Lett., to Wharton* 10 Oct., His College, which had much declined for some time, is picking up again. 1804 SCOTT in Lockhart *Life* 21 Aug., He was sent down here..in a half-starved state, but begins to pick up a little. 1849 C. STURT *Exp. Centr. Australia* I. 262 The fact of the natives having crossed the plain confirmed my impression that the creek picked up [*i.e.* recovered itself] beyond it. 1864 GEO. ELIOT in Cross *Life* II. 389 He is wonderful for the rapidity with which he 'picks up' after looking alarmingly feeble. 1896 *Indianap. Typogr. Jrnl.* 16 Nov. 404 Business in our trade is rapidly picking up.

i. To enter into conversation, make acquaintance or companionship *with* (some one casually met).

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Aug. 3 On the railway to Cologne he had picked up with Jones. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. 13 Herbert..had picked up at once with a Polish exile in a corner. *Ibid.* 45 So you've let your Polly go and pick up with some young man from town.

Pick (pik), *v.*[2] Also 4 **pykke, pik(ke,** 6–7 **picke,** 6 **pycke.** Now only *dial.* or *techn.* [A collateral form of PITCH *v.*[1]

In ME. known only in Petyt MS. of R. Brunne (exc. l. 9939, where *pykke* may be PICK *v.*[1]).]

†**1.** *trans.* To fix, stick, plant (something pointed) in the ground, etc.; to pitch (a tent or the like). *Obs. rare.*

*c*1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4645–6 þey..pyght [*Petyt MS.* piked] þeym pauylons & tente. Right als þey picched [*Petyt* piked] þer pauylons, Cam Cassibolan. [*Ibid.* 9939 He dide hewe tres & pykke, & palysed hit aboute ful pykke.] *Ibid.* 12512 His pauilons, his penceles, þykke Nought fer fro þenne had þey don wyk [*Petyt MS.* pikke]. *a*1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 106 [They] picked stakes before every Archer, to breke the force of the horsemen. 1597–1608 *Transcr. W. Riding Sessions Rolls* (Yorks. Archæol. Assoc.) 118 Sett in the Stocks..with feathers picked in his apparaile.

2. To thrust, drive; to pitch, hurl; to throw. Now *dial.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxiii. 201 The frenche squyer dyd pycke his swerde at hym, and by happe strake hym through both the thyes. ?15.. *Flodden F.* 316 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 332 He..keeped me within his woone till I was able of my selfe both to shoote & picke the stone. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 184 Seeking to ouerthrowe him & to picke him on his nose. *Ibid.*, To catch him vpon the hip, and to pick him on his neck. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 204 As high As I could picke my Lance. 1682 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 989 To pick or throw, *projicere.* 1762 COMYNS *Digest Laws Eng.* (1780) I. 190 I'll have thee picked over the Bar [cf. BAR *sb.*[1] 24]. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v., He tried to pick me down. 1870 AXON *Folk Song Lanc.* 15 Hoo pick'd him o' th' hillock. [In many northern and north-midl. dial. glossaries.]

b. *spec.* To throw (hay or corn) with a pitch-fork (upon a cart or stack). *dial.*

1880 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Pick*,..to lift up sheaves of corn to the stack.

3. *intr.* To throw, cast; *spec.* (also *pick over*) to throw the shuttle across the loom. Cf. PICK *sb.*[4] 2.

1530 PALSGR. 657/2, I pycke with an arrowe, *je darde*... I holde a grote I pycke as farre with an arowe as you. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 120/28 To Pick, *iaculari.* 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 333 To Picke, or cast. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* iv, He ne'er picked ower i' his loife. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersfield Gloss.* s.v., To pick also means to throw the shuttle, and the thread thus laid is called a 'pick'...'To pick a pick' is to throw the shuttle once across.

4. *intr.* To pitch or fall forward, as in †*to pick over the perch*: cf. PEAK *v.*[1] 1 b.

1591 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III. 95 If anie pearch higher than in dutie they ought, I would they might sodenly picke over the pearch for me. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Terms Coal-mining*, *Pick away*, to *dip* rapidly.

5. *trans.* Of animals: To bring forth prematurely (= CAST *v.* 21). Common in *dial.* and rustic use.

1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* 55 We hed twoa Kaws pickt Cosf. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 191 Lord Strathmore's Heroine..picked twins by Remembrancer, a short time since. 1849 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) I. 221/2 Ewes in lamb..kept in a wet lair, will pick lamb, that is, suffer abortion. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 326 Two of my cows picked calf.

6. (Chiefly *pick up.*) To vomit, 'cast up', 'throw up'; †formerly also *intr.* to come up, be vomited. Now only *north. dial.*

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1704/1 His meate woulde not go downe, but rise & picke vp agayne. 1566 DRANT *Wail. Hierim.* K iv, My lyver pyckte up, through great force, tremblyng on grounde dyd tumble. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pick*, to vomit. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *To Pick up*, to vomit or pitch up.

7. *Pick on*, to pitch upon, fix upon, choose. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1804 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* (1876) 267 The first twa that he picked on War Rab and Jock the Tar. 1883 MRS. F. MANN *Parish of Hilby* xi. 135 She .. picks upon the most beautiful thing she knows, and shapes her angels accordingly. 1894 W. G. STEVENSON *Puddin* iii. 52 He picked on one of the porters waiting at the gate for a job.

Pick, *v.*[3], north. dial. form of PITCH *v.*[2]

Pick, picke, obs. forms of PIQUE.

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Pick- in *Comb.* Mostly the stem or imperative of PICK *v.*[1] with an object, forming sbs.

Pick-a-bud *dial.*, the bullfinch; **pick-cheese** *dial.*, the great and blue tits; the fruit or cheese of the mallow; †**pick-fault** *sb.*, a fault-finder; *adj.* fault-finding; †**pick-harness**, one who strips the slain of their armour; †**pick-mote**, one who draws attention to trivial faults in others; †**pick-penny**, one who greedily collects or steals money; †**pick-point**, some obsolete game for children; **pick-shelf**, a pilferer of provisions; †**pick-straw**, a trifler: cf. *to pick straw* s. v. STRAW *sb.*; **pick-thong** *dial.*, a kind of apple. Also †**pick-free** *a.*, safe from picking or plundering. See also PICK-A-TREE, PICKLOCK, PICKPOCKET, PICKTHANK, etc.

1852 *P. Parley's Ann.* 182 The bullfinch has got a very bad character, and gardeners have a great dislike to what they call the '*Pick-a-bud'. *a* 1885 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, **Pick-cheese*, the tit-mouse. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2186 *Parus major* and *cæruleus* are both known by the name of 'pick-cheese'. 1863 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* (1864) 229 They was mostlings thae blue-caps or pick-cheeses. 1895 EMERSON *Birds* 64 Tree-mallows or 'pick-cheese trees', as they are locally called. 1546 PHAER *Bk. Childr.* (1553) A ij, I neuer intended nor yet doo entende to satisfie yᵉ mindes of any suche *pikefautes. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 120 The Manichees, busy pickefault heretikes of that age. *a* 1652 BROME *Court Beggar* Epil., You wil secure their Purses cut-free, and their pockts *pick-free. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XX. 261 Alle other in bataille ben yholde bribours, Pilours and *pykehernois [1393 C. XXIII. 263 pyke-herneys]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* II. 37 How! pike-harnes, how! com heder belife! 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 80 Kinges haue clawe backes and docter *pyke mote and his fellowe aboute them. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 397/1 *Pykepeny, *cupidinarius*. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* IX. 143 [The Pope] sending out..his hungry Pick-peny's throughout the whole Pastorage of the Empire. 1801 STRUTT *Sp. & Past.* IV. iv. § 16 *Pick-point, Venter-point, Blow-point, and Gregory, occur in a description of the children's games in the sixteenth century. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 295 The ship's cat..an incorrigible thief and *pick-shelf, and bent on making the most of us while we last. 1580 G. HARVEY *Let. Spenser* Wks. (Grosart) I. 72, I know what peace and quietnes hath done with some melancholy *pickstrawes in the world. 1871 T. HARDY *Desperate Remedies* I. viii. 274 We are only just grinden down the early *pick-thongs.

Pi·ck-a-back, *adv. phr.* (*a.*, *sb.*) Forms: *α.* 6–7 **a pick back**, 6–9 **pickback**, 8– **a pick-a-back, pick-a-back** (*dial.* 9 **pack-a-back, picki-, picky-back**). *β.* 6–7 **on pick-pack(e**, 7 **a pick-pack, a pick-a-pack**, 7–9 *dial.* **pick-pack, pick-a-pack**. *γ.* 8 **on pig back**, 9 *dial.* **pig-aback, pigga-back, pig-back, piggy-back**. [Origin and form uncertain; the earliest examples have *back*, but the usual 17th c. forms had *pack*, which still occurs in some dialects; the primitive form was perh. either *a pick back* or *a pick pack*, whence, by dropping *a*, the later *pick-, pick-a-, pig-, pig-a-*, etc.

The evidence does not show whether the expression originally referred to a *pack picked* (pitched) on the back or shoulders, or to the *back* on which it is pitched; nor does it appear whether *a pick* answered to the F. *à pic* 'vertically, perpendicularly', was due to reduplication as in *tip-top*, etc., or had some other source. Cf. Ger. *huckepack* in same sense, found in Low and Middle Ger. from 18th c., which Schambach refers to *pack* the bundle carried (see Grimm s. v.). Whatever the origin, it is evident that popular etymology analysed it in various ways from a very early date.]

On the shoulders or back like a pack or bundle: said in reference to a person (or animal) carried in this way.

α. 1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* 42 b, To easy..is that way to heauen, whereto we may be caried a pickbacke on a Roode. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 12/1 [The pope] being caried pickbacke on mens shoulders. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 72 For as our modern Wits behold, Mounted a Pick-back on the Old. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1185 One of the leopards was carried by his keeper a pick-a-back. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXXVIII, If I find it necessary to carry you away, pick-a-back. 1884 M. G. HUMPHREYS in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 842/2 They..bring the men pick-back triumphantly to shore. 1896 E. A. KING *Ital. Highways* 114 Pulcinello..travels pick-a-back on the shoulders of a lean old woman.

β. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XXXIX. xlvii, Now Brandimart ..leaps behind, a pick pack, on his backe, And holds his armes. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. vi, By this light, I'le carry you away o' my backe [*Stage-direction.* He gets him vp on pick-packe]. 1655 *Verney Mem.* (1894) III. 222 'Tis now the new fashion for Maydens in toun to ride a Pick Pack. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* III. iii. 75 St. Christopher carried Christ a Pick-pack over an Arm of the Sea. 1682 tr. *Selden's Eng. Janus* Auth. Pref., Such creatures as carry the Goddess Nemesis on pickpack. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCXLVIII. (1714) 263 Ina Hurry..carries the Other a Pick-a-Pack upon her Shoulders. 1858 MAYHEW *Upper Rhine* IV. § 2 (1860) 205 Like a cottage perched pick-a-pack on a church roof. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 438/2 [In China] we overtook a beggar and his wife traveling pick-a-pack along the stone road.

γ. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (ed. Morell) s. v. *Back*, To carry on pig back, *humeris..ferre*. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pig-back*, on the back. 1888 *Voice* (N. Y.) 31 May, To see us perched 'piggy-back' crossing the stream.

b. quasi-*adj.* and *sb.*

(With quot. *c* 1590 cf. BACK *sb.* 23 d.)

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ii. 89 Mary sir, hee'le straight bee on your pickpacke to know whether the feminine or the masculine gender be most worthy. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *New Year's Coming of Age*, E'en whipt him over his shoulders pick-a-back fashion. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* I. ii. 89 A pickaback ride through the surf in a dirty fellow's grasp.

Pi·ckable, *a.* [f. PICK *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] Capable of being picked.

1895 *Naturalist Mag.* No. 241. 225 The Journal..furnishes the key to this lock hardly pickable by the general.

Pick-a-bud: see PICK-. **Pickadevant,-aunt, pick-a-divant,** var. PICKE-DEVANT *Obs.*

Pickadil, -adilly, -ardil, var. ff. PICCADILL.

Pickage, piccage (pi·kėdʒ). Forms: 4 **pyk-**, 5 **pyck-**, 7–8 **pic-**, 7– **pick-, piccage.** [f. PICK *v.*[1] + -AGE. In AF. *picage* (Calais 1376), med.(Anglo-) L. *picāgium* (Du Cange), f. F. *piquer*: cf. PICK *v.*[1]] A toll paid for breaking the ground in setting up booths, stalls, tents, etc. at fairs.

1364 in *Cal. Letters City Lond.* (1885) 105 [They are and ought to be quit of] pykage. [1376 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 359/1 (Reply to Burgesses of Calais) Lastallage..et auxint le picage en la Marche.] *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 29 To paye toll, pyckage, murage, or grondage. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* III. iv. 70 Immunities and Exemptions from .. Pontage, Picage, Murage. 1697 F. LITTLE *Mon. Chr. Munif.* (1871) 31 The pickage, stallage and tolls usually paid by buyers and sellers to the lord of the fair. 1778 *Eng. Gasetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Hitchin*, Paying piccage and stallage to the lordship of the manor. 1864 *Leeds Mercury* 30 May, On Saturday, the pickage and stallage of the Wigan market were let by tender for twelve months, for the sum of £560. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 246 All tolls, dues, piccage, stallage, and other profits..to such market..belonging.

Pickande, -ant, -ante, obs. ff. PIQUANT.

Pickaninny, variant of PICCANINNY.

†**Pi·ckard.** *Obs.* [For *pick-card*, f. PICK *sb.*[1] 2 + CARD *sb.*[1]] A card with iron spikes or teeth, for raising a nap on cloth, as distinguished from a green or thistle-card (of teasel).

1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI*, c. 2 § 1 Noe person shall..occupye anye yeron cardes or pyckardes in rowninge of anye sett Clothe..upon payne to forfeyte..the saide Yeron cardes or pickardes. 1619 DALTON *Countrey Just.* xi. (1630) 43. 1801 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 456 For a machine..for dressing or dubbing cloths, either wet or dry, otherwise than by green cards and pickards.

Pickard, Pickaroon, var. PICARD, PICAROON.

Pickaternie, var. PICTARNIE, the common tern.

Pickatevant, var. PICKE-DEVANT *Obs.*

Pick-a-tree, pickatree. Chiefly *north.* Also 7 **picktree, pictree.** [f. PICK- in comb. + TREE.] The great green woodpecker.

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 134 A nimble Squirrell or a picke-a-tree. 1647 J. HALL *Poems* I. *Satire* 62 Pictrees feed the devil nine times a day. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 276/1 A Wood-pecker, or Wood-spite,.. in the North of England Pickatrees. 1831 *G. Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 372 *Pick-a-tree*, a name for the Popinjay. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 100.

Pickax, pickaxe (pi·kˌæks), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4 **pyk-**, **pycoys(e, pykois(e**, 4–5 **picois, pikoys**, 5 **pikoise, pic(k)oys, -oss, pycos(e, pykoys, pecoyse, pyquoys, pycows.** *β.* 4–5 **pykeys**, 5 **pikeys, pykeis, -as, picas, peyckes**, 6 **pykes.** *γ.* 5 **pek-ex, picaxse**, 5–7 **pykax, pykeaxe**, 6 **pikeax**, 6–7 **pickeax(e**, 7– **pickax**, 8– **pickaxe.** [ME. *pikoys, picois*, a. OF. *picois* pickax (11th c.), med. L. *picosi-us*, connected with OF. *pic*: see PIKE *sb.*[1] The later form arose from confounding the suffix with AX *sb.* *Pickis, peckis* survive in s.w. dial.]

A tool consisting of a curved iron bar with two sharp points at the ends and a handle set at right angles in the middle, used for digging or breaking up hard ground, stones, etc.; a miner's, quarryman's, or digger's pick: = PICK *sb.*[1] 1. In early use often identified with a mattock.

[1257–8 *Grt. Rolls of Pipe* 2–4 *Hen. II* (1844) 168 In Picosiis .xiii. s. & .v. d. 1292 in J. Stevenson *Histor. Doc., Scotl.* (1870) 344, iiij testes de pykoys.]

α. 1329–30 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 17, j pykoys.. emend. pykoss' molendini. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 307 Eche man to pleye with a plow, pykoys or spade. 1382 WYCLIF *Joel* iii. 10 Bete..ȝour plowis in to swerdis, and ȝour pikoysis [*gloss* or mattokis] in to speris. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1153 Yit toles moo The mattok, twyble, picoys forth to goo. 14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 627/20 *Ligo*, pycows. 1458 in Leland *Itin.* (1769) VII. 80 The peple preved her power with the pecoyse [*rime* noyse]. 1482 CAXTON *Godeffroy* xcii. 142 Grete plente of pyquoys. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 31 A Byll or A pickoss, *fossorium, ligo*. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xiv. 37 Pycosis, sawes, axes, nayles.

β. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 941 Mattok is a pykeys, Or a pyke, as sum men says. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 387 Every man Shulde withe Pikeys or with bille The Wallis over throwe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 397/1 Pykeys, mattokke, *ligo, marra*. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. XXXV. 31 b/1 He founde neyther pykeys ne shouel for to make a pytt or graue. 1495 in I. S. Leadam *Star Chamb. Cases* 54 Item j peyckes iiij*d*. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 150 A pykas & ij pyles shoue weying xiij lb. 1497 *Ibid.* 84 Picases..Shovills..Scopes. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Poems agst. Garnesche* Wks. 1843 I. 122 A pykes or a twybyll. 1842 PULMAN *Rustic Sketches, E. Devon* (1853) 18 (E.D.D.) Wi' shoulder'd shule and peckiss. 1887 DAWSON *Bp. Hannington* vi, At 7 a.m. we all turned out with pickisses, two-bills, crowbars and spades.

γ. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 266 Of þe howe or a pek-ex wherwyth ȝe muste stubbe out þe grauel. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XXVIII. 581 We shall take eche of vs a pykeaxe. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* IV. lxix. 48 With a Pykax or Mattoke, with his owne hande, breke the grounde. *Ibid.* VII. 497 With longe pycaxes and sharpe, approched them vnto the wallys. 1530 PALSGR. 254/1 Picke axe, *picq, hoiau, pique de fer.* 1578 T. N. *Conq. W. India* 332 Twelve labourers with pikeaxes and shovels. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit., Irel.* II. 151 An yron toole, to wit, a Pykax. 1611 COTGR., *Picquois*, a Pickax. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 43 P 10 A single stroke of the pick-ax. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 138 Solid rock, so hard and so thick, as to bid defiance to the pick-axes and the mattocks of our labourers. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 354 The weapons by which the Highlanders could be most effectually subdued were the pickaxe and the spade.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **Pickax team,** a pair of horses with a third horse in front, a unicorn team.

1878 in J. Philipson *Harness* (1882) 51, I have driven pick-axe teams..but although safer than a tandem, I cannot say I like that single leader. 1882 *Gard. Chron.* XVII. 25 The pickaxe-beaked starling. 1895 KIPLING *2nd Jungle Bk.* 108 The things his pick-axe beak might steal. 1899 *Daily News* 19 Oct. 7/1 Her jaw has a pickaxe-like motion.

Pi·ckax, pi·ckaxe, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] **a.** *trans.* To break with a pickax. **b.** *intr.* To work with or use a pickax.

1887 FRITH *Autobiog.* II. 83 The workmen..pickaxing away the lava and ashes. 1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Nov. 417 The cliff has been blasted and pickaxed away.

Pickback, variant of PICK-A-BACK.

Pick-cheese: see PICK- *in comb.*

Picked (pi·kėd), *a.* [f. PICK *sb.*[1] 2 + -ED[2].]

1. Having a pike or sharp point; acuminated, pointed, spiked; = PEAKED *a.* 1, PIKED *a.* 1. Now *arch.* or *dial.*

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 61 Harpe & giterne þere may y leere, And pickid staffe & buckelere, þere-wiþ to plawe. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 3 They have for the mark and stamp of their Money, the three picked Mace, which is the sign of Neptune. 1628 *World Encomp. by Sir F. Drake* 25 Picked rockes like towers. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 70 The shield is to be made picked at both ends. 1686 tr. *Livy* I. xliii. 25 But their Arms were changed..a Javelin, and a picked Dart like a Spit. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 30 Nov. (O. H. S.) II. 316 Twas triangular, but picked & sharp at top. 1763 GRAY *Let.* in W. Mason *Mem.* (1807) II. 184 The tall picked arches, the light clustered columns. *a* 1845 HOOD *Lost Heir* 84 To..be poked up behind with a picked pointed pole, when the soot has ketch'd, and the chimbly's red hot. 1863 PRIOR *Pop. Names Brit. Plants* (1879) 90 Gad is still used in our Western counties for a picked stick. 1863 J. R. WISE *New Forest* Gloss. 284 'A picked piece' means a field with one or more sharp angular corners. 1887 S. H. A. HERVEY *Wedmore Chron.* I. 327 (E. D. D.) Children still use 'picked' of a pencil with a good point to it.

b. In names of animals, etc.: Having prickles or spines, spiny; as *the picked dog-fish* (*Spinax acanthius*): cf. PIKED *a.* 1 b.

1758 *Descr. Thames* 235 Fins, on..which are placed two Spines or Thorns, from whence he is called the Picked Dog-Fish. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 1975 Picked Dog, Spear Dog, *Spinax acanthius*. 1862 WOOD *Reptiles, Fishes*, etc. 74 The Picked Dog-fish derives its name from the powerful.. weapons with which it is armed..the word Picked is a dissyllable, and must be pronounced Pick-ed.

†**2.** Peaked, tapering to a thin end. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Pycked head, whiche is sharpe about lyke a suger lofe, *argutum caput*. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 63 Yellow or red slip-shooes, picked at the toe. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 156 Sorrel has a..three-square seed, which is picked at both ends. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 25 The top of this Mountain seems to be very picked. 1683 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Dec., Dragoons..habited after the Polish manner, with long picked caps. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3237/4 John Symons, Maltman..., with a picked Chin. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 150 The head of a man, with a hat and picked beard.

Picked (pikt, *formerly* and *poet.* pi·kėd), *ppl. a.* Forms: *α.* 4, 6–7 **pyked**, 5 **i-pikid**, *Sc.* **pykit**, 5–7 **piked.** *β.* 5–6 **pycked**, 6– **picked**; 6–7 **pickt**, 7 **pict**, 7–8 **pick'd**; *Sc.* 6 **pickit**, 8 **-et.** [f. PICK *v.*[1] + -ED[1].]

1. Cleaned or cleared with a pick or toothpick; made bare or bald by picking; cleared of stalks, husks, or refuse parts. See PICK *v.*[1]

a 1400 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xliii, Hym nedeth to haue whyte teeth & sharpe & well pycked that sholde byte of this ghostly brede. 1508 KENNEDY *Flyting w. Dunbar* 548 Hangit, mangit, eddir-strangit, stryndie stultorum..Pickit, wickit, conuickit, lamp Lollardorum. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dialogues* ii. Wks. 1874 VI. 120 Thin his haire,..his crowne Picked. 1790 A. SHIRREFS *Poems* 358 Nae doubt his hoose is thacket, But..I think it unco poor and picket, And far frae bonny. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 2 Nov. 1/1 For sale..Riga picked flax. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 178 A gill of picked shrimps.

†**2.** Adorned, ornate, trimmed; exquisitely fashioned or apparelled, spruce, refined, exquisite, nice, finical, particular, fastidious. *Obs.*

The exact sense is often doubtful.

α. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1035 Vch pane of þat place had þre ȝates,..Þe portalez pyked of rych platez. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1734 The Ches was al of yvery, the meyne fressh & newe I-pulsshid, & I-pikid, of white, asure, & blewe. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* vii, In his faire latyne tong, So full of fruyte, and rethorikly pykit. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 19 Piked he was, and handsome in his weede. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 148 Contemning the milder and more piked kinde of writing. 1613 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* I. xviii, Gay, fresh and piked was she.

β. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 349 A more curious and picked style, *accuratius & exquisitius dicendi genus*. 1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch.* (1859) 33 Certayne quaint, pickt, and

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neate companions, attyred..*alla mode de Fraunce*. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 151 The Age is growne so picked, that the toe of the Pesant comes so neere the heeles of our Courtier, that hee galls his Kibe. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* v. iv, 'Tis such a picked fellow, not a haire About his whole Bulke, but it stands in print. 1635 LAUD in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 377 In this nice and picked Age, you have ended all things canonically. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 759/1 When the words are proper and apt, their sound sweet, and the phrase neat and picked. [1892 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 5/1 Words..somewhat blunter in expression than our 'picked' age..would care to entertain.]

3. Chosen out, selected, esp. for special excellence or efficiency, or for a definite purpose.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 89 b, For feare of hym, or his picked armie. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Corpus*, *Delecta Corpora*,..chosen and pyked men. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 157/1 The best & pikedst thyngs chosen out of many churches. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 247 At pickt leisure..I'le resolue you,..of euery These happend accidents. 1626 G. HAKEWILL *Comparison*, etc. 27 The pict choice men of the land. 1672 MARVELL *Rek. Transp.* I. 209 As pick'd a man as could have been..found out in a whole Kingdome. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 538 Picked ewes from the Ochill flocks. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 8 Only a few picked craftsmen can manage it. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 250 The highest assay made from picked rock yielded $1,560.41 per ton.

† **b.** *Cricket.* Chosen from outside. *Obs.*

1772 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) 88, Sept. 28 was played at Egerton, a match at wicket..Egerton had two picked men on their side. 1773 *Ibid.* 98 The gentlemen of that place and one picked man.

† **4.** Contrived, provoked, designedly brought about; as, *a picked quarrel. Obs.*

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* XII. (*Wolf & Lamb*) xix, Syne vexis him..With pykit querrellis, for to mak him fane To fit. 1679 OATES *Narr. Popish Plot* 68 Poysoning and Assassinating by pickt Quarrels or otherwise.

5. With adv. *out*, *up*: see PICK *v.*[1] 19, 20.

1772 J. ADAMS *Diary* 9 June, We had a picked up dinner. 1889 MIVART *Orig. Hum. Reason* 80 Groups of picked-up straws. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 22 Aug. 3/2 Native seamen yelling and singing..coiling the picked-up cable.

Hence **Pi·ckedly** *adv.* (also 6 **pykedly**), †neatly, trimly, elegantly, daintily, fastidiously (*obs.*); **Pi·ckedness** (also 7 **pikednesse**), † adornment, elegance, trimness, spruceness (*obs.*).

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* I. xvi. (1557) 57 b, Maids..goodly and *pykedly araied. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Cura*, *Curiose loqui*, to speake curiously, or pykedly. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 154 Their houses, so pickedly and neately must be trickt vp,..as if..they were to receiue Angels. 1598 TIMME *Caluine on Gen.*, Heauenly and secret wisdom,..which..can[not] neede the *pickednes and entisement of wordes. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 74 Negligent though hee were in all manner of pikednesse, for combing and trimming of his head so carelesse. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* III. xl. § 1 (1670) 517 Neither affected uncleannesse, nor exquisite pickednesse [in dress]. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov., De Mollibus* Wks. (1692) 706 Too much pickedness is not manly.

† **Picke-devant, pique devant.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 **pique de vant, pickede vaunt, picker-devant, (pickenovant)**; 6–7 **pike-devant, picka-devaunt, -devant, -ante**, 7 **picadevant, pick-a-divant, pickatevant, pickitiva(u)nt, picky-devant, peake devant**, 7–8 **picke-devant.** [A phrase app. made up of Fr. words, but itself unknown in Fr., and found only in Eng. (from *c* 1587 to 1630 or later). App. either for *pique* (or ? *pic*) *devant*, meant for 'peak in front', or for *piqué devant*, 'peaked in front'. The various spellings *pickede, picka-, picker-, picki-, picky-, pick-a-* seem to suit the latter, though the forms in *pick, pike*, and *peake* app. imply the sb. (Cf. also F. *pique* a spade at cards.) *Pickenovant* might be meant for *pique en avant*.]

A short beard trimmed to a point; a peaked or Vandyke beard: fashionable in England in the latter part of the 16th and earlier part of the 17th c.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. vii. (1877) I. 169 Our varietie of beards, of which some are shauen from the chin..; some made round like a rubbing brush, other with a *pique de vant* (O fine fashion !), or now and then suffered to grow long. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 28 Take away this beard, and giue me a pickede vaunt. 1592 LYLY *Midas* v. ii, And here I vow by my conceald beard, if euer it chaunce to be discouered to the worlde, that it maye make a pike deuant. 1594 *Taming of Shrew* (1844) 22 You haue many boies with such Pickadeuantes. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 5 Twice double his patrimonie hath he spent in carefull cherishing and preseruing his pickerdeuant. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXV. vi. 270 Wearing his beard..with a sharpe peake devant. 1618 *Owles Almanacke* 49 The picky-deuant..will be the cutt. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. IV. i. 619 To turne vp his Munshato's, and curle his head, prune his Pickitivant. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 108 Hee consists wholly of a Pickedevant and two Mustachoes. [1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 391/1 The Pick-a-devant Beard..ends in a point under the chin. 1709 *Poor Robin* (N.), Entreaties upon such an account, are as ridiculous as pickedevant beards, or trunck-breeches.]

β. 1594 *2nd Rep. Dr. Faustus* xvii. G iv, He takes the greate slaue by the tip of his pickenouant.

b. *transf.* A man with a picke-devant.

1636 HEYWOOD *Challenge* v. i. Wks. 1874 V. 68 Point me out the man. That Picke-devant that elbowes next the Queene.

Hence † **Pickedevanted** *a. Obs.*, having a picke-devant.

1592 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XLI. 349 *note*, Seldome goeth deuotion with youth, be it spoken without offence of our Peckedeuaunted Ministers. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. II. iv. 578 A young pickitiuanted [*ed.* 1676 pittivanted], trim-bearded fellow saith Hierome, will come with a company of complements.

† **Picked-hatch.** *Obs.* Also **pickt-, piot-, pick-hatch.** [f. PICKED *a.* + HATCH *sb.*[1]] *lit.* A hatch or half door, surmounted by a row of pikes or spikes, to prevent climbing over; *spec.* a brothel; as proper name, see quot. 1832.

[Cf. 1616 E. S. *Cupid's Whirligig* F iij, Set some pickes vpon your hatch, and I pray professe to keepe a Bawdy-house.]

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 19 Goe..to your Mannor of Pickt-hatch. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. xi, Did euer any man ere heare him talke But of Pick-hatch, or of some Shoreditch baulke? 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. i, The decay'd Vestalls of Pickt-hatch..That keepe the fire a-liue, there. 1616 — *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. ii, From the Burdello it might come as well, The Spittle: or Pict-hatch. 1832 TOONE *Glass., Pickt hatch*, this was a cant word, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, for a part of the town, supposed to be Turnmill Street, Clerkenwell, then noted for houses of ill fame...The term was derived from the hatch or half door, in houses of this description, being guarded with iron spikes, as the houses of sheriffs' officers are at this time.

attrib. 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. C vj, His old Cynick Dad Hath forc'd him cleane forsake his Pickhatch drab. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 89 These bee your picke-hatch curtesan wits. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses' Looking-gl.* IV. iii. (1638) 72 My Pick-hatch grange, And Shoreditch farme, and other premises Adjoyning.

Pickeer (pikī·ə·1), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: *α.* 7–8 **picke·re, pioqueə·r**, (7 **pickee·re, piquə·re, pickqueə·r, pickea·r, pekee·r**), 7– **pickee·r**, (8 **piquie·r, pickuee·r**, 8–9 **piqueer**; *β.* 7 **pickquer, pioquer**, 7–8 **picker.** [Derivation obscure: perh. an unexplained alteration of F. *picorer* (16th c.) to forage, maraud, pillage, plunder, pilfer, f. *picorée* foraging, marauding; according to Hatz.-Darm., ad. Sp. *pecorea*, vbl. sb. from *pecorear* to steal or carry off cattle, f. L. *pecus*, pl. *pecora* cattle: cf. med. or mod.L. *pecorare*, pr. pple. *pecorantes* 'pillagers of cattle', cited by Littré, and *pecoria* ('duo prædia, quæ secundum linguæ suæ (Flandricæ) consuetudinem *pecorias* appellant' *Chron. Afflegemiense* c. xx), in Du Cange.

The chief difficulty in thus accounting for the word is the final stress, proved by rimes, and by the spellings *-eer, -eere, -ere, -ear, -ier*. The occasional later *picqueer'd, pickering* suggest indeed the pronunciation *pi·cker*; but *pickering* in D'Urfey 1719 is *picke·ring* from *picke·re*. Moreover, the Fr. word is not cited in the maritime sense; nor have we much evidence for the Eng. vb. in the sense 'to forage'.]

† **1.** *intr.* To maraud, pillage, plunder; to practise privateering or piracy. *Obs.*

[*c* 1645 T. TULLY *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 12 The restlesse spirits, weary of rest, went out a pickquering every day, and seldome returned without pray or prisoner.] 1652 OGILBY *Æsop* (1665) 18 A rush Candle purchas'd by pickeering. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Hants.* II. (1662) 10 Our Coasts were much infested with French-piracies. There was a Knight of Malta..who liv'd by pickeering, and undoing many English Merchants. 1678 E. SMITH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 51 The French Ambassador..said they were a fine company of men for picqueering and forrageing. 1718 OZELL tr. *Tournefort's Voy.* I. 111 Your Lordship has forbid pickeering from island to island for plunder.

2. *trans.* To skirmish, reconnoitre, scout (in war); to bicker (*with* the enemy).

c 1645 T. TULLY *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 6 The scot[c]h hors Picquering a while close by the wals on the east, drew of, after they had faild in snapping Col. Grayes small regement of hors at Stanwick. *Ibid.* 20 Ye Scots sent out 6 or 7 horse to pickere with the other three scouts. 1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 290 The Garrison of Simancas,..went almost every daie Pekeering to the gates of Valladolid. *a* 1657 LOVELACE *Lucasta* II. Poems (1864) 203 So within shot she doth pickear, Now galls the flank, and now the rear. 1658 PHILLIPS, To *Pickear* (French *piquer*), is when particular persons fight between two Armies before the main Battle is begun. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Pickeer* (from the Ital. *Picare*), to skirmish, as Light-horsemen do. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2686/3 Several of our young Gentlemen passed over towards the Enemies Camp, and picquer'd with some of the French. 1705 SIR E. WALKER *Hist. Disc.* i. 65 Every Day to see ours and their Parties piquier from their Guards. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I. 141 When bold Dragoons have been pickering there. 1728 GORDON *Tacitus, Annals* XIII. 335 Tiridates, on his side, pickeer'd about, yet never approach'd within the throw of a dart. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIII. xii. (1872) V. 122 South of us..are the Enemy, camped or pickeering about.

3. *fig.* **a.** To reconnoitre, to scout.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV* lvi, Soe..may wee see A Flea pickeere vpon a Lady's hand. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) II. i. 82 The Pharisees who were always pickering for occasions of finding fault. 1878 STEVENSON *Edinburgh* (1889) 65 Slinking..and pickeering among the closes. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Mar. 345/1 The Front Opposition Bench had sent out the Irresponsibles to 'piqueer', as an agreeable word in classical English has it.

† **b.** To skirmish playfully or amorously; to dally, flirt. *Obs.*

1652 CLEVELAND *Senses Festival* vi, Two souls pickearing in a kiss. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* V. Wks. 1720 I. 403 There's a Lady hovering about you, and longs to pickeer with you. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* I. Dram. Wks. 1874 III. 272 There was never such an open and general war made on virtue; young ones at thirteen will pickeere at it. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) IV. 120 She at first designed Pickueering for Adoration, only to please her Lord.

† **c.** To wrangle; to bicker in verbal strife. *Obs.*

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 448 No sooner could a hint appear, But up he started to pickere [18th c. *edd.* piqueer, picqueer]. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) II. 25 He said to me, he had often picqueered out (that was his word) on Sheldon and some other bishops. 1717 *Entertainer* No. 6. 32 Pamphlets pickering and pecking at one another from the Press.

Hence † **Pickee·r** *sb.*, a military skirmish.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. xi. § 3. 276 Skirmishing, Fray, Velitation, pickeer. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xix. (Roxb.) 187/1 Pickeering or firing in Piceeer: is a kind of fighting betweene small parties..which is by fireing one at another in their galloping in and out.

Pickeerer (pikī·ərəɹ). *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. prec. vb. + -ER[1].] A skirmisher; *fig.* one who provokes assault; a contentious or cavilling person.

a 1658 CLEVELAND *London Lady* 20 The Club Pickeerer, the robust Church Warden Of Lincolne's Inn back-corner. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. i. § 19 What the end will be of these piqueerers in impudence, who thus put their vertu on the forlorn hope. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 145 He is now a Picquerer, relates Nothing but by Way of Cavil.

Pickeering, *vbl. sb. Obs.* or *arch.* [-ING[1].]

1. Skirmishing: see quot. 1894.

1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* VII. 76 The Prince of Orange..being entertained with some pickeering (for Alva was resolved not to venture a battaile). 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* I. (1747) 15 Still running over..Mines, Counter-mines, Pickeering, Pioneers, Centinels, Patrols, and others. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVII. vi. IV. 579 All hitherto has been pickeering. [1894 LD. WOLSELEY *Life Marlborough* II. lxx. 237 What our soldiers called 'pickeering'..the practice common amongst the volunteers and other gentlemen who followed both head-quarters, of riding out in front to fire their pistols at one another.]

2. *fig.* Wordy, playful, or amorous skirmishing; wrangling, bickering, petty quarrelling.

1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 137 His particular temptations to sin are but inconsiderable, less successful picqueerings in comparison. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 2 Salmon's Pickeerings with the Colledge of Physicians. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) II. v. 139 At last, after all their piqueering, Jesus was pleased to ask them a question. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIII. ii. (1872) V. 30 Mere pickeerings and beatings about the bush.

So **Pickee·ring** *ppl. a.*

1661 OGILBY *Relat. Entertainm.* 18 Give Fire, Bounce, Bounce, Pickeering Villains trounce.

† **Pickehorn.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. ? corrupt form of BYCORNE.

c 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* III. iii. 71 in *Archiv Stud. Neu. Spr.* (1897), Hermafrodites, pickehornes, and lestrigoni.

Pickel, var. PIKEL. **Pickell,** obs. f. PICKLE, PIGHTLE. **Pickenovant:** see PICKE-DEVANT.

Picker[1] (pi·kəɹ). [f. PICK *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. *generally.* A person who picks.

a. One who picks, plucks off, or gathers (fruit, flowers, roots, hops, cotton, potatoes, etc.); one who picks up or collects (rags, refuse, etc.). Also a second element in numerous combinations, as *fruit-, hop-, potato-, rag-, rag-and-bone-picker*, etc.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 152 A Shed,..which will both defend your Pickers from the Sun, and your Hops. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. lx. 256 Pickers ready to gather up the roots as fast as they are thrown up by the spade. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 630 Such potatoes as may have escaped the pickers. 1861 *Illustr. Times* 5 Oct. 221 The festoons [of hops]..already destined to the picker's bin. 1884 *Cassell's Family Mag.* Feb. 156/2 The pickers, who are mostly Italians, gather £150,000 worth [of rags] yearly in the streets and roads. 1893 *Daily News* 5 Jan. 5/6 Forty-five thousand men and women..subsisting on pickings from household rubbish...There are pickers and pickers, grades, aristocrats and plebeians in this profession as in every other.

b. One who steals, esp. small things that may be readily picked up. *Pickers and stealers* (see PICK *v.*[1] 9 b, PICKING *vbl. sb.*[1] 2), *allusively*, hands.

[1301–1549: see PIKER[1].] 1526 TINDALE *Tit.* ii. 10 The servauntes exhorte to be obedient..nether be pickers. 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 21 Shall we call you pickers or hid theeves? 1552 HULOET, Pycker or priuye stealer, *furax, cis.* 1580 *Orders for Orphanes* A iv, If any womanchilde..be a common Picker. 1591 *Art. conc. Admiralty* 21 July § 42 Petite transgressors, or pickers, which haue stollen..Anchors, Cables,..girdles, Shirts, Breeches, or other small things whatsoeuer. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 348 So I do still, by these pickers and stealers. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* X. I. 108 Their pickers and stealers were at liberty, to secrete certain portable moveables. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* Introd. Epistle, These unhappy pickers and stealers.

c. One who seeks occasion, as *a picker of quarrels*.

d. One who chooses out or selects. **e.** One who picks a lock: see PICK *v.*[1] 10.

1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 92 He is a comyn pyker of quarrells. 1564 RASTELL *Confut. Jewell's Serm.* 107 b, Peekers of quarells are abrode. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, A Picker of quarrels, *qui omnem captat litigandi ansam, & venatur.* 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. I. 216 It [the coffee-berry] is then winnoed, and goes into the hands of the pickers. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* I. 64 One who was no picker of paths. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. l. 17 There are pickers and choosers of God's word. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* xxi, The law..is, moreover, itself a picker of locks.

f. In various trades and occupations, a person who picks, in technical senses: e. g. (*a*) a wool-carder, a wool-picker; (*b*) one who touches up or removes slight defects in electrotypes; (*c*) a

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quarryman who uses a pick; (*d*) a fisherman who catches eels with a pick: see PICK *sb.*[1] 4 d.

(*a*) [1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 1 Weavers, tokers, spynners, diers, and wulpikers haue bene..withoute worke.] 1552 HULOET, Pickers or toosars of wolle, *carminarij*. (*b*) 1882 J. SOUTHWARD *Pract. Print.* (1884) 600 The pickers are those who have the work of touching up electros. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 216/2 The picker's first duty is to chip down the 'whites' of the plate, so that they shall not take the ink in printing. (*c*) 1883 *Stonemason* Jan., The face of the rock is first disturbed by a 'picker' who, standing on a stage, clears away by blows from a pick delivered horizontally, a space..about 5 feet through. (*d*) 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Nov. 673/1 The Norfolkmen mostly use 'picks' formed of four broad blades .. mounted on long slender poles to enable them to be thrust into the mud. The 'picker' notices the..bubbles.

2. A tool or instrument for picking.

a. In agriculture: (*a*) A sort of mattock or pickax; (*b*) a tool for taking up turnips; (*c*) the part of a potato-digging and picking-machine which separates the potatoes from the soil; (*d*) a machine for gathering cotton in the field. Often in *comb.* as *potato-picker, turnip-picker*.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 192 Having with an Iron Picker cleared away all the Earth out of the Hills, so as to make the Stock bare to the principal Roots [of the hops]. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 750 A tool which has the title of a picker. 1884 *Cassell's Family Mag.* Feb. 189/2 The shaker or picker separates the tubers from the soil and delivers them to the rear of the machine. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 69 A handy turnip hoe or picker, for picking up the shells of the roots.

b. In the textile industries: (*a*) A machine for separating and cleaning the fibres of cotton, wool, and the like; (*b*) an implement for burling cloth.

1795 *Edin. Advert.* 6 Jan. 15/3 Five common carding engines, one waste engine, four pickers. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 379 The first machine..for the further clearing of the particles [of cotton] is called a picker. 1879 TIMBS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* VIII. 128/2 The separate materials are first passed through a machine called a picker and blower.

c. In *Mining* and *Metallurgy*: in Cornwall, a miner's hand-chisel; a miner's needle for picking out the tamping of an unexploded charge. In *Founding*, a light pointed steel rod, used for lifting small patterns from the sand into which they have been rammed; a tool for piercing a mould.

1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* (1875) 62 The pickers used in the Western mines are longer and narrower. They are used, as the name implies, to pick out the small fragments of loose rock which wedge in larger portions in some situations. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Picker* or *Poker*, a hand chisel for *dshuing*, held in one hand and struck with a hammer.

d. The name of various tools: e. g.

A toothpick; a tool for picking stones from a horse's foot; a tool for clearing out small openings, as in a lamp or a powder-flask; a priming-wire for clearing the vent of a gun; a tool for scraping clod-salt from the bottom of a salt-pan; in brick-making, one of two spike-toothed horizontal shafts which revolve in opposite directions, and disintegrate the raw clay; a picklock; a needle for making anglers' flies; a tool, like a graver, used in touching up electrotypes.

1624 *Harington's Schools Salerne* II. xi. 44 After meat taken ..clense the teeth either with Iuory..or some picker of pure siluer or gold. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* To Rdr. 208 Euery hand Of accident doth with a Picker stand, To scale the wards of Life. 1678 J. COLLINS in *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1063 Clod-Salt, which grows to the bottoms of the Phats..is digged up with a picker (..made like a Masons Trowel, pointed with Steel and put upon a short staff). *c* 1765 in *Daily Chron.* 9 Dec. (1904) 4/6 Two of us..when alone would with pickers pick the mortar out of the bricks till we had opened a hole big enough to go in. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 837 The rubbish is withdrawn as it accumulates, at the bottom of the hole, by means of a picker. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 221 Mane-comb, picker.

3. A young cod, too small to swallow bait. *Sc.* and local *U. S.*

1895 MRS. F. A. STEEL *Red Rowans* x. 153, I believe.. pickers or suckers is really only the local name [Sc.] for young codlings, lythe, or cuddies. In fact for all young fish.

4. With adv. as **picker-up**, one who picks up or gathers; a man employed to collect the game shot by a shooting party; in Australia, the man who gathers the fleece when it is shorn from a sheep.

1857 BORROW *Rom. Rye* I. x. 140, I dislike a picker-up of old words worse than a picker-up of old rags. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* II. xvi. 217 A mere picker-up of trifles. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 20 Sept. 13/7 As the fleece drops off, a soft woolly whole, the 'picker up', of whom there is one to about eight shearers,..gathers it up with the 'locks' and 'pieces'.

5. *Comb.* **Picker-bar**, a toothed bar for discharging the ashes and cinders from the grate in a mechanical stoker.

Picker[2] (pi·kəɹ). *Weaving.* [f. PICK *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] In a loom, the small instrument which travels backwards and forwards in the shuttle-box and drives the shuttle to and fro through the warp.

[1831: see PECKER 2 c.] 1841 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXI. 824/2 The two ends of this shuttle-race are closed up at the sides, so as to form short troughs, in which two moveable pieces of wood, called pickers, or peckers, traverse along pieces of wire. *Ibid.*, Formerly the shuttle was thrown by the hand, but about one hundred years ago, the picker, or fly-shuttle, was invented by one John Kay of Bury, in Lancashire. 1865 *Public Opinion* 4 Feb. 132 The principle upon which the new loom acts is that of discharging a jet of compressed air from the valves of the shuttle-box, upon the end of the shuttle, at each pick or stroke, and thus substituting for the imperfect motion of the 'picker' the pneumatic principle, simply applied. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1697 *Picker*..the upper or striking portion of a picker-staff, which comes against the end of the shuttle and impels it through the shed of the warp. 1886 HARRIS *Techn. Dict. Fire Insurance, Pickers*, made of buffalo hide, and used for throwing the shuttles backwards and forwards in cotton-weaving.

b. *Comb.*, as *picker-cord, -maker, -manufacturer, -strap*; **picker-bend** (see quot. 1858); **picker-motion**, the mechanism involved in impelling the shuttle to and fro; **picker-staff**, the oscillating bar which imparts motion to the shuttle.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Picker-bends*, pieces of buffalo hide..imported for the use of power-loom weavers, who attach them to the shuttle. 1864 *Times* 12 Mar., O. & S., Halifax, picker makers. 1878 BARLOW *Weaving* v. 81 The two pickers are connected together by a slack cord to the centre of which the 'picking stick' is attached. Two short cords are connected to the picker cord to keep it suspended and free to work. *Ibid.* xxv. 271 The pickers are fixed upon the ends of the sticks. In this plan the picker straps and spindles are dispensed with.

Picker[3], anglicized f. PIQUEUR, huntsman.

1863 LD. LYTTON *Ring Amasis* II. II. II. viii. 100 He turned round to take the horn and the hunting-knife from the picker.

Picker *v.*: see PICKER *v.*

Pickerdeuant, variant of PICKE-DEVANT *Obs.*

Pickerel[1] (pi·kĕrĕl). Forms: 4-6 **pyk-**, 4-7 **pikerel**(l(e, 5 **pykrelle, pyckerylle**, 5-6 **pekerell**(e, 6 **pykarelle**, 6-7 **pikrel**(l, 6-8 **pickrel**(l, **-erell**, 6- **pickerel**, (7 **-il, pikrill**, 9 **pickarel**). [dim. of PIKE *sb.*[4], either of Anglo-Fr. origin, or formed in ME. on OF. analogies: cf. COCKEREL and -REL. (Fr. has *picarel*, 16th c. in Godef., as a local name for a salt-water fish on the Mediterranean coast.)] A young pike, especially at a certain stage of its growth: cf. quot. 1587.

1338 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 35 In quatuor pykerells empt. ix*d*. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 175 Bet is..a pyk than a pykerel. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 641/25 *Hic lucellus*, pyckerylle. 1462 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 562 My master put in the said pond in smale pekerelles, xx. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 12 *Lu[c]es, becques, becquets*, luses, pikes, pikerellis. 1579 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 402 No pickerell is lawfull eyther to be taken or solde not beinge in length tenne ynches fishe. 1587 HARRISON *England* III. iii. (1878) II. 18 The pike as he ageth, receiueth diuerse names, as from a frie to a gilthed, from a gilthed to a pod, from a pod to a iacke, from a iacke to a pickerell, from a pickerell to a pike, and last of all to a luce. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 671 To sundry fishes..as to the Tench, Pike or Pikerel. 1767 *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 281 A small pickerel..contained no fewer than 25,800 eggs. 1891 E. FIELD *West. Verse, Long Ago* 196, I knew the rushes near the mill Where pickerel lay that weighed a pound.

b. In U. S. and Canada, The name of several species of *Esox*, esp. the smaller species; about the Great Lakes, the true pike; also the pike-perch, wall-eye, or glass-eye (*Stizostedion vitreum*).

1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. v. 465 Pickrel, bream, pearch, and other freshwater fish. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* 50 [They] used to go and fish through the ice for pickerel every winter. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 512 The principal catch is pickerel, which can be taken even by an unskilful fisherman. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 435/2 What we termed 'pickerel' (wall-eyed pike) were better table-fish.

Pi·ckerel[2]. [? dim. f. PICK. Cf. DOTTEREL.] A bird: the common name in Scotland of the dunlin (*Tringa alpina*).

1831 *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 144 Dunlin .. *Provincial.* Purre, Least Snipe..Pickerel. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 193 Dunlin...Pickerel (Scotland generally). A name applied to all small waders.

Pi·ckerel-weed. [f. PICKEREL[1] + WEED.]

1. A name locally applied to certain weeds, found in still waters, amongst which pikes breed, and which formerly were popularly supposed to breed them; most commonly to species of *Potamogeton* or Pondweed.

1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 148 His feeding is..sometime a weed of his owne, called *Pikrel-weed*, of which..some think some Pikes are bred. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words, Pickarel-weed* is..well known in Suffolk and Cambridge—and the idea that the sun's heat helps the breeding of pike in it, is common. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 250 The Pickerell-weeds throw out their oval or elliptical leaves that float so lightly on the surface.

2. In N. America, Any species of *Pontederia*, lacustrine plants, with sagittate leaves, and spikes of blue flowers. Also *Pickerel-flower*.

1836 EMERSON *Nature, Beauty* Wks. (Bohn) II. 146 In July, the blue pontederia or pickerel-weed blooms in large beds in the shallow parts of our pleasant river. 1867 — *May-Day*, etc., ibid. III. 419 Through gold-moth-haunted beds of pickerel-flower. 1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 21 This in the books, is called Pickerel Weed (*Pontederia cordata*..), but the guides call it moose-head.

Pickeridge (pi·kəridʒ). [f. PICK *v.*[1] + RIDGE, back.] 'One of the varieties of warbles; a swelling occurring on the backs of cattle' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1882 in OGILVIE; and in later Dicts.

Pickering. *Obs.* exc. *U. S.* = PICKEREL[1].

1528 in T. D. Whitaker *Hist. Craven* (1812) 307 Item, in great pike, & pickering, 6 score. 8. l.

Pi·ckeringite. *Min.* [Named 1844 after John Pickering, President of the American Academy: see -ITE[1].] A hydrous sulphate of aluminium and magnesium, found in Peru and Nova Scotia, in masses of silky white fibres, and as acicular crystals.

1844 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XLVI. 360 Pickeringite a native magnesian alum.

Pickeroon, variant of PICAROON.

Pickery[1] (pi·kəri). Also 6 **pikry, pykery, pycory**, *Sc.* **pikary**, 6-7 **pykrie, -ry**. [f. PICKER[1], PIKER[1]: see -ERY.] Petty theft. Still a term of Scotch law.

1508 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *53 [Convicted of common Theft and] Pikry. 1532 in Boys *Sandwich* (1792) 683 Prevy picory. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 107 He conquest his leving on thift and pikary. 1553 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1598) I. 266 For pickerie ducked at yardes arme, and so discharged. 1613-17 in R. M. Fergusson *Alex. Hume* (1899) 200 For..preventing of the grite stewthe and pykrie that daylie incressis. *a* 1765 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1773) IV. iv. § 59 The stealing of trifles, which in our law-language is styled *pickery*, has never been punished by the usage of Scotland, but with imprisonment, scourging, or other corporal punishment. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlii, A trifle stolen in the street is termed mere pickery. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot., Pickery*, is the stealing of trifles, which has never been punished in any other way than by an arbitrary punishment.

†**Pickery**[2], obs. form of PECCARY.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Pickery*, an American Beast like a Hog.

Picket (pi·kĕt), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 7 **piquett, 8 piquett, 8- pioquet, piquet**; β. 7- **picket**. [a. F. *piquet* pointed stake, also in other senses, f. *piquer* to prick, pierce, with dim. suffix: see -ET.]

I. 1. A pointed stake, post, or peg, driven into the ground; used for various purposes, e. g.

a. in the construction of a stockade or fence (fence picket = pale); **b.** to hold in position gabions, fascines, and other means of fortification; **c.** to mark positions in surveying, etc.; **d.** to fasten a rope or string to, esp. in order to tether a horse or other animal, also to secure a tent; **e.** sharpened also at the upper end, as a defence against cavalry or other assailants.

1702 *Military Dict.*, *Picket*, or *Piquet*, is a Stake sharp at the end, which serves to mark out the Ground, and Angles of a Fortification, when the Ingenier is laying down the Plan. They are commonly pointed with Iron. There are also large *Piquets*, which are drove into the Earth, to hold together the Fascines, or Faggots, in any Work cast up in haste. *Pickets* are also Stakes drove into the Ground, by the Tents of the Horse in the Field to tye their Horses to. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4871/2 Most of the Horses..breaking loose from their Pickets..some were taken. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xxi. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 487 One end of the cable must be..fixed to a picket or to any thing firm. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 57 Sometimes pickets, or staves with flags, are set up as marks or objects of direction. 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 88 The small branches cut from an abatis may be rendered useful by making pickets of them. 1838 *Civ. Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 96/1 Marking the middle line, or axis of the road, by stakes or pickets, placed at equal intervals apart. *Ibid.* 98/1 The fascines are laid in alternate layers crosswise and lengthwise, and the layers..connected by pickets. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 218 Each horse standing at picket. 1869 PARKMAN *Discov. Gt. West* (1883) 20 A square fort of cedar pickets. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* iv. 63 A lurking thief had cut the pickets of the horses. 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 208/2 Fence posts are made .. and after these the rough split fence pickets so commonly used in this part of the State.

f. A stockade. *rare.*

1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* I. xi. 81 The piquet is composed of timbers..eighteen feet high set firmly in the ground at sufficient distances from each other to admit of guns and other missiles to be fired between them.

2. A stake with pointed top, used in a military punishment in vogue in the 17th and 18th c.: see quot. 1706. Hence, a name for this punishment, and for similar forms of torture.

1690 *Royal Proclam.* in Starke *Obs. Milit. Punishm.* (1901) 5 If a trooper he shall stand three several times on the Picquett. 1702 *Military Dict.* s. v. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Stand upon the Picket*, is when a Horseman for some Offence, is sentenc'd to have one Hand ty'd up as high as it can reach, and then to stand on the Point of a Stake with the Toe of his opposite Foot; so that he can neither stand, nor hang well, nor ease himself by changing Feet. 1806 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Leonora* xlv, If I put a poor fellow on the picket. 1843 R. R. MADDEN *United Irishmen* Ser. II. II. xvi. 353 The tortures of the lash, the picquet and the knotted cord. 1862 LD. STANHOPE *Pitt* III. 116 Many of these unhappy men underwent the military punishments of the lash and the picket—this last consisting in being made to stand with one foot upon a pointed stake.

†**3.** A peg, pin, plug. *Obs. rare.*

1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. on Munitions War* 14 (Boxer ammunition), The bullet has a picket of wood running through its centre half-way from the apex of the cone towards the base. *Ibid.* 16 The bullet, as in the Boxer, has the wooden picket through half its longer axis, and the clay plug in the base for expansion.

II. 4. *Mil.* A small detached body of troops, sent out to watch for the approach of the enemy or his scouts (*outlying picket*), or held in quarters in readiness for such service (*inlying picket*); also applied to a single soldier so employed. In the Army Regulations spelt *piquet*.

1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 105 A vanguard, composed of the piquets, which were formed into battalions and squadrons, for securing the head of their cantonments. 1781 in Simes *Milit. Guide* (ed. 3) 8 [The Adjutant-general] may..visit them at their posts, and always see that the piquets are in

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good order. 1799 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 22 The advanced picquets of the British army were attacked by the enemy. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 1 If an Officer's Tour of Duty happen when he is on the Inlying Piquet,..his Tour upon the Piquet is to pass him. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 384 The village of Yuva..was guarded by a strong picquet of cavalry and infantry. 1861 MRS. E. BEERS *All Quiet along the Potomac*, Now and then a stray picket Is shot as he walks on his beat to and fro. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 26 July 126/2, 600 Chasseurs of the Imperial Guard.. attacked our picquets, but were repulsed.

b. A camp-guard, sent out to bring in men who have exceeded their leave.

1787 *Gentl. Mag.* LVII. II. 1199/2 The piquets and double patroles abandoned their officers, and joined their mutinous comrades. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* iv. 135 A sergeant and piquet of soldiers entered the room. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Oct. 9/1 A serious military riot..occurred in the streets of Aldershot..last evening...The military police and pickets had to be reinforced.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* A party of watchers or sentinels, an outpost; an outlying post.

1847–8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xiv. (1857) 228 Two insulated outliers, that..form the outer piquets of the newer and higher system. 1860 G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour* 173 There, two miles off, are lying deer,..pickets of keen eyed and keener scented hinds thrown out in every direction. 1866 NEALE *Seq. & Hymns* 52 The picquets of the Spirit-host.

5. (usually *pl.*) Applied to men acting in a body or singly who are stationed by a trades-union or the like, to watch men going to work during a strike or in non-union workshops, and to endeavour to dissuade or deter them.

1867 *Times* 22 Aug. 8/3 The pickets kept their places from early morning till night; they reviled the workmen who went in and out; they forced women to call upon the police for protection; they threatened that those who took work..should have none when the Union was triumphant. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Aug. 1 We will assume .. that they issue positive orders to the pickets to resort to nothing in the shape of coercion. 1885 *Even. Standard* 19 Dec., The strikers have posted pickets at all stations. 1886 *Globe* 2 Feb. 6/5 In connection with a strike, the defendant acting as a 'picket'. 1891 *Newcastle Even. Chron.* 17 Jan. 4/1 To..prevent the pickets of the strikers from indulging in demonstrations against the loyal men.

III. 6. An elongated rifle bullet, with a conoidal front; a cylindro-conoidal bullet.

(Said in E. S. Farrow, *American Small Arms* (1904) 56, to have been 'made for Col. Pickett, the well-known grizzly bear killer'.)

1858 DEANE *Hist. & Sc. Fire-arms* 263 A form of conical projectile used and called a 'picket' in the United States, and also used in several of the German states. 1859 J. SCOFFERN *Projectile Weapons* (ed. 4) 219 *note*, The Americans term the new elongated projectile conoids 'pickets'; and a very good term it is. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 402/1. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 177 The regulation Martini-Henry rifling would send a long-range picket clean through an elephant. 1901 T. F. FREMANTLE *Bk. Rifle* 38 The pointed bullet with a flat base, known as a 'flat-ended picket'.

IV. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) ***picket-fence, -gate, -machine, -pin, -rope, -strap***; (senses 4, 5) ***picket duty, system, trench***; **picket-boat, -launch, -ship**, a vessel employed for reconnoitring, or scouting in advance of the fleet, or on a river in military operations; **picket-clamp**, a clamp for holding fence-pickets while being pointed; **picket-guard**, an inlying picket, also a picket protecting a position; **picket-header, -pointer**, a machine for pointing fence-pickets; **picket-house**, in a garrison, the building where a picket is stationed; **picket-launch**: see *picket-boat*; **picket-line**, (*a*) a tether; (*b*) a line held by pickets; **picket-ship**: see *picket-boat*.

1885 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 6/2 He will have with him [on the Nile] the *picket boats commanded by Lieutenants Montgomerie and Tyler. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 2/1 The large steam-launches known in the navy as 'picket-boats' are perfectly adapted for the purpose. 1867 *Times* 23 Aug. 9/2 Flood and nearly all the rest of the prisoners did *picket duty there. 1871 *Daily News* 18 Jan., This extra piquet duty from other companies forms a separate roster. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* ix. 207 Cottages .. surrounded by either stone walls or bamboo *picket fences. *Ibid.* xiv. 317 The streets of Hakodadi .. are subdivided into various wards by means of *picket-gates. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3923/2 Our *Piquet Guard was..ordered out to attack them. 1866 LONGF. *Killed at Ford* ii, As we rode along.. To visit the picket-guard at the ford. 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 208/2 Planers, shingle machines, *picket headers. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Mar. 6/1 A draft of about fifty men..in Guernsey..attacked the *picquet house on the pier at St. Peter's Port. 1867 LATHAM *Black & White* 105 The opposing lines were not more than two hundred yards apart, and between these were the *picket lines, about one hundred yards from one another. 1899 *Scribner's Mag.* XXV. 19/1 It was no easy matter to handle them on the picket-lines, and to provide for feeding and watering. 1867 *Times* 23 Aug. 9/2 Many of the *picket men had behaved illegally. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* iv. 28 The *picket-pins [were] driven home. 1859 MARCY *Prairie Trav.* iii. 91 The picket-pins, of iron, fifteen inches long, with ring and swivel at top. 1898 *Daily News* 9 May 6/3 It is supposed ..that the Spanish fleet was probably following its *picket ship. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* x. 165 Each horse was furnished with..a long leathern thong as a *picket strap. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 20 July 59 The victims of the *picket system are..men who are outside the pale of the Trades Unions.

Picket, *sb.*[2] A local name of the tern: cf. PICTARNE.

1831 *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 508 Tern..*Provincial.* Pirr. ..Kirmew. Picket.

Picket (pi·kėt), *v.* [f. PICKET *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To enclose or secure with pickets or stakes; to palisade; to fix *down* by means of pickets.

1745 *Jrnl. Siege Louisburg* in W. Shirley *Let.* (1746) 18 A Blockhouse..picketted without, and defended by eight Cannon. 1847 *Nation. Cycl.* I. 10 The trees are picketed to the ground. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. II. 55 The hides are laid on the ground and picketed firmly down; the sandbags are then built up..to such a height as to allow each hide to be drawn well over the top row and round the ends, which are then picketed into the parapet.

b. To tether (a horse, etc.) to a picket or peg fixed in the ground.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlvi, Their horses, saddled and picqueted behind them. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* vii. 138 The goat is picketed to a stake in the bottom [of a pit]. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* § 872 The guards of the Cavalry will be mounted, and the horses picketed.

2. To punish or torture with the picket. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 252 Others..act the part of their own tormentors: they even picquet themselves, and call it amusement. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xxi, I would be picquetted to death, cried the corporal,..before I would suffer the woman to come to any harm. 1839–1860 [see PICKETING].

3. *Mil.* To post as a picket. **b.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To post oneself as a picket; to act on picket duty.

1775 J. BROWN in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 462 They have intrenched and picketed out some distance from their other works. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 154 To encamp and picket expeditiously. 1880 DIXON *Windsor* IV. xxii. 201 These men were picketed in the town.

4. In a labour dispute: **a.** *intr.* To act as a picket; **b.** *trans.* To beset or molest with pickets. See PICKET *sb.*[1] 5 and PICKETING b.

1867 *Times* 22 Aug. 11/1 His employer's shop was picketed by about two or three men in the morning. *Ibid.*, He recognized the defendants..in company with others, picketing daily. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 21 Oct. (Cassell), They picketed the men coming to and going from Mr. R.'s shops.

Hence **Pi·keted** *ppl. a.*; **Pi·keter**, a man engaged in picketing during a strike.

1818 SCOTT *Rob R.* xxxii, The appearance of the *picqueted horses, feeding in this little vale. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vi. 121 There is a great deal of enchantment in a chestnut rail or picketed pine boards. 1885 *Even. Standard* 4 Nov. (Cassell), The old picketed and bastioned forts are disappearing. 1867 *Times* 23 Aug. 9/1 Even if all the gaols of the country were filled with *picketers the system must be continued. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Sept. 4/1 A stronger contingent of picketers arrived on the spot to relieve the sandwich-men.

Picket, pickette, obs. forms of PIQUET.

† Picket-beard. [See PICKED[1] 2, PIKED *a.* 2.]

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 73 A great dispute.. betwixt a certain Picket-beard (as they call them in Italy) or Protestant,..and a Catholick.

Picketee, obs. form of PICOTEE.

Picketing (pi·kėtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [See -ING[1].] The action of the vb. PICKET; **a.** see PICKET *v.* 2; *spec.* **b.** in a labour dispute, the posting of men to intercept non-strikers on their way to work and prevail upon them to desist.

a. 1753 MISS COLLIER *Art Torment.* 15 Punishments for faults, such as whipping and picketing amongst the soldiers. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 306 The commanding-officer .. replied, that he would be hung up by his thumbs till he fainted—a variety of piquetting. 1842 R. R. MADDEN *United Irishmen* I. xi. 335 The picket-tings and half-hangings, and other modes and instruments of torture. 1860 H. GOUGER *Imprisonment in Burmah* xiii. 141 On this button the culprit stood with bared foot at the manifest risk of being lamed for life. This torture was called picketting.

b. 1867 *Times* 22 Aug. 8/3 Baron Bramwell said..that if picketing were done in such a way as to excite no reasonable alarm or not to annoy or coerce those who were the subjects of it, it would be no offence in law... The picketing which Mr. Druitt and his friends organized .. was intimidation, and nothing less. 1891 *Guardian* 11 Mar. 377/2 In theory picketing is merely the use of fair argument to dissuade men from becoming 'blacklegs'. In practice the force of the argument is found to depend very largely on the numbers and demeanour of those who employ it.

Pick-fault: see PICK- in *Comb.*

Pi·ckfork. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 3 pic-, 5 **pykk-**, **pik-**, **pyke-**, 5–6 **pyk-**, 6 **picke-**, 6 (9 *dial.*) **pike-**, **pick-fork.** [Origin of the first element obscure: occurring as *pic*, *pik*, *pyke*, it appears to be identical with PICK *sb.*[1], PIKE *sb.*[1], as if 'a fork with pikes or sharp points'; but the word, with its variant PITCHFORK, seems to have been at length associated with the vb. PICK[2], PITCH[1], from the use of the implement in pitching sheaves, etc.] = PITCHFORK. (The sense in the quot. from Layamon is doubtful.)

c 1205 LAY. 21597 Wiþ heose pic-forcken, Heo ualden heom to grunde. 1410 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 546/2, 3 pyk forkes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 397/1 Pykkforke, *merga*. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 95 The men of the village cam out..with flaylis and pikforkes. 1485 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 246 Paid..to a smyth for makyng of a grete pykefork.. þat was broken with þe ice. ij d. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 25 If the grasse be very thycke, it wolde be shaken with handes, or with a short pykforke. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) 1 *Sam.* xiii. 21 Yet they had a file for the shares, and for the mattockes, and for the pickeforkes [1535 COVERD. forckes, 1539 (Great) dong forckes] & for the axes. 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* II. 31 Clods must alwaies broken be with pick-forks turnd therein. *a* 1600 *Flodden F.* ii. (1664) 11 Some made long pikes and lances light, Some Pike-forks for to joyn and thrust. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* K iij, One of the Horse-keepers..did..belabour him with a Pikefork. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Pick-fork*, a hay fork. 1885 WESTALL *Old Factory* xxi. (E. D. D.), Chaps..as I wouldn't touch with a pikefork.

Pick-goose, corrupt f. PEAK-GOOSE *Obs.* **Pick-harness**: see PICK-. **Pickhill**: see PIGHTLE.

† Pickieman. *Sc. Obs.* Also 7 **peckcaman.** [f. PICK *v.*[1] + MAN.] A miller's assistant, whose duty was to pick the millstone: cf. PIKEMAN[2] 2.

1604 *Court Bk. Barony Urie* (1892) 3 Sum tennentis..wald nocht content thame selffis with the serwice of the Peckcaman. 1808 JAMIESON, *Pickie-man*, the name formerly given to a miller's servant, from his work of keeping the mill in order. 1825 *Ibid.*, *Pikman*, *Pikeman*, *Pikieman*, the same as *Pickie-man*, and pron. as three syllables.

Pickietar, dial. f. PICTARNE, the common tern.

Pickill, obs. f. PICKLE *sb.*[2], a grain, corn.

Picking (pi·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] Also **piking**, etc.: see PICK *v.*[1] [f. PICK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of PICK *v.*[1] in various senses.

a. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 273, & þou has for þi pikyng, mykille ille likyng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 397/2 Pykynge, or clensynge, *purgacio*. 1531 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 100 Conspiryces.., and pykyn of quarells day by day.

β. 1548 ELYOT *Lat. Dict.*, *Carminatio*..the pickyng or cardynge of woull. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 234 Without any such picking and chusing amongst them, as may bend the laws to make them suitable to our own interests. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 80 Picking or culling of Fruits. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* i. 25 This opening of the matted cotton is first partially effected by the process of 'picking'..Women and children partially disentangle the cotton. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 174 The inspiriting picking of the banjo.

b. With adverbs. Also *attrib.*

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 606 The stopping and picking-out tools are made of polished steel. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 7/2 A grapnel was lowered over the bows by means of a long rope, the end of which was taken under the dynamometer to the picking-up drum. 1904 H. BLACK *Pract. Self Culture* iv. 105 The picking up of crumbs of knowledge is not in itself education.

2. *spec.* **a.** Stealing, theft; in later use, petty theft, pilfering; esp. in *picking and stealing*: see PICK *v.*[1] 9 b.

a. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 66 That almes is pykyng, y fynde it in thi boke. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* III. (*Cock & Fox*) iv, In pyking of pultrie baith day and nycht. 1535 COVERDALE *Bible* Ded., His pestilent pykynge of Peter pens out of youre realme.

β. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Catech.*, To kepe my handes from picking and stealing. 1753 *Scots Mag.* May 260/2 He had been in a continual practice of picking and stealing. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* III. 437 Sheep.. carried away, if above the number seven..[M'Gregor] styled lifting; if below seven, he only considered it as a picking.

b. *Weaving.* A finishing process of cloth-making: see quot. 1875. **c.** *Metallurgy.* Rough sorting of ores. **d.** The finishing of an electrotype plate by removing picks or defects. **e.** *Masonry.* Dabbing: see DAB *v.*[1] 1, quot. 1876.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 812 The mechanical preparation of ores, including picking, stamping, and different modes of washing. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1698/1 *Picking Cloth*... It is subjected to a strong light, and all blemishes removed from its surface by tweezers. Spots which have escaped the action of the dye are touched with dye by a camel's-hair brush. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Piking*. See *Cobbing*. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Picking*..6. Removing picks..in electrotype plates with the tools of an electrotype-finisher.

3. *concr.* **† a.** A mark produced by pricking; a prick. (Only OE.)

This is the earliest known trace of a verb corresp. to *pike* or *pick* in OE.; see etymology of PICK *v.*[1]

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) S. 572 *Stigmata*, picung.

b. That which is or may be picked, or picked up; the produce of picking, the amount picked; a scraping, a scrap; *pl.* gleanings of fruit, remaining scraps of food, or portions of anything worth picking up or appropriating.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* xii. Wks. 1851 III. 321 The Vulturs had then but small pickings. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 531 Then reason began to open; and we gathered by little pickings the ideas of good and mischievous, of right and wrong. 1808 H. HOLLAND *Cheshire* 62 These pickings [from salt pans] were analysed...He found 480 parts..to contain 40 of muriate of soda, 60 of carbonate, and 380 of sulphate of lime. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xi, The scanty pickings I had now and then been able to glean at Lowood. 1892 WALSH *Tea* (Philad.) 115 At 4 o'clock each evening the day's 'picking' is carried to the factory. 1893 [see PICKER[1] 1 a]. *Mod.* (Kent) The boy was sent to jail for stealing apples, but they were only a few peekings.

c. Chiefly *pl.* Perquisites privately picked up, or dishonestly come by; pilferings.

1765 FOOTE *Commissary* 1. Wks. 1799 II. 10 Rich as an Indian governor. Heaven knows how he came by it... Pretty pickings, I warrant, abroad. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. i. P 12 The pretty pickings to be made out of this juggle. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* Introd., But heir or no heir, Lawyer Jermyn had had his picking out of the estate. 1893 W. P. COURTNEY in *Academy* 13 May 413/1 It must be confessed that the pickings of the office [of Paymaster-General] were enormous.

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4. a. (See quot.) b. *pl.* 'Pounded oyster shells for gravel walks' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

c 1858 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* II. 140/1 The same sort of brick if burnt a little harder, is called a *paver*, and if rather softer than it ought to be, and of pale colour, a *picking*.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *picking-season*, *-table*, *-time*, etc.; **picking-bed**, a bed in a quarry that is picked away; **picking-ground**, ground capable of being picked; **picking salt**: see quot.

1883 *Stonemason* Jan., Of this the top 12 inches is used as a *picking-bed, so that blocks 6½ feet deep can always be obtained when required. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 514 The removal in blasting-ground of 200 cubic feet, and in soft *picking-ground .. of 800 cubic feet. 1884 *Chester Gloss.*, **Picking salt*.., the first salt made after a pan has been 'picked', that is, has had the scale taken off the bottom. 1874 *Chambers' Encycl.* s. v. *Cotton*, From the date of blooming to the close of the *picking season, warm dry weather is essential. 1901 *Scotsman* 15 Oct. 4/8 After being thoroughly screened, the lump coal is carried on to *picking tables. 1682 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* II. 418 He was too warm on *Picking-work to dwell.

Pi·cking, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. PICK *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of PICK *v.*[2]

1. *Weaving.* The driving of the shuttle to and fro in a loom; esp. *attrib.* as in †*picking peg* (obs.) = PICKER[2]; *picking cord, lever, motion, shaft, staff, stick*, names of parts employed in this action: cf. PICKER[2] b.

1827 *Edin. Rev.* XLVI. 4 Mechanical contrivance technically denominated a picking peg. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1285 He lays hold of the picking-peg in his right hand, and, with a smart jerk of his wrist, drives the fly-shuttle swiftly from one side of the loom to the other... The plan of throwing the shuttle by the picking peg and cord is a great improvement upon the old way of throwing it by haad. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1698/1 In one form of hand-loom, the picking-peg is drawn by a cord. In the power-loom the driver is on a vibrating staff. *Ibid.*, *Picking-stick* (*Weaving*), the picker-staff for driving the shuttle of a power-loom. 1878 BARLOW *Weaving* XXV. 269 (*heading*), Shuttles and picking motions. *Ibid.* 271 This plan was to affix inclined planes to the peripheries of fly-wheels—one at each end of the crank shaft, so as to strike against a stud fixed upon a picking-shaft connected to each picking-stick. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Jan. 7/2 For shafts he has used a lot of the hickory picking staffs used in power looms.

2. *Spinning.* 'The travelling of the bobbin up and down the spindle in the process of being filled, so that it may be equally full all over' (M[c]Laren).

1884 W. S. B. M[c]LAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 152 The spool ..requires a triple motion; a very short one at first filling the lower end, during which time the bobbin only moves a little way up and down, and then a longer 'picking'..up and down, with the constantly lowering motion the same as for the tube.

3. The action of pitching or throwing sheaves, etc. Also *attrib.*, as **picking-fork**, a hay-fork, pitchfork; **picking-hole**, a window or door aloft in a barn or hayloft, through which hay or sheaves are pitched; a pitch-hole. *north. dial.*

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Picking-hole*. 1854 'TOM TREDDLEHOYLE' *Bairnsla Foak's Ann.* 25 Made it into hay, an thrawn it throo t' pickin-hoyle. 1873 CORDEAUX *Birds of Humber* 14 One of the picking-holes at the north end of the barn.

Picking (pi·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* Also 6 **pyking**, *Sc.* **-and.** [f. PICK *v.*[1] + -ING[2].]

1. That picks, in the senses of the verb; *spec.* thievish.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2657 Sic pykand peggrall theifis ar hangit. 1550 LEVER *Serm.* (Arb.) 38 Pickinge theft, is lesse than murtheryng robrye. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* IV. (1577) T viij, The ouerwealthy .. waxe stiffe necked and recklesse, the poore, desperate and pyking. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Diætarij*, picking fellowes looking into chambers or parlours..onely of purpose to steale. 1894 KIPLING *Jungle Bk.* 52 Nothing but foolish words and little picking thievish hands.

†**2.** Dainty; fastidious; trifling, nice. *Obs.* Perh. *vbl. sb.* used *attrib.*

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 3 If thy mill stones be not worne too blunt, for want of pecking, there is picking meat for thee. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 198 The King is wearie Of daintie, and such picking Grieuances. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* Auth. Apol. (ed. 2) 227 Dost thou love picking meat?

Pickitivant, corrupt f. PICKE-DEVANT, *Obs.*

Pickle (pi·k'l), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 **pekille, pykyl, pikkyll, pykulle**, 6 (**pegyll, pigell**), **pycole, pikle, pykle**, 6–7 **pickel**(l, 6– **pickle**. [app. a. MDu. *pekel*(*e, peeckel* (*a* 1473 in *Teuthonista*) or MLG. *pēkel*, LG., Du. *pekel*, E.Fris. *pekel, pākel*, mod.Ger. *pökel* brine, pickle. Ulterior origin obscure.

(Verdam suggests that Du. *pekel* was a deriv. of verbal root *pik-*, *pek-*, in sense 'that which pricks or is piquant'.)]

1. A salt or acid liquor (usually brine or vinegar, sometimes with spices) in which flesh, vegetables, etc., are preserved. (In early use, also applied to certain sauces eaten with flesh as a relish.)

a 1440 *Morte Arth.* 1027 Sevene knave childre, Choppid in a chargour of chalke whytt sylver, With pekille and powdyre of precious spycez. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 397/2 Pykyl, sawce, *picula*. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 77 Pikkyll pour le Mallard. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 189 To make a Pigell to kepe freshe Sturgen in. 1530 PALSGR. 254/1 Pyccle sauce, *savlmure*. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 29 Keping it in a certayne pickle. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. li. 349 A pickle..made of two parts of vineger, and one of salt brine. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 66 Thou shalt be whipt with Wyer, and stew'd in brine, Smarting in lingring pickle. 1728 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 2) 63 Make a Pickle of Vinegar, Salt, whole Pepper, Cloves, Mace, and boil it, and pour it on the Mangoes. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* II. xlvi. 132 The strength of the water being now such as to constitute it a brine or pickle.

fig. 1649 *Woodstock Scuffle* xi. in Scott *Woodst.* App. I, Nothing else is history But pickle of antiquity. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 62 He was in the sea o'r head and ears: At last he rais'd his head above the pickle.

b. *In pickle* (*fig.*), kept in preparation for use; esp. in phr. *a rod in pickle*, a punishment in reserve, ready to be inflicted on occasion: see ROD.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* E j b, I but he hath..arguments that haue been these twentie yeres in pickle. 1625 B. SPENSER *Vox Civitatis* 26, I feare God hath worse rods in pickell for you. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v., This is a threatening admonition for an idle or truant boy. 'There's a stick i pickle for thee my lad'. 1881 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Family* II. vii, It was only after the last good word of glad tidings had been said that the rod was taken out of the pickle. 1885 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 5/2 He will return to the tranquil enjoyment of his 1,000,000 dollars now in pickle, it is said, in the English funds.

2. Some article of food preserved in pickle; usually (*pl.*) Vegetables (as cabbage, cauliflower, onions, cucumbers, walnuts, mangoes, etc.) pickled, and eaten as a relish.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 26 The Keys of the Ash are a good Pickle while young and tender; and when near ripe. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 255 P 2 Conserves [are] of a much colder Nature than your common Pickles. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 33 P 24 Received a present of pickles from Miss Pilcocks. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 64 Mallows.. occupied one of the first ranks among pickles.

3. An acid solution, or other chemical preparation, used for cleansing metal or wood, or for other purposes.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 38 Filtre it through paper; keep it in a bottle closely corked, and call it the pickle. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 860 These plates, while still warm, are rubbed over with a dilute acid or pickle. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 299/2 A dipper had .. left a quantity of work all night in the 'pickle' or cleansing solution.

4. *fig.* A condition or situation, usually disagreeable; a sorry plight or predicament. (Usually with defining word.) Now *colloq.*

[Cf. Du. *in de pekel zitten, iemand in de pekel laten zitten.*]

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 157 Freilties pickell. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 125 Reape barlie with sickle, that lies in ill pickle. 1585 FOXE *Serm. on 2 Cor.* v. 21 In this pickle lyeth man by nature, that is, all wee that be Adams children. *a* 1600 J. DYKE *Worthy Commun.* (1645) 382 Who could have..embraced a person in so filthy a pickle? 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 77, I warrant, added she, he was in a sweet pickle! 1823 BYRON *Juan* VIII. xliii, The Turkish batteries thrash'd them like a flail, Or a good boxer, into a sad pickle. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 291, I could see no way out of the pickle I was in.

b. *gen.* Condition, trim, guise. *rare.*

1706 PHILLIPS, *Accoutrement*, Dress, Garb, Pickle. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* I. ix. 190 It is difficult to conceive how he keeps himself in any decent pickle.

5. A person, usually a boy, who is always causing trouble: cf. PICKLED[1] 2 b; a troublesome or mischievous child; †a wild young fellow. *colloq.*

1768 *Hist. Schoolboy* 72 He told Master Blotch he was a pickle, and dismissed him to his cricket. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. xvii. P 6 If the little gentleman is a pickle, they will lay all the blame on your bad management. 1811 *Lex. Balatron.*, *Pickle*, an arch waggish fellow. 1828 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 23 Apr. in *C. Papers* (1884) I. 416 The Duke of Cumberland was there, and his son Prince George. This little pickle is about nine. 1837 MISS MITFORD *Country Stories* (1850) 55 Young Sam Tyler, Jem's eldest hope, a thorough Pickle. 1885 [see PICKLESOME].

†b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = PICKLED *ppl. a.*[1] 2 b.

1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 278 His son, a pickle young dog.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pickle-barrel, -boiler, -bottle, -dealer, -farm, -jar, -pot, -room, -shop*; **pickle-cured** *a.*, cured or preserved in pickle; **pickle-leaf**, an ornamental dish, in the form of a leaf, for pickles, etc.; **pickleman**, one who makes or sells pickles; **pickle-worm** *U. S.*, the caterpillar of a moth (*Phacellura nitidalis*), which destroys young cucumbers, etc.; **pickle-yard**, the yard in which meat is pickled for the navy.

1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 14 A Cooper and a *Pickle-Boiler being two distinct Employments. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 21 A wide-mouthed *pickle-bottle, with air-tight cork. 1791–3 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) I. 116 A *Pickle-dealer and an Italian Fidler. 1890 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 3/1 A *pickle-farm at the present time of year, with its peeling and brining processes, is an interesting sight. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 13 A man whose work consisted of covering *pickle-jars with bladder. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* ii. (1860) 41 Melon table-plates, green *pickle-leaves, and such like articles. 1731 *Lond. Even. Post* 9 Nov., John Potts, *Pickleman in Gracious Street. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 43 Put them into *pickle pots; when the liquor is cold pour it upon the oysters. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* II. xlvi. 132 From the water-rooms, it is drawn into a second range of vats or rooms, called *pickle-rooms. 1773 GOLDSMITH 13 Apr. in Boswell *Johnson*, The very next shop to Northumberland-house is a *pickle-shop. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 22, I..was..made inspecting Cooper of the *Pickle-yard.

Pickle (pi·k'l), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Origin unknown.

The two senses are not generally felt to be the same word in Scotch; but cf. the use of *grain* in 'I hae-na a grain o' saut i' the hoose'; 'A man without a grain o' sense'.]

1. A single grain or corn of wheat, barley, or oats, e. g. a *barley-pickle*, a barley-corn. b. Formerly, also, a single grain or particle (of sand, dust, etc.).

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 204 As breid is maid of mony pickillis of corne. 17.. *Song, O gin my Love* ii, O gin my love were a pickle of wheat, Awa' wi' that pickle o' wheat I wad flee. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 557 The ears are found to have alternately a plump well-filled *pickle* and an empty husk. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Pickle*, a single grain or kernel; of corn, rice, or the like.

b. 1632 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. xxii. 87 Ye shall run out your glass even to the last pickle of sand. 1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 150 Rotten, and dissolved into innumerable pickles of dust.

2. A small quantity or amount (of fluid, powder, or anything quantitative); a little. (Followed by sb. without *of*.)

a 1724 in *Ramsay's Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 9 Sick's I ha'e ye's get a pickle. 1724 RAMSAY *I have a Green Purse* i, I have a green purse, and a wee pickle gowd. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 16 I've spun a pickle yarn. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xl, I wad get my pickle meal and my soup milk. 1822 GALT *Provost* XXXVIII. (1868) 110 A pickle tea and sugar. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 75 Ye'll have.. to think a wee pickle less of your dainty self.

Pickle (pi·k'l), *v.*[1] [f. PICKLE *sb.*[1] Cf. MDu. (*a* 1479), Du., MLG. *pekelen*, Ger. *pökeln*.]

1. *trans.* To put into or steep in pickle; to preserve in pickle. (Sometimes, To preserve with salt, to salt, as butter.)

1552 [see PICKLED[1] 1]. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 122/1 To Pickle flesh, *condire, salire*. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 110 They vse to pickle them with vineger and salt. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 220 Salmon.. If pickled it's like Sturgian. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VI. § 14 A physician, who, having pickled half a dozen embryos [etc.]. 1768 COWPER *Let. to J. Hill* 3 May, Mrs. Rebecca Cowper's receipt to pickle cabbage. 1893 KATE SANBORN *Truth/. Wom. S. California* 28 The processes of pickling olives.

b. To fill (a vessel) with pickle or brine for preserving meat.

1757 WOOD in W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc.* 12 The Casks to be always drove and pickled in Time.

2. *Naut.* To rub salt, or salt and vinegar, on the back after whipping or flogging: formerly practised as a punishment.

1706 *Inq. Naval Miscarriages* in *Harl. Misc.* (Park) I. 574 The whipping and pickling of seamen (a barbarous practice which has been much used of late) has likewise been a great hindrance to the manning of our fleet. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 90 Pickling, that is to say, throwing salt and vinegar on the back after the whipping. 1887 J. K. LAUGHTON in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XII. 205/1 It was acknowledged that [in Corbet's ship, *c* 1808] the number of men flogged was very great;..and that the backs of the sufferers were habitually pickled.

3. To steep in or treat with some acid, or other chemical preparation, for cleansing or other purpose, in various manufactures, etc.

1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 503 Seed-wheat should be *pickled*, that is, subjected to a preparation in a certain kind of liquor, before it is sown. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 219 'Pickled' is the term also used to describe the process, which is simply eating away the softer metals from around the steel or harder material. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 103 The sheets to be galvanised are pickled, scoured, and cleaned. 1887 GUMMING *Electricity* 213 The objects are first 'pickled' in a bath of mixed dilute nitric and sulphuric acids. 1889 *Standard* 22 Oct. 2 The ordinary dressings with which seed-corn is 'pickled', to prevent bunt or smu.

b. 'To prepare, as an imitation, and sell as genuine; said of copies or imitations of paintings by the old masters. *Art Jour.*' (Webster 1864).

4. *transf.* and *fig.* in various applications.

c 1600 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 18 For this our eyes are pickled up with teares, That are most brinie. 1651 CLEVELAND *Elegy on Abp. Canterbury* 36 Not to repent, but pickle up their Sin. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 47 A theory, pickled in the preserving juices of pulpit eloquence. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 1 Sept. 8/2, I think you are pickling a rod for your own back.

Pi·ckle, *v.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* [dim. or freq. of PICK *v.*[1]]

†**1.** (?) To pick clean, cleanse by minute picking.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 397/1 Pykelynge, *purgulacio*. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 286 The Wren..Into his [the crocodile's] mouth he skips, his teeth he pickles Cleanseth his palate.

2. *trans.* and *intr.* To pick in a small way, or a little at a time; to peck, nibble; to eat sparingly or delicately. Also *fig.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *dial.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 158 Phebus red fowle.. Pykland his meyt in alleis quhar he went. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 122/2 To Pickle, eat nicely, *edere minutim*. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* i. 6 Whensoeuer we haue..but pickled vpon the doctrine without suffering it to work any true liuelinesse in vs. *a* 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 727 Lick where I laid, and pickle of that pye. 1793 T. SCOTT *Poems* 325 (Jam.) Robin Routh and Marion Mickle, Wha baith contentitlie did pickle Out o' ae pocke. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* XXVIII, Aweel, lass,..then thou must pickle in thine ain poke-nook, and buckle thy girdle thine ain gate. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Pickle*,..to eat or pick but a small quantity at a time, as sickly cattle are said only to pickle a bit out of the hand at once.

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b. To deal with in a minute way, to PIDDLE (*obs.*) ; see also quot. *a* 1825.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 158 To busie my selfe in pickling about these small pointes of Grammer. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Pickle, v.* to glean a field a second time, when, of course, very little can be found.

Pickle, obs. var. PIGHTLE; local var. of PIKEL.

Pickled (pi·k'ld), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. PICKLE *v.*[1]]

1. Preserved in pickle ; steeped in some chemical preparation: see PICKLE *v.*[1] 1, 3.

1552 HULOET, Pykled or bryned, *muriaticus.* 1600 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* I. ii, My wife..longs For nothing but pickled cucumbers. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 9 Pickled, unpickled, and undrained Casks rolled away together. 1876 SCHULTZ *Leather Manuf.* 19 Pickled hides should be kept separate from Salted. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Jan. 7/2 The vessel was loaded with pickled sleepers.

b. *Pickled herring*: see PICKLE-HERRING.

2. *fig.*: see PICKLE *v.*[1] 4.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VI. lxiii, With lips confession and with pickled cries. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* IV. xii, My pickled eyes did vent Full streames of briny teares. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Christ's Hosp.*, In lieu of our half-pickled Sundays. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* XXV, The poor pickled electors were driven back to their inn in dudgeon.

†b. Of a person: Thoroughly 'imbued' with mischief; mischievous, roguish. *Obs.*

1692 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 343 Most impudent and pickel'd youths. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* v. vii, His poor boy Jack was..a pickled dog, I shall never forget him. 1804 COLLINS *Scrip-scrap, Epit. on Foote* 3 Here a pickled rogue lies, whom we could not preserve, Though his pickle was true Attic Salt.

†Pi·ckled, *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5 **pykeled.** [? Early variant of PECKLED.] Variegated, speckled.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 593/15 *Liridus, i. diversi coloris,* pykeled. *Ibid.* 610/23 *Dicitur gallina lirida scou,* pykeled hen show. *c* 1600 W. LAUSON in Arb. *Garner* I. 194 Wings of a feather of a mallard, teal, or pickled hen's wing.

Pi·ckle-he·rring. Now *rare.* [Found first as *pickled herring,* f. PICKLED *ppl. a.*; somewhat later *pickle-herring,* after MD. or early mod.Du. *peeckel-haringk* (1567 Junius *Nomenclator*), MLG. *pekel-herink* (Lübben-Walther), both in sense 1, mod.Du. *pekel-haring,* mod.G. *pickelhäring.*]

†1. *lit.* A pickled herring. *Obs.*

a. c 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 75 For feare of meeting with a pickled hearing And mountaynes made of matters frivolous. 1598 MERES *Pallad. Tamia* II. 286 b, Robert Greene died of a surfet taken at Pickeld Herrings, & Rhenish wine. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 260 Those which are caught far to the North, known, in Holland, by the name of pickled herrings.

β. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* H 405 A pickle Herring, *halec conditanea.* 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* vi. 77 Taken with a Pickle-herring or two, As Flemmings at Saint Katherines vse to do. 1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 76 Hee had..shortened his dayes by keeping company with pickle herrings.

2. A clown, a buffoon, a merry-andrew.

This application of the term originated in German. It appears in 1620 in *Engelische Comedien vnd Tragedien .. sampt dem Pickelhering,* where it is the name of a humorous character in one of the plays, and of the chief actor in a series of 'Pickelhärings-spiele' and 'Singspiele' (= JIG *sb.* 4). One of the latter is a version of R. Cox's *Singing Simpkin,* and a Dutch version of this, from the German, as *Singende klucht van Pekelharingh in de Kist,* 1648, is the first known evidence of the use in Dutch, to which Addison attributed it in 1711—the first mention in English. (Grimm's Dictionary is in error in ascribing to it an English origin.)

a. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 47 P 6 A Set of merry Drolls.. whom every Nation calls by the Name of that Dish of Meat which it loves best. In Holland they are termed Pickled Herrings; in France, Jean Pottages; in Italy, Maccaronies; and in Great Britain, Jack Puddings. 1726 ARBUTHNOT *Diss. Dumpling* (ed. 5) 8 Content your selves with being Zanies, Pickled-Herrings, Punchionellos.

β. 1716–20 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) I. 81 Pickle-Herring was then in the Heighth of his Archness, Activity, and Grimaces. 1790 *Bystander* 134 Making a Merry-Andrew of himself, in imitation of the other Pickle-herring. 1849 tr. *Meinhold's Sidonia the Sorceress* II. 232 People think it must be pickelherring, or some such strolling mummers come to exhibit to the folk during the evening.

attrib. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to eight Cats* ix, She mounteth with a pickle-herring spring, Without th'assistance of a rope. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. ix, Their high State Tragedy..becomes a Pickleherring-Farce to weep at, which is the worst kind of Farce.

Pickler[1] (pi·klə1). ? *Obs.* [f. PICKLE *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] a. One who picks a little at a time, or who eats sparingly. b. See quot. 1718.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 46 The diet..must be small, as nature is a pickler, and requires but small pittaunce. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 14. 90 A pernicious Sect of Animals called Picklers; who take upon themselves .. to ridicule every Thing that does not square with their own Humours.

Pi·ckler[2]. [f. PICKLE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. A vegetable (cucumber, onion, etc.) grown for pickling.

1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* IV. 166 The latter crop of cucumbers, commonly called picklers. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 174 In Essex..onions are grown largely in field culture.'. Picklers are grown upon poor, light ground, to keep them small.

2. A person or thing that pickles (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1865 SIR P. WALLIS in Brighton *Life* (1892) 265 The Droitwich saline baths..powerful picklers indeed they are. 1883 *Daily News* 29 May 8/3 To Picklers, Laundrymen, and Others.—Convenient Premises to Let.

Picklesome (pi·k'lsŏm), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. PICKLE *sb.*[1] + -SOME.] Of the character of a 'pickle' (PICKLE *sb.*[1] 5); inclined to mischief.

1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 380/2 Violet Carmine was a pickle. .. A residence of five months in .. New York had not by any means tended to make her less picklesome.

Picklet, obs. variant of PIKELET 1.

Pi·ckling, pi·cklin, *sb. dial.* Also 6 **pyglyng.** [Origin doubtful.] See quots. 1825, 1868.

1545 *Rates of Customs* c j b, Pyglyng the C. elles contey. xii score elles xxs. 1583 *Ibid.* D vij, Pickling the c, contayning xii, xx. elles iiid. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Picklin,* a sort of very coarse linen, of which seedsmen make their bags, dairy maids their aprons, etc. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Pickling,* a kind of fine canvas, used for covering meat-safes, and other like objects.

Pickling (pi·klin), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PICKLE *v.*[1]] The action of PICKLE *v.*[1], in various senses.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. ix, The Dutch way of Pickling of Herrings. 1734 BERKELEY *Let. to T. Prior* 30 Apr., Wks. 1871 IV. 227 A good cook, and understands pickling and preserving. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 220/1 Cabbages for Pickling are now coming to heart. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Pickling,* a mode of salting naval timber .. to insure its durability. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Pickling,* cleaning sheet-iron or wire by immersion in acid.

b. *attrib.* Used for pickling; of vegetables, grown for pickling, intended to be pickled.

1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 326 Wheat must have as much lime put upon it, as soon as it comes out of the pickling tub, as will dry it quickly. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 23 Dec. 3/6 Half a dozen pickling-jars. 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 37 To obtain small pickling onions.

Pickling, *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.*: see PICKLE *v.*[2] 1.

Picklock (pi·k,lɒk), *sb.*[1] and *a.*[1] [f. PICK *v.*[1] + LOCK *sb.*[2]: see PICK-.]

A. *sb.* 1. A person who picks a lock; *spec.* a thief who opens a door by picking the lock.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 76 b, I haue one..to whom there is no cofer lockt, nor dore shut.., meanyng that he was a picklock, and a false verlet. 1651 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* II. (1668) 9 Locking the door behind him, with as little noise as a Pick-lock. 1889 *Daily News* 3 Dec. 7/2 She called him a 'picklock' and a 'Paul Pry'.

fig. 1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* III. v, Talke with some crafty fellow, some picklocke o' the Law! 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 37 Sir Thomas Bolen..was called the Pick-lock of Princes.

2. An instrument for picking locks.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Ganzua,* a false keye, a pickelocke. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 18 We take him to be a Theefe..for wee haue found vpon him..a strange Picklock. 1683 CROWNE *City Politiques* v. i, I have a picklock in my pocket. 1808 W. SEWELL *Oxf. Prize Ess.* 63 A vile Laconian lock, with three stout wards, Which no picklock or nail can reach to open. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 244/1 The..most ingenious picklock ever seen.

fig. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 393 b, By which picklockes they locke fast the gates of hell, and open the gates of heaven to whom they list. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 72 Money is the very pick-lock that opens the way into all Cabinets and Councils.

B. *adj.* Used for picking a lock; *esp.* in *picklock key* = A. 2. Also *fig.*

1607 ROWLANDS *Guy Warw.* 75 Hell's picklock powder was unknown to men. 1670 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 446/4 A bunch of picklock keys. 1693 C. DRYDEN in *Dryden's Juvenal* vii. (1697) 174 The well-lung'd Civilian .. opens first the Cause, Then with a Pick-lock Tongue perverts the Laws. 1850 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 32 He thought it would be impossible to pick them..by any picklock keys.

Picklock, *sb.*[2] and *a.*[2] *Wool Manuf.* [f. PICK *a.* or *v.*[1] 7 + LOCK *sb.*[1]] Name for the highest quality of English wool.

1794 FOOT *Agric.* 61 (E.D.D.) The dearest class of wool, called 'picklock', is estimated at thirty-two pence a pound. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 114, I have .. divided them [wools] into six classes, ..1st class—the pick-lock and prime. 2nd class—the choice and super. ..5th class—livery and short coarse. 6th class—pick-lock, grey, &c. &c. 1884 W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 17 In the woollen trade the following names are common for English wool:—picklock, which, as the name implies, is the choicest of all; prime, which is very similar; choice, a very little stronger; super, from the shoulders [etc.].

Pickman. [In sense 1, f. PICK *sb.*[1] + MAN.]

1. A labourer who works with a pick; e. g. a miner or collier who uses a pick, a hewer.

1856 *Househ. Words* XIII. 544 Miners from Cornwall,.. Muckshifters, Pickmen [etc.]. 1878 URE *Dict. Arts* IV. 631 (*Oxokerite*), Five or more gangs work at a time, each consisting of four or five men, one pickman cutting the ground, one for drawing stuff to the shaft bottom, two at the windlass.

2. A raker who rakes the hay into rows. *dial.*

1863 BARNES *Dorset Dial.* Gloss. s. v. *Haymeaken,* In raking grass into double rollers, or pushing hay up into weals, the fore raker or pickman is said to *rake in* or *push in,* or *row* or *roo,* and the other to *close.*

3. = PICKMAW. *dial.*

1899 PREVOST *Cumberland Gloss., Pickman,* the tern.

Pickman, obs. form of PIKEMAN[1].

Pickmaw. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 9 *Northumb.* **picki-maw.** [Second element MAW[3], gull; first uncertain (some conjecture *pick,* PITCH).] A common name in Scotland of the Black-headed Gull, *Larus ridibundus*: see GULL *sb.*[1]

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 183 Parfytlye thir Pikmawis, as for priouris, With thar party habitis present tham thar. 1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 224 The lav'rock, the peasweep, an' skirlin pickmaw. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* XXV, The very pick-maws and solan-geese out-by yonder at the Bass hae ten times their sense! 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.* 529 Peewit Gull..also called *sea crow,* and *pick-i'-ma* [on p. 533 erron. *picima*].

Pi·ck-me-up. *colloq.* [A phrase used as *sb.*: see PICK *v.*[1] 20, and PICK-.] *orig.* A stimulating drink serving to restore vigour after exhaustion; extended to beverages, medicinal preparations, etc., supposed to have restorative and tonic qualities.

1867 LATHAM *Black & White* 80 Who could induce the American loafer to drink home-brewed ale..instead of pick-me-ups. 1871 *Standard* 13 Feb., A good trade in 'foaming pick-me-ups', .. was done at the various American bars. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Apr. 4/1 The land of cocktails and pick-me-ups. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Feb. 5/2 Incautious use of a pick-me-up in which strychnine was an ingredient.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Anything serving to restore strength or vigour, or having a bracing effect.

1876 'OUIDA' *Winter City* vii. 217 To Society the Père Hilarion was only a sort of mental liqueur, as Jenny Léa was an American 'pick-me-up'. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 278 Dr. Doseman's lively wrath proved a pick-me-up to his. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 102 The pick-me-up we saw administered was a small dose of spiegeleisen from a furnace close by. 1891 M. O'RELL *Frenchm. in Amer.* 43 This man is in constant need of moral support and pick-me-up.

[Pickmire, an erroneous book-name for the PICKMAW: prob. a copyist's or printer's error.

Appears in Bewick's *Brit. Birds,* 1808, vol. II (not by Bewick) 226, whence in Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* 1812, Swainson *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* (E. D. S.), who erroneously locates it in Roxburghshire (where *pick-maw* is the name).]

Picknick, -er, -ing: see PICNIC, etc.

Pickoss, -oys, obs. forms of PICKAX.

Pickpack: see PICK-A-BACK; **Pickpenny,** *Obs.*: see PICK-.

Pickpocket (pi·kpɒkĕt), *sb.* [f. PICK *v.*[1] 9 + POCKET: see PICK-.]

1. One who steals from or 'picks' pockets; a thief who follows the practice of stealing things from the pockets of others.

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* Pref. (1592) 2 The picke-pockets and cut-purses, are nothing so dangerous to meete, as these coosning Cunny-catchers. 1668 ROLLE *Abridgm., Action sur Case* XX. 73 Si home dit de A. He was a Pick-pocket, and he picked my pocket, and took 12*s.* of money out of my pocket. Nul Action gist. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 78 P 4 It was only a Pickpocket, who during his Kissing her stole away all his Money. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* I. iv, He did not wish to..turn shoeblack or pickpocket.

transf. and *fig.* 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 272 The pickthanke of vanity, the pickpocket of foolery, the pickpurse of all the palteries, and knaueries in Print. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Old Margate Hoy,* The nibbling pick-pockets of your patience.

attrib. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. 29, I do not mean the auricular pick-pocket confession of the Papists. 1764 GRAY *Candidate* 6 Such a sheep-biting look, such a pick-pocket air! 1823 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 12/2 His mission to the fifth or pickpocket quarter of the globe.

2. *dial.* Given as a name to various weeds which impoverish the land, as Shepherd's Purse, Corn Spurrey, etc.: cf. next 2 and see Eng. Dial. Dict.

1875 *Sussex Gloss., Pickpockets,* Shepherd's purse.

Hence **Pi·ckpo·cket** *v.*, usually as *vbl. sb.*; **Pi·ckpo·cketing,** stealing from pockets; **Pick-po·cketism,** the practice of picking pockets; also *transf.*; **Pickpo·cketry** = prec.: in quot. 'plagiarism'.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 5 They will dextrously *pick pocket. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xliii, A *pick-pocketing case, your worship. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 4/1 Pickpocketing is merely another form of gambling. 1830 *Examiner* 612/1 The *pick-pocketism above alluded to cannot be defended. 1803 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 238 The crime of pedantry, stupidity, jackassness, and *pickpocketry.

†Pi·ckpurse. *Obs.* [See PICK-.]

1. One who steals purses or from purses; a pick-pocket.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1140 Ther saugh I first. ..The pykepurs [*v. r.* pykpurs]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 370 A dosen harlotes Of portours and of pykeporses. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 121 b, The pikepurses and stealers of apparell. 1543 in *Lett. & Papers Hen. VIII,* XVIII. II. 316 All pickpurses' ears are not set on the pillory as yet. 1615 T. ADAMS *White Devill* 47 The pick-purse .. doth not so much hurt as this general robber. 1727 SWIFT *Dreams* Wks. 1755 III. II. 234 His fellow pick-purse..Fancies his fingers in the cully's fob.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* lxxiv, I am no pick-purse of anothers wit. *a* 1608 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 332 Inordinate and affected care is commonly a great pickpurse. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Argent,* Good cheape commodities are notable picke-purses.

c. *attrib.*

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 114 Pynit pykpuirs pelour. *c* 1550 *Dice-Play* B v, Hyghe law [signifieth] robbery, Figginge lawe, picke purse crefte. 1612 *Pasquil's Night-Cap* (1877) 8 To see a pilfring and a pick-purse knaue,..Diue to the bottome of a true mans purse.

d. *Purgatory pickpurse, pickpurse purgatory*: a dyslogistic term of 16th c. controversy, used orig. app. by Latimer, in reference to the use made of the doctrine of purgatory to obtain payments for masses for departed souls, etc.

1537 tr. *Latimer's Serm. bef. Convoc.* D ij, They that begotte and brought forth, that one old ancient purgatorie pycke pourse. *c* 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 63 Your pardons, your bulles, your purgatory pyckepurse. 1556 OLDE *Anti-christ* 81 b, That most gayneful fornace of the popes pikepurce Purgatorie. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Arrow agst. Ath.*

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(1622) 60 It may be well and justly called Purgatorie Pick-purse;..wealth and great riches of the clergy, was the only mark they aimed at. 1712 M. Henry *Popery* Wks. 1853 II. 346/2 'Purgatory pick-purse', so it has been called.

2. A name of Shepherd's Purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, from its impoverishing the land. Also of Corn Spurrey, *Spergula arvensis*. Cf. prec. 2.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. xxiii. § 2. 215 Shepheardes purse is called..in the North part..Pickepurse, and Caseweede. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, *Pickepurse* an hearbe so called... *Shepheards purse* or *Shepheards Pouch*. 1787 W. Marshall *E. Norfolk* Gloss., *Pickpurse*, or *Sandweed*, *spergula arvensis*, common spurrey.

†Pi·ck-qua·rrel. *Obs.* [See Pick-.]

1. One given to picking quarrels; a quarrelsome person.

1530 Tindale *Pract. Prelates* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 264 He hath been all his life a pick-quarrel. 1532 *Ibid.* 27 Cursed be the peace-breakers, pick-quarrels, whisperers, backbiters. 1588 E. Aggas tr. *Pres. Estate France* 56 All the pickquarrels, all the porters of Paris..are at thy becke.

2. An occasion of quarrel; a cause of dispute.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. § 54 If all these pretences and demands were cancelled, and Callis forgotten, which hath beene the continuall picke-quarrell betwixt these two Realmes.

Pickquet, Pickrel, Pickroon, obs. ff. Piquet, Pickerel, Picaboon.

Picksome (pi·ksŭm), *a.* [f. Pick *v.*[1] + -some.] Choice, fastidious, dainty; particular.

1867 F. Francis *Angling* vi. (1880) 190 Trouts are picksome and hard to please. 1888 Besant *Fifty Yrs. ago* viii. 136 We were not quite so picksome in the matter of company as we are now. 1899 *19th Cent.* 608 The Committee should be very picksome and particular. [Halliwell's sense 'Hungry, peckish' was app. a mistake.]

Hence **Pi·cksomeness,** daintiness.

1881 Besant & Rice *Captain's Room* i, Cucumber readily adapts itself to all palates save those set on edge with pick-someness.

Pickstaff, obs. form of Pikestaff.

Pickthank (pi·kθæŋk), *sb.* and *a. arch.* and *dial.* [f. the phrase *to pick a thank* or *thanks*: see Pick *v.*[1] 8 b, and Pick-.]

A. *sb.* One who 'picks a thank', i. e. curries favour with another, esp. by informing against some one else; a flatterer, sycophant; a tale-bearer, tell-tale.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxii. 43 To be a pykthank I wald preif. 1551 *Gray's N.-Y. Gift to Somerset* 86 in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 423 Refuse those pikethanckes that Imagyn lyes! 1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Delator*,..a secrete accusour or complayner: a tell tale: a picke thanke. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 25. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 289 These speeches that pick-thank reported to Antipater, with exaggerations of his own to make them more odious. 1710 L. Milbourne *Resist. Higher Powers* 24 When other pick-thanks might be ready to inform against them. 1820 Scott *Abbot* vi, I had been called *pickthank* and *tale-pyet*. 1879 Sala *Paris herself again* (1880) I. xvii. 279 What a pickthank..that simple party of English people might have thought me.

B. *adj.* (attrib. use of *sb.*) Given to 'picking thanks'; flattering, sycophantic; tale-bearing; basely officious.

1561 Awdelay *Frat. Vacab.* 14 This is a pickthanke knaue, that would make his Maister beleue that the Cowe is woode. 1600 Dekker *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 15 He sets more discord in a noble house, By one daies broching of his pick-thanke tales, Than can be salved again in twentie yeares. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Josephus, Antiq.* XVI. xvi. (1733) 446 He..never fail'd of some pick-thank Story or other to carry away with him. 1850 L. Hunt *Autobiog.* xii. (1860) 200 An effeminate parader of phrases of endearment and pickthank adulation.

Hence **†Pi·ckthankly** *a.*, of the character of a pickthank; **†Pi·ckthankness,** the quality or character of being a pickthank.

1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* III. II. xiii. (1852) 410 The Arch-Bishop, instead of being offended as the pick-thankly reporter hoped he would have been, fell a laughing heartily. 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 284 But for the pickthankness of some of the Clergy, who will alwayes presume to have the thanks and honour of it.

Pi·ckthank, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To play the pickthank, curry favour *with* (a person); †*trans.* to obtain by sycophancy (*obs.*). Hence **Pi·ckthanking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

Sometimes app. misused for to *pick faults, pick holes.*

1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 43 While he did credit pickthanking Counsellors. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 308 Many there bee who..to flatter and pickethanke with their Masters..do great things. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* II. iv. § 95 (1740) 278 He did it to pick-thank an Opportunity of getting more Money. [1830 *Examiner* 132/2 The most fastidious and pick-thanking critic. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* v. 131 How constantly Shakespeare releases himself from the pick-thanking of his critics.]

Picktooth (pi·kˌtūθ), *sb.* and *a.* Now *rare.* Pl. **picktooths**; sometimes erron. **pickteeth.** [f. Pick *v.*[1] 2 + Tooth: see Pick-.]

A. *sb.* **1.** An instrument for picking the teeth; a toothpick.

1542 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *321 For ane Pennare of silver to keip Pyke-teithe in, to þe Kingis grace. 1572 Gascoigne *Whs., Hearbes, Weedes*, etc. (1587) 154 As with a piketooth byting on your lippe. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* III. 73 Small Iuniper stickes, with sharpe points like picketoothes. 1685 Lloyd in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) I. 29 Now he gave him his case of pick-teeth. 1755 H. Walpole *Let. to Montagu* 20 Dec., I was afraid you would think I had sent you a bundle of pick-tooths, insted of pines and firs. 1812 W. Tennant *Anster F.* VI. xxxii, Guest and hostess backward leaning, all Their picktooths now were plying.

2. The umbelliferous plant *Ammi Visnaga*, also called Toothpick Bishopweed; so called from the use made of the dry stalks of the umbels.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 Pick-tooth, *Daucus.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Picktooth, *Ammi Visnaga.* 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Pick-tooth, *Daucus Visnaga.*

3. *attrib.*, as *picktooth case.*

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2068/4 A Pick-Tooth Case wrought. 1711 Puckle *Club* (1817) 74 Accoutred with a large muff.. snuff-box, diamond ring, pick-tooth-case, silk handkerchief. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* II. 237 His milk-white hand Could pick tooth case and box for snuff command.

B. *adj.* Idle, indolent, easy, leisurely (like a person resting and picking his teeth after a meal).

1728 Vanbr. & Cib. *Prov. Husb.* II. i, My Lord and I, after..dinner, sat down by the fire-side, in an idle, indolent, pick-tooth way. 1767 Mrs. S. Pennington *Lett.* III. 39 We breakfast..with Aristotle, and pass our pick-tooth hours with Orpheus. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* IV. IX. P 3 The pick-tooth carelessness of a lounger. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 29 May 1 That easy, picktooth air of fashion, with which the noble Marquis is good enough to transact the business of the nation.

Pickueer, obs. form of Pickeer.

Pick-up, *sb.* (*a.*) [f. the phr. *to pick up*: see Pick *v.*[1] 20.]

a. The act of picking up; *spec.* in Cricket, the picking up of the ball, in order to return it. **b.** That which picks up, as a railway-train. **c.** That which is picked up, as a pick-up meal (see B); one who is picked up, a chance passenger, acquaintance, etc. **d.** An informal game between sides picked on the spot. **e.** *Printing.* 'Standing matter that comes into use and is counted as new matter'.

a. 1886 *Daily News* 27 July 3/2 [A cricketer] conspicuous for the quickness of his pick-up and the accuracy of his return. 1891 W. G. Grace *Cricket* 262 Pick-up and return must be one action, or the batsman will steal a sharp run.

b. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., The last train at night which runs..from Sheffield to New Holland, is called the Pick up. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 6/2 The experiments for Mr. Edison's new electric tramcar were conducted at his laboratory at West Orange, New Jersey. .. Its chief feature is the 'pickups' which take the current from one line of rails. 1898 *Tit-Bits* 18 June 220/3 Those [lights] of slow goods trains and 'pick-ups' are distinguished by a single green light..placed over the left-hand buffer.

c. 1860 [see B]. 1890 W. A. Wallace *Only a Sister* 311 She..will be a grand pick-up for somebody when he goes. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.* s. v. *Pick* vb., *Pick-up*, (Slang) a woman whose acquaintance is made on the street; especially, a street-walker. 1898 Wollocombe *Morn till Eve* ii. 15 Each driver was anxious to get the first chance of pick-ups on the road.

B. *attrib.* or as *adj.* **a.** = that picks up or is used in picking up, as in *pick-up apparatus, circuit, water-trough*, etc.; **b.** = picked up for the nonce, as in *pick-up crew, dinner, game, team:*

a 1839 *Maj. Downing in London* (Bartlett), They had only a pick-up dinner. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), A *pick-up dinner*, called also simply a *pick-up*, is a dinner made up of such fragments of cold meats as remain from former meals. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 274 The faulty section of the through wire is thrown out until the fault is removed. In its place is substituted the section CD of the 'pick-up' circuit. Communication is thus preserved between A and E. 1889 G. Findlay *Eng. Railway* 106 The tenders attached to the engines have a 'pick up' apparatus, provided with a scoop, which can be lowered into the trough while the train is passing over it at full speed, and the trucks are filled with water in a few seconds. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Jan. 5/1 A pick-up goods train driver and fireman experienced a shock as if the locomotive had struck some hard substance lying on the rails.

Pickwick[1] (pi·kwik). [See Pickwickian.] Trade name for a cheap kind of cigar.

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 441 The last time I sold Pickwicks and Cubers a penny apiece with lights for nothing, was at Greenwich Fair. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 15 July 79/1 Smoking his pipe or his pickwick where he will. 1871 M. Collins *Mrq. & Merch.* I. ii. 92 By your Lordship's leave I'll smoke a pickwick.

Pi·ckwick[2]. [See Pick-.] A pointed instrument for pulling up the wick of an oil-lamp.

1864 in Webster.

Pickwickian (pikwi·kiăn), *a.* [f. *Pickwick*, surname in Dickens's *Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club* (1837).] Of or pertaining to Mr. Pickwick, or the Pickwick Club; chiefly *humorous* in phr. *in* (*a*) *Pickwickian sense, language*, in a technical, constructive, or conveniently idiosyncratic or esoteric sense; usually in reference to language 'unparliamentary' or compromising in its natural sense.

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* i, The Chairman felt it his imperative duty to demand..whether he had used the expression.. in a common sense. Mr. Blotton had no hesitation in saying that he had not—he had used the word in its Pickwickian sense. 1866 Felton *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. I. vi. 100 Out it comes..with no mincing of phrase, and no Pickwickian or Congressional explanations afterwards. 1902 Chamberlain *Sp. B'ham* 17 Nov., In every case it had only a political, perhaps I might say a Pickwickian, meaning.

Hence **Pickwi·ckianism,** a statement made in a Pickwickian sense; **Pickwi·ckianly** *adv.*, in a Pickwickian sense.

1887 *Chicago Advance* 14 Apr. 229/1 Dr. Arthur Little discussed almost convincingly, albeit somewhat pickwickianly, 'the Advantages of Presbyterianism'. 1894 *Ibid.* 28 June, This author does not mean his assertions to be taken as facts, but only as bits of critical pickwickianisms.

Picky, Sc. and north. dial. var. Pitchy.

Pickydeuant, variant of Picke-devant *Obs.*

Pickydilly, Picle: see Piccadill, Pightle.

Picnic (pi·knik), *sb.* Also 8–9 **pique-nique, pick-nick, pic-nic, pic nic.** [Occurs (in reference to foreign countries) from 1748, but app. not before *c* 1800 as an English institution; ad. F. *pique-nique*, stated by Ménage *Dict. Etymol.* (1692) to be of recent introduction; in *Dict. Acad.* 1740. In use in Germany *a* 1748, in Sweden *a* 1788 (Widegren's *Dict.*). See Note below.]

1. Originally, A fashionable social entertainment in which each person present contributed a share of the provisions; now, A pleasure party including an excursion to some spot in the country where all partake of a repast out of doors: the participants may bring with them individually the viands and means of entertainment, or the whole may be provided by some one who 'gives the picnic'.

The intermediate stage is seen in quot. 1868. The essential feature was formerly the individual contribution; now, it is the *al fresco* form of the repast.

1748 Chesterf. *Let. to Son* (in Germany, app. Berlin) 29 Oct., I like the description of your *Pic-nic*; where, I take it for granted, that your cards are only to break the formality of a circle. 1763 Lady M. Coke *Lett., to Lady Strafford* 23 Sept. (1889) I. 7, I was last night at a Subscription Ball which is called here [Hanover] Picquenic. *c* 1800 Miss Knight *Autobiog.* I. 45 We stayed here [at Toulon] till the 17th [Feb. 1777] and on the previous day went to a 'pique-nique' at a little country house not far from the town. 1802 *Ann. Reg.* 169 The rich have their sports, their balls, their parties of pleasure, and their *pic nics.* 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xv. Introd., She's so full of Fête and Pic-nic and Opera. 1826 [J. R. Best] *Four Yrs. France* 289 Parties..establish a pic-nic, and pass the day together. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* III. iv, Nature had intended the spot for pic-nics. 1866 Miss Braddon *Lady's Mile* iii. 35 They held impromptu pic-nics on breezy heights above the level of the sea. 1868 Latham *Johnson's Dict., Picnic*, open air party, in which a meal, to which each guest contributes a portion of the viands, is the essential characteristic. 1873 *Hobgoblins* 39 After the picnic had been eaten, a dance was improvised. 1886 Mrs. Ewing *Mary's Meadow* 21 We had a most delightful picnic there.

†**b.** *By picnic*: by contributions from each member. *Obs.* [Cf. F. 'l'ancienne tournure adverbiale *à pique-nique*' (Genin in Scheler).]

1832 *Examiner* 324/2 A sort of *pasticcio*, made up apparently by picnic from the portmanteaus of the performers.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1887 L. J. Beauchamp in *Voice* (N. Y.) 28 Apr. 3/2 For that length of time the dogs had a picnic. 1900 *Daily News* 20 Oct. 5/7 We go about and keep the Boers on the run..I think everything points to the end of this picnic.

†**2.** A member of the Picnic Society: see 3. *Obs.*

1808 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* VI. 197 One famous *Pic-Nic* indeed..came forward and said, they were 'a harmless and inoffensive society of persons of fashion'. *Ibid.* 198 Nor was the public amazement lessened, when they were informed, that Pic-Nics were men who acted plays and wrote plays for their own amusement. 1830 H. Angelo *Remin.* II. 5 General A...was the most prominent pic-nic of our dramatis personae. 1878 W. H. Husk in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 82 A fashionable association termed the Pic-nics, who had burlettas, vaudevilles and ballets on a small scale performed there.

3. *attrib.* Pertaining to, or of the nature or character of, a picnic; in earlier use with reference to contributions made by each member of a party or company, as at a 'picnic' in the original sense.

†*Picnic Society*, name of a society of people of fashion in London about the beginning of the 19th c., for social entertainments, private theatricals, etc., to which each member contributed his share. †*Picnic supper*: see first quot. [cf. F. *souper à pique-nique* (Genin in Scheler)].

1808 *Times* 16 Mar., A Pic-Nic Supper consists of a variety of dishes. The Subscribers to the entertainment have a bill of fare presented to them, with a number against each dish. The lot which he draws obliges him to furnish the dish marked against it, which he either takes with him in his carriage, or sends by a servant. 1808 Pic-nic Society [see Picknickian]. 1808 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* VI. 200 Fat capons, prize-beef, ham and chickens,..Ye Gods, what pretty Pic-Nic pickings! 1808 *Ann. Reg.* 376 This season has been marked by a new species of entertainment, common to the fashionable world, called a Pic Nic supper. Of the derivation of the word, or who was the inventor, we profess ourselves ignorant, but the nature of it..is [etc.]. 1807 *Director* I. 267 A pic-nic conversation, where each contributes in his turn from his stores of reading and observation. 1815 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* (1876) IV. lxiv. 305 We boarded and lodged by pic-nic contract with the Princesse. 1818 Bentham *Ch. Eng., Catech. Exam.* 81 [The history] of the pic-nic formation of this Creed by its putative fathers the Apostles, may be found in their proper places. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 225 A pack of hounds..got together..in a sort of pick-nick manner by a few gentlemen in London. 1851 W. W. Collins *Rambles beyond Railw.* ix. (1852) 183 The girls and young men of the pic-nic party are dancing merrily. 1889 Henty *With Lee in Virginia* (1890) 129 The whole party sat down to a picnic meal on the ground.

†**4.** as *adv.* In the way of a picnic; by contributions from each person. *Obs.*

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1803 J. DAVIS *Trav. U. S.* 176 A sum that may enable him to ask a friend to dine with him pic nic.

[*Note.* The chronology of the word in French and English, with the fact that our earliest instances refer to the Continent, and are sometimes in the French form *pique-nique*, show that the word came from French (although some French scholars, in ignorance of these facts, have, in view of the obscurity of its derivation, conjectured that the French word was from Eng.). Hatzfeld-Darmesteter merely say 'Origin unknown: the Eng. *picnic* appears to be borrowed from French'. Scheler mentions several conjectures, amongst others that of Boniface (18..) 'repas où chacun *pique* au plat pour sa *nique* (*nique* taken in the sense of "small coin")'. Others think it merely a riming combination formed on one of its elements. In Foote's *Nabob* (1772) Act 1, one of the characters uses *nick-nack* for *pick-nick*; intended perhaps to show that *pick-nick* was still a little-known word, liable to be confounded or associated with better known native words or combinations, such as *knick-knack*. But cf. PICKNICKERY quot. 1803, 'pick-nickery and nick-nackery'.]

Picnic (pi·knik), *v.* Inflexions **picnicked, picnicking.** [f. prec.

(As to the spelling of the inflexions, and of the following words, see remarks under C and K.)]

1. *intr.* To hold, or take part in, a picnic.

1842 TENNYSON *Audley Court* 2 Let us picnic there At Audley Court. **1861** J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* I. viii. (1875) 212 Lay..musing on the beach, or pic-niced among the ruins of the Castle. **1861** THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) I. 371 He has drawn people riding and pic-nicking. **1871** L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* iv. III. 238 We picnicked on the grass outside the monastery.

†2. *trans.* To furnish (provisions) by contributions from each person, as at a picnic. *Obs.*

1821 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) III. 268 The Villamils and I picnicked our provender.

3. To entertain (a person) with picnics.

1884 H. COLLINGWOOD *Under Meteor Flag* 77 We were balled, fêted, picniced, and generally made much of.

Hence **Pi·onicking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1842 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Visit Italy* I. xix. 312 The description of one of the pic-nicing days. **1864** *Daily Tel.* 6 Apr., Yet can green, picnicking Simla ever wrest the crown away from Calcutta? **1883** H. P. SPOFFORD in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 578/2 Mr. Claxton suggested their picnicking. **1888** W. R. CARLES *Life in Corea* iii. 25 The hill is used as a lounge and picnicking place.

Picnicker (pi·nikəɹ). [f. PICNIC *v.* + -ER[1].] One who picnics, or takes part in a picnic.

1857 DE QUINCEY *R. Bentley* Wks. VII. 171 *note*, He will not be able without a glass to see the gay party of pic-nickers. **1865** MISS BRADDON *Sir Jasper* xxiv, The kind of day that all picnickers would demand of Providence. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 19 July 7/1 The samovar (the tea-urn) enabled the picnicers to turn out a delicious cup of tea.

Picni·ckery. [f. PICNIC *sb.* + -ERY.] †a. See quot. 1803: apparently alluding to the dramatic performances of the original Picnic Society: cf. quots. in PICNIC *sb.* 2. †b. A collection of things contributed from various sources, like the provisions at a picnic. c. *pl.* The requisites for a picnic.

1803 *Times* 4 Jan., We are induced to contend against any thing so contemptible as the pick-nickery and nick-nackery—the pert affectation, and subaltern vanity of rehearsing to an audience that cannot understand, in a language one cannot pronounce. **1822** MRS. E. NATHAN *Langreath* III. 66 The pick-nickery of sea stock brought on board by the different passengers. **1830** H. ANGELO *Remin.* I. 290 Gillray let fly..with his double-barrelled gun, charged at pic-nickery, with his crayon and etching tool. **1852** *Aquatic Notes Camb.* 4, 2 kettles, 9 plates, 4 dishes, a charcoal bag, with a host of other picniceries.

†**Picni·ckian.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -IAN.] †a. A member of the Picnic Society (see PICNIC 3). b. One who takes part in a picnic.

1802 CUTSPEAR *Dram. Rights*, etc. 45, I am not of the Pic-nic Society, therefore not a *Pic-nickian*. I only wish to prove that, if the Pic-nickians choose to have a Pic-nic supper, they have an undoubted right to do so. **1843** READE *Chr. Johnstone* 166 The other discontented Pic-nician was Christie Johnstone.

Picnicky (pi·kniki), *a. colloq.* [f. as prec. + -Y.] Belonging to or characteristic of a picnic.

1870 *Standard* 26 Nov., Occupied in a pleasant pic-nicky way in getting ready their breakfast before the start. **1885** *Fortnt. in Waggonette* 2 To do everything in such an entirely rustic and picnicky fashion.

Picnid, Picnometer, bad spellings of PYCN-.

‖ **Pico** (pī·ko). *Obs.* [Sp. *pico*: see PEAK *sb.*[2] II.] A peak, the pointed top of a mountain; a conical mountain. (Originally applied to the Peak of Teneriffe: see PEAK *sb.*[2] 5, PIC[1], PIKE *sb.*[3])

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 4 This high Pico rises from the middle part of the Isle [Teneriffe]. *a* **1691** BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 171 An exact relation of the Pico Teneriff. *Ibid.*, These calcined rocks lie for three or four miles almost round the bottom of the Pico. **1692** BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 290 As high as the Pico of Teneriff. **1742** *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 206 Yet there is one of them [Cheviot Hills] a great deal higher than the rest, which, at a Distance, looks like the Pico-Teneriffe, in the Canaries.

Picoid (pəi·koid), *a. Ornith.* [f. L. *picus* woodpecker + -OID.] Resembling the *Picidæ* or Woodpeckers in form.

Picoideous (pəikoi·dɪəs), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod. L. *picoide-us* PICOID + -OUS.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the *Picoideæ*, a suborder of birds including Woodpeckers, Honey-guides, Barbets, Toucans, Jacamars, and Puff-birds. So **Picoi·dean**, a member of the *Picoideæ*.

Picoise, obs. f. PICKAX. **Picol:** see PICUL.

Picoline (pi·kŏlən). *Chem.* [mod. f. L. *pix, pic-em* pitch + *ol-eum* oil + -INE[5]: so in mod.F.] A colourless liquid compound (C_6H_7N) obtained from bone-oil, coal-naphtha, tar, peat, etc., having an intensely powerful smell.

1853 *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 134 The sulphates of..picoline, petinine are..insoluble. **1857** MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 260. **1865** MANSFIELD *Salts* 263 The double series of isomeric compounds, of which Aniline and Picoline are respectively members: both of these bodies have the composition $C_{12}H_7N$.

Pico-passerine (pəiko,pæ·sĕrəin), *a. Ornith.* [f. L. *pīc-us* woodpecker + *passer* sparrow + -INE[1].] Of or belonging to the *Pici-* or *Pico-passeres*, an order proposed by Seebohm to include Picine and Passerine birds.

1890 *Ibis* Jan. 33 Each of these six characters appears in every Pico-Passerine bird..but the combination of the six ..never..outside the limits of the Pico-Passeres.

†**Pi·cory.** *Obs.* Also -ie, -ee. [ad. F. *picorée* (16th c. in Littré) marauding, ad. Sp. *pecorea*: see PICKEER.] Plundering or pillage by armed force; foraging, marauding; looting.

[1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 9 b, In stead of pay haue suffered them to goe *alla picoree*, that was, to robbe and spoyle the Boores their friends.] **1591** *Garrard's Art Warre* 13 If otherwise they be not prouided by forrage or Picorée. **1594** R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 45 He chastised such as failed, or were giuen to picory. **1596** RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* Ep. Ded. 4 It became not the former fortune in which I once liued, to goe iourneys of picorie. [**1903** *Blackw. Mag.* July 29/1 Smith alone having saved by care in picory some moneys.]

‖ **Picot** (pi·ko). [F. *picot*, dim. of *pic* peak, point, prick.] A small loop of twisted thread, larger than the pearl or purl, one of a series forming an ornamental edging to lace, ribbon, or braid; also, in embroidery, a raised knot similarly formed to represent a leaf, petal, ear of corn, etc.

1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 391/1 *Picots*.. are little Loops or Bobs that ornament Needle-made Laces of all kinds, and that are often introduced into Embroidery. **1891** *Weldon's Pract. Needlework* VI. No. 69. 14/1 The term 'worms'..is..not nearly so euphonious as the time-worn appellations of 'twisted stitch' or 'bullion', 'roll picot'..all different names for the same stitch. **1893** *Ibid.* VIII. No. 90. 11/1 The raised picots of which this leaf is composed are worked something after the manner of French knots.

b. *attrib.*, as *picot-edge, ribbon, stitch.*

1886 *St. Stephen's Rev.* 13 Mar. 14/1 A bow of yellow picot ribbon. **1887** *Daily News* 11 Jan. 3/1 Some ingenious manufacturer conceived the happy idea of embellishing the edges of the ribbon with a small loop of silk. The idea was developed, and ribbons with a *picot* edge became the order of the day. **1891** *Weldon's Pract. Needlework* VI. No. 69. 3/1 The daisy loops—which also are known as leaf-stitch and picot stitch.

‖ **Picotah, picottah** (pikǫ·tă). Also **pa-, picota, paecottah.** [Hindī, etc., a. Pg. *picota* a pump-brake (in a ship).] The name applied in parts of India to a device for raising water, consisting of a beam, resting on an upright support, which is weighted at one end and has a bucket suspended from the other; the operator stands upon it and uses his own weight to dip and raise the bucket; the same as the SHADOOF of the Nile.

1807 F. BUCHANAN *Journ. Mysore* I. 15 In one place I saw people employed in watering a rice field with the *Yatam*, or *Pacota*, as it is called by the English. **1885** C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 91/2 Termed a *paecottah* or *picota* in Bengal.

‖ **Picoté** (pĭkote), *a.* [F., pa. pple. of *picoter* to peck, etc.: see PICOTEE.] a. *Her.* Spotted, speckled. b. Furnished with picots: see PICOT.

c **1828** BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I. Gloss., *Picoté*, a French term, which signifies speckled.

Picotee (pikŏtī·), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 8 **picketee, -ttee, -tty,** 9 **piquoté, picootee.** [a. F. *picoté, -ée*, pa. pple. of *picoter* to prick often, mark with pricks or points, f. *picot*: see PICOT.] A florists' variety of the carnation (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*), the flowers of which have a light ground, the petals being marked or edged with a darker colour.

The early variety had a white ground marked with specks of colour.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Carnation*, Each of those Tribes are very numerous, but chiefly the Picketees, of which, he says, he had seen above an hundred different Sorts in one Garden. **1808** SIR J. E. SMITH in *Mem.* (1832) I. 565 Your Piquoté (I never knew before how to spell that word, neither do I know its etymology now) pink is a curious plant. **1843** *Tait's Mag.* X. 617 By what process gooseberries may be made gigantic, and piccotees enriched with piedness. **1887** *G. Nicholson's Dict. Gardening* III. 123 Picotees are only distinguished from Carnations by the markings of their flowers. The petals of..the Picotee have a ground colour, and are edged with a second colour.

B. *adj.* Applied to colours resembling those of the flowers or leaves of the picotee.

1899 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 8/6 Fine late tulips. Picotee, white, with picotee red edge. *c* **1900** *Needlecraft* Ser. I. No. 34. 9/2 The shading and grass upon the bank,..work in dark picotee greens.

Picotite (pi·kŏtəit). *Min.* [a. mod.F., named 1812 after Picot, Baron de la Peyrouse (1744–1818), who described it: see -ITE[1].] A black variety of spinel containing chromium, occurring in minute grains and crystals in lherzolite.

1814 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomencl.* 37. **1832** C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* I. 246 Picotite. **1879** RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiii. 264 The picotite appears, under the microscope, in very irregular brown, or .. deep olive-green, patches or grains. **1892** DANA *Min.* (ed. 6) 221 Picotite or chrom-spinel.

Picoys, obs. f. PICKAX. **Picquancy, Picquant,** etc.: see PIQ-. **Picque,** obs. f. PICK *v.*[1] **Picqué:** see PIQUÉ.

Picqueer, picquerer, Picqueroon, Picquet: see PICKEER, PICAROON, PICKET, PIQUET.

Picqueter (pi·kĕtəɹ). [f. F. *piquet* (*de fleurs*) bunch (of artificial flowers, for hats) + -ER[1].] One who arranges artificial flowers in bunches.

1898 *Daily Chron.* 24 Sept. 10/6 Artificial flower mounters, picqueters, jet hands, wanted. **1902** *Ibid.* 9 Apr. 10/4 Artificial Flower Picqueters.—Improvers wanted.

Picquier, obs. form of PICKEER, PIQUIER.

Picquois, obs. form of PICKAX.

‖ **Picra** (pi·kră). *Pharmacy.* [Short for HIERA PICRA (Gr. πικρά bitter).] A bitter cathartic powder or paste: = HIERA PICRA.

1860 BUSHNELL in *Life* xxi. (1880) 439, I used to have a certain pride in taking picra without crying.

Picrate (pi·krēt). *Chem.* [f. as PICRIC + -ATE[1].] A salt of picric acid: used as an explosive.

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 403 The metallic picrates are mostly crystallisable, bitter, and of yellow colour. They explode when strongly heated. **1870** *Daily News* 27 July 6 The entrances east and west are closed by *torpilles* charged with picrate of potass.

Hence **Picra·ted** *ppl. a.*, containing or partly composed of a picrate: applied to certain fireworks.

Picric (pi·krik), *a. Chem.* [mod. f. Gr. πικρ-ός bitter + -IC.] In *Picric acid*, also called *trinitro-carbolic* or *carbazotic acid, artificial indigo-bitter*, a yellow intensely bitter substance ($C_6H_3N_3O_7 = C_6H_3(NO^2)^3O$), crystallizing in yellow shining prisms or laminæ, first observed by Hausmann in 1788, used in dyeing and more recently in the manufacture of explosives.

1852 *Chemical Gaz.* X. 137 Thus picric acid is phenylous acid..in which a substitution of 3 equivs. NO_4 for 3 equivs. H has taken place...Picric acid is consequently trinitrophenylous acid. **1860** O'NEILL *Chem. Calico Print.* 256 *Picric Acid.*—This is only lately introduced as a dyeing material for silks and woollens: it has no affinity for cotton. **1890** *Nature* 4 Sept. 444 The relative value of violent explosive agents, like picric acid or wet gun-cotton.

Picrite (pi·krəit). *Min.* Also **-yte.** [mod. f. Gr. πικρ-ός bitter + -ITE[1].] A dark grey-green rock consisting mainly of chrysolite (see quots.).

1814 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomencl.* 9 Crystallized muricalcite, bitterspath, picrite. **1879** RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiii. 265 Picrite is a blackish-green crystalline rock with a compact, black matrix, containing porphyritic crystals and grains of olivine. **1896** CHESTER *Dict. Names Min.*, *Picrite*, an obs. syn. of dolomite, bitter-spar.

Picro- (pi·kro), before a vowel sometimes **picr-**, combining form of Gr. πικρός bitter, used to form scientific terms, (*a*) in the sense 'having a bitter taste or smell', esp. in the names of magnesium minerals, because magnesium salts have often a bitter taste; (*b*) in names of derivatives of PICRIC acid, as *picramic acid, picramine, picrammonium, picro-acetate of lead, picro-carbonate of ammonia.*

Among these are **Picroca·rmine,** a red staining fluid used in histologic microscopy; picro-carbonate of ammonia. **Picrocry·thrin** *Chem.* [ERYTHRIN] (see quot. 1866). **Picrogly·cion** *Chem.* [Gr. γλυκύς sweet], a crystalline substance obtained from the bittersweet; = DULCAMARIN. **Pi·crolite** *Min.* [Gr. λίθος stone] (see quots.). **Pi·cromel** [Gr. μέλι honey], a bitter-sweet substance obtained from bile. **Picro·merite** *Min.* [Gr. μερίς, μεριδ- a part], sulphate of magnesium and potassium found in white crystals and crystalline crusts. **Picroni·trate** *Chem.* = PICRATE. **Picropha·rmacolite** *Min.* (named by Stromeyer, 1819), a mineral resembling pharmacolite, but containing magnesium. **Pi·crophyll** *Min.* [Gr. φύλλον a leaf], a massive, fibrous, or foliated greenish-grey variety of pyroxene. **Picrophy·llite** = prec. (Webster 1864). **Picro·smine** *Min.* [Ger. *picrosmin*, named by Haidinger, 1824, f. Gr. ὀσμή odour], a greenish-white, dark-green, or greyish fibrous hydrous silicate of magnesium, which emits a bitter and argillaceous odour when moistened. **Pi·crotin** *Chem.* [f. *picrotoxin*], a bitter crystalline substance existing with picrotoxin in the *Cocculus indicus*. **Picroto·xic** *a. Chem.* [f. next: see -IC], of, pertaining to, contained in, or derived from picrotoxin. **Picroto·xin** *Chem.* [cf. TOXIN], formerly **picrotoxia,** the bitter poisonous principle ($C_{12}H_{14}O_6$) of the seeds of the *Cocculus indicus*.

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1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 406 *Picramic [or] Dinitrophenamic..Acid..Produced by the action of sulphide of ammonium or of ferrous salts on picric acid. *Ibid.* 640 *Picramine, or hydrate of *picrammonium, cannot be isolated on account of its ready oxidability. *Ibid.* 404 A *picro-acetate of lead..is deposited..when a boiling mixture of potassic picrate and an excess of lead-acetate is left to cool. 1880 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* XX. 230 By using osmic acid, followed by *picrocarmine, it is easy to preserve the ectoderm with its clothing of cilia. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 551 The picrocarmine reaction shows that decalcification is taking place. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 541 *Picro-erythrin .. is a colourless substance...It has a very bitter taste. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 641 *Picroerythrin* ($C_{12}H_{16}O_7$), a body produced, together with orsellinic ether, by the action of boiling water on erythrin. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Picroglycion, Picroglycium*...Name by Pfaff for a particular substance first obtained by him from the *Solanum dulcamara*. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 642 *Picroglycion. Dulcamarin.* 1816 R. JAMESON *Min.* (ed. 2) I. 536 *Picrolite. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 642 *Picrolite*, a fibrous dark-green variety of serpentine, somewhat resembling asbestos; found in Silesia [etc.]. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Names Min., Picrolite*, .. a fibrous or columnar var. of serpentine. 1815 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) II. 332 *Picromel. 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 307 Picromel is obtained from bile. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 2 Thenard.. obtained a body which he named picromel from its taste. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 642 **Picromerite*, potassio-magnesic sulphate..crystallised from solutions of saline crusts. 1868 DANA *Min.* 642. 1875 *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* III. 642 Picric acid in the form of *picronitrate of potassa and soda. 1823 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* (ed. 3) 178 The analysis..of *picropharmacolite has been published. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 387 Picropharmacolite from Riechelsdorf.. is probably pharmacolite having the lime partly replaced by magnesia. *Ibid.* 643 **Picrophyll*,..from Sala in Sweden... It is perhaps an altered augite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 406 Pyrallolite..Picrophyll...These are names of pyroxene in different stages of alteration, between true pyroxene and either serpentine or steatite. 1825 HAIDINGER tr. *Moh's Min.* III. 137 *Picrosmine. 1852 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* (ed. 3) 148 Picrosmine..[occurs] at the Greiner in Tyrol. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Picrotoxin*..can be split up into the two bodies *Picrotoxinin* and **Picrotin*. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 305 **Picrotoxia*,..name given to the acrid narcotic principle residing in the cocculus indicus. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 643 **Picrotoxic acid*, the name given by Pelletier and Couerbe to picrotoxin, because it unites with metallic oxides. 1815 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) II. 254 *Picrotoxine. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 147/1 Picrotoxin..is intensely bitter. 1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 813 The first and most important step in the treatment of picrotoxin-poisoning.

Picryl (pi·kril). *Chem.* [f. Gr. πικρ-ός bitter, or immed. f. PICR-IC + -YL.] (See quot.)

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 644 *Picryl* or *Cripin*, a substance formed, together with others, by submitting to dry distillation the crude product of the action of sulphydrate of ammonium on bitter-almond oil...Picryl is also used as synonymous with trinitrophenyl, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3$, the radicle of picric acid.

Pict (pikt), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1 *pl.* **Peohtas, Pehtas, Pih-, Pyhtas,** 4 **Peghttes,** 5 *sing.* **Peght(e,** *pl.* (*Sc.*) **Peychtis Pightis,** 6 *sing.* **Peight,** 6– **Peoht,** (8 **Peht,** 9 **Peght, Piht**). *β.* 4–6 *pl.* **Pictes, -is,** 5 **Pyctes,** 7– *sing.* **Pict.** [In late L. *Pictī*, identical in form with *pictī* painted or tattooed people, which may be the meaning; but the L. may be merely an assimilated form of a native name: cf. *Pictavi, Pictones* in Gaul. The OE. *Peohtas* represents an earlier *Pihtas*, which would answer to a foreign *Pict-* (cf. *Wiht* for L. *Vectis*); its direct descendant is the Scottish *Pecht*; *Pict* is from L.]

1. One of an ancient people of disputed origin and ethnological affinities, who formerly inhabited parts of north Britain. According to the chroniclers the Pictish kingdom was united with the Scottish under Kenneth MacAlpine in 843, and the name of the Picts as a distinct people gradually disappeared.

In Scottish folk-lore, the *Pechts* are often represented as a dark pygmy race, or an underground people; and sometimes identified with elves, brownies, or fairies.

Picts' houses, the name given to underground structures attributed to the Picts, found on the east coast of Scotland and in Orkney. *Picts' wall*: see quot. 1753 in *β*.

α. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. i. (1890) 28 Ða ferdon Peohtas in Breotone, & ongunnon eardigan þa norðdælas þyses ealondes...Mid þy Peohtas wif næfdon. *Ibid.*, þridde cynn Scotta Breotone onfeng on Pehta dæle. *a* 900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 449 (Parker MS.) Se cing het hi feohtan agien Pihtas, & hi swa dydan. *c* 1122 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.), Heo þa fuhton wið Pyhtas. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4126 Peghttes and paynymes .. dispoylles our knyghttes. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. xix. 1757 A company Out of þe kynrik of Sithi Coyme of Peychtis [*Wemyss MS.* Pightis] in Irlande. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 272/2 A Peghte (*A.* A Peght or Pigmei), *pigmeus*. 1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* iii. 129 The forrain inuasions of the Scottes and Peightes or Redshankes. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* III. 198 The Pechtes..called a counsel. 1789 PINKERTON *Enquiry* I. III. x. 367 The common denomination among the people of Scotland, from the Pehts Wall in Northumberland to the Pehts houses in Ross-shire, and up to the Orkneys, is Pehts. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* ii. *note*, The ancient Picts, or, as [the inhabitants of the Orkneys] call them with the usual strong guttural, Peghts. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 415/2 He [Arthur] received intelligence of the revolt of Modred, who had allied himself with the Saxons, Scots, and Pihts. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 398 A stranger..whom the most knowing man ..pronounced to be a 'Pecht', for he was small and black and had all the characteristics of the traditional 'Pecht'.

β. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* II. 147 þei beeþ i-cleped Pictes by cause of peyntynge. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 48 Pictis, and Scottys, and Hyrysshe also. 1753 J. WARBURTON (*title*) Vallum Romanum; or, the History and Antiquities of the Roman Wall, Commonly called the Picts Wall, in Cumberland and Northumberland, Built by Hadrian and Severus.. Seventy Miles in Length, to keep out the..Picts and Scots. 1813 J. GRANT *Orig. Gael* (1814) 292 The Picts of Albinn.. inhabited the whole range of low country from the Frith of Forth, northward. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xxvii, One of those dens which are called Burghs and Picts-houses in Zetland. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. iv. 116 These structures, for which—we retain the popular name of Picts houses..are erected on the natural surface of the soil and have been buried by an artificial mound heaped over them. *attrib.* *a* 1856 in G. Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* 8 Grisly Drædan sat alane By the cairn and Pech stane. 1897 H. TENNYSON *Mem. Ld. Tennyson* II. xiv. 280 We had a drive of ten miles to Maeshowe, a Pict burial-mound.

†2. *humorous.* One who paints the face. *Obs.*

1721 STEELE *Spect.* No. 41 P 4, I have..distinguished those of our Women who wear their own, from those in borrowed Complexions, by the Picts and the British. 1892 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 5/1 Men must be tolerant of 'Picts', as the old 'Spectator' calls them, or Picts would not be so prevalent.

Pict, *v. rare.* [f. L. *pict-*, ppl. stem of *ping-ĕre* to paint.] *trans.* To paint; to depict, represent. Hence **Pi·cted** *ppl. a.*, painted.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431 b/1 They ne shold fro thens forthon pourtrayne nor pycte the forme or fygure of the crosse. 1866 J. B. ROSE *Virg. Ecl. & Georg.* 79 Races .. From picted Gelon to Arabian. 1866 — tr. *Ovid's Fasti* VI. 428 In picted vestments and in open hall.

Pict, obs. f. PICK *sb.*[1] 7; obs. var. PICK *v.*[2]

Pictareen, erroneous form of PISTAREEN.

Pictarne. *Sc.* ? *Obs.* Also 9 **pickietar.** [Of uncertain origin: but cf. PICKMAW and TERN.] = next.

1710 SIBBALD *Hist. Fife* II. iii. 46 *Hirundo Marina, Sterna Turneri*: Our People call it the *Pictarne*. 1771 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1769. 65 Great Terns, called here *Pictarnes*. 1851 T. EDWARDS in *Zoologist* IX. 3080, I observed several parties of pickietars busily employed in fishing in the Firth.

Pictarnie (piktā·rni). *Sc.* Also 9 **pic-, picketarney, pickaternie, (piccatarrie).** [dim. of prec.: see -IE.] The common tern, *Sterna fluviatilis*. Also locally, the Arctic tern, *S. macrura*.

1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 508 Common Tern ..Provincial, Pirr..Tarney or Pictarney. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxxix, 'It's but a sea-maw.' 'It's a pictarnie, sir', said Edie. 1835 D. SMITH *Emigrant's Farew.* 17 Wild ducks and pictarnies may play on the stream. 1899 *Shetl. News* 14 Jan. (E. D. D.), The graceful and elegant tern, the 'piccatarrie' of our beaches and lochs.

Pictel, obs. form of PIGHTLE.

Picthatch, variant of PICKED-HATCH.

Pictish (pi·ktiʃ), *a.* [f. PICT *sb.* + -ISH.] Of or pertaining to the Picts.

1762 BP. FORBES *Jrnl.* (1886) 140 Abernethie, where is a Church and Steeple, reckoned to be Pictish work. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 274 The old fortress..is supposed to have belonged to the Pictish Kings.

Pictland (pi·kt,lænd). [f. PICT + LAND.] The land of the Picts: a name for Scotland north of the Forth.

[1701 J. BRAND (*title*) A Brief Description of Orkney, Zetland, Pightland-Frith, and Caithness.] 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 225 The inhabitants of this district, the Caledonians of Tacitus, were afterwards known by the name of Picts; and from them the country was for some centuries called Pictland. *Ibid.* 425 In the third century, the terms Picts and Pictland began to be substituted for Caledonians and Caledonia. 1860 SHAIRP *Sk.* (1887) 36 To convert Pictland and plant the Church there.

Pictograph (pi·ktŏgrɑf). [mod. f. L. *pict-us* painted + -GRAPH.] A pictorial symbol or sign; a writing or record consisting of pictorial symbols (the most primitive form of records).

1851 SCHOOLCRAFT *Ind. Tribes* I. 416 Plate 60 Pictograph A. Chippewa Petition to the President of the United States. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 277 We know enough of the Indian pictographs, to guess how a fancy..came into the poor excited creature's mind. 1894 A. J. EVANS in *Academy* 25 Aug. 136/2 Some of them..belonged to that interesting class of pictographs which is rooted in primitive gesture language. 1900 SAYCE *Babylonians & Assyrians* x. 209 In Egypt the hieratic or running-hand of the scribe developed out of the primitive pictographs.

Hence **Pictogra·phic** *a.*, of, belonging to, or of the nature of, picture-writing; **Picto·graphy,** picture-writing; the recording of ideas or events by pictorial symbols.

1851 SCHOOLCRAFT *Ind. Tribes* I. 333 Indian Pictography. *Ibid.*, The Pictographic Method of Communicating Ideas by Symbolic and Representative Devices of the North American Indians. 1862 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. xiv. 316 Genuine specimens of American pictography. 1896 A. J. EVANS in *Academy* 18 July 53/3 A beautiful 'pictographic' seal of red cornelian.

Pictoresque, obs. form of PICTURESQUE.

Pictorial (piktō·riăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. late L. *pictōri-us* (f. *pictor* a painter) + -AL. (Used by Sir T. Browne (in sense 1), but not in general use before 1800.)]

1. Of, belonging to, or produced by the painter; of or pertaining to painting or drawing. Now *rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiv. 170 Sea-horses.. are but Crotesco deliniations which fill up empty spaces in Maps, and meere pictoriall inventions, not any Physicall shapes. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pictorial*, produced by a painter. [Quotes Browne, and remarks] 'A word not adopted by other writers, but elegant and useful.' 1810 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* XIV. 205 Royal Academy Dinner. A pictorial vision. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* II. IV. Comm. p. xii, Attention to the laws of perspective, which is, in fact, but a pictorial optic, will instruct the reader. 1833 J. MARTINEAU *Misc.* (1852) 32 Conception..is emphatically the pictorial faculty needed by the illustrating artist. 1845 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xii, 'Far be it from me to say that the pictorial calling is not honourable', says Uncle Charles.

2. Consisting of, expressed in, or of the nature of, a picture or pictures.

1807 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 329 Not the wealthy ..who exhibit in their boudoirs and drawing rooms, new publications in the luxury of pictorial ornaments. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* ix. (1869) 305 Pictorial communications are probably the chief sources of religious instruction imparted to the..Russian peasantry. 1876 BIRCH *Egypt* 8 The hieroglyphs or pictorial forms were used..above one thousand years after they ceased to represent the vernacular or spoken language of Egypt.

3. Containing or illustrated by a picture or pictures; illustrated.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. i, Taught at home on the new system, by a pictorial alphabet. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 49 Its features being such as are common on the pictorial Dutch tiles. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* II. xii. 253 At the beginning of 1836, the first number of 'The Pictorial Bible' was issued. In hitting upon the word 'Pictorial' I felt that I was rather daring in the employment of a term which the Dictionaries pronounced as 'not in use'.

4. *fig.* Like a picture; representing as if by a picture; picturesque, graphic.

1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Marvel & Bp. Parker* Wks. 1853 II. 116/2 He has given us such a description of Eve's beauty as appears to me somewhat too pictorial, too luxuriant. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 477 Of all poets Spenser excelled in the pictorial faculty. 1888 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 262 If God is spoken of as having hands, arms, feet, and so on, those, he says, must be simply looked upon as pictorial phrases.

B. as *sb.* A journal of which pictures are the main feature.

1880 (*title of periodical*) The Lady's Pictorial. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Aug. 10/1 In the case of magazine articles, pamphlets, &c.,..and of periodicals and 'pictorials'.

Hence **Picto·rialism,** the practice of a pictorial style (*lit.* and *fig.*), the use of pictorial representation; **Picto·rialist,** one who practises a pictorial style; **Picto·rialise** *v.*, to represent in, or as in, a picture; to illustrate with pictures; hence **Picto·rialisation; Picto·rialness,** pictorial quality, graphic character.

1869 *Pennsylv. School Jrnl.* Feb. 218 Sensationalism and *pictorialism, and the imaginings of sensuousness and sentimentality. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 4 Feb. 3/5 Unfaithful to the traditions of pictorialism. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 530 Not by the minute pencilling of the *pictorialists. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 36 The impulse towards the *pictorialisation of nature. 1870 *Daily News* 20 Dec., We have been eulogised and *pictorialised to an extent almost incredible. 1888 CAVE *Inspiration O. Test.* vi. 309 There is no pictorializing, there is no idolizing of deity. 1876 EDERSHEIM *Jew. Life Days Christ* vii. 103 The multiplicity and *pictorialness of the expressions. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 148 This group adds immensely to the pictorialness of the picture.

Pictorially (piktō·riăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a pictorial manner.

1. By means of a picture or pictures.

1843 tr. *Custine's Empire of Czar* II. 257 Russia is less known than India: it has been less often described and pictorially illustrated. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civilis.* ii. (1875) 44 It is indeed but a step to record pictorially some particular hunt.

2. In the manner of a picture; as a picture, or as the subject of a picture.

1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* (1879) I. v. 50 That partial light which..is the just requisite towards seeing objects pictorially. 1883 T. HARDY in *Longm. Mag.* July 259 Like the men, the women are, pictorially, less interesting than they used to be.

Picto·ric, *a. rare.* [f. L. *pictor* painter + -IC: cf. ORATORIC.] Of painting or drawing; pictorial.

1902 B. KIDD *Western Civilis.* vi. 187 The standard of taste in the plastic and pictoric arts.

Picto·rical, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] Concerned with painters or painting; pictorial. Hence **Picto·rically** *adv.*, in the manner of a painter, from the point of view of painting.

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 20 Since this travel we have been both poetical and I musical and pictorical. 1656 [see PICTURAL]. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. v, He must have redden'd, pictorically and scientintically speaking, six whole tints and a half..above his natural colour. 1883 SCHAFF *Hist. Ch.* II. XII. lxxxi. 637 He is fond of the historical present..of pictorical participles and of affectionate diminutives.

Pictour(e, obs. form of PICTURE.

‖ **Pictura** (piktiū·ră). *Zool.* [L. *pictūra* painting.] The arrangement and effect of coloration of an animal.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., Pictura differs from coloration in noting the disposition and effect of coloring, not the color itself.

Picturable (pi·ktiŭrăb'l), *a.* [f. PICTURE *v.* + -ABLE.] Suitable for representation in a picture, capable of being painted or pictured.

1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* II. 72 A fine..view of the Estuary and its banks: broad, but grand, and picturable.

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1801 *Monthly Rev.* XXXV. 275 The rich..[might build] small picturable habitations for their labourers. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* I. iv. 79 He..stalked,..in the most melancholic manner picturable, to his cabin.

Hence **Pi·cturableness.**

1883 MOMERIE *Personality* ii. (1886) 60 *Picturableness* is not necessary to the existence of a concept.

Pi·ctural, *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.* [f. L. *pictūra* PICTURE + -AL.] Of or pertaining to pictures; pictorial.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pictorical, Pictorian, Pictural,* of or belonging to a Picture; garnished, painted, gaily or trimly set forth. *Dr. Br.* 1799 T. GREEN *Diary Lover of Lit.* (1810) 177 Writing, he deduces, from pictural representations, through hieroglyphics .. to arbitrary marks .. like the Chinese characters and Arabic numerals. 1808 *Q. Rev.* XXXVII. 304 Horace Walpole..has traced the history of gardening, in a pictural sense, from the mere art of horticulture to the creation of scenery.

†**B.** *sb.* A picture, a pictorial representation. *Obs. rare.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 53 Whose wals Were painted faire with memorable gestes Of famous Wisards; and with picturals Of Magistrates.

Picture (pi·ktiŭ, -tʃəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 5–6 **pict-, pyctour(e, pycture,** 5– **picture,** (6 **pyghtur,** 6–7 **pictor, -ur**). [ad. L. *pictūra* painting, f. *pict-*, ppl. stem of *pingĕre* to paint. Cf. It. *pittura.*]

†**1.** The action or process of painting or drawing; the fact or condition of being painted or pictorially represented; the art of painting; pictorial representation. *Obs.*

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1767 The furst behynde the yn pycture ys prouydyd. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 352 There were the armes of Lusynen wel shewed and knowen in pycture. 1606 PEACHAM *Art of Drawing* 3 Certain Festival dayes were yearly appointed at Corinth for the exercise of Picture. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. (1692) 707 Picture took her feigning from Poetry. 1693 DRYDEN *To Sir G. Kneller* 36 By slow degrees the godlike art advanced; As man grew polished, picture was enhanced. 1744 COLLINS *Epist. to Sir T. Hanmer* 108 O might some verse with happiest skill persuade Expressive Picture to adopt thine aid! 1844 L. HUNT *Imag. & Fancy* (1846) 104 That subtler spirit of the art [poetry], which picture cannot express.

2. The concrete result of this process. †**a.** Pictorial representations collectively; painting.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1865 The picture also yeueth clere intellygence Therof. *c* 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 120 The riche is shitte withe colours and picture, To hide his careyne stuffid withe foule ardure. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 338 Picture, worke of wood, stone, or mettall finelie set in diuers colours, as in chesse boords and tables.

b. An individual painting, drawing, or other representation on a surface, of an object or objects; *esp.* such a representation as a work of art. (Now the prevailing sense.)

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* IV. xv, A pyctour, where as a man had vyctory ouer a lyon. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xl. (1870) 302 To holde a crosse or a pyctour of the passyon of Cryste before the eyes of the sycke person. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 23 Pictures are curtaind from the vulgar eyes. 1653 WALTON *Angler* To Rdr. 2 He that likes not the discourse, should like the pictures of the Trout and other fish. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Pref., Accounts of Pictures, Statues and Buildings. 1839 *Sat. Mag.* 13 Apr. 139/2 The photogenic picture being formed, requires fixing. 1852 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 71 Every noble picture is a manuscript book, of which only one copy exists, or ever can exist. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. 88 This means of taking actinic pictures. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 June 3/2 A picture, using the word as language is ordinarily used, is a picture of something, and it is rather important to the artist that it should be a picture of something he can paint.

c. *spec.* The portrait or likeness of a person. Now *rare.*

1505 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 271 In case that the said yonge quyn were here ye shuld have the pictor of hir with yow. 1538 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 120 To thentent he might..visite and see his daughter and also take her picture. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 228 Heere, weare this Iewell for me, tis my picture. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 3 May, At the goldsmith's, took my picture in little..home with me. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 328* P 1 She..draws all her Relations Pictures in Miniature. 1790 COWPER (*title*) On the receipt of my Mother's Picture out of Norfolk.

†**d.** By extension, An artistic (in quot. 1771 natural) representation in the solid, esp. a statue or a monumental effigy; an image. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Cov. Corpus Chr. Plays* 40/227 O Lorde! thogh that I be nothynge worthe To see the fassion of thi most presseose pyctore. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* i. (Percy Soc.) 6 This goodly picture was in altitude Nyne fote and more, of fayre marble stone. 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 49 He.. did erect vnto them pictures of Alabaster. 1590 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. ii. 192 Thow art accusit for the making of twa pictouris of clay. 1608 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucrece* v. vi, Thy noble picture shall be carv'd in brass, And fix'd.. In our high Capitol. 1682 R. BURTON *Admirable Curios.* (1684) 132 But K. Henry 7. afterward caused a Tomb to be set over the Place, with his Picture in Alabaster. 1772 LANGHORNE *Fables of Flora* ix, I sought the living Bee to find, And found the picture of a Bee.

e. A group of persons, generally motionless, picturesquely arranged and posed, representing a scene, or mimicking an action; a tableau; *spec.* in the drama, at the end of an act or play. Also *living picture* (F. *tableau vivant*).

1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 59 Imitation of actions, or 'pictures in the air'. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 9 Dec. 8/5 The great excitement comes when four of the girls are called upon to practise the 'picture'. In this language of the dance a 'picture' means the moment when the dance is stopped, and the dancers get into a most uncomfortable attitude and pretend to enjoy it.

f. A visible image *of* something formed by physical means, as by a lens.

1668 HOOKE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 741 A Contrivance to make the Picture of any thing appear on a Wall, ..or within a Picture-frame, &c. in the midst of a Light room. 1832 BREWSTER *Optics* ii. 15 The image of any object is a picture of it formed either in the air, or in the bottom of the eye, or upon a white ground, such as a sheet of paper.

g. A person so strongly resembling another as to seem a likeness or imitation of him or her; = IMAGE *sb.* 4. Const. *of.*

1712 *Spect.* No. 520 P 1 My daughter, who is the picture of what her mother was. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. v. (1841) I. 109 The sons are the very picture of their father. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 258 'Lydy', says his lordship, 'it [a boy] is your picture to the utmost resemblance'.

h. *fig. colloq.* A very beautiful or picturesque object.

Mod. The little girl is a picture. Her hat is itself a picture.

3. *transf.* A scene; the total visual impression produced by something; hence extended to a vivid impression received by the other senses, or produced by intellectual perception; a mental image, a visualized conception; = IDEA 8.

Clinical picture: the total impression or apprehension of a diseased condition, formed by the physician.

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 6 In her brest Imprinted stack his wordes, a pictures forme. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Ballot* Wks. 1859 II. 316/1, I have often drawn a picture in my own mind of a Balloto-Grotical family voting and promising under the new system. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. iv. § 12 (1864) 603 A botanist can readily form to himself the picture of a new plant from the botanical description. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 179 The vigorous imagination of the north..creating a stately dreamland, where it strove to blend, in a grand world picture,..the influences which sustained both the physical and moral system of its universe. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 771 In such cases the disease of the liver may be dominant in the clinical picture.

4. *fig.* A graphic description, written or spoken, capable of suggesting a mental image, or of imparting a notion, of the object described; also *abstr.* word-painting, figurative language.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 38, I am compar'd to twenty thousand fairs. O he hath drawne my picture in his letter. 1677 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 44 Two of your acquaintances have their picture drawne in it [*Hudibras*]..to the lyfe. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. (1874) 31 To afford the poets very apt allusions to the flowers of the field in their pictures of the frailty of our present life. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* Introd. § 6 Chaucer says [etc.] The picture is perfect, when referred to his own time. 1819 STARK (*title*) The Picture of Edinburgh. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. xi. 139 The details of the miracles contain many interesting pictures of old English life.

5. A symbol, type, figure; the concrete representation of an abstraction; an illustration.

1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 49 Mans soule is Gods temple, and picture. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Butler* Wks. II. 190 Of the ancient Puritans...Our grandfathers knew the picture from the life. 1792 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 182 The best picture I can give of the French nation is that of cattle before a thunder storm. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. vii. 246, I had before me daily..a beautiful picture of the life of the Greek grand seigneur on his native island.

b. With *of* and abstract *sb.*: An object, esp. a person, possessing a quality in so high a degree as to be a symbol or realization of that quality.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 312 Behold England, wher Camilla was borne, the flower of courtesie, the picture of comelynesse. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. ii, Upon these words, Jones became in a moment a greater picture of horror than Partridge himself. 1871 *Punch* 15 July 17/2 He looks the picture of health. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. iii. 331 Those rooms were the very picture of disorder.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** attrib. Concerned in the painting, disposal, etc. of pictures, as *picture-art, -craft, -critic, -knowledge, -merchant, -ring, -shop,* etc.; consisting of or expressed in a picture or pictures, as *picture-dialect, -language, -poem, -puzzle, -story, -word*; adorned or illustrated with a picture or pictures, pictorial, as *picture-cover, -paper, -sheet, -sign, -table, -tile*; having a character resembling a picture or suitable for one, as *picture dress, house, sleeve.* **b.** Objective and objective gen., as *picture-borrowing, -buying, -cleaning, -dealing, -hanging, -making, -painting, -taking, -viewing* sbs. and adjs.; *picture-cleaner, -dealer, -drawer, -gazer, -keeper, -maker, -restorer, -seller,* etc. **c.** Instrumental, as *picture-broidered, -hung, -pasted* adjs., *-lesson, -thinking.*

1879 N. MICHELL *Palenque* in *Poems Places, Br. Amer.*, etc. 149 Their gorgeous buildings..Their *picture-art, and creeds of gloom and fear. 1904 T. S. MOORE *Ode to Leda* etc. p. x, Thy *picture-broidered train might be a book. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* XX, To instruct you in the art of *picture-buying at Paris. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 36 Canada Balsam..much used by *Picture-cleaners for their Varnishes. 1894 ELIZ. L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* xii. (1902) 146 He won't get the colouring from the *picture-cover [of a book] in his mouth. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 207 *note*, An adept in all the arts of *picture-craft. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 8 If the *picture-critics would only write their verdicts after dinner, many a poor victim would find his dinner prospects brighter. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. lvi, There was a *picture-dealer. 1805 M. A. SHEE *Rhymes Art* (1806) 83 And patronage in *picture-dealing dies! *Ibid.* 93 *note*, By some ingenious picture-dealing anecdote. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 14 Dec. 8/1 With this *picture-dialect at your command, why trouble to learn Sicilian? 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Feb. 5/2 These are '*picture dresses', called so..on account of the fact that their salient features are copied from the paintings of Lawrence, Reynolds, Gainsborough, and other masters of the last century. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 24 Painted Nigrina with the *picture face. 1880 CARNEGIE *Pract. Trap.* 12 The nooses..should be made of *picture-hanging wire. 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 72 What a dear old *picture house! 1684 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* I. (ed. 15) 181 One *Picture-keeper, Mr. Henry Norris. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. v. 180, I had advanced in *picture knowledge since the Roman days. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note E. 69 They are figures (as in what is plainly *picture-language). 1897–8 SEARS *Athan.* III. vi. 305 The natural world..is taken up and framed into a picture-language, and thus made to represent the things which are invisible. 1882 R. W. DALE in *Gd. Words* Apr. 262 It was the gospel..taught in *picture-lessons. 1589–90 *Rec. Borough Leicester* (1905) III. 263 Affabell Watson of Markefyld *picture maker. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* II. ii, Where dwells the picture-maker? 1755 JOHNSON, *Limner*, a painter; a picture-maker. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 118 Any one who has a glimmering of the science of *picture-making. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 June 8/2 The value of bromide paper as a picture-making medium. 1760 D. WEBB *Beauties of Painting* Pref. 11 An idle art more useful to a *picture-merchant, than becoming a man of taste. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Apr. 3/2 It would be interesting to make..a *picture-painting artist out of a creative milliner or dress-maker. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 9 Scandalous *picture-papers. 1894 S. FISKE *Holiday Stories* (1900) 183 An artist of the picture-paper school. 1887 T. N. PAGE *Ole Virginia* (1893) 144 The *picture-pasted walls of her house. 1893 W. B. WORSFOLD in *19th Cent.* Apr. 290 We have at least learnt to be grateful for Rossetti's *picture-poems and poem-pictures. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 6/3 We believe that this is the right word for this kind of *picture-puzzle. 1831 *Edin. Rev.* 166 The rude hands of *picture-restorers. 1885 H. PEARSON *Browning* 13 Only the position of the *picture-rings determines whether the thing shall be hung upside, downside, or end-wise. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 20 June, Thence to Faythorne, the *picture-seller's. 1732 SAVAGE *Author to be let* Wks. 1775 II. 268, I wish my portrait might shine in a mezzo-tinto through the glass windows of *picture-shops. 1899 *Daily News* 19 Aug. 7/7 On the other side of the highway..is the *picture-sign of the house. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Oct. 5/3 *Picture sleeves, finished with a flounce of silk and chiffon. 1895 KIPLING *2nd Jungle Bk.* (Tauchn.) 208 He left the *picture-story with Kadlu, who lost it in the shingle. 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 10 An artificiall indented *picture-table. 1879 A. B. BRUCE in *Expositor* X. 143 We have before us..*picture-thinking in which these nations are used symbolically. 1896 *Daily News* 30 July 2/3 Furnishing and decorating with *picture tiles a ward which is now being added to this hospital. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note F. 63 Passages..in which the words 'Door' and 'Husbandman' are figurative, metaphorical, *picture-words.

d. Special combs.: **picture-board,** a decoration consisting of a plank shaped and painted to resemble some object; employed especially in the 18th c.; **picture-book,** a book consisting wholly or partly of pictures, esp. for children; **picture-card,** a court-card in a pack of cards (see also PICTURED 2 b); also short for *picture postcard*; **picture-coffin,** a name suggested for leaden coffins of early 17th c. date, somewhat resembling in shape the outer case of an Egyptian mummy, and bearing a mask of the deceased; **picture-documents,** *Anthrop.*, records wholly or (in later times) partly in picture-writing, such as were used by the ancient Mexicans, and continued in use for certain purposes long after the Spanish conquest; **picture-frame,** a frame (see FRAME *sb.* 12), often of an ornamental character, forming a border round a picture; also *attrib.*; **picture gallery,** a hall or building containing a collection of pictures; the collection itself; **picture hat,** a lady's wide-brimmed hat, generally black and adorned with ostrich-feathers, after a fashion celebrated in the paintings of Reynolds and Gainsborough; **picture-lens,** a large double-convex lens of long focus, mounted in a frame, and used for viewing pictures; **picture-miniature,** a miniature the subject of which is other than a portrait, e. g. genre; **picture-mosaic,** mosaic consisting of pictures instead of geometrical designs, as Roman mosaic and the styles derived from it; **picture-moulding,** a horizontal wooden moulding, parallel to the ceiling of a room, for hanging pictures; **picture-nail,** a strong nail for picture-hanging, having an ornamental head, which is attached after the nail is in position; **picture postcard,** a postcard having on the back a picture (esp. a view) printed, photographed, or otherwise produced; **picture-rail, -rod,** a rod occupying the position and serving the purpose of a *picture-moulding*; **picture-tree**: see quot. Also PICTURE-DRAWER, -WRITING.

1854 (*title*) *Picture Book for a Noah's Ark: Description of 200 Animals. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 148 A man's action is only a picture-book of his creed. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* XXV, He.. offered to cut any gentleman..for the first *picture-card, at a shilling a time. 1884 E. PEACOCK in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. IX.

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218/2, I suggested at the time, and still think, that it may have been part of a *picture-coffin. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* v. 96 It is to this transition-period that we owe many .. of the *picture-documents still preserved. 1668 *Picture-frame [see PICTURE *sb.* 2 f]. *a* 1790 POTTER *New Dict. Cant., Picture frame*, the gallows, or pillory. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 162 In a..picture-frame waistcoat, i. e. .. trimmed with broad gold lace. 1817 LADY MORGAN *France* v. 29 Arranged along their walls in their perriwigs and picture-frames. 1761 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 11 May, One side of it is a *picture gallery. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 85 At this moment, almost every great house has its sumptuous picture-gallery. 1887 *Daily News* 20 July 6/1 A large '*picture' hat in black velvet is to be worn with an all-white dress and black gloves. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 June 3 It seems not improbable that the wearing of picture hats with evening frocks..may get its chance. 1903 *Ibid.* 16 Apr. 10/2 A private view of *picture-miniatures painted by Mr. Charles Sainton. 1899 *Daily News* 18 July 5/1 Every method has been placed in the service of the *picture post-card industry, and much has been produced which in its artistic execution may lay claim to lasting value. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Sept. 10/1 The exhibition of picture postcards..opened in the Rue Bonaparte at Paris contains no fewer than 150,000 examples from all parts of the world. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 15 Apr. 4/7 There has been some discussion of late as to who invented the picture postcard, and the fad has been traced back to a German..it is said, in 1872. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 145 One variety [of Euphorbiaceæ] which bears green leaves, and yellow and white markings, is called the 'geographical-tree', or sometimes the '*picture-tree'.

Hence **Pi·ctureful** *a.*, full of pictures; **Pi·ctureless** *a.*, without a picture or pictures; **Pi·cturely** *a.*, like a picture; so **Pi·ctury** *a.* (depreciative).

1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* II. 255 My recollections seem to take very *picturesful forms. 1881 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Mrs. Battle on Whist*, With their naked names upon the drab pasteboard, the game might go on very well, *picture-less. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Sept. 293/1 Empty niches are as meaningless decorations as pictureless frames. 1832 W. BARNES in *Gentl. Mag.* CII. 216/2 To preserve so interesting and *picturely an object. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 175 That *pictury-looking glare and freshness which distinguishes the scenery at our theatres.

Picture (pi·ktiŭɪ, -tʃəɪ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. It. *pitturare.*]

1. *trans.* To represent in a picture, or in pictorial form; to draw, paint, depict; *transf.* to reflect as a mirror. Also with *out*.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XXV. 512 Margarys.. bare in his armes a dragon pyctured wyth an horryble figure. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XIX. XXXVII. JJ v/2 He that pictureth ymages and lyknesse of thynges is callyd a payntour. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 274 We haue seene and eaten of many more [fowl], which for want of leasure..could not be pictured. 1608 D. T[UVIL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 23 b, Hee was pictur'd out in the religious garment of a Monke. 1632 MASSINGER *Emperor East* I. ii, A cunning painter thus..would picture Justice. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 61 On the ceiling..he has pictured Antony earl of Shaftsbury, in the character of Faction, dispersing libels. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 64 Its pure, still glass Pictures all earth-scenes as they pass.

b. To figure, to represent symbolically or by sensible signs.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 49 b, What these graces be, it is more playnly pictured & set forth in this tree folowyng. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VII. vi, The anxiety of his mind was strongly pictured upon his face. 1857 PUSEY *Real Presence* ii. (1869) 232 When the people were so much taught by the eye, it pictured to them the mysteries of the Redemption.

2. To describe graphically, depict in words. Also with *out, forth*.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* To Gent. of Inner Temple, She pictureth out their base and seruile conditions. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 98 Horace in his art of Poetrie doth pensill and picture out an old man in this manner. 1787 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 Feb., I think this last sentence pictures him exactly. 1838 CARLYLE *Misc., Scott* (1869) V. 217 To picture-forth the life of Scott. 1894 BESANT *Equal Woman* 122 Such a woman as you have pictured is rare indeed.

3. To resemble as a picture or image.

1850 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Petticoat Govt.* 138 Never, perhaps, did a child more accurately picture a parent, than Judith did her mother.

4. To form a mental picture of, to imagine. Often *to picture to one's self*.

1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* II. 182 Imagination pictures all the scenes. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* viii. 101 He had pictured to himself the settlement. 1835 JAMES *Gipsy* i, He seemed to doubt the very love, the happiness of which he pictured so brightly. 1869 HUXLEY in *Sci. Opinion* 28 Apr. 487/1 Kant pictures to himself the universe as once an infinite expansion of formless and diffused matter. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 1. 449 We must not..picture the early Puritan as a gloomy fanatic. *Mod.* Picture to yourself the predicament in which I found myself.

Pictured (pi·ktiŭɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Represented or depicted in or as in a picture; painted, drawn.

1738 GRAY *Propertius* ii. 50 Pictured horrour and poëtic woes. 1854 MARION HARLAND *Alone* xii, The examination of the artist's pictured treasures. 1894 F. N. RAGG *Quorsum* xiii. 139 They downwards gazed to see the pictured heaven, And pictured light, which dark-hued waters hold.

2. Adorned or illustrated with a picture or pictures, or *fig.* with word-painting.

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 866 A pictured and wrought coate. 1754 GRAY *Progr. Poesy* 109 Bright ey'd Fancy, hovering o'er, Scatters from her pictured urn Thoughts that breathe, and words that burn. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* I. x, The pictured roof and marble floor. 1818 — *Ch. Har.* IV. lxxxii, Alas for Tully's voice, and Virgil's lay, And Livy's pictur'd page!

b. *Pictured card*, a card bearing a picture, a court-card or picture-card; the king, queen, or knave. *Devil's pictured books*, a hostile name for playing-cards.

1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 226 They..Pore owre the devil's pictur'd beuks. 1812 BUCHAN in Singer *Hist. Cards* (1816) 361 Each honour, or pictured card, is considered as equivalent in value to ten. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xiii. 442 A pack contains 52 cards, divided into four equal suits, into 12 pictured and 40 plain cards.

Pi·cture-drawer. One who draws a picture; in 17th and early 18th c., the regular word for *portrait-painter*.

1586–7 in Jeaffreson *Middlesex County Rec.* (1886) I. 173 Edmund Barton picture drawer. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 115 The Philosophers (humanities picture-drawers) have indeede drawne many pictures. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 24 Sir Anthony Vandike, the famous picture drawer. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 280 One Mr. Blemwell, a picture-drawer.

So **Picture-drawing.**

1625 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1726) XVIII. 111 Wee, haveing experience of the Facultie and Skill of Daniel Mittens in the Art of Picture draweing, of Our especiall Grace..have given [etc.].

Pi·cturer. Now *rare.* [f. PICTURE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who pictures; a painter of pictures; a painter.

1608–9 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1897) XII. 446 Benedickt Horsley, a pictorer and painter. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. iv. (1650) 200 Not meerly a pictoriall contrivance or invention of the Picturer, but an ancient tradition and conceived reality. 1690 WOOD *Life* 30 Jan. III. 323 'An illustrator', or 'picturer of great letters in books'.

Picturesque (piktiŭre·sk), *a.* Also 8 **pittor-, pictoresque, picturesk.** [ad. F. *pittoresque*, ad. It. *pittoresco* (F. Redi *a* 1664), f. *pittore*:—L. *pictōr-em* painter: see -ESQUE; prop. 'in the style of a painter' (cf. quot. 1810 in sense 1); but in Eng. assimilated to *picture*, giving the sense 'in the style of a picture'. *Pittoresque* appears to have been in French early in 18th c. (cf. quot. 1712 from Pope), but the earliest evidence in Hatzfeld-Darmesteter is for *pittoresquement* in 1732.]

1. Like or having the elements of a picture; fit to be the subject of a striking or effective picture; possessing pleasing and interesting qualities of form and colour (but not implying the highest beauty or sublimity): said of landscape, buildings, costume, scenes of diversified action, etc., also of circumstances, situations, fancies, ideas, and the like.

1703 STEELE *Tender Husb.* IV. (1723) 141 That Circumstance may be very Picturesque. 1712 POPE *Let. to Caryll*, Mr. Philips has two lines, which seem to me what the French call very *picturesque*. 1727 — *Iliad* X. Note liv, The marshy Spot of Ground,..the Tamarisk.., the Reeds that are heap'd together to mark the Place, are Circumstances the most Picturesque imaginable. 1749 U. RHYS *Tour Spain & Port.* 86 The Ends of their Veils .. tied in so pretty a Manner, as to render their Figures extremely pittoresque. 1768 W. GILPIN (*title*) An Essay upon Prints: containing remarks upon the principles of picturesque beauty. 1773 LADY MARY COKE *Jrnl.* 8 July (1896) IV. 186 The *Cours* was a very picturesk scene. 1810 D. STEWART *Philos. Ess.* II. I. v. 273 Picturesque properly means what is done in the style, and with the spirit of a painter. 1864 BAGEHOT *Lit. Studies* (1879) II. 341 Susceptible observers..say of a scene 'How picturesque'—meaning by this a quality distinct from that of beauty, or sublimity, or grandeur; meaning to speak..of its fitness for imitation by art. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* ii, Most girls become acquainted at some time or other with a little picturesque misery.

b. *Picturesque gardening*, the arrangement of a garden so as to make it a pretty picture; the romantic style of gardening, aiming at irregular and rugged beauty.

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* iii, Mr. Milestone was a picturesque landscape gardener of the first celebrity. 1843 *Gray's Corr.* 191 *note*, That Johnson should have no conception of the value or merit of what is now called picturesque gardening we cannot wonder, as he was so extremely short-sighted, that he never saw a rural landscape in his life.

2. Of language, narrative, etc.: Strikingly graphic or vivid; sometimes implying disregard of fact in the effort for effect.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* Pref. (1740) 7 He goes on in the same pittoresque Vein. 1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 483 An account of a conversation with Longolius, which is picturesque. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iii. 128 Picturesque accounts have often been repeated of a scene where Douglas .. brought the Admiral to an elevated spot. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 401 Picturesque history is seldom to be trusted. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* i. 63 The highly picturesque language of the primitive Aryan people.

†**3.** Marked as if with pictures. *Obs. rare.*

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 41 Others [marbles] .. are Picturesque, or marked with all manner of figures, &c. *Ibid.* 42 *Oculus mundi*..by polishing receives a beautiful lustre, and is partly spotted or striped, partly picturesque.

†**4.** Having a perception of or taste for picturesqueness. *Obs.*

1795 R. ANDERSON *Johnson* 7 Had he not possessed a very picturesque imagination. 1818 RHODES *Peak Scen.* I. 5 To the picturesque traveller they are therefore comparatively of but little value. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* iii. (1887) 39 They came round to the side of the camp where the picturesque gentleman was sketching.

5. *absol.* as *sb. The picturesque*, that which is picturesque; the picturesque principle, element, or quality; picturesqueness.

1794 U. PRICE (*title*) An Essay on the Picturesque, as compared with the Sublime and the Beautiful. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* I, No, no; stay where you are. You are charmingly grouped...The picturesque would be spoilt by admitting a fourth. 1811 COMBE (*title*) Dr. Syntax's Tour in Search of the Picturesque. 1832–4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. 1859 X. 79 The ancients, whether Greeks or Romans, had no eye for the picturesque.

Hence **Picture·squish** *a.*, somewhat picturesque; also (rare and jocular nonce-words) **Picturesquie·scity**, growing picturesqueness; **Picturesquifica·tion**, a making picturesque; **Picture·squize** *v.*, to 'do' or pursue the picturesque.

1812 COMBE *Picturesque* XVI. 176 Nor had the way one object brought That wak'd a picturesquish thought. 1815 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 455 The engineer..is not to lose his time in zoologizing, entomologizing, botanizing and picturesquizing. 1828 ELMES *Metrop. Improv.* 89 The master mark of currency among the people of picturesquiescity. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 233 From the pages of Rousseau ..Leman, Uri, and Zurich have undergone their sentence of picturesquification.

Picture·sque, *v. rare.* [f. prec.] **a.** *trans.* To make or render picturesque. **b.** *intr.* To pose picturesquely. **c.** *To picturesque it*, to practise or pursue the picturesque.

1795 C. MARSHALL *Review Landscape* 45 If..he plant trees of size round the building to be picturesked. 1812 COMBE *Picturesque* I. 130 I'll prose it here, I'll verse it there, And picturesque it ev'ry where. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 733/1 His parents..sometimes dream of Dick as standing behind my lady's chair, in the suit of blue and silver, &c., picturesquing. 1892 *Punch* 6 Aug. 49/1 With out-of-fashion toilet sets..She picturesques her cabinet's Quaint heterodoxies.

Picture·squely, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a picturesque manner.

1796 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Lett.*, etc. 139 In a recess of the rocks was a clump of pines, amongst which a steeple rose picturesquely beautiful. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* iv. 41 Alive with the picturesquely attired peasantry. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* II. 86 The shallow streamlet came tumbling picturesquely over gray stones.

Picturesqueness (piktiŭre·sknės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being picturesque.

1794 U. PRICE *Ess. Picturesque* I. 38 Grandeur and beauty have been pointed out and illustrated by painting as well as picturesqueness. [*Note*] I have ventured to make use of this word, which I believe does not occur in any writer. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 13 Picturesqueness is that quality in objects which fits them for making a good picture. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* II. 64 There is little or nothing, however, of poetry or picturesqueness in Feltham's writing. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* I. 136 A bridge that surpasses even that of Prague in picturesqueness.

Pi·cture-wri·ting.

1. The method of recording events or expressing ideas by pictures or drawings which literally or figuratively represent the things and actions; *concr.* a writing or inscription consisting of pictorial symbols.

Such were the picture-writing of the Mexicans and the hieroglyphs of the Egyptians in their earliest form.

1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* IV. iv. II. 67 The first Essay towards Writing was a mere Picture. We see this remarkably verified in the Case of the Mexicans, whose only Method of recording their Laws and History, was by this Picture-Writing. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 300 If we suppose Picture-writing to be of divine Original. 1862 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. xiv. 316 The little that is known of the picture-writing of the Indian tribes. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 232 Chinese writing is picture-writing, with the pictures degenerated into dashes.

2. *transf.* Any expression of notions by pictures, as in a comic or satirical paper.

1896 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 4/7 Forain is the jester of a society in its old age...His work is the picture-writing of sordid cynicism, and it robs life of all joy by robbing it of all ideal.

Pi·cturing, *vbl. sb.* [f. PICTURE *v.* + -ING 1.] The making of a picture; depicting; also *concr.* a pictorial representation, a picture.

1559 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 66 They labour..by incantation, magic, sorcery and witchcraft, to consume, kill, and destroy the Lord's anointed by picturing, &c. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. iii. § 90. 184 Things.., which Christians in S. Austins time held abominable, (as the picturing of God). 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 185 They can be friends with..picturings by pencill, or embroyderies. 1836 F. MAHONY *Rel. Father Prout, Songs France* iii. (1859) 270 The painter David..whose glorious picturings of 'The Passage of the Alps by Bonaparte' [etc.] shed such radiance on his native land.

b. Picturesque description in words; formation or expression of a mental picture; imagining to oneself or describing to others.

1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* xlix. III. 262 We here close our picturings of the Rocky mountains and their wild inhabitants. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* XXXVIII, It was akin to the boy's and girl's picturing of the future beloved.

Pi·cturing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That pictures (in any sense of the verb).

1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 503 The grave melodious stanza and the picturing invention of Spenser.

Picucule (pi·kiz̆kiūl). *Ornith.* Also erron. **piculule.** [a. F. *picucule* (D'Aubenton, *a* 1780, Plate 621 in Buffon (etc.) *Oiseaux*), name given to

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a bird of the genus *Dendrocolaptes*, f. L. *pīcus* woodpecker + *cuculus* cuckoo.] (See quots.)

1829 Griffiths *Cavier's Anim. Kingd., Aves* II. 350 Picucule Creeper, Climbing Grackle. *Lath.* 1875 Newton in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 743/2 The Picucules [*misspelt* Piculules] (*Dendrocolaptidæ*) with as many genera, and over 200 species. 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds*, *Picucule*, a name.. adopted for want of a better, as that of the large Family of *Tracheophonæ*, *Dendrocolaptidæ*, which is so highly characteristic of the Neotropical Region.

‖ **Picul** (pi·kʊl). Forms: 6 pyco, 6–7 pico, 7 picull, peecull, 7–8 pecul, 7–9 picul, picol, 8–9 pekul, 9 pikul. [Malay-Javanese *pikul* a man's load (Yule); in Sp. *pico*.] A measure of weight used in China and the East generally, equal to 100 catties, i. e. about 133⅓ lbs. avoirdupois.

1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 367 One pyco of rice. 1598 W. Phillip *Linschoten* I. (Hakl. Soc.) I. 149 Every Pico is 66⅔ Caetes. 1618 R. Cocks *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 3, 30 pico silk..30 picull of silk. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* I. 369 The Peecull, which is one hundred Cattees, making one hundred thirtie pound English subtill. *Ibid.* 390 Foure Peeculls. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* II. (1669) 106 A hundred Picols of black Lacque, at ten Thails the Picol. 1771 J. R. Forster tr. *Osbeck's Voy.* I. 262 A Pekul or Idaam as the Chinese call it. 1838 Capt. P. P. King in *Penny Cycl.* XII. 271/1 If each vessel returns with 100 picols of trepang, her cargo will be worth 5000 dollars. 1862 St. John *Forests Far East* II 31 Obtained two pikuls more of sago. 1888 Little *Yangtse Gorges* 279 The coal is sold for 130 cash..per picul of 133 pounds.

Picule (pi·kiul). *rare*−°. [dim. f. L. *pīcus* woodpecker.] = next. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Piculet (pi·kiulĕt). *Ornith.* [f. as prec. + -ET dim.] A bird of the subfamily *Picumninæ*; a small soft-tailed woodpecker.

1849 G. R. Gray *Genera Birds* II. 432 *Picumninæ* or *Piculets* have the Bill short, straight; the sides compressed towards the tip [etc.]. 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds* 720.

[Pi·cy (in *Piquet*): see Pique *sb.*²]

Piddle (pi·d'l), *v.* [Origin obscure. The form is that of a dim. or freq. vb. Cf. the synonymous Peddle *v.* 3, Paddle *v.*¹ 2, 3, Pittle *v.* Of these the first two seem to be corruptions of *piddle*, erroneously confused with *peddle*, *paddle* in their proper senses. *Pittle* was an inconsiderable variant. (It is questionable if sense 2 here and in Pittle *v.* are the same word as 1.)

Words corresponding in form and sense are used in some German dial : viz. Hessian *piddeln* (v. Pfister *Nachtr. z. Vilmar's Idiotikon v. Hessen*, 1886, p. 204); Westerwald *putteln*, *pütteln* (Schmidt *Westerwäld. Idiot.* 1800, p. 138); Jülich and Berg *pötteln* (*ibid.*). The first two, if old, may go back to an orig. **puddilan* or **puddilōn*, which would also give an OE. **pyddlan* and Eng. *piddle*; but the late appearance of the Eng. word, with absence of evidence as to the age of the Ger. dial. forms, leaves their relation doubtful. Even if related, the ulterior etymology (of root **pudd-*) is unknown.]

1. *intr.* To work or act in a trifling, paltry, petty, or insignificant way; to trifle, toy, dally; = Peddle *v.* 3. (Always depreciatory.) Now *rare*.

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 117 Neuer ceasynge piddelynge about your bowe and shaftes whan they be well. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 182 Such as I haue marked to be good practitioners, do all piddle somewhat in the art of versifying, and raise not vp their contemplation verie high. 1602 — *Cornwall* 65 b, Very few among them make use of that opportunity..for building of shipping, and trafficking in grosse: yet some of the Eastern townes piddle that way. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* II. i. (Bullen *O. Pl.*), My head must devise something, while my feet are pidling thus. *a* 1619 Fletcher *Wit without M.* I. ii, She .. begins to piddle with Philosophie. 1752 H. Walpole *Lett. Mann* (1834) III. 15, I am always piddling about ornaments and improvements for Strawberry-Hill. 1754 *Connoisseur* No. 7 P 2 During our conversation he was .. piddling with her fingers, tapping her cheek, or playing with her hair. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* IV. vii. (1869) II. 205 Instead of piddling for the little prizes..they might then hope..to draw some of the great prizes. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Piddle*, to be employed in trifles or to do things ineffectually; to take short steps in walking. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* lxxxviii, Fussily feeble, harmless..Piddling at so-called satire.

b. Said of a bird: To move the bill about, feeling for food in a hole, heap of refuse, etc.

1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* (1631) 225 As he [Mahomet] was preaching..there commeth a Dove flying towards him, and alighteth upon his shoulder, and pidleth in his eare looking for meate, having used her before to feede in his eare for the same purpose. 1652 Ogilby *Æsop* (1665) 63 This [Stork] piddles with his bill While young Sir Reynard did whole Rivers swill. 1799 J. Struthers *To Blackbird* vii, Beware in that caff heap to piddle.

c. To trifle or toy with one's food; to pick at one's food instead of eating heartily.

a 1620 J. Dyke *Sel. Serm.* (1640) 292 Diseases..that make them eate nothing at all, or else they doe but piddle and trifle. 1660 Swinnock *Door Salv. Op.* 177 If thou shouldst sit at table and see a man pidling at his meat, picking and chusing. *a* 1761 Cawthorn *Poems* (1771) 112 Is there a saint that would not laugh to see The good man pidling with his fricassee? 1785 Mrs. Montagu in Doran *Lady of last Cent.* xiii. (1873) 330 The lovers sigh'd and look'd..and piddled a little on a gooseberry tart. 1824 Byron *Juan* xv. lxvi, And 'entremets' to piddle with at hand.

d. *trans. Piddle away*, to trifle away.

1760 C. Johnston *Chrysal* (1822) I. 143 A house where she used to piddle away her leisure hours.

2. *intr.* To make water, urinate. *colloq.* or in childish use.

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. T.* (ed. 3), *To Piddle*, to make water: a childish expression. 1836 Smart *Walker's Dict.* (ed. 3), *Piddle*, ..this word is now scarcely used except as a child's word in the sense of to make water.

fig. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) II. iv. i. 232 Fountain jets .. There grandly shooting upwards from the middle, While round the sides a thousand spirt and piddle.

Piddle, variant of Pightle.

Piddler (pi·dlə1). [f. Piddle *v.* + -er¹.] One who piddles; a poor ineffectual worker; a dabbler, toyer, trifler: see the verb.

1602 Middleton *Blurt, Master-Constable* II. ii. 129 These flaxen-haired men are such pulers, and such piddlers. *a* 1625 Fletcher & Massinger *Elder Bro.* IV. iv, I'm but a pidler, A little will serve my turn. 1646 N. B[arnet] *Regenerate Man's Growth Grace* 42 We are but Pidlers in his service, we can do nothing to any purpose. 1779 J. Lovell in *J. Adams's Wks.* (1854) IX. 490 If this was not the piddler, it might be the oddity of Virginia. 1800 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* IV. 360 He was a mere piddler compared to me.

Piddling (pi·dliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing¹.] The action of Piddle *v.*; trifling, toying, etc.

1573 Tusser *Husb* (1878) 127 If hops looke browne, go gather them downe. But not in the deaw, for piddling with feaw. 1655 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 37 The French Ambassadour makes a pidling still. 1760 C. Johnston *Chrysal* (1822) I. 87 This dissipated pidling soon gave way to the serious business of the evening. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xii, No piddling .. but that steady and persevering exercise of the jaws which is best learnt by early morning hours.

Pi·ddling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing².] Trifling, insignificant, petty, paltry.

1589 Aylmer *Harborowe* Q ij b, You haue the pidlyng Scottes, whiche are alwayes Frenche for their lyues. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 14 Pidlinge and driblinge Confuters, that sitt all day buzzing vpon a blunt point, or two. 1675 Prideaux *Lett.* (Camd.) 41 We have two or three small pidleing things printeing here. 1735 Pope *Prol. Sat.* 164 Yet ne'er one sprig of laurel grac'd these ribalds, From slashing Bently down to pidling Tibalds. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 342 The man of business has not time for such piddling work. 1827 Scott *Chron. Canongate* Introd. i, For the piddling concern of a few shillings. 1866 A. L. Perry *Elem. Pol. Econ.* (1873) 524 The country is too large for the petty, piddling processes of 'protection'.

Piddock (pi·dɒk). Also **piddick.** [Origin unascertained. It has the form of a dim. in *-ock*.] A bivalve mollusc of the genus *Pholas* or family *Pholadidæ*, which burrow in soft rock, wood, etc.; *esp.* one of the common species, such as *P. dactylus*, with a long ovate shell, which are used for bait.

1851 *Zoologist* IX. 3175 Notes on the Pholas dactylus, or Sussex Piddick. 1868 Wood *Homes without H.* v. 99 Our next example of the burrowing molluscs is the well known Pholas, popularly called the piddock (*Pholas dactylus*).

Pide, Pidgeon, obs. forms of Pied, Pigeon.

Pidgin, pigeon (pi·dʒin, -ən). Also **pidjin, pidjun, pidgeon.** A Chinese corruption of Eng. *business*, used widely for any action, occupation, or affair. Hence **Pidgin-English**, the jargon, consisting chiefly of English words, often corrupted in pronunciation, and arranged according to Chinese idiom, used for intercommunication between the Chinese and Europeans at seaports, etc. in China, the Straits Settlements, etc.; also *transf.* (quot. 1891).

1850 Berncastle *Voy. China* II. 65 The Chinese not being able to pronounce the word 'business', called it 'bigeon', which has degenerated into 'pigeon', so that this word is in constant use. 1859 *All Year Round* I. 20 '*Piece of China*', A-tye will row you out, because she can speak pigeon English. 1872 A. D. Carlisle *Round World* x. 106 The dialect..current between Englishmen and Chinamen..goes by the name of Pigeon-English. 1873 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 45 [Article]. 1876 Leland *Pidgin English Sing Song* 3 Pidgin is with great ingenuity made expressive of every variety of calling, occupation, or affair 1876 Besant & Rice *Gold. Butterfly* xlv, He had a ghost story of his own—an original one in pigeon English. 1891 *Argus* (Melbourne) 7 Nov. 13/4 That ridiculous pigeon-English which the whites have used ..throughout Queensland..as their medium of communication with the blacks. 1901 A. Lang *Magic & Relig.* 37 His rude *lingua franca*, or pidgin English. (See also *N. & Q.* 10th s. V. 90/2.)

Pid-pad. [Echoic: cf. Pad *sb.*⁵; the two different vowels suggesting alternation, as in *zigzag*. Cf. Pit-pat.] Imitation of the dull sound of footsteps.

1900 'Headon Hill' *Plunder Ship* iii. 31, I..heard the pid-pad of bare feet. *Ibid.* xxiii. 214 There was..a pid-pad of sandals on the deck.

Pidrero, variant of Pedrero, a small gun.

Pie (pəi), *sb.*¹ Also 4–8 **pye,** 5–6 **py,** (6 **pee**). [a. OF. *pie* (13th c. in Littré) = Pr. *piga*, It. *pica*:—L. *pica* magpie.]

1. The bird now more usually called Magpie.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 126 Þat pie and crowe hit todrowe. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 355 Beleue nou3t yn þe pyys chetetyng. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 165 It is a foul þing þat prestis speken as pies. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XII. i. (Bodl. MS.), Alle foules of rauen kinde as chogghes crowes rokes rauens and pies. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 22 Ther was a woman that had a pie in a cage. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 47 (text of Copland *c* 1550), The woodwale, The pee, and the Popiniaye. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 85 Pies will chatter and Mice will pepe. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) N iv, The Fox descrye the crowes and chateryng Pyen. 1646 J. Hall *Poems* 4 Pies Do ever love to pick at witches eyes. 1713 Swift *Salamander* Wks. 1755 III. II. 75 Pyes and daws are often still'd With christian nick-names like a child. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 219 Birds of the Pie Kind. 1853 C. Brontë *Villette* xiii, Chattering like a pie to the best gentleman in Christendom.

2. *fig.* Applied to † a. a cunning or wily person: esp. in phr. *wily pie* (*obs.*); b. a chattering or saucy person, a 'chatter-pie' (= Magpie 2).

[*c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 478 (527) Dredles it clere was in the wynd From euery pye and euery lette game.] 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 321 b, One Accius..a wylie pye, and a feloe full of shiftes. *c* 1554 *Interlude of Youth* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 22 Ye be a little pretty pye! i-wis, ye go full gingerly 1563 B. Googe *Eglogs* vii. (Arb.) 60 Than cownt you them for chatring Pies Whose tongs must alwayes walke. 1579 Fulke *Heskins's Parl.* 47 Maister Heskins like a wilie Pye, obiecteth this article of the resurrection. 1692 Washington tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* M.'s Wks. 1738 I. 523 Salmasius, that French chatt ring Pye. 1886 Mrs. Lynn Linton *P. Carew* xl, 'She was no more a hussy than you, you bold pie!' said Patty in a fume.

3. With defining words, applied locally to various other birds, usually having black-and-white ('pied') plumage: see quots. (See also Sea-pie.)

1883 *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* (ed. 8) 283 *Dendrocitta vagabunda*, Wandering Tree-Pie...*D. sinensis*, Chinese Tree-Pie. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 30 Dipper... The white breast and blackish upper plumage have caused it to be called..River pie (Ireland). *Ibid.* 31 British Long-tailed Titmouse..Long-tailed pie. *Ibid.* 47 Great Grey Shrike..Murdering pie. *Ibid.* 209 Black-headed Gull.. Scoulton pie, or Scoulton peewit. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., The smoky pie, *Psilorhinus morio*.

b. *French pie, rain-pie, wood-pie*: applied to various species of woodpecker. [Here perh. = OF. *pi* (mod.F. *pic*, but *pivert*, *pi vert* great green woodpecker):—L. *pīc-us* woodpecker; if so, really a distinct word. But *French Pie* in quot. 1677 may be the Shrike or Butcher-bird, F. *pie cruelle*, *pie grièche grise*; cf. *murdering pie* above.]

1677 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* II. (ed. 2) 161 Of the Short-winged Hawks there are these:..The Sparrow-hawk and Musket, Two sorts of the French Pie. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (ed. Morell) II, *Picus*..a woodpecker, a speckt, a hickway, or heighhould; a French pie, a whitwall. 1837–40 Macgillivray *Hist. Brit. Birds* III. 80 Greater spotted woodpecker..wood-pie, French-pie. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 98 Great Spotted Woodpecker..Wood pie (Staffordshire; Hants)...Lesser Spotted Woodpecker.. Little wood pie (Hants). *Ibid.* 99 Green Woodpecker.. Wood pie (Somerset). *Ibid.* 100 The constant iteration of its cry before rain..gives it the names Rain bird; Rain pie.

4. Applied to a pied or parti-coloured animal (cf. F. *pie* = *cheval pie*, Littré): in quot. to a pied hound. Cf. 5 b.

1869 *Daily News* 7 Aug., A couple of those beautiful lemon pyes, Nosegay and Novelty..just beat the flower of the Brocklesby 'lady pack'.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. In compounds relating to the bird, as *pie-pecked* adj.; † **pie-maggot**, a magpie (= Maggot 2).

1597 J. King *On Jonas* Ep. Ded. (1618) P iij b, We all write, learned and vnlearned, crow-poets and py-poetesses. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 296 *margin*, The Deuill take thee, or, the Rauens peck out thine eies, or I had rather see thee Pie pekt. 1602 *Contention Liberality & Prodigality* IV. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 366 O thou vile, ill-fauoured, crow-trodden, pye-pecked rout! 1608 Layton *Syous Plea* (ed. 2) 21 [The bishops are] Rauens and Pye-Maggots to prey upon the State. *a* 1652 Brome *Queenes Exchange* v. i. Wks. 1873 III. 537 What are thou..thus Piepickt, Crow-trod, or Sparrow-blasted?

b. In compounds denoting 'parti-coloured', 'of various colours' (like the black-and-white plumage of the magpie: cf. Pied 1), as *pie-coated*, *-coloured* adjs. See also Piebald.

1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 11 To display thy pie-coloured flag of vanity. 1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake* 291 The pye-duck sought the depth of the main 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* ii, The liveries of these pie-coated retainers.

c. *Friars of the Pie*: see *Pied friars*, Pied *a.*

Pie (pəi), *sb.*² Also 4–9 **pye,** 6 **py,** (7 **paye**). [Occurs (in Latin context) in 1303; evidently a well-known popular word in 1362. No related word known outside Eng. (exc. Gaelic *pighe*, from Eng. or Lowland Sc.). Being in form identical with Pie *sb.*¹ (known half a century earlier), it is held by many to have been in some way derived from or connected with that word. See Note below.]

1. A dish composed of meat, fowl, fish, fruit, or vegetables, etc., enclosed in or covered with a layer of paste and baked.

The *pie* appears to have been (*a*) at first of meat or fish; doubtful or undefined uses (*b*) appear in 16th c.; *fruit pies* (also called, esp. in the north of England and Ireland, in Scotland, and often in U. S., *tarts*) appear (*c*) before 1600, the earliest being Apple-pie, q.v.

(*a*) 1303 *Bolton Priory Compotus* lf. 68 b, Frumentum expenditum..In pane..pro Priore Celerario et aliis..et in pyis et pastellis per annum 9 qr. 1 bus. di. 1304 *Ibid.* lf. 82 In pane furnato .. et in pyes et pastellis, 33 qr. 2 bus. di. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 104 Cookes and heore knaues cryen 'hote pies, hote! Goode gees and grys, Gowe dyne, Gowe!' *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 384 He koude rooste and sethe and boille [*v.r.* broille] and frye, Maken Mortreux and wel bake a pye. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 662/26 *Hec artocria* [Gr. ἀρτόκρεας bread and meat], a pie *de pundio*. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 53 Pyez de parez [p. 75 of Parys].—Take and smyte fayre buttys of Porke, and buttys of Vele, to-gederys [etc.]..; þan caste þer-to 3olkys of Eyroun [etc.]..; þen make fayre past, and cofynnys, & do þer-on; kyuer it, & let bake, & serue forth. *c* 1440 *Promp.*

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Parv. 395/2 Pye, pasty, *artocreа, pastillulus.* 1511 FABYAN *Will* in *Chron.* (1811) Pref. 9 If it happen the saide obite to fall in Lent, than..for the peces of beeff abovesaid..be ordeyned pyes of elys, or som other goode fysh mete. *a* 1568 *Nyne Ordour of Knavis* 66 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 448 He thrawis and he puttis fast at his vly pyiss. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IX. 444 Burnt alive, for killing young infants and salting their flesh and putting them into pyes. 1784 COOK *Third Voy.* IV. xi. II. 495 A pye made in the form of a loaf..inclosed some salmon, highly seasoned with pepper. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* vii, It's a pity to cut the pie if you're not hungry..Will you try a bit of the beef?

(*b*) 1530 PALSGR. 254/1 Pye a pasty, *pasté.* *a* 1568 '*In somer quhen flouris will smell*' 35 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 400 It is lyk that ye had eitin pyiss, Ye are so sweit. 1577 WHETSTONE *Life Gascoigne* xviii, Spight foule Enuies poysoned pye. 1694 CROWNE *Regulus* II. 12 A man all vertue, like a pye all spice, will not please. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 242 He weares a great Velvet cap.. like a Turbant or great bowle in forme of a great open pye. 1765 GRAY *Shakespeare* 24 Glorious puddings and immortal pies. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 58 And lords made love,—and ladies, pies. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 284 All pass away whether they be temples, columns, pyramids, or pies.

(*c*) 1590–1861 [see APPLE-PIE]. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pie*, a well known Dish of Meat, or Fruit bak'd in Paste. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 18 Aug., There it is; pumpkin pie, blackberry pie, whortleberry pie, huckleberry pie—pie of all kinds.

b. With defining word, usually denoting the essential ingredient, as *apple-pie, eel-pie, game-pie, meat-pie, mince-pie, pigeon-pie, plum-pie, pork-pie, rhubarb-pie, venison-pie,* etc. (see these words); also *Christmas pie* (see CHRISTMAS 4), *French pie* (see quot. 1611), *Périgord pie* (see PÉRIGORD).

1602 *2nd Pt. Ret fr. Parnass.* v. ii. (Arb.) 66 A black Iack of Beere, and a Christmas Pye. 1611 FLORIO, *Carne ne tegami*, meate stewed between two dishes, which some call a French pie. 1698 in Warrender *Marchmont* (1894) 184 Could pigeon paye. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Superstitious-Pies*, Minc'd, or Christmas-Pies, so Nick-nam'd by the Puritans, or Precisians. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 155 Send it up hot without a lid, the same way as the French pye. 1798 FRERE & CANNING in *Anti-Jacobin* No. 23. 120 Youthful Horner..Cull'd the dark plum from out his Christmas pye. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cix. (1848) 266/2 The great goose-pye, which in the Christmas week was always dispatched by the York coach to Bishopsgate Street. 1872 CALVERLEY *Fly Leaves* (1881) 21 But I shrink from thee Arab! Thou eat'st eel-pie.

c. Phr. *To have a finger* (†*hand*) *in the pie*: to have a part or share in the doing of something (often implying officious intermeddling). *Cold pie*: see COLD *a.* 19. See also HUMBLE PIE.

1553 *Respublica* (Brandl) I. iii. 105 Bring me in credyte, that my hande be in the pye. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 171 My hand was in the Pye, my Lord, I confesse it. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 52 The diuill speed him: No mans Pye is freed From his Ambitious finger. 1649 *Man in Moon* No. 33. 262 We heare Jermyn and the Lord Culpepper had a finger in the pye. 1659, 1886 [see FINGER *sb.* 3 c]. *a* 1845 MOORE *Fragm. Character* xi, Whatever was the best pye going, In that Ned..had his finger.

2. Applied to something resembling a pie. *Bran-pie*, a tub full of bran with small articles hidden in it to be drawn out at random, at Christmas festivities, etc. See also CLAY-*pie*, DIRT-PIE, MUD-*pie*.

1842 ORDERSON *Creol.* ii. 14 The Jews..still withheld their unleavened pie..a simple crust covering a pretty round sum. 1873 GARDNER *Hist. Jamaica* 199 The governor's purse was called a pie. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 27 Feb. 3/2 The bran-pie..is the receptacle of second-rate presents: gifts not quite showy enough to be displayed upon a Christmas tree.

3. Applied to a collection of things made up into a heap; *spec.* a shallow pit, or heap of potatoes or other roots, covered with straw, earth, etc. for storing and protection from frost; also, a heap of manure stacked for maturing. *local.*

1526 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 227 Item, that the Pye of Coales be abridged to the one halfe that theretofore had been served. 1791 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IX. 42 [The potatoes] were taken up, and a large pye made of them, which is laying them in a heap and covering them with straw. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX II. 514 Mangolds .. stored 'in pies' on the level surface. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., Potatoes or other roots placed in a hole,..against the winter,..are said to be 'pied down' or..'in pie'. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 4 Apr. 2 Making 'pies' of the green fodder just as dung pies are made.

4. *fig.* Something to be eagerly appropriated; a prize, a treat; a bribe. *U. S. slang.*

1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 436/1 Green dogs are pie for him [the racoon]. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 June 3/1 Sometimes he is 'pie' for the cartoonist to an unfortunate extent.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pie-baker, -eater, -feast, -gaudy* (GAUDY *sb.* 5), *-maker, -meat, -pan, -paste, -plate, -shop, -tin*; **pie-board**, a board on which pies are made, baked, or carried; **pie-dish**, the deep dish in which a pie is made; **pie-house**, a house at which pies are sold, a pie-shop; **pie-lass**, a girl who sells pies; **pie-plant**, any plant yielding fruit, etc. used for pies; *spec.* (*U. S.*) garden rhubarb; also locally applied to the wild *Rumex hymenosepalus*, which is similarly used (*Cent. Dict.*); †**pie-wife**, **pie-woman**, a woman who sells pies. See also PIE-CRUST, PIEMAN.

1379 in Riley *Memorials* (1868) 432 *Pie bakere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/2 Pye baker, *cereagius.* 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 28 b, Prepared and dressed by Cookes and pybakers. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 70. 3/2 The Puny Author who supplies still The Cooks, and on their *Pye-boards lies still. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxix, She tripped downstairs into the kitchen for the flour, then for the pie-board. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* iv. 38 Scanty ablutions of the morning in my *pie-dish. 1864 *Soc. Science Rev.* 37 A pie-dish and decanter take the place of jug and bason at the washing stand. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 12 Sept. 4/6 New Englanders, those champion *pie-eaters of the world. *c* 1550 *Lusty Juventus* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 78 Will you go to the *pie-feast? 1659 HEYLIN *Certamen Epist.* 136 The suppressing of so many Gaudies, and *Pie-Gaudies, to the destruction of the hospitality and charity of the noble foundation. 1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* 1087 A *pie house, *artocrearium.* 1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Knights* III. i, Why, that he'll seize on the *pie-lass, And rob her and render her pieless. *c* 1450 *Dict. Garlande* in Wright *Voc.* 127 *Pastillarii* [gloss] *pye-makyers. 1598 *Epulario* C ij b, Mince it ..like *Pie meat. 1847 WEBSTER, **Pie-plant, Pie-rhubarb*, the garden rhubarb, used as a substitute for apples in making pies. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav., Cambridge*, His pie plants..blanched under barrels, each in his little hermitage, a vegetable Certosa. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. (ed. 3) 105 Cover your Bason with a *Pye-plate. 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 283 To .. cosen poore victuallers and *pie-wiues of Doctours cheese and puddinges. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 343 An old *Pie-woman carried them provisions, but never saw them.

[*Note.* Prof. Skeat suggests 'from the miscellaneous nature of its (i. e. the dish's) contents' which might recall the black and white or piebald appearance of the bird; others have thought of the habit which the magpie has of picking up and forming accumulations of miscellaneous articles. In this connexion, the similarity between the forms of the words HAGGIS and HAGGESS (F. *agace, agasse*) magpie, has also been pointed out. The quotations for the word afford no light, exc. that in one place in a late 14th c. L. poem *Modus cenandi* (Furnivall, *Babees Book*, II. 36) l. 51, 'sint inter fercula pice, Pastilli cum fartulis', appears to mean, 'let there be served between the dishes, pies, pasties' as if the writer identified *pie*, the dish, with *pica* the *pie* or magpie. On the other hand, in two early 14th c. quotations the Eng. word is used in Latin context, as if not identified with *pica*.]

Pie, pye, *sb.*[3] Now only *Hist.* [The Eng. word answering to med.L. *pica*; thus both in L. and Eng. identical in form with the name of the bird: see PIE [1], and PICA [1].]

1. A collection of rules, adopted in the pre-Reformation Church, to show how to deal (under each of the 35 possible variations in the date of Easter) with the concurrence of more than one office on the same day, accurately indicating the manner of commemorating, or of putting off till another time, the Saints' days, etc., occurring in the ever-changing times of Lent, Easter, Whitsuntide, and the Octave of the Trinity. (Cf. Blades *Caxton*, 1882, 240.)

c 1477 CAXTON *Advertisement* (*Broadside*), If it plese ony man spirituel or temporel to bye ony pyes of two and thre comemoracions of salisburi vse enpryntid after the forme of this present lettre whiche ben wel and truly correct, late hym come to westmonester in to the almonesrye at the reed pale and he shal haue them good chepe. 1498 *Will of Thomson* (Somerset Ho.), My boke callid a pie. 1507 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 129 Payd for a Masboke and a pye..xj*s.* vi*d.* 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., The nombre and hardnes of the rules called the pie, and the manifolde chaunginges of the seruice, was the cause, y*t* to turne the boke onlye, was so hard and intricate a matter, that many times, there was more busines to fynd out what should be read, then to read it when it was founde out. 1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI*, c. 10 § 1 All Books called..Manuals, Legends, Pies, Portuasses, Primers..shall be..abolished. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 136 If he..could turne his Portresse and pie readilie. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 585 The pie was the table used before the Reformation to find out the service for the day. It may be referred to the Greek *πίναξ* or *πινακίδιον*. But the Latin word is *pica*, which perhaps came from the ignorance of the friars, who have thrust many barbarous words into the liturgies. 1879 MARQUIS OF BUTE tr. *Roman Breviary* I. p. xii, As to anything else, see the Chapters of the Pye treating specially of each detail.

b. Hence app. COOK AND PIE, q. v.

†2. (Usually **pye book.**) An alphabetical index to rolls and records. *Obs.*

There are 'Pye Books' to Indictments extending as far back as 1660; but there is nothing to show when the term first came into use. It was in use in the Court of King's Bench early in the 18th century. It was also pretty generally used in the Courts of the Palatinate of Lancaster, the Indexes to the Affidavits, Declarations, and Sessional Papers being each styled 'Pye Books' (J. J. Cartwright, Sec. Publ. Rec. Office).

1788 *Chambers' Cycl.* (ed. Rees) s. v., In much the same sense the term was used by officers of civil courts, who called the calendars or alphabetical catalogues directing to the names and things contained in the rolls and records of their courts the Pyes.

Pie (pəi), *sb.*[4] *Printing.* Also 7 **py**, 7–9 **pye**, (*U. S.*) **pi**. [Origin obscure: supposed by some to be a transferred use of PIE *sb.*[2], in reference to its miscellaneous contents; others think of PIE *sb.*[3], and the unreadable aspect of a page of the pie.] A mass of type mingled indiscriminately or in confusion, such as results from the breaking down of a forme of type.

1659 HOWELL *Vocab.* li. (Printing terms), A Corrector, a proof, a revise,..pye all sorts of letter mixed, *Correctore*, &c. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 370 Breaking the orderly Succession the Letters stood in, in a Line, Page, or Form, &c. and mingling the Letters together, which mingled Letters is called *Py.* 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1887 I. 144 Having impos'd my forms..one of them by accident broke, and two pages reduced to pi, I immediately distributed and compos'd it over again before I went to bed. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* I. Introd. ii. 12 This same Dictionary ..gone to pie, as we may call it. 1847 WEBSTER, *Pi* [app. after Franklin]. 1882a J. SOUTHWARD *Pract. Print.* (1884) 80 If composed matter gets..into a state of confusion, it is 'pie'.

b. *transf.* A disintegrated and confused mass; a jumble, medley, confusion, chaos; a 'mess'.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. ii. iv, Your .. Arrangement going all (as the Typographers say of set types, in a similar case) rapidly to pie! 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* II. xli. 53 We were thrown into 'pie' (as printers would say) in an instant of the most appalling alarm. 1870 *Daily News* 30 Nov., It was the merest luck..that the bones of the kings were not made inextricable 'pie' of. 1888 MRS. LYNN LINTON in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 532 Witness the 'pie' he made of his finances. 1897 *Spectator* 30 Jan. 162/2 To make pie of the European arrangements for securing peace.

‖ **Pie** (pəi), *sb.*[5] Also **pai, pi.** [a. Hindī, Marāṭhī, etc. *pāʾī*, from Skr. *pad, padī*, quarter, being 'originally, it would seem, the fourth part of an anna, and in fact identical with *pice*' (Yule).] The smallest current Anglo-Indian copper coin, the twelfth part of an anna; before the depreciation of the rupee, about one-eighth of a penny.

1859 LANG *Wand. India* 69 He would tell you the interest due on such sums as three rupees, five annas, and seven pie, for twenty-one days, at forty-one three-fourth per cent. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Housek. Managem.* 49 The copper coins—1 anna = 4 pice. 1 pice = 3 pie. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* xii. 261 Several coins, both rupees and pais. 1904 *Mission Field* June 64 The charge of a small fee, six pies (one cent) for the first prescription.

Pie, variant of PEE *Obs.*, kind of coat or jacket.

† Pie, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *pie*, fem. of OF. *pi, pis, piu, pif*:—L. *pi-us* PIOUS.] Pious.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 786 Sho was ouer craft to telle humble pie [*v. r.* mercifull] and devoute.

† Pie, *v.*[1] *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PIE *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To repeat like a magpie.

1657 J. WATTS *Dipper Sprinkled* 74 Yea, to Pie and Parrat out our Tongues, Degrees, and Learning of the University.

Pie, *v.*[2] *local.* Also **pye**; *vbl. sb.* **pying.** [f. PIE *sb.*[2] 3.] *trans.* To put (potatoes, etc.) in a pit or heap and cover them with straw and earth, for storing and protection from frost.

1791 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IX. 44 Weeding potatoes, getting them up, and pyeing them. 1817–18 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 164 He may pie them [potatoes] in the garden..but he must not open the pie in frosty weather. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. II. 326 This system of pyeing turnips is a very common one in Norfolk. 1886 [see PIE *sb.*[2] 3].

Pie, *v.*[3] *Printing.* [f. PIE *sb.*[4]] *trans.* To make (type) into 'pie'; to mix or jumble up indiscriminately.

1870 [see PIED[2]]. 1889 *Daily News* 17 June 7 (Advt.), The ..delay..in printing offices, caused by what is technically called 'pyeing'. 1893 *Linotype Company's Prospectus*, In the economy of this machine..To pye matter is impossible. 1903 *Brit. & Col. Printer* 19 Nov. 15/4 Nearly all the cases are empty and those that have anything in are pied.

Pie-annet: see PIANNET.

Piebald (pəi·bôld), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 6 **pibald, pibauld,** 6–7 **py(-)bald,** 6– **pie(-)bald,** 7 **pye(-)bald, pyedball,** 7–8 **pye-balled** (**-ball'd**), 8– **pye(-)ball.** [f. PIE *sb.*[1] + BALD *a.* 5: cf. BALL *sb.*[3]] Of two different colours, esp. white and black or other dark colour (like the plumage of a magpie), usually arranged in more or less irregular patches; pied: usually of animals, esp. horses. Loosely used of other colours (cf. SKEWBALD) or of three or more colours; parti-coloured.

1594 BARNFIELD *Aff. Sheph.* I. xxviii, I haue a pie-bald Curre to hunt the Hare. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. x. 26 His colour is either a milke white, a yellow dun, a kiteglewd or a pyedball. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 328 Signified by the Pybald horse whereon hee was mounted. 1626 *Faithful Friends* I. i, Millions..lavished in excessive sports, And piebald pageantry. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1135/4 A white Gelding..having pye-bald marks on both flanks of bluish colour. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 20 [At Naples]. Yesterday..shewed me what I knew not had existed—a skew-ball or pyeballed ass. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 97 There are Negroes, (Albinoes) born white, some are party coloured or pie-bald. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 542 Individuals thus motley coloured are commonly called piebald negroes, or are said to have piebald skins. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xi. (1852) 233 Dusky woods, piebald with snow. 1871 — *Desc. Man* II. xvi. 230 Piebald birds..for instance, the black-necked swan, certain terns, and the common magpie.

b. *fig.* Composed of parts or elements of dissimilar or incongruous kinds; of mixed characters or qualities (always in bad sense); motley, mongrel.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 13 Leaue thrumming thy Pibauld lestes with Scripture. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 96 A Babylonish Dialect, Which learned Pedants much affect. It was a Parti-colour'd Dress Of patch'd and Pye-ball'd Languages. 1763–5 CHURCHILL *Candidate* 716 Shall hurl his piebald Latin at thy head. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 58 *note*, To produce such a pyebald style of composition. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* ii. 27 In the piebald character of the man.

B. *sb.* A piebald animal, esp. horse. **b.** *fig.* A person or thing of mixed character, a 'mongrel'.

1765 FOOTE *Commissary* II. Wks. 1799 II. 26 The right honourable Peer..calls me..Plebeian, and says if we have any children, they will turn out very little better than pye-balls. 1842 TENNYSON *Walking to Mail* 104 As quaint a four-in-hand As you shall see—three pyebalds and a roan.

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1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 53 Strabo..had an idea that Spanish piebalds..changed colour if taken out of Spain.

Hence **Pie·balding**, becoming piebald, development of patches of different colours; **Pie·baldism**, **Pie·baldness**, the quality of being piebald; **Pie·baldly** *adv.*, in a piebald manner, with patches of different colours.

1886 ROMANES in *Life & Lett.* (1896) III. 175 The young ones show no signs of *piebalding. 1881 *Standard* 8 Sept. 5/3 Domestication tends to produce irregular colour, or what is commonly called *piebaldism. 1613 CAMPION *Relat. Entertainm. Ld. Knowles*, A strawn hat, *piebaldly drest with flowers. 1893 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Apr. 375/2 Glaring *piebaldness. 1899 E. PHILLPOTTS *Human Boy* 120 The piebaldness of the rat was the great feature.

Piece (pīs), *sb.* Forms: 3–7 **pece** (3–5 **pees**, 4 **pise**, 4–5 **pice**, **peis**, 5 **pes**, **peyce**, **peese**, 5–6 **pes(a, pesse)**; 5– **piece**, (5 **pyece**, 5–8 **peace**, 6 **pease**, **peise**, **peyss**, (*Sc.* **peax**), **pysse**, 6–7 **peece**, 6–8 **peice**). Plural in ME. sometimes the same as the sing. [ME. *pece*, in 15th c. *piece*, a. OF. *pece* (1241 in Godef.), *piece* (Roland, 11th c.), mod.F. *pièce* = Pr. *peza*, *pessa*, Sp. *pieza*, Pg. *peça*, It. *pezza* piece of cloth, rag, beside *pezzo* 'piece' in other senses. The Romanic forms point to late L. types **pettia*, **pettium*: cf. early med.L. *pecia*, *petia*, also *pecium*, *petium*, 'broken piece, fragment', also 'piece of land'. Ulterior origin obscure: see Note below. The sense-development is in many points uncertain, though most of the senses occur also in French: the following arrangement is to a great extent provisional.]

I. In general sense; or followed by *of*.

1. A separate or detached portion, part, bit, or fragment of anything; one of the distinct portions of which anything is composed.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 122 Þe scourgen [were] smerte & kene; Bi peces þe flesch orn adoun, þe bones were isene. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1086 His sword brak in þe fiȝt And in moraunces brain Bileued a pece briȝt. *a* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 601/11 *Pecia*, a pece, or lytyl part of a thyng. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 25 That day..is roosted a whole Oxe.. a piece whereof is serued to the Emperours table. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 48/15 A Peece, *pars*, *partis*. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 189 In delivering of livery and seisin a peece of the earth is taken. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 108, I think the best [rods] are of two pieces. 1713 M. HENRY *Catech. Youth* Wks. 1853 II. 169/1 Gave them a piece of a honeycomb to eat. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 603 The tegumentary skeleton of Insects, that is to say, the hard skin of these animals... We see in it a great number of pieces, which are sometimes soldered (as it were) together; whilst in other instances they are united by soft portions of the skin. *Ibid.* § 605 The head is formed only by a single piece.

fig. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Imperfect Sympathies*, They are content with fragments and scattered pieces of Truth.

b. *In pieces*: broken, divided, disintegrated, in fragments: *fig.* divided, at variance. *In, into, †on, †a pieces*: into fragments, asunder. *To take in pieces*: to separate the parts of, to analyse.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 375 Is scolle to brec in peces manion. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1456 Eft þat spere tok he;..It brast on peces þre. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2999 A-two peces he hadde him gurd. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5501 Þe stede ful doun on peces tweye. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 244 He kut it into peces twelve. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 62 *note*, The wal of þe temple to-cleef euene a two peces. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 10305 Hir heer was rent & torne In pes. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) x. 38 Men..paynd þam to breke þe stane in pecez. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xxiii. 71 But the swerd of the knyght smote kyng arthurs swerd in two pyeces. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxiv. 227 Ther man myght see hir baners displayed hakked in to pyeces. 1582 PILKINGTON *Expos. Abdias* Pref. 9 The forther that the bowe is drawen, the sooner it flies in pieces. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 133 The butchers cut their flesh a peeces, and sell it by weight. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 480 This takes in pieces your whole form. *c* 1680 HICKERINGILL *Hist. Whiggism* Wks. 1716 I. II. 154 If we offer to tear them apieces. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 169 A fair large Church.. where..the Body of St. Catherine is in pieces. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. iv. 21 We are all in pieces: we were in the midst of a feud, when you arrived. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lxi. 566 The instrument of government was taken in pieces, and examined, article by article. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome*, *Virginia* 264 Must I be torn in pieces? 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 193 When they submitted, their army..at once fell in pieces.

c. *To pieces*: into fragments, asunder; also *fig.* *To go* or *come to pieces*: to break up, dissolve, lose cohesion. *To take to pieces*: to separate into its parts. *To hit, huff, puzzle, vex*, etc., *to pieces*: to bring by such action to a state of distraction, disorganization, confusion, or rout.

By omission of *come*, *gone*, *torn*, or other pple., *to pieces* is sometimes = 'in pieces': see quots. 1622, 1690.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 46/24 And to-brak it al to smale peces. 13.. *Cursor M.* 6542 (Cott.) To pees [*Gött. etc.* in pecis] he þam brak right þar. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 8386, I schal 3ow hewe al to pece. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxvii. 419 Our shyp brast all to pecys. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virgin Martyr* II. iii, The smock of her charity is now all to pieces. 1661 BOYLE *Exam.* ii. (1682) 6, I thus take Mr. Hobbs his Argument to pieces. 1690 J. WILSON *Belphegor* IV. i, They [friends] 're all to pieces. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 253 Pulling the Building to pieces after it is begun. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 73 The flat-bottomed boat..he had taken to-pieces. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 144 She has huffed poor Mr. Williams all to-pieces. 1765 COWPER *Wks.* (1837) XV. 1, I am puzzled to pieces about it.

1832 FR. A. KEMBLE *Jrnl.* in *Rec. of Girlhood* (1878) III. 215, I thought I should have come to pieces in his hands, as the housemaids say of what they break. 1883 R. BUCHANAN *Love me for Ever* I. ii. 28 A large ship had gone to pieces on the Wantle reef. 1890 *Daily News* 11 July 3/6 The Oxonians went all to pieces after passing the post. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 7 Aug. 3/6 To analyse anything implies..the taking it to pieces in a chemical sense.

†2. A part *of* a whole, marked off, ideally separated, or considered as distinct; a portion *of* an immaterial thing. (Now superseded by *part*, *portion*.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 48 Þanne was it a pece of þe pater-noster, fiat voluntas tua. 1534 MORE *Passion* Wks. 1303/1 That he might steale a peece of the pryce. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 24 In the fourthe peise [= paragraph] of his pistle. 1562 *Child-Marriages* 116 Roberte Rile the younger neuer promysid her any pease of the lease of the house where her husband nowe dwellis, nor nothinge els. *a* 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1651) 438 One of the most fastidious pieces of my life, as I account,..the week of our Annuall Election of Scholers. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 182 Now in a word, for the other peece of the question. 1699 WANLEY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 292 For other Saxon books, I have copied large pieces of them. 1755 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 161 After waiting a day and piece in Winchester.

b. A limited portion *of* land, enclosed, marked off by bounds, or viewed as distinct. (An early sense of med.L. *petia*, *petium*.)

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 88 A man that was called Nabot, the whiche had a good pece of wyne. 1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 31 There is vij acres lond lying..not ferre from Herdwyk wich vij acres lieth in ij pecys. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* xxiv. 32 The bones of Ioseph..buried they at Sichem, in the pece of the londe, yᵗ Iacob boughte of the children of Hemor. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xiv. 18, I haue bought a piece of ground. 1772 *MS. Award, Winterton, Lincs.*, All that other peice or parcel of Ground. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* (1813) II. xxix. 367 The planting ground ..is divided into large square pieces. 1808 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 13, I went into a piece of potatoes..without a dog. 1897 J. W. CLARK *Barnwell* Introd. 10 A list of the different pieces of property, with their yearly values.

c. A portion *of* a road, rope, line, linear distance.

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. K ij b, Accompaninge the Pope a peece of the way. *Mod.* A weak piece in a rope. A piece of the road is now under repair.

d. Phrase. *A piece of one's mind*: something of what one thinks; one's candid opinion; a rebuke, scolding. Cf. BIT *sb.*² 4.

1572 SANDYS in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 24 Thus am I bolde to unfolde a peece of my mynde. 1667 DRYDEN *Maiden Queen* II. i, I have told her a piece of my mind already. 1861 MRS. H. WOOD *East Lynne* II. xiii. (1888) 233 The justice was giving her a 'piece of his mind'.

†e. *fig. A piece of* (*a scholar, logician, surgeon, philosopher*, etc.): somewhat of; 'a bit' of; one who partakes to some extent of the character mentioned. *Obs.* Cf. BIT *sb.*² 4.

[1552 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Frustum hominis*, a litle pretie felow, that semeth to be but a peece of a man. Plaut. *Petit bout d'homme: moitié de homme.*] 1582 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 19 If I had not beene a peece of a Logician before I came to him. 1633 J. CLARKE *Second Praxis* 12 Hoo! would you faine be thought a piece of an Astronomer now? *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 57 Being a good piece of a Schollar. 1743 in Howell *State Trials* (1813) XVII. 1172 He is a piece of a surgeon. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 101 If I am a piece of a philosopher.

3. A portion or quantity *of* any substance or kind of matter, forming a single (usually small) body or mass; a bit; as 'a piece of lead, granite, ice, bread, dough, cloth, paper'; also, *piece of water*, a small detached sheet of water, a small lake.

Such a 'piece' is, in fact, often a portion of a larger mass, but this is not thought of in the use of the word, the notion being rather that of so much of the substance or material in question forming one body of finite dimensions, which may be either a small or a large piece. It is a separate part or portion of the whole existing stock of the substance.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 297 Mai no peny Ale hem paye, ne no pece of Bacun. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 272/2 A Pece of leder..or of clathe. 1530 PALSGR. 252/2 Pece of steele. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* ii. 36 For a syluer peny and for a pece of bred. *c* 1595 CAPT. WYATT *K. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 26 Our Generall caused our Queenes armes to be drawne on a peece of lead. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 43 A hard peece of wood. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 224 Like a red-hot piece of Iron upon an Anvil. 1769 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 24 Aug., Pieces of water that surround it. 1831 MACAULAY *Civ. Disabilities Jews* Ess. 146 The scrawl of the Jew on the back of a piece of paper.

b. In this sense *piece* is commonly used in *Sc.* without *of* (cf. Ger. *ein Stück Brod*). Cf. BIT *sb.*² 9.

1580 J. HAYE in *Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 59 That we adore ane peace bread for God. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 106 There a piece of beef, there a piece cheese lyes. 1787 [BEATTIE] *Scoticisms* 73 A piece cheese, bread, &c. 1876 WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1894) 205 (E.D.D.) She had a piece bread and cheese in her pouch. *Mod.* Give me a small piece paper.

c. *Piece of money, of gold, of silver*: A coin.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* XXVI. 15 And they apoynted vnto hym [Judas] thyrty peces of syluer [WYCLIF 1382 thritti platis of seluer, 1388 thretti pans of siluer]. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xliii. 143 To pay these .iiii. peses of golde yerly. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 A piece of flemmishe money called an Englyshe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 57 b, His Purse..chatcheth vp the other thinkyng to haue a pece of money. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* 302 Look, as the worth and value of many pieces of Silver, is to be found in one piece of Gold. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. ii, My purse with nine large pieces of gold. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* III. 6, I..amassed three thousand pieces of silver.

d. *Piece of flesh*, applied to a living person, a human being; *piece of goods*, applied humorously or contemptuously to a woman or child. Now *dial.*

1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 30 Oh, she is a tall peece of flesh. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 127 Why should we be tender, To let an arrogant peece of flesh threat vs? *a* 1759 SIR C. H. WILLIAMS *Song* vii. in Locker *Lyra Eleg.* (1867) 163 This beautiful piece Of Eve's flesh is my niece. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. ii. P 6 She seemed a pretty piece of goods enough. 1895 PINNOCK *Black Country Ann.* (E. D. D.), Her's a nice piece o' goods to be a skule guvness.

e. Of something non-material, as *a piece of poetry, of prose, of music*.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 2 Giue me some Musick..that peece of song, That old and Anticke song we heard last night. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* xlv, Here doth lye Ben Ionson his best piece of poetrie. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvi, He sat down to the piano, and rattled a lively piece of music. *Mod.* A piece of nervous prose.

4. A (more or less) definite quantity in which various industrial products are made or put up for sale or use.

a. A length (varying according to the material) in which cloth or other textile fabric is woven; also, a length *of* wall-paper as made (in England, generally 12 yards). Often used *absolutely*: cf. 15 c.

A *piece* of muslin is 10 yards; of calico, 28 yards; of Irish linen, 25 yards; of Hanoverian linen, 100 double ells, or 128 yards. (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858.)

1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 7 Every peace of Worstede Sayes or Stamyns to be made withyn any of the said Townes. 1588 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 54 Item j pece tawnye buffing xxs. Item ij pece blacke buffing, xxiiijs. 1622 E. MISSELDEN *Free Trade* (ed. 2) 9 Ther they goe at Twelve Gilders eight stivers the piece. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Piece*,..a certain Number of Ells or Yards of Cloth, Stuff, Silk, etc. 1721 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1737) II. 200 Some of those rich stuffs..with such irregular work, and contrary colours, as look'd ill in the pattern, but mighty natural and well in the piece. 1810 J. T. in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* p. xxvi, The .. trade took off..about 35,000 pieces, each piece containing 26 yards. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* ii. 48 A 'piece' of cotton cloth varies from twenty-four to forty-seven yards in length, and from twenty-eight to forty inches in width. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1639 A 'piece' of English paper is 12 yards long and a piece of French paper about 9½ yards.

b. A half-pig *of* lead.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 63 Blocks of lead..called pigs.. being found too heavy to be easily managed, as they weighed three hundred weight..are now commonly made in Derbyshire into two pieces. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 81 The pieces, or half-pigs of lead are not of any certain weight, though the smelter endeavours..to approach as near to 176½ lbs. as he can.

5. A cask *of* wine or brandy, varying in capacity according to the locality, but generally equivalent to the butt, or to two hogsheads. [Fr. *pièce*.]

c 1490 *Paston Lett.* III. 364, I sen my lady a lytyll pes of Renysch wyne of the best, of x. gallons. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccii. 238 They wanne the good town of Athyen..and there they founde mo than a hundred peces of wyne. 1619 FLETCHER *Mons. Thomas* VIII. x, Home, Launce, and strike a fresh piece of wine; the town's ours. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2223/4, 76 Pieces of Conyack Brandy in 32 Lotts. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4089/3 One hundred and eighty Pipes or Pieces, of double Spanish Brandy. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 4 There are tuns which can contain from 12 to 15 pieces of wine. 1840 T. A. TROLLOPE *Summer in Brittany* II. 281 A 'piece' ..of the best brandy, consisting of four hundred bottles, may be purchased at Bordeaux for two hundred and fifty francs. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Apr. 3/2 Forty to fifty basketfuls [of grapes] are put upon the press at one time, and yield from ten to twelve pieces of wine.

¶ For the sense 'cup, wine-cup', see PECE *Obs.*

6. A single object or individual forming a unit of a class or collective group, as *a piece of furniture, of plate, of artillery* or *ordnance, of luggage*; †a head of cattle or game (*Sc. obs.*). See also 18.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9504 Syluer and Sarrigold sadly þai grippet,..Pesis of plates plentius mekyll. 1473 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 102, I most have myn instrumentes hydder, whyche..I praye yow and Berney..to trusse in a pedde, and sende them me hyddre in hast, and a byll ther in how many peces. 1523 EARL SURREY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 216 Dyvers other good peces of ordynaunce for the feld. 1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 237 Ane brasin pece of artailyerie, ten irn pecis. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5336/2 A Piece of Plate of the value of 100 Ducats. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* 12/2 A statue or a piece of plate require inscriptions very different from a monument. 1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 319 A regiment..succeeded in taking two pieces of cannon. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 62, I can almost always see the shot of a piece of ordnance when I fire it myself. 1886 MARY LINSKILL *Haven under Hill* I. xv. 201 It was a handsome piece of furniture. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 May 10/1 It handled last year 6,214,447,000 pieces of mail matter. 1899 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 7/5 It had at our ports been deemed sufficient to take about one 'piece' of luggage in five for examination. But when the dynamiters came .. the inexorable order went forth that every 'piece' was to be searched.

7. *Piece of work*: **a.** A product of work, a production, a (concrete) work. **b.** A task, difficult business; *fig.* a commotion, ado (*colloq.*).

a. *c* 1540 HEYWOOD *Four P. P.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 363 Here is an eye-tooth of the Great Turk. Whose eyes be once set on this piece of work, May happily lese part of his eyesight. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 941 The Kings Chapell at Westminster,..one of the most excellent peeces of worke, wrought in stone, that is in Christendome. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 315 What a piece of worke is a man! how Noble in Reason! how infinite in faculty! in forme and

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mouing how expresse and admirable! 1638 USSHER *Incarnation* (1649) 2 Most admirable peeces of work.

b. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 103 It were an infinit peece of worke. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 462 It would be a tedious Piece of Work to take out the two component Parts with their Signs. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 76 It would be a long piece of work. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 262 He kept jawing us, and making a piece of work all the time. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxx, What are you making all this piece of work for? 1872 'OUIDA' *Fil's Election* (ed. Tauchn.) 194 How do you expect to get along..when it's such a piece of work to make you shake hands?

8. An individual instance, exemplification, specimen, or example, *of* any form of action or activity, function, abstract quality, etc.

a. Applied to a concrete thing.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 104 The conference of these two places, conteinyng so excellent a peece of learning, as this is. 1657 SIR W. MURE *Hist.* Wks. (S.T.S.) II. 235, I have adventured to offer this small peace of labour to posteritie. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 58 These puny automata, and exsanguineous pieces of Nature. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 398 A..delicate Piece of Architecture. 1705 J. TAYLOR *Journ. Edinb.* (1903) 71 A noble Monument of its former Grandeur, being one of the finest pieces of ruin in the Kingdom. 1723 T. THOMAS in *Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 74, I think it is the worst piece of portrait that ever in my life I saw. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* Pref. 7 A piece of religious literature.

b. Applied to an abstract thing.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 2279/1 What a peece of Gods tender prouidence was shewed of late vpon our English brethren and countrey men. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1622) 51 Making a peece of reverence unto him. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 211 They want the use of footmen, to whom these peeces of service doe properly belong. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lxv. (1674) 84 It being an hateful piece of petulancy to envy great Princes. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 112 Eminent pieces of Self-denial. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 407 It would have been a piece of imprudence. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* xiii. 123 Some fresh piece of bad news. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* I. iii. 139 A rare piece of luck. 1884 SIR F. NORTH in *Law Times Rep.* 22 Mar. 122/2 Another piece of carelessness on the part of the auctioneer.

† **c.** Applied to a person in whom some quality is exemplified or realized. *Obs.*

1623 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* III. v, The master of this little piece of mischief. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 38 Sir Nicholas Bacon, An arch-piece of Wit and Wisdom. 1648 GOODWIN in Jenkyn *Blind Guide* i. 6 Green-head, young peece of presumption, Prelaticall peece of Presbytery,..swelling peece of vanity. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. i, One of your affected curt'sying pieces of formality. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) II. xxx. 182 As to the little Louisa, tis such a pretty piece of languor.

II. Absolute uses (elliptical, contextual, or conventional), without *of* and specification of the substance, etc.

9. A person, a personage, an individual. *arch.* and *dial.* **a.** Applied to a man.

In early use often = One of a multitude, army, or company; in 17th c. tending to be dyslogistic: cf. b.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7314 He at stod vpe þe brugge mid an ax alone,..A stalwarde pece þat was, nou god cuþe is soule loue. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11058 Til Ion were born, a wel god pece. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 156 In his buke has Dares demed, Both of Troie & of Grece, whatkyns schappe was ilka pece. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 4446 That fel faire for men of Grece, Thei hadde elles dyed euery pece. 1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* I. iv, Hee is another manner of peece then you think for. 1651 ISAACKSON in *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Andrewes* (1867) II. 161 King James ..selecting him as his choicest piece, to vindicate his regality. 1673 KIRKMAN *Unlucky Citizen* 171 She having so untoward a piece to her Husband, was undone by him. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 179 Say & Sele was a seriously subtil piece. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 346 Bancroft.. was, as the historian calls him, a sturdy Piece. 1746 in *Leisure Hour* (1880) 117 An old nasty grunting bishop.. who plagues me out of my life, he is such a formal piece.

b. Applied to a woman or girl.

Now mostly with depreciatory attribute.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 192 A precios pyece in perlez pyȝt. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* 157 b, Faire Helena, that passing peece. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 441 Stately, proude, and disdainefull peeces. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. v. 27 All Princely Graces That mould vp such a mighty Piece as this is [Queen Elizabeth]. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. IV. i. (1651) 143 A waspish cholerick slut, a crazed peece. 1668 SEDLEY *Mulb. Gard.* III. ii, She is a tender Piece. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Life Æsop* 5 Xanthus having a kind of a Nice froward Piece to his wife. 1783 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes to Roy. Acad.* vi, Think of the Sage, who wanted a fine piece. *Mod. dial.* She is a forward piece.

10. **a.** A piece of armour; † esp. in the phrase *armed at* (*of*) *all pieces*, at all points, completely [F. *armé de toutes pièces*] (*obs.*). Also in comb., as *head-piece, shoulder-piece, thigh-piece*, etc.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 181 Knightes, Armyt at all peses, able to were. *Ibid.* 12878 Armet at all pes. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 248 Thenne toke he his armures & armed hym of al pieces. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXI. 799 The regiment of the footmen .. came but slowly forward, by reason they were heauily armed at all peeces. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 157 Deadora..arming herself at all peics, ranne to the prore.

† **b.** A fortified place, fortress, stronghold. *Obs.*

1525 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 160 The demaundes made by Monsr. de Buren for the Duchie of Burgon, and diverse other gret peaces in Fraunce. 1527 *Ibid.* 187 With the revocacion of tharmye, and rendicion of Genes, and other peces, whiche the Frenche King shulde rendre. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 83 He receyued againe all the holdes and peeces which his father had lost. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 136 They set wide open their gates, and made a sudden salie out of the peece. 1600 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lviii. (1612) 254 This Guise bereft vs Calice, and in France our Peeces all. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 3 Ostend..is most regularly and exactly fortified, so that it seemed to us one of the strongest Pieces in all the Low-Countries. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. v. 288 A commission..to repair..to the town of Calais and to certain other pieces on that side of the seas.

† **c.** A sailing or rowing vessel. *Obs.*

1545 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 809 Capitaynes and leaders of His Highnes rowyng peces. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1004/1 To go and see the Royal James,..and several other pieces built by Commissioner Deane.

11. A weapon for shooting, fire-arm. **a.** A piece of artillery; a cannon, gun.

a 1550 *Sir A. Barton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 68 He hath three-score peece on ether side. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 360 To mak bullettis for small pecis. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxiv. 65 b, Diuers great and little peeces aswell of brasse as of yron. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* IX. liv, So from a piece two chained bullets flie. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 67 To know what Shot and Powder is meet for every Piece. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pieces*, (in Warlike Affairs) signify Cannon or great Guns, as Battering-Pieces which are us'd at Sieges..: Field-pieces. 1875 CLERY *Min. Tactics* x. (1877) 123 Part of the attacking force should be directed against the covering party and part against the pieces.

b. A portable fire-arm, hand-gun; as a musket, carbine, pistol, fowling-piece.

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discip.* I. 44 Such must haue..a good and sufficient peece, flaske, touch bore, pouder, shot, &c. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 42 *margin*, The inuention of artillery, powder, shot, and small peeces of fire was not first in Germanie. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (Hakl. Soc.) 76 The stocke of his piece is not made caliever wise but..somewhat like a fowling piece. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 332 Taught to handle all manner of weapons, but especially the bow, the peece, and the Scimetar. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4044/3 Our Grenadiers .. put their Bayonets in the Muzzles of their Pieces. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. lx. 475 Considering how many arrows might be drawn before one piece could have been loaded and discharged. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 674 Five hundred grenadiers rushed..to the counterscarp, fired their pieces, and threw their grenades. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralph Skirl.* III. 254 He knelt on one knee, and levelled his piece direct at William's head.

† **c.** A crossbow. *Obs.*

1390 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 60 Quod dictus Fabianus non sagittabit in aliquo le peece ad aliquam rem vivam. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* (1606) T iv b, The Crossebowe... Once in a yere, there is in each city a shooting with the Peeces at a Popingay of wood. *Ibid.* T v, By this practise.. he groweth more ready and perfit in the vse of his Peece.

12. Each of the pieces of wood, ivory, etc., also called 'men', with which chess is played; technically restricted to the superior 'men' ('pieces of honour', 'dignified pieces'), as distinguished from the pawns. Also extended to those with which draughts, backgammon, etc., are played. [So It. *pezzo*, Sp. *pieza*, F. *pièce*.]

In the Continental use of the word, traces of its restriction in chess to the eight superior 'men' are found already in the 16th c.

[1497 LUCENA *Arte de Axedres* A j b, Sabiendo como juega cada pieza. *c* 1570 *B. M. Add. MS.* 28710 lf. 360 a, Todas las piecas y peones salvo el Rey.] 1562 ROWBOTHUM *Play Cheasts* A iv, The principle is to knowe the pieces, to wit, the name, the number, and the seat of euery one. As for the fashion of the pieces, that is according to the fantasie of the workman. 1591 FLORIO *Sec. Fruites* 262 *A*. Doth it pleese you then to play at the chesse..? *S.* Order your peeces. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Fam. Epist.* Wks. (1711) 146 In this case they [pawns] are surrogated in those void rooms of the pieces of honour, which, because they suffered themselves to be taken, were removed off the board. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 67/1 What peice or man soeuer of your owne you touch or lift from its place, you must play it for that draught where you can. 1776 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 139 If..you find a Prospect of Success, rush on boldly and sacrifice a Piece or two. 1788 *Chambers' Cycl.* (ed. Rees) s. v. *Chess*, In this game each player had eight dignified pieces..and also eight pawns... These pieces are distinguished by being painted in white and black colours. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Chess*, In order to begin the game, the pawns must be moved before the pieces. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle, Chess* 37 Eight pieces of different denominations and powers, and eight Pawns, are allotted to each competitor... The pieces are named..King, Queen, Bishop, Knight, Rook. *Ibid., Draughts* 139 The antagonist can insist on this being done or huff the piece. 1898 CULIN *Chess & Playing Cards* 836 Set of thirty-two domino pieces of teak wood. *Ibid.* 841 *Jeu de l'Oie*..the pieces are moved according to the throw.

13. A piece of money (see 3 c); a coin. Often with defining word, as *seven-shilling piece, crown piece, threepenny piece, twopenny piece, penny piece, five-franc piece*, etc.

1575 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 455 To be payit all in half merk pecis. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 289 They coyne any peece, of which they can make gayne. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 106 He must be a foole who really can satisfie himselfe in counters as if they were peeces. 1658 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 241 A peice of p(ope) Jo(hn) the 23, and also a French peice. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4748/4 A Queen Elizabeth Piece of 35s. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 102 The Gold Piece found in St. Gyles's Field. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* III. xvi. 134 These pieces were not called *farthings*, but *farthing tokens*. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 5 The value .. of any individual piece is very uncertain.

† **b.** *spec.* Popularly applied to an English gold coin; orig. to the *unite* of James I, and afterwards to the sovereign, and guinea, as the one or other was the current coin. Hence *half-piece. Obs.*

The *Unite* was issued in 1604 as = 20 shillings; but was raised in 1612 to 22 shillings.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* I. i. 5 I'll warrant you for halfe a piece. *Ibid.* III. iii. 83 What is't? a hundred pound? ..No, th' Harpey, now, stands on a hundred pieces. 1618 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* XXXII. (1636) 426 All our crownes and soveraines, and pieces, and halfe pieces, and duckatts and double duckatts are currant but to the brim of the grave. 1659–60 PEPYS *Diary* 14 Mar., Here I got half-a-piece of a person of Mr. Wright's recommending to my Lord to be Preacher of the Speaker frigate. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Job*, a Guinea, Twenty Shillings, or a Piece. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* III. i. 34 Fifty Pieces are 50 Pound, 50 Shillings, and 50 Six-pences: I know what they are well enough, and you too. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Coin*, Guinea, or piece.

c. *Piece of eight*, the Spanish dollar, or *peso*, of the value of 8 *reals*, or about 4*s.* 6*d.* It was marked with the figure 8.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. iii. 15 Round trunkes, Furnish'd with pistolets, and pieces of eight. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 97 The Spaniards..paid for what things they bought in good Pillar pieces of Eight. 1679 OLDHAM *Sat. upon Jesuits* ii, Strange!..What charity pieces of eight produce. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Piece of Eight* or *Piece of eight Ryals*, a Spanish Coin; of which there are several sorts. 1748 *Earthquake of Peru* I. 9 His annual Allowance is 7,000 Pieces of Eight. 1882 ARBER *Garner* V. 227 *note*, *Peso*..was the monetary Unit of Central America; afterwards known as the Piece of Eight, and is the Mexican dollar of the present day.

14. A portion of time or space. Now *dial.*

a. A portion or space of time; *esp.* a short space of time; a while.

(Occurs in OF. in 13th c., and in AF. in Britton II. iii. § 12 Cum il avera esté graunt pece en seisine.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7063 Þe wer lasted sa lang a pece. 14.. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 245 About þis a pece I wyl spede, þat I myth þis lettrys rede. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Piece*, a little while. 'Stay a piece and then aw will'. *c* 1825 in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. III. 330 A piece back, three tides came up the Trent on one day.

† **b.** Here probably belongs *o pece, opece, opese* (*a peace*), in *still opece* (erron. *still a peace*), continually, continuously, constantly: see STILL *adv. Obs.*

c 1440 *Generydes* 1385 He wold not leve, butt stille alway opece Dede all that he cowde to hurt Generydes. *Ibid.* 3391 And euer more in prayours still opese, Vnto the tyme she knew it shuld goo. *Ibid.* 5254 Haue here a ryng and kepe it still opece, To the tyme that ye come onto Clarionas. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 294 How she from thre yeres of age .. remained ther (in the temple) seruing God stil a peace.

c. A portion of the way or distance between two points; a short distance. *dial.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 230 By practice, euery day going a piece, and oft reading ouer and ouer, they will grow very much, to your great ioy. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 151 He told us we must go west a piece..and then incline to the north. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 59 Then I would run a piece off,..and again I would delay, and stop. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 231 I'll make my brother Adam carry it piece about with you. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii, I've walked quite a piece to-day, in hopes to get to the ferry.

15. A (small) portion of some specific substance.

a. A small portion, scrap, or cutting, of cloth, leather, or the like; esp. as used to repair a hole or tear; a patch. Cf. PIECE *v.* 1.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 41 Þei may pese hem [clobis] aȝen or cloute hem of sacchis & obere pecis. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 452/1 The same Clothe to be sold for a remenaunt, or for a pece and nat for a Clothe. [1526 TINDALE *Matt.* ix. 16 Noo man peceth an olde garment with a pece [ἐπίβλημα, *commissuram*, WYCL. medlynge, clout] off newe cloothe.]

b. Short for 'piece of bread' (with or without butter, etc.); *spec.* such a piece eaten by itself, not as part of a regular meal. *Sc.* and *Eng. dial.* (Northumb. to Shropsh., and Cornwall).

1767 A. SHIRREFS *Bess & Jamie* IV. i, Neither tak' her siller nor a piece. 1881 GREGOR *Folk-Lore* 93 Pieces, however, were ordinarily given. 1883 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 2/6 On one occasion defendant gave her a bit of bridescake, on another a jelly piece. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* xvi. 185, I..took the road again on foot, with the piece in my hand and munching as I went. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Dec. 2/1 When they get off at mid-day to eat their 'piece', there is talking and laughing among the field workers. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Wigtown), A dry piece is plain loaf bread or oat cake, without butter, jam, or treacle. *Ibid.* (Cornwall), If a child tells you she had 'nothing but a piece all day', you know she means bread and butter.

c. A length of cloth, wall-paper, etc.: see 4 a.

d. *Whaling.* A section or chunk of blubber, more fully called *blanket-piece.*

e. *Bookbinding.* A tablet of leather which fills a panel on the back of a book, and receives the title (*lettering-piece*).

f. *Malting.* A quantity of grain steeped and spread out at one time: = FLOOR *sb.*[1] 6 b.

1832 W. CHAMPION *Maltster's Guide* 43 The turning of his floors or pieces. 1876 WYLLIE in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 268/2 It is of importance to the maltster that the law allows him to sprinkle water over the 'pieces' on the floor.

g. pl. *pieces.* An inferior quality of crystallized sugar obtained in the manufacture of crystals and crushed sugar.

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1867 *Produce Markets Rev.* 13 July 161/1 The character of the Pieces Sugar made in London retrogrades rather than improves as a whole. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 948 The first crystallisation is called 'crushed' and the second 'pieces', the drainage from which goes by the name of 'syrup'. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 4 Sept. 6/5 Sugar .. London pieces, rather quiet, steady.

16. A separate article or item of baggage or property in transit. (Chiefly *U. S.*)

1809 A. Henry *Trav.* 15 The freight of a canoe..consists in sixty pieces, or packages, of merchandize, of the weight of from ninety to a hundred pounds each. *Ibid.* 24 The method of carrying the packages, or pieces, as they are called, is the same with that of the Indian women. 1890 Cooley, etc. *Railways Amer.* 253 The cases in which pieces go astray are astonishingly rare. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 May 10/1 The postal establishment of the United States..handles more pieces, employs more men, spends more money..than any other human organisation, public or private.

17. A production, specimen of handicraft, work of art; a contrivance; = *piece of work* (7 a). *Obs.* in general sense. See also Masterpiece.

1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. viii. 349 They buried with them much wealth, as golde, silver, stones, ..bracelets of gold, and other rich peeces. 1626 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* v. i, It were a piece Worthy my night-cap, and the Gowne I weare, A Picklockes name in Law. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 15 Ruder heads stand amazed at those prodigious pieces of Nature, Whales, Elephants, Dromidaries and Camels. 1650 Baxter *Saints' R.* I. vii. (1662) 121 Surely were it not for Eternity, I should think man a silly piece. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) I. 517 He busied himself in making a Chest..he was as proud of it as if it had been the rarest piece in the World. 1698 A. Brand *Emb. Muscovy to China* 71 Several rare pieces made at Augsburgh, that moved by the help of Clock-work.

b. A painting, a picture; † a portrait.

1574 *Appius & Virginia* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 125 O fond Apelles, prattling fool, why boasteth thou so much, The famous't piece thou mad'st in Greece? 1594 Plat *Jewell-Ho.* III. 51 To refresh the colours of olde peeces that bee wrought in oyle. 1668–3 Pepys *Diary* 27 Feb., There is also a very excellent piece of the King, done by Holbein. 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 173, I was all alone in my apartment, busie in painting a small Piece. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 183/1 The painter valued himself upon the celerity and ease with which he dispatched his pieces. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* I. xii, The walls..were thickly covered, chiefly with family pictures:..now and then some Dutch fair, or battle-piece. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 Among the portraits which hung above were two allegorical pieces by Master Hans Holbein.

† **c.** A piece of statuary or sculpture. *Obs.*

1579 Fulke *Confut. Sanders* 634, I do so honour auncient images, that I make as great account of a peece of Nero,.. as I do of Constantius. 1629 Maxwell tr. *Herodian* (1635) 61 Most of the fairest Peeces in all the Citie, perisht in these flames.

d. A literary composition, in prose or verse, generally short.

1533 More *Debell. Salem* Pref., Wks. 930/1 Vnto one little piece, one greate cunning man had made a long aunswere, of twelue whole shetes of paper. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 20 That Villain and Secretary of Hell, that composed that miscreant piece *Of the Three Impostors.* 1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1692) 32 There is a Posthumous piece extant, imputed to Cartes. 1710 Shaftesb. *Advice Author* iii, That exteriour Proportion and Symmetry of Composition, which constitutes a legitimate Piece. 1775 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 22 May, I am not sorry that you read Boswell's journal. Is it not a merry piece? 1884 J. Johnson *Typogr.* I. 529 He printed most of Archbishop Cranmer's pieces. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* xxix, A poet also, author of a piece Printed and published.

e. A drama, a play.

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 47 In the last scene, all the Actors must enter to compleat and make up the Catastrophe of this great peece. 1779 Sheridan *Critic* I. i, On the first night of a new piece they always fill the house with orders to support it. 1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* v. (1876) 315 To supply himself with [money]..he began to write theatrical pieces. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 252 Arnulf, as usual, appears as the villain of the piece. 1885 *Bath Herald* 17 Jan. 3/2 The usage was to engage stars for the run of the piece.

f. A musical composition, usually short, either independent or forming an individual part of a larger work.

1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I. 95 Nobody can bear to hear..a favourite piece over and over again the same night. 1856 *Amy Carlton* 208 Amy..played the piece that she was learning. 1880 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 751 *Piece.* This word .. has since the end of the last century been applied to instrumental musical compositions as a general and untechnical term.

III. Phrases. (See also 1 b, c, 2 d, 10 a, 14 b.)

18. *A piece, the piece, each* (Sc. *ilk*) or *every piece*: each piece of a number of pieces; each unit of a number, set, or company; each of them or these: esp. in stating the share or price of each unit or individual member (see sense 6). Hence, *adverbially*, Apiece, q.v., *the piece, per piece.* [F. *la pièce.*]

Apiece can still be said of persons as well as things (so *the piece* in Sc. and north dial.).

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5474 Lamprays of west Twa hundreth pond ay a pece. *c* 1483 Caxton *Dialogues* 47 The good candelmaker Gyueth foure talow candellis For one peny the pece [F. *le piece*]. 1489 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 131/1, xiij. horss and meris, price of þe pece xl.*s.* 1529 in *Wills Doctors Commons* (Camden) 18, xiij^{li} peerles at iiij*d.* the peace. 1530 Tindale *Answ. More* Wks. (1573) 267/1 The Pope .. set vp in Rome a stewes of xx. or xxx. thousand whores, taking of euery pece tribute yearly. 1533 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 35, xij*d.* a peice. 1553 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 150 Thai had payit ane grott for the heid off ilk peax [of cattle] for thair poindlaw. 1566 *Ibid.* 493 The soum of ten markis for ilk pece of xxv. oxin. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* VII. 289 Horses..sold againe for fortie and sometimes for fiftie ducates a piece. 1637 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 169, I giue .. John Mount and John Muske *xs.* peece, Margaret Texall *xxs.* 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, c. 4 Sched. s. v. *Bowes*, Bowes, vocat. stone-bowes of steel, the piece *x.s.* *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) I. 81 The bischopis had causit imprint thir bookis..and sould haue gottin fra ilk minister four pundis for the peice. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 355 Sold for five hunder'd Crowns a piece. *a* 1692 Pollexfen *Disc. Trade* (1697) A vij b, Fat Oxen were often sold at 6*l.* per piece. 1797 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIX. 48 A fine of a cow the piece [=each person]. *Mod. Sc.* He gae them twa shillin' the piece for helpin' him.

19. *By the piece*: at a rate of so much for a definite amount or quantity; according to the amount done. *On the piece*: at piece-work.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 23 These Posts are..made by the Piece, viz. 1*d.*..per Post. 1807 Southey in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* II. 209, I think such work is good enough to be paid by the piece. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* iii. 23, I could not ascertain whether they worked by the day or by the piece. 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXIX. 40 An employer is not bound to provide constant work for a man on the piece. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 9 Oct. 4/2 Most pottery workers are paid by 'piece'.

20. *In* or *of one piece*: consisting of a single or undivided piece or mass.

[1535 Coverdale *Exod.* xxxvii. 22 The knoppes & braunches ..were all one pece of fyne beaten golde.] 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xvi. 50 [An] obelisquie of coloured stone all of one peece 50. cubits high. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 317 The whole is cast in one piece in bell-metal. 1864 Longf. in *Life* (1891) III. 32 Finished to-day the revision and copying..the translation of the *Purgatorio*, so as to have it all of one piece with the rest. 1885 Bible (R.V.) *Exod.* xxxvii. 8 Of one piece with the mercy-seat made he the cherubim at the two ends thereof.

21. *Of a piece*: of one piece, in one mass (= 20); often *fig.* of one and the same kind or quality; uniform, consistent; in agreement, harmony, or keeping. [F. *tout d'une pièce.*]

1632 Massinger *City Madam* I. iii, I have seen and heard all..and wish heartily You were all of a piece. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Wom.* II. 23 Those Nations who make their Doublet and Shirt all of a peece. 1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* xii. § 3. 102 To moue all of a piece. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. ii. 448 He and his Horse were of a Piece, One Spirit did inform them both. 1700 Dryden *Pref. Fables* Wks. (Globe) 503 He writes not always of a piece, but sometimes mingles trivial things with those of greater moment. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* I. ii, One of them was covered, and seemed all of a-piece. 1809 Mar. Edgeworth *Absentee* vi, After all, things were not of a piece. 1812 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 51 The harness..second-hand, one horse in plated, another in brass harness, and, in short, all of a piece.

b. *Of a piece with.*

1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* IV. ii. (1848) 176 None appear'd more of a piece with the Earth than he. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 256 P 3 It is not of a Piece with the rest of his Character. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 233 All their proceedings were of a piece with this demand.

† **c.** *O pece, opece, opese*: see 14 b.

22. *Piece by piece* († *piece and piece*, Sc. obs.): one piece or part after another in succession; a piece at a time, piecemeal, little by little, gradually. [F. *pièce à pièce.*]

1560 Bible (Genev.) *Ezek.* xxiv. 6 Bring it out piece by piece. 1621 Quarles *Argalus & P.* (1678) 115 Peece by peece they dropt upon the ground. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. 65 Had the calm Weather held I should have brought away the whole Ship Piece by Piece. 1877 Spurgeon *Serm.* XXIII. 208 The great architect unrolls his drawings piece by piece.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* III. iii. (S. T. S.) I. 252 Fra thens þe pepill began Ilk day pece & pece to convalesse in þare bodyis fra all maledyis. *a* 1584 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 273, I felt My hart within my bosome melt, And pece and pece decay. 1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 121 Then piece and piece they dropt away, As ripe plumbs in a rainy day. 1721 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 550 Piece and piece as your leisure allows, pray send me what hath been remarkable as to religion and learning this last year.

IV. 23. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **piece-compositor**, a compositor who is paid by the piece; **piece-dyed** *a.*, of cloth, dyed after it is woven; so **piece-dyeing**; **piece-fraction**, in *Typog.* (see quot.); **piece-hall**, an exchange where cloth is sold by the piece; **piece-knife** (see quot.); **piece-labour**, labour paid by the piece; **piece-looker**, an inspector of cloth woven in definite lengths; **piece-maker, -man** = Piece-worker; **piece-market**, the market for cloth sold by the piece; **piece-master**, a middleman who acts between the employer and the employed in the giving out of piece-work; †**piece-money**, money distributed to recipients at so much apiece; **piece-mould**, in *Sculpture*, a plaster-of-Paris mould, removed in pieces, and then fitted together; also, a mould consisting of separate pieces of metal, etc., which are fitted and beaten together upon the model; **piece-patch**, a piece inserted as a patch; **piece-patched** *a.*, patched up; **piece-payment**, payment by the piece; **piece-price**, a price paid for piece-work; **piece-rate**, rate of payment for piece-work; **piece-stuff**, lumber or timber in pieces; **piece-trade**, the trade in pieces of cloth; **piece-velvet**, velvet made in the piece of various widths (as distinguished from narrow ribbon-velvet, etc.); **piece-wage**, a wage paid by the piece of work. See also Piece-broker, -goods, etc.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 July 10/1 It took time, and time to the 'piece compositor..means bread. 1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* iii. 97 The wool being always dyed either in the state of wool, before spinning, or after being woven. This gives rise to the distinction between 'wool-dyed' cloth and *'piece-dyed' cloth. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Dec. 8/1 The Bradford *piece-dyeing trade. 1900 De Vinne *Pract. Typogr.* 174 *Piece fractions, or split fractions in two pieces, or on two bodies, are not proper parts of the font, and are sold in separate fonts at higher rates. 1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* iv. 119 Instead of having a cloth-hall or a *piece-hall of its own, its productions are sent to one or other of those two towns for sale at the piece-halls. 1849 C. Bronte *Shirley* iv, The tradesman in the Piece Hall, i. e. the Cloth Exchange. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 17 The *piece-knives, or sportsmans' knives, as those complex articles containing saws, lancets, phlemes, gun-screw, punches, large and small blades, &c. used to be called. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xv. 252 For the most part day labour. The other two are *piece labour. 1867 *Address to J. Bright* in *Morn. Star* 28 Jan., J. Moloney, *piece looker. 1895 *Daily News* 13 Mar. 3/1 To obtain a piecework statement to be based upon a *piecemaker's average. *Ibid.* 11 Mar. 3/3 The Union notice to the *piece-men being circulated. 1883 *Ibid.* 28 Sept. 2/7 The *piece market is without material alteration. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 256 The abolition of the middleman, whether 'sweater', '*piece-master', 'lumper' or what not, coming between the employer and employed. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Mar. 7/1 The present sweating piece-master system. 1610 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Item payd in *pesse mony xvij*s. vj*d. 1642 *Ibid.*, Payed to 38 brothers and sisters for peesmoney xix*s.* 1895 *Daily News* 20 June 6/3 A *piece-mould is made upon the statue itself, and from this a hollow wax statue is cast. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 27 A straight stitch 6 or 8 threads deep on each *piece-patch and material. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Bloody Bro.* II. i, This *piece-patcht friendship, This rear'd-up reconcilement on a billow. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 11 July 3/7 London daily newspapers are..produced on a *piece payment system. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Mar. 2/2 The question which underlies all surface disputes is that of fixing *piece-prices for the new machinery which is being introduced into the trade. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 27 July 1/2 A reduction in the *piece-rates per ton at certain furnaces. 1881 *Chicago Times* 14 May, The cargo .. consisting of short length *piece-stuff. 1891 *Times* 5 Oct. 4/3 There is no change to note in the *piece trade. 1872 Howells *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 246 The *piece-velvets and the linens smote her to the heart. 1879 Mrs. A. E. James *Ind. Housek. Managem.* 17 Buy also some piece-velvet, silk, ribbon, flowers, feathers, net,..bonnet and cap wire. 1900 *Fabian News* Sept. 28/2 This 'log'..is 'a remarkable effort to adjust a *piece-wage rate on a time-wage basis'.

24. *Piece* is often the second element in a combination, in various senses, e. g. *back-piece, base-piece, bodice-piece, breech-piece, catch-piece, ear-piece, eye-piece, franc-piece, head-piece, penny-piece*, etc. See the first element.

Hence (*rare* or *nonce-wds.*) **Pie·celess** *a.*, without pieces or parts; **Pie·cely** *adv.*, in pieces; **Pie·ce-wise** *adv.*, by pieces.

a 1631 Donne *To C'tess Bedford* Poems (1650) 181 In those poore types of God (round circles) so Religions types the peecelesse centers flow. 1552 Huloet, Piecelye, or in pieces, *concise, frustatim.* 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 107 Whether wholewise or piece-wise?

[*Note.* L. *Pecia*, in sense of 'fragment', occurs in the Salic Law (*a* 596, MSS. 5 and 6, *c* 800) lx, (Ibi iiii Fustes alninos super caput suum frangere debet et illos in quattuor pecias [*earlier and later recensions* partes] per quattuor angulos iactare debet); *petia, petium*, in sense 'piece of land', appear in Muratori *Ant. Ital.* A.D. 730 'et alia petia', 757 'uno petio de terra' (Diez); see also many later med.L. instances in Du Cange. The ulterior source has been the subject of much research: see Diez s. v. *Pezza*; Scheler, Littré, Hatz.-Darm. s. v. *Pièce*; Körting s. v. *petit-* (7106); Thurneysen s. v. *Pezza.* The prevalent opinion is that late pop.L. **petitia, -ium*, were derived from a Brythonic stem *petit(i-*, represented by Breton *pez* a piece, Welsh and Cornish *peth* a part, cognate with proto-Celtic **quetl(i-*, whence **cotti-*, in OIr. *cuit*, genitive *cota*, mod. Gaelic *cuid* part, share; but there are many difficulties. A very frequent early sense in OF. was that of 'portion or space of time' (see Godef.) = 14 above. The sense 'person', found so early in Eng., is not met with in French till late in 16th c.]

Piece (pīs), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

I. 1. *trans.* To mend, repair, make whole, or complete by adding a piece or pieces; to patch.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 41 Þei may pese hem azen or cloute hem of sacchis & obere pecis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 388/2 Pecyn, or set pecys to a thynge, or clowtyn, *repecio, .. sarcio, reficio.* 1530 Palsgr. 655/1, I pece a thyng, I sette on a pece..If it be broken it muste be peced, *sil est rompu il le fault piecer.* 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 63 Petruchio is comming..with..one girth sixe times peec'd, and a womans Crupper..heere and there peec'd with pack-thred. 1601 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 135 For picing a bell clapper that brake when Andrew Hawkins was buried, xij*d.* 1775 Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary* 28 Feb., She was piecing a blue and white tissue with a large patch of black silk! 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 306 It's nothin' but play, piecin' quilts.

b. *fig.*

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* I. v. 45, I will peece Her opulent Throne, with Kingdomes. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* I. i, To paint the world, and piece the length'ning day.

2. To join, unite or put together, so as to form one piece; to mend (something broken) by joining the pieces; also *absol.* in spinning, to join or piece up threads, to work as a Piecer.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 272/2 To Pece, *assuere.* 1559 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 90 Payd for a rope to pysse the

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lyttelle belle rope. 1637 SUCKLING *Aglaura* v. i, There is no piecing Tulips to their stalks When they are once divorc'd by a rude hand. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 138, I found the seamen..employed in piecing the ground cable, which..had again parted. 1819 *Evidence fr. Rep. Committee Ho. Lords*, 'How do they get their breakfast and afternoon meal?'..When the machinery is moving, they eat it as they are piecing'. 1859 MRS. GASKELL *Round the Sofa* 35, I cannot piece the leg as the doctor can.

b. *fig.* To put together, join, unite; *refl.* to join oneself *to*, unite *with*.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue* Ep. Ded. ♣iij b, To peece vnto themselues this their broken Religion. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* III. i, *Item*. I heard they were out. *Nee*. But they are pieced, and put together again. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 5/2 This Prusias, when the Romans became so considerable..pieced himself with them. 1656 — *Surv. France* 214 She hath peeced her self to the strongest side of the State. 1682 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* I. 661 His judgment yet his memory did excel, Which pieced his wondrous evidence so well. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xxiv, Piecing fragments of empty signification.

†3. *intr.* To unite, come together, assemble; to come to an agreement, agree; to join on. *Obs.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 23 It pieced better and followed more close and handsomely vpon the bruit of Plantagenet's escape. 1625 — *Ess., Innovations* (Arb.) 526 New Things peece not so well. 1636 SIR H. WOTTON in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) III. 260 Owre Schoole Annually breaketh vp two weekes before Whitsontyde and peeceth agayne a fortnight after. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antiq.* XVI. viii. (1733) 434 Telling him..that things would mend in Time, and Friends piece again, if they could but come to..a fair Understanding.

II. In combination with adverbs.

4. Piece in. a. *trans.* To join in, add by insertion; †b. *intr.* to join in (in action), unite (*obs.*).

a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* I. (1673) 247 He that can comply, and peice in with all occasions, and make an easie forfeiture of his honesty. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* II. 187 The..Officers..pieced in some Troops with those Regiments.

5. Piece on. *trans.* and *intr.* To fit on (as the corresponding piece).

1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* iv. (1874) 45 The superoccipital bone..pieces on to the superior frontal. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 218 It is so hard to fix the date of the event, or to piece it on in any way to the undoubted facts of the history, that [etc.].

6. Piece out. *trans.* To complete, eke out, extend, or enlarge by the addition of a piece.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xiv. (Arb.) 138 Ye may note..how much better some bissillable becommeth to peece out an other longer foote then another word doth. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. XXIX. (1840) 232 Like a cordial given to a dying man, which doth piece out his life. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 18 He..pieces out the defect of one by the excess of the other. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* V. 436 The motion of her lips, and meaning eye, Piece out the idea her faint words deny. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* I. 133 The old Pons Emilius..has recently been pieced out by connecting a suspension bridge with the old piers.

7. Piece together. *trans.* To join together, combine (pieces or fragments) into a whole; to make up of pieces so combined.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. ix. (Arb.) 168 To peece many words together to make of them one entire, much more significatiue than the single word. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 235 Himselfe..peeceth together no lesse an army than the former mad-man. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 134 Cut out of the natural Rock..though it seem to be of five Stones pieced together one upon another. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiii. 65 Our account of his exploits..must be..pieced imperfectly together.

8. Piece up. *trans.* To make up (esp. that which is broken); to repair by uniting the pieces, parts, or parties; to patch up.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 75 Let these..constraine thee..whilst there is yet but one craze..in the touchstone of thy reputation, piece it vp & new flourish again by a great excellency. 1625 BACON *Ess., Unity Relig.* (Arb.) 429 When it is peeced vp, vpon a direct Admission of Contraries. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 368 All being now piec't up betweene them. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. IV. XX. (1650) 124 'Tis thought the French King will peece him up again with new recruits. 1794 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 213 They will of course endeavour to piece up their own broken connexions in England. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Nov. 3/2 Arranging, disposing, and piecing up these fragments.

b. *intr.* To make up matters, come to an arrangement.

1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 212 By all means it was necessary to piece up with Alanson.

‖ **Pièce** (pyes). The French for 'piece'; occurring in French phrases, more or less in current Eng. use.

a. A document used as evidence; esp. in *pièce justificative*, a document serving as proof of an allegation; a justification of an assertion.

1789 HAN. MORE in W. Roberts *Mem.* (1834) II. III. iv. 160 You will think me a great brute and savage..till you have read my *pièce justificative*.

b. *Pièce de résistance* (pyes də rezistãs): the most substantial dish in a repast; also *fig.* the chief item in a collection, group, or series; in quot. 1860, used for 'a means of resistance'.

[1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 7 Our appetite demands a *piece of resistance*.] 1839 LOCKHART *Scott* XIX. III. 214 *note*, In answer to her host's apology for his *piece de resistance*. 1840 THACKERAY *Misc. Ess., Pict. Rhapsody* (1885) 184 To supply the picture-lover with the *pièces de résistance* of the feast. 1860 JOWETT in *Essays & Reviews* 335 This authorized text is a *pièce de résistance* against innovation. 1893 *Outing* (U. S.) XXII. 149/2 The *pièce de résistance* of the entire ride lies between Poughkeepsie and Yonkers.

Piece-broker. (See quot. 1756.)

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3304/3 One Gawen Hardy.., Piece-Broker, was..Indicted for Felony.., for paying and putting off Counterfeit Milled Money. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* II. iv. vii. 118/2 Hollowel Street..a Place inhabited by divers Salesmen and Piece-Brokers. 1756 ROLT *Dict. Trade, Piece-broker*, is a shopkeeper in London, who buys the shreds and remnants of all materials that go through the hands of the taylor, and sells them again to such persons as want them for mending cloaths; being generally decayed taylors, or some cunning men who have crept into the secrets of the trade. 1770 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 143/2 Mr. Muzere, aged 90, many years an eminent piece-broker, who never trusted any money out at interest, but put it into an iron chest. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Piece-broker* [as in Rolt].

Pieced (pīst), *ppl. a.* [f. PIECE *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Composed or made up of pieces joined together.

1420 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 42 To Robard Leget my pesid Bowe. [*Ibid.*, A Bowe wyth-owte pecis.] 1569 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 305 Also I gyue to ffrancis walker my peaced bowe. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. XXVII. (1631) 21 A pieced stuffe of divers colours of divers ragges. 1785 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* II. vi, To descend..down a pieced ladder, appeared..terrible. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. viii. § 11 A larger number of solid and perfect small shafts, or a less number of pieced and cemented large ones.

2. Mended, patched, made up. Also *fig.*

1542-3 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 6 b, Is Christ a peced God, or a patched Redeamer? 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* I. i, A poxe of her autumnall face, her peec'd beautie. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 4 Three Marble pillars..one of them is peeced for one foot.

3. With adverbs: see PIECE *v.* II.

1635-56 COWLEY *Davideis* I. 313 The infected King..started back at piec'd up shapes, which fear And his distracted Fancy painted there. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 16 Oct. 3/3 A mere pieced-together book.

Piece-goods, *sb. pl.* Textile fabrics, such as calico, shirtings, mull, etc., woven in recognized lengths (see PIECE *sb.* 4 a) for sale; a term formerly applied to Indian and other Oriental fabrics exported to Europe, but now chiefly applied to Lancashire cotton goods exported to the East.

1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 12/1 A Fregat of the Eastern Squadron, hath sent in a Vessel laden with Wax, Pitch, Tar, and Piece-goods. 1722 *Ibid.* No. 6045/9 All Piece Goods, as Bays, Cloaths, Stuffs, or any other Manufactory. 1785 in Seton-Karr *Select. Calcutta Gaz.* (1864) I. 82 That the Captains and Officers of all ships that shall sail from any part of India, after receiving notice hereof, shall be allowed to bring eight thousand pieces of piece-goods, and no more. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. I. iii. 45 *note*, Piece goods is the term..chiefly employed by the Company and their agents to denote the muslins and wove goods of India and China in general. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* i. 36 The cotton yarn is woven into piece-goods either by the hand-loom or the power-loom. 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.* s. v., Lancashire..has recently procured the abolition of the small import duty on English piece-goods in India. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Oct. 6/3 Combination of the worsted piece-goods dyers.

Pie·ce-lace. Lace made in broad pieces, which can be cut and used like cloth.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3806/8 A new Piece-Lace Head.., and a loop'd Flanders Lace Head. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Mar. 3/1 Some amazingly good imitations of Irish lace—..being but a few shillings per yard—for piece lace, that is. 1901 *Ibid.* 12 July 3/1 These coats are made mainly from piece laces with lace flouncing rippling round the edge.

Piecemeal (pī·smīl), *adv.* (*sb., a.*) Forms: see PIECE *sb.* and MEAL *sb.*2 [ME. f. *pece*, PIECE + *-mēle*, -MEAL. Taking the place of OE. *stycce-mælum*; *pece-mēle* being a later word has not the OE. form in *-mælum*, nor an early ME. in *-mēlen*. The later amplification *by pece-mele* follows other words in *-mele* with *be, by* (e. g. DROPMEAL, FLOCKMEAL, FOOTMEAL, HEAPMEAL), and introduces the quasi-sb. use B. The example in *-s* (1 β) was prob. due to the plural notion rather than an instance of the adverbial genitive.]

1. One part or piece at a time; piece by piece, gradually, by degrees; separately, by pieces.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5624 Þat folc to drou Þat traytour, ech lime pece mele. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 151 Þei etyn a man noȝt al hole, but pece-mele. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1883) 85 Miles Forest at sainct Martens pecemele [*a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 28 by pece meale] rotted awaye. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 125/1 Now it remaineth that we looke peecemeale vnto these wordes. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 5 The stone couering him is compassed with a grate, least it should bee broken and carried away peece-meale by Passengers. 1773 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 423 The business will be done covertly and piecemeal. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xvii, He means to conquer England piece-meal. 1885 SIR J. PEARSON in *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 453 A party is not allowed to bring his case before the Court piecemeal.

β. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 424 To have taken him Piecemeals, Paragraph by Paragraph, and to have consider'd every single Objection distinctly.

b. With *by* (rarely *in*). (Transitional to B.)

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 100 Lette it be cut out by pese mele. 1566 DRANT *Horace* To Rdr. 3, I..haue dispatched it by piece meale, or inche meale. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* Pref., Wks. 1851 VIII. 5, I am forced to write by piece-meal, and break off almost every hour. 1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* xix. 114 They that can bear Pedantry in Piece-meal, will be even sick when they peruse his Masse of it. 1796 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 130 It is better to do the whole work once for all, than to be recurring to it by piece-meal. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. viii. 129 After previous alienations by piecemeal.

†c. *In piecemeal*: piece by piece, in detail. (Cf. B.) *Obs.*

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* III. (1577) R v, To reason thus in peecemeale of these rules..were a taking of an infinite matter in hand. *Ibid.* IV. V iij b, [To] vnderstand in peecemeale whatsoeuer belongeth to hys people.

2. Piece from piece; into or in pieces or fragments: with *break, tear, cut*, etc.

1570 GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* I. (1880) 7 Who rather will be peecemeale torne than once their prince forsake. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* II. 21 Bruse Thou shalt and peecemeale breake These men like potshards weake. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 751 I ll be torn piece-meal by a Horse, E'er I'll take you for better or worse. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 75 Hewing them Piece-meal, and delighting in their Blood. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* viii, To be now pulled asunder, broken piecemeal and reduced.

†b. With *in*. *Obs.* (Cf. B.)

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1808) VI. 40 The fishmongers were forced to hacke it in gobbets, and so to carrie it in peecemeale throughout the countrie. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* xiii. 69 Revolt, or I'll in piece-meal tear thy flesh. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ix. 178 Is any Student tearing his Straw in piece-meal, Swearing and Blaspheming?

†B. quasi-*sb.* (with *pl.*) A small piece, portion, or fragment; chiefly in phrase *by piecemeals*, also *at, in, into piecemeals*. *Obs.*

1577 WHETSTONE *Life Gascoigne* XXVIII, By peece meales care so wrought me vnder foot. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 268 *Buccellatio* is dividing into gobbets, or by peece-meals. 1616 J. MAITLAND in *Scot. Hist. Soc. Misc.* (1904) 171 He choosit rather to blame, tax and charge my father..in hidlings and at peece-male. 1642 T. GOODWIN *Zerubbabels Enc.* 17 That..perfection of light which the Apostolicall times had..by piece-meals and degrees. 1651 R. VAUGHAN in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 562 To register any thing to the purpose..that I could come by, (some few piecemeals excepted). 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 204 Being torn into piece-meales. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. iii, Those are falling..by piece-meals to decay.

C. *adj.* (*attrib.* use of the adv.). Consisting or done in pieces or by instalments; done bit by bit.

1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* vi. 75 A pox of peecemeale drinking. 1723 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* To Rdr., None..have done it otherwise than in a transient, piece-meal Manner. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 640 What tortures and piecemeal executions have not been practised by tyrants and persecutors. 1831 J. W. CROKER in *Croker Papers* 9 Oct., Giving no opinion on piecemeal reform. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. XVIII. 184 Our history just at this time has to be put together in so piecemeal a way.

Pie·cemeal, *v.* Now *rare.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To divide or distribute piecemeal; to dismember. Hence **Pie·cemealing** *vbl. sb.*

1611 COTGR., *Emmenuiser*, to make small, to peecemeale, to reduce into little parcels, or peeces. *Ibid.*, *Parcelé*, peecemealed; cut, or made, into parcels. 1632 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Iron Age* v. i. Wks. 1874 III. 338 My seuen-fold Targe With thousand gashes peece-meald from mine arme. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. 20 The glory of the work shall not be crumbled, and piece-mealed out, some to God, and some to the Creature. *a* 1700 *Oxford Laureat* in Johnson *L. P., Yalden*, Had he ta'en the whole ode, as he took it piece-mealing, They had fin'd him but ten-pence at most. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 21. 144 The Piece-meal'd Quarters..exposed to the four Corners of the Earth. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. i, The heavy, unread, folio lump, which long had dozed on the dusty shelf, piece-mealed into numbers, runs nimbly through the nation. 1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 259 The division, the piece-mealing of Germany, is the strength of Russia.

†Pie·cemealwise, *adv. Obs. rare*−1. [See -WISE.] = PIECEMEAL 1.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 78 The Christians force peece-male-wise to impair.

Piecen (pī·s'n), *v. local* or *techn.* [f. PIECE *sb.* + -EN 5 2.] *trans.* To join, to piece; chiefly, to join broken threads or ends in spinning.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 180 The children have..to piecen their slubbing ends with double rapidity. *Ibid.* 223 With the covers has been also introduced a new method of piecening or joining on any end.., namely, by splicing it to the adjoining roving. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* i. 18 The plan of 'piecening', by which time is saved in spinning cotton. 1887 *19th Cent.* Dec. 820 The building..has been piecened and enlarged from time to time.

Piecener (pī·s'nəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who pieces or piecens; a piecer; *spec.*, a child or young person employed in a spinning-mill to keep the frames filled with rovings, and to join together the ends of threads which break while being spun or wound; formerly, also, to join the cardings or slivers for the slubber, a work now done by machinery: see PIECER 2.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 178 The cardings..are taken up by the children, called piecening, from the nature of their work, being to piece or join those porous rolls together, to fit them for being drawn into a continuous thread. 1839 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *M. Armstrong* I. viii. 191 *note*, The children whose duty it is to walk backwards and forwards before the reels, on which the cotton, silk, or worsted is wound, for the purpose of joining the threads when they break, are called piecers, or piecening. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 552/1 A child, called a 'piecener', takes the cardings from the carding machine...The piecening are employed and paid by the slubber.

Piecer (pī·səɹ). [f. PIECE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. *generally.* One who pieces; a patcher.

1836 L. HUNT in *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 70 Fancy's the wealth of wealth, the toiler's hope, The poor man's

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piecer-out. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 155 The English are blunderers here, piecers and patch-workers. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 46 The piecers, who say that there were originally a number of Iliadic or Odyssean songs, afterwards made up into the poems such as we now have them.

2. *spec.* In a spinning-mill: see PIECENER.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 384 The pieces are joined by children, called piecers, who are in attendance on each mule, to join any yarn that may be broken in the act of stretching or twisting. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* i. 3 You earn as much as a piecer as some do at a hand-loom. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* Introd. 3, I was put into the factory as a 'piecer'. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Piecers*, assistants to the mule spinner or minder, with the special duty of keeping the frames filled with 'rovings'. They derive their name from their work of piecing up the broken threads.

Piece-work (pī·sˌwɒɹk). Work done and paid for by the piece: see PIECE *sb.* 19.

1795 WASHINGTON *Let.* Writ. 1892 XIII. 58 The new have gone more into the execution of it by contracts, and piece work. 1830 *Cumb. Farm Rep.* 60 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Labourers are easily obtained here, either for piece-work or by the day. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* viii. 74 Some trades-unions endeavour to prevent their members from earning wages by piece-work.

attrib. 1890 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 3/2 This is one of the last of the piece-work jobs in Victoria Dock under the agreement of last November.

Hence **Pie·ce-wo·rker**, a workman who does piece-work, or is paid according to the amount done.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 625/1 With a piece-worker, time is literally money. 1891 *Times* 7 Oct. 4/6 Piece-workers are supposed to earn, on the average, from one-fourth to one-third more than their rating.

Piecing (pī·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PIECE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PIECE; patching, mending or completing by joining pieces.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 168 Ffor þei ffor þe pesinge paieth pens ten duble That þe clobe costened. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 127 Peecynge of a shafte with brasell and holie..is to make the ende compasse heauy. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* IV. ii. Wks. 1863 VII. 374 The piecing up of these domestick breaches betwixt husband and wife. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 303 Rhime is like Lace, that serves excellently well to hide the Piecing and Coarseness of a bad Stuff. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 281 Piecing of Rules is often attended with considerable trouble. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 312 The pieceing is soon over, as the carriage does not stop an instant at the frame. 1884 *Athenæum* 1 Nov. 562/3 An infinite piecing of minute facts.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1545 *Rates of Customs* c iij, Pesing threde the dossen pound xiis. iiiid. 1594 *Acc.-Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 347, i *li.* pecinge thred, iis. vjd. 1640 in Entick *London* (1766) II. 170 Whited brown or pieceing thread. 1881 JACOBI *Printer's Vocab.* 100 *Piecing leads*, in wide measures of type the leads required are usually pieced.

Piecrust (pəi·krʌst). [f. PIE *sb.*2 + CRUST.] The baked paste forming the crust of a pie.

1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* III. liii. 75 Ye shall not eate.. Butter, Milke, Cheese, or Pie crustes, or suche like thynges. 1626 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* II. i, One that..preserues himselfe, Like an old hoary Rat, with mouldy pye-crust. 1817 SCOTT in Lockhart *Life* (1837) IV. 98 The posts, which are as cross as pye-crust, have occasioned some delay. 1869 *Hazlitt's Eng. Prov.* 320 Promises are like pie-crust, made to be broken.

b. *fig.* (in reference to hardness or dryness).

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xlii, I will work it out by myself, you pie-crusts. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xviii. 322 The dry season baked it into a pie-crust.

c. *attrib.*; proverbially and humorously of promises lightly broken (see quot. 1869 above), as *piecrust pledge, promise*; of the colour of piecrust, as *piecrust hair, straw.*

1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 162 Then all the Vengeance of the Gods invoke, In Case this Pye-crust Promise should be broke. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Dec. 11/1 Having laid to Mr. Smith's charges another piecrust pledge. 1889 W. S. GILBERT *Foggerty's Fairy*, etc. (1892) 98 The pie-crust hair had not been placed in mourning.

Pied (pəid), *ppl. a.*1 Also 6–7 **pide**, 6–8 **pyed**, 7 **py'd**, **pyde**, (6 *Sc.* **pyet**). [As if pa. pple. of a verb *pie*, f. PIE *sb.*1: see -ED.] Parti-coloured; originally, black and white like a magpie; hence, of any two colours, esp. of white blotched with another colour; also of three or more colours in patches or blotches. Also, wearing a parti-coloured dress.

1382 [see c]. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxix. (Percy Soc.) 134 With a hood, a bell,..and a bagge; In a pyed cote he rode brygge a bragge. 1575 *Brieff Disc. Troubles Franckford* (1846) 203 To weare the pied coate off a foole. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 904 Dasies pied, and Violets blew, And Cuckow-buds of yellow hew. 1596 — *Merch. V.* I. iii. 80 That all the eanelings which were Streakt and pied Should fall as Iacobs hier. 1611 COTGR., *Pecile*, a pide, or skude colour of a horse. 1627 DRAYTON *Nymphidia* xviii, The wing of a pyde Butterflee. 1658 GAULE *Magastrom.* 366 In a town within the territories of Brunswick, they had hired a pyed piper to conjure away all the rats and mice, that much infested him. [Cf. quot. *c* 1645 in f.] 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 16 Zebræ or Pide-horses. 1774 LAMBERT in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 493 The bullock is pyed, white and red. 1839 YOUATT *Horse* 376 The pied horse is one that has distinct spots or patches of different colours, but almost invariably of white with some other colour. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* II. xli. 58 Others [horses] were pied, containing a variety of colours on the same animal.

b. Construed as *pa. pple.* = variegated.

1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 75 Meadows trim with Daisies pide, Shallow Brooks, and Rivers wide. 1671 MARTEN in *Acc. Sev. late Voy.* II. (1694) 79 In the middle, they are white pyed with black. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 122 A garment pied with daisies, and buttercups, and dandelions. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* v. 566 A Thracian courser with white all dappled and pied.

† c. *Pied Friars, Friars of the Pie*: orig. name of a small order of friars: see quot. 1904; in *P. Pl. Crede* app. applied to the Carmelites or White Friars (whose dress was a brown tunic and a white cloak): see Skeat *Student's Pastime* § 53. *Pied Monk*, a Bernardine or Cistercian, from their white tunic and large black scapular. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1382 in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 262 With an O and an I, fuerunt pyed freres; Quomodo mutati sunt rogo dicat Pers. [*c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 65 Sikerli y can nouȝt fynden, who hem first founded, But þe foles foundeden hem-self, freres of the Pye. *c* 1440 WALSINGHAM *Hist. Angl.* (Rolls) I. 182 Cadaver..in quodam veteri cœmeterio, quod fuerat quondam Fratrum quos 'Freres Pyes' veteres appellabant,.. projecerunt.] 1530 PALSGR. 254/1 Pyed monke, *barnardin.* 1537 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 63 An Abbott condam of Fountens, of the order of pyed monkes. 1904 GASQUET *Eng. Monast. Life* xi. 242 Pied Friars, or Fratres de Pica, ..had but one house in England, at Norwich, and..were obliged by the Council of Lyons [1245] to join one or other of the four great mendicant Orders.

d. In the specific names of many birds and other animals characterized by variegated colouring; as **Pied antelope** = BONTEBOK; **pied blackbird**, any Asiatic thrush of the genus *Turdulus* (Webster 1890); **pied brant** = HARLEQUIN *brant*; **pied duck**, the extinct *Somateria labradoria*; **pied finch**, the chaffinch, *Fringilla cælebs*: cf. PIEFINCH; **pied flycatcher** (*Muscicapa atricapilla*); **pied goose** = MAGPIE *goose*; **pied grallina**, the Magpie Lark of Australia (*Grallina australis* or *picata*); **pied hyena**, the spotted hyena (*H. crocuta*); **pied hornbill**, species of *Anthracoceros*; **pied kingfisher**, *Ceryle rudis*, a native of India and Africa; **pied seal**, the Mediterranean Seal (*Monachus albiventer*); **pied starling**, an extinct starling of Réunion (*Fregilupus varius*); **pied wagtail**, the common Wagtail (*Motacilla lugubris*); **pied wigeon**, (*a*) the Garganey (*Anas querquedula*); (*b*) the Golden-eye (*Clangula glaucion*); (*c*) the Goosander (*Mergus merganser*) (Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 1885); **pied wolf**, a pied variety of the American wolf.

1899 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* IX. 119 The extinct *'Pied Duck'..was black, with white head, neck, chest [etc.]. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.*, *Magpie-Goose*..called also *Swan-goose*, and **Pied-goose*. 1865 W. BOYD *Swartsen* 72 Robes of striped or *pied hyena. 1901 *Nature* 10 Jan. 254/2 A notable loss is the handsome crested *pied starling..which is believed to have become extinct about the middle of the [19th] century. 1837 GOULD in *Mag. Nat. Hist.* N. S. I. 460, I was..surprised to find that the sprightly and *pied wagtail..could not be referred to any described species.

e. *fig.*

1600 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Misc. P.* xxiii, Not wearing moods, as gallants do a fashion, In these pied times. 1635 [GLAPTHORNE] *Lady Mother* I. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 120 Noe speeld serpent weares More spotts than her pide honor. 1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* II. Pref. (1673) K v, Py'd and contaminated constructions. *Ibid.* 166 This pied Goddess [Fortune].

f. *Comb.* (parasynthetic), as *pied-billed, -coated, -coloured, -faced, -winged*, etc.

1595 CHAPMAN *Coronet Mistr. Philos.* vi, The Protean rages Of pied-faced fashion. 1634 S. R. *Noble Soldier* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 276 These pide-winged Butterflyes. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. VI. xlix. (1650) 241 The said Town of Hamelen was annoyed with Rats and Mice; and it chanc'd, that a Pied-coated Piper came thither. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxiii. 236 Eighteen great horses, all of them pyed coloured. 1888 TRUMBULL *Bird Names* 82 *note*, The Pied-billed Grebe..familiar to us all.

Pied (pəid), *ppl. a.*2 *rare.* [f. PIE *v.*3 + -ED 1.] Converted into printers' pie; mixed up, confused.

1870 *Daily News* 2 Oct., Since then matters stand as above described, in a curiously pied condition.

Piedestal(l, -istal, piedstal, -stoole, obs. ff. PEDESTAL.

Piedly (pəi·dli), *adv. rare.* [f. PIED *a.*1 + -LY 2.] In a pied manner; in clothes of divers colours.

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xxiv. (1874) 70 How pyedly goo thei lyke mommers, disgysed from the common peple.

Piedment, obs. form of PEDIMENT.

Piedmontite (pī·dmɒntəit, pyē·m-). *Min.* [Named 1853, f. *Piedmont* (It. *Piemonte*, lit. Mountain-foot), its locality + -ITE 2 b.] A brownish red or reddish black silicate of aluminium, iron, manganese, and calcium, resembling epidote; often called manganese epidote.

1854 DANA *Min.* Index, Piedmontite. 1894 *Min. Mag.* X. 261 In the rhyolites the manganese-epidote, Piedmontite, is widely distributed.

Piedness (pəi·dnės). [f. PIED *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being pied; or parti-coloured.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy* III. 269 For their likenesse and vniformity in roundnesse, orientnesse, and pidenesse of many excellent colours. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* III. 142 Superfluous Fare and Pydenesse in Attyre. 1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 617 By what process goose-berries may be made gigantic, and piccotees enriched with piedness.

Pie-dog: see PYE-DOG.

‖ **Piedouche** (pyedu·ʃ). [F. *piédouche*, ad. It. *pieduccio*, dim. of *piede* foot.] A small pedestal.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Piedouche*, in Architecture, is a little Square Base smoothed, and wrought with Mouldings, which serves to support a Bust or Statue drawn half way, or any small Figure in Relief. 1727–41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, and in mod. Dicts.

‖ **Piedra** (pye·dră). *Path.* [Sp. *piedra* stone:—L. *petra.*] An epiphytic affection of the hair, prevalent in certain parts of Colombia, in S. America.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 8/1 Dr. Unna recognised the disease as 'piedra', which is chiefly met with in Colombia. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* XXXVII. 587 Piedra is supposed by some to be induced by the mucilaginous hair applications in vogue among the Colombians.

‖ **Piedroit** (pyedrwa). *Arch.* [F. *pied droit*, lit. 'straight foot', the vertical wall supporting an arch, also as below.] A square pier or pillar attached to a wall, which differs from a pilaster in having neither base nor capital.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Piedroit* [*ed.* 1706 *Pied-droit*], a square Pillar, that is partly within the Wall. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pied-droit*, in Architecture, is a Square Pillar, differing from a Pillaster in this respect, that it hath no Base nor Capital: It is taken also for part of the Jaumbs of a Door or Window. 1728 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 38 Cornices which terminate the Piedroits of Portico's.

Piefinch (pəi·finʃ). [f. PIE *sb.*1 5 b + FINCH.] A local name of the chaffinch.

1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2191 In Warwickshire, as elsewhere,.. the chaffinch [is] a 'piefinch'.

Piejamah, variant of PYJAMA.

Piel (pīl). *Sc.* 'An iron wedge for boring stones' (Jamieson, 1808). (North of Scotl.)

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* Hence 1864 in WEBSTER, etc.

Piel, Pielage, Pieled, Pieler, pieller, obs. ff. PEEL, PILLAGE, PILED, PEELED, PEELER 1.

Pieless (pəi·lės), *a.* [f. PIE *sb.*2 + -LESS.] Without a pie; having no pies.

1836–48 WALSH *Aristoph., Knights* III. i, Why, that he'll seize on the pie-lass, And rob her and render her pieless. 1901 *Daily News* 9 Mar. 5/1 We think we would sooner pay our money..and go pieless.

Pielet (pəi·lėt). [See -LET.] A small pie.

1881 WILMINGTON in *Delaware Morn. News* IV. No. 44. 2 It..was too much like a dinner in tarts and pielets. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Dec. 2/3 Extend to it the caution you bestow on pielets of mince and puddings of plums.

† **Pielf**, variant of PELF *v. Obs.*, to pilfer.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 105 A poore sely folle that hath percase pielfed away tenne grotes. *Ibid.* 126 The one partie had pielfed, or embesleed awaye a thyng of the others.

Piemag (pəi·mæg). [f. PIE *sb.*1 + MAG *sb.*2] A local name of the Magpie.

1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 75–6 Magpie.. Pye Mag (Hundred of Lonsdale). Pie nanny, do.

Pieman (pəi·mæn). A man who makes pies for sale; a vendor of pies.

c 1820 *Nursery Rime*, Simple Simon Met a Pyeman, Going to the Fair; Says Simple Simon To the Pyeman, Let me taste your ware. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 508 The flying pieman ceases his call. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Aug. 204/2 Beware of cheap cook-shops and itinerant piemen.

Piement, -mento, var. of PIMENT, PIMENTO.

Piend (pīnd). *Arch. local.* [Origin unascertained.] The edge or angle formed by the meeting of two surfaces. Also *attrib.*, as *piend check, joint, rafter, stone, tree.*

1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Piend*, an arris; a salient angle; a hip. It is a northern appellation. *Ibid.*, *Piend Check*, the rebate formed on the piend or angle at the bottom of the riser of a stone step of a stair, to catch upon the angle formed at the top of the under step. 1881 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *Pien, Peind* or *Piend*, a term used in the south-west districts of Scotland, being the hip rafter of a roof. It is sometimes called 'pien-tree'. *Pien stone*, the stone covering the rafter in continuation of the ridge stones.

Piend, dial. form of PEEN *sb.*

1888 in OGILVIE.

Pienet (pəi·nėt). *local.* [A deriv. of PIE *sb.*1: perh. the same as PIANNET.]

1. A name of the sea-pie or oyster-catcher.

1833 *G. Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 351 Oyster-catcher.. provincial, Pienet, Olive. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 188 Pienet.

2. A local form of Piannet, the magpie.

1900 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v. *Pianet*, Pienet, *W. Yorksh.*

Piep, obs. form of PEEP *v.*1

Piepowder (pəi·pʌudəɹ), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 3 (*adj.*) **pepoudrous, -rus**, *Sc.* **piepowdrous, pipouderous, -rus, pipuderous**, 5 **pypoudrus**; (*sb.*) 4 **pipoudre**, 5–6 **pepowder**, 5–9 **pipowder**, 6 **pipoulder**, 6–8 **pye(-)powder**, 7 **pye-poulder, -pouldre, pi-, pie-, pypouder, pypoudre**, 7–8 **py(-)powder**, 7– **pie(-)powder**, 8– **pie(-)poudre**. [Anglo-Fr. had in 13th c. *piepuldrus, -pouldrous, -poudrous* = F. *pied-poudreux* adj., sing. and pl., = med.(Anglo-)L. *pede-pulverōsus* dusty of foot, dusty-footed, also as sb., a dusty-footed man, a DUSTYFOOT, a wayfarer, itinerant merchant, etc.; found also in 15th c. English, and in 15–16th c. Scottish versions of the Burgh Laws. ME. had *pie-poudres, pie-powders* sb. pl., wayfarers, esp. in the designation *Court of Piepowders* = Court of wayfarers or travelling traders, whence through the attrib. use in *Piepowder Court* came the less correct *Court of Piepowder.*]

1. (*Piepoudrous*, etc.) *adj.* 'Dusty-footed'; wayfaring, itinerant; *absol.* as *sb. sing.* and *pl.* = 2.

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1280–1 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 67 Terminare querelas transeuntium per villam qui moram non poterunt facere, qui dicuntur *pepoudrous*. *a* 1267 BRACTON v. i. vi. § 6 (Rolls) 126–7 Propter personas qui celerem habere debent justitiam, sicut sunt mercatores quibus exibetur justitia pepoudrous [*v. r.* pepoudrus]. *a* 1300 *Leges Burg.* xxix. in *Stat. Scott.* I. App. v. 361 De placito inter piepoudrous [*Skene*, pede pulverosum et alios]. Si quis extraneus mercator.. vagans qui vocatur piepowdrous [*Skene*, piepouldreux] hoc est anglice dustifute [tr. *a* 1500 Ony stranger man merchand .. beand vagabund in þe contre þe quhilk is callit pipouderus]. *Ibid.* xxxi. *ibid.* 362 Burgenses qui sunt mercatores et pedepuluerosi [*tr.* Burges or merchandis or pipouderous]. *a* 1436 *Domesday Ipswich* in *Black Bk. Admir.* (Rolls) II. 23 The plees be twixe straunge folk that men clepeth pypoudrus, shuldene ben pleted from day to day. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Burrow Lawes* 136 Ane stranger merchand.. vaigand fra ane place to ane other, quha therefore is called *piedpuldreux*, or dustifute.

†**2.** (*Piepowder*) *sb.* A travelling man, a wayfarer, *esp.* an itinerant merchant or trader. Chiefly used in *Court of Piepowders*, a summary court formerly held at fairs and markets to administer justice among itinerant dealers and others temporarily present.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 319 To ben of conceill ffor causis þat in þe court hangid, And pledid pipoudris alle manere pleyntis. 1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 187 To iche of the same Feyres is of right perteynyng a Court of Pepowders. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* I. vii. (1638) 13 To every fair and market is incident..a Court of Pipowders. 1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* II. i, Many are the yeerely enormities of this Fayre, in whose Courts of Pye-pouldres I haue had the honour during the three dayes sometimes to sit as Iudge. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Piepounders Court* [*ed.* 1678 *Pie-Powders* Court; 1706 *Pie-Powder Court*]. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. xvi, Dost think, that John Bull will be tried by Piepowders?

b. *attrib.* and *sb. sing.* esp. in *Piepowder Court, Court of Piepowder* = *Court of Piepowders* (in 2).

1574 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 335 That the citie, by auncient usage have a Pipoulder Courte, commonly called the Courte of Delyverannce, for thexpedition of strangers. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Pedlar* 138 His pypouder court is his onely terror. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 306 To..Have its Proceedings disallow'd, or Allow'd, at fancy of Py-powder. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 180 The Steward of the Sheriffs Turn, or a Leet, or of a Court of Piepowder. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. iv. 32 The lowest, and at the same time the most expeditious, court of justice known to the law of England is the court of *piepoudre, curia pedis pulverizati.* *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Geo. II* (1847) II. iii. 113 Such poor little shifts and evasions might do in a pie-poudre court. 1881 *Newcastle Proclam. of Fair* in *Antiquary* Oct. 180/2 Notice is Hereby Further Given, That a Court of Piepowder will be holden during the time of this Fair, that is to say, one in the forenoon, another in the afternoon. 1896 *Daily News* 21 July 8/3 The government of the town [Hemel Hempstead] at present ostensibly rests in a Bailiff, Bailiff's Committee, and Court of Pie Poudre, though in reality in the Parish and District Councils.

†Pier [1]. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *piere, pierre* stone :—L. *petra*, Gr. πέτρα rock.] A stone: in *frauncheh pier*, F. *franche pierre*, FREESTONE; *precious pier*, F. *pierre précieuse*, precious stone.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4356 Ne nouthire housing we haue, ay quils we here duell Bot at is fetid of flesch & of na fraunche piers. *Ibid.* 5270 Onycles & orfrays & orient perles ..with þire precious piers of paradise stremes.

Pier [2] (pīəɹ). Forms: 2–4 **per**, 4–8 **pere**, 5–8 **peer**, (6 **piere, pyre, pyerre**), 6–7 **peere, peir, pire**, (8 **peor**), 6– **pier.** [In 12th c. *per*, rendering med.L. *pera* (prob. *pēra*), of unknown origin.

It was suggested by Lambard, Spelman, and Du Cange, that *pera* was derived from OF. *piere* or L. *petra* stone, but this satisfies neither the phonetics nor the signification. There is an OF. (Picard and Flamand) word *pire* (rarely *piere* Godef.), meaning a breakwater or barricade of piles, a weir on a river, a boom defending a harbour, which might perh. have given the sense, but it is difficult to equate the form with *pera* and *pēr*.]

1. One of the supports of the spans of a bridge, whether arched or otherwise formed.

(Appears in 12th c. and then not till end of 14th; examples not numerous till 17th c.)

c 1150 *Rochester Bridge-bote Charter* in Birch *Cart. Sax.* III. 657 Primum ejusdem civitatis episcopus incipit operari in orientali brachio [pontis] primam peram de terra: deinde tres virgatas planeas ponere, & tres sulinas .i. tres magnas trabes supponere... Secunda pera pertinet ad gillingeham & de cætham [etc.]. *Ibid.* 659 [*OE. version*] Ærest þære burge biscop fæhð on þone earm to wercene þa land peran & þreo gyrda to þillianne, & iii sylla to lyccanne... Ðonne seo oþer per gebyrað to gyllingeham & to Cætham [etc.; nine examples of *per*]. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1682 Sixty pers [*error for* arches, F. *xxx ars*] þar buþ þar-on þat buth grete & rounde. *Ibid.* 1684 Oppon ech pere þar stent a tour [F. *x breteques y a, chascune sor piler*] enbataild wyþ queynte engynne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 394/1 Pere, or pyle of a brygge, or other fundament, *pila*. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1651) 238 Pilasters must not be..too Dwarfish and grosse, lest they imitate the Piles and Peers of Bridges. 1728 ROWE tr. *Lucan* IV. 24 A stable Bridge runs cross from Side to Side,.. And jutting Peers the wint'ry Floods abide. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 133 The harbour of Puzzuolo .. is formed by fourteen piers, or pilasters, rising above the surface of the water, which were anciently joined together by arches. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 333 Tuesday, June 23. The first stone of the first pier of Black-Friars bridge, was laid. *a* 1842 ARNOLD *Later Hist. Rome* (1846) II. xii. 419 The emperor Hadrianus..took away all the upper part of the bridge, and left merely the piers standing. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.* II. 902/2 An abutment pier in a bridge is that next the shore; and, generally, this is made of a greater mass than the intermediate piers.

2. A solid structure of stone, or of earth faced with piles, extending into the sea or a tidal river to protect or partially enclose a harbour and form a landing-place for vessels; a breakwater, a mole; in modern times, also of iron or wood, open beneath and supported on columns or piles, forming a pleasure promenade and place of resort, or combining this purpose with that of a landing-place; also, a projecting landing-stage or jetty on the bank of a river or lake, as the piers on the Thames in London.

[1390 *Pat. Roll* 14 *Rich. II*, II. m. 44 Concessimus vobis in auxilium construccionis cuiusdam pere per vos iam nouiter pro saluacione et defensione nauium et batellorum in Conuerso vocato Crowemere.] 1453 in W. Rye *Cromer* (1889) 56 *note*, [Will of John Bound, leaving] sustentacioni fretisfragii alias vocati le pere viij.s. 1487 *Ibid.*, [Will of Rich. Fenne] emend' le peer [3s 4d]. 1511 *Regist. Mag. Sig. Reg. Scot.* (1882) 764/1 Rex..concessit preposito [etc.] burgi de Edinburgh..le Newhavin..libertate, et spatio, ad edificandum et prolungandum munitionem, viz. le pere et bulwark ejusdem. 1515 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) 94 To the reparatioun and biggin of thar common peir and key. 1530 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 300 (*Will of T. Ledum, Whitby*) Also to the peir, if it go furthwardes, xls. 1530–1 in *Chron. Calais* (Camden) 123 Also the pere that standeth in the Fishers gapp, must be new made. 1545 *Act* 37 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 (Preamble) Shippes Bootes and Vesselles..within the Key or Peere in the Haven of Scardburghe. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 39 To pass to the mercat croces of Edinburgh .. Quenisferrie, pere and schore of Leith, Dunde,.. and uthair places neidfull. 1551 in W. Rye *Cromer* (1889) 57 The same Inhabytantes hathe..defended the same by makyng of grete peeres. 1559 *Acts Privy Council* (1893) VII. 82 Sent to Dovour to vieu..the state of the blacke Bulwerke and pyerre there. 1559 *Contn. Fabyan's Chron.* VII. 706 The toune of Lithe also, and the hauen and pire destroied. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 65 The mole or pere whiche Alexander the great had caused to bee made agaynste the citie of Tyre. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* I. x. 26 b, There is a certain Piere or recife wheron the sea doth beat. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. iii, Our Castle, our cinque-Port, Our Douer pire. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 658 Timber..some are best for..Peers, that are sometimes Wet and some-times dry. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Peere*,..seems properly to be a Fortress made against the force of the Sea. 1677 OTWAY *Cheats of Scapin* II. i, We went to walk upon the Pier. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 52 There wants a Peor, as at Whitby and Burlington. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 33 He then resolv'd to square and compleat his Jetties, or Peers. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 121 To carry out a Pier into the Sea in order to fortifie a Port. 1823 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 239, I have been all the morning on the Chain Pier [Brighton], which is delicious. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 160 They..offered to land us at any pier we liked. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 119 The boats to be at the pier at noon.

transf. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 161 This [beaver] dam, or pier, is often four score or an hundred feet long, and ten or twelve feet thick at the base. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorks.* iv. 143 Nature has run out immoveable piers of hard lias shale with a long deep channel between them.

†**b.** *transf.* A haven. *Obs.*

a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1711) II. 60 [This] makith the Fascion of an Havenet, or Pere, whither Shippelettes sumtime resorte for socour. *Ibid.* III. 9 The Pere [at Pendinas] is sore chokid with Sande. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVIII. vi. 671 It maketh a shew of a double peere or haven [*portus*], opening upon two divers mouths, but in very truth, ther is not..a worse harborogh, & a more daungerous rode for ships. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 239 The cittie .. hath also a pere in itselfe for small barkes; at full sea it may have some sixe or seaven foote water, but at low water it is drie. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 110 Preventing the rolling of the Beach from choaking up the Entrance into the Peer. *Ibid.* 114 Scowering away the Beach from the Mouth of the Peer.

3. *Arch.* and *Building.* A solid support of masonry or the like designed to sustain vertical pressure: **a.** A square pillar or pilaster; **b.** The solid masonry between doors, windows, or other openings in a wall; **c.** Each of the pillars from which an arch springs; **d.** Each of the pillars or posts of a gate or door; **e.** A solid structure of masonry or ironwork supporting a telescope or other large instrument.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 44 So must well proportioned window-cases be,..that the peeres of Brick or Stone between them, will fall to be of a fit width. 1666 *Act* 18 & 19 *Chas. II*, c. 8 § 6 That there shall be Partie walls and Partie peeres sett out equally on each Builders ground. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Peer*..also a solid Wall between two Doors or Windows; also a sort of square Pillar. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. *Peers*, in Architecture, are a kind of Pilasters or Buttresses for Support, Strength, and sometimes Ornament. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Greenhouse*, The Front [of a greenhouse] towards the South should be all of Glass,.. there ought to be no Peers of Brick-work, or Timber in the glaz'd Part, for they cast more Shade into the House. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 291 The mode, now commonly adopted, of constructing arches between piers of stone. 1836 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (1845) I. 283 *Pier*,..this name is often given to the pillars in Norman and Gothic architecture, but not very correctly. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* § 2734 The composition..of gates and their piers. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 140 The Saxon [tower] lay in ruins, save the piers. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. iii. 135 The piers destined to bear several arches divide themselves into as many columns as there are arches. 1883 *Knowledge* 15 June 357/2 To mount to the top of the pier and lubricate..the joints of the giant [telescope].

f. *transf.* and *fig.*

1611 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 113 By the King's summons to the parliament..as piers and strong rocks in the commonwealth. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Women* xxii. (ed. 4) 288 It lies between the posterior pier of a labium and the adjoining tuber ischii.

†**4.** Short for PIER-GLASS. *Obs. rare.*

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 49, I dashed the piers and jars to shivers.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 2) *pier-crane, -fishing, -man, -master, -shed, -warden*; (in sense 3) *pier-mullion, -order, -stone*; *pier-supported* adj.; **pier-arch**, an arch springing from piers; so **pier-arcade**; **pier-cap**, the cap of a gate-pier; **pier-looking-glass, -mirror** = PIER-GLASS; †**pier-reeve**, the officer in charge of a pier, a pier-master; **pier-table**, a low table or bracket occupying the space between two windows, often under a pier-glass.

1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 117 The triforium was united with the *pier-arcade. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., **Pier Arch*, an arch springing from a pier. 1843 *Ecclesiologist* II. 51 A single arch of the same breadth as the pier-arch. 1897 *Daily News* 3 June 3/3 Charged..with wilfully damaging a *pier-cap. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Oct. 5/3 At South Shields the *pier-crane was washed away. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxii. (1841) I. 207 Two large *pier looking-glasses, and one chimney-glass are in the shop. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Nov. 5/2 One *pierman.. declared..that last night was the highest tide he had known. 1901 P. M. JOHNSON in *Archæol. Jrnl.* Mar. 64 The east window consists of two broad lancets divided by a wide *pier-mullion. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 76 An arch-order may be moulded or otherwise decorated, while the corresponding *pier-order may remain square. 1591 *Replication* in Rye *Cromer* (1889) p. lviii, He was lately *Pereive of the said Peire. *Ibid.* p. lix, Perereves. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 68 *Peer-stones on both sides the Building, fronting high and principal Streets. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Pier-table. 1896 MRS. HAWTHORNE in *N. Hawthorne & Wife* (1885) II. 90 In front of a golden pier-table over which hung a vast mirror. 1657 in *Sussex Archæol. Coll.* (1862) XIV. 96 That all persons..bring the same [timbers, etc.] unto the *Peere Wardens.

Pierage (pīəɹėdʒ). [f. PIER [2] + -AGE.] †**a.** The use of, or privilege of using, a pier or wharf (*obs.*). **b.** The toll or fee paid for this; wharfage.

c 1399 in J. J. Cartwright *Chapters Hist. Yorks.* (1872) 273 The fees due for anchorage and perage. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Peerage*, which word may also signifie an Imposition for maintenance of a Sea-peer. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 134 *Pierage*, money paid for the use of a pier or wharf. 1894 *Manch. Even. News* 7 Nov. 2/7 Vessels entering the port..will only be charged a moderate pierage.

Pierce (pīəɹs), *v.* Forms: α. 3–6 **perce**, (4 **parse**), 4–6 **perse**, *Sc.* **perss**(e, 5 **peerce, peerse**, 6 *Sc.* **peirs**(e, **pers, pairse**, 6–7 **pearce, pearse, pierse**, 6–8 **peirce**, 6– **pierce**. β. 4–5 **persche, persshe, perisse, -ische, perisshe, -issche**, 4–6 **perch**(e, **perish**(e, 5 **pershe, peresche**, 5–6 **perysshe**, 6–7 (9 *dial.*) **pearch**. [a. OF. *percer*, earlier *percier* (11–12th c., also *persier* 13th c.), ONF. *perchier*, mod. Picard *percher*; ulterior etymology uncertain.

Ménage, Diez, Burguy, Hatz.-Darm. take *percer* as :—L. type **pertusiāre*, deriv. of L. *pertundĕre* to thrust or bore through (pa.pple. *pertūsus*, n. of action *pertūsio*), although the contraction *pertusier, pert'sier, percier* is violent, and there are the full forms F. *pertuiser*, Pr. *pertusar*, It. *pertugiare*. For other conjectures see Littré and Scheler. The β-forms appear to have been confused with those of *perish* v.]

1. *trans.* To penetrate, or run through or into (a substance), as a sharp-pointed instrument does; of an agent: to thrust (anything) through *with* such an instrument; to stab, prick, puncture.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9019 Þei it ne percede no3t þat yre þat blod vaste adoun drou. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* (E.E.T.S.) i. 2209 Þo hand and fet and al hys lymes I-persed were ine payne. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 292 Scottis men ..persit thar armyng. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVI. viii. 675 Thenne they came to gyders with suche a raundon that they perced their sheldes and their hauberkes. 1526 TINDALE *John* xix. 37 They shall loke on hym, whom they pearsed. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 43 They perst both plate and maile. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, v. iii. 59 If Percy be aliue, Ile pierce him: if he do come in my way. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Piercing*, among farriers.—*To pierce a horse's shoe lean*, is to pierce it too near the edge of the iron.—*To pierce it fat* is to pierce it further in. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 201 Pierce my vein, Take of the crimson stream meand'ring there, And catechise it well. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ix. 62 The mighty Aiguilles piercing the sea of air. *Ibid.* II. xi. 290, I pierced the ice with the auger, drove in the stake, and descended.

β. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 189 Were þe myddel of myn honde ymaymed or yperssheð [*v.rr.* ypersed, I-perisshed]. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5301 Þe nayles three, & þe croune, þat perschede cryst on ys passyoune. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (ROXB.) xxi. 94 So þat þe bark be perched; and þan commez oute a licour thikk. *c* 1500 *Joseph Arim.* (W. de W.) 31 His.. handes & feet perysshed with the spere & nayles.

absol. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 288 Men stable in bileue ben a þick walle to turnen a3en þis þondir þat it persiþ no3t. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 118 It is..as commendable to pearce to the bone, as to pare the skinne.

fig. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 256 b, It myght not swage the malyce of the iewes, ne..pearse theyr pryde. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) 1 *Tim.* vi. 10 They erred from the faith, and perced them selues throwe with many sorowes.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*; *spec.* said of the penetrating action of cold, etc.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 294, I telle him schent, If he mai perce him with his tunge. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Induct.* 4 With chilling cold had pearst the tender green. 1697

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DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 673 A scabby Tetter on their Pelts will stick, When the raw Rain has pierc'd them to the quick. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* iii. 44 Gusts of wind..piercing her with cold through her scanty raiment.

absol. 1562 BULLEYN *Bulwark, Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* 2 Colde weather draweth nere,..Borias perseth.

c. With various constructions and extensions.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3675 þe thinnest was a nynche thicke quen þai ware þurȝe persed. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9477 Paris ..Waited the wegh in his wit ouer, In what plase of his person to perse of his wede. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 99 I shall not spare..with sharpe sword to perse them all bare. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* xviii. 21 This broken staffe of rede ..which who leaneth vpon, it shall go in to his hande, & pearse it thorow. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xix. II. 153 His only son..was pierced through the heart by a javelin. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lvii. 216 Neoptolemus..pierced him in the groin. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 104 Could I so stand by And see my dear lord..pierced to death?

2. To make a hole, opening, or tunnel into or through (something); to bore through, perforate; to broach (a cask, etc.).

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1148 In a thousand stede he let the tonne perce. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 3 The moder of thin Astrelabie is þe thikkeste plate, perced with a large hole. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 160 This must be doon by persyng the mountayn The water so to lede into the playn. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 231 Marcus pereschenge the walle of the cite [TREVISA, made an hole þorwe þe wal]. 1579 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 429 Any suche butte or hogsed..pearched or drauin. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 211/2 Whensoever he pierced a Vessel of Wine, it was sowred before he spent it. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 200 A neat Brazen Door..pierced through to let in light from above. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 14 Apr. 2/4 Le Ceres, French ship privateer pierced for 14 guns. 1849 CURZON *Visits Monast.* (1897) 140 The mountain of Quarantina..is pierced all over with the caves excavated by the ancient anchorites. 1853 HOBBS & TOMLINSON *Locks* xi. 159 The process of piercing the key consists in making the pipe or barrel.

b. To make (a hole, etc.) by piercing.

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 127 Vitte may we, by the persed holes well,..Behalde and see, that [etc.] 1538 ELYOT, *Foro*..to perce or boore a hole. 1703 [see PIERCER 4]. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 281 Narrow loopholes, pierced through the immensely thick wall. 1884 BAGSHAWE in *Law Times* 14 June 120/2 Valliant .. pierced a doorway between the forge and the adjacent cottage.

3. To force one's way through or into; to succeed in penetrating; to break through or into; to break (an enemy's line). Also *fig.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 391 Corineus .. made is wey bi eiþer side & percede þe route. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 302 Suche lewide iottis Percen wiþ a pater noster þe paleis of heuene. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 95 Alexander persynge the costes of Ynde in xij. yere. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 136 Nature..made the rayne droppes rounde for quicke percynge the ayer. *Ibid.* 138 These [arrow] heades be good..to perche a wynde wythal. 1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 51 Neyther dydde any of his shyppes..perce the Ocean. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. Prol. 11 Steed threatens Steed, in high and boastfull Neighs Piercing the Nights dull Eare. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 84 His magnificence and liberality..pierced the eyes of the people, and made him commendable. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 356 Where the might of Gabriel fought, And with fierce Ensignes pierc'd the deep array Of Moloc furious King. 1732 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 83 Some of them.. had pierc'd the country several ways by command. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xii. 334 The wide wild land which, by means of the greatest river of Africa, we have pierced.

4. To reach or penetrate with the sight or the mind; to see thoroughly into, discern. (Not now used with a personal or concrete obj. as in q. 1640.)

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5537 Þat he miȝt..with his seȝt persee Ane & othire & all þing. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 318 Ernes..Quhilk in the firmament..Perses the sone, with thar sicht selcouth to herd. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* Pref. 2 The hard names of medicines by oft reding will be persed. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 374 [This] is wide of Saint Paul's meaning, so farre as my weak understanding can pierce it. 1640 *Prerog. Parl. in Eng.* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 244 My lord, learn of me, that there is none of you all, that can pierce the king. 1748 JOHNSON *Van. Hum. Wishes* 64 Attentive..to..pierce each scene with philosophick eye! 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* XXVIII. liii, Contemplating, I fail to pierce the cause. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iii. (1872) 36 He pierced the mysteries of nature.

† b. To 'go into' (a matter), to examine. *Obs.*

1640 YORKE *Union Hon., Battels* 12 Presently a Parliament was called at London, where matters being pierced againe, the King's side grew stronger dayly.

5. To penetrate with pain, grief, or other emotion; to wound or affect keenly; to touch or move deeply. In *pierce the heart*, the notion is often more or less physical.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* Prol. 8 Rude wordes and boystous percen the herte of the herer to the inrest point. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5158 It miȝt a persid any hert to here how scho wepid. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xix. (Percy Soc.) 88 O lady clere! that perste me at the rote. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 126 Can no prayers pierce thee? 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 27 Cyrus being pierc't with Cræsus answer. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XI. 323 While pierc'd with grief the much-lov'd youth he view'd. 1833 TENNYSON *Fatima* v, My heart, pierced thro' with fierce delight.

6. *intr.* To enter, penetrate, or pass, as something sharp-pointed, *into* or *through*; † to make one's (or its) way *into*, *to*, *through*; *transf.* to project or jut sharply, have direction. Also *fig.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 85 Som of þe Iewes parsed among oþere and come with ynne þe paleys gate. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2965 Thorough owt ye harnes persid ye spere. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* ii. 35 Yea and a sword shal pearce through thy soule. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 9 They haue not pearst into the maine lande. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 242 So high a hope, that euen Ambition cannot pierce a winke beyond. 1629 R. HILL *Pathw. Piety* (ed. Pickering) I. Pref. 4 True prayer .. pierceth thither, whither flesh cannot come. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xiii. (1840) 137 King Richard..intended to pierce through Germany by land, the nearest way home. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 99 Where wounds of deadly hate have peirc'd so deep. 1698 KEILL *Exam. The. Earth* (1734) 241 It is suppos'd .. that .. the heat of the Sun must have peirced thro' the Crust of the Earth, and reached the Abyss. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 89 My lord Craven..pierced in with us, fighting gallantly in the breach. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* XXI, Narrow promontories, piercing out into the water.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To penetrate with the mind or the sight *into* (anything); to see *into*.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Gal.* 15 Ye cleaue to the litterall meanyng onely, and pearce not to the spiritual sence therof. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 242 So farre foorth as my dimme and darke eyesight is able to pearce into the view of his vertues. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 68, I cannot tell What Heauen hath giuen him: let some Grauer eye Pierce into that. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. iii. 66 There was no piercing with the eye..into the plantation. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. xvi. (1866) 269 It was reserved for One to pierce with the glance of intuition.

Pierce, *sb. rare.* [f. prec.] The act or process of piercing; a hole made by piercing.

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Perforation*, hole, or pierce through. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 89/2 *Pearses*.., the holes in the [horse] shooe. 1819 KEATS *Isabella* xxxiv, Like a lance, Waking an Indian from his cloudy hall With cruel pierce.

† **Pierce,** *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PIERCE *v.*; in quot. perh. with punning allusion to the name *Percy*.] Piercing, sharp, keen, fierce.

1593 B. BARNES *Parthenophil & Parthenophe* Sonn. xliv. in Arb. *Eng. Garner* V. 365 That Saints divine, are known Saints by their mercy! And Saint-like beauty should not rage with pierce eye! *Ibid.* xlvi. *ibid.* 366 Ah, pierce-eye piercing eye, and blazing light!

Pierce-, the verb-stem or sb. in comb., as in **pierce-free** *a.*, free from perforations, or wounds made by piercing; **pierce-work**, work (in metal, etc.) done by piercing or perforation.

1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 176 Men neyther shrinke, nor shrike, that their Cloathes are beaten, or rent, when they perceiue their Bodies pierce-free, or paine-free. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 195 In the production of ordinary pierce-work.

Pierceable (pĭə·rsăb'l), *a.* [f. PIERCE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be pierced; penetrable.

1552 HULOET, Perceable or penetrable, or whyche may be perced, *penetra[bi]lis*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 7 Loftie trees .. Not perceable with power of any starr. 1615 DANIEL *Hymen's Tri.* IV. iii. 58 The woman .. hauing veynes of nature, could not bee But peircible. 1859 LEWES in *Cornh. Mag.* I. 72 Between the segments of the insect's armour, a soft and pierceable spot is found.

Pierced (pĭə·rst, *poet.* pĭə·rsĕd), *ppl. a.* Forms: see PIERCE *v.* [f. PIERCE *v.* + -ED[1].] Punctured, perforated, penetrated, etc.: see the verb.

c 1400 *Sege Jerusalem* 703 So was he pyned fram prime with persched sides, Tolle þe sonne doun sou3t. 1552 HULOET, Perced, *fossus, foratus*. 1693 in *Dryden's Juvenal* IV. (1697) 87 Mark the pointed Spears That from thy Hand on his pierc'd Back he wears! 1835 J. COLDSTREAM in J. H. Balfour *Biog.* III. (1865) 103 Soothing and cheering the agitated and pierced mind. 1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* App. 43 Plain parapets are common, and perhaps pierced parapets.. still more so. 1858 C. F. ALEXANDER *Hymn*, 'When wounded sore' i, One only hand, a pierced hand, Can salve the sinner's wound.

b. *spec.* in *Her.* (*a*) Said of a charge represented as perforated with a hole (of different shape from the charge itself: cf. VOIDED), so that the tincture of the field appears through. (*b*) Said of an animal used as a charge, represented as having an arrow, spear, etc., fixed in its body but not passing through it (cf. TRANSFIXED).

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vii. 70 He beareth Sable, a Crosse couped, Pierced, by the name of Grill. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pierced*,.. in Heraldry, as a crosse pierced, i. e. bored in the middle. 1725 COATS *New Dict. Her.* s. v., If a Cross have a square Hole, or Perforation in the Center, it is blazon'd, *Square pierced*...When the Hole, or Perforation is round, it must be express'd, *Round pierced*. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* p. xxi, Three Cinque-foils, Ermine, pierced of the field. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* iv. 63 If only that part [of a cross] where the limbs are conjoined be removed, it is termed Quarterly-pierced...A Cross with a square aperture in its centre, smaller than the last, is Quarter-pierced.

Piercel (pĭə·rsĕl). *dial. rare*—[o]. [f. PIERCE *v.* + -EL[2].] = PIERCER 2.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade Prod., Piercel, Piercer*, a kind of awl or gimlet for giving vent to casks of liquor.

Pierceless (pĭə·rslĕs), *a. rare.* [f. PIERCE *v.* + -LESS; cf. *dauntless, quenchless*, etc.] Incapable of being pierced; impenetrable. So **Pie·rcelessness**, impenetrability.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 108 We cannot tear from it piercelessness or impenetrability, which is the closest sticker to a body. 1755 J. G. COOPER *Tomb Shakspeare* Sel. Poems (1762) 149 Sharp spears in pierceless phalanx reared.

Pie·rcent, *a. rare.* = PERCEANT.

1829 *Examiner* 470/2 The spiked gauntlet of indignation, and the piercent spear of invective are both seen and felt.

Piercer (pĭə·rsə). Forms: 5–6 **persour, percer**, (5 **persor, -ore, -owre, -owyr, -ure, -ere, parsoure, peresсher**), 6 **perser, -ar, parser, pearser, pierser**, 6–7 **pearcer**, 7– **piercer**. [Orig. a. Anglo-F. *perceour, persour* = F. *perceur*, f. *percer* to pierce: see -ER[1] 2.]

1. *gen.* One who or that which pierces. Also *fig.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 357 This myȝhty Hercules was the tamer of the worlde, the victor of þe Amazones, the perescher of Ynde [HIGDEN *Indie penetrator*]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 578 Vnneth any creature..could holde either hand close, or purse shut, such a strong percer is monie. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. xxvii. (1590) 223 b, Basilius,.. not the sharpest pearcer into masked minds. 1777 PENNANT *Zool.* (ed. 4) IV. 128 Teredo. Piercer. .. Penetrates into the stoutest oak plant, and effects their destruction. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xix, 'It must be a piercer, if it finds its way through your heart', said Mr. Sikes.

b. *colloq.* or *slang.* Applied to an eye having a keen, piercing, or penetrating glance.

1752 FOOTE *Taste* I. Wks. 1799 I. 11 She had but one eye, indeed, but that was a piercer. ? 1762 H. WALPOLE *Lett., to Mason* (1846) VI. 164 How much more execution a fine woman could do with two pair of piercers! 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 743 Her eyes were piercers.

2. An instrument or tool for piercing or boring holes, as an auger, awl, gimlet, stiletto, etc.

1404 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 399, j persour. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/1 Persowre (or wymbyl), *terebellum*. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* vi. 120 With this axe that I beare, This percer, and this nawger,.. I have wonne my meate. 1533 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For persars iijd. ob. 1542 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 687 Such tooles as persers, augers, sawes, and suche other. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 213 Pearcer; 310 Pierser. 1608 R. T. 5 *Godlie Serm.* 185 Except the Lord boare our eares with the piercer of his spirit. 1616 SURFLET & MARKH. *Country Farme* 610 Hee must pearce it .. with a pearcer. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 19 The Sand will set upon your Piercer or Augre. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 48 The man.. provided with a 'gavelock' or 'piercer'—a strong iron bar rounded and sharpened at the heavy end—makes holes at intervals of eight or ten feet for the reception of the stakes.

b. A bodily organ (in an insect, or the like) used in piercing, as a sting or an ovipositor.

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 78 The hollow Instrument (*terebra*, he calls it, and we may English it piercer) wherewith many Flies are provided. 1861 HULME tr. *Mognin-Tandon* II. VI. i. 294 Rostrum [of the Head-louse]..*c*, piercer, formed of four capillary threads.

3. A person employed or skilled in perforated wood or metal work.

1736 BYROM *Jrnl. & Lit. Rem.* (1856) II. i. 43 Went to Mr. Joyce's the piercer..he had made a specimen or two of etching and piercing. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 24 Sept. 10/6 Saw Piercer wanted, one used to leaf work. 1902 *Ibid.* 20 Feb. 8/7 Silver Piercer.—Young lady requires Situation.

4. *attrib.* or *Comb.* (in sense 2), as *piercer-bit, -blade, -iron.*

1421–2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 228 Et in persouryrnes et ij fenestris vitreis pro parvo celario de Wytton, xiv*d*. 1530 PALSGR. 253/2 Percerblade, *estoc.* 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 155 They Pierce holes, with a Piercer-Bit.

† **Pi·erce-stone.** *Obs.* [f. PIERCE *v.* + STONE *sb.*] A name for the herb Samphire.

1600 SURFLET *Countrey Farme* I. xvi. 223 (*heading*) Of.. pearcestone [Fr. *perce-pierre ou christe-marine*]. (*margin*) Pearce stone or sampier [Fr. *Christe-marine*]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armory* II. vi. 100/1 *Sampire*, or *Rock-Sampire*, the stalk is tender and green...It is called *Pearceston*.

Piercing (pĭə·rsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PIERCE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb PIERCE; perforation, boring, penetration, etc.: see the verb.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 151 Ouer that an haubergeon ffor percynge of his herte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 393/2 Peercynge, or borynge,..*perforacio*. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vii. 70 Piercing is a Penetration or Perforation of things that are of solid substance: and it is threefold: That is to say Round, Losengwaies, Quadrate. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xii. 18 There is that speaketh like the pearcings of a sword. 1685 DRYDEN *Hor. Odes* III. XXIX. 4 Make haste to meet the generous wine, Whose piercing is for thee delay'd. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 17 Borings or Piercings into the Bed of the River. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 3/3 The piercing of the bed of coal at the Shirebrook Colliery.

b. A hole or perforation.

1887 E. PEACOCK in *Athenæum* 9 July 54/2 These ornamental piercings..were like church windows. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 4 The tower was famous..for..height, and proportion, and piercings.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1792 OSBALDISTONE *Brit. Sportsm., Farriery* 255 Make the nails..answerable to the piercing-holes. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 195 The plate..having been prepared by rolling and planishing .. is brought to the piercing-shop. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1699/2 *Piercing-file*, a sharp and narrow file to enlarge a narrow drilled hole. *Piercing-saw*, a thin blade fastened by screw-clamps in a light frame, and used for piercing gold and silver smiths' works.

Piercing (pĭə·rsiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That pierces in various senses: see the verb.

1. Perforating, penetrating, as a sharp-pointed instrument or weapon.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi. (MS. Digby 230) lf. 42/2 Harded with stele trenchaunt or percinge. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 157 Their Armour made full of sharp pricks or piercing piked Nailes. 1742 GRAY *Eton* 70 Sorrow's piercing dart.

b. Having a physical effect resembling or suggesting the action of a pointed instrument; sharp, keen and penetrating; *esp.* of cold and sound.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* ciii, With the stremes of 3our percyng

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lyght. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 12 Not with..the trickling water of Helicon, but with piercing Aqua fortis. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 21 There is nothing more hurtfull for yong trees than piercing drought. 1767 SIR W. JONES *Sev. Fountains* Poems (1777) 34 Ten comely striplings..Blew piercing flutes. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Pearching*, cold to a degree of intensity. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 8 A piercing shriek rang through the silent..air.

c. Having an analogous effect on the feelings or mind; penetrating; keenly or painfully affecting; deeply distressing.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxvii. (Percy Soc.) 132, I made mine othe with percing influence, Unto them all for to remayne full true. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* (1823) LXIX. iv, The shott of piercing spight. 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 71 This most humble and piercing Supplication. 1791 MRS. INCHBALD *Simp. Story* IV. 142 A state of the most piercing inquietude. 1832 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* II. 283 Piercing misfortunes and troubles.

2. Able to 'see into' a thing; having penetration; sharp, keen. Said of the eyes, sight, or mind (formerly also of a person or animal); also of the appearance or expression of the eyes.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clv, The percyng lynx. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* iv. (1637) 31 If the pearcing eyes of the living God should prie into us. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 243 Wherein he sharpned his wits to the piercingest point. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 12 A most subtil sharp and pearching wit. 1704 S. SLATER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xcvii. 2 Men of the largest and most piercing intellectuals. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xxix. 242 The most piercing eyes I ever beheld are those of Voltaire. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. v. 60 The piercing and immense intelligence that can know, or.. assume, that there is no God. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* x, Piercing black eyes as bright as diamonds.

3. *Comb.*, as *piercing-sighted* adj.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 667 There is none so piercing-sighted as to see to the very end of the line.

Piercingly (pīə·rsiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a piercing manner or degree; penetratingly, keenly (*lit.* and *fig.*).

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) v, An olde boore ..smyteth gret strokes but not so persyngliche as a yonge boore. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 96 [They] sing sweetly, glance piercingly, play on Lutes rauishingly. 1781 H. DOWNMAM tr. *Voltaire's Dram. Wks.* I. 81 Doubt is a torment piercingly severe. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* ix. 309 A piercingly cold night.

Piercingness (pīə·rsiŋnės). [See -NESS.] Piercing quality; penetrativeness, keenness.

1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 254 The edge, and piercingnesse of her judgment. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Brief Lives* (1898) I. 220 His eie..had a strange piercingness. 1723 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* v. i. 303 The prodigious Quickness and Piercingness of its Thought. 1888 B. W. RICHARDSON *Son of Star* III. xiii. 231 A voice..deadly in its piercingness.

† Pie·rcive, *a. Obs. rare.* Also 6 **persiue.** [f. PIERCE *v.* + -IVE: cf. *coercive.*] Having the quality of piercing; penetrative.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 68 b, The fift or odde Crane in maner of a persiue sterne..flieth all alone before. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado*, etc. (1878) 257 Two sparkling eyes pierciue as Diamond. 1631 — *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) Ded., Upon approvement of his more piercive judgement.

Piere, obs. form of PEER *sb.*

Pierelle (pie·rel). [app. ad. F. *pierraille* a shapeless heap of stones, f. *pierre* stone + pejorative suffix *-aille.*] (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1699/2 *Pierelle*, a mass of stones filling a ditch and covered with clay.

Pier-glass (pīə·ɹiglas). [f. PIER[2] 3 + GLASS *sb.* 8.] A large tall mirror; orig. one fitted to fill up the pier or space between two windows, or over a chimney-piece.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3889/4 Lost..7 Peer Glasses, 2 in black Frames, and 5 in Japan'd Frames with cross Bars. 1723 STEELE *Guard.* No. 95 P 9 The room above stairs is.. furnished with large peer-glasses for persons to view themselves in. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 655 It begins to be fashionable to place in front of every pier-glass a marble guardian. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1699/2 *Pier-glass*, a large looking-glass between windows, frequently standing on a pier-table.

Pier-head. [f. PIER[2] 2 + HEAD *sb.* 18 b.] The outward or seaward end of a pier.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1836) I. 346 At a competent distance from the peere head. 1779 G. KEATE *Sk. fr. Nat.* (ed. 2) II. 199 Half Margate thronged the Pier-Head. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* l. (1856) 487 Our noble friend Henry Grinnell was the first to welcome us on the pier-head.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Pier-head Jump*, the act of joining a ship as she is leaving the dock, owing to some of the (signed) crew not fulfilling their engagements. 1899 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 7/5 A pier-head man..hearing a crash through the pier, hastily dressed, and..rowed to the spot.

Pierian (pəi,iə·riăn), *a.* [f. L. *Pierius* adj. (cf. *Pieria*, a. Gr. Πιερία) + -AN. So F. *Piérien.*]

1. Belonging to Pieria, a district in N. Thessaly, the reputed home of the Muses; *spec.* an epithet of the Muses; hence allusively in reference to poetry or learning.

1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Time* 394 Whom the Pierian sacred sisters loue. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 119 Of old a people called Pieres..dwelt vnder Parnassus, of whom it was called the Pierian Mountaine, and the Muses were called Pierides. 1623 COCKERAM, *Pierean maids*, the Muses nine. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 216 A little learning is a dang'rous thing; Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iii. 75 Pierian Muses! hear my prayer.

2. *Entom.* = next.

Pieridine (pəi,e·ridəin), *a. Entom.* [ad. mod. L. *Pieridin-æ*, f. *Pieris*, name of the typical genus.] Belonging to the family *Pieridæ*, or subfamily *Pieridinæ* of *Papilionidæ*, typified by the genus *Pieris*, containing the cabbage butterflies.

Pierie, var. PERRIE *Obs.*, jewellery; obs. f. PIRRIE, a squall. **Pierk,** obs. f. PERK *v.*[1]

Pierless (pīə·rlės), *a.* Having no pier.

1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 378 Wretched pierless ferries, let to poor cottars, who rowed, or hauled, or pushed a crazy boat across. 1893 *Daily News* 23 May 2/3 Dover..the chief of the Cinque Ports has hitherto remained in the ordinary sense pierless.. The something wanting was a promenade pier with pavilion and band.

Pierpoint, corruption of PARPEN.

1891 H. FISHWICK *Hist. St. Michaels-on-Wyre* 91 The church was built of brick, but afterwards faced with pierpoints.

† Pie·rrerie. *Obs.* In 5 **perrierie,** 5–6 **pyerrerye.** [a. F. *pierrerie* (pyɛrəri'), in 14th c. *perrerie*, f. *pierre* stone: see PIER[1] and -ERY.] Jewellery; = PERRIE.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1670 A sete rioll, Pight full of perrieris & of proude gemys. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xli. 62 b/1 Vppon her was seen noo thynge but golde and sylver and ryche pyerrerye. *c* 1503 *Marriage Jas. IV & Marg.* in Leland *Collect.* (1770) IV. 300 She..had on a ryche Coller of Pyerrery...Hys churte was bordered of fyne Pierrery and Pearles.

‖ Pierrette (pĭĕre·t, pyɛrɛ·t). [F., fem. dim. of *Pierre* Peter, corresponding to PIERROT.] A female member of a company of pierrots.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Mar. 6/1 His pierrettes, his ballet-girls, and his eighteenth-century Sir Roger-de-Coverley dancers. 1889 *Ibid.* 7 Mar. 3/1 (*Carnival at Nice*) Mysterious dominoes and masks, excited pierrots and pierrettes, pretty figures, short skirts..have been the order of the day.

Pierrie, -rye: see PERRIE, jewellery; PIRRIE, a squall.

‖ Pierrot (pī·ĕro, pyɛ·ro). [F. *pierrot*, dim. of *Pierre*, a peasant's name, applied to a 'clown' or buffoon:—L. *Petrum*, nom. *Petrus* PETER.]

1. A typical character in French pantomime: now, in English, applied to a buffoon or itinerant minstrel having, like the stage *Pierrot*, a whitened face, and loose white fancy dress.

1741–70 ELIZ. CARTER *Lett.* (1808) 61 He was one of the oddest fellows I ever saw..and in all his gestures extremely like a *pierrot.* 1838 THOMS in *Bentley's Misc.* III. 620 The more immediate relative .. of the modern clown, is the Pierrot, ..now very rarely introduced upon the stage. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 309/2 [An etching of] a little boy, dressed as a white Pierrot. 1904 *Daily News* 12 July 6 Niggers at the seaside have..given place to pierrots.

2. A kind of sleeved basque (see BASQUE 4) with a low neck, worn by women late in the 18th c.

1794 *Residence in France* (1797) II. 329 The lady of the house in a nankeen pierrot.

Hence **Pie·rrotism,** the action of a pierrot.

1734 *Prompter* 20 Dec. 2/2 The graceful Motion of fine Dancers, and mute Harlequinery, and Pierrotism.

Piert, obs. or dial. form of PERT.

Pies, var. PIZE *Obs.*, a form of imprecation.

Piet, pyet, pyot (pəi·ət). Chiefly (now only) *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 3, 6–7 **piot,** 5–9 **pyot,** (6 -ott), 6–9 **pyet, pyat,** (9 -att), (8 **peyet**), 9 **piet,** (**piat**). [In ME. *piot*, f. PIE *sb.*[1] + -OT[1], in later use written with better known suffix -ET: cf. F. *piette* the dipper, dim. of *pie* magpie.]

1. The magpie: = PIE *sb.*[1] 1.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 88 Ane kikelot [*MS. C.* piot] þet cakeleð hire al þat heo isihð, oðer iherеð. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 176 Thar was Pyotis and Partrikis and Pluwaris. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 16 The pyet .. Fenȝeis to sing the nychtingalis not. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 89 The piottis and nicht-crawis faucht with the ravinnis. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* v, The pratling pyet matchis with the Musis 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 301 The Piot ordinarily brings forth nine Piannets. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxii, Here cometh the worthy prelate, as pert as a pyet. 1829 CUNNINGHAM *Magic Bridle* in *Anniversary* 138 Words specked and spotted like a pyat.

b. The dipper or water-ouzel. Also *water-piet.*

1839 JARDINE *Brit. Birds* II. 67 The common Water Crow, or Pyet, as it is familiarly termed in Scotland. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 30 Dipper (*Cinclus aquaticus*). ..The white breast and blackish upper plumage have caused it to be called Piet...Water piet (Scotland).

2. A piebald horse.

1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 27 The Duke of Marlborough had a sett of peyets, very prettily marked.

3. *fig.* (from 1). Applied to a talkative or saucy person. Cf. *Tale-piet*, tattler, tell-tale. (*Sc.*)

1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 372 Archie Crosar callit the Pyott. 1814 CHALMERS *Let.* in Hanna *Mem.* I. 340 From the great officers of State at St. James's,..down to the little female piets who were taught to squall what they did not understand, 'No fanatics!' 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'A pawky young pyet', a saucy young person.

4. *attrib.* a. Resembling a magpie in appearance; pied, piebald.

1508 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 114 Ane pyot hors giffin to the King. *c* 1843 CARLYLE *Hist. Sk.* (1898) 256 Thirteen score of volunteer guards-royal..all in..beautiful pyet plumage.

b. Like a magpie; chattering.

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 82 Quhen ȝe ȝourselfis ar daft and ȝoung, And hes nocht but ane Pyat toung.

Hence **Pi·oty, pi·otie, py·oty** *a. Sc.*, piebald.

1811 W. AITON *Agric. Surv. Ayrs.* 462 (Jam.) The butter will acquire a freckled or cloudy appearance, or in the language of the district, become *pyotty.* 1825 JAMIESON, *Pyat, Pyatie, Pyotie, Pyotty* .., variegated like a magpie,.. as, 'a *pyatie* horse', one whose skin has large spots of white, completely separated from those of black, brown, etc.

‖ Pietà (pyeta·). [It.:—L. *pietāt-em* PIETY.] A representation, in painting or sculpture, of the Virgin Mary holding the dead body of Christ on her lap.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 21 Apr., On one side, is the statue of the Virgin Mary or Pieta, with the dead Christ in her lap. 1715 J. RICHARDSON *The. Painting* 85 In a *Pietà* of Van-Dyck. 1859 MRS. JAMESON *Early Ital. Paint.* 187 In 1500, .. he [Angelo] produced the famous group of the dead Christ on the knees of his Virgin Mother (called the Pietà). 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* xxvii, The fifteenth-century stained glass, the sculptured Pietas, and the choir stalls.

Pieteous, pietious, var. PIETOUS *Obs.*

Pietic (pəi,e·tik), *a. rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. PIETY: see -IC.] Characterized by piety or pietism; pious; pietistic. So **Pie·tical** *a.*

1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* II. 175 Her father has imbued a heap of his parsonical, pietical notions into her head. 1865 in *Pall Mall G.* No. 166. 11/1 The sober or pietic side of the jubilee.

Pietifull, obs. form of PITIFUL.

Pietism (pəi·ĕtiz'm). [ad. Ger. (mod.L.) *Pietismus*, formed after PIETIST: see -ISM.]

1. *Ch. Hist.* Name for the movement (originated by Spener late in the 17th century) for the revival and advancement of piety in the Lutheran church (see next, 1); the principles or practices of the German Pietists.

1697 *State Philadelph. Soc.* 11 The first Motion or Eruption of it may be said to have been in Germany, where it has spread it self..under the Name of *pietism.* 1705 *A. H. Franck's Pietas Hallensis* Introd. 21 Dr. Spener..Wrote and Published a Book, long before the name of Pietism was brought into use...Among which..he caused to appear again such Mystical and Spiritual Books of the best note. 1716 C. MATHER *Let.* 6 June in *Harvard Stud.* (1897) V. 63 I believe ye American puritanism to be much of a piece with Frederician pietism. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* I. 123 Say what you will of Pietism, no one can deny the real worth of the characters which it formed.

2. Devotion to religious feeling, or to strictness of religious practice; pious sentiment; often implying an affectation or exaggeration of piety.

1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ii. (1867) 30 Genuine humility would shake the towering structure of this enthusiastic pietism. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* ii. 227 The attempt.. to cover Charles' delinquencies by an appeal to his..diligent pietisms. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* vi. 272 The stimulators of an emotional pietism.

Pietist (pəi·ĕtist). [a. Ger. *Pietist*, f. L. *pietās* PIETY + -IST. Applied in derision to the followers of Spener, in reference to the *collegia pietatis*, or unions for mutual religious edification, formed by them, and adopted at Leipsic, *c* 1690, by some of Francke's congregation.]

1. *Ch. Hist.* A member of the party of reformers in the Lutheran church which originated from a movement begun by Philipp Jakob Spener at Frankfort about 1670 for the deepening of piety and the reform of religious education.

1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 185 There is a Sect like unto these [Quietists] rose up in Germany, call'd Pietists. 1705 *A. H. Franck's Pietas Hallensis* Introd. 25 Dr. Spener's Work..for which he was also by the Adversaries in way of Derision called, *The Patriarch of the Pietists. Ibid.* 27 The Professors of Divinity there, by the World called Pietists. 1733 *Oxf. Methodists* 19 He compares them to the Pietists in Saxony and Switzerland. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* I. 123 A clergyman who was a leader among the pietists.

2. A person characterized by or professing special piety; one who cultivates, or lays stress on, depth of religious feeling or strictness of religious practice, esp. as distinct from intellectual belief; one who is emotionally, mystically, or exaggeratedly pious.

1767 R. DEAN *Future Life Brute Creatures* 72 Numbers of them [dumb creatures] make as great a Point of attending at Church on public Service Days, as the most rigid Pietists do. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 136 The ultra pietists make a terrible outcry. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iii. (1862) 161 William Cowper, that delicate wit, that trembling pietist, that refined gentleman. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 142 St. John..was wholly unlike the effeminate pietist of Titian's or of Raphael's pictures.

3. *attrib.* (in sense 1 or 2). That is a pietist; pertaining to or characteristic of pietists; pietistic.

1705 *A. H. Franck's Pietas Hallensis* Introd. 41 The Industrious Zeal of the (so called) *Pietist-Divines.* 1855 MISS COBBE *Intuit. Mor.* 133 Religious writers of Pietist tendencies. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 648 The celebrated Pietist leader [Spener] so completely drew around himself all that there was of religious movement in his generation, that his life is a history of the Lutheran Church during the latter half of the seventeenth century.

Pietistic (pəi,ĕti·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to pietists or pietism (in either sense of these words); characterized by pietism; emotionally or affectedly pious.

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1830 Pusey *Hist. Eng.* II. 293 The Ordinance, with regard to Pietistic books, was enacted also in the same year. 1856 Miss Winkworth *Tauler's Life & Serm.* (1857) 110 The Pietistic movement of Spener and Franke. 1884 Seeley in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 665 The 'Beautiful Soul' represents the pietistic view of life.

So **Pieti·stical** *a.*; hence **Pieti·stically** *adv.*

1800 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* X. 319 The multiplicity of the pietistical rhapsodies would weary even Saint Theresa. 1884 Vern. Lee *Euphorion* II. 17 A great art cannot..be pietistically self-humiliating.

‖ **Pieton.** *Obs.* [OF. *pieton* (F. *piéton*) foot-soldier, f. L. type **peditō-nem.*] A foot-soldier.

1474 Caxton *Chesse* III. i. E j b, I shal begynne first at the first pawn,..they be al named *pietons* that is as moche to say as footmen. 1550 J. Coke *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 91 (1877) 85 ..iiii^{m} men of armes, and a great nombre of pietons.

Pietose (pəi·ėtōus), *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *pietōs-us* (It. *pietoso*) full of piety, f. *pietās* Piety: see -ose] Marked by affectation of piety; pietistic.

1893 *Nat. Observ.* 15 Apr. 542/1 Certain verbose and pietose lines of lamentation.

† **Pietous,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 pyetous, 6 *Sc.* pietuous, -ious, -eous. [a. OF. *pietous, piteus*:—late L. *pietōs-us*, f. *pietās* Piety: see -ous, -itous.] An early form of Piteous, q. v.

(In Chaucer and Gower, of three syllables *pi-et-ous*, but in 16th c. Sc. writers pronounced *pit-ous* or *piet-e-ous*, and so passing into Piteous.)

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 1395 (1444) (Corpus) As thoughte him tho, for pietous [*v. rr.* piteous, pitous] distresse. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 193 Bot wher a king is Pietous [*v. rr.* pitous, -eous, -euous], He is the more gracious. *Ibid.* 202 Fro which he hath with strengthe prived The pietous [*v. rr.* pitous, piteuous] Justinian. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. vii. 17 Fiers to his enemyes, pyetous to them that be vainquisshed. 1490 — *Eneydos* ii. 15 It were a thynge inhumayne to beholde theym wythoute pyte, but yet more pyetous to telle it lyke as it was doon in dede. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. viii. 49 Wyth hyr peteus [*ed.* 1553 pietuous] reuthfull complayntes sayr The hevynnis all scho fillit and the ayr. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 36 With voice full pietious. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 14 Ane pieteous spreit appeirit to my thocht.

Hence † **Pietously** *adv. Obs.*, piteously.

1474 Caxton *Chesse* II. v. D v, Thou emperour gouerne the peple pyetously. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 473 The four sones of aymon..that so many tymes have praied for it humbly & full pyetously.

† **Pietranel.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *pietranello* Petronel.] = Petronel b, Petronellier.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* Table Y iv b, *Pistollier*, a French word; and is the souldier on horse backe, armed as the Pietranell, weaponed with a pistoll.

Piety (pəi·ėti). Forms: 4 (6 *Sc.*) **piete**, 5–7 **pietie**, 7– **piety**. [a. OF. *piete* (12th cent.), ad. L. *pietās* dutifulness, piety, f. *pius* Pious. (The popular form in Fr. was *pité* Pity.)]

I. † 1. An early form of Pity, in various senses.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxx. 89 For he that dude is body on tre, Of oure sunnes have piete. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xii. 268 Paul þe apostel, þat no pite [*MS. I* piete] hadde cristene peuple to culle. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* III. xix. (S. T. S.) II. 26 Virgineus petuislie praying þame to haue piete erare of him and his dochter, þan to haue ony piete of þe Claudianis. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Commination*, Thou art a mercifull God..and of a great pietie. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 266 Of your gracious Piety (which I know I shall hardly obtaine).

II. The quality or character of being pious.

2. Habitual reverence and obedience to God (or the gods); devotion to religious duties and observances; godliness, devoutness, religiousness.

1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph., Pietie*, godlinesse, holines. 1605 Camden *Rem., Epigr.* 10 A woman of rare pietie. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Piety*, a Moral vertue which causes us to have an affection and esteem for God and Holy Things. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* VIII. 691 'Is virtue, then, and piety the same?'—No; piety is more; 'tis virtue's source. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 176 True piety is cheerful as the day. 1875 Manning *Mission H. Ghost* xi. 295 Piety is the filial affection of the sons of God. 1877 E. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* i. 19 'Piety', says Cicero, 'is justice towards the gods'.

3. Faithfulness to the duties naturally owed to parents and relatives, superiors, etc.; dutifulness; affectionate loyalty and respect, esp. to parents.

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 103 Ah Lucilla, thou knowest not the care of a father, nor the duetie of a childe, and as farre art thou from pietie as I from crueltie. 1580 *Ibid.* 338 If she be voyd of pitie, why shoulde I not be voyde of pietie? 1611 Bible 1 *Tim.* v. 4 Let them learne first to shew pietie at home, and to requite their parents. *a* 1634 Chapman *Revenge for Hon.* Plays 1873 III. 309 Though he could put off paternal pietie, 't gives no priviledg for us to wander from our filial dutie. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* VI. (1701) 228/1 Her Picture, Aristotle, in piety to her [his mother's] Memory, caused to be made by Protogenes. 1729 Swift *Libel on Dr. Delany* 77 Pope..Whose filial piety excels Whatever Grecian story tells. 1857 [see Filial 1 a]. 1875 Manning *Mission H. Ghost* ix. 230 The word piety in its original meaning signifies the natural affection which parents have for their children and children for their parents.

† **b.** *Our Lady (of) Piety*: the Virgin Mary represented with the dead body of Christ on her lap: cf. Pietà. *Obs.*

1542 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 58 Ane antepend of blak velvot broderrit with ane image of our Lady pietie upoun the samyne. *c* 1600 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees) 38 Y^{e} piller next adioyning to ye Lady of Pieties alter.

c. *Mount, mountain of piety*: see Mount *sb.*, Mountain. *Pelican in her piety*: see Pelican.

4. with *a* and *pl.* (in sense 2 or 3). An instance of religious devotion or affectionate loyalty; a pious act, observance, or characteristic.

1652 Sparke *Prim. Devot.* (1673) 617 The pieties of the church and laws of the land. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* II. § 12 Persons..more ready to be advanced by impressions from above, and christianized unto pieties. 1860 Hawthorne *Marb. Faun* (1879) I. xiii. 134 This great burden of stony memories which the ages have deemed it a piety to heap upon its back. 1895 Zangwill *Master* 431 Inextricably woven with all the pieties of childhood.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1830 in *W. Cobbett's Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 317 St. Botolph ..must lament that the piety-inspiring mass has been..supplanted by the monotonous hummings of an oaken hutch. 1893 E. Bellasis *Mem. Serjt. Bellasis* 158 A complete *rassia* was made upon the piety shops for rosaries, medals, &c.

Pievish, Pievit, obs. ff. Peevish, Pewit.

Piewe, obs. form of Pew.

† **Pieze,** obs. form of Peise *v.*, to weigh out.

1634 Peacham *Gentlem. Exerc.* II. vii. 125 An indifferent arbiter betweene the day and night, piezing to each his equall houres.

Piezo- (pəi·ėzo), used as a combining form from Gr. πιέζειν to press, squeeze; as in **Pi:ezo-electri·city,** electricity generated by pressure, as in certain crystals.

1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* i. § 13 Compression of a crystal of tourmaline along its morphological axis also produces electrification (*piezo-electricity*).

Piezometer (pəi¸ėzo·mĭtəɹ). [mod. (J. Perkins 1820) f. Gr. πιέζ-ειν to press + -(o)meter. So F. *piézomètre.*] An instrument for measuring pressure (or something connected with pressure).

An instrument **a.** for measuring the compressibility of water or other liquid under varying pressures; **b.** for measuring the pressure of water at any point in a water-main; **c.** for measuring the pressure of gas in the bore of a gun; **d.** for measuring the sense of pressure on different parts of the surface of the body. **e.** A sounding apparatus for measuring the depth of water by means of the compression of air in a tube.

1820 J. Perkins in *Phil. Trans.* 324 Having believed for many years, that water was an elastic fluid, I was induced to..ascertain the fact..by constructing an instrument which I call a piezometer. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Piezometer*, an instrument for ascertaining the compressibility of liquids. 1882 Ogilvie, *Piezometer*...2. An instrument consisting essentially of a vertical tube inserted into a water-main, to show the pressure of the fluid at that point, by the height to which it ascends in the tube of the piezometer. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Supp. 678/2 *Piezometer* .., an instrument to measure the sense of pressure...The sense of pressure is strongest on the forehead, tongue, and cheek... An instrument to ascertain the pressure set up in the bore of a gun when a charge of powder is fired. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 132/1 Thermometer..Piezometer..Hygrometers.

Piff (pif), *int.* An imitation of various sounds, as of that made by the swift motion of a bullet through the air. Cf. Phit, Phutt. So *piff-paff.*

1775 Garrick *Bon Ton* 8 Present, fire, piff-pauff—'tis done. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Dec. 2/1 Some of them think we're only a part of his dream, and that we shall all go 'piff' when he wakes up. 1902 *Words Eyewitness* 190 Piff, piff, piff, skip the little projectiles amongst the naval guns.

‖ **Piffero** (pi·fero). Also 8 **-aro.** [It. *piffero* = Sp. *pifaro*, F. *fifre*, a fife or pipe, ad. OHG. *pfifari* piper, f. *pfifa* Pipe, Fife.] (See quots.)

1724 *Short Explic. For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*, *Piffaro*, is an Instrument somewhat like a Hautboy. *Ibid.*, *Piffero*, is a small Flute or Flagelet. 1880 W. H. Stone in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 753 *Piffero*..in the *Disionario della Musica*, is described as a small flute with six finger-holes and no keys. But the term is also commonly used to denote a rude kind of oboe, or a bagpipe with an inflated sheepskin for reservoir, common in Italy..the players being termed *Pifferari.*

Piffle (pi·f'l), *v. dial.* and *slang.* Also 9 *dial.* **pifle, pyfle.** [? Onomatopœic, with dim. ending: cf. also Sc. *pifer, pyfer*, in cognate sense.] *intr.* To talk or act in a feeble, trifling, or ineffective way. Hence **Pi·ffling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1847–78 Halliwell, *Pifle*, to be squeamish or delicate. 1864 Mrs. E. Lynn Linton *Lake Country* 309 Pyklin an' pyflin, thoo gits nowt doon. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 May 2/3 He seems..to have convinced himself that he is an old man, and settled down to a piffling eld. 1896 Kipling *Seven Seas, Mary Gloster* (1897) 146 They piddled and piffled with iron; I'd given my orders for steel! 1897 *Sunday Times* 2 Jan. 6/7 Their defence is sound, and their attack altogether good, save a tendency to 'piffle' in front of goal at times.

Hence **Pi·ffle** *sb.*, foolish or formal nonsense; twaddle; trash. **Pi·ffler,** a trifler, a twaddler.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Feb. 152/2 If there is..a certain amount of the 'piffle' (to use a University phrase) thought to be incumbent on earnest young princes in our century, there is a complete absence of insincerity. 1900 O. Onions *Compl. Bachelor* ii. 18 He'd talk a lot of piffle, wouldn't he? 1898 *Star* 14 July 1 The nervousness of the other juvenile and titled piffler. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Dec. 2/1 Lord; but this chap is dull...Dull! he's a perfect piffler.

Pig (pig), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–7 **pigge**, 4–6 **pygge**, 5 **pygg**, 5–8 **pigg**, 6 **pyg**, (7 **bigg**), 6– **pig.** [Early ME. *pigge*:—prob. OE. **picga*, **pigga.* Etymology obscure.

In formation, **picga* wk. masc. corresponds to other animal names, *docga*, ME. *dogge* dog, *frocga, frogga*, ME. *frogge* frog, *hogga*, ME. *hogge* hog. The word is perh. found in *picbred*, ? for **picg-bræd*; for the shortening cf. *gum-cynn, sunu-bëam*, etc.; for *pic-* instead of *picg-*, cf. *bric-bot* = *bryeg-bot* (Laws of Æthelred, 11th c.), *wic-cræft* = *wicg-cræft*, etc. *Pigman* is cited by Bardsley as a name *temp.* Richard I, 1189–99. Low G. and early mod. Du. have, in same sense, *bigge*, Du. *big* a young pig; M Du. *viggha*; but the phonology is difficult: see Franck.]

I. 1. The young of swine; 'a young sow or boar' (J.).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 204 Þe Suwe of ȝiuernesse, þet is, Glutunie, haueð pigges þus inemned. *Ibid.*, Þus beoð þeos pigges iueruwed. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 358 And in the floor with nose and mouth to-broke They walwe as doon two pigges in a poke. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 237 A white sowe wiþ þritty pigges [*triginta porcellis*]. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) vi. 71 The Sarazines bryngen forth no Pigges, nor thei eten no Swynes Flessche. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/2 Pygge, gryce, *porcellus*. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 121 And if thy sowe haue moo pygges than thou wilt rere, sel them, or eate them. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 149 Euery Pigge doth know his owne Pappe. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 512 As in English we call a young Swine a Pig. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 180/1 In English we call a young Swine a Bigg; a sucking or weaning Bigg. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. ix. 196 Three sows big with pig. 1828 Webster, *Pig*, the young of swine, male or female. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* xvii, Two farrows of pigs ready for the chapman. 1905 J. P. Stilwell in *N. & Q.* 10th s. IV. 512 About here [in Hants] a pig is a pig from birth till six or eight months old, when it becomes a boar, a hog, or a sow.

† **b.** Applied to the young of the badger. *Obs.*

1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 183 There are foxes and theyr cubbes, and badgerdes and theyr Pigges.

2. By extension: A swine of any age; a hog.

(Clear examples of this use are rare before the 19th c.)

[1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 158 b, Let vs syng or say our seruice distinctly..not syngynge in ye nose as pygges. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 47 Some men there are loue not a gaping Pigge.] 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. ii. 472 Not onely Horse, but Cows, Nay Pigs, were of the elder house. 1784 in *Boswell's Johnson* (1887) VI. 373, I told him (says Miss Seward)..of a wonderful learned pig. *Ibid.* 374 'Certainly (said the Doctor): but how old is your pig?' I told him, three years old. 18.. Southey *Ode to a Pig*, And when, at last, the closing hour of life Arrives (for pigs must die as well as men). 1820 Shelley *Œdip. Tyrann.* I. *Chorus of Swine* 3 Under your mighty ancestors, we pigs Were blessed as nightingales on myrtle sprigs. *Ibid.*, *Semichorus* iii, Happier swine were they than we, Drowned in the Gadarean sea..Alas! the Pigs are an unhappy nation! 1863 Lyell *Antig. Man* 23 The domesticated species comprise the dog, horse, ass, pig, goat, sheep, and several bovine races. 1867 D. G. Mitchell *Rur. Stud.* 63 The pig can hardly be regarded as a classic animal.

b. Applied to a wild swine or hog; also used *collectively* = wild swine in the mass.

1889 R. S. S. Baden-Powell *Pigsticking* 67, I have even seen a pig break its leg in..the act of jumping down a small bank. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* (U.S.) XXV. 328/2 There is much to be seen—deer in herds, a sounder of pig, perchance, scurrying away.

c. The figure of the animal used as an ornament, etc. *Sussex pig*, a drinking vessel in the form of a pig.

1884 *Mag. Art* Jan. 102 A popular vessel is the 'Sussex pig'. When filled, this quaint, uncouth utensil is..set upright on the brute's tail; empty, it stands on all-fours. In Sussex these 'pigs' were, and still are, brought into use at weddings.

3. The animal or its flesh as an article of food.

Usually referring to a young or sucking pig; otherwise only *humorous*, the regular name for the meat being *pork*, dial. also *pig-meat*; cf. also *bacon, ham, grishin*, etc.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 40 Broche þin Pygge; þen farce hym, & sewe þe hole, & lat hym roste. 1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* vii. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 103 Heate wherewith Pigg or Goose is Scalded. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Tit.* 28 They feare to be contaminate yf they eate eyther porke or pigge. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* II. i. 66 The Pigge quoth I, is burn'd. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. Introd. 161 Some start at Pigg, slight Chicken, love not Fowl. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I., A Dissertation upon Roast Pig.

4. Applied with distinguishing epithet to various species of the family *Suidæ*, as *bush-pig, wood-pig*; also extended to include animals in some way resembling the pig, as **sea-pig,** (*a*) the porpoise; (*b*) the tunny. See also Guinea-pig.

1664 [see Guinea-pig]. 1785 G. Forster tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. H.* II. 279 We had the good luck to catch a young wood-pig. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 387 Driving about an unhappy porpoise in a wheel-barrow, and showing it at two-pence a head, under the name of a sea pig. 1896 Kirby (*title*) In Haunts of Wild Game,..Reedbuck and Small Game, Bush-pigs, Leopards. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 613, I deeply regret not having been able to bring home a Bobia pig...These .. are black in colour, as indeed is common in African pigs, two-thirds head, and after a very small and very flat bit of body, end in an inordinately long tail.

5. Applied, usually contemptuously or opprobriously, to a person, or to another animal. (Cf. F. *cochon.*)

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 65 What, byd me welcome pyg. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (1629) 360 The pretie pigge, laying her sweet burden about his necke. 1885 G. Allen *Babylon* xv, Knew him well, the selfish old pig. 1891 H. S. Constable *Horses, Sport & War* 46 He is usually called a sulky pig of a horse.

6. *slang.* † **a.** A sixpence (*obs.*). † **b.** A police officer (*obs.*). **c.** A pressman in a printing-office.

1622 Fletcher *Beggars Bush* III. i, Fill till t be sixpence, And there's my pig. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Pig*, Sixpence. 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Pigs* or *Grunters*, police runners. 1821 Egan *Life in London* I. i. (Farmer) Do not frown upon me,..thou basbaw of the pigs, and all but beak! 1841 Savage *Art Printing* s. v., Pressmen are called pigs by compositors, sometimes by way of sport, and sometimes of irritation. 1857 *N. & Q.* 2nd Ser. IV. 192/1

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Compositors are jocosely called mokes or donkeys, and pressmen pigs. These nicknames..were well understood in the early part of the last century.

II. Technical uses.

7. An oblong mass of metal, as obtained from the smelting-furnace; an ingot.

In this connexion *sow* is found earlier: viz. of lead 1481, of silver 1590, of iron 1612; *sow-iron* 1608, *sow-metal* 1674. The original differentiation of *sow* and *pig* (if there was any) was prob. in the size, the smaller masses being called *pigs*. The modern explanation, i.e. that the *sow* comes from the main channel, and the *pigs* from derivative channels into which the liquid metal is run from the furnace (applicable only to iron) is a later adaptation of the terms to the development of the iron-industry, of which the earliest indication is in quot. 1686 in d, where however 'sow' and 'piggs' may in themselves refer merely to size.

a. Generally. (Not now of gold or silver.)

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Praise of Hempseed* Wks. III. 65/1 Ships..That bring gold, siluer, many a Sow and Pig. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1873/3, 150 Piggs of Silver. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 312 We return'd for what we had of him some bales of coarse broad cloth,..some piggs of copper. 1836-41 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 820 Cast into oblong pieces called pigs, which are broken up, roasted, and melted with a portion of charcoal... Malleability is here conferred upon the copper..by stirring [etc.]. 1868 G. Stephens *Runic Mon.* I. 372 This Pig of Tin is well known and has often been engraved. 1894 *Times* 16 Aug. 6/4 Zinc in blocks or pigs, one cent per pound.

b. Of lead (the earliest use): now usually of a definite weight; see quot. 1823.

1589 J. White in Capt. Smith *Virginia* (1624) 15 We found ..many barres of Iron, two pigs of Lead,..and such like heauie things throwne here and there. *a* 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Scornful Lady* v. ii, Lusty Boys to throw the Sledge, and lift at Pigs of Lead. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 260/2 A Pig or Sow of Lead, is generally about three hundred Pounds apiece. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* I iv, Amongst Lead Merchants it [a Fodder] is nine Pieces or Piggs of Lead. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 405 The moulds..take a charge of metal equal to one hundred and fifty-four pounds; these are called in commerce, pigs, or pigs of lead. 1865 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxvi. 206 Inscriptions on pigs of lead, &c. refer to the reigns of Claudius.

c. Of iron (now the chief use): see quots. Also, in mod. use (without *a* or plural), short for *pig-iron*. *Pig of ballast*, a pig of iron (rarely of lead) used as ballast.

1674 Ray *Words, Iron Work* 126 The lesser pieces of 1000 pound or under they call Pigs. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 934 From these Furnaces, they bring their Sows and Pigs of Iron (as they call them) to their Forges. 1769 Gray *Let. to Nicholls* 24 June, The iron is brought in pigs to Milthrop by sea from Scotland, &c. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 218 Pigs of ballast, to sink the lower part. 1809 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 82 A pig of iron is three feet and a half in length, and of one hundred pounds weight. 1837 Marryat *Dog-fiend* liv, Get up a pig of ballast. 1866 *Reader* 8 Sept. 778 The changes which have to be effected in the crude cast-iron, called pig, in order to convert it into malleable or bar-iron. 1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Eng.* I. 149 White pig is made with a slag ranging from 40 to 48 per cent. 1883 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 2/6 Metals... Scotch pigs quiet, closing at 47*s.* for m.n. warrants.

d. Applied to the moulds or channels in the pig-bed.

[1685 Plot *Staffordsh.* 162 They make one larger furrow than the rest,..which is for the Sow, from whence they draw two or three and twenty others (like the labells of a file in Heraldry) for the piggs.] 1805 [see Pig-iron 1]. 1836 Richardson *Suppl.* s. v., When the lead is tapped from the smelting furnace, it runs down a straight channel, technically called the *sow*, from which branch off on each side some smaller channels, called *pigs*. 1868 Joynson *Metals* 23 The iron..is..run into rough moulds or channels made in sand, and to which the name of 'pig' is given.

8. In various technical and local uses: **a.** A bundle of hemp-fibre of about 2½ lb. weight. **b.** A block or cube of salt. **c.** A segment of an orange or apple. **d.** See quots. *a* 1843, 1902.

c 1825 Choyce *Log Jack Tar* (1891) 33 This [rock salt] they cut out into square pigs weighing about sixty pounds which they send to Guacho on mules. *a* 1843 in Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1851) IV. 417 Your man beat his antagonist by a pig and an apple-pie. *Note.* A pig is still a provincial term for an apple puff. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 57 It [hemp] is then weighed into small parcels called 'pigs', weighing about 2½ lbs. each. 1870 Verney *Lettice Lisle* vi. 75 'What beautiful fruit', said he, beginning to eat the 'pigs' into which she was cutting it [an apple]. 1877 *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. VII. 134/1. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 11 Oct. 8/4 'Pigs in Blankets' the Americans call oysters wrapped in bacon. We..term them 'Angels on Horseback'.

9. In the names of various games.

Pigs in clover, a game which consists in rolling a number of marbles into a recess or pocket in a board by tilting the board itself. *Placing* (or *chalking*) *the pig's eye, putting on the pig's tail*: see quot. 1903.

1898 *Daily News* 3 May 6/2 Those games and pastimes by which the patrons of the Peninsular and Oriental Company are wont to beguile time. Of such are the 'Game of Buckets', 'Playing Bull', 'Placing the Pig's Eye', and the 'Cigarette Race'. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 June 2/2 All those who have played 'Pigs in Clover' will know the exasperating way in which, when you have safely wriggled one pig into position another immediately wriggles itself out. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 4 Feb. 5/1 'Putting on the pig's tail' is a familiar game on board ship. A tailless pig is drawn in chalk upon the deck. Each passenger is blindfolded, turned round three times, and then proceeds to put the tail on the pig—usually yards away from the animal.

III. Proverbial phrases.

10. †**a.** *When the pig is offered, to hold open the poke*: to seize upon one's opportunities. (And variants of this.) **b.** *To buy* (or *sell*) *a pig in a poke* (or *bag*): to buy anything without seeing it or knowing its value. †**c.** *To give any one a pig of his own* (or *another's*) *sow*: (*a*) to give any one a part of his own (or another's) property; (*b*) to pay any one back in his own coin, treat him as he has treated others. **d.** *Please the pigs*: please the fates; if circumstances permit; if all's well. [Here some have suggested a corruption of *pyx* or of *pixies*, but without any historical evidence.] **e.** *To carry pigs to market*: to try to do business or attain to results. *To drive* (or *bring*) *one's pigs to a fine, pretty*, etc. *market*: (usually ironical) to be disappointed or unsuccessful in a venture.

a. *c* 1530 R. Hilles *Commonpl. Bk.* (1858) 140 When ye proffer the pigge open the poke. 1616 *Withals' Dict.* 579 *Quod datur accipe*, when the pig is offered, hold ope the poake. *a* 1620 Sir T. Throckmorton *Life & Death Sir N. Throckmorton* xci, To profferd Pig each man doth ope his Poke. **b.** 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 139, I will neuer bye the pyg in the poke. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* 201 Buying, as they say, a Pig in a Bag. 1785 *Rolliad* 74 Except, indeed, when he essays to joke; And then his wit is truly pig-in-poke. 1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. cxxxvi. 108 The reason the parliamentary jobber hates the Ballot, is because he does not like buying a pig in a poke. **c.** 1553 Bale *Gardiner's De vera Obed.* G iij, I thought it not mete..to make men thinke I had geuen them a pigge of another mannes sowe. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 155 Syr ye gyue me a pyg of myne owne sowe. 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Chemise*, To giue one a pig of his owne sow; to affoord him helpe out of his owne meanes. 1731 Fielding *Grub St. Op.* III. xiv, If you come to my house I will treat you With a pig of your own sow. **d.** 1702 T. Brown *Lett. fr. Dead* Wks. 1760 II. 198 I'll have one of the wigs to carry into the country with me, an't [*printed* and] please the pigs. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 115 The expression I mean is, *An't please the pigs*, in which .. *pigs* is most assuredly a corruption of *Pyx*. 1800 Southey *Let. to Lieut. Southey* 15 June in *Life* (1850) II. 83. 1825 T. Hook *Say. & Doings* Ser. II. I. 183, I know what I will do, and that is, please the Pix, I'll marry Louisa to her cousin George. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* June 819/1 There I'll be, please the pigs, on Thursday night. **e.** 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* xv, Strap .. observed that we had brought our pigs to a fine market. 1771 — *Humph. Cl.* 19 May, Let. ii, Roger may carry his pigs to another market. 1873 *Punch* 21 June 262/2 Government finds that in producing the competition Wallah, it has driven its pigs to a pretty market.

11. In various other phrases and locutions.

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 84 Who that hath either of these pygs in vre, He hath a pyg of the woorse panier sure. 1670 Ray *Prov.* 209 Like Goodyers pig, never well but when he is doing mischief. *Chesh.* 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 62. 3/2 Whom all the Town follow, Like so many St. Anthony's Pigs. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 440 You'd have sworn he had got the wrong pig by the ear. 1808 Scott *Let. to Ellis* 23 Dec. in *Lockhart*, I believe.., that when he [Sir A. Wellesley] found himself superseded [after Vimeiro], he suffered the pigs to run through the business. 1823 Byron *Juan* VII. lxxxiv, Ask the pig who sees the wind! 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v., 'To drive pigs', to snore. 1837 Disraeli *Corr. w. Sister* 21 Nov., Gibson Craig .. rose, stared like a stuck pig, and said nothing. 1845 Mrs. Carlyle *New Lett., to Carlyle* 20 Aug., I 'did intend' that you should have had plenty of Letter to-day, but the pigs have run through it—and be hanged to them. *c* 1860 *Proverb*, Pigs may fly; but they are very unlikely birds. 1903 S. Hedin *Centr. Asia* II. 318 The sleeping men .. went on driving their pigs to market for all they were worth.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (Cf. those in Hog *sb.*[1] VI.)

12. **a.** attributive, as *pig-belly*, *-boy*, *-broth*, *-butcher*, *-eye*, *-feast*, *-hutch*, *-leather*, *-life*, *-man*, *-meat*, *-merchant*, *-pen*, *-philosophy*, *-swill*, *-trough*, *-tub*, *-yard*; from sense 7, *pig ballast*, *trade*, etc.

1797 S. James *Voy. Arabia* 201 The boat..full of *pig ballast..was always half full of water. 1622 Fletcher & Massinger *Span. Curate* II. i, No man would think a stranger such as I am Should reap any great commodity from his *pigbelly. 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* Induct., The language some where sauours of Smithfield, the Booth, and the *Pigbroath, or of prophaneness. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5274/11 A little swarthy Woman, hath small *Pig Eyes. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 520 The mallet-pate, pig-eye Chinese. 1839 Carlyle *Chartism* iv. 127 He lodges to his mind in any *pighutch or doghutch. 1886 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 304 His legs..in strong *pig-leather boots. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 666/1 The *pigman ..had caught the five piglings. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 743 It prevented the preservation of meat, and especially of *pig meat. 1895 *N. & Q.* 10th Ser. IV. 512 [In Hants] The spare-rib and griskin of a bacon hog or sow are called pig-meat, whether large or small. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 790 In most cases the infected food has been pig meat. 1853 Hickie tr. *Aristoph.* (1887) I. 33 A *pig-merchant of Megara. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xxvii, There are two cow-pens between the main-deck guns..converted into *pig-pens. 1874 Lisle Carr *Jud. Gwynne* I. i. 8 The *pig-philosophy of 'rest and be thankful'. 1889 A. Sidgwick in *Jrnl. Educ.* Feb. 117 We began with Delectus—an awful institution, no more reading than a *pigtub is food.

b. objective and obj. genitive, as *pig-buyer*, *-dealer*, *-driver*, *-eater*, *-feeder*, *-jobber*, *-killer*, *-stealer*, *-taker*; *pig-breeding*, *-dealing*, *-driving*, *-eating*, *-feeding*, *-keeping*, sbs. and adjs.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Dec. 2/1 Ballybricken is..chiefly remarkable as the place of residence of the *pig-buyers. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 359/2, I also entered into the *pig-dealing line. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* II. v. 57 Like Bartholemew Faire *pig-dressers. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2234/4 John Williams a Welshman, a *Pig driver. 1608 Middleton *Trick to Catch Old One* IV. i, Convey my little *pig-eater out. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 109 Industrious peasants pursuing their morning labours—some milking—some *pig-feeding. 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 250 Breadman had been a great *pig-stealer in his day.

c. instrumental, parasynthetic, etc., as *pig-bribed*, *-haunted*; *pig-backed*, *-chested*, *-eyed*, *-footed*, *-haired*, *-jawed*; *pig-fat*, *-proof*, *-tight*, adjs.

1880 Zaehnsdorf *Bookbinding* xi. 42 Nothing can be more annoying than to see books lop-sided, *pig-backed. 1880 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 16/2 The latter animal [a goat] is slightly pig-backed. 1613 Beaum. & Fl. *Coxcomb* v. iii, Why kneel you to such a *pig-bribed fellow? 1895 *Review of Rev.* Aug. 162 A sickly boy, '*pig-chested'. 1835 Booth *Analyt. Dict.* 228 **Pig-eyed* is a rude epithet when speaking of eyes that are small and deeply seated in the head. 1864 Kingsley *Rom. & Teut.* iii. 74 Pig-eyed hideous beings. 1897 *Cavalry Tactics* ii. 8 Not..that the troop horse is useless if he is not *pig fat. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Apr. 272/1 The *pig-footed bandicot is another curious variety seen here. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 12/2 The immense number of wild pigs makes cultivation impracticable without *pig-proof fences.

13. Special Comb. (cf. Hog *sb.*[1] 13): **pig brass**, brass as it is cast after the first fusion; **pig-cheer**, viands made from the flesh or viscera of swine; **pig-dog**, a dog used in hunting wild pigs in Australia; **pig-hole**, an aperture in a steel furnace through which fresh supplies of pig-iron may be introduced; **pig-hull**, *dial.* = Pigsty; **pig-lifter**, one employed in moving pig-iron: see quot.; **pig-louse**, the wood-louse or Hog-louse, *Oniscus*; **pig-maker**, a manufacturer of pig-iron; **pig-market**, (*a*) a market held for the purchase and sale of swine; (*b*) a name vulgarly given to the Proscholium or antechamber of the Divinity School at Oxford: see quot. 1681; **pig-mould**, one of the channels in a pig-bed; **pig-plate** = Pig-iron 2; **pig-potato**, a small potato used to feed swine = *hog-potato* (Hog *sb.*[1] 13); also *fig.*; **pig-ring**, a ring or strip of metal fixed in the snout of a hog to prevent it from grubbing, a hog-ring; **pig-root** *v.*, to root or grub in the earth like swine; **pig-stone**, a concretion occurring in the intestines of the wild boar; **pig-trotter**, the foot of a pig, as an article of food; †**pig-woman**, a woman who sold roast pig at fairs, etc.; **pig-wool**, the finer hair of the swine, used in making flies for anglers; **pig-yoke**, (*a*) = Hog-yoke; (*b*) a sextant or quadrant (*slang*). See also Pig-bed, etc.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 938 Those who remelt the *pig brass, and are called 'founders'. 1871 *Archæologia* (1873) XLIV. 208 Christmas was formerly, as now, the principal season for '*pig-cheer'. 1845 E. J. Wakefield *Adv. in N. Zealand* II. i. 6 The *pig-dogs are of rather a mongrel breed. 1877 Gillies in *Trans. N. Z. Inst.* X. 321 A pig-dog of the bull-terrier breed. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), **Pighul*, a pig cote or stye. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, **Pig-lifters*, also called 'metal-carriers'.. those who take the pig-iron out of the troughs of sand into which it has been placed to cool, and stack it on the trucks used in conveying it away for sale. 1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 111 It is commonly called *Pig-louse, Wood-louse, Millepede. 1891 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 2/7 *Pigmakers are complaining of the exceedingly high prices of coke. 1681 Wood *Life* 11 Feb. (O. H. S.) II. 517 Note that the Divinity Schoole hath been seldome used since altered and changed (but before 'twas a *pig-market). 1853 E. Bradley *Verd. Green* v, They made their way to the classic 'Pig-market', to wait the arrival of the Vice-Chancellor. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 754 The smelter runs off the lead into the *pig-moulds. 1787 J. Farley *Lond. Art Cookery* (ed. 4) 35 Having spitted your pig, sew it up, and lay it down to a brisk, clear fire, with a *pig-plate hung in the middle of it. 1796 Stedman *Surinam* II. xxvi. 244 These roots are tuberous, flattish, small,..not unlike *pig-potatoes. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* xxviii, Not very big or fine, but a second size—a pig-potato, like. 1860 Wilde *Catal. Antig. in R. Irish Acad.* 18 A small portion had been cut out..to make a *pig-ring. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Miner's Right* xix, *Pig-rooting a man's very prospecting claim, as if it was 'old ground'. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 18/2 The..*pig-trotter women will give you notice when the time is come. 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* II. vi, Smoak'd like the back-side of the *Pig-woman's Booth, here. 1892 *Gentlewomen's Bk. Sports* I. 20 His fly-book of silk-bodied, *pig-wool, red or orange feathered flies. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xiv, Old Smallsole could not do better with his '*pig-yoke' and compasses. 1885 *Athenæum* 10 Oct. 468 The pig yoke was a wooden frame which was fastened around the necks of pigs to hinder them from forcing a way through hedges.

b. In names of animals and plants: as **pig-cony**, the guinea-pig; **pig-deer**, the Babiroussa; **pig-face**, **pig's face**, a plant: see quot. 1846; **pig-fish**, a popular name in America and Australia of various fishes; **pig-lily**, a popular name in S. Africa of the Arum lily, *Richardia æthiopica*, the root of which is eaten by porcupines; **pig-mouse**, the water-shrew; **pig-pea**, a variety of field pea. (Cf. Hog *sb.*[1] 13 c, d.)

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 88 Indian little *Pig-cony. I received the picture of this beast from a certain Noble-man. 1834 Ross *Van Diemen's Land Ann.* 133 (Morris) *Pig faces; called by the aborigines..canagong. 1846 Lindley *Veg. Kingd.* 526 The natives of Australia eat the fruit of *M[esembryanthemum] æquilaterale* (Pig-faces, or Canagong). 1898 Morris *Austral Eng.*, Pig-face, Pig-faces, and Pig's face, or Pig's-faces. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Sea-robin*, From the croaking or grunting noise it makes when caught, it is sometimes called *Pig-Fish. 1898 Morris *Austral Eng.*, *Pig-fish*, name given to the fish *Agriopus leucopæcilus*,..in Dunedin; called also

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the Leather-jacket...In Sydney it is *Cossyphus unimaculatus*,..a Wrasse, closely related to the Blue-groper. In Victoria, *Heterodontus phillipi*,..the Port Jackson Shark. 1880 *Silver & Co.'s S. Africa* (ed. 3) 148 Associated by name with the Lilies is what is known as the *Pig Lily. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* 44 Thousands of white arum lilies,—pig-lilies they call them there. 1905 *Standard* 8 Feb. 2/5 The '*pig mouse' of the cress farmer is the water shrew. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Pease*, The common white pea, the gray pea, the *pig pea, and some other large winter peas.

c. Combinations with *pig's*: as *pig's cheek, cote, eye, fry, hair*; **pig's face**: see *pig-face* in b; **pig's foot**, † (*a*) a dipping-pail used in brewing, and also for carrying dry articles; (*b*) a kind of crow-bar; **pig's meat**, food for swine; also *fig.*; **pig's whisper**, (*a*) a very brief space of time (*slang*); (*b*) a low whisper (*dial.*); **pig's whistle**, *U. S. slang* = *pig's whisper* (*a*). Also PIG'S-WASH.

1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 242 The heads should be cut off one after the other, and eaten as green *pig's-cheek. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xix, With a sleek pale face, small *pig's eyes, and an enormous turban. 1848 WESTGARTH *Australia Felix* ix. 132 The *pig's face is an extremely common production of the Australian soil. 1467 *Vatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 120 Payd for a *pyggsfote to bare cols, j^{d}. 1790 PENNANT *London* (1813) 322 That resistless species of crow, well known to housebreakers by the name of the Pig's-foot. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* (1895) 105 His twiddling little footle *pig's-hair brush. 1896 CROCKETT *Grey Man* xxxv. 233 A pail of *pigs' meat in her hand. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxii, You'll find yourself in bed, in something less than a *pig's whisper. 1883 *Gd. Words* 84 He confided his secret, wrapped up in a pig's whisper to the earth. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3) s. v., 'I'll do so in less than a *pig's whistle'.

Pig (pig), *sb.*[2] Now *Sc.* and *Northumbld.* Forms: 5 **pygg**, 6 **pyg, pigge**, 9 **pigg**, 6– **pig**. [Origin unknown; see also PIGGIN.]

1. An earthenware pot, pitcher, jar, or other vessel; especially one that has no specific name; a crock. Rarely a vessel of tin or wood (*obs.*).

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 340 Euerilk day .. was broght vnto hym a lofe of bread and a pygg with wyne & a light candyll. 1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 79 Deliuerit be Dene Robert Hog, channoune of Halirudhous, to the Thesaurare, tauld in presens of the Chancellare, Lord Lile..in a pyne pig of tyn. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xiv. 25 Furth of ane payntit pyg, quhair as he stude, A gret river defundand or a flude. 1588 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) II. 312, j litle wood coup, j paer of muster quernes of wood, j litle wood pigge, iiij wood dishes, j earthen panne. 1673 *Wedderburn's Vocab.* 13 (Jam.) *Urna*, a pitcher or pig. 1724 in Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 181 A pig, a pot, and a kirn there ben. 1818 Miss FERRIER *Marriage* II. 187, I would send him one of our hams, and a nice little pig of butter. 1828 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlix, It wad be better laid out on yon bonny grass-holms, than lying useless here in this auld pigg. 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 170 She that gangs to the well wi' an ill-will, either the pig breaks or the water will spill.

†b. Applied to a cinerary urn. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 244 Syne all his bodie brint wes untill ass .. Syne in ane pig wounderfullie wes wrocht, Tha war put in and to the tempill brocht. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 346 Ane pig craftely ingravin, in quhilk was found certane bonis wound in silk.

c. A chimney-pot (of earthenware). *rare.*

1822 GALT *Provost* xxiv. 177 Pigs from the lum-heads came rattling down like thunder-claps.

d. Earthenware as a material; also, a pot-sherd or fragment of earthenware such as children use in some games. *Sc. dial.*

1808–18 in JAMIESON. *Mod. Sc.* Made o' common pig, not o' cheenie. The wee lassie was playan' wi' her pigs on the grund.

e. *Pigs and whistles*, fragments; trivialities; *to go to pigs and whistles*, to be ruined.

1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 161 Discoursing of their Pigs and whistles, And strange experiments of Muscles [*note*, Pigs and whistles, *Gimcraks*]. 1786 *Har'st Rig* xlviii. (1801) 18 So he to pigs and whistles went And left the land. 1862 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 125 Curious what a curative effect a railway journey has on me always, while you it makes pigs and whistles of!

2. *Comb.* (all *Sc.*): **pig-ass**, an ass which draws a **pig-cart**, a cart filled with crockery for sale, a mugger's cart; **pig-man**, a seller of crockery, a mugger; **pig-shop**, a crockery shop; **pig-wife**, a female vendor of crockery.

1787 W. TAYLOR *Poems* 79 Frae Phoebus' beams ye apes retire, Wi' your *Pig-asses. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Oct. 2/1 Sometimes the clanging of a '*pig-cart' bell is heard far down the street. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 120 Wallace, Who in a *pig-man's weed, at Bigger Espied all the English league. 1896 'IAN MACLAREN' *Kate Carnegie* 226 His father keepit a *pig chop [=shop]. 1787 W. TAYLOR *Poems* 79 *note*, Some ape Poets may be said rather to lead *Pig Wives' cripple Asses. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 423 Already has the 'Pig Wife's' early care Mark'd out a station, for her crockery ware.

Pig, *v.* [f. PIG *sb.*[1]]

1. Of a sow: To bring forth pigs; to farrow. (Cf. *to child, kid, lamb, foal*, etc.) Also *transf.* and *fig.* a. *intr.*

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 952 To pygge as a sowe, *pourceler*. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 532 A Sow which hath once pigged. 1660 *Peters Last Will* in *Harl. Misc.* (Park) VII. 135 The bed that Pope Joan pigged in. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 698 A sow..about to pig ..will carry straw in her mouth, and collect it in a heap in some retired corner of a shed.

b. *trans.*

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 150 When his dame dothe pigge him, [the bore] hath as many teeth as euer he will haue whyles he liueth. 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 199 This is not halfe the littour of inckehorn-isme, that those foure pages haue pigd. 1699 E. TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 432 This Monster was pigged alive. 1760 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 117/1 A large sow..has pigged 21 pigs at one litter. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1194 The litters which are pigged in June .. should always be reared.

2. *intr.* To huddle together in a disorderly, dirty, or irregular manner; to herd, lodge, or sleep together, like pigs; to sleep in a place like a pigsty. Also *to pig it.*

1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 52 When I pig'd with mine own Dad. 1697 VANBRUGH *Provok'd Wife* v. ii. 65 So, now you being as dirty and as nasty as myself, we may go pig together. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xiv. i, The only hole in which you can pig for the night. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), 'To *pig* together', to lie, like pigs, two or three together. 1857 *Ecclesiologist* XVIII. 312 The six-and-thirty Irish families who pig in the adjoining alley. 1889 G. ALLEN *Tents of Shem* ii, You'd have to pig it with the goats and the cattle.

b. *trans.* To crowd (persons) together like pigs.

1888 SCHOULER *Hist. U.S.* II. 276 Pigging travellers together in the same chamber if not in the same bed. 1888 *Daily News* 20 May 2/2 Women and children were often found in them 'pigged' into small rooms.

†3. *Glove-making.* To hang many skins together.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 86/2 *Pigging* is hanging of many skins together. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* s. v. *Wet-glover.*

Hence **Pi·gging** *vbl. sb.*, farrowing; huddling.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 518 An easie and safe pigging. 1898 B. BURLEIGH *Sirdar & Khalifa* xii. 191 The pigging' in Soudan dirt and heat.

Pigage, erron. obs. form of PYGARG.

Pig-back, dial. form of PICK-A-BACK.

Pi·g-bed. [f. PIG *sb.*[1] + BED *sb.*]

1. A place where a pig lies, a pigsty, a pig's lair.

1821 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1825) 17 Their dwellings are little better than pig-beds.

2. The bed of sand in which pigs of iron are cast.

1884 LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. III. 254/2 The first 2 or 3 cwt. of iron..sometimes will have to be poured into a pig-bed. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 99 On another pig-bed we see the next operation in progress; the men are with sledge-hammers breaking apart the pigs from the sows, and knocking them into separate existence.

3. *Comb.*, as **pig-bedman**: see quot.

1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Pig-bedmen*, term synonymous with 'pig-lifters'.

Pi·g-cote. Also **pigs-cote.** [f. PIG *sb.*[1] + COTE *sb.*[1]] A pig's house or pigsty.

1600 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 94, I will not leaue S. Paul or Burgundy A bare pigs-cote to shroud them in. 1605 in Halliwell *Shaks.* (1887) II. 142 Warning to Henry Smyth to plucke downe his pigges-cote which is built nere the chapple wall. 1810 *Hull Improv. Act* 53 Any hogstie or pigscote. 1888 C. KERRY in *Jrnl. Derby Archæol. Soc.* X. 20 A stone from this wall formerly decorated the gable-end of a pig-cote.

attrib. 1865 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* I. 144 Throwing his arms upon the pig-cote wall.

Pigdom (pi·gdəm). *nonce-wd.* [f. PIG *sb.*[1] + -DOM.] The condition of a pig; the realm of pigs.

1879 SALA *Paris Herself Again* I. iii. 41 Every phase of human hoggishness developed by excess into an unmitigated pigdom is there illustrated. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. 301 No doubt a very refined and cultivated specimen of pigdom.

Pigell, obs. form of PICKLE.

Pigeon (pi·dʒən), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **pejon**, 5-**oun, pegion, -geon, -gon, pyjon**, 5–6 **pygeon**, (6 **pegyn, -gyon**, 6 **pigin, -gen, -gion, pygion, -gon**), 7 **pidgion, pydgion, (pigeing)**, 7–9 **pidgeon**, 5– **pigeon**. [ME. *pyjon, pejon*, a. OF. *pijon* (13th c.), *pyjoun* young bird, esp. young dove, dove, mod.F. *pigeon* (whence the mod.Eng. spelling), = Pr. *pijon*, Sp. *pichon*, It. *piccione*:—late L. (3rd c.) *pīpiōn-em* (*pīpio*) a young cheeping bird, squab, f. *pīpīre* to chirp, cheep.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

†*c* 1390 *Form of Cury* xlviii. (1780) 29 Peions ystewed. Take peions and stop hem with garlec ypylled and with gode erbes ihewe. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* (E. E. T. S.) 58 Pyionys. *Ibid.* 109 Mynce þe rostid peiouns. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 68 Peions rosted. 1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 399 Item, [my mastyr spent] in vij.[xx] peyre pegones, xj.*s.* viij.*d.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 277/2 A Pigeon, *pipio*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A iv, The mawe of a pegeon. *Ibid.* C viij, The gut of a pegion. 1508 *Will of Moore* (Somerset Ho.), A Welsh pygon. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 911 The pygions, *les pigeons*. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. xli. (1541) 31 Pygeons be easily digested. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 68 For kecheynge of pegyns in the nyght. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 168 For breeding of Pigions. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 273 Pigins dung, and hennes or poultry dung. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vi. 5 O ten times faster Venus Pidgions flye. 1663 Pidgeon [see B. 2]. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* v. 137 In shooting wild pidgeons.

B. Signification.

I. †1. A young dove. *Obs.*

(Cf. Suff. dial. *pigeon-gull* = a young gull.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 396/1 Pyione, yonge dove, *columbella*. 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 128 A pejon as law doth devyse Sche schuld eke offur as for hur trespace. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 58 Had goten two pygeons [Flemish orig. *twee ionghe duuen*] as they cam first out of her neste. 1530 PALSGR. 254/1 Pygion a byrde, *pigon, colombette*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 165/34 A Pigion, *pipio*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 171 Turtle Doues .. the olde ones be not so good, as neither the Pigion is. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* X. xxxiv. 290 As well the male as the female be carefull of their young pigeons and love them alike.

2. A bird of the family *Columbidæ*, a dove, either wild or domesticated.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 445, vi. peions for a peny, a fatte goos for .ii.*d.*, a pygge for a peny. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* ii. 24 A payre off turtle doues or ij yonge pigions [ζευγους περιστερων, pullos columbarum, WYCLIF twey culuere briddis]. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* IV. (1880) 53 b, On Whitsunday, whyte Pigeons tame, in strings from heauen flie. 1598 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* XXXII. xlvii, As Noah's Pigeon, which returned no more. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 19 Oct., The Queene ..was so ill as to be shaved, and pidgeons put to her feet, and to have the extreme unction given her by the priests. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 306 At Modena..pigeons are taught to carry letters to a place appointed, and bring back answers. 1790 *Bystander* 376 The doctor was putting the pigeons to the feet of an old miser. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1858) I. ix. 578 No Frenchman..could keep pigeons, unless he were a noble.

b. Many varieties and breeds are distinguished, the pigeon being a noted object of fancy breeding; as *Barb* or *Barbary pigeon*, CARRIER-PIGEON, *homing pigeon, nun pigeon, pouter pigeon, tumbler pigeon*, etc.: among the distinct species are the **bronze-, bronzed-**, or **gold-winged p., crown, crowned**, or **goura p., fruit p., ground p., nutmeg p., partridge p.**, PASSENGER-P., **rock p., tooth-billed p., wild p., wood-pigeon**: for the more important of which see the qualifying word; cf. also DOVE *sb.* 1. Applied also with defining word to other birds, as **Cape, Hill**, or **Mountain pigeon**, a small species of petrel, *Procellaria* or *Daption capensis*, abundant at the Cape of Good Hope; **Diving** or **Sea pigeon**, the Black Guillemot or DOVEKIE.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 84 The first Diving Pigeon I got..at Spitzbergen. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* I. 261 Pigeons or Doves are of several sorts, .. as Wood-pigeons, Rock-pigeons, Stock or Ring-doves, Turtle-doves, Dove-coat-pigeons. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 80, I found a kind of wild Pidgeons, who built not as Wood Pidgeons in a Tree, but rather as House Pidgeons, in the Holes of the Rocks. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's C. G. Hope* II. 158 Call'd at the Cape the Hill or Mount Pigeon. 1819 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* XI. I. 11 Red-Crowned Pigeon (*Columba rubricapilla*)..Native of Antiqua in the Isle of Panay. 1832 J. BISCHOFF *Van Diemen's Land* II. 31 By far the most beautiful birds in the island..are called bronze-winged pigeons. 1884 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Melb. Mem.* 12 The lovely bronze-wing pigeons were plentiful then amid the wild forest tracks of Newtown. 1898 *Daily News* 5 Jan. 2 Chequered blue dragon pigeons.

3. *fig.* †a. A young woman, a girl; a sweetheart; also, a coward. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 80 *Antaphrasis*, when a word scornefully deliuered, is vnderstood by his contrary, as..of a blacke Moore woman to say: Will yee see a faire pigeon? 1592 GREENE *Disput.* Wks. (Grosart) X. 223 [When] they had spent vpon her what they had..then forsooth, she and her yoong Pigion [her daughter] turne them out of doores like prodigall children. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* I. i. Wks. 1873 II. 20 Sure hee's a pigeon, for he has no gall. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 13 He had left her in the Lurch..And under colour of Religion Courted another pretty Pigeon.

b. *slang.* One who lets himself be swindled, esp. in gaming; a simpleton, dupe, gull; esp. in phrase *to pluck a pigeon*, to 'fleece' a person. [= F. *pigeon* in same sense, in allusion to its harmlessness, and to pigeon-catching.]

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 245 As wily a pigeon, as the cunning Goldsmith, that accused his neighbour, and condemned himselfe. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 112 This pigeon being not of full age, could not contract it without the consent of his mother. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* 187 Nor is Sancho behind him for a Pigeon; both deluded commit equall errors. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 47, I was instantly looked up to as an impending pigeon..and every preparation was made for the plucking. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IV. vii. P 4 A flatterer may play what game he likes against the pigeons of high life! 1862 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iv, He was a famous pigeon for the play-men; they lived upon him.

†c. A sharper of a particular kind: see quot. *Obs.*

[Allusion to *carrier-pigeon*.]

1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 101 *Pigeons.*—Sharpers who, during the drawing of the lottery, wait ready mounted, near Guildhall, and as soon as the first two or three numbers are drawn, which they receive from a confederate..ride with them..to some distant insurance office..where there is another of the gang, commonly a decent looking woman.. to her he secretly gives the numbers, which she insures for a considerable sum.

4. A flying target, used as a substitute for a real pigeon; also, a toy consisting of an imitation propeller which is made to fly in the air.

Clay pigeon, a saucer of baked clay thrown into the air from a trap, as a mark at shooting-matches.

b. *To fly the blue pigeon* (*Naut. slang*): to heave the deep-sea lead.

1897 KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 77 'I'll learn you how to fly the Blue Pigeon. Shooo!'..The lead sang a deep droning song as Tom Platt whirled it round and round.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.* 5. a. attributive, in sense 'of a pigeon', 'of pigeons', as *pigeon-dung, -egg, -gun, -louse, -racing*; 'for, used by, or inhabited by pigeons', as *pigeon-basket, -box, -cote, -hutch, -loft, -room, -roost, -tower*; 'containing or made of pigeons', as *pigeon-pie*; b. objective and obj.

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gen., as *pigeon-eating, -feeder, -keeper, -killer, -shooter, -shooting*; **c.** instrumental, as *pigeon-haunted* adj.; **d.** similative, as *pigeon-tinted* adj.

1750 FRANKLIN *Let.* Wks. 1887 II. 206, I had .. nailed against the wall of my house a *pigeon-box that would hold six pair. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 402 There was Wheat, steeped in Water .. mixed with *Pigeon-Dung. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 77 Thou halfpenny purse of wit, thou *Pidgeon-egge of discretion. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 258 The *pigeon-feeder fills his own mouth with a watery mixture of canary-seeds and vetch seeds. 1892 GREENER *Breech-Loader* 131 Nor is it assumed that they alone can make good shooting *pigeon-guns. 1842 SIR A. DE VERE *Song of Faith* 207 *Pigeon-haunted chestnuts musical. 1844 *Zoologist* II. 453 A *pigeon-hutch fastened against one of the walls. 1879 L. WRIGHT (*title*) Practical *Pigeon Keeper. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XV. 220 Thus from th' Idæan height, Like air's swift *pigeon-killer, stoop'd the far-shot God of light. 1735 J. MOORE *Columbarium* 3 A *Pigeon Loft ought to be built to the South or South-west. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 41 (1754) 217 Built in the form of *pidgeon-pye, A house there is for rooks to lie And roost in. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 May 10/1 We gather that *pigeon-racing is now almost a national sport. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 29 Like to a martyr'd Abbeys courser doom, Devoutly alter'd to a *Pigeon room. 1793 *Sporting Mag.* Feb. 251 *Pigeon-shooting. Embellished with a beautiful Representation of a Pigeon Shooting Match. 1892 GREENER *Breech-Loader* ix. 234 Pigeon-shooting, against the practice of which many sportsmen protest .. is of lowly origin. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 269 Dechney .. abounds in *pigeon-towers.

6. Special Combs.: **pigeon-cherry** = *pin-cherry* (PIN *sb.* 13); †**pigeon-diver**, the Black Guillemot or Dovekie; **pigeon-express** = *pigeon-post*; **pigeon-fancier**, one who keeps and breeds fancy pigeons; so **pigeon-fancy**, **-fancying**; **pigeon-fieldfare**, the fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*, or a variety of it; **pigeon-flyer**, one who lets homing pigeons fly, or takes part in pigeon-races; so **pigeon-flying**; †**pigeon-foot** = *pigeon's foot*: see b; **pigeon-goose**, an Australian goose, *Cereopsis novæ hollandiæ*, having a remarkably large cere; the Cape-Barren Goose; **pigeon-grass**, (*U. S.*) a name of the grass *Setaria glauca*; **pigeon-guillemot**, *Cepphus columba*, a sea-fowl of the North Pacific; **pigeon-hearted** *a.*, faint-hearted, timid, chicken-hearted; †**pigeon-livered** *a.*, meek, gentle; **pigeon man**, see quot.; **pigeon marl**, dove-coloured marl, columbine marl; **pigeon-match**, a match at shooting pigeons released from traps at a fixed distance from the competitors; **pigeon-pair**, boy and girl twins; also, a family consisting of a son and daughter only; so called from a pigeon's brood, which usually consists of a male and female; **pigeon-post**, the conveyance of letters or dispatches by homing pigeons; **pigeon-poult**, the young of a pigeon; **pigeon ruby** = *pigeon's blood* (see b); **pigeon salt**, see quot.; **pigeon-shot**, one skilled in pigeon-shooting; **pigeon-tail**, an American name of the pintail duck (*Dafila acuta*); **pigeon-tick**, see quot.; **pigeon-woodpecker**, (*U. S.*) = FLICKER.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 83 The *Pigeon-diver .. one of the beautifullest birds of Spitzbergen. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xxxii, You were quite a *pigeon-fancier. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Sept. 7/3 A well-known homer pigeon-fancier. 1879 L. WRIGHT *Pract. Pigeon Keeper* v, It is almost impossible to make any real mark in the *pigeon-fancy without exhibiting in some form. *Ibid.* ix, The almond Tumbler .. has done more to raise the tone of pigeon-fancy than any other breed. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Cousin Nicholas* xxiv, A flight of *pigeon-fieldfares .. alighted among the berries of the shrubbery. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 124 For membership of the Sanhedrim .. a man must not be a dicer, usurer, *pigeon-flyer, or dealer in the produce of the Sabbatical year. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Apr. 2/3 [Places] in which *pigeon-flying is a sport more honoured in the breach than the observance. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, *Pigeon foot (an herb), *Geranium, pes columbinus.* 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Cereopsis*, There is but one species .. called the *pigeon-goose. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* III. iv, I never saw such *pigeon-hearted people! 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxii, This fellow is pigeon-hearted, and light-headed. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 603 But I am *Pigeon-Liuer'd, and lacke Gall To make oppression bitter. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Dec. 12/2 Those London Stock Exchange celebrities of the thirties, the '*pigeon men'. They established a service of pigeons between London and Paris. 1601 *Pigeon marle [see COLUMBINE *a.* 3]. 1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 32 Columbine or Pidgeon Marle lies in lumpes and cloddes. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. 377 The auger brought up marle .. some of it mixed with blue veins (which I will here call pigeon marle). 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 140 A *pigeon match for a stake of 200 guineas. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Pigeon-pair. 1900 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* 1873 LYTTON *Parisians* XII. xv, We learnt that through a *pigeon-post. 1892 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 5/5 The Caliphs made the pigeon post a regular institution in the Nile delta. *Ibid.*, There were six pigeon-posts between Cairo and Damascus, and ten between the latter city and Behnessa. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Nov. 7/2 In the pigeon-post message of Friday no reference to the use of infantry is made. 1885 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* II. 50 On the night of the consummation they cut the throat of a *pigeon-poult. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 6/2 Colour shades ranging from .. pale rose to intense *pigeon ruby red. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1063 A fift sort is *Pigeon Salt, which is nothing but the Brine running out through the crack of a Phat, and hardens to a clod on the outside over the fire. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Nov. 3/1 A sportsman of renown in many branches, especially as a '*pigeon-shot'. 1902 WEBSTER Suppl., *Pigeon-tick, (*a*) A parasitic mite (*Argas reflexus*) found on pigeons. (*b*) The common bird mite.

b. Combs. with *pigeon's*: **pigeon's blood**, *attrib.* (of a ruby) dark red, rather lighter than beef's blood; **pigeon's egg**, a bead of Venetian glass, of the shape and size of the egg of a pigeon; **pigeon's-foot** (= F. *pied de pigeon*), dove's-foot (*Geranium columbinum*, *G. molle*); **pigeon's grass** [cf. Gr. περιστερεών, a kind of verbena, f. περιστερά dove], the common vervain; **pigeon's throat**, see quot.; **pigeon's wing**, (*a*) see quot.; (*b*) = PIGEON-WING 3 (q. v. for quot.).

1894 *Daily News* 13 Apr. 6/6 If this were a real *pigeon's blood ruby it might command a price of £700 a carat. 1894 *Times* 14 Apr. 15/5 The stone .. was made up to resemble a pigeon's blood stone. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxli. 793 Commonly called in Latin *Pes Columbinus*: .. it may be called .. in English Doues foote, and *Pigeons foote. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pigeon's-Foot.* 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* 199 *Geranium columbinum*, Pigeon's-foot Crane's-bill. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccxxxv. 581 Veruain is called .. in English .. of some *Pigeons grasse, or Columbine, because Pigeons are delighted to be amongst it, as also to eate thereof, as Apuleius writeth. 1884 in MILLER *Plant-n.* 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 698/2 The newest colour for this purpose is '*pigeon's throat', a pretty blue-green shade. 1884 *Ibid.* Apr. 312/1 Such delicate mixtures as *pigeon's-wing—blue, grey, and pink blended—will be used in some of the best dresses.

Pigeon, *v.* [f. PIGEON *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To treat as a pigeon, make a pigeon of (see PIGEON *sb.* 3 b); to gull, cheat, delude, swindle; esp. at cards or any kind of gaming.

1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 2 Of Lies, and Fables, which did Pigeon The Rabble into false Religion. 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apology* VI. 69 They have pigeoned me out of my money. 1805 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (1806) II. 252 They mean to pigeon him, as their phrase is. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* II. 60 Having one night been pigeoned of a vast property. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xlvi, You sit down with him in private to cards, and pigeon him.

2. To send (a message) by a pigeon.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Nov. 5 Gambetta has 'pigeoned' a message to-day .. that ought to be very reassuring.

Hence **Pi·geoned** *ppl. a.*, **Pi·geoning** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. 1873 = subsisting on pigeons). Also **Pi·geonable** *a.*, easily cheated, gullible; **Pi·geoner**, a swindler, a sharper.

1844 TUPPER *Heart* vi. 58 Patron of two or three *pigeonable city sparks. 1853 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 450 A knowledge of human nature under its more credulous and pigeonable aspect. 1777 *Gamblers* 45 *Pigeon'd Jockies curse thy deeper wit. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* 110 You might divide them into two parties—the *pigeoners and the pigeoned. 1808 ELEANOR SLEATH *Bristol Heiress* III. 222 She was not worth *pigeoning. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sk. Bk.* 70 He married the lady who put him up to pigeoning.

Pigeon (English): see PIDGIN.

Pi·geon-berry. [f. PIGEON *sb.* + BERRY *sb.*] In N. America, The Poke-weed, *Phytolacca decandra*; also its berry; in Bermuda *Duranta Plumieri*; in Australia, The native mulberry, *Litsæa ferruginea*, N.O. *Laurineæ* (Morris 1898).

1775 A. BURNABY *Trav.* 7 The pigeon-berry and rattle-snake-root, so esteemed in all ulcerous and pleuretical complaints. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 134 About the second or third year, another weed, called pigeon-berry, succeeds the fireweed. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 425.

Pi·geon-breast. *Path.* A deformed human chest, laterally constricted, so that the sternum is thrust forward, as in a pigeon.

1849–52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1039/2 It was observed that he had the 'pigeon breast' form of chest. 1879 KHORY *Princ. Med.* 46 The pigeon-breast is produced by pressure on their ribs at their angles when they are young and yielding.

So **Pi·geon-breasted** *a.*, having a breast narrow and projecting like a pigeon's.

1815 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* July 509 The French cuirass is made pigeon-breasted, so that unless a musket ball be fired very near it is turned off. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 300 Madame la duchesse, in her .. long-waisted, pigeon-breasted gown. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxviii, All the [waxwork] gentlemen were very pigeon-breasted. 1872 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 67 Of rather lanky appearance and pigeon-breasted.

Pi·geongram. [f. PIGEON *sb.*, after *telegram.*] A message transmitted by a homing pigeon.

1885 *Times* 7 Apr. 4 On Sunday a message was sent by pigeons from Brighton to Dover .. A telegram in reply said—'Your pigeongram .. caused much rejoicing.' 1887 *Ibid.* 11 Apr. 11/2 Pigeongrams were freely used in the course of Saturday, and with success. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Nov. 12/1 The need is being supplied by the Great Barrier Pigeongram Agency of Picton-street, Auckland. *Ibid.*, The edges are fastened by sticking on a pigeongram postage stamp, a copy of which we reproduce.

Pi·geon-haw·k. A hawk that preys on pigeons: a name given in England to the sparrow-hawk, and sometimes to the goshawk; in U. S. to the American merlin (*Falco columbarius*) and related species, also sometimes to the sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter velox*).

1871 J. BURROUGHS *Wake-Robin, Adirondac* (1884) 106 A pigeon-hawk came prowling by our camp. 1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 528 *Accipiter fuscus*, Sharp-shinned Hawk, 'Pigeon' Hawk, so-called, but not to be confounded with *Falco columbarius*. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 136 Sparrow-Hawk .. also called .. Pigeon hawk.

Pi·geon-hole, *sb.* [f. PIGEON *sb.* + HOLE *sb.*]

1. A hole (usually one of several) in a wall or door for the passage of pigeons; hence *transf.*, *esp.* one of a series of holes for the passage of liquids, escape of gases, etc.

1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* II. 569 Two doors, the one at the bottom with a 'Pidgeon' hole in it. 1858 DICKENS *Lett.* 25 Aug., To see him and John sitting in pay-boxes, and surveying Ireland out of pigeon-holes. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pigeon-hole*, .. one of a series of holes in an arch of a furnace through which the gases of combustion pass. .. One of a series of holes in the block at the bottom of a keir through which its liquid contents can be discharged.

2. A small recess or hole (usually one of a series) for domestic pigeons to nest in; hence any small hole, recess, or room for sitting or staying in.

[1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 171 To feede and fatte them [turtle doves] in little darke roomes like Pigions holes.] 1622 *Chapel Warden's Acc. Bks.* in D. Lysons *Environs Lond.* (1795) II. 221 Paid for making a new payre of pigeing-holes, 2*s.* 6*d.* 1820 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* July (1894) II. xvi. 89 We have plenty of little pigeon holes of bedrooms. 1852 MUNDY *Antipodes* (1857) 212 There was .. a single dormitory for four hundred men! .. Each pigeon-hole is six feet and a half long, by two feet in width.

†**3.** A cant name for the stocks; also for the similar instrument in which the hands of culprits were confined, when being flogged. *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Disput.* Wks. (Grosart) X. 233, I dare scarce speake of Bridewell because my shoulders tremble at the name of it, .. yet looke but in there, and you shall heare poore men with their handes in their Piggen hoales crye, Oh fie vpon whoores, when Fouler giues them the terrible lash. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* IV. iv, Downe with him, and carry him away, to the pigeon-holes. 1694 ECHARD *Plautus* 193 He'll be stock'd into the Pigeon Holes, where I'm afraid the poor Devil must make his Nest tonight.

†**4.** *pl.* An old out-door game, the particulars of which are doubtful: cf. quot. 1847–78. *Obs.*

1608 *Great Frost* in Arb. *Garner* I. 97 Then had they other games of 'nine holes' and 'pigeon holes' in great numbers. 1632 ROWLEY *New Wonder* II. i. 17 What ware deale you in? Cards, Dice, Bowls, or Pigeon-holes? 1684 *Ballads illustr. Gt. Frost* (Percy Soc.) 7 In several places there was nine-pins plaid, And pidgeon holes for to beget a trade. 1699 *Poor Robin* (N.), The boys are by themselves in sholes, At nine-pins or at pigeon-holes. [1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Pigeon-holes*, a game like our modern bagatelle, where there was a machine with arches for the balls to run through, resembling the cavities made for pigeons in a dove-house.]

5. *Printing.* An excessively wide space between two words. Now not common.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xxii. P 4 These wide Whites are by Compositers (in way of Scandal) call'd Pidgeon-holes. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 396 [Too] many Blanks of m-quadrats will be contemptuously called *Pigeon-holes*. *Ibid.* 398 Doubles .. are conspicuous by the Pigeon-holes which are made to drive out what was doubled. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1140. 1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* 590. 1900 POWELL *Practical Printing* 174.

†**6.** A seat in the top row of the gallery of a theatre. *Obs.*

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 22/1 All tickets to be stampt *pro rata* ..; a first gallery ticket for the play, one six-penny stamp: an upper gallery, or pigeon hole, or upper seat ticket for the play, to have one three penny stamp. 1828 *Lights & Shades* I. 254 On his benefit-night Brandon may be seen in one of the pigeon-holes, counting the house. *Ibid.* II. 104 But in the pigeon-holes! .. you lean over—you hear the undistinguishable joke that sets every body else laughing.

7. One of a series of compartments or cells, in a cabinet, writing-table, or range of shelves, open in front, and used for the keeping (with ready accessibility) of documents or papers of any kind, also of wares in a shop.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 156, I put the papers .. into a pigeon hole in a cabinet. 1796 BURKE *Let. to Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 58 Abbé Sieyes has whole nests of pigeon-holes full of constitutions ready made, ticketed, sorted, and numbered. 1826 SALA *Skip-Chandler* iii. 48 Pigeon-holes full of samples of sugar, of rice, tobacco, coffee, and the like. 1879 J. A. H. MURRAY *Addr. Philol. Soc.* 8 This has been fitted with blocks of pigeon-holes, 1029 in number, for the reception of the alphabetically arranged slips.

b. *fig.* One of a series of ideal 'compartments' for the classification of facts or objects of thought.

[1847 FR. A. KEMBLE *Later Life* III. 305 People whose minds are parcelled out into distinct divisions—pigeon-holes, as it were.] 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 189 Without attempting to arrange in the pigeon-holes of our logical formulæ the incomprehensible mysteries encircling that part of it. 1902 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biog.* III. iii. 90 He was incapable of arranging his thoughts in orderly symmetrical pigeon-holes.

8. *attrib.* Consisting of, like, or having pigeon-holes or small apertures.

1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 403 When the fire-place is separated from the ore compartment by pigeon-hole walls. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 31 Large fronts pierced by small pigeon-hole windows. 1899 *Academy* 30 Sept. 329/1 Mr. Saintsbury has the pigeon-hole form of mind .. collecting any quantity of conclusions and facts, and after tying them up and labelling them, putting them away for future use in the pigeon-holes of memory.

Pi·geon-hole, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To deposit in a pigeon-hole (7); to put away in the proper place for later reference; hence, to put aside (a matter) for (or on pretence of) future consideration, to shelve for the present.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 20 July 67 We do not doubt that Lord Lyveden, by duly pigeon-holing the complaint, added another to the long list of his public services in that line. 1872 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (ed. 2) II. VII. xviii. 485 Duly arranged and, as it were, pigeon-holed for future use. 1889 PEMBERTON *E. A. Sothern* 69 Robertson's original adaptation .. was, for a period of eight years, 'pigeon-holed'.

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2. To assign to a definite place in the memory, or in an ordered group of ideas; to place or label mentally; to classify or analyse exhaustively.

1870 H. STEVENS *Bibl. Geogr. & Historica* Introd. 4 The writer has thought it well to pigeon-hole the facts. 1880 *Times* 2 Oct. 11/3 Text-books should be merely used as means for..pigeon-holing knowledge previously acquired. 1889 *Athenæum* 16 Mar. 338/1 [Bacon admonishes] against.. wilful rejection of facts that we are unable to pigeon-hole.

3. To furnish with or divide into a set of pigeon-holes; also *fig.*

1848 [see PIGEON-HOLED below]. 1879 J. A. H. MURRAY *Addr. Philol. Soc.*, I had proposed to pigeon-hole the walls of the drawing-room for the reception of the dictionary material. 1883 J. PAYN *Thicker than Water* xiii, A huge sandbank..pigeonholed by sand-martins. 1895 *Amer. Ann. of Deaf* Apr. 132 The mind will have been pigeon-holed, and the knowledge classified.

4. To deposit (a corpse) in a columbarium. *rare.*

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* I. 117 Decently pigeon-holed in a Roman tomb.

Hence **Pi·geon-holed** *ppl. a.*, **Pi·geon-holing** *vbl. sb.* Also **Pi·geon-holer.**

1848 *Bachelor of Albany* 192 It was a pigeon-holed, alphabeted mind. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 63 He obtained a formal list of the 'pigeon-holed' treaties. 1884 *Q. Rev.* July 23 The lover of uniformity and pigeon-holed schemes. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 120 A dozen large, clumsy-looking desks, with a variety of pigeon-holed shelves. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Pigeon-holed*, formed with pigeonholes for the escape of gases of combustion..or for the discharge of liquids. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 754 That terrible pigeonholer of freight schedules at Washington. 1904 G. MEREDITH in *Daily Chron.* 5 July 3/2 Most women have a special talent for pigeon-holing.

Pi·geon-house. A building or structure in which pigeons are kept; a columbarium, dovecote.

1537-8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 592 The windows of the pigeon-house. 1644 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 63 They sought everye place in my howse for me, and my pydgion howse and all my out-howses. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Pigeon*, Any lord of a manor may build a pigeon-house on his land, but a tenant cannot do it without the lord's licence. 1840 *Cottager's Man.* 26 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, The perspective elevation shows the bee-house, with pigeon-house over.

transf. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 263 A cage or pigeon house, romthsome enough to comprehend her and..her nurse.

Pi·geon-pea. [= F. *pois-pigeon*, in sense 1.]

1. The seed of a leguminous shrub, *Cajanus indicus*, native of the E. Indies, and cultivated in many tropical countries; also, the plant itself.

1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 31 Pigeon-pease..their chief use is to feed pigeons, whence the name. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 196 Pigeon or Angola Peas. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 Pigeon Pea, *Cytisus*. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 279 In Jamaica..the plant has been called *Pigeon Pea*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 189 In the West Indies they [the two varieties of *Cajanus indicus*] are called Pigeon peas.

2. The Black Bitter-vetch, *Ervum Ervilia.*

1884 in MILLER *Plant-n.*

Pi·geon-plum.

1. A tree of the W. Indies and Florida, *Coccoloba Floridana*, N.O. *Polygonaceæ*, the wood of which is used in cabinet-making; also, its edible grape-like fruit.

1747 CATESBY in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 604 *Cerasus latiore folio*...The Pidgeon-Plum. The Fruit is ripe in December, is pleasant-tasted, and is the Food of Pidgeons, and many wild Animals. 1884 in MILLER *Plant-n.*

2. A W. African tree of the genus *Chrysobalanus*, N.O. *Rosaceæ*; also, its succulent edible fruit.

1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Pigeon Plum-tree, Sierra Leone. *Chrysobalanus ellipticus* and *C. luteus*.

Pi·geonry. [f. PIGEON *sb.* + -RY.] A place where pigeons are kept; a pigeon-house.

1840 *Cottager's Man.* 24 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, The pigeonry over the porch. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* I. 21 Well-built farmhouses, with their pigeonries like towers.

Pigeon's milk. Also 8 **pigeon milk.**

1. The partly-digested food with which pigeons feed their young.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 53 The young [of the pigeon]..are fed with the so-called 'pigeon's milk' regurgitated by the parent bird into the mouth of the young.

2. An imaginary article for which children are sent on a fool's errand.

1777 BRAND *Antig.* 398 Sending Persons on what are called sleeveless Errands..for Pigeon Milk, with similar ridiculous Absurdities. 1811 *Lex. Balatr.* s.v., Boys and novices are frequently sent on the first of April to buy pigeons milk. 1888 in *Craven Gloss.* 1872 *Punch* 3 Feb. 46/2.

Pi·geon-toe·d, *a.*

1. *Ornith.* Having the toes arranged on a level as in pigeons; peristeropod.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., The pigeon-toed fowl are the mound-birds or *Megapodidæ* of the Old World and the curassows or *Cracidæ* of America.

2. Of persons or horses: Turning the toes or feet inwards; in-toed.

1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 119 When the horse is pigeon-toed, that is turns his toes inwards. 1805 T. HARRAL *Scenes of Life* III. 66 She stooped, and was pigeon-toed. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Dead Drummer*, The pigeon-toed step, and the rollicking motion Bespoke them two genuine sons of the Ocean.

So **Pi·geon-toe·s** *sb. pl.*, feet which turn inwards.

1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v. *Pigeon-toed*, Bow-legs and pigeon-toes usually go together.

Pi·geon-wing, *sb.*

1. A wing belonging to, or like that of, a pigeon.

1781 COWPER *Conversation* 576 Like angel heads in stone with pigeon-wings.

2. A mode of dressing the side hair, fashionable with men towards the end of the 18th c.; also, a wig of the same form.

1889 G. W. CABLE *Stories of Louisiana* xiii. 94 It was impossible for us to work up a [hair] club and pigeon wings like those I saw on the two young Du Clozels.

3. A particular fancy step in dancing; also, a fancy figure in skating. *U. S.*

1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 78 [He] is famous at the *pirouet* and the pigeon-wing. [1849 J. P. MORIER *M. Toutrond* 166 Camille was very skilful at cutting capers..I shone in making pigeon's wings, and I made plenty of room for myself among the islanders.] 1854 W. IRVING in *Life* 6 Apr., The scene brought my old dancing-school days back again, and I felt very much like cutting a pigeon-wing.

Hence **Pi·geon-wing** *v.* (see 3 above).

1826 F. COOPER *Mohicans* (1829) II. iv. 59 The toes are squared, as though one of the French dancers had been in, pigeon-winging his tribe!

Pigeon-wood (pi·dʒənwud). A name given to the wood of various tropical or sub-tropical trees or shrubs, mostly used in cabinet-work, so called from the marking or colouring; also, the trees themselves. Among these are

a. *Connarus guianensis*, the Zebra-wood of S. America and the W. Indies; b. *Diospyros tetrasperma*, a W. Indian ebony shrub; c. *Dipholis salicifolia*, a large fragrant W. Indian tree, of the star-apple kind; d. *Guettarda speciosa*, a small evergreen, growing in the tropics of both hemispheres; e. *Pisonia obtusata*, the beefwood, corkwood, or porkwood of the W. Indies and Florida; f. species of *Coccoloba* (PIGEON-PLUM): Long-leaved P., *C. diversifolia*; Small-leaved P., *C. punctata*, *C. leoganensis*.

1745 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 13 July, My lady Hervey..is charmed with the hopes of these new shoes, and has already bespoke herself a pair of pigeon wood. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 368 Pigeon Wood. This shrubby tree is greatly esteemed on account of its wood. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 887 Pigeon-wood, Zebra-wood, of which there are several kinds. Jamaica P., *Guettarda speciosa.*

Pi·g-faced, *a.* Having a face resembling that of a pig.

Pig-faced lady or *woman* (earlier *hog-faced gentlewoman*), a reputed woman of rank or wealth, with a pig's face, for whom a husband was supposed to be wanted; the subject of much delusion among the credulous, from the 17th c. onwards. See Chambers *Book of Days* II. 255.

[Cf. 1640 *hog-faced*: HOG *sb.*1 12 c.] 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 17/1 The original invention of the pig-faced woman, about the year 1764. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* I. i. 1 Farther on..rose the more pretending fabrics which lodged the attractive forms of the Mermaid, the Norfolk Giant, the Pig-faced Lady, the Spotted Boy, and the Calf with Two Heads. 1864 R. CHAMBERS *Bk. Days* II. 255/1 There can be few that have not heard of the celebrated pig-faced lady, whose mythical story is common to several European languages. *Ibid.* 257/2 The 'pig-faced lady' is not unfrequently exhibited..by showmen at fairs, etc...represented by a bear having its head carefully shaved, and adorned with cap, bonnet, ringlets, etc.

Pi·gful. [f. PIG *sb.*2 + -FUL.] As much as fills a pig or earthen pot.

1590 in *Law's Memorials* (1818) Pref. 28 Sending a pigfull of poyson to the house where young Foullis was. 1665 LD. FOUNTAINHALL *Jrnl.* (1900) 92 A pigful of holy water wt a spung in it.

Pi·gfully, *adv. humorous nonce-wd.* [After *manfully.*] In a manner befitting a pig.

1892 ATKINSON *Last Giant Killers* 68 And..didn't the two little pigs concerned play their parts pigfully!

Piggard: see PIG-HERD. **Piggeis:** see PEGGY-MAST. **Piggen,** obs. form of PIGGIN.

Piggery1 (pi·gəri). [f. PIG *sb.*1 + -ERY.]

1. A place where pigs are kept; a pig-breeding establishment; a pigsty. Also *fig.*

1804-6 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 195 Go to the Duke of Bedford's piggery at Woburn. 1841-54 J. L. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* 110 The interior was a perfect piggery full of fleas and children. 1867 J. HATTON *Tallants of B.* iii, There were model cow-houses, cattle-sheds, piggeries. 1868 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* (1872) 193 Here we are in a piggery, mainly by our own fault, hungry enough, and for ourselves, anything but respectable.

2. Piggish condition; piggishness.

1867 MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* ii. (1868) 65 Is the positive piggery of the lowest stratum of our fellows part of the price we pay for glorious freedom? 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Feb. 238/1 They prefer piggery to decency.

3. Pigs collectively.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 633 That sackful of rebellious piggery heaving and struggling.

Pi·ggery2, *Sc.* [f. PIG *sb.*2 + -ERY.] A place where pots and vessels of earthenware are made or sold; a pottery; a crockery-shop; also, earthenware, crockery. 1825 in JAMIESON.

Piggicide (pi·gisəid). *nonce-wd.* [f. PIG *sb.*1 + -CIDE I.] One who kills pigs.

1834-5 S. R. MAITLAND *Voluntary Syst.* (1837) 345 Of course these piggicides were as much obliged to pay [etc.].

Piggin (pi·gin). Chiefly *dial.* Also 7 **-an,** 7-9 **-en, -on,** 9 **-ing**; β. 6 **pigkein.** [perh. a deriv. of PIG *sb.*2; but the history is obscure. The Gaelic *pigean* is dim. of *pigе*, *pigeadh*, app. ad. Lowl. Sc. *pig.* Ir. *pigín* and W. *picyn* are app. from Eng.] A small pail or cylindrical vessel, esp. a wooden one with one stave longer than the rest serving as a handle; a milking pail; a vessel to drink out of.

The word is recorded in the *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Northumberland to Hampshire, also from Shetland; but it is not prevalent in Scotland. It is applied very variously in different localities; in Northumberland it may denote an earthenware pitcher, and sometimes, a small iron kailpot (Heslop); in W. Yorksh. 'a tin receptacle, a deep tin tureen' (E. D. D.); but it is generally described as of wood. Its size varies according to purpose: it is described as 'holding near a pint', 'containing about a quart', 'holding from one to two gallons' (Eng. Dial. Dict.).

1554 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) 113, ij butter trowghis xiij^{d}.—iiij piggins iiij^{d}. 1572 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 152, xiij stannis and barels vj^{s} viij^{d}, iij skelis, ij collockis, ij. pickeins, ij^{s}. 1611 COTGR., *Traiot*, a milking Pale, or Piggin. 1647 HERRICK *Noble Numbers, His Wish to God*, A little piggin and a pipkin by, To hold things fitting my necessity. 1659-60 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) II. 245, 1 wooden piggon. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 37 *A Piggin*, a little pail or tub with an erect handle. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* XIV. ii. 72 Three or four piggins, or great wooden bowls. 1803 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 74 A three-quart piggen full o' keale, He'll sup, the greedy sinner. 1827 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 177/2 A piggin, or small pail, out of which the animal fed. 1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* I. 83 The usual drink is buttermilk..; which drink goes round in a small piggin, a sort of miniature of the English pail. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 52 A very small cedar pail—a piggin as they termed it. 1887 *Strathearn Mag.* Feb. 15 So cease your useless jigging, And bring the can and pigging, To hold the luscious buttermilk That will be ready soon.

Pigging, *vbl. sb.*1: see PIG *v.*

Pigging (pi·giŋ), *vbl. sb.*2 *Sc.* [f. PIG *sb.*2] The purchasing of pigs or crockery.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 432 Around this gay temptation, wives are prigging, And even maidens go sometimes 'a pigging'.

Piggish (pi·giʃ), *a.* [f. PIG *sb.*1 + -ISH1.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a pig; piglike; hoggish; stubborn; selfish, mean; unclean, vile.

1798 [implied in PIGGISHLY]. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Rip Van Winkle* § 18 One had..small piggish eyes. 1829 SOUTHEY *O. Newman* II. 124 He hath not left His native country in that piggish mood Which neither will be led nor driven. 1873 J. R. GREEN *Lett.* (1902) 364, I don't like to be piggish and cantankerous. 1892 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. XII. 511/2 He did not mean they were piggish or coarse.

Hence **Pi·ggishly** *adv.*; **Pi·ggishness.**

1798 COLERIDGE *Lett., to Mrs. Evans* (1895) 38 Mr. Hague who played on the violin most piggishly. 1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversations*, etc. I. 86 She is very piggishly brought up, indeed. 1858 MAYHEW *Upper Rhine* v. § 3 (1860) 277 Our friend..was fairly taken aback by the piggishness.

Piggy, piggie (pi·gi), *sb.*1 [f. PIG *sb.*1 + -Y.]

1. A little pig, or animal so called; also playfully applied, with various connotations, to a child.

1799 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* III. 25 Go to the forest, piggy, and deplore The miserable lot of savage swine. 1890 *Spectator* 10 May, If the worm objected to come out of the hole, 'piggy' [a hedgehog], with his head on one side, gently scratched away the grass with his right fore-paw and extracted him.

2. The game of tip-cat; the 'cat' or piece of wood used in this game.

1867 *Standard* 11 June, The game which is played by the street boys of London under the name of 'tip-cat'..is, it appears, called 'piggie' in the north. 1884 *Manch. Guard.* 22 Sept. 8/4 'Piggy' (which some members..recognise under the name of 'tip-cat') [was] among the features he described as objectionable in our street life.

Pi·ggy, *sb.*2 *dial.* [dim. of PIG *sb.*2] A little pot.

16.. *Country Lass* in Whitelaw *Bk. Scot. Song* (1844) 304/1 My Paisley piggy, corked with sage Contains my drink but thin, O.

Pi·ggy, *a.* [f. PIG *sb.*1 + -Y.] Piglike; resembling that of a pig.

a 1845 HOOD *Literary & Literal* xii, Miss Ikey, Whose whole pronunciation was so piggy. 1874 BURNAND *My time* xxii. 198 He was fresh-coloured, with little piggy eyes.

Piggy-back: see PICK-A-BACK.

Pi·ggy-wi·ggy. Also **piggy-wig.** A childish riming extension of *piggy*, little pig; also applied playfully to a child.

1862 MISS YONGE *Stokesley Secret* i. (ed. 2) 15 There's plenty for piggy-wiggy. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. iv, 'Well, Piggywiggies', said R. W., 'how de do to-night.' 1870 LEAR *Nonsense Songs, The Owl and the Pussy-cat* ii, And there in a wood a Piggy-wig stood, With a ring at the end of his nose.

Pig-head (pi·ghed). [f. PIG *sb.*1 + HEAD *sb.*, after next.] An obstinate stupid head.

1889 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 3/1 It took..years to drive the notion of a steam roller into the pig-heads of our vestries.

Pigheaded (pi·ghe:dėd), *a.* [Parasynthetic deriv. of PIG *sb.*1 + HEAD *sb.* + -ED2.] Having a head like that of a pig; usually *fig.*, having the mental qualities ascribed to a pig; obstinate; stupid; perverse.

1600 B. JONSON *News fr. New World*, You should be some dull tradesman by your pig-headed sconce now. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. VI. iii. 471 The pig-headed Armadillo, with nine bands. 1811 *Lex. Balatron.*, *Pig-headed*, obstinate. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xiii, A nasty, ungrateful, pig-headed,..obstinate, sneaking dog. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* III. 99 My brother Will is as obstinate as he is pigheaded.

Hence **Pi·ghea·dedly** *adv.*; **Pi·ghea·dedness.**

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 July 6/1 To the credit of his instructors..he has learned his lesson pigheadedly and well. 1803 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* I. iv. 79 With true English pigheadedness..they went and polled for an independent

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candidate of their own choosing. 1865 Masson *Rec. Brit. Philos.* iii. 225 A kind of pigheadedness, or indifference to ideas.

Pig-herd (pi·gh3̄id). Also 7 ?**piggard**. [f. Pig *sb.*[1] + Herd *sb.*[2] The form *piggard* prob. belongs here, but may be:—*pigward*.] A keeper of a herd of pigs: cf. Hogherd, Swineherd.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Porquero*, a pigheard. *a* 1697 Aubrey *Brief Lives* (1898) II. 304 He sent for all his servants, even the piggard-boy, to come and heare his palinode. 1820 Shelley *Œdipus Tyr.* II. i. 136 Squabbling makes pig-herds hungry, and they dine On bacon, and whip sucking-pigs the more. 1886 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 213 Magyar.. cattle-drivers, Bulgarian pig-herds,..Wallachian shepherds.

Pighill, obs. var. Pightle. **Pig-hole**: see Pig.

Pight, arch. pa. t. and pa. pple. of Pitch *v.*[1]: see also Pitched *pp. a.*[1]

Pight (pəit), *v.* [The pa. t. and pa. pple. of Pitch *v.*[1] erroneously used as a present tense.] *trans.* To pitch.

[1459 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 348/2 It was nyghe evynne or ye ..raungede youre Batailles, pightede youre tentes.] 1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* II. vii. (1589) 23 And hauing in their sight The threatned Citie of the Foe, his Tents did Affer pight. 1594 *2nd Rep. Doctor Faustus* in Thoms *E. E. Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 348 Two most beautiful places to pight tapers on. 1866 J. B. Rose tr. *Ovid's Met.* 48 There doth he pight his net and pitch his snare. 1867 — tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 325 Behold the pighted foe and battle-field.

Pightle (pəi·t'l). *local.* Forms: *α.* 3 **pichtel, pichtil, pictel, pigtel**, 5 **pyghtell**, 5–6 **pytell**, 6–7 **pightell, putell**, 6–9 **pightel, pitle**, 8 **pightal**, 7– **pightle**, (8–9 *corruptly* **pigtail**). Also *β.* 3 **pichel, pychel, pichil, pughull**, 6–8 **pighill**, 7–8 **peighill**; 6 **pykkyll**, 7 **pickhill, pickell**, 7–8 **pickle**. *γ.* 7–9 **piole**. *δ.* 7–8 **piddle**. See also Pingle *sb.*[2] [Origin obscure; the form seems to be diminutive.

The two types *pightel* and *pighel* (*pichel*) are both found soon after 1200; the former was midl. and southern; in E. Anglia and Essex it became before 1500 *pitel*; *pichel* was northern, and appears to have given the hardened form *pickel*; *picle* was app. a phonetic variant of *pitle*, whence perh. also *piddle* through **pittle*. Cf. also Pingle *sb.*[2]]

A small field or enclosure; a close or croft.

α. 1210 *Fines in Cur. Dom. Reg., Bucks* (1835) I. 247 Croftam ..que vocatur Leuernues pigtel. 12.. *Deed* in *N. & Q.* 10th ser. V. 26/2 Totam croftam illam que vocatur Wlstones pictel que jacet sub Bosco. 1250–60 *Furness Coucher* (Chetham Soc., new ser. XI. 444), Totam terram..in loco qui vocatur Pichtil cum una acra ad caput Pichil. 1403 *Court-roll Gt. Waltham Manor, Essex*, Idem dominus habet unum fossatum non scuratum erga Chalf-pyghtell. 1494 in T. Gardner *Hist. Dunwich* (1754) 52 My Pytell lyinge in the Parische of All Seints within the said Town. 1541 in Wigram *Elstow* (1885) 161 One messuage, and one pightell, with appurtenances. 1562 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1882) 55 Wood of ye pytell called thorley wyk. 1650 *Brasenose Coll. Doc.* E[2] 19 A little close or pasture called Pightle about 1 rood in area. 1730 in *Rep. Comm. Inq. Charities* (1837) XXXI. 141 (Cambs.) Two pightals in Bottisham, and a dolver in Braddyls. 1819 Rees *Cycl.*, *Pig-Tail*,..a provincial term sometimes applied to a small strip of ground generally in the state of grass. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. 53 Never had that novelty in manure whitened the crofts and pightles of Court-Farm. *a* 1843 Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1851) IV. 430 The pigtail of the field, a small strip in grass. 1854 Knight *Once upon a Time* II. 117 There was one meadow..called the Pitle (still a Norfolk word). 1893 J. C. Jeaffreson *Bk. Recollect.* (1894) I. i. 15 The paddocks and pightels about the town of my birth.

β. *c* 1220 *Selby Chartul.* II. 15 Unum essartum .. quod vocatur Pichel. 1254–80 *Ibid.* 81 Cum uno pychel prati in Ower Seleby. *c* 1275 *Whalley Coucher* (Chetham Soc., Old Ser. XVI. 688), Partem cujusdam terræ..quod vocatur Mikel pughull et Litel pughull. 1503 *Will of Wyne* (Somerset Ho.), Pykkyll otherwise called crofte. 1651 *MS. Indenture* (co. Derby), One land called the Pickell land. 1688 *MS. Indenture*, Close called .. the Peighill. 1699 *MS. Indenture*, Also the Pickhills [*elsewhere* Pickills] in Brampton [co. York]. 1711 in *Rep. Comm. Inq. Charities* (1822) VIII. 721 (Yorks.) [J. S. charged] a pighill next but three to his close [with 5*s.* yearly to the poor]. 1737 *Court Roll, Wakefield*, Close called..Peighill. 1737 *MS. Indenture* (Rolleston, co. Stafford), A piece of meadow..lying near to an inclosure called Pickle Meer.

γ. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 219 *Picle* or *pitle* .. signifies with us a little small close or inclosure. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Pitle, Picle*, a small piece of inclosed ground, generally pronounced in the first, but not unfrequently in the second form.

δ. 1638 *Brasenose Coll. Mun., Covt. Burwaldescote*, A piddle of pasture grownde of half an acre. *a* 1693 Ashmole *Antiq. Berks.* (1723) I. Introd. 39 Two Houses, and a Piddle of Land belonging to them.

Pig-hull, -hutch, etc.: see Pig[1] 1V.

Pig-iron. [f. Pig *sb.*[1] 7: cf. Sow-iron.]

1. Cast iron in pigs or ingots, as first reduced from the ore.

1665 D. Dudley *Mettallum Martis* (1851) 49 Some Furnaces make Twenty Tuns of Pig Iron *per* Week. 1805 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* (1806) III. 104 The lateral moulds or channels are called pigs, and hence cast-iron receives the appellation of pig-iron. 1872 Yeats *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 325 The finest English pig-iron is from Cumberland hæmatite. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.* s.v., Mine-pig is pig-iron made from ores only; cinder-pig, from ores with admixture of some forge or mill-cinder.

attrib. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 31 May 9/2 The pig-iron market opened with little doing at 47*s.* 2½*d.* cash.

2. *Cookery.* An iron plate hung between the meat and the fire when the latter is too hot.

a 1756 Mrs. Haywood *New Present* (1771) 105 If it [the fire] should be too fierce in the middle, you must make use of a pig-iron. 1847–78 in Halliwell.

Pi·g-jump, *v.* app. orig. *Australian slang.* [f. Pig *sb.*[1] + Jump *v.*] *intr.* To jump in a frolicsome way from all four legs, without bringing them together as in buck-jumping. Hence **Pi·g-jumper**, a horse which pig-jumps.

1892 *Daily News* 7 May 5/4 The vice of some of these pig-jumpers and buckers in the arena is very directly a matter of original sin. 1893 Mrs. C. Praed *Outlaw & Lawm.* I. xi. 241, I don't mind what I sit, short of a regular buck-jumper. I can even manage a little mild pig-jumping. *Ibid.* 242 This horse won't even pig-jump.

†**Pi·gle.** *Obs.* [According to *Alphita*, = med. L. *pigula*, F. *pigle*, of which nothing further is known. It was perh. another form of the word Paigle, though in ME. applied to an entirely different plant, and app. only in 16th c. identified with *paigle* the cowslip. (In the *Supplement* to Gerarde, 1597, *Pagle* is given as '*stichwort*'.)]

1. The Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea* (apparently).

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 27 *Lingua avis*, i. stichewort i. pigle. *Ibid.* 34 *Pigle*, i. stichewort. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (ibid.) 103 *Lingua auis*, pigula idem, florem habet album. *gallice* pigule. *anglice* sticheuurt. *Ibid.* 146 *Pigula*, lingua avis. [Cf. *Brit. Mus. Add. MSS.* 15236, '*Lingua avis*, gallice pigle, latine vero pigla'.]

2. = Paigle, the cowslip (apparently).

1570 Levins *Manip.* 129/35 Note, that ofttimes *ble* is written for *bil*,..*gle* for *gil* [etc.]...Pigle [*misp.* Pigil], for pigil, *verbasculum*.

Pig-lead. Lead in the form of pigs, as it comes from the smelting-furnace.

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 360 The methods by which pig-lead is manufactured into sheet-lead. 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* xviii. (ed. 3) 166 The price of Pig-Lead was £1 1*s.* per cwt.

Pi·gless, *a.* [f. Pig *sb.*[1] + -less.] Without a pig or pigs; having no pigs.

1895 *Daily News* 28 June 2/4 The National Pig Breeders met at a pigless show for the second time.

Piglet (pi·glĕt). [f. Pig *sb.*[1] + -let.] A little pig.

1883 Miss Broughton *Belinda* I. i. iv. 66 The little piglets ..toddle sweetly about. 1895 C. Scott *Apple Orchards* 73 The black and white piglets, not yet weaned.

Piglike (pi·g,ləik), *a.* and *adv.* [f. as prec. + -like 1.] Like, or like that of, a pig.

1612 *Two Noble K.* v. iv, Pig-like he [a restive horse] whines At the sharp rowel. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 138 Their voice, a pig-like grunt. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 195, I can see the pink, pig-like hippo, whose colour has been soaked out by the water, lying on the lower deck.

Pig-lily: see Pig *sb.*[1] 13 b.

Pigling (pi·glin). In 8 **piglin**. [f. as prec. + -ling 1.] A little or young pig; a sucking-pig.

1723 C'tess Winchelsea *Misc. Poems* 212 Then every Piglin she commends, And likens them to all their swinish Friends. 1833 Sir F. B. Head *Bubbles of Brunnen* (1834) 96 Tiny, light-hearted, brisk, petulant piglings. 1887 Jessopp *Arcady* vii. 218 She tends the poultry,..she looks after the piglings [etc.].

Hence **Pi·glinghood**, the condition of a pigling.

1885 A. Stewart *Twixt Ben Nevis & Glencoe* 153 The stye which from early piglinghood had been its home.

Pi·gly, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Pig *sb.*[1] + -ly 1.] Of, pertaining to, or befitting a pig.

1859 Trollope *W. Indies* ii. (1860) 19, I believe that pigly grace consists in plumpness and comparative shortness.

Pigmæan, pigmean, variants of Pygmæan.

Pig-maker, -market: see Pig[1] 1V.

Pigmeater (pi·gmi,tə). *Australian slang.* [f. Pig *sb.*[1] + Meat *sb.* 1 + -er 1.] A bullock which does not fatten; a beast only fit for pigs' food.

1884 'R. Boldrewood' *Melb. Mem.* xiv. 105 Bullocks, which declined with fiendish obstinacy to fatten. They were what are known by the stock-riders as 'ragers' or 'pig-meaters'. 1890 — *Col. Reformer* xvi. (1891) 195 The last camp..contained an unusual number of 'pigmeaters'.

Pigmen, erron. variant of Pygmy.

Pigment (pi·gmĕnt). [ad. L. *pigmentum*, f. *pig-*, *ping-ĕre* to paint. So OF. *pigment* (12–13th c.). *Pyhment* occurs in late OE. in sense 2. Cf. Piment.]

1. A colouring matter or substance.

a. Any substance (usually artificially prepared) used for colouring or painting; a paint, dye, 'colour'; in technical use, a dry substance, usually in the form of powder or easily pulverized, which, when mixed with oil, water, or other liquid vehicle, constitutes a 'paint'.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. xxvi. (Bodl. MS.), Minium is a red coloure..: In Spayne is more suche pigment þan in oþer londes. 1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos.*, *Pigment*, a painting. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. iii. iii. (1651) 469 Artificial inticements and provocations of Gestures, Cloaths, Jewels, Pigments. 1663 Boyle *Exp. Hist. Colours* III. xii. Wks. 1772 I. 735 Allow me,..for the avoiding of ambiguity, to employ the word pigments to signify such prepared materials (as cochineal, vermilion, orpiment) as painters, dyers, and other artificers make use of. 1684–5 — *Min. Waters* iv. Wks. IV. 806 *Balaustium*, logwood, brasil, and other astringent vegetable pigments. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 312 A beautiful white pigment called ceruse. 1883 Ruskin *Art Eng.* 11 The harmonies possible with material pigments.

b. *Nat. Hist.*, etc. Any organic substance occurring in and colouring any part of an animal or plant; the natural colouring-matter of a tissue.

[1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 3*e*/1 During pregnancy an increased secretion of pigmentum is said to take place.] 1842 Prichard *Nat. Hist. Man* (ed. 2) 89 The discoloration depended on the presence of cells filled with pigment. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 68 Grains of chlorophyll and allied pigments.

†2. = Piment 1. *Obs.* (in Scott, *arch.*)

[1150–1200 in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 136 Nim hwyt cudu & gyngyfere & recels .. of oþþrum pyhmentum ane sticcan fulne. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. lix. (Bodl. MS.), *Pigmentum* haþ þat name as it were pilis mentum, quod scilicet in pila est contumsum [sic] þat is ibete in a mortere: of þe whiche spicery by pigmentary crafte he maketh likinge drinke and electuaries.] *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 167 To sauour..with puttyng to pygment, Or pepur, or sum other condyment. 1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* XL iii. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 181 As musk in Pygments. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* iii, Place the best mead, .. the most odoriferous pigments, upon the board.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (usually in sense 1 b), as *pigment-cell, -grain, -granule, -molecule, -particle, -speck, -spot*; *pigment-bearing, -forming, -laden* adjs.

1842 Prichard *Nat. Hist. Man* (ed. 2) 89 Description of the pigment-cells in the negro. 1899 J. R. Greene *Protozoa* 65 A bright coloured particle (usually red), termed the.. 'pigment spot', is found in the bodies of many *Infusoria*. 1875 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* I. 248 The pigment bacteria, which cannot be distinguished from one another microscopically. *Ibid.* II. 625 Cells and flakes containing pigment granules. 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* ii. 14 A layer of flat, dark brown, or nearly black, pigment cells..also covers the posterior surface of the iris. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* iii. 73 For the most part these pigment grains are enclosed in leucocyte-like bodies. *Ibid.* 81 The tendency the pigment-laden leucocytes exhibit to carry their burden to the spleen. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 916 The etiology of pigment-bearing new growth.

b. Special combs.: **pigment colour** (see quot.); **pigment-printing**, (*a*) a method of printing calicoes, etc. with pigments attached to the cloth by an albuminous substance; (*b*) the printing of permanent photographs with carbon or other pigments.

1862 O'Neill *Dict. Calico Printing & Dyeing* 168 *Pigment colours*, this name has been given to those colours which are in the state of powder, and insoluble in the vehicle by which they are applied to the fabric. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 339 Carbon, or pigment printing [in Photography]. 1897 J. Nicol in *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 496/2 The carbon or pigment printing method gives the very highest class of positives.

Pigmental (pigme·ntăl), *a.* [f. L. *pigmentum* (see prec.) + -al.] = Pigmentary *a.* 2. Hence **Pigme·ntally** *adv.*

1842 Prichard *Nat. Hist. Man* (ed. 2) 83 The mucous or pigmental membrane. 1886 *Belgravia Mag.* LIX. 353 Over-coloured, pigmentally and orally. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 114 Atrophy and pigmental degeneration (as apart from pigmental infiltration).

Pigmentary (pi·gmĕntări), *sb.* and *a.* Also 4 **pymentarie, -ye**, 5 **pygmentarie**. [ad. L. *pigmentāri-us* adj., of or belonging to paints or unguents; sb. a dealer in these, in med. L. esp. in scents, spices, and aromatic confections, f. *pigment-um*: see Pigment and -ary 1.]

†**A.** *sb.* a. A maker or seller of ointments, drugs, etc.; an apothecary. b. (In quot. 1474) app. an aromatic confection. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xxxvii. 29 Ensence of moost clene swete smellynge spices, with the werk of pymentarye [*Vulg.* opere pigmentarii; 1388 a makere of oynement; 1609 Bible (Douay) pigmentarie]. — *Song Sol.* v. 13 The chekes of hym as litle flores of swote spicis, plaunted of pymentaries. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* III. v. 101 Makers of pygmentaries, spicers and apotiquaries.

B. *adj.* †1. Pertaining to an apothecary or maker of aromatic confections. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Song Sol.* iii. 6 Smoke of the swote spices, of myrre, and of encens, and of alle pymentarie poudre [1388 al poudur of an oynement makere]. 1398 [see Pigment 2].

2. Of, pertaining or belonging to, or consisting of pigment; producing or containing pigment or colouring-matter; in *Path.* characterized by the formation or presence of pigment.

1851 Carpenter *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 590 To reflect the light that reaches the interior of the eye, when .. not prevented from doing so by the interposition of the pigmentary layer. 1851 Wright *Richardson's Introd. Geol.* xii. 385 The ink, though fossilised, retaining its pigmentary property. 1860 O. W. Holmes *Prof. Breakf.-t.* iv, The purple-black of the..whiskers is constitutional and not pigmentary. 1876 Bristowe *The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 84 The deposition of yellow, red, and brown pigmentary granules.

Pigmentation (pigmĕnte·i·ʃən). *Biol. Nat. Hist.* and *Path.* [mod. f. L. *pigmentātus* painted (f. *pigmentum* paint) + -ion: see -ation. So F. *pigmentation*.] Coloration or discoloration by formation or deposition of pigment in the tissues.

1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 59 Pigmentation is not in itself a morbid process of much importance. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 315 Pigmentation of the skin affects either the rete Malpighii or the corium.

Pigmented (pi·gmĕntĕd), *a.* [f. Pigment + -ed 2.] Charged or coloured with pigment.

1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 246 These atrophic lungs are usually deeply pigmented. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 347 The pigmented tissue should be of that kind which has a minimum of Gelatine and a maximum of colouring matter.

Pi·gmentless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -less.] Destitute of pigment. 1892 in *Cent. Dict.*

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Pi·gmentose, *a.* [f. as next + -OSE.] = next.

Pigmentous (pigme·ntəs), *a.* [f. L. *pigment-um* PIGMENT + -OUS.] Characterized by the presence of pigment; pigmentary.

1836–9 *Todd's Cyl. Anat.* II. 961/1 The exterior surface of the retina being covered by a dark pigmentous membrane.

Pi·g-me·tal. [f. PIG *sb.*[1] 7 + METAL: cf. SOW-METAL.] Metal, usually iron, in the form of pigs.

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 167 [He] proposes with Pit-coal Fire to make Bar Iron from Pig-metal. 1761 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 73/1 His new invented method of making malleable iron from pig or sow metal. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 27 *Sow metal*, or *pig metal*, epithets..referring to the blocks as they may have been run in the main or the collateral gutters, the former being called *sows*, and the latter *pigs*, respectively.

Pigmy: see PYGMY.

Pigne, obs. form of PINE.

Pignerate, -ation: see PIGNORATE, -ATION.

† Pi·gnolate, pi·niolate. *Obs.* [a. F. *pignolat*, 'the preserued kernell of a Pine-apple, or conserue of Pine-kernells' (Cotgr.); cf. It. *pignolo* 'a kinde of meate of pine-apples' (Florio 1598), also PIGNON[1], and -ATE[1].] A conserve or confection made of pignons or pine-kernels.

1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1560) D j, All swete thynges are verye good as apples sodden with suger..pignolate, penedies, whyte pylles, suger candy, and the iuice of likorice. *Ibid.* (1553) D iv b, Pignolate, and swete almondes. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 171 Another kind of paste..which the Neotericks call Piniolate or Pignolate because its made of Pine kernells.

‖ Pignon[1]. *? Obs.* [F. *pignon* (pin[y]ǒn) a pine-kernel = Sp. *piñon*, Pg. *pinhão*:— late L. type **piniōn-em*, f. *pinea* pine-cone. Cf. PINION *sb.*[5], PIÑON.]

1. A pine-kernel; the edible seed of the stone-pine (*Pinus Pinea*) of the south of Europe, or of other species of pine.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxx. 292 There are great pine trees in New Spaine, though..they beare no pignons or kernells, but empty apples. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Pignon*, or *Pinone*, the edible seed of the cones of various pines, as those of *Pinus Pinea*, ..eaten in Italy.

† 2. The Physic-nut of S. America: = Pg. *pinhão*, PINION *sb.*[5] 1. *Obs.*

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxix. 289 There are a thousand of these simples fit to purge, as.. pignons of Punua..and many other things.

‖ Pignon[2] (pin[y]ǒn). *Arch.* [F. *pignon* a gable-end = It. *pignone* (Littré), Romanic augmentative of L. *pinna* pinnacle; see PINION *sb.*[2]] A gable.

1875 F. I. SCUDAMORE *Day Dreams* 38 Rich in houses with gables and pignons.

Pignorate (pi·gnŏrēt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *pignerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *pignerāre*: see next.] **a.** Given or taken in pledge; pledged, pawned. **b.** Relating to things pledged, pigneratitious.

16.. *Corshill Baron-Court Bk.* in *Ayr & Wigton Arch. Coll.* IV. 115 The said William Glen pursued the said Robert for the said pistoll for what the same wes pignorat. 1886 MUIRHEAD in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 690/2 Pignorate and hypothecary rights were unknown as rights protected by action at the time now being dealt with.

Pignorate (pi·gnŏrēt), *v.* Also **pignerate.** [ad. L. *pignerāre* (in med. spelling *pignorāre*) to give as a pledge, f. *pignus* (*pigner-*, *-or-*) pledge: see -ATE[3].] *trans.* To give or take as a pledge; to pledge, pawn. Hence **Pi·gnorated** *ppl. a.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Pignerate*, to pawne. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pignerate*, to lay a gage, or mortgage; also to take in pawn. 1842 *W. Smith's Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antiq.* 760/1 If the pledger sold a movable thing that was pignerated. 1878 *Ibid.* 1037/1 A man could not acquire possession by means of a pignorated slave.

Pignoration (pignŏrē·ʃən). Also **pigner-.** [ad. L. *pignerātiōn-em* pledging, f. *pignerāre*: see prec.] The action of pledging or pawning.

1623 COCKERAM, *Pigneration*, a pawning or morgaging. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pigneration* [*ed.* 1678 *Pignoration*], a gaging or laying to pawn. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ix. 270 The Pignoration of the Continental Teutonic Law is more archaic than the Distress with which we are familiar in England.

Pignoratitious (pi·gnŏrăti·ʃəs), *a. rare.* Also **pigner-.** [f. L. *pignerāticius* adj., belonging to a pledge: see PIGNORATE *ppl. a.* and -ITIOUS.] Relating to things given in pledge or pawned.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pigneratitious*, that which is laid in pledge, or pertaining to gage. 1795 WYTHE *Decis. Virginia* 57 Questions arising on pigneratitious contracts.

Pi·gnorative, *a.* [ad. F. *pignoratif* (1567), f. L. *pignorāre*: see PIGNORATE and -ATIVE.] That gives in pledge; pledging, pawning.

1611 COTGR., *Pignoratif*, pignoratiue, impledging, ingaging by suretiship, or with a pawne. Hence 1616–63 BULLOKAR *Expositor*, *Pignorative*, impledging, ingaging by suretiship, or with a pawn. 1818 in TODD. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Dict.*

Pi·g-nut. [f. PIG *sb.*[1] + NUT.]

1. The tuber of *Bunium flexuosum*; = EARTH-NUT 1.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 172, I with my long nayles will digge thee pig-nuts. 1693 ROBINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 826 The Roots..commonly call'd Kepper-Nuts, Pignuts and Gernuts in the North, lie very deep, and fatten Hogs. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 69 P 5 No Fruit grows Originally among us, besides Hips and Haws, Acorns and Pig-Nutts.

1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* (1886) 277 Dig away, boys,.. you'll find some pig-nuts.

† 2. Applied to an acorn (with reference to *Don Quixote* ch. xi). *Obs. nonce-use.*

1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 373 At length the Don in Pensive Mood His Golden Pignuts [*i.e.* acorns, as eaten in the Golden Age] gravely view'd.

3. The pear-shaped fruit of a N. American tree, the brown hickory (*Carya glabra* or *porcina*); also the tree itself; = HOG-NUT 1.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 Pig Nut, *Juglans*. 1809, 1866 [see HOG-NUT 1]. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Pig-nut, American, *Carya porcina*.

Pi·g-rat. [transl. of Telugu *pandikokku*, BANDICOOT.] The large bandicoot rat of India.

1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* (1860) I. 150 Another favourite article of food with the coolies is the pig-rat or Bandicoot. 1865 *Reader* 14 Jan. 43/3 Bandicoot is..intended to represent the Telugu *pandi-kokku*, literally, '*pig-rat*'.

‖ Pigri·tia. *Obs.* [L., = sloth, slothfulness.] A former name of the sloths of South America.

[1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. iv. 256 The beast in Brasil, which the Spaniards call *Pigritia*, which goes no farther in a fortnight then a man will cast a stone.] 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pigritia*, Slothfulness. .. Also an American Beast call'd a Sloth. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 417 Nearly related to the South-American animal *Pigritia*, that makes two or three days journey in going up a tree.

† **Pigri·tious,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *pigritia* sloth (f. *piger* slothful) + -OUS.] Slothful. So † **Pi·gritude** [f. L. type **pigritūdo*], † **Pi·grity** [ad. L. *pigritās*], slothfulness (*obs. rare*[−0]).

1623 COCKERAM, *Pigritie*, *Pigritude*, slothfulnes. 1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* Pref. 8 Pigritious and impudent persons. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pigritude*.

Pig's in *Comb.*: see PIG[1] 13 c.

Pig-sconce (pi·gˌskǫns). [See SCONCE.] A pig-headed fellow; a pig-head.

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* III. i, *Ding.* He is No pig-sconce, mistress. *Secret.* He has an excellent head-piece. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III. 78 These representatives of the pig-sconces of the population judged by circumstances.

Pi·gskin. [f. PIG *sb.*[1] + SKIN.] The skin of the pig or hog (called in 18th c. HOGSKIN); leather made of this. Hence in *Sporting slang*, a saddle.

1855 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 1531 The Major..sees more things in pigskin and whipcord than are found in most men's philosophy. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* ii, The best servant who ever put his leg across pig-skin. 1894 J. K. FOWLER *Recollect. O. Country Life* vi. 44 He was not particularly noted in the pigskin. 1899 MACKAIL *Life Morris* II. 326 The white pigskin binding with silver clasps.

b. The skin of a hog used as a bottle.

1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 37 Water-carriers loaded with pig-skins were conspicuous among the throng.

Pigsney, -ny. *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: α. 4 **piggesneyʒe**, 4–6 **piggesnye**, 6 **pyggysny, pygges nye, pigges-ny, pygs(-)nie, pygsnye, pigesnie**, 6–8 **pigs(-)nye**, 7 **pigsneye, pignie**, 8 **pig-nye**, 6– **pigsny, pigs(-)nie, pigs(-)ney**; β. 6 **pigseie**, 9 (*dial.*) **pigsy**. [ME. f. *pigges* pig's + *neyʒe*, var. of *eyʒe*, *eye* with prosthetic *n*, app. derived from *an eye*, *min eye*; prob. originating in children's talk and the fond prattle of nurses.

The eye of the pig (as that of a bird in BIRD'S-NIE) is taken as a familiar type of a small eye; the expression is thus equivalent to *pinke* or *pinkie nye*, PINKENY, 'tiny eye', which was used in the same way as a term of endearment; but early examples showing *pigges nye* applied to the eye itself (sense 2) have not yet been found.]

1. One specially cherished; a darling, pet; commonly used as an endearing form of address. **a.** Chiefly applied to a girl or woman; in *mod. dial.* often opprobrious.

α. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 82 She was a prymerole a piggesnye ffor any lord to leggen in his bedde. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Womankod*, etc. 20 What prate ye, praty pyggysny? 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* F ij, Another fall in love with some yonge pygsnie. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. iv. (Arb.) 27 Then ist mine owne pygs nie, and blessing on my hart. 1589 *Triumphs Love & Fort.* F ij b, Then will I make my loving song upon mine owne pigsnye. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* II. i, If thou art, As I believe, the pigsney of his heart, Know he's in health. 1667 DRYDEN *Tempest* IV. iii, How does my Pigs-nye? 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* I. i, And the little pigsny has mamma's mouth. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 11 Never think I shall long survive thee, pigsnye. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* liv. (1848) 121/2 When pigsnie arrives and the purchaser opens the close sedan chair in which she has been conveyed to his house. 1876 MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* I. v. 102 She began to pour forth.. insinuations relative to a certain 'Trapseing, hautecking, kerping, pigsnie'.

β. 1553 BALE tr. *Gardiner's De vera Obed.* K j b, How doth my sweteheart, what saith now pigges eye? 1869 J. P. MORRIS *Gloss. Words Furness* 71 *Pigsy*, a term of endearment, as 'Thow lile pigsy'.

† b. More rarely applied to a man or boy. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 68 b, And your sweet piggesnye Emanuel will smoyle close in his sleave. *a* 1588 TARLTON *Jests* (1844) Introd. 21 The player fooles deare darling pigsnie He calles himselfe his brother. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 68. 2/2 You, ven once they have your Money, No more their Pigsnies are nor Honey.

† 2. An eye; a 'dear little eye'. *Obs.*

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 560 And shine upon me but benignly, With that one, and that other Pigsneye. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 11. 3/1, I rise, And rub my Pigs Nyes. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) II. 10 The hostess received such a blow on her little pig-nyes, that she saw a hundred thousand lights at the same time.

Pigsticking (pi·gˌstikiŋ). [f. PIG *sb.*[1] + STICKING *vbl. sb.*] 1. The hunting of the wild boar with a spear.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lx, Describing the sport of pigsticking..with great humour and eloquence. 1881 J. GRANT *Cameronians* I. iii. 32 The dinner-gong..recalled his thoughts from pig-sticking and Central India.

2. The butchering of swine by sticking a knife into the heart or aorta.

1884 M. ARNOLD in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 797/2, I would not go to see the pig-sticking at the stock-yards.

Hence **Pi·gstick** *v. intr.*, to hunt the wild boar; **Pi·gsticker,** (*a*) one who follows the sport of pigsticking; (*b*) a horse trained to this sport.

1891 KIPLING *City Dreadf. Nt.* 74 Animals who stand on one hind leg and beckon with all the rest, or try to pigstick in harness. 1866 TREVELYAN in *Fraser's Mag.* LXXIII. 387, I may be a young pig-sticker, but I am too old a sportsman to make such a mistake as that. 1889 *Athenæum* 24 Aug. 255/1 The courage, horsemanship, and skill with his spear required in the pigsticker. 1900 SIR J. FAYRER *Recollect.* iii. 62, I bought a horse, a well-known pig-sticker.

Pig-stone, -swill, etc.: see PIG[1] IV.

Pigsty (pi·gˌstəi). A sty or pen for pigs, including a shed or covered enclosure.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Çahorda*, a pigges stie, *Hara*. 1609 MASSINGER *Picture* IV. ii, 'Slight! 'tis a prison, or a pig-sty! 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 169 P 1 What Wash is drank up in so many Hours in the Parlour and the Pigsty. 1853 H. WHARTON *Digest Cases Pennsylv.* 473 A pigstye in a city is per se a nuisance.

b. *transf.* Applied to a dwelling only fit for a pig; a miserable or dirty hovel.

1820 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 311 All degrees of all nations begin with living in pigstyes. 1884 LABOUCHERE in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 219 The poor in our great towns are condemned to live in pig-styes, and to pay excessive rents for this accommodation.

Pi·g's wash, pigwash. The swill of a brewery or kitchen given to pigs; = HOGWASH. Also applied contemptuously to weak inferior liquor, and in other abusive senses.

1630 *Tinker of Turvey* A iij, These comming as farre short of his, as Bragget goes beyond the Pigs wash or small Beere. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.*, *Jesuitism* 29 Moral evil is unattainability of Pig's wash. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* v, If I had not seen that..pig-wash, even if I could have got plenty of it, was a poor sort of thing, I should never have looked life fairly in the face. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 284 [I was] content in my dog's chain, and with my pig's-wash, in spite of Carlyle.

Pi·gtail. [So called from resemblance to the tail of a pig.]

1. **a.** Tobacco twisted into a thin rope or roll.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xxii. (Roxb.) 274/1 Pig taile, is a very small wreath or roll tobacco. 1740 SWIFT *Will* Wks. 1745 VIII. 384, I bequeath to Mr. John Grattan..my silver box..in which I desire the said John to keep the tobacco he usually cheweth, called pigtail. 1760 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 7 May, He..took some pigtail tobacco out of his pocket. 1839 'J. FUME' *Paper on Tobacco* 120 Pig-tail when smoked is equally as strong as shag.

b. A farthing candle. *dial.*

1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v., The watching of the pig-tail was a superstitious ceremony observed in Craven..on the Eve of St. Mark. On that evening, a party of males or females..place on the floor a lighted pig-tail, for so a small or farthing candle is denominated. 1867 HARLAND & W. *Lanc. Folk-lore* 140 On the fast of St. Agnes she watches a small candle called a 'pig-tail', to see the passing image of her future husband.

c. *Naut.* A short length of rope; a rope's end.

1894 *Daily Tel.* 18 Oct. 6/5 Hit..with a 'pigtail', a piece of thick rope.

2. A plait or queue of hair hanging down from the back of the head; applied *spec.* to that worn by soldiers and sailors in the latter part of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century, and still frequently by young girls, and now *esp.* to that customary among the Chinese.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. xciii. 428 They observe an uniformity about their heads by wearing pigtails. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 595 The French carpenter cannot saw his boards, without a long pig-tail and ruffled shirt. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1849) 52 A soldier of the old school, with powdered head, side locks, and pigtail. 1830 *Examiner* 801/1 Trousers came in with the French Revolution, pigtails went out with Lord Liverpool. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nich.* xiv, [Mrs. Kenwigs' girls] had flaxen hair, tied with blue ribbons, hanging in luxuriant pigtails down their backs. 1874 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Ramble* I. xii. 193 Chinamen..with their black caps, and equally black pigtails. 1885 FAIRHOLT *Costume in Eng.* (ed. 3) II. 321 Pigtails in the army were reduced in 1804 to seven inches in length and in 1808 cut off. *c* 1890 *F. Wilson's Fate* 76 He ..wiped his grizzled moustache and twisted its extremities into pig-tails. 1895 MRS. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 66, I was still a rather troublesome schoolgirl in short frocks and a pig-tail.

b. *transf.* The wearer of a pigtail; a Chinese.

1886 *Cornh. Mag.* July 55 Sweetmeats.. being great favourites with the 'pigtails'.

† 3. A pigtailed monkey. *Obs.*

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 215 The Maimon of Buffon, which Edwards calls the Pigtail, is the last of the baboons, and..no larger than a cat. [Cf. PIGTAILED *a.* 1.]

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly from 2). **a.** in sense 'of, pertaining to, wearing a pigtail'; *colloq.* Chinese: as *pigtail brigade, land, party*; b. in sense 'characteristic of the period when pigtails were worn', old-fashioned, pedantic, absurdly

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formal (cf. Ger. *zopf*), as *pigtail drill, period, professor, tory*; C. = PIGTAILED 1, as *pigtail macaque*; also *pigtail tobacco* (see 1 a); *pigtailwise* adv.

1817 COBBETT *Wks.* XXXII. 114 Do the Pig tail Order suppose, that such means will be resorted to now? 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 186 How I should have liked to witness the old pigtail operas and ballets performed at the Pantheon. 1865 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 348 Heyne was essentially a dull, wooden man,—a pigtail professor after all. 1867 WOOD *Pop. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* 16 Bruh or Pig-tail Macaque.—*Macacus nemestrinus.* 1885 *Leisure Hour* Jan. 32/1 Emancipation from the 'pigtail drill'. 1887 ASHBY-STERRY *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 199 Her ample tresses one descries Are closely plaited, pig-tail-wise. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Feb. 7/2 These same monkeys, the so called pig-tail variety, are taught by the Malays to pick fruit for them in the forests. 1898 *Athenæum* 19 Mar. 366/1 He was a typical 'pigtail Tory'. 1899 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 2/1 Mr. Yerburgh, the leader of what was known last Session as 'the Pigtail Party' in the House of Commons, is contemplating a journey to China.

Pigtail, corrupt form of PIGHTLE.

Pigtailed (pi·gˌtēld), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.]

1. Having a tail like a pig's.

1758 EDWARDS *Glean. Nat. Hist.* I. 8 The Pig-tailed Monkey, from the Island of Sumatra, in the Indian Sea. 1864 ATKINSON *List Provinc. Names Birds*, Pig-tailed Winder, Prov. name for Pintail Duck. 1896 *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* (ed. 9) 24 *Macacus nemestrinus* .. Pig-tailed Monkey...East Indies.

2. Having a pigtail; tied up or plaited into a pigtail.

1754 SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) I. 189 Hair..powder'd and pig-tail'd. 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* II. iv, All the pigtailed lawyers and bagwigged attorneys. 1791–3 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) I. 67 A pig-tailed periwig. 1898 *Spectator* 27 Feb. 305/1 To wonder at pig-tailed China.

Pi·gtaily, *a. nonce-wd.* Of or pertaining to the pigtail period; old-fashioned.

1859 SALA *Tw. round Cloch* (1861) 300 Old fashioned, out of date, rococo, and pigtaily.

† **Pi·g-taker.** *Obs.* A purveyor of pigs: formerly an office in the Royal Household.

1455 in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) *21 Th' office of the Catery.. 1 Grome Piggetaker. 1538 *Ibid.* 218 Allowance to be given.. unto Thomas Playfoote, Yeoman-Pigtaker for every Veale, being fatt and good,..that he shall send into the Larder.

Pig-trotter, -trough, -tub, etc.: see PIG 1.

Pi·gweed. A name given to various herbs devoured by swine (some of them also eaten by men under stress of hunger), as the Goosefoots, *Chenopodium album* and *rubrum*; Cow-parsnip; Knot-grass; Comfrey; in N. America, the green Amaranth, *Amarantus retroflexus. Winged pigweed*, a coarse branching herb, *Cycloloma platyphyllum*, of the Western U.S.

1844 H. HUTCHINSON *Pract. Drainage Land* 159 The roots of a weed called pig weed. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* vii. (1886) 159 That's Roman wormwood,—that's pigweed,—that's sorrel,—that's piper-grass. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 7 Nov. 5/1 The tiny islets being covered with pig-weed, large earwigs, and land crabs. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 601/2 Here we find..pig-weed six inches in stem, and wearing a huge flower like a hat. 1890 *Ch. Times* 15 Jan. 43/1 [Famine in Russia] Those who have bread are compelled to adulterate it with pigweed [*Chenopodium rubrum*], which, taken in quantities, is a bitter emetic. 1893 J. A. BARRY *S. Brown's Bunyip*, etc. 146 We..lived for months at a time on damper, bullock and pigweed in a bark humpy.

† **Pigwi·dgin, -wi·dgeon.** *Obs.* Also **pig wigeon.** Of obscure origin and meaning: see quots. 1730–1785.

Some have identified it with *Pigwiggen, -wiggin*, used by Greene and Nashe as a *quasi*-proper name, and by Drayton as the name of a fairy knight favoured by Queen Mab the wife of Oberon, also by Davenant. In Cotton it is apparently a term of contempt, and rimes with *biggin*, cap or hood. *Pig-widgin* (-widʒin) appears in Cleveland *attrib.* as a contemptuous or hostile epithet for the Scotch; spelt by Bailey *-wigeon*, by Johnson *-widgeon*, app. after the name of the bird. Its connexion with *Pigwiggin* is not proved.

[*a* 1592 GREENE *Selimus* 1909 Now will I be as stately to them as if I were maister Pigwiggen our constable. 1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 191 No more will I of his calling me Captaine of the boyes, and Sir Kilprick; which is a name fitter for his Piggen de wiggen, or gentlewoman. 1599 — *Lenten Stuffe* To Rdr., If it were so, goodman Pig-wiggen, were not that honest dealing? 1627 DRAYTON *Nymphidia* xii, Pigwiggen was this Fairy Knight, One wond'rous gracious in the sight Of fair Queen Mab, which day and night He amorously observed. 1629 DAVENANT *Albovine* II. i. Dij, *Albo.* Is not your name Pigwiggin? *Cuny.* Pigwiggin! your Grace was wont to call me Cunymond: I am no Faery. 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoff'd* 68 What such a nazardly Pigwiggin, A little Hangstrings in a Biggin?]

1687 *Cleveland's Wks., Rebel Scot* 12 To see his Country sick of Pym's disease; By Scotch Invasion to be made a prey To such Pig-Widgin Myrmidons as they. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Pig Wigeon* (*with the Vulgar*) a silly fellow. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pigwidgeon*..is a kind of cant word for anything petty or small. [Quotes Cleveland.] 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.* s. v. *Pig, Pig-widgeon*, a simpleton.

Hence **Pigwi·dgin, -wi·dgeon** *v.*

1852 M. W. SAVAGE *Reuben Medlicott* I. III. Argt. 214 In short the Medlicotts were Pigwidgeoned, and we are not to pity them, for they brought the Pigwidgeoning on themselves. Pigwidgeoning will prove to be a social usage, nearly akin to spunging.

Pig-woman, -wool, etc.: see PIG 1 13.

† **Pi·gwort.** *Herb. Obs.* = PIGWEED.

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 73 Pigwort, woodbynd, birche and such like, whereof they croppe the toppes.

Pik, obs. form of PICK *v.*1, PIKE *sb.*1, PITCH.

‖ **Pika** (pəi·kă). [ad. *piika*, native name in Tunguse of Siberia (Pallas *a* 1800).] A small rodent quadruped, *Lagomys alpinus*, allied to the guinea-pig, inhabiting boreal and alpine regions of Europe and Asia. By extension, any of the species of *Lagomys*, called from their reiterated squeaking cries *calling-hares* or *crying-hares*.

1827 GRIFFITH *Cuvier's Anim. K.* III. 223 The pika is an inhabitant of the highest mountains of the extreme North of Europe and Asia. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 163 The most obvious peculiarity of these pikas is their voice, from which they have acquired their trivial name.

b. *Comb.* **Pika-squirrel**, a name suggested by Coues for the chinchilla.

1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* V. 86.

† **Pikanier.** *Obs. rare.* [a. Ger. *piekenier*, f. *pieke, pike* PIKE *sb.*5: cf. OF. *piquenaire* pikeman.] A soldier armed with a pike; a pikeman.

1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. 1. 213/1 They were first raised as pikaniers, and behaved gallantly in the Turkish campaigns.

Pikar, obs. Sc. f. PIKER, thief. **Pikary,** obs. f. PICKERY. **Pikaxe,** obs. f. PICKAX.

Pike (pəik), *sb.*1 Forms: 1 **pīic**, 1, 3 **pic**, 3–4 **pike**, 3–6 **pyk**, 4–7 (9) **pyke**, 4– **pike.** [Found in OE. as *pīic* (8th c.), *pīc*, in ME. *pīk* (pl. *pīkes*), later *pȳke, pīke*; beside which there existed from 14th c., in same senses, a collateral form with short vowel, *pic, pik, pykk*, now PICK *sb.*1 Cf. PICK *v.*1, with its collateral form *pike.* In mod.Eng., in sense 1, *pike* is now local or dial., *pick* being in general use; but senses 2 and 3 are in general Eng. *pike*, while *pick* is obs. or dial.; sense 4 is now generally *peak*; sense 5 is dial. or local. OE. and ME. *pīc, pic* agree in form and sense with F. *pic* (of which, however, examples are known only from the 12th c.). In the earliest instances, both in OE. and OF., *pic* was applied to a pick, pickax, or pick-hammer, with handle at right angles to the head; but, in both, the word was soon applied to a straight instrument or tool pointed at one end, or to the sharp point of such (cf. OE. *hornpīc* a pinnacle, in *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. iv. 5), as in Fr. to a poker, a glass-blower's tool, the end of a ship's yard, etc. The Eng. uses are not the same, but the development is on the whole parallel. See Note below.]

I. 1. A pickax; a pick used in digging, breaking up ground, etc., also for picking a millstone. *Obs.* except as *dial.* form of PICK *sb.*1

(It seems certain that the OE. examples belong here. In Goetz *Corpus Gloss. Lat.* VI. 17, *Aciculum* is glossed as '*σκάφιον ἤτοι ὄρυξ κηπουρική*; malliolum structorium; quod habent structores, quasi malleolus est ad cædendos lapides; *μυλοκόπον*'.)

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (O. E. T.) 49 *Acisculum*, piic. *c* 1000 *Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 109/4 *Aciculum*, pic. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 941 Mattok is a pykeys, Or a pyke, as sum men seys. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1253 'Tak a pike, To-night thou schalt with me strike'..An hole thai bregen, all with ginne [etc.]. 1756 LLOYD in W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 51, I have..desired the Grinder not to pick his Mill so often with the sharp Pikes, or to keep it so rough. 1877 E. LEIGH *Gloss. Dial. Chesh., Pike*, an iron instrument sharp on the one side and like a hammer on the other, used for splitting and breaking coals. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 323 *Pike*..3. A pick. [E.D.D. has it also from S. Staffordsh.] 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Pike.* See *Pick.*

II. 2. A sharp point, the pointed tip of anything, a spike; as the pointed metal tip of a staff or of an arrow or spear, the spike in the centre of a buckler: = PICK *sb.*1 2.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1923 Swa þet te pikes & te irnene preones se scharpe & se starke borien þurh & beoren forð feor on þet oðer half. *c* 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 70 in *O. E. Misc.* 149 A hwel of stele is furþer mo...A þusend spoken beoþ þer-on, And pykes ouer al idon. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 205/170 Þis knizt heo bounden honden and fet and a-midde þe fuyre him caste, With Irene Ovles and pikes heo todrowen him wel faste. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 3856 Here bordones were imaked wel Wiþ longe pikes of wel gode stel. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 88 Dobest..Bereþ a Busschopes cros, Is hoket atte ende,..to holden hem in good lyf. A pyk is in þe potent to punge adoun þe wikkede [1393 C. XI. 94 With þe pyk putte adoune *prevaricatores legis*]. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4648 And þe walles were of Marbreston. Wyþ pykes of yre y-set þer-on, Oppon þe crest ful þykke. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 396/2 Pyke, of a staffe, or oþer lyke, *cuspis, stiga. Ibid.*, Pyke, or tyynde of yryne (or prekyl), *carnica.* 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXIII. 220 He fonde in a chambre aboute v honderd of grete staues of fyne oke with longe pykes of yren and of stele. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 107 b, The lord Scales had a gray courser, on whose schaffron was a long and a sharpe pyke of stele. 1565–6 *Roy. Proclam. as to Apparel* 12 Feb., Any buckler with any poynt or pyke aboue two ynches in length. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* IV. XI. (1622) 107 Contrarily the Romaine souldier..thrust them backe with the pikes of their bucklers. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 80 All ice beginning, maketh jagged pikes, after the fashion of a Nettle-leafe. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* I, The front-stall of the bridle was a steel plate,..having in the midst a short, sharp pike. *Ibid.* VI, In the tilt-yard..spears are tipped with trenchers of wood, instead of steel pikes. *Mod. Sc.* The pike has come out of the peery (= peg-top).

† b. A prickle, a thorn; a hedgehog's prickle or spine; = PICK *sb.*1 2. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1305 *St. Edmund King* 47 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 88 As ful as an illespyl is of pikes al aboute As ful he stikede of arewen wiþ-inne & wiþoute. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxii, Herenacius is an Irchoun .. & his skyn is closid all a boute with pykes and prickis. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Orpheus & Eurydice* 292 (Bann. MS.), Syne our a myre, with thornis thik and scherp, ..he went, And had nocht bene throw suffrage of his harp, With fell pikis he had bene schorne and schent. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxii. 23 [The] Thirsill .. Quhois pykis throw me so reuthles ran. 1508 — *Tua Mariit Wemen* 15 Throw pykis of the plet thorne I presandlie luikit. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 148 He vas crounit vithe ane palme of gold, be rason that the palme tre hes schearp broddis and pikis. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 122/23 A pike, pricke, *aculeus.* 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 61 So is the little Hiricion with his sharpe pykes almoste the leaste of all other beastes. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* (S. T. S.) XL. 46 Sen peircing pyks ar kyndlie with the rose. 1789 ROSS *Helenore* 26 A hail hauf mile she had at least to gang, Thro' birns and pikes [*ed.* 1768 pits] and scrabs, and heather lang.

c. *Turning.* The spike or pin in a lathe upon which one end of the object to be turned is fixed.

1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* x. 180 Upon the points of this Screw and Pike the Centers of the Work are pitcht. *Ibid.* XIII. 290 Having prepared the Work fit for the Lathe ..they pitch it between the Pikes.

† d. *fig.* A horn of a dilemma: = HORN *sb.* 26.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xix. 94 They propose a question with two pykes. *Ibid.* xxi. 102 A question with two pikes.

† e. An ear-pick; = PICK *sb.*1 5. *Obs.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 122/26 A Pike, for the ear, *scalprum.*

3. A staff having an iron point or spike, a pike-staff (now *dial.*); † *spec.* a pilgrim's staff (*obs.*): = PICK *sb.*1 3.

To tip (a person) *the pikes*, to give (him) the slip: cf. PICK *sb.*1 3, quot. 1673.

c 1205 LAY. 30731 Þa imette he enne pilegrim pic bar an honde [Wace *bordon à pélerin*]. *Ibid.* 30745 Brien .. saide þat he wes pelegrim ah pic nefden he nan mid him. *Ibid.* 30848 His pic he nom an honden & helede hine under capen. 13.. *Coer de L.* 611 They were redy for to wende, With pyke and with sclavyn, As palmers were in Paynym. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. V. 257 (MS. T) Þat Penitencia his pike [1377 B. V. 482 pyke] he shulde pulsshe newe. *Ibid.* VI. 26 Sauh I neuere Palmere with pyk [1377 B. V. 542 pike] ne with scrippe. 1724 J. SHIRLEY *Triumph Wit* (ed. 8) 171 Tho' he tips [*printed* rips] them the Pikes they nig him again. 1869 G. TICKELL *Life Marg. Mary Hallahan* (1870) 165 Mother Margaret could not venture as far as the post-office without the aid of a pike.

b. A pitchfork, a hay-fork: = PICK *sb.*1 4 b. Now *dial.*

1410 in Rogers *Agric. & Pr.* III. 546/2, 3 dung pykes. 1472 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 245 Item j Pyke pro feno extrahendo. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 37 A rake for to hale vp the fitchis that lie, A pike for to pike them vp handsom to drie. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pike* .. In Husbandry, a Prong, or Iron-fork. 1766 *Compl. Farmer, Pike*, a name given in some counties to what is generally called a fork, used for carrying straw, &c. 1825 in HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 854 Pitchforks, or *pikes*, as in Cornwall they are..called. 1870 *Anct. Catal.* [Shropshire] (E.D.D.), Pikes and rakes.

c. In *Salt-making.* (See quot.)

1884 R. HOLLAND *Chesh. Gloss., Pike, s.* salt-making term; a one-pronged instrument (one can hardly call it a fork, seeing it has but one prong) used for lifting and handling lumps of salt.

d. Applied to a tent-pole or its pointed end.

1827 *Perils & Captivity* (Constable's Misc.) 303 It is the women..who lift the pikes of the tents, when their husbands are resolved to move their camp.

III. 4. An extremity tapering to a point; a PEAK. a. The long point or peak of a shoe, such as was fashionable in 14th–15th c.; a poulaine. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 124 Men deformen hor body by hor foule atyre, as pikes of schoone. 1432–50 tr. *Higden, Harl. Contin.* (Rolls) VIII. 497 But mony abusions comme from Boemia into Englonde with this qwene, and specially schoone with longe pykes. 1463–4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 505/1 Eny Shoes or Boteux, havyng pykes passyng the lengh of ii ynches. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 6 b, Bootes with pykes turned vp. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. XVII. (1623) 870 The pikes in the Toes were turned vpward and with siluer chaines, or silke laces tied to the knee. [1723 THORESBY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 345 In Stow's Chronicle, *ad An.* 1465, we read of a Proclamation against the Beaks or Pikes of Shoone, or Boots, that they should not pass two Inches. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 202 No one under the estate of a lord was permitted to wear pikes or poleines to his shoes..exceeding two inches in length.]

b. The pointed end, 'beak', or 'horn' of an anvil. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 3 A Black Smiths Anvil..is sometimes made with a Pike, or Bickern, or Beak-iron at one end of it. 1680 *Ibid.* X. 179 A strong Iron Pike, but its point is made of tempered Steel. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 300/2 *Pike*..that as comes out of one end of [an Anvil].

5. *dial.* A narrow pointed piece of land at the side of a field of irregular shape; = GORE *sb.*2 1 b, PICK *sb.*1 6.

1585 *Rec. Leicester* (1905) III. 217, 4 lands, 23 pikes, lying south upon Knighton Mere. 1724 *MS. Indenture* (co. Derby), Together with all mounds, fences,.. pikes, balkes, land ends. 1737 *MS. Indenture, Estate at Rolleston, Stafford.*, Pikes, selions or butts of arable land in a field called Crowthorn field. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Pikes*, short butts which fill up the irregularity caused by hedges not running parallel. 1898 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. I. 454/1 Hereabouts [Worcestershire] 'pikes' [of ploughed land] are the 'peaked' bits.

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IV. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **†pike-bolt**, a sharp-pointed bolt; **pike-pole**, *U. S.*, a pole provided with a spike and a hook, used by lumbermen in driving logs, also as a boat-hook; **piketail**, *U. S.*, the pintail duck; **pike-wall**, *dial.*, a gable-wall; **pike-wise** *adv.*, in peaked or cuneiform formation.

1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 206 Many..have left the use of them and of sundry other preventions as of shere-hookes,..*pike bolts in their wales and divers other engines of antiquitie. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 397/1 *Pykewalle .. *murus conalis, piramis, vel piramidalis.* 1536–7 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 455 The pyke wall in tholde Hall. 1513 in *Three 15th Cent. Chron.* (Camden) 87 The Kyng of Scottes armye was devyded in to fyue batelles,..part of them were quadrant, some *pykewyse.

[*Note.* The etymology of *pike*, with the related Pick *sb.*[1], Peak *sb.*[1], and the vbs. Pike[1], Pick[1], Peck, presents many difficulties. OE. *pīc*, ME. *pic*, seem to be the same word as OF. and mod. F. *pic*, corresp. to Prov. *pic*, Sp., Pg. *pico*, all applied to something sharp-pointed, and having a cognate vb., F. *piquer*, Pr., Sp., Pg. *picar*, It. *piccare*, to pierce, prick, sting, etc. The origin of this Romanic family is disputed. Diez referred it to L. *pīc-us* the woodpecker, in reference to the action of the long and powerful beak with which that bird hammers, picks, and pierces the bark of trees. The phonetic difficulty that the *c* of L. *pīc-us* and a derived **pīcā-re* would not remain in the mod. langs., but be lost in F. (*pi*, **pier*), and elsewhere become *g*, has been met by the suggestion that the group, being of echoic origin, retained the *c* or *k* unchanged, or that late L. had, beside *pīc-us*, the popular forms **pīcc-us* and **pīcc-āre* (perh. due to echoic modification), which would phonetically give the modern forms. Celtic origin or influence has also been suggested. Welsh *pig* anything pointed, pointed end, point, pike, beak, bill, with its cognate vb. *pigo*, Cornish *piga* to prick, sting, pick, peck (said of a thorn, a bird, etc.), and a large group of connected words in Welsh, Cornish, and Breton, point to an original *pīk-*, the Brythonic cognate of OIr. *cích* (Proto-Celtic **qīk-*), found on the OIr. gloss *cích* i. *ger* (i. e. 'sharp') from the *Book of Lecan*, printed by Stokes in *Archiv für Celtische Lexicographie* I. 59 (note on 73). In the Teutonic langs. OE. *pīc* appears to stand alone in the early period. ON. had *pīk*, app. as a personal nickname (*Hakon pīk*) in 12th c., and as a common noun *pīk* a pikestaff *c* 1330; in same sense MSw. had *pīik*, and 13th c. Norw. had *pīkstafr*; mod Sw. and Norw. *pik*, M.Da. *piig*, Da. *pig* pike, point, prickle. The probability appears to be that these were adopted from the same source as Eng. *pike*. See also Pick *v.*[1]]

Pike (pəik), *sb.*[2] *north. Eng.* Also 3, 7 **pik**, 6 **pyke**. [app. either a local application of Pike *sb.*[1], or of Norse origin: cf. West Norw. dial. *pīk* a pointed mountain, *pīktind* a peaked summit.]

1. A northern English name for a pointed or peaked summit, or a mountain or hill with a pointed summit; entering extensively into the nomenclature of mountains and hills in and around the English Lake district.

The names in *Pike* have their centre in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire-above-the-sands, where are Scawfell Pike, Langdale Pikes, Pike o' Stickle, Causey Pike, Grisedale Pike, Red Pike, White Pike, Wansfell Pike, etc.; they gradually thin off in the surrounding counties, examples being Rivington Pike in mid-Lancashire; Backden Pike, Pinnar Pike, Haw Pike, in Yorkshire; Pontop Pike, West Pike, in Durham; Glanton Pike, East Pike, West Pike, Three Pikes, in Northumberland; Hartshorn Pike, The Pike in Roxburghshire, The Pike in Selkirkshire, etc. It is notable that the *pikes* are localized in the district of England characterized by Norse topographical names, the country of the *becks, fells, forces, ghylls, hows, riggs, scaurs, screes, thwaites*, and *tarns*, that the name is ancient, as old as sense 2 of Pike[1], and that *pīk* is used in precisely the same way in West Norwegian dialect.

c 1250 *Lanc. Charters* No. 1974 (Brit. Mus. MS. Add. 32107 lf. 28b b), Et sic sequendo dictum diuisum forrestæ et metæ de Rothington se diuidunt vsque ad Winterhold pike et sic sequendo altitudinem del Egges vsque in Romesclogh heued. 1277–90 *Grant by Cecilia widow of Wm. of Rivington* (MSS. of W. H. Lever), Et sic sequendo altam viam ultra Roinpik [=Rivington Pike] vsque Stondandestan. 1322 *Close Roll* 15 Edw. II., memb. 2 *dorso* (P. R. O.), Et sic vsque ad altum de Yowberg et sic vsque le Mikeldor de Yowberg, et exinde vsque le Rede Pike [Wast Water]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4818 þai labourde vp agayn þe lift an elleuen dais, & quen þai couert to þe crest, þen clerid þe welkyn .. þan past þai doun fra þat pike in-to a playn launde. *a* 1552 Leland *Itin.* (1744) V. 90 But communely the People thereabout caullith hit Riven-pike. 1588 in E. Baines *Hist. Lancs.* (1889) III. 229 *note*, The hundreth of Sallford is to paie for the watchinge of [the] Beacon of Rivington Pyke [from 10 July to 30 September]. 1604 *Surv. Debat. Lands, Bound. Eng. & Scot.*, From the head of Blakeup the boundes extendeth to Bell's Rigg, and so to Blakeley Pike. 1664 *Acc. Bk. D. Fleming, Rydal Hall, Westmld.* 26 Sept., It. for walling one day at ye Low-pike. 1673 Blome *Britanniæ* 132 Amongst which Hills these are of chief note, viz. Furness Fells, Riving Pike, and Pendle Hill. 1738 S. Fearon & J. Eyre *Sea Coast Eng. & Wales* 18 Keep away about S.S.E. 'til the Westermost of the two fair Houses at Banks be in a line with Rivington Pike. *Ibid.*, Keep so' til Wharton Chappel comes in a line with Porlock Pike. 1793 Wordsw. *Descript. Sk.* 482 Pikes, of darkness named and fears and storms, Uplift in quiet their illumined forms. 1819 Shelley *Peter Bell the Third* I. xii, Then there came down from Langdale Pike A cloud, with lightning, wind, and hail. 1865 Bellew *Blount Tempest* I. 70 On the East, the moors and pikes of Yorkshire .. descend and slope towards the sea. 1872 Jenkinson *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 73 Pike O'Stickle..looks like a huge petrified haycock. 1888 Mrs. H. Ward *R. Elsmere* I. vii, Masses of broken crag rising at the very head of the valley into a fine pike.

b. A cairn or pillar of stones erected on the highest point of a mountain or hill; also, a beacon, tower, or pile on an eminence.

Many of the natural pikes (e. g. Rivington Pike) were beacon hills; hence the name appears to have been sometimes associated with a beacon.

1752 in E. Baines *Hist. Lancs.* (1888) II. 333 [Inscription on a conical pillar on the summit of Hartshead Hill, 8 miles ENE. of Manchester.] This Pike was rebuilt by Publick Contributions, Anno Do. 1751. *a* 1815 in *Pennecuik's Whs.* (1815) 49 *note*, These piles of stones are often termed Cairn, Pike, Currough, Cross, &c. 1856 T. T. Wilkinson in *Lanc. & Chesh. Hist. Soc. Trans.* 4 Dec., Pikelaw [near Burnley, Lancs.] has much the appearance of a large tumulus, but as its name indicates, it has long been used for the purposes of a beacon.

2. A pointed or peaked stack of hay, made up (of a number of hay-cocks) temporarily in the hayfield, until it can be carted to the farm-yard; also, a stack of corn, circular in form, pointed, and of no great size. (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 37 A stacke is made allwayes after the manner of a longe square, having a ridge like the ridge of an howse; and a pyke, rownde, and sharpe att the toppe. 1796 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIV. 193 Employing every hand in making it into large cocks (or pikes). 1832 *Scoreby Farm Rep.* 12 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Ten or twelve cocks may be formed into a 'pike', containing about a ton of hay. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Nov. 3/1 The habit of allowing hay to remain in the fields in 'pikes', as they are called in the north, ..is one of the customs of the country.

†Pike (pəik), *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also 6–7 **pick(e**, 7 **pique**: see also Pic[1], Pico. [ad. Sp. *pico* beak, bill, nib, peak, Pg. *pico* summit, top; cf. also mod. F. *pic* in same sense. Distinct from Pike *sb.*[2], as being of much later introduction, and of general, not local, use, and as having at length passed into *peak*, while the northern Eng. word remains *pike*.]

1. The earlier form of Peak *sb.*[2] (sense 5), the conical summit of a mountain; hence in the name of certain mountains of conical form. Used first in the name *Pike* (*Picke*) *of Teneriffe*; also in other geographical names, as *Adam's Pike, Pike of Daman*, etc., in all of which Peak has now taken its place.

The name *Pike of Teneriffe* appears in Eden 1555 (as *picke*), and was prevalent during 16–17th c.; the modern equivalent Peak appears in 1634, and prevailed after 1700, though the older *pike* occurs as late as 1776. In French, Thevenot used in 1663 the Spanish form *pico* (see Peak *sb.*[2] 5, quot. 1687). *Pic* occurs first in 1690 in Furetière, 'mot..qui se dit en cette phrase, Pic de Teneriffe..ce mot vient de l'espagnol *pico*, qui signifie montagne'; it is not in Richelet 1680, but appears in ed. 1693; it was admitted into the Dict. Acad. in 1740, with the instances 'pic de Teneriffe, pic d'Adam, pic du Midi'. But locally, *pic* was used in the Pyrenees, and is found in Provençal in 14th c.

1555 Eden *Decades* 351 Teneriffa is a hygh lande and a greate hyghe picke like a suger lofe. .. By reason of that picke, it may be knowen aboue all other Ilandes. 1613 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* II. v, That sky-scaling Pike of Tenerife. 1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (Hakl. Soc.) xii, The pike of Tenerifa..is the highest land..that I haue seene. .. Going up to the pike, the cold is so great that it is insufferable. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* L viii, Higher than Ten'riff's Pique he flies. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys.-Mech., Digress.* 358 The top of the Pike of Tenariff. 1697 Dampier *Voy. round World* (1699) 42, I am of opinion that it is higher than the Pike of Tenariff. 1715 J. Edens in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 317 We saw the Pike with a white Cloud covering the Top of it like a Cap. *c* 1765 T. Flloyd *Tartar. T.* (1785) 14 A mountain..was called Adam's Pike. 1776 R. Twiss *Tour Irel.* 118 The Pike of Teneriffe.

b. By extension, Any mountain peak; *esp.* a volcanic cone.

Quot. *a* 1697 is placed here, as not belonging to Pike *sb.*[2] (*Abergavenny's Pike* and *Cani's Pike* (in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) are not local names, the former being called *the Sugar Loaf* and the latter *Cam Peak* or locally *Cam Pick.*)

1604 E. G[rimstone] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xxiv. 193 Ordinarily these Volcans be rockes or pikes of most high mountaines. 1676 F. Vernon in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 681 The Pique of Parnassus. 1692 Ray *Disc.* II. ii. (1732) 104 The highest Pikes and Summits of those Mountains. *a* 1697 Aubrey *Wilts.* (Roy. Soc. MS.) 71 (Halliw.) Not far from Warminster is Clay-hill, and Coprip..; they are pikes or vulcanos. 1775 R. Chandler *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 29 The pikes both of Athos and of Tenedos suggest the idea that their mountains have burned. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 311 Snow..of a dazzling whiteness..on the highest pikes.

2. In the nautical phrase *on* (*the*) *pike*, in a vertical position, vertically, straight up and down: see the later form Apeak, and Peak *v.*[3]

[French has also *à pic* in the same sense, cited before 1600, and it is a question in which language the phrase arose. But it is probable that in the phrases *on the pike, on pike, a-pike*, later *a-peak*, we have the same word as in sense 1, with its later form Peak *sb.*[2] 5, the connexion between *pike* = summit, and *a-pike*, being analogous to that between *vertex* and *vertical, -ally.*]

1594 Greene & Lodge *Looking-glass* Wks. (Rtldg.) 129/2 Our yards across, our anchors on the pike, What, shall we hence, and take this merry gale? 1628 Le Grys tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 306 Setting their Oares on pike expected what those which were coming would command.

Pike (pəik), *sb.*[4] Also 4 **pik**, 4–5 **pyk**, 5–8 **pyke**, 6 **pycke**, (7 **pick**). [app. short for *pike-fish*, from Pike *sb.*[1], in reference to its pointed beak; cf. Ged[1], and F. *brochet* pike (fish), f. *broche* a spit.]

1. A large, extremely voracious, freshwater fish of the northern temperate zone, *Esox lucius*, with a long slender snout; a jack, luce; among anglers the name is sometimes restricted to a specimen of a particular age or size (see quot. 1840–70, and Pickerel[1] quot. 1587). Hence, by extension, any fish of the genus *Esox* or of the family *Esocidæ*.

Among N. American species are the Federation Pike, *Esox americanus*, Great Pike, *E. nobilior*, Hump-backed Pike, *E. cypho.*

1314 in *Wardr. Acc. Edw. II* 21/12 Dars roches et pik. 1337–8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 33, j pyk. 1347–8 *Ibid.* 546 Willelmo..piscando in Mordon Kerr pro pikes capiend. xx*d.* *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 10 On a fyssday take Pyke or Elys, Codlyng or Haddok. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 396/1 Pyke, fysche, *dentrix, ..lucius, ..lupus.* 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 395/2 As lollardes dyd of late, that put a pygge into ye water on good fryday, & sayd goe in pygge, and come oute pyke. 1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Impr.* (1746) 279 Pikes or River-wolves are greatly commended by Gesner and divers learned Authors for a wholesome Meat. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 334/2 It [Water of Leith] abounds with trout, and contains a few pike. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* III. 100 What ponds he empty'd and what pikes he sold. 1840–70 Blaine *Encycl. Rur. Sports* 1101 When the fish does not exceed 4 lbs. or 5 lbs. in weight it is called in England 'a jack', and above that weight 'a pike'. 1855 Longf. *Hiaw.* v. 49 He ..Saw the pike, the Maskenozha. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. I. 167 And watch the long pike basking lie Outside the shadow of the weed.

2. Applied in U. S. and the colonies to various fishes resembling, in their slender body or sharp snout, the pikes proper: e. g. two cyprinoid fishes, *Ptychochilus lucius* and *Gila grandis*, of California, and species of *Sphyræna* of Australia.

1871 Kingsley *At Last* vi, These barracoutas—Sphyrænas as the learned, or 'pike' as the sailors, call them, though they are no kin to our pike at home. 1880 *Rep. Fish. N. S. Wales* 21 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.), *Sphyræna novæ hollandiæ* and *obtusata* and *Neosphyræna multiradiata*, all of them named, from the elongate muzzle and strong teeth, 'pike', though in no way related to the well-known European fish of that name.

b. With distinctive adjuncts:

Bald P., a ganoid fish of N. America, *Amia calva*; **Blue, Grey, Green, Yellow P.**, names of a species of the pike-perch, *Stizostedion vitreum*; **Bony P.**, a gar-fish of the family *Lepidosteidæ*; **Brazilian P.**, a fish of the genus *Hemirhamphus* (Pennant); **Glass-eyed, Goggle-eyed, Wall-eyed P.**, the pike-perch, *Stizostedion americanum* (or *S. vitreum*); **Ground-p., Mud-p., Sand-p.**, the sauger (*S. canadense*); **Sand-p.**, also the Lizard-fish, *Synodus fœtens*; **Sea P.**, the common gar-fish or gar-pike, *Belone vulgaris*: see also Gar-pike.

1810 P. Neill *List of Fishes* 16, *Esox Lucius*, Sea-pike; Gar-pike. 1847 Ansted *Anc. World* iv. 61 The sturgeon, the *Siluridæ* or Cat-fish, the bony pike of the North American Lakes.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pike-fish, -fisher, -fishing, -haunt, -leister, -monger, -pool, -slayer, -trap, -trolling*; *pike-eyed, -gray, -snouted* adjs.; **†pike-monger**, a dealer in pike and other freshwater fish; **pike-perch**, a percoid fish of the genus *Stizostedion*, with jaws like those of a pike, species of which are found in European and N. American rivers; esp. *S. americanum* and *S. vitreum*; **pike-sucker**, a fish of the family *Gobiesocidæ*, characterized by a long snout like that of a pike and a ventral sucker like that of a goby; **pike-whale**, = *piked whale*: see Piked *a.* 2 b.

1897 Rhoscomyl *White Rose Arno* 60 By getting out here I shall avoid that *pike-eyed porter at the entrance. 1494 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 280 In *pykeffyssh xs. ij*d.* 1633 *Nazworth Housek. Bks.* (Surtees) 306, 5 pick fishes, xv^d^. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Aug. 478 With this tackle the *pike-fisher can go forth. 1860 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. vi. (1872) III. 57 He..puts-off the *pike-gray coat. 1895 Suffling *Land of Broads* 61 The reaches about Bramerton are noted *pike haunts. 1464 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 252 Payd for a pyke and an ele that my mastyr owt the *pykemonger before, xx*d.* *c* 1610 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 15 Every Pikemonger, that bringeth fresh fish to this Fair to sell, as Pike, Tench, Roche, Perch, Eel. 1854 Badham *Halieut.* 114 The German sandre, *pike perch, one of the best flavored of the family. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 104 Stuffed Specimen of a 'Pike-Perch'.. from the Danube. 1884 Mather in *Cent. Mag.* Apr. 908/1 The pike-perch becomes a 'salmon' in the Susquehanna, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers. 1884 Harris in *Littell's Living Age* CLXI. 90 Your..*pike-snouted Chinese porker. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 366 *Pike Trap with funnel-shaped inlet. *Ibid.* 375 The *Pike Whale..from the coast of Bohuslän.

Pike (pəik), *sb.*[5] Also 6 **pique**, **pyke**; and see Pick *sb.*[2] [Found first in 16th c.: a. F. *pique* sb. fem. (in Flanders 1376, Hatz.-Darm.), a military term = Pr. *piqua*, Sp., Pg. *pica*, It. *picca* (with doubled *c*); from the same root as F. *piquer* to pierce, puncture, and F. *pic*, Pike *sb.*[1] (Ger. *Pike*, Du. *piek*, Da. and Sw. *pik*, are all from F. *pique.*)]

1. A weapon consisting of a long wooden shaft with a pointed head of iron or steel; formerly the chief weapon of a large part of the infantry; in the 18th c. superseded by the bayonet. †(*To sell*) *under the pike* (L. *sub hasta*), by auction; cf. Spear. *To trail a pike*: see Trail *v.*

In later times the simple form of the pike was sometimes modified, as by the addition of a lateral hook; and the name has been also loosely applied to forms of the halberd and to the half-pike or spontoon, formerly carried by infantry officers.

c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 28/1 There wepyns is lange pykes & stones. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 96 He stood at pike against the greatest and mightiest persons that bare the sway and government. 1590 Sir J.

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Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 12 b, With piques, and half piques, swords and targets. 1594 Kyd *Cornelia* v. 444 See the wealth that Pompey gain'd in warre, Sold at a pike. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* I. i. 4 For the plaine field, neither .. Halbard, nor Partizan comparable to the Pike. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 40 Trayl'st thou the puissant Pyke? 1626 Gouge *Serm. Dignity Chivalry* § 11 Such men are more fit..to lift a pitchforke then to tosse a pike. 1706 Phillips, *Pike*,..a Weapon for a Foot-Soldier, from 14 to 16 Foot long, arm'd at the end with a sharp Iron-spear. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., The pike continues the weapon of foot-officers, who fight pike in hand, salute with the pike. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Ireland* v. 85 The searchers re-appeared, bringing with them a dozen pikes, a blunderbuss, and three braces of pistols. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 610 He had been seen on foot, pike in hand, encouraging his infantry by voice and by example.

†2. Phrases. **a.** *To pass* (*pass through*) *the pikes* [= F. *passer par les piques*, *passer les piques*, It. *passar per le picche*], in quot. 1654 *lit.* to run the gauntlet; but usually *fig.* to pass through difficulties or dangers, *esp.* to come through successfully; to run the gauntlet *of*. Similarly *to run through*, (*to be*) *past*, *the pikes*, etc. *Obs.*

1555 Bradford in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 289 Of al temptations this is the greatest, that god hath forgotten or will not helpe vs throughe the pykes, as they say. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 20 So mutch the harder it is like to go with me when..I must run thorouh the pikes. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 39 Thou arte heere amiddest the pykes betweene Scylla and Carybdis. 1621 Sanderson *Serm.* I. 24 Neither Johns mourning, nor Christs piping can pass the pikes: but the one hath a devil, the other is a glutton and a wine-bibber. 1654 Earl Monm. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 121 It [the squadron] .. making those who according to their laws have deserved it, sometimes pass the pikes [*passar per le picche*], and sometimes be shot to death. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xix. (Roxb.) 218/2 To run the pikes (of some termed running the gauntlett), that is to be slashed and whipt throwe two files of men, 60 or 100 deepe. 1718 M. Henry *Life P. Henry* Wks. 1857 II. 720/1 None of them [had] past the pikes of that perilous distemper. 1765 Cowper *Let. to Lady Hesketh* 30 Nov., Wks. 1836 V. 187 So far, therefore, I have passed the pikes. The Monthly Critics have not yet noticed me.

†b. *To run* (*push*, *cast oneself*, etc.) *upon the pikes*: (*fig.*) to expose oneself to peril, rush to destruction. *Obs.*

a 1555 Philpot *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 16 But now I can not shew you my mind, but I must run upon the pikes, in danger of my life therefor. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 390 Of a couragious harted man, of his owne accorde, to pushe vpon the pykes of death. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 2 He casteth himselfe headlong vpon pikes, to be gored by euery sharp tongue. 1671 Crowne *Juliana* III. 23 For this I..run on the pikes of my great Father's anger.

†c. *Push of pike*, close combat, fighting at close quarters; also *fig. Obs.*

1596 Nashe *Saffron-Walden* Wks (Grosart) III. 154 To trie it out at the push of the pike. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* 167 Nor so easie to come to the push of the pike, as to pen out a Lawing plea. [1688 Bunyan *Holy War* 54 Half afraid that when they and we shall come to push a pike, I shall find you want courage to stand it out any longer.] 1699 in Somers *Tracts* Ser. IV. (1751) III. 157 By that Time the Blue Regiment was got within Push of Pike. 1707 [N. Ward] *Hudibras Rediv.* II. VII. VII. 10 But when at Push a Pike we play With Beauty, who shall win the Day? 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* II. xii, The French battalions never waiting to exchange push of pike or bayonet with ours.

†3. *transf.* = Pikeman [1]. *Obs.*

1557 Q. Mary in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 222 One fourth parte to be argabusiers or archers, one oother fourth parte pikes, and the rest billes. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 13 b, Backed with some squadrons of Piques. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* II. xv. (1821) 381 Sent some three-score Shott and Pike to the foot of the hill. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist. Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 91 The French could not spare so many men..but they gave him three thousand pikes, and one thousand launces.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pike-handle*, *-length*, *-point*; **pike-hammer** = *hammer-pike*: see Hammer *sb.* 7. See also Pike-head, Pikeman [1], etc.

1585-6 Earl Leycester *Corr.* (Camden) 428 First clime the brech, a pike-length before and aboue anie person that followed him. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 23 Feb. 3/1 One fine young wood .. had been cut down for pike-handles. 1834 T. Singleton in J. Raine *Mem. J. Hodgson* (1858) II. 350 Before this parish had a hearse .. the bodies of deceased parishioners were carried to the grave on poles resting on men's shoulders; these poles were the perquisite of the rector, and were called 'pikehandles', a custom rising rather from the nature of his residence in a fortalice in an unquiet country than from any ecclesiastical claim. 1891 Atkinson *Last Giant Killers* 128 That some among those .. pike-points might penetrate between his rings.

Pike, *sb.*[6] *dial.* or *local colloq.* and *U. S.* [Short for Turnpike: first prob. in combinations: see 3.]

1. A bar or gate on a road at which toll is collected; a toll-bar or toll-gate.

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxii. *Ibid.* lvi, I dewote the remainder of my days to a pike. 1840 Haliburton *Clockm.* Ser. III. xi. 145 S'pose any gentleman that keeps a pike was to give you a bad shillin' in change. 1896 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 66 The man at the pike..ran to open the gate.

b. *transf.* The toll paid at a turnpike-gate.

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* liii, She [Mrs. Weller] paid the last pike [*i. e.* died] at twenty minutes afore six o'clock yesterday evenin. 1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lvii. 323 He wouldn't haggle about the pikes. 1894 Blackmore *Perlycross* 330 Oh, you have paid the pike for me.

2. A turnpike road, 'turnpike', highway.

1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* vii, The road..had formerly been a thoroughfare to the river, but abandoned for many years after the laying of the new pike. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 385/1 There were ruts and gulleys in it.., and yet they called it a pike and collected toll.

3. *Comb.*, as *pike-keeper*, *-road.* Also Pikeman 3.

1827 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1372 Sellers of cattle.., with the *pike* tickets in their hats. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxii, 'What do you mean by a pike-keeper?' inquired Mr. Peter Magnus. 'The old 'un means a turnpike keeper, gen'lm'n', observed Mr. Weller, in explanation. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 132/2 We found greater comfort in the well-kept pike-road, with ridable grades, and lined in places with pleasant shade trees.

Pike, *sb.*[7], obs. variant of Pique, grudge.

Pike, *sb.*[8], obs. form of Pitch *sb.*[1]

Pike, *sb.*[9], variant of Pic [2], measure of cloth.

† Pike, *a. Obs.* [Origin and meaning obscure: ? related to F. *piqué* turned sour (of wine), *piquant* pungent, spiced (of sauce, etc.).] (?) Hot, biting, seasoned, spiced: esp. in *pike sauce*, also *fig.* sarcasm, pungent wit.

1519 Horman *Vulg.* 160 Let us haue chekyns in pyke sauce [*in oxigaro*]. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* E b, I but he hath sillogismes in pike sauce, and arguments that haue been these twentie yeres in pickle. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 228 Now the fiercest Gunpouder, and the rankest pike sawce, are the brauest figures of Rhetorique *in esse*. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Egg*, Bread 'em [eggs] with Crums..cover 'em with a Pike-hash and some scraped Cheese, and bring them to a fine Colour.

Pike, *v.*[1], collateral form of Pick *v.*[1] (q. v. for examples), still in dialectal use in various senses. To this app. belongs the obs. expression *to pike* or *pick a bow*, the exact meaning of which is uncertain: ? to trim: = Pick *v.*[1] 4 (or ? to point; cf. Pike *v.*[2]).

1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 235 Item, payd for pesynge off bowys and ovyr-drawynge off bowis, and ffor pykynge off bowys, xxj.*d.* 1545 Aschам *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 116 In dressing and pikyng it [the stave] vp for a bow. *Ibid.* 120 For thys purpose must your bowe be well trymmed and piked of a conning man that it may come rounde in trew compasse euery where. *Ibid.* 120-1 Pike the places about the pinches, to make them somewhat weker, and as well commynge as where it pinched, and so the pinches shall dye. 1579 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 403 Hit ys also agreed..that Nicholas Gosson [Bowmaker] shall frome henceforth be free of this Cytie, ffor the wch he shall ..[*inter alia*] newe scoure and fether all suche arrowes as the twone howsse nowe hathe, and newe pycke all theire bowes wch have nede to be done.

Pike (pəik), *v.*[2] Now *rare.* Also 5-6 **pyke**, 6 **pycke**, 6-7 **pick.** [f. Pike *sb.*[1] 2.] *trans.* To furnish with a pike, spike, or (iron) point.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 45 Þere þe Affres closed hym in a streiȝt tree þat was þicke pikede wiþ ynne wiþ longe and scharpe nayles. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 397/2 Pykynge, of a staffe, or oþer lyke, *cuspidacio*. 1530 Palsgr. 657/1, I pycke a staff with pykes of yron, *je enquantelle*. 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Enquantellé*, *Baston bien enquantellé de fer*, a staffe well piked, or well grained, with yron.

Pike, *v.*[3] Also 5-6 **pyke**, 6 **picke**, **pycke.**

[Orig. refl. *to pike oneself*, perh. = to furnish oneself with a pike or pilgrim's staff (cf. *to cut one's stick*): see Pike *sb.*[1] 3. Cf. Old Da. *pikke*, Da. *pigge af* to hasten off, Sw. dial. *pikka dstad* to make off. Another conjectural derivation is from F. *piquer* to spur.]

†1. *refl.* To make off with oneself, go away quickly, be off. Also with *away*. *Obs.*

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1348 Then Reson hym commaundyd pyke hym thens lyghtly. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* IX. xliv. 411 And thenne anone that damoysel pyked her away pryuely. *a* 1530 *Parl. Byrdes* 254 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 180 When his fethers are pluked he may him go pike. 1530 Palsgr. 656/2, I pycke me forth out of a place, or I pycke me hence, *je me tyre auant*..Come of, pycke you hence and your heles hytherwarde. *Ibid.* 770/2 Walke, pyke you hence, *tire avant*. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Sam.* xix. 3 A people that is put to shame, pycketh them selues awaye. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* IV. iii. (Arb.) 64 Auaunt lozell, picke thee hence. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 111 Into what place so euer H. may pike him, Where euer thou finde ache, thou shalt not like him. *c* 1570 *Ane Ballat of Matrymonie* 71 in Laing *Pop. Poet. Scot.* II. 77 He bad them then go pyke them home.

2. *intr.* To depart; also with *off*; *fig.* to die. Also *to pike it.* Now *slang* or *colloq.*

1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 957, I bade hym pyke out of the gate. 15.. *Jack Juggler* (Roxb.) 16 Pike and walke, a knaue, here a waye is no passage. 1697 Dampier *Voy. round World* (1699) 526 When..forced to lye down, they made their Wills, and piked off in 2 or 3 Days. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Pike*, to run away, flee, quit..the Place; also to Die. 1724 Shirley *Triumph Wit* (ed. 8) 154 We file off with his Cole, as he pikes along the Street. *c* 1789 Parker *Sandman's Wedding* in Farmer *Musa Pedestris* (1896) 65 Into a booze-ken they pike it. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pike off!* begone!

† Pike, *v.*[4] *Obs. rare.* App. ad. F. *piquer*, in phrase *to pike on the wind* = F. *piquer au vent*, to sail close to the wind, to hug the wind.

1584 James Melvill *Autobiog. & Diary* (Wodrow Soc. 1842) 169 Finding us contrare our course .. he cust about and pykit on the wind, halding bathe the helme and scheit.

b. *To pike up*: (*trans.*), ? to sail close to.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. v. 18 And wp we pike the coist of Epirus, And landit thair at port Chaonyus. *Ibid.* x. 99 The dangerus schaldis and coist vp pykit we.

Pike (pəik), *v.*[5] [f. Pike *sb.*[5]] *trans.* To thrust through or kill with a pike.

1798 *Hull Advertiser* 22 Sept. 4/2 Many prisoners were taken out..and being carried to the camp were piked. The manner of piking was by two of the rebels pushing their pikes into the front of the victim. 1803 Wellington *Let.* in Gurw. *Desp.* II. 327, I lost two horses, one shot and the other piked. 1874 Froude *English in Ire.* III. x. i. 433 The day after the battle of New Ross a batch of [Protestant] prisoners was carried out from Wexford Gaol to Vinegar Hill, and piked in front of the windmill.

fig. 1866 Fitz-patrick *Sham Sqr.* 243 Giffard sought to stab with his pen, and pike with his tongue every friend to national progress.

Pike, *v.*[6] [f. Pike *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To lift with a pike.

1850 Scoresby *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* xii. 162 Others piking the pieces from one tub to another.

Pike, *v.*[7] *dial.* [f. Pike *sb.*[2] 2.] *trans.* To heap or pile up (hay) into pikes.

1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 970 The reason that hay should be piked if stacked all in one day. 1896 P. A. Graham *Red Scaur* v. 80 Tumbling among the cocks when hay was being 'piked'. 1896 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 575 Come, let's be off; they'll be done piking directly.

Pike, obs. form of Peek *v.*[1], to pry; Peak *v.*[3], to top a yard, etc.

Piked (pəi·kėd, pəikt), *a.* Also 4-6 **pyked**, 5 **pykyd**, **-id**, 6 *Sc.* **pykit**, **pikit**: see also Picked *a.* [f. Pike *sb.*[1] or *v.*[2] + -ed.]

1. Furnished with a pike, spike, or sharp point; fashioned with a sharp point (or points); sharp-pointed; = Picked *a.* 1.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 328 With piked staues grete, beten salle he be. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kni.* 769 A park al aboute, With a pyked palays, pyned ful þik. *c* 1447 in *Jarrow & Wearm.* (Surtees) 241 He and his fellows .. wt lang pykid staves and lang dagers mad a asawtte to yr said kepper. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. xiii. 62 Casting dartis or macis wyth pykyt heidis. 1562 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 83 b, He put me as a piked Arrow, he hydde mee in hys quever. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 298 The enemies ships armed with piked beake-heads. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. 1851 V. 70 The Batavians.. running in upon them..with their piked Targets bearing them down. 1695 J. Edwards *Perfect. Script.* 211 Some of them [spears] were piked or pointed at both ends. 1805 Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 7 Perhaps the Hertfordshire wheel-plough, which has a piked share, may be the most suitable implement. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* v. v, The good old priest..Took his piked staff and sandall'd shoon.

b. Of animals, plants, etc.: Furnished with a pike or sharp point, or with spines or prickles, as in *piked dogfish*; = Picked *a.* 1 b.

1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1626) 73 Inuiron'd with no marish-louing Reeds, Nor piked Bull-rushes. 1875 *Trans. Devon Assoc.* VII. 145 Piked Dog-fish. 1896 J. H. Campbell *Wild Life Scot.* 99 The piked dog-fish owes his common name to the pikes or spikes, standing up like detached rays, in front of the dorsal fins.

2. Tapering to a point or peak; pointed, peaked.

1538 Elyot *Lat. Dict.* Addit. Gg vj b, *Argutum caput*, a sharpe or pikyd hedde lyke a sugar lofe. 1565-73 Cooper *Thesaurus* s. v. *Compono*, *Aciem per cuneos componere*, to set in pyked fronts. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 45 b, When it [hay] is dryed, we..make it vp in Cockes, and after that in Moowes, which must be sharp and piked in the toppe. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 515 A little piked hill cast up. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 42 Messapus for his high steepe piked rocks to be wondred at. 1775 R. Chandler *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 11 The cape named Tænarum, now Matapan, which is the extremity of a mountain sloping to a point, having before it a piked rock. 1800 D. Lysons *Environs London* Suppl. 159 Sir Edward is represented in armour, with piked beard and whiskers.

b. Piked horn, a tall conical headdress worn by ladies in the 14th and 15th c.; **piked shoe,** a shoe with a long peak at the toes, as was the fashion towards the end of the 14th c., and later; a crakow, poulaine; **piked whale,** the lesser rorqual, or pike-headed whale, *Balænoptera rostrata.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 218 Proude prestes come with hym moo þan a thousand In paltokes and pyked shoes. *a* 1450 Myrc 43 Cuttede clothes and pyked schone. 1580 Stow *Annals* (1601) 471 Noble women vsed high attire on their heads, piked like hornes. 1587 Harrison *England* II. i. (1877) I. 33 They went..with their shooes piked. 1698 J. Crull *Muscovy* 137 Their Boots..are piked towards the Toes. 1747 Vertue in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 575 Piked Shoes appear in several Reigns from Ed. III. to Rich. III. in England. 1748 H. Walpole *Let. to G. Montagu* 11 Aug., Anne of Bohemia..introduced the fashion of *piked horns*, or high heads. 1787 Hunter in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 418 The *Balæna rostrata* of Fabricius or Piked Whale. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 577/2 The subclavian artery in the Piked Whale. 1892 C. R. B. Barrett *Essex Highways*, etc. 71 The curious headdress of piked-horns.

Piked, obs. variant of Picked *ppl. a.*

Pike-devant, variant of Picke-devant.

Pikefork, obs. and dial. variant of Pickfork.

Pike-head (pəi·k,hed). [f. Pike *sb.*[4,5] + Head.]

1. The metal head of a Pike (*sb.*[5]).

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. vii. 27 He..therein left the pike-head of his speare. 1659 Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* I. 464 The Enemy holds upon their Pike-heads mutton, capons, turkies, &c. to let the English see they had no want. 1841 Lever *C. O'Malley* lxxxi, The Cossacks with the red beards.. and long poles with pike-heads on them.

2. A fish of the family *Luciocephalidæ.*

So **Pike-headed** *a.*, having a head with long snout and jaws, like those of the Pike (*sb.*[4]); as *pike-headed alligator*, *anolis*; *pike-headed whale*, the piked whale: see Piked 2 b.

1769 Pennant *Zool.* III. 40 Pike-headed whale .. this species takes its name from the shape of its nose, which is narrower and sharper pointed than that of other whales. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* VI. 193 The Pike-headed Whale. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., *Pike-headed alligator*, the common Mississippi alligator..*Alligator lucius.*

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Pikeir, variant of PIQUIER *Obs.*, a pikeman.

Pikel, pikle (pəi·k'l). *dial.* Also locally **pickel, pickle, pikehil, poikel, -kle.** [f. PIKE *sb.*[1] 3 b; prob. with *-el, -le*, instrumental, as in *handle, spindle, shovel.*] A hay-fork, pitchfork. (Common in local use, in the Midland and Western Counties from Lancashire southwards.)

1602 J. BRUEN in Hinde *Life* xlvi. (1641) 147 One casting a pikell .. one being behind him, the two greins of the pikell ran on both sides of his leg, and hurt him not. 1681 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 307 From ye lower Haybay..they pitcht it and carry'd it on Pikehils to ye Carts. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 73/1 Take..a Pikell of Hay, as much as hangs together on the points or grains of a Pikell. *a* 1874 'B. CORNWALL' *Manch. Streets* 87 Her Majesty..had seen the threatening clouds 'rain poikels' as Lancashire alone can rain them. 1879 *Eddowes' Shrewsbury Jrnl.* 3 Sept., Charge of stabbing with a pikel.

Pikelet[1] (pəi·klĕt). *local.* Forms: 8 **pycolet**, 8– **pikelet, picklet** (*dial.* **piklet, pyklet, piclate, pifelet, pyflet**, etc.). [Shortened from BARA-PICKLET.] A Western and Midland name for a small round tea-cake, made of fine flour; a crumpet, or, in some districts, a muffin.

1790 *Bystander* 382 They were not muffins the chevalier hawked about, when a boy, but pyclets. 1797 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V. 15 That doughty son of Themis..crumpled up his broad face like an half-toasted pikelet. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Picklet*, or *Pikelet*, a small round light cake—a sort of muffin. 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* II. i. 152 Janey..revelled in an early tea and pikelets. 1904 *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 260/1 A silver-covered dish containing hot pikelets. [Mod. dial. forms: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

Pikelet[2] (pəi·klĕt). [f. PIKE *sb.*[4] + -LET.] A small or young pike.

1892 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 2 July 604/1 A diminutive pikelet. 1896 GEDNEY *Angling Holidays* 83 When killed, this hungry pikelet had in his pouch a trout nearly one quarter of a pound weight!

Pikeman[1] (pəi·kmæn). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. PIKE *sb.*[5] + MAN *sb.*[1]] A soldier armed with a pike.

15.. *Sir A. Barton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 66 Yea, pickmen more, and bowmen both, This worthye Howard tooke to the sea. 1566 PARTRIDGE *Plasidas* 993 The pike-men, they on walles doe stande their towne for to defende. 1627 *Maldon, Essex, Documents* (Bundle 201 No. 40), Further that every pickman come full armed. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 199 The Pikemen had fasten'd to the tops of their pikes..printed Papers of the Protestation. 1885 *Spectator* 30 May 715/2 The Swiss pikemen at Morgarten ..brought this ascendency to the ground.

Pikeman[2] (pəi·kmæn). Also (in sense 1) **pikesman.** [f. PIKE *sb.*[1] + MAN *sb.*[1]]

1. A man who wields a pick; a pickman; a miner; one who hews the coal with a pickax.

1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* VI. vi, 'My missus told it me at the pit-head when she brought me my breakfast', said a pikeman. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 26 Oct., It is stated the best miners, known as pikesmen, can hew a stent and a half in a day. 1880 *Ibid.* 28 Oct., The pikeman's recumbent position and the easy strokes he appears to take at the coal.

2. A man who picks the mill-stones and keeps them in order; hence, the tenant or man in charge of a thirlage, baronial, or burghal mill. (*Sc.*)

15.. *Aberdeen Regr.* (Jam.), Pikeman of the townis millis. 1576 *Rec. Sheriff Crt. Aberdeensh.* (1904) 242 Alex. Williamsone..pikeman of the Miln..and uptaker of the multur and knaifschipe of the tounes and lands of the Miltoun of Auchnagat. 1877 G. FRASER *Wigtown* 60 The Clerk..and Jamie the Pikeman [had] a mutual dislike and dread of each other.

Pi·keman[3]. [f. PIKE *sb.*[6] + MAN *sb.*[1]] The keeper of a turnpike.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. iv, The cheery toot of the guard's horn, to warn some drowsy pikeman or the ostler at the next change. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 1 Nov. 4/6 On certain roads you may travel for leagues without being interrupted by the 'pike-man'.

Pi·ke-pole. *U. S.* [PIKE *sb.*[1] 2.] A lumberer's tool; a pole having a spike at the end and a hook near it, used for driving and guiding floating logs.

1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 147 The running and rafting implements, pike-poles, etc., are made ready. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 206, I..was at once put to work pushing logs down a long channel with a pike pole.

Pi·ker[1]. Now *dial.* Also 4–6 **pyker**, 5–6 **-ar.** [f. *pike*, var. of PICK *v.*[1] + -ER[1]: see PICKER[1].]

†**1.** A robber, a thief; in later use, a petty thief, pilferer; = PICKER[1] 1 b. *Obs.*

1301 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 66 But if alwey pikers, Iak, thou wolt us maken, ther we piken but seely pans, the secte pikith poundis. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 17 Kepe my corn in my croft fro pykers and þeeues. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/2 Pykare, lytylle theef, *furculus*. 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 6 § 1 Knowyng theves and other pikars. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Philem.* 31 He reconsileth vnto the Maister [Philemon] his seruaunt that had bene both a runneagate and a piker. 1549 *Records of Elgin* I. 98 Blasfemyng of Jhone Gadderar, eldar..calland him auld pikar theyf carll.

2. An instrument to 'pike' or pick out dust, dirt, or obstructions; a picker. *Sc.*

1808 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xii, The piker for clearing the motion-hole.

†**Piker**[2], **piquer.** *Obs.* [f. *pique*, PIKE *sb.*[5] + -ER[1], or ad. F. *piquier*: see PIQUIER.] A soldier armed with a pike, a pikeman.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 7 b, Their old soldiers Piquers with their piques. *Ibid.* 2 b, Their footmen piquers, they doo allowe for verie well armed. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 35 The piker his armings and weapon.

Pi·ker[3], *slang* or *dial.* [app. f. PIKE *sb.*[6] turnpike: cf. also dial. *pikey* in same sense.] A vagrant, a tramp; a gipsy.

1838 HOLLOWAY *Dict. Provinc.* 23/2 Cadgers and pikers are tramps. *E. Suss.* 1874 BORROW *Wordbk. Eng. Gypsy Lang.* 215 The people called in Acts of Parliament sturdy beggars and vagrants, in the old cant language Abraham men, and in the modern *Pikers.*

Piker, var. PICARD *Obs.*, large sailing-boat.

Pikerel, Pikery, obs. ff. PICKEREL, PICKERY.

Pi·kess. *nonce-wd.* A female pike (fish).

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 302 The spawning season occupies from two to three months; the young pikesses of three years taking the lead.

Pikestaff (pəi·kˌstaf). [In senses 1 and 2, f. PIKE *sb.*[1] 1, 2 + STAFF: cf. ON. *píkstafr* (13th c.), mod.Norw. *pikstav*, MSw. *pikstaff*; in sense 3, f. PIKE *sb.*[5] Hence two distinct words, but often not capable of separation, esp. in the phrases in 4.]

1. A staff or walking-stick with a metal point at the lower end like an alpenstock. Now only *Sc.* Sometimes app. the wooden handle of a pick.

1356 in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 284 (Lett.-Bk. G. lf. 45), Pikstef. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 105 My plow-fote shal be my pyk-staf [*MS. B* pikid staf; A. VII. 96 pyk, *MS. U* pykstaf, *MS. H* pilgrimstaf] and picche atwo þe rotes. 1393 *Ibid.* C. VII. 329 Penaunce hus pyk-staf [A. V. 257 pike, piked staf] he wolde polische newe. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* XI. (*Wolf & Sheep*) iii, With pykestaff and with scrip to fair of toun. 1598 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 212 He stands sollemnlie leaning on his pike staffe. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* I. (1704) 228/1 The Weapon is a Pike-Staff, such as Keepers and Warreners use for the guard of the Game. *a* 1776 in Herd *Scot. Songs* (1902) 109 Fare ye weel, my pyke-staff. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* iv, Setting his pike-staff before him.

†**2.** Part of a wagon or cart: app. the same as PIKESTOWER. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 5 The crosse somer, the keys and pikstaues.

3. The wooden shaft of a pike (the weapon).

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Zagaye*, is a staffe longer and more slender than a pike staffe, otherwise called *Azagaye.* 1642 CHAS. I *Answ. Declar. Both Houses* 1 July 24 Gisarms (which were Pikestaves). 1904 SIR H. MAXWELL in *Blackw. Mag.* June 754/2 Ash was the proper wood for pike-staves.

4. In proverbial phrases. *As plain as a pikestaff*, an alteration of the earlier phrase *as plain as a* PACKSTAFF (in reference to its plain surface). Also *As stiff as a pikestaff. To call a pikestaff a pikestaff* = to call a spade a spade.

1592 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1592) 4 A new game .. that hath no policie nor knauerie, but plaine as a pikestaffe. 1729 D'URFEY *Pills* III. 22 When a Reason's as plain as a Pike-staff. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xvii, When will you acknowledge that two and two make four, and call a pike-staff a pikestaff? 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* iv. 30 Sat up in bed stiff as a pike-staff. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xliii. 367 The evidence against him was as plain as a pike-staff.

†**Pi·kestower.** *Obs.* [f. PIKE *sb.*[1] + *stower* dial. stake, post, rung.] Part of a wagon or cart; explained as 'The iron bar or standard fixed in the "ear-breed" of a cart, strengthening the sides'.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 48 The foreman is to bee forewarned that he seeke out three or fower pikestowers aforehande, and some keyes and false shelvinges.

Pikeys, Pikfault, obs. ff. PICKAX, PICKFAULT.

Pi·kish, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. PIKE *sb.*[4], [5] + -ISH[1].] **a.** ?Of or pertaining to pikes (weapons). **b.** Of or proper to pike (fish); voracious.

1799 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* III. 163 Liberty..in pikish majesty she'll rise. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 5/2 An undoubted instance of pikeish voracity.

Pikit, obs. Sc. form of PIKED, PITCHED.

Pikk, obs. variant of PICK, PIKE, PITCH.

Pikke, Pikky, obs. forms of PITCH, PITCHY.

Pikle, variant of PIKEL, pitchfork.

†**Pik-moyane.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. *pik*, of uncertain meaning + F. *moyen* middle, middle-sized. Cf. *culverin moyen* in CULVERIN.] A kind of culverin: explained as 'one of the smallest size'.

1513 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 517 Item, the first culvering pikmoyane drawin with xvj oxin of the kingis.

Pikoise, obs. form of PICKAX.

Pikrolite, variant of PICROLITE.

Piky (pəi·ki), *a.*[1] *rare.* [f. PIKE *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Having pikes or sharp points; spiky; pointed.

1744–50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. I. 87 (E. D. S.) Long piky roots.

Piky, *a.*[2] erron. **pikey.** [f. PIKE *sb.*[4] + -Y.] Of, of the nature of, or abounding in pike (fish).

1877 G. MACDONALD *Marquis of Lossie* II. xi. 120 A lake of deep fresh water,..the pikey multitude within. 1902 B. GRUNDY *Thames Camp* 90 He is a long way from other gudgeon, in a deep pikey hole.

Piky, obs. form of PITCHY.

Piladex (pi·lădeks). Also **pilla-.** [f. L. *pila* ball + *dex-* in L. *dextra*, Gr. δεξιά right hand.] Proprietary name of a parlour game consisting in keeping an inflated ball or bag in the air by striking it to and fro over a line on a table with the back of the hand.

1897 in *Army & Navy Stores List* 1658. 1901 *Speaker* 9 Feb. 505/2 That rather unmeaning phrase..will be thrown into the political air and buffeted like a pilladex by the fists of opposing champions. 1901 *Daily News* 27 July 8/6 Parlour Games. .. Blowing Games, such as puff billiards, piladex, and a feather on a sheet.

Pilaf, -aff, variants of PILAU.

Pilage (pəi·lédʒ). Also 9 **pileage.** [f. PILE *sb.*[6] 1 + -AGE.] The hair, wool, or especially fur, with which an animal is covered; = PELAGE.

a 1825 tr. *Bacon's De Calore et Frigore* in Wks. (1825) I. 334 Cold maketh the pilage of beasts more thick and long. 1867 A. L. ADAMS *Wand. Nat. India* 214 In winter..the fur becomes dense from the woolly pileage, which gives a lighter color to the coat than during midsummer and autumn, when ..the fur is short and brown. *Ibid.* 234 During Winter the ibex is thickly clad with hair and woolly pileage.

Pilao, variant of PILAU.

Pilar (pəi·lăr), *a. rare.* [f. mod.L. *pilār-is*, f. *pilus* hair: see -AR[1].]

1. Of or pertaining to hair.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pilāris*, .. Zool. pertaining to hair; hairy; pilar. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Pilar muscles, *arrectores pilorum* [muscles that cause the hair to bristle].

2. Downy. *rare.*

1849 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 196 Most of the men and almost all the women remove the eyelashes, and pilar hair rarely appears to grow.

So **Pilary** (pəi·lări), *a.* = PILAR 1.

1888 *Med. News* LIII. 411 She had never suffered from any pilary loss [or] cutaneous affection. 1893 *Syd. Soc. L.*

Pilaster (pilæ·stəɹ). *Arch.* Also 6–7 **pillastre, -ter,** 7 **pyl**(**l-, (pilley-stair**). [a. F. *pilastre* (1545 in Hatz.-Darm.), a. It. *pilastro*, in med.L. *pilastrum* (1341), f. *pila* a pillar: see -ASTER.]

1. A square or rectangular column or pillar; *spec.* such a pillar engaged in a wall, from which it projects with its capital and base a third, fourth, or other portion of its breadth; an engaged pillar; an anta; formerly applied also to the square pier of an arch, abutment of a bridge, or similar structure.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 50 Vpon a base a too foot square, ..a square pilaster rizing pyramidally, of a fyfteen foote hy. 1598 FLORIO, *Pilastro*, any kinde of piller or pilaster. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* VI. xxxi, A Roome prepar'd with Pilasters,..That to the Roofe their slender Poynts did reare. 16.. *Lindesay's Chron. Scot., Contin.* (1728) 233 A square low Gallery, some four Foot from the Ground, set round about with Pilley-stairs. 1613–39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 103 The Pilaster is the Basement against the Bank of the River. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 238 Pylasters must not be too tall and slender, lest they resemble Pillars, nor too Dwarfish and grosse, lest they imitate the Piles or Peeres of Bridges. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 87 An house adorned without with various Pillars, and Pillasters of several Orders. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 36 The Jambs or Pilasters of the Doors. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 11 The Piles or Pilasters, which are fixed in the River; the Arches which these Pilasters support. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Beauty* Wks. (Bohn) II. 433 Our taste in building ..refuses pilasters and columns that support nothing.

transf. 1875 *Wonders Phys. World* I. i. 39 Piles or pilasters of ground ice which supported the superficial crust.

†**2.** A pillar-like or cylindrical shape or figure.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi. (Arb.) 110 The Piller, Pillaster or Cillinder. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 613 They delight to cut their Berils into long rolls or pillastres in manner of cylindres [L. *cylindros ex eis malunt facere*].

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pilaster block, buttress, capital, pier, pinnacle*; *pilaster-like* adj.; *pilaster-fashion, -wise* adv.; **pilaster-strip**: see quot. 1874.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 277 Fashion your battlements of what shape soeuer you please to haue them; whether made plaine, or pyllaster-wise [etc.]. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 224 Revailed or Pilaster-peers, from 10 to 14 Pounds a pair. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Brick, Pilaster*, or *buttress bricks*,..are of the same dimensions with the great bricks, only they have a notch at one end, half the breadth of the brick; their use is to bind the work at the pilasters of fence-walls, which are built of great bricks. 1773 NOORTHOUCK *Hist. Lond.* 599 These buttresses run up pilaster fashion. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* Gloss. 326 *Pilaster Strips*, a term used to describe the vertical projecting parts of the towers supposed to be Saxon. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 49 Flat, pilaster-like buttresses.

Pilastered (pilæ·stəɹd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].] Furnished with or supported on pilasters.

a 1687 COTTON *Entertainm. to Phillis* 16 The polish d Walls of Marble be Pillaster'd round with porphyry. *a* 1774 W. HARTE *Charitable Mason* Poems (1810) 383/1 Pilaster'd jas'mines 'twixt the windows grew. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 706 Pilastered galleries.

Pilastrade (pilæstrēi·d). *Arch.* [ad. It. *pilastrata* (f. *pilastrare* to adorn with pilasters): see -ADE.] A row or range of pilasters.

[1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 222 The Pilastrata or Range of Pilasters, which support the Arch.] 1812 *Examiner* 5 Oct. 635/1 A pilastrade of two columns. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. 103 A regular Ionic pilastrade.

Hence **Pilastra·ded** *a.*, having a pilastrade.

1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 644 A pilastraded ordinance, forming a species of attic.

†**Pi·lastrel.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. It. *pilastrello*, dim. of *pilastro* PILASTER.] A small pilaster.

c 1620 ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 351 The leauy pillastrells were neatly shorne; The grassy seats, ye eyes to slumber wed.

Pilat, -e, obs. forms of PILOT.

Pilate (pəi·lĕt). [a. F. *Pilate*, ad. L. *Pilātus*, proper name.] The name (Pontius Pilate) of the Roman procurator of Judæa concerned in the

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crucifixion of Jesus Christ; hence allusively as a term of reproach. Also, the character of Pilate in the mystery plays; hence † *Pilate's voice*, a loud magisterial voice (*obs.*)

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 56 Prelats not preching are raþer pilats þan prelatis. 1530 PALSGR. 837 In a pylates voyce, *a haulte voyx*. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 382 He heard a certain oratour speaking out of measure loude and high, and altogether in Pilate's voice. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 559 Indeed in Rome there diuers be, That beare the name of prelacie: Better we Pilates may them call, Seeking the churches funerall. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 7/2 Pontius Pilates, who washed their hands of what might happen to France provided they could continue to exploit her.

‖ **Pilau, pilaw** (pilau', pilǫ̊', pilɔ̃u'), **pilaff** (pilaˑf). Forms: 7– **pilau, pillau, pilaw, pillaw, pilao, pelaw**; also 7 **pilo, -oe, pillow(e, peloe, palau, pullow**, 7–8 **pelo (pleo)**, 8 **pillou, pilloe, pellow, pilow**, 9 **pillao, pulao, pullao, pi(l)laf(f.** [a. Pers. پلاو *pilāw* (in Turkish *pilāw, pilāv* (or *pilāf*), Urdū *pilāo, palāo*) boiled rice and meat (occurs in Bus-ḥaq of Shíráz, ob. 1426). So F. *pilau*, It. *pilao*, mod. Gr. πιλάφι, Russ. пилавъ *pilavŭ* (= *pilaff*). Appears in Eng. in many forms, according to the language or locality whence the writer has adopted it; the earlier examples, from 17th c. Turkish, are identical with Persian. *Pilaff* represents modern Turkish pronunciation.]

An Oriental dish, consisting of rice boiled with fowl, meat, or fish, and spices, raisins, etc.

1612 *Trav. Four Englishm.* 55 The most common dish [amongst the Turks] is Pilaw..made of Rice and small morsels of Mutton boiled therein. 1612 CORYAT *Jrnl.* in Purchas *Pilgrims* x. xii. (1625) 1828 The vse of this Butter is verie frequent, by reason of the abundance of *Pillaus* that is eaten in Constantinople. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 97 (Persia) A dish of Pelo, which is Rice boyled with Hens, Mutton, Butter, Almonds and Turmerack. *Ibid.* 173 Boyld Rice, *Peloe*. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 367 The Turk when he hath his tripe full of pelaw, or of mutton and rice, will go to nature's cellar. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 95 Their boiled meat consists in *Pilao* or *Schilao*. 1696 OVINGTON *Voy. Suratt* 397 Palau, that is Rice boil'd ..with Spices intermixt, and a boil'd Fowl in the middle. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 399 The most admired Dainty, wherewith they stuff themselves, is Pullow. 1711 C. LOCKYER *Trade India* viii. 231 They cannot often go to the Price of a Pilloe, or boil'd Fowl and Rice. 1782 COLMAN *Prose on Sev. Occas.* (1787) III. 235 Methinks I hear some Alderman, all hurry, Cry, where's the Pellow? Bring me out the Curry! 1811 KIRKPATRICK tr. *Sel. Lett. Tippoo Sultan* App. p. xlii, All the Musulman officers .. shall be entertained..with a public repast, to consist of *Pullão* of the first sort. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* II. ii, Removed the banquet, and the last pilaff—Forbidden draughts, 'tis said, he dared to quaff. 1821 — *Juan* v. xlvii, A genial savour Of certain stews, and roast meats, and pilaus, .. Made Juan in his harsh intentions pause. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlii, The Colonel was famous for pillaus and curries. 1860 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* I. 393 The plat de resistance was, as usual, the pillaw, or, as it is here called, pulao. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxi. 666 The pilaff which followed is always the last dish served at an Egyptian or Turkish dinner. 1883 ALIPH CHEEM *Lays of Ind* (ed. 7) 2 From rice and pillaos To truffles and grouse.

Hence **Pilaued** (pilɑu'd) *a.*, made into pilau.

1897 LD. ROBERTS 41 *Yrs. in India* xlvi. (1898) 353, I took my first lesson in eating roast kid and pillaued chicken.

Pilch (piltʃ), *sb.* Forms: 1 **pyl(e)oe**, 3–6 **pilche**, 4 **pilchche**, 4–6 **pylche**, 6– **pilch**. [OE. *pylece*, ad. med.L. *pellicea* a furred garment, fem. of L. *pelliceus* adj., made of skins, f. *pellis* a skin. Cf. PELISSE.]

† **1.** An outer garment made of skin dressed with the hair; in later use, a leathern or coarse woollen outer garment. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Alcuin's Interrog. Segewulfi* in *Anglia* (1883) VII. 30 Hwi worhte god pylcan adame & euan æfter þam gylte? *a* 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 328/11 *Pellicie*, pylece. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 362 He is of þe te-tore uolke, þet to-tereð his olde kurtel, & to-rendeð þe olde pilche of his deadliche uelle. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 377 Two pilches weren ður3 engeles wro3t, And to adam and to eue bro3t. *a* 1300 *Sirix* 225 Warme pilce and warme shon, With that min hernde be wel don. *c* 1390 CHAUCER *Proverbs* 4 Affter heet komeþe colde, No man caste his pilchche away. 1416 *Will of Holt* (Somerset Ho.), Pelche de foxe. *c* 1440 LYDG. *Horse, Shepe & G.* 366 Ther is also made of sheepis skyn, Pilchis & glovis to dryve awey the cold. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 397/2 Pylche, *pellicium, pellicia*. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* vii. 85 Clothed in a pilche of a camels hyde. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1613/1 Some wandred to and fro in sheepes pilches, in goates pilches, forsaken, oppressed, afflicted. 1602 DEKKER *Satiromastix* Wks. 1873 I. 231 Ile beate five pound out of his leather pilch. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Pilch*.., a woollen or fur garment [*obs.*]. 1853 STEVENSON *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* 127 Of costly pilches, and of grey skins. 1901 *Archæol. Jrnl.* Mar. 4 Every canon had..a pilch or cassock (*pellicea*).

2. † **a.** A rug or pad laid over a saddle. *Obs.*

b. A light frameless saddle for children: = PAD *sb.*3 2.

1552 HULOET, Pilche for a saddle, *instratum*. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1895/4 Taken away.., a Pye-bald Gelding,..with a Pannel and Pilch on his Back. *a* 1728 KENNETT *Lansd. MS.* 1033 lf. 297 A course shagged piece of rug laid over a Saddle for Ease of a Rider is in our midland parts calld a *pilch*. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 397 Take also with you a light saddle without a tree, commonly called a pilch. 1900 *List Civil Serv. Supply Assoc.*, Saddles..Child's Pilch, all over quilted hogskin, for boy or girl.

3. A triangular flannel wrapper for an infant, worn over the diaper or napkin.

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Pilch*.. now used for a flannel cloth to wrap about the lower part of young children. *a* 1708 KENNETT *Lansd. MS.* 1033 lf. 297 A piece of flannel or other woolen put under a child next the clout is in Kent calld a *Pilch*. 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Treat. Dis. Childr.* III. 91 *note*, An error worthy of remark.., is, that of wearing a pilch (as it is called), an old fashion still too much in use. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pilch*, a flannel wrapper for an infant. 1861–80 MRS. BEETON *Bk. Housek. Managem.* § 2626 Baby-linen..4 pilches,..2 waterproof pilches,..4 dozen napkins.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pilch-clout, -maker*.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 212 þe deoflen schulen pleien mid ham ..& dysten ase enne pilcheclut, euchon touward oðer. 13.. *Coer de L.* 6736 Here armure no more I ne doute, Thenne I doo a pylche-cloute. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 14 Wauburge the pilchemaker Formaketh a pylche well.

Pilch (piltʃ), *v.* Now *dial.* Forms: 3 **pilken, pilken**, 6– **pilch**, 9 *Sc.* **pilk**. [Origin uncertain. Cf. LGer. *pül(e)ken, pölken* to pick (*up den knaken pülken* to pick a bone); Norw. and Færöese *pilka* to pick, scrape, prick. Cf. also OF. *pelucher*, OPicard *pelukier, plusquier* (mod.Picard *pluquer*) to pick, clean, peck: see PLUCK *v.*] *intr.* To pick, pluck; to pilfer; to rob.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 84 3et wolde he teteren & pileken [*v.rr.* pilewin, picken], mid his bile, roted stinkinde fleshs, as is reafnes kunde. *Ibid.* 86 Uor euere me schal þene cheorl pilken [*v.r.* plokin] & peolien, uor he is ase þe wiðì þet sprutteð ut þe betere þet me hine ofte croppeð. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 130/10 Pilch, miche, *suffurari*. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 33 Some steale, some pilch, some all away filch. 1665 JAS. FRASER *Polichronicon* (S. H. S. 1905) 163 The country was free from all manner of thift and pilching. 1808 JAMIESON, *To Pilk*,..1. To shell peas,..also, to pick periwinkles out of the shell;..2. To pilfer..as 'She has pilkit his pouch'. 1900 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Pilch*, to pilfer, filch (S. Worcester, Glouc.).

Pilchard (piˑltʃărd). Forms: *a.* 6–8 **pilcher**, (6 **piltcher**, 6–7 **pilchar(e, pylcher**); *β.* 6– **pilchard**, (6 **pylcherd(e, pilcharde**, 7 **-erd**). [Origin obscure. The *d* is excrescent. (Cf. Ir. *pilseir* from Eng.)

Skeat compares Norw. *pilk* an artificial bait, whence Dan. dial. *pilke*, Swed. dial. *pilka* to fish in a particular manner. Cf. also Sc. dial. *pilch* a short fat person, anything thick or gross, a tough skinny piece of meat.]

A small sea fish, *Clupea pilchardus*, closely allied to the herring, but smaller, and rounder in form; it is taken in large numbers on the coasts of Cornwall and Devon, and forms a considerable article of trade; in U.S. and Eng. Colonies locally applied to other fishes of the herring kind, e.g. the *C. sagax* of the Pacific, the *Harengula macrophthalma* of Bermuda; also to the young menhaden.

† *To take sturgeons with pilchards*, to get large returns from a small outlay (*obs.*).

1530 PALSGR. 254/1 Pylcher a fysshe, *sardine*. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxx. (1870) 293 He must not eate..fresshe heryng, pylcherdes, etc. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 30/35 Pilcharde, *gerres, halecula*. *Ibid.* 74/37 Pylcher, fish, *mena, æ*. *c* 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 22 The..recheste fishing is of the leaste fishe which is called a pilcharde. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 39 Fooles are as like husbands, as Pilchers are to Herrings. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xlviii. (1674) 63 They have built commodious Inns to take Sturgeons with Pilcherds. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4941/2 Pilchers for the Streights. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 263 The continuation and direction of these two bands, the pilchers of the South, and the herrings of the North, are nearly of the same length. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 288 The refuse pilchards in Cornwall are used..as a Manure. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* v, Savoury was the smell of fried pilchard.

attrib. 1685 PETTY *Last Will* p. vi, I set up iron-works and pilchard-fishing in Kerry. 1824 HITCHINS & DREW *Cornwall* II. 471 The pilchard fishery furnishes the staple commodity of the place.

† **Pilcher**[1]. *Obs.* A term of abuse, frequent at the beginning of the 17th c. It has been conjecturally explained as meaning 'One who wears a pilch or leathern jerkin or doublet', or 'One who pilches, a thief'; in two instances it is either fig. from *pilcher*, PILCHARD, the fish, or punningly associated with that word.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. iv, Whither doe you dragge the gent'man? you mungrels, you curres, you ban-dogs, wee are Captaine Tucca, that talke to you, you inhumane pilchers. 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt, Master-Constable* I. ii, Pilcher, thou'rt a most pitiful dried one. *a* 1619 FLETCHER *Wit without M.* III. iv, Upbraid me with your benefits, you pilchers. *a* 1625 — *Women Pleas'd* II. iv, Hang him, Pilcher, There's nothing loves him: his owne Cat cannot endure him. *a* 1640 DAY *Parl. Bees* iv, Smoaked Pilcher vanish!

† **Pilcher**[2]. *Obs. rare.* [? Extended from PILCH.]

1. = PILCH *sb.* 1.

1635 EARL OF CORK *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) IV. 104, I haue..written to Mr Ned Boyle to furnish him with pilchers.

2. A scabbard. (Apparently *contemptuous*.)

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 84 Will you pluck your Sword out of his Pilcher by the eares?

Pi·lcorn. [For *pildcorn*, f. PILLED *ppl. a.* 1 b + CORN.] A variety of the cultivated Oat, considered by Linnæus a species (*Avena nuda*), in which the glumes or husks do not adhere to the grain, but leave it bare. Also called *pilled oats*, † *pillotes*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. xiii. 467 There is an other kinde of Otes, whiche is not so inclosed in his huskes as ye other is, but is bare, and without huske whan it is threshed... The seconde kinde may be called in Englishe, Pilcorne, or pylde Otes. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 155 And had also Drage, pilcorne, mixtilion, brotcorne..words I professe, not well to vnderstand. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* iii. 71 The *Avena sativa*..has several varieties. The most remarkable..are the black or long-bearded oat..and the naked oat, or pilcorn. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Pillcorn, or Pilcorn.

Pilcrow (piˑlˌkrōu). *arch.* Forms: 5 **pylcraft(e, pilecrafte**, 6 **pilcrowe**, (7 **pilkrow, pill-crow, peelcrow, pilgrow**), 6– **pilcrow**. [App. for *pilled crow*: cf. *pilcorn, pilgarlic*, etc. The application of the word, with the form *pylcraft*, has suggested that it originated in a perversion of PARAGRAPH, through *pargrafte*, **parcrafte*, etc.: cf. quots. *c* 1460 and 1617. But the history of the word is obscure, and evidence is wanting.] = PARAGRAPH *sb.* 1.

[1500 *Ortus Voc.*, *Paragraphus*, Anglice, a pargrafte in writing.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 398/1 Pylcrafte, yn a booke ..*asteriscus, paragraphus*. *c* 1460 *Medulla* in Way *Promp. Parv.* 398 *note*, *Paragrapha*, pylcraft in wry[t]ynge. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 2 In husbandrie matters, where Pilcrowe ye finde That verse appertaineth to Huswiferie Kinde. 1602 R. T. *Five Godlie Serm.* 18 To stand as a Cypher in Augrim, or as a pilcrow in a latine Primmer. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor, Pilkrow*, contractum videtur corruptumque ex paragrapho. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* IV. i, But why a Peel-crow here?..A Scar-crow had been better. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pilcrow*, an old Word for a Paragraph. 1897 S. S. SPRIGGE *T. Wakley* XV. 141 The leading article.. calling attention to them with interjections..and all sorts of verbal pilcrows.

Pild, obs. form of *pilled*: see PILL *v.*[1]

Pile (pəil), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **pil**, 4– **pile**, (4–8 **pyle**, 6 **pyll**, 7 **peil**). [OE. *pil* masc. = OLG. **pīl* (MLG., MDu. *pīl*, Du. *pijl* dart, arrow, also ON. *píla* fem., arrow, Da., Sw. *pil*, from LG.), OHG., MHG. *pfīl*, Ger. *pfeil* dart, arrow, shaft, West Ger. *pīl*, a. L. *pīl-um* the heavy javelin of the Roman foot-soldier, orig. 'pestle'.

The L. *pīlum* was no doubt adopted by the Germans in the L. sense 'javelin', which passed on the continent into that of 'dart', and hence 'arrow', in which latter sense it superseded the native word. In OE. the sense 'javelin' passed into those of 'dart' and 'pointed stake' (= L. *sudis*): but the former is known only in a few poetic compounds, *flīge-pīl* flying-dart, *hylde-pīl* battle-dart, and the earliest examples of the simple word in this sense are ME.; if applied to an arrow, it was only as subsidiary to native names.]

† **1.** A dart; a shaft; (?) an arrow. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Be Mannes Mod* 26 Bið þæt æfþonca eal gefylled feondes flīzepilum. — *Riddles* xviii. 6 Frea þæt bihealdeð hu me of hrife fleozað hyldepilas. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3490 Schete þ wiþ piles & 3if hem deþ wounde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6976 þen Paris..with a pile sharp, Rut hym in thurgh þe rybbis with a roid wond.

† **b.** The pointed metal head of a dart, lance, or arrow. *Obs.*

1592 CONSTABLE *Sonn.* I. v, Thine eye the pyle is of a murdring dart. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. 545 Through both his temples struck the dart, the wood of one side show'd, The pile out of the other look'd. 1627 DRAYTON *Court of Fairy* Wks. (1748) 166 His spear—a bent both stiff and strong,..The pile was of a horse-fly's tongue. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. x. (1840) 63 Like an arrow well feathered, but with a blunt pile; he flew swift, but did not sink deep. 1700 HICKES *Let.* in *Pepys' Corr.* 19 June, Elf arrows..are of a triangular form, somewhat like the beard or pile of our old English arrows of war. [1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 103 Fletcher, he that trimmed arrows by adding the feathers; Arrowsmith, he that made the piles.]

c. Used to render L. *pilum*, the heavy javelin of the ancient Roman foot-soldier.

c 1620 FLETCHER & MASS. *False One* I. i, How the Roman Peils..drew Roman blood. 1627 MAY *Lucan* I. 8 Knowne Ensignes Ensignes doe defie, Piles against Piles, 'gainst Eagles Eagles fly. (*Note*. If any man quarrell at the word *Pile*, as thinking it scarse English, I desire them to give a better word.) 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 161 That was but civil war, an equal set, Where piles with piles, and eagles eagles met. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 89/1 The Germans came so violently vpon the Romans that the souldiers cast away their piles, and betooke them to their swords. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* I. 7 Piles against piles oppos'd in impious fight, And Eagles against Eagles bending flight. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. vi. 273 The Romans threw their piles, and rushed headlong upon the unwieldy mass.

† **2.** A spike, a nail; a spine (of a prickly plant, in ME. of a hedgehog); the pointer of a sun-dial.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* v. 388 He ȝehæfte [hi] on anum micclum stocce, and mid isenum pilum heora ilas ȝefæstnode and cwæð þæt hi sceoldon swa standan on þam pilum. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 304 Heo [sea-holly] hafað stelan hwitne..on ðæs heahnysse ufeweardre beoð acennede scearpe and þyrnyhte pilas. *a* 1100 *O. E. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 337/6 *Gnomon* dægmæles pil. *a* 1200 *Fragm. Ælfric's Gram.* (ed. Phillips 1838), Prikiende so piles on ile. *c* 1225, 1387 [see *ilespiles* s. v. IL]. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 179/50 Heo stikeden al-so þicke on him, so yrichon deth of piles. *Ibid.* 298/49 Ase ful ase is an Irchepil of piles al-a-boute.

b. A (pointed) blade (of grass). [Cf. Da. dial. *pile, græspile*, Fl. *pijl, graspijl*.]

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. Prol. 25 At euery pilis point and cornis croppis The techrys stude, as lemand beriall droppis. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 153 More sinnes then there bee grasse piles vpon the earth. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 291 There shall not a pile of Grass be left within his

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Kingdom. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. xxviii. 122 Appearance of red clover, where not a pile of this grass had before been known. 1812 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 372 The grass was..smaller in the pile, and more luxuriant in its growth. 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss-Hags* xxi, Every pile of the grass that springs so sweetly in the meadows.

c. A single glume or pale (of chaff). *Sc.*

1786 Burns *Address to Unco Guid* heading, The cleanest corn..May hae some pyles o' caff in.

3. A pointed stake or post; *spec.* in later use, a large and heavy beam of timber or trunk of a tree, usually sharpened at the lower end, of which a number are driven into the bed of a river, or into marshy or uncertain ground for the support of some superstructure, as a bridge, pier, quay, wall, the foundation of a house, etc. Also extended to cylindrical or other hollow iron pillars, used for the same purposes.

In prehistoric times villages or settlements were built upon wooden piles in lakes: see *pile-dwelling*, etc. in 5.

?*a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) Introd. (from Bæda), Ða ȝenamon þa Walas, and adrifon sumre ea ford ealne mid scearpum pilum [Bæda sudibus, *D.* stængum: cf. Wr.-Wülcker 509/14 *sudibus* stengum] greatum innan þam welere sy ea hatte Temese. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4611 Longe pyles & grete dide þey [Britons] make; Faste yn Temese dide þey hem stake. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 23 þe tree..With þre pyles was it vnder-pi3te. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II. v. (Skeat) I. 116 If the pyles ben trewe, the gravel and sand wol abyde. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxlviii. (1482) 316 The duk hym self with ij or thre lepe vpon the pyles, and so were saued with helpe of men that were aboue the bridge. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 171 The brekyng vp of the dokke hede at Portesmouth weyng vt of the piles & shorys. 1530 Palsgr. 254/1 Pyle to be set in a fauty grounde, *pilot*. 1555 Eden *Decades* 226 Theyr houses .. are .. buylded aboue the grownde vppon proppes & pyles. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 356 Two walles, the one of Turffe, and the other of Pyles and Tymber strongly and artificially interposed. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 405 Like the houses of Amsterdam, which are reported to stand upon piles driven deep into the quagmire. 1863 Lyell *Antig. Man* ii. (ed. 3) 17 Habitations ..constructed on platforms raised above the lake, and resting on piles.

fig. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. xii. 416 Drive down the oaken pile of a principle.

b. With various qualifications expressing purpose or nature: e. g.

Bearing p., *bridge p.*, *foundation p.*, *guide p.*, *hollow p.*, *sheathing p.*, *short p.*, *weir p.*, etc. *Close pile*, a timber pile forming one of many set close together; *false pile*, a pile to which additional length is given after driving; *filling pile*, one of those filling up the space between gauge piles; *hydraulic pile*, a pile sunk in sand by means of a powerful jet of water led either inside or outside of it. Also Fender *p.*, Gauge *p.*, Guard *p.*, Guide *p.*, Pneumatic *p.*, Screw *p.*, Sheet or Sheeting *p.*, Stay *p.*, for which see these words.

1859 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* I. xvii. 266 The Magnetic Youth leaned round to note his proximity to the weir-piles. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* II. 1700/2 A hollow pile is a cylinder which is sunk by excavation proceeding inside. 1877 *Ibid.* III, *Short-pile*..driven as closely as possible without causing the driving of one pile to raise the adjacent ones. They are used to compress and consolidate ground for foundations.

†c. A stake or post fixed in the ground, at which swordsmen practised their strokes. *Obs. rare.*

c 1480 *Knyghthode & Batayle* (MS. Cott. Titus A. xxiii. lf. 6 b), Nooman..is seyn prevayle, In feeld..That with the pile, nathe firste grete exercise.

4. *Her.* A charge, regarded by some as an ordinary, by others as a sub-ordinary, consisting of a figure formed by two lines meeting in an acute angle (generally assumed to represent an arrow-head), issuing, when not otherwise stated, from the chief or top of the escutcheon, with the point downwards. *In pile*: arranged in the form of a pile. *Party per pile*: divided by lines in the form of a pile.

[App. a special use of sense 1 b, or directly from L. *pilum*. Not known in OF.: Littré has it as a neologism, *pile* masc., and refers it to L. *pilum*; but it may have been taken directly from Eng. heraldry.]

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* Ev b, Certan armys in the wich iij. pilis mete to gedyr in oon coone..He berith golde iij. pilis of sable. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxxxvii. 337 The baner..was of syluer a sharpe pyle goules. 1562 Leigh *Armorie* 46 The eight particion, which is to be blased on thys sorte. Party per pile in pointe, Or and Sable. *Ibid.* 143 He beareth Ermin, a Pile in pointe Gueules. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* II. vi. (1611) 62 He beareth Argent a Triple Pile, Flory on the tops, issuing out of the Sinister base, in Bend towards the Dexter corner, Sable. This sort of bearing of the Pile, hath a resemblance of so many Piles driuen into some water-worke, and..incorporated at their heads. *Ibid.* II. vi. (1660) 73 A Pile is an Ordinary consisting of a two-fold line formed after the manner of a Wedge; that is to say broad at the upper end, and..meeting together at the lower end in an Acute-angle. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pile*, in Heraldry,..probably something like the Figure of the Roman *Pilum*, which was a tapering Dart, about five Foot long, and sharpened at the Point with Steel. 1766–87 Porny *Heraldry* (ed. 4) 135 The sixteenth is Argent, three piles meeting near the point of the base Azure. *c* 1828 Berry *Encycl. Her.* I. Gloss., *Pile*, triple, or triple-pointed, in base, bendwise,..by Ferne, termed a pile, naisant, in bend, triple-flory. 1864 Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* ix. (ed. 3) 50 Sa., three Swords in pile arg. 1872 Ruskin *Eagle's N.* § 235 The Pile, a wedge-shaped space of colour with the point downwards, represents what we still call a pile; a piece of timber driven into moist ground.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (from 3). a. attrib. Of a pile, as *pile-head*, *-wood*; formed of piles, as *pile-breakwater*, *-dam*, *-planking*, *-structure*; supported on piles, as *pile-bridge*, *-habitation*, *-lighthouse*, *-pier*, *-road*, *-settlement*, *-village*; used as a pile, as *pile-plank*. b. obj. and obj. gen., as *pile-fixer*, *-screwing*. c. instrumental, as *pile-supported* adj. d. Special Comb.: **pile-building**, a building erected on piles, esp. one of such dwellings of certain prehistoric and primitive peoples; so also **pile-builder**, **pile-built** *a.*; **pile-cap**, a cap or plate for the head of a pile; also, a beam connecting the heads of piles; **pile-drawer**, a machine for extracting piles; **pile-dwelling**, a dwelling built on piles, especially in shallow water, as a lake, but sometimes on dry ground; hence **pile-dweller**; **pile-engine** = Pile-driver; **pile-hoop**, a hoop or band round the head of a pile to keep it from splitting; **pile-house**, a house built on piles, a pile-dwelling; **pile-saw**, a saw for cutting off piles below the surface of the water; hence **pile-sawing**; **pile-shoe**, an iron point fixed to the lower end of a pile; **pile-worm**, the teredo, or other worm or animal which bores into piles. See also Pile-driver, Pileways, Pile-work.

1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 445/1 Under the protection of two huge *pile-breakwaters. 1884 *Nature* 19 June 169/1 There are good reasons for believing these *pile-builders are the direct descendants of the pre-Aryan aboriginals. 1865 Lubbock *Prehist. Times* v. 127 The Lake-dwellers followed two different systems..which he distinguishes as..*Pile-buildings, and .. Crannoges. 1886 *Athenæum* 24 Apr. 556/1 The pile-buildings of the Swiss lakes. 1903 Kipling *5 Nations* 41 Do you know the *pile-built village where the sago-dealers trade? 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 5 Apr. 1/3 The constructing of a *pile dam opposite to the clough. 1880 Dawkins *Early Man* 302 The *pile-dwellers possessed vegetables not traceable to wild stocks now growing in Switzerland. 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* 29 It relates to the earliest age of *pile-dwelling. 1874 Sayce *Compar. Philol.* iii. 114 Their [the Etruscans'] predecessors of the Neolithic age whose pile-dwellings..have yielded wheat and coral, evidences of Eastern intercourse. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 36 The Platform of the *Pile-engine. 1853 Sir H. Douglas *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 154 The piles were driven by pile-engines..constructed on the boats of the country. 1886 A. Winchell *Walks Geol. Field* 283 Jars of dried apples and wheat .. have been yielded from the *pile-habitations. 1875 W. McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* 45 Dowalton Loch..celebrated by the discovery there of *pile-houses. 1884 *Nature* 19 June 169/2 The races who now build these pile-houses, often on hill-tops. 1895 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 5/4 Unlike the old *pile piers, it is a substantial structure of masonry. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Builder* 590 **Pile-planks*, planks of which the ends are sharpened, so as to enter into the bottom of a canal. 1838 *Civ. Eng. & Archit. Jrnl.* I. 150/1 A scaffold was erected, upon which the pile drivers were placed for driving the sheet piles (pile planks)..of the best North Carolina heart pine. 1793 R. Mylne *Rep. Thames* 24 A Jettee of *Pile-planking ..should be run a little way down from the Point. 1860 Weale *Dict. Terms* s. v., As a considerable length of the Utica and Syracuse railroad passes through a deep swamp, a foundation of great permanency was required: this gave rise to a modification of the superstructure, and formed that which is known as *pile-road. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1703/1 Vogler's *pile-sawing attachment for boats. 1897 R. Munro *Prehist. Problems* 304 A *pile-settlement of the Bronze Age. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 150 A pykas and ij *pyles shone. 1844 *Mech. Mag.* XL. 54 Improvement in the formation of pile-shoes. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 340 Along this line [Barmston and Skipsea Drain] five or six other *pile-structures have been found. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 389 An old *pile-supported pier. 1879 *Athenæum* 6 Sept. 312/1 *Pile-villages have been found on the shores of Gmunden. 1894 C. Welch *Tower Bridge* 133 Snuff-boxes and other memorials..turned from the *pile wood. 1733 tr. *Rousset* (*title*) Observations on the Sea or *Pile Worms discover'd in Pile or Woodworks in Holland.

†Pile, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **pyle**, 5 **pyl**, **pyll**, **pylle**, 5–8 **pile**. [Of doubtful origin.

Evidently distinct historically from Pile *sb.*[2], sense 4. It may, however, be an earlier adoption of the same Fr. word. In sense it agrees exactly with Peel *sb.*[1], senses 3 and 4; and in the 16th c. the Border *peels* usually appear in the English State papers as *pyles* or *piles*. Yet the words cannot be doublets, for in *pile* the final *e* is evidently original.]

A small castle, tower, or stronghold; = Peel *sb.*[1] 3.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 685 þe ry3twys man also sertayn Aproche he schal þat proper pyle [*rime* gyle]. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 360 That holy-cherche stode in vnite As it a pyle were. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xxii. 366 Holy churche stod in holynesse as hit were a pile. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 45 þanne y councellid eroud with-inne a while..þat alle men children in towne & pile To slee þem, þat ihesus myght with hem die. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 573 Yf I dwelle in my pylle of ston. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xii. 349 It [Castle of Valachim] was On of the Strengest pyl, That Euere Man Sawgh in Ony Exyl. 14.. *Coventry Corp. Chr. Pl.* (E.E.T.S.) 16 Yett do I marvell In whatt pyle or castell These herdmen dyd hym see. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 222 b, The grekes wer besieged in a litle preatie pyle or castle. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 866 They sayled into Englande.., and landed..at the pyle of Fowdrey within lytle of Lancaster [called in 1423 *Act 2 Hen. VI*, c. 5 le Peele de Foddray en le Counte de Lancastre]. 1602 in Moryson *Itin.* II. iii. i. (1617) 270 To build little piles of Stone in such Garrisons [in Ireland] as shall be thought fittest to be continuall bridles vpon the people. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* xiv. viii. 18 Arabia,..a rich land,..replenished also with strong castles and piles [*castris oppleta validis et castellis*]. [1679 Blount *Anc. Tenures* 20 *Pele* or *Pile*, is a Fort built for defence of any place. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Pille of Foddray*, or *Pile of Fouldrey*,..called *pille*, by the idiom of the county, for a *pile*, or fort.]

b. *spec.* Applied to the Peels on the Scottish border: = Peel *sb.*[1] 4.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 512 The which..threwe downe certayne pylys and other strengthis, and a parte of the Castell of Beawmount. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 203 The kyng entended..to make new diuers Pyles and stoppes to let the Scottysh men from their inuasions. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 881/1 He ouerthrew certeine castels, piles, and small holds, till he came through the dales to Iedworth. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist. Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 91 Thomas earl of Surrey,..had burnt many towns, and overthrown castles and piles. 1774 Lambe *Battle of Flodden* cxliv, Where piles be pulled down apace.

Pile (pəil), *sb.*[3] Forms: 5– **pile**, (5–7 **pyle**, 6 **pyele**). [a. F. *pile* heap, pyramid, mass of masonry, pier of a bridge (1340 in Godef.) = It. *pila* mole, pier, pillar, Sp. *pila*, Pg. *pilha* pile, heap:—L. *pīla* pillar, pier, or mole of stone.]

†1. A pillar; a pier, esp. of a bridge. *Obs.*

(Not to be confused with Pile *sb.*[1] 3.)

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1089 Pilis maad of tilis must ascende Too feet and half. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 398/1 Pyle, of a bryggys fote, or oþer byggynge..*pila*. *a* 1577 Gascoigne *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 59 Then waues of euil doe worke so fast my piles are ouerrun. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 115 Of this Bridge thirteene piles of bricke may bee seene neere the shore at Pozzoli. 1708 Echard *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 434 This bridge consisted of twenty piles, each 60 foot in thickness, and 150 in height, besides the foundation. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 219 Of the Stones..., one of them is still seen in the middle Pile of the Bridge *delle Nævi*.

†b. *fig.* Applied to the neck, leg, etc.

1584 Lodge *Alarum agst. Usurers* (Hunter. Cl.) 72 Her stately necke where nature did acquite Her selfe so well,.. For in this pile was fancie painted faire. *Ibid.* 73 The stately thies, Like two faire compast marble pillers rise .. Next which the knees..This stately pyles with gladsome honour greete. 1589 — *Scillaes Met.* (Hunter. Cl.) 41 Now Nature stands amazd her selfe to looke on Beauties feete, ..So small a pile so great a waight, like Atlas to vphold The bodie.

†2. A mole or pier in the sea. *Obs.*

c 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 334 (1810) 345 There is a harbour for ships, by means of a pile built. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 87 But if no man sustain damage, hee is to bee defended who build's upon the shore, or cast's a Pile into the Sea.

3. A heap of things (of some height) laid or lying one upon another in a more or less regular manner; also *fig.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 398/1 Pyle, or heep, where of hyt be, *cumulus*. *Ibid.*, Pyle of clothys..on a presse, *pannuplicium*. 1530 Palsgr. 254/1 Pyle of clothes or any other heape, *pille*. 1653 Milton *Hirelings* Wks. 1738 I. 579 To how little purpose are all those piles of Sermons, Notes, and Comments on all parts of the Bible. *a* 1656 Br. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 53 You are called out to see piles of dead carcasses. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1707) 15 A rude pile of Stones erected..for an Altar. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 13 Such heaps or piles of wood were sometimes a hundred and eighty cubits round. 1812 J. Wilson *Isle of Palms* II. 363 Behold yon pile of clouds, Like a city, round the sun. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 231 The sheet printed on both sides is delivered upon the board,.. and laid upon the pile. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* I. 310 A large pile of letters and packages.

b. A series of weights fitting one within or upon another, so as to form a solid cone or other figure. (So F. *pile*.)

This sense is certain for quots. 1611, 1690; but quot. 1440 is doubtful. The attrib. use in *pile weight* apparently belongs here.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 398/1 Pyle, of weyynge, *libramentum*, *libra*. 1585 Sir F. Knollys *Abstr. syzinge Troye weyghte* (MS. Rawl. D. 23 lf. 18), They argve that the gowlde smythes pyle weyghte is muche tooe heavy, to be the trewe Troy weyghte. 1611 Cotgr., *Pile*,..also, the pile, or whole masse, of weights vsed by Goldsmithes, etc. 1647 in Cochran-Patrick *Rec. Coinage Scotl.* (1876) I. Introd. 80 Compared the forsaid round brasse stone weight..with a new brasse stone pyle weight in the coinyehouse, and I found the said new pyle weight havier by almost halfe one oz. *Ibid.*, The new 4 lb pyle marked with a fleure de lyce boght from J. Falconar Warden from Holland. *Ibid.* 81 Having examined the French pyle marked with the fleure de lyce amongst the weights now used. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II*, c. 4 Sched. s. v. *Brass*, Brass of Pile weights the pound, j.s. 1690 Boyle *Medicina Hydrostat.* Wks. 1772 V. (Plate at end), The Explication of the Figure..*g*. the Pile of Weights.

†c. A large group, clump, or collection of things, without reference to height; a 'lot'. *Obs.*

1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 47 Of these ilands are two pyles: the one of them..little frequented; the other.. containeth six in number, to wit: Saint Iago, Fuego, Mayo, Bonavisto, Sal, and Bravo. 1864 Emily Dickinson *Lett.* (1894) II. 253 Father has built a new road round the pile of trees between our house and Mr. S——'s.

d. *spec.* A heap of combustibles on which a dead body is burnt (*funeral pile*).

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* I. 83 Laying them vpon their backs on beds, they conueyed them vnto the funerall pile..on beares. 1699 Garth *Dispens.* III. 30 And with Prescriptions lights the solemn Pyle. 1700 Dryden *Palamon & Arc.* III. 990 Full bowls of wine, of honey, milk, and blood, Were poured upon the pile of burning wood. 1878 Maclear *Celts* ii. (1879) 19 Some even voluntarily came forward to share the pile with an honoured person deceased. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xviii. 305 Made a pile of chairs and benches and tables, and burnt all that remained of Clodius.

e. A heap of wood or faggots on which a sacrifice or a person is burnt.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 64 Isaac was layde on the pile of wood to bee offered up in sacrifice. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Maidens Blush* 1783 The Father makes the

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Pile: Hereon he layes His bond-led, blind-led Son. 1848 Mrs. Jameson *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 331 Then the people kindled the pile; but though the flame was exceedingly large it did not touch her. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 July 1/3 'It is disgraceful', said the curate, who was all for the pile of faggots.

f. *Mil.* A stack of arms regularly built up.

1608 D. T[uvil] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 122 b, Germanicus.. caused a pyle of weapons to be raised. 1887 Bowen *Æneid* I. 296 Sinful Rebellion .. Piling her fiendish weapons, shall sit firm bound on the pile.

g. An oblong rectangular mass of cut lengths of puddled iron-bars, laid upon each other in rows, for the purpose of being rolled after being raised to a welding temperature in a reheating furnace; a 'faggot'.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 707 Four rows of these [iron bars] are usually laid over each other into a heap or pile which is placed in the re-heating furnace..and exposed to a free circulation of heat, one pile being set crosswise over another. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Pile*, the fagot or bundle of flat pieces of iron prepared to be heated to welding-heat and then rolled.

h. *ellipt.* (for *pile of wealth, money, dollars*, etc.) A heap of money; a fortune accumulated or heaped up. Chiefly in colloq. phr. *to make one's pile.*

[1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 107 What piles of wealth hath he accumulated To his owne portion? 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* VI. 233 It seems to have been one of the state maxims..to draw as little as possible from this pile of wealth. 1876 Holland *Sev. Oaks* xxiii. 324 Yes, and I've made piles of money on them.]

1741 Franklin in *Poor Rich. Alm.* Apr. (Bartlett), Rash mortals, ere you take a wife, Contrive your pile to last for life. 1852 F. Marryat *Gold Quarts Mining* 8 On the old Californian principle of 'making a "pile" and vamosing the ranché'. 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* July 27 Every partisan blackleg bets his 'pile' upon his favourite. 1864 Eliz. A. Murray *E. Norman* III. 182 The hope which cheers .. so many [Australian diggers]..'We may make our pile yet, and go home'. 1887 Jessopp *Arcady* vii. 196 Capitalists who had made their pile were consumed by a desire to walk over their own broad acres.

4. A lofty mass of buildings; a large building or edifice.

1607 J. Norden *Surv. Dial.* III. 84 If this loftie Pyle bee not equalized by the estate and reuenewes of the builder, it is as if Paules steeple should serue Pancras Church for a Belfry. 1663 Cowley *Verses Sev. Occas., Queen's Repairing Somerset-Ho.*, Two of the best and stateliest Piles which e're Man's liberal Piety of old did rear. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 28 Over against the middle of the Bridge,..there is a great square pile of building in the Water. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* 21 Sept. an. 1773, There is a very large unfinished pile, four stories high. 1823 Scott *Peveril* xxx, This antiquated and almost ruinous pile occupied a part of the site of the public offices in the Strand..commonly called Somerset House. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. i. vii. 102 Philip testified his joy..by raising the magnificent pile of the Escorial. 1870 H. Smart *Race for Wife* ii, Glinn was a large pile of brickwork.

b. *fig.*

1671 Milton *Samson* 1069 His look Haughty as is his pile high-built and proud. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 89/2 The beautiful pile of justice which he had reared presently fell to the ground. 1835 Thirlwall *Greece* I. 39 Afraid of raising a great pile of conjecture on a very slender basis of facts.

5. A series of plates of two dissimilar metals, such as copper and zinc, laid one above the other alternately, with cloth or paper moistened with an acid solution placed between each pair, for producing an electric current (*galvanic* or *voltaic pile*). Also extended to other arrangements of such plates: cf. Battery.

Dry pile, a voltaic pile in which no liquid is used, and which generates a feeble but very permanent current.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 119 When they used the order of silver, card, zinc, &c. ..This pile gave us the shock as before described. *Ibid.*, The plate A was connected with the top of the electrometer and the silver end of the pile. 1849 Noad *Electricity* 198 The chemical power of the voltaic pile was discovered and described by Messrs. Nicholson and Carlisle, in the year 1800. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xiv. 381 Behind the screen..was an excellent thermo-electric pile. 1894 Bottone *Electr. Instr. Making* (ed. 6) 146 This pile was used with a large paraffin burner having an iron chimney nearly touching the interior ends of elements. [*Ibid.*, Fig. 56 is reproduced from a photograph of the identical thermopile.]

Pile (pəil), *sb.*[4] *arch.* Also 4 pyl, 6 pyle, pyll, pyell. [a. OF. *pile* (12th c. in Littré), also in med.L. *pīla*. In Fr. opposed to *croix*, as in Eng. to 'cross', also in mod.F. to *face*, in *à pile ou face*.

F. *pile*, L. *pīla*, in this sense was app. the same word as in prec., the *pile* or under iron of the *coin* (Coin *sb.* 4) being a small upright iron pillar, on the flat top of which the piece of metal was laid to be stamped: see sense 1.]

†**1.** The under iron of the minting apparatus with which money was struck; its surface bore the die of which the impression was made on the reverse or pile side of the piece. Opposed to *trussell* or *tursall*, F. *trousseau* (Cotgr.): see quot. 1876. *Obs.*

[1293 *Memoranda K. R.* 20 & 21 Edw. I, m. 35 b *cedule*, Inuente sunt inter bona illa due pecie quarum vna vocatur pila et alia crosse que vocantur cuneus ad monetam Regis cudendam. 1300 (Nov. 10) *Ibid.* 28 & 29 Edw. I. 61 De cuneis Cambii Dunelmensis..Vous enueyames del dit Eschekier..deux peire de Cuyns noueaux en .vj. peces. E puis..vne peire noue en treis peces, cest a sauoir a chescone peire vne pile e ij Trusseux.]

1362–3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 227 Ane pile and ane tursall maid for cunyeing of certane pecis of gold and silvir, the pile havand sunkin thairin foure lettris. 1587–8 *Ibid.* IV. 265 To grave, sink and mak countaris of lattoun, with sic pyles and tursallis as may serve to that effect. 1605 *Ibid.* VII. 54 To ressave the pyllis and tursellis laitlie send hame from England, and the puncheons for making of ma pyllis and tursellis. 1611 Cotgr., *Pile*.., also, the pile, or under-yron of the stampe wherein money is stamped. 1876 Cochran-Patrick *Rec. Coinage Scotl.* I. Introd. 49 Each moneyer had two irons or puncheons, one of which was called the 'pile', and the other the 'trussell'. The 'pile' was from seven to eight inches long, and was firmly fixed in a block of wood (called '*ceppeau*' in the French Ordonnances). On the 'pile' was engraved one side of the coin, and on the 'trussell' the other.

2. Hence, The side of a coin opposite to the 'cross' or face; the reverse. *arch. Cross and* (*or*) *pile*, in phrases: see Cross *sb.* 21 b–e.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 172 Whos tunge neither pyl ne crouche Mai hyre. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 51 Of crosse nor pile there is no recluse, Prynte nor impressioun in all thy seyntwarye. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cliv. 185 The frenche kyng made newe money of fyne golde, called florence of ye lambe, for in the pyell there was grauyn a lambe. [Cf. *Chron. de S. Den.*, B. N. 2813, lf. 396 Appellez florins a l'aignel pour ce que en la pile avoit un aignel.] 1530 Palsgr. 254/1 Pyle of a coyne, the syde havyng no crosse, *pile*. 1676 Butler *Hud.* III. iii. 688 That you as sure, may Pick and Choose, As Cross I win, and Pile you lose. 1706 Phillips, *Pile*,..the backside of a piece of Money. 1843 Mill *Logic* III. xviii. § 1 Why, in tossing up a halfpenny, do we reckon it equally probable that we shall throw cross or pile?

Pile (pəil), *sb.*[5] Also 5–6 pyle. [ad. L *pilus* hair. (Not through OF., which had *peil, poil.*)]

1. Hair, *esp.* fine soft hair, down; *rarely*, a single hair of this kind; the fine short hair of cattle, deer, etc.; the wool of sheep; in *Entom.* fine hairs on an insect.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iij b, All that berith greece and piles ther vppon Euer shalle be strypte when thay be vndoon. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. iv. 16 Four 3oung stottis ..blak of pyle. *Ibid.* VIII. iii. 150 My grene 3outh that tym, wyth pylis 3ing, Fyrst cleyd my chyn, or beird begouth to spring. 1760 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* V. i, He has no whiskers, ..not a pile. 1805 Luccock *Nat. Wool* 18 The native.. wraps himself in sheep skins, and blesses that hand which made their pile thick, warm and ponderous. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 306 Some Hymenoptera..have the upper lip of the male clothed with silver pile. 1849 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 318 The East African is by no means a hairy man. Little pile appears upon the body. 1893 Lydekker *Horns & Hoofs* 159 In order to withstand the intense cold of a Tibetan winter, the chiru is clothed with a thick and close woolly pile.

b. *transf.* Applied to the downy plumage of a bird, or the downy part of a feather.

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 814 Of his grounden gras, þe wus can hee take, Þeron hee brynges þe brid, & bathes his pilus. 1847 *Whistlebinkie* (1890) II. 147, I can my falcon bring Without a pile of feather wrong on body, breast or wing.

2. A nap upon cloth; now *esp.* the downy nap or shag of velvet, plush, and similar fabrics, produced by an accessary or secondary warp the loops of which are cut so as to form a nap; also, loops in a carpet similarly produced and forming a nap.

Double pile, pile upon pile, two-pile, three-pile, attrib. phr.: having the pile of double or treble closeness: see *pile-warp* in 3.

1568 R. Sempill *Ballads* (1872) xxxviii. 238 With the sleik stanis..for the nanis They raise the pyle I mak 3ow plane. 1591 Greene *Art Conny Catch.* II. (1592) 22 He cals to see a boul of Saten, velvet,..and not liking the pile, culler, or bracke, he cals for more. 1605 Rowlands *Hell's Broke Loose* 39 Rich Taffata and Veluet of three pile, Must serue our vse to swagger in a while. 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Poil, Velours à deux poils*, two-pile Veluet. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 11 Satin smooth, Or velvet soft, or plush with shaggy pile. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1701/2 In Brussels carpet..the wires are simply withdrawn and the loops left standing..In the Imperial Brussels the figure is raised above the ground and its pile is cut, but the ground is uncut. In the Royal Wilton the pile is raised higher than in the common Wilton, and is also cut. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 17 Jan. 59/1 Persian carpets..take front rank..for general excellence, softness of pile, and harmony of colouring.

b. Each of the fine hair-like fibres of velvet, flannel, wool, or cotton.

1787 Hunter in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 395 Like coarse velvet, each pile standing firm in its place. 1802 Beddoes *Hygëia* V. 84 Flannel..is more likely to be hurtful..by the stimulating effect of its piles. 1805 Luccock *Nat. Wool* 13 The 'hair' of this wool, i.e. the fineness or coarseness of the pile, the first object of a stapler's concern.

c. A fabric with a pile or nap, *esp.* velvet.

1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* IV. v, It is not often that these roads witness riders in silk and pile.

d. *transf.* The burr on a plate in etching.

1885 S. Haden in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 233/2 Rembrandt employed the etching-needle..in such a way as to throw up with its point as much of the pile, or 'burr', as he required.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (from sense 2). Having a pile, as *pile-carpet, -fabric*; belonging to or forming the pile, as *pile-thread*; **pile-beam**, a separate warp-beam, upon which the pile-warp is wound and carried; **pile-warp**, the secondary warp, which furnishes the substance of the pile, also called *nap-warp*; it may consist of one, two, or three threads in the loop, producing *single-*, *double-*, or *three-pile* velvet; **pile-weaving**, the weaving of fabrics with a pile or nap, by means of the pile-warp, which, by being passed over the pile-wires, forms loops, which are afterwards cut, or, in some cases, left standing; **pile-wire**, one of a number of wires used in pile-weaving; in the case of cut-pile fabrics, grooved on the upper side to facilitate cutting.

1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* vi. 204 Striped velvets..owe their peculiar appearance to some of the *pile-threads being left uncut. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Pile-warp*, a warp which is woven in loops on the face to form a nap. *Ibid.* 1701/2 In *pile-weaving, in addition to the usual warp and weft threads, a third thread is introduced.., and is thrown into loops by being woven over wires of the breadth of the cloth. *Ibid.*, **Pile-wire*, the wire around which the warp-threads are looped to make a pile-fabric.

Pile (pəil), *sb.*[6] *Path.* Usually *pl.* piles. Also 5–6 pyle, (6 pylle). A disease characterized by tumours of the veins of the lower rectum; hæmorrhoids. Rarely *sing.* A hæmorrhoid.

a 1400–50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 15 A good medic[i]ne for the pylys & for the emerawdys. 1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* B iv, Sores and pyles on the fondament lyke wrattes. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 61 b, Of hemoroides or pylles. 1608 Middleton *Fam. Love* IV. iv, A pile on ye, won't you! 1715 S. Sewall *Diary* 29 Sept., Mr. Pemberton was very sick of the Piles. 1811 Hooper *Med. Dict.* s. v. *Hæmorrhois*, A small pile, that has been painful for some days, may cease to be so, and dry up. 1869 Claridge *Cold Water-Cure* 176 Persons subject to piles should especially avoid all heating and stimulating drinks.

b. *Comb.*, as *pile-clamp, -supporter.*

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Pile-clamp*, an instrument for removing hemorrhoids. *Ibid.*, *Pile-supporter*, a suppository for preventing protrusion of the rectum. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pile-clamp*, an instrument..for crushing the base of the pile before cutting off, or for holding and compressing the pile.

Pile, *sb.*[7], obs. form of Pillow.

Pile (pəil), *v.*[1] [f. Pile *sb.*[1] in sense 3.]

1. *trans.* To furnish, strengthen, or support with piles (esp. of timber); to drive piles into.

c 1440 [see Piling *vbl. sb.*[1] 1]. *a* 1552 Leland *Itin.* II. 31 Toward the North End of this Bridge stondith a fair old Chapelle of Stone.., pilid in the Foundation for the rage of the Streame of the Tamise. 1662 *Brasenose Coll. Mun.* 30. 20 They had in some cases to pile an arch to build on. 1716–17 E. Rud in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 646 Part of the north ditch piled and planked. 1747 *Gentl. Mag., Hist. Chron.* Sept. 445 Mr. King first carpenter to the [Westminster] Bridge protested against it without piling the foundation. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 96 It [a wall] was planked and piled internally. 1881 *Chicago Times* 14 May, Heavy oak pieces, twenty-five feet in length, will be used for piling the 'coolies' on Yellowstone division.

†**2.** To fix, drive in (as a stake or pile). *Obs.*

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccciii. 701 The fiemynges had pyled in the ryuer of Lescalt great pyles of great tymbre, so that no shyppe coulde come fro Tourney to Andewarpe. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 695 These were piled in the earth, and vpon them were set the skulls of dead men, which they had slaine in the warres.

Pile, *v.*[2] [f. Pile *sb.*[3]]

1. *trans.* To form into a pile or heap; to heap up. Often with *up, on.*

c 1358 [see Piling *vbl. sb.*[2]]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 903 The 3epe knight..Pight hom into ploghe, pilde vp the vrthe, Braid vp bygly all a brode feld. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 372 What enormities be there, but ignoraunce, doth (as it were) pile them vp one vpon another. 1607 Rowlands *Diog. Lanth.* 6 He..got wealth, and pylde vp golde euen as they pyle vp stockfish in Island. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 135 Upon many of these Mosques the Storks have pyld their nests. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 46 The Labourers..ought to take the bricks out of the Carts and pile them. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 3 P 5 A prodigious Heap of Bags of Mony,.. piled upon one another. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 17 Like Pelion and Ossa piled one upon the other. 1832 Tennyson *Lady of Shalott* I. iv, The reaper weary, Piling sheaves in uplands airy. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 304 Many a feast high-pil'd, did load each table about them. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* I. 341 The refuse was piled in heaps.

b. *Mil. To pile arms*: to place muskets or rifles (usually three) in a position in which their butts rest on the ground and their muzzles come together, so as to form a pyramidal figure: a mode of disposing of them so as to be readily available when wanted, practised by soldiers, etc., while resting during a march or other military operation; to stack arms. Also *fig.*

c 1776 *Conquerors* 65 Thus each griev'd soldier pil'd his arms and wept. 1862 Beveridge *Hist. India* III. IX. ii. 573 The sepoys .. at once obeyed the order to pile their arms. 1865 T. Hughes in *Morn. Star* 5 Dec., The statesmen of our own country had piled arms with the view of seeing how liberal institutions would succeed in America. 1879 *Martini-Henry Rifle Exerc.* 37 The squad will be taught to pile arms as follows.

c. *Metall.* = Faggot *v.* 2: cf. Pile *sb.*[3] 3 g.

1891 R. R. Gubbins (*title*) A New System of Hot-Charging and Hot-Piling Puddle Bars.

d. *Leather-making.* See Piling *vbl. sb.*[1] 1 b.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To amass, accumulate.

1844 Mrs. Browning *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 19 Shall I..here assume To mend the justice of the perfect God, By piling up a curse upon His curse Against thee. 1870 *Athenæum* 15 Oct. 489 Cowley often excels in piling his effects. 1886 W. Hooper *Sh. fr. Academic Life* 49 A man who on every occasion piles up the titles which he possesses ..sins against good taste. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* ii. 54 Included in the estate slowly piled up by the Yelvertons.

b. *To pile up* (or *on*) *the agony* (*colloq.*), to prolong and intensify to a climax the effect of anything painful by adding fresh elements or details.

1835–40 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 444, I was actilly in a

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piled-up-agony. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 235, I do think he piled the agony up a little too high in that last scene. 1852 C. BRONTE in Mrs. Gaskell *Life* (1857) II. xi. 267, I doubt whether the regular novel-reader will consider the 'agony piled sufficiently high' (as the Americans say). 1892 *Even. Echo* 23 Jan. 2/2 Airing their eloquence and piling up the agonies on their respective opponents.

3. *intr.* for *refl.* or *pass.*

1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iv, The hart-like leaves oft each with other pyle As doe the hard scales of the Crocodyle. 1785 BURNS *Winter Night* 80 Chill o'er his slumbers, piles the drifty heap! 1860 SIR W. E. LOGAN in *Borthwick's Brit. Amer. Rdr.* 149 The ice in the St. Lawrence piles up over every obstacle. 1897 *Bookman* Jan. 125/1 Money..continues to pile up and up at the bankers of a good lady.

4. *trans.* To cover or load *with* things heaped on.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 632 Tables are set, and on a sudden pil'd With Angels Food. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* II. vii. (1849) 120 By degrees a fleet of boats and canoes were piled up with all kinds of household articles. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* Poems (1862) 268 Gay thy grassy altar piled with fruits. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 552 Its floor Piled with provender for cattle.

Pile, obs. f. PILL *sb.*[1], and PILL *v.*[1], to rob, etc.

Pileage: see PILAGE.

Pileate (pəi·li,ĕt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *pīleāt-us* (better *pilleatus*) capped, f. *pil(l)eus*: see PILEUS.] Having a pileus or cap.

1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pileatus*, *Bot.* applied by Fries to an Order .. of the *Hymenomycetes* ..pileate. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* [see PILEIFORM]. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 56 The Discomycetes are of two kinds, the pileate and the cup-shaped.

Pileated (pəi·li,ētèd), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* = prec.; *spec.* applied to certain Echini or sea-urchins; also, to certain birds having the feathers of the pileum very conspicuous, as the *Pileated Woodpecker* (*Picus pileatus*) of N. America, the male of which has a scarlet pileum.

a 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* II. (1729) 70 A pileated Echinus, taken up, with different Shells of several kinds. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 146, I have seen some Specimens of the common pileated and galeated Echinites. 1782 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. 554 Pileated Woodpecker. 1884 J. BURROUGHS in *Century Mag.* Dec. 222/2 The log-cock, or pileated woodpecker..I have never heard drum.

2. Wearing the *pileus* (see PILEUS 1).

1856 W. H. SMYTH *Catal. Coins Dk. Northumbld.* 233 Two pileated but otherwise naked men standing with spears.

Piled (pəild), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. PILE *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1]]

†**1.** *Her.* Of arms: Charged with piles: see PILE *sb.*[1] 4. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her.* E v b, Off pilit armys now here it shall be shewyt.

†**2.** Of a javelin or lance: Having a pile or head: see PILE *sb.*[1] 1 b. *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XV. 211 At Dolops, Meges threw A speare well pilde. 1615 — *Odyss.* XX. 201 Took to his hand his sharp-piled lance.

3. Built on piles.

1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 340/2 To pole up stream past piled village and fertile rice-flats.

Piled, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. PILE *v.*[2] + -ED[1].] Laid or reared in a pile or piles, heaped. Also with *up*.

1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. v. (1616) 98 While the piled stones Re-eccoed her lamentable grones. 1630 MILTON *On Shakes.*, What needs my Shakspear for his honour'd Bones, The labour of an age in piled Stones? 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XXIII. 207 Achilles cover'd with their fat the dead, And the pil'd victims round the body spread. 1791 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Celestina* (ed. 2) III. 64 Behind those piled-up stones against which you leaned. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 264 The piled appearance of the rocks. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls, Pan & Luna* 37.

Piled, *ppl. a.*[3] [f. PILE *sb.*[5] + -ED[2].]

1. Covered with pile, hair, or fur.

1486 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 13703 Off look and cher ryht monstrous, Pyled and seynt as any kaat, And moosy-heryd as a raat.

2. Having a pile or long nap, as velvet.

Double-piled, three-piled, etc.; see PILE *sb.*[5] 2.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 20 My plain speeches may haue as much woll..as is in your double pild veluet. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 33–5 Thour't a three pild-piece I warrant thee; I had as liefe be a Lyst of an English Kersey, as be pil'd, as thou art pil'd, for a French Veluet. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* V. viii. His cloak, of crimson velvet piled, Trimmed with the fur of marten wild. 1881 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 55, I don't say that any flat-woven stuff can stand sunlight as well as a piled material.

Pi·le-dri·ver. A machine for driving piles (PILE *sb.*[1] 3) into the ground, usually consisting of a heavy block of iron, suspended in a frame between two vertical guide-posts, and alternately let fall upon the pile-head, and raised by steam, manual, or other power; some, working with steam, act on the principle of the steam-hammer.

1772 HUTTON *Bridges* 99 *Pile Driver*, an engine for driving down the piles. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 412 In the case of the steam pile-driver..the whole weight of a heavy mass is delivered rapidly upon a driving-block of several tons weight placed directly over the head of the pile. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 80 A pile-driver consists of vertical guide-bars, between which a weight called the 'monkey' is drawn up..and is suddenly released.

b. A man who drives piles into the ground.

1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale)

So **Pi·le-dri·ven** *a.*, **Pi·le-dri·ving** *sb.* and *a.*

1809 *Phil. Trans.* Abr. XIV. 498 On the Theory of Pile-Driving. 1818 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVIII. II. 398 Built on what the Dutch call pile-driven bases, on a marshy and unstable soil. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 305 Requiring no machine beyond a pile-driving engine.

Pileiform (pəi·li,ifōm), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *pīleiformis*: see PILEUS and -FORM.] Having the form of a pileus or cap.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pileiformis*,..pileiform. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Pileate*, *Pileiform*, having the form of a cap; or having a pileus.

†**Pi·lement.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. PILE *v.*[2] + -MENT.] The action or product of piling; a piled heap.

1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* III. ii. 16 Costly pilements of some curious stone.

Pileole (pəi·li,ōʊl). *Bot.* [ad. L. *pīleolus*: see next. Cf. F. *pileole*.] = next; *spec.* in Grasses, etc. (see quots.).

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pileola*...name given by Mirbel to a perfectly close primordial leaf, having the form of a funnel, and which covers and hides the other leaves of the gemmule, as in the *Scirpus*: a pileole. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 62 With the Gramineæ the part which first rises above the ground has been called by some the pileole.

‖ **Pileolus** (pilī·ŏlŭs). *Bot.* [L. *pileolus* (better *pill-*), dim. of PILEUS.] A little pileus; as the small cap-like receptacle of certain fungi.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Pileolus*, a little cap or cap-like body..; the receptacle of certain fungals.

‖ **Pileorhiza** (pəili,ərəi·zä). *Bot.* Also **pileorrhiza**; and in anglicized form **pi·leorhi·ze**. [mod. L., f. L. *pileus* cap + Gr. *ῥίζα* root. Cf. COLEORHIZA.] The mass of tissue which covers and protects the growing-point of a root; the root-cap.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 771 The conical hood upon the apex of the root, called the *pileorrhiza*. *Ibid.*, The focus of development of the root is within the *pileorrhiza*, which is pushed forward by the continual development of cells just behind the apex. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 49 There is the same highly-developed pileorhize, which is no special organ, but the same thing with the pileorhize in more complicated plants. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 113.

Pileous (pəi·li,əs), *a. rare.* [f. L. type **pile-us* (f. *pil-us* hair) + -OUS: cf. *osseous*, *carneous*.] Pertaining to or consisting of hair, hairy.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pileous*, that which relates to the hair. 1872 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 700 When the predominating element of the mass is hair, these tumors are called pileous or piliferous. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pileous system*, Bichat's term for the arrangement of hair on the body.

Pi·ler. [f. PILE *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] One who piles.

1611 COTGR., *Accumulateur*,..a heaper, or piler; a hoorder. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* V. 292 The sacred fire may flicker..And die, for want of a wood-piler's help.

Piler, Pilery, obs. forms of PILLAR, PILLORY.

Piles, hæmorrhoids: see PILE *sb.*[6]

Pilet, variant of PELLET *sb.*[2] 2, *Obs.*, pelt.

‖ **Pileum** (pəi·li,ŏm). *Ornith.* [L. *pileum* (better *pilleum*), collat. form of *pīleus* (*pilleus*): see next.] The whole of the top of the head of a bird, comprising the *frons*, *corona* or *vertex*, and *occiput*.

1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 457 A broad, transverse, coronal, black bar of varying width (sometimes occupying half the pileum, sometimes a mere line). *Ibid.* 665 Crown and long occipital crest deep glossy greenish-black. This pileum extends..to a level with the lower border of the eye.

‖ **Pileus** (pəi·li,ŏs). Pl. **pilei** (pəi·li,əi). [L. *pileus* (better *pilleus*, but *pīleus* is the form in late MSS.) a felt cap. Cf. Gr. *πῖλος* in same sense.]

1. *Antiq.* A felt cap without a brim, worn by the ancient Greeks and Romans. (Cf. PETASUS.)

1776 J. ADAMS *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 210 For the seal, he proposes..on one side..Liberty with her pileus. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 404 (ed. 2) 542 On coins of Nicaea Pan stands with a pileus. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 134/1 The pileus of the former [the most ancient Greeks] being nearly the same as the modern fez.

2. *Bot.* A cap-like formation in various Fungi; *esp.* the cap-like or umbrella-like structure at the top of the stipes, bearing the hymenium on its under surface, in the *Hymenomycetes* (mushrooms, etc.); also called *cap* (see CAP *sb.*[1] 10 a).

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. xxxi. (1765) 154 *Agaricus*, with the Pileus on a Stipes. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 376 The Gills are the flat, thin substances, found underneath the Pileus. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 249 The naked pilei are originally gymnocarpous.

3. *Ornith.* = PILEUM.

Pilew(e, obs. form of PILLOW.

†**Pi·leways**, *adv. Her. Obs. rare.* [f. PILE *sb.*[1] 4 + -WAYS.] In the manner of a pile or piles.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Arm.* II. 122 The Arrowes standing pile-waies in poincte, is one of ye honorable ordinaries general.

†**Pilewhey.** *Obs.* [Obscure: the second element appears to be *whey*: see Skeat *Gloss.* to *P. Pl.*] ? Some kind of whey, or ? perry.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 134 Peni Ale and piriwhit [*v. rr.* pile-whey; pilewhew; pilwhay; *B* and *C* podyng ale] heo pourede to-gedere.

Pi·le-work. [f. PILE *sb.*[1] 3 + WORK *sb.*]

1. Work constructed or consisting of piles.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3781/3 A new Pile-work is run out about 80 Foot from the Peer-head of Minehead. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 72/2 Make the pile-work deep and broad every way. 1896 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 2/2 In its fall it smashed the wooden pile work.

2. A prehistoric structure of piles in a lake.

1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 28 The pile-works of Chamblon, which are of the bronze period, must be at the least 3300 years old. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* V. 169 The age of the Swiss Pileworks was at an end.

[Pile-worn, in Jodrell and some later Dicts., erroneous alteration of *plimworth*, PLYMOUTH, in Massinger.]

Pilewort (pəi·lwɒɹt). [f. PILE *sb.*[6] + WORT, from its reputed efficacy against piles, after the med.L. name *ficaria*: cf. FIGWORT.] The Lesser Celandine or Figwort (*Ranunculus Ficaria* or *Ficaria verna*), an early spring-flowering plant allied to the buttercups, with bright yellow starry flowers. Also extended to the whole genus or sub-genus *Ficaria*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. XX. 31 The lesser [Celandine] is called..in English Pyle worte, or Figworte. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cclxxix. 669. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 363 Violets, Dazies, double Pilewort. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 186 The young leaves of Pilewort..are boiled and used as an edible by the Swedish peasantry.

†**b.** Formerly applied with qualifications to species of *Scrophularia*: cf. FIGWORT b.

1640 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* 612 *Scrophularia major*.. we in English [call it] great Figgewort, and great Pilewort. *Ibid.* 1616 *Guacatane*, Indian Pilewort.

Pilfer (pi·lfəɹ), *sb.* Now *rare.* Forms: 5 **pilfre, pelfyr, -fere**, 5–6 **pylfre**, 7– **pilfer.** [In earlier form app. a. OF. *pelfre* spoil (11th c. in Godef.): see PELF *sb.* In 17th c. use, perh. viewed as formed immediately on PILFER *v.*] That which is pilfered or plundered; spoil, plunder, booty; in early use also = PILFERY 1.

c 1400 *Mandeville's Brut* (E. E. T. S.) 13 All þat other pylfre he 3af vn-to other folk of þ[e] ost. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxvii. (MS. Digby 230 lf. 133/2), Nor swiche pilfre spoilinge nor roberie Appartene nat to worthy chiualrie. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 391/1 Pelfyr, *spolium*. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* VII. i. 277/1 Open theft is whan the theef is taken with his pelfere. 1539 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, III. 155 The ..Scottys fled, and left mych corne, butters, and other pylfre. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 85 Peaceably to enjoy their pilfer and pray. 1791 W. GILPIN *Forest Scenery* II. 40 Too many..depend on the precarious supply of forest pilfer.

Pilfer (pi·lfəɹ), *v.* Also 6 **pelfer, pylfer.** [app. a. OF. or AF. *pelfre-r* to pillage, rob (11th c. in Godef.): see PELF *v.*; but (from its late appearance) perh. an Eng. formation on *pelfer*, PILFER *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To plunder, steal; *spec.* (in later use), to steal in small quantities, to filch, peculate.

1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. 28 He taught hym how to recouer agayne the possessyons and landes pelfered awaye by the kynges from hys archebyshopryck. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 135 If during the time of their play, any thing be pilfered or stollen out of his house, hee shall haue no lawe at all for it. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Submission* iii, Pilfring what I once did give. 1756 MITCHELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 376 Happening to meet a waggon..he thought there might be something to pilfer. 1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Black Veil*, Old palings..mended with stakes pilfered from the neighbouring hedges.

fig. 1625 BACON *Ess., Greatness of Kingd.* (Arb.) 473 The Commanders..wisht him, to set vpon them by Night; But hee answered, He would not pilfer the Victory. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 131 And not a year but pilfers as he goes Some youthful grace that age would gladly keep. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xix. (1860) 441 Old time..is a knave who.. From the fairest of beauties will pilfer their youth.

b. To plunder or rob (a person or place). *rare.*

1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. vii. 314 The Egyptians, whom it was a merit to deceive and pilfer. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. lxvii. 520 In some States the treasury was pilfered.

2. *intr.* or *absol.* To pillage, plunder; *spec.* (in later use), to commit petty theft.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 204 b, And when the Turkes saw the Cristen men styll pylfer (as the vsage of Souldiers is) they issued out of their holde. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1664) 90 As many of your Lordships as have pilfered from the Crown. 1726–31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* XVII. (1743) II. 121 An Englishman being taken pilfering raised a quarrel. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* XV. § 102. 264 A servant who..pilfers, may have to suffer pain from being discharged.

Hence **Pi·lfered**, **Pi·lfering** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Pi·lferingly** *adv.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 142 To defend Our in-land from the pilfering Borderers. 1611 COTGR., *Subreptivement*, pilferingly, by stealth, by false meanes. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 73 Mistaking me for pilfering boy. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. v, My pilfered strength shall of itself return.

Pilferage (pi·lfərédʒ). [f. prec. + -AGE.] The action or practice of pilfering; petty theft; in first quot., the product of pilfering, stolen goods.

c 1626 *Dick of Devon.* II. iv. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 40 Your horse and weapons I will take, but no pilferage. 1811 in J. Smyth *Pract. Customs* (1812) 271 If any pilferage, or other misdemeanor, be detected at the said wharf, whereby the revenue may be prejudiced. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* I. v. viii. 426 Conveyed..at great risk of breakage and pilferage.

Pilferer (pi·lfərəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who pilfers; a petty thief.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Desrobbeur & pilleur*, a theef, a robber, a picker, a pilferer. 1587 HARRISON *England* III. xv. (1878) II. 101 [Small fairs] are oft prejudiciall to such as dwell neere hand..by pilferers that resort vnto the same. 1634 WITHER *Emblemes* 167 The poore and petty pilferers you see On wheeles, on gibbets and the gallow tree. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* III. 90 Thieves of

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renown, and pilferers of fame. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Clive* (1854) 533/2 The whole crew of pilferers and oppressors from whom he had rescued Bengal.

Pi·lfering, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. PILFER. †a. Pillaging, plundering, robbery (*obs.*). b. Stealing or thieving in small quantities; petty theft.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 66 b, The Englishmen durst not..ones deuide them selues or fal to pilfryng. *Ibid., Hen. VII* 57 b, The people .. cryed to God dayly for an ende of their pilfrynge. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 38 Licentious persons..liuing vpon pilfering and stealing. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* I. (1635) 17 Some whose offences are pilfring under twelve pence value, they judge to be whipped. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 464 There had..been..much less waste and pilfering in the dockyards than formerly.

attrib. 1624 Capt. J. SMITH *Virginia* III. vii. 70 This businesse..thus abused by such pilfring occasions. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xiv, Sneaking in and out among the shipping..in a pilfering way.

Pi·lferment. *rare*−1. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Pilfering, petty theft; something pilfered.

1823 CHALMERS *Serm.* I. 174 [They] number such pilferments as can pass unnoticed among the perquisites of their office.

†**Pi·lfery.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 **pylfry**, 6–7 **pilfry**, **-rie**, **pilfery**, **-erie**, 7 **pilfroy**. [app. in origin a variant of *pelferie*, PELFRY (a. OF. **pelferie*, *peuferie*); but from the first denoting the action of F. *pelfrer* 'to pillage, plunder, rob', rather than the concrete 'booty, spoil', and afterwards associated with the special sense of PILFER *v.*]

1. The action of plundering or pillaging; robbery.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 630 To vacabondys..that lokyd for pylfry & rymflynge. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. x. (1877) I. 219 What notable roberies, pilferies [etc.] I need not to rehearse.

2. Petty theft, pilfering, peculation.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 17 To folow profit earnestlie but meddle not with pilferie. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 1069 Lucius Pella..was accused and convicted of robbery, and pilferie in his office. 1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 148 A seruant had done a pilfery; he fled and was pursued by his master. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* I. II. ii. 10/1 For the restraining of which Naughtiness and Pilferies, the said John had again purchased it.

attrib. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 228 To excuse a fault..as to say of a great robbery, that it was but a pilfry matter.

3. The produce of plundering or pilfering; stolen or pilfered property.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 17 b, You slowe spirited Saturnists, that haue nothing but the pilfries of your penne. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 301 As one should pull a pilfry out of a theeues coffer.

Pilgarlic (pilgā·rlik). Also 6 **pyllyd**, **7 pild-**, **peeled garlic(k**; 7–9 **peel-garlic**. [f. PILLED, PEELED *ppl. a.* + GARLIC; cf. PILCORN, PILLEDOW, PILPATE.] An appellation given first to a 'pilled' or bald head, ludicrously likened to a peeled head of garlic (see *garlic-head*, GARLIC 3), and then to a bald-headed man, sometimes with insinuation as to an alleged cause (quots. 1619, 1671); from the 17th c. applied in a ludicrously contemptuous or mock-pitiful way: 'poor creature'. Now *dial.* in various shades of meaning. Also *attrib.*

a. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Poems agst. Garnesche* Wks. 1843 I. 122 Ye loste hyr fauyr quyt; Your pyllyd garleke hed Cowde hocupy there no stede; She callyd yow Syr Gy of Gaunt. ?*a* 1605 (?) STOW (Farmer), He will soon be a peeled garlic like myself. 1619 J. T. (*title*) The Hunting of the Pox: a pleasant Discourse betweene the Authour and Pild-Garlike, wherein is declared the Nature of the Disease, how it came, and how it may be cured. *Ibid.* i, I ouertooke Pild-Garlike on the way. *Ibid.* ii, He had of Spanish Buttons store vpon his forehead mixt; And where that they were falne away, there Stooles in place were fixt. 1671 SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Angl.*, *Pill'd* or *Peel'd Garlich*, cui Cutis (hoc est Pellis) vel Pili omnes ex morbo aliquo, præsertim Lue Venerea, defluxerunt.

β. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieut.* II. ii, And there got he a knocke and down goes pilgarlike, Commends his soule to his she-saint and exit. 1667 DENHAM *Direct. Painter* II. viii. 28 Poor Peel-Garlick George. 1699 BOYER *Dict. Franc.-Ang.* I. s. v. *Sangler*, The poor pilgarlick was soundly horsewhipped. 1824 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) I. xiv. 247 The strange pilgarlic figures that I saw breakfasting over a few expiring embers on roasted apples. 1843 J. BALLANTINE *Gaberl. W., Wee Raggit Laddie* iv, Our gentry's wee peel-garlic getts Feed on bear meal an' sma' ale swats. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Peel garlick*, a yellow person; a person dressed shabbily or fantastically. 1888–90 *Sheffield Gloss., Pillgarlic, sb.* a poor, ill-dressed person; an object of pity or contempt. 1894 *Punch* 21 Apr. 186 No! 'tis Bull is pilgarlic and martyr.

b. Used by the speaker of himself as a *quasi*-proper name; commonly *poor Pilgarlic* = poor I, poor me. *dial.* and *U. S. colloq.* or *slang.*

1694 ECHARD *Plautus* 116 They cou'dn't save poor Pilgarlick from going to Pot. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 75 They went all to the opera; and so poor Pilgarlick came home alone. 1793 BURNS *Lett., to G. Thomson* Sept., A ballad is my hobby-horse,..that..is sure to run poor pilgarlick, the bedlam jockey, quite beyond any useful point or post in the common race of men. 1884 H. COLLINGWOOD *Under Meteor Flag* 173 Little Summers and I—poor Pilgarlic—were so entirely consumed with disgust. 1889 FARMER *Dict. Amer., Pilgarlic*..., one's self. Thus a thief will inform a pal that pilgarlic was engaged in any given undertaking.

Hence **Pilga·rlicky** *a.*, pitiable, poor-spirited.

1893 E. GOSSE *Crit. Kit-Kats* (1896) 96 It is a pilgarlicky mind that is satisfied with saying, 'I like you, Dr. Fell, the reason why I cannot tell'.

†**Pilgate, pilget, pilȝet.** *Sc. Obs.* app. = PILLION 1.

1511 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 221 Item, to Robert Spetele, for reformyng and lyning of ane pilȝet to hir. 1537 *Ibid.* VI. 356 Deliverit be the said Patrik ane pair of girthis to ane pilgate..ijs. 1619 in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. III. 46 For blak clothe..to the Lady Dudope hir womans pilget, and for making it.

Pi·lger. *dial.* [perh. f. PILE *sb.*1 + *gar*, GARE *sb.*1: cf. ELGER.] A fish- or eel-spear.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Pilger*, a fish-spear. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Pilger*, a three-pronged eel-spear. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Feb. 5/2 He was using a pilger, and brought up an eel 6lb. 2 oz., and measuring 4ft. 4in.

Pilgrim (pi·lgrim), *sb.* Forms: 2–4 **pilegrim**, 3 **pele-**, **pillegrim**, 4 **pylegrym**, **pylgrime**, **pilgerim**, *Sc.* **pilgram**, **pilgerame**, 4–6 **pilgrym(e**, **-grame**, **pylgrim**, 4–7 **pilgrime**, 5–6 **pylgreme**, **-grym(e**, 6 **pyl-**, **pilgrem**, **pilgrum**, 4– **pilgrim**. *β.* 4 **pilegrin**, 6 **pilgrin**, *Sc.* **-gren**. [Early ME. *pelegrim*, *pilegrim*, repr. OF. **pelegrin*, antecedent form to *pèlerin* (11th c. in Littré) = Pr. *pelegrin*, Cat. *pelegri*, *peregri*, It. *pellegrino*, Sp. *peregrino*:—L. *peregrīn-um* one that comes from foreign parts, a stranger, f. *peregrē* adv., from abroad, abroad, *pereger* that is abroad or on a journey, f. *per* through + *ager* field, country, land: see PEREGRINE. In Romanic, *peregrino* became, by dissimilation of *r*...*r*, *pelegrino*, *pelegrin*, whence F. *pèlerin*. In Eng. (rarely in OF.), final *n* became *m*, making *pelegrim*, *pilegrim*, *pilgrim* (cf. OHG. *piligrīm*), also *pelrimage*: see PILGRIMAGE. (Gower has also the later Fr. form, PELERIN.)]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. *c* 1200 Pilegrim [see B. 1]. *c* 1205 LAY. 30736 þe pillegrim hine talde Al þat he wolde. *Ibid.* 30744 Brien ..saide þet he wes pelegrim Ah pic nesfden he nan mid him. 13.. *Cursor M.* 17288+ 339 (Cott.) Art þou not a pilgrim þat walkes here in land? *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 1001 Thane come a pylgrime sodanly. — 1056 Quhen þe pilgram had herd þis. *Ibid.* xxvii. (*Machor*) 1218 He as pilgerame thocht at Rome to be. 1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* xi. 13 For thei ben pilgrymes [1388 pilgryms], and herborid men vpon the erthe. — 1 *Pet.* ii. 11, I beseche you, as comelynges and pilgrimes [1388 pilgrymys]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 398/2 Pylgreme..*peregrinus*. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxiii. 9 Walk furth, pilgrame. 1530 PALSGR. 254/1 Pylgryme, *pellerin*. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* xvi. 40 Be euen as pylgrems vpon earth. 1563 WINJET *Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 16 It apperis to me, the Pilgrum.

β. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 110 Two pilegrins of so gret age. *a* 1600 BUREL *Pilgr.* in J. Watson *Collect.* (1709) II. 22 Bot I who wes ane pure Pilgren And half an Stronimeir.

B. Signification.

1. One who travels from place to place; a person on a journey; a wayfarer, a traveller; a wanderer; a sojourner. (Now *poet.* or *rhet.* in general sense.)

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 35 Swa doð pilegrimes ðe lateþ her awen eard, and fareð in to oðre lande. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6835 (Cott.) To pilgrime and to vncuth þou ber þe wit þi dedis cuth. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15066 3e are of so fer contre, And als pylegrym. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxiv. 18 Thou aloone ert a pilgrym of Jerusalem. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 278/1 A Pilgrame, *peregrinus*,..*extraneus*, *exoticus*. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 17 Lyke wandring pilgrim too famosed Italie trudging. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 964 A suffocating wind the pilgrim smites With instant death. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 197 And haply too some pilgrim, thither led, With many a tale repays the nightly bed. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xv, The two pilgrims..pursued their way in silence. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circle* I. (1874) 106 Any man may be called a pilgrim who leaveth the place of his birth.

2. *spec.* One who journeys (usually a long distance) to some sacred place, as an act of religious devotion; one who makes a pilgrimage. (The prevailing sense.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 350 Oðre pilegrimes goð mid swinke uorte sechen one holie monnes bones, ase Sein James oðer Sein Giles. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* Prol. 46 Pilgrimes and Palmers .. For to seche Seint Ieme and seintes at Roome; Wenten forþ in heore wey. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 26 Pilgrimes were they alle That toward Caunterbury wolden ryde. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 238 All pilgrymes to quhat voyage that ever thai pas in the service of God and his sanctis, thay ar all in the protectioun and salvegarde of the pape. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 341 b, At the same time were very manye Pilgrimes at Rome,.. to thentent they might..receiue cleane remission and forgeuenes of theyr sinnes. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 140 There are Pilgrimes going to Canterbury with rich Offerings, and Traders riding to London with fat Purses. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 205 Pilgrims were licensed to wander, and beg by the way, to render their devotions at the shrines of dead men. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 26 Pilgrims returning from the holy places bring water of Zemzem, dust from the Prophet's tomb.

3. *fig.* (chiefly in allegorical religious use: cf. PILGRIMAGE *sb.* 1 c).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 350 Þeo pilegrimes þet goð touward heouene, heo goð forte þeon isonted, & forte iuinden God sulf. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 983 For erþe is nouht our eritage .. But we ben þore pilegrimus put in þis worde. 1382 [see A. *a*]. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 122 To erthely pilgrymes that passen to and froo, Fortune shewithe..How this world is a thurghefare ful of woo. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* xi. 13 They..confessed that they were straungers and pilgrems [WYCLIF pilgrymes and herborid men] on the erthe. 1678 BUNYAN (*title*) The Pilgrim's Progress from this World to That which is to come. *Ibid.* I. 90, I was a Pilgrim, going to the Cœlestial City. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* i. (ed. 2) 8 To live as Pilgrims in Spiritual Watching. 1838 EMERSON *Addr., Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 206 A divine pilgrim in nature, all things attend his steps.

4. *Amer. Hist.* Name given in later times to those English Puritans who founded the colony of Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620. Now usually **Pilgrim Fathers.**

Governor Bradford in 1630 wrote of his company as 'pilgrims' in the spiritual sense (sense 3) referring to Heb. xi. 13. The same phraseology was repeated by Cotton Mather and others, and became familiar in New England. In 1798 a Feast of the 'Sons' or 'Heirs of the Pilgrims' was held at Boston on 22 Dec., at which the memory of 'the Fathers' was celebrated. With the frequent juxtaposition of the names *Pilgrims*, *Fathers*, *Heirs* or *Sons of the Pilgrims*, and the like, at these anniversary feasts, 'Pilgrim Fathers' naturally arose as a rhetorical phrase, and gradually grew to be a historical designation.

[1630 BRADFORD *Hist. Plymouth Colony* 36 They knew they were but pilgrimes, & looked not much on those things; but lift vp their eyes to ye heauens, their dearest cuntrie. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Wond.-w. Prov.* 216 Yet were these pilgrim people minded of the suddain forgetfulness of those worthies that died not long before. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* I. i. § 4 They took their leave of the pleasant City [Leyden], where they had been Pilgrims and Strangers now for Eleven Years. *Ibid.* II. i. § 1 They found..a New World..in which they found that they must live like Strangers and Pilgrims. 1793 C. ROBBINS *Serm.* 29 But they knew they were pilgrimes.] 1798 *Columbian Centinel* 26 Dec. 2/4 The Feast of the 'Sons of the Pilgrims'. *Ibid.* 29 Dec. 2/4 'The Heirs of the Pilgrims' Celebrated on Saturday Dec. 22, the 177th Anniversary of the landing of their Forefathers at Plymouth Rock..the day of the nativity of New-England. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 21 Apr., What shall we say to the descendants of the Pilgrims, and the Signers,..who are happy and content under his [Croker's] sway?

1799 *Columbian Centinel* 25 Dec. 3 An Ode [by Samuel Davis], in honor of the Fathers, was sung..by the company to the tune of Old Hundred...It concluded with the following verse:—Hail Pilgrim Fathers of our race, With grateful hearts your toils we trace, Oft as this votive Day returns, We'll pay due honors to your urns. 1801 *Ibid.* 23 Dec. 2/4 'Sons of the Pilgrims.' Yesterday, the anniversary of the landing of our Pilgrim Fathers, at Plymouth, in 1620, was celebrated. 1813 J. DAVIS *Disc.* 3 To look back to the origin of our state, and to revive..the transactions and the toils of our pilgrim fathers, who, at such a season, first landed on these shores. 1820 J. THACHER *Hist. Plymouth* (1832) 246 The present year closes the second century since the pilgrim fathers first landed on our shores. 1828 MRS. HEMANS (*title*) The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers in New England. 1841 ALEX. YOUNG (*title*) Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers of the Colony of Plymouth, from 1602 to 1625. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 295 The May-flower and the Speedwell..in which the exiles of Leyden, the pilgrim fathers, embarked upon their voyage.

5. *U. S.* and *Colonial.* An original settler; a newcomer, a recent immigrant (also said of animals).

1851 in W. Pratt *Colonial Experiences* 234 (Morris) [In the 'Dream of a Shagroon', which bore the date..April 1851,.. the term] 'pilgrim' [was first applied to the settlers]. 1865 LADY BARKER *Station Life N. Zealand* iii. (1874) 20 Fifteen years ago a few sheds received the 'Pilgrims', as the first comers are always called. 1887 L. SWINBURNE in *Scribner's Mag.* II. 508/1 'Pilgrim' and 'tenderfoot' were formerly applied almost exclusively to newly imported cattle,..they are usually used to designate all new-comers, tourists, and business-men. 1888 *Century Mag.* Feb. 509/1 Those herds consisting of pilgrims,..animals driven up on to the range from the South, and therefore in poor condition. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 30 Mar. 5/2 Sir John Hall..was one of the original 'Canterbury pilgrims', as the first settlers in the New Zealand province founded under the auspices of the Church of England were styled.

6. A peregrine falcon: see PEREGRINE A. 4.

1866 *Morn. Star* 4 Aug., Sparrow hawks, gerfalcons, hobbies, pilgrims, vultures, and merlins.

7. 'A term given about 1765 to an appendage of silk, fixed to the back of a lady's bonnet, by way of covering the neck, when walking' (Fairholt *Costume in Eng.* (1860) Gloss.): cf. PELERINE.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a. *attrib.* (sometimes quasi-*adj.*) That is a pilgrim; going on pilgrimage; consisting of pilgrims; of, pertaining or relating to a pilgrim or pilgrims: as *pilgrim chief*, *city*, *foot*, *garland*, *life*, *man*, *monk*, *poet*, *sheet*, *soul*, *spirit*, *state*, *step*, *throng*, *trade*, *traffic*, *train*, *warrior*, *weed*; *pilgrim-cloak*, *-staff* (*-stave*), *-tax*. Also *pilgrim-like* adj. and adv., *pilgrim-monger*, *pilgrim-wise* adv., *pilgrim-worn* adj.

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* VI. xxviii, When *pilgrim-chiefs, in sad array, Sought Melrose' holy shrine. 1823 MRS. HEMANS *Vespers Palermo* I. i, He folds around him His *pilgrim-cloak. 1382 WYCLIF *Zeph.* i. 8 Clothid with *pilgrim [*gloss* or straunge] clothing [L. *veste peregrina*]. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 325 Sward my *pilgrim-foot can prize. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 591 Their *pilgrim-life from the passage of the Red Sea. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* Epist. 7 Dwelling (*Pylgrymlike) in the bodies of all men, women, and fourfooted beastes. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 284 As the *Pilgrim-Monger Mr. Medcalf undauntedly own'd in 1712. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Vis. Poets* ccxxvii, He our *pilgrim-poet. 1618 BRATHWAIT *Descr. Death* xvi, *Pilgrim-remouer that depriues vs sence. 1768 BARETTI *Acc. Italy* I. 25 That he might not lie..in beggarly *pilgrim sheets. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Runaway Slave at Pilgrim's Point* ii, O *pilgrim-souls, I speak to you! 1812 S. ROGERS *Columbus* Poems (1839) 41 Oh, had ye vowed with *pilgrim staff to roam. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 427 Till morning fair Came forth with *Pilgrim steps in amice gray. 1839 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 252 Do you know that Government has abolished the *pilgrim-tax? 1824 MONTGOMERY *Hymn*,

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'*Sing we the song of those who stand*' iii, Toil, trial, suffering, still await On earth, the *pilgrim-throng. 1700 Dryden *Charac. Good Parson* 1 A parish-priest was of the *pilgrim-train. *c* 1610 *Pilgrim's Song* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 110, I am a *pilgrim-warriour bound to fight Under the red crosse, 'gainst my rebell will. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* I. 277 His modyr graithit hir in *pilgrame weid. *a* 1591 H. Smith *Wks.* (1867) II. 485 In earth, man wanders, *pilgrim-wise. 1899 *Academy* 15 July 56/2 Thine [Shakspere's] the shrine more *pilgrim-worn than all The shrines of singers.

b. Special Comb. (often with the possessive *pilgrim's*): **pilgrim-bottle, pilgrim's bottle**, a flat bottle with a ring on each side of the neck for the insertion of cords by which it may be hung and carried (= Costrel [1]); **Pilgrim Fathers** (*Amer. Hist.*): see sense 4; hence **pilgrim-fatherly** *a. nonce-wd.* (after *fatherly*), characteristic of the Pilgrim Fathers; **pilgrim's pouch**, a variety of *pilgrim's sign* (q. v.), consisting of a piece of lead or other material in the form of a small pouch; **pilgrim's ring, pilgrim-ring** (see quot.); †**pilgrim-salve, pilgrim's salve**, 'an old ointment, made chiefly of swine's grease and isinglass' (Halliw.); in quot. 1670 euphemism for 'ordure, filth'; **pilgrim's shell**, a cockle- or scallop-shell carried by a pilgrim as a sign of having visited the shrine of St. James of Compostella or some sacred place; also an artificial carved imitation of such a shell; **pilgrim's sign**, a medal or other small object presented to a pilgrim at a shrine or other sacred place as a sign of his having visited it; **pilgrim's vase**, a flat vase made in imitation of a *pilgrim's bottle*.

1874 *Archæol. Jrnl.* Dec. 431 Mrs. Baily sent for exhibition two costrels, or *pilgrims' bottles. 1905 H. D. Rolleston *Dis. Liver* 27 This grooved condition .. has been spoken of as the 'pilgrim's bottle liver'. 1883 Freeman *Impress. U. S.* vii. 64 It sounds, so to speak, '*pilgrim-fatherly'. 1877 W. Jones *Finger-ring* 181 The '*pilgrim-ring' of Edward the Confessor .. was in after times preserved with great care. *Ibid.* 266 One of the rings given to tourists to the holy city, as a certificate of their visit, and called .. pilgrims' rings. *c* 1580 Jefferie *Bugbears* I. iii. 90 in *Archiv Stud. Neu. Spr.* (1897) XCVIII. 313 A drane of *pylgrim salve to clap to hiss nosse. 1670 *Mod. Acc. Scot.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Park) VI. 137 The whole pavement is pilgrim-salve. 1672 [H. Stubbe] *Rosemary & Bayes* 18 Cutaneous pustules, for which the pilgrims salve will be necessary.

Pi·lgrim, *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. OF. *peleriner*, Ger. *pilgern.*] *intr.* To be, or act as becomes, a pilgrim; to make a pilgrimage, go on pilgrimage; to travel or wander like a pilgrim. Also *to pilgrim it.* Hence **Pi·lgriming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

[1561 *Chaucer's Wks.* 285 b (*Test. Love* I. Prol.), Whan I pilgramed [*ed.* 1532 pilgrymaged] out of my kithe in wintere.] 1681 Grew *Musæum* I. 176 The Palmer-worm, *Ambulo* .. pilgrims up and down every where, feeding upon all sorts of Plants. 1827 Carlyle *Germ. Rom.* III. 154 He pilgrimed to his old sporting-places. 1831 — *Sart. Res.* II. vii, His mad Pilgrimings, and general solution into aimless Discontinuity. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* II. ii. 184 With my staff in my hand I pilgrim'd it away all alone.

Pilgrimage (pi·lgrimēdʒ), *sb.* Forms: 3 **pelrimage, pilegrim-**, 4 **pilgrin-, pylgryn-**, 4–**pilgrimage**, (4–6 **pylgrym-, pylgrim-, pilgrym-, pilgrem-, pylgrem-, pelgrymage**, 5–6 **pil-, pylgramage**). [ME. *pelrim-* (rarely *pelrin-*) *age*, a. OF. *pelrim-, pelryn-, pelerinage*, also *pel(l)egrin-, peligrinage* (Godef.), f. *peleriner* (etc.) vb., to go as a pilgrim: see Pilgrim *v.* and -age. In ME. nearly always with *m* for original *n*, and conformed to the contemporary spelling of *pilgrim*. But Gower has the French form *pelrinage* (see Pelerinage), and MSS. of *c* 1400 have *pilgrin-, pylgrynage*, with *n*.]

1. A journey made by a pilgrim; a journey (usually of considerable duration) made to some sacred place, as an act of religious devotion; the action of taking such a journey. Phr. *to go on* (†*in*, †*a*) *pilgrimage.*

c 1250 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 28 Si Mirre signefiet[h] uastinge for þo luue of gode..go ine pelrimage .. and to do alle þe gode þet me may do for godes luue. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 40/200 A gret pilegrimage it is i-holde .. To sechen þat ilke holie stude þare seint Iemes bones beothþ. *Ibid.* 473/391 To don þis pelrimage 3wy raddest thou me? *c* 1315 Shoreham I. 1028 Pelgrymage and beddyng hard, Flesch fram lykynge to arere. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 54, I mac mi vaiage Til sain Jam in pilgrimage. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 21 In Southwerk at the Tabard as I lay, Redy to wenden on my pilgrymage To Caunterbury with ful deuout corage. *c* 1400 *Titus & Vespasian* (Roxb.) 837 Þus bygan her pilgrinage [*v.r.* pylgrynage]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2022 When þai hade..Perfourmet þere pilgramage, prayers and all. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxiii. 31 Þey þat gon muche a pilgrymage are but seldom þe holier. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 177 All Englande reioyseth that Pilgrimage is banished, and Idolatrie for euer abolished. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 202 To this new shrined Martyr, people .. flocked in pilgrimage. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 1 It was to my purpose to undertake this Pilgrimage. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. III. v. 215 After a visit to Calcutta, and a pilgrimage to Mecca, ..Syed Ahmed returned..to the Upper Provinces.

b. *transf.* or *gen.* A journey; a travelling about, peregrination; sojourning. Now with allusion to prec. sense: A journey undertaken for some pious purpose, or to visit a place held in honour from association with some person or event.

13.. *Cursor M.* 2659 (Cott.) Þat þou has had in pelrimage [*Fairf.* pilgrimage] Þine sal it haue in heritage, Al þe kyngrike o þis land. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 287 Oon axede of Socrates why pilgremages [L. *peregrinationes*] stood hym to no profit. 1483 Caxton (*title*) The Pylgremage of the sowle. (*Colophon*) Here endeth the dreme of pylgremage of the soule. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 68 Thow must with surges bee banged and pilgrimage yrcksoom. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. i. 120 Tel me now, what Lady is the same To whom you swore a secret Pilgrimage. 1694 Scottow *Plant. Mass. Col.* Mass. Hist. Coll. (1858) IV. 306 Thus far of the Light and white side of the Pillar, which attended us in this our Wilderness Pilgrimage. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xii, Theirs seem a pilgrimage of pleasure. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 337 The library, the museum, the aviary, and the botanical garden of Sir Thomas Browne, were thought by Fellows of the Royal Society well worthy of a long pilgrimage.

c. *fig.* The course of mortal life figured as a journey, or a 'sojourn in the flesh', esp. as a journey to a future state of rest or blessedness.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxiv. 1 Haly saules þat turnys fra pilgrymage of þis life til endles gladnes. 1340 — *Pr. Consc.* 1395 Þis world es þe way and passage, Þurgh whilk lyes our pilgrimage. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 101 Gyven to man here in oure pilgremage. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 This treatyse called the pilgrymage of perfeccion, is..diuyded in to thre bokes. 1526 Tindale 1 *Pet.* i. 17 Se that ye passe the tyme off your pilgremage [παροικίας, Wycl. pilgrimage, *Geneva* dwelling, *Rhem.* peregrination, 1611 soiourning] in feare. 1736–7 Doddridge *Hymn*, '*Oh God of Bethel*' i, Who thro' this weary Pilgrimage Hast all our Fathers led. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* iv, That his mother might be..comforted by his presence all the days of her pilgrimage.

d. *Pilgrimage of* (†*for*) *Grace*, in *Eng. Hist.*, the name assumed for their movement by those who rose in the North of England in 1536 in opposition to the dissolution of the monasteries and other features of the Reformation.

1536 *Lett. & Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 304 By all the whole consent of the herdmen of this our pilgrimage for grace. [*Ibid.* 305 Crist crucifyid, For thy woundes wide, Us commons guyde, Which pilgrimes be Thrughe Godes grace.] *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 230 b, They named this there sedicious and traiterous voiage, an holye and blessed Pilgrimage. 1601 Stow *Ann.* 967 (*marg.* Oth of the rebels in Yorke-shire.) Yee shall not enter into this your pilgrimage of grace for the common wealth onely, but for the loue that you do beare to Gods faith and the church militant [etc.]. 1823 Lingard *Hist. Eng.* VI. 331 Their enterprise was quaintly termed the pilgrimage of grace: on their banners were painted the image of Christ crucified, and the chalice and host.

2. *transf.* A place to which a pilgrimage is made.

1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 56 Som visited pylgrymages. 1529 More *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 145/1 To..doo honour to their reliques, & visit pilgrimages. 1680 Morden *Geog. Rect., Germany* (1685) 125 Seckavar..a Bishops See and Cell are of the greatest Pilgrimages in the Austrian Territory. 1864 Neale in *Ecclesiologist* XXV. 102 The chapel of S. Odele in Auvergne, a great pilgrimage.

3. *attrib.*

1729 J. T. Philipps tr. *Thirty-four Confer.* 92 How long they had lead that Pilgrimage State of Life? 1773 J. Conder *Let.* in *Evang. Mag.* (1813) XXI. 92 In your pilgrimage-course live above, and live on Him who lives above. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 6/2 It [Kano] is on the pilgrimage route.

Pi·lgrimage, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

†**1.** *intr.* To sojourn, to live among strangers.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Kings* viii. 2 And gooynge with hyre hous [she] pylgrymagid in the lond of Philisteis many dayes. — *Jer.* xxxv. 7 That 3ee lyue manye dayes vpon the face of the lond, in which 3ee pilgrimagen. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. Prol., in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1532), As they me betiden whan I pilgrymaged out of my kyth in wynter. 1669 Penn *No Cross* Wks. 1782 II. 356 [Moses] chuses rather to sojourn and pilgrimage with the despised afflicted, tormented Israelites in the wilderness.

2. *intr.* To make a pilgrimage; to go on pilgrimage. Also *to pilgrimage it.*

1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 496 It is arbitrary..vnto what Shrine..they will giue: vnto whom they will pilgrimage it. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* VI. 555 T' Egypt she'll pilgrimage, at Meroe fill Warme drops to sprinkle Isis Temple. 1809 Lamb *Let. to B. Barton* 25 Mar., Who .. of us that never pilgrimaged to Rome? 1883 G. Stephens *Bugge's Stud. N. Mythol.* 56 Christians in the West early pilgrimaged to the Holy Land.

Hence **Pi·lgrimaging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Pi·lgrimager,** one who pilgrimages, a pilgrim.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. xiv. 195 The seid pilgrimaging. 1591 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 142 Sayers and hearers of mass, pilgrimagers, papisticall magistrats. 1693 tr. *Emilianne's Hist. Monast. Ord.* III. 274 The Women who went thither a Pilgrimaging. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 321 A late Edict of the French King to forbid Pilgrimaging. *a* 1819 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Wks.* (1830) 186 (D.) Like pilgrimaging rats, Unawed by mortals, and unscared by cats. 1898 M. P. Shiel *Yellow Danger* 266 Each of these pilgrimaging masses of men was in itself a nation.

Pilgrima·tic, -a·tical, *adjs. nonce-wds.* Of or proper to a pilgrim or pilgrims. **Pi·lgrimdom,** *nonce-wd.* Pilgrim state or domain.

1772 *Birmingham Counterfeit* I. xviii. 257 We set out, in order to make the usual pilgrimatical tour. 1838 Struthers *Poetic Tales* 25 On its pilgrimatic way.

1887 *Home Missionary* (N. Y.) Oct. 252 Soon Arkansas will be annexed to Pilgrimdom, fully under the dominion of the Lord Christ's regnant will.

Pi·lgrimer. *rare.* Also 6 *Sc.* **-ar**, 7 *Sc.* **pil-gramer.** [f. Pilgrim *v.* (or *sb.*) + -er [1].] One who 'pilgrims' or goes on pilgrimage; a pilgrim.

a 1581 in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* 297 In this lyfe we are but travellauris, pilgrimaris and strangearis. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj., Stat. Dav. II* 39 All pilgrameris, quha for salvation of their saules, will visie the places of halie Saints. 1800 Scott *Abbot* xv, I was .. a matron of no vulgar name; now I am Magdalen, a poor pilgrimer, for the sake of Holy Kirk. 1827 Carlyle *Germ. Rom.* IV. 290 The quaint, fitful, and most dainty story of *The Foolish Pilgrimers.*

Pi·lgrimess. *rare.* A female pilgrim.

1611 Cotgr., *Pelerine*, a pilgrimesse; a woman that goes on Pilgrimage. 1696 (*title*) The Light of the World: A most True Relation of a Pilgrimess, M. Antonia Bourignon, Travelling towards Eternity. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 475 The young pilgrimesses..glided gently to the table.

Pi·lgrimism. *rare.* Pilgrim condition or practice.

1886 *Amer. Missionary* Dec. 360 The A. M. A. has reproduced in the South the pilgrimism of colonial life.

Pilgrimize (pi·lgrimәiz), *v.* [See -ize.]

1. *intr.* To play the pilgrim, travel as a pilgrim, go on pilgrimage. Also *to pilgrimize it.*

1598–9 B. Jonson *Case is Altered* II. iv, I'll bear thy charges, an thou wilt but pilgrimize it along with me to the land of Utopia. 1789 Coxe *Trav. Switz.* I. vii. 56 All the world pilgrimises to his bones. 1835 R. Chambers in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 70 Thou shalt pilgrimize through life, unfriended and alone. 1891 Besant *London* (1894) 43 Rahere..pilgrimised to Rome.

2. *trans.* To make into a pilgrim.

1755 Smollett *Quix.* (1803) IV. 140 Tell me who has pilgrimised thee; and wherefore hast thou dared to return to Spain?

Hence **Pi·lgrimising** *vbl. sb.*

1818 C. Mills *Crusades* (1822) I. i. 15 No causes..gave such strength to the spirit of pilgrimising as the opinion .. that the reign of Christ, or the Millennium was at hand. 1858 R. Chambers *Dom. Ann. Scot.* I. 3 The king himself sought for his highest religious comfort in pilgrimising to St. Duthac's shrine in Ross-shire.

Pill, pl. of Pilus, hair, down.

Pillicock, variant of Pillicock *Obs.*

‖**Pilidium** (pәili·diǒm). *Nat. Hist.* [mod.L., a. Gr. πιλίδιον little cap, dim. of πῖλος a felt cap.]

1. *Zool.* A name given to the cap-shaped larvæ of some species of Nemertean worms, formerly considered as a distinct genus.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xi. 651 The production of the Nemertid larva within its pilidium. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 640 *note*, The *larva of Desor* is probably not so primitive a form as the *Pilidium.*

b. A genus of limpets of the family *Acmeidæ.*

2. *Bot.* The hemispherical apothecium of certain lichens. 1842 in Brande *Dict. Sc.* etc.

†**Pilidod,** obs. variant of *peridod*, Peridot.

Piliferous (pәili·fĕrәs), *a.* [f. L. *pilus* hair + -ferous.] Bearing or having hair; *spec.* in *Bot.*, bearing hairs or tipped with a hair.

a 1846 Loudon is cited by Worcester. 1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 307 The oblique piliferous crest. 1857 Bullock *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 45 The sebaceous and piliferous follicles are exceedingly numerous. 1885 Goodale *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 108 The piliferous layer has no intercellular spaces.

Piliform (pәi·lifǫim), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *piliform-is*, f. *pilus* hair: see -form.] Having the form of a hair; hair-like.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 649 In most of them the scales of the primary wings are piliform. 1888 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 44 Two long tentacula, covered with piliform filaments.

Piligerous (pәili·dʒĕrәs), *a.* [f. L. *pilus* hair + -gerous.] Bearing hair, clothed with hair.

1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* (1852) II. 112 The various piligerous, plumigerous, pennigerous, and squamigerous animals. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Piligerous*, piliferous.

Pilimiction (pәilimi·kʃәn). [ad. mod.L. *pilimictio*, f. *pilus* hair + late L. *mictio*, f. *mingĕre* to make water.] A diseased state in which piliform or hair-like bodies are passed in the urine.

1847–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 142/2 Cases of..pilimiction are..to be received with distrust. 1874 Van Buren *Dis. Genit. Org.* 255 Cysts sometimes..constitute nuclei for stone, or give rise to pilimiction.

Piline (pәi lin), *sb.* Short for Spongiopiline.

1874 Garrod & Baxter *Mat. Med.* (1880) 209 Spirits of Camphor..lightly sprinkled on impermeable piline.

Piline (pәi·lәin), *a.* [f. L. *pil-us* hair + -ine [1].] Of the nature of hair, hairy.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 12 July 13/2 Darwin tells us we have shed the piline pelt which was the clothing of that ancestral ape.

Piling (pәi·liŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Pile *v.*[1] + -ing [1].]

1. The action of Pile *v.*[1]; the driving of piles; the forming of a foundation or defence with piles.

c 1440 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 143 In mundacione de langmerdyk cum le pylyng ibidem fact. *c* 1582 T. Digges in *Archæol.* XI. 226 Yt is..doubtfull..whether they shall euer with any pyling reach so deepe as to make a sure foundation. 1739 Labelye *Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 55 The Grounds which most require piling are a loose Sand, soft Clays, and..fenny Places. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 336 The piling of this foundation was finished.

2. A mass of piles; a structure composed of piles; pilework; wood for piles.

1488 *Maldon, Essex, Liber B.* lf. 39 (MS.) The Brygge in Maldon..was so in decaye bothe in stone werke and also in wodyng and pylyng. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Pilotis*, a pyling with timber in water workes. 1772 Hutton

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Bridges 99 A border of piling to secure the foundation. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 422 Seven hundred feet of piling were driven.

3. *attrib.*, as *piling-engine.*

1863 *Daily Tel.* 6 Apr., Instructed to collect timber, piling engines, staff, &c. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 91 The timber..is chiefly for piling purposes and spars.

Piling (pəi·liŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. PILE *v.*[2] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of forming into a pile or piles; heaping up, building up in a regular pile.

c 1358 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 561 Will'o Randman pro pilyng et sortyng lane. 1435–6 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 418 Paid for costis, ffreight, cariage, wharvage, & pilyng up of ii shippes of waloill. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Entassement*, heaping, a piling. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 262 Of the Piling of Balls and Shells. 1867 BARRY *Sir C. Barry* ii. 50 This piling of house upon house. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Piling* (*Metallurgy*), building up pieces of sheared or scrap iron into a pack suitable for heating in a balling or reheating furnace. 1884 PHIN *Dict. Apiculture, Piling*, placing hives one above the other; storyfying.

b. *Leather-making.* The putting of hides in a pile or heap in order to sweat them and cause the hair to come off; also including other processes (such as hanging them up in a stove) by which the result is expedited. *U. S.*

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* II. 1703/2 *Piling*,.. (Leather) unhairing hides by piling [i. e. heaping] or hanging up in a stove, so called. 1885 C. T. DAVIS *Leather* vii. (1897) 126 Piling is nothing more nor less than a slow inward sweating.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *piling furnace, swivel.*

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 176 The piling action of storms. 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 121 The pieces [of scrap iron] ..being piled or faggotted into convenient sized masses..are placed in a reheating or piling furnace. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Dec. 7/2 A cut-off..—with a piling swivel subsequently asked for—is fitted to all naval rifles.

Piliol, penny-royal, etc.: see PULIOL.

Pilion, pilioun, obs. forms of PILLION.

Pilk, pilken: see PILCH *v.*

Pilkoc, variant of PILLICOCK *Obs.*

Pill (pil), *sb.*[1] Now *dial.* Forms: 4 **pile,** 5 **pylle,** 6 **pille, pyl(l,** 6–7 **pil,** 6–8 (9 *dial.*) **pill.** See also PEEL *sb.*[3] [app. related to PILL *v.*[1] as the collateral form PEEL *sb.*[3] is to PEEL *v.*[1]]

The covering or integument of a fruit; the shell, husk, rind, or skin; the bark, or any layer of the bark, of wood; the epiderm of hemp or flax; *esp.* the thin rind or peel of fruits, tuberous or bulbous roots, and the like; = PEEL *sb.*[3]

1388 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xvii. 19 As driynge barli with the pile takun a wey [1382 as driynge pild barli, *Vulg.* siccans ptisanas]. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 218 By me I do ley a quantyte of small palmes of the whiche I pare the pylles & therof I make mattes. 1530 PALSGR. 254/1 Pyll of fruyte, *pellevre. Ibid.*, Pyll of hempe, *til* [mod.F. *tille*]. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeut.* 2 H ij, The huske or pyl of the pomgarnet. 1558–68 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 42 Take..a piece of the pille of a Citron confiete. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Calyx*,.. the pill of a nutte or almon. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 360 The pill of wood betweene the barke and tree. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IX iv. 841 Boughes tied together with the pills of trees. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxi. (1663) 123 Boats likewise laden with dried orange pils. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* III. x. 80 You must set the bud of a Rose into the bark or pill thereof. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 350 An Onion with many Pills or Skins. ?18.. *Harvest Song* (L.), Broom.. bears a little yellow flower, Just like the lemon pill. 1896 *Warwicks. Gloss.*, Orange-pill, tater-pill. 1898 G. MILLER *Gloss. Warwicks.*, Taking the pill off the oziers. [In E. D. D. cited from Midland Counties.]

† b. The shell of crustaceans; the hard integument of other invertebrates. *Obs.*

1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Crusta*.., pilles of certaine fishes, as of crauishes, &c. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 242 Some be couered ouer with crusts or hard pills, as the locusts: others haue..sharpe prickles. as the vrchins. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 784 Aristotle is of opinion that the matter is outward, as it were a certain shell or pill.

† c. The skin and other refuse of a hawk's prey: cf. PELT *sb.*[1] 6. *Obs.*

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) Words Art expl., *Pill*, and pelfe of a fowle, is that refuse and broken remains which are left after the Hawke hath been relieued. 1676 PHILLIPS, *Pelf*, or *Pill* of a Fowl.

† d. Used for PELL *sb.* 1 b: see quot. 1575, s. v.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Fraying*,..[of] Deer,.. their rubbing and pushing their Horns against Trees, to cause the Pills of their new Horns to come off.

Pill (pil), *sb.*[2] Forms: 5–7 **pylle, pille,** 6 **pyll,** 6–7 **pil,** 7 **piele,** 6– **pill.** [Formerly also *pil*, in 15–17th c. *pille*: cf. Du. *pil*, formerly *pille* (Hexham 1678), MDu., MLG. *pille*, Ger. *pille*, MHG. *pillele*, F. *pilule* (in 1507 *pillule*, Hatz.-Darm.), It. *pillola*, also (Florio) *pillula*, ad. L. *pilula*, dim. of *pila* ball. Franck refers to a med.L. *pilla* (? syncopated from *pilula*, or from the mod. langs.) which might be the direct source of *pille*; but cf. OF. *pile* (13th c.) in same sense, app. ad. L. *pila*.]

1. A small ball or globular mass of medicinal substance, made up of a size convenient to be swallowed whole.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* x, A phisycyen..had a seruaunt..whiche made pylles. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 123/22 A Pil, ..*catapotium, i.* 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 292 If it be in Winter, purge him with these pils. *c* 1696 PRIOR *Remedy Worse than Disease* i, He felt my pulse, prescrib'd his pill. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 436 The cannon-shot, and doctor's pill With equal aim are sure to kill. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 685 The ingredients which enter the composition of pills are generally so contrived, that one pill of an ordinary size may contain about five grains of the compound. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 580 Aloes..is usually administered in pills.

b. In figurative expressions; esp. something disagreeable that has to be 'swallowed' or endured.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* iv. 47 Yet cannot they abide to swallowe down the holsome pille of the veritie beeyng bittur in their mouthes. 1595 GOODWINE *Blanchardine* II. I iv b, Learne by me to disgest the hard and harsh pilles of vnhappie fortune. 1685 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. i. 70 Selenissa had privately guilded those pills of suspicion, which shee gave the King against Timoclea. 1674–1857 [see GILD *v.*[1] 1 b]. 1779 H. WALPOLE *Last Jrnls.* (1859) II. 338 It was a bitter pill for the King and Lord Mansfield to swallow. 1893 *Times* 30 May 9/3 He must make up his mind to swallow the bitter pill without delay.

2. Any small globular or pill-like body; a pellet.

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 228 Giue her..a pyll as bygge as a nut of Butter washt seuen or eyght tymes in freshe water. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 511 After that the little balls or pills (which be the fruit thereof) be gathered, they are laid in the Sun to dry. 1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* I. S v ij, Mix these two powders well,.. make little pills of them with common water [in diamond-making]. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 1059 Let the mixture boil, until..it will roll into hard pills.

b. A cannon-ball; a bullet. *humorous.*

c 1626 *Dick of Devon* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 26, I have halfe a score pills for my Spanyards—better then purging comfitts. 1758 CAPT. TYRREL in *Naval Chron.* X. 359, I gave him a few of my lower-deck pills. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VIII. xii, Thirty thousand muskets flung their pills Like hail. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Nov. 15/4 They will commit suicide without the pills.

c. in *pl.* = BILLIARDS. *slang.*

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Oct. 1/3 We can play pills then till lunch, you know. 1905 *Athenæum* 18 Feb. 202/1 After 'hall' (*i. e.*, dinner) the blood will perhaps play 'pills', which are billiards, for a while.

3. An objectionable person; a bore. *slang.*

1897 MAUGHAM *'Liza of Lambeth* iii. 41 Well, you are a pill! 1897 FLANDRAU *Harvard Episodes* 98 In the patois of her locality, she was called a 'pill'; a girl whom Harvard men carefully avoid until it is rumoured that her family shortly intends to 'give something' in the paternal pill-box.

4. (Also *Pills.*) Nickname for a physician. *slang.*

1860 *Slang Dict., Pill*, a doctor—*Military.* 1890 M. WILLIAMS *Leaves of a Life* I. iii. 30 The 'pill' of the regiment..had come out to inspect the men. 1899 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Afr. Stud.* iii. 86 Pills, are they all mad on board that vessel or merely drunk as usual?

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pill-gilder, -maker, -man, -monger, -roller*; *pill-boasting, -dispensing, -gilding, -rolling, -shaped, -taking* adjs.; **pill-beetle,** a small beetle of the genus *Byrrhus*, which, when it feigns death, contracts itself into a ball; **pill-chafer,** a pilulary or tumble-dung beetle, *Ateuchus pilularius*, which forms pills of dung about its eggs, and rolls these into a hole; **pill-coater:** see quot.; **pill-crab** = *pea-crab*: see PEA *sb.*[1] 7; **pill-gilded** *a.*, *fig.* gilded like a pill; **pill-machine:** see quot.; **pill-masser,** a machine for compounding the mass out of which pills are made; **pill-milleped,** a milleped that rolls itself up into a small ball; **pill-nettle,** the Roman nettle (*Urtica pilulifera*); **pill slab, pill-tile:** see quots.; **pill-worm,** a pill-milleped or the like. **PILL-BOX,** etc.

1816 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* xxi. (1818) II. 234 Another genus of insects..the *pill-beetles (*Byrrhus* ..), have recourse to a method the reverse of this. 1628 VENNER *Baths of Bathe* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 119 A *pill-boasting surgeon. 1804 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* 245 In its habits of life the *Pill Chafer is one of the most remarkable of the Beetle tribe. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Pill-coater*, a machine..in which pills are coated with sugar. 1872 *Daily News* 23 Aug., All flotsam and jetsam in connection with the sprat, the mussel, or the soft *pill-crab is welcome to the hungry gull. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. xvi. (Rtldg.) 7, I had taken..a dislike..to the *pill-dispensing tribe. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 237 Such *pill-gilded superfine speeches. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxii, To tell how the poor mediciner, the *pill-gilder, the mortar-pounder, the poison-vender, met his fate. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. i. 6 *Pill-gilding puppy! 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pill machine*,.. an instrument used for rolling and cutting up a pill mass. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 26 Feb. 4/5 The *pill-maker has a morbid secretiveness as to the soap and bread wherewith he binds his wares. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 112/2 *Pill Massers [and] Powder Mixers for druggists. 1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II. 392 This Pulp-pated *Pill-monger. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. i. 7 An impudent pill-monger, who has dar'd to scandalize the whole body of the bench. 1713 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 35 Roman or *Pill Nettle. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 56 *Erica laxa*, *pill-shaped purple flowers. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pill slab*, a slab for rolling pills upon. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pill-tile*, a corrugated metallic slip for rolling pills on.

Pill (pil), *sb.*[3] Forms: 1 **pyll,** 6 **pille,** 7 **pile,** 6– **pill,** (9 **pyll**). [In 16th c. *pille, pill*, app.:—OE. *pyll*, var. of *pull, pul* 'pool, creek' (Bosw.-Toller): cf. OE. *pól*, Welsh *pwll* pool.] A local name, on both sides of the Bristol Channel, on the lower course of the Severn, and in Cornwall, for a tidal creek on the coast, or a pool in a creek or at the confluence of a tributary stream.

All the examples of *pull* and *pyll* in the charters in Kemble's *Cod. Dipl.*, refer to the Severn estuary or valley; so that, although no ME. instances have yet been found, the identity of the OE. and 16th c. word seems certain.

a 1000 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 449 [Rodden and Langley, Somerset] Andlang dice west on pull; of pylle on ford..eft on gerihte innan mycela pyll; andlang pylles. *Ibid.*, On ða dic innan holapyll; andlang holapylles. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 1 Dwellers next vnto the streme of Seuerne, & vnto the crikes & pilles of the same. *a* 1552 LELAND *Itin.* III. 34 From Fowey Towne end by North in the Haven is Chagha Mille Pille a litle uppeward on the same side. *Ibid.*, From Lantiant Pille to Bloughan Pille or Creke nere a Mile, it crekith up but a litle. 1577–87 HARRISON *England* I. xii. in *Holinshed*, In like maner from Saint Justes pill or créeke (for both signifie the same thing). 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 66 At the Mouthe of Millford havon..at a place called west pill: where the one side of the pill you shall perceave the lyme-stone. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 272 (1810) 282 Whereby the sea shooteth up with many branches, men call them piles, very commodious for mills. 1832 *Act* 2 & 3 *Will. IV*, c. 64 Sched. O. 23 Along the river Usk to the point at which the same is joined by a pill opposite the castle. 1840 *Archæol.* XXVIII. 19 The term Pyll is still used, and means a Creek subject to the tide. The *pylls* are the channels through which the drainings of the marshes enter the river. 1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Pill*, a pool in a creek.

Pill (pil), *v.*[1] Forms: α. 2 **pylian,** 3 **pilien,** 3–5 **pile(n,** 4–5 **pyle.** β. 4–6 **pille, pylle,** 4–7 **pil,** (6 **pyl, pyll**), 4– **pill.** [Found in late OE. (12th c. MS.) in inflected form *pyleð*, in early 13th c. as *peolien, pilien*, 1300–1450 *pilen*, forms which point to an OE. **pilian, pylian*, varying with **piolian, peolian*: cf. *clipian, clyp-, cliop-, cleop-. *Pile*, with single *l* (usually *pīle*), is found down to *c* 1450, when it was displaced by *pill* and *pele*, both of which had appeared in R. Brunne (1303–30). *Pill* and *pele* (now PEEL *v.*[1]) continued as synonyms in all senses down to 17th c., when *peel* became the general Eng. form in branch II, *pill* now surviving only as a literary archaism, chiefly in sense 1; but, in the dialects, *pill* is widely used in the sense 'peel' (decorticate). No cognate words are found in Teutonic. OE. *pilian* was prob. ad. L. *pilāre* to make bare of hair, and (prob.) of skin: cf. the compound *depilāre* to make bald of hair or feathers, also to strip of the skin, to peel (Vulg., Ezek. xxix. 18), fig. to pluck, plunder, fleece, cheat; also OF. *peler* to make bald, to peel or skin (the latter sense now usually referred to OF. *pel*, L. *pell-em*), It. *pelare* to make bald, skin, fleece, flay. With OE. *pilian*, from L. *pilāre*, cf. OE. *plantian* from L. *plantāre*, etc.

The early ME. *pile* (usually *pīle*, but R. Brunne rimes *begiled, piled*) regularly represented OE. *pilian*, but *peolian* naturally gave *pele* (cf. *cleopian*, CLEPE), which was probably identified with F. *peler*. The later *pill* (for *pile*) was prob. influenced by F. *piller* (= Pr., Sp. *pillar*, Pg. *pilhar*):—late L. *pillāre*, found in med.L. (Du Cange) for L. *pīlāre* to pillage, plunder. But no differentiation of sense between *pile, pill, pele*, is found in ME., nor between *pill* and *peel* in early mod.Eng. and existing Eng. dialects. It is possible however that the influence of F. *piller* and *peler* is to be seen in the tendency since 17th c. to differentiate *pill* and *peel* (so far as *pill* has survived) in literary use.]

I. To pillage, rob: = PEEL *v.*[1] I.

1. *trans.* To plunder, rifle, pillage, spoil; to commit depredation or extortion upon; to despoil (a person or country) *of* (anything). Now *arch.*

α. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 86 Uur euere me schal þene cheorl pilken & peolien [*MS. C.* plokin & pilien]. *c* 1300 *Song Husbandman* 19 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 150 Thus me pileth the pore that is of lute pris. *Ibid.* 25. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 320 ibid. 338 Ac were the king wel avised, and wolde worche bi skile, Litel nede sholde he have swiche pore to pile. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 42 Þat non in alle þe cuntre more suld be piled Bot euer was Eilred fouly begiled. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1282 Nabuzardan.. pyled þat precious place & pakked þose godes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 64 He wolde..somne hem to the chapitre bothe two And pile [*v.rr.* pil, pille] the man and lete the wenche go. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 301 Spiritualte and temporalte was alway i-pyled. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 202 For thanne schal the king be piled [*rime* his londes tiled]. *c* 1450 *Merlin* XXVII. 556 Thei cessed neuer to robbe and pile oure londes.

β. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5450 Þat he shulde haue on hem mercy, And pylle hem nat but mesurly. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ii. 9 Þou sall noght be tyraunt til þaim to pil þaim & spoile þaim. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Esdras* i. 36 He pilde the folc of an hundrid talentus of siluer. *c* 1425 *Castell Persev.* 450 Þis man, with woo schal be pylt..for hys folye schal make hym spylt. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7717 Many pepill þai robbid and pild [*rime* kyld]. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 19 The Scottis had brent and wasted, and pilled the countrey about. 1530 PALSGR. 657/2, I pyll, I robbe, *je pille*...He hath pylled me of all that ever I have. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 246 The Commons hath he pil'd with greeuous taxes. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* I. liii, Having pill'd a book which no man buyes Thou wert content the authors name to lose. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vii. 149 Unless to be unjustly treated, pilled, and abused can be happiness. 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 250 The fields Ausonian they have held and pilled.

† b. To exhaust, impoverish (soil); = PEEL *v.*[1] I b. *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 51 Flax, whose seede..doth most burne, and pill the ground. 1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. ix. 23 Wilde Oates pestering and pilling of Tilthes.

† **2.** *absol.* To commit depredation, rapine, pillage, or extortion; to rob, plunder. *Obs.*

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a. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6282 Þey..pylede & robbed at ilka cost. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 695 They ne stynte neuere to pile. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 191 For thei hadde so piled and robbed thourgh the contrey and the portes where the shippes were a-ryved.

β. 1513 More *Rich. III* (1883) 6 For whiche hee was fain to pil and spoyle in other places. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 7 He..suffered them to robbe and pill without correction or reprefe. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV. i. 12 Large-handed Robbers your graue Masters are, And pill by Law. 1678 Shadwell *Timon* IV. ii, They govern for themselves and not the people, They rob and pill from them.

†3. *trans.* To take by violence, force, or extortion; to make a prey of. *Obs.*

a. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1270 Þenne ran þay to þe relykes as robbors wylde, & pyled alle þe apparement þat pented to þe kyrke. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 17 What Schep that is full of wulle Upon his back, thei toose and pulle, Whil ther is eny thing to pile [*rime* skile].

β. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2282 In enpayryng of our persons, & pyllyng our goodes. 1513 More *Rich. III*, Wks. 62/1 So that there was dayly pilled fro good men & honest, gret substaunce of goodes. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 159 You wrangling Pyrates, that fall out, In sharing that which you haue pill'd from me. 1618 Wither *Motto, Nec Habeo* Juvenilia (1633) 521, I have no Lands that from the Church were pild.

†4. To pluck, pull, tear. *Obs.*

c 1533 Latimer *Let. to Morice* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1570) 1911/2 Who can pill Pilgrimages from Idolatry? 1566 T. Stapleton *Ret. Untr. to Jewel* Epist., Your Borrowed Fethers pilled awaye. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 261 In spite of his hairie tuft or loue-locke, he leaues on the top of his crowne, to be pilld vp, or pullied vp to heauen by. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 235 Such which in Ordinaries..will pill and pull them by their wordes..as it were by the beards.

II. To decorticate: = Peel *v.*[1] II.

5. *trans.* To strip of the skin, rind, or integument, as an orange, apple, potato, garlic, etc., a tree of its bark, etc.; to remove the peel of. Rarely const. *of* (that which is stript off): = Peel *v.*[1] 3. Now *arch.* (in Bible of 1611), and *dial.*

a. [*a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 Þeonne is þe figer bipiled, & te rinde irend of.] 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xxx. 37 And riendis drawun awey; in thilke that weren pilde semede whytnes [1388 and whanne the ryndis weren drawun awei, whitnesse apperide in these that weren maad bare]. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. x. 81 To rubbe and to rely russhes to pille [*v.r.* pil]. β. *c* 1420 [see Pilled 1]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 399/1 Pyllyn, or schalyn nottys, or garlyk, *vellifico*. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 134 Yf there be any okes..fell them and pyll them and sell the barke. 1530 Palsgr. 657/2 Pyll these oignons whyle I skumme the potte. 1535 Coverdale *Gen.* xxx. 38 The staues that he had pilled [1611 *ibid.* the rods which he had pilled, 1885 *R. V.* peeled]. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 85 The skilfull shepheard pil'd me certaine wands, And..stucke them vp before the fulsome Ewes. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxvi. 101 We met with three men that were pilling flax. 1678 Ray *Prov.* (ed. 2) 53 Pill a fig for your friend, and a peach for your enemy. 1721 Bailey, To *peel*, to pill or take off the rind. 1745 *MS. Indenture* (Sheffield), The burgesses may pill and fell timber trees. 1865 T. F. Knox tr. *Suso's Life* 226 The sisters went..to pill the flax which they had gathered. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v., They'n al'ays got a stick to pill. [In E.D.D. from Yorksh. to Somerset.]

b. To strip off (bark, skin, etc.); to pare off: = Peel *v.*[1] 3 b. Often with *off*. Also *fig.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 399/1 Pyllyn, or pylle bark, or oþer lyke, *decortico*. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 436 Take hom [chickens] up and pylle of the skynne. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xxi. (1870) 283 If the pyth or skyn be pylled of. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1167 Ay me, the Barke pild from the loftie Pine, His leaues will wither. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 264 Cinamon..is pilled from fine young trees. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxiv. 278 This fruite is most vsuall in Mexico, having a thinne skinne, which may be pilled like an apple. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 81 If you do but pill the Bark off him he deceases immediately. [1887 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* 405, I seed 'em pillin' bark e' Mr. Nelthorpe woods..to-daay.]

†c. To make or form by peeling. *Obs. rare.*

1535 Coverdale *Gen.* xxx. 37 But Iacob toke staues of grene wyllies,..and pylled [1611 pilled, 1885 *R. V.* peeled] whyte strekes in them.

6. *intr.* Of skin, bark, etc.: To become detached, come off, scale or peel *off*. (The earliest recorded sense.) b. Of animal bodies, trees, etc.: To become bare of skin or bark; also, to admit of being peeled or barked. = Peel *v.*[1] 4. Now *dial.*

c 1100 (MS. *a* 1200) *Sax. Leechd.* III. 114 Þis lace cræft sceal to þan handan þe þæt fell of pyleþ. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 199 Al his fleisch wole pile & alle hise heeris wolen falle awei. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 134 To fall..all okes as sone as they wyll pyll. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* I. ii. (1634) 19 The which thin skin..skaleth or pilleth off the hands. 1611 Bible *Tobit* xi. 13 The whitenesse pilled away from.. his eyes. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* xcv. IV. 238, I have seen Marble buildings, and..a face of Marble hath pilled off and I see brick bowels within. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* vi. 46 Neither doth the Tree wither so long as the sap is found at the roote, though the barke pill, the flowers fall. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., They'll not cut them [oaks] while [till] the bark'll pill.

†7. *trans.* To make bare of hair, remove the hair from, make bald; to remove (hair). *Obs.* [Cf. F. *peler* 'to bauld or pull the haire off' (Cotgr.).]

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 186 Þou schalt anoynte his heed wiþ þe oynement þat wole pile awei þe heeris. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, Þat one is cleped quyc maniewes, þe whiche pileth [*Douce MS.* pilleth, *Royal MS.* pelyth] þe houndes and breketh hyr skynnes in many places. 1591 Percival *Sp. Dict.*, *Pelar*, to pill, to make balde, to make bare, *depilare, deglabrare*. 1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* I. iv. § 16. 265 Tell him that I will pill his beard, hair by hair. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., Duty to Tyrants*, Doe they first pill thee, next pluck off thy skin?

† b. *intr.* To lose hair, become bald. *Obs.*

c 1386– [see Pilled *ppl. a.* 2]. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* xli. (1539) 58 b, Those beastis in the house haue short here and thynne, and towarde Marche they wyll pylle and be bare. 1614 Markham *Cheap Husb.* II. vii. (1668) 75 The Closh or Clowse which causeth a Beast to pill and loose the hair from his Neck.

8. *trans.* To bare (land) by eating or shaving off, or cutting down crops, etc., close to the ground. [Cf. F. *peler la terre*, 'enlever le gazon' (Littré).]

1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* App. 347 Pille ye not the countrie, cutting doune the trees. 1615 W. Lawson *Orch. & Gard.* (1623) 12 Whosoeuer makes such Walls, must not pill the ground in the Orchard, for getting earth. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict., Pill..*2 To graze land very closely. *Som.* I put some sheep in to pill the field.

III. 9. Phrase. *To pill* (*peel*) *and poll*, also *poll and pill* (*lit.* to make bare of hair and skin too): to ruin by depredations or extortions; to rifle, strip bare, pillage; also *absol.*; rarely, to plunder or rob *of* something. *Obs.* or *arch.* (Common in 16–17th c. See also Poll *v.*)

1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* Prol., Wks. (1573) 105 They haue no such authoritie of God so to pylle and polle as they do. 1545 Brinklow *Compl.* ii. (1874) 14 The officers robbe his grace, and polle and pylle his leage subiectys in his name. 1550 Crowley *Epigr.* 278 Thus pore men are pold and pyld to the bare. *c* 1557 Abp. Parker *Ps.* liv, They have no God before theyr eyes, they me both pill and powle. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 30 No man ought to poole and pill his brother. *a* 1652 Brome *City Wit* IV. i, Churches poule the People, Princes pill the Church. 1675 Crowne *Country Wit* II. i, 'Tis a rare thing to be an absolute prince, and have rich subjects; Oh, how one may pill 'em and poll 'em. 1844 Browning *Colombe's Birthday* I, We tax and tithe them, pill and poll, They wince and fret enough, but pay they must!

a 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 27 His Father dying in ignominie, and at the Gallows, his Estate confiscate, and that for peeling and polling. 1687 tr. *Sallust, Life* 3 By Peeling and Polling the Country, he so well lin'd his Coffers. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xxx, Us..whom he hath polled and peeled till we are [etc.].

Pill (pil), *v.*[2] [f. Pill *sb.*[2] Cf. *to dose.*]

1. *trans.* To dose with pills.

1736 Fielding *Pasquin* IV. i, Handle her pulse, potion and pill her well. 1775 J. Adams in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 58, I found Dr. Young here, who..has pilled and electuaried me into pretty good order. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 345 The ..patient is again pilled and purged.

b. *fig.* (see Pill *sb.*[2] 2 b).

1900 *Daily News* 14 May 3/2 Our fellows will probably pill you with their rifle fire.

2. To make or form into pills. *rare.*

1882 in Ogilvie (Annandale).

3. To reject by ballot; to blackball. *slang.*

1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* xxx, He was coming on for election at Bays', and was as nearly pilled as any man I ever knew in my life. 1883 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 412 (*Heading*) On being 'Pilled'. 1894 Sala *London up to Date* v. 68 A practically accurate opinion as to how many candidates will be elected..and how many will be 'pilled'.

Hence **Pi·lling** *vbl. sb.*

1882 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Mar. 324 The pastime of 'pilling' seems to have begun at a large non-political club. 1883 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 412 The 'pilling'..is the delicate expression in club circles for black-balling.

Pilla, obs. f. Pillow. **Pillaf**(f, var. Pilau.

Pillage (pi·lédʒ), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **pilage**, 5 **pyl-**, **pel-**, **peillage** (*Sc.*), 5–6 **pyllage**, 6 **pielage**, **pilladge**, 5– **pillage**. [a. F. *pillage* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *piller* to plunder (Pill *v.*[1]).]

1. The action of plundering or taking as spoil; spoliation, plunder: chiefly that practised in war; but also in extended sense, extensive or wholesale robbery or extortion. Also *fig.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 153 Thilke folk, that were unsauhte Toward here king for his pilage. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. lxxxvii. 64 [He] shall sette his mynde all to Pyllage and Rauyne. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 48 They desyre to be deliuered from the pillage..of the Bishoppe of Rome. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 278 With such furious outrage..pilladge & polladge. 1639 S. Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 87 Exposing his reputation to the pillage of every mans tongue. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxxvi. (1869) II. 313 The pillage lasted fourteen days and nights. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne* ii. 34 Bercalde has furnished subjects of pillage to a great number of authors. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* Introd. 27 Pecuniary losses suffered by pillage and embezzlements. 1838 *Murray's Hand-bk. N. Germ.* 176 He gave it up to pillage for three days, and then set fire to it. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 190 The object of the incursion being pillage, not fighting.

†2. Goods forcibly taken from another, esp. from an enemy in war; booty, spoil, plunder. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 102 (Ps. cxix. 162) He þat fyndeth manye pilages. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 121 All suld be at his will—prisonaris and pillagis, to part at his will. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. cxlvii. 133 He commandyd all the pyllage to be brought to one place. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. ix. 4 That robbed all the countrie there about, And brought the pillage home, whence none could get it out. 1623–33 Fletcher & Shirley *Night-Walker* I. ii, I know this wedding Will yield me lusty pillage. 1750 Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 7 Nations greedy of blood and pillage.

†3. Some kind of impost or tax; cf. Peage, Pedage, Pickage. *Obs.*

1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* II. 1782 All theyr tenauntes and seruauntes haue fre passage Within all chesshire without tolle and pillage. 1591 *Canterbury Cath. MS.*, All the other profits..of all the Pillage, Stallage, Toll and other advantages belonging unto the said Dean and Chapter within the said market and fair.

Pillage (pi·lédʒ), *v.* [f. Pillage *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To rob, plunder, sack (a person, place, etc.): esp. as practised in war; to rifle.

c 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* v. iv, To feast my train Within a town of war so lately pillaged, Will be too costly, and too troublesome. 1634 Massinger *Very Woman* v. v, We were boarded, pillaged to the skin, and after Twice sold for slaves. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxi. 136 He pillaged many Spanish towns, and took rich prizes. 1765 Goldsm. *Ess.* Pref., Our modern compilers..think it their undoubted right to pillage the dead. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* (Walter Scott Libr.) 292 They pillaged the crown of its ornaments, the churches of their plate, and the people of their personal decorations. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iii. § 5. 140 His armed retainers pillaged the markets.

2. To take possession of or carry off as booty; to make a spoil of; to appropriate wrongfully.

1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 196, I..tooke away from our men whatsoeuer they had pillaged, and gaue it..to the owners. 1670 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Ess.* 11 Those four wayes of imbibitions..are pillag'd out of Dr. French his book. 1789 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) III. 98 Hoping to pillage something in the wreck of their country. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 55 Every thing that was given to others seemed to him to be pillaged from himself.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* To take booty; to plunder; to rob with open violence.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 140 Eyther to hang at Tyborne, or pillage and reprizall where he may. 1811 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* VIII. 7, I will not allow the soldiers to pillage. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 417 They were suffered to pillage wherever they went.

Hence **Pi·llaged** *ppl. a.*, **Pi·llaging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Pi·llageable** *a.*, that may be pillaged; **Pillagee** [see -ee], one who is pillaged.

1895 Saintsbury *Corrected Impress.* xvii. 188 Authorities quotable and *pillageable. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 152 ¶ 3 The Devastation of Countries, the Misery of Inhabitants, the Cries of the *Pillaged. 1800 *Miscell. Tracts* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 150/2 A man who had come to his pillaged hut. 1856 De Quincey in *Titan Mag.* July 93/2 He urged his friend by marrying to enrol himself as a *pillagee elect. 1609 Wadsworth *Pilgr.* 8 For feare hee should loose the *pillaging of the other. 1870 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 5 The pillaging of provision waggons by MacMahon's own troops. *c* 1670 Wood *Life* Apr. an. 1645, This is that captaine Bunce, who shot the *pillaging Scot cal'd major Jecamiah Abercromy. 1875 C. Gordon *Let.* 1 Nov. in *More about G.* (1894) 152 A pillaging horde of brigands.

Pillager (pi·lédʒəɹ). [f. Pillage *v.* + -er[1].] One who pillages; a plunderer.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* IV. 146 Joves seed the pillager, Stood close before, and slackt the force the arrow did confer. 1715 Pope *Iliad* x. 408 Some..nightly pillager that strips the slain. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1818) I. 122 The power of transporting mediately the pillagers of his hedges and copses. 1882 Serjt. Ballantine *Exper.* iii. 37 These pillagers of the public had to submit to be pillaged themselves.

Pillao, variant of Pilau.

Pillar (pi·lăɹ), *sb.* Forms: α. 3–6 **piler**, (3–5 **-ere**, 4 **pelyr**, **-ar**, 4–5 **-er**, **pylere**, 4–6 **pyler**, **pylar**, 5 **pelare**, **-ere**, **-our**, **pylour**, **-eer**, 6 **pylard**). β. 4–5 **pillare**, (4 **-yre**), 4–6 **pyllar**, (5 **pillere**, **pyllare**), 5–6 **pyller**, (**pillour**, **peller**), 5–7 **piller**, (6 **-or**), 6– **pillar**. [a. OF. *piler* (mod.F. *pilier*) = Pr., Sp. *pilar*:—late pop.L. *pīlāre* (in med.L. also *pīlārium*, *-us*), deriv. of L. *pīla* pillar, pier, mass.]

1. *Arch.* A detached vertical structure of stone, brick, wood, metal, or other solid material, slender or narrow in proportion to its height, and of any shape in section, used either as a vertical support of some superstructure, as a stable point of attachment for something heavy and oscillatory, or standing alone as a conspicuous monument or ornament; also, a natural pillar-shaped stone, etc. A word of wider application than Column (which is properly a pillar of particular shape and proportions), and applicable to a structure composed of several columns or shafts, engaged in a central core.

Pillar of flagellation, that to which Christ was supposed to have been bound when scourged; hence, 'the pillar' was one of the Symbols of the Passion. Cf. Flagellation, Passion-flower.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 188 His swete bodi ibunden naked to þe herde pilere. 13.. *Coer de L.* 2600 A gret cheyne..Ovyr the havene..festnyd to two pelers. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1140 A pelyr of marbyl. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 206 Þare of glas twa mykil pelaris ware. *Ibid.* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 779 In myddis wes a pillare, þat þe charge of þe kirk suld bere. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxiii. (1495) 710 To vndersette bemes and gyestys wyth postes or pylars. *a* 1400 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 6 *Torques*, a pillyre. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 310 Tow pyllers he [Hercules] pight..Vppon Gades groundes. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxvi, The marchand wente tille one pillere. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 722/3 *Hic stilus*, a peller. 14.. *Sir Beues* 1133 (MS. M.) Pelouris and durris were all of brasse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 398/2 Pylere, *columpna*. *a* 1450 *Cursor M.* 16433 (Laud MS.) To a pillour [*Trin.* piler] they hym bond. *c* 1450 Lydg. *Secrees* 705 Reysed in a pyleer. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 278/1 A Pyllare, *columpna*. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxii. 34 Till ane pillar thai him band. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1068 His precious body was tyed to the pylar by Pilate. *Ibid.*, The pylard and the crosse. 1535 Coverdale *Gen.* xix. 26 His wife..was turned in to a pillar of salt. — *Judg.* xvi.

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26 They set him between two pilers. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 76/2 A Pillor, *columna*. 1579 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 189 Posterne Brygg .. in decay for wante of a pillar. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 28 Like two faire marble pillours .. Which doe the temple of the Gods support. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Nov., [In the Church of S. Praxedeis, Rome] is the Pillar or Stump at which they relate our Bl. Saviour was scourged. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 112 All the bones..may be compared to a pillar supporting a building. 1780 VON TROIL *Iceland* 20 The most remarkable are Oransay and Columskill, on account of their antiquities;..and Staffa, on account of its natural pillars. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. vii. 71 All good architecture adapted to vertical support is made up of pillars. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. viii. 265 As the surface [of the glacier] sinks, it leaves behind a pillar of ice, on which the block is elevated.

†**b.** A whipping-post. †**c.** A platform or stand on which women publicly appeared as a penance.

1530 PALSGR. 254/1 Pyller to do justyce, *estache*. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 78 Was sett up at the standerde in Cheppe a pyller new made of a good lengthe from the grownde, and too yonge servanddes tayed un-to yt..and to bettyn with roddes soore on their backes. *Ibid.* 95 The same man..was betten with whyppes at the peller in Chepe at the standert. *c* 1580 in *Fyl of Brentford's Test.*, etc. (1871) 40 Ye vold taiken it ill to me..and mad me sit on the pillar of repentance. 1646 in Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 42/1 That women who appear on the pillar with plaids, and holds not down their plaids from their heads, it shall not be esteemed a day of their appearance. 1647 *Ibid.*, Pillars and a place of public repentance to be made in the New Kirk and Blackfriars.

d. *Manège.* (See quot.)

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pillar*, in the manage, signifies the centre of the volta, ring, or manage-ground, round which a horse turns; whether there be a wooden pillar placed therein, or not. 1819 *Pantologia* s. v., Most..riding-schools have pillars fixed in the middle of the manage ground.

e. = PILLAR-BOX.

1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 255 Should it [the letter] be put in the pillar to-night? 1884 EDNA LYALL *We Two* xxxvii, Just drop that in the pillar on your way home.

2. In wider sense: Any plain or ornamental vertical support to any structure; a post, a pedestal; e.g., one of the four posts of a bedstead; one of the posts in a framed truss in a roof; a vertical post of timber or iron supporting a horizontal deck-beam; the single central support or pedestal of a table, a machine, etc.; also *attrib.*, as *pillar (and claw) table, stand*, etc., having a pillar (and claws: see CLAW *sb.* 5).

1360-1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 384 Rogero Turnour pro pylers pro eisdem lectis. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx. 136 Þe pilers þat beres þe tablez er of þe same maner of precious stanes. *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 24 Fyrst take the pylere out of thyne ye, Or one me thou put anny defaute. 1607 in W. H. Hale *Prec. in Causes of Office* (1841) 7 To provide a new comunion table with turned pillers before Easter. 1657 WOOD *Life* 14 Aug. (O. H. S.) I. 225 All curiously cut in stone in the pillars of the window. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 88 Making every brace bear up its pillar, and every pillar the cross beam. 1744 WARRICK in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 487 A middle sized pillar and claw tea-table. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 42 How to adjust Bird's twelve-inch Quadrant...The Pillar is to be set perpendicular to the Horizon. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Pillars* (Mar.), pieces of wood or iron fitted under the beams of the decks, in order to support them. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 302 The lever..is ten feet long, nine feet from the smaller end to the axis of suspension in the pillar M, and one foot from the latter point to the eye of the descending rod. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 137 *Pillars*, the square or turned pieces of timber erected perpendicularly under the middle of the beams for the support of the decks. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* VII. ii. 637 Telescope mounted on a Pillar-and-Claw Stand. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 768 A round table is generally described as having 'pillars and claws'.

b. The upright post in the frame of a harp.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 52/2 Its form [Irish harp] is not unlike that of the modern instrument, but the pillar is curved outwards. 1880 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 685/1 The pillar is hollow to include the rods working the mechanism.

3. *fig.* **a.** An imaginary or ideal prop or support on which the heavens or the earth is poetically represented as resting.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5388 Þe pylers of heven bright. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xxvi. 11 The pileris of heuene togidere quaken. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxiv. [lxxv.] 3 The earth is weake & all that is therein, but I beare vp hir pilers. 1707 WATTS *Hymn*, '*Praise, everlasting praise*' vii, Then, should the earth's old pillars shake [etc.].

b. A person who is a main supporter of a church, state, institution, or principle.

c 1385 *Poem Times Edw. II* 39 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 325 Seint Thomas..a piler ariht to holden up holi churche. 1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* ii. 9 James, and Cephas or Petre, and John, the whiche weren seyn to be pileris. 1485 CAXTON *Charles the Grete* 31 The patryarke of Iherusalem .. sente to hym [Charles] the standart of the fayth as to the pyler of crystente. 1590 SPENSER *To Ld. Grey of Wilton*, Most Noble Lord, the pillor of my life. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* D iij b, What age will not praise immortal Sir Philip Sidney..Sir Nicholas Bacon..and merry sir Thomas Moore, for the chiefe pillers of our Eenglish speeche. 1594 *Contention* I. i. 75 Braue Peeres of England, pillers of the State. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* x. § 110 The Earl of Manchester, and the Earl of Warwick, were the two Pillars of the Presbyterian Party. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxvii. III. 22 The scourge of Arianism, and the pillar of the orthodox faith. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxiv, Some divinely gifted man..The pillar of a people's hope.

c. A fact or principle which is a main support or stay of something.

1578 TIMME *Caluine on Gen.* 324 To the end the new promise may lean upon a better piller. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* I. xlvi, A Kingdome .. whose two maine Supporters are the Government of the State, and the Government of the Church: It is the part of a wise Master to keepe those Pillars in their first posture. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 67 The pillar and ground of Transubstantiation is supplanted. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. 30 The church was the pillar and ground of truth, made up of living stones. 1900 MORLEY *Cromwell* 46 Free Inquiry and Free Conscience, the twin pillars of Protestantism.

4. *transf.* An upright pillar-like mass or 'column' of air, vapour, water, sand, etc.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3293 A fair piler son hem on o niȝt, And a skie euere on daiȝes liȝt. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xiii. 21 The Lord..wente beforn hem..bi day in the pilere of a clowde, and bi nyȝt in a piler of fier. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVIII. vi, A flaming piller glitt'ring in the skies. 1611 BIBLE *Joel* ii. 30 Blood, and fire, and pillars of smoke. 1702 SAVERY *Miner's Friend* 62 Such an immense Weight as a Pillar of Water a thousand foot high. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 125 The Scripture, like the cloudy pillar.. is light to the true Israelite, but darkness to the Egyptians. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 50 The same appearance of moving pillars of sand again presented themselves.

b. *transf.* Pressure resulting from or indicated by a column of liquid.

1843 *Budd's Patent Specif.* No. 9405 A blast of atmospheric air..maintained at a pressure or pillar of upwards of 2½ lbs. on the square inch. 1857 S. B. ROGERS *Iron Metall.* 94.

†**5.** A portable pillar borne as an ensign of dignity or office. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

Two of these, of silver gilt, were borne by pillar-bearers before Cardinal Wolsey and Cardinal Pole. They are not recorded otherwise, and appear to have been substituted by Wolsey for the silver mace or stick with a silver (or gold) head, to which a cardinal had a right, and to have been retained by Pole. Representations of Wolsey's pillars, sometimes borne by griffins, sometimes crossed in saltire with an archbishop's cross between, occur in the decorations of Christ Church, Oxford. Those of Pole are represented in the illumination on the first page of his Register of Wills at Somerset House; they are figured as Corinthian columns with capital and base, about the size of Roman fasces, 3½ to 4 ft. long.

1518 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 12 He havinge borne before him 2 pillers of sylver and guylt. *c* 1525 BARNES *Cause of Condemnation* Wks. (1572) 215/1 Then sayd hee [Wolsey], .. were it better for me .. to coyne my pyllers, and pollaxes, and to geue the money to .v. or vj. beggers?..To this I did aunswere, that .. the pyllers and pollaxes came with him, and should also goe away with him. *c* 1525 SKELTON *Speke Parrot* 510 Suche pollaxis and pyllers, suche mvlys trapte with gold. 1528 *Rede me* (Arb.) 56 After theym folowe two laye men secular, And eache of theym holdynge a pillar In their hondes, steade of a mace. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 57 b, He [Wolsey] receaued the habite, hat and piller and other vaynglorious tryfles, apperteygnyng to the ordre of a Cardinall. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* 63 Euery Cardinall had, for parte of his honorable ensignes borne before hym, certeine siluer pillers; as had cardinall Wolsey..and Cardinall Poole, in my memory. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. (*Stage direct.*).

†**6.** A column of letterpress or figures; = COLUMN *sb.* 4. *Obs.*

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* K j, A table..where in the firste columpne you se the rootes set, and in the seconde piller, right against eche roote, there is set his square. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 104 The pages divided into pillars and columns.

7. *Mining.* A solid mass of coal or other mineral, of rectangular area and varying extent, left to support the roof of the working.

Pillar and stall, also *pillar and room, board and pillar*, a method of working coal and other minerals in which pillars are left during the first stage of excavation; *rib and pillar*, a modification of this system.

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 43 The Remainder of four Yards is left for a Pillar to support the Roof and Weight of the Earth above. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 975 Working coal-mines..with pillars and rooms, styled post and stall. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 38 Pillars vary from 20 to 40 yards in length, and from 2 to 20 yards in thickness. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Rib and Pillar..*, a system upon which the Thick coal seam was formerly..mined. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 24 Sept. 8/4 Most of the coal in America is mined on what is called the pillar-and-stall system.

8. In various technical uses in particular trades; e.g. in *Watch-making* (see quots.).

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1991/4 Another Watch a Spelter Box and Case all in one..with a round Pillar going 18 hours. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1703/2 *Pillar*..[*inter alia*] The nipple of a fire-arm. A frame on which the tobacco-pipes rest in a kiln. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 193 The pillars of a watch are the three or four short pieces of brass which serve to keep the two plates of the movements in their proper relative positions.

9. *Anat.* and *Phys.* Applied to certain bodily structures in reference to their form or function: as *pillars of the abdominal ring, of the brain, of the fauces, of the diaphragm*: see quots.

1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 463 The abdominal ring..which is rather of a triangular shape, the os pubis forming the base of the triangle; the two fasciculi, or, as they are termed, pillars, its sides. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 81 The pillars of the fauces were immovable. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pillars of external abdominal ring*, the free borders of the divided aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle, which bound the external abdominal ring. *Ibid.*, *Pillars of fauces*, two arching folds of mucous membrane containing muscular fibres, which pass from the base of the uvula outwards and downwards, on either side. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 74 The posterior mediastinum between the pillars of the diaphragm.

10. *Conch.* The central axis of a spiral shell; the modiolus or columella.

1841 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 269 Throat of the aperture brown, the pillar pale. 1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol. & Min.*, *Pillar*, in Conchology, the columella, or perpendicular centre, which extends from the base to the apex, in most of the spiral shells.

11. Phrase. *From pillar to post*, originally *from post to pillar*: from one party or place of appeal or resource to another; hither and thither, to and fro: implying repulse and harassment. Orig. a figure drawn from the tennis-court, and used chiefly with *toss*; also with *bang, bounce, bandy, drive*; later with *chase, hunt, drag, flee, run*, etc.

The later order appears to have been first used to rime with *tost, tossed.*

a. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1147 Thus fro poost to pylour he was made to daunce. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy) 67 From poste unto piller tossed shalt thou be. 1549 LATIMER *7th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arber) 199 He was tost from post to piller, one whyle to hys father.. anothe whyle, to hys frendes, and founde no comfort at them. *a* 1569 KINGESMYLL *Comf. Afflict.* (1585) E ij, The prophet Ely, being persecuted..fledde from post to pillar. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arber) 104 From thee poast toe piler with thoght his rackt wyt he tosseth. 1631 HEYWOOD *Eng. Eliz.* (1641) 79 Hurried from one place to an other, from post to pillar. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xv. (1737) 63 They had been..toss'd about from Post to Pillar. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* iv. 37 Dragged about from post to pillar.

b. *a* 1550 *Vox Populi* 185 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 274 From piller vnto post The powr man he was tost. 1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 70 And though from piller tost he be to poste. *a* 1602 *Liberality & Prodigality* II. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 349 Every minute tost, Like to a tennis-ball, from pillar to post. *a* 1624 BRETON *Charac. Eliz.* Wks. (Grosart) 5/1 In the tyme of her sister Queene Maries raigne, how was shee handled? tost from piller to post, imprisoned, sought to be put to death. 1664 COTTON *Scarron.* I. 6 A Trojan true.. Who .. Was packt, and wrackt, and lost, and tost, And bounc'd from Pillar unto Post. 1807 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 91 If the several courts could bandy him from pillar to post. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Homes Abr.* v. 63 We could not have borne to be .. driven from pillar to post. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* i, Here I have been knocking about .. from pillar to post.

attrib. 1886 SAINTSBURY *Ess. Eng. Lit.* (1891) 241 The inveterate habit of pillar-to-post joking. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Aug. 2/2 The pillar-to-post travels from one official to another.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pillar-bearer* (sense 5), *-cap, -head, -orphrey, -pin* (sense 8), *-punishment, -row*; *pillar-shaped, -strong, -wise* adjs.; *pillar-like* adj. and adv.; **pillar apostle**, a chief apostle (a name given to Peter, James, and John, in allusion to Gal. ii. 9); **pillar bracket**, *Mech.*, a support for a bearing raised on a pedestal or pillar: opposed to *pendent bracket*; **pillar-brick**, one of the bricks placed on end in building a clamp; **pillar-buoy**, ? a cylindrical or pillar-shaped buoy; **pillar-compass**: see quot.; **pillar-cross**, a pillar with cruciform summit; **pillar-deity**, a deity worshipped under the symbol of a phallic pillar; **pillar-dollar**: see DOLLAR 5; **pillar-file**: see quots.; **pillar-hermit** = PILLARIST 1; **pillar-lip**, *Conch.*, the inner lip of a spiral shell; **pillar-monk, -percher** = PILLARIST 1; **pillar-plait**, *Conch.*, a columellar fold; **pillar plate**, the plate of a watch movement next behind the dial; **pillar-post** = PILLAR-BOX; **pillar-road**, *Coal-mining*: see quot.; **pillar rose**, a climbing rose suitable for training on a pillar; **pillar-saint** = PILLARIST 1; **pillar-stone**, (*a*) a stone set up as a monument; (*b*) a foundation-stone, corner-stone; **pillar-symbol**, a pillar erected in honour of a phallic deity, or with some kindred signification; **pillar-wall**, *Coal-mining* = sense 7; **pillar-working**, driving a working through the pillars: see sense 7.

1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1814 Later he [Peter] was one of the three *pillar-apostles. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Apr. 4/2 St. Paul had seen two of those called the pillar Apostles shortly after the Master's death. *a* 1562 CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 25 He had ii crosberers & ii *piller berers. 1887 LOW *Machine Draw.* 34 End elevation of a *pillar bracket for carrying a pillow block. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 285 A Black *Pillar Buoy bearing a bell, with perch and ball. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pillar-compass*, a pair of dividers, the legs of which are so arranged that the lower part may be taken out, forming, respectively, a bow-pen and bow-pencil. 1849 J. D. CHAMBERS in *Ecclesiologist* IX. 89 The Scotch *pillar-crosses we must assign to Danish times. 1874 WESTROPP & WAKE *Anc. Symbol Worship* 61 The peculiar titles given to these *pillar-deities..led to their original phallic character being somewhat overlooked. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xiii. P 3 A small Flat-File, called a *Pillar-File. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 193 A pillar file is generally understood to mean one three inches and a half long from the point to the end of the cut. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 278/1 A *Pillare hede.., *abacus, epistilium*. 1682 CREECH *Lucretius* (1683) 199 Dark and heavy Clouds ..*Pillar-like descend and reach the Seas. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 304 Placed in a whirl round the pillar-like receptacle. 1776 DA COSTA *Conchol.* x. 218 Umbilicated Whelks, or those that have a perpendicular hollow or navel aside the columella or *pillar-lip. 1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol. & Min.*, *Pillar-lip*,..a continuation of the glossy process with which the aperture of shells is lined, expanded on the columella. *a* 1638 MEDE *Apostasy Later Times* 150 Peter à Metra, a famous Stylite, or *Pillar-Monk. 1888 F. G. LEE in *Archæol.* LI. 362 An

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inscription runs down the *pillar-orphrey of the chasuble. 1793 G. Wakefield *Enquiry* 15 The perseverance of Simeon the *pillar-percher. 1885 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 327/1 Push out the *pillar pins, and remove the top plate. 1885 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 504 This pinion drives the wheel *x* round a stud on the *pillar-plate. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 199 The chief plate called the pillar plate lies underneath the dial. 1881 H. James *Portr. Lady* XV, The big red *pillar-post on the south-east corner. 1842 Tennyson *St. Sim. Styl.* 59 Not alone this *pillar-punishment. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining*, **Pillar Roads*, working-roads or inclines in pillars having a range of long-wall faces on either side. 1888 *Garden* 27 May 368/3 *Pillar Roses..are often overlooked as regards watering. 1776 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 392 *Cylindrica*, *pillar-shaped. 1827 G. Higgins *Celtic Druids* 218 *note*, Our columns and *pillar-stones. 1832 G. Downes *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 164 A rude pillar-stone here marks the spot where, in 1444, the burgomaster Stussi fell. 1854 *Ecclesiologist* XV. 361 A word that has lately become popular in the *Ecclesiastical Gazette* and elsewhere—for what we used to know as the 'first' or corner stone of a church—I mean '*pillar stone*'. 1657 R. Carpenter *Astrology* 1 The Reason is *Pillar-strong. 1874 Westropp & Wake *Anc. Symbol Worship* 51 Another instance of the use of the *pillar-symbol. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 980 Taking out all the coal, either on the Shropshire system, or with *pillar-walls and rooms. 1857 Dufferin *Lett. High Lat.* vii. 160 The brass carronades set on end, *pillar-wise. 1882 *Standard* 19 Aug. 3/5 Constituting 'an especial danger' in *pillar working or in the long-wall face.

Pillar (pi·lăr), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To support, buttress, or strengthen with or as with pillars. Also *fig.*

1607 [see *pillaring* below]. 1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 40 Pillaring of Beams is to a Ship as Bracing to a Drum. 1839 J. Rogers *Antipopopr.* XVI. iv. 333 Five particular plans for pillaring up the priesthood. 1880 *Mem. J. Legge* iv. 46 It needs the props of truth to pillar it.

b. *intr.* To rest on or be supported by a pillar.

1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 36 So order the Beams, that they may pillar on the Floor-riders.

2. *trans.* To embody in the form of a pillar; to display in the figure of a pillar. *rare.*

1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* I. vii, Yet strength was pillared in each massy aisle. 1846 Tennyson in Ld. Tennyson *Mem.* (1897) I. xi. 231 Hotel full of light.., pillaring its lights in the quiet water. 1890 H. Hayman in *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 424 The inward and outward wholeness of sincerity..pillars itself aloft over their heads.

3. *To pillar and post* (*nonce-phr.*), to drive from pillar to post: see Pillar *sb.* 11.

1901 Gwendoline Keats *Tales Dunstable Weir* 62 He must have been pillared and posted a deal in his bit of life.

Hence **Pi·llaring** *vbl. sb.*

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 66 Scarce any thing else is thought on, then the pillering vp of ceremonies. 1874 Thearle *Naval Archit.* 116 The pillaring of a frame adds ..to its strength, by acting both as a strut and a tie.

Pillar, variant of Pillor *v. Obs.*, to pillory.

Pillar-block, a corruption of Pillow-*block* (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

Pi·llar-box. A hollow pillar about five feet high, erected in a public place, containing a letter-box or receptacle for posting letters.

1858 *Brit. Postal Guide* 146 A collection is made from the Pillar Boxes at 5 A.M. for the morning mails. 1871 M. Collins *Mrq. & Merch.* I. ix. 300 I've a..letter to write, which you must send to a pillar-box.

†**Pi·llard.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **pillyarde.** [a. F. *pillard* (in 14th c. *pillart*), f. *piller* to rob, pillage: see -ard.] A plunderer, a robber.

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 233 [They] suld be erar callit cruell and pillarde, no worthy men of armes. *Ibid.* 243 Pillardis that never wald have pes na concorde in this warlde amang cristyn folk. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. v. 10 Grete foyson of theues and pillyardes.

Hence †**Pi·llardise** [f. F. type **pillardise*: see -ice], robbery, extortion.

1598 Florio *Ital. Dict.* To Rdr. a vj b, Men..whose communication is Atheisme, contention, detraction, or pillardise.

Pillared (pi·lărd), *ppl. a.* [f. Pillar + -ed.]

1. Having, supported on or by, or furnished with a pillar or pillars. Also *fig.*

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 192 Þanne kam I to þat cloister & gaped abouten Whou3 it was pilered and peynt & portred well clene. 1634 Milton *Comus* 598 If this fail, The pillar'd firmament is rott'nness, And earths base built on stubble. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* XVII. 36 He props his spear against the pillar'd wall. 1814 Wordsw. *Excursion* VIII. 471 The pillared porch, elaborately embossed.

b. Borne on stalks, stalked.

1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* I. x. 341 In one of the Ephemerae, namely Chloëon, the male has great pillared eyes.

2. Fashioned into or like a pillar or pillars.

1698 Molyneux in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 221 A sort of Pillard Stone in Misnia near Dresden. 1738 H. Brooke *Tasso's Jerus. Del.* III. 16 Where the fair Head and pillar'd Neck were knit. 1808 Scott *Marm.* V. XXV, Dun-Edin's cross, a pillar'd stone, Rose on a turret octagon. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 21 Oct. 3/3 A background of..pillared basalt.

Pillaret (pi·lăret). [f. Pillar *sb.* + -et. Cf. OF. *pileret*, dim. of *piler*.] A small pillar.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Wills.* (1662) 144 The Pillars and Pillarets of Fusill Marble. 1790 *Archæol.* (1792) X. 188 [A font] at Ancaster with interlaced arches on long pillarets. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) II. III. 186 There you see pillars, pillarets, arches great and small.

Pillarie, -ary, obs. forms of Pillory.

Pillarist (pi·lărist). [f. Pillar *sb.* + -ist.]

1. An ascetic who passes his life on a pillar; a pillar-saint, a stylite.

a 1638 Mede *Apostasy Later Times* (1641) 109 Holy Simeon, surnamed Stylita or the Pillarist. 1871 R. B. Vaughan *Life S. Tho. of Aquin* II. 265 *note*, The *Stylitæ* or Pillarists, lived on pillars.

2. One who is in favour of a pillar (e. g. as a monument). *nonce-use.*

1814 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* (1884) I. iii. 58, I quite agree with the Committee in its predilection for a pillar [as a monument to Wellington]. I was one of the pillarists in the Nelson case.

Pillarize (pi·lărəiz), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Pillar *sb.* + -ize, after *penalize*.] *trans.* To inscribe on or commemorate by a pillar.

1827 Lamb *Lett.* (1837) II. xvi. 218 To pillarize a man's good feelings in his lifetime is not to my taste.

Pi·llarlet. *rare.* [see -let.] = Pillaret.

1828 Carlyle *Misc.* (1872) I. 155 Ye arches, archlets, pillars, pillarlets.

Pi·llary, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Pillar *sb.* + -y.] Of the nature of a pillar. (*Pillary cloud* put for *cloudy pillar.*)

1864 Neale *Seaton. Poems* 109 The pillary cloud went on.

Pillas (pi·lăs). *Cornish dial.* Also **piles, pilles, pillis, -us, pellas.** The Naked Oat or Pilcorn.

(In quot. 1837 applied to the Naked or Pilled Barley.)

1815 G. B. Worgan *View Agric. Cornwall* 66 The *Avena Nuda*, provincially called Pilez, or Pillas...One gallon of Pilez. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 31/2 Amongst the varieties of grain raised in Cornwall, we may notice the naked barley, which is there called *Pillez.* 1846 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v. *Pellas.* 1847–78 Halliwell, *Pelles*, a kind of oats. *Cornw.* 1882 Jago *Cornw. Gloss.*, *Pillas*, *Pillis*, or *Pellas*, naked oats, bald, bare, or naked oats without husks.

Pillaster, -trell, obs. ff. Pilaster, -trel.

Pill-box (pi·l,bɒks). [f. Pill *sb.*[2] + Box *sb.*[2]] A box for holding pills; a shallow cylindrical box of cardboard for this purpose.

1737 Knight in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 706 The hairy Substance, or fine *Capillamenta*, inclosed in the Pill-box, were discharged. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* I. 3, I seal it up in one of the little Pill boxes which my Lady had. 1872 Ruskin *Fors Clavig.* II. xxiv. 4 The first shilling I ever got in my life I put in a pill-box and put it under my pillow, and couldn't sleep all night for satisfaction.

b. Ludicrously applied to various boxes, closed vehicles, or enclosures of narrow dimensions.

1835–40 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 402 Packed up in a snug pill-box in the same grave-yard. 1855 Dickens *Dorrit* I. XXXIII, A one-horse carriage, irreverently called, at that period of English history, a pill-box. 1871 Kingsley *At Last* X, Getting up to preach in a sort of pill-box on a long stalk. 1883 *Congregationalist* May 374 'Pill-boxes', as pulpits are sometimes appropriately called. 1893 Vizetelly *Glances Back* I. XXI. 410 The select assemblage, crammed into the little pill-box called a town-hall. 1903 *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 289 The 'pill-box', as Lady Mary irreverently named the vicar's covered waggonette.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Like a pill-box in shape or size, as *pill-box cap, hat, house*; also *pill-box maker*; **pill-box hydatid** (see quot. 1893).

1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 117/2 Pill-box Hydatid of Hunter. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119/3 (Occupations of People) Pill-box maker. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 284/1 One of those little wooden pill-box houses you see about seaport towns. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *P[ill-box] hydatid*, a sterile hydatid or *Acephalocyst.* 1902 *Daily Chron.* 29 Nov. 8/4 The sketch suggests the round pill-box hat.

Pill-crow, variant of Pilcrow *Obs.*

Pille, obs. form of Pillow.

Pilled (pild), *ppl. a. arch.* and *dial.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 **piled, pyled.** *β.* 4–7 **pild,** 5 **pyllyd, pillid,** 5– **pilled,** (6 **pyld(e, pylled, pield,** 6–7 **pilde, pilld**). [f. Pill *v.*[1] + -ed[1].]

1. Stripped of skin, bark, rind, etc.; decorticated, excoriated: = Peeled 4. *Obs.* or *dial.*

Pilled barley, decorticated, hulled, or pot barley (quot. 1382); but see another sense in b.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Sam.* xvii. 19 Driynge pild barli [Vulg. *quasi siccans ptisanas*; 1388 with the pile takun a-wey]. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 14 Take pilled garlek and herbys anon. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 360 Pilled, *decorticatus.* 1634 Canne *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 21 Some there are that beg more craftily .. and .. offer pilled rods to passengers, to get a piece of money therewith. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* s. v. *Okeley*, The poor people..draw pill'd rushes thro' melted grease, to save the expence of candles. 1808 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pilled*, pared, stripped.

b. *Pilled barley, pilled oats*, varieties of these cereals in which the grain is free from the husk or glumes; naked barley, naked oats: cf. Pilcorn.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* IV. xiii. 467 The seconde kinde may be called in Englishe Pilcorne, or pylde Otes. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 565 Mixt prouander..will be verie good if it be sowne with pilde barley.

2. Deprived or bereft of hair, feathers, etc.; bald, shaven, tonsured: = Peeled 2. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 15 As piled as an Ape was his skulle. *Ibid.* 386 She..smoot the Millere on the pyled skulle [*v. rr.* piled, pylede, pilede, pilled]. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 22 Euer after, whanne the pie sawe a balled or a pilled man. 1533 J. Heywood *Merry Play* (1830) 15 A very myschyefe Lyght on the pylde preest. 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 41 The ostriches..their..legs..are pilled and bare. 1611 Cotgr., *Pelé*, pild, haireless, bauld. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 88 A round white pil'd or smooth Chin. 1665 Brathwait *Comment Two Tales* 13 His eyes so effeminately pilled, his shooes artificially carved. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 198 To make bald or pilled, *depilare.* 1808 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pilled*, to be made bald.

†**3.** Bare; bare of nap, threadbare; bare of pasture; poor; miserable: = Peeled 3. *Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 143 One..bad go pisse him with his plouh, pillede [*B.* for-pyned] screwe! *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 40 Appareled in a pilled blacke cloke. 1556 Withals *Dict.* (1568) 10 b/2 Pilled or bare (grounde), as vnfertile grounde. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 631 Bloud is a slippery foundation, and pillage a pill'd wall.

†**b.** *fig.* Beggarly, meagre, bald. *Obs.*

1526 Tindale *Parable Wicked Mammon* (1528) H iij b, The vayne disputyng of them that ascrybe so hye a place in heuen vnto theyr pylde merytes. 1553 Becon *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 163 A pylde and beggarly ceremony. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I. i, I am no such pild Cinike to beleeue, That beggery is the onely happinesse. 1605 M. Sutcliffe *Brief Exam.* 58 *note*, They laugh at this pild prologue that would threape kindnesse upon them.

4. [f. Pill *v.*[1] I.] Plundered, robbed, pillaged: = Peeled I. *arch.* or *dial.*

1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 34 The temples pylled dothe bytterly complayne. 1535 Coverdale *Isa.* xviii. 2 To a fearful people,..to a desperate and pylled folke. [Cf. Peeled 5.] 1611 Cotgr., *Pillé*, pilled, rauaged, ransacked, robbed, despoyled, or bereaued of all. 1808 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pilled*, robbed.

5. *Comb.* (from 2), as *pilled-pated, -skinned*, etc.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 227 b, The pield pated Theodore of Tharsus was a briber and a theefe. 1563 Becon *Displ. Popish Mass* Wks. III. 44 That thing which ye pildepate Priest holdeth vp in his handes. 1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 232 For these..persons are of body illfavoured, leane, dry, lanke, pilde-skinned, and without haire.

Hence **Pi·lledness,** baldness, bareness, threadbareness.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. iii. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 48/2 But somme for oþer skallednes oþer pilledness leue and beþ isene alwaye þerafter. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. CXVI. 310 Euphorbium .. cureth .. pyldenesse, causing the heare to renewe and growe againe. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 211 Some scorned the pildnesse of his [Columbus's] garments. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Und.* P 304. 83 Pilledness, baldness, hoaryness, arise from the want of radical moisture.

†**Pi·lledow.** *Sc. Obs.* [For *pilled daw*: see Pilled, and cf. Caddow.] A plucked or bald daw; *fig.* a tonsured priest.

1603 *Proph. of Merlin* (Bannatyne Cl.) 12 Their shal a Galyart gayt with a gilten horne A Pilledow with a tode, sic a prime holde. 1603 *Proph. of Waldhave* (ibid.) 33 A proude powne in a preis Lordly shal light With Piotes and Pilliedowes pulled [= pilled] in the crowne.

Pilleis, obs. Sc. pl. of *pillie*, Pulley.

Pillen, obs. form of Pillion[1].

Piller (pi·lər). *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: *α.* 4–6 **pylour, 4–5 piloure,** 4–7 **-our.** *β.* 4–6 **pillour,** 5 **pylowre,** 5–7 **piller,** (5–6 **pyllar,** 6 **-er**). See also Peeler[1]. [ME. *pilour*, f. Pill *v.*[1], prob. after OF. *pilleur* (1345 in Hatz.-Darm.) in same sense (f. *piller* to plunder), with later suffix-change: see -er[2] 3.]

†**1.** A robber, despoiler, plunderer; a thief; = Peeler[1] I. *Obs.*

a. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6682 Ffor ay þey [Britons] lyue wyþ pylours in drede. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knight's T.* 149 To ransake in the taas of the bodyes dede..The pilours diden bisynesse and cure. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 422/1 Pilours, Robbours, Oppressours. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 399/1 Pylowre, or he þat pelythe oþer menne, as catchepollys, & oþer lyke, *pilator.* 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VIII. xvii. 344/2 Theues, pylours, extorcyoners.

β. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* III. 303 To preson þe pillourz þat ouere þe pore renneth. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* XXI. iv, Pyllars and robbers were comen in to the felde. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 31 Suche..oughte rather be clepid pilleris, robberis,..than men of armes chevalerous. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 219 Pillers and pollers of all commonweales. 1596 Z. I. tr. *Lavardin's Hist. Scanderbeg* VIII. 324 Two most notable pillers and not pillours of the common wealth. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* I. (1662) 42 The Land then swarmed with Pilours, Robbers, Oppressors of the People. 1674 Staveley *Rom. Horseleach* (1769) 164 That pillar and poller and filcher of our money.

b. Applied to a plant that exhausts the soil.

1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1623) 8 Trees are the greatest suckers and pillers of earth.

2. One who peels; an instrument for peeling; = Peeler[1] 2. Now *dial.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 279/1 A Pillar (*A.* A Pyllare), *vellicator.* 1808 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pillers*, persons, also instruments, for peeling oak trees, &c.

Piller, obs. f. Pillar; var. Pillor *v. Obs.*

Pillerie, -ery, obs. forms of Pillory.

†**Pi·llery.** *Obs.* [a. F. *pillerie* (1345 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *piller* to pillage, *pilleur* pillager: see -ery.] The action of plundering; plunder, pillage, robbery; an instance of this.

1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 147/2 Open Robberyes, Oppressions and Pilleries without nombre. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. XXI. 268 False pletynges, exaccyons, pylleryes, and other dyuers inuencyons. 1609 Daniel *Civ. Wars* IV. LXXV, And then concussion, rapine, pilleries. *a* 1627 Hayward *Edw. VI* (1630) 66 They did palliat these pillaries with the faire pretence of authority and of law.

†**Pillet,** obs. form of Pellet *sb.*[1]

a 1400–50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 113 For to makyn pillettis. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 3 Seth the same together and make pillets thereof the bignesse of a haselnut or filberte.

Pilletorie, obs. f. Pellitory. **Pillew,** obs. f. Pillow. **Pilleș,** var. Pillas. **Pillfer,** obs. f. Pilfer. **Pilliall,** obs. f. Puliol, pennyroyal.

†**Pi·llicock.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **pilkoc,** 6 **(pillok, -ock) pilicock,** 6– **pillicock,** (7 **peli-**). [f. *pill*,

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also *pillie* and *pilluck*, all north. dial., = Norw. dial. *pill* (Aasen) penis: cf. COCK *sb.*[1] 20.]

1. The penis (*vulgar*).

1300–25 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 211 Mi pilkoc pisseth on mi schone. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4410 My pillok. 1598 FLORIO, *Dolcemelle*..also pilicock. [See also s. vv. *Pinco, Pinchino, Rossone.*] 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 78. 1719 D'URFEY *Wit & Mirth* Song, Pillicock.

2. 'A flattering word for a young boy'; = 'my pretty knave' (Cotgr.).

1598 FLORIO, *Zugo*,..a pillicocke, a darling, or a wanton, or a minion. 1611 COTGR., *Mistigouri*, my pillicocke, my prettie rogue. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xli, By my faith ..I cannot tell (my Pillicock), but thou art more worth then gold.

Pillie, pl. **pillеis**, obs. Sc. form of PULLEY.

Pilliewinkes: see PILLIWINKS.

Pi·lling, *vbl. sb. arch.* or *dial.* [f. PILL *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of PILL *v.*[1] in its various senses.

†1. Plundering, robbing, spoliation; extortion.

a. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 417 A prest shulde rabere.. suffere deþ or he assentide..to siche piling of pore men. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 369 þat hopede to blende his pylyng and hys robborie by þe sympilnesse of Wolston.

β. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* I. 13 By pillynge of ȝoure peple ȝoure prynces to plese. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. viii. 206/1 They be..full of crueltee in pyllynge of the poore people. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 73 b, The pilling and rauine, that they vse openly. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 990 All began prowdly to plot unto themselves nothing but sackings, pillings, taking of prisoners. 1627 SPEED *England*, etc. *Irel.* iv. § 7 Certaine .. oppressed the poore people a long time with extorting, pilling, and spoiling.

b. *Pilling* (*peeling*) *and polling*: see PILL *v.*[1] 9.

1547 *Homilies* I. *Agst. Adultery* II. (1859) 125 Doth not the adulterer give his mind..to polling and pilling of other? 1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 58 Heers worse pilling and polling then amongst my countrey-men the vsurers. 1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* II. ii. (1700) 332 The pilling and polling of her Provinces, which happen'd through the Avarice, and Luxury of her Nobility. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Berks.* (1662) 90 Vexed at his polling and peeling of the English people.

†2. The removal or falling off of hair; depilation.

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. H, The pilling of the browes and forehead. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lxv. 90 The ashes of this Bulbe .. cureth the pilling or falling of the haire in spots. 1611 COTGR., *Pelement*, a pilling; a pulling off the haire. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 4 (1643) 248 The ashes..cure the pilling of the hair from the head.

3. Removal of the skin, bark, etc.: = PEELING *vbl. sb.* 1 b. Now *dial.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Escorcement*, a barking of trees, a pilling, a rinding. 1618 in *N. Riding Rec. Soc.* (1884) II. 175 A Gillinge man for pilling of the barke. 1742 *MS. Agreement* (co. Derby), [Lessee to have] authority for pilling, cutting down..wood. 1794 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XII. 138 Pilling [of osiers], per load.

†b. The coming off of bark, skin, etc.: = PEELING *vbl. sb.* 1 c. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 141 A faire medicine to cure..the scailing and pilling of the face. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 113 It helps the pilling of the skin about the nails.

4. *concr.* That which is peeled or peels off: = PEELING *vbl. sb.* 2. Now *dial.*

c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1265 He sett þe lawes of Cristyantee Nott at a pillynge of a tree. 1418 PAGE *Siege of Rouen* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 18 Oynonnys, lykys, bothe in fere Was to hem a mete fulle dere;..Welle was hym that myght gete a pyllynge. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 136 Bastes or pyllynge of wythy or elme to bynde them with. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 31 That part of the Hempe which is next to the rind or pilling..is worst. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* vi. § 2 The Pilling [of an Apple] is but the Continuation of the utmost part of the Barque. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v., Potatoe pillings. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Pilkins*, sb. pl., the skins of onions, potatoes, &c., after removal. [So in many dialects: see Eng. Dial. Dict.]

5. *attrib.*, as *pilling-knife, -iron.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 350/2 The Pilling Knife, of some called a Pilling Iron,..takes off all the Hair of the Hide; being a four square Iron set in two Handles, Hooped.

Pi·lling, *ppl. a.* [f. PILL *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] That pills. **a.** Plundering, rifling, thieving. *arch.*

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* III. iii. 250 The galleys and those pilling brigandines, That..hover in the Straits for Christians' wrack. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Paradox* Wks. (Grosart) II. 56 To guard from souldiers pilling hands. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccliv. (1714) 271 Suppose Pilling and Polling Officers, as Busie upon the People as these Flies were upon the Fox.

b. That peels. Now *dial.*

[1483 *Cath. Angl.* 279/1 Pillynge..Pyllynge, *vellicans.*] 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* (ed. 4) 42 Neighbours .. Must needs perceive the pilling Cliff retire.

Pillion [1] (pi·lyən). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6 *Sc.* **pilȝane, pyllyon, pyllen, 7 pillen, -ian, 8 pilion.** Cf. also PILGATE. [app. of Celtic origin: in Irish *pillín*, Gaelic *pillin, -ean*, in same sense, dim. of *pell* (*peall*), gen. s. and nom. pl. *pill*, couch, pallet, cushion (a. L. *pellis* skin, pelt, felt). *Pill* occurs in the *Boramha* of the Bk. of Leinster, *c* 1160–1170 (*pill cuilcthe cluimhe* 'pallet with downy coverlet'). *Pillin* was prob. adopted in Lowl. Sc. from Gaelic, in Eng. from Irish: cf. quot. *a* 1620. The Guernsey *pillon* cited by Moisy *Gloss. Anglo-Normand* from Métivier, may be from English, no such word occurring in French.]

A kind of saddle, *esp.* a woman's light saddle. Also, a pad or cushion attached to the hinder part of an ordinary saddle, on which a second person (usually a woman) may ride; also used for resting a mail or piece of luggage in transport: see *mail pillion*, s. v. MAIL *sb.*[3] 4.

1503 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 214 Item, for v elne claith of gold to be ane pilȝane to the Quene, quhen hir aun wes brint in Dalketh. 1530 PALSGR. 254/1 Pyllyon for a woman to ryde on, *housse à femme.* 1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 361, ij owld chystes ij*s.* vj*d.*—j bodgett, on capcase & ij male piniors [? pillions] xij*d.*—ij armones j*l.* *a* 1620 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. II. v. (1903) 235 The Irish..vse no sadles, but either long narrow pillions bumbasted, or bare boardes of that fashion. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* II. 1774 To get her neighbors footstoole, and her pillian. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 397/2 In former times the Side sadle had only a Pillen fastned upon the Tree of the Sadle .. over which Pillen and Tree was cast a Sadle-cloth. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* x, Next, the straps of my wife's pillion broke down. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Leg. Sleepy Hollow* § 54 Some of the damsels mounted on pillions behind their favourite swains. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Fr.* xii. (1880) 207 De Bostaquet rode first, with his sister behind him on a pillion.

b. *attrib.*, as *pillion gelding, mail, seat.*

1539–40 *Rutland MSS.* (1905) IV. 289 To Poppes man for bryngyng of on pyllen gyldyng for my Lady, xx *d.* 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xli, That trunk is mine, and that there band-box, and that pillion mail, and those seven bundles, and the paper bag. 1876 *Cumberland Gloss., Pillion seat*, a seat to fix behind the saddle for a female to ride on. Out of use since about 1830.

†Pillion [2]. *Obs.* Forms: 4 **pylion, 4–6 pilioun, 5 pylyon, pelyone, pillyon, 5–6 pillion(e, pyllyon.** [app. a derivative of L. *pileus, pilleus* cap (see PILEUS), which word it was used by Trevisa to render. No corresponding form has been found in other langs.] A hat or cap, esp. of a priest or doctor of divinity.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 217 þei myȝte nouȝt in þe holy day suffre on hire pilioun*s* and here cappes for hete [*L.* Quando non poterant præ calvitate diebus festivis pileum deferre]. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1577 Gregory and Ierome, Austyn and Ambrose, With pylyons on her hedys, stood lyke doctours. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xvi. 88 Summe werers of pilioun*s* in scole of dyuynyte han scantli be worthi for to be in the same scole a good scoler. *c* 1500 in Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* App. A. p. lii, The Bedell shall gether of every Doctour Comensar..a Grote for hys Pylyon. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) C iv b/1 Mercury shall giue thee giftes manyfolde, His pillion, scepter, his winges and his harpe. *a* 1566 CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 30 Uppon hys [Wolsey's] hed a round pyllion with a nekke of blake velvett set to the same in the inner side.

attrib. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3461 Thane rysez the riche kynge...And one he henttis..A pavys pillione hatt, þat pighte was fulle faire With perry of þe oryent.

Hence **†Pi·llioned** *a.*, wearing a pillion. *Obs.*

1553 BALE *Vocacyon* 10 No mete mynisters..though they be neuer so gorgyously mytered, coped, and typpeted, or neuer so fynely forced, pylyoned and scarletted.

†Pillion [3]. *Obs.* (See quots.)

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* v. iii. 283 The pillion in the first and second of the stampings is separated from the scoria in the same manner as Copper Ore from its waste. *Ibid.* Gloss. 325 *Pillion*, the Tin which remains in the scoria or slags after it is first smelted, which must be separated and remelted. 1882 JAGO *Cornish Dial.* [from Pryce].

Pillitore, obs. form of PELLITORY.

Pi·lliver. Now *north. dial.* Forms: 1 **pylewer, 2 pulewar, 4 peloware, pylwere,** 6–7 (9 *dial.*) **pilliver, 7 pillover.** [app. f. OE. *pyle*, PILLOW + ON. *ver* case, cover: cf. ON. *koddaver* pillow-case = CODWARE [2]. (But the element *-war, -ware* may have a different origin; with the forms in *-ver* cf. *pillowber*, PILLOW-BERE.)]

A pillow-case. (In the early quots., down to 1440, the meaning seems to be 'pillow'.)

a 1100 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* 222/16 *Cervical*, pylewer. *a* 1200 in *MS. Bodley* 730 lf. 144 b, Hoc auriculare et hic pulvillus idem sunt .s. oreiler .i. pulewar. et hoc cervical. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 742/24 *Hoc cervical*, a peloware. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 243 Sche..leyde hym in here bed, & a softe pylwere vnder his heuyd. 1581–2 in Best *Rur. Econ.* (Surtees) 172, 5 pillivers of lininge. 1599 in *Antiquary* XXXII. 243 Item iiij pillivers & one table clothe, iij*s.* viij*d.* 1611 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) II. 20, iij pillovers. 1655 *Ibid.* 207, 3 pillovers. 1869 GIBSON *Folk-speech Cumberland* 31 He laid back on his pilliver. 1898 B. KIRKBY *Lakeland Words* (E. D. D.), An' a pilliver tuck't inta t' sma' ov his back.

Pilliwinks (pi·liˌwiŋks). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 4 **pyrwykes,** 5 **pyrewinkes**; *Sc.* 6–7 **pilli(e)winkes, -is,** 8 **-winks, -wincks,** 6 **pinniwinkis,** 8 **pinniewinks**; 8–9 **pilni(e)winks.** (Also 9 (erroneously) **pilliwinkies, pennywinkis, pinnywinkles, pilniwinky, pilni(e)winkies, pirliewinkles.**) [In English use, *c* 1400, *pyrwykes, pyrewinkes.* In Scottish use, *c* 1600, *pilliwinkes* and *pinniwinkis*; corrupted by later historical or antiquarian writers, novelists, journalists, etc. to *pilniewinks, pinnywinkles, pirliewinkles*, etc. Origin unknown: the 15th c. Eng. *pyrewinkes* coincides with a contemporary spelling of *periwinkle* (the flower); but there is no obvious connexion of sense. The early forms do not agree (as has sometimes been thought) with those of *periwinkle* the shell-fish, the forms in *-winkle* being merely later corruptions after the word had become obsolete soon after 1600.] An instrument of torture for squeezing the fingers; supposed to resemble the thumbkins or thumb-screw.

1397 in W. P. Baildon *Sel. Cas. Chanc.* (1896) 30 Johan Skypwyth .. adonqes esteant viscont de Nicole [= Lincoln], par colour de son office aresta le dit Johan .. et lui mist en ceppes..et sur sez mayns vne paire de pyrwykes. ? 1401 *Cartular. Abbatiæ S. Edmundi* (MS.) lf. 341 (in Cowell's Interpr. (1701) Ssij b), Quendam Robertum Smyth de Bury ..Ceperunt..et ipsum..in ferro posuerunt—et cum cordis ligaverunt, et super pollices ipsius Roberti quoddam instrumentum vocatum *Pyrewinkes* ita strictè et durè posuerunt, quod sanguis exivit de digitis illius. 1591 *Newes from Scotland* (in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. II. 215), Her maister ..did with the help of others torment her with the torture of the pilliwinkes vpon her fingers. 1596 *Ibid.* 376 The dochter, being sewin yeir auld, put in the pinniwinkis [*to MS. Record*; in Maclaurin, 1774, pilniewinks]. *Ibid.* 377 Hir sone tortourit in þe Buitis, and hir dochtir put in þe Pilliewinkis. 1680–1700 in *Maclaurin's Crim. Cases* Introd. 37 Lord Roystoun observes:..'Anciently I find other torturing instruments were used, as pinniewinks or pilliwinks, and caspitaws or caspicaws [*misreading of* cashilaws; in Pitcairn I. 275, caschielawis], in the Master of Orkney's case, 24th June 1596...But what these instruments were, I know not'. 1774 *Ibid.* 36 It was pleaded for Alaster Grant, who was indicted for theft and robbery 3rd August 1632, that he cannot pass to the knowledge of an assize, in respect he was twice put to the torture, first in the boots, and next in the pilliewinks or pinniewinks. [1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxiii, They prick us and they pine us, and they pit us on the pinnywinkles for witches. 1830 — *Demonol.* ix. 310 His finger bones were slintered in the pilniewinks. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* I. i. 142 The three principal [tortures]..were the pennywinkis, the boots, and the caschielawis. 1890 *Spectator* 31 May 768 The 'pirliewinkles', a form of thumb-screw ingeniously constructed for the express purpose of crushing all the fingers of one hand.]

Pill-machine, Pill-nettle, etc.: see PILL [2] 4.

Pillo, obs. form of PILLOW.

†Pillock. *Obs.* [See -OCK.] A small pill.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 159/11 Pillocke, *pilula.*

Pillock, pillok, obs. forms of PILLICOCK.

Pilloe, obs. variant of PILAU.

†Pi·llor, *v. Obs.* Also 7 **-owr, -ar,** 8 **-er.** [app. a back-formation from PILLORY *sb.* (OF. had *pilorement*, as if from a vb. *pilorer*, instead of *pilorier.*)] *trans.* = PILLORY *v.*

1638 *Div. & Politike Observ.* 8 In pillaring, or putting to death such as refuse to doe any worship. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.* 436 So justly pillored for cheaters to all posterity. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 30 Apr. I. 238 De-Foe..was pillor'd for it. 1715 *Exeter Mercury* 1 Apr. 8 Lists .. containing the Names of such as they would have Beheaded,..Piller'd. 1819 *Metropolis* III. 170 Pilloried in capes and cravats.

Pillorize (pi·lŏrəiz), *v.* [f. PILLORY *sb.* + -IZE: or a. OF. *pil-, pilloriser* (14–16th c. in Godef.), f. *pilori.*] *trans.* To put in the pillory; = PILLORY *v.*

1646 J. HALL *Poems* 66 Defect of Organs may me cause By chance to pillorize an Asse. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 814 Henry Burton..was..degraded, deprived of his benefice, pillorized with Prynne and Bastwicke. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* III. i. 14 One had been pillorized for speaking some words for Queen Mary, on the 11th of this month. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 237 Being thus pillorized, he was fit for nothing until he was released.

Hence **Pi·llorized** *ppl. a.*, **Pi·llorizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Pillorization.**

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 68 A Pilloriz'd Factionist. 1688 in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) IV. cii. 412 High commissions, *quo warrantos*, dispensations, pillorizations. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. VI. iii. 630/1 The punishment of Pillorising inflicted for this crime by the Star Chamber. 1890 MISS R. H. BUSK in *N. & Q.* 7th ser. IX. 150/1 *Dandin* has become a pillorizing name adopted (probably from folk-speech) by many French authors..for types of various forms of folly they have undertaken to scathe.

Pillory (pi·lŏri), *sb.* Forms: 3–4 **pillori,** 3–7 **pyllory,** 4–7 **pilory,** 5 **pilery, pullery, pull-, pyllorie, pelory,** 5–6 **pillery, -ie, pyllere, -ery, pylery, pillorye,** 5–7 **pillorie,** 6 **pyllary, pillarie,** 7 **pillary,** 3– **pillory.** [ME. *pillori, pilory*, etc., a. OF. *pellori* (1168), *pilorit, pilori* (13th c., Godef.), also *pillori, peulauri, pellerich*, of uncertain origin: see Note below.]

A contrivance for the punishment of offenders, consisting usually of a wooden framework erected on a post or pillar, and formed, like the stocks, of two movable boards which, when brought together at their edges, leave holes through which the head and hands of an offender were thrust, in which state he was exposed to public ridicule, insult, and molestation. In other forms, the culprit was fastened to a stake by a ring round his neck and wrists. (In quot. *a* 1380, the name is applied to the cross.) The Chinese *cangue* is a species of portable pillory.

In Great Britain the punishment of the pillory was abolished, except for perjury, in 1815, and totally in 1837. In Delaware, U.S., it was not abolished till 1905.

[*a* 1189 *Charter of Hen. II* in *Dugdale's Monast.* (1819) II. 351/1 Monachi de Middeltone habeant .. omnes terras .. cum .. assisa panis et cervisie, cum furcis, pilloriis et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis.] 1274–5 *Rot. Hundred.* (1818) II. 194/1 (MS. m. 33), Abbas Sancti Edmundi habet .. Pyllory et Trebuchet in Mercato de Bocholnesdal. 1275 [see PIT *sb.*[1] 2 b]. *a* 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* xvi. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 155 ȝe [bakers] pincheþ on þe riȝt white aȝen goddes law To þe fair pillori ich rede ȝe tak hede. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 477 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 345 The pilory and the cucking-stol beth i-mad for noht. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 69 To punisschen on pillories or on pynnyng stoles Brewesters, Bakers, Bochers and Cookes. 1393 *Ibid.* C. III. 216 Let hym nat a-skapie Er he be put on

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þe pullery. *a* 1380 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* lii. 15 Chyld, whi artou not a-schamed On a pillori to ben I-piled? [See also PIN *v.*[1] 1.] 14.. in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 60 þe sayd Burgese sall..ordan a pelory and a thew, lawfull and strang. 1444 *Maldon, Essex Liber A.* lf. 32 b (MS.), If eny baker or brewer be ateynt of fals weght or of fals mesure, he shall be twyes amerced and at the thirde tyme he shall be sette in the pilery. 1512–13 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 1 Upon payn to be sett upon the pillorie or the Cukkyngstole, Man or Woman as the case shall requyre. 1530 PALSGR. 254/1 Pyllary to punysshe men at, *pilory*. 1596 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 49 Another prest this yere was sett on the pyllere in Chepe. 1575 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 157 The rog that was set on the pylery. 1608 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 276 Being whipt from the Fleet to Westminster palace, where he stood in the pillory, had one ear nailed and cutt of close to his head and..his nostrils also slit. 1678 MARVELL *Def. J. Howe* Wks. 1875 IV. 236 [He] erects another pair of columns..betwixt which Mr. Howe is to look as through a pillary. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3936/3 London, July 31. On the 29th Instant Daniel Foe, alias de Foe, stood in the Pillory before the Royal Exchange in Cornhill. 1776 JOHNSON 18 Apr. in *Boswell*, They should set him in the pillory, that he may be punished in a way that would disgrace him. 1837 *Act* 7 *Will. IV*, & 1 *Vict.* c. 23 (*title*) An Act to abolish the Punishment of the Pillory. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xliii, Then your reward would be the pillory for every coward ..to have his fling at you.

fig. 1838 DISRAELI *Corr. w. Sister* 1 Mar., Standing like a culprit before several hundred individuals sitting. After all, it is a moral pillory. 1876 'OUIDA' *Winter City* iv. 82 What Molière would have fastened for all time in his pillory.

b. *Finger-pillory*: a similar contrivance by which the fingers were held with the first joint bent to a right angle.

1851 *N. & Q.* 25 Oct., Amongst the old-time relics at Littlecote Hall, an ancient Wiltshire mansion, may still be seen a finger-pillory. 1899 W. ANDREWS *Bygone Punishments* 171 Finger pillories or stocks..were probably frequently employed in the old manorial halls of England.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pillory-bird* (cf. GALLOWS-BIRD), *-hole*, *-house*; *pillory-faced*, *-like* adjs.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 698 Tyburne coloppys, and pursekytters, Pylary knyghtes, double tollyng myllers. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 361 Boyes..wolde haue made me Freer Tucke, To preche out of the pylery hole. 1562 *Jack Juggler* (Roxb.) 23 Wine shakin, pilorye peepours, of lice not without a pecke. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 75 Two boords, amid them both a pillery-like hole for the prisoners necke. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. LXXVIII. (1674) 230 Danger of being discovered to be a Pillory-bird. 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* III. 45 That old pillory faced blood-hound. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 5 Apr. 6/2 They had not, as before the Revolution, the pillory-house to live in.

[*Note.* Numerous forms of this word occur in med.L. (of France): Du Cange has *pilorium*, *pillaurium*, *spilorium* (Bordeaux), *pellerinum*, also *pilaricum*, *pil-*, *pill-*, *pelloricum*, *pellericum* (Aragon), most of which, if not all, appear to be formed on French or other vernacular forms. The forms in *pil-* suggest derivation from L. *pīla*, or its deriv. *pīlāre*, F. *piler*, *pilier*, pillar; but for those in *pill-*, *pell-*, this is phonologically unsuitable. The F. *pilori* is identified through Gascon *espilori* (*Coutumes de Gontaud* xlvii, *a* 1305) with Pr. *espitlori* 'pillory', which some connect with Cat. *espitllera* 'little window, peep-hole', with supposed reference to the hole through which the head was thrust in the pillory.]

Pi·llory, *v.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. F. *pilorier* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] *trans.* To set in the pillory; to punish by exposure in the pillory.

? *a* 1600 *Collier of Croydon* II. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 409, I have been five times pilloried, my coals given to the poor, and my sacks burnt before my face. 1685 EVELYN *Mem.* 16 May, Titus Oates was sentenced to be whipped and pilloried with the utmost severity. 1714 B. MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) I. 8 Tho' some, first pillory'd for cheating, Were hang'd in hemp of their own beating. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 89 The government was able, through their instrumentality, to fine, imprison, pillory and mutilate without restraint. *transf.* 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 15 A..bust of General Jackson, pilloried in a military collar which rose above his ears.

b. *fig.* To expose to public ridicule or abuse.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 18 He has Pillouried himself for't in Print, as long as that Book shall last. 1863 EMERSON *Misc. Papers, Thoreau* Wks. (Bohn) III. 326 He wanted a fallacy to expose, a blunder to pillory.

Hence **Pi·lloried** *ppl. a.*, **Pi·llorying** *vbl. sb.*

1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 167 A worse than Pilloried note of Ingratitude. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 224 Cropping of Ears, Pillorying, Gaoling. 1893 VIZETELLY *Glances Back* I. i. 10 The rough handling that usually befel pilloried culprits.

†Pillotes. *Obs.* = *Pill oats*, *pilled oats*: see PILLED *ppl. a.* 1 b: cf. PILCORN.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. E vj, Ther is an other kinde of otes, called pillotes, which growe in Sussex: it hath no husk abydyng vpon it, after that it is threshed, & is lyke otemele.

Pillou, obs. var. PILAU. **Pillour**, var. PELLURE *Obs.*; obs. f. PILLER. **Pillover**, obs. f. PILLIVER.

Pillow (pi·lō), *sb.* Forms: see below. [OE. *pyle*, *pylu*:—**pulwi* = MDu. *pōluwe* (*puluwe*), *pēluwe* neut., ? fem., Du. *peluw*, *peuluw* fem.; MLG. *pōle*, LG. *pōl* masc.; OHG. *pfuliwi* neut., *pfulwo* masc., MHG. *pfülwe* neut., *pfulwe* masc., Oberd. *pfulbe*, *pfulwe*, Ger. *pfühl* masc., neut. These forms represent a WG. **pulwī(n*, a. L. *pulvīn-us* cushion, which, from the phonology, must have been adopted by the Germani as early as the 2nd or 3rd c.

The normal development in OE. would be nom. **pulwi*, *puli*, *pyle*, gen. **pulwes*, *pylwes*. Form-levelling gave from *pylwes* a new nom. *pylu*, whence ME. *pilwe*, mod. *pillow*; *pyle* was inflected *pyles*, and remained as ME. *pyle*, *pile*, *pele*, mod. dial. *pill*, *peel*. (See Napier in *Mod. Lang. Quarterly* 1897 Nov. 52.)]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 1–6 **pyle**, 4–5 **pile**, **pule**, 9 *dial.* **pill.**

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* v. xi. § 1 Mon..dyde æfter consules setl ane pyle hierre þonne hit ær wæs. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ix. (Z.) 38 *Cervical*, pyle. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 421 Under his pelewe [*MS. B.* pile; γ. pule; *Caxton* pyle]. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 65 For making of a pyle cloth. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* s. v. *Pill*, I never can't zlape way a soft pill.

β. 4 **pele**, 6 **pelle**, 8–9 **peel.**

13.. *S. Eng. Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) in Herrig *Archiv* LXXXII. 318/454 Nold he non oþer pele to legge his heued vppon. 1553 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* (1863) IV. 45 Itm. ij stolles, v fannes, xij pelles, ij chesables. 1746 *Exmoor Courtship* 428 (E. D. S.) Darning up of old blonkets, and rearting tha Peels. 1825 JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. W. Eng.* 170 Tha..gee me stra vor bed an peel!

γ. 1 **pylu**, 4–5 **pilewe**, **pilwe**, 5 **pylwe**, **pilowe**, **-ow**, (**pilwo**, **pilve**, **pyliwe**, **pilou**, **pilu**), 5–6 **pylow(e**, **pyllow(e**, **pillowe**, (**pillo(e**, **pilo**, 6–7 **pilla**), 6– **pillow.**

a 1100 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* 198/4 *Cervical*, pylu. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 395 (444[1]) He tornede on his pylwes [*v. rr.* pilwis, pilous] ofte. *Ibid.* v. 224 Saue a pilwe [*v. r.* pilwo] I fynde nought tenbrace. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* iv. 38 He was..slepynge on a pilewe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 760 Vnder his pilwe [*v. rr.* pilowe, pylow]. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 12 To rowne with a pylow me semyd best tryacle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 399/1 Pylwe (*P.* pyllowe), *pulvinar*. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXX. 290 On sich pilus I me set. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 23 A greet pilve and a small pilve. 1482 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 322, v. pillois cum uno bolster. 1500 *Ibid.* III. 74, iij pillowes valent vjs*d*. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* L iv, Called plumeceaulx or pylowes of fethers in frenche. 1573 etc. Pillow [see B. 1 b].

δ. 4–5 **pelewe**, 5 **pelouhe**, 5–6 **pelowe**, **pelow**, **pelloe**, 6 **pellow**, **pelo.**

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 254 (MS. Fairf.) Many a pelowe [*v. r.* pilow] and euery bere Of clothe of raynes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 421 Under his pelewe [1432–50 tr. *Higden* pelowe]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12613 Pres it to þe pelow. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 29 Thus may thi man at thi pelouhe appere. *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Cl.) 18 Thy lusty pellois. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* iv. 38 A slepe on a pelowe. 1532 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 34 A blankett, a boulster, a pellow. 1536 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 135 A coverlet, pelloe, and tester. *a* 1544 *Lanc. Wills* (1860) II. 152, ij pelo berys. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 14 b, Take a heade pelow.

B. Signification.

1. A support for the head in sleeping or reclining; *spec.* a cushion or case made of linen or the like, stuffed with feathers, down, or other soft material; especially as forming part of a bed.

Also applied to the bamboo or rattan frame, the block of wood with a concave or crescent-shaped top, etc., used by the natives of various countries, and to any object improvised for the same purpose.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xix. 143 Wa ðæm þe willað under ælcne elnbogan lecgean pyle & bolster under ælcne hneccan. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 226 Lege him, nytendum, under his pyle. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 103 Upon a fethrebed alofte He lith with many a pilwe of doun. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 21 She put in a pelowe of fethers a serteyn somme of money. 1480 — *Chron. Eng.* v. (1520) 67/1 They put on his mouth a pilowe and stopped his breth. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. V* 2 b, He caused hym self to bee raised vp with pillowes. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 55 That hath laid Kniues vnder his Pillow. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* XXVIII. 18 And Iacob..tooke the stone that hee had put for his pillowes [COVERD. that he had layed vnder his heade] and set it vp for a pillar. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xiii, In that chair the Kings of England were crowned; you see also a stone underneath, and that stone is Jacob's pillow. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Earl of Hertford* 7 Apr., They flung pillows upon the question, and stifled it. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 619 It will be very difficult to get a man from his pillow..if he has nothing to do when he is up. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 318 The limb being supported by pillows in a relaxed position. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 71 Placing my bag for a pillow, he lay down. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 64 Coleridge..slept with the *Observations on Man* under his pillow. 1884 SIR H. JOHNSTON *River Congo* xvi. 432 Many pretty little things are carved in wood:—pillows or headrests are made, much like those used by the ancient Egyptians.

b. Phrase. *To take counsel of*, or *consult with, one's pillow*, etc.: to take a night to consider a matter of importance; to 'sleep upon' it.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 21 You counsel me to take counsel of mi pillow. 1633 *Battle of Lutzen* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 197 [The Polonians] took counsel of the pillow, and..concluded to come to a treaty. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 60 P 1 [He] frequently consulted his Pillow to know how to behave himself on such important Occasions. 1800 *Proc. E. Ind. Ho.* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 68/2 They contained surmises and circumstances of such a nature, that he should carry it with him to his pillow.

c. In various figurative uses.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 114 Slowthe makyth þe þe restyng place of þe deuyl, for þou art þe feendys pylwe. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 163 [He] Sung thee asleepe, his Louing Brest, thy Pillow. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 38 That soft pillow of creature-delights on which thou restedst before. 1771 *Junius Lett.* I. (1820) 261 You are the pillow upon which I am determined to rest all my resentments. 1817 WOLFE *Burial Sir J. Moore* v, As we..smoothed down his lonely pillow. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Apr. 414/2 He took it for granted that nobles and gentlemen who lived about the Court should one day lay their heads upon a bloody pillow.

d. Phrase. *To sew pillows under people's elbows* (etc.): to give a sense of false security.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xiii. 18 Woo to hem that sewen to gidre cusshens vndir eche cubit of hoond, and maken pilewis vnder the heed of eche age, for to take soulis. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *ibid.*, Woe vnto the women that sowe pillowes vnder all arme holes. 1572 in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1732) I. 285 'Tis no time to blanch or sew pillars under mens elbows. 1680 J. KING *Serm.* 24 *Mar.* 45 When I come to reprove sinne, I shall sowe no pillowes. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* I. i, No, Mrs. Joyner, you cannot sew pillows under folks' elbows;..you cannot tickle a trout to take him.

†2. A cushion. *Obs.*

c 1440 [see A. γ]. 1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. I. 42 Item j pyllow of rede whyte and yollowe clothe of sylke w[t] ymages and birdes. 1522 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 115 To the chyrche of Pakenham a pelow of blew sylke. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 118 Item one litle pillowe which was accustomed to be laid vpon the altare. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 374 A pillowe, or cushin, *puluinar*.

3. Applied to something padded; a pad.

a. The pad of a saddle; a pillion.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 258 When you haue placed ..both your knees hard and firme vnder each of the fore-Pillowes of the Saddle. 1652 *Miller of Mansf.* 15 With pillows and Pannells.

b. A padded or stuffed support or ground upon which bone-lace is made.

1781 COWPER *Truth* 318 Yon cottager, who weaves at her own door, Pillow and bobbins all her little store. 1864 *Spectator* 1446 The manner of making pillow lace...The 'pillow' is a round or oval board, stuffed so as to form a cushion, and placed upon the knees of the workwoman.

c. *U.S. slang.* A boxing-glove.

1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 443/1 Piled on a little table were four as dirty and badly-stained 'pillows' as I had ever set eyes on.

4. In various technical applications: A block or support resembling a pillow in form or use: *spec.*

a. *Naut.* The block of timber on which the inner end of a bowsprit rests. **b.** The 'truck' or circular piece of wood or metal fixed on the head of a pole or mast. **c.** *Arch.* (See quots.) **d.** A cross-piece of wood which supports the beam of a plough or the bed of a wagon: cf. BOLSTER *sb.* 3 a, e. **e.** *Mech.* A bearing of brass or bronze for the journal of a shaft. **f.** The socket of a pivot (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1446 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 84 It. payd for fellyng of a brasen pelewe for worspryng. 1474–5 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 20 It' in castynge of pelewes for the iij grettyst bellys xiis. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 12 The boule spret, the pillow, the sturrop, the spret sayle. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* iii. 16. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 36/2 The Pillow is that tymber on which the bolt-sprit beares at the coming out of the hull called the pillow of the bolt-sprit. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Couche*, the pillow of a stay, or the piece of wood upon which it rests. **b.** 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 154 Then hoysing him vp to the pillow or top of the tree, they let the rope flee loose, whence downe he falles. **c.** 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 128 The Return [of the Volute] or Pillow betwixt the Abacus and Echinus resembles the side-plaited tresses of Women's haire. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v. *Voluta*, These Voluta's are more especially remarkable in the Ionick Capital, representing a kind of Pillow or Cushion laid between the Abacus and the Echinus. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Volute*, a spiral scroll which forms the principal feature of the capital of the Ionic order...The returns or sides are called *pulvinata* or pillows. **d.** 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xxi. 301 Two Rows of Holes, whereby to raise or sink the Beam, by pinning up or down the Pillow..to increase or diminish the Depth of the Furrow. 1764 *Museum Rust.* I. cxiii. 479 A pin..through the fore bed, about one foot behind the upper pillow,..the other through the under pillow. 1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* Gloss. 263 Parts of a Waggon..; Peel, the pillow over the axle. **e.** 1814 R. BUCHANAN *Millwork* (1823) 547 The bearings on which gudgeons and journals rest and revolve, are sometimes termed pillows and frequently brasses.

5. A kind of plain fustian.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 537 The common fustian..is known by the name of pillow. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pillow*,.. a kind of fustian having a four-leaved twill.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pillow-habit*, *-linen*, *-making*, *-rest*; *pillow-nestling* adj.; **pillow-bar**: see quot.; **pillow-block**, a cradle or bearing to hold the boxes or brasses forming the journal-bearing of a shaft or roller; **†pillow-coat**, **-cote** = PILLOW-CASE; **pillow-counsel**: cf. 1 b; **pillow-cup**, a cup or drink taken before going to bed, a 'night-cap'; **pillow-fight**, a fight with pillows (in a bedroom); **pillow-lace**, lace worked on a pillow (sense 3 b); **pillow-pipe**, a pipe smoked before going to bed; **pillow-sham**: see quot. 1879; **pillow-slip**, **-tie** = PILLOW-CASE; **pillow-word** (in Japanese verse): see quot. 1880.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pillow-bar*, the ground or filling of pillow-lace, consisting of irregular threads or groups of threads drawn from one part of the pattern to another. These bars may either be plain or have a minute pearl-edge. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 534 The axle of these wheels is 1¾ inch diameter,..and is in two lengths supported in *pillow-blocks bolted to the lower edge of the bars. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 586 Pillow blocks for mining machinery shafts. 1534 *Inv.* in *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, LXXXIII. lf. 117 b (P.R.O.), A bedstedyll' with a Fetherbed:..One pillowe with a *pillocote. 1600 in W. F. Shaw *Mem. Eastry* (1870) 226 Forty payer of sheetes..viij payer of pillow coates six payer of pillowes. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 21, I am aferd al the *pillow counsel in Walden is scarc able to counsel to so hard a case. 1809 SCOTT *Anne of G.* xix, To hand round to the company a sleeping-drink or *pillow-cup, of distilled water, mingled with spices. 1904 LLOYD GEORGE in *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Jan. 9/2 It was too much of a *pillow-fight...There was a great show of effort and of striking without very much damage done. 1858

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SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Pillow-lace*, lace worked by hand on a small cushion or pillow. 1869 MRS. PALLISER *Lace* vii. (ed. 2) 87 That pillow lace was first made in the Low Countries, we have the evidence of contemporary paintings. 1832 L. HUNT *Ariadne Waking* 8 Her *pillow-nestling cheek. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* III. ii, I sat with him, whilst he smoaked his *pillow pipe, as the phrase is. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* II. ii. 429 There should be in every sick-room two *pillow-rests. 1879 WEBSTER Suppl., **Pillow-sham*, a covering, usually of embroidered linen, laid over the pillow of a bed when it is not in use. 1889 *Century Mag.* XXXVII. 786 Pillow-shams..neatly folded out of the way. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), **Pillow-slip, Pillow-bear*, the cover or case of a pillow. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 648 The wife will rise..and with pillow-slip in hand will gather the mushrooms that have grown with the night. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Pillowbere*, a pillow-case...Also called a pillow-slip or *pillow-tie. 1877 B. H. CHAMBERLAIN in *Trans. Asiat. Soc. Japan* V. 80 A '*Pillow-Word'. 1880 — *Classic. Poetry Japanese* Introd. 5 There are..some usual additions to the means at the Japanese versifier's command. They are three in number, and altogether original, viz., what are styled 'Pillow-words', 'Prefaces', and 'Pivots'. The 'Pillow-words' are meaningless expressions which are prefixed to other words merely for the sake of euphony. Almost every word of note has some 'Pillow-word' on which it may, so to speak, rest its head. 1899 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Apr. 225 The rhymeless metre..is eked out by pillow-words.

Pi·llow, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To rest or place (the head, etc.) on or as on a pillow; to lay down on a pillow. Also *fig.*

1629 MILTON *On Nativity* 231 So when the Sun in bed,.. Pillows his chin upon an Orient wave. 1796 SOUTHEY *Rudiger* xxii, And Rudiger upon his arm Pillow'd the little child. *c* 1830 E. IRVING in *Gd. Words* Jan. (1884) 46/2 Pillowing their hopes upon something else than the sanctification..which the Gospel hath wrought. 1832 R. & J. LANDER *Exped. Niger* I. i. 7 He appeared in deep reflection, ..pillowing his head on his hand.

b. Of a thing: To serve as a pillow for.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. xii, Wrapt in his mantle Thalaba reposed, His loose right arm pillowing his easy head. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. cxiv, And her transparent cheek, all pale and warm, Pillow'd his death-like forehead.

c. In *pa. pple.* Laid on, or as on, a pillow.

1794 COLERIDGE *Lines on Friend who died of Frenzy Fever* 50 'Mid fitful starts I nod, And fain would sleep, though pillowed on a clod! 1818 MRS. ILIFF *Poems Sev. Occas.* (ed. 2) 29 Languor and pain confess thy charm, When pillow'd on thy friendly arm.

2. *intr.* To rest the head on or as on a pillow.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 890 Like him, I pillow on the cheek, And nestle near the languid eye. *a* 1800 J. R. DRAKE *Culprit Fay* 55 Thou shalt pillow on my breast While heavenly breathings float around.

3. *trans.* To support or prop *up* with pillows.

1839 SIR J. PAGET in *Mem. & Lett.* v. 106 On my arm he came, and breakfasted with me in his sitting-room, blanketted and pillowed. 1850 *Life H. Heugh* xxvii. (1852) 486 He wished to be pillowed-up more.

Hence **Pi·llowed** (-ǝd) *ppl. a.* (also in *Arch.* [f. PILLOW *sb.*] = CUSHIONED 3); **Pi·llowing** *ppl. a.*

1832 L. HUNT *To T. L. H.* 9 Thy sidelong pillowed meekness. *a* 1851 MOIR *Unknown Grave* x, With pillowing daisies for his bed. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* xii, An effort to regain the pillowing arm. 1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Pillowed*..2. In *arch.* a term applied to a rounded frieze. Called also *Putvinated.*

Pillow, **-e**, obs. variants of PILAU.

Pillow-bere (pi·lǝˌbīǝ). *arch.* Forms: first element: see PILLOW; second, 4– **-beer**, 6–8 **bear**, (6–7 **-beare**), 6– **-ber**, **-bier**, (6 **-beier**), 5– **-bere**: see BEAR *sb.*[4] (Also 7 **phillaber**, 8 **pillyber**.) [f. PILLOW *sb.* + BEAR *sb.*[4]] = PILLOW-CASE.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 604 Ne was ther swich another Pardoner For in his male he hadde a pilwe beer, Which þat he seyde, was oure lady veyl. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 131 Pilowe beres off fustian unstuffed iiij. 1503 in *Calr. Doc. rel. Scotl.* (1888) IV. 341 [For the Queen of Scots..] 2 'pilloberes' [of an ell long, at 2s. an ell]. 1519 *Maldon, Essex, Liber B.* lf. 160 (MS.), iiij pillows, iiij pillowbers, ij coverletts. 1558 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) I. 176 Sixteyne pillew beares. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 25 Putte thys into a softe sack or pilow bier. 1564 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 219 A pilleber having lesus sued vpon ytt. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 81 A crosse crosse (*sic*) clothe, a pillowe beier, were sold the yeare 1560. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* viii. 125 And makes him wish for such a Pillow-beare [*rime* appear]. 1640 in MCDOWALL *Hist. Dumfries* (1867) 405 Hollond shirts and phillabers..damask table-cloths. 1683 in *Bedfordshire N. & Q.* (1889) II. 236, I giue to my goddaughter a pair of fine pillowbears. 1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 366 Numbers of Pillows, each with its Pillow-bier. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 2 Apr. Let. iii, Take care of.. the pillyber. 1776 ANSTEY *Election Ball* Wks. (1808) 222 An obstinate bolster Which I think I have seen you attempting, my dear, In vain to cram into a small pillowbeer. 1885 EDNA LYALL *In Golden Days* II. x. 211 A pillow-beer—friend of many a weary journey—lay hard by.

Pi·llow-case. The washable case or covering, usually of white linen or cotton cloth, which is drawn over a pillow.

a 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants* viii, When you put a clean pillow-case on your lady's pillow. 1857 WOOD *Com. Obj. Sea Shore* 57 The general shape of the egg [of the dog-fish] has been aptly compared to a pillow-case, with strings tied to the corners. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 496 The use of bedding (pillows and pillow-cases).

Pi·llowless, *a.* [See **-LESS**.] Without a pillow.

a 1847 ELIZA COOK *Song of Beggars* vi, We On our pillowless couch sleep as soundly as he.

Pillowy (pi·lǝui), *a.* [f. PILLOW *sb.* + **-Y**.] Having the quality of, or resembling, a pillow; **soft; yielding.**

1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 181 Soft on the pillowy moss he seats his bride. 1821 SOUTHEY *Vis. Judgem.* i. 12 The clouds had gather'd above them High in the middle air, huge, purple, pillowy masses. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 88 Pure from a maiden's couch, from a mother's pillowy bosom.

Pillulary, Pillule: see PILULARY, PILULE.

Pillwort (pi·lwɔ̄ɹt). [f. PILL *sb.*[2] + WORT: so called from its small globular involucres.] Any plant of the cryptogamous genus *Pilularia*, esp. the British species *P. globulifera.*

1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 156 Pill-wort. Capsules globular, 4-celled, each cell containing two different kinds of bodies. 1864 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns*, etc. 105 The pillwort or pepper-grass..is a small creeping plant with grassy leaves, growing usually in the shallow margins of lakes and pools where it is occasionally overflowed; but sometimes occurring entirely submerged.

Pillyber, Pillycane, Pillyon, obs. forms of PILLOW-BERE, PELICAN, PILLION[2].

+ Pilmall, obs. (erroneous) var. of PALL-MALL.

1672 W. RAMSEY *Gentlem. Comp.* IV. 133 Exercises which are used abroad that may befit a Gentleman..are Pilmall, Gauff, these by striking the Ball exercise the whole Man.

Pilo, obs. form of PILLOW.

Pilo, piloe, obs. variants of PILAU.

Pilo- (pai·lo), combining form of L. *pilus* hair, as in **Pilocy·stic** *a.*: see quot.; **Pilo-fa·tty** *a.*, in *pilo-fatty cyst* = pilocystic tumour; **Pilomo·tor** *a.*, applied to those nerves which produce movement of the hairs; **Piloni·dal** *a.* [L. *nīd-us* nest]: see quot.; **Pilo-seba·ceous** *a.*, applied to sebaceous glands that open into hair-follicles.

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pilocystic tumour*, a dermoid cyst, so called because of its often containing hairs. 1847–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 142/2 Teeth are frequently found in *pilo-fatty cysts. 1893 *Athenæum* 18 Feb. 223/2 Observations upon *Pilomotor Nerves. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 86 There are the waves of goose-skin passing over the body due to stimulation of the pilo-motor nerves. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pilonidal sinus*, a sinus occasionally found in the human subject as an abnormality, opening near the tip of the coccyx, and containing hair. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 880 The orifices of the *pilo-sebaceous glands.

Pilocarpine (pailokā·rpin). *Chem.* [f. mod. L. *Pilocarpus*, generic name in Bot. (f. Gr. πῖλος wool, felt + καρπ-ός fruit) + **-INE**[5].] A white crystalline or amorphous alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2$, obtained from the leaves of Jaborandi, *Pilocarpus pinnatifolius* (or other species), used in pharmacy. So **Piloca·rpene**, a volatile oil, and **Piloca·rpidine**, an alkaloid, from the same source.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 517 Pilocarpin is superior to jaborandi in the certainty of its action. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VIII. 201 According to Hardy the oil consists of a hydrocarbon, *pilocarpene*. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. s.v. *Jaborandi*. 1887 *Athenæum* 8 Oct. 473/2 The synthetical pilocarpidine thus obtained..is converted into pilocarpine. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Pilocarpus*, The leaflets contain a volatile oil, and the alkaloids, pilocarpine, jaborine, pilocarpidine, and jaboridine.

+ Pi·lole. *Obs. rare.* [f. PILL *sb.*[2] + *-ole*, dim. suff. Cf. F. *pilule*, It. *pillola*.] A small ball, a pill.

14.. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 25 Mele it well and mak ther of small piloles.

Pilolite (pai·lolait). *Min.* [f. Gr. πῖλος felt + **-LITE.**] A name under which Heddle has included much of the Mountain-leather and Mountain-cork formerly referred to asbestos.

1878 M. F. HEDDLE in *Min. Mag.* II. 206.

‖ Pilori (pilō·ri). [Abbreviation of the specific name.] More fully *pilori-rat*, the Cuban hutia-conga, *Capromys pilorides.*

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. VI. i. 454 The Pilori is a native of the West India Islands: and has a short tail, as thick at one end as the other. 1836 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIV. 133/1 One of the largest and most destructive rats..is the *pilori*, or musk-rat of the Antilles (*Mus pilorides*).

Pilory, obs. form of PILLORY.

Pilose (pai·lōs), *a.* [ad. L. *pilōs-us* hairy, f. *pilus* hair.] Covered with hair, esp. with soft flexible hair; hairy; pilous.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf, Pilose Leaf*, one whose surface is furnished with hairs so large and long, as to be distinguishable by the eye separately. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 150 Pilose antennæ. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxx. 175 Of the pilose larvæ some..have a few scattered hairs. 1877 COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rod.* 865 The soles..in some specimens densely pilose, and in others nearly naked.

b. *Comb.* **pilose-hispid** *a.*, rough with hairs; **pilose-setaceous** *a.*, having pilose setæ.

1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 129 *Echium violaceum.* Stem erect, branched, diffuse, pilose-hispid. *Ibid.* 13 *Centauridæ*...Pappus..; second row longest, pilose-setaceous.

‖ Pilose·lla. *Obs.* [mod. or med.L., dim. of *pilōsa*, fem. of *pilōsus* hairy.] A name given by the herbalists to two Composite plants with pilose or woolly leaves, viz. Great Pilosella, the Mouse-ear Hawkweed, *Hieracium Pilosella*, and Small Pilosella, *Gnaphalium dioicum.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lx. 87 The great is now called in Latine *Pilosella maior*: in English also Great Pilosella. 1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* II. xvi. 170 It is not for Christians to be like unto Thistles, or Teazels, which a man cannot touch without pricking his fingers; but rather to Pitosella [*sic*], or Mouse-eare,..which is soft and silken.

Pilosity (pailo·siti). [f. L. type **pilōsitās*, f. *pilōsus* hairy, PILOSE: see **-ITY**.] The quality or state of being pilose; hairiness.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 7 That pilositie is incident to orifices of moisture. 1626 — *Sylva* § 680 Beasts are more Hairie than Men;..And the Plumage of Birds exceedeth the Pilositie of Beasts. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 466, I allude to the pilosity of chin. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. II. xx. 378 *note*, Observations were..made on the pilosity of 2129 black and coloured soldiers, whilst they were bathing.

Pilo·so-, used as combining form of L. *pilōsus* hairy, PILOSE, as in **Piloso-fi·mbriate** *a.*, fringed with soft hairs; **Piloso-hi·spid** *a.*, having somewhat stiff hairs.

1826 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 17 Viola. L[eaves] cordate, piloso-hispid. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 252 *Lachnella acutipila*...Margin piloso-fimbriate.

Pilot (pai·lət), *sb.* Also 6 **pilotte**, **pylotte**, **-lett**, **-late**, 6–7 **pilote**, **pylot(e**, 6-8 **pilate**, 7 **pilat**. [a. early mod.F. *pillotte* (1529 in Hatz.-Darm.), *pillot*, *pilot* (1530), mod.F. *pilote*, ad. It. *pilota*, *-to* (so Sp., Pg. *piloto*, med.L. *pilōtus*, 1486 in Rymer XII. 300), supposed to be altered, perh. by popular etymology, from It. *pedota* (Florio), *pedotta* (Du Cange), in OF. *pedot* (*Geste des Chiprois* c 1500). Cf. It. *pedoto*, *pedotto* rudder, steersman, beacon. (Breusing (*Niederdeutsches Jahrb.* V.) suggests ad. late Gr. **πηδώτης* steersman, f. πηδόν an oar, in pl. rudder.)

Du. *piloot*, in 16–17th c. *pijlloot* (Kilian), *pijloot* (Hexham), mod.Ger. *pilot*, are from Fr.]

1. One who steers or directs the course of a ship; a steersman, helmsman; *spec.* a person duly qualified to steer ships into and out of a harbour, or wherever the navigation requires local knowledge.

1530 PALSGR. 254/1 Pylotte that governeth a shippe, *pilot*. 1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 74 When any shippe cometh in, she taketh fyrst pilottes to sounde the waie. *a* 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvi. 3 Quhat pylett takis my schip in chairge. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 4 His pilote was not expert in that nauigation. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 26 What Ship can bee longe safe from wracke, where euery man will take vpon him to bee a Pylate? 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 1 King Henry the eight..made him [S. Cabot] grand Pilate of England. *c* 1648 HOWELL *Lett.* I. xxvii. (1650) 44 Ther are Pylots, that in small Shallops, are ready to steer all ships that passe. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* lii. (1742) IV. 490 An experienced pilate and seaman. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. i. 8, I was like a ship without a pilot, that could only run before the wind. 1847 JAMES *Convict* ii, A large shaggy great coat commonly at that time used by pilots.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* One who or that which serves as a guide through some unknown place or through a dangerous or difficult course of affairs; a guide; a leader in the hunting-field.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 279 Desire my Pilot is, Beautie my prise. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 161 The Pilots of the Commonwealth had an eye to the dangers that lay in the way. 1800–24 CAMPBELL *To Sir F. Burdett* i, For forty years the pilot of reform! 1808 G. CANNING *Song* in *Lyra Elegant.* (1867) No. 199 Here's to the pilot [i.e. Pitt] that weather'd the storm! 1883 MRS. KENNARD *Right Sort* ix, To take compassion upon an unprotected female, and constitute himself her pilot for a few days. 1887 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* xi, He was my pilot through some of our best runs.

c. Short for *pilot boat, car, engine.*

1896 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 4/3 It was..ten minutes past one when Mr. Lawson, in his pilot, came in, having repaired on the way. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Sept. 3/1 Uncertainty..as to whether the pilot was going through with the train or intending to pass to the siding.

2. = *pilot-cloth* (see sense 6).

1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* iii. 110 Each buyer is invited..to look at some 'olives', or 'browns', or 'pilots'. 1887 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 2/6 Heavy tweeds, unions, meltons, pilots, and other cheap fabrics.

3. = COW-CATCHER. *U.S.*

1864 WEBSTER, *Pilot*...3. The cow-catcher of a locomotive. (*U.S.*) 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 198/2 There is no cab,..no pilot, head-light, or any other appurtenances of an ordinary locomotive. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 247 Most English people know the wedge-shaped pilot in front of the American engine well enough by repute to recognise it.

4. a. The copperhead = *pilot-snake* (*c*). b. = PILOT-FISH 1. c. The black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica.*

1782 CREVECOEUR *Lett.* 236 The most dangerous one is the pilot, or copperhead:..it bears the first name because it always precedes the rattle-snake; that is, quits its state of torpidity in the spring a week before the other. 1835 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XII. 185 *note*, The pilot swims constantly in front of the shark...When the sea-angel neared the ship, the pilot swam close to the snout, or near one of the breast fins of the animal. 1888 G. TRUMBULL *Names & Portr. Birds* 192 On the coast of Virginia..the name of Pilot has been given, as it is always seen leading the large flights of birds which the rising tides drive from the shoals and oyster rocks.

5. An instrument for correcting the error of a compass. 1892 in WEBSTER.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, Of or pertaining to a pilot or pilots, as *pilot-brig, -coble, -craft, -cutter, -ground, -launch, -schooner, -sloop, -tower, -vessel*; that acts as a pilot or in any way as a guide, as *pilot-balloon, -engine, -star, -train, -tunnel, -wheel*; **pilot-bread, pilot-cloth**: see quots.; **pilot-coat** =

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Pea-jacket; **pilot-flag** = *pilot-jack*; **pilot-flame** = *pilot-light*; **pilot-frame**, a low truck supporting the fore-part of a locomotive engine: = Bogie 2; **pilot-house**, an enclosed place on the deck of a ship, sheltering the steering-gear and the helmsman; the wheel-house; **pilot-jack**: see quots.; **pilot-jacket** = Pea-jacket; **pilot-light**, a minute gas-light kept burning beside a large burner, so as automatically to light the latter when the flow through it is turned on; †**pilot-major**, a chief pilot; also, an honorary title conferred on distinguished discoverers and sailors; **pilot's anchor**: see quot.; **pilot-snake**, (*a*) a large N. American snake, *Coluber obsoletus*; (*b*) the pine-snake, *Pituophis melanoleucus*; (*c*) the copperhead; **pilot-water** (also **pilot's water**), a piece of water in which the service of a pilot is obligatory; **pilot-weed**, the compass-plant, *Silphium laciniatum*; **pilot-whale**, the round-headed porpoise or ca'ing whale. Also Pilot-bird, -boat, -fish.

1846 Mrs. Gore *Sk. Eng. Char.* (1852) 155 To..send up.. such a *pilot-balloon as might fore-arm and forewarn his patron of the object of their mission. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Pilot-balloon*, a small balloon sent up to try the wind. *Ibid.*, **Pilot-bread*, a name in the West Indies for hard or ship biscuit. 1868 Lossing *Hudson* 28 A sufficient stock of Boston crackers, pilot-bread, or common loaf-bread. 1844 J. Tomlin *Mission. Jrnls.* 368 We met with another *pilot brig going up to Calcutta. 1851 H. Melville *Whale* xvi. 78 Rolled up in blue *pilot-cloth. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Pilot-cloth*, an indigo blue woollen cloth, used for great coats, and for the clothing of mariners and others. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Pilot cutter*, a very handy sharp built sea-boat used by pilots. 1838 *Chr.* in *Ann. Reg.* 40/1 His engine came into collision with another *pilot engine. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Pilot-light*..called also *pilot-flame. 1843 J. Weale *Ensamples Railway Making* p. xx, Engines having..what is termed a truck or *pilot frame. 1854 J. L. Stephens *Centr. Amer.* I Avoiding altogether the regular *pilot-ground, at midnight [we] reached St. George's Bay. 1883 *American* VI. 40 A seaman might rise from the forward deck to the *pilot-house and the master's quarters. 1900 *Everybody's Mag.* III. 529 The pilot-house, a wrought-iron structure situated well forward near the bow, and projecting 4 ft. above the deck. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Pilot-jack*. 1894 C. N. Robinson *Brit. Fleet* 96 When surrounded by a white border it [the 'jack']..is a signal for a pilot, and..it is known as a 'Pilot jack'. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* xxxviii, The..men..had lain down in their gregos and *pilot-jackets. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pilot-light. *Mod.* The gas lamps in the streets of Oxford are now furnished with incandescent burners and pilot-lights. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xi. 155 Cape de Vert, from whence the *Pilote maior returned to Peru. 1820 W. Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 72 Richard Chancellor, pilot-major of the fleet. 1894 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 6/1 Vespucci..was finally appointed Pilot-Major to the King of Spain. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Pilot's anchor*, a kedge used for dropping a vessel in a stream or tide-way. 1896 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 5/7 The *pilot-sloop, with half a dozen Exmouth pilots, put off to assist the vessel and get her off. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pilot-snake*, a harmless snake of the United States, *Coluber obsoletus*. 1890 *Century Mag.* Aug. 615/2, I killed two large snakes called the 'pilot-snake', from the fact that they are generally found in the vicinity of rattlesnakes. 1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* II. 156 High in air..Shone the bright lamp, the *pilot star of Love. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 1155 Enid, the pilot star of my lone life, Enid, my early and my only love. 1900 *Daily News* 19 May 2/1 The shelling of the armoured *pilot-train on its return journey. 1825 *Act* 6 *Geo. IV*, c. 125 § 3 An Apprenticeship of Five Years to some *Pilot Vessel. 1728 *Chambers' Cycl.* (ed. Rees) s.v. *Pilot*, A pilot, when conducting one of his majesty's ships in *pilot-water, shall have the sole charge and command of the ship. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pilot's Fairway*, or *Pilot's Water*, a channel wherein, according to usage, a pilot must be employed. 1885 *Girl's Own Paper* Jan. 171/1 The compass plant—variously known, also, as the *pilot weed, polar plant, and turpentine weed—is a vigorous perennial. 1867 *Athenæum* 21 Sept. 373/1 The *pilot whale, *Globiocephalus Svineualy.*

Hence **Pi·lotess**, a female pilot; **Pi·lotless** *a.*, without a pilot.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 108 Our fair pilotess has not suffered shipwreck. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 168 Though Rudder-lesse, not Pilot-lesse this Boat. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 441/2 The pilotless narrows which lead to Fiddler's Green, where all good sailors go.

Pi·lot, *v.* [f. Pilot *sb.*, or a. F. *pilote-r* (1530 in Palsgr.); cf. *pilotier* 'to play the Pilot' (Cotgr.).]

1. *trans.* To conduct as a pilot; to direct the course of (a vessel) through difficult or dangerous waters; to steer, guide.

1693 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 152 One Chetworth.. pilotted in the French privateers that burnt the lord Widdringtons house 2 years since. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Pilot*, Pilots..having done their parts in piloting the vessel, return to shoar where they reside. 1805 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VI. 471 [He] very cheerfully offered his services to pilot the Fleet. 1879 H. George *Progr. & Pov.* v. ii. 256 He..can pilot himself by the sun or the stars.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To guide or conduct through unknown, intricate, or dangerous paths or places, or through a difficult course of affairs; to conduct as a 'pilot' in the hunting-field.

1649 J. Eliot in *Early Rec. Lancaster, Mass.* (1884) 16, I therefore hired a..man of Nashaway..to mark trees so that he may Pilot me thither in the spring. 1761 Wesley *Jrnl.* 18 Apr., He piloted us over the next mountain. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxi, The big footman..piloted them in perfect safety to the street-door. 1877 Tennyson *Harold* I. i. 148 Go—the Saints Pilot and prosper all thy wandering out And homeward. 1881 Mrs. Power O'Donoghue *Ladies on Horseback* III. vi. 94 Any man who will not take this trouble is unfit to pilot a lady.

3. To act as pilot on (a course or way), in or over (an extent of water, etc.).

1725 Pope *Odyss.* IV. 880 Mentor, Captain of the lordly crew, Safe from the secret rock and adverse storm Pilots the course. 1846 *Mech. Mag.* July 20 [They] piloted the way with the Number 1 engine of the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company. 1871 Browning *Herve Riel* vi, Morn and eve, night and day, Have I piloted your bay.

Hence **Pi·loting** *vbl. sb.*

1716 B. Church *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 126 By their Piloting, he soon came..to the top of the great Tree which the Enemy had fallen a-cross the River. 1766 J. S. Speer (*title*) The West India Pilot, containing Piloting Directions for Port Royal Harbour in Jamaica. 1891 S. Mostyn *Curatica* 148 Never mind, I'll do the piloting. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* May 655/2 Piloting, that is the placing of two engines ..at the head of a train, is common upon almost all our lines.

Pilotage (pəi·lətédʒ). [a. F. *pilotage* (1540 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *piloter*: see prec. and -age.]

1. The action or practice of piloting; the function or office of a pilot; pilotship.

Compulsory pilotage, compulsory employment of a pilot within certain limits, according to local law.

a 1618 Raleigh *Apol.* 55 Otherwise we must for ever abandon the Indies, and loose all our knowledge, and our Pylotage of that part of the world. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* III. x. 325 At the other end of this Iland [Innisherkan] (with good pilotage) a ship of two hundred Tunne by day may safely come in. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pilotage* or *Pilotism*, the office or art of a Pilot. 1766–7 Bonnycastle *Astron.* i. 14 They have paid the utmost attention to pilotage. 1819 Scott *Leg. Montrose* xiv, I shall never save the ship by my own pilotage. 1868 *Morn. Star* 28 Mar., Mr. Candlish did good service..by proposing the abolition of compulsory pilotage.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (cf. Pilot *v.* 2).

1726 S. Sewall *Diary* 16 May, By the pilotage of the Lt. Governour's Servant..Went the way by Mr. Prescott's Meetinghouse. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* vi, He left the room under the pilotage of Mrs. Chick. 1887 Sir R. H. Roberts *In the Shires* ii. 22 A chosen lot..look to him for pilotage through the line of gates.

2. The cost or charge for piloting; pilotage dues.

1620 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 141 The Merchant likewise doth couenant to pay Pilotage, if a Pilot be vsed to bring the ship into the harbor. 1825 *Act* 6 *Geo. IV*, c. 125 § 38 Every Pilot so taken to Sea..shall, over and above his pilotage, have and receive Ten Shillings and Sixpence *per Diem*. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* xxviii, I've got all my pilotage too, so I'm a rich man.

3. An association, authority, or establishment for supervising a body of pilots.

1881 *Times* 17 Jan. 12/4 If frost persists and ice increases, the pilotage will probably refuse pilots to sailing vessels, unless they are assisted by tugs.

4. *attrib.*, as *pilotage certificate, dues, signal*, etc.

1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 230 Many Swedish officers of the pilotage establishment declared..in favour of this opinion. 1873 in Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iii. (1875) 68 The International Code Pilotage Signal indicated by P. T. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Apr. 7/2 At the time of the accident the ship was in pilotage waters.

Pilotaxitic (pəi lo,tæksi·tik), *a. Min.* [As if f. **pilotaxite* (f. Gr. πίλο-ς felt + τάξις arrangement + -ite) + -ic.] (See quot.)

1888 F. H. Hatch in Teall *Brit. Petrogr.* Gloss., *Pilotaxitic*, the name given by Rosenbusch..to a holocrystalline structure especially characteristic of certain porphyrites and basalts. The groundmass of these rocks consists essentially of slender laths and microlites of felspar in felted aggregation, and often presents fluxion phenomena.

Pi·lot-bird. [f. Pilot *sb.* + Bird.] A name applied to various birds: †**a.** A sea-bird of the W. Indies (*obs.*); **b.** An Australian bird, *Pycnoptilus floccosus*; **c.** ? An albatross (quot. 1888).

1678 Phillips (ed. 4), The *Pilot Bird*, a certain Bird about the Caribe Islands, which gives notice to Ships that sail that way, when they come near any of those Islands. [Hence in Bailey, Crabbe *Technol. Dict.*, and later Dicts.] 1888 R. L. Stevenson *Diary* in G. Balfour *Life* (1901) II. 43 Some attendant pilot birds, silent, brown-suited, quakerish fellows, infinitely graceful on the wing. 1893 *Argus* (Melbourne) 25 Mar. 4/6 (Morris) Here, close together, are eggs of the lyre-bird and the pilot-bird—the last very rare, and only found quite lately in the Dandenong Ranges. 1903 North (of Sydney, N.S.W.) *Let. to Prof. A. Newton*, Relative to the name of 'Pilot-bird' for *Pycnoptilus floccosus*, this species has been so labelled in the National Museum, Melbourne, for the past twenty-five years. The name is probably derived from its loud and distinct notes quite unlike those of any other species.

Pi·lot-boat. A boat in which pilots cruise off shore in order to meet incoming vessels.

1588 T. Hickock tr. *Frederick's Voy.* 14 Like to our little pilot boats. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4682/3 He came not to Anchor, only spoke with a Pilot-Boat. 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* li, A..note sent on shore by a pilot-boat.

Pilotee (pəilɑ̤·ī). [f. Pilot *v.* + -ee.] A person who is piloted, e. g. in the hunting-field.

1883 Mrs. Kennard *Right Sort* ix, The pilotee can always see what he [the 'pilot'] is doing, how hard he rides, how well he goes.

†**Piloteer.** *Obs.* [f. Pilot *v.* + -eer.] One who pilots (a ship); a pilot or steersman.

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) III. 8 As to the Pole the lilly bends In a sea-compas..Wherby the wandring piloteer His cours in gloomy nights doth steer.

Pi·lot-fish. [f. Pilot *sb.* + Fish *sb.*[1]]

1. A small carangoid fish of warm seas, *Naucrates ductor*, reputed to act as a pilot or guide to the shark; it is of a silvery blue colour, with dark vertical bars upon the back.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 5 Sharkes..are alwayes directed by a little specled fish, called a pilot fish, by guiding their Monster-masters to a prey. 1712 E. Cooke *Voy. S. Sea* 27 Pilot-Fishes, which the Shark, tho' never so hungry, does not devour. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xli, When you meet the pilot-fish, the shark arn't far off, you know. 1835 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XII. 185/1 *Naucrates ductor*, the famous pilot-fish of navigators..so named from its habit of keeping company with ships at sea, and frequently swimming beneath their bows.

2. Applied to other fishes: **a.** A general term for the *Carangidæ*, as the amber-fish (*Seriola dorsalis*), or the rudder-fish (*Seriola zonata*); **b.** The remora or sucking-fish (*Echeneis*); **c.** The round-fish (*Coregonus quadrilateralis*).

1792 Mar. Riddell *Voy. Madeira* 69 The pilot or rudder fish. [1835 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XII. 186/1 The name of *pilot* has been bestowed on various other fishes, and the genus Naucrates itself contains several species.]

Pilotism (pəi·lətiz'm). [f. Pilot *sb.* + -ism.] The practice of a pilot; pilotage.

1611 Cotgr., *Pilotage*, Pilotisme; th'office, or Art of a Pilot. 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1674) 24/1 Petrus de Medina..and Johannes Aurigarius..chief Writers in the Art of Pilotism. 1776 S. J. Pratt *Pupil of Pleas.* II. 32, I am between a Scylla and a Charybdis, and uncommonly skilful must be my pilotism, or I must split upon the rocks.

Pi·lotry. *rare.* [f. Pilot *sb.* + -ry.] = Pilotage.

1744 Harris *Three Treat.* Notes (1765) 278 As a Ship is the End of Ship-building, or Navigating the End of Pilotry. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 318 Under such skilful pilotry did I pass days and nights in the prosecution of my one great purpose.

Pi·lotship. *rare.* [f. Pilot *sb.* + -ship.] The discharge of the office or function of a pilot.

1664 in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 705 The pylottship..bringing up and carrying down, and in and out, of all such ships. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2814/3 They committed the Pilotship to the 5 Dutch Men. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charact.* (1737) III. 158 Whither bound? On what business? Under whose pilotship, government, or protection?

†**Pilotte**, obs. form of Pellet *sb.*[1]

14.. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 92 Mak it in pilottes as gret as plomes.

†**Pilotty, piloty.** *Obs.* [ad. F. *pilotis*, f. *piloter* to drive piles, f. *pilot* a pile, augm. of *pile* pile.] A foundation of piles driven into the sea, upon which a building is erected.

1688 Burnet *Lett.* (1708) 129 To see so vast a City [Venice] situated thus in the Sea..the Pilotty supplying the want of Earth to build on. *Ibid.* 299 Unless the Foundation go very Deep, or that it be laid upon Piloty.

Pilou, Pilour(e, obs. ff. Pillow, Piller.

Pilous (pəi·ləs), *a.* [ad. L. *pilōsus* hairy (in F. *pileux*): see -ous, and cf. Pilose.] Characterized by or abounding in hair; of the nature or consisting of hair; hairy, pilose, pileous.

1658 J. Robinson *Endoxa*, etc. 124 The excrements of voracious dogga, which is seen to be very pilous. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The eares are..pilous in the rat. 1776 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 385 *Pilosum*, pilous, covered with long Hairs that appear distinctly. 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 380/1 No pilous system..exists in any of the Gasteropods. 1842 Montagu in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 10. 33 It is covered with a rough pilous epidermis. 1874 Coues *Birds N. W.* 291 The face lacking the crimson velvety pilous area.

Pilow(e, obs. form of Pillow.

†**Pilpate.** *Obs. rare.* Also **pyl-**. Short for *pilled pate* tonsured head, i. e. priest (with allusion to *prelate*): see Pilled 2.

1530 Tindale *Pract. Prelates* I vij, If it had bene as greatlye vnto the profyte of the pope and his pilpates, I wold saye prelates, as it were to the honoure of god. 1560 Becon *New Catech.* Wks. (1564) 496 These smeated Pylpates, I would saye, Prelates, first of all accused hym.

Pi·lpulist. *Rabbinism.* [f. Heb. *pilpul* (f. פלפל *pilpēl* to debate hotly, referred by some to *pilpel* pepper) + -ist.] A subtle or keen disputant, esp. in rabbinical argumentation. Hence **Pilpuli·stic** *a.*

1859 P. Beaton *Jews in East* II. iii. 93 There is not among them a talmudist or pilpulist of any reputation. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 90 To exercise the understanding in pilpulistic tournaments. 1898 Zangwill *Dreamers Ghetto* 237 We passed by the village Beth-Hamidrash, whence loud sounds of 'pilpulistic' (wire-drawn) argument issued.

†**Pi·lsenite.** *Min. Obs.* [a. Ger. *pilsenit* (Kenngott, 1853), f. Deutsch-Pilsen, Hungary, where found.] An obsolete synonym of Wehrlite.

1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) Index.

†**Pilser.** *Obs. rare*—°. (See quots.)

1736 Ainsworth, A pilser, *musca luminibus advolitans.* 1755 Johnson, *Pilser*, the moth or fly that runs into a candle flame. *Ainsworth.* [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

†**Pilt, pult,** *v. Obs.* Forms: *α.* 2–4 **pulte**(n; *β.* 2–5 **pilte**(n, 3–4 **pylte**; *γ.* 4–5 **pelte**. *Pa. t. α.* 3–4 **pulte**, 4–5 **pult**; *β.* 3–4 **pylte, pilte**, 5 **pylt**; *γ.* 4–5 **pelt**(e. *Pa. pple. α.* 2–3 **i-, y-pult**, 3–4 **pult**; *β.* 3–5 **pilt**, 4 **pylt**, 4–5 **pylte**; *γ.* 5 **pelt**. [ME. *pülten, pyltен, pilten*, repr. an unrecorded OE. **pyltan*.

App. ad. L. *pultare* to beat, strike, knock; cf. OE. *tyrnan*, ad. L. *tornare*. No examples of *pult, pylt, pilt*, in sense 1 or 2, are known after 1400, nor of sense 3 after *c* 1430 (when *pult* in this sense was generally succeeded by *put*). Instances of *pelt* occur somewhat later in a Northern text; but it is doubtful whether this is the mod. Eng. verb Pelt.]

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1. *trans.* To thrust, push; to thrust away or out.

a. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 129 Heo weren ipult ut of paradise. *c 1275* Lay. 7527 Nemnius pulte vp [*c* 1205 hæf vp] his scelde. *Ibid.* 10839 Bruttes þane broc Galli cleopede, For þat Liuius Gallus was þar on i-pult þus. *c 1290 S. Eng. Leg.* I. 56/78 Huy harleden him wel faste, And smiten and pulten here and þere. *Ibid.* 328/189 Darstþov þine moder pulte? *1297* R. Glouc. (Rolls) App. EE. 22 Hit was þe spere..þat was ypult to his herte. *c 1305 St. Andrew* 72 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 100 In to þe vrþe hi pulte faste þe tuei endes of þe Rode. *c 1320 Cast. Love* 207 Out of his heritage he is pult For synne and for his owne gult. *1377* Langl. *P. Pl.* B. viii. 96 A pyke is on þat potente to pulte [*v. rr.* pelte, pilte, putte; *A.* punge, *C.* pulte, putte] adown þe wikked. *a 1380 Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* lii. 92 Mi mouþ I pulte, my sweore I streiȝt To cusse his feet. *c 1380 Sir Ferumb.* 774 [He] pulte is bowels in ageyn.

β. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 197 þe neddre..hire oðer eare pilteð hire tail þer inne. *1303* R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 1296 Ho-so curseþ wiþoutyn gylt Hyt shal on hys hede be pylt. *? a 1370 Robt. Cicyle* § 89 And so hath he done for my gylte: Now am y of my lande pylte.

γ. 13.. Guy Warw. (A.) 4086 þat heued þai han on a spere y-sett;..Mani on pelt her finger þer-to. *a 1400 Octavian* 595 The lyonesse..on the schyp sche gan to clym..The schypmen..ofte her pelte ynto the see. *c 1460 Towneley Myst.* xxi. 284 Yit wold I gif of my gold yond tratoure to pelt [*rimes* swelt, belt, felt] ffor euer.

b. *fig.* To impel, drive, force.

a 1250 Owl & Night. 871 Mid mine songe ich hine pulte þat he groni for his gulte.

2. To put forcibly. *Pilt out*, to put or take out by force.

a. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7713 Wo so..slou hert oþer hind. Me ssolde pulte [*v. r.* putte] out boþe is eye & makye him pur blind. *13.. Verses for Palm Sunday* xxii. in *Rel. Ant.* II. 244 To dethe a wolde hym pulte.

β. a 1300 Fall & Passion 56 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 14 Fort godis sone in rode was pilt. *a 1300 Ten Commandm.* 12 *Ibid.* 16 Whan ȝe swerið gret oþis in rode þou piltist him apan. *c 1350 Will. Palerne* 4219 Neuer-more for no man mowe [þei] be deliuered, ne pult out [of] prison. *Ibid.* 4593 He bar doun vs alle, & pult vs in prison.

γ. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 4550 þe paynyms to dede war pelt..whils þai [cristen men] dede dyntes delt.

3. To put, place, set; to apply. *Pilt out*, to put forth, publish, exhibit, display.

a. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9550 So þat it was uorþ ipult þat þe king and heo So sibbe were þat hii ne miȝte leng to gadere beo. *c 1300 Beket* 1316 He nele bileve nevere mo, Bote ȝe pulte ȝoure hond therto to bringe ous out of wo. *1377* Langl. *P. Pl.* B. I. 125 Ac lucifer lowest lith of hem alle; For pryde þat he pult [*v. rr.* pelt, putte, put, puttede] out.

β. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 2214 Đo breðere seckes hauen he filt, And in euerilc ðe siluer pilt. *a 1300 Fall & Passion* 29 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 13 Womman mai turne man-is wille whare ȝho wol pilt hir to. *c 1325 Lai le Freine* 136 With a lace of silke therin pilt. *c 1400 Gamelyn* 894 Sitthen in gode office þe kyng hath alle them pilt. *c 1430 Two Cookery-bks.* 21 Take þin þombe & pylt þer-on, & ȝif it cleuey, let it boyle.

γ. c 1320 Sir Tristr. 1520 His mouþe opened þai And pelt treacle in þat man.

4. *intr.* To thrust oneself, push; to impinge with force; *pulten ayean*, to rebound.

a. a 1225 Ancr. R. 366 Hwar se muchel dunt is, hit pulteð up aȝean o þeo þet þer neih stondeð. Sikerliche, hwose is neih him þet ikepte þe heuie duntes, hit wule pulten [*v. r.* butten, bulen] on him.

β, γ. a 1300 K. Horn (Harl.) 1433 Ffykenild aȝeyn hire pylte [*Laud* 1415 pulte, *Camb.* 1470 pelte] mid his suerdes hylte.

Hence †**Pilting, pulting** *vbl. sb.*, pushing, thrusting, impact.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 366 þe pultunge is ful liht to þolien uor his luue þet underueng so heuie duntes. *1297* R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4313 Þer was pultinge & ssouinge & stroc monyon.

†**Pilt, pult,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] A thrust; a push.

13.. Sir Beues (A.) 3466 Damme, for-ȝeue me þis gilt, I ne ȝaf þe noþer dent ne pilt! *a 1350 Childh. Jesus* 422 He ful a doun ded for is gult, Ne hadde he noþur dunt ne pult.

Piltock (pi·ltək). *dial.* Also 9 **piltack, -tik.** [Of unascertained etymology; app. a diminutive.] The name in Shetland, Orkney, and Caithness of the coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius*, in its second year.

1793 Statist. Acc. Scot. V. 190 Piltocks, sillocks, haddocks, mackarels, and flounders, are got immediately upon the shore. *1822* Hibbert *Descr. Shetl. Isl.* 119 About the month of May ensuing, they are found to have grown from 8 to 15 inches, acquiring during this period of their growth the name of Piltocks. *1883* J. Sands in *Standard* 12 Oct. 6/5 A boat that was fishing for piltocks, or saithe.

attrib. 1883 Chamb. Jrnl. 211 Blue-eyed fishermen with their circular piltock nets over their shoulders.

Pilu, obs. form of Pillow.

Pilular (pi·liŭlăr), *a.* [f. L. type **pilulār-is*, f. *pilula* Pill *sb.*[2]: see -ar.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a pill; of the nature of a pill or pills.

1802 Med. Jrnl. VIII. 48 This preparation .. may be exhibited in a pilular form. *1822 Blackw. Mag.* XI. 16 Pilular productions of the pestle. *1883* R. Haldane *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 281/1 Evaporate the alcoholic tincture to a pilular consistence.

†**Pi·lulary,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *pilulāri-us*, f. *pilula* Pill *sb.*[2]: see -ary[1]. Cf. F. *pilulaire*.] Applied to a beetle which rolls up dung into small balls: cf. *dung-beetle* (Dung *sb.* 5 c).

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The pilularie beetle and spanish flies. *1765 Universal Mag.* XXXVII. 130/1 The worm that is transformed into the pillulary and stercorary beetle.

Pilule (pi·liul). Also 6–9 **pillule.** [a. F. *pilule*, ad. L. *pilula*: see Pill *sb.*[2]] A pill; a small pill.

1543 Traheron tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.* xv. 25 b/2 The dose or geuynge of these pillules is [etc.] according to yᵉ strength of yᵉ patient. *1580* Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Pilules*, pillules, or as we call them pilles. *1891 Pall Mall G.* 24 Dec. 3/1 The Bible..is apt to pall when served up, as Mr. Ruskin says, in pilules.

Hence **Pi·lulist,** a dealer in pills.

1807 Edin. Rev. XI. 66 Is he refreshed by immediate fees like the accomplished pillulist?

Piluli·ferous, *a.* [f. L. *pilula* Pill *sb.*[2] + -ferous.] Pill-bearing, bearing globular bodies.

1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Piluliferous*, bearing or producing round berries or fruit like pills. *1858* Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Urtica pilulifera* is so named because of its fruits, which, by their union, form a globulous mass: pilluliferous.

Pilulous (pi·liŭləs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] Resembling a pill; pill-like in size, minute.

1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* ii, Has any one ever pinched into its pilulous smallness the cobweb of pre-matrimonial acquaintanceship? *1905 Athenæum* 1 July 7/2 Literature is made to descend on them in a gracious rain of pilulous duodecimos.

Pilve, pilwe, pilwo, obs. forms of Pillow.

†**Pi·lwater.** *Obs. rare.* The Manx shearwater.

1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 131 The Countrie yeeldeth allso diuerse other fowle, as wild geese,..both sorts of dyvers or dippers, the pilwater, the Wigion.

Pily (pəi·li), *a.*[1] *Her.* [f. Pile *sb.*[1] 4 + -y: cf. Paly, etc.] Divided into a number of piles, the number and direction being usually indicated.

1638 Guillim *Heraldry* v. iv. (ed. 3) 376 He beareth Barry pily of eight peeces, Gules and Or. *c 1828* Berry *Encycl. Herald.* I. Gloss., *Pily of eight*, traverse in point to the sinister fesse. *Ibid., Pily bendy* merely differs from *pily barry* by throwing the piles bendways..instead of barways.

Pily (pəi·li), *a.*[2] [f. Pile *sb.*[5] 2 + -y.] Having a pile or nap (as velvet); of the nature of a pile.

1533 Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot. (1905) VI. 80 To be the King ane ryding galcoit, vj quarteris pylie franche gray. *1878 Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 101/1 The coat should be what is called 'pily',—a mixture of hard and soft hair. *1889* 'G. Stables' *Dog Owners' Kennel Comp.* v. § 4. 54 The coat [of the Dandie Dinmont] is pily, or mixture of about two-thirds hardish hair and one-third linty—i. e. soft, but not silky. *1894* M. H. Hayes *Men & Horses* xiii. (ed. 2) 190 That few, if any,..knew much about the virtues of thick 'pily' coir matting and strait-jackets for horses.

†**Pi·lyie,** *v. Sc. Obs.* Also **pilȝie.** [ad. F. *piller* = Pr. *pilhar*, Sp. *pillar*, Pg. *pilhar* to pillage, It. *pigliare* (to take): repr. a late L. type **piliāre*, **pileāre*, for L. *pilāre* to deprive of hair, make bare, f. *pilus* hair.] *trans.* To pillage, plunder.

15.. Aberdeen Regr. XV. (Jam.), Pilyeit in the streme be menn of wair or serevaris, or ony guddis cassin be storme of wedder. *c 1575* in *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 635 To tak and pilȝie that quhilk thay may of the said prize. *1598 Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 190/2 Samekle of the said armour as salbe pilleit or lost by sey.

Pimaric (pimæ·rik, pəi-), *a. Chem.* [mod. f. *Pi*(*nus*) *mar*(*itima*) + -ic; in F. *pimarique.*] In *pimaric acid*, 'an acid resin ($C_{20}H_{30}O_3$) occurring in the turpentine of *Pinus maritima*' (Watts).

1857 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 502 White resin or *galipot* is obtained from Bordeaux turpentine, furnished by the *Pinus maritima*, and consists almost entirely of an acid resin, the *pimaric.* *1880* Garrod & Baxter *Mat. Med.* 364 The Resin consists of three isomeric acids, Pimaric, Pinic, and Sylvic, differing in their solubility in alcohol. Pinic acid is soluble in cold alcohol; sylvic in warm alcohol; pimaric requires boiling spirit; the formula..is $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$.

†**Pimble-stone, pimple-stone,** obs. nasalized var. of Pebble-stone.

1577 Frampton *Joyful News* II. (1596) 73 Pure Pimple stones of a brooke or Riuer. *1622* Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 491 To lay little pimble stones vnder their tongue, to eleuate the same.

†**Pime.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? Imitative.] A plaintive cry, a wail or whine.

c 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* VIII. (*Preach. Swallow*) xxiv, The swallow swyth put furth ane pietious pyme, Said, 'Wo is him can not be war in tyme'.

Pimelic (pime·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. πῖμελή fat + -ic.] In *Pimelic acid*, an acid ($C_7H_{13}O_4$) obtained in small crystalline grains by the action of nitric acid on various fatty substances. Hence **Pimelate** (pi·mĕlēt), a salt of pimelic acid.

1838 R. D. Thomson in *Brit. Ann.* 349 Pimelic acid..was obtained by Laurent from the mother liquor. *1857* Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 422 Pimelic acid. *1866* Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 646 Pimelate of methyl.

Pimelite (pi·mĕlait). *Min.* [Named by Karsten, 1800, f. Gr. πῖμελή fat: see -ite[1].] A hydrous silicate of aluminium, iron, nickel, and magnesium, of apple-green colour, greasy in appearance and to the touch.

1808 T. Allan *Names Min.* 49 The name of pimelite has been given by Karsten. *1868* Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 510 Pimelite gives water in the closed tube.

Pimelode (pi·mĕlōd). *Ichthyol.* [ad. mod.L. *Pimelōdus*, a generic name, f. Gr. πῖμελώδης like fat, fatty, f. πῖμελή fat: see -ode.] A cat-fish of the genus *Pimelodus.* So **Pi·melodine** *a.*, belonging to the *Pimelodinæ*, a subfamily of cat-fishes of the family *Siluridæ*, typified by the genus *Pimelodus*; *sb.* a cat-fish of this subfamily.

†**Pime·nt.** *Obs.* Also 3–5 (8) **piement,** 4 **pimente,** 4–6 **pyement,** 4–6 (8) **pyment,** 5–6 **pymente.** [a. OF. *piment*, earlier *piument* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Pr. *piment, pigment*, Sp. *pimiento*:—L. *pigmentum*, orig. pigment, paint, also (scented) unguent; in med.L. scented or spiced confection, spiced drink (Du Cange). See also next.]

1. A drink composed of wine sweetened with honey and flavoured with spices.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 404 Loke hwu heo ȝulden him! uor piment of swete huni luue, eisil of sur nið. *c 1300 Havelok* 1728 Pyment to drinke, and god clare. *c 1374* Chaucer *Boeth.* II. met. v. 35 (Camb. MS.), They cowde make no pyment nor clarree. *1390* Gower *Conf.* III. 12 That on [tonne] is full of such piment Which passeth all entendement. *? c 1475 Sgr. Lowe Degre* 760 Wyne of Greke, & muscadell, Both clare, pyment, and rochell. *1530* Palsgr. 254/1 Pyment, *piment.* *1725* C. W. Forbes *Let.* 6 Apr. in Burton *Life*, Drink pyment to your meat dashed with strong wine. *1824* Henderson in *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 16 The varieties of piment most frequently mentioned are the Hippocras and Clarry.

2. A scented or perfumed unguent.

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 466/130 Min heued..with no-manere Oynement Ne smeordest, with none salue ne with no piement. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 3702 (Cott.) þe odor o þi uestement It smelles als o piement. *1382* Wyclif *Esther* ii. 12 Sixe monethis..thei shulden vse maner pimentis and swote spice. — *Isa.* lvii. 9 Thou .. enournedest thee with kingus oynement, and multepliedest thi pymentus.

3. = Pimento 1, Cayenne pepper. (F. *piment.*)

1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* xvi. 305 The last sort of Pepper called here Piement, and in Europe Spanish Pepper, grows here in abundance.

Pimento (pime·nto). [ad. Sp. *pimienta*, Pg. *pimenta* pepper (generally), repr. L. *pigmentum*, in med.L. spiced drink, hence spice, pepper (generally). Sp. *pimiento*, F. *piment* are applied to Cayenne or Guinea pepper, capsicum; in Eng. the name has passed to allspice or Jamaica pepper, Pg. *pimenta da Jamaica*, F. *piment de Jamaïque.*]

†**1.** Formerly, Cayenne or Guinea pepper. *Obs.*

[*1673* Ray *Journ. Low C.* 494 They [Spaniards] delight much in *Pimentone*, i. e. Guiny pepper.] *1697* tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 241 They perswade me to eat some of a Fruit they call Pimento, which is as long as ones Finger, but as hot as Pepper.

2. Now, The dried aromatic berries of the tree *Eugenia Pimenta* (see 3); also called *Jamaica pepper* or *allspice* (F. *piment de Jamaïque*, Pg. *pimenta da Jamaica*).

1690 Hist. Acc. W. Indies in *Harl. Misc.* (ed. Park) II. 371 Piemento is another natural production of..Jamaica; from whence many call it Jamaica pepper. *1718* Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 84 Pimento, is call'd by the common People All-Spice. *1763* Justamond tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* VI. 332 These berries .. turn brown and acquire a spicy smell, which in England hath given the name of all spice to this pimento. *1832 Veg. Subst. Food* 364 Pimento combines the flavour and properties of many of the oriental spices.

3. The tree which yields this spice, *Eugenia Pimenta* or *Pimenta officinalis* (N.O. *Myrtaceæ*), an evergreen, native of the West Indies, and much cultivated in Jamaica; also, the wood of this tree.

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* (1789) 247 Pimento, or All-spice. ..The berries of this tree have an agreeable aromatic and substringent taste. *1777* Robertson *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 104 Pimento, a small tree, yielding a strong aromatic spice. *1892 Joseph Gardner & Sons' Monthly Circular* 1 Oct., Pimento, £5 per ton. *1893* McCarthy *Red Diamonds* II. 43 The dried seeds of pimento.

4. *attrib.*, as **pimento myrtle, tree, wood** = 3; **pimento walk,** a plantation of pimento trees; **pimento water,** a cordial made from pimento.

1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* (1718) 126 He built two Hutts with Piemento trees. *Ibid.*, The Piemento Wood .. served him both for Firing and Candle, and refresh'd him with its fragrant Smell. *1805 Gentl. Mag.* XCV. I. 216 The Pimento-tree grows to the height of 30 or 40 feet, with a very straight trunk. *Ibid.*, A Pimento walk, when in full blossom, is a very delightful object. *1836* Macgillivray tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxiv. 371 The pimento-myrtle is produced in the woods. *1847* E. J. Seymour *Severe Dis.* I. 2 Rhubarb and peppermint, or nitre and soda in pimento water enable the stomach to bear its load.

†**Pimge·net.** *slang* or *dial. Obs.* Forms: 7 **pimpgenet, pimginnit,** 7–8 **-ginit,** 8 **-ginet, -gennet,** 9 **pimgenet.** [Origin unknown. For Forby's conjecture in quot. *a* 1825, evidence is wanting; the alleged sense 'pomegranate' is not recorded in Eng. Dial. Dict.] A pimple: see quots.

1693 tr. *Cowley's Plants* I. in *C.'s Wks.* 22 My conquering hand Pimpgenets cannot shun, Nor blackish, yellow spots the Face o'er-run. *1694 Dunton's Ladies Dict.* (N.), To stand ..parching his pimginits, carbuncles, and buboes. *a 1700* B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Pimginnit*, a large, red, angry Pimple. *1719* D'Urfey *Pills* V. 314 The Lass with a Wainscot Face, and from Pim-ginets free. *a 1825* Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Pimgenet.* 1. A very delicate and mincing diminutive of *piemgenet* for *pomegranate.* 2. A small red pimple. Possibly a hyperbolically figurative application of the first sense. *1847–78* Halliwell, *Pimgenet*, a small red pimple. 'Nine pimgenets make a pock royal', Old Saying.

†**Pi·mlico**[1]. *Obs.* [app. a place-name or personal surname.]

1. Name of a place of resort (perh. from the name of its proprietor) at Hogsdon (now Hoxton), a suburb of London, formerly celebrated for its ale, cakes, etc.; also, ale named after this place.

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[1598 *Newes from Hogsdon* (N.), Hey for old Ben Pimlico's nut-browne.] 1609 (*title*) Pimlyco, or Runne Red Cap. 'Tis a Mad World at Hogsdon. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* v. ii, Gallants..seene to flock here..as to a second Hogs-den, In dayes of Pimlico and Eye-bright! 1614 J. COOKE *Greene's Tu Quoque* in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 233, I have sent my daughter this morning as far as Pimlico, to fetch a draught of Derby ale. 1670 in J. Nichols *Coll. Poems* (1780) III. 263 Or stout March-beer, or Windsor-ale, .. Or Pimlico, whose too great sale Did marr it.

2. A drinking-vessel of some kind.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. vi. 103 No small service nor miser glasses will doe the businesse here, nor Pimlicos discharg'd to the round in the middle.

3. Some white dress fabric.

1687 *Hist. Sir J. Hawkwood* ii. 23 The laughing Fellow, dressed up in Pimlico, as Painters..Picture..the shadow of a Ghost. 1760 *Life Cotton* in *Walton's Angler* II. p. xx, To bedizen them out in Pimlico, or bloat them up with turgid bombast.

Pimlico[2] (pi·mliko). [Echoic, from the cry of the bird.] †**a.** Variant of PEMBLICO. *Obs.* **b.** The Australian friar-bird: see FRIAR *sb.* 6.

1848 J. GOULD *Birds Australia* IV. pl. 58 From the fancied resemblance of its notes to these words, it has obtained from the Colonists the various names of 'Poor Soldier', 'Pimlico', 'Four o'clock', etc.

Pimp (pimp), *sb.*[1] [Origin obscure.

Generally thought to be in some way related to 16th c. F. *pimper* vb., pr. pple. *pimpant* alluring or seducing in outward appearance or dress, *pimpesonée* a pretentious woman (Hatz.-Darm.). F. *pimper* is taken as = Pr. *pimpar*, *pipar* to render elegant (Littré). But these leave much to be explained in the history of the word before 1600.]

One who provides means and opportunities for unlawful sexual intercourse; a pander, procurer.

1607 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* II. i. 36 *First Courtesan.*— Our pimp's grown proud. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 10 June, The Duke of York is wholly given up to his new mistress... Mr. Brouncker, it seems, was the pimp to bring it about. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 51 P 6 He has been used as a Pimp to ravishing Tyrants, or successful Rakes. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. ii. 51 The honest soldier had refused to become his pimp.

attrib. 1671 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xi. 135 A fitter woman ne'er was made To ply the pimp and gypsey trade.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* One who ministers to anything evil, esp. to base appetites or vices.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. on Quack* Wks. 1730 I. 63 Thou churchyard pimp, and pander to the grave. 1789 WOLCOTT (P Pindar) *Imit. Hor.* I. xii. 8 That sends to counties, boroughtowns, his crimps, Alias his vote-seducing pimps. 1843 MIALL in *Nonconf.* III. 441 The most abandoned pimp of the literary world. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Greece* II. I. ii. 32 [The slave] is the pimp and pander to all the vices of the young.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pimp-errant*, *pimp-like* adj., *pimp-master*, *-tenure*; †pimp-whisk, -whiskin (-ing) *obs. slang* = PIMP.

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* III. v, I neuer saw a young *Pimpe errant, and his Squire better match'd. 1682 OTWAY *Soldiers Fort.* IV. i, His undoubted Right to be *Pimp-Master-General of London and Middlesex. 1684 SOUTHERNE *Disappointment* II. i, Now thou art Pimp-master in Ordinary to my family. 1701 *Cowell's Interpr.* (White Kennett) N ij/2 [quotes *Assize Roll, No.* 48, m. 28d, of 12 Edw. I (1284), 'Willelmus Hoppeshort, tenet dimidiam virgatam terre [in Bokhampton] de domino rege, per servitium custodiendi domino regi sex damisellas, scil. meretrices, ad custum domini regis, and adds] *i.e.* by *Pimp Tenure. 1874 HAZLITT *Tenures of Land*, etc. 30. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Whs.* (1709) 350 Such..Sayings are a Discredit to your self..As for Instance,..a *Pimp whisk; a Tatterdemallion; Tittle tattle. 1638 FORD *Fancies* I. ii, 'Tis a gallant life to be an old lord's *pimp-whiskin.

Pimp, *sb.*[2] *local.* [Origin uncertain. Cf. PIMPING *a.*] A name in London and the southern counties for a small faggot or bundle of firewood.

1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 129 Those small light Bavins which are used in Taverns in London to light their Faggots, and are called in the Taverns a Brush, and by the Wood-men Pimps. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T., Pimp...* also a small faggot used about London for lighting fires, named from introducing the fire to the coals. 1862 MRS. GROTE *Collected Papers* 157 Buying wood in the copses.. and cutting it up at home in little faggots, called 'pimps'. 1889 *Official Advertisement* 17 Jan., The Commissioners of H.M. Works &c. are prepared to receive tenders for the supply of brushwood fagots (pimps) to the royal palaces, government offices, &c.

Pimp, *v.* [f. PIMP *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To act as pimp or pander; to pander.

1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* v. i, Hence, and pimp To your rams and ewes. 1672 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* Pref., His friend, Mr. Truewit..is not ashamed to pimp for him. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 213 *note*, A creature unletter'd, who .. pimpeth to the pleasures of such vain, braggart, puft Nobility. 1752 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* LXXX, He was well known to have pimped for three generations of the nobility.

b. *fig.* or in generalized sense.

1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 81 The careful Devil..providently pimps for ill desires. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. iv. (1734) 331, I had never pimp'd to the Vices or Infidelity of any. 1813 SHELLEY *Notes to Q. Mab* Poet. Wks. (1891) 66/2 How much longer will man continue to pimp for the gluttony of Death?

2. *trans.* To bring *together* as a pimp. *nonce-use.*

1672 CROWNE *City Politiques* v. (1683) 72 Sirrah .. where ha' you pimp'd this couple together?

Hence **Pi·mping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1640 H. MILL *Nights Search* 27 A pimping theife, his life and death. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 5 The Poets do us many a good turn, both by Pimping and otherwise. 1682 *Roxb. Ball* (1882) IV. 269 What Pimping Whig shall dare controule, or check the Lawful Heir [James Duke of York]? *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Pleas. Love* Wks. 1730 I. 111 And pimping darkness shut out day. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 50 He succeeded in acquiring..partly by gambling, and partly by pimping, an estate of three thousand pounds a year.

Pimpel, variant of PIPPLE *v.*

†**Pi·mper,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* or *dial.* In 6 **pym-**. [Attenuated from *pamper.*] *trans.* To pamper, coddle.

1537 LATIMER *Let. Cromwell* 8 Nov. in *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 148 Butt I have a good nurrshe..wych.. hath fachyd me hoom to here owne howsse, and doth pymper me upe with all dylygence. [Cf. *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v. *Pimper* 2. To bring up children over-delicately; to over-indulge them in the matter of food, nw. Derby.]

†**Pi·mper,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [Cf. early mod.Du. *pimp-ooghen* to blink, look through half-shut eyes (Kilian).] *intr.* (?) To blink.

1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-troth* 620 But when the drinke doth worke within her head, She rowles and reekes, and pimpers with the eyes.

Pimpernel (pi·mpanel). Forms: *α.* 5 **pimpernelle, -nolle,** 5–6 **pymper-** (-ir-, -yr-), **-nol, -nel, -nele, -nell(e, -nyll,** 6–7 **pimpernell,** 6– **pimpernel,** (6–8 **pempernell,** 7 **pimpernill**). *β.* 6 (in senses 1, 2) **pimpinell,** 9 **-el.** [a. OF. *pimprenele, pimpernelle,* earlier *piprenelle* (12th c.), also *pimpi-, pimpenelle* (Godef.), mod.F. *pimprenelle* = It., Pg. *pimpinella*, Sp. *pimpinela*, med. L. *pipinella* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), all in our sense 1. Diez concludes that *pipinella* was a corruption of *bipinnella*, dim. of *bipinnula*, dim. deriv. of *bipennis* 'two-winged' (perhaps referring to the pinnate or bipinnatifid leaves); and, in fact, the Burnet appears in the herbals and vocabularies of the 16th c. generally, as *bipinnella* or *bipenella*, sometimes *bipennula*. Cf. also Ger. *bibernelle*, MHG. *bibenelle*. The word has undergone much change of form, app. under the influence of 'popular etymology', as well as change of sense.

Before 1500, the L. name *Pimpinella* was transferred on the Continent, by 'the Poticaries', to an umbelliferous plant resembling the Burnets in its leaves, and hence called Burnet Saxifrage, to which also in 1763 Adanson appropriated the botanical name *Pimpinella Saxifraga*. In Eng. this appears in the *Great Herball* of 1516 as *pimpernel*, and in Turner as *pimpinell* after the L., while he gives *pympernell* for *Anagallis*, to which it had already been applied in 15th c. vocabularies. No explanation of this last transference of the name appears.]

†**1.** Originally (as still in the Romanic languages) applied to Great Burnet, *Sanguisorba officinalis*, and Salad Burnet, *Poterium Sanguisorba.* (According to some, properly to the latter.) *Obs.*

The first quot. is doubtful; but Godefroy identifies F. *pimpre* with *pimprenelle*. which in Fr. has only this sense.

[*c* 1265 *Voc. Names Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 557/35 *Pinpernele, i.* pinpre, *i.* briddestunge.] 14.. *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* ibid. 603/7 *Piponella* anglice Pympernele. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 146 Pimpinella assimilatur saxifrag[i]e in foliis et in stipite. sed differunt in radicibus..g°. et a°. pympernele [*v.r.* pimpernelle]. 1545 ELYOT, *Bipennella*, an herbe callyd Pympernell. 1548 *Ibid.*, *Bipinnella*, called commonly *Pympinella*, of some *Pampinula*, and *Bipennula*, an herbe called Pimpernell. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* H j b, Bipennella or bipennula Italica is called in English Burnet. The Poticaries cal it Pimpinellam. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 57/27 Pimpernel, *bipenella*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xcvi. 137 Of Burnet, or Pimpinell. Pimpinell is of two sortes, the great and wilde; and the small garden Pimpinell. [Figs. of Sanguisorba officinalis and Poterium Sanguisorba.] *Ibid.* 138 Pimpinell is..in Latine *Pimpinella, Bipennula, Pampinula*, and of some *Sanguisorba*, .. in English Burnet, and Pimpinell. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Italian pimpinel*, common name for *Sanguisorba officinalis.*

†**2.** Burnet Saxifrage (*Pimpinella Saxifraga*, N.O. *Umbelliferæ*). *Obs.*

1516 *Grete Herball* cccIv, The pimpinella. Self heale or pympyrnell. Pimpernel is an herbe that groweth in sandy places at y° fote of bylles. It is good to resowdre woundes yf the powder .. be often layde therto. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* H j b, Bipennula Germanica, is Saxifragia Italorum, and it is called in englishe Pimpinel, the duche cal it Bibinellen. 1551 — *Herbal* I. O iv, Pimpinell doth..agre wyth the secunde kynde of daucus in descryptyon. and also in vertues. 1587 *In Commend. Gascoigne* in *G. s Wks., Herbs*, etc., Pinks please some, and pempernell doth serve to stanch the blood.

3. Now, The common name of *Anagallis arvensis* (N.O. *Primulaceæ*), a small decumbent annual found in cornfields and waste ground, with smooth ovate opposite leaves, and bright scarlet flowers (varying with blue, and, more rarely, flesh-coloured or white) which close in cloudy or rainy weather (whence its rustic names *Poor Man's Weatherglass, Shepherd's Glass*, etc.): distinctively called *Field* or *Scarlet Pimpernel.* Hence extended to the whole genus.

Male Pimpernel, an old distinctive name for the common red-flowered variety; the blue-flowered, by some considered a distinct species (*A. cærulea*), being called *Female Pimpernel.*

?14.. *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 563/43 *Anagallus*, pympernele. 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, *Anagallis* .. dicitur anglice Pympernell. 1551 — *Herbal* I. C iij b, Pympernell is of ij. kyndes: it that hath the blewe floure, is called the female, but it that hath y° cremesine is called y° male. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxxvii. 54. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 234 The herbe Pimpernell, some call Anagallis, others Corchoros. Of it be found two kindes; the male with a red floure, the female with a blew. 1744 J. CLARIDGE *Sheph. Banbury's Rules* 38 The pimpernel..shuts itself up..close against rainy weather. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 115 Whole patches are radiant with the pimpernel. Except the corn poppy, this is said to be the only scarlet flower we have. 1865 THOREAU *Cape Cod* viii. 154 Prettiest of all, the scarlet pimpernel, or poor-man's weather-glass.

b. With defining words, applied to other species of *Anagallis*, consisting of small trailing herbs with rotate flowers of various colours, chiefly red or blue; also to plants naturally allied or having some resemblance to this genus.

Bastard or **False Pimpernel,** (*a*) **Chaffweed,** *Centunculus minimus*; (*b*) 'an American name for *Ilysanthes gratioloides*' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866, Miller *Plant-n.* 1884). **Bog Pimpernel,** *Anagallis tenella*, a creeping plant with delicate pink flowers. †**Female Pimpernel** (see 3). **Italian Pimpernel,** (*a*) *Anagallis Monelli*, a species with large blue flowers; (*b*) *Sanguisorba officinalis* (see 1). †**Male, Red, Scarlet Pimpernel** (see 3). **Round(-leaved) Pimpernel,** Brookweed. **Sea** or **Seaside Pimpernel,** *Honkenya peploides.* **Water Pimpernel,** (*a*) the greater and lesser Brooklime, *Veronica Beccabunga* and *V. Anagallis*, called by the herbalists *Anagallis aquatica*; (*b*) Brookweed, *Samolus Valerandi* or other species. **Wood** or **Yellow Pimpernel,** *Lysimachia nemorum.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxxxiv. 495 Of Brookelyme, or water Pimpernell. ..There be fower sorts of Water herbes comprehended vnder the name *Anagallis aquatica*, or water Pimpernell, or water Chicken weede. 1633 *Ibid.* cxcvi. 622 Anthyllis lentifolia, siue Alsine cruciata marina. ..I haue Englished it Sea Pimpernell, because the leaues in shape are as like those of Pimpernel as of any other Plant. 1758 J. HILL *Brit. Herb.* 66 Genus VII. Round Pimpernell, *Samolus.* 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 Pimpernel, Yellow of the Woods, *Lysimachia. Ibid.*, Round-leaved Water Pimpernel, *Samolus.* 1862 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 245 Small Chaffweed, or Bastard Pimpernel. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 47 The bog-pimpernel..was profusely strewn over the spongy moors. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 59 *Anagallis*, .. Pimpernels, by which name the species are popularly known. ..Every one is familiar with the common red Pimpernel (*A. arvensis*). The *A. indica*, with blue flowers, scarcely differs from it, except in colour and the larger size of its blossoms. ..The Italian Pimpernel (*A. Monelli*), with still larger flowers. *Ibid.* 704 *L[ysimachia] nemorum* .. approaches in size and habit the scarlet pimpernel, but has bright yellow flowers; from this resemblance it is often called Wood Pimpernel.

4. *attrib.*, as *Pimpernel Chaffweed, Pimpernel Rose, pimpernel water*: see quots.

1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 199 Bastard Pimpernel. Pimpernel Chaffweed. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.*, *Pimpernel Rose*, a book-name for *Rosa spinosissima*, suggested by its synonym, *R. pimpinellifolia*, and referring, like *Burnet Rose*, to the form of its leaves. 1837 E. HOWARD *Old Commodore* ii. 43 If she'd only .. use my pimpernel water, for she has one monstrous freckle on her forehead.

†**Pimpernol.** *Obs.* [= OF. *pimpernel, -neau*, 'a broad-nosed variety of the common eel' (G. A. Boulanger), 'a grig, scaffling, spitchcocke, fowson Eele' (Cotgr.).] A small kind of eel.

1251 *Liberate Roll* 35 *Hen. III*, 15 Sept. (P. R. O.), Rex vicecomiti Cantebrigie salutem. Precipimus tibi quod in balliva tua emas ad opus nostrum x milia anguillarum que vocantur Pimpernoll. 1392-3 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 215 Pro piscibus recentibus..item pro xxvj pimpernol, xvj s.

Pimpillo, -owe, var. PINPILLOW *Obs.*, pincushion, also prickly pear.

Pimpinel(l, obs. form of PIMPERNEL.

Pi·mping, *a.* [Of uncertain origin; dialectally *pimpy* is found in same sense. Cf. PIMP *sb.*[2], and Cornish dial. *pimpey* weak watery cider; also Du. *pimpel* weak little man, Ger. *pimpelig* effeminate, sickly, puling, which imply a stem *pimp.*] Small, trifling, insignificant, peddling, paltry, petty, mean; in poor health or condition, sickly.

1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 77 Out of a little pimping corner of Britain. *a* 1704 — *Charac. Dutch Women* Wks. 1711 IV. 315, I am quarter'd in a little pimping Village on the Frontier of Flanders. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* v. i, To go sneaking on at this pitiful,—pimping,—pettifogging rate. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 27 Apr. an. 1775 This pimping patch of two acres and a quarter. 1824 LAMB *Lett.* (1837) II. 166 She writes such a pimping, mean, detestable hand. 1845 S. JUDD *Margaret* IV, 'Was I so little?' asked Margaret. 'Yes, and pimpin' enough.' 1878 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXV. 23 If the narrow, pimping fractions in general use had been retained. [See also Eng. Dial. Dict.]

Pimping, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see PIMP *v.*

Pimple (pi·mp'l), *sb.* Also 5 **pinple,** 6 **pymple, pimpel,** 6–7 (9 *dial.*) **pumple.** [Origin unknown: connexion with L. *papula* or *papilla* has been conjectured; but evidence is wanting. Cf. OE. *pipligende* shingly, affected with herpes, in *Sax. Leechd.* I. 266.]

1. A small solid rounded tumour of the skin, usually inflammatory, without, or rarely with, suppuration; a papule or pustule.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 248 Scabies is whanne þe iȝe liddis ben reed & to-swolle, & ful of reed pinplis. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 49 The pockes appere .. lyke reed pymples, as brode as a farthynge. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lix. 86 The distilled water..is good against the freckles, spottes, and pimpels of the face. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 87 Our faces were swolne hard out in pumples. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Fr. King* Wks. 1730 I. 60 My very pimples bilk my face. 1876 BRISTOWE *The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 253 The pimple which results from syphilitic inoculation.

2. *fig.* A small rounded swelling, as a bud, etc.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* Ded. (Arb.) 6, I should bee thoght ouer curious, by prying owt a pimple in a bent.

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1764 COWPER *Task* III. 528 He pinches from the second stalk A pimple, that portends a future sprout. 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 103 The pimples daily grow bigger and bigger...They grow into buttons, which spread into mushrooms. 1881 DARWIN *Veg. Mould* vi. 286 On poor pasture land, ..the whole surface is sometimes dotted with little pimples, ..and these pimples consist of old worm-castings.

b. *slang.* The head.

1818 *Sporting Mag.* I. 298 Scroggins .. planted many clumsy hits upon his adversary's pimple. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Pimple*, the head. It must be a diminutive as well as a feeble head which is denominated. 18.. *Racing Song* in Baumann *Londinismen* (1887) 138/1 Sharp brains in my noble pimple.

†3. 'A boon companion' (Farmer). *Obs. slang.*

1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* IV. x, The sun's a good Pimple, an honest Soaker.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pimple eruption, face, spot*; *pimple-faced, -like, -nosed, -spangled* adjs.; **pimple copper, pimple metal**, the product of one of the successive operations in copper-smelting, containing about 75 per cent. or more of copper, and having pimples on the surface from the escape of bubbles of sulphurous acid; **pimple-mite**, a minute acarid (*Demodex folliculorum*) which infests the sebaceous follicles of the face (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 104 The same..taketh away pimple-spots out of the face. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 16 Of a crabbed nature, pimple-faced, and a creple. 1758-65 GOLDSM. *Ess.* i, The pimple-nosed Spirit at the president's right elbow. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 98 The copper—in its form known..as 'pimple' copper—is put into the furnace. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 380 Treatment of the pimple metal. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xviii. 298 Minute pimple-like abscesses.

Pi·mple, *v.* Now *rare.* [f. prec. sb.] **a.** *trans.* To raise pimples upon; to spot or deface with pimples (in quot. *fig.*). **b.** *intr.* To become pimply. Hence **Pi·mpling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 253/1 An excellent oyle of Tartar, agaynste all pimplinge of the Face. 1604 T. M. *Blach Bk.* in *Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 40 You will pimple your souls with oaths, till you make them as well-favoured as your faces. 1638 VENNER *Via Recta, A Censure* (1650) 379 Such as have..red pimpling Faces, and adusted Humours. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 12 July, A rose touching his skin..would make it rise and pimple.

Pimpled (pi·mp'ld), *a.* [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ED.] Having, or characterized by, pimples.

1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virgin Mart.* II. i, The Armado of pimpled, deep scarletted, rubified, and carbuncled faces. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Brief Lives* (1898) I. 141 A gentleman with a red, ugly, pumpled face. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 317 It is called pimpled measles, when the pustules are big and elevated. 1870 J. ROSKELL in *Eng. Mech.* 18 Feb. 547/2 This copper is termed 'blistered' or 'pimpled' copper, according to its quality.

Comb. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xlix, Men..of a red-nosed, pimpled-faced, convivial look.

Pimple-stone: see PIMBLE-. †**Pimpling**: see PIPPLING *ppl. a.* **Pimploe**: see PINPILLOW.

Pimply (pi·mpli), *a.* [f. PIMPLE *sb.* + -Y.] Full of pimples; covered or spotted with pimples.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxi. 227 Belton's [face] so pert and so pimply. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 7 The Toad, ..the back flat, and covered with a pimply dusky hide. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxx, A handsome face, only a little pimply as though with drinking.

Comb. 1873 *Routledge's Yng. Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 174/2 A short..pimply-faced youth.

Hence **Pi·mpliness.**

1893 *Strand Mag.* VII. 35 A pimpliness of countenance.

[**Pimprint**, error for PRIMPRINT, privet.]

Pimpship (pi·mpʃip). [f. PIMP *sb.* + -SHIP.] The personality of a pimp: used as a mock title.

1682 OLDHAM *Juvenal's Sat.* iii. Poems (1684) 203 Saving your reverend Pimpship, where d'ye ply? 1693 *Bacchan. Sess.* 14 What precious intreigues could my Pimpship discover.

Pin (pin), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **pinn**, 4-7 **pynne**, **pinne**, 5-6 **pyn**, (5 **pene**, **pyne**, 6 **pynn**, **pine**), 6-8 **pinn**, 6- **pin**. [Late OE. *pinn*, a common Low Ger. word: MLG., LG. *pinne*, *pin*, LG. also *penne*, *pen* (*Brem. Wbch.*), MDu. *pinne* ('pinna, spiculum, cuspis, veruculum, aculeus, scopus, clavus ligneus' Kilian), Du. *pin* pin, peg (in Hexham *pinne*, 'also the pinnacle of a steeple'); MHG. (rare) *phinne* nail, plug, Ger. *pinne* and *pin*: late ON. *pinni* (14th c.), Norw., Sw. *pinne*, Da. *pind*; generally held to be ad. L. *pinna*, in the Vulgate, Luke iv. 9 = 'pinnacle', 'applied to points of various kinds, battlements, cutting edge of an ax' (Walde *Lat. Etym. Wbch.*, where it is distinguished from *penna* feather, also often spelt *pinna*).]

I. Primary sense: = *peg*.

1. A small piece of wood, metal, or other solid substance, of cylindrical or similar shape, often tapering or pointed, used for some one of various purposes, as to fasten or hold together parts of a structure, to hang something upon, to stop up a hole, or as a part of mechanism to convey or check motion; a peg, a bolt.

a 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX. 265 Ne sceolde he nan þing forgyman..ne musfellan, ne, þæt git læsse is, to hæpsan pinn. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 167 E par deuz hietes [*gloss* the ax-tre pinnes] se tenent owel. *Ibid.* 168 Devaunt les braceroles sount biletz [*gloss* pinnes]. [1329 *Wardr. Acc.* (*Acc. Exch. K. R.* Bd. 383. No. 9) m. 1 Pro .. pynnis ac cathenis pro leporariis ligandis.] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 119 And turne ayeyn with writhyng of a pyn. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1104 And vp is broken, lok, hasp, barre & pyn. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 399/2 Pynne, of tymbyr (or pegge..), *cavilla*. *Ibid.*, Pynne, of metalle, as yryne, ..*spintrum*. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* VI. viii, [The kat] hynge hym self by his two feet behynd at a pynne of yron whiche was styked at a balke. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* II. xxiv. 138 Pinnes of wode to ioine the palys. 1527 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 31 For lathes, nayles, ..tile pynnes for the new hous. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 56 This tent had seauen cart lode of pynz perteining too it. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* III. 125 As if a man should build a house, without pinne or nayle. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 427 Not the least wheele or pinne or notch. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 27 Oak is excellent for..pinns and peggs for tyling, &c. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 98 The Keys were hung upon a Pin in the Hall. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 158 The lower frame-work .. is connected by means of the pins or wedges. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Pin*...3. The axis of a sheave. An axis of a joint, as of the gimbal or compass-joint. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 51 A..cylinder studded with pins for lifting the hammers is a chiming train. 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. Bench Div. 316 A catch..at the end of an iron pin, which prevented the pin, when passed through a slit, from repassing.

fig. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let. to J. Gordon* 16 June, See that there be not a loose pin in the work of your salvation. 1711 *Country-Man's Let. to Curat* 34 The old Politick, that 'tis Dangerous to innovate or loose a Pinn.

b. An indicator of a long or pointed shape: as †the hand of a clock; †the gnomon of a sundial; †the index or tongue of a balance (*obs.*).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 399/2 Pynne, of an orlage, .. schewynge þe owrys of the day. 1639 G. DANIEL *Vervic.* 568 Number will prevaile, And turne the pin of bright Astrea's Skale. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VI. iii. 123 The Pin or Gnomon..being 37 parts, and the shadow..28.

†c. A peg, nail, or stud fixed in the centre of a target. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 138 Now be my trowthe ȝe hitte the pynne. 1584 W. ELDERTON in Halliw. *Yorks. Anthol.* (1851) 6 Walmsley did the vpshot win, With both his shafts so near the pin. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 15 The very pinne of his heart, cleft with the blind Boweboyes but-shaft. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xvii. 426 To cleave the pinne and do the deed.

d. In a stringed musical instrument: Each of the pegs round which the strings are fastened at one end, and by turning which they are tuned; a tuning-pin, tuning-peg: = PEG *sb.*[1] 2 a. Also *fig.*: cf. 16.

1587 GREENE *Tritameron* II. Wks. (Grosart) III. 121 Fearing if he wrested not the pin to a right key, his melody would be marred. 1592 — *Philomela* ibid. XI. 126 Giouanni hearing hir harpe on that string [love] strained it a pin higher thus. 1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* v. iii, He looses his rosen, that his fiddle goes cush, cush..his mouth so drie that he hath not spittle for his pinne. 1607-12 BACON *Ess., Empire* (Arb.) 298 Nero could touch and tune the Harp well, But in gouernement sometymes he vsed to wynd the pynnes to highe, sometymes to let them downe to lowe. *a* 1800 *Bonny Bows o' London* in *Buchan's Ballads* (1828) II. 130 Ye'll take a lith o' my little finger bane, And ye'll make a pin to your fiddle then. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 285/2 As the pins and wires of pianos become worn, it is necessary to renew them.

†e. A peg, nail, etc. fixed in a surface, to mark a place, or for ornament or other purpose. *Obs.*

1648-78 HEXHAM, *Pen of de Trock-Tafel*, the Pin upon a Billyard table. *c* 1650 *Robin Hood his death* 44 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 53 When they came to Merry church lees they knoc[k]ed vpon a pin. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2429/4 A Silver Box and a pinn'd Case, many of the Pins being come out, so that the Brass was seen.

f. One of a set of pegs fixed on the inside of a large drinking-vessel, dividing it into equal parts, said by some to indicate the limit of each drinker's draught: = PEG *sb.*[1] 2 b.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 23 King Edgar..caused certaine iron cups to be chained .. at euery Vintners doore, with iron pins in them, to stint euery man how much he should drinke: and he that went beyond one of those pins forfeited a penny for euery draught. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. ii. § 3 That Priests should not go to Publick Drinkings, *nec ad pinnas bibant*, nor drink at Pins. This was a Dutch trick .. of Artificial Drunkenness, out of a Cup marked with certain Pins, and he accounted the Man, who could nick the Pin, drinking even unto it. 1673 *Holborn Drollery* 76 Edgar away with pins i' th' Cup To spoil our drinking whole ones up. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Nick it*,..to Drink to the pin or button. 1890 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* I. *Court-yard of Castle* 17 No jovial din Of drinking wassail to the pin.

g. The cylindrical part in a lock on which the pipe or hollow stem of the key fits. Also, that part of a key which enters the lock (esp. if solid instead of hollow).

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 25 If you have a Pin to the Lock,..the Pin is rivetted into the Plate. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Pin*...9. The part of a key-stem which enters the lock.

h. *Naut.* (*a*) A peg fixed in the side of a rowing-boat as a fulcrum for the oar; a thole-pin. (*b*) Applied to various pegs or bolts used in a ship, e. g. to make fast the rigging (BELAYING-*pins*), to keep the capstan-bars in place, etc.

1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ella of Gar.* ii. 32 How are you to row? The pins are out that should fix your oars. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* XXVI, Holding on by the belaying pin. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 137 *Pins*, short iron rods fixed occasionally in the drum-heads of capstans, and through the ends of the bars, to prevent their unshipping. *Ibid., Pins of boats*, pins of iron or wood fixed along the gunwales of some boats (instead of rowlocks) whose oars are confined by grommets. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 161 *Capstan-bars*..are..held in their places in the drumhead holes, by little iron bolts called capstan or safety pins.

i. *Carpentry.* The projecting part or 'tenon' of a dovetail joint, which fits into the 'mortise'.

1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 88 The projecting piece.. is called the pin of the dovetail; and the aperture into which it is fitted..is called the socket. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 64 Cabinet-makers..do not often make broad dovetails, as they make the pins narrower and further apart in general than joiners.

j. *Quoits.* The peg or 'hob' at which the quoit is aimed.

[1821 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. ii. § 9 Quoits...To play at this game, an iron pin, called a hob, is driven into the ground [etc.].] 1857 *Chambers' Inform. People* II. 704/2 The quoit being delivered..with a steady aim at the pin. 1897 CROCKETT *Lad's Love* xviii, His first quoit fell within three inches of the pin.

k. *Golf.* An iron rod bearing a small flag, used to mark the position of a hole.

1902 *Scotsman* 5 Sept. 7/3 His magnificent approach to within a yard of the pin. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Aug. 5/1 Had a perfect mashie shot and lay three yards off the pin.

l. ? The latch or handle of a door: see Eng. Dial. Dict. s. v. *Pin* 4 and *Tirl* 2. *dial.*

?13.. *Clerk Saunders* iv. in Scott *Minstr. Scot. Bord.* (1869) 377 Then take the sword from my scabbard, And slowly lift the pin; And you may swear, and safe your aith, Ye never let Clerk Saunders in. — *Prince Robert* ix. *ibid.* 381 O he has run to Darlinton, And tirled at the pin. 1804 R. COUPER *Poetry* I. 232 (E. D. D.) Your fingers numb Will hardly turn the pin. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xl, Murder tirl'd at the door-pin. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 30 There knocking, was he bidden in, And heedfully he raised the pin, And entering stood.

2. *fig.* (from 1). †a. That on which something 'hangs' or depends. *Obs.* (Cf. PEG *sb.*[1] 5.)

c 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 2952 They hangen by another pyn. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 164 A grete parte of thys mater hangyth apon one pine. 1548 *Eikon Bas.* xxiv. 236 A great part of whose piety hung upon that popular pin of raylingagainst, and contemning the Government and Liturgy of this Church. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. 116 That Point, being settled, becomes a capital Pin, upon which all the Pagan Chronology depends.

II. = ME. and Sc. PREEN, F. *épingle.*

3. A slender piece of wire (now usually of brass or iron, tinned), formed with a sharp tapered point at one end and a flattened round head at the other, commonly used to fasten together parts of dress, loose papers, etc., for mounting entomological specimens, and for various purposes. Also applied to larger articles of the same kind made of steel, gold, silver, etc., often more or less ornamental, and used for securing the hair, a hat, shawl, scarf, etc., or merely for ornament. See also DRAWING-*pin*, HAIRPIN, HAT-*pin*, SAFETY *pin*, SCARF *pin*, etc. (The most frequent use.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 12 Þei becomen pedderis berynge knyues, pursis, pynnys and girdlis [etc.] for wymmen. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 64 She was atyred with highe longe pynnes lyke a iebet, and so..[they] saide she bare a galous on her hede. 1480 *Maldon, Essex, Crt. Rolls* Bundle 51 No. 3, xvi nedeles, xii dressyng pynnes. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. vii. 285 Yf childern in ther youth stele pynnes or apples or ony other smale thynges. *Ibid.* xii. 295 A lady..can pynne her hode ayenst the wynde with a smale pynne of laton .xii. for a peny. 1545 *Rates of Customs* C ij, Pynnes the dossen thousande iiis. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV. iv, A silver pin Headed with a pearl worth three-pence. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Jan., He that will not stoop for a pin will never be worth a pound. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 295 P 4 A Pin a Day, says our frugal Proverb, is a Groat a Year. 1821 BLOOMFIELD *Rural T., Rick. & Kate* xxii, As like him, ay, as pin to pin. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. vi. 475 The contents of the tumuli include bone pins, needles [etc.]. 1870 MISS MULOCK *Fair France* iv. (1871) 145 As the phrase is, 'you might have heard a pin fall'.

b. As a type of something very small, or of very slight value or significance: esp. in phr. *not worth a pin, not to care a pin*, etc.

13.. *K. Alis.* 6146 (Bodl. MS.) He nolde ȝiue a pynne Bot he miȝt þise wynne. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* III. 364 Thi felowship set I not at a pyn. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Magnif.* 1028 With a pere my loue you may wynne, And ye may lese it for a pynne. *c* 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 420 in *Babees Bk.* 93 Yet he is not worth a pin. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 634, I would so esteeme them,..but not a pinne the more. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 4 Who not a pin Does care for looke of living creatures eye. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 31 A pinne for povertye! 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Sceptic in Relig.* (Arb.) 67 He chuses this, not as better, but because there is not a pin to choose. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. i, 'Tis evident you never cared a pin for me. 1785 *European Mag.* VIII. 96 Your robe is not a pin the worse. 1887 [see CHOOSE *v.* 12]. 1900 POLLOK & THOM *Sports Burma* II. 43 One of my elephants..did not care two pins for a tiger.

c. *Pin's head, pin's point*: in literal sense, or allusive as in b; also *attrib.* (cf. *pin matter* in 18).

1415-40 DK. OF ORLEANS *Poems* (1827) 8 And if she wolde ..But graunt me loo liche to a pynnys hed Part of hiris. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 It is not so moche as a pynnes poynt, compared to ye hole erth. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 63 It had not beene a Pinspoynt matter; I should haue set light by it. 1698 *Christ Exalted* § 78. 61 Man's Law will not hang a Man for stealing a Pins head. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 301 The eggs are no larger than pins points. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 76 We did not lose the value

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of a pin's head. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 5 A pin's-head perforation in the sigmoid flexure.

d. *Pins and needles*: popular name for a pricking or tingling sensation, as that which accompanies the recovery of feeling in a limb after numbness. *On pins and needles*: in a state of excessive uneasiness.

1844 J. T. Hewlett *Parsons & W.* vi, The pins and needles sensations which followed. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 640 He had enough pins and needles in his feet to stock a haberdasher's shop. 1884 T. A. Guthrie *Tinted Venus* 40 The shock ran up to his elbow and gave him acute 'pins and needles'. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* Aug. 530 He was plainly on pins and needles, did not know whether to take or to refuse a cigar. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 64 Subjective sensations such as heat and cold, pins and needles,..may persist during the intervals.

4. *transf.* **†a.** A thorn or prickle. *Obs.* **b.** The incipient bur or blossom of the hop.

1643 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* xiii. 6 There are pins in all the worlds roses. 1900 *Daily News* 23 July 2/4 The hop plant has grown well this week, and the bine is already putting out pin for burr.

III. (Cf. med.L. *pinna*, Du. *pinne* pinnacle.)

†5. A point, peak, apex. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 208 Up to this pynnacle now go we, I xal the sett on the hyȝest pynne. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* VI. (1827) 184 The sun was cockin' now upon The vera pin o' Mid-day's cone. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 57/2 The most prominent object [in Connamara] is a group of conical mountains called the Twelve Pins. 1892 Jane Barlow *Irish Idylls* i. 2 Those twelve towering Connemarese peaks, which in Saxon speech have dwindled into Pins.

6. The projecting bone of the hip, esp. in horses and cattle: cf. *pin-bone*, *-buttock* in 18. Now *dial.*

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3886/4 A grey Nag,..gall'd upon the near Pin. 1726 *Brice's Weekly Jrnl.* 25 Mar. 3 A Brown Bay Nag..thin behind, the Pins standing a little out. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 327 Line of the back straight ..lying completely on a level with the pin or huckles. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., A cow 'high in the pins'.

IV. Transferred uses (chiefly from I).

7. A leg; usually in *pl. colloq.* or *dial.*

c 1530 *Hickscorner* D iij, Than wolde I renne thyder on my pynnes As fast as I might go. 1628 Earle *Microcosm.*, *Downe-r. Scholar* (Arb.) 41 His body is not set vpon nice Pinnes. 1781 Burgoyne *Ld. of Manor* III. iv, I never saw a fellow better set upon his pins. *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *Ld. Thoulouse* 275 Who ventures this road need be firm on his pins! 1883 *Standard* 8 Jan. 2/4 Iroquois [a race-horse] has been very 'dickey' on his pins. 1888 'R. Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* i, Wonderfully strong and quick on his pins.

8. A skittle; in *pl.* the game of skittles. See also Ninepins, Tenfins.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Quilles*, as *iouër aux quilles*, to play at nine pins. 1600 Rowlands *Lett. Humours Blood* iv. 64 To play at..nine holes, or ten pinnes. 1694 S. Johnson *Notes Past. Let. Bp. Burnet* I. 39 A cleaverer Tip..than taking out the Middle Pin and throwing down none of the rest. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 516 When all the pins [in American bowls] are knocked down by one ball. 1881 Young *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 86 The large pins used in skittle playing.

†9. a. A knot in wood (looking like a peg driven in). *Obs.*

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 115 The boughe commonlye is verye knotty, and full of pinnes. 1585 Higins tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 144/1 The pinne or hard corne of a knot in timber, which hurteth sawes.

b. A hard spot occurring in steel during the process of manufacture.

1831 Brewster *Nat. Magic* v. (1833) 116 When the steel has hard portions called *pins* by the workmen. 1884 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 279/2 Free from those hard bright spots which workmen call 'pins'.

†10. A hard swelling on the sole of a hawk's foot; a disease characterized by such swellings (also called *pin-gout*: see 18). *Obs.*

1575 Turbervile. *Falconrie* 260 Of the Pin in the Hawkes foote, a disease much like the corne in the foote of a man. *Ibid.*, The Pynne is a swelling disease, that doth resemble sharpe nayles, rysing vp in the bottome or palme of the Hawkes foote. 1615 Latham *Falconry* (1633) 134 With a sharpe knife search and pare out the pinne, or core, or corne. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 237/2 The Pynne.

†b. A corn on the toe or foot. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Frouelle*, an agnell, pinne, or warnell in the toe.

†11. *Pin and web*: name for a disease of the eye (? characterized by a spot or excrescence like a pin's head, and a film covering the general surface: according to Dr. S. B. Atkinson, 'phlyctenular ulcer with conjunctivitis'). *Obs.*

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 79 By these destillations or reumes hapneth many diseases..as..pynne and webe in the eyes. 1575 Turbervile. *Falconrie* 300 This disease of the Pinne & webbe, is of some men called the Veroll. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. iv. 122 This is the foule Flibbertigibbet;.. Hee giues the Web and the Pin, squints the eye, and makes the Hare-lippe. 1672 Josselyn *New Eng. Rarities* 96 To take off a Pin and Web, or any kind of Filme growing over the Eye. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.*, *Pearl*, a Disease in an Horse's Eye, under which Head we shall comprehend Pins, Spots, Webs, &c. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pin and Web*, an old popular name for an opacity of the cornea.

12. A small cask or keg holding half a firkin, or 4½ gallons.

1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 341, iij pynnes for caryage of drenk a feld. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Pin*, a small Vessel containing Four Gallons and a half, or the Eighth part of a Barrel. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 293 Powder one of the Balls and put it into a Pin or Half a Firkin. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 112 He used to have a pin of beer. *c* 1900 *Advertisement*, Beer in Cask. Discount for Cash on or before Delivery, 3d. Pin; 6d. Firkin; 1s. Kilderkin.

†13. A piece at chess; also, at the game of merels. In the latter referring app. to actual pegs; in chess extended either from these, or from the shape of Tudor chessmen, which were not unlike ninepins. *Obs.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 66/1 The King is the first and highest of all the chesse pins. *Ibid.*, The Queene is the next pin in height to the King. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 271 At the chequer'd board..with a hand Trembling, as if eternity were hung In balance on his conduct of a pin.

14. a. *Cookery.* Short for Rolling-pin.

1894 *Cassell's Univ. Cookery Bk.* 740 Keep the board and pin well floured.

b. Short for Knitting-*pin*, knitting-needle.

1897 *Tit Bits* 4 Dec. 175/3 As the old lady put down her pins, the Princess took them up, and finished the stocking-heel.

V. Phraseological uses.

15. In the phrase *on* or *upon a merry pin*, esp. *to set the heart on a merry pin*, *to have the heart hanging on a jolly pin*, whence also *upon the peevish pin*, *on another pin*, etc.; later, *in a merry pin*, in a merry humour, disposition, or frame of mind. *arch.* or *dial.*

The origin is obscure. In later use sometimes (cf. quot. 1658) associated with the musical tuning-peg, as in next.

c 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 272 By my fader kyn Youre herte hangeth on a ioly pyn. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 5552 Youre hert ys on another pynne. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* v. 492, I wyll sett my soule on a mery pynne. 1530 Palsgr. 844/1 Upon a mery pynne, *de hayt*. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 578 King Charles heart by gettyng of Paris, was set vpon a merye Pinne. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1015/2 The commons hauing now their willes, were set vpon a pin, that the game was theirs. 1658 Osborn *Adv. Son* i. (1896) 24 Success doth often wind him up to a jovial pin. 1666 J. Sergeant *Let. Thanks* 42 You cannot for your heart yet wean your self of that merry pin of Fancy. 1676 Shadwell *Virtuoso* I. i, I never was on a better pin in my life. 1694 L'Estrange *Fables* cccii. (1714) 316 The Woman was One day upon the Peevish Pin. 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 559 To express the Condition of an Honest Fellow and no Flincher under the Effects of Good Fellowship, he is said to be.. On a merry pin. 1779 T. Hutchinson *Diary* 6 Oct., Dined at Amen Corner..Sir John upon a merry pin. [*Intended 18th c. lang.* 1855 Anne Manning *O. Chelsea Bun-ho.* iv. 64 As for the Doctor, he was quite on the merry Pin.]

1662 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 2) s.v., He is in a merry Pin. 1782 Cowper *Gilpin* 178 Right glad to find His friend in merry pin. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 407 Were I in the pin. 1887 A. Riley *Athos* 210 Our prelate was in merry pin.

†16. Pitch; degree; step: esp. with *higher*, *lower*, *utmost*, *raise*, *take down*. *Obs.* (Cf. Peg *sb.*[1] 3.)

Originally, a figure taken from a musical tuning-peg (see 1 d); in quot. 1617 perh. referring to the rack.

1584 Greene *Myrr. Modestie* Wks. (Grosart) III. 24 The Iudges..seeing she had infringed their reasons, by the power of the law thought to wrest hir vpon a higher pin. 1617 Hieron *Wks.* II. 141 The prodigal sonne..sets his course euen vpon the racke, and stretcheth it out to the vtmost pinne. *a* 1624 Bp. M. Smith *Serm.* (1632) 188 They..went more roundly and roughly to worke with them, taking them downe a pinne or two lower. *a* 1643 W. Cartwright *Ordinary* II. iii, He's but one pin above a natural. 1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. vii. (1739) 41 To raise the price of their Cloaths to their own covetous pin. 1669 R. Montagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 452, I am confident we shall bring them a pin lower. 1731 W. Bowman *Serm.* xxix, To set our selves on the same pin With Paul and Peter. 1776 C. Keith *Farmer's Ha'*, They mak a loud and joyfu' din, For ilka heart is raised a pin.

17. Phrase. *To put in the pin* (*colloq.* or *slang*), to put a check or stop to some course; to call a halt; *esp.* to give up drinking. So *to keep in the pin*, to keep from drinking; *to let loose a pin*. (Eng. Dial. Dict.)

Supposed by some to have reference to the pins in a drinking-cup (1 f); but it may refer more generally to the use of a pin or peg in stopping motion or making fast, and of letting loose by taking out the pin.

1832–53 *Whistle-binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. III. 112, I ance was persuaded to 'put in the pin', But foul fa' the bit o't ava wad bide in, For whisky's a thing so bewitchingly stout, The first time I smelt it, the pin it lap out. 1835 J. Monteath *Dunblane Tradit.* (1887) 89 (E.D.D.) He had religiously abstained from drinking during the twelvemonths he had himself determined to keep in the pin. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 345/1 He had two or three times resolved to better himself, and had 'put in the pin', meaning he had made a vow to refrain from drinking. 1856 *Deil's Hallowe'en* 14 (E.D.D.) The Deil that e'en was ettlin' to let loose a pin.

VI. 18. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pin-box*, *-dot*, *-hook*, *-manufactory*, *-mark*, *-seller*, *-snatcher*, *-sticking*, *-thrusting*. **†pin-auger**, an auger for boring holes for pins or pegs; **pin-bit** = *pin-drill*; **pin-block**, (*a*) a block of wood in which pins or pegs are fixed; (*b*) a block of wood to be shaped into a pin or peg (*Cent. Dict.*): **†pin-bole**, **pinboll**, ? some contrivance for floating a fishing-net; **pin-bone**, the hip-bone, esp. of a horse (see 6); **pin-borer**, a Canadian beetle (*Xyleborus dispar*) which makes small round punctures like pinholes in the bark of pear-trees; **†pin-bouke** [see Bowk], some kind of vessel for liquids; **pin-bush**, 'a fine reaming- or polishing-tool for delicate metal-work' (*Cent. Dict.*); **pin-buttock**, a narrow or sharp buttock; hence **pin-buttocked** *a.*; **pin-cherry**, the N. American wild red cherry (*Prunus pennsylvanica*); **pin-cloth**, a pinafore (? *obs.*); **pin-clover**, name in California (from the shape of the seed-vessel) for the European stork's-bill (*Erodium cicutarium*), widely naturalized there; **pin connexion**, a connexion of the parts of an iron or steel bridge by pins (instead of rivets, etc.; cf. *pin-joint*); **pin-coop** [Cop *sb.*[2] 3], a pear-shaped 'cop' or roll of yarn, used for the weft in a power-loom; also *attrib.*; **pin-curl**, an artificial curl of hair held in place by a hairpin; **pin-drill**, a drill with a projecting central pin surrounded by a cutting face, used for countersinking, etc.; **pin-drop** *a.* (of silence) in which one could 'hear a pin drop'; **pin-fish**, name for two N. American elongated sparoid fishes (*Lagodon rhomboides*, *Diplodus holbrooki*); also a small sun-fish, *Lepomis pallidus*; **pin-flat**, a flat pin-cushion formed of two disks of cardboard lined and covered with some textile material, so that pins can be stuck into the edge (*U. S.*); **pin-footed** *a.* = *fin-footed*: see Fin *sb.* 6; **†pin-gout**, a disease in a hawk's foot (see 10); **pin-grass** = *pin-clover*; **pin ground**, a *pin-spot* ground upon a textile; **pin-hold**, 'a place at which a pin holds or makes fast' (Smart, 1836); **†pin-hood**, 'the hood attached to a cloak, and fitted to be drawn over the hat or bonnet of the wearer' (Jam.); **pin-joint**, a form of joint in which two parts are connected by a pin passing through an eye in each; **pin-machine**, a machine for making pins; **pin-man**, a man who sells, or manipulates, pins; **pin-mandrel** (see quot.); **†pin matter**, the matter of a pin, that which matters a pin; *not a pin matter*, something that matters not a pin: cf. Matter *sb.* 18; **pin-mill** = Pin-wheel 3; **pin-necked** *a.*, having tufts of feathers on the neck, as the pinnated grouse or prairie-hen; **pin-oak**, a species of oak (*Quercus palustris*) found in swampy places in N. America; so called from the persistent dead branches, which resemble pins or pegs fixed in the trunk; **pin pallet** (see quot.); **pin-paper**, a paper of pins (Paper *sb.* 6 b); *fig.* a collection of samples; **pin-patch** (*dial.*), a periwinkle (? because extracted from its shell with a pin); **pin-poppet** (*dial.*), a cylindrical case for pins; **†pin-powder** = Pin-dust; **pin-prod** = Pin-prick; **†pin-purse**, ? a pin-case, or a pin-cushion; **pin-rack** *Naut.*, a rack or frame on the deck of a ship, in which belaying-pins are fixed; **pin-rail**, a rail or bar in which pins or pegs are fixed; **pin-rib**, 'a delicate cord or rib woven in the substance of fine muslin' (*Cent. Dict.*); **pin-rod**, 'in a locomotive, a tie-rod connecting the brake-shoes on opposite sides' (*Cent. Dict.*); **pin-spot**, each of a number of small round spots like pins' heads forming a pattern upon a textile fabric; hence **pin-spotted** *a.*; **pin-striped** *a.*, having a narrow ornamental stripe of the thickness of a pin; **pin switch** (*Telegr.*), a switch in which electric connexion is made by pins passing through holes in metal plates; **pin's-worth**, the worth of a pin, an extremely small amount; **pin-tongs** *sb. pl.*, a kind of tongs or pliers for holding pins or other small objects; **pin-tool**, a tubular cutting-tool for making cylindrical wooden pins (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **pin-tooth**, (*a*) each of the (sharp-pointed) teeth of the escapement-wheel in a clock or watch; (*b*) a canine tooth; **†pin-trace**, some part of horse-harness; **pin-vice** (see quots.); **pin-weed**, a plant of the N. American genus *Lechea* (N.O. *Cistaceæ*); **pin-winged** *a.*, having the first primary feather of the wing attenuated, as in some American *Columbidæ*; **pin-wire**, wire of which pins are made; **pin-wood**, wood fit for pins or pegs; **pin-worm**, a small thread-worm, *Oxyuris vermicularis*, which infests the rectum, especially in children. See also Pin-basket, Pin-case, Pincushion, etc. and *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 5 An axe, a hachet, a hedgyngebyll, a *pyn awgur, a rest awgur, a flayle. 1873 E. Spon *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 134/2 With a..*pin-bit, bore a hole about a ¼ of an inch deep. 1880 A. J. Hipkins in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 722/1 The tuning-pin screws..into the thick metal wrestpin-piece, and through it into the wooden wrestplank or *pinblock. 1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 625 Cork *pynboles or buyes belonging to those nets. *Ibid.* 631 For every two nets, there must be a Pynboll or Bwy hooped...Each Pynboll or Bwy must have a rope of a yard long, to fasten it to the War-rope. 1640 Carew in *Doidge's W. Country Ann.* (1882) 211 It..strake Roger Nise on the *pinbone. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4849/4 The Hair rubb'd off the near Pinbone. 1845 *Sporting Mag.* XXV. 226 Joint steaks, pinbone-steaks, sausages. 1593 Drayton *Moses* III. Wks. (1748) 480/2 Pails, kits, dishes,

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basons, *pinboukes, bowls. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade Products*, **Pin-box*, *Pin-case*, a small fancy box for holding pins. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Pin Bush*, a reaming or polishing tool for pin holes. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. ii. 18 It is like a Barbers chaire that fits all buttockes, the *pin buttocke, the quatch-buttocke, the brawn buttocke, or any buttocke. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rules buying horse*, The narrow pin Buttock, the Hog or Swine-Rump,.. are full of Deformity. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 370 They are sharp rumped and *pin buttockt. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1810/4 A Gelding,.. Pin-Buttockt or narrow. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. II. 964 One of the..children..approached so near the fire that the flames caught his *pin-cloth. 1846, 1854 [see Pinner² 2]. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Pin-grass, or *Pin-clover, of California, *Erodium cicutarium*. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 503 Yarns..wound upon what is called a '*pin cop bobbin'. 1896 *Daily News* 27 Nov. 5/2 Our English great-grandmothers called 'coques' 'comb-curls' or '*pin-curls', because they were..stiffly arranged and held in their place with small side combs or hairpins. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 7 Oct. 8/5 She buys a 'pin-curl' and attaches it to her cycling hat! 1892 Kipling *Light that Failed* (1900) 172 There were only weaving circles and floating *pin-dots before his eyes. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Pin-drill*, a drill for countersinking. 1816 L. Hunt *Rimini* I. 244 A *pin-drop silence strikes o'er all the place. 1864 Webster, **Pin-footed*, having the toes bordered by a skin. 1575 Turberv. *Falconrie* 346 Of the swelling in a Hawkes foote, which we tearme the pin, or *pin Goute. *Ibid.* 346 Make plaisters thereof, and bestowe them on the pinnegoute. 1825 Cobden in Morley *Life* i. (1903) 8 Black and purple and *pin grounds. 1491 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 187 Item, ij elne sattin to lyne the cap of that cloyke, and to be a *pyn hwd. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 439 This fish ranks among the first victims of *pin-hook wiles. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Pin Machine*. *c* 1680 *Crys of London* 36 in *Bagford Ball.* I. 116 Here's your old *Pin Man, a coming agen. 1878 J. Inglis *Sport & W.* iv. 34 The pinmen are busy sorting their pins. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 189 *Pin-Mandrels ..are made with a..Shank, to fit stiff into a round hole that is made in the Work that is to be Turned. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 304 The hardships which children have to endure in *pin-manufactories. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Passer, Passe sans flux*, not a *pinne matter. 1679 *Trials of White*, etc. 36 Is it a pin matter whether there was such a Bill or no? 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Surveying*, It is not a pin matter how rude or false the lines or angles be. 1885 C. T. Davis *Leather* xxiii. (1897) 331 From the 'soaks' the skins are removed,..and placed..in the '*pin-mill'. 1874 J. W. Long *Amer. Wild-fowl* xvi. 197 *Pin-oaks, whose tiny acorns are greedily sought for by mallards and sprig-tails. 1897 *Outing* (U S.) XXIX. 516/1 [Mallards] gather in the timbered sloughs and low swales bordering on the Mississippi, where the pin-oak and willow abound. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 194 [The] *Pin Pallet Escapement .. used mostly in French Clocks, in which it is often placed in front of the dial. The pallets are formed of semi-circular jewels. 1673 Marvell *Rch. Transp.* II. 170 His Sermon is extant .. some Heads and Points of it I gave you..as a *Pinne-paper of your modern Orthodoxy. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* 209 The pin-papers, and stay-tapes, which might have been among the wares of his pack. 1694 Echard *Plautus* 164 Whole beds o' crabs, lobsters, oysters, *pinpatches, coral, muscles, and cockles. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pin-patches*, *Pin-paunches*, the small shell fish called periwinkles...They are commonly drawn out of their shells with a pin. 1866 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 642 Driven into the '*pin-poppet', the old name by which these curious cases were best known. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 27 Item for *pyn powdre xij d. 1893 E. Crowe *With Thackeray in Amer.* i. 11 Reflection made him think the onslaught harmless, and the sting in it only of the *pin-prod order. 1608 T. Cocks *Diary* (1901) 35 Payde for a *pynne purse for my va[lentine] v s. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Pin-rack*,..a frame placed on the deck of a vessel, and containing sheaves around which ropes may be worked, and belaying-pins around which they may be secured. 1877 Stainer *Organ* II. § 24 Under the keys a series of pins are arranged on a piece of wood forming a *pin-rail. These pins fit easily into holes in the keys and prevent them from oscillating. 1608 H. Clapham *Errour Right Hand* 39 Tom Lace-seller and Abraham *Pin-seller. 1900 *Echo* 12 June 3/4 Pick-pockets and *pin-snatchers reaped a rich harvest. 1894 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 6/5 Single flowers scattered over a '*pin-spot ground. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Feb. 4/2 Many of them spotted, but with a regular pin-spot. 1900 *Daily News* 14 July 4/7 The little bolero coat is faced with white linen, *pin-spotted with cornflower blue. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 118/1 A *Pin-sticking Machine, for sticking pins on paper. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Sept. 3/2 *Pin-striped serge, a material that in navy blue with a white line makes a very smart costume. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Pin Switch*...The connections are made with pins or plugs, which give a rubbing or frictional contact when thrust into the holes on the board. 1562 Bullein *Bulwark*, *Sicke Men* 70 b, Did me neuer a *pinsworthe of pleasure. 1853 Byrne *Artisan's Handbk.* 81 For cutting the facets, they are held in small hand-vises or *pin-tongs. 1885 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 521 That part of the stone pallets upon which the *pin teeth act. 1886 *Standard* 15 Jan. 2/5 Its 'pin', or pointed, teeth had not developed. 1440-41 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 627 Pro j *pyntrase. 1536-7 *Ibid.* 697, iij par. pyntracez. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Pin-vise*,..a hand-vise for grasping small arbors and pins. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 196 Pin Vice..chiefly used as a holder for pins and small pieces of work while they are being filed. 1854 Thoreau *Walden* xvii. (1886) 307 Golden-rods, *pinweeds, and graceful wild grasses. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, The *pin-winged doves are pigeons of the genus *Æchmophila*..of Texas and Mexico. 1896 A. Morrison *Child of the Jago* 165 Her wedding-ring, worn to *pin-wire. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* xvii. (1878) 38 And seasoned timber for *pinwood to haue.

Pin, *sb.*² *local.* [Origin obscure: perh. connected with Pin *v.* II.] The middle place in a tandem team of three horses. Hence **pin-horse**: see quots.

1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Pin-horse*, the middle horse in a team. 1881 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Pin*, the middle place for a horse, between the shafter and the leader in a team of three. *Pin-horse*. 1886 Elworthy *W. Som. Word-bk.*, Pin, Pin-horse. [Widely prevalent in rural use. In E.D.D. from N. Yorksh. to Somerset.]

Pin, *sb.*³ *Chess.* [f. Pin *v.*¹ 5 b.] The act of pinning, the fact of being pinned.

1868 Selkirk *Bk. Chess* 72 Removing his Queen to obviate the 'pin'.

Pin (pin), *v.*¹ Forms: see the sb. [In branch I, f. Pin *sb.*¹ In branch II., perh. worn down from Pind *v.*, but blending with I. in the sense 'fasten': cf also Pen *v.*¹ 1 and 2.]

I. To transfix, fix, attach, confine, with a pin.

1. *trans.* To fasten (things or parts of a thing *together*, or one thing *to* another) with one or more pins, pegs, or bolts (see Pin *sb.*¹ 1); to construct or repair by thus fastening the parts together; to make fast with a bolt, to bolt (a door, etc.). † *To pin the basket*: see Basket *sb.* 1 d.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 769 With a pyked palays, pyned ful þik. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 296 Conscience..made pees porter to pynne [*MS. B.* penne] þe 3ates Of alle tale-tellers and tyterers in ydel. *a* 1380 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* lii. 6 Cros, þou dost no trouþe, On a pillori my fruit to pinne. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxxvii. 409 (Add. MS.), I shall haspe the dore, and pynne it with a pynne. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cxvi. 411 No shyppe can depart hens without it be pynnyd with nayles of woode and not of Iron. 1579-80 North *Plutarch* (1595) 750 Rafters or great peeces of tymber pinned together. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 43 They pin down a planck. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 123 They pin it up with wooden Pins. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 104 The mortices cut quite through and pinned with oak or ash pins. 1883 Gilmour *Mongols* xxv. 301 The long rope, which is pinned down to the ground. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 143 The lever is pinned to the pallets.

fig. 1727 Swift *State Irel.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 164 An act of navigation, to which we never consented, pinned down upon us. 1820 Hazlitt *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 317 He is pinned down in more than one Review..as an exemplary warning.

2. To fasten with a pin (see Pin *sb.*¹ 3), or with a brooch, hairpin, or hat-pin; to attach with a pin or similar sharp-pointed instrument; to transfix with a pin; also with a lance or the like.

1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* clxxx, At my beddis hed... I haue it faire pynnit vp. *c* 1480 Henryson *Test. Cres.* 423 Thy plesand lawn pinnit with goldin prene. 1530 Palsgr. 658/1 Pynne your jacket togyther for taking of colde. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ix. 36 His garment, nought but many ragged clouts, With thornes together pind and patched was. 1594 *Contention* viii. Stage-direction, Enter Dame Elnor Cobham bare-foote,..with a waxe candle in her hand, and verses written on her backe and pind on. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 168 Gownes made with long traines, which are pinned vp in the house. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3725/4 Lost.., 3 Sheets of Paper made up in 3 Books, and pin'd in the middle. 1787 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 8 Nov., The wardrobe woman was pinning up the Queen's hair. 1838 James *Robber* vi, She had a shawl of fine white lace pinned across her shoulders. 1852 Stainton *Entom. Comp.* 74 The first object is to pin the insect. 1893 Earl Dunmore *Pamirs* II. 1 Pinning out his entomological specimens.

b. Used with a person as object, in respect of clothes. Chiefly *pass.*

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* C vij, Shall not this lady this day be pynned. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* I. i, You went pinn'd vp. *Mod.* Come and I'll pin you.

3. *Building.* † **a.** Formerly sometimes = Underpin. † **b.** To face with stone, marble, etc. **c.** To fill in the joints of masonry with chips of stone; to fill up the interstices with small stones: cf. Pinning *vbl. sb.* 2 a.

1427 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 65, ij masouns to pynne þe same hous. 1499-1500 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 656 *Reparaciones.* In pynnyng, Rakyng, et poyntyng. 1546 Langley *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* III. v. 71 Mamurra a Knight that was Master of July Caesar's woorkes in Fraunce pinned first the Walles of his house wyth broken marble. 1589 Rider *Bibl. Schol.*, To Pin an house under the grounsile, *substruo.* 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* (1876) 191 He didna batter, line, and pin, To please the e'e.

4. *fig.* To attach firmly *to* a person, or ostentatiously *to* or *on* his Sleeve; to make absolutely dependent or contingent *on* a person or thing; also, to fasten or fix (anything objectionable) *on* a person; to append, affix, tack on. Now *rare.*

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 109 Alas, fond foole, art thou so pinned to their sleeues, yat thou regardest more their babble then thine owne blisse? 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* cxxxi. 803 Was God pinned on Balaams sleeue? Was he bounde to him? 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 321 This Gallant pins his Wenches on his sleeue. 1590 Greene *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 33 What is it for mee to pinne a fayre meacocke and a witty milkesop on my sleeue? 1626 Middleton *Women Beware Wom.* III. i. 207 You were pleas'd of late to pin an error on me. 1667 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 35 Pinn'd to the mutability of popular Faction. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* II. xxv. (1840) 81 He made himself absolute master of all orders, pinning them on himself by an immediate dependence. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 97 They wholly pin themselves upon the advice of those Magitians. 1710 *Tatler* No. 219 P 1 A Couple of professed Wits, who..had thought fit to pin themselves upon a Gentleman. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* I. iii. 16 You seem too light of heart..To act the deeds that rumour pins on you. 1841 Lytton *Nt. & Morn.* II. iv, I might pin my fate to yours.

b. In phrases *to pin one's salvation, soul, hope, knowledge, reputation*, or the like, *upon, on, to* (a thing or person); now esp. *to pin one's faith upon, on* (a thing, or person, or his Sleeve), to place entire or openly professed trust or belief in.

1583 Babington *Commandm.* iv. (1637) 35, I would..never pin my everlasting estate in paine and blisse, upon so slender ..persuasions. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 149, I never intended to pinne my soule to another mans sleeve. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 318 It is not good..to pin a mans knowledge vpon any particular mans sleeue. 1649 Bp. Reynolds *Hosea* vii. 139 No man is to pinne his own soule and salvation..upon the words of a man who may mislead him. 1651 Cleveland *Poems* 44 I'le pin my faith on the Diurnalls sleeve. 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 22 Mr. Jones..much less expected, that any Man should pin his Belief upon his [Jones's] Shoulders. 1677 W. Hughes *Man of Sin* II. i. 11 Tradition..deserveth rather nailing to the Pillory, than pinning Faith upon it. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *To pin one's Faith on another's Sleeve*, or to take all upon Trust, for Gospel that he saies. 1712, 1812, 1885 [see Faith *sb.* 2]. 1828 Lady Granville *Lett.* (1894) II. 19, I now pin my hopes on a meeting at Dieppe. 1857 Mrs. Mathews *Tea-Table Talk* I. 92 She pinned her faith upon a horsesboe nailed upon the outer gate. 1885 S. Cox *Expositions* I. 4 Men who think for themselves, and pin their faith to no neighbour's sleeve.

5. *transf.* To hold fast (a man or animal) in a spot so that he cannot get away; to hold *down* or *against* something by force; to seize and hold fast.

1814 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 95 [The buck] could only reach the third field, where Tiger pinned him in the hedgerow. 1816 Scott *Antig.* xliii, Forth bolts the operative brother to pin like a bull-dog. 1840-70 Blaine *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 437 The dog will not only seize him (a bull) by the nose, but will cling to his hold till the bull stands still; and this is termed *pinning the bull.* 1899 Reeve *Brittany* 238 While I pinned his arms from behind, Mr. Taylor seired his whip. 1888 Burgon *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. v. 66 He caught me by my elbows, and pinned me up against the wall..so that I could not stir.

b. *Chess.* To confine a piece to a spot, to prevent it from being moved, absolutely, or without serious loss of material.

1745 Stamma *Chess* 112 Look first whether your Adversary cannot pin that Piece down. 1841 Walker *Chess* 15 The Bishop is able in certain cases to confine and pin the Knight, until the King or some other piece comes up and takes him. 1868 Selkirk *Bk. Chess* 73 White would then pin the Rook by Queen to Queen's 3rd.

c. *slang.* To seize.

1768 Earl of Carlisle in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) II. 340, I am sure they intended to pin my money.

6. *fig.* To hold or bind (a person) strictly *to* a promise, course of action, etc.: often with *down.*

1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* ii. 74 The Law of God..doth not absolutely pin us down to the manner of doing it. 1822 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* xxvi, One of those pestilent fellows that pin a man down to facts. 1894 Tyndall in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 507, I am pinned this year by the meeting of the British Association at Liverpool.

7. To set or stud with pins for ornament

1688 [see Pinned *ppl. a.* 2]. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5155/4 The out-side Case Shagreen, ..pinn'd with Gold Pins.

8. To make a small hole as with a pin. **a.** *Sc.* To break (a pane of glass) by throwing a stone so as to make a small hole. **b.** To drill (a hole).

1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* let. i, And who taught me to smoke a cobbler, pin a losen, head a bicker..? 1897 *Daily News* 7 June 2/3 Drills shrieking shrill accompaniment to the hum of whirring machinery as they pinned rivet-holes in metal plates.

9. To clog (a file): said of particles adhering so firmly to the teeth of a file that they have to be picked out with a piece of steel wire.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

II. To confine within bounds: cf. Pind *v.*

10. To enclose by or as by means of bolts or bars; to confine within a space or enclosure; to hem in, to shut *up*; *spec.* to put in a pinfold, impound (a beast).

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 127, I..Putte hem in a pressour and pinnede hem þer-Inne. 1423 *Coventry Leet-bk.* 43 Per schall noo beestys be pynnyd at the comen pynfold by the comien seriante. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 400/1 Pynnyn, or put yn a pynfold, *intrudo.* 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 2632 To be pynned and punysshed for theyr trespace. 1590 Webbe *Trav.* (Arb.) 27, I found two thousand Christians pind vp in ston wals lockt fast in yron chaines. 1630 L. Rowzee *Qveenes Welles* iii. (1632) 16 To contract and pin up the Sea into narrower limits, by..dikes [etc.]. 1674-91 Ray *Collect. Words* 17 A *Coop* is generally used for a Vessel or place to pin up or enclose any thing. 1824 Byron *Juan* xv. xxvi, Pinn'd like a flock, and fleeced too in their fold.

b. *Draughts* (and similar games). See quots.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 68/1 The play is, by so many geese to pinne the fox, that he cannot stirre one hole further. 1870 Hardy *Mod. Hoyle, Draughts* 107 The object..is to capture all your adversary's men, or to 'pin them, or hem them in so that they cannot be moved.

† **11.** *fig.* To 'shut *up*', confine, restrict. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 Lydg. *Chorle & Birde* 89 To be shette vp and pynned vnder drede, No thyng acordeth vnto my nature. 1584 Fenner *Def. Ministers* (1587) 9 Howe hath he.. pinned vp her authoritie, when he sought to enlarge it? 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 314 To have his phantasie pinned up within the narrow compass of a poor..invention.

III. 12. *Comb.*, as **pin-faith** *a.*, that 'pins one's faith' on something (see 4 b), implicitly believing or credulous; **pin-up** *a.*, adapted for being pinned up.

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1245/4 One black Sarsenet Pin-up-Petticoat. 1800 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) V. 316 The pin-faith multitude, which never thinks for itself.

Pin, *v.*² (U.S.), variant form of Peen *v.*

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Pin*...II. To swage by striking with the peen of a hammer; as splaying an edge of an iron hoop to give it the flare corresponding to that of the cask.

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‖ **Piña** (pī·nʸă). Also 6 **pinna**, 6– **pina**. [S. Amer. Sp. *piña* (formerly *pinna*), Pg. *pinha* pine-apple, orig. pine-cone, pine-nut (ad. L. *pinea*).]

†**1.** (Spelt *pina*, *pinna*, *pinia*.) The pine-apple.

1577 Frampton *Joyfull Newes* 90 The Pinnas are a fruite whiche bee moste sette of in all the Indias. 1596 Raleigh *Discov. Guiana* 61 Great abundance of Pinas, the princesse of fruits that grow under the sun. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. iii. (1676) 46 In America .. their meat Palmitos, Pinas, Potatos, &c., and such fruits. 1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 93 Our boats returned loaden with plantynes, pinias, potatoes, sugar-canes.

2. Pine-apple leaf fibres (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); a fine fabric made of these, more fully called **piña-cloth, piña-muslin**, *pine-apple cloth*.

1858 Hogg *Veg. Kingd.* 765 Pine-apple cloth, ..sometimes known by the name of Pina Muslin. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Pina-cloth*, an expensive fabric made by the natives of the Philippines from the fibres of the pine-apple leaf. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Piña, Piña-cloth.

3. The spongy cone of amalgam left behind after part of the mercury has been eliminated: also anglicized **pinne**. (See also quot. 1875.)

1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xii. 245 They put all the mettall into a cloth, which they straine out very forcibly, so as all the quicke-silver passeth out..and the rest remaines as a loafe of silver, like to a marke of almonds pressed to draw oyle. And being thus pressed, the remainder containes but the sixt part in silver, and five in mercurie...Of these markes they makes pinnes, (as they call them,) like pine apples, or sugar loaves, hollow within, the which they commonly make of a hundred pound weight. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Pina* (*Spanish*), amalgamated silver. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Pina* (Spanish), the pile of wedges or bricks of hard silver amalgam placed under a *capellina* and subjected to heat, for the expulsion of the mercury. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Piña.

Pinace, obs. form of Pinnace.

Pinaceous (pəinē·ʃəs), *a. rare*. [f. mod.Bot. L. *Pināceæ* the pine family (f. L. *pin-us* pine): see -aceous.] Of or pertaining to the pine tribe.

1874 Sir R. Christison in *Trans. Bot. Soc. Edin.* (1876) XII. 167 A Pinaceous Fossil..found in Redhall Quarry.

†**Pinache.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Derivation unknown: the quot. corresponds notably with the first under Piquet *sb.*¹] Some game at cards.

1641 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlem.* 126 In games at Cards, the Maw requires a quicke conceit..the Cribbage a recollected fancy; the Pinache quick and vn-enforced dexterity. [Not in ed. 1630.]

†**Pinacle**, *v. Obs.* Also **pinn-**. [Origin obscure: cf. *pinion* vb. and *manacle*.] *trans.* To pinion.

1614 Budden tr. *Aerodius' Disc. Parents Hon.* (1616) 22 Like a prisoner with his armes fast pinacled. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 98 They pinnacle them, and deliver them up to the fury of the children.

Pinacle, obs. form of Pinnacle.

Pinacocyte (pi·năkōsəit). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *πίναξ*, *πινακ-* tablet + -cyte.] Each of the flat plate-like cells (constituting *pavement-epithelium*) forming the ectoderm and part of the endoderm in sponges.

1887 Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 418/2 The ectoderm usually consists of simple pavement epithelial cells (*pinnacocytes*). 1900 E. R. Lankester *Zool.* II. *Sponges* 44.

Hence **Pi·nacocy·tal** *a.*

1887 Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 427/1 The pinnacocytal layer.

Pinacoid, pinakoid (pi·năkoid), *a.* and *sb. Cryst.* [f. Gr. *πίναξ*, *πινακ-* slab: see -oid.]

A. *adj.* Applied to any plane, in a crystallographic system, intersecting one of the axes of co-ordinates and parallel to the other two. Opposed to *octahedrid* and *prismatoid*.

1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* ii. § 18.

B. *sb.* A pinacoid plane, or a group of such planes constituting a 'form'.

1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* § 3470 A Polyhedron of Calcite, cut .. so as to represent the optical characters .. in directions perpendicular 1. To the pinakoid. 1881 Bauerman *Text-bk. Syst. Min.* 198 The octahedron, or unit pyramid, is always the largest, and the cube rectangular prism, or pinakoid, the smallest of the constituent forms. 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* vii. § 303 The poles of the pinakoids form the angular points of the systematic triangles.

Hence **Pinacoi·dal** *a.*, of the nature of or characteristic of a pinacoid.

1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* xiii. 245 A structural condition of pinakoidal separation.

Pinacolin (pinæ·kŏlin). *Chem.* [f. next + -ol + -in¹.] A colourless oily liquid ($C_6H_{12}O$), having an odour of peppermint, variously produced from pinacone. Hence **Pinaco·lic** *a.*

1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 647 *Pinacolin*,..an oily body produced by the dehydration of pinacone. 1875 *Ibid.* VII. 982 *Pinacolic alcohol*, $C_6H_{14}O$..is produced by treating pinacolin with sodium in presence of water.

Pinacone (pi·năkoun). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *πίναξ* tablet + -one.] A white crystalline substance ($C_6H_{14}O_2$), crystallizing in large tablets, produced by the action of sodium or sodium-amalgam on aqueous acetone.

1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 648 Liquid pinacone is a colourless syrup. 1877 — *Fownes' Chem.* II. 177 Pinacone, when heated with acids, is converted into pinacolin.

‖ **Pinacotheca** (pi·năkoθī·kă). Also anglicized as **pi·nacothe·k** (-θek). [L. *pinacothēca* (Varro), a. Gr. *πινακοθήκη* a picture-gallery (Strabo), f. *πίναξ*, *πινακ-* tablet, picture + *θήκη* repository. So It. *pinacoteca*, F. *pinacothèque*, Ger. *pinakothek*.] A place for the keeping and exhibition of pictures and other works of art.

[1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 63 The..parlours, bathes, librarie and pinacloth, where coat Armors escuchions, painted tables, and counterfeates of strangers were kept.] 1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 207 Pinacothecia..by which he intendeth .. certain Repositories for Works of Rarity in Picture or other Arts. 1766 Smollett *Trav.* 288 The pinacotheca of this building was a complete Museum of all the Curiosities of Art and Nature. 1834 Lytton *Pompeii* I. iii, A picture-saloon, or *pinacotheca*. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 315/1 Our walks through halls of art and pinacothecks.

Pinafore (pi·năfoə1), *sb.* [f. Pin *v.*¹ + Afore, because originally pinned upon the dress in front.] A covering of washable material worn by children, and by factory girls or others, over the frock or gown, to protect it from being soiled.

The article so called was prob. originally a piece of washing material pinned on for the occasion; in Webster, 1847, it is defined as 'an apron for the front part of the body', in Latham's Johnson, 1868, as 'a small apron or bib for children'; as now used, it differs from an apron in meeting and being fastened at the back above the waist, and in having armholes; a little girl's pinafore is often an article of ordinary house dress, and may be more ornamental than the frock which it covers. See also Brat, Overall.

1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* VI. viii, A pin-a-fore for Master Mortimer Delvile, lest he should daub his pappy when he is feeding him. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 234 She is still pretty, but not so elegant as when she wore frocks and pin-a-fores. 1863 Miss Braddon *J. Marchmont* I. i. 7 To teach children their A B C, and mend their frocks and make their pinafores. 1882 — *Mt. Royal* II. iv. 80 When you were in pinafores.

fig. 1845 *Athenæum* 4 Jan. 17 Exhibiting perhaps a smart architectural 'pinafore' in front, which turns out to be a mere 'coverslut' intended to hide meanness and deformity. 1849 D. J. Browne *Amer. Poultry Yard* (1855) 28 The chicks are large,..entirely shining black, except a pinafore of white on the breast.

b. *transf.* The wearer of a pinafore; *esp.* a child or little girl.

1836 T. Hook *G. Gurney* III. 153 The pinafores were gone to bed.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1871 M. Collins *Mrg. & Merch.* I. x. 307 Younger folk..in the pinafore stage of existence. 1894 Eliz. L. Banks *Camp. Curiosity* 181 Skill in pinafore-ironing. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Apr. 3/2 A navy blue serge frock..one of the pinafore build to slip over shirts.

Pi·nafore, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To attire in a pinafore.

1857 Geo. Eliot *Sc. Cler. Life*, *Janet's Repent.* viii, She was duly bonneted and pinafored, and then they turned out.

2. To put into the skirt of one's pinafore (cf. *to pocket*). *nonce-use.*

1893 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 2/2 There were hundreds..feeding as one, and pinaforing the fragments that remained.

Pinafored (pi·năfoəd), *a.* [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ed.] Attired in a pinafore.

1847 Mrs. Gore *Castles* xxvii, The smallest dame-school that turns out its pinafored urchins on a village green. 1859 Sala *Gas-light & D.* xv. 167 Pinafored children..playing in the gutters.

Pinakiolite (pinæ·kiəlait). *Min.* [mod.(Flink, 1890) f. Gr. *πινάκιον*, dim. of *πίναξ* tablet + -lite.] Borate of manganese and magnesium, found in brilliant black tabular crystals.

1891 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XLI. 251 Pinakiolite is a new borate of manganese and magnesium.

Pinakoid, -al, variants of Pinacoid, -al.

†**Pi·nal**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pīn-us* pine-tree + -al.] Of the nature of or allied to the pine.

1791 Newte *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 150 Oaks, and other trees ..more difficult to be raised in northern and alpine climates than their pinal predecessors.

Pinalic (pinæ·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. Pina(co)l-in + -ic.] Derived from or contained in pinacolin, as *pinalic acid*, $C_5H_{10}O_2$.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

‖ **Pinang** (pinæ·ŋ). Also 7 **-e**, 9 **penang**. [Malay *pinang* betel nut, areca. Also in Du., etc.] The areca tree (*Areca Catechu*), or its fruit, the areca nut (*pinang nut*): see Areca.

1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 148 The Portuguez call the tree that bears it *Arre quero*..and the Malayans *Pinang*. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 365 Their ordinary food..is Rice, Wheat, Pinange, Betele. 1772 J. R. Forster tr. *Osbeck's Voy.* I. 257 Pinang..is a fruit which looks like a nutmeg in the inside. 1883 Mrs. Bishop in *Leisure Hr.* 202/2 Pinang (from the *pinang*, or areca-palm) is the proper name of the island.

Pinary, Pinasse, obs. ff. Pinery, Pinnace.

Pinaster (pəinæ·stəɹ). *Bot.* [a. L. *pīnaster* (Plin.) wild pine, f. *pīnus* pine: see -aster. So F. *pinastre*, It., Sp. *pinastro*.] A species of pine (*Pinus Pinaster*) indigenous to south-western Europe; also called *Cluster-* or *Star-pine*.

(The *Pinaster* or Wild Pine of the ancients is thought by Daubeny to have been *P. maritima* of modern botanists.)

1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 88 Pinaster is nothyng ellis but a wilde pyne tre of a meruelus hyght. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 462 The Pine and the Pinaster cary leaues thin and slender..long also and sharp pointed. 1731-3 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Pinus*, *Pinus sylvestris*..the Pinaster or wild Pine.

1770-4 A. Hunter *Georg. Ess.* (1804) II. 21 The Pinaster is a variety of the Scotch Fir. 1842 Selby *Brit. Forest Trees* 437 The introduction of the Pinaster into England by Gerard..A. D. 1596. 1887 Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* 6 The principal timber tree of [St. Helena] is the pinaster.

Pinate (pəi·nēt). *Chem.* [f. Pin-ic + -ate⁴.] A salt of pinic acid.

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 506 The pinates.. may be obtained by digesting an ethereal solution of pinic acid over the alkaline carbonates. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 166/1 The pinates of ammonia, potash, and soda are soluble in water, but those of other bases are mostly insoluble in it.

‖ **Pinax** (pi·næks). Pl. **pinaces** (pi·năsīz); also 9 **pinakes**. [L. *pinax*, a. Gr. *πίναξ* board, plank, tablet, picture.]

1. A tablet; hence a list, register, or the like inscribed on a tablet; a catalogue, index. ? *Obs.*

1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* I. § 1 Consider whereabout thou art in Cebes's Fable, or that old Philosophical *Pinax* of the Life of Man. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 434 This.. may..serve instead of a Pinax, or General *Index Plantarum*. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* Introd. (1794) 7 This pinax..is still the guide to all those who study this subject.

2. *Antiq.* A plate, platter, or dish; *esp.* one with anything painted or engraved on it.

1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 286 The pinax or dish with a tall foot. *Ibid.* 296 Pinakes or plates, are also found at this period.

Pin-ball (pi·nˌbǭl). *U.S.* [f. Pin *sb.*¹ + Ball *sb.*¹] **1.** A pincushion.

1894 Sarah M. H. Gardner *Quaker Idyls* vi, I gave him the pinball.

2. *Pinball-sight* = bead-sight: see Bead *sb.* 5 d.

1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Pin-ball Sight*, (*Rifle*), another name for the *bead-sight*; also called pin-head sight.

Pinbank, variant form of Pinebank *Obs.*

Pi·n-ba·sket. *local.* A large ornamental pin-cushion, with pins of various lengths artistically inserted, so as to resemble a basket; formerly, in some places, presented to the mother of a family on the birth of each child. Hence, the youngest child in a family (in quot. 1794 of an animal).

1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Pin-basket*, the last child a woman bears. 17.. Sir J. Marriot in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* (1782) IV. 304 Oft be your second race survey'd And oft a new pin-basket made. 1780 *Gentl. Mag.* L. 77 No less natural is it that the pin-basket of the lawful wife should have the greatest share of the father's affections. 1794 J. Williams *Shrove Tuesday*, etc. 4 My gay Chanticleer..The pin-basket of my Sultana hen. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pin-basket*, the youngest child in a family.

Pin-before (pi·nbĭfō·əɹ). *rare.* [f. Pin *v.*¹ + Before.] = Pinafore.

1824 Southey in *Corr. w. C. Bowles* (1881) 71 During dinner he lifts up his pin-before to look at the buttons. 1830 *Examiner* 801/1 Young gentlemen in pinbefores. 1863 Mrs. Marsh *Heathside Farm* II. 33 Her stiff black silk protected by an ample holland pinbefore, she was engaged in superintending hot cakes and pikelets.

Pi·n-case. A case for holding pins; also, a pincushion (? *obs.* exc. *dial.*).

1515 *Will of R. Symson* (Somerset Ho.), A pyncase of tysyn saten. 1530 Palsgr. 254/2 Pyncase, *esplinguette*, *espliguiere*. 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* III. i, What do you lack, gentlemen? fine purses, pouches, pin-cases, pipes? 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pin-cass*, a pin cushion, a corruption of *pin-case*.

†**Pince.** *Obs.* [Variant of Pinch *sb.*; perh. immed. a. F. *pince*.] A galled or sore place on a horse.

1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. xli. 281 The swelling, pince, wringing or gall, either vpon the withers or any parte of the backe of a horse.

Pince, obs. occasional variant of Pinch *sb.* and *v.*

Pincel, -eller, obs. ff. Pencil, Penciller.

‖ **Pince-nez** (pɛ̃ns,ne). [F. *pince-nez*, lit. pinch-nose, nip-nose.] A pair of eyeglasses kept in position by a spring which clips the nose.

1880 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Aug. 235 It is amusing to meet a person whom one has been accustomed to see in regular spectacles wearing a *pince-nez* for the first time. 1888 J. Payn *Myst. Mirbridge* vii, The lady, putting up her pince-nez, with a show of interest. 1894 H. Drummond *Ascent of Man* 132 Man, when he sees with difficulty, does not now improve his Eye; he puts on a pince-nez.

Pinceoun, variant of Pinson¹ *Obs.*

Pincer (pi·nsəɹ), *v.* [f. Pincers.] *trans.* To compress with or as with pincers; to torture or wring with or as with pincers.

1703 Parker *Eusebius* VIII. 147 The Judge..gave in Order that she should be Pincer'd worse than ever any Body yet had been. 1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XVI. i, Face, not pincered together. 1897 Rhoscomyl *White Rose Arno* 188 The pain of his wound racked and pincered his nerves.

†**Pincern.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. late and med.L. *pincerna*, a. late Gr. *πιγκέρνης* cup-bearer, prop. a wine-mixer, f. *πίνειν* to drink + *κεράννυσθαι* to mix: cf. OF. *pincerne* a butler.] A cup-bearer.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiii. (1623) 729 [The] Lord Maior in his office of chiefe Pincern or Cup-waiter. [1848 Lytton *Harold* III. iii, There were to be seen [by the throne] *camararius* and *pincerna*, chamberlain and cupbearer.]

Pincers (pi·nsəɹz), *sb. pl.* Rarely (exc. in comb.) in sing. form **pincer**. Forms: 4 **pynceours**, 4-5 **pinsours**, 4–7 **-sers**, 5 **pynsors**, **-sours**, 6 **-cors**, **-sores**; **pinsars**, 6–7 **-sors**, 6– **pincers**. [In ME. *pinsour(s*, *pynsour(s*, *-or(s*, *pynceour(s*, app. AF. agent-n. from *pincer* vb.: see

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PINCH; cf. OF. *pinchure* pincers, tongs, *pinçoir* a clip used as a book-mark; mod.F. *pince* (Cotgr. *pinces*) pincers. See also PINSON [1].]

1. A tool for tightly grasping or nipping anything, consisting of two limbs pivoted together, forming a pair of jaws with a pair of handles or levers by which they can be pressed tightly together. (Commonly *a pair of pincers*; rarely *a pincers*.)

1338 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 376, j par de Pynceours de ferro. 1371 *Ibid.* 129, j par de pinsers. *c* 1420 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, Kut ye a litell of her clees with pynsors. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 187 Two mouthes lyke vnto a paire of smaule pinsers. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* v. viii. (1886) 86 S. Dunstan lead the divell about the house by the nose with a paire of pinsors or tongs. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xii. 16 A paire of Pincers in his hand he had, With which he pinched people to the hart. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 11 A Wood-Louse..hath two pointers also before, like a pair of pincers. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* v. ii, The flesh will quiver, where the pincers tear. 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 201 A pointed instrument to raise the wick, a small pincers to prune it. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 188/2 The flask is then removed from the fire by wooden pincers.

sing. 14.. *Voc.* in WR.-Wülcker 570/18 *Capana*, a pynsour. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 280/2 A paire of Pynsours (*A.* A Pynsoure). 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 76/3 Pincer, *forpeculæ*.

fig. 1885 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. ii. § 33 (1864) 524 He [Newton] has always his mind ready to seize it with the mathematical pincers.

2. An organ (or pair of organs), in various animals, resembling pincers, and used for grasping or tearing; as the chelæ of crustaceans, the incisor teeth of a horse, etc.

1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* Ep. Ded., Their [green locusts'] pincers..are as sharp as keen rasors. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 156 P7 Every Ant brings a small particle of that earth in her pincers. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 554 The feet of animals which scramble among rocks are provided with pincers. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* iii. 95 A living crayfish is able to perform very varied movements with its pincers.

3. *Comb.*, as *pincer-grip*; *pincer-like* adj.

1611 COTGR., *Louve de fer*..the (pinser-like) hooke of a Crane, &c. 1860 CARLYLE *Let. to Ruskin* 29 Oct., in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 105, I marvel in parts..at the pincer-grip.. you take of certain bloated cheeks and blown-up bellies. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 142 Two terminal processes which make up a pincer-like organ.

‖ **Pincette** (pinse·t) Also 6 **pyncet(te**, 6–7 **pincet**. [F. *pincette* small pincers, dim. of *pince* a pair of pincers.] A small pair of pincers; tweezers, forceps. (Also in *pl.*)

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 908 The pyncettes, *les tenailles*. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* lf. xvi b/2 Purify the wounde internallye with the pincet. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 9 Some to draw away, as tenals incisiue, pincets, tirbals. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* ix. 75 Various instruments, such as the tourmaline pincette, the dichroscope. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Dec. 10/2 The piece of lead was at last extracted by a pincette expressly constructed for the purpose.

Pinch (pin[t]ʃ), *sb.* Forms: see next. [f. PINCH *v.*]

I. 1. An act of pinching; a firm compression between the finger and thumb or any two opposing surfaces; a nip, a squeeze; †a seizure with the teeth, a bite (*obs.*).

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 49 If we be English Deere be then in blood, Not Rascall-like to fall downe with a pinch. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* vi. 75 He will never flinch, To giue a full quart pot the empty pinch. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 298 If thou, and Nature can so gently part, The stroke of death is as a Louers pinch. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat* 118 Mr. Neverout's Wit begins to run low, for I vow, he said this before: Pray, Colonel, give him a Pinch. 1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. The. Another Life* 238 Feeling the pinch of a tight shoe, ..the pinch of a tight hat.

†**b.** *fig.* An ill-natured thrust; stricture, censure.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xliii. (1887) 271 Those generall pinches, which repining people do vse then most, when they are best vsed.

2. *fig.* Pressure, stress (usually of want, misfortune, or the like); difficulty, hardship.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 214 Necessities sharpe pinch. 1678 TEMPLE *Let. to Ld. Treasurer* Wks. 1731 II. 469, I am so tired out with this cruel Pinch of Business. 1688 MORE in Norris *Theory Love* 176 This pinch of time that I am in, has made me but huddle up things together. 1861 *Times* 22 Aug., So much money having been spent. .. All classes felt the pinch. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 279 Those who were rendered keener by the pinch of hunger. 1892 JESSOPP *Studies Recluse* Pref. (1893) 17 He never knew what the pinch of poverty was.

†**3.** The pain or pang caused by the grip of death, or of remorse, shame, etc. *Obs.*

1567 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 93 Ne at this present pinch of death am I dismay'd. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 77 Sebastian (Whose inward pinches therefore are most strong) Would heere haue kill'd your King. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 608 No pinch of penalty is comparable to pinch of conscience. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxvi. 451 Have these convictions .. brought you to a great pinch, and inward distress of soul?

4. A case, occasion, or time of special stress or need; a critical juncture; a strait, exigency, extremity. Now, usually, in phr. *at* (*on*) *a pinch*.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xviii. 53 Corageously at a pynche [he] shal renne vpon hem. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 164/2 What would ye than haue done? Quod he ye put me nowe to a pynche. 1574 J. DEE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 39 Any notable benefit..bestowed uppon me now in the very pynch and opportunytie. 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* B iij b, If I had thought they would driue me to suche pinches, I would not haue medled with them. *a* 1659 BP. BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) I. iii. 40 The Israelites..send to hire the King of Egypt..to help at a pinch. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 264 But that Apprehension appeared Groundless when it came to the pinch. 1789 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 89 [We are] without our cook, but the dairy-maid is not a bad hand at a pinch. 1847 LD. G. BENTINCK in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxv. 146, I think on a pinch my father could still walk ten miles in a day. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* 56 Each of them could at a pinch stand in the shoes of the other. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIX. v. (1872) VIII. 183 Fighting fellows all,..but uncertain as to loyalty in a case of pinch. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 339 She could..drive a team on a pinch.

b. The critical or crucial point of a matter.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. v. (1840) 54 The chief pinch of the cause lieth on the patriarch's proof, that the lands.. formerly belonged to his predecessors. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* Pref. 40 Here indeed lies the very Pinch of the Argument. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. vi. II. 457 Those two attributes which form the real mark and pinch of Spartan legislation, viz., the military discipline and the rigorous private training.

5. The critical (highest or lowest) point of the tide, the turn of the tide. Cf. PINCH *v.* 13, and *pinch-water* in PINCH-. ? *Obs. rare.*

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 260, I took an opportunity at pinch of low water to view the works upon the rock.

6. *local.* The game of hustle-cap: see quots.

1808 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pinch*, the game of pitch-half-penny or pitch and hustle. It is played by two or more antagonists, who pitch or cast a halfpenny each, at a mark. ..When they hustle, all the half-pence..are thrown into a hat held by the player who claims the first chance. After shaking them together, he hits the crown of the hat a smart blow with his fist, which causes them to jerk out, and as many as lie with the..head upwards belong to him. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s. v., Some colliers were lately fined .. for playing at pinch on Sunday.

II. A place or part at which something is (or appears to be) pinched.

†**7.** *Archery.* A weakened place in a bow or stick at which it tends to bend in an angle as if pinched at this point. (See PINCH *v.* I c.) *Obs.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 114 If you..fynde a bowe that is..not marred with..freate or pyncne, bye that bowe. *Ibid.* 120 Freates be fyrst little pinchese, the whych when you perceaue, pike the places about the pinches, to make them somewhat weker, and as well commynge as where it pinched.

†**8.** A pleat or gather, in a skirt, etc.; an accordion-pleat. **b.** A bend or fold in the brim of a hat; a cock. (See COCK *sb.*[6] 3.) *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 146 It is not your pinches, your purles, your floury iaggings, superfluous enterlacings, and puffings vp, that can any way offend God. 1595 GOSSON *Pl. Quippes* 87 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 254 This cloth of price, all cut in ragges, ..These buttons, pinches, fringes, jagges. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 432 P 2 Hats moulded into different Cocks and Pinches. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *W. Wirt* I. i. 20 This picture may remind us of Hogarth's 'Politician', with 'the pinch' so far projecting that the candle burns a hole through it.

9. A steep or difficult part of a road. Now *dial.*

1754 WASHINGTON *Let.* Writ. 1889 I. 63 Wagons may travel now with 1500 or 1800 weight on them, by doubling the teams at one or two pinches only. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 401 Making the road thirty feet wide, and the principal pinches twenty. 1893 MRS. C. PRAED *Outlaw & Lawmaker* II. 4 Stony pinches and deep gulleys.

10. *Mining.* A point at which a mineral vein is narrowed in or compressed by the walls of rock.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 234 The north shoot seems to be divided by a vertical pinch.

III. 11. As much of something (esp. snuff) as may be taken up with the tips of the finger and thumb; hence *fig.* a very small quantity.

1583 GREENE *Mamilla* Wks. (Grosart) II. 81 For a pince of pleasure we receiue a gallon of sorow. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 344 P2 Flavilla..asked the Churchwarden if he would take a Pinch [of Snuff]. 1724 THOMSON *Let.* 11 Dec. (in *Sotheby's Catal.* 19–22 Feb. (1896) 86), Had I been taught to cut a caper, to hum a tune, to take a pinch and lisp nonsense with all the grace of fashionable stupidity. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Old Age*, Two Pinches of the Tops of Rosemary, a Pinch of Laurel Leaves, two Pinches of Hysop. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* v. 61 Rowe took a long pinch of snuff. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* XXVI, A little more hot water, and a pinch of fresh tea.

IV. 12. An iron lever with a beak or point, used for moving heavy bodies, loosening coal, etc., by leverage or prizing; a crow-bar; a pinch-bar.

1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* ix, Pinches or forehammers will never pick upon't, .. ye might as weel batter at it wi' pipe-staples. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 190 Here scores their pinches and their picks Atween the ashlar stanes did fix. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Pinch*, a kind of crowbar used in breaking down coal.

13. *dial.* A close-fisted person; a 'screw'.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pinch*, a very parsimonious economist.

Pinch (pin[t]ʃ), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **pinche**(n, **pynche**(n, (4–5 **pinnche**, 6 **pyntche**, **pynshe**, **pench**(e, *Sc.* **pinsche**), 6–7 **pynch**, 6– **pinch**. *β.* (*rarely*) 6 **pinse**, 7–8 **pince**. [a. ONF. **pinchier* (in mod. Normand *pincher*), 3 sing. pr. *pinche*, = OF. *pincier*, mod.F. *pincer*; ulterior origin obscure.

The Fr. vb. was perh. nasalized from an earlier form repr. by Walloon *pisst*: cf. obs. It. *picciare*, Venet. dial. *pissare*, mod.It. *pizzicare* to pinch, Sp. *pisca* a pinch; also early mod. Du. *pitsen*, Flem. *pinssen* (Kilian), Ger. *pfetzen* to pinch.]

I. In literal and closely connected senses.

1. *trans.* To compress between the tips of the finger and thumb, with the teeth, etc., or with any instrument having two jaws or parts between which something may be grasped; to nip, squeeze. (The principal literal sense.) Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 751 But bochours ben þei echon, 3our body to dismembre, & euerich pinchen his part. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxviii. (W. de W.) 153 Yf the mete pytchyth and pryckyth, the stomake is pynchyd and prycked and compellyth it to passe out. 1530 PALSGR. 657/2, I pynche a thynge with my fyngar and my thombe. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xliii. (1887) 272 To pinch the heele where they pricke at the head. *a* 1608 PRESTON *Saint's Daily Exerc.* (1629) 119 A swine that is pinched .. will cry exceeding loud. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 59 They..Rummage his Mother, pinch his Aunt. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 44 The creature was scarcely able to withdraw its legs when the toes were pinched. 1896 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iv. 115 If the legs be pinched..the muscles are made to contract.

β. 1799 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* (1830) II. 65 That blacksmith, Who on his wall had drawn the arch-devil's picture, And us'd to pince at it with glowing tongs.

b. Said of a tight shoe, etc. which presses painfully upon the part which it covers; esp. in the proverbial phrase *to know where the shoe pinches*, i. e. to know (by direct experience) the disadvantages of any situation, or the cause of a trouble or difficulty. (Usually *absol.* or *intr.*)

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 8253 Thys glouys byndē me so sore, That I may weryn hem no more, With her pynchyng to be bounde, Myn handys ben so tendre. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 377 My shooe..pincheth my foote. *a* 1580 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 85 Subtle enemyes, that knowe..where the shooe pinchith us most. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dialogues* ii. Wks. 1874 VI. 121 When you pull on your shoo you best may tel In what part it doth chiefely pinch you. 1658 A. FOX *Würtz' Surg.* II. xxv. 163 Fit the splinters well .. that they pinch not the Patient any where. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Phillis's Age* ii, Stiff in brocade, and pinch'd in stays. 1896 READE *Never too late* lv, Oh, is that where the shoe pinches?

†**c.** *intr.* for *refl.* Of a bow: To receive a pinch: see PINCH *sb.* 7. *Obs.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 116 Take your bow in to the feeld,..looke where he commethe moost, prouyde for that place betymes, leste it pinche and so freate. *Ibid.* 121.

d. *pass.* To be jammed or compressed forcibly between two solid objects so as to be crushed.

1896 J. E. JEAFFRESON in *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Aug. 5/1 We have lost our walrus boat...She was pinched on shore in the land water on July 16,.. by the heavy pack ice. 1899 *Ibid.* 29 Mar. 5/3 The chap that had it before me got pinched between the coupling hooks .. he only lived a few hours. 1899 *Daily News* 11 Oct. 8/5 He was pinched between the train and the platform.

2. With *adv.* or *compl.* To bring or get into some state or position by pinching (in first two quots., by squeezing or pressing).

13.. *S. Erkenwolde* 70 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 267 Wyȝt werkemen..Putten prises þer to, pinchid one vnder. *a* 1425 *Langland's P. Pl. A.* IX. 88 A pyk is in þe potent to punge [*Univ. Coll. MS.* pynche] a-doun þe wikkede. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 241/1 Let them keepe straite, and pinch in their shoulders. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 194 They'll sucke our breath, or pinch vs blacke and blew. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 23 Pinch me into the remembrance of my promises. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 106 The ordinary Rack..is for men to pinch off the Flesh with hot Pinsers. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* (ed. 6) I. 28 Pinch their ends close. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 676 The skin cannot now be pinched up.

b. *Hort.* To nip off part of (a shoot). Also to nip *out*; to shorten *back* or *down* by nipping.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 16 When the Branch so Pinch'd proves obstinate in shooting thick again, the same Operation of Pinching must be perform'd again. 1850 *Beck's Florist* May 129 When the shoots have grown three or four inches..I again pinch out their tops, in order to make them bushy. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxi. (ed. 2) 490 As soon as six leaves were developed on any shoot they were pinched down to three. 1890 *Farmer's Gaz.* 4 Jan. 7/1 When [the shoots] are three or four inches long they are pinched back to three buds.

c. To force out by compression, squeeze out; in quots. *fig.* to extract, extort, wring, 'squeeze' (money) *from* or *out of* a person.

1770 MASSIE *Reas. against Tax on Malt* 10 The Money..must be pinched from the bellies and backs of labouring Families. 1822 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 13 Apr. 69 The immense sums, thus pinched from the millions, and put into the hands of thousands. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. xiii, He had always pinched the full interest out of himself with punctual pinches.

d. To put in or add by pinches (PINCH *sb.* 11); *pinch empty*, to empty by removing the contents by pinches.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 84 The old dames..pinch the snuff-box empty by degrees. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 608 Pinch a murderous dust into her drink.

†**3.** *trans.* To pleat, gather in, or flute the surface of (a garment, etc.); to crimp or crinkle the edge of (a pie-crust). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 151 Fful semyly hir wympul pynched was. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 410 So wyde a gowne..as is þin, So smal I-pynchid. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 41 Kover hit [the chopped-up pork, etc.] with lyddes, and pynche hit fayre, Korven in þe myddes two loyseyns a payr. 1509–10 [see PINCHED *ppl. a.* 3].

†**4.** To seize, compress, or snap with the teeth. Often *absol.* *Obs.*

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c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxv, Who pyncheth firste and goth þerwith to þe deth, he shall haue þe skynne. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 16 As a Beare encompass'd round with Dogges: Who hauing pincht a few, and made them cry, The rest stand all aloofe. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 462 Like a sort of dogs that at a lion bay, And entertain no spirit to pinch. 1700 DRYDEN *Theodore & Hon.* 115 Two mastiffs..came up and pinch'd her tender side.

†**5.** Said of actions causing a painful bodily sensation: To hurt, pain, torture, torment. (In first two quots. applied to the torture of the rack.) *Obs.*

1536 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 30 Not sparing for the knowleage hereof to pyncne him with paynes to the declaracion of it. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1371/1 They were constreined to commit him to such as are vsuallie appointed in the Tower to handle the racke, by whome he was laied vpon the same, and somewhat pinched, although not much. 1597 J. T. *Serm. Paules C.* 11 Which pincheth man with three great wounds. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 364 If it [a Dart] pinch them further, and draw bloud, they increase their punishment.

6. Said of the painful action of cold, hunger, exhaustion, or wasting disease: including the physical effects (to contract, make thin or shrunken), the painful physical sensations, and often the mental affliction or social injury. Also, in reference to plants: to nip, to cause to shrivel or wither up.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 48 If famine had not pinched them, or colde wether had not nipped them. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* (Longman) 30 Let fastynges forepine the body,.. let labour pinche it. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 913 If he be a little pinched with pouertie & aduersitie. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 160 The ayre hath..pinch'd the lilly-tincture of her face. 1652 A. ROSS *Hist. World* I. iii. 13 His army being pinched with thirst. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Glouc.* (1662) 349 The most generous and vigorous land will..be imbarrened, when always pinched with the Plough. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 22 A most severe cold which pinched our men exceedingly. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* II. Wks. 1799 II. 303 The polyanthuses were a little pinched by the easterly winds. 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 2 The labouring classes..have been pinched..by hard times, by increased expenses, and by loss of wages.

absol. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 43. 260 When a famine begins to pinch. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIV. 548 The winter pinches, and with cold I die.

II. In non-physical and figurative senses.

7. To press upon, straiten, reduce to straits or distress; to bring into difficulties or trouble; to afflict, harass. *Obs.* exc. as consciously *fig.* from 1 or 6.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xiv. 127 To the ende they myght bee worse pynched at the herte roote. 1577 *F. de L'isle's Legendarie* H ij, The proposition of the lord Bretagne..did chiefly pinch them. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* 515 That no conscientious man may be pinched thereby. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 215 The king finding his affairs pinch him at home. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* I. xii, His compact with me pinches The Emperor. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* II. ix, Debt pinches the mind, more than hunger pinches the body.

β. 1630 M. GODWYN tr. *Bp. Hereford's Ann. Eng.* I. 49 Need began at length to pince him.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII. 278 Huge grief, for Hector's slaughter'd friend, pinch'd in his mighty mind. 1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 20 Apr. in *Carlyle*, Another thing which doth a little pinch upon me. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iii, *Don Diego.* Pray tell me, how you came to employ this Sir Roger..and not think of your old friend Diego? *Mrs. Bull.* So, so, there it pinches!

†**8.** *intr.* To press narrowly or closely *on*: **a.** to encroach *on*; **b.** to put stress *upon*. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* xvi. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 155 Hail be ȝe bakers wiþ ȝur louis smale..ȝe pincheþ on þe riȝt white aȝen goddes law. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 371 ȝif I ȝede to þe plow, I pynched so narwe [*C.* on hus half acre] þat a fote londe or a forwe, fecchen I wolde, Of myn nexte neighbore. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogation Week* IV. (1859) 498 It is a shame to behold..how men pinch at such bierbalks, which by long use and custom ought to be inviolably kept. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* xliv. 375 The Visions indeed at last pinch closest upon the Roman Hierarchy. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. § 47 (1740) 457, I should haue pinched hard upon this Practice, if it had not been a Push-pin Game.

†**9. a.** *intr.* To carp or cavil *at*; to find fault, object. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 347 We mai not pynche at þis lawe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 326 Ther koude no wight pynchen at his writyng. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* III. v. (1554) 74 b, If any man pyntche at their outrage. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 140 Euerye waye thys offyce of preachynge is pyncht at.

†**b.** *trans.* To find fault with, blame, reproach, reprove. *Obs.*

1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 218 So as he.. blot them [not] with stain or infamy, but pinch them and reprove them only with suspicion of their own conscience. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. xiii. § 9 The Corinthians hee pincheth with this demand.

10. †**a.** *intr.* To give or spend very sparingly and narrowly; to be close-fisted, meanly parsimonious, or miserly; to drive hard bargains. *Obs.*

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1243 That on was..Lef to give, an lef to spende; And that other lef to pinche, Bothe he was scars, and chinche. 1406 HOCCLEVE *Misrule* 181, I pynchid nat at hem in myn acate, But paied hem as þat they axe wolde. 1530 PALSGR. 657/2 He pyncheth as though he were nat worthe a grote. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 3 Ane hes that micht ane hundreith weill susteine and livis in vo and pinschis at his tabill. *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* I. 217 They pinch with the Lord, as Ananias.

b. *trans.* To limit or restrict narrowly the supply of (anything); to stint, to give barely or with short measure or weight; to give sparingly or grudgingly. Now *dial.*

1530 *Proper Dyalogc* in *Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 169 Let him ones begynne to pynche Or withdrawe their tithinge an ynche. 1562 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* II. i, If nature and the Goddes had pinched so Their flowing bountie and their noble giftes..from you. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xiii. 305 If ever she affordeth fine ware, she alwayes pincheth it in the measure. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* XI. 332 Do not pinch your Gift. 1695 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 320 They are not to pinch the water from the faw-well. *Mod. Sc.* Ye needna hae pincht the water; it's cheap aneuch ony way. Dinna pinch the elbow-grease.

c. To straiten or stint (a person, etc.) *in*, in respect *of*, *for* (something), or in means generally; to subject (any one) to short measure.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 220 Yet will I not pinch you of that pastime. 1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1592) 25 She cald in her neighbors..that..had also been pincht in their coles, and shewed them the cosenage. 1596 BP. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* ii. 78 Couetousiie pinching their Tables and almes. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 199 Those in the Frigat were already pinched with spare allowance. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 121 Either pinch them of a great part, or give them that which is nastie. 1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 10 You are pinched for room. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 8 Was I not pinched in Time, the regular way would be to have begun with the Circumstantials of Religion. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* vii, My wife..insisted on entertaining them all; for which..our family was pinched for three weeks after. 1784 COWPER *Let. to J. Newton* Feb., I am at this moment pinched for time. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 19 The error of pinching children in their food is more hurtful than the other extreme. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* II. xiv. 223 She wasn't used to be pinched for money herself. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* I. ii. 211 Some debts..he had to pay, Which pinched us for a while.

d. *intr.* in *refl.* or *pass.* sense. To pinch oneself or be pinched; to be straitened in means; to suffer from penury.

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 35 When yee see decay of victuals, the rich pinch, the poore famish. 1634 HEYWOOD *Maidenhead Lost* II. i. Wks. 1874 IV. 121, I told you, you were so prodigall we should pinch for't. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 184 I'm forc'd to pinch, for the Times are hard. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 11/2 Made merry..the whole week through, to pinch for it a fortnight after.

11. *trans.* To compress, confine, or restrict narrowly. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* d iv b, No more than we may pinche in the Definitions of Wisedome or Honestie. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Decay* iii, Thou dost thy self immure ..In some one corner of a feeble heart: Where yet both Sinne and Satan..Do pinch and straiten thee. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 23 That doctrine which pincheth our liberty within so narrow bounds. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Cochayne* Wks. (Bohn) II. 65 The same insular limitation pinches his foreign politics.

b. To reduce to straits (in argument, etc.); to bring into a difficulty or 'fix'; to 'put in a tight place'. Now *rare.*

1692 RAY *Disc.* I. iv. (1693) 59 When we are at a loss, and pinch't with an Argument. 1752 G. BROWN in *Scots Mag.* Nov. (1753) 559/2 The prosecutors are pinched in point of argument. *a* 1832 SCOTT in Smiles *Self-Help* iii. (1860) 60, I have felt pinched and hampered by my own ignorance.

c. *To pinch courtesy*: see COURTESY 1 c.

III. In technical and slang uses.

12. a. *Racing.* To urge or press (a horse); to exhaust by urging.

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 148 It is the vulgar Opinion, that a Horse has not been pinch'd, or pinn'd down, in a Heat when he does not sweat out. *Ibid.* 149 If a Horse's Tail shake and tremble after any Heat, it is a Sign he is hard pinch'd. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 10 June, He declined to make any effort when 'pinched' by his jockey.

b. *Naut.* To sail (a vessel) close-hauled.

1895 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 5/5 Defender had to be pinched to make the mark before she started on the stern chase. *Ibid.*, Captain Cranfield was pinching Valkyrie hard, but she..was..unable to keep as close into the wind as her rival. 1898 *Ibid.* 19 Sept. 3/5 While the Maid was pinched right through Irex had to make no less than three boards.

13. *intr.* Of the tide: To pass its highest or lowest level. (Cf. PINCH *sb.* 5.) *rare.* ? *Obs.*

1756 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 532 As soon as the tide pinched, the ebb came down at once.

14. *intr. Mining.* Of a vein or deposit of ore: To contract in volume, become narrow or thin; with *out*, to come to an end, 'run out'.

1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 307 The vein is 5 or 6 feet wide, on an average, but expanding sometimes to 15 or 20 feet, and pinching up in places to a few inches. *Ibid.*, The body of rich ore worked last year..was exhausted, the ledge pinching out. 1890 *Goldfields Victoria* 27 The characteristic of this district..is for the auriferous surface quartz to pinch or run out. 1891 M. COLE *Cy Ross* 93 The vein began suddenly to pinch last week..the vein is steadily pinching narrower and narrower as we advance.

15. *trans.* **a.** To steal, to purloin (a thing); to rob (a person). *slang.*

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 191 The fifth is a Glasier, who when he creeps in: To pinch all the Lurry, he thinks it no sin. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Pinch*, to Steal, or Slily convey any thing away. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s. v., I pinch'd him for a fawney, signifies I purloined a ring from him; Did you pinch anything in that crib? did you succeed in secreting any thing in that shop? 1869 *Daily News* 10 Aug., Brown was..alleged, in sporting phrase, to have 'pinched' the defendant out of 6*l.* 10*s.*

b. To arrest, take into custody. [So F. *pincer* 'arrêter, saisir' (Littré).]

1860 *Slang Dict., Pinch*..to catch, or apprehend. 1862 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1865) III. 397 He got acquitted for that there note after he had me 'pinched'. 1888 *Five Yrs.' Penal Servitude* iii. 109 The blooming crushers were precious glad when they 'pinched' him.

16. To move (a heavy body, as a loaded truck, a large cask) by a succession of small heaves with a pointed iron bar or 'pinch': see PINCH *sb.* 12.

1859 [see PINCHING *vbl. sb.* 5]. 1888 *Whitby Gaz.* 28 Apr. 4/4, I was engaged in pinching a bogie which was loaded with a ball of slag. 1895 T. PINNOCK *Black Country Ann.* (E. D. D.), Gie me the bar, I'll pinch it forrat a bit while yo' restin'.

Pinch- in Comb.: [chiefly the imperative or verb-stem with the second element in objective relation to it; sometimes the sb.]

Pinch-back, one who pinches his own or another's back, by stinting it of proper clothing; also *attrib.*; **pinch-bar** = PINCH *sb.* 12: see quot.; **pinch-belly**, one who denies himself or others sufficient food; also *attrib.*; **pinch-cock** *Mech.*, a clamp used to compress a flexible or elastic tube so as to regulate the flow of liquid, etc.; **pinch-commons**, one who stints the supply of food for himself or others; †**pinch-crust** = prec.; **pinch-eyed** *a.* (see quot.); †**pinch-fart**, a niggard, miser (in quot. *attrib.*); **pinch-fist**, a 'close-fisted' person, a niggard, miser; so **pinchfisted** *a.*, mean, miserly; **pinch-plane** *Math.* (see quot.); **pinch-plum**, one who would divide a plum; a close, grasping person; **pinch-point** *Math.* (see quot.); **pinch-spotted** *a.*, discoloured with marks of pinches; **pinch-water**, high or low water; **pinch-weed**, dial. name for *Polygonum Persicaria* (see quot.). Also PINCH-GUT, PINCHPENNY.

1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 76 Christmas, ..a *pinchback, cutthroat churl. 1837 *Civ. Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 74/1 The application of a lever or *pinch-bar. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Pinch-bar*, a lever with a fulcrum-foot and projecting snout: applied beneath a heavy body to move it by successive small raising and shiftings. 1648–60 HEXHAM, *Een Spaer-back*, ..a Sparer, ..or a *Pinch-belly. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* App. (1754) 318, I am against all extremes, and especially on the pinch-belly side. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 103 This flask is fitted with a bulb tube, filled with dilute nitric acid, which is prevented from flowing into the mixture by means of a *pinchcock. 1881 TYNDALL *Floating Matter of Air* 171 A pinchcock nipped the india-rubber tube at its centre. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* vi, The crazed projector and the niggardly *pinch-commons by which it is inhabited. 1602 ROWLANDS *Greene's Ghost* (Hunter. Cl.) 9 A young Gentleman, Merchant, or old *pinchcrust. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons, Carrier* 83 The eye..ought to be broad, round, and of an equal thickness; for if one part of the eye be thinner than the rest, it is said to be *pinch-ey'd, which is deemed a very great imperfection. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 25 My *pinch-fart penie-father. *c* 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* I. ii. 61 in *Archiv Stud. New. Spr.* (1897) XCVIII. 308 Our *pinchefist the old vecchio. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 990 A pinch-fist, *avarus.* 1867 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Oct. 636 As hearty and liberal as they were once cold and *pinchfisted. 1869 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* VI. 336 The *pinch-plane, or reciprocal singularity $j'=1$, is in fact a torsal plane touching the surface along a line, or meeting it in the line twice and in a residual curve...Considering..the reciprocal figure, the reciprocal of the pinch-plane is..a point of the nodal curve, and is a pinch-point. 1892 *Daily News* 25 April 5/7 The most beggarly-spirited *pinch-plum economy. 1868 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* VI. 123 A surface having a nodal line has in general on this nodal line points where the two tangent planes coincide, or as I propose to term them '*pinch-points'. 1611 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 261 Shorten vp their sinewes With aged Cramps, & more *pinch-spotted make them, Then Pard, or Cat o'Mountaine. 1681 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 103 After great Rains,..or strong westerly Winds,..then the *Pinch-water will be found earlier..by about half an hour. 1883 *Academy* 11 Aug. 92 Every leaf has a dark spot in the centre, just as though it had been pinched, on which account it goes by the name of *pinch-weed.

†**Pi·nchbeck, -beke**, *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. PINCH- + ? BEAK.] A miserly, close-fisted person.

1545 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Aridus homo*, a drye felowe, of whom nothyng may be gotten, som do call hym a pelt, or a pynchebeke. 1552 HULOET, Pynchebecke.

Pinchbeck (pi·nʧbek), *sb.*[2] (*a.*) [Named after the inventor Christopher Pinchbeck, a watch- and toy-maker in Fleet Street, London (died 1732); orig. a place-name; there is a village so named near Spalding. Hence F. *peinchebec* (Littré).

1732 *Daily Post* 27 Nov. (*Advt.*), That the toys made of the late ingenious Mr. Pinchbeck's curious metal..are now sold only by his son and sole executor, Mr. Edward Pinchbeck. 1755 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Bute* 22 Sept., In the next box, put up..three of Pinchbec's watches, shagrine cases, and enamelled dial-plates. 1776 'M. MACGREGOR' [W. Mason] *Ode to C. Pinchbeck* (the Younger), For thy sake Of Pinchbeck's own mixt-metal make A huge Extinguisher.]

1. An alloy of about five parts of copper with one of zinc, resembling gold: used in clock-making, cheap jewellery, etc.

1734 FIELDING *Intrig. Chamberm.* I. vii, He said,..that the nobility and gentry run so much into Pinchbeck, that he had not dispos'd of two gold watches this month. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 419 United to zinc, copper produced

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Dutch gold, Rupert's metal and pinchbeck—from a third to a twelfth of zinc is used, the paler the alloy required the larger the quantity of zinc. 1885 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 708 *Pinchbeck.*—No. 1. 5 oz. of pure copper, and 1 oz. of zinc...Some use only half this quantity of zinc, in which proportion the alloy is more easily worked, especially in the making of jewellery. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Annan Water* XXV, He wore a massive chain of gold or pinchbeck.

2. *fig.* Contemptuously, as a type of what is counterfeit or spurious.

1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxii, Those golden locks were only pinchbeck. 1887 LOWELL *Old Eng. Dram.* (1892) 128 The greater part of what I once took on trust as precious is really paste and pinchbeck. 1890 *Spectator* 24 May, Is it necessary..that the pinchbeck as well as the gold left behind him by this voluminous writer, should be preserved?

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* **a.** Made of pinchbeck.

1746 COOKE in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. IV. liv. 248 Gold, silver and pinchbeck snuff-boxes. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* ii, He has a sort of pinchbeck watch; ditto, ring.

b. Of deceptive appearance and small value; spurious; simulating the genuine article; sham.

1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* iv. (1872) 113 Eloquent high-lacquered pinchbeck specimens. 1877 SYMONDS *Renaiss. Italy, Reviv. Learn.* viii. 505 A pinchbeck age of poetry. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 304 Overt State action against this pinch-beck Pretender may be..defended.

4. *Comb.*

1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 119 The colour is..brownish-green, or pinchbeck-brown.

Pinche (pin^{t}ʃ). Also 8 **pinch.** [a. F. *pinche*, ad. Sp. *pincho* (also in Eng. use).] A South American species of marmoset (*Midas œdipus*). Also *attrib.*

[1745 LA CONDAMINE *Relat. Voy. Amer. Mérid.* 165 On les nomme Pinchés à Maynas, & à Cayenne, Tamarins.]

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 237 The fifth is called the Pinch; with the face of a beautiful black, and white hair that descends on each side of the face, like that of man. 1780 SMELLIE tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1791) VIII. 211 The Pinche, or Red-tailed Monkey, .. though very small, is larger than either the ouistiti or the tamarin. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pincho. 1896 *List Anim. Zool. Soc. Lond.* (ed. 9) 45 *Midas œdipus* (Linn.) Pinche Monkey. Hab. Colombia.

Pinched (pin^{t}ʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. PINCH *v.* + -ED [1].]

1. Compressed between the finger and thumb, or two opposing bodies; nipped, squeezed; shaped as if compressed; contracted at one part. Also with *up.*

c 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 53 Thersites, with croked and penched shulders. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i, Like the father of hunger,.. with your pinch'd-horne-nose. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. i. 51 He ha's discouer'd my Designe, and I Remaine a pinch'd Thing; yea, a very Trick For them to play at will. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 955/4 A Black Gelding,..a shorn Mane, pinch'd Buttock. 1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Th. about People*, Scanty grey trousers, little pinched-up gaiters.

b. ? Castrated by ligature.

1514 *Will of Busby* (Somerset Ho.), A pynched oxe.

c. Of a ship: Much curved inward above the line of her extreme breadth; also *pinched-in.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v. *Housed*, She is Housed-in, or Pinched-in too much. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Housing in*, She is said to be housed in, or pinched.

d. Of oysters: Long and narrow in form.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. Said in reference to the physical effects of cold, hunger, pain, or old age. Also with *up*, and parasynthetic, as *pinched-faced*, etc.

1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-Deceiuing* (1630) 83 Pinched with famine. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 193 Pinched are her looks, as one who pines for bread. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxxii, Pale and pinched-up faces hovered about the windows. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 22 Oct. 4/5 Pinched-faced children whose under-feeding is caused by this kind of malnutrition.

†**3.** Gathered, pleated (cf. PINCH *v.* 3). *Obs.*

1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 § 1 No manne undre the degree of a Knyght [shall] were any garded or pynshed Sherte or pynched partelet of Lynnen clothe.

4. Straitened in extent; small, narrow, scanty.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cclxi, Narrower Fames In a pinch't Canvace. 1692 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Romish Monks* (ed. 3) 34 Their Cells..being too mean and..too much pinch'd of room. 1894 N. BROOKS *Tales Maine Coast* 94 A little pinched-up flower-garden lay between the house and the..river.

5. Straitened in means or circumstances.

1726 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 159 Yet he is not pinch'd, being very rich as well as very stingy. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xlv, Do you know how pinched and destitute I am? 1891 BARING-GOULD *In Troubadour-Land* xx, They lived..in very pinched circumstances.

6. Suffering from a pang, distressed.

1900 MRS. CRAIGIE *R. Orange* xxii, With a pinched heart she went up the great staircase.

Hence **Pi·nchedly** *adv.*; **Pi·nchedness.**

1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* I. ii, The pear-tree..was pinchedly struggling into flower. 1871 *Daily News* 11 Apr. 6, I saw both boaters and bathers..and the like for pinchedness, blueness, and overwhelming misery, may I never see again. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 276 The pinchedness of the real world about them.

Pinchem (pi·n^{t}ʃəm). [Echoic: from the bird's note.] A local name of the Blue Titmouse.

1809 T. BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* 140 *Pinchem*, a tom-tit, whose note resembles this name. 1885 in SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 34.

Pincher (pi·n^{t}ʃəɹ). [f. PINCH *v.* + -ER [1].]

1. One who or that which pinches; *fig.* one who saves in a miserly manner; a miser; a haggler.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 399/2 Pynchar, or nyggarde. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Regaton*, a pedler, a broaker, a pincher in buying, a hucster. 1887 GISSING *Thyrza* III. iii. 62 Cold-blooded pinchers and parers.

2. One who uses a pinch or crow-bar.

1882 in OGILVIE.

3. An instrument for pinching or grasping something; in pl. *pinchers* often = PINCERS (for which it is widely used in the dialects).

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 182 Take out the Foxe or Badgerde with the clampes or pinchers. 1589 NASHE *Pasquil's Ret.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 115 They take the word by the nose with a paire of Pinchers. 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xi. 37 The..persecutors..plucked off..his flesh with red hot pinchers. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. Supernum. No. 2. 2/2 [A tooth] which I can't pull out with a Pincher. 1858 KEY *Philol. Ess.* 191 Thus *forcipes*, as 'a pair of pinchers' for the extraction of teeth, is used by Lucilius. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Pincher*, .. a nipping tool fitting the inside and outside of a bottle, in order to shape the mouth.

Pinch-eyed to **Pinch-fisted**: see PINCH-.

Pi·nch-gut, *sb.* (*a.*) Now *Obs.* or *vulgar.* [f. PINCH- + GUT.]

1. One who stints himself or others of food: = *pinch-belly* (PINCH-).

a 1659 *Lady Alimony* II. ii, A Mundungo's Monopolist, a paltry-penurious-pecking pinchgut. 1699 T. BROWN in R. L'Estrange *Erasm. Colloq.* (1711) 356 Did old Pinch-gut devour all his grey-pease by himself? 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pinch-gut*, a covetous person, who will neither fill his own belly nor suffer his dependants to do so. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pinch-gut*, a miserly purser.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* **a.** That pinches the stomach; niggardly or scanty in respect of food; in quot. 1682, characterized by scarcity of food. **b.** *Pinch-gut money* (*Naut. slang*): money allowed to sailors in compensation for short allowance of food.

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 35 A pinch-gut Miser fell extreamely sicke. 1660 in *7th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 141 John Price..complains that Richard Hutchinson has wronged him by paying £16, besides Pinchgutt mony, to a wrong person. 1682 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 65 (1713) II. 156 'Twas..promised, that the poor Prisoners should have Amends..for that pinch-gut Year they had. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Pinch-gut-money*, allow'd by the King to the Seamen,..on Bord the Navy..; when their Provision falls Short. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pinch-gut pay*, the short allowance money.

So † **Pi·nch-gutted** *a.*, pinched in the stomach, famished.

1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* III. 349 To satisfie so many hungry, ravenous,..pinch-gutted Fellows.

Pinching (pi·n^{t}ʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PINCH *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb, in various senses.

1. Compression between the tips of the finger and thumb or other opposing surfaces; nipping, squeezing, pressure; *spec.* in the manège (see quot. 1727–41); in *Hort.* (see PINCH *v.* 2 b).

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 10 Besides the Pruning..we sometimes perform another Operation which we call Pinching or Breaking..: The Effect of this Pinching is to hinder the Branches from growing too thick..as also from growing too long. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* I. II. v, The pinching of Peach-trees is a sort of Pruning, which is done by the Nails to Three or Four Eyes upon a new tender Shoot. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pinching*, in the manage, is when, the horse standing, the rider holds him fast with the bridle-hand, and applies the spurs just to the hairs of his sides, without pricking him. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 113 Repeated pinchings, left the patient in comparative ease. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 5/3 They [railway employés]..were..disposed to make light of risks..invariably referred to the horrible death between the buffers as 'pinching'.

b. *concr. pl.* What is pinched or nipped *off.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 89/2 Twitchings, ends of Horse-shooe Nails cut off. Pinchings, because pinched and writhen off from the out side of the hoof with the Pincers.

2. The sensation caused by pinching or gripping; the pressure of pain. Also *fig.*

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxiii. (W. de W.) iv b/2 A lityl pryckyng other pinching in þe brest within is more sore than a grete wounde in þe arme. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1588/2 That other needfull vittels shall.. grow to excessiue prices, to the pinching of the poorer sort. 1790 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* II. 518 Patients have complained of slight griping, or pinching in their bowels.

†**3.** The action of cavilling or finding fault. *Obs.*

c 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 51 By pynchynge and blamynge of our aduersarie.

4. Stinting as from straitened means; parsimony.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 400/1 Pynchynge (or nyggardshepe). 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxii, Moche pinchyng and nygardshyppe of meate and drinke. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. iv. 23 There should be no want nor pinching for any thing. 1863 MISS YONGE *C'tess Kate* ii, There would not be so much pinching in the housekeeping.

5. In various other senses: see the verb.

1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 110 Pinching is the operation of moving a gun or mortar by small heaves of the handspike. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 June 9/1 The pinching out of the reef in the Chicago level.

6. *Comb.*: **pinching-bar** = *pinch-bar* (PINCH-); †**pinching-iron,** (*a*) *sing.* and *pl.*, pincers, tweezers; (*b*) *pl.* curling-tongs; **pinching-nut** = *jam nut* (JAM *sb.*[1]); **pinching-pin,** in the steam-engine, a pin which keeps the slide-valve tightened on its seating; †**pinching-post,** in coursing deer in a paddock, the post marking the point which the deer had to pass before a victory could be claimed for either dog; **pinching-screw,** a screw which adjusts or fixes parts of a mechanism by compression; **pinching-tongs** (see quot.).

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 169 b, They..plucke out theyr hearis with *pynchynge yrons. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 277 Heating the pinching-irons to curl my hair. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pinching-nut*, a jam-nut screwed down upon another nut, to hold it in position. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 105 The cap and *pinching pin, by which the clutch is secured to it. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 309 The third the Half Mile Post: The fourth the *Pinching Post. 1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (1870) § 1953 If the deer swerved before he got to the pinching-post..it was deemed no match. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 9 A spring tube travelling on a slide, with a *pinching screw underneath, by which it is adjusted at a proper distance from the object. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 89/2 Nickel-plated caps, split and held by pinching screws to the carbon and zinc rods. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pinching-tongs* (Glass-making), used for making chandelier drops, etc. Each jaw of the tongs carries a die, between which a lump of glass heated to plasticity is compressed.

Pinching (pi·n^{t}ʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* (*adv.*) [f. PINCH *v.* + -ING [2].] That pinches, in senses of the verb.

1. Compressing between two surfaces; squeezing.

1883 *Daily News* 10 May 5/1 Their narrow waists, their pinching shoes.

2. Causing pain or distress, physical or mental (likened to the effect of pressure); pressing severely or painfully; reducing to straits; distressing.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Aculeus*, The pinchyng cares and griefe of minde. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 18 Ys loue such pinching payne? 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 52 They applie..gnawing corrosiues, and pinching plaistures. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 691 Pinching cold and scorching heate. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 222 These circumstances are so pinching against the pannel, upon the capital point now in issue. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 276 Severe and pinching hunger. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* I. ii, One January morning,..a pinching, frosty morning.

3. Characterized by or involving stinting or parsimony, straitened; niggardly, parsimonious, grudging; restrained, very sparing.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 49, I was more pinching and sparing in my writing concerning them. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* viii. (1637) 80 Of malice and spite, or by a pinching minde. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 73 Sometimes shee is all for belly cheare and banquettings,..then shee is niggardly and pinching againe. 1724 SWIFT *Reas. agst. Exam. Drugs* P6 Persons in pinching circumstances with numerous families of children. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 447 Sparing, not pinching, mindful, though not mean.

4. Contracted, compressed, narrow; *spec.* in *Mining* (see PINCH *v.* 14).

a 1617 HIERON *Wks.* I. 7 It is a great eye-sore, to see a little, low, and pinching entry to a large and spacious dwelling. 1793 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 146 To..make the angle less pinching. 1898 M. DAVITT *Life & Progr. Australia* I. iii. 13 That these fields were of the 'pocket' and pinching-out character.

†**5.** *Mus.* ? Applied to higher notes (harmonics) produced on a wind instrument by stronger pressure of breath. *Obs. rare.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 161/1 Wind Musick *Pinching Notes* or *higher Notes*, are sounds that ascend 8 Notes higher than the plain notes.

B. as *adv.* = PINCHINGLY.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 225 When the weather is pinching cold. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 295 It is pinching Cold, from January to the middle of February.

Hence **Pi·nchingly** *adv.*, in a pinching manner.

1574 T. CARTWRIGHT *Full Declar.* 113 We ought not to deale with them sparingly, couetouslye, and pinchingly. 1690 SHARP *Wks.* (1754) I. Serm. vii. 190 Giving stingily and pinchingly, now and then a little pocket-money or so. 1885 R. WARD *Tremaine* III. xiii. 233, I have felt that case .. as pinchingly as .. you would have me. 1859 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* I. 202 Our colleges .. are .. richly built, never pinchingly.

†**Pi·nchpenny** (pi·n^{t}ʃpe·ni). *Obs.* Pl. **-pennies,** also 6 **-pence.** [f. PINCH- + PENNY.] A niggardly person; a skinflint, a miser. Also *attrib.*

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4095 (MS. Reg. 17 D vi) Thou pynchepeny, there ay mote thou slepe. 1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Olde Age* 48 Myserable nygardes and penchpenies. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 288 Let our wealthie pinchpence .. leaue their .. insatiable couetousnesse. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 29 Pigmalions riches was shipt, that pinchepeny boucher. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 179 A close-fisted niggard,.. an old pinch-penny. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. iv. 45 None will be..a Pinch-penny.

Pinch-plane to **Pinch-point**: see PINCH-.

Pinch: see PINK.

Pincon, var. PINSON [1] *Obs.*

Pinc-pinc (pi·ŋkˌpiŋk). [Echoic, from the bird's note.] A name given to a South-African warbler (*Drymœca* or *Cisticola textrix*), to which has been erroneously attributed the building of the remarkable double nest of the Cotton-bird (*Ægithalus capensis*).

1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xii. 217 The Pinc-pinc of Africa..has a similar custom, constructing a supplementary roosting-place upon the nest. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds*, *Pinc-pinc* (or rather 'Tinc-tinc'), the name which a South-African bird..has given itself from its ringing metallic cry.

Pincushion (pi·ŋkˌku·ʃən).

1. A small cushion used for sticking pins in, to keep them ready for use.

1632 SHERWOOD, A pinne-case, pinne-pillow, or pinne-cushion. 1658 A. FOX *Würtz' Surg.* II. xv. 121 One leaning on a Pin-cushion, a needle run into his Finger, and a piece of it

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broke off. 1729 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 209, I have got her pincushion to stick for her. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* II. i, A little pincushion, a little housewife, a little book, a little workbox.

2. Local name for plants of the genus *Scabiosa*; also for the Guelder Rose and other plants: from the appearance of the flower-heads.

1886 in Britten & Holland *Eng. Plant-n.*

3. *Sea pincushion*: a large kind of starfish.

1863 G. S. Brady in *Intell. Observ.* IV. 253 *Goniaster equestris*, the Sea-pincushion, as it is called by our northern fishermen .. the large fleshy mass of the animal is covered thickly with round bosses or tubercles of the size of a large pin's head.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pincushion-box, -flower* (= sense 2), *-maker*.

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4206/4 Stolen .., a Pincushion-Box. 1758–65 Goldsm. *Ess., Adv. Strolling Player*, He to sell his puppets to the pincushion-makers in Rosemary Lane. 1856 Delamer *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 103 *Scabiosa atro-purpurea*... Pincushion Flower.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Pi·ncu·shioned** *a.* or *pa. pple.*, pierced, like a pincushion with pins; **Pi·ncu·shiony** *a.*, resembling a pincushion.

1860 Thackeray *Lovel the Widower* iv, Her heart was pincushioned with his filial crimes. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xiii, A little, short, round, pincushiony woman stood at the door.

Pind, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 (ȝe)**pyndan**, 3 **punde** (*ii*), **puinde**, 5–6 **pynd**(e, 5, 9 *dial.* **pind**. [OE. (*ge*)*pyndan* (cf. also *forþyndan* to exclude, bar), f. **pund*: see Pound *sb.*², Pond. Cf. ON. *pynda* to extort, torment (considered by Vigf. to be from OE.).]

†**1.** *trans.* To shut up, enclose; to dam up (water). *Obs.* in *gen.* sense.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xxxviii. 276 Dæt wæter, ðonne hit bið ȝepynd, hit miclað & uppað... Ac ȝif sio pynding wierð onpennad .. ðonne toflewð hit eall. [*a* 900 Cynewulf *Crist* 97 Þæt is euan scyld eal for-pynded.] *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 72 Þe water, hwon me punt [*T.* puindes] hit, & stoppeð. *Ibid.* 128 Nout ase swin ipūnd ine sti uorte uetten. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5487 Gogg and magogg þe grete he with þir gomes pyndis. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 280/1 To Pynde, *jncludere, trudere*.

b. *spec.* To put (beasts) in a pound, to impound.

c 1290 *St. Eustas* 214 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 215 Weddes nimen and orf to puinde. 1441–2 in *Finchale Priory* (Surtees) 120 Ughtred .. pynded the catell. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 783 The pundar..Had pyndit all his pryss horss. 1533 *Presentm. Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 34 To pynd no mans cattell frome hensfurth.

†**2.** To distrain: = Poind *v. Sc. Obs.*

1478 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 59/2 þt he sall..desist fra pinding of his said landis in tyme to cum. 1480 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 60/2 þe saide Johne maxwell grantis þt þe said horse was Ridden efter he was pyndit. 1587 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 162 Like as the personis foirsaidis .. pyndis thair bestiall and guidis by all ordour of law.

Hence **Pi·nded** *ppl. a.*, **Pi·nding** *vbl. sb.* (*spec.* in local use, in reference to sucking lambs: see quot. 1641).

c 897 Pynding [see sense 1]. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 123 *marg.*, Pinding. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 11 Theire excremente .. berke together theire tayles and hinder partes, and soe stoppe theire fundament; the sheapheardes phraise is that such lambes are pinded, and that they must bee sette att liberty. 1804 in *Trans. Highl. Soc. Scotl.* (1807) III. 350 Pinding is another disease exclusively confined to sucking lambs.

Pind, obs. pa. t. and pple. of Pin *v.*, Pine *v.*

‖ **Pinda, pindar, pinder.** Also **pindal.** [ad. Pg. *pinda*, in Du. *piendel*, ad. Congo *mpinda*, Mpongwe *mbenda*: carried by negroes to America.] Name in the West Indies and Southern U. S. for the ground-nut or pea-nut (*Arachis hypogœa*).

1707 Sloane *Jamaica* I. p. lxxiii, I was assured that the Negroes feed on Pindals or Indian Earth-nuts, a sort of pea or bean producing its pods under ground. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 295 Pindars or Ground Nuts. 1796 Stedman *Surinam* II. xx. 115 The pistachio or pinda nuts they also convert into butter. 1814 tr. *Proyart's Loango* in Pinkerton *Voy.* XVI. 551 There is nothing which the Negroes cultivate with more care than the Pinda. 1875 R. F. Burton *Gorilla L.* (1876) I. 158 The ground-nut or pea-nut,..the Pindar of the United States,..is eaten roasted. *attrib.* 1879 *Louisville* (U. S.) *Home & Farm* 15 Apr., My hogs ..had..the run of potato, pinder and pea fields.

‖ **Pindari** (pindā·ri), *sb.* (*a.*) [a. Hindustānī *pinḍārī*, *pinḍārā*, for Marāthī *penḍhārī*, a member of a band of plunderers called *pendhār* or *pendhārā*, of disputed origin: perh. from a place-name *Panḍhār*: see *Indian Antiquary* XXIX. 140, May 1900.]

1. One of a body of mounted marauders who appear to have arisen in Central India in the 17th c., and in the 18th c. were frequently employed by contending princes as irregular cavalry to pillage the country and massacre the subjects of their enemies. They were crushed in 1817 by the Marquess of Hastings, when Governor-General of India. Also as *adj.*

1788 *Indian Voc.* 19 *Bindarra*,..who receive no pay, but.. give a certain monthly sum to the commander in chief, for permission to maraud or plunder under the sanction of his banners. *Ibid.* 104 *Pindarries*, a set of plunderers who accompany a Maratta army. 1794 Scott tr. *Firishta's Ho. Deccan* II. 122 (Y.) The Pinderrehs took Velore. 1803 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1844) I. 369 He has had 3000 pindarries in his service, to whom he gave no pay, and who subsisted by plundering the Rajah of Kolapoor. 1856 J. W. Kaye *Sir J. Malcolm* I. vi. 102 Some band of Pindarees. 1889 G. Smith *Stephen Hislop* ii. 33 Central India was overrun by Pindari brigands.

2. The dialect of these and their descendants.

1901 *Census India, Classified List of Lang.* No. 81 Pendhārī or Kākari a jargon based on Dakhinī, which is used by Musalman Pendhārās and Kākars in Dharwar (Bombay).

Pindaric (pindæ·rik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Pindaricus*, a. Gr. Πινδαρικός, f. Πίνδαρος, name of a famous ancient Greek lyric poet. Cf. F. *Pindarique*.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the poet Pindar; written, writing, etc. in a style resembling or supposed to resemble that of Pindar.

1640 *Ben Jonson's Execration agst. Vulcan* D ij b (*title*), Ode Pindarick On the Death of Sir Hen. Morison. 1656 Cowley (*title*) Pindarique Odes. 1668 Dryden *Dram. Poesie* Ess. (Ker) I. 97 We may use the benefit of the Pindaric way..where the numbers vary, and the rhyme is disposed carelessly. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 58 P 13 Those admirable English Authors who call themselves Pindarick Writers. 1765 Beattie *To Churchill* 34 He soars Pindaric heights. 1869 Rogers *Hist. Gleanings* I. 19 He..built up Pindaric odes to the day of his death.

B. *sb.* An ode or other poem, or a metre or form of verse, in imitation or supposed imitation of Pindar. (Formerly sometimes applied to an Alexandrine: see quot. 1697.) Chiefly in *pl.*

1685 Mrs. Behn (*title*) A Pindarick on the Death of Our Late Sovereign. 1697 Dryden *Æneis* Ded., Ess. (Ker) II. 218 His Alexandrine line, which we call, though improperly, the Pindaric, because Mr. Cowley has often employed it in his Odes. *Ibid.* 229, I generally..make the last verse of the triplet a Pindaric. 1706 Congreve *Disc. Pindarique Ode* A j, The Character of these late Pindariques, is a Bundle of rambling incoherent Thoughts, express'd in a like parcel of irregular Stanza's. 1876 L. Stephen *Eng. Th. in 18th C.* I. 131 Wollaston .. had turned the Book of Ecclesiastes into 'Pindarics' in order to give vent to his feelings.

So †**Pinda·rical** *a. Obs.* = Pindaric A.; **Pi·ndarism** [cf. F. *pindarisme*], Pindaric style, imitation or supposed imitation of Pindar; **Pi·ndarist**, an imitator of Pindar, a writer of Pindaric verses; **Pi·ndarize** *v.* [ad. F. *pindariser* (O. de St. Gelais, *c* 1500)] *intr.* (or with *it*), to imitate Pindar, to write in Pindaric style; *trans.*, to make Pindaric.

1696 Cowley *Pindar. Odes, Resurrection* (*Note*), This Ode is truly *Pindarical, falling from one thing into another, after his Enthusiastical manner. 1697 Watts *Horæ Lyr.* II. *Freedom* iii, Thus my bold harp profusely play'd Pindarical. 1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 141 P 6 Sometimes she made me foam at the mouth..and act a sort of madness which the Athenians call the *Pindarism. 1867 M. Arnold *Celtic Lit.* 144 [Celtic poetry] has all through it a sort of intoxication of style,—a Pindarism, to use a word formed on the name of the poet, on whom, above all other poets, the power of style seems to have exercised an inspiring and intoxicating effect. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 117 Perhaps the like return might properly be made to a modern *Pindarist. 1607 R C[arew] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 43 To vse the phrase of our descanting and *Pindarizing Poets. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xviii. (1737) 81 Water's good, saith a Poet, let 'em Pindarise upon it.

Pinde, obs. pa. t. and pple. of Pine *v.*

Pinder (pi·ndəɹ). Forms: 5 **pyndere, -are,** 5–6 **pynder,** (7–8 **pindar**), 7– **pinder.** [f. Pind *v.* + -er 1.] An officer of a manor, having the duty of impounding stray beasts. (See also Pinner 2.)

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 688/25 *Inclusor*, a pynder. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 400/1 Pyndare of beestys (*Pynson* pynnar), *inclusor*. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 148 Than cometh the pynder & taketh hym & putteth hym in the pynfolde. 1632 (*title*) The Pinder of Wakefield: Being the merry History of George a Greene the lusty Pinder of the North. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 63 [At Nottingham] they have..two more [officers] called Pinders, one for the Fields, and the other for the Meadows. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 88 While pinders, that such chances look, Drive his rambling cows to pound. 1890 *Herts Mercury* 4 Jan., To continue the directions to the pinder not to allow any cattle beyond those belonging to the inhabitants of the old prescriptive borough to be depastured in Hartham.

Pinder: see Pinda.

†**Pi·ndfool.** *Obs.* Sarcastic perversion of Pinfold, with play on *fool*.

1550 Hooper *Serm. on Jonas* v. 132 Then beganne the pyndfooles and cloisters to be made in the churches.

Pi·ndling, *a. dial.* and *U. S.* [? for *pingling*, or *piddling*.] **a.** *dial.* Fretful, out of humour. **b.** *U. S.* Sickly, puny, delicate.

1861 Mrs. Stowe *Pearl Orr's Isl.* iv. 25 I'm a-thinkin'.. whether or no cows' milk an't goin' to be too hearty for it, it's such a pindling little thing. 1890 Mary E. Wilkins *Humble Rom., Brakes & White Violets* (1891) 169 Leviny's lookin' kinder pindlin', ain't she? 1895 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Apr. 333/2, I niver seed sech peevish, pindlin, fractious ways.

Pin-drill, Pin-drop: see Pin *sb.*¹ 18.

Pi·n-dust. Dust formed of filings of brass or other metal produced in the manufacture of pins.

1552 Huloet, Pynne dust, *peripsema, psegma*. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 239 Him that can bray the Asse-drumme in a morter; and stampe his Iewes-trumpe to Pindust. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* 58 A claie sand so mingled with yeallow spangles as it had beene halfe pindust. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* III. xxxiii. (1713) 268 Those little fix'd Stars that shew but as scattered Pin-dust in a frosty night. 1827 Hor. Smith *Tor Hill* (1838) II. 283 Pindust, and fine gilt paper.

Pine (pəin), *sb.*¹ *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 2– **pine**; also 3–5 **pyn,** 3–6 **pyne,** 4 **pin.** [Early ME. *pine*:—OE. **pīn*, a. L. *pœna* punishment, pain (see Pogatscher § 130–134). Cf. OS. *pīna*, (MD. *pīne*, Du. *pijne, pijn*), OHG. *pīna* (MHG. *pīne, pîn*, Ger. *pein*), ON. *pína* (Sw. *pina*, Da. *pine*); also OIr. *pían* (Ir. Gael. *pian*): all from Latin. App. introduced into Teut. and Celtic with Christianity, and in Eng. applied first to the pains of hell. It is notable that the sb. has not yet been found in OE., where the derived vb. *pīnian* was common from an early period.]

†**1.** Punishment; suffering inflicted as punishment, torment, torture; *spec.* the penal sufferings of hell or of purgatory; = Pain *sb.*¹ 1, 2 b. *Obs.*

c 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 46 And þanne fareð hyo on ece pine [*Agst. Gosp.* susle, *Lindisf.* tintergo]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Heo bið wuniende inne þisse pine. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 7 Đe pine of helle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 497 Þar pin [*v. rr.* pyne, pine] þai bere opon þam ai. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 29 To take twey staues, And fette hom Felice from wyuene pyne [i. e. the cucking-stool]. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 472 Alle in purgatory pyne. *c* 1384 Chaucer *Ho. Fame* III. 422 Of Proserpyne That quene ys of the derke pyne. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VI. xii. 132 Đire Tyrandis tuk þis haly man, And held him lang in-til herd pyne. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VII. 54 To stire vp..ill men to flie vice throuch the pines that thay see Ill men pinet with. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* XVI. lvii. 4 The victor..pardons her, that merits death and pine.

†**2.** Suffering, affliction, distress, trouble. **a.** Physical suffering; = Pain *sb.*¹ 3. (In ME. often applied to the passion of Christ.) *Obs.*

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137, I ne can..tellen..alle þe pines ðæt hi diden wrecce men on þis land. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 1 Efter ure lauerdes pine ant his passiun ant his deð on rode. *c* 1275 *Orison of our Lord* 20 in *O. E. Misc.* 139 Cryst..þat for vs þoledest so swiþe muchel pyn. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 723 Þe pyne, he suffred for þy gode. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 820 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 251 God wotte hys belly [had] greate pyne. *c* 1600 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 1350 Be mediciner to the man, And schaw sic cunning as ȝe can, To put him out of pyne.

b. Mental suffering; grief, sorrow, trouble or distress of mind; anguish; = Pain *sb.*¹ 4. (In quot. *a* 1600, Grievous or intense longing *for* something: cf. Pine *v.* 6.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1205 Lay. 2515 Ofte heo hæfde seorwe & pine. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 330 My precios perle dotz me gret pyne. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 13 And it lyke you to take the worchip uppon you..to the pyne and dyscomfort of all your ille wyllers. 1568 T. Howell *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 57 My pleasure, pine, and pain. *a* 1600 Montgomerie *Misc. P.* xxxvii. 6 Sen nane bot I hes for thy persone pyne. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* XIX. civ, That high crie..Pierst through her hart with sorrow, griefe, and pine. 1721 Ramsay *Ricky & Sandy* 30 [He] sung on aeten reed the lover's pine. 1868 Isa Craig-Knox *Ballad of Brides of Quair* ix, More than one hath lived in pine, And more than one hath died of care.

†**3.** Trouble taken or undergone in accomplishing anything; labour, toil, exertion, effort, pains; difficulty: = Pain *sb.*¹ 5, 6. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1136 Wit pine it sal þe ȝeild þi fode. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1934 Þey ascaped wiþ mykel pyn. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1206 Þus ȝede þai furthe..And slike a prai þam apreued as pyne were to reken. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* IV. xi. (S. T. S.) II. 84, I will tak pyne..to do sic thingis for defence of public liberte. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 37 It's Pine to tell; it is difficult to tell.

†**4.** Suffering caused by hunger or want of food; the condition of pining for food; famine; want; starvation. (Cf. Pine *v.* 4, 5.) Also *fig. Obs.*

1567 Drant *Horace, Epist.* xviii. F iv, Greedie thirst and knawinge pyne of siluer, and of goulde. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* V. v. 22 Forst, through penurie and pyne,..For nought was given them to sup or dyne. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XV. 367 On all their weary ways wait care and pain, And pine and penury.

b. A disease of sheep: = Pining *vbl. sb.* 2 b.

1804 in *Trans. Highl. Soc. Scot.* (1807) III. 405 In the pine,..the condition of the animal is too high, its blood too thick, and its pasture too arid.

5. Complaint, repining. *rare*⁻¹.

1824 *Something Odd* III. 179 To give way to unavailing pines.

6. *Comb.*, as †*pine-stall* (*pynstal*), place of punishment. See also Pinebank.

c 1420 *Lay Folks Mass Bk., York Hours* 43 Þai..gerte hym bere on his bak þe cros to þe pynstal.

Pine (pəin), *sb.*² Forms: 1 **pīn,** 4– **pine**; also 4 **pigne,** 4–5 **pyne,** 5 (7 *Sc.*) **pyn.** [OE. *pīn*, ad. L. *pīnus* a pine-tree, in ME. a. F. *pin*:—L. *pīn-us*. Gower's form *pigne*, is not easy to explain: F. *pigne* = It. *pigna*, L. *pīnea* is cited only of 1528 in Godef.]

1. A tree of the genus *Pinus*, or of various allied coniferous genera; comprising trees, mostly of large size, with evergreen needle-shaped leaves, of which many species afford valuable timber, tar, and turpentine, and some have edible seeds.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* (Th.) II. 508 Se halga..wolde aheawan ænne heahne pin-beam. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1377 Þai sal be cedre, ciprese, and pine. *Ibid.* 1384 Þe pine [*v. r.* pyne]. *c* 1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 70 Þe secund [wand] sal be of cypres, And þe thrid of pine sal be. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 161 Enclosed with the tres of Pigne [*rime* Nonarcigne]. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 357 b/1 Ther was a tree of a pyn which

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was dedyed to the deuylle. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 42 He [the sun] fires the prowd tops of the Easterne Pines. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 292 His Spear, to equal which the tallest Pine, Hewn on Norwegian hills,..were but a wand. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* iv, Mountains covered ..nearly to their summits with forests of gloomy pine. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VI. ix. § 4 Let the pine find only a ledge of vertical precipice to cling to, it will nevertheless grow straight.

b. The wood of these trees: = PINE-WOOD 1.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 118 (Add. MS.) 3if þe hed be smyten with a lyȝt dreyȝe staff, as of salwe oþere ellys pyne [*Ashm. MS.* pinee]. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, House*, Rafters of immortal pine. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 79 The stalls are oaken, the sittings generally being of pine.

2. With qualifying words, applied to various species of *Pinus* or other coniferous genera (or to their wood): as

Aleppo Pine, *Pinus Halepensis*; **Amboyna Pine** = *Dammar-pine*; **Austrian Pine,** *Pinus austriaca*; **Baltic Pine,** a variety of the timber of *Pinus sylvestris*; **Bhotan Pine,** *Pinus excelsa* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **Bishop's Pine,** *P. muricata*; **Black Pine,** *Pinus austriaca*; also *P. Murrayana* and *P. Jeffreyi* of N. America, and species of *Podocarpus* of New Zealand and *Frenela* of Australia; **Brazilian Pine,** *Araucaria brasiliensis*; **Broom-pine** = *Long-leaved Pine*; **Bull-pine,** *Pinus Jeffreyi, P. Sabiniana, P. mitis*, and *P. ponderosa*, all of N. America; **Candlewood Pine,** the Mexican pitch-pine or torch-pine, *Pinus Zeocote*; **Cedar-pine,** *Pinus glabra*, of Southern U. S.; **Celery Pine** (also *Celery-leaved P.*, *Celery-top(ped) P.*), the genus *Phyllocladus*, of Australia, New Zealand, etc. (Miller *Plant-names*); **Cembra Pine,** the Italian Stone-pine; **Chilian Pine,** *Araucaria imbricata*; **Cluster-pine** (see CLUSTER *sb.* 4); **Corsican Pine** = *Larch-pine*; **Cypress Pine,** species of *Frenela* (Morris *Austral Eng.*); **Dammar-pine,** *Dammara orientalis* of the Moluccas, which yields the resin called DAMMAR (Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* (1857) § 600); **Digger-pine** (see DIGGER 6); **Dwarf Pine,** *Pinus Mughus* of S. Europe, and *P. Pumilio* of Austria, etc.; **Dye-pine** = *King-pine*; **Foxtail-pine,** *Pinus Balfouriana* and *P. serotina*; **Frankincense-pine** (see FRANKINCENSE 3); **Giant Pine** = *Sugar-pine*; **Ginger-pine,** the Port Orford White Cedar, a species of cypress, *Chamæcyparis Lawsoniana*; **Golden Pine,** *Pinus Kæmpferi* (Miller *Plant-names* 1884); **Grey Pine,** *Pinus Banksiana*, of the northern parts of N. America; **Hard Pine** = *Long-leaved Pine*; **Heavy Pine** (see HEAVY *a.* 30); **Hickory Pine** (see HICKORY 4 b); **Highland Pine,** a variety of the Scotch pine with horizontal branches; **Himalayan Pine** (see HIMALAYAN 1); **Hoop-pine** (see HOOP *sb.*[1] 13 b); **Hudson's Bay Pine** = *Grey Pine*; **Huon Pine** (see HUON PINE); **Jersey Pine,** *Pinus inops*, a small species of the eastern U. S.; **Kauri Pine** (see KAURI b); **King-pine** (see KING *sb.* 13 c); **Knee-pine** (see KNEE *sb.* 13); **Labrador Pine** = *Grey Pine*; **Lace-bark Pine,** *Pinus Bungeana* of China, which sheds its outer bark every year (Nicholson *Dict. Gard.* 1887); **Larch Pine,** *Pinus Laricio* of S. Europe; **Loblolly Pine** (see LOBLOLLY 4); **Lodge-pole Pine** (U. S.) = *Ridge-pole pine*; **Long-leaved Pine,** *Pinus australis* (*P. palustris*), the Pitch-pine of the Southern U. S.; **Mahogany Pine,** *Podocarpus Totara* of New Zealand; **Maritime Pine** = *Sea-pine*; **Meadow-pine,** *P. cubensis* of the southern U. S.; **Mountain Pine,** (*a*) *Pinus monticola* of the western U. S.; (*b*) = *Dwarf Pine*; **Norfolk Island Pine,** *Araucaria excelsa*; **Norway Pine,** (*a*) the Spruce Fir, *Abies* (*Picea*) *excelsa*; (*b*) (in U. S.) the N. American Red Pine, *Pinus resinosa*; (*c*) a variety of the timber of *Pinus sylvestris*; **Nut-pine** (see NUT); **Old-field Pine** (see OLD FIELD b); **Oyster Bay Pine,** *Callitris* (*Frenela*) *australis*, of Australia (Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* 1857); **Parasol-pine** (see PARASOL *sb.* 3); **Pitch-pine** (see PITCH-PINE); **Pond Pine,** *Pinus serotina*; **Prince's Pine** (see PRINCE); **Red Pine,** (*a*) *P. resinosa* of N. America; (*b*) (of Australia) *Frenela Endlicheri*; (*c*) (of New Zealand) *Dacrydium cupressinum*; also the timber = *Riga pine*; (see RED *a.* 17 d); **Ridge-pole Pine** (U. S.), *Pinus Murrayana*; **Riga Pine,** a variety of the timber of *Pinus sylvestris*; **Rosemary-pine** = *Frankincense-pine*; **Sap-pine,** *Pinus rigida*; **Scotch Pine,** *Pinus sylvestris*, commonly called *Scotch* FIR; **Scrub-pine,** (in U. S) (*a*) = *Grey Pine*; (*b*) = *Jersey Pine*; (*c*) (of Australia) = *Red Pine* b; **Sea-pine, Seaside Pine,** *Pinus Pinaster* or *P. maritima*; **Short-leaved Pine,** *Pinus mitis* of N. America; **Silver Pine,** (*a*) = *Heavy Pine*; (*b*) *Pinus Picea*; (*c*) the Silver FIR, *Abies* (*Picea*) *pectinata*; (*d*) (in New Zealand) *Dacrydium colensoi* (Morris *Austral Eng.*); **Spruce-pine** (see SPRUCE *sb.*); **Star-pine** = *Cluster-pine*; **Stone-pine** (see STONE-PINE); **Sugar-pine,** *Pinus Lambertiana* of California, which yields a sweet resin used for sugar; **Swamp-pine,** (*a*) = *Frankincense-pine*; (*b*) = *Long-leaved Pine*; **Torch-pine** = *Candlewood-pine*; **Umbrella-pine** = PARASOL-*fir*; **Virginian Pine** = *Long-leaved Pine*; **Water-pine,** *Glyptostrobus heterophyllus* (*Taxodium heterophyllum*) of China; **Wax-pine,** the genus *Dammara*; **Weymouth Pine,** the common American white pine, *Pinus Strobus*, largely planted by Lord Weymouth when introduced into England; **White Pine,** various species with light-coloured wood, esp. the Norway pine or Spruce, *Pinus Strobus* of N. America, and species of *Frenela* and *Podocarpus* of Australia, etc.; **Wild Pine** = *Scotch Pine* (see also 5 b); **Yellow Pine,** various species with yellow or yellowish wood, as the *Long-leaved Pine*, the *Short-leaved Pine*, the *Heavy Pine*, etc.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 382 *D*[*ammara*] *orientalis*, the *Amboyna Pine, is a tree of the Moluccas, 100 feet high. *Ibid.* 891 *Baltic, Riga, Norway, Red, or Memel Pine is the timber of *Pinus sylvestris* as grown in the north of Europe. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xliv, The pine, both *black and white. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 890 Black Pine, *Pinus austriaca*. —, of New Zealand, *Podocarpus ferrugineus*. 1887 in Bischoff *Van Diemen's Land* (1832) 180 The Green Forest.. comprises myrtle, sassafras, *celery-top pine. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 881 *P*[*hyllocladus*] *rhomboidalis*, the Celery-topped Pine, is in cultivation as an ornamental tree. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxviii. (1794) 444 The *Cembra Pine has five leaves in a sheath. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 600 *Araucaria* includes the enormous *Chilian Pine, *A. imbricata*. *Ibid.*, *P*[*inus*] *Pinaster*, the *Cluster-pine. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxviii. (1794) 444 *Frankincense Pine has three leaves coming out of the same sheath. 1890 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 3 Nov. (*Advt.*), A valuable tract of *hard-pine timber-land. 1848 *Jersey Pine [see *Scrub Pine*]. 1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* v. 89 Resembling the Altingia, or *Norfolk Island pine. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* etc. (1821) II. 158 Here, for the first time, we saw the *Norway pine. 1866 [see *Baltic Pine*]. 1861 MRS. MEREDITH *Over the Straits* i. 16 Groups of our beautiful *Oyster Bay Pine. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxviii. (1794) 443 The most known [pine] among us is the *Scotch Pine, or, as it is vulgarly called, Scotch Fir: this has two leaves in a sheath. 1848 GRAY *Bot. U. S.* 439 Jersey or *Scrub Pine .. Barrens and sterile hills, New Jersey and southward. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 891 Scrub Pine, *Pinus Banksiana*. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Pinus Banksiana*, Gray, or Northern, Scrub-Pine-tree... — *inops*, New Jersey Scrub Pine. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 26 Oct. 4/4 He drained the soil,..and planted bent and the *sea-pine over sixteen hundred acres of windy sand. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque, Ordered South*, The troubled, busy-looking groups of sea-pines. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* s.v. *Pinus, P. Lambertiana*. *Sugar Pine...California, etc. 1827. This, one of the tallest of all Pines, has an enormous girth. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 600 *P*[*inus*] *palustris*, the *Swamp-pine of Virginia. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 537 *G*[*lyptostrobus*] *heterophyllus*, a small tree eight to ten feet high, is the Chinese *Water Pine, planted along the margins of rice-fields near Canton. 1755 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Montagu* 8 Nov., A doeen of the New England, or Lord *Weymouth's pine. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxviii. (1794) 445 Weymouth Pine...In North America it is called *White Pine, and is excellent for masts. 1855 R. TAYLOR *Te Ika a Maui* 439 (*Podocarpus excelsus.*) This tree is generally called the white pine, from the color of its wood. 1888 *Cassell's Picturesque Australasia* III. 210 (Morris). 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 697/1 The white-pine supply of this country stands in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* s.v., White P[ine]—(In Australia) *Frenela robusta*,.. *Podocarpus elata*. (In New Zealand) *P. dacryoides*. 1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Build., Home Handicr.* ix. 78 The material for a drawing-board that is..most satisfactory in use, is white pine. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 298 The *Wild Pine, or Scotch Fir. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 229 White and *yellow pines, similar to those of Canada, are brought from Allegany river.

b. Also applied to plants of other orders, resembling the true pines in foliage or some other respect: e. g. certain species of *Lycopodium* or Club-moss (Festoon Pine, *L. rupestre*; Moon-fruit Pine, *L. lucidulum*; Running Pine, *L. clavatum*) see also GROUND-PINE, PRINCE'S *pine*, SCREW-PINE, and senses 5, 5 b.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 Stinking Ground Pine, *Camphorosma*.

3. *transf.* Something made of pine-wood: e. g. a torch, a ship, a mast. Chiefly *poet.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 78 *Synecdoche*..as to say, the lofty Pine did scowre the Seas; for the Shippe made of the Pine tree. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Ladies Priviledge* IV. Plays 1874 II. 148 Hymen light thy Pine. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *On Dk. Ormond's Recov.* Wks. 1730 I. 50 E'er.. floating pines were steered by daring man. 1762–9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 917 Fast by the fated pine bold Rodmond stands.

†**4.** *pl.* The edible seeds of the stone-pine (*Pinus Pinea*) or other species. *Obs.* [app. from L. *pīnea.*]

1335–6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 527, j li. et di. de pynes. 1340 *Ibid.* 37 Maces, pynes, et galanga. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 15 Mynced Datys, Pynys and Roysonys of Corauns. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 95 Resons of corance, Pynes, Clowes, Maces. 1583 *Rates of Customs* D vij, Pine the pound, *vjd.*

5. = PINE-APPLE 2: cf. PIÑA 1.

1661 EVELYN *Diary* 9 Aug., The famous Queen Pine brought from Barbados..; the first that were ever seen in England were those sent to Cromwell foure years since. *a* 1683 — *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 29 The royal pine—a compendium of all that is delicious to the taste and smell. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. xxxi. 142 It will produce about one hundred and fifty pines a year. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 490/1 In the island of Penang .. there is a sort [of pine-apple] all the flowers of which always change into branches, each of which bears a pine, terminated by a crown, so that a great cluster of pine-apples is produced by a single stem; specimens of this sort are called double pines. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Conscience* II. xv, Two of the choicest pines had been cut for dessert.

b. *Wild Pine*: name in the West Indies, etc. for species of *Tillandsia* (allied to *Ananassa*), epiphytes growing upon trees.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 189 The Wild Pine is a plant so called because it somewhat resembles the bush that bears the pine [i. e. pine-apple]. 1829 *Nat. Phil., Prelim. Treat.* 39 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) In the West Indies..a kind of plant called the *Wild-pine* grows upon the branches of the trees.

c. A liqueur made from the pine-apple fruit.

1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 285 Three glasses of pine and one of Curaçoa.

6. A figure of a pine-apple or a pine-cone.

1790 W. WRIGHTE *Grotesque Archit.* 13 On the top is a pine, which should be double gilt.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pine bark, board, bough, fire, forest, grove, plain, plantation, splint, stem, stump, thicket, timber, tract*, etc.; (sense 5) *pine-frame, -pit, -plant*; *pine-bearing, -bordered, -built, -capt, -clad, -covered, -creeping, -crested, -crowned, -dotted, -encircled, -fringed, -shaded*, etc. adjs.; **pine-beauty,** a moth, *Trachea piniperda*, whose larva feeds on pine-trees; **pine-beetle** (also *pine-bark beetle*), any one of various small beetles destructive to the bark or wood of pines; **pine bird's-nest** = *pine-sap*; **pine-blight,** a blight or disease of pine-bark caused by an aphis, as *Chermes pinicorticis*, which secretes a coating of white filaments; also the insect itself; **pine-bluff,** a bluff or precipitous cliff crowned with pine-trees; **pine-bud moth,** the Tortricine, *Orthotænia turionana*; **pine-bullfinch** = *pine-grosbeak*; **pine carpet,** a species of carpet-moth, as *Thera firmata*, whose larva feeds on pine-trees; **pine-chafer,** a N. American beetle, *Anomala pinicola*, which feeds on pine-leaves; **pine-cloth** = PINE-APPLE *cloth*; **pine-cone,** the cone or fruit of the pine-tree; **pine-drops,** the N. American plant *Pterospora andromedea* (N.O. *Monotropaceæ*), parasitic on the roots of pine-trees (cf. *beech-drops*); **pine-finch,** (*a*) = *pine-grosbeak*; (*b*) = *pine-siskin*; †**pine-glandule** = PINEAL *gland*; **pine goldfinch** = *pine-siskin*; **pine grosbeak,** a large finch, *Pinicola enucleator*, inhabiting pine-woods in Europe and North America; **pine grouse** = *dusky grouse* (see GROUSE *sb.* 1); **pine gum,** a resin resembling sandarach, obtained from Australian trees of the genus *Callitris* or *Frenela*; **pine hawk-moth,** a species of hawk-moth, *Sphinx pinastri*, whose larva feeds on the pine-tree; **pine-house** = PINERY 1; **pine-kernel,** (*a*) the seed of any pine-tree, esp. when edible; † (*b*) the pineal gland; **pine knot** (*U. S.*), a knot (KNOT *sb.*[1] 14) of pine-wood, used as fuel; **pine-land,** land on which pine-trees grow or are grown; **pine-linnet** = *pine-siskin*; **pine-lizard,** the common brown lizard of N. America, *Sceloporus undulatus*; **pine-marten** (see MARTEN 2); **pine-mast,** pine-cones collectively (see MAST *sb.*[2]); **pine-mouse,** a N. American meadow-mouse, *Arvicola* (*Pitymys*) *pinetorum*, usually inhabiting pine-barrens; **pine-needle,** the needle-shaped leaf of the pine (hence *pine-needle wool* = *pine-wool*); **pine-oil,** name for various oils obtained from the leaves, twigs, wood, or resin of pine-trees; †**pine-ploughed** *a.*, ploughed by 'pines', i. e. ships (cf. 3); **pine-sap,** a reddish fleshy plant, *Monotropa Hypopitys* (*Hypopitys multiflora*), formerly supposed to be parasitic on the roots of pine-trees; also, the allied *Schweinitzia odorata* (*Sweet Pine-sap*); **pine-sawfly,** any sawfly whose larvæ feed on pine-trees, esp. *Lophyrus pini*; **pine-siskin,** a small N. American siskin or finch, *Chrysomitris* (*Carduelis*, or *Spinus*) *pinus*, found in pine-woods; **pine-snake,** a large harmless snake of the N. American genus *Pityophis*, found in pine-woods; **pine-stove** = PINERY 1; **pine-strawberry** (see STRAWBERRY); **pine-thistle,** a species of thistle, *Atractylis* (*Carlina*) *gummifera*, the root of which contains a gummy substance; **pine-torch,** a torch made of pine-wood; **pine-warbler,** a small N. American warbler, *Dendroica pinus*, inhabiting pine-woods; **pine-weed,** a small N. American plant, *Hypericum Sarothra* or *nudicaule*, with wiry branches and small scale-like leaves; also called orange-grass (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **pine-weevil,** any weevil which infests pine-trees, as *Hylobius abietis* and species of *Pissodes* (*Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* 1887); **pine-wool,** a wool-like material made from the spun fibres of pine-leaves, used in some countries for garments (Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* (1861) 166); **pine-worm,** the larva of the *pine-sawfly*. See also PINE-APPLE, PINE-BARREN, etc.

1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.*, **Pine Bark Beetles*, numerous species of small beetles..live below the bark of Fir-trees and other Conifers. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* II. 475 Aged Atlas, whose *pyn-bearing browes..Nor haile..nor wind..eschewes. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* s. v. *Pinus*, The *Pine Beauty, *Trachea piniperda*. 1892 *Garden* 27 Aug. 200 The Scotch Fir shoots..have been tunnelled by the *Pine beetle. 1766 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 18 Jan. in W. Stork *Acc. E. Florida* 41 We rowed..by some oak and *pine-bluffs. 1885 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. I. 6 Lumber, such as *pine-boards and scantling. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 292 Vast plains and *pine-bordered sandhills. 1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 29 She crowned her head with *pine-boughes. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. 48 The pine boughs are singing Old songs with new gladness. 1881 MISS ORMEROD *Injur. Insects* (1890) 246 The caterpillars of the *Pine-bud Moth are injurious to the Scotch Fir, Silver Fir, and various species of Pine. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. Introd. 10 His low and *pine-built hall. *a* 1811 R. CUMBERLAND in T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* (1822) II. 42 O'er the mountain's *pine-capt brow. 1786 R. P. JODRELL *Pers. Heroine* II. ix. 23 His *pine-clad head Old Athos bow'd. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xii. 90 At the other side was the pine-clad slope. 1698 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 81 Nuts, *Pine-Cones, and the like. 1886 W. M. ROSSETTI in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* p. xlii, A gilt bronze pine-cone, hollowed, and 11 feet in height, used once to be at the summit of the Sepulchre or Mole of Hadrian. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Farming* Wks. (Bohn) III. 60 Nature drops a pine-cone in Mariposa, and it lives fifteen centuries. 1884 G. A. TOWNSEND in *Century Mag.* XXVII. 824 *Pine-covered hills. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xiii. 248 The *Pine-Creeping Warbler (*Sylvia pinus*). 1777 ELIZ. RYVES *Poems* 36 Up the *pine-crown'd hill. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 141 Neath the *pine-dotted slopes of

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Tivoli. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, **Pine-drops*, an American name for *Pterospora*. 1894 R. B. Sharpe *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 61 The *Pine-finch, *Pinicola enucleator*. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xii. 86 After dinner we gathered round the *pine-fire. 1822 Shelley *To Jane—the Recollect.* 1 We wandered to the *Pine Forest. 1657 Thornley tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 92 They crowned him [a goat] with *pine-garlands. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 468 The backeside of the *Pine-glandule. 1772 Forster in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 402 *Pine Grosbeak. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 619/1 One of our most beautiful and interesting winter visitants is the pine grosbeak. 1859 W. S. Coleman *Woodlands* (1862) 36 It will change first into a brown chrysalis, then into a large and pretty moth—the *Pine-hawk Moth. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* s. v. *Pine-apple*, Provision should be made, in *Pine-houses or pits, for applying a thin shading for a few hours on bright summer days. 1598 *Epulario* H iv b, Some dry Figges, and two ounces of *Pine kernels. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* I. xi. (1712) 33 That particular piece of the Brain they call the *Conarion* or Pine-kernel. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 144 The Indian Pine Kernels are little Almonds of a yellowish white Colour. 1791 W. Bartram *Carolina* 387 To collect a great quantity of wood and *Pine knots to feed our fires. 1765 J. Bartram *Jrnl.* 26 Dec. in W. Stork *Acc. E. Florida* (1766) 8 We encamped on a bluff in the *pine-land. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 421 *S[celoporus] undulatus* .. prefers the more sandy localities covered with pine, and is often called the '*pine lizard'. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 34/2 A pine lizard ran up the trunk of a cedar tree. 1772 Forster in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 372 *Pine Marten. 1884 Jefferies *Red Deer* ix. 169 A reddish-brown marten-cat, or pine-marten. 1866 in *Higginson's Harvard Mem. Biog., Whittemore* I. 410 The dry leaves and *pine-needles are as luxurious to lie on. 1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 649 **Pine-oil* or *Fir-oil*, .. names .. applied to certain oils resembling oil of turpentine, obtained in various ways from pine and fir-trees. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 39 Scrambling over the *pine-pit, he sheered off. 1837 *Civ. Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 24/2 The iron-roofed vinery .. with a pine pit in the middle. *a* 1817 T. Dwight *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 158 The lands .. are either *pine-plains, or intervals. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Pine-apple*, Generally .. *pine plants .. brought from the West-Indies, have a white insect adhering to them. 1775 G. White *Selborne* xlii. 108 The *pine-plantations of that nobleman are very grand. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. III. *Colonies* 186 The *Pine-plough'd Sea. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 185 The unbarked *pine-posts of the rude verandah. 1857 Gray *First Lessons Bot.* (1866) 35 Other parasitic plants, like the Beech-drops and *Pine-sap, fasten their roots under ground upon the roots of neighboring plants. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gardening* s. v., *Lophyrus Pini* is the one generally denoted by the name of *Pine Sawfly. 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 344 The *pine-shipping season is .. a period of great activity in the Bahamas. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) XI. 720 *Pine snake, *Pituophis melanoleucus*. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 39/2 A pine snake, bloated and glistening, wriggles across the road. *a* 1843 Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 660/1 Candles made of the *Pine-splints. 1894 *Home Missionary* (N. Y.) Oct. 328 This *pine-stump land .. is proving to be the best potato land in the world. 1867 H. Latham *Black & White* 38 They always had to ride off at night six or seven miles, up into the *pine-thickets, to sleep. 1842 P. J. Selby *Brit. Forest Trees* 410 The durability of *Pine timber .. is considered to be scarcely inferior to that of the oak. 1857 Mayne *Exp. Lex.*, *Pine-thistle. 1832 G. Downes *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 99 The Valley of Grindelwald, interspersed with verdant lawns and sable *pine-tracts. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 42/2 *Pine Wool Anti-rheumatic Underclothing.

Pine (pəin), *v.* Forms: 1–2 **pinian**, 3–7 **pyne**, 3– **pine**. [OE. *pīnian*, f. *pīn*, Pine *sb.*1: cf. MDu., MLG. *pīnen*, Du. *pijnen*, OHG. *pīnōn* (MHG. *pīnen*, Ger. *peinen*), ON. *pína* to torment, punish (Sw. *pina*, Da. *pine* to torment); cf. also OIr., Ir., Gael. *pian* to torment, f. *pian* sb. Cf. later Eng. *peine-n*, Pain, from OF.]

†**1.** *trans.* To afflict with pain or suffering; to cause to suffer; to torment, trouble, distress. Also *absol. Obs.* (Cf. Pain *v.* 2.)

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* II. iii. § 4 Ða pineden hie hiene mid ðæm ðæt hie his hand forbærndon. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 29 Ða cuome hider ær tid to pinenne [*Agg. G.* þreagenne] usih. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 [Hi] pineden him alle þe ilce pining ðat ure Drihten was pined. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 He was ipinet ermiliche to deðe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 404 Neuer er nu nes ich ful pined. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* iv. 5 Doand penaunce & pynand 3ow for 3owre synnes. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* I. cxxii. 99 He was taken in suspeccion, and so turmentyd and pyned yᵗ he confessyd. 1569 T. Underdown *Ovid agst. Ibis* K vj b, Aristophanes was by publike authoritie pyned to death. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* v. I. iii. 246 O tell him .. how my soule is pin'd. 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc., Scots Cantata*, Hence frae my breast, contentious care, Ye've tint the power to pine. [1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiii. 285 Truly might the Chronicler say .. that never were martyrs so pined as they were.]

†**2.** *intr.* To suffer, to undergo pain. *Obs. rare.* (In later use merged in 5.)

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Ic walde fein pinian and sitten on forste and on snawe. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 773 (Harl. MS.) To synne and to pyne of þe deþ þat is pardurable.

†**3.** *trans.* To put to labour; *refl.* to take pains, exert oneself, labour, toil (= Pain *v.* 4). *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 5914 Mychel he hym pyned er al þis londe He haueþ ywonne. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 150 A bole þat shal be kild .. is not pyned ne traveilid wiþ oþer beestis. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* xcvii. 100 His fadyr and his modir pyned hem to lere hym som craft. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11558 All grauntid the gome to þe gay qwene, For to proker hir pes, & pyne hym þerfore.

4. To exhaust or consume (a person, animal, etc.) by suffering of body or mind, esp. by want of food or by wasting disease; to cause to languish; to wear out, waste away, reduce to leanness, emaciate; to deprive or stint of food, to starve. Also with *away*, *to death*, etc. Now *rare* exc. *dial.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9230 Þis bissop was ney to grounde ibro3t Mid honger .. He wep & cride on is men þat hii ssolde on him rewe þat he nere to deþe ipined. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 155 Þei pynen hem bi þe worste hungir. 1549 Cheke *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 23 Seeing yee so unpittifully vex men, .. pine them with famine. 1563 Ld. J. Gray in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 279 The thought and care she takethe .. pines her awaye. 1596 Barrough *Meth. Physick* (ed. 3) 372 Phisitions keepe their patients in darkenes, pining them euen vnto bones. 1626 Holland *Sueton.* 111 When as shee was fully determined to pine her selfe to death: hee caused her mouth perforce to bee opened, and meate to be crammed into her throate. *c* 1646 in *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. (1829) App. 67 [Wingfield Manor] was a place that could not be otherwise taken, without they were pined out. 1731–3 Miller *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Crocus*, The Bulb seem'd .. to be pin'd and emaciated. 1759 Sarah Fielding *C'tess of Dellwyn* I. 223 He fattened on Flattery, and pined himself away. *a* 1845 Hood *Lamia* iv, I'd pine him to a ghost for want of rest. 1848 Buckley *Iliad* 17 But he pined away his great heart, remaining there. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss., Pine*, to starve, kill by starvation. 'They besieged the town in hope to pine 'em'. 1885–94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* June iii, If she there had died of hunger pined.

absol. *c* 1613 Rowlands *Paire of Spy-Knaves* 19 Thou do'st onely pinch, and pine, and spare, To hord vp money.

5. *intr.* To become wasted or feeble, from suffering (bodily or mental), esp. from intense grief, etc., wasting disease, or want of sustenance; to lose vitality or vigour; to languish, waste away.

c 1440 *Boctus* (Laud MS. 559 lf. 10 b), That he shulde other dayes nyne In prison leve and there pyne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 400/1 Pynyn, or languryn in sekenesse, .. *langueo*, *elangueo*. 1548 Latimer *Ploughers* (Arb.) 25 So doeth the soule pyne a way for default of gostly meate. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 392 His wife, whiche pined to deathe for sorowe. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1115 He ten times pines, that pines beholding food. *c* 1665 Mrs. Hutchinson *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 266 Pining with spite and envy. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 18 They generally pine away .. and die in a short time. 1782 Johnson *Let. to Boswell* 28 Mar. in *Life*, You must get a place, or pine in penury. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* viii. 14 But thou'lt be mourning thus to pine unask'd alway.

b. *transf.* Of things: To lose bulk, vigour, or intensity; to languish.

1727 Pope, etc. *Art of Sinking* 112 The sparkling flames raise water to a smile, Yet the pleas'd liquor pines, and lessens all the while. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Lay Brown Rosary* II. 107 Ah me, the sun! the dreamlight 'gins to pine. 1887 Molonéy *Forestry W. Afr.* 173 In the Canary Islands, where the tobacco industry had to be resorted to after the cochineal pined.

c. *trans.* with *away* or *out*: To consume or spend (life, health, etc.) in pining.

1725 Pope *Odyss.* xv. 383 She .. for Ulysses lost Pined out her bloom, and vanish'd to a ghost. 1775 S. J. Pratt *Liberal Opin.* xxxiv. (1783) I. 208 Many .. pining away existence under the lashes .. of reproach. 1852 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* vi, Barristers pining a hungry life out in chambers.

6. *intr.* To be consumed with longing; to languish with intense desire, to hunger after something; to long eagerly. Const. *for*, *after*, or *inf.*

1598 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 236 The new-made Bridegroome .. For whom (and not for Tybalt) Iuliet pinde. 1696 Tate & Brady *Ps.* xlii. 2 For thee, my God, .. My thirsty Soul doth pine. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 312 Who died there pining for their native home. 1829 Lytton *Devereux* II. vii, We pine for sympathy. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* III. 258 Harry Temple was wise enough to give up pining after what he could not get.

7. *intr.* To repine, complain, fret.

1687 Norris *Hymn*, '*Long have I view'd*' ii, No longer will I grieve or pine. 1838 Lytton *Leila* II. ii, The eager and ardent spirits that pined at the .. inactivity of Ferdinand's .. campaign. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Bagman's Dog*, Scratching and whining, And moaning and pining.

b. *trans.* To repine at, lament, mourn. *arch.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 848 Abasht the Devil stood .. and saw Vertue in her shape how lovly, saw, and pin'd His loss. 1872 Swinburne *Under Microscope* 8 We .. see, and pine our loss.

8. a. *trans.* To cause (fish) to shrink, in the process of curing; to dry by exposure to the weather.

1560 *Aberdeen Regr.* XXIV. (Jam.), The fische wes nocht pynit nor rypit aneucht. 1641 S. Smith *Herring Buss Trade* 10 The Pickle .. doth so pine and overcome the nature of the Herring, that it makes it stiffe. 1705 *Sc. Acts Anne* (1824) XI. 293/1 That all the herring or white fish .. shall be pined cured and packed from the bottom to the top with forreign salt allennarly. 1814 Shirreff *Agric. Surv. Shetl.* 91 When the body of the fish is all equally dried, here called *pined*, which is known by the salt appearing on the surface in a white efflorescence, here called *bloom*.

b. *intr.* Of fish: To shrink or 'render', as in the process of curing.

1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade-m.* iv. § 21 (1689) 53 Some expert Anglers preserve Salmon Spawn, from pining, with Salt.

Pineal (pi·nĭăl, pəi·nĭăl), *a. Anat.* [a. F. *pinéal*, f. L. *pinea* a pine-cone: see -al.] Resembling a pine-cone in shape: applied to a small somewhat conical body (the *pineal body* or *pineal gland*), of unknown function, situated behind the third ventricle of the brain, and containing sand-like particles.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., Pineal kirnel in the brain, in form of a pine-apple, called also *conarium*. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Pineal Kernel*, is a Glandule seated between the Two Beds of the Optick Nerves, and the Prominencies which grow to the upper part of the Marrowy substance. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 275 P 4 The Pineal Gland, which many of our Modern Philosophers suppose to be the Seat of the Soul. 1785 Reid *Intell. Powers* II. iv. 99 Des Cartes, observing that the pineal gland is the only part of the brain that is single, was determined by this to make that gland the soul's habitation. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* I. x, How, without Clothes, could we possess the master-organ, soul's seat, and true pineal gland of the Body Social: I mean, a Purse? 1840 G. V. Ellis *Anat.* 44 The upper part of each lateral boundary is the optic thalamus, with the peduncles of the pineal body extending along it. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 343 The pineal gland .. has been supposed to represent either the region of closure of the neural folds, or else, an unpaired eye.

b. Pertaining to or connected with the pineal body, as *pineal eye*, *peduncle*, *ventricle*: see quots.

1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* Index, Pineal eye. [*Ibid.* 343 *note*, Recent researches have shown that in *Lacertilia* the apex of the pineal gland is transformed into an azygos eye.] 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pineal peduncles*, the peduncles of the pineal gland .. *P. ventricle*, a hollow in the pineal gland, a fœtal survival.

Pine-apple, pineapple (pəi·nˌæ·p'l). Forms: see Pine *sb.*2 and Apple; also 6 **pineable**, **pyneable**. [f. Pine *sb.*2 + Apple.]

1. The fruit of the pine-tree; a pine-cone. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Formerly also applied to the edible seeds or 'kernels' (*pine-nuts*).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxxii. (Tollem. MS.), Pinea, þe pinappel, is þe frute of þe pine tre .. þe pinappel is þe moste gret note and conteyneþ in it selfe many curneles, closid in ful harde schales. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 82 On peren and pynappel þei ioyken in pees. 1548–77 Vicary *Anat.* vii. (1888) 57 The Harte hath the shape and forme of a Pyneapple. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 63 The Hartichoch .. the fruit of it something resembleth the Pineable. 1665 G. Havers *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 69 To outward view it [Ananas] seems, when it is whole, to resemble our Pine-Apple. 1712 J. James *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 147 The Pine is a Tree very different from the Fir .. Its Fruit is call'd the Pine-Apple.

b. A figure or image of a pine-cone, used as an ornament or decoration.

1483 *Wardr. Acc.* in Grose *Antiq. Rep.* I. 29 Blue clothe of gold, wroght with nett and pyne appels. 1661 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* III. vii. 77 [Some] take the leaves of this coat to be pine-apples. 1779 Swinburne *Trav. Spain* xliv. 417 A slender square minaret terminating in a ball or pine-apple.

2. The juicy edible fruit of the Ananas, *Ananassa sativa*, a large collective fruit developed from a conical spike of flowers, and surmounted by a crown of small leaves; so called from its resemblance to a pine-cone: see quot. 1665 in 1; = Pine *sb.*2 5. b. The plant which bears this, *Ananassa sativa* (N. O. *Bromeliaceæ*), a native of tropical South America, widely cultivated in tropical countries generally, and in hot-houses also in temperate climates.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* 83 Pine-apples, Moly, Persian Jasmine. 1666 J. Davies *Hist. Caribby Isles* 58 The Ananas or Pine-Apple is accounted the most delicious fruit .. of all America. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 277 The *Kapa-Tsiakha* or *Ananas*, called by our American planters, The *Pine-Apple*. 1746 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) II. 188, I had .. given a guinea for two pine-apples. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 186 Vessels can now bring ripe pine-apples from the West Indies to England in pretty good condition.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* †**a.** in sense 1, as **pine-apple kernel**, **seed**, a seed of the pine-cone, esp. as used for food; **pine-apple nut**, a pine-cone; **pine-apple tree**, a pine-tree, esp. *Pinus Pinea* (all *Obs.*).

1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* 93 b, *Pyne apple kirnels. 1725 Bradley *Family Dict.* s. v. *Syrup*, Add the Pine-Apple Kernel, Pistachees, and bruised Seeds. 1568 Turner *Herbal* III. Pref., The kernelles of the *Pineaple nut. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 686 *Pynappul seed is sow. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxx. (Tollem. MS.), The *pinapel tree is calde boþe 'pinus' and 'pinea'. 1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* 153 Things which are green all Winter; As Juniper .. Pine-Apple-trees, Eugh.

b. in sense 2, as *pine-apple culture*, *garden*, *plant*; **pine-apple cloth**, a thin translucent cloth made from pine-apple fibre; = Piña 2; **pine-apple fibre**, the fibre of the leaves of the pine-apple; **pine-apple flower**, a flower, or plant, of the S. African genus *Eucomis* (N.O. *Liliaceæ*), in which the cluster of flowers is surmounted by a tuft of bracts like that of the pine-apple; **pine-apple potato** (see quot.); **pine-apple rum**, rum flavoured with pine-apple; **pine-apple shawl**, a shawl made of pine-apple cloth; **pine-apple strawberry** = *pine-strawberry* (see Strawberry).

1858 Hogg *Veg. Kingd.* 765 *Bromelia pigna*, a native of Manilla, yields fine hair-like fibres, with which the celebrated *pine-apple cloth of the Philippines is made. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) III. 578 Pine-apple yarn and cloth. 1883 Moloney *W. African Fisheries* 24 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) Drag-nets .. made of *pineapple or other fibre. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 266 The same pine-apple-fibre bag which he wore slung across his shoulder. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, *Eucomis*, *Pine-apple-flower. 1845 Thackeray *Pimlico Pavilion* iii, The *pine-apple gardens of sweet Pimlico. 1779 Cowper *Let. to J. Hill* 2 Oct., Arrival of the Jamaica fleet. I hope it imports some *pine-apple plants for me. 1835 Henslow *Phys. Bot.* § 64 In one peculiar variety of this tuber, termed the '*pine-apple potato' .. each [bud] is subtended by a swollen projection which represents the base of the leaf-stalk, in whose axil we may consider it to have been formed.

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1883 G. MACDONALD *Donal Grant* I. 102 A waistcoat of *pine-apple shawl stuff. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 63. 307 A dish of the light-red *pine-apple strawberries.

†Pi·neate, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *pineātus*, f. L. *pinea* pine-cone: see -ATE 2.] Of the shape of a pine-cone, conical. (Cf. PINEAL.)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 113 þe myddel part of þe brayn ys lasse þen eny..oþere..& here forme ys pyneat, brod towarde þe furþere syde of þe hed and scharpere towarde þe hyndor syde.

†Pi·nebank. *Obs.* Also 6 **pyne-bank**(e, **pin-.** [=MDu. *pijnbanck*, MHG., Ger. *peinbank*: cf. PINE *sb.*1, and BANK 2.] An old name of the rack.

(Sometimes erroneously explained as 'a bank or row of *pins* or spikes'. Also often erroneously printed *-bauk*.)

1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. xviii. Wks. 1162/1 Than must he leaue his outwarde worship .. and lye pantyng in his bedde as it were on a pine bank. 1542 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 422/2 Seand vþeris of perfite aige and stark of persoune put on þe said pynebankis [*printed* -baukis]. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* (1877) 123 Seven dayes stretched on a pyne bank. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1028/1 Then was he thrise put to the pyne-banke, tormented most miserably, to vtter his setters on. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Bailler la question*.., to put one on the racke or pinbanke. [1828–40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 406 The witnesses [were], as was usual in this cruel age [1537]..examined under the rack, or pynebaukis.]

Pi·ne-ba·rren. *U. S.* [f. PINE *sb.*2 + BARREN *sb.*3] A level sandy tract of land, covered scantily with pine-trees: chiefly in the Southern States.

1737 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 2 Dec. (1872) I. 62 (*Georgia*) The land is of four sorts,—pine-barren, oak-land, swamp, and marsh. 1765 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 27 Dec. in W. Stork *Acc. E. Florida* (1766) 10 At Johnson's Bluff..for a mile the sandy pine-barren comes close or near the shore. 1883 J. FISKE in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 418/2 Huge pine-barrens near the coast hindered the first efforts of the planter.

b. *attrib.*, as **pine-barren beauty,** a small creeping evergreen, *Pyxidanthera barbulata* (N. O. *Diapensiaceæ*); **pine-barren scorpion,** a large scorpion found in pine-barrens; **pine-barren terrapin,** a turtle of the family *Clemmyidæ*.

1782 CRÈVECŒUR *Lett.* 236 Scorpions, from the smallest size, up to the pine barren, the largest species known here. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Pine-barren Beauty.

Pine-beauty to **Pine-cone:** see PINE *sb.*2

Pined (pəind), *ppl. a.* [f. PINE *v.* + -ED 1.] Exhausted or wasted by suffering or hunger.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 170 Thy lang lene craig, Thy pure pynit throtl. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 139 Stifned limmes become vnweldie supporters of his pined corps. 1658 COKAINE *Obstinate Lady* I. ii, The pin'd man Whom Poets phantasies have plac'd in Hell With fruit before him. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. v, A man with a pined leg (..from some ailment in the foot). 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 897 The stress lies heavy upon the pined body.

†Pi·neful, *a. Obs.* [f. PINE *sb.*1 + -FUL.] Full of 'pine' or suffering; painful, distressing.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 2 Al hire passiun ant hire pinful deð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18223 Sathan, þat pinful prince, he laght And vnder might of hell him taght. *c* 1450 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. F.) 214 A pyneful dede. 1562 WINȝET *Cert. Tract.* iii. Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 23 The..office..is to thaim..wonderous pynefull and almaist importable. 1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* v. ii. 82 With long constraint of pinefull penurie.

‖ Pinenchyma (pineŋkimă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (contracted) f. Gr. *πίναξ* tablet + *ἔγχυμα* infusion, after PARENCHYMA.] Tissue consisting of thin flat cells; tabular parenchyma. Hence **Pinenchymatous** (pineŋkiˈmătəs), *a.*, belonging to or of the nature of pinenchyma.

1840 *Ann. Nat. Hist.* IV. 392 A cuticle with pinenchymatous cells, that is to say tabular-shaped.

Pi·ne-nut. ? *Obs.* Forms: 1 **pinhnytu,** 4 **pinnote,** 5 **pynote,** 6– **pine-nut.** [f. PINE *sb.*2 + NUT.] A pine-cone, esp. one containing edible seeds; *rarely*, the edible seed or kernel.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 180 ȝenim of pinhnyte .xx. ȝeclænsodra cyrnela. *Ibid.* III. 258 Seo eorðe stent on ȝelicnysse anre pinnhnyte. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 34 Take kyrnelys of Pynotys. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 400/2 Pynote, frute, *Pinum*. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 422 In the cottages.. we found many pine-nuts opened. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* II. 354 Dividing amongst them some..filberds, and pine-nuts. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* v. i. 276 Faggots, pine-nuts, and wither'd leaves.

attrib. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 544 Als dede the pinnote tre Of his ympe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 131 With Cucumber seed and Pine-nut kernils.

Piner 1. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5–6 **pynour,** 6 **pinor, poyner, pyner, -ir, -or, -owr,** 6–**piner,** 6–9 **poiner,** 7 **pynnour.** [=MDu. *piner, pijner* (13th c.), f. *pinen, pijnen* to labour, toil: cf. PINE *v.* 3, *sb.*1 3.]

1. A labourer; now in N. E. Scottish dialects applied to a man who cuts peat, turf, etc.

c 1420 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. 559 Þe Egiptis for invy Anoyit þaim [Israelites] dispitously, And in all werkis þaim pynouris maid. *Ibid.* 1154 And mak þai men þar lauboraris, Masons, wrychtis and pynowraris. 1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 348 Giffin to pynouris to bere the treis to be Mons new cradil to hir. 1503 *Ibid.* II. 392 Payit to..James to cartaris and pynouris, for carying of beddis, clathes..fra the Castell to the Abbay. 1543 *Aberdeen Regr.* XVIII. (Jam.), The pynouris to help to dycht & cleynge the calsais, euery pynour his day abowtt. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1848 II. 160 Sa scho wes lappit in a cope of leid, and keipit..unto the nyntene of October, quhen scho by pynouris wes caryed to a schip, and sa caryed to France. 1601 J. MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 493, I ley down at your feit my Commission as the pynnour does his burding. 1759 *Fountainhall's Decisions* I. 236 Forcing them to employ the common Piners in the Town, and exacting money for it. 1806 *Case, Duff of Muirtown*, &c. (Jam.), The people she saw..were poiners or carters from Inverness, who used to come there for materials. 1887 BULLOCH *Pynours* v. 41 The pynour-fishermen pursuing their proper calling on the vasty deep.

2. = PIONEER 1, 2.

1587 *Mirr. Mag., Aurel. Anton.* xxv, My piners eke were prest with showle and spade T' interre the dead. *Ibid., Sir N. Burdet* lxx, Hee pyners set to trenche, and vnder mine amayne. 1681 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* II. 122 There are to be placed thy piners who are to bee garded with .500. shot of each wing.

Piner 2 (pəiˈnəɹ). [f. PINE *v.* + -ER 1.]

†1. A tormentor. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 34 Hlaferd his ȝesalde hine ðæm pinerum. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VII. 46 The rest of his body,..the pynouris raue with an yrne tangs, meruellous artificiouslie, to his dolour and langsum pane.

2. One who or that which pines; *spec.* an animal suffering from a wasting disease.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 26 July 4/2 A large proportion of the grouse have the appearance of having died from starvation. ..The keepers..call the emaciated birds 'piners'. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Feb. 10/2 It seemed as if the bull would have to be killed as a 'piner'.

Piner 3. *local.* [f. PINE *sb.*2 + -ER 1.]

a. *Tasmania.* A man employed in hewing pine-trees. b. *U. S. local.* An inhabitant of a region where pine-trees abound.

1891 W. TILLEY *Wild West Tasmania* 43 (Morris) The King River is only navigable for small craft...Piners' boats sometimes get in. 1894 RALPH in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 337 The term 'piners' is synonymous with the term 'poor whites' in the South.

Pinery (pəiˈnəri). [f. PINE *sb.*2 + -ERY.]

1. A place in which pine-apples are grown.

1758 J. RALPH *Authors by Profession* 41 All must have their Fooleries as well as their Pinaries. 1787 *Olla Podrida* No. 42 (1788) 425 The Pleasure of seeing Green-houses and Pineries arise. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 207/1 Separate vineries, forcing-houses, pineries, and hot-pits.

2. A plantation or grove of pine-trees.

1831 JANE PORTER *Sir E. Seaward's Narr.* II. 160 Our pines in the dell formed an infant pinery. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 12/1 When the timber shall have been stripped from the pineries of Maine.

Pine-sap to **Pine-torch:** see PINE *sb.*2

Pine-tree. = PINE *sb.*2 1.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 216 Pintreowes þa grenan twigu ufeweard ȝegnid. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6326 Þar sagh he stand Wexen o cipres, a wand;..An-oþer he sagh o cedre tre;.. O pine tre þe thrid he fand. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 279/2 A Pyne tre (*A.* A Pyne Appyltre), *pinus*. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvii. 390 He toke on his waye for to goo to the pintre of mountalban. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 87 The Pyne tre bryngeth furth very litle rosin. 1710 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 669 The bill for preserving white pyne trees in our plantations for ships masts. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 168 Barricaded by fallen pine-trees and tremendous precipices.

b. *attrib.*, as *pine-tree bole*, etc.; **pine-tree money,** name for the silver coins (shilling, sixpence, and threepence) bearing the figure of a pine-tree, struck in Massachusetts in the latter half of the 17th century, being the first money coined in a British colony. **Pine-tree State,** Maine, U.S., so called from its extensive pine-forests.

a 1848 CLOUGH *Early Poems* xvi. 88 The pine-tree boles are dimmer, And the stars bedimmed above. 1864 WEBSTER *Dict., Names Fiction*, Pine-Tree State. 1870 *Eng. Mechanic* 7 Jan. 416/1 These coins, now very rare.., are called 'Pine Tree Money'. 1888 *Boston Transcript* (Farmer), The good old Pine-tree State is pretty well represented in this locality. 1893 ELIZ. B. CUSTER *Tenting* 88 The most venomous of snakes, called the pine-tree rattlesnake. 1893 GOLDW. SMITH *United States* 28 She [Massachusetts] coined her own money, the pine-tree shilling. 1896 *Peterson's Mag.* (U. S.) VI. 288/2 These vessels all sailed under the pine-tree flag. This flag was of white bunting, on which was painted a green pine-tree, and upon the reverse..: 'Appeal to Heaven'.

‖ Pinetum (pəinīˈtŏm). Pl. **-a, -ums.** [L. *pīnētum* pine-grove, f. *pīnus* PINE *sb.*2] A plantation or collection of pine-trees of various species, for scientific or ornamental purposes.

1842 P. J. SELBY *Brit. Forest Trees* 392 In Northumberland, the first established and richest Pinetum is that of Sir C. L. M. Monck. 1881 VEITCH *Coniferæ* III. 320 The Pinetum, in its comprehensive sense, is a complete collection of living specimens of all the Coniferous trees and shrubs known. *Ibid.* 321 The planting of Pineta originated in the beginning of the present century.

Pi·ne-wood. [f. PINE *sb.*2 + WOOD *sb.*]

1. The wood of the pine-tree. Also *attrib.*

1815 *Tweddell's Rem.* lxx. 315 *note*, A small bundle of splinters of pine-wood. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U.S.* II. 32 Holding..large blazing torches of pine-wood. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 164 The smoke of pinewood fires.

2. A wood or forest of pines.

1813 W. S. WALKER *Poems* 144 (Jod.) No breezes waved the pine-wood tall. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Theseus* II. 215 All cold above the black pine-woods. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* iv. (1870) 70 The destruction of the grand pine-woods that once clothed the Apennines.

Piney (pəiˈni), **pinnay** (piˈneɪ). Also **piny.** [ad. Tamil *pinnai* or *punnai*, in Skr. *punnāga*.] The name of two East Indian resinous trees, *Calophyllum inophyllum* (N.O. *Clusiaceæ*), called also **piney-tree,** and *Vateria indica* (N.O. *Dipteraceæ*); used *attrib.*, as in **piney dammar, resin, varnish,** the resin obtained from *Vateria indica*, also called *white dammar, Indian* or *Malabar copal*, or *gum animé*; **piney oil, piney tallow** (Tamil *punnaitailam*), a fatty or waxy substance from the fruit of the same tree, used for making candles.

1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 424 *Vateria indica* affords the Piney resin or Piney Dammar of India, sometimes called Indian Copal or gum Animi. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 95/1 An oil named *Piney tallow* is expressed from the fruit of the panoe tree. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 891 *Piney-varnish*, the resin or dammar obtained from *Vateria indica*. *Piney-tree, Calophyllum angustifolium*.

Piney, erron. form of PINY *a.*

Pin-eyed (piˈnˌəiˈd), *a.* [f. PIN *sb.*1 + EYED *ppl. a.*] Having an 'eye' with a 'pin'; applied by florists to the long-styled form of a flower (esp. *Primula*), which shows the stigma, resembling a pin's head, at the top of the corolla-tube (opp. to *thrum-eyed* or *rose-eyed*, applied to the short-styled form, which shows the anthers at the top).

1810 CRABBE *Borough* VIII, This is no shaded, run-off, pin-eyed thing, A king of flowers. 1862 DARWIN in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* VI. 77 Florists who cultivate the Polyanthus and Auricula..call those which display the globular stigma at the mouth of the corolla 'pin-headed' or 'pin-eyed'. 1877 — in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 295 Some plants yield nothing but pin-eyed flowers in which the style..is long.

Pi·n-fa·llow, *sb. Agric.* [f. (?) PIN *sb.* + FALLOW *sb.*] 'Winter-fallow; a fallow in which no crop is lost' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*). Hence **Pin-fallow** *v.*, to winter-fallow: see quots.

1668 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 334/1 Pin Fallow is a Plowing twice for Peas, first in Christmas, then in March. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Midl. Counties* (1796) I. 191 Pin fallow..the origin of this term I have not learnt; it appears to be synonymous with winter fallow or barley fallow. 1794 BILLINGSLEY *Agric. Survey Som.* 159 Pin fallow..ploughing after vetches, clover, or beans, two or three times, to prepare for a succeeding crop of wheat. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s. v., When lea-land is fallowed about July or August, ready to be ploughed again for the crop, it is said to be pin-fallowed.

Pin-feather (piˈnˌfeːðəɹ), *sb.* [f. PIN *sb.*1 + FEATHER.] An ungrown feather, before the vanes have expanded, and while the barrel is full of a dark serous fluid; any young feather from the time that it first pierces the skin, much in the form of a pin, until it bursts its confining sheath and expands its vanes: = PEN-FEATHER 2.

1775 ASH, *Pinfeather*, a feather just as it begins to shoot. 1839 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* V. 520 The nest .. still contained three young Cuckoos, all of different sizes, ..the largest, covered with pin-feathers, would have been able to leave the nest in about a week. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xviii, Shelling peas, peeling potatoes, picking pin-feathers out of fowls. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & Wild Honey* (1884) 59 When nearly grown they [cuckoos] are covered with long blue pin-feathers.., without a bit of plumage on them. *attrib.* 1901 *Longm. Mag.* May 21 The young birds were in the early pinfeather stage.

Hence **Pi·n-fea·ther** *v. trans.*, to pluck out the pin-feathers from; whence **Pin-fea·therer** [see -ER 1]; **Pi·n-fea·thery** *a.*, full of or abounding in pin-feathers.

1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wildfowl* xxii. 231 Skins of birds killed in spring are more valuable than those of fall birds, which are usually 'pin-feathery'. 1893 MRS. CARTWRIGHT in *Voice* (N.Y.) 30 Nov., Mrs. Piper was pin-feathering the noble bird. 18.. J. S. JOHNSON *Poultry Raising Guide* (Boston U.S.) 38 Pass her over to the pin-featherers, keeping three or four of these busy removing pin-feathers [etc.].

Pin-feathered (piˈnˌfeːðəɹd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED 2, or f. PIN *sb.* + FEATHERED.] Having immature feathers, half-fledged (as a young bird, or an adult bird when moulting); also *fig.*: = PEN-FEATHERED 1.

1641 BRATHWAIT *Mercurius Brit.* II. B ij, Thou beganst to flutter with the lapwing before thou wert pinfeathered. 1647 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 1 A Diurnall is a puny Chronicle, scarce pin-feather'd with the Wings of time. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius' Sat.* i. (1697) 411 Hourly we see, some raw pin-feather'd thing Attempt to mount, and Fights and Heroes sing.

Pi·n-fire, *a.* (*sb.*) [f. PIN *sb.*1 + FIRE *v.*] Applied to a form of cartridge for breech-loading guns, invented by Lefaucheux in 1836, fitted with a pin which, on being struck by the hammer of the lock, is thrust into the fulminate and explodes it. Also applied to a gun in which such a cartridge is used. b. *sb.* (or *ellipt.*) A pin-fire cartridge or gun.

[1854 *Restell's Patent Specif.* No. 2530. 8–9 The hammer in this gun strikes downwards on a loose stud or pin inserted on the edge of the cartridge rim.] 1870 *U. S. Patent Specif.* No. 99721 A cross-section of an ordinary 'pin-fire cartridge'. 1875 GREENER *Breech-loaders* (ed. 2) 27 We .. make a hundred central-fire guns to one pin-fire. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1274/1, 6 chamber self action pinfire revolver. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 4/1 About that date [1866] breech-loaders began to make their appearance—all pin-fires and on the Lefaucheux principle. 1888 *Daily News* 18 Oct. 7/1 A revolver. ..The weapon is a pin-fire, and has six chambers.

Pin-fish to **Pin-footed:** see PIN *sb.*1 18.

Pinfold (piˈnˌfōʷld), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 2 **pund fald,** (3 *L.* **punfaudum**), 4 **ponfold**(e, **pondfolde, poundfalde,** 5 **pundfald** *Sc.*, 6 **punfolde, pun-**

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fauld *Sc.*, 9 (*dial.*) **punfaud**. *β.* 4–7 **pynfold**, 5 **-fald, pynd(e)fold(e**, 5–6 **pynfolde**, 6 **pinnefolde, pynfoalde**, 6–7 **pinfolde**, **-fould**, 8 (*dial.*) **pinfald, pindfold**, 9 (*dial.*) **pinfaud, pinfowd, -fowt**, 6– **pinfold**. [Late OE. *pundfald* (in 12th c. MS., but doubtless earlier), f. **pund*, POUND *sb.*² + *fald*, FOLD *sb.*²; thence the ME. forms in *pun(d-, pound-, pond-*, retained in Sc. to 16th c. and in north. Eng. dial. to 19th c. But from *c* 1400 the first element was associated with the verb *pyndan*, PIND, and perhaps with PIN *v.* Cf. also PENFOLD.]

1. A place for confining stray or distrained cattle, horses, sheep, etc.; a pound; in later use, sometimes, a fold for sheep, cattle, etc.

a. ?*a* 1200 *Spurious Charter of Edgar* (dated 961) in Birch *Cart. Sax.* III. 309 Of þam putte on hacan pund fold, of hacan pund falde oþ eft on þæt efer fearn. 1235–52 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 191 Et facit punfaudum. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 783 The pundar .. Had pyndit all his pryss horss in a pundfald. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 417 Putting of the saidis gudis in ane unlauchfull punfauld. 1579 *Mem. St. Giles, Durham* (Surtees) 1 Payde to Rycharde Robinson one day for maykyn clene the punfolde. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Pun-faud* or *pin-faud*.

β. 1408 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 64 Willelmus Whytehals pro fractione pynfold. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 590/12 *Interclusorium*, a pyndefolde. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 148 Yf thy horse breake his tedure..than cometh the pynder & taketh hym & putteth hym in the pynfolde. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* E j b, I thinke them woorth..for their scabbednes to bee thrust from the pinfolde. 1608 COKE *On Litt.* 47 b, He that distraines anything that hath life, must impound them..in a pinfold. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. II. 200 But to confine the Bad and Sinful, Like Moral Cattle, in a Pinfold. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 439 They resort to the caves..where they sleep in crowds like sheep in a pinfold. 1899 A. WHITE *Mod. Jew* Introd. 10 In the..ten provinces of Poland..the Jews are confined as in a pinfold. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Pinfold*..2. An enclosure for sheep, a sheepfold. [Leicester to Suffolk.]

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A place of confinement; a pen; a trap; a spiritual 'fold'.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 633 Heo hath hulpe a þousande oute of þe deueles ponfolde [*v. rr.* pond-, pun-, pounfolde, pynfold]. *Ibid.* xvi. 264 Oute of þe poukes pondfolde [*v. rr.* ponfold, pynfold; *C.* poundfalde, pynfold] no meynprise may vs fecche. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 99 Thai hed the romans in that pundfald, quhar thai culd nothir fecht nor fle. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 7 Confin'd, and pester'd in this pin-fold here. *c* 1750 J. NELSON *Jrnl.* 41 You are gone out of the highway of holiness, and have now got into the devil's pinfold. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* viii. 211 The restraining of all dissentients within their own pinfold.

Pinfold (pi·nfōuld), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To shut up or enclose in a pinfold; to pound; hence *fig.* to confine within narrow limits.

1605 T. HUTTON *Reasons for Refusal* 61 Take heede, howe they pinfold the worde (*faith*) in this or that sense after their owne private imagination. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 124 They exercise a petty royalty in pinfolding cattle. 1785 [W. HUTTON] *Bran New Wark* 38 If our nebbour's stot or stirk break into'th fog, let us net pinfald it. 1836 LANDOR *Pericles & Asp.* Wks. 1846 II. 394/2 My name..is a difficult..one to pinfold in a tombstone.

Ping (piŋ), *sb.* Also reduplicated. [Echoic.] An abrupt ringing sound, such as that made by a rifle bullet in flying through the air, by a mosquito, the ringing of an electric bell, etc.

1856 *Sebastopol* I. xi. 132 The sharp 'ping' of a Minié bullet. 1861 W. B. BROOKE *Out w. Garibaldi* iii. 24 The 'ping, ping' of rifle bullets whizzing over one's head. 1880 GILL *River Gold. S.* II. vii. 258 The ping of the mosquitoes which was heard for the first time for many a long day. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 132 Mosquitoes..With a wild ping of joy..made for me.

Ping (piŋ), *v.*¹ *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **pyngan, pingan**, 3 **pungen** (*ü*), (pa. t. **puinde**), 4 **punge, pyngen, pingen**, 9 *dial.* **ping**. [OE. *pyngan* :—**pungian*, ad. L. *pungĕre* to prick.

(The mod. dial. vb. has strong and mixed forms of pa. t. and pa. pple., *pung, pung'd.*)]

trans. and *intr.* To prick; to poke, push, urge.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xl. 297 He wærlice hine pynge mid sumum wordum ðæt he on ðæm onġietan mæġe (etc.). *c* 1205 LAY. 23933 Arður ut mid his sweorde.. and puinden [*c* 1275 pungde] uppen Frolle. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 779 He pingde his stede wiþ spores kene. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 88 A pyk is in þe potent to punge a-doun þe wikkede. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1248 Þe prisoun dore than wend heo ner & putte hure staf an vnder As sche wolde þe dore to-breke sche gan þo hebbe & pynge. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xii. 18 Ther is that behoteth, and as with a swerd is pungid to the conscience. 1746 *Exmoor Scold.* 255 (E. D. S.) Tha wud'st ha' borst en to Shivers, nif chad net a vung en, and pung'd en back agen. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Ping*, to push. 1876 MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* II. iii, I wish they'd gie thy cat ter th' butcher, ter naup and ping loose ower the moor-yavils out there.

Ping (piŋ), *v.*² [Echoic: cf. PING *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To make an abrupt ringing sound like that of a rifle bullet; to fly with such a sound.

1855 *Illustr. Lond. News* 15 Sept. 326/1 Rifle-bullets.. 'pinging' over their heads. 1878 W. C. SMITH *Hilda among Broken Gods* (1879) 242 Balls from the rifle-pits ping about.

2. *trans.* To cause to make such a sound.

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Apr. 2/1 Automobiles that pinged their warning gongs.

Hence **Pi·nging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1865 *Daily Tel.* 29 May, The visit of pinging balls and cracking shells. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 6/5 Pinging of harps, tootling of flutes.

Pinge (pindʒ), *sb.* and *v.* [Echoic: cf. PING *sb.*] A variant of PING *sb.* and *v.*²

1860 TRISTRAM *Gt. Sahara* ix. 138, I felt the pinge of a ball past my eyes. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Sept. 11/1 With bullets pingeing and singing close over his head.

Pingle (pi·ŋg'l), *sb.*¹ *Sc.* [f. PINGLE *v.*]

1. A keen contest or struggle.

1543 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, V. 237 *note*, [They made at each other, so that] with long pyngle with dagger [Somerset was slain]. 1719 HAMILTON in *Ramsay's Fam. Epist.* I. iv, 'Twad be a pingle, Whilk o' you three wad gar words sound And best to jingle. 1816 SIR A. BOSWELL *Sheldon Haughs* Wks. (1871) 167 Now is the pingle, hand to hand. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 153 Papists and faes in dreidfu' pingle.

2. Struggle with difficulties; strenuous exertion.

1728 RAMSAY *To R. Yarde* 9 Skelping o'er frozen hags with pingle. 1786 *Har'st Rig* lxx, He's in a pingle. 1871 P. H. WADDELL *Ps. in Scottis* xxxiii. 16 Nae mighty man [is] redd by his mighty pingle.

Pingle (pi·ŋg'l), *sb.*² *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Of uncertain origin: cf. PIGHTLE.] A small enclosed piece of land; a paddock, a close.

1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) I. 154 Roger Blythe for one pyngle with..a gate thrugh the same. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 275 The Academie, a little pingle or plot of ground,..was the habitation of Plato, Xenocrates, and Polemon. 1633 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 43 They thrust and pen up the whole flock of Christ in a far narrower pingle than ever the Donatists did. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 37 A *Pingle*, a small croft or Picle. *a* 1864 J. CLARE *MS. Poems* (E. D. D.), Meadow and close, and pingle: where suns cling And shine on earliest flowers.

Pingle (pi·ŋg'l), *sb.*³ *Sc.* [Origin unknown.] A small pan or cooking-pot of tinned iron, having a long handle. Also *pingle-pan*.

1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 6 The pingle-pan Is on the ingle set. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 429 You want a pingle, lassie [*note*, A small tin-made goblet, used in Scotland for preparing children's food]. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Pingle-pan*, in Scotland, a small tin goblet with a long handle. 1863 J. L. W. *By-gone Days* 192 Supplying the 'gudewife' with pitchers, or repairing her 'pingle pans'.

Pingle (pi·ŋg'l, *north. dial.* pi·n'l), *v.* Also 6 **pingil(l, pingyl, pyngle**. [Origin obscure. Perhaps branches I and II are different words, I being only Sc. With II cf. Sw. dial. *pyngla* to be busy about small matters, to work in a trifling way (Rietz).]

I. †**1.** *intr.* To strive, contend, vie. *Sc. Obs.*

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 114 Bettir thow ganis to leid ane doig to skomer..than with thy maister pingill. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iv. 14 To se the hewis on ather hand is wondir, For hicht that semis pingill with the hevin. 1635 D. DICKSON *Pract. Wks.* (1845) I. 27 They stood out long, pingling with God. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 36 How brithers pingled at their brochan, And made a din.

2. *trans.* †**a.** To press hard in a contest, to run (any one) hard, to vie with (*obs.*). **b.** To trouble, worry. *Sc.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. iv. 122 Quhan finally to pursew he adrest, And pinglis hir [the ship] onto the vtirmest. *c* 1587 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xv. 14, I pingle thame all perfytlie in that parte [poverty]. *a* 1600 *Ibid.* xliv. 12 Let Mercure language to me len,..To pingill Apelles pynsell with my pen. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxiv, To be pingled wi' mickle speaking.

3. *intr.* To struggle against difficulties; to work hard, labour, toil, exert oneself; to struggle or toil for a livelihood. *Sc.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. v. 14 Beselie our folkis gan to pingill and strife. *Ibid.* V. iv. 75 With all thar force than at the vterance, Thai pinglit ayris [= oars] wp to bend, and haill. *a* 1598 ROLLOCK *Lect. Passion* ix. Wks. (Wodrow Soc.) II. 109 To get that spirit to pingle out, and get the victory against this canker in the heart. 1836 M. MACKINTOSH *Cottager's Dau.* 66 She'll hae to pingle through the hard.

II. 4. *intr.* To work in a trifling or ineffectual way; to meddle or have to do *with* in a petty way; to piddle or peddle; to trifle or dally. Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* (1578) 35 Suffer them not to pyngle in pycking [hops] one by one, but let them speedily strip them into Baskets. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* C vij, King Phillip, for al those dominions & mines of treasures, was content to be pingling with our purses: made Queene Mary to aske..frequent subsides. *a* 1598 ROLLOCK *Lect. Passion* xxxii. Wks. (Wodrow Soc.) II. 392 We may pingle with them a while here, but we remit them to that great day that the Judge appear. 1632 I. L. *Women's Rights* 152 If he doe but pingle, as suffer himselfe to be outlawed..this was neuer any forfeiture of franke tenement. 1871 P. H. WADDELL *Ps. in Scottis* xxxviii. 12 Wha ettle me ill speak a' mischieff an' pingle on lies the hail day.

5. *intr.* To pick at or trifle with food; to eat with little appetite, nibble. Now *dial.*

1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will & Test.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 27 Neither did he pingle, when it was set on the board. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 75 If wee knewe of any banke-sides that lay against the sunne..wee tooke them [the hoggs]..to them, and lette pingle aboute. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 33 Great drinkers..do (as we say) but pingle at their meat and eat little. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pingle*, *v.* to pick one's food; to eat squeamishly. [In *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, from Yorksh. to Herts and Essex.]

b. *trans. dial.*

1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v., (Herts.) She just sits and pingles her victuals. (Essex) The child is not well, she pingles her food.

Hence **Pi·ngling** *vbl. sb.*, (*a*) struggling, striving, exertion; (*b*) trifling with food or drink; **Pi·ngling** *ppl. a.*, whence **Pi·nglingly** *adv.*, in a pingling way, with little appetite.

a 1578 LINDESAY *Chron. Scot.* XXI. XXXVIII, They were all Borderers and could ryde and prick well, and held the Scottishmen in pingling [*so* 2 *MSS.*] be their pricking and skirmishing. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 43 Wi' my teeth I gnew the raips in twa, And wi' sair pingling wan at last awa'.

(*b*) 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 79 As long as they haue eyther oyle or wine, this plague feeds but pinglingly vpon them. 1602 ROWLANDS *'Tis Merrie when Gossips meete* 17 Nay fill your Cup, Wee'le haue no pingling now we are alone.

Pi·ngler. *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. prec. II + -ER¹.]

1. A trifler, dallier, dabbler. (In quot. opposed to *courser*, runner, one who runs in a race.)

[Conjectured by Nares to mean 'a labouring horse kept by a farmer in his homestead', from PINGLE *sb.*³ Hence Ogilvie (and *Century Dict.*) 'a cart-horse, a work-horse'.]

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 109 Judging all to be clownes which be no courtiers, and al to be pinglers that be not coursers.

2. One who 'pingles' with food or drink.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 48 If I cannot drinke it downe..let me be counted nobody, a pingler. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 412 He filleth his mouth well, and is no pingler at his meat. 1657 M. LAWRENCE *Use & Pract. Faith* 206 Men that are..declining ..are but pinglers at their meat.

Pin-gout, etc.: see PIN *sb.*¹ 18.

Ping-pong (pi·ŋpɒŋ), *sb.* [Echoic. Cf. PING *sb.*] A parlour game resembling lawn-tennis, played on a table with bats, usually of parchment stretched on a wooden frame, and celluloid balls; so called from the sharp 'ping' emitted by the bat when striking; table-tennis. Also *attrib.*

1900 *Daily Chron.* 8 May 6/6 Our correspondent seems to hope that the unclean, playing Ping-Pong with the clean, will become unpleasantly conscious of his uncleanness and reform. 1901 *Ibid.* 2 May 3/2 The inventor of Ping-Pong has been discovered, it was Mr. James Gibb, an old Cambridge athlete, now living at Croydon. *Ibid.* 31 Dec. 5/1 Playtime's too short for us, bedtime too long, Since we have taken to playing Ping Pong.

Hence **Pi·ng-po·ng** *v. intr.*, to play ping-pong; **Ping-pongist** (pi·ŋpɒ·ŋist), a ping-pong player or enthusiast.

1901 *Times* 1 June 8/5 [He] is only required to be agreeable and to ping-pong. 1901 *Morn. Leader* 18 Dec. 3/3 The ping-ponging, however, has not yet started. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 27 Dec. 6/3 The competitors were presumably the pick of 'Ping-Pongists' in London.

Pin-grass, -ground: see PIN *sb.*¹ 18.

Pingster: see PINKSTER.

Pinguecula, incorrect form of PINGUICULA.

Pinguedinous (piŋgwe·dinəs), *a.* Also 9 erron. **-idinous**. [f. L. *pinguēdin-em* fatness (f. *pingui-s* fat) + **-OUS.**] Of the nature of or resembling fat; fatty, greasy.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 65/1 Take an inveterate Oyle canne, which as yet is pinguedinous internallye. 1740 MALFALGUERAT in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 366 This Excrescence..was for the most part of a pinguedinous Substance. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* (1832) 161, I have..found a crassitude, a pinguedinous gravity in the meat.

So † **Pingue·dinise** *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. = PINGUEFY.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pinguefie*..to make fat or gross; some have used Pinguedinize in the same sense.

† **Pinguefa·ction.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [n. of action f. L. *pinguefac-ēre* to fatten: see PINGUEFY and **-TION.**] The action of pinguefying; *concr.* an application for this purpose.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 36/1 We must then, with warme infusions and pingvefactions, soften..and make supple the same.

Pinguefy (pi·ŋgwifəi), *v.* Now *rare.* Also 6–9 erron. **pinguify**. [ad. L. *pinguefacĕre* to fatten, f. stem of **pinguēre*, *pinguēscĕre* to grow fat + *facĕre* to make: see PINGUESCENT and **-FY.**]

1. *trans.* To cause to become fat; to fatten; to make greasy; to saturate with grease; also, to make (soil) rich or fertile.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 41/2 Pinguefye heerin a little linnen cloute, and applye the same on the Foreheade. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1158 The oile or ointment wherewith women..annoint the haire of their head..hath a certaine propertie in it to pinguifie withall. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 24 It pinguifies the soyle. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 810 The..Fumes, and Nidours of Sacrifices; wherewith their Corporeal and Spirituous Part, is as it were Pinguified. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pinguefy*,..to make fat.

2. *intr.* To become fat. ? *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 52 b/2 Those partes doe increace and pingvifye. 1655 in *Narr. Gen. Venables* (1900) 141, I need not dr. Amie to keep me from pinguifying. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 72 Buttocks pinguifying on their own steaks.

Hence **Pi·nguefying** *ppl. a.*, fattening.

1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xv. 201 The Pinguifying Virtue of this Medica Hay. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 375 His object being to restrain the pinguifying impulses of hunger. 1857 MUSGRAVE *Pilgr. Dauphiné* I. xi. 245 The graziers' pinguifying processes.

Pinguescence (piŋgwe·sĕns). *rare.* [f. as next: see **-ENCE.**] The process of becoming or growing fat; *loosely*, fatness, obesity.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 222 A standard

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weight of healthy pinguescence. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 607 The sexual relations of pinguescence.

Pinguescent (piŋgwe·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *pinguēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *pinguēscĕre* to grow fat, f. *pinguis* fat: see -ESCE.] Becoming or growing fat, fattening; flourishing.

1797 SOUTHEY in Cottle *Remin.* 211 A very brown-looking man, of most pinguescent, and fullmoon cheeks. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 716 Haggis..is unctuously pinguescent. 1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 622 There are hundreds of noble and self-denying men in the ranks of the Church Pinguescent.

Pinguetude, -tudinous, erron. ff. PINGUI-.

‖ **Pinguicula** (piŋgwi·kiz̆lă). Also 9 erron. (in sense 2) **pinguecula**, and in anglicized form **pinguecule.** [L. fem. (sc. *planta*) of *pinguicul-us* fattish, dim. f. *pingui-s* fat. Introduced as a botanical name by Gesner, 1541, to represent Ger. *fettkraut* or *butterwurz* butterwort.]

1. *Bot.* A genus of small stemless insectivorous bog plants (N. O. *Lentibulariaceæ*) characterized by thick yellowish-green greasy leaves and slender single-flowered scapes; butterwort.

1597 [see BUTTERWORT]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Pinguicula*, butterwort .. the name of a genus of plants ..: the flower consists of one leaf. 1885 *St. James' Gaz.* 17 Aug. 6/2 On its slopes grow the insect-capturing pinguicula [etc.].

2. *Path.* A small blotch or growth of the conjunctiva, usually situated near the edge of the cornea.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pinguecula*,..a pinguecule. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 351 Pinguiculæ are small yellowish growths situated beneath the conjunctiva, generally near the outer and inner margins of the cornea.

Pinguid (piŋgwid), *a.* Also 8 **pingued.** Now usually *humorous* or *affected.* [f. L. *pingui-s* adj., fat, or stem of **pinguē-re* (whence *pinguēsc-ĕre*: see PINGUESCENT) + -ID: cf. *gravid, languid, torpid*, etc.).] Of the nature of, resembling, or abounding in fat; unctuous, greasy, oily; of soil: rich, fertile.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 168 Hot and drie exhalations void of pinguid matter. 1769 R. GRAVES *Euphrosyne* (1776) I. 119 [He] snuffs the pinguid haunch's sav'ry steam. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 111 A mighty mass of pinguid bronze, with a fat lisp.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 643 A pinguid, turgid style, as Tully calls the Asiatic rhetoric. 1893 J. W. PALMER in *Century Mag.* Dec. 258/1 The eyes of the Talbot swine stuck out with pinguid complacency.

Pinguidity (piŋgwi·dĭti). Also 6 erron. **-edity.** [f. prec. + -ITY.] Fatness; fatty matter.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 23/1 Without applyinge any pinguiditye or oyles. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physick* 28/2 Take a good Capone,..discide therof all his pinguedity. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Goose* Wks. I. 103 The pinguidity or fecundious fat of the Gooses axungia (vulgarly called greace). 1858 *Chamb. Jrnl.* X. 235/1 His cheeks!—I never saw such bags of pinguidity.

† **Pinguie,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *pingui-s* fat.] Of the nature of fat, fatty.

1637 VENNER *Via Recta*, etc., *Tobacco* 355 It eliquateth the pinguie substance of the kidnies.

Pinguiferous (piŋgwi·fĕrəs), *a. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pingui-s* fat + -FEROUS.] Bearing or producing fat.

1855 *Tait's Mag.* XXII. 145 The pinguiferous slice from the salted swine.

Pinguify, erron. form of PINGUEFY.

Pinguin (piŋgwin). Also **penguin, penquin** (**pinquin**). [Origin unascertained.] A West Indian plant (*Bromelia Pinguin*) allied to the pine-apple, or its fruit; used in fevers and as an anthelmintic.

It is not clear that Dampier's *penguin* was a Bromelia.

1696 PLUKENET *Almagesta* II. 29 Ananas Americana sylvestris altera minor Barbados et Insulæ Jamaica nostratibus colonis *Pinguin* dicta. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 263 There is a sort of fruit growing on these Islands [Chametly], called Penguins: and 'tis all the fruit they have. The Penguin fruit is of two sorts, the yellow and the red. 1721 in A. Duncan *Mariner's Chron.* (1803) III. 316 We..then attempted to get over the hill, but found it impossible to force a way through the penguins, bryars, and other prickly plants which grew there. 1792 MAR. RIDDELL *Voy. Madeira* 85 The *bromelia karatas*, or *pinguin*, is a fruit resembling a small cucumber in shape. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* i, On one side of the path a hedge of Pinguin.

attrib. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 147 This plant .. found climbing upon all the pinguin fences. 1894 ALICE SPINNER *Study in Colour* 16 On the other side of the red pinquin spears she saw a flash of crimson.

Pinguin, erron. form of PENGUIN.

Pingui-nitescent (piŋgwi,nəite·sĕnt), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pingui-s* fat + NITESCENT.] Having a greasy lustre; shining with grease.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* x. (1882) 82 The lank, black, twine-like hair, pingui-nitescent.

† **Pinguious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *pingui-s* fat + -OUS.] Of the nature of fat; fatty, oily.

1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 104 These glands being compressed, emit a pinguious substance. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 558 Oil, or other pinguious Substances. 1764 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 145/1 Heat sufficient for sending off the pinguious [*printed* pinguinous] and alkaline parts.

Pinguipedine (piŋgwi·pĭdəin), *a.* (*sb.*) *Ichth.* [f. mod.L. *Pinguipedinæ*, f. *Pinguipēs*, f. *pingui-s* fat + *pēs, ped-* foot: see -INE¹.] Of or pertaining to the *Pinguipedinæ*, a subfamily of spiny-finned tropical fishes of which the genus *Pinguipes* is the type. b. *sb.* A fish of this family.

Pinguite (pi·ŋgwəit). *Min.* [Named (Ger. *pinguit*) by A. Breithaupt, 1829, f. L. *pinguis* fat: see -ITE¹.] An oil-green hydrated silicate of iron, of a soapy consistency; a variety of CHLOROPAL.

1831 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XX. 197 Pinguite, a new argillaceous mineral. 1837 DANA *Min.* 224 Closely allied to this species [Nontronite], is the Pinguite of Leonhard...Color siskin and oil-green...Extremely soft, resembling new-made soap. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* xii. (ed. 2) 410 Silicates that contain water .. in which the water is simply united to the silicic combination...Example: Pinguite.

Pinguitude (pi·ŋgwitiūd). *rare.* [ad. L. *pinguitūdo* fatness, f. *pinguis* adj., fat.] Fatness. Also *fig.* Openness or wideness of a sound.

1623 COCKERAM II, Fatnes, *pinguitude.* 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 676 Juniper..will demit its oleaginous pinguetude. 1822 LAMB *Gentle Giantess* Misc. Wks. (1871) 363 To her mighty bone, she hath a pinguitude withal. 1871 R. ELLIS in *Academy* 1 Apr. 208 The pinguitude of the first letter will be found..to stand in the way of refining the second.

Hence **Pinguitu·dinous** *a. rare*⁻°.

1870 C. J. SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms* s.v. *Adipose*, Sebaceous. Pinguetudinous.

† **Pi·nguity.** *Obs. rare*⁻°. [f. L. type **pinguitās*, f. *pingui-s* fat: see -TY.] Fatness.

1623 COCKERAM, *Pinguitie*, fatnesse.

Pin-head (pi·nˌhed). [f. PIN *sb.* + HEAD *sb.*]

1. The head of a pin, a pin's head. Used as a type of something of very small size or value; and applied to things resembling a pin's head, as small grains, etc.

1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 86. 116 No more then a pin-head, and not a great one neither, but about one quarter of a grain. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v., It is not worth a pin-head. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 99 Round spots of the size of a pin-head or lentil. 1892 WALSH *Tea* (Philad.) 74 The product of the first crop [of Gunpowder tea] is sometimes known as 'Pinhead', from its extremely small, globular and granulated appearance. 1894 *Daily News* 11 June 6/2 To the majority..it matters not a pin-head whether the Poems were the work of Ossian, the son of Fingal,..or of a James MacPherson. 1904 *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 185 There can be no joy in always making the same pinhead by machinery.

b. *attrib.* Resembling a pin's head; very small and of rounded form; also *fig.*

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 23 The other seldom knows anything beyond the pin-head sphere of his daily task. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* iii. (1885) 77 His sharp-nose and pin-head eyes. 1880 *Bookseller* 3 Feb. 236 Most of the covers so much admired for the 'pin-head' grain were really seal-skin and not morocco.

2. A part of a plough: see quot., and cf. quot. 1727 s. v. PIN-HOLE 1.

1805 DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. Plate vii. 40 Pin head for regulating share, so as to form drains at different depths.

3. The top of the pin or peg at quoits.

1897 CROCKETT *Lad's Love* xviii, Shouts of triumph as the guide-paper was snatched from the pin-head and buried deep in the clay.

Hence **Pi·n-hea·ded** *a.*, having a head like that of a pin; *spec.* of a flower = PIN-EYED; **Pi·n-hea·ding,** the occupation of fitting the heads on pins (as formerly done, when the heads were made separately).

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 361 Three trades..pin-heading, fustian-cutting, and factory work. 1861 Pin-headed [see PIN-EYED].

Pinhoen: see PINION *sb.*5 **Pin-hold, Pin-hood, Pin-hook,** etc.: see PIN *sb.*¹ 18.

Pin-hole (pi·nhōul).

1. A hole into which a pin or peg fits.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 19 The inside of the Hinge below the Pin-hole of the Joynt. *Ibid.* 26 If your Key is to have a Pin-hole, drill the hole in the middle of the end of the shank. 1727 BRADLEY *Compl. Body Husb.* 43 The pin-holes in the beam, the use of which is to make this plough cut more or less deep, by fixing the wheels nearer to or farther from the paring-plate. 1880 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 721/2 Single plates of metal, allowing room for the pin-holes [for the tuning-pins in a pianoforte] in the wooden block. 1891 P. G. STONE *Archit. Antiq. Isle of Wight* 112 The slates..were thick, and still retained the original pin-holes.

2. A hole made by a pin; any very small aperture or perforation resembling a pin-prick.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* I. iv. 28 The Breast had at first broke..in a small pin-hole. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 233 We can easily see through a small pin-hole in a piece of paper. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 330 The sensitizing solution should be constantly watched to avoid pinholes, surface markings, *et le reste.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 880 The orifice of the appendix..may be a mere pinhole.

3. *attrib.* (in sense 2). Pertaining to, involving, or of the nature of a pinhole or very small aperture; of the size of a pin-prick.

a 1853 PEREIRA *Polarised Light* (1854) 296 If we look at a pin or needle through a pin-hole aperture in a card. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 288 'Pinhole' wound leading to fracture on tibia. *Ibid.* 419 A pinhole perforation was found in the sigmoid flexure.

Hence **Pin-holed** (pi·nhōuld) *a.* or *pa. pple.*, perforated with or as with pin-prick.

1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 69 Palace-panes Pinholed athwart their windowed filagree By twinklings sobered from the sun outside.

Pinia: see PIÑA 1, pine-apple.

Pinic (pəi·nik), *a. Chem.* [ad. F. *pinique*, f. L. *pinus* PINE *sb.*²: see -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from the pine-tree; spec. in *Pinic acid*, an acid ($C_{20}H_{30}O_2$) obtained from pine resin.

1831 T. THOMSON *Chem. Inorg. Bodies* II. 145 In the year 1826 M. Baup inserted a notice in a periodical work that he had discovered *pinic acid* in the resin called *colophon.* 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 166/1 When pinic acid is washed and boiled in water, it forms on cooling a hard brittle substance, which becomes brown by fusing. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 650 Pinic acid is an amorphous resin, exactly like colophony.

Pinicill, obs. variant of PENCIL.

Pinicoline (pəini·kŏlain, -lin), *a. Zool. rare.* [f. L. type **pīnicola* (f. *pīn-us* pine + *-cola* inhabitant) + -INE¹.] That inhabits pine-woods.

1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 418 Habits..alpine and subboreal, pinicoline and pinivorous.

Pinicolous (pəini·kŏləs), *a. Nat. Hist. rare.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Living or growing on pine-trees, or in pine-woods.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pinicolus*,..that which lives or grows on the pine,..pinicolous.

† **Pini·ferous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻°. [f. L. *pīnifer*, f. *pīn-us* pine: see -FEROUS.] Bearing or producing pine-trees.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Piniform (pəi·nifōim), *a.* [f. L. type **pīniform-is*, f. *pīn-us* pine: see -FORM.] Having the form or shape of a pine-cone. *Piniform decussation*: see quots.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Piniform decussation*, decussation of the pyramids, superior; interolivary layer. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *P[iniform] decussation*, name for the decussation of the superior pyramids of the medulla oblongata.

Pining (pəi·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PINE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb PINE.

† 1. The infliction or undergoing of pain (bodily or mental); torment, torture; affliction, suffering.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Hi neren aferede of nane licamliche pinunge. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* I. 1110 3yf hys saule after hys debe Soffrey harde pynynge. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XX. 499 My sawll is heuy agans the deth and the sore pynyng. 1530 PALSGR. 254/2 Pynyng of a man in prisone to confesse the trouthe, *torture.*

2. Exhaustion or wasting away by suffering, disease, or want of food; starvation; languishing; intense longing (*for* something).

a 1400 *Sir Beues* 86/1645+8 (MS. E.) Sende me mete & drynk..þou woost alle þyng, Al my nede and my pynyng. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 48 With mourning pyne I you with pyning mourne. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 99 Consumptions, or pynings away of the bodie. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* I. (1673) 245 One of them ..resolved to die, by pining and abstaining from..sustenance. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* II. iii. (1861) 286 The bitter pains and pinings of unsatisfied hunger. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 479 In pining..we note loss of water, loss of plasma, and loss of red corpuscles.

b. *spec.* A disease of sheep, characterized by a wasting away of the body.

1804 in *Trans. Highl. Soc. Scot.* (1807) III. 404 Pining..is ..most severe upon young sheep. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 372 Two exterminating diseases, the pining and the foot-rot, neither of which was known in that district till the extermination of the moles.

c. *concr. pl.* Results of pining or withering (in quot., withered or withering leaves).

1849 M. ARNOLD *Dream*, On the wet umbrage of their glossy tops On the red pinings of their forest floor. [Cf. WORDSW. *Yew-Trees* (1803) 22 A pillared shade, Upon whose grassless floor of red-brown hue, By sheddings from the pining umbrage tinged Perennially.]

3. *attrib.* † **Pining-stool,** a stool for punishment, a cucking-stool; **pi·ning-house, -lair,** a place where animals for slaughter are previously shut up to fast; = *hunger-house* (HUNGER *sb.* 4 e).

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 35 Þe care azain þi pinunge þrahen binimeð þe nihtes slepes. *c* 1325 SHOREHAM *Poems* I. 2202 He by-held hyne þer a set, Ry3t atte hys pynyng stake. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 69 To punisschen on pillories or on pynnyng stoles [B. III. 78 pynynge stoles] Brewesters, Bakers, Bochers and Cookes. 1802 *Hull Advertiser* 4 Dec. 2/2 Pining-house. 1875 *Gainsburgh News* 25 Sept., To be let..butcher's shop, with slaughter-house, pining-house, and every convenience. 1893 *Whitby Gaz.* 3 Nov. 3/6 In two instances the pining-lairs or hunger-houses are within the [butchers'] shops or open directly into them.

Pi·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That pines (see the verb); †tormenting, afflicting (*obs.*); consuming, wasting; languishing.

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 269 Al þat pinende pik ne walde ham þunche bote a softe bekinde bað. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. vi. (Skeat) I. 77 To dwelle in this pynande prison. 1583 *Middlesex County Rec.* I. 137 [Visitation of a certain infirmity called] the pining siknes. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* XXXVIII. 12 He will cut mee off with pining sicknesse. 1742 GRAY *Eton* 65 Pining Love shall waste their youth. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyll. Leaves, On revisiting Seashore* iii, Fashion's pining Sons and Daughters.

Hence **Pi·ningly** *adv.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 3 When the dull hardnesse, which yᵉ wicked do desirously labor to get to despise God withal, doth lie piningly in their hartes. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 56 Small the wage he gains That many a child most piningly maintains.

Piniolate, variant of PIGNOLATE *Obs.*

Pinion (pi·nyən), *sb.*¹ Forms: 5 **pynyon,** 6 **pynnyon, -nion, pinnyan,** 6–7 **pynion, pin-**

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(n)eon, (-oun), -nion, 7 pyneon, 6– **pinion.** [a. OF. *pignon*, in Froissart *c* 1400 in pl. 'wing-feathers, wings, pinions', a collateral form of OF. *penon*, *pennon* (also 'feather of an arrow', and 'streamer, pennon') = It. *pennone*, orig. plume (cf. *pennoncello* little plume or feather), also streamer, pennon; a Romanic augmentative of L. *penna* (also written *pinna*) feather, wing-feather, wing (PEN *sb.*[2]). (See Godef. *pennon* [2], the same word as his *penon*.) *Pinion* thus preserves the lit. sense of Romanic *pennōne*, while PENNON has the transferred sense of 'streamer'.]

1. The distal or terminal segment of a bird's wing; hence (chiefly *poet.* or *rhet.*), a wing, esp. of a bird (always with reference to its use for flight).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 400/2 Pynyon, of a wynge, *pennula*. 1530 PALSGR. 254/2 Pynnyon of a wyng, *bout de lesle*. 1538 ELYOT, *Armus*,..the pynion of a fowle. 1593 DRAYTON *Eclogues* v. 58 With nimble Pineons shall direct her flight. 1594 — *Idea* 780 To prove the Pynions, it ascends the Skyes. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 255 How oft do they [Angels] with golden Pinions cleave The flitting skies like flying Pursevant? 1755 GRAY *Progr. Poesy* III. iii, Nor the pride, nor ample pinion, That the Theban Eagle bear Sailing with supreme dominion Thro' the azure deep of air. 1821 MONTGOMERY *Hymn*, '*Hail to the Lord's Anointed*', Far as the eagle's pinion Or dove's light wing can soar. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* XIX, First a speck, and then a vulture, Till the air is dark with pinions. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxi. 426 One [weaver-bird] glides with quivering pinions to the centre of the open space.

b. In carving, The part of a wing corresponding to the fore-arm. Formerly applied to the wing as a whole.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* (1746) 203 The Pinions of Geese, Hens, Capons and Chickens, are of good Nourishment. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 180, I will help thee to a pinion, or breast, or anything. 1875 *Beeton's Everyday Cookery* 507 Run a skewer through the pinion and thigh into the body to the pinion and thigh on the other side. *Mod.* 'Shall I give you a wing?' 'Yes: but take off the pinion.'

† **c.** The shoulder-blade of a quadruped. *Obs.*

1545 ELYOT, *Ala* is also the pinion of the shulder of a beast.

d. The human arm. (*humorous.*)

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs*, *Club Snobs* i, The *Standard* under his left arm, the *Globe* under the other pinion.

2. *fig.* (In reference to things poetically represented as having wings.)

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. v, The gloomie wing of night begins to stretch His lasie pinion over all the ayre. 1638 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 166 To league is imperiously to command their king and sovereign to cut short his pinions, and strive to be more than his equal. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 91 Hope humbly then; with trembling pinions soar. 1792 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 110 When light clouds on airy pinions sail. 1850 NEALE *Hymn*, '*The strain upraise of joy and praise*', Ye winds on pinions light!

3. The outermost feather, or any flight-feather, of a bird's wing; a pinion-feather.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 131 The seconde fether in some place is better than the pinion in other some. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xii. 4 An argument that he is pluckt, when hither He sends so poore a Pinnion of his Wing. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Pinion*,..the quills from the joint farthest from the body of the wing of the goose or swan, used for making pens.

† **b.** The shaft of a feather; a quill. *Obs. rare*[—1].

1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 4 Our Beds..being stuck with Feathers whose Pinions ran into our sides.

† **4.** Applied to some kind of embellishment worn on the shoulders or sleeves of women's dresses in the 16th and 17th c. Cf. PINIONING *sb.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 73 The Women..haue dublets and Ierkins,..made with wings, welts, and pinions on the shoulder points. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* IV. 78 The pinnions of their sleeves, which they call wings, are laid with silk fringe of divers colours.

5. The anterior border of an insect's wing; esp. in *comb.* in collectors' names of moths, e. g. *Pinion-spotted Pug* (*Eupithecia consignata*), *Pinion-spotted Yellow* (*Venilia quadrimaculata*).

1720 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Eng. Insects* Pl. XCV. *text*, A yellowish moth with brown clouds towards the pinions of the upper wings. 1775 MOSES HARRIS *Engl. Lepidoptera* 39 No. 275 Pinion, white spotted,.. on elm trees in hanging wood. No. 276 Pinion, double spotted,..brown, having two white spots on the sector edge. 1832 RENNIE *Butterflies & Moths* 135, 145. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths.* 118/2 The Pinion-spotted Pug.

† **6.** *Her.* Applied to the saltire and the chevron.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her.* B v b, Ther be in armys calde ij. pynyonys, Oon is Whan the feeld his a sawtri. .. The secunde pynyon is called cheffrounce.

† **7.** See quot. *Obs.* (? error, from PINION *v.*)

1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, Pinions, or manicles for the hands, *manicæ*. Pinions, or fetters for the feet, *compedes*. [Whence 1755 in JOHNSON.]

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pinion-feather*; **pinion-bones**, the bones of the manus or distal joint of a wing; **pinion-claw**, a horny claw borne by the index or pollex of certain birds.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B j, The federis that sum call the pynyon feder. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 300 The pinion feathers blacke, the vpper plume reddish. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 300 The Sarcel is the extreme pinion feather in a Hawk's wing. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls*, *Pietro* 156 The eaglet callow Needs a parent's pinion-push to quit the eyrie's edge. 1884 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 295 The Australian bush-turkeys have also the rudiment or last relic of a primitive pinion-claw.

Pinion (pi·nyən), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 3 pynun, 4 pynoun. [a. OF. *penon*, *pinun* (Godef.), mod.F. *pignon* in same sense, Romanic augmentative of L. *pinna* battlement, pinnacle.] A battlement, pinnacle, or gable; = PIGNON [2]. *Pinion-end*, dial. *pinning-end*, a gable-end.

[1278 *Bursar's Rolls*, *Merton* in *Archæol. Jrnl.* II. 142 Item ij*s.* v*d.* liberat. predicto Nicholao pro xiij pedibus de pynun table.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12958 (Cott.) þe warlau.. sett him on þe hei pinion [*Gött.* pingnion, *Fairf.* pynoun] O þe temple o þe tun. 1882 T. HARDY *Two on a Tower* II. ii. 23 The wind have blown down the chimley..and the pinning-end with it. 1888 E. LAWS *Little Eng. beyond Wales* 421 *Pinion* or *Pine-end*, the gable end of a house; French *pignon*, a gable.

Pinion (pi·nyən), *sb.*[3] *Mech.* [ad. mod.F. *pignon* in same sense (Paré 16th c.), Sp. *piñon* tooth of a wheel, pinion, a spec. application of OF. *pignon* battlement (see prec.), the teeth of a wheel being compared to the crenellations of battlements.] A small cog-wheel the teeth of which engage with those of a larger one; also a spindle, arbor, or axle, having cogs or teeth which engage with the teeth of a wheel. (The teeth or cogs of a pinion are distinctively called *leaves*.) *Pinion and rack*, also *rack and pinion*: see RACK *sb.*[2] 6.

1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 9 If the Wheel A be turned by the Pinion C of 10. Teeth. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pinion of Report*, is that Pinion in a Watch which is commonly fixed on the Arbor of the Great Wheel..; it driveth the Dial Wheel, and carrieth about the Hand. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 358 If the teeth of wheels and the leaves of pinions consisted of materials perfectly hard, and were accurately formed..they would act on each other not only with uniform force, but also without friction. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. i. 9 Capable of various adjustments, and regulated by a pinion and rack.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pinion-flank*, *-shaft*, *-work*; **pinion-bottoming-file**, **pinion-file**, fine knife-edged files used in watch-making; **pinion-gauge**, fine callipers used by watch-makers; **pinion-jack** (see quot.); **pinion-leaf**, each of the cogs or teeth of a pinion (LEAF *sb.* 13); **pinion-wire**: see quot. 1884.

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 242 A file cutting only on the edge is more generally called a safe sided lever notch file, or a *pinion bottoming file. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pinion-file* (Watch-making), a knife-file employed by watchmakers. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 288 The *pinion flanks should be hypocycloidal in form. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pinion-gage*. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 193 [A] Pinion Guage..[is] a guage used by watchmakers for taking the height of pinion shoulders and other measurements. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Pinion Jack* (*Milling*), a jack for raising the stone pinion out of gear. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 37 The tendency of *pinion leaves to butt the wheel teeth. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 137 These plummer-blocks are bolted down to the top-rails of the frame, to which also the separate bearings of the *pinion-shafts are..bolted. 1795 J. AIKIN *Manchester* 311 The drawing of *pinion wire originated here. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 194 Pinion wire..steel wire drawn with corrugations resembling pinion leaves, from which pinions are made. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Mechanics* II. vii. 28 (U. Kn. Soc.), A system of tooth and *pinion-work.

† **Pi·nion**, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* [Perh. a use of PINION *sb.*[1]] Name of an obsolete card-game.

c 1554 *Interlude of Youth* (1849) 38 At the cardes I can teche you to play, At the..Post, pinion, and also aumsase.

Pinion, *sb.*[5]

1. Anglicized form of Sp. *piñon*, Pg. *pinhão*, pl. *pinhões* (sometimes written *pinhoens*), in full *pinhões do Brasil*, kernels of Brazil, the seed of *Jatropha Curcas*, the Physic-nut of South America. See also PIGNON [1] 2.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* I. (1596) 22 They doe bryng from the newe Spayne certeyne Pinions or Carnels, wherwith the Indians dyd purge themselues: they bee like to our Pinions, which do growe out of our Trees. [1648 W. PISO *Hist. Nat. Brasil.* IV. xl. 83 De *Mundu-guacu*. Lusitanis *Pinhoes do Brasil*, ejusque usu in Medicina. 1648 MARCGRAVE *Hist. Rerum Nat. Brasil.* III. iii. 96 *Mundubiguacu* Brasiliensibus, *Pinhones* Lusitanis, mihi *Nux cathartica*. 1822 SARA H. COLERIDGE tr. *Acc. Abipones* II. 261 In the Northern part of Paraguay there grows a nut called *Piñon del Paraguay* by the Spaniards, and by physicians *nux Cathartica*. 1884 DYMOCK *Mat. Med. W. India* IV. 573 *Jatropha multifida*... The seeds are powerfully purgative and emetic. In Brazil an oil called 'Pinhoen' is extracted from them and is used as an emetic.]

2. Anglicized spelling of PIÑON, the American Nut-pine.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Pinion* (Span. *piñon*), a species of pine-tree, growing on the head waters of the Arkansas.

Pi·nion, *sb.*[6] *Woollen Manuf.* [erron. ad. F. *peignon* combings, f. *peigner* to comb.] (*pl.*) The short refuse wool remaining after the combing process; 'noils'.

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* II. 18 To each stone there is one pound and three quarters of pinions of short wool that comes out in the combing. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Pinions*, refuse wool. *Somerset.* 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Pinions*... This word..is thoroughly West Country. In other parts this regular article of commerce is called 'noils'.

Pinion (pi·nyən), *v.* [f. PINION *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To cut off the pinion of one wing, or otherwise disable or bind the wings, in order to prevent a bird from flying. (With the bird, or the wing, as obj.)

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 169 They that meane to fatte Pigions..some..do softly tie their Legges:.. some vse onely to pinion them. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 123 The swanners gette up the young swannes about Midsummer..and then doe they allsoe pinnion them, cuttinge a joynte of theire right winges. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Ess. Verse & Prose*, *Shortness of Life*, Suppose, thou Fortune couldst to Tameness bring, And clip or pinion her wing. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 67 The two old ducks.. being pinioned, could not fly away. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 242 They..should have been pinioned at the first joint of the wing.

2. To bind the arms of any one, so as to deprive him of their use; to disable by so binding; to shackle. (With the person, or the arms, as obj.)

1558 PHAER *Æneid* II. C iv, The shepeherdes..a yongman haue ycaught, And pynyond with his handes behind onto the kyng him brought. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXI. 31 All their hands he pinnioned behinde With their owne girdles. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 84 He carries his elbows backward, as if he were pinioned like a trust-up Fowl. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. i, Finding us all prostrate upon our faces..they pinioned us with strong ropes. 1851 *Wilson's Tales Borders* XX. 54 The sailors attempted to pinion Peter's arms.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 70 Feare inuades them, and pynions them vp. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* iii. Wks. 1851 III. 210 Laying before us universall propositions, and then thinks..to pinion them with a limitation. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 133 Yon ancient prude .. Her elbows pinioned close upon her hips.

c. To bind fast *to* something, or together.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. 135 Those dismal apprehensions which pinion the souls of men to mortality. *a* 1690 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) V. 131 The Prisoners..being pinion'd two and two together by the Arms. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 134 And while on Fame's triumphal Car they ride, Some Slave of mine be pinion'd to their side. 1764 CHURCHILL *Gotham* II. 164 Let me..praise their heav'n, tho' pinion'd down to earth. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* xviii, Mr. Toogood..contrived to slip a ponderous coat of mail over his shoulders, which pinioned his arms to his sides.

Hence **Pi·nioning** *vbl. sb.*

1808 in P. L. Sclater *Rec. Progr. Zool. Soc.* (1901) 150, 11 wild ducks..caught for the purpose of pinioning. *attrib.* 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 21 Sept., Calcraft with his pinioning straps. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Dec. 7/2 The convict..quietly submitted to the pinioning operations.

† **Pinionade.** *Obs.* In 4 **pynyon-**, **pyn(n)on-**, 4–5 **pynenade.** [app. f. some form of Romanic *pinion* (cf. PIGNON [1], PINION *sb.*[5]), f. L. *pinea* pine-nut + -ADE. (Prob. in OF. or AF.)] A comfit or conserve of which pine-nuts formed a characteristic ingredient.

1329 *Acc. Exch. K. R.* Bd. 383 No. 9 m. 4 Pro..cccl*xxx*j lb. qr. gingebr' et Pynonad .v. lb. gariofilorum. 1353–4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 554 In duabus copulis de Pynyonade et de Gyngebrede, cum duabus libris de anys confyt xviij*s*. viij*d*. *c* 1390 *Form of Cury* li. (1780) 31 Pynnonade. Take Almandes iblanched and drawe hem sumdell thicke with gode broth.. set on the fire and seeþ it,..take Pynes yfryed in oyle oþer in greece and þerto white Powdour douce. 1390–1 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 19 Pro iiij lb. pynenade ad xiiij d., iiij s. viij d. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 450 At the seconde course jussett, pynenade to potage.

Pinioned (pi·nyənd), *a.* [f. PINION *sb.*[1] + -ED [2].] Having pinions or wings; winged. Also in parasynthetic comb., as *strong-pinioned*, *swift-pinioned*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 400/2 Pynyonyd, *pennulatus*. 1552 HULOET, Pynnioned, *armatus*, *pennulatus*. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IX. 36 Thy Name, O Varus..The Wings of Swans, and stronger pinion'd Rhyme, Shall raise aloft. 1765 J. BROWN *Chr. Jrnl.* (1814) 204 What pinioned notions come and go! 1792 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 12 The cherub choir ..bend their pinioned heads to hear.

Pi·nioned, *ppl. a.* [f. PINION *v.* + -ED [1].] In senses of the verb. **a.** Of a bird: Having the wings maimed or confined. **b.** Having the arms bound so as not to be moved; shackled.

1567 DRANT *Horace*, *Epist.* II. i. G vj, Captiue kinges.. with pinnyand armes behinde. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 181 Least on us they fall, And to the barre their pinneon'd masters call. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 319 A miserable little pinion'd Captive. 1892 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 5/1 A pair of pinioned wild duck..that is, whose wings had been so cut that they were unable to fly.

† **Pi·nioning**, *sb. Obs.* [f. PINION *sb.*[1] + -ING [1].] = PINION *sb.*[1] 4.

1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* III. vii. 41 His sleeues halfe hid with elbow-pineonings, As if he ment to flie with linnen wings.

† **Pi·nionist.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PINION *sb.*[1] + -IST.] A winged creature.

1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iv, The flitting pinnionists of ayre.

Pi·nionless, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without pinions; wingless.

1894 *Temple Bar Mag.* CI. 514 The pinionless fosterer of one's immaturity.

Pinipicrin (pəinipi·krin). *Chem.* [f. L. *pīn-us* pine + Gr. πικρ-ός bitter + -IN.] A bitter substance ($C_{22}H_{36}O_{11}$) obtained from the needles and bark of Scotch fir (*Pinus sylvestris*), and the leaves of the American Arbor-vitæ (*Thuja occidentalis*).

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 651 The needles, after exhaustion with alcohol, still retain a little pinipicrin... Pinipicrin is a bright yellow powder, which..becomes..transparent and mobile at 100°, and solidifies on cooling to a

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brownish-yellow..mass. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pinipicrin*,.. a brown, bitter, amorphous glucoside.

Pinite[1] (pi·n-, pəi·nəit). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *pinit* (Karsten, 1800), from its locality, the Pini mine, Schneeberg, Saxony: see -ITE[1] 2 b.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium and potassium, occurring in various crystalline forms.

1805 R. JAMESON *Syst. Min.* II. 552 Pinite..occurs seldom massive. 1811 PINKERTON *Petralogy* I. 217 Pinite, with gold pyrites and native gold. 1899 PAGE *Geol. Terms* (1865) 360 *Pinite*, a variety or sub-species of iolite.

Pinite[2] (pəi·nəit). *Chem.* [a. F. *pinite*, f. L. *pinus* PINE *sb.*[2]: see -ITE[1] 4.] A crystallizable saccharine substance ($C_6H_{12}O_{10}$) obtained from the sap of two species of pine-tree, *Pinus lambertiana* and *P. sabiniana*.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 70 A modification of mannite ($C_6H_8O_8$), to which the name of *pinite* has been given, has been found by Berthelot in the juice of the *Pinus Lambertiana*. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 629.

Pinivorous (pəini·vŏrəs), *a.* [f. L. *pīn-us* pine + -VOROUS.] That feeds on pine-kernels.

1884 [see PINICOLINE].

‖ **Pinjane** (pi·nˌdʒēn). Also **pinjeen**. [Manx = Gael. *binndean*, Ir. *binidean* rennet.] 'Curds and whey' (E. D. D.).

1887 T. E. BROWN *Doctor*, etc. 152 A man can't live upon pin-jane. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 306 A spoonful of cold pinjane, Nancy.

Pink (piŋk), *sb.*[1] Now chiefly *Hist.* Forms: 5–7 **pinck**, 6 **pyncke**, 6–7 **pin(c)ke**, 7 **pynke**, 6– **pink**. [app. a. MDu. *pincke*, *pinke*, name of a small sea-going ship, also a fishing-boat (1477–8 in Verw. & Verdam), in Kilian *pinck*, mod.Du. *pink*; in MLG., LG., and mod.Ger. *pinke*; also F. *pinque* (1690 in Furetière, *pinquet* 1634 in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *pinco*: ulterior origin unknown (Jal).] A sailing vessel; orig. one of small size used for coasting and fishing, described as flat-bottomed and having bulging sides; in the 17th and 18th c. applied to ships of considerable size, esp. war-ships; see also quot. 1794. A common characteristic in later times appears to have been a narrow stern: cf. *pink-stern*, *-sterned* in b.

The description of the Dutch pinks and that of the pinks of the Mediterranean differ considerably: see the quots.

† *Sword pink*, one provided with lee-boards [Du. *zwaard* (*sweerd* Kilian) a lee-board].

1471 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) II. 100/2 Þat certain lordes ..& burowis ger mak or get Schippis buschis & vþer gret pynk botes witht nettes & al abilȝementes ganing þarfor for fysching. 1545 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 792 They mete also three Flemishe pynckes, laden with pouderd codde. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 153 In Winter and rough wether, small bootes and lytle pinkes forsake the seas. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 380 A Pinke, a little ship. 1601 J. REYMOR *Obs. Dutch Fishing* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 228 Above 1000 Sail of Pinks, Welboats, Dogger boats take Cod, Ling, and other Fish there. 1616 CAPT. SMITH *Descr. New Eng.* 12 The poore Hollanders..hauing 2 or 3000 Busses, Flat bottomes, Sword pinks, Todes, and such like. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2352/3 The Pink lost her Top-mast and Sprit-sail, had her Main-Yard broke, and her Hull and Rigging very much torn. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v., The Bends and Ribs compassing so as that her Sides buldge out very much; wherefore these Pinks are difficult to be boarded. They are often used for Store-Ships, and Hospital-Ships, in the Fleet. 1748 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* II. xvii, The villains..put me, a man, and a boy, into a little bad pink, in which..we at last made Falmouth. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. ii. 14 The two Victuallers were Pinks,.. of about four hundred, and..two hundred tons burthen. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Pink*, a name given to a ship with a very narrow stern; whence all vessels..whose sterns are fashioned in this manner, are called *pink-sterned*. 1787 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* II. 367, I have determined to dispatch a pink from Scheveling. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 236 *Pinks* are mediterranean-vessels, and differ from the Xebec only in being more lofty, and not sharp in the bottom, as they are vessels of burthen. They have long narrow sterns, and three masts, carrying latteen-sails. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xviii, Suppose me.. detained in harbour by a revenue pink. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pink*, a ship with a very narrow stern, having a small square part above. The shape is of old date, but continued, esp. by the Danes, for the advantage of the quarter-guns, by the ship's being contracted abaft.

fig. a 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* II. vi, This pinck, this painted foist, this cockle-boat, To hang her fights out, and defie me, friends, A well known man of war.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pink-boat* (see quot. 1471 above), *pink-rigged* adj.; **pink-snow**, a snow resembling a pink in build; **pink-stern**, a stern like that of a pink; hence, a small vessel having a narrow stern; so **pink-sterned** *a.* (cf. 1769 above).

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 60 For round or pink-stern'd Ships. 1722 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 100 A small Pink-Snow, called the *Richard and Elizabeth*. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 64/2 A French privateer..fell in with an English brig, pink-stern about 100 tons burthen. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* viii. 169 The galliote which the Eagle had taken .. is built forward like a London wherry, with a pink or lute stern. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 77 A pink-sterned schooner, of only sixty-five tons. *Ibid.* 89 At eight o'clock, our brave little pink-stern was lying at anchor in her haven. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Flute*, or *Fluyt*, a pink-rigged fly-boat. *Ibid.*, *Pinkstern*, a very narrow boat on the Severn. 1890 in Haswell *Maister* (1895) 112 In 1833.. I sailed in the well-known old *Liberty and Property*—a collier with 'pink' stern; the last of her race, I believe.

Pink (piŋk), *sb.*[2], **penk** (peŋk). Forms: *α.* 5– **penk**, 7 **penok**, **penke**; also 8–9 **pank**. *β.* 7 **pinok**, 7– **pink**. [Origin obscure: cf. dial. Ger. *pink(e* fem., (1) minnow, (2) small salmon, (3) a kind of eel. The historical Eng. form was *penk*, for which *pink* began to appear in 17th c., and has been adopted in fishery statutes in sense 2.

It has no connexion with *pink* the flower, nor with *pink* the colour, as erroneously assumed by some.]

1. A minnow. Now *dial.*

α. a 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (1778) 358 Yn Wye-water sunt.. penkys. 1651–3 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* 4 The angling with a Menow, called in some places Pencks [*ed.* 1820, Pincks]. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 93 With a Worm, or a Minnow (which some call a Penke). 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Pank*, or *Pink*, a minnow. N. 1828 C. CROKER *Fairy Leg.* II. 57 Penk or Pink [is] the name of the little fish more commonly called in England minnow. 1891 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 446 An artificial penk.

β. a 1687 COTTON *Angler's Ballad* ii. Poems (1689) 76 And full well you may think, If you troll with a Pink, One [fishing-rod] too weak will be apt to miscarry. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pink*..6. A fish; the minnow. 1787, 1828 [see *α*]. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Pink*,..the Minnow. [E. D. D. cites it also from Sheffield, Derbysh., Leicester, Notts, Cheshire, & Warwicksh.]

2. A young salmon before it becomes a smolt; a samlet, parr.

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 26 There are a great number of samlets or pinks. 1861 *Act* 24 & 25 *Vict.* c. 109 § 4 All migratory fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names..salmon..parr, spawn, pink, last spring, bepper, last-brood,..or by any other local name. 1886 *St. Nicholas* Aug. 740/2 Presently the alevin grows into the fry, or pink, which is an absurd little fish about an inch long, goggle-eyed, and with dark bars on its sides.

Pink (piŋk), *sb.*[3] [f. PINK *v.*[1], q. v. for Forms.]

†1. A hole or eyelet punched in a garment for decorative purposes; also, scalloping done for the same purpose: cf. PINKING *vbl. sb.*[1], *pinking-iron*.

1512 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 215 Item,..for iiij[s] powdringis and pinkis to the sam goune,..xij s. 1598 FLORIO, *Tagliuzzi*, small pinks, cuts or iagges in clothes. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iv, Is this pinke of equall proportion to this cut? 1632 — *Magn. Lady* III. iv, You had rather have An ulcer in your body, than a pink More in your clothes.

†2. A stab with a poniard, rapier, etc. *Obs.*

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* C j, At a great word she will her poynard draw, Looke for the pincke if once thou giue the lye. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* III. i, The fellow's a shrewd fellow at a pink.

b. A shot-wound.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 13 May 4/1 He is spotted with marks of stabs and revolver 'pinks', and he takes all his wounds quite as matter of course.

Pink, *sb.*[4] and *a.*[1] Forms: 6 **pynke**, 6–7 **pinck**(e, **pinke**, 7– **pink**. [Etymology obscure. By some conjectured to be named from its 'pinked' or jagged petals; but there is no evidence that PINK *v.* had the sense 'to cut or scallop the edges (of garments)' in the 16th c., or indeed before the 19th c. Others would connect the name with *pink eye*, small eye, comparing the Fr. name *œillet*, dim. of *œil* eye, and med.L. *Ocellus*, dim. of *oculus* eye.]

A. *sb.* **I. 1.** The general name of various species of *Dianthus* (N. O. *Caryophyllaceæ*), esp. of *D. plumarius*, a favourite garden plant, a native of Eastern Europe, with very numerous varieties having pure white, pink, crimson, and variegated sweet-smelling flowers.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 96 Herbes, branches, and flowers, ..Pinkes of all sorts. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. vii. 155 The Pynkes, and small feathered Gillofers, are like to the double or cloaue Gillofers,..sauing they be single and a great deale smaller. *Ibid.* 156 Called in Englishe by diuers names, as Pynkes, Soppes in wine, feathered Gillofers, and small Honesties. 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 272 I'le lay me downe vpon a banke of Pinkes. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 29 May, To the old Spring Garden,..the wenches gathered pinks. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii, Sweet-william and sweet marjoram—and all The tribe of single and of double pinks. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. ix. 159 A highly respectable individual..clean as a pink, and dull as a pike-staff. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 559 Starry pinks for garlands meet.

transf. 1885 T. MOZLEY *Remin. Towns*, etc. II. 339 Those blue eyes and that mixture of pinks and lilies that men, and women too, admire or quiz, as they are disposed.

b. Applied with qualifying words to other species of *Dianthus*, and to other plants allied to or resembling the pink; e. g.

Carolina Pink = PINKROOT: cf. CAROLINA; **China** or **Chinese Pink**, *Dianthus chinensis*: see CHINA *sb.* 2 b; **Clove Pink**, *D. Caryophyllus*: see CLOVE *sb.*[2] 6; **Deptford Pink**, *D. Armeria*; **Fire** or **Ground Pink**, *Silene virginica*; see FIRE *sb.* II. 5 b; **Indian Pink** = *China pink*; also applied to some West Indian and N. American species of *Ipomœa*; also = PINKROOT; † **Jagged Pink**, Ragged Robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*; **Maiden, Maidenly,** or **Meadow Pink**, *Dianthus deltoides*: see MAIDEN *sb.* 10 b; **Maryland Pink** = *Carolina pink*; **Old maid's Pink**, Soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **Pheasant's eye Pink** = PHEASANT'S EYE 3; **Sea-Pink**, (*a*) Thrift, *Statice Armeria*; † (*b*) *Cerastium repens*; **Spanish Pink**, *D. hispanicus*; **Swamp Pink**, *Azalea viscosa*; **Wild Pink**, any wild species of *Dianthus*; in U. S. applied to *Silene pennsylvanica* and *S. virginica* (= *Ground Pink*).

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Pink Root*,..also known as the *Carolina Pink. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 361 The little Blue, the *China or Indian Pink. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 9/1 The Chinensis, *Chinese, or Indian pink. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 475/2 *D[ianthus] Caryophyllus*, or the *Clove Pink. 1866 MOORE in Brande & Cox *Dict. Sc.*, etc. II. 906/2 What is called a Clove Pink is *Dianthus caryophyllus*, the source of the Carnation and Picotee. [1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxxiii. 476 A Wilde creeping Pinke, which groweth in our pastures neere about London..but especially in the great field next to Detford, by the path side as you go from Redriffe to Greenewich.] 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 205 *May*...Span. Pinks, *Deptford Pinks. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 447 *Ground pink. *Silene virginiana*. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 219 *September*...*Indian Pinks, Æthiopick Apples. 1741–97 [see *China*, *Chinese Pink* above]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Spigelia*, The Pink-root, Worm-grass, or Indian-pink of the shops is the produce of *S. marilandica*. 1573 BARET *Alv.* P 349 The *iagged Pinkes, *Vetonica Altilis minor*..Dodon. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The little creeping pink, with one flower on every stalk, called by many the *maiden-pink. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxxiii. 477 *Caryophyllus Virgineus*, *Maidenly Pinkes. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 891 Maiden or *Meadow Pink. 1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Statice*, Thrift or *Sea Pink. 1759 *Ibid.* s. v. *Cerastium*, Hoary creeping Mouse-ear, by some called Sea Pink. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xviii. (1858) 397 Beds of thrift, with its gay flowers the sea-pinks. 1892 H. HUTCHINSON *Fairway Isl.* 97 Here and there a bunch of dead sea-pink. 1664 *Spanish Pink [see *Deptford Pink* above]. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Spanish Pink, *Dianthus hispanicus*. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII. 499/1 The familiar sweet-scented white azalea..., the '*swamp pink' of my boyhood. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The wild sweet-william, or common *wild pink. 1824 WORDSW. *Excursion* VI. Poems (1888) 497/2 The wild pink crowns the garden-wall. 1882 *Garden* 28 Oct. 375/2 S. pennsylvanica, or Wild Pink, as it is popularly called, with pink flowers.

c. Locally applied to the Cuckoo-flower or Lady's Smock, *Cardamine pratensis*.

1818 HOGG *Brownie of B.* xi, Enough to make the pinks an' ewe gowan blush to the very lip.

2. *fig.* The 'flower', or finest example of excellence; the embodied perfection (*of* some good quality).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 61 *Mer.* Nay, I am the very pinck of curtesie. *Rom.* Pinke for flower. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* I. ii, This is the prettiest pilgrim—The pinck of pilgrims. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 140 P 10 Ladies, ..the very Pinks of Good-breeding. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I. i, Setting off her pretty monster as the very pink of perfection. 1823 MOORE *Post-bag* viii. 4 Come to our Fête, and show again That pea-green coat, thou pink of men! 1825–9 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* III. xxii. 398, I have been admiring your cupboards; they are the very pink of elegance. 1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap Jack Z.* i. 20 The pink and paragon of propriety.

b. The most perfect condition or degree *of* something; the height, extreme.

1767 G. S. CAREY *Hills of Hybla* 20 Behold her sailing in the pink of taste, Trump'd up with powder, frippery and paste. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 173 In the very pink of the mode. 1893 VIZETELLY *Glances Back* I. xiii. 255 [He] got himself up in the very pink of fashion.

c. A beauty; an exquisite, a smart person, one of the élite. ? *Obs.*

1602 BRETON *Merry Wonders* B iij, He had a pretty pincke to his own wedded wife. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 27 A new white upper tog, that would have given a sporting appearance to a pink of Regent-street. 1827 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) I. 55 His Vice runs into the contrary extreme. He is a Pink, an Exquisite.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Exquisite; smart, 'swell'. Now only *U. S. colloq.* or *slang*.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* iii. 149 For to perfume her rare perfection With some sweet-smelling pinck Epitheton. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 42 It was Lady Cork's 'Pink night', the rendezvous of the fashionable exclusives.

4. *Comb.* (in sense 1), as *pink-growing* sb., *pink-like* adj.; **pink-coloured** *a.*, of the colour of the pink; having a pink colour.

1681 T. JORDAN *London's Joy* B iv, A Mantle of pink colour'd sarsnet, fringed with Gold. 17.. MOORE *Trav.* II. xc. (Jod.), The dancers .. were dressed in white silk flounced with pink-coloured ribbands. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 412 Little pink-like plants. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 244 Lending his willing aid in waiting and entertaining on fair-days and market-days, at pink-feasts and melon-feasts. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* Sept. 186 The reminiscences of pink-growing are always most interesting to us.

II. sb. use of B.

5. A light or pale red colour with a slight purple tinge. (See also PINK *sb.*[5])

[1808 WEBSTER, *Pink*,..a color used by painters; from the color of the flower.] 1846 WORCESTER, *Pink*,.. the usual color of the flower; a light crimson. 1874 A. O'SHAUGHNESSY *Music & Moonlight*, *Ode to New Age* 183 Nay, by yon pink of slowly parting lips, A long rim near the dawn. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 289/2 Wild rose .. falling in close exquisite veils of pink and green down to the daisied grass.

b. With defining word prefixed to denote a particular shade: see B. 1 b.

1893 F. F. MOORE *I Forbid Banns* (1899) 88 The mellow crimson faded into shell-pink. 1900 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 6/6 A little prawn-pink is introduced under the embroidery. 1900 G. SWIFT *Somerley* 101 Soft cheeks with a sort of sunrise-pink on them—not that unhealthy, doll-like shell-pink.

6. Scarlet when worn by fox-hunters; a scarlet hunting-coat, or the cloth of which it is made.

1834 DISRAELI *Corr. w. Sister* 15 Feb., Although not in pink, [I] was the best mounted man in the field. 1860 R. E. WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs* I. (1883) 143 A sect..Who blindly follow, clad in coats of pink, A beast whose nature is to run and stink. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i, They are the hunting set, and come in with pea-coats over

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their pinks. 1889 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 5/2 Scarlet, conventionally known as 'pink', will, he trusts, last as long as fox-hunting. 1900 *Ibid.* 24 Feb. 6/7 A short coat in hunting pink.

b. *transf.* A man in 'pink'; a fox-hunter.

1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 323 Even in the strictest College a pink could unmolested walk across the Court. 1840 SHAIRP in W. Knight *Shairp & Friends* (1888) 44, I see the pinks flocking out to the 'meets'. 1869 E. FARMER *Scrap Bk.* (ed. 6) 91 Pinks call for their second [horse] to finish the run.

B. *adj.* [orig. attrib. use of sense 1 of the sb.]

1. Of the colour of the pink (sense 1) in its single natural state; of a pale or light red colour, slightly inclining towards purple; of a pale rose-colour.

1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) I. 16 A Veil of Pink Colour. 1733–4 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* 431 Lady Dysart's clothes were pink armazine trimmed with silver. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 58 The pustule was small... Its base was of a light red or pink colour. 1821–30 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* vii. (1874) 350 He .. could not be looked at without his face becoming pink. 1875 PRINCESS ALICE in *Mem.* 14 Feb. (1884) 336 She looks pink and smiling.

b. With prefixed word expressing the particular shade, as *light*, *deep*, *dull*, *pale pink*; *arbutus-*, *coral-*, *currant-*, *old-*, *orange-*, *prawn-*, *purple-*, *raspberry-*, *shell-pink*, etc. See also ROSE-*pink*, SALMON-*pink*.

1882 *Garden* 14 Oct. 347/1 A small flower with pale pink florets. 1887 *Daily News* 20 July 6/1 A coral-pink embroidered dress. 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 374/3 Some old pink rosebuds near the face. 1901 *Daily News* 19 Jan. 6/7 A band of prawn-pink velvet.

2. Applied to the colour of a hunting-coat: see A. 6.

1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* xxii, He..could not be persuaded to take his pink coat out of the press, or his hunters out of his stable.

C. Combinations (chiefly of the adj.). a. Qualifying other adjs. of colour, as *pink-pearl*, *-violet*, *-white*; also *pink-and-white*, etc.

1845 D. JERROLD *Time Works Wonders* I. 2 *Jug.* I've some beautiful bacon, sir, Such pink and white! Streaked, sir, like a carnation. 1897 HALL CAINE *Christian* x, The pretty dark girl with the pink and white cheeks like a doll. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 389 Some zoophyte of an exquisite bright mauve or pink-violet colour. 1900 *Daily News* 3 July 3/4 The crowds that give life to these wide pink-white streets present a bewildering display of colour.

b. Parasynthetic and instrumental, as *pink-blossomed*, *-bound*, *-breasted*, *-checked*, *-coated*, *-faced*, *-flowered*, *-leaved*, *-lipped*, *-ribbed*, *-shaded*, *-striped*, *-tinted*, *-veined* adjs. *Pink-coloured*: see A. 4.

1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 373 The baby, adorned in a pink-checked frock, a blue spotted pinafore, and a little white cap. 1840 MRS. NORTON *Dream* 29 And pink-lipp'd shells, and many-colour'd weeds. 1844 THACKERAY *Box of Novels* Wks. 1900 XIII. 403 Those pink-bound volumes are to be found in every garrison. 1873 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 293 Abundance of pink-blossomed leafless peach and almond trees. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 156/2 Built of pale, pink-veined, creamy free-stone. 1892 GREENER *Breech-Loader* 174 Pink-edged, pink-faced, .. and thick cardboard wads, cloth wads, and black wads, are used for special purposes.

c. Special combinations and collocations: **pink-ash** (see quot.); **pink bed**, one of the beds of sandstone in the Swanage quarries; **pink-cheek**, a fish of New South Wales, *Upeneichthys porosus* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **pink-fever** = PINK-EYE 2 (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893); **pink-fish**, a S. Californian pinkish-coloured gobioid fish, *Typhlogobius californensis*, which lives attached to the underside of stones (Webster 1902); **pink-foot** *a. poet.* = next; **pink-footed** *a.*, having pink feet: *spec.* applied to the Pink-footed Goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); **pink gilding**, **pink gold**, gilding having a pink tinge resulting from a combination of gold, silver, and copper; **pink-grass**, an agricultural name for species of sedge, esp. *Carex glauca* and *C. præcox*, found in pastures; **pink salt**, the ammonium salt of tetrachloride of tin, $2NH_4Cl.SnCl_4$, used in calico-printing; **pink saucer**, a saucer containing a pigment used to give a pink tint to the skin, or to garments; *transf.* the pigment itself.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* s.v. *Coal*, Anthracite is divided in the United States according to the color of the ash after burning, into *white-ash*, *red-ash*, and **pink-ash coal*. 1858 A. C. RAMSAY, etc. *Rock Spec.* (1862) 142 (E. D. D.) The '*Pink Bed', which forms a part of the Freestone Series. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 404 The *pink-foot doves Still told their weary tale unto their loves. 1882 HEPBURN in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 505 The Bean and the *Pinkfooted Goose, almost daily visitors .. during spring. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 197/1 *Pink gilding,.. should present at the same time, the red, yellow, and white shades, in such a manner that a practised eye will distinguish them. *Ibid.* 196/2 *Pink gold [results] from the combination of gold, silver, and copper. 1856 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* II. 936 A similar constitution holds in the corresponding ammoniacal salt NH_4Cl, $SnCl_2$, which is the *pink salt of the dyer. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 810 It is used in calico-printing under the name of *pink salt*, for the production of red colours. 1864 WEBSTER, **Pink-saucer*. 1888 *New York World* 22 July (Farmer *Amer.*), Flesh tights.. colored with what we call pink saucer in the profession, a kind of stuff you buy at the druggists.

Pink, *sb.*5 [Origin unknown: it appears to be a distinct word from prec.] A yellowish or greenish-yellow pigment or 'lake' obtained by the combination of a vegetable colouring matter with some white base, as a metallic oxide. Also *pink-yellow* = yellow lake.

Brown pink and *French pink* are derived from Persian or Avignon berries (*Rhamnus infectoria*); *Dutch*, *English*, and *Italian pink* from quercitron bark (*Quercus tinctoria*).

1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xxiii. 75 Your principall yellow be these—Orpiment, Masticot, Saffron, Pinke Yellow, Oker de Luce, Umber. *Ibid.* xxvi. 90 For yellowish garments, thinne Pinke, and deepned with pinke and greene. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pink*, a kinde of yellow colour used in painting. 1676 BEALE in H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) III. i. 78, I gave Mr. Manby two ounces of very good lake of my making, and one ounce and half of pink. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 148/2 Pinke, a kind of yellowish green. 1703 T. S. *Art's Improv.* I. 39 English Pink, grind it with common Size. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* 111/1 The colouring used..is supposed to be Dutch pink, which will make bohea tee of a fine green. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Pink*,..a sort of yellow colour. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 67 To the juices of this yellow weed [*Reseda luteola*] the artist owes the colour called Dutch pink. 1862 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *French pink*, a pigment made of Troyes (i. e. Spanish) white with Avignon or French berries. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 895 Brown-pink, and others of the same class are also evanescent in their layers.

Pink (piŋk), *sb.*6 [Echoic.]

1. An imitation of the note of the chaffinch (often reduplicated, *pink-pink*); hence *transf.*, a local name of the bird itself.

[1809 BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* 140 *Pint*, a chaffinch (a Nottinghamshire word).] 1809 J. L. KNAPP *Jrnl. Nat.* 165 In Gloucestershire..from the constant repetition of one note, when alarmed or in danger, they have acquired the name of 'twinks', and 'pinks'. 1832 HOWITT *Seasons* (1837) 106 The weet-weet and pink-pink of the chaffinch. 1864 R. CHAMBERS *Bk. of Days* II. 4/2. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 36 The Chaffinch..Its familiar note, 'pink, pink', is heard everywhere in the spring.

† 2. A sea-bird of some kind. *Obs.*

1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 81 Other such Sea-Fowls, as Pinks and Sea-mews.

Pink, *a.*1: see PINK *sb.*4 A. 3, B.

Pink, *a.*2 and *sb.*7 *Obs.* or *dial.* [Of obscure history; as adj. used chiefly in *pink eye*, †*pink nye*, where it seems to be related to Du. *pink ooghen*: see PINK *v.*2; the sb. is used more widely in Sc.: cf. Du. *pink* the little finger, also a young bullock, a steer; pointing to an original sense 'something small'.]

A. *adj.* Small, contracted, diminutive; in the obs. or arch. phrase *pink eye*, †*pink nye*, a small eye, a winking or half-shut eye: see PINKENY.

1575 [see PINKENY 1]. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 121 Come thou Monarch of the Vine, Plumpie Bacchus, with pinke eyne. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 661 The third sort [of Cantharides]..are of a rusty colour, and their small pink eyes as black as Jet. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Pink*, small. 'Aw never saw sic a Pink-eed body'.

B. *sb. Sc.* Something very small: †a. A diminutive specimen or creature; brat, elf (*obs.*); b. A very small hole or spot, a small peep of light.

a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 119 On sike as thysell, little pratling pinke, Could thou not ware inke, thy tratling to tell? 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* (1876) 382 A small mind, with only a pink, or small gleam of light in it. 1866 GREGOR *Banffsh. Gloss.* 126 *Pink*, a very small hole; a very small spot.

Pink (piŋk), *v.*1 Forms: 4–6 **pynke**, 6 **pynk**, **pynoke**, 6–7 **pinke**, **pinoke**, 6–8 **pinok**, 6– **pink**. [Cf. LG. *pinken* to strike, peck ('schlagen, picken', Doornk.-Koolman s. v. *pinke*), suggested to be a nasalized modification of *picken*, PICK *v.*1 The sense is more or less that of F. *piquer*, Pr., Sp. *picar*. (Some evidence (from Sp., Pg., Cat.) is adduced by Körting, No. 7163, for a Romanic stem *pinc-* prick, sting.) Cf. also the OE. Gloss *on þincan* = L. *in puncto* (Napier *OE. Glosses* No. 3683), which is however perh. a scribal error.]

1. *intr.* To make holes; to prick, thrust, stab. Now *rare* (or only as absol. use of 2 or 3).

The meaning of the first quot. is uncertain.

a 1307 *Sat. Consistory Courts* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 156 Heo pynkes with heore penne on heore parchemyn. 1530 PALSGR. 658/1, I pynke. [No Fr.] 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, To *Pink*,.. to stab, as, between casks, to detect men stowed away.

2. *trans.* To pierce, prick, or stab with any pointed weapon or instrument. Also *fig.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. ii. By my hand, I will pinck your flesh, full of holes, with my rapier for this. 1671 FOULIS *Hist. of Rom. Treas.* (1681) 281 Cutting and pinking his Body with their Swords. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* IV. i, One of them pink'd the other in a duel. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xlii, I would I had pinked one of the knaves at least. 1893 VIZETELLY *Glances Back* II. xxxi. 190 [He] pinked his sarcastic adversary in the arm.

† b. To pierce with a bullet. *Obs.*

1661 OGILBY *King's Coronation* 19 With Bullets pink Their Quarters untill they sink.

c. *fig.* (with play on sense 3). *To pink one's jacket or doublet*, to pierce, hit, 'pepper', 'dress'.

1684 *Voy. Capt. Sharp* 45 But as soon as we began to pink some of their Jackets for them with our Fuzees, they got out of our reach. 1724 SWIFT *Wood's Exec.* Wks. 1814 VII. 297, 3*rd Taylor*. I'll pink his doublet.

d. *Pugilistic slang.* To strike with the fist with visible effect.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 44 Hall was without science, and Ballard pinked his head. 1816 *Ibid.* XLVIII. 180 The face of his opponent seemed a little pinked. 1821 *Ibid.* N. S. VII. 274 Hudson was pinked all over.

3. To ornament (cloth, leather, or the like) by cutting or punching eyelet-holes, figures, letters, etc. (usually in order to display a rich lining or under-garment of contrasting colour); to perforate; also, in modern use, to decorate the raw edge of silk, etc., by scalloping and punching out a pattern on it. Also *to pink out*.

1503 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 221 Item, for making of the said goun..xxs. Item, for pynking of the sleffis of it..vs. xd. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 37 They [skins of leather] must be stitched finelie, pincked, cutte, karued. 1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 141 A sute made of..white canuas pinkt vpon cotton. 1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 16 Here take this paire of Shooes cut out by Hodge,..seam'd by my selfe, Made up and pinckt, with letters for thy name. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xx. 207 The Turks did use to wonder much at our English men for pinking or cutting their clothes, counting them little better then mad for their pains to make holes in whole cloth. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Oct., A long cassocke..of black cloth, and pinked with white silke under it. 1729 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 5 His skin did look like Satin pinck'd, With Gashes many a score. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 225 Their shoes are pinked and cut. *c* 1800 MISS KNIGHT *Autobiog.* I. 16 His father kept a shop, and he was obliged to pink shrouds. 1893 *Lady* 17 Aug. 172/3 The edge may be pinked-out in the simple notches known as the 'saw' pattern. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 30 May 8/4 Such silk can be bought ready 'pinked' at the edges.

fig. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 43 Their bodies pinked full of scabs.

† 4. To cut or puncture the skin as an adornment; to tattoo. Also *intr. Obs.*

1621 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. vii. 38 Their cutting, pinking, and pouncing of their flesh with garnishments..of sundry shapes and fashions. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 236 They of Sierra Leona..both men and women, race and pink over all their bodies. 1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* XXX. 221 The Tunguses have the Skin of their Foreheads and Cheeks pink'd in the manner of Embroidery. 1781 [see PINKED 1].

5. To adorn, beautify, deck.

1558 PHAER *Æneid.* IV. I iv b, This pranking Paris fyne with mates of beardles kynde..With grekishe wymple pynkyd womanlyke. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1650) 89 Is it seemly for a prophet to pinck and gingerly to set forth himself? 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Lily*, The Flowers .. are..crooked, purpled, and pink'd with certain red Spots, they smell sweatly and please the Sight. 1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Apr. 539 April..pink'd the earth with flowers. 1896 [C. ROGERS] *Bairnsla' Foak's Ann.* 20 (E. D. D.) T' windas wor pinked aht wi a touch a gas leet inside.

Pink (piŋk), *v.*2 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 6 **pynke**, 6–7 **pinck**, **pinke**, 7– **pink**. [= Du. *pinken* to shut the eyes (Hexham, 1678), to wink, to leer, MDu. *pincken*, Du. *pinken* to blink, to glimmer, MHG. *pinken*. Kilian has also *pinck ooghen* 'connivere, nictare, oculis semiclausis intueri, oculos contrahere et aliquo modo claudere' (cf. mod.Du. *knipoogen* to blink, leer); also *pincke* sb. '(*vetus*) lumen, oculus'. History unknown.]

1. *intr.* a. Of the eyes: To be half shut, to blink; to peer, peep. Now *dial.* b. Of a person: To peep or peer with half-closed eyes; to blink or wink in a sleepy or sly manner; to look slyly. Now *dial.* † c. *transf.* Of a candle, etc.: To shine with a peep of light, to peep; to twinkle, to shine faintly (*obs.*).

a. *c* 1540 J. HEYWOOD *Four P. P.* B ij, And vpon drinkyng, myne eyes wyll be pinkynge. [Cf. *c* 1554 *Interl. of Youth* C ij, Yet I can tel you more and ye wyll con me thanke Pinke and drinke and also at the blanke And many sportes mo.] 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxix. 55 Though his iye on vs therat pleasantlie pinke, Yet will he thinke, that we saie not as we thinke. 1681 *Roxb. Ball.* V. 86 When our senses are drown'd, and our eyes they do pink. 1733–4 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* I. 426, I can't brag much of my eye. I find it still weak..though it went pinking and blinking to court last night.

b. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 160 They..sit still pinking with their narrow eies as halfe sleeping. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1866) I. 395 They stand aloof from religion, pinking and winking. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 711 Thou dost pinke vpon mee with thine eyen. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. xix. 211 Mrs. Bevis presently returned with an answer (winking and pinking at me) that the lady would follow her down. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) *Post. Groans* XXXV, Pinking and blinking with his up-and-down-goggles full at me.

c. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* D iv b, Martin with a wit worn into the socket, twinkling and pinking like the snuffe of a candle. 1616 BRETON *Good & Badde* 38 He is but the snuffe of a Candle, that pinke it never so long, 'it will out at last'. *a* 1674 HERRICK *Epithalamium* Poems (1869) 454 You starres, Begin to pinke.

2. *Pink in* (of daylight, etc.): To close in, diminish, 'draw in'. *dial.*

1886 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterbridge* II. vi. 87 It being now what the people called the 'pinking in' of the day, that is, the quarter-hour just before dusk. 1888 — *Wessex Tales* (1889) 36 The evening is pinking in a'ready.

Pink (piŋk), *v.*3 *Sc.* [app. echoic.] *intr.* To trickle, drip; also, to make a tinkling sound in dripping. Hence **Pink** *sb.*8 a drop, also the sound made by a drop (*Jamieson's Dict.* 1880).

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 23 An' a' the time the tears ran down her cheek, An' pinked o'er her chin upon her keek. *a* 1812 W. INGRAM *Dream* in Walker *Bards Ben-Accord* (1887) 368 The soot draps pinkin frae the riggin'. 1815 *West Briton* 14 Apr. (Jam.), O'er crystall'd roof and sparry wall, Where pinking drops perpetual fall.

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†Pinkaninny. *Obs.* ? A variant of PINKENY assimilated in the ending to *piccaninny*.

1696 D'URFEY *Quix.* III. IV. 41 Dear Pinkaninny, If half a Guiny, To love will win ye, I lay it here down.

†Pi·nkardine. *Obs.* Some precious stone.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1472 Penitotes, & pynkardines, ay perles bitwene.

Pink bed to **Pink-cheek**: see PINK *sb.*⁴ C.

Pinked (piŋkt), *ppl. a.* [f. PINK *v.*¹ + -ED¹.]

1. Pierced, pricked, wounded; also, tattooed.

1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br.* IV. iii, I like a whole skinne better then a pinkt one. 1781 COWPER *Expostulation* 486 Taught thee to clothe thy pinked and painted hide.

2. Of cloth, leather, etc.: Ornamented with perforations, or (later) cut edges; slashed, scalloped.

1598 FLORIO, *Trine*, cuts, iags, snips, or such cutting or pinching, pinckt worke in garments. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, V. iv. 50 There was a Habberdashers Wife..that rail'd vpon me, till her pinck'd porrenger fell off her head. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 14/2 Pinked or raised Shooes, have the over leathers grain part cut into Roses, or other devices. 1693 SHADWELL *Volunteers* IV. Wks. 1720 IV. 462 I'll make thee fuller of Holes, then e'er pink't Satin was. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 347 Verses fine Round the pink'd rims of crisped Valentine. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* ii, A sorry-coloured, pinked doublet.

b. Of flounces, frills, ribbons, etc.: Having the raw edge of the material stamped or cut into scallops, jags, or narrow points. Often *pinked out*.

1884 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 6/1 The skirt..edged with a very thick ruche of pinked-out silk in the two colours. 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 378/2 A most becoming little bonnet in pinked-out cloth and velvet. 1893 *Ibid.* 17 Aug. 172/3 The bretelle frill is straight at the pinked edge.

Pinkeen (piŋkī·n). *Anglo-Irish.* [f. PINK *sb.*² + *-een*, Ir. *-ín*, dim. suffix.] A little minnow; *fig.* a very diminutive or insignificant person.

1831 S. LOVER *Leg. Irel.* iv. 39 I'll turn you into a pinkeen. 1892 JANE BARLOW *Irish Idylls* 169 Fishing for pinkeens along by the river. 1892 EMILY LAWLESS *Grania* II. III. vi. 89 Just a poor little pinkeen of a fellow.

Pinken (piŋkən), *v. rare.* [f. PINK *a.*¹ + -EN⁵.] *intr.* To become pink.

1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 867/2 Its spotless tip first pinkening like the point of some wondrous bud.

†Pi·nkeny, pi·nkany. *Obs.* (exc. *dial.* in sense 3). Forms: 6 **pink nye, pinky ney, pinckeny, -anie, -any, pinkany**, 7 **pink-an-eye, pinken eye**. See also PINK *a.*², PINKIE *a.* [orig. *pink nye* (pl. *nyes, neyne*), i. e. PINK *a.*² small, narrow + *nye* = *ye*, EYE, with prosthetic *n* (cf. PIGSNEY). Cf. early mod.Du. *pinck ooghen* vb., *pincke* sb. (Kilian 1599: see PINK *v.*²). Prob. *pink nye, pinkie nye*, was orig. child's language, fondly imitated by nurses, and so became an expression of endearment.]

1. A small, narrow, blinking, or peering eye; a tiny or dear little eye.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 17 To see the bear with hiz pink nyez leering after hiz enmiez approch. 1593 RICH *Greenes Newes* D iv, The one of her eyes was bleard..the other was a pretty narrowe pinckeny, looking euer as though she smylde. 1594 LODGE *Wounds Civ. War* (Hunter. Cl.) 54 O most surpassing wine..Thou makest some to stumble, and many mo to fumble: And me haue pinkie nine. 1612 N. FIELD *Woman a Weathercock* IV. ii. Hj, Those Pinkanies of thine, For I shall ne're be blest to call them mine.

2. *transf.* Applied to a person, usually as a term of endearment: Darling, pet; = PIGSNEY.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 42 The other..was Hero,..she was a pretty pinckany and Venus priest. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 68 *Mal.* Tis I! who I? ..A Christ crosse rowe I? *Phil.* No, sweete pinckanie. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* II. i. Wks. 1873 IV. 23 That pink-an-eye jack-an-apes boy, her page.

3. *Pinkeny John*, also *pinken-eyed John* (corr. *pink-o'-my-John*), a popular name of the pansy or heart's-ease, widely current in the midland counties.

1879 PRIOR *Brit. Plants* s. v. *Pansy*, Pink of my John. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.*, Pink-o'-my-John, *Viola tricolor*...Other forms of the name are Pinken-eyed John..and Pink-eyed John..: also Pinkenny-John.

Pinker (piŋkəɹ), *sb.* [f. PINK *v.*¹ + -ER¹.] One who pinks. **a.** One who stabs; a stabber.

a 1529 SKELTON *Mann. World* 113 So many pinkers..Sawe I neuer.

b. One who punches designs in cloth, leather, etc.

1598 FLORIO, *Tagliuzzatore*, a slicer, a cutter, a pinker or iagger. 1611 COTGR., *Eschiffeur*, a Cutter or Pinker. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Pinker*, one who stabs or cuts out flounces and borders, &c. with a machine, for ladies' dresses.

Pinker (piːŋkəɹ), *v. dial.* [freq. of PINK *v.*²: see -ER⁵.] *intr.* To peer with half-shut eyes.

1754 W. WHITEHEAD in *World* No. 58 P6 They cannot even see with their eyes, but at most pinker through the lashes of them. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict., Pinker*, v. with *about*: to go about with half-shut eyes; to potter. (Worc.)

Pinkerton (piːŋkəɹtən). [From the name of Allan Pinkerton, who organized a body of detectives in the U. S. in 1850.] **a.** *attrib.* Applied to the semi-official detective force originally organized and controlled by Allan Pinkerton; as *Pinkerton agency, man, method*. **b.** *sb.* An officer or member of this force; an officer employed by any similar detective agency; an armed detective. So **Pi·nkertonism**, the employment of Pinkertons.

1888 *Philadelphia Inquirer* 22 Feb. (Farmer), Employed under the protection of Pinkerton men and special policemen. 1889 FARMER *Dict. Amer., Pinkerton agency*, a well-known semi-official detective agency. 1891 *Voice* (N. Y.) 26 Feb., You can't make men moral by law and Pinkertonism. 1892 *Daily News* 16 Aug. 5/2 We have seen what evil may come from the employment of Pinkertons and similar arguments for law and order.

Pink-eye. [f. PINK *a.*¹ + EYE *sb.*¹]

1. (Also *pink-eye potato.*) A variety of potato having pink eyes or buds.

1795 W. MACRITCHIE *Diary Tour Eng.* in *Antiquary* Apr. (1896) 111/2 The Pink-eye potatoe, as it is here called, is becoming the fashionable potatoe of this country. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 602 The pink-eyes and copper-plates are of a hardy nature. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pinkneys*, pink-eyes, a particular species of potatoe with red eyes or ends. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*

2. A contagious fever or influenza in the horse, so called from the colour of the inflamed conjunctiva. **b.** A contagious form of ophthalmia in man, marked by redness of the eyeball.

1828 *Field* 28 Jan. 130/3 The American term, 'pink-eye',..is commonly given to the disease. 1883 *Times* 21 Feb. 8/4 Pink-eye is excessively prevalent among all classes of horses, particularly work horses in Sheffield. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 120 Clement Dukes believes that suffusion of the conjunctiva—pink-eye—may be the only symptom of an attack of rubella.

3. An Australian species of duck (see quot.).

1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 842 Apparently allied to the genus *Spatula* is *Malacorhynchus membranaceus*, the 'Pink-eye' of Australians, so called from a spot of that colour..just behind the eye in the drakes.

Pink-eyed (piːŋkˌīəid), *a.*¹ *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 6 **pinkyied, pynk iyde, pinke-eyed, pinky-ey'd**, 7 **pin(c)k-ey'd**, 6- **pink-eyed**. [Parasynthetic f. *pink* or *pinkie eye* + -ED².]

1. Having small, narrow, or half-closed eyes; also, squint-eyed.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 30 b, Some haue mighty yies, and some be pinkyied [*quidam petiti*]. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 626 Sum were made peuysshe, porisshly pynk iyde, That euer more after by it they were aspyid. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XI. 335 [Maids] that were pinke-eied and had verie small eies, they tearmed *Ocellæ*. 1675 DUFFETT *Mock Tempest* I. ii, I see thou grow'st pinck-ey'd, go in and let the Nurse lay thee to sleep. 1867 *Country Words* 26 Jan. 208/2 *Pink-eyed* is small-eyed.

2. *Pink-eyed John*, a popular name of the pansy. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* 1886 [see PINKENY 3].

Pink-eyed, *a.*² [f. PINK *a.*¹ + EYE *sb.*¹ + -ED².] Having a pink or light red eye or eyes.

1830 JENNER *Signs of Rain* 10 Closed is the pink-eyed pimpernel.

Pink-fever to **Pink-grass**: see PINK *sb.*⁴ C.

Pinkie, pinky (piːŋki), *sb.*¹ [f. PINK *sb.*¹ + -IE, -Y, dim. suffix; or ? ad. MDu. *pinke*.] A narrow-sterned fishing-boat; = PINK *sb.*¹

1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. viii. 339 The Scheveningen fisherman..forgot the cracks of his pinkie. 1888 *Century Mag.* XXIV. 350 These pinkies are highly picturesque and seaworthy. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Pinkie*, a fishing vessel with a high, narrow-pointed stern. Used in the cod and coast fisheries.

Pinkie, pinky (piːŋki), *a.*, *sb.*² Chiefly *Sc.* [Either f. PINK *a.*², or the orig. form of that word.]

A. *adj.* Small, diminutive, tiny: in general sense, a childish word. *Sc. Pinkie een*, 'eyes that are narrow and long, and that seem half-closed' (Jam.). Cf. PINK *a.*², PINKENY 1.

1594 [see PINKENY 1]. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. vii, Meg Wallet wi' her pinky een Gart Lawrie's heart-strings dirle. 1808 JAMIESON, *Pinkie*, small in a general sense: 'There's a wee pinkie hole in that stocking'. 1818 W. MIDFORD *Collect. Songs* 31 A bussy-tailed pinkey wee Frenchman. 1896 BARRIE *Sent. Tommy* ii. 16 Never again should his pinkie finger go through that warm hole.

b. Comb. *Pinkie-eyed, pinky-eyed*, having small eyes. *Pinky-eyed John* = *Pinkeny John*, the pansy.

1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* viii, A long-chinned pinky-eyed female.

B. *sb.* Anything small; *spec.* the little finger (Du. *pink*).

1808 JAMIESON, *Pinkie*, the little finger; a term mostly used by children, or in talking to them. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* i. 12 His pinkie was hacked off by a dragoon. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Pinky* (Dutch *pink*), the little finger. 1898 J. PATON *Castlebraes* ix. 297 Raither .. than lift yae wee pinkie tae save that Deevilish man.

Pinkily (piːŋkili), *adv.* [f. PINKY *a.* + -LY².] In a 'pinky' way; with a tinge of pink. So **Pi·nkiness**, the quality of being 'pinky'; a slight degree of pinkness.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 99 A clear-skinned complexion of face, inclining to pinkiness. 1888 G. ALLEN *Col. Clout's Cal.* viii, The almost accidental pinkiness of the rays in a daisy. 1890 *Daily News* 15 Aug. 5/4 A variety of white raspberry, large, conical, and pinkily cream-coloured in tint.

Pinking (piːŋkiŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. PINK *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of PINK *v.*¹; the operation of decorating cloth, leather, etc., with holes, or (later) scalloped edges; *concr.* work so treated.

1503 [see PINK *v.*¹ 3]. 1611 COTGR., *Deschiquetement*,..a iagging,..a pinking, or small, and thicke cutting. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 17 Oct., The King says the pinking upon whites makes them look too much like magpyes, and therefore hath bespoke one [vest] of plain velvet. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 350/1 The Pinking of a Shooe, when the grain of the Leather is raised by a sharp pointed Tool, that the inner part is seen. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iv, These rufflings, and pinkings, and patchings, will only make us hated by all the wives of our neighbours. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume in Eng.* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Pinking*, an ornamental edging cut to silk dresses by a machine that makes a semi-circular jagged indent, something after the fashion of the ancient leaf-borders. 1883 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 3/3 The mode of finishing the edges..known as 'pinking-out', continues to be followed. 1884 *Girl's Own Mag.* 29 Mar. 409/1 Undertakers are the people who advertise to perform pinking.

b. *Comb.*, as **pinking-iron**, a sharp instrument for cutting out pinked borders; also *humorously*, a sword.

1780 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 227/2 The lightning had perforated a round hole in the lower part of his wig behind, which..looked as if it had been cut with a pinking iron. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Pinking-iron*, a cutting instrument for scolloping the edges of ribbons, flounces, paper for coffin trimmings, &c. 1884 *Girl's Own Mag.* 29 Mar. 409/1 The shape of the pinking-irons used are more elaborate than they formerly were.

Pinking (piːŋkiŋ), *vbl. sb.*² *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. PINK *v.*² + -ING¹.] The action of PINK *v.*²

1667 DRYDEN *Sir M. Mar-all* IV. i, Leave off your winking and your pinking.

Pinking (piːŋkiŋ), *ppl. a.*¹ [f. PINK *v.*¹ + -ING².] That pinks; stabbing, murderous.

1644 LAUD *Wks.* (1854) IV. 343 His fellow, Wadsworth,.. called him pinking knave.

Pinking (piːŋkiŋ), *ppl. a.*² *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. PINK *v.*² + -ING².] Of the eye: That pinks; small, narrow; peering; blinking.

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* iii. B iv b, The sonne he squynts, the father saythe he hath a pincking eye. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 145 The littlenes of the Eye called *Atrophia* or *Macies oculi* commeth by nature, and is called the pigs Eye, or pincking-Eye. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XI. xxxvii. I. 334 Some have great glaring eies; others againe as little and as pinking. *a* 1722 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Love at Venture* IV, Those pinking ogles of thine. 1826 *Ass* I Apr. 2 You there with the pinking eyes and the fish-knife nose.

Pinkish (piːŋkiʃ), *a.* [f. PINK *a.*¹ + -ISH¹.] Somewhat pink; having a tinge of pink. Also in comb. as *pinkish-red, pinkish-white*.

1784 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 338 Its outer surface is of a darkish brown colour; its inner of a pinkish white. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 92 The chalk is of a pinkish hue. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 439 Panicle pale green or pinkish. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 105 The series..varies between a purplish- or pinkish-red, and stone-grey ground-colour.

Pinkly (piːŋkli), *adv.* [f. PINK *a.*¹ + -LY².] With a pink hue.

1836 FABER in *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 662 From its pinkly-clustered boughs A fragrance mild the hawthorn throws. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 176 Pinkly and faintly the sun..Fell upon cornice and frieze.

†Pi·nk-needle. *Herb. Obs.* [f. PINK *v.*¹ + NEEDLE.] A name given to the Stork's-bill (*Erodium moschatum*, or *E. cicutarium*), from the long tapering beaks of the seed-vessels.

(Erroneously taken as a name of *Scandix Pecten* by Halliwell, etc., through misunderstanding quot. 1562.)

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 39 Geranium..one kynde is called Pinke nedle or Cranes byl. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 130 Scandix is supposed of som to be ye herbe which is called in English Pinke nedle, or Storkes bill. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxxii. 47 The first kinde [of Geranium] is called.. in English Storkesbyll, Pinkeneedell. 1611 COTGR., *Aiguille musquée*, musked Pinkneedle..or Cranes-bill. *Ibid.*, *Teste de grue*, Pinkneedle, Shepheards bodkin, Storks bill.

Pinkness (piːŋknés). [f. PINK *a.*¹ + -NESS.] The quality or state of being pink; pink colour.

1883 G. ALLEN in *Gentl. Mag.* Oct. 322 It [honeysuckle] still retains some memory of its original pinkness. 1894 *Daily News* 8 June 7/1 Glad to step down from the carriages and restore pinkness to their pretty cheeks.

Pinkney, pink nye: see PINKENY.

Pinkroot (piːŋkˌɹūt). [f. PINK *sb.*⁴ + ROOT.] **a.** The root of *Spigelia marilandica*, or of *S. Anthelmia*, used as vermifuges and purgatives. **b.** The herb *Spigelia marilandica* (N.O. *Loganiaceæ*), a native of the Southern U. S., having showy funnel-shaped flowers, red outside and yellow within, called *Carolina Pink, Indian Pink*, or *Worm-grass*; also, the allied species *S. Anthelmia*, of the W. Indies and S. America (*Demerara Pinkroot*).

1763 *Ann. Reg.* 54/1 Produce of South Carolina..Pink-root, 1 cask. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 681 Snakeroot, pink-root, and a variety of medicinal herbs grow spontaneously. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 600 Pinkroot possesses decided narcotic powers. 1889 FARMER *Dict. Amer.* s. v. *Carolina pink*, The Pink Root of Maryland which, further South, is popularly known as the Carolina pink..bears beautiful flowers.

Pink-salt, -saucer: see PINK *sb.*⁴ C.

‖ **Pinkster** (piːŋkstəɹ). *U. S.* (N. Y.) Also **pingster, pinxter**. [Du. *pinkster* (now *pinxteren* dat. pl.) = OS. *pincostôn*, MHG., Ger. *pfingsten*:—OHG.**pfinkustin* (dat. pl.), all prob. through Gothic *paintêkustê*, a. Gr. πεντηκοστή Pentecost.] Whitsuntide; usually in *attrib.* use: see quots.

1821 J. F. COOPER *Spy* (1823) III. v. 127 Upon my word you'd pass well at a pinkster frolic. 1845 — *Satanstoe* I. vi. 162 Pinkster fields, and Pinkster frolicks, are no novelties to us, sir, as they occur every season. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s. v., On Pinxter Monday the Dutch negroes .. con-

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sider themselves especially privileged to get as drunk as they can. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Pinxter-flower*, an American name for *Azalea nudiflora*.

Pink-stern, -sterned: see PINK *sb.*[1] b.

Pink-weed. ? *Obs.* [f. PINK *sb.*[4] or *a.*[1] + WEED *sb.*] Knotgrass, *Polygonum aviculare*.

1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* ccxxi. 348 It is called .. in English *Knot-Grasse*..: some also call it *Pink-Weed*, and some *Nine Joynts* of its great number of Joynts. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Pink-weed, *Polygonum aviculare*.

Pinkwood (pi·ŋk,wud). [f. PINK *sb.*[4] or *a.*[1] + WOOD *sb.*] Name for the ornamental wood of various trees, or for the trees themselves: a. *Dicypellium caryophyllatum* (*Persea caryophyllata*), N.O. *Lauraceæ*, of Brazil, having a scent like that of carnations; b. *Physocalymma floribundum*, N.O. *Lythraceæ*, also of Brazil, having striped rose-coloured wood, also called Tulip-wood; c. *Beyeria viscosa*, N.O. *Euphorbiaceæ*, the Wallaby-bush, of Australia; d. *Eucryphia billardieri*, N.O. *Hypericaceæ*, of Tasmania.

1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Pink-wood-tree, *Persea caryophyllata*.—Brazilian, *Physocalymma floridum*. 1893 *Spon's Mechanic's Own Bk.* (ed. 4) 166 Pinkwood (*Beyeria viscosa*). ..Used for sheaves of blocks and for turnery. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.*, *Pinkwood*, a name for a Tasmanian wood of a pale reddish mahogany colour, *Eucryphia billardieri*,.. and for the Wallaby-bush, *Beyera viscosa*, Miq., N.O. *Euphorbiaceæ*, common to all the colonies of Australasia.

Pinky (pi·ŋki), *a.*[1] [f. PINK *sb.*[4] or *a.*[1] + -Y: cf. *rosy*, *creamy*, etc.] Tinged with or inclining to pink. a. Qualifying other adjs. or sbs. of colour.

1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 225 Pileus and stem pinky white. 1817 COLERIDGE *Picture* Poems 1829 I. 177 Sketched on a strip of pinky-silver skin. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *Ho. w. Green Shutters* 101 A piece of pinkey-brown paper in his hand..was the first telegram ever seen in Barbie.

b. Qualifying sbs. in gen. Chiefly *poet.* or *rhet.*

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 208 The wild-thyme's pinky bells. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 340 The urine ..sometimes deposits a pinky sediment. 1872 CALVERLEY *Fly Leaves, Lovers & a Reflection*, Or rosy as pinks, or as roses pinky.

c. Comb., as *pinky-coloured* adj.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xvi. (1882) 160 *note*, Two engravings, the one a pinky-coloured plate of the day, the other a masterly etching by Salvator Rosa.

Pinky, *a.*[2] and *sb.*: see PINKIE.

Pi·nless, *a.* [-LESS.] Without a pin or pins.

1881 E. J. WORBOISE *Sissie* xxii, There was the tawdry pincushion—quite pinless now, however—which she had left behind her. 1892 LD. LYTTON *King Poppy* xii. 12 My lady's pincushion..pinless proves.

†Pi·nlock[1]. *Obs.* [app. for **pindlock*, f. PIND *v.* + LOCK *sb.*[2]] A poundmaster's fee for pinding or impounding beasts.

c 1700 KENNETT *MS. Lansd.* 1033 lf. 307 b/1 In these midland parts the money.. given to the Hayward or to any Person who locks and unlocks the pound gate is called *Pinne-Lock*, *Pyn-Lock*. 1884 REDSTONE in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. (1884) X. 107/2 The pinlock, or pinder's fee, is regulated by an Act of Philip and Mary at fourpence for any number of cattle impounded, which custom has made into one of fourpence for each head.

Pi·n-lo·ck[2]. [f. PIN *sb.*[1] 1 g + LOCK *sb.*[2]] A lock having a pin, upon which the pipe of the key fits.

1884 *Athenæum* 16 Aug. 216/1 It is doubtful if the so-called 'pin-lock' was used by the very ancient Egyptians.

Pin-machine to **Pin-mill**: see PIN *sb.*[1] 18.

Pinmaker (pi·n,mē·kəɹ). One whose business or work is to make pins.

1530 PALSGR. 254/2 Pynne maker, *esplinguier*. 1644 *Canterbury Marr. Licences* (MS.), Thomas Lashford, pinn-maker. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 170 A paltry, praying, pitiful pin-maker! 1883 GOLDW. SMITH in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 807 Poet and pinmaker alike may aspire to the Christian Ideal.

So **Pi·n-ma·king** *sb.*; also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 288 Trades in which young persons are engaged in numbers, such as sewing, pin-making, or coal-mining. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 184 Doctor Kinsley .. invented a pin-making machine.

Pin-money (pi·n,mv·ni). [f. PIN *sb.*[1] sense 3 + MONEY: see quots. 1542-1640. (Cf. F. *épingles*, in Littré, sense 4.)] An annual sum allotted to a woman for personal expenses in dress, etc.; *esp.* such an allowance settled upon a wife for her private expenditure.

[1542 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 160, I give my said doughter Margarett my lease of the parsonadge of Kirkdall Churche ..to by her pynnes withal. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. IV. i. (1651) 540 Caligula gave an 100000 sesterces to his Curtisan..to buy her pins. 1640 EARL OF CORK in *Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) V. 160 Which Rent I haue bestowed on my daughter Mary to buy her pins.] 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* v. v, *Hoyden*...He told me I should have two hundred a year to buy pins...*Nurse*. Ah, my dearest,.. These Londoners have got a gibberidge with 'em would confound a gipsy. That which they call pin-money is to buy their wives everything in the varsal world. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 295 P 2 The Doctrine of Pin-money is of a very late Date, unknown to our Great Grandmothers, and not yet received by many of our Modern Ladies. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxxii. 498 If she has any pinmoney or separate maintenance, it is said she may dispose of her savings thereout by testament, without the control of her husband. 1809 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Manœuvering* ix, The point was, whether a wife should or should not have pin-money. 1897 *Tit-Bits* 16 Oct. 48/1 A wealthy man..who allows her £50 a year for pin money.

‖ **Pinna**[1] (pi·nă). *Zool.* [L. *pinna*, variant of *pina* (Cic., Plin.), a. Gr. πῖνα (also πίννα, πίννη), in same sense.] A genus of bivalve molluscs, having a large silky byssus or 'beard'.

c 1520 ANDREW *Noble Lyfe* lxx, Pinna is a fissahe that layeth alwaye in the mudde,.. & it is in a shell lyke a muscle. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 113 The shelfish called *Pinna* is ever ingendred in muddy waters. 1759 B. STILLINGFL. tr. *Biberg's Econ. Nat.* in *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 111 There is a very large shell-fish in the Mediterranean called the *pinna*,.. furnished with very strong calcareous valves. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 11 The mussel and *pinna* spin a byssus.

b. *attrib.*, as *pinna shell*; **pinna-guardian**, rendering of *Pinnoteres*: see PINNOTHERE; **pinna-wool**, the byssus of the pinna as a textile.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 264 A little crab which nestles in the mantle and gills of the Pinna,..received the name of Pinna-guardian (*Pinnoteres*) from Aristotle. 1884 J. T. BENT in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 427/1 Bright red pinna shells. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pinna wool.

‖ **Pinna**[2]. Pl. **-æ** (formerly also **-as**). [mod.L. uses of L. *pinna* = *penna*, in senses feather, wing, fin.]

1. *Anat.* The 'wing' of the ear, the broad upper part of the external ear; also applied to the whole external ear. (Cf. CONCHA 4 a.)

[1693 *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pinna Auris*, the upper and broader part of the Ear, called the Wing.] 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 194 The nerve..gives branches to supply the anterior part of the tragus and the pinna above the meatus. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ix. (1873) 396 The external ear, or pinna, may be entirely wanting, as in the whales and crocodiles.

b. Each lateral cartilage of the nose; = ALA 1.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. x. 150 The lateral..parts are termed *Pterygia Alæ*, *Pinnæ*. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pinna*,..another term for the *ala*, or lower cartilage of either side of the nose.

2. *Bot.* Each primary division (leaflet, petiole with leaflets, or lobe) of a pinnate or pinnatifid leaf, esp. in ferns.

1765 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. (1794) 490 Common Polypody has pinnatifid fronds, the pinnas or lobes oblong. 1851 MOORE *Brit. Ferns & Allies* (1864) 10 The fronds are sometimes divided down to the rachis,..when this occurs, the frond is said to be pinnate; and in this case, each of the distinct leaf-like divisions is called a *pinna*. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4 (ed. 6) 104 *Pinnæ* is a convenient name for the partial petioles of a bipinnate leaf, taken together with the leaflets that belong to them.

3. *Zool.* a. The fin of a fish; any fin-like structure, as the flipper of a seal or cetacean. b. A wing-like expansion or branch in certain polyps or other invertebrates. c. *Entom.* A small oblique ridge forming one of the parallel lines of a pinnate surface, as in the leg of a grasshopper: see PINNATE *a.* 1 b.

1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 21 If one of the wing-like expansions or pinnæ of the Virgularia is injured, the rest shrink as if all were hurt. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pinna... Ichthyol.* a fin. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Cælent.* 149 The pinnæ are very contractile, so as to vary in form from mere lobes or tubercles to long filiform fringes.

Pinna, early spelling of PIÑA, pine-apple.

Pinnace (pi·nəs). Forms: 6 **pennis, pinase, -esse, pinnes, pynice, -asse, pynneis, -esse**, 6-7 **pynn-, pinace, pinnesse, -is(e, -as(e, -ass(e**, 7 **pinise, pinnaisse, pynnis, pynace, -esse**, 6- **pinnace**; (*Sc.* 6 **pinag, pynnage, pynnege**, 6-7 **pinnage**). [a. F. *pinasse*, *pinace* = Sp. *pinaça* (1252-84 in Jal), Pg. *pinaça* (1326 in Jal), It. *pinaccia*, *-azza* (Florio). The earlier form in Eng. and Fr. was ME. 15th c. SPINACE, *spinas*, *spynes*, OF. *espinace* (1451), *espinasse* = med. (Anglo-) L. *spinachium* (1338 Knighton).

F. *pinasse* and its Romanic cognates are by Diez and others taken as derived from *pīn-us*, *pino*, *pin* pine-tree (cf. Cotgrave '*pinasse* the Pitch tree; also a Pinnace'), L. type **pīnācea*. But this leaves the form in *esp-*, *sp-*, unexplained.]

1. A small light vessel, generally two-masted, and schooner-rigged; often in attendance on a larger vessel as a tender, scout, etc., whence probably the use in 2. Since *c* 1700 only *Hist.* and *poet.*

[1321-7 *Anc. Corr.* (P. R. O.) LVIII. 8 Kaunt ioe departi de Portismuth oue le espynasse le vent fust en countre.]

1546 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (1894) I. 138 In dictis navibus vocatis pynneis. *c* 1550 *Sir A. Barton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 68 His pennis hath ninescorre men and more. *a* 1552 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 23 The old Toun was brent by the Pinesses of the Spaniardes. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 143 Pincke, Pynice, Gally, or what so euer name they haue. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Catascopium*, a spiall ship: a brigantine or pinneise [1548-52 spinner]. 1569 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sicul.* III. xi. 120 The Shippes.. were haled out by the Gallies and other small pynnaces rowed with ores. 1592 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 85 That six shippes of war and one pynasse should be furnyshed and set forth by the Cittie. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. *Eden* 27 Thou canst safely steer My ventrous Pinnasse to her wished Peer. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. ii. 352 The soldiors were transported in lighter barkes and small pinnaces. 1612 S. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 243 This afternoon hath been the sea fight with some 15 or 16 pynesses and half a score galleys. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 170 We..gave the bigger shippe to the Spaniards againe, and the lesser wee kept, with purpose to make her our pinnas. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 5 Full of flats and shoulds that our Pinnasse could not passe. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* I. (1654) 83 He entered into a Pinnace, and went up the River Nilus. 1666 *Despaut. Gram. Inst.* (Jam.), *Phaselus*, a Barge or Pinnage. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Pinnace*,..a small Vessel, with a Square Stern, going with Sails and Oars, and carrying three Masts;.. used as a Scout for Intelligence, and for Landing of Men. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 187 The winged Pinnace shot along the sea. 1842 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 247 A fairy pinnace to glide and float for aye!

fig. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxix. (1612) 144, I will .. toogh the Pinnesse of my thoughts to kenning of your Eyes. 1610 BOYS *Exp. Epist. & Gosp.* Wks. (1629) 165 First, we must be shipt with Christ in baptisme; After saile with him in the Pinnesse of the Church.

2. A double-banked boat (usually eight-oared) forming part of the equipment of a man-of-war; also applied to other small boats.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2054/3 The *Larks* Boat being Commanded by Captain Leightons Brother, the *Bonadventures* Pinnace by Mr. Harrises,..and the Yaule by Mr. Brisbane. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 55 We mann'd and arm'd our Barge, Pinnace, and the *Trial's* Pinnace. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) F iv, Pinnaces exactly resemble barges, only that they are somewhat smaller, and never row more than eight oars. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 68 There were five boats belonging to the ship—launch, pinnace, jolly-boat, larboard quarter-boat, and gig.

†3. Applied in figurative context to a woman; also *spec.* a mistress; a prostitute. *Obs.*

a 1568 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 108 Now, gossop, I must neidis be gon, And leive my prettie pinnace to your guyde. 1568 SEMPILL *Margret Fleming* viii, Now is my pretty pynnege reddy. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* v. D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 78 If I like her personage..Ile stand thrumming of Caps no longer, but board your Pynnis whilst 'tis hotte. 1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* II. ii, Shee hath beene before mee, Punke, Pinnace and Bawd any time these two and twenty yeeres. 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bachelor* v. vii, A goodly pinnace, richly laden .. Twelve thousand pounds, and all her rigging.

†**Pinna·ceous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PINNA[1] + -ACEOUS.] Related to the pinna (bivalve).

1684 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 702 Some large fish of the pinnacious kind.

Pinnach, obs. form of PANACHE.

Pinnacle (pi·năk'l), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 **pynakle**, 4-7 **pynacle**, 4-8 **pinacle**, 5-6 **pynnacle**, 4- **pinnacle** (also 5 **penakull, pinnakyl, pynakell, -kill, pynnakel, -kylle**, 6 **pinakle, pinnakil, pynne-, pynnokill**, 7 **penacle**, 7-8 **pinnicle**). [ME. *pinacle*, a. OF. *pinacle* (1261), *pinnacle*, F. *pinacle*, ad. late L. *pinnāculum* (Tertull., Vulg. Matt. iv. 5), dim. of *pinna* wing, pinnacle, point.

In the Vulgate, Matt. iv. 5, *pinnāculum* renders Gr. πτερύγιον, dim. of πτερύξ wing, and was thus evidently meant as a dim. of *pinna* in sense 'wing': cf. the parallel *pinna* in Luke iv. 9. But in later times *pinnāculum* appears to have been viewed as belonging to L. *pinna* in the sense 'point, edge, battlement', which Walde separates from *pinna*, variant of *penna* feather: see PIN *sb.*[1] The Old Latin version in its earliest form had in Matt. iv. 5 and Luke iv. 9 *fastigium* top or apex of a gable.]

1. A small ornamental turret, usually terminating in a pyramid or cone, crowning a buttress, or rising above the roof or coping of a building. (In early use sometimes applied to a battlement.)

c 1330 *Owayn Miles* 38 Arches y-bent with charbukel ston Knottes of rede gold..And pinacles of cristal. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 110 Þe fend..putte him above þe pynacle of þe temple: þat sum men seyen weren þe aleis. 1382 — *Matt.* iv. 5 Thanne the deuyl..sette hym on the pynacle of the temple. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 369 Þey took oure lady smok..and sette þe smok uppon þe pinacles [*super propugnacula sua exposuerunt*] as it were a baner. 1448 HEN. VI *Will* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 355 A grete square Tour..in..height with the batelment and the pynacles .C.xl. fete. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 59 The violence of the wynde had blowen doune an Egle of brasse..from a pynnacle or spire of Paules Church. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 69 Upon the top of this turret is built a certaine spire or pinnacle rising sharpe in forme of a sugar-loafe. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 75 He..slew ..their Ring-leader, whose head he sent to Amadabat, and ..commanded that it should be set upon a Pinacle. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Pinnacle*, the highest Top of any Spire. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. III. 241 They fancied these to be cities adorned with towers and pinacles. 1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* s. v., Pinnacle..consists of a shaft and top; this last is generally in the form of a small spire, surmounted with a finial and often crocketed at the angles, and is sometimes called a finial. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xv. 165 If there had been no other place for pinnacles, the Gothic builders would have put them on the tops of their arches..rather than not have had them.

†b. *transf.* A vertical pointed structure resembling the above; a pyramid. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1463 Þe coperounes of þe canacles þat on þe cuppe reres, Wer fetysely formed out in fylyoles longe; Pinnacles pyȝt þer apert þat profert bitwene. ?*a* 1400 LYDG. *Chorle & Birde* in *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 183 Thowe my cage forged were with golde, And the pynacles of birrale and cristale. *c* 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 328 Item vj Sponnes gilte withe Pynnacles of thends. 1535 *Aberdeen Reg.* XV. 587 (Jam.) Twa pynnokillis of skynnis. 15.. *Ibid.* XVI. 524 Ane pynnekill of skynnis, contenand ix score and six. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 104 There was a Pinacle reared vpon the Walles of the Fort with their bare sculs. *a* 1674 MILTON *Moscovia* v, At Dinner he sat bare-headed, his Crown and rich Cap standing on a Pinacle by. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 2 Pedestals upon..a Pediment to support Statues..may properly be called Pinacles.

2. Any natural peaked formation; *esp.* a lofty rock or stone pointed at the top; a peak. (In first two quots. perh. applied to a point projecting into the sea.)

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13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1719 At a pinacle bi þe se Gij seye a man of rewly ble Go in pilgrims wede. 14.. *Sir Beues* 1283+94 (MS. C.) He kepeth him in a castel..Closed with þe salt flood, In a penakull of the see. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 19 Shee..his carcasse on rockish pinnacle hanged. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII. 115 The brows Of all steepe hils and pinnacles. 1795 ANDERSON *Brit. Embassy China* xv. 167 An immense pillar, or column of solid rock.. situated on the pinnacle of a large mountain. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alp. Ascents* I. 7 The pure-white pinnacle of the.. Weisshorn.

3. *fig.* A high or lofty place or situation; the highest point or pitch; the culmination or point of perfection; the acme, climax. (Sometimes applied to a person.)

14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 141 Seyde tho virgyn with-owttyn vice..That holy pynakell preued of price. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 240 He ys a chosen wessell,.. A very pynacle of the fayth. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 92 Being ascended to the top and pynacle of true knowledge. *a* 1639 OSBORN *Charac.*, etc. Wks. (1673) 634 The highest Pinnacle of my Ambition. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 254 To have reached the pinnacle of perfection. 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 167 How can I reach the pinnacle of earthly fame? 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 267 This was the pinnacle of Hannibal's success, and a pinnacle indeed it was.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* Wks. (Grosart) III. 263 Nere those pinacle rocks called the Needles. 1837 *Civ. Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 57/2 The archway..is flanked with columns, niches, pediments, and crocketed pinnacle finials. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pinnacle-work*, in *arch.* and *decoration*, ornamental projections, especially at the top of any object. 1901 *Wide World Mag.* VIII. 132/1 Jagged, pinnacle-like rocks.

Pi·nnacle, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To set on or as on a pinnacle; in quot. 1816, to rear as a pinnacle.

1696 S. H. *Gold. Law* 15 To stand..pinacled on the highest point of the Temple, ready for precipitation. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lxii, The Alps, The palaces of Nature, whose vast walls Have pinnacled in clouds their snowy scalps. 1876 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xxiii, Such a mighty moment of success As pinnacled him..in full display, For the whole world to worship.

2. To form the pinnacle of, to crown. Also *fig.*

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. cix, This mountain, whose obliterated plan The pyramid of empires pinnacled. 1840 R. C. HORNE *Gregory VII*, I. i. (ed. 2) 6 It pinnacles all crimes..Touching God's footstool with a sharp assault!

Pinnacled (pi·năk'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. PINNACLE *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Having a pinnacle or pinnacles; furnished with pinnacles or peaks.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 207 A pyȝt coroune..Hiȝe pynakled of cler quyt perle. *c* 1503 in *Chron. Lond.* (ed. Kingsford, 1905) 250 The coveryng [of a Chapell]..paynted wᵗ Azur, and pynacled wᵗ Corven werk paynted and gilt. 1782 WARTON *Hist. Kiddington* 8 The pediment of the southern Transept is pinnacled..with a flourished Cross. 1809 D. CONWAY *Norway* 61 The rocks rose in pinnacled confusion. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* II. I. xii. 239 The use of the embattled and pinnacled tower is..one of our many insular peculiarities.

2. Elevated on or as on a pinnacle.

1863 W. M. ROSSETTI in *Reader*, His pinnacled supremacy as the poet and autocrat of landscape-painting. 1897 *Westm. Gas.* 19 Oct. 2/1 Because of this pinnacled position, they assimilate like lightning.

Pi·nnaclet. *rare*⁻¹. [See -ET.] A small pinnacle.

1905 *Archæol. Jrnl.* LXII. 111 The pinnaclets supported on brackets thrown outward from the angles.

Pinnacocytal, -cyte: see PINACOCYTAL, etc.

Pinnadiform (pinæ·difɔ̄m), *a. Ichth.* [irreg. f. L. *pinna* in sense 'fin' + -FORM.] (See quot.)

1884 T. N. GILL in *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.* VII. 357 In the Chætodontids, an apparent expansion is manifested by the encroachment of the skin and scales on the soft dorsal and anal fins, and they may be distinguished as *pinnadiform*.

Pinnæ, plural of PINNA.

†Pi·nnage. *Obs.* [f. PIN *v.* (in a = PIND) + -AGE.] **a.** The action of impounding cattle. **b.** The action of fastening with a pin or peg.

1552 HULOET, Pynnage of cattell or powndage, *inclusio.* 1611 COTGR., *Chevillage*, a pegging, or pinning; peggage, pinnage.

Pinnage, obs. Sc. form of PINNAGE.

Pinnal (pi·năl), *a. Anat.* [f. PINNA ² + -AL.] Pertaining to the pinna of the ear or nose.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 202 Cartilage (Meckel's or pinnal).

Pinnaped, variant of PINNIPED.

Pinnate (pi·nĕt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *pinnāt-us* feathered, winged, f. *pinna* feather, wing: see PINNA ² and -ATE ².]

1. Resembling a feather; having lateral parts or branches on each side of a common axis, like the vanes of a feather. **a.** *Bot.* Applied to a compound leaf having a series of (sessile or stalked) leaflets arranged on each side of a common petiole, the leaflets being usually opposite, sometimes alternate (*alterni-pinnate*); also to more complex leaves of the same kind, in which the leaflets, thus arranged, are borne on secondary, tertiary, etc. petioles which are themselves similarly arranged (*bipinnate, tripinnate*, etc.).

Interruptedly pinnate: see quot. 1861.

[1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pinnata Folia*, in Botany.] 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Pinnate*, deeply jagged or indented (spoken of the Leaves of Plants) resembling Feathers. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. xxxi. (1765) 152 *Asplenium*, with pinnate Leaves. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 169 It is interruptedly pinnate..when the leaflets are of different sizes, so that small pinnæ are..intermixed with larger ones, as in the Potato and Silver Weed. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. vii. 77 Compound leaves are either of the *pinnate* type, as Rose, or of the *digitate* type, as Horse Chestnut.

b. *Zool.* Having branches, tentacles, or other lateral parts arranged on each side of an axis; in *Entom.* applied to a surface (as in the legs of grasshoppers) marked with minute parallel lines on each side of a central ridge.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. (1848) 73 The budding polyps are sometimes confined to two opposite sides of a branch, and pinnate forms result. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 191 Gills pinnate, placed round the dorsal vent. 1858 LEWES *Sea-side Stud.* 87 The tentacular filaments..are numerous, each forming a little tree with pinnate branches. 1875 C. C. BLAKE *Zool.* 200 The tail is pinnate at the point.

2. *Zool.* Having feathers, wings, fins, or similar parts. *rare*⁻⁰. (Cf. next, 2.) 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pinnated (pi·nĕtĕd), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED ¹.]

1. = prec. 1. Chiefly *Bot.* and *Zool.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf, Pinnated*, or *pennated Leaf*..composed of two ranges or series of folioles, annexed to the two sides of one common oblong petiole. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* I. 327 The leaves are pinnated with about 20 pair of long *Pinnæ*, which are again semi-pinnate with short indented *Pinnulæ*. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* viii. (1818) I. 235 [They] prey upon timber, feeding between the bark and the wood, and..excavating curious pinnated labyrinths. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 47 The species..has five pair of beautifully pinnated arms.

2. *Zool.* Having parts like wings, or like fins. *Pinnated Grouse*, any bird of the genus *Cupidonia*, having wing-like tufts of feathers on the neck, as the prairie-hen of N. America, *C. cupido*.

1776 PENNANT *Zool.* (ed. 4) I. 119 Pinnated Quadrupeds, With fin-like feet. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* II. 322 Pinnated Grouse. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 158 There is a stray pinnated Grouse now and then.

Hence **Pi·nnatedly** *adv.* = next.

Pinnately (pi·nătli), *adv.* [f. PINNATE + -LY ².] In a pinnate manner or form: see PINNATE 1.

1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 159 Feather-veined or pinnately veined leaves. 1883 [see PINNATI-].

Pinnati- (pinæ·ti, pinæ·ti), combining form of L. *pinnātus* PINNATE: chiefly in botanical terms relating to leaves (cf. PINNATIFID): **Pinna·tilo·bate, Pinna·tilobed** (-ā̆ti-) *adjs.*, pinnately divided with rounded divisions or lobes; **Pinna·tipa·rtite** (-ā̆ti-) *a.* [L. *partītus* divided: see PARTITE], pinnately divided nearly to the midrib; **Pinna·tisect, Pinna·tise·cted** (-ā̆ti-) *adjs.* [L. *sectus* cut: see -SECT], pinnately divided quite to the midrib, but not articulated so as to form separate leaflets. See also PINNATIPED.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 93 We..take the prefix *pinnati-*.. and subjoin to this a word indicating the degree or kind of division, thus: *pinnatifid*..if the broad notches between the lobes extend from the margin to about half-way between this and the midrib; *pinnatisect*, if the notches extend on nearly to the midrib; *pinnatipartite*, if the separate lobes are almost free, and merely connected by a narrow strip of parenchyma. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (1870) 153 [Leaves] pinnatipartite, or pinnatisected, according to their depth. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Pinnatilobed, Pinnatilobate*, when the lobes of a pinnatifid leaf are divided to an uncertain depth. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 8 Mar. 441 Steps by which a regularly pinnately-veined leaf, such as that of the common olive, may pass into a pinnatifid and pinnatisect form by non-development of the mainly cellular tracts.

Pinnatifid (pinæ·tifid), *a. Nat. Hist.* (chiefly *Bot.*) [ad. mod.L. *pinnātifidus*, f. *pinnāt-us* PINNATE + *findere, fid-* to cleave, split. So F. *pinnatifide, pennatifide.*] Of a leaf, etc.: Pinnately cleft or divided at least half-way to the middle.

[1751 LINNÆUS *Philos. Bot.* 43 Folium..pinnatifidum est transversim divisum laciniis horizontalibus oblongis.] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf, Pinnatifid Leaf* expresses one divided into several parts in form of alæ. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* I. 500 *Centaurea scabiosa*...Great Knapweed or Matfellon..the leaves are..all pinnatifid. 1857, 1883 [see PINNATI-]. 1877–84 F. E. HULME *Wild Fl.* p. viii.

Hence **Pinna·tifidly** *adv.*, in a pinnatifid manner.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 16 Leaves entire, pinnate, or pinnatifidly lobed. 1881 HORNE *Fiji* 86 The leaf..is handsome and pinnatifidly divided.

Pinnation (pinē·ʃən). *Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *pinnāt-us* PINNATE: see -ATION.] Pinnate condition or formation; division into pinnæ (PINNA ²).

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 350 When the pinnation is compound. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 212 The pinnation, like the formation of lobes, may be repeated.

Pinnatiped (pinæ·tiped), *a.* and *sb. Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *pinnātipēs, -pedem*, f. *pinnātus* winged + *pēs* foot.] **a.** *adj.* Having the toes furnished with lobes; lobiped, fin-footed. **b.** *sb.* A pinnatiped bird; a bird of the group *Pinnatipedes*, having this character.

1828 WEBSTER, *Pinnatiped*, fin-footed; having the toes bordered by membranes. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Pinnatipeds*, a term applied by Temminck to an order of birds comprehending those which have the digits bordered by membranes. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pinnatipes*...applied by Schæffer and Temminck to an Order (*Pinnatipedes*); by C. Bonaparte to a Family..: pinnatipede.

Pinnato- (pinā·to), occasional advb. combining form of L. *pinnātus* PINNATE (cf. PINNATI-). **Pinna·to-de·ntate** *a.* [DENTATE], pinnate, with toothed leaflets; **Pinna·to-pe·ctinate** *a.* [PECTINATE], having lateral projections like the teeth of a comb, arranged pinnately.

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 58 L[eaf] linear, pinnato-dentate. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 578 Branches pinnato-pectinate.

Pinnatulate (pinæ·tiūlĕt), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *pinnāt-us* pinnate + *-ul-* dim. + -ATE.] = PINNULATE.

1882 in OGILVIE.

†Pinned, *a. Obs.* [Variant of PENNED *a.*] Of a feather: **a.** Grown, formed. **b.** Undeveloped, rudimentary: see PIN-FEATHERED.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 148 Tyll her ffre ffedris be ffulliche y-pynned, þat þey heue wynge. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* XXXV. 165 An unripe or pinn'd Feather.

Pinned (pind), *ppl.a.* [f. PIN *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹ + -ED.]

†1. Enclosed, confined, shut up. *Obs.*

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4543 O, þy bagges vnsele; Opne hem;..Thy pyned stuf many a man destroyeth.

2. Furnished, fitted, or adorned with pins; †*spec.* covered or studded with pins: cf. PIN *v.*¹ 7 (*obs.*).

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2408/4 A Silver Minute Pendulum Clock, in a pinn'd Case, the Shagreen a very fine grain. 1689 [see PIN *sb.*¹ 1 e]. 1871 SALA in *Belgravia* XIV. 430 [He] was highly..chained, pinned, and locketed.

3. Fastened with a pin or pins.

1901 *J. Black's Illustr. Carp. & Build., Scaffolding* 35 We have never seen a pinned ladder come apart.

4. = *Pinded* (see PIND *v.*).

1808 C. FINDLATER *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 389 *note*, When the mothers have little milk, the lambs are rarely pinned.

5. In *pinned straits* and *pinned whites*, names of some kind of cloth. (Meaning unascertained.)

1552–3 *Act* 7 *Edw. VI*, c. 9 § 1 Euery piece of the sayd Clothes called whyte pynned Streightes.. being readye dressed to put to sale shall conteine in Lengthe xj Yardes at the least. 1584–5 *Act* 27 *Eliz.* c. 18 § 2. *a* 1600 T. SMITH *Let. to Ld. Treasurer* in Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xix. 401/2 Also of Pyndewhites and Playnes, made in the West Country. [1642 *Rates of Merchandize* 133 Dorset and Somerset dozens rudge washt, Cardinals, Pinwhites, Straites..shall goe and be accompted for a short cloth.]

Pinnel (pi·nĕl). *local.* [?Connected with PIN *v.*¹ 3 c, as if stuff useful for pinning.]

1. Coarse gravel; sandstone conglomerate.

1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 153 If I find.. any gravel, sand, soft rock, pinnel, or other porous substance, I begin the good work immediately. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* (1790) II. 30 Two strata, one of pinnel or coarse gravel.

2. *Geol.* (See quot.)

1876 H. B. WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. & Wales* Gloss. 440 *Pinnel*, local name given to the Lower Boulder Drift in the north-west of England and Wales. Rammel and Sammel are local names similarly applied.

†Pinner ¹ (pi·nəɹ). *Obs.* Also 5–7 **pynner**, (5 **-ar**). [f. PIN *sb.*¹ + -ER ¹.] A pinmaker.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1591 Parnters, painters, pynners also. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 12 § 1 Artificers of the said Realm .. Pointmakers, Pinners, Pursers, Glovers. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 9 Pynners, nedelers, and glasyers. 1611 FLORIO, *Agucchiaruolo*, ..a pinner or pinmaker. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* II. v. xv. 241/1 Pinners and Needlers. Foreign Pins and Needles being brought in about the Year 1597, did much prejudice these Callings. [1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* II. 209 Pewterers, smiths, pinners, barbers.]

Pinner ². Now *local.* [Another form of PINDER, f. PIN *v.*¹ 10 = PIND *v.*] An officer whose duty it is to impound stray beasts: = PINDER.

1499 *Promp. Parv.* (ed. Pynson), Pynnar of beestys. 1552 HULOET, Pynner or empounder of cattell, *inclusor.* *a* 1592 GREENE *George-a-Greene* Wks. (Rtldg.) 255/1 George-a-Greene Hight Pinner of merry Wakefield town. 1664 GOULDMAN *Dict.*, A pinner or pounder of cattel, *inclusor.* 1871 *Standard* 4 Oct. 3 The town pinner,..[of] Stafford, left the town on Saturday afternoon to serve an execution for debt at a small farm near Stamdon Bridge.

Pinner ³. [f. PIN *v.*¹ + -ER ¹.] One who or that which pins.

1. A coif with two long flaps, one on each side, pinned on and hanging down, and sometimes fastened at the breast; worn by women, esp. of rank, in the 17th and 18th centuries. Sometimes applied to the flaps as an adjunct of the coif. Now only *Hist.*

1652 *N. Riding Rec.* V. 103 [Bill ignored against a woman for stealing a] pynner. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 18 Apr., I saw.. my Lady Castlemaine in a coach by herself, in yellow satin and a pinner on. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 465/2 Some term this sort of long eared Quoif by the name of a Pinner, or Laced Pinner. 1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* I. i, The pinners are double ruffled with twelve plaits of a side. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 212 ₱ 3 A Treatise concerning Pinners, which I have some Hopes will contribute to the Amendment of the present Head-dresses. *c* 1720 DK. OF MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 367 The women.. wear four pinners with great ribbons between, and eight lappets hanging down behind. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 128 ₱ 9 A pinner, the pride of Brussels, may be torn by a careless washer. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* iii, The venerable old dame,..dressed in her coif and pinners.

2. *dial.* A pinafore or apron with a bib.

[Perh. erroneous spelling of *pinna*, short for *pinafore*.]

1846 FAIRHOLT *Costume in Eng.* Gloss. 582 *Pinner*, an apron with a bib pinned in front of the dress. Its more modern name is pincloth and pinafore. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* II. 116 *Pinner*, a pinafore. *Pincloth*, a child's pinafore. Called also Pintidy and Pinner. 1876

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T. Hardy *Ethelberta* (1890) 363 Honest travelling have been so rascally abused since I was a boy in pinners. 1892 — *Tess* xvii, He wore the ordinary white pinner..of a dairy-farmer when milking.

3. One who pins, fastens, or transfixes with a pin.

1828 in Webster. 1845 Mrs. Browning *Lett.* (1899) I. 137 All that roughness and rudeness of the sin of the boar-pinner. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 272/1 The 'pinners-up'.. are the men and women..who sell songs which they have 'pinned' to a sort of screen or large board, or..to a blank wall.

Pinnet (pi·nĕt). ? *Sc. rare.* [In sense 2, app. a corruption of *pennant*, with which it agrees in sense; in sense 1, perh. a mistaken use of the same, associated with med.L. *pinna* in sense 'pinnacle', or ? an independent dim. formation from the latter.]

1. A pinnacle. *rare*⁻¹.

1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* VI. xxiii, Blazed battlement and pinnet high, Blazed every rose-carved buttress fair.

2. A streamer, pennant.

1822 Galt *Provost* xviii, Laces and ribands of all colours, hanging down in front [of the booths], and twirling like pinnets in the wind. 1834 H. Miller *Scenes & Leg.* xxviii. (1857) 422 A miniature mast..bearing atop a gaudy pinnet.

Pinni- (pi·ni), combining form of L. *pinna*, *penna* wing, fin (cf. ancient L. *pennifer*, *pinniger*, etc.). Hence **Pinni·ferous** [-FEROUS], **Pinni·gerous** [-GEROUS] *adjs.*, bearing or having fins. (Cf. Penniferous, Pennigerous.) **Pinnine·rvate, Pinninerved** *adjs. Bot.*, pinnately veined (= Penninervate). **Pinnise·cted** *a. Bot.* = Pinnatifid, or ? *pinnatisect* (see Pinnati-). **Pinnita·rsal** *a.* [Tarsal], 'having pinnate feet, as a swimming-crab'. **Pinnitenta·culate** *a.* [Tentaculate], 'having pinnate tentacles, as a polyp'. See also Pinniform, -grade, -ped.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pinniferus*, having or bearing fins: 'pinniferous. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, '*Pinnigerous*,.. that hath fins; finned like a fish. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, '*Pinninervate*, see *Penninervate*. *Ibid.*, '*Pinnisected*, the same as *Pinnatifid*.

Pinniewinks: see Pilliwinks.

Pinniform (pi·nifōrm), *a.* Also incorrectly **pinnæform**. [f. Pinni- + -form, where see note.]

a. Having the form of, or resembling, a fin. b. Having the form of, or resembling, a feather: = Penniform. c. Of a pinnate form. d. Resembling the mollusc called *Pinna* (Pinna 1).

1752 J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 313 The Balæna, with..a pinniform tuberosity on the back. 1821 W. P. C. Barton *Flora N. Amer.* I. 43 Leaves..often inclining to be pinnatifid; the pinnæform segments arcuate. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pinniformis*, *Ornithol.*, applied to wings in the form of fins that are covered by thickly laid up feathers, ..and which serve only as organs of natation: pinniform.

Pinnigrade (pi·nigrēd), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. Pinni- + L. *-gradus* walking.] a. *adj.* Walking by means of fin-like organs or flippers, as the pinniped Carnivora. b. *sb.* A pinnigrade animal.

1849–52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 914/2. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 297 In the pinnigrade.. family of carnivores, we find the teeth..more numerous. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) XI. 723 The pinnigrades include three families, the earless seals,..the eared seals,.. and the walruses.

Pinning (pi·ning), *vbl. sb.* [f. Pin *v.*¹ + -ing 1.]

1. The action of the verb Pin.

a. The action of fastening, constructing, or repairing with pins; the supporting of a wall or foundation with pins or wedges; cf. *under-pinning*.

1427–8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 67 For ij masons ij dayes for pynnynge of þe new pewes & leyeng of þe same tyle. 1533 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, To John Bryght for tyllyng and dabyng & outher pynyng *xs.* 1552 Huloet, Pynnynge of houses, *substructio*. *a* 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 279 Like a Shepheards Tent that falls to the ground for want of pinning, cording, and sowing. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. v. § 37 Some Devise used by him about pinning and propping of the Room. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Pinning*, in building, the fastening of tyles together, with pins of heart of oak; for the covering of a house, etc. 1842–76 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Pinning up*, in underpinning, the driving the wedges under the upper work so as to bring it fully to bear upon the work below.

b. The action of fastening (dress, etc.) with a (brass) pin or pins. Also with adv. as *pinning up* (in quot. 1676 *attrib.* = for pinning up).

1549 Sir T. Hoby *Trav.* (1902) 23 By the pinninge uppe of the hanging. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 71 b, How you [Ladies] torture poore olde Time with spunging, pynning and pounsing. 1601 Dent *Pathw. Heaven* (1831) 35 They haue spent a good part of the day in..pricking and pinning. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1106/4 Two black pinning-up Petticoats, one being of Sarcenet, the other of Alamode. 1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 381 To be fixed by pinning or lacing, on the side opposite to the wound.

c. The action of shutting up, inclosing, or hemming in; also, impounding (see Pind 1 b).

1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 385 A Pinning, or pounding of cattell. Vide Pownde. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 May 3/3, I have composed for your irresistible museum of chess freaks an example of pinning *ad absurdum*.

d. = *Pinding* (see under Pind *v.*).

1808 C. Findlater *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 389 Diarrhœa, or Looseness. This disorder is commonly called, by the shepherds, pinning.

2. *concr.* a. *pl.* Small stones used for filling the interstices of masonry (cf. Pin *v.*¹ 3 c). b. A pin, peg, or bolt, used for fastening.

1663 Blair *Autobiog.* ii. (1848) 50 As pinnings laid in to be foundations. 1742 J. Willison *Balm of Gilead* xii. (1800) 136 Not a stone moved, nor a pinning in it moved. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 114 Persons who understand the building of dry stone-walls properly, find a bed for the larger stones, not by means of pinnings..but by resting them firmly upon one another; and afterwards they close up the interstices with pinnings to ornament the wall. No part of the weight lies on the smaller stones. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pinning*, the low masonry which supports a frame of stud-work.

c. A fastening with pins (cf. 1 b).

1882 Rosa Mulholland *Four Little Mischiefs* viii, 'We must stand with our faces to the people always, or they might see the pinning', said Kitty.

3. *attrib.*, as *pinning iron, stone, -fee.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 265/2 *Pinning Iron*, to widen the hole in the Slate to put the Pin in. 1708 S. Molyneux in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 37 Part of the Plaister and Pinning Stones of the adjoyning Wall, was also broken off and loosened. 1892 J. S. Fletcher *When Chas. I was K.* (1896) 55 The pinder .. made answer .. that the horses..should not go thence until the pinning-fee were paid.

Pinning-end = *pinion-end*: see Pinion *sb.*²

Pinnion, obs. form of Pinion.

Pinniped (pi·niped), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* Also **pinnipede, pinnaped.** [ad. mod.L. *Pinnipēs* (neut. pl. *Pinnipedia*), L. *pinnapēs, pennipēs* wing-footed (of Perseus), but used in Zool. in the sense 'fin-footed'; f. L. *pinna* in sense 'fin' + *pes, ped-* foot.] a. *adj.* Having feet resembling fins, fin-footed; *spec.* belonging to a suborder (*Pinnipedia*) of *Carnivora*, comprising the seals and walruses, which have fin-like limbs or flippers; also, belonging to other divisions of animals having limbs or organs resembling fins and adapted for swimming, e. g. the fin-footed or lobe-footed birds (cf. Pinnatiped), certain decapod crustaceans or crabs, the pteropod molluscs, etc. b. *sb.* A pinniped mammal; a seal or walrus.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Pinnipeds*, the name of a section of crabs..that have the last pair of feet..terminated by a flattened joint fitted for swimming. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pinnipes*, adj. *Zool.*..pinnipede. 1866 T. N. Gill (*title*) Prodrome of a Monograph of Pinnipeds. 1881 *Athenæum* 17 Dec. 807/3 The various species of Hæmatopinus with which the seals, like the other pinnipeds, are annoyed. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 194 Charts shewing distribution of the pinnapeds of the world.

So **Pinnipedian** (-pī·diăn) *a.* = prec. a.

1880 *Standard* 20 May 3 It is doubtful whether the close-time agreement..will have any great effect on the longevity of the pinnipedian race.

Pinnisected to **Pinnitentaculate**: see Pinni-.

†Pinno, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. = Pinion *v.* 2.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. iv. 22 He saw a Knight, With both his hands behinde him pinnoed hard.

Pinnock 1 (pi·nŏk). Now *local.* Forms: 3 **pynnuc, pinnuc,** 5 **pynock,** 6 **pynnock,** 6–7 **pinnocke,** 8– **pinnock.** [prob. echoic, from the bird's note; but the ending simulates -ock, dim. suffix.] A name for the hedge-sparrow or dunnock; also for the blue titmouse, and, locally, for some other birds: cf. Dunnock, and *Pinnick* 2 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1130 Pynnuc [*v. r.* pinnuc] goldfynch rok ne crowe Ne dar neuer cumen ihende. 14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 625/3 *Liri∫a*, pynok. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 158/46 A Pinnocke, hedge sparrow. 1706 Phillips, *Pinnock*, a sort of Bird. 1833 *G. Montagu's Ornith. Dict.*, *Pinnock*, a name for the Tomtit. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 29 Hedge Sparrow (*Accentor modularis*)..From its short piping note it is called Titlene (North), Pinnock.

Pinnock 2. *local.* Also **pennock, pinnold.** [Derivation unascertained; the ending seems to be -ock, dim suffix.] A small bridge over a ditch or runnel; a brick or wooden drain under a road or across a gateway, a culvert; also, a structure composed of three boards in which a hare when hard-pressed in coursing can take refuge as in a small drain or culvert: used in Romney Marshes.

1838 Holloway *Dict. Provincialisms*, *Pinnold*, a small bridge. *Sussex.* 1846 Worcester, *Pinnock*..a tunnel under a road to carry off the water; a culvert..(Local, Eng.). 1847–78 Halliwell, *Pennock*, a little bridge over a water-course. *Sussex.* 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, *Pennock*, a little bridge over a water-course; a brick or wooden tunnel under a road to carry off the water. 1887 *Kent. Gloss.*, *Pinnock*, a wooden drain through a gateway.

Pinnock 3. *local.* [Origin obscure. Cf. Pinny *a.*] In Kent, a name for a particular kind of land: see quot. Hence **Pi·nnocky** *a.*

1796 J. Boys *Agric. Kent* 78 *Pinnock*..is a sticky red clay, mixed with small stones, but although it is deemed poor for cultivation of grain, &c. yet it produces very fine chesnut wood; and filberts likewise grow well upon it. 1881 Whitehead *Hops* 52 The planter notices..a small patch of yellowing plants in pinnocky or unkindly soil.

Pinnoite (pi·nŏi,oit). *Min.* [a. Ger. *pinnoit*, named by Staute 1884 in honour of Oberbergrath Pinno: see -ite 1.] A hydrous borate of magnesium, occurring in yellow or greenish fibrous masses or tetragonal crystals.

1885 *Amer. Nat.* 708 Pinnoite. 1892 Dana *Min.* (ed. 6) 885 Pinnoite [occurs] in the upper kainite layers.

Pinnote, obs. form of Pine-nut.

Pinnothere (pi·nŏpīəɹ), **pinnotere** (pi·nŏtīəɹ). Also 7 **-ter,** 9 **-teer.** [ad. L. *pinno-, pinotērēs* (*-thērēs*), a. Gr. πιννοτήρης (Aristoph. *Wasps* 1510), f. πίνα, πίννα Pinna 1 + τηρεῖν to guard. The L. variant *pinothērēs*, as if f. Gr. θηρᾶν to hunt, was adopted as the generic name by Latreille 1807, whence F. *pinnotère, pinnothère.*] Any of the small crabs of the genus *Pinnotheres*, which commensally inhabit the shells of various bivalves, as oysters and mussels; a pea-crab.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 252 The least of all these kind of Crabs is called Pinnotheres (or Pinnoteres) and for his smalnesse most subiect and exposed to iniurie. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 113 The Pinnoter..giving him notice thereof by a little touch, the Pinna doth kill al the fishes with a hard and violent compression of them; so feeding himself.. and giving part of them to his fellow. 1828 T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* II. 317 Nay, pinnoteer (I think) might better suit him—'Tis a most dwarfish breed. (*Note*) The pinnoteer is the smallest of crabs, and here serves to designate Xenocles, the tragedian. [1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. viii. 253 Pliny says it [the Pinna] is always accompanied by a companion, the *Pinnotheres.*]

So **Pinnothe·rian** *a.*, of the genus *Pinnotheres* or family *Pinnotheridæ*; *sb.* a pinnothere.

Pinnule (pi·niul). Also (in sense 1) 6–8 **pinule**; (in senses 2 and 3) in Lat. form **pinnula** (pl. -æ). [ad. L. *pinnula*, dim. of *pinna* plume, wing: see Pinna 2.]

1. Each of the two sights (consisting of a small square metal plate, pierced with holes, and turning on a hinge) at the ends of the 'alidade' or index of an astrolabe, quadrant, or similar instrument.

1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* VI. Introd. (1636) 608 Which Diopter is made with two Pinules or square Tablets. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 528 Out of two stations by the pinnules of the radius..they collect the quantity of the lines of a greater triangle, which is made between the two stations and the thing seen. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 171 He has joined pinules to his barometer, which by this means furnishes him with an instrument for levelling. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Hist. Astron.* xiii. 67/1 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) A radius, moveable on the centre of the circle, carried the pinnules, and traced out with its extremity..the arc it was wished to measure. 1879 Newcomb & Holden *Astron.* 59.

2. *Bot.* Each of the secondary or ultimate divisions of a pinnate leaf; a subdivision of a pinna (branchlet, leaflet, or lobe): esp. in ferns.

1776–96 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 873 Distinct from *P. trilobata*, the pinnules of which are eared and the leafits smaller. 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* § 95 In the Ferns..the primary divisions of the leaf are called *pinnæ*, the secondary pinnules, and the tertiary lobes or segments. 1877 *Academy* 3 Nov. 434/1 A long central rachis, carrying sub-sessile pinnules.

3. *Zool.* A part or organ resembling a small wing or fin, or a barb of a feather; *spec.* a. A small fin-like appendage, or short detached fin-ray, in certain fishes, as the mackerel. b. Each of the lateral branches of the arms in crinoids.

1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. i. 89 The rhomboidal Pinnulæ in the abdominal Muscles of a living Frog, when under Contraction. 1752 J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 244 The Scomber, with five pinnules at the extremity of the back. 1877 W. Thomson *Voy. Challenger* II. ii. 97 The pinnules arising from either side of the arm alternately.

Hence **Pi·nnular** *a.*, of or pertaining to a pinnule; **Pi·nnulate, Pi·nnulated** *adjs.*, having pinnules; **Pi·nnulet** [-et], a small or subordinate pinnule; ‖ **Pi·nnulus**, a form of 6-rayed spicule in sponges.

1828–32 Webster, A *Pinnulate* leaf is one in which each pinna is subdivided. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 582 Pedicels..continued throughout the brachial and pinnular grooves. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 685 The pinnæ, pinnules, and alternate pinnulets are all stalked. 1887 Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417/1 The suppression of the proximal ray and the development of spines projecting forwards on the distal ray produce the *pinnulus*. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pinnulated.

Pinny (pi·ni), *sb.* Nursery and colloquial name for Pinafore.

1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* xx, Now, then, Totty, hold out your pinny. 1884 Blackmore *Tommy Upm.* II. 240 All the children..with their pinnies full of sugar-plums.

Pinny (pi·ni), *a. dial.* and *techn.* [? f. Pin *sb.* or *v.* + -y.] Applied in various ways: e. g. a. to soil that is rough, hard, or stiff, and so not easily worked (cf. Pinnocky); b. to steel full of rough hard spots (cf. Pin *sb.*¹ 9 b); c. to wool that is clogged or matted together; d. to a file that is clogged or choked with small particles (cf. Pin *v.*¹ 9).

1692 Ray *Disc.* II. iv. (1732) 131 A Bed of a bluish sort of Clay very hard brittle and rugged: they call it a pinny Clay. 1795 Pearson in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 324 Notwithstanding this uneven and pinny appearance of the filed surface, a polish was produced. 1831 *Sutherland Farm Rep.* 81 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, What is open in the staple, or inclined to be pinny in the fleece, are haifed below the double shepherd's house. 1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* I. 261 He used the technical term already quoted from Dr. Pearson, observing that it was *pinny*. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pinny*, pinned, clogged, choked, as, a pinny file. 1893 *Wiltshire Gloss.*, *Pinny-land*, arable land where the chalk comes close to the surface, as opposed to the deeper clay land.

Pinnywinkles: see Pilliwinks.

Pinnocle (pi·nŏk'l). *U.S.* Also **penuchle, penuckle, pinochle, binocle.** [Origin unascer-

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tained.] A game of cards resembling bezique; also, the occurrence of the queen of spades and knave of diamonds together in this game (cf. BEZIQUE).

1890 *Cent. Dict., Penuchle.* 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 26 Sept. 3/2 He likes to play poker and pinochle, but never for high stakes. 1894 S. FISKE *Holiday Stories* (1900) 37 Let's get up a game of pinocle. *Ibid.* 38 'Oh, don't bother!' cried the pinocle players. 1897 *Foster's Compl. Hoyle* 363 A player has melded and scored four kings, and on winning another trick he melds binocle.

Pinol (pəi·nǫl). *Chem.* [f. L. *pīnus* PINE *sb.*[2] + -OL[3].]

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pinol*, a name for *Oleum pini pumilionis.* 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 45 Members of the turpentine group—terebene, pinol, cresol, eucalyptol, creosote tar, carbolic acid, iodine and the like.

Pinole (pinō·lē). *U. S.* Also **pino·la, pinol** (pinō·l). [a. Amer. Sp. *pinole*, ad. Aztec *pinolli*.] A meal made from parched corn-flour (more rarely wheat-flour) usually mixed with the sweet flour of mesquit-beans or sometimes with sugar and spice; a common article of food on the borders of Mexico and California.

1853 COL. BENTON *Sp.* 7 May (Farmer *Amer.*), It is a small party..and goes unencumbered with superfluities: no wheels, two or three mules apiece, and pinole, pemmican, and beef-dodgers for their principal support. 1854 BARTLETT *Mex. Boundary* I. xi. 269 The daily ration consisting of two pounds of pinole [etc.]. 1856 *Rep. Explor. & Surveys U. S. A.* III. 115 (Stanf.) Its flavor is similar to that of pinole. 1893 KATE SANBORN *Truthf. Wom. S. California* 125 Pinola is parched corn ground fine between stones, eaten with milk. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIII. 355/1 Tortillas of pinol are far better than the best hoecakes of the Southern States.

b. A mixture of vanilla and other aromatic powders used to flavour chocolate.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.*

Pinoleum (pinō·lĭəm). [f. L. *pīnus* PINE *sb.*[2] + *oleum* OIL *sb.*] A material for sun-blinds, composed of very slender slips or rods of pine-wood coated with oil-paint and threaded close to each other so as to form a flexible sheet which can be rolled up.

1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 348 The Brussells carpets, the massive silken or woollen curtains, and the pinoleum blinds. 1905 *Civ. Serv. Supply Catal.* 432 Pinoleum or Tropical Sun Blinds, in a variety of new patterns.

‖ **Piñon** (pinyǫ·n, pi·nyən). Also **pinion**, (pi·non). [Sp. (pi·nyo·n): etymologically the same as PIGNON[1], q. v.] The American nut-pine, *Pinus edulis*, also the species *P. monophylla, P. Parryana*; the fruit or nut of these.

a. 1852 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxvi, Our faces partially screened by the foliage of the piñon trees. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 333 The only woods worth mentioning are piñon and cedar. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 455/1 The background of spruce and piñon.

β. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Pinion* (Span., *piñon*), a species of pine-tree, growing on the head waters of the Arkansas...Wild turkeys frequent groves of these trees for the sake of their nuts, which are sweet and palatable. 189. H. TALLICHET *Span. & Mexican Wds. used in Texas, Piñón*, a species of pine tree, also the fruit or nuts of the tree...This is the Texas form of Spanish *piñon*.

†**Pinous**, *a. Obs.* By-form of PAINOUS. Hence †**Pinously, pynously** *adv. Obs.*, painfully, in a painful manner.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2884 Whilk soeffred his oone son for oure lufe to dye thus pynously.

Pin-pallet to **Pin-patch**: see PIN *sb.*[1] 18.

Pinpillow. Also 6 **pynpyllowe**, 7 **pimpillowe**, 8 **pimpillo, pimploe**, 9 **pimplo**. [f. PIN *sb.*[1] 3 + PILLOW: cf. the synon. *pin-bolster.*]

†**1.** A pincushion. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 254/2 Pynpyllowe to stycke pynnes on. 1583 *Rates of Customs* D vij, Pinpillowes of cloth for Children. 1628 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 131 We made thereof..purses, pimpillowes, sleeues for little children. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* vii. 91 They of S. Christophers stick Pins on their Noses, making their Noses serve for Pin-pillows.

2. The Prickly Pear: so called from its thick stems beset with spines.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 26 By the force of the wind..thrown into a prickly Pimploe hedge. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 Pimpillo, *Cactus.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Pin-pillow, *Opuntia curassavica.* 1889 FARMER *Dict. Amer.*, *Pimplo*, a Barbadian term for the prickly pear..a corruption of 'pin-pillow'.

Pin-point. The point of a pin: usually *fig.* as a type of something extremely small or sharp (cf. PIN *sb.*[1] 3 c). Also *attrib.*

1849 HARE *Par. Serm.* II. 234 At this very moment..even at this one little pinpoint of time. 1850 BROWNING *Chr. Eve* v, Man, therefore, stands on his own stock Of love and power as a pin-point rock. 1879 MISS BIRD *Rocky Mount.* 267 Snow as stinging as pinpoints beating on my hand. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 114 The pupils..so small as to deserve the name of 'pin-point pupils'. 1904 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* III. i. 359 She was on pin-points till she saw her lover.

Pi·n-prick, *sb.* [f. PIN *sb.*[1] 3 + PRICK *sb.*]

1. The prick of a pin; a minute puncture such as that made by a pin-point.

1862 *John & I*, II. 70, I would never move..to cause you the pain of a pin-prick. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 520 When ankle-clonus has disappeared..a pin-prick of the plantar skin will restore it. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* XI. No. 41. 33 The nails themselves showed..numerous minute pin-pricks.

2. *fig.* A petty annoyance, a minute irritation.

Policy of pin-pricks, a course of petty hostile acts maintained as a national or party policy: applied first in Nov. 1898 to the policy attributed to France in reference to the conflicting colonial interests of France and Great Britain.

The French use of a corresponding phrase *coup d'épingle*, 'pin-stroke', goes back some centuries; in Eng. 'pin-pricks' is found in political use in 1885. On 8 Nov. 1898 the French journal *Le Matin* deprecated a 'politique des niches à l'Angleterre', and 'de continuelles piqûres d'épingle'; on 16 Nov. *The Times*, referring to this article, used the words 'a policy of "pinpricks"'; *Le Temps* of 19 Nov. (publ. evening of 18th) had an article denying on the part of France the existence of a 'politique de *coups d'épingle*', *The Times* of 19 Nov. quoted this as a 'policy of pin-pricks' (see quot.), which forthwith became a political phrase.

1885 *Public Opinion* 9 Jan. 29/2 Petty pin-pricks on the coast of Africa had rather irritated than roused public opinion. 1887 ROSA N. CAREY *Uncle Max* xxviii, It is strange how painfully these little pin-pricks to our vanity affect us. 1887 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 518/1 Wherever the French Government can give the British Government a sharp pin-prick, it gives it. 1898 *Times* 16 Nov. 9/3 Such a policy of 'pinpricks' is beginning to be recognized by sensible Frenchmen as a grievous error. *Ibid.* 19 Nov. 7/2 The *Temps* to-night contains a long article, entitled 'The Policy of Pin-pricks'. *Ibid.* 11/3 According to the *Temps* there has never been any policy of pin-pricks. 1898 *Globe* 6 Dec. 1/2 Disposed to bring the pin-prick policy to bear upon British interests in the Far East. 1902 *Daily Tel.* 22 Mar. 9/5 Russian provocation is at present but a policy of pin-pricks. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Apr. 2/3 The extra penny stamp on cheques..may be a pin-prick, but the prospect is causing a good deal of irritation.

So **Pi·n-prick** *v.*, **Pi·n-pricked** *ppl. a.*, **Pi·n-pri·cking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 272 A dish of twitches, pinches, and pin-prickings. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* II. 270 Small slight, pinpricking insults. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX. No. 36. 374 Dry and cracked finger-ends, with pin-pricked finger-nails. 1899 *Ibid.* X. No. 38. 147 A peculiar form of local erosion..in which little pits form as if the nail had been pinched..'the pin-pricked nail'. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Feb. 2/3 A Committee to pin-prick them on the subject.

Pin-prod to **Pin-rod**: see PIN *sb.*[1] 18.

Pinsal(l, Pinsell(e: see PENCEL, PENCIL.

Pinsche, obs. form of PINCH.

†**Pinse**, *v. Obs. rare.* [Etymology obscure: seems to be distinct from PINCH *v.*; in Ancr. R. varies with PINE *v.* to torment, torture, of which it may be a derived form: cf. *clean, cleanse.*] *trans.* To pain, put to pain or suffering, torture.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 368 þet..bitocneð bittre swinkes, & flesches pinunge [T. pinsinge, Ca., Cl., Cp. pinsunge]. *a* 1300 *Fall & Passion* 89 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 15 In þis manere he was ipinsed as his swet wil hit was: an deþ for mankyn suffred, þe þrid dai vp he ros. *c* 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 89 Wanhoply shal hys pynsynge be.

†**Pinsnet.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PINSON[2] + -ET.] = PINSON[2].

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 57 They haue corked shooes, pinsnets, and fine pantofles. *Ibid.* 77. [Erroneously in Planché, Fairholt (s. v. Boots), Ogilvie, *puisnet*; in Fairholt, Ogilvie and Cent. D. *pisnet.*]

†**Pi·nson**[1]. *Obs.* In use always in pl. **pinsons.** Forms: 4 **pinceoun**, 4–5 **pynsoun**, 4–6 **pynson**(e, 6 **pynsen, pincon, pyncheon**, 6–7 **pinson.** [a. OF. *pinçon* (Picard *pinchons* 1423) deriv. of *pince* pincers.] (*pl.*) Pincers, forceps.

1356 in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 283–4 (Lett.-Bk. G. lf. 45) Pynsouns, pynsons. ?*c* 1357 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 560 Stanaxes, Hakkes, pikkes, chesels, et pinceouns. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 15827 In the tother hand she held A peyre off pynsouns. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 400/2 Pynsone, to drawe owt tethe, *dentaria.* 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 4 All the instrumentes of [Christ's] passyon, the spere, crowne, scourges, nayles, hamer, pynsons and the garlonde of thornes. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 85/1 His Nose with sharp Pinsons was violently pluckt from his Face. 1595 *Alcilia* (1879) 34 Sometime with pincons of despaire to wring it [the heart]. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 23 His fleshe by gobbets was nipt of with burnynge pyncheons. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. xcvi. 383 Grope the hoofe with a paire of pinsons.

†**Pinson**[2]. *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **pynson**, (5 -one, **pyncon**), 5–7 **pinson**, (6 -one, 7 **pinsen**). [app. related in some way to prec. or to F. *pincer* to pinch: cf. OF. *pinchon* (1423), F. *pinçon* toe-piece of a horse-shoe, f. *pince* toe of a hoof.] A thin shoe of some kind; a slipper or pump.

The *pinsons* appear to have become obsolete soon after 1600. No contemporary description of them is known: Kersey (Phillips) in 1706 suggested 'a sort of shoe without heels'; Halliwell has 'thin-soled shoes'; Way *Promp. Parv.* (note) suggests 'possibly, high and unsoled shoes of thin leather, worn with pattens'.

1390–1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 91 Pro furracione j pair pynsons. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 15 His furrid pynsons. 1503 in *Calr. Doc. rel. Scotl.* (1888) 341 [Six pair of slippers with] pynsons [to same]. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Calx, Calceo*, to put on shoes, sockes or pynsons. 1599 MINSHEU, *Xervilla*, a pumpe or pinsen to weare in pantofles. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 147 Now and then was he also seene shod with womens pumps [*margin*] or pinsones. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pinson* or *Pump*, or a sort of Shoe without Heels. [1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Feb. 10/1 A Regent Master..was bound..to wear heelless shoes, called 'pynsons'.]

Pin-spot to **Pin's-worth**: see PIN *sb.*[1] 18.

†**Pinstocke**, obs. form of PENSTOCK[1].

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1543/2 Herin..was laid first a pinstocke, and afterwards a sluse of great charge, the streame whereof meeting with the course of the great sluse increaseth the force thereof.

Pinswell (pi·nzwĕl). Now *dial.* Also 8 **pinswill**, 9 *dial.* **penswell, -swoll, pinsweal, -swil, -sole, pinsel, -sel, pensil.** [Origin uncertain.] 'A boil, an abscess, ulcer; a pimple; a large blister'. Now only *s. w. dial.*: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* s. v. *Venenos*, Pinswels in the handes, *pustulæ. c* 1730 J. HAYNES *Dorset Vocab.* in *N. & Q.* 6th ser. VIII. 45/1 A pinswill, a boil. 1877 *Trans. Dev. Assoc.* IX. 96 Creeping under an Arched Bramble..To cure blackheads, or pinsoles.

Pint (pəint). Forms: 4–6 **pynt(e**, 5 **pintte, pynte**, 5–7 **pinte**, 6 *Sc.* **point, poynt(**, 7 *Sc.* **pinct**, 6– **pint.** [ME. *pynte*, a. F. *pinte* a liquid measure (13th c.) = It., Sp., Pg. *pinta*; so OFries. *pint*, MDu., MLG., MHG. *pinte.* Ulterior source uncertain. Diez inclined to think it the same word as Sp. *pinta* spot, coloured mark:—late L. *pincta* for *picta*, something painted or coloured. If so, the Fr. *pinte* must have been adopted from Sp. (or It.) *pinta*, since the native Fr. repr. of L. *pincta* is *peinte*; but the early history of the measure is as yet unknown. Med.L. *pinta* found in 14th c. is from the mod. langs.]

A measure of capacity for liquids (also for corn and other dry substances of powdery or granular nature), equal to half a quart or ⅛ of a gallon; of varying content at different times and places.

The imperial pint, since 1826 the legal measure in Britain, is equal to 34·66 cubic inches, or ·57 of a litre; in U. S. the standard pint is that of the old wine measure, equal to 28¾ cubic inches, or ·47 of a litre. The old Scotch pint was equal to about 3 imperial pints (104·2 cubic inches). In local use also a weight, e. g. of butter in East Anglia = 1¼ lb.

1384 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* III. 107 De..iiij^{or} v^{ti} iij lagenis et j pynt vini. 1432 in *Muniment. Magd. Coll. Oxf.* (1882) 11, ij botellos de corio, unde j de quarte et j de pynte. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 611/15 *Semiquarta*, a pynte. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 201 A pinte of red swynes grece. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 58 Let hym blede the mountenaunce of a pynte. 1543 *Aberdeen Regr.* XVIII. (Jam.), Was sald..in Dundy for viij.d. the poyntt. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 628 Spare at the brimme, lest whilest thou shouldest poure out a pint, there run forth a pottle. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 207 The rate of no kinde of food is raised, nor the plenty of their markets one pinte of butter rebated. 1618 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) 586/1 Twentie ane pincts and ane mutchkin of just Sterline Jug and measure. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 64, I suppose a pint of Oatmeal equal to half a pint of Rice. 1889 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 229 The pint [of lead ore] contains forty-eight cubic inches. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xviii, Fetch me a pint of warm ale.

b. A vessel containing a pint; a pint-pot.

c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 7 Cannes of two stope Pintes and half-pintes. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 264/1 Put them in a pinte till it be fulle..then close the mouth of the pinte with a cloth verye close. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II* xli, The Rebells enter, and the Apron Men Bid welcome, with their Pints. 1872 J. HARTLEY *Yorksh. Ditties* Ser. II. 133 It's time for sombdy to stand summat, for all th' pints is empty.

c. *ellipt.* A pint of ale or beer, or other liquor.

1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* II. 209 'Ere I had finished my pint. *Mod. colloq.* Give us the price of a pint!

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pint-bottle, -cup, -glass, -measure, -stoup, -vessel.* See also PINT-POT.

1502 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 295 For ane tyn quart and ane poynt stopes. 1633 *Fife Witch Trial* in *Statist. Acc. Scot.* (1796) XVIII. App. 660 His hand swelled as great as a pint-stoup. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 Aug. Let. i, Mr. Fraser called for pint-glasses. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 56 Clouded pint-horn with its copper rim. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* III. ix, I have no sympathy left for those who creep into the pint-bottle, or swallow the naked sword. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 54 If a pint vessel be exactly filled with boiling water, it will be something less than full when it becomes cold. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xi, We sat beneath the shade of a huge Bamboo clump, cut ourselves pint-stoups out of the joints.

‖ **Pinta** (pi·ntă). [a. Sp. *pinta*, prop. coloured spot, a. late L. *pincta* for *picta* sb. from fem. pa. pple. of *pingĕre* to paint.] A skin-disease prevalent in Mexico, characterized by roughness, blotches, and ulceration of the skin.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxvii. 586 Pinta is contagious and attacks both sexes and any age. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 853 *Pinta*..the spotted sickness of tropical America.

Pintado (pintā·do). Also 7 **pinthado, payntatha, pentado, pintade, (pantado)**, 8–9 **pintada.** [a. Pg. (and Sp.) *pintado* literally 'painted', also (in Pg.) a guinea-fowl, pa. pple. of *pintar* to paint:—late L. **pinctare*, frequent. of *pingere* to paint, from late pa. pple. **pinct-us* for *pictus.*]

†**1.** A kind of Eastern cotton cloth painted or printed in colours; chintz. Also *attrib. Obs.*

1602 in Birdwood *First Lett. Bk. E. Ind. Co.* (1893) 34, 60 ffardells..of blewes and checkered stuffes, some fine Pinthadoes. *c* 1605 SCOT *Disc. Java* in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) I. 165 About their loynes a faire Pintadoe. 1628 *World Encomp. by Sir F. Drake* 90 With cloth of diuerse colours, not much vnlike our vsuall pentadoes. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 138 Upon the carpets were spread fine coloured pintado Table cloaths. 1665 EVELYN *Diary*

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30 Dec., I supped at my lady Mordaunt's..where was a roome hung with Pintado, full of figures..prettily representing sundry trades and occupations of the Indians. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 409 They Import .. Cotton, Yarn, Callicoes, Pintadoes.

2. A species of petrel, *Daption capensis*, also called Cape Pigeon. Now *pintado bird, petrel.*

1611 in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) I. 275 Sea-fowles, to wit Penguins, Guls, Pentados, which are spotted blacke and white. 1614 *Ibid.* 528 Wee saw many Pintados, Mangareludas and other fowles. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 19 The Pantado birds (like Iayes in colours) who about these remote seas are ever flying. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. i. 95 Pintado Birds, as big as Ducks. 1767 *Byron's Voy. round World* in *Hawkesworth's Voy.* I. 9 Large flocks of pintadoes, which are somewhat larger than a pigeon, and spotted with black and white. 1844 J. TOMLIN *Missionary Jrnls.* 3 A few of the pintado birds, or Cape pigeons, joined us. 1894 Pintado petrel [see PETREL].

3. The Guinea-fowl.

1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 89 A kind of Pheasants, which are called Pintadoes, because they are as it were painted in colours. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 10 The Island [Gorea] affords great variety of Game: Turtle-Doves, Pintades, Pigeons and Partridges. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* V. 192 The Pintada [*ed.* 1862 pintado] or Guinea-Hen:..in some measure unites the characteristics of the pheasant and the turkey. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 249 The four species of Pintado hitherto known are all natives of Africa. 1824 BURCHELL *Trav.* I. 364 The missionaries have a few domestic fowls, ducks, geese, and Guinea hens or Pintadoes.

4. 'The West Indian mackerel, *Scomberomorus regalis*' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Pintail (pi·nˌtēl). [f. PIN *sb.*[1] + TAIL.]

†**1.** An alleged name of the hare. *Obs. rare*—[1].

a 1325 *Names of Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 134 In the worshipe of the hare..The go-bi-grounde, the sittest-ille [sic: ?sittestille], The pintail, the toure-hohulle.

2. (In full *pintail duck.*) A widely-distributed species of duck (*Dafila acuta*), of which the male has the tail of a pointed shape, the two middle feathers being longer than the rest. (Also applied locally in U.S. to the ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*, which has stiff narrow pointed tail-feathers.)

1768 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 468 Pintail duck .. Mr. Hartlib.. tells us that those birds are found in great abundance in Connaught in Ireland, in the month of February only. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VI. 130 The Pintail, with the two middle feathers of the tail three inches longer than the rest. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xiii. 84 The male pintail-duck..loses his plumage for..six weeks or two months. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xii. 217 Flocks of mallard and pintail feeding among the stunted scrub.

3. A species of grouse having a pointed tail, as the pintailed sand-grouse (*Pterocles setarius*) of the Old World, and the pintailed or sharp-tailed grouse (*Pediœcetes phasianellus*) of N. America (also called *pintail chicken*).

1879 CONDER *Tentwork Pal.* II. 99 We also saw large coveys of the sand-grouse or pintail. 1894 J. S. CRANE in *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 385/2 We found the pin-tails more frequently on the sides of hills, about the coolies in the rolling prairie.

4. Ironically applied to a woman.

1792 *Elvina* II. 135 They are powdered, painted, and perfumed.—I wish I could catch such a pin-tail in my house. 1828 JAGO *Cornw. Gloss., Pin-tail*, a person who is very small and narrow in the hips. 1897 PHILLPOTTS *Lying Prophets* 271 (E.D.D.) A pin-tail built lass.

So **Pi·ntailed** *a.*, having a pointed tail; also = PIN-BUTTOCKED *a.*: see PIN *sb.*[1] 18.

1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. viii. § 1. 111 The pin-tailed duck is also occasionally found. 1900 PHILLPOTTS *Sons Morning* 105 (E.D.D.) A poor pin-tailed wench.

Pintail, erron. variant of PINTLE 2 b.

Pintle (pi·ntˈl). Forms: 1–7 **pintel,** 4–5 **pyntyl,** 5 **-ell(e, pentill,** 5–6 **pyntil, -ill, -yll, pintil,** 6–7 **-ill,** 7–8 **-ell,** (7–9 **pintail**); 6– **pintle.** [OE. *pintel* (*-el* perh. dim.: see -LE). Cf. OFris. *pint, penth,* Dan. dial. *pint, pintel,* LGer., Du., Ger. *pint* penis; also CUCKOO-PINT. Ulterior history uncertain.

(Kilian has †*Pint. j. punt.* Punctus, cuspis: & Mentula.)]

1. The penis. Now *dial.* or *vulgar.*

a 1100 *Agr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 292/16 *Uirilius,* pintel. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xlviii. (Bodl. MS.), Amonge þe genitals oone hatte þe pintel. *c* 1420 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xiii, A litell pyntell and a litell hangynge, smale ballokes [etc.]. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* x. 363 Dame, shew me the child here, He must hopp upon my spere, And if it any pintle beare, I must teach him a play. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* K j, Questyons vpon the Anathomy of the pyntyll. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* B iij, The pintle and splene of an Asse.

2. A pin or bolt, in various mechanical contrivances; *esp.* one on which some other part turns, as in a hinge. Among these are:

a. *Naut.* A pin forming part of the hinge of a rudder, usually fixed erect in the stern-post and receiving the brace of the rudder, sometimes (in small boats) fixed on the rudder and fitting into a ring on the stern-post. **b.** *Gunnery.* (*a*) An iron pin to prevent the recoil of a cannon; (*b*) the bolt on which a chassis oscillates in traversing; (*c*) 'the iron pin in the axletree of a limber, to which the trail-eye of the gun-carriage is attached for travel' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); (also corruptly *pin-tail*). **c.** The king-bolt upon which the axle of a carriage turns in rounding a curve.

1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 15 A pyntell & a gogeon for the Rother. 1611 COTGR., *Mailes,* the pintles of a sterne; the yron pinnes that enter into the rings, or gudgeons thereof. 1627 Capt. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 11 The holes wherein the pintels of the murderers or fowlers goe into. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pintles* in a Ship, are those Hooks by which the Rudder hangs to the Stern-post. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pintel* or *Pintle,* (in Gunnery) an Iron-pin that serves to keep the Gun from recoiling. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Cc iv, The pintle..serves as an axis to the bed; so that the mortar may be turned about horizontally. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 177 Number 1 orders 'Halt Limber Up':..2, 3, and 6 lift the trail and place it on the pintail. 1843 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 17 June 176/3 The pintle upon which a looking-glass swings is commonly a piece of iron wire, having a screw-thread turned at each end. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 112 The pintail of the dismounted limber. 1869 Sir E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* iv. 60 The rudder post, with its lugs for the pintles.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pintle-end*; †**pintle-fish,** some kind of edible fish, so called from its shape (according to Jamieson, app. either a pipefish or the launce or sand-eel); **pintle-hook,** the hook on the pintle of a limber to which the eye of the gun-carriage is attached (see 2 b (*c*)).

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 281/1 A Pyntelle ende, *prepucium.* *c* 1549 D. MONROE *W. Isles Scot.* (1774) 34 In this ile [Eriskeray] ther is daylie gottin aboundance of verey grate pintill fishe at ebbe seas. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* xviii. 174 Dr. Wotton termeth it grosly the *Pintle fish.*

‖ **Pinto** (pi·nto), *a.* and *sb. S. Western U.S.* [Sp. *pinto* painted, mottled:—late L. **pinctus* for *pictus*, pa. pple. of *pingĕre* to paint.] **a.** *adj.* Of a horse, etc.: Mottled, piebald. **b.** *sb.* A piebald horse.

1885 B. HARTE *Maruja* iii, It was you, Pereo, who took me before you on your pinto horse. 1902 R. CONNOR *Sky Pilot* ix, A most beautiful pinto pony. *Ibid.*, She sprung upon her pinto and set off down the trail.

Pin-tongs to **Pin-truce:** see PIN *sb.*[1] 18.

Pint-pot. A pot containing a pint; *esp.* a pewter pot of this size for beer.

[1522 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 115 A thre pynt pott of pewter.] 1622 ROWLANDS *Good Newes & Bad N.* 45 Tom Tempest..fel'd him with a pintpot from a forme. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxi, Another officer .. came up with a pint-pot of porter.

b. As a nickname for a seller of beer.

1563 BECON *Display. Popish Mass* Wks. II. III. 47 b, Ye praye for..the soules of good man Rynse-pytcher and good wyfe Pyntepot. 1596 SHAKS. *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 438 Peace good Pint-pot, peace good Tickle-braine.

Pintre, obs. form of PINE-TREE.

†**Pin-tree.** *Obs.* [f. PIN *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1] + TREE, wood.] A wooden bar or barrier; ? a pinfold

1530 PALSGR. 254/2 Pynne tree, *parquet.*

Pinule, obs. form of PINNULE.

Pin-vice, -weed, -wire, etc.: see PIN *sb.*[1] 18.

Pin-wheel, *sb.* [f. PIN *sb.*[1] + WHEEL.]

1. a. 'A wheel in the striking train of a clock in which pins are fixed to lift the hammer' (F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockmakers' Handbk.* 196). **b.** 'A contrate wheel in which the cogs are pins set into the disk' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v. *Striking-wheel,* In 16 Days Clocks, the first or great Wheel is usually the Pin-wheel; but in Pieces that go 8 Days, the second Wheel is the Pin-wheel or Striking-wheel. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 276 This wheel, thus with pins, is called the striking-wheel, or pin-wheel. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 496 This single wheel serves the purpose of count-wheel, pin-wheel, detent-wheel, and the fly-wheel. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 196 The escape wheel of a Pin Wheel Escapement.

2. A firework in which the composition is contained in a long case wound spirally about a disk, which is supported upon a pin, and revolves like a wheel on being ignited; a small catherine-wheel.

1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 629 The pretty little catherine-wheel, or pin-wheel. 1869 ALDRICH *Story of Bad Boy* 92 The smaller sort of fireworks, such as pin-wheels, serpents, double-headers.

3. A revolving circular wooden box or drum, with wooden pins projecting from the inner surface, in which hides are washed or softened in warm water or other liquid; also called *pin-mill.*

1885 NEWHALL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 275/2 The hides next pass into a queer-looking contrivance known as a 'pin-wheel', a stout circular wooden box, in which they are churned about in warmish water, dropping upon stout wooden pins attached to the circumference.

Hence **Pi·n-wheel** *v. trans.*, to subject (hides) to the action of a pin-wheel (sense 3).

1885 NEWHALL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 276/2 Hides.., after having been..pin-wheeled,..are put under a 'scourer'.

Pinwhites: see PINNED *ppl. a.* 5.

Pin-winged to **Pinworm:** see PIN *sb.*[1] 18.

Pi·n-work, *sb.* [f. PIN + WORK.] The small fine raised parts of a design in needle-point lace.

Pi·n-work, *v.* [f. PIN *sb.*[1] + WORK *v.*] *trans.* To work (flax-yarn) on a stout wooden pin, by jerking and twisting, so as to make it supple.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 450 In order to give the yarns that soft and mellow feel so agreeable and characteristic of flax yarns, the hanks when brought from the drying are what is called slaken down and pin-worked.

Pinxter, variant of PINKSTER.

Piny (pəi·ni), *a.* [f. PINE *sb.*[2] + -Y. Cf. *briny, spiny.*] Abounding in, covered with, or consisting of pine-trees; of or pertaining to a pine-tree.

1607 MAY *Lucan* I. 419 The loud blast of Thracian Boreas On piny Ossa. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* I. 282, I..Then cross'd Cyllene, and the piny shade. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1304 The piny top Of Ida. 1751 J. BARTRAM *Observ. Trav. Pennsylv.*, etc. 72 We rode over some stony poor land, then piney, white oak, and some middling land. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vi. § 1. 162 The rise of the long low lines of piny hills. 1863 LONGF. *Birds Killingw.* xiii, The green steeples of the piny wood. 1888 Mrs. B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* II. v. 88 She liked their aromatic piny smell.

Piny, obs. and dial. variant of PEONY.

1616 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii, They did dispose The ruddy Piny with the lighter Rose. 1887 *Kentish Gloss., Pinies* (pei·niz), *sb. pl.* Peonies.

Piny resin, etc.: see PINEY.

‖ **Piolet** (pyolę). [F., prop. Savoy dial. *piolet,* dim. of *piolo,* app. cognate with F. *pioche, pic.* Cf. med.L. *piola,* rabot, plane, scraper; also a kind of sword (Du Cange).] An ice-ax used by Alpine climbers.

1868 T. G. BONNEY *Alpine Regions* xii. 323 If you intend to wander much on the glaciers without guides,.. a *piolet* is preferable [to the alpenstock]. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 11/2 The old guides..stood at ease leaning on their piolets. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 19 Aug. 5/7 All three .. had barely time to plant their piolets in the ice and fasten the cord before they were carried to the brink of a precipice.

†**Pi·on,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *pion-er, piouner* intr. to pick, dig, trench, excavate (1469 in Godef.), f. *pion* a foot-soldier: see PEON, PIONEER.] *trans.* and *intr.* To dig, trench, excavate; to do the work of a pioneer. Hence **Pi·oning** *vbl. sb.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 63 With painefull pyonings From sea to sea he heapt a mightie mound. 1609 Bp. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 13 To remooue the Crime from the Iesuites, the Principall Instigators of the Pioning Traitors to the Act. 1643 T. GOODWIN *Vain. Thoughts* 27 He'll digge and fall a pioning, with his thoughts, his engins, in the night. 1656 Sir T. BROWNE *Let. to Dugdale* 10 Nov., Wks. (Bohn) III. 495 The clearing of woods and making of passages, [and] all kind of pyoning and slavish labour.

Pion, obs. form of PEON.

†**Pionade.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **pionad, pyonad.** [? f. ME. *pione,* PEONY + -ADE.] Some kind of confection. (Perh. containing or flavoured with peony-seeds: see PEONY.)

1302–3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 504 In iiij pixidibus de pionad, xij s. 1310 *Acc. Exors. T. Bp. of Exeter* (Camden) 9 De iij pixidibus de gengebrad et pyonad venditis.

Pione, pionee, obs. forms of PEONY.

†**Pi·oned,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [? f. PION *v.*] ? Dug, excavated, trenched.

The meaning of *pioned* in the Shaks. passage has been much disputed: see Aldis Wright in Clarendon Pr. ed. 'Tempest'. (The conjecture 'overgrown with marsh-marigold', offered in *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 1872, 363, and adopted by Schmidt, etc., is not supported by any sense of *peony,* known to Britten and Holland *Eng. Plant names,* or to *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) Bulwer's fig. use in quot. 1650, rendering *demissos* 'sloping down, low', is also obscure.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 64 Thy bankes with pioned, and twilled brims Which spungie Aprill at thy hest betrims. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 163 Terence in the description of a handsome slender woman, makes her to have *demissos humeros,* as it were Pion'd shoulders.

Pioneer (pəi,ŏnī·ə(r)), *sb.* Forms: 6 **pianer,** *Sc.* **pean-, pyonar,** 6–7 **pion(n)er, pyoner, -eer,** 7 **pionor, -ier, pyonier,** *Sc.* 6– **pioneer.** [a. F. *pionnier,* OF. *paonier* (11th c.), also *peon-(n)ier, pion(n)ier,* orig. foot-soldier, later pioneer, f. OF. *peon, pion*: see PEON, PAWN, and -IER. So Prov. *peonier, pessonier,* f. *peszon* foot-soldier.]

1. *Mil.* One of a body of foot-soldiers who march with or in advance of an army or regiment, having spades, pickaxes, etc. to dig trenches, repair roads, and perform other labours in clearing and preparing the way for the main body.

1523 Ld. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxlviii. 555 The erle..sent great nombre of pioners and men of armes to assyste them. 1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 160 Item, to xxiiij peanaris to pas with the artaillerie. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 56 b, Withal diligence the pyoners cast trenches. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 259, I wold first ..bring yᵉ pionners to cast down their trenches. 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. D iij b, He cals out his Pianers, and sets Martin and Penrie a worke to vndermine it. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 115 Our Pioners had been busied in fortifying and building a new Fort at Blackwater. 1626 *Proclamation* § 8 in *Maldon Essex Borough Deeds* (Bundle 118 No. 13), To euery thousand Souldiers, there be allotted one hundred pioners, to be prouided with Pickaxes, Shouels, Hatchets, Bills and the like. 1768 SIMES *Mil. Medley* (ed. 2), *Pioneers* are soldiers armed with firelock..saw and hatchet. ..They are employed in cutting down trees, and making the roads..for the army to march. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 533 My pioneers are at work upon the Bhore Ghaut. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 70 The brigade halted, while the pioneers were busily employed in rendering the ascent practicable for laden cattle, and stores, and ammunition.

†**2.** *gen.* One who digs a trench, pit, etc.; a digger, excavator; a miner. *Obs.*

1572 R. H. tr. *Lauaterus' Ghostes* 73 Pioners or diggers for mettal. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 469 An inhibition, that the publicanes who fermed that mine of the city, should not keepe aboue fiue thousand pioners together at worke there. 1640 D. WHISTLER in *Horti Carol., Rosa altera,* So when a Mine's discover'd,..It cheeres the Pioner.

b. A labourer (app. confused with PINER [1]).

a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 316 The queene caused his corps to be careid by some pyoners in the night, ..and to be layed beside the sepulchre of David Rizio.

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3. *fig.* One who goes before to prepare or open up the way for others to follow; one who begins, or takes part in beginning, some enterprise, course of action, etc.; an original investigator, explorer, or worker, in any department of knowledge or activity; an originator, initiator (*of* some action, scheme, etc.); a forerunner (in such action, etc.).

In 17th c. usually a fig. use of 'miner' or 'underminer'.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 1 To make two professions or occupations of Naturall Philosophers, some to bee Pionners, and some Smythes. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* 22 The other pioner,..which by secret undermining makes way for this opinion of the Worlds decay, is an excessive admiration of Antiquitie. 1700 BLACKMORE *Paraphr. Isa.* xl. 33 Ye Pioneers of Heav'n, prepare a Road. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 541 Come then,..Philology, pioneer of the abstruser sciences, to prepare the way for their passage. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 262 As one wave of emigration after another rolls into the vast regions of the west,..the eager eyes of our pioneers will pry beyond. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiii. 300 The great pioneer of Arctic travel, Sir Edward Parry. 1866 DK. ARGYLL *Reign Law* ii. (ed. 4) 111 The great pioneers in new paths of discovery. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 147 He made the acquaintance of more than one silver-haired pioneer.

4. *attrib.* (usually appositive, in sense 3).

1611 COTGR., *Pionnier*: m., *ere*: f., made by, or belonging to, a Pioner; Pioner-like. 1840 J. BUEL *Farmer's Comp.* 153 The pioneer-marks of improved husbandry in our own land. 1869 J. MCBRIDE (*title*) Pioneer Biography, Sketches of the Lives of some of the Early Settlers of Butler County, Ohio. 1877 J. A. ALLEN *Amer. Bison* 566 The buffaloes .. have also often been invaluable to the pioneer settler. 1885 *Public Opinion* 9 Jan. 27/2 The pioneer boats of General Earle's expedition. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 202 The pioneer-squatter's humble woolshed.

Pioneer, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To act as pioneer; to prepare the way as a pioneer. Also *to pioneer it.* (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1780 S. J. PRATT *Emma Corbett* (ed. 4) II. 46 The veteran Carbines,.. having platooned and pioneered it for a number of years. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 199 The tutor .. pushes him along the road, to pioneer for their common information. 1846 WORCESTER, *Pioneer, v. n.* to act as pioneer; to clear the way. *Qu. Rev.*

2. *trans.* To prepare, clear, open up (a way, road, etc.) as a pioneer. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1794 BURKE tr. *Pref. to Brissot's Address* Wks. VII. 314 Crimes had pioneered and made smooth the way for the march of the virtues. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 318 Artificers..to pioneer the path for the procession. 1898 S. EVANS *Holy Graal* 189 In pioneering the way for future research.

3. To act as a pioneer to, be the pioneer of; to prepare the way for; to go before, lead (a person or persons in some course); to lead the way in, initiate (a course of action, etc.). Sometimes *loosely* = conduct, guide, 'pilot'.

1819 KEATS *Otho* IV. ii. 28 Or thro' the air thou pioneerest me. 1833 COLERIDGE *Table T.* 17 Aug., High and passionate rhetoric, not introduced and pioneered by calm and clear logic. 1878 A. H. MARKHAM *Gt. Frozen Sea* iv. 49 Our pilot, getting into his kayak, offered to pioneer us into a little bay. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 764 Those who have pioneered abdominal surgery to its present position. 1886 D. C. MURRAY *First Pers. Singular* xvii. 132 She trusted to him to pioneer her about the deck. 1897 *Daily News* 10 July 4/3 My firm pioneered the nine hours movement in Scotland.

Hence **Pioneering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 239 By successive labourers of this pioneering class, the road is made gradually smoother. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 6 The axe is..the pioneering instrument and most faithful ally of man in founding himself a home. 1899 CHEYNE in *Expositor* Apr. 257 Pioneering critics ought not to be unaware of the results of their predecessors.

Pioneership (-ʃip). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The function or action of a pioneer.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 172 His fine genius was..employed in a kind of pioneership for our present admirable rulers.

† **Pionery.** *Obs.* Also **6 -arie.** [a. OF. *pionnerie, pionerie* (1332 in Godef.), f. *pion(n)ier* PIONEER.] **a.** The work or business of a (military) pioneer. **b.** The tools collectively of a pioneer. Also *fig.* or *allusively.*

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 14 The significations of this colour Sable..with Or, honor with long lyfe..with Sanguine, prosperous in Pionarie. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 228 The art is his pionery to undermine gluttony. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. i. 33 Chirurgions..with..tooth-pick-axes, tooth-mattocks, and all manner of mouth-Pionery.

Pioney, -ie, -y, obs. forms of PEONY.

Pioscope (pəi·ǒskəup). [irreg. f. Gr. *πίον* (sc. γάλα) rich milk (neut. of *πίων* fat) + -SCOPE.] A form of lactometer invented by Heeren, in which the purity of milk is tested by comparing its colour, as seen through the uncoloured part of a plate of glass, with the colours of sectors of the plate painted in various shades from whitish-grey to deep bluish-grey.

1884 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pioscope*, a form of *Lactometer.*

Piot, variant of PIET, magpie, etc. **Pioted, Piotty,** *a. Sc.*, pied (in colour), piebald.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mid.* xxvii, Wi' the lad in the pioted coat.

Pious (pəi·əs), *a.* [f. L. *pi-us* dutiful, pious + -OUS: cf. mod.F. *pieux, -euse* (R. Estienne 1539), which may have been the model.]

1. 'Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God' (J.); characterized by or showing reverence and obedience to God (or the gods); faithful to religious duties and observances; devout, godly, religious. **a.** Of persons.

Pious founder, the founder of a college or other endowment for the glory of God and the good of his fellow-men.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. iii. 16 Now (pious Sir) You will demand of me, why I do this. 1605 — *Macb.* III. vi. 27. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Pious*, godly, vertuous. 1627 BALCANQUAL *Stat. Heriot's Hosp. Edinb.* ii, The bountiefull mantenance which they living thair receave from the charitie of thair pious founder. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* 8 For we doe reade, that Kings who pioust were Had wicked subjects. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) IV. 47 Mackay ..was the piousest man I ever knew. 1746 WARTON *Progr. Discontent* 120 And din'd untax'd, untroubled, under The portrait of our pious founder. 1763 JOHNSON 1 July in *Boswell*, Campbell is a good man, a pious man .. he never passes a church without pulling off his hat. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iv, I asked one of your references, and he said you were pious. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 321 What pious men in the parlour will vote for what reprobates at the polls!

b. Of actions, things, etc.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 48 'Tis too much prou'd, that with Deuotions visage, And pious Action, we do sugre o're The diuell himselfe. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* 200 Those thy gifts that cary The pioust showes have scarce been voluntary. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. (Gros.) IV. 257 That so great a part of the land should be alienated..to, as they call it, *Pious Uses*. 1781 CRABBE *Library* 502 Old pious tracts, and Bibles bound in wood. 1874 J. SULLY *Sensation & Intuition* 116 Pious attempts to coerce belief.

c. Of fraud or the like: Practised for the sake of religion or for a good object, or 'under the appearance of religion' (J.): see also FRAUD *sb.* 3 c.

1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* II. 43 He sought the presence of his deare brother Benjamin by a pious kind of fraud. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. x. 512 Which are .. Pious Frauds (as they speak) useful to very advantageous effects. 1678– [see FRAUD *sb.* 3 c]. 1813 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 9/2 The necessity under which judges and juries so frequently laboured, of committing what had been called pious perjuries.

2. Faithful to the duties naturally owed to parents, relatives, friends, superiors, etc.; characterized by loyal affection, esp. to parents; dutiful, duteous. Of persons (also of birds), or actions, etc. Now *rare* or *arch.*

1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* II. i, May it succeed well, Since my intents are pious! 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 59 White marble Pillars, a top of which now inhabit the pious Storkes. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* II. i. 765 Love and willing Friendship Employ their pious Offices in Vain. 1819 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxii, With..pious care She..the aged gossip led.

Piously (pəi·əsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a pious manner; with pious motive or intention; devoutly, religiously; loyally, dutifully (*arch.*).

1611 COTGR., *Pieusement*, piously, religiously, deuoutly, holily. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I) 207 You are piously to believe divers sots to be sufficient men, since the world will have it so. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. viii. 180 She was most affectionately and piously observant of her Father. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. (1846) V. 19 A royal captive was piously slaughtered by the prince of the Saracens, the ally and soldier of the emperor Justinian. 1887 RUSKIN *Præter.* II. 126 If you do a foolish thing, you suffer for it exactly the same, whether you do it piously or not. *Comb.* 1697 BURGHOPE *Disc. Relig. Assemb.* 13 The piously-inclin'd may be directed in so great a duty. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* I. iv. 55 The mass of piously-minded..people in all ranks.

Piousness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being pious; piety.

1623 SIR E. DIGBY *Sp.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1859) I. 133 Heaven be pleased to crown his Actions with success, as the piousness of his Intentions deserves. 1660 BONDE *Scut. Reg.* 347 No wonder if the Malignant Cavaleers do reproach and vilifie our piousness.

Pip (pip), *sb.*[1] Forms: **5–6 pyppe, 5–7 pippe, 6 pype, 6–7 pipe, pipp, 6– pip.** [app. a. MDu. *pippe* (*pipse*), Du. *pip* = MLG., EFris. *pip*, LG. *pipp*, Ger. *pips, pipps* from LG., formerly *pfipps, pfipfs*, OHG., MHG. *pfiffiz, pfiffiz, pfipfiz* = WG. type **pipit*, a. pop.Lat. *pipīta, pipīta*, whence also Sard. *pibida*, Cat. *pebida*, Rhæt. *pivida*, Lomb. *pevida, puvida, püida*, Pg. *pivide, pevide*, and (of learned or semi-popular origin), It. *pipita*, Sp. *pepita*, Pr. *pepida*, F. *pepie, pépie*. Pop.L. *pipīta* appears to have been an unexplained alteration of *pituīta* in same sense.] A disease of poultry and other birds, characterized by the secretion of a thick mucus in the mouth and throat, often with the formation of a white scale on the tip of the tongue (hence sometimes applied to this scale itself). Also, a similar disease of hawks.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 589 Other while an hen wul ha the pippe, A whit pilet that wul the tonge enrounde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 401/1 Pyppe, sekenesse, *pituita*. 1530 PALSGR. 254/2 Pyppe a sickenesse, *pepye*. *Ibid.* 658/1 [see PIP *v.*[1]]. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. B v, Garlyke..is also good for the pype or roupe of hennes and cockes, as Pliny wryteth. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 294 Sometimes also the pip in their tungs. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 141 The Pippe is a white thin scale, growing on the tippe of the tongue, and will make Poultrie they cannot feede. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 356 Faint as a chicken's note that has the pip. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 274 A thousand pips eat up your sparrowhawk!

b. Applied vaguely (usually more or less humorously) to various diseases in human beings.

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 525, I haue a master: I wolld he had ye pyppe. 1553 *Respublica* III. iii. 742 Bee thei gone? fare well theye, god sende them bothe the pippe. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 78 *margin*, Beware the Spanish pip. 1591 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* II. (1592) 17 Sometimes they catch such a spanish pip, that they haue no more hair on their heads, then on their nailes. 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* III. ii. 302 I'll let you know enough to prevent any wise woman's dying of the pip. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* IV. iv, No, no, Hussy; you have the Green-Pip already, I'll have no more Apothecary's Bills. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* XXVII, The children ill with the pip, or some confounded thing. 1864 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) I. xviii. 250 We are all well, barring..various forms of infantile pip.

Pip, *sb.*[2] Forms: **6–7 peepe,** 7 (9 *dial.*) **peep,** 7– **pip.** [Originally *peep*, which is still widely used in midland dialects; with the shortening of *peep* to *pip*, cf. the dial. *ship* for *sheep*. Origin of *peep* unknown. (Not from PIP *sb.*[3] in sense 'seed of apple, etc.', which is not known till late in 18th c.)]

1. Each of the spots on playing-cards, dice, or dominoes.

α. 1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubburd's T.* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 84 Like a blank die—the one having no black peeps. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Oberon's Palace* 49 Those picks or diamonds in the card; With peeps of harts, of club and spade, Are here most neatly inter-laid.

β. 1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* xii. 121 At Fench-Ruff.. the King is the highest Card..and all other Cards follow in preheminency according to the number of the Pips. 1755 in *Connoisseur* No. 60. 357 A gamester's mind is a mere pack of cards, and has no impressions beyond the pips and the Four Honours. 1865 *Compl. Domino-Player* 12 When one has played all his dominoes out, he counts the number of pips in the other's hand. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls, Pietro* 438 Fling..Golden dice..Note what sum the pips present!

† **b.** *fig.* In allusive phrases: A step, degree. *Two and thirty, a pip* (*peep*) *out*: an allusion to the game of cards called 'one-and-thirty'. (In quot. 1652, A very small piece, a 'scrap'.) *Obs.*

α. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 33 Was it fit for a seruant to vse his master so, being perhaps..two and thirty, a peepe out? 1620 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* I. ii. 63 He's but one peep above a serving-man. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* II. ii. D iij b, You thinke, because you serue my Ladyes mother, are 32 yeeres old which is a peepe out, you know. 1652 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* II. 11 One who had stolen but a peepe of Sausage. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 409 How many are above one and thirty, (a Peep out) in their Estates, before they come to their one and twenty in yeares? 1693 *Humours Town* 96 The Alderman is a Peep higher.

2. A spot or speck; *spec.* a small spot on the skin; a spot on a spotted dress fabric; *pl.* specks appearing to dance before the eye. Now *dial.*

1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* 157 Pippins..taking their name from the small spots or pips that..appear on the sides of the Apple. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Pips*,..the spots on playing cards, dominoes, and women's dresses. 1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss., Pips*, small spots on the skin. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, Pips.

3. *Gardening.* Each single blossom of a clustered inflorescence (usually, the corolla only), esp. in the cowslip and polyanthus; also *dial.* a small blossom in general.

1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* iv. 23 The pips, as the gardiners call them. 1764 ELIZ. MOXON *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 147 To make Cowslip Wine. Take two pecks of peeps, and four gallons of water, put [etc.]. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* II. Wks. 1799 II. 303 The polyanthuses..for pip, colour, and eye, I defy the whole parish..to match 'em. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 125 Bees in every peep did try. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Peeps*, the flowers of cowslips detached from the calix. 1847 MRS. LOUDON *Amateur Gard.* 93/2 The heads and pips of flowers should be large and smooth. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 307 A tea being made of the dried flowers or 'pips' [of the cowslip].

b. Trade-name for the central part of an artificial flower.

4. Each of the rhomboidal segments of the surface of a pine-apple, corresponding to one blossom of the compound inflorescence from which the fruit is developed.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 490/1 The Pine Apple..what gardeners call the pips, that is to say, the rhomboidal spaces into which the surface is divided. 1840 *Ibid.* XVIII. 164/2 In the Malay Archipelago it .. sports into a variety called the double pine-apple, each pip of its fruit growing into a branch bearing a new pine-apple. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 764 The pine-apple is not .. one fruit, but a collection of many, what are called the pips being the true fruit.

Pip, *sb.*[3] [app. a shortened form of PIPPIN; in sense 2, perhaps associated with PIP *sb.*[2] Not in Johnson, Ash, Walker, Webster 1828. In Todd 1818, as a children's word; but in use with fruit-growers in 1797. (The Sc. *paip, pape*, of earlier use, is not applied to the seeds of apples or oranges.)]

† **1.** Short for PIPPIN, the apple. *Obs.*

In quots. attributed as a cry to Irish costermongers.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 25 He cries oh rare, to heare the Irishmen Cry pippe, fine pippe, with a shrill accent. 1600 DEKKER *Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 152 (Cry of Irish costermonger) Buy any Apples, feene Apples of Tamasco, feene Tamasco peepins: peeps feene. 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 339 Hee whose throat squeakes like a treble Organ, and speakes as smal and shril, as the Irish-men crie pip, fine pip.

2. The common name for the seeds of fleshy fruits, as the apple, pear, orange, etc. Cf. PIPPIN 1.

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1797 Billingsley *Agric. Somerset* ix. 124 The favourite apple..is the *Court of Wick Pippin*; taking its name from the spot where it was first produced. It originated from the pip or seed of the golden pippin. 1808 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* 236 By the end of the sixth year from the time of sowing the pips. 1818 Todd, *Pip*..a kernel in an apple. So children call kernels. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* VII. Poems (1857) 302 We divide This apple of life, and cut it through the pips. 1876 *World* V. No. 120. 13 The Queen of Navarre gave the original orange pip to her gardener in 1421. 1883 *Evang. Mag.* Oct. 461 In Blackberry and Raspberry..the 'endocarp' in both cases is the hard centre, commonly called the 'pip', and ignorantly the 'seed'.

†**Pip**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6 **pyppe**, 7 **pipp**. [f. Pip *sb.*[1]] *trans.* **a.** To remove the 'pip' or scale from the tongue of (a fowl): see Pip *sb.*[1] **b.** To affect with the pip.

1530 Palsgr. 658/1, I pyppe a henne or a capon, I take the pyppe from them, *je prens la pepie dune geline* or *dung chapon*. Your hennes shall never waxe faste tyll they be pypped. 1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* v. xxiii. 102 From which their tunes but pip their tungs and then they hang the wing.

Pip, *v.*[2] [In sense 1, app. var. of Peep with shortened vowel: cf. dial. *ship*, *kip*, etc. Sense 2 is perhaps a distinct word and onomatopœic: cf. *chip*.]

1. *intr.* To chirp as a young bird: = Peep *v.*[1]

1659 Hoole *Comenius' Vis. World* (1777) 4 The chicken pippeth. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech., Digress.* 374 To hear the Chick Pip or Cry in the Egg, before the Shell be broken. 1832 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. vii, Wherefore, like a coward, dost thou forever pip and whimper?

2. *trans.* To crack (the shell of the egg), as a young bird when hatched.

1879 Tourgee *Fool's Err.* (1883) 233 If one ever pipped the shell. 1886 P. S. Robinson *Valley Teet. Trees* 30 It is all very well for.. the vernal pullet to be impudent because it pipped its shell when the crocuses were abloom.

Pip, *v.*[3] *colloq.* or *slang.* [f. Pip *sb.*[2] (or 3), taken *fig.* as = small ball: cf. Pill *v.*[2].] *trans.* To blackball; to defeat, beat; to hit with a shot.

1880 A. H. Huth *Buckle* I. v. 252 If Buckle were pipped [at the Club election], they would do the same for every clergyman put up. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 1/1 Cycling.. an exciting struggle at top speed resulted in A. C. Edwards just pipping A. T. Mole for first place. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Mar. 2/2 Pipped, by Jove! At 9.25 as we were advancing I got a bullet through the leg.

Pip, obs. Sc. variant of Pipe *sb.*[2]

‖ **Pipa** (pipä·, pəi·pă). Also 8–9 **pipal**, (8 **piwal**). [a. Surinam negro *pipál* masc., *pipá* fem. Prob. a native African name, the Indian (Carib) name being *curucú*. Cf.

1734 Seba *Thes. Rer. Nat.* I. 121 Les Surinamois .. apellent *pipa* les femelles de ces animaux et les mâles *pipal*.]

The Surinam toad (noted for its peculiar manner of hatching its young: see quot. 1838); hence in *Zool.* the name of the genus of tailless batrachians of which this is the only species.

α. 1718 J. Chamberlayne *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xxii. § 9 An American Animal, called the Pipal, like a Toad, which produces its young ones out of its Back. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 280 A species of toads called piwal, or pipal, the female of which deposits her eggs in *valvulæ* or little cells on the back of the male, so that when the young are hatched they seem to grow out of the body of the male. Others suppose that to be the female that seems to produce the young. 1802 *Eng. Encycl.* VIII. 730/1 The pipal, or Surinam toad, is more ugly than even the common one.

β. 1769 E. Bancroft *Guiana* 148 The pipa is a large venomous toad peculiar to Guiana. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 493/1 The male *Pipa*, or Surinam toad, as soon as the eggs are laid, places them on the back of the female, and fecundates them... The skin of her back..forms cellules, in which the eggs are hatched, and where the young pass their tadpole state. 1894 Mivart *Types Anim. Life* 113 Like the Pipa toad it brings forth its young in the adult condition.

Pipage (pəi·pėdʒ). Also **pipeage**. [f. Pipe *sb.*[1] + -age.] The conveyance or distribution of water, gas, petroleum, etc. by means of pipes; the construction or laying down of pipes for this purpose; such pipes collectively.

1612 Sturtevant *Metallica* 92 Pipeage .. is .. the making of earthen pipes, for the conducting..of fresh waters, for the..vse of houses. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 334/1 Paying twenty cents a barrel as the pipage charge, and a storage charge of fifty cents per day per thousand barrels. 1897 W. R. Paterson *Tormentor* 100 Strange vermin course, much like water-rats, through the veins and pipage of men's lives!

Pipal, variant of Peepul, Pipa.

†**Pipa·tion**. *Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *pīpātiōn-em* a piping, chirping, whimpering, n. of action f. *pipāre*: see Pipe *v.*[1]]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pipation*, a cry of one that weeps. 1658 Phillips, *Pipation*, (lat.) a kinde of shrill crying, or weeping. 1775 in Ash.

Pipe (pəip), *sb.*[1] Also 4–7 **pype**, 6 **pyppe**. [OE. *pípe* fem. = OFris., MDu., MLG., LG. *pīpe* (EFris. *pīpe*, *pīp*, Du. *pijp*), OHG. *pfīfa* (MHG. *pfīfe*, Ger. *pfeife*), ON. *pípa* (Sw. *pipa*, Da. *pibe*) :–OLG. type **pīpa*, a. late L. **pīpa*, f. *pīpāre* to peep, pipe, chirp (also *pipiāre*). From L. *pīpa* with usual phonetic evolution came It. *piva*; an assumed popular form **pippa* gave It., Sp., Roum. *pipa*, F. *pipe*, Pr. *pimpa*; Ir. and Gael. *piob*, W. *pib* are from L. or Eng.]

I. A musical tube.

1. A musical wind-instrument consisting of a single tube of reed, straw, or (now usually) wood, blown by the mouth, such as a flageolet, flute, or oboe. (*Double pipe*, an instrument formed with two such tubes.) Now chiefly *arch.* or *Hist.*

α 1000 [see Pipe *v.*[1] 1]. α 1023 Wulfstan *Hom.* vi. (Napier) 46 Hearpe and pipe and mistlicliggamen dremað eow on beorsele. α 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 311/22 *Musa*, pipe oððe hwistle. *c* 1205 Lay. 3635 Þer wes bemene song, þer þeden [? weren] pipen among. α 1300 *Cursor M.* 15011 Wit harp and pipe, and horn and trump. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* vii. 32 We han soungun to 3ou with pipis, and 3e han not daunsid. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 761 The lilt pype, and the lute. 1535 Coverdale *Job* xxx. 30 My harpe is turned to sorow, & my pipe to wepinge. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 124 Their lean and flashy songs Grate on their scrannel Pipes of wretched straw. 1799 Wordsw. *Ruth* ii, She had made a pipe of straw, And music from that pipe could draw. 1864 Engel *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 57 The double pipe.. was well known to the Greeks and Romans. 1877 J. Northcote *Catacombs* I. v. 72 The pastoral reed or tuneful pipe.

b. Each of the tubes (of wood or metal, and of construction similar to that of the simple instrument) by which the sounds are produced in an organ: see Organ-pipe.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 401/1 Pype, of orgonys, *ydraula*. 1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* (1863) IV. 47 A pere of orgaynes, one pype of brasse. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 4 b, Of diuerse lengths like Organe pipes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 709 As in an Organ from one blast of wind To many a row of Pipes the sound-board breaths. 1795 Mason *Ch. Mus.* i. 39 The pipes formed only of brass, must have been so shrill and piercing that [etc.]. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* II. 450 While the great organ almost burst his pipes..rolling thro' the court A long melodious thunder.

c. *Naut.* The boatswain's whistle; the sounding of this as a call to the crew (cf. Pipe *v.*[1] 6).

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 30 The whistler with his iron Pipe encouraging the Marriners. 1835 Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* xxxviii, The pipe of the boatswain re-echoed as the captain ascended the side. 1873 *Routledge's Yng. Gentl. Mag.* July 489/2 The pipe went for all hands to 'scrub and wash clothes'.

d. *pl.* = *Bagpipes* (cf. Bagpipe 1 b). Also *poet.* in *sing.*

α 1706 R. Semple *Piper of Kilbarchan* vii, At Horse Races many a day.. He gart his pipe, when he did play, Baith skirl and skreed. 1790 Burns *Tam O'Shanter* 123 He screw'd the pipes, and gart them skirl, Till roof and rafters a' did dirl. 1810, 1862 [see Pibroch]. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* IV. vi, The pipes resumed their clamorous strain. 1874 G. Macdonald *Malcolm* xix, Duncan strode along in front, and Malcolm followed, carrying the pipes.

e. In *fig.* or allusive use: esp. in phr. †*to put* (*pack*) *up one's pipes*, to cease from action, speaking, etc., desist, 'shut up' (*obs.*).

1556 Olde *Antichrist* 148 Than maye the B[ishop] of Rome put up his pypes. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* 12 He could haue found in his hart to haue packt vp hys pipes, and to haue gone to heauen. α 1758 Ramsay *Eagle & Robin* 49 Poke up your pypes, be nae mair sene At court. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* II. i, To make herself the pipe and ballad-monger of a circle! 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 16 None..had more pipes blown about in his ironic praise [*note*, *Pipes*, a colonial term for pasquinades and squibs, personal and political].

2. *transf.* The voice, esp. as used in singing; the song or note of a bird, etc. Formerly also in *pl.* †*To set up one's pipes*, to cry aloud, shout, yell (*obs.*); *to tune one's pipes*, to begin to cry, i.e. weep (*Sc.*).

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 278 Where vnder a sweete Arbour..be byrdes recording theyr sweete notes, hee also strayned his olde pype. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 188 A straunge orator straining his pipes, to perswade straunge people. 1602 Shaks. *Twel. N.* I. iv. 32 Thy small pipe Is as the maidens organ, shrill, and sound. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 381 They did not speak softly, but set up their pipes aloud. 1721 Bradley *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 81 The Bullfinch and Robin-Red-Breast speak in a Treble Tone or Pipe. 1749 Smollett *Gil Bl.* I. v. I. 23 Setting up my pipes, as if he had flead me. 1785 Trusler *Mod. Times* II. 185 She was a very pretty woman..and had a very sweet pipe. 1843 Thackeray *Mr. & Mrs. F. Berry* ii, He..will occasionally lift up his little pipe in a glee. 1889 Jefferies *Field & Hedg.* 229 The thin pipe of the gnat heard at night.

b. ? *Sc.* phr. *to take a pipe*, to weep, cry. (Cf. Pipe *v.*[1] 5 d, 7, Piping *vbl. sb.*[1] 3.)

1818 Hogg *Brownie of B.* II. 155 He's takin a pipe to himsel at the house-end..his heart..is as saft as a snaw-ba'.

II. A cylindrical tube or stick for other purposes.

3. A hollow cylinder of wood, metal, or other substance, for the conveyance of water, gas, vapour, etc., or for other purposes; a tube.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 126 Monnes heafod ban bærn to ahsan, do mid pipan on. 1396 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 123 In pypys emp. pro campanis, *ad.* 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. i. (Tollem. MS.), Yf a welle spryngeþ in þe coppe of an hyll, ofte by pipes þe water is ledde to þe same hyȝnesse in to a noþer hyll. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxii. 100 Þam behoues souke it with a rede or a pype. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. xi. (1555), Many gargoyle .. With spoutes thorough & pipes. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 35 The saide water hath bene conueied vnder erth in pypes of leade. 1662 Merrett tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* 364 The Pipes are the hollow Irons to blow the Glass. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* III. iv, Water, to be conveyed up by pipes and engines. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 304 The barometer..is composed of a glass tube or pipe..closed up at one end. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 408 The Sucking-pump consists of two pipes, the barrel and suction-pipe. 1874 Mickle-thwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 200 Pipes, containing either hot water or steam. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 62/2 An inspector..tested the drain, when he found that the joints of the pipes were not properly cemented.

b. *To lay pipe* or *pipes*, i.e. for the supply of water or gas; *fig.* in U. S. political slang: see quots. and cf. Pipe-laying.

1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* s. v. *Pipe-laying*, To *lay pipe* means to bring up voters not legally qualified. 1861 *Lond. Rev.* 16 Feb. 169 The gentlemen who succeed in appropriating these small measures will be laying down very good 'pipe' for Leeds, Southampton, &c. 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* July 28 To charge him, in the technical language of his party, with 'pulling wires', and 'laying pipes' for the Presidency.

4. Applied to various specific tubular or cylindrical objects or contrivances.

†**a.** Some part of horse-harness; prob. a leather tube through which the traces were passed to prevent chafing against the horse's sides. *Obs.* (Cf. Piping *vbl. sb.*[2] 5.)

? 1309 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 506 (Mariscall.) In..iij paribus de pipes. ? 1333–4 *Ibid.* 523 viij pipes pro tractubus. [1418 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1709) IX. 543/1 Cum..Stuffurâ rationabili de Pipis, Rigeboundes, Bellibondes..pro Equis.]

†**b.** A tubular handle or staff in which a banner or cross was fitted, to be carried in procession. *Obs.*

1397 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 445 Quinque pipes de argento cum cruce argentia et deaurata..pro vexillo S'ci Cuthberti. 1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. I. 42 Item j staf for to set on the pypys for the crosse. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods* (Surtees) 104, ij coper crosses..pypes belongyng to them. 1593 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees 1903) 22 A goodly and sumptuous banner.. with pippes of siluer.. with a device to taike of and on yᵉ said pipes.

†**c.** A tube or roll on which thread was wound, and on which a definite length was bought. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Paston Lett.* I. 39, I prey yow do byen for me ij. pypys of gold [i. e. gold thread].

†**d.** in *pl.* A form in which gold and silver were used to trim dresses, etc. *Obs.*

1533 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 26 A gyrdell of pyppes of silver. α 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 7 On their heades skayus and wrappers of Damaske golde with flatte pypes. 1556 *Inv. Ch. Goods* (Surtees) 110 [Vestments] one chekeryd with grene velvet and litle silver pipes. 1600 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III. 502 One Frenche gowne of blacke vellat, with an edge of purle, and pipes of gold.

e. Name for the large round cell in a honeycomb inhabited by the queen bee. *dial.*

1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 104–5 The Queen's cells are built single. ..In fashion they are round.. The common people..call them Pipes, or Taps. 1847–78 Halliw., *Pipe*, a large round cell in a beehive used by the queen bee. *West.*

f. An underground passage, a burrow.

1738 [G. Smith] *Curious Relations* II. 453 The old Beavers harbour the whole Winter in the Pipes, to which they remove in the beginning of November. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, *Pipe*, a branch or side-run in a rabbit-warren.

g. *pl.* (*slang.*) Top-boots.

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Pipes*, boots. 1834 H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* III. v, Jist twig his swell kickseys and pipes [*note*, Breeches and boots].

h. A piece of confectionery, etc. of a tubular or cylindrical form. (Cf. Piping *vbl. sb.*[2] 8.)

α 1851 Pereira in Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 204/1 Sugar constitutes the base of..hard confectionary, sold under the names of lozenges, brilliants, pipe, rock, comfits, nonpareils, &c. 1883 R. Haldane *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 175/1 Roll it [the liquorice] into pipes or cylinders of convenient lengths. *Ibid.* 355/1 Isinglass..under the names of 'leaf', 'staple', 'book', 'pipe', ..according to its form.

i. 'One of the curved flutings of a frill or ruff; also, a pin used for piping or fluting' (*Cent. D.*).

j. In hair-dressing: see quot. 1860.

1765 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* VIII. xxviii, I'll put your white Ramallie-wig fresh into pipes. 1860 Fairholt *Costume* Gloss., *Pipes*, small articles made of pipe-clay used for keeping the large periwigs in curl.

k. A tubular part of something, e. g. of a key.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 99 Draw the ramrod out of the barrel, and return it into the pipe. 1849 E. E. Napier *Excurs. S. Africa* I. 161 The holsters should be sufficiently capacious to carry in one pipe the..double barrelled pistol: in the other, a brandy-flask. 1853 Hobbs & Tomlinson *Locks* xi. 159 The process of piercing the key consists in making the pipe or barrel. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 29 A stop for the pipe of the detent. *Ibid.* 101 The pipe that carries the minute hand.

5. †**a.** The account of a sheriff or other minister of the Crown, as sent in and enrolled at the Exchequer: cf. Pipe-roll. *Obs.*

[The origin of this use of *pipe* is doubtful: some would explain it from the pipe-like form of a thin roll, or ? from its being transmitted in a cylindrical case. Bacon saw in it a metaphor: see quot. 1598 in b., and cf. sense 8; but we have no evidence that that sense was in use early in the 14th c.]

[1323 *Red Book of the Exchequer* (1896) 858 Soient desore annuelement tutes les pipes de tutz les accomptes renduz en lan [all the pipes of all the accounts sent in in the year] bien et pleynement examinez, avant qe eles soient mises ensemble et roule fait de eles, a la fyn del an. *Ibid.* 860 Et face il, en fyn del an, les pipes des accomptes foreyns mettre par eux, et les autres pipes des acomptes des viscountes [pipes of the accounts of the sheriffs] par eux.]

fig. 1565 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 126 Are such Monuments laid vp only in the Roles and Pipes of your memorie?

b. The department of the Exchequer that drew up the 'pipes', or enrolled accounts, of sheriffs and others, abolished in England by Act 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 99 § 41 (= *pipe-office*: see 11 b).

[1338 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 101/1 Brief des somons hors de la Pipe.] 1455 *Ibid.* V. 342/2 The Office of the Clerk of the

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Pipe. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 18 § 3 The same accomptes ..to be taken & fylled uppe in the pype theyr to remayne of recorde. 1598 Bacon *Office of Alienations* Wks. 1879 I. 588 That office of her Majesty's exchequer, which we, by a metaphor, do call the pipe, .. because the whole receipt is finally conveyed into it by the means of divers small pipes or quills. 1658 Phillips, Clerk of the *Pipe*, an Officer in the Exchequer, who having all accounts and debts due unto the King, drawn out of the remembrancers Office, chargeth them down into the great Roll. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5298/3 The Right Honourable William Lord Cheyne .. to be Clerk of the Pipe in the Exchequer. 1738 *Hist. Cvt. Excheq.* ii. 18 The Summons of the Pipe got in the Tallages. 1834 *Act 4 & 5 Will. IV*, c. 16 § 1 The Office of Recorder of the Great Roll or Clerk of the Pipe in the Exchequer in Scotland shall cease and determine.

6. A tubular organ, passage, canal, or vessel in an animal body: applied to the veins and arteries, the alimentary canal, and now *esp.* to the respiratory passages (windpipe, bronchi, and tubules of the lungs). Almost always in *pl.* (See also *pipe-opener* in 11 b.)

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1894 The pipes of his longes gonne to swelle. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 8 Take Pypis, Hertys, Nerys, Myltys, an Rybbys of the Swyne. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 21 His feete ware ful coolde... No mouing of his pypys might be knowen long tyme. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 394 The meate Pipe, *gula* .. λαιμὸς. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 57 The nauill .. is appointed to be the pipe to conuey both [breath and meat] vnto him before he be borne. 1633 Ford *Broken H.* v. ii, I am well skill'd in letting blood. Bind fast This arm, that so the pipes may from their conduits Convey a full stream. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 269 P 3 He loves to clear his Pipes in good Air (to make use of his own Phrase). 1883 E. Pennell-Elmhirst *Cream Leicestersh.* 4 Depth of girth he [the horse] must have, or his pipes and heart have no room to play.

7. Applied to various tubular or cylindrical natural formations, as the stem of a plant, etc.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 70 Lowe places, and all the holowe bunnes and pypes that growe therin. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xliii. 202 This kinde of Lillie beareth .. amongst his leaues as it were certayne pypes or clysters. 1753 Franklin *Lett.*, etc. Wks. 1840 VI. 155 When the whirling pipe of air was filled with .. vapor. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 74 The strongest wheat-straw .. laid on upon the building in whole pipes, unbruised by the flail.

† **b.** An icicle. *Obs.*

1556–68 Withals *Dict.* 3/1 The iseicles or pypes hangynge vppon the eaues of a house. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 46 To thow the pypes and schokles of yce, frosin vpon thame.

c. *Mining* and *Geol.* (*a*) A vein of ore of a more or less cylindrical form, usually following the direction of the strata; also called *pipe-vein* (see 11 b), Pipe-work. (*b*) A vertical cylindrical hollow filled with sand or gravel, occurring in a stratum of chalk; also called *sand-pipe* or *sand-gall*. (*c*) The vertical eruptive channel which opens into the crater of a volcano. (*d*) Each of the vertical cylindrical masses of blue rock (of eruptive origin) in which diamonds are found imbedded in S. Africa (see Kimberlite).

1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* 5 If there be any rakes or pipes of Lead or Tin Oar. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* Liv b, Lidd [is] the Cover that lies over the Tops of Veins sometimes, but over Pipes always. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 832 The pipe does not in general cut the strata across like the rake vein, but insinuates itself between them; so that if the plane of the strata be nearly horizontal, the bearing of the pipe vein will be conformable. 1860 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* II. 332 You used to be interested about the 'pipes' in the chalk. 1873 E. J. Dunn in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* (1874) XXX. 54 The contents of these 'pipes' in the shale are the same in all cases, and show distinctly that they are of igneous origin. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 189 At the mouth of the volcanic pipe, there is usually a funnel-shaped opening known as the crater. 1889 *Chambers' Cycl.* s.v. *Diamond.* 1903 *Daily Chron.* 2 June 2/3 Diamonds .. only appear at the surface in places where they have shared in a volcanic upheaval. Hence they are found in what are technically known as pipes.

d. Each of the numerous hollow jets of flame which occur in a particular process of the manufacture of black-ash (Ash *sb.*[2] 2).

1880 Lomas *Alkali Trade* 175 Just as the pipes begin to disappear, the bright hot mass is raked out quickly. *Ibid.* 176 Bright jets of carbonic oxide, burning with a sodium yellow, and usually called 'pipes', should be visible all over the ball.

e. *Metallurgy.* A funnel-shaped cavity at the top of an ingot of steel, caused by the escape of gas during cooling.

8. † **a.** The channel of a small stream. *Obs. rare.*

1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 199 Divers other smal pipes of water .. minister secondarie helpes to this navigable river. *Ibid.* 260 The greater ryvers .. have their increase from many smal Wels (or springs) the which .. bee conveied in slender quilles, then afterwarde (meeting together in course) doe growe by little and little into bigger pipes.

b. Each of the channels of a decoy for wild fowl: see Decoy *sb.*[2] 1.

1634–5 Brereton *Trav.* (1844) 171 There are five pipes in this coy as in mine. 1768 Pennant *Zool.* II. 464 There are several pipes (as they are called) which lead up a narrow ditch, that closes at last with a funnel net. Over these pipes .. is a continued arch of netting... It is necessary to have a pipe or ditch for almost every wind that can blow. 1887 Fenn *Dick o' Fens* (1888) 112 Quite a hundred followed their leaders up the pipe in happy ignorance of the meaning of a net.

† **9.** A name for the Mock Orange or Syringa (*Philadelphus coronarius*); also, for the Lilac (Blue Pipe), rendering the med.L. name *Syringa*. *Obs. rare.* (See Pipe-tree.)

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* III. lvii. 1214 The later Phisitions call the first *Syringa*, .. that is to say, a Pipe, bicause the stalks and branches thereof, when the pith is taken out, are hollow like a Pipe. It is also .. surnamed *Candida* or white, or *Syringa candido flore*, or Pipe with a white flower .. Lillach .. is sometimes named *Syringa carulea*, or blue Pipe.

III. A pipe for smoking.

10. A narrow tube of clay, wood, or other material, with a bowl at one end, for drawing in the smoke of tobacco (or other narcotic or medicinal substance). Often used as including the contained tobacco, etc., as in *to light one's pipe, to smoke a pipe*; also for a quantity which fills the bowl and is smoked at one time, a pipeful. (See also Tobacco-pipe.)

1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* I. 29 Wee .. will not vouchsafe one pipe of Tabacco vpon her. 1599 H. Buttes *Dyets drie Dinner* P v b, The fume taken in a Pipe, is good against Rumes, Catarrhs, hoarsenesse. 1612 Rich *Honest. Age* (Percy Soc.) 37 He must haue his pipe of Tobacco. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* v. 205 Because of the long pipes, the smoake is exceeding cold in their swallowing throates. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 168 Now every Plow-man has his Pipe to himself. 1736 I. H. Browne *Pipe Tobacco* Poems (1768) 116 Happy mortal! he who knows Pleasure which a Pipe bestows. 1766 Amory *Buncle* (1825) II. 1, I smoked a pipe after supper. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* III. 247 The guns were laid down, and the pipe was lighted. 1902 Buchan *Watcher by Threshold* 7, I lit a pipe to cheer me.

b. *Pipe of peace*: the Calumet, or peace-pipe of the American Indians. Also used allusively.

1722 R. Beverley *Hist. Virginia* Tab. vi. 144–5 Pipe of peace wch I have seen. 1762 Foote *Lyar* I. (1786) 17, I had the first honour of smoaking the pipe of peace with the little Carpenter. 1812 Brackenridge *Views Louisiana* (1814) 91 The chiefs approached with pipes of peace. 1870 Miss Bridgman *Rob. Lynne* II. xii. 261 They had better smoke the pipe of peace.

c. *Queen's* (*King's*) *Pipe*: humorous name for a furnace at the London Docks, used formerly for burning contraband tobacco, now for burning tobacco-sweepings and other refuse.

[1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 17/2 The damaged tobacco .. is consumed in a furnace .. jocularly termed the 'queen's tobacco-pipe'.] 1871 *Echo* 25 Jan., If the sale is not brisk, then her Majesty's tobacco-pipe, which smokes tobacco by the ton, is likely soon to be well filled. This 'pipe', or furnace, is at the London Docks, and in it vast quantities of tobacco .. that have failed to sell in the Government sales, are burnt. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Aug. 3/2 The rubbish which had got packed with the leaf .. goes to fill the Queen's pipe—is, in fact, burned. 1904 *Daily News* 28 June 6 'The King's Pipe'... The disorderly heaps of fuel included 'heads' of American tobacco .., Turkish leaves strung on a string, fragments of packing cases, and general litter.

d. In allusive phrases.

To put one's pipe out, to put a stop to one's success, take the 'shine' out of, extinguish. *Put that in your pipe and smoke it*, digest or put up with that if you can.

1720 Ramsay *Wealth* 78 Upmost to-day, the morn their pipe's put out. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *St. Odille*, Put that in your pipe, my lord Otto, and smoke it! 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxiv. *heading*, James Crawley's Pipe is put out. 1863 Reade *Hard Cash* xli, I'll give you something to put in both your pipes. 1884 W. E. Norris *Thirlby Hall* xxv, It don't do to let them get the whip-hand of you, according to my experience. Put that in your pipe and smoke it, Master Charley. 1884 Florence Marryat *Under Lilies & Roses* xxx, You're jealous of the girl, and want me to put her pipe out.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

11. a. Obvious combinations, as *pipe-like* adj.; (in sense 1 or 1 d) *pipe-clang*, *-music*, *-playing* (playing on a pipe, or with a tobacco-pipe); (in sense 3) *pipe-casting*, *-founding*, *-manufacturing*, *-track*; (in sense 10) *pipe-bowl*, *-champer*, *-fill*, *-lover*, *-shank*, *-smoker*, *-smoking*, *-stem*, *-whiff*; *pipe-drawn*, *-puffed* adjs.

1886 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 2/3 The Plumbers' Company... The examinations included *pipe bending, joint making, the formation of roof gutters, cisterns, &c. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* i. 9 Red clay *pipe-bowls of all sizes and prices. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 9/5 Foundry iron—which is being used mainly for *pipe casting. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 431 P 3 These craving Damsels .. *Pipe-champers, Chalk-lickers, Wax-nibblers [etc.]. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* VI. xx, *Pipe-clang and bugle sound. 1762 Churchill *Rosciad* 870 Thus sportive boys, around some bason's brim, Behold the *pipe-drawn bladders circling swim. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 786/1 Some Notes on *Pipe Founding. E. Kebler. Read before the Foundry-men's Assn., England. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 355 The *pipe-like barke. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 12/1 The pipelike passage leading to the chamber underneath the caisson. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 May 8/1 At one time in Skye there were two schools, or colleges, for *pipe music—one at Borreraig .. and the other at Peingowan. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Tobacco Battered* 70 *Pipe-playing, dallying. *Ibid.* 710 Through his *Pipe-puft Nose more Smoake they wave, Then all the Chimnies their great Houses have. 1855 Longf. *Hiaw.* I. 21 [He] Took a long reed for a *pipe-stem. *Mod.* We ascended Table Mountain in 1905 by the *Pipe-track and the Tunnel Gorge. 1846 Browning *Lett.* 29 June, Between two huge *pipe-whiffs.

b. Special Combinations: **Pipe-bag**, the leathern bag of the bagpipe; **pipe-bearer**, an attendant who bears the pipe (of an American Indian chief, an Oriental ruler or official, etc.); **pipe-beetle**, one of the *Curculionidæ*, so called from their long proboscis; **pipe-bender**, a machine or device for bending a metal pipe; **pipe-box**, (*a*) ? a box for containing tobacco-pipes; (*b*) the box of the hub of a wheel, in which the arm of the axle is inserted (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **pipe-case**, a case for a tobacco-pipe or its bowl; **pipe-clamp** = *pipe-vice*; † **pipe-coal**, powdered coal or coal-dust formed into tubular briquettes; **pipe-coral**, ? = organ-pipe coral (see Coral *sb.*[1] 1 b); **pipe-coupling**, a coupling for joining two pipes so as to form a continuous channel, or for attaching a pipe to something else; **pipe-cutter**, a tool or machine for cutting off pipes; **pipe-dance**, a dance resembling the sword-dance, in which long clay pipes are used instead of swords; **pipe-die**, (*a*) a ring-shaped die for moulding earthenware pipes; (*b*) a female screw or nut, or other device, for cutting a screw-thread on a pipe; **pipe-driver** (see quot.); **pipe-ear**, a projecting part at the side of the top of a pipe; **pipe-foot**, the lower part of a flue-pipe in an organ; † **pipe gled** *Sc. Obs.*, ? the kite (Glede); **pipe-grab**, a clutching-tool for lifting a well-pipe; **pipe-head**, (*a*) the bowl of a pipe for smoking; (*b*) the top of a water-pipe; **pipe-holder**, a perforated board in an organ, through which some of the pipes pass; **pipe-insect** (see quot.); **pipe-joint** = *pipe-coupling*; **pipe-key**, a key with a pipe or hollow barrel which fits on a pintle in the lock, a piped key; **pipe-lee**, tobacco half smoked to ashes in a pipe; **pipe-light**, a strip of paper folded or twisted for lighting a pipe, a spill; **pipe-loop** (see quot.); **pipe-macaroni**, macaroni made in the form of pipes or tubes; **pipe-major**, the chief player of a band of bagpipe-players; **pipe-maker**, a maker of pipes (in various senses); **pipe-metal**, an alloy of tin and lead, with or without zinc, used for organ-pipes; † **pipe-money**, money given to a piper, or for playing a pipe; **pipe-note**, a note or sound made by a pipe; a note like that of a pipe, a piping note; **pipe-office**, the office of the Clerk of the Pipe in the Exchequer (see 5); in quot. 1609 humorously used for the mouth (with allusion to sense 10); **pipe-opener** (*colloq.*), a spell of exercise taken to clear the respiratory passages and replenish the lungs with fresh air, a 'breather'; **pipe-ore** (see quot.); **pipe-organ**, an organ with pipes (= Organ *sb.*[1] 2), esp. as distinguished from a *reed-organ*; **pipe oven** (see quot.); **pipe-privet**, a name for the lilac; = Pipe-tree (Miller *Plant-names* 1884); **pipe-prover**, an apparatus for testing the strength and soundness of steam- or water-pipes by hydraulic pressure; **pipe-rack**, (*a*) in an organ, a wooden shelf with perforations by which the pipes are supported; (*b*) a rack for tobacco-pipes; **pipe-reducer**, a pipe-coupling larger at one end than at the other to unite pipes differing in diameter; **pipe-skill**, skill in playing the bagpipe; **pipe-stand**, a stand or frame for supporting a pipe or pipes (in any sense); **pipe-stay** (see quot.); **pipe-stick**, a hollow wooden tube used as the stem of a tobacco-pipe; **pipe-stop**, (*a*) a plug or stop-valve in a pipe; (*b*) an organ-stop composed of mouth-pipes (as distinguished from a *reed-stop*), a flue-stop; **pipe-stopper**, a small plug for compressing the tobacco in the bowl of a pipe; **pipe-tongs**, tongs made to grasp a pipe or rod; **pipe-twister** = *pipe-wrench*; **pipe vein** (*Mining*): see quots. and 7 c (*a*); **pipe-vice** (**-vise**), a vice for grasping a pipe or rod; **pipe-vine**, a name for the N. American plant *Aristolochia Sipho*, from the shape of the flowers and the twining growth (also called *Dutchman's Pipe*); **pipe-wood**, name for *Leucothoe* (*Andromeda*) *acuminata*, a shrub of the southern U.S., the wood of which is used for tobacco-pipes; **pipe-worm**, a *Sabella*, *Serpula*, or allied tube-worm; **pipe-wrench**, a tool with one jaw fixed on a shank and the other movable on a pivot, so shaped as to grip a pipe when turned in one direction round it. See also Pipe-clay, Pipe-fish, etc.

1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 93 Pipe could he not .. His *pipe-bagge torn, no wind it could keepe in. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* I. 315 The *pipebearer stepped within the circle, lighted the pipe .. then .. handed it to the principal chief. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* xxi. 602 The turbaned official who comes, attended by his secretary and pipe-bearer, to pay you a visit of ceremony. 1721 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 344 One of the largest kind of Curculio or *Pipe-Beetles yet seen. 1836–9 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Shops & their Tenants*, Lounging about, on round tubs and *pipe-boxes. 1612 Sturtevant *Metallica* xiv. 98 Tempering, stamping, and comixing of sea-cole, or stone-cole, that a kinde of substance being there made of them like vnto past or tempered clay, the Presse-mould may forme and trans-

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figure that clay-like substance into hollow *pipe-cole as it doth earthen pipes. 1832 R. & J. Lander *Exped. Niger* II. viii. 4 Small pieces of *pipe coral were stuck in the lobe of each ear. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 12/2 Sometimes they do the '*pipe-dance'. For this a number of tobacco-pipes ..are laid close together on the floor, and the dancer places the toe of his boot between the different pipes. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Pipe-driver*, an implement of the general form of a pile-driver, used for forcing into the ground pipes for what are known as 'driven wells'. 1905 *Athenæum* 29 Apr. 534/1 The fronts of pipe-heads and the *pipe ears were often heraldically treated. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 642 The Pitill and the *Pype Gled cryand pewewe. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Pipe-grab*, a tool to let down into a well-pipe to enable it to be hoisted to the surface. 1855 Longf. *Hiaw.* I. 18 From the red stone of the quarry With his hand he broke a fragment, Moulded it into a *pipe-head. 1905 [see *pipe-ear*]. 1852 Seidel *Organ* 56 These small pipes go first through the holes of the *pipe-holders. 1805 Priscilla Wakefield *Dom. Recreat.* vi. (1806) 93 Animalcules..living in small tubes, or cases of sandy matter, united like pieces of coral; from which..they are called the *pipe insect. 1540 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for a *pype key ij*d*. 1860 Sala *Baddington Peerage* II. xix. 23 Half-smoked *pipe-lees. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xxi, Mr. George..twists it [the document] up for a *pipe-light. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Pipe-loop* (*Harness*), a long narrow loop for holding the end of a buckled strap. 1787 J. Farley *Art Cookery* (ed. 4) 157 Take half a pound of small *pipe-maccaroni. 1893 Forbes-Mitchell *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 48 Sir Colin complimented the *pipe-major on the way he had played. 1896 Crockett *Cleg Kelly* (ed. 2) 97 Cleg marched along like the pipe-major in the Black Watch. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 616/22 *Tibiarius*, a *Pypemaker. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 10 Pype makers, wode mongers, and orgyn makers. 1765 Spry in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 84 Had I..rendered the tube flexible..and turned it on a stick of pipe-maker's clay. 1902 *Scott. N. & Q.* May 170/2 He commissioned a well-known Glasgow pipe-maker to furnish him with a set of bag-pipes. 1852 Seidel *Organ* 75 The pipes..are composed of wood, pewter, or what is called *pipe-metal. 1621 B. Jonson *Gipsies Metamorph.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 623/2 Call Cheeks upon the bagpipe, and Tom Tickle-foot with his tabor. Clod, will you gather the *pipe-money? 1598 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xxxvi, His apish toyes, His Pedlarie, and *pype-notes. 1854 Bushnan in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) I. 293/1 When the male [bird] is alone, its most significant note is the pipe-note *witt*. 1609 Dekker *Gvlls Horne-bk.* 18 Till your *pipe offices smoke with your pitifully-stinking girds shot out against me. 1647 Haward *Crown Rev.* 5 Clerke in the Pipe office. 1738 Birch *Life Milton* in *M.'s Wks.* (1738) I. 77 One Mr. Francis Boyton, a Norfolk Gentleman, who had a place in the Pipe-Office. 1879 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 3/1 The crew..indulge in a short paddle to the point and back by way of a "pipe-opener'. 1898 *Cycling* 89 He should ride for half an hour, in sufficient clothing, simply as a pipe-opener. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, **Pipe-ore*, iron ore (limonite) in vertical pillars, sometimes of conical, sometimes of hour-glass form, imbedded in clay. 1895-6 *Cal. Univ. Nebraska* 214 The..course..in instrumental music, either piano-forte, *pipe-organ or violin. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Pipe Oven*, a hot blast oven in which the air passes through pipes exposed to the heat of the furnace. In contra-distinction to a fire-brick oven. 1855 E. J. Hopkins *Organ* 39 The *pipe-racks. The greater number of the pipes stand on the upperboards..a framework, therefore, is used to keep them in an erect position. 1892 W. B. Scott *Autobiog. Notes* I. 162 A pipe-rack like those in the artist clubs in Munich. *a* 1780 Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 213 John o' *pipe-skill wasna scant. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Pipe Stand*, a frame to support radiator pipes. 1886 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 270 From his pipe-stand he reached down a long Hungarian pipe and a long Turkish chibouc. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Pipe Stay*, a device to hold a pipe in place; or to hang a pipe. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 307 With the stroke of a whip or a *pipe-stick. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 321 Not so thick as your Highness' *pipe-stopper. 1831 Trelawny *Adv. Younger Son* I. 244 Using his probe with the same sort of indifference as a man does a pipe-stopper. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Pipe-tongs. 1899 *Academy* 11 Feb. 183/1 A pair of pipe-tongs wherewith the New Englander lifted an outlying coal to light his pipe. 1813 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 281 The *pipe vein is a variety of the flat vein having the sides closed or twitched in, so as to form a tube or cavity of irregular shape. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 832 The pipe vein resembles in many respects a huge irregular cavern. 1847 Gray *First Lessons Bot.* (1866) 26 The Aristolochia or *Pipe-Vine. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 91 *A[ristolochia] *Sipho*, a native of the Alleghany mountains..has..received the name of Pipe-vine, from a resemblance in the form of the flowers to that of a tobacco-pipe. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 48 *Pipe-worms and other little animals fix their habitation to the oyster's sides.

Pipe, *sb.*[2] [a. OF., F. *pipe*, a cask for wine, etc., also a measure. So Sp., Pg. *pipa*, It. *pippa*. In origin, the same word as Pipe *sb.*[1], in special sense of a cylindrical vessel.]

1. A large cask, of more or less definite capacity (see 2), used for wine, and formerly also for other liquids and provisions (as eggs, meat, fish, etc.), or other goods. *Obs.* or merged in 2.

1392–3 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 156 Pro iij doliis j pipe. 1411 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 86, j tubbe et j barell vj d; dimidium pype, vij d.; j parvum fatte iij d. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. xvii. 49 Bridgis..made vpon pipes bounden togider and wel teyed with ropys. *c* 1569 R. Hall *Fisher* xxii. (1655) 186 His Library, which they found so replenished..with..Books,..with which they trussed up, and filled 32. great fats, or pipes. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* III. xi. R iv, Sundrie kindes of wine vessels, as the tunne, the pipe, the punshion, hogsheads, buttes, barrels. 1842 Tennyson *Will Waterproof* x, The pint, you brought me, was the best That ever came from pipe.

2. Such a cask with its contents (wine, beer, cider, beef, fish, etc.), or as a measure of capacity, equivalent to half a tun, or 2 hogsheads, or 4 barrels, i. e. containing usually 105 imperial gallons (= 126 old wine-gallons), but varying for different commodities, and still for different kinds of wine. Sometimes identified with Butt *sb.*[2] 1.

[1376 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 328/2 De chescun Pype ou Vessel de tiel Vyn douce.] 1406 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 13 Y wyt to Iohan Whyte the yongger, and to hys wyfe, a pipe of wyne, pris of xl s. 1439 *Act* 18 *Hen. VI*, c. 17 Pour ceo qe come toutz les tonels, pipes, tercians & hoggeshedes de Vin Oyle & Mele..doient..conteiner un certein mesure..chescun pipe vj[xx], vj galons. [*tr. a.* 1550 Forasmuch as all the Tunnes, Pipes, Tercians, and Hogsheads of Wine, Oyle, and Honie..ought..to conteine a certaine measure..euerie Pipe six score and six gallons.] 1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 37/2, ii pipes of Syder. 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 166 A pipe of salte bieff redie dressed xl[s]. 1526 in Dillon *Calais & Pale* (1892) 81 A pype of redd Herring. 1670 R. Coke *Disc. Trade* 6 The Canary Wines yearly Imported are about 13000 Pipes. 1802 *Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s.v. *Reus*, About 20,000 pipes of brandy are annually exported. 1903 *Whitaker's Almanack* 453 Of wines imported in casks the following are the usual measurements: Pipe of Port or Masdeu = 115 gallons, of Teneriffe = 100 g., of Marsala = 93 g., of Madeira and Cape = 92 g., of Sherry and Tent = 108 g.

3. *Comb.* **Pipe-board, pipe-hoop, pipe-stave,** a board, hoop, or stave used for making pipes or casks (*pipe-board* in strict use connoting a certain size or thickness: see quots.); †**pipe-merry** *a.*, merry from drinking wine (*obs.*); †**pipe-wine**, wine drawn directly from the pipe or 'wood'.

1596 Danett tr. *Comines* (1614) 19 He caried also with him..great store of *pipeboorde, meaning therewith to make a bridge ouer the riuer of Seine. 1812 J. Smyth *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 303 Pipe Boards, viz. above 5 feet 3 inches in length, and not exceeding 8 feet, and under 8 inches square. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 56 Table s.v. *Wood*. 1510 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 394 Three *pipe hopis for a pennye. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 141 Wyne deliuereth the herte from all care..when a bodye is *pipe merye. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. II. 122 Ships..laden with hoopes, gally-oares, *pipe-staues, & other prouisions of the king of Spaine. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 45/1 Four Vessels laden with Pipe-staves from Hamburgh, for the use of the Navy. 1783 Justamond tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* VII. 438 Ireland, which afforded an advantageous mart for corn, flax, and pipe-staves, has been shut against them [colonists] by an act of parliament. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. ii. 90 *Host*...I will to my honest Knight Falstaffe, and drinke Canarie with him. *Ford.* I thinke I shall drinke in *Pipe-wine first with him, Ile make him dance. [With play upon the musical *pipe* and *canary* the dance.]

Pipe (pəip), *v.*[1] Also 4–6 **pype.** [In branch I, OE. *pípian* to blow the pipe (Napier *Contrib. OE. Lexic.*), ad. L. *pīpāre* in late or med. sense 'to blow a pipe', f. *pīpa* in OE. *pípe* Pipe *sb.*[1]: cf. Du. *pijpen*, MDu. *pīpen*, LG., MLG. *pīpen*, Ger. *pfeifen*, MHG. *pfīfen*; also Sw., Norw. *pipa*, Da. *pibe*, to blow the pipe, to whistle. In branch II, ME. *pipen*, corresponds to OF. *piper* (12th c., of a mouse, a chicken, etc.) = It. *pipare* 'to pipe, to cackle or clucke as a hen, to pule as a hawke' (Florio):—L. *pīpāre* (and ?**pīppāre*) to peep, cheep, chirp. In the literal sense, this is now expressed by Peep *v.*[1], and in a special sense by Pip *v.*[2]

L. *pīpāre*, beside *pīpiāre*, *pīpire* (all app. in same sense), was evidently echoic, imitating the voice of chickens and little birds; similar forms could arise independently in any lang. Thus, beside the forms above, MDu., MLG., Du., LG., mod.Ger. have a weak vb. *piepen*, (pijpen, *fleuter, fistulare, tibia canere*, piepen als vogels, *pijper comme les petits poulxins*, *pipire*, Plantijn 1573), It. has *pipire* 'to peepe as a chickin' (Florio), Fr. has *pipier*, *pépier* in same sense, Eng. Peep *v.*[1], Pip *v.*[2] App. the tendency in all the langs. to associate the orig. vb. with the sound of the musical instrument (cf. F. *piper* in Godef. *Compl.*) led to the use of forms more directly imitating the weak cheep of the chicken, etc., for the expression of the original L. sense.]

I. To blow or play on a pipe.

1. *intr.* To play on a pipe, to blow a pipe (see Pipe *sb.*[1] 1, 1 d). †Phrase *To pipe in* or *with an ivy-leaf*: see Ivy-leaf (*obs.*).

a 1000 *B. M. MS. Tib. A. III* lf. 102 (*Zeitsch. f. deutsch. Alt.* XXXIV. 234) An stan..þæs ansyne is, swilce an man pipiże mid nigon pipan & an man hearpiże. *c* 1275, 13.. [see Piping *vbl. sb.*[1] 1]. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 92 Mynstralles myȝte pipe. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Sege Thebes* 1791 Lete his brother blowen in an horn..or pypen in a red. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* VI. vii, Whanne I pyped and played of my muse or bag pype ye dayned, ne wold not daunce. 1526 Tindale *Luke* vii. 32 We have pyped vnto you, and ye have nott daunsed. 1586 in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1732) I. 480 The service of God is grievously abused by piping with organs. 1634 Milton *Comus* 823 The soothest Shepherd that ere pip't on plains. 1765 Gray *Shakespeare* 15 When thou hear'st the organ piping shrill. 1789 [see 5]. 1872 Besant & Rice *Ready-Money Mort.* iv, The Arcadian shepherd piped upon the mountain. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* ii. 21 I'm Hieland born, and when the clan pipes, who but me has to dance?

b. To whistle, as the wind, a man, a bird, etc.: see 5 a, b.

2. *trans.* To play (a tune, music) upon a pipe.

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 113 With that his Pype on honde he hente, And gan to pipe in his manere Thing which was slepi forto hiere. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* iii. (Percy Soc.) 15 Wyth goodly pypes in their mouthes i-tuned..they pyped a daunce, I-clipped Amour de la hault plesaunce. 1526 Tindale 1 *Cor.* xiv. 7 Except they make a distinccion in the soundes: howe shall it be knowen what is pyped or harped? 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. ix. 8 The lustie shepheard swaynes ..did pype and sing her prayses dew. 1789 Blake *Songs Innoc.* Introd. 2 Piping down the valleys wild, Piping songs of pleasant glee. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.*, *Royal Poet*, (1859) 68 Those witching airs still piped among the wild mountains and lonely glens of Scotland. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiii. 22 On a curved oat the Phrygian deep pipeth a melody. 1898 G. Meredith *Odes Fr. Hist.* 11 She piped her sons the frontier march.

b. *transf.* To bring into some place or condition by playing on a pipe; to lead by the sound of a pipe; to entice or decoy, as wild fowl; also *fig.* †*To pipe up* (quot. *c* 1546), to exalt or worship with pipes, i. e. organ-music (*obs.*).

c 1546 Joye in Gardiner *Declar. Art. Joye* 93 They pipe him [God] vp with orgaynes. 1673 Dryden *Amboyna* I. i, We must put on a seeming Kindness,..pipe 'em within the Danger of our Net, and then we'll draw it o'er 'em. 1689 T. R. *View Govt. Europe* 67 A lightness of humour, by the which they are easily piped into a new mode of Government. 1842 Browning *Pied Piper* ad fin., Whether they pipe us free from rats or from mice. 1889 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 616 He pipes them homewards, and they trot along..as if they liked the music.

3. *Naut.* To summon, as a boatswain the crew, to some duty, or to a meal, by sounding the pipe or whistle. (*trans.*, and *intr.*) Also *transf. To pipe away, down*, to dismiss by sounding the pipe.

1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 102 Whensoever the Boatswain pipes to Dinner. 1789 G. Keate *Pelew Isl.* 92 The boatswain..piped all out to their separate departments. 1790 C. Dibdin *Song*, '*Tom Bowling*' v, When He who all commands Shall give..The word to pipe all hands. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* v. ii. P 2 All hands were piped to make the necessary arrangements. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* viii, I..was ready at the gangway a quarter of an hour before the men were piped away. *Ibid.* xi, The hammocks were piped down..and the ship was once more quiet. 1837 — *Dog-fiend* x, Jemmy piped the hands up. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pipe down!* The order to dismiss the men from the deck when a duty has been performed on board ship. 1884 H. Collingwood *Under Meteor Flag* 15 The hands had just been piped to breakfast.

II. To utter a shrill and, originally, weak sound.

†**4.** *intr.* To utter a shrill and weak sound; to cheep, squeak, peep. Said of chickens, small birds, mice, etc., and contemptuously of persons. *Obs.*, and replaced by Peep *v.*[1]

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 503 Ne myht þu leng a word iquehe Ac [þu] pipest al so doþ a mose. *c* 1350 *Nominale Gall.-Angl.* 759 (E. E. T. S.) *Rayne gailie*, Frogge pipith. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 401/2 Pypyn, or 3yppe, as henn byrdys,.. *pipio*, *pipulo*. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 298 Whi, who is that hob ouer the wall? we! who was that that piped so small? *Ibid.* xiii. 195 Who is that pypys so poore? 1481 Caxton *Reynard* x. (Arb.) 21 Ye shal catche myes by grete heepis, herke how they pype [orig. *pipen*]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 281/1 To Pipe as a byrde, *pipiare*.

5. The following appear to have begun as varieties of sense 4, but to have been influenced by sense 1, or by association with Pipe *sb.*[1], so as to express a louder shrill sound.

a. To whistle: said of the wind (in later use, sometimes, to howl), of the human voice, a marmot; also to hum or buzz shrilly as a winged insect; to whistle or whizz as a bullet.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. viii. 48 At our desyre, The sesonable air pipis vp fair and schire. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 162 His bigge manly voice, Turning againe toward childish trebble pipes, And whistles in his sound. 1632 Milton *Penseroso* 126 While rocking Winds are Piping loud. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* III. xxiii, The favouring breeze, when loud It pipes upon the galley's shroud. 1844 Longf. *Woods in Winter* vi, Gathering winds..Amid the vocal reeds pipe loud. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. ii. 22 The frightened marmots piped incessantly from the rocks. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., With the anchor over the bow, and the wind piping through the rigging. 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* 136 We heard the bullets piping all around them.

b. To whistle or sing as a bird.

a 1591 H. Smith in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxxvi. 1 Like a bird that is taught to pipe. *a* 1771 Gray *Birds* 1 There pipes the woodlark. 1822 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* I. vi. 51 The thrush piped from the hawthorn. 1828 [see Piping *vbl. sb.*[1] 1]. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 61 O throstle softly piping High on the topmost bough.

c. To speak or talk loudly and shrilly.

1784 R. Bage *Barham Downs* II. 268 My mother was the best scold in all Ballyshannon, and if she did not pipe it away two or three hours every day, she [etc.]. 1792 Charlotte Smith *Desmond* III. 177 He goes piping about, and talks of unequal representation, and the weight of taxes. 1866 Chr. Rossetti *Prince's Progr.*, etc. 3 Voices piped on the gale.

d. To weep, to cry. *colloq.* or *slang.* (Cf. *to pipe one's eye*, 7.)

1797 Mrs. M. Robinson *Walsingham* III. 310 She has been piping all the way down to Bath. *a* 1814 Dibdin *Song, True Courage* i, 'Tis nonsense for trifles, I own, to be piping. 1824 Lady Granville *Lett.* (1894) I. 283 The organ ..is the finest thing I ever heard. The three or four first chords made me pipe. 1901 Farmer *Slang, Pipe*..(1) to talk; and (2) to cry; also *to pipe up, to take a pipe, to tune one's pipes*, and *to pipe one's eye*.

6. *trans.* To utter **a.** in a peeping or cheeping voice, as a mouse; **b.** in a loud shrill or clear voice, as a song-bird, a singer, or speaker.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 406 Thanne piped pees of poysye a note, *Clarior est solito post maxima nebula phebus*. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* II. 277 How every..noyse, or sovne..Thogh hyt were piped of a mouse Mote nede come to Fames house. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 223 One pipes out his woordes so small, through defaulte of his wynde pipe, that ye would thinke he whisteled. 1567 *Gude*

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4 Godlie B. (S. T. S.) 208 Sa sall they pipe a merie fit. **1706** E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 97 The same old Song .. which they have pip'd to each other these many Years. **1750** GRAY *Elegy* 103 Oft as the woodlark piped her farewell song. **1840** THACKERAY *Catherine* i, The boys piped out an hurrah. **1842** TENNYSON *Launcelot & G.* ii, Sometimes the linnet piped his song. **1861** THACKERAY *Four Georges* i, Italian soprani piped their Latin rhymes in place of the hymns. **1871** R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxi. 153 Love can angrily pipe adieu.

7. *To pipe one's eye* or *eyes* (orig. *Naut. slang*): to shed tears, weep, cry.

1789 C. DIBDIN *Song, Poor Jack* iii, What argufies sniv'ling and piping your eye? *a* **1814** *Sailor's Ret.* II. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 337 Lucy and he must have piped their eyes enough by this time. **1844** DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxii, He was very frail and tearful .. his own peculiar mission was to pipe his eye. **1897** 'OUIDA' *Massarenes* xxxii, 'One don't pipe one's eye when one comes into a fortun'', said the wheelwright.

III. 8. *Pugilistic slang.* (*intr.*) To breathe hard, pant from violent exertion or exhaustion.

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 72 Painter at length fell from weakness, and both were at this time piping. **1826** *Ibid.* XVII. 283 Bob was piping a little, but said 'nothing was the matter'. **1827** DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. 1862 IV. 33 The baker came up piping.

IV. 9. Pipe up. **a.** *trans.* To blow up, commence to play or sing, strike up. Also *absol.*

c **1425** *Cast. Persev.* 457 (*Stage direct.*) Pipe vp music. *c* **1570** *Marr. Wit & Science* IV. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 372 Pipe us up a galliard, minstrel. **1575** *Gamm. Gurton* II. v. ibid. III. 211 In the meantime fellows, pipe up your fiddles. **1883** STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* I. iii, Once he piped up to a different air, a kind of country love-song.

b. *intr.* To raise the voice, speak up in a piping voice; to rise or increase, as the wind.

1889 'MARK TWAIN' *Yankee at Crt. K. Arthur* (ed. Tauchn.) I. 167 As the guard laid a hand upon me, she piped up with the tranquilest confidence. **1901** *Daily Chron.* 14 May 8/7 The wind had piped up to half a gale overnight.

Pipe (pəip), *v.*[2] [f. PIPE *sb.*[1], senses 3–5.]

I. †1. *trans.* ? To draw through pipes or taps; to drink. *Obs. rare.*

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 45 In lyttl more then a three dayz space, 72 tunn of Ale & Beer waz pyept vp quite.

†2. *intr.* ? To flow or be conveyed as through a pipe. *Obs.*

1656 R. SHORT *Drinking Water* Pref. A ij b, We see so many kickshaws in all sciences .. and new Paradoxes in Physick, piping out of the Novelists Braines.

II. 3. *trans. Gardening.* To propagate (pinks, etc.) by cuttings or slips taken off at a joint of the stem; see quot. 1856, and PIPING *vbl. sb.*[2] 2.

1788 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mrs. H. More* 4 July, No botanist am I; nor wished to learn from you..that piping has a new signification. I had rather that you handled an oaten pipe than a carnation one. **1856** DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 78 Carnations may..be increased, after blooming, by 'pipings', i. e. the ends of the shoots broken off at a joint..so as to form a short pipe-like cutting... The pipings then are made to strike root...Pinks are more generally piped, Carnations layered. **1858** GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 194/1 Carnations..when all the shoots that are long enough are layered, those which are too short may be piped like pinks.

b. *intr.* Of certain herbs: To develop a tubular stem, to become pipy.

1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 78 It [celery] has a greater tendency to 'pipe', or run up to seed. **1903** *Eng. Dial. Dict., Pipe* .. Of onions: to run to seed-stalks but not to seed. (Bedfordsh.)

III. 4. a. *Dressmaking*, etc. To trim or ornament with piping (see PIPING *vbl. sb.*[2] 4).

1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* lxviii, Her blue satin piped with scarlet. **1884** *Girl's Own Paper* 29 Nov. 138/2 The edges of the newest bodices are now piped, as they were some time ago. **1906** *Myra's Jrnl.* 1 Apr. 10/3 If satin is used the seams should be piped instead of being lapped.

b. *Confectionery.* To ornament (a cake, etc.), or to form (an ornamental design) with sugar piping (see PIPING *vbl. sb.*[2] 8).

1883-4 [see PIPING *vbl. sb.*[2] 8]. **1894** *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Dec. 4/3 The lower portion of the cake contains panels delicately piped in sugar. **1901** *Daily Chron.* 4 Dec. 9/2 Wanted a man..to ice and pipe Christmas cakes.

IV. 5. *trans.* To furnish or supply with pipes; to lay (a place) with pipes (for gas, water, etc.).

1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* Jan., A special town meeting.. to hear the report of the committee with reference to piping the town. The committee will recommend that the town take its water of Lynn. **1908** GREENOUGH & KITTREDGE *Words* 192 Any noun can become a verb...Thus we have to cudgel, to powder, to oil, to pipe (for gas), to wall in.

6. To convey (water, gas, oil, etc.) through or by means of pipes.

1889 *Whitby Gaz.* 27 Sept. 3/2 A large Philadelphia syndicate has secured the gas rights in Indiana..and will pipe the natural gas to Chicago. **1901** *Daily Chron.* 31 May 7/1 Fuel oil from the wells in Beaumont can be piped to Port Arthur.

7. *Mining.* To direct a jet of water from a pipe upon (gravel, etc.): see HYDRAULIC *a.* 1; to supply with water for this purpose.

1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 629 The length of the season..will depend upon the water available,..some of the smaller claims are not piped more than one hundred to one hundred and fifty days per year. At the large mines piping goes on night and day.

Pipe, *v.*[3] [f. PIPE *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To put (liquor, etc.) in a pipe or cask.

1465 *Mann. & Housek. Exp.* (Roxb.) 185 Reschard Felaw hathe .. serten befe serten bere and serten flower pyped. **1513–14** *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 16 Thoffice of packyng of Wolleyn clothes .. and of oder merchaundises to be pakked tonned piped barellid or otherwise enclosid. **1766** ENTICK *London* (1776) I. 410.

Pi·pe-clay, *sb.* A fine white kind of clay, which forms a ductile paste with water; used for making tobacco-pipes, and also (esp. by soldiers) for cleaning white trousers, etc. Hence *allusively*, excessive attention to the minutiæ of dress and appearance in the management of regiments.

[**1758** REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 198 This lute is composed of a very fine cretaceous earth, called tobacco-pipe clay, moistened with..oil of lint-seed, and a varnish made of amber and gum copal.] **1806** *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 290 Limestone is abundant, and there is a great quantity of what is called pipe-clay. **1851** MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxiii, He [the soldier] had got tired of pork and pipe-clay. **1858** W. JOHNSON *Ionica* 49 Yet bright gleams the pipe-clay below the red breast, And in slate-coloured trowsers the line look their best. **1862** *Sat. Rev.* 15 Mar. 299 Hampered by conditions largely partaking of red tape and pipeclay. **1898** E. J. HARDY in *United Service Mag.* Mar. 650 He spends all his time cleaning his things, and would be like a fish out of water if pipeclay were abolished.

attrib. **1779** FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 165 A remarkable rock..of a pipe clay colour, with a few bushes atop. **1835** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) III. 259 Not altogether perhaps what may be called 'in pipe-clay order'. **1849** E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 5 There was not often time for the pipe-clay observances of the 'regulations'.

Hence **Pi·pe-clay** *v. trans.*, to whiten with pipe-clay; *fig.* to put into spick and span order; whence **Pi·pe-clayed** *ppl. a.*, **Pi·pe-claying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Pi·pe-clayey, Pi·pe-clayish** *adjs.*, covered with pipe-clay; addicted to the use of pipe-clay.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* ii, They [midshipmen] *pipe-clays their weekly accounts, and walks up and down with their hands in their pockets. **1864** KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* I. 59 Our Volunteer .. had to pipe-clay his white breeches and gaiters. **1830** MARRYAT *King's Own* XXX, Their well *pipeclayed belts. **1890** *Golden South* 167 His mate, very gruff and *pipe-clayey. **1836** *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 645 In these piping, and *pipe-claying, times of peace. **1859** *All Year Round* No. 34. 183 They are too soldier-like, too *pipe-clayish.

Piped (pəipt), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. PIPE *sb.*[1] and *v.*[2]]

1. Furnished with a pipe or pipes; having the form of a pipe, tubular. *Piped key* = pipe-key: see PIPE *sb.*[1] 11 b.

c **1520** in *9th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 126 A pypyd key for the wyket domus matris mee. **1549** COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* 34 The adders hurte none but with thrusting in theyr small piped toothe. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxxi. 637 The wylde Garlyke hath no leaues, but..long, rounde, small, holowe, pyped blades. **1705** J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1956 It's externally piped towards the Mouth. **1821** CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 137 The ragged-robin ..With its pip'd stem.

2. Formed into, or ornamented with, piping: see PIPE *v.*[2] 4.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 'Extra' 24 July 2/1 A large vase is made of piped sugar. **1899** *Daily News* 28 Oct. 7/3 The line of piped red cloth.

3. Conveyed by pipes.

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Piped Air*, ventilation carried into the working places in pipes. **1889** *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 77 If piped water cannot be had.

Piped, *ppl. a.*[2] [repr. F. *pipé*, f. *piper* to deceive, prop. to decoy birds by whistling. Cf. Cotgrave 'Pipé, deceiued, cousened..gulled, beguiled. *Cartes pipées*, & *Dez pipez*, false cards or dice'.] In phr. *piped dice*: see etymology.

1843 JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 275 You must think me.. ready to play against you with piped dice.

Pi·pe-fish. [f. PIPE *sb.*[1] + FISH.] A fish of the genus *Syngnathus* or family *Syngnathidæ*, having a long slender body and a long snout.

1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 107 As we want a generical name in our language for this genus [*Syngnathus*], we call it the *Pipe Fish*, from its slender body. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 289 The body of the Pipe Fish, in the thickest part, is not thicker than a swan-quill, while it is above sixteen inches long. **1846** EMBLETON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 168 A male specimen of the Little Pipe Fish (*Syngnathus ophidion*), with the eggs of the female in its abdominal pouches, was also exhibited.

Pipeful (pəi·pful). [f. PIPE *sb.*[1] and [2] + -FUL.]

1. [f. PIPE *sb.*[2]] A quantity (of liquor, etc.) sufficient to fill a pipe or large cask. *rare.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 167 It doth..heate..a whole pipeful of cold water.

2. [f. PIPE *sb.*[1]] A quantity (of tobacco, etc.) sufficient to fill the bowl of a pipe.

c **1623** ROWLANDS *Paire Spy-Knaves* 20 Who takes his pipefull vp, And smokes it off, with *puffe 'tis gone.* **1844** KINGLAKE *Eöthen* (1845) 202 Poor indeed is the man in these climes who cannot command a pipeful of tobacco.

Pipe-layer (pəi·pˌlēːəɹ). [f. PIPE *sb.*[1] + LAYER *sb.* 1.] **a.** A workman who lays pipes for the conveyance of water, gas, etc. **b.** *U. S. political slang.* One who schemes to procure corrupt votes. (See quot. *a* 1882, and next.)

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1865) II. 510/2 Rubbish-carters, or pipe-layers, or ground-workers. **1864** SALA in *Daily Tel.* 8 July, You might take them to be pipe-layers, or log-rollers, or lobbyers, or members of a municipal 'ring'. *a* **1882** T. WEED *Autobiog.* xlviii. (1883) 493 A letter in which he said that the men..were to be employed in laying the pipes for the introduction of Croton water. The Whig leaders were immediately stigmatized as 'pipe layers', a term persistently applied to them for several years.

So **Pi·pe-laying,** (*a*) the laying of pipes for water, gas, etc.; (*b*) in *U. S. political slang*, a form of political corruption: see quot. 1850.

1848 *N. Y. Tribune* 30 Oct. (Bartlett) The result .. would not be..doubtful, if we could be assured of fair play and no pipe-laying. **1850** LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 6 Fifty or sixty Irish labourers..were conciliated for some years by employment in the Croton waterworks, so that 'pipe-laying' became the slang term for this kind of bribery. **1864** WEBSTER, *Pipe-laying*, the laying down of pipes, as for gas, water, etc. **1881** *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXII. 180 He would begin his pipe-laying at a greater distance,.. and fortify his combinations by many more devices.

Pipeless (pəi·plés), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS] Without a pipe; having no pipe.

1870 *Athenæum* 19 Nov. 653 All the tobacconists' shops.. were closed, and Ned arrived at his habitation pipeless and weedless. **1900** *Daily News* 30 Nov. 5/6 A native house, heated by a Chinese pipeless stove.

Pipelet (pəi·plĕt). *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -LET.] A small pipe; in quot. a weak piping voice (PIPE *sb.*[1] 2).

1885 L. B. WALFORD *Nan & other Stories* I. 237 The above remark was uttered in a soft treble pipe, and at last half-a-dozen other pipelets, equally soft, responded.

Pi·pe-li:ne, *sb.* A continuous line of pipes; a conduit of iron pipes for conveying petroleum from the oil-wells to the market or refinery, or for supplying water to a town or district. Also *attrib.* Hence **Pi·pe-line** *v. trans.*, to provide with, or convey by, a line of pipes.

1883 *Century Mag.* July 332/2 When the tank at a well is nearly full, notice is sent to the nearest agency of the pipe lines. *Ibid.* 334/2 The pipe line system was a thing of small beginnings and slow growth. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 22 Oct. 2/2 Russia has the finest oil-field in the world in the Transcaucasus, which she is now 'pipe-lining' down to the Black Sea. **1891** *Daily News* 3 June 5/6 A temporary pipe line has been laid across the bed of the Mersey,..and now the water is being discharged on the Lancashire side.

Pipe-major, -maker, etc.: see PIPE *sb.*[1] 11.

Pipeman (pəi·pmĕn). [f. PIPE *sb.*[1] + MAN *sb.*]

1. A man who smokes a pipe. *nonce-use.*

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 155 Particular pipemen, and solitary cigarers, no doubt, always existed.

2. A workman who attends to a pipe, e. g. in hydraulic mining.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 11 Gravel-miners and pipemen. **1898** *Century Mag.* Feb. 490/2 The lieutenant ..tried to pull this unhappy pipe-man with him.

Pipemouth (pəi·pmauþ). A fish of the genus *Fistularia* or family *Fistulariidæ*, characterized by a long pipe-like snout. So **Pi·pe-mouthed** (-mauðd, -mauþt) *a.*, having such a snout.

Piper[1] (pəi·pəɹ). [OE. *pípere*, f. *pípe*, PIPE *sb.*[1] + *-ere*, -ER[1].]

1. One who plays on a pipe (*esp.* a strolling musician); in Scotland *spec.* one who plays on the bagpipe.

c **975** *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 23 Þa cwom se hælend in hus þas aldor-monnes & þa gesæh piperas [*Ags. Gosp.* hwistleras] & menigu ruxlende. *a* **1100** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 311/21 *Tibicen*, pipere. 11.. *Ibid.* 539/23 *Tibicen*, pipare. *c* **1384** CHAUCER *House F.* III. 144 Pipers of alle Duche tonge. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 401/1 Pypare, *fistulator.* **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xiii. (1634) 621 As the common people say, he is an evill piper but a good fidler. **1574** *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 418 Edmond Broun, ane Hieland pyper. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iv. 131 Let's haue a dance. ..Strike vp Pipers. **1641** BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 97 There is 6*d.* allowed to a piper for playing to the clippers all the day. **1758** JOHNSON *Idler* No. 7 P 3 At their convivial assemblies..to hear a piper. **1842** BROWNING (*title of poem*) The Pied Piper of Hamelin.

attrib. **14..** *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 693/8 *Hec fistilatrix*, a piper wyfe. **1812** W. TENNANT *Anster F.* II. xlv, No paltry vagrant piper-carle is he.

b. Phrases. † *Piper's cheeks*: swollen or inflated cheeks, as of one blowing a pipe. † *Drunk as a piper*: quite drunk. *Piper's news* (*Sc.*): news already well known. *To pay the piper*: i. e. for piping to lead the dance; hence, to defray the cost, or bear the expense or loss, incident to some undertaking or proceeding.

1602 WITHAL *Dict.* 2E6/1 That hath bigge or great cheekes, as they tearme them, pipers cheekes, *bucculentus.* **1770** *Gentl. Mag.* XLI. 560 As drunk as a Piper. **1772** R. GRAVES *Spir. Quix.* x. xxix, Jerry..proceeded so long in recommending sobriety, and in tossing off horns of ale, that he became as drunk as a piper. **1822** HOGG *Perils of Man* I. ii. 29, 'I came expressly to inform you'—'Came with piper's news', said the lady, 'which the fiddler has told before you'. **1681** T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 29 (1713) I. 190 After all this Dance he has led the Nation, he must at last come to pay the Piper himself. **1753** CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) IV. 39 The other Powers cannot well dance, when neither France nor the maritime Powers can..pay the piper. **1809** MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. vii. P 23 We will make Doctor Oloroso pay the piper to our dancing. **1895** *Daily News* 18 Dec. 9/1 Londoners had paid the piper, and should choose the tune.

†**c.** Applied to a tree that furnishes wood for pipes. *Obs. nonce-use.* In quot. *appositive.*

c **1381** CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 178 The byldere ok, and ek the hardy assh, The pilere elm,..The boxtre pipere,..The saylynge fyr,..The shetere Ew,

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2. Popular name of several kinds of fish. **a.** A species of gurnard, *Trigla lyra*; so called from the sound it makes when caught. †**b.** In quot. 1674, = ANGEL-FISH. *Obs.* **c.** In New Zealand, the garfish, *Hemirhamphus intermedius*.

1602 CHESTER *Love's Mart., Dial.* lxxxiii, The Piper good for to be eaten. *a* 1672 WILLUGHBY *Ichthyogr.* (1686) Tab. S. 1, *Lyra* Rond., The Piper. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, (Sea)* Fishes 99 The Piper, *Raio-squatina* Rondel... The Cornish men call another Fish, viz. a sort of Cuculus or Gurnard by the name of Piper. 1766 [C. ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* iv. 63 She has order'd for Dinner a Piper and Dory. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 234 The Piper... *Trigla Lyra*.. esteemed an excellent fish. 1871 *Field* 25 Nov. 457/1, I look on the Piper as the float fish of New Zealand. *Ibid.*, I do not think that the New Zealand piper is as perfect in flavour as the Melbourne one.

attrib. 1611 COTGR., *Aiguille*,..a Horne-backe, Piper-fish, Gane-fish, or Horne-fish. 1812 *Pennant's Zool.* 374 The piper gurnard is frequently taken on the western coasts. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 185 The piper gurnard, ..when taken from the water emits a singular sound.

3. **a.** A young pigeon, a squab. **b.** A sandpiper (*Cent. Dict.*).

1885 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* (1894), *Pigeon*, French *Pigeon*, Italian *Piccione* and *Pipione*, Latin *Pipio*, literally a nestling-bird that pipes or cries out, a 'Piper'—the very name now in use among Pigeon-fanciers.

4. **a.** A name given to beetles of the *Curculionidæ*, with a long proboscis. **b.** A sea-urchin, *Cidaris papillata*, with club-shaped spines, fancied to resemble a bagpipe (also called *piper-urchin*).

1721 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 352 Small English Pipers, or long-snouted Beetles. 1809 EDMONSTONE *Zetland Isl.* II. 320 E[chinus] Cidaris, found in deep water, *Piper*.

5. A broken-winded horse: see quots.; cf. *roarer*.

1831 YOUATT *Horse* x. 196 Some horses make a shrill noise when in quick action; they are said to be Pipers. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 227 There are many degrees of broken wind, which receive appellations according to the noise emitted by the horse; and on this account he is called a piper, trumpeter.

6. (See quot. and cf. PIPING *vbl. sb.*[1] 2, quot. 1884.)

1884 PHIN *Dict. Apiculture* 53 *Piper*, an after-swarm having a virgin queen.

Piper[2] (pəi·pəɹ). [f. PIPE *sb.*[1] or *v.*[2] + -ER[1].]

†1. (?) A workman who lays or repairs pipes; a plumber. *Obs.*

1456 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 291 The feys that the pyperys had befor thys tym for har wachyng about the town,..be yreryt and payet to the makinge of the pypys of the sayd cytte for a yer. 1469 *Ibid.* 332 [Admissions to franchise..Richard Bennet,] piper; [John Welles,] packer. [John Talbot,] pyper.

2. One who smokes tobacco in a pipe. Now *rare*.

1632 D. LUPTON *London & C. Carbonadoed* 85 He is for the most part a potter and piper. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 41 Pipers and Potters, to sit in Tavernes. 1897 *19th Cent.* May 821 The early 'piper' loses his growth, becomes hoarse, effete, lazy, and stunted.

3. Name for a kind of caddis-worm (also *piper caddis*), which forms a pipe or tube.

1653 WALTON *Angler* xii. 231–2 One Cadis called a Piper, whose husk or case is a piece of reed about an inch long or longer... There is also a lesser Cadis-worm, called a Cock-spur..it is much less than the Piper Cadis.

4. A dog used to lure wild fowl into the pipe of a decoy; a decoy-dog.

1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* I. 111 If given to barking or to frolic, or to take fright without occasion,..such a dog will never do for a 'piper'. 1886 *Athenæum* 21 Aug. 231/1 A clever arrangement of screens over which a bushy-tailed dog not unlike a fox—the 'piper', as it is called—is taught to leap at the word of command.

5. A fissure in the coal in a mine, from which gas escapes: = BLOWER[1] 4.

1883 *Standard* 8 Nov. 5/8 [The explosion] was caused by what is known as a 'piper', or air-hole in the coal. 1883 in GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*.

6. *Confectionery.* One who ornaments cakes, etc. with sugar piping: see PIPE *v.*[2] 4 b.

1904 *Daily Chron.* 20 June 11/7 Pastrycook and Confectioner..good piper.

Piperaceous (pipĕrē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *piper* PEPPER + -ACEOUS, or f. Bot.L. *Piperace-æ* + -OUS.]

†**a.** Of the nature of pepper; pungent. *Obs.*

b. *Bot.* Belonging to the Natural Order *Piperaceæ*, the pepper tribe (typical genus *Piper*; see PEPPER).

1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 5 Being, if I may so speak, piperaceous and biting. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 272/1 *Matica* or *Matico*..an astringent plant..from Peru... Doubts exist as to the botanical origin of the plant, some ascribing it to a Labiate plant..while others refer it to a piperaceous plant.

†**Pi·perate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *piperāt-us* peppered, pungent, adj. f. *piper* PEPPER: see -ATE[2].] Containing pepper, peppered; peppery, pungent.

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 168 Hot and piperate Antidotes. 1693 *Ibid.* XVII. 872 A..hot piperate and Spicy Plant.

Piperate (pi·pĕrĕt), *sb. Chem.* [f. PIPER-IC + -ATE[4].] A salt of piperic acid.

1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 827 The piperates are sparingly soluble in water.

Piperazine (pi·pĕrăzəin). *Pharm.* [f. L. *piper* (see next) + AZ(O- + -INE[5].] A compound allied to Spermine; chemically *di-ethylenediamine* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Also called **Piperazidine.**

1891 *Lancet* 18 Apr. 897 It is stated..that piperazidine dissolves uric acid more readily than any other substance of a basic nature. 1894 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 277 Piperazine. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 173 Piperazine, whether in the free state or as chloride, was not found to exercise any influence on the advent of precipitation. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2092 Epit. Med. Lit. 20 Piperazine is the best drug for the underlying morbid condition.

Piperic (pipe·rik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *piper* pepper + -IC.] Pertaining to or derived from pepper; in *piperic acid*, an acid ($C_{12}H_{10}O_4$) obtained by boiling piperine with potash.

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 653 Piperic acid forms yellowish capillary needles; in the moist state, a sulphur-yellow jelly which shrinks on drying. 1876 [see PIPERIDINE].

Piperidge, variant of PIPPERIDGE.

Piperidine (pipe·ridəin). *Chem.* [mod. f. L. *piper* pepper + -IDE + -INE[5].] 'A volatile base ($C_5H_{11}N$) produced by the action of alkalis on piperine' (Watts). Formerly also *piperidia*.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 286 Piperidine...This is a remarkable oily base, with a pungent odour, recalling both that of ammonia, and that of pepper. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 656. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 434 Nitric acid decomposes it into piperic acid and piperidia. 1888 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* 355 Piperidine.

Piperine (pi·pĕrəin), *sb.* [f. as prec. + -INE[5].]

1. *Chem.* An alkaloid ($C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$) obtained from species of pepper (*Piper nigrum* and *P. longum*), crystallizing in colourless prisms, and melting when heated to a pale yellow limpid oil.

1820 *Q. Jrnl. Sci. Lit. & Art* IX. 402 Piperine is obtained from pepper, by digesting it in alcohol. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 760 M. Orstedt first announced, in 1819, the existence of a peculiar principle in the fruit of *piper nigrum*, or *black pepper*, to which he gave the name of *piperin*. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 349 A nitrogenized feeble base, Piperine..in rhomboidal prisms, white, almost tasteless, and inodorous.

2. = PEPERINO, late L. *piperinus* (Isidore). *rare*—°.

1888 OGILVIE, *Piperin, Piperine.* 1. A concretion of volcanic ashes.

Pi·perine, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *piper* pepper + -INE[2].] Peppery.

1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 720 We naturally, with piperine heat, re-affirm our dictum.

Piperine, -ino, var. PEPERINE, -INO.

Piperitious (pipĕri·ʃəs), *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *piper* pepper + -ITIOUS[1]: cf. *cineritious.*] Resembling pepper, pungent: = PIPERACEOUS a.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Piperivorous (pipĕri·vŏrəs), *a. rare*—°. [f. mod.L. *piperivor-us* (f. *piper* pepper + *-vorus* devouring) + -OUS.] Feeding on pepper, as a bird.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Piperly (pəi·pəɹli), *a.* [f. PIPER[1] + -LY[1].] Resembling, or befitting, a piper; paltry, trashy, beggarly, despicable.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 65 Their piperly versicles, and other beggerly trumperie. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref., Shame..that..those Piperly-Dizzards should not be..detected. 1822 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 107, I don't care a tester for that piperly poet of green Erin. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 542/2 This is some of the piperly stuff of your snivelling poets.

Piperno, variant of PEPERINO.

Pi·pe-ro·ll. [f. PIPE *sb.*[1] 5 + ROLL. *sb.*] The Great Roll of the Exchequer, comprising the various 'pipes', or enrolled accounts, of sheriffs and others for a financial year.

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 20 In all the ancient pipe-rolls in the times of Henry the Third, Edward the First, Edward the Second, and Edward the Third..there is this entry: *In Thesauro nihil.* 1698 WANLEY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 258 The Pipe Roll; with the black and red Books of the Exchequer. 1711 MADOX *Hist. Exchequer, Explanation of Breviatures*: Magnus Rotulus, The Great Roll of the Exchequer commonly called the Pipe Roll. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. iv. 222 There are traces of it's payment..in the book of domesday and in the great pipe-roll of Henry the first. 1892 *Guide to Public Record Office* 293 The Pipe Rolls or Great Rolls of the Exchequer contained the yearly charge against the Sheriffs of the several counties.

Pipery (pi·pĕri). Also 9 **pippiree.** [a. F. *piperie* (Froger, 1698), perh. = Sp. **piperia*: cf. Sp. *pipero* cooper, f. *pipa* barrel.] A native raft or float in the West Indies and S. America, of the same nature as a catamaran.

1698 FROGER *Voy.* 102 We..saw all along the [Argentine] Coast..the Negro's *Piperies* [*orig.* de Piperies des nègres], as they are called, being no other than three or four pieces of Wood made fast together, whereon two men go out a fishing. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 216 We cut and made Piperies or Floats of four or five of these truncs, being light and floating;..they being tied together..two or three or more of them, according to the bigness of the Pipery. 1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 151 The Buccaniers..descended the river in floats or pippirees to the Atlantic.

Pi·pe-sta·pple. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also -staple, -stopple. [f. PIPE *sb.*[1] + STAPPLE, STOPPLE, MDu. *stapel* stem, stalk.]

1. The stem of a tobacco-pipe.

1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* ix, Pinches or forehammers will never pick upon 't [the tower],..ye might as weel batter at it wi' pipe-staples. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 237 Not worth the notice of a pipe-stapple. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Pipestoppel*, a fragment of the shank of a tobacco-pipe.

2. (See quots.)

1825 JAMIESON, *Pipe-stapple*... Used as synon. with *Windle-strae*, for smooth-crested grass, Loth. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.*, Pipe-stapple. ... *Cynosurus cristatus.* The stiff stalks are used for cleaning pipes.

Pi·pe-stone. [f. PIPE *sb.*[1] + STONE.]

1. A hard red clay or soft stone used by the American Indians for tobacco-pipes: = CATLINITE.

1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 24 The Portage du Grand Calumet, ..which name is derived from the *pierre à calumet*, or pipe-stone, which here interrupts the river. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* I. xxix. 234 The bowls..are generally made of the red steatite or 'pipe-stone'. *Ibid.* II. lv. 206 *note*, 'Pipe-stone'..is harder than gypsum and softer than carbonate of lime. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* I. 2 On the great Red Pipe-stone Quarry.

2. *Lead Manuf.* A piece of cast iron (? originally a stone), having a groove through which the tuyère or blast-pipe passes, in a smelting furnace.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 756 The posterior ledge of the sole.. supports another piece of cast iron..called *pipe-stone*, scooped out at its under part..for the passage of the *tuyère*.

Pi·pe-tree. [f. PIPE *sb.*[1] 9 + TREE.] A name used in the seventeenth century to English Lat. *Syringa* in its then wide sense, including (*a*) the Common Syringa, Mock Orange, or Orange-blossom (F. *séringat*), *Philadelphus coronarius*, the 'white Pipe-tree'; (*b*) the Lilac, *Syringa vulgaris* Linn., the 'blew Pipe-tree'. Also the 'double (white) Pipe-tree', *Jasminum Sambac.* (See PIPE *sb.*[1] 9.)

1629 PARKINSON *Paradisi* cvii. 407 The blew Pipe tree riseth sometimes to be a great tree. *Ibid.* 408 The single white Pipe tree or bush, neuer commeth to that height of the former...The flowers..are of a strong, full, or heady sent, not pleasing to a great many. *Ibid.* 410 The double white Pipe tree is much used in Egypt to help women in their trauailes of childbirth. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 71/2 The double Pipe-tree, or Jasmine of Arabia, hath the Flowers double. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 185 Lilac, or Pipe-Tree,..affords fine scented Flowers in April or May. 1756–66 AMORY *Buncle* (1825) III. 226 A liquor of a beautiful colour, like that of the lilach or pipe-tree blossom.

b. *Pudding Pipe-tree*: see PUDDING.

Pipette (pipe·t), *sb.* [a. F. *pipette*, dim. of *pipe* PIPE *sb.*[1]: see -ETTE.]

1. A pipe or tube of small calibre, and of various forms, used (esp. in chemistry or in scientific experiments) to transfer or measure small quantities of a liquid or gas.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 68 We readily obtain a volume of 100 cubic centimetres by means of a pipette. 1860 F. W. GRIFFIN in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* VIII. 324/1 By means of a graduated pipette I took a thousandth part containing..one thousandth of a grain of arsenious acid. 1884 *Times* 27 Oct. 4/2 A 'pipette' is..a glass tube with a..swelling about one-third up from its lower end. It is used..in laboratories.. for sucking up small quantities..of poisons,.. or objectionable liquids.

attrib. 1881 TYNDALL *Floating Matter of Air* 139 *note*, I have called them 'pipette-bulbs' because they are formed by hermetically sealing one shank of a pipette. *Ibid.* 173 If..the india-rubber tube failed to clasp with sufficient tightness the pipette-shank. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 437 Distilled water is then added, drop by drop, from the pipette stopper of a bottle supplied for that purpose.

2. *Pottery Manuf.* A can or pot fitted with a narrow tube through which slip or barbotine is poured upon the ware for decoration.

Hence **Pipe·tte** *v. trans.*, to pour, convey, or draw (*off, out*) by means of a pipette.

18..*Amer. Chem. Jrnl.* IX. 177 (Cent.) The solution of arsenic acid was pipetted into the bottle. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* iv. (ed. 4) 138 The æther is pipetted or siphoned off.

Pipe-work. [f. PIPE *sb.*[1] + WORK *sb.*]

1. *Mining.* A pipe vein of ore; = PIPE *sb.*[1] 7 c (*a*).

1653 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* 264 Primgaps, Roof-works, Flat-works, Pipe-works, Shifts. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 65 Pipe-works lie between two rocks or strata, yet seldom follow any regular inclination, but fill up fissures.

2. Pipes in the mass, or as part of a structure.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Organ*, The pipework includes a great variety of different kinds of pipes.

Pipewort (pəi·pɪwɝt). [f. PIPE *sb.*[1] 3 + WORT.] Any plant of the genus *Eriocaulon*; extended by Lindley to the whole of the N.O. *Eriocaulaceæ*, comprising aquatic or marsh herbs allied to grasses, with a membranous tube surrounding the ovary.

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* § 391 *Eriocaulon.* Pipewort. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 122 The presence, among the Pipeworts, of a membranous tube.

Pipey, erron. form of PIPY.

†**Piphre.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. 16th c. F. *pifre* (= mod.F. *fifre*), ad. It. *pifero, piffero* FIFE.] A fife or other wind instrument.

a 1603 JAS. I. *Chorus Venetus* in FARR *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 3 Praise him with trumpet, piphre, and drumme, With lutes and organes fine.

‖**Pipi**[1] (pī·pī). [Tupi *pipai.*] Name of the astringent pods of a Brazilian leguminous plant, *Cæsalpinia Pipai*, sometimes imported together with divi-divi for tanning. Also, the plant itself.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 188 C[æsalpinia] *Pipai* produces pods which possess some astringency, and are called Pipi pods. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pi-pi*, the astringent legumes of the *Cæsalpinia papai.*

‖**Pipi**[2] (pi·pi). Also **peppy, pippy.** [Maori.] 'Maori name of a shell-fish, sometimes (erroneously)

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called the cockle, *Mesodesma novæ-zelandiæ* (Morris *Austral Eng.*).

[1820 *Gramm. & Vocab. Lang. N. Zealand* 193 (Morris) *Pipi*, a cockle.] 1852 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 116 Piles of white shells of the 'pipi', or cockle, brought from the seashore for food. 1861 J. L. CAMPBELL *Poenamo* 204 (Morris) Fern-root, flavoured with fish and pippies. 1888 T. H. POTTS *Out in Open* 25 (ibid.) Each female is busily employed in scraping the potatoes thoroughly with pipi-shells. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 115 Sea-gulls ..loath to leave their breakfast of pipis dug out of the sand.

†Pi·pient, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pīpient-em*, pr. pple. of *pīpīre* to cheep; cf. F. *pipiant, pépiant.*] Piping or chirping like a chicken or young bird.

1607 COLLINS *Serm.* (1608) 18 Like Anacreons fonde doues, some perfect, some pipient, some hatcht, some half hatcht. 1615 T. ADAMS *Spir. Navig.* 54 Hypocrites, a pipient broode, cackling their owne ripeness.

Piping (pəi·piŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PIPE *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of PIPE *v.*[1]

1. Playing on a pipe; the music of pipes or wind-instruments.

c 1275 LAY. 5110 Þar was gleomenne songe, þar was piping among. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1042 (Bodl. MS.) At þe fest was harpyng And pipyng & tabournyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccius.* xl. 21 Pypinge and harpinge make a swete noyse. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* iii. 12 The holy Sabbaths .. were wholly spent..in Maypoles and Maygames, Pipings and Dancings. *a* 1706 R. SEMPLE *Piper of Kilbarchan* xiv, We need not look for Piping mair, Sen Habbie's dead. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 308 Unto their piping must all people dance.

2. The utterance of a shrill sound, or the sound itself (with the varieties of sense indicated in PIPE *v.*[1] 4–6); cheeping, chirping, whistling; singing or speaking in a shrill tone.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 567 Bo þi piping over-go, Ne boþ on þe craftes na mo. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxxix. (Bodl. MS.), The reremous..is a beeste iliche to a mous..wiþ voice & pipinge wiþ crye. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 401/2 Pypynge, crye of yonge bryddys, *pipulatus.* 1552 HULOET, Pipynge or piepynge of byrdes or fowles. 1888 *Cræven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Piping*, the musical signal of bees preparatory to their swarming or casting a second time. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* i, The shrill piping of a bullfinch was heard. 1839–40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 19 Between the frosty pipings of the breeze. 1884 PHIN *Dict. Apiculture*, *Piping of Queens*, a sound made by young queens when there is also in the hive a mature queen, but one not yet emerged from her cell.

3. Weeping, crying. *slang* or *colloq.*

1779 SEWARD in *Mme. D'Arblay's Diary* 16 June, No more piping, pray. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* ix, What's the use of piping, boys, I never yet could larn.

4. *attrib.*

a 1711 KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 319 Mirth, Song, Dance, or Piping-match. 1721 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 127 The unmanly disfiguration of their..countenance, which this piping-work produc'd.

Pi·ping, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. PIPE *v.*[2] and *sb.*[1] + -ING [1].]

†1. The smoking of a pipe, tobacco-smoking.

1660 T. HALL *Funebria Floræ* (1661) 13 Christmas revels, with dancing, drinking, .. potting, piping, gaming. 1670 J. DAWTRY in *St. Papers, Dom.* 458 Too much piping and potting will be an enemy to him.

2. *Gardening.* The propagation of pinks, etc. by cuttings (see PIPE *v.*[2] 3); *concr.* a cutting or slip of a pink or other plant taken off at a joint.

1788 [see PIPE *v.*[2] 3]. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 310 Trimming off the leaves, except those at the extremity, which only require their ends shortened, as directed for pipings. 1851 *Beck's Florist* 192 Pinks. Continue to put out the rooted pipings, and prepare the beds for the next season's bloomers. 1856 [see PIPE *v.*[2] 3].

3. a. The action of furnishing with pipes or tubes. **b.** *concr.* Pipes collectively.

1846 *Athenæum* 14 Feb. 178 Professor Brande concluded his communication by exhibiting zinced iron piping. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug. 4 Deluged with a strong jet of cold water administered through a piping. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Feb. 5/4 To supplement the supply .. by .. an expensive system of piping from Peterborough.

4. *Dressmaking*, etc. **a.** The trimming or ornamenting of the edge of stuff or the seams of a garment, by means of a fine cord enclosed in a pipe-like fold of the edge or of a distinct strip of stuff; *concr.*, the tubular kind of trimming thus formed. **b.** Fluting: cf. PIPE *sb.*[1] 4 i. Also *attrib.*

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Piping*, a kind of cord trimming or fluting for ladies' dresses. *Piping-irons*, fluting-irons. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 100 Of late years, the act of piping has been introduced into under-linen to save trouble; a cord covered with material cut on the bias is inserted. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 4/1 The Princess.. wearing a..dark blue serge yachting costume, the coat and skirt outlined with a piping of white. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 502 The lieutenant's undress coat..had a white edging or piping. 1895 A. MORRISON *Chron. M. Hewitt* v. 256 A man in a blue coat, with dull red piping [in the seams] and brass buttons.

5. In harness, A tubular leather covering for a trace-chain, or such coverings collectively. (Cf. PIPE *sb.*[1] 4 a.)

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

†6. A mode of dressing the hair by curling it around little cylinders or roulettes of wood or baked pipe-clay: cf. PIPE *sb.*[1] 4 j. *Obs.*

7. In jewellery, Lengths of gold (or other) tubing, fixed to the back of a thin plate of metal to strengthen it.

1881 G. WALLIS in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 676/2 Another smaller diadem found in another tomb..is of gold plate, so thick as to require no 'piping' at the back to sustain it.

8. *Confectionery.* The action or art of ornamenting cakes, etc. with cord-like lines or twists of sugar; *concr.* the lines or twists so used.

1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 154/1 When dry, ornament with piping, orange-blossom, ribbon, &c. 1884 *Birmingham Daily Post* 23 Feb. 3/6 Well up in iceing and piping.

9. *Mining.* = HYDRAULICKING: see PIPE *v.*[2] 7.

1881 RAYMOND *Gloss. Mining, Piping.* 1. See *Hydraulicking.* 1895 J. W. ANDERSON *Prospector's Handbk.* (ed. 6) 163 *Piping*, washing gold deposits by means of a hose.

10. *Metallurgy.* = PIPE *sb.*[1] 7 e; the formation of such a pipe.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Piping*...2. The tubular depression caused by contraction during cooling, on the top of iron or steel ingots.

Pi·ping, *ppl. a.* [f. PIPE *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] That pipes; characterized by piping.

1. Playing on a pipe.

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 297 A most lively description of a piping satyr. *a* 1745 SWIFT *On Shadow in Glass* 36 Lowing herds, and piping swains. 1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph. Acharnians* II. v, Garlands, sprats, piping-women and black-eyes.

b. Characterized by piping, i. e. the music of the pastoral pipe (as distinguished from the martial fife, trumpet, etc.): in the Shaksperian phr. *piping time(s) of peace.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 24 In this weake piping time of Peace. 1793 DR. BURNEY *Let. to Mme. D'Arblay* 31 Jan., The laws [are] more strictly executed against treason..than in the piping times of peace. 1883 *Adv.* FORBES in *19th Cent.* Oct. 730 In piping times of peace, the national debts of the Australian colonies loom large.

2. Sounding shrilly; whistling; shrill-toned.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. i. 17 The pyping wynd blew in thair taill at nycht. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. iv. 1404 To him shall thy piping poetry..be directed. 1607–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lii. 82 With piping acclamations. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Rip Van Winkle*, An old man replied in a thin piping voice. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* iv. 88 Dogs, when a little impatient, often make a high piping note through their noses. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 358/2 There was a piping breeze from the southwest.

b. In names of particular kinds of birds or other animals having a piping note or cry: as **piping crow**, the Australian genus *Gymnorhina*; **piping guan**, the genus *Pipile*, of S. America and Trinidad; **piping hare**, the pika or calling hare, *Lagomys*; **piping plover**, *Ægialites melodus*, of N. America. Also **piping bullfinch**, a bullfinch trained to 'pipe' or whistle a tune.

1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 267 Well known by the common instances of piping Bullfinches. 1845 *Voy. to Port Philip*, etc. 53 The warbling melops and the piping crow. 1895 C. DIXON in *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 643 The Gymnorhinæ or piping crows of Australia.

3. quasi-*adv.* in phr. **piping hot**, so hot as to make a piping or hissing sound, as a simmering liquid, or a dish freshly cooked; hissing hot; hence *gen.* very hot.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 193 Wafres pipyng hoot out of the gleede. ? *a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 377 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 297 Ane pair of cunyngis, fat and het pypand. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 141 Beanes..fried all whole as they be, and so cast piping hot into sharp vineger. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 10 When we had climed.. Being painfully and pipeing hot. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 234 A Mutton-Pye,..piping hot out of the Oven. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. xi. 316 The day having been piping hot.

b. *fig.* Fresh, quite new, just come out.

1607 MIDDLETON *Your Five Gallants* II. i. 57 *Gol.* Whence comes he, sir? *Pur.* Piping hot from the university. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. Wks. 1851 III. 6 The Booke..in defence of Bishops, which came out piping hot much about the time. 1733 *Revolution Politicks* VII. 8 A Report is come pipeing hot from Ireland. 1855 BROWNING *Up at a Villa* ix, At the post-office such a scene-picture—the new play, piping hot!

Pipistrelle, -el (pipistre·l). [a. F. *pipistrelle*, ad. It. *pipistrello* bat, variants of which are *vipistrello, vispi-, vespistrello*, from *vispertello, vespertillo*, repr. late L. **vespertillus* for L. *vespertilio* (*-ōnem*) bat, f. *vesper* evening. See Diez (ed. 4) 390.] A small species of bat, *Vesperugo pipistrellus*, common in Britain and Europe generally.

1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quad.* II. 561 Bat, Pipistrelle. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 66 The pipistrelle, or common bat of Britain. 1862 G. KEARLEY *Links in Chain* (1863) 245 No less than fifteen or sixteen species of Bats are found in Britain..The little Pipistrelle..is..the most abundant..of the number.

Pipit (pi·pit). Also 8 **pippet, -it**, 9 **pipet.** [prob. imitative of the bird's 'short and feeble note' (Swainson). Cf. PIP *v.*[2], and the dial. names *titling, tietick, cheeper, peep*, etc. So F. *pipit, pitpit.*] Any bird of the genus *Anthus* or several allied genera of the family *Motacillidæ*, widely distributed over most parts of the world, and having a general resemblance to larks. The common British species are the Meadow Pipit or Titlark, *A. pratensis*; the Tree Pipit or Pipit-lark, *A. trivialis* (*A. arboreus*); and the Rock Pipit, Rock-lark, or Shore-lark, *A. obscurus.*

1768 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 241 A species [of lark] taken in the neighborhood of London called by the bird-catchers a pippit. 1832 SELBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 1. 18 The rock or shore pipit (*Anthus aquaticus*)...In size it exceeds..the common and the tree pipet (*A. pratensis* and *arboreus*). 1882 HARDY *Ibid.* IX. No. 3. 453 Larks and pipit-larks arise at intervals. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* s.v., Pipits, of which over 30 species have been described..occur in almost all parts of the world.

Pipkin (pi·pkin). Also 6 **pypkin**, 6–7 **pipken.** [Origin doubtful. The form suggests a dim., f. PIPE *sb.*[2] + -KIN; cf. Sp. *pipote* keg, and Pg. *pipote* small cask or vessel, f. *pipa* PIPE *sb.*[2] But there is no evidence that the pipkin was at first a small cask or staved vessel.]

1. A small earthenware pot or pan, used chiefly in cookery. (Formerly in wider sense, including metal pots. Now local; in Eng. Dial. Dict. from Warw. to Lincoln and Suff.)

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Ollula*..a little potte: a pipken. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xlii. 201 Boyled with vinegar and hony in a brasen pipken or skillet. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 79 Put them together into a cleane pipkin or leaded pot,..let them stand ouer the fire one houre. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 1160 Free from a crack or flaw of sinning, As Men try Pipkins by the ringing. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 279 Put the Sea-salt..into an unglazed earthen pipkin, and set it amidst live coals. 1808 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *One more Peep at R. Acad.* Wks. 1812 V. 355 A pipkin of brown crockery. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Pipkin* or *Pidkin*, a small earthen vessel with a handle. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xiii. (1860) 139/1 The unglazed earthen pipkin, fashioned by the hand, without the assistance of the potter's wheel, is held to belong to the 'bronze and stone periods' of the antiquary.

2. *U. S.* and (?) *dial.* A small wooden tub having a vertical handle formed by the prolongation of one of the staves, a piggin.

1855 WHITTIER *Flowers in Winter* ix, A wizard of the Merrimac, .. Could call green leaf and blossom back To frosted stem and spray...The beechen platter sprouted wild, The pipkin wore its old-time green. 18.. T. A. HILL *MS. Collect. Nottingham Words* (E. D. D.).

Hence **Pi·pkinet** (*nonce-wd.*), a small pipkin.

1647 HERRICK *Noble Numb.* Wks. (1869) 404 Thou my pipkinnet shalt see, Give a wave-offring unto Thee.

Pipless (pi·plės), *a.* [f. PIP *sb.*[3] + -LESS.] Having no pips; seedless.

1869 C. R. WELD *Notes Burgundy* 115 The Corinthian Grape..possesses the great recommendation of being pipless. 1900 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 7/3 Pipless oranges are among the novelties hailing from California.

Pipling, var. PIPPLING. **Pipouder, -poulder,** etc., var. PIEPOWDER. **Pippal,** var. PEEPUL.

†Pi·ppane. *Sc. Obs.* Also **pypane, pyppane.** (Origin and meaning uncertain.)

1491 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 189 Item, for v vnce of reid pyppane sylk to be beltis to the King. 1505 *Ibid.* III. 40 Item, for ij pypanes blak silk,..*vd.* 1506 *Ibid.* 351 Tua pippanes rede silk for the Kingis scarlet hos.

†Pipped, ? *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 7 **pipt.** [In form, pa. pple. of PIP *v.*[2] sense 2, but the latter is not known so early.] Cracked, as a nut.

1545 ELYOT *Dict., Cassa nux*, a pypped nutte. 1552 HULOET, Pipped nutte, *cassa nux.* 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* v. ii, A pipt Nutshell and a Maggot in't.

Pipped (pipt), *a.* [f. PIP *sb.*[1] (or *v.*[1]) + -ED.] Affected with the pip.

1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 284 There's poor Horace sick in his hammock, and the admiral croaking like a piped hen. 1845 JAMES *A. Neil* ii, You have no more stomach than a pipped hen.

Pipperidge (pi·pəridʒ). Also 6 **pypryge, pipridge**, 8–9 **piperidge**, (9 *dial.* **piprage, pi-prick**). Cf. PEPPERIDGE. [Derivation obscure. Cf. AF. *pipperounge* a hip, in W. de Bibbesworth (Prof. Skeat).]

1. A local name of the Barberry, fruit or shrub; the latter usually *pipperidge-bush.*

1538 TURNER *Libellus, Oxiacantha*,..ab officinis & uulgo berberis dicitur, aliquibus Pypryge uocatur. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 146 The berbery tre, otherwyse called a pipridge tre. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 74 *Pipperidges*, Barberries, *Ess. Suff.* 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict., Barbery*, or pipperidge-bush,..grows naturally in the hedges in many parts of England. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.* 382 Piperidge, Pipperidges, Piprage, Pepperidge, Piperidge Tree, or Piperidge Bush.

2. = PEPPERIDGE 2.

1828 WEBSTER s.v. *Piperidge*, The piperidge of New England is the *Nyssa villosa*, a large tree with very tough wood.

Pippet, -it, obs. forms of PIPIT.

Pippian (pi·piăn). *Math.* [See quot.] = CAYLEYAN.

1853 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* II. 381, I propose (in analogy with the form Hessian) to call the two curves in question [previously denoted by P and Q] the Pippian and Quippian respectively.

Pippin (pi·pin). Forms: 4–6 **pepyn(e**, 4–7 **pipin**, 4–8 **pepin**, 5 **pipyn**, 5–6 **pypyn(e**, 6 **pep-pin, pippyn, pyppen**, 6– **pippin**, (6–8 **pippen, -ing**, 7 **-ine**). [ME. a. OF. *pepin* (13th c.) seed of a fleshy fruit, mod.F. *pépin, pépin* pip; in Norm. dial. also seedling apple-tree: cf. sense 2. Cf. It. *pippolo* kernel, grape-stone. Origin obscure.

Connexion with L. *pēpo, -ōnem*, a. Gr. *πέπων, -ονα* 'pumpkin', is doubtful: in Sp. and Pg. *pepino* is 'cucumber', *pepita* 'kernel or pip', also 'pip' in fowls (PIP *sb.*[1]), which in Walloon is *pepin.* It. *pipita* is 'sprout' or 'shoot', and also 'pip' in fowls. The relations between these are obscure.]

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1. The seed of certain fruits, including those now called *pips*, and others: cf. PIP *sb.*[3] *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1366 (Cott.) Pepins [so *Gött.*; *Fairf.* cornys; *Trin.* curnels] þen he gaue him thrin, þe quilk a þe appel tre he nam. *Ibid.* 1417 þe pipins war don vnder his tung, þar ras o þam thre wandes yong. 1348–9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 549 In duabus libr. de Resyns sanz pepyn. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxxix. (Bodl. MS.), Huoles and pipyns leueþ whan þe wyne is clene wronge oute. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 401/2 Pypyne, of vyne, or grape.., *acinus*. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 166 Yf thou wyll haue many rooses..thou muste take the harde pepyns of the same rooses that bee right rype and sowe hem. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xlii. 712 In the middle of the fruite [pear] there is a coare with kernels or peppins. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 447 The inner stones or pepins, which in some grapes are but single, or one alone. 1613 [see 1 c]. 1764 ELIZ. MOXON *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 155 Cut them [oranges] in quarters and take out all the pippens. 1828 *Craven Gloss., Pippin*, the seed of an apple. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Pippin*, the pip or seed of the apple and like fruits.

† **b.** Applied to the germ of a pea, or the like.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 32 [Pesyn] wyl alle to-falle with a lytil boylynge, to pereye, saue þe whyte Pepyn is þer-in.

† **c.** Rendering Sp. *pepita* a grain of gold. *Obs.*

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. iv. 213 They finde little of this golde in pippin. *Ibid.*, They call them pippins, for that commonly they are like to pippins or seeds of melons. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. ii. 607 Their golde is found either in Graines which they call the Pippins because they are like..Seedes of Melons..or in powder.

2. The name of numerous varieties of apple, raised from seed.

c 1432 LYDG. *On Entry of Hen. VI into London* (MS. Harl. 565 lf. 121), Pypyns, quynces blaundrellys to disport And þe Pom cedre corageus to recomfort. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 605. 1530 PALSGR. 154 Names of frutes..as well generall as *pomme*, an apple, and *pyyre*, a peare, as particuler, as *carpendy*, a pippyn; *estrangvillon*, a choke peare. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 120 The sower Crabbe.. as well as the sweet Pippin. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. iii. 2 We will eate a last yeares Pippin of my owne graffing. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisi* 587 This is a pretty way to have Pippins, Pomewaters, or any other sorts of Apples growing low. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 202 Pippins..take their name from the small spots or pips that usually appear on the sides of the Apple. 1861 Miss PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 253 The pippins..were so called because the trees were raised from pips or seeds. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 945 Some [apples] of English origin have acquired almost universal celebrity; for instance, the Golden Pippin, Ribston Pippin, ..Blenheim Pippin, etc.; and recently Cox's Orange Pippin has been brought into notice.

3. Applied to a person. *slang.*

1664 COTTON *Scarron.* IV. Wks. (1725) 95 Thou'rt a precious Pepin, To think to steal so slily from me. 1885 *Punch* 3 Jan. 4/1 The Reform Bill won't do it, my Pippin.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pippin cider, jelly, pie, trade*; *pippin-grower, -monger, -pelting, -squeezer*; **pippin-face**, a red round face; so *pippin-faced* adj.; † **pippin-fruit**, a fruit containing 'pippins' or pips (*obs.*); **pippin-hearted** *a.*, faint-hearted, timid; † **pippin-squire** = APPLE-SQUIRE (*obs.*); † **pippin-tea**, ? an infusion of pippins (*obs.*).

1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Cyder*, They..found their *pepin cyder not so pleasant as their moyle or red streak cyder. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* Sat. iii. 150 He neuer durst vnto these Ladies show His *pippin face. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vi, The hard-headed man with the pippin-face. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* vi, This old shepherd, with his withered pippin face. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vi, A little hard-headed, Ripstone-*pippin-faced man. 1675 COTTON (*title*) The Planters Manual: being instructions for the Raising, Planting, and Cultivating all sorts of Fruit-Trees, whether Stone-fruits or *Pepin-fruits. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* i, If I were to turn pippin-monger instead of *pippin-grower. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 171 They might have been the meekest, most *pippin-hearted little men in the world. 1718 MRS. EALES *Receipts* 51 Take *Pippin-Jelly. 1607 HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde* Wks. 1874 II. 57 You are a *pippinmonger to call me Russetting or apple-john. 1835 *Edin. Rev.* LXI. 406 Hissing, hooting, *pippin-pelting, and driving them from the boards. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* 5 A *pipping Pye that cost in the Market foure pence. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* XXXIII. 39 A Dogges yeoman, or some *pippin Squier. 1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II. 323 For his constant Drink.. *Pippin-Thea,..with Syrup of Rasberries. 1745 *Pippin trade [see PIPPINER].

Hence † **Pi·ppined** *a.*, having pips; † **Pi·ppiner**, a ship engaged in the 'pippin trade' (see quot.).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 72 Grapis feire and greete, Pypened hard [L. *grani callosi*] and drie. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* III. (1841) I. 19 If a merchant comes to me to hire a small ship of me, and tells me it is for the pippin-trade; or to buy a vessel, and tells me he intends to make a pippiner of her; the meaning is, that she is to run to Seville for oranges, or to Malaga for lemons.

† **Pi·pple**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 **pypple** (**pimpel**). [App. dim. or frequent. of PIPE *v.*[1]] *intr.* To blow with a gentle sound; to pipe or whistle softly, as the wind; to murmur or ripple, as a stream. Hence † **Pi·ppling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* Wks. 1843 I. 207 Yong scolers .. enbolned with the flyblowen blast of the moche vayne glorious pipplyng wynde. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 164 Thei haue twoo sommers, softe pimpelyng windes, a milde aier. 1558 PHAER *Æneid.* III. F iv, Whan the..wind with pipling sweete Is out at sowth, and to the seas to saill doth call the fleete. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 66, I Now shiuer at shaddows, eeche pipling puf doth amaze me. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 75 b, Small streames of water, pyppling and slyding downe vpon the Amber grauell. [1860 G. MACDONALD *D. Elginbrod* II. ix, They sat down to enjoy the 'soft pipling cold' which swung all the leaves about.]

b. ? *transf.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 95 Had not I such daliaunce, such pipling bedgle renounced.

Pipple, -stone: see PEBBLE, -STONE.

Pip-pop. [Echoic.] A representation of the report of a Mauser rifle, etc.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Nov. 1/3 Once outside the outposts of the base town and the fun begins. Pip-pop—pip-pop—the Yeomanry in advance have been fired upon. 1902 *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 392 The sound still rings in my ears of the metallic pip-pop of the Mauser.

Pippy (pi·pi), *a.* [f. PIP *sb.*[3] and ? *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Full of pips.

1892 *Sat. Rev.* 25 June 728/1 A bitter, pippy lemon.

2. *Stock Exchange slang.* (?) Sickly, shaky.

1892 *Scott. Leader* 19 Feb., On 'change... Mexican rails also look 'pippy' to-day.

Pipridge, obs. form of PIPPERIDGE.

‖ **Pipsissewa** (pipsi·sı̆wă). [ad. N. Amer. Ind. (? Algonkin) name *sip-si-sewa*; it is not clear whether the form in *pip-* occurred in some native dial., or was a white man's corruption.] A name for *Chimaphila umbellata* (N.O. *Ericaceæ* or *Pyrolaceæ*), also called Prince's pine, a low creeping evergreen with whitish flowers, found in Europe, northern Asia, and N. America. Also, the leaves of this used as a diuretic and tonic.

[1814 PURSH *Flor. Amer. Sept.* 300 *Chimaphila*..is in high esteem for its medicinal qualities. They call it *Sip-si-sewa*.] 1818 EATON *Man. Bot.* 203 General Varnum says the umbellata is the Sipsisewa or Pipsisewa and is highly efficacious in the Cure of cancers. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 499 Pipsissewa is probably about equivalent to uva ursi in its therapeutic value. 1880 *New Virginians* I. iv. 131 Those woodland darlings, the wild pansy, the pipsissewa [*misprr.* pipsewissa], and the partridge-berry. 1884 MILLSPAUGH *Amer. Med. Plants* 104 Chimaphila umbellata... Common names pipsissewa, winter green, princes pine, bitter winter green, ground holly.

Pipul, variant of PEEPUL, E. Indian tree.

Pipy (pəi·pi), *a.* (erron. **-oy**.) [f. PIPE *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Containing pipes, tubes, or tubular formations; of the form of a pipe, tubular, cylindrical.

1724 SWITZER *Pract. Gard.* XI. lxxviii. 406 When once sellery is whitened it must be eaten, otherwise it will soon grow pipey or rot. 1757 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* L. 193 A white pipy and stony coral. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 241 Where dank moisture breeds The pipy hemlock to strange overgrowth. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. I. 288 A soft blue 'pipy' clay, *i.e.* containing pipes of red rusty matter. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iv. 121 The crust formed over the lava is remarkably pipy as well as cellular.

2. Piping, shrill. (Cf. PIPE *sb.*[1] 2.)

1877 W. S. GILBERT *Foggerty's Fairy* (1892) 14 'Cheer up, Mr. Foggerty', said a pipy little voice.

3. Given to 'piping the eye' or crying. *colloq.*

1861 Miss YONGE *Stokesley Secret* xii. (1862) 179 'Christabel', said a little voice,..'I shall never be pipy again'.

Piquable (pī·kăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. PIQUE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being or inclined to be piqued.

1860 TENNYSON *Let. Dk. Argyle* in *Mem.* (1897) I. xxi. 458 Had I been a piquable man I should have been piqued.

Piquance (pī·kăns). *rare.* [See -ANCE.] = next.

1883 *American* VII. 10 A certain mingling of smoothness and piquance is not wanting.

Piquancy (pī·kănsi). Also 7 **pioq-**. [f. PIQUANT: see -ANCY.]

† **1.** Sharpness, severity. *Obs.*

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1687) I. xiv. 204 Satyrical taunts do owe their seeming piquancy, not to the speaker,..but to the subject, and the hearers. 1698 [R. FERGUSON] *View Eccles.* 16 That the reader may..judge, with what Meekness and Decency, tho with some measure of Picquancy, I treat them.

2. Of food, etc.: Stimulating pungency or tartness; appetizing flavour.

1664 EVELYN *Pomona* iv. 13 To salute our Palats with a more agreeable piquancy and tartness. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. ii. 83 Imparting piquancy to the food. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah* Prol. 17 First, food—then, piquancy.

3. *fig.* Of manner, speech, etc.: The quality of being PIQUANT (in sense 3); racy quality.

In quot. 1683 said of the impression made upon the mind.

1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici, Ambrose* 419 His style..leaves a picquancy and quick relish in the Readers mind. 1685 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* II. 129 Give a relish and picquancy to our Conversation. 1806 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 305 There was a tasteful smartness in her dress,..with a *gentillesse* in her air, and a piquancy of expression. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Lang.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 151 It is this which gives that piquancy to the conversation of a strong-natured farmer or backwoodsman. 1852 D. G. MITCHELL *Dream Life* (1852) 147 Her conversation delights you by its piquancy and grace.

Piquant (pī·kănt), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 6 **pickande, -ante**, 6–7 **pickant**, 7 **pioque-, piccant**, 7–8 **pioqu-**, 7– **piquant**, 9 **pioqu-, piquante**. [a. F. *piquant* († *picquant*), pr. pple. of *piquer* to prick, sting: see PICK *v.*[1], PIQUE *v.*[1] The form *piccant* was ad. It. *piccante*. In 19th c. authors, *piquante* (pīkɑ·nt) usually represents the Fr. fem. *piquante* (pīkɑ̄·nt).]

1. That pierces or stings; *esp.* sharp or stinging to the feelings; keen, trenchant; severe, bitter. Chiefly *fig.* *Obs.* or *arch.*

1521 WOLSEY in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 43 Notwithstanding the pickande wordes conteigned in thEmperours letters. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* M iij, Who is he so blunt and restiue, that could not with theyr pickant spurres be quickened? 1592 CONINGSBY *Siege Rouen* in *Camden Misc.* (1847) I. 29 This daie the marshall wrote a letter..a lytle pickante. 1652 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 32 By some picquant words or arguteness to put them into choler. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 6 The pangs of the Gout are so sharpe and picquant. 1789 E. DARWIN *Let.* in *Life* (1879) 37 Never to make any piquant or angry answer. 1868 LANIER *Jacquerie* I. 131 Urged him on With piquant spur.

† **b.** Sharp-pointed, peaked. *Obs. rare.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 261 When sharp piquant Toes were altogether in request.

2. Agreeably pungent or sharp of taste; sharp, stinging, biting; stimulating or whetting to the appetite; appetizing.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. v. xxxviii, [A cook] excellent for a pickant sawce and the haugou. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. II. 78 The differences of Sapours are seven; sweet, sharp, sowre, picqueant, salt, acid, bitter. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 301 As piquant to the Tongue as Salt it self. 1887 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. xiii, As piquant as an anchovy toast. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 227 A piquant sauce for supper.

3. *fig.* That acts upon the mind as a piquant sauce, or the like, upon the palate; that stimulates or excites keen interest or curiosity; pleasantly stimulating or disquieting.

1695 *Whether Parlt. be not in Law dissolved*, etc. 47 It falls below being piquant, and keeps within the Limits and Precincts of Modesty. 1706 *Art of Painting* 319 He [Rembrandt] design'd an infinite Number of Thoughts, that were as sensible and as *Picquant* as the Productions of the best Masters. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* iv. 144 Their husbands..leave home to seek for a more agreeable —may I be allowed to use a significant French word?—*piquant* society. 1819 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 24 Aug., Your notices of literary works should be short, light, and piquant. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* vi, She disapproved entirely of the piquant neatness of Caroline's costume. 1879 TOURGÉE *Fool's Err.* XXXV. 235 These charms combined to render her an exceedingly piquant and charming maiden. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* XV, This lovely girl had not Wanda's piquant, pretty face.

‖ **b.** After F. *piquante* fem.

1823 SCOTT *Peveril* XXXIX, The monkey has a turn for satire, too, by all that is *piquante*. 1850 SMEDLEY *F. Fairleigh* (1894) 52 Lucy's..what you call piquante. 1873 SMILES *Huguenots Fr.* I. i. (1881) 3 That picquante letter-writer, Madame de Sévigné. 1898 RIDER HAGGARD *Dr. Therne* I. 15 The face of a rather piquante and pretty girl.

B. *sb. rare.* That which is piquant. **a.** A hedgehog's prickle; **b.** A piquant dish; a whet.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. Anim.* II. xvii. 213 The two most remarkable animals in the insectivorous tribe..are the mole, and the hedgehog,.. the latter for its piquants, and the former for its hand turned outwards. 1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 239 He pined for the piquants—he had dreams of the savouries.

Hence **Pi·quantly** *adv.*, in a piquant manner; **Pi·quantness** (*rare*), piquancy.

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. xxvi. (1715) 158 If an Orator ..hath been piquantly Censorious. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vinners* 17 Claret loseth much of its Briskness and Picquantness. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Piquantness*,..sharpness, bitingness. 1882 W. H. BISHOP in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 54/2 The village is piquantly foreign.

Pique (pīk), *sb.*[1] Forms: 6 **pyke, peake**, 6–7 **picke, pike**, 7 **pieque**, 7–8 **pioque**, 7–8 (9 *dial.*) **pick, peek**, 7–9 **peak**, 8 **pyck**, 7– **pique**. [a. F. *pique*, n. of action f. *piquer* to prick, pierce, sting: see PIQUE *v.*[1]]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1532 Pyke [see B. 1]. 1543 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IX. 339 Wherby occasion of sum picke might be taken awaye. 1592 Peake [see B. 2]. 1596 in A. Collins *Lett. & Mem. State* (1746) II. 21 They are in Picke against these. 1597 *Carew MSS.* (1869) 272 [These two Scottish septs are] at pike [one with the other]. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* II. 131 It is treason to moue any pick, grudge, or querrell. 1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (1672) 29 The like picques and quarrelling pretences of the Parliament. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 1082 If any Member there dislike His Face, or to his Beard have Pike. 1664 *Ibid.* II. i. 545 'Tis no Fantastick pique I have to love, nor coy dislike. 1667 TEMPLE *Let. to Sir J. Temple* Wks. 1731 II. 43 The Duke of Albemarle had long had a Peek to their Country. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 104 Another Pick in which they agreed not. 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scofft* Wks. (1725) 146 You must not take a Picque, If he.. speak plain and gleek. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 318 Out of a puritanical peak. 1706 PHILLIPS s. v., There is a Peek between them. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* Suppl. (1714) 431 Upon a Pick he took against the People called Quakers. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 61 That we should behave well to our friends out of love, and to our enemies out of picque. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 83, I did not learn..what was the pick that the Black Smugglers had taken at the Maxwells.

B. Signification.

1. A personal quarrel or fit of ill-feeling between two or more persons; ill-feeling, animosity, enmity.

1532 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 349 Which Edmond Knightley hathe..trauayled..to sett pyke betwene the sayd ladye and the executors. 1540 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VIII. 464 There were some that wolde be right gladde to here Your Majestie and He were in picke togythers. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xliii. (ed. 8), Between entirest friends,..sometimes little peeks of coldness may appear. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 92 Because of a Pique that had been between the Abbots and Bishop Laud. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Elegy Mad Dog* v, This dog and man at first were friends; But when a pique began, The dog..Went mad, and bit the man.

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2. A feeling of anger, resentment, or ill-will, resulting from some slight or injury, esp. such as wounds one's pride or vanity; offence taken.

1592 NASHE *Four Lett. Conf.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 215 You take the graue peake vppon you too much. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Goth. Wars* I. 15 This Optaris had a pique against Theodatus. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* II. i, Pray, my Lord, take no picque at it. 1663–67 Pique to [see A.]. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* H iv b, He..bore a great pique at Alexander, for having been preferr'd before him to the See of Alexandria. 1766 [C. ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* xi. 181 Poor Stephen went suddenly forth in a Pique, And push'd off his Boat for the Stygian Creek. 1832 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 12 May, He acquiesced..with an air of pique and disappointment. 1877 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. ix. 414 *note*, A Bishop who had turned monk in a momentary fit of pique.

† **3.** *Pique of honour*, a point in which honour is pricked or affected. *Obs.*

1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 522 There can be no Interfering upon a Pique of Honour. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 401 Add long prescription of established laws, And picque of honour to maintain a cause.

Pique (pīk), *sb.*[2] Also 7 **pioq(ue, pickque.** [a. F. *pic*, in same sense, of uncertain origin. (Taken by Hatz.-Darm. as a sense of *pic*, pick, pike, (mountain) peak; Littré takes it as a distinct word.)] In *Piquet*, The winning of thirty points on cards and play, before one's opponent begins to count, entitling the player to begin his score at sixty. Cf. REPIQUE.

1668 TEMPLE *Let. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 93 In their Audiences .. the Cards commonly run high, and all is Picque and Repicque between them. 1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* vi. 81 The youngers Blank shall bar the former and hinder his Picq and Repicq [*printed* Picy and Repicy]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 73/2 A Picy in the game of Picket. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Piquet*, If he can make up thirty, part in hand, and part play, ere the other has told any thing, he reckons for them sixty.—And this is called a *pique*. Whence the name of the game. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 137.

† **Pique,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [a. F. or quasi-F., ad. L. *pica*.] = PICA [2], depraved appetite.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 809 Though it have the Pique, and long, 'Tis still for something in the wrong; As Women long.

Pique (pīke, pīk), *sb.*[4] Also 7 **pioo.** [a. Sp. Amer. *pique*, ad. Quichua *piqui* (Gonzalez Holguin 1608), *piki* (Tschudi) flea, chigoe.]

1. = CHIGOE.

1748 *Earthquake of Peru* iii. 216 A .. little Insect, call'd Pico which gets insensibly into the Feet. 1758 ADAMS tr. *Ulloa's Voy.* in Pinkerton (1808) XIV. 349 The insect .. called nigua and in Peru pique, is shaped like a flea. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* iv. (1818) I. 103, I am speaking of the celebrated Chigoe or Jiggers, called also..Pique.

2. 'A name for *Argas nigra*, a blind tick which sometimes causes sores on men or animals' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895).

Pique, *sb.*[5] Erron. form of PEAK *sb.*[2]

1826 P. POUNDEN *France & Italy* 5 A close-bound cap which dwindles nearly to a pique. 1845 BROWNING *How they brought Gd. News* ii, I turned in my saddle and made its girths tight, Then shortened each stirrup, and set the pique right.

Pique, obs. form of PIKE *sb.*[3] and 5.

Pique (pīk), *v.*[1] Also 7–8 **picque,** (9 **peak**). [a. F. *piquer* to prick, sting, stimulate, irritate, excite; *se piquer*, to take offence.]

1. *trans.* To prick the feelings of; to excite to anger, resentment, or enmity; to irritate; to offend by wounding pride or vanity.

1671 R. MACWARD *True Nonconf.* 103 You think you picque him wittily, when you say, 'any thing in Scripture that makes for you, call it ordinary; and what doth not please, is extraordinary'. 1673 W. PERWICH *Dispatches* (Roy. Hist. Soc.) 264 The gentry..are malcontents..being all piqued against the C. de Monterei. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 349 The Dev'l was piqu'd, such saintship to behold. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. ii. 76 She .. piques our pride, and offends our judgment. 1796 ELIZA HAMILTON *Lett. Hindoo Rajah* (1811) I. 233 A little picqued by the excess of his mirth. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. iii. 182 Piqued at this opposition to his wishes. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* viii. III. (1873) 221 This moment our vanity is piqued. 1876 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss.* s. v. *Peak*, 'He's peaked about somewhat'.

2. *trans.* To stimulate or excite to action or activity; to instigate or provoke, esp. by arousing envy, rivalry, jealousy, or other passion; to arouse, awake (curiosity, interest). † **b.** *refl.* To excite or arouse oneself, put oneself on one's mettle (*obs.*).

1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* I. i, My husband's barbarous usage piques me to revenge. 1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot.* (1749) 18 Fortune maintains a kind of rivalship with wisdom, and piques herself often in favour of fools as well as knaves. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 67 Her vanity..prompted her to pique the Prince's attention. 1793 *Minstrel* I. 192 Taunting messages were reiterated to pique him to come forth. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III. iv, Peaking himself into flame of irritancy. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* i, You have piqued my woman's curiosity.

† **3.** *absol.* or *intr.* To arouse a feeling of pique; to stimulate. *Obs.*

1664 J. WILSON *Cheats* Epil., If you must lash out, and think you can't Be wits yourselves unless you pique and rant. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 163 ₱ 5 Every Verse hath something in it that piques.

† **4.** *intr. To pique at*: to strive or vie with (another) through envy or jealousy. *Obs. rare.*

1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* IV. i, Women of the play-house, still piquing at each other, who shall go the best dressed.

5. *refl.* (rarely *intr.*). To take pride *in*, plume oneself *on*. Const. *on, upon*; rarely *at, in*. (= F. *se piquer de.*)

1705 POPE *Lett.* (1736) V. 10 Men who are thought to pique themselves upon their wit. 1773 BOSWELL *Tour Hebr.* 10 Sept., We..piqued ourselves at not being outdone at the nightly ball by our less active friends. 1787 *Generous Attachment* II. 113 Sir Jeffry..piques himself much in the nursery of the young woodlands. 1828–40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 1 A powerful baron who piqued himself upon his skill in his weapons. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 24 June 1/3 Temperance reformers who are wont to pique on the progress of the cause in the colonies.

Hence **Pi·quing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1794 C. PIGOT *Female Jockey Club* 22 To entice unhappy victims into her net, and then abandon them to all the piquing severity of ridicule. 1808 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 105 One piquing thing said, draws on another. 1854 FABER *Growth in Holiness* iv, A piquing of our self-love.

Pique, *v.*[2] [f. PIQUE *sb.*[2]] In *Piquet*: **a.** *trans.* To win a pique from, score a pique against (one's opponent). **b.** *intr.* To score a pique.

1659 *Shuffling, Cutting & Deal.* 8, I was Pickquet the last, but am now repickqt. 1668 [see PIQUET[1]]. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 278 He piqu'd and repiqu'd so oft. 1830 'EIDRAH TREBOR' *Hoyle Made Fam.* 49 It also piques and repiques the adversary. 1895 SNAITH *Dorothy Marvin* vi, The mysteries..of piqueing, repiqueing and capotting.

† **Pique,** *v.*[3], obs. f. PEAK *v.*[2], to taper to a peak.

1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 307 Above that they had a brow-band, which came piquing down before, betwixt their eye-brows.

‖ **Piqué** (pīke), *sb.* (*a.*) [F. *piqué*, pa. pple. of *piquer* (see PIQUE *v.*[1]) to prick, pierce, back-stitch as in quilting; hence as sb. quilted work, quilting.] A rather stiff cotton fabric woven in a strongly ribbed or raised pattern; quilting.

[1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1871) III. IV. vii. 168 Marie-Antoinette was brought out. She had on an undress of *piqué blanc*.] 1852 *Rep. Juries Exhib.* 1851, 376/1 A new fabric called *piqué*. 1873 'SUSAN COOLIDGE' *What Katy did at Sch.* IX. 143 Lilly had dressed her hair and donned a fresh white piqué. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Piqué*, a cotton goods, figured or plain, and with a crimped surface resembling cordings. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 20 Two white skirts.., hunting-cord or white piqué. *attrib.* 1871 'M. LEGRAND' *Cambr. Freshm.* xi. 189 The hostess .. looked .. charming in her white and blue piqué morning gown.

b. The raised pattern of such a fabric (orig. such a pattern formed by regular rows of stitching, as in quilting). 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

B. *ppl. a.* Inlaid (with little points of gold, etc.). Also as sb. = *Piqué work* b: see C.

1882 *Hamilton Palace Collect.* No. 1986 Bonbonniere of tortoise shell, inlaid with scrolls of gold piqué. 1897 *Daily News* 5 Jan. 4/7 [Snuff-boxes] in tortoiseshell piqué with gold.

C. *Comb.* **Piqué work: a.** A kind of decorative needlework in which a pattern is formed by stitching; **b.** Ornamental work in tortoise-shell or the like, formed by means of minute inlaid designs traced in points of gold, etc.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Piqué-work*, a minute kind of buhl-work; inlaying metals in metals, usually.

Piqued, obs. or arch. form of PEAKED *a.*

a 1672 WILKINS in H. Rogers *Life Y. Howe* iv. (1863) 106 While you..are for setting the top on the piqued end downwards, you won't be able to keep it up any longer than you continue whipping and scourging. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1719) V. 278 A fair House..where the piqued Turret is. 1793 *Minstrel* II. 140 Shoes sharply piqued at the toes.

Piqued (pīkt), *ppl. a.* [f. PIQUE *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Offended, irritated; excited: see the vb.

1689 tr. *Jurieu's Past. Lett.* Transl. Epist., The same learned Man .. hath written sundry piqued Books with bitterness and gall enough against the Reformed. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 840 On his Wiles a piqu'd and jealous Spy. 1851 WARDLAW *Zechariah* vii. (1869) 132 Those piqued and jealous enemies. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 19, 'I am delighted..', says Lord Charles in a piqued tone. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 29 Apr. 7/1 One after another gratified a piqued curiosity and raised the cloth and peeped.

Pique devant, var. of PICKE-DEVANT *Obs.*

Piquer, Piquere, obs. ff. PIKER, PICKEER.

Piquet[1] (pike·t, pikėt). Also 7 **pickquet,** 7–9 **picket, picquet,** 8 **pickette, picquette,** 8–9 **piquette.** [a. F. *piquet*, obs. *picquet* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), of uncertain origin.

The Fr. form is diminutive (-ET), and the radical part has been variously sought in F. *pic*, a term used in this game (see PIQUE *sb.*[2]); *pique*, a pike (weapon), a spade (in cards); *pique* quarrel; or *piquer* to prick, pierce, sting.]

A card-game played by two persons with a pack of 32 cards (the low cards from the two to the six being excluded), in which points are scored on various groups or combinations of cards, and on tricks: see CAPOT, CARTE BLANCHE, PIQUE, POINT, REPIQUE, QUATORZE, QUINT.

1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* x. 150 For Cardes..a mans fancy would be sum'd up in cribbidge; Glecke requires a vigilant memory; Maw a pregnant agility; Picket [*printed* Pichet] a various invention. 1651 (*title*) The Royall and delightfull Game of Picquet. 1668 DRYDEN *Sir M. Mar-all* I. i, If I go to Picquet, though it be but with a Novice in't, he will picque and repicque, and capot me twenty times together. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 946 Than Gamesters, when they play a Set With greatest cunning at Piquet. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 290 Some..confound a child's fortune at ombre, picket, and hazard. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 108 ₱ 1 She admits a Male Visitant to her Bed-side, plays with him a whole Afternoon at Pickette. 1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 85 His pride is in Piquet[te, Newmarket-fame, and judgment at a Bett. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxi, The major..was sitting down to play picquet with her. 1905 *19th Cent.* Sept. 423 She and the King often spent the evening playing piquet or chess.

attrib. 1708 ROWE *Royal Convert* Prol. 12 Not to forget Your Piquet Parties, and your dear Basset. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Epil. to Phædra* 39 The Picquet-Friend dismiss'd, the coast all clear, And spouse alone impatient for her dear. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 272 A Piquet pack now consists of thirty-two cards only.

Hence **Pi·quetist,** a piquet player.

1899 *Speaker* 25 Mar. 339/1 David Gregorie, a noted piquetist.

† **Pique·t**[2]. *Obs.* Also **piquette.** [? Akin to PICOTEE.] The name of a variety of carnation.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 Piquets, *Dianthus.* 1775 ASH, *Piquette*,..a beautiful kind of carnation.

Piquet(t, obs. form of PICKET.

‖ **Piquette** (pike·t). Also 7 **piquet,** 8 **picquette.** [F., f. *piquer* to prick, sting; in reference to its tart taste.] (See quots.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xx. (Roxb.) 249/2 Piquet, wine from the Huske of Grapes and water. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Picquette*, (Fr.) a tart sort of Wine us'd in some Parts of France, by the meaner Sort of People. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Piquette*, sour acid wine;..made..by pouring water on the husks of grapes.

‖ **Piqueur** (pikör). Also anglicized as PICKER[3]. [F., agent-n. from *piquer* to prick: see Hatz.-Darm.] In France, or on the Continent, An attendant who directs the hounds during a hunt, or runs before a carriage to clear the road.

1835 H. GREVILLE *Diary* (1883) 59, I followed a *piqueur*, who appeared to me to know his *métier*, and by keeping close to his heels I contrived to see the stag taken. 1837 J. F. COOPER *Europe* II. vii. 155 The *piqueur* scouring along the road in advance, like a rocket. 1864 M. J. HIGGINS *Ess.* 204 The postilions and *piqueurs* all wore round glazed hats.

‖ **Piqui, piquia:** see PEKEA.

1890 *Cent. Dict., Piquia-oil*, a sweet concrete food-oil derived from the fruit of *Caryocar Brasiliense.*

† **Piquier, pikeir** (pikī·ı). *Obs.* Also 6 **pioquier.** [a. F. *piquier*, f. *pique* PIKE *sb.*[5]] A soldier armed with a pike, a pikeman; = PIKER [2].

1596 J. SMYTHE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 91 A hundreth at the most Pikeirs and Archers. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 36 The Picquier, either armed or unarmed is to be shewed and taught the carriage and vse of his pike. *Ibid.* 37 The good Picquier ought to learne to tosse his pike well.

Piquier, obs. form of PICKEER.

‖ **Piquillin.** [Argentine Sp. *piquillin* (pĭkiʎī·n), ultimately from some Indian dialect.] A South American bush, *Condalia microphylla* (N.O. *Rhamnaceæ*), having an edible drupaceous fruit.

1884 in MILLER *Plant-n.*

Piquoté, obs. form of PICOTEE.

† **Piquy,** obs. (? erron.) var. of *pique*, PICA [1] 2.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. *Character*, The Printers Characters..are, 1. Pearl..2. Non-Pareil. 3. Breviar. 4. Long Primer. 5. Piquy [1674 or Pica]. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Piquy*, a Term in printing, see Pareil.

‖ **Pir** (pīəı). Also 7 **pire, peor,** 9 **peer.** [Pers. پیر *pīr* old man, chief of a sect: a title of honour (Hopkins).] A Mohammedan saint or holy man; also *transf.* the tomb or shrine of a saint.

1672 tr. *Bernier's Empire Gt. Mogol* IV. 113 The Mullahs, who with great conveniency and delight spend their life there, under the shadow of the miraculous Sanctity of this Pire. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 240 Hard by this is a Peor, or Burying-place of one of their Prophets. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 121 He forthwith seeks out some Pir, or Holy Man, to whose wives he entrusts his child. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 73 Here was a pīr, or holy spot, on which Kuli reverently deposited a handful of wretched dates. 1900 MARY CARUS-WILSON *Irene Petrie* vi. 116 In calamity he turns to his pir to help him.

Pir, obs. form of PIER.

† **Pirace,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Abnormal formation f. PIRACY.] **a.** *intr.* To practise piracy: = PIRATE *v.* 2. **b.** *trans.* To obtain by piracy: = PIRATE *v.* 1. Hence † **Pi·raced** *ppl. a.*

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* XI. vi. 147 A fugitiue with light vessels robbing and piracing. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 64 Leaving his other ship with all his pirac'd riches to the mercy of the water.

Piracy (pəiə·răsi). Also 6–8 **pyr-**; 6–7 **-cye, -cie, -sie.** [ad. med.L. *pirātīa*, a. Gr. πειρᾱτεία piracy, f. πειρᾱτής PIRATE: see -ACY.] The action or practice of a pirate.

1. The practice or crime of robbery and depredation on the sea or navigable rivers, etc., or by descent from the sea upon the coast, by persons not holding a commission from an established civilized state; with *a* and *pl.*, a single act or crime of this kind.

[1419 *Charta Hen. V* in Rymer *Fœdera* IX. 754/2 Per modum Piratiæ.] *a* 1552 LELAND *Itin.* III. 33 Partely by Feates of Warre, partely by Pyracie. 1556 *Acts Privy*

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Council (1892) V. 358 He complained of a pyracie doone upon him by certain Englishe pirates. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1359/1 Fleeing first out of England for notable pirasies, and out of Ireland for trecheries not pardonable. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 224 On those coasts he rather exerciseth Pyracie, than Dominion. 1702 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 198 Condemned by the court of admiralty for 4 several pyracies. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 5 Those Portugueze .. betook themselves to Piracy among the Islands, at the Mouth of Ganges. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. i. 213 The Vikings confined their odious piracies to the Baltic. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 241 The total suppression of piracy by Pompey had rendered the Mediterranean safe.

fig. 1897 MARQ. SALISBURY *Sp. in Ho. Lords* 16 July, It was feared..that under the appearance of educational reform a scheme of what he might call theological piracy would spring up.

2. *fig.* The appropriation and reproduction of an invention or work of another for one's own profit, without authority; infringement of the rights conferred by a patent or copyright.

1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 76 They..would suffer by this act of piracy, since it was likely to prove a very bad edition. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 520 He is charged with 'Literary Piracy', and an 'unprincipled suppression of the source from whence he drew his information'. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* I. iv. 71 With the view of securing his invention of the telescope from foreign piracy.

Piragua (pirӕ·gwă), **periagua** (perị,æ·gwă). Forms: α. 7– **piragua**; 7 **piragoua**, 8 **pirogua, peragua, peraouger**, 9 **peroqua**. β. 7 **periago(e, -yago, -eago, -aqua, perriaguer**, 8 **perriagua, -ago, periaguay, -auger, perriaugre, -awger**, 8–9 **periagua, -aga.** γ. 8 **petty-oager, pettiagua, -augua, -awga, -auger, -augre, petiaguay, -augre, pettie augre**, 9 **petty-auga, -auger, petiaugua.** See also PIROGUE. [orig. a. Sp. *piragua*, a. Carib *piragua* a dug-out; subseq. much corrupted, esp. by popular reference of the initial part to *peri-* and *petty*.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. [1535 OVIEDO (1851) I. 171 Llamanlas los Caribes piraguas.] 1629 *Virginia richly valued* 41 A piragua or ferrie bote. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 343 They.. betake themselves to their Canoes, or Piragoua. 1684 B. SHARP *Voy.* (1729) 54 They took one Peragua which they found at anchor. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 127 Maj. Church and his Forces were coming against them..with 24 Peraougers, meaning Whale-boats. 1792 tr. *Rochon's Madagascar* in Pinkerton *Voy.* (1814) XVI. 797 And because the canvas .. is impenetrable to water, the hammock becomes a real pirogua. 1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* xxvii, The peroqua rapidly approached. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 164 As soon as the prow of the piragua grounded.

β. 1672 SIR W. TALBOT *Discov. Y. Lederer* 18 People, whom they..force away..in Periago's. 1691 *Proc. agst. French* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 474 Making their escape in their swift periaquas. 1696 *S. Carolina Stat.* (1837) II. 105 Any boat, perriaguer or canoe. 1697 Pereago [see B. 1]. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. App. (1852) 171 The periaga kept busking to and again. 1719 Periagua [see B. 1]. 1733 *N. Jersey Arch.* XI. 311 A large new Perriagua, of about 31 Foot in length. 1736 *Ibid.* 452 The Owners of the other two Boats and Periauger. 1738 *Ibid.* 532 Chased by three Perriagoes. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 5 Coming hither..in their small canoes, or Perriawgers. 1765 in F. B. Hough *Siege of Detroit* (1860) 115 Three Battoes and two Perriaugres. 1776 J. CARVER *Trav. N. Amer.* 498 The French traders..make of them periaguays. 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U. S.* 74 Two boats (periagas) were detached from Detroit. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xiv. (1873) 294 The periagua is a strange rough boat.

γ. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) III, Our Craft was but Canoes and Petty-Oagers. 1736 *N. Jersey Arch.* XI. 451 He recover'd himself and seized .. a Pettiauger of Alderman Romer. 1736 Pettiawga [see B. 2]. 1739 WHITEFIELD in *Life & Jrnls.* (1756) 306 We went in a Pettiagua over the Sound. 1740 *Hist. Jamaica* 298 A Petiaguay and Half-Galley. 1776 N. GREENE in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 301 Our people ran the petiaugres ashore.

B. Signification.

1. A long narrow canoe hollowed from the trunk of a single tree, and sometimes deepened by the addition of planks along the sides, or widened by being built of two curved sections with a flat bottom inserted between them.

1609 [see A. α.] 1630 CAPT. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* 52 There were six Peryagoes, which are huge great trees formed as your Canowes, but so laid out on the sides with boords, they will seeme like a little Gally. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1699) 29 *Pereago's* and *Canoa's*..are nothing but the Tree it self made hollow Boat wise, and the Canoa generally sharp at both ends, the Pereago at one only, with the other end flat. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. ix. (1840) 149 To make myself a canoe or periagua. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 242 *Periaguas*..double and single canoes, used by the natives of..islands in the south seas. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* VI. v. (1864) 367 The canoes and piraguas of the enemy.

2. An open flat-bottomed schooner-rigged vessel; a sort of two-masted sailing barge, used in America and the W. Indies.

1667 *Lond. Gas.* No. 126/4 A small Vessel of ours called a Periagoe, .. chasing and taking his Shallop laden with Provisions. 1736 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 4 Apr., I set out for Frederica in a pettiawga—a sort of flat-bottomed barge. 1744 F. MOORE *Voy. Georgia* 49 These Periaguas are long flat-bottom'd Boats, carrying from 25 to 30 Tons. They have a kind of a Forecastle and a Cabbin; but the rest open, and no Deck. They have two Masts..and Sails like Schooners. They row generally with two Oars only. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XI. 456 A *Petiàngua*, a two-mast Boat used by the Caribs.

Pirai, variant of PERAI, S. American fish.

Pirameter, variant spelling of PEIRAMETER.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1714/1.

Piramid, Piramis, etc., obs. ff. PYRAMID, etc.

Piramidig (pi·rămidi:g). [Echoic, after the bird's call.] A name given in the W. Indies to a night-hawk, *Chordiles virginianus* or *C. minor*.

1847 GOSSE *Birds Jamaica* 33 We hear a loud, abrupt, and rapid repetition of four or five syllables in the air above our heads, resembling the sounds, *piramidig*, or *gi' me a bit*, or perhaps still more, *witta-wittawit*. *Ibid.* 37 Whither the Piramidig retires after its twilight evolutions are performed, or where it dwells by day, I have little evidence. 1859 *Zoologist* XVIII. 6976 The peculiarity of flight in the piramidig. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 727 *Piramidig*, a Creole name,..*C[hordiles] minor* (Nightjar), being an imitation of its cry uttered during its remarkable flight.

‖ **Piranha** (pirā·nʸă). [Pg., from Tupi *pira·nya*, var. of *pira·ya*, scissors, also this fish.] A voracious South American fish: = PERAI.

1869 R. F. BURTON *Brasil* II. 33 The poor almost live upon the..dreadful Piranha. 1904 G. A. BOULENGER *Let. to Editor*, The ferocious S. American fish .. *Serrasalmo piraya*, is known in English books of natural history as the Piranha or Caribe, or Cariba.

Pirastic(k, variant of PEIRASTIC.

Pirate (pəiə·rʌt), *sb.* Also 5–8 **pyrat(e**, 6 **pyraotte, pirotte, -atte**, 6–7 **pyrote, pirat**, 7 **pyratt.** [ad. L. *pīrāta*, a. Gr. πειρᾱτής, f. πειρᾶν to attempt, attack, assault. Cf. F. *pirate* (1448 in Hatz.-Darm.), Sp., Pg., It. *pirata*, Du. *piraat*, Ger., Sw., Da. *pirat*.]

1. One who robs and plunders on the sea, navigable rivers, etc., or cruises about for that purpose; one who practises piracy; a sea-robber.

[1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 415 Þe see þeves of Danes [L. *Dani pirata*].] 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 23063, I mene pyratys of the Se, Which brynge folk in pouerte. 1430–40 — *Bochas* I. xxi. (1554) 38 This word pirate of Pirrhus toke the name. 1528 J. CLERK in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 312 Pirats, Mores, and other infidels. 1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 15 *title*, An acte for punishement of pyrotes and robbers on the sea. 1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* Pref. ff j, Pilotes (I saie) not Pirottes, Rulers, not Rouers. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 72 Notable Pyrate, thou salt-water Theefe. 1692 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 360 For the resisting..of all enemies, pyratts, and rebells. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 12 We have secured the Navigation of our Subjects, against all other Pyrats. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* x. I. 285 Cilicia, formerly the nest of those daring pyrates. 1799 *Naval Chron.* II. 315 River Pirates..ply upon the Thames during the night. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* II. iii. 32 A traitor on land, and a pirate at sea. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 192 In the mouths of..plain-spoken enemies his people [the Normans in France] are only the Pirates, and himself the Chief of the Pirates, down to the end of the [10th] century.

fig. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xviii. (1852) 261 Oh, Love's a bold pirate—the son of the sea! 1902 *Daily Chron.* 18 Apr. 3/2 Four..eggs were captured by rats or other water pirates.

2. *transf.* A vessel employed in piracy or manned by pirates; a pirate-ship.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIX. XXXVI. 875 Scouring the coast ..with his pyrats and men of warre. 1649 EVELYN *Diary* 12 July, We had a good passage, tho' chas'd for some houres by a pyrate. 1726-31 WALDRON *Descr. Isle of Man* (1865) 9 A stately pirate that was steering her course into this harbour. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xvii, That's as much as to say that she's a pirate.

3. Any one who roves about in quest of plunder; one who robs with violence; a marauder, plunderer, despoiler. Also *fig.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 180 b, Ye great pirat and olde theefe the deuyll. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* III. 226 It has been always a custom among the Soldiers in France to extort Money from the Country...These Pyrates had plunder'd, kill'd and made the Country pay all they could get from them. 1802 SAMPSON *Surv. Londonderry* 129 No clover sown, on account of promiscuous flocks of sheep, which are emphatically called pirates. 1846 LANDOR *Heroic Idylls, Thrasymedes & Eunöe* 80 Pirate of virgin and of princely hearts! 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* I. 155 Pirates of the desert.

4. *fig.* One who appropriates or reproduces without leave, for his own benefit, a literary, artistic, or musical composition, or an idea or invention of another, or, more generally, anything that he has no right to; esp. one who infringes on the copyright of another.

[1668 J. HANCOCK *Brooks' String of Pearls* (Notice at end), Some dishonest Booksellers, called Land-Pirats, who make it their practise to steal Impressions of other mens Copies.] 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* Explan. Pref. (1703) 6 Its being Printed again and again by Pyrates. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 101 P 1 These Miscreants are a Set of Wretches we Authors call Pirates, who print any Book,..as soon as it appears.., in a smaller Volume, and sell it (as all other Thieves do stolen Goods) at a cheaper Rate. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* lvii. (1839) VII. 117 A recent alarm about one of Ballantyne's workmen .. transmitting proof sheets of Peveril while at press to some American pirate. 1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Address Brit. Assoc.*, There are abuses in the working of the patent law.., and protection is often granted to pirates and impostors, to the detriment of real inventors. 1887 *Shakespeariana* VI. 105 In 1599 two of them [Shakspere's Sonnets] were printed by the pirate Jaggard.

5. An omnibus which infringes on the recognized routes and snaps up the regular custom of other omnibuses, or which overcharges and otherwise preys upon passengers. Now often applied to any omnibus owned by a private firm or person. Also *transf.* The driver of such an omnibus.

1889 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 3/1 The 'pirate omnibus man', who..had no fixed routes or stated hours...The pirate pulls his horses to pieces. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Oct. 3/3 'The 'bus was a pirate', said the witness. *Ibid.*, Even in conversation with an elderly lady..a private 'bus is a 'pirate' and nothing else. 1894 *Times* 1 Mar. 11/4 This was evidenced by the number of persons being carried by 'pirates', many of which were running at the old fares.

6. Applied to animals the habits of which suggest piracy, as **a.** A species of hermit crab; **b.** A small fresh-water fish of voracious habits (*Aphredoderus sayanus*), common in the eastern U.S.; also called *pirate-perch*.

1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* vi. 136 One of the most abounding [Crustacea] is that which is commonly known as the 'pirate'...The pirate has no home of its own, but appropriates..that which belongs to others. It has a..preference for the shells of the buccina, murex, and bulla.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** appositive, that is a pirate, as *pirate-bird, -filibuster, -guest*; **b.** of, belonging to, or inhabited by pirates, as *pirate-brig, -coast, -frigate, -hoard, -schooner, -ship, -town, -vessel, work*; **c.** *pirate-like, -ridden* adjs.; **d.** **pirate-blue** *a.*, of a vivid shade of blue; **pirate 'bus, omnibus** (see 5); **pirate-fish,** local name of the glutinous hag, *Myxine glutinosa*; **pirate-perch** (see 6 b); **pirate publisher** (see 4); **pirate spider,** *Lycosa piratica* (see quot.).

1842 MACGILLIVRAY *Man. Brit. Ornith.* II. 255 *Cataractes Skua*. Brown or Skua *Pirate-Bird. 1896 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 6/5 A gown in '*pirate-blue' cloth, rather a vivid shade, by the way. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 24 Dec. 5/1 In these days the *pirate-bus has turned itself into a more or less honest tramp steamer. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 86 We had..great treasure in the *pirate-frigate. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* III. v. 17 Report speaks largely of his *pirate-hoard. 1611 COTGR., *Piratique*, Piraticall, *Pirat-like. 1897 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Dec. 5/3 In 1832 it was noticed that .. conductors of the new 'buses .. overcharged passengers, and met..protests with..abuse...These were the first *pirate omnibuses. 1905 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 365 This *pirate-ridden and fish-eating land. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xxxi. 598 The *Pirate Spider (*Lycosa piratica*)..has similar habits, chasing its prey on the water and descending as well below the surface. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 77/2 The *pirate-towns of Barbary. 1900 *Morn. Chron.* 23 Jan. 3/4 All *pirate work,..mostly from the United States.

Hence **Pi·ratess,** a female pirate.

1862 RUSSELL *Diary North & S.* I. xv. 163 The pirates and piratesses had control of both. 1879 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. IV. xxx. 327 The 'Sea Queen' or piratess.

Pirate (pəiə·rʌt), *v.* [f. PIRATE *sb.*; cf. F. *pirater* (*c* 1600 in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *piratare* 'to rob by Sea' (Florio 1598), Sp. *piratear* intr. to pirate.]

1. *trans.* To practise piracy upon; to plunder piratically; to make booty of as a pirate; to rob, to plunder.

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 329 A puissant Pirat named Abenchapeta, passed from Asia into Africa, .. he pilled and pirated such as he met with all by Seas. 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State* Wks. 1851 VIII. 265 An afflicted and..misus'd virgin, born of honest Parents, but pyrated out of her Native Country. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 373 It was pirated out of his house, and he could never find who had it. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xviii, Their rivals in trade ..might have encroached upon their bounds for the purpose of pirating their wood. 1900 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 5/7 One of the ferry launches running between Hong Kong and Yau-ma-ti..had been pirated while still in the harbour.

2. *intr.* To play the pirate, practise piracy.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2054/3 To suspect .. that she was going to Pyrate in the Indies. 1710 WHITWORTH *Acc. Russia* (1758) 141 These vessels are now pirating in the Baltick. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I. 261 [To] put it out of the Power of both France and Spain..to pirate upon us again. 1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XV. 302 France perpetually..pirating against the homeward bound fleets. 1887 BESANT *The World went*, etc. xlv, They proposed to go a-pirating among the Spanish settlements.

3. *fig. trans.* To appropriate or reproduce (the work or invention of another) without authority, for one's own profit.

1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* Pref. 42 Gentlemen-Booksellers, that threatned to Pyrate it, as they call it, viz. Reprint it, and Sell it for half a Crown. 1754 *Connoisseur* No. 38 P 6 To prevent his design being pirated, he intends petitioning the Parliament. 1850 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 36 He had no right to pirate a peculiar trade mark. 1884 *American* VII. 318 The injustice done by American publishers in pirating English works.

Hence **Pi·rated** *ppl. a.*; **Pi·rating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1697 tr. *C'tess D'Auney's Trav.* (1706) 77 One day, as Meluza came from Pyrating, he brought [etc.]. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xii. 140 The English went to burn that Village and their pirating Vessels. 1731 GAY *Let. to Swift* 1 Dec., I have had an injunction for me against pirating-booksellers. 1737 BYROM *Jrnl. & Lit. Rem.* (1856) II. I. 133 To put out a pirated edition. 1883 *American* VI. 44 A pirated extract from a paper published some fifteen years ago. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 18 Dec. 3/2 The pirating of woodcuts in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

†Pi·rately, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PIRATE *sb.* + -LY¹: cf. *soldierly*.] Of the nature of a pirate; piratical.

1625 *Impeachm. Dk. Buckhm.* (Camden) 220 A kennell of rancke pirately roages.

Piratery (pəiə·rʌtri). *rare.* Also **piratry.** [ad. F. *piraterie*, f. PIRATE *sb.* + *-erie*: see -ERY.

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(Cf. L. *pīrātērium*, a. Gr. πειρᾱτήριον a gang of pirates.)] = PIRACY 1.

[1756 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 25 Jan., Monsieur Bonac ..complaining in harsh terms of our *brigandages* and *piracies*.] 1903 KIPLING 5 *Nations* Ded., Ere rivers league against the land In piratry of flood.

Piratic (pəiræ·tik), *a.* [ad. L. *pīrāticus*, a. Gr. πειρᾱτικός, f. πειρᾱτής pirate: see -IC. So F. *piratique*.] Of or pertaining to a pirate or pirates; like a pirate. *Piratic war*, that waged by Pompey against the pirates in the Mediterranean.

a 1640 DAY *Parl. Bees* i. (1881) 13 [He] Out-law-like doth challenge as his owne Your Highnes due; nay, Pyratick detaines The waxen fleet, sailing upon your plaines. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* v. M.'s Wks. 1851 VIII. 137 Nor must Pompey have undertaken the Piratick War. 1783 WATSON *Philip III*, IV. (1839) 201 The piratic states of Barbary. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxv. 395 The Algerines were now sweeping with their piratic crafts the Mediterranean.

Piratical (pəiræ·tikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] 1. Of or pertaining to a pirate or piracy; of the nature of, characterized by, given to, or engaged in piracy; pirate-like.

1579–80 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 255 Thair piraticall and weikit deidis. 1622 BACON *Holy War* Wks. 1879 I. 528/1 The piratical war which was achieved by Pompey the Great. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 107 Capt. Sharp's Pyratical Voyage to the South Sea. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* x. I. 245 The gold which the Scandinavians had acquired in their pyratical adventures. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 103 These would apprize their relatives, the piratical Sioux of the Missouri, of the approach of a band of white traders. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 365 The Moors establisbed the piratical states of Algiers and Tunis.

b. *fig.* Given to literary piracy, etc.

1737 POPE *Lett.* Pref., Errors of the press .. multiply'd in so many repeated editions, by the Avarice and Negligence of pyratical Printers. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 87 The piratical Curl had .. advertised the letters of Messieurs Prior and Addison. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* i. 12 Piratical publishers tried in some dishonest way to come at the manuscript.

2. Obtained by piracy; pirated; produced by literary piracy.

1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 336 Ony of the said piraticall gudis. *Ibid.* 337 Personis that avariciouslie ressettis the piraticall gudis. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Sayler* 88 In hope to become sharer in a pyraticall treasure. 1838 A. B. GRANVILLE *Spas Germ.* 245 Two legal editions—two piratical ones.

Piratically (pəiræ·tikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a piratical manner; by piracy.

1549 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. *Collect. Rec.* 162 Order hath been taken..that certain Goods, piratically taken upon the Seas..should be restored to the true Owners. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* II. (1704) 250/2 The People.. were Pyratically given. 1732 *Hist. Litteraria* IV. 38 It had been officiously and pyratically printed by others. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. iii. 48 Its flag had been insulted, its maritime rights disregarded, .. its property piratically seized and confiscated.

Pi·ratism, *rare.* [f. PIRATE *sb.* + -ISM: cf. It. *piratismo* 'Piracie or robbing by Sea' (Florio 1611).] 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I. iv. 67 To check the piratism of the Turcoman maritime populations.

† **Pi·ratize**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To subject to piracy.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 334 Nor cease the Ilanders to rob and piratize the Chyneses.

† **Pira·tously**, *adv. Obs. rare.* Also 6 -tuosly. [f. as prec. + -OUS + -LY 2.] = PIRATICALLY.

1538 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (1894) I. 73 One Walter Soly..with certain maryners..came feloniously and piratuosly upon borde. 1549 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. *Collect. Rec.* 162 Divers Merchants .. have had their goods piratously robbed and taken.

Piraya, variant of PERAI, PIRANHA.

Pirck, obs. form of PERK *v.*¹

Pire, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 9 **pyre**. [ME. *piren*, identical in form and sense with LG. (in Brem. Wbch.) and EFris. *pīren*, of unknown origin. The same sense is expressed in mod. Eng. by PEER *v.*, which is not known before 1590. Their phonetic relation is difficult to understand; but cf. the pairs *like, leek, pike, peek, pipe, peep, pile, peel*, also *pike* sb., *peek*, now *peak*, which present similar problems. Some have suggested that LG. *pīren* was a variant of *plīren, plūren*, with similar sense; but this is unlikely.]

intr. To look narrowly, esp. in order to discern something indistinct or difficult to make out; to peer.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 29 Riht so doth he, whan that he pireth [*rime* tireth] And toteth on hire wommanhiede. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 48 Thanne cometh .. Anoper proud partriche .. And preuyliche pirith till þe dame passe. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 552 Go vp..& loke, & in the asshis pire. *Ibid.* 1412 They herd all his compleynt, þat petouse was to here, flawnus in-to the Chirch pryuelych gan pire. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss., Pyring*..Always used in combination with peeping, as, 'peeping and pyring about'. 'Peeping and pyring into every body's business'.

Pire, var. PERRY 1, *Obs.*, pear-tree; obs. f. PIER.

Pirene, Pirenean, Piretheum, Pirethrum: see PYR-.

Piriawe, obs. corrupt form of PARIAH.

Pirie, variant of PERRY 1, *Obs.*, PIRRIE.

Piriform, variant (etymologically correct) of PYRIFORM. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

‖ **Piri-piri** (pī·ri,pī·ri). A Maori name applied to several plants, esp. to *Haloragis micrantha*, a shrubby plant found in India, south-eastern Asia, Australia, and New Zealand; also to *Acæna Sanguisorba*, used as tea and as a medicine, called by the colonists by corruption *biddy-biddy*.

(In the former sense misprinted *piri-jiri* (see A. Cunningham in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* (1839) III. 30), an error repeated in some dictionaries.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 567 s. v. *Haloragis* (Piri-jiri). 1880 *N. Z. Country Jrnl.* XII. 195 (Morris s. v. *Biddy-biddy*), Piri-piri .. by the settlers has been..corrupted into *biddy-biddy*... These tenacious burrs of the piri-piri. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Piri-jiri-shrub.

Pirk(e, obs. form of PERK *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹

Pirl (pɔ̄ul, *Sc.* pi·r'l), *v. arch., Sc.*, and *dial.* Also 6 **pirle, pyrl**, 6–9 **purl**. [Origin not ascertained; perh. onomatopœic: cf. PURL *v.*]

1. *trans.* To twist, wind, or spin (threads, fibres, or hairs) into a cord; in early use *esp.* to twist or spin (gold or silver wire) into cord or 'lace'; now *esp. dial.* to twist (horse-hair) into fishing-lines, etc.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 796 Sum pirlyng of golde theyr work to encrease With fingers smale, and handis whyte as mylk. 1530 PALSGR. 658/1, I pyrle wyer of golde or syluer, I wynde it upon a whele as sylke women do. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xci. 39 But copwebs vpon copwebs: pirld in ech coste: All parts of windows to be so enboste: That no flie can passe. 1825 JAMIESON, *Pirl..*2. To twist, twine, curl; as to twist horse-hair into a fishing-line; Roxb., Clydes. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xxvi, A bit daigh, half an ounse weight, pirled round wi' the knuckles into a case. 1892 *Daily News* 10 Nov. 2/2 The car of the Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers Company,.. men and women in the costume of James I. were engaged in wire-drawing, flatting, and spinning thread, purling bullion, weaving lace, embroidering, and lace-making. 1894 *Northumb. Gloss., Purl*, to twist between finger and thumb. Horsehair is purled thus in making snares for bird-catching in winter.

2. To cause to revolve, to spin; to throw or toss with spinning motion. Also *intr.* To move with such motion, to revolve rapidly, to spin.

1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 273 (E. D. D.) Cranreuch snow blaws pirlin' on the plain. 1805 J. NICOL *Poems* I. 25 (Jam.) Cauld December's pirlin drift Maks Winter fierce an' snell come. 1808 JAMIESON, *Pirl*, v. n. to whirl. 1880 *Ibid.* (new ed.) s. v., Pirl up the pennies. [1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Pirdle*, to cause to spin. 'Let me pirdle the top, I'll show thee how to make'n go.']

3. *intr.* To curl; 'to ripple as the surface of a body of water under a slight wind'. (Jamieson 1808.)

Hence **Pirled** *ppl. a.*, twisted, twined, spun into a thread or lace.

c 1500 MEDWALL *Nature* (Brandl) 763 Then yt cryspeth and shyneth as bryght as any pyrled gold. 1520 in *Archæologia* LIII. 17 A corporax case and the corporax of gold pyrlled and crymyssynn velvet. 1583 *Rates of Customs* D vij, Pirled lace called cantelet lace of thred the groce iis. *viđ.* 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 71 Some with purled lace so cloyd.

Pirl, *sb. Sc.* [f. prec. vb.] a. A twist, curl. b. A fine curl or ripple on the surface of water.

1825 JAMIESON s.v., 'There's a pirl on the water.' 1838 HOGG *Tales* (1866) 150 (E. D. D.) Wi' the pirl bein' awa', the pool was as clear as crystal. 1880 JAMIESON, *Pirl*..2. Twist, twine, curl; as 'That line has na the richt pirl,' Clydes.

Pirl, obs. or dial. form of PURL *sb.* and *v.*

Pirlicue, pirlie-, variants of PURLICUE.

Pirliewinkles: see PILLIWINKS.

† **Pirn**, *sb.*¹ *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [perh. metathesis of *prin, prene*, PREEN, a pin.] ? A pointed twig or branch; ? a thorn or spine.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4981 þai fande a ferly faire tre quare-on na frute groued, Was void of all hire verdure & vacant of leues,..With-outen bark oupir bast full of bare pirnes.

Pirn (pɔ̄un, *Sc.* pirn), *sb.*² Now *Sc.* and *dial.* Forms: 5–6 **pirne, pyrne**, 8 **pyrn**, 6– **pirn**, (9 *dial.* **pirm**). [Origin uncertain.

Jamieson points out that in sense 1 'it is sometimes called a broach' (cf. BROACH *sb.* 4), and may thus be, like PIRN *sb.*¹, a metathetic form of *prin*, PREEN; but the latter has existed in Sc. since 14th c. as *prene, prein, preen*, and there is no evidence of any contact or confusion between the two words.]

1. A small cylinder on which thread or yarn is wound, formerly made of a hollow reed or quill, but now usually of turned wood or iron, with an axial bore for mounting on a spindle when winding; a weaver's bobbin, spool, or reel.

(Cf. the synonym SPOOL, the orig. sense of which appears to have been *quill* or *hollow reed*.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 Pyrne, of a webstarys loome, *panus* [an error reproduced by Palsgrave]. 1474 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 25 Item viij pirnis of gold for the sammyn harnessing, price of the pirne xs.; summa iiij li. 1502 *Ibid.* II. 289 Item..for xv pirn of gold. 1700 SIR A. BALFOUR *Lett.* 210 In the Highest Storie there are Innumerable Pirns of Silk. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* II. 510 Fit..to earn their bread at home, the women by spinning, and the men by filling pirns, (rolling up yarn upon lake reeds, cut in small pieces for the shuttle). 1829 E. IRVING *Times of Martyrs* in *Anniversary* 283 Her spinning wheel ..having no heck, but a moveable eye which was carried along the pirn by a heart-motion. 1831 W. PATRICK *Plants* 82 The stalks [of *Arundo Phragmites*] were formerly used for making weaver's pirns. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vii. 217. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 175 A load of birchwood to be transformed into bobbins and pirns.

b. Phrases. (Sc.)

To wind any one a pirn, to plan trouble for or injury to one, get one into difficulty; *to wind (oneself) a bonny (queer) pirn*, to get into a difficulty or entanglement; *an ill-favoured (-winded) pirn*, a troublesome or complicated business; *to ravel one's pirns*, to cause one trouble or anxiety: *to redd (unwind) a ravelled pirn*, to clear up a tangled matter or difficulty, to get clear of an entanglement; *to wind (up) one's pirn*, to make an end, have done.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 201 Throw sic displesour he hes wynd him ane pirne. 1638 in Lang *Hist. Scot.* (1904) III. ii. 48 [Argyll is said to have advised Charles to keep him [Lorne] in England or else he would wind him a pirn]. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xv, Ise wind ye a pirn, To reel some day. 17.. *Sc. Haggis* 161 (E. D. D.) I'll just wind up my pirn, and hae done with a remark or sae. 1787 SHIRREFS *Jamie & Bess* II. ii, Ere ye get loose, ye'll redd a ravell'd pirn. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiii, Ye'll spin and wind yoursell a bonny pirn. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* xxv, By the Thane's Cross, man,..this is an ill-favoured pirn to wind. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* xxiii. 282, I shall have a fine ravelled pirn to unwind.

c. A reel of sewing cotton, a bobbin or spool. (A common name in Sc.)

1820 [Known to be in use in Hawick]. 1887 D. GRANT *Scotch Stories* 64 Gin a customer ca'd for a penny pirn.

† 2. *transf.* The yarn wound upon the pirn (ready for the shuttle); also, as much as a pirn holds, a pirnful. ? *Obs. rare.*

[Cf. 1474, 1502 in 1.] 1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss. Douglas' Æneis* s. v. *Pyrnit*, The Women and Weavers [of Scotland] call a small parcel of yarn put on a broach (as they name it), or as much as is put into the shuttle at once, a Pyrn, but most commonly the stick on which it is put passes under that name. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Pirn*, the wound yarn that is on a weaver's shuttle.

3. Any device or machine resembling a reel, or used for winding; *esp.* a fishing-reel.

1768 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Observ. Sc. Dial.* 159 A pirn (for angling), a wheel. 1793 FORDYCE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 17 The curvature of the wire, acquired by its being wound round a pirn, was not entirely unfolded for some months. 1833 J. S. SANDS *Poems* Ser. I. 78 (E. D. D.) Auld Jacob's staff and fishing pirn. 1839 T. C. HOFLAND *Brit. Angler's Man.* i. (1841) 6 A winch or reel, is used for running-tackle, and is generally made of brass, but I have seen them in Scotland made of wood, where they are called pirns. *c* 1850 W. GRAHAM in R. Ford *Harp Perth.* (1893) 149, I wauken'd bricht, To my pirn wildly skirlin'. 1900 C. MURRAY *Hamewith* 3 Hear the whirr o' the miller's pirn. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Apr. 2/2 A primitive contrivance of a hand-wheel, three pirns—a man, a woman, and two boys twisting green rushes into ropes.

† 4. An unevenness or 'cockle' in the surface of a piece of cloth, caused by difference in the yarns composing it. *Obs. rare.*

['They still say in Angus, that a web is all pirned, when woven with unequal yarn' (Jamieson).]

1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 166 We should have no more bad Cloth, nor any Cloth disliklied by Bars, Strips, or Pirns, occasioned by putting different Kinds of Yarn..in the same piece.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pirn-winder, -winding*; **pirn-cage** (see quot.); **pirn-cap**, a wooden bowl used by weavers to hold their quills (Jamieson); **pirn-girnel**, a box for holding pirns while they are being filled; **pirn-house**, a weaving shed; **pirn-stick**, a wooden spit or spindle on which the quill (pirn) is placed while the yarn put on it in spinning is reeled off; **pirn-wheel**, a wheel for winding thread on bobbins; **pirn-wife**, a woman who fills pirns with yarn.

1888 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, **Pirn cage*, an arrangement of pins standing up from a square frame, in which 'pirns' or bobbins are stuck—used in power-loom factories. 1867 ELLEN JOHNSTON *Poems* 129 Nae mair in oor *pirn-house Ye'll hunt the rats, nor catch a moose. 1894 [W. D. LATTO] *Tam Bodkin* xxi. 216 My legs .. they're like *pirn-sticks buskit in breeks. 1896 G. SETOUN *R. Urquhart* xxii. 226 Women discussed it at their *pirn-wheels. 1895 A. PHILIP *Parish of Longforgan* x. 276 A good canny *pirn-winder... Her average wage from *pirn-winding was not more than two shillings a week. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Feb. 2/1 'Pirn-winding', an accessory trade to hand-loom weaving, will, no doubt, die with the present workers.

Pirn, *sb.*³ *dial.* Also **purn**. A twitch for horses, etc.: see quots.

1846 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Purn*, the same as Twitch... *Twitch*, an instrument applied to the nose of a vicious horse, to make it stand still during..shoeing. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Pirn*, a stick with a loop of cord for twisting on the nose of a refractory horse. *Pirns*, a kind of ring for a vicious cow's nose. 1873 *Swaledale Gloss., Pirn*, a stick with a noose at the end to hold an unruly horse.

Pirn (pɔ̄un), *v. Sc.* [app. f. PIRN *sb.*²] Found only in pa. pple. and ppl. adj. **Pirned**, interwoven with threads of different colours; striped; brocaded.

1494 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 224 Crammacy sattin pirnit wyth gold. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vii. 26 Riche wedis, Figurit and prynnit [ed. 1553 pyrnyt] al with goldin thredis. *Ibid.* VIII. iii. 168 Ane..knychtly weyd, Pirnit and wovin full of fyn gold threyd. 1539 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 33 Ane gowne of crammasy velvot..lynit with pyrnit satyne. 1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss. Douglas' Æneis, Pyrnit*, striped, woven with different colours. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 22 He..Tucks up his pyrnit tunic bra.

Pirnie, pirny (pɔ̄·rni), *a.* and *sb.*¹ *Sc.* [app. related to prec. vb. and to PIRN *sb.*² sense 4.]

A. *adj.* Of cloth: Striped with different colours.

[1512 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 253 The Kingis goune of pyrne satyne of gold lynit with Romany buge.] 1697 CLELAND *Poems* 12 With Brogues, and Trues, and pirnie Plaides, With good blew Bonnets on their Heads. 1721 RAMSAY *Elegy on Patie Birnie*, The famous fiddler of Kinghorn..Tho' baith his weeds and mirth were pirny. [*Note*. When a piece of stuff is wrought unequally, part coarse, and part fine, of yarn of different colours, we call

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it pirny, from the pirn.] 1865 JANET HAMILTON *Poems* 192 Crossing his 'pirnie' plaid over his shoulders and chest.

B. *sb.* A conical woollen nightcap, usually striped with different colours.

'Generally applied to those manufactured at Kilmarnock' (Jamieson).

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* s. v., A monkey .. leaped on to his shoulder, and plucked off his pirnie. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Pirnie*, a woollen nightcap made in Kilmarnock, of different colours or stripes. 1895 CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle & Peat* 206 Tibbie was knitting at a reid pirnie for her father.

Pirnie, pirny (pəːɹni), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* Diminutive of PIRN *sb.*[2]

1776 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* 5 The auld gudewife the pirney reels Wi' tenty hand. 1879 J. WHITE *Jottings* 192 (E. D. D.) Doon to the Leap I'll aften rin, Richt glad to hear my pirnie spin.

Pirogue (pirōu·g). Also 7 **pyrage, pyrogue,** 8–9 **perioque,** 9 **perogue, periogue, piroque, peroque.** See also PIRAGUA. [a. F. *pirogue* (*piro·g*), prob. from Galibi, the Carib dialect of Cayenne.] Another form of PIRAGUA: still used in the same senses, but more widely diffused, and extended (under French influence) to the native canoes of various regions, and to kinds of open boats, with or without sails, locally used.

[1665 C. DE ROCHEFORT *Hist. des Antilles* 86 Grandes chaloupes qu'ils appellent pyraugues.] 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 39 The Caribbians will of one trunk make those long shallops called pyrages. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 66 Pyrogues..large Canoos, very long and made of one single tree, hollowed. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1796) II. IV. 161 Their pirogues or war boats are so large as to carry forty or fifty men. 1792 MAR. RIDDELL *Voy. Madeira* 85 This tree supplies the Caribs with wood for building their periqoues or canoes, which they cut out of the trunk. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 12 The expedition was embarked on board a batteau and two periogues. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* I. 8 Met two peroques full of Indians. 1828 WEBSTER, *Pirogue.* ..In modern usage in America, a narrow ferry-boat carrying two masts and a lee-board. 1838 J. HALL *Notes West. States* 218 The earliest improvement upon the canoe, was the Pirogue, an invention of the whites..the pirogue has greater width and capacity, and is composed of several pieces of timber—as if the canoe was sawed in two equal sections, and a broad flat piece of timber inserted in the middle. 1860 DOMENECH *Deserts N. Amer.* II. 276 Canoes are of three sorts: piroques, made of the stem of a single tree; small boats lined with buffalo hide..; and lastly the canoe properly so called. 1886 tr. *de Brazza* in *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 6/2 It was impossible..to ascend the Ogowai without the aid of the natives to pilot our pirogues in the rapids. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 851/1 She is what they call a pirogue here [West Indies]..., she has a long narrow hull, two masts, no deck: she has usually a crew of five, and can carry thirty barrels of tafia. 1893 J. FOGERTY *Juanita* I. 96 A number of black canvas-covered canoes, locally [W. coast of Ireland] called 'pirogues'.

† **Pirot.** *Obs.* [a. F. *pirot* (Cotgr.): cf. PIDDOCK.]

1611 COTGR., *Pirot*, the Pirot, or Hag-fish; a kind of long shell-fish. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 250 A sort of Solenes (which the Venetians call *Cape longe*, and the English Pirot)..a kind of Shell-fish deep bedded in a solid rock.

Pirotte, obs. form of PIRATE.

Pirouette (pirŭ,e·t), *sb.* Also 8 **pi-, pyroet.** [a. F. *pirouette* spinning top, child's windmill or whirligig, teetotum, pirouette in dancing or riding (15th c. in Littré); in OF. also in masc. form *piroet, pirouet* (15th c.), whence *piroet* in Bailey. A parallel dim. is Burgundian *pirouelle* teetotum (Littré); Guernsey has the simpler form *piroue* a whirligig or little wheel (Métivier). Evidently from same source as It. *piruolo, pirolo* 'top, gig, twirle', also 'a woodden peg or pinne for an instrument of musike' (Florio), cf. *pirla, pirlo* 'a childes top, gig, or twirle' (Fl.).

The It. *piruolo, pirolo* is in form a dim. of a form **piro*: cf. Roman dial. *piro* a plug (Diez), whence the It. augmentative *pirone* 'a pin or peg of iron' (Fl.). If such was the origin, the sense 'pin or peg' app. gave that of 'peg-top' and 'teetotum', as in Fr., from the idea of the motion of which arose the other senses.]

1. The act of spinning round on one foot, or on the point of the toe, as performed by ballet-dancers.

1706 P. SIRIS *Art of Dancing* 42 A Table of Pirouettes. [*Ibid.* Fig. 13, To *Pirouetter*, or Whirl about on the two Points of the Toes half-round.] 1813 JEFFREY *Ess.* (1844) I. 333 Making *pirouettes* round his chamber, or indulging in other feats of activity. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. xii. 277 A Columbine practising a pirouette in sober sadness. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 34 A rotation which would put to shame the most finished pirouettes of the opera-dancer. 1875 JAS. GRANT *One of the '600'* I. vi. 89 Berkeley..made a species of pirouette on the brass heels of his glazed boots.

2. In the manège: see quots.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pirouette*, *Pyroet*, in the manage, a turn or circumvolution which a horse makes, without changing his ground. *Pirouettes* are either of one tread or *piste*, or of two. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), Piroet. 1775 in ASH: and in mod. Dicts. 1847 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) IV. 20 He is rather skittish also, and has laid my coachman in the dust by one of his pirouettes.

Pirouette (piru,e·t), *v.* [a. F. *pirouetter*, f. *pirouette*: see prec.] *intr.* To dance a pirouette, spin or whirl on the point of the toe; to move with a whirling motion. Also *fig.*

[1706: see prec. 1.] 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 318 See, the king of the shell-fish advancing,..pirouetting and dancing! 1834 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VI. 504 Volting demi-volting, pirouetting, parrying with and opposing the left hand, are manœuvres now totally disused in fencing. 1868 *Morn. Star* 28 Mar., To pirouette in combustible gauze before the footlights. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. 133 After pirouetting in several strong whirlpools..we at length arrived. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Queen of L.* I. 8 To..pirouette at the apex of his loftiest elocution.

Hence **Pirouetting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Pirouetter,** one who pirouettes; **Pirouettism, Pirouettiveness,** *nonce-wds.*, disposition for or habit of pirouetting.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 533 A bitterness seldom exercised towards the pirouettism of a lawyer. 1844 *Ibid.* LV. 295/1 A professor's chair for the improvement of pirouetters. *Ibid.* 297 The boss of pirouettiveness is strangely wanting in human conformation. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Witches' Frolic*, Such lofty curvetting, And grand pirouetting. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* I. viii. 286 His slovenly dress, his pirouetting walk. 1878 T. HARDY *Return of Native* IV. iii, She began to envy those pirouetters.

Pirr (pir), *sb.*[1] *Sc. dial.* Also 7 **pir,** 9 **pirrhe.** [app. onomatopœic: cf. PIRRIE.] A ruffling breeze of wind.

1665 SIR J. LAUDER *Jrnl.* (S. H. S.) 19 A little pir of wind that rose. 1825 JAMIESON s.v., 'There's a fine pirr of wind.' 1894 J. GEDDIE *Fringes of Fife* 134 To sigh..in vain for a 'pirrhe' of wind.

b. A state of agitation or excitement; a flurry.

1856 G. HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* 127 When one is in a pirr about things which do not go well.

Pirr, *sb.*[2] Also **pirre, purre.** [Onomatopœic, imitating the hoarse cry of the birds.] **a.** A local name of the Tern: see PIRR-MAW. **b.** The Black-headed Gull (*Larus rudibundus*). *rare.*

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* (1876) 383 *Pirr*, ..is also a sea-fowl with a long tail and black head, ..whenever it sees any small fish or fry, dives down .. on them, crying 'pirr!' 1875 LANDSBOROUGH *Arran* 401 The numerous Cumbrae pirres have been destroyed or driven away. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Purre*, two sea birds, the tern and the black-headed gull. 1898 MACMANUS *Bend of Road* 195 The centre of the lake where the many hundred white pirrs now circled, and called.

Pirr, *v. Sc.* [Onomatopœic: goes with PIRR *sb.*[1]] *intr.* **a.** Of the wind: To blow as a steady breeze. **b.** Of persons or animals: To drive, ride, or run rapidly; cf. *whirr.* Hence **Pirring** *ppl. a.*

1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 62 Careerin' on the pirrin' breeze, A greedy gled. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 171 Nothing could be more pleasant than so pirring through quiet roads [in a gig]. *Ibid.* 172 We bowed to each other..and I pirred on.

† **Pirre.** *Obs. rare.* [app. from the accompanying sound.] Difficulty in breathing; asthma.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xv. (Tollem. MS.), As in hem þat haue þe pirre and styffles and ben pursyf and þikke breþid [L. *ut patet in asthmaticis et anhelosis*].

Pirre, var. PERRIE *Obs.*, jewellery; var. PIRR *sb.*[2]

Pirre, pirrey, obs. ff. PERRY[2] (the beverage).

Pirrhick, Pirrite, obs. ff. PYRRHIC, PYRITE.

Pirrie, pirry (pi·ri). Now only *dial.* Forms: 5–6 **pyrry, pyrie,** 5–7 **pery,** 6 **pyrry, -ye, -ie, pirie, pierie, pierrie, perrye, -ie,** 6–7 **pirrie, pirry, perry;** 9 *n.* and *e. dial.* **perry;** also *n.* **parry, -ey.** [app. onomatopœic.

Cf. PIRR *sb.*[1], also the later BERRY *sb.*[4], and its suggested relationship to BIRR. All these words are apparently natural oral expressions of the action of such a wind. Gael. *piorradh* (pi·rrăɣ), genitive *piorraidh* (pi·rrai) 'a squall or blast' is app. a parallel formation; it appears to have no root in Celtic, and could scarcely have originated the Eng. word, of which the earliest examples belong to East Anglia, where it is still in native use.]

A blast of wind; a squall; a sudden storm of wind, 'half a gale'. In mod. dial. use also, A sudden scudding rain.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 126 With a sodeyn pyry, he lappyd hem in care. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 401/2 Pyry, or storme, *nimbus.* ? *c* 1500 *Cov. Corp. Christi Plays* 8/226 E! fryndis, ther cam a pyrie of wynd with a myst suddenly. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xvii, Aferde of pirries or great stormes. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* Pref. 5 In sayling, thou shalt not..feare Peries and great windes. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 307 Hee .. was with a contrary pirrie carried violently into Normandie. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 315 (1810) 328 It suffered a kind of inundation..at a spring tide, driven by a very strong perry. 1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* I. 92 'If we cu'd only hev a perry wind', says the Captain... A perry wind is half a gale.

b. *fig.* A 'breeze' or storm in the social or political atmosphere.

1536 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 312 He pratith, and is so proude, ..that he can not fayll to perish himself in the pyry. 1565 *Satir. Poems Reform.* i. 178 Nor Hamilton cold have no hope to hold his seate, Nor yett Argile to abide the court; the pirrye was to greate. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 126 There arose such a huffing perrie against me.

Pirrie, obs. form of PERRY[2] (beverage).

Pirr-maw (pə·ɹmǭ). Also 8–9 **pyr-,** 9 **purre-.** [f. PIRR *sb.*[2] + MAW *sb.*[3]] A local name of the Common Tern (*Sterna fluviatilis*) and of the Roseate Tern (*S. dougallii*).

1744 C. SMITH *County Down* 131 Sea Fowl, as the Gull and Pyrmaw, who build in the Rocks. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Pirre-maw*, the tern. *Ibid.*, *Pyrmæw*, a sea bird, probably the tern or 'purre'. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 203 Roseate tern,..Purre maw (Carrickfergus). From their hoarse cry.

Pirrosyn, variant of PERROSIN *Obs.*

Pirry, variant of PERRY[1] *Obs.*, pear-tree.

† **Pirwike, -wycke,** obs. ff. PERUKE, PERIWIG.

1538 ELYOT, *Galerus*,..a pirwike. 1552 HULOET, Pirwycke, *galerus.*

Pirwynole, obs. f. PERIWINKLE[2] (the mollusc).

Piry (ɵ, var. PEEBY, PERRY[1]; obs. f. PERRY[2].

Pisa (pī·zä). Name of a city in Italy. In quot. applied to a Pisan dagger or poniard (*obs.*).

a 1625 FLETCHER & MASS. *Cust. Country* II. iii, The difference between a Spanish rapier And your pure *pisa.*

‖ **Pis aller** (pizale). [F., lit. 'go worst'.] The worst that can be, or can happen; what one would do, take, choose, etc., in the event of things coming to the worst; what one accepts when one can do no better; a do-no-better, a last resource.

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* I. i, Dorimant, when did you see your *pis-aller*, as you call her, Mrs. Loveit? 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1832) II. XXV. 158 She was incapable of the meanness of retaining a lover as a *pis-aller.* 1808 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 438 A balance of trade paid in the precious metals, is the *pis-aller* of foreign commerce. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* I. i, As a pis aller one might put up with him. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* ii. 63 To me the history of mankind is a huge *pis-aller*..a prodigious wasteful experiment.

† **Pisane.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **pe-, pusen, pysan,** 4–5 **pe-, pusane,** 5 **pesayn, pys-, puisane, pyssan, pisan, pissand,** 5–6 **pesan, pissan(e.** [a. OF. *pisainne, pizane* adj. fem. of *pisain, pizain* Pisan, qualifying *gorgerette, helme*, etc. Cf. *basinettum Pisanum* (Du Cange).] A piece of armour to protect the upper part of the chest and neck.

13.. *K. Alis.* 3697 Indiens, and Emaniens, With swordes, lances, and pesens [*v. r.* pensels]. 13.. *Coer de L.* 321 He bare away halfe hys schelde. Hys pusen therwith gan gon. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 204 Ne no pysan, ne no plate þat pented to armes. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1722 He hitt hym evene one the nekk-bane Thurgh ventale and pesane. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy-Bk.* 4429 He brast his Pisan and his coloret. *Ibid.* 12603 At him he schet And hitte him In his gorget, That it 3ede thorow his pesayn. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xlv, He girdus to Syr Gauane, Throȝhe ventayylle and pusane [*v. r.* pesayne]. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 111 The thrid he straik throuch his pissand of maile. *Ibid.* IX. 1104 Throu pissanis stuff in sondyr strak the swyr. 1537 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 336 Deliverit to the Kingis grace,..ane pissane of mailȝe and ane hudskule.

‖ **Pisang** (pisæ·ŋ). Also 7 **piçan, pissan, pysangh.** [Malay ڤيسڠ *pīsang.*] The Malay name of the Banana, formerly also in English use. *Wild pisang*, the name given to a S. African allied plant, *Strelitzia augusta.*

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 134 The Country abounds .. specially in Fruits,.. Pissans, Oranges and Lemmons. 1671 NARBOROUGH in *Acc. Sev. late Voy.* I. (1694) 141, 6000 Coco-Nuts and 100 Bundles of Pysanghs. 1812 ANNE PLUMTRE tr. *Lichtenstein's S. Africa* I. II. XV. 204 The Pisang river..has this name from the profusion of wild Pisang, .. *strelitzia alba*, that grows upon its banks.

† **b.** *attrib.* **Pisang fig,** a banana; **pisang-tree.**

1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 31 Little Vessels.. brought..Coco's, Pisang Figgs, which are a long kind of Figg. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 291 Much hath already been written concerning the Pisang-tree. 1745 P. THOMAS *Anson's Voy.* 333 Those most admired are the Pisang Figs.

Pisanite (pi·zănəit). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *pisanit*, named 1860, after F. Pisani, who described it: see -ITE[1].] A hydrous sulphate of iron and copper, found in Turkey, in bright blue concretions.

1861 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. XXXI. 366 Pisanite .. a cupreous variety of copperas from Turkey. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 646 Pisanite, ..occurs with chalcopyrite at a copper mine in the interior of Turkey.

Pisasphalt, erron. form of PISSASPHALT.

† **Pi·scage.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. med.L. *piscāgium* (for **piscāticum*), f. *piscāre* to fish, after OF. *peschage* fishing, f. *peschier* to fish; see -AGE.] Right of fishing.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* III. iv. 70 Wrecks, Swannage, Warrenage, Commonage, Piscage.

Piscary[1] (pi·skări). (Also 7 **pischary.**) [ad. med.L. *piscāria* fishing rights, neut. pl. of L. *piscārius* adj., belonging to fishing, f. *piscis* fish.]

1. The right of fishing (as a thing owned). Now usually in phr. *common of piscary*: see quot. 1880.

1474 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 166/2 Markettes, Warens, Piscaries, Fre Customes. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Piscarie* (*piscaria*), ..signifieth in our common lawe, a libertie of fishing in an other mans waters. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xvi. 261 That the eyotts or little islands, arising in any part of the river, shall be the property of him who owneth the piscary and the soil. 1837 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Bacon* (1887) 377 That the most profound thinker..of the age..confounded the right of free fishery with that of common of piscary. 1880 WILLIAMS *Rights of Common* 259 Common of piscary is a liberty of fishing in another man's water, in common with the owner of the soil, and perhaps also with others, who may be entitled to the same right.

2. A place where fish may be caught; a fishing-ground, fishery.

a 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 136 There is no distresse but vpon Land in demesne, neither could a distresse be taken vpon a Piscary, but that it containeth land and demesnes. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 198 Breaking their Closes, .. cutting their woods, .. fishing in their Pischary [*Fr.* pischarie]. 1714 SCROGGS *Courts-leet* (ed. 3) 161 If a Copyholder convert Part of the Land into a Piscary it's a Forfeiture. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiv. 610 Fishermen licensed to angle or net parts of the piscary.

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† b. A fish-market. *Obs. rare*—°.

[1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. iv, The small tenement .. By the Piscaria.] 1706 PHILLIPS, *Piscary*, a Place where Fish is kept or sold, a Fish-market.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of or pertaining to piscaries or to fishing.

1869 *Daily News* 23 July, When the humbler tenants of presumed piscary properties were being impoverished. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 273 The piscary laws and customs were severe.

† **Piscary** [2]. *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *piscārius*: see prec.] A fisherman; a fishmonger.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Piscary* (*piscarius*), a fisher, or one that sels small fish.

Piscash, variant of PESHCUSH, an offering.

Piscation (piskē·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. *piscātiōnem*, n. of action f. *piscārī* to fish, f. *piscis* a fish.] Fishing.

1624 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* II. iv, What is this divine Trade of ours then, but a spirituall Piscation? 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii. 32 Foure bookes of Cynegeticks or venation, five of Halieuticks or piscation. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 96 He must not dream of rivalling..Stoddart in the science of piscation.

Piscato·logy. *rare.* [irreg. f. L. *piscāt-*, ppl. stem of *piscārī* to fish + -LOGY.] The science of fishing; in quot. *erron.* = ichthyology.

1867 ATWATER *Logic* 217 Thus Ornithology, Piscatology, &c., under Zoology.

‖ **Piscator** (piskē·tɒr, -ər). [L. *piscātor*, agent-n. from *piscārī* to fish.] A fisherman; an angler.

1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 40 *Viator.* My friend Piscator, you have kept time with my thoughts, for the Sun is just rising. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 79/2 Instruments pertaineing to the Piscators science. 1904 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 901/1 Extracts from ancient piscators and writers on fishing.

Piscatorial (piskătō·rial), *a.* [f. L. *piscātōrius* PISCATORY + -AL.] = PISCATORY 1.

1828 HAWTHORNE *Fanshawe* iii, A hook and line, a fish-spear, or any piscatorial instrument of death! 1854 PULMAN (*title*) The Book of the Axe: containing a piscatorial description of that Stream. 1883 J. C. BLOOMFIELD *Fisheries Irel.* 8 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) To study the grandest specimen of piscatorial topography ever exhibited, in the official fishery map of the United States.

Hence **Piscato·rialist**, a professed angler; **Piscato·rially** *adv.*, in a piscatorial manner. So **Piscato·rian** *sb.*, an angler; *adj.* = PISCATORIAL; **Piscato·rical** *a. nonce-wd.*, dealing with piscatorial matters; **Piscato·rious** *a.* = PISCATORY.

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Aug. 8/1 Mr. Henry Walford Stubbin, a well-known *piscatorialist, died recently at Cheltenham. 1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1825) 454 'The Lord Mayor's' health was next proposed, *piscatorially. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 475 He was..so piscatorially habilimented that there was no making out his order or degree. 1861 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* I. v. (1875) 134 The gentle art is cultivated .. by many zealous native *piscatorians. 1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1880) 11 That piscatorian traveller, Franck. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 382 A *piscatorical page, in which we would have shown..how ..silver fish are caught whose eyes are living gold. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 67 The *piscatorious, or..fishing Frog.

Piscatory (piskătəri), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *piscātōri-us* adj., f. *piscātor* fisher: see -ORY [2].]

1. Of or pertaining to fishers or to fishing.

Piscatory ring, the signet ring worn by the pope as successor of St. Peter (cf. Matt. iv. 19, etc.).

1633 P. FLETCHER (*title*) The Purple Island..together with Piscatorie Eclogs. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. III. 296 The Pope dy'd.., and immediately the Piscatory Ring was broken by Cardinal Barbarino. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 36 P 9 To substitute fishermen for shepherds, and derive his sentiments from the piscatory life. 1861 H. F. HORE in *Macm. Mag.* V. 52 The gain to the piscatory interest would be immense. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 194 Piscatory heirlooms and relics.

2. Employed in or addicted to fishing.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Sea gull, white, cinereous, piscatorie. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 271 The salmon, which are..as important to the piscatory tribes as are the buffaloes to the hunters of the prairies. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* June 6 Yarmouth is piscatory..beyond description.

¶ **3.** *erron.* Misused for PISCINE *a.*

1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* III. Wks. 1799 II. 276 Certain animalculæ, or piscatory entities, that insinuate themselves thro' the pores into the blood. 1842 *United Service Mag.* I. 349 The upper part being human, the lower part, from the hips, piscatory.

† **B.** ellipt. as *sb.* A play or the like dealing with the life of fishermen. (Cf. *pastoral.*) *Obs.*

1631 P. FLETCHER (*title*) Sicelides, a Piscatory, as it hath beene Acted in Kings Colledge, in Cambridge.

Piscence, piscens, obs. Sc. ff. PUISSANCE.

‖ **Pisces** (pi·sīz). Also 4 **pissis**, 5 **pisshes, pysces.** [L. *piscēs*, pl. of *piscis* fish.]

1. *Astron.* The twelfth zodiacal constellation, the Fishes; also the twelfth sign of the Zodiac (originally coincident with the constellation), which the sun enters about the 20th of February.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 40 Also the degree..was in the furst degree of pisces. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4039 The sun .. Passyng fro pisshes vnder playn course. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 532/2 On the parallel of London, as much of the ecliptic rises about Pisces and Aries in two hours as the moon goes through in six days. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* vii. 265 In the time of Hipparchus—2000 years ago—the Sun at the vernal equinox was in the constellation Aries; now-a-days it is in the constellation Pisces.

2. *Zool.* Fishes, as a Class of Vertebrata.

1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) XXV. *heading*, Pisces (fishes). 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* 525 Class: Pisces.

Pisch(e, obs. Sc. form of PIKE.

Piscicapture (pi·sikæptiŭ). *humorous* or *affected.* [f. L. *pisci-s* fish + *captūra* CAPTURE.] The catching of fish.

1862 RUSSELL *Diary North & South* (1863) I. xix. 206 The delights of piscicapture. 1878 *Standard* 21 Oct. 5/1 'Snatching' is a form of illicit piscicapture for which it is impossible to entertain .. sympathy. 1881 J. PAYN *Hum. Stories* 298 Instruments of piscicapture.

Hence **Piscica·pturist**, a catcher of fish.

1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* XXVIII, On the part of the piscicapturists (for a fish is not to be called a fish now, and everything connected with him is pisci- something).

† **Pisciole.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pisciol-us*, dim. of *piscis* fish: see -ICLE.] A little fish.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 459 Neither bones nor part of the piscicle. 1661 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2).

Piscicolous (pisi·kŏləs), *a.* [f. L. *pisci-s* fish + *-col-a* inhabitant + -OUS.] (See quot. 1895.)

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Piscicolous*, .. parasitic upon fishes.

Piscicultural (pisikv·ltiŭrăl), *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to pisciculture. Hence **Piscicu·lturally** *adv.*, in respect of pisciculture.

1862 *Cornh. Mag.* V. 196 Before the piscicultural era. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 475 The ease with which all kinds of fish can be treated piscilculturally. 1887 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Feb. 5/5 Prof. Huxley, a thoroughly practical authority on all piscicultural questions.

Pisciculture (pi·sikv·ltiŭr). [f. L. *pisci-s* fish + *cultura* CULTURE. Cf. F. *pisciculture* (*Dict. Acad.* 1878).] The breeding, rearing, and preservation of (living) fish by artificial means.

1859 *Edin. Rev.* CIX. 304 The new arrangements for the protection of salmon, and for pisciculture, in imitation of the French practise. 1869 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. IX. vii. 562 The pearl-oyster may be brought within the domain of pisciculture. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiv. 608 The monks were said to have been skilled in pisciculture.

Pisciculturist (pisikv·ltiŭrist). [See -IST.] A person engaged or interested in pisciculture.

1862 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Jan. 50/3 M. Coste, the pisciculturist. 1868 PEARD *Water-farm.* I. 3 They were still immeasurably behind the pisciculturists of to-day. 1881 *Standard* 10 Sept. 2/1 A practical pisciculturist, and an enthusiast in all matters relating to fish and fisheries.

Piscifauna (pi·sifɒ̄·nă). [f. L. *pisci-s* fish + FAUNA.] Collective term for the native fishes (of any district or country); the fish-fauna.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Piscifauna*, .. the fish-Fauna of a region.

Pisciform (pi·sifɒ̄rm), *a.* [f. L. *pisci-s* fish + -FORM.] Having the form of a fish.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 160 Order X.—Cetacea. Body pisciform, terminated by a caudal appendage. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 768/2 The embryo, when hatched, is pisciform and apodal.

Piscina (pisī·nă, pisəi·nă). Pl. **-æ, -as.** [a. L. *piscīna* a fishpond, bathing-pool, tank, in med. L. in sense 2, It., Sp., Pg. *piscina*, f. *piscis* fish.]

1. A fishpond; a pond, basin, or pool; among the ancient Romans, a public or private pond for bathing or swimming.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 153 Also the piscina or fishpoole where the sicke folkes were healed. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Nov., Piscinas or stews for fish. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 576, I saw likewise the ruins of a piscina, or receptacle for water. 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. v. 82 The roof of the natatorium or piscina of the baths. 1854 CNT. E. DE WARREN tr. *de Saulcy's Journ. Round Dead Sea* II. 307 The largest and most important of all the piscinas of Jerusalem. *a* 1878 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 154 The covered tanks or piscinæ of the ancients.

2. *Eccl.* A perforated stone basin for carrying away the water used in rinsing the chalice and the hands of the priest; generally placed in a niche on the south side of the altar, though sometimes projecting from the face of the wall or supported on a short column. Also *attrib.*

1793 *Gentl. Mag.* LXIII. I. 422/1 In its South wall a piscina and locker. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 226 The fenestella, or small niche, contained a vessel, bason, or piscina, for washing the hands. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 132 The piscina is a sink or drain, through which the water used in several ablutions is poured away. 1904 *Athenæum* 9 Apr. 473/2 The piscina niches are numerous.. but present no very special features.

b. Applied to a holy-water basin or stoup. *rare.*

1812 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXII. I. 315/2 Against the E. side are two piscinæ for holy water in the wall.

Hence **Piscinal** (pi·sinăl) *a.* (*rare*—°) [ad. mod. L. *piscīnālis*], pertaining to a fishpond or piscina.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*: and in subsequent dicts.

Piscine (pi·sin, pisī·n), *sb.* Also 4–5 **-ene.** [a. OF., F. *piscine* fishpond, bathing-pool, piscina, ad. L. *piscīna*: see prec.]

1. A natural or artificial reservoir for water; a pool, pond; a bathing-pool; = PISCINA 1. *Obs.* from 16th till late in the 19th c.

(In early use often applied to the *piscina probatica* or Pool of Bethesda, and Pool of Siloam.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13761 (Cott.) A water..þat es cald piscene [*v. r.* piscine] in þair lede. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Commend. Our Lady* 134 Thou misty arke, probatik piscyne. 1430–40 — *Bochas* VIII. xii. (1554) 183 b, His fleshe renued and sodeinly made white By thrise washing in the freshe piscine. *Ibid.* VIII. xiii. (1558) 7 He was counsayled to make a great pyscyne With innocent blud of children yᵗ wer pure. 1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* clxxii. 254 Fro the fontaynes without cam grete haboundaunce by conduytes, whiche descended in to ij pyscynes right grete by the temple, that one endureth yet in to this day and is named probatica piscina. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 38 Which condites serve all the Citee.., and fyll all the pyscynes. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Apr. 2/1 Cured, according to current report, by bathing her foot in the piscine [at Lourdes]. 1894 J. R. GASQUET in *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 350 A few..came to ask if they might safely bathe in the piscines.

2. = PISCINA 2. *rare.*

1489 CAXTON *Doctr. Sapience* lxiv. (Windsor Cas. Copy), Yf to fore the consecracion a flye or loppe..were founde in the chalyce, it ought to be caste in to the piscine and the chalyce ought to be wasshen. *Ibid.*, The asshes & the wasshyng of the beeste to be put into the pyscyne. 1882 NARES, *Piscine* or *Piscina.* 1883 *Antiquary* VIII. 211 There is another piscine in the south wall of the church.

Piscine (pi·səin), *a.* [f. L. *piscis* fish: see -INE [1].] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characteristic of a fish or fishes.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 240 Covered by bituminous marlite, and with piscine remains. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 34 Derceto was the piscine ship-goddess of the Syrians. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 183 The piscine modification of the vertebrate skeleton. 1899 E. CALLOW *Old Lond. Tav.* I. 120 Billingsgate, the great Walhalla of all things piscine.

Piscinity (pisi·nĭti). *affected* or *humorous.* [f. prec. + -ITY, after *humanity*, etc.] The quality or condition of being a fish; 'fishhood'.

1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* 426 We do not talk of the phænomena which accompany piscinity; we talk of the phænomena of fishes. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 9 Aug., Our definition of piscinity in general would be precisely that of a fish. 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 542 Pioneers of blind and phosphorescent piscinity will fight with one another.

Piscitarian (pisitē·riăn). ?*humorous nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pisci-s* fish, after *vegetarian.*] A fishmonger.

1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* xlviii, The Flamborough butcher once more subsided into a piscitarian.

Piscivorous (pisi·vŏrəs), *a.* [f. L. type **pisci-vor-us* (f. *pisci-s* fish + *-vorus* devouring) + -OUS: cf. mod.F. *piscivore.*] Fish-eating; subsisting on fish; ichthyophagous.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 155 Being generally Piscivorous. The Solan-goose kind. *a* 1705 RAY *Creation* (1714) 28 Which I have observed in many piscivorous birds. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* ii. (1857) 37 The piscivorous habits of the Cromarty folk. 1877 COUES *Fur Anim.* x. 313 The.. aquatic and highly piscivorous nature of the [otter].

† **Piscod,** obs. form of PEASECOD.

14.. *MS. Sloane* 4 lf. 80 in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. VI. 4/1 A note worme or a piscod worme.

† **Pisco·se,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *piscōs-us* full of fish: see -OSE.] Fishy.

1683–4 ROBINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 481 They liv'd upon Fish, and had a piscose Taste.

† **Pi·sculent,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pisculentus* abounding in fish, f. *piscis* fish: see -ULENT.] Abounding in fish, full of fish.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Pisculent (*pisculentus*), full of fishes, or that may be fished. 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Baconica* 104 The Thames is more pisculent, or ful of fish then the Severn.

Pise, obs. form of PICE; variant of PIZE *Obs.*

‖ **Pisé** (pī·ze). [a. F. *pisé*, subst. use of pa. pple. of *piser* to beat, pound (earth):—L. *pīsāre, pinsāre* to beat, pound, stamp.] Stiff clay or earth kneaded, or mixed with gravel, used, esp. in France and some parts of England, for building cottages, walls, etc., by being rammed between boards which are removed as it hardens; also, a name for this mode of building.

1797 H. HOLLAND in *Com. Board Agric.* I. 387 The word *pisé* is a technical Term..and it has been retained in this translation because it cannot be rendered by any adequate word in the English language. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 136 Building in what is termed *pisé*, or simply by compressing well-wrought earth in moulds. 1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 32 A wall of *pisé* or rammed gravel in a frame might very judiciously be adopted for 2 or 3 feet of the centre of the bank. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Squatter's Dream* vii, The new cottage which he had judiciously caused to be built of 'pisé' or rammed earth.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.*, as *pisé building, wall, work.*

1840 *Cottager's Man.* 30 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Walls..formed of earth in the *pisé* manner. 1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 217 We..think that what our correspondent calls Pisé building is common in Devonshire..and known by the name of cob-building. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1714/1 The best material for pisé-work is clay with small gravel-stones interposed through it.

Pisette, ? Anglicized form of PESETA.

1807 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* II. 151 We purchased three lambs at the price of two pisettes apiece.

Pisgah (pi·zgă). [a. Heb. הַפִּסְגָּה *Pisgāh* 'cleft'.] The name of a mountain east of Jordan, whence Moses was allowed to view the Promised Land (Deut. iii. 27); hence used allusively, esp. *attrib.*, as *Pisgah glance, prospect, sight, view.*

[1605 W. SYMONDS (*title*) Pisgah Evangelica. By the Method of the Reuelation, presenting..those Cananites ouer whom ..Iesus Christ and his..Church shall triumph.] 1650 FULLER (*title*) Pisgah Sight of Palestine. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. iii. 133 The top of our philosophic Pisgah, whence the

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contemplative eye is saluted with the..prospect of a bright and glorious world. 1829 SCOTT *Diary* 7 Mar. in *Lockhart*, This extrication of my affairs, though only a Pisgah prospect, occupies my mind. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. xvi. 472 We get only a Pisgah view of our promised adviser.

Pish (piʃ), *int.* and *sb.* See also PUSH *int.* (*sb.*). [A natural exclamation.]

A. *int.* An exclamation expressing contempt, impatience, or disgust.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* C ij, Pish, pish, what talke you of old age or balde pates? 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. i. 43, 44 *Nym.* Pish. *Pist.* Pish for thee, Island dogge. 1611 COTGR., *Tarabin tarabas*, an Interiection of interruption, like our pish pish, tut tut. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 52 Pish, said I, that's no such great matter. 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* (1716) 56 Pish, Pish, quoth Seymour in a Huff. 1845 JAMES *Smuggler* III. 178 Pish! you are a fool, young man.

B. *sb.* The utterance of this exclamation. † *To make a pish at* or *of*, to treat with contempt. *attrib.*, as † *pish-monger* (humorous, after *fish-monger*).

1594 NASHE *Terrors Nt.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 251 All receipts and authors you can name he syllogizeth of, and makes a pish at. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVII. XXXV. 965 Those matters..the Romanes made a pish at, and lightly regarded. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* IV. v, What shrieks and cries, What angry pishes, and what fies. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* Pref. a vj b, Too severe Censurer (free of the Company of Pish-mongers) that Pisheth at any thing not exact. 1777 COWPER *Let. to Y. Hill* Wks. 1837 XV. 41, I had rather never see the books, than extort from you one single Pish. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Her precious Leg* x, She writh'd with impatience..And utter'd 'pshaws!' and 'pishes!'

Pish, *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* To say 'pish!' Often with *at*.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. i, *Bob.* This a Toledo! Pish! *Step.* Why do you pish, captain? 1644 BP. HALL *Serm.* 9 June, Rem. Wks. (1660) 102 A motive, which..may be past over, and pisht at. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 151 ₱ 1 How would the ladies pish at such a great monstrous thing? *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *S. Felton* (1883) 333 The learned man..pished and pshawed.

2. *trans.* To say 'pish' to. *To pish away, down*: to reject or depreciate by saying 'pish!'

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i, *Hor.* Pish: ha, ha! *Lup.* Dost thou pish me? Give me my long sword. 1616 R. CROSHAW *Compliment. Verses* in Capt. Smith *Descr. New Eng.*, Though Men of..lesse desert Would Pish-away thy Praise. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 730 Some pish it down as valueless.

Hence **Pi·shing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Pi·sher**, one who pishes.

1662 *Rump Songs* (1874) II. 63 Which puts pretty Maids to pishing and fying. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 730 Both..pishers and puffers..being noisily wrong.

Pish, Sc. form of PISS.

Pishamin (pi·ʃămin). Another form of PERSIMMON; in Sierra Leone applied to two climbing shrubs, the *Sweet* and *Sour Pishamin* (*Carpodinus dulcis* and *acida*), which bear an orange-shaped fruit resembling that of the persimmon.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Pishamin, *Carpodinus*. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Carpodiscus acidus*, Sour Pishamin-tree, of Sierra Leone. *C. dulcis*, Sweet Pishamin-tree.

Pishcash, pishcush, var. PESHCUSH, an offering.

† **Pi·shery-pa·shery.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [Reduplicated f. PISH *int.* + -ERY.] ? Depreciatory talk.

1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* i. (1610) B iij, Peace my fine Firke, stand by with your pishery pasherie, away .., ile speake to them.

Pishogue (piʃō·g). *Irish.* Also **pishrogue, pishtrogue.** [a. Ir. *piseog, pisreog* witchcraft:—MIr. *pisóc.*] Sorcery, witchcraft; a spell, incantation, charm.

1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 269 Now a pishogue is a wise saw, a rural incantation, a charm, a sign, a cabalistic word, a something mysterious signifying a great deal in a little. *a* 1854 T. C. CROKER *Fairy Leg. & Trad. S. Irel.* (1879) 74 He had no right to be bringing his auld Irish pishogues to Rome. 1869 P. KENNEDY *Evenings Duffrey* XXVII. 357 He threw pishrogues on our eyes. 1895 BARLOW *Lisconnel* viii. 166 Wrought through the agency of 'some quare ould pishtrogues'. 1901 M. J. F. MCCARTHY *Five Yrs. in Irel.* xiv. (ed. 5) 155 The talk turned upon 'pishogues', or witchcraft and charms.

Pish-pash (pi·ʃpæʃ). Also 9 **pish-posh.** 'A slop of rice-soup with small pieces of meat in it, much used in the Anglo-Indian nursery' (Yule).

1834 [A. PRINSEP] *Baboo* II. 85 They found the Secretary..surrounded with huge volumes of Financial Reports on one side, and a small silver tray holding a mess of pish-pash on the other. 1845 BREGION & MILLER *Pract. Cook* 327 Pish Posh. 1898 G. J. YOUNGHUSBAND in *19th Cent.* Feb. 251 Next came a policy which was somewhat irreverently described as a policy of rupees and pish-pash.

Pishymew (pi·ʃiˌmiū). [Cf. MEW.] The New England name of a small white gull.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pisidiid (pisi·diˌid). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Pisidium*, dim. of L. *pisum* pea.] A member of the *Pisidiidæ*, a family of bivalve gastropod molluscs, typified by the genus *Pisidium*. So **Pisi·dioid** *a.*, resembling a pisidiid in form.

Pisiform (pəi·sifōrm, pi·zi-), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. mod.L. *pisiformis* pea-shaped, f. *pisum* pea: see -FORM. So mod.F. *pisiforme.*] Pea-shaped; of small globular form.

Pisiform bone (*Anat.*), a small pea-shaped bone of the upper row of the carpus. *Pisiform iron-ore*, iron-ore occurring in small concretions like peas.

1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 189 A wound..upon his wrist, just above the pisiform bone. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 178 Pisiform, or granular iron ore. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 203 Carapax .. baccato-tuberculous, the tubercles large pisiform. 1875 SIR W. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 828/1 The pisiform or pea-shaped bone..articulates with the front of the cuneiform.

B. *sb.* Short for *pisiform bone*: see above. (Also in L. form **pisiforme.**)

1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 404 A small degree of motion between the *pisiforme* and the *cuneiforme*. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 482 The pisiform is a special bone.

Pisimer, obs. form of PISMIRE.

Pisimetacarpal (pəi·simetăkā·rpăl), *a. Anat.* [f. PISI(FORM) + METACARPAL.] Pertaining to the pisiform bone and to the metacarpus.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Pisk. A bird; the same as the PIRAMIDIG.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Piskie, pisky, var. PIXY. **Pisle,** obs. f. PIZZLE.

Pismire (pi·sməiəɪ). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: α. 4–5 **pissemyre,** 5 **pysmire, pyse-myer, (spissemire),** 5–6 **pysmyre,** 6 **pismyr, pissemyer,** 6–7 **pismier,** 5– **pismire.** β. 5–6 **pysse-, pysmere,** 6 **pismeere, -mer, pyse-, pyssemer, pysse-, pissemare, pysmar, -marie,** 7 **pisimer, pismere.** γ. 5 **pismoure, pyssmowre.** [ME. *pissemyre, pissemire*, etc., f. PISS + MIRE[2] ant; from the urinous smell of an anthill. So early mod. Du. *pismiere* ant (Kilian). In the β forms the second element is obscured; in the γ forms it is a different word, ME. MAUR ant, from Norse.]

An ant.

(Cf. the similar names for the ant, Fris. *pis-imme, pis-emme*, LG. *miegemke*, Norw. *migemaur* (LG. *miegen*, Norw. *miga* = L. *mingĕre*), early mod. Du. *mierseycke* (*seycke* urine), Fin. *husiainen* (*husi* urine). Cf. also PISS-ANT.)

α. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Somp. T.* 118 He is as angry as a pissemyre, Though þat he haue al that he kan desire. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* vi. 6 O! thou slowe man, go to the amte [*gloss* ether pissemyre, *v. rr.* spissemire, pismire]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 149 In þis ile .. er grete hilles of gold, þe whilk pissemyres kepez bisily and pures þe gold... Þase pissemyres er als grete as hundes er here. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Prov.* vi. 6 Goe to the pismire, o sluggard. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 173 These pissemyers..will driue them out. 1617 R. FENTON *Treat. Ch. Rome* 100 Sent..by Solomon to the Conies and Pismiers for wisedome and prouidence. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 468, I have seen a Republick of Pismires with great circumspection choosing the seat of their Residence, and every one carrying his Egg and Provisions to their common Store-house. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* lv, The pismire's care to garner up his wheat. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (dial. forms), Pishmire, pissimire, pushmire.

β. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 Pysmere, *formica*. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* liii. 372 (Add. MS.) Pissemers in somere are besy, and rennyn faste aboute. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* clxi. 58 Amytes, or Pysmars, or Antes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 139 Pyssemares swarmynge owte of an ante hyll. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 52 Cyphers or round oos, lyke pismeeres egges. 1623 in C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* Ad Authorem 17 That the Pismere and these Hony-flies Instruct us better to Philosophize. 1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 73 Eggs..hatched under an hen, fed with pisimers. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (dial. forms), Pishamer, pishemeer, pis(s)imer, pissamer, pissmare, -mere.

γ. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 21 Mare vs availes till oure ensampill..þe werkes of þe pyssmowre þan dose þe strenghe of þe lyone. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 281/2 A Pismoure, *formica*. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, Pissamoor, pisamoor, pissymoor, pishmoor, pissemyore, pissy-, pismyour (all north. and n. w.).

b. *fig.* Applied contemptuously to a person.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 13 b, The pismers of Mirmidones. 1653 J. HALL *Paradoxes* 50 Wee poore pismires that crawle upon this hill. 1790 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lxv. XII. 18 Thou art no more than a pismire. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, To rid the land of the swarm of Arminian caterpillars, Socinian pismires, and deistical Miss Katies, that have ascended out of the bottomless pit.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pismire-eater, -egg, -fly, -hill* (= ANT-EATER, -EGG, -FLY, -HILL). In quot. 1668 = resembling the crawling motion of ants.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 Pysmeryshylle, *formicarium*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 281/2 A Pismoure hylle, *formicecarium*. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* B ij b, A flatte.. botell of glas..ful of roses or other floures, or pyssemer eggys. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* 369 That.. the pulse of the arteries is caused by the Impulse of Blood, the waving, creeping, pismire pulses seem to show. 1704 tr. *Nieuhof's Brazil* in Churchill *Voy.* II. 19 The pismire-eater is thus called because he feeds upon..pismires. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 311 The Pismire-fly. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 203 Where the pismire hills abound.

† **Pismire,** obs. (illit.) f. BISMAR, a steelyard.

1701 BRAND *Descr. Orkney* 28 They not useing Peck and Firlot, but in stead thereof, weigh their Corns on Pismires or Pundlers.

[Pisnet, error for PINSNET.]

Pisolite (pi·zŏlăit, pəi·sŏ-). *Min.* Also 8 -lithe. [ad. mod.L. *pisolith-us*, f. Gr. πίσο-ς, *-ον*, pea + -LITE. So F. *pisolithe.*] = PEA-STONE.

1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 79 *Pisolithus*, the Pisolite, or Gland. 1799 HATCHETT *ibid.* LXXXIX. 320 The globular calcareous concretions, found at Carlsbad and other places, called Pisolithes. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 679 Pisolite.. consists of concretions as large often as a small pea.

attrib. 1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 19 The Pisolite Freestone beneath [the Coral Rag] is softer. 1884 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* (ed. 4) 12 Pisolite limestone has the oolitic grains of considerable size.

b. Applied to an individual grain of this.

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* vi. (1855) 158 Occasionally each pisolite encloses in its centre a grain of foreign substance.

Pisolitic (pizoli·tik, pəiso-), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC. So F. *pisolithique.*] Of the nature of, consisting of, or resembling pisolite.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 351 Half consolidated tuffs.. filled with small pisolitic globules. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* vi. (1855) 157 The pisolitic structure in certain stones. 1863 SPEKE *Discov. Nile* 31 Pisolitic limestone, in which marine fossils were observable.

Piss (pis), *v.* Not now in polite use. Forms: α. 3–7 **pisse,** 4 **pis,** 4–6 **pyss(e,** 6– **piss;** β. 5 **pysch-yn,** 6 *Sc.* **pisch(e,** 6–8 *Sc.* **pish.** [ME. *piss-en*, a. OF. *piss-ier* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), F. *piss-er* (Picard *picher*) = Pr. *pissar* (mod. *pichá*, Diez), Cat. *pixar*, Rhæt. *pischar*, It. *pisciare*, Roum. *pișà*; origin uncertain; the OF. and It. forms are not referable to any single Romanic type, and are prob. onomatopœic. From French the word has also passed (orig. as a euphemism) into the Teutonic langs.: OFris. *pissia* (Diez), MDu., MLG., 16th c. Ger. *pissen*, Da. *pisse*, Sw., Norw., Icel. *pissa*: so Welsh *piso, pisio.*

For various conjectures as to the origin of the Romanic word, see Diez, Körting No. 7195, Ulrich in *Romania* IX. 117; cf. also Scheler, Littré, s. v.]

1. *intr.* To discharge urine, urinate, make water.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 45/381 ȝwane he wolde pisse. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 328 Þei salle him ilkone bete him þat he pis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 Pyssyn, or pyschyn, *mingo*. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 187 As dotit dog..liftis his leg apon loft, thoght he nought list pische. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 56, I was at Pontius Pilates house [in Rome] and pist against it. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 159 The wanton boyes wou'd piss upon your grave. 1785 BURNS *Holy Willie's Pr.* XV. 1870 [see 3].

b. *transf.*, and in various allusive and proverbial uses.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. ii. (Arb.) 12 What Monsier Kynsader, lifting vp your legge and pissing against the world. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 36 Money will make the Pot boyl, though the Devil Piss in the Fire. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 98 There are some Quacks as Honest Fellows as you would desire to Piss upon. 1720 T. GORDON *Cordial Low Spirits* 72 They cannot impose upon their Prince, nor piss upon the laws. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 78 (1740) 70 So strangely did Papist and Fanatic, or..the Anticourt Party, p—s in a Quill; agreeing in all Things that tended to create Troubles and Disturbances.

2. *trans.* To discharge as or with the urine.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* V. 192 He [Gloton] pissede a potel in a *pater-noster* while. *c* 1375 *St. Augustin* 1402 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 85/2 Þe chyld, iwis, A gret stone al out dude pis And was al hol of þat seknes. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 62 Til þat he pisse blood. 1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur.* i. 1 Urine is that which is pissed.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* in various uses.

† *To piss* (money, etc.) *against* or *on the wall*: to squander or waste it. *To piss* one's *grease* or *tallow*: said of deer becoming lean in rutting-time; hence *transf.*

c 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 232 Take talow of an hert, suche as he pysseþ by twene two seynt mary dayes. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* V. XXXI. in Ashm. *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 155 But as for Mony yt ys pyssyd on the walls. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (1895) 197. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* V. v. 16. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. ii. (Arb.) 40 They are pestilent fellowes, they speake nothing but bodkins, and pisse vinegar. 1680 CROWNE *Misery Civil War* I. i, I command the conduits all piss Claret. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. XXVIII. (1737) 132 He's nothing but Skin and Bones; he has piss'd his Tallow.

3. To urinate upon or in, to wet with urine (= BEPISS); to put *out* or extinguish (fire) in this way.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 143 A Brutiner, a braggere, a-bostede him alse, And bad go pisse him with his plouh [B. VI. 157 bad hym go pissen]. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 87 The fyre wes pischt out. 1593 *Pass. Morrice* (1876) 80 Being as often readie to pisse my breeche. 1713 SWIFT *Elegy on Partridge*, Whom roguish boys..Torment by pissing out their lights. 1870 tr. *Trousseau's Lect. Clin. Med.* III. 478 Children, who piss their beds dreaming that they are pissing against a wall.

Piss (pis), *sb.* Not now in polite use. Forms: α. 4–6 **pysse,** 4–7 **pisse,** 5–6 **pys,** 6 **pyse,** 7– **piss.** β. 5 **pyschе.** [f. PISS *v.* So F. *pisse* (Cotgr. 1611); cf. also MDu., LG. *pisse*, Du. *pis.*] Urine, 'water'. † *A rod in piss*: see ROD, and cf. PICKLE *sb.*[1] 1 b.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 729 How Xantippa caste pisse vp-on his heed. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* xviii. 27 Thei ete her toordis, and drynke her pisse [1382 vryne] with ȝou. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 Pysse, or pysche, *urina, minctura*. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 56 Lothsome and intolerable stench of pisse, and of goates dung. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Table Talk* in *Collect. Poems* 122 What Miracles..were wrought by Cows Piss, and the Cold Bath?

b. *Comb.*: † **piss-bowl** = PISS-POT; **piss-burnt** *a.*, stained or damaged with or as with urine, red-brown; **piss-weed,** some species of *Androsace.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 23 b, She..powred downe a *pisse bolle vpon hym out of a wyndoore. 1565 *K. Daryus* (Brandl) 418 Gyt thee away, thou *pys burnde Cokolde. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* III. xii, A long piss-burnt beard. 1723 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 203 Small Aleppo *Piss-weed, Androsace Alepensis parva.

Pissabed (pi·săbed). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. PISS *v.* + ABED, from its diuretic property. So F. *pissenlit* dandelion (1545).]

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1. A name for the dandelion.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xxviii. 223 The flowers of Dandelion or Pisse-abed. 1636 HEYWOOD *Loves Mistris* I. Wks. 1874 V. 97 Garlands..Of blew bottles, and yellow pissabeds That grew amongst the Wheate. 1788 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Peter's Proph.* Wks. 1792 III. 79 Through him each trifle-hunter that can bring A grub, a weed, a moth, a beetle's wing, Shall to a Fellow's dignity succeed! Witness Lord Chatham and his piss-a-bed! 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 349 It possesses unquestionably diuretic powers, and hence, indeed, its vulgar name of piss-a-bed.

† b. Applied to the buttercup. *Obs. rare.*

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* Index, *Pisseabed*.. is also Crowfoote.

2. Name for the SEA-HARE, *Aplysia*, a slug-like mollusc, which discharges a violet fluid when touched.

1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 586 Some call them piss a beds, some sea-cats.

Pissan, obs. form of PISANG. **Pissan(e, pissand**, var. PISANE *Obs.* **Pissance, -ans, Pissant**, obs. Sc. ff. PUISSANCE, PUISSANT.

† **Pi·ss-a·nt.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PISS *sb.* + ANT; cf. PISMIRE.] An ant.

1661 W. K. *Conf. Charact., Meere Polititian* (1860) 27 A multitude of pissants and vermins.

Pissasphalt (pi·sæsfælt). Also in L. (or Gr.-L.) forms *pissasphalton, -um, -us*. [ad. L. *pissasphalt-us* (Plin.), a. Gr. πισσάσφαλτος, f. πίσσα pitch + ἄσφαλτος ASPHALT.] A semi-liquid variety of bitumen, mentioned by ancient writers.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 183 As touching Pissasphalt, which is of a mixt nature, as if pitch and Bitumen were mingled together. *Ibid.* 557 All these the Greeks doe comprehend vnder one name Pissasphalton. 1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2106 There were several Kinds of Embalming, viz. with Asphalt or Pissasphalt, with Oyl or Gum of Cedar. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 107 The pissasphaltum is of a consistency between the common petroleum and the asphaltum, or bitumen of Judea. 1829 WINGFIELD *Tour Dalmatia* 80 The 'pissasphalt', used anciently by the Egyptians for embalming their dead.

Pissel(l, obs. form of PIZZLE. **Pissemare, -mer(e, -myer, -myre**, obs. ff. PISMIRE.

Pi·sser. [f. PISS *v.* + -ER[1].] One who pisses.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 218 In paltokes & pyked shoes & pisseris longe knyues. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* ix. 8, I schal ..slen fro the hous of Achab a pysser to the walle. *c* 1525 in *Archæologia* XLVII. 326 Ye have made me suche a pysser that I dare not this daye go abrode. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 139 The Kidneyes are called..νεφροι, as it were Pissers. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* II. 158 *note*, A covetous Hunks is.. called a Vinegar-pisser.

† **Pi·ssery.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [See -ERY 2: cf. F. *pissoir*.] A place for pissing; a urinal.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xv. 127 They..pissed in the Pisseries.

Pisshes, pissis, obs. forms of PISCES.

Pi·ssing, *vbl. sb.* Not now in polite use. [f. PISS *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb PISS; discharge of urine, urination; discharge (of blood, etc.) with the urine or by the urinary passages.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xiii. (Bodl. MS.), Apium ..helpeþ also aȝens þe stone and aȝens difficulte of pissinge. 1542-3 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 3 No more then the pissinge of a wrenne helpeth to cause the see to flowe. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 190 The Strangury.., that is, the pissing by drops.., do[th] alwayes accompany the stone of the bladder. 1698 in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 314 It stops pissing of Blood.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pissing-basin, -clout, -place, -time, -vessel*; † **pissing conduit**, popular name of a conduit near the Royal Exchange, which ran with a small stream; † **pissing evil**, name for diabetes; † **pissing-post**, a public urinal, also commonly used for sticking up placards; † **pissing-while**, *colloq.* a very short time.

1494 *Will of J. Isell* (Somerset Ho. Wills, Reg. Vox, lf. 21 (4 b)) A grete Cawdren and iij *pyssing basons. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* I. ii, Down to the sucking heiress in her *pissing-clout. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. vi. 4, I charge and command, that of the Cities cost The *pissing Conduit run nothing but Clarret Wine. 1598 STOW *Surv.* 144 The little Conduite, called the pissing Conduit, by the Stockes market. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Diabethe*, ..the *pyssyng euill. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 *Pyssynge place, *oletum*. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* i. (1697) 416 My harmless Rhime shall 'scape the dire disgrace Of Common-shoars, and ev'ry pissing-place. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.), On every *pissing post their names I'l place. 1699 T. BROWN in R. L'Estrange *Erasm. Colloq.* (1711) 328 Whose business and good qualities you may find upon all the Pissing-posts in Town. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 2 *Pissing times. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 *Pyssynge vesselle. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* IV. viii. (Arb.) 77 Truce for a *pissing while or twaine. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 20. 1678 RAY *Prov.* (ed. 2) 265 To stay a pissing-while.

‖ **Pissoceros** (pisosi·rŏs). [L. *pissocēros* (Pliny), a. Gr. πισσόκηρος (Aristotle), f. πίσσα pitch + κηρός bees-wax.] (See quots.)

1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 916 Concerning Wax, Bee-glew, dregs of Wax, Pissoceros, Bees-bread, and of their Nature and Use. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pissoceros*, the Pitch-wax made by Bees in their Hives; or any Composition of Wax and Pitch. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* XXVII. (1818) II. 497 Show us but one instance of bees having substituted mud or mortar for mitys, pissoceros, or propolis.

Pi·ss-pot. Not now in polite use. [f. PISS *sb.* + POT *sb.* So early mod.F. *pissepot* (1544).] A vessel, usually of earthenware, for urine; a chamber-pot.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 267/1 Iurdone, pyssepotte. 1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* II. Wks. 195/1 And it happen to raine, out poure they pispottes vpon his hed. 1621 FLETCHER *Wild Goose Chase* II. ii, May be, she knows you, And will fling a piss-pot at you. 1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 614 They hold a Piss-pot over the Womens Heads whilst in Labour, thinking it to promote hasty Delivery.

attrib. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. iii, A beggar, a slave that never drunk out of better than piss-pot metal in his life! 1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 11 A sowre pis-pot visage.

† b. *transf.* A nickname for a medical man: cf. next. *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 236 Had phisition Iohn liu'd,..a sinode of Pispots would haue concluded, that Pierce Pennilesse should be confounded without repriue. 1600 *Dr. Dodypoll* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 103 A fustie Potticarie..with his fustian drugges, attending your pispot worship. 1668 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 24. 18 Which..sheweth the presumption of Pispot Doctors.

† **Pi·ss-pro·phet.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + PROPHET.] One who diagnosed diseases by inspection of the urine.

1605 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 32 Now would I willingly demand of the most cunning Pisse-prophet, what could he haue found out by either of these viines? 1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Errr.* 70 If a very cholerick urine be brought, can the pisse-prophet tell which of these diseases doth trouble the patient? 1695 D. TURNER *Apol. Chyrurg.* 5 The most absurd Predictions of the calculating Piss-prophets.

† **Pi·ssuppresst.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. Suppression (or ? retention) of urine.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. lxxvii. 159 The..pissuprest in a horse, is when a horse would faine stale, but cannot.

† **Pist** (pist, p'st), *int. Obs. rare.* A sibilant syllable used to attract attention, or to call a person. (Cf. HIST.)

1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to catch Old one* III. E ij, *Hoo.* Pist Drawer,—*Dra.* Anon sir? 1622 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* V. i, Pist! where are you?

Pist, *sb.*: see PISTE[2].

Pistachio (pistæ·ʃio, -tæ·ʃo, -tæ·tʃo). Forms: α. 5-7 **pistace**, 6 **pystace**, 7-8 **pistach**, 7- **pistache**. β. 6 **pistaccio**, 7 **-acio**, 7- **pistachio**, (9 **-acchio**); also (6 **pistinachie**), 7 **pistachie, -acie**, 8 **-achee**, 7- **pistachia**. γ. 7-8 **pistacho**. [The α forms a. OF. *pistace* (13th c.) and F. *pistache* (pista·ʃ); the β forms ad. It. *pistacchio* (pista·kkyo), some affected by L. *pistacia*, or by Spanish; the γ form a. Sp. *pistacho* (pista·tʃo); all from L. *pistācium* (med.L. *pistāquium*), a. Gr. πιστάκιον pistachio nut, f. πιστάκη pistacia-tree, from OPers.: cf. Pers. پسته *pistah*. See also PISTACIA, PISTACK, PISTICK *nut*, FISTIC.

Cf. 1398-3 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 219 Item pro ij lb. de pistaqiis, lvj s.]

1. The 'nut' or dry drupe of *Pistacia vera* (see b), or its edible kernel, of a greenish colour, eaten in Turkey, Greece, etc. (Also *pistachio nut*: see 3.)

α. 1533 ÉLYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 9 b, Thynges good for the Lunges: Elycampane: Hysope:..Pystaces. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 585 Filberds, pine nuts, pistaces, almonds. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Pistache-Tree*, The best Pistaches are brought from Arabia and Syria.

β. 1598 W. PHILLIP *Linschoten* I. lii. 94/2 A white kernell very pleasant to eate, like Pistaccios. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. iv. 11 Nuts (at this day called *pistachioes*, and most cordiall in physick). 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. § 7. 116 Pistacie, Fistic-nut. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 247 Philberts, Haslenuts, Pistachias. 1751 J. HILL *Hist. Mat. Med.* 495 The Pistachia is..of an oblong Figure, pointed at both Ends,..about half an Inch in Length..the Kernel.. of a green Colour, of a soft and unctuous Substance..much like the Pulp of an Almond. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 10 Melons are marvellously cheap and good in Marseilles, so are pistachios.

γ. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 50 Pistachoes..joyned with Almonds in Almond Milk,..are an excellent Nourisher. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lx. (1737) 247 Pistachoes, or Fistick-Nuts. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 263 Almonds, Pistachos, and other Nuts.

b. The tree *Pistacia vera* (N.O. *Anacardiaceæ*), a native of Western Asia, much cultivated in the south of Europe. (Also *pistachio tree*: see 3.)

α. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 184 Pistace is in this moone Of plauntes sette. 1905 *19th Cent.* Aug. 269 The olive, pistache, jujube and plane from Syria.

β. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 227 [Plants] to be first set into the Conservatory..Dactyls, Pistacio's, the great Indian Fig. 1751 J. HILL *Hist. Plants* 621 The pinnated-leaved Pistachia.

2. A green colour resembling that of the kernel of the pistachio nut. (Also *pistachio green*: see 3.) Also *attrib.* or as *adj*: Of this colour.

1791 A. M. PORTMAN in *A. C. Bower's Diaries & Corr.* (1903) 141 The fashionable Colors are Coquelicot and Pistache. 1888 *Daily News* 7 June 5/8 A dress of plain pistachio satin.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pistachio cream, green* (sb. and adj.), *nut, plantation, tree*.

1598 *Epulario* K iv b, Pistinachie [? error] Nuts. 1600 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 129 Pistach or Fisticke Nuts are of an aromaticall sauour. 1626 H. MASON *Epicure's Fast* ii. 13 Drie Figgs, Pepper,..Pistace nuts. 1658 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 164 Madam, here are pistachie nutts. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 466 A sort of Pistachio-Tree. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 473 A Pistachio Cream. Take a pound of pistachio nuts, break the shells and blanch the kernels. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 28 *Pistachio green*, meadow green with a mixture of brown. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 81 Atlantic Pistachia-tree, a small tree from Barbary in 1790. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 121 Galen doubted whether pistachio nuts were good for the stomach. 1888 O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I. 331 The vineyards and pistache plantations. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 April 7/3 A lovely gown of pale pistachio green satin.

‖ **Pistacia** (pistæ·ʃiă). [L. *pistācia* pistachio tree (Pallad.), f. Gr. πιστάκη: see prec.] The pistachio tree = prec. 1 b; in *Bot.* the name (adopted by Linnæus 1737) of the genus to which the Pistachio tree belongs, including also the Mastic-tree and the Terebinth; the species are sometimes collectively called *turpentine-trees*.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 685 Pistacia is graffed now to growe In cold lond. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 255 The Pistacia sends forth its Branches on high, and renders its Nuts edible in Autumn. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 Pistacia, Hazel-leaved, *Hamamelis*. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* v. (1872) 197 The Pistacia grows abundantly in the south of France, but it yields no mastic.

† b. = prec. 1 a, pistachio nut. *Obs.*

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 382 Nuts, dates, fine white bread, honnie and Pistacia. 1583 *Rates of Customs* D vij, Pistacia the pound vi *d*.

c. *Comb.*, as *pistacia nut, tree*: see prec. 3.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 Pistacia Nut...Pistacia-tree. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 662 Pistacia nut tree extends from Syria to Bokhara and Cabul.

Pistacite (pi·stăsəit). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *pistazit* (A. G. Werner, 1803), f. PISTACIA + -ITE: so named from its colour.] A synonym of EPIDOTE, or name for a variety of it.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Pistacite, pistazite*, see *Epidote*. 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms, Pistacite*, iron and lime epidote, in which a large quantity of the lime is replaced by protoxide of iron,..so called from its pistachio-green colour. 1866 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* i. 43 Pistacite..occurs as an accessory and very frequently in hornblende rocks, and is probably the product of decomposition of hornblende.

† **Pi·stack, pi·stake.** *Obs.* Anglicized forms of PISTACHIO, chiefly in comb. See also PISTICK.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Alhostigo, alhocigo*, pistacke tree. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xi. § 123 Pistakes, services, carobs,.. dates. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pistachoes*, or Pistack [*ed.* 1706 Pistake] Nuts.

Pistareen (pistări·n). Also 8 **pistereen**, 9 **-arene**. [app. a popular formation from *peseta*.] An American or West Indian name for a small Spanish silver coin formerly current there.

1774 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 10 So I gave pistareens enough among the children to have paid twice for my entertainment. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 432 Gave him refreshments, oats, and a pistereen. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 212 A pistareen's worth of bows for a dollar. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* iii, I ask him to change a pistareen.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Concerned with small matters; petty, paltry; cf. PICAYUNE.

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 310 Now and then, an amiable parson..believes in a pistareen-Providence. 1861 HOLLAND *Less Life* xi. 156 Mr. Emerson becomes equally flippant and irreverent when he speaks of a 'pistareen Providence'.

† **Pi·state,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *pistāt-*, ppl. stem of *pistāre* to pound (? later, to knead, to bake), frequent. of *pinsĕre* to pound, crush; cf. *pistor* baker.] *trans.* To bake.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 63/2 Permit them bake with breade: and it being pistatede, breacke it and hould it at thye Eares, being very warme. 1604 R. CAWDREY, *Pistated*, baked. 1623 COCKERAM II, Baked, *pistated*.

† **Piste**[1]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [See PISTIC.] In *piste Indik*, rendering L. *spica Indica*, Indian spikenard.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 411 (Bodley MS.) Fyne mirre an unce, and of the piste Indik [*v. r.* pisce indyk] But half an unce.

‖ **Piste**[2] (pist), **pist** (pist). [F. *piste* = It. *pesta*, Sp. *pista*:—L. *pista* (sc. *via*), beaten track, f. *pist-us*, pa. pple. of *pinsĕre* to pound, stamp.] The beaten track of a horse or other animal; the track of a race-course or training-ground.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Piste*, in the manage, the track or tread, which a horse makes upon the ground he goes over. ..The *piste* of a horse may be either *single*, or *double*. 1882 OGILVIE, *Pist, Piste*. 1897 'OUIDA' *Massarenes* XXVIII, She looks as racing mares do when they come in off the trotting piste.

Pistel, -ell, -elle, etc., var. ff. PISTLE, etc. *Obs.*

† **Pi·stelarie.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. med.L. *epistolārium*; cf. PISTLE.] = EPISTOLAR *sb.*

1431 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 27, ij masse bokes and a pistelarie.

Pistereen, variant of PISTAREEN.

‖ **Pistia** (pi·stiă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus 1737); cf. Gr. πιστός drinkable, liquid. (? in allusion to its deriving its nutriment from water.)] A genus of floating water-plants allied to Duck-weed, the type of N.O. *Pistiaceæ*, comprising one species (*P. Stratiotes*), which covers the surface of ponds and tanks in warm countries; also called *tropical duckweed*, and (in W. Indies) *water-lettuce*.

1765 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 31 Dec. in W. Stork *Acc. E. Florida* (1766) 17 At the entrance of the river into the great lake there floats prodigious quantities of the pistia. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. vi. 183 The inhabitants.. devoted themselves..to fishing, and the manufacture of salt from the *Pistia* plants. 1906 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 213/1 The floating Pistia, for all the world like a minute cabbage.

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Pistic (pi·stik), *a.* [ad. L. *pistic-us* (Vulg.), a. Gr. πιστικός perhaps 'genuine, pure', f. πίστις faith; but see quot. 1881.] In *nard pistic, pistic nard* = Gr. νάρδος πιστική in Mark xiv. 3 and John xii. 3 (in Bible versions translated *spikenard*).

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* vii. vii. 351 Nor must that perhaps be taken for a simple unguent, ..but rather a composition, as Marke and John imply by pistick Nard, that is faithfully dispensed. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* III. Sect. xiii, She came ..with a box of Nard Pistick, salutary and precious. 1655 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint.* II. *St. Mary Magd.*, Why is this rich, this pistic nard Spilt, and the box quite broke and marr'd? 1881 N. T. (R.V.) *Mark* xiv. 3 Ointment of spikenard. *Margin*, Gr. *pistic nard*, pistic being perhaps a local name. Others take it to mean *genuine*; others, *liquid*.

†**Pi·stick,** *sb.* (*a.*) *Obs.* [A deriv. of Pistachio (in some of its forms; cf. also Pistack), perh. assimilated to Fistic, a form of the same word through Arabic. (Possibly confused with prec.)] = Pistachio: chiefly in comb.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. i. i, Trallianus discommends figs, ..which others especially like of, and so of pistick nuts. 1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Impr.* (1746) 300 Fisticks, or rather Pisticks, ..are Nuts growing in the Knob of the Syrian or Egyptian Turpentine-tree.

Pistil (pi·stil). *Bot.* Forms: α. 6–7 **pestill,** 7 **pestle** (see Pestle). β. 8–9 in L. form **pistillum** (pl. -a). γ. 8– pi·til. [In sense 1, the same word as Pestle, Of. *pestel*:—L. *pistillum*. For sense 2, the L. word itself was first used, the place of which *a* 1750 began to be taken by its Fr. adaptation *pistil* (*pistile* Tournefort, 1694, *pistil* admitted by the Académie, 1762).]

†**1.** In early use (in form *pestle, pestill*), The thick pestle-like spadix of araceous plants. *Obs.*

α. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. vi. 320 Of Dragons [Dracunculus]...At the top of the stalke groweth a long hoose or huske, lyke to the hoose or codde of Aron, or Wake Robin, of a greenish colour without, and .. the clapper or pestill that groweth vp within the sayde huske. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iii, Those yellow fringes about the purple Pestill. 1672 Josselyn *New Eng. Rarities* 70 This Plant is one..with a sheath or Hood like Dragons, but the pestle is of another shape,..having a round Purple Ball on the top of it.

2. In mod. use, The female organ of a flower, situated (one or more) in the centre, and comprising (in its complete form) the ovary, style, and stigma. β. in L. form *pistillum*; γ. in form *pistil*.

β. [1700 Tournefort *Inst. Rei Herb.* (1719) I. 70 Pistillum appello partem eam, quæ floris centrum inter stamina occupare solet.] 1726 *Flower Gard. Displ.* Introd., *Pistillum*, a small Thread or Stamen, with an Apex on the Top of it, growing out of the Seminary Vessels, exactly in the Center of some Flowers. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* I. v. (1765) 11 The Pistillum is the Female Part of the Flower. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 6 Pistilla numerous,..or united into a single many-celled pistillum.

γ. [1694 Tournefort *Botan.* 54 J'appelle pistile cette partie de la fleur qui en occupe ordinairement le centre.] 1749 Stack (tr. from Fr.) in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 50 The Pistil or Embryo of the Fruit..occupies the whole Inside of the Calyx. 1756 Watson *ibid.* XLIX. 806 It has neither Calyx nor Petal, but consists only of one Stamen and one Pistil. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* i. (1794) 23 This..is called the pistil or pointal. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* I. i. 10 The carpels, taken together, constitute the pistil; they are the fourth and last series of the flower-leaves.

3. *Comb.*, as *pistil-bearing* adj.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 96 Having its male or stamen-bearing flowers borne on long club-shaped spikes, and the pistil-bearing ones in round heads.

Pistil, obs. f. Pestle, var. Pistle *Obs.*

Pistillaceous (-ĭ·ʃəs), *a. rare.* [f. Bot. L. *pistill-um* Pistil + -aceous.] = Pistillary.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* I. xii. (1765) 30 *Pistillaceous Nectaria*, such as accompany the Pistillum.

Pi·stillar, *a. rare.* [f. L. type **pistillār-is*, f. *pistill-um*: see -ar.] = next.

1876 Hooker *Bot. Primer* 48 The pistillar leaf is called a carpel.

Pistillary (pi·stilări), *a. Bot.* [f. Bot. L. *pistill-um* Pistil + -ary: in mod.F. *pistillaire*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pistil.

1848 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) II. 88 The pistillary apparatus. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 897 *Pistillary cord*, a channel which passes from the stigma through the style into the ovary. 1882 *Gray's Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 269 The pistillary body is attenuated and prolonged above the ovule.

Pistillate (pi·stilĕt), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *pistillāt-us*, f. as prec. + -ate[2] 2. In mod.F. *pisstillé*.] Having a pistil or pistils (and no stamens); female. (Opp. to *staminate*.)

1828–32 in Webster. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 403 ♀ a pistillate flower. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* I. iv. 39 In the Lesser Nettle, staminate and pistillate flowers are on the same plant. 1880 *Gray's Struct. Bot.* vi. (ed. 6) 191 Flowers are ..Pistillate..when the pistils are present and the stamens absent.

†**Pistilla·tion.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *pistill-um* pestle + -ation.] A pounding with a pestle.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 83 They submit unto pistillation, and resist not an ordinary pestle.

‖**Pistillidium** (pistili·dĭəm). *Bot.* Pl. **-ia.** [mod.L., f. *pistill-um* Pistil + *-idium* = Gr. -ίδιον, dim. suffix.] The female organ in the higher Cryptogams, usually called Archegonium.

1854 [see Archegonium]. 1857 Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* § 908 In the majority of the Orders the female organ occurs in a form somewhat analogous to the ovule of Phanerogamia, called the *archegonium* (or *pistillidium*). 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* (1870) 366 The reproductive organs of..Mosses ..are called antheridia and archegonia or pistillidia.

Pistilliferous (pistili·fĕrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *pistillum* Pistil + -(i)ferous, after F. *pistillifère*.] = Pistillate. (Opp. to *staminiferous*.)

1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. (1794) 95, I beg leave.. to call .. those which have only the pistils, pistilliferous flowers. 1880 Sir E. J. Reed *Japan* II. 42 There are two kinds of this shrub, pistilliferous and staminiferous.

Pistilligerous (-i·dʒĕrəs), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. -(i)gerous.] Productive of or fertile in pistils.

1843 Griffith in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* (1845) XIX. 204 *note*, The transition between the two types exists in *Anthoceros*, which in the development of its anthers and habits has much in common with the pistilligerous type.

Pistilline (pi·stilәin), *a.* [f. Bot. L. *pistill-um* + -ine[1].] **a.** = Pistillate. **b.** = Pistillary.

1844 Carpenter *Veg. Phys.* 497 The stamineous and pistilline flowers grow in separate clusters. 1854 Balfour *Cl. Bk. Bot.* 175 The pistilline whorl..denominated the gynœcium.

Pistillody (pi·stilodi). *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *pistillōdi-um*, f. *pistill-um*: see -ode and cf. Phyllody.] Metamorphosis of other floral organs into pistils.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pistio·logy. Erron. **pisteo-.** [f. Gr. πίστι-ς faith + -logy: cf. Phraseology.] A theory or science of faith or religious belief.

1900 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Oct. 66 We have practically..no pisteology, to deal with the foundations, nature, validity, and limits of religious faith.

†**Pistle,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 **pistol,** 2–6 **pistel,** 4 **pistol, pystol,** 4–5 **pystil**(l, 4–6 **pistell**(e, **pistil,** -ill(e, **pystyl,** -yll(e, 4–7 **pistle,** 5 **pistul,** -yl(l, 5–6 (8 *Sc.*) **pystle, pystel**(l. [OE. *pistol*, aphetic form of *epistol*, ad. L. *epistola* Epistle.]

1. A communication in writing, a letter; a literary work, or a dedication, in the form of a letter: = Epistle *sb.* 1, 1 b, 1 c.

c 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* III. 382 Đa awrat se earming mid hise agenra hande..þone pistol. 1382 Wyclif *Dan.* iii. 97 In to eche lond he [the king] sente a pistle. 1395 Purvey *Remonstrance* (1851) 4 This article is taught bi seynt Jerom in hise pistlis. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 202/1 Saynt Leo wrote a pistle to fabyane bisshop of constantynople ayenst euticium and nestorium. 1529 More *Dyalogue* II. Wks. 178/2 A pistle of Plinye wrytten to the Emperoure Trayane. 1595 *Eng. Tripe-wife* (1881) 145 Your Pamphlet lackes both a Pistle and a Patrone. 1787 Burns *Let. to W. Nicol* 1 June, I was gaun to write you a lang pystle.

2. *spec.* An apostolic letter, forming part of the New Testament: = Epistle *sb.* 2.

c 1000 Ælfric *De Vet. et de Nov. Test.* (Grein) 14 Iacob se rihtwisa awrat anne pistol. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 31 San(c)tus Paulus us takð on his pisteles. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 7122 Se now what seynt Poule seys Yn a pystyl. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 101 As gospillis & pistles witnessen. 1551 Crowley *Pleas. & Payne* 215 And in Iohns Pistle these wordis be.

3. *Eccl.* An extract from an apostolic letter (or, as in quot. *a* 1450, from some other Scriptural book) read in the Eucharistic office: = Epistle *sb.* 3.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 Hit is ireht on þes pistles redinge [cf. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* (Th.) I. 314 Hit is gereht on ðyssere pistol-rædinge]. *c* 1400 *Wyclif's Bible* IV. 683 (heading) Here bigynneth a rule, that tellith in whiche chapitris of the bible ȝe mai fynde the lessouns, pistlis, and gospels, that ben rad in the chirche al the ȝeer. *Ibid.* 686 *note* a, Pistil Jerem. [so *passim*]. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 106 The princes of xij lynages, wherof the pistelle upon the feest of Alhalwynne makithe mencion. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 126 The pystel that is redde in the masse. 1590 H. Barrow in *Conferences* i. 8 The Papists .. haue the same Creedes,.. Pistles, Gospels.

b. Hence, the title 'Pistle of (Sweet) Susane': Daniel xiii in the Vulgate, containing the story of Susanna, being the Lesson or Epistle of the Mass for the Saturday of the third week in Lent.

But it is probable that here 'pistle' was subsequently taken as = legend or story.

1380–1400 *B. M. Addit. MS.* 22283 (*heading*) Here bygynneþ a pistil of Susan. *Ibid.* l. 363 Þis ferlys bi-fel In þe days of Danyel, þe pistel witnesseþ wel Of þat profete. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* (MS. Cott.) 4312 (Laing 4326), He [Hucheoun] made a gret Gest of Arthure, And þe Awntyr of Gawane, þe Pistil als of Suet Susane.

4. A (spoken) story or discourse.

Most of the examples appear to be after Chaucer.

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's T.* 165 Tho rowned she a pistel in his ere. *c* 1422 Hoccleve *Min. Poems* (1892) 221 He a pistle rowned in hire ere. 1479 J. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 257 When I was with myn oncle, I had a longe pystyll of hym, that [etc.]. ?*a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 184 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 291 Scho rownis than ane pistill in his eir.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pistle-book, -making, -penner, -reader, -reading*; **pistle-cloth,** a cloth covering or wrapper for the books of the epistles.

c 1000 *Canons of Ælfric* § 21 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 350 Saltere & pistol-boc & godspell-boc & mæsse-boc. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* (Th.) I. 294 Lucas se Godspellere us manode on ðisre pistol-readinge, þus cweðende [etc.]. — *De Consuet. Monach.* in *Anglia* XIII. 406 Sacerd diacon & pistel rædere. 1434 *Inv. St. Mary's, Scarborough* in *Archæologia* LI. 66 Cum uno alio libro vocato le pistelboke. 1559 *Will of Thome* (Somerset Ho.), To ye cherche to-whordes a pystyll book. 1589 *Hay any Work* A iij b, I haue as good a gift in pistle making, as you haue at priemeero. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* D ij, I am worth twentie Pistle-penners. Hence †**Pi·stle** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, to write an epistle upon, assail with an epistle, satirize.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* 28 Take heed, he will pistle thee.

Pistle, Pistlett, obs. ff. Pistol, Pistolet.

†**Pi·stler.** *Obs.* Also 6 **pystiller,** 6–7 **pistoler, pistoler.** [f. Pistle *sb.* + -er[1].] One who reads the Epistle at the Communion: = Epistler 2, Epistoler 2.

a 1529 Skelton *Ware the Hauke* 121 These be my gospellers, These be my pystillers. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 920/2 A pistler: of singing priests ten. 1579 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 18 To the Gospeller and pistoler 6/8^d a pece. *a* 1640 J. Ball *Answ. to Canne* I. (1642) 143 Organ-players, gospellers, pistelers.

Pistol (pi·stəl), *sb.* Also 6 **pistolle,** 6–7 **pistoll,** 7 **pistle.** [a. obs. F. *pistole* (1566 in H. Estienne) a pistol. So It., Sp. *pistola* (? from Fr.). App. a shortened form of *pistolet*, which was earlier both in Fr. and Eng., and in Fr. has outlived *pistole*. See Pistolet[1].]

1. A small fire-arm, with a more or less curved stock, adapted to be held in, and fired by, one hand.

c 1570 Sir H. Gilbert *Q. Eliz. Achad.* (1869) 4 To teache noble men and gentlemen..to skirmish on horsbacke with pistolles. 1579 Digges *Stratiot.* 111 To give the Enemye a volue of their Pistols. 1602 Sir W. Cornwallis *Ess.* IV, To keep this Case of Pistols continually ready charged, and bent. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 373 If a man..should have a pistol holden over him, and be threatened with being shot through the head. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 126 With a pair of pistols stuck in the girdle.

†**b.** *transf.* (*pl.*) Troops armed with pistols, pistoleers. *Obs. rare.*

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 143 They are alwayes seconded with armed Pistols or Lances.

c. *Volta's pistol*, a metallic tubular vessel, closed with a cork, in which an explosive mixture of gases may be ignited by an electric spark.

1784 Watt in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 331 In the same manner as is done in the inflammable air pistol. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 434/1 He [Volta] also invented (1777) the instrument which has been called the electrical pistol. 1872 Everett tr. *Deschanel's Elem. Nat. Philos.* 556 This experiment is usually shown by means of Volta's pistol, which is a metallic vessel containing the mixture and closed by a cork.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pistol-bag, -ball, -barrel, -belt, -bullet, -butt, -flint, -holster, -pocket, -powder, -practice, -range*; *pistol-like, -shaped* adjs.; *pistol-wise* adv.; **pistol-arm,** the arm with which the pistol is held when fired; **pistol-cane,** a concealed pistol in the form of a cane, or a cane containing a concealed pistol; **pistol-carbine,** a pistol provided with a detachable butt-piece, so as to be fired either as a pistol or as a carbine; **pistol-grip,** a projection, in shape like the butt of a pistol, on the under side of a gun-stock, to give a firmer grip for the hand in firing; **pistol-hand,** (*a*) the hand in which the pistol is held; (*b*) = *pistol-grip*; **pistol key,** a watch-key in the form of a pistol; **pistol man,** a man accustomed to use a pistol, a duellist; **pistol-pipe** (*Metallurgy*), the blast-pipe of a hot-blast furnace; **pistol-proof,** †*sb.* ability to resist a pistol-shot; *a.*, able to resist a pistol-shot (see Proof *sb.* and *a.*); **pistol-splint** *Surg.*, a splint shaped like a pistol, used esp. in certain fractures of the arm. See also Pistol-shot.

1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* iii, I'll give it him in the *pistol-arm, or so. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3714/4 Lost.., a pair of green Velvet *Pistol-Bags embroidered with Gold. 1821 Byron *Wks.* (1846) 584/2 A man who can snuff a candle..with a *pistol-ball. 1655 Mrs. Worcester *Cent. Inv.* Index 7 Light *Pistol-barrels. 1660 N. Ingelo *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 130 They imploy such utensils when they make *Pistol-bullet. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 745/2 This tumour had the volume of a..pistol-bullet. 1814 Scott *Wav.* lviii, Striking the boy upon the head with the heavy *pistol-butt. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* xlv, He..filled his pipe, lighted it with the assistance of his *pistol-flint, and smoked. 1874 J. W. Long *Amer. Wild-fowl* i. 27 A *pistol-grip is thought by some to be an advantage. 1892 Greener *Breech-Loader* 84 The rational gun stock..embodies qualities long sought in pistol grip guns. 1896 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XI. 100/1 A *pistol-hand is a handsome..addition to the gun-stock. 1892 Greener *Breech-Loader* 82 The pistol-hand gun-stock, especially in that form..known technically as half pistol hand, is the common form throughout Canada and the United States. 1894 A. Robertson *Nuggets*, etc. 186, I knocked the fellow's pistol-hand up with a rapid blow. 1834 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Seine* 167 We hear..the *pistol-like report of beer, and the more soberly alluring plunk! of wine-corks. 1764 R. Bage *Barham Downs* I. 213, I once intended to have shot at him,..but not being much of a *pistol man..I changed my mind. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 65 *Pistol Powder is now commonly made of Salt-peter five parts, one part of Brimstone, and one of Cole. 1590 Sir R. Williams *Disc. Warre* 29 The forepart of his curaces of a light *pistoll proofe. 1607 R. C[arew] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 237 Harnesse .. not halfe so weighty, and yet of pistol proof. 1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 402 Armour pistoll proofe 27 foot distance. 1864 Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 82 The sepoys plied them with shot at *pistol-range. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pistol-splint*. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 6/1 The Major, holding on with one hand, used the rifle *pistol-wise.

Pi·stol, *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *pistoler*.]

1. *trans.* To shoot with a pistol.

1607 Dekker *Hist. Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III. 112

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Powder the Varlet, pistoll him. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 757 He, out of a deep reluctancy, pistol'd himself in his Cabin. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. xvii. 91 He is afraid you will pistol him. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* 152, I declare I could have pistolled him there and then.

2. *intr.* To make a noise like the report of a pistol; to crack. *nonce-use.*

1898 F. Whitmore in *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 500/1 His whip-lash whirling and pistoling about his head.

Hence **Pi·stoling, -olling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (also *fig.*).

1637 Heylin *Brief Answ.* 111 One or two godly Ministers .. were threatned .. with Pistolling and hanging. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxii, He has had gunning and pistolling enough. 1877 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 392 Macaulay advances with his hectoring sentences and his rough pistolling ways.

Pistol, variant of Pistle *Obs.*

† Pistola·de, *sb. Obs.* [a. obs. F. *pistolade* a pistol-shot (1592 in Godefroy *Compl.*), f. *pistole* Pistol + -ade; cf. *cannonade.*] A pistol-shot, or wound inflicted by one. Hence **Pistola·de** *v. trans.*, to attack or fire upon with pistols.

1598 R. Dallington *Meth. Trav.* G ij, One of the King of Nauarres troupes gaue him a Pistolade in the head. [1658 Phillips, *Pistolado* (Ital.), a shot, or wound given with a Pistol.] 1815 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XIII. 41 The bravery with which he and Admiral Gantheaume and M. Daure pistoladed the English gun-boats.

† Pistolar, pistelar. *Sc. Obs.* [Deriv. obscure: ? related to next.] Name of a small coin, said to be synonymous with Liard.

1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 106 Legiis..refusis to tak ..the pistelaris dulzeartis, alias callit the liartis. *Ibid.*, That nane..refuse the pistoloris nor deliaris, alias liartis.

Pistole (pistδu·l). Also 6-8 **pistol**(l. [a. F. *pistole* the coin (*c* 1620 d'Aubigny *Fœneste*), app. shortened from *pistolet*: see Pistolet 2. The coin was not known by any corresponding name in Spain or Italy.] A name formerly applied to certain foreign gold coins; sometimes (as in quot. 1592) synonymous with Pistolet 2; *spec.*, from *c* 1600, given to a Spanish gold coin worth from 16*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.*; also applied (after French) to the louis d'or of Louis XIII, issued in 1640, and sometimes to the Scottish twelve pound piece of William III, 1701, = £1 English.

1592 *Lanc. Wills* II. 127 One peece of gold..to the value of vj^s wch is called a pistole. 1594 Nashe *Christ's T.* Ep. to Rdr., Great pieces of gold, such as double Pistols and Portugues. 1643 *Decl. Commons, Reb. Irel.* 49 Fourteene peeces of eight, and a double Pistoll. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1005 Who both have commonly sold their Glasses at the rate of a Pistol (i. e. about 17 shillings and six pence) the foot. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 5 P 5 Instead of 25 Pistoles formerly allowed to each Member. 1819 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. iii. 69 Only think of the Chancellor's sending the President a pistole to pay the postage of his letters. 1898 G. B. Rawlings *Brit. Coinage* 189 The last Scottish gold coins, the twelve- and six-pound pieces Scots, sometimes called pistoles and half-pistoles .. minted from gold imported from Africa by the Darien Co..1701. 1899 Sir J. Evans in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. IV. 443/1 Quadruple pistoles ..in the last century were commonly accepted in England as being of the value of 3*l.* 12*s.*

Pi·stoled, *a.* Also -old. [f. Pistol *sb.* + -ed 2.] Equipped with a pistol or pistols.

1634 W. Wood *New Eng. Prosp.* II. vii, Being double pistold, and well sworded.

Pistoleer (-i^{o}·i). [See -eer and cf. Pistolier.] One who uses or is skilled in the use of a pistol; a soldier armed with a pistol.

1832 Carlyle *Misc., Boswell's Johnson* (1857) III. 94 Is the Chalk-Farm Pistoleer inspired with any reasonable Belief and Determination? 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. vii, A corps of German pistoleers, of whom there was a body in the French service. 1883 *American* VII. 116 The first step..must be the condign punishment of the Danville pistoleers.

† Pi·stoler. *Obs.* [f. Pistol *sb.* + -er 1.] A maker of pistols.

1638 W. Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 282 The King..sets all the armourers and pistolers a-work for himself.

Pistoler, variant of Pistler *Obs.*

‖ Pistole·se. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [It. *pistolese* 'a great dagger, hanger, or wood-knife' (Florio), a sb. use of *Pistolese* adj., of or pertaining to Pistoia, in L. *Pistorium*, a town of Tuscany, still having manufactures of iron and steel, and esp. gunmaking; cf. Sp. *pistoresa* poniard.] A short sword or dagger (understood to have been made at or named from Pistoia). See Pistolet 1, Pistol.

1549 Sir T. Hoby *Trav.* (1902) 14 A varlett..cam behinde him and with a pistolese gave him his deathe's wounde. [*Margin*] A pystolese is a shorte broadsword.

† Pi·stolet 1. *Obs.* Also 6 **-olett, -ollet, pystolet**(**t, pistlett, pestilet**(**t, pestelet,** 6–7 *Sc.* **pistolat**(**e.** [a. F. *pistolet*, (*a*) a small dagger or poniard; (*b*) a small fire-arm, a pistol, in It. *pistoletto* (16th c.); app. dim. from stem of It. *pistolese* (see Pistolese).

The theory is that F. *pistolet* (or ? It. *pistoletto*) with dim. form was applied first to a small dagger, as compared to the It. *pistolese*, and was thence transferred to the pistol, which was also small as compared with the harquebus: see H. Estienne *Conf. de la langue fr. avec le grec*, 1569, préface.]

A small fire-arm: the earlier name of the Pistol.

1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 95 To schut with halff haige or culvering or pistolate. 1561–2 in *Middlesex County Rec.* (1886) I. 43 A pystolett de ferro et calibe. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 593 To schute with culveringis, daggis, pistolettis, or ony utheris gunnis or ingynis of fyre-werk. [So 1571, 1573, 1599, 1606, 1637, etc. *Ibid.*] 1583 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 4) 2153/1 The Amirall .. by the way was stroken with a Pistolet charged with iij pellets. 1590 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 185 The apparell of Mr John Lawson, and his pistlett, and the stringes to it, 20^l. 1599 James I Βασιλ. Δωρον (1603) 47 My lawes made against gunnes and traiterous pistolets. 1650 Trapp *Comm. Num.* x. 7 The Lutherans met by the clap of harquebuzes and pistolets.

† Pistolet 2. *Obs.* Also 6 **pisto-, pystolette,** *Sc.* **pistolat**(**t, -ate,** 7 **pistollet, -olett.** [a. F. *pistolet* (early 16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.; Godefroy's date 1480 is doubted). History obscure.

Generally held to be the same word as *pistolet* the weapon, and according to Des Accords (16th c. in Littré) applied in pleasantry to the Spanish écus 'because they are smaller than the others'. But as yet French lexicographers cite no instances of *pistolet* the weapon of as early a date as those of *pistolat* the coin.]

A name given to certain foreign gold coins; in the 16th c. usually ranging in value from 5*s.* 10*d.* to 6*s.* 8*d.*; in later times (quot. 1659) = Pistole.

1553 *Proclam.* 4 May in *Tudor Proclam.* [99] Euery Pystolette .. shalbe demed and accepted to be of the value of vj.s. ij.d. of the curraunt moneye of this realme. 1556 W. Towrson in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 99, I payed them [off the coast of Barbary] twentie and seuen Pistolets. 1560 *Proclam.* 2 Nov. in *MS. Arch. Bodl.* F. c. 11 lf. 32 Of late the peece of gold called the Pistolet was made Currant at fiue shyllynges & tenne pence. By the name or value of Pistolettes, none shalbe currant .. but only foure severall peeces and Coynes hereafter pourtraicted and stamped: The fyrst and seconde beyng of the kyng of Spaynes Coyne, the thyrde of Venize, and the fourth of Florence. 1574 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 145 Ane rose nobill, twa angell nobillis and twa pistolat crownis. 1599 Thynne *Animadv.* (1875) 47 Aboute the valewe of iijs iiijd, beinge halfe a pistolet Italiane or spanyshe. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 290 The Spanish pistolet, and double pistolet..the double pistolet contains two French Crownes. *Ibid.* 291 At Venice ..A double pistolet of Spaine, called Dublon, is .. giuen for seuenteene lires. 1659 Heylin *Examen Hist.* I. 268 Each Pistolet exchang'd at sixteen shillings six pence.

† Pistoleter, -ie·r. *Obs.* [f. Pistolet 1: see -ier.] A soldier armed with a pistol.

1579 Digges *Stratiot.* 144 The Pistoleters and Argoletiers. 1581 Styward *Mart. Discipl.* II. 136 The hargulaters..who with the pistolaters are the first that begins the battaile. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* 3 A troupe of horse, either Pistoletiers, Hargulatiers or Lanciers.

† Pistole·tto. *Obs.* [a. It. *pistoletto*: see Pistolet 1.] = Pistolet 1. Also *attrib.* (In quots. *fig.* or *allusive.*)

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 75 To talk Squibs and Pistoletto's charged with..powder of Love and shot of Reason. 1647–8 Wood *Life* 15 Feb. (O. H. S.) I. 139 Give fire to the pistoletto tobacco pipe charg'd with it's Indian powder.

Pistolgraph (pi·stəlgrɑf). Also **pisto·logram.** [f. Pistol *sb.*, after *photograph.* (Cf. *snap-shot.*)] Name of an apparatus for obtaining instantaneous photographs or a photograph so obtained. Also *attrib.* in *fig.* sense. So **Pi·stolgram,** an instantaneous photograph; **Pistolo·graphy,** instantaneous photography.

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit. Div.* II. xiv. 61 Skaife, 47 Baker Street, W.—Pistolgraph, with a selection of its productions called pistolgrams. 1866 *Morn. Star* 2 Jan., The pistolograph. This beautiful invention is now to be seen.. at .. 118, Pall Mall. The pistolgram is a picture in glass, obtained in the first instance, by an instantaneous flash of light, and subsequently made permanent by fire. *Ibid.*, The most interesting feature in pistolography is its alliance with the magnesium light. *Ibid.*, It is for this class of portrait the pistolograph is chiefly intended. 1887 Gladstone in *19th Cent.* Jan. 1 The instantaneous, or 'pistol-graph', criticisms demanded by the necessities of the daily press. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 27 Nov. 7/3 It has pictures of Nebraska and statistics—pistolgraph statistics.

† Pistolie·r. *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *pistolier*, f. *pistole* (obs.) pistol: see -ier.] A soldier armed with a pistol.

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1187/1 Certeine of the English lances and pistoliers, with certeine harquebutters. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 142. 1622 Markham *Bk. War* III. i. 82 The armed French Pistoliers, the Carbines, and the Light-horse.

Pi·stolship. *nonce-wd.* [f. Pistol *sb.*: see -ship.] Skill in using pistols; pistol practice.

1895 Wister in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 537 The Governor.. had begun to study pistolship.

Pi·stol-shot. [f. Pistol *sb.* + Shot *sb.*]

1. A shot from a pistol.

1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 267 M. Mandelslo..kill'd the Leader of the Indian party with a Pistol-shot. 1796 Helen M. Williams *Lett. France* IV. 137 (Jod.) Several pistol-shot were fired at the president. 1899 T. M. Ellis *Three Cat's-eye Rings* 122 Then there was a pistol-shot, and Clayside stood breathless over a lifeless man.

2. The distance to which a shot can be fired from a pistol; the range of a pistol.

c 1645 T. Tully *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 38 He came within pistle shot. 1685 Travestin *Siege Newheusel* 6 Not above a Pistol-shot from it. 1741 S. Speed in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 395 When we came within half pistol-shot, we hailed one of the French ships. 1835 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* 267 My object..was to get within pistol-shot of the buffalo.

3. *attrib.* (in first quot. *advb.*).

1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1699) 241 The Mouth of this Lagune is not Pistol-shot wide. 1730 *Hist. Litteraria* I. 401 A Blast and Smoak..which obliged me to keep at Pistol-shot distance. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 July 8/1 They might urge them on with the pistol-shot reports of their long whips.

Pistomesite (pistφ·mèsəit). *Min.* [a. Ger. *pistomesit* (Breithaupt 1847), f. Gr. πιστο-ς true + μέσ-ον middle, because considered the exact mean between magnesite and siderite: cf. Mesitite.] A carbonate of magnesium and iron, containing less magnesium and more iron than mesitite.

1849 Nicol *Min.* 294 The pistomesite of Breithaupt from Thurnberg. 1868 Dana *Min.* 688 *Pistomesite.*.. Named by Breithaupt .. because pistomesite is nearer the middle between chalybite [=siderite] and magnesite than mesitine.

Piston (pi·stən). [a. F. *piston* (1647 Pascal, in Littré), ad. It. *pistone* piston, variant of *pestone* great pestle, rammer, augm. from stem *pest-* in *pestello* pestle: cf. It. *pestāre*:—late L. *pistāre*, freq. of *pinsĕre, pist-* to pound, beat. Cf. OF. *peston* = *pilon* pestle, stamper.]

1. A mechanical contrivance, consisting of a disk or short cylinder of wood, iron, or other solid substance, which fits closely within a hollow cylinder or tube, and can be driven with a reciprocating motion up and down the tube, or backwards and forwards in it; on one side it is attached to a rod (*piston-rod*) by which it imparts motion to machinery (e. g. in a steam-engine), or by which motion is imparted to it (e. g. in a pump).

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* D ij (s. v. *Air-pump*), Each time the *Piston* or Sucker of the Pump is drawn back, the Air in the Receiver must expand it self so as in some measure to fill up the Cavity of the Pump left vacant by the *Piston*, as well as the Receiver it self. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 192 *Piston* is the short Cilinder.. which is moved up and down in the Barrel of the Pump. 1786 Rees *Chambers' Cycl.* s. v. *Steam-engine*, A large barrel or cylinder..and in this a piston well leathered. 1827 Faraday *Chem. Manip.* xv. 341 A small piston rendered air-tight by tow and tallow. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sc.*, etc. s. v., Two sorts of pistons are used..: one hollow, with a valve, used in the sucking pump; and the other solid, which is employed in the forcing pump. 1867 W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 210 Horizontally-working pistons in prismatic chambers were erected in 1828 by M. Brisco, near Charleroi.

2. a. In the cornet and other wind-instruments: A sliding valve which moves in a cylinder like a piston, used for increasing the effective length of the air-passage and thus lowering the pitch of the note. Hence *Cornet-à-piston.*

1876 tr. *Blaserna's Sound* i. 20 By opening a communication with the external air .. by means of pistons in the cornet.

b. A pneumatic thumb-knob in an organ, which is pushed in like a piston, and has the effect of combining a number of stops.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

3. *Zool.* A central retractile part in the suckers on the arms of a cuttle-fish or other cephalopod, which acts like the piston of an air-pump in producing a vacuum.

1871 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 605 A deep cavity ..at the bottom of which is placed a prominent piston..that may be retracted by muscular fibres.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *piston-plunger, power, speed*; *piston-like* adj.; **piston-head,** the disk or cylindrical part of a piston, which slides in the tube, as distinguished from the *piston-rod*; **piston-knob** = 2 b; **piston-packing,** (*a*) any material used for filling the space between the piston-head and the cylinder in which it works, so as to make it steam-tight, air-tight, or water-tight; (*b*) a mechanical device for packing pistons; **piston-pump,** a pump having a piston; **piston-rod** (see 1); **piston-sleeve,** a hollow cylinder or *trunk* moving longitudinally with the piston-head in a trunk-engine, and taking the place of the cross-head; **piston-spring,** a spring connected with a piston-head, and forming, or having the effect of, a packing (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **piston-valve,** (*a*) a valve in a piston, as in that of a pump; (*b*) a valve formed by a small piston sliding backwards and forwards in a tube, for admitting steam into, or exhausting it from, the cylinder of a steam-engine; **piston-wheel,** (*a*) a wheel or rotating disk carrying at its outer margin one or more pistons; (*b*) in a chain-pump, a wheel carrying an endless chain bearing pistons or disks working in a tube or barrel; **piston-whistle,** a whistle in which the pitch of the sound is varied by means of a piston sliding in the tube.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Piston-head,* that portion which fits into and reciprocates in the cylinder. 1888 Haslock *Model Engin. Handybk.* (1900) 51 The piston-head is in two parts..; one must have a taper hole bored to fit the rod. 1902 *Academy* 9 Aug. 159/2 Defoe's **piston*-like pen. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Piston-packing,* a material for preventing the leakage of steam between the piston-head and the cylinder in which it works. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 464 The **piston*-plunger is worked by a toothed segment-wheel. 1899 *Daily News* 7 Dec. 3/5 These solid slabs of metal are forced by..**piston*-power through a series of holes.

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1786 Rees *Chambers' Cycl.* s. v. *Steam-engine*, The *piston-rod. which is truly cylindrical, moves up and down through that hole. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vii. 194 The power which alternately raised and depressed the piston-rod of the engine. 1895 *Model Steam Engine* 39 Small boles should be drilled in the top of the bearings, piston-rod guide, eccentric-band, and crank-pin end of connecting-rod for admitting oil. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 6 To improve the air-pump, Smeaton..covered the top of the barrel..by which contrivance he took off the pressure of the atmosphere from the *piston-valve. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Piston-valve*, a valve consisting of a circular disk, which reciprocates in a cylindrical chamber.

†Pi·stor. *Obs. rare.* In 7 -our. [a. AF. *pistour, pestour* = OF. *pestor, -eur*:—L. *pistōr-em* baker, f. *pi(n)stre* to pound.] (See quot. 1682.)

[1607 Middleton *Phœnix* I. Ciij, Why Pistor a Baker sold his wife tother day to a cheesemonger.] *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* i. (1683) 17 Their Pistours were such as, before the use of Mills, beat out and cleansed their Corn.

So **Pisto·rial, Pisto·rian, Pisto·rical** *adjs.*, pertaining to a baker.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pistorical*, or *pistorian*, belonging to a Baker, baking or Pastry. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 543 An antagonist baker..has commenced business in the pistorial line on the opposite side of the street.

†Pi·strine. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pistrīna* a bakery, f. *pistor* baker.] A bakehouse, bakery.

[1392–3 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 222 Et pro portagio saccorum de le Ryoll ad pistrinam, iiijs.] *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Household. Ord.* (1790) 70 To delyver the wheete.. sending it to the mylles, and so into the pystryne. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pistrine*, a Bake-house, a..grinding-house.

Pistul, -yl, variants of Pistle *Obs.*

Pit (pit), *sb.*[1] Forms: see below. [OE. *pytt*, ME. *pyt(t, pit, put(t, pet* = OFris. *pet*, OS. *putti*, MLG., MDu. *putte*, LG. *pütte*, Du. *put*, OHG. *pfuzzi, pfuzza*, MHG., Ger. *pfütze*; also ON. *pyttr* (from OE.); all repr. a WGer. **puttjo*[2], a. L. *puteus* well, pit, shaft. In ME. the OE. *y* was repr. in midl. dial. by *y, i*, in s. w. by *u* (*ü*), and in Kent by *e*.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 1 **pytt, pyt** (see B. 1); 2–5 **putt, put.**

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 Þe prophete stod in ane putte. *c* 1205 Lay. 15961 Þe put wes ilæred. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 36 Thay burryd an hounde with hym yn the pute that he was yn I-leyde. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* 385 Puttes of bloode.

β. 3–4 **pett, 4–5 pet, (6 pette).**

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 109 Hie fallеð mid ðа blinde in to ðan pette. *c* 1315 Shoreham *Poems* vii. 522 Godes domes beþ A groundlyas pet [*rime* ylet]. 1486 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 17875, I curse hem in-to helle pet. 1599 Breton *Praise Vertuous Ladies* (Grosart) 57/2 If shee have her hand on the pette in her cheeke.

γ. 4–6 **pytt, pyt, 4–8 pitt, 5– pit, (4 pite, pyte, 4–7 pitte, 5–6 pytte).**

13.. *Cursor M.* 4155 In þis wast i wat a pite [*v. rr.* pitte, pitt, *c* 1425 pit]. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) viii. 94 A litylle pytt in the erthe. 1406 Hoccleve *Misrule* 95 Rype vn-to my pit. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 Pyt, or flasche where mekyl water standythe. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Esdras* v. 24 Thou hast chosen the one pytt. — *Luke* xiv. 5 Fallen in to a pytte. 1588 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 223 The hye waye above the clay pittes.

B. Signification.

1. A hole or cavity in the ground, formed either by digging or by some natural process.

847 *Charter of Æthelwulf* (Sweet *O. E. T.* 434), Ðonne on grenan pytt. *c* 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* v. ii. § 1 And on pyttas besuncan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 11 gyf þæt afylð reste-dagum on pytt. *c* 1175 [see A. α]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 58 3if eni unwrie put were, & best feolle þer inne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2500 (Cott.) Þe fiue gaue bak..And fell to in a pitt o clay. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 51 He þat fedde danyel þe prophet in þe pytte of lyouns. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 276 b, That no man sholde dyg ony pyt.. but he sholde couer it agayne. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 193 The lothsome pit, Where I espied the Panther fast asleepe. 1611 Bible *Jer.* ii. 6 A land of deserts and of pittes. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. i. ii, There in the ghastly pit..a body was found.

b. An open deep hole or excavation made in digging for some mineral deposit; often with descriptive word, as Chalk-, Clay-, Gravel-, Marl-, Sand-pit: see these words, also sense 6.

956 [see *chalk-pit*, Chalk *sb.* 7]. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xiv. 10 The wodi valei forsothe had manye pyttis of gluwy clay [1388 pittis of pitche; 1535 Coverd. slyme pyttes; 1885 *R. V.* slime pits]. *c* 1440– [see *clay-pit*, Clay *sb.* 9]. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. iv. 213 The golde ..is found in pittes or mines. 1728 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 288 A little kind of a gravel pit, or marl pit.

c. A hole or excavation made for a special purpose in various industries, as sawing, tanning, founding, charcoal-burning, etc.: see quots., and Coal-pit 1, Sawpit, Tan-pit, etc.

1023– [see Coal-pit 1]. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* C j b, Martin and his mainteiner are both sawers of timber, but Martin stands in the pit. 1616 in *Mem. Fountains Abb.* (Surtees) I. 365 The tanhouse..with..the pits there. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 25 The Sawyers at their Pit. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Pit...(Founding)*, a cavity or hollow scooped in the floor to receive cast-metal... a vat in tanning, bleaching, dyeing, or in washing alum earth, etc. 1876 Schultz *Leather Manuf.* 26 The pits should be covered on the top by timbers. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Pit*, .. a stack or *meiler* of wood, prepared for the manufacture of charcoal.

d. *Agric.* and *Gardening.* A hole or excavation made for storing and protecting edible roots, etc. through the winter (hence extended to a heap of such roots covered with earth or straw for protection); or one (usually with a glazed frame) for protecting young or tender plants.

c 1500 in Turner *Dom. Archit.* I. 144 Take many rype walenottes..& put hem in a moiste pyt, & hile hem. 1810, 1837 Pine pit [see Pine *sb.*[2] 7]. 1813 R. Kerr *Agric. Surv. Berwick.* 293 A pit or pie, is a conical heap of potatoes.. resting upon the dry bare ground..carefully covered by a layer of straw..the earth thrown over the straw [etc.]. 1866 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sc.*, etc. II. 913/1 They are..what are called cold pits, which means that they are not artificially heated, and are used for the protection in winter of hardy and half-hardy plants. 1895 Scully *Kafir Stories* 102 By probing with their spears..the men easily found the flat stones covering the mouths of the underground corn-pits.

e. A deep hole or chamber in which prisoners were confined, a dungeon. ? *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 Preamb., The said Richard was taken and imprisoned in a doungen and a depe pytt under grounde. 1571–2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 111 The said Robertis hous in Ancrum, quhair thai put and kest thame in the pit thairof. 1588 *Ibid.* IV. 284 [They] tuke him..to the said schireffis Castle.., putt him in the pitt thairof, quhairin thay held and detenit him. 1761 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 61 The very pit, where the felons are confined at night. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* ix, I will cause Harrison .. look for the key of our pit, or principal dungeon. 1885 Bible (R. V.) *Jer.* xxxviii. 6 Then took they Jeremiah, and cast him into the dungeon [*marg.* or pit] of Malchiah.

f. An excavation, covered or otherwise hidden to serve as a trap for wild beasts (or in former times for enemies); a pitfall.

1611 Bible *Ezek.* xix. 4 He [a young lion] was taken in their pit. 1735 Somerville *Chase* III. 232 Low in the Ground A Pit they sink. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 62 If a fox escapes from a pit, none are ever taken again in the same. 1895 Scully *Kafir Stories* 120 Kondwana the induna,..and one other, had fallen into an old elephant-pit, the surface of which was completely covered over with brushwood.

g. *fig.* or in figurative phrases; chiefly in prec. sense (f), esp. in biblical use.

c 1315 [see A. β]. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* vii. 16 He fell in þe pit þat he made. *c* 1532 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) II. 347 To follow the blind guides, is to come into the pit with the same. 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* xxii. 14 The mouth of an harlot is a depe pytt. 1577 *F. de L'isle's Legendarie* H iij, That..you fall not into any such bottomles pit of debts. 1604 Dekker *Honest Wh.* I. xiii, He fals himselfe that digs anothers pit. 1728 De Foe *Relig. Courtsh.* I. ii. (1840) 42, I would not fall into the pit with my eyes open. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. II. ii. (1864) 31 The cold damp pits of disappointment.

2. A hole dug or sunk in the ground for water; a well, a water-hole; a pond, pool. *Obs.* or merged in 1.

890–901 *Ælfred's Laws* Introd. § 22 gif hwa adelfe wæter pyt [*v. r.* pyth (*cisternam*)] oððe betynedne ontyne. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John iv. 12 Ahne arðu mara feder usum iacobe seðe salde us ðiosne pytt & he of him dranc. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8465 Þat alle þe wateres.. & diches & puttes rede of blode þere. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5764 (Bodl. MS.) Hij founden many lake & pett Wiþ trowes & þornes byshette. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 25 As þe welle mai not bring forþ of o pitte bitter water & swete. *c* 1402 Lydg. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* xiv, Ne lyk the pitte of the Pegace Under Pernaso, where poetes slepte. 1530 Palsgr. 254/2 Pytte or well. 1611 Bible *Lev.* xi. 36 A fountain or pit, wherein there is plenty of water, shall be clean. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 1 Dig a pit upon the seashore.. and as the tide cometh in, it will fill with water, fresh and potable.

3. A hole dug in the ground for a dead body; a grave. *Obs.* or *dial.* (exc. as applied to a large hole used to receive many bodies: cf. *plague-pit* in Plague *sb.* 4 c.)

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 11203 Wan a ded man me wole to putte bringe. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16449 3yf any had leyd a cors in pyt. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 1584 in *Macro Plays* 121 Late men þat arn on þe pyttis brynke. 1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. I. 49 He shall make the pittes for dead bodies depe Inough. 1565 Stapleton tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 155 She..semed to be almost dead and at the pitts brimme. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 219 And soone lye Richard in an Earthie Pit. 1611 Bible *Ps* xxx. 3 O Lord..thou hast kept me alive, that I should not go down to the pit. [In *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Devonsh.]

4. The abode of evil spirits and lost souls; hell, or some part of it, conceived as a sunken place, or as a dungeon or place of confinement. Often in phr. *the pit of hell.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 15 (Bodl. MS.) To forwurðe wið him..iþe putte of helle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22055 (Cott.) An angel..bar þe kai o þe mikel pijt. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* 596 Vnder hym the horrible put of helle open. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxvii. 348, I synke in to helle pitte. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxi. 68 Quhen na houss is bot hell and hevin, Palice of licht, or pitt obscure. 1526 Tindale *Rev.* ix. 1 And to him was geven the kaye of the bottomlesse pytt. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. v. 132 Conscience and Grace, to the profoundest Pit. I dare Damnation. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. 76 The Hobgoblins, Satyrs, and Dragons of the Pit. 1807 Pollok *Course T.* x. 476 Into the yawning pit Of bottomless perdition. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* i. (1886) 4 To unmask a demon from the depths of the pit. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 289/1 Such a one..might take the path that leads to the pit.

5. An enclosure in which animals were (or in some countries still are) set to fight for sport; esp. a Cockpit.

To fly or *shoot the pit*, to turn and fly out of the pit, as a craven cock; hence *fig.* of a person.

a 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 127 One Cock..which.. doth passe all other..that euer I saw in any pitte. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 120 Their Friends turn craven, and all forsake the pit before the battle. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 1112 To quit His victory, and fly the pit. 1675 Marvell *Let. to Sir H. Thompson*, He hath a month ago shot the pit..he hath thought convenient to passe over into Holland. 1676 — *Mr. Smirke* Pref. A ij, Had he esteemed..that it was decent for him to have enter'd the Pit with so Scurrilous an Animadverter. 1704 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4063/4 The..Pens are..built over the Pit. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 202 We were all to blame, to make madam, here, fly the pit, as she did.

b. The cockpit of a ship: = Cockpit 3.

6. An excavation made for obtaining coal; the shaft of a coal-mine; also, often applied to the mine as a whole.

(Orig. the same as in *chalk-pit, sand-pit*, etc., in sense 1 b, and doubtless going back to the time when the coal-pit was, like these, merely an open excavation; hence also its technical restriction to the shaft, which is the open hole.)

1447– [see Coal-pit 2]. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 967 There being in these Mines an incredible mass of wood to support the Pitts and the Horizontal passages. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 23 If £1000 or more be spent in carrying down a Pit or Shaft. 1725 T. Thomas in *Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 106 That pit through which they bring up the coal..is called the shaft. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 81 They were resolved to renew their work in the same pit, and eight of them ventured down..but they had scarce got to the bottom of the stairs that led to the pit..[when] they all instantly dropped down dead. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* VI. vi, 'He's a pretty fellow to come and talk to us,' said a collier. 'He had never been down a pit in all his life.' 1851 Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 38 *Pit*, a circular, oval, square, or oblong vertical sinking from the surface. The term shaft..is often used as synonymous. 1867 W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 118 The pits are 515 yards deep to the 'top hard seam.

7. *Pit and gallows*, more properly *gallows and pit*, in *Sc. Law* a phrase understood to denote the privilege, formerly conferred on barons, of executing thieves or other felons by hanging the men on a gallows and drowning the women in a pit: see sense 2. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

For this, ancient Sc. statutes in L. have *furcæ et fossa*. 'In some old deeds written in our language, these terms are rendered *furc* and *foss*' (Jamieson s. v.). The actual meaning of *pit* and *fossa* has been questioned. Du Cange has a quot. from Gervase of Canterbury in which *fossa* is an ordeal pit; so also in *Custumals of Battle Abbey* (Camd. Soc. 126); and it has been suggested that this was also the original meaning in *furcæ et fossa*. But in support of the usual interpretation, see *Laws of Æthelstan* IV. 6 De fure, qui personam vel locum pacis adierit: § 4 Si libera mulier sit, præcipitetur de clivo vel submergatur (Schmid *Gesetze Angels.* 151). And cf. Old German Proverbs cited by Grimm *Deutsche Rechts-Alterthümer*, cap. *Verbrechen u. Strafe am Leben*: (1) Der Mann an den Galgen, die Frau unter den Stein; (2) Den Männern Hinrichtung mit dem Strang, den Frauen mit Wassern; (3) Den Dieb soll man henken und die Hur ertränken. In Middle Dutch, where the parallel phrase *putte ende galghen* is very frequent, *putte* was a pit or grave in which women criminals were buried alive (*levend begraven*): see Verwijs and Verdam s. v. *Putte*.

[? *a* 1153 *Sc. Acts David I*, c. 13 in *Scot. Stat.* (1844) I. 319 [red] Omnes barones qui habent furcam et fossam de latrocinio.] 1275 *Rot. Hundred* (1818) II. 302/1 Thomas de Furnivall tenet manerium..et habet furcas pitte pillory tumberel [etc.]. *a* 1500 *transl.* quot. *a* 1153 Al barounis þe quhilkis hes galowys and pyt of thyft. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* I. iv. 6 b, To hald their courts, with sock, sack, gallous, and pit, toll, and thame, infang-thief, and outfang-thief. [*orig.* qui habent, & tenent curias suas; cum socco & sacca, furca & fossa, *Toill*, & *Theme, Infang-thiefe*, & *Outfang-thiefe*.] 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 286 The Gallows vnderstand as Ours, and for men Theiues; and the Pit, a place to drown Women Theiues. *c* 1730 Burt *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) II. 149 The heritable power of pit and gallows..is I think too much for any subject to be trusted withal. 1814 Scott *Wav.* x.

II. †8. A hollow or cavity in any vessel. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. (*Julian*) 534 Þe gold til hyme þane tuke he sone, And askis in þe pyt has done.

9. A hollow or indentation in an animal or plant body, or in any surface: *spec.* **a.** A natural hollow or depression in the body, as the Armpit; a socket, as of the eye, or in a bone at a joint; †a dimple. (In quot. 1818, the central hollow in a flower.)

†*Pit of the chin* (obs.), the hollow between the chin and the lower lip. *Pit of the stomach*, the slight depression in the region of the stomach between the cartilages of the false ribs.

c 1250 *Death* 241 in *O. E. Misc.* 182 Also beoð his eȝe-puttes ase a bruþen led. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) v, He shall haue as mony smale pittes [*Bodl. MS.* puttes] in þe fore legge, as he hath yeres. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 146 With a litle pytte in her well-favored chynne. 1542 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* K iv b, Of what shape are ye two focyl bones?..The greatest hath two pyttes towarde the kne whiche receyue the rounde endes of the thyghe bone. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxi. 59 The holes vnderneath your arm pittes. 1652 French *Distill.* v. 142 Anoint the pit of the stomacke. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 84/2 Of a Tree..the Pit or Hole [is] whereat the branches sprout out. 1818 Keats *Endymion* I. 875 Flowers, on their stalks set Like vestal primroses, but dark velvet Edges them round, and they have golden pits. 1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 184 There is a little round indentation or pit behind each nostril. 1847 Emerson *Poems* (1857) 98 In the pit of his eyes. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pit*, a depression. Applied medically to the permanent impression made by the finger in œdematous tissues, which are said to *pit* on pressure.

b. A depressed scar, such as those left on the skin after small-pox; a similar minute depression

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or spot upon any surface, produced by chemical action, by a rain-drop, etc.

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1188/4 A short thick man..some few pits of the Small Pox. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 323 An exceeding white bead of Silver, the lower part whereof will be unequal, and full of little pits. 1780 Hunter in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 134 It sometimes happens..that there is a pitt in consequence of a chicken pock. 1852 Morfit *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 170 Heat and moisture may dissolve the gelatine, and thus cause the hides to be scarred with pits. 1884 *Science* IV. 273/2 The sandstone surface is distinctly marked by raindrop pits.

c. *Bot.* A minute depression on the inner side of the wall of a cell or vessel, often perforating it and forming a basin-like pore (*bordered pit*), as in the wood-cells of conifers, etc.; also, a minute depression on the surface of a seed.

1857 Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* § 662 The new layers, applying themselves..over the [cell-] wall, leave certain parts bare, which appear as *dots* or *pits* of various forms when viewed from the inside. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 20 When contiguous cells are united into a tissue .. the pits and pit-channels of both sides meet, and the intermediate thin portion of membrane becomes absorbed; a channel thus arises uniting two cell-spaces (Bordered Pits, perforated septum of vessels). *Ibid.* 540 The seed..displays a variety of sculpturing, such as pits, warts, bands.

10. That part of the auditorium of a theatre which is on the floor of the house; now usually restricted to the part of this behind the stalls. Also *transf.* the people occupying this. Cf. Cockpit 1 b.

1649 Lovelace *Poems* 78 The other [comedy] for the Gentlemen oth' Pit. 1688 Dryden *Mac Fl.* 153 Let Cully, Cockwood, Fopling charm the pit. 1709–10 Steele *Tatler* No. 145 P 2 She in a Front Box, he in the Pit next the Stage. 1779 Sheridan *Critic* III. i, Speak more to the pit..—the soliloquy always to the pit, that's a rule. 1829 Lytton *Disowned* xxxviii, The pit is crowded. 1876 Smith *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 121 The designation *parterre*, still given by the French to the *pit*.

11. *U.S.* A part of the floor of an Exchange appropriated to a special branch of business, e.g. the *grain pit*, the *wheat pit*. Hence, **b.** Name of a card-game: see quot. 1904.

1903 F. Norris *The Pit* i. 17 The world's food should not be at the mercy of the Chicago wheat pit. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 11 Feb. 3/3 It is Laura against the Wheat Pit, and the Wheat Pit wins—for a time. 1904 *Ibid.* 12 Nov. 8/5 Society has a new card game, called 'Pit'...The name 'Pit' is suggested by the Wheat Pit .. The game is .. a mimicry of a Corn Exchange, where every player is trying to make a corner in some particular grain.

12. ? A bag-shaped part of a fishing-net.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 296 A Cotton Eel Bow Net, with two wings and loose pit.

13. The framework supporting the pivoted yoke of a swinging bell in a belfry.

1874 Sir E. Beckett *Clocks & Watches* 345 The pit, or frame to hold a swing bell, must be a good deal longer than twice the height of the bell.

14. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pit-brink, -dweller, -dwelling, -grave, -tier* (sense 10); *pit-like* adj.; esp. in sense 6 (belonging to, employed in, or connected with a coal-mine), as *pit-boy, -cage* (Cage *sb.* 5 a), *-cistern, -engine, -gate, -girl, -inspector, -lad, -lass, -mouth, -people, -pony, -prop, -road, -rope, -shaft, -sinker, -sinking, -timber, -top, -winder, -woman, -working.* Also **pit-bank**, 'the raised ground or platforms upon which the coals are sorted and screened at surface' (Gresley *Coal Mining Terms*); **pit-bar**, a timber used to support the sides of the shaft of a mine; **pit-bird**, local name of the reed-warbler; **pit-black** *a.*, as black as a pit, intensely black or dark; **pit-bottom**, the bottom of a pit; *spec.* the bottom of the shaft in a coal-mine, or the adjacent part of the mine; hence **pit-bottomer**, a collier employed at the pit-bottom; **pit-brae, pit-brow**, the 'brow' or edge of a pit; *spec.* = *pit-bank*; hence **pit-brow girl** or **lass**, a girl employed in sorting and screening coal at the pit-brow; **pit-crater**, a volcanic crater of the form of a pit; **pit-eye** = *pit-bottom*; **pit-eyed** *a.*, having sunken eyes; **pit-fish**, 'a small fish of the Indian seas, [which] has the power of protruding or retracting its eyes at pleasure' (Webster 1828); **pit-frame**, a framework at the top of a pit or shaft, supporting the pulley; **pit-game** = Game-fowl b; **pit-guide**, a bar in a mine-shaft serving as a guide for the cage; **pit-head**, the top of a pit or shaft, or the ground immediately around it; hence **pit-headman**, a workman employed at the pit-head; **pit-headed** *a.*, having a pit or small depression on the head, as certain serpents (cf. *pit-viper*) and tapeworms; **pit-heap**, a heap of excavated material near the mouth of a pit or shaft; hence, the whole of the surface works (= *heap-stead*, Heap *sb.* 6); **pit-kiln**, an oven for making coke from coal; **pit-maker**, one who makes or digs a pit; †a grave-digger (*obs.*); so **pit-making**; **pit-martin**, the sand-martin (Swainson *Prov. Names Birds*); †**pit-mask**, a mask worn by a woman when present in the pit of a theatre; the wearer of such a mask; **pit-mortar, pit-prop**: see quots.; **pit-rotted** *a.*, rotted by steeping in a pit or pool of water; **pit-sand**, sand dug out of a sand-pit, as distinguished from river-sand and sea-sand; **pit-saw**, a large saw for cutting timber, working in a sawpit, with handles at the top and bottom; **pit-sawyer**, the man who stands in a sawpit and works the lower handle of a pit-saw (opp. to *top-sawyer*); **pit-speckled** *a.*, speckled with pits or small depressions, as fruit; †**pit-stone**, stone from a quarry; **pit-viper**, a venomous serpent of the family *Crotalidæ*, characterized by a pit or depression in front of each eye; †**pit-water**: see quot.; **pit-well**, a well made by excavation; **pit-wood**, timber used for frames, props, etc., in a coal-pit; **pit-work**, the system of pumps and machinery connected with them in a pit or shaft. See also Pit-coal, etc.

1892 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 5/7 Employed on the surface, or at the '*pit bank', as it is called. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 15 *Pit-Bars of Wood and Deals must be used till we get to the Stone. 1863 Kingsley *Water-Bab.* i, The *pit-bird warbling in the sedges, as he had warbled all night long. 1871 Palgrave *Lyr. Poems* 48 The curse, *pit-black from below. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12663 When þe prinse was past to þe *pit bothum, þe buernes on þe bonk bet hym with stonys. 1867 W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 121 The coal may be brought down hill to the pit-bottom. 1887 P. M'Neill *Blæwearie* 46 Will Hood had been appointed *pit-bottomer here. 1897 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 5/2 The President suggested that the *pit boys should be placed on the same footing as their more fortunate mates. 1613 Jackson *Creed* II. xxiv. § 5 At the very *Pitbrincke of destruction. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 295 His sawle was broght vnto þe prince of Hell syttand opon þe *pytt bra. 1887 *Spectator* 21 May 675/1 If female labour on the pit-brow is stopped. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 7/3 A serious *pit-cage accident, resulting in the loss of three lives..at the Swanwick Collieries. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 971 The upper *pit-cistern. 1886 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XXXII. 251 The old cone had, like Mt. Loa or the Maui volcano, a great *pit-crater at top. 1893 A. H. S. Landor *Hairy Ainu* ix. 78 An extinct race of *pit-dwellers. 1898 *Jrnl. Archæol. Inst.* LV. 157 He abandons..the *pit-dwelling theory. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 15 Oct., The judge took the *pit end of the saw. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, **Pit-eye*,..the bottom of the shaft of a coal-mine. *Ibid.*, *Pit-eye pillar*, a barrier of coal left around a shaft to protect it from caving. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3220/4 A Sorrel Mare,..9 years old, lop-ears, *pit-eyed. *a* 1672 Willughby *Ichthyogr.* (1686) App. Tab. 8 *Pit Fish. *c* 1830 *Pract. Treat. Roads* 13 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Gravel, which by some persons is called *pit-flint. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, **Pit-frame*, the framework carrying the pit-pulley. 1888 *Daily News* 4 Oct. 3/6 They are preventing the men holding '*pit-gate' meetings on the colliery premises. 1902 C. G. Harper *Holyhead Road* ii. 35 *Pit-girls too or rather pit-bank lasses. 1897 J. G. Frazer *Pausanias* Pref., The *pit-graves with their treasures on the acropolis of Mycenae. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 983 With small coals .. the *pit head is raised 8 or 9 feet above the common level of the ground. *Ibid.* 991 The ponderous pulley-wheels are blown from the pit-head frame. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Mar. 2/3 Gibson signalled to the *pit headman and stuck to his post until the water was up to his armpits..sending twenty-three of his comrades up to the pithead. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining*, **Pit Heap*, see Heapstead...The entire surface works about a colliery shaft. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, Pit-heap. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 995 A *schachtofen*, or *pit-kiln, for coking coals in Germany. 1567 W. Thomas *Ital. Gram., Beccamorto*, the *pitmaker, or any one that gaineth by the buriall of the deade. 1527–8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 345 Receivide..for her place of buriall, for her *pitt making & other duties viij *s.* iiij *d.* 1891 G. Neilson *Per Lineam Valli* 32 Hundreds of quarry-holes, mere surface *pitmarks on the hill sides. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Nov. 2/1 A *pit-marked stretch of scrub. 1701 Farquhar *Sir H. Wildair* v. vi, Perhaps your pleasure never reached above a *pit-mask in your life. 1892 *Jrnl. Archæol. Inst.* No. 194. 155 Sticky gravel, termed in the midland counties '*pit mortar'. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 985 The draught of the furnace at the *pit mouth. 1855 J. R. Leifchild *Cornwall Mines* 272 Amongst the northern *pit-people. 1905 H. Scott Holland *Pers. Stud., Westcott* 136 *Pit ponies, against whose hard usage in the pit he continually pleaded. 1883 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 6/4 A Swedish vessel laden with *pitprops. 1891 *Times* 31 Aug. 4/2 Pit-props, which are used as supports in the different workings in collieries. 1895 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 7/6 The search party is now engaged in clearing the *pit roads. 1875 R. F. Martin tr. *Havres' Winding Mach.* 23 Aloes form the best fibre for the manufacture of *pit-ropes. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 207 This flax is always *pit-rotted for ten days or a fortnight. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 242 You may put three parts of Sand that is digged (or *pit Sand) and one part of Lime to make Morter. *Ibid.* 99 The *Pit-Saw is..used by those Work-men that make sawing Timber and Boards their whole Business. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 36 [Corves] halled all along the Barrow-way to the *Pit Shaft. 1886 Hall Caine *Son of Hagar* II. vi, The head-gear of the pit-shaft. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119/3 (Occupations of People) *Pit-sinker. 1896 *Daily News* 4 May 3/6 There are ten new ventures in the way of *pit-sinking in Monmouthshire. 1649 A. Hay *Diary* (S. H. S.) 76 S^r Jo^n^ kirk was content with the *pitstones. 1867 W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 167 The iron-plates with which the staging about the *pit-top is floored. 1885 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, **Pit-vipers*, see *Crotalidæ*. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Sept. 670 The pit vipers..include the rattlesnakes of America and the *trimeresurus* of India. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 407 Surely, wel-water or *pit water..is simply the wholsomest. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 362 Spring-water should be obtained..by sinking *pit-wells. 1890 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 2/4 The *pitwood trade is also quieter. 1855 J. R. Leifchild *Cornwall Mines* 189 Details of the weight and cost of the '*pitwork' (or the parts of the machinery working in the shaft or pit).

Pit, *sb.*[2] *U.S.* (? and *Eng. dial.*) [app. a. Du. *pit*, early mod. and late MDu. *pitte* fem., MLG., LG., WFris., EFris. *pit* pith, kernel, pip, radically agreeing with OE. *pipa* masc., Pith.] The stone of a stone-fruit.

The change of sense from 'marrow' or 'pith' to 'fruit-stone' is great, but the intermediate stage is supplied by the sense 'kernel, pip': cf. EFris. '*pitten út de appels*', pips out of the apples (Dornkaat-Koolm.).

1841 G. Bush *Doctr. of Resurrection* (Bartlett), You put an apple-seed or a peach-pit into the ground, and it springs up into the form of a miniature tree. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer., Pit,*..the stone of a fruit, as of a cherry or peach. Mostly confined to New York State. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Supp. 359 Hatch's pitter splits the fruit and removes the pit. [1876 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss., Pit*, a fruitstone. But E. D. D. says 'Not known to our correspondents'.]

Pit, *v.* [f. Pit *sb.*[1]]

I. 1. *trans.* To put or cast into a pit; to inter, bury; *esp.* to put (roots, vegetables, etc.) into a pit for storage (cf. Pit *sb.*[1] 1 d).

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 237 To pytt the men of Kirk na [= nor] prison thame .. war bot crueltee. 1621 T. Granger *Ecclesiastes* 213 They..liued like beasts, and were pitted like beasts, tumbled into the graue. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 657 In consequence of the wet state in which they had been pitted. 1850 Ld. Osborne *Gleanings* 196 He dug and pitted the potatoes. 1880 Jefferies *Hodge & M.* I. 13 It [the hay] might have been pitted in the earth and preserved still green.

2. To set (cocks, dogs, pugilists, etc.) to fight for sport, prop. in a 'pit' or enclosure (see Pit *sb.*[1] 5).

1760 R. Heber *Horse Matches* ix. p. xxii, Before any cocks are pitted. 1770 [see Main *sb.*[1] 3]. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 71 Two of the gamest little men ever pitted for twenty-five guineas. 1830 Cunningham *Brit. Paint.* II. 241 He set down the pig, pitted him against the dog. 1864 Knight *Passages Work. Life* I. iii. 177 The collier pitted his cock against that of the sporting farmer.

3. *fig.* To set in opposition or rivalry; to dispose for conflict; to match, oppose (persons or things). Const. *against*. Often in passive.

1754 *Connoisseur* No. 15 P 5 What in gaming dialect is called Pitting one man against another; that is,..wagering which of the two will live longest. 1777 Johnson 22 Sept. in *Boswell*, It is very uncivil to pit two people against one another. 1788 B. Lincoln in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 222 Federalism and anti-federalism were pitted one against the other. 1826 Scott *Jrnl.* 7 Feb., As a lion-catcher, I could pit her against the world. 1887 Creighton *Hist. Papacy* (1897) III. III. ix. 25 The two Popes were now pitted one against the other.

II. 4. To make pits in.

a. To make hollows or depressions in or upon; to mark with small scars or spots, as those left on the skin after small-pox. Most commonly in passive. Also *absol.* or *intr.* To produce small hollows or pits in a surface.

1487 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 391/1 The Pavyng [etc.] ben so decayed, broken, and holowid and pitted, by water fallyng out of Gutters. 1662 Feltham *Lusoria* xxiv. (*heading*), On a Gentlewoman, whose Nose was pitted with the Small Pox. 1677 Lady Chaworth in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 42 Lady Anne, is recovered well, but will be pitted, as 'tis feared, with the small pox. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Small Pox*, Secrets to hinder the Small Pox to Pit. 1830 Marryat *King's Own* xxvi, The balls only pitted in the water, without doing any harm. 1880 Mrs. Riddell *Myst. Palace Gard.* xiii, Like small-pox,..it pits and sears and marks most souls. 1883 S. C. Hall *Retrospect* II. 253 He was pitted with the small-pox. 1892 C. James *Rom. Rigmarole* 53 Great drops of rain began to pit the white dusty roads.

b. To furnish with pits or holes; to dig pits in. [1764–1839: see Pitting *vbl. sb.* 3.] 1843 J. Smith *Forest Trees* 63 When the ground is pitted, a person..places a plant in each pit. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* viii. 211 This surface is pitted over by artificial diggings.

5. *intr.* for *pass.* To sink in or contract so as to form a pit or hollow; *spec.* in *Path.* to yield to pressure and retain the impression, as the skin or a soft tissue. Also, to become marked with pits or small depressions.

1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 266 If the Legs of your Horse pit, upon the Impression of the Fingers. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 56 *note*, The part swelled pits if you press it with your finger. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. cvi. 356 As soon as the sod is all burnt, and he finds the land pits. 1873 T. H. Green *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 58 The organ..feels doughy, and pits on pressure with the finger. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 29 Oct. 276/3 How to remove varnish from a panel after it has pitted.

Pit, *adv.* [Echoic.] An imitation of the sound of rain-drops, small shot, or the like, striking against a surface: repeated, *pit, pit, pit*; hence as *vb.* to make this sound.

1899 F. Francis *N. Dogvane* (1888) 86 The gun was heard, followed by the pit-pit-pitting of the shot on the water. 1886 Hissey *On Box Seat* 56 Pit, pit, pit, dashed the wind-driven drops against our window panes.

Pit, Sc. and north. dial. form of Put *v.*

‖ **Pita** (pī·ta). Also 7 **peet**, 8–9 **pito**, 9 **pittee**. [Sp. *pita*, a. Peruvian (Quichua) *pita* fine thread from bast or vegetable fibre: cf. Gonzalez Holguin, 1608, '*pita*, pilo delgado de hazer puntas' (fine thread to make points).] **a.** Name for the 'American aloe' (*Agave americana*) and allied species. **b.** The tough fibre obtained from these plants, used for cordage, etc.: also called *pita-fibre, -flax*,

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-hemp, *-thread*. Less properly applied to fibres obtained from other allied plants, as *Agave Ixtli* (Istle) and *Fourcroya gigantea*. c. *Pita-wood*, the pith-like wood of *Fourcroya gigantea*.

1698 Osborne tr. *Froger's Voy. Straits Magellan* 129 The Peet is an herb that can be peeled in the same manner as hemp. 1748 *Earthquake of Peru* iii. 46 From them they draw the Thread call'd Pita. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 177 Pito thread. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* I. v. (1850) I. 128 A veil made of the fine web of the pita. 1860 Tylor *Anahuac* (1861) 88 There are two kinds of aloe-fibre; one coarse, ichtli, the other much finer, pito. . 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 898 Pita-fibre and Pita-thread are..the fibre, called also Aloe-fibre, obtained from the leaves of the larger Agaves. 1898 H. Kirk *Brit. Guiana* Gloss. 352 *Pittee*, a strong kind of fibre.

‖ **Pitahaya** (pĭtahā·ya). [Sp., a. Haytian *pitahaya* (Humboldt).] Name (in Mexico and South-Western U.S.) for the giant cactus (*Cereus giganteus*) or other tall species bearing edible fruit.

1783 Justamond tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* III. 390 The most useful is the pitahaya, the produce of which constitutes the principal food of the Californians. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* xxiii, The pitahaya fell to the ground. 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* I. 328. 1901 Tweedie *Mexico* xv. 253 Pitahaya, a giant cactus which bears fruit about the size of a peach.

b. *attrib.* **Pitahaya-woodpecker**, a species of woodpecker (*Centurus uropygialis*) in southern Arizona, usually nesting in the giant cactus.

Pitaile, pitall, variants of Pedaile *Obs.*

Pitance, -ancy, -aunce, obs. ff. Pittance.

Pitancer, -ancier, etc.: see Pittancer.

Pit-a-pat (pi·tăpæ:t), **pit-pat** (pi·tpæt), *adv., adj., sb.* Also 7 **a-pit-pat, a-pit-to-pat**, 7–8 **a-pit-a-pat**, 8 *Sc.* **pittie-pattie**, 8–9 **pitty-pat, pitty-patty**. [Echoic, expressing alternating sounds. Cf. Pitter-patter.] An imitation of the repeated or alternated sound made by the strong beating or palpitation of the heart in excitement or emotion; also of that of light or rapid footsteps, or of similar alternating or reiterated sounds.

A. *adv.* With such a sound or sounds; palpitatingly; patteringly. Usually in phr. *to go pit-a-pat*.

1522 More *De Quat. Nouiss.* Wks. 94/1 Some wretches yᵗ scant can crepe for age..walk pit pat vpon a paire of patens. 1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* iv. i, You shall haue kisses.., goe pit-pat, pit-pat, pit-pat, vpon your lips, as thick as stones out of slings. 1621 Fletcher *Isl. Princess* iii. i, And how their hearts go pit-a-pat. 1623-4 Middleton & Rowley *Spanish Gipsy* iii. ii, The shot that fly, Pit-a-pat rattling in the sky. 1676 D'Urfey *Mme. Fickle* v. ii, My heart goes a-pit-to-pat. 1677 Mrs. Behn *Rover* iii. i, My heart goes a-pit a-pat. 1693 Congreve *Old Bach.* ii. ii, Agad, my heart has gone apit pat for thee. *a* 1758 Ramsay *Highland Lassie* iii, My fighterin heart gangs pittie-pattie. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 126 Her feet went pit-a-pat with joy. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* liii, Tramp, tramp, pit-pat, on they come together. 1872 G. Meredith *H. Richmond* III. 119 Her heart..was easily set pitty-pat.

B. *adj.* Of the nature of, or characterized by, such reiterated sound; palpitating; pattering.

a 1637 B. Jonson *Underwoods* xciv. *Pet. Poor Men*, The rattling pit-pat noise Of the less poetic boys. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 503 P 2 She..stepp'd out of her Pew, and fell into the finest pitty-pat Air,..tossing her Head up and down. 1810 *Splendid Follies* III. 109 She descended with a pit-a-pat heart. 1894 A. Webster *Mother & Dau.* (1895) 34 The approaching sound of pit pat feet.

C. *sb.* The sound itself, or the action producing it; palpitation, pattering, etc.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 66 Tripping with pit pat vnequal. 1681 Dryden *Tamerl.* Epil. 12 'Tis but the pit-a-pat of two young hearts. 1764 R. Bage *Barham Downs* II. 318 You..may make love, and play your pitty patties. 1824 Byron *Juan* xvi. cxii, That stealthy pace.. So like a spiritual pit-a-pat. 1888 T. Hardy *Wessex T.* (1889) 160 The pit-a-pat of their horses' hoofs lessened.

Hence **Pit-a-pat** (**pit-pat**, etc.) *v. intr.*, to go pit-a-pat, to palpitate, to patter; whence **Pit-a-patting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Pit-a-pat-a·tion** (*humorous*), palpitation.

1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnif.* 1137 Swains, .. the strouting Clusters cut,..Run..to the fragrant Fat, Tumble them in, and after *pit-a-pat Up to the Waste. 1728 Ramsay *Fables* x. 22 Till his heart pitty-pattys. 1757 Garrick *Male Coquette* (Jod.), There will not be a female heart, but will pitapat, as he passes by. 1827 W. G. S. *Excursion Vill. Curate* 123, I heard footsteps softly pit-patting up the stairs. *a* 1735 Ld. Peterborough *Song* i. in F. Locker *Lyra Elegant.* 99, I said to my heart,..What black, brown, or fair, in what clime, in what nation, By turns has not taught thee a *pit-a-pat-ation? 1763 Colman *Prose on Sev. Occas.* (1787) I. 227 The pit-a-pat-ation of their dear little bosoms. 1844 Tupper *Crock of G.* xxvi. 209 He was so very fearful the *pitapating would betray him. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* vii, My little heart was ashamed of its pit-a-patting. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 14/1, I looked around..a soft pit-a-patting sound behind me.

‖ **Pitarah** (pitā·tă). *E. Ind.* Also **pattara, petara(h, pettarah, pittarah**. [Hind. *piṭārāh, peṭārāh*.] A basket or box used in travelling by palankeen to carry the traveller's clothes. (Yule and Burnell.)

1808 *Asiat. Costumes* 61 Two pair of pattara baskets. 1845 Sir H. B. Edwardes in *Mem.* (1886) I. 33 You may take an inventory of his load without opening the pitārahs. 1853 W. D. Arnold *Oakfield* I. xi. 223 To send to the dák bungalow for his petarahs. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* lxxi, The plain things..may be packed in a petara or two.

Pit-bank to **Pit-brow**: see Pit *sb.*¹ 14.

Pitch (pitʃ), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1–2 pic; 2–5 pich, 3–6 pych, (3 pisch), 4–5 pycche, picche, 4–6 pyche, (5 peche), 5–6 piche, pytch(e, pitche, 6– pitch. β. (*northern*) 3–6 pik, 4 pic, pike, 4–5 pyke, pikke, 4–6 pyk, pyck, 5 picke, pikk, pykk(e, 6–7 (8–9 *dial.*) pick. [OE. *pic*, ad. L. *pix*, *pic-em* (whence also OS., LG. *pik*, Du. *pek*, *pik*, OHGer. *pëh*, *bëh*, Ger. *pech*, ON. *bik*).]

1. A tenacious resinous substance, of a black or dark brown colour, hard when cold, becoming a thick viscid semi-liquid when heated; obtained as a residuum from the boiling or distillation of tar, also from the distillation of turpentine; used to stop the seams of ships after caulking, to protect wood from moisture, and for other purposes.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 820 (O. E. T.) *Pix*, *picis*, pic. *a* 1050 *Liber Scintill.* xvii. (1889) 83 Se þe æthrinð pic byð besmiten fram him. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 245 (Lamb. MS.) Þer is bernunde pich hore saule to babien inne. *c* 1250 *Death* 211 in *O. E. Misc.* 181 Of pych [*v. r.* pisch] and of brunston. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 312 Let make a cofre strong of bord, That it be ferm with led and pich. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxiii. (Tollem. MS.), Of picche is double maner kynde, þe ton is calde schippe picche. [1495 *Ibid.* (W. de W.), The harde pytche hyght shippe pytche.] 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 171 Pych, terre, borde, and flex. 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 174 Laying on of piche. *Ibid.* 176, xj barelles peche. *Ibid.* 181, iij barrelles pytche. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 362 Piche, Tarre, Rosen, Ropes. 1655 Mrq. Worcester *Cent. Inv.* § 7 As dark as Pitch is black. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 13 Liquid pitch..or tar was obtained by setting fire to billets of old fat pines or firs.. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xxxv, The very smell of pitch and tar has become odious to me. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 58 Pitch is tar boiled with a certain quantity of water and with a portion of coarse resin melted with it.

β. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 269 Al þat pinende pik ne walde ham punche bote a softe bekinde bað. 13.. *Cursor M.* 11885 (Cott.) Þai fild a lede o pik [*v. rr.* pike, pic; *c* 1425 *Trin.* picche] and oyle. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxii. (*Justin*) 733, & [gert] bare-in be done blak pic and gert brynstane bla. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 127 Anoynt thi ship with pik and tar. 1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* III. 31 All full of brintstane, pick, and bulling leid. 1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 364 In ye seller..v berrells of pyk. *a* 1775 *Hobie Noble* xii. in Child *Ballads* VII. (1890) 2/2 Tho dark the night as pick and tar. 1808 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Pitch*, 'As dark as *pick*'.

2. Applied to various bituminous substances (*mineral pitch*); esp. (*Jew's pitch*) = Asphalt 1, Bitumen 1.

1388 Wyclif *Gen.* vi. 14 Thou schalt anoynte it with pitche [1382 glew, *Vulg.* bitumine] with ynne and with outforth. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xii. 50 Men callez it þe Lac Asfaltit, þat es to say, þe Lac of Pikke. 1555 Eden *Decades* 134 They gather pytche whiche sweateth owte of the rockes. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xvii. 173 At the point of Cape S. Helaine, there is a spring or fountaine of pitch. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 731 A Vessel of huge bulk...Smeard round with Pitch. 1831 T. P. Jones *Convers. Chem.* xxviii. 289 *Asphaltum*, sometimes called *Jew's pitch*, is a much purer bitumen than common pitch. It is found on the banks of the Dead Sea, and in..Trinidad, forming large beds in the earth. 1836 R. M. Martin *Hist. W. Indies* I. *Trinidad* 190 The most remarkable mineral phenomenon is the *Asphaltum*, or Pitch Lake. *Ibid.* 194 The pitch at the sides of the lake is perfectly hard and cold, but as one walks towards the middle.. the pitch becomes softer.

3. Improperly applied to the resin or crude turpentine which exudes from pine and fir trees.

Burgundy or *white pitch*: see Burgundy 5. *Canada* or *hemlock pitch*: see Hemlock 4. *Greek pitch* = Colophony.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxi. (Tollem. MS.), This tre [Pinus] takeþ sone fyre,.. for oute þerof comeþ picche. 1495 *Ibid.* cxxiii. 685 Pytche..is droppynge of the pyne tree. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 57 The Pine tree .. is sayde to sweate, and to droppe forth Pitch. 1624 Markham *Cheap Husb.* I. (1668) Table Hard Words, *Pitch of Burgundy* is Rosen, and the blacker the better. 1874 Garrod & Baxter *Mat. Med.* 367 Burgundy pitch consists chiefly of resin, but a little volatile oil is present.

†b. = Pitch-pine, Pitch-tree. *Obs.*

1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 141 The soil..besides Birch-trees, hath Fir and Pitch. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 614 Narycian Woods of Pitch, whose gloomy Shade Seems for Retreat of heav'nly Muses made!

4. Proverbial Phrases: *Black* or *dark as pitch* (cf. *pitch-black, pitch dark*, in 5); *He that toucheth pitch shall be defiled therewith* (Ecclus. xiii. 1), etc.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 6578 Who so handlyþ pycchē wellyng hote, He shal haue fylþe þerof sumdeyl. *Ibid.* 11540 Black as pyk. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2461 Þan lai he þar so blac so pych. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 780 Who so toucheth warm pych it shent hise fyngres. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* May 74 Who touches Pitch mought needes be defilde. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 217 It growes darke as pitch. 1886 H. Conway *Living or Dead* xx, I was touching pitch, yet striving to keep myself from being defiled.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pitch-ball, -barrel, -heater, -ladle, -pit, -stain, -still*; *pitch-blackened, -coloured, -lined, -stained, -smelling, pitch-like* adjs.; **pitch-black** *a.*, of the brownish-black colour of pitch; also, intensely black or dark; **pitch-boat**: see quot.; **pitch-boilery**, a place or vessel in which tar is boiled for making pitch; **pitch-brown** *a.*, of the dark brown colour of pitch; **pitch-coal**, bituminous coal, or other hard bituminous substance, such as jet (quot. 1839); **pitch-dark** *a.* (usually as two words when predicative), 'as dark as pitch', intensely dark; hence **pitch-darkness**; **pitch-fir** = Pitch-pine; **pitch-knot**, a pitchy knot (Knot *sb.*¹ 14) of a pine or other tree used as a light; cf. *pine-knot*; **pitch-mark** = *pitch-brand*; so **pitch-marked** *a.* = *pitch-branded*; **pitch-mineral** = *mineral pitch*: see sense 2; **pick-mirk** *a. Sc.* = *pitch-dark*; **pitch-mop**, a mop with which the sides and other parts of a ship are pitched; **pitch-opal**, an inferior variety of common opal, with a resinous lustre (also called *resin-opal*); **pitch-ore**, (*a*) a dark brown ore of copper, containing bitumen; pitchy copper ore; (*b*) = Pittichite; (*c*) = Pitch-blende; **pitch-polisher**, a metal instrument for polishing curved surfaces of glass, being coated with a prepared pitch (Byrne *Artisan's Hand-bk.* 1853, Index); **pitch-pot** = *pitch-kettle*; †**pitch-speeched** *a.* (*obs. nonce-wd.*), uttering foul or offensive speech (cf. *foul-mouthed*); **pitch-tankard**, a tankard lined with pitch, for imparting a flavour to beer, etc.; †**pitch-wine**, wine having a flavour of pitch; **pitch-wood**, the resinous wood of pine or fir trees. See also Pitch-blende, etc.

1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, **Pitch-bag* (*Cornw.*), a bag covered with pitch, in which powder is inclosed for charging damp holes. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xix. 315 *Pitch-balls, torches, faggots..to feed the flames. 1721 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) I. 29 To bring [the Christians]..upon the stage in a pleasanter way than that of bear-skins and *pitch-barrels. 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* II. v. 197 Tuscus..Hath drawn false lights from *pitch-black loueries. 1849 D. J. Browne *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 237 The head..and tail, are pitch-black. 1901 *Temple Bar Mag.* June 690 The pitch black cavern of the lower deck. 1871 Tennyson *Last Tourn.* 67 With blunt stump *Pitch-blacken'd sawing the air. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Pitch-boat*, a vessel fitted for boiling pitch in, which should be veered astern of the one being caulked. 1885 Stallybrass tr. *Hehn's Wand. Plants & Anim.* 454 *Pitch-boileries in the wooded spurs of the Alps. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 662 Jet; a species of *pitch-coal or glance-coal. 1854 Ronalds & Richardson *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 33 Varieties in which the fracture is conchoidal and the structure more dense have been distinguished as conchoidal brown coal or pitch coal. 1601 Chettle & Munday *Death Earl of Huntington* II. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 256 *Pitch-colour'd, ebon-fac'd, blacker than black. 1827 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* VI. i, The stars prevented it from ever being *pitch dark. 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* vi, Ascend these pitch-dark stairs. 1874 Hare *Story of my Life* (1900) IV. xvii. 241 We..set off again .. with lanthorns in *pitch darkness. 1780 Von Troil *Iceland* 41 The growth of..Norway *pitch-firs. 1792 Belknap *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 90 A lighted *pitch-knot is placed on the outside of a canoe. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 245 The *pitch-ladle, and covers of the ship's coppers were converted into frying pans. 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 228/1 Ropy or *Pitch-like Wood-soot. 1896 *Daily News* 11 July 6/1 Old Piggins, and leathern *pitch-lined beer 'jacks', with other like traditional utensils. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 52 Both eare marke, *pitche marke, and radel marke (of sheep). 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 1057 If there be pitch-marks..they should also be clipped out. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2377/4 She has been *Pitch mark'd in several places with a Horse shoe, and a Tarr'd P. on her Rump. 1795 Macneill *Will & Jean* I. 110 *Pick mirk night is setting in. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 76/2 He..struck him on the breast with a *pitch-mop. 1882 Ogilvie, **Pitch-opal*, an inferior kind of common opal. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. iv. 139 Sometimes this Ore is mixed with Bitumen..and is called *Pech Ers* or *Pitch Ore. 1896 Chester *Dict. Names Min.*, *Pitch-ore*...Also a syn. of pitch-blende. *Ibid.*, *Pittichite*.. f. πιττά, 'pitch', because it was earlier called pitch-ore. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. xii. 248 Dipping it in the *pitch-pot. 1824 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 20/1 Cursing till my blood boiled like a pitch-pot. 1596 J. Trussell in *Southwell's Tri. Death* To Rdr., But let this *pitch-speecht mouth defile but one. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xlviii, Wine-stains, ..*pitch-stains, any stains, all come out at one rub with the ..composition. 1890 *Cent. Dict. s.v. Pitch-tankard*, *Pitch-tankards are still used in Germany with certain kinds of beer, such as the Lichtenhainer. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 406 This kind of *Pitch wine brought the territory about Vienna into great name. 1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I. 84 Tumbled him..into the fire-place, among the *pitch-wood.

Pitch (pitʃ), *sb.*² [f. Pitch *v.*¹ The sense-development is in many points obscure and uncertain, esp. that of branches IV and V, which it is difficult to connect with any sense of the vb.]

I. Act or manner of pitching.

†1. An act of setting, laying, or paying down; *concr.* that which is laid or thrown down (in quot. a contribution to a meal). *Obs. rare.*

? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) VII. 107 Lay fourth, each man, alyche, What he hath left of his lyveray; And I will first put forth my piche With my parte first of us all three. *c* 1500 in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 455 It cost me a Noble at one pyche.

b. An act of pitching or fixing upon a thing or place. (See Pitch *v.*¹ 16.)

1791 in *T. Hutchinson's Diary* II. 434 We continue to think this a very agreeable part of England; and perhaps I could not have made a better pitch than I have done.

2. An act of plunging head-foremost. Also with advbs. *spec. Naut.* The plunge or downward motion of a ship's head in a sea-way: see Pitch *v.*¹ 19 b.

1762–9 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 725 At every pitch the o'erwhelming billows bend Beneath their load the quivering

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bowsprit's end. 1863 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* (1864) 72 A tipsy-looking kind of pitch-forward of the bird. 1870 J. BECKETT in *Eng. Mech.* 7 Jan. 411/2 There has been 'a pitch-in', as a collision is usually called by drivers and guards. 1870 G. MACDONALD *At Back of North Wind* ix, You will know I am near you by every roll and pitch of the vessel.

3. The act of pitching or throwing underhand (PITCH *v.*[1] 17). **a.** *Cricket.* The act or manner of pitching or delivering the ball in bowling, or the way in which it pitches or alights. **b.** *Base-ball.* The act of pitching or serving the ball to the batter; the right or turn to do this. **c.** *Golf.* The action of 'lofting' the ball up to the hole, or to the green.

1841 'BAT' *Cricket. Man.* 41 A judicious bowler..varies his style, pitch, and pace, according to the play of the hitter. 1851 LILLYWHITE *Guide to Cricketers* 15 The pitch of the ball depends very much upon your pace. 1897 RANJITSINHJI *Cricket* 167 One of the main things in making an off-drive in any direction is to get well to the pitch of the ball. 1901 *Scotsman* 9 Sept. 4/7 His pitch overrunning the hole, he gave himself too much to do for a half in 5.

4. a. = PITCH-FARTHING. *rare.* Now *dial.*

1742 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. ciii. 285, I would be melancholy and mortified, if I did not construe Homer, and play at pitch, better than any boy..in my own form. 1886 in ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*

b. *Cards.* A game resembling all-fours, but so played that the trump suit is determined by 'pitching', i. e. leading a card of that suit.

5. *slang.* A talk, chat: cf. PITCH *v.*[1] 17 d.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 2/1 We now have a 'pitch' with the men; 'pitch', be it said, is another term for talk.

II. Something that is pitched, or used for pitching.

†**6.** A net pitched or set for catching fish. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 10 b, To fysshe with shouenettes, trodenettes, small pytches, and suche other. 1590 *Acts Privy Council* (1899) XIX. 406 He should cause the said wayres, stakes and pytches to be removed and plucked up, that the river maie have yts free course. 1705 *Act 4 Anne* c. 21 Nets, Angles, Leaps, Pitches, and other Engines for the taking..of Fish.

7. *local.* **a.** = PITCHER[2] 3; **b.** = PITCHER[2] 4.

1674-91 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 109 A *Pitch*, a Bar of Iron with a thick square pointed end to make holes in the ground by pitching down. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 134 The stakes or pitches..were chiefly of willow. 1856 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. II. 363 Live stakes (provincially termed withy pitches). 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, s. v., In making new hedges it is usual to stipulate 'to be planted with good withy or elder pitches' or 'pitchers'.

8. A quantity of something pitched. **a.** The quantity of hay, etc. thrown up by a pitchfork.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 2 Sept. an. 1776, Every pitch of hay and corn, generally speaking, passes twice thro' his hands. 1878 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H.* 76 The 'pitch' of hay on the prong.

b. The quantity of some particular commodity pitched or placed in a market for sale.

1866 *Standard* 3 Oct. 2/3 The pitch of cheese was the largest that has been known for some years past. 1886 *Manch. Courier* 18 Feb. 7 There was an immense pitch of cheese yesterday. 1887 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 2/4 The pitch of..hops this year at Weyhill..is smaller than in any year since the blight of 1860. 1888 *Ibid.* 9 July 2/7 Other sorts [of wool]..are being thrown on the market in large pitches.

9. A paving stone; esp. one set on edge, a 'sett': = PITCHER[2] 5. Cf. PITCH *v.*[1] 8 c, PITCHING *vbl. sb.* 6 b.

1896 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 7/1 A large part of the [Piccadilly] Circus is 'up', and is being relaid with granite pitches.

III. Place of pitching.

10. *gen.* The place or point at or from which something is pitched. *rare.*

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. xi, Then pitch one foote of your compasse at the one ende of the line, and with the other foote draw a bowe line right ouer the pytche of the compasse. 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 75 Every Hebberman shall fish by the Shore, and pitch their Pole at half Ebb, and shall have but forty Fathom Rope allowed from the Pitch of their Pole into the River.

11. A place at which one stations oneself or is stationed; a portion of ground selected by or allotted to a person for residence, business, or any occupation; *esp.* a spot in a street or other public place at which a stall for the sale or display of something is pitched or set up, or at which a street performer, a bookmaker, etc. stations himself.

1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. i. 22 Here Mr. Nowell and some of his friends made their pitch. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 10/2 In consequence of a New Police regulation, 'stands' or 'pitches' have been forbidden. 1889 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 3/1 Two pitches were made in widely separated quarters of the town, and in each instance the members of Parliament..left a numerous and interested assembly. 1905 *Ibid.* 2 Jan. 9 Having chosen their 'pitch' the ponies were unharnessed, triangular fireplaces of stout poles erected.

b. A place or spot in a river where an angler takes his stand.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 44 *note*, Before the angler .. attempts to fish any special hole, swim, pitch, or cast. 1872 *Echo* 5 Aug., A fisherman has had orders from a customer to bait one or two barbel pitches, and not to spare the worms.

12. *Agric.*, and *Mining* (Cornw.). A definite portion of a field, or of a mine, allotted to a particular workman.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 659 After having completed..one pitch of work, consisting of thirteen ridges, he is to begin again in a similar manner. 1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall Mines* 142 By this management the lode is finally divided into masses called *pitches*, each sixty feet in height, by about thirty-three feet in length. *Ibid.* 280 The distance he goes underground, and the places he continues to work in when he arrives at his 'pitch', are known to few besides the Cornish miner himself. 1875 TEMPLE & SHELDON *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* 16 The two meadows..were not divided, till the choice pitches were assigned in 1731. 1895 J. W. ANDERSON *Prospector's Handbk.* (ed. 6) 163 Pitch (Cornwall)—The part of a lode let out to be worked on tribute.

13. *Cricket.* The place where the wickets are pitched; the piece of ground between and about the wickets.

1890 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 5/3 The London Playing Fields Committee is now laying fifteen good cricket pitches in Epping Forest. 1891 H. DRUMMOND *Baxter's Second Innings* i, At that moment the first ball whizzed down the pitch.

†**14.** *fig.* A position taken up and maintained; a fixed opinion or resolution. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVIII. ix. 987 They knew the natures and minds of their countrymen..how untractable they were and not to be removed if they once tooke a pitch. *Ibid.* XLIV. XXXVIII. 1195 None of you may thinke that I have taken such a pitch, and hold that opinion of mine without just cause.

IV. Highest point, height, etc.

†**15.** The highest (or extreme) point, top, summit, apex, vertex. *Obs.*

a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 5 From this Bridge the great Streate of the Towne goith up apon a pratie Hille: at the Pitch whereof there turnith a nothar Streat by Este to Seint Peter's, the Heade Churche of the Towne. 1587 HARRISON *England* I. v. in *Holinshed* I. 10 The length of the face, taken at large from the pitch of the crowne to the chin. *Ibid.*, From the highest part of the forehead to the pitch of the chin. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. I. 79 The Veientians..set a compasse about the hill side, and gained the verie top and pitch [*vertex*] thereof. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 772 Down they fell Driv'n headlong from the Pitch of Heaven, down Into this Deep.

†**16.** A projecting point of some part of the body, as the shoulder, the hip. (In first quot. app. used for the shoulders collectively.) *Obs.*

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. i, Such breadth of shoulders as might mainly bear Old Atlas' burden;—'twixt his manly pitch A pearl, more worth than all the world, is placed. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 78 This garment.. was taken up round about the pitch of her hippes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 310 When the shoulder point, or pitch of the shoulder [of a horse], is displaced. 1611 COTGR., *Acromion*, the shoulder pitch.

17. ? The extreme point of a cape or headland, where it projects farthest into the sea.

1677 W. HUBBARD *Narr.* I. 5 The Sea coast from the pitch of Cape Cod to the mouth of Connecticot River. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 150 And very narrowly escap'd clearing the Breakers off the Pitch of the Cape. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* i. 31 In seven hours after leaving Table Bay, the steamer was off the pitch of the Cape. 1883 *Times* 27 Aug. 8/2 To stand close in to the pitch of the lofty headland.

18. The height to which a falcon or other bird of prey soars before swooping down on its prey; rarely *gen.* the height to which any bird rises in the air. Often in phr. *to fly a pitch.*

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. iv. 11 Between two Hawks, which flyes the higher pitch. 1593 — 2 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 12 And beares his thoughts aboue his Faulcons Pitch. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 50 When Buzzards are advanc'd, they'l flie an Eagles pitch. 1828 SEBRIGHT *Hawking* 22 Much better .. than that his pitch should be lowered .. by too much luring. *Ibid.* 27 The hawk, if at a good pitch, will stoop at him [the magpie] as he passes to another bush. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Vall. Indus* v. 62 Well too did the kite ..get to his pitch, and prepare himself for the combat.

b. In directly figurative or allusive use.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXIII. ii, So high a pitch their proud presumption flyes. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 188. 1635-56 COWLEY *Dav.* II. 126 To this strange pitch their high affections flew. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 77. 151 He flies a Pitch above Common Mischiefs. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* vi. 182 Rabelais flew to a higher pitch, too, than Sterne. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. I. iii. § 101. 214 Another [comedy] entitled Sergius..flies a much higher pitch.

†**c.** The height to which anything rises; altitude, elevation. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 31 That infernall Monster..Gan high advaunce his broad discoloured brest Above his wonted pitch. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 2 *Tim.* iv. 10 Blazing comets.. when they begin to decline from their pitch, they fall to the earth. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 90 The Quicksilver will fall down to its wonted pitch and stint of 29 inches or thereabouts. 1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* 14 Feb., A very wet autumn and winter, so as to raise the springs to a pitch beyond anything since 1764.

19. *fig.* (from 15 or 18). Highest or supreme point or degree; acme, climax, greatest height. Now *rare* exc. in *at the pitch of one's voice.* (Cf. 22, 23.)

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* Pref. in *Reliq.* (1651) 195 Vitruvius ..wrote when the Roman Empire was neer the pitch. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* II. 184 Mankind would have been brought to the Pitch of Wickedness. 1742 POPE *Dunc., M. Scriblerus*, Forty .. the very acme and pitch of life for writing Epic poesy. 1848 NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* III. x. 382 A little boy..and a poor woman, singing at the pitch of their voices. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxiii, When the general hilarity was at its pitch.

†**20.** Height (of a person or animal), stature. *Obs.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Compl. Gr. Knt.* Wks., Weedes 183 The mounture so well made, and for my pitch so fit. 1631 HEYWOOD *Fair Maid of West* III. i. Wks. 1874 II. 295 Much of my stature? Much about your pitch. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Black Non-Conf.* xv. Wks. 1716 II. 112 Just of his Size, Complexion and Pitch. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 170 Makes the work fall too low for the pitch of the Workman. 1807 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrupeds* 63 All those of each kind that exceed or fall short of this pitch, are more or less disproportioned.

21. Height of an arched roof, or of any roof or ceiling, above the floor, or of the vertex of an arch above the springing line.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 161 The roofe of the Temple is of a high pitch, curiously arched, and supported with great pillars of marble. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 64, 9 Foot betwixt the Floors..is the Pitch of their Rooms. 1772 HUTTON *Bridges* 59 A semicircle whose height or pitch is 45 feet, and consequently its span 90 feet. *Ibid.* 99 Pitch, of an arch, the perpendicular height from the spring or impost to the keystone. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Pitch of an Arch*, the versed sine, or height from the springing line up to the under-side of it.

V. Height in a figurative sense, degree.

22. Comparative height or intensity of any quality or attribute; point or position on an ideal scale; degree, elevation, stage, status, level. Almost always used of a high or intense degree: cf. 19, 15.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 87 The Latin tong, euen whan it was, as the Grecians say, in ἀκμῇ, that is, at the hiest pitch of all perfitenesse. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* xiii. (1664) 139 That they may come to the pitch of old age. 1608 D. T[UVIL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 33 Raysing the valour of every .. person amongst them, to a farre higher pitch. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 169 To lowest pitch of abject fortune thou art fall'n. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* II. ix. (1699) 232 Let him be raised to the highest pitch of Honour. 1728 VENER *Sincere Penitent* Pref. 6 Till they arrive at such a pitch, as they cannot think of without horror and astonishment. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 107 To what a pitch did the Athenians carry their eloquence! 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. iv. (1869) 82 The feelings are wound up to a pitch of agony. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 245 The family which in two generations had risen from obscurity to the highest pitch of greatness.

b. *spec.* in *Copper-smelting*: see quots.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 323 To render the metal malleable, or, in the language of the smelters, bring it to the proper pitch. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 99 The copper is tested, as above described, from time to time, and, according to its pitch or grain. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 393 If the pitch is right the globules will all be round and hollow.

23. That quality of a musical sound which depends on the comparative rapidity of the vibrations producing it; degree of acuteness or graveness of tone. (Sometimes also in reference to the tone of the voice in speaking.) Also, a particular standard of pitch for voices and instruments, as *concert pitch*, etc.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 166 Take an instrument, as a Lute Orpharion, Pandora, or such like, being in the naturall pitch, and set it a note or two lower. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v i. (Arb.) 64 A playne song..Whose highest pitch in lowest base doth end. 1694 HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 152 What it is that makes Humane Voices, even of the same Pitch, so much to differ one from another. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. i. 11 All the notes in the horizontal range of the several diagrams are at the same pitch. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ix. (1833) 229 To depend..on the pitch or frequency of vibration constituting the note. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* i. 9 Screaming out..in every conceivable key and pitch of shrillness. 1869 *Athenæum* 23 Jan. 136/1 The note c, on the third space of the treble clef, corresponds to a number of double vibrations per second, varying from about 500 to 550, according to the pitch adopted.

b. *transf.* Applied to the degree of rapidity of vibration in light, etc., as being analogous to musical pitch.

1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. iii. 79 As we advance along the spectrum..the pitch of the light..heightens. 1908 *Daily Record & Mail* 25 Dec. 5 One receiving instrument will only take messages sent by another instrument 'tuned' to the same pitch, that is sending vibrations of a given length and frequency.

VI. Inclination, slope, declivity.

24. Degree of inclination to the horizon, slope; a sloping part or place. *spec.* **a.** A downward inclination or slope (on a piece of ground or water); a steep place, declivity; a descent, usually sloping, sometimes perpendicular.

[*c* 1420 app. implied in PITCHLONGS. Cf. also PITCH *v.* 20.]

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 135 Rockes of a down right pitche, or a steepe down falle. 1542-5 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Clivus, seu cliuum*, the pitche of an hyll, sometyme the syde of an hyll. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 78 The mountaine Hæmus.. had in the pitch thereof the towne Aristaeum. 1768 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 402 The road from Jennison's to this house is mostly good, some few sharp pitches. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 480 The whole descent is about 200 feet, in several pitches. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 100 Captain Lewis had been up the falls 15 miles above the first shoot or pitch. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Mar. 3/2 The great gully that runs up the centre of the Wastwater Screes. This gully was attempted in 1895 by three climbers, who conquered eight 'pitches', but were defeated by the ninth. 1904 J. N. COLLIE in *Alpine Jrnl.* XXII. 10 [The ridge] was impossible, being made up entirely of bare slabs and perpendicular pitches.

b. *Mining.* The inclination of a vein of ore or seam of coal from the horizontal; the dip or rise.

1719 STRACHEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 969 The Obliquity

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or *Pitch*, as they term it, in all the Works hereabout, is about 22 Inches in a Fathom. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Pitch*, dip or rise of a seam.

c. *Arch.* The inclination of a sloping roof, or of the rafters, to the horizontal; the steepness of slope of a roof; the proportion of the height of a roof to its span.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 141 The Reasons for several Pitches you may find among Books of Architecture. *Ibid.* 163 The Angle a Gable-end is set to, is called the *Pitch* of the Gable-end. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s. v., If the Length of each Rafter be ⅔ of the Breadth of the Building, then they say that the Roof is of a *True Pitch*: But if the Rafters are longer, they say 'tis a *high* or *sharp* pitch'd Roof; if shorter, they call it a *low* or *flat* pitch'd Roof. 1808 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 87 When the roof is of a true pitch, that is, forming a right angle at top; then the breadth of the building, with its half added, is the girt over both sides nearly. 1863 D. G. MITCHELL *My Farm Edgewood* 85 Walls..of the uniform height of ten feet, covered with a roof of sharp pitch. *a* 1876 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 254 All previous styles of architecture .. in Southern countries, had roofs of a low pitch.

d. The slope of a flight of steps; *concr.* a flight of steps.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 147 You will first ascend upon a Pitch of Flyers, which Pitch (making an Angle of 38 deg. with the Floor) with ten Steps raise you six Foot high above the Floor. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* § 2026 The framed timbers which support the steps of a staircase are called the *carriage*. They generally consist of two pieces inclined to the pitch of the stairs, called the *rough strings*.

e. The setting of a ploughshare to enable it to penetrate a required depth. f. The rake or inclination of the teeth of a saw. g. The inclination of the bit of a plane to the surface that is being planed.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 50 A great matter..in the making of Ploughs, is to make them go true to the pitch they are set. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* 48 Plowing the full depth of the soil is called 'taking it up a full pitch'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v., The *pitch* of a saw is the *rake* or inclination of the face of a tooth...The *rake* is a forward slant of the *face*, not common, but found in some saws...The common pitch of a bench-plane is 45°...Pitch of scraping and metal planes 80° to vertical. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 23 A jack plane with its double iron ..lying in its bed, the latter being at an angle of 45 deg. to the sole. This is the angle called common pitch.

VII. 25. *Mech.* The fixed distance between successive points or lines (? the distance at which these are pitched or fixed). a. The distance between the centres of any two successive teeth of a cog-wheel or pinion, or links of a gear-chain, measured along the *pitch-line* or *pitch-circle* (see 26); the distance between the successive paddles of a paddle-wheel, measured on the circle passing through their centres. b. The distance between the successive convolutions of the thread of a screw, measured in a direction parallel to the axis, and indicating the distance through which the screw moves forward in one turn. c. The distance between the centres of successive rivets or stays. d. In floor-cloth printing, The distance between the pitch-pins or guide-pins, used for the same purpose as the register-points in lithographic printing.

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 362 If the teeth of one be wood and the other iron, then the iron ones are made to have less pitch than the wooden ones, because they are then found to wear better. 1823 R. BUCHANAN *Millwork* (ed. 2) 30 By the pitch is understood the distance between the centres of two contiguous teeth. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 432 The pitch of their teeth should be the same as that of the teeth of the cylinder. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 264 The pitch of the screw could be altered from the deck to suit the velocity of the vessel. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* xvii. 335 The question of the proper pitch of rivets, i.e. their distance apart from centre to centre, requires some consideration. 1870 *Eng. Mechanic* 14 Jan. 437/2 Find the pitch of the screw required to be cut..and multiply the numerators. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 130 The spacing or pitch of rivets required by Lloyd's rules is 'four and a half diameters apart, from centre to centre, excepting in the keel, stem, and stern post'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1719/2 The *pitch* of the paddles is the distance between them, measured on the circle which passes through their centers. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 64 The length .. in a spur wheel including a tooth and a space is called the *pitch*, and the circle on which such distances are set off is called the *pitch circle*. *Ibid.* II. 66/2 The pitch of rifling of the Enfield is one turn in six feet six inches. 1890 *Clacton News* 25 Jan. 2/3 Most makers of implements now use only standard pitches of screws, so that any broken screw or missing nut can quickly be replaced. 1898 *Cycling* 43 The distance between the central points of two similar links,.. is called the pitch of the chain: it is nearly always one inch.

VIII. 26. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **pitch-block**, a block for supporting an object to be worked at, which can be inclined at any pitch or angle; usually one with a base working like a ball and socket-joint; **pitch-chain**, a chain consisting of links bolted or riveted together so as to work in the teeth of a toothed wheel; **pitch-circle**, a circular *pitch-line* (see below); so **pitch-diameter**, the diameter of the pitch-circle of a wheel, etc.; **pitch-faced** *a.*, of masonry, having the arris cut true, but the face beyond the edge left relatively rough, being merely dressed with a pitching chisel (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Supp. 1884); †**pitch-hill** *a.*, declivitous, precipitous; **pitch-line**, the imaginary line, usually a circle, passing through the teeth of a cog-wheel, pinion, rack, etc. so as to touch the corresponding line in another cog-wheel, etc., when the two are geared together; **pitch-notation**, notation indicating musical pitch; **pitch-note**, a note sounded to determine the pitch of a tune, etc. (also *fig.*); **pitch-point**, the point of contact of the pitch-lines of two cog-wheels, etc. which engage with each other; †**pitch-set**, a shoot (of willow, etc.) cut for planting; cf. sense 7 and PITCHER [2] 4; **pitch-surface**, the surface on which the pitch-circle of a wheel lies; **pitch-wheel**, a toothed wheel engaging with another. See also PITCHFORK [2], etc.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pitch-block*, a cushioned seat of a concave hemispherical form, in which sheet-metal is held while being chased. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 304 *Pitch-chains are of two kinds, the buckle-chain and the ladder-chain. *Ibid.* 537 The pitch-chain is employed to communicate motion from the first mover—the carriage axle—to the seed-wheels. 1819 REES *Cycl.* XXIII. 3 Z iv b/1 A circle..is described round the face of the rough cogs upon its pitch diameter, that is, the geometrical diameter, or acting line of the cogs; so that when the two wheels are at work together, the *pitch circles..of the two are in contact. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 198 The pitch circles of a wheel and pinion working together should touch but not intersect each other. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 252 By reason of..the headlong and *pitchehill stepenes to looke downewardes. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 769/1 Draw the *pitch lines .. then divide them into the number of teeth or cogs required. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 362 The centre or pitch-lines, from which the teeth are formed. 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 373 On a full consideration of the question of *pitch-notation. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* i. 8 Before the opening of the Overture, it gives that *pitch note in full, which always leads me to expect a succession of more solemn sounds than in reality succeed it. 1859 RANKINE *Steam Engine* § 153. 181 The position of the pinion should be such, that the *pitch-point, where its teeth are driven by those of the cogged ring, may be in the same vertical plane parallel to the axis. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 172 A *pychesette of wythy groweth anon. 1887 D. A. LOW *Machine Draw.* (1892) 40 A section of the *pitch surface of a toothed wheel by a plane perpendicular to its axis is a circle, and is called a pitch circle. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Pitch-wheels*, toothed wheels in machinery or clocks, which work together.

Pitch (pitʃ), *v.*[1] Forms: 3–4 **piche**, 4–5 **picche**, **pycche**, 5–6 **pytch**(e, (5 **pydche**), 6– **pitch**, (7 **peche**). Pa. t. and pa. pple., **pitched**, **pight**: see below. [ME. *piche*(*n*, *picche*(*n*, north. *pykke*(*n*, *pikke* (see PICK *v.*[2]); pa. t. *pihte*, *pi3te*, *pight*(*e*, pa. pple. *piht*, *pi3t*, *pight*; also later *pitched*, *pitcht*, *pitcht*, etc. (Cf. *clihte*, *stihte*, early pa. tenses of CLITCH, STITCH.) Of obscure origin and history. The forms point to an OE. **picc*(*e*)*an*, of the 1st weak class, pa. t. **pihte*, of which however no instance has been found; nor does any vb. corresponding in form and sense appear in the cognate languages. See *Note* below.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. For the present stem, see the quots. in B., and those given under PICK *v.*[2]

2. Past tense. α. 3 **pihte**, 3–4 **pi3te**, 3–5 **py3te**, 4–5 **pi3t**, **py3t**, **pighte**, **pyghte**, (5 **piht**), 4–6 **pyght**, (**pyth**), 4–7 **pight** (pəit). β. 4 **picched**, 4–6 **picht**, 5 **pytched**, 6 **pyched**, 7 **pitcht**, 6– **pitched**.

α. *c* 1205 LAY. 29653 Þer he pihte his stæf. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1171 Stakes of ire monion he pi3te in temese grounde. *c* 1300 Pi3t [see B. 2]. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4644 Þey..pyght Þeym pauylons & tente. *Ibid.* 15246 He pighte his staf þer doun vpright. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 741 He py3t hit þere in token of pes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1831 He pighte [*v. rr.* pyghte, pight, piht] hym on the pomel of his heed. *c* 1420 *Melayne* 800 And pyghte Pauylyons with mekill pryde. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 152 Statly tentes anon they py3te. *c* 1450 *Merlin* II. 150 Ther thei pight the kynges teynte. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III. 24 b, He..pyght hys pauilions, at the heade of a Ryuer. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt*, etc. 97 Vnder Pomfret his proud Tents he pight.

β. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4645 Þey picched Þer pauylons. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1139 ad fin., How alixandre picht a pelyr of marbyl þere. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvii. 399 He toke a torche and fyred it, and pytched it bytwene the strawe and the bedsted. 1530 Pyched [see B. 6]. 1535 Pitched [see B. 4 c]. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. 74 Theare picht he his kingdoom.

3. Past participle. α. 3–4 **ipiht**, **ipi3t**, 4 **ipy3t**, **ypi3te**, **i-pe3t**, 4–6 **i-pight**, 5 **ypyght**, 6 **ypight**. β. 4 **piht**, (**pite**); 4–5 **pi3t**, **py3t**, (5 **pi3te**, **py3te**, **pyghte**), 5–6 (**pighte**), **pyght**, *Sc.* **picht**, **pycht**, 6 **pyht**, 4–7 (9 *arch.*) **pight** (pəit). γ. 4 **picched**, **pyched**, **i-picht**, 4–5 **picched**, **-id**, 6 **pytched**, 6–8 **pitcht**, 6– **pitched**.

α. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1116 Þe emperour adde ipi3t [*v. rr. c* 1425 pi3t, *c* 1435 ypyght] his pauilons. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 243 A spere i-py3t [*hasta defixa*]. *Ibid.* III. 273 Þe pavylouns were i-pe3t. *Ibid.* VII. 75 Þe stake was i-piȝht. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 108 Þe pyon, þe peere, wel proudliche ipiht. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. XXXV. 148 Wyth two staues ypyght atte eyther ende. 1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 243, I have also palaces i-pight. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 33 For underneath a craggy cliff ypight.

β. *c* 1390 *Will. Palerne* 1627 Þer were pi3t pauilounns. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 785 In a porche of Þat place py3t to Þe 3ates. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 43 In middes on a Mountayne..Was piht vp a Pauilon. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii. 183 A spere that is pight in to the erthe. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* XXXVII, In myd Plumtun Lone, hor paueluns were pi3te. *c* 1430 Pi3t, 14.. Py3t [see B. 5 c]. *a* 1470 Pyght [B. 11]. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 313 Ane pailyeoun..that proudly wes picht. 1513 Pycht [see B. 5]. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 44 She had pyght a ryche pauylyon. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 55 His honors Tent, that .. was pighte at long Ichington. 1578 *Scot. Poems* 16*th C.* (1801) II. 203 A prince .. picht to rule and reigne. 1579, 1617 Pight [see B. 5]. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. I. XXIX. 301/2 In the Castle-yard was pight a comely Quintane. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 292 On a rising hillock pight.

γ. 13.. Piched [see B. 1]; pyched [B. 5]. 1340–70 I-picht [B. 5]. *c* 1380 Picchid [B. 10]. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 667 Let hem be pressed, picchid, and ywrie. 1545 LELAND in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. CXVIII. 330 Yet herein only I have not pytched the supreme work of my labour. 1564–78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 60 When the battaile was pitched. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XV. 654 Close the deadly toil Was pitch'd on both parts. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 41 Tents..pitcht neere the water side. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 167 Any Substance..pitcht steddy upon two points.

B. Signification.

I. To thrust in, fix in; make fast, fasten, settle; set, place.

†1. *trans.* To thrust, drive (a stake, spear, staff, peg, etc.) firmly into the ground; to fix or make fast (a thing) by driving it into some object; also, to fix (an object) on a pole, spear, etc.; to plant, implant; to fix, stick, fasten. In later quots., approaching the sense 'to place'. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 6490 He igrap his spere stronge Þer he pihte hit o Þon londe [*c* 1275 Þar hit was ipiht in londe]. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 274/107 Þine staf piche in Þe grounde: And he schal bere lef and blowe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1171 [see 2]. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 170 Þis neiþer chawle, in which ben pi3t many teeþ. 1380 — *Eccl.* XII. 11 The wrdis of wise men..as nailes in to heiȝte pi3t [1388 as nailis fastned deepe]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. vi. (Tollem. MS.), Tweyne bolow synewis..piccheþ hem selfe [1582 fixe themselues: *orig.* se infigunt] in Þe substaunce of Þe humoure cristallyn. *a* 1620 J. DYKE *Worthy Communn.* (1640) 180 A stake, or a post is pitched in the ground. 1633 ROGERS *Treat. Sacram.* I. Pref., A planter takes the sien of the Apple-tree, and pitches it into a Crab-tree Stock. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 34 The stakes [of a tent] firmly pitched. 1674–91 [see PITCH *sb.*[2] 7]. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 172 Pitch a small Stick at every place where there is to be a little Hill. 1754 J. LOVE *Cricket* 14 The Stumps are pitch'd. 1775 J. JEKYLL *Corr.* 29 Mar., The houses [are] chiefly built of the round sea-pebbles pitched in mortar.

b. *To pitch the wickets* (*Cricket*): to stick or fix the stumps in the ground and place the bails.

1745 *Daily Advertiser* 28 Sept. 3/1 The Wickets to be pitch'd by Eleven o'Clock. 1803 *Laws of Cricket* 5 The Party which goes from home shall have..the pitching of the wickets, which shall be pitched within thirty yards of a centre fixed by the adversaries. 1866 *Routledge's Every Boy's Ann.* 327 The wickets had better be pitched without loss of time.

†2. *transf.* To thrust a pointed instrument into or through (something); to stab, stick, pierce, transfix. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1174 Stakes of ire monion he pi3te [*v. rr.* pyte, put, putte] in temese grounde,..Þat 3if Þer eni sulpes come..Hii ssolde piche hom Þoru out. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 206 Bot on wiþ tresoun þere Þurch Þe bodi him pi3t. *c* 1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 163 Cryste..also suffred Þat longius his herte pyghte And made his herte blode to rynne downe. 1382 WYCLIF *John* XIX. 37 Thei schulen se in to whom they pi3ten thorw [Vulg. *transfixerunt*]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. LXV. (Bodl. MS.), If Þe skynn of Þe face is ipi3t and iprikked with an nedel oÞer a pynne and bledeþ nought.

3. To place and make fast with stakes, poles, pegs, etc., as a net, or the like. Now *rare*.

1545 ELYOT, *Tenders plagas*, to pytche hayes or nettes. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 391 [They] pitched their Tew to intangle the same Protector. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 572 The dext'rous Huntsman..pitches Toils to stop the Flight. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* III. XXXI, There's time to pitch both toil and net.

4. *spec.* To fix and erect (a tent, pavilion, etc.) as a place of lodgement; also *fig.*

Orig. referring to its being fixed with pegs, etc. driven into the ground; now associated with the idea of 'placing'.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4254 Þe king..bigan to picche is pauilons him vor to abyde. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. XIV. 37 For to pydche and dresse vp tentes. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V. X. 24 You vile abhominable Tents, Thus proudly pight [*Qo.* pitcht] vpon our Phrygian plaines. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 122 We were fain to encamp hard by under Carpets, which we pitched instead of Tents. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XXXVII, The tents were pitched where I chose to rest. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 55 When Troops are to encamp, General Officers are not to leave their Brigades until the Tents are pitched.

b. So *to pitch a camp*, *a caravan*, etc.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* (1569) I. 411 King Henrie .. came to Hounslow hethe, and there pitched his campe. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1981/1 There they pitched downe their campe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 540 The Youth of Rome..pitch their sudden Camp before the Foe. 1860 WARTER *Sea-board* II. 127 It was necessary to remove the camp from the place where it was pitched. 1901 *Essex Weekly News* 12 Apr. 3/6 Defendant .. pitched a caravan on the grass.

c. *absol.* or *intr.* To encamp.

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c 1440 *York Myst.* xiv. 4 Here in þis place wher we are pight. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* xi. 5 All these kinges..came, and pitched together by ye water of Meram. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 117 To choose a commodious place to pitch in. 1800 *Misc. Tracts* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 284/2 The uncle of the Rajah..invited us to pitch the next day on a spot close to the palace. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxx. IX. 77 The succeeding troops, coming up in the dark, pitched as they could without any order.

5. *trans.* To put (anything) in a fixed or definite place or position, so as to stand, lie, or remain firmly or permanently; to set, fix, plant, place; to found or set up (a building, pillar, etc.). In *pa. pple.* = set, fixed, planted, placed, situated.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 477 Ho fyndez no folde her fote on to pyche. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 768 A castel..Pyched on a prayere, a park al aboute. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1135 Þere his burnus he bad bulden of marbre A piler sadliche i-picht, or he passe wolde. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xix, In þe kenell shulde ben picched smale stones ywrapped aboute with strawe of þe houndes litter. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. iii. 44 Ane circulet of plyabyll gold.. Abuf hys haris apon hys hed weil pycht. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. xi, Then pitch one foote of your compasse at the one ende of the line. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 134 And in my face deepe furrowes eld hath pight. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xvi. 249 Their mightier Empire, there, the middle English pight. 1627 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. viii. 300 A gulfe .. is pight betweene vs & them. 1688 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 946 In stiff Soyls, if the Crops be not early pitch'd,..the Roots never spread or shoot deeper. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 190 The third climb'd up and pitch'd himself on his Head, upon the Head of the second. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 220 Take care that in pitching the Globe into the Mandrel, that the imaginary Axis..lye in a straight Line with the Axis of the Mandrel. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 553 Pitching the holes at equal distances from the centre of the hill. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xiii, The abrupt hill, on which the town of Bridgenorth is pitched. 1899 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 4/5 Fireman S. 'pitched' his machine against the burning building, and succeeded in bringing the woman safely to the ground.

b. *spec.* To set a (stone, etc.) upon end; to set a stone on edge for paving.

a 1623 W. PEMBLE *Zachary* (1629) 159 Markes or Bound-Stones should be pitcht up. 1642 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 203 Jacob taketh one of the stones that he had laid his head upon, and pitched it up for a pillar. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 93 On the South side of their high street..is pitched upright a great stone, called London Stone. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 82 A range of Stones pitch'd edge-way.

† **6.** *fig.* To place, implant, plant, set, fix (anything immaterial, one's trust, hope, desire, purpose, thought, attention, sight, etc.) *in* or *on* some object, or *in* some state. (See also 5 c.) *Obs.*

[*c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 307 Þe rote of loue þat shulde be picchid in goddis lawe.] *Ibid.* 480 Oure bileue & hope is picchid in þe grace of iesu crist. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. Introd. (Tollem. MS.), Þey [briddes] haueþ a seminal vertu of kynde pyȝte in hem. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 94 Þou be woo; In iolite whan þou art pi3t. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpe.* 151 Se that thy fayth be pitched On thy Lord God most constantly. 1591 LYLY *Endim.* v. i, Pitching his eyes fast to the ground, as though they were fixed to the earth. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I. xlviii, She fled..And left her image in his hart ipight. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) Ded., To take off the hearts..from idle Pamphlets..and pitch them on the grave..points of Religion. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xxv. (1840) 287 He pitched his thoughts on the holy war. 1688 BUNYAN *Jerus. Sinner Saved* (1886) 56 She thought He pitched His innocent eyes just upon her. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 43 (1822) I. 339 Lauria..pitching her mind among the enjoyments of Corinth.

7. To place or lay out (wares) in a fixed place for sale; hence, to expose for sale in the market or other public place.

1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 80 [They] did..take away x semys of see fyshe.., and pyched them in the parishe of Saynt Mary's, and ther sette it to sale. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 83 When the sale-staffe was pight and in ye market place. 1808 *Ann. Reg.* 6 All corn should be brought into the market, and pitched, as in former times. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 165 No less than 36,487 tons of meat are annually 'pitched' at Newgate and Leadenhall Markets. 1884 *Globe* 26 Sept. 7/1 At Melton Mowbray cheese fair yesterday some 100 dozen cheese were pitched. 1886 *Auckland Even. Star* 25 June 12/1 A good many hides were pitched, and bidding was spirited.

† b. *Pitch and pay* (absol. or intr.): ? to pay down at once, pay ready money. *Obs.*

14.. *Piers of Fullham* 206 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 9 Yt ys full hard bothe to pyche and paye. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Warwick* xiv, I vsed playnnes, euer pitch and pay. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 211 At Norwich... A citie trim: Where strangers wel may seeme to dwel, That pitch and pay, or keepe their day. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iii. 51 The word is, Pitch and pay: trust none. 1608 H. CLAPHAM *Errour on Left Hand* 102 But you your promise once did breake. Giue me your hand, that you will pitch and pay.

8. *intr.* (or *refl.*) To place or locate oneself; to take up one's abode; to take up one's position, settle, alight. Now *rare* or *arch.* (Cf. 4 c.)

1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Macc.* ix. 33 They fled into the desert of Thecua, and they pitched by the water of the lake Asphar. 1623 COCKERAM III, *John de monte Regio* .. made a small iron Fly to..flye about all the roome, and returne and pitch on his sleeue. 1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* (ed. 2) 135 You must pitch your self to the same Guard with your Small-sword as you do with your Broad. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 57 The fowl being pitched upon the bank. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 201 The first settlers pitched here, but the trade has long since been removed .. about four miles further up. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 91 An owl pitched immediately over our heads. 1900 [see PITCHING *ppl. a.* 3].

b. *trans.* To cause to alight and settle.

1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 106 [Certain pigeons] are exceeding good to pitch stray Pigeons that are at a loss to find their own home.

c. *refl.* and *intr.* To seat oneself, sit down, take a seat. *dial.* or *colloq.*

1796 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 279 He..could not carry the amount..for the distance of one mile without pitching. 1844 E. JESSE *Scenes Country Life* I. 254 The cottager's wife will ask [him] to sit down in that hearty Devonshire phrase,..'Do'y Sir, pitch yourself'—bringing forward a chair.

9. *trans. transf.* (from 1 and 5). To set, plant, fill, furnish (something) *with* things or persons stuck or placed in or on it. † a. *gen. Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4056 A hundrith shippes..Pight full of pepull & mony prise knight. 1420 *Siege Rouen* in *Archæologia* XXI. 62 A dyche was made, ..They pyght hyt wyth stakes hors to perche. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 145 The daungerouse rase of auctoritee, pight full of perils. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IX. 337 [He] Cut a dike by it, pitch'd with pales, broad and of deep import. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Gothick Wars* I. 24 Pitching the top with multitude of stakes.

† b. *spec.* To set, stud, or adorn with gems or the like. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 217 Pyȝt..Wyth whyte perle & non oþer gemme. *Ibid.* 241 'O perle' quoth I, 'in perlez pyȝt'. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 212 In ever-ilk aperty pyghte with precyous stones. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXII. 273 Croune of gold pyght with ryche perle and precious stones. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. ix. 133 The collar picht with orient peirlis als. *a* 1662 FULLER *Worthies, Northampt.* II. (1662) 298 He wore a gown of purple velvet, pight with pieces of gold.

c. To pave (a road, path, or street) with stones set on end; orig. with pebbles or cobbles; hence, also, with granite 'randoms', or with dressed and squared 'setts'. Also, to form a foundation for a macadamized road with larger stones placed on edge by hand.

c 1530 *R. Ricart's Kalendar* (Camden) 57 In this yere was Redclif strete .. new pight. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* VI. 251 Hell (the pavement whereof was commonly said to be pitcht with shavelings skuls, and great mens crests). 1666 *Act* 18 & 19 *Chas. II*, c. 8 § 18 The order and manner of paving and pitching the Streets and Lanes. 1682 WOOD *Life* 31 July (O. H. S.) III. 25 In this month .. was the highway .. pitched with peebles and hard stone. 1727 TABOR in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 554 The Surface of the Clay was neatly pitch'd with small Flint and Stones, Pointed at their lower ends, and Headed at their upper ends. 1811 *Self Instructor* 140 Paved with bricks or pitched with pebble. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Aug. 5/3 In addition to flagging and pitching several roads.

† **10.** To 'put together'; to construct by fastening the parts together; *pa. pple.*, compacted, knit. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 2720 Alle here schippis were redy dyght And fraught with vitayles and wel pight. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xiv. 47 All thassystents..sayde that they neuere sawe no fayrer man of armes, nor better pyght. 1611 COTGR., *Compacte*, compacted; well set, knit, trust, pight, or ioyned together.

II. To set in order, arrange, determine; to fix the order, position, rate, price, or pitch of.

11. *trans.* To set in order for fighting, to arrange (a battle, field of battle, etc.: see BATTLE *sb.* II, FIELD *sb.* 8 b); to set in array. *Obs.* exc. in PITCHED *ppl. a.* (q. v., sense 2).

a 1470 TIPTOFT *Cæsar* xii. (1530) 14 Cesar had ordered hys army & pyght his felde in a conuenient place. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 1244 The duke of Normandy..Pight a stronge batell. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* IV. vi. (Arb.) 70 If ye two bidde me, we will with him pitche a fielde. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* II. E ij b, Polites .. through foes and wepons pight, Through galeryes along doth ronne. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* III. i, Our battle, then, in martial manner pitch'd. *c* 1645 T. TULLIE *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 37 The Enemie drew out some foot to peche against those in the ditch. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 54/2 When to wage War, and when to pitch a Field.

12. To set (one person) *against* another in contest or competition; to pit. *rare.*

1801 tr. *Gabrielli's Myst. Husb.* II. 48 My tutor offered to pitch me against the clerk for reading, and against a neighbouring farmer's son for casting accounts. 1889 *Daily News* 6 Aug. 5/7 We are..weak in comparison with the great fleets against which we shall be pitched when the manœuvres commence.

† **13.** To determine (something that is to be); to set, fix, settle, appoint, fix upon. *Obs.*

c 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* XCVI. 272 Tel ye, I say, the Gentiles all This Lord his raigne hath pight. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue* 38 b, If they be such as..by a price pitcht they are deliuered out for. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* II. iii. 37 Between us theres a price already pitcht. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlvi. (1612) 216 Pluto .. and all th' infernall States Did pytch a Session, to correct Remisnes in debates. 1649 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 166 The King now hath pitcht a new day for his repaire to Antwerp.

† b. *intr.* To come to a decision; to decide. *Obs.*

1666 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 191 Privy seals, sealed paper,..have been all more or lesse disputed,..but where we shall pitch I am not yet wise enough to tell you. 1667–8 *Ibid.* 240 We are yet very irresolute what way to pitch.

c. *trans. Cards.* In certain games (e.g. *Nap*), to select or determine (a particular suit) as trumps by leading a card of that suit. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **14.** To fix, settle, or place in thought; to determine (an existing fact); to ascertain, or state as ascertained; to come to a conclusion about. *Obs.*

1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 294 Some pitch their beginning at Cyrus. 1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* (ed. Ward) 33/2 First they pitch their conclusion, and then hunt about for premises to make it good. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 24 Who can pitch a time and person that originated this notion? *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* 26, I had..pitch'd the medium of Heads in all the Families of England to be 6½.

15. To set at a particular pitch or degree (high, low, etc.; in various metaphorical applications: see PITCH *sb.*[2] 22). In mod. use mostly *fig.* from c: To set in a particular 'key' or style of expression, feeling, etc.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* lvi, Pitch thy behaviour low, thy projects high. *a* 1859 L. HUNT *Cambus Khan* Poems (1860) 167 And women came with their impetuous lords, To pitch the talk and humanize the boards. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* xvi. 142 His conversation was pitched in a minor key. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 81 Our second assumption regarding the mass of the Earth was pitched too low.

† b. To set or fix *at* a price or rate. *Obs. rare.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* V. 199 They pitched their commodities at what rate they pleased. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieut.* II. iii, What do you pitch her at?

c. *Mus.* To set at a particular pitch, determine the pitch of (a tune, the voice, an instrument): see PITCH *sb.*[2] 23.

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 54 That the Professor..so pitch his Tune, as to sing in his full and natural voice. 1744–91 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 319 Choose a person or two in each place to pitch the tune for you. 1842 TENNYSON *Edwin Morris* 52 'Parson' said I 'you pitch the pipe too low'. 1887 CAROLINE HAZARD *Mem. J. L. Diman* VI. 123 His voice was well pitched and resonant, easily filling large spaces.

16. *intr.* with *on* or *upon*: To fix upon, settle upon, decide upon; to make choice of, select, choose; † *rarely*, to determine (= 13 or 14); in mod. use, to select more or less casually, without deliberation; to let one's choice fall *upon.*

1628 PRYNNE *Cens. Cosens* 62, I shall onely pitch vpon these ensuing passages. 1630 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I. 84 Who shall delay the accomplishment of that which is already pitch'd upon. 1674 ALLEN *Danger Enthus.* 86 The way and method which God pitcht upon. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* 23, I pitch upon 88 thousand to be the number of Housing Anno 1686. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 86 The Lecturer to be pitch'd upon every 3^d year by ye Warden & five Seniors. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* IV. (1809) 84, I pitched upon one that I thought would suit me. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 169 The place which he pitched upon for his trading post. 1858 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) III. IV. ix. 411 If one holy place was desecrated, the monks pitched upon another.

III. To cast or throw in particular ways.

17. *trans.* To cast, throw, or fling forward; to hurl (a javelin, spear, or bar, or a person headlong; to throw anything flat with retention of its horizontal position); to throw (a thing) underhand so that it may fall and rest on a particular spot. Also *absol.*

To pitch the bar: to throw a heavy bar as a form of athletic exercise or contest. *To pitch* (a person) *over the bar*: *fig.* (*colloq.*) to deprive of the status of a barrister, to disbar (cf. BAR *sb.*[1] 24).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1831 His hors..leepe aside, and foundred as he leepe And er that Arcite may taken keepe He pighte hym on the pomel of his heed. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8258 Achilles..Grippet to a grete speire with a grym wille; Pight on the prinse, persit his wede. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue* 41 b, The other doth pitch down hedlong both body and soule into euerlasting torments. 1592 CHETTLE *Kinde-harts Dr.* G j, One .. that .. was not long since disgraded of his place by pitching ouer the Barre. 1600, 1715 (see BAR *sb.*[1] 2). 1729 D'URFEY *Pills* III. 253, I..can..Pitch-Bar, and run and wrestle too. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 612 So steep that you may pitch a biscuit from its summit into the river which washes its base. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* i. (1819) 1 In crossing a heath, suppose I pitched my foot against a stone, and were asked how the stone came to be there. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. xiii, As far as one might pitch a lance. 1836 LADY W. DE ERESBY in *C. K. Sharpe's Corr.* (1888) II. 405 Mrs Villiers, in galloping to cover the other day..was pitched off. 1885 *Spectator* 25 July 971/2 He was within an ace of pitching himself headforemost into the wildest of the gorges.

b. To throw (sheaves, hay, etc.) with a pitch-fork; esp. on to a cart or stack in homing or inning the crop. Often *absol.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 13 Canstow seruen..oþer syngen in a churche, Oþer coke for my cokers oþer to þe cart picche, ..oþer make bond to sheues? 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 131 Or pitcheth vp the sheues from the carte to the mowe. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, O, I look'd for this. The hay is a pitching. 1763 *Ann. Reg.* 170/1 Beddingfield..had pitched a load of wheat. 1904 H. BLACK *Pract. Self-Culture* ii. 49 He [could] pitch hay with the haymakers in the pasture.

c. In *Base-ball* or other games: To deliver or serve (the ball) to the batter. (Formerly also in *Cricket*; now *to bowl*: see BOWL *v.*[1] 4, 5.) In various games, to throw a flat object towards a mark, or so as to fall in or near a definite place. Also *absol.*

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 568 For honest Lumpey did allow He ne'er could pitch but o'er a brow. 1803 *Laws of Cricket* 7 The ball, which the bowler..shall have pitched in a straight line to the wicket. *Mod.* The player that pitches his coin nearest to the mark has the first toss.

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d. *slang*. To utter, tell.

1869 *London Herald* 23 Mar. 222/2 (Farmer), If he had had the sense to..pitch them a tale, he might have got off. 1878 WRIGHT *Mental Trav.* 14 They suspected from his pitching such stories, he must surely be a rogue and vagabond.

18. *intr.* for *pass.* To fall headlong heavily, to land on one's head, or strike forcibly against something, by being thrown.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 673 Þo he was iflowe an hei, & ne cowþe not alizte; Adoun mid so gret eir to þen erþe he vel & pizte, þat al to peces he to rod [*MS. B.* rof]. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1456 Schalkes..Haled to hym of her arewez, hitten hym oft; Bot þe poyntez payred at þe pyth þat pyȝt in his scheldez. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. viii. 8 In his fall misfortune him mistooke; For on his head unhappily he pight. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 703 Forward he flew, and pitching on his head, He quiver'd with his feet, and lay for dead. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 480 A large pine has been seen..to pitch over endwise. 1857–8 SEARS *Athan.* iv. 30 Columbus had to argue..that, when he came upon this side of the world he would not be in danger of pitching off into nowhere.

19. †**a.** *trans.* Of a ship: To plunge (her head) downwards into the water, instead of rising with the wave. *Obs.* [Has affinities with IV.]

1627 Capt. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 4 If she haue not a full Bow, it will make her pitch her head much into the Sea. *Ibid.* 10.

b. *intr.* Of a ship: To plunge with the head into the trough of the sea; hence (as this is followed by the head rising or 'scending' on the crest of a wave), to rise and fall alternately at bow and stern; to plunge in a longitudinal direction (as distinguished from *rolling*).

a 1687 PETTY *Treat. Naval Philos.* I. iii, What makes her pitch and scend too much. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 175 The Sloop..rolled and pitched so violently, that it was impossible for a boat to lay a long-side of her. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxv. 132 The ship works hard, groaning and creaking, and pitching into a heavy head-sea. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Send, to,* to rise after pitching heavily and suddenly beween two waves, or out of the trough of the sea.

c. *trans.* with adv. or extension: To cast (*away, overboard*, etc.) by this movement. (A mixture of senses 17 and 19.)

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., When a ship falls with her head too much into the sea, or beats against it so as to endanger her top-masts, they say, she will *pitch her masts by the board.* 1811 *Naval Chron.* XXV. 27 Having pitched her bowsprit and foremast away. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sk.* 17 Which threatened to pitch the masts out of her.

d. *intr.* Of a person or animal: To plunge forward like a pitching ship. (Cf. to LURCH.)

1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lx, When I begin to talk too much..when I begin to pitch, I authorize you..to put away the brandy-bottle. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii, Whistling to the lumbering Newfoundland, who came pitching tumultuously toward them. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xx. 508 The only time he..ventures at a reason for what he says, he flounders and pitches headlong.

e. (See quot.) *U. S.*

1883 HALLOCK *Sportsman's Gaz.* Gloss., *Pitch*, v.i., to buck, to jump from the ground with the legs bunched together, as a mustang or mule.

IV. 20. *intr.* To incline or slope forwards and downwards; to dip. Now only in *Mining*, said of a vein of ore, or other stratum.

1519 [see PITCHING *ppl. a.* 1]. 1719 STRACHEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 969 It riseth to the North West, and pitcheth to the South East. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 162 The vein..increases in width with depth and pitches 36° east.

b. *intr.* To subside or settle down, as a swelling or loose soil; *fig.* to fall off, lose flesh. *dial.*

1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts.* 36 The ewes shrink their milk, the lambs 'pitch and get stunted', and the best summer food will not recover them. *Ibid.* 37 The rule is to give it [the meadow] a 'thorough good soaking' at first,..to make the land sink and pitch close together. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. II. 679 When they [sheep] are first put into turnips they lose ground, or pitch, as it is called, for two months in the autumn, and are slow in regaining it afterwards.

V. Technical senses.

21. *Mech. trans.* and *intr.* To fit *into*, interlock, engage (as one cog-wheel with another).

a 1668 DAVENANT *Play House to Let* Wks. (1673) 91 But his fingers are pitcht together. 1798 *Specif. Kelly's Patent* No. 1879. 5 The pinion *P* pitches into and turns the wheel *R*. 1825 [see PITCHING *vbl. sb.*1 9].

22. *Brewing.* To add the yeast to wort for the purpose of inducing fermentation.

1846 *J. Baxter's Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 136 *Pitching or Setting.*—This term is applied to the mixing the yeast with the wort, after it has been cooled. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 316 The heat is at this time generally 75°, if it was pitched at 65°; for the heat and the attenuation go hand in hand.

VI. with *adv.* or *prep.*

23. a. *Pitch in*: to set to work vigorously. *colloq.* (chiefly *U. S.*).

1847–78 HALLIWELL s. v., *Pitch in*, to set to work; to beat or thrash a person. 1896 *Harper's Mag.* XCII. 766/2 They subsequently did pitch in, however, and fought well. 1897 KIPLING *Captains Courageous* ix, He's paid me half now; and I took hold with Dan and pitched right in. I can't do a man's work yet.

b. *Pitch into*: to attack or assail forcibly (with blows, etc., or with words); to reprimand. *colloq.*

c 1843 DE QUINCEY *Ceylon* Wks. 1859 XII. 16 Both [monarchs] pitched into us in 1803, and we pitched into both in 1815. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xx, If any man had told me, then,..I should have pitched into him. 1863 FREEMAN in W. R. W. Stephens *Life* (1895) I. v. 287, I shall have to pitch into him a great deal more in my second volume. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* vi, You sit down..and pitch into those sandwiches.

VII. 24. The verb stem in comb. forming *sbs.*, in names of games in which coins or other objects are pitched or thrown at a mark or into a hole or vessel; as *pitch-and-chuck* (cf. CHUCK-FARTHING), *pitch-and-hustle* (cf. HUSTLE-CAP), *pitch-button, pitch-halfpenny, pitch-in-the-hole, pitch-in-the-tub*; see also PITCH-AND-TOSS, PITCH-FARTHING.

1749 W. ELLIS *Shepherds G.* 109 Others..go shooting of Birds, or play at Bandy-wicket, *Pitch and Chuck, Hooper's Hide. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 82/1 *Pich and Hussle. 1764 *Low Life* (ed. 3) 46 Narrow Alleys filled with Boys playing at Marbles, Pitch and Hussle. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. viii. § 15 Pitch and Hustle..a game commonly played in the fields by the lowest classes. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 134, I was watching a lot of boys playing at *pitch-button. 1888 *Pitch-halfpenny [see PINCH *sb.* 6]. *a* 1845 HOOD *Tale Trumpet* xxxvi, Playing at dumps, or *pitch in the hole. 1901 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 9/1 The young ladies for the most part seemed to be in the '*pitch-in-the-tub' branch of the profession.

[*Note.* The form of this verb, and the fact that it has the collateral form PICK *v.*2 (chiefly, but not entirely, northern), naturally suggests some etymological connexion with PICK *v.*1 (OE. *ꝑician* or *ꝑician*). To this, in sense also, it stood originally in somewhat of a causal relation: *pick* to pierce or penetrate (with something pointed), *pitch* to cause to penetrate, to stick (something pointed) in. But no satisfactory explanation of **ꝑiccean* as a causal derivative of *ꝑician* or *ꝑician* appears. And although the form *pick* appears in both verbs, they are formally distinct, in that PICK *v.*1 occurs with short and long *i*, but only with *k*, never *-tch*, while PITCH occurs both with *-tch* and *-k*, but never with long *i*. They are also quite distinct dialectally: dialects which use PICK *v.*2 for *pitch*, use *pike* for PICK *v.*1]

Pitch (pitʃ), *v.*2 Forms: 1 (ge)pician, 3–4 piche(n, 4 picche, 5–6 pyche, pytch(e, 6– pitch. *β. northern.* 3 pike, 4 pik, 5–6 pycke, 5–7 picke, 6– pick. [OE. (*ge*)*pician*, f. *pic*, PITCH *sb.*1] *trans.* To cover, coat, or smear with pitch; to mark or brand (a sheep, etc.) with pitch; to soil or stain with pitch.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 26 ꝥedo on wæter .xxx. nihta on ænne croccan þone þe sie ꝿepicod utan. *c* 1290 *St. Brandan* 97 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 222, & sibþe ipiched al aboute þat þe water ne come. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxxiii. (Tollem. MS.), þe ton is calde schippe picche, for schippes beþ pichid [1495 pytched] þerwiþ. 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* 176, xj barelles peche to pyche the said shipp. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 150 b, Let him pitch euery sowe and her pigs with a seuerall marke. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 110 Without it you would pitch all your cloaths. 1716 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 260 Theire Money was brought thither in Barrells, pitch'd up. 1817 BENNET in *Parl. Deb.* 1861 The deponent declared, that he had seen men pitched and tarred, and hunted through the streets, on whom torture was afterwards inflicted.

β. c 1300 *Havelok* 707 He dede it tere, an ful wel pike, That it ne doutede sond ne krike. 13.. *Cursor M.* 5615 (Cott.) An esscen kyst sco did be wroght, Did pik it sua wit-oute and in. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4208 A barge.. drazen ouer with hidis, Pared & parreld at his pay pickid & taloghid. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 109 The shyppe of Noe was soo well pycked. 1611 COTGR., *Brayer vn navire*, to graue, picke, or pitch, a Ship. 17.. *Sir Patrick Spens* xxiii. in Child *Ballads* III. (1885) 28/2 Ye'll pict her well, and spare her not, And mak her hale and soun.

b. *fig.* To make 'as dark as pitch'; to envelop in pitchy darkness.

1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* II. i, O call that night again; Pitch her with all her darkness round. *a* 1700 — *On Death of Amyntas* 6 But soon he found The welkin pitched with sullen clouds around.

Pitchable, *a. rare.* [f. PITCH *v.*1 + -ABLE.] That may be pitched; in quot. = FITCHÉ.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* C iij b, A cros flurri fixabull ..in iij. of his endys he is florishyng and in the foote pichabull or fixabull.

Pitch-and-chuck, Pitch-and-hustle: see PITCH *v.*1 24.

Pitch-and-toss. [From name of the two actions.] A game of combined skill and chance.

Each player pitches a coin at a mark; the one whose coin lies nearest to the mark then tosses all the coins and keeps those that turn up 'head'; the one whose coin lay next in order does the same with the remaining ones, and so on till all the coins are disposed of.

1810 Sir A. BOSWELL *Edinburgh* Poems (1871) 54 The germ of Gambling sprouts in pitch and toss. 1844 DICKENS *Christmas Carol* iii, They are good for anything from pitch-and-toss to man-slaughter. 1890 *Times* 16 Sept. 10/4 The charges before the magistrate..playing pitch and toss with pence in the streets.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (In first quot. a pun.)

a 1845 HOOD *Sea-spell* iv, The bounding pinnace played a game Of dreary pitch and toss, A game that, on the good dry land, Is apt to bring a loss. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xix, Brummagem half-pennies, scamps who want to play pitch-and-toss with the property of the country. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Mar. 2/3 This is one of the pitch-and-toss points from his speech as reported in to-day's *Times*.

Hence **Pitch and toss** *vbl. phr., intr.* to play at pitch-and-toss; *trans.* to pitch or throw about as if at this game; **Pitcher and tosser** *sb. phr.*, one who pitches and tosses.

1849 S. BAMFORD *Early Days* (1859) 169 There's a deal o' sin committed thereabeawts; pitchin' an' tossin', an' drinkin', an' beawlin', i' Summer time. 1882 Miss BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. ii. 67 No scattered sheets of music—no fancy-work pitch-and-tossed about the room. 1883 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 692/1 The pitchers and tossers allow for you and a rational amount of headway.

Pitch-back, *a.* [f. PITCH *sb.*2 or *v.*1 + BACK *adv.*] In *pitch-back wheel*, a variety of breast-wheel in which the water is admitted much higher than the axle so as to have a backward pitch or direction on the wheel.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Pitch-back Wheel*, a kind of wheel used in a mill, propelled by water.

Pitch-ball, -black, etc.: see PITCH *sb.*1 5.

†**Pitch-battle.** *Obs.* A pitched battle: cf. PITCH-FIELD.

1797 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 313 Broughton having fought sixteen pitch battles, fifteen of which he won.

Pitch-blende (pi·tʃˌblend). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *pechblende* (Cronstedt, 1758), f. *pech* PITCH *sb.*1: see BLENDE.] Native oxide of uranium, found in blackish pitch-like masses, more rarely crystalline; also called URANINITE.

1770 tr. *Cronstedt's Min.* 217 *Pechblende* or *Pitch Blende* of the Germans. 1794 HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumbld.* I. *Catal. Fossils* 52/1 Peche blende, of a glassy shining surface, often crystallized in irregular pyramids. 1814 AIKIN *Min.* 296 Pitch Blende. 1861 H. W. BRISTOW *Glass. Min.* 296 Pitch-blende is distinguished from brownblende by colour. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 8 Oct. 3/4 Pitchblende..possesses the property of emitting the rays, or form of energy, known as the Becquerel rays. 1904 *Ibid.* 6 Jan. 5/7 Mme. Curie..discovered radium in the residue left after uranium had been extracted from 'pitch-blend', or uranium ore.

Pitch-block: see PITCH *sb.*2 26.

Pitch-board[1]. [f. PITCH *sb.*2 VI + BOARD *sb.*] A thin wooden board used as a guide in stair-building, cut to the shape of a right-angled triangle, with the base equal to the breadth of tread of the step, and the perpendicular equal to its height, the hypotenuse thus indicating the pitch.

1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) I. 618/1 Plate XXXVIII..Fig. 2. Exhibits the pitch-board, to shew what part of the step the twisted part of the rail contains. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 600 The pitch-board, is a right-angled triangular board made to the rise and tread of the step, one side forming the right angle of the width of the tread.

†**Pitch-board**[2]. *Obs. rare*−[1]. [f. PITCH *sb.*1 + BOARD *sb.*] ? A fanciful name for a ship. (Cf. BOARD *sb.* 13.)

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 29 To post after him, and scoure it with their Ethiope pitchbordes till they be windlesse in his quest and pursuing.

Pitch-boat, -bollery, etc.: see PITCH *sb.*1 5.

Pitch-brand. [f. PITCH *sb.*1 + BRAND *sb.*] A brand or mark of ownership made with pitch upon a sheep, etc.; also *fig.*, a distinctive evil mark or characteristic. So **Pitch-branded** *a.*

1631 J. BURGES *Answ. Rejoined, Lawfulness of Kneeling* 21 Hee that beside a pitch-brande, doth raddle the heads of his fat sheepe. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 234 David makes this the pitch-brand (as it were) of wicked wretches, 'they call not upon God'. 1825 LUCCOCK *Nat. Wool* 318 Instead of the common pitch-brand a permanent mark is fixed upon the ear of the sheep. 1893 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 317 Notable men in their kinde, but pitch-branded with notorious dissimulation.

Pitch-button: see PITCH *v.*1 24.

Pitch-cap, *sb.* [f. PITCH *sb.*1 + CAP *sb.*1] a. A cap lined with pitch, used as an instrument of torture by the soldiery during the Irish rebellion of 1798. b. *Med.* A kind of plaster containing pitch, formerly used as a depilatory for the scalp in cases of favus (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* 1093 A pitche cappe made to take away the hair from scabbed heads, *depilatorium; psilothrum.* 1803 E. HAY *Insurr. Wexf.* 181 They certainly were the introducers of pitch-cap torture into the county of Wexford [in 1798]. 1842 R. R. MADDEN *United Irishmen* I. xi. 337 The numbers tied up to the triangles and tortured with the scourge, or tormented with the pitch-caps..in the year 1798. 1887 H. D. TRAILL in *Macm. Mag.* July 175 Why should anybody go out of his way to fit such a pitch-cap as that on his head?

Hence **Pitch-cap** *v. trans.*, to torture with a pitch-cap.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 14 Nov., The ignorant and deluded peasants who were tarred, pitchcapped, singed, and flogged until their entrails fell out.

Pitch-chain, -diameter: see PITCH *sb.*2 26.

†**Pitchcock**, corruption of SPITCHCOCK. *Obs.*

1747 Mrs. GLASSE *Art of Cookery* ix. 92 To Pitchcock Eels. You must split a large Eel down the Back, and joint the Bones, cut it into two or three Pieces, ..and broil them of a fine Brown. 1773 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 96/2 The dinner was soup, jack, perch, and eel pitchcockt, fowls, [etc.].

Pitch-dark: see PITCH *sb.*1 5.

Pitched (pitʃt), †**pight** (pəit), *ppl. a.*[1] [Pa. pple. of PITCH *v.*1 q. v. The form *pight* (in senses 1, 2) has been obs. since *c* 1600.]

†**1.** Fixed in the ground, staked; set in anything; adorned or set with jewels. *Obs.*

a. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 207 A pyȝt coronne ȝet wer þat gyrle. 1584 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 63 Rowte Wears, Pight Wears, Foot Wears.

β. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 46 Tyed was she fast vnto a pitched stake.

2. Set in orderly array for fighting: said of a battle which has been planned and of which the ground has been chosen beforehand; a regular

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battle as distinguished from a skirmish or casual encounter; also *pitched field*.

a. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* xxvii. 3 In battell pight if they will try I trust in God for ayde. 1596 BP. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* ii. 85 The soldier which neuer saw a pight field. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 412 Fitly is the life of man compared vnto a pight battell. 1632 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 832 The martiall prowesse of this Earle in the pight field.

β. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 503 To the entent to giue him battaile in a pitched field, and so to make a finall ende of his intended conquest. 1634 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* (*title-p.*), A Description of the order of a Maine Battaile or Pitched Field. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xi. 32 David was never put to flight in any pitcht-battle. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 396 That magic flag, which has been victorious in two pitched fields. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. ii. 47 In this year .. nine pitched battles .. were fought with the heathens.

3. Paved with stones set in place, whether cobbles, granite 'randoms' or 'setts': see PITCH *v.*[1] 9 c.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 23 A plaine pitched walke, *sub die*, that is, under the open ayre. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3175/4 To be Let a good large Inn, .. with a large pitch'd Court. *c* 1830 *Pract. Treat. Roads* 8 (*Libr. Usef. Kn., Husb.* III), One party contending that a pitched foundation is necessary to make a substantial and good road. 1890 *Daily News* 16 May 7/1 Maintenance .. of footways at the sides of main roads .. whether such footways were flagged, pitched, asphalted, gravelled, or otherwise constructed, as well as of pitched crossings over those roads.

†**4.** *fig.* Set or fixed (mentally); determined, resolved. *Obs. rare.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. i. 67 When I disswaded him from his intent, And found him pight to doe it. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. lxxiii, My pitchèd end Was for to prove the immortality Of humane souls.

5. Said of a market where the goods are pitched in bulk (PITCH *v.*[1] 7), not sold by sample.

1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts.* Gloss., *Pitched Market*, where the corn is exposed for sale as in Salisbury, Devizes, and Warminster, and not sold by sample.

6. Thrown in order to fall on a particular place, delivered. (Also with adverbs.)

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 May 3/2 One disastrous bump, baffling all calculation, that may happen to it off a pitched-up shot. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 12 May 7/3 Both batsmen scored fairly regularly in front of the wicket by driving any over-pitched ball.

7. [partly f. PITCH *sb.*[2]] With defining word: Having a pitch of specified kind or magnitude (high, low, etc.): see HIGH-PITCHED, LOW-PITCHED.

a. Of a roof or building, or of a plough (PITCH *sb.*[2] 21, 24 c and e).

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 119 Yet are the roofes high pitcht. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) IV. 8 A small deep-pitched, double-breasted plough. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 29 Oct. 7/1 The open lofty-pitched oak roof.

b. Having a specified musical pitch (*sb.*[2] 23).

1622–1898 [see LOW-PITCHED 1]. 1748 [see HIGH-PITCHED 1]. 1880 VERN. LEE *Stud. Italy* IV. iii. 169 A natural law of music makes the highest pitched voice invariably the most important.

Pitched (pitʃt), *ppl. a.*[2] Also *Sc.* 5 **pykked**, 6 **pikit**. [f. PITCH *v.*[2] + -ED [1].] Smeared, covered, saturated, or otherwise treated with pitch.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 809 Into a picced [*v.r.* pitched] potte he wol hem glene. 1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 46 Their gargarisms, clysters, and pitch'd-cloths. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 56 A long coarse coate, to keepe better things from the pitched ropes and plankes. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* lix. (1877) 472 He condemned them to be burnt, wrapped in pitched cloth, in his own gardens.

β. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 278/1 Pykked, *bituminatus*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. ii. 54 The pikit bargis of fyr fast can thring.

Pitcher[1] (pi·tʃəɹ). Forms: *α.* 3–5 **picher**, 4–6 **pycher**, (4 **-ere**), 5–6 **pychar**, (5 **-are**), (6 **pitchaer**, **pytcher**, **pitchard**), 6– **pitcher**; *β.* 4–5 **pecher**, 5 **-ir**, 5–6 *Sc.* **-ar**. [ME. *picher*, *pecher*, a. OF. *pichier* (12th c.), *picier*, *pechier*, *picher* (mod.F. *pichet*, dial. *picher*, *pichier*, *petier*, Gascon *pichey*, Valencian *pitxer*, It. *picchiere*):—pop.L. type **piccāri-um*, in med.L. *picārium*, *bicārium*: see BEAKER. From L. also OHG. *pechari*, *pehhar*, *behhari* drinking-cup (Ger. *becher*), whence app. It. *pecchero*.]

1. A large vessel usually of earthenware, with a handle (or two ears) and usually a lip, for holding and pouring out liquids; a jug; a jug-shaped or vase-shaped vessel.

Now, somewhat of a literary archaism, but locally applied to 'various specific kinds of earthenware vessels', differentiated in size or material from 'jug' (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*); in some localities a milk-jug; in U. S. applied to a bedroom jug or ewer; in Scotland often to a large earthenware jar with two ears, in which drinking-water is kept; in some districts of Scotl. to a vessel of tinned iron, as a milk can.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 427/247 For a lof and a picher wyn: Mi wyf me sende ech day. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10748 She offred for hym to þe auter, Ful of wyne, a pecher. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 39 Fulle þi Pechir of þin farsure. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 3857 A pycher he had full of water. 1470 *Burgh Rec. Prestwick* 7 May (Maitl. Cl.) 17 A cop of quhat pechar he plessis. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 14 None can a pytcher tourne to a sylver pece. 1533 MORE *Apol.* 167 Wyth some propleme pulled out of a peny pycher. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xvii. 14 The meell in the pitcher shall not be spent, & the oyle in yᵉ cruse shall not fayll. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 49 As for a pitchaer, euery bodye may .. sette .. in the open strete. 1598 FLORIO, *Pitero*, an earthen pot or potsheard or pitchard. 1608–9 MIDDLETON *Widow* v. i. 139 Broken cruises and pitchers without ears. 1764 COWPER *Task* IV. 775 There the pitcher stands A fragment, and the spoutless teapot there. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. v, Quaintly-shaped pitchers of bright colours were ranged on china brackets along the walls. *local.* 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 327 *Pitchers*, earthenware vessels of the finer kinds, common china included. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v., The *pitcher* is always made of coarse brown earthenware (cloam). If of finer ware, or china, it is a jug. 1897 FLANDRAU *Harvard Episodes* 182 The orator calms himself with ice-water from the bedroom pitcher.

b. Prov. *Pitchers have ears* (with pun on EAR *sb.*[1] 3 and 8): i. e. beware, there may be persons listening or overhearing: in the form *little pitchers have wide* or *long ears* (etc.) said in reference to children. *The pitcher goes often to the well, but is broken at last* (etc.): said of a long-continued course of success (or impunity), ending at length in failure (or punishment).

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 53 Au.ɔ'd your children, small pitchers haue wide eares. 1591 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* II. (1592) 15 Yet at last so long the pitcher goeth to the brooke, that it commeth broken home. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iv. 52 Not in my house Lucentio, for you know Pitchers haue eares, and I haue manie seruants. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxii, The pitcher goes oft to the well—. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Oct. 3/2 The pitcher, however, has gone once too often to the well, and yesterday .. the panorama caught fire in earnest, and was reduced to ashes. 1886 MISS TYTLER *Buried Diamonds* xiii, Surely Miss Gray, knowing that little pitchers have ears, would have corrected the mistake.

2. *Bot.* A leaf, or a part of one, modified into the form of a pitcher (see PITCHER-PLANT): = ASCIDIUM 2. (In quot. 1797, a part of a petal.)

1797 tr. *Linnæus' Fam. Plants* I. 381 Petals .. gibbous without a base, excavated within into a pitcher. 1845 R. CHAMBERS *Vestiges* (ed. 4) 201 The pitcher, as this is called, is not a new organ, but simply the metamorphosis of a leaf. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 101 *Pitchers* (*ascidia*) are structures of the form indicated by their name, produced by peculiar modes of development of the petiole, the blade, or of both together. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 97 The pitchers of Nepenthes possess extraordinary power of digestion.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pitcher-like*, *-shaped* adjs.; †**pitcher-man**, a man addicted to drinking, a toper; †**pitcher-meat**, potable food, drink; **pitcher-mould**, a terra-cotta mould in which the bodies of earthenware pitchers or other vessels were formerly made; so **pitcher-moulding**, the operation of casting in a pitcher-mould; **pitcher-nose** (see quot.); †**pitcher-praise**, ? compliment by drinking one's health; †**pitcher-souled** *a.*, stupid, stolid; **pitcher-vase**, a vase of the form of a pitcher. See also PITCHER-HOUSE, -PLANT.

1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 314 A *pitcher-like cream jug. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 480 The order [*Marcgraviaceæ*] is chiefly interesting for the curious pitcher-like bracts which some of their genera exhibit. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. i, The Travellers were all honest Topers, true *Pitcher-men. 1738 *Poor Robin* (N.), Boon blades, true pitcher-men. 1551 ASCHAM *Let. to E. Raven* 14 May, Wks. (1815) 366 The best physician in the world, because he gives him *pitcher-meat enough. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Supp., **Pitcher Nose*, said of a faucet with a bent down lip. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. v. 195 So Don Diego Garcia of Par-edes, Hath *Pitcher-praise, and double health his meed-is. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 155 *Pitcher-shaped leaves. *a* 1739 JARVIS *Quix.* II. III. xv, He looks like a *pitcher-souled fellow [*alma de cántaro*].

Pitcher[2] (pi·tʃəɹ). [f. PITCH *v.*[1] + -ER [1].]

I. One who pitches.

1. a. *Harvesting.* One who pitches the hay or sheaves to the loader on a cart, wagon, or rick.

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 217 It is good husbandry to have two pitchers to one loader in the field. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 513 What loads that tall pitcher is lifting to the waggon-top! *a* 1847 ELIZA COOK *Song of Haymakers* i, The pitchers, and rakers, and merry haymakers.

b. In various industries, A workman who pitches, sets, or places something: see quots.

1865 J. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 15 The finished slates are then taken by the 'pitchers', and carried .. to the show-yard. There they count and pitch them. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Pitchers*, .. loaders in the pit, and men who take up and relay the rails in the workings and long-wall faces. 1891 *Scott. Leader* 21 Jan. 4 [A man] employed as a stone pitcher at Camphill Water Works.

c. A street vendor who pitches a stall at a definite place or occupies a 'pitch': cf. PITCH *sb.*[2] 11.

1896 C. BOOTH *Life & Labour of People* VII. III. ii. 261 The pitcher .. transforms his barrow, which on its way through the streets has displayed nothing but boxes and loose boards, into a full-blown market stall, while the barrow of the coster is so arranged as to display its stock at all times. 1896 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 5/1 He claimed to be a 'coster', but if he is anything he is a 'pitcher'.

2. A player who pitches or delivers a ball, etc., in various games; esp. in Baseball, the player that stands in the space called the *pitcher's box*, near the centre of the diamond, and pitches or delivers the ball to the batter.

1870 EMERSON *Misc. Papers*, *Plutarch* Wks. (Bohn) III. 347 They are like the baseball players, to whom the pitcher, the bat, the catcher, and the scout are equally important. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 604 The object of the pitcher is to get the ball in the hole. 1885 E. L. DIDIER in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 722/2 He was one of the most famous pitchers in Virginia, and always used the heaviest quoits. 1902 R. CONNOR *Sky Pilot* iv, In the pitcher's box he puzzled the Porcupines till they grew desperate.

II. Something pitched, or used for pitching.

3. An iron bar for making holes in the ground, as for setting stakes or hop-poles: = PITCH *sb.*[2] 7 a.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 199 A Frame of six Poles let into the Ground with an Iron Pitcher or Crow. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 553 The hole previously made by an iron bar, called a hop-pitcher.

4. *local.* A cutting, rod, or stake planted in the ground in order to take root; cf. PITCH *sb.*[2] 7 b.

e. g. A bough or rod of willow, poplar, or elder, so planted, esp. in making a hedge (*South of Eng.*); a cutting of an apple-tree set in the ground, or a tree grown from such a cutting (*W. Eng.*, *Pembr.*, *Ireland*).

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* II. 203 A common practice here in planting orchards, is to set cuttings, three or four feet long, half way in the ground .. they call them pitchers. 1785 in *Young's Ann. Agric.* IV. 245 Withy plants, which in this county [Som.] are very useful for stakes (or pitchers as they are called) for making hedges. 1843 J. SMITH *Forest Trees* 156 Irish pitcher .. is a very fine standard [apple-tree]. 1886 [see PITCH *sb.*[2] 7].

5. A stone used for paving, e. g. the small flints or pebbles used in paving yards, etc.; also the brick-shaped granite 'setts' used for crossings, and sometimes for streets. See PITCH *v.*[1] 5 b.

1852 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxii. (ed. 2) 503 Besides the ordinary cubes and pitchers for paving, a considerable quantity of granite is cut and sold for kerbs. 1866 *Faversham Gas.* 27 Jan., The new stones required for this work will be 254 tons of pitchers, 25 tons of curb. 1897 *Standard* 17 Apr., The comparative merits of granite pitchers, so-called macadam, asphalte, and wood paving.

6. Various dialect or local uses: e. g. the flat stone or piece of wood pitched in hop-scotch, or at a mark or hole in various games; the marble with which a boy aims. See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Pitcher[3]. *rare*—°. [f. PITCH *v.*[2] + -ER [1].] One who pitches, who covers or caulks with pitch.

1611 COTGR., *Goildronneur*, a pitcher, trimmer, or tighter of ships.

Pitcherful (pi·tʃəɹful). [f. PITCHER [1] + -FUL.] The quantity that fills a pitcher.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 163 Artichokes growing in light Grounds, have need of a Pitcher full or two of Water, for each Plant. 1826 SCOTT *Diary* 14 June in *Lockhart*, You stand like a child going to be bathed, shivering and shaking till the first pitcherful is flung about your ears. 1894 G. ROBSON *Jamaica Mission* 86 Wandering for miles in search of a pitcherful [of water].

†**Pitcher-house.** *Obs.* A room in a great house, in which the wine and ale were kept.

1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 540/1 Grome of the Picher house of oure Howshold. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 74 Ewery, Pantrie, Seller, Buttery, Spicery, pitcher house. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II* (1876) 29 Two valletes de mestier of the picher-house, who shal serve the hal of wine and ale. 1684 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* I. (ed. 15) 155 Sergeant of the Cellar, who is also Sergeant of the Buttery, and Pitcher-house. 1826 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) I. 236 Deem you that knights' esquires pass their life in the pantry and pitcher-house?

Pitchering. *nonce-wd.* [f. PITCHER [1] + -ING [1].] The action of pouring from a pitcher.

1820 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. 109 A job compared to which the water pitcherings of the Danaides were hopeful.

Pitcher-plant. [f. PITCHER [1] + PLANT *sb.*[1]] Name for several plants which have the leaves, or some of them, modified into the form of a pitcher, often containing a liquid secretion by means of which insects are captured and assimilated by the plant; *esp.* the East Indian genus *Nepenthes*, and the N. American genus *Sarracenia*.

Also *Darlingtonia californica*, and *Heliamphora nutans* of Guiana (both allied to *Sarracenia*), and *Cephalotus follicularis* of Australia.

1835 HENSLOW *Princ. Bot.* I. § 80 In the Nepenthes, or true pitcher-plant, the pitcher is placed at the extremity of a tendril, terminating a winged petiole. It is crowned with a membranous lid. 1857 GRAY *First Lessons Bot.* (1866) 51 The common Pitcher-plant or Side-saddle Flower .. of our bogs. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* July 311 The pitcher plants allure flies into their murderous vessels.

Pitcher(r)y, variant of PITURI.

Pitch-faced: see PITCH *sb.*[2] 26.

Pitch-farthing. [PITCH *v.*[1] 17.] A game resembling pitch-and-toss, in which the coins, instead of being tossed so as to fall 'head or tail', were pitched towards a hole, so as to afford more scope for skill; = CHUCK-FARTHING, q. v.

1742 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. xciv. 268 Your various occupations of Greek and cricket, Latin and pitch-farthing. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xix. (1889) 186 A group of half-grown lads were playing at pitch-farthing.

†**Pitch-field.** *Obs.* A pitched field of battle: cf. PITCH-BATTLE.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pest.* II. ii, There has been a pitchfield, my child, between the naughty Spaniels and the Englishmen. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 84 No Pitch-field ever slew, or wounded more than they have cured.

Pitch-fir: see PITCH *sb.*[1] 5.

Pitchfork (pi·tʃˌfɔɹk), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 **pych-**, **pyche-**, 6 **pyche-**, **pytche-**, **pitche-**, 6– **pitch-fork**, etc. [Also (in earlier use) PICKFORK, *dial.*

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pikefork, app. orig. f. PICK *sb.*[1], PIKE *sb.*[1]; afterwards associated with PITCH *v.*[1], from its use in pitching sheaves, etc.] A long-handled fork with two sharp prongs, for lifting and pitching hay, straw, or sheaves; sometimes applied to a short-handled fork for lifting dung, breaking clods, etc.

1452 *Maldon, Essex, Court Rolls* Bundle 31 No. 1 Ipsum percussit cum baculo vocato pychforke. 1530 PALSGR. 254/2 Pytche forke, *fourche fiere*. *c*1540 R. MORICE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 24 A gentilman..toke a fyrre bushe on a forke, or a pitchefork. *c*1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* IV. iii, Let me dye like a Dog on a Pitch-fork. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2046/1 Between 2 and 3000..some with Musquets, some with Pistols, some with Pikes, and some with Pitch-forks and Sythes. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 52 She wears her Cloaths, as if they were thrown on her with a Pitch-Fork. 1852 ROGET *Thesaurus* § 348 To rain..in torrents, rain cats and dogs, rain pitchforks.

attrib. 1788 BARKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 413 About as thick as a pitch-fork shaft.

Pitchfork, *sb.*[2] [f. PITCH *sb.*[2] 23 + FORK *sb.*, after PITCH-PIPE.] A tuning-fork, used for setting the pitch of a tune or instrument.

1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 406 The Tuning-fork, originally called the Pitch-fork. 1892 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 5/2 The introduction of new tunes called for the use of the sonorous little instrument called a 'pitch-fork'.

Pitchfork, *v.* [f. PITCHFORK *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To throw or cast with, or as with, a pitchfork; to pitch forcibly or roughly.

1837 *Times* 22 June, Resolved to drive the nuisance from their den, They'll probably pitchfork it back again. 1870 *Observer* 9 July, The meal is brought and pitchforked to the diners [lions]. 1873 Mrs. WHITNEY *Other Girls* vi. 74 Reminding..possibly of a hay-load; being so very much pitchforked up into heaps behind.

b. *fig.*; *esp.* to thrust (a person) forcibly or unsuitably into some position or office.

1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* (1855) 14 To achieve an entrance into St. Stephen's, you might submit.. to be pitchforked in..by the priests. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 245 To have the descendants of Henri IV. pitchforked out of the country. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 68 Whether he was pitchforked into the service or rose meritoriously is now a matter of indifference.

2. To stab or attack with a pitchfork.

1854 LEECH *Pict. Life & Char.* (1855) 22 Vowing that he will pitchfork Mr. B. if he comes 'galloperravering' over his fences.

Hence **Pitchforked** *ppl. a.*, **-forking** *vbl. sb.*

1891 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 3/1 This reckless pitchforking of unnecessary furniture. 1899 *Dundee Advertiser* 10 Oct. 4 The pitchforked man..would fall the just prey to all the generation of ladder-climbers.

Pitch-hill: see PITCH *sb.*[2] 26.

Pitch-hole[1]. [f. PITCH *v.*[1] + HOLE *sb.*] A hole into which something pitches or is pitched; an opening in the wall of a barn, etc. through which corn or hay is pitched.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 47 A man will unload nearly two loads of grain drawn into the barn and unloaded upon the mow, while he could unload one at a pitch-hole. 1887 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 273 You have passed through a 'pitch-hole', the toboggan rises high in the air.

Pitch-hole[2]. [f. PITCH *sb.*[1] + HOLE *sb.*] A hole or pit containing 'pitch' or bitumen.

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 July 3/1 The wonderful pitch-hole.. becomes a lively volcano.

Pitchiness. [f. PITCHY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being pitchy; intense darkness or blackness.

1598 FLORIO, *Orco*..the darknes or pitchines in hell. 1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 722 She swings and sways along the snow-crested pitchiness of her rolling path.

Pitching (pi·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PITCH *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of PITCH *v.*[1]; also *concr.*

1. The action of fixing or planting in the ground or in some surface.

*c*1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 137 þe picching of þe naillis. 1552 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. xxxiv, Drawing twoo arche lines at euery pitchinge of the compas. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 567 The pitching of the wicket. 1850 'BAT' *Cricket. Man.* 39 The pitching of the wickets devolves upon the umpires.

2. The setting up of a tent or the like.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxxiii. (Bodl. MS.), Cenophagia..was icleped picchinge of tentes. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Assentamiento*, placing, sitting, pitching of a campe. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. ix. P 3 These tents in the plain are of our pitching.

3. The placing of goods in a market for sale; a payment charged for this.

1612 *Indenture* in G. G. Francis *Orig. Charters Neath* (1845), The towle custome the pitching the killage and anchoradge. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Pitching*, a market term for unloading, and for the small charge paid to the carrier for looking after the empty packages and cloths, and returning them correctly.

†**4.** Fixing, determination. *Obs.*

1599 in Fowler *Hist. C.C.C.* (O. H. S.) 351 About the pitching of fines..and grants of copyhold land.

†**5.** ? Transfixing or spearing (of eels). *Obs.* Cf. PICK *sb.*[1] 4 d.

1674 *Maldon, Essex, Borough Deeds* Bundle 99 No. 1', For pitching, catching, and taking of eeles and floatfish.

6. The action of setting, planting, or fixing in some place or position; *spec.* of stones in paving; also, the facing of a bank or slope with stones set on edge close together, as a protection against waves or currents.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 223 This Ball will require three Pitchings into the Mandrel. 1717 TABOR in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 554 This Pitching or Paving. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* § 1672 Aberdeen granite is most extensively employed for curbs, trams, and pitching; the latter in thin cubes about 9 inches in depth, 3 inches in thickness, and not exceeding 18 inches in length. 1846 *Hull & Lincoln Railw. Bill* 11 Stones for building, pitching, and paving. 1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 124 The expense of the facing of the bank comes next under consideration..In cases where pitching has been thought necessary, and that, 18 inches deep. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 26 June 6/2 The Manchester Ship Canal..At many points where the pitching had not been completed, the soft earth was cut up into deep gullies, and the sandy slope looked blistered and threatening.

b. *concr.* Pavement composed of cobbles or granite 'setts' firmly set up; also, a facing of stone on a bank or slope.

1693 E. HARLEY in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. II. 514 The court is levelled, and laid very dry..without any pitching. 1751 W. HALFPENNY *New Designs Farm Ho.* 6, 138 Yards of pitching in the Court, Stable &c. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 349, I made my horse stand bare-footed on round stones, or pitching, as it is called. 1885 WARREN & CLEVERLY *Wanderings of Battle* 102 The ponderous cannon thundered over the uneven pitching of the streets.

c. The foundation of a macadamized road made of stones 6 or 8 inches deep, laid on edge by hand, so as to form an arched support for the broken metalling, and to distribute the weight of the traffic.

1830 *Pract. Treat. Roads* 8 (*Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III.), Pitching is a foundation formed of large stones.

7. The action of throwing, hurling, or 'lofting' something so that it may fall on a particular spot; *esp.* of a ball in certain games, as baseball, golf (cf. PITCH *sb.*[2] 3).

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* xi. 96, I commend walking, bowling, pitching of the bar, and leaping. 1901 *Scotsman* 26 Mar. 5/3 (Golf) His pitching was quite equal to that of the Newbattle professional, and his putting was..superior.

8. The forward downward plunging of a ship.

1877 W. H. WHITE *Naval Archit.* (1882) 210 The longitudinal oscillations of pitching and scending.

9. The interlocking or engaging of one cog-wheel with another, etc.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 486 The communication or action of one wheel with another is called the pitching. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 323/2 The fly pitching may next be examined.

10. *Brewing.* (See PITCH *v.*[1] 22.)

11. The yellowish deposit on tanned leather: = BLOOM *sb.*[1] 4 c.

1857 C. TOMLINSON in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XIII. 307/2 A portion of its gelatin..is, by combination with a portion of tannin..deposited upon its surfaces..in the form of a yellow deposit, technically known as *bloom*, or *pitching*.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pitching-place, -stand*; **pitching-bar** = PITCHER[2] 3; **pitching-block** (see quot.); **pitching-hole** = PITCH-HOLE[1]; **pitching-pence** *sb. pl.* (see quot.); **pitching-piece**, a piece of timber at the top of a wooden staircase, supporting the 'carriage' or framework (correlative to the *apron-piece*, at the bottom); **pitching-stables** (see quot.); **pitching-stone**, a stone used for pitching a road: see 6 c; **pitching-temperature**, in *Brewing*, the temperature at which the wort is pitched (see PITCH *v.*[1] 22); **pitching-tool**, (*a*) a prehistoric chisel, made of an antler or other hard substance, used with a hammer in flaking off flint, etc., for making arrow-heads, etc.; (*b*) in *Watchmaking*, a tool for placing the wheels of watches in position between the plates; (*c*) in *Mining*, 'a kind of pick used in commencing a hole' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*), a pitching-bar; **pitching-yeast**, yeast used or prepared for use in pitching wort.

1879 JEFFERIES *Amateur Poacher* ii. (1889) 29 The shepherd ..threw his *pitching-bar over his shoulder. 1884 J. PAYN *Lit. Recollect.* 211 The *pitching block, where the porters rest their burdens. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 47 Barns..intended for containing large quantities of different crops..should constantly be provided with convenient *pitching holes for housing them at. 1706 PHILLIPS, **Pitching-Pence*, a Duty paid for pitching, or setting down every Sack of Corn or Pack of Merchandizes, in a Fair or Market. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 189 A *Pitching-piece is a piece of timber wedged into the wall..for supporting the rough strings at the top of the lower flight. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Pitching-stables*, a kind of shaped Cornish granite, 4 or 6 inches long, used for paving. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Feb. 5/1 To rent the casual cart stands, yearly cart stands, and yearly *pitching stands in the market. 1824 W. DEYKES *Pavement Metrop.* 6 The adoption of squared paving stones instead of the small round ones called *pitchen stones. *c*1830 *Pract. Treat. Roads* 8 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, The weight of the flints themselves will form power enough to compose the road, without the solid assistance of the pitching-stones.

Pitching, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. PITCH *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] A smearing or coating with pitch.

Pitching-machine, a machine for pitching the insides of casks or barrels.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Paissement*, a pitching with pitch. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 326 Without any calking or pitching..to keep out the water. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 242 All the never-ending cares Of pitching, tarring, and repairs..

Pitching, *ppl. a.* [f. PITCH *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That pitches, in various senses of the verb.

†**1.** Sloping, inclining; *fig.* declining. *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 177 That felde is beste, that is nat playne, euyn, and leuell, but somwhat pytchynge. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Clinosus*, a place stipe downe, or pitching downe. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* xix. 9 *margin*, It is the pitching time of the day. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* vii. 286 As much as it is the pitching time of the day, Judg. 19. 9 it is the last houre.

2. Plunging forwards: see PITCH *v.*[1] 18, 19.

1800 *Naval Chron.* IV. 434 With a heavy pitching sea in the Sound. 1875 WHYTE MELVILLE *Katerfelto* xxiii, He crosses its undulating surface at that free pitching gallop which he seems so rarely to hasten. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 197 It was no easy matter to get over the side of the pitching vessel into the boats.

3. Settling, alighting. *rare* or *arch.*

1900 *Academy* 8 Sept. 199/1 The voice's trill Sinks like a pitching bird; and all is still.

Pitch-in-the-hole, -in-the-tub: see PITCH *v.*[1] 24.

Pitch-kettle. [f. PITCH *sb.*[1] + KETTLE.] A large vessel in which pitch is boiled or heated, esp. for use on board ship. Hence †**Pitch-kettled** *a.* (*obs. slang*), utterly puzzled, non-plussed (? as if covered with a pitch-kettle, or with heated pitch from a pitch-kettle).

1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 15 A pitch ketle..for the same Ship. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xii. 249, I..bade him heat another pitch-kettle. 1754 COWPER *Ep. to Lloyd* 32 Thus, the preliminaries settled I fairly find myself pitch-kettled. 1876 M. COLLINS *From Midnight to Midn.* III. vii. 92 He was just as thoroughly pitch-kettled (to use an ancient bit of slang) as any gentleman calling himself 'Honourable' well could be.

Pitch-knot, -ladle, -like: see PITCH *sb.*[1] 5.

Pitch-line: see PITCH *sb.*[2] 26.

†**Pitchlongs**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [app. f. PITCH *sb.*[2] 24 + -LONG, -LONGS.] ? With a slope, steeply.

*c*1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 42 But bede hit that the hedes of hem alle [furrows] Into sum gret diche picchelonges falle.

Pitch-mark, -mineral, -opal, -ore: see PITCH *sb.*[1] 5. **Pitch-note**: see PITCH *sb.*[2] 26.

Pitch-pine. [f. PITCH *sb.*[1] + PINE *sb.*[2]] Name given to several species of pine-tree with specially resinous wood, or from which pitch or turpentine is obtained. Also *attrib.*

esp. *Pinus rigida*, and *P. australis* or *palustris* (Long-leaved Pine), of North America, and *Phyllocladus trichomanoides* (Celery Pine), of New Zealand; also, the wood of any of these.

1754 in *6th Rep. Dep. Kpr.* App. II. 128 Preparing from the Glutinous Juices of the American Pitch Pine Tree a Varnish. 1810 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXVIII. 95 The pitch-pine of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, and the Floridas grow to an immense size in what are there called pine-barrens. 1863 *Pilgr. over Prairies* II. 165 A watchful sentinel outside, who, by the light of a pitchpine torch, placed in the hut, could command my every movement. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 891/1 Pitch Pine [the wood] of *Pinus rigida*, and Georgia Pitch Pine that of *Pinus australis*.

Pitch-pipe. [f. PITCH *sb.*[2] 23 + PIPE *sb.*[1]] A small musical pipe, blown by the mouth (either a flue-pipe or a reed-pipe, and either sounding a fixed note or adjustable to different notes), used to set the pitch for singing or tuning an instrument.

1721 STEELE *Spect.* No. 228 P 6 Caius Gracchus..had an ingenious Servant, by Name Licinius, always attending him with a Pitch-pipe, or Instrument to regulate the Voice. 1771 G. WHITE *Selborne* Aug., A common half-crown pitch-pipe, such as masters use for tuning of harpsichords. 1880 W. H. STONE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 759 All pitchpipes are.. inferior in accuracy to tuning-forks; the only advantage.. being their louder..tone, and the readiness with which beats are produced.

Pitch-plaster, *sb.* [f. PITCH *sb.*[1] + PLASTER.] A plaster made of pitch, formerly used to remove hair; also, a stimulant plaster containing Burgundy pitch and other ingredients.

1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 424 For making of pitch plaisters, to fetch off the haire of mens bodies. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Pitch-plaster*, a plaster of Burgundy pitch. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Burgundy pitch plaster. Burgundy pitch 90 parts, melted with yellow wax 10 parts.

Hence **Pitch-plaster** *v. trans.*, to apply a pitch-plaster to.

1860 SALA *Lady Chesterf.* iv. 66 The infamous Burke.. who pitch-plastered people to death..and sold their bodies to the surgeons.

Pitch-point, etc.: see PITCH *sb.*[2] 26.

Pitchpoll, -pole (pi·tʃˌpōl), *sb. dial.* [f. PITCH *v.*[1] + POLL *sb.*] A somersault. (In quots. *a* 1661, The act, or point, of toppling over.)

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 5 All vice is at the pitch-pole. *Ibid.* 186 Whence to a greater ruine after all With a huge pitch-pole he was forc'd to fall. 1881 *Oxfords. Gloss.* (Suppl.), A pitchpole. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.* s. v., When rooks are ..playing and tumbling head over heels in the air (a sign of rain) they are said to be playing pitch-poll.

Pitchpoll, -pole, *v. dial.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To turn 'head over heels'; to turn over and over. (In quot. 1851 *trans.* in causative sense.)

1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* lxxxiv. 409 The harpoon may be pitchpoled in the same way with the lance. 1861 Mrs. H. WOOD *East Lynne* III. v, The ragged urchins pitch-poling in the gutter and the dust. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Mar. 7/1 We couldn't go out of our houses up and down street without pitch-polling over strings tied across the road.

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Pitch-pot, etc.: see PITCH *sb.*[1]

+Pi·tch-resin, -rosin. *Obs. rare.* [f. PITCH *sb.*[1] + RESIN, ROSIN; F. *poix résine.*] The resin or turpentine which exudes from the 'pitch-tree' (L. *picea*); = PERROSIN.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 464 The same pitch-rosin [*eadem resina*] if it be boiled more lightly with water, and be let to run through a strainer, comes to a reddish colour, and is glewie: and thereupon it is called stilled Pitch. *Ibid.* 465 While it is raw pitch-rosin [*dum resina sit*], and as it runneth from the tree.

Pitch-set, -surface: see PITCH *sb.*[2] 26.

Pitch-speeched, -stain: see PITCH *sb.*[1] 5.

Pitchstone (pi·tʃˌstōən). *Min.* [f. PITCH *sb.*[1] + STONE *sb.*, tr. Ger. *pechstein* (Werner 1780).] a. An old volcanic rock; obsidian or other vitreous rock looking like hardened pitch. b. = *Pitch-opal.*

1784 KIRWAN *Min.* 97 Pitch-stone, lava. 1796 — *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 292 Pitchstone .. It often much resembles semi opals and jaspers. 1799 — *Geol. Ess.* 180 Huge strata ..as they contain abundance of quartz and felspar may be called pitchstone porphyry. 1807 HEADRICK *Arran* 58 On the northern declivity saw many masses of pitchstone. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* iii. 51 Lavas with a basis of pitchstone and obsidian. 1894 *Times* 11 Aug. 11/2 Invaded by the pitchstone-lava of the island of Eigg.

Pitch-tankard: see PITCH *sb.*[1] 5.

Pitch-tree. [f. PITCH *sb.*[1] + TREE *sb.*] Name for various coniferous trees abounding in resin, or yielding resin, turpentine, or pitch.

In earlier use chiefly rendering L. *picea* or Gr. πεύκη, prob. *Pinus Laricio*, the Corsican Pine (Daubeny); in mod. use applied to the Silver Fir (*Abies* or *Picea pectinata*), the Spruce Fir (*Abies* or *Picea excelsa*) as the source of Burgundy pitch, the Kauri Pine (*Dammara australis*) as that of kauri-gum, and the Amboyna Pine (*D. orientalis*) as that of dammar resin.

1538 ELYOT, *Picea*, a piche tree. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 95 The Pitch tree is called in Greeke πεύκη, in Latine Picea, in Italian Pezzo. 1584 *Voy. Virginia* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 303 Their boates are made of one tree, either of Pine or of Pitch trees: a wood not commonly knowen to our people, nor found growing in England. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 349 Black Ivy, Pitch Trees, and the baleful Yeugh. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Aphernousli*, The branches resemble these of the pitch-trees, commonly called the spruce fir. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Pitch-tree, *Abies excelsa.*

Pitchumon, obs. form of PERSIMMON.

Pitch-wheel: see PITCH *sb.*[2] 26.

Pitch-wine, -wood: see PITCH *sb.*[1] 5.

Pitchwork (pi·tʃˌwɒ:k). [f. PITCH *sb.*[2]] Mining work in which the workmen are paid by receiving a fixed proportion of the output.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Pitch-work*, work done in a coal-mine, by those working on tribute.

Pitchy (pi·tʃi), *a.* (*adv.*) Also 6 *Sc.* **pikky, pyky.** [f. PITCH *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Full of or abounding in pitch; bituminous, resinous; coated, smeared, soiled, or sticky with pitch; *fig.* sticky like pitch, thievish. Of a flame: Darkened with smoke, like that of burning pitch.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xii. 32 Out thrawis the pikky smok cole blak. *Ibid.* IX. ii. 97 The tallownit burdis kest a pyky low. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 57 The Pine tree is called holdfast or pitchie tre. 1742 in *6th Rep. Dep. Kpr.* App. II. 120 The Black, Pitchy, Flinty Rock found immediately over coals. 1845 WHITTIER *Lumbermen* viii, Pitchy knot and beechen splinter On our hearth shall glow. 1869 LECKY *European Mor.* (1877) I. ii. 281 Nero illuminated his gardens during the night by Christians burning in their pitchy shirts. *fig.* 1660 *Eng. Monarchy Freest State in World* 7 All publick Monies .. passing through the pitchy claws of such State harpies.

2. Of the nature or consistence of pitch; tenacious, viscid; bituminous.

1552 HULOET, Pitchye, or of pytche, *piceus.* 1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 7 The vnsauorie sent of the pitchie slime. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments*, etc. 298 Every thing that thickens the Fluids or reduceth them to a pitchy Condition. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 684 Pitchy hydrate of iron.

3. *Nat. Hist.*, etc. Of the colour or appearance of pitch; dark-brown inclining to black; piceous. Hence *pitchy-black.*

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 278 *Megatoma serra*... Shining pitchy black. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 779 The chrysalis..is pitchy-brown..inclosed in a white woolly cocoon. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 412 *Carex stricta*... Glumes in about 8 rows, pitchy, midrib green. 1882 *Gd. Words* 165 Deep black coals with pitchy lustre.

4. *fig.* 'As black' or 'as dark as pitch'; pitch-dark, intensely dark; of darkness, Intense, thick, gross.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVII. xi, Light of lightnings flash Did pitchy cloudes encleare. *a* 1592 GREENE *Selimus* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 261 But let thy pitchie steeds aye draw thy waine, And coale black silence in the world still raigne. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 202 The pitchie night had bereft vs of the conduct of our eyes. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 265 How uncomfortable is deep, pitchy, total darkness. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) xi. 276 Stars shone out like fiery sparks against a pitchy canopy.

b. Qualifying *black* or *dark.* (More usually *pitch-dark*: see PITCH *sb.*[1] 5.)

1800 *Naval Chron.* IV. 436 The night being pitchy dark. 1834 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 21 June, Hans Sachse..in describing Chaos, said it was so pitchy dark, that even the very cats ran against each other! 1895 KIPLING *2nd Jungle Bk.* v. 120 A deep, pitchy-black pool surrounded with rocks.

c. Morally 'black' or defiling; grossly wicked.

1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 268 Braue pitchy villaines there. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* vi. 194 The pitchy taint of general vice..you dread the touch.

5. *Comb.*, as *pitchy-countenanced* adj.

1596 R. L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 30 How patient then would I endure the smart, Of pitchy countnanc'd dead-doing dart.

Pit-coal. Now *rare* or *arch.* [f. PIT *sb.*[1] (sense 6) + COAL.] Coal obtained from pits or mines (as distinguished from *charcoal*, COAL *sb.* 4: formerly called also *sea-coal*, now usually simply *coal*, COAL *sb.* 5). See also quot. 1883.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 141 The greatest quantitie and best kind of pit-coales is in Nottinghamshire. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 125 The History of Pit-coal, otherwise called Sea-coale. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1765) 107 A Mud made of powder'd Pitcoal and Water. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 30 The former is called brown coal, or lignite, while many varieties of the latter are classed together under the common name of bituminous or pit-coal. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Pit Coal* generally signifies the bituminous varieties of coal.

attrib. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 167 Proposes with Pit-Coal Fire to make Bar Iron from Pig Metal. 1845 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 734 A common pit-coal or other fire.

Pite, obs. var. *pighi*, pa. pple. of PITCH *v.*; obs. f. PITY. **Piteable**, obs. form of PITIABLE.

Piteous (pi·tiəs), *a.* Forms: see below. [ME. *pytos, pitous*, a. OF. (12th c.) *pitos*, (13th c.) *piteus*, AF. *pitous* = Pr. *pidos, pitos*, Cat. *piados*, Sp. *piadoso*, OIt. *piadoso* (It. *pietoso*):—L. type **pietōs-us* (med.L. in Du Cange), f. *pietāt-em* PIETY (cf. -TOUS). The regular phonetic form in mod. Eng. from Fr. would be *pitous* (from L. *pietōsus*); the β forms in *-uous, -evous, -ewous*, and the γ forms in *-ious, -yous, -eous* appear to be Eng. developments, the former influenced by words historically in *-uous, -ivous*, or OE. adjs. in *-wis*; the latter app. conformed to the sb. *pité, pitie*, PITY. Cf. *bounteous, dainteous, plenteous*; also *beauteous, courteous, righteous.*]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 3-4 **pitos, pytos**, 3-5 **pitous, -e**, 4 **pitus, -e, (pytis, putus)**, 4-5 **pytous, -e, pittows.**

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10087 He deide in a pitous cas. *Ibid.* 11395 Þat was a pitos dede. 13.. *Cursor M.* 24014 (Cott.) Ful pitus it was þat plaint. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1180 He herd þe pytous pleint. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 116 With suche pitouse wordes. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 161 The playne compleynt, the pittows wementyng! 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 358/2 He was moche pytous.

β. 3-5 **pituos**, 4 **pituus, -uose, -uis, -uys, -wys, -evows**, 4-5 **pituous, -e, piteuous, -e**, 5 **pite-, pytevous, piti-, pityuous, pitteuous, pytewous, -e, pytewys**, 5-6 **pytuous**, 5-6 (8) **pituous**, 6 **pytuouse, -uose.**

It is not clear whether the difference between *-euous, -evous, -ewous*, is merely graphical, nor whether *u, v* are here the vowel or the consonant.

?*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24014 (Edin.) Ful pituus it was þat plaint. *c* 1350 Pitevows [see B. 2]. *c* 1380 Pituouse [see B. 1]. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 106 For his pityuous doynges. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 278 So mercyfull and so pytewys. 1422 Pitteuous, piteuouse [see B. 1]. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlvi. 188 With pitevous playnte. 1442 T. BECKINGTON *Corr.* (Rolls) II. 189 Of your moost merciful and pituous grace. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Pref. i. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 121 O pytewouse puryfyer of Soules. 1530 *Proper Dyalogc* in *Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 144 Their pituous supplicacyon. 1530 PALSGR. 320/2 Pytuouse, one that hath pytie. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 176 Such pouerty exercysyth wel the pytuose myndys. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Conversation* 47 He began to groan and weep in a pituous manner.

γ. 4-6 **piteus**, 4 **pytius**, 4- **piteous**, (5 **pytyows**, 5-6 **pyteous, -e, piteose**, 5-7 **pitious**, 6 **pitiouse, pyti-, pitte-, pittious; pittieux**). (Some early examples of *piteus* are perh. disyllabic and belong to α.)

13.. *Cursor M.* 24014 (Gött.) Ful piteus it was hir plaint. 1340 *Ayenb.* 144 Þe oþer makeþ þe herte zuete and milde and piteus. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) x. 38 It es a piteous thing to behald. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 222 Now..shewe your pyteous face. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 Pytyows, or ful of pyte (*H.* pytevous, *P.* pitiuous). *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* iv. 19 Þe pyteouse tydynges. ?*a* 1500 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 125 In this piteose mysche∫fe. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXX. (Percy Soc.) 147 Without that she be to me piteous. 1552 HULOET, Pitious and pitifull. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) P j, You have beane a litell pittieux. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 20 Her pitteous hart. 1596 *Ibid.* VII. vi. 6 O pittious worke of Mutability.

δ. (Chiefly *Sc.*) 4 **petwis, -owiss**, 5 **petwys, petouse, -ows, -evous, -uis, petus, -ious, -uoss**, 5-6 **petous, -eous, -e**, 6 **petouss, -eouss, -ewous, -ewus, -uous.**

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 90 One crist callyt with petowiss stewyne. [1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 553 Petwisly. *c* 1420 Petwysly [see PITEOUSLY 3].] *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1144 With a peteous look. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 89 To be petous of poure men. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 41, I herd ane petuoss appele. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 473, I am sa petevouse to the pur. *a* 1520 — *Poems* lxiv. 13 Quhois petewous [*v. r.* -ewus] deithe dois to my hart sic pane. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xviii. 30 Makand ane petouss mone.

B. Signification.

†1. Full of piety; pious, godly, devout. *Obs.*

c 1305 [implied in PITEOUSLY 1]. *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 120 Þe pituouse martir 3yveþ his body. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Pet.* ii. 9 The Lord knew for to delyuere pitouse [1388 piteuouse, *Vulg.* pios] men of temptacioun. *c* 1393 CHAUCER *Gentilesse* 9 Truwe of his worde, sobur pitous and fre. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 138 That suche a Spekere be ryghtfull and Pitteuous. *Ibid.* 220 He shal be piteuouse, chaste, and lytill desyre company of women. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 226/24 Pitiouse, *pius, misericors.*

2. Full of pity; affected with or feeling pity; compassionate, merciful, tender: = PITIFUL 2. *arch.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5488 So pitevows to þe pore hem prestili to help. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 190 It sit a king to be pitous Toward his poeple and gracious. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D iij b, A fre hert and pyteous upon other mens peynes. *a* 1548 HALL. *Chron., Hen. V* 62 The kyng like a piteous prince .. graunted to them their askyng. 1624 MILTON *Ps.* CXXXVI. 77 He hath with a piteous eye Beheld us in our misery. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* iii. 43 Piteous of woes, and hopeless to relieve.

3. Exciting, appealing for, or deserving pity; moving to compassion; affecting, lamentable, deplorable, mournful; = PITIFUL 3.

c 1290 [implied in PITEOUSLY 3]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4180 A deoluol cry & a pitos wepinge. 13.. *Cursor M.* 14097 (Gött.) A pituse plaint to crist scho talde. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 45, I..caste up many a pitous lok Unto the hevene. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 225 The piteouse histori of the four sones of Aymon. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedy* 163 To luk vpoun thy gryslie peteous port. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* vi. 9 A piteous thinge was it to se. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. XX. 24 b, Too make report of these piteous newes vnto the assieged. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* 41 The pitious estate wherein we had left that place. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 126 Down ran the wine into the road, Most piteous to be seen. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 400 Lightly the son forgat his parents' piteous ashes. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* III. 39 A piteous groan from within sounds.

b. as *adv.* = PITEOUSLY 3.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 470 Ful petuose pale and no-thynge red. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* xlvii. (1783) II. 1 Compose thy griefs,..stop those tears; Cry not so piteous.

†4. Paltry, mean: = PITIFUL 4. *Obs. rare.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 1034 That thy Seed shall bruise The Serpents head; piteous amends, unless Be meant [etc.].

Piteously (pi·tiəsli), *adv.* Forms: see PITEOUS. [f. prec. + -LY[2].]

†1. With piety; piously, devoutly. *Obs.*

c 1305 *St. Edmund Conf.* 248 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 77 So pitousliche he wolde rede: & so gode grace hadde þerto. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xliii. 37 To men pitously doende [1388 men doynge feithfuli] he ȝaf wisdam. 1382 — *Titus* ii. 12 That we..lyue sobreli, and iustli, and piteuously.

2. With pity; compassionately, mercifully, kindly. *arch.*

c 1368 CHAUCER *Compl. Pite* 18 (Tanner 346) Pitiously on her my eyn I caste. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 17 That he governe hem pitously and in loue. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxiii. 6 Three score piteouslie lookt, as they thant wold saue. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, etc. 20 His poor and ignorant kin..He piteously remembered ere he passed.

3. In a manner that excites pity to see or hear; so as to call for or deserve pity; lamentably, grievously, sadly; pitiably.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 170/2232 He..bad þe Monekus pitousliche þat heo for him bede. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9240 Wel pitosliche hii wende alle to þe kinge..& pitosliche bede, þat he ssolde vor godes loue amendi suche dede. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 169 Sheo weopeþe, wayleþe, swoongeþe pytously. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 549 Thai full pitwysly gan tell Auenturis that thaim befell. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 58 Quod crist & comsed forto swowe, Pitousliche and pale. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* ccclxxxiv, And askede of hym some gode full petwysly. 1508 DUNBAR *Lament for Makaris* 49 [Death] has done petuously devour The noble Chaucer, of makaris flouir. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xv. 22 My doughter is pytiously vexed with a devyll. *c* 1526 FRITH *Disput. Purgatory* (1829) 160 They are piteously deceived, that will prove purgatory by the texts of the Old Testament. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. i. 66. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 376 He murdered most piteously so many good citizens. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* v, Little Paul began to cry most piteously. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 193/2 His German poetry is piteously poor.

Piteousness (pi·tiəsnés). [f. PITEOUS *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being piteous: a. mercifulness (*arch.*); b. pitiableness.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 210 It may be said no Pitousnesse, Bot it is Pusillamite. 1530 PALSGR. 254/2 Pyteousnesse, *pitevseté.* *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 132 Sirs (answered he with a good grace, and made the more agreeable by a certaine noble kinde of pitiousnesse) I see well you are strangers, that know not our miserie. 1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knight* IV. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 189 Will have them both condemn'd immediately, Without their answers, plaints, or piteousness. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xlv, Lady Mason.. flinging herself upon her friend's neck..begged with earnest piteousness to be forgiven.

+Piteoustee, pitoustee. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *pitoseté* ('*piteoseté*, pyteousnesse' Palsgr.), f. *pitos, piteux* PITEOUS.] An act of pity or of piety.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xliv. 10 But they men of mercy ben, of whom the pitoustees faileden not.

Pitfall (pi·tfɔl), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 **put-**, 4-6 **pyt-**, etc. (see PIT *sb.*[1]); 4-5 **-falle**, 6 **-faul**, 6-8 **-fal**, 6- **-fall.** [app. f. PIT *sb.*[1] + FALL *sb.*[2], OE. *fealle*, Ger. *falle* a falling trap-door, a trap. In mod. use it is generally taken as a 'pit into which one may fall'.]

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†**1.** A trap for the capture of birds in which a trap-door or the like falls over a cavity or hollow. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* v. 27 As a pit falle [1388 a net, ether a trap] ful of briddes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 282/1 A Pittfalle, *decipula, aucipula.* 1530 PALSGR. 254/2 Pytfall for byrdes, *trebouchet.* 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 89 b, Foules of the ayre, though neuer so empty stomackt, flye not for foode into open Pit-fals. 1604 W. TERILO *Fr. Bacon's Proph.* 331 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 280 Now pitfalls are so made, That small birdes cannot know them. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pit-fall*, a kind of Gin or Trap to catch Birds.

2. A concealed pit into which animals or men may fall and be captured.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 155 Þe Pictes sodenliche an vnware fel ouer þe hammes into a wonder putfalle. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xliv. (Bodl. MS.), A caue oþer a dike is made vnder þe erþe as it were a pittefalle in þe Elephauntes waye and vnneware he falleþ þerein. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 96 The dogge tyger chaunsed fyrste into this pitfaul. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 190 They did hunte wilde beastes, with pittefalles and ditches. 1678 BUNYAN *P'ilgr.* I. 82 The way was ..so full of Pits, Pitfalls, deep holes, and shelvings down there. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 171, I resolved to try a Pitfall, so I dug several large Pits in the Earth, in Places where I had observed the Goats used to feed, and over these Pits I placed Hurdles. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 290 These animals are sometimes taken in pit-falls, covered with green branches, laid in those paths which the Rhinoceros makes. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1868) II. III. xlv. 521 Open fissures often serve as natural pitfalls in which herbivorous animals perish. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 446 Crooked and tortuous paths in which many pitfalls are concealed.

†**3.** An ambush, or a natural 'trap' in which a force may be surrounded and overpowered. *Obs.*

a 1305 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 193 Ther hy were knulled y the put-falle, This eorles ant barouns ant huere knyhtes alle.

4. *fig.* **a.** A 'trap' or crafty device to catch by surprise the unsuspecting or unwary. **b.** Any hidden or unperceived danger or error into which a person is liable to fall unawares.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* xi, In her chekes pit thou didst thy pitfall set. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. iii. Wks. 1851 III. 111 The Papists,.. by this very snare and pitfall of imitating the ceremonial law, fel into that .. superstition. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 175 P 11 Unless he is taught by timely precepts.., and shewn at distance the pitfals of treachery. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvi. 288 We..walk amidst the snares and pitfalls of the law. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Nov. 533 He may be merely a blundering student, who has tumbled into a theological pitfall in the dark. 1877 J. C. COX *Ch. Derbysh.* II. Introd. 8 The procuring of a full transcript has saved me from numerous pit-falls.

Hence **Pi·tfalled** (-fɔld) *a.*, full of pitfalls.

1876 S. LANIER *Poems* (1884) 124 How I crushed Cat-lived rebellions, pitfalled treasons.

Pitfall (pi·tfɔl), *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* **a.** To set with traps or pitfalls. **b.** To entrap, ensnare. Also *fig.* Hence **Pitfalling** *ppl. a.*

14.. in *Hist. Coll. Citizen London* (Camden) 4 The bottom of the diche with yn Was pyttefallyd ij fote evyr bytwyn, And every pyttefalle a spere hyghthe That there schulde stonde noo man to fyght. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd., Wks. 1851 IV. 10 The waies of the Lord, strait and faithfull as they are, not full of cranks and contradictions, and pit falling dispenses.

† **Pitfold.** *Obs.* [f. PIT *sb.*[1] + FOLD *sb.*[2]: cf. *pinfold.*] = PITFALL 1, 3 (from which it was prob. altered by popular etymology).

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 121 The enemy..bruted abroad we were taken in a pitfold. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 245/2 *Decipulum.. Vn trebuchet*, a pitfold, or other snare to intrap birds or beastes. 1592 T. NASHE *Quaternio* 25 How again with Cæsar to giue an enemy passage hauing him in a straite and pitfolde, that he may take the more advantage of him in pursuit.

Pitful (pi·tful). *nonce-wd.* [f. PIT *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] As many as fill a pit, or *spec.* the pit (of a theatre).

1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. lxiv. 434 Napoleon invited Talma to Erfurt, that he might play to a pitfull of Kings.

Pith (piþ), *sb.* Forms: 1–2 **piþa**, 4–5 **piþ**, 4–7 **pyth, pithe**, 4– **pith**, (4 **pidh, pight, put**, 5–6 **pythe**, 5 **pyf, peth**, *Sc.* **picht**, 5–7 **pythe**, 6 **pit**, *Sc.* **pitht**, 6–7 **pitth**(e). Mod. dialects have **peth, peeth, piff, peff.** [OE. *piþa*, radically agreeing with MDu. *pitte*, MLG., LG., WFris., EFris., Da. *pit* pith of a tree or vegetable, kernel of a nut, etc. (cf. PIT *sb.*[2]):—WGer. type ***piþon-**, ***piþþon-**, represented only in the Low German group. The later development of sense is found only in Eng.]

1. The central column of spongy cellular tissue in the stems and branches of dicotyledonous plants; the medulla; applied also to the internal parenchymatous tissue of other stems, e. g. of palms, rushes, etc.; and to a similar tissue occurring in other parts of plants, as that lining the rind in certain fruits (e. g. the orange).

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXIV. § 10 Þæt he ongindð þæm wyrttrumum, & swa upweardes grewð oð ðone stemn, & siððan andlang þæs piðan, & andlang þære rinde. *a* 1200 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 90 Eft nim ellenes piþan. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. i. (Bodl. MS.), Þe schafte of a tree.. haþ some what wiþin as the piþþe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 Pythe, *medulla, vel pulpa.* 1483 *Wardr. Acc.* in Grose *Antiq. Rep.* (1807) I. 39 A roll of pytthes of rissbes. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* XXI. (1870) 283 [Walnuts] doth comforte the brayne if the pyth or skin be pylled of. 1562 [see PITHY 1]. 1673–4 GREW *Anat. Trunks* I. i. § 35 Within the hollow of the Wood, stands the Pith. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 52 *Subulatia*...Leaves..semi-cylindrical, full of pith. 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 119 In boiling ripe marrows,..take out the pith and seeds. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 198 The pith used by watch makers to clean their work is the pith of the elder. *Mod.* This orange has too much pith and too little juice.

2. The spinal 'marrow' or cord; in quot. 1653, the brain substance.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 357 The pith of the chine bone. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 289 Some ..do twine out the pith of the back with a long wire. 1627 MAY *Lucan* VI. 764 The pyth of Staggs with Serpents nourished Was mixed there. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. xi. (1712) 34 This laxe pith or marrow in Man's Head. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 155 Take a Quantity of the Pith of an Ox. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 49 The bait consisting of..a bit of pith (bullock's marrow).

fig. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 20 b, The Germanes..doo in steade of doung, cast vppon it a kinde of pith and fatnesse of the earth.

3. Applied to various other substances forming the inner part or core of something, and thus analogous to the pith of a tree; as

†**a.** The 'crumb' of bread. *Obs.* **b.** The core of various epidermal appendages, as feathers, horns, and hairs. †**c.** = DIPLOE. *Obs. rare.* **d.** The imperfectly carbonized core of an iron rod.

a. *c* 1450 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 302 Take a white lof..and kut her almoste a too in the peth. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 90 Apply the pith of Bread baked with Coliander seed. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 280 They vse to lap it in the soft crum or pith of a loaf of bread. **b.** 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 588/41 *Ile*, the pythe of a penne. 14.. *Nom.* ibid. 703/36 *Hoc ilum*, the pyf of the penne. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 350/2 Both sides [of the shaft of a feather]..enclose a..substance called the pith. 1840 J. BUEL *Farmer's Comp.* 71 The piths of horns, or the residue of..horns after the comb-maker has taken all that is fit for his use. **c.** 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 81 In some places the Skull is simple, thin and pellucid, without any Pith. **d.** 1832 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 231 If [the carbonising process be] only partially effected the centre of the rod still exhibits its duller iron-like structure, or pith, as the workmen call it.

4. *fig.* The central or inward part; hence, the essential or vital part (*of* anything); spirit, essence, substance, quintessence. So *pith and marrow.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* ix. 55 Smeagean ðeah & ðeahtigað on hiera modes rind monig god weorc to wyrcanne, ac on ðam piðan bið oðer zehyded. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7172 Now haue I you declared right The menyng of the bark and rynde..But now at erst I wole bigynne To expowne you the pith withynne. 1434 MISYN *Mending of Life* 123 So þou may cum to þe pith of lufe. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* viii. 1 Of the thynges which we have spoken this is the pyth. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 10 The pith of this worde *Habitus*, can hardely be vttered with one worde in this our tongue. 1582 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 183 b, Herein consisteth the whole pithe of our controuersie. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. iv. 70. 1635 N. R. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. 93 The very pith and marrow of sweet speech. *a* 1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 80 The very pith and marrow of Mr. Wesley's views. 1877 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Fine Arts* (1877) III. ii. 42 Within the great cities the pith of the population was Latin.

†**b.** *To the pith*, thoroughly, to the very core.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1127/2 Shortlie after..she performed hir promise to the pith.

5. Physical strength or force; vigour, toughness; might, mettle, 'backbone'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22793 (Edin.) It semis al again kind þat mannis molden fleis and banis.. Haf piþe [*v. r.* pith] and lif, als þai hauid ar. *c* 1375 *Ibid.* 7090 (Fairf.) Þorou his hare his strenght was made Atte xx. mens pith he hadde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 475 But Age allas..Hath me biraft my beautee and my pith. 1436 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armys* (S.T.S.) 287 In thair awin propre pythe, and vertu of corps and strenthe of membris. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 863 Thay preis furth properly thair pithis to prufe. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 112 Brasse, iron or style haue theyr owne strength and pith in them. *Ibid.* 117 Newe ale..wil sone lease his pith. 1602 BP. W. BARLOW *Serm. Paules Crosse* 17 A man of Sampsons pith. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 56 We'll both defend with all our pith. 1763 CHURCHILL *Epist. to Hogarth* 33 Should love of Fame..Spur thee to deeds of pith. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VII. xviii, 'Mongst them were several Englishmen of pith, Sixteen called Thompson, and nineteen named Smith. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* II. 12 This [curse]..took the pith out of my legs.

b. Force, vigour, energy (of words, speech, etc.).

c 1526 FRITH *Disput. Purgatory* (1829) 102 Some man will think mine arguments to be of small pith. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 13 He shall fele a certain vertue and pith such as he shall not fele the lyke in any other bookes. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Blacksmith* x, In wyt he had so little pyth. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 209 Cool vigour and laconic pith. 1876 SPURGEON *Commenting* 2 Matthew Henry..is usually plain, quaint, and full of pith.

6. Substance, substantial quality (of words, writings, etc.). ? *Obs.*

c 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 4882 So ful of pith is the matere That swich a book in Romaunce Was neuer yet made in Fraunce. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 58 It hath in it some pith. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 192 With the whistling of lips or hands..shepheards cause their sheepe to arise, or lie downe, bicause they understand not an articulate or distinct speech, that hath some pith in it. 1590 [J. GREENWOOD] *Confer.* Pref. A ij, If thou finde not such pith or substance in the matters discussed.

7. Importance, gravity, weight; esp. in phrase *of (great) pith and moment*, or the like (after Shaks.).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 86 Enterprizes of great pith and moment. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* vi. 104 Neither is there any place..of speciall pith, that hath not beene obserued. 1806 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 91, I hae a secret to communicate, a secret o' some pith and importance. 1830 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) II. xv. 85 We have seen the scruples .. of one .. cabinet minister alter the whole course of enterprises of great pith and moment.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 1) *pith-ball, -cavity, -cell, -coat, -cylinder*; (in sense 2) *pith bait, marrow, pudding*; *pith-like* adj.; **pith-drawn** *a.* (see quot.); **pith hat, pith helmet**, a helmet-shaped sun-hat made of the dried pith of the Indian Solah or Spongewood of Bengal (*Æschynomene aspera*), hence called **pith-hat-plant** (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **pith-paper**, a paper made from the pith of various plants; **pith-plant**, the Chinese rice-paper tree (*Aralia* or *Fatsia papyrifera*); **pith-tree**, a leguminous tree (*Herminiera Elaphroxylon*) of tropical Africa, having soft white pith-like wood; **pith-work**, articles made of pith, esp. of *Æschynomene aspera.*

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 126 Two gilt *pith balls, suspended upon strings of silk. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 14 A cylinder of brass, supported on a glass stand, and furnished with a pith ball electroscope. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 79 The medullary or *pith-cavity in the centre of the section. *Ibid.*, The *pith-cells, around the central cavity. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xiii, Two or three blows with the cutlass, at the small end of the nut, cut off not only the *pith-coat, but the point of the shell. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 308 The *pith-cylinders of the shoots..are only connected by narrow medullary rays. 1703 T. S. *Art's Improv.* I. 19 Trees.. Rift or Cleft, or *Pith-drawn, as some call it, by falling too soon, viz. before they are Sawn asunder. 1884 J. MACDONALD in *19th Cent.* June 1002 With nothing on but their ungainly *pith-hats. 1889 T. A. GUTHRIE *Pariah* I. i, Who's the man who goes about in a *pith helmet? 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s. v. *Æschynomene*, The *pith-like stem of *Æ. aspera* is..used in India..for making hats, bottle-cases, swimming jackets [etc.]. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* (1746) 199 *Pith-Marrow, running all along from the hinder Brain..to the End of the Back-bone or Chine of Beasts. 1834 G. BENNETT *Wanderings* II. 75 The *pith plant is procured from Oan-nāām, near the province of See-chuen. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housewife* (ed. 14) 131 To make a *Pith Pudding. Take a quantity of the pith of an ox [etc.]. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Pith-tree, of the Nile, *Herminiera Elaphroxylon.* 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 313 Ambash or Pith-tree of the Nile...The wood is very light, and in the form of small logs is used by the natives to assist them in crossing rivers.

Pith (piþ), *v.* Also 5 (9) **peth.** [f. prec. sb.]

†**1.** ? To provide with pith, give pith or vigour. *Obs. rare*—[1].

14.. *Tundale's Vis., Circumsision* 93 Hit is also myghty, it pethys fayre Ageynis wanhope and disperacyon.

2. *trans.* To pierce or sever the 'pith' or spinal cord of (an animal), so as to kill it or render it insensible; *spec.* to slaughter (cattle) in this way.

1825 *European Mag.* June 482 The practice of slaughtering cattle by puncturing the medulla spinalis, or as it is now called, pithing cattle, is extending through all parts of the Kingdom. 1806 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 359 In the common mode of pithing cattle the medulla spinalis only is cut through, and the head remains alive. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 203 The pulsation of the heart.. should be studied in a Frog rendered insensible by chloroform or by being pithed. 1886 P. CLARKE *New Chum* xiii. (ed. 2) 184 'Now then, shall we peth it or shoot it?' says our butcher pro tem. 1895 *Tablet* 5 Jan. 22 To pith is to remove the brain with a gutting knife, and then to pass —say—a stiff clean wire up the spinal canal to break up the marrow.

3. To remove or extract the pith from.

1852 LD. HADDO in *Mem.* x. (1866) 175 [We] fish, paddle in the water, or pith rushes till dinner.

Hence **Pithed** (piþt) *ppl. a.*; **Pithing** (pi·þiŋ) *vbl. sb.*, also *attrib.* as in *pithing-pole*, a pole having a sharp blade at one end, for pithing cattle.

1831 YOUATT *Horse* IX. 153 The operation is called pithing, from the name (*the pith*) given by butchers to the spinal marrow. 1884 H. FALCONER in *Reader* 5 Mar. 302/2 It divides into two long diverging arms (like the legs of a pithed frog). 1886 P. CLARKE *New Chum* xiii. (ed. 2) 184 Up jumps Tom on the bar overhead with a long pething-pole..and with one plunge sends the cruel point with unerring aim into the spinal cord.

Pithagorean, Pithian, Pithon, Pithonical, Pithonist, etc.: see PYTH-.

† **Pithano·logy.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *πιθανολογία* (Col. ii. 4), f. *πιθαν-ός* persuasive + *-λογία* speech, etc.: see -LOGY.] 'Persuasiveness of speech'; the use of specious or plausible arguments.

1625 BYFIELD *Exp. Coloss.* ii. 4 Pithanology, which the apostle condemns, is a speech fitted of purpose, by the abuse of rhetoric,..to please and seduce. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Deut.* xiii. 3 Hereticks have their pithanology, their good words and fair speeches. 1730 A. COLLIER *Clavis Univ., Spec. True Philos.* 127 Called also by its christian name of pithanology, or science, falsely so called.

Pit-head, -heap, etc.: see PIT *sb.*[1] 14.

Pithecanthrope (piþi·kæ-nþroup). Also in Gr. and Lat. forms **Pithecanthropos, -us.** [f. Gr. *πίθηκος* ape + *ἄνθρωπος* man.] **a.** An ape-man or man-like ape; name given by Haeckel (1868) to a hypothetical link between the Apes and Man. **b.** *Pithecanthrōpus* was afterwards adopted by E. Dubois as generic name for an extinct animal of

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which remains were found in 1891–2 in the Pliocene of Java.

1876 E. R. LANKESTER tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* II. 293 These Ape-like Men, or Pithecanthropi, very probably existed towards the end of the Tertiary period. 1877 SHIELDS *Final Philos.* 146 [Man's] descent from a tailed ancestor, to which he [Haeckel] gives the zoölogical name of Pithecanthropos or the primitive ape-man. 1883 tr. *Joly's Man bef. Metals* 17 Prehistoric man..has even been sometimes called man-monkey, or pithecanthrope. 1895 CUNINGHAM in *Nature* 28 Feb. 429/1 The so-called Pithecanthropus is in the direct human line. 1898 GADOW tr. *Haeckel's Last Link* 24 Dr. Dubois exhibited the cranium of Pithecanthropus.

So **Pithecanthro·pic** *a.*, ? of or belonging to a man who acts like an ape; **Pitheca·nthropoid** *a.*, resembling or related to the pithecanthrope.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pithecanthropoid. 1897 *Open Court* XI. 256 The pithecanthropic mummery, colloquially called monkey-business, connected with closing one nostril and breathing through the other and then of closing both till the compressed columnar air-current is imagined to bump against the triangular fundament of Kundalini.

Pithecian (piþī·siăn), *a. Zool.* [ad. F. *pithécien*, f. Gr. *πίθηκος* ape: see -IAN.] Of or pertaining to *Pithecia* (Geoffroy, 1812), the typical genus of the *Pitheciinæ*, a subfamily of the *Cebidæ*, S. American monkeys commonly called Sakis. So **Pithe·cine** *a.*, pertaining to the *Pitheciinæ*.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pitheciine. 1893 *Athenæum* 18 Mar. 349/3 The fundamental types of the molars are identical in man and the anthropoids, and the lower one differs entirely from that of the pithecian and cebian monkeys.

Pithecoid (piþī·koid), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. F. *pithécoïde*, f. Gr. *πίθηκος* ape: see -OID.] Resembling in form or pertaining to the apes, esp. the higher or anthropoid apes; simian, ape-like.

1861 HUXLEY in *Nat. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 67 The demonstration of a pithecoid pedigree. 1863 — *Man's Place Nat.* 159 The fossil remains of man..do not..take us appreciably nearer to that lower pithecoid form. 1866 — *Prel. Rem. Caithn.* 102 A curious pithecoid variation, observed in the gorilla and the chimpanzee. 1880 *19th Cent.* Nov. 854 Beyond the range of pithecoid intelligence.

B. as *sb.* An anthropoid ape; a simian.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pithecological (piþīkŏlo·dʒikăl), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *πίθηκος* ape + -LOGICAL.] Pertaining to the scientific study of apes.

1865 VISCT. STRANGFORD *Selection* (1869) II. 110 Its proceedings..were not of a truly geographical, so much as of a more or less authentically pithecological, character.

Pithful (pi·pfŭl), *a. rare.* [f. PITH *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of pith; pithy. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* ii. 24 This strong and pithful Philosophy. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iv, For as in tracing These pithfull rushes, such as are aloft, By those that rais'd them presently are brought Beneath unseene. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 14 Pickin' out pithfu' texts, and strang.

Pithily (pi·þili), *adv.* [f. PITHY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a pithy manner.

†**1.** In a way that goes to the pith; thoroughly; in substance or essence; essentially. *Obs.*

1434 MISYN *Mending of Life* 122 Pithily clensid fro vnclennes. 1435 — *Fire of Love* 98 If we owr myndes fro lufe of creaturis pythely depart. 1539 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 228, I..have pithely weyed and poundred the deposicions and Relations. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 221 It would be as pithily absurd.

†**2.** With power or strength; mightily. *Obs.*

1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 250, I am a prince perilous y-proved,.. and pithily y-pight. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 414 Pithily, vehemently. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* v. ix. 130 These..did..pithily and strongly overturn the False Doctrine of their Adversaries.

3. In reference to speech or writing: So as to express the pith or substance; briefly and with fullness of meaning; in few and significant words; with condensed and forcible expression; sententiously, tersely, vigorously.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1019/2 As thoughe they were wordes of such substancial effect, that I would not haue it appere..that hee had written so piththely. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 48 Marke..with howe choyse wordes it is pithily described. 1598 S. CLARK *Script. Just.* xii. 62 A Passage..wherein he expresses himself very pertinently, pithily, and elegantly. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xviii, He next handled very pithily the doctrine of defensive arms and of resistance to Charles II. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 475/1 The knack of talking pithily—which means a knack of talking pointedly, and more or less audaciously.

Pithiness (pi·þinės). [f. PITHY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or character of being pithy. *esp.* in sense 3 of the adj., Fullness of meaning with brevity of expression; condensation and force of style; terseness, sententiousness.

1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 18 With such pithinesse in his counsels. 1619 R. WALLER in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) II. 226 Much comendinge the grate pitthynes of your Lordships letters. 1813 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 225 Their version of the 15th psalm is more to be esteemed for its pithiness than its poetry. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* iv. 7 This sentence has all the pithiness and familiarity of a proverb.

Pithless (pi·þlės), *a.* [f. PITH *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of pith; having no pith. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 281 No yncke-horne termes, nor pithlesse pratling. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. 2 Tim.* iii. 5 Hollow professors are as hollow trees..tall, but pithless, sapless, unsound. 1728 RAMSAY *Archers diverting themselves* 27 Pithless limbs in silks o'er-clad. 1817 COLEBROOKE *Algebra*, etc. Notes & Illustr. p. xlv, Omitting.. superfluous and pithless matter. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 273 Leaning on these hollow, pithless reeds.

Hence **Pi·thlessly** *adv.*

1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 217 If we speak it pithlessly, it takes rank with any words short and empty.

Pit-hole, *sb.* A hole forming a pit; a pit-like hollow or cavity. (In various applications: see quots., and senses of PIT *sb.*[1]) **b.** *spec.* A grave.

1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 525 Buds sprouting forth vnder the concauity or pit-hole of the foresaid ioints. *a* 1625 FLETCHER, etc. *Fair Maid Inn* II. ii, I have known a lady sick of the small pocks, onely to keep her face from pitholes, take cold, strike them in again, kick up the heels, and vanish. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xvi, A black bog..full of large pit-holes.

b. 1621–3 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* IV. i. 64 Alexander, that thought the world Too narrow for him, in th' end had but his pit-hole. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 647 It is common to fright children into taking of their physic, by telling them that else they must be put into the pit-hole. 1896 *Warwicksh. Wd.-bk.* s. v., Baby's dead, and gone in the pit-hole. [So in Eng. dialects, from Notts to Devon and Kent: see E.D.D.]

Hence **Pit-hole** *v.*, to lay in the grave, to bury.

1607 W. S. *Puritaine* I. B j b, All my friends were pitthold, gone to Graues. 1611 CHAPMAN *May-day* III. 43, I would see her pithole[d], afore I would deale with her.

‖ **Pithos** (pi·þŏs). *Gr. Antiq.* [a. Gr. *πίθος.*] A large wide-mouthed earthenware jar of spherical form, used for holding wine, oil, food, etc.

1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 27 The pithos occupied by Diogenes was cracked and patched.

Pithsome (pi·þsŏm), *a. rare.* [f. PITH *sb.* + -SOME.] Full of pith; vigorous, sturdy.

1864 BLACKMORE *Clara Vaughan* (1889) 248 Her pithsome health and vigour.

Pithy (pi·þi), *a.* [f. PITH *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Consisting or of the nature of pith; abounding in or full of pith.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 192 The pithy pith of an elder sticke. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 225 The inward substance white,..without anie tast, ..and smell it hath none, neither is it anie thing pithie. 1793 B. EDWARDS *Hist. W. Indies* II. v. i. 209 The body of the cane..contains a soft pithy substance. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 73 The pithy bunch of unripe nuts. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 96 [Elder] well known to every schoolboy.., who fabricates his pop-gun from its pithy branches. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 239 The rhachis [of a feather] is opaque, filled with a pithy substance.

2. *fig.* Full of strength or vigour; vigorous, strong; of liquor, strong, containing much alcohol. Now *dial.* or *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 9384 (Cott.) Al-king thing was þan..Wel pithier [*v.r.* mihtier] þan þai ar now. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 282/1 Pythy, *vbi* strange. 1530 PALSGR. 320/2 Pythy stronge, *puissant.* 1634 MARKHAM *Archerie* ix. 84 A strong pithie kinde of Shooting. 1773 FERGUSSON *Canler Water* iii, On mair pithy shanks they stood. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* IV, Some are flush'd with horns of pithy ale.

3. Full of substance or significance; solid, substantial; *esp.* of speech or writing: Containing much matter in few words; expressing briefly the pith or substance of a thing; condensed and forcible in expression or style; sententious; terse. (Now the prevailing sense.)

1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 299/1 The sore pythye point wherwith he knitteth vp all hys heuy matter. 1531 TINDALE *Exp. 1 John* (1537) 93 It is a shorte and pythy sentence to moue or admonyse. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* ii. 5 Very pithie is this pronown I. 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 74 These short but pithy Ejaculations. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. liii. 341 Finding something to say to each, in his pithy, agreeable manner. 1824 Miss FERRIER *Inher.* xv, With one of her sharp pithy glances at Colonel D. 1893 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Bk. Recollect.* I. i. 13 He preached..a plain, short, pithy sermon.

b. *transf.* of a speaker or writer.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xix. 150 That other man also was pithie and an earnest bidder of Jesus. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 235 The pithy moralist [Seneca]. 1713 ADDISON *Ct. Tariff* P 13 In all these particulars [he] was very short but pithy. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* ii. 39 He was a pithy talker.

Pitiabi·lity. *rare.* [f. next: see -ITY.] Pitiableness; something pitiable.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVIII. vii. (1872) VII. 221 Pitiabilities of every kind.

Pitiable (pi·tiăb'l), *a.* Forms: 5 **pytoyable,** 5–6 **piteable,** 6 **pitoyable, pittiable,** 7 **pytyable,** 7–8 **pityable,** 6– **pitiable.** [ME. a. OF. *piteable* (13th c.), *pitiable, pitoiable* (mod.F. *pitoyable*) pitiable (in active and passive sense), f. OF. *piteer, pitier, pitoyer* to PITY: see -ABLE.]

1. Deserving, worthy of, or standing in need of pity; exciting pity; lamentable: = PITIFUL 3.

1456 Sir G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 299 To ay justice with merci melle, efter as he seis caus piteable. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxx. 114 Thees pytoyable thynges thus y-happed. 1586 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 142 The auditory did find her case not pitoyable, and her allegations untrue. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 217 Out of great Condescension to this pitiable Infirmity of his sinful Creatures [etc.]. 1688 *Vox Cleri Pro Rege* 22 The Case is truly pityable. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IX. iv. (1864) V. 243 The champion of injured and pitiable women. 1879 Miss BRADDON *Clov. Foot* I. i. 32, I..found him in a pitiable condition.

2. Contemptible, miserable: = PITIFUL 4.

1789 Mrs. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 353 For this pitiable exhibition, ships cut in paper, and saints carved in wood, we paid half a guinea each. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 511 That great party..had now dwindled to a pitiable minority. 1891 *Speaker* 11 July 36/1 The pitiable display of short-sighted greed over the Factory Bill.

†**3.** Characterized by pity: = PITIFUL 2. *Obs.*

1503 *Kalender of Shepherds* li, Sweyt & pyteabyl as the beyr,..dyspytful & prydful as the fasant.

Hence **Pi·tiableness,** pitiable quality or condition; **Pi·tiably** *adv.*, in a pitiable manner.

1694 KETTLEWELL *Comp. Penitent* 43 Remembring.. the Pytyableness of my Weakness. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 166 A line of scripture..pitiably misunderstood. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xliii, We are so pitiably in subjection to all sorts of vanity. 1894 Mrs. H. WARD *Marcella* I. 41 For all its weakness and pitiableness.

Pitied (pi·tid), *ppl. a.* [f. PITY *v.* + -ED 1.] Compassionated, lamented, etc.: see the verb. Hence **Pi·tiedly** *adv.* (*rare*), in a way or to a degree to be pitied.

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xlix. 256 He is properly and pittiedly to be counted alone that is illiterate. 1728 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Mme. de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 214 A dishonourable Affair, in which his Glory, and at last his Life fell a necessary, but much pitied Sacrifice. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. i. 1 Led, through prouder eminence, to less pitied destruction.

Pitier (pi·tiəɹ). [f. PITY *v.* + -ER 1.] One who pities.

1602 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VI. xiv, That which such a pitier seldom mends. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* VII. 53 The Favourers and Pittyers of the Cause. 1805 CAYLEY *Sir W. Raleigh* II. 90 Among his friends and pitiers in this his adverse fortune. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* vii. 155 This class of pitiers of themselves.

Pitiful (pi·tifŭl), *a.* [f. PITY *sb.* + -FUL.]

†**1.** Characterized by piety; pious. *Obs. rare.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xviii. 262 Encrece thow rigtwisnes to piteful men [*piis adauge gratiam*]. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 186/1 Pittiful, *pius, misericors.*

2. Full of or characterized by pity; compassionate, merciful, tender.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 286/2 Thenne this pytefull man..dyde almesse. 1526 TINDALE *Jas.* v. 11 The lorde is very pitifull and mercifull. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* XX. 100 Shewing his pietifull affeccion. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 2 The Wall is high, and yet will I leape downe. Good ground, be pittifull and hurt me not. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 623 He was pitiful to the poor, and hospitable to his neighbours. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 20 A pitiful and compassionate Temper. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* vii. 186 Why did our Divine Master, pitiful and tender as He is, speak so sternly?

†**b.** as *adv.* Pitifully. *Obs.*

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* ix. (1633) 117 He was pittifull hurt with a gun. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. ii. 29 The God of loue that..knowes me, how pittifull I deserue.

4. To be pitied for its littleness or meanness; exciting pitying contempt; miserably insignificant or trifling, despicable, contemptible. (Cf. *miserable, wretched,* in similar use.)

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 95 Feare shews pitfle crauens. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* II. vii. (1622) 42 Many such simple and friuolous matters, and more mildly to-terme them, pittifull. 1659–60 PEPYS *Diary* 26 Feb., A pitiful copy of verses. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 28 It is no more but a pitiful Village. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. (1820) 288, I see the pitiful advantage he has taken. 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Guynne* I. iv. 130 When you talk such pitiful trash about rewarding me.

5. *Comb.*, as *pitiful-hearted.*

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 134 Pittiful hearted Titan that melted at the sweete Tale of the Sunne.

Pitifully (pi·tifŭli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a pitiful manner.

1. With compassion; compassionately, mercifully.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1494 (MS. Harl.) 3yf he demeþ pytyffully [*MS. Dulw.* pytously] At hys demyng getyþ he mercy. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany,* Pytifully beholde the sorowes of our heart. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6 He shall more patiently and pitifully deale against it. 1885 H. V. BARNETT in *Mag. Art* Sept. 454/2 He..thought pitifully of her in her affliction.

2. In a way that awakens or deserves pity; piteously, lamentably, wretchedly, miserably.

c 1420 *Siege of Rouen* in *Collect. Lond. Cit.* (Camden) 3 Gonnys they schott with grete envye, And many were smytte pyttyfully. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 286 He hard a voyce cry petifullie. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 754 He was with mischarging of a speare,.. pittifully slayne and brought to death. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. x. 93 Pitifully requesting the succour of the passers by. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 127 They beat them pitifully. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (Rtldg.) 217 She cry'd and look'd pitifully. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Mar. 4/8 The widow, whose career of wedded happiness has been so pitifully cut short.

3. Contemptibly, meanly, meagrely; miserably.

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1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 215 Her teares (how pitifully easie are they to some ?). 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 28 To prove .. how pitifully poore and ridiculous the first workes of Art have been. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 243 Strawberry Plants .. in the second Year they bear wonderfully; but that being past, they produce very pitifully. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* (1834) I. 139 The Secret Committee go on very pitifully.

Pitifulness (pi·tifŭlnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being PITIFUL, q. v.

1557 *Sarum Primer* N viij b, I commende and betake my handes to thy holinesse, besechynge thy pitifulnesse. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Prayers sev. Occas.*, Let the pitifulness of thy great mercy loose us. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 32 They would .. soon discern .. the pittifulness of their matter, and the impertinency of their tales and phansies. 1708 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. III. (1852) 541 That pitifulness and that peaceableness which rendered him yet further amiable. 1884 W. S. LILLY in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 264 Christianity, preaching pitifulness and courtesy. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 597 Scrofula: .. its frequency, its pitifulness, and its marring of fair young lives.

† **Pitikins, pittikins**, dim. of PITY, after *bodikins*, in *Ods pit(t)ikins*: see OD[1] 2.

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 27 Gods my pittikins, some foole or other knocks [cf. 29 Gods my pitty, what an Asse is that Citizen].

Pitiless (pi·tilĕs), *a.* [f. PITY *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Without pity or compassion; showing no pity; merciless. Also *fig.*

a 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3306 Out of pitee, growith mercy .., ffor piteeles man can do no mercy. 1596 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Fl.* lxx. 147 To kepe al from pittelesse strife. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 29 The pelting of this pitilesse storme. 1703 ROWE *Ulysses* III. i, The Gods are pityless. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 35 In Parliament, the tactics of the Opposition is to resist every step of the Government, by a pitiless attack. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 274 The spirit of the times was pitiless enough.

† **2.** Receiving no pity; unpitied. *Obs. rare.*

a 1618 J. DAVIES *Wittes Pilgr.* lxxvii, So, do I perishe pitilesse, through Feare.

Hence **Pi·tilessly** *adv.*; **Pi·tilessness.**

1611 COTGR., *Atrocement*, most cruelly, pittilesly. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pitilessness*. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 353 He was pitilessly dragged along the passages, up or down the stairs. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. vii. (1864) IX. 237 Their pitilessness to the poor.

Pitill: see PITTEL. **Pitle**, var. PIGHTLE.

Pitless (pi·tlĕs), *a. rare.* [f. PIT *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Having no pit: in quots., said of a theatre.

1895 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 6/4 The reconstructed and no longer pit-less Opera Comique. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 19 Dec. 5/2 The projectors of new and pitless playhouses.

Pit-maker, etc.: see PIT *sb.*[1] 14.

Pitman (pi·tmăn). [f. PIT *sb.*[1] + MAN *sb.*[1]]

† **1.** The digger of a pit or common grave. *Obs.*

1609 J. DAVIES *Humours Heaven on E.* (Grosart) 46/2 The ceremonie at their Burialls Is Ashes but to Ashes, Dust to Dust; Nay not so much; for strait the Pit-man falles (If he can stand) to hide them as he must.

2. A man who works in a pit or mine, esp. a coal-mine; a collier. (In some localities, applied *spec.* to the man who attends to the pumping machinery in the pit or shaft.)

1761 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 82/2 A large body of pitmen came into the town. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* XX. (ed. 3) 202 A chief Pitman has charge of the pumps and the apparatus of the shafts. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* I. 11 They passed through the pitmen's village. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Pitman* (*Cornw.*), a man employed to examine the lifts of pumps and the drainage. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Pit-man*, a collier as distinguished from a miner. .. This distinction .. has not of late years been closely preserved. The term *pitman* was formerly applied to every worker in a colliery, from the 'trapper' to the 'hewer'.

b. *attrib.*, as † **pitman candle**, a miner's lamp.

1658 H. MOSELEY *Healing Leaf* 30 Set not up a pit-man Candle in a stately room.

3. The man who stands in a sawpit and works the lower end of the saw; a pit-sawyer.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 101 With the Pit-Saw they enter the one end of the Stuff, the Top-man at the Top, and the Pit-man under him. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 15 Oct., The light thin saw of the pitman.

4. One of a race dwelling in pits. *rare.*

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Jan. 3/3 The little pit-men who seem to have been the real aborigines of Yezo, conquered by the Ainu.

5. (*transf.* from sense 3.) In machinery, the rod connecting a rotating with a reciprocating part, and communicating motion from one to the other; a connecting-rod. Chiefly *U. S.*

1846 WORCESTER, *Pitman* .. an appendage to a forcing pump. 1847 WEBSTER, *Pitman*. .. 2. The piece of timber which connects the lower end of a mill-saw with the wheel that moves it. 1860 *Sci. Amer.* Aug. 96/1 [The] pistons are connected by piston rods *d* with pitmans *e* with the cranks *f, f.* 1864 WEBSTER, *Pitman*, .. the connecting rod in a saw-mill; also, sometimes, the connecting rod of a steam-engine. 1881 *Metal World* No. 24. 373 It is preferable in high-speed engines to make the piston and cross-head as light as possible, and put the weight into the pitman or connecting-rod.

b. *attrib.*, as *pitman-box*, *-coupling*, *-head*, *-press*, *-strap*: see quots.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pitman-box*, the stirrup and brasses which embrace the wrist of the driving-wheel. .. *Pitman-coupling*, a means of connecting a pitman to the object which it drives. .. *Pitman-head*, the block or enlargement at the end of a pitman, at which point its connection is made to the object by which it is driven or which it drives. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 13 Aug. 8 The Lee Mill .. came to a stop .. by the breaking of the lower pitman strap and trunk to the gang. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Pitman Press*, one working by pitman connection with a shaft, instead of eccentric or other equivalent.

Pit-mark, -martin, etc.: see PIT *sb.*[1] 14.

Pit-mirk, *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. PIT *sb.*[1] + MIRK *a.*] As dark as a pit (or as the pit, hell: cf. PIT *sb.*[1] 4); intensely dark, pitch-dark.

1728 RAMSAY *Monk & Miller's Wife* 29 It fell late, And him benighted by the gate. To lye without, pit-mirk, did shore him, He couldna see his thumb before him. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xi, It's pit mirk, but there's no an ill turn on the road but twa. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* iii. 20 Neither moon nor star, sir, and pit-mirk.

Pit-mouth: see PIT *sb.*[1] 14. **Pito**, var. of PITA. **Pitomie**, obs. humorous aphetic f. EPITOME.

† **Pitot.** *Obs. rare.* [Origin obscure: cf. PIDDOCK.] app. A razor-shell.

1611 COTGR., *Manche de cousteau*, the Pitot; a long, and round shell-fish.

Pitous, -tee, obs. var. of PITEOUS, PITEOUSTEE.

Pitpan (pi·tpæn). Also 9 **pittpan.** [? Native name.] A long flat-bottomed boat hollowed out of the trunk of a tree, used in Central America; a dugout.

1798 COL. BARROW in *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 247 Canoes, dories, and pit pans. 1810 *Ann. Reg.* 738/1 The Pit-pan being flat-bottomed, the Dory round. 1854 J. L. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* 8 We .. made an excursion in the government pitpan. .. Ours was about 40 feet long and 6 wide in the centre, running to a point at both ends and made of the trunk of a mahogany tree. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 248/2 They .. carried me quickly to the river, where a pit-pan was in waiting.

Pit-pat: see PIT-A-PAT.

Pit-saw, -sawyer, -stone, etc.: see PIT *sb.*[1] 14.

‖ **Pitta** (pi·tă). *Ornith.* [mod.L., a. Telugu *pitta* anything small, a pet.] Name of a genus of passerine birds, type of the family *Pittidæ*, the Ant-thrushes of the Old World, species of which inhabit China, India, and Australia, and one, *P. angolensis*, the W. Coast of Africa. They are remarkable for their vivid colouring, strong bill, short tail, and long legs, and range in size between a lark and a jay.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 194/2 *Pitta Gigas*, .. Giant Pitta. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 728 Few Birds can vie with the Pittas in brightly-contrasted coloration. 1896 *List Anim. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 303. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 357/1.

Hence **Pi·ttid**, any bird of the family *Pittidæ*; **Pi·ttine** *a.*, of or belonging to the genus Pitta; **Pi·ttoid** *a.*, allied in form to the pittas.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pittine. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, Pittid, Pittoid.

Pittacal (pi·tăkăl). *Chem.* Also -call. [a. Ger. *pittacal* (Reichenbach 1835), f. Gr. πίττα pitch + καλός beautiful, κάλλος beauty.] A dark blue solid substance obtained from the high-boiling portions of wood-tar.

1835 *Thomson's Records Gen. Sci.* I. 54 On Pittacal, a new dye-stuff. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 735 Pittacall is without smell, is tasteless, and not volatile. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 661 Pittacal appears to have decided basic characters, for it is dissolved by acids and precipitated by alkalis.

Pittance (pi·tăns), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 **pitaunce**, 4–6 (8) **-ance**, (4–6 **pyt(t)-, pet-, -ance, -aunce**), 6– **pittance**, (6 **-ans**, 7 **pettance, pittens**). [ME. *pita(u)nce*, a. OF. *pitance, -ence* pittance, app. the same word as *pitance, pietance* pity, ad. L. type **pietāntia*, deriv. of *pietās* (see PIETY), recorded 1317 in sense 'pittance' (so med.L. *pidantia, pit(t)antia*, etc.), whence also Pr. *pitansa, -za, piedansa, pidanza* pity, OIt. *pietansa* pity, later pittance, Sp. *pitanza* pittance, salary, OPg. *pitança* charity, later pittance. (A pittance was often provided by a charitable bequest to a convent.)

Other derivations have been suggested, as Gr. πιττάκιον tablet, billet, med.L. *picta* a small coin of Poitou, and the root *pett-* of *piece*, etc. See Diez, Scheler, Littré, Skeat, Körting No. 7106.]

1. A pious donation or bequest to a religious house or order, to provide an additional allowance of food, wine, etc., at particular festivals, or on the anniversary of the benefactor's death, in consideration of masses; hence, the allowance or dole itself; also, the anniversary service. Also *fig.* Now only *Hist.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 114 Hwar was euer iȝiuen to eni blodletunge so poure pitaunce? *Ibid.* 412 Forgoð enne dei our pitaunce. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10446 Synge me a messe For a man þat dede ys; And at myn ese he shal haue, To a pytaunce, þat he wyl craue. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 224 He was an esy man to yeue penaunce Ther as he wiste to haue a good pitaunce. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 605 To the said mynchons, euery yere in the day of his anniuersary, xl. shillings, to a pytaunce into mynde of his sowle. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 16 To eche monk .. xij *d.* and a petaunce amonges them, eche man a french loof and a quart wyn. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 337 Raymondyn dyde doo send to hys bretheren hermytes besyde theire pytaunce other meetes for recreacion. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* III. xxiii. 143 To bequeath .. to those good Religious Fathers .. many Pitances. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* vii. 135 Each member and servant of the Chapter received his portion or pittance. 1904 *Ch. Times* 29 Apr. 569/1 The pittance was an occasional relief to the usual strict dietary in the way of some exceptional or extra food or delicacy. .. In not a few monasteries there were special endowments for certain pittances, usually of early origin.

b. A charitable gift or allowance of food or money; an alms, dole.

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4513 Thow þat .. to þe nedy yeuest no pitaunce. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I. XV. 13, I preye .. of youre merytis superhabundaunce as grauntyth me of almesse somme pytaunce. 1818 S. ROGERS *Columbus* 132 A Pilot .. Stopt to solicit at the gate A pittance for his child. 1838–9 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 92 Their usual requests for pittances of food and clothing.

2. A small allowance or portion of food and drink; a scanty meal; scanty rations or diet. Also *fig.* Now *rare.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 31 Min Ere with a good pitance Is fedd of redinge of romance Of Ydoine and of Amadas. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 45 By sotyl crafte a morsel or pitaunce, A rustiler shal sone be redy founde. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 122 b, Such a small pitaunce .. as nowe our servauntes would disdeigne. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 520 O sacred pittance of our pilgrimage. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 28 At night againe hauing eaten some small pittance of supper. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 547 She seru'd a bolsome Onion cut For pittance to the potion. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Pittance*, short banquet. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 1 *Cor.* I. 28 [Poor men] have but prisoners pittances, which will keep them alive, and that's all. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Pittance*, any small proportion of Bread, or Meat. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* XII. 520 Some just woman .. spinning wool, .. that she may provide A pittance for her babes.

b. An allowance, remuneration, or stipend, by way of livelihood. Usually connoting its scanty amount or bare sufficiency.

1714 ABP. KING in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 292 That country .. yields a clergyman but a small pittance. 1771 GRAY in *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 120 Our good uncle Toby will have about four hundred pounds a year, no uncomfortable pittance! 1782 COWPER *Truth* 321 Yon cottager, .. Just earns a scanty pittance. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* IX. 101 The most skilful work fourteen hours a day for the pittance of one shilling. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) III. ii. 86 The Protestant clergy .. had only a miserable pittance whereupon to live.

3. A small portion (*of* anything) allowed, furnished, or obtained; a (small or sparing) allowance, share, or allotment.

1626 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 4 The well-instructed and modest Householder contenteth himselfe with .. such Pittance, Grounds, and Seat as falleth vnto him. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 51 If every action which is good, or evill in man at ripe years, were to be under pittance, and prescription, and compulsion, what were vertue but a name? 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* (1722) 62 'Tis uncertain whether even that pittance of time can fairly .. be allow'd to it. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. iii, Her small pittance of wages. 1841 MIALL in *Nonconf.* I. 401 The miserable pittance of instruction, the coarsest rudiments of knowledge.

b. A small portion, number, or amount; a small proportion of a whole. (Often with some notion of allowance or allotment.)

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. v. (1634) 322 The pardons doe bring out of the storehouse of the Pope, a certaine pitance of grace. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* V. i. § 1 Divine Providence, .. preserving the inconsiderable pittance of faithful professors against most powerful opposition. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vi. (1695) 244 What a small pittance of Reason and Truth, .. is mixed with those huffing Opinions. 1772 MONRO in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 22 There may be a pittance of a calcareous marine salt in the yellow ley. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 129 The priest who receives £2,000 a year, that were meant for the poor, and spends a pittance on this small beer and crumbs.

† **Pi·ttance**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To give a (small) pittance to; to allowance.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* VI. 5 That .. men should be stinted and pittanced. 1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 157 Gods minister onely is pittanced of what may keep him alive.

Pittancer (pi·tănsəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: see PITTANCE; in 5 **-ere, -eere, -eer**, 8– **-er**, (9 **pietancer, pitanciar, -ier**). [ME. *pitauncere*, ad. OF. *pitancier* (1297 in Godef.), in med.L. *pitantiārius*, f. *pitance* PITTANCE: see -ER[2].]

An officer in a religious house having the duty of distributing and accounting for the pittances.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22238, I am Sowcelerere Off this place, and Pytauncere. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xliv. (1869) 196 Þe ladi .. is pitaunceere of heere inne, and suthselerere [*Fr.* La dame .. est pitanciere de cyens]. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 34 But ijd. of rente to the Petaunseer. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pietantiarius*, the Pittancer or Officer in Collegiate Churches, who was to give out the several Pittances, according to the Appointment of the Founders or Donours. 1881 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. IV. 20/1 The abbot, the pittancer, the chamberlain, the sacristan, and the cook all had separate estates assigned to them for their maintenance. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* 127 The western buildings were dedicated to .. the pitancier's and kitchener's offices.

Pittancery (pi·tănsĕri). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* In 6 **pitensarie.** [ME. a. OF. *pitancerie*, f. *pitancier* PITTANCER; see -ERY. In med.L. *pitantiāria.*] The office of the pittancer of a convent; the estate belonging to this office.

1585 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 167 A parcel of land and marsh called the Pitensarie. [1892 KIRK *Ibid.* Introd. 36,

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32*s.* 11*d.* was laid out 'about the gates and bridges in the Pittancery', that is, in lands belonging to the office.]

† Pittancy. *Obs. rare.* In 7 **pitancy.** [ad. med.L. *pitantia*: see PITTANCE.] = PITTANCE *sb.* 1.

a 1645 HABINGTON *Surv. Worc.* in *Proc. Worc. Hist. Soc.* III. 520 Assyned to the Sacrist of the Churche of Worcester ..three marckes towards the Pitancy on the anniversary of Kinge John.

† Pittar(d, pittart, obs. forms of PETARD.

1603 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* VI. 519 A maist deteistable and unlauchfull ingyne of weir, callit the pittart.

Pitted (pi·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. PIT *v.* + -ED[1]; in sense 1 partly f. PIT *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].]

1. Having pits or small depressions on the surface; marked or spotted with pits; † dimpled; *spec.* in *Bot.* of cells, vessels, etc. (see PIT *sb.*[1] 9 c). Also, marked with small-pox: see PIT *v.* 4 a.

a 1050 in Thorpe *Charters* 559 Ic gean..minon breðer.. þæs swurdes mid þam pyttedan hiltan. 1530 PALSGR. 320/2 Pytted as a mannes chynne is, *fosselu.* 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* IV. 351 Her pitted cheeks aperde to be depaint With mixed rose and lillies sweet and faint. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 54 Leaves .. pitted; downy underneath. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* Fig. 479 Fragment of a pitted duct. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 394 The ..little pitted speck in garner'd fruit. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (1870) 40 Pitted or Dotted Vessels constitute by their combination Pitted Tissue.

2. Placed or planted in a pit.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 242 The best method of planting pitted trees.

3. Matched against each other: see PIT *v.* 3.

1852 JERDAN *Autobiog.* I. xxiii. 193 The long pitted deadly foes.

† Pittel, pitill. *Obs.* Forms: 1 **pyttel, pittel,** 5 **pitill** (cf. 9 *dial.* **piddle, pickle**). [OE. *pyttel, pittel* hawk, in *blérí(a-pyttel* 'mouse-hawk'; perh. f. root *putt-* of PUTTOCK the kite.] A bird of prey; app. the Marsh Harrier (*Circinus æruginosus*); but perh., like *puttock*, applied also to the Kite, and the Bald Kite or Buzzard.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 132/38 *Scoricarius*, bleripittel. *a* 1100 *Agr. Voc.* ibid. 287/8 *Soricarius*, bleria pyttel. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 642 The Pitill and the Pype Gled cryand pewewe. [Cf. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Gloss.* 54 Dun-piddle...The kite or moor buzzard. 1873 SWAINSON *Weather Folk-Lore* II. 242 It is said in Wiltshire that the marsh harriers or dunpickles .. alight in great numbers on the downs before rain.]

Pitteous, -euous, etc., obs. ff. PITEOUS.

Pitter (pi·təɹ), *sb. U.S.* [f. PIT *sb.*[2] + -ER[1].] **a.** One who removes the pits or stones from fruit (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **b.** A mechanical device for doing this.

1884 KNIGHT *Mech. Dict.* Suppl. 359/1 Hatch's pitter splits the fruit and removes the pit.

Pitter (pi·təɹ), *v.* ? *dial.* [Echoic, with frequentative form: cf. PATTER *v.*, TWITTER *v.*] *intr.* To make a rapid repetition of a monosyllabic sound in quality approaching short *i*, as in the sound made by the grasshopper, or by a thin stream of water running over stones. Hence **Pi·ttering** *ppl. a.*; also **Pitter** *sb.*, as name of a rivulet.

a 1592 GREENE *Selimus* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 211 The brooke .. when his pittering streames are low and thin. *a* 1635 HERRICK *K. Oberon's Feast* Wks. 1869 II. 471 But that ther was in place to stirr His fier the pittering grasshopper, The merrie crickett, puissing flye. 1652 G. TOOKE *Annæ Dicata, Pious Turtles* 3 At whose foot some pittering Rillet wound. 1803 J. LEYDEN *Scenes Infancy* I. 141 Pittering grasshoppers pipe giddily along the glowing hill.

1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 305 One little sprynge called Wragby Pytter.

Pitteraro, obs. variant of PEDRERO.

Pi·tter-pa·tter, *sb.* (*adv.*) [Reduplicated from PATTER *v.*[1] and [2], implying rhythmic repetition.]

1. Rapid repetition of words; sometimes applied to rapid and mechanical repetition of prayers. Cf. PATTER *v.*[1]

c 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 2604 in *Macro Plays*, 3ene qwene, with hyr pytyr-patyr, hath al to-dayschyd my skallyd skulle! 1561 *Q. Hesther* (1873) 30 So they from pytter pattour, may cume to tytter totur Euen the same pylgrimage.

2. An imitation of a rapid alternation of light beating sounds, as those made by rain or hail, light footfalls, etc. **a.** orig. as *adv.*

1679 DRYDEN *Troilus* IV. ii, I'faith, pitter patter, pitter patter, as thick as hail-stones. 1839 THACKERAY *Major Gahagan* viii, Pitter-patter, pitter-patter! they [bullets] fell.

b. as *sb.* A designation of such a sound.

1863 R. BUCHANAN *Undertones* I. vii, I lie and hearken,.. To the tinkling clatter, Pitter, patter, Of the rain On the leaves close to me. 1897 W. H. THORNTON *Remin. W. Co. Clergyman* vi. 169, I heard a pitter-patter, which seemed to be the tramp of a flock of sheep.

Pi·tter-pa·tter, *v.* [f. as prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* and *intr.* To patter or repeat in a rapid mechanical way. Cf. PATTER *v.*[1]

a 1706 in Watson *Coll. Scot. Poems* I. 48 The Cleck Geese leave off to clatter,..And Priests, Maria's to pitter patter. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* IV. (1827) 134 Sir Freir began wi' blitter-blatter His pray'rs to saints to pitter-patter.

2. *intr.* To beat with a rapid alternation of light taps or pats, as rain; to palpitate. Cf. PATTER *v.*[2]

a 1792 LD. HAILES (Jam.). 1808–18 JAMIESON, *Pitter-patter*, to make a clattering noise by inconstant motion of the feet. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Pitter-patter*, to beat incessantly, like rain. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 41 He had .. put on a clean collar over a pitter-pattering heart.

Pitth(e, Pitthie, pitthy, obs. ff. PITH, PITHY.

Pitticite (pi·tisəit). *Min.* Also **pittisite.** [ad. Ger. *pittizit* (Hausmann 1813), f. Gr. πίττα pitch + -IC + -ITE[1].] Hydrous sulph-arsenate of iron having a vitreous or greasy lustre, occurring in yellowish or reddish-brown, red, and white reniform masses. Also called *pitchy iron ore.*

1826 EMMONS *Min.* 220 Pittizite, see iron subsulphate. 1850 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 453 Pitticite..occurs in old mines near Freiberg. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 661 Pitticite, Pittizite.

Pittid, Pittine: see PITTA. **Pittie,** obs. f. PETTY *a.* **Pittie-pattie:** see PIT-A-PAT. **Pittier,** obs. f. PITIER. **Pittikins:** see PITIKINS.

Pitting (pi·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PIT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb PIT, or the result of this.

1. The action of putting into a pit, or of storing (vegetables, etc.) in pits. Also *attrib.*

1807 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 468 All treat of both the Trenching and the Pitting method. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 14 May 3/2 The..unanimous Report of the Ensilage Commissioners in favour of the pitting of green crops instead of converting them into hay. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Dec. 2/1 Then can one watch the slow pitting of the potatoes.

2. The action of setting cocks to fight, dogs to kill rats, etc., in a pit for sport.

1773 *Archæol.* (1775) III. 133 The pitting of them [cocks] ..for the diversion and entertainment of man..was, as I take it, a Grecian contrivance. 1898 *Daily News* 7 May 10/3 Rat pitting was a common amusement.

3. The digging of a pit or pits; also, the formation of a pit by subsidence of the soil.

1764 *Museum Rust.* II. cvi. 357 This method of spreading the ashes is to be observed only in the case of pitting. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 340 In very dry seasons, when the moisture of the earth is very low, the fire catches the soil below and causes what is called *pitting.* 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 965 No assurance of coal can be had without boring or pitting.

4. The formation of pits or small depressions in a surface, as on the skin by small-pox, on metal by corrosion, etc.; marking with minute hollow scars or spots; *spec.* in *Path.* the formation of a permanent impression in soft tissue by pressure; in *Bot.* the formation of pits on the wall of a cell or vessel (PIT *sb.*[1] 9 c). Also *concr.* a series or mass of such depressions or spots.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 181 All those pittings did almost vanish. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 692/1 To take away the Pittings or Marks of the Small Pox. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 512/1 The pitting which is seen on making pressure on the skin. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 400/2 It appears to be necessary to treat mild steel more cautiously than iron, in order to prevent local corrosion, or 'pitting'. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 117 The walls of the cells .. are .. cellulose membranes, with ordinary simple pitting. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 452 Slab.. showing rain-pittings.

Pittious, obs. form of PITEOUS.

Pittite[1] (pi·təit). [See -ITE[1] 1 b.] An adherent of the English statesman William Pitt (1759–1806), or of his policy. Also *attrib.*

1808 MOORE *Intolerance* iii, E'en thy Pittite heart Would burn. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 25 May 321/1 The remains of the Pittite Cabinet. 1834 MACAULAY *Pitt* Misc. 1860 II. 372 The haters of parliamentary reform called themselves Pittites.

So **Pi·ttism,** the policy of William Pitt.

1809 SCOTT *Let. to G. Ellis* 3 Nov. in *Lockhart*, The large and sound party who profess Pittism. 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* July 45 The advantage of professing an orthodox 'Pittism' and Protestantism, articles of great gain in 1827 and 1828.

Pittite[2] (pi·təit). [f. PIT *sb.*[1] + -ITE[1].] One who occupies a seat in the pit of a theatre.

1841 C. MACKAY *Pop. Delusions* I. 351 The pitites were fierce and many. [Refers to the O. P. riots.] 1849 THACKERAY in *Scribner's Mag.* I. 681/1 A kind of stupid intelligence that passes for..wit with the pittites. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 4 May 5/3 The wrath of the pittites and the gods was appeased.

Pi·ttle, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **pitel.** [var. of PIDDLE *v.*] **1.** = PIDDLE *v.* 1.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 121 To precise, to curious, in marking and piteling thus about the imitation of others.

2. = PIDDLE *v.* 2.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 584 Prince Biribinker..pittled orange-flower water, and let otr of roses.

† Pi·ttle-pa·ttle, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Echoic. Cf. *pitter-patter, pit-a-pat, prittle-prattle.*] = PITTER-PATTER *v.* 1.

1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 49 We in our dedes (I feare me to manye of vs) deny God to be God whatsoeuer we pittle pattle with our tonges.

‖ **Pitto** (pi·to). Forms: 7 **poitou,** 8 **potoe, putto,** 9 **pito, pitto, pittu.** [ad. Dahom. *kpitu.*] The native name of a kind of beer, made in West Africa, from fermented maize or rice; maize-beer.

1670 VILLAULT *Guinea* 168 A kind of small beer, which they call poitou. 1725 J. HOUSTOUN *Guinea* 53 Drinking palm-wine or potoe. 1737 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* 111 Beer brewed from Indian corn pretty much in use here called putto. 1882 BURTON & CAMERON *To Gold Coast* (1883) I. x. 293 Pitto, hopless beer, the pombe of the East Coast. 1905 R. A. FREEMAN *Gold. Pool* 213 An old woman that hath drunk too much pittu.

Pittoid: see s. v. PITTA.

Pittoresque, obs. form of PICTURESQUE.

Pittosporaceous (pitǫspŏrē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [See next and -ACEOUS.] Of or pertaining to the natural order *Pittosporaceæ.*

Pittosporad (pitǫ·spŏrăd). *Bot.* [Cf. ARAD.] A plant of the N. O. *Pittosporaceæ*, flowering trees or shrubs occurring chiefly in Australasia, and also in Africa, Japan, etc., of which the typical genus is *Pittosporum.*

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* p. lxiii, Epigynous Exogens.. Alliance .. *Berberales* .. [N.O.] *Pittosporaceæ*, or Pittosporads.

‖ **Pittosporum** (pitǫ·spŏrŭm). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Banks 1788), f. Gr. πίττα pitch + σπόρος seed; from the resinous pulp enveloping the seeds.] The typical genus of the N.O. *Pittosporaceæ*, evergreen shrubs or small trees bearing white or yellowish flowers in terminal cymes or racemes: see prec.

1845 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 244 Geraniums, Myrtles, Pittosporums, Acacias, and the like. 1874 *Silver's Handbk. Australia* (1880) 275 The native plum..satinwood, pittosporum, and capivi.

Pittows, obs. variant of PITEOUS.

† Pitty, obs. form of PETTY *a.*

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* 64 But thus it is when pitty Priscians Will needs step vp to be Censorians.

Pitty-pat, -patty: see PIT-A-PAT.

Pituis, obs. variant of PITEOUS.

‖ **Pituita** (pitiū·ətă). *Physiol.* Also (after F.) 7 **pituit,** 8 **pituite.** [L. *pituita* slime, phlegm, rheum; F. *pituite* (Paré *c* 1575).] The secretion of the mucous membrane; phlegm, mucus. Also *attrib.* = PITUITARY.

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 134 Orach..allays the Pituit Humour. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 62 A Saliva, or thin Pituita. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 338 Vessels ..obstructed with a viscous Pituite. 1794 T. TAYLOR tr. *Plotinus* 102 The pituita, or the bile, or the like disorders. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Pituital** (pitiū·ităl) *a.* = PITUITARY.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pituital.*

Pituitary (pitiū·itări), *a. Physiol.* and *Anat.* [ad. L. *pituitārius*, f. *pituita*: see prec. So F. *pituitaire.*] Of, pertaining to, or secreting pituita or phlegm; mucous.

Pituitary body, gland, † *glandule,* a small bilobed body of unknown function attached to the infundibulum at the base of the brain; originally supposed to secrete the mucus of the nose; also applied to structures connected with this.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 946 It containeth the Pituitary or Phlegmaticke Glandule. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. ii. 180 That Part of the pituitary Membrane which invests the Cells of the *Ossa spongiosa.* 1868 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 511 To protect the olfactory nerves and pituitary membrane from the too great or too sudden changes with respect to heat, dryness, or cold. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 78 A deep depression..termed the pituitary fossa. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pituitary fold*, the two layers of dura mater which enclose the Pituitary body. *Ibid.*, *Pituitary space*, the space .. in which the pituitary body appears. *Pituitary stem*, the *Infundibulum.*

b. *absol.* or as *sb.* (*a*) = pituitary membrane; (*b*) = pituitary gland.

1845 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* I. App. 424 [The frontal sinuses] are lined with a membrane, a continuation of the pituitary. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 25 Feb. 415 Atrophy of the pituitary might likewise be followed by obesity.

† Pituito·se, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pituītōs-us*, f. *pituīta*: see above and -OSE[1].] = next.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 11 Crude and pituitose Juices. 1751 STACK tr. *Mead's Med. Precepts* ii. 63 The former..may be called the sanguineous apoplexy, the latter the pituitose.

Pituitous (pitiū·itəs), *a.* [ad. L. *pituītōsus*: see prec. and -OUS: cf. F. *pituiteux.*] Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or of the nature of pituita or mucus; mucous; of diseases, etc.: Characterized or caused by excess of mucus.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 102 She emptieth her self of pituitous and flegmatique humors. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 42 Pituitous Affections of the Breast. 1780 BLIZARD in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 240 A continuation of the pituitous membrane of the nose. 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 70 Forth creeps the ling'ring snail; a silvery line.. Marks his pituitous and slimy course. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 85 The mucous or pituitous catarrh. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 350.

b. = PHLEGMATIC 1 a and 2.

1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* xii. 88 My pituitous brain and languid spirits. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 63 The Pulse of these pituitous Tempers in general is small. 1836 A. WALKER *Beauty in Woman* 284 Montaigne, all of whose passions were so moderate..was truly pituitous.

Hence **Pitu·itousness.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Pituitousness*,..phlegmatickness.

Pituos, -uous(e, etc., obs. variants of PITEOUS.

† Pituous, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. Short for PITUITOUS *a.* So † **Pituo·sity** for **pituitosity*, pituitousness.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 197 *Pituositie* or slimy vomits. *Ibid.* 201 In old persons the excrements are of a more pituos, slimy and bloodie substance.

‖ **Pituri** (pi·tiŭri). Also **pitury, pitcher(r)y, -chiri, -churie, pidgery, pedgery, bedgery.** [Native name.] The native name of an Australian

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shrub, *Duboisia Hopwoodii* (N.O. *Solanaceæ*), the leaves and twigs of which are chewed by the natives as a narcotic.

1863 *Proc. Roy. Soc. Van Diemen's Land* Apr. 1 (Morris) 'Pitcherry', a narcotic plant brought by King, the explorer, from the interior of Australia, where it is used by the natives to produce intoxication. 1883 F. M. Bailey *Synopsis Queensland Flora* 350 Pitury of the natives .. chewed by the natives as the white man does the tobacco. 1883 G. W. Rusden *Hist. Australia* I. ii. 101 A shrub called pidgery by the natives. 1889 Lumholtz *Cannibals* (1890) 49 Pituri is highly valued as a stimulant.

Hence **Pi·turine** *Chem.* (see quot. 1895).

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 7/1 The actions of nicotine and piturine are in every respect identical. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Piturine*, a volatile liquid alkaloid prepared from the leaves and branches of the Australian plant *Pituri*.

Pit-viper, -water, -work, etc.: see Pit[1] 14.

Pity (pi·ti), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 3–6 **pite, pyte,** 4–5 **pitee,** 5 **pytse,** 5–6 **pytie,** (-ye), 5–7 **pitie,** (5–6 **-ye**), 6– **pity.** *β.* 4–5 **pitte,** 4–6 **pytte,** 5–7 **pittie,** (**-ye**), 6 **pyttye,** 6–7 **pitty.** *γ.* 3–6 **pete,** 4 **petey,** 4–6 **-ty(e,** 5–6 **-tie.** See also Piety. [ME. *pite* a. OF. *pitet* (11th c.), *pitez, pitié, pitié* (12th c.), mod.F. *pitié*, ad. L. *pietās, pietātem* Piety. The Fr. *pitié* was the popular phonetic repr. of *pietātem*; *pieté* a clerical adaptation of *pietās*, and *pité* app. a semi-popular intermediate form.

The sense of L. *pietās* 'piety', was in late L. extended so as to include 'compassion, pity', and it was in this sense that the word first appears in OF. in its two forms *pitié* and *pieté*. Gradually these forms were differentiated, so that *pieté*, which more closely represented the L. form, was used in the orig. L. sense, while *pitié* retained the extended sense. In ME. both *pite* and *piete* are found first in the sense 'compassion', subsequently both are found also in the sense 'piety'; the differentiation of forms and senses was here scarcely completed by 1600.]

I. †**1.** The quality of being pitiful; the disposition to mercy or compassion; clemency, mercy, mildness, tenderness. *Obs.* (or merged in next.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 368 Deuocion, reoufulnesse, merci, pite of heorte. *a* 1300 *Assump. Virg.* (Camb. MS.) 169 Sune, þu art ful of pite. *c* 1368 Chaucer (*title*) Compleynte to Pite. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 1026 For pure pytte & Ioy þai gret. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* II. v, Pyte is no thyng ellis but a right grete wylle of a debonary herte for to helpe alle men. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 282/1 Fulle of Pytie, *humanus*. 1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* II. ii. 293 A little proud but full of pittie. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 262 Let thy pitie moue thee to make intercession for vs.

2. A feeling or emotion of tenderness aroused by the suffering, distress, or misfortune of another, and prompting a desire for its relief; compassion, sympathy. Formerly sometimes with pl. in reference to a number of persons.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 263/83 Þare mizte ech man deol i-seo, ho-so of pite coupe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3976 Wit-outen pite he wald him sla. *c* 1386 Chaucer (*title*) Compleynte to Pite. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 2997 Pitee..is..To help him þat men sen in meschif smert. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iv. 97 Quhat hairt so hard for petie will not bleid? 1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* iv. v, The sight will rather mooue your pitties, Then indignation. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. vi. 27 Griefe, for the Calamity of another, is Pitty. 1753 A. Murphy *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 63 We melt in Pity of his Fate. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* III. 438 The still tears, stealing down that furrrow'd cheek, Spoke pity, plainer than the tongue can speak. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxiii, Pity for a horse o'er-driven.

b. Phr. *To have* or *take pity* [F. *avoir pitié, prendre pitié* (12th c.)]: prop., to conceive or feel pity; usually, to show or exercise pity, to be merciful or compassionate. Const. †*of* (obs.), *on, upon.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 170/224 Þe pope hadde ful grete pite. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 2274, Y pray þe, þat þou haue on me pyte. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 23, I had pete of his passion þat prince was of Walis. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IX. 944 Wallace tharoff in hart had gret pyte. 1535 Coverdale *Job* xix. 21 Haue pite vpon me, haue pite vpon me (o ye my frendes). 1611 Bible *Prov.* xix. 17 He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 112 Have pity on me then.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 247 When that the lordes hadde sein Hou wofully he was besien, Thei token Pite of his grief. *Ibid.* 200. 1600 in *Shaks. C. Praise* 38, I am to entreat you that you will take pittie of mee. 1709 Atterbury *Serm., Luke* x. 32 (1726) II. 241 Take Pity upon Them, who cannot take Pity upon themselves. 1837 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. iv. (1855) I. 304 *note*, Which leads me to take pity on paper, or rather on myself.

c. In exclamatory phrases of adjuration, entreaty, etc.: †*for pity* (obs.; cf. *for shame!*); *for pity's sake* (cf. *for goodness' sake, for mercy's sake*).

1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* III. xix, Helas for god & for pyte I pray yow that ye wylle hyde me within your racke. 1529 Latimer *1st Serm. on Card* (1886) 27 Alas, for pity! the Rhodes are won and overcome by these false Turks. 1593 Drayton *Idea* lii, Rebate thy spleen, if but for pities sake! 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 132 Alack, for pitty. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 41, I except my speciall Friends, for pity-sake. 1771 P. Parsons *Newmarket* I. 36 Suffer me..to beg your opinion—but for pity's sake..let it be compassionate. *Mod.* For pity's sake, do be quiet!

3. *transf.* A ground or cause for pity; a subject of condolence, or (more usually) simply of regret; a regrettable fact or circumstance; a thing to be sorry for: in phrases, †*pity (it) is, was, were* (obs.); *it is, was, would be* (*a*) *pity*; *the more* (*is*) *the pity*, *a thousand pities, a great pity*, etc. In early use without *a*.

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 1266 Pitee were I shulde sterve Syth that I wilned noon harme. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 36 Above alle erthely thynges sche lovyd him mare,..So dud he hur..That was the more pete. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 33 Gret pite that she..Shuld sette hyr wurchippe. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* I. 107 Full gret slauchtyr, at pitte was to se. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I. xxii. 68 It were grete pyte to lese Gryflet. *Ibid.* II. xvi. 94 Grete pyte it was of his hurte. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xxii. 22 A waye with soche a felowe from the erth! Yt is pitie thet he shulde live. 1542 in Parker *Dom. Archit.* II. 200 The towneshipp of Kylham..hath in yt nether tower or barmekin nor other fortresse whiche ys greatt petye. 1588 J. Udall *Demonstr. Discipl.* (Arb.) 48 It is a pitie to see howe farre the office of a bishop is degenerated from. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 22, I, and 'twere pittie, to sunder them, That yoake so well together. 1625 Burges *Pers. Tithes* 67 It is a thousand pitties they should want blowes who will doe nothing without them. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. iii. 55 It is a great pity we should not be.. friends. 1746 H. Walpole *Let. to H. S. Conway* 24 Oct., What a pity it is I was not born in the golden age of Louis the Fourteenth. 1853 Trench *Proverbs* 140 Lessons which it would be an infinite pity to lose. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* ii. 40 It would be a pity to alter it. 1890 *Spectator* 1 Nov. 582/1 More's the pity that we cannot adopt something like the Swiss Referendum.

b. Idiomatically with *of* (= in relation to, in respect of, about). *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 53 Men of these maners there be now a dayes to mani, of the whiche it is the more pitee. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 83 b, Al the Iewes..with great clamour cried, that it was pitie of his life [= that he should live: see Acts xxii. 22]. 1598 Chapman *Blinde Begger* Wks. 1873 I. 38 Twas pittie of his nose, for he would have beene a fine man els. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. iii. 42 *Isa.* Must die tomorrow?..*Pro.* Tis pity of him. 1604 — *Oth.* IV. i. 206 But yet the pitty of it, Iago! 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 586 They were insensible to praise and blame..And yet it was pity of them: for they were physically the finest race of men in the world.

†**4.** **a.** A condition calling for pity; pitiable state; sad fate. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 729* Þus plenys þis prouud knyght þe pyte of hys fader. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8686 The petie & the playnt was pyn for to here! *Ibid.* 11948 Kyng Priam the pite persayuit onone. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xxxvii. 62 In a man deformed, and rarely qualified..his virtues..be, as it were, things set off with more glory, by the pitty and defect of the other.

†**b.** An object of pity. *Obs. rare.*

1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 305 P 3 The Statesmen who have appeared in the Nation of late Years, have..rendered it either the Pity or Contempt of its Neighbours.

†**5.** Grief for one's own wrong-doing; remorse, repentance. *To have pity*, to repent. *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* I ij, We ought to..haue pyte and be shamefull of that that we haue done. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 58 They..knocke thy conscience, mouing pitie there.

†**II. 6.** = Piety (in its current senses). *Obs.*

(The primary sense of L. *pietas*, but in Eng. later than senses 1 and 2, and at length superseded by *piety*.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 222 He ne zenez[eþ] naȝt..uor pite him stereþ þet to done. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 193 Þat þat bicomeþ wymmen bihetynge pite, bi goode werkis. 1382 — 2 *Pet.* iii. 11 To be in holy lyuyngis and pitees [*L.* pietatibus]. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 9 God the endew withe a croune of glory; And withe septre of clennes and pitee. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 282/1 A Pytye, *pietas*; *eusebia*.

†**b.** *spec.* = Piety 3 b. *Obs.*

[1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 229, 1 Tabulet, ovec 1 Pite, & 1 autre ymage de Nostre Dame.] 1489 *Will R. Partrich thelder of Sudbury* 8 Dec. (P.C.C., 1 Dogett), A Crucifix of the pitie of our lorde. 1522 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 20 For the anorment and light of our ladie of pitie in the said churche. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 190 You come to the Chappel of our Lady of Pity, which is under the Mount Calvary.

III. 7. *Comb.* (from sense 2), as *pity-begging, -bound, -moving, -proof, -worthy* adjs.

1592 *Arden of Feversham* (1897) III. i. 41 What pity-moving words, what deep-fetched sighs. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 561 Her pittie-pleading eyes are sadlie fixed In the remorselesse wrinckles of his face. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. Sect. vi. 82 The weeping eyes, and pitty-begging looks of those Mothers. 1747 *Mem. Nutrebian Crt.* II. 90 In the most submissive and pity-moving terms. 1809 Campbell *Gert. Wyom.* III. xi, The pity-proffered cup. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* 380 He was not altogether pity-proof.

Pity (pi·ti), *v.* [f. prec. sb., prob. after OF. *piteer, pitier*, F. *pitoyer*.]

1. *trans.* To feel pity for; to compassionate, commiserate, be sorry for. (In mod. use sometimes implying slight contempt for a person on account of some intellectual or moral inferiority attributed to him. Cf. Pitiful 4, Pitying.)

1529 More *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 337/2 Whoso pittieth not vs, whom can he pittie? 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. i. 236 No good at all that I can do for him, Vnlesse you call it good to pitie him. 1611 Bible *Ps.* ciii. 13 Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that feare him. 1653 Holcroft *Procopius, Persian Wars* II. 41 Megas, Bishop of Berrhœa .. besought him to pitty men who never offended him, nor were in case to resist him. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* IV. vii. 55, I can pity others, or I should not deserve pity myself. 1838 Lytton *Alice* I. x, Am I not to be pitied? 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 75 He who is unjust is to be pitied in any case. *Mod.* I pity you if you can't understand a plain statement like that.

†**2.** To move to pity, excite the compassion of; to grieve. Usually impersonal, i. e. with subject clause (mostly *inf.*) introduced by *it*. *Obs.*

1515 in *Archæologia* XLVII. 304 It wold petye ony mannys hert to here the shrykes and cryes. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* ci[i]. 14 Thy seruauntes haue a loue to hir stones, and it pitieth them to se her in the dust. *c* 1616 S. Ward *Coal from Altar* (1627) 30 It pitieth me for Laodicea that lost so much cost. 1668 Pepys *Diary* 20 July, Old Mr. Hawly, whose condition pities me. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Hist.* VI. viii. § 4 It would pity one's heart to observe the change. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 62 He would have pitied every body, for he had no clothes, nor daddy nor mammy at all. 1835 Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* I. 171 The poor creatures .. slipped about in a way that it pitied you to see them.

†**3.** *intr.* (or *trans.* with *inf.* or *obj. cl.*) To be moved to pity; to be sorry, grieve. *Obs.*

1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Gal.* 14, I pitie to see you go from suche good beginnynges. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 36 At the one he greatly pitied, at the other he reioysed. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 211 Pittying how they stood Before him naked to the aire. 1670 C. Gataker in *Gataker's Antid. Errour* To Rdr. B, The love of Truth, which he pitied to see..opposed by Old Adversaries.

4. *trans.* To grieve for, regret. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1696 Wood *Life* 22 July (O.H.S.) I. 209 Proctor died.. he was much admired at the meetings, and exceedingly pittied by all the faculty for his loss. 1851 [see Pitied].

Pitying (pi·tiˌiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Pity *v.* + -ing[2].] That pities; that feels, shows, or expresses pity; compassionate. In mod. use sometimes, Feeling or expressing slight contempt (cf. Pitiful 4).

1650 Hubbert *Pill Formality* 137 Their tears..pierce the hearts of their pittying neighbors. 1709 Watts *Hymn*, *'Plung'd in a gulph of dark despair'*, With pitying eyes the Prince of Grace Beheld our helpless grief. 1848 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 34 If I had not felt a pitying interest in the man. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) II. i. 26 Generally dismissed with a pitying shrug of the shoulders.

Hence **Pi·tyingly** *adv.*, in a pitying manner; in pity.

1847 in Webster. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* vi, Mr. Macey..smiled pityingly, in answer to the landlord's appeal. 1861 Whyte Melville *Good for Nothing* I. 231 Looking kindly and pityingly in his face.

Pityline (pi·tilən), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *Pitylinæ*, f. *Pitylus*, ad. Gr. πίτυλος plash, beating.] Of or pertaining to the *Pitylinæ*, a subfamily of *Tanagridæ*, the fringilline tanagers of the Neotropical area, having a thick pointed beak and rather short wings, typified by the genus *Pitylus*. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

‖ **Pityocampa.** Also 7 **pityocampe, -pie.** [L., ad. Gr. πιτυοκάμπη, f. πίτυς, πιτυο- pine-tree + κάμπη caterpillar.] The larva of the Pine Procession moth (*Cnethocampa pityocampa*).

1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 666 The most venomous is that which is called *Pityocampe*, whose biting is poyson. *Ibid.*, Vlpian..esteemeth the giver of any Pityocampie in drink or otherwise to any one, to be doomed a murtherer. 1706 Phillips, *Pityocampa*, a Worm breeding in the Pine-tree, the biting of which is venomous. 1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* iv. (1818) I. 131 Of this nature also is the famous Pityocampa of the ancients, the moth of the fir.

‖ **Pityriasis** (pitiri·ăsis). [mod.L., a. Gr. πιτῦρίασις scurf (Galen), f. πίτῦρον bran.]

1. *Path.* A condition of the skin characterized by the formation and falling off of irregular patches of small bran-like scales, without inflammation; the (diseased) formation of dandruff or scurf.

1693 *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pityriasis, vid. Furfuratio.* 1706 Phillips, *Pityriasis*, the falling of Dandriff or Scurf from the Head. 1818–20 E. Thompson *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 323 In the slighter forms of Pityriasis, the cuticle alone .. appears to be in a morbid condition. 1864 W. T. Fox *Skin Dis.* 36 Pityriasis is a purely epithelial disease (except in the rare form P. rubra).

2. *Ornith.* A genus of birds of the family *Corvidæ*, inhabiting Borneo and Sumatra, containing one species *P. gymnocephalus*. So called from the scales with which the naked head is covered.

1893 Newton *Dict. Birds* 362 There seem to be only four unquestionable peculiar genera [in Borneo] *Pityriasis*, a singular form generally referred to the *Laniidæ*, *Schwaneria* belonging to *Muscicapidæ*, [etc.].

Pityroid (pi·tiroid), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. πίτυρ-ον bran + -oid: cf. Gr. πιτυρώδης bran-like.] Resembling bran; bran-like.

1846 in Smart; and in later Dicts.

Piuish(e, -isshe, obs. forms of Peevish.

†**Piu·ma.** *Obs.* (See quot.)

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Piuma*, the name given to a new and mixed fabric of light texture, used for gentlemen's coats.

Pivot (pi·vət), *sb.* Also 7 **pivat,** 8 **pevot, pevet(t.** [a. F. *pivot* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) pivot, hinge. Origin obscure. Cf. mod. Prov. *pivo* a pointed thing (?), It. *piviolo, pivolo* wooden peg or pin, dibble, penis, etc., perhaps related to It. *piva* pipe.]

1. A short shaft or pin, usually of metal and pointed, forming the fulcrum and centre on which something turns or oscillates; as the pin of a hinge, the end of an axle or spindle, or the arbor on which the hands of a timepiece turn; a pintle, gudgeon.

1611 Cotgr., *Pivot*, the piuot, or (as some call it) the Tampin of a gate, or great doore. 1685 Boyle *Enq. Notion Nat.* 305 The excited Magnetick Needle, and the Box that

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holds It, are duly pois'd by Means of a competent number of opposite Pivats. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pevetts*, are the Ends of the Spindle of any Wheel in a Watch; and the Holes into which they run, are called *Pevett-holes*. 1763 *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 143 The gudgeons, or pevets, in large engines, are seldom turned true. 1805 BREWSTER in *Ferguson's Lect.* I. 82 *note*, The extremities of an axle or spindle,..are called gudgeons when the wheels are large, and pivots in small pieces of machinery. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 31 The atlas vertebra is formed to turn on the odontoid process of the axis as on a pivot.

† b. A dowel or toggle. *Obs. rare.*

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 213 The Stones .. are ..clasped at the Top of the Arches with Pivots or Nails.

2. *Mil.* The officer or man on whom a body of troops wheels; also that flank by which the alignment or dressing is corrected. *Fixed pivot, movable pivot*: see quot. 1832.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 37 When the squadron has wheeled to a flank by divisions.—If to the right, then the left officer is on the pivot of the rear division, and the right officer shifts to the pivot of the front division. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 47 *Pivot*, the outward man on that flank of a Squadron or smaller body upon which that body turns in wheeling... *Fixed Pivot*, is when the flank man during a wheel turns upon his own ground. *Moveable Pivot*, is when the flank man during a wheel describes a portion of a circle. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 141 A battery can..change front on a moveable pivot by a simple wheel. 1860 *Vol. Cav. Movem.* in *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 371/1 'When Right is in front, Left is the Pivot.' This is the first thing taught to the Cornet.

3. *fig.* That on which anything turns; a cardinal or central point.

1813 *Examiner* 17 May 312/2 His Majesty .. waited the moment.., to put in motion..his army..., make a pivot on Leipzic. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 594 The paper-money is the pivot, on which their all turns. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 122 Those questions of right which between Christians would be the chief pivots of the decision. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. xliv. 151 In all States, the Governor..may at any moment become the pivot on whose action public order turns.

b. *spec.* A device in Japanese poetry: see quots., and cf. *pillow-word* s. v. PILLOW *sb.* 6.

1877 B. H. CHAMBERLAIN in *Trans. Asiat. Soc. Japan* V. 86 A more complicated species of pun, occurring when a word with two meanings is used only once as a sort of pivot on which two wheels turn. In this case, the first part of the poetical phrase has no logical end, and the latter part no logical beginning. ..An example of what might be termed pivot-puns. 1880 — *Class. Poetry Japanese* Introd. 4 The 'Pivot' is a more complicated device, and one which, in any European language, would be not only insupportable, but impossible, resting, as it does, on a most peculiar kind of *jeu de mots*.

† **4.** *Gardening.* (See quot., and cf. PIVOT *v.* 3.)

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Tree*, If the lower or bottom part of the Stem be..thicker than all the rest, it ought ever to preserve it self in that State; but if..it continues smaller than some part a little above it, from whence in effect some fine Roots proceed; then..you must entirely cut off this smaller Part, with all its Appurtenances: Many Gardiners call it Pivot, and those Roots must only be preserv'd that proceed from the fortunate Part.

† **5.** The nipple of a percussion-lock. *Obs.*

1835 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XI. 39/1 The next peculiarity of the ordinary detonating lock is the pivot or nipple. 1836 T. OAKLEIGH *Oakleigh Shooting Code* 18 The pivot is the nipple or cone of iron screwed into the breach, and on which the copper cap is placed.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *appositive* or *adj.* That is the pivot on which something turns or depends; cardinal; pivotal.

1861 E. GARBETT *Boyle Lect.* 247 Heathenism fixed itself upon these pivot qualities of the heart. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. Introd. (ed. 2) 2 Some of the pivot terms and most pervading conceptions.

b. *Comb.*, as *pivot-file* (FILE *sb.*[1]), *-gauge, -hole, -lathe, -pin, -point, -polisher*; (in sense 2) *pivot file* (FILE *sb.*[2]), *flank, leader, man, manœuvre, officer, ship*; **pivot-bolt**, a central pintle about which a pivot-gun oscillates horizontally; **pivot-bridge**, a swing bridge pivoted on a central pier; **pivot-broach, pivot-drill**, watchmakers' tools; **pivot-frame**, a frame turning on a pivot, so that the gun it carries may be pointed in any direction; **pivot-gearing**, gearing for allowing the axis of a driving wheel to be shifted, so as to communicate power in various directions; **pivot-gun** (see quots.); **pivot-joint** *Anat.*, a joint in which the articular movement is that of a pivot; **pivot-pricker**, a slender pointed instrument for clearing the nipple of a percussion-lock; **pivot-pun** (see 3 b); **pivot-span**, that span of a bridge which turns or opens on a pivot; **pivot-tooth** (see quot. 1875); **pivot-transom**, the front member of the chassis of a casemate gun; **pivot-wrench**, a small turning tool for securing or loosening the nipple of a percussion-lock to and from the barrel; now called *nipple* or *cone-wrench*.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pivot-bolt. *Ibid.* 1721/2 A *pivot-bridge of the New York Central Railway on the Linville principle. *Ibid.*, **Pivot-broach*, a..tool for opening the pivot-holes of watches. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 38 The *pivot files..face to the left. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 199 Pivot File..[is] a file used for forming pivots. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 38 They resume their places on the *pivot flank. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 131 The piece..is mounted upon a carriage..which embraces a *pivot frame and recoil slide. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 199 *Pivot Gauge,..a steel plate with tapered slit used for measuring pivots. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Pivot-gun*, a piece of ordnance turning freely on a pivot, to alter the direction. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 150 Markers mark for the pivot guns of half batteries. 1704 *Pivot-hole [see sense 1]. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 171 The second kind of *pivot-joint is seen in the forearm. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 122. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 17 The *pivot leader..will begin in his own person to circle behind the line from the old, so as to enter the new direction twenty or thirty yards from the point of intersection. *a* 1814 *Manœuvring* III. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 101 Ever since ..you have been our lady's *pivot-man: every thing turns on you. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 15 Those nearest the pivot man making their steps extremely small. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 43 In movements in column, the *pivot officers..are answerable for covering, and for proper wheeling distances. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. II. 58 A plate round the point or thin end, with a hole for the *pivot pin. 1836 T. OAKLEIGH *Oakleigh Shooting Code* 106 Articles necessary to the grouse-shooter's equipment..; fowling-piece, in case or bag; two extra *pivots; a *pivot-pricker; pivot-wrench. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Pivot-ship*, in certain fleet evolutions, the sternmost ship remains stationary, as a pivot on which the other vessels are to form the line anew. 1872 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* (1878) 138 The six front roots above and below..are the only ones upon which it is advisable to ingraft *pivot teeth. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pivot-tooth*, .. an artificial crown attached to the root of a natural tooth by a dowel-pin of wood or metal occupying the nerve-canal. *Ibid.* 1721/2 A traversing platform passing through the *pivot transom and the front sleeper of the platform. 1836 *Pivot-wrench [see *pivot-pricker*].

Pi·vot, *v.* [a. F. *pivoter*, f. *pivot*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with, mount on, or attach by means of, a pivot or pivots. (Chiefly in passive.)

1855 HYDE CLARKE *Dict.* 292/2 *Pivot*, place on a pivot. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* XX. 454 To have the model pivoted at the ends. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* p. ii, An electro-magnetic telegraph..the armature of which was pivoted so as to vibrate between its poles. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 192 If yards were pivoted in the centre of the mast.

b. *fig.*: cf. prec. 3. (In quot. 1851, to serve as a pivot to.)

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 472 There is not a man..whose moral and mental centre of gravity more firmly pivot the violent oscillations and gyrations of his 'passionate' energy. 1878 R. H. HUTTON *Scott* X. 101 Scott's romances .. are pivoted on public rather than mere private interests.

2. *intr.* To turn as on a pivot; to hinge; in military manœuvres, to swing round a point as centre. Chiefly *fig.*

1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* XC, The 7th took up their ground at Frenada pivoting upon the 1st Division. 1872 H. W. BEECHER in *Chr. World Pulpit* II. 250 You know that Christ's ministry was pivoting upon Capernaum. 1883 HOLME LEE *Loving & Serving* II. ix. 154 'No', said the clergyman, and pivoted on his heel. 1892 *Pictorial World* 11 June 52/1 The entire question pivots on Ulster.

3. *Gardening.* (See quot., and cf. PIVOT *sb.* 4.)

1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., In *Bot.*, a main root which grows vertically downwards is spoken of as 'pivoting' (Littré).

Hence **Pi·voted** *ppl. a.*, **Pi·voting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1855 HYDE CLARKE *Dict.* 292/2 *Pivoting*, pivotwork... *Pivoted, a.* 1870 *Daily News* 27 July 5 This bridge is built in three portions, the centre resting upon four piers, and a pivotted portion of either end of about thirty yards in length. 1875 *Dental Cosmos* XVII. 511, I removed the pivoted root [of a tooth], which was covered by a tumid and dark purple gum. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 244 The..frames carry pivoted screw nuts. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 9/1 The eye of the bracket which receives the pivoting pin.

Pivotal (pi·vətăl), *a.* [f. PIVOT *sb.* + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or constituting a pivot; being that on which anything turns or depends; central, cardinal, vital.

1844 MARY HENNELL *Social Syst.* 198 It is..the fatal characteristic of civilized industry .. to have for pivotal motive nothing but the fear of death from hunger. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 16 About this pivotal fact all the other matters involved fall into position as..auxiliary. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. I. xxvi. 397 It..makes the issue of the election turn on the voting in certain 'pivotal' States.

Hence **Pi·votally** *adv.*, in a pivotal manner; as on a pivot.

1887 *Sci. Amer.* 12 Feb. 98 The stanchion is pivotally held between the floor .. and any stationary upper beam by two bolts.

‖ **Piwarrie** (piwo·ri). Forms: 8 **piworree**, 9 **-ie**; **piwaree**, **-i**; **-warry**, **-i**, **-ie**; **paiwari**. [Carib of Guiana.] An intoxicating beverage prepared from cassava, used by the natives of tropical America. Also *attrib.*, as *piwarrie-drinking, -feast, -trough*.

[1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 401 They have a drink of the root Cavain, which the Carmels call Piroa.] 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 278 The piworree is made from the bread of Cassava or Manioc. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s. v. *Manihot*, Another of the products of Cassava is an intoxicating beverage called Piwarrie...It is made by the women, who chew Cassava cakes and throw the masticated material into a wooden bowl, where it is allowed to ferment for some days, and [is] then boiled. 1880 BRETT *Leg. & Myths Guiana* 102 A large canoe is brought on shore And with paiwari running o'er.

Pix (piks). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [app. syncopated from ME. *pikeis, picas, pykes*, PICKAX.] A pick.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 46. 1/2 A Puncture with a Pix. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 116 Which the sandman's delving spade And the pitman's pix have made. 1851 T. STERNBERG *Dial. & Folklore Northampt.*, *Pix*, *Pick*, a pick-axe.

Pix, Pixis: see PYX, PYXIS.

† **Pixwex**, var. f. PAX-WAX. Cf. *fix-fax*, etc.

1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* vi. (1888) 46 There be three maner of fleshes in the necke: the first is called Pixwex or Seruisis.

Pixy, pixie (pi·ksi). Also *dial.* **pisky**, **-ie**, **pisgy**, etc.: see Eng. Dial. Dict. [Origin obscure.] In local folk-lore a name for a supposed supernatural being akin to a fairy. Also *transf.*

(In popular use in the s. w. of England from Cornwall to Wiltshire and Dorset. A meadow on the Thames above Oxford is named on the Ordnance Map *Pixey Mead*. Used by Scott in *The Pirate*, quot. 1822 (whence inserted by Jamieson and in subseq. glossaries) as a Shetland word, but no local evidence has been found there either for *pixie* or *nixie*. Rietz has a Swed. dial. *fysk, fyske*, 'small fairy, dwarf'; cf. Norw. *fjusk* 'a little insignificant person'; but, with the disappearance of the supposed Shetland use, it is difficult to see how this could be connected with the s. w. Eng. word.)

c 1630 T. WESTCOTE *Devon.* (1845) 433, I shall..be thought to lead you in a pixy-path by telling an old tale. 1699 [see PIXY-LED]. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 130 Tell me o' tha Rexbush, ye teeheeing Pixy. 1793 COLERIDGE *Songs of Pixies* i, Whom the untaught Shepherds call Pixies in their madrigal, Fancy's children, here we dwell. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xxiii, If a pixie, seek thy ring; If a nixie, seek thy spring. 1836 MRS. BRAY *Tamar & Tavy* (1879) I. x. 163 The pixies are certainly a distinct race from the fairies,..[they] will invariably tell you, if you ask them what pixies really may be, that these native spirits are the souls of infants, who were so unhappy as to die before they had received the Christian rite of baptism. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* VI. vii. (1862) 478 The Pixies may possibly still haunt those caves and dens in Devonshire where Coleridge..saw them. 1891 'Q.' [COUCH] *Noughts & Crosses* 175 In this corner of the land where (they say) the piskies still keep.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly *local*), as **pixy glove**, the thistle; **pixy-path**, a path by which those who follow it are bewildered and lost; **pixy-pear**, (*a*) the haw; (*b*) the hip of the wild rose (Britten & Holl.); **pixy puff**, various species of puff-ball, *Lycoperdon*, as *L. giganteum* and *Bovista*; **pixy-ridden** *a.*, plagued or possessed by pixies; **pixy-ring**, (*a*) = FAIRY-RING; (*b*) (see quot. 1891); **pixy stool**, a toadstool or mushroom.

1858 CAPERN *Ball. & Songs* 128 Rejoicing where the *pixy glove Will soon hang out its crest. *c* 1630 *Pixy-path [see a]. 1870 LADY VERNEY *L. Lisle* X. 117 Allays after them blackberries and *pixie-pears. *a* 1847 *MS. Gloss. Devon* in *Halliwell*, **Pixy-puff*, a broad species of fungus. *Pixy-rings*, the fairy circles. 1879 ELWORTHY *Glass. Exmoor Scolding*, **Pixy-rided*, to guard against which [horses being ridden by pixies] a horseshoe is nailed against the stable-door. 1893 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 4/7 A girl..is '*pixy-ridden'—pots and jugs begin to jump out of her hand, chairs run after her, flitches of bacon join the dance. *a* 1847 *Pixy-rings [see *pixy-puff*]. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Pixy-rings*, round which they dance on moonlight nights. 1891 J. H. PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* III. x. 235 A rudely drilled stone with a bit of coloured ribbon run through it—a piskie-ring, or spinning-whorl, in fact. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, **Picksey-stool*, a mushroom. Devonsh. 1870 LADY VERNEY *L. Lisle* xiii. 155 There's a fairies' ring and no end o' pixy-stools on the knap yonder.

Pixy-led, *a.* Led astray by pixies; lost; bewildered, confused. So **Pixy-leading**.

1659 CHR. CLOBERY [Cornishman] *Div. Glimpses* 73 Blind-zeal-sick soul! in Charity i'll judge Thee pixie-led in Popish piety. *Ibid.*, Old countrey folk, who pixie-leading fear, Bear bread about them to prevent that harm. 1836 MRS. BRAY *Tamar & Tavy* (1838) I. 193 The popular belief of being pixy led. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* v. 64, I thought you'd run home again, or was pisky-laid or something. 1895 ELWORTHY *Evil Eye* 433 He firmly believed he had been pixy-led.

† **Piys, -e**. *Obs.* [(for **pīs*), a. OF. *piz, pis* breast (in Gower *M.O.*):—L. *pectus*.] The breast.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 262 His lungis mişte be þe worse þerfore & also his piys. *Ibid.* 300 Sumtyme a veine wole breke in þe piyse or in þe lungis.

Pize (pəiz). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 **pise**, 7-8 **pies**, 9 (*dial.*) **pars**. [Of uncertain origin.

Suggested to have been an arbitrary substitute for PEST or POX, the latter used in the same way from *c* 1600; but the form is unexplained. The E. Yorksh. *pars, paks*, is the regular phonetic repr. of pəiz; cf. *knahve, shahve*, etc.]

A word used in various imprecatory expressions, as *pize on, upon, of*; *pize take, pize light upon*; *out a pize, what a pize*: cf. *pest, pox, mischief*, in similar use.

1605 *1st Part Ieronimo* III. ii. 22 *Reg.* Pox ont. *Bal.* Pies ont. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* IV. ii, Pize on't, I pawned a good beaver hat last night. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* II. iv, Pies take him, does he play for cloaks still? 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* II. i, Out, a pise o' their breeches. *Ibid.* III. i, Out a pise. Adod, I ha' business and cannot. 1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* I. iv, Ah, sweet rogues! while in the country, a pies take them. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 63/2 A pize upon them! I could get no eatables upon the road. 1754 FOOTE *Knights* II. Wks. 1799 I. 82 A pize of your pots and your royal oaks! 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1810) VI. xliii. 284 What a pize are you about? 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 2 Nov., Another gloomy day—a pize upon it. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 893 A mere mistake of Allsop's,..a-pize upon him! [In dialect use from Yorksh. to Kent, Shropsh. to Sussex.]

Pizell, pizle, obs. forms of PIZZLE.

‖ **Pizzicato** (pittsikä·to), *a.*, *adv.*, *sb. Mus.* [It., prop. pa. pple. of *pizzicare* to pinch, twang (a stringed instrument), twitch or pluck (a string).]

A. *adj.* and *adv.* Said of a note or passage played

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on a violin or the like by plucking the string with the finger instead of using the bow. (Abbrev. *pizz.*)

1880 P. David in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 760/1 Playing a pizzicato accompaniment to a tune played with the bow. 1885 *Athenæum* 5 Dec. 740/1 Violas and violoncellos play *pizzicato* throughout.

B. *sb.* A note or passage played in this way.

1845 E. Holmes *Mozart* 119 When they heard me accompany the Pizzicato on the keys. 1885 P. David in Grove *Dict. Mus.* IV. 295 Who copied with more or less success.. his pizzicatos with the left hand.

Pizzle (pi·z'l). Now *dial.* or *vulgar.* Forms: *α.* 6 **peesel, peisill,** 7 **peesle,** 8 **pesil**; *β.* 6 **pys(s)ell,** 6–7 **pissel**(l, 7 **pisle, pisell, pisle, pysel**(l, 7– **pissle.** [Occurs from early 16th c. = Flem. *pēzel*, LG. *pesel*, dim. of OLG. **pīsa* sinew, whence MLG. *pēse*, MDu. *pēze*, Du. *pees* sinew, string, pizzle. Cf. also MDu. *peserick* sinew, string, whip of bull's hide, pizzle, Du. *pezerik, peesrik*, MLG. *peserik*, LG. (and Ger. dial.) *peserick* pizzle.] The penis of an animal; often that of a bull, used as a flogging instrument (see Bull *sb.*[1] 11 b).

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 56 Thoughe he [an ox]..be broken, bothe of tayle and pysell, yet wyll he fede. 1544 Phaer *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) H vj b, Take the peisill of an harte, and drie it into pouder. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 127 Take the peezel of a Stagge, burne it, and make it in pouder. 1599–1737 Bulls pissell, etc. [see Bull *sb.*[1] 11 b]. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 976 Of the Whale's Pizzle, and its Use in Physick. 1710 Addison *Tatler* No. 216 P 13. 1814 Scott *Let. Southey* 17 June in *Lockhart*, The wholesome discipline of a bull's pizzle and strait-jacket.

Plaas, obs. form of Place.

Placability (plăkăbi·lĭti, plæk-). [ad. L. *placābilitās*, f. *placābilis* Placable: see -ity. Cf. obs. F. *placabilité* (1577 in Godef.).] The quality or character of being placable; readiness to be appeased or to forgive; mildness of disposition.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* II. vi, Placabilitie is no litle part of Benignitie. *a* 1620 Moryson *Itin.* IV. iv. i. (1903) 290 All writers commend the Germans.. for Modesty, Integrity, Constancy, Placability, Equity, and for Gravity, but somewhat inclyning to the vice of Dullnes. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* II. xii. 505 He declared nothing to be more..worthy of a great man, than placability. 1839 James *Louis XIV*, IV. 62 He would endure with dignified placability much irritating opposition.

Placable (plā·kăb'l, plæ·kab'l), *a.* [ME. a. OF. *placable*, ad. L. *placābilis*, f. *placāre* to appease: see -able.]

†1. Pleasing, agreeable. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 723 Marie was body and sawle to godd perfitely placable. *c* 1540 Boorde *The boke for to Lerne* A iij b, It may be placable to the iyes of all men to se. 1542 — *Dyetary* ii. (1870) 234 That it may be placable to the eyes of all men to se and to beholde.

2. Capable of being, or easy to be, appeased or pacified; mild, gentle, forgiving.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 93 To thy Enemies .. thou art placable. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 151 Since I saught By Prayer th' offended Deitie to appease,.. Methought I saw him placable and mild. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 166 My Pamela is very placable. 1819 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* 15 Sept., Tories are placable people. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* IV. xxv. 6 Though irritable, he was placable, and at heart was truly loyal.

† b. *transf.* (of a thing). *Obs.*

1609 Bible (Douay) *Isa.* lx. 7 They shal be offered upon my placable altar.

¶ 3. Peaceable, quiet. (*Catachrestic.*)

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. iii. (1623) 400 Being at length..surfeited with glory,..he resolved on a more placable course of life. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 130 The civil wars .. soon drew off the minds of men from the placable innovators of language. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* I. 259 The wind blew in momentary gusts, and then became more placable.

Pla·cableness. [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being placable; placability.

1647 Cudworth *Serm.*, 1 *Cor.* xv. 57 (1676) 72 A sensible Demonstration..of God's..Placableness and Reconcileableness to sinners returning to obedience. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. xv. 256 That softness of nature, and placableness of disposition, which he holds to be the greatest merit in our sex. 1896 *Current Hist.* (Buffalo, N.Y.) VI. 417 They had gained a grace of placableness.

Pla·cably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly[2].] In a placable manner.

1839 James *Louis XIV*, IV. 317 He..heard patiently and placably complaints of himself and of his government. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* iii, 'Ay, ay', said Dunstan, very placably, 'you do me justice, I see'.

Placad, obs. Sc. form of Placard.

‖ **Placage** (plăkā·ʒ). [Fr., f. *plaquer* to plate, veneer, cover (with plaster, stone, etc.), f. *plaque* a plate, slab: see Plaque and -age.] The facing of walls with thin slabs of marble or the like, or with stucco or plaster.

1774 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 115/2 He likewise employed the same kind of cement for the placage of a subterraneous vault. 1862 *Ecclesiologist* XXIII. 32 The cost of a simple marble placage.

Placard (plæ·kărd, plăkā·ɹd), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 5 **placquart, plakart, -ert,** 6 **plagart,** 6–9 **placart,** 7 **plachart,** 7–8 **placaert,** 8 **playcart.** *β.* 5– **placard,** (6 **placarde, plakard, plackerd, plakerde, plagard**(**e, plachard**(**e**; 6–7 **placcard**(**e,** 6–9 **plackard**(**e**). *γ.* 6 **placcat, -att,** 7 **placat,** 7–8 **placaet,** 7 **placate,** 8 **placaat,** *Sc.* **placad.** [a. OF. *plackart* (1410), *pla*(*c*)*quar*(*d, placard, -art* in the same senses, mod.F. *placard*, f. OF. *plaquier* (mod.F. *plaquer*) to plate, lay flat, plaster, etc., ad. MFlem. *placken* (Du. *plakken*) to plaster, coat with something sticky: see -ard. The OF. *plackart* was taken into Du. as *plackaert, plakaet, plakkaat*, whence app. the 16–17th c. Eng. forms *placaert, placaet, placcat*, etc.; also Ger., Da. *plakat*. See also Placcate, Placket[2].]

I. An official or public document.

†1. A formal document (originally) authenticated by a thin seal affixed to its surface. *Hist.*

Cf. F. *sceau plaqué* seal affixed to the surface of a document.

† a. Such a document issued by a competent authority, authorizing or permitting a person to do something; a warrant, licence, permit, letters patent. *Obs.*

† *Letters of placard*, a letter under seal.

1482 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1711) XII. 164/1 Certain Letters in Pauper sealed in Placquart wise with a grete rownde Seale in Rede Wex. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 33 § 12 Lettres of Placardys made to the same John, of thoffice of Constablisshippe of the Castell of Ludlowe. 1501 in *Yorks. Archæol. Soc., Record Ser.* XVII. 196, I received from the Kingges grace a plagarde. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 4 The Kynges speciall licens undre his placarde signed & sealede wyth his pryve seale. 1520 *Clerical Subsidies* (P. R. O. 64/299 B.), The kinges moost honorable lettres of placcarde dated under his signet. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iv. 102 Ther be few lawys and statutys,..but, by placardys and lycence opteynyd of the prynce, they are broken and abrogate. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 206 For sundrie men, had plagards then, Such childe to take. 1602 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* 141 Neither doth he suffer other ships to saile in those seas, without a speciall placard signed with his owne hand. 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 226 So cautelous, that without his Placard no stranger can have Ingress into his Dominions. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 341 Religious Houses cannot acquire real Estates by way of Legacy .. without the Princes [Charles V.'s] Placart or Licence.

fig. a 1555 Bradford *Whs.* (Parker Soc.) I. 60 Have we a placard that God will do nothing to us? 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xiii. 183 Others .. [think] that Christianity gives us a placard to use these Sports.

† b. An edict, ordinance, proclamation, official announcement. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1518 Wolsey in Fiddes *Life* II. (1726) 62 You count none assurance by treaties, plakards, proclamations or articles. 1591 *Acts Privy Council* (1900) XXI. 90 An open placard to all Maiors, Sherives, Justices of Peace, Baylifes, Constables, &c. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* II. 25 All Placarts or Edicts are publish'd in his name. 1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2/3 A strict Placcard against Duels throughout all the Provinces. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 363 On the 21st of last month was published a placart or declaration. 1768 (*title*) General Wolfe's Instructions to Young Officers,..and a Placart to the Canadians. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* I. i. 114 Charles [V.] introduced and organised a papal inquisition, side by side with those terrible 'placards' of his invention [1550].

c. esp. in 17th c., A decree or ordinance of the States General or other competent authority in the Netherlands. In this sense often spelt *placaert, placaet, placaat*, after Du. *placaet* (now *plakkaat*).

1589 in 3*rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 283/2 A commission to proceed with the States in requiring their justification of such points of their placart as concern my Lord Willoughby. 1654 Whitelocke *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) II. 45 The queen had sent unto the states to repeale that placart. 1738 *Observ. Brit. Wool* title-p., A Playcart or Proclamation for preserving the Woollen Manufactures in Flanders. 1748 *Whitehall Evening-Post* No. 363 Rotterdam, June 14. A Placart, suspending the Execution of the three Placarts published last Year in relation to the French Trade, was issued.

1589 *Ancaster Papers*, O. S. 13 May (R. R. O.), [Draft of Ld. Willoughby's Defence against] slaunders by a placcat. 1601 Wheeler *Treat. Comm.* 41 Those foresaid Placates, Edictes and Prohibitions, made against the English. 1676 Marvell *Growth Popery* 13 For revoking their Placaets against Wine, Brandy, and French Manufactures. 1688 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 433 The states have ordered a placaet promising a reward of 1000 guilders. 1706 Phillips, *Placaert* or *Placaet*, (Dutch) a Proclamation or Ordinance, by the States of Holland.

2. A notice, or other document, written or printed on one side of a single sheet, to be posted up or otherwise publicly displayed; a bill, a poster.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 112 Persecution at Paris, by reason of certen placardes. 1567 in Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 352 Bruited and calumniated by placats presentlie affixed on publick places of the burgh of Edinburgh. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3752/7 A Placart was affixed last night on the Doors of our Cathedral [Cologne], in Answer to that which was lately published by the Chapter. 1706 Phillips, *Placard*,..a Libel or abusive Writing, posted up or dispersed abroad. *c* 1730 Burt *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 66 A bill to let you know there is a single room to let is called a placard. 1828 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 338 A placard..was published to call the attention of the people to..the intended meeting. 1838 Dickens *Nick. Nick.* xvi, In the window hung a long and tempting array of written placards, announcing vacant places. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 5 Oct. 5/7 Flaring posters and placards of many hues.

II. A thin plate of armour, etc.

†3. a. A piece of armour; a breast- or backplate; esp. an additional plate of steel, iron, etc., worn over or under the cuirass: = Placcate 1. *Obs.*

1481–90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (Roxb.) 274 In a gardviande, a peir brigandines, a plakart, ij. bavieres. 1503 Hawes *Examp. Virt.* xi. 7 Fyrst she my legge harneys sette on And after my plackerd of grete ryches. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 12 Some had the helme, the visere, the two baviers & the two plackardes..curiously graven. 1552 Huloet, Placard or breast plate, *thorax*. 1625 Markham *Sould. Accid.* 39 Some .. would .. adde a Placcard to cover the brestplate. 1630 Capt. Smith *Trav. & Adv.* 13 Their Pistolls was the next, which marked Smith upon the placcard; but the next shot the Turke was..wounded. 1826 Hor. Smith *Tor Hill* (1838) I. 41 Sir Giles hastily pulled down his vizor, and clasped it to the plackard.

† b. An article of dress, sometimes richly embroidered, app. worn by both sexes in the 15th and 16th c., beneath an open coat or gown. *Obs.*

1483 *Wardr. Acc.* in Grose *Antiq. Rep.* (1807) I. 41 A plakert maade of half a yard and half a quarter of blac velvet. 1529 *Will of J. Ap Jonkyng* (Somerset Ho.), My doblet of lether wt sleves & plagard of Russet velwet. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 2 b, His iacket or cote of raised gold, the placard embrowdered with Diamondes, Rubies, Emeraudes, great Pearles, and other rich stones.

† 4. = Placket[2] 2–4. *Obs.*

1589 Rider *Bibl. Schol.* 1095 A Placarde, the fore part of a womans peticote, *greniolarium*, *thorax*. 1589 [? Nashe] *Almond for Parrat* 4 She will carrie a Martin in her plackarde in despite of the proudest of them all. *c* 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* i. 111 For fear of the cut-purse, on a sudden she'll swap thee into her plackerd.

† 5. (See quot.) *Obs.* (Perh. only French.)

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Placard*, in architecture, denotes the decoration of the door of [an] apartment; consisting of a chambranle, crowned with its frieze or gorge, and a corniche sometimes supported by consoles. So 1765 in Croker *Dict. Arts.* 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.*

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **placard-man, -bearer,** one who walks about the streets bearing an advertisement; *placard-wise* adv.

1482 Placquart wise [see 1]. 1846 *Ecclesiologist* V. 47 It is no worse to convert an Angel into a link-boy than into a placard-man. 1895 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 7/7 Interesting to placard collectors of all countries. 1899 Knapp *Life G. Borrow* I. 275 He employed placard-bearers to walk about the streets exhibiting his flaming advertisements.

Placard (plăkā·ɹd, plæ·kaɹd), *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *placarder*.]

1. *trans.* To affix or set up placards on or in (a wall, window, town, etc.).

1813 *Stamford News* in *Examiner* 8 Mar. 148/1 Meetings were convened, walls placarded, and hand-bills distributed. 1868 Milman *St. Paul's* vi. 124 The pillars were placarded with advertisements. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 8 May 5/2 The town is already placarded with huge posters.

2. To make public, make known, advertise (something) by means of placards; to post, expose, or display (a poster, inscription, etc.) as a placard.

1818 Todd, *Placard*, to notify publickly: in colloquial language, to post. 1826 Scott *Jrnl.* 10 Mar., It would be exactly placarding me in a private and confidential manner. 1836 Lytton *Athens* (1837) I. 351 The prytanes always placarded in some public place a programme of the matters on which the people were to consult. 1838 Dickens *Nick. Nick.* xxiv, Bills..were placarded on all the walls. 1864 H. Ainsworth *John Law* IV. ii, The parliament..placarded written copies on the walls.

Hence **Placarded** *ppl. a.*; **Placarding** *vbl. sb.*

1830 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 456/1 In Paris..no further rioting or placarding has taken place. *a* 1845 Hood *T. Trumpet* xxix, By chalking on walls, or placarding on vans. 1861 Ludlow in *Macm. Mag.* III. 320 Workers have been brought together on a placarded offer of employment.

Placardeer. *nonce-wd.* [See -eer.] = next.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 34 A motley band of printers, editors, pamphlet paragraph and placardeers.

Placarder (plăkā·ɹdəɹ, plæ·kărdəɹ). [f. Placard *v.* + -er[1].] One who puts up placards.

1805 *Examiner* 17/2 M'Donnell then asked for the name of some private placarder. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. I. i. 8 Then Durosoy, Royalist Placarder,..went rejoicing.

† **Pla·cate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *placāt-us* appeased, pa. pple. of *placāre*: see next.] Composed; placid.

1662 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* verse 18 n. v. (1669) 446/2 When are you more placate and serene? 1675 Brooks *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 138 *Animo tam tranquillo*..., with as placate, serene and tranquil a mind.

Placate (plā·keit, plæ·keit, plăkē·t), *v.* [f. L. *placāt-*, ppl. stem of *placāre* to appease: see -ate[3].] *trans.* To render friendly or favourable (one who is hostile or offended); to pacify, conciliate; to propitiate.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 31. 476 Therefore is He always Propitiated and Placated both First and Last. 1791 J. Townsend *Journ. Spain* (1792) III. 14 Solicitous to placate an offended deity. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* vi. (1852) 170 Such satisfaction is not really placating anger, not appeasing a personal passion. 1868 Edwards *Raleigh* I. xiii. 249 Nottingham .. wrote earnestly to Essex, trying to placate him. 1894 Knight *Garrick* vi. 97 A victory so complete..failed to placate the indignant young actress.

Hence **Placated** *ppl. a.*; also **Placater** (*U. S.*), one who placates.

1735 D. Forbes *Th. Relig.* (1747) 10 To approach, and rely on the protection and beneficence of a placated Deity. 1867 Ludlow *Little Briggs & I* 223 The stern but placated bosoms of Barker and Moodle. 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 22 Mar. 205/2 What the Americans call a 'placater'. He 'placates' opposing interests as Thurlow Weed used to do. 1894 *19th Cent.* Oct. 495 The successful placater brings into line men who are apparently irreconcilable.

Placation (plăkā·ʃən). [a. obs. F. *placation* (16th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *placātiōn-em*, n. of action from *placāre*: see prec. and -ation.] The action of

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placating; appeasing, pacifying; conciliation, propitiation. With *a* and *pl.* a propitiatory action.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. iii. (Arb.) 23 Sacrifices of placation, with inuocations and worship. *Ibid.* III. iv. 159 Many more like vsurped Latine and French words: as *Methode, methodicall, placation.* 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1-*Macc.* i. 47 Holocausts and sacrifices, and placations to be made in the temple of God. 1830 J. DOUGLAS *Truths Relig.* v. (1832) 222 Such terms as atonement, placation, expiation. 1884 TRAILL *New Lucian* 109 The Supreme Being is not so savage and childish as to need placation by the steam of victims.

Placatory (plē·kători, plæ·k-), *a.* [ad. L. *plācātōri-us* appeasing, propitiatory (Tert.), f. *plācāre* to appease: see -ORY.] Tending or calculated to placate or appease; conciliatory; propitiatory.

a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. xxxix. § 5 Some gods the heathens honoured with placatory sacrifices. 1799–1805 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1830) I. II. App. iii. 132 [He] made a placatory offering of two wax lights and nine pieces of money. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 110 A reply which seemed .. both dignified and placatory.

Placcard(e, placcat(t, obs. ff. PLACARD.

Pla·ccate. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 8 **plaquet,** 9 **placate.** [app. a variant of PLACARD (in sense 3): cf. the γ forms there. See also PLACKET[2] I.]

1. A piece of armour consisting of a plate of steel or iron worn over the cuirass: = PLACARD *sb.* 3 a. Also, a leather jacket or doublet lined with strips of steel, worn under the outer armour.

1632 J. CRUSO *Milit. Instr. Cavalleric* (Fairholt), [A breast and back] caliver proof by addition of the placcate. 1668 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xix. (Roxb.) 166/2 They .. haue vnder their Armour a good Buffe coate, or a Placcate or an under brest plate to make them caliver proofe. 1768 GROSE *Milit. Antiq.* (1801) II. 252 The breastpiece [of the cuirass] was occasionally strengthened by an additional plate called a plaquet. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Armour* x. (1874) 204 The plates .. placed in front of the shoulders were *placates*; but when the shoulders were covered by the reinforce-plates, they were distinguished as *pauldrons*.

†**2.** = PLACKET[2]. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 186 Don Cupid, Regent of Loue-rimes, Lord of folded armes .. Dread Prince of Placcats, King of Codpeeces.

†**3.** See PLACARD *sb.* 1 c. *Obs.*

Place (plēis), *sb.* Forms: (1 Northumb. **plæce, plætse, plæse**); 3– **place,** (3 **plasce,** 3–5 **plasse,** 4 **plass,** 4–6 **plas**(e, 5 **plaas, plays,** 6 **please**). [ME. *place*, a. F. *place* (11th c.) = Pr. *plassa*, Sp. *plaza*, Pg. *praça*, It. *piazza*, med.L. *placia*:—late L. type **platia* for classical L. *platea*, broad way, open space, ad. Gr. πλατεῖα (sc. ὁδός) broad way. The L. word had been already taken into Old Northumbrian in the form *plæce, plætse*, rendering L. *platea* of the Vulgate; but the history of the current word begins with the adoption of the F. *place* in sense 2, the mod. use in 1 b. being a more recent borrowing from the Romanic langs. From the latter came also MDu. *plaetse*, Du. *plaats*, MHG., Ger. *platz*, MLG. *plas*, LG. *plâts, plâtse*, Icel. *plâss* (13th c.), Sw. *plats*, Da. *plads*. Welsh *plâs* is app. from ME. *Place* has superseded OE. *stow* and (largely) *stede*; it answers to F. *lieu*, L. *locus*, as well as to F. *place*, and the senses are thus very numerous and difficult to arrange.

With the doubled *t* of late L. **plattia*, cf. the similar phenomenon in **plattus* PLAT (with which *platea* was prob. associated); also in **pettia* PIECE, **piccus* PIKE, **pippa* PIPE, etc.]

I. 1. An open space in a city; a square, a market-place. † **a.** Used in OE. to render L. *platea* of the Vulgate.

a 950 *Durham Ritual* (Surtees) 36/7 On plæcvm (*in plateis*). *Ibid.* 65/37 In plæcvm. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 5 Ða ðe lufas in somnungum & huommum ðara plæcena .. stondes .. to gebiddanne. — Luke x. 10 Færað on plæcum hire. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* ibid., Farað on plætsa his.

b. In modern use, forming the second element in the name of a group of houses in a town or city, now or formerly possessing some of the characters (positive or negative) of a square, chiefly that of not being properly a street.

Often used in the name of a small area more or less built around, and lying aside from a street or thoroughfare, or of a short *cul-de-sac* or byway turning out of a main thoroughfare; also, more vaguely given to a short row or 'terrace' of houses, which originally stood by themselves on a suburban road; being in fact a ready denomination for any aggregation of houses which cannot be more particularly classed.

Employed in 16th c. to render F. *place* and its Italian, Spanish, and German cognates, in reference to foreign towns, whence introduced in English towns. (But in some cases the name 'Place' has arisen out of sense 4 b, the site being that of a nobleman's or bishop's town-residence, which bore the name, e.g. *Ely Place* in London.)

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. viii. 7 b, The places and streetes are so well ordeined. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiii. 86 They conducted him into a great place before the Town Hall. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 10 There are in it many lovely Piazza's, or Places. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 6/1 Being gone to the Great Place to see the Bull-feast. 1796 J. OWEN *Trav. Europe* II. 458 Squares, as we improperly call them in England, but which the Germans, as well as the French and Italians, more properly denominate Places. *c* 1813 BYRON *Devil's Drive* iii, I have a state-coach in Carlton House, A chariot in Seymour Place. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 267 At Rome .. on the south of the stately place of Navona. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 859/2 From Washington Square upward began the endless succession of 'places', and of houses in long, monotonous rows.

II. A material space.

2. Space; extension in two (or three) directions; 'room'. *arch.* † *To offer place*, to make way, give way (*obs.*). *Give place*: see 23.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 258 He ne uond nout on eorðe so muche place as his luttle licome muhte been ileid on. 1382–1571 [see 23]. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 75 b, For performing this play, the beholders cast themselves in a ring, which they call, Making a place. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 85 When they were come in the city had not place for them all. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 169 Nature .. opposeth those things that do resist her, and gently yeilds to those things which courteously offer place. 1683 T. SMITH *Observ. Constantinople* in *Misc. Curiosa* (1708) III. 41 There is no place between the Propontis and the walls of the City, except just at the Seraglio-point, .. where they have raised .. a battery for Great guns. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xii, Place, nobles, for the Falcon-Knight! Room, room, ye gentles gay. 1852 JAMES *Agnes Sorel* (1860) 4 Men with flambeaux in their hands, .. calling 'Place! Place!' to clear the way for their master.

b. In generalized sense: Space, extension. (Chiefly *rhetorical*, and in antithesis to *time*.)

a 1631 DONNE *Nativitie* 10 Seest thou, my Soule, .. how he Which fils all place, yet none holds him, doth lye? 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 7/2 That the World is contained in place. This agrees with the definition of place by space. 1755 GRAY *Progr. Poesy* III. ii, He pass'd the flaming bounds of Place and Time. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 335 *Time* .. is continuity, successive in itself, and accumulative of its proper subjects; *place* is continuity, co-existent in itself, and distributive of its proper subjects. 1888 TENNYSON *Crossing the Bar* 13 Tho' from out our bourne of Time and Place The flood may bear me far.

3. A particular part of space, of defined or undefined extent, but of definite situation. (= L. *locus*, OE. *stow*.) Sometimes applied to a region or part of the earth's surface.

c 1250 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 22 Heil Marie, ful of grace, þe lavird þich þe in heverilk place. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11038 Þe quene .. ibured was .. In þe quer of hailes an hey in a vair place. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15687 He ras vp o þe place [*Gött.* plasse] þat he honurd him in. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 657 In many places were nightingales, Alpes, finches, and wodewales. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Coldgne* 31 In summe plaas þe grounde is hisere and in sumime plaas lowere. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* i. 1 In hel ne purgatore non other plase. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 736/9 *Hoc confragum*, a plays where the whyrwynd metes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/2 Place, *locus*. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxli. 4, I haue no place to fle vnto. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 672 At tyme and place conuenient. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* VI. 278 It is an extreme hot and drie place, bringing foorth no corne at all, but great plenty of dates. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. xiii. 534 Not staying aboue three or foure dayes in a place, as long as the grasse will serue their Camels. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. i. (1635) 1 The description of the Terrestriall Globe, so farre forth as it is diuided into places. 1658 *Torments of Hell* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 440 Some say Hell is a local Place, Augustine saith it is not a Place. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* Pref. 18 The day, hour and place of the sea in which the ship was taken. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cii, We leave the well-beloved place Where first we gazed upon the sky. 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* I. 18 Even that is better than to have your shame proclaimed all over the place. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Mar. 5/1 The Act expressly declared such betting in any place, whether in or out of an enclosure, to be an illegal practice .. They had arrived at the conclusion that any area, covered or uncovered, to which persons were known to resort for the purpose of betting, and where professional bookmakers resorted for the purpose of carrying on their calling, should be held to be 'a place' within the meaning of the statute.

b. The portion of space actually occupied by a person or thing; the position of a body in space, or with reference to other bodies; locality; situation.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 221 There is variance .. touching the true place of that building. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 204 In the world I fil vp a place, which may bee better supplied, when I haue made it emptie. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 110 Though you change your place, you neede not change your Trade. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* 815 The Stoicks, and Epicurus doe holde, that there is a difference betweene Voidnesse, Place, and Roome: for Voidnesse (say they) is the solitude or vacuitie of a body: Place, that which is fully occupied and taken up with a body: but Roome or Space, that which is occupied but in part. 1678 HOBBES *Decam.* ii. 17 Then I may define Place to be The precise Space within which the Body is contained. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xiii. § 7 We say it hath kept the same Place: .. it hath changed its Place. 1706 PHILLIPS s.v., Place is said to be either Absolute or Relative, the former being that Space which any Natural Body takes up or fills; but the latter is the apparent, secundary or sensible Position of such a Body, with respect to other contiguous or adjoyning Bodies. 1777 *Scott. Paraphrases* VII. iv, The trembling earth deserts her place. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 209 The Categories are .. substance, quantity, relation, quality, place, time, position, habit, action, passion.

† **c.** Short for 'place of battle', 'field'. *Obs.*

13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 613 Were ich alse stiþ in plas, Ase euer Gii, me fader, was, I wolde .. Fiȝte wiþ ȝow euerichon. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16384 Þrytty dukes slayn y þat plas. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 528 Bot the best of thair cumpany Left ded behynd thame in the plass. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 181 That Engagement is very warm which leaves one thousand Men upon the place. [1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 47 We are inclined to wonder .. that every field did not become a local and unrecorded Place of Battle.]

† **d.** *To leave* or *win place*: to lose or gain ground, to retreat or advance. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 563 Thai wan plass ay mair & mair On thair fais. *Ibid.* XIII. 271 Thai war than in-till sa gret effray That thai left place ay mar & mar.

† **4.** *spec.* A piece or plot of land. *Obs.*

[Med.L. *placea*, *placia*, from 1215 in Du Cange.]

1337 (March) *Survey* in *Tynemouth Chartulary* lf. 23 b, Idem Robertus tenet unam placeam quæ vocatur *Priores place*, et reddit vj d. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 106 One place of his tenement in the towne of wycombe, the which conteynyth in lengthe viij. perches and x. fote, and in brede .. iiij. perchis, and iiij. fote. *Ibid.* 545 One place of a curtilage liyng in the towne of Shillyngford. 1460 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 306 Hit be lawfull to the rent gaderer of the citte to take in all voyd placis of the town that beryt chef rent.

5. a. A portion of space in which people dwell together; a general designation for a city, town, village, hamlet, etc.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1033 As Iohan hym wrytez .. Vch pane of þat place had þre ȝatez. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 419 Plasis þat han chirchis approprid. 1458 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 366 Schepley and in odor plassus. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 157 Thare come ane laithles leid air to this place. 1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Penniless Pilgr.* (1872) 22, I held on my journey .. unto a place called Carling hill. 1626 R. PEEKE *Three to One* C ij, I am a Deuonshire-man borne, and Tauestock the place of my once-abiding. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 17, I .. shall .. With Foreign Spoils adorn my native Place. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abra-Mule* II. i. 359 The loss of this important Place. 1824 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* (1870) II. vii, I could not expect to be welcome in such a smart place as that [i. e. Brighton]. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 666/2 Schools at Tours and other places in France. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 10 Jan. 7/4 Hanover is, as the Americans would phrase it, 'quite a place'.

b. A residence, dwelling, house; a seat, mansion, palace; formerly sometimes, a religious house, a convent; also *spec.* the chief residence on an estate; a manor-house; a country-house with its surroundings. Also *place-house* (see 29). (Cf. Welsh *plâs*.)

a 1349 HAMPOLE *Medit. Passion* Wks. 1896 I. 95 Of alle þe housis and prisouns þat þei heelden þee ynne .. & closid wiþ-ynne in her placis. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 607 With grene trees shadwed was his place. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 53, I wull þat .. my brothir [haue] a place in Duffelde, .. þat I purchesede. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 20 The welle werke afore my place. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 203 b, Ye haue hearde before how the kyng had purchased the Bysshop of Yorkes place. 1561–2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 202 The places of freris, as yit standand undemolissit. 1611 COTGR., *Manoir*, a Mansion, Mannor, or Mannor-house; .. a place, or chiefe dwelling place. 1796 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XVII. 570 An old tower or castle .. called the old Place of Mochrum. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XVIII. xiv. 181 To be dragged by a soi-disant man of taste through every corner of his new Place, within and without doors. 1891 S. MOSTYN *Curratica* 143, I called at your place .. last night, but Dan said you had been gone half an hour. 1902 R. HICHENS *Londoners* 33 Mitching Dean was Mr. Rodney's place in Hampshire.

† **c.** A fortress, citadel, 'strong place'; a fortified city. *Obs.*

[Med. (Anglo) L. *placea* 1409 in Rymer (Du Cange).]

1575 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 448 The Tour Fortalice and Place of Rosdew. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 375 Palma Nuova in Friuli .. is one of the best places in Europe. It hath nine royal bastions [etc.]. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* IV. 64 Since it durst afterwards besiege one of their strongest Places. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Place* in Fortification usually signifies the Body of a Fortress. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Place*, in war and fortification, a general name for all kinds of fortresses. 1849 in CRAIG.

d. A building, apartment, or spot devoted to a specified purpose. (Usually with specification, as *place of amusement, of resort, bathing-place*, etc.)

Another place, in House of Commons phraseology, the other house, the House of Lords. *Place of worship*: see 16.

1530 PALSGR. 255/1 Place where justyce is mynystred, *parlement*. *Ibid.*, Place to bathe one in, *thermes*. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 78 Their places of easement ouer the riuer. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 47 b, Colledges and such other places were fyrst founded for the pore. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 3 The Exchange where the Merchants meet is a very pleasant place. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 2, I know the thatcht house very well: I often .. taste a cup of Ale there, for which liquor that place is very remarkable. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 556 ₱ 7 The Coffee-houses have ever since been my chief Places of Resort. 1789 BURKE *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 6 Feb., Speeches 1816 III. 394 The present minister, he understood, had been called 'a heaven-born minister' in another place. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 376 A theatre, or a camp, or .. some other place of resort. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 29 Oct. 4/6 The Chapter House .. is to be, as the Bishop of Southwark said, 'a place of speaking for the wants of the diocese'.

6. A particular part or spot in a body or surface.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 275 He hadde a cote of crystendome .. Ac it was moled in many places. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* v. 11, I wende that he schulde goon oute to me, .. and touche with his hond the place of the lepre, and helen me. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9477 Paris bend vp his bow .. Waited the wegh in his wit ouer, In what plase of his person to perse. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iii. 45 The Vicar .. hath promis'd to meete me in this place of the Forrest. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* lv. 214 Eight .. legs, .. each of them joynted or bendable in eight several places or joynts. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 23 The blistered place was healing very fast. 1804 ANN TAYLOR *My Mother* vi, Who .. when I fell .. would .. Kiss the place to make it well? 1868 *Mag. for Young* Feb. 48 My nephew .. taunted him with his companions .. and I soon saw that we had touched a sore place. *Mod.* A wet place on the floor. There are two specially difficult places in the ascent.

† **b.** *Chess.* A square on the board. *Obs. rare.*

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1562 Rowbothum *Playe Cheastes* B j, The rowes where euery one of them are set I wyll name Seates: the other which be emptie I wil name them places or houses' indifferently. 1728 Bertin *Chess* 54 White, the king in his bishop's place.

7. A particular part, page, or other point in a book or writing.

c 1385 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 294, I shal 3ou shewe in þis place, What ioie þeih sholen han ifere, þat seruen god on eorþe here. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 104 Crist seiþ in anoþer place þat þe world hatiþ þes apostlis. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* To Rdr., The First Part of this Worke, .. in some obscure places is barren and unpleasant..but in other places I hope you will judge it more pleasant. 1662 Fell *Hammond* 142 His Catalogue had an especial place for sequestred Divines. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xiii. § 9 If any one should ask in what place are the verses..; the use of the idea of place, here, being to know in what part of the book that story is. 1861 Miss Yonge *Stokesley Secret* xii. 201 They shut up her lesson-books and lost her place. 1881 N. T. (R. V.) *Luke* xx. 37 But that the dead are raised, even Moses shewed, in the place concerning the Bush.

†**b.** A (short) passage in a book or writing, separately considered, or bearing upon some particular subject; a text, extract. *Obs.*

[= L. *locus*; cf. Commonplace.]

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 Saynt Gregory expoundynge the same place of scripture sayth [etc.]. *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 282 The walls all bepainted..with places of holy Scripture. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* viii. (1627) 123 Many places may trouble the greatest schollers at first sight. 1642 *Vind. Smectymnuus* vi. 85 The last place he bringeth out of Hierome is a most rare place. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 454 The nimble Perfunctorinesse of some Commentators (that skip over hard Places). 1743 J. Morris *Serm.* vii. 203 They do not understand such places.

†**c.** A subject, a topic: esp. in *Logic* and *Rhet.*: = Locus *sb.*[1] 2. *Obs.*

c 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 45 The places or instrumentes of a symple theme. 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 5 b, I neuer learned the places from whence arguments are drawen. 1597 Bacon (*title*) Essayes. Religious Meditations. Places of perswasion and disswasion. 1600 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 11 Certaine places, or heads, to which..Logicall inuention directs vs. 1654 Z. Coke *Logick* 162 The place from Unlike, is either Simple [or] Compound. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* II. xvii. 69 Of Canons belonging to Consentaneous Places, or Places from whence Arguments are drawn. ..And first of those belonging to the Place of Notation or Etymology; and this has two Canons.

8. In technical uses:

a. *Astron.* The apparent position of a heavenly body on the celestial sphere.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* II. *Kalendar* 120 Reckoning a Degree for each Day.., you shall have the Place of the Sun exact enough. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Place of the Sun, Star, or Planet*, is the Sign of the Zodiack, and Degree of it, which the Planet is in. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 448/1 When observations of a star, made at two different periods, have been cleared of the effects of aberration and refraction, the only difference between the two places ought to be that due to precession and nutation.

†**b.** *Geom.* = Locus *sb.*[1] 3. *Obs. rare.*

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Place Geometrick*, is a certain Bound or Extent wherein any Point may serve for the Solution of a Local or Indetermined Problem. *Ibid., Place Simple*, or *Locus ad Lineam rectam*, as the Geometers call it, is when the Point that resolves any Problem is in a Right Line. *Ibid., Place Solid*, is when the Point is in one of the Conick Sections.

†**c.** *Falconry.* The point or pitch attained by a falcon or similar bird of prey before swooping down on its quarry. *Obs.* (or *arch.*, after Shaks.)

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* II. iv. 12 A Faulcon towring in her pride of place. 1636 Massinger *Bashf. Lover* v. ii, Though she fly in An eminent place, to add strength to her wings, And mount her higher. 1806 T. Thornton *Sporting Tour Eng.* viii. (1896) 178 Eagles .. can have no speed, except when at their place: then, to be sure, their weight increases their velocity. 1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* III. xviii, In 'pride of place' here last the eagle flew.

d. *Mining.* A drift or level driven from side to side of a wide lode as a beginning of a slide.

III. Position in some scale, order, or series.

9. Position or standing in the social scale, or in any order of estimation or merit; rank, station, whether high or low. **b.** *absol.* High rank or position; dignity.

c 1325 *Deo Gratias* 38 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 129 So pouert apayred haþ my plas. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1627) 237 He holding place and estimation as heire of Arcadia. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 69 Thirty other Dukes, amongst whome, the Archduke of Austria holdeth the highest place. 1641 Hinde *J. Bruen* xxxvi. 114 A young Gentleman..of great place for his birth and bloud. 1688 Wood *Life* 29 Nov. (O. H. S.) III. 32 Duke of Ormond to keep his old title but to take place in England as duke. 1822 W. Irving *Bracebr. Hall* iii. 24 Of late years, since he has risen into place. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xvi, I hold to being kind to servants—but you must make 'em know their place. Eva never does. 1870 Rogers *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 4 Poor men often rose to eminent place. 1876 Gladstone *Gleanings* II. 339 We have not attempted to ascertain his [Macaulay's] place among historians. 1893 Lewin in *Bookman* June 85/2 As an English critic of English literature, his place is in the front rank. *Mod.* To keep inferiors in their proper place.

c. *Racing*, etc.: A position among the placed competitors: see Place *v.* 5 d.

1885 *Daily Tel.* 30 Sept. 5/3 Even a larger sum of money was invested by the public upon Lonely for a place in the St. Leger. 1885 *Times* 4 June 10/3 Royal Hampton, who was ridden out for a place, was a bad third.

10. *Arith.* The position of a figure in a series, in decimal or similar notation, as indicating its value or denomination: in *pl.* with numeral, often used merely to express the number of figures, esp. after the decimal point in a decimal fraction.

1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* (1575) 43 A Place is called the seate or roome that a Figure standeth in. 1696 H. Phillips *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 25, I have abreviated this Table to four places [of decimals]. 1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Mathescos* 6 A Number has so many Places, as there are Figures in it. 1706 — *Introd. Math.* 103 A Figure in the 1st, 2d, 3d, etc. Decimal Place. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 186/2 He also calculated the ratio [of π] to 55 decimal places. *Ibid.* 187/1 A manuscript..in which it was carried to 154 places. 1876 Tait *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* ix. (ed. 2) 223 Which contains some thirty-five places of figures.

11. A step or point in the order of progression. Mostly with ordinal numeral or its equivalent (*first, next, last*, etc.) preceded by *in*: *in the first place* = firstly, first in order; etc.

1639 *Act* in *Arch. Maryland* (1883) I. 69 All debts growing due for wine..or other licquors shall be paid in the last place after all other debts are satisfied. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 325 Two thousand..lost their lives, and the Priests in the first place. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 39 P 7, I must in the next place observe [etc.]. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. lii. 301 In the first place, frost strikes deeper [etc.]...In the next place, the streets are more often disturbed.

IV. Position or situation with reference to its occupation or occupant.

12. A proper, appropriate, or natural place (for the person or thing in question to be in or occupy); sometimes in an ideal or imaginary region. (See also 19 c, d.)

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 57 He 3af largely alle his lele lyges Places in paradys at her partynge hennes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 403/2 Place, or stede, *situs*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, Hath place deputed & assygned to them by god & nature. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* •iv, There is a common prouerbe that all thinges haue theire time, theire place, and theire sayson. 1600 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. i. 48 Heere's no place for you maids. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 131 P 8 The Country is not a Place for a Person of my Temper. 1713 M. Henry *Meekness & Quietn. Spirit* (1822) 147 We are all offenders: and the bar is our place, not the bench. 1820 Wordsw. *To Small Celandine* 6 Long as there are Violets, They will have a place in story. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 605 But the genius which, at a later period, humbled six marshals of France was not now in its proper place. 1897 Rhoscomyl *White Rose Arno* 305 The two lovers took their places, kneeling on the curb..of the fount.

b. *fig.* A fitting time, point in the order of events; occasion, opportunity.

1382 Wyclif *Heb.* xii. 17 Forsoth he found not place [1539, 1611, 1881, no place] of penaunce. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5040 Here is plainly no place in þis plit now, Your wille for to wirke. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xv. (1859) 17 Repentaunce ne prayer may here no place haue. 1661 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* I. v. § 7 When the Egyptian Kingdom was first founded, is not here a place to enquire.

c. *fig.* 'Room': reasonable occasion or ground.

1638 R. Baker tr. *Balsac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 17 There will be no place left for calumnie. 1654 Hammond *Fundamentals* 60 There is no place of doubting, but that it was the very same which we now call the Apostles Creed. 1721 Bentley *Proposals for Printing New Test.* 4 In the Sacred Writings there's no place for Conjectures or Emendations.

13. The space which one person occupies by usage, allotment, or right; a seat or accommodation engaged in a public building, conveyance, or the like, a space at table; seat, station, quarters.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 125 Janus with his double face In his chaiere hath take his place. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 390 The king..commaunded him to sytte downe againe in his place. 1611 Tourneur *Ath. Trag.* v. ii, In the meane time vouchsafe your place with us. 1768 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* (1842) IV. 61 Indeed I trembled at these words, and hardly could keep my place. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) v. xix, After having fee'd very high for places at Mrs. Siddons's benefit. 1812 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 45 Having taken places for Ferrybridge. 1881 Mallock *Rom. 19th C.* I. iii, You must lay another place..as we shall be five dining this evening instead of four. 1884 *Chr. World* 19 June 453/2 Accommodation is provided for 4,670,000 children, showing an increase of 32,000 places.

b. With *possessive* or *of*: The space previously or customarily occupied by some other person or thing; room, stead, lieu; often in phrases *in* (*the*) *place of*, instead of, in the room or lieu of, in exchange or substitution for; *to take the place of*, to be substituted for, to stand instead of.

1533 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 353 His highnes is contente that your grace in the lewe and place therof shall haue his letteres patentes of the Justiceshipp of his Forestes. 1566 *Cheque Bk. Chapel Royal* (Camden) 2 Mr. Alsworthe died .. and Robert Greene of Poules sworne in his place. 1592 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. iii. 25 O God, that Somerset..were in Talbots place. 1646 Gillespie *Male Audis* 54 For that passage concerning Excommunication its supplying the place of the sword. 1793 Beddoes *Calculus* 23 The pills were now substituted in the place of the solution. 1844 Herschel *Ess.* (1857) 556 In place of immediately entering into business, he continued to reside for some time with his parents. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 142 Their places were supplied by men who had no recommendation but their religion. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 27 In the Laws..religion takes the place of philosophy in the regulation of human life. 1885 *Sci. Amer.* 3 Jan. 7/1 The aquamarine contains oxide of iron in the place of oxide of chromium.

14. An office, employment, situation; sometimes *spec.* a government appointment, an office in the service of the crown or state. (Cf. b.)

1558 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. iv. 5 Such persons..every one, according to his ability to serve in the commonwealth, to be set in place. 1631 J. Donne *Polydoron* 17 Hee may well clayme a boat-sons place in Barkleyes Shippe of fooles. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 81 A Priest, and therefore by his very place professing examples of holinesse and charity. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* I. (1662) 17 The Office of Lord Treasurers was ever beheld as a Place of great charge and profit. 1687 in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 78 To amove the said Mr. John Hough from the Place of President. 1710 Addison *Tatler* No. 162 P 1 In my younger Years I used many Endeavours to get a Place at Court. 1714 Swift *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. I. 208 This general ambition of hunting after places. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VII. viii, Good servants need not want places. 1838 Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* xxxvi, He purchased a patent place, which he still enjoys. 1871 *Punch* 18 Nov. 212/1 Couldn't let you do it, sir. Much as my place's worth. *Mod.* Has he got a place yet? He has got a place in the Custom House. She (a maid-servant) is leaving her place, and going home.

b. Without *a* or *pl.*: Official position, esp. of a minister of state: = Office *sb.* 4 b.

a 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* Pref. (Arb.) 17 The most part were of hir Maiesties most honourable priuie Counsell, and the rest seruing hir in verie good place. 1607–12 Bacon *Ess., Great Place* (Arb.) 278 Men in Great Place, are thrice Seruants: Seruants of the Soueraigne or State; Seruants of Fame; and Seruants of Businesse. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 25 Twenty four Magistrates...These chuse all Publick Officers out of their own number. Themselves continue in place during life. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 173 Place shows the man; some for the better and some for the worse. 1774 Goldsm. *Retal.* 41 'Twas his fate, unemployed, or in place. 1824 Byron *Juan* XVI. lxxii, He exactly the just medium hit 'Twixt place and patriotism. 1871 Morley *Crit. Misc., Condorcet* Ser. I. (1878) 47 To glut their insatiable craving for place and plunder.

c. The duties of any office or position; (one's) duty or business. Hence † *to perform one's place* (*obs.*).

1652 Milton in *Marvell's Wks.* (Grosart) II. 9 If..I shall need any assistance in the performance of my place. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 272 Beinge to ould to performe the place. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 72 She'll think It is her place to keep me company.

V. Phrases. *With other sbs.

15. *Place of arms* [ad. F. *place d'armes*]: **a.** An open space for the assembling of troops.

Provision for various kinds of these, either temporary or permanent, is or was formerly made in the laying out of encamping grounds or fortifications: see quots.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 252 Place of armes generall: is the place of assemblie, where the people of warre are ranged in order of battell. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., *Place of Arms in a Garrison*, is a large open Spot of Ground in the middle of the City, where the great Streets meet, else between the Ramparts and the Houses, for the Garrison to Rendezvous in, upon any sudden Alarm, or other Occasion. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 205, I was posted upon a parade, or place of arms. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Place of arms*, in a camp, is a large space at the head of the camp, for the army to be ranged in and drawn up in battalia. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.* s. v., In offensive fortification those lines are called places of arms on parallels which unite the different means of attack. 1853 Stocqueler *Milit. Encycl., Re-entering place of arms* is an enlargement of the covered way of a fortress..; it serves..for assembling troops previously to making sorties.

b. A strongly fortified city or a fortress, used as an arsenal or magazine, or as a place of retreat; also, † a tent at the head of each company where the arms were stored (*obs.*).

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Place of Arms*, when taken in the General, is a strong City which is pitch'd upon for the Magazine of an Army. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4466/1 It is said the Germans design to make St. Germano .. a Place of Arms. 1768 Simes *Milit. Dict., Place of arms of a camp*, are the belltents, at the head of each company, where they lodge their arms. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 190 Dunkirk was..prized..not merely as a place of arms,..but also as a trophy of English valour.

16. *Place of worship* [see 5 d]: A place where religious worship is performed; *spec.* a building (or part of one) appropriated to assemblies or meetings for religious worship: a general term comprehending churches, chapels, meeting-houses, synagogues, and other places in which people assemble to worship God.

In 15th c., *place of worship* occurs in the sense 'worshipful place (cf. sense 5 b), house of a person of rank'; in 16th c. in that of 'honourable post or position'. The existing use is app. shortened from 'place (of assembly or meeting) for religious worship', occurring in Statutes, from 1689 onwards, recognizing the public religious worship of Protestant Dissenters, Roman Catholics, and Jews. In these statutes the short form is rare and late (see quots. 1832, 1846).

[1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IV. xiii. 135, I wold fayn be at some place of worship said syr Arthur that I myghte reste me. *Ibid.* VIII. xxv. 310 Hit was neuer the custome of no place of worship..whan a knyghte and a lady asked herborugh, and they to receyue hem & after to destroy them that ben his gestes. 1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 236 The shamelesse vpstart..that hath a hungry eie to spie out,..and a flattering toong to intreat for some void place of worship.]

1689 *Act 1 Will. & Mary* c. 18 § 4 If any Assembly of persons dissenting from the Church of England shall be had in any place for Religious Worship. [*Ibid.*, Except such Persons come to some Congregation or Assembly of Religious Worship allowed or permitted by this Act.] 1791 *Act 31 Geo. III*, c. 32 § 6 If any Assembly of Persons pro-

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fessing the Roman Catholic Religion shall be had in any Place for religious Worship. 1812 *Act* 52 *Geo. III*, c. 155 § 2 (*margin*) Places of Religious Worship certified and registered. 1832 *Act* 2 & 3 *Will. IV*, c. 115 (*margin*) Roman Catholics to be subject to the same laws as Protestant Dissenters, with respect to Schools and Places of Worship. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 30 (*title*) An Act to exempt from Poor and Church Rates all Churches, Chapels, and other Places of Religious Worship. 1846 *Act* 9 & 10 *Vict.* c. 59 § 2 Persons dissenting from the Worship or Doctrines of the United Church of England and Ireland, and usually attending some Place of Worship other than the Established Church. 1853 *Act* 16 & 17 *Vict.* c. 137 § 62 Any Cathedral or Collegiate Church, or any Building registered as a Place of Meeting for Religious Worship. 1855 *Act* 18 & 19 *Vict.* c. 81 (*Preamble*) Save as therein excepted with respect to Places of Worship of the Established Church and otherwise.

[1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 71/2 *margin*, Of clean and unclean beasts, and the place of worship [in the Mosaic Law].] 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* Poems 1825 I. 263 Her soul serene, That like a place of worship aye was husht By day and night. 1857 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 334 They had gone every one to her different 'Place of Worship'. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 10 St. Mary's [a district church in a town] is a place of worship rather than a church to the minds of the townsmen.

17. *One's heart* (*lies*) *in the right place*: see Heart *sb.* 54. *To have a soft place in one's heart for*, to regard affectionately, be well-disposed towards, be fond of.

1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* I. xii. P 2 God knows if his heart lay in the right place for all that! 1894 Blackmore *Perlycross* 25 Mr. Penniloe had a very soft place in his heart for this young lady.

** With prepositions.

18. From place to place. From one place to another, and so on in succession.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 457 Crist wente mekely fro place to place. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 1361 He pervsed the whole towne.., from place to place. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 98 P 3 This holy Man travelled from Place to Place. *Mod.* Nomads who roam about from place to place in search of pasture for their cattle.

19. In place, etc.: †**a.** Before or without moving away; on the spot; then and there, immediately. So *in the place, on* or *upon the place. Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 110/138 So þat heo i-cristned was.. and i-spouse in þe place. *a* 1330 *Roland & V.* 504 He toke him in þe plas, & to þe castel he went. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 1600 (Trin.) Þis worde he seide anoon in plas. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 217 To sell them at lowe prices vpon the place. 1665 Temple *Let. to Sir J. Temple* Wks. 1731 II. 4, I told him upon the Place, I would serve his Majesty the best I could in it. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1004/3 On the part of the Suedes, 2000 were killed upon the place.

†**b.** In presence, present, at hand, on the spot. So *upon the place. Obs.*

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 3078 (Trin.) Archere was he beste in plas. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. v. 36 They all, beholding worldly wights in place, Leave off their worke..To gaze on them. 1670 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 345 Those matters can not be transacted by the Post, but men must be upon the place. 1682 in *Scott. Antiq.* (1901) July 4 Without .. ever acquainting him, albeit he was wpon the place.

c. In its original or proper position; in position; *in situ*; *spec.* in *Geol.*; in *Mining*, applied to a vein or lode situated between fixed rocks.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 108 That the ecclesiasticall iurisdiction remayne in place as it nowe is. 1869 Huxley *Elem. Physiol.* (ed. 3) v. § 20 The liver is invested by a coat of peritoneum, which keeps it in place. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., In place*, ..occupying, relative to surrounding masses, the position that it had when formed. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Placer*, .. includes all forms of mineral deposits excepting veins in place. 1884 Anna K. Greene *Leavenworth Case* ii. 8 The open piano with its sheet of music held in place by a lady's..fan.

d. *fig.* In his or its proper or fitting position; in one's element, at home; in harmony, timely. (The opposite of *out of place*, 20.)

1897 *Chicago Advance* 4 Feb. 138/2 If Mr. Manss were not a successful pastor, he would be very much in place as a journalist.

e. *In* (some one's) *place*: in (his) position, situation, or circumstances; situated as (he) is.

1735 T. Hill *Zara* II. i. 11 What have I done, .. Beyond, what You wou'd, in my place, have done? 1770 Foote *Lame Lover* III. Wks. 1799 II. 89 What could I do? Put yourself in my place. 1870 Reade (*title*) Put Yourself in his Place.

f. *In* (*the*) *place of*, instead of: see 13 b. *In the first, second, next*, etc. *place*: see 11.

20. Out of place. Out of, or not situated in the natural or appropriate position; misplaced; *fig.* unsuitable, unseasonable.

[1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* (1895) 73 Wordes and saynges, brought furth so out of time and place, to make sporte and moue laughter.] 1822 [see Out of, III]. 1853 Maurice *Theol. Ess.* 77 The ordinary methods of controversy are entirely out of place. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 346 The two verses .. are evidently..out of place. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 158/1 It may not be out of place to examine it here.

*** With verbs.

21. Come in place. †**a.** To come to be, come forth, originate, turn up; to come into notice, appear; to appear, present itself for consideration. Also *become in* (*to*, etc.) *place. Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1316 Ne funde we nowhwer nan swa deope ilearet þat durste sputin wiþ us; and þef he come in place [etc.]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5589 (Cott.), I sal tell yow of [moyses]..How gat first he com in place. *Ibid.* 18623 And þus bicome þat oile in place. *Ibid.* 22405 For if sant michel cum to place, to dome befor vr lauerd grace. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 84 Hou that metall cam a place. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 114/2 When ye honour of God commeth in place.

†**b.** To occur, take place. *Obs.*

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 2884 (Trin.) Lecchery .. þe foulest þat euer coom on plas. *Ibid.* 13131 Til a feste day coom in plas.

†**c.** To come into a position (to do something).

c 1450 *Merlin* xxiv. 444 And gladly ther-of wolde thei ben a-venged, yef thei myght come in place.

22. Find place. To find room to dwell or exist, to have being (*in* something).

a 1729 Congreve *To Cynthia* 5 Can Discontent find Place within that Breast? 1839 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* x. (1847) 105 Confidence in their own strength found no place in their counsels. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* vi. (1862) 189 And now the solemn awakening finds place.

23. Give place. To make room, make a way, get out of the way; to yield *to*, give way *to*; to be succeeded by: see Give *v.* 47. *arch.* exc. *fig.*

1382, etc. [see Give *v.* 47 a–d]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv. 10 Stynt, I say! gyf men place. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 The water deuydyng it selfe, & gyuynge place to them for theyr passage. 1571 R. Edwardes *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 92 Give place; let the prisoner come by; give place. *c* 1595 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 35 The Generall gaue place to his earnest suite. *a* 1604 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* (1809) 165 Hee prudently governed his Church some thirty yeeres, and gave place to nature. 1746–7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 211 What was gay..as well as glittering..gives place to an universal gravity. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 268 Thessaly's youth gave place to the Gods high-throned in heaven.

24. Have place. **a.** To have room to exist; to have being or existence (*in*, *among*, etc. something); to exist; to be situated, have lodgement.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. xii. (1495) d j/2 The vertue ..naturalis..hath pryncipall place in the lyuer. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* IV. vii. 247 Yf all sinnes were punyshed in this worlde the Iuges of god shulde haue noo place. 1526 Tindale *John* viii. 37 Ye seke meanes to kyll me be cause my sayinges haue noo place in you. 1624 Bedell *Lett.* vii. 110 But this..hath no place amongst all your motiues. 1752 Hume *Ess., Remark. Customs* (1817) I. 366 The same law had place in Thebes. 1896 Dk. Argyll *Philos. Belief* 117 The notion..that time..can have no place in Nature except as a mere condition..of human thought.

†**b.** To have or take precedence (also *to have the place*): = 27 c. *Obs.*

1649 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 272 These persons petitioning are dangerous...Safety must have place of all. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 285 The female Sex, which according to the custom of England has always the place.

†**25. Hold place.** To obtain regard, to prevail; = 27 b. (See also 9.)

1513 More *Rich. III* in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 757 If either kind [= nature] or kindnesse had holden place. *Ibid.* 762 If some folkes friendship had not holden better place with the king then any respect of kindred.

26. Make place. †**a.** To make room or space *for*; to give a position, station, or office *to. Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2277 (Dubl. MS.) Þen makes þe prince hym a place & prestly hym maches. 1565 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 113 All mercie shall make place to euery man according to the merit of his workes. 1581 G. Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 56 To furnish himselfe with such good giftes, that he make himself place, be desired, honoured, and esteemed. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. x. 86 b, Making place for al commers.

b. *To make places* (*Change-ringing*): said of two bells which shift their position in successive changes so as to make room, as it were, for another bell which is struck successively before, between, and after them.

1872 Ellacombe *Ch. Bells Devon*, etc. ii. 221 The..terms of the art are enough to frighten an amateur,..Hunting, dodging, snapping, and place making. 1880 C. A. W. Troyte in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 334/2 In change-ringing terms the 4th and 5th are said to 'make places'.

27. Take place. †**a.** To take effect, to succeed; to be accomplished or realized. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 153 Alisaunder the Pope gaf us leve for to edifie coventis in these places..but there tok no place but Clare and Wodous. 1542 Udall in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 2, I am..as well contented that my suite hath not taken place. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* VIII. 304 When the Christian religion began to take place in Egypt. *a* 1766 Mrs. F. Sheridan *Sidney Bidulph* IV. 30 This design can't possibly take place till next winter. ✠1789 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) IV. 465 His medicine immediately took place. 1825 Knapp & Baldw. *Newgate Cal.* IV. 334/2 Two shots..did not take place.

†**b.** To find acceptance; to have weight or influence. *Obs.*

1535 Joye *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 17 These playn testimonyes of the scripture wolde take no place with Tindal. 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 33 Then must the Corinthian Column be condemned..if Baldo's Judgment take Place. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 134 This Doctrine ..I don't expect will take place with many. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Hist. Greece* I. 1 Among an unenlightened people every imposture is likely to take place.

†**c.** To take precedence *of*; to go before. (Cf. 9.) *Obs.*

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 19 Whether a Iesobler or schoolemaister, being but a lay brother..ought to take place and go before a secular Priest. 1626 S. D'Ewes in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 219 The Lorde Conway tooke place of all barons. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 149. 2/2 Which Woman takes Place? 1721 Bradley *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 188 After this, the Physick Garden at Oxford takes place in Reputation. 1814 Jane Austen *Mansf. Park* xxiii, Though Miss Crawford is in a manner at home, at the Parsonage, you are not to be taking place of her.

†**d.** To take up or have a position; to be present.

1628 Wither *Mistr. Philarete* G j, Marke, if euer red or white, Any where, gaue such delight, As when they haue taken place In a worthy womans face. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* II. vii. (1712) 61 The Uses indeed of the forenamed Plants..take place so in every Affair of Man.

e. To come into existence, come to pass, happen; to occur (in place or time).

1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 207/2 These respects being paid, and silence taking place. 1816 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* II. 145 The shadow may reach the earth, and a total eclipse may take place. 1894 A. Robertson *Nuggets*, etc. 217 The police were informed of what had taken place.

f. *To take the place of*: see 13 b.

VI. 28. Short for Place brick.

1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXIX. 192 The difference between .. stacks and places ten shillings.

VII. 29. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *place-description*, *-disease*, *-illustration*, *-name*, *-poetry*; *place-bound* adj.; esp. in sense 14, as *place-broker*, *-monger*, *-mongering*, *-seeker*; *place-begging*, *-loving*, *-proud*, *-seeking* adjs.; **place act**, the Act of Parliament excluding persons holding office under the crown from sitting in the House of Commons; †**place-being**, the fact of being or dwelling in some particular place, habitat (*obs. rare*); **place betting**, the action of backing a horse or other competitor for a 'place': see 9 c; **place-bill** (cf. *place act*); **place-book**, a blank book for the collection of interesting or valuable literary extracts; = Commonplace-book; **place horse**, a horse which comes in among those placed: see Place *v.* 5 d; **place-house** = Place *sb.* 5 b; †**placelike** *a.*, local; **place-making**: see 26 b; **place-skating** (*U. S.*) = Figure-*skating*; **place-woman**, a female office-holder under government. See also Place brick, Place-holder, Place-hunter, Place-kick, Placeman.

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Sept. 10/1 The *Place Act, by which holders of places of profit under the Crown are ineligible for the House of Commons. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 79 Chelidros the Serpent..is in *placebeing, one of those kindes which be doubtfull. For it is now abiding vpon the earth now in the waters. 1885 *Times* 4 June 10/3 *Place Betting. 1742 H. Walpole *Let. to Mann* 8 Apr., The *Place Bill has met with the same fate from the Lords as the Pension Bill and the Triennial Act. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 617 We owe to this ministry the place-bill of 1743, which .. seems to have had a considerable effect; excluding a great number of inferior officers from the house of commons. *a* 1699 Osborn *Charac.* etc., Wks. (1673) 619 In the *Place-Book of virtue and vice. 1808 Knox & Jebb *Corr.* I. 431 It might be .. useful to keep the plan open for continual increase, in the way of, not a common, but a special place-book. 1647 Fuller *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 132 When we are time-bound, *place-bound, or person-bound so that we cannot compose ourselves to make a large solemn prayer. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 267 Lawyers, and speculators, and *place-brokers. 1892 *Spectator* 26 Jan. 93/1 No writer has left us so many *place-descriptions which can be..identified with actual localities. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* xiv. 233 Beriberi, a *place disease like malaria. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 7/3 Such an animal..would..be looked upon as a winner, or, at least, a *place horse in a race. 1675 Wycherley *Country Wife* II. i, I hate London: our *place-house in the country is worth a thousand of't. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 85 Still they would bear no *place-like respect. 1839 *Record* 21 Oct., The time-serving and *place-loving spirit. 1785 Trusler *Mod. Times* III. 77 Seeing..an advertisement.. from a man who advertised places under government to be disposed of..I..waited on Provider the *place-monger. 1868 Visct. Strangford *Selection* (1869) I. 344 The Athenian bureaucrat or placemonger. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. xxv. 371 A monstrous system of bribery and *place-mongering. 1868 G. Stephens *Runic Mon.* I. p. xvi, *Place-names are..found both on Old-Northern and on Scandinavian-runic pieces. 1884 H. Rix in *Gd. Words* June 393/2 Speculating on the origin of place-names. *a* 1619 Fletcher *Wit without M.* III. i, To be *place-proud. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII. 206/1 To his mastery of edges and *place-skating he owed his ability to defeat the great skaters of the world. 1817–18 Cobbett *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 257 Sinecure placemen and *placewomen.

Place (plēs), *v.* *Pa. t.* and *pple.* **placed** (plēst); also 6 *Sc.* **plaist, plaist, placeit**, 6–7 **plast**(**e**; *pa. pple.* 6 **yplasde.** [f. Place *sb.* So F. *placer* (1606 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To put or set in a particular place, position, or situation; to station; to posit; *fig.* to set in some condition, or relation to other things. Often a mere synonym of *put*, *set*.

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 40 This manne is no Rhetoricien, because he can not place his thynges in good order. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 25 The Archebyshoppe of Treverswas placed right ouer against themperour. *Ibid.* 333 They place this as a generall Rule. 1565 Golding *Cæsar* 29 b, Cesar..taking the towne placed a garryson in it. 1567 Drant *Horace, Epist.* vii. D v, A younge man in a chare At ease yplasde. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 227 A Castle high, and thundring shot, At Quinbroughe is now plaste [*rime* waste]. 1602 in *St. Papers, Dom.* (1870) 226 We delivered the goods..and placed two of our company aboard each ship. 1630 Prynne *Anti-Armin.* 120 It placeth Election..within our owne command. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 99 The placing a Gate or Doore. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 167 Placing one Foot of a pair of Compasses on a Plane. 1712 Steele *Spect.*

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No. 423 P 2, I was so placed..that I could not avoid hearing. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 26 He used to place the patient under a pump, and allow the water to play over him. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 568 Thereby placing land out of circulation, during any one life. 1840 Lardner *Geom.* xii. 153 Three points, however they may be placed, must always lie in the same plane. 1896 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 615/2 To place gatekeepers at level crossings.

b. To put or set (a number of things) in the proper relative places, *i.e.* in order or position; to arrange, dispose, adjust.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 2 In Iohn I haue ..only placed the texte and diuided the paraphrase. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 6 What helpeth it though wee can finde good reasons, and knowe how to place them? 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* 368 He obtaineth places of honour, which can most fitly place his words. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 118 Which things..in painting, draw the eyes by their glittering brightnesse, though they be never placed by any art. *a* 1717 Pope *Ep. Jervas* 71 Should the Graces all thy figures place. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* IV. iii. (Stage direction) Places chairs.

2. To appoint (a person) to a place or post; to put in office; *spec.* to induct to a pastorate.

c 1570 *Schort Somme 1st Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* § 4 Sic as ar preichers alreddie placeit. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV. iii. 35 This yellow Slaue, Will.. place Theeues, And giue them Title, knee, and approbation. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 16 Placing deserving men according to their merit. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 694 These commissioners were..to have the sole power of placing and displacing all persons in the service of the Company. 1901 *Robert Anderson* ii. 8 When my father was 'placed' as fourth minister of the Relief Church.

b. To find a place or situation for; to arrange for the employment, living, or marriage of; to settle. Sometimes const. †*forth* (obs.), *out*.

1596 Drayton *Piers Gaveston* cii, Those in Court we for our purpose plac'd. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 213 Whether..to keep them at home in an unmarried state, or place them forth in Wedlock. *a* 1652 Brome *Eng. Moor* III. i, At an old wives house in Bow-lane That places Servants. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 170 P 6 He had resolved to place me happily in the world. 1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* xxv, If I can only place my sisters as I want, Humphrey and I will seek our fortunes. 1889 *Spectator* 21 Sept., Fathers lament..over children whom..they cannot 'place'.

3. To put (a thing) into a suitable or desirable place for some purpose. *spec.* a. To put out (money, funds) at interest; to invest. Often with *out*. b. To put into the hands of a particular (selected) person or firm (an order for something to be supplied). c. To dispose of to a customer. d. To arrange for the performance or publication of (a play, literary production, or the like).

1700 Farquhar *Constant Couple* I. ii, I suppose twenty or thirty pieces handsomely placed will gain the point. 1713 Steele *Guard.* No. 2 P 3 Placing money on mortgages. 1765 *Act 5 Geo. III*, c. 26 *Preamble*, With Power to the Trustees..to place out the Money..on Real securities in Scotland. 1858 T. Dalton in *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 338 The best mode of placing funds at Bangkok. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 7 May 2/3 The demand for Florida orange-trees .. is .. increasing. Many large orders have already been placed for next season. 1893 Peel *Spen Valley* 342 All orders of the French Government which they needed to place in England. 1901 Dabbs in *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Aug. 8/1, I have had six plays 'placed' at a cost to myself in trial matinées of hundreds of pounds. *Ibid.*, A single play placed on the evening bill.

4. *fig.* To put, set, fix, repose (faith, confidence, esteem, etc.) *in* or *on* a particular person or thing.

1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 7 How are they to be..pittied, that haue nothing whereon to rest and place their assurance. 1654–66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 646, I found my passion was unworthily plac't. 1700 H. Wanley in *Pepys' Diary* (1879) VI. 233 His judgment ..in placing his friendships. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 53 P 3 If our Sex knew always how to place their Esteem justly. 1813 Southey *Nelson* II. vi. 34 A man, upon whose sagacity..he could place full reliance. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 591 No confidence could be placed in any of the twelve Judges.

5. To determine or indicate the place of; to assign a place to. a. To assign or refer to a particular locality or set of circumstances; to locate. b. To assign a certain rank or station to; to rank, class. c. To fix the chronological position of; to date; to fix, determine (a date).

1597 Bacon *Coulers Good & Evil* Ess. (Arb.) 139 For sayth he (Cicero), aske a Stoicke which Philosophie is true, he will preferre his owne: Then aske him which approcheth next the truth, he will confesse the Academiques. So..the Epicure..as soone as he hath placed himselfe, he will place the Academiques next him. 1656 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* I. i. § 20 Capellus placeth Cadmus in the third year of Othoniel. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 118 Having excluded them from the Society of Men, he places them among..Beasts. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* I. 50 Then, in the scale of reas'ning life, 'tis plain, There must be, somewhere, such a rank as Man: And all the question..is..if God has plac'd him wrong? 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Mar. 3/2 Lord Lytton, ..learned in American dialects, could no doubt 'place' her particular peculiarities of pronunciation.

d. *Racing.* To state the place or position of (a horse, etc.) among the competitors when passing the winning post, which is usually done officially of the first three only; *to be placed*, to obtain a place among the first three. Also *fig.*

1831 Macaulay *Ess., Boswell's Johnson* (1887) 180 Boswell is the first of biographers. He has no second. He has distanced all his competitors so decidedly that it is not worth while to place them. Eclipse is first, and the rest nowhere. 1849 Alb. Smith *Pottleton Leg.* 161 However you start, you'll never be placed. 1863 Kingsley *Water Bab.* i, She came in nowhere, and is consequently not placed. 1895 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 7/1 The last-named trio provided the winner and the placed horses.

6. To assign, attribute, impute, ascribe. a. To hold (a quality or attribute) to reside or consist *in* something. †b. To refer (a fact or circumstance) *to* something as a cause; to 'put down' *to*. *Obs.*

1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 830 They placed a certaine religion in the shadow of trees. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* III. § 8. 199 They did not place honour or honesty simply in victory. 1697 Locke *Repl. to Bp. of Worcester's Answ. to his Let.* 97 Whether..I am..mistaken, in the placing Certainty in the Perception of the Agreement or Dis-agreement of Ideas. 1801 Mrs. E. Parsons *Myst. Visit* I. 105 He placed it [her delight] to the ease it would afford her anxiety. 1814 Jane Austen *Mansf. Park* xliv, She..places her disappointment..to her being..less affluent than many of her acquaintance.

7. *Football* (Rugby). To get (a goal) from a place-kick.

1890 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 5/3 A goal placed from a try. 1896 *Field* 8 Feb. 207/1 Thompson placed a goal.

Place, obs. erron. f. *pleas* (pl. of Plea: see Common Pleas); obs. f. Please.

Placeable (plē·săb'l), *a. rare.* [f. Place *v.* + -able.] Capable of being or liable to be placed.

1801–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 179 The privy seal being placeable and displaceable by the king.

‖ **Placebo** (plăsī·bo). Pl. -os, -oes. [a. L. *placēbo* (I shall be pleasing or acceptable), 1st sing. fut. ind. of *placēre* to please: also used in OF. in senses 1 and 2.]

1. *Eccl.* In the Latin rite: The name commonly given to Vespers in the Office for the Dead, from the first word of the first antiphon (*Placebo Domino in regione vivorum*, Ps. cxiv. 9, Vulg.).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 Efter euesong anonriht siggeð ower Placebo. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 57 Prelatis ben more bounden to þis prechynge..þan to seie matynes, masse, euen song, or placebo. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 110 Clerkys seydin Placebo & dirige for his soule. 1535 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 165 Schall synge and say placebo and dirige on nyght. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* v. § 5. 248 He..earned a miserable livelihood..by singing placebos and diriges.

†**2.** In allusive phrases: *To sing* (*a*), *play* (*with*), *make*, *be at the school of placebo*, etc.: to play the sycophant, flatter, be servile or time-serving. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 60 Þe uerþe zenne is þet huanne hi alle zingeþ 'Placebo', þet is to zigge: 'mi lhord zayþ zoþ, mi lhord deþ wel'. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 543 Flatereres been the deueles Chapelleyns that syngen euere Placebo. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* H v b, He ought..not flatere hym ne make the placebo. 1554 Knox *Godly Let.* A viij b, Nowe they haue bene at the skoole of Placebo, and ther they haue lerned.. to daunse as the deuill lyst to pype. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* Prol. 78 Plaing *placebo* into princes faces. 1607–8 Bacon *Gen. Naturalis.* Wks. 1879 I. 467 If any man shall think that I have sung a placebo, for mine own particular, I would have him know that I am not so unseen in the world. 1679 J. P. *Lett. Friend in Country* 3 Where every one would sing a Placebo to the rising Sun [the next Heir to the Crown].

†**3.** A flatterer, sycophant, parasite. (In Chaucer as proper name.) *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 234 Placebo seyde o Ianuarie brother [etc.]. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22417 Ffiateryng .. Somme callen hir Placebo, ffor sche kan maken an Eccho Answere euere ageyn the same. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 37 The Bischop..having his placeboes and jackmen in the toun, buffatted the Freir, and called him Heretick. *a* 1652 Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 220 Placeboes and flatterers went to court.

4. *Med.* (See quot. 1811.) Also *fig.*

1811 Hooper *Med. Dict., Placebo*,..an epithet given to any medicine adapted more to please than benefit the patient. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xx, There is nothing serious intended—a mere *placebo*—just a divertisement to cheer the spirits, and assist the effect of the waters. 1889–8 Fagge & Pye-Smith *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 205 It is probably a mere placebo, but there is every reason to please as well as cure our patients.

Hence **Placebo·ic** *a. nonce-wd.*, of the nature of a placebo.

1880 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* 1093 This was given regularly, and became well known .. as the 'placeboic remedy' for rheumatism.

Pla·ce-brick. *orig.* A brick made of soft clay, and laid on a prepared 'place' to harden before being burnt: see quot. 1753; *now*, an ordinary stock brick which has been imperfectly burnt, through being on the outward or windward side of the kiln or clamp.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 41 Place-bricks. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Brick*, Place-bricks..so called because of a level smooth place just by where they are struck or moulded .. where they are left till they are stiff enough to be turned on their edges.., they carry them to stacks,.. they are covered with straw on the top, till they are dry enough .. to be burnt. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 343 Place-Bricks are too frequently poor and brittle. 1847 Smeaton *Builder's Man.* 19 Place bricks are the refuse of a burning, and are in fact those which have not been perfectly burnt. 1881 Young *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1155 Prices per 100 at which bricks are quoted: place-bricks, 4*s.* 6*d.*; grey stocks, 5*s.*; red stocks, 6*s.* [etc.].

Placed (plēst), *ppl. a.* [f. Place *v.* + -ed 1.] Put or set in a particular position or condition; located, situated; holding place or rank: see the vb. *Placed minister*, a pastor inducted to a charge.

1733 P. Lindsay *Interest Scot.* 124 Where one placed Minister dies at least three young men are licensed. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 75 When the Regiment forms open Column of Divisions, behind a placed Flank Division. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* vi, He was in orders, but was not a placed minister. 1844 P. Harwood *Hist. Irish Reb.* 50 Every liberal..motion..was unfailingly crushed by placed and pensioned majorities. 1890 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 3/5 Brownie .. finished fifth, Theodolite, the second favourite, alone dividing him from the placed horses. *Ibid.* 3 Nov. 4/7 Blackheath beat the London Scottish by a placed goal to a penalty goal.

†**Pla·ceful,** *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Place *sb.* + -ful 1.] (?)

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* IX. 134 And in their precinct (Proper and placefull) stood the troughs and pailes, In which he milkt.

Pla·ce-ho·lder. One who holds a place or office. †a. One who acts as deputy for another; a lieutenant, substitute, proxy. *Sc. Obs.*

1560 in Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 13 Committed by the place-holders of the ministrie. 1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 451 His deputtis and place haldaris. *c* 1610 Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1683) 188 The Prince, who is God's place-holder.

b. One who holds office under the government.

1818 Moore *Fudge Fam. Paris* ii. 105 A youth of parts, Who longs to be a small place-holder. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 238 The strength of government..resulted, not from its having some thousands of place-holders..at its disposal, but from the means it possessed of making its will reach everywhere.

So **Pla·ce-ho·lding** *a.*

1830 Ld. J. Russell *Select Sp. & Desp.* (1870) I. 296 That corrupt and place-holding Parliament.

Pla·ce-hu·nter. One who seeks persistently for a place or post in the public service. (With unfavourable connotation: cf. Placeman.)

1713 Steele *Guard.* No. 29 P 16 The Ionick laugh .. is esteemed by judicious place-hunters a more particular mark of distinction than the whisper. 1818 *Examiner* 19 Oct. 666/1 Place-hunters and Fortune-hunters. 1898 Bodley *France* II. IV. vii. 434 Moderate men who are not place-hunters, and are therefore impartial witnesses.

So **Pla·ce-hunting** *sb.* and *a.*

1823 in W. Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 276 A place-hunting lawyer. 1860 Mill *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 34/2 Place-hunting .. is a form of ambition to which the English .. are almost strangers. 1898 Bodley *France* II. III. v. 257 The place-hunting solicitations of constituents.

Pla·ce-kick. *Football.* [f. Place *sb.* + Kick *sb.*1] (See quot. 1856, and cf. Drop-kick.) So **Pla·ce-kick** *v.*, **Pla·ce-ki·cker, Pla·ce-ki·cking.**

1856 *Rules for Football, St. Peter's School, York* ii, A place kick is a kick when the ball is previously placed on the ground... Kick off must be a place kick. *Ibid.* ix, It [the football] is to be place-kicked, and not dropped. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 1/3 A try, from which the champion place-kicker .. gained a goal. 1892 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 5/1 [He] played for Scotland, and did the place-kicking at the early age of sixteen. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Jan. 2/3 This place-kicking record was the least creditable feature of the game.

Placeless (plē·slès), *a.* [f. Place *sb.* + -less.]

†**1.** Without a fixed place or home; having no place. *Obs. rare*—1.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 261 Þanne þe Saxons, strong men of armes, and placeles to wone ynne [L. *Saxonum gens..sedibus vaga*], were i-prayed of þe Britouns forto come in to Bretayne.

2. Not confined to place; not local; not bounded or defined.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. II. *Imposture* 210 Holding a place-less place. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Sculler* Wks. III. 19/2 Such a placelesse place is Purgatory Created by the Pope without God's leaue. *a* 1834 Coleridge *Picture* 129 Placeless, as spirits. 1881 Fraser *Berkeley* 212 Our placing and dating intelligence must be inadequate to the placeless and dateless Intellect.

3. Having no stated place or locality.

1644 Prynne & Walker *Fiennes's Trial* 5 With the datelesse, namelesse, placelesse, seallesse Proclamation inclosed. 1878 D. Campbell *Rational & Trne Gosp.* xv. 80 Dateless, placeless wonders are not very credible.

4. Having no place or post; out of office or remunerative employment.

1831 *Lincoln Herald* 28 Jan., Placeless walked the pensive Whigs. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Aug. 220/1 The landless and placeless Irish gentleman.

†**Pla·cely,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* [f. Place *sb.* + -ly.] a. *adj.* Of or pertaining to place; local, spatial. b. *adv.* Locally, spatially.

a. 1546 Coverdale *Lord's Supper* Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 455 Imagining I cannot tell what manner of placely presence. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 85 The placing of body between two ghostly beings, would not give them a placely behaviour.

b. 1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. I. 86 Christes body be presented in thee bred..not placely as ther placed, spaced, and mesured, but ghostly.

Placeman (plē·smăn). [f. Place *sb.* 13 + Man *sb.*1] One who holds an appointment in the service of the sovereign or state; almost always with depreciatory or hostile connotation: One who is appointed (or who aspires) to such a position from motives of interest, without regard to fitness.

1742 *Protests of Lords* II. 15 A constant majority of placemen meeting under the name of a Parliament to establish grievances instead of redressing them. 1754 Hume *Hist. Eng.* I. xv. 369 The Sherriffs and other placemen had made

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interest to be elected. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 235 In 1679 the House of Commons brought in a bill for excluding placemen and pensioners from seats in parliament. 1830 LD. J. RUSSELL *Select. Sp. & Desp.* (1870) I. 296 In the first Parliament of George II it is stated that 257 placemen had seats in this House. 1881 *Philad. Record* No. 3443. 4 One of the most disheartening signs of the times is the facility with which the crimes of politicians and placemen are condoned by the people.

Hence **Pla·cemanship,** the position or character of a placeman.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 751 When placemanship is combined with Whiggery, the combination is..odious.

Placement (plē·smĕnt). [f. PLACE *v.* + -MENT: cf. F. *placement* (d'Aubigné 1616), and *displacement, replacement.*] The action of placing, or fact of being placed; placing, arrangement.

1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 688 A malformation in the placement of its tines. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 304, I.. cannot consent to the placement of such a word in our Dictionaries. 1887 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXXI. 415/2 In proportion as the placement of the loan disturbs the market value of the commodities. 1897 J. C. ROBINSON in *19th Cent.* Dec. 961 Art treasures..have found their way..to abiding placements from which there can be no return.

†**Pla·cency.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *placentia* (post-class.) suavity, f. *placēnt-em*: see PLACENT *a.*] The quality of pleasing, pleasantness; disposition to please or gratify.

1639 SALTMARSHE *Policy* 153 Men are naturally prone..to bend in placency towards their superiours humours. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. ii. 102 The cause or matter of molestation or placencie.

†**Pla·ceness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PLACE *sb.* + -NESS.] The quality of having or occupying a place; position, locality.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 78 It cannot but harshly be said, that the world has a placeness or whereness at all. *Ibid.* 84 Such a thing as placeness or stowage.

†**Pla·cent,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *placenta* a cake: see PLACENTA.] A flat cake or tablet.

1603 F. HERING *Cert. Rules* (1625) B ij b, Certaine Placents or Amulets confected of Arsenicke. 1617 T. ADAMS *Gen. Pract. Phisicke* (*N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VII. 29), Clarified hony, which must be so hard that you may make small placents or trocisces of it.

Placent (plē·sĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *placēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *placēre* to please.] Pleasing, gratifying.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 71 Under the plausibl prætext, placent notion, specious name, .. and fair construction of that famous Evangelic Canon.

¶ Misused for: Favourably disposed, propitious.

1898 C. READE in *New Cent.* IV. 501 A winning cause to placent gods is dear.

‖ **Placenta,** (plăse·ntă). [L. *placenta* cake = Gr. πλακόεις, -όεντα, contr. -οῦς, -οῦντα, flat cake, also mallow seed, f. the root πλακ- of πλάξ, πλάκα flat plate. So in It., Sp., Pg., Fr. in sense 1.]

1. *Zool.* and *Anat.* (Originally *placenta uterīna* uterine cake.) The spongy vascular organ, of flattened circular form, to which the fœtus is attached by the umbilical cord, and by means of which it is nourished in the womb, in all the higher mammals, and which is expelled in parturition; the afterbirth. Also applied to a structure having a similar function in other animals, as some viviparous fishes, ascidians, etc.; see quots. 1875, 1888.

1692 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 65 The *Fœtus*..doth receive Air ..from the maternal Blood in the *Placenta uterina*, or the *Cotyledones*. *Ibid.* 67 The Blood still circulates through the *Cotyledons* or *Placenta*. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In women, unless in case of twins, &c. there is but one placenta. 1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 68 The term placenta was derived from its shape. 1875 C. C. BLAKE *Zool.* Pref., Sharks bring forth their young alive, and nourish them while in the womb by a temporary structure called 'placenta'. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 445 In *Salpa* the developing embryo is nourished by a placenta formed, in part at least, by follicle cells.

2. *Bot.* The part of the carpel to which the ovules are attached; also sometimes applied to a structure which bears the sporangia in certain vascular cryptogams.

1677 GREW *Anat. Fruits* vii. § 5 The Seeds stuck all round about upon the Ambit or Sides of the Case; or upon a great Bed or Placenta within it. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Flower of Parnassus*, A Membranous fruit .. having..one cell full of seeds, fastened to a placenta which is often very square. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 16 In the inside of the ovary is a space called the *placenta*, on which the young seeds, or *ovules*, originate. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 395 The sporangia arise .. from some of the superficial cells of the placenta or part to which the sorus is attached.

Placental (plăse·ntăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. mod.L. *placentāl-is*, f. prec.: see -AL.]

1. *Zool.*, etc. Of or pertaining to the placenta.

Placental murmur, sound, soufflet, the sound made by the blood entering the distended uterine vessels, heard in auscultation during the later months of pregnancy.

1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 367 From a change of function, placental blood is no longer returned to the liver. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* vii. 84 *note*, No one who has ever heard the placental soufflet. 1876 BRISTOWE *Theor. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 265 The raw surfaces of wounds or of the placental area. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *P[eriod]*, *placental*, the time occupied in the expulsion of the placenta.

b. Furnished with a placenta; placentate.

1840–45 OWEN *Odontogr.* III. xi. 501 The development of the true molar teeth to their typical number in the placental Mammalia. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. vi. 202 The Marsupials stand..below the placental mammals.

2. *Bot.* Pertaining to the placenta (of a plant).

1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 227 In Leguminosæ the double placental base is so narrow that the ovules alternate with one another. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 259 Ovule .. flanked by a column of placental tissue.

B. *sb. Zool.* A placental mammal.

1864 WEBSTER cites OWEN. 1897 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 17 The marsupials..have been gradually supplanted by the more highly organized placentals.

‖ **Placentalia** (plæsĕntā·liă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L. (L. Bonaparte 1837), neuter pl. of *placentāl-is* adj.: see prec.] Placental mammals; a primary division of Mammalia, comprising those provided with a placenta: contrasted with *Marsupialia* and *Monotremata*. It corresponds to the more recent divisions *Monodelphia* and *Eutheria*.

1841 in BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* App. 526.

Hence **Placenta·lian,** a. *adj.*, of or pertaining to the *Placentalia*; b. *sb.* one of these.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Placentary (plæ·sĕntări, plăse·ntări), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. mod.L. *placentārius*, f. PLACENTA: see -ARY 1. So F. *placentaire.*] Of, pertaining or relating to the placenta; placental (*Zool.* and *Bot.*). b. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the *Placentalia* or *Placentaria*.

1843–4 *Trans. Linnean Soc.* (1845) XIX. 321 The placentary hypothesis of M. Schleiden. 1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) I. 377 Uncertainty in the position of the placentary lines. 1864 WEBSTER s.v., The placentary system of classification. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Placentary*, belonging, or referring to, the Placenta.

B. *sb. Zool.* A placental mammal.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Placentate (plæ·sĕntĕt), *a. Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *placentāt-us*, f. PLACENTA: see -ATE 2.] Having a placenta: = PLACENTAL *a.* 1 b.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Placentation (plæsĕntē·ʃən). [a. F. *placentation*, f. PLACENTA: see -ATION.]

1. *Zool.* The formation and disposition of the placenta in the uterus.

1880 HUXLEY in *Times* 25 Dec. 4/1 The non-prehensile pes would separate it from the former, and the placentation from the latter group.

2. *Bot.* The disposition or arrangement of the placenta or placentas in the ovary.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. xi. (1765) 197 By Placentation is meant the Disposition of the Cotyledons at the Time when the Seed is beginning to grow. 1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) I. 389 The placentation of Water-lilies..Broomrapes..and Butomads, is equally at variance with the central theory. 1872 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* (ed. 6) I. vii. 174 Instances of both marginal and free central placentation.

†**Place·ntiate,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *placēnt-em* pleasing, suave + -ATE 3: cf. *differentiate.*] *trans.* To please, satisfy.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. 248 When you're placientated [*sic*], the Fort is won.

Placentiferous (plæsĕnti·fĕrəs), *a. Zool.* and *Bot.* [f. PLACENTA + -FEROUS.] Bearing or having a placenta.

1667 H. OLDENBURG in *Phil. Trans.* II. 512 All Placentiferous Animals (if I may assume this word) he affirms to have three Membranes. 1702 DR. DRAKE in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1236 The one [Uterus] being Glanduliferous, and the other Placentiferous. 1878 MASTERS *Henfrey's Bot.* 300 As though the placentiferous lines were detached.

Placentiform (plăse·ntifōrm), *a. Zool.* and *Bot.* [f. PLACENTA + -FORM.] Having the form of a placenta; discoid; cake-shaped.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Placentiformis*, .. *Bot.* resembling a cake..placentiform. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (1870) 125 When what would be otherwise a napiform root becomes compressed both at its base and apex..it is said to be placentiform. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Placentigerous (plæsenti·dʒĕrəs), *a. Zool.* and *Bot.* [f. PLACENTA + -GEROUS.] Bearing a placenta: = PLACENTIFEROUS.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Placentious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *placēntia* suavity, PLACENCY + -OUS.] Pleasing, or disposed to please; complaisant, amiable, agreeable, suave.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III. *York* (1662) 230 A Placentious Person, gaining the goodwill of all. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 20 Such things as are placentious or pleasing to us.

‖ **Placentitis** (plæsĕntəi·tis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. PLACENTA + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the placenta.

1844 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1849–52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 943/2 Simpson has described an acute and chronic form of placentitis.

Placentoid (plăse·ntoid), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Resembling a placenta; placentiform.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Placentophagy (plæsĕntɒ·fădʒi). [f. as prec. + -PHAGY.] The eating of the placenta.

1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 12 Apr. 909 In certain parts of the Soudan, placentophagy is habitually practised.

Placentule (plăse·ntiul). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *placentula*, dim. of PLACENTA: see -ULE.] A small placenta (but in quot. 1826 applied to a cotyledon: cf. COTYLEDON 3).

1677 GREW *Anat. Fruits* v. § 13 A great Parenchymous Boss, which is, as it were, the Bed or Placentula of the Seeds; which lie all over it, as in a Strawberry. 1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 164 The cotyledon appears .. necessary for the..growth of the seed, and may hence be denominated its lungs or placentule. 1898 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Placentula*,..a little placenta: a placentule.

Placer 1 (plē·sər). [f. PLACE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who places, puts, or sets; one who puts in place or arranges; in various technical uses, e.g. in *Bookbinding*, a workman employed in arranging the sheets; in *Pottery*, the workman who puts the ware ready for burning.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 164 Thou placer of plants both humble and tall. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 135 A sorter out and placer of the principall matters in the same [book] contained. 1802 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 16 Setters of broken bones, and placers of dislocations. 1862 T. WRIGHT *Hist. Dom. Manners* viii. 153 An *assieur*, or placer, took the dishes from the hands of the valets, and arranged them in their places on the table. 1898 C. F. BINNS *Story of Potter* 206 The art of putting the ware ready for burning is called 'placing', and upon the skill of the placer much of the success of the oven depends. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 18 June 10/5 Collaters and Placers wanted.

Placer 2 (plē·sər). *Mining.* (Chiefly *U. S.*) [a. Amer. Sp. *placer* (plase·r) 'deposit, shoal', allied to *placel* a sand-bank, f. *plaza* place.]

A deposit of sand, gravel, or earth, in the bed of a stream, or any alluvial or diluvial detritus, containing gold or other valuable minerals in particles; a place where this detritus is washed for gold, etc. Also *fig.*

In U.S. law, *placer* includes all forms of mineral deposits excepting veins in place.

1848 WISLIZENUS *Tour N. Mexico* 24 (Stanf.) The old and the new *Placer*, near Santa Fe, have attracted most attention, and not only gold washes, but some gold mines..are worked there. 1851 APPLETON in *Longfellow's Life* (1891) II. 219 Why it is a Golden Legend .. if it be not that it is such a placer of richness. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 113 Like diggers in California 'prospecting for a placer'. 1858 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1870) 296 It is a vast placer full of nuggets for the philologist. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 325 This placer covers an area of perhaps two hundred acres, with probably an average depth of 25 feet of gold-bearing earth.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *placer-diggings, -gold, -mine, -miner, -mining.*

1867 MURCHISON *Siluria* xix. (ed. 4) 471 There are placer-workings on rocks containing Jurassic fossils. 1868 ISAB. SAXON *Five Years within Gold. Gate* 84 Almost wholly 'placer' or surface diggings. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 208 Sixty-one placer-claims..nearly all located in the southern part of the county. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* I. iii. (1881) 55 In the early days of California..the placer miner..picked up..his 'wages'..in actual money. 1881 *Lit. World* (Boston U.S.) 21 May 177/1 The Chinaman ..has found it lucrative to continue placer mining where the whites have given it up. 1897 *Daily News* 21 July 5/4 The workings on the Klondyke or Deer River are placer mines, i.e., the earth is dug up and washed with sluices.

Placet (plē·set). [a. L. *placet* 'it pleases', 3rd sing. pres. ind. of *placēre* to please.]

‖ 1. The Latin for 'it pleases (me or us)'.

The word is part of the form used in the old Universities when a question is put to the vote: 'Placetne vobis, domini doctores? placetne vobis, magistri?' (Does it please you, Doctors? does it please you, Masters?); the answer being 'Placet', or 'Non placet'. The declaration of the vote after a count is in the form, 'Majori parti placet', or 'non placet', as the case may be. It is also in the power of the Vice-Chancellor, or of the Proctors conjointly, to veto any proposal by their 'Non placet', as in quot. 1893.

c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* II. vi. Wks. (Rtldg.) 240/1 Whilst I cry placet, like a senator. 1893 LIDDON, etc. *Life Pusey* I. xvi. 378 Amidst a tremendous shout of 'Placet' from the area the decisive formula was uttered, 'Nobis procuratoribus non placet' [Us, the proctors, it pleases not], and the question of the statute was for the time at an end.

2. as *sb.* a. The expression of assent or sanction (by this word); formerly, the assent of the temporal power necessary for the publication and execution of an ecclesiastical ordinance.

1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 5 Whose placet he accounts the plaudite of his paines. 1593 tr. *Guicciardini's Descr. Low-C.* 21 b, The pope cannot giue a benefice, nor a pardon, nor send a bull into the countrey without the Princes Placet.

b. A vote of assent in a council, or in the congregation or convocation of a university.

1883 *Manch. Exam.* 1 Dec. 4/7 The report..was rejected by 40 non-placets to 39 placets. 1905 *Daily News* 6 Mar. 6 'Why should the University be ruled from the country parishes?'..was asked again by the 'placet' party.

†3. *erron.* for PLACIT, q.v.

Placfont, erroneous form of PAKTONG.

1893 JOHNSTONE-LAVIS in *Nature* 12 Jan. 257/2 The amplifying lever is composed of fine placfont tubes.. The pendulum bob is a flattened cylinder supported by a placfont wire 1.50 m. long.

Plachart, obs. form of PLACARD.

Placid (plæ·sid), *a.* [ad. L. *placid-us* pleasing, favourable, gentle, mild, calm, f. root of *placēre* to please; see -ID 1. Cf. F. *placide* (15–16th c.).]

1. Mild, gentle; calm, peaceful; unruffled, tranquil, still, serene.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 292 It conduceth unto long life, and to the more placid motion of the spirits. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* aaa j b, To the end the placid Fruits of

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these my Labours..may be..preserved from the turbulent Storms of discontented Spirits. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 217 That placid aspect and meek regard. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 July, That you sit down placid and content, disposed to enjoy the present. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 93 The..Valley..of Interlaken..is altogether of a placid, pastoral character. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* ix, Fair ship, that from the Italian shore Sailest the placid ocean-plains. 1872 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* (1894) x. 251 The male population is distinctly of a placid temperament.

† b. Of peaceful disposition towards another; free from anger or wrath. *Obs.*

1663 *Aron-bimm.* 23 To make an atonement, to render him placid and gracious.

†2. Pleasing, agreeable, welcome. *Obs. rare.*

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lix. 92 Those things .. are made placid or disgustful, as fond Opinion catches them.

3. *Comb.*, as *placid-faced, -mannered*, etc.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xiv, A little fat placid-faced old gentleman.

†Placi·dious, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. PLACID + -IOUS.] = prec.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 125 The Dogs did .. discern betwixt Christians and Turks; for towards the Turks they were most eager, furious, and unappeaseable, but towards Christians, although unknown, most easie, peaceable and placidious.

Placidity (plăsi·dĭti). [ad. L. *placiditās*, f. *placidus* PLACID: see -ITY. So F. *placidité* (1878 in *Dict. Acad.*).] The quality of being placid; mildness, calmness, tranquillity, peacefulness.

1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 142 First Meeknesse; secondly Placiditie, as for want of a plainer terme, I am forced to call it. 1766 CHANDLER *Life David* I. iii. 36 He..behaves with the utmost placidity, moderation, and calmness. 1816 G. CRABB *Eng. Synonymes* 187/2 *Placidity* is more of a natural gift; *serenity* is acquired. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xix. (1878) 360 All the placidity of his countenance had vanished.

Placidly (plæ·sidli), *adv.* [f. PLACID + -LY 2.] In a placid manner; mildly, calmly, quietly; peacefully, without agitation.

1626 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xxix. § 11 Hee .. sweetly and placidly resigned up his soule into his Father's hands. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 145 It placidly distends the Tubes and Vessels of Vegetables. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 125 How placidly doth he recline his lovely little head! 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 24 The two friends are placidly smoking their cigars by the open window.

Placidness (plæ·sidnės). [f. PLACID + -NESS.] The quality of being placid: = PLACIDITY.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Placidness*, Peaceableness, Quietness. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xlii. 310 To enjoy yourself with your usual placidness, and not to be ruffled. 1898 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 6/1 The British navvy at work amidst an armed camp..plied his vocation with placidness.

Placing (plē·sing), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb PLACE; the condition or mode of being placed; putting, setting, location; position, situation; arrangement, etc.: see the verb.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* 34 The diuers placyng and vse [of the members]..apertayneth to the welth of the whole body. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xix. 21 b, Hauing wel considered the placing of the campe. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. v. 65 Shee being downe, I haue the placing of the Brittish Crowne. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 2 Dec. (O. H. S.) I. 111 It stood according to ye old Placing, U. 3. 7. *Jur.* 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 116 The commodious and agreeable placing of Statues. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xx, More than all my absences..from the time of my placing. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 446 The wrong placing of the adverb *only*. 1894 *Daily News* 26 July 3/3 He won the race so easily that little notice need be taken of the placings of the remainder of the field. 1898 [see PLACER 1].

b. *attrib.*, as **placing-house**, the building in a china or earthenware factory where the ware is 'placed' in fire-clay saggers or setters in preparation for being baked.

1881 *Porcelain Works Worcester* 25 The manufactured objects being now ready for baking are taken to the placing house of the biscuit oven.

†Placit (plæ·sit). *Obs.* Also **placet.** [ad. L. *placit-um*: see PLACITUM. So It. *placito.*]

1. What is decided or determined upon; an opinion, a judgement; a decision, decree, ordinance.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. § 5 That Secondarie reason..which is grounded upon the placets of God. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* iii. 125 Those Masters of opinions ..that seek to obtrude upon Gods inheritance their conceits and placits. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 129 As little in their Power as the placits of destiny. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* App. 50 Delivering us the placits of the old philosophers. 1832 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 70 Oral theorems and placits.

2. A plea, a petition. *rare.*

1822 SCOTT *Nigel* ix, The boon which I am now to ask .. is, that your Majesty would be pleased, on the instant, to look at the placet of Lord Glenvarloch.

† Pla·citatory, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *placitāt-*, ppl. stem of *placitāre* (Plaut.), freq. of *placēre* to please + -ORY 2.] = next.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 164 An other exercise of the lawe, which they terme the Arte Placitatorie, or els Aduocatorie.

† Pla·citory, *a. Law. Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *placit-um* (see below) + -ORY 2.] Relating or pertaining to pleas or pleading.

1650 J. CLAYTON *Reports Chancery* Pref. a j, The art Placitory..is double, first, that in writing upon the Records; ..The other..vocall, which pleads before the Judge to the Jury. 1836 in SMART, and in later Dicts.

‖ **Placitum** (plæ·sitŏm). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Pl. **placita.** [L., an opinion, determination, maxim, prop. neuter pa. pple. of *placēre* to please; in med.L. the sentence of a court, a fine, a trial, a plea.] The decree of a judge, the decision or determination of a public assembly, a court of justice, or the like; hence 'the public assemblies of all degrees of men where the king presided, and where they consulted upon the great affairs of the kingdom' (*Blount's Law Dict.* 1717). Also, in *pl.* the proceedings at such assemblies or courts, debates, trials at law, pleadings or pleas.

1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 22 The placita or decretals of the Redeemer. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Placitum*, a Sentence of the Court, an Opinion, an Ordinance or Decree; ..In our Common-Law, Placita signifies Pleas or Pleadings; it was also sometimes taken for Penalties or Fines. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V* (1796) I. 269 In a placitum or trial in the presence of Charlemagne. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 413 If the *placita* of their predecessors were not lost sight of or neglected. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* ix. (1889) 138 The *placita* at which these laws were framed or published, would not have been crowded, as of yore, by armed freemen.

Plack 1 (plæk). *Sc.* and *north. dial. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5–7 **plak, plake, plakk(e, placke,** 6– **plack.** [prob. a. Flem. *placke, plecke*, a small coin of Brabant and Flanders, current in the 15th c., of varying value, in 17th c. Du. (Hexham) applied to the French *sou*; hence F. *plaque* (1425), *placque, plecque*, med.L. *placca* (1481). Orig. 'flat disk, tablet'; so Flem. *plak*, F. *plaque*. Cf. MLG. *plack*, LG. *plak, plakke* spot, piece, patch, rag, flat piece of land, dug turf; Du. *plak* flat lath for beating, blow, spot, slice; MHG. *placke, phlacke* spot, patch, rag. Cf. PLACARD, PLACKET, PLECK. Cf. 1425 *Journal d'un Bourgeois de Paris*, an. 1425, 355, Buchon. (Godef.) En ce temps couroit une monnoie a Paris, nommee plaques, pour douze deniers parisis, et estoient de par le duc de Bourgogne. See also Du Cange, *Placa, Placca.*]

† a. A coin of the Netherlands of the 15th and 16th centuries. *Obs.* b. A small billon coin issued by James III of Scotland; also, a small copper coin current in Scotland in the 15th and 16th centuries, worth 4 pennies Scots.

a. 1479 in *Cely Papers* (1900) 20 Item ij docates .. xxxiij^{s} Item in plakes v^{li}..vi^{li} fls. 1482 *Ibid.* 126 Item iij plakes.. xxvj^{d}. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 17 Thise ben grotes of englond; Suche ther be of flaundres; Plackes and half plackes [*Patards et demi patards*]. 1526 in *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, IV. II. 1149 Double plakks or Carolus shall be current for 4*d.* as now.

b. 1473 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) II. 105/1 As tuiching þe plakkis & þe new pennyis, þe lordis thinkis þat þe striking of þame be cessit. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 93 Sum penis furth a pan boddum to prent fals plakkis. 1540 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 140 A bende placke whyche ys in my purse. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 169 The wyffis wald refuse the said cunzie quhilk was callit ane Couchrinis plak and said to him that it wald be cryit doun. 1583 in Cochran-Patrick *Rec. Coinage Scot.* (1876) I. 159 That all the saides twelf pennie peices babeis and plackes with the thre pennie grottis and half plackes now current salbe brocht in to his hienes cunyehous..and thairof new money to be cunyeit. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 283 The Scots haue of long time had..Placks, which they esteemed for 4 pence, but 3 of them make an English penny. 1662 RAY *Three Itin.* II. 162 One bodel they call tway-pennies; two bodels a plack. *a* 1706 R. SEMPLE *Piper Kilbarchan* ix, At bridals he wan many placks. 1786 CARDONNEL *Numism. Scot.* Pref. 33 The plack is an ideal coin at this present time in Scotland. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xix. (1857) 279 After collecting all the placks and boddles of the party (little pieces of copper coin, with the head of Charles II on one side, and the Scotch thistle on the other).

c. In proverbial phrases, as the type of something of very small value; the smallest possible amount; a farthing; a bit; as in *not worth a plack*, utterly worthless; *plack and bawbee, plack and boddle*, in full, every penny, to the last farthing; *two and a plack*, a trifle, a small sum.

a 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) 307 He wald nocht mend thame worth ane plack. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 118 Plaitter nor pois we neuer left ane plak. 1693 *Scotch Presbyt. Eloq.* (1738) 126 I'll hazard twa and a plack. 1787 W. TAYLOR *Scots Poems* 6 Ise frankly own mysel his debtor For plack an' boddle. 1820 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 31 They pick'd my pocket i' the thrang, And de'il a plack had I. 1824 SCOTT *Wav.* xlix, He wasna a plack the waur. 1880 — *Abbot* vi, I would not Sir Halbert had seen her..for two and a plack.

d. *attrib.* Of the value of or costing a plack.

1560 *Aberdeen Regr.* XXIV. (Jam.), His wyf brewit plakaill. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 204 His plak Pardonis, are bot lardonis, Of new fund vanitie. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xx, He asked .. 'Whether he could have a plack-pie'. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 July 5/3 From ancient times the revenues in Scotch burghs were derived from small imposts, variously called petty customs, plack dues, and so on,..levied on animals and goods entering the burgh.

† Plack 2. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [app. a. F. *plaque.*] = PLACKET 1, q.v. for quot. **Plack,** var. PLAYOCK, toy. **Plackard(e, -erd,** obs. ff. PLACARD.

† Placket 1. *Obs. rare.* [app. a. F. *plaquette* tablet, dim. of *plaque* thin plate.] A plan or map.

1552 T. BARNABE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. App. E. 154 He sent me thither [Newhaven = Havre] upon the kings cost: and I drew a plack of yt, and brought yt to hym..my Lord Fitz Williams..better than three or four hours, purviewing the placket.

Placket 2 (plæ·kĕt). [Origin obscure. Perh. the same word as *placat*, var. form of PLACARD *sb.*, sense 3 of which coincides with sense 1 here, and may possibly be the origin of the other uses. But the order of the senses is uncertain, and the following is merely provisional.]

†1. (?) = PLACCATE 1, PLACARD 3. *Obs. rare.*

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 16 Braded plackets for brests of defence.

2. An apron or petticoat: hence *transf.* the wearer of a petticoat, a woman. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 22 The curse dependant on those that warre for a placket. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieut.* IV. iv, Not half so troublesome as you are to yourself, Sir; Was that brave heart made to pant for a placket? 1661 W. K. *Conf. Charac., Old Harding Hag* (1860) 88 The extent of her placket is alwayes lower than her smock, and that comes but an inch lower than her navel. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* II. 13 Eve, the mother of jilts, .. pretended to modesty, and fell a making plackets presently. 1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 244 Because the Meal from off his Jacket Should not be seen upon her Placket. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* VI. v, Our vicar thus preaches—and why should he not? For the dues of his cure are the placket and pot. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II. 493 A farthingale and placket [Sp. *saboyanas de seda*] instead of her grey petticoat.

3. The opening or slit at the top of a skirt or petticoat, for convenience in putting on and off; also, the slit in a shirt, usually behind.

(Quots. 1605, *c* 1620 are doubtful.)

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 100 Keepe..thy hand out of Plackets. *c* 1620 FLETCHER & MASS. *Lit. Fr. Lawyer* V. ii, Keep thy hand from thy sword, and from thy Laundresse placket. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Placket*, the fore-part of a Woman's Petticoat or Shift. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) II. 19 And Madge had a ribbon hung down to her Placket. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 104 Teresa Panza..came forth ..with a grey petticoat, so short that it seemed to have been cut close to the placket.

† b. Also *sensu obsceno. Obs.*

1601 MUNDAY *Downfall Earl Huntington* II. ii. D ij b, And lust doe vncase, From the placket to the pappe. 1673 HICKERINGILL *Gregory Father Greybeard* 230, I got all, to her very plackit. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 28. 3/2 She's ..Well pleas'd with her Cull in her Placket.

4. A pocket, esp. that in a woman's skirt.

1663 *Hist. Cromwell* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 368 Which instrument of his, as was said, was found in my Lady Lambert's placket. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 60 (1822) II. 62 In a placket at her side is an old enamelled watch. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Placket*, a pocket. 1841 CHORLEY *Mus. & Manners* (1844) III. 186 The coupé was occupied by a substantial burgher, with his placket at his side, and his pipe for ever at his mouth. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* V. 1155 What meaneth this epistle..I pick from out thy placket and peruse?

5. *Comb.* **placket-hole,** an opening in the outer skirt to give access to the pocket within; also = 3.

1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. i, Are not trouse, and placket-holes, and pump-handles—and spigots and faucets, in danger still, from the same association? 1880 *Daily Tel.* 29 May, The well-known 'placket-hole', which is seldom free from points of escape, and has a trick of gaping wide open to disclose its contents to any curious eye. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Mar. 3/2 The concealing of the placket hole is quite an object just now. 1903 *Pilot* 20 June 529/1 The purse dropped through her placket-hole, instead of going into her pocket.

Plackless (plæ·klės), *a. Sc.* [f. PLACK + -LESS.] Without a plack; penniless.

1786 BURNS *Scotch Drink* xvi, Poor plackless devils like mysel'. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 161 In cottages Where poor folk plackless gae.

Placo- (plæ·ko), before a vowel **plac-,** combining form of GR. πλάξ, πλακ- a flat plate, tablet, entering into various scientific words. **Placobra·nchiă** (-kid) [Gr. βράγχια gills], one of the *Placobranchia*, a division of nudibranchiate gastropods having lamellar gills covering the upper surface of the lobes and back; so **Placobra·nchoid** (-koid) *a.*, resembling or akin to the *Placobranchia.* **Pla·coderm** [Gr. δέρμα skin] *a.*, having the skin encased in broad flat bony plates, as certain fossil fishes; of or belonging to the *Placodermata* or *Placodermi*, an order of Palæozoic fishes having the head and pectoral region thus protected; *sb.* one of the *Placodermata*; so **Placode·rmal, Placode·rmatous** *adjs.*; **Placode·rmoid** *a.*, resembling the placoderms in form or structure. **Pla·codont** [Gr. ὀδούς tooth] *a.*, of or belonging to the *Placodontia*, a division of fossil saurians having thickly-set short flat palatal teeth; *sb.* (also **Placodo·ntid**), a reptile belonging to the *Placodontia*; so **Placondo·ntoid** *a.*, resembling the placodonts in form or structure. **Placoga·noid** [GANOID] *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Placoganoidei*, a division of fossil Devonian fishes, having the head and part of the body protected by large ganoid plates; *sb.*, a fish of the *Placoganoidei*; also **Placoganoi·dean** *a.* and *sb.* **Placo·phoran** [Gr. -φόρος bearing] *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Placophora*, a sub-order of molluscs, sometimes

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made a primary division, comprising only the CHITONS (*Polyplacophora*); *sb.*, one of the *Placophora*, a chiton; so **Placo·phorous** *a.*

1859–65 PAGE *Geol. Terms* (ed. 2), **Placoderms*,..Dr. Pander's term for the bony-plated or bone-encased fishes of the Old Red Sandstone. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 239 The placoderm was destined to disappear with the Devonian period. 1889 NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER *Palæont.* (ed. 3) II. 1001 Points in which the Siluroids resemble the *Placodermatous Ganoids. *Ibid.* 921 It has..been suggested..that the *Placodermoid Ganoids were closely related to the Ascidian Invertebrates. 1859 OWEN in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XVII. 124/2 The *placoganoid and ganoid, heterocercal and notochordal fishes of the Devonian. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* vii. 276 Placoganoids, having the body covered with plates instead of scales. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vii. 254 During the latter part of the Silurian epoch the .. Placoganoids make their appearance.

Pla·codine. *Min.* Also **placodite.** [ad. Ger. *plakodin* (A. Breithaupt 1841), f. Gr. πλακώδης flat, cake-like, f. πλάξ, πλακ- tablet, cake.] A name given, on the supposition of its being a native mineral, to an arsenide of nickel, $Ni_4 As_3$, now considered to be a furnace-product.

1856 *Eng. Cycl.* IV. 367/2 Placodine (Arseniuret of Nickel). ..Primary form an oblique rhombic prism. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Placodine, placodite.*

Placoid (plæ·koid), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. Gr. πλάξ, πλακ- flat plate, tablet: see -OID. Cf. F. *Placoïdes*, in mod.L. form *Placoidei*, name given by Agassiz, 1833, to certain fishes, on account of the plate-like appearance of their scales. (The earliest derivative in Eng. was app. *placoidean*.)]

A. *adj.*

1. Having the form of a plate; applied to the horny scales and tubercles of the *Placoidei*: see B.

1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* iv. 73 One kind of scale, for instance the Placoid or broad-plated scale, is found to characterize all the cartilaginous fishes of Cuvier except the sturgeon. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 68 The dermal exo-skeleton may take the form of..placoid or spiny dentinal formations. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 349 Very young individuals possess a series of small 'placoid' spines. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 411 The primitive form [of the exoskeleton] occurs..in the shape of dermal teeth (= placoid scales), similar in structure and development to oral teeth.

2. Having placoid scales; of or pertaining to the *Placoidei*: see B.

1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 136 A genus of fossil Placoid fishes. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 275 The first order, or Placoid, ..have the skin irregularly covered with plates of enamel, sometimes large, as in the rays, sometimes reduced to small points, as in the sharks. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 21 The distinctions between..placoid and ganoid fishes are vague.

B. *sb.* A fish of the division *Placoidei*, containing the sharks and rays, distinguished by having the skin protected by irregularly disposed bony scales, sometimes bearing spines.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxi. (1858) 473 The mere detached teeth and spines of placoids. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* v. 96 The Placoids or shark-like fishes.

Hence **Placoi·dal** *a. rare*; **Placoi·dean** *a.* and *sb.*

1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* I. xiii. 269 *note*, *Placoidians*. ..Fishes of this Order are characterized by having their skin covered irregularly with plates of enamel [etc.]. *Ibid.* 283 Genera of the first and second orders (Placoidean and Ganoidian)..ceased suddenly. 1845 R. CHAMBERS *Vestiges* (ed. 4) 207 When fishes came, the first forms were those ganoidal and placoidal types which correspond with the early fœtal condition of higher orders. 1849 SMART *Dict.* Suppl., Placoideans.

Placquart, obs. form of PLACARD.

Placque, variant of PLAQUE.

‖ **Placula** (plæ·kiŭlă). *Biol.* [mod.L., dim. from Gr. πλάξ, πλακ- tablet, plate.] Name for the embryo of *Calcispongiæ* at that stage in its development when it has the form of a plate or disk. Hence **Pla·cular, Pla·culate** *adjs.*, having the form of a placula.

1884 A. HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 89 The primitive differentiation of the placula into two layers is established in what we have designated the diploplacula. *Ibid.* 97 The embryo of Calcispongiæ is also a placula until the same stage. *Ibid.* 150 A full-grown, primitive, placulate form. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Placular*,..*Placulate.*

Plad, Pladding, obs. ff. PLAID, PLAIDING.

† Pladding, ? variant of *platting*, PLAITING.

a 1711 KEN *Damonet* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 505 The Garlands are begun of Pladding fine, Our Wedding-clothes are made, which richly shine.

Pladge, obs. Sc. variant of PLEDGE.

Pladman, var. of PLAIDMAN, Highlander.

‖ **Plafond** (plafoṅ). *Arch.* Also 7 **platfound, 7–9 platfond,** 8 **plaffond.** [F. *plafond* († *platfond*) a ceiling (1559 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *plat* flat + *fond* bottom.]

1. A ceiling, either flat or vaulted; usually as enriched with paintings; hence, a painting executed on a ceiling. † *In plafond*: on the ceiling.

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* II. ix. 110 Also they do rarely well about Platfonds and upon Ground-works. 1670 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* I. 87 The roof..is all guilt, and set with curious pictures in Platfound. 1705 JOS. TAYLOR *Journ. Edinb.* (1903) 37 The plaffond is handsomely painted. 1714 STEELE *Lover* No. 33 (1723) 192 The whole Plafond or Ceiling. 1801 FUSELI in *Lect. Paint.* ii. (1848) 398 The platfonds, panels, and cupolas, of palaces and temples. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* xiii. 102 Naked female figures fill every plafond.

2. (See quots.)

1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 52 The Plafond or Soffit of the Cornice. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Plafond* or *Platfond*,..also the underside of the projection of the larmier of the cornice; generally any sofite.

‖ **Plaga** (plē·gă). *Zool.* [L. *plāga* blow, stroke, wound, stripe, a. Gr. πλαγή, Doric πλᾱγά blow, stroke.] A stripe of colour.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 286 Plaga...A long and large spot. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plaga*,..also *Zool.*, a stripe of colour.

Plagal (plē·găl), *a. Mus.* [ad. med.L. *plagālis* (whence It. *plagale*, F., Ger. *plagal*), f. med. L. *plaga* the plagal mode (Du Cange), app. a back-formation from med.L. *plagius*, a. med. Gr. πλάγιος plagal (πλάγιος ἦχος a plagal mode), in class. Gr. 'oblique', f. πλάγος side. (Cf. Ger. *Seitenton* a plagal mode.)]

a. In *Gregorian Music*, Applied to those ecclesiastical modes which have their sounds comprised between the dominant and its octave, the final being near the middle of the compass. **b.** *Plagal cadence*: that form of perfect cadence in which the chord of the subdominant (major or minor) immediately precedes that of the tonic. In both senses opposed to AUTHENTIC.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., Euery song..which in the middle hath an eight aboue the finall keye, is of an autenticall tune; if not it is a plagall. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 13 Euery Song in the beginning, rising straight beyond the final Note to a Fift, is Authenticall: but that which fals straight way to a Third, or a Fourth, vnder the finall Key, is *Plagall*. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* III. 197 If you find yourself involved in the difficulties of the Plagal tones, I am not among the Authentic. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 99/2 There is another kind of Cadence, to which the name *Plagal* is given. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* xiii. 154 If the piece is serious and solemn .. it is usual, especially in sacred pieces, to add to it a plagal cadence. 1880 ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 760/2 S. Gregory added to these Modes four others, directly derived from them, and hence called Plagal Modes.

Plagard(e, plagart, obs. forms of PLACARD.

Plagate (plē·gĕt), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *plāga* (see above) + -ATE 1.] Having a plaga or plagæ; marked with a streak or streaks.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† Plage 1. *Obs.* Also 4 **plaag,** 6 **plague.** [a. OF. *plage* region (1290 in Hatz.-Darm.):—late L. *plagia* (see Du Cange) a plain, shore, prop. adj. (*plagia regio*), f. *plaga* a region. So It. *piaggia*.

Hatz.-Darm. take *plage* in the sense 'littoral tract, shore' to represent *plagia*, but in the sense 'region, extent of land' to be a learned formation from *plaga*.]

1. A region, district, clime; sometimes, a zone.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 445 Payens that conquereden al aboute The plages of the North. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 53 The prouince Lindeseience, whiche longede somme tyme to the Marches, dothe diuide Northumbrelonde from that other plage. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 185 King Henry..nesteled and strengthend him and his alyes in the North regions and boreal plage. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* IV. iv, From the frozen plage of Heaven. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. i. 602 A Plage, plagued with scorching heats.

2. Any one of the four principal directions or quarters of the compass; direction, side.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* vii. 2 Ende cometh vp on the foure plagis, or parties, of the erthe [1388 on foure coostis of the lond]. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 5 The 4 quarters of thin astrelabie, deuyded after the 4 principals plages or quarters of the firmament. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 115 The mownte off Caluarye is at the northe plage of the mownte of Syon. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. 195 Ane dyn I hard approching .. Quhilk mouit fra the plague Septentrionall. 1590 *Serpent of Devis.* Cj, A large Commit [= comet] of stremes, whose branches reacht on the foure plagues on the firmament. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* VII. 151 Heavens alter the motion of your Sphears, and thou Sun ..go take thy Resting-place in the Orientall plage.

3. One of the divisions or parts of a church, *esp.* a transept. *rare.*

[*c* 1214 GAUF. DE COLDINGHAM in *Scriptores Tres Dunelm.* (Surtees) 11 *Ad orientalem ejusdem ecclesiæ plagam* [i. e. the triapsidal east end].] 1593 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees 1903) 23 Hee lyeth buryed..in the north plage. *Ibid.* 30 Johne Hemmyngbrowghe..lieth buried in the south plage.

† Plage 2. *Obs. rare*—1. Also **plague.** [ad. L. *plaga* net, snare.] A net, snare, toil.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 273 Spyders..hang their threds in ayre aboue, By plages [1658 plagues] vnseene to th' eye of man. [Here *threds* and *plages* seem to be erroneously transposed. The Latin rendered is: Sed liciis hinc densioribus plagas In aere appendunt.]

Plage, obs. form of PLAGUE, PLEDGE.

Plageat, -et, -ette, obs. forms of PLEDGET.

Plager, ? error for *plaget*, PLEDGET, pad, plug.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 164 Wet the bands and plagers in Oxycratum. *Ibid.* 167 He sprinkled the Plagers with Oxycratum and red wine.

† Plagia·rian, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as PLAGIARY + -AN.] Of or pertaining to plagiaries or man-stealers.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Plagiarian Law* (*plagiaria lex*), a law made against these men [plagiaries], &c. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Plagiarian*, as The Plagiarian Law; a Law made against Plagiaries.

Plagia·rical, *a. rare.* [f. as PLAGIARY + -ICAL.] = PLAGIARISTIC.

1887 HALLIWELL *Shaks.* (ed. 7) II. 281 Without incurring the smallest risk of a plagiarical imputation.

Plagiarism (plē·dʒiărizm). [f. as PLAGIARY + -ISM.]

1. The action or practice of plagiarizing; the wrongful appropriation or purloining, and publication as one's own, of the ideas, or the expression of the ideas (literary, artistic, musical, mechanical, etc.) of another.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 23 Were you afraid to bee challenged for plagiarisme? 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 46 A good Plea to any Charge of Plagiarism or Satyrism. 1753 JOHNSON *Adventurer* No. 95 P 9 Nothing.. can be more unjust than to charge an author with plagiarism merely because he..makes his personages act as others in like circumstances have done. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 257 If an author is once detected in borrowing, he will be suspected of plagiarism ever after. 1861 BUCKLE *Civilis.* II. vi. 542 A certain unity of design which is inconsistent with extensive plagiarism.

2. A purloined idea, design, passage, or work.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 260 He found the..song..to be 'a most flagrant plagiarism from Handel'. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) I. 98 A Thaumaturgist whom they had created..to convince the world that the Christian church was a plagiarism. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. p. xx, They are full of plagiarisms, inappropriately borrowed.

Plagiarist (plē·dʒiărist). [f. PLAGIARY + -IST.] One who plagiarizes; one who is guilty of plagiarism.

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 56 The Author (..I should say the Collector or Plagiarist). 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. i, A dexterous plagiarist..might take out some of the best things in my tragedy, and put them into his own comedy. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. v. (1869) 123 The poorest of all plagiarists, the plagiarists of words. 1866–7 BARING-GOULD *Cur. Myths Mid. Ages, Antichr. & Pope Joan* (1894) 172 The story spread among the mediæval chroniclers, who were great plagiarists.

Hence **Plagiari·stic** *a.*, characteristic of a plagiarist; pertaining to or characterized by plagiarism; whence **Plagiari·stically** *adv.*

1821 WAINEWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 150 The whole series was cold, commonplace, and plagiaristic. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 93 They .. have very unhandsomely and plagiaristically anticipated my own original lucubrations. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 545 There is risk..in any or all of these plagiaristic devices.

Plagiarize (plē·dʒiărəiz), *v.* [f. PLAGIARY + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To practise plagiarism upon; to take and use as one's own the thoughts, writings, or inventions of another. (With the thing, rarely the person, as object.)

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physick* 29 Manto or Daphnes, Tiresias the Priest's Daughter, who writ or paraphras'd in such excellent Strains, some of the..Oracles at the Temple of the Delphians, that they were worth to be plagiariz'd by Homer himself. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 783, I do not mean to say that they are plagiarized (let me coin the word, for I do not like to say stolen) from Miss Lee. 1830 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* V, For oft I talk'd with him apart, And told him of my choice, Until he plagiarised a heart, And answer'd with a voice. 1888 G. A. SCHRUMPF in *Athenæum* 25 Feb. 243/2 Mr. Kirby..seeks to create the impression that I plagiarized Ujfalvy.

2. *intr.* To practise or commit plagiarism.

1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. vi, I cannot plagiarise..from any scholastic designs you might have been giving vent to. 1863 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 279 Little wits that plagiarise are but pickpockets: great wits that plagiarise are conquerors.

Hence **Pla·giariza·tion** = PLAGIARISM 1; **Pla·giarizer** = PLAGIARIST.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 413 Plagiarizers..have..stolen their thoughts. 1884 *Athenæum* 3 May 575/3 No direct ..plagiarization from his German model.

Plagiary (plē·dʒiări), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *plagiārius* one who abducts the child or slave of another, a kidnapper; a seducer; also (Mart. i. 53. 9) a literary thief. Cf. late L. *plagium* kidnapping, *plagiāre* to kidnap. So F. *plagiaire* (16th c.) a plagiarist.]

A. *sb.* †**1.** A kidnapper, a man-stealer. *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. iii. 199 In the time of his.. childhood, he was by some Plagiary stolne away from his friends. 1626 H. KING *Serm. Deliverance* 46 How many be there..that, like Plagiaries, make it their trade to hunt and catch men? 1697 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* XX. 16 No Israelite would buy him, and therefore such Plagiaries sold him to Men of other Nations.

2. = PLAGIARIST.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. iii, Why? the ditt' is all borrowed; 'tis Horaces: hang him plagiary. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. Ad Sect. viii. 119 He that is a Plagiary of others titles or offices, and dresses himself with their beauties. 1676 LISTER in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 125, I am glad you have discovered those authors to be plagiaries. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 85 P 7 Compilers and plagiaries are encouraged, who give us again what we had before. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 354 Blount was one of the most unscrupulous plagiaries that ever lived.

3. = PLAGIARISM 1; literary theft. [Cf. -ARY B. 1.]

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 22 Plagiarie had not its nativitie with printing, but began in times when thefts were difficult. 1688 G. LANGBAINE (*title*) Momus Triumphans: or, the Plagiaries of the English Stage; Expos'd in a catalogue of all the Comedies, Opera's,..&c. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* Pref., My first wish in attempting a play was to avoid every appearance of plagiary. 1880 SWINBURNE *Study Shaks.* 52

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No parasitic rhymester .. ever uttered a more parrot-like note of plagiary.

b. = PLAGIARISM 2.

1677 E. BROWNE *Trav. Germ.* etc. 108 Hoping to find better Markets for their Plagiaries and Depredations. 1818 HOBHOUSE *Hist. Illustr.* (ed. 2) 415 The plagiaries, if they may so be called, are inserted with considerable taste and effect. 1865 *Athenæum* 13 May 658/1 Their attitudes..are ..not plagiaries.

4. *Comb.*, as *plagiary-like* adj. or adv.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* v. 117 Taken out of the prints of Albert Durer..not for want of invention and plagiary like.

B. *adj.* †**1.** Kidnapping, man-stealing. *rare*—¹.

1673 E. BROWNE *Trav.* (1685) 49 Some [fell into that condition] by Treachery, some by Chance of War; others by Plagiary and Man-stealing Tartars.

†**2.** That plagiarizes; plagiarizing. *Obs.*

1597–8 Bp. HALL *Sat.* IV. ii. 84 Alike to thee as lieve As.. an *hos ego* from old Petrarch's spright Unto a plagiary sonnet wright. 1620 — *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. § 26 The plagiary priest, hauing stolne this whole passage..verbatim out of Bellarmine. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. v. § 2 This was the Plagiary Prophet.

3. Obtained by plagiarism; plagiarized. ? *Obs.*

1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 14 Nought..but plagiary stuff, By which they purchase praise and money. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 561 A quadrant, by Mr. Godfrey, called by the plagiary name of Hadley's quadrant. 1820 *Hermit in London* IV. 162 Second-hand puns and plagiary remarks.

Hence **Pla·giaryship**, the function or action of a plagiarist, plagiarism.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III. *Warwick.* (1662) 128 Rider after Thomas his death, set forth his Dictionary, the same in effect, under his own Name,..being but little disguised with any Additions. Such Plagiary-ship ill becometh Authors or Printers.

Pla·giat. *rare*—¹. [ad. law L. *plagiātus* kidnapping, f. late L. *plagiāre* to kidnap. So F. *plagiat* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*).] Man-stealing, kidnapping.

1809 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 316 The impressment of seamen..is no better than what civilians call *plagiat*, a crime punishable with death by all civilized nations.

Plagiator (plē·dʒi,ē·tɒɹ). *rare.* [a. L. *plagiātor* kidnapper, f. *plagiāre*: see prec.] = PLAGIARIST.

1889 R. B. ANDERSON tr. *Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 51 The poet Homer in his works was a mere plagiator. 1889 JACOBS *Æsop* 11 Ademar forgets his rôle of plagiator.

Plagihedral (plē·dʒi,hī·drăl, -he·drăl), *a. Cryst.* Also **plagiedral.** [f. PLAGI(O- + Gr. ἕδρα seat, base.] Having certain faces obliquely situated; also said of such faces.

1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 212 [A crystal is said to be] Plagihedral..when it has facets which are situated obliquely. *a* 1853 PERREIRA *Pol. Light* (1854) 257–8 In that form of quartz termed by Haüy *plagiedral*.., it has been found that when the unsymmetrical or plagiedral faces lean to the right, the polarization is right-handed, and, *vice versâ*. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* 316 A crystal of quartz.. will, if right-handed, present on three alternate quoins at each end of the prism plagihedral faces arranged in the form of a right-handed screw.

Plagio- (plē·dʒio-, plæ·gio-), before a vowel or *h* **plagi-**, comb. form, repr. Gr. πλάγιος oblique, slanting, f. πλάγος side. **Plagioclinal** *a.* [Gr. κλίν-ειν to incline], applied to mountain structure, when the strike of the rock runs across the axis of elevation. **Pla·giodont** *a.* [Gr. ὀδούς tooth], having the palatal teeth set obliquely or in converging lines, as in some serpents. **Pla·giograph** [-GRAPH], an instrument for reproducing a plan, diagram, etc., in a position at a given angle from the original.

1879 CALLAWAY in *Geol. Mag.* VI. 221 A plagioclinal axis is not necessarily Precambrian, but its transverse strike should suggest inquiry. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Plagiodont. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Plagiocephalic (plē·dʒio,sĭfæ·lik), *a.* [f. PLAGIO- + Gr. κεφαλή head + -IC.]

a. *Anthropol.* (See quot.)

1874 BUSK in *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* III. 90 *note*, Linnæus's term plagiocephalic is emphatically descriptive of the more common form of American skull, and may be conveniently used to distinguish the broad head, with flattened forehead, so characteristic of the greater part of the American races.

b. *Path.* Characterized by plagiocephaly.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* v. 178 The obliquely oval or plagiocephalic deformity. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Idiocy, plagiocephalic*,..one of Shuttleworth's divisions including idiots with heads so distorted that the features lie in an oblique plane.

So **Plagiocephalous** = prec. b; **Plagiocephaly,** oblique deformity of the skull, consisting in the greater development of the anterior part on one side and of the posterior part on the other.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Plagiocephalous, Plagiocephaly. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plagiocephalous*,..having the skull awry; the result of asymmetrical development, and the premature synostosis of the frontal with one of the parietal bones. *Ibid.*, *Plagiocephaly*, the condition of being plagiocephalous.

Plagiocitrite (plā·dʒio,si·trəit). *Min.* [Named 1879, f. PLAGIO- + L. *citrus* citron + -ITE¹.] A hydrous sulphate of aluminium and other bases, found in monoclinic or triclinic lemon-yellow crystals.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1890 DANA *Min.* (ed. 6) 975.

Plagioclase (plā·dʒio,klēs). *Min.* [Named 1847, f. PLAGIO- + Gr. κλάσις fracture, cleavage.] (See quot. 1868.)

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) Suppl. 80a *Plagioclase*, Breithaupt's name for the group of triclinic feldspars, the two prominent cleavage directions in which are oblique to one another. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 91 In the case of plagioclase the crystals exhibit numerous bands of different colours. 1903 GEIKIE *Text Bk. Geol.* (ed. 4) I. II. 200 The Plagioclase rocks.

Plagioclastic (-klæ·stik), *a. Min.* [f. PLAGIO- + Gr. κλαστ-ός broken, cloven + -IC.] Having oblique cleavage. Opp. to ORTHOCLASTIC.

1869 GEIKIE in *Edinb. Geol. Soc. Jrnl.* II. 5 Plagioclastic felspars. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 91 The plagioclastic ..or those in which the cleavage planes intersect at angles other than 90°. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plagioclastic*, breaking obliquely.

Plagionite (plā·dʒiǒnəit). *Min.* [ad. G. *plagionit* (G. Rosé 1833), f. Gr. πλάγιος, -ον oblique + -ITE¹.] A sulphide of lead and antimony occurring in monoclinic thick tabular crystals of a blackish grey colour.

1835 *Thomson's Records Gen. Sci.* I. 271 *Plagionite.*—The crystals of this mineral belong to the oblique rectangular prismatic system of Beudant. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 661 *Plagionite*, a sulphantimonite of lead occurring at Wolfsberg in the Hartz.

Plagiostome (plā·dʒio,stoʊm), *sb.* (*a.*) [a. F. *plagiostome*, f. PLAGIO- + Gr. στόμα mouth.] A member of the *Plagiostomi*, cartilaginous fishes, including the sharks and rays, which have the mouth placed transversely beneath the snout.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* etc., *Plagiostomes*, a tribe of Cartilaginous fishes. 1859 OWEN in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XVII. 117/2 Affinities with the *Cestracion* amongst existing Plagiostomes. 1860 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* I. 5 [The Sharks and] their kindred chondropterygians or plagiostomes—the Rays. 1881 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 667/1 No detached undoubted tooth of a Plagiostome .. has been discovered in the Ludlow deposits.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Plagiostomous.

1835 R. WILLIS in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 115/1 The cartilaginous plagiostome fishes.

So **Plagiosto·matous** (*rare*), **Plagio·stomous** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the plagiostomes; having the mouth situated transversely beneath the snout.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Plagiostomus*,..plagiostomous. 1859 OWEN in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XVII. 116/1 A genus of plagiostomous cartilaginous fishes called *Onchus*. 1881 SEELEY in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 38 The Rays form the second division of the Plagiostomous fishes. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Plagiostomatous.

Plagiotropic (plā·dʒio,trɒ·pik), *a. Bot.* [f. PLAGIO- + Gr. τροπικός inclined, f. τρόπος turning.] Said of members or organs of plants, the two halves of which react differently to the influences of light, gravitation, and other external forces, and which therefore take up an oblique position: opp. to ORTHOTROPIC. Hence **Plagiotro·pically** *adv.*; **Plagio·tropism,** the condition or character of being plagiotropic.

1882 VINES tr. *Sachs Bot.* App. 954 Sachs points out .. that most monosymmetrical or bilaterally symmetrical organs present .. dorsal and ventral halves .. of different internal structure...When this is the case the two halves react differently to external forces (light, gravity, etc.) and the organ is, according to his terminology, plagiotropic,.. some polysymmetrical organs are plagiotropic also. 1886 — *Physiol. Plants* 502 The plagiotropism of dorsiventral organs, such as shoots and leaves,.. is the resultant expression of the effect of light and of gravity upon them, promoted, in many cases, by their own weight.

‖ **Plagium** (plā·dʒiŭm). [L. *plagium* kidnapping: see PLAGIARY.]

1. *Civil Law.* Kidnapping, man-stealing.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 395 Now they commit the offence called *Plagium*, that is to saie, manstealing. 1678 T. JONES *Heart & its Right Sov.* 340 Such depredations and reprisals, and plagiums. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 454/2 In the civil law, the offence of spiriting away and stealing men and children, which was called *plagium*,..was punished with death. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* lvi, 'Pardon me', said Pleydell, 'it is *plagium*, and *plagium* is felony'.

†**2.** = PLAGIARISM 1 and 2. *Obs.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* Pref. (1622) 8 Neither their writings shalbe preiudiced by mine, nor mine thought a Plagium out of theirs. 1673 B. OLEY *Pref. to Jackson's Wks.*, I shame not to tell this because I think it no *plagium*.

Plagose (plăgōʊ·s), *a.* [ad. L. *plagōs-us*, f. *plaga* a stroke: see -OSE.] Inclined to flog, fond of flogging (*humorous*).

1868 M. COLLINS *Sweet Anne Page* I. 23 Miss Harriet's plagose propensity. 1875 — *From Midnight to Midn.* III. ix. 160 His preceptor, plagose and stern.

So **Plago·sity,** inclination to flog.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xv. § 4 (1622) 161 His notable tyranny and plagosity.

Plague (plēg), *sb.* Forms: 4 **plaage**, 4–7 **plage**, 6 **plag**, *Sc.* **plagge, plaig**, 6– **plague**, (7 **plauge**), [ME. *plage*, a. OF. *plage* (14th c.), *plague* (15th c.) stroke, wound, ad. L. *plāga* stroke, wound (= Doric Gr. πλᾱγά, Attic πληγή stroke, blow), in late L. plague, pestilence, infection (Vulgate), f. root *plag-* of L. *plangĕre*, Gr. πλήγνυναι, πλήσσειν to strike. OF. *plage* and *plague* were learned formations on L. *plaga*, the phonetic descendant of which was *plaie* wound.]

†**1.** A blow, a stroke; a wound. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxiv. 16, Y take fro thee the desyrable thing of thin eyen in plage [*gloss* or wounde, Vulg. *in plaga*, 1611 with a stroke]. — *Luke* xii. 47 Forsothe thilke seruaunt that knew the wille of his lord .. schal be betun with many woundis [*v. r.* plagis, or woundis]. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 31 Plage comounly is taken for an oold wounde. 1538 POLE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxxiii. 208 You say, I make many plagues, but lay little or no salve to heal them ..In very deed I make never a plage, when I discover those that be made already.

2. An affliction, calamity, evil, 'scourge'; *esp.* a visitation of divine anger or justice, a divine punishment; often with reference to 'the ten plagues' of Egypt.

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* ix. 18 Of thes thre plagis the thridde paart of men is slayn, of fijr, and of smoke, and of brunston. *Ibid.* xvi. 21 Men blasfemeden God for the plage of hayl. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 329 Egipte was smyten with x. plages and diseases. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. viii. 23 As the bub or plaig of fell tempest,.. Drivis by fors throw the sey to the land. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* ix. 14 Let my people go,..els wyll I at this tyme sende all my plages [WYCLIF veniaunces]..vpon thy people. 1540–54 CROKE *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 43 From all plags safe thy house shalbe. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, For fayre wether*, This plague of rayne and waters. 1600 HAMILTON in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 245 God of his mercie remoue thir plagges from yow al. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 452 Sometime the plage lighteth vpon him, which Dauid prayed for vpon his enemies. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 346 The inhabitants turn what seems a plague to their own advantage. Locusts are eaten. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xiii. III. 238 A plague of gnats. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 216 The plague of the brass money.

b. In weakened sense: Anything causing trouble, annoyance, or vexation; a nuisance; *colloq.* trouble.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V. XXV. 400 In the province of Chiquito, even at this day they meete with this plague of Confessors or *Ychuris*. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. xvii. 181 She has her plagues in giving me plague. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxvi, Deil a brute or body about my house but I can manage when I like..; but I can seldom be at the plague. *c* 1825 *Houlston Juvenile Tracts* xviii. *Imag. Troubles* 9 She disliked stiles, she found it such a plague to get over them. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* ix, The plague of the thing is, nobody could drive a carriage there to-night but me. 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 92 Spinach is an annual, whose tendency to run to seed in dry weather makes it the plague of the gardener.

c. Applied to a person or animal (in serious, or in weakened sense: cf. b).

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 53 That one couetous and vnsatiable cormaraunte and verye plage of his natyue contrey. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 77 Speakynge here .. of the Cardinall of Yorke, he calleth hym the plage of Englande. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 237 This flying Plague (to mark its quality); *Oestros* the Grecians call: *Asylus*, we. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* II. 369 What a Plague to Society is a Man who has written a Book. 1881 'RITA' *My Lady Coquette* ii, Arthur, you plague, why don't you find something to do?

3. A general name for any malignant disease with which men or beasts are stricken.

†**a.** An individual affliction or disease. *Obs.*

In Bible translations used, after *plaga* of the Vulgate, for the 'infliction' of leprosy, and also in the 1611 version for the external diseased spots.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xiii. 2 A man in whos skynne and flesh were sprongun dyuerse colour, or bleyne, other eny thing liȝtyng, that is to seie, a plaage of lepre, he shal be brouȝt forth to Aaron. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 24 Þese plagis of pestilence þat ben vncurable. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* v. 29 She felt in her body that she was healed off the plage. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xiii. 3 The Priest shall looke on the plague in the skinne of the flesh: and when the haire in the plague is turned white, and the plague in sight be deeper then the skin of his flesh, it is a plague of leprosie. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 3 That sad Disease called there the Plague of the Back, but with us *Empiema*.

b. *esp.* An infectious disease or epidemic attended with great mortality; a pestilence.

1548–9 [see 4]. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* (Heading of prayer), In the tyme of any common plague or sickeness. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 722 From the vicious Air, and sickly Skies, A Plague did on the dumb Creation rise. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* XCI. v, Nor to thy healthful Dwelling shall Any infectious Plague draw nigh. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 338 Instructions how to communicate and to treat this plague [small-pox]. 1866 [see CATTLE-PLAGUE]. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. viii. 246 The famous 'plagues', which ravaged Europe, were forms of typhus fever. 1887 T. F. TOUT in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 414/1 The 'yellow plague' which was then [an. 664] devastating Northumbria.

c. *spec. The plague*: the oriental or bubonic plague. (Cf. PEST 1.)

[1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 279 The plaig of the pestilence maist vehementlie regnis in Danskin.] 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 802 Their sharpe iuice is very good against the plague. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 323 The Plague is a disease venomous and contagious. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 22 July, His servant died a bubo on his right groine, and two spots on his right thigh, which is the plague. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* 1 It was about the beginning of September, 1664, that I .. heard .. that the plague was returned again in Holland. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 411 No nation was ever long engaged in a war with the Turks without taking the plague. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 61 Some Muslims even shut themselves up during the prevalence of plague. 1876 BRISTOWE *The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 190 Plague. (*Pestilentia.*)..A contagious fever, closely resembling typhus in its symptoms, but distinguished from it by the absence of any true rash, and by the development of buboes and carbuncles.

d. In imprecations: *A plague take, plague on, upon, of*, may a pestilence or mischief take or light upon; also in exclamations of impatience: *What the* (*a*) *plague, how the plague.* Cf. PEST 1 b, PESTILENCE 4, POX, etc.

a 1566 EDWARDS *Damon & Pythias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 102

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A plague take Damon and Pithias! 1590 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 94, I am hurt. A plague a both the Houses. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 39 What a plague meane ye to colt me thus? *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. fr. King* Wks. 1730 I. 59 Now, what the plague becomes of jure divino? 1713 SWIFT *Frenzy J. Dennis* Wks. 1755 III. I. 143 Plague on't. I am damnably afraid,..he is mad in earnest. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* IV. i, What the plague do you send me of your fool's errand for? 1870 tr. *Erckmann-Chatrian's Waterloo* 116 There he is come back worse than ever—plague on him.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly from 3 c): **a.** Simple attributive, as *plague bacillus, botch, contagion, corpuscle, death, den, germ, infection, nurse, patient, scare, time, virus, year*, etc.

1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion of Sick*, Specially in the plague tyme. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. viii. 41 That in the plague time no shippe ..do enter into their port. 1841 H. AINSWORTH *Old St. Paul's* II. 154 A closed litter,..evidently containing a plague-patient. 1881 TYNDALL *Floating Matter of Air* 12 Pasteur proved that the plague-corpuscles might be incipient in the egg. 1891 C. CREIGHTON *Hist. Epidemics* 500 The whole mortality was 452, of which by far the most were plague-burials. *Ibid.* 362 The years 1545 and 1546 were also plague-years in Scotland. 1898 *Westm. Gas.* 28 Oct. 4/2 A plague officer,..while on plague duty, has been stoned to death at Hindupur. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* viii. 163 Kitasato has stated that the plague bacillus perishes in four days when dried on cover-glasses.

b. instrumental, objective, etc., as *plague-beleaguered, -breeding, -free, -infected, -poisoning, -proof, -smitten, -stricken, -stuffed*, etc., adjs.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. ii. 1699 A plague stuffed Cloake-bagge of all iniquitie. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 34 Nor sword, nor famine, nor plague-poisoning air. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 265 The People of London thought themselves so Plague-free now, that they were past all Admonitions. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxiii, As in a plague-beleaguered town. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 4/1 A plague-proof variety has alone survived. 1897 *Review of Rev.* 5 The rinderpest..introduced..by plague-smitten cattle. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* viii. 151 He found in the soil forming the floor of plague-haunted houses..a bacterium.

c. Special combinations: **plague-bill**, an official return of the deaths caused by the plague in any district; **plague-cake**, an amulet worn as a protection against the plague; **plague-house**, a house marked as having inmates infected with the plague; **plague-mark** = PLAGUE-SPOT 1 (Webster 1864); **plague pipe**, a small clay pipe in which tobacco was smoked as a disinfectant during the great plague of 1665; **plague pit**, a deep pit for the common burial of plague victims; **plague saint**, a saint especially invoked by those afflicted with the plague; † **plague-stripe** = PLAGUE-SPOT 1; † **plague-water**, an infusion of various herbs and roots in spirits of wine, of supposed efficacy against the plague. See also PLAGUE-SORE, PLAGUE-SPOT.

1891 C. CREIGHTON *Hist. Epidemics* 295 There are two other *plague-bills extant, for August 1535. 1604 F. HERING *Mod. Defence* B iv, Empoisoned Amulets, or *Plague-cakes. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 28 June, I observed several *plague houses in King's Street. 1892 *Daily News* 30 May 3/1 The small '*plague', or 'elfin' pipes, as they are variously called, of the time of the Restoration. 1901 *Westm. Gas.* 22 May 8/2 Some 'Plague pipes', so called owing to their being smoked at the time of the great Plague of London, were excavated at Hackney yesterday. 1841 H. AINSWORTH *Old St. Paul's* I. 300 In Finsbury fields..*plague-pits had been digged and pest-houses erected. 1898 *Daily News* 1 June 3/6 Venice is .. saved by the intercession of her patron, St. Mark, her local *plague-saints, Sebastian and Rocco. 1713 SPREGNELL in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 124 *Vibices*, or *Plague-Stripes, were infallible Signs of Death. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 20 July, My Lady Carteret did this day give me a bottle of *plague-water home with me. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Water*, Plague-Water, *Aqua epidemica*, is prepared from the roots of masterwort, angelica, pyony, and butter-bur; viper-grass, Virginia-snakeroot, rue, rosemary, baum, [etc.]; the whole is infused in spirit of wine, and distilled.

Plague (plēg), *v.* [f. PLAGUE *sb.* Cf. late L. *plāgāre* to strike, wound. So Ger., Du. *plagen*. (Caxton's spelling *plaghe* was from MDu. *plaghen*.)]

1. *trans.* To afflict with plague or calamity (esp. in reference to divine punishment); to torment, harass. Perh. sometimes, like L. *plāgāre*, to strike (quots. 1538, 1545). Now *rare* or *arch.*

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxviii. (Arb.) 70, I shold do grete synne .. I am aferde god sholde plaghe me [*orig.* Ick hebbe anxt god die soude mi plaghen]. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xv. 4, I will scatre them aboute also in all kingdomes and londes to be plaged. 1538 BALE *Brefe Com.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 212 Though he to thys daye hath plaged man with the rod. 1545 *Primer Hen. VIII* in *Three Primers* (1848) 501, I am all to plaged and beaten. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 571 The cornis of this instant yeir .. being at Goddis plesour plagit and spilt with weit. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 539 This Countrey..plagued with three bad neighbours, viz. the Turkes, the Tartars, and the Cassoks. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 505 Some one..inspir'd With dev'lish machination might devise Like instrument to plague the Sons of men For sin. 1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* x. 98 Christians were too intent on plaguing Jews. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* ii. (1873) 15 A Constitution plagued with sickness.

2. In weakened sense (chiefly *colloq.*): To 'torment', trouble, vex, tease, bother, annoy.

1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* xli, If her nature and her wil be so That she will plague the man that loves her most. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* 1. 21, I will .. so plauge the Metropolicallity of Yorke and Canterbury. 1658 A. Fox tr. *Würtz' Surg.* II. xii. 94 Patients in this case are commonly plagued with a cough. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. viii, Husbands and wives..plaguing one another. 1767 *Woman of Fashion* II. 171 What a dickens would you have more!..I won't hear you, I won't be plagued. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* ii. 33 The big boys used to plague him, and he plagued the little ones. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXV. 237, I cannot be plagued with this child any longer! It's past all bearing.

3. To infect with plague or pestilent disease. *rare.*

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* XCI. ii, The noisome blast that plaguing straies Untoucht shall passe thee by. 1633, 1894 [see PLAGUED below].

Hence **Plagued** (plēgd) *ppl. a.*, afflicted, tormented; infected with plague (in quot. 1728 'confounded', 'cursed'; 'plaguy'; so *plegged* in *U. S. dial.*, quot. 1887); **Pla·guing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 180 Make place for plaints, giue rowme for plagued men. 1581 DERRICKE *Image Irel.* II. E iv. *marg.*, The ioye of rebbelles is in plagyng of true men. 1592 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, V. iii. 39 A plaguing mischeefe light on Charles, and thee. 1633 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1680) II. 240, I will not set him at liberty no more than a plagued Man or a mad Dog. 1728 P. WALKER *Life Peden* Pref. (1827) 26 Following the wicked..Example of their old plagued Resolution-Fathers. 1887 J. C. HARRIS *Free Joe*, etc. (1888) 113 That plegged old cat's a-tryin' to drink out'n the water-bucket. *Ibid.* 172 Where a man can't afford to be too plegged particular. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) July 320/2 My..friends set out for Dover and the cholera-plagued Continent.

Plague, var. of PLAGE *Obs.*, PLAYOCK *Sc.*

Plagueful (plē·gfŭl), *a. rare.* [See -FUL.] Full of or fraught with plague; pestilent.

1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 247 A plague-full humour, a fell banefull breath..Pours forth her poyson. 1610 *Mirr. Mag., John* xxix, Plaguefull meteors did..appeare.

Plagueless (plē·glĕs), *a.* [See -LESS.] Free from plagues or the plague.

1847 in WEBSTER: and in later Dicts.

Plaguer (plē·gəɹ). *rare.* [f. PLAGUE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who plagues or harasses.

1661 BROME *Catch* Poems 113 This is our time to be jolly; Our plagues and our plaguers are both fled away. 1760 MAIR *Tyro's Dict.* (1820) 392 *Vexator*,..an harassar, a plaguer. [In modern Dicts.]

Pla·gueship. *nonce-wd.* [See -SHIP.] Humorous title for a troublesome person: cf. PLAGUE *sb.* 2 c.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* I. 364 And grant her Plagueship never settle here.

Plaguesome (plē·gsŭm), *a.* Chiefly *colloq.* [f. PLAGUE *v.* or *sb.* + -SOME.] That tends to plague or trouble; troublesome, vexatious, plaguy.

1828 BENTHAM *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 583 These recollections are always plaguesome. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 5 Ye plaguesome brat! 1880 BLACKMORE *M. Anerley* xl, That plaguesome deed of appointment.

Hence **Pla·guesomeness.**

1859 W. ANDERSON *Disc.* (1860) 150 Importuning even to plaguesomeness the cooperation of his brethren.

Pla·gue-sore. A sore caused by the plague. Also *fig.*

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* 1099 Plague soares, *carbunculantia vlcera.* 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 227 Thou art a Byle, A plague sore, or imbossed Carbuncle In my corrupted blood. 1609 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 358 Apply the lumpe of dry figgs to the plague-sore. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* ix. M.'s Wks. 1851 VIII. 211 Being a public Enemy, and a Plague-sore to the common Liberty of Mankind. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plague sore*, an ulcer resulting from a bubo occurring in the Plague.

Pla·gue-spot.

1. A spot on the skin characteristic of the plague, or of some disease so called. Also *fig.*

1712 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 21 We do not..say of any-one, that he is an ill man, because he has the plague-spots upon him. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 37 It is..unjust to fix the attention on a few separate..poems with as much aversion as if they had been so many plague-spots on the whole work. 1857–8 SEARS *Athan.* xvii. 147 The plague-spot of sin and imperfection.

2. A spot or locality infected with plague.

[1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 22 [This] will enable the finger to be laid at once on the plague spots of the parish.] 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plague spot*,..a locality in which any Plague, in the general sense, is rife.

So **Pla·gue-spo·tted** *a.*, marked with plague-spots.

1897 MRS. E. L. VOYNICH *Gadfly* (1904) 147/1 What is the worth of your plague-spotted souls, that such a price should be paid for them?

Plaguily (plē·gili), *adv.* [f. next + -LY 2.] In a plaguy manner; *colloq.* vexatiously, 'pestilently', confoundedly, exceedingly.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1622) 265 Assure thy selfe, most wicked woman (that hast so plaguyly a corrupted minde, as thou canst not keepe thy sicknesse to thy selfe, but must most wickedly infect others). 1620 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* I. i. 112 The knave bites plaguily! 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. Stella* 3 Oct., He was plaguily afraid. 1794 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Wand. Warwick* 82 You loved and respected poor Tracy plaguily, to be sure, when you stole his wench from him. 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 268 Ronsard is so plaguily stiff and stately.

Plaguy (plē·gi), *a.* (*adv.*) Also 6 **plagy**, **-ie**, 6–7 **-uie**, 7–9 **-uey.** [f. PLAGUE *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Of the nature of or pertaining to a or the plague; pestiferous, pestilential, pernicious. Also *fig.* Now *rare* or *arch.*

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 116 Nothing .. can be imagined more plagie and more deadly, than the doctrine of the Schoole diuines concerning .. vncertentie of saluation. 1763 MACKENZIE in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 75 He had many plaguy symptoms, as buboes, carbuncles, &c. 1888 BESANT *Eulogy R. Jefferies* 2 Thou shalt be afflicted with grievous plaguy diseases.

b. Infected or afflicted with the plague; plague-stricken. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* IV. ii. § 7. 139 Many physitians will scarce aduenture to deale with plaguie patients. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. vii. § 4 To make no question whether he should meete his friend in a plaguie house. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. i. 389 New Diseases..which have broke out..into this Plaguy Age. 1766 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 101/1, I never was afraid to go into any large house, wherein a plaguy person lived, provided that he was confined to one room.

2. That is a plague; that causes severe affliction.

1598 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.*, etc. 122 If plagy wilz ther be that noyful ar. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 3 What plaguy Mischiefs and Mishaps Do dog him still. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* II. iv, They make charming mistresses but plaguy wives. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 16 Jan., I felt no increase of my plaguey malady [rheumatism]. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* xiii. (1870) 483 Nine days of bad or plaguy winds [*olooi anemoi*] bring him to the land of the Lotos-Eaters.

b. In weakened sense: That 'plagues', troubles, or annoys one; vexatious, troublesome, annoying, disagreeable; hence *colloq.* as an expression of dislike or impatience, sinking into an (impatient or ill-natured) intensive: = 'pestilent', 'confounded', excessive, exceeding, very great.

1615 ROWLANDS *Melanc. Knt.* 34 The Dragon had a plaguy hide, And could the sharpest steele abide. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxiv. 254 Women that have a plaguy deal of Religion. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* III. vi, A plaguy while coming. 1806 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* X. 217 I'd a plaguey deal rather be a butcher than a calf! 1855 HALIBURTON *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* I. 209, I like it a plaguy sight better than hot rooms. 1879 *Punch* 17 May 222 That will mean a plaguy rise in the price of everything.

B. as *adv.* = PLAGUILY. Usually indicating a degree of some quality that troubles one by its excess; but sometimes humorous, or merely forcibly intensive. *colloq.*

1584 R. W. *Three Ladies Lond.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 208 If we can speak fair and 'semble, we shall be plaguy rich. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 187 He is so plaguy proud. 1623 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* I. ii, She walked plaguy fast. 1697 I. D. in Tutchin *Search Honesty* A ij, To Seek a Thing, so Plaguy hard to Find. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxiv. 276 I'm a plaguy good-humoured old fellow. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* XXXV, There .. were .. some plaguy ill-looking characters among them. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 88 You've been a plaguy long time in coming.

Plai, obs. form of PLAY.

Plaice (plēs). Forms: 3–5 **plais**, 4–5 **plays**, 4–7 **playce**, 5 **playsce**, **playsse**, 5–7 **playse**, **place**, 6 **pleise**, *Sc.* **plase**, 6–9 **plaise**, 4, 6– **plaice.** [ME. *plais*, *plaice*, a. OF. *plaïs* (12th c.), *plaïs*, *plaïis*, early mod.F. *plaise*, *pleisse*, *pladisse*:—late L. *platessa* (*a* 390 Auson.), ? f. Gr. πλατύς broad, or root *plat-* flat (see PLATE).]

1. A well-known European flat-fish, *Pleuronectes platessa*, much used as food; in America extended to various allied species of this genus or of the family *Pleuronectidæ*. (Pl. now rare; the collective sing. *plaice* being used instead.)

1280 *Litt. Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) I. 90 Debent..dari..de quolibet batello .. portante plais octo plais. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 896 He bar up wel a carte lode..of playces brode, Of grete laumprees, and of eles. 1307–8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 3 In albo pisce, plaices, et sperlinges. 1392–3 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 214 Item pro fflowndres et plays, iij duc. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 437 Of playsse or of codlynge, or of eles, or of pykes, or of soles, or tenches. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vne Plie*, a fishe called a Place. 1617 *Jonua Ling.* 100 Aswell soles as plaises are inclosed in the net. 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Baconica* 18 Soale and Playce..follow the tide into the fresh rivers. 1762 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 148 The several species of fish brought..1988 Plaise and Dabs. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 33 The Plaise and the Flounder..are each found in great abundance in most of the European seas. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 682 The appearance of these fishes is deceptive, and few imagine that, in applying the term back and belly to the upper and under surfaces of a Plaice or a Turbot, they are adopting a phraseology quite inadmissible in an anatomical point of view.

2. *dial.* = FLUKE *sb.*1 2; also *plaice-worm.*

a 1722 LISLE *Observ. Husb.* (1757) 337 These cored sheep have the fluck, or plaice-worm in their livers. 1732 W. ELLIS *Pract. Farmer* (1759) 137 A rotten Sheep, he says, he has several Times, seen die with Plaises in his Liver and Head. 1896 *Daily News* 26 May 6/4 Flukes or plaice, as they are indifferently called, from the resemblance they bear, are found in the biliary ducts, caused by the sheep being placed on wet fresh-water submerged meadows.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plaice-fry*; *plaice-like* adj.; † **plaice-fluke**, ? = sense 1; **plaice-mouth**, a small puckered or wry mouth; also *attrib.*; so **plaice-mouthed** *a.*; **plaice-worm** (see sense 2).

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 41 Turbat, ffluik, and *plase fluik. 1905 *Westm. Gas.* 17 Aug. 10/2 At the Marine Hatchery, Aberdeen..The number of *plaice-fry that hatched out..was approximately 34,780,000, or 88 per cent. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* XI. No. 41. 94 Her hands and feet were of a deep dusky-red colour with large *plaice-like spots of lighter tint. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* III. iv, Did you thinke you had married..some inno-

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cent..that would stand with her hands thus, and a *playse mouth, and looke vpon you? 1608 DEKKER *Satiromastix* Plays 1873 I. 257 My place-mouth yelpers. 1595 LODGE *Fig for Momus* Sat. i, His *plaise-mouth'd wife.

Plaid (plæd, plæd). Also 6 **plyd, playde, pladde,** 6–8 **plad,** 7 **pleid,** 8 **plaide, (pladd),** 8 (*dial.* 9) **plod.** [The same word as Gael. *plaide*, Ir. *ploid* blanket; ulterior etymology uncertain.

The quots. clearly bespeak a Scottish origin, and even in the 16th c. associate the *plaid* with the Highlands; but the want of early evidence for the word in Celtic leaves it doubtful whether the name originated in Gaelic or Lowland Sc. Gaelic etymologists suggest derivation from *peall* sheep-skin, ad. L. *pell-is*, but this is phonetically improbable. The Sc. spelling *plaid* is now usual, although the word is very generally pronounced *plad* in England.]

1. A long piece of twilled woollen cloth, usually having a chequered or tartan pattern, forming the outer article of the Highland costume, and formerly worn in all parts of Scotland and the north of England, in cold or stormy weather, instead of a cloak or mantle. The Lowland 'shepherd's plaid', of a black chequer pattern on white, is commonly called a MAUD.

1512 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 203 Item, the vj day of Maij, in Air, for ane plaid to be the King ane coit. 1538 *Ibid.* VI. 443 For xxv. elnes bertane canwes to be pladis to the quenis hors. 1558 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 309 For the wrangous reiffing and away taking fra hir of ane plyd, ane pettioitt, twa curclus, ane collar [etc.]. 1563 RANDOLPH *Let. to Cecil* 13 June in *Calr. Sc. Pap.* II. 13 A safferon shyrte or a Hylande pladde. 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 89 A plaid or blankat to keip the saidis bairnis fra cauld. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. ii. *Trophies* 1050 And I my Self with my pyde Pleid a-slope. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 325 They [inhabitants of Java] gird them with a parti-coloured plad or mantle. 1643 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) p. xxiii, I dischargit wemen to cover thair heads with the thair plaidis in tyme cuming in the kirk. 1662 EVELYN *Diary* 3 Oct., Painted .. as .. a Scotch highlander in his plaid. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 267 A mantle..thrown about him like a Scotsman's plaid. 1772 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1769, 162 Their *brechan*, or plaid, consists of twelve or thirteen yards of a narrow stuff, wrapt round the middle, and reaches to the knees. 1774 COLLYER *Hist. Eng.* I. 20 The tartan plads of Scotland. 1807 BYRON *Lachin y Gair* ii, My cap was the bonnet, my cloak was the plaid [*rime* glade]. *Note.* This word is erroneously pronounced *plad*: the proper pronunciation (according to the Scotch) is shown by the orthography. 1874 PRINCESS ALICE in *Mem.* (1884) 325 Will you tell her, the plaid she made me still goes everywhere with me.

2. The woollen cloth of which plaids are made; later, applied to other fabrics with a tartan pattern.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 146 They weare a smocke couloured like our Scottish plad. *Ibid.* 187 About their middles, they have a cloth of particoloured plad, like that with us in England. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* II. 156 Their [the Highlanders'] Doublet, Breeches and Stockings, of a Stuff they called Plaid, striped a-cross red and yellow. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 413 Their waistcoats are also made of plaid. 1893 GEORGIANA HILL *Hist. Eng. Dress* II. 267 Plaids..were made in large and small checks, in woollen cloth, in Irish poplin.

3. A plaid or tartan pattern; a pattern of bars or stripes crossing each other at right angles. *rare.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

4. *transf.* A man wearing a plaid; a Highlander.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxii, He was hanged at Stirling..with his lieutenant, and four plaids besides. *Ibid.* lx.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plaid cloak, -fold, shawl, trousers*; *plaid-patterned, -wrapped* adjs.; **plaid bed,** a bed draped with plaid or tartan (fashionable in England early in 18th c.); **plaidman,** a Highlander; **plaid-nook (-neuk)** *Sc.*, one end of the folded plaid sewn up so as to form a large pouch or pocket.

c 1720 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 297 A *pladd bed Lined wth Indian Callicoe. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 275 In a few moments, his *plaid cloak was cut into numerous strips. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xviii, Do not my *plaid-folds hold thee warm? 1814 — *Wav.* lx, O!..I thought it was Ned Williams, and it is one of the *plaid-men. *a* 1600 in *Montgomerie's Poems* (S. T. S.) 281/18 'Humff!' quod the Helandman, and turned him abowt, And at his *plaid nuk the guly fell owt. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* i. 6 A little Bible, to carry in a plaid-neuk. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 54 Get me my *plaid shawl and a plain dark bonnet. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxx, He wore a pair of *plaid trousers, and a large rough double-breasted waistcoat. 1897 CROCKETT *Lad's Love* xxiii, For all that the *plaid-wrapped girl knew or cared.

Plaid, ME. f. PLEA; obs. pa. t. and pple. of PLAY.

Plaided (plæ·dĕd, plæ·dĕd), *a.* [f. PLAID + -ED².]

1. Dressed in or wearing a plaid.

1808 CAMPBELL *Lochiel's Warning* 51 Her bonneted chieftains..All plaided and plumed in their tartan array. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* iv, His neighbourhood to the Grampians exposed him..to that species of visitation from the plaided gentry, who dwelt within their skirts. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 331 He..rode on horseback before his four hundred plaided clansmen.

2. Made of plaid; having a plaid pattern.

1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* II. 177 They marched In plaided vest. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 65 The Scotch-plaided snuff-box. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 24 May 8/3 A plaided batiste frock.

Plaidie, -y (plæ·di, plæ·di). *Sc.* Also **pladdy, plaiddie.** [f. PLAID + -IE.] A small plaid; also, a childish, sentimental, or poetic name for a plaid.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* II. 159 His Highland pladdy. 1728 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc., Highland Laddie* ii, With bonnet blew, and belted plaidy [*rime* lady]. 1796 BURNS *'Oh, wert thou in the cauld blast'* i, My plaidie to the angry airt, I'd shelter thee. 1863 *Mortons of Bardon* III. 242 Stay a moment, little girl, ..let me wrap my plaiddie round you; it is cold.

Plaiding (plæ·diŋ, plæ·diŋ). Also 6–8 **plading,** 7 **pladding**; *Sc.* 7 **plodan,** 7–8 **plaidine,** 8 **plodden,** 8–9 **plaiden,** 9 **pladden.** [f. PLAID + -ING¹: cf. *shirting*, etc.]

1. Material for plaids; a twilled woollen cloth; a cloth of a tartan pattern.

1566 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 499 Sax elnis of plaiding to lyne the cuvering [of a bed] with. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 180 The women of the Countrey did weare cloakes made of course stuffe, of two or three colours in Checker worke, vulgarly called *Plodan*. 1640 *Dunfermline Kirk-sess. Rec.* (1865) 8 Y^e webb of plaidine of 20 ell. 1656 TUCKER *Rep.* in *Misc. Sc. Burgh Rec. Soc.* 23 There hath..beene..salmon, pladding, and corne, usually sent forth. 1670 NARBOROUGH in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 65 This they wrap about their Bodies, as a Scottish Man doth his Plading. 1719–20 *Act* 6 *Geo. I*, c. 13 *heading*, Frauds..in manufacturing Serges, Pladings, and Fingrums. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 177 Coarse cloth of two or three colours, in checker-work, vulgarly called pladden.

attrib. 1643 in Maidment *Spottiswoode Misc.* (1845) II. 66 A white plaidine wastecoat. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. iii, Change thy plaiding-coat for silk. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* App. 135 He had got the plaiden trowsers, then wore by him, from the declarant's father, or brother Allan.

2. A plaid or checkered pattern.

1889 *Harper's Mag.* XVIII. 844/1, I could discern a partiality for..plaidings of blue and violet.

‖ **Plaidoyer** (plædwa·yĕ). *Law. rare.* [F. *plaidoyer* a pleading, sb. use of vb. inf. to plead, f. *plaid* PLEA.] An advocate's speech; a pleading, plea.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* ii. Wks. VIII. 256 The profit of copying musick, or writing plaidoyers by the sheet. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. lx. 346 It was an eloquent, patriotic, and impassioned *plaidoyer*. 1883 *Spectator* 8 Sept. 1155/2 His work is a monograph and a history, a *plaidoyer* and a judgment.

† **Plaie.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 **playe.** [a. F. *plaie*:—L. *plāga* wound: see PLAGUE *sb.*] A wound.

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 2 But now the wounded Quene, with heuy care, Throughout the veines she norisheth the playe, Surprised with blind flame.

Plaie, obs. form of PLAY.

Plaig, plaik, var. ff. PLAYOCK *Sc.*, plaything, toy.

Plaight, obs. form of PLAIT *sb.* and *v.*

Plain (plēn), *sb.*¹ Forms: see PLAIN *a.*¹ [a. OF. *plain*:—L. *plān-um* a plain, prop. neut. of *plān-us* PLAIN *a.*¹]

1. A tract of country of which the general surface is comparatively flat; an extent of level ground or flat meadow land; applied *spec.* (in proper or quasi-proper names) to certain extensive tracts of this character; e. g. Salisbury Plain, the Great Plain of England, etc. Also *fig.*

Cities of the Plain (sc. *of the Jordan*), Sodom, Gomorrah, etc., before their destruction.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 155 Vpon þe plein of salesbury þat oþer wonder is þat ston heng is icluped. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2831 Ne mak 3ee in þe plain na duell, Till 3ee be comme in to þe fell. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10831 þe bataille scholde be in a pleyne Bytwyxt two watres. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 613 Thai in full gret hy agane Out of the woud ran to the plane. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* vii. 32 He sawe there vnder in a playn a moche ample and a grete medowe. 1530 PALSGR. 255/1 Playne, a grounde that is without hylles, *planier, playne*. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 7 Heir agane sall 3e se braid planes. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* v. 256 The citie of Cairasan standeth vpon a sandie and desert plaine. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xiii. 12 Lot dwelled in the cities of the plaine, and pitched his tent toward Sodome. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 36 The plains extended level with the ground. 1769 GRAY *Installation Ode* 51 On Granta's fruitful plain. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 207/2 The plains of America are generally characterised by their gramineous covering or their vast forests. 1882 GEIKIE *Text Bk. Geol.* III. II. ii. § 7. 451 A 'plain of marine denudation' is that sea-level to which a mass of land has been reduced mainly by the subaerial forces.

b. Chiefly *pl.* In colonial and U. S. use applied to level treeless tracts of country; prairie.

1779 G. R. CLARK *Campaign in Illinois* (1869) 29 We came into those level Plains that is frequent throughout this extensive Country. 1880 J. OXLEY *Jrnls. Exp. Australia* 83 Free from timber or brush in various places;..these tracts have hitherto received the particular denomination of plains. 1824 E. CURR *Van Diemen's Land* 55 The district called Macquarie Plains,..the plains bear a strong resemblance to what are called sheep downs in England. 1875 TEMPLE & SHELDON *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* 19 Plains.. [applied] by the early settlers..to certain well defined tracts that had some common peculiarity of soil and condition, were nearly free from trees, and could be readily cultivated. 1889 C. LUMHOLTZ *Among Cannibals* v. 73 This bird [the cassowary]..does not..frequent the open plains, but the thick brushwood.

c. *transf.* The level expanse of sea or sky.

1567 DRANT *Horace, Epist.* xviii. F vj, Then whilst thy ship doth kepe aflote ydauncing on the plaine. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 342 The sick'ning stars fade off th'æthereal plain. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 176 On the east we have the drift plain of Wellington Channel, impacted with floes, hummocks, and broken bergs.

2. An open space as the scene of battle or contest; the field. *To take the plain*: to take the field: see FIELD *sb.* 7. Now *poetic.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 349 Thomas randall tuk the playne With few folk. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 358 As he, which was a Capitein, Tofore alle othre upon the plein. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. x. 146 Quhil fynaly Ascanyus the 3yng page, And the remanent of Troiane barnage,..Thayr strenth hes left, and takyn hes the plane. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 291, I will leade forth my Soldiers to the plaine. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* VI. xxix. 7 Last of my race, On battle-plain That shout shall ne'er be heard again!

3. An open space in the midst of houses. *local.*

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Plain*, an open space surrounded by houses nearly answering to the Italian Piazza. In the city of Norwich there are several: as St. Mary's Plain, the Theatre Plain, &c. 18.. *Oxf. Directory*, The Plain (St. Clement's). 1895 G. H. LEONARD *Speech at Oxford*, Our Settlement is called the Broad Plain House..simply because it happens to stand on the Broad Plain, a roadway so wide that we may almost claim it as one of the 'open spaces' of Bristol.

4. A level or flat surface (ideal or material). Now spelt *plane* (PLANE *sb.*³ 1).

† **a.** A geometrical plane. *Obs.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* •j, A broade magnitude, we call a Superficies or a Plaine. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. ix. § 4 (1622) 297 Whether solides or plaines. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 4 The Leaves..lie not in the same plain when shut, but make an obtuse Angle. 1697 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xx. 4 The Images..they might draw on a Plain. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* 195 A convenient height above the plain of the ring.

b. A plane material surface; the even or smooth surface of a body without projections or elevations; the flat or broad side of a board, as opposed to the *edge*. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* L XXXV. L j b, You shal vpon your Parchement paper or other playne..draw one streight line. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 5 Which she can at pleasure squeeze out, and so sodder and be-glew her self to the plain she walks on. *a* 1672 WILLUGHBY in Ray *Journ. Low C.* (1673) 484 You ascend almost to the top without stairs, by gently inclining plains. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 186 To take off the extuberances from the plain of the Board. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 7 *Plain*, an even surface between the Coaks. 1863 P. S. WORSLEY *Poems & Transl.* 8 The silver plains Of two huge valves, embossed with graven gold.

† **c.** A level (horizontal) area. *Obs.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 365 On the side of a stonie hill, is a circular plain, cut out of a main rock, with some xxiv. seats vnequall, which they call Arthur's Round Table. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C., Venice* 160 In the plain of the Council-chamber, are placed..three urns called *Capelli*. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 68/2 Walls, which..have somewhat of a plain at the foot of them, where they may..be kept from filling up the ditch with their ruines.

† **5.** *Printing.* The flat bottom of the lining-stick (see LINING *vbl. sb.*² 6). *Obs.*

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xvii. P 2 The Plain is exactly Flat, Straight, and Smooth.

6. The floor of the hall in which the French National Convention met at the time of the Revolution; hence applied to the more moderate party which occupied seats there. Cf. MOUNTAIN.

1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* Introd., Wks. 1870 IX. 30 In *'the Plain'*,..a position held by deputies affecting independence, both of the Girondists and the Jacobins,..sate a large number. *Ibid.* 32 The members of *the Plain*.

7. The horizontal surface of a billiard-table.

1780 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 16/2 The royal ball reached that of the enemy, and with a single blow drove it off the plain. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Sfty* I. 159 Echo and a man of Trinity set forth for the plains of Betteris. *Note, Plains of Betteris*, the diversion of billiards.

† **8.** = PLAN *sb.* 1, PLANE *sb.*³ 2. *Obs.*

1699 LEAK *Waterwks.* 19, I have represented here the plain of the Orthographie.

9. [PLAIN *a.* 8.] Plain cloth; a kind of flannel.

a 1600 T. SMITH *Let.* in Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xix. 401/2 Also of pyndewhites and Playnes made in the west country. 1716 *Bradford Parish Acc.* (E.D.D.), For Blue Plain for mending the same [long cushions], 1*s.* 1*d.* 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6388/2 The following Goods, viz... Arrangoes..Perpetts, Welch Plains. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 12 Jan. 2/3 Woollen drapery..jeans, quiltings,..plains, mixtures. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Plain*,..a kind of flannel.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plain land, station*; *plain-like* adj.; also with *plains-*, as *plains-cattle, -country, -craft, -people*. See also PLAINSMAN.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 337 He of the playne-land had alsua Of Armyt men ane mekill rout. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Math. Geog.* i. 1/2 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) Deceived by the plain-like appearance of the earth..they conceived it to be an extensive plain meeting the heavens on every side. 1875 TEMPLE & SHELDON *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* 64 Plain lands ..were then reckoned nearly worthless. 1884 *Daily News* 27 Feb. 5/7 Assouan..is healthier than Meerut, Mooltan, Mean Meer, or almost any plain station in India.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 220 First-class, fattening, plains-country cattle station. 1899 *Scribner's Mag.* XXV. 19/1 Here their woodcraft and plainscraft, their knowledge of the rifle, helped us very much. 1899 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 6/1 The writer has lived..with the plains people in their homes for many years.

Plain, *sb.*² Now *dial.* [f. PLAIN *v.*] An expression of pain, grief, or discontent; complaint, lamentation: = PLAINT *sb.*

c 1550 *Pryde & Abuse of Women* 231 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 244 And for oure sad & honest playnes, A joyefull place in heaven. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* (Arb.) 95 Why dydste thou than, kepe backe thy wofull playn? 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. ix, The warrior-threat, the infant's plain, The mother's screams, were heard in vain. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Plains*, complaints in all senses.

Plain (plēn), *a.*¹ and *adv.* Also 4 **plein, -e (playen),** 4–6 **pleyn, -e,** 4–7 **playn(e, plaine, plane.** [a. OF. *plain*:—L. *plān-us* flat. In Sc.

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usually spelt *plane* from 14th c.; in English orig. *plain* (etc.) in all senses, including the geometrical (1 c), for which PLANE was substituted *c* 1700.

PLAIN *a.*[2] (F. *plein*) having the same form, there are ME. instances in which it is difficult to determine which word was meant. See A. 3 b, B. 6, 7.]

A. *adj.*

I. 1. Flat, level, even; free from elevations and depressions. **a.** Said esp. of a horizontal surface, as of the ground, or † of the sea when calm and undisturbed (*obs.*).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1772 Þey.. left Þe Troiens Þe pleyn lond. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxviii. 129 Þe land of Caldee es a playne cuntree. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 47 The londe is not pleyne but full of montayns. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 404 Follow me then to plainer ground. 1605 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. ii. (1635) 34 If the Earth were plaine, all the Northern Starres would appeare to the inhabitants of the Southerne Regions. 1665 G. HAVERS tr. *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 108 We lodg'd about a musket-shot without the Fort, in a plane and somewhat low place. 1766 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 240, I recovered some strength, so as to be able to walk a little on plain ground. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxv. IV. 16 Between the last-mentioned gulf [the Thermaic] and the eastern counterforts of Olympus and Bermius there exists a narrow strip of plain land.

† **b.** In general sense: Flat. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 6414 (Bodl. MS.) Men of selcoub gest Þe face hij han playne & hard As it were an Okes bord. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lv. (Bodl. MS.), The sole of Þe foote..hatte planta in latine for it is playne. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Compressa palma aut porrecta ferire*, ..to strike with the fist, or with the playne hande. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 120 His back is plain to his tail, his eyes quick, his ears long hanging, but sometimes stand up. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 214 The houses are built after the manner of Asia,..one roofe high, and plaine in the top. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 147 They shut in their heads behinde and before in boards, so that the whole face may become plain and dilated.

† **c.** *Geom. Obs.* NOW PLANE *a.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* *j, Euery playne magnitude, hath also length. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. viii. 3 A plaine angle is an inclination or bowing of two lines the one to the other. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. Def. vii, A plain Superficies is that which lies equally betwixt its lines. 1727 [see *plano-cylindrical* s.v. PLANO-[1]].

† **d.** *To make, throw down, beat down* (a building, city, etc.) *plain with the earth* or *ground*, etc.: to level with the ground, raze to the earth.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 48 Þis citee tuke Iosue .. and kest it doune, and made it euen playne with Þe erthe. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 152 The walles they wold ber adowne, ..Alle schuld be mad fulle playn. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 44 He with his miners rased and ouerthrewe the castell to the playne grounde. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 94 He threwe downe the Castell plaine with the ground. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 615/2 It was his pollicye to leave noe holdes behind him, but to make all playne and wast. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 92 Down, down with it at any hand, Make all things plain, let nothing stand. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 48 The greatest part of their City.. beaten down plain with the ground.

† **2.** Smooth, even; free from roughness or unevenness of surface. *Obs.* exc. in comb. or phrases: see VI.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1068 Þat euer is polyced als playn as Þe perle seluen. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 41 Also pleyne was his bedde at the morwe, As at even. 1589 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 208 If the face be wet and rubbed with the same it shall be plaine and cleare, that it shall seme angellike. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxviii. 99 Turners .. do vse them to polish, and make playne, and smoth their workes. 1678 HOBBES *Decam.* ix. 108 Much more then will it adhere..when..both it and the Iron have a plain Superficies. 1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mohammetans* ix. (1738) 186 Smooth'd over the Meal, and made it plain.

† **b.** *fig.* Of the wind: Not rough; gentle. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 3 The ayre attempered, the wyndes smowth and playne.

3. Free from obstructions or interruptions; unobstructed, clear, open; (of a country, a space) clear of woods, buildings, or occupants; (of the sea) open, unconfined; open to the elements or to general view; public. Also *fig. Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1723 Whan al was fled, & Þe feld was playn. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 439 For hit watz playn in Þat place for plyande greuez. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 126 She straue & chidde in the plaine strete wit her neyghebоures. 1546 *Supplic. of Poore Commons* (1871) 78 A churche .. pleasauntly beset with groues and playn feldes. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 16 Able to give him battell in the plaine sea. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. x. § 43 He affirmes, that it was in the plainefield, ours, that it was an Ambush. 1618 MUNDAY *Stow's Surv.* 906 There were two woods in the parish, but now they are both made plaine of wood. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiv. 286 Its walls are built upon the plain ground, without either outwork or ditch before them. 1864 *Yorks. Prov., Kirkby*, This street is very plain, the wind is much felt in it.

† **b.** In *plain field* there was in later use prob. association with *plain battle*, etc. = open (i. e. full) battle: see PLAIN *a.*[2] 3.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7218 And past furth prudly into Þe plaine feld. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxi. 288 They..thought to wynne the victory with their handes in playne felde. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (S. T. S.) I. 237 It was fochtin in plane feild [L. *æquo campo*] with displayit baneris. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. iv. 14 Unsubdued..and now given over by the Romans in a plain field.

c. *transf.* Unobstructed, clear (*view, sight*).

1613 HAYWARD *Norm. Kings* 22 With a furious charge .. either slew them or tooke them prisoners, in the plaine view of their King. 1867 SHEDD *Homiletics* iii. (1869) 54 An object is in plain sight, when the form and shape of it are distinctly visible.

II. 4. Open, clear to the senses or mind; evident, manifest, obvious; easily distinguishable or recognizable.

a 1352 MINOT *Poems* iii. 35 Þare he made his mone playne Þat no man suld say Þare ogayne. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxvi, To a token pleyne, As of my teris cummyth all this reyne. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lxvii, Think that none their playne errour note. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LIX. xi, Make it playne, That God .. Rules all. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. i. 24 The moniments whereof there byding beene, As plaine as at the first when they were fresh and greene. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. vii, It is plain that AD is not equal to AC. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. iii. Wks. 1874. I. 190 Practical Christianity .. is a plain and obvious thing. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. v, Now nigh and plain the sound appears. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 91 Let me make my meaning plainer in this way.

5. That is clearly what the name expresses; open, manifest, direct, unmistakable; downright, mere, sheer, 'flat', absolute.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 929 (Cott.) For Þou ne es but a pudre plain To puder sal Þou worth a gain. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3504 Hope ye, Parys, playn Þefte vnponysshet wilbe? 1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* i. 1 All is but vanite .. all is but playne vanite. 1581 RICH *Farew. Milit. Prof.* (1846) 208 By plaine force [he] pulles hym doune on the flower. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 67 b, Wee ascended vp to the playne toppe. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.* Brief Kemonstr. 30 Easely confessed of al that are not plaine Atheists. 1643 in Dorothea Townshend *Life & Lett. E. Porter* xiii. 206 One throu plain fier went strait mad. 1669 PENN *No Cross* vii. § 1 Whilst a plain Stranger to the Cross of Christ. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. Pref. (1865) 236 He reaped plain unequivocal hatred.

6. Of which the meaning is evident; simple, intelligible, readily understood.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 362 Þis gospel tellip a playen storie. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xxvii. (Bodl. MS.), Sweuenes Þat beþ trewe beth sommetyme openne and playne and sommetyme ywrapped vnder .. derke tokenyngges. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 94 b, It ought to be vttered with playner wordes, to take awaye all ambiguitie. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vii. § 3 Can any thing be more plain then the graduall progress of Divine revelation from the beginning of the world? 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 65 Morality and religion must be somewhat plain and easy to be understood. 1861 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 80 Tell her distinctly what you want..in few plain words.

b. *transf.* Said of the speaker or writer.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 53, I had rather bee playne then curious. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. 1851 IV. 555 Actions, of whatever sort, [are] thir own plainest Interpreters. 1867 SHEDD *Homiletics* iii. (1869) 55 A plain writer or speaker makes the truth and the mind impinge upon each other.

7. Not intricate or complicated; simple.

1659 HOOLE *Comenius' Vis. World* (1672) 3 Plain sounds [*simplices sonos*] of which mans speech consisteth. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII. iii. 6 Of all Dials, this is the plainest; for it is no more but divide a whole Circle into 24 equal parts. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* III. iv, She determined..to place them in some cheap school, where they might be taught plain work. 1834 BOWRING *Minor Morals* 145 The Jacquard loom .. by which the most complicated patterns can be woven with the same ease as the plainest. 1895 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 21 Sept. 599/1 Fisher's machine was intended rather for embroidering than for plain sewing.

III. 8. Without embellishment, addition, or decorative pattern or colouring; unembellished, not ornate; simple, bare, bald; (of the hair) worn straight, not curled; (of drawings, lithographs, etc.) not coloured. Also *fig.*

[13.. *Coer de L.* 3631 Tyl he haue maad al playn werk Off thy clothes of gold, into thy serk [*ed.* scherk].] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. Prol.* 48, I lerned neuere Rethorik certeyn Thyng Þat I speke it moot be bare and pleyn. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 489, ij playn borde clothys for my maister is table. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xxii. 112 A faire cloth embrodered with leaues about it or els plaine. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 88/1 A young Man, .. describ'd by Plato, with long plain Hair. 1670 LADY M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 21 Most wore embraudered bodys with plaine black skirts of Morella Mohair and Prunella and such stuffs. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 117 Escutcheons of two Crosses, the one plain and the other Anchred. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI. i, Both figures being partly coloured and partly plain. 1865 LUBBOCK *Prehist. Times* 16 The celts are generally plain, but sometimes ornamented with ridges, dots, or lines. *Mod.* Sets of picture-postcards, plain or coloured.

† **b.** Without armour or weapons; unarmed.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7564 Wit armes cums Þou me again, And i agains Þe al plain.

c. *Cards.* (*a*) Applied to the common as opposed to the picture cards. (*b*) Not trumps.

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xvii, Court cards and plain cards of every denomination. 1862 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1870) 29 Plain suits are suits not trumps. *Ibid.* (1886) 64 Ace, king, queen, knave, in plain suits. 1873 *Routledge's Yng. Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 94/1 'Court card' or 'plain card', as the case may be.

d. Plainly woven; not corded, twilled, or the like; without figured pattern; *transf.* of muscle.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Plain cloth*, not twilled. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Plain muscles*, unstriated muscles, as opposed to striated muscles.

9. *Mus.* (See quots.)

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 3 Plaine Musicke..is a simple and vniforme prolation of Notes, which can neither be augmented nor diminished. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 6 The accent being..plain, i. e. monotone.

10. Of simple composition or preparation; not compounded of many ingredients; not elaborate. Of food: Not rich or highly seasoned, simple.

Plain bread and butter, i. e. without the addition of preserves, etc.; *a plain tea*, tea with plain bread and butter; *plain water*, water without any infusion or addition.

1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* VI. i. 131 A plainer Medicine is made of Plantane and Rose Water. 1668 CHAS. II in Julia Cartwright *Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 263 The planer your diett is the better health you will have. 1784 M. UNDERWOOD *Dis. Children* (1799) I. 163 To chew a bit of bread [or] eat a bit of plain pudding. 1803 tr. *P. Le Brun's Mons. Botte* III. 153 It is singular that the Marquis d' Arancey should .. partake of plain roast and boiled. 1879 *Spectator* 24 May 645 [As a] school-boy counts the currants in an unusually plain cake. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xv, The dinner was a plain one. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 21 Plain water, barley water, lemonade, .. may be allowed at will to assuage the thirst.

IV. 11. Open in behaviour; free from duplicity or reserve; guileless, honest, candid, frank. *Obs.* exc. in sense Outspoken.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 87 But he was double in love and nothing pleyne. *c* 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 13 Bot wher the herte is plein withoute guile. 1418 CHICHELE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 5 Ȝe schol fynde hym a good man.., and pleyn to Ȝu with owte feyntese. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F j, Thenne sayd to her the good man whiche was a playn man and trewe. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 63 'Wel, I wyl tell the', quoth this Chamberlayne. 'I wylbe playne with the'. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iii. 74, I wil sing a Song if any body wil sing another; else, to be plain with you, I wil sing none. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV. vi, I love to be plain. I'd as lief see myself in Ecclesdown Castle, as thee in Clay Pool! *a* 1718 PENN *Wks.* (1726) I. 320 Mordecai was too plain and stout and not Fine and Subtil enough to avoid the Displeasure of Haman.

12. Free from ambiguity, evasion, or subterfuge; straightforward, direct.

In *plain truth* there is often present the notion of 'unvarnished, uncoloured'. *Plain English*: see C. below.

c 1500 *Melusine* 193 Certaynly, my lord, .. ye saye the playn trouth of it. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1883) 9 Flattery shall haue more place then plaine and faithfull aduyse. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 30 Thou shouldest make a playne and directe answere. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 161 Such..as haue preferred plaine trueth, before painted colours. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* IV. v, Tell me in plain Terms what the Matter is with him, or I'll crack your Fool's Skull. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 73/2 If you do not give a plain answer to a plain question, you will be committed. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 286 The Scottish Estates used plain language, simply because it was impossible for them, situated as they were, to use evasive language. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 462 Plain speech is never without its value.

† **b.** *absol.* = Plain fact, plain state. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 233 We moste endure this is the short and playn. 1463 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 301 Bothe parties to tell the playne of the matire. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. ix. § 86 Not to follow our A[uthor] too far out of the Way, the plain of the Case is this.

V. 13. Having no special qualities or pretensions; not exceptionally gifted or cultured; ordinary, simple, unsophisticated; such as characterizes ordinary people.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 102 What in my plaine conceit..may be thought most consonant and worthy. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. v. 62, I pray thee vnderstand a plaine man in his plaine meaning. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 165 ¶ 4 A Man of good Estate and plain Sense. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 35 To me, who am but a plain man, the proceeding looks a little too refined, and too ingenious. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* Pref. 15 A plain citizen of the republic of letters. 1899 INGE *Chr. Mysticism* vii. 256 There are two views of this sacrament [the Lord's Supper] which the 'plain man' has always found much easier to understand than the symbolic view which is that of our Church.

14. Not distinguished by rank or position; belonging to the commonalty; lowly, common, ordinary.

1580 G. HARVEY *Let. to Spenser* Wks. (Grosart) I. 84 No man but Minion, Stowte, Lowte, Plaine swayne, quoth a Lording. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* V. xxix. (1840) 294 Seeing within fourteen generations, the royal blood of the kings of Judah ran in the veins of plain Joseph, a painful carpenter. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* III. iv. 28 The Gout; which we poore plaine people are ignorant of. 1742 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) I. 372, I preached to several hundred of plain people. 1890 HOSMER *Anglo-Sax. Freedom* 264 The admission in England of a vast body of the plain people to a share in the government.

15. Of simple manners; homely, unaffected.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 82 Being (as all the Germaines are) plaine and homely in their behauiour and intertainment. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Sept., And indeed [she] is, as I always thought, one of the modestest, prettiest, plain women that ever I saw. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* 106 This same plain blunt Sea-Animal..in his Tar-Jacket and Wide Knee'd Trowzers. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 8 Jan. 5/4 They spoke of their immense pleasure at the visit of their Queen..'She is a plain woman, a very plain woman like ourselves'.

16. Simple in dress or habits; clothed or living plainly; not luxurious or ostentatious; frugal.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 632 He is about thirtie sixe yeares, very ciuill and plaine in habite. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 232 The old men went plaine; the young mens habit was rich. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess., Avarice* (1669) 130 The old plain way, ye Gods, let me be Poor. 1700 DRYDEN *Charac. Gd. Parson* 101 The holy father holds a double reign, The prince may keep his pomp,

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the fisher must be plain. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 6 His habits of life were remarkably plain and frugal.

17. Of ordinary appearance; not beautiful or well-favoured; homely: often used euphemistically for Ill-favoured, ugly.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. viii, A general and bitter invective against beauty..with many compassionate considerations for all honest, plain girls. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* XXVI, Handsome young men must have something to live on, as well as the plain. 1838 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* I. xi. 485 The higher classes are decidedly plain and ungraceful. 1890 C. R. COLERIDGE in *Monthly Packet* Christmas No. 71 Even in the days of Arthur some women must have been very plain. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 4/3 Mrs. Praga..declares that 'nowadays nobody need be plain, and when I say plain I use the word in the sense of ugly'.

VI. Phrases.

18. *Plain* is emphasized by various comparisons, orig. applicable in particular senses, but afterwards humorously or irrationally applied to others; **a.** esp. *plain as a pikestaff* (earlier *packstaff*).

1542–1691 [see PACKSTAFF]. 1591–[see PIKESTAFF]. *c* 1622 FORD, etc. *Witch Edmonton* II. i, *Saw.* I understand thee not; be plain, my son. *Cud.* As a pike-staff, mother. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 103 In..Scotland..Religion is..pure and spotlesse without ceremonie, and plain as a pike staffe without a surplise. *c* 1685 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Conf.* Wks. 1705 II. 37, I see, as plain as a pike staff, that 'tis no thing but a Cork. 1834 HOOD *Tylney Hall* (1840) 379 You've got my meaning as plain as a pikestaff. *a* 1873 LYTTON *Ken. Chillingly* II. ix. (1878) 106 She is as plain as a pikestaff. 1894 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 37 There was my own spoor as plain as a pikestaff.

b. Also, *plain as a packsaddle, as print, as the sun at noonday, as Salisbury* (pun on Salisbury Plain), *as way to parish-church*, etc. See also DUNSTABLE I b, c.

[1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* II. 179 b, Thom trouthe, or plain Sarisbuirie.] 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 143 An honeste true dealyng seruant out of doubte, plaine as a packe-saddle..though his witte was simple. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 52 And why sir must they so? The why is plaine, as way to Parish Church. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlii, 'Why', said Mr. Roker, 'it's as plain as Salisbury'. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xi. 121 It was plain as the sun at midday. 1895 CROCKETT in *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 581 A look which said as plain as print, 'Have you not had enough?'

†19. a. *At plain, in* (Sc. *into*) *plain, unto the plain*: plainly, in plain terms, etc. **b.** *Plain at the eye*: plain to be seen, evident. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5663 It is maked mencioun Of oure countre pleyn at the eye. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 7 þer of I schalle speke more in playn. 1444 in *Wars Eng. in Fraunce* (Rolls) I. 463 By..whiche..it may appere unto you more at plain. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 211 The archdene, that ourman, ay prechand in plane, Correker of kirkmen was clepit the Claik. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E vj, When ye se vnto the playne her at the last..Say, *la douce amy la est a.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. vi. 36 Trewlie, maidin, in plane, Nane of thi sisteris did I heir ne se. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 117 [He told] him in plaine, the case was altered. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 758 In plain then, what forbids he but to know, Forbids us good, forbids us to be wise?

B. *adv.* (Various adverbial uses of the adj.)

I. †1. In a flat, level, or even position; evenly.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 127 Yf the bowes wyll not lye playne in the hedge, than cut it the more halfe asonder & bynde it in to the hedge. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. lxvii, What's the cause That they thus stagger in the plain-pav'd skie?

2. With clearness of expression; without circumlocution or ambiguity, clearly, intelligibly, candidly.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 129 As it is innermore pleyn i-write [*sicut inferius..planum erit*]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 105 Withoute which, to telle plein, Alle othre science is in vein. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 315 That I haue said I sall hald, and that I tell the plane. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 272 Sir to tell you plaine, I'le finde a fairer face not washt to day. 1607 S. COLLINS *Serm.* (1608) 13 If you will haue one speake plainer..than S. Paul heere doth. 1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Diffic. Anglic.* 318 Soon others began to speak plainer than he.

3. With clearness or distinctness of perception or utterance; clearly, manifestly, evidently.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 16 Ay wont in desert darknes to remaine, Where plain none might her see, nor she see any plaine. 1784 *New Spectator* No. 22. 3 Did not Torquato Tasso speak plain at six months old? 1841 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. viii. 130 The part plainest to be seen was the figure as it rose and sank above the paling. *a* 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Mother & Poet* v, I made them..Speak plain the word *country*.

†4. Simply, absolutely, purely. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Bible* Ded., Christes admynistracion was nothyng temporall, but playne spirituall. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 18 Whiche either Naturall reason proueth either to bee plaine false, or the experience of man declareth to bee vntrue. *c* 1592 in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 78 The Russe government is plaine tirannycall. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 97 *marg.*, The Scottis bordirers to tile the land plane abboris.

†5. In other senses of the adj. *Obs.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LIII. v, Within .iiii. wekes was all this done full playn. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 920 Many ladyes.. Went to a company with the Countesse plain, Ech welcomyng hir after ther degre. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) iv. 78 Or scho war kissit plane, Scho leir be japit thryiss. 1807–8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* X. Wks. 1859 II. 175/2 He dresses plain, loves hunting and farming.

II. It is not clear whether the following belong to this word or to PLAIN *a.*[2], F. *plein.*

†6. Entirely, quite; ? fully. = CLEAN *adv.* 5.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14025 He was passed þe mountes pleyn. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 74, I will appele to the Pape, and pass till him plane. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 137, I praye the goo wele pleyn thorowght All eraclea. *c* 1500 *New Not-br. Mayd* 119, I, that hym bought, Shall be expoulsed playne. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 132, I haif na mycht, Me to defend Fra hellis pane, bot gif thow plane Me succour send.

†7. Directly, due; ? full. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVI. (Percy Soc.) 191 So forthe we sayled right playne southwest. 1527 *Prose Life St. Brandan* (Percy Soc.) 38 They sayled playn eest, and than they sawe an ylonde. *c* 1540 BOORDE *The boke for to Lerne* B ij b, Better it is..that yᵉ wyndowes do open playne north, than playne south. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. v. 111 [The savages] were confined to a neck of land surrounded with high rocks behind them, and lying plain towards the sea before them.

C. Combinations.

a. With the adj.: chiefly parasynthetic, as *plain-bodied, -clothed, -faced, -featured, -garbed*, etc.; also *plain-looking*. See also PLAIN-HEARTED.

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 109 The martial, plain-looking stranger. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. XX. 223 The fish..are always plain bodied creatures in the best mediæval sculpture. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* I. i. 18 A plain-featured, clear-skinned woman. 1893 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 186 Respect for all women, young or old, beautiful or plain-faced.

b. With the adv., as *plain-dressing, -going, -meaning, -pranked, -seeming*. See also PLAIN-DEALER, -DEALING, -SPEAKING, -SPOKEN.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Love* 2 Playne meaning men walk openly at noone. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. II. *Babylon* 655 His plain-prankt stile he strengthens in such sort. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 252 As active, and as plain-dressing..at forty-five as she was at nineteen.

c. Special combs.: **plain-back, -backs, weavers'** name for a kind of worsted fabric; **plain clothes,** ordinary civil or citizen dress, unofficial dress, mufti; opp. to UNIFORM; also *attrib.*, as *plain-clothes constable, officer*; **plain-compass,** a simple form of the surveyor's compass (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **plain cook** *sb.*, a person, usually a woman, capable of preparing simple dishes; **plain-cook** *v. intr.*, to do plain cooking; **plain-darn** *v. trans.*, to mend by plain darning; **†plain-down** *adv.*, plainly, bluntly, without more ado; **†plain Dunstable**: see DUNSTABLE I c; **plain-edge** *a.*, of lace: not having a pearl-edge (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **plain English,** plain straightforward language, plain terms; also, a plain or clear statement; **plain Friend** (see quot.); **plain hackle,** an artificial fly; **plainhead,** name given to a variety of the canary; also *attrib.*, as *plainhead canary, strain* (opp. to *crested*); **plain-headed** *a.*, having a smooth or unornamented head; also *fig.* ignorant, simple; **plain language,** *spec.*, the manner of speech used by Quakers; **†plain number,** a number produced by two factors (PLANE *a.* I b); **plain-said** *a.*, spoken without reserve, straightforward; **plain sail** *Naut.*, sail ordinarily carried; **plain service,** divine service said without music; **plain sight**: see quot.; **plain-singing** = PLAIN-SONG. See also PLAIN-CHANT, PLAIN SAILING, PLAIN-SONG, PLAIN-STONES, PLAIN-TILE, PLAIN-WORK.

1830 in Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* (1842) II. 270 The principal manufacture, viz., 44 inch *plain-backs. 1842 BISCHOFF *Ibid.* 415 They next imitated the article of cotton jeans, in worsted, with success, to which they gave the name of plain-backs, out of which has sprung that immense and valuable branch of merinos. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* XXXV, He laid out a portion of his gold in a suit of *plain clothes. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 206 Policemen..in plain clothes, and in uniform. 1881 *Daily News* 22 Aug. 3/2 Plain-clothes officer Hutt was watching the premises. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. i. P 5 Leonarda .. passed for a very decent *plain cook. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* (Rtldg.) 265 A good plain cook is the best thing. 1886 *Daily News* Apr., General Servant Wanted. Must *plain-cook well. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 52 To *plain-darn a hole in stocking material, and mark on coarse material any two letters. 1622 FLETCHER & MASS. *Prophetess* III. ii, Is it fit .. The emperor, my master Dioclesian, Should now remember or the times or manners That call'd him plain-down Diocles? *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 59 Which ye shalle here .. In *pleyne Englische, evil written. 1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* IV. iii, But Adam Ouerdoo had beene worth three of 'hem, I assure you, in this place, that's in plaine english. 1645, 1705 [see ENGLISH B. 4]. 1693 *Humours Town* 56 The Boon Companion, that is in plain English, a Rake-bell, is much caress'd. 1868 *Report to Govt. U. S. Munitions War* 107 If we double the thickness, the outside..will be but one twenty-fifth as useful, or in plain English, nearly useless. 1890 CAROLINE E. STEPHEN *Quaker Strongholds* 148 '*Plain Friends' are those who are resolved to dress according to the settled principles which commend themselves to their own mind, not enslaving themselves to passing fashions. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 202 That the commons..were too *plaine headed to say their opinions. 1888 F. G. LEE in *Archæologia* LI. 363 Holding a book..and a plain-headed staff. 1890 CAROLINE E. STEPHEN *Quaker Strongholds* 149 The '*plain language' best known as the use of *thee* and *thou* for *you* in speaking to one person, and of first, second, &c. for the days of the week and the months. 1728–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., 20 is a *plain number, produced by the multiplication of 5 into 4. 1865 MACGREGOR *Rob Roy in Baltic* (1867) 249 A very useful and *plain-said conversation. 1889 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* XXI, We should .. keep .. under a *plain sail. 1857 C. GRIBBLE in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 9 Made all plain-sail. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Plain Sight (Fire-arms)*, a hind sight consisting of a simple notch in a raised plate or protuberance. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* III. 164 It therefore could only be called *plain singing or chaunting, which, perhaps, is the best translation of the term *planus cantus*.

†Plain, *a.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **plein, -e,** 4–6 **playn(e, pleyn(e,** *Sc.* **plane,** 5–7 **plene, plain(e.** [ME. *plein, playn*, a. F. *plein* (*plain*) :—L. *plēnus* full.

In OF. *plein* and *plain* were confused in certain phrases, esp. in *plein* (or *plain*) *champ*: see Littré. From the running together of forms in Eng., still greater ambiguity attaches to certain uses: see PLAIN *adv.* 6, 7 (above).]

1. Full, plenary, entire, perfect. *Plain pace*: at full speed.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10615 Now ys Arthur of pleyn age. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3844 Crist gave to Peter playn powere. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 302 Man neden not to go to Rome to gete hem plein indulgence. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3082 Thurgh the hal sir Ywain gase, Intil ane orcherd playn pase. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 304/1 Pleine restitution and deliverance of þaire obligations. 1450 *Ibid.* V. 194/2 That our Letters Patentz..stand in theire strenght and plene effect. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 27 For my playn acquitayll. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. vi. 140 The sonne leseth his clerenes & the lyght in the playn daye. 1495 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 503/1 As if the said Fraunces or his heyres were in pleyne lyfe. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 22 The age..of xxi yeare, whyche is called plaine or full age. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* I. 197 The City had been assaulted five times in plain-day.

¶ The following may belong here, or to some sense of PLAIN *a.*[1]

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2614 Ful is the place of soun of menstralsye..As thylke tyme was the pleyne vsage.

2. Full or complete in number, extent, etc.; esp. of a council, assembly, or court.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 253 What þe clergie wild schape, whan þe courte were pleyn. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 49 The lord sowlis haf grantit thar The deid in-to plane parliament. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 337 In pleyn consistorie þe pope cursede Waldrada. 1459 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 356/2 By thassent..of Prelats [etc.] in his plain Parlement. 1499 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XI. 395 To the forrestaris in the plane court in the tolbouth of Edinburgh. *Ibid.* 396 Grantande..full plane poware. 1514–15 *Act 6 Hen. VIII*, c. 4 In the full and pleyne shire courte. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xiv. 14 The whiche was redde openly in playn audience. 1589 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 384 [The King's Majesty] sittand in plane Parliament [had ratified the Act]. 1671 R. MACWARD *True Nonconf.* 231 King Charles the first, did in plene Parliament, An. 1641..ratifie the Nationall Covenant. 1677 CARY *Chronol.* I. I. I. vii. 18 There remains for the number of plene Months 125.

3. In phrase *in plain battle* (*combat, joust, war*), in regular open battle, etc.

With this was evidently associated the phrase *in plain field* (F. *en plein* or *plain champ*), although this may have belonged orig. to PLAIN *a.*[1] 3 b.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3760 Morpydus .. angerly gan hym assaille, & þer hym slow in pleyn bataille. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 79 Our maner is,..Till follow and ficht, and ficht fleand, And nocht till stand in plane melle Quhill the ta part discumfit be. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 730 He faught and slough hym manly as a knyght In pleyn bataille. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. xviii. 442 And of these twelue Knyghtes he slewe in playne Iustes four. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 209 To wete yf he wold make playne warre. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlii. 142 Fynde .ii. champyons .. that for thy loue wyll fyght with me in playne bataylle. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* I. (1621) 4 Whom he was not able to encounter in plaine battell. *a* 1718 PENN *Tract* Wks. 1726 I. 577 In a plain Combat giving him that Foyl.

4. Characterized by abundance *of*; full *of. rare*[−1].

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 435/2 He sheweth hym self playne of contricion.

¶ For possible adverbial uses, see PLAIN *adv.* 6, 7, which may in part belong here.

Plain (plān), *v. arch.* or *dial.* Forms: 3–6 **pleine,** 3–7 **playne, plaine,** 4 **pleign(e,** 4–6 **pleyn(e, plene, plane,** 5 **plany,** 5–6 **playn,** 6– **plain,** (6, 8–9 *dial.* **plean,** 8–9 *dial.* **pleen, pleean**). *β.* 4 **pleny**; *Sc.* 4–7 **plenȝe,** 5 **pleinȝhe,** 6 **plenȝie, -yie,** (**-ɜie**), **pleinye, -ȝe, -ȝie, planyie, plainȝie,** (**-yie, -ɜie**). [ME. *plei(g)ne, playne, plenȝe*, a. OF. *plaign-*, stem of *plaindre* (*plaignre, plaingre*) to lament, *refl.* to complain :—L. *plangĕre* to beat (the breast), lament, from root *plag-* strike. So It. *piangere, piagnere*, Pr. *planher*, Sp. *plañir*. The Sc. forms retained the sound of Fr. *gn* (nʸ), repr. by *-ny, -nyh, -nȝ* (in 16th c. print *-nz*). The vb. was both intr. and trans. already in L.; the earliest (11th c.) OF. examples in Littré are trans. and refl.; the latter arises more naturally out of the trans.]

†1. *trans.* To give oral expression to grief on account of or for (some thing or person); to bewail, deplore, lament, mourn (the external cause, or the inward sorrow or pain); = COMPLAIN *v.* 1. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 222 Sir Guy Baliol died þore..He was pleyned more þan oþer tuenty. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 582 Gretand with a dolfulle crye, And playned his synne ful petously. 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 31 Thai haif moir cause to weip and plane thair sorrow. 1596 SPENSER *Astroph.* Prol., Shepheards, that wont .. Oft times

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to plaine your loves concealed smart. 1627 W. Becher in *Camden's Lett.* (1691) 207, I did many times plain my ill hap. 1757 Mrs. Griffith *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 261, I only.. plain the misfortune of not having made the first impression on your heart.

† **2.** *refl.* To utter lamentations, bewail oneself: = Complain *v.* 2. *Obs.*

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 832 Pleined him of his mochel wo. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 2540 Þarfor Saint Bernard pleyned him here Of his lyf. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* xl, I sawe.. new cummyn hir to pleyne,.. the freschest ȝonge floure. *c* 1550 R. Bieston *Bayte Fortune* B iij, To plaine hym nought auayleth. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* xii. lxxiv, Thus with glad sorrow did she sweetly plain her. 1710 Philips *Pastorals* i. 8 A Shepherd Boy..Thus plain'd him of his dreary Discontent.

3. *intr.* To give oral utterance to sorrow; to lament, mourn; = Complain *v.* 3. Now *poet.* and *dial.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3576 Mest in is herte was uor anguysse to playne. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3471 Playnond with pytie. *a* 1547 Surrey in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 3, I wish for night, more couertly to playn. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* ii. (1598) 118 Though he plaine, he doth not complaine; for it is a harme, but no wrong, which he hath receiued. 1613 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* i. i, She loves not him that plaineth, but that pleaseth. 1720 Philips *Pastorals* ii. 13 Small Cause, I ween, has lusty Youth to plain. 1865 Lowell *L'Envoi* Poet. Wks. (1879) 457 The Muse is womanish, nor deigns Her love to him that pules and plains.

β. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* iv. 215 Thus plenȝeit he off his folye.

b. = Complain *v.* 4. *dial.*

1863 Mrs. Toogood *Yorks. Dial.*, He seemed verra ill, he pleaned a good deal. 1898 Kirkby *Lakeland Wds.* (E.D.D.), She pleens a gay deal aboot her heed.

4. To give utterance to feelings of ill-usage or injury; = Complain *v.* 5, 6, 8.

† **a.** *refl. Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 504 He ne dorste him naȝt pleine. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16144 Penda.. pleyned hym vnto Cadwalyn. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 388 Þai hadden no more nede to plene hem of þis ordenaunce þan hadden þe oþer two statis of his chirche. 1590 Marlowe *Edw. II*, v. i, To plain me to the gods against them both. 1592 Kyd *Sp. Trag.* iii. vii. 69, I will go plaine me to my Lord the King.

β. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 163, I suld plenȝe me till his juge, and ask rycht and law of him.

b. *intr.* To make complaint. Const. *of, against, on, upon, that.... poet.* (*arch.*) and *dial.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 765 To is doȝter quene of cornwaile gan wende [Lear] & plainede of þe unkundhede of his doȝter gornorille. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* viii. 22 (Harl. MS.) Than þe soule shall pleyne vpon þe flesh. 1612 Dekker *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 318 This Reuerend sub-Prior, Who plaines against disorders of this House. 1724 in *Ramsay's Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 119 Why dost thou pleen? I thee maintain, For meal and mawt thou disna want. 1808 Scott *Marm.* vi. xiii, 'Though something I might plain', he said, 'Of cold respect to stranger guest'. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss., Plean*, to complain. An old word. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Plain*, to complain.

β. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 548 Þenne þe fyrst bygonne to pleny & sayden þat þay hade travayled sore. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xi. 320 His fayis to plenȝe sall mater haf. 1418 in *Laing Charters* (1899) 24 The forsaide lorde .. sal abide the prouincialis cumyng, and sal pleinȝhe til him. *c* 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* vi. (*Sheep & Dog*) xiii, Vp rais the dog, and on the scheip thus pleinyeit. 1499 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XI. 395 It is plenyeit that the .. induellaris within the bondis about the said forrest distroyis the wod and der grettumlie. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 618 Suppois he had bot litill caus to plenȝe. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* (S. T. S.) vii. 55 Pleinȝeand that sho was rauyssit by [= against] hir will. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* xviii. xvii. (S. T. S.) I. 81 Mony seand place gevin to men that pleissit to pleinzie, begane day by day more and more to compleine wpoun his tyrannie.

c. To tell tales, inform (*against, on*). *dial.*

1781 J. Hutton *Tour to Caves* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Plean*, to tell tales against a person. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Plean*, to tell tales. 1892 M. C. F. Morris *Yorksh. Folk-Talk* 354 He gans tiv his maasther ti pleean on him.

d. *trans.* To complain of; = Complain *v.* 7. *dial.*

1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., They are always plaining poverty.

5. *transf.* and *fig. intr.* To emit a plaintive or mournful sound; = Complain *v.* 9.

a 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 23 Come with your doleful songs, Night's sable birds, which plain when others sleep. 1763 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Odes to R. Acad.* iii, Nature 'plaineth sore. 1809 Campbell *Gertr. Wyom.* ii. xii, And nought..was heard or seen But stock-doves plaining through its gloom profound. *a* 1835 Motherwell *Madman's Love* Poems (1847) 47 With selfsame voice the old woods playne, When shrilly winds do blow. 1884 M. Linskill in *Gd. Words* 15 The wind went on wuthering wildly, sobbing, raging, plaining over the barren moor.

b. *trans.* To say in a querulous tone.

1901 G. Douglas *Ho. w. Green Shutters* 296 'It would be the wind', plained her mother.

† **c.** *intr.* Of a horse: To whine, whinny. *rare*$^{-1}$.

c 1374 Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 157 Right as an hors that can boothe byte & pleyne.

† **d.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1611 Cotgr., *Duner*, to plaine, as a horse, that neither halteth outright, nor setteth his foot hard on the ground.

Plain, obs. form of Plane *v.*

† **Plai·nand,** *ppl. a. Sc.* and *north. dial. Obs.* In 5 **plenyhand, pleynand, plenȝeand.** [pr. pple. of *plenȝe*, Plain *v.*: see -and.] = Plaining *ppl. a.*, Plainant *a.*

1429 in *Cal. Doc. rel. Scot.* (1888) 405 The thre persouns chosin on the ta perti plenyhand. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* i. 109 The poyndes aught to be in the seasing, and possession of the partie plenzeand.

Hence † **Plainandly, pleynandly** *adv.*, in a complaining manner.

c 1430 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 649 Pleynandly on hyght he spak.

† **Plainant,** *a. Law. Obs.* [a. F. *plaignant*, pr. pple. of *plaindre*: see Plain *v.*] Lodging a complaint; formally complaining; = Complainant *a.*

1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 633/2 Charged by Jugement theryn to the persone Pleynaunt or Infourmer. 1648 Prynne *Plea for Lords* 51 It should put the party 'plainant without remedy. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 317 The Plainant is eldest Hand, and..is understood to be the better Friend to the Court.

Plai·n-cha·nt. [a. F. *plain chant*: see Plain-song.] = Plain-song, Canto fermo (in both senses of these). Also *attrib.*

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Chant*, The Plain, or Gregorian chant, is where the choir and people sing in unison, or all together in the same manner. 1887 E. L. Taunton *Hist. Ch. Mus.* 124 In some of the old Plain Chant Masses one finds sometimes 200 notes to one syllable! 1895 C. F. A. Williams in *Elem. Plainsong* 30 The artistic intertwining of various melodies above and below the fixed notes of the *cantus firmus* or Plain chant.

Hence **Plai·n-cha·ntist,** an advocate of plain-chant.

1888 S. H. Little in *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 112 The 'Plain Chantist', therefore, is not inconsistent or unreasonable.

Plain dealer, plain-dea·ler. Now *rare.* [f. Plain *a.*[1] + Dealer: cf. next.] One who deals plainly; one who is straightforward and candid in his relations with others.

1572 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xxxiv. 10 Rather..than God will disappoynt the rightuous and playndealers of their needful foode. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 40 Being plaine dealers, voide of dissimulation. 1676 Wycherley *Pl. Dealer* Prol., I the Plain Dealer am to act to-day..An honest man who..speaks what he thinks. *a* 1735 Arbuthnot *John Bull* (1755) 3 Sir Humphry Polesworth, I know you are a plain-dealer;..speak the truth, and spare not.

Plai·n dea·ling, plain-dea·ling, *sb.* [f. Plain *a.*[1] + Dealing *vbl. sb.*: cf. Double-dealing.]

1. Openness and sincerity of conduct; absence of subterfuge; candour, straightforwardness.

1573 *New Custom* i. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 14 For then plain-dealing bare away the prize. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Acts* xxiv. 12 It falls out often, that plain-dealing puts craft out of countenance. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 73 p 10, I take you to be a Lover of Ingenuity and Plain-Dealing. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Truth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 52 They are blunt in saying what they think,..and they require plain dealing of others.

† **2.** Name of a card-game. *Obs.*

1674 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* xix. 142 A Game called Plain-Dealing. He that deals hath the advantage of this Game; for if he turn up the Ace of Diamonds he cannot lose..then are the Cards plaid as at Whist. 1816 Singer *Hist. Cards* 345.

Plai·n-dea·ling, *a.* [f. Plain *adv.* + *dealing*, pr. pple. of Deal *v.*: cf. prec.] That deals plainly; straightforward in speech and behaviour; free from deceit or subterfuge.

1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* (1890) III. 329 Hee..like a playne dealinge man, beleued what she promised. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Maid's Trag.* iv. ii, It becomes us well To get plain-dealing men about ourselves. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. ii. 18 This captain .. was an honest and plain-dealing man. 1847 Emerson *Poems* (1857) 165 Found I true liberty In the glad home plain-dealing Nature gave.

Plainer (plē·nəɹ). [f. Plain *v.* + -er[1].] † **a.** *Law.* = Complainant *sb.* 1. *Obs.* **b.** A complainer, grumbler. Now *dial.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 39 Þe ualse playneres þet makeþ þe ualse bezechinges. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 101 Bitwene Felice, Abbesse of Godestowe, pleyner,..and Aleyne Basset. 1590 Marlowe *Edw. II*, iii. ii. 158 And bid me say, as plainer to your grace, That [etc.]. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Plainer*, a grumbler.

Plainer, obs. form of Planer.

Plainful (plē·nfůl), *a. arch.* [f. Plain *sb.*[2] or stem of Plain *v.* + -ful 1.] **a.** Distressing, pitiful, grievous. **b.** That mourns, or emits a mournful sound.

1568 T. Howell *Newe Sonets* (1879) 127 Let learned heads describe their playnfull plight. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 33/2 Instead of night's black-bird and plainful owl, Infernal furies here do yell and howl. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 19 Jan. 3/4 The hero of this plainful story.

Hence † **Plai·nfulness** *Obs.*

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* i. *Plangus & Basilius* 151 From how much mourning plainfulnesse.

Plai·n-hea·rted, *a.* Now *rare.* [f. *plain heart* (Plain *a.*[1]) + -ed[2].] Having a sincere and open heart; without deceit or guile; ingenuous, innocent.

1608 Dod & Cleaver *Expos. Prov.* ix–x. 100 Let us learne to bee plaine hearted towards our brethren. 1641 Milton *Animadv., Rem. Def.* i. Wks. 1738 I. 79 Free-spoken and plain-hearted Men, that are the Eyes of their Country. 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 1475 Sincere, plain-hearted, hospitable, kind.

Hence **Plai·n-hea·rtedly** *adv.*; **Plai·n-hea·rtedness.**

1653 Dorothy Osborne *Lett. to Sir W. Temple* (1888) 149 How I should love that plain-heartedness you speak of, if you would use it. 1691 Hartcliffe *Virtues* 174 That Simplicity and plain-heartedness, which ought to be in the Conversation of every Christian. 1832 [R. Catterмole] *Beckett*, etc. 196 And there, with so much graveness as just gives A grace to smiles, plain-heartedly she lives.

Plaining (plē·nin), *vbl. sb. arch.* Forms: see Plain *v.* [f. Plain *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Plain; the utterance of grief or dissatisfaction; lamentation; complaint.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 6104 Þe day of pleynyng and accusyng, Þe day of answer and of strait rekkenyng. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* iii. 647 Off thi tynsell is na plenȝeing. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* p 10 (Harl. MS.) Penitence is þe pleynyng of man for þe gult þat he haþ doon. 1593 T. Watson *Tears of Fancie* xxv, A lowlie dale..cald..The vale of loue for there I spent my plainings. 1633 P. Fletcher *Pisc. Ecl.* i. ii, A poore fisher swaine Came from his boat to tell the rocks his plaining. 1867 Jean Ingelow *Dreams that came true* xiv, From her lips a fitful plaining broke. 1880 Watson *Prince's Quest* (1892) 31 As a low wind wails..About a tarn whereof the listless wave Maketh no answer to its plaining.

Plai·ning, *ppl. a. arch.* [f. Plain *v.* + -ing[2].] That plains; plaintive, mourning; complaining. (See also Plainand.)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 283/2 Plenynge, *querulus.* 1594 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* iv. i, Hear, hear, O, hear Iarbas' plaining prayers. *c* 1630 Milton *Passion* vii, Yet on the softned Quarry would I score My plaining eyes as lively as before. 1891 Miss Dowie *Girl in Karp.* 104 The plaining doves are absent from the high fir-tree tops.

Plainish (plē·niʃ), *a.* (*adv.*) [f. Plain *a.*[1] + -ish[1].] Somewhat plain.

a 1845 Hood *Publ. Dinner* 114 [You] hear rather plainish A sound that's champaignish. 1894 *Athenæum* 10 Feb. 176/1 A fresh, honest, plainish English girl.

Plainly (plē·nli), *adv.*[1] [f. Plain *a.*[1] + -ly 2.]

1. In a clear or distinct manner; so as to be clearly seen, heard, perceived, or understood.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 291 Þat he wes criste he nyt planly. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 64 Hire chere is pleynly sprad in the brightnesse Of the sonne. 1460 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 306 As in the sayd chartre more playnly hit ys expressed. 1526 Tindale *John* xvi. 29 Loo, nowe speakest thou playnly, and thou vsest no proverbe. 1692 E. Walker *Eicticus' Mor.* xi, Too plainly is your selfish Folly shewn. 1797–1803 Foster *Jrnl.* in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 230 Cannot yet articulate plainly. 1867 Smedd *Homiletics* iii. 58 He should constantly strive to exhibit his thoughts plainly.

2. With clear perception by the senses or mind; clearly; distinctly.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* ii. 223 (272) Þey kan not pleynly vnderstonde. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. lxxii. (1869) 42 As thow shalt see pleynliche whan thow hast rad Genesis. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 231 b, He was sodenly murdered with a gonne, whiche of the neighbors was playnly hard. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 58 That you may the plainlier vnderstand it. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 257, I saw plainly..that I was wrong. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* i. i. 5 The evidences of pressure could be plainly traced.

3. Qualifying the statement made: Evidently, manifestly.

1382 Wyclif *Jer.* x. 19 Pleynli this myn infirmyte is, and Y shal bern it. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 107/2 That than such Juge or Juges .. have pleynly power and auctorite. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 9 b, That they haue plainlie kept and conuerted..a great part thereof to their owne vses. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 287 These [buried] Trees..were found plainly to have been cut off by the Kerf. 1736 Butler *Anal.* i. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 69 Such a Kingdom..would plainly be superior to all others. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) II. ii. 20 Plainly it would fare ill with any man upon whom the public anger might light.

† **4.** In an open or public manner; openly, publicly. *Obs.*

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 3297 The knight gan playnly with hir pas Vntil sho in hir chamber was. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* ix. 512 Quhen thai herd of the cummyng Off schir Eduard, that so planly Our-raid the land. 14.. in *Hist. Coll. Citizen London* (Camden) 96 On the next day was the Parlement playnely be-gunne. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 380 Diverse .. personis hes nocht abstenit planelie to pas and repas.

5. Without concealment, disguise, or reserve; openly, candidly, frankly.

c 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 72 If pleynly speke I shal. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2878 And what she is he loveth so To thee pleynly he shal undo, Withoute drede of any shame. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 56 He would after an humble fassion plainly reprehende the King. 1646 J. Whitaker *Uzziah* 22 The fewnesse of those that have..courage to deal plainly. 1710 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to W. Montagu* 14 Nov., I have tried to write plainly. I know not what one can say more upon paper. 1862 Trollope *Orley F.* xvi, Mr. Aram, could he have been induced to speak out his mind plainly, would have expressed, probably, a different opinion.

6. With simplicity or frugality; without ornament or embellishment; without luxury.

1560 Mountgomery in *Archæologia* XLVII. 216 Which.. I haue rudely written and plainely penned. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 102 They couet to liue simply and plainly. 1847 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* vii, The hair to be arranged closely, modestly, plainly. 1901 Buchan *Watcher by Threshold* 289, I suppose he lives very plainly.

† **7.** Entirely, completely, absolutely, quite. (Perh. belongs to next: cf. Plain *adv.* 6.) *Obs.*

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 123 It surmountede pleynly alle odours. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Sam.* v. 6 They thoughte planely, that Dauid shulde not come in. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 530 The kindred of the mothers side, for to saue her honesty, it plainely denied.

† **Plai·nly,** *adv.*[2] *Obs.* In 4–5 **pleyn-, plein-, plen-.** [f. Plain *a.*[2] + -ly 2.] Fully.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 211 Of þis matire loke

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wiþ ynne more pleynliche after þe batayle of Troy. 1428 CHICHELE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 5 Towchyng al odr things, I wot wel..your brother sendyth to 3u pleynlych. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 58/1 To have, holde, and enjoye hem,..as pleynly, hoolly, and in the same maner..as youre seide Fadir hadde and helde hem. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 499 As the bringer here of shall more pleinly declare yow. 1469 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 45, I wyll that myn detts be plenly paied.

Plainness (plē·nˌnės). Forms: α. 4 **pleynes**, 4–5 **pleynesse**, 4–7 **playnesse**, 5–6 **plainesse**, **playnes**, 6 **plaines**, **playness**, **pleines**. β. See PLAIN *a.*[1] and -NESS. [ME. *play-*, *pleynesse*, a. OF. *plai(g)nesse*, *planece* flatness, smoothness, plane surface :—L. *plānitiēs*, *-ia* a flat surface, f. *plānus* flat. But the variants in *-nes*, *-ness* show that the word was soon associated with native formations having this suffix, with which it is fully identified in the β forms *plainness*, etc. (Cf. *finesse*, *fineness.*)] The quality or condition of being plain, in various senses of the adj.

†**1.** Flatness, smoothness, evenness, levelness.

α. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) clxvi. 8 Sir Gij drouȝ out þat swerd anon, & alle þe pleynes þer-of it schon. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* xiv. 33, Y schal drawe doun this temple of God in to pleynesse. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 282/2 A Playnes, *planicies*. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 11 Suche qualities as .. hardnesse, softnesse, roughnesse, plainesse. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 21 With more flat and equal playness.

β. *c* 1394 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. metr. iv. 12 (Camb. MS.), Lettres emprientyd in the smothenesse or in the pleynnesse [*B. M. Add.* plainesse; *ed.* 1602 plainenesse] of the table of wex. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 57 The playnnes of that place was so repletyd and fulfylde with the wormys. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 441 The plainenesse, or euennesse of the sea. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 102 The plainenes of the Countrie, and the frequency of Lakes and Fennes, doe more increase the cold. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 399 The plainness and evenness of their Country.

2. Openness, honesty, or straightforwardness of conduct; frankness or directness of language.

α. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxxii. 24 You haue gifte of pleines sterne and stoute. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. 17 Where as then was no other sinne in society then lying, a genuine playnesse..were enough.

β. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 56 Of the same vertue and honest playnnes [1568 GRAFTON plainenesse] was Ihon Morton archebishop of Caunterbury. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 108 Whil'st some with cunning guild their copper crownes, With truth and plainnesse I doe weare mine bare. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* (1721) I. *Essay* 207 We see in one the Plainness of a down right Countryman, and in the other, something of a rustick Majesty. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) II. v. 40 He forced me to express my displeasure with equal plainness. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I. 356 My plainness of speech makes them hate me.

†**b.** *euphemism* for Discourteous behaviour or treatment; rudeness. *Obs. rare.*

1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 208 They know not the pleynesse that hathe ben done in such thyngys as hathe ben don in her namys.

†**c.** *The plainness*: the plain truth. *Obs.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 40 So may not a man be wele counseylled of hys frende withoute he telle hym the playnesse of hys cause. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 298, I pray you speke, and shew me the playnes. 1537 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 57 If the said deposicons had been ernestly takyn, the plaines of that mater might haue been easely known.

3. Clearness to the perception or comprehension; lucidity of exposition, meaning, or expression.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 171/2 For the more playnnesse let vs put one example or twaine. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. Introd. 1 The demonstrations and proofes .. by reason of their playnnes neede no greate declaration. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* Introd. 2 Little with Plainness is better than much with Obscurity. 1867 SHEDD *Homiletics* iii. (1869) 55 This plainness of style is the product of sagacity and keenness.

4. Absence of or freedom from ornament, ostentatious display, or luxury; simplicity.

1582 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 655 In their fare, apparell,.. and furniture of warre, they vse a plainenesse. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. vii. 36 The understandings of men are no more satisfied by a pompous magnificence, then by a cheap plainnesse. 1763 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* III. ii. 93 The excess of plainness in our cathedral disappoints the spectator after so rich an approach. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* II. i, These new comers were clad with extreme plainness.

†**b.** Simplicity (as opp. to complexity). *Obs.*

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. vi. 68 This Quadrant.. I hold to be as necessary an Instrument as Seamen can use, in respect of its plainness.

5. Lack of beauty; homeliness; ugliness.

1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. v, This was far more than sufficient to atone for the comparative plainness of my person. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 105 'A very beautiful complexion', which by no means indicates plainness.

Plai·n sai·ling, *sb.* [prob. a popular use of PLANE SAILING, formerly also spelt *plain sailing*; but used with sense of PLAIN *a.*[1] 3.] Sailing or going on in a plain course, in which there is no difficulty or obstruction; simple or easy course of action.

1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 493 It must be all 'plain sailing', as the seamen say, and no sudden turns, intricacies, or narrow passes. 1842 F. E. PAGET *Milf. Malv.* 209 So far all was plain sailing, as the saying is; but Mr. Till knew that his main difficulties were yet to come. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xxxiv. 292 These things are never plain sailing, my dear.

So **Plai·n-sai·ling** *a.*, straightforward in action.

1807 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 344 With all possible rectitude of heart, he has not a plain-sailing mind. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* iv, Happy, healthy, plain-sailing Bessie.

Plainsher, variant of PLANCHER *sb.*[1]

Plainsman (plē·nzmæn). [f. PLAIN *sb.*[1] + MAN *sb.*[1]] A man of the plain or plains; an inhabitant of a flat country, or of the wide open plains of some regions. In quot. 1899 applied to a horse.

1881 *Daily News* 21 May 5 The French column..was met on the boundary of the Mater district by two or three hundred plainsmen, who made a show of resistance. 1891 *Spectator* May 732 Imbued with that sense of freedom peculiar to the Australian, the American plainsman, and the Canadian. 1899 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 355 Experienced ranchmen never turn a bunch of green brood-mares out unless accompanied by three or four of these sagacious little plainsmen.

Plain-song (plē·nˌsɒŋ). *Mus.* [Rendering med. L. *cantus plānus*, F. *plain chant*, It. *canto piano*: see quot. 1895 in sense 1.]

1. The form of vocal music believed to have been used in the Christian Church from the earliest times, consisting of melodies composed in the mediæval modes (see MODE) and in free rhythm depending on the accentuation of the words, and sung in unison; in the West it was first systematized in the 4th century by St. Ambrose, and further developed in the 6th century by St. Gregory the Great: see AMBROSIAN, GREGORIAN.

1513 in *Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc.* VI. 362 Chapellanis that has vnderstandyng to syng plane sang, priket-sang, and to do seruice efter the tenour of his foundation. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 41, I wysshe..that the laudable custome of Englande to teache chyldren their plainesong and priksong, were not so decayed. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* iii. 62 The first..Performance was done..by Plain Song; as the Psalms are..read in Cathedrals. 1876 STAINER in *Queen's Printers' Bible-Aids* 67 The tendency of recitation to develope into monotone and an irregular chant..is illustrated by the history of 'plain song' in the early Christian Church. 1895 H. B. BRIGGS in *Elem. Plainsong* 1 Plainsong or *Cantus planus*—even, level, plain song—is perfectly distinct from *cantus figuratus*, or *mensuratus*, i.e. harmonised, measured music, from which it essentially differs in tonality and rhythm... In plainsong the accents occur irregularly, thus making the rhythm *free*, but subject to certain laws of proportion which satisfy the ear.

2. A simple melody or theme; often accompanied by a running melody or 'descant' (see DESCANT *sb.* 1); hence in various *fig.* applications. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

a 1566 R. EDWARDES *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 27 Without mention of them [ladies] you can make no sport: They are your plain-song to sing descant upon. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 70 When a man talketh of a Descanter, it must be vnderstood of one that can extempore sing a part upon a playnesong. *Ibid.* 71 [see COUNTERPOINT *sb.*[1] 2]. 1599 H. THORNDIKE *Wks.* (1846) II. 610 Ecclesiasticus .. descants indeed upon Solomon's plain song in the eighth and ninth of the Proverbs. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. v. 21 Here followeth the three usual Plain Songs for Tuning the Voice in the Ascending and Descending of Notes.

3. *attrib.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 134 The Finch, the Sparrow, and the Larke, The plainsong Cuckow gray. *a* 1646 J. GREGORY *Disc. Nicene Creed* Posthuma (1649) 53 The same Creed hath been most certainly sung..in a plain song-fashion, ever since the date of the Councel [of Nice] itself.

Plai·n-spea·king, *sb.* and *a.* **a.** *sb.* Plainness of speech, candour, frankness. **b.** *adj.* That speaks plainly or without reserve; = next.

a. 1852 ROGET *Thesaurus* § 703 Candour, sincerity,..plain speaking. 1864 WEBSTER, *Plain-speaking*, plainness of speech, frankness, candor.

b. 1884 *Athenæum* 9 Feb. 178/3 'The Algerines are a company of rogues', remarked a plain-speaking Dey.

Plai·n-spo·ken, †**plai·n-spoke**, *a.* [f. PLAIN *adv.* + *spoken*, pa. pple. of SPEAK; cf. OUTSPOKEN, also BEHAVED *ppl. a.*]

1. Given to speaking plainly; outspoken, unreserved.

1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* Pref., A plain-spoken honest man. 1772 FLETCHER *Logica Genev.* 103 The Creed of an honest, consistent, plain-spoken Calvinist. 1884 JENNINGS *Croker Papers* I. ii. 54 [He] was much too sincere and plain-spoken to be a model courtier.

2. Plainly spoken; clearly or directly expressed; outspoken, candid, frank.

1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* I. (1706) C j, Leave my plain spoke Love to prove its Merit. 1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xxxi. 238 A rough, bluff, hearty, plain-spoken way of eulogising them to their faces. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 106 He seems to have used language nearly as plain-spoken as Tostig did two years later.

Hence **Plain-spo·kenness.**

1865 F. OAKELEY *Hist. Notes* 29 To such friends .. he [Mr. Froude] discloses himself .. with almost the plain-spokenness of the confessional. 1883 W. T. ARNOLD in Ward *Eng. Poets* (ed. 2) II. 87 Witter had to expiate his plain spokenness by a rigorous confinement.

Plai·nstones, *sb. pl. Sc.* Also 8–9 **-stanes**, **-stenes**. [f. PLAIN *a.*[1], flat, smooth + STONE.] Flagstones; the flagged side-pavement of a street.

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Mutual Compl. Plainstanes & Cawsey* 3 The spacious Street an' gude Plainstanes Were never kend to crack but anes. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* VI. 42 One page said he saw her step aside on the plain stones, speaking to an elderly woman. 1896 DOBELL *Lyrics in War Time*, *Shower*, A mirkier wash that splashed and clapped The plainstones. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 524 He met them promenading on the plainstanes.

Plaint (plānt), *sb.* Forms: α. 3–4 **pleinte**, 4–5 **pleynte**, 5–6 **playnte**, **plainte**, (5 **plancte**, **playnthe**, 6 **plente**). β. 4 **pleint**, 4–6 **pleynt**, **playnt**, 4–6 **plant**, 5 **playntt**, 5–6 **plent**, 4– **plaint**. [In ME. two words: α. *pleinte*, *plainte*, a. OF. *plainte*, in med.L. *plancta* (Du Cange), sb. from fem. pa. pple. of *plang-ĕre*, ppl. stem *planct-*, to beat the breast, lament: for form cf. COMPLAINT. β. *pleint*, *plaint*, a. OF. *plaint*, *pleint* = Pr. *planch*, Sp. *llanto*, Pg. *pranto*, It. *pianto* :—L. *planctu-s* (*u-* stem), f. same vb. Only the latter has come down into mod. Eng.]

1. The action or an act of plaining; audible expression of sorrow; lamentation, grieving. (From 1600 chiefly *poetic.*)

α. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 96 No wouhleche nis so culuert ase is o pleinte wis. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6726 To god he made is pleinte ofte wepinde wel bliue. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 323 Whan he hire wofull pleintes herde..Him liste betre forto wepe. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 54/2 Whan they of the contre sawe this plancte and sorowyng they saide this is a grete sorow to thegypcyens.

β. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5163 Androcheus herde þe kynges pleint. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8686 The petie & the playnt was pyn for to here! 1559 *Primer* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 91 Thou only art my God, thou must hear my piteous plaint. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 19 Pandosto would once a day repaire to the Tombe, and there with watry plants bewaile his misfortune. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 343 The hapless Paire Sate in their sad discourse, and various plaint. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VI. xv. iv. 44 They all burst into tears, and breathed their plaints in the following words. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 379 With louder plaints the mother spoke her woes. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* May xxviii, And piteously with tears her plaint renew'd.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1742 WEST *Let.* in *Gray's Poems* (1775) 148 A plaint is heard from ev'ry tree. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 166 The wheeling plover ceas'd Her plaint. *a* 1881 ROSSETTI *House of Life* xcviii, With plaints for every flower.

2. A statement or representation of wrong, injury, or injustice suffered; a complaint.

α. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2961 Hauelok..bad ubbe..þat he sholde on ilke wise Denemark yeme and gete so, þat no pleynte come him to. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 214 For pore men der nat pleyne ne here pleinte shewe. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* ii, Therof he wold haue made a playnte to his neyghbours.

β. 13.. *Cursor M.* 12065 þe gret lauerdinges..plaint on him mad communli Bath to ihosep and to mari. 1444 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 12 The alderman..profferand that give thar be ony cause of playnt it suld be well reformyt and amendid. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 799/2 He should come and present his plaint to the king. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* vi. (1628) 158 Shee with teares made vnto him her plaint. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Columbus* xxxv. 10 They graciously His plaint and plea receiv'd. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxii. 441 It was apparent that our savage friends had their plaint to make, or, it might be, to avenge.

†**b.** Cause, ground, or matter of complaint. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10640 (Cott.) þan most þis mai be clene and bright, Wit-vten plaint, wit-vten plight. 1382 WYCLIF *Eccl.* vii. 15 That a man finde not aȝen hym riȝtwis pleyntes. 1499 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XI. 395 That the balye hald foure balye courtis..for .. reforming of plants of nychtbourhed and uthiris.

3. *spec.* An oral or written statement of grievance made to a court of law, for the purpose of obtaining redress; an accusation, charge, complaint.

α. [1292 BRITTON I. i. § 11 Et volums qe le poer de nos Justices..ne pasent mie les pointz de nos brefs, ..ne des pleintes a eux fetes. 1321 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 387/1 Qe la plainte puisse estre trie par duze hommes jurees.] 1422–61 in *Calr. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1827) Introd. 22 Vexed in the Sherreves Court..be a pleynte of trespas. 1427 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 294 That no citsaine..have no delayes in ony playnthe, butt only in an action of dette. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 24 § 1 Any suyte playnte or demaunde before Justices of Recorde. *c* 1537 in Leadam *Sel. Pl. Crt. Requests* (Selden) 47 Seuerall plentes of debt in the name of our soueravn lord the kyng.

β. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 313 Þat non thar com no sende to courte to mak eft pleynt. 14.. *Customs Malton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 59 Jugement of any playntt for to be gyffen. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. ix. (1877) I. 202 The parties plaintiffe and defendant .. proceed .. by plaint or declaration, answer, replication [etc.]. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xviii. 273 The foundation of such suits continues to be (as in the times of the Saxons) not by original writ, but by plaint; that is, by a private memorial tendered in open court to the judge, wherein the party injured sets forth his cause of action. 1798 in Dallas *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 205 The proceedings were drawn up as if it had been a plaint under the landlord and tenant act. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* II. xi. 581 A suit in the county court commences by plaint.

4. *Comb.*, as †**plaint-bruised** *a.*, bruised by beating in token of grief.

1627 MAY *Lucan* II. 38 But one there Her plaint-brusde armes, and moystned cheekes did teare.

†**Plaint**, *v. Obs.* (from 16th c., *Sc.*) Also 4 **pleynt**, 5 **playnt**, 6 *Sc.* **plent**. [f. PLAINT *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To make complaint, complain; *rarely* to make lamentation, lament, wail.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3554 He plainted full pitiously, was pyn for to here. *Ibid.* 8095 Hit pleaside hir priuely, playntyde ho noght. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* x. 392 For to the kinge I will anon To plainte [*v.r.* playn] upon you all. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 225 Ye sall haue no cause to plent. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.*

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(1629) 224 Ieremie somewhere bewailes it; somewhere plaints of it. 1715 PENNECUIK *Truth's Trav.* in *Descr. Tweeddale* etc. 86 Cooks and Kailwives baith refus'd him, Because he plainted of their Dish. 1789 in Jas. Fisher *Poems* (1790) 89 Ye need na plaint upon your muse.

2. *trans.* To cover or fill with complaints. *rare*—¹.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1597 Youre lettres ful þe papir al y-pleynted Conseyued hath mine hertes pite. I haue ek seyn wiþ teres al depeynted Youre lettre.

Plain-table, variant of PLANE-TABLE.

†Plai·nteous, *a. Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5 **playntis, plaintwiss,** 5–6 **planteous,** 6 **plant-, plentuous,** 7 **plenteous.** [app. for orig. type **plaintivous*, f. F. *plaintif, -ive* PLAINTIVE + -OUS: cf. PITEOUS, PLENTEOUS: see -EOUS.] Complaining, making or bringing a complaint.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S.T.S.) 116 [He] suld do justice till all men that ar playntis of his men as to merchandis and vitalaris of the ost and otheris. 1476 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 41/2 To Raiss new summondis..apone the said Johne of forbass..& all vþiris parsonis þat he is plaintwiss of. 1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 244 The lait attemptatis, quhairof ye ar plantuous in youre lettir. 1565 *Ibid.* 414 Gif ony of oure trew subjectis be..plentuous of him. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Baron Courts* ii. § 3. 101 Attachments ..be the quhilk ane party is constrained against his wil to stand to the law, and to doe sic right and reason as he aught of law to ane other partie, that is plenteous on him.

Plainteous, obs. Sc. form of PLENTEOUS.

†Plai·ntful, *a. Obs.* [f. PLAINT *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of mourning or complaint; mournful; in first quot., grievous.

13.. *Cursor M.* 1497 (Cott.) Quen caym had don þat plentful plight [*G.* cursed dede]. *a* 1541 WYATT *Penit. Ps.* cii. 16 For my plaintful sighs and for my dread. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Sidera* xii, Here is iuster cause of plaintfull sadnesse. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 12 O leave thy plaintful soul more to molest.

Plaintie, obs. Sc. form of PLENTY.

Plaintiff (plē·ntif). Forms: 4–5 **pleint-, pleynt-,** 4–6 **playnt-,** 5–6 **plent-,** 6– **plaint-**; 4–5 **-yf,** 4–6 **-if, -yff(e,** 6 **-yfe, -ife, -iffe,** 5– **-iff,** (6 **plainetife, plantife,** 7 **-ive**). [a. OF. *plaintif*, sb. use of *plaintif, -ive* adj. PLAINTIVE.

Plaintiff and *plaintive* are orig. the same word in Eng., as in F.; but, in the sb. use, the original *-if* of the masculine has come down through law-French, while as adj. the word has shared in the common history of adjs. in *-if, -ive*; in their use, also, the two have diverged, so that a *plaintiff* is no longer thought of as a *plaintive* person.]

1. *Law.* The party who brings a suit into a court of law; a complainant, prosecutor; opposed to *defendant*.

[1278 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 10/2 Al quel jour,.. les pleintifs, e les veisins ke furen sumuns vindrent.] *a* 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 360 So þat þe playntyf to euerych court hym profry to þe to somaunce procuratours. 1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 501/2 Ye Pleintifs in the seid Actions. 1550–3 *Decaye Eng.* in *Four Suppl.* (E. E. T. S.) 96 As for all other shyres, we refer it to the playntyues. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 103 When the plantife had propounded and charged him with injuries. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 362 Thou shalt be both the Plaintiffe and the Iudge Of thine owne cause. 1637 SALTONSTALL *Eusebius Constantine* 80 Hee sent Commissioners to examine the matter, and releeve the Plaintives. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 219 Plaintife is hee that sueth or complaineth in an Assise, or in an action personall, as in a action of debt, trespasse, deceit, detinue, and such other. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* II. v. 225 He will plead for the plaintiff today. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 261 Judgement was given for the plaintiff. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiv, 'Do you find for the plaintiff, gentlemen, or for the defendant?' 'For the plaintiff.'

†2. *generally.* One who complains; a complainer. *Obs.* (Usually with more or less reference to the legal sense.)

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Nn vij, If I had as muche knowlage, where to complayne to the, as thou haste power to remedye the playntife. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 254 But in this, which toucheth neerest clamourous plaintiues, how may the people bee excused? 1671 HOWE *Van. Man* Wks. 1836 I. 389 Besides the evil which had already befallen the plaintiff [the writer of the 89th Psalm], a further danger nearly threatened him.

†b. One who 'complains' of illness. *Obs.*

1633 HART *Diet Diseased* III. xi. 270 Many of these plantives..will often in their need, sooner have recourse to some ignorant Empericke.

3. *attrib.* (*appositive*), as *plaintiff company, plaintiff-deponent.*

1808–18 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 473 Mendacity-serving information from him to the plaintiff-deponent. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Mar. 9/1 The company in respect of whom the licence was assigned was not the present plaintiff company.

Hence **Plai·ntiffship,** the position of a plaintiff.

1833 MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 18 Those who had signed an agreement to bear Murray harmless through his plaintiffship.

Plaintile, plain tile (plē·nˌtəil). [f. PLAIN *a.*¹ + TILE.] A flat roofing tile.

1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6251/3 Every Plaintyle is to be 10 Inches and half an Inch in Length, 6 Inches and a Quarter of an Inch in Breadth. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 554 A row of plain tiles, laid edge to edge, with their broad surfaces parallel to the termination of a wall, so as to project over the wall at right angles to the vertical surface, is called single plain tile creasing. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* § 2282 a, Parapets..finished with double plaintile creesing. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Plain tiles*, properly *Plane tiles*, those whose surfaces are planes.

Plaintiose, -ouse, -us, obs. Sc. ff. PLENTEOUS.

Plaintive (plē·ntiv), *a.* Forms: 4–8 as in PLAINTIFF; 6– **-ive.** [ME. a. OF. *plaintif, -ive*, corresp. to L. type **planctīv-us*, f. *planctus* PLAINT: see -IVE, and note s. v. PLAINTIFF.]

1. Complaining, grieving, lamenting; †suffering. Now *rare.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 6 How goodli that Penelope Of his lachesce was pleintif. 1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-troth* 654 Thus men by women, women wrongde by men, Giue matter still vnto my plaintife pen. 1700 DRYDEN *Iliad* I. 500 To sooth the sorrows of her plaintive son. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 374 His younger Son..First Fruit of Death, lies Plaintiff of a wound Given by a Brother's Hand. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 240 The mere suffering of plaintive virtue.

†2. Being or pertaining to the complainant or plaintiff in a suit. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 3533 And eke also the cost Of euery party plentyff þat fallith in his pleynt. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. v. 240 Ryght and restytucion were made vnto the party playntyff of his actyon and demaunde. 1577 Parties plaintiffe [see PLAINT *sb.* 3β]. 1582 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 886 If in this place the Iudge doe signifie God, and the aduersarie plaintiue the Diuell. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. iv. 40 To heare the piteous beast pleading her plaintiffe cause.

3. Having the character of complaint; expressive of sorrow; mournful, sad.

1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Gen. Argt., These xij. Æclogues,..eyther they be Plaintiue,..or recreatiue,.. or Moral. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 473 His careful Mother heard the Plaintive Sound. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 3 Oft in the Winds is heard a plaintive Sound Of melancholy Ghosts, that hover round. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 479 The fiddle screams Plaintive and piteous, as it wept and wailed Its wasted tones. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 242 These songs are recited slowly to a peculiarly plaintive melody.

4. *Comb.*, as *plaintive-echoing* adj.

1740 DYER *Ruins of Rome* 48 They .. mournfully among The plaintive-echoing ruins pour their streams.

Hence **Plai·ntively** *adv.*; **Plai·ntiveness.**

1773 MELMOTH tr. *Cicero's De Senect., Remarks* 196 The alternate plaintiveness and boldness of his strain. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xi, So sweetly, so plaintively did the strain grow on the air. 1845 JANE ROBINSON *Whitehall* xix, Gushes of rapture and plaintiveness. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 195 They tell you plaintively of how many evils their old age is the cause.

Plai·ntless, *a. rare.* [f. PLAINT *sb.* + -LESS.] Without complaint; uncomplaining.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* II. 45 By Woe, the Soul to daring Action swells; By Woe, in plaintless Patience It excels.

Plainward (plē·nwɒ̈id), *adv.* [f. PLAIN *sb.*¹ + -WARD.] Towards the plain.

1862 CALVERLEY *Verses & Tr., Charades* VI. ii, As pours the Anio plainward, When rains have swollen the dykes.

Plai·n-work, plain work. **1.** Work of a plain or simple kind, as distinguished from ornamental or 'fancy' work: *spec.* plain needlework or sewing, as distinct from fancy work or embroidery.

1715 POPE *2nd Ep. to Miss Blount* 11 She went, to plain-work, and to purling brooks. 1741–70 *Lett. Eliz. Carter*, etc. (1808) 19, I shall .. quietly proceed in the regular track and unambitious exercise of harmless plain-work. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk., Beatrice Merger*, She does beefsteaks and plain work. 1885 *Manual Plain Needlework* 145 Implements required for plain work.

2. *Masonry.* See quot. 1832.

[*c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 539 The tower of Babyloyne was begonne, Also playne werke of lyme and ston.] 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 315 Plain-work consists merely in the cleaning up of its surface. 1832 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) V. 677/1 Plain work is the even surface produced on stone by the chisel, without the necessity of taking away more than the mere inequalities...Sunk work arises from the necessity of chiseling or hacking away below the level surface of the plain work.

Plainy (plē·ni), *a.* [f. PLAIN *sb.*¹ + -Y.] Full of or characterized by plains.

1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* I. 96 Forming..with its alluvion sand, much of the plainy peninsula of Arabia.

Plaisance, Plaisanterie, obs. var. PLEASANCE, PLEASANTRY.

‖ **Plaisanteur** (plɛzɑ̃tœ̄r). *rare.* [obs. F. *plaisanteur* 'a Jeaster, Buffoone, Parasite, pleasant fellow' (Cotgr.), f. *plaisanter* to jest, etc., f. *plaisant* PLEASANT, merry.] A jester, a witty talker.

1841 DE QUINCEY *Rhet.* Wks. 1862 X. 38 Polonius with his quibbles, could not appear a more unseasonable *plaisanteur*.

Plaise, obs. f. PLAICE. **Plaisir, -ur, -ure,** obs. ff. PLEASURE. **Plaister,** obs. f. PLASTER.

Plait (plæt, plæt, plāt), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 5–6 **playte,** 5–7 **playt,** 6 **plaite,** 6– **plait.** *β.* 5–6 **pleyt(e, pleite,** 7 **pleit.** *γ.* 6 **playght, pleyght**(e, 6–7 **plaight,** 6–8 **pleight.** See also PLAT *sb.*⁴, PLEAT *sb.*, PLET *sb.*¹, PLIGHT *sb.*² [ME. *pleyt, playt*, a. OF. *pleit* (Burguy), later *ploit* (14th c. in Godef.) fold, manner of folding:—late L. **plictum*, from *plicitum* a thing folded, neuter of pa. pple. of *plicāre* to fold.

For this sb. and the vb. the dictionaries generally give the first pronunciation above; but in living English use, the third is usual in sense 1, and the second in sense 2; which amounts to saying that, as a *spoken* word, *plait* is obsolete, and supplied in sense 1 by *pleat*, in sense 2 by *plat*. The first pronunciation appears however to prevail in U. S.]

1. A fold, crease, or wrinkle. **a.** A fold of cloth or any similar fabric, *esp.* a flattened fold or gather made by doubling the material upon itself; = PLEAT *sb.* 1. (Now generally written *pleat*, and usually pronounced (plīt) even when spelt *plait*.)

a. 14.. *Voc.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 608/35 *Ruga*, a wrynkyl, or a playt. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/2 Playte, of a clothe, *plica, plicatura.* 1530 PALSGR. 255/2 Playte of a gowne, *ply.* *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* I. ii, Thair kirtillis wer of lynkome licht, Weill prest with mony plaitis [*rime* gaitis]. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 203/40 Ye Playt of a cote, *plica, ruga.* 1687 RANDOLPH *Archip.* 40 Their stockings are most of red cloth, hanging in plaits. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 158 The multitude of plaits in their gowns. 1814 MOORE *New Cost. Ministers* 15 Every pucker and seam were made matters of State, And a grand Household Council was held on each plait! 1890 D. G. MITCHELL *Reveries Bachelor* 227 And then smoothed down the plaits of her apron. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 686/2 To change the width of plait, turn the nuts on the curved screw [etc.].

β. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 151 They haue suche pleytes vpon theyr brestes, and ruffes vppon theyr sleues, aboue theyr elbowes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. iv. 116 A Talbant high topped before deuided with twelue pleites or folds. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 121 To judge of lace, pinke, panes, print cut, and pleit [*rime* conceit]. 1683 CHALKHILL *Thealma & Cl.* 74 Her silk gown..in equal pleits hung down Unto the Earth.

γ. 1542 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 The said clothes..shall be folded either in pleightes or cuttelle. 1552 HULOET, Pleyght, *sinus*...Loke in playght. *Ibid.*, Playght or wrynkle, *ruga, rugosus*, full of plaightes. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1622) 51 The neather part full of pleights. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. P 10 He laps or Folds .. one part of it..into a Plaight.

b. A fold, wrinkle, or crease in any natural structure, e. g. in the lip, brow, or ear; in the integuments or membranes of insects or plants; a sinuosity of a coast-line.

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* Poems (1869) 106 Therfore these plaits and folds the sound restraine, That it the organ may more gently touch. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 113 That towne ..stood as it were in a fold, or plait, or nouke thereof. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. iv. 23 A grave formal young man, his prim mouth set in plaits. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Sonn., Apprehension* 10, I should fear Some plait between the brows. 1856 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 60 *Funkia subcordata* has heart-shape leaves, of a bright green, with longitudinal folds or plaits.

β, γ. 1574 HYLL *Ord. Bees* i, Aristotle nameth them pleighted or ringed in that their bodies are deuided with pleights or rings. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 244 In thick pleites his browes are shrunk. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* I. iii. 6 The hinder part of their bodies is full of ringes, or pleights.

c. *fig.* A sinuosity or twist of nature or character; a quirk, a dodge, a trick; a winding, a hidden recess: usually implying artifice or deceit. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 299 *Oportet iudicem esse rudem et simplicem*, without plaite or wrinkle, sower in looke and churlish in speach. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. vii, Simplicitie; without folds, without pleights, without counterfeit. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 124 [To] search so narrowly all the plaits and hidden corners of the Papacie. 1628 HAKEWILL *David's Vow* IV. 144 A simple heart, .. without pleits and foldes. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Guide Devot.* (1719) 123, I do not desire that there should be any Fold, or Pleight, or Corner of it hidden from Thee. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 581 Two characters..of which he knew all the plaits and windings.

2. A contexture of three or more interlaced strands of hair, ribbon, straw, or any cord-like substance; *esp.* a braided tress of hair, a queue or pigtail; a flat band of plaited straw, grass, or vegetable fibre, for making hats, etc. (Commonly pronounced (plæt), and often spelt *plat*: see PLAT *sb.*⁴) Hence *three-, four-, six-plait*, etc. (dial. *three-a-plait, threesome plait*, etc.); *single plait*, a plait formed by knitting up a single string into a chain of loops, as in chain-stitch; chain-plait.

Brasilian plait, plait made of dried flag-grass, imported from the West Indies or South America. *Leghorn plait*: see LEGHORN. See also STRAW-PLAIT.

1530 PALSGR. 255/2 Playtes of a womans heer, *tresses*; *tressure*. 17.. *Mary Hamilton* in Child *Ballads* (1857) III. 325 But in and cam the Queen hersel, Wi' gowd plait on her hair. 1837 H. AINSWORTH *Crichton* I. 205 The rich auburn hair is gathered in plaits at the top of the head. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 317 Rye straw grown in Orkney has been found pretty well fitted to serve as a substitute for the straw used in Italian plait; and the manufacture of this straw into plait was carried on for several years to a considerable extent. 1870 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Apr. 243 The most simple shortening for all descriptions of small cords is that known to boys as the single plait, but which seamen know as the chain knot. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* xiv. 138 They were fine-looking young fellows, wearing their hair in long plaits down their backs. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Sept. 4/1 English ladies purchasing an elegant straw bonnet at the Louvre are not, perhaps, aware that the plait was made by children in Bedfordshire, and the straw put together at Luton. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 July 13/2 The paper..is cut into strips and then plaited in a four- or five- or six-plait.

b. *Naut.* 'Strands of rope-yarn twisted into foxes, or braided into sennit' (Knight).

c. *Polish plait*, 'a matted condition of the hair induced by neglect, dirt, and pediculi, common in Poland, Lithuania, and Tartary' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*, s. v. *Plica polonica*): see PLICA 1.

1875 SIR W. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 812/2 He described the state of the hair when affected with Polish plait.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plait-like* adj.; **plait-dance,** a dance in which the participants hold ribbons, which are plaited and unplaited in the

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course of their evolutions; a ribbon-dance; **plait-net**, a kind of machine-made lace; **plait-stitch**, = PLAITED *stitch*; **plait-work**, a decorative pattern, of a kind frequent in ancient and mediæval art, in the form of interlacing or plaited bands.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Jan. 7/1 Native dancing girls go through the well-known and much admired evolutions commonly called the *plait dance. 1901 *Lady's Realm* X. 617/1 The stitches cross in the middle, and the *plait-like appearance is attained. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vii. 229 In 'fancy broad-net' the device as well as the ground-work are made at the machine. In '*plait-net' the same thing is observable, and also in 'tatting-net'. 1901 *Lady's Realm* X. 616 *Plait-stitch. 1899 BARING-GOULD *Book West* II. 43 The transition from *plaitwork to knotwork took place in Italy between 563 and 774.

Plait (plāt, plæt, plăt), *v.* Forms: see prec. sb.; also PLAT *v.*[3], PLEAT *v.*, PLET *v.*, PLIGHT *v.*[2] [f. PLAIT *sb.*, where see note on pronunciation.]

1. *trans.* To fold (a woven or other fabric, etc.); *esp.* to fold flat, to double; to gather in pleats; = PLEAT *v.* 1, and now commonly pronounced (plăt).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 212 To broche hem with a pak-nedle And plaited [*v. rr.* playte, plytyd, plyghted; *A.* pleted, pleit] hem togyderes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/2 Playtyn, *plico*. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* vi. (1633) 18 With wide hanging sleeves playted. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Tuesday 36 Will she with huswife's hand provide thy meat, And every Sunday morn thy neckcloth plait? 1732 *Acc. Work-houses* 153 Taylors are only employ'd to cut out their mantua's and plait them. 1808 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xvi. 139 Asked the washerwoman if she had plaited her cap. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 188 [He] wore his shirt frill plaited and puffed out..at the bosom.

β. *c* 1440 Y-pleite; 1467 pleytid [see PLAITED 1]. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. vii. § 18. 67 Wearing a kirtle therunder very thick pleited.

γ. 1538 ELYOT, *Sinuo*..it is also applyed to garmentes that are pleyghted or gathered vp. 1552 HULOET, Pleyght or folde a garment, *sinuo*. 1613 J. MAY *Declar. Est. Clothing* v. 26 Hauing the clothes pleighted and bound together with threds. 1657 BECK *Univ. Char.* I vij b, To plaight.

†**b.** By extension, To fold, bend, double up; to wrinkle, knit (the brows). *Obs.*

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 326 Wyth scharpe exus of stelle He playtede here basnetus welle. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 204/1 To Playt a nayle, *replicare*. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. ix. 81 Some .. seem farre older then they are, and plait and set their brows in an affected sadnesse.

2. To braid or intertwine (hair, straw, rushes, narrow ribbons, etc.) so as to form a plait, band, or rope (PLAIT *sb.* 2); = PLAT *v.*[3] 1, and now commonly pronounced (plæt).

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 *Pet.* iii. 3 Let it not be outwardly the plaiting of heare. 1611 BIBLE *ibid.*, That outward adorning, of plaiting the haire. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 386 Their haire..they plait it in two very long locks that hang downe ouer their shoulders halfe a yard long. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* ii, The little wild boy..who used to run about and plait rushes some twenty years ago. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 122 An hour or more is occupied by the process of plaiting the hair. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. i, Little Margery..who plaited straw.

γ. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 76 Hir lockes are pleighted like the fleece of wooll. 1703 SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* liii. 135 If thou pleightedst thy Hair with one hand, thou wouldst be sure to handle my Purse with the other.

b. *fig.* To interweave (things immaterial).

1387–8 [see PLAITED 3]. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. ii. 31 When devotion is thus artificially plaited into houres it may take up mens minds in formalities. *Ibid.* v. vii. 386 Till one unexpected counterblast of Fortune ruffled, yea blew away, all his projects so curiously plaited.

c. To felt, mat.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Plaiting*, the interweaving of the felted hairs, forming a hat-body by means of pressure, motion, moisture, and heat.

d. To make (a braid, garland, mat, etc.) by plaiting.

1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xi. 297 Plaiting mats and baskets of stained reeds.

†**3.** To twist, to cross. (Of one or two things.) **a.** *trans.* **b.** *intr.*

a. 1616 in Dalyell *Darker Superst. Scotl.* (1834) 448 [She] past the boundis of hir ground, and thair sat doun plaiting hir feit betuix the merchis.

b. 17.. in Evans *Old Ball.* (1784) III. 175 The worm leapt up, the worm leapt down, She plaited round the stone. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 540 A too quick growing of the hoofs, which plaited under his feet and made him lame.

Plai·ted (see prec.), *ppl. a.* [f. PLAIT *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Folded, doubled, gathered in folds; furnished with pleats. In this sense now generally written PLEATED.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/2 Playtyd, *plicatus*. *c* 1440 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 179/151 What schal þanne profite þi gowne y-pleite [*rime* waite]? 1467 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 57 Your short stuffede dowblettes and your pleytid gownys. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Mowbray's Banishm.* xxv, Their pleyted garmentes herewith well accorde. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III. § 9 An English courtier,.. with his Gothic, succinct, plaited garment. 1839 tr. *Lamartine's Trav. East* 29/1 The tube covered with plaited silk.

b. Wrinkled, corrugated, fluted, striated.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 241 A playted pyller gathereth dust. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1651) 231 The body of this Columne is perpetually channeled like a thick pleighted Gown. 1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 386 *Plicatum*, plaited, folded in sharp Flexures from the Disk to the Margin. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 231 The plaited æstivation of the corolla. 1833 RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 51 The tail, with its peculiar fin, more or less plaited.

2. Braided, intertwined, formed into a PLAIT (*sb.* 2); interlaced, interwoven. Also PLATTED.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 15 Playted lockes pressing with cap of plate. 1694 ADDISON *Virg. Georg.* IV. Misc. Wks. 1765 I. 22 Tho' barks or plaited willows make your hive. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode Memory* v, A garden bower'd close With plaited alleys of the trailing rose.

†**3.** *fig.* Involved, complicated, complex. *Obs.*

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. viii. (Skeat) I. 45 Diligent love, with many playted praisinges. 1668 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iii. § 15 (ed. 3) 510 He left behind him such plaited pictures in his history.

4. *Comb.* and special collocations, as *plaited-tailed* adj.; **plaited hair**, Polish plait: see PLAIT *sb.* 2 c; **plaited lace**: see quot.; **plaited stitch**, one of the stitches of worsted work or Berlin wool work: see quot.; **plaited string work**, a kind of fancy work made with small cord or string plaited or twisted into simple patterns; **plaited worm**, a fluke-worm of the family *Aspidogasteridæ*.

1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 394/2 **Plaited Laces*...Italy claims the first invention of these, and, much being made at Genoa, it was known as Genoese Lace, but as large quantities were also worked in Spain,.. plaited laces also received the name of Point d'Espagne. *Ibid.*, Plaited Laces are made upon a pillow and with Bobbins; the patterns are geometrical, and open, and have no grounds; for common purposes tinsel is used instead of real gold [wire or fine thread]. *Ibid.* 31/1 **Plaited Stitch*, this stitch is an imitation of the ordinary herringbone, and is frequently called by that name. *Ibid.* 396/1 **Plaited Stringwork*... Plaited string is a suitable work for ladies with weak sight...The work makes good table mats under hot dishes. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* (1850) I. v. 97, I soon came up with the eight *plaited-tailed animals which were dragging the mountain, second only in size to the Juggernaut idol.

Plai·ter. [f. PLAIT *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which plaits.

1755 JOHNSON, *Plaiter*, he that plaits. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 432 Our weavers, taylors, and plaiters of false hair. 1873 'OUIDA' *Pascarèl* II. 87 Asses laden with straw for the plaiter's market on the morrow.

Plai·ting, *vbl. sb.* [f. PLAIT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb PLAIT; *concr.* something plaited.

[1406 *Litt. Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) II. 76 En fuller des draps come en pleityng et rekkyng.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/2 Playtynge, *plicacio*. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Engurriamiento*, pleighting, *rugositas*. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* ii. § 8 (1689) 11 Keep them [hairs] from entangling together, which hinders their right Pleighting. 1888 *Century Mag.* XXV. 114 Crushing the limp plaitings of lace closer around her throat.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plaiting process*; **plaiting-attachment**, a mechanical device attached to a sewing-machine, by means of which the fabric is pleated; **plaiting machine**, a machine for pleating cloth or other fabrics.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1723/1 Of the numerous plaiting and tucking devices an example may be given. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* 2 Woollen stuff..wrought by the plaiting process without a loom. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. *Plaiting Machine*. *Ibid.*, Lower the plaiting knife by adjusting the nut on screw F.

Plak, plake, plakke, obs. forms of PLACK.

Plakard, -art, -erde, -ert, obs. ff. PLACARD.

Plan (plæn), *sb.* [a. F. *plan* (1553 in Hatz.-Darm.) a plane (surface), also, a ground-plan, subst. use of *plan, plane* adj., flat, plane, 16th c. ad. L. *plān-us* flat (being a learned or technical doublet of the popular *plain, plaine* flat, PLAIN).

In Eng. the two sbs. *plan* and *plane* divide between them the various senses combined in F. under *plan.*]

I. 1. A drawing, sketch, or diagram of any object, made by projection upon a flat surface, usually a horizontal plane (opp. to ELEVATION II): *spec.* (*a*) A drawing or diagram showing the relative positions of the parts of a building, or of any one floor of a building, as projected upon a horizontal plane. (*b*) A map of a comparatively small district or region, as a town, etc. drawn on a relatively large scale and with considerable detail. See also GROUND-PLAN.

In plan, as projected upon a horizontal plane (opp. to *in section*).

[1676 PHILLIPS: cf. 4.] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Plan*, a Draught, Model, or Ground-plot; a Design, Ground-work, or Project of any piece of Work. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 87 Designed upon Rolls of Paper, call'd Plans. 1727 (*title*) The Designs of Inigo Jones, consisting of Plans and Elevations for Public and Private Buildings..by W. Kent, with..Additional Designs. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Plan*, in architecture, is..used for a draught of a building; such as it appears, or is intended to appear, on the ground; shewing the extent, division, and distribution of its area into apartments, rooms, passages, etc. ..*Geometrical Plan*, is that wherein the solid and vacant parts are represented in their natural proportion. 1731 [see PERSPECTIVE *a.* 3]. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 97 An exact Plan of the surface of the rock, as reduced to an horizontal plane. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* viii. 244 We see their [the planets'] evolutions, not in plan, but in section. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 5 When the portion of country delineated is but small, the sketch is generally termed a *plan*. *Mod.* The plans of the house have been submitted to me. In an ante-room there is a plan of the tables in which you can find your place.

b. A diagram, table, or program, indicating the relations of some set of objects, or the times, places, etc. of some intended proceedings (e. g. a table of the appointments of local preachers in a circuit or district). (Cf. 2, 3.)

1780 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XII. 318 You [Christopher Hopper] was the very person who introduced plans among us. 1855 E. SMITH *Bot.* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, *Syst. Nat. Hist.* I. 151 Linnæan System..Reference to the annexed plan will show that the first eleven classes are named according to the number of stamens. .. The following tables contain a complete summary of the Linnæan plan of classification.

2. A design according to which things or parts of a thing are, or are to be, arranged; a scheme of arrangement; *transf.* disposition of parts, arrangement; a type of structure (viewed as designed); configuration (of a surface).

1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 6 A mighty maze! but not without a plan. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Pref. 4 A different plan .. might be more favourable to a commodious division and distribution of his matter. 1808 THACKERAY *Let.* in *Daily News* 15 Apr. (1898) 6/2, I have not yet drawn out a plan for my stories, but certain germs thereof are budding in my mind. 1855 W. S. DALLAS *Zool.* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, *Syst. Nat. Hist.* I. 202 Animals are constructed upon five primary types or plans, of which all the varied forms presented by these creatures are but modifications. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 7 The plan of the Laws is more irregular..than any other of the writings of Plato.

3. A formulated or organized method according to which something is to be done; a scheme of action, project, design; the way in which it is proposed to carry out some proceeding. Also in weakened sense: Method, way of proceeding.

1706 [see 1]. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* III. v. 74 Remember..The gen'rous plan of pow'r deliver'd down From age to age, by your renown'd forefathers. 1749 G. JEFFREYS in J. Duncombe *Lett.* (1773) II. 213, I admire the execution of his plan, but not the plan itself. 1803 WORDSW. *Rob Roy's Gr.* 38 The good old rule .. the simple plan, That they should take, who have the power, And they should keep who can. 1837 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 229 Change your whole plan of campaign. .. Form yourselves everywhere into associations to gain knowledge which is power, and to communicate it through the press. 1855 [see 1 b]. 1890 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 279 All history is in one sense the fulfilment of a divine plan.

b. *Plan of campaign* (in Irish politics): see CAMPAIGN 5 c.

II. (Rendering or imitating F. *plan.*)

4. a. *Perspective.* Any one of a number of ideal planes perpendicular to the line of vision passing through the objects represented in a picture, according to the distances of which planes from the eye the objects are proportionately diminished. **b.** *Sculpture.* The plane on which the figures in a bas-relief are raised above the ground, *esp.* one of several such planes giving more or less relief to different figures in the design.

a. 1676 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Plan* (in Perspective). 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Plan*, Perspective Plan, is that conducted and exhibited by degradations, or diminutions, according to the rules of perspective. 1904 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Crit.* III. 425 To receive and express more or less detailed images, and add, as it were, not merely stroke after stroke, but plan after plan, to the picture. **b.** 1780 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* x. (1876) 12 Making different plans in the same bas-relievos.

†**5.** **a.** = PLANE *sb.*[3] 1 a. *Obs.*

1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 244 It is always placed upon the same Plan or Level with the Sprig that bears the Berry.

†**b.** The surface on which anything stands. *Obs.*

1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 8 A Base adds a Grace to a Column; and..makes it stand the more firmly on its Plan.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1780 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) III. clviii. 190 Why always employ a professed plan-maker? 1839 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 458/1 The regular and plan-like manner in which the pulsations of the heart..take place. 1905 *Academy* 7 Oct. 1027/2 The simple manner accepted by all plan-drawers, and intelligible to all plan-readers.

Plan (plæn), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make a plan of (something existing, esp. a piece of ground or a building); to delineate upon or by means of a plan; to plot down, lay down. Also, to construct (a plan or diagram).

1748 *Anson's Voy.* Introd. 7 Employed in drawing such coasts, and planning such harbours, as the ship should touch at. 1764 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 221 Ordered that Mr. Eyes do plan the Corporation Estate, and colour it. 1808 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 66 Set down the measures properly in a field-book .. and plan them after returning from the field, by laying down all the lines and angles. 1904 M. R. JAMES *Ghost-stories Antiq.* 184 It occurred to me that..very few of the English preceptories have ever been properly planned.

b. To mark *out* into divisions as in a plan or diagram (said in *pass.* of natural structures). *nonce-use.*

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 248/1 The bone itself is planned out into small circular dimples.

2. To make a plan of (something, esp. a building, to be constructed); hence, to devise, contrive, design (a building or other material thing to be constructed).

1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 272 Here she plann'd th' Imperial seat of Fools. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) 3 Plan the pavilion, airy, light, and true. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 188 In planning a large edifice, particular attention must be

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paid to the situation of the stairs. 1893 COURTNEY in *Academy* 13 May 413/1 The gardens were planned by the best landscape gardeners of the day.

3. To devise, contrive, design (something to be done, or some action or proceeding to be carried out); to scheme, project, arrange beforehand. Also with *obj. cl.*, or *absol.*

1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 374 We needs will write Epistles to the King; .. Be call'd to Court to plan some work divine. 1782 Miss BURNEY *Cecilia* v. xi, Cecilia the whole time was planning how to take her leave. 1804 WORDSW. *'She was a Phantom of Delight'* iii, A perfect Woman, nobly planned, To warn, to comfort, and command. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvii. 121 We had planned an ascent of Monte Rosa together. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. x. 470 Never was a campaign more ably planned.

b. To arrange for or include in a plan.

1899 QUILLER-COUCH *Ship Stars* ix. 75 There's a new preacher planned to the Bible Christians, down to Innis.

Planait, obs. Sc. form of PLANET.

Planar (plē·năr), *a. Math.* [ad. L. *plānār-is* (Mart. Cap.), f. *plān-um* plane: cf. *linear*.] Belonging to, situated in, or related in some way to, a plane. Hence **Planarity** (-æ·rĭti), the quality of being planar.

1850 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* I. 505, I propose to term the family of developables treated of in this paper, 'planar developables'... The developable which is the envelope of such a system [of *n* different planes] may be termed a 'multiplanar developable', and in the particular case of *n* being equal to unity, we have a planar developable. It would be very desirable to have some means of ascertaining from the equation of a developable what the degree of its 'planarity' is.

‖ **Planaria** (plănē·rĭă). *Zool.* [mod.L. generic name (Müller 1776), sb. use of fem. of L. *plānārius* adj. (prop. 'on level ground', but used as = 'flat').] A genus of the suborder *Planarida* of turbellarian worms, found in fresh or salt water or in moist earth, and having a flattened form.

Hence **Plana·rian** *a.*, belonging or related to the genus Planaria; *sb.*, a planarian worm, a flat-worm; **Planaridan** (-æ·rĭdăn), *a.* belonging to the suborder *Planarida*; *sb.* a planaridan worm; **Planariform** (-ē·rĭfōrm) *a.*, **Planarioid** (-ē·rĭ,oid) *a.*, of the form of or resembling a planarian.

1819 *Pantologia, Planaria*, in Zoology, a genus of the class vermes. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. III. viii. 406 The rudimentary eye, consisting, as in the *Planaria*, of a few pigment grains beneath the integument, may be considered as simply a part of the surface more irritable by light than the rest. 1857 WRIGHT in *Edinb. New Philos. Jrnl.* V. 307 The planarioid larva of Hydractinia. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Planarius*, planarian. 1876 tr. *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 46 According to Agassiz, a species of Planarian lives as a free messmate on the lower surface of the Limulus. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 182 The body takes on the ordinary Planarian character. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 30 Oct. 3/4 These Planarians or Turbellarians for the most part slay and kill as much as do their parasitic allies.

† **Pla·nary**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *plānāri-us* level, f. *plān-um* a plane.] = PLANAR.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 185 Compound Figures of Magnitude Planary, expressible by closed Lines. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Planary*, of or pertaining to a plane, plain, even, smooth. [Hence in J. and mod. Dicts.]

Planceer, -eere, -ere, variants of PLANCIER.

Planch (plɑnʃ), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 **plaunche**, (5 **plange**), 6 **planche**, 6- **planch.** [a. F. *planche* plank, slab: see PLANK.]

1. A plank or board of wood; *dial.* a floor. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1390 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 43 Pro factura des plaunches in naui. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 15 He laid certayne plaunches and hurdelles over the diches of the diche. 1483 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 364 Suche person and persones .. that occupieth the said Watyr-bailliffes planges. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* III. 117 They went ouer planches, where they were cut off from the way. 1864 BLACKMORE *Clara Vaughan* (1872) 49 A strange-looking individual .. crossed the 'planch' or floor to the fireplace where we sat. 1881 — *Christowell* v, Then the gardener .. let down his 'planch', over the .. brook.

2. A slab or flat plate of metal, stone, baked clay, etc.; *spec.* in *Enamelling*, a slab of baked fire-clay used to support the work during the process of baking.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 233 There sawe golde in planches like bricke battes. 1580 FRAMPTON *Dial. Vron & Steele* 146 They make it in certaine small thinne planches. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 18 A Portic .. whose curious-wrought Planches of Stone are supported by Twenty-four Corinthian-Pillars. 1684 *Bucaniers Amer.* (1699) 31 The meal thus prepared, they lay on planches of iron made very hot on which it is converted to very thin cakes. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 206/2 The first coats are taken separately from tin covers, and placed upon thin planches of clay or iron, chalked over, and gradually introduced beneath the muffle, where, in a very short time, the enamel melts.

3. A flat iron shoe for a mule.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

4. *Comb.* **planch-nail** = PLANCHER-*nail*.

1390 in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 262, 12,000 de plaunche-nail .. 3,000 de dornail .. 2,600 de wyndounail. 1364-1446 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* II. 478-9; III. 448-51.

† **Planch,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **plaunche.** [f. PLANCH *sb.*, or a. obs. F. *planche-r* 'to planke; to floore with plankes: to seele, or close, with boords' (Cotgr.), f. *planche* PLANK.] *trans.* To form of planks, floor or cover with planks.

c 1516 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 245 For planchyng wyth thyk bords the Pantrye. 1623 COCKERAM, *Cotabulate*, to planch. 1723 BORLASE in *Edin. Rev.* (Reference wanting) [A request] that the hall of the Mount may be planched for dancing.

b. *transf.* To clap *on* (something broad and flat).

1575 *Gamm. Gurton* I. ii, The next remedye .. Is to plaunche on a piece as brode as thy cap.

Hence † **Pla·nched** *ppl. a.*, made of or covered with boards; boarded.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. i. 30 And to that Vineyard is a planched gate, That makes his opening with this bigger Key. 1614 GORGES tr. *Lucan* I. 18 Yet, with his hoofes, doth beat and rent The planched floore.

† **Pla·nch-board.** *Obs.* [f. PLANCH *sb.* + BOARD *sb.*] = PLANK-BOARD.

1394 in *Archaeologia* XXIV. 307 Materiem pro walplates et bemes, et plaunchborde et plegges. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clvii. [cliii.] 432 The great table of Marble .. was made lengar with a great plaunche borde of Oke. 1551 *Inv. Ch. Goods Surrey* 124 For cc. of planche bourde at vi s. the c ffoote.

Plancher (plɑ·nʃəɹ), *sb. Obs.* or *dial.* Also 5 **plaunchere, plawncher**, 5-7 **plauncher**, 7 **planchier, plainsher, plencher, -sher**, 7-8 **planchere**, 8 **-eer.** Also with suffix-change: 5 **pla(u)nchour, -e, -schour, playnchour, -shore**, 6 **planscheour, -seour**; 5 **planshar, -e**, 7 **planchard.** See also PLANCIER (PLANESHEAR). [a. OF. *plancher, -ier* (12th c. in Littré) planking, floor, ceiling, derivative of *planche* PLANCH *sb.*]

† **1.** A wooden plank, a board; also collectively, planking, boarding. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 47 Ouer þis bekk lay þe tree þat þe haly Crosse was made off, for a plaunchoure to men at gang on ouer þat bekk. 1408 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 137 Item et in j roda planchoure emp. pro stauro, 8*s.* 1447-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 236 In xxvii de lez playnshorez empt. *a* 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (1778) 289 Ad metam unius plancher de arbore. 1552 HULOET, Plauncher, *planca.* 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 754 The Almightie laide the planchers of his high chambers amongst the waters. 1627 tr. *Bacon's L.life & Death* (1651) 8 As it is in .. Beames and Planchers of Houses, which at first lay close together, but after they are dried, gave. 1720 W. GIBSON *Diet. Horses* vi. (ed. 3) 91 The floor may either be made of Planchers of Oak, or smoothly paved.

2. A floor (*dial.*) or platform (*obs.*) of planks or boards. Also *fig.*

1449 *Paston Lett.* I. 83 They ben scarse kne hey fro the plawncher. 1587 HARRISON *England* III. ii. (1878) II. 16 Beares .. whose skins are by custome and priuilege reserued to couer those planchers wherevpon their priests doo stand at Masse. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* (1592) 93 The earth being as a floore or plancher to go upon. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* v. (1617) 3 Now for the Plaunchers of your Stable, they should bee of the best hart of Oke that can be gotten. 1735 *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 543 They make a Plancher, strong enough, sometimes, to bear the Weight of whole Armies passing over the Baltic. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Plancher*, a boarded floor.

† **b.** An upper 'floor' or story. *Obs.*

1583 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccc. 695 There was nothyng but a poore hall .. and aboue a smale plancher, and a ladder of vii. steppes to mount vpon. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 185 Their castles and villages are very homely built without any plancher or stories.

† **c.** A wooden inner roof, or ceiling, etc. *Obs.*

1562 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 19 Let hym .. hang ouer them a .. tent cloth tied to the roofe or plancher. 1621 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 1303 The planchard was guilt, the wals enameled with flowers.

† **3.** = PLANCIER. *Obs.*

1564-5 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 231 As for either chimneys or plancher to be at this time builded, for that it may amount to excessive charge, ye may spare that cost. 1613-39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 43 The Projection of the Planchere. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 101/2 *Planchier* is a great round out swelling, between other smaller mouldings. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 267 Corona, or Plancheer. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 54 The Ovolo .. is hid in the Cavity under the Planchere.

4. *Anat.* 'The inferior wall or boundary of a cavity'. 1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale).

5. *Comb.* † **plancher-nail**, a flooring-nail.

1416-67 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 447-53. 1480-1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 96 M¹M¹DC stanebrod et M¹C playnchournale, *xs.* 1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 294 For iij^c planschour nalis. 1515 *Ibid.* V. 11 For thre hundreth planchour nalis, vj*s.* *Ibid.* 12 For dur naill, plan-seour naill, and windo naill. 1611 *Rates Outward* (Jam.), Nailles called plensher nailes, the thousand, iii.*l.* vi.*s.* viii.*d.* 1680 *Acc. Bk. Sir J. Foulis* (1894) 42 For 500 plencher nailis at 6*s.* the hunder.

† **Pla·ncher,** *v. Obs.* [f. PLANCHER *sb.*] *trans.* To floor, cover, or lay with boards; to board, plank. Hence **Pla·nchered** *ppl. a.*, boarded, floored; **Pla·nchering** *vbl. sb.*, flooring.

1438 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 11 [Carpenters are working at] plancheryng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 404/1 Plawncheryd, *planculatus.* 1497-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 100 In le planshoryng et nalyng ibidem. 1516 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 244 Also shall plancher all the chambers .. wyth goode and abyl boorde of oke. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* (1565) 132 b, Towres were plauncherd, and battlements and portcolyses of timber set up. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* I. § 551 The inner-roof is plancherd with board, or arched. 1691 ABP. SANCROFT *Let.* in D'Oyly *Life* (1821) II. 16 We have a winter's work still to do .. in paving and planchering .. and plastering .. &c.

† **Pla·nchery.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PLANCHER: see -ERY.] Planking, flooring. In quot. *attrib.*

1519 *Inv.* in Rye *Cromer* (1889) 158, 13 parcles bords and 5 looks for windows 2*s.* 4*d.*; all old planchery bords 2*s.*

Planchet (plɑ·nʃĕt). [dim. of PLANCH: see -ET and cf. next.]

1. The plain disk of metal of which a coin is made; a coin-blank.

1611 COTGR., *Flanc*, .. a coping, planchet, or plate of mettall readie to be stamped on, or coyned. 1794 PRISCILLA WAKEFIELD *Mental Improv.* (1801) I. 136 To cut out as many planchets or circular pieces of metal. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes on Coins* 8 In many instances the coin contained only a portion of the device, the rest having failed to reach the planchet.

2. A small board used in brick-making: = PALLET *sb.*³ 3 b.

1764 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts* s.v. *Brick-making*, A planchet, or small board, used by the person who carries the bricks or tiles from the moulder to the drying beds.

Planchette (plænʃe·t, ‖ plāñʃe·t). [a. F. *planchette* small board, dim. of *planche* PLANK.]

1. 'A small plank or board' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

2. An instrument, invented about 1855, used in the investigation of automatism and other psychical phenomena, consisting of a small board, generally heart-shaped, supported by two castors and a vertical pencil, which, when one or more persons rest their fingers lightly on the board, is said to trace lines or letters, and even to write sentences, without conscious direction or effort.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 66. 372 Like the effusions of all the self-deluding users of the planchette. 1879 O. W. HOLMES *School-boy* 19 The truant goose-quill travelling like Planchette. 1896 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 6/1 For nine years he toyed with the planchette, the turned tables, in short used the familiar, hanky-panky means of communication with the unseen world.

3. 'A circumferentor'. (Simmonds *Dict. Trade.*)

Pla·nching, *vbl. sb.* [f. PLANCH *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. PLANCH; laying of a floor.

b. *concr.* Planks collectively, planking, boarding; *esp.* flooring. *dial.*

c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 59 Her water pypes .. are cutt up, the Coueringe lead gone, the Planchinges rotten. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 53 To plant their houses lowe .. to couer their planchings with earth. *Ibid.* 66 b, Low thatched roofes, few partitions, no planchings or glasse windows, and scarcely any chimnies, other then a hole in the wall to let out the smoke. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Planching*, (in Carpenters Work) a laying the Floors of a Building. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* xxxiii. 452 If I thought that 'twas you was the cause of it, I'd scat out yer brains on the planchin. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Planchin*, the board of the floor. *Planchin-board*, flooring-board.

c. *Comb.* **Pla·nching-nail, ple·nshing-nail** (erron. *plenishing-nail*), a flooring-nail.

[1365 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* II. 479/1 Planching-nails.] 1825 JAMIESON, Plenshing-nail. (Hence in Simmonds, Knight.) 1882 OGILVIE (Annandale) Plenishing-nail. (Hence in *Cent. Dict.*, *Funk's Stand. Dict.*)

Pla·nchment. *U. S. dial.* [f. PLANCH *v.* + -MENT.] Boarding; *spec.* ceiling.

1891 *Jrnl. Amer. Folk-lore* No. 13 *Planchment*, ceiling. Now seldom heard. An old woman says: 'The roof wets so, I'm afraid the planchment'll fall'.

Plancier (plænsĭ·əɹ). Also 7 **-eere**, 8 **-ere**, 9 **-eer.** [ad. OF. or obs. F. *plancier*, collateral form of *planchier*: see PLANCHER.] The under side of the corona of a cornice.

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* etc. 138 The under part of the Roofs of these Corona's .. are by our Artists call'd *Planceeres.* 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Plancers*, in Architecture, is the Under part of the Roof of the Corona; which is the Superior part of the Cornice between two Cymatiums. 1827 MACKENZIE *Hist. Newcastle* I. 308 The planceer is ornamented with seven-leafed pateræ. 1886 G. T. ROBINSON in *Art Jrnl.* 51/1 Of timber construction, it [the ceiling] has a flat planceer about one-sixth of the whole width of the room, extending all round it; this is trabeated by large beams .. From this projecting planceer a panelled tambour rises to a higher plane.

Plane (plēin), *sb.*¹ Also 5-6 **playn**, 6 **plaine.** [a. F. *plane*, earlier OF. *plasne* (14th c.) :—L. *platanus*, a. Gr. πλάτανος the Oriental Plane, f. πλατύς broad, because of its broad leaves.]

1. A tree of the genus *Platanus*, comprising lofty spreading trees, with broad angular palmately-lobed leaves, and bark which scales off in irregular patches; orig. and esp. *P. orientalis*, the Oriental Plane, a native of Persia and the Levant, commonly planted as an ornamental tree in European and British parks, town avenues, and squares, etc.; also *P. occidentalis*, the Occidental or Virginian Plane or Buttonwood.

P. orientalis was introduced into England shortly *a* 1562: see TURNER *Herbal* II. 95; and quot. s.v. Plane-tree. *P. occidentalis* was brought from Virginia by Tradescant shortly *a* 1640: see PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* (1640) 1427.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXX. 37 Thanne Jacob takynge greene popil 3erdis, and of almanders, and of planes, a parti vn-ryendide hem. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXIX. (Tollem. MS.), The plane is a colde tre and a drye, and þe leues þerof helep in hoot eueles. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.*

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402/2 Plane, tre, *platanus*. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas*. II. i. 1. *Eden* 517 Anon he walketh in a levell lane On eyther side beset with shady Plane. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 216 With spreading Planes he made a cool Retreat, To shade good Fellows from the Summer's Heat. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxviii. (1794) 442 Their leaves..in the Eastern or Asiatic Plane are palmate; and in the Occidental or Virginian, lobate. 1791 GILPIN *Forest Scenery* I. 48 Two noble trees of the same kind, both naturalized in England—tho from different extremes of the globe—the occidental and the oriental plane. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* I. ii. 50 The plane seems to be the most splendid tree of Greece.

2. In Scotland and the north of England applied to the species of maple commonly called 'sycamore' (*Acer Pseudoplatanus*), the leaves of which resemble those of *Platanus*. Also called *False*, *Mock*, or *Scotch Plane* (see PLANE-TREE b).

[1778: see PLANE-TREE b.] 18.. J. WILSON The Plane's thick head mid burning day suspends Impenetrable shade: bees humming pour O'er the broad balmy leaves, and suck the flower. 1875 W. M'ILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 18 These contrast their foliage with that of the Scottish fir and the plane.

¶ 3. Erroneously for PLANTAIN.

1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 51 There grow in all these Islands .. great Reeds, spongy within, ..They are commonly called Banana-trees, or Planes.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plane-leaf*. (See also PLANE-TREE.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 187 Arcadia .. is i-schape as is a plane leef [*velut platani folium*].

Plane (plēn), *sb.*[2] Also 6–7 **playne, plaine, 7–8 plain.** [a. F. *plane* (*planne*, 15th c. in Littré), altered, under the influence of the vb. *planer* to plane, from earlier OF. *plaine* (14th c.):—late L. *plāna* a plane, f. *plānārs* to plane.

In OF., L. *plānā're* gave regularly *plane'r*, while *plā'nat* gave orig. *plaine*, but by levelling this became *plane*. L. *plāna* sb. gave OF. *plaine*, but under the influence of the vb., as name of the plaining-tool, this was changed to *plane*.]

1. A tool resembling a plasterer's trowel, used by plumbers, bricklayers, etc., for smoothing the surface of sand, or clay in a mould, etc.

1349–50 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 550 In uno Ladil ferri, uno Plane, et aliis instrumentis pro officio plumbarii, emptis, ijs. vd. 1404 *Ibid.* 397 In custodia Plumbarii, ij planys. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 83 b, The Carpenter hath his Squyre, his Rule, and his plummet .. The Mason his Former, and his Plaine [1567, 1580 plane]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 326/1 The [Plummer's] Plaine is a flat peece of Brass or Copper with an handle,..with this Instrument the Sand in the Frame is smoothed.

2. A tool, used by carpenters and others, for levelling down and smoothing the surface of wood-work by paring shavings from it.

It consists of a frame or *stock* of wood or metal, with a smooth base or *sole* (flat, convex, or concave, according to the nature of the work) which slides over the surface of the wood, and a steel blade (*plane-iron* or *bit*) set in it at an angle or *pitch* (varying according to the hardness of the wood to be operated on) so that its edge projects slightly through a slit or *mouth* in the sole; made in very various shapes and sizes, and usually provided with a handle fixed to the top of the stock. Also a similar tool for smoothing the surface of soft metal.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/2 Plane, instrument (*H.*, *P.* to makyn pleyn), *leviga*. 1530 PALSGR. 255/2 Plane an instrument for joyners, *plane, rabot*. 1576 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 261 Towe playnes, ij chesells, one handsawe, ij percer bitts, ij gourges, ij fyles. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 232 To hew a Block with Axes, and smooth it with Planes. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 274 With an Instrument like our Plain, [they] Shave it as fine as they Please. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 757 Their chissels, plains and wimbles. 1878 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 247 An assortment of more than 200 varieties of planes was displayed at the Great Exhibition.

b. With qualifying words, denoting various kinds used for different purposes;

as BENCH-*plane*, COMPASS-*p.*, DOVETAIL-*p.*, FORK-*staff-p.*, ICE-*p.*, JACK-PLANE, JOINTER-*p.*, *match-p.* (MATCH *a.*), MOULDING-*p.*, OGEE *p.*, OVOLO *p.*, PANEL-*p.*, PLOUGH-*p.*, REBATE-*p.*, SCALE-BOARD *p.*, STRIKE-BLOCK *p.*, TOOTH-*p.*, TRYING-*p.*, etc.: see these words. Also, **concave-plane**: see quot. 1874; **hollow-plane**, a plane with a convex sole, used for planing concave or hollow woodwork; **long plane** (see quot. 1875); **round** or **rounding-plane**, a round-soled plane used in making rounded work, as beading, stair-rails, etc.; **smoothing-plane**: see quot. 1823.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 73 Planes in use amongst Joyners, called Molding-planes; as .. the Hollow. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 245 The Long Plane is the third plane made use of in facing a piece of stuff. *Ibid.*, The Smoothing Plane..is the last plane which is made use of in giving the utmost degree of smoothness to the surface. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 604 *Concave Plane*, a compass-plane for smoothing curved surfaces. 1875 *Ibid.* 1113 *Hollow-plane*, a molding-plane with a convex sole. A *round-sole* plane. *Ibid.* 1217 *Joiner's-plane*, a bench-plane for facing and matching boards. *Ibid.* 1350 *Long-plane*, a joiner's plane used when a piece of stuff is to be planed up very straight. It is 2 feet 3 inches long. 1892 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 3/2 They are taught skilfully to use the jack-plane, the trying-plane, the smoothing plane, hand saw, tenon saw, and bow saw.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plane-maker*; †**plane-ax** = CHIP-AX (*obs.*); **plane-bit** = *plane-iron*; **plane-guide**, 'an adjustable attachment to a plane-stock, used in bevelling the edges of boards' (Ogilvie); **plane-iron**, the cutting-iron of a plane; **plane-stock**, the stock or body of a plane (see 2).

1611 COTGR., *Aisceau*, a Chip-axe, or one-handed *plane-axe, wherewith Carpenters hew their timber smooth. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Plane-bit*, the cutter of a plane; generally termed the *plane-iron*. 1583 *Rates of Customs* D vij b, *Plane Irons for Carpenters the dozen xiid. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 321 In the manufacture of the lighter sorts of edge-tools, and especially in plane-irons. 1800 *New Ann. Direct. Lond.* 108 Higgs, James, *Plane-maker, 8 Little College-street, Westminster. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 31 Experienced plane-makers.. use files to smooth their wood-work. 1611–12 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) II. 34 Three playnes and ij *playne stockes. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 218, I .. make a Plain-Stock with my intended Molding on the Sole of it. 1875 SIR T. TRUESTON *Fret Cutting* 83 Lay the edge of the plane-stock occasionally across the board in various parts.

Plane (plēn), *sb.*[3] [ad. L. *plān-um* a flat surface, sb. use of neut. sing. of *plānus* adj., flat, introduced in 17th c. to express the geometrical and allied uses, which had been from the 16th c. (and were often down to the 18th) expressed by the historical form PLAIN. In F. *plan* had been similarly introduced *c* 1550. Cf. PLANE *a.*]

1. a. A plane superficies; in *Geom.*, a surface such that every straight line joining any two points in it lies wholly in it, or such that the intersection of two such surfaces is always a straight line; the simplest kind of geometrical surface, corresponding among surfaces to the straight line among lines. Hence, in *general* use, An imaginary superficies of this kind in which points or lines in material bodies lie; esp. a horizontal plane of such a kind, a level, as in 'clouds at various planes of elevation'.

Often (esp. in scientific use) with *of*, denoting the plane in which a particular figure, etc. is situated, or in or on which some process takes place; e. g. the plane of a circle, ellipse, etc., of the ecliptic, the equator, the horizon, a planet's orbit; a plane of denudation, of freezing, etc.; *plane of projection*, a plane upon which points, lines, or figures are projected. (See also below.) Also with defining adjs., as *cyclic plane*, *diagonal p.*, *diametral p.*, *osculating p.*, *polar p.*, *tangent p.*, *vertical p.*, etc.: see these words.

[1570: see PLAIN *sb.*[1] 4 a.] 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 156 This doth happen when the axis of the visive cones, diffused from the object, fall not upon the same plane. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 179 A plane or a plane superficies, is that which is described by a strait line so moved, that all the several points thereof describe several strait lines. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. Ind.* 183 The pavement of the porch was also something rais'd above the plane of the Court. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 92 The Intersection of the Plane of any Planet, with the Plane of the Earth's Orbit, is the Line of the Nodes of that Planet. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* II. v. (ed. 2) 171 The plane of the beam must be so far raised above the plane of the head, that, when the plough is going at its proper depth, the beam may not be incommoded by any thing on the surface. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 276 The mists, dispersed through the air, repeated on different planes the lustre of his rays in rainbows of purple, and parhelions of dazzling radiance. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 563 These satellites move in a plane nearly perpendicular to the plane of the planet's orbit, and contrary to the order of the signs. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 278 A cable should be stretched across the river, on each side of the bridge, in the plane of its floor. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* II. § 11, I requested Mr. Hirst to fix two stakes in the same vertical plane, &c. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 38 The equinoctial points, where the planes of the equator and ecliptic cross each other are of great importance in astronomy. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 88 The guard-cells may, when mature, lie in one plane with those of the epidermis.

b. A material surface (approximately) of this nature; a flat or level surface of a material body. (In quot. 1796 = flatness of surface.) *Inclined plane*: see INCLINED *ppl. a.* 1. *True plane*: see quot. 1875.

[1572: see PLAIN *sb.*[1] 4 b.] 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. 8 Did not..the Ruggedness of the Plane, on which they move, stop their Motion. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xi. (1813) 132 Too much plane is to be guarded against. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 11 A precipitous declivity, which shelved down,.. in one plane of smooth rock, to the depth of 1000 feet. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 186 The property of the inclined plane. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1725/1 A 'true plane' is a gage or test of flatness. The 'true' planes exhibited by Whitworth at the Paris Exposition were polished metallic surfaces of 100 inches area...The error is said not to have exceeded the millionth of an inch. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Jan. iv, Poising the crystal bowl with fearful heed, Her eyes at watch upon the steadied plane.

c. *Dialling.* The plane surface (vertical, horizontal, or inclined) on which a dial is drawn; the surface of a dial, upon which the shadow falls.

1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron. & Geog.* (ed. 3) v. 137 Of the several Kinds of Dyal Plains...A Plane in Dyalling is that flat whereon a Dyal is described. 1703 — *Mech. Exerc.* 311 The South Erect Plane, declining more or less towards the East or West. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Dialling.*

d. *Perspective.*

Directing plane: see DIRECTING *ppl. a.* *Geometrical plane*, a plane parallel to the horizon below the line of sight, on which the object is supposed to be situated. *Horizontal plane*, a plane parallel to the horizon and passing through the eye of the spectator. *Objective, original*, or *primitive plane*, any plane situated in the object itself. *Perspective plane*, a transparent plane, usually perpendicular to the horizon, supposed to be interposed between the object and the eye, and intersected by straight lines passing from one to the other, which determine the points of the drawing: also called *plane of delineation* or *plane of the picture* (which terms may also be applied to the actual surface on which the drawing is made). *Vertical plane*, a plane perpendicular to the horizon, passing through the eye of the spectator, and intersecting the perspective plane at right angles.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, Plane Geometrical,..Horizontal,..Vertical. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 708 The situation of the eye .. must be laid down upon the paper, on which the perspective drawing of an object is to be made, unless we propose to look at the object itself as through a transparent plane. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 540 A primitive plane is that which contains a point, a line, or a plane surface, of a given object. 1871 DICKSEE *Perspective* 24 Properly speaking the transparent plane should be understood to mean that vertical plane which is always assumed to be interposed between the spectator and the object to be represented...On the other hand, by the plane of the picture, which is frequently termed the plane of delineation, is meant the surface on which the perspective drawing is made. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 244 One of the essential suppositions of perspective is, that the picture plane should be vertical and the line of sight horizontal.

e. *Optics.*

Focal plane: see FOCAL 3. *Plane of the horopter*: see quot. 1704. *Plane of incidence*: see INCIDENCE 4. *Plane of polarisation*, in polarized light, the plane which passes through the incident ray and the (reflected or refracted) polarized ray, and is perpendicular to the plane of vibration of the ether in the polarized ray. *Plane of reflection, of refraction*, the plane passing through the reflected or refracted ray and the normal to the surface (which always coincides with the plane of incidence).

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Plane of the Horopter*,.. is that which passeth thro' the Horopter, and is perpendicular to the Plane of the two Optical Axes. *Ibid.*, Plane of Reflection,..of Refraction. 1832 BREWSTER *Optics* i. 5 The plane in which these two lines lie, is called the plane of incidence, or the plane of reflexion. *Ibid.* xviii. 159 A beam of common light .. consists of two beams of polarised light whose planes of polarisation or whose diameters of similar properties are at right angles to one another. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 653 The plane in which a polarised ray is most easily reflected is called the plane of polarisation; it coincides with the plane of reflection (or of incidence).

f. *Cryst.* and *Min.* Each of the natural faces of a crystal; also, an imaginary plane surface related to these in some way.

Plane of cleavage (or *cleavage-plane*), *composition p.*, *diametral p.*, *lateral p.*, *terminal p.*, *twinning p.*: see these words.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 225 This salt has the form of a prism of six planes, terminated by pyramids with six faces. 1805–27 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 164 These planes would pass at the same time through the equilateral triangles. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 3 The planes of a crystal are said to be similar when their corresponding edges are proportional, and their corresponding angles equal. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* ii. 15 There are certain planes called planes of cleavage, in the directions of which natural crystals are easily divided. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 347/1 The external planes of a crystal are called its 'natural planes'; the flat surfaces obtained by splitting a crystal are called its 'cleavage planes'.

g. *Anat.* Any one of certain imaginary plane surfaces used as standards of reference for the positions of bodily organs, or (in *Craniometry*) of parts of the skull.

e. g. *alveolo-condylean plane*, *horizontal p. of Camper*, *plane of mastication*, *median p.*, *nuchal p.*, *occipital p.*, *palatine p. of Barclay*, *sagittal p.*, *temporal p.*, etc.: see these words, and quot. 1895.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 30 Their organs of sensation and motion are disposed in pairs on the two sides of an axis, or a median plane. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plane occipital*, *Craniom.*, term for that part of the external surface of the *squama occipitis* which lies above the superior curved line. *Ibid.*, *P[lane]s of body*, certain imaginary plane surfaces used in Anatomy as standards of reference in describing the portions [? positions] and relations of organs. There are five such planes drawn as tangents to the surfaces of the body, namely, an anterior, a posterior, an inferior, and two lateral planes...*P. of mastication*, *Craniom.*, that plane which forms a tangent with the masticatory surface of the upper teeth. (Barclay.)..*P.*, *palatine*, *of Barclay* (*Craniom.*), that plane which forms a tangent with the palatine arch, drawn along the middle line.

h. *Fortif.*

Plane of comparison, a horizontal plane passing through the highest or lowest part of a fortification or its site. *P. of defilade*, a plane passing through the interior crest or the highest point of a work, and parallel to the plane of site. *P. of site*, or *regulating p.*, a plane coinciding approximately with that of the ground occupied by a work.

1834–47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 283 A horizontal plane supposed to pass below, or ten yards above all the ground contained in the plan, and which is called the plane of comparison. *Ibid.* 289 The plane of site, or regulating plane. *Ibid.* 295 Suppose those five points are required to be placed in the same plane of defilade, or the five corresponding points of the sub-crests in the same plane of site, tangent to the exterior surface.

†**2.** = PLAN *sb.* 1. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *plan* = plane and plan.]

1639 in Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 129 He drew the Planes of them. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 33 Signior Marmero..hath given a Plane of the old City. 1693 *Paris Rel. Batt. Landen* 24 The Plane of the Battel. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Plane* or *Plan*, (in Fortification) a Draught representing a Work as it would appear on the plain Field, were it cut off level with the Ground...See *Ichnography*.

3. *Mining.* Any main road in a mine, inclined or level, along which coal, etc. is conveyed in cars or trucks.

1877 BURROUGHS *Taxation* 137 Machinery for raising cars up the planes. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Plane*, an incline, with tracks, upon which materials are raised in cars by means of a stationary engine, or are lowered by gravity.

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1890 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 3/4 The importance of travelling roads distinct from engine planes was fully recognised, and it was agreed that in all collieries where there are engine planes, travelling roads should be made for the safety of the men.

4. *fig.* (from a horizontal plane in sense 1) in reference to immaterial things, as thought, knowledge, moral qualities, social rank, etc.: Higher or lower level, grade, degree. (In quot. 1850, a metaphor from an inclined plane.)

1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lvi. VII. 160 Thucydidês, just before he gets upon the plane of this descending progress, makes a halt. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 154 They are on altogether another plane from Jesus. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 649 Evidently the organism was constructed to run upon a certain plane of heat. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. ii. 18 The superstitious man is on the same plane as the savage.

† **Plane**, *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. PLANE *v.*[2]] An act of 'planing', i.e. soaring with the wings extended and motionless.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xx. 16 Which when the Falconer sees, that scarce one plane they make.

Plane (plēⁱn), *a.* [ad. L. *plān-us* flat, level; or, more properly, a refashioning (late in 17th c.) of PLAIN *a.*, in certain senses, after the original L. word, so as to differentiate these senses from those now expressed by *plain*. Cf. the learned F. adj. *plan, plane* (16th c.), similarly substituted in learned or technical use for the popular *plain, plaine*.]

1. *Geom.* Of a surface: Perfectly flat or level, so that every straight line joining any two points in it lies wholly in it (see PLANE *sb.*[3] 1 a). Hence applied to an angle, figure, or curve which lies wholly in such a surface.

[1570–1727 see PLAIN *a.*[1] 1 c.] 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Plane Surface*, is that which lies even between its bounding Lines; and as a Right Line is the shortest Extension from one Point to another, so a *Plane Surface* is the shortest Extension from one Line to another. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 7 To make Plane Angles; and first a Right Angle, containing 90 Degrees. 1852 SALMON (*title*) Treatise on the Higher Plane Curves. 1859 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* IV. 207 The tangent is a line passing through two consecutive points of a plane curve. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* vii. 241 If all three sides are on the same plane, the triangle is called a plane triangle.

b. *transf.* Relating to or involving plane surfaces or magnitudes (and no higher or more complex ones).

Plane function = PLANIMETRIC function. †*Plane number* (obs.): a number formed by the multiplication of two (prime) factors, and therefore capable of being represented by a plane (rectangular) figure whose sides represent the factors: cf. LINEAR 3, quot. 1706, and the analogous uses of *square* and *cube*. *Plane problem*: see quot. 1704.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Plane Number*, is that which may be produced by the Multiplication of two Numbers one into another. *Ibid.*, *Plane Problem*, in Mathematicks, is such an one as cannot be solved Geometrically, but by the Intersection either of a Right Line and a Circle; or of the Circumferences of two Circles. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 279 The various Uses of Plane Trigonometry. 1747 SIMPSON (*title*) Elements of Plane Geometry. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 1 Plane Trigonometry treats of the relations and calculations of the sides and angles of plane triangles. 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* xxxvii. (ed. 4) 126 It is the object of .. Plane Astronomy .. from the apparent motions of the heavenly bodies to educe their true motions.

2. Of a material surface (also, of a body, having such a surface): Flat, level; not convex or concave.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 91 As age enfeebleth the eye, the form and figure of it becomes more plane and depressed than it was before. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. xiii. (1765) 31 Plane, flat. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 525 Whitehaven Coal .. Fracture plane foliated. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 274 On a surface perfectly plane, hard, and smooth, a ball also perfectly hard and smooth, as well as globular, would be carried perhaps five hundred yards, by the same force that would scarcely carry it twenty yards upon the rough pavement. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. iii. 7 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) A plane glass .. has two plane surfaces parallel to one another. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* v. (1833) 117 The representation of objects in perspective upon a plane surface. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Plane*, flat or perfectly level; as in many leaves. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 272 A crystal of 24 plane sides trapezoidal in form. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 798 Plane spots or patches of various sizes and shapes.

3. Combinations and special collocations: **plane ashlar** (see quot.); **plane chart** (†*plain chart*), a chart on which the meridians and parallels of latitude are represented by equidistant straight lines (cf. PLANE-SAILING); **plane-plane** *a.*, having the two opposite surfaces parallel and both plane, as a glass (opp. to *plano-convex*, *plano-concave*, *concavo-convex*, etc.); **plane-polarized** *a.*, of light, polarized so that all the ethereal vibrations take place in one plane; so *plane polarization*; **plane scale** (†*plain scale*), a scale or ruler marked with lines denoting chords, rhumbs, sines, tangents, secants, etc., formerly used in mathematical operations, esp. in navigation. Also in compound adjs. denoting a combination of a plane form with another, as *plane-convex* (= PLANO-CONVEX); or an approximation to the plane form, as *plane-umbilicate* (= flatly umbilicate). See also PLANE-SAILING, PLANE-TABLE.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 329 If the work be so smoothed as to take out the marks of the tools by which the stones were first cut, it is called *plane-ashlar. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. vii. (1635) 167 The Geographicall Mappe is twofold: either the *Plaine Chart or the Planisphere. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 46 The making the plain Sea-Chard, and the true Sea-Chard. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Plane Chart*, a Plat or Chart that Seamen sail by, whose Degrees of Longitude and Latitude are made of the same Length. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Plane-chart*, one constructed on the supposition of the earth's being an extended plane, and therefore but little in request. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 631 The Telescope .. with four Glasses, whereof the three Ocular ones, *Plane-convexe, .. and the fourth a Spherical Object-glass. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 659 If the two systems [of light-waves] are polarised in planes making an oblique angle with one another, a difference of phase equal to o or $m \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2}$ produces rectilinear or *plane polarisation, while every other difference produces elliptical polarisation. *a* 1853 PEREIRA *Pol. Light* (1854) 116 *Plane-polarized light reflected from metals becomes elliptically polarized. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 401 The disturbance will correspond to a plane-polarized ray of light. 1699 J. COLLINS (*title*) Navigation by the Mariners *Plain Scale new plain'd. 1701 MOXON *Math. Instr.* 15 *Plain Scale*, made of box, a foot long, with a double Diagonal Scale, Sines, Tangents, Secants, Chords, Rhombs, Leagues, Longitudes and Equal parts: used by Seamen to solve their questions in Plain Sailing and to save their Gunter. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 58 Of plane scales, there should be several sizes, as a chain in 1 inch, .. a chain in ½ an inch, &c. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 126 *Hymenoscypha tuba*. .. Cup campanulate, disc *plane-umbilicate.

Plane (plēⁱn), *v.*[1] Forms: *α.* 4- **plane**, (4 **plaan**). *β.* 4–7 **playn**(e, 4–5 **pleyne**, 6–7 **plaine**, 6–8 **plain**. [a. F. *plane-r* (12th c. in Littré), = Pr. *planar*, It. *pianare*:—L. *plānāre* to make flat, level, smooth, f. *plān-us* PLANE, PLAIN; from 14th to 18th c. also spelt *playne*, *plaine*, *plain*, in agreement with PLAIN *a.*[1], but now employed only in uses which are associated with the action of a carpenter's *plane*, and so spelt. See PLANE *sb.*[1]]

I. In general sense.

1. *trans.* To make (a surface) plain, even, or smooth; to level, to smooth; †also, to spread out evenly or smoothly (*obs.*). Also *fig.* (Now chiefly in the archaic phr. *to plane the way*, or as a fig. use of sense 3.)

a. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 678 He stont on hei3 Roche and sound, And is i-planed in-to þe ground. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 310 A cofer closed of tres, clanlych planed. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* x. 1 Plaan to thee two stonen tables, as the rather weren. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 336 Take þerof as miche as þou wolt, & plane it vpon leþer or vpon lynnen cloþ, & leie vpon þe place. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xii. 188 Bot tho the stok of this tre doun was rent .. To that entent to plane the batale place. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxix. 280 Pioners, whom he had sent before to plane the passages and ways. 1711 P. H. *View two last Parlts.* 239 This plan'd the Way to lay Addresses. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 346 Let us .. exert our abilities .. to plane the way for his passage. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 296 What student came but that you planed her path To Lady Psyche, younger, not so wise, A foreigner?

β. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. lxxv. (Tollem. MS.), Stones beþ .. hewe, playnid, and squared. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi. (1555), And floures .. Upon their stalkes gan playn theyr leues wide. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 91 Pare al the dichis euen, playn the brinke. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 82 He playned lovingli theyr fethers. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 134 It is .. discreete demeanour that playneth the path to felicitie. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 436 He had .. Pyoners .. to plain ways. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. i. 128 The .. field without the Citie ought to be razed or plained a thousand pases round about. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 506 The pauement thus laid is to be plained and polished diligently with some hard stone. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. I. xx, Such as their Phyllis would, when as she plains Their Sunday-cloths. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 36 An Inscription engraven on a Table plain'd in the side of the natural Rock. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 230 Honest Inquiry and sober Freedom are the pioneers to plain the way before thee. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 521 The pressman .. next examines his form, to see that it is properly locked up and plained down.

† **b.** *fig.* To smooth over, excuse, explain away.

13.. *Cursor M.* 26583 (Cott.) Noght wit woides fayr and slight Agh þou for to plane þi plight. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4373 But if releef a-way my sorowe plane. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. ccxii. 228 They planed or excused the sharpenesse of theyr mysse lyuynge.

† **c.** To clear *away* (writing) by smoothing the surface of the tables. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 50 He planed awey the names euerichon That he biforn had writen in his tables.

† **d.** To level *with* the ground, to raze *to* the earth. *Obs.*

1562 J. SHUTE tr. *Cambini's Turk. Wars* 4 Leaving them [cities] desert and plained to the grounde. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I. lxxxix, The Suburbs first flat with the Earth he plained. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XII. 42 All with the earth were plain'd.

† **2.** *fig.* To make plain or intelligible; to show or state plainly; to explain, display, show. *Obs.*

a. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 850 The pure Howlatis appele completly was planyt. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 87 Quha trewlie traistis in thy Godlie name, Sall never die Eternallie, I plane. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 349 To syle the suith, and sunȝe, I will plane ȝow.

β. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 1230 But al for nought he nolde his cause pleyne. 1563 *Resoning Crosragnell & Knox* 26 b, In this manner of speaking, I will plaine my industrie. 1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliii. 166, I dar not pen the speciallis, I do plaine ȝow. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ii. 18 By Æromancy, to discouer doubts, To plaine out questions, as Apollo did. 1639 [see *plane scale*, PLANE *a.* 3].

II. To smooth with a plane (the tool).

3. *trans.* To dress with a plane or planing-machine; to smooth down the surface of (wood, metal, etc.) with or as with a plane. Also *fig.*

a. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxiii[i]. (Bodl. MS.), Bordes and tables .. beþ araied and hewe and planed. 1452 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 282 The selyng boord .. shalbe .. clene planed, and the sparres shalbe planed also. 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 167 For planyng of the same orys xij[d]. 1530 PALSGR. 659/2, I plane, as a joyner or carpenter dothe his tymber or bordes with a plane or rabatte. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xiii. (1634) 130 First, for your table .. plane it very even, and with Size .. white it over. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 68 You must turn your Stuff to Plane it the contrary way. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 23 Get three pieces of brass planed perfectly flat. 1838–9 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 26 White pine wood planed as smooth as marble. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1729/2 The earliest machine for planing metal was invented by Joseph Moxon .. The machine was employed for planing brass mouldings. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 183 Eating away the margin of the coast and planing it down, to a depth of perhaps 100 fathoms.

β. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xliv. 13 The carpenter .. playneth it, he ruleth it, and squareth it. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 200/25 To Playne a bourd, *polire*. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 61 For plaining the boards, and shooting them for a Square, two shillings. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 64 To lay Boards .. against, whilst they are Trying or Plaining. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 27/2 Wood that is easily plain'd.

b. *To plane away, off*: to remove by or as by planing.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 10/2 The Summit of a Hill .. made level by plaining away the Top. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 57 In our American shops from two to four times as much wood is planed off as in Europe. 1902 LUBBOCK *Scenery Eng.* (ed. 3) 115 The projections of rock being planed off and the hollows filled up by the waves.

4. *intr.* To use or work with a plane.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 68 You must begin at the hinder end of the Stuff .. and Plane forward. 1858 RAMSAY *Remin.* iv. (1870) 80 He .. taught us to saw, and to plane. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* iv. (1878) 51 But the man was again silent, planing away at half the lid.

Hence **Planed** *ppl. a.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* vi. 14 Make to thee an ark of planed trees. 1572 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxii. G ij b, A cleane foure square planed boarde. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxii. 96, I care not for the planed Stoic, there is a Sect between him and the Epicure. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 27 Planed timber and flooring.

Plane (plēⁱn), *v.*[2] *rare.* [a. F. *plane-r* (16th c., Rab.), f. *plan* plane, because a bird when soaring extends its wings in a plane.] *intr.* Of a bird: To soar on outspread motionless wings.

1611 COTGR., *Planer*, .. to plane, as a bird that flies, or houers, without mouing her wings. 1775 TWISS *Trav. Port. & Sp.* 65, I observed many eagles planing over head. 1862 W. STORY *Roba di R.* ix. (1864) 177 Sometimes .. far up in the blue height, an eagle planing over it on wide-spread motionless wings.

Planeness (plēⁱnnès). *rare.* [f. PLANE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being plane; flatness, levelness.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 202 Every strait line is like every other strait line, and every plane like every other plane, when nothing but planeness is considered.

Planer (plēⁱnəɹ). Also 6–8 **plainer**. [f. PLANE *v.*[1] + -ER [1].]

1. One who makes level or levels down.

1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* 68 b, It is conueniente to haue plainers and labourers afore, who may make thee the waie plaine. 1883 in *Chicago Advance* 20 Sept., We may now regard our familiar earthworm as .. a 'planer of the mountain-side, a maker of fertile, alluvial corn lands'.

2. One who planes; a worker with a plane.

1598 FLORIO, *Dolatore*, a planer of boords. 1648–60 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Een schaver*, a Shaver, a Planer, or a Smoother. 1818 TODD, *Planer*, one who smooths with a plane. 1865 I. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 16 To calculate the wages due to the sawyers, planers, and raspers.

† **3.** An instrument for smoothing something, e. g. the surface of salt for the table, etc. *Obs.*

To this may belong quot. 1413, in which the word denotes a utensil belonging to a brewer.

1413 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 22 Y be-quethe to .. Ion, I graners, an a flot, an a planer. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 266 Than loke your salte be whyte and drye, the planer made of Iuory, two inches brode & thre inches longe.

4. A tool or instrument for planing wood; formerly, a plane (? sometimes, a chip-ax or adz); now, a planing-machine.

1596 THOMAS *Lat. Dict.*, *Dolabra*, a carpenters axe, or .. a great plainer. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 493 A man shall see the fine shavings thereof run alwaies round and winding, .. as the Ioyner runneth ouer the painels and quarters with his plainer. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* v. 314 A great axe, first she gave that two ways cut; .. A plainer then. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* ii. (1692) 5 Shavings of Wood (that Carpenters and Joiners are wont to take off with their Plainers). 1864 [see 6]. 1883 INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 208/2 To them are attached planers, shingle machines .. and so on. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 670 There will be .. heavy planers, boring mills, and other large tools.

5. *Printing.* A block of wood with a strip of leather at the top, which is struck with a mallet to beat down projecting types in a form.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Planer* .. a flat square-made piece of wood, used by the compositor for forcing down the

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type in the form, and making the surface perfectly even. 1880 *Print. Times* 15 Feb. 30/1 The appliances .. consist of brushes for moulding .. mallet, planer, blanket. 1896 T. L. De Vinne *Moxon's Mech. Exerc., Printing* 408 The 'Dressing-block' is now known as the planer.

6. *attrib.* (in sense 4), as *planer-bar, -centre, -chuck, -knife, -knife-grinder, -vice*, parts of a planing-machine; **planer-head**, the slide-rest of a planing-machine; **planer tool**, a tool used for planing.

1864 Webster, *Planer-head*, the slide-rest of a planing machine, or planer. 1873 J. Richards *Wood-working Factories* 108 For planer-knives, have a coarse grain soft stone..not less than 40 inches in diameter when new. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Planer-bar*, a device attached to a planer for the purpose of effecting in part the work of a slotting or shaping machine. 1884 *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 274/2 There is .. a great difference of opinion with regard to..tempering..in the case of planer tools for iron.

Planerite (plæ·nərəit). *Min.* [Named 1862 after its discoverer D. J. Planer, mine director: see -ITE[1] 2 b.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium, allied to wavellite, found in quartz.

1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 576 *Planerite.* Under this name Hermann has described .. a mineral from the copper mines of Gumeschefsk, in the Ural. It occurs in thin, sub-crystalline, botryoidal layers in the cavities of a quartz rock... Color on fresh surface verdigris-green, passing to olive-green on exposure to the air.

Pla·ner-tree. [From the surname of I. J. Planer, a German botanist, whence the genus has its mod.L. name *Planera.*] A small tree (*Planera aquatica, P. Gmelini*, or other species) allied to and resembling the elm, found in moist situations in the Southern United States.

1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, *Planera aquatica* and other species, Planer-tree. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gardening*, *Planera* (named in honour of I. J. Planer, a German botanist, who published a Flora of Erfurt, in 1788)...*P. aquatica*..Planer-tree...Southern United States, 1816.

Plane sailing. In 7–8 **plain s.** [f. Plane *sb.*[3], formerly *plain.*] In *Navigation*, The art of determining a ship's place on the theory that she is moving on a plane, or that the surface of the earth is plane instead of spherical; navigation by a *plane chart*: see Plane *a.* 3.

This is a simple and easy method, approximately correct for short distances, esp. near the equator.

1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. i. 90, 2 Dollars..which I had gotten .. by teaching some of our young Seamen Plain Sailing. 1756 Rolt *Dict. Trade, Plain Sailing*, in navigation, is the art of working the several cases and varieties in a ship's motion on a plain chart. 1815 Burney *Falconer's Dict. Marine, Plane Sailing* .. is that which is performed by means of a plane chart; in which case, the meridians are considered as parallel lines, the parallels of latitude are at right angles to the meridians, the lengths of the degrees on the meridians, equator, and parallels of latitude, are every where equal. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Plane-sailing*, that part of navigation which treats a ship's course as an angle, and the distance, difference of latitude, and easting or westing, as the sides of a right-angled triangle. The easting or westing is called departure. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., In plane-sailing, the principal terms made use of are the course, distance, departure, and difference of latitude, any two of which being given the others can be found.

b. *fig.* A course so simple as to leave no room for mistakes. In this sense now commonly spelt Plain sailing, q.v.

1858 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt. Part.* I. liv. 212 The motion at first looks as if it was all what sailors call plane sailing. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., Plane-sailing is so simple that it is colloquially used to express anything so easy that it is impossible to make a mistake.

Planeshear (plē·nʃi·ə), **planksheer** (plæŋk-ʃi·ə). Forms: 8 **plansheer, -shire**, 9 **plane-shear, -sheer, plankshear, -sheer.** [A corruption of Plancher *sb.*, by imagined connexion with Plane, Plank, and Sheer *sb.*] A continuous planking, covering the timber-heads of a wooden ship, in men-of-war forming a shelf below the gunwale; = *covering-board* (Covering *vbl. sb.*[1] 3); also loosely applied to the gunwale.

1721 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 75 Great Rail at the After End, besides the Planshire Fore and Aft. *Ibid.* 162 Plansheers; the finishing part at the Top of the Ship-side. 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xvii, He was on the plane-sheer of the brig. 1833 — *P. Simple* I, We discharged our ten muskets into the boat, but this time we waited until the bowman had hooked on the planeshear with his boat-hook, and our fire was very effective. 1869 Sir E. J. Reed *Shipbuild.* xii. 238 A continuous angle-iron, which also serves to receive the fastenings of the wooden plank-sheer.

So, in same sense, **Plank-sheering.**

a 1687 Petty *Treat. Naval Philos.* I. i, Between the Plank-sheering, and the Keels.

Planet (plæ·nėt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–6 **planete**, (4–6 **-ette**, 5 **-ett**, *Sc.* **-eit**, 6 *Sc.* **-eit**, 7 **plannet(t)**, 5– **planet.** [ME. a. OF. *planete* (F. *planète*), ad. late L. *planēta* or *planētis* (cited only in pl. *planētæ* = cl. L. *stellæ errantes*), a. Gr. πλανήτης wanderer, hence, in *pl.* (ἀστέρες) πλανῆται wandering stars, planets, f. πλανᾶν to lead astray, in *passive* to wander. (Another Gr. form was πλάνης, -ητος, in pl. πλάνητες ἀστέρες, L. *planētes.*)]

†**1.** *Old Astron.* A heavenly body distinguished from the fixed stars by having an apparent motion of its own among them; each planet, according to the Ptolemaic system, being carried round the earth by the rotation of the particular sphere or orb in which it was placed. *Obs.*

The seven planets, in the order of their accepted distance from the Earth, were the Moon, Mercury, Venus, the Sun, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn.

[*c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 320 Þa steorran þe man hæt planete on lyden.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1550 (Cott.) Þe planetes all ar went again O þair first making in to þe state. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4366 Venus the worthy .. of planettes of prise has hor pure nome. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1695 The seuyn planettys Haue her propre names by astronomers. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* XI. 500 Quhill day began to peyr; A thyk myst fell, the planet was not cleyr. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. xx. 60 A way that is comune to the vii planetes. 1600 Nashe *Summer's Last Will* D j, Resplendent Sol, chiefe planet of the heauens. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. ii. (1651) 45 Gregorius Tholosanus makes seven kindes of ætherial spirits or angels, according to the number of the seven Planets, Saturnine, Jovial, Martial. 1687 tr. *Marana's Turkish Spy* I. xii. 35 It is a great while since we have had any Commerce here with the Sun; there being forty nine Days since this beauteous Planet appeared to us. 1727 Bailey vol. II. s. v., There is none of the Planets, except the Sun that shines with his own Light. 1766 Porny *Heraldry* (1787) 19 Arms..are blazoned..by Planets, when they belong to Sovereign Princes, Kings, and Emperors.

b. *esp.* in *Astrol.*, said with reference to the supposed 'influence' or quality of any one of these bodies in affecting persons and events; in later usage said vaguely or allusively of an occult controlling fateful power.

c 1290 *St. Michael* 431 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 312 Þe planetes ne doth non oþur bot ȝiuez in mannes wille, To beon luþur oþur guod ase heore uertue wole to tille. *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* I. § 21 Whan the planetes ben vnder thilke signes, þei causen vs by hir influence operaciouns & effectes lik to the operaciouns of bestes. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xviii. 81 Þai dwell vnder a planett þat es called Saturnus. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 616 The wittie Captaynes .. thought it necessary to take the tyme while their good planet reigned. 1570 Golding *Justin* XIX. 99 Sodainly by the influence of a pestilent planet, [he] lost all his men of warre. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. 1851 V. 93 Blind, astonish'd, and strook with superstition as with a Planet. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* 82, I was born under a Threepenny Planet, never to be worth a Groat. 1837 Mrs. Sherwood *Henry Milner* III. ix. 176 One of us poor creatures who are born under a three-halfpenny planet.

c. *To rain*, etc., *by planets, in planets* (*dial.*): see quots. *To rule a planet*, said †(*a*) of the zodiacal sign in which the planet is (*obs.*), (*b*) of a person, To calculate a horoscope, practise astrology. *dial.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VII. 175 That wykked syng so rewled the planait; Saturn was than in till his heast stait. 1670 Ray *Eng. Prov.* 45 *It rains by planets*, this the Countrey people use when it rains in one place and not in another; meaning that the showers are governed by the Planets. 1807 Stagg *Poems* 22 Heavier now the tempest musters, Down in plennets teems the rain. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v., In changeable weather the rain and sunshine come and go by planets. A man of unsteady mind acts by planets; meaning much the same as by fits and starts. 1828 in Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* 206 That no two floods in Nidderdale are alike in effect, which is locally accounted for by saying, 'that the rain falls in planets'. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v., To 'rule the planets' is to practise rustic astrology. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v., 'He's getten his planet ruled.'

2. *Mod. Astron.* The name given to each of the heavenly bodies that revolve in approximately circular orbits round the sun (*primary planets*), and to those that revolve round these (*secondary planets* or Satellites).

The primary planets comprise the *major planets*, of which eight are known, viz., in order of distance from the sun, Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, and the *minor planets* or Asteroids, the orbits of which lie between those of Mars and Jupiter.

1640 Wilkins (*title*) A Discovrse concerning a New Planet. Tending to prove, That 'tis probable our Earth is one of the Planets. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* III. 163 Who can imagine that any of the primary Planets were wholly designed for the service of Us and our Earth? 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., We now number the Earth among the Primary Planets, because we know it moves round the Sun, ..and that in a Path or Circle between Mars and Venus. 1710 *Ibid.* II. s. v., The Motions of the Secondary Planets or Satellites round their Primary ones. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 510 The primary planets are again distinguished into superior and inferior. The superior planets are those farther from the sun than our Earth..and the inferior planets are those nearer the sun. 1836 MacGillivray tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xix. 279 The waters have scooped a great hollow..in the ancient revolutions of our planet. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* Concl. 138 The man, that with me trod This planet. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* xxi. 371 Astronomers are acquainted with 182 bodies called planets.

3. *fig.* In various obvious senses: e. g. a source of influence; a luminary; (*rogues' cant*) a candle.

1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* xcix, Hye quene of lufe! sterre of beneuolence! Pitouse princes, and planet merciable! 1596 Drayton *Legends* ii. 237 Those two bright Planets, cleerer then the Seven, That with their Splendor, light the World to Heaven. 1790 J. Adams *Wks.* (1854) IX. 571 What the conjunctions and oppositions of two such political planets may produce, I know not. 1840 Longf. *Sp. Stud.* III. v, As soon as you see the planets are out, in with you.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *planet-making, -prognosticator, -ruler* (cf. 1 c), *-sphere*; also *planet-blazoned, -crested, -producing, planet-like* adjs.; **planet-book**, a book professing to tell fortunes by means of the planets; **planet-gear, -gearing**, a system of gearing in which planet-wheels are introduced; a mechanical combination for converting power into speed; **planet-wheel**, the exterior wheel which revolves round the central or sun wheel, in the Sun-and-planet motion. See also Planet-stricken, -struck.

1839 Barham tr. *Grotius' Adamus Exul* 43 This vast and *planet-blazoned universe. 1677 *Rosamond* in Evans *Old Ballads* (1784) I. 72 Go fetch me down my *planet-book,.. For in the same I mean to look, What is decreed my doom. 1582 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 72 If..you be borne so neere the dull making Cataphract of Nilus, that you cannot heare the *Plannet-like Musick of Poetrie. 1715 Cheyne *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. 74 The Sun and fixt Stars are only Planet-like Bodies, vehemently heated. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xxiv. (1848) 303 Oh! let not a planet-like eye Imbeam its tale on thine. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 23 Away..with all superstitious hearkning to weather-wizzards, *planet-prognosticators, and fortune-spellers! 1894 *Spectator* 17 Feb. 231 She went to consult a *planet-ruler (the name now given to white witches) in Bristol. 1864 Webster, **Planet-wheel.* 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1727 The latter sleeve has an arm carrying a planet-wheel.

Hence † **Pla·net** *v. Obs. rare* (with *it*), to divine by the planets; **Pla·neted** *ppl. a.*, placed in a planet; **Pla·neting** *vbl. sb.*, the (fabled) singing or music of the planets.

1596 Nashe *Saffron-Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 121 A singular Scholler, .. set vpon it, and answered it in Print .. demonstrating what a lying Ribaden, and Chinklen Kraga it was, to constellate and plannet it so portentously. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 777 Tell me, all Ye Starr'd, and Planeted, Inhabitants! What is it? 1635 B. Jonson *Sad Sheph.* III. ii, Tempering all The jarring spheres, and giving to the world Again his first and tuneful planetting.

Planet (plæ·nėt), *sb.*[2], ‖ **planeta** (plănē·tă). [ad. med.L. *planēta* (633, Fourth Council of Toledo) a chasuble, orig. a name of the *pænula, infula, casula*, a large cloak or mantle worn by travellers; perh. from Gr. πλανήτης a wanderer.] A chasuble, esp. in its primitive form of a large loose mantle covering the whole body.

a. 1602 *Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) II. 28 A supplication for me to have a planet, chalice, and crucifix. *a* 1746 Lewis in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 178 This garment [the priest's chasuble] was likewise called a Planet, to distinguish it, I suppose, from the Chesible worn by the Deacon. 1885 Dixon *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 190 They bore on their left arm a folded planet or chasuble. 1894 Reichel in *Trans. Exeter Archit. & Archæol. Soc.* I. 37 Neither deacons nor subdeacons wear the neckcloth, but walk in white albs and planets.

β. 1848 Mrs. Jameson *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 403 The planeta, which was a mantle made of a wide circular piece of cloth with an aperture in the middle for the head to pass through. 1867 C. Walker *Ritual Reason Why* 170 The planeta or planet, so called because from being folded back it presented the appearance of a star when partially eclipsed.

Pla·ne-ta·ble, *sb.* Also 7–9 **plain-table.** [f. Plane *a.* + Table *sb.*] A surveying instrument used for measuring angles in mapping, consisting of a circular drawing-table mounted horizontally on a tripod, and having an alidade pivoted over its centre.

1607 Norden *Surv. Dial.* III. 127 Two principall instruments, fit..for the plotting of grounds, ..a plaine table, and the Theodolite which sometimes I use. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Surveying.* To explain, in a very easy and concise manner, the use of the plain table. 1828 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 76 In surveying with the plain table, a field-book is not used. 1871 Proctor *Light Sc.* 274 The plane-table is a flat board turning on a vertical pivot.

Pla·ne-ta·ble, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To survey with the plane-table.

1871 Proctor *Light Sc.* 274 The principle of plane-tabling enters so largely into Indian surveying, that our notice would be incomplete without a brief account of this simple and beautiful method. 1886 *Athenæum* 3 July 21/2 Major Holdich with his assistants, Capts. Gore and Talbot, have plane-tabled an extent of 15,000 square miles.

Hence **Pla·ne-ta·bler,** a surveyor using a plane-table; **Pla·ne-ta·bling,** the employment of a plane-table; surveying by means of the plane-table.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Pla·netal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Planet *sb.*[1] + -al.] Of or belonging to the planets, planetary.

1624 Darcie *Birth of Heresies* xxii. 104 The body it self of the planetall Sunne remaines and continues in his spherical Orbe.

Planetarian (plænėtē·ə·riăn), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. late L. *planētāri-us* Planetary + -an.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to or connected with a planet or planets; planetary.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 275 They refused to worship (the planetarian god) the sun. 1821 Southey in *Q. Rev.* VI. 337 The planetarian temple is well imagined.

B. *sb.* †**1.** An astrologer. *Obs.*

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 85 Dreams of later planetarians, or magicall astrologians.

2. An inhabitant of a planet.

1829 J. Miller *Sibyl's Leaves* I. 217 Are your planetarians long or short, biped or decemped? 1855 B. Powell *Ess.* 179 The most plausible image we can conjure up of the nature and appearance of lunarians or planetarians.

Planetarily (plæ·nėtărĭli), *adv.* [f. Planetary *a.* + -ly[2].] After the manner of a planet; *fig.* with uncertain recurrence.

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1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 274 Under the Sun is the bright star Venus mooving diurnally and planetarily. *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 27 That friendship which is not moved primarily by the proper intelligence, discretion, .. returns to the true first station and place of friendship planetarily, which is uncertainly and seldome.

‖ **Planetarium** (plænētē·riŭm). [mod.L., f. *planētārius* PLANETARY: see -ARIUM.] A machine illustrating by the movement of its parts the motions of the planets; an orrery.

1774 J. ADAMS *Diary* 27 Aug., Wks. 1850 II. 356 Here we saw..an orrery or planetarium, constructed by Mr. Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia. 1805 H. K. WHITE *Rem.* I. 170, I have constructed a planetarium, or orrery, of a very simple kind. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* i. (ed. 3) 35 A little arrangement usually called the electrical planetarium.

b. A plan, model, or structure, representing the planetary system.

1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* i. 15 The mystery of the chalk planetarium was solved. 1901 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 6/3 Stonehenge has been variously..called a temple of the sun, and of serpent worship, a shrine of Buddha, a planetarium, a gigantic gallows on which defeated British leaders were solemnly hung in honour of Woden.

c. The planetary system. *rare.*

1835 CHALMERS *Nat. Theol.* I. II. i. 219 It is passing marvellous that we should have more intense evidence for a God in the construction of an eye than in the construction of the mighty planetarium.

Planetary (plæ nētări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *planētārius*, prop. adj. 'belonging to a planet or planets', but only recorded as sb., an astrologer (Augustine). So F. *planétaire.* (The normal L. adj. would be *planētāris*: cf. *stellāris.*)]

A. *adj.* 1. Belonging to, or connected with, a planet or planets; of the nature of, or resembling a planet; having some attribute of a planet.

Planetary ellipsoid, planetary nebula: see quots. 1854 and 1881. *Planetary system*, the system comprising the sun and planets, the solar system; also *fig.* a system of correlated parts. *Planetary year*: see YEAR.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. ii. (1611) 85 Of Starres some are fixed, and some are planetary or wandering. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. 141 As the sun in the firmament is said to walk from one planetary house to another. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 11 To stretch our Victories beyond Th' Extent of planetary Ground. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 425 The Inclination of any Planetary Orbit to the Plane of the Ecliptic. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 299 *note*, Lilly..was universally reputed for his supposed planetary knowledge. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 289 They proved, that the planetary system is stable. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 169 The determination of the Planetary Orbits. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* xi. 173 Planetary nebulae, or such as resemble planets from their discs being round or slightly oval. 1869 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 511 All the stars are, according to Kepler, only suns like ours, each of which has its planetary system. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 221 Ellipsoids of this kind, which are figures of revolution about their conjugate axes, are called planetary ellipsoids.

b. esp. in *Astrol.* with reference to the supposed 'influence' of a planet.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 108 Be as a Plannetary plague, when Ioue Will o're some high-Vic'd City, hang his poyson In the sicke ayre. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* II. II. iv. (1635) 53 By Thunder, Lightning, or other planetarie stroakes. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 472 Casting schemes by planetary guess. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 92 The Captain..perceiving him, by I know not what private Planetary Marks, to be an Engine form'd..for his Use. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 102 The astrological scheme of the Aztecs was founded less on the planetary influences than on those of the arbitrary signs they had adopted for the months and days. 1851 C. W. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 459 Planetary rings, to which wonderful virtues were ascribed in the Middle Ages, were formed of the gems assigned to the several planets, each set in its appropriate metal.

c. *Planetary hour*, the twelfth part of the natural day or night; called also *unequal hours* because they vary in length: see HOUR 1.

In *Astrol.* supposed each to be ruled by a planet, the first and eighth by that after which the day is named, the others by the other planets in succession, the order being from Saturn to the Moon.

1593 FALE *Dialling* 43 Which may shew the place of the Sunne in every Signe, and likewise the planetary or vnequall houres. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 11, I was born in the Planetary hour of Saturn. 1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* IV. iii. (ed. 3) 130 The first of these Planetary Hours takes its denomination from the Planetary Day; and the rest are named orderly from that Planet according to the succession of the Planetary Orbs. As if it be Munday, that is the Moons day..the Planet reigning the first Hour shall be ☽, the Planet ruling the second Hour shall be ♄. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 444 This, gather'd in the Planetary Hour, With noxious Weeds, and spell'd with Words of Pow'r. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. viii. (1715) 74 By Astronomers term'd unequal and Planetary Hours.

d. *Her.* Relating to the use of the names of planets for tinctures.

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* III. iv. 37 The planetary part of blazon doth well become persons that are above the vulgar.

2. Belonging to this planet; terrestrial, mundane.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 769 The Latin language has a planetary importance; it belongs not to this land or that land, but to all lands. 1901 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Personality* § 320 I. 96 That .. response to our surroundings which forms not only the planetary but the cosmic history of all our race.

3. *fig.* Wandering like a planet; erratic.

1607 J. KING *Serm.* 5 *Nov.* 26 Other planetary, cursorie, moueable from place to place, as Gerard, Tesmond, Hammond, Hal, with the like. 1636 SAMPSON *Vow-Breaker* I. i. B ij, Weomens minds are planetary, and amble as fast as Virginalls Iackes. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vii. § 68, I am credibly informed he..disliked his own erratical and planetary life. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* iii. 116 Such wandring, unprincipled, Planetary men as these. 1900 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 4/7 Readers..must have been struck with his planetary career over the face of the globe.

B. *sb.* †1. An astrologer, star-gazer. *Obs.*

1625 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* (1641) 172 As if the Originall signified properly a Planetary, or Starre-gazer. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 142 Now is the planetary more malignant or malefick..than are all the planets themselves. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. 103 Which sufficiently prove the greatest pretenders to it [astrology] to be indeed but mere planetaries; that is, as we may well interpret it from the force of the word, such as use to err and to be deceived.

2. A planetary body.

1819 *Metropolis* I. 221 You are a fixed star in the firmament of attraction, around which we minor planetaries revolve with delight.

Pla·nethood. *nonce-wd.* [f. PLANET *sb.*[1] + -HOOD.] The condition or rank of a planet.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 90 That which claws away world from about them, would, 'tis like, wring out their Planethood from within them.

†**Plane·tic,** *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *planētic-us*, a. Gr. πλανητικός wandering, f. πλανήτης: see PLANET *sb.*[1] and -IC.] Erratic, erring, extravagant.

1654 Z. COKE *Logick* a j, By it are confuse things made Distinct; Abstruse, Obvious:..the Planetick thoughts to act Concentrick, and in its Sphere. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 242 The Weather-Cock Brains of a Restless and Planetick Arian. 1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

†**Plane·tical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to the planets; planetary.

1585 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (1595) Pref. A iij b, Because the Planeticall power and effect in theyr howres .. should not be hidde or vnknowne. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Psend. Ep.* IV. xiii. 228 Conjunctions and oppositions Planeticall. 1672 — *Lett. Friend* § 6 To make an end of all things on earth, and our planetical system of the world, He need but put out the Sun.

2. Wandering, roving, vagrant.

1657 FULLER *Best Employment* 17 Such, who..must have a whole province or principality for the circuit of their Planeticall preaching.

Plane·ticose, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -OSE.] Given to wandering.

1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* XIII. i, Is there no mission in thy native land, O planeticose and exallotriote spirit?

†**Pla·netist.** *Obs. rare.* [See -IST.] One who consults the planets, a star-gazer, an astrologer.

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1874) II. 19 Ye planetystis and wytches, and other of this sort. 1626 MINSHEU *Ductor* (ed. 2) 554 *Planetist*, an obseruer of the Planets.

Pla·netless, *a.* [See -LESS.] Void of planets.

1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* III. xxii, A shoreless sea, a sky sunless and planetless.

†**Planeto·graphy.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. Gr. πλανήτης PLANET *sb.*[1] + -GRAPHY.] A description of the planets.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio) Pref., *Planetography*..a Treatise or Discourse of the Planets.

Planetoid (plæ·nētoid), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. PLANET *sb.*[1] + -OID. So F. *planétoïde.*] A body resembling a planet; a name sometimes given to the minor planets or asteroids (see ASTEROID B. 1).

1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 430 Why may we not coin such a phrase as *Planetoid*? 1803 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 339 It is not in the least material whether we call them asteroids, as I have proposed; or planetoids, as an eminent astronomer, in a letter to me, suggested. 1863 H. SPENCER *Ess.* II. 46 With respect to the asteroids, or planetoids, as they are otherwise called. 1892 *N. & Q.* 8th ser. I. 15/2 [Term discussed]. 1899 *Daily News* 17 Jan. 7/3 The new 'planetoid' was discovered by Herr Witt, of the Urania Observatory of Berlin.

B. *adj.* (or *attrib.*) Of or belonging to the asteroids. So **Planetoi·dal** *a.*, in same sense.

1862 SIR H. HOLLAND *Ess.* 280 *note*, Nearly seventy now (1862) stand in our catalogues .. the heathen mythology has been invoked in vain to furnish names for this planetoid throng. 1881 PROCTOR *Poet. Astron.* x. 362 Jupiter's action on the planetoidal ring.

Plane-tree (plē·nˌtrī). [f. PLANE *sb.*[1] + TREE.]

a. A tree of the genus *Platanus*: = PLANE *sb.*[1] 1.

14.. *Nom.* in WR.-Wülcker 716/30 *Nomina arborum* .. *Hec plantacius*, a plantre. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 283/1 A Playn tree, *platanus*. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 95 b, I haue sene the leues of that Platanus that groweth in Italy, and two very yong trees in England which were called there Playn trees..It is doutles that these two trees were ether brought out of Italy, or of som farr countre beyound Italy. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lxxiv. 755 The Plane tree groweth in many places of Greece..it is vnknowen in this Countrie. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 306 The Plane tree ..I remember, that I haue seene one at Basil. 1731-[3] MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Platanus*, The Plane-Tree .. hath an amentaceous Flower,.. the Embryo's of the Fruit .. are turgid, and do afterwards become large spherical Balls. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 120 The plane-trees which once shaded the bare landscape of Attica.

attrib. 1786 POLWHELE tr. *Theocritus*, etc. (1792) II. Notes 37 We will weave for thee a garland of lotus, and hang it on the plane-tree branches.

b. *Sc.* and *north. Eng.* = PLANE *sb.*[1] 2.

1778 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* 639 *Acer pseudo-platanus.* The great Maple, or Bastard Sycomore. The Plane-Tree, *Scottis.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 900 Plane-tree, Mock, or Scotch, *Acer Pseudo-Platanus.* 1902 BUCHAN *Watcher by Threshold* 157 Some large plane-trees grew near the house.

Pla·net-stri·cken. *a.* Also 7 -stro(o)ken, -strucken. = next.

1600 DEKKER *Olde Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 116 If your wits be not planet strucken, if your braines lie in their right place. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. § 352 Some.. who thought they might presume best of her fauour, haue been so suddenly daunted and Planet-stricken, that they could not lay downe their griefe thereof, but in their graues. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 76 An Amorist is a man blasted or planet-strooken. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 114 The Planet-stroken Albumazar, Shaues the Muses like a razor. 1643 *Plain English* 25 How could I..drop spirit and vigour into the hearts of my plannet-stricken Country-men? 1819 WORDSW. *P. Bell* III. xxx, Like planet-stricken men of yore, He trembles, smitten to the core.

Hence **Pla·net-strike** *v. trans.* (*rare*—[0]), to strike as a malignant influence, to blast.

1611 FLORIO, *Assideratione*..a blasting or planetstreeking. 1659 TORRIANO, *Assiderare*, to Planet-strike, to blast as trees doe through great heat and drought.

Pla·net-struck, *a.* Also 7 -strook(e. [f. PLANET *sb.*[1] 1 b + pa. pple. of STRIKE *v.* Cf. *moon-struck, lunatic.*] Stricken by the supposed malign influence of an adverse planet; blasted; sometimes said in reference to paralytic or other sudden physical affections; hence, Stricken with sudden fear or amazement, panic-stricken; terrified, bewildered, confounded.

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. xi. (1668) 49 Cold flegmatick humors..sometimes weakening but one member only, then it is called Planet-strook. 1638 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* I. 102 They being affrighted (as it were Planet-struck) and confounded with shame. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 414 The blasted Starrs lookt wan, And Planets, Planet-strook, real Eclips Then sufferd. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 28. 1/2 Reading the last Weekly Bill of Mortality, I saw one among the Casualities Planet-struck. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Planet-struck*, or *Shrew-Running* (in Horses) is a deprivation of Feeling or Motion. 1799 SICKELMORE *Agnes & Leonora* II. 12 The Count became planet-struck as he listened to the grossness of this retort. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xli, I shall be overlooked—planet-struck.

Pla·netule. *rare.* [f. L. type **planētula*, dim. of *planēta.*] A diminutive planet.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing CONYBEARE). 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 297 The rotation of the planetule on its axis. *Ibid.* 299 Heydon, too, had only described one of these planetules in his account of the Holy Island.

Planful (plæ·nfŭl), *a. rare.* [f. PLAN *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of plans, devices, or schemes.

1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 6 By planful wisdom overawed. 1905 G. T. LADD in *Child & Relig.* iii. 133 The active planful imagination which develops so early in the child.

Plange, obs. form of PLANCH *sb.*

Plangency (plæ·ndʒĕnsi). [f. L. type **plangentia*, f. *plangent-em*: see next and -ENCY.] The quality of being plangent.

1848 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. vii. (1872) II. 117 Friedrich Wilhelm's words, in high clangorous metallic plangency.. fall hotter and hotter. 1888 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* II. xii. 192 Her voice had charm and plangency. 1900 W. RALEIGH *Milton* 54 The hurt he had suffered .. gives eloquence and plangency to his divorce pamphlets.

Plangent (plæ·ndʒĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *plangent-em*, pr. pple. of *plang-ĕre* to strike noisily, beat the breast, lament aloud. (Cf. PLAIN *v.*)]

1. Making the noise of waves breaking or beating on the shore, etc.

1822 G. DARLEY *Errors of Ecstacie* 26 The mighty deep, Shaking the firm strand with its plangent waves. 1858 FARRAR *Eric* xiii, The mingled scream of weltering tempest and plangent wave. 1880 SWINBURNE *Birthday Ode* 2:6 With pulse of plangent water like a knell.

2. Loud-sounding, striking the ear powerfully; applied sometimes to a metallic, sometimes to a loud thrilling or plaintive sound.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. iii. (1872) I. 285 This rugged young King, with his plangent metallic voice. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc., Byron* 272 That universal protest which rings through Byron's work with a plangent resonance. 1888 HOWELLS *Annie Kilburn* XXV, The bell on the orthodox church called the members of Mr. Peck's society together.. with the same plangent, lacerant note that summoned them to worship on Sundays. 1901 *Athenæum* 8 June 720/2 How fine..the plangent union of accent and quantity throughout the line.

†**Plangi·ferous,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. L. *plangĕre* (see prec.) + -FEROUS.] Producing or accompanied by the noise of beating.

1620 DEKKER *Dreame* (1860) 32 Toss'd too and fro By gusts implacable, able downe to throw Rampires of brasse, which still beat out the braines, And still renewde them with plangiferous paines.

†**Plangor.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. L. *plangor* noisy beating, loud lamenting, f. *plangĕre*: see PLANGENT.] A loud or piercing lamentation.

1598 MERES *Pallad. Tamia* 280 b, Euery one mourneth when hee heareth of the lamentable plangors of Thracian Orpheus for his dearest Euridice.

Plangorous (plæŋgŏrəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Characterized by loud lamentation.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 55 From vnder the Altar there issued penetrating plangorus-howlings. 1647 R. BARON *Cyprian Acad.* 8 He suddenly heard such a plangerous and lamentable cry. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxiii. 193 The grievously plangorous howling and lowing of Devils. 1892 E. GOSSE *In Mem. Miss Anne Clough*, It tolls and tolls with plangorous tongue, For empty lives and hearts unbless'd.

Plangstee, obs. form of PLANXTY.

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Plani- (plēni), combining form of L. *plānus* level, flat, smooth, used chiefly in scientific terms.

Planicaudate (-kɔ̄·dăt) *a. Zool.* [L. *cauda* tail], having a flat tail, as certain reptiles (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). **Planicipital** (-si·pităl) *a. Zool.* [L. *caput* head: cf. *occipital*, etc.], having a flat head, as an insect; flat-headed. **Planidorsate** (-dɔ̄·rsĕt) *a. Zool.* [L. *dorsum* back], having a flat back (*Cent. Dict.*). † **Planifo·lious** *a. Bot. Obs.* [L. *folium* leaf], having or consisting of flat leaves; applied to composite flowers consisting wholly of ligulate florets. **Planiform** (plē·nifɔ̄m) *a.*, having a flattened shape; *spec.* in *Anat.* said of a joint in which the surfaces of the bones are nearly or quite plane (= ARTHRODIAL). † **Plani·loquent** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰ [after L. *plāniloquus* (Plautus)], plain-speaking; so † **Plani·loquy** *Obs. rare*⁻¹, plain speaking. **Planipennate** (plēnipe·nĕt) *a. Zool.* [L. *pennātus* winged], having flat wings; (*b*) *spec.* in *Entom.* belonging to the suborder *Planipennia* of neuropterous insects, characterized by flat wings not folded when at rest; so **Planipennine** (-pe·nəin), *a.* = prec. (*b*); *sb.* a planipennine insect. **Planipetalous** (-pe·tăləs) *a. Bot.*, having flat petals. **Planirostral** (-rɒ·străl), **Planirostrate** (-rɒ·strĕt), *adjs.* [L. *rostrum* beak], having a broad flat beak. **Planispiral** (-spəi·răl) *a.*, of a flat spiral form: applied to the proboscis of lepidopterous insects, and to certain shells, as in the genus *Planorbis*.

1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 285 Those that have a perfect *planifolious Flower. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Flower*, Planifolious Flowers, those which are composed of plain Flowers, set together in circular rows, round the center, and whose face is usually indented, notched, uneven, and jagged. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 282 The close and *planiform diarthrosis..is that in which the surfaces are superficial, the ligaments strong and tight, the motions obscure and confined to sliding. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Planiformis*, applied .. to a Family .. of the *Coleoptera*, comprehending those that have the body much depressed; flat-shaped: planiform. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 122 Such joints are termed Planiform or Arthrodia. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Planiloquent* .., that speaks his mind plainly and freely. 1658 PHILLIPS, **Planiloquy*, (lat.) plain, and free speech. 1783 LEMON *Eng. Etymol.* s.v. *Haunch*, Such planiloquy is fit only for the large, open, yawning mouth of a Dutchman. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Planipennis*,..having flat wings: *planipennate. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), **Planipetalous Flower* .., flat leaved, as when these small flowers are hollow only at the bottom, but are flat upwards, as in Dandelion, Succory, &c. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Planirostral*, having a flat beak. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Planirostris*, having the beak or the snout flat: *planirostrate. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Planispiral*, spiral, with the coils lying..in one plane.

Planigraph (plæ·nigrɑf). [ad. F. *planigraphe*, f. PLANI- + Gr. *-γραφος*: see -GRAPH.] An instrument (invented by Marmet, of Versailles) for reducing or enlarging drawings.

It consists of a rule fitted with two scales having graduations of different magnitude, placed end to end in opposite directions, and turning about a pivot at the point of junction; it is provided with a number of different scales for different degrees of reduction.

1884 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Supp.

‖ **Planilla** (planī·lyă). [Sp. Amer. dim. of *plana* a level.] A cleaning-floor at a Californian mining-station.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 5 Sheds over planillas at Day tunnel and Deep Gulch tunnel. *Ibid.* 7 A much larger quantity of waste vein-matter .. has to be examined and passed over the planillas or cleaning-floors.

Planimeter (plăni·mĭtəɹ). Also **-metre**. [ad. F. *planimètre*, f. PLANI- + *-mètre*, -METER.] An instrument for mechanically measuring the area of an irregular plane figure.

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* 1872 F. J. BRAMWELL in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 401 Amsler's Planimeter .. for measuring the area of any figure, however irregular, by the mere passage of a tracer round about its perimeter. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* xv. 355 The area of all the leaves together with their footstalks, was found by a planimetre. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 115/1 The area enclosed was measured by a planimeter.

Planimetric (plænime·trik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC: cf. Gr. *μετρικός* of measuring.] Belonging or relating to planimetry. So **Planime·trical** *a.*

Planimetric function (*Math.*), 'a function expressing one of the relations between the areas of the three triangles formed by joining a variable point in a plane to the vertices of a fundamental triangle': also called *plane function*.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Planimetrical*, pertaining to the Mensuration of plain Surfaces. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) I. p. xvi, Planimetrical delineation of Mount Burgussan .. which appears to have been formerly a fortified place. 1828-32 WEBSTER, Planimetric, Planimetrical. 1906 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 122 A group of individual objects in 'planimetric' relation.

Planimetry (plăni·mĕtri). Also 4 **planemetrie**; 7 **planametrie, -ye**; 8-9 **plano-**. [Ultimately f. L. *plān·us* flat + *-metria*, -METRY, on L. type *plānimetria*; the ME. *planemetrie* prob. represents an OF. form; but F. *planimetrie* appears only as of 1520 in Godef. *Compl.*, and med.L. *planimetria* is cited only from 16th c., though prob. used much earlier. *Planametry* and *planometry* are formed on less correct analogies.] The measurement of plane surfaces; the geometry of plane surfaces, plane geometry.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 134 Ful many a worthi clerc ther is, That writen upon this clergie The bokes of Altemetrie, Planemetrie and eke also. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* i. (1892) 4 The miles beinge multiplied together and reduced to Planametrie, the onlye meanes to knowe the contente of anye thinge. 1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 85 In Planimetry, the Measuring of Triangles with and without a Perpendicular. *a* 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 94 In this 35th Proposition Euclide makes an entry into the Doctrine of Planometry. 1795-8 T. MAURICE *Hindostan* (1820) I. 1. xii. 439 From planimetry, or the mensuration of surfaces, they soon proceeded to the more complicated science of stereometry, or the mensuration of solids. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 227 They would have been able to add the geometry of the newly discovered direction to the Planimetry which they possessed without having to change anything in their previous perceptions.

Planing (plē·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of PLANE *v.*[1]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 403/1 Planynge, *lēvigacio*. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Applanissement*, a planing. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 68 So continue your several lays of Planeing. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 560 Planing..by which wood is reduced to a smooth and uniform surface, by means of an instrument called a plane.

† **2.** *concr.* A piece planed off; a shaving. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Pialture*, shauings, chips, or planings of timber. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 162 Thin shavings or planings of beech. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 313 Put into your Vessel the plaining, or Chips of green Beech.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, esp. in the names of tools, etc., used in planing, as *planing-ax*, *-iron*, *-steel*, *-table*, *tool*; **planing-machine**, a machine (of various kinds) for planing wood or metal; **planing-mill**, = planing-machine; also, a workshop where planing is done.

1545 *Rates Customs* C ij b, Playninge tabels the dossen iiiis. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* IV. ii, You Will carry your goose about you still, your planing-iron! Your tongue to smooth all! 1693 Plaining ax [see CHIP-AX]. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 172/2 The 'planing tool', an instrument made of steel, somewhat in the form of a hook, with the point so inclined as to present itself towards the surface of the metal to be planed. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Planing-machine*, *Planing-mill*, a facing-machine for smoothing boards, etc. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1729/1 The *cylinder planing-machine*. This is now the usual machine. It has cutters on a drum rotating on a horizontal axis over the board which passes beneath. 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 183 A many-sided man, the majority of whose facets were, unfortunately..shaped by the planing-steel of the System. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Dec. 2/1 Magnets ..will lift from the planing-table a casting of 32 cwt.

† **Pla·nir**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. OF. *planier* (*planeir*, Chron. Turpin) :—late L. *plānārius* flat, level, f. *plānus* level; see -ARY 1.] Flat, level.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4138 Quare nouthire holtis was ne hilles ne no hiȝe [h]eggis, Bot all as planir & as playn as a playn table.

Planish (plæ·niʃ), *v.* [f. obs. F. *planiss-*, lengthened stem of *planir* (in Palsgr.) to smooth (F. *aplanir*), f. *plan* level, flat: see -ISH 2.]

1. *trans.* To make level or smooth; to level.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Esplanade*, *faire des esplanades*, to planish and make euen the way. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xv. (1828) I. 497 Then entering the cell, [they] place it at the angles and sides, &c. which they had previously planished.

b. *spec.* To flatten (sheet-metal or metal-ware) on an anvil by blows of a smooth-faced hammer, or by rubbing a flat-ended tool over the surface; to flatten and reduce in thickness; to condense (an engraver's copper-plate, etc.) by hammering; to reduce (coining-metal) to the required thickness by passing between rollers; to polish (paper, etc.) by means of a roller. Cf. PLANISHER, PLANISHING.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 150/2 *Planish the Plate*, is to beat it on a smooth Anvile, with a broad, smooth faced Hammer. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 725 The silver..is planished, and then scraped on the surface to be fitted on the copper. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 333 Saws are manufactured .. of iron, which is hammer-hardened, or planished on an anvil. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 688/2 Saw blades are planished to straighten them. Buckling is removed by planishing.

† **2.** To remove by planing, to plane *away*. *Obs.*

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 274 Those thinne shauings which your joyners planish away with their plainers when they shaue their wainscoat.

Hence **Pla·nished** *ppl. a.*

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* ii. P 2 Neal'd thick Brass..will never come to so good and smooth an Edge as Planish't Brass will. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* IV. 156 The even temper of the flowing mass, Had left no speck to blur the planish'd glass. 1884 in *Century Mag.* Dec. 266/2 Planished copper, and enameled iron tubs.

Planisher (plæ·niʃəɹ). [f. prec. vb. + -ER 1.]

1. A person who planishes.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Planisher*..a workman who smooths or planes.

2. A tool or instrument used for planishing, in various applications, *esp.*

a. A flat-ended tool for smoothing metal-work; a tool used by silver-chasers. **b.** An instrument for smoothing or glazing the surface of photographs, engravings, cards, writing paper, etc. **c.** A contrivance for flattening sections cut by the microtome for microscopic examination.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Planisher*, a tool used by turners for smoothing brass work. 1895 *Model Steam Engine* 90 It is..2nd, smoothed with a planisher; 3rd, polished with a fine file, or with oil and rotten-stone.

Pla·nishing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PLANISH, in various senses.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 259/2 Planishing, to make it [the metal] smooth [in goldsmith's work]. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xi. 271 An artizan practised in 'planishing'. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 688/2 The old mode of forming the 60 gallon copper, sugar, or soap-kettle was planishing, the parts being subsequently united by brazing. *a* 1900 W. B. SLATER *Let. to Editor*, Planishing in silver manufacture is the final hammering given to an article being made, which does not alter the shape but levels the surface.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *planishing anvil*, *stake*; **planishing hammer**, a hammer with polished slightly convex faces, used for planishing sheet-metal; **planishing roller**, a roller used in planishing; *esp.* in *pl.*, the second pair of rollers, of hardened and polished iron, between which coining-metal is passed to reduce it to the proper thickness.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xxii. (Roxb.) 270/1 He beareth Gules, a Planishing Anvile, Argent...He beareth Azure, three Planishing Hamers, Argent, handles Or. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 16 Clockmakers, tin-plate workers, and braziers, polish the face of their planishing hammers, by rubbing them upon a soft board, covered with a mixture of oil and finely washed emery. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 860 The plates are passed cold between these [rollers], to bring them to exactly the same thickness; whence they are called adjusting or planishing rollers. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Planishing stake*, .. a bench stake or small anvil for holding the [copper] plate when under the action of a planishing-hammer.

Planisphere (plæ·nisfī·əɹ). Also 4 **planisperie**; 6-7 **-spheare**, 7 **-sphaer, -sphare**. [In ME. form *planisperie*, ad. med.L. *plānisphærium*, f. L. *plān·us* flat, PLANE + *sphæra*, Gr. *σφαῖρα* SPHERE; in form *planisphere*, a. OF. *planisphère*.]

A map or chart formed by the projection of a sphere, or part of one, on a plane; now *esp.* a polar projection of half (or more of) the celestial sphere, as in one form of the astrolabe.

[1144 *Planisphærium Ptolomæi* [*Incipit*] Rodvlphi Brvghensis ad Theodorichum Platonicum in traductionem planisphærij Claudij Ptolomæi Prefatio.] 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 134 Gebuz and Alpetragus eke Of Planisperie [*v.r.* palmestrie], which men seke, The bokes made. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxix. I ij b, Being brought to his due place the crosse diameters of the Planisphere may demonstrate the foure principall quarters of the Horizon. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VI. (1636) 598 Astrolabe..is called of some a Planisphearе, because it is both flat and round, representing the Globe or Spheare, having both his Poles clapt flat together. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. vii. (1635) 174 The planisphearе is a table or mappe of two faces whereon the lines are proiected circularly. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1027, I am at present making a silver Planisphere of two foot diameter for the King; the Invention of that famous Astronomer..Mr. Cassini. 1828 W. IRVING *Columbus* (1848) I. 128 The globe or planisphere finished by Martin Behem .. furnishes an idea of what the chart of Columbus must have been. 1862 SIR G. C. LEWIS *Astron. Ancients* IV. i. 208 He [Hipparchus] had drawn a planisphere according to the stereographic projection. 1905 A. B. GRIMALDI (*title*) Catalogue of Zodiacs and Planispheres, ancient and modern.

b. *Revolving planisphere*: a device consisting of a polar projection of the whole of the heavens visible in a particular latitude, covered by a card with an elliptical opening, which can be adjusted so as to show the part of the heavens visible at a given time.

1897 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 6/1 An ingenious arrangement called a Planisphere, upon which the stars for any evening of the year are, by turning a circle, brought into view. 1891 *Athenæum* 3 Oct. 457/1 An ingeniously constructed 'Revolving Planisphere'.

c. *Astrolabe planisphere*: see ASTROLABE (*b*).

1872 SKEAT *Chaucer's Astrol.* Pref. 32 The term 'astrolabe'..in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries .. was restricted to the particular kind called the 'Astrolabe Planisphere', or astrolabe on a flat surface.

Hence **Planispheral** (-sfī·răl), **Planispheric** (-sfe·rik), **Planisphe·rical** *adjs.*, of the nature of or pertaining to a planisphere.

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Maps & Charts* Posthuma (1650) 311 In measuring the Distances of Places there is no great trust to bee had to any Planispherical Projection whatsoever. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 373/1 A Meridian Spherical Dial [is] of some termed a Planisphearal Sun-Dial. 1856 W. H. MORLEY (*title*) Description of a Planispheric Astrolabe constructed for Shâh Sultân Husain Safawí. 1884 *Nature* 12 June 161/1 Suggestions for a planispheric representation of the cerebral convolutions.

† **Pla·nitude**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. late L. *plānitūdo* evenness, f. *plānus* flat: see -TUDE.] prop. = next; in quot., used as = smooth surface.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* b iij b/2 The superior planitude of the Plate, which sticketh fast to the roofe of the mouth.

Planity (plæ·nĭti). *rare*⁻¹. [f. PLANE *a.* + -ITY. (Cf. L. *plānitās* plainness, a doubtful reading in Tacitus.)] The quality of being plane.

1882 PROCTOR *Fam. Sci. Stud.* 21 The straightness of lines, the planity of surfaces and other like geometrical conceptions.

Plank (plæŋk), *sb.* Also 4-5 **plaunke**, 4-7 **planke**, 5 **planc**, 6-7 **planck**(e: See also PLANCH. [ME. *planke*, a. ONF. *planke* (Tournai 1275, mod. Picard *planke*, Norm. *planque*) = F. *planche*

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plank, slab, little wooden bridge, measure of land; in mod.F., a narrow strip of land = Pr. *planca*, *plancha*, Cat. *planxa*, Sp. *plancha*, Pg. *prancha*, Piedm., OIt. *pianca* :—L. *planca* (post-Aug.) board, plank, slab (e. g. of marble), prob. f. root *plak-* of Gr. πλάξ, etc.]

1. A long flat piece of smoothed timber, thicker than a BOARD; *spec.* a length of timber sawn for building or other purposes to a thickness of from two to six inches, a width of nine inches or more, and eight feet or upwards in length.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5259 Þe plank þat on þe bryggē was, Was as sledyr as any glas. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2778 Hent hire vp in armes, & bare hire forþ ouerbord on a brod planke. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIX. 34 And with þe ferste plaunke ich palle hym doune. 1428–9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 71 Also payd for a carpenter iij dayes ij s. .. Also payd for a planke iiij s iiij d. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 154 Oken plankes of xviij fote long xij ynch brode & iiij ynch thyke. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 118 The Frenchmen had losed the plankes of the bridge nere a myle aboue Bray. 1653 WALTON *Angler* x. 189 Barnacles and young Goslings bred by the Suns heat and the rotten planks of an old Ship. 1794 SHERIDAN in *Sheridaniana* 154 A plank of the old stage, on which Garrick had trod. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 159 The wood employed in Joinery is denominated Stuff; and of this there are Boards, Planks, and Battens. 1840 *Niles' Register* LIX. 157/2 At the extremity of the green [at Auburn, N.Y.],..a large platform was erected...About 40 long benches were constructed of rough planks for the ladies. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mech.* § 142 Planks are pieces of wood 11 inches in width and 2½ or 3 inches thick.

transf. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 166 They met with ten planks or bars of solid silver, each piece being twenty feet in length, one foot in breadth, and two or three inches thick.

b. Without *a* or *pl.*: Timber cut into planks; planking.

1559 in W. Boys *Sandwich* (1792) 738, xx M. elme plancke of iii and iiii ynches thicke. *Ibid.* 739. *c* 1582 T. DIGGES in *Archæologia* XI. 225 The excessiue waste of pile and plank in the Flemmyshe platte. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Aug., There comes Luellin, about Mr. Deering's business of planke, to have the contract perfected. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* ii. (1840) 30 Want of saws to cut out plank. 1792 *Munchausen's Trav.* xxxiii. 157 The Royal George..that fine old ruin of British plank. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 138 *Plank*, a general name for all timber, excepting fir, which is from one inch and a half to four inches thick.

c. *fig.* esp. in reference to the use of a plank to save a shipwrecked man from drowning.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV* cccxxiii, The Planks Politicks make a bridge on To keepe dry Soales. 1653 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* IV. xvi, A thin thin plank keeps in thy vitall breath, Death ready waits. 1659 A. HAY *Diary* (S.H.S.) 123, I desired her to acquaint her father to come off upon yᵗ plank of ther setting up tolleratioun in Scotland. 1690 ABP. SHARP *Wks.* (1754) I. Serm. viii. 222 This is indeed the only plank we have to trust to, that can save us from shipwreck. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 514 Though a purchaser may buy in an incumbrance, or lay hold of any plank to protect himself, yet he shall not protect himself by the taking a conveyance from a trustee, after he had notice of the trust. 1866 WHITTIER *Let. to Lucy Larcom* 29 God grant that in the strange new sea of change wherein we swim, We still may keep the good old plank, of simple faith in Him!

2. Applied to various things consisting or formed of a flat slab of wood applied to a special purpose indicated in the context; as, a narrow foot-bridge; a table or board; a hat-maker's bench or table which surrounds the 'kettle' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*); also in other technical uses: see quots.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3740 A preue planke is at a place to pas & to entre. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xv. (1869) 11 With þi yerde þow shuldest assaye if it be to deep, or if þer neede oþer brigge or plaunke. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxiii. 147 They lete come in the see barges and botes and grete plankes as many as they myght ordeyne and haue. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 236 The king will haue them shoote euery day at the Plancke, and so by continuall exercise they become most excellent shot. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. v. (1635) 73 Cast on a large Table or planke, a little portion or drop of water. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 324 Before the Carriage is laid on the Ribs, [the pressman] besmears the two edges of the Plank..well with soap or grease. 1855 BOOKER *Hist. Denton Chapel* (Chetham Soc. No. 37) 10 Coarse stuff hats, composed of a mixture of foreign wool and fur, the nap being laid on at the plank. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Plank*, the frame of a printing press on which the carriage slides. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) II. 785 The workman .. presses it [the point of a hat] down with his hand, turning it..round on its centre upon the plank, till a flat portion, equal to the crown of the hat, is rubbed out. 1888 NICHOLSON *Coal Trade Gloss., Crowntree*, a plank about 2½ inches thick, and 5½ or 6 feet long, used to support the roof in coal-workings. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Plank*..4 (*Ribbon-weaving*) The batten of the Dutch engine-loom or swivel-loom.

3. † **a.** A flat slab of stone, esp. a gravestone. [So L. *planca*.] *Obs.* **b.** *Geol.* Calcareous flagstone of the Stonesfield Oolite beds.

1660 WOOD *Life* Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 345 Two stone coffins ..without planks or covers to them. *Ibid.*, Upon most of those planks or plank-stones, were engraved in them, or embossed or convexed a cross from one end to the other. 1691 — *Ath. Oxon.* II. 384 Over his grave was soon after erected .. a monument of free stone, with a plank of marble thereon. 1871 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. Oxford* 149 We find about Sandford, in place of the 'Stonesfield slate', beds of white and yellow sand, sixteen or more feet in thickness, with irregular laminæ of calcareous sandstone, more or less blue in the centre, called 'plank'.

4. In *local* use: A piece of cultivated land longer than broad, a strip of land between two open furrows [= F. *planche*]; a regular division of land, as distinguished from the irregular ridges of the 'runrig' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*); a more or less definite measure of land: see quots.

1814 SHIRREFF *Agric. Surv. Shetl.* App. v. 32 *Q.* Is the term plank known as applicable to lands? *A.* I..conceived it used as a term for large regular divisions, in opposition to the smaller ridges of the old *rig* and *rendal* or *runrig* divisions. 1883 R. M. FERGUSSON *Rambling Sk.* xiii. 85 The average extent of each plank was about an acre. 1892 COCHRAN-PATRICK *Med. Scot.* viii. 170 The 'plank' of land ..was generally the same in extent throughout Orkney and contained 1¼ acre Scots or 1·32 acre English.

5. *fig.* An item or article of a political or other program. Cf. PLATFORM 7 b. Orig. and chiefly *U. S.*

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 141 They kin' o' slipt the planks frum out th' ole platform one by one. 1848 *Boston Courier* 28 Sept. 2/2 Another plank in the platform is, no Cass or other plank to be added. 1856 *Househ. Words* XIV. 86 Every subject of the platform is spoken of as one of its planks; thus we read of 'the slavery plank', 'the tariff plank'. 1884 *Chr. World* 12 June 433/1 Another 'plank' is the restriction of Chinese immigration. 1891 *Times* 7 Oct. 10/4 It was not an admitted 'plank' in the Liberal platform, and (so far as I know) Mr. Gladstone has never promoted it or even said one word in its favour.

6. Phrases. † *To bring* (a gun) *to plank*: ? i. e. to the side of the ship; to run out (*obs.*). *Plank-over-plank*, with the outside planks overlapping, as in a clinker-built vessel. *Plank-upon-plank*: see quot. 1823. *To walk the plank*, to walk blindfold along a plank laid over the side of a ship until one falls into the sea (as pirates and others are said to have made their captives do, in order to get rid of them). Also *fig.*

1557 LD. GREY in Froude *Hist. Eng.* VI. xxxiv. 493, I caused the gunners to bring up their artillery to plank, and then shot off immediately ten or twelve times. 1776 FALCONER *Dict. Marine, French Terms, Border à quein*, to plank a ship with clench-work, or plank-over-plank. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Plank upon plank*, is when other planks are laid upon a ship's sides after she is built. 1844 MACAULAY *Barère* Misc. (1868) 262/1 It would have been necessary for Howe and Nelson to make every French sailor whom they took walk the plank. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wordbk., Walking a plank*, an obsolete method of destroying people in mutiny and piracy, under a plea of avoiding the penalty of murder...Also, for detecting whether a man is drunk, he is made to walk along a quarter-deck plank. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* I. i, Dreadful stories they were; about hanging, and walking the plank.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Consisting or built of planks, as *plank-bridge, dam, -house, -island, pile, piling, sheeting, -table, -timber, -work*; objective, as *plank-dressing*; *plank-built, -sided* adjs.; **plank-bed**, a bed of boards resting on low trestles, without a mattress, used as part of the discipline of convents, prisons, etc.; **plank-hook**, a pole with an iron hook at the end, used by quarrymen, miners, and others (*U. S.*); **plank-plant**, an Australian leguminous plant, *Bossiæa Scolopendrium*; **plank-road**, a road made of a flooring of planks laid transversely on longitudinal bearing timbers (*U. S.*); **plank-timbering, plank tubbing**: see quots.; **plank-way**, the narrow portion of deck between the side and the frame of the hatch in a wherry, etc.

1868 FARRAR *Seekers* III. i. (1875) 265 To prefer a *plank-bed and skin and whatever else of the kind belongs to the Grecian discipline. 1887 *United Ireland* 27 Aug., To cheerfully accept the privations of the prison and its plank-bed. 1888 BERNARD *Fr. World to Cloister* v. 113 The order..is reckoned..one of the most austere in regard to its abstinence from meat,.. its plank bed, midnight office, and long hours of prayers. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 419 An ostentatiously European *plank-built house. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, **Plank Dam*, a watertight stopping fixed in a heading, constructed of balks of fir placed across the passage, one upon another, sideways, and tightly wedged. 1832 JANE PORTER *Sir E. Seaward's Narr.* II. 58 David Allwood and his family had the *plank-house allotted to them. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* liv, The tiny *plank-island of a yacht. 1772 C. HUTTON *Bridges* 98 The piles are grooved.., and *plank piles let into the grooves. 1793 R. MYLNE *Rep. Thames* 31 A line of *Plank Piling should be run down to a little Island adjoining. 1853 MOODIE *Life Clearings* Introd. 9 The many *plank-roads and railways in the course of construction in the province [Canada]. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 365 The first plank-road in the State of New York was laid, I believe, in 1844, and in 1846 there were several in operation. 1888 *Times* 2 Oct. 11/6 Traces of old Roman plank-roads on the moor .. not far from Diepholz, in Lower Hanover. 1789 W. JESSOP *Rep. Thames & Isis* (1791) 22 Instead of using Timber and *Plank Sheeting, slope the sides to an Angle of 45 degrees, and pitch them with rough flat Stones. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 563 A few steps onwards bring me in view of a corrugated iron-roofed, *plank-sided house. 1900 H. LAWSON *Over Sliprails* 131 A *plank-table, supported on stakes driven into the ground. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 659/2 The forests yield..*plank-timber, masts, and yards. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Plank-timbering*, the lining of a shaft with rectangular plank frames. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 972 There are three modes of keeping back or stopping up these feeders; by *plank tubbing [etc.]. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Plank Tubbing*, shaft lining of wooden planks driven down vertically behind wooden cribs all round the shaft. 1887 W. RYE *Norfolk Broads* 48 How it did rain! The *plank-ways, parched and dry with weeks of sun, let in the water everywhere. 1889 P. H. EMERSON *Eng. Idyls* 26 Down the river..came sailing the wherry..with her plankways under water. 1890 HOSIE *W. China* 93 Rails of bamboo ran along both sides of the plankway. 1745 *Jrnl. Siege Louisburg* in *W. Shirley's Let.* (1746) 24 The French..added to the Top of it a *Plank-work picketted, to raise it to the same Height with the rest of the Wall.

Plank (plæŋk), *v.* [f. PLANK *sb.*: cf. ONF. *planquier* = OF. *planchier* to floor, plank, bridge, f. *planke, planche.*]

1. *trans.* To furnish, lay, floor, or cover with planks. Also with *over*.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 516 Planke hit stronge ynough Vnder thin hors, that hit be lyggyng softe Ynough & harde ynough to stonde olofte. 1485 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 29 In the Stable a Racke & a mawnger, and it is new planked. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Plancher ou paver d'ais*, to floore or planke with bourdes. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 390 When he had set his ships together,..and.. planked them over in manner of a bridge, he passed over .. into the Countrey of the Quadi. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* II. 21 The Sides were planck'd with Pine. 1735 J. PRICE *Stone-Br. Thames* 7 These Truss Ribs, when plank'd over, will be enough. 1840 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 143/1 The footways in the thoroughfares which lie beyond the principal street, are planked like floors.

b. To fasten or join *together*, to fasten or hold *down*, with planks.

1854 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVII. vii, Boats planked together two and two. 1895 *Times* 5 Jan. 3/3 The ballast..does not appear to have been planked and tommed down.

2. a. To place, put, or set down; to deposit, plant. *dial.* or *slang.* **b.** To table or lay down money; to pay readily or on the spot. Const. *down, out, up. U. S. colloq.*

a. 1859 B. BRIERLEY *Day Out* (1886) 49 So we crope up th' slates, an plankt ussel' deawn ut th' top. 1886 A. G. MURDOCK *Scotch Readings* (ed. 2) 69 'Plank' it on the highest shelf in the house. 1892 [J. LUMSDEN] *Sheep-head* 205 Hastily I handed my dear Lady Matty to a seat, and planked my own huge carcase upon another one. 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Sept. 234 A desire to plank down .. University men in the midst of the social life of East London.

b. 1835 CROCKETT *Tour* 59 During the last war [he] planked up more gold and silver to lend the government than Benton ever counted. 1835–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 376 Come into the iseter [= oyster] shop here, and plank the pewter. 1887 H. FREDERIC *Scribner's Mag.* I. 625/1 Workman would rather plank out five thousand dollars from his own pocket. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* x, He 'planks down' the dollars requisite for the purchase.

3. *techn.* **a.** To splice together (slivers of wool) into rovings. **b.** To harden (a hat) by felting.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 362/1 Slivers of long-stapled wool are planked or spliced together. 1875 *Ibid.* 1731/2 They [hat-bodies] are planked or hardened to give them solidity, thickness, and strength. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) III. 1163 *Breaking-frame.*—Here the slivers are planked, or spliced together, the long end of one to the short end of another. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 15 Feb. 378/2 After the hat is planked it contains nothing hurtful.

4. To fix on a board (a fish that has been split open) and cook at a hot fire: see PLANKED 2. *U. S.*

1877 HOWELLS *Out of Question* (1882) 134, I suppose you plank horn-pout, here.

5. a. *intr.* To sleep on or as on a plank; to lie down on the hard ground; also *to plank it*. **b.** *trans.* To condemn to a plank-bed.

1809 B. HALL *Trav.* II. 382, I was right glad of [a berth], being wofully tired, and having no mind to plank it! 1860 DONALDSON *Bush Lays* 40 Through the day we will rough it, at night we will plank it. 1887 SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN in *Scott. Leader* 15 Oct. 5 Who may be sent to a prison cell and planked for taking part in transactions which are as innocent and harmless as a meeting of the East Stirlingshire Liberal Association.

6. To exchange the separate strips or rigs of land of an individual owner for one compact piece of equal extent. *North. Sc. dial.*

1812 J. HENDERSON *Agric. Surv. Caithness* 268 In many cases, the arable land has been planked, or converted into distinct farms, in place of the old system of tenants occupying it in run rig, or rigg and rennal, as it was provincially termed. 1871 R. COWIE *Shetl.* II. viii. 158 The land [has been] planked or allocated in due proportion to each person.

† **Plankage.** *Obs.* Also 5 **plangage**. [a. OF. *plancage, planchage*, f. *planke, planche*: see PLANK and -AGE.] Payment charged for the use of planks at landing-places.

1347–8 *Rolls of Parl.* II. 212/2, Par cause de Murage ou Kayage ou Plankage. 1483 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 364 Suche person and persones .. that occupieth the said Watyr-bailliffes planges..shall pay for plangage to the said Water bailliffe. 1592 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 70 [Various heads under which dues were claimed] Ladinge; Measuringe; Wayinge; Grondage; Ancorage;.. Sea rounded groundes; Fishinges; Fowlinge; Planckage.

† **Pla·nk-board.** *Obs.* [f. PLANK *sb.* + BOARD *sb.* See also PLANCH-BOARD.] A thick board suitable for flooring and similar purposes.

[1394–1551: see PLANCH-BOARD.] 1497–8 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 48 Plankborde ad opus de le newe Roff. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1139/1 The duke had prepared bridges made of planke boords..for his men to passe the ditch. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 605 The vsuall scantling for the thicknes of planke boord. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 46 'Twill make good Plank-boards and Timber.

Planked (plæŋkt), *ppl. a.* [f. PLANK *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Furnished, laid, floored, or covered with planks.

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1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. *Decay* 958 A flying Bridge..and planked Battlements On every story, for his Men's defence. 1651 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horseman* 21 A planked flore is warmer than a paved or pitched. 1793 R. MYLNE *Rep. Thames* 27 Both the side Streams should be shut up, with low planked Weirs.

2. Of fish: Cooked by being split, fastened on a board, and held to the fire. *U.S.*

1877 HOWELLS *Out of Question* (1882) 134 One's ideas of planked Spanish mackerel. 1885 *Science* V. 426 The principal dish was 'planked' shad. By this process four fish are fastened to a board, and held towards a hot fire. Whilst cooking, the fish are constantly basted with a preparation made of butter, salt, and other ingredients.

Planker (plæ·ŋkəɹ). [f. PLANK *v.* + -ER[1].] A workman who planks or kneads hat-bodies in the process of felting them.

1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 15 Feb. 378/1 In hand-planking the 'form' is dipped in boiling water acidulated with vitriol, and then folded and vigorously kneaded by the planker's hand.

Planking (plæ·ŋkiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of PLANK *v.*

1. Furnishing, flooring, or covering with planks.

1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 155 Laboryng & workyng abought Cowchyng plankyng & laying of the seid grete Rokes Stone & Gravell. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* (1664) 70 Manger, Rack, and Planking of a Stable is eight shillings per foot in length. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 138 *Planking*, covering the outside of the timbers with plank; sometimes quaintly called 'skinning'. 1887 MRS. DALY *Digging & Squatting* 110 Port Darwin possessed no suitable wood for planking purposes.

2. *concr.* Planks in the mass; plank-work; the planks of a structure; *spec.* those forming the outer shell and inner lining of a ship.

1752 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 29 The Carpenters were at Work on the Grating and Planking for the Caisson. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* ii, The planking of the paddle-boxes had been torn sheer away. 1871 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 295 The promenaders..paced back and forth upon the planking. 1904 A. GRIFFITHS 50 *Yrs. Public Service* iii. 28 There was little enough comfort for us subalterns—a few feet of planking on the orlop deck.

3. The lagging or 'cleading' of a steam-cylinder.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1732/1.

4. In technical senses of the verb.

1855 BOOKER *Hist. Denton Chapel* (Chetham Soc. No. 37) 11 For bowing, basining, boiling and planking [hat-bodies], he received in 1805, eight shillings per dozen. 1883 *Century Mag.* Aug. 549/2 Cleaning the shad for planking. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss., Planking*,..the felting of hat bodies by rolling them on a plank, and frequently immersing them in acidulated water. 1902 [see PLANKER].

†**5.** Harrowing or rolling of land with a plank.

1814 M. BIRKBECK *Notes on France* 59 They then sow annual trefoil, which they cover very slightly by planking, that is, drawing a plank, on which a boy rides, over the land.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **planking-clamp, -screw**: see quots.; **planking-machine**: see quot.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Planking-clamp*,..an implement for bending a strake against the ribs of a vessel and holding it until secured by bolts or treenails. *Ibid.*, *Planking-machine*, a machine in which hat-bodies, after being formed, are rubbed, pressed, and steamed to give them strength and body. *Ibid.*, *Planking-screw*, an implement for straining planks against the ribs of vessels.

Pla·nkless, *a.* [f. PLANK *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no planks; void or stripped of its planks.

1837 LONGF. *Drift-Wood* Prose Wks. 1886 I. 317 Vikings sitting gaunt and grim on the plankless ribs of their pirate ships. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XXI. iv. (1872) X. 40 The Peasant-Noble..clattered with his wooden slippers upon the plankless floor of his hut.

Plankshear, -sheer, variants of PLANESHEAR.

Plankton (plæ·ŋktɒn). *Biol.* [a. Ger. *plankton* (V. Hensen 188.), a. Gr. πλαγκτόν, neut. of πλαγκτός vbl. adj., drifting, f. πλάζεσθαι to wander, roam, drift.] A collective name for all the forms of floating or drifting organic life found at various depths in the ocean, or, by extension, in bodies of fresh water. Also *attrib.*

1892 E. J. BLES in *Jrnl. Marine Biol. Assoc.* II. 340 Variations of the floating fauna and flora, or plankton, of the Plymouth Waters. 1894 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 372 When the recent German expedition set out to study the Plankton or floating life of the Atlantic. 1899 *Nature* 15 June 157/1 Rich collections of plankton were made at all stations.

Hence **Plankto·logy,** the department of biology relating to plankton (Webster *Suppl.* 1902); **Plankto·nic** *a.* [irreg. for **planktic*], of, pertaining to, or characteristic of plankton.

1899 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1029 Most, if not all, *Globigerinæ*, are essentially planktonic organisms. 1905 MARR in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* LXI. Proc. 74 Planktonic.

Pla·nkways, Pla·nkwise, *adv.* [f. PLANK *sb.* + -WAYS, -WISE.] In the manner or direction of a plank; lengthways.

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 90 When cut plank-wise, boxwood is extremely apt to warp, unless very well seasoned. 1881 HASLUCK *Lathe Work* 35 For turning the surface of wood chucked plankways the same tools are used.

Planky (plæ·ŋki), *a.* [f. PLANK *sb.* + -Y.] Of the nature of or composed of planks.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XII. 442 He came before the planky gates, that all for strength were wrought. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* III. 735 Darts, Fragments of the Rock, and Flames they throw, And tear the planky Shelter fix'd below.

Planless (plæ·nlĕs), *a.* [f. PLAN *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a plan; not planned; unsystematic.

1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* IV. iv. 40 Every planless measure, chance event..Will they connect, and weave them all together Into one web of treason. 1852 BLACKIE *Stud. Lang.* 11 Where not stupid, how often careless, aimless, and planless! 1887 HISSEY *Holiday on Road* 69 All England was before us; ours was a planless expedition.

Hence **Pla·nlessly** *adv.*, **Pla·nlessness.**

1894 *Scott. Leader* 8 Mar. 3 That large..school whose method seems to be to begin writing and go planlessly ahead. 1906 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Jan. 408 The planlessness of moral instruction in schools.

Planned (plænd), *ppl. a.* [f. PLAN *v.* + -ED[1].] Designed, projected, arranged, etc.: see the verb.

1770 C. CHAUNCY *Repl. Chandler's Appeal Defended* (title-p.), Objections against the planned American Episcopate. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shaks.* xii, There had been a planned meeting. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 256 It must have been a planned-out affair.

Planner (plæ·nəɹ). [f. PLAN *v.* + -ER[1].] One who plans or makes a plan; a deviser, arranger; a projector, schemer; *spec.* in *Sc.*, a landscape gardener.

1716 COWPER in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) V. cxvi. 305 This exempts you from the charge of being the planners of the treason. 1801 tr. *Gabrielli's Myst. Husb.* IV. 164 Having been for many years a planner of fashions, [she] had an air of smartness. 1850 T. M'CRIE *Mem. Sir A. Agnew* ii. (1852) 27 He procured the services of Mr. John Hay, late planner in Edinburgh. 1897 *Daily News* 15 Jan. 6/4 The original planner of this stupendous enterprise.

Plannet, -ett, obs. forms of PLANET *sb.*[1]

Planning (plæ·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PLAN *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb PLAN; the forming of plans; the making or delineation of a plan or diagram; scheming, designing, contriving.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* Introd. 3* Actual surveys of roads and harbours,..require a good degree of skill both in planning and drawing. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 127 Let there be no want of thrift: let there be both planning and plenty. 1897 RHOSCOMYL *White Rose Arno* 60 He was deep in sober discussions and plannings.

Plano-[1] (plēno), used as combining form of L. *plānus* flat, smooth, level; in scientific or technical adjectives, denoting (*a*) flatly, in a flattened manner, with modification of a specified form in the direction of a plane, as *plano-compressed*, *-conical*, *-hemispherical*, *-obconical*, *-orbicular*, *-patellate*, *-rotund*, *-subcuculiate*; (*b*) a combination of a plane with another surface, esp. plane on one side, and of another surface on the other, as PLANO-CONCAVE, -CONVEX, etc. Also **plano-cylindric, -ical**, plane on one side and of a cylindrical form on the other; **plano-horizontal**, having a plane horizontal surface or position; †**plano-solid** *Arith. Obs.*, applied to a number compounded of a 'plane' and a 'solid' number, i. e. of 5 prime factors; **plano-subulate**, of a flat awl-shaped form.

1839 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* viii. 183 Seeds *plano-compressed or winged at the apex. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. iv. 75 Some few are *Plano-Conical, whose Superfice is in part level between both ends. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 553 Corallum firm; cells..quite shallow, plano-conical. 1727 SWIFT *Art Polit. Lying* Wks. 1755 III. I. 114 He supposes the soul to be of the nature of a *plano-cylindrical speculum..the plain side was made by God Almighty, but that the devil afterwards wrought the other side into a cylindrical figure. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 327 Cespitose, *plano-hemispherical. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. xx. (1765) 116 *Vexillum*, the Standard; a Petal covering the rest.. *plano-horizontal. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 453 With a solid *plano-obconical base. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 175 Gregarious, suberumpent, sessile, waxy, *plano-patellate. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 347 Subcylindrical,..*plano-rotund at top. 1668 HOBBES *Seven Prob.* Wks. 1845 VII. 67 There be some numbers called plane, other solids, others *plano-solid. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 336 Very broad explanate, and often *plano-subcucullate. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. xviii. (1765) 110 The Claws *plano-subulate.

Plano-[2] (plæno), before a vowel or *h* **plan-**, combining form of Gr. πλάνος wandering, used in a few scientific terms; see PLANOBLAST, PLANODIA, PLANOGAMETE, PLANURIA.

Planoblast (plæ·noblæst). *Zool.* [f. PLANO-[2] + Gr. βλαστ-ός sprout, shoot.] The free-swimming generative bud or gonophore of certain Hydrozoa, usually a craspedote medusa or medusoid. Hence **Planobla·stic** *a.*, of or pertaining to a planoblast.

1871 ALLMAN *Monogr. Gymnoblastic Hydroids* I. Introd. 15 Planoblast...A generative bud with a structure fitting it for a free locomotive life when detached from the hydrosome. *Ibid.*, Umbrella, the gelatinous bell of a medusiform planoblast.

Pla·no-co·ncave, *a.* [f. PLANO-[1] + CONCAVE.] Having one surface plane and the opposite one concave, as a lens.

1693 E. HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 961 Whether the Lens be..Plano-Convex or Plano-Concave. 1807 HERSCHEL *ibid.* XCVII. 183 The plain side of a plano-concave, or plano-convex lens. 1881 LE CONTE *Sight* 34 And one with excess of dispersive over refractive power for our plano-concave lens.

Pla·no-co·nvex, *a.* [f. as prec. + CONVEX.] **1.** Having one surface plane and the opposite one convex: chiefly of lenses; also of natural formations, as parts of plants or animals, or other objects.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* Pref. fj, I fixt also with wax a pretty large plano Convex Glass. 1693, 1807 [see prec.]. 1810 D. STEWART *Philos. Ess.* II. I. vii. 330 In wooded scenes, the plano-convex mirrour, which was Mr. Gray's companion in all his tours, has a pleasing effect. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 75 Cotyledons plano-convex. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 102 Achromatic glass with two plano-convex lenses.

b. Of a crystal: Having some faces plane and others convex.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 209 Plano-convex..when the faces are partly straight and partly uneven, as in the diamond.

2. Having a flattened convex form.

1843 J. G. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. i. 21 The tongue's upper surface is plano-convex. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1858) 83 Receptacle plano-convex, paleaceous.

‖ **Planodia** (plănō·diă). *Surg.* and *Path.* [f. PLANO-[2] + Gr. ὁδός way.] (See quot.)

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Planodia*, term for a false passage, as may be made in stricture of the urethra in treating by a bougie, sound, or catheter.

Planogamete (plæ·nogămēt). *Biol.* [f. PLANO-[2] + GAMETE.] A motile gamete or conjugating cell: also called *zoogamete*. 1886 [see GAMETE].

Planography (plănǫ·grăfi). *rare.* [f. L. *plān-um* PLANE + -GRAPHY.] The art of drawing plans; *spec.*: see quot.

1847 J. DWYER *Hydraulic Engineering* 131 Planography is another description of section introduced by.. Sir John Macneil,..which required that a vertical section..should be laid down on the line of direction marked on the plan, and having the Cuttings and Embankments plotted on opposite sides.

Hence **Plano·graphist,** one who draws a plan or map; a map-maker.

1859 W. M. THOMSON *Land & Book* V. xli. (1867) 627 All planographists of the Holy City agree that [etc.].

Planometer (plănǫ·mĭtəɹ). [f. as prec. + -METER.] An accurately made flat plate, usually of cast iron, used as a standard gauge for plane surfaces; a surface-plate. So **Plano·metry,** the use of a planometer; the measurement or gauging of plane surfaces.

1864 WEBSTER, *Planometer.* 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1726/2 Plane-surfaces are produced by the planing-machine, by the file, and by grinding...For the purpose of verifying their accuracy, the planometer was devised by Whitworth.

Planometry, irreg. form of PLANIMETRY.

‖ **Planorbis** (plănǫ·ɹbis). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. *plān-us* PLANE *a.* + *orbis* ORB.] A genus of fresh-water snails (pond-snails), characterized by a flat rounded spiral shell.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 238 We find in the marls and limestones the shells of the Planorbis, and other lacustrine testacea. 1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 38 A gasteropod mollusc, similar to a Planorbis, which lives as a messmate in the body of an annelid. *Comb.* 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 81 The planorbis-like shells of the Milliolidæ represent the simplest condition of these forms.

Hence **Plano·rbiform, Plano·rboid** *adjs.*, resembling, or having the form of a *Planorbis*; of a flat rounded spiral shape; **Plano·rbine** *a.*, belonging to, or having the characters of, the subfamily *Planorbinæ*, of which *Planorbis* is the typical genus; **Plano·rbite,** a fossil shell belonging or allied to this genus; **Plano·rbuline** *a.*, of or belonging to *Planorbulina*, a genus of *Foraminifera* having shells of a planorboid form.

1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* III. 398 The Achatinellæ are elongated..and the Helices planorboid and multispiral. 1879 CARPENTER in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 380/1 Remarkable modifications of the planorbuline type. 1895 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* III. 413 Shell very small, planorbiform.

Planospiral (plēno,spəi·răl), *a.* [f. PLANO-[1] + SPIRAL *a.*] = *Planispiral*: see PLANI-.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 973/1.

Planscheour, planschour, planseour, planshar(e, obs. ff. PLANCHER. **Plansheer, planshire,** obs. forms of PLANESHEAR.

Plant (plant), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **plante**, 4-7 **plante**, (4-5 **plonte**, 5 **plantte, plaunte, plounte**, *Sc.* **playnt**, 6 **plaunt**), 5- **plant.** [In sense 1, OE. *plante* fem., ad. L. *planta* sprout, slip, cutting, graft, whence also OHG. *pflanza*, ON. *planta*. Later senses are affected by med. or mod. uses of L. *planta*, and by F. *plante*, or are direct derivatives of PLANT *v.*, or a. F. *plant* action of planting, plants collectively for planting out, f. *planter* to plant.]

I. 1. A young tree, shrub, or herb newly planted, or intended for planting; a set, cutting, slip; a sapling. *Obs.* or *dial.* (In local use the name for seedling vegetables at this stage, as 'healthy cabbage plants', 'plants at sixpence a hundred', etc.)

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxliii. 12 Ðeara bearn swe swe niowe plant[e] steaðelunge ȝesteaðulfestad from ȝuȝuðe. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xlix. § 2. 381 On æppeltunum, ðonne hie wel begað hira plantan and hiera impan, oð hie fulweaxne beoð. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 104 Þe fyrre in þe fryth þe fei[r]er con ryse Þe playn, þe plonttez, þe spyse, þe perez. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 763 Yif me a plante of thilke blissed tree; And in my gardyn planted it shal bee. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 26 Men take plantes or slyfynges þeroff and sett þam in oþer placez. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 1, & þou sett in my garthyn a yong plante of a tre. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* XV. 13 All plantes [Gr. πασα φυτεία, Vulg. *omnis plantatio*] which my hevenly father hath nott planted shalbe plucked vppe by the rotes. 1535 COVERDALE

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Ps. xlvii. 2 The hill of Sion is like a fayre plante [LUTHER 'Der Berg Zion ist wie ein schön Zweiglein']. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 467 A plant, the slip of a tree that was planted in the earth. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 378 There is a man haunts the Forrest, that abuses our yong plants with caruing *Rosalinde* on their barkes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 86/2 Plants are young Trees fit to be set. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. ix. 196 Some plants of canes.

b. A young tree or sapling used as a pole, staff, or cudgel. Now chiefly *dial.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 50 Panne *liberum arbitrium* laccheth þe thridde plante. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 493 He caught a plante of an appell tre..and toke the barre in bothe handes, and seide he wolde make hem to remeve. *c* 1600 DAY *Bege. Beduall Gr.* v. (1881) 109 An ashen plant, a good Cudgell, what sho'd I call it? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 638 Take, Shepherd, take a plant of stubborn oak And labour him with many a sturdy stroke. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 335 P 2 Sir Roger's Servants..had..provided themselves with good Oaken Plants, to attend their Master upon this occasion. 1732 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Belle Assemblée* II. 121 This magnanimous Spaniard..having under his Habit, a good Sword, and a strong Oaken-Plant. 1900 MCILROY *Craiglinnie* v. 54 (Ulster) The country people came pouring in—each man carrying his ash 'plant'.

c. *fig.* Anything planted or springing up; a scion, offshoot, nurseling; a young person; a novice. Now *rare.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 137 Loue is þe leuest þing þat vr lord askeþ, And eke þe playnt [*v. rr.* plante, plaunte, plonte] of pees. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 5 Fyer of fraward lufe, þe whilk wastis burionyng of verteu, & norrysches þe plantes of all vyce. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxvii. 30 Gret Gode ws grant that we have long desirit, A plaunt to spring of thi successioun. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 175 The Inquisition..considering them to be but new plants useth not such rigour with them. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Plant*, figuratively a young Man or Maid. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 188 A plant from Bristol, a youth of tremendous power.

2. A member of the lower of the two series of organized living beings, i. e. of the vegetable kingdom; a vegetable; generally distinguished from an animal by the absence of locomotion and of special organs of sensation and digestion, and by the power of feeding wholly upon inorganic substances. (= mod.L. *planta* in botanical use.) Often popularly restricted to the smaller, esp. herbaceous plants, to the exclusion of trees and shrubs.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. A ij, Y^e^ knowlege of plantes, herbes, and trees. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 26 b, Plants be sorted and deuided into three parts: the first is the Herbe: the seconde the Shrub: the third the Tree. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Plant*, a Natural Body that has a vegetable Soul. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., The Learned and Experienced Botanist, Mr. John Ray, gives us the following Characteristick Notes of the Chief Kinds of Plants. 1748 GRAY *Alliance* 1 Sickly Plants betray a niggard Earth. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 180 Betula. Flowers male and female on the same plant. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 36 The original dimensions of this venerable plant. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 81 Plants, because it is their nature to produce leaves, may, by an overplus of food, produce nothing else.

b. *fig.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 395 The Parents liue, whose Children thou hast butcher'd, Old barren Plants, to waile it with their Age. 1844 EMERSON *Lect., Yng. Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 300 Government has been a fossil; it should be a plant. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. i. 41 Christianity alone was powerful enough to tear this evil plant from the Roman soil.

c. Sometimes applied to the leafy or herbaceous part of a vegetable.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 144 Leeks.. Replanted in the Month of May, very deep in the Earth, to make their Stalks and Plants thick and white.

II. Chiefly from PLANT *v.*

3. *collect.* A growth of something planted or sown; a crop.

1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 199 To insure a good crop of barley and a kind plant of clover. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 288 The promising plant of wheat which covered it was laid.. by the rough weather. 1898 RIDER HAGGARD in *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 513 There was a very full plant of swedes, which would have produced a fine crop.

b. *abstr.* Growth. *In plant*, growing, in leaf; *to lose plant*, to die off, dwindle away; *to fail in* or *miss plant*, to fail to spring from seed.

1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. I. 4 Clover.. if sown oftener it is apt to fail in plant; and even when in plant it is not very productive unless highly manured. 1847 *Ibid.* VIII. II. 297 The spaces in the..turnips, which have missed plant, are filled up with transplanted swedes. 1852 *Ibid.* XIII. I. 58 The wheat often loses plant in the spring.

4. The way in which any one plants himself or is planted; footing, foothold, pose.

1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 2 The wide area between his feet, when in a standing position, gave him so firm a 'plant', if I may so say. 1889 *Macm. Mag.* Mar. 277/1 There was doggedness and obstinacy in the plant of the figures.

5. A deposit of fish-spawn, fry, or oysters; *ellipt.* an oyster which has been bedded or is intended for bedding, as distinguished from a native. *U. S.*

6. The fixtures, implements, machinery, and apparatus used in carrying on any industrial process. (In Great Britain rarely with *a* or *pl.*)

1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 133 The ground was destined to the purposes of extensive commerce, but the appellation of a plant gave me much disturbance, from my inability to fathom the meaning. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 239/2 There was very little possibility of transferring these implements (technically called the Plant) from one contract to another. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 110 In Durham and Northumberland a single 'plant' of pits and engines will work the ground for a mile or two on each side. 1888 *Engineer* 24 Feb. 133/2 The plant includes one steam crane, three steam travelling cranes, a steam fire-engine, a steam pump, two steam hammers, seven steam engines, three boilers, and a few hundred nail-making machines. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Apr. 5/1 Six plants in the coke region of Pennsylvania are now in operation.

b. *fig.* The instrumentalities employed in carrying on spiritual or intellectual work.

1861 LD. LINDSAY *Scepticism* 341 We must take stock here, likewise, of our spiritual plant, our intellectual capital. 1881 *Nation* (N.Y.) XXXII. 437 The college is to him a sort of industrial enterprise, ..and the professors are part of the plant. 1887 *Ch. Times* 21 Jan. 54/3 The policy of increasing the plant of the Roman Catholic body here .. is still pursued.

7. [f. PLANT *v.* 8.] A hoard of stolen goods; also the place where they are hidden. *Thieves' slang.*

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. T.* (ed. 3), *Plant*, the place in the house of the fence, where stolen goods are secreted. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s. v., Any thing hid is called, *the plant*, ..such article is said to be *in plant*; the place of concealment is sometimes called *the plant*, as 'I know of a fine plant'; that is a secure hiding-place. To *spring a plant*, is to find any thing that has been concealed by another. To *rise the plant*, is to take up and remove any thing that has been hid, whether by yourself or another. 1837 J. D. LANG *New S. Wales* II. 52 He had found, to his astonishment and disappointment, that some person had *sprung the plant*—a cant phrase for discovering and carrying off property which another person has stolen and concealed.

8. A scheme or plot laid to swindle or defraud a person; an elaborately planned burglary or other form of theft or robbery. (The notion appears to be that of a trap or snare carefully planted or laid in the ground and covered up.) *Sharpers' slang.*

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 241 A regular plant to clear me out. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Greenwich Fair*, The 'plant' is successful, the bet is made, the stranger of course loses. 1837 — *Pickw.* xlviii, 'It's a conspiracy', said Ben Allen. 'A regular plant', added Mr. Bob Sawyer. 1862 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxliii. 124 When the classes who live by warfare with society, lay a deliberate scheme by which an honest man's house is to be entered, or his property carried off, it takes at the Police Offices the title of a 'plant'. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Feb. 4 He..charges ..Blackburn with having, in language, which has recently become parliamentary, 'put up a plant' on his innocent young friend.

9. [f. PLANT *v.* 2 c.] A spy, a detective; a picket of detectives. *slang.*

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 210 He sold forged notes to a plant [*note* A person sent for the purpose of detecting him] which led to his untimely end. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 26 Nov., At Shepperton Lock the keeper..cautioned the defendant as he was going through the lock to take care, as there was a 'plant' out that night. *Mod.* A plant set to detect motorists travelling at illegal speed.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

10. a. Simple attrib., as *plant-centre*, *-covering*, *-disease*, *-egg*, *-ferment*, *-fetish*, *-form*, *-growth*, *-kingdom*, *-life*, *-movement*, *-name*, *-ornament*, *-remains*, *-species*, *-spirit*, *-wealth*. **b.** Appositive, as *plant-ancestor*. **c.** Objective and obj. gen., as *plant-dispersal*, *-dropper*, *-eater*, *-eating*, *-forcer*, *-growing*, *-hunting*, *-naming*, *-worship*, *-worshipper*; *plant-bearing*, *-feeding*, *-stimulating* adjs. **d.** Instrumental, as *plant-clothed*, *-grown* adjs.

1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* I. xxiii. § 181 Now if an animal regarded as original progenitor, is therefore reverentially treated; so..may we expect the *plant-ancestor will be. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 473 The Carboniferous *plant-bearing strata of Roberts' valley. 1894 *Board Agric. Circular* x. 4 These traps..should be placed close to the [hop] hills or *plant-centres. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 250 Fruits eaten by birds afford a means of *plant-dispersal. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xiv. § 110 Among animals the flesh-eaters cannot exist without the *plant-eaters. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 197 This is not necessary in *plant-eggs or vegetable seeds. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 23 Oct. an. 1775, The manure is..equally incorporated with the *plant-feeding stratum. 1899 *Daily News* 22 Feb. 6/3 The belief in *plant-fetishes, wherein the informing spirit or ghost occupies the place of natural property. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs's Bot.* 130 In the same manner, from a morphological point of view, stems, leaves, hairs, roots, thallus-branches, are simply members of the *plant-form. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 29 Apr. 3/3 The wild *plant-grown embankments of railway cuttings. *Ibid.* 10 July 3/4 Means..for restraining injurious *plant-growth or for disposing of an insect pest. 1878 HOOKER & BALL *Marocco* 346 Ball enjoyed a capital day's *plant-hunting at Tangier. 1884 R. FOLKARD *Plant Lore* (title-p.) Folk-Lore of the *Plant-Kingdom. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. viii. § 70 *Plant-life is all directly or indirectly dependant on the heat and light of the sun. 1894 *Persian Pict.* 183 A luxuriant plant-life covered every stem and log. 1594 *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 134 A name [*Zoophyta*], which in our language signifieth as much as *plant-liuing creatures. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND (*title*) A Dictionary of English *Plant-names. 1898 M. A. BUCKMASTER *Elem. Archit.* 26 The acanthus .. was the favourite *plant-ornament with the Greeks and Romans. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 195 Proofs of a mild Arctic climate, in the abundant *plant-remains of East Siberia and Amurland. 1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* I. xxiii. § 182 No explanation of the conceived shape of the *plant-spirit. *Ibid.* § 183 *Plant-worship, .. like the worship of idols and animals, is an aberrant species of ancestor-worship. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 720/2 The ornament which we have derived from Chaldean *plant-worshippers.

e. Special Combs.: **plant-bed**, a stratum containing fossil plants; **plant-beetle**, a beetle of the family *Chrysomelidæ*, feeding on plants, a leaf-beetle; **plant-breeder**, one who cultivates plants with the object of improving existing varieties, or producing new ones; **plant-cane**, a sugar-cane of one year's growth; **plant-cutter**, (*a*) a passerine bird of the S. American genus *Phytotoma*, having the habit of biting off the shoots of plants; (*b*) *U. S. Hist.*, (*pl.*) rioters in early times in Virginia, who systematically cut down the tobacco plants; **plant-feeder**, any animal that feeds upon plants; **plant-food**, a substance, or the substances collectively, on which plants feed; the food of plants; **plant-marker**, a small tablet of wood, zinc, terra-cotta, etc., set in the ground beside a plant, and bearing its name; **plant-of-gluttony**, rendering of Gael. *lus-a-chraois*, name for the dwarf cornel, *Cornus suecica*, the berries of which are reputed to stimulate the appetite (*Treas. Bot.* 1866 s. v. *Cornus*); †**plant-plot**, a nursery for young plants; **plant-tin**, a tinned vessel for carrying plants, a botanical case or vasculum.

1881 *Rep. Geol. Explor. N. Zealand* 48 The Mataura series in the Hokanui Hills overlying the *plant-beds. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxiii. (1818) II. 321 The beautiful tribe of *plant-beetles (*Chrysomela*, F.). 1793 EDWARDS *W. Indies* II. v. i. 210 *Plant-canes in this soil .. have been known in very fine seasons to yield two tons and a half of sugar per acre. 1802 LATHAM *Gen. Synops. Birds* Supp. II. 212 *Plant-cutter. 1894 in NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 730. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 101 Virgin forest soil is considered best..because it contains sufficient *plant-food. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 June 12/2 There is no substance so rich in plant-food as the carcass of an animal. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 110 Tributes also were imposed..for Cornegrounds, *plant-plots, groves or parks. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xxiii. (1614) 45/2 From Creekelad a towne in Wiltshire, the Academie was translated unto Oxford, as unto a plant-plot, both more pleasing and fruitfull. 1896 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 6/2 In the winter there is no occupation for *plant-tin or insect-net.

†**Plant**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 4–6 **plaunte**, 5–6 **plante**. [ME. *pla(u)nte*, a. F. *plante*:—L. *planta* sole of the foot.] The sole of the foot.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* iii. 7 Anoon the groundis and plauntis [*gloss* or solis] of him ben saddid to gidere; and he lippinge stood, and wandride. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 15/2 Fro the plante of his foot vnto the toppe of his heed was none hole place. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XVIII. x, My heeles and plants Thou didst from stumbling slip sustaine. 1610 B. JONSON *Masque of Oberon* Wks. (Rtldg.) 584/2 Knotty legs, and plants of clay, Seek for ease, or love delay. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* XII. 24 Before you put the Iron to the plant of his Feet, give me a cord.

†**Plant**, *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *plant*, in obs. use 'the ground-plat of a building; also, the foundation, or ground-worke of a building; also, a planting' (Cotgr.), f. stem of *planter* to plant. Cf. It. *pianta* a ground-plan.] A ground-plan.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1651) 256 Much less upon a bare *Plant* thereof, as they call the Schiographia or Ground lines. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 20 The outward Circle of Mr. Jones his Plant No. 6 of the Ruins. *Ibid.* 25 The Plant of the main Structure is in Diameter, one third Part of the Diameter of the whole Extent, or Circumvallation.

Plant (plant), *v.* Forms: α. 1 **plantian**, **plontian**, 2–4 **plant(i)en**, 4–5 **plau-**, **plawnte(n**, 4–6 **plante**, 5 **plonte**, **plaunt**, (5 *Sc.* **playnt**, 8 **plaint**), 5– **plant**. [OE. *plantian*, ad. L. *plantāre* to plant, fix in place: cf. PLANT *sb.*[1] The sense-development agrees in the main with that of F. *planter* (12th c.) (:—L. *plantāre*).]

I. To plant a thing in or on a place.

1. *trans.* To set or place in the ground so that it may take root and grow (a living tree or herb, a shoot, cutting, root, bulb, or tuber; sometimes, a seed; also, by extension, a crop, a bed of flowers, a garden, vineyard, orchard, forest, or other collection of plants).

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxix. 9 [lxxx. 8] Wingeard of Agyptum ðu afirdes awurpe ðeode & plantades hie. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xl. 292 He underfeng ða halgan gesamnunga to plantianne & to ymbhweorfanne, swæ se ceorl deð his ortgeard. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxi. 33 Abraham þa plantode ænne holt. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 51 Ys 3eplanted an iblesced treu amidde ðare hali chereche. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8239 (Cott.) All frutes he plantede in þat place. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 91 Plaunt þou a vine. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx. 137 He gert plant þerin all maner of erbez. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* iii. 6–7, I have planted; Apollo watred .. Nether is he that planteth eny thynge nether he that watreth. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 25 Plant..Wild Olive Trees, or Palms, before the busie Shop. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. II. v. 334 There are many edicts of the French king, prohibiting the planting of new vineyards. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* II. iii, You can plant a very extensive apple-orchard on a grand scale. 1868 Q. VICTORIA *Life Highl.* 19 Each of us planted two trees, a fir and an oak.

b. To introduce (a breed of animals) into a country; to deposit (young fish, spawn, oysters) in a river, tidal water, etc.; to naturalize.

1899 *19th Cent.* Sept. 405 Brought from the Pacific and 'planted' in the Great Lakes, these steel-heads are the most prized of all the Salmonidae. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 25 Mar. 7/2 Mr. Henry Heiman Kater..in 1839 chartered the

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Euphrates for the purpose of planting blood horses in Australia.

c. *Plant out*, to transfer from a pot or frame to the open ground; to set out (seedlings) at intervals, so as to afford room for growth.

1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) V. 54 When they [plants] are planted out, after once hoeing, they will take care of themselves. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 323 The more tender kinds should not be thinned till some time after they have been planted out. 1858 Glenny *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 179/1 Plant out all the sorts and sow once or twice others to succeed.

d. *intr.* Of seed: To grow into or form plants.

Cf. Plant *sb.*[1] 3, from which this is perh. directly taken.

1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. 1. 55 The seed was put in precisely the same as [in] the preceding year, but it never planted so well.

2. To insert, set, or place firmly, to fix *in* or *on* the ground or any other body or surface; to set *down* or *up* in a firm position; to put or fix in position; to post, station.

1382 Wyclif *Ps.* xciii. [xciv.] 9 He that plauntide the ere, shal he not heren? *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 98 Make faire lowe coffyns, and couche þis stuff there-in, And plonte pynes aboue. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 312 Thai plantit doun ane pailyeoun. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* III. i. 36 Hee is to be taught how to plant his pike on the ground. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 26 The Banners which the Banians had planted on the top and highest Branches of it. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 89 In the .. Point of Intersection, plant the Stake H. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5248/2 He planted the British Colours on the Castle. *a* 1729 Addison *Rosamond* II. vi, Or this right hand performs its part, And plants a dagger in thy heart. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 485 As soon as the prince had planted his foot on dry ground he called for horses. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xi. (1856) 82 To plant an ice-anchor, a hole is cut obliquely to the surface of the floe. 1874 Burnand *My time* xv. 127 Planting her elbows on her knees. 1892 E. Reeves *Homeward Bound* 263 As the bull passes him, he has to plant these two darts at the same time in the back, and jump aside.

b. To put or place (artillery) in position for discharging. † *To plant a siege*, to lay siege.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 401 b, Plantyng your ordenaunce here and there on your walles and Bulwarkes. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 748 The Capitaines..planted a strong siege, and enuironed it round about. 1604 E. Grimstone *Hist. Siege Ostend* 214 The siege being planted before Escluse. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xviii. (Roxb.) 140/2 Plant a peece, is to order it for it discharging that it may do service or execution. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. 382 Four swivel guns..were planted at the mouth of each funnel. 1862 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XIII. iii. (1872) V. 39 Cannon with case-shot planted themselves in all the thoroughfares. *fig.* 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* I. i. 1 This cavill is not planted particularly against my indevours.

c. To station (a person); *esp.* (in slang or vulgar use) to place for a surreptitious or unavowed purpose; to post as a spy or detective.

1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compt. Gard.* II. 16 The Person must be dispos'd and planted near his Tree, in such a manner as to stand firm. 1706 J. Drake *Secret Mem. Earl of Leicester* Pref., The guard of his own creatures, spies and dependants which he had planted about her. 1764 Foote *Patron* III. Wks. 1799 I. 353 Intelligent people are planted, who will bring me..a faithful account of the process. 1777 Watson *Philip II* (1793) I. VIII. 333 He planted strong guards along the banks of the river. 1842 Cobden in Morley *Life* ix. (1902) 31/1 He was planted (to use a vulgar phrase) upon me by his party. 1892 Zangwill *Bow Mystery* 151 You plant one in my house to tell my secrets to Wimp, and you plant one in Wimp's house to tell Wimp's secrets to me.

d. *refl.* To place, station, post, fix oneself; to take up one's position.

1703 Rowe *Ulyss.* III. i. 1362 Remember well to plant thee at that Door. 1754 Chatham *Lett. Nephew* v. 34 Open your chest, place your head upright, and plant you well upon your legs. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* iii, One grisly old wolf-dog alone..had planted himself close by the chair of state. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) iii. 84 [They] persisted in planting themselves steadily in some safe nook.

3. To found, establish, institute (a community or society, esp. a colony, city, or church).

c 897 [see sense 1]. 1555 Eden *Decades* 160 That they myght in this prouince plant a newe colonie or habitation. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 146 This hapeneth by meanes of the Grimme Tartar, that will neither himselfe plant townes to dwell in..nor suffer the Russie..to people those partes. *c* 1656 Bramhall *Replic.* iii. 153 Planting and ordering schools for the education of youth. 1676 I. Mather *K. Philip's War* (1862) 40 In three and twenty Towns, there were Indian Christian Churches Planted. 1700 Prior *Carmen Seculare* 441 Let him unite his Subjects Hearts, Planting Societies for peaceful Arts. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) II. xli. 134 Planting colonies in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Carolina. 1878 Maclear *Celts* v. (1879) 88 They planted monasteries under abbot-bishops.

b. To settle (a person) in a place, establish as a settler or colonist. (Cf. Plantation 4.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8033 (Cott.) Passed war a thusand yere, Sin þai war planted in þat place. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 452 Sutl[h]faste hirdis, þat has þe playntit in hewine reme to be bettir and happliare. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 24 He, as largh man & good prynce..owr lond folke wyll setten & planten stydfastly yn þys lond, nowe & euer. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Sam.* vii. 10, I wyll appoynte a place, and wyll plante them, that they maye remayne there. *a* 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvii. 89 In þour tolbuth sic pre. souneris to plant. 1607 R. Tindall in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) Introd. 38 Wee are safelye arryued and planted in this Contreye [Virginia]. 1672 Petty *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 44 In some Counties, as in Kerry,..few English were ever planted. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. ix. 156 My being planted so well in Brazil. 1870 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. ii. 11 Teutonic soldiers planted as colonists by the Roman government.

c. *refl.* To establish oneself, settle.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 98 b, To sette and plante himselfe there. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 152 The Zanclæans invited the remainder of the Milesians to come and plant themselves in Sicily. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 230 Benedict, a monk of Auxerre, who planted himself in solitude among the wild forests by the Ouse.

†**d.** *absol.* or *intr.* To form a colony or colonies; to colonize; to settle. *Obs.*

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 459 How King Gregoure with his Power passit in Fyffe..and plantit and pleneist as he passit. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* I. iii. 36 Thei..made themselues cotages, and began to plante in plompes one by another. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Plantations* (Arb.) 534 If you Plant, where Sauages are, doe not onely entertaine them with Trifles, and Gingles; But vse them iustly, and gratiously. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 159 It seems they are resolved to plant there.

4. To put, set, or place *in* some local position; to locate, situate; in *pa. pple.* situated. Also *fig.*

1558 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. 14 § 4 Faire large townes..as well planted for cloth making as the sayd towne of Goddelmine or better. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 110 In them I plant my chiefest pleasure. 1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 205 A Town .. finely built, but foolishly planted. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* I. ii. 5 Some perchance will place their scorn, where they ought to plant their wonder. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* iv. (1858) 226 If Neby-Samwil be the high place of Gibeon, then Mizpeh which Dr. Robinson planted there, must be sought elsewhere.

5. Various *fig.* uses derived from prec. senses.

a. To implant, cause to take root and spring up or grow; to introduce, e. g. an idea or sentiment in the mind.

1415 Hoccleve *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 68 Plante in thyn herte a deep contricioun. 1529 More *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 145/2 God..euer shall kepe in his church the right faith and righte beleue by the helpe of his owne hande that planted it. 1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 14 Thes vertues..by the bunfyte and powar of nature in hys hart are rotyd and plantyd. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 77 P 2 That noble Thirst of Fame and Reputation which is planted in the Hearts of all Men. 1878 Maclear *Celts* v. (1879) 78 It was his great aim to plant the truth in the minds of his hearers.

b. To fix, settle, establish firmly, as a principle, opinion, doctrine, religion, practice, or the like.

1529 More *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 159/1 Now were..ye pointes of Christes faith .. knowen, as I saye and planted before. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 167 At variaunce with that opinion which Leland would plant. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 309 If the history doth but once beginne to plant her image in our imagination. 1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* I. i. (1840) 5 [They] planted religion in those countries. 1857 Livingstone *Trav.* vi. 115 Christianity, as planted by modern missions.

c. To establish or set up (a person or thing) in some position or state.

a 1562 G. Cavendish *Wolsey* (1893) 230 Sir, ye do entend to delyver them [the keys]..and to plant an other in my rome. 1577 *F. de L'isle's Legendarie* G iv b, Therof ensued the order..established in the Kings council..wherein the Queene mother was planted vpright. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* I. i. 165 A man in all the worlds new fashion planted. 1593 — *Rich. II*, v. i. 63 Thou which know'st the way To plant vnrightfull Kings. 1622 Fletcher & Mass. *Span. Curate* II. i, He would entreat your care To plant me in the favour of some man. 1622 Misselden *Free Trade* 97 They do what in them lyeth to plant their owne Draperies, and to supplant ours. 1874 S. Cox *Pilgr. Ps.* i. 10 Planting himself on his habit of crying unto God in his distresses.

d. *intr.* for *refl.*

1580 Sidney *Ps.* xxv. vii, Such as keep His covenaunt, And on His testimonys plant. 1594 Willobie *Avisa* xlv. v, No reason rules, where sorrowes plant.

II. With the place, etc., as object.

6. a. To furnish or stock (a piece of land) with growing plants.

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xvi. 17 b, The earth is carried into it and planted with all sorts of excellent fruteful trees. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* VIII. 303 The citie of Bochin .. is now planted with date-trees. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 171 With wild Thyme and Sav'ry, plant the Plain. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* ii, It is not supposed that they were ever planted, but rather that they are pieces of unreclaimed land, with the withered vegetation of the original brick-field. *Mod.* He enclosed a piece of the common and planted it with firs.

b. To furnish or provide *with* a number of things set or disposed over the surface.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3146 Þe sepulture of a sire..Was of an athill amatist..Plantid full of palmetres & many proud fowles. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VI. 345 Thai playntyt thar feild with tentis and pail3onis. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 62 Thy Temples should be planted presently With Hornes. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 113 The Portugall.. built a strong castle here, planted it with seventeene cannon ..and a thousand musquets. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 159 P 8 A vast Ocean planted with innumerable Islands. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 556 A battery was planted with some small guns taken from the ships.

c. To furnish a district *with* settlers or colonists; to colonize or settle; to stock *with* inhabitants, cattle, etc.

c 1608 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 75 The necessity of planting Leitrim with the greater part of British. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 195 He..grants that Iceland, and some part of Groenland were visited and planted by Ericus Ruffus. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 101 We cannot spare people to plant those islands. 1869 Rawlinson *Anc. Hist.* 31 Planted it [Media] with cities. 1904 *Dundee Advert.* 5 July 6/3 The other 23 States being..thinly 'planted' with horned animals.

†**d.** To furnish (a vacant church) *with* a minister. *Sc. Obs.*

1574 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 50 That vackand Kirks be planted, and stipends assigned to them. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 87 Most churches are planted and fraught with single reading ministers. 1721 Wodrow *Hist. Ch. Scot.* I. iii. 119 The Bishops are appointed to plant the Kirks which have vaiked since the Year 1637.

III. Colloquial uses, of slang or vulgar origin.

7. To deliver (a blow, stroke, thrust) with a definite aim; to cause to alight or fall. (So F. *planter un soufflet sur . . .*) *Pugilistic slang.*

1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 76 Gully made play, and planted two other blows on his adversary's head. 1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* xxvi, I planted a stomacher in his fifth button. 1883 F. M. Peard *Contrad.* xxii, You know how to plant a straight blow just where it is most telling.

b. *fig.*

1847–8 H. Miller *First Impr.* xix. (1857) 337 He finds every Highlander..adroit of fence, in planting upon him as many queries as can possibly be thrust in. 1882 Stevenson *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 96 The thin tones of Lady Vandaleur planting icy repartees at every opening.

8. To hide, to conceal; esp. stolen goods. Orig. *Thieves' slang*; now esp. *Australian.*

1610 Rowlands *Martin Mark-all* E iij b, *To Plant*, to hide. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Plant*, to lay, place, or hide. 1785 in Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue.* 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.* s. v., To hide, or conceal any person .. is termed planting him. 1827 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* II. xxi. 60 'Pa! Bill has planted it' (hid it). 1837 J. D. Lang *N. S. Wales* II. 51 They..observed the robbers plant or conceal a quantity of the property, of which they had just plundered the cottage. 1840 *Sydney Herald* 10 Feb., Conveying horses out of the way, or *planting* them, as it is technically called, until a reward is offered for their restoration. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 29 Dec. 5/2 The plunder was 'planted' under the floor of a restaurant in Geelong.

9. To place (gold dust, ore, etc.) in a mining claim in order to give a false impression of its productiveness; to 'salt'. *Gold-digging slang.*

1850 Reade *Gold* IV. i, *Levi.* This dust is from Birmingham, and neither Australian or natural. *Rob.* The man planted it for you. 1886 P. Clarke *New Chum* vi. 72 A 'salted claim', a 'pit' sold for a £10 note in which a nugget worth a few shillings had before been 'planted'.

b. To plan or 'get up' by fraudulent methods; to devise as a 'plant' or fraudulent scheme.

1892 *Daily News* 27 May 3/4 Mr. Keay maintained that the affair was 'planted' between the two brothers, the Indian resident having..opportunities to carry out that object.

10. To abandon. [Cf. F. *planter là.*]

[1814 Scott *Wav.* liii, And so he glided off and left me *planté là.*] 1821 Byron *Juan* III. iv, But one thing's pretty sure: a woman planted (Unless at once she plunge for life in prayers) After a decent time must be gallanted. 1852 Hoskyns *Talpa* 18 Here I was, fairly planted, at the first onset. 1858 Hogg *Life Shelley* II. 399 For some six years .. he makes her a most exemplary husband; and then, all at once, he plants her; plants her at once and for ever.

Plantable (plɑ·ntăb'l), *a.* [f. Plant *v.* + -able. (Cf. It. *piantabile.*)] Capable of being planted (in various senses of the verb); fit for planting or cultivation.

1675 Evelyn *Terra* (1729) 14 Roots of any plantable Fruit. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. II. 58 The Land as you go farther from the Sea..becomes of a more plantable Mould. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 17 Taking of such up as are of a plantable size from Hedge-rows and Woods.

Plantad (plæ·ntăd), *adv. Anat.* [f. L. *planta* the sole of the foot + *-ad*: cf. Dextrad.] Towards the sole of the foot.

1808 Barclay *Muscular Motions* 448 A general surface that is concave poplitead or plantad, and another surface that is convex rotulad. *Ibid.*, The motion poplitead or plantad, commonly called flexion.

†**Plantage.** *Obs.* [a. F. *plantage* plantation (1427 in Godefroy *Compl.*), f. *planter* to plant: see Plant *v.* and -age.]

1. The cultivation of plants; planting.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 14 There are neither Cornes, nor Wines, nor Village, Plantage, or Cultivage. 1688 R. Holme *Armory* IV. viii. (Roxb.) 328/2 All such as trade in tillage of Land, pasturage, or feeding of cattle or plantage in orderings of orchards and Gardens.

2. Plants in the mass; vegetation, herbage.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 184 As true as steele, as plantage to the Moone: As Sunne to day: as Turtle to her mate. 1825 Southey *Tale Paraguay* III. 22 To clear a circle there, And trample down the grass and plantage round.

Plantaginaceous (plæntădʒinē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. Bot. L. *Plantaginaceæ*: see -aceous.] Of or pertaining to the natural order *Plantaginaceæ* or *Plantagineæ* of herbs, of which the typical genus is *Plantago*, Plantain[1].

Mod. Littorella is a plantaginaceous genus.

Plantagi·neous, *a. Bot.* = prec.

1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 973/1.

Plantain[1] (plæ·ntĕn, -tēn). Forms: 3 plauntein, 4 -eyne, -oyne, 5 -eyn; 4–5 plawnteyn(e; 4 planteine, 4–6 -ayn(e, 5–6 -eyne, 6–7 -an, -(a)ine, 6–9 -ane, 7 -in, -en, 7– **plantain**; also 6 **playntayne**, 8 **plaintain.** [ME. a. OF. *plantain, -ein*:—L. *plantāgin-em* (nom. *plantāgo*) plantain, app. from the root of *planta* sole of the foot, in reference to its broad prostrate leaves: cf. the OE. name *wegbrǽde*, OHG. *wegbreita*, Waybread or -brede (f. *brād*, Ger. *breit* broad).]

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1. A plant of the genus *Plantago*, esp. the Greater Plantain, *P. major*, a low herb with broad flat leaves spread out close to the ground, and close spikes of inconspicuous flowers, followed by dense cylindrical spikes of seeds.

[*c* 1265 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 559/27 *Arnoglosa*, plauntein.] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 28 His forheed dropped as a stillatorie Were ful of plantayne [*v. rr.* -eyne, -eyn, -ayn, pleintein] and of paritorie. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 131 The tenthe sterre is Almareth.. His Ston is Jaspe, and of Planteine He hath his herbe sovereine. *c* 1400 *Lanfr. Cirurg.* 351 Distempere it wiþ þe iuys of lactuce & plaunteyn. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 403/1 Planteyne, or plawnteyn, herbe, *plantago*. 1516 *Grete Herbal* cccxliv, Plantayne or weybrede..is an herbe that ye greke call arnoglosse. It is called also .. grete plantayne, and groweth in moyst places & playne feldes. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 9/2 A kind of herbe like vnto plantine. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 74 Or sir, Plantan, a plaine Plantan. 1612 *Two Noble K.* I. ii. 61 These poore sleight sores Neede not a plantin. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 51 Those of Paduoa [are said] to love women with little brests, which makes their women use the juyce of Plantane to keep them from growing. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* s. v., The leaves of plantain are good for all sorts of ulcers, and for cicatrizing such as are old. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 222 The Seeds of Greater Plantain are a favourite food of cage-birds.

b. With defining words distinguishing species and varieties.

The chief are Greater Plantain (see above); Broad-leaved P., *Plantago maxima*; Hoary P., *P. media*; Buck's-horn or Hart'shorn P. (Star of the Earth), *P. Coronopus*; Rose P., *P. major* var. *rosea*; Seaside P., *P. maritima*; Long, Narrow-leaved, or Ribwort P., *P. lanceolata*.

1516 *Grete Herbal* cccxlv, *De lanceolata*...Longe plantayne is good agaynst fystales, yf the iuce be put in them dyuers dayes, it healeth and sleeth them. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxiii. 92 We call the fourth [kind] .. Sea Plantayne. *Ibid.* lxiv. 95 We may also call it Hartes horne Plantayne, Buckehorne Plantayne, or Coronop Plantayne. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisi* lxxxv. 352 *Plantago Rosea.* Rose Plantane .. is in all things like vnto the ordinary Plantane or Ribworte .. but..hath..a thicke long spike of small greene leaues vpon short stalkes. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 325 That Herb which is called Rose Plantane, or by some, Star Plantane. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* 103 And plaintain ribb'd, that heals the reaper's wound. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 259 Plantago media (Hoary Plantain) .. The leaves make a good astringent lotion. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plantago virginica*, the white plantain or ribwort.

2. Applied with defining words to other plants resembling the plantain: as **Bastard Plantain**, *Limosella aquatica*; **Water Plantain**, *Alisma Plantago*; **Lesser Water Plantain**, *A. Ranunculus*; **Least Water Plantain**, ? = *Bastard Plantain*; **White Plantain**, (?) *Gnaphalium americanum.*

1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Alisma dioscoridæ .. officinis & herbariis plantago aquatica..nostratibus water plantane or water waybrede. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 496 Falling euill, drink the leaues, roots or buds of water Planten. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xciv. 343 *Holosteum*..is also called..Spanish hairie small Plantaine, or flowring sea Plantaine. 1687 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 145 They use also the *Gnafalium Americanum*, commonly called there White Plantain. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 Plantain, Least Water, *Limosella. Ibid.*, Plantain, Star-headed Water, *Alisma.* 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 360/1 *Alisma ranunculoides*, or lesser water plantain. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 134 Common Mudwort .. is sometimes called Bastard Plantain.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plantain leaf*, hence *plantain-leaved* adj.; **plantain lily**, a plant of the genus *Funkia*; **plantain shoreweed**, *Littorella lacustris*; **plantain-water**, a decoction made from the plantain.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 52 *Romeo.* Your *Plantan leafe is excellent for that. *Ben.* For what I pray thee? *Romeo.* For your broken shin. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 37 A spoonful of the juice of Nettles and Plantane leaves. 1789 J. PILKINGTON *View Derbysh.* I. 395 *Plantain-leaved Sandwort. 1882 *Garden* 9 Sept. 225/1 This *Plantain Lily should be grown by everyone as a pot plant. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-names* (ed. 3), **Plantain-Shoreweed*, a weed of the plantain tribe found beside lakes and ponds. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 25/2 They washe it with *Plantine-water.

Plantain [2] (plæ·ntɪn, -tēn). Now *Obs.* or *rare.* Forms: 6 **plantayne**, -**in**, -**yne**, 7– **plantain.** [a. obs. F. *plantain* (16th c. in Godef.), *plantoine*, used beside *platane*, ad. L. *platanus* plane-tree, PLATAN, of which there was also a med. or early mod.L. by-form *plantanus*: cf. PLANTAIN 3.] The Plane (*Platanus orientalis*). Also *attrib.*, as *plantain leaf, tree.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxiv. 14, I am exalted like as a plantayne tre [Vulg. *platanus*] by the water syde. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* L viij, The riuer was shadowed ouer wyth Plantyne and Pople trees [*platani quoque et populi*]. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 711 To Plantain-leaves [*platani ramis*] the Sparrow did her young commit. 1791 GILPIN *Forest Scenery* I. 291 In Turkey it is common to see inferior buildings raised around the bole of a large plantain. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xliv, In the streets of Aranjuez, and beneath the mighty cedars and gigantic elms and plantains which compose its noble woods.

Plantain [3] (plæ·ntɪn, -tēn). Forms: 6 **platan**, 6–8 **plantane**, 7–8 **-an**, **-aine**, **-ine**, 7– **plantain**, (7–8 **plaintain**). [In 16th c. *platan*, *plantan(e*, ad. Sp. *plátano*, *plántano*, in same sense, identical in form with *plátano*, *plántano* plane-tree: see PLANTAIN [2], PLATAN, PLANE *sb.*[1]

There is no similarity of aspect or nature between the plane-tree and the plantain (a fact noted already by D'Acosta in 1590), so that no reason appears for a transfer of the name from the former to the latter. It has therefore been suggested that in this sense *plátano* was a corruption of some native name. And, in fact, the plantain or banana appears in Ant. Biet's Galibi Dictionary of 1664, and again in that of 1763, as *palatana*, in Raymond Breton's Carib Dict. of 1665 as '*Baldtana*, grosses bananes', and in the Arawak lang. as *prátane*. But there appears to be no material for determining whether these are native words, or merely corruptions of the Spanish. The Tupi name of the fruit is *pacova.*]

1. A tree-like tropical herbaceous plant (*Musa paradisiaca*) closely allied to the Banana (*M. sapientum*), having immense undivided oblong leaves, and bearing its fruit, for which it is extensively cultivated, in long densely-clustered spikes.

Musa paradisiaca and *M. sapientum* (the Banana), if really distinct species, are very closely allied, and some of their numerous varieties are scarcely distinguishable. The names *plantain* and *banana* are also imperfectly differentiated. In the West Indies, Western Africa, etc., *banana* is applied to the forms with a purple-spotted stem, and a smaller and more delicate fruit, which is eaten raw; while the name *plantain* is given to those with larger and coarser fruit, which is cooked as a vegetable; but in India this usage is reversed, *plantain* being the general name: see Yule *Hobson-Jobson.* In French, *banane* is the general name for both; so *bananier* a banana- or plantain-tree.

[1555 EDEN *Decades* II. 197 (tr. of Italian version, 1534, of Oviedo's Spanish, 1526) There are also certeine plantes which the christians caul Platani. 1589 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 330 Orange trees, siders, limas, plantanos, and palmas. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* xvi. lxix. 1497 They of Brassile call the tree Paquouere and the fruit Pacova, Oviedus and Acosta call it Platanus, for what cause is not knowne. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 74 The most common of all are, the *platanos*... These are of three kinds. The first is the banana,..the second..are the dominicos...The third are the quincos.]

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. (Hakl. Soc.) I. 241 The first that shall be needefulle to treate of is the Plantain, or Plantano, as the vulgar call it...The reason why the Spaniards call it platano (for the Indians had no such name) was, as in other trees, for that they have found some resemblance of the one with the other, even as they called some fruites prunes, pines, and cucumbers, being far different from those which are called by those names in Castille. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 121 Plantains, that haue a broad flaggy leafe, growing in clusters, and shaped like cucumers. *Ibid.* 289 A groue of Plantines. 1657 LIGON *Barbadoes* 81 The Bonano differs nothing from the Plantine, in the body and leaves, but only this, that the leaves are somewhat lesse, and the bodie has here and there some blackish spots...This fruit is of a sweeter taste then the Plantine..we find them as good to stew, or preserve as the Plantine. .. This tree wants a little of the beauty of the Plantine. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1699) 316. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 19 Lower than these, but with a Leaf far broader, stands the Curious Plantan. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 254 They handed up to us a green stem of a plantane. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 205 An acre planted with plantains produces nearly twenty times as much food as the same space sown with corn. 1882 *Garden* 22 July 65/2 A large specimen of this fine Plantain is now flowering in the Victoria house at Kew.

2. The fruit of this plant, a long, somewhat pod-shaped or cucumber-like, fleshy fruit (botanically a berry); it forms a staple food of a considerable part of the human race within the tropics.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 197 This cluster owght to bee taken from the plant, when any one of the Platans begynne to appere yelowe. 1628 *[World Encomp. by Sir F. Drake* (Hakl. Soc.) 142 Fruit which they call *Figo*.., but it is no other than that which the Spaniards and Portingalls have named Plantanes. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 183 Bananas or Plantanes. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 311 The Plantain I take to be the King of all Fruit. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 40 Bonanoes, which are a sort of Plantain, though less, yet much more grateful. 1740 JOHNSON *Life Drake* Wks. IV. 418 Ripe figs, cocoes, and plantains. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 343 Loads of horse-plantanes, a coarse sort, which grows almost without cultivation. 1860 E. B. COWELL in *Life & Lett.* (1904) 167, I generally keep to plaintains, which are like a very poor pear, grafted on a potato. 1875 J. THOMSON *Straits Malacca* 8 Of the pisang or plantain .. there are over thirty kinds of which the *Pisang-mas*, or golden plantain,..though one of the smallest, is nevertheless, most deservedly prized. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 38 Along the Coast, and in other parts of Africa, the coarser, flat-sided kinds of banana are usually called plantains, the name banana being reserved for the finer sorts, such as the little 'silver banana'.

3. Applied with defining words to other plants allied to or resembling the plantain; as **Bastard Plantain** (see quot. 1866); **Wild Plantain**, (*a*) the Indian Shot or Plantain-shot (*Canna indica*); (*b*) the Manilla Hemp plant (*Musa textilis*).

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 365 Wild Plantane Tree. This beautiful plant grows wild in most of the cooler mountains of Jamaica. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Bastard Plantain, *Heliconia Bihai.* 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 181 Even the hardy wild-plantain (*Canna indica*) with its brilliant yellow stem and scarlet flowers .. was reduced to a bare stem and branches.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plantain-drink*, *-garden*, *-leaf*, *-stalk*, *-tree*; **plantain-cutter**, **plantain-eater**, a bird of the genus *Musophaga* or of the family *Musophagidæ*, a TOURACO; **plantain-meal**, the powdered substance of the dried fruit of the plantain; **plantain-shot**, a name given to *Canna indica*, the Indian Shot (see quot. 1750); **plantain-walk**, a plantation of plantains.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 100 In the Barbada's they have many Drinks unknown to us; such as are *Perino*, the *Plantane-drink [etc.]. 1801 LATHAM *Synops. Birds* Suppl. II. 104 *Plantain-eater...This beautiful bird is found on the plains near the borders of rivers in the province of Acra, in Guinea, and is said to live principally on the fruit of the plantain. 1866 OWEN *Vertebr. Anim.* II. 12 *Musophagidæ*.. Touraco or Plantain-eater. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1699) 167 These wild Indians have .. good *Plaintain-Gardens; for Plantains are their chiefest food. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 37 He eats on a green *Plantane-Leaf. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 305 Portions..were distributed on plantain leaves to each guest by the Brahmins. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xvi, Why should not *Plantain-meal be hereafter largely exported for the use of the English working classes? 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 168 The flowers are succeeded by small capsulæ, each inclosing a round black hard seed, as big as swan-shot. From these, and the make of its leaves, they derive the name of *Plantain-shot. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 700 The Ganga..with *Plantaine stalkes hitteth euery one. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* xvi. lxix. 1495 *Musa arbor.* The Indian Figge or *Plantaine tree. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 29 The Plantin Tree is natural to America. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 25 The *Plantane-Walks are usually made choice of, for such Nurseries. 1818 S. ROGERS *Columbus* Poems (1839) 44 Thro' plantain-walks where not a sun-beam plays.

Plantal (plæ·ntăl), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. PLANT + -AL, after *animal.*] Pertaining or relating to a plant; vegetable; used by Henry More and other Platonists to translate Gr. *φυτικός*, applied to the lowest and simplest kind of life in living beings: see quots.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. II. xv, When to plantall life quick sense is ti'd. *Ibid.* II. iii. I. ix, Three centres hath the soul; One plantall hight. 1656 — *Enthus. Tri.* 3 A man differs in them little from a Plant, which therefore you may call the Vegetative or Plantall faculties of the Soul. 1659 — *Immort. Soul* III. i. 328 The same .. made him surmise that the most degenerate Soules did at last sleep in the bodies of Trees, and grew up meerly into Plantal life. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 10 A fourth atheistick form..concluded the world not to be an animal, ..but onely one huge plant or vegetable, having an artificial, plantal, and plastick nature. 1736 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* III. 273 Wide o'er the bank the plantal reptile bends, Adown its stem the rooty fringe depends. 1789 T. TAYLOR *Proclus' Comm.* II. 288 A plantal nature, and a power of acting on body, which is denominated *φυτικόν*, when it enters the lunar globe. 1816 — in *Pamphleteer* VIII. 461 Wholly changed ..into a plantal condition of being. 1889 N. S. SHALER in *Chautauquan* Oct. 19 Some forms range through a great variety of physical and plantal conditions.

Plant-a·nimal. Now *rare.* [a. early mod.L. *plantanimal*, invented by Budé (Budæus, 1508 in *Annot. in Pandectas*) to render Gr. *ζωόφυτον*. Cf. G. *pflanzenthier.*]

1. A zoophyte or 'animal plant'.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 134 Though plant animalls doe multiply, they doe it not by copulation, but in a way analogous unto plants. 1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 188 In Elements there are five kinds of mixt bodies, viz. Stones, Metals, Plants, Plant-Animals, Animals. [*a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 47 Animals..that are almost in the nature of Plants, called *Zoophyta* or *Plant animalia.*] 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 87 A Zoophyte, that is, a Plant-Animal. 1853 *Zoologist* II. 4054 The plant-animals of the sea are revealed to us in all their loveliness. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. viii. 196 Plant-animals (Zoophyta).

†**2.** A plant-like animal growth. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. App. 346 Hartshorn .. grow's to a considerable bulk like a Vegetable, and is (unlike most other Hornes of Animals) at certain set Periods of time, deciduous..this Plant-Animal (if I may so call it) does [etc.].

†**3.** *fig.* A dull, inert, or stupid person. *Obs.*

1673 *S'loo him Bayes* 40, I suppose Trans does not think himself a plant-animal. 1687 M. CLIFFORD *Notes Dryden* i. 4 If thou art not the dullest Plant-Animal that ever the Earth produced, all [etc.]. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 25 Oct. (O. H. S.) I. 298 He being but a degree from a Natural, and upon y^t Account..stiled the Plant Animal.

Plantar (plæ·ntăɪ), *a. Anat.* [ad. L. *plantāris* adj., f. *planta* sole of the foot.] Pertaining or relating to the sole of the foot.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Plantar*, belonging to the Sole of the Foot. 1741 A. MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 69 The two plantar Nerves. 1831 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) III. 10/2 It is well known that the horse supports himself on the plantar surface of the coffin bone only. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 18 The dorsal and plantar aspects of the limb.

‖ **Planta·rium.** *Obs. rare.* Also anglicized as **Plan·tary.** [L. *plantārium* (Plin.), f. *planta* a slip, young plant.] A nursery ground; also *fig.*

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* I. 19 Seminaryes and plantaryes of pride and luxury. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 38 A very small Plantarium or Nursery, will in a few years, stock a vast Extent of Ground.

Plantation (plæntē·ɪ·ʃən). [ad. L. *plantātiōnem* planting, transplanting, n. of action f. *plantāre* to plant; see -ATION. Cf. F. *plantation* (1486).]

1. The action of planting, the placing of plants in the soil so that they may grow. Now *rare.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1065 Aarons 3erde fructified without plantacioune. 1612 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* 16 In Aprill they begin to plant, but their chiefe plantation is in May. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 419 In Bowre and Field he sought, where any tuft Of Grove or Garden-Plot more pleasant lay, Thir tendance or Plantation for delight. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 129 The manifest defects in the acts concerning the plantation of trees. 1816 T. TAYLOR in *Pamphleteer* VIII. 469 She instructed the Eleusinians in the plantation of corn.

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b. *fig.* The action of establishing or founding anything, e. g. a religion; the implanting (*of* a quality); †the laying out (of wealth).

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 13 Those instruments, which it pleased God to use for the plantation of the faith. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 327 The place where holinesse, and religion, aymed to haue their principall plantation. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 183 Heaven and Nature concur in the plantation of that quality [fortitude] in the hearts of men. 1795 HORSLEY *Serm.* (1811) 247 The plantation of churches and the propagation of the gospel.

c. The settlement of persons in some locality; *esp.* the planting of a colony; colonization.

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* Ep. Ded., Not for anie religion or plantation of a Commonwealth. 1610 T. BLENERHASSET (*title*) A Direction for the Plantation in Ulster. 1610 (*title*) A true and sincere Declaration of the Purpose and Ends of the Plantation begun in Virginia. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. xiii. (1635) 213 The first plantation of Inhabitants immediately after the Deluge. *a* 1645 HABINGTON *Surv. Worc.* in *Worc. Hist. Soc. Proc.* II. 317 Before theyre plantation in Worcestershire they weare of Rageley. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* vii, The old protestants of Queen Elizabeth and King James's plantation..did not much love the new English, who came over since 1641. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* III. xvi. 143 Before the discovery of America and the plantation of our colonies, the interest of money was generally twelve per cent. all over Europe. 1870 *Athenæum* 23 July 110/2 Plantation meant the establishment of Englishmen as landowners in Ireland, the extermination of native proprietors, and the reduction of the inhabitants at large to slavery.

2. An assemblage of growing plants of any kind which have been planted.

1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 32 Destroy and put away .. all biggingis, munitionis, plantationis and commoditeis within and about the same. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 157 So thou must go on throughout thy whole Plantation. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* i, Which was no ordinary plantation, if..it contained all kindes of Plants. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 404 Make Plantations of the Suckers or Cuttings of Goosberries, Currants, and Rasberries. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Onion*, About October all their leaves die away, which has occasioned some to think all the plantation [*i. e.* onion-bed] lost. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 71 Culture, &c. of the Common Artichoke. .. I also prefer one single row to a regular plantation or bed, on account of the better admission of light and air.

b. Now, *esp.*, a wood of planted trees.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. iv. 15 You will have the true Plott of your Ground, or Park, or Wood-land, or Plantation. 1739 GRAY *Let.* Poems (1775) 71 On either hand vast plantations of trees, chiefly mulberries and olives. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Lhanbryd*, A plain ..covered with corn, grass, or plantations. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 546 During the last half century, many very large additions have been made to the plantations of Scotland... The total woodland must, at this moment ..considerably exceed 1,000,000 acres.

†3. *fig.* That which has been planted, founded, or settled, as an institution, a mission station. *Obs.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1053/1, I take it [auricular confession] for a plantation, not planted by God in his worde. 1653 E. CHISENHALE *Cath. Hist.* 83 The Apostles amongst themselves were equall, and their severall plantations coordinate and equal. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* vii. (1739) 90 Both [were] sent down by the Apostles to Samaria, to settle the Plantations Philip had made.

b. An oyster-bed: see PLANT *v.* 1 b.

1891 W. K. BROOKS *Oyster* 127 Before the bottom was laid out in private plantations, there were very few persons living there.

4. A settlement in a new or conquered country; a colony. Also *transf. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* (Cf. 1 c.)

Chiefly those formed in the New World, and on the forfeited lands in Ireland; also, the ancient colonies of Greece, etc.

1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* I. 385 (Bees) Else-where to plant their goodly Colonies; Which keep, still constant, in their new Plantation. 1622 CAPT. SMITH (*title*) New Englands Trials. ..With the present estate of that happie Plantation, begun by but 60 weake men in the yeare 1620. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 86 In America, there be diverse Plantations of the English, Dutch, and French. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 169 Heraclea, a plantation of the city of Megara. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* Pref., Ireland and the Plantations in America .. are a Burthen to England. 1769 *Junius Lett.* I. (1820) 6 A new office is established for the business of the plantations. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* xi. 328 All goods of the produce of Ireland, and the British Plantations. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiii. 42 Roman plantations, and possibly military stations also reached even to the Dniester.

†b. A company of settlers or colonists. *Obs.*

1647 STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 231 Ascanius .. carrying forth a plantation of men, ..found a white sow with 30. pigges sucking her. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxiv. (1839) 239 Those we call plantations, or colonies..are numbers of men sent out from the commonwealth, under a conductor, or governor, to inhabit a foreign country, either formerly void of inhabitants, or made void then by war. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) II. 321 (*an.* 1682) This revived among them [the gentry] a design..of carrying over a plantation to Carolina.

c. *To send* (prisoners, etc.) *to the plantations*, i.e. to penal service or indentured labour in the colonies, 'a method of treating criminals of all kinds much in favour during the 17th century' (C. H. Firth in *Eng. Hist. Rev.*, 1889, 335).

As the labour was chiefly on the plantations in sense 5, the phrase tended to be associated with that sense.

1650 *Acts Parl. Scot.* (Recd. ed.) VI. II. 745 b, To deliver unto Mr Samuel Clarke, to transport to Virginia, 900 prisoners of the Scots [taken at Dunbar]..according to such desires as shall bee made by anie who will carrie them to plantations not in enmity to this Commonwealth. 1655 *Mercurius Politicus* 24–31 May, Divers persons..who were in the late rebellious insurrection, were to be sent away to the foreign plantations. *c* 1664 in Burnet *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 209 If his Majesty had any such intention, he would rather choose to be sent to a plantation. 1760 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 73 Will the law suffer a felon sent to the plantations, to bind himself for life? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 660 Some of them had been hanged: ..and the rest should be sent to the plantations.

5. An estate or farm, esp. in a tropical or sub-tropical country, on which cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, coffee, or other crops are cultivated, formerly chiefly by servile labour: see PLANTER 4.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Plantation*, a Spot of Ground in America for the planting of Tobacco, Sugar-canes, &c. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xi. 180, I had .. two plantations in the island. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 85 A person .. devised to trustees..a plantation in the island of Grenada, upon trust. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 143 They were seized upon by two slaves of the neighbouring plantation. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* II. XXV, In Virginia every estate is a plantation..with its servants and slaves.

†6. That on which any structure is planted; a base, a foundation, a platform. *Obs. rare.*

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 352 You had better undertake to find out a Plantation for Archimedes his Engines to move the Earth. 1688 CAPT. J. S. *Fortification* 69 Platforms..are the Plantations where the Guns are laid.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in senses 1, 2) *plantation-hoe, -making*; *plantation-like* adj.; (sense 4) *plantation-aloe*, †*-cause*, †*clerk*, †*-land*, *-sugar*; *plantation-built* adj.; (sense 5) *plantation-coolie, -dance, -house, -mansion, -negro, -slave, style*; **†plantation-acre**, an acre in plantation-measure; = the Irish acre; **†plantation-measure**, the variety of land-measure formerly used in the plantations of Ireland, in which the acre contained 7840 sq. yards; **plantation-mill**, a mill suitable for use on a plantation, for crushing oats, etc.; **†Plantation Office**, early name of the Colonial Office; **plantation song**, a song of the kind sung by negroes on the American plantations.

1771–2 *Irish Act* 11 & 12 *Geo. III*, c. 21 § 5 Any bog of less dimensions than ten *plantation acres. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Purging*, The Succotrine aloes should always be preferred to the Barbadoes, or *plantation aloes. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4541/3 The Ship Rolland .., *Plantation-built. *c* 1744 in Hanway *Trav.* (1753) II. I. xii. 68 Any other British or plantation-built ship. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 298 There was .. a *Plantation-cause at the Council board. 1684 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. England* II. (ed. 15) 241 Ricard Savage, *Plantation Clerk. *a* 1860 ALB. SMITH *Lond. Med. Stud.* (1861) 10 He was about to practise his *plantation-dance up-stairs, and .. the ceiling might come down. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Lucern*, Before that time the flat *plantation-hoe may be used. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 283, I came to the *plantation-house. 1639 *Irish Act* 15 *Chas. I*, sess. II. c. 6 § 2 Towns, villages, hamlets, lands, ..usually called *plantation lands, in or neere the territories of Cloncolman. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 642 He did his utmost to try and get the natives to embark on *plantation-making, ably seconded by Mr. Billington, the botanist. 1642 *Act* 18 *Chas. I*, c. 36 (*Ireland*) *Plantation measure,.. every Acre thereof shall consist of eightscore Pearches or Poles..of one and twenty foot. 1772–2 *Irish Act* 11 & 12 *Geo. III*, c. 21 § 2 No greater quantity of such bog shall be so set to any one person than fifty acres, plantation measure. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 511 Among the *plantation negroes of the Southern States. 1753 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 5) II. 104 Where formerly was kept the Office of the Secretary of State for Scotland, now abolished, is the *Plantation-office. 1871 DE VERE *Americanisms* 116 The Negro-minstrel is the artist who blackens his face, adopts the black man's manner and instrument, and recites his field and *plantation songs. 1896 HUNGERFORD *Lonely Girl* xiii. 127 Singing plantation songs to the..banjo.

Hence **Planta·tioner**, one who took part in the plantation of Ulster; **†Planta·tionite**, a colonist.

1756 *Monitor* No. 71 II. 184 Hear ye men of Britannia! give ear ye .. Plantationites! and such as dwell on the continent of America. 1888 J. HARRISON *Scot in Ulster* iv. 56 The 'plantationers' came accompanied by clergymen.

†Planta·tor. *Obs. rare.* [a. late L. *plantātor* (Augustine) a planter, transplanter, f. *plantāre* to plant; see -ATOR.]

1. One who transplants something, e. g. a custom.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 438 Can you draw from them [i. e. the French] .. a greater draught, then they draw from the Italian, for first they be Imitators; next, Mutators; thirdly, Temptators; and lastly, your Plantators, in all the varieties of vanity.

2. A settler, colonist, 'planter'.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 411 A great discouragment for our collonizd plantators there. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 123 This year the protestants and English plantators in Ireland, began to grow into some discontent.

Plant-bug. [f. PLANT *sb.*[1] + BUG *sb.*[2]] Any one of various hemipterous insects (esp. of the family *Capsidæ*) that infest, and feed upon the juices of, plants. Cf. PLANT-LOUSE.

1864 *Reader* No. 97. 572/1 Aphides, or plant-bugs.

Planted (plɑ·ntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. PLANT *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Set in the ground, as a plant; fixed in the ground, set up, established, etc.: see PLANT *v.*

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 590/4 *Insitus*, planted or graffed. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 403/1 Plantyd, *plantatus*. *a* 1625 JAS. I *Ps.* i. 3 Hee shall be like a planted tree. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Acts xv. 36 Converted Souls and Planted Churches, must be further visited. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1839) 23/2 The planted standard falls Upon the heaving ground. 1864 WEBSTER, *Planted* (Joinery), fixed in place, as a projecting member or molding, after having been first wrought on a separate piece of stuff.

2. Furnished with plants, trees, etc.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 598/32 *Obsitus*, .. by-set a bowte, or plantyd a bowte. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. vii. 118 It looked like a planted garden. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 219 In the newly planted alleys of Versailles.

†b. *Sc.* Of a church or congregation: Supplied with a minister, settled. *Obs.*

1699 T. BOSTON *Art of Man-Fishing* (1900) 75 When thou goest to preach in planted Congregations.

†Plantein. *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 4 **plauntein.** [? a. OF. *plantin* or ? *planton* young plant, deriv. of *plante* PLANT.] A young plant.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 232 Take a litil plauntein of a note [*parvam plantam nucis*] & take it vp of þe ground wiþ alle hise rotis.

Planteous, variant of PLAINTEOUS *Obs.*

Planter (plɑ·ntəɹ). [f. PLANT *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. Of persons.

1. One who sets plants in the ground to grow, or who sows seed; hence, a cultivator of the soil, a farmer, an agriculturist.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxxi. 5 Plaunte shul plaunteres [*Vulg.* plantabunt plantantes]. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 809/32 *Hic plantator*, a plantor. 1575 FENTON *Gold. Ep.* (1577) 99 Fruites returne seedes to their planter. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 691 Chos'n by the sovran Planter, when he fram'd All things to mans delightful use. 1726 W. HAMILTON *To C'tess of Eglintoun w. Gentle Sheph.*, Or with th' industrious planter dost thou talk, Conversing freely in an ev'ning walk? 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 393 Planter of hops not obliged to give more than twenty-four hours' notice of his intention to weigh. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 78 The virtues of pirates gave way to those of planters, merchants, senators, and scholars.

2. *fig.* One who plants a church, religion, institution, or the like, which takes root and grows.

1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 287 St. Peter, and St. Paul, the two chiefest planters of the churches. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* ii. 36 The Ministers of the Gospel who were to be sent out to be the first Planters of it. 1870 E. ARBER *Ascham's Scholem.* Introd. § 5 These Planters of the ancient Literature in England hoped well of their Mother Tongue.

3. One of the persons who 'plant' or found a colony; an early settler, a pioneer; a colonist; in Ireland, one of the English or Scotch settlers planted on forfeited lands in the 17th c. *Hist.*

1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 533 They seuerally giue different orders, and customes, according to the intent and purpose of the first Planters. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 641 A new Colony and plantation... The Planters sustaine themselves by what God and Nature affords them for their labour upon the place. 1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 21 Apr., We have settled almost all the affairs in Ireland; the rights and interests of the soldiers there, and of the planters and adventurers. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 197 Where the Accessions [to a Colony] are but thin and sparing, and scattered among the Natives of the Country where they come..it falls out that the very first Planters do soon degenerate in their Habits, Customs and Religion. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 334 The Planters were the Phocæans, who were driven out of Asia by Harpagus. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. vi. 306 The law of Gavil-kind, which the original planters had carried with them from Britain. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xxi. 479 The written records of .. Ralegh's persistent labours as a planter are numerous.

b. In Ireland, in 19th c., A person settled in the holding of an evicted tenant.

1890 *Daily News* 18 June 3/5 Mr. McCarthy gave .. the reason for this refusal to sanction sales under the Ashbourne Act to the planter or emergency tenants who replaced the old tenants. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Sept. 4/3 'If the Government don't put 'em (the planters) out, we will', said one of the men to me. 1894 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 4/7 What does Mr. Morley propose to do with the man who is settled on the farm—the 'planter', as he is called, a name of historical memory in Ireland?

4. The proprietor or occupier of a plantation or cultivated estate, orig. in the W. Indies and the southern colonies of N. America; now used generally of such persons in tropical and sub-tropical countries. Often in comb., as *coffee-, cotton-, indigo-, sugar-, tobacco-planter.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 4 The Sub-planters of a West-Indian Island. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 19 Another singular benefit to the Planter, is the large numbers of wild Horses. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Planter*, .. also a Master, or Owner of a Plantation in the West-Indies. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 220 One of the Spanish Prisoners was a planter, as it is called in the West Indies, or a farmer, as we should call it in England. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 269 A planter of the Sheveroy Hills wrote to me that he had detected some women stealing his coffee. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 209/2 Before leaving the hands of the planter, the cotton is subjected to a rough cleaning process.

5. One who forms, owns, or maintains oyster-beds.

1892 *Law Times* XCII. 177/2 Mr. Williamson, a very large oyster planter and dealer in oysters.

6. *Austral. slang.* One who steals and hides cattle: see PLANT *v.* 8.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* XXV. III. 54 What's a little money..if..your children grow up duffers [*sc.* cattle-duffers] and planters?

7. *Newfoundland.* The owner of fishing or shipping 'plant': see quots.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Planter*, ..in Newfoundland, a person engaged in the fishery. 1883 SIR A. SHEA *Newfoundland Fisheries* 10 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The

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sailing vessels were in a large degree the property of resident 'planters', whose earnings helped to swell the common wealth. 1895 R. G. Taber in *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII. 19/2 Over one-half of these Labrador-going fishermen are what are termed 'planters, sharesmen and crews'...A 'planter' may either be the owner of a 'plant', speculating on his own account, or an agent in charge of a merchant's plant.

II. Of things or beasts.

8. An implement or machine for planting or sowing seeds: often in comb., as *corn planter, cotton-seed planter, potato planter.*

1856 *Engineer* I. 14/1 The accompanying engravings represent .. improvements in hand corn planters. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 25/1 Seed-planter..Sugar-cane planter.

9. *U. S.* A snag formed by a tree-trunk embedded in a more or less erect position in a river.

1808 A. Ellicott *Journal* (1803) 123 From the mouth of the Ohio .. it is not safe to descend the river in the night, unless the boat be uncommonly strong, on account of the sawyers and planters. 1812 Brackenridge *Views Louisiana* (1814) 43 In time, the trees thus fallen in, become sawyers and planters; the first .. named from the motion made by the top when acted upon by the current, the others are the trunks of trees of sufficient size to resist it. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Planter*,..the most dangerous among the 'snag and sawyer' family, to which vessels navigating the Western rivers are exposed. 1884 T. W. Higginson in *Harper's Mag.* June 125/1 Their talk was of the dangers of the river; of 'planters and sawyers'.

10. *Pugilistic slang.* A blow planted, a well-directed blow: cf. Plant *v.* 7.

1821 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 234 Smith put in a dreadful planter on Powell's throat.

11. *colloq.* A horse that has the habit of refusing to move.

1864 Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 140 Mofussil horses ..are incorrigible planters, considering it essential to their dignity to stand perfectly still for ten minutes after they have been put between the shafts.

Hence **Pla·nterdom**, the class or social order of planters or owners of plantations in America, the West Indies, etc.; **Pla·nterly** *a.*, befitting a planter (in sense 4); **Pla·ntership**, the office or condition of a planter.

a 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 379 That God should bestow the grace of Apostleship and Plantership upon him rather then upon Apollo. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 793/1 He [James Ramsay] stood, in opinion, a rebel against the interest and majesty of plantership. 1827 Ld. Brougham in *Life & Lett. Z. Macaulay* (1900) 445 That heathenly and planterly and almost slave-trading speech. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVII. 778/2 In the West Indies, plantership denotes the management of a sugar plantation. 1861 Russell *Diary North & S.* (1863) I. 186 Meeting only two or three vehicles containing female planterdom on little excursions of pleasure or business.

[**Pla·nticle**, error for Plantule, q.v.]

Plantie-cruive. Also **planta-**, **planti-**, **planty-**, **-crew**, **-crü.** *dial.* (*Shetl. & Orkn.*) [f. Sc. *plantie*, dim. of Plant *sb.*[1] + Cruive.] A kitchen-garden enclosure.

1814 J. Shirreff *Agric. Surv. Orkn.* 80 *note*, The plants are raised from seed sown in little enclosures of turf,..called, in Orkney, planta crews. 1814 Scott *Diary* 4 Aug. in *Lockhart*, Some dozen of these little enclosures about twenty or thirty feet square are in sight at once. They are called planty-cruives. 1822 — *Pirate* xxx. 1876 [see Cruive 3]. 1898 Clark *N. Gleams* 166 (E. D. D.) Robbing a bee's nest in the wall of his planti-crü.

†**Planti·genous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **plantigen-us* (f. *planta* plant + *-gen-us* born: cf. *terrigenus*) + -ous.] Generated or sprung from plants.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3004 That the divers races of Ichneumons are generated by their respective Animal-parents, and particularly that those, which the divers Excrescencies of Vegetables produce, are not plantigenous.

Plantigrade (plæ·ntigrēd), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [a. F. *plantigrade* (Geoffroy and Cuvier 1795), in mod.L. *plantigradus* walking on the sole of the foot, f. L. *planta* sole + *-gradus* going, walking.] Walking upon the soles of the feet (opp. to Digitigrade); also said of the feet, or of the walk, of an animal. (In this general sense, man is a plantigrade animal.) Commonly restricted to the former tribe *Plantigrada* of carnivorous mammals, comprising several quadrupeds now distributed in various families, as the bear, wolverene, badger, racoon, etc.

1831 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) III. 10/2 The animals distinguished by the name of Plantigrade are believed to support themselves on the entire foot. 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 978/2 The hinder feet in the whole of this order are plantigrade. 1875 Sir W. Turner in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 830/1 The human foot, therefore, is a pentadactylous, plantigrade foot. 1877 Coues *Fur Anim.* vii. 188 They are terrestrial animals,..the walk is plantigrade.

b. In reference to human beings: Placing the whole sole of the foot upon the ground at once in walking; flat-footed.

1837 C. le Grice in *Lamb's Wks.* (1876) I. 7 His [Lamb's] step was plantigrade, which made his walk slow and peculiar. 1861 Russell *Diary North & S.* (1863) I. 384 He [the negro] is plantigrade and curved as to the tibia.

c. *transf.* Of or belonging to a plantigrade animal, as a bear.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xl. (1856) 362 A hirsute, bearded fellow, with the true plantigrade countenance. 1860 O. W. Holmes *Elsie V.* iv, The black bear alone could have set that plantigrade seal.

B. *sb.* A plantigrade animal; *esp.* one of the former order *Plantigrada*: see above.

1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 212 The Plantigrades are so called because they walk, like man, upon the whole foot. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* i. (1872) 7 With the exception of the plantigrades or bear family.

Pla·nting, *vbl. sb.* [f. Plant *v.* + -ing[1].]

1. The action of the vb. Plant, in various senses.

c 1000 *Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 149 *Propaginatio*, wintwiga plantung. 1486 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 21791 But thow shalt ageyn retourne Toward the heggh off hyr plauntyng. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xvii. 20 [They did] aduaunce their trenches and approaches for planting of their ordinance. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Plantations* (Arb.) 530 Planting of Countries, is like Planting of Woods; For you must make account to leese almost Twenty yeeres Profit, and expect your Recompence, in the end. 1649 *Proc. Commiss. Gen. Assembly* (1896) 285 Recommende to the Presbyterie the planting of that Kirk with diligence. 1702 C. Mather (*title*) Magnalia Christi Americana: or, the Ecclesiastical History of New-england, from Its First Planting in the Year 1620. unto the Year..1698. 1818 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 573 The planting of Clare Hall walk..with Ivy.

†b. Position, situation. *Obs.*

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xvii. 20 A hill, from whence we might easily see .. the planting of their campe and their approches.

2. Concrete and collective uses.

†a. A slip, cutting, young plant, of a vine, etc.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xv. 13 Ælc plantung þe min heofenlica fæder ne plantode byþ awurt-walod. 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* cxliii. 12 Whos sones; as newe plauntingis in ther 3outhe. — *Dan.* xi. 7 A plauntyng shal stonde of the buriownyng of hir rootis.

b. A clump or bed of things planted; *esp.* a clump or wood of planted trees; a plantation. Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 498 The delectable planure of Murray.., inriched with Cornes, Plantings, Pastorage. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1858) 385 If they offered to..destroy any of the corn, plantings, buildings. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5866/3 A considerable Quantity of well advanc'd Forest Planting. 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* v. iii, Busy gardeners shall new planting rear. 1812 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 44 Hedges are often accompanied with hedge-rows, and sometimes by what are called belts of planting. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 205 When the day was fine, I used to spend it by the side of a mossy stream..or in a neighbouring planting. 1892 T. E. Kebbel *Old & New Eng. Country Life* 48 In the woods and plantings trees are being felled.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *planting district, produce, season, work*; **planting-ground**, (*a*) a place where crops are planted; (*b*) 'a place where oysters are sown or planted' (*Cent. Dict.*); **planting-plough**: see quot. 1832; **planting-stick**, a dibble.

1552 Huloet, Plantynge stycke or debyll, *pastinum.* 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 269 Being cut off about the beginning of Planting-season, it will grow. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 215 We make with a planting-stick, holes about four Inches deep. 1769 E. Bancroft *Guiana* 369 He recurs to his planting-ground for his future provision. 1832 *Planting* 56 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, For the preparation of heath soils, incumbent on sand or loose gravel, an improved paring plough, which we call Fyshe Palmer's planting plough, is a valuable implement. 1878 J. Inglis *Sport & W.* xvii. 222 Let him leave the planting districts, and go up to the wastes of Oudh.

Pla·nting, *ppl. a.* [f. Plant *v.* + -ing[2].] That plants.

1827 Steuart *Planter's G.* (1828) 1 A 'Planting Nation', or, to speak with more correctness, a 'Nation of Planters'.

b. Owning or cultivating plantations (in the colonies or semi-tropical countries).

1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 272 From the beginning the planting aristocracy had merely been living on its capital. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 27 May 2/2 On behalf of the Queensland planting community. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Sept. 3/1 Those who in the seventeenth century brought slavery into the planting colonies.

c. Cattle-stealing (*Austral.*): see Plant *v.* 8.

1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* xx. II. 152 That planting rascal Joe.

†**Pla·ntisoun.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *planteisun, -eson* (12th c.):—L. *plantātiōn-em.*] A plant.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 92 Anoþer plantisoun ys sayd for collodioun þat engendrys [hate and contempt].

Plantivorous (plænti·vŏrəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *plantivorus* plant-eating + -ous.] Devouring plants.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* (citing Westwood).

Plantless (plɑ·ntlĕs), *a.* [f. Plant *sb.*[1] + -less.] Destitute of plants; without vegetation.

a 1846 *Edinb. Rev.* cited in Worcester.

Pla·ntlet. [f. Plant *sb.*[1] + -let.] a. An embryo or undeveloped plant. b. A diminutive or tiny plant.

1816 Keith *Phys. Bot.* II. 17 At the end of the ninth day the plantlet had wholly escaped from its integuments. 1877 Fr. Heath *Fern W.* 10 This plantlet or embryo consists of two principal organs united to each other. 1878 — *Woodland Trees* 23 Temporary abiding places of the plantlets.

Plantlike (plɑ·ntˌləik), *a.* [f. Plant *sb.*[1] + -like.] Resembling a plant or that of a plant.

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 26 So long is he plantlike. 1844 Marg. Fuller *Wom. 19th C.* (1862) 114 His song tended to reinstate a plant-like gentleness in the development of energy. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* Introd. 20 Nutrition becomes holophytic or completely plantlike.

Pla·ntling. [f. Plant *sb.*[1] + -ling.] A little or young plant; a plantlet.

1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 53 The plantlings, transplanted to a proper close bed. 1867 W. Barnes in *Macm. Mag.* June 126/2 A pea is planted, and there spring from it a rootling and a plantling.

Plant-louse (plɑ·ntˌlaus). Any small hemipterous insect that infests plants; *esp.* an aphis.

1805 Priscilla Wakefield *Dom. Recreat.* iv, It is called the aphis, puceron, vine-fretter, or plant-louse. 1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* iii. (1818) I. 67 Hemiptera, consisting of Bugs, Cicadæ,.. Plant-lice. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 2 In the aphis (puceron or green-plant louse) through all its divisions.

b. *Comb.* **plant-louse-lion** [after Ant-lion], an 'aphis-lion', which preys on aphides, the larva of various *Hemerobiidæ*, or lace-winged flies.

1805 Priscilla Wakefield *Dom. Recreat.* iv, An insect called the plant-louse-lion.

Planto·cracy. [irreg. f. Plant(er + -ocracy, after *aristocracy*, etc.] A dominant class or caste consisting of planters (in the W. Indies, etc.).

a 1846 *Eclectic Rev.* cited in Worcester. 1865 *Morn. Star* 12 Dec., In the midst of a fierce conflict with the plantocracy in British Guiana. 1889 J. J. Thomas *Froudacity* 254 The irritation and rancour seething in the breast of the new plantocracy.

†**Plantoun.** *Obs. rare.* Also **plaunt-**. [a. OF. *planton* a young shoot, deriv. of *plante* Plant *sb.*[1]] A plant or ? young plant.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 92 Of þe kynde of plauntouns ys oon þat engendrys langour,..whos floures er whit, ouerpassant þe leuys. *Ibid.*, Anoþer ys of þe maner of plantouns þat ys helefull.

Pla·ntsman. [f. *plants'*, possessive case of Plant *sb.*[1] + Man *sb.*[1]] A nurseryman, a florist.

1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVII. 770 A picture the plantsman..is not likely soon to forget. 1900 *Nature* 5 Apr. 537/2 Long experience..often enables the plantsman to make conjectures which afterwards prove to be correct.

‖ **Plantula** (plæ·ntiŭlă). *Entom.* [mod.L. dim. of *planta* sole of the foot.] An accessory lobe or process occurring between the claws in various insects. Hence **Pla·ntular** *a.*, pertaining to the plantula.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 386 *Pseudonychia*...Two stiff claw-like bristles, that terminate the Plantula. 1895 *Camb. Nat. Hist.* V. 105 Between the claws there is frequently a lobe or process,..varied in different Insects, called empodium, arolium, palmula, plantula, pseudonychium, or pulvillus.

Plantula·tion. *Bot. rare.* [a. F. *plantulation* (Richard 1808), n. of action f. assumed L. **plantulāre*, f. *plantula*: see next.] The development of the rudimentary plant from the embryo; germination.

1819 Lindley tr. *Richard's Obs. Fruits & Seeds* 68 We call germination that first spontaneous action...Perhaps it might .. be called Plantulation, since the formation and developement of a little plant is the result. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Plantulatio*, .. term by L. C. Richard for the developement of the embryo during germination: plantulation.

Plantule (plæ·ntiul). *Bot.* ? *Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *plantula*, dim. of *planta* a shoot, slip.] An embryonic or rudimentary plant.

[1706 Phillips, *Plantula Seminalis*, (among Herbalists) is the little Herb that lies as it were an Embryo in miniature in every Seed.] 1733–40 Tull *Horse-hoeing Husb.* Add. 264 'Tis as unreasonable to suppose a Power in an animal or vegetable Body to produce Animalcles or Plantules from inorganical Matter by Secretions of the Aliment. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Seed*, The rest of the seed serves to feed the young plant, or plantule. 1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* I. Notes 106 After fecundation a body begins to appear ..which in process of time proves to be two lobes containing a plantule. 1865 *Reader* No. 143. 355/2 The production of amyliferous plantules.

‖ **Planula** (plæ·niŭlă). *Zool.* Pl. **-æ.** [mod. L., a little plane, dim. of *plānus* Plane *a.*] The flat-shaped ciliated free-swimming embryo of certain Hydrozoa; hence extended to a similar embryo in Cœlenterates generally.

1870 Nicholson *Man. Zool.* 89 The embryo is a free-swimming, oblong, ciliated body, termed a planula. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 146 In most Hydrophora the ciliated, locomotive, planula becomes elongated and fixed by its aboral pole. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 98 Developed, just like the Hydroid-Polyps, from a planula, which is at first free, and which afterwards becomes fixed.

attrib. 1887 Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 425/2 The history of the second or planula type [of development] has been thoroughly worked out by Schulze in a little incrusting Tetractinellid sponge (*Plakina monolopha*, Schulze).

So **Pla·nulan**, a planula; **Pla·nular** *a.*, (*a*) of flattened form; (*b*) pertaining to or of the nature of a planula; **Pla·nulate** *a.*, of a flattened form; **Pla·nuliform** *a.*, of the form of a planula; **Pla·nuloid** *a.*, resembling a planula.

1886 Geddes in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 420/2 The passage from Protozoa to Metazoa was, according to Bütschli, effected neither by *planulan nor gastrula but by a disk-like 'placula'. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Planularis*, applied by Lamarck to a section (*Planulares*) of soft worms having flat bodies: *planular. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Planular*, pertaining to a Planula. 1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 570 The cells are nearly circular, contiguous, or *planulate. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 459 In the fresh-water Polyzoa, the impregnated ovum gives rise to a saccular *planuliform embryo. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Planuloid*, the same as *Planuliform.*

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† **Pla·nure.** *Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *planure* = It. *pianura* plain, f. L. *plān-um* level ground: see -URE.] A flat or level district, a plain. Hence † **Pla·nured** *a.*, situated in a plain.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 40 The Territo[r]y of Venice..in the planure is narrow, but stripeth larger among the hills and lakes. *Ibid.* VIII. 367 The two Hills on both sides the planur'd Citty .. are ouer-cled with streetes and ouses. *Ibid.* X. 498 The delectable planure of Murray.

‖ **Planuria** (plănĭū·rĭă). *Path.* Also in anglicized form **planury** (plæ·nĭŭri). [f. Gr. πλάνο-ς wandering, straying + -URIA, f. οὖρον urine.] Discharge of urine through an abnormal channel, e. g. a fistula.

1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Planuria*, discharge of urine through unwonted ways. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Planuria*,..planu'ry. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Planuria*, the passage of urine through a fistulous opening. *Plan'ury*, the same as *Planuria*.

Planxty (plæ·ŋksti). *Irish Music.* Also 8 **plangstee, plansty.** [Derivation unknown. App. not native Irish, see Petrie, *Ancient Music of Ireland* (1855) 13–15. (Some suggest its formation in some way from L. *plangĕre* to strike, beat.)] 'A harp tune of a sportive and animated character, moving in triplets. It is not intended for or often adaptable to words, and is slower in pace than the jig' (Stainer and Barrett).

1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* (1794) 6 I'd make him chaunt a solemn *drimmunduh* Or jocund plangstee, pæan or quaint air. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 47 He..leaves at every hospitable mansion .. a planxty, celebrating the virtues, charms, or high descent of the hostess. 1845 T. C. CROKER *Fairy Leg.* 288 He could play jig and planxty without end. 1846 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xix, Dick Dawson was whistling a planxty and eyeing his man. 1855 G. PETRIE *Anc. Music Irel.* 13 Of the Planxty and the Pleraca..the difference seems to me to be only in names which are convertible. ..In a collection of Irish tunes, chiefly of Carolan's composition, published .. in 1810, the term Planxty [is] given as the English name, and Pleraca as the Irish one of the same tune...The tunes called Planxties, as well as those called Pleracas, owe their origin, if not, as I believe, their names to Carolan [died 1738]. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 17 Mar., All last night they danced in Caxton Hall ..—slip jigs, reels, and planxties, and never a foreign dance among them!

Plap (plæp), *v.* [Onomatopœic: cf. for beginning *plash*, for end *flap*, *slap*. See also PLOP.] *intr.* To come down or fall with a flat impact, and with the sound that this makes. Also as *sb.* or *adv.*, in phr. *to play plap.*

1846 THACKERAY *Cornhill to Cairo* x, Constantinople beauties .. waddling and plapping in their odious yellow papooshes. 1855 — *Newcomes* lxvi, Hark, there is Barnes Newcome's eloquence still plapping on like water from a cistern. 1860 — *Round. Papers, Christmas Tree* 109 The white bears winked their pink eyes, as they plapped up and down by their pool. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 231 The rain drops played 'plap' on my naked skin.

‖ **Plaque** (plak). [F. *plaque*: see PLACK.]

1. An ornamental plate or tablet of metal or porcelain, of quadrangular, round, oval, or other regular form, either plain or decorated with figures, intended to be hung up as a wall-decoration, or to be inserted in a piece of furniture, etc.

1875 MASKELL *Ivories* 41 The plaques have borders with foliated ornaments; birds and animals, flowers and fruits, filling the intermediate spaces. 1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* iii. 23 A votive plaque preserved in the museum of the hôtel Cluny, at Paris. 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 38 Picture-painting on the flat surface of porcelain plaques. 1884 MRS. C. PRAED *Zéro* xix, The brazen plaques above the mantel-piece resembled menacing heads.

b. A small ornamental tablet worn as a badge of high rank in an honorary order.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlix, A nobleman tightly girthed, with a large military chest, on which the *plaque* of his order shone magnificently. *Ibid.* lxiv, Men with *plaques* and *cordons*. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. 239 In front of his turban there was a plaque of diamonds and emeralds.

2. a. *Path.* A patch of eruption or the like.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 311 Before the exudation has spread and consolidated into membranous plaques. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 658 The eruption of hydroa gestationis..consists of erythematous patches, some of which are rounded plaques. *Ibid.* 809 Plaques like those of lichen ruber planus may be seen.

b. *Anat.* A small flat discoidal formation, as a hæmatoblast or blood-plate.

1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Plaque*, a plate. A French word adopted of late by medical writers meaning either a small disc-like object, as a blood-platelet, or a rounded patch.

Plaquet, obs. form of PLACCATE.

‖ **Plaquette** (plake·t). [F. dim. of *plaque*: see -ETTE.]

1. A small plaque or ornamental tablet.

1888 *Academy* 8 Dec. 377/1 The work of another North Italian worker in bronze,..from an examination of several plaquettes from his hand. 1894 *Times* 20 Feb. 3/1 In bronze there are statuettes, medals, and plaquettes in great numbers. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Dec. 7/2 At the reception .. each British M.P. was presented with a beautiful silver plaquette representing England and France fraternising.

2. *Anat.* = PLAQUE 2 b.

1883 *Smithsonian Rep.* 735 G. Hayem insists that the elements of the blood, to which he gave the name of hematoblasts, are identical with the 'plaquettes', or corpuscules, described by Bizzozero.

Plas, plasce, plase, obs. forms of PLACE.

Plash (plæʃ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **plæsc, plesc**; 4 **plasch**, 5 **plaisshe, playche**, 5–6 **plasche**, 6 **plasshe**, 5– **plash**, (6, 9 *dial.* **plesh**, 9 *dial.* **plosh**). [OE. *plæsc*, ME. *plasch*, cognate with MDu., Flem. *plasch* pool, also MDu., Du., MLG., LG. *plas*, LG. *plasse*; app. of the same origin as PLASH *v.*[2], prob. onomatopœic: cf. FLASH *sb.*[1] From the LG. came also OF. *plasquier, plasquis, plassis* a marsh (Froiss.), *plascq* a damp meadow (Tournai 1443).] A shallow piece of standing water, a pool made by inundation or by the rain; a marshy pool; a puddle.

963 *Grant by K. Eadgar* in Birch *Cart. Sax.* III. 355 In duobus locis quæ sic vocitantur Plesc et Eastun. *Ibid.* 356 Ærest of plæsc in þone broc..of mæne lege to þam broce, of þam brocæ þæt eeft in plesc. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2799 Be-twyx a plasche and a flode, appone a flate lawnde. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6226 Eche stede stod ful, bothe plasch & polk, Of mennes blode that died there. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 403/1 Plasche, or flasche, where reyne watyr stondythe. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 799/40 *Hec lacuna*, a playche of water. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxcviii. 691 Before them there was a great plasshe of standynge water. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 36 The red blood flowed fresh, That underneath his feet soone made a purple plesh. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 41 Two frogs .. consulted when their plash was drie whither they should go. 1648–78 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Plas, Plasch*, Plash of water. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 539 When crossing any plash of water, she lifted him over. 1871 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 420 Many a glancing plash and sallowy isle.

Comb. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1626) 116 With shrubby osiers, and plash-louing reeds.

Plash, *sb.*[2] (*adv.* or *int.*) [Goes with PLASH *v.*[2], being (though known earlier) app. the sb. naming the act. In sense it is more directly akin to the vb. than to PLASH *sb.*[1]]

The noise made when any body strikes the surface of water so as to break it up, or plunges into or through it; an act accompanied by this noise; a plunge, a splash.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. xiii. 82 Than at the last, al suddanly, with a plasch, Harnes and all togiddir..[he] lap into the flude. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 Doune the pilot tumbleth wyth plash round soommoned headlong. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xxxiv, Tweed's echoes heard the ceaseless plash, While many a broken band, Disordered, through her currents dash, To gain the Scottish land. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. liv. 34 The plash of numberless oars. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* vii, Mr. Christian here let a lemon slip from his hand into the punch-bowl with a plash which sent some of the nectar into the company's faces. 1882 MRS. RIDDELL *Pr. Wales' Garden-Party* 65 There was the plash of a water-fowl in the stream. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 12 The mighty sturgeon..falling on his side with a plash.

b. The like noise produced when water or other liquid is dashed against or falls upon a body, or when masses of water dash against each other; an act producing this noise.

1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. xviii, The mildew drops fell one by one With tinkling plash upon the stone. 1814 — *Ld. of Isles* III. xxviii, The short dark waves, heaved to the land, With ceaseless plash kissed cliff or sand. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. xii, The plash of the troubled and swollen lake. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* ix. (1874) 155 The only noise was a plash of the water against a jetty.

c. A heavy fall of rain. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Cf. Du. *plasregen*, Ger. *platzregen*, Da. *plaskregn* (*pladsregn*).]

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* May 158/1 The thunder-rain, in large drops, came plash after plash on the blanket roof. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 162 Penthouses .. to keep the plash of heavy rain from the house windows. 1894 *Weather Saw* in Heslop *Northumb. Gloss.*, If the oak before the ash, Then we're sure to have a plash.

d. A splash of colour, or *fig.* of light, thrown upon a surface.

1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* (ed. 2) Introd., The tall grove of hemlocks, with moss on their stems, like plashes of sunlight.

† e. *transf.* (?) A liquid perfume for the face.

1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 146 No Cabinets with curious Washes, Bladders and perfumed Plashes.

f. *attrib.* † **plash-breach,** the breaking of waves against the shore.

1580 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 83 Theese shoars were sundred by the plash breache, fame so doth vtter...Swift the sea with plasshing rusht in.

B. *adverbially* or *int.* With a plash: cf. CRASH.

1842 J. WILSON *Chr. North* I. 31 Plash, plash, through the marsh, and then on the dry furze beyond..away fly hare and hounds towards the mountain. 1866–7 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls.* (1873) I. vii. 172 We go plash, plash, plash, in the lawn-like glade. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 354/2 Plash, plash, the great drops pelted down furious and fast.

† **Plash,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. PLASH *v.*[1]] A plashed bough or bush; a plashed thicket.

1638 BRATHWAIT *Spir. Spicerie*, etc. 427 The fresh fragrant flowers of Divine Poesie .. could not like to be removed nor transported to those thorny places and plashes of the Law. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 11 Avoid the laying of them too high, which draws all the Sap into the Plashes. 1827 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 522/1 There will be one plash for every interval between the stems of the plants. You must ..lay the plashes with their points all one way.

Plash (plæʃ), *v.*[1] Forms: 5–6 **plashe**, 6 **plasche, plasshe**, 6, 8 **plash**, 7 **plaish**, 6– **plash**, (9 *dial.* **plesh, plush**). See also PLEACH. [a. OF. *plaiss(i)er, plai(s)cier, plassier, pless(i)er* (3 sing. pres. *plaisse, plaisce*):—late L. type **plectiāre*, f. **plectia* twined or plaited hedge (whence OF. *plaisse, plesse* hedge), f. L. *plectĕre* to plait, interweave, twine. (Med.L. *plessa* (1215 = *virgulta implexa*, Du Cange) and *plessare* were f. OF. *plesse, plesser.*) Cf. the cognate PLEACH, found somewhat earlier.]

1. *trans.* To bend down and interweave (stems half cut through, branches, and twigs) so as to form them into a hedge or fence; = PLEACH *v.* 1.

1495 [see PLASHING *vbl. sb.*[1]]. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 127 At euery two fote, or .iii. fote, to leaue one set growyng not plasshed; and the toppe to be cut of foure fote hygh.. to stande as a stake..and to wynd the other that be plecked about them. 1523 — *Surv.* XXV. 43 Take a great boughe of a tree, and plasshe the bowes abrode. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* (1565) 54 b, Cutting yong trees half a sunder and bowyng downe theyr toppes to the grounde, and plasshyng the boughes that growe thicke oute of the sydes wyth bushes and thornes betwene them, they brought to passe that their hedges were as good a defence to them as a wal. 1595 *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 15 Some of our men..came to the trees which they [the Spaniards] had plasshed to make theyr palizadoe. 1609 PARKINSON *Paradisus* iii. 7 Some againe plant Cornell Trees, and plash them .. to forme them into an hedge. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 59 Arbors made of the Trees plashed one over the other. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 571 The hedger plashes down the stems he left standing.

† b. To bend down, break down (trees, bushes, or plants) for other purposes. *Obs.*

1625 LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* Past. Ded. 5 Plash thistles and presumptuous thorns That neare the way grow up among the corns. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* II. vii. (1670) 279 Too much plenty plasheth down the corn! 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. (1847) 233 Christiana's Boys..being pleas'd with the Trees, and with the Fruit that did hang thereon, did Plash them, and began to eat. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Hart*, Let him plash down small Twigs, some above and some below.

† c. To interlace (a fruit-tree in trellis-work); to support or train against a trellis or a wall. *Obs.*

[*c* 1420: see PLEACH *v.* 1.] ?*c* 1600 *Distracted Emp.* III. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 210 Our pore retyred famylie must.. not be plashd Or propt agaynst the walls of pallaces. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* I. II. XX. (1635) 226 As you use to plash a Vine against a wall. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 6 It cannot stand unles it be propped up, or plashed against a Wall. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 39 It is usual with some to plash them to poles, to make a pallisade-hedge.

† d. To intertwine, interweave, like plants in a thicket. *Obs.*

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiii. (1663) 84 Stuck every where with most fragrant Roses and Violets all plashed so close together that we could not see the Rowers. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 66 Trees..kept (by cutting and plaishing one branch within another) from growing very large. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 63 Thread the Brake With Thorns sharp-pointed, plash'd, and Bri'rs inwoven.

2. a. To make, dress, or renew (a hedge) by cutting the stems partly through, bending them down, and interlacing stems, branches, and twigs, so as to form a close low fence, which will in time grow in height; to lay (a hedge); = PLEACH *v.* 2.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 127 To plasshe or plechе a hedge. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 50 The common hedge made of dead wood, well staked and thicke plashed, or railde. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 20 If any of your Hedges were left vnplasht in the Spring, plash them now, for it is an excellent Season. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* I. 101 The practice of plashing, or laying hedges, is in a great degree, unknown in this district. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* 9/1 The lanes are white, the hedges low and plashed.

† b. To treat (a wood, or place full of trees or underwood) in the same way, in order to obstruct a pass or entrance, or defend a fastness; to form hurdles, weirs, etc. by such interweaving.

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 7/2 They.. did fell downe trees, plashed the wood, cast great trenches and ditches round about, and made it so strict, narrow, crooked, and strong, that there was no passage nor entrie for the enimie. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. xiv. (1810) 376 In a strong Fastnesse of Bogg and Wood, which was on every quarter plashed. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* I. 81 To plash the sides (or outer brinks of the mounds), and shovel out the ditches. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Hence **Plashed** *ppl. a.*

1602 *Burford Reg.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) *Varr. Collect.* I. 164 Makinge of plaished hedge and other fensed hedge. 1615 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* (1623) 20 The plasht bough lying on the ground. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XII. (1626) 242 Plashed bowres at sundrie tables plac't. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 571 The plashed stem is cut over, of the length required for the particular gap. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ash Mamma* lxv, A well drained wheat stubble, with a newly plashed fence.

Plash (plæʃ), *v.*[2] [Known from *c* 1580; but the accompanying PLASH *sb.*[2] goes back to *c* 1500. Agreeing more or less in form with MLG., LG. *plasken, plaschen*, LG. *platsken*, MDu., Du., LG. *plassen*, early mod.Du. *plasschen* ('int water plasschen, *poteliner en l'eau*', Plantijn 1572), Ger. *platschen, plätsche(r)n, plan(t)schen*, Da. *pla(d)ske*, Sw. *plaska* to splash, dabble; all app. closely related to PLASH *sb.*[1] See also PLASH *sb.*[2], and SPLASH *v.*, which last appears to be a derivative from this.]

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1. *trans.* To strike the surface of (water) so as to break it up; to plunge into (water or other liquid) or drive it against any body or against itself with commotion and noise; to splash.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 50 Two serpents monsterus ouglye Plasht the water sulcking to the shoare moste hastelye swinging. 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State* Wks. 1851 VIII. 403 Unless they lay themselves down to be trampl'd under foot, plash'd like Mortar, or abjure their Religion. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* v, We must go and plash up the mud a little. 1861 MRS. NORTON *Lady La G.* (1862) 61 The summer rain, That..plashed the azure of the river's flow.

b. To dash with breaking water or other liquid so as to wet; to splash. Also *absol.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lvii. (1612) 251 Where Massacres haue plashed, there is spread a triple breede. 1608 T. MORTON *Preamble Encounter* 1 My Aduersarie .. hath plashed me, as it were, with these aspersions. 1706 PHILLIPS, To *Plash*, to dash with Water. 1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 59 (E.D.D.) He..coaches owr the dubs to plash him. 1856 G. HENDERSON *Rhymes Berwick* 74 The floor all plashed with blood. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 90 Had I but such a Naiad..To plash her large limbs in the waves for me!

c. To dash (a wall) with wet matter, so as rapidly to colour or cover it; to splash.

1864 WEBSTER, *Plashing*,..the dashing or sprinkling of coloring matter on the walls of buildings, as an imitation of granite, and the like.

2. *intr.* a. To strike and break the mass of water with commotion and noise; to dash, rush through, or tumble about in water with the like noise; to splash.

1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 129 Every stroake that plashed upon those waters of life gave both life and music. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xix, Thro' thick and thin they scour'd about, Plashing thro' dubs and sykes. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* viii, The fish were jumping and plashing. 1857–8 SEARS *Athan.* vii. 58 He plashes in the brooks. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xv, The two long oars plashed in the silence. 1898 G. W. STEEVENS *With Kitchener to Khartum* 304 We plashed through the water.

b. Of water or other liquid: To dash against or upon any body; to tumble about in agitation, with the characteristic noise of breaking water.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 392 The salt water plashes and froaths to see it self so suddenly resisted. 1828 HAWTHORNE *Fanshawe* viii, Plashing continually upon one spot, the fount has worn its own little channel of white sand. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* XVI. 245 Far below him plashed the waters. *fig.* 1841 H. AINSWORTH *Old St. Paul's* VI. vii, Another fiery cascade .. flooding the aisles and plashing against the massive columns.

3. *Comb.* **Plash-wheel** = *dash-wheel*: see DASH *v.*[1] 16. 1882 OGILVIE (Annandale).

Pla·sher. *local.* [f. PLASH *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] a. A bough or sapling with which a hedge is plashed or intertwisted. b. A hedger who plashes hedges.

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 436 That the cattle may not come at the shoots of the plashers, and browse them, and kill them. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss., Plasher*, a labourer employed in laying hedges. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Plusher*, the layer, or horizontal stick crooked down in making a hedge. 1904 *19th Cent.* Sept. 229 [He] chooses with care the likeliest growing wood for 'plashers'.

Pla·shet. Now *dial.* Also 6 -ette. [ad. OF. *plassiet*, *plaschiet* (Froiss.) marsh, dim. of *plascq* damp meadow; see PLASH *sb.*[1] and -ET.] A little plash or marshy pool.

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 191 Some water plashet or pitte where wylde-fowle lye, as Teales or suche lyke. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxviii. 633 This herbe [arsesmart] groweth also in moyst marrishe places, and alongst the water plasshettes. 1880 PEARD *Mother Molly* xv. 189 Let's run down here, there's a plashet at the bottom.

† **Pla·shful,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. PLASH *sb.* (1 or 2) + -FUL.] Plashy, splashy.

1638–48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* v. 132 To which our notes Would sound more harsh then plash-full marish throats.

Pla·shing, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PLASH *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of PLASH *v.*[1] in various senses. Also *concr.* A piece of plashed hedge or thicket.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxliii. (W. de W.), By plashynge [*MS.* plechinge] shredynge and parynge a wylowe is thycker in bowes and braunches. 1511 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for plaschyng off a heg. 1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 35 The passag .. was very difficult .. for plashin[g] made that morninge by ye rebell. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 268 This is the only time for plashing of Quick-sets, and a very good season for the shrouding or lopping of Trees. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 571 What is termed *plashing*, that is, laying down a strong and healthy stem across an opening..in the hedge. 1904 *19th Cent.* Sept. 229 A wren .. hiding out of sight behind the old level plashing upon the bank.

b. *attrib.*, as *plashing-bill*, *-tool*.

1813 in Marshall *Rev. Agric.* (1817) V. 27 The plashing system is carried on to the greatest extent. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Plashing-tool*, a knife used in plashing hedges; a hedging knife. 1899 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Mar. 104 The hedge assumes under the plashing-bill the triangular shape.

Pla·shing, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. PLASH *v.*[2] + -ING [1].] The action of PLASH *v.*[2] in various senses; the dashing of water, splashing; noisy plunging; etc.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 83 Swift the sea with plasshing rusht in. 1602 HEYWOOD *Woman killed w. Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 103 Himselfe all spotted And stain'd with plashing. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* viii, Everything around .. would have been silent, but for the continued plashing of the fountain. 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I. 315 The silence was broken only by the plashing of the oars.

Pla·shing, *ppl. a.* [f. PLASH *v.*[2] + -ING [2].] That plashes like dashing or falling water; that dashes against water; also *fig.* said of the sound.

1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. i, Hears..by fits the plashing raindrop fall. 1814 — *Ld. of Isles* v. xiii, The dazzled sea-fowl.. Dropp'd from their crags on plashing wave. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 337 The plashing fountain at the further end of the court. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 273 Light surges a plashing silvery laughter.

b. *transf.* of ground, etc. on which heavy rain dashes.

1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* I. ii, He heard steps without upon the plashing soil. 1841 — *Nt. & Morn.* v. ii, Through the plashing streets. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 302 It was the plashing wet evening of a September day.

Hence **Pla·shingly** *adv.*, with plashing.

1881 *Daily News* 15 July 5/4 Some heavy raindrops fell plashingly.

Pla·shment. *rare*[−1]. [f. PLASH *v.*[2] + -MENT.] Plashing.

1876 LANIER *Clover* 38 Lakes Pout gentle mounds of plashment up to meet Big shower-drops.

Pla·sh-mill. *Sc.* [f. PLASH *v.*[2] + MILL; in Du. *plasmolen.*] A fulling-mill.

1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 240 The plash-mill, or, more properly, wauk-mill—a word Robert derived from the resemblance of the mallets to two huge feet, and of their motion to walking—with the water plashing and squirting from the blows of their heels.

Hence **Pla·sh-mi·ller,** a fuller.

1822 *Dundee Advertiser* 19 Dec. (Jam.), John Young, plash-miller at East Mill, was drowned in the river Esk. 1897 W. LINDSAY in *Bards of Angus & Mearns* 282 Then I turned a plashmiller and wrought at that.

† **Pla·shoote.** *Obs. rare.* [Syncopated from *plash-shoot*, f. PLASH *sb.*[3] + SHOOT *sb.*] A shoot from a plashed hedge.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 25 Almost euerie hedge serueth for a Roade, and euerie Plashoote for Springles to take them.

† **Pla·sh-pole.** *Obs.* [f. PLASH *v.*[1] or *sb.*[3] + POLE.] A space, a pole or less in width, surrounding a wood, reserved for the purpose of making plashed hedges.

1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* II. I. ii. (1635) 45 A pole or halfe pole..you shall preserue..to repaire the ring-fences of your Wood:.. and this amongst Woodwards is called Plash-pole. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 468 Remember..to preserve sufficient plash-pole about the verge and bounds of the copse for fence and security.

Plashy (plæ·ʃi), *a.*[1] [f. PLASH *sb.*[1] + -Y. So LG. *plassig* swampy.] Abounding in shallow pools or puddles; marshy, swampy, boggy; wet and sloppy; full of plashes of rain.

a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* II. 37, 3. litle Bridges of Wood, wher under wer plaschy Pittes of Water of the overflowing of Tame Ryver. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 211 Those slymie plashie fieldes of Gorlstone. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 736 The field was very plashy by reason of much rain that fell. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 130 Yon widow'd, solitary thing, That feebly bends beside the plashy spring. 1786 W. GILPIN *Lakes Cumberld.* (1808) I. vii. 99 The fen is a plashy inundation, formed on a flat. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. iii, The two .. jogged along the deep-rutted plashy roads. 1862 R. PAUL in *Mem.* xviii. (1872) 237 Such a plashy and untoward month of March.

b. Growing in plashes or wet places.

1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. vii. (1869) 149 A stream, skirted with willows and plashy sedges.

c. Of watery consistence and taste.

a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xiii. 1 Love is as salt, which infuseth a savoury and wholesom taste into such things as would otherwise be fresh and plashy.

Pla·shy, *a.*[2] [f. PLASH *sb.*[2] + -Y.]

1. That plashes; that dashes or falls with a plash, as water; that splashes the water.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 76 Vp swel thee surges, in chauffe sea plasshye we tumble. 1794 BURNS *Jockey's ta'en the Parting Kiss* i, Plashy sleets and beating rain! 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Leg. Sleepy Hollow*, A plashy tramp by the side of the bridge caught the sensitive ear of Ichabod. 1859 HOLLAND *Gold F.* xxiv. 273 Repeat the music of the rain, at the feet of plashy waterfalls.

2. Marked as if splashed with colour. *rare.*

1820 KEATS *Hyper.* II. 45 Creüs was one; .. Iäpetus another; in his grasp, A serpent's plashy neck.

Plasm (plæz'm). Also 7 **plasme.** [ad. late L. *plasma*: see next.]

† **1.** A mould or matrix in which something is cast or formed; the cast of a fossil. Also *fig. Obs.*

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 165 Certaine it is that the name Adam expresseth the nature of his plasme or vessell. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* v. (1723) 256 The Shells served as Plasms or Moulds to this Sand. 1764 PLATT in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 46 *note*, The Plasm or mould of the Belemnite. *Ibid.* 47 *note*, The parts are carried away and lost in the interstices of the earth, and a mould or plasm is left, which Steno calls an aërial shell.

b. Something moulded or formed, an image. *humorously pedantic nonce-use.*

1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* II. viii. 125 His outward faculties .. rendered to his inward and endiathetic organs a picture, a schema, a plasm—the proper word may be left to him—such as would remain inside, at least while the mind abode there.

† **2.** = PLASMA 2. *Obs. rare.*

1747 DINGLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 503 The Stone .. most frequently found next is the Plasm or prime Emerald; and then the Hyacinth or Jacinth. *Ibid.*, The Plasm or prime Emerald is green.

3. *Phys.* = PLASMA 3.

1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Ferment.* 131 A series of gaseous diffusions from the red globules to the plasm of the blood.

4. *Biol.* The living matter of a cell, protoplasm; sometimes *spec.* the general body of protoplasm as distinct from the nucleus.

1864 WEBSTER, *Plasm*...2. (*Physiol.*) The same as *Plasma*. 1877 O'MEARA in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 170 [In Diatoms] There is first what Pfitzer designates the plasm-sac, consisting of a fine colourless plasm forming a closed sac of the same shape as that of the cell. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 334 Functional and formative plasm must progress. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 25 Feb. 442 The relative masses of nucleus and plasm.

‖ **Plasma** (plæ·zmă). [Late and eccl. L. *plasma* a thing formed or moulded, an image, a. Gr. πλάσμα, f. πλάσσειν to form, mould.]

† **1.** Form, mould, shape. *Obs. rare.*

1712 *H. More's Antid. Ath.* I. v. § 3 *schol.*, They act upon the Matter and form it into this or that Plasma or Fashion. 1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Southey & Porson* ii. Wks. 1846 I. 83/2 A great portion of his compositions is not poetry, but only the plasma or matrix of poetry. *Ibid. Alfieri & Salomon* 190/1 We Italians sometimes fall into what..you may call the plasma of witticism, by mere mistake, and against our genius.

2. A subtranslucent green variety of quartz, allied to chalcedony and heliotrope, anciently used for ornaments.

1772 tr. *Cronstedt's Min.* 81 Plasma or mother of the emerald. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 208 Under it [calcedony] may be grouped .. chrysoprase, plasma, .. and sard. 1861 C. W. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 14 Plasma..sometimes written Prasma .. is merely Calcedony coloured green by some metallic oxide, probably copper or nickel. 1864 — *Gnostics* 76 This amulet, which is always cut in Plasma, the Jasper par excellence of the ancients.

attrib. 1900 A. S. MURRAY in *Brit. Mus. Ret.* 64 Green plasma scaraboid, with intaglio of a warrior.

3. *Phys.* The colourless coagulable liquid part of blood, lymph, or milk, in which the corpuscles (or, in milk, oil-globules) float; also, the similar liquid obtained from fresh muscle.

1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 114 The plasma of living blood exists as a clear fluid, in which the corpuscles are seen to float. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 19 The nutrient fluid, or 'plasma' of the blood. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 118 The muscular plasma is obtained by injecting the muscles of a freshly killed animal with a 1 per cent solution of sodium chloride. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 230 Normal lymph consists of a colorless plasma and lymph-corpuscles. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

4. *Biol.* = PLASM 4.

1864 WEBSTER, *Plasma*..2. (*Physiol.*) The viscous material of a cell from which the new developments take place. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. iii. 223 For certain delicate organisms, as the Desmidaceae and Diatomaceae, whose plasma may be affected by too dense a medium. 1872 BEALE *Bioplasm* i. § 14 As the germ of every living thing consists of matter having the wonderful properties already mentioned, I have called it germinal matter; but the most convenient and least objectionable name for it is living plasma or bioplasm. 1876 LANKESTER tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. 185 The entire body..consists..of shapeless plasma, or protoplasm.

5. *Pharm.* A name for glycerite of starch.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

6. *attrib.*, as **plasma-cell, -corpuscle,** names given to certain cells found in connective tissue; **plasma-current, -layer, -zone** = PLASMATIC *current*, etc.

1869 KIRBY in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* IX. 31 Naked Plasma-bodies without nuclei. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 178 The plasma-layer .. disappears in the smaller arteries and veins. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 115 Edible Snail..The connective tissue consists of plasma-cells, a matrix, and fibrils. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 586 In addition to these, we have the so-called plasma cells.

Plasmasome, erron. f. PLASMOSOME.

† **Pla·smate,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. ppl. stem of Chr. L. *plasmāre* (Tertull., Vulg.) to form, etc., f. PLASMA.] *trans.* To form, mould; to create.

a 1608 DEE *Relat. of Spir.* I. (1659) 371 Now if this Power, this Plasmating, if this Taking, which was the Word, become man, perfect man; then followeth it, that man was and is, God creating and created.

Plasmatic (plæzmæ·tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. πλασματικ-ός imitative; but taken as the adj. corresponding to PLASMA: see -ATIC.] Relating to the plasma, esp. of the blood.

Plasmatic cell = PLASMA-*cell*. *Plasmatic current, layer, stream*: 'the part of the blood-stream in the small arteries which lies between the column of red corpuscles in mid-channel (*axial current*) and the wall of the vessel' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1828–32 WEBSTER, Plasmatic, Plasmatical. 1864 *Ibid.* s.v., The plasmatic fluid. 1870 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* X. 79 Plasmatic circulation in connective tissue. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 150 In the so-called Plasmatic Canals—spaces of the smallest size found in connective tissue. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 497 In ordinary cases..the plasmatic elements of the blood seem to be sufficient for vegetative growth. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 245 The distinction between axial and plasmatic current is obliterated.

† **Plasma·tical,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Gr. πλασματικός (see prec.) + -AL.] Having the quality of moulding, or giving shape or form; formative.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 342 Psyche..working .. by her plasmaticall Spirits or Archei, all the whole world into order and shape.

† **Plasma·tion.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *plasmacion*, or ad. Chr. L. *plasmātiōn-em* (Jerome), n. of action

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f. *plasmāre*: see PLASMATE.] Moulding, forming, fashioning; creation.

1388 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 275 They bere a newe fascion, *humeris in pectore tergo*; Goddes plasmacion *non illis complacet ergo*. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 29 The iiij. ages of the world, from the plasmacion of Adam vn to the incension of the temple of the Iewes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 6 Neuerthelesse, the plasmation or creation of Adam is reconed among the generations. *a* 1608 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 371 The wisedome of the Father, in love, created and made man... But how? By Plasmation. For it is written, Let us make man. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. iii. 309 Not as if God Almighty used any Manual or Physical Plasmation of a Man, as the Statuary makes his Statue.

Plasmatoparous (plæzmătǫ·părəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. πλάσμα, πλασματο- (see PLASMA) + L. *-parus* producing (see -PAROUS).] Applied to a mode of germination in certain fungi: see quot.

1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR *De Bary's Fungi* Explan. Terms 498/1 In Peronosporeae: forms are plasmatoparous when in germination the whole protoplasm of a gonidium issues as a spherical mass which at once becomes invested with a membrane and then puts out a germ tube.

† **Pla·smator.** *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* -our. [ad. OF. *plasmateur* (13th c. in Godef.), ad. Chr. L. *plasmātor* (Tertull.) former, creator (applied to God), agent-n. f. *plasmāre*: see PLASMATE.] He who forms or fashions; a maker, creator.

† *a* 1500 in *York Myst.* 514 Fader eternall, Parfite plasmator and god omnipotent. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. Prol. 1 Hie plasmatour of thingis vniuersall. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* iii. 27 The supreme plasmator of hauyn ande eird. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. viii, The Soveraign Plasmator God Almighty, hath endowed and adorned humane Nature at the beginning.

† **Pla·smature.** *Obs.* [a. early mod.F. *plasmature*, ad. L. type **plasmātūra*, f. *plasmāre*: see PLASMATE, and -URE.] Form, mould; *concr.* (*collect.*) things formed in moulds, cast ware.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. vii. 14 Tonnel or Conduit-pipes, Glasse, Purslane, and other Plasmature. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. viii, That so stately frame and Plasmature, wherein the man at first had been created.

Plasmic (plæ·zmik), *a.* [mod. f. PLASM or PLASM-A + -IC.] Pertaining to or consisting of plasm; protoplasmic.

1875 LANKESTER in *Phil. Trans.* CLXV. 43 The stages of the [molluscan] egg's nutrition may be thus grouped:—1st stage, Plasmic [etc.]. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 15 Oct. 968 This plasmic environment could not vary excessively without causing death to parent and germ and sperm cell alike.

Plasmin (plæ·zmin). *Chem.* [ad. F. *plasmine*, f. PLASM-A + *-ine*, -IN 1.] A proteid substance obtained from the plasma of the blood, soluble in water, the solution coagulating into fibrin.

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 662 *Plasmin*,.. applied by Denis (Compt. rend. lii. 1239; Jahresb. 1861, p. 725) to a constituent of the blood to which he supposes the property of spontaneous coagulation to be due... It is soluble in water. ..The solution..solidifies after a few minutes to a colourless transparent jelly, which by pressure between paper is converted into fibres of fibrin. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* I. i. (1879) 15 The coagulation of blood is the result of the conversion of plasmine into fibrin. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plasmine* .. is a mixture of at least two bodies, *paraglobulin* and *fibrinogen*.

Plasmo-, before a vowel **plasm-**, combining form of Gr. πλάσμα, πλασματ- plasm, in various scientific terms. (The fuller form is *plasmato-*.)

‖ **Plasmodium** (plæzmō·diŏm). *Biol.* Pl. **-ia.** Rarely anglicized **plasmode** (plæ·zmǫud). [mod.L. (1863, Cienkowski in Pringsheim *Botanik* III. 400), f. PLASMA + *-odium*: see -ODE.]

1. A mass or sheet of naked protoplasm, formed by the fusion, or by the aggregation, of a number of amœboid bodies (*true* or *fusion-plasmodium*, *pseudo-* or *aggregation-plasmodium*), and having an amœboid creeping movement.

First observed as one stage in the life-history of the *Myxomycetes* or *Mycetozoa*, the position of which as vegetable or animal organisms is disputed; also in certain groups of *Protozoa*, and other simple animal forms.

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 693/2 The formation of the plasmodium is a kind of complex conjugation. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 276 Myxomycetes. .. The swarm-spores cease dividing and unite, two or more of them coalescing—after they have gone over into the Amœba form—into a homogeneous protoplasmic substance, also endowed with an Amœba-like motion, the Plasmodium. 1875 ALLMAN in *Phil. Trans.* CLXV. 561, 571. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ii. 81 A certain number of the myxopods unite together, and become fused into an active plasmodium, which exhibits no trace of their primitive separation. 1880 GEDDES in *Proc. Royal Soc.* XXX. 252 On the coalescence of Amœboid cells into Plasmodia. *Ibid.* 254 The formation of plasmodia was at first supposed to be peculiar to the Myxomycetes, but several Rhizopods have been described in which a more or less complete cell-fusion has been observed...All the evidence points to the conclusion that the power of coalescing with its fellows, under favourable circumstances, to form a plasmodium, is .. a very widely spread, if not a general property of the amœboid cell. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 263. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 912 Fusion to form *plasmodia* recurs in some Proteomyxan *Monadinea*, as to the animal nature of which there can be no doubt. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Plasmode*, same as *plasmodium*.

2. Name given to certain parasitic organisms found in the blood of patients with recent malaria, and quartan and tertian ague.

Discovered by Laveran (1880), and named by him, as a vegetable organism, *Oscillaria malariæ*; referred by Marchiafava and Celli to the animal kingdom, and called by them (1885) *Plasmodium malariæ*; more recently distinguished as belonging to two genera of Protozoa, *Laverania* and *Plasmodium*. (Minchin in Ray Lankester *Treatise on Zoology* I. ii. 243 (1903).)

1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 724 Marchiafava and Celli described with great accuracy the intra-corpuscular amœboid form, to which they gave the name plasmodium. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* i. 2 *note*, The malaria parasite is not a plasmodium in the zoological meaning of the word. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 595 The most careful examination of the blood during the paroxysms showed no evidence of plasmodia.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* ii. 37 It has been considered advisable to expunge the term remittent fever as indicative of a distinct species of plasmodium disease. *Ibid.* 49 The plasmodium-infected corpuscles. *Ibid.* iii. 86 A protective, plasmodium-destroying agency inherent in the human body. *Ibid.* vi. 116 Plasmodium-like organisms.

Hence **Plasmo·dial, Plasmodic** (-ǫ·dik) *adjs.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or arising from, a plasmodium; **Plasmo·diate** *a.*, having or characterized by plasmodia, as the *Mycetozoa*; **Plasmo·diate** *v. intr.*, to become fused into a plasmodium; **Plasmodia·tion**, formation of a plasmodium; **Plasmo·diocarp** [Gr. καρπός fruit], an irregular-shaped fructification occurring in the *Myxomycetes* (hence **Plasmo·dioca·rpous** *a.*).

1892 J. A. THOMSON *Outl. Zool.* 109 The *plasmodial stage in the cycle is predominant. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 542 Malaria (which is due to plasmodial infection and is not a bacterial disease). 1882 A. S. WILSON in *Gard. Chron.* XVII. 671 The application of moisture to a spore..is directly seen to cause it either to give birth to a zoospore, or to *plasmodiate, retaining its contents. *Ibid.*, A manure .. of a hygrosorptive character is just the very manure to promote the *plasmodiation of these spores, and render them fit to be absorbed in the form of a fluid plasm by the roots of the plants. 1877 M. C. COOKE *Myxomycetes Gt. Britain* 30 (Contrib. to *Mycologia Britann.*) *Plasmodiocarp. 1899 *Knowledge* 1 May 116/1 Plasmodiocarp is a term applied to the spore-bearing part when it is sessile and irregular in form, sometimes like a cushion, sometimes like..a long tube.

Plasmogen (plæ·zmǫdʒen). *Biol.* [f. PLASMO- + -GEN.] The chemically highest or most elaborate form, stage, or part of protoplasm, which by its vital activity forms the tissues or other organic products; true or formative protoplasm; bioplasm.

1888 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 817/1 Physiologists have come to use the word 'protoplasm' for *one* of the chemical substances of which Schultze's protoplasm is a structural mixture—namely, that highest point in the chemical elaboration of the molecule which is attained within the protoplasm, and up to which some of the chemical bodies present are tending... This 'critical' substance, sometimes called 'true protoplasm', should assuredly be recognized by a distinct name 'plasmogen'.

Plasmogeny (plæzmǫ·dʒéni), **-gony** (-gŏni). *Biol.* [f. PLASMO- + -GENY. The variant *plasmogony* is ad. Ger. *plasmogonie* (Haeckel) with suffix repr. Gr. *-γονία* begetting, generation: cf. *cosmogony*.] Name for a mode of spontaneous generation: see quot., and cf. AUTOGENY.

1876 E. R. LANKESTER tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. 339 We call spontaneous generation *plasmogeny* when the organism arises in an *organic formative fluid*, that is, in a fluid which contains those requisite fundamental substances dissolved in the form of complicated and fluid combinations of carbon. 1904 MCCABE tr. *Haeckel's Wond. Life* xv. 369, I distinguished two principal stages—*autogony* (the formation of the first living matter from inorganic nitrogenous carbon-compounds) and *plasmogony* (the formation of the first individualised plasm; the earliest organic individuals in the form of monera).

Plasmology (plæzmǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. as prec. + -LOGY.] (See quots.)

1888 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 803/2 *Plasmology*.—The study of the ultimate corpuscles of living matter. 1889 *Athenæum* 12 Jan. 47/2 Prof. Lankester assigns..to 'Plasmology' the study of the cell in its widest sense. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plasmology*, histology.

‖ **Plasmolysis** (plæzmǫ·lisis). *Biol.* [mod. (De Vries, 1877) f. PLASMO- + Gr. λύσις loosing, setting free.] Contraction of the protoplasm of a vegetable cell with separation or freeing of the lining layer from the cell-wall, due to the withdrawal of liquid by exosmosis when the cell is placed in a liquid of greater density than the cell-sap. Hence **Pla·smolyze** (-ləiz) *v.* [cf. *analyse*], to subject to plasmolysis, cause plasmolysis in; **Plasmolytic** (-li·tik) *a.*, pertaining to, showing, or causing plasmolysis.

1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 390 Such substances [as cause contraction of the protoplasm] are termed plasmolytic agents. 1886 VINES *Lect. Physiol. Plants* iii. 39 Turgid cell..in 10 per cent. solution, shewing complete plasmolysis. *Ibid.* 44 When the cells of the Beet-root are placed in syrup they become plasmolytic. 1888 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* xi. 404 In order to see the primordial utricle better, plasmolyse the cell by running in 10 p.c. salt solution. 1891 DARWIN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1892) 672 As the plasmolysing agent continues to act, a reverse movement takes place. *Ibid.*, In different stages of plasmolysis.

Pla·smosome (-sǫum). *Biol.* Also *erron.* **plasma-**. [f. PLASMO- + Gr. σῶμα body.] 'A separate particle of protoplasm, such as certain particles observed in cell-nuclei' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1889 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* XXX. II. 168 The out-wandering plasmasomes form the so-called 'paranuclei' (Nebenkerne), which take so important a share in the regeneration of cells. 1900 E. B. WILSON *Cell* (ed. 2) 34 The so-called true nucleoli or plasmosomes.

Plasome (plæ·sǫum). *Biol.* [a. Ger. *plasom* (Wiesner), shortened from his original term *plasmatosom*, f. Gr. πλάσμα, πλασματ- plasm + σῶμα body.] (See quots.)

1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plasome*,..a term used by Brücke and Wiesner for hypothetical minute vital particles, made up of a group of protoplasmic molecules, and constituting the smallest units which can exhibit the primary vital [functions]. They correspond [to a certain extent] to Weismann's 'biophors', and to the 'pangenes' of de Vries. 1902 E. A. MINCHIN in *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 41/1 In other cases the assumption of invisible protoplasmic units has been inspired by a desire .. to explain the general vital and animative powers of protoplasm, as, for example, the 'micellæ' of Nägeli and the 'plasomes' of Wiesner.

Plass(e, obs. form of PLACE.

Plasson (plæ·sǫn). *Biol.* [a. Ger. *plasson* (Haeckel), a. Gr. πλάσσων, *-ον*, pres. pple. of πλάσσειν to mould, form.] Name for the homogeneous protoplasm of hypothetical primitive organisms, not yet differentiated into nucleus and general cell-substance, or for that of non-nucleated cells or cytodes.

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. vii. 182 The vital activities of each cell form a sum of mechanical processes, which depend radically on movements of the smallest 'life-particles', the molecules of the living substance. If we call this active substance the Plasson, and the molecules the Plastidules, we may say that the individual physiological character of each cell depends on the molecular movement of its plastidules. 1904 MCCABE tr. *Haeckel's Wond. Life* vii. 163 On the first view, which I hold, the plasm, or living matter, of the earliest organisms on the earth .. was a homogeneous plasson or archiplasm—that is to say, a plasma-compound that was not yet differentiated into outer cytoplasm and inner caryoplasm.

Hence **Plasso·nity** (*humorous*, after *paneity*, etc.), the quality of being 'plasson'.

1882 COUES *Biogen* (1884) 33 The original arch-amœba is as much of a mystery as ever; we know not where he came from, how he got there, or in what the essence of his plassonity subsists.

-plast, combining element repr. Gr. πλαστός formed, moulded, in various terms, chiefly scientific, as *bioplast*, *endoplast*, *protoplast*.

Plaste, obs. var. of *placed*: see PLACE *v.*

Plaster, † plaister (plɑ·stəɹ), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1, 4– **plaster**, 3–5 **plastre**, 4 **-tir**, 5 **-tere**, **-tyr**, **plaaster**, **platster**. *β.* 4 **plaistre**, 5 **playstir**, **-tyr**, **-tre**, 5–7 **playster**, 5–9 **plaister**. [The form *plaster* occurs in sense 1 in OE., ad. pop. L. *plastrum* (med.L. in Du Cange), shortened from *emplastrum* a plaster (medical and in grafting), a. Gr. ἔμπλαστρον (Galen), var. of ἔμπλαστον plaster, salve, f. ἐμπλαστός vbl. adj. 'daubed on or over'. Cf. OHG. *pflastar*, Ger. *pflaster*, also from pop. L. In ME. reinforced by OF. *plastre* (13th c. in Littré, but the deriv. vb. *plastrir* in 12th c.), mod.F. *plâtre*, only in branch II below (for which also med.L. *plastrum* (1233) is cited by Du Cange). Thus the medical sense was from med.L., the builder's sense through French. The collateral form *plaister*, which has been current since 14th c., and has sometimes been more common (as a written form) than *plaster*, occurs also in 14th c. in OF. (*plaistre*), but it was not the normal OF. form even in Norman or Picard, and its history is obscure. Although still frequent in the 18th c., and found in Dr. Johnson's writings, it was not recognized by him in his Dictionary. In mod. dial. *plaister* (plē·stəɹ) is the form in Sc. and north. Eng.]

I. 1. *Med.* An external curative application, consisting of a solid or semi-solid substance spread upon a piece of muslin, skin, or some similar material, and of such nature as to be adhesive at the temperature of the body; used for the local application of a medicament, or for closing a wound, and sometimes to give mechanical support. See also COURT-P., MUSTARD-*p.*, STICKING-*p.*

α. a 1000 *Be Dômes Dæge* (E.E.T.S.) 80 Hwi ne bidst ðu ðe bepunga and plaster? *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 304, ʒenim þas ylcan wyrte wyrc tó plastre; lege to ðære wunde. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 360/54 Leie it..ase þei hit a plastre were. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1572 He laide a plastre under his ribbe. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 60 Take schepis talow & buttere, & make a plaster. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 90 A plaster of sowre bread boyled in wine, draweth sores passing well. 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* xiii, O how they fire the heart devout, Like cantharidian plasters. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 231 On the third day the plasters were removed from the wound. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. vi. 71 One of the many who stick to me like a plaster.

β. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xxxi. (1859) 35 A very fool may he be clepid that leith a plaister corosyf to a wounde. 14.. *Stockh. Med. MS.* 87 For to make trete þat ys callyd playster of plomb. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* XXXVIII. 21 And Esay sayde: take a playster of fyges [1611 a lumpe of figges.. for a plaister], and laye it vpon the sore. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 318 It was a plaister to the brave

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Captain Credence his wound. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 43 Slips of Linen,..spread with an Agglutinative Plaister. 1874 Motley *Barneveld* I. ii. 115 An aged lackey with a plaister over one eye.

b. *fig.* A healing or soothing means or measure.

α. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxx. 89 Of penaunce in his plastre al. 1340 *Ayenb.* 148 Þe plastres of zuete warningges. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 17 To healе the wounde with a plaster of reconciliation. *a* 1688 Preston *Breastpl. Faith* (1630) 104 Adversity is not a Plaster or a Medicine, but a poyson to him.

β. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 163 Thow haste made a playster of penaunce to sorowfull peple. 1625 Sanderson *Serm.* I. 126 The breath of the people being but a sorry plaister for a wounded conscience. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxiv. (1739) 133 The most part of those Laws were little other than plaisters applied to particular botches of those times.

c. *Burglar's plaster*, see quot. 1905. *Poor man's plaster*, a plaster composed of tar, resin, and yellow wax.

1845 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 257 Shipped lots of poor man's plaster and went afloat. 1860 Warter *Seaboard* II. 287 Before the attack came on,..I put a poor man's plaister on the nape of her neck. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 29 Aug. 6/7 A 'burglar's plaster'..is the technical name for a piece of brown paper covered with treacle and used to deaden the sound of breaking glass.

II. 2. A composition of a soft and plastic consistency, which may be spread or daubed upon a surface, as of a wall, where it afterwards hardens; *spec.* a mixture of lime, sand, and (generally) hair, used for covering walls, ceilings, etc.

α. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1549 Þe lettres bileued ful large vpon plaster. 1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xxvii. 2 Thow shalt arere greet stonus .. and with plastre thow shalt dawbe hem. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Açotéa*, a flat roofe couered with lead, or plaster. 1715 Prior *Down-Hall* 152 Why 'tis plaster and lath. 1839 E. D. Clarke *Trav. Russia* 103/1 They form cylinders, by scooping out almost all except the bark; and then, closing their extremities with plaster or mud.

β. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/2 Playstyr for wallys..*gipsum, litura, plastrum.* 1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 51/2 Howses and walles of stone and plaister. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. iii. 33 Walles..made of grauen stone without morter or playster. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* ix. (1682) 39 The Plaister was made of quick lime. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* I. 458 The floor is made of plaister.

b. *transf.* A sticky mass.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 223 They eate it made in plaisters with the lime made of Oistershels. 1625 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* IV. 12 This goodly Musician that playes with me hath beaten me into plaister. 1728 Ramsay *Monk & Miller's Wife* 138 Think ye .. his gentle stamock's master To worry up a pint of plaister Like our mill-knaves?

3. Sulphate of lime, gypsum: †(*a*) in its natural state; (*b*) powdered, but not calcined; used as a ground for painting and gilding, or for work in relief; (*c*) calcined; = Plaster of Paris.

α. 1391 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 79 Et pro plastre et lapide ibidem emptis. 1393 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 120 In xviij carectatis de plaster emp. pro quodam novo domo. 1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 6 Blended plaster or lyme among his alom. 1481 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 345 Ad quandam querruram de plaster vocatam Sparre stone. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 283/1 Plastere, *gipsus*. *a* 1552 Leland *Itin.* I. 40 Plentiful Quarres of Alabaster, communely there caullid Plaster. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 340 Eight statues .. made of plaster, by the celebrated Barbarigo. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 194 *note*, Plaster or Gypsum.. is an earthy salt composed of calcareous matter dissolved in the acid of Vitriol. 1813 J. C. Eustace *Class. Tour Italy* II. i. 2 The plaster, or stucco, is extremely hard, and in a climate so dry may equal stone in solidity and duration. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 142 Plaster, strictly speaking, is the Italian *gesso*,..and in old books on art, plaster casts are commonly called 'gessos'.

β. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 271 Bysides Parys is greet plente of a manere stoon þat hatte gypsus and is i-cleped white plaistre [1432–50 playster, Higden *album plastrum*]. 1555 Eden *Decades* 161 They beate the playster into fyne floure. 1661 J. Childrey *Brit. Baconica* 120 This Shire yieldeth Flax and Alabaster, and Plaister. 1785 Jefferson *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 403 It was thought proper to take a model of his bust in plaister. 1808 H. Holland *Surv. Cheshire* 28 The workmen distinguish .. the sulphate of lime by that [name] of plaister.

III. 4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *plaster-bandage, -box*; (sense 2) *plaster groining, wall, -work*; *plaster-fronted* adj.; (sense 3) *plaster cast, -kiln, mould, -sieve, -stuff*; also *plaster-like* adj. and adv.; **plaster-bill**, a bird, the surf-duck or surf-scoter of N. America, *Œdemia perspicillata*; **plaster-bronze**, a plaster cast covered with bronze dust, to resemble a bronze; **†plaster-clover** (*plaister-claver*, Syd. Soc. Lex.), the sweet clover, *Melilotus officinalis*, which was formerly used in ointments; **†plaister-faced** *a.*, having the face plastered with a composition to hide the wrinkles; **plaster-jacket**, in orthopædic surgery, a body casing or bandage stiffened with plaster of Paris, for correcting curvature of the spine, etc.; **plaster-man**, a moulder in plaster of Paris; **plaster-mill**, a mill for grinding the materials for making plaster, as gypsum or lime, also old plaster; a mortar-mill; **plaster-mull, -muslin**, a plaster consisting of a thin sheet of gutta-percha, backed with mull or muslin, and spread on the inner side with a medicated and adhesive substance; **plaster-rock**, **plaster-stone**, raw gypsum.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 113 The *Plaster-Bandage is adapted to almost every species of ulcer. 1685 Cooke *Mellif. Chirurg.* I. i. (ed. 4) 2 With Needles, Lint, *Plaister-box, Salvatory furnished. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 67 The surgeon's plaster-box..was..full of silver instruments. 1898 *Daily News* 19 July 3/2 An excellent bust, coming out .. much better in plain plaster than in the *plaster-bronze. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 616 A back-ground .. of *plaster-cast to the ornament or figure. 1899 *Handbk. Turning* p. xxvii, The wonderful discovery of voltaic electricity, by which copper plates, plaster casts, wood engravings, and medals may be copied. 1628 Bp. Hall *Righteous Mammon* Wks. 720 Heare this, ye *plaister-faced Iezabels! 1900 *Century Mag.* LIX. 491/1 One .. quaint *plaster-fronted house. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 163 There does not seem to be any wooden inner roofs, except *plaster groining. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 616 The *plaster-jacket precludes the use of the cold douche. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 482 The clay is boiled on a *plaster-kiln. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. ii. 6 [Rocks] chalky, or of a *plaster-like substance. 1676 Worlidge *Cyder* (1691) 67 Pat it smooth with the back of your spade plaster-like. 1895 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 6/4 'The pimple' had evidently been put on by some keen-witted *plasterman who knew the tendency of the human mind to dwell upon trifles. *c* 1790 Imison *Sch. Art* II. 9 To prepare a *Plaster Mould, so as to take a Brimstone or Wax Impression from it. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 787 Salicylic acid, in the form of the *plaster-mull. *Ibid.* 521 The *plaister-muslins (mulls), introduced by Unna, are intermediate between ointments and surgical plasters. 1835–40 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 153 A water privilege to put into the market, or a *plaister rock to get off, or some such scheme. 1751 J. Hill *Hist. Mat. Med.* 256 *Plaister Stone,..the white, glittering hard Kind [of Gypsum], which resembles fine Sugar,.. generally known under the Name of Plaister of Paris Stone. 1765 Bowles in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 231 These mountains are formed of sandstone, lime-stone, plaster-stone (or gypsum) and emery-stone. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 202 To make the *plaster-stuff come off the easier. 1424 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 152 Pro renovacione (?) *plastyrwal. 1887 W. Phillips *Brit. Discomycetes* 105 Growing on ashes, burnt ground, plaster walls, and damp paper. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* v. 236 Pictures..artificially carued vpon the *plaister-work and timber.

Plaster, †plaister, *v.* Forms: see prec. sb. [f. Plaster *sb.*, or a. OF. *plastrer* (15th c. in Littré) to plaster (a wall), mod.F. *plâtrer*. OF. had *plastrir* in 12th c. (Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To overlay, daub, or cover with builder's plaster, or any material used for a similar purpose.

α. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1674 Wit pike..Plaster [*v. rr.* plastir, plastre] it wel wit-oute and wit-In. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 283/1 To Plastere, *gipsare*. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* vii. 26 b, He was cast out in a twigge basket or hamper, plastered ouer with lyme, into the ryuer of Nilus. 1555 Eden *Decades* 344 Cotages made of bouwes of trees plastered with chauke. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. xiv. 285 It was plastered with the earth that makes China Ware. 1863 Ruskin *Munera P.* (1880) 164 Why could he not plaster the chinks? 1865 Lubbock *Prek. Times* xvi. (1878) 599 By plastering them on the outside with clay.

β. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/2 Playstryn wallys, *gipso*. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 169 b, The Douehouse..must be well pargetted and plaistred without. 1611 Bible *Deut.* xxvii. 2 Thou shalt set thee vp great stones, and plaister them with plaister [Coverd. playster them with playster]. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. v. 13 In the Entrance, a little way was playstered, that it might be adorned with Letters and Pictures. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 205 On the inside, plaistered with mud. 1808 A. Parsons *Trav.* v. 123 These baskets are quite circular, plaistered over with bitumen on the outside.

b. *transf.* To bedaub, besmear, coat, cover with any adhesive substance; to overspread, overlay (often implying excessive or vulgar adornment).

α. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xx. 57 The inner part of the temple is altogether plastered and couered with great tables of Porphyre. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* iv, Their hair plastered up with pomatum. 1860 Thackeray *Round. Papers, Ribbons* (1876) 18 The Great Duke (the breast of whose own coat was plastered with some half-hundred decorations). 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 93 By the second or third day [of pneumonia] the tongue is thickly plastered with white fur.

β. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 104 Plaister it with moolde, eke in the roote. 1680 Morden *Geog. Rect., Turkey* (1685) 335 Walls of rough Stone, plaistered over with little pointed Battlements on the Top. 1732 Pope *Ep. Bathurst* 90 With all th'embroid'ry plaister'd at thy tail. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 95 Bills plaister posts, songs paper ev'ry wall.

c. *fig.* To cover, load to excess, e. g. with praise; also, to hide, gloze over, palliate; to patch, botch, mend or restore superficially. Also with *over*, *up*.

α. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* II. v, Thou art made as durt, To plaster up the bracks of my defects. 1813 *Examiner* 22 Mar. 187/1 They plaster the memory of that intriguing politician with unbounded praise. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 169/2 To plaster his friends with praise in order that he in turn may be similarly beplastered.

β. 1546 Bale *Eng. Votaries* I. 20 Se here the conueyaunce of these spyrytuall gentylmen in Playsterynge vp their vnsauerye sorceryes. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 3 With light cost of rough cast rhetorick, it may be tolerably plaistered over. 1683 Kennett tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 43 A second Prometheus, to plaister up the decayed image of Mankind.

2. To treat medically with a plaster; to apply a plaster to. Also *absol.*

α. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 308 Lettres þei sent, 3if any surgien were [in] þe sege þat softer couth plastre. *Ibid.* 312 More of phisyke bi fer and fairer he plastreth. 1768 Foote *Devil* III. Wks. 1799 II. 275 Full power .. to pill,.. plaster, and poultice, all persons. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I. iv, She bound the arm, plastered the head.

β. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/2 Playstryn sorys, *cataplasmo*. 1593 R. Harvey *Philad.* 18 She thought it no reason, to plaister one bodie for an other bodies sores.

b. *fig.* To apply a remedy to, soothe, alleviate; hence, humorously, to give compensation for.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 95 Bathed in þat blode,..And þanne plastred with penaunce, and passioun of þat babi. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xx. 89 And 3ut be plastred with pacience, when fondynges hym prykieþ. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Rich. II* cxlix, A promis'd Parliament can plaster ore This Gash. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* 78/1 Clare..did what he usually did in such cases, gave the man five shillings to plaster the blow.

3. To mix or pound into a soft tenacious mass; in *Sporting slang*, to shatter (a bird) with shot.

b. *intr.* To form a plastery mass, to cake.

14.. *Med. Receipts* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 53 Tak the white of .iij. egges..and whete flour, and erth of an oven, and playster al-to-gider. *c* 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 224 Tak mosse of aþorn, and seþ hyt in red wyn, and playstre hyt þer to. 1812 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 215 Any rain that falls, so impregnates the soil with moisture, that if worked, it plasters, and the north-east winds harden it like stone. 1883 Bromley-Davenport in *19th Cent.* Dec. 1097 The plasterer, whose plastering often arises from jealousy, will plaster—i.e. blow the pheasant into a pulp.

4. To apply, affix, or stick (something) like plaster (or a plaster) upon a surface. Also *fig.*

1864 Hawthorne *Dolliver Rom.* (1879) 80 The name that they..caused the clergyman to plaster indelibly on the poor little forehead at the font. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* iii. (ed. 2) 46 It is always easy for the originator of a new Philosophy to plaster any amount of high morals upon it. 1879 Stevenson *Trav. Cevennes* (1886) 80 Black bricks of firwood were plastered here and there upon both sides. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 842 The mosquito—the best thing is to fling forth an indignant hand and plaster him to the wall.

5. a. To treat (wine) with gypsum or sulphate of potash with the object of neutralizing excessive acidity, etc. **b.** To dust (vines) with gypsum in order to prevent rot or mildew of the berries. **c.** To treat (land) with plaster of Paris.

1819 [see Plastered]. 1886 *Standard* 14 May, Sherry.. brandied to make it keep, and plastered with sulphate of lime to kill the tartar which makes it over acid. 1905 H. D. Rolleston *Dis. Liver* 183 Sulphate of potash, with which wines in Paris were formerly largely 'plastered'.

Hence **Pla·stered,** **†plaistered** *ppl. a.*, covered with, treated with, or formed of plaster.

α. 1388 Wyclif *Amos* vii. 7 Lo! the Lord stondinge on a wall plastrid. 1535 Coverdale *ibid.*, Beholde, the Lorde stode vpon a plastered wall. 1735 Somerville *Chase* IV. 169 O'er clogging Fallows, o'er dry plaster'd Roads. 1819 W. Faux *Mem. Days in America* (1823) 139 Plaster of Paris ..is found to operate on land by attracting dew. More dew is always seen in plants and grains growing on plastered fields. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. (1861) V. 70 That ugly old labyrinth of dingy brick and plastered timber.

β. †*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3043 Paysede and pelid downe playsterede walles. 1423 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxx. 80 A feyned hede formed of playstred clothe. 1626 T. H[awkins] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 127 All the plaistered pretending sectes..are quite vanished. 1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 146 On the sides of caverns in limestone rocks, and on plaistered walls in vaults.

Pla·sterer, †plaisterer. [f. prec. + -er[1].]

1. One who works with or in plaster. **a.** One who plasters buildings.

α. 1393 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 120 In solucione facta Ricardo Plasterer et fratri suo in parte salarii ejus pro parietibus .. plastrandis. 1415 in *York Myst.* Introd. 19 Ordo paginarum ludi Corporis Cristi .. Plasterers. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 97 Against the excessiue takyng of Masons, Carpenters, Tilers, Plasterers and other laborers. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4050/4 Any Plasterers desirous to Perform the Work in the Great Hall. 1847 Smeaton *Builder's Man.* 118 The Plasterer...His duty is to cover the naked timbers and brickwork in ceilings and walls.

β. 1350–1 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 234/1 Item, plaisterers & autres ouverours des mures d'argill. 1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c. 15 § 4 Any.. Bricklayer, Plaisterer, Joyner, Hardhewer, Sawyer. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 140 Villaine, thy Father was a Playsterer. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 161 ¶ 4 The plaisterer having .. obliterated, by his white-wash, all the smoky memorials which former tenants had left. 1822 J. MacDonald *Mem. J. Benson* 468 The existence of that Chapel is..owing to William Beacock, a plaisterer.

b. One who moulds or casts figures in plaster.

α. 1615 W. Gedde (*title*) Booke of Sundry Draughtes, principally serving for Glasiers, and not impertinent for Plasterers and Gardiners. 1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 294 *Plastique* is not only under Sculpture, but indeed very Sculpture itself: but with this difference; that the Plasterer doth make his Figures by Addition. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 376 The plasterers of the present day cast all their ornaments in Plaster of Paris.

β. 1668–9 Pepys *Diary* 10 Feb., To the plaisterer's at Charing Cross, that casts heads and bodies in plaister.

c. *Sporting slang.* (See Plaster *v.* 3.)

1883 [see Plaster *v.* 3].

2. Name of a S. African digger-wasp: see quot.

1857 Livingstone *Trav.* xxvii. 539 A hymenopterous insect called the plasterer (*Pelopæus Eckloni*) which in its habits resembles somewhat the mason-bee. It..may be observed coming into houses, carrying in its forelegs a pellet of soft plaster about the size of a pea.

Pla·stering, †plaistering, *vbl. sb.* [-ing[1].]

1. The action of the verb Plaster.

a. Working or covering with or as with plaster.

α. 1453 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 160 Johanni Plastr' pro plasteryng muri aulæ. 1598 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 252 Places wher plasteringe is needefull. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 249 Names and Uses of Tools relating

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to Plastering. 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* iv, Doing an odd job of plastering.

β. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/2 Playstrynge of wallys, *litura, gipsatus.* 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 79 Playstering upon Lath. 1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* 67 For Lathing and Plaistering against Ceelings and Partitions.

b. Application of a curative plaster.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/2 Playsterynge of sorys, *cataplasmacio.* 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Emplastradura*, plaistering, *fomentatio.* 1641 'Smectymnuus' *Answ.* (1653) 68 The plaistring or palliating of these rotten members. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) VIII. ii. 55 In spight of all our plaisterings and dressings of it 'twill prove incurable.

c. Formation of a sticky mass.

1812 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 215 That dry friable porous surface..upon which, if rain falls, no plastering ensues.

2. *concr.* Plastered work; a coating of plaster, or of anything plastered or daubed on.

a. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong* s.v. *Enduit*, The plastring of a house. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 249 They..brish over their new Plastering when they set, or finish it. 1847 Smeaton *Builder's Man.* 17 When plastering is laid and set hard on bricks which are not perfectly dry. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Dec. 2/2 Those stiff plasterings of guipure lace on coat collars and revers lost favour with the chic.

β. 1538 Elyot, *Tectorium*, the playstrynge or pariettynge of a house. *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 122 After that she has taken-off the plaistering of steeped bread and asses milk. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* II. 14/2 The middle coat, which we call plaistering, is to prevent any faults or defects in..the other two.

3. *attrib.*, as *plastering-work.*

1538 Elyot, *Tectorium opus*, perietting or plastring wark. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 227 Plastering worke, and earthly mixture. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 35/2 River-sand..is more tractable and better for Plaistering-work. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 80 Plaistering-lath, *1s. 5d.* per bunch.

†Pla·sterish, plai·sterish, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Plaster *sb.* + -ish 1.] = next.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 24 Fracastorius..supposeth that this Iland gat the name Albion of the said plasterish [1637 plaisterish] soile.

†Pla·sterly, plai·sterly, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -ly 1.] Of the nature of plaster.

1655 Fuller *Hist. Camb.* vii. § 36 Others looked for it [cause of sweating-sickness] from the earth, as arising from an exhalation in moist weather out of Gipsous or plaisterly [*ed.* 1840 plasterly] ground.

Plaster of Paris. Also 6 **Paris plaster.** [See Plaster *sb.* 3.] A fine white plaster, consisting of gypsum rendered anhydrous by calcination, which swells and rapidly sets when mixed with water, and hence is used for making moulds and casts, as a cement, etc.; so called because prepared from the gypsums of Montmartre, Paris.

a. c 1462 *Wright's Chaste Wife* 86 The chambyr he lett make fast, Wyth plaster of parys þat wyll last. 1577 Harrison *England* II. xii. (1877) I. 235 Parget of fine alabaster burned, which they call plaster of Paris. 1579 Puttenham *Partheniade* in *Eng. Posie* III. xix. (Arb.) 251 Her bosome sleake as Paris plaster, Helde vp two balles of alabaster. 1787 M. Cutler in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 279 There are several Casts, done in Plaster of Paris. 1894 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Plaster of Paris*, a composition of several species of gypsum dug near Montmartre, near Paris. ..This term is, however, frequently applied to plaster stone, or to any species of gypsum.

β. [1387: see Plaster *sb.* 3 β.] 1516 *Maldon, Essex, Liber B.* lf. 84 b, Paied for iii bussheIlis of playster of paris price the busshell viii*d.* 1658 W. Sanderson *Graphice* 80 The quality of this plaister of Paris, is to bind the Colours together. 1705 Hearne *Collect.* 15 Oct. (O. H. S.) I. 56 Wood's Head [is] taken in Plaister de Paris. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 72 The drawing was taken from a cast in plaister of Paris.

attrib. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* x. 108 It was drawn from a plaster-of-Paris figure cast off nature. 1831 Brewster *Optics* ii. 17 A plaister of Paris statue strongly illuminated. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 615 The limb was then bandaged to a splint, and enclosed in a plaster-of-Paris case.

†Pla·sterwise, plaisterwise, *adv. Obs.* [f. Plaster *sb.* + -wise.] In the manner of a plaster; of the consistency of a plaster.

c 1540 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 221 Allwayes styrring it vntill it be plaster-wyse. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Formul.* X j, Somtyme is a lytell hony put therto and medled playsterwyse. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* 432 Mustard..plaisterwise helps the Epilepsy, &c. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 76 Spread it thick Plaister-wise.

Pla·stery, *a.* Also 6 **plastry,** 6-7 **plaistrie.** [f. Plaster *sb.* + -y.] Of the nature of or like plaster; viscid, tenacious. Hence **Pla·steriness.**

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 8 b, Fleume plastry, whiche is very grosse, and as it were chalky. 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* III. lxi. 567 Hauing gotten by long space..a plasterie crust or hardnes ouer all the parts of it. 1661 J. Childrey *Brit. Baconica* 126 Fracastorius attributes this sweating sickness to the Plaistriness of the soil. 1849 Clough *Let. to his Mother* 18 Apr., St. Peter's disappoints me; the stone of which it is made is a poor plastery material; and, indeed, Rome in general might be called a rubbishy place.

Plastic (plæ·stik), *a.* Also 7-8 **-tick, -tique,** (8 **plaistio**). [ad. L. *plastic-us* (Vitr.), a. Gr. πλαστικός that may be moulded, belonging to moulding or modelling, plastic, f. πλαστ-ός formed, moulded, f. πλάσσειν to mould, form. So F. *plastique* (1556 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

I. In active sense.

1. Characterized by moulding, shaping, modelling, fashioning, or giving form to a yielding material, as clay or wax; capable of shaping or moulding formless matter.

Plastic art (†*art plastic*), the art of shaping or modelling; any art in which this is done, as sculpture or ceramics.

1632 B. Jonson *Magn. Lady* IV. iii, Not .. as we were to mould every scene anew; that were a mere plastic or potter's ambition. *a* 1637 — *Discov., De Progress. Picturæ*, The art plastic was moulding in clay, or potters earth anciently. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 251 He [John Dwight] has so far advanced the Art Plastick, that 'tis dubious whether any man since Prometheus have excelled him. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* I. 101 So watchful Bruin forms, with plastic care, Each growing lump, and brings it to a bear. 1741 Warburton *Div. Legat.* II. 554 God, the great plastic Artist. 1745 J. G. Cooper *Power of Harmony* I. 21 As o'er the rock the plastic chissel moves. 1852 tr. *Müller's Archæol. Art* 65 The plastic talent which creates material forms cannot certainly fail to be recognized even as early as Homer.

b. In surgery: Concerned with remedying a deficiency of structure; reparative of tissue; as *plastic surgery, a plastic operation.*

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 379 There were 2 plastic operations. 1883 Holmes & Hulke *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 3) III. 681 Plastic Operations on the Cheek (Meloplasty). 1897 W. Anderson *Lupus* 14 The raw surface may be covered in partially or completely by gliding portions of detached integument from an adjacent part, or other resources of plastic surgery may be employed.

2. Causing the growth or production of natural forms, esp. of living organisms; formerly, in a quasi-philosophical sense, as an attribute of an alleged principle, virtue, or force in nature; formative, procreative; creative.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 117 The plastick or formative faculty, from matter appearing homogeneous and of a similary substance erecteth bones, membranes, veynes and arteries. 1658 — *Gard. Cyrus* iii, In what diminutives the plastick principle lodgeth is exemplified in seeds. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 192 Those that think that these *Conchæ* or Petrified Shells were no other than the *Lusus naturæ*, the Effects of the Plastick power of the Earth. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* III. § 14 He is positive as to the being of God; and that not merely as a plastic nature, or soul of the world. 1794 Coleridge *Sonn. to Bowles*, Like that great Spirit, who with plastic sweep Moved on the darkness of the formless deep. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 23 The absurdity of having recourse to a certain 'plastic force', which it was said had power to fashion stones into organic forms. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* I. iv. (1878) 30 The creation of groups by successive acts of divine power, or..by successive acts of the plastic force of nature.

3. *fig.* in reference to immaterial things, conditions, or forms, æsthetic or intellectual conceptions, literary productions, etc.

1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 4 The great enquiry then is, how far this Plastick Power of the understanding, may extend its self in its forming an Idea of God. 1756-82 J. Warton *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. iii. 113 The genuine poet, of a lively plastic imagination. 1783 Justamond tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* VI. 29 He considered the sign of wealth, as the plastic and preserving principle of political strength. 1837 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xlv. (1870) II. 500 Imagination creates nothing .. it only builds up old materials into new forms; and .. ought, therefore, to be called, not the productive or creative, but the plastic. 1871 R. H. Hutton *Ess.* I. 133 There is a formative plastic power that is ever urging us towards our truest life. 1877 Dowden *Shaks. Prim.* v. 59 The compression of the large and rough matter of history into dramatic form demanded vigorous exercise of the plastic energy of the imagination.

II. In neuter and passive sense.

4. Pertaining to, connected with, or characteristic of moulding or modelling; produced by moulding, modelling, or sculpture, as distinguished from that which is drawn on a surface. *Plastic merit*, merit as a piece of moulding or sculpture.

1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 32/2 This sort of Works, which are call'd Plastic [*che si chiamano lavori di Terra*]. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 217 Four Bronze Horses..more noted for their adventures and undoubted antiquity than for their plastic merit. 1863 Mary Howitt *F. Bremer's Greece* I. vii. 238 The Greeks have an abhorrence of any plastic images of the saints.

5. Susceptible of being moulded or shaped; capable of taking a new form when subjected to pressure (as clay); readily assuming a new shape.

Plastic crystal, a variety of Portland cement of remarkable plasticity. *Plastic sulphur*, an allotropic form of sulphur: see quot. 1868.

1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* I. 85 Etruria! next beneath thy magic hands Glides the quick wheel, the plastic clay expands. 1797 Godwin *Enquirer* I. iii. 12 How unformed and plastic is his body! 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) p. cxiii, Kneading the coating material, so as to render it very plastic. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxii. 349 The ice.. was plastic to pressure but not to tension. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 531 Plastic sulphur..is obtained by heating melted sulphur to the temperature 260–300°, and then cooling it suddenly by pouring it in a very thin stream into cold water. It is thus obtained as a soft, yellowish-brown, semitransparent mass, capable of being drawn out into fine elastic threads possessed of considerable tenacity.

b. *Plastic clay* (*Geol.*), a name given (after the F. *argile plastique* of Cuvier and Brongniart) to the middle group of the Eocene beds, immediately underlying the London clay, now called the Woolwich and Reading series.

1832 De la Beche *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 229 Above these beds, to which, strictly speaking, the term 'plastic clay' is alone applicable, there is often another clay, separated from the former by a bed of sand. 1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 244 Plastic clay and sand. 1885 *Lyell's Elem. Geol.* 229 Woolwich and Reading series.—..formerly called the Plastic clay, as it agrees with a similar clay used in pottery, which occupies the same position in the French series.

6. Of immaterial things and conditions: Capable of being moulded, fashioned, modified, or impressed; impressionable, pliable; susceptible to influence; pliant, supple, flexible.

1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) I. iv. iii. 146 Such is Poetical, and such (if I may so call it) Geographical or Plastick Truth. 1816 Bentham *Chrestom.* 133 Of all known languages, the Greek is assuredly in its structure the most plastic and most manageable. 1842 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Babes in Wood*, While his mind's ductile and plastic, I'll place him at Dotheboys Hall. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 67 Plato ..fancies that the life of the state is as plastic..as that of the individual.

7. *Biol.* and *Path.* Capable of forming, or being organized into, living tissue, as *plastic lymph, a plastic exudation*; pertaining to or accompanied by such a process, as *plastic bronchitis.*

1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* I. (ed. 4) 61 The inflammatory affections of the mucous membrane of the bronchi, may be divided into the catarrhal, the plastic or crusty, and the ulcerous. 1851 Carpenter *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 375 It gives origin to similar changes in the effused fibrine, which it converts from a plastic or organizable deposit, into an aplastic or unorganizable one, namely, pus. 1877 Roberts *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 376 Plastic or Croupous Bronchitis is almost always chronic. 1886 Fagge & Pye-Smith *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 66 In speaking of 'plastic lymph' as undergoing development into connective tissue and vessels, one means not the fibrin itself but the cells that are included in it.

III. 8. absol. *The plastic*: †**a.** The plastic principle or virtue (*obs.*); **b.** plastic art, plastic beauty.

1661 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* 214 To the knowledge of the poorest simple, we must first know its efficient, the manner, and method of its efformation, and the nature of the Plastick. 1682 H. More *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 238 All Souls are indued with the Plastick whether of Brutes or Men. 1881 H. James *Portr. Lady* xxxvi, His appreciation..was based partly on his fine sense of the plastic.

Plastic (plæ·stik), *sb.*1 Now *rare.* Also 6–7 **plastick(e,** 7 **plaistique, plastique.** [ad. F. *plastique*, ad. L. (*ars*) *plastica, plasticē*, a. Gr. πλαστική (τέχνη) the plastic art, fem. of πλαστικός Plastic *a.* So Ger. *plastik.*] The art of modelling figures: primarily, in clay, wax, etc.; also, in wider sense, in a harder material by sculpture. Also *fig.* †*a. sing. Obs.*

1598 R. Haydocke tr. *Lomazzo* I. 7 Painting, Carving and Plasticke are all but one and the same arte. 1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1651) 293 *Plastique* is not only under Sculpture, but indeed very Sculpture it self. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* xxv. 70 Of Statuary and Plastick.

β. In *pl.* form.

1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 272 How dame Nature came thus to mis-carry in her plastics. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 20 (ed. 2) 7 The living plastics of the gymnic games and choral dances were afterwards .. exalted in a surprising manner by sculpture in stone and brass.

†Plastic, *sb.*2 *Obs.* [ad. late L. *plasticus* moulder, sculptor, a. Gr. πλαστικός adj.: see Plastic *a.*] A modeller, moulder, sculptor; *fig.* a former, fashioner, creator.

1644 Bulwer *Chiron.* 58 It is impossible for any Painter, or Carver, or Plastique to give right motions to his works or Hand. 1661 Rust *Origen* in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 75 The beautiful Idea, according to which the Plastick works. 1661 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* 128 'Tis education is our Plastick. 1694 R. Burthogge *Reason & Nat. Spirits* 247 For in this Terrestrial World, as to the several Regions of it, the Animal, the Vegetable, and the Mineral, it is as certain, that all had but one Plastic, as that the Body of a Man, or any other particular Animal, had not more. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* (1872) I. I. ii. 6 Ours is a most fictile world; and man is the most fingent plastic of creatures.

†Pla·stical, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *plastic-us* (see Plastic *a.*) + -al.] = Plastic *a.*; formative.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 429 The Plasticall or formatiue faculty of the wombe. *a* 1646 J. Gregory *Serm.* Posthuma (1649) 70 At the last Daie, a kinde of Plasticall Dew shall fall down upon the Dead, and ingender with Luz, the little Bone spoken of before. 1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 14 The Plastical Power of the Souls that descend from the World of Life, did faithfully and effectually work those wise contrivances of Male and Female. 1682 Glanvill *Saddu-cismus* I. (1726) 96 The Subdivision of Spirits, into meerly Plastical and Perceptive, supposing there are Spirits that are meerly Plastical.

Pla·stically, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2: see -ically.] In a plastic manner, in various senses of the adj.; according to plastic art; by moulding or modelling; as a plastic substance.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 149 Thou..hast not always had materials for thy prodigious brain to wield and plastically build up. 1856 De Quincey *Confess.* Wks. V. 42 The command over a language, the power of adapting it plastically to the expression of your own thoughts, is almost exclusively a gift of nature. 1876 Symonds *Grk. Poets* Ser. II. xi. 358 Both persons and situations are plastically treated—subjected, that is to say, to the conditions best fulfilled by sculpture. 1886 — *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. xiv. 237 Humanity moves like a glacier, plastically.

Plasticine (plæ·stisin). [f. Plastic *a.* + -ine 4.] Proprietary name for a composition capable of remaining plastic for a long time, used in schools, etc. as a substitute for modelling clay.

1897 W. Harbutt (*title*) Harbutt's plastic method and the use of Plasticine. 1903 H. G. Wells in *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 184 Some one of the plastic substitutes for modelling clay now sold by educational dealers, plasticine for example.

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Plasticism (plæ·stisiz'm). [f. PLASTIC *a.* + -ISM.] **a.** The doctrine of the plastic principle of nature. **b.** The practice of the plastic art.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Plasticismus* .. term for the plastic force or power; plasticism. 1864 *Gd. Words* 403/1 Are we quite sure that this eclectic plasticism will always be kept within the limits of congruity?

Plasticity (plæsti·sĭti). [f. PLASTIC *a.* + -ITY; so F. *plasticité* (1785 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality of being plastic, in various senses of the adj.

1768–74 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 325 Inclining to plasticity, (or easiness of impression). 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 218 *note*, The lime will receive the most sand in that way, without losing its plasticity. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 588 Moulded into metaphors, or carved into comparisons, with marvellous plasticity. 1859 BAIN *Emotions* II. ix. § 20. 519 Some natures are distinguished by plasticity or the power of acquisition, and therefore realize more closely the saying that man is a bundle of habits. 1868 CLIFFORD *Lect.* (1879) I. 102 The race must at a certain time have a definite amount of plasticity, that is, a definite power of adapting itself to altered circumstances by changing in accordance with them. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* iii. § 108 Effects of the extraordinary plasticity of glacier-ice.

† **Pla·stically**, *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. PLASTIC *a.* + -LY ².] = PLASTICALLY.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 668 The true and proper Cause of Motion..is not the Matter itself organized; but the Soul either as cogitative or plastickly self active .. ruling over it.

Plastid (plæ·stid), *sb.* (*a.*) [a. Ger. *plastid* (Haeckel), f. Gr. πλαστός (see -PLAST) + *-id*, after Gr. *-ιδιον*, dim. suffix.]

1. *Biol.* An individual mass or unit of protoplasm, as a cell or unicellular organism.

1876 E. R. LANKESTER *Adv. Sc.* (1890) 283 Haeckel's useful term 'plastid' for a corpuscle of protoplasm. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* 377 If we reduce organized beings to their ultimate organisms—cells or plastids. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* p. viii, Our knowledge of the nucleus of organic cells or plastids.

2. *Bot.* A differentiated corpuscle or granule occurring in the protoplasm of a vegetable cell; e. g. a chlorophyll-granule, a chromoplastid, or a leucoplastid.

1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 287 As the cells which develop from the growing point assume the different characters which fit them for special services..[so] their plastids may likewise assume special characters.

B. *adj.* Having the character of a plastid.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Pla·stidogene·tic** *a.*, producing plastids.

1899 *Natural Science* Dec. 458 The respiratory trees of Holothuroids have four functions—respiratory, hydrostatic, plastidogenetic, and excretory.

Plastidule (plæ·stidiul). *Biol.* [a. Ger. *plastidul* (Haeckel), dim. of *plastid*: see -ULE.] A hypothetical molecule or ultimate particle of protoplasm, constituting a vital unit, and forming an element or constituent of a plastid or cell.

1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* 377 And with Spencer and Haeckel suppose these to be farther divisible into still smaller particles or plastidules. 1878 tr. *Virchow's Freedom of Science* 23. 1879 [see PLASSON]. 1905 *Academy & Lit.* 28 Jan. 82 Haeckel claims priority for his notion of the plastidule, though this and numerous variants with other names are notoriously none other than the 'physiological unit' of Spencer, which preceded them all.

attrib. 1877 *Nature* 4 Oct. 492/2 The speaker [Virchow] then criticised somewhat severely Prof. Haeckel's theory of the plastidule soul and of the animated cell.

Hence **Plasti·dular, Plastidu·lic** *adjs.*, pertaining to a plastidule.

1878 tr. *Virchow's Freedom of Science* 24, I am unable to admit that we should be at all justified in importing the 'plastidulic soul' into the course of our education. 1884 A. LAMBERT in *19th Cent.* June 954 The theory of a 'plastidulic soul'.

Plastin (plæ·stin). *Biol.* [f. Gr. πλαστός (see -PLAST) + -IN ¹, after *chromatin*.] A viscous substance found in the nucleus of a cell.

1889 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* July 169 Besides the 'nuclein', ..Reinke and Rodewald..have found 'plastin', and Kossel ..'histon' and 'adenin'. *Comb.* 1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 25 Feb. 442 The Karyosome..contains eight chromatin elements surrounded by a coloured plastin-like substance.

‖ **Plastique** (plastī·k). [F., sb. use of *plastique* adj., plastic.] A name given to a plastic composition for modelling.

[1803 SARRETT *New Pict. London* 80 The ornaments are plastick, a composition something like plaster of Paris.] 1903 *Daily Mail* 7 Sept. 7/4 Modelling may be done in wax, clay, or plastique.

Plastogamy (plæstɒ·gămi). *Biol.* [f. Gr. πλαστ-ός moulded + *-γαμία* marriage.] The fusion of the protoplasm of two or more cells or unicellular organisms, as in the formation of a plasmodium. Hence **Plastoga·mic** *a.*, pertaining to plastogamy.

1891 HARTOG in *Nature* 17 Sept. 483/2 Plastogamy: the fusion of cytoplasta into plasmodium, the nuclei remaining free. 1901 G. N. CALKINS *Protozoa* 218 Thus cytotrophy, leading first to contiguity, may result in plastogamy, or the fusion of cell-plasms. *Ibid.*, Four individuals may be found in plastogamic union.

† **Pla·stograph.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [Cf. Gr. πλαστο-γράφος adj. 'forging, falsifying' (Liddell & Scott), f. πλαστός moulded, forged + γράφειν to write.]

1658 PHILLIPS, *Plastograph*, (Greek) counterfeit writing.

Plastography (plæstɒ·grăfi). *rare*⁻⁰. [In sense 1, ad. Gr. πλαστογραφία, f. πλαστογράφος: see prec. In sense 2, f. Gr. πλαστός moulded + -GRAPHY (erroneously used).]

† **1.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Plastography* (*plastographia*), a counterfeiting or false writing.

¶ **2.** 'The art of forming figures in plaster' (Maunder *Treas. Knowl.* 1830).

Pla·stral, *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a plastron.

1889 *Brit. Mus. Cat. Chelonians* 25 Plastral shields subject to great variations. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Plastron (plæ·strŏn). Also 6 **plasteroun.** [a. F. *plastron* breast-plate, also in other senses as in Eng., ad. It. *piastrone*, augment. of *piastra* breast-plate, prop. plate of metal; see PIASTRE, PLASTER.]

1. A steel breast-plate formerly worn beneath the hauberk. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1506–7 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 367 Item, for ane hebreschoun.., and ane plasteroun to the samyn. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 87 In later times we shall find the plastron called the gorget. 1837 H. AINSWORTH *Crichton* II. 392 The point of his lance glanced off the sharp gorget of the plastron. 1853 JAMES *Agnes Sorel* (1860) I. 45, I should be thrown on one side like a rusty plastron.

b. A leather-covered wadded shield or pad, worn by professional fencers over the breast.

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* vi. (1697) 134 Against the Post their wicker Shields they crush, Flourish the Sword, and at the Plastron push. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Plastron*, a Fencing-Master's quilted Breast-Leather, which serves for his Scholars to push at. 1893 MCCARTHY *Red Diamonds* I. 261 Endeavouring to plant her foil on the leather plastron of the fencing-master's chest.

transf. a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 162 Laying under it a thick Plastron of Beef-Suet.

fig. 1755 CHESTERF. *Let. to Bp. Chevenix* 15 Dec., The several situations, which I have been in, having made me long the *plastron* of dedications, I am become as callous to flattery, as some people are to abuse.

c. Applied to an ornamental plaque worn on the breast.

1883 D. H. R. GOODALE in *Harper's Mag.* July 242/2 That plastron of steel ornaments is effective.

2. In women's dress, A kind of ornamental front to a bodice, introduced in the latter half of the 19th c.; extended to a loose front of lace, or of some light fabric edged with lace, embroidery, etc.

1876 *Echo* 30 Aug. (*Fashions*). 1881 *Truth* 31 Mar. 446/1 The low satin bodice has a plastron embroidered in purple and gold jet. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Sept. 619/1 Occasionally the waistcoat or plastron is made full. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 152, I shall wear my plum-coloured body..with a yellow plastron. 1893 *Lady* 10 Aug. 146/3 The vest or plastron is of silk covered with lace. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 28 Mar. 8/4 The stock..is usually made to fasten at the back, so that the front part may be decorative, and is seen, as well, with a little overhanging plastron or wedge-shaped front, or a deep point, edged with open-work or coloured embroidery. 1906 *Advertisement*, Real Irish crochet lace Plastron...Real Bruges lace Plastron.

b. In men's dress, A starched shirt-front; esp. of the kind without pleats.

1890 *Athenæum* 7 June 745/3 The one restraining influence upon the civilized man is the 'plastron', otherwise the shirt front of evening dress. 1900 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 6/4 The light from the lamp..shows a curious and useful reflection on the plastron of the white shirt.

3. *Zool.* (After Cuvier.) The ventral part of the shell of a tortoise or turtle.

1831 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* IX. 67 The plastron, or breast-plate [of the Order Chelonia] is yellowish and flat, truncated,.. and covered with twelve scaly plates. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 201/2 This plastron is the sternum, or..the union of several sternums. 1870 GILLMORE tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* 158 Terrestrial Tortoises are distinguished by their short, oval and convex bodies, covered by carapace and plastron.

b. Applied to the analogous part in various other animals, as in the extinct labyrinthodon (an amphibian), the glyptodon (allied to the armadillos), certain fossil fishes, and certain existing echinoderms (e. g. *Spatangus*): see quots.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxiv. (1858) 528 The extraordinary form of *Pterichthys*..with its arched carapace and flat plastron restored before me. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 557 As to the interambulacral plates, they become much expanded near the peristome of *Spatangidæ*. ..The whole structure constitutes a raised plastron. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Glyptodon*, They are all distinguished from the living armadillos..by possessing a ventral shield or plastron.

4. *Ornith.* A coloured area on the breast or belly of a bird, like or likened to a shield.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* cites COUES. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

5. *Anat.* The sternum together with the costal cartilages, the part removed in post-mortem examinations.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Plastry, obs. form of PLASTERY.

† **Pla·sture, plaisture.** Erroneous form of PLASTER *sb.*, the ending confused with -URE.

c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* K j, Hete al together, and make a plasture of it beyng hote. 1589 GREENE *Tullie's Love* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 132 For so deepe a wound the Lady Cornelia bringeth in a lenitiue plaisture. *Ibid.* 165 Apply them not as outward plastures, but as inward potions. 1608 HIERON *Defence* II. 72* His laste plasture for this cure maketh the soare to run out wyder.

-plasty, combining element, repr. Gr. *-πλαστία*, f. πλαστός formed, moulded, used in sense 'moulding, formation' in technical terms, chiefly of surgery, as *dermatoplasty, hypoplasty, osteoplasty.*

Plat, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **plætt**, 5–6 *Sc.* **platt, plat.** [OE. *plætt* buffet, smack; cf. MLG. *plat* smack, MHG. *platz, blatz*, Ger. *platz, plotz* resounding blow, bang, crash. Goes with PLAT *v.*¹, both being app. of onomatopœic origin.

(But cf. PLAT *a.* flat; a buffet is struck with the flat palm.)] A flat blow; a smack, slap.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 248 Drihten soðlice us sealde hælu þurh ðam ear-plættum, and ece alysednysse. *c* 1500 *Rowlis Cursing* 122 in Laing *Anc. Poet. Scott.*, With skulȝeoun clowttis and dressing knyvis, Platt for plat on thair gyngyvis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. iv. 203 Syne with hys kne him possit with sic ane plat, That on the erd he spaldit him all flat. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 855 Sapience, thow servis to beir a plat. *c* 1900 (*Conversation in Co. Donegal*), 'Did the "old gentleman" ever set foot on this Island (St. Patrick's in Lough Derg)?' 'A few plats of the Prior 'ud soon make him lave.' (H. Chichester Hart.)

Plat (plæt), *sb.*² *arch.* or *dial.* Forms: 4–**plat**, (5–7 **platte**, 6–9 **platt**); *pl.* **plats**; in 3 **platen**, 5–7 **plattes**, 6 **plates**. [app. a. OF. *plat* flat surface or thing, dish, etc., sb. use of the adj. *plat, plate* flat: see PLAT *a.* Cf. Ger. *platte* plate (of iron, etc.), slab.]

I. A flat thing, part, or surface.

† **1.** A flat piece, a plate (of metal); a thin slab of anything; a sheet, slice. *Obs.*

In early instances, esp. in the plural, not separable from PLATE *sb.* 1.

[*c* 1290: see PLATE *sb.* 1.] *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxviii. (*Margaret*) 552 Þane wes of Irne mony plat Layd til hyr sydis, brynnand hat. *Ibid.* xxxvii. (*Vincencius*) 287, & yrne platis brynnand hat Wes laid on hyme to mak hym mat. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46, I. bord mausure.., wyth a prent in þ^e myddylle, and a grypp amyde, and a narow plat be þe syddys, with iij lyonis of sylver, and ouerguld. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxvii. 3 The xxx plattes off sylver. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 178 Thinne plats of leade of the same breadth. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* ii. (1876) 60, I had as liefe haue smal gadds or plats of Siluer and Gold, without any coyne at al to go abroade from man to man for exchaunge. 1593 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 29 [Not only do we find a charge for..the..stage on which the book-cases were to stand, but] platts [for the shelves are bought].

† **b.** A flat ornament of gold or other precious material. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xiv. 250, I have not knowen that..they have found any of the form and bignesse of the platt or iewel they have at Genes.

† **c.** A flat leaf, a blade. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5416/4 The Plat or Leaf of the Palmeto-Tree.

2. The flat part or side of anything; † **a.** The flat of a sword, as opposed to the edge (*obs.*); † **b.** The sole of the foot (*obs.*); **c.** The mould-board of a plough (*dial.*).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 154 To stroke hym with the plat [*v.r.* platte] in that place Ther he is hurt. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 2664 Ther grevous woundys to allegge, Bet ys the platte than the egge. 1574 WITHALS *Dict.* 64/1 The platte [*ed.* 1566 plant] of the foote, *planta.* 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* xi. 99 Tho touchd his woundes with the platt of thilke swoord, Which closd all vp, and instantlie recurd. 1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 33/2 The plat, or earth-board, turned most of the carrots out of the ground. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. I. 284 As soon as it leaves the mould-board, or, as we call them in Norfolk, the plats.

3. Anything placed in a flat or horizontal position: see quots. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

† *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2478 Pyghte pauyllyons of palle, and plattes in seegge. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Plat*, ..anything flat or horizontal, as a piece of timber so laid in building.

† **b.** A platform. *Obs.*

1558–9 *Passage Q. Eliz.* D iij, A stage..and in the same a square platte rising with degrees.

4. A small bridge, a foot-bridge. (Also in form **plot.**) *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1652 *Manch. Crt. Leet Rec.* (1887) IV. 73 Richard Haworth ..shall repaire and make good A Bridge or Plott in the Milgate. *Ibid.* 84 Should repaire and make good a Platt in the Millngate. 1670 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 277 The..pulling downe of the said bridge or platt.. is adjudged to be an act done for the good of the Corporation. 1835 *Act* 5 & 6 *Will. IV*, c. 50 § 67 The said Surveyor ..shall..make and lay such trunks, plats, or bridges as he shall deem necessary. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Plat*, a small foot-bridge.

5. A flat country, a plateau or table-land. *U. S.*

1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 107 There are many fine tracts, and extensive platts. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* (1849) 248 These lofty plats of table-land seem to form a peculiar feature in the American Continents.

6. *Mining.* A widened space in a level, near the shaft, where trucks may cross, or ore is collected for hoisting, etc.

1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* (1875) 40 Where the level meets the shaft, an enlargement is usually made; this is called a 'plat'. It is most useful as a place of deposit for the ore previous to its being sent up 'to grass'. 1897 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 9/5 As soon as the 200 feet level is reached, the intention is to open out and cut plats on both sides of the shaft.

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II. A surface or place generally.

†7. A surface in general (whether plane or not).

[1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. iii. 96 This Electra gret Atlas begat, That on his schuldir beris the hevynnis plat.] 1535 Coverdale 1 *Kings* vii. 36 On the plat of the same sydes and ledges, he caused to carue Cherubins, lyons and palme trees. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 124 Yf there be any whirlynge plat in the water, the mouynge ceasethe when it commethe at the whyrlynge plat. 1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., A plaine platte is that, whiche is made al equall in height, so that the middle partes nother bulke vp, nother shrink down more then the bothe endes. For whan the one parte is higher then the other, then is it named a Croked platte. *Ibid.*, And the two poyntes that suche a lyne maketh in the vtter bounde or platte of the globe, are named polis. 1593 Fale *Dialling* 45 b, The making of an Horizontall Sphericall or hollow Diall... Prepare your Sphere or plat perfectly hollow, of what quantity you will.

8. A place, spot, point of space; a locality or situation. (Cf. Plat *sb.*3 I.) *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1558 Phaer *Æneid* VII. T ij b, She seeth Æneas glad, and plattes vprise for men to dwell. 1560 Ingelend *Disob. Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 297 They need..to sit still, or stand in one plat. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 731 They had stayed 40 daies in a plat. 1662 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* verse 18. I. liii. 419/1 He turns himself on his bed..not an easie plat that he can find in it. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 528/2 Whereas the academy before was a dry and unsightly plat, he brought water to it, and sheltered it with groves. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Plat*, place, situation .. as 'I steud at that time i this vara plat'.

†b. A 'place' or part of a surface, as of the body; cf. Plot *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 35 And did cause each face to waxe pale, and each hand to be on the pained plat. 1698 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14. II. xviii. (1669) 68/2 If there be but one sore plat.

Plat (plæt), *sb.*3 Also (6 **plate**), 6–7 **platt(e.** [A collateral form of Plot *sb.*, which arose early in the 16th c., app. under the influence of Plat *sb.*2

The chronology appears to show that *plat* in sense 1 originated as a variant of Plot *sb.* sense 2, assimilated to Plat *a.* and *sb.*2 through association of sense, a *plot* of ground being usually a *plat* or flat area. Hence also, through the notion in sense 2 of 'a plan on the flat', arose senses 3–5. But sense 1 being indifferently *plot* or *plat*, the same vacillation of form extended to these senses, so that they also varied with *plot*, giving rise to senses 3–6 of Plot *sb.* Thus, in sense 1, *plat* is a variant of *plot*, but, in senses 2–5, *plot* appears to be a variant of *plat*. Both forms still survive in senses 1 and 2; in senses 3–5 *plat* has yielded to *plot*.]

I. = Plot *sb.* 2 (which is found earlier).

1. A piece or area of ground (usually) of small extent; a patch. Often with a word defining its nature or character, as *grass-plat, plat of grass.*

1517 *Domesday Inclos.* (1897) I. 256, ij acres of arrable ground lieng in seuerall plattes in Asseby. 1539 Bible (Great) *Acts* i. 18 A plat [1526 Tindale plott] of grounde. 1557 Recorde *Whetst.* N ij, I must multiplie .210. by it self, and so haue I the iust platte of grounde of .44,100. foote. 1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus, Cepetum*, an onion bed: a plat of onions. 1573 L. Lloyd *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 144 A certain plat of ground, almost two hundred acres. 1611 Bible 2 *Kings* ix. 26. 1632 Milton *Penseroso* 73 Oft on a Plat of rising ground, I hear the far-off Curfeu sound. 1667 — *P. L.* IX. 456 This flourie Plat, the sweet recess of Eve. 1703 Maundrell. *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 39 A large Quadrangular plat of ground. 1825 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* 17 Digging up their little plats of potatoes. 1885–94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* June v, The grassy plat 'Midst of her garden, where she had her seat.

II. = Plot *sb.* 3–6 (in which *plat* is earlier).

2. A plan or diagram of anything; *esp.* a ground-plan of a building or of any part of the earth's surface; a draught, design, map, chart; = Plot *sb.* 3. † *To set down in plat*: to map down, make a plan of (*obs.*). Now only *U. S.*

1511–12 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 478 They can..vawte the chirch..after the fourme of a platte therfor devised. *a* 1517 *Reg. Vetus Coll. Merton.*, [Contract for a farme place to be bilded at Holiwell] acording to a plate drawonne for the same. 1552 Huloet, Platte for a buyldynge, *orthographia.* 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* Ep. Ded. 1 Some description of the platte of the whole Earth. 1574 Bourne *Regiment for Sea* xix. (1577) 49 For the making of plats or cards, as touching Hydrographia commonly called sea cards. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 437 To note all the Islands, and to set them downe in plat. 1659 Moxon *Tutor to Astron.* (1686) Pref., Globes, Maps, Platts, and Sea-drafts of New discoveries. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* IV. xv. 196 To prick the same down in a Blank Chart or Mercator's Plat. 1740 *Hist. Jamaica* vii. 227 Every Surveyor shall return Two Plats upon every Survey to the Patent-Office. 1756 Rolt *Dict. Trade, Plat*, a popular term, among mariners, &c. for a sea-chart. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 695/1 We ordered from the State Land Offices plats, showing the lands subject to entry.

†3. *fig.* A plan or scheme of the actual or proposed arrangement of anything; an outline, a sketch; also, arrangement, disposition. Cf. Plot *sb.* 4. *Obs.*

1525 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 415 Knowing a plat and likelihode of thEmperours mynde. 1556 Robinson *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 167 Yea like, or rather more likely Platoes platte to excell and passe. For what Platoes penne hathe platted briefely..The same haue I perfourmed fully. 1568 V. Skinner tr. *Montanus' Inquisition* 48 My meaning in this place is, onely to make a platte with out any order or fashion. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 9 No easier, readier, or perfecter plat and introduction, is..come to my imagination. 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. ii. 257 He desired of the said Duke to have a plat or a scheme of the said new discipline.

†4. A plan of action or proceeding in some undertaking; a scheme, design; = Plot *sb.* 5. *Obs.*

1574 Sir T. Smith in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 39 Yt is high tyme som conclusion were made, and some plat drawen to be folowed in that enterprice of Ulster. 1584 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 681 A plat and meane quhairby his Majestie .. may import a greit proffeit. 1596 Harington *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 115 What think you, no Platt? is there not here a good plat laid. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* vi. (1658) 264 He saw that plat fit to serve for a bridle in the mouths of the neighbouring nations.

†5. The plan or scheme of a work of fiction, a drama, poem, etc.; = Plot *sb.* 6. *Obs.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 312 Our maker or Poet is..first to deuise his plat or subiect, then to fashion his poeme. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 38 Here might be made a rare Scene of folly, if the plat could beare it.

III. in *Scottish Eccl. Hist.*

†6. a. The scheme for the territorial organization of the reformed church in Scotland on a presbyterian system, and for the provision and modification of stipends. Hence b. The body in charge of this, the Commission under the Great Seal of 1573 empowered to carry out the scheme.

1580 in *k. of Univ. Kirk of Scotl.* (1840) 470 It is considderit and thocht meitt, that my Lord Clerk of Register sould be requeestit to concurre with the Laird of Dun, Mrs. Robert Pont .. and Johne Duncanson, or any thrie or four of them, to lay [doun] and devyse a Platt of the Presbytries and Constitutiouns therof as best appeirit be thair judgement, to be reportit be them againe the nixt Generall Assemblie. 1581 *Ibid.* 524 The Assemblie ordeaned a Platt of their Kirks to be exhibit the morne to be consulted on. 1581 *Ibid.* 535 Who sall awaite upon the platt for modifieing of the Ministers stipends. 1597 *Ibid.* 940 It was reportit be the Commissioners of the Generall Assemblie, that the constant Platt for planting of euery particular kirk, was hindred be the taksmen who hes the haill teinds in their hands, and refuseth to condiscend to any substantiall ordour anent the planting of the Ministrie. 1602 *Ibid.* 999 That command be givin to the modifiers of the platt of this instant 3eir to assigne out of the saids pensiouns for planting of kirks. 1627 *Rep. Parishes Scotl.* (Bann.) 1 The kirk of Prestone is vnyted to the kirk off Bonckell .. be the plate ordeaned to be haldin For the provisione of kirkis vnprovydit. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 167 Everie Presbyterie is to choise one fittest to attend the Platt, with a full information of all that concerns that Presbyterie, and all the kirks therein contained. 1672 *Rec. of Inverness Presbyt.* (S. H. S.) 9 The Mod^r asked the minister if he had ane decree of plat. 1693 Wallace *Orkney* ix. 52 By an act of platt, dated at Edinburgh the 22 of November [1615], the several Dignities and Ministers, both in the Bishoprick and Earldom [of Orkney], were provided to particular maintainances.

Plat (plæt), *sb.*4 *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 6 **plate**, 8–9 **platt.** [A collateral form of Plait *sb.*, going with Plat *v.*3 (The spelling *plate* was prob. for *plat*, but may sometimes have been for *plait*.)]

1. A contexture of interlaced hair, straw, etc.; = Plait *sb.* 2. (In last quot. = *straw-plait.*)

1535 Coverdale *Song Sol.* vii. 5 The hayre of thy heade is like the kynges purple folden vp in plates [*R.V.* tresses]. 1597 Shaks. *Lover's Compl.* v, Her haire nor loose nor ti'd in formall plat. 1753 in *6th Rep. Dep. Kpr.* App. II. 127 Leghorn Hats..and the Platts whereof the same are made. 1837 Whittock, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 419 Wholly a rural business in its preparatory state, as *straw platt.* *c* 1880 *Bedfordsh. Dial.*, She wraps the plat round her arm as she makes it and stands at her door half the day.

2. *Naut.* (See quots.)

1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Plats* [*ed.* 1706 *Platts*], (in Navigation) are certain flat Ropes, by which the Cable in the Hause, is preserved from Galling. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. *Platts* in a Ship, are flat Ropes made of Rope-yarn, and weaved one over another; their Vse is to save the Cable from Galling in the Hause, or to wind about the Flukes of the Anchors to save the Pendant of the Fore-sheet from galling against them. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1776) C c c b, *Lever la fourrure du cable*, to take the plat, or other service, off from the cable. 1841 Dana *Seaman's Man.* 118 *Plat*, a braid of foxes.

†3. A fold; a pleat; = Plait *sb.* 1. *Obs. rare.* (Only in spelling *plate.*)

1503 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 203 For ane elne lynnyne to the platis uptaking of the crammesy cote, xiiij d. 1530 Palsgr. 255/2 Plate of a garment, *plat, ply.* 1563 Shute *Archit.* B j b, They also fashioned the body of the pilloure, and filled it with Canalicoli, and Striges, as thoughe it were the plates of her garmentes.

†**Plat,** *sb.*5 *Obs.* Forms: 5–6 **playte, 6 plate, 7 plat.** [a. F. *plate* (in 15th c. *plet(t)e, pleyte*) fem., also *plat* masc. (Godef.), sb. use of *plat, plate* adj., flat. Cf. It. *piatta* a barge.] A flat-bottomed boat, used for fishing, etc. (Cf. Flat *sb.*3 9 a.)

1443 in Rymer *Fœdera* XI. 44 Duas Naves vocatas Playtes, quandam Navem vocatam a Cogship. 1558–9 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. 13 § 3 No Hoye or Plate..from any Porte Creek or Place of this said Realme of Englande .. shall trauers or crosse the Seas. 1577 Holinshed *Chron., Hist. Scot.* 113/2 They bestowed them aborde in .xxx. hulkes, hoyes, and playtes. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag., Penalties & Forfeitures* 4 If any Hoy or Plat cross the Seas.

‖ **Plat** (plà), *sb.*6 [F. *plat* dish: see Plate *sb.*] A dish.

1763 Smollett *Trav.* vii. (1766) I. 118 The petit maitre ate of fourteen different *plats*, besides the desert. 1824 Byron *Juan* xv. lxxiii, The simple olives,.. Must I pass over..? I must, although a favourite 'plat' of mine. 1882 Annie Edwardes *Ballroom Repent.* I. 295 These suave, serious parties, with their wines and *plats.*

Plat (plæt), *a.* and *adv.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4–6 **platt(e,** 5 **plate,** *Sc.* **playt,** 9 *Sc.* **plot.** [a. F. *plat* (11th c. in Littré):—late pop.L. **plattus* adj., flat, smooth (whence also It. *piatto*, Prov. *plat*, Sp., Pg. *chato*, also Ger. *platt*, Du. *plat* flat); of uncertain history, but perh. from Gr. πλατύς broad, flat. Cf. Place, Plate.]

A. *adj.* †1. Flat, level; plane; plain. *Obs.*

(In the first example *plat* may be considered an adv.; in the second it may possibly be a sb., 'plane plat' = level spot: cf. Plat *sb.*2 8.)

[13.. *Cursor M.* 16684 Abouen his hefd, als i yow tell, a bord was festen plate [*v. r.* plat]. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1379 Stalled..Prudly on a plat playn, plek alþer fayrest.] 13.. *K. Alis.* 2001 (Bodl. MS.) Platte feet & longe honde, Nas fairer body in a londe. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 156 Ye moote with the plat [*v. r.* platte] swerd ageyn Strike hym in the wounde. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxii. 100 In anoþer ile is a maner of folk þat has a platte face, withouten nese or eghen;..þai hafe a platte mouth, lippless. *c* 1448 Hen. VI in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 367, j. cours of platt Yorkschire stone. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 49 Hanyball was in the plate placis of Lumbardy. 1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 76 They cannot be able in dede to resiste the Frenche menn, soo sodenly passing the plat countrie. 1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 337 One dos' ½ of potendiches xviij^s. Twoo dos' ½ of plattrenchers x^s. 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 32 All sortis of gold and sylvir, ayther in plat werk or cunyie. 1584 R. Norman *Safeguard of Sailors* 6 The east side is shallow and plat.

†2. *fig.* 'Flat', plain, blunt, straightforward, downright, unqualified; esp. in phrase *plat and plain. Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx. (*Theodera*) 106 For-þi of þat thing spek nomare! For playt na [*i. e.* plat 'no'] sal be þi ansuere. *Ibid.* xli. (*Agnes*) 120 Bot scho plat nay ay said hym til. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 987 My wyl is this for plat conclusion With outen any repplicacion .. That [etc.]. 1533 More *Apol.* xxiii. 141 They speke openly platte and playne heresye. 1559–60 *MS. Cott., Caligula* B. ix, Gods providence [hes] sa altered the case, 3ea changed it to the plat contrary. 1560 D. Cole *Lett. to Jewell* i, A plat and plain answer. [1891 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 231 (temp. Edw. III) Let things be plat and plain between us.]

B. *adv.*

†1. Of position: In or into a flat position, flatly, flat; level or even with the ground or any surface. (Some would consider *plat* an adj. in these instances.)

13.. *Cursor M.* 17709 þai fell..Grufflinges dun to erth plate [*v. r.* plat]. *Ibid.* 25045 (Fairf.) If þou plat hit lais on grounde. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1734 Whan I was hurt thus in [that] stounde, I fel doun plat unto the grounde. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 52/1 Alle they to gydre fille doun platte to the ground. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. 70 Lyand plat on his syde on the cald eird.

2. Of manner: Flatly, bluntly, plainly, straightforwardly, without circumlocution or qualification. Often *plat and plain.* Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Monk's T.* 768 Thus warned hym ful plat and ful pleyn, His doghter. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 229 Seie unto the poeple plat,..The leste finger of thin hond It schal be strengere overal Than was thi fadres bodi al. *c* 1420 Hoccleve *Jereslaus's Wife* 810 Be nat aferd but tell on plein & plat. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. vi. 6 With sic busteous wordis he thaim grat, And .. gan thame chiding thus plat. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 295 The Gouernour denyes and platt refuses the condicioune. 1597–8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* IV. i. 53 But single out, and say once plat and plaine That [etc.].

3. Of degree: Entirely, quite, absolutely. Now only *Sc. dial.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 83 So þat my palays plat ful be pyȝt al aboute. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 92 Thei myhte noght acorde plat; On seide this, an othre that. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* xxxix. (Arb.) 105 Tho [=then] wende the wulf to haue ben plat blynde. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. vii. 59 The damecellis fast to thar lady thringis, That was in deidlie swoun plat for dispair.

4. Of direction: Directly, exactly, due, straight. Now only *Sc. dial.*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 395/1 Fourty dayes and fourty nyghtes after they sayiled platte eest. 1511 Guylforde *Pilgr.* (Camden) 69 The wynde fell platte ayenste vs. 1584 J. Melvill *Let.* in *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 212 Plat contrar to the word of Chryst. 1597 Bruce in Wodrow *Life* (1843) 179 Tended not all their speeches to end plat contrary? 1825 Jamieson, Plet south, plet north. (Aberdeen.)

†**Plat,** *v.*1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 **plættan, 4 platte, plette.** *Pa. t.* 1 **plætte, 4 plat, plette.** *Pa. pple.* 4 **plat.** [OE. *plættan* to buffet, smack, f. *plætt*, Plat *sb.*1 So MDu. *platten*, Ger. *plätzen* to smack, MHG., Ger. *platzen* to crash, bounce, strike noisily. Cf. the frequent. Du. *pletteren* to bruise, crush, MHG. *blatren, platren* to strike noisily.]

1. *trans.* To buffet, slap, smack; to strike, knock.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xix. 3 Hi plætton hyne mid hyra handum. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2626 With þe swerd so he him grette, þat his heued of he plette. *Ibid.* 2755 Hwan he hauede him so shamed, His hand of-plat, and yuele lamed. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1542, & he with plattyng his paumes displayes his lers. *a* 1400 *Langl.'s P. Pl.* C. XIX. 50 *note*, Thenne palle [*v. r.* platte] ich a-downe þe pouke with þe þridde shoryere.

2. *intr.* To hurry, rush; (?) to move noisily (Skeat).

c 1300 *Havelok* 2282 þat he ne come sone plattinde, Hwo hors ne hauede com gangande. *Ibid.* 2613 To armes al so swiþe plette, þat þei wore on a litel stunde Greithed.

Plat (plæt), *v.*2 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* *Pa. t.* 4 **platte, 6 platt, 6–7 plat.** [ME. *platte*, f. Plat *a.* Cf. Du. *pletten*, Ger. *platten, plätten* to flatten, smooth;

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also OF. *plat(t)ir* (f. *plat* adj.) to flatten, throw down flat (Chr. de Pisan), lie flat.]

I. 1. *trans.* To lay, throw, or cause to fall flat (on the ground, on one's face, back, knees, etc.); to spread flat, smooth, or even; to press flat.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 45 Pernel proud-herte platte hire to grounde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. ix. 117 And he his hand plat to the wound in hy. 1530 PALSGR. 660/1, I platte, I stryke a thyng upon another as clay, or butter, or saulve *je saulue*...He platteth his butter upon his breed with his thombe, as it were a lytell claye. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 59 At which wordis, he..platt him self upoun his knees, and .. burst furth in these wourdis. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (West Cornw.), Your hair is rough; plat it down with your hands. When our mangle was broken we platted down the sheets with the iron.

†**2.** *intr.* To become flat. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxlvii. (1869) 134 The more men smyten it the lasse it platteth, and the more men heten it the hardere it waxeth.

†**3.** *intr.* To lie, sink, or fall down flat. *Sc. Obs.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxii. 58 This wylie tod plat doun on growf. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ii. 52 And we plat law gruffillingis on the erd [*submissi petimus terram*]. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 222 Mr Patrick ..plat on his kneis befoir the king.

II. †**4.** *trans.* To clap (*into* a place); to place, set. *Obs.* [Perh. a different word.]

1529 LYNDESAY *Complaynt* 135 Thay tuke that 3oung Prince frome the sculis,.. And haistelie plat in his hand The gouernance of all Scotland. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vi. 102 Syne plat me godly men into thair place. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 11 As Horace first his trifling toyes, in booke did place and plat. 1639 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 160 Leith fortifications went on speedily; above 1000 hands, daily employed, plat up towards the sea, sundry perfect and strong bastions.

Plat, *v.*[3] Also 5–7 **plate.** Pa. t. and pple. **platted**; contr. pa. t. 4 **platte**, pa. pple. 6 *Sc.* **plat**(t. [A parallel form of PLAIT *v.*, going with PLAT *sb.*[3]

The spelling *plate* appears to belong here, but in later instances (cf. quot. 1687) may sometimes stand for *plait*.]

1. *trans.* To intertwine, intertwist; to plait (hair, straw, etc.); to form (hats, etc.) by plaiting; = PLAIT *v.* 2. Now a less usual spelling than PLAIT (which, however, in this sense, is usually pronounced *plat*).

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxxix. 3 He made hem into thredes, that thei myȝten be plattid with the weft of the rather colours. — *Judith* x. 3 And she wesh hir bodi, and oyntide hirself with the beste myrre, and she platte the her of hir hed. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 283/1 To Plate, *implicare, intricare*. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 956 To plat heres, *trescher*. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 301 His hair was lang lyke wemens and plat in ane heid lace. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 30 In wars they use their haire platted and bound about their foreheads. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* xix. 2 The souldiars platting [1611 platted, 1881 plaited] a crowne of thornes. 1627 DRAYTON *Quest Cynthia* xix, A Fountain ..Whose brim with pinks was platted. 1687 RANDOLPH *Archip.* 39 They have their hair plated [cf. *ibid.* which serves for a pettycoat..being plaited very thick]. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 239 They.. plat all their Hair in Tresses. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 124 Pieces of Rose or other Leaves which she [a bee] .. plats and joyns close together by some glutinous Substance. 1773 G. FITZGERALD *Acad. Sportsman* 12 The baffled Sportsman..Each Bush explores, that plats the Hedge with Pride. 1836 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XII. 7/1 Hexagon mesh, formed of three flax threads twisted and platted to a perpendicular line or pillar. 1855 HT. MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* (1877) I. 26, I platted bonnets at one time.

†**2.** To fold, gather in folds; = PLAIT *v.* 1, PLEAT *v. Obs. rare.*

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 36 Silk breeches ..so long that they must be plated upon the Leg.

Plat, *v.*[4] [In origin, a collateral form of PLOT *v.*[1]: cf. PLAT *sb.*[3]]

†**1.** *trans.* To plan; to sketch. *To plat forth*, to sketch out a plan of (something to be made). *Obs.*

1556 ROBINSON *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 167 What Platoes penne hathe platted briefely In naked wordes,..The same haue I perfourmed fully. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* C v b, Henry of Lancaster .. during the time that he platted thys enterprise, founde hospitalitye in Fraunce. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 49, I must..plat forth the whole place of exercising the bodie, at ones for all ages. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* xii. (Parker Soc.) 222 It is not for nothing that God was so curious in platting forth the tabernacle. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 387 Plotting and platting as long examinations as possibly they can to protract the time.

† b. To plan *to do* or *have* something; = PLOT *v.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 85 They shuld plat (what euer their other cheere were) to haue a salt eele..continuallye seru'd in to their tables.

†**2.** To arrange or lay out on some plan. *Obs.*

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 907/1 The court was platted in tables and benches in manner of a consistorie.

3. To make a plan of, to lay down on a plan or chart; to draw to scale, so as to calculate distances, area, etc.; = PLOT *v.*[1] 3. Now only *U. S.*

1751 C. GIST *Jrnls.* (1893) 61, I platted down our Courses and I found I had still near 200 M Home upon a streight Line. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Surveying*, So that any person, of a common capacity,.. may be able to survey and parcel out land, plat it, and give up its content. 1840 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) III. 539 About three fourths have been surveyed and platted. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 712/2 Professional 'boomers'.. invaded the State, bought and platted additions, which they sold at exorbitant prices.

Plataleiform (plătē·lĭ,ifōrm), *a. Ornith.* [f. L. *platalea* the spoonbill (a bird) + -FORM.] Like a spoonbill in form or structure. So **Plataleine** (plătē·lĭ,ein) *a.* [-INE[1]], related to the genus *Platalea*, including the spoonbills.

Platan (plæ·tăn). Also 6– **platane.** [ad. L. *platan-us* plane-tree. So OF. *platan*, F. *platane*. Cf. PLANE *sb.*[1], PLANTAIN [2].] The Oriental plane-tree (*Platanus orientalis*): = PLANE *sb.*[1] 1.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 303 Iacob took grene 3erdes of populers of almand trees and of platans. 1581 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* Ep. Ded., I humbly make request, that..these my little ones maye shrowde them selues vnder the broad leafed Platane of your Honours patronage. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 9 The fruitfull Olive; and the Platane round. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 477, I espi'd thee, fair indeed and tall, Under a Platan. 1834 LD. HOUGHTON *Mem. Tour Greece* 78 The glorious platans, whose boughs uniting with those of the other side of the stream lead it on under one continual bower. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Aug. ix, A forest thick and dark With heavy ilexes and platanes high.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *platan leaf, table, tree.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxxi. 8 Platan trees weren not euen to his bouwis. 1593 R. BARNES *Parthenophil & P.* Madr. iv. in Arb. *Garner* V. 347 To draw My Mistress' portrait; which, on platane table, (With nature, matching colours), as he saw Her leaning on her elbow. 1638–48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* iii. 190 Soe the mad Roman, who to make more fine His Platan trees, drencht them in Showers of wine. 1851 TRENCH *Stud. Words* ii. 42 To compare the shape of this region [lower Greece] to a platane leaf.

So **Plata·neous, Pla·tanine** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the genus *Platanus*.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 974/2 Plataneous. 1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Platanine*..of or belonging to a Plane-tree. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Platanine*, belonging to a Platane, or Planetree.

‖ **Platanus** (plæ·tănŭs). Also 8–9 **plantanus.** [L., a. Gr. πλάτανος: see PLANE *sb.*[1]]

1. = prec. Also *Platanus-tree.* Now *rare.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxix. (Bodl. MS.), Platanus .. haþ þat name for þe leues þerof ben playne brode and large. 1683 EVELYN *Diary* 16 Aug., He shewed me the zinnar tree or platanus. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 55 The Plantanus is a very beautiful Tree, and grows very well in England. 1808 SCOTT *Autobiogr.* in Lockhart *Life* I. i. 38 Beneath a huge platanus-tree..in the garden I have mentioned.

2. *Bot.* The name of a genus of trees constituting the N. O. *Platanaceæ*, and consisting of from 6 to 9 species, of which *P. orientalis*, *P. occidentalis*, and *P. acerifolia*, are among the best known. See PLANE *sb.*[1]

Platband (plæ·tbænd). [a. F. *platebande* (1547 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *plate* fem., flat + *bande* band. (The French word has many senses.)]

1. *Arch.* **a.** A flat rectangular moulding or fascia, the projection of which is less than its breadth. **b.** The list or fillet between the flutings of a column.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Platband*, a square Member which terminates the Architecture of the Doric Order, and passes under the Triglyphs. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 105 The Plat-Band..terminating the first Story, and shewing where the second commences. *Ibid.* 107 'Tis usual to have Windows much less adorn'd; and..a Plat-Band around them. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Plat-band*, in architecture, is any flat, square moulding, whose height much exceeds its projecture. *Ibid.*, *Plat-bands* of flutings, the lists or fillets between the flutings of columns. 1807 NICHOLS *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III. 121 *note*, Sutton Place.. furnished with a double sculptured platband of a yellowish brick earth running round it. 1854 CNT. DE WARREN tr. *De Saulcy's Round Dead Sea* II. 224 Two fillets, separated by a torus, and surmounted by an ogee and plat-band.

c. (See quots.)

(These are doubtfully English: cf. senses of F. *plate-bande* in Littré.)

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Plat-band* of a door or window, is used for the lintel, where that is made square, or not much arched. These plat-bands are usually crossed with bars of iron, when they have a great bearing. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 175 To point out the construction .. of the plat-band, or 'flat arch', as it is sometimes called. 1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* V. 251/2 Straight Arch, or Plat Band, with joints converging to a common centre.

2. *Hort.* A narrow bed of flowers or strip of turf forming a border.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Plat-band*, a Term used concerning a Bed of Earth which borders an Alley. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Alley*, It has platbands of turf run across it from space to space. *Ibid.*, *Plat-band*, in gardening, a border, or bed of flowers, along a wall, or the side of a parterre. 1839 MRS. GORE in *Tait's Mag.* VI. 650 To content myself with the narrow limits and formal platbands of Sancta Benedicta.

Platch, *v.* Chiefly *dial.* [prob. onomatopœic.]

1. *intr.* To fall in large wet spots.

1853 TAUTPHŒUS *Cyrilla* I. vi. 79 Heavy drops of rain began to platch into the half-melted snow.

2. *trans.* To besmear or splash with large wet spots. 1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Plate (plēt), *sb.* Forms: 3– **plate**; also 5 **plaate**, 5–6 **platt**, **playt**(e, **pla**(y)**the**, 5–7 **plaite, plaitt**, 5–8 **plat, plait**, 6 (*Sc.*) **pleit, plet.** [ME. *plate*, a. OF. *plate* (*c* 1175 in Littré) thin plate, lamina of metal, etc. (in form = Pr., Sp. *plata*, Pg. *prata*, It. *piatta*), in origin the fem. form of F. *plat*, *plate*:—late and med.L. *plattus*, *-a*, *-um* adj. 'flat': see PLAT *a.* (In Sp. and Pg., from the sense 'plate or disk of metal' (quasi **plata d'argento* plate of silver, coin), *plata*, *prata* developed that of 'silver, money', in which sense it has superseded *argento*.) Senses 13 and 14 are orig. from OF., but were reinforced in 16th c. from Sp. *plata*. In sense 15, *plate* represents OF. *vaisselle en plate*, orig. vessels (dishes, plates, etc.) of a single piece of metal (not made up of pieces), particularly of silver or gold, mod.F. *vaisselle plate* = (silver) plate. Branch III might be considered a distinct word; it represents OF. *plat* (14th c. in Littré) 'a platter or great dish; also, a dish of meat' (Cotgr.) = It. *piatto*, 'a platter, a dish, a charger, a plate'; also 'a messe or dish of meat' (Florio), med.L. *plat(t)um*, in origin the masc. or neuter form of the same adj. (quasi late L. **vas plattum* flat vessel). But in Eng. it has run together with the senses from OF. *plate*, and is more or less associated with senses 15, 17. From the OF. *plate*, or its Romanic equivalent, came also MLG., MDu., LG. *plāte*, Du. *plaat*, MHG. *plate*, *blate*, Ger. *platte* a plate.]

I. A flat sheet of metal, etc.

1. A flat, comparatively thin, usually rigid sheet, slice, leaf, or lamina of metal or other substance, of more or less uniform thickness and even surface. **a.** Of metal.

In early instances, esp. in the pl., not separable from PLAT *sb.*[2] 1.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 187/79 He let nime platus of Ire sum del þunne and brode .. And on þe berninde plates him casten. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* xviii. 16 Ezechias brake the doris of the temple of the Lord, and the platis of gold, the whiche he hadde affitchide. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 195 Take whete & leie bitwixe two platis of iren hoot. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 94 þe walles within er couerd with plates of gold and siluer; and in þose platez er storys of kynges and knyghtes and batales. 1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 84 For xx plaitis of quhite irne to be ane skons to the chymnay in the Kingis chalmer. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* II. i. (1648) 153 A leaden bullet shot from one of these gunnes..will be beaten into a thinne plate. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 75 A plate of polished iron or steel.

b. Of other substances.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 64 Getting Plates of glass thick and broad enough. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 292 The Sedative Salt begins to make its appearance in little, fine, shining plates, floating on the surface of the liquor. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 613 The crystals are brilliant plates. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xii. 102 The method used by Sir Isaac Newton for producing a thin plate of air. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vii. 54, I could with ease obtain plates of it [glacier ice] a quarter of an inch thick. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* XI. No. 41. 17 The congestion is attended by conspicuous loosening of the epidermis from the derma in plates of greater or less size.

c. *Anat., Zool.*, and *Bot.* A thin flat organic structure or formation. *Blood-plate* = HÆMATOBLAST **a.**

1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 985 The Bruchus. .. The Male .. from the back to the tail it is set out with six leek coloured plates running across from the back to both sides. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 23 The Gloworm .. the broad flat cap or plate which covers her head. 1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* iii. (ed. 2) 73 A strong armour of bony plates. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 145 The ambulacral plates [of Echinoderms]. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 597 Nor were there any blood-plates. *Ibid.* VIII. 894 The growths [of Xanthoma] occur either as thin flat plates ..or as nodules or lumps.

2. As a material: Metal beaten, rolled, or cast into sheets.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1330 þe celynge with-inne was siluer plat & with red gold ful wel yguld. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 88 Doubles of plate for charging ladelles. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 10 Vpon a Stith with a Mallet it [gold] is brought into most thin leafe or plate. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 25 Take care when you elect this thin Piece of Plate, that it be broad enough for the Ward. 1870 RUSKIN *Wks.* (1872) III. 153 When metal is beaten thin, it becomes what is technically called 'plate'. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Black-plate*, sheet iron before tinning.

3. a. One of the thin pieces of steel or iron composing plate-armour. **b.** (without *a* or *pl.*) Armour composed of these pieces fastened together or upon leather or some strong woven material; plate-armour: often *attrib.*: see also 19. Cf. BREASTPLATE, etc. Now *Hist.* or *arch.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 375 For plate, ne for acketton. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2017 Bobe his paunce & his platez, piked ful clene. *c* 1386– [see BREAST-PLATE 1]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1213 Grathed in playthes [*MS. A.* armed in plates]. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Sege Thebes* 1864 He..armed hym in Mayle and sure platys. 1517 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 83 Meam tunicam præliariam, quæ dicitur a cott of plait. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 15 Playted lockes pressing with cap of plate. 1608 in Burns & Nicholson *Westmld.* (1777) 595 To be armed with jack, steel cap, plaite sleeves, plaite breeches, plaite socks. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 368 Mangl'd with gastly wounds through Plate and Maile. *a* 1674 — *Hist. Mosc.* I. Wks. 1851 VIII. 478 Thir Armour is a Coat of Plate, and a Scull on thir Heads. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. vi, Well was he armed from head to heel In mail and plate of Milan steel. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. 195 A gorget of plate at times was worn about the neck.

4. A flat piece or slab of metal, wood, or other substance, forming or adapted to form part of a piece of mechanism, etc.;

e. g. **a.** each of the parallel sheets of metal forming the back and front walls of a lock, or of a watch or clock; **b.** the circular piece of glass in an electrical machine, which generates a

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current when rubbed between cushions; **c.** a stiffening piece of metal on each side of the lock of a fire-arm; **d.** the flat slab for the reception of the bait in a spring trap; **e.** one of the sheets of metal of which ships' armour, steam-boilers, etc., are composed, or a similar sheet forming the bed or roof of a furnace; **f.** (*Dentistry*) the portion of a denture which fits to the mouth and holds the teeth; **g.** a CENTRE-BOARD.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 3 The moder of thin Astrelabie is þe thikkeste plate, perced with a large hole. 1485 in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 189 Payd for revettyng of þe plats, & for þe iiij boultes *xs.* ob. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1768/4 He had a Case of Holster-Pistols, with *R. Silke* Engraven on the Plate of the Lock. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 24 To every Ward on the Plates, you must make a Slit, or Ward in the Bit of the Key. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 219 The blade of a saw is generally called the plate. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 183 When the plate or cylinder of the machine is turned, the rubber communicating to the earth by a metallic chain, if a brass knob, or a knuckle be held towards the prime conductor, a vivid spark darts between them. 1845 *Looking Unto Jesus* 17 It was then found necessary to have a plate made and fitted on her front teeth. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 231 The plate and angle-bar mills are capable of turning out 20,000 tons of plates and angle-bars annually, for ships, boilers, or bridges. 1880 CARNEGIE *Pract. Trap.* 35 The traps if baited will require about twenty grains of corn to be placed on the plate. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 199 The plates of a watch are the discs of brass which form the foundation of the movement... The plates of a clock are the two pieces of brass which receive the pivots of the train. 1895 *Outing* XXVI. 488/2 Her draft will be 7 inches, and she will carry a dagger plate of ¼ bronze. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Nov. 8/2 The four fire-boxes will want new crown plates.

5. A smooth or polished plate of metal, etc. (as in sense 1) for writing or engraving on.

1388 WYCLIF *Job* xix. 24 With an yrun poyntil, ethir with a plate of leed; ethir with a chisel be grauun in a flynt. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxvi. H ij b, Ye shall vppon some plaine borde, plate, or suche like, drawe a straight line. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 85 Which also you haue imprinted in the tables of your remembrance, and ingrauen in the plates of your deep understanding. *c* 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 33 Another plate of lead with her Majesties armes drawne on it.

b. Such a plate of metal, etc., bearing a name or inscription, for affixing to anything, as BRASS *plate*, COFFIN-*plate*, DOOR-PLATE, NAME-*plate*.

Letter plate, a plate with a slot through which letters may be dropped, for attaching to a door.

1668 P. FISHER (*title*) The Catalogue of Most of the Memorable Tombes, Grave-stones, Plates, Escutcheons, or Atchievements in the..Churches of London. 1807 WORDSW. *Wh. Doe* VII. 345 Plate of monumental brass Dim-gleaming among weeds and grass. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* XXXIII, Of no greater importance than the plate, 'Brass, Solicitor', upon the door. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1044 Letter Plates, from 1/- to 15/- each. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* V. vi, A line of houses having brass plates.

c. *Photogr.* A thin sheet of metal, porcelain, or (now usually) glass, coated with a film sensitive to light, on which photographs are taken.

A *whole-plate* measures 8½×6½ inches; *half-plate* (English) 6½×4¼ inches; (U. S.) 5½×4¼ inches; *quarter-plate*, 4¼×3¼ inches. *Dry plate*: see DRY *a.* C. 3.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 113/2 Thus prepared, the plate is next placed within a camera-obscura..and the delineation of the object is then effected. 1855 HARDWICH *Man. Photogr. Chem.* 13 We are indebted to Sir John Herschel for the first use of glass plates to receive sensitive Photographic films. 1876 ABNEY *Instr. Photogr.* (ed. 3) 61 With dry plates, and on some occasions with wet plates, there is another system.. of calling forth the invisible image, and this..is known as the 'alkaline development'. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Feb. 8/1 He planned and built a mammoth camera to secure on a single plate a picture 4½ ft. by 8 ft., three times as large as the largest plate ever before exposed.

6. A polished sheet of copper or steel engraved to print from; hence **b.** an impression from this; an engraving. Also short for BOOK-PLATE.

1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 100 All..of these Inventions..shall be printed by Brass-plates. 1663–[see COPPER-PLATE 2, 3]. 1681 RAY *Corr* (1848) 130 To imitate Dr. Plukenet, ..and thrust many species into a plate. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Catal. Engravers, List Vertue's Wks.* (1765) 19 Plate to put in lady Oxford's books. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xi. (ed. 3) 70 An artist will sometimes exhaust the labour of one or two years upon engraving a plate. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* ii. 19 A series of most instructive memoirs, illustrated with well-executed plates, of the treasures in stone, bronze and bone. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ix. (1878) 146, I am sorry to find that one of the plates is missing from my copy. 1880 WARREN *Book-plates* i. 4 Some plates possess interest for their heraldry alone, some for their topography.

c. A stereotype or electrotype cast of a page of composed movable types, from which the sheets are printed.

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xxii. 657 All the plates of the Bible and Common Prayer were sent to the Chiswell Street Foundry, and there melted down. *Ibid.* 659 Stereotype plates must always be done at iron presses, on account of the vast power required to bring them off. 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII. 565/1 The plates of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, .. the most extensive work ever stereotyped. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Plate*, a page of type, stereotype, or electrotype, for printing.

7. *Arch.* A horizontal timber at the top or bottom of a framing; often supporting other portions of a structure. Usually with defining word, as *ground*, *roof*, *wall*, *window plate*.

1449 in *Calr. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1830) II. Pref. 54 The platez of þe same hous shullen be in brede x inchis and in thiknes viij inches. *Ibid.* 55 To all the which hous..Thomas shall fynde plates, postes, punchons, somers, byndynges, gistes, gurdynges. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 72 Rafters ten and seven inches,..Plates the same. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 163 *Plate*, a piece of Timber upon which some considerable weight is framed...Hence Ground-Plate,..Window-plate, &c. 1729 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 199, AT, the upper Piece of the Crane, is an horizontal Situation, call'd the Plate of the Crane. 1731–3 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Stoves*, Upon the Top of this Brick-work in Front must be laid the Plate of Timber, into which the Wood-work of the Frame is to be fasten'd. 1901 *J. Black's Illustr. Carp. & Build., Home Handicr.* 68 The plate is regarded as the weakest part of a greenhouse, as it is so situated as to be almost constantly moist or alternately wet and dry. Never should a plate be left with its upper surface flat.

8. A wheel-track consisting of a flat strip of iron or steel with a projecting flange to retain the wheels, on which colliery trams are run: an early form of railroad; also *plate-rail*. Locally retained for a rail on an ordinary railway: cf. *plate-layer*.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 644 Bars of cast iron..known..by the denomination of the plate-rail, tramway plate, barrow-way plate...The first we shall distinguish by the name of the edge railway; the second, by that of the plate railway. 1887 P. M'NEILL *Blawearie* 41 Pringle ..had made his way off at the far side of the cage, crossed the plates, leapt from the embankment over into the field. 1894 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Plates*, sometimes called *tramplates*, the rails on which colliery trams are run. The rails used on our railway lines are still known by the workmen as plates.

9. A light shoe worn by race-horses when racing.

1840–70 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (ed. 3) § 1238 Racing plates for the feet [of horses] are of two kinds, the full and the three-quarter...The plate must not be put on nearer the end of the horse's heels than there is sound horn for it to rest upon.

†**10.** A confection or sweetmeat made in a flat cake. *Obs.*

1355–6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 555 Una libr. de plate, pr. iiij s. ij d. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 455 And then take sugre plate or gynger plate, or paste royale. *a* 1483 *Ibid.* 81 In the makinge of confections, plates, gardequinces. *Ibid.*, Plaates. 1533 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 537/4 Comfits..1 box of plate /7.

11. *Mining.* Shale, thin slaty rock: see quots.

1794 W. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumbld.* I. 48 Strata of plate between the coal. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Plate*, shale. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 748 It is rare in the rock called plate (a solid slaty clay) for the [lead] vein to include any ore. 1859–65 PAGE *Geol. Terms*, *Plate*, a north of England mining term for compact beds of shale, which, when exposed to the weather, break up into thin plates or laminæ. 1895 J. W. ANDERSON *Prospector's Handbk.* (ed. 6) 163 Plate—Black shale; a slaty rock.

12. The thin part of the breast or brisket of beef; also *plate-rand*. Cf. RAND *sb.* 2.

1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.*, *Plate-rand*, the flat ribs of beef. 1884 G. P. KEESE in *Harper's Mag.* July 299/1 [Chicago] Plates are cut into five pieces. *Ibid.*, The division [of the carcasses] is made into .. loins, ribs, mess, plates, chucks, rolls, rumps [etc.]...'Extra mess' is composed of chucks, plates, rumps, and flanks.

II. A thin piece of silver or gold; silver or gold utensils.

†**13.** A piece of (silver) money, a silver coin: usually in full *plate of silver*, *silvern plate*; *spec.* from 16th c. the Spanish coin *real de plata*, the eighth part of a piastre or Spanish dollar. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2370 Fif weden best bar beniamin, ðre hundred plates of siluer fin. *a* 1300 *Judas* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 144 Judas,..thritti platen of selver thou bere upo thi rugge. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxxii. 9 Ten siluerne platys. — *Matt.* xxvi. 15 Thei ordeyneden to hym thritti platis of seluer. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 50 His lyneng derk, there were no platis bright, Only for lak of plate and of coyngnage. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxvii. 3, xxx plattes of silver. *Ibid.* 9 They toke the xxx silver plates. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* II. ii, And if he has, he is worth three hundred plates. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* V. ii. 92 Realms & Islands were As plates dropt from his pocket.

14. Precious metal; bullion: from 16th c. usually silver, after Sp. *plata*. Now only *Hist.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3673 All pargeste of plate, as pure as þe noble. *c* 1430 [see prec. sense]. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 78 Some vse..a pipe of white plate or other metall, very longe, writhen into many boughtes and tourninges. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* II. (1626) 219 Assumed viands straight Betweene his greedie teeth conuert to plate. 1671 tr. *Palafox's Conq. China* XXXII. 567 The buttons are ordinary of Plate, either Silver or Gold. 1702 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 185 The Spanish governours .. are resolved not to suffer any plate to be brought thence to Europe. 1740 tr. *Barba's Metals, Mines & Min.* 59 And find Abundance of Plate in them, which can be attributed to nothing but to the perpetual Generation of Silver.

†**b.** Standard of value of Spanish silver coins, as in *old plate*, *new plate*, etc. *Obs.*

1676 LADY FANSHAWE *Mem.* (1830) 215, 8550 ducats, plate, which is about £2000 pounds sterling. 1748 *Earthquake of Peru* I. 30 Thirteen Chests of Ryals of Plate. 1788 REES *Chambers' Cycl.* s. v. *Coins*, Maravedis of Madrid, etc., new plate...Maravedis of Barcelona, etc., old plate. 1811 P. KELLY *Cambist* II. 188 Silver coins..Spain..Real of Mexican Plate (1775)..6½ d...Real of new plate (1795)..5 d.

†**c.** See quot. (Cf. BULLION[4] 2.) *Obs.*

1746 MILES in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 161 Instead of common Thread, I used Silver and Gold Twist, or what, I think, the Ladies call Plate.

15. *Collective sing.* Utensils for table and domestic use, ornaments, etc., **a.** originally of silver or gold.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9504 Bassons full brode, & other bright vessell; Pesis of plates plentius mekyll. 1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 255/2 To ley in plege all my grete Jowellys, and the most partie of my Plate. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxi. 67 A grete quantyte of plate bothe of golde and of syluere. 1530 PALSGR. 255/2 Plate sylver vessel, *vaysselle dargent*. 1583 *Rates of Customs* D vij b, Plate gilt the vnce *vs.* Plate parcel gilt ye vnce iiij*s.* *vid.* Plate white the vnce iiij*s.* 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIV. lii. 882 Many vessels of plate of all sorts, and most engrauen. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Apr., A salt-cellar of silver,..one of the neatest pieces of plate that ever I saw. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 15 P 4 Whether they keep their Coach and six, or eat in Plate. 1773 *Lond. Chron.* 7 Sept. 248/3 Sacramental plate. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.*, *Southey & Landor* Wks. 1853 II. 73/1 The rich cupboards of embossed plate. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 175/1 A service of plate bequeathed by a baronet to devolve with his baronetcy.

b. Extended to plated ware, and to other kinds of metal: usually with distinctive additions, as *pewter plate*, *British plate*, *electro-plate*, etc.

1545 *Rates of Customs* c ij b, Plate white or blacke double or syngle hundreth pounde, *xs.* 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 89 Take a large Funnel of Crooked-lane plate, or of thin Brass. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* v. i, The silver ore of pure charity is an expensive article..; the sentimental French plate..makes just as good a show, and pays no tax. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 Round the apartment .. was displayed..silver and pewter plate. 1889 BESANT *Bell St. Paul's* III. 263 Spoons and forks of real silver, not trumpery plate.

†**c.** Table-ware; plates (see 18), dishes, etc. *Obs.*

1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. § 4 And who but would earnestly desire that cleere and hammerable glasse of old, for plate and other utensils. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 30 Their Tables, which are strewed liberally with Dainties served up in Plate of China.

16. *Her.* A roundel representing a flat piece of silver with a plain surface; a roundel argent.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 150 These are called plates, because they are of Siluer, and haue no simylitude on them, but plaine round, as though they were shaped to ye coygne. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie*, *Ld. Chandos* 87 In cheefe three plats of siluer standen plaine. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Balls* or *Bullets*..are never called so in Heraldry, but according to their several Colours have the following Names; *Besants*, when the Colour is Or. *Plates*, when 'tis Argent [etc.]. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* iv. (ed. 3) 74 The Bezant, Plate, and Fountain are always to be represented flat.

17. Originally, in *Horse-racing*, a prize consisting of a silver or gold cup or the like given to the winner of a race; now extended to prizes in other contests; loosely, a contest in which the prize is a plate.

Selling plate, a horse-race the condition of entry to which is that the winner must be sold at a price previously fixed.

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1012/4 The Plate at Rowell Slade, in the County of Northampton, will be continued on the first Thursday of September, and will be worth about Forty pound. 1698 *Bodl. Charters*, *Norfolk* No. 533, Article 14 Every owner of any horse that starteth for this plate shall be obliged to sell such horse..for thirty Guineys, the Contributers present shall throw dice who shall be the Purchaser. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 6 P 5 Not to be particular, he puts in for the Queen's plate every year. 1725 *Newcastle Courant* 28 Aug., The Lady's Plate of fifteen pounds' value by any horse, &c. Women to be the riders: each to pay one guinea entrance, three heats. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 62 P 10, I had a chesnut horse..who won four plates. 1888 *Times* 26 June 4/5 He said Success was a good horse for a selling plate. 1902 *Even. Standard* 5 June, The Riddlesdown Plate of 200 sovs: winner to be sold for 200 sovs.

III. A shallow vessel.

18. A shallow, usually circular vessel, originally of metal or wood, now commonly of earthenware or china, from which food is eaten. Often with preceding word noting special use or purpose, as *dessert-*, *dinner-*, *fruit-*, *soup-plate*.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 11 She drowe oute of a donghille a plater of siluer..and there come a voys to her and saide, score so longe on this plate tille ye haue hadde awey alle the blacke spottis. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 51 Trayes..v, Plates of tree..iij dd. 1684 *Bucaniers Amer.* III. v. 47 The Pirats,..without any..Napkins, or Plates, fell to eating very heartily the..pieces of Bulls and Horses Flesh. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. 159 Ascanius this observ'd, and, smiling, said, See, we devour the plates on which we fed. 1700 R. SINCLAIR in *Leisure Hr.* (1883) 205/2 Putre plats and trenchers. 1853 MRS. GASKELL *Cranford* (1892) 61 Miss Pole..left them on one side of her plate untasted. 1894 *Cassell's Univ. Cookery Bk.* 1255 One [rack] to hold a dozen plates and three dishes.

b. *transf.* That which is placed on a plate; †*spec.* (*a*) a supply of food; eating and drinking; (*b*) a dish or course (*obs.*).

1577 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 634 That scho haif..siclyke assignatioun of money and victuallis for the support of hir plate as of befoir. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 82, I may be able to entertain him with a Plate of Pelo. 1745 POCOCKE *Descr. East* II. I. 11 The European pilgrims..are well served with three or four plates. *Mod.* They shared a plate of strawberries.

c. A similar vessel of metal or wood used for taking the collection at places of worship, etc.

1779 JOHNSON *Prayers & Medit.* 4 Apr., I gave two shillings to the plate. 1837 M^c^KERROW *H. Belfrage* I. 3 *note*, A plate or collection-box is placed at the entry to the place of worship, to receive the voluntary offerings of the people. 1872 BESANT & RICE *Ready Money Mort.* xi, The plate came round, and caught him unprepared.

IV. *attributive* and in *Combination*.

19. a. attributive (in various senses), as *plate armour*, *-book*, *-box*, *-brass*, *-brush*, *-bush*, *-chest*,

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-closet, *-copper*, *-dish*, *-frame*, *furnace*, *-glove*, *-guide*, *-hoe*, *-iron*, *-jack* (JACK *sb.*[2]), *-pile*, *-rand* (see 12), *-sleeve*, *washer*, *work*, *worth*.

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 127 The body of the Armadillo is covered with a kind of *plate armour. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. 188 Armour worn in England since the Norman conquest .. 1. First—Mail Armour. .. 2. Second—Mixed Mail and Plate Armour: from about 1300 to about 1410. 3. Third—Plate Armour: from about 1410 to about 1600. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xii. P 6 A piece of *Plate-Brass. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Plate-brass*, rolled brass. Latten. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 120 Apply this..with a soft *plate-brush. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 927 A journal, which has its bearing in a close brass *plate-bush or socket. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 173 When one is a mere depositary—a sort of animated *plate-chest. 1900 *Spectator* 22 Dec. 923/2, I do intend to have my cellar and my *plate-closet put under proper rules. 1766 SHARP in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 87 Wood, and *plate-copper. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* VII. 331 A Basin and Ewre with other *Plate-dishes. 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 48 This *plate furnace is not only perfectly secure, as regards the expansion and contraction, but it is found to be economical and to answer every purpose in common with the large stone and iron-bound furnaces. *a* 1598 ROLLOCK *Lect. 2 Thess.* (1606) 128 He wil get on a croslet and *plateglufe. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 176 In the diagram, the heavy lines show the cut in lower board,..the light lines the upper board or *plate-guide aperture. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 46 This space is hoed with an ordinary *plate-hoe to remove the weeds. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 3 Used when the work is .. flat, and generally for all *Plate Iron. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. x. 6 Carried on cross girders between pairs of plate-iron girders. *c* 1720 *Bewick & Graham* xxii. in Child *Ballads* VII. (1890) 147/1 He put on his back a good *plate-jack, And on his head a cap of steel. 1802 SCOTT *Eve St. John* iii, His plate-jack was braced, and his helmet was laced. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 80/2 Into these grooves large plates of iron, which the engineer calls *plate-piles, are fitted and driven down. 1578-9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 107 They .. spuilyeit him of his jak, *plaitslevis, his pistolet, his belt [etc.]. 1624 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* (Rec. Soc.) 364 Ordanis to haue ane lans, ane steill bonnet and ane pair of pletsleuis and ane hagbuit. 1874 THEARLE *Nav. Archit.* 134 A hexagonal *plate washer. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3223 Polischid all of pure gold & of *plate werkis. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 355 This Touchstone of solid and *plate worth (as I may tearm it).

b. Objective, instrumental, similative, etc., as *plate-bender*, *-keeper*, *-lifter*, *-roller*, *-warmer*; *plate-collecting*, *-printing*, *-tossing*; *plate-bending*, *-buttoned*, *-cutting*, *-encased*, *-formed*, *-like*, *-rolling*, *-shaped* adjs.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Plate Bender*, a round bitted pincers, for bending dental plates without showing the pinch marks. 1875 *Ibid.* 1737/1 **Plate-bending Machine*, a machine for bending plates of metal to any required curve for boilers, water-wheel buckets, etc. 1727 SOMERVILLE *Bowling-Green* Poems 68 Attorneys spruce, in their *Plate-button'd Frocks. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Apr. 10/1 The earliest reference to *plate-collecting dates from 1835, when the Rev. Daniel Parsons wrote a short article on book-plates. 1862 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 117 At the Paris Universal Exhibition..a *plate-cutting machine was exhibited. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxiv. (1858) 526, I could find in our recent fishes .. no such *plate-encased animals as the various species of *Coccosteus* or *Pterichthys*. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* c j b/1 A *Plate-formed Cauterye, to cauterize the bone and the fleshe, and the whole parte. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 1/2 His employment was one of great trust, he being the *platekeeper of the Guards' mess at St. James's Palace. 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 139 Thin *plate-like crystals of felspar. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Feb. 3/2 The other very low and broad plate-like hats of the Louis Quinze and Louis Seize periods. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 706 The shingling and *plate-rolling mill. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* vii, Under the sideboard stands.. a..*plate-warmer. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Plate-warmer*, a small cupboard standing in front of a fire and holding plates to warm.

20. Special Combinations: **plate-basket**, (*a*) a baize-lined basket in which silver spoons, forks, etc. are kept; (*b*) a metal-lined basket for removing plates and the like which have been used at table; **plate-black**: see quot.; **plate-bolt**, (*a*) a bolt which slides on a flat plate; (*b*) a bolt having a wide flat head; **plate-bone**, (*a*) ?; cf. BUCKLER *sb.*[2] 3; (*b*) the shoulder-blade; **plate-bulb**, a thickened edge in an iron plate, having a cross-section of mushroom form; †**plate-coat**, a coat of mail of plate; **plate-cultivation, -culture** (of micro-organisms): see quot. 1895; **plate-day**, the day of the race for a plate; **plate electrical machine**: see *plate machine* (*a*); **plate-gauge**, a gauge consisting of a plate with edges notched in progressive order, for measuring the thickness of metal plates; **plate-girder**, a girder formed of a plate or plates of iron or steel; **plate-hat**, a hat having a nap of finer material than the body (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1886); **plate-holder**, *Photogr.*, a frame impervious to light in which sensitized plates are contained; **plate-horse** = PLATER 3; **plate-kiln**, a form of malt-kiln; **plate-knee**, a metal knee consisting of two flat plates giving an extended surface for the bolts; †**plate-lace**, silver or gold lace: cf. sense 14 c; **plate-lap**, *Shipbuild.*, the overlapping of the plates covering the sides of a ship; **plate-lead**: see PLATINE, quot. 1797; **plate-leather**, wash-leather for rubbing and polishing silver plate, etc.; **plate-lock**, a lock having the outer case of wood, commonly used on outside doors; also, a lock in which the works are pivoted on an iron plate; **plate machine**, (*a*) a machine for producing electricity, in which a cushion rubs against a revolving plate of glass; (*b*) a variation of the potter's wheel adapted for making table-ware, plates, dishes, etc.; **plate-matter**, stereotype matter for newspapers such as is sometimes supplied from a central establishment to local journals; **plate-metal**: see quot. 1861; **plate-mill**, a rolling mill for metal plates; **plate mundic, plate-nail, plate-of-wind** (in an organ): see quots.; **plate-painter**, one who paints decorative designs on china, etc.; **plate-paper**, paper of fine quality on which engravings are printed; **plate-piece of eight** = piece of eight (see sense 13, and PIECE *sb.* 13 c); **plate-powder**, a polishing powder for silver plate and silver ware generally; **plate-rack**, a rack or frame in which plates are placed to drain, or in which they are usually kept; (on board ship) a closed cupboard in which plates are kept; also, a grooved frame for draining photographic plates; **plate-rail** = 8; so **plate-railway**; **plate-rock, plate-shale**, *Mining* = 11; **plate-shears**, strong hand-shears for cutting sheets of metal; also, a powerful machine for cutting boiler- or armour-plates, etc.; **plate-ship**, a vessel carrying silver, a ship of the PLATE FLEET; †**plate silver** = silver plate; **plate tracery**, *Arch.*: see quots.; **plate-way**, a plate-railway; **plate-wheel**, a wheel in which the hub is connected with the rim by a plate, instead of by spokes; **plate-worker**, †(*a*) one who works in gold or silver (*obs.*); (*b*) a worker in sheet-metal. Also PLATE FLEET, PLATE-GLASS, PLATE-LAYER, etc.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxviii, I .. seized the loaded pistol that always goes up-stairs with the *plate-basket. 1870 Miss BRIDGMAN *Rob. Lynne* I. xiii. 220, I shouldn't care to leave any of them alone with my plate-basket. 1889 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Black*, **Plate-black*, a combination of lampblack and bone-black..used in plate-printing. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 33 *Plate, and Spring-bolts..to fasten Doors and Windows. 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIX. 290/2 One of the most perfect securities for a beam-end..is the plate-bolt...The extreme end of the beam is tied downward by bolts. *a* 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 126 Take any bones ..as the Ribs, the Chine bones, the buckler *Plate-bone. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 975 The lateral Fins .. being excarnated, are like the whole Arm, with a Plate-bone, Shoulder-bone. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 110 This method is also sometimes employed in forming the arms of *plate bulb beams, but in this case the end of the beam must be heated and cut, and the lower part bent. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* II. 277 b, An helmet & a Jacke or *platecote hideth all partes of a manne sauyng the legges. 1677 *Lovers Quarrel* 278 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 264 Thou'st have the horse with all my heart, And my Plate Coat of silver free. 1886 KLEIN *Microorganisms & Disease* (ed. 3) 41 One of the best methods for isolation is that of *plate cultivation introduced by Koch [1883] in connection with the choleraic comma bacilli. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plate-cultivation, Plate-culture*, term for the method of cultivating micro-organisms in nutrient media spread out on glass plates... The term is also used for the colonies thus grown. 1886 BIGGS tr. *Hueppe's Methods of Bacteriol. Investig.* 140 An enormous number of germs can in this way be certainly separated from one another in a single *plate culture. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 900, 6799 colonies developed in a plate culture by the end of two days. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4000/4 Galloways .. to be kept in Ipswich .. till the *Plate-day. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 25 The *Plate Electrical Machine..consists of a circular plate of thick glass, revolving vertically by means of a winch between two uprights [etc.]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1738/2 Inside frames..are used within the *plate-holder for making small negatives. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 63/1 A waterproof carrier, which contained my camera-top, plate-holders and plates. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 158 He afterwards was a very capital *plate horse. 1851 NIMROD *Road* 14 He had been a fair plate horse in his time. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 173 The *Plate-Kiln, and the Tile-Kiln, which are full of small Holes, were invented to dry brown Malts, and to save Charges. 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIX. 290/2 Robert's *plate-knee is a very strong method of fastening [a beam-end to the side of a ship]. 1600 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III. 510 Garnished with buttons and loopes, of *plate lace of Venice silver. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 62 The *plate-laps, ribbands, stringers, and deck-beams. 1728 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. 6711/1 The high-lisses, or lists, are a number of long threads, with platines, or *plate-leads, at the bottom. 1797 [see PLATINE]. 1365-6 in *Archæol.* (1857) XXXVII. 25 Stock-locks, *plate-locks, .. clykett-locks. 1485 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 29 Ther is, for the postern gate, a plate locke with a bolte, yryn, & ij keyes. Also v plate lockes with v cleket keyes. 1891 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. XI. 313/2 Plate lock is still the trade term in Wolverhampton and elsewhere for a stock lock, i. e., a lock of which the outer case is wood, usually oak. 1789 NICHOLSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 269 *Plate machines do not collect more electricity than cylinders .. do with half the rubbed surface. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 83 Five turns of a two feet plate-machine ..were sufficient to produce a bubble of gas on the negative point. 1887 Z. L. WHITE in *Westm. Rev.* CXXVIII. 862 This '*plate-matter' became at once so popular with country publishers that new features were from time to time introduced...Today one of these 'plate-matter' manufacturing firms has branch offices and foundries in New York, Boston ..Chicago..San Francisco...It furnishes matter for almost every department of a newspaper except editorial articles and local news. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 84 The quantity of *plate metal put into the furnace at once varies, according to circumstances. 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 90 From the refinery the metal is run out into large moulds, and is then broken up into what is technically distinguished as 'plate metal'. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 126/1 Iron ..mixed..With arsenic; called *mispickel* by the Germans, and *plate mundic in Cornwall. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 39 **Plate Nails*, used, in laying tramway, to nail the plates to the sleepers. 1894 *Northumb. Gloss.* s. v., A plate-nail is driven through a hole in the plate, which is countersunk to receive the head of the nail. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Plate-of-wind*, in the construction of organ-pipes, a thin aperture whence a sheet of air issues, impinging upon the lip of the mouth and receiving a vibration which is imparted to the column of air in the pipe. 1875 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 379 Do not Minton's *plate-painters enjoy the same freedom of invention as middle-age stone-carvers? 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXIX. 6 Printed on superfine *plate-paper. 1673 TEMPLE *Ess. Irel.* Wks. 1731 I. 111 In 1663, when the *Plate-pieces of Eight were raised three Pence in the Piece. 1883 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 585/1 A *plate-powder is.. sometimes made by levigating quicksilver with twelve times its weight of prepared chalk [etc.]. 1807-8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* v. Wks. 1859 II. 153/2 Making a gallant defence behind hedge-rows, and through *plate-racks and hencoops. 1862 C. P. SMYTH *Three Cities in Russia* II. 140 Furnished in the corners with towering plate-racks, holding a number of gold and silver dishes. 1825 *Plate-rail, plate-railway [see sense 8]. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 982 The rails [in a coal-mine] are called tram-rails, or plate-rails, consisting of a plate from 3 to 4 inches broad, with an edge at right angles to it of about two inches and a half high. 1900 A. ADDERLEY in *Speaker* 29 Dec. 349/1 Much of the land being nothing but *plate rock. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Plate-shale*, a hard argillaceous bed. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 112/1 With a greate payre of *platesheares cut the same of such a longitude as you desire to have it. 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 116 Before the introduction of the plate shears, they were used to cut boiler plates. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 770/2 The Spanish Government also might..sell a concession to raise the *plate-ships sunk in Vigo Bay. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 20 [It] sticks to the surface of *plate silver and tarnishes it. 1855 STREET *Brick & Marble* xii. 264 The tracery commonly called *plate tracery .. only calls attention to the piercings here and there in the large block of stone or marble. 1875 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* s. v. *Plate*, Plate tracery is .. that kind of solid tracery which appears as if formed by piercing a flat surface with ornamental patterns. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* III. iii. 958 The only tracery which can be properly executed in brick is in fact the simplest plate tracery. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 547 The bars or plates of metal of which railways and *plate-ways are composed. 1882 *Society* 28 Oct. 8/2 Liverpool .. is for constructing a special and novel form of a road called a 'plateway', along which lorries and ordinary carts may be drawn in a string by a traction engine or by horses. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 275 The axis of the *plate-wheel lies in a curvilinear slot. 1884 W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 139 The bottom cone is in gear..with the main wheel of the differential motion called the 'crown wheel', or sometimes the 'plate wheel'. 1670 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* (MS.), Samuel Kannon, civitatis Cant', *plateworker. 1773 in *Reliquary* Jan. 26 An Account of the Number of Goldsmiths, Silversmiths, and Plateworkers, ..within the Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 1906 *Athenæum* 20 Jan. 70/3 The Wire-workers, who were closely associated, if not indeed identical, with the Plate-workers, appear to have remained.. a branch of the Girdlers' Company at least as late as..1685.

Plate (plēt), *v.* [f. PLATE *sb.*, or (?) a. OF. *plater* to plate (Godef.).

Late OE. had app. a vb. *platian* to make into thin plates (cf. sense 3), evidenced by the vbl. sb. *platung* and pa. pple. *aplated* (gold) beaten into thin plate; derived from late L. or early med.L. *platum* (sc. *aurum*) gold in thin plate; but this has app. no historical connexion with *plated* in Chaucer.

a 1000 *Aldhelm Gloss.* (Napier) 450 *Obrisum*, aplatad. *Ibid.* 2118 *Obrizo*, aplatedum. *Ibid.* 3534 *Obrisum*, .i. *aurum optimi coloris*, smæte gold, platum. *a* 1000 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 196/24 *Bratteolis*, *laminis*, platungum.]

1. *trans.* To cover or overlay with plates of metal, for ornament, protection, or strength; in late use, to cover (ships, locomotives, etc.) with armour-plates.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 255 Flore and roof and alle Was plated half a foote thikke Of gold. 1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* VI. 81 Ane harnes doublat, platit upoun the gardeis. 1628 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* (1623) 60 The Rivers plated with silver streames..may much cheere and glad thy heart. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 95 They are to be dovetailed and plaited with half flat Bar-iron. 1862 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 27 Mar., Paddlewheel merchant steamers which have been plated. 1889 HENTY *With Lee in Virginia* (1890) 128 The *Merrimac*, a steamer which the Confederates had plated with railway iron.

2. To cover with a thin coating or film of metal; *esp.* to cover articles made of the baser metals with gold or silver; also iron with tin. Also *fig.*

a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Quack* Wks. 1730 I. 63 The beast was thinly plated with the man. 1706 PHILLIPS, To *Plate*, to cover with a thin Plate of Gold, or Silver; as To Plate Brass-Money. 1760 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 1 Sept., One man there [at Sheffield] has discovered the art of plating copper with silver. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 999 In plating copper wire, the silver is first formed into a tubular shape. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* x. 111 The oars of the galleys of their [buccaneers'] commanders were plated with silver.

b. with *on*, *upon*, and construction reversed.

1790 KEIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 367 Among the manufactures at Birmingham, that of making vessels of silver plated on copper is a very considerable one. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 134 We are told of the rare artificer, instructed by Hephaistos and Athenè, who plated gold upon silver, and so produced beautiful works.

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3. To make or beat (metal) into plates. *rare*—°.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Plate*, .. to bring any Metal into Plates or thin Pieces. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

4. To make a stereotype or electrotype plate of (type) for printing. Cf. PLATE *sb.* 6 c.

Mod. Page 227 has been plated and the type distributed.

5. To shoe (a horse) with plates (PLATE *sb.* 9).

1674 *Rutland MSS.* (1905) IV. 551 Francis Smith's charges at Lenton, for plateing Robin, 1*s.* 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 440 We shall accurately search into .. the true manner of plating horses, and of jockying, at these celebrated places. 1840–70 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (ed. 3) § 1237 Plate such horses as may have good sound feet..the evening prior to their running.

Plate, obs. form of PLAT *sb.*, *a.*, and *v.*

† **Pla·teasm.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. πλατειασμ-ός (Quintil.) a broad Doric pronunciation, f. πλατειάζειν to pronounce broadly, f. πλατεῖα, fem. of πλατύς broad.] (See quots.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Plateasm*, a fault in speech, when it is over-broad and full. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Plateasm*, (Greek) a broad speaking, a pronouncing words in an over-broad tone. 1727 *Art of Speaking in Publick* 62 Persons .. affected with another vice, which the Greek Rhetoricians call Plateasm: That is to say; a Broad way of Speaking, with the mouth wide open. [1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Platiasmos*, a word used by many authors to express a fault in pronunciation, owing to a person's opening his mouth too wide, and thence speaking indistinctly.]

Plateau (plătōu·). Pl. **plateaux, -eaus** (-ōuz). [a. F. *plateau*:—OF. *platel* (12th c.) flat piece of metal, wood, etc., dim. of *plat*: see PLAT *a.*]

1. *Geog.* An elevated tract of comparatively flat or level land; a table-land.

1796 *State Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 262/2 The summits, *plateaux* (flat tops of hills), mountains, and other places. 1807 *Ibid.* 11 A rising ground or flattish hill, which, in the military phraseology of the French, is called a *plateau*. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 375 On the chalk of Berkshire, extensive plateaus, six or seven miles wide, would again be formed. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* ix. 293 A sort of plateau or table-land, rising abruptly from the plains .. in immense buttresses of naked rock. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iv. 168 The great Central tableland of Asia, culminating in the lofty plateau of Thibet. 1898 BULLEN *Cruise of Cachalot* 91 The grassy plateau on which the village stands.

b. *transf.* A level elevation in a sphygmographic tracing of the pulse; hence, the form of pulse which shows this.

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 470 In the systolic plateau two minor undulations of pressure are seen. *Ibid.* 934 This feature of the pulse and its long plateau would set aside that extremely rare affection pulmonary stenosis.

2. a. An ornamented tray or dish for table-service. b. A decorative plaque.

1791 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1892 XII. 53 The plateaux which you had the goodness to procure for me arrived safe. 1796 LD. COLCHESTER *Diary* (1861) I. 34 The middle of the table was filled with a painted plateau ornamented with French white figures and vases of flowers. 1800 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* IV. 11 An elegant platteau, and a silver epergne. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 136 The plateau sufficiently large to hold the entire tea equipage of a numerous party. 1861 *Times* 6 June, The Grocers .. have secured a lasting record of their commercial adventures in the shape of a gorgeous silver plateau, comprising four massive pieces, each representing a scene in the progress of a trading caravan through the Desert.

3. *transf.* A style of woman's hat with level top.

1900 *Daily News* 21 July 6/5 Merely a burnt straw plateau with a cluster of flowers under the raised brim at the left side. 1901 *Lady's Realm* X. 650/1 Yet again have I seen the double plateau look perfectly charming in all-black.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 1) *plateau air, land, region, state, valley*; *plateau-basalt, -gravel, -ice*; *plateau-like* adj.; (in sense 3) *plateau hat.*

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxv. 336 The surface of the plateau-ice, the *mer-de-glace* of the island. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. i. 7 The Acropolis..is a rock, which, plateau-like, rises directly from the plain. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* (1894) 559 The deposition of the plateau-gravels was succeeded by a long period of valley-erosion. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 638 The great park-like plateau lands.

Plate-basket to **-cutting**: see PLATE *sb.* 19, 20.

Plated (plē·tĕd), *a.* [f. PLATE *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.]

1. Overlaid, covered, or strengthened with a plate or plates of metal for ornament or defence; (of persons) wearing plate-armour; (of ships, trains, etc.) protected by armour-plate.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 283/1 Plated (*A.* Playted), *squamatus.* 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 9 Like plated cote of steele, so couched neare That nought mote perce. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 516 Where he lieth buried under a fair plated stone in the Chancel. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 139 Old Warriors turn'd Thir plated backs under his heel. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1807) IV. 117 They laid his remains in a plated coffin. 1870 *Standard* 19 Dec., A plated locomotive went along the railway as far as that place to-day. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* vii. 109.

b. *transf.* of animals, etc.: Having a defensive covering of scales or bony plates.

1562 PHAER *Æneid.* VIII. Bb iij, W^t serpent skales beset, & fyne w^t gold Were dragons drawen in wrethes, and poolisht pure in plated fold. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 67 The Pangolin..is a kind of ant-eater,..plated over with bright sharp scales, shaped like a muscle-shell.

2. Covered or overlaid with a thin film of gold or silver.

1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 8 Pieces of Five Sous.. which were only Copper plated over. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 4 Aug. 2/2 A neat light gig, with plated harness. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 65 Plated work will never stand the tear and wear of life like the genuine metal. 1881 *Athenæum* 17 Dec. 822/3 The objects found consist of..several plated [*mispr.* plateal] brass coins, mostly effaced.

b. Having an outer surface or nap of finer material than the body.

1846 M°CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 763 Plated hats .. Stuff ditto .. Silk ditto .. Wool felts. 1882 BECK *Draper's Dict.* s. v., A plated hat was one in which the body was of lamb's-wool, and the plate, or nap, of musquash or neutria; and plated hosiery stockings had an outside face of silk upon a ground of cotton.

3. Consisting of, beaten or rolled into plates.

a 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* v. Wks. 1851 VIII. 516 A great Chain of plated Gold about his Neck. 1790 KEIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 367 Cutting out the rolled plated metal into pieces of the required forms and sizes. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 19 Fragments [Slaty Alum] Trapezoidal, or plated.

Plate fleet. *Hist.* [f. PLATE *sb.* 14.] The fleet which annually brought the produce of the American silver mines to Spain.

1625 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 68 The rest of the fleet would stay awhile to watch the Plate fleet not yet come home. 1663 COWLEY *Verses Sev. Occas., Adv. of Five Hours*, As when our Kings (Lords of the spacious Main,) Take in just wars a rich Plate Fleet of Spain. 1763 W. ROBERTS *Nat. Hist. Florida* 90 Treasure out of the wreck, where the galleons, or plate-fleet, were cast away.

Plateful (plē·tful). [f. PLATE *sb.* + -FUL.] The quantity (*of* anything) with which a plate is filled.

1766 ALEXANDER in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 67, I..swallowed down a plate-ful of the broth. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xvi, Let me have a plateful of that pork!

Plate-gauge, etc.: see PLATE *sb.* 20.

Plate-glass (plē·tˌglɑ·s). [f. PLATE *sb.* + GLASS *sb.*] A fine quality of thick glass, cast in plates, used for mirrors, shop-windows, or in any position where an undistorted view, great strength, or the exclusion of sound, is desired. Also *attrib.*

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Glass*, It is from this adulteration that those threads and other defects in plate glass arise. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 398 The other remarkable places..are..a plate glasshouse, a bottle glasshouse. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* LXV. II. 961 Mr. Harman's seat .. had a great number of plate-glass windows broke. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 508 The plate glass is poured melted upon a table covered with a sheet of copper. The plate, as cast, is about an inch thick; but it is ground down to the proper..thinness, and then polished. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 67. 397 The partition which separated my own office from our general outer office,..was of thick plate-glass.

Plate-hat to **-lap**: see PLATE *sb.* 19, 20.

Plate-layer (plē·tˌlē·ər). *orig.* One who lays, keeps in order, and renews the plates (see PLATE *sb.* 8) on a tramway or railway; hence, a man employed in fixing and keeping in order the rails, metals, or permanent way of a railway. So **Pla·te-lay·ing.**

1836 *Newcastle Courant* 24 Dec. 1/1 *Advt.*, To Platelayers and others. The Directors of the Stanhope and Tyne Railroad Company wish to receive Proposals for the Upholding of their Road. 1857 H. SPENCER in *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 482 Sundry new occupations, as those of drivers, stokers, cleaners, plate-layers. 1862 *Rep. Directors E. Ind. Railw. Comp.* 27 Progress..limited by the supply of sleepers, the want of which has since arrested platelaying.

Plate-lead, -leather, etc.: see PLATE *sb.* 20.

Plateless (plē·tlĕs), *a.* [f. PLATE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a plate or plates.

1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Madding Crowd* I. xv. 171 Breakfasting off bread and bacon..eaten on the plateless system.

Platelet (plē·tlĕt). [See -LET.] A small or minute plate. *Blood-platelet*, a minute colourless disk-shaped corpuscle which exists in large numbers in the blood of all mammalia; a blood-plate.

1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Platelets, blood-*, the same as blood-plates. 1895 in *Daily News* 13 Aug. 6/1 The armour of these strange animals consisted of either circular or many-sided plates, encircled by a rim of smaller polygonal platelets. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 400 A minute spindle-shaped body, the hæmatoblast, not unlike a blood platelet.

Plate-machine, etc.: see PLATE *sb.* 20.

Pla·te-ma·ker. [f. PLATE *sb.* + MAKER.]

† 1. A maker of plate-armour. *Obs. rare.*

1297 *Coram Rege Roll* (1898) 143 Johannem le Platemaker.

2. One who makes plates of various kinds; e. g. a manufacturer of photographic plates.

1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 182 A plate-maker issuing developing formulæ for his plates. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Jan. 14/2 The plate-maker..is constantly increasing the sensitiveness of his wares.

3. One who casts or prepares plates for engraving or printing.

1904 *Athenæum* 21 May 645/1 We feel pleasure in congratulating..the publisher and the editors, and including the printers, plate-makers, and binders.

Plateman (plē·tmăn). [f. PLATE *sb.* + MAN.]

1. ? = PLATE-MAKER 1.

1435 *Maldon, Essex, Liber A.* lf. 27 b, Johannes Wytte, Playteman, receptus est in libertatem. 1437 *Maldon, Essex, Court-Rolls* (Bundle 23, no. 1°), Johannes Whitte, playteman, queritur versus Johannem Vowle..skynner.

2. A man who has the custody of silver plate.

1861 *Times* 8 July, Porter, or Plateman in a club, family, or commercial hotel.

Pla·te-mark. [f. PLATE *sb.* + MARK *sb.*[1]]

1. A name for the various marks legally impressed on gold and silver plate for the purpose of indicating maker, degree of purity, hall or place of assay, date, etc.; also called HALL-MARK.

These consist of (1) the maker's initials or mark; (2) the mark of the particular assay-office; (3) the assay-mark or sovereign's mark; (4) a letter indicating the date. Plate made between 1784 and 1890 also bore (5) the duty-mark, being the head of the reigning sovereign.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Plate marks*, special marks.. stamped on gold or silver plate. 1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 585 There can be no deception, if the public understand the plate-marks.

2. The impression left on the margin of an engraving by the pressure of the plate.

1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 62 If a plate mark is wanted it can be easily put on when the mat is partly dry by using the edge of a blunt chisel-shaped piece of hard wood, with a ruler as a guide. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 28 Dec. 3/4 It has..been alleged that the plate mark has been added to the prints subsequently.

Hence **Pla·te-marked** *a.*, having a plate-mark.

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 May 12/2 Portraits .. printed .. on handsome plate-marked boards, with gold bevelled edges.

Plate-matter to **-mendio**: see PLATE *sb.* 20.

Platen, platten (plæ·tĕn, -'n), *sb.* Forms: 5 **plateyne,** 6 **-tyne,** 6–9 **plattin,** 7 **plataine,** 7–9 **platin,** 8 **platine,** 7– **platten,** 8– **platen.** [ME. *plateyne*, a. OF. *platine* (13–14th c.) flat piece, metal plate, also a popular alteration of *patene* PATEN, from its form; in mod. F. a tabular portion of a machine, e. g. of a printing-press; f. *plat* adj.: see PLAT *a.* and -INE[4].]

† 1. A flat plate of metal for various purposes.

1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* P iv b, Take your platyne or quyl and apply them all colde, but ye must nat let them lye long, and than gyue the cauteres to the workeman that shall applye them all hote and very flamynge. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* I. (1634) 6 To put..a platten in the roofe of the mouth, which is needfull to those who..have the roofe of the mouth falling. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* x. 40 Some wear upon their Heads a *Kalpak*, or Fur Cap; others a large round Platine, after the Fashion of the Jewish women. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 273 They heated red hot their actual cauteries, of which some were shaped like a button, others like an olive, and a third sort like a platin; they applied them red-hot to the orifices of the vessels as soon as the member was separated.

† 2. = PATEN 1 (cf. etymol.). *Obs.*

c 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xvii. 49 There lefte he up the plateyne anon That vppon this glorious vessel was don. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 189 Had his challice and plattin stolne by one which holpe him to say Masse. 1624 DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* xvii. 71 The Priest must lift the vaile ouer the Chalice, and release it from the Plataine, to represent the rent vaile..at Christs death.

3. *Printing.* An iron (formerly wooden) plate in a printing-press, which presses the paper against the inked type so as to secure an impression. Also applied to a similar part in other machines.

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 22 He maketh the traine of the presse to roule..till it come vnder the vice or spindle, vnto which the plattin is fastned. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* ii. P 2 Brass Rules,..if they be but a little too high,..will bear the Plattin off the Letters that stand near them. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Platen* or *Platine*, the Plate of a Printer's Press. 1790 *Bystander* 158 That part which is called the platen is found to be insufficient to bring off an even impression. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xv. 513 The face of the plattin must be perfectly level and smooth. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 310/1 Place the board or side upon which the stamp is placed, upon the platen of the stamping-press. 1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XLI. 48 From the plates breaking so frequently, we suspect that the platten of the press is not perfectly true.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **platen-cord,** one of the cords by which the platen was suspended from the hose, in old presses; **platen-gauge**: see quot. (also called lay-gauge); **platen-machine, platen printing-machine,** a press having a platen, as opposed to a rotary or cylinder-press; **platen-pan,** in old presses, a metal socket in which the toe of the spindle works; **platen-plate,** a square iron plate let into the upper side of the platen, in the centre of which the platen-pan was fixed.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. P 14 If the *Plattin-Cords are too loose. 1878 HALLECK in *Sci. Amer.* XXXIX. 338/1 A New *Platen Gauge .. applied to the platen of a printing press for holding and guiding the paper that is printed upon. 1888 JACOBI *Printer's Voc.* 101 **Platen machine*, printing machines which have a flat impression, not a cylindrical one. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. P 18 Into this square Frame is fitted the Stud of the *Plattin Pan. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 513 To receive the stud of the circular brass plattin pan. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. P 18 In the middle of the upper-side [of the Platen] is let in..an Iron Plate called the *Plattin-Plate. 1873 CURWEN *Hist. Booksellers* 468 In 1867 he introduced a *platten printing machine.

Platen, obs. f. PLATTEN *v.*, to flatten.

Plate-painter to **-powder**: see PLATE 19, 20.

Plater (plē·tər). [f. PLATE *v.* and *sb.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who coats or plates articles with a film of metal, usually of silver or gold; often in comb., as *electro-plater, tin-plater.*

1777 *Birmingham Directory* 5 Bewhouse, Thomas, Plater. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* App. E. 132 A buckle-plater sued O and M for a guinea. 1830 N. S. WHEATON *Jrnl.* 404, I went to the platers, where every species of silver and plated ware is produced. 1884 *Brit. Alm. & Comp.* 123 A working-man .. employed as a silver plater.

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2. A man engaged in the manufacture or application of metal plates, esp. in iron shipbuilding.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 11 Aug., Upon Shoeburyness..the gunners and the armour-platers have pitched their camp. 1869 Sir E. J. Reed *Shipbuild.* x. 194 The fitting, marking, and fixing of the outside plating are performed by a party of workmen known as platers. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Platers*, skilled mechanics..who mark, shear, roll, flange, bend, shape, punch.., set, fit, and fix in place..the steel plates..&c., for the outside and inside and hull of a ship, or for boilers and bridges.

3. *Horse-racing.* A horse that competes chiefly in plate or prize races (see Plate *sb.* 17); an inferior race-horse. Also *fig.*

1859 Lever *Davenport Dunn* xxxi. 261 You might have guessed, Master Grog, that she never could be a 'Plater'. 1864 Admiral Rous in *Edin. Rev.* July 124 The form of the best race-horse in 1750 is inferior to those of the commonest plater of the present day. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 327/2 A veteran selling-plater who has passed through some ten or a dozen stables.

4. A machine for calendering paper: see quot.

1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Plater*, a paper calendering machine...The paper is packed between smooth plates of zinc or copper, and passed between the rolls back and forth till the desired finish is obtained.

Plater, obs. form of Platter.

Plate-rack: see Plate *sb.* 20.

Plateresque (plætərɛ·sk), *a.* [ad. Sp. *plateresco*, f. *platero* a silversmith, goldsmith (f. *plata* silver) + *-esco*: see -esque.] Resembling silver work: applied to a rich grotesque style of decoration, etc.

1842–76 Gwilt *Archit.* § 599 Diego de Rianno..in that year [1530] designed and executed..the plateresque or renaissance *sacristia mayor*. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 219 The expensively adorned plateresque Chapel. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Apr. 585/1 'Vegetable forms' are..the chief characteristic of the superb Spanish plâteresque embroideries, in silver and gold thread, of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Plate-rock to **-silver:** see Plate *sb.* 20.

†**Pla·tery.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Plate *v.* + -ery.] The work of a Plater; plating. Hence †**Pla·terer** *Obs.* = Plater (sense 1).

1664 Pepys *Diary* 8 Apr., What I have done in the contract with the platerer. *Ibid.* 9 Apr., From my being over-concerned with Stanes's business of the platery of the navy.

Plate·ssiform, *a. Ichth.* [f. L. *platessa* plaice + -form.] Resembling the plaice, or the genus *Platessa*, in form or structure.

Platetrope (plæ·tĭtrōp). *Anat.* [f. Gr. πλάτος, πλατε- breadth, width + τρόπος turning.] (See quot.)

1882 Wilder & Gage *Anat. Tech.* 32 Two similar organs, one upon each side, are lateral in position, and called *paired organs*. Each such paired organ may be called the *platetrope* of the other, or its *lateral homologue*, or the *fellow of the opposite side*.

Hence **Platetropy** (plæ·tĭtrōpi), bilateral symmetry. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†**Plate-vein.** *Obs.* Also 7–9 **plat-**, 8 **plait-**. The cephalic vein in the horse.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 294 Let him [the horse] bloud on both sides abundantly in the plat veins, and then give him this drink. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. cxxvii. 428 They will also stop the blood, which is in the principall veines, called the plat veines. 1730 Burdon *Pocket Farrier* (1735) 25 Then bleed him in the plait Vein. 1831 Youatt *Horse* 181 The *plate* vein, which comes from the inside of the arm, and runs upwards directly in front of it towards the jugular, may be opened. 1842 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXI. 632/1 Occasionally there is inflammation of the jugular from bleeding, and more rarely, of the plate and saphena vein.

Plate-way, -work, etc.: see Plate *sb.* 19, 20.

Platfond, obs. form of Plafond.

†**Platfoot,** *a.* and *adv. Sc. Obs.* [f. Plat *a.* + Foot *sb.* So Du. *platvoet* 'ayant les pieds larges' (Plantin), MHG. *blatevuoz*, Ger. *platt-fuss.*] **a.** *adj.* Flat-footed. **b.** *adv.* Flat-footedly. In quotations, the name of a dance-tune.

1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 88 To lerne hir language artificiall, To play platfute, and quhissill fute before. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* I. vi, Platfute he bobbit vp with bendis, For Mald he maid requeist.

Platform (plæ·tfɔm), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: 6 **platte-**, 6–7 **platt-**, 6- **plat-**; 6–7 **-fo(u)rme**, 6- **-form**. In 6–8 often as two words, or hyphened. β. 6–7 **plotform**(e. [n. F. *plateforme* (in 1433 *platte fourme*), *lit.* 'flat form', 'plane figure', representation on the flat, ground-plan, 'a plot, modell, or draught of a building; also, the foundation thereof' (Cotgr.): see Plat *a.* and Form *sb.* The β forms arose from the running together of *plat* and *plot*: see Plat *sb.*3.]

I. A plane surface; a plan on the flat.

†**1.** *Geom.* A plane figure (as a triangle, quadrilateral, circle, etc.); also, a plane surface, a plane, and, in wider sense, any surface. *Obs.*

1551 Recorde *Pathw.* I. Defin., Of platte formes some be plain, and some be croked, and some partlie plaine, and partlie croked. *Ibid.*, In a dye (whiche is called a cubike bodie) by geometricians..there are .vi. sides, whiche are .vi. platte formes, and are the boundes of the dye. *Ibid.* II. Introd., Two right lines make no platte forme. 1574 Bourne *Regiment for Sea* xviii. (1577) 49 The most parte of the seamen make their account as though the earth were a platforme. 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 181 A Diametral Number may have more parts then be apt for the Sides of the Platform or Rectangle Figure it represents.

†**2.** A plan or representation on the flat (*of* any structure existing or projected); a ground-plan; a topographical plan, chart, map; a plan or draught to build by. *Obs.*

[Kington Oliphant cites *platform* 1513–25 from State Papers, which may be in this sense or 4.]

1551 Robinson *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 131 They say that kyng Vtopus himself..appointed, and drew furth the platte fourme of the city. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 456 [They] were every one occupied about drawing the Platform of Sicilia. 1639 Horn & Rob. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xlviii. § 525 The master-builder, having first drawne out the plot, buildeth according to that draught (modell or platforme) with other work-men helping him. 1665 G. Havers *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 8 Captain Woodcock.. shew'd me a Chart or Plat-form of the whole Streight of Ormuz, made by himself. 1763 Gray *Let.* 15 Jan., I conclude with a rude draught of the platform [of York Cathedral] according to my idea, but without any mensuration. 1774 Johnson *Journ. N. Wales* 17 Aug., All the walls remain, so that a complete platform, and elevations, not very imperfect, may be taken.

β. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 14 He..viewed, and considered the plotforme according to which he was about to build a Schoole of swordfencers.

II. Figurative uses derived from sense 2 (*plan*).

†**3.** A plan, design; something intended or taken as a pattern, a model. *Obs.*

1574 R. Scot (*title*) A Perfite Platforme of a Hoppe Garden, and necessarie instructions for the making and mayntenaunce thereof. 1575 Gascoigne *Making of Verse* Wks. T iv, Many wryters when they haue layed the platforme of their inuention, are yet drawen sometimes (by ryme) to forget it. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 1 To lay downe a platforme or method for writing of Epistles. 1593 J. Edwards *Author. O. & N. Test.* 105 This garden was the platform of those before mentioned. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* Luke xi. 1 The Lord's prayer is .. a pattern and platform, according to which all our prayers ought to be framed. 1775 Burke *Corr.* (1844) II. 3 You will naturally follow the platform of the London petition, and can be at no loss in the wording. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1842) II. 522 This noble design was not altogether completed according to the platform.

β. 1591 R. Hichcock in *Garrard's Art Warre* A iv b, Ample and fine drawne plots, goodly plotformes, needfull inuentions. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 17 The Plot-forme being laid, and the Plot appointed where you will plant euery Set in your Orchard.

†**b.** A written outline or sketch; a scheme; a description. *Obs.*

1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 633/1 Ane affectation of Irish captaynrye, which in this plattforme I endevour specially to beate downe. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Rom.* ii. 19 A platform of wholsome words, a systeme, a method artificially moulded, such as Tutours and Professours of Arts and Sciences have, and do read over again and again to their Auditours. 1680 N. Lee *Cæsar Borgia* I. i, Thus have I drawn the platform of their Fates. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. *Dissert. Physick* 56 The solid Platforms of the Astrological and Hydrological Branches of Physick shall be set down next. 1727 J. Asgill *Metamorph. Man* I. 141 The two Records in the Thessalonians and Corinthians, left us as a Platform of the first Resurrection.

†**4. a.** A plan of action; a scheme, design, device. *Obs.*

1550 Gardiner *Let. to Ld. Protector* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1342/1 If my Lord of S. Dauides, or such others haue theyr head combred with any new platforme. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 132/2 His destruction intended by queene Quendred, hir platforme of the practise to kill him.. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 64 A good method, or plat-form to advance each mans labour to the best furtherance of a work. 1686 F. Spence tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 137 Those who had drawn up the platform of the Pazzi's conspiracy. 1815 J. Adams *Wks.* (1856) X. 140 A magnificent confederation, association, platform, or conspiracy, call it what you will, of three great personages to separate all South America from Spain.

β. ?*a* 1600 *Grim the Collier* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 403 A sudden plotform comes into my mind, And this it is.

b. *spec.* A plan or draught of church government and discipline; a scheme of principles or doctrines, made by or on behalf of a religious party, church, or sect. Now *rare.*

1573 Cartwright *Repl. Answ. Whitgift* 13 A true and perfect patern or platforme of reforming the church. *c* 1589 *Theses Martinianæ* 8 That the platforme of gouernment by Pastors, Doctors, Elders, and Deacons was not deuised by man, but by our Sauiour Christ himselfe. 1644 (*title*) The Platforme of the Presbyterian Government with the Forme of Church Worship, &c. Published by Authority. 1674 Hickman *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 92 How it can be proved, that..the Belgick Churches did first embrace Religion according to the Lutheran, and not the Calvinian platform? *a* 1732 Atterbury *Serm.* (1737) IV. 24 They imposed the platform of their doctrine..as divine. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* III. Wks. 1813 I. 194 The first book of discipline..contains the model or platform of the intended policy. 1835 Haliburton *Clockm.* Ser. I. 47 Under what Church platform? *a* 1882 Stanley in A. Elliot *State & the Church* (1882) 26 No existing Church can find any pattern or platform of its government in those early days. 1882 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 406 Nothing in the Church could be 'pure', in their estimation, unless it conformed itself to the Genevan 'platform'.

†**c.** A plan or scheme of government or administration; a plan of political action. *Obs.* (Cf. 9 b.)

1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* XIII. i. (1622) 179 Then he [Nero] laid downe a platforme of his future regiment. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* III. xvi. (1620) 122 This was the yeare wherein Rome deuised her platforme of new gouernment. 1625 in *Debates in Ho. Comm.* 6 Aug. (Camden) App. 140 Sir Robert Philips commended the platforme of Sir Nathaniel Rich, and sayd that wee were beholding unto him for shewing us the way. 1757 Burke *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. (1812) 8 A violent and ill-considered attempt was made, unjustly, to establish the platforms of the Government.

III. The surface or area on which anything stands; esp. a raised level surface.

†**5.** The area occupied by any structure; the site of a group of buildings, a fort, camp, etc. *Obs.*

1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 436 With your instrument, for trying of distances, obserue the platforme of the place. 1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* etc. 122 The Area or Floor, by Artists often called the Plan or Plat-forme. 1671 S. Partridge *Double Scale Proportion* 37 If the platform were a piece of land, 30 perches broad, and 183 perches long. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 2/1 Under the Title of Platform, we.. include all those Spaces of the Buildings, which in walking we tread upon with our Feet. 1739 Cibber *Apol.* (1756) I. 301 The area or platform of the old stage projected about four foot forwarder in a semi-oval figure. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 70, I was sitting by the platform of these cottages, and contemplating their ruins.

b. *fig.* The ground, foundation, or basis *of* an action, event, calculation, condition, etc. Now *rare.*

1625 *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* To Rdr., Which is so farre off from any figuratiue speech, as it is knowne to be the very Platforme and foundation of all these broyles and troubles. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 12 All the Seasons of the Year being undergone.., we may begin to calculate our Ephemeris afresh; and as a fit Platform, Easter Holy-days bring with them such Weather as is essential to Christide [at the Cape]. 1724 tr. *Pliny's Epist.* I. Life 18 Probably the first Platform of his future Industry and Application was laid in an habitual Care to oblige [his uncle]. 1829 Southey *Sir T. More* II. 174 A new government has been constituted in a new country,..and consequently upon a different platform. 1832 *Niles' Register* 1 Sept. XLIII. 1/2 Fifteen per cent. being the 'platform' on which certain interests would agree to protect the national industry !!!

c. *fig. The platform*, or more fully *the equal dividend platform*, in the Free and United Free Churches of Scotland, the position or general level of churches drawing an equal dividend from the Sustentation Fund, as opposed to embryo or merely mission churches not yet 'on the platform'.

1882 *Proc. of Free Ch. Scot.* 168 Charges formed out of Home Mission efforts and not yet admitted on the equal dividend platform.

d. *fig.* A plane or level *of* action, thought, etc.

1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit., Clubs* Wks. (Bohn) III. 95 Conversation in society is found to be on a platform so low as to exclude science, the saint, and the poet. 1875 Helps *Soc. Press.* ix. 129 The platform of thought upon which each generation finds itself placed, is a platform of a very different kind from that of the preceding thirty years.

6. A raised level surface or area.

a. A level place constructed for mounting guns in a fort or battery.

1560 Whitehorne *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 18 b, That which shall haue either caualiers or platformes. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* I. xxx. I iv, Suche as shall haue committed to their charge any platfourme with ordinaunce. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. ii. 252 Fare ye well: Vpon the Platforme twixt eleuen and twelue, Ile visit you. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Platform*, in Fortification, is a Place prepared on the Ramparts for the raising of a Battery of Cannon; or it is the whole Piece of Fortification raised in a re-entring Angle. 1814 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* XI. 564 To construct the battery, with its traverses, platform and magazines in one night. 1827 Roberts *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 179 Twelve pieces of Cannon..mounted..on a wooden platform of great thickness.

β. 1575 Gascoigne *Noble Art Venerie* Wks. 1870 II. 304 Patterns..Of Plotformes, Loopes, and Casamats, deuisde by warlike men. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 33 If she [a piece] be well mounted, vpon a leuell plot-forme.

†**b.** An open walk or terrace on the top of a building or on a wall. *Obs.*

1580–1 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 364 The haill tymmer of the bak platfurme and bartesing. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 142 A great wall of blackish stones four Foot thick, which supports a large Platform or Terrass. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 107 Lead which was first laid on about twelve Years since upon two Platforms at my House there. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Platform*, in Architecture, is..a kind of Terrass Walk, or even Floor on the Top of the Building; from whence we may take a fair Prospect of the adjacent Gardens or Fields.

c. A natural or artificial terrace, a flat elevated piece of ground; a table-land, a plateau.

1813 Scott *Trierm.* III. xiv, The brave De Vaux Began to scale these magic rocks, And soon a platform won. 1832 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. 40 The great platform [in Mexico] which is the scene of sport is at an elevation of about nine thousand feet above the level of the sea. 1838 *Murray's Hand-bk. N. Germ.* 351 The *Brockenhaus* is the name of the inn on the platform of bare rock which forms the summit of the Brocken. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. x. 284 The station chosen..was on a grassy platform. 1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. vi. 120 The loftier and still loftier regions of the mountain platform. 1865 J. Fergusson *Hist. Archit.* I. i. II. iv. 172 The buildings we..find on the platform at Persepolis.

†**7.** A division of the orlop of a man-of-war, between the cock-pit and the main-mast. *Obs.*

1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 159/4 The Lieutenant succeeding in the command, was about half an houre after wounded in both leggs, and carried down to the Platforme. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Platform*, or *Orlop*, in a Man of War, is a Place on the Lower Deck of her, abaft the Main Mast, and round about the Main Capstan, where, in the Time of Service, Provision is to take care of the Wounded Men; 'tis between the Main Mast and the Cock-pit. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Ship*, Plate, The Platform or Orlop.

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8. A raised level surface formed with planks, boards, or the like.

a. *generally*, as used for standing, sitting, walking, for seeing or being seen, or for any purpose for which such an arrangement is useful.

In a glass-furnace, the bench on which the pots are placed (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). *Feeding platform*, in *Pisciculture*, a platform fixed in a trout-pond, a few inches from the bottom, on which food is thrown for the fish.

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. lii. 255 The Teytocks Chair .. was raised on a plat Form of Deals, with three Steps of Ascent. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 218/2 (*Coronation of Geo. III*) A platform was erected from the upper end of Westminster Hall..to the west door of the abbey. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* ix, At night we were provided with clean beds and platforms. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 194 Cross the Po by a most commodious ferry; a platform on two boats. 1820 *Ann. Reg.* II. 1372/2 It resembles the platforms used on land for weighing waggons. 1826 HONE *Every-Day Bk.* I. 1182 There were fifteen hundred variegated illumination-lamps disposed over various parts of this platform [in front of a theatre at a fair]. 1827 *Hull Advertiser* 14 Dec. 4/1 In this order they went .. over the temporary Bridge..and passed down an inclined platform.. to the bottom of the South or Humber Dock Pit. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 374 The Queen..advanced in procession to the platform [on which the coronation ceremony was to take place]. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 153 He laid the bags upon a platform of alders, which he bent down.

b. A horizontal stage or piece of flooring resting on wheels, as in a railway carriage, truck, or tram-car; in the colonies and U. S. *esp.* the open portion of the floor at the end of a railway car.

1832 *Penny Mag.* I. 275 Fixed on a moveable platform, having four wheels; these wheels move along an iron railway which is itself fixed on another platform. 1846 *Hull & Lincoln Railw. Bill* 11 Conveyed on a truck or platform. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 34 The platform of the car. 1896 *Daily News* 10 Nov. 2/1 (Lord Mayor's Show) Upon the platform-on-wheels officially billed as 'England and her Heroes' were men..representing the uniforms of the Buffs at the beginning of the century,..the Black Watch, ..and a couple of antique Jack Tars. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 12/1 A passenger..warned not to ride on the platform of a car which was speeding at the rate of fifty miles an hour.

c. A raised walk or floor along the side of the line at a railway station, for convenience in entering and alighting from the trains. (See also quot. 1900.)

1838 F. W. SIMMS *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 2 On the opposite side an arrival stage or platform is erected. 1846 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIV. 522 The platform of an extensive railway station. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 216 The Citadel Station..in 1860 consisted of a single platform for both up and down trains. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 703 The movable platform, or traveling sidewalk [at the French *Exposition*]. *Ibid.*, In large machine works .. time now lost in passing from one part to another might be saved by a travelling platform. *Mod.* Subway to platforms 1, 2, 3, and 4.

9. *spec.* A temporary (or sometimes permanent) piece of raised flooring in a hall, or in the open air, from which a speaker addresses his audience, and on which the promoters of a meeting sit; hence, *transf.* or allusively, in reference to public speaking or discussion on a platform, the making of political or other speeches, platform oratory; also, the body of supporters who appear on a platform, as 'an influential' or 'representative platform'.

c 1820 [Said to have been in use]. 1836 *Hull Observer* July, Ample arrangements had been made on the ground by the erection of hustings for the spectators and a platform for the speakers. 1840 *Niles' Register* 7 Mar. LVIII. 4/3 On the platform above the officers of the convention a beautiful transparency had been placed, representing general Harrison in uniform. 1853 A. PRENTICE *Hist. Anti-Corn Law League* I. 12 On Thursday August 2nd [1832] Mr. Loyd appeared on a platform on the Clarendon Inn bowling green. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* II. i, He was quite incapable of finding his way to the platform of Exeter Hall. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 6 So much of it [the question] as could be brought upon the platform, was made into a party topic. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 25 To go to the pulpit or platform with a thorough command of his subject. 1885 H. N. OXENHAM *Short Stud. Eth. & Relig.* x. 86 Foolish and erroneous..notions are fostered by the periodical press, but the same might be said of the pulpit and the platform. 1886 J. BRIGHT in G. C. Brodrick *Mem. & Impress.* (1900) 230, I have quitted the platform, and no longer feel the warm interest which is required to make me speak. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 11 Dec. 3/4 He lamented the growth of the platform. H ignored the Press. His one concern was to be a capable official.

fig. (cf. b.) 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* II. vi. 124 A cordial union of men of very different persuasions .. who have met upon a common platform.

b. *fig.* A basis on which persons unitedly take their stand and make their public appeal; *spec.* in U. S. politics, a public declaration of the principles and policy on which a political party proposes to stand; now *esp.* such a declaration issued by the representatives of the party assembled in convention to nominate candidates for an election.

This *fig.* use was developed in U. S. between 1844 and 1848; in early instances, as well as in the phrase 'a plank of the platform' (cf. PLANK *sb.* 5), it is associated directly with the material platform on which persons meet and publicly speak (a sense known in U. S. from 1840). Although to some extent approaching senses 4 b, 4 c, 5 b, this in its origin had no direct connexion with these.

1844 *Address Democr. State Convent. Virginia* 3 Feb. in *Niles' Register* LXV. 408/1 These are our doctrines—this the broad platform on which we stand. Here is our confession of faith..old as the constitution—old as the days of our fathers. 1845 C. SUMNER in *Mem. & Lett.* (1893) III. 104 S. C. Phillips and W. B. Calhoun..will labor to bring the Whig party of Massachusetts to the antislavery platform. 1847 S. P. CHASE in *Ann. Rep. Amer. Hist. Assoc. for* 1902 II. 123, I care nothing for names. All I ask for is a platform and an issue. 1847 W. LUMPKIN *Ibid. for* 1899 II. 1138 The passage of the Wilmot resolutions by Congress, I believe..will enlarge the platform on which we stand. 1848 *N. Y. Herald* 6 May 4/1 We hope that the coming convention will .. solemnly re-affirm our old party position, by adopting, as its platform of action, the general resolutions of 1844. *Ibid.*, The whigs, whether on the Lexington platform, or some other non-committal platform, will be and must be at once known and doomed as the party that opposed their country. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* viii. 154 It gives a Party Platform, tu, jest level with the mind Of all right-thinkin', honest folks thet mean to go it blind. 1853 COBDEN 1793 & 1853 iii. 87 The advocates of peace have found in the peace congress movement a common platform, to use an Americanism, on which all men who desire to avert war .. may co-operate. 1862 T. HUGHES in J. M. Ludlow *Hist. U. S.* 379 The platform on which Abraham Lincoln came in. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 103 A Western Democrat on a soft-money platform. 1883 *Standard* 28 Apr. 5/4 The platform of the Convention [of the Irish Nationalists] occupies a column of small type in the papers. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxx. 549 *note*, The nearest English parallel to an American 'platform' is to be found in the addresses..issued at a general election by the Prime Minister..and the leader of the Opposition. 1891 [see PLANK *sb.* 5].

†**B.** *adj.* Of flat form, flat. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 208 The tectures of her Houses ..being platforme.

C. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *platform-framer, -lead, -pavilion*; (sense 9) *platform denunciation, man, oratory, speaker, speaking, woman*; *platform-ridden* adj.; (sense 8 c) *platform foreman, inspector, official, track*; **platform-bridge**, in *U. S.* a gangway between the platforms of two railway-carriages; **platform-car** (*U. S.*), **platform-carriage**, a low four-wheeled wagon or truck without sides, for transporting mortars and other heavy articles; **platform-crane**, a crane mounted on a railway-truck; **platform-mud**, *Geol.*, an elevated deposit of mud with level surface; **platform-scale**, a weighing-machine with a platform on which the object to be weighed is placed; **platform-spring**: see SPRING *sb.*; **platform-wagon** = *platform-carriage*.

1864 WEBSTER, *Platform-car. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Oct. 8/1 An order for..several steel platform cars of forty tons capacity. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. i. (1872) 7 *Platform denunciations. 1897 *Daily News* 29 Dec. 5/1 *Platform foreman at Euston Station. 1901 *Q. Rev.* July 55 These by-gone *platform-framers and 'leaders of revolts'. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 190 Sometimes *Platform-lead is near ¼ of an Inch thick. 1903 MORLEY *Gladstone* III. x. v. 433 *Platform-men united with pulpit-men in swelling the whirlwind. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xvi. 336 Deposits of '*platform mud', as it has been termed in France, might be extensively formed. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* vi. 55 He had no turn for *platform oratory. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Mar. 1/1 An admirable *platform speaker. 1866 BRANDE & COXE *Dict. Sci.* etc. II. 929 **Platform Waggon*, in Artillery, a carriage on four wheels, fitted for the transport of guns, mortars, traversing platforms, or other heavy stores. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 276 These stage and *platform women have what they are pleased to call Bohemianism so thoroughly engrained with their natures that [etc.]. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Aug. 8/1 She is not a 'platform woman' in the common acceptation of the phrase.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-wds.*) **Pla·tformally** *adv.*, in the manner of a platform speaker; **Pla·tformish** *a.*, resembling that of a platform speaker; **Pla·tformism**, the making of (political) platform speeches; **Pla·tformist**, a platform speaker; **Platformi·stic** *a.*, characteristic of or suitable to platform speaking; **Pla·tformless** *a.*, lacking a platform; **Pla·tformy** *a.* = *platformish*.

1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* xvii, 'The Commandments say, no murder, sir!' proceeded Honeythunder *platformally pausing. 1892 *Daily News* 3 Feb. 6/6 A manner described..as a trifle too *platformish for the House of Commons. 1866 VISCT. STRANGFORD *Selections* (1869) II. 323, I venture to think that the time for *platformism is past, even in this platform-ridden country. *Ibid.* I. 79 [A] true Liberal—as opposed to a technical or *platformistic Liberal. 1892 KIPLING in *Times* (weekly ed.) 25 Nov. 13/2 The railway .. a *platformless, regulationless necessity. 1893 *Daily Tel.* 22 Mar. 5/3 Mr. Fowler's speech in introducing the measure was .. a trifle *platformy in style.

Pla·tform, *v.* [f. PLATFORM *sb.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To plan, outline, sketch, draw up a scheme of. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett., Soun.* xiv, Vertues all, and Honours all inflame Braue mindes to platfourme, and redoubted handes To doe such deedes. 1593 — *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 186 Conceit, that buildeth Churches in the Ayer, and platformeth Disciplines without stayne, or spott. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* Ded., To platforme a consummate and exemplarie Parallele or Trinomion. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. i. 29 To grant that church discipline is platformed in the Bible.

†**2.** To furnish (a building) with a platform: see PLATFORM *sb.* 6 b. *Obs.*

1616 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1848) II. 341 The said Thomas sall .. platforme and mack watterthicht the haill heid of the hous with fyne aisler. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 365 The houses..are all builded with mudde, and platformed on their tops. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 483 Houses, two stories high, platformed at the top for walking.

3. To place on or as on a platform.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 167 Every course must not only be tried singly together upon the platform,..but it must have the course next above it put upon it,..and this.. amounted to the platforming of every course twice. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *To Flush* xii, Platforming his chin On the palm left open. 1844 — *Drama of Exile* 602 Platformed in mid air.

4. *intr.* To speak on a platform.

1859 LINCOLN in *Voice* (N. Y.) 11 June (1896) 4/1 The point of danger is the temptation in different localities to 'platform' for something that will be popular just there. 1892 H. JEPHSON *Platform* II. 543 On the 18th September two Conservative ex-Ministers 'platformed'. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 2/1 She has never appeared on any platform, in any cause—to 'platform' betrays, in a woman, a high stomach.

Hence **Pla·tforming** *vbl. sb.*

1594 C[AREW] *Huarte's Exam. Wits* viii. (1616) 108 In platforming, and building, which belong to the imagination. 1640 T. WARMSTRY *Addr. to Two Houses* in *Sighs Ch. & Commonw. Eng.* 2 For the right and just platforming of your designs and undertakings. 1793 [see sense 3]. 1892 H. JEPHSON *Platform* I. 556 Its attendant meetings and Platformings.

Pla·tformed, *a.* [f. PLATFORM *sb.* + -ED 2.] Formed as a platform, level-topped; elevated as on a platform or plateau; furnished with a platform.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 267 A platformd rocke, all couered with .. siluer. *Ibid.* X. 498 The second soyle for pleasure, is the platformd Carse of Gowry. 1883 *American* VI. 265 An engine and one platformed car.

Pla·tformer. [f. PLATFORM *v.* + -ER 1.]

†**1.** One who designs or devises a 'platform'; a schemer, contriver, plotter. *Obs.*

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 223 The Ringleaders of leaud Licentiousnes, are more pestilent, then the Platformers of vaine Fantasticallity. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* Pref. 2 It was..a ridiculous ouersight in our new platformers. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Lives Emperors* in *Hist. Ivstine* Lliv, These Iesuites .. are the common platformers for the Romish Church to poison all the commonwealths of Christendome.

2. One who speaks on a public platform.

1892 H. JEPHSON *Platform* II. p. ix, Popular Platformers. *Ibid.* p. xi, Bright on the Chartist Platformers.

Plat-ful, erron. for *plat ful*: see PLAT *adv.*

Plathelminth: see PLATYHELMINTH.

Platic (plæ·tik), *a. Astrol.* [ad. late and med.L. *platicus* (Firmicus, 4th c.) broad, general, ad. late Gr. πλατυκός, -ικός broad, diffuse, f. πλατύς broad: see -IC.] Of an aspect: Not exact or within a degree, but within half the sum of the 'orbs' of the two planets: opp. to PARTILE 2.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Bloody Bro.* IV. ii, Mars out of the self same house, (But another Sign) here by a Platique aspect Looks at the Hilege. 1792 SIBLY *Occult Sc.* I. 144 By a platic aspect we are to understand two planets so posited, as to admit half the degrees of each of their own rays or orbs. 1819 WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* s.v. *Familiarities*, There are two kinds of approximation in familiarities: partile and platic. 1896 J. M. MANLY in *Harvard Studies* V. 112 *note*, Venus and Mars..are in platic conjunction when less than six or eight degrees apart.

Hence **Pla·ticly** *adv.*, with a platic aspect.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. i. 394, ♂ among the rest, platiquely opposing ♄.

Platie (plē·ti). *Sc.* [dim. of PLATE *sb.*: see -IE.] A little plate.

1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 223 Owre the wee bit cup an' platie.

†**Plati·lla.** *Obs.* Also 7 -illo, 8 -ille (?). [a. Sp. *platilla* 'a sort of Silesia linen'; ? dim. of *plata* silver.] (See quot. 1858.)

(App. the name in the Spanish colonies; cf. quot. 1699.)

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. 110 Thus far Ships come to bring goods, especially European Commodities; viz. Broadcloth, Serges, .. Ghentins, Platilloes, Britannias, Hollandilloes, Iron-work. 1740 *Hist. Jamaica* xiii. 336 The chief saleable Goods are .., Silks, Platilloes, all Sorts of Iron-ware. 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 3 May 2/2, 124½ Platilles, containing 1364 ells. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Platillas*, a white linen fabric made in Silesia for export to America.

Platin, platen, platina, alleged name of an alloy of copper and zinc: see quots.

1790 W. RICHARDSON *Chem. Princ. Met. Arts* 167 Platina, eight ounces of brass, and five ounces of spelter. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 16/2 For button brass, an alloy of 8 parts of copper and 5 of zinc is commonly used by the Birmingham makers, under the name of 'platin'.

P Investigation has shown that no alloy is, or has been within memory, known in Birmingham under this name, unless it was a workman's pronunciation of *plating* (metal); the composition given is merely that of ordinary brass.

Platin- (plæ·tin), combining form of PLATINUM before a vowel, in names of chemical compounds, as *platinamine*, an amine of platinum; *platin-ammonium*, a compound of platinum and ammonium; PLATINIRIDIUM.

1856 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* II. 1066 Salts of Platinamine. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 349 Platinum tetrachloride absorbs four molecules of ammonia, forming platinammonium chloride.

Platina (plæ·tinä, plătī·nä). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [a. Sp. *platina* (platī·na) platinum, dim. from *plata* silver: see -INE 4.] The earlier name of PLATINUM.

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 584 Several Papers concerning a new Semi-Metal, called Platina. 1754 LEWIS *ibid.* XLVIII.

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6;8 The substance brought into England under the name of platina appears a mixture of dissimilar particles. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 505 You have often heard of the metal, called platina, to be found only in South America. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 91 Platina is the heaviest body known to exist. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 230/2 *Platina* or *Platinum* an important metal. [In the article *platina* is the only form used.] 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 28 June 7 The prisoner denied that he had ever stolen any platina, and said he was innocent of the charge.

b. *attrib.* (usually = Consisting or made of platinum) and *Comb.*

1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 388 A small piece of purified white lac, in a platina spoon. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 375 Held in a pair of platina pincers. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 356 He..determined to try to draw platina-wire. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 307 To have it [an enlargement] made on a more stable and permanent base than silver, hence carbon and platina printing find most favour for such a purpose.

Platina: see PLATIN.

Platinate (plæ·tinēt), *sb. Chem.* [f. PLATIN-UM + -ATE [1] 1 c.] A salt derived from platinic oxide, in which platinum is tetravalent.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Platinate*, term for a combination in which platinic oxide plays the part of an acid. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 669 A compound of platinic chloride with platinate of calcium.

Platinate (plæ·tinēt), *v.* [f. PLATIN-UM + -ATE [3].] *trans.* = PLATINIZE.

1869 *Philos. Mag.* Dec. 454 The plates were next platinated by a process given in Gore's 'Electro-metallurgy' under the name of 'Roseleur's Process'. *Ibid.*, To prepare the plates for platinating.

†**Pla·tine.** *Weaving. Obs.* [a. F. *platine*; see PLATEN.] A plate-lead: see quot. 1797.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xxi. (Roxb.) 252/1 The Platines are Lead of a halfe round forme, hung in strings (as pack thrid) which pass between two cross sticks; these strings goe to pullaces fix in the top castle and so to the Tradles and are called Lames vnder the workmans feet, so that by the riseing and falling of the Tradles, these play vp and down. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 230/1 The plate-leads, or platines, are flat pieces of lead, of about six inches long, and three or four inches broad at the top, but round at the bottom; some use black slates instead of them: their use is to pull down those lisses which the workman had raised by the treddle, after his foot is taken off.

Plating (plē·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PLATE *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the verb PLATE in various senses.

a. The making or application of metal plates.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 139 The operation of plating..in the manufacture of spades and shovels. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 67 When it comes to the plating—the 'shell plating', as it is called—the hand-hammer has still to be brought into play.

b. The process of coating with a thin adherent layer of precious metal.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 725 Copper may likewise be plated by heating it, and burnishing leaf-silver upon it; so may iron and brass. This process is called French Plating. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ii. (1874) 29 The decorative processes of plating, gilding, and enamelling.

c. See quot., and cf. PLATED 2 b.

1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vi. 197 A process termed 'plating' which..consists in putting a coating of silk on a substratum..of cotton.

d. The shoeing of a horse with plates or racing-shoes. Also *attrib.*

1840–70 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 1237 In the plating of race-horses, much caution is required in the selection of a proper smith. *Ibid.* § 1238 Either of these varieties of plating shoes.

e. Plate-racing.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 7 Nov. 5/2 Frittering away its money in minor and unseasonable plating. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. I. v. § 1. 429. 1888 *Illustr. Sport. & Dram. News* 21 Jan. 511/1 Will they [young race-horses] descend to the depths .., and after a career of plating turn up some day in a selling hurdle-race, winner to be sold for £50?

2. *concr.* The result or product of this action.

a. An external layer or sheath of plates; sheathing-plates collectively.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. iii, St. Edmund's Shrine glitters .. with a plating of wrought gold. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* (1900) 277 The narrow-gauge armoured train. .. Two bogie trucks running before the locomotive were completely covered in with plating. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 381/1 There are five strakes of this plating from deck to garboard.

b. The surface of precious metal with which copper, etc. is plated. Also *fig.*

1833 T. HOOK *Widow & Marquess* viii, She..dreaded that the appearance might be deceitful—if it were so, the plating was extremely thick. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 998 Were it to remain a very little longer, the silver would become alloyed with the copper, and the plating be thus completely spoiled. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 61 The plating of Anglicism rubs off.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, 'occupied or used in plating'; as *plating liquid, mill, trade*; **plating bar**, a bar made from special pig-iron for making into plate-iron; **plating bath**, a bath containing the metallic solution in which articles to be plated are immersed; **plating hammer**, (*a*) a heavy hammer for clinching; (*b*) a steam-hammer for working on armour-plate, etc.

1892 *Daily News* 13 June 2/7 There is a fair enquiry for *plating bars. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Oct. 5/2 Purchasing bar silver for the purpose of strengthening their *plating bath. 1543 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 43, ij nalyng hamers ij[d]. Item a hake hamer with a *platyng hamer, ij[s]. *c* 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 225/1 A good *plating liquid should contain one equivalent of .. cyanide of potassium. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 358 In 1750..Parliament ..prohibited the erection in America of slitting, rolling, or *plating mills, or steel furnaces.

Platini- (plæ·tini), *Chem.*, combining form of PLATINUM, denoting compounds in which it has its higher valency (cf. PLATINIC).

1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* 73 Chloride of platinum gives with chlorohydrate of betaine a platinichloride in yellow crystals. 1890 WEBSTER, *Platinichloric.*

Platinic (plăti·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. PLATIN-UM + -IC. So F. *platinique.*] Applied to those compounds of platinum in which it exists in its higher degree of valency, i. e. as a tetrad; as *platinic oxide*, PtO_2; *platinic chloride*, $PtCl_4$. Opposed to PLATINOUS. (Cf. FERRIC, and see -IC 1 b.)

1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 95 The conversion of the platinous oxide compounds into the platinic oxide. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 665 Platinum forms two series of compounds, the platinous compounds in which it is diatomic, *e.g.* $PtCl_2$, PtO, etc., and the platinic compounds in which it is tetratomic, *e.g.* $PtCl_4$, PtO_2, etc. *Ibid.* 668 Tetrachloride of Platinum or Platinic Chloride, $Pt^{iv}Cl_4$.

Platiniferous (plætini·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. PLATIN-UM + -FEROUS.] Bearing or yielding platinum.

1828–32 WEBSTER s. v., Platiniferous sand. *Dict. Nat. Hist.* 1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 312 On its western slope lies the famous auriferous and platiniferous land. 1896 *Educ. News* (Philad.) 25 Apr. 270 One bed of platiniferous lead ore is a mile long.

Platiniridium (plætiniri·diŏm). *Min.* [f. PLATIN-UM + IRIDIUM.] A native alloy of platinum and iridium, occurring in small grains or cubes with truncated angles, of a white colour.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 11.

Platinite (plæ·tinəit). *Chem.* [f. PLATIN-UM + -ITE [1] 4 b.] A salt derived from platinous oxide, in which platinum has its lower valency.

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 671 Platinous Oxide..when recently precipitated .. dissolves in potash and in soda, forming salts called platinites, which appear also to be formed when metallic platinum is heated with caustic alkalis. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 157 A solution of 'chloro-platinite' of potassium.

Platinize (plæ·tinəiz), *v.* [f. PLATIN-UM + -IZE.] *trans.* To coat with platinum. Hence **Pla·tinized** *ppl. a.*, **Pla·tinizing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Platiniza·tion**, the action or process of platinizing.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 721 Porcelain and other wares may be platinised, silvered, tinned, and bronzed. 1842 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVI. 461 The platinized silver battery invented by Mr. Smee. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 138 This toning may consist of gilding the silver image, platinising it, or substituting some other metal for it.

Platino- (plæ·tino), combining form of PLATINUM; *spec.* in *Chem.* denoting compounds in which it is divalent. (Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 665.)

1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 346 The acid tartrate and the platinochloride being among the least soluble. 1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 1 Mar. 141/1 The platino-barium cyanide, becomes highly luminous when inclosed in a tube and traversed by the electric current. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 298 For ferrocyanide of potassium, platinocyanide of potassium may be substituted.

Platinode (plæ·tinōəd). *Electr.* [f. PLATIN-UM + Gr. ὁδός path, as in *anode*, *cathode*, *electrode*, etc.] The negative plate or pole (cathode) of a voltaic cell (often consisting of platinum). Opp. to ZINCODE.

1839 NOAD *Electricity* (1849) 162 The phenomenon of the transfer of the charcoal from one electrode to the other.. was abundantly apparent; taking place from the zincode (or positive pole) to the platinode (or negative pole). *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 194 The pole or terminal,..proceeding from, and ending the wire of the copper or platina plate of a battery, has been termed the platinode, or anode.

Platinoid (plæ·tinoid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. PLATIN-UM + -OID.] **A.** *adj.* Resembling platinum.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

B. *sb.* [Cf. *metalloid.*]

1. *Chem.* Any metal of the class comprising platinum and those commonly found in association with it and resembling it in several properties, viz. iridium, osmium, palladium, rhodium, and ruthenium. Also called *platinum metals.*

1888 in OGILVIE.

2. Name for an alloy of nickel, zinc, copper, and tungsten, of a silvery white colour, and resembling platinum in non-liability to tarnish, etc.

1885 *Engineering* 3 July 17 Platinoid is practically German silver with from 1 to 2 per cent. of tungsten in it. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Mar. 3/1 Very fine wires of 'platinoid', or some other convenient alloy.

Platino·so-, combining form of mod.L. *platinōsus* PLATINOUS.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Platinoso-*, a prefix employed by Berzelius in compound terms or epithets of double salts which result from the combination of a platinous salt with another metallic salt, as *Platinoso-ammonicus*, etc. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 667 A dark brown solution supposed by Magnus to contain platinoso-platinic chloride.

Platinotype (plæ·tinōtəip). *Photogr.* [f. PLATINO- + TYPE.] A process of photographic printing by which prints in platinum-black are produced, the paper being prepared by coating with a solution of chloro-platinite of potassium, K_2PtCl_4 (commonly called platinum chloride) and ferric oxalate, and developed in a hot solution of potassic oxalate. Also *attrib.*

1880 *Times* 5 Oct. 6/6 There is now a Platinotype Company, as there has long been a Woodburytype and an Autotype. 1881 *Athenæum* 18 June 817/3 The Earl of Rosse.. presented to the Society photographic copies of the drawings made by the platinotype process. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 2/2 A print in platinotype which will not fade, can be had.

b. A print produced by this process.

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 12 July 58/2 Mr. Keene's illustrations..a great many of which are 'platinotypes'.. are very good. 1892 *Times* 20 Oct. 14/1 The 210 platinotypes..constitute an exhibition of much beauty and interest.

Platinous (plæ·tinəs), *a. Chem.* [f. PLATIN-UM + -OUS c.] Applied to those compounds of platinum in which it exists in its lower degree of valency, i. e. as a dyad. Opposed to PLATINIC.

1842 [see PLATINIC]. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Berzelius terms *Oxydum platinosum* the first degree of oxidation of *platina*; *Sulphur platinosum* the first degree of sulphuration; *Sales platinosi* the combinations of platinous oxide with the oxacids. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 667 Dichloride of Platinum or Platinous Chloride, $PtCl_2$. *Ibid.* 671 Platinous Oxide is obtained as a hydrate, $Pt''O.H_2O$ or $Pt''H_2O_2$, by digesting platinous chloride in a warm solution of potash and washing the precipitate. 1890 ABNEY *Photogr.* (ed. 6) 171 A platinous salt..was mixed with a ferric oxalate.

Platinum (plæ·tinəm). [mod.L., altered by Bergman (followed by Davy), from PLATINA, in conformity with the names of other metals in *-um.*]

1. A somewhat rare metal (at first named PLATINA), of a white colour like silver but less bright, very heavy, ductile, and malleable, unaffected by all simple acids, and fusible only at an extremely high temperature; used chiefly in chemical and other scientific processes. Chemical symbol Pt.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 448 The ores of platinum are very rare; they have been found only in South America and in Spain. *Ibid.* 449 Platinum was first described as a peculiar metal by Dr. Lewis, in 1754. 1827 N. ARNOTT *Physics* I. 10 Platinum can be drawn into wire much finer than human hair. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xiv. (ed. 3) 123 In Russia platinum has been employed for coin. 1838 J. L. STEPHENS *Trav. Russia* 83/1 The largest piece of platinum in existence, from the mines of Demidoff, weighing 10 pounds, is here also [Hotel des Mines, St. Petersburg]. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 665 The unalterability of platinum at high temperatures, and its power of resisting the action of most chemical agents, render it extremely useful for the construction of crucibles, evaporating dishes, forceps for blowpipe experiments, etc.

2. *attrib.* a. Made or consisting of platinum.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 40/1 Heated in a platinum spoon it [balsam of Peru] burns with a white smoke. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 330 Heated to redness in an open platinum crucible. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 22 The experiment was made with a platinum wire. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vi. (ed. 4) 206 A particle..of the cultivation from agar is taken on a platinum point.

b. Of, related to, containing, or combined with platinum; as *platinum compounds*, *platinum ore*, *platinum salts*; with names of other metals, denoting alloys, as *platinum-iridium*, *-steel*; also **platinum-black**, a black powder resembling lamp-black, consisting of platinum in a finely-divided state; **platinum-lamp**, an incandescent lamp having the filament made of platinum; **platinum metals**, name for the class of metals comprising platinum and certain others associated with it (see PLATINOID B. 1); **platinum-zinc** *a.*, formed of plates alternately of platinum and zinc, as a voltaic cell.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 511 The substance termed *platinum black furnishes the metal in a condition of still more minute division. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* 157 The prints produced by this [platinum] process are exceedingly beautiful, and, as platinum black forms the image, they may be considered as being far more permanent than a silver print. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 669 All *platinum-compounds are reduced to spongy platinum in the inner flame [of the blowpipe]. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2095 Epit. Med. Lit. 32 The author recommends electrolysis with a *platinum-iridium needle. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 974 Ruthenium and osmium differ from the other *platinum-metals in the degree of their oxidisability. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 247 Analysis of *platinum ore, containing, besides platinum, ruthenium,.. osmium,.. iridium,..palladium,..rhodium,..copper, and iron. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 671 From most *platinum-salts alkalis throw down basic double salts. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Platinum-steel*, steel alloyed with $\frac{1}{15}$ part of platinum. It is said not to be quite so hard as silver steel, but tougher. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 157 Pictures may be obtained by means of *platinum tetrachloride, mercuric chloride, and potassium dichromate, &c., though greater exposure with these is necessary. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 263 As copper is a better conductor of Electricity than platinum, a copper-zinc circuit ought to be more efficacious than a *platinum-zinc circuit, which is contrary to fact.

Platitude (plæ·titiud). [a. F. *platitude* (Dict. Acad. 1694), f. *plat* PLAT *a.*, on analogy of *latitude*, *altitude*, etc.: see -TUDE.]

1. Flatness, dullness, insipidity, commonplaceness (as a quality of speech or writing).

1812 *Edin. Rev.* XIX. 276 With all the brevity and platitude imaginable. 1818 *Q. Rev.* XIX. 120 Such abundance of platitude and inanity. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 12 A repartee..which has all the profound platitude of mediæval wit.

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2. A flat, dull, or commonplace remark or statement; esp. one uttered or written with an air of importance or solemnity.

1815 Simond *Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 100 Every species of improbability and platitudes. 1833 Sarah Austin *Charac. Goethe* II. 212 *note* 36 A Philister .. may, I think, be paraphrased a man of common places—a pompous dealer in identicalisms and platitudes. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. xlv. 191 It is one of those platitudes which are constantly forgotten or ignored.

Platitu·dinal, *a. rare.* [As if f. L. **plātitūdo, -din-* + -AL; cf. LATITUDINAL.] = PLATITUDINOUS.

1885 J. Coleman in *Longm. Mag.* VII. 76 'Junius' failed .. because it was a platitudinal play upon an unsavoury subject. 1900 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 4/6 His remarks do not seem to us wholly free from a modern kind of 'platitudinal stodge', as he calls it, and we fear that 'platitudinous' would, of the two, be more correct.

Platitudinarian (plæːtitiūdinēˑriăn), *sb.* and *a.* [f. as prec., after LATITUDINARIAN.]

A. *sb.* One who utters or deals in platitudes.

1885 *Tait's Mag.* XXII. 531 To expose such showy platitudinarians as Tupper. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* xxii, A political platitudinarian as insensible as an ox to everything he can't turn into political capital. 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 580 A man of words rather than of action, a platitudinarian.

B. *adj.* Characterized by platitude; addicted to the use of platitudes.

1866 *Contemp. Rev.* I. 164 Of all forms of cant and platitude, probably the most unreal and platitudinarian. 1884 *Chr. Commw.* 23 Oct. 20/3 All our colleges together manufacture only platitudinarian pulpiteers.

Hence **Platitudina·rianism.**

1887 A. J. Gordon in *Missionary Herald* Sept. 367 As much need to be on their guard against platitudinarianism as against latitudinarianism. 1892 J. B. Allen in *Academy* 23 Jan. 84/2 One of the most tiresome of the minor faults to which novelists are liable is platitudinarianism.

Platitudinise (plætitiū·dinəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To utter platitudes. Hence **Platitudinisa·tion** (in quot. as if from a *trans.* sense 'to impart a character of platitude to'); **Platitu·dinizer, Platitu·dinism.**

1885 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Feb. 191/2 A diplomatist..is a man who retains the tradition and faculty of respectable platitude. Many men now platitudinize, but not as a rule respectably. 1888 *Ibid.* 18 Feb. 179/1 The platform platitudinizers. 1893 *Pall Mall Mag.* II. 351/2 He moves platitudinising and attitudinising through a play. 1895 Zangwill *Master* 441 Art—the last of the rebels against the platitudinisation of life. 1897 *Strand Mag.* Aug. 179 He has a rich gift of what an eminent American calls 'platitudinizing'. The word .. is most effective as indicating a constant ever fed supply of pointless words, wrapped up in cotton woolly sentences. 1903 *Ch. Times* 12 June 747/2 The Archbishop of Canterbury departed a little from the area of platitudinism, when ..he alluded to the 'passive resistance' movement.

Platitudinous (plætitiū·dinəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS; cf. *multitudinous.*] Characterized by or of the nature of a platitude; full of platitudes; of a person, uttering or writing platitudes.

1862 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Jan. 51/1 The bulk of the speech is somewhat platitudinous. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* I. 232 Schiller's excellent but remarkably platitudinous peasants in 'William Tell'. 1888 Traill *Sterne* v. 56 The Sermons are .. of the most commonplace character, platitudinous with the platitudes of a thousand pulpits.

Hence **Platitu·dinously** *adv.*, **Platitu·dinousness.**

1858 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Aug. 201/1 The consequences are .. an extreme tenuity of thought and an excessive platitudinousness of expression. 1892 *Daily News* 21 May 2/2 His orations are enormously, portentously, platitudinously dull.

† **Pla·tlings,** *adv. Obs.* [f. PLAT *a.* + *-lings*: see -LING 2.] Flat, flatly, flatlings.

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 69 He home went on to his plas And fel down platlyngys sorwyng hevely. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 329 Sic ane straik vpoun him sone scho set, Quhill that scho feld him platlingis on that plane.

† **Pla·tly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. PLAT *a.* + -LY 2.] In a plat manner; flatly, bluntly, plainly, directly.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 737 (786) This Troylus right platly for to seyn Is þurgh a goter, by a preuy wente Into my chambre ycome. *c* 1386 — *Pars. T.* P 948 þou must tell it platly be it neuer so foul ne so horrible. *c* 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 1480 For ther is platly non that may Disobey[e]n hir byddyng. 1549 Hooper *Declar.* 10 *Commandm.* vi. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 325 A great number, that say, not platly and plainly, 'there is no God'; but by certain circumlocutions and paraphrases. 1567 Turberv. *Ovid's Epist.* 26 b, Of so noble fame, as platly doth appeare.

† **Pla·tness.** *Obs.* [f. PLAT *a.* + -NESS.] Flatness, plainness.

1530 Palsgr. 255/2 Platnesse, *platteur.*

Platode (plæˑtoud), *a. Zool.* [irreg. f. Gr. πλατ-ύς broad + -ODE, after *cestode,* etc.] = next.

Platoid (plæˑtoid), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OID, after *cestoid, trematoid,* etc.] Of a flattened form, as the worms of the group *Platyhelminthes.*

1894 W. S. Windle in *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XLIV. 454 Besides larvae, numerous adult forms, as..platoid worms.. are collected.

Platometer (plătɒˑmĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. πλάτος breadth + -METER.] An instrument for measuring areas: = PLANIMETER.

1852 Sang in *Trans. Scot. Soc. Arts* IV. 119 Description of a platometer, an instrument for measuring the areas of figures drawn on paper. 1865 Balfour *Ibid.* VII. 198 A new form of platometer.

† **Plato·metry.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -METRY.] The art of measuring the breadth of some (distant or inaccessible) object.

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* a iij b, It informeth the measurer, how Broad any thing is, which is in the measurers vew: so it be on Land or Water: and may be called Platometrie.

† **Plato·nian.** *Obs.* [f. Gr. Πλάτων Plato + -IAN.] = PLATONIST.

1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 68 b, Whiche was the Platonians opinion. 1611 A. Stafford *Niobe* 80 The Platonians were so enamoured of this amiable goddess.

Platonic (plătɒˑnik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Platōnicus,* a. Gr. Πλατωνικός, f. Πλάτων Plato: see -IC. Cf. F. *Platonique* (16th c. in Godef.).]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to Plato, a famous philosopher of ancient Greece (B.C. *c* 429–*c* 347), or his doctrines; conceived or composed after the manner of Plato.

1533 Elyot (*title*) Of that Knowlege, whiche maketh a wise Man. A disputation Platonike. 1638 Wilkins *New World* I. (1684) 173 'Twas an Old Platonick Principle, that there is in some part of the World such a place where Men might be Plentifully Nourished, by the Air they Breath. 1697 Evelyn *Numism.* vii. 235 More like a Platonic Notion. 1833 J. H. Newman *Arians* I. iii. (1876) 39 That comprehensive philosophy, which was reduced to system about the beginning of the third century, and then went by the name of the New Platonic, or Eclectic. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 240 The Ion, like the other earlier Platonic Dialogues. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 435 The Platonic expression Idea is usually rendered Universal conception.

b. Of a person: Holding or maintaining the doctrines of Plato; that is a follower of Plato.

a 1654 Selden *Table-T.* (Arb.) 53 The first Christians many of them were Platonick Philosophers. 1831 I. Taylor *Pref. Ess. to Edwards' Freed. Will* iii. 50 Commencing with the Platonic fathers, and ending with the last writers on both sides of the Calvinistic controversy.

2. Applied to love or affection for one of the opposite sex, of a purely spiritual character, and free from sensual desire. Hence in various allusive applications.

[*Amor platonicus* was used synonymously with *amor socraticus* by Ficinus (the Florentine Marsilio Ficino, 1433–99), president of Cosmo de' Medici's *Accademia Platonica,* to denote the kind of interest in young men with which Socrates was credited: cf. the last few pages of Plato's *Symposium.* As thus originally used, it had no reference to women. (Prof. I. Bywater.)]

1636 Davenant (*title*) The Platonick Lovers. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) VI. 203 The Court affords little news at present, but that ther is a love, call'd Platonick love, which much swayes there of late. It is a love .. [that] consists in contemplation and idæas of the mind, not in any carnall fruition. 1651 Stanley (*title*) A Platonick Discourse Upon Love. Written in Italian by John Picus Mirandula. 1678 Norris *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 355 Platonic Love is the Love of Beauty abstracted from all sensual Applications, and desire of Corporal Contact. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. lxxviii. 438, I am convinced, and always was, that Platonic love is Platonic nonsense. 1857 Lewes *Biograph. Hist. Philos.* 195 Love is the longing of the Soul for Beauty; the inextinguishable desire which like feels for like, which the divinity within us feels for the divinity revealed to us in Beauty. This is the celebrated Platonic Love, which, from having originally meant a communion of two souls, and that in a rigidly dialectical sense, has been degraded to the expression of maudlin sentiment between the sexes. 1862 Gen. P. Thompson in *Bradford Advertiser* 8 Mar. 6/2 As well might be said that Tories of the olden time only fought for..a Platonic love for rotten boroughs.

b. Feeling or professing Platonic love.

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 163 The Mother-in-Law of Forestus, a fruitfull woman, would not match her daughters to Platonique men. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 32 P 3 This Order of Platonick Ladies are to be dealt with in a peculiar Manner from all the rest of the Sex. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* 43 She had ridiculed the pedantical women and platonic gallants of the Hôtel Rambouillet as the Jansenists of love.

3. † **a.** *Platonic bodies* (Geom.): a former name for the five regular solids (tetrahedron, cube, octahedron, dodecahedron, icosahedron). *Obs.*

[1571: see Platonical 3]. *a* 1696 Scarburgh *Euclid* (1705) 282 The five Platonick Bodies, so much fam'd, Pythagoras first found, Plato explain'd; Euclide on them Immortal Glory gain'd. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Platonick Bodies.* See *Regular Bodies.*

b. *Platonic year*: a cycle imagined by some ancient astronomers, in which the heavenly bodies were supposed to go through all their possible movements and return to their original relative positions (after which, according to some, all events would recur in the same order as before); sometimes identified with the period of revolution of the equinoxes (about 25800 years: see PRECESSION).

1639 Fuller *Holy War* v. xxviii. 278 Except the Platonick yeare, turning the wheel of all actions round about, bring the spoke of this Holy warre back again. 1658 Phillips, *Platonick Year, i.* the space of 36000 years. 1684 T. Burnet *The. Earth* II. 149 Call'd the Platonick year, as if Plato had been the first author of that opinion; but that's a great mistake. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Platonic year,* or the *great year,* is..the space wherein the stars and constellations return to their former places, in respect of the equinoxes. The Platonic year, according to Tycho Brahe, is 25816; according to Ricciolus 25920; according to Cassini 24800 years. 1867–77 G. F. Chambers *Astron.* Voc. Defin. 919.

B. *sb.* [Cf. F. *Platonique* (1486 in Godef. *Compl.*).]

† **1.** A follower of Plato; a Platonist. *Obs.*

1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. ii. 6 The Platonicks called the same the soule of the worlde. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Comm.* II. 1001 Platonikes or Academikes conceived more of God, and pure spirites, but thought both corporal and spiritual creatures were coeternal with God. 1707 in Hearne *Collect.* 13 June (O. H. S.) II. 20 The Primitive Fathers were Platonicks in their comments upon the Scriptures. 1758 Eliz. Carter tr. *Epictetus* Introd., The Platonics..do yet, with the Stoics, constantly maintain fate.

2. A Platonic lover (see A. 2 b). ? *Obs.*

a 1658 Cleveland *Gen. Poems,* etc. (1677) 157 Sure at this Grate those Chrisom Lovers, call'd Platonicks, had their first Training. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* I. viii, Very pretty, indeed! A wife must never go abroad with a Platonic to see a play or a ball! 1787 Mrs. Griffith *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 291 Till they dwindle into that stage of life, when, and when only, lovers become Platonics indeed.

3. (Usually *pl.*) Platonic love; the acts or doings of a Platonic lover.

1800 Mar. Edgeworth *Belinda* xvii, Are they out o' the horn-book of platonics yet? 1836 F. Mahony *Rel. Father Prout* (1859) 76 That was attributed to a sort of Platonic he felt for the fascinating Donna Maria da Gloria.

Plato·nical, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. = PLATONIC A. 1.

1561 T. Norton tr. *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiv. (1634) 69 Let us therefore forsake that Platonicall philosophy. 1642 H. More (*title*) A Platonical Song of the Soul. 1758 Eliz. Carter tr. *Epictetus* Introd., There is no real difference betwixt the Platonical and Stoical philosophy, in the opinion of fate, and the freedom of human actions. 1845 Maurice *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 612/1 The attempt to divide matter from substance and look upon things sensible as not sensible, has led to all the Pythagorean and Platonical inventions, which he regards with so much dislike.

2. = PLATONIC A. 2.

1636 Davenant *Platonic Lovers* Wks. (1673) 414 Since not ..amongst you all He can find one will prove Platonical. 1823 Byron *Juan* IX. lxxvi, The noblest kind of love is love Platonical.

3. = PLATONIC A. 3.

1571 Digges *Pantom., Math. Disc.* Pref., I haue thought good to adioyne this Treatise of the 5 Platonicall bodies. *Ibid.,* The fiue bodyes Regulare or Platonicall. 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Platonical year* (*annus platonicus*) is every 36000th. year, when some Philosophers imagined, all persons and things should return to the same state as now they are.

Hence **Plato·nically** *adv.*; **Plato·nicalness.**

1636 Davenant *Platonic Lovers* Wks. (1673) 404 The Turk! Is he platonically given? *a* 1639 Wotton *Life Dk. Buckingham* in *Reliq.* (1651) 77 To mould him as it were Platonically to his own Idea. 1668 G. C. in H. More *Div. Dial.* Pref. I. (1713) 6 Which therefore agrees well with the Platonicalness of Cuphophron's Genius. 1826 *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 432 Madame de Montesson was platonically jealous.

† **Platoni·cian.** *Obs.* [ad. F. *platonicien* (Oresme 14th c.), f. L. *Platonic-us* PLATONIC: see -IAN: cf. *mechanician.*] = PLATONIST.

1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* xxxviii. 289 The Platonicians suppose that God and Matter were the Principles of all Beings. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xiii. I. 399 The new Platonicians..exhausted their strength in the verbal disputes of metaphysics. 1829 K. Digby *Broadst. Hon.* I. *Godefridus* 157 Philo a celebrated philosopher among the Platonicians.

Platonicism (plătɒˑnisiz'm). *rare.* [f. PLATONIC + -ISM.] = PLATONISM 3.

a 1678 H. Scougal *Wks.* (1765) 333 Many naughty affections do shelter themselves under the plausible title of Platonicism. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. lxxvii. 485 She little depended upon Platonicism in him.

† **Plato·nicker.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. PLATONIC + -ER 1.] = PLATONIST.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* i. 1 *note,* This first sentence of the Gospel not only the faithful but the Platonickers did so admire..that they wished it to be written in gold.

Platonism (plēˑtŏniz'm). [ad. mod.L. *platonism-us,* f. Gr. Πλάτων Plato: see -ISM. So mod.F. *platonisme* (Dict. Acad. 1762).]

1. The philosophy or doctrine of Plato, or of his followers.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 146 Platonisme, *Platonismus.* 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. Pref., Those that are rightly acquainted with Platonisme, will accept of that small pains. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* I. I. 11 That..was introduced from the principles of platonism afterwards. 1806 Knox & Jebb *Corr.* I. 283 Thinking as I do, that platonism was prepared providentially, not only as preliminary to Christian piety, but as a kind of fermenting principle, to act occasionally in reinvigorating it. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 52 Platonism in Philo does for Judaism what it was soon to do for Christianity.

2. (with *pl.*) A doctrine or tenet of Platonic philosophy; a saying of, or like those of, Plato.

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 400 He overthrowes one great Platonisme. *Ibid.* 694 A philosopher came to him and expounded certaine Platonismes unto him. 1845 R. Choate *Amer. Bar* in *Addresses* (1878) 165 Hear the striking platonisms of Coleridge.

3. The doctrine or practice of Platonic love. (Cf. PLATONICISM.)

1782 Alexander *Hist. Women* I. vii. 233 The Troubadour ..was not always satisfied with pure platonism, and frequently debauched the virgin or the wife whom he attended. 1893 Saltus *Madam Sapphira* 59 For that reason .. platonic affection, or, more exactly, reciprocal platonism, is discoverable only among married people.

Platonist (plēˑtŏnist). [ad. med.L. *platanista* (1286 in *Catholicon*), f. Gr. Πλάτων Plato: see -IST.] A follower of Plato; one who holds the doctrines or philosophy of Plato.

1549 Latimer *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 166 He [St.

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Augustine] became of a Maniche and of a platoniste a good christian. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 147 Platoniste, *Platonista.* 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 944 As for Love, the Platonists, (some of them,) go so farre as to hold that the spirit of the Lover, doth passe into the spirits of the Person Loved. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 36 Vpon which Occasion we take notice of a Double Platonick Trinity; the One Spurious and Adulterated, of some latter Platonists; the Other True and Genuine, of Plato himself, Parmenides, and the Ancients. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Johnson* 542 Dr. Henry More, of Cambridge, he did not much affect: he was a platonist, and, in Johnson's opinion, a visionary. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 310 Hamlet is a pure Platonist.

b. A Platonic lover. Also *attrib.*

1756 (*title*) Memoirs of a Young Lady of Quality, a Platonist. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 July 3/3 The author has endeavoured to give a sympathetic view of a warm-hearted woman in her relations with a platonist husband.

Hence **Platoni·stic** *a.*, pertaining to or characteristic of the Platonists or of Platonism.

1859 W. KEY *Lect. on St. August.* 12 He was speaking with an aged Christian about some Platonistic books.

Platonize (plā·tŏnəiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. πλατωνίζειν (Origen), f. Πλάτων Plato: see -IZE. So F. *platoniser* (*a* 1587 in Godefroy).]

1. *intr.* To follow the doctrine of Plato; to philosophize after the manner of Plato; to be a Platonist.

1608 HIERON *Defence* II. 157* Aust. did platonize a little, we maie saie, this D. doth platonize a greate deale more. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 649 Philo either Platonized or Plato Philonized. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 27. 457 Macrobius plainly Platonized, asserting a Trinity of Archical or Divine Hypostases. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* I. iii. (1876) 40 The grave imputation..of considering the Son of God inferior to the Father, that is, of Platonizing or Arianizing.

2. To act as Platonic friends. *nonce-use.*

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* III. 119 If I could venture to invent a word .. I would say, that we will 'platonize' together, under the constant guidance of nature and philosophy.

3. *trans.* To give a Platonic character to; to render Platonic.

1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxviii. VIII. 556 Of the ethical dialogues much may be probably taken to represent Sokrates more or less platonized. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 148 The record of this conversation, no doubt..largely Platonized.

Hence **Pla·tonized**, **Pla·tonising** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Platoniza·tion**, the action of Platonizing or condition of being Platonized (in quot., in sense 2); **Pla·tonizer**, one who Platonizes, a Platonist.

1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 277 Their passion for the *danseuse* having, in the meantime, metempsychosed itself into a *platonisation. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 638/1 The warrior lived on through the days of Julian, lived to see the utmost done that could be done for *Platonized paganism. 1734 A. YOUNG *Idolatrous Corrupt.* I. 109 Philo the Jew, who was a great *Platonizer, calls the Stars Divine Images, and incorruptible and immortal Souls. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. v. 241 The second Hypostasis whom the Platonists called the νοῦς, and the *Platonizing Apostle the λόγος. 1827 MOORE *Epicur.* xvii, The platonising refinement of Philo. 1885 W. WALLACE in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 267/2 The materials of the work..are conceived in a Platonising spirit.

†Plato·nne. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [Formed as a F. fem. of *Platon* Plato: cf. *baron, baronne.*] *lit.* A female Plato: in quot. a female adherent of the doctrine of Platonic affection.

1709 SWIFT *Tatler* No. 32 P 2, I am fallen desperately in Love with a profess'd Platonne, the most unaccountable Creature of her Sex.

Platoon (plătū·n), *sb.* Forms: 7–8 **plotton**, 8 **plat-**, **plottoon**, 8– **platoon**. [ad. F. *peloton* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm., *pron.* plɔtoñ) little ball, platoon, dim. of *pelote*: see PELLET *sb.*[1] and -OON.]

1. *Mil.* A small body of foot-soldiers, detached from a larger body and operating as an organized unit; variously applied: see quots. (*obs.*); *spec.* half a company, a squad, a tactical formation preserved in some armies for purposes of drill, etc. (*Obs.* in the British Army.)

Formerly volley-firing was done by platoons: cf. b.

1637 MONRO *Exped.*, etc. II. *Abridgm. Exerc.* 184 Eight Corporall-ships of Musketiers, being thirty-two Rots divided in foure Plottons, every Plotton being eight in front, led off by a Captaine. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Plattoon*..is a small Square Body of Musketeers, such as is usually drawn out of a Battalion of Foot, when they form the Hollow Square to strengthen the Angles. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Plattoon*, or *Plottoon*, in war, a small, square body of 40 or 50 men, drawn out of a battalion of foot, and placed between the squadrons of horse, to sustain them; or in ambuscades, streights, and defiles, where there is not room for battalions or regiments. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. v. 254 Platoons which consisted of four and twenty men each. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 420 Just as we got up with them, they began to fire by platoons. 1846 *Hist. Rec. 1st Regiment of Foot* 130 The street contained only a platoon abreast, so the first platoon fired their 24 rounds, and then filed off, and were succeeded by the next and following platoons. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.*, *Platoon*, a subdivision or small body of infantry. The word is obsolete, except in the term 'manual and platoon exercise'. 1875 tr. *Ct. de Paris' Hist. Civ. War in Amer.* I. 272 The recruits must go through a series of exercises and evolutions ..first singly, then by platoons, by battalions next, and finally by brigades.

b. *transf.* A number of shots fired simultaneously by a platoon or body of men; a volley.

1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* III. ii, I tell you what, I'll make love like a platoon. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 317 The Welsh fuzileers fired two platoons upon the Dutch. 1817 M. WILKS *Hist. Sk. S. India* (1869) II. xxxiii. 145 Threw in a regular platoon on the flank which killed the officer commanding. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 298 These can fight in line and fire a platoon as well as one could wish to see.

fig. 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* I. i, 2 *Sol.* We'll argue in platoons. 3. *Sol.* Ay, ay, let him have our grievances in a volley.

†c. Short for *platoon exercise. Obs.*

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 251 After the manual and platoon, the battalion remains formed at close order, and the major returns to his post in the rear. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* II. 50.

2. *fig.* A squad; a company or set of people.

1711 *Acc. Last Distemper of T. Whigg* II. 44 Tom .. danc'd away the Hays with them in regular Plattoons. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 100 To love the little platoon we belong to in society, is the first principle (the germ as it were) of publick affections. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 376 This is played by two parties drawn out in opposite platoons before a blazing fire. 1841 EMERSON *Lect., Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 250 If you speak of the age, you mean your own platoon of people.

3. *attrib.*, as *platoon drill, exercise, fire, firing*; also humorously *platoon swearing* (= utterance of a 'volley' of oaths, quot. 1793).

1793 LAW in E. A. Bond *Trial Warren Hastings* (1860) III. 266 After having tried his hand to hit the mark twice alone, then he indulged in platoon swearing. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 251 The major closes rear ranks for the platoon exercise. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* li, Nature seems to expect the thunder-burst, as a condemned soldier waits for the platoon-fire which is to stretch him on the earth. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 514 The discharging [of neurons] may take place by platoon firing or by company firing, or by desultory rank firing .. the general opinion is in favour of platoon firing.

Hence **†Platoo·n** *v. intr.*, to fire a volley; also *fig.*

1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* III. ii, I'll kneel, stoop, and stand, faith; most ladies are gained by platooning. 1780 S. J. PRATT *Emma Corbett* (ed. 4) II. 46 The veteran Carbines, after having platooned and pioneered it for a number of years .., could keep the field no longer.

Platopic (plătɒ·pik), *a. Craniom.* [irreg. f. Gr. πλατύς broad + ὤψ, ὠπ- face + -IC.] = *Platyopic* (the etymological form): see PLATY-.

1885 *Jrnl. of Anthrop. Inst.* 156 The cranial characters of the Yahgans..platopic, mesoprosopic, and mesognathous.

Plato·s-, plato·so-. *Chem.* Formative, shortened from PLATINOS(O-, forming names of compounds in which platinum is bivalent, as **plato·samine**, NH_2Pt, the ammonia-base supposed by Gerhardt to exist in the ammonio-platinous compounds (Watts); **platosammo·nium**, the group Pt. $2NH_3$ (as in *platosammonium chloride*, Pt. $2NH_3Cl$), **platosodiammo·nium**, the group Pt. $2N_2H_6$ (as in *platosodiammonium chloride*, Pt. $2N_2H_6Cl$).

1856 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* II. 366 Salts of Platosamine (Reiset's second base) .. Hydrochlorate of platosamine (yellow) $PtH_3N.Cl$. 1857 *Ibid.* III. 260 The two platinum bases from pyridine are:—Platinopyridine..Platosopyridine. 1865 MANSFIELD *Salts* 455 'Reiset's second Platinum base'.. is supposed by Gerhardt to contain a body which he calls an alkali, 'Platosamine', NH_2Pt. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 349 Platinum dichloride absorbs 2 molecules of ammonia, forming platosammonium chloride.

†Plat-roof. *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 4 *pl.* **platrowes.** [f. PLAT *a.* + ROOF *sb.*] A flat roof.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 194 Þei shulden preche opinli upon platrowes of housis.

Platt, platte, obs. forms of PLAT.

Pla·tted, *ppl. a.* [f. PLAT *v.*[3] + -ED[1].] Formed into or made of plaits; = PLAITED 2.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 283/1 Plattyd, *implicatus, intricatus.* 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* ii, A plattid hiue of straw. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 255 Shields,..made of platted oysiers. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 239 Who wore the platted thorns with bleeding brows. 1885 Miss BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* II. 142 A head crowned with masses of platted hair.

Platten (plæt'n), *v.* Also 7 **platen.** [f. PLAT *a.* + -EN[5].]

†1. *trans.* To make flat, to flatten. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xiv. (Roxb.) 19/2 Thatchers Termes..Platen the sids down.

2. To rivet or clinch a nail, by turning down the point. *Sc.* 1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

3. To form into a plate.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Plattening Glass*, the operation of forming glass into sheets or plates.

Platter[1] (plæ·tər). Now chiefly *arch.* Forms: 4–6 **plater**, 5 **platere**, (6 *Sc.* **plaitter**), 6– **platter.** [ME. *plater* a. AF. *plater* (Bozon), deriv. of *plat* dish.] A flat dish or plate for food; in later usage often a wooden plate.

13.. *Coer de L.* 1490 Bye us vessel gret plente, Dysschys, cuppys and sawsers, Bolles, treyes, and platers. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2270 Alder-next his side he sat, And of his dische and plater at. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxiii. 25 Woo to 3ou, scribis and Pharisees, ipocritis, that maken clene that thing of the cuppe and plater, that is with outforth. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 153 Þe grettest prelate.. lays it apon a grete plater of siluer. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 26 Ete his mete out of platers and dysshes of tree and of wode. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 7 Untrue .. Workmanship..in Platters, Chargers, Dishes. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xiv. 8 Geve me here John baptistes heed in a platter. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 118 Plaitter nor pois we neuer left ane plak. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* (1746) 235 Fish coming out of a Pan is not to be covered with a Platter, lest the Vapour congealed in the Platter drop down again upon the Fish. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 196 While his lov'd partner..Displays her cleanly platter on the board. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 58 Half a dozen great Delft platters, hung..by way of pictures. 1851 LAYARD *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* vii. 123 The girls..returned, each bearing a platter of fruit which they placed before me.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *platter-case, -mat, -mouth, -plate*; *platter-shaped* adj.; **platter-face**, a broad, round, flat face; so **platter-faced** *a.*; **platter-foot** *dial.*, a flat foot.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 303 In the kitchen..were two settles with lockers, a dresser with drawers, two cupboards, and one *platter case. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. IV. i. (1651) 519 Though she..have a swoln Juglers *platter face, or a thin, lean, chitty face. 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 116 Her pale, full-moon, platter face. 1533 UDALL *Flowres Lat. Sp.* 199 b, That reed heeded, grey eyed, *platter-faced, and hawkenosed wenche. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 391 The Platter-fac'd Deity Bacchus. 1834 SIR F. B. HEAD *Bubbles Brunnen* 7 Holland is but a platter-faced..country, after all. 1897 F. T. JANE *Lord-ship, Passen & We* xix. 213 She..set out as brave a *platter-foot as a man could wish for to see. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XV. (1593) 360 At his nostrils and His *platter mouth did puffe out part of sea upon the land. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* xv, He and the dog took alternate bites off a *platter-shaped cake.

Platter[2]. [f. PLAT *v.*[3] + -ER[1].] One who or that which plats or plaits; a plaiter.

1818 TODD, *Platter*..2 [from *To plat.*] One who plats or weaves. Hence 1848 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Pla·tterful. [f. PLATTER[1] + -FUL.] As much as a platter will contain.

1611 COTGR., *Platelée*, a platterfull, or dish full. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xiv. 114 There have you a large Platter-full of Dreams.

Platting (plæ·tiŋ), *sb. dial.* [f. PLAT *sb.*[2] 4, small bridge, plank-bridge + -ING[1] 1 g.] A small foot-bridge: cf. PLAT *sb.*[2] 4.

1600 *Manch. Crt. Leet Rec.* (1885) II. 156 So that the water maye passe vnder John Gee his plattinge. 1634 *Ibid.* III. 216. 1653 *Ibid.* IV. 106 To fence and sufficiently to amend the dangerous plattinge over against the land lately his. *c* 1890 HALLAM *Derbysh. Gloss.* (MS.), *Platting.*

Pla·tting, *vbl. sb.* [f. PLAT *v.*[3] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of PLAT *v.*[3]; plaiting.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 283/2 A Plattynge, *intricatura.* 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 401 The skilful platting of withes.

2. Plaited straw, grass, palmetto, or the like, in ribbon-like strips, for making hats, bonnets, etc.

1725 BERKELEY *Proposal for College Bermuda* Wks. 1871 III. 222 Bermuda hats are worn by our ladies: they are made of a sort of mat, or .. platting made of the palmetto-leaf. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 183 Platting is the slips of Cane, Straw, or Chip, woven or platted into pieces, for making Hats. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 461 Paper, Textiles, Platting, Basket-work, Clothing:

Pla·ttnerite. [Named (by Haidinger 1845) after its describer K. F. Plattner: see -ITE[1].] Native dioxide of lead (PbO_2) occurring in violet black concretions.

1849 J. NICOL *Min.* 418 Plattnerite .. [is] hexagonal but dimensions unknown. 1892 DANA *Min.* (ed. 6) 239.

Plature (plæ·tiŭr). *Ornith.* [ad. mod.L. *Platūrus*, for **Platyūrus*, a. Gr. πλατύουρος, f. πλατύ-ς broad, flat + οὐρά tail.] A humming-bird of the genus *Platurus*, characterized by a broad tail. So **Platurous** (plătiŭ·rəs) *a.*, broad-tailed (cf. *platyurous*, PLATY-).

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Platurus*, having a broad tail ..platurous. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Plature.*

Platy (plā·ti), *a.* [f. PLATE *sb.* + -Y.]

†1. Consisting or formed of plates; plate-like.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* IV. x. (1541) 88 b, Some groundes or residences [in urine] bee lyke vnto plates..and may be named platy resydence, in latyne *Laminea.* 1618 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 27, I [Satan] keepe the best that euer nation bred, Within my Kingdome in a platy bed.

2. *Geol.* Consisting of or easily separating into plates; flaky.

1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 271 The small fissures of the rock contain the like [lead] ore, but platy, and of a less firm cohesion. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Optics* xiii. 33 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) Mica, a thin platy mineral. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiii. 258 Sometimes a platy or tabular structure is developed in basalt. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v. *Plate*, Sandstone, when intermixed with shale beds or partings, is called platy freestone or platy post.

Platy- (plæti), a. Gr. πλατυ-, comb. form of πλατύς broad, flat, entering into numerous scientific terms. Among these are the following:

Platybasic (-bē·sik) *a. Craniom.*, having a broad base: applied to a skull in which the occipital angle of Daubenton exceeds 80°. **Platybrachycephalic** (-brækiˌsĭfæ·lik) *a. Craniom.*, (of a skull) both platycephalic and brachycephalic, i.e. flat, and short in proportion to its breadth. **Platybregmate** (-bre·gmēt), **-bregmatic** (-bregmæ·tik) *adjs. Craniom.*, having a broad bregma (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); so **Platybregmete** (-bre·gmēt), a broad bregma, as in Mongolian skulls (*Cent. Dict.*). **Platycarpous** (-kā·rpəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. καρπός fruit], having broad fruit. **Platycephalic** (-sĭfæ·lik), **-cephalous** (-se·fələs) *adjs.* [Gr. κεφαλή head], having a flat or broad head; *spec.* in *Craniom.* applied to a skull of flattened form, having a vertical

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index of less than 70; so **Platycephaly** (-sē·făli), the condition of having a platycephalic skull (*Cent. Dict., Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Platycercine** (-sə̄·rsəin) *Ornith.* [Gr. *κέρκος* tail], *a.*, belonging to the subfamily *Platycercīnæ* or broad-tailed parakeets; *sb.* a bird of this subfamily. **Platycnemic** (-knī·mik) *a. Anat.* [Gr. *κνήμη* tibia], of the tibia, broad and flat; also, of a person, having such tibiæ; so ‖**Platycne·mia** [mod.L.], **-cne·mism, -cne·my,** platycnemic condition. **Platycœlian** (-sī·liăn), **-cœlous** (-sī·ləs) *adjs. Anat.* [Gr. *κοῖλος* hollow], flat in front and concave behind, as the centrum of a vertebra (= OPISTHOCŒLIAN, -CŒLOUS). **Platycrinid** (-kri·nid, -krəi-), **-cri·nite, cri·noid,** an encrinite or fossil crinoid of the genus *Platycrinus* or family *Platycrinidæ*, having broad flat radial and basal plates. **Platydactyl** (-dæ·ktil) *Zool.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος* digit], *a.*, having broad flat toes; *spec.* belonging to the division *Platydactyla* or *Discodactyla* of batrachians; *sb.* a platydactyl batrachian (= DISCODACTYL: opp. to OXYDACTYL); so **Platyda·ctylous** *a.*, flat-toed. **Platydolichocephalic** (-dɒ:likɒ,sɪfæ·lik) *a. Craniom.*, (of a skull) both platycephalic and dolichocephalic, i. e. flat, and long in proportion to its breadth. **Platyga·stric** *a.*, having broad gastric cavities; also, allied to the genus *Platygaster* of parasitic hymenopterous insects. **Platyglo·ssal, -glo·ssate, -glo·ssous** *adjs.* [Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue], having a broad tongue. **Platyhieric** (-həi,e·rik) *a. Anat.* [Gr. *ἱερόν* (*ὀστέον*) = L. (*os*) *sacrum*], having a broad sacrum, or one whose breadth exceeds its height. **Platymesaticephalic** (-me·sătiˌsɪfæ·lik), **-mesocepha·lic** *adjs. Craniom.*, (of a skull) both platycephalic and mesati- (or meso-) cephalic, i. e. flat, and of medium breadth. **Platymeter** (plăti·mɪtəɹ) *Electr.* [-METER], an apparatus for measuring the inductive capacity of different dielectrics in the form of plates or disks. **Platynō·tal** *a. Zool.* [Gr. *νῶτον* back], broad-backed; *spec.* belonging to the group *Platynota* of lizards, also called *varanoid*; so **Pla·tynote,** *a.* = prec.; *sb.* a platynotal or varanoid lizard. **Platyodont** (plæ·tiˌɒdɒnt) *Zool.* [Gr. *ὀδούς, ὀδοντ-* tooth], *a.* broad-toothed; *sb.* a broad-toothed animal. **Platyopic** (-ɒ·pik) *a. Craniom.* [Gr. *ὤψ, ὠπ-* face], having a broad or flat face (see quot.); so **Pla·tyope** (-ə̄up), a platyopic person, animal, or skull. **Platype·llic** *a. Anat.* [Gr. *πέλλα* bowl, taken as = pelvis], having a flat pelvis (see quot.). **Platypetalous** (-pe·tăləs) *a. Bot.*, having broad petals. **Platyphylline** (-fi·lin, -əin), **-phyllous** (-fi·ləs) *adjs. Bot.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf, *φύλλινος* of leaves], broad-leaved, or resembling a broad leaf. **Platypygous** (plæti,pəi·gəs) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *πῦγή* rump], having broad buttocks. **Platyrhynchine** (-ri·ŋkəin), **-rhynchous** (-ri·ŋkəs) *adjs. Ornith.* [Gr. *ῥύγχος* beak], having a flat or broad bill; *spec.* belonging to the genus *Platyrhynchus* or subfamily *Platyrhynchīnæ* of American fly-catchers. **Platyscopic** (-skɒ·pik) *a.* [Gr. *σκοπός* looker, *σκοπεῖν* to view], trade-name for a lens or combination of lenses giving a wide field of view. **Platysome** (plæ·tisə̄um) *Entom.* [Gr. *σῶμα* body], a beetle of Latreille's division *Platysomata* (= the modern family *Cucujidæ*), characterized by a flat body. **Platyso·mid,** *sb.* a fish of the extinct family *Platysomidæ*; *a.* belonging to this family. **Platysternal** (-stə̄·rnăl) *a. Zool.*, having a broad flat sternum or breast-bone, as a ratite bird. **Platystomous** (plăti·stŏməs) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], having a broad mouth or opening. **Platyurous** (-ˈjʉə·rəs) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *οὐρά* tail], having a broad or flat tail. Also PLATYHELMINTH, etc. q. v.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* v. 177 The second [deformity] has been called plastic by Mr. B. Davis,..and *platybasic by M. Broca. 1813–26 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Man.* (ed. 2) I. 174, I propose to divide the varieties of the skull into three classes...1. The first..may be termed the mesobregmate. .. 2. Stenobregmate. .. 3. *Platybregmate. Section of the vertex widened, and assuming a square figure, the cheek-bones projecting considerably beyond the outline of this section. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Platycarpus*, having large fruit...*platycarpous. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Sept. 253 A *platy-cephalic skull belonged to the skeleton of an old man in the same barrow. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* v. 176 Platycephalic, with the vault of the skull flattened, elliptical. 1846 SMART Suppl., **Platycephalous*, broad-headed,—epithet of a species of the asaphus, a trilobite. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Platycephalus, Bot.* applied to a mushroom having a flat head,..platycephalous. 1899 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* IX. 362 At the base is generally a large swollen cere .. in the *Platycercine group this is very small. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. iv. 299 The character which the tibia sometimes presents, and which bears the name of *platycnemia. 1902 J. BEDDOE in *Jrnl. Roy. Inst. Cornwall* XV. 168 There is very little tendency to platyknemia in the Harlyn Bay bones. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* vii. (1873) 144 The tibia or shin bone was somewhat *platycnemic or flattened. 1874 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt.* v. 155 These remains..present the peculiar character of *platycnemism. 1888 *Athenæum* 26 May 666/2 M. Manouvrier's memoir on *platycnemy in man and the anthropoids is a complete analysis of all observations made upon the shape of the tibia. 1854 R. OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 202 This '*platycœlian' type..we find in the dorsal and caudal vertebræ of the..cetiosaurus. 1846 SMART Suppl., **Platycrinite*, a lily-shaped animal with a broad flat scapula. 1864 WEBSTER, *Platycrinite (Paleon.)*, a kind of encrinite, the body of which is stout, and made up of a few large plates. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Platydactyl*, having flat, broad digits. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Platydactylus*,..having the hind feet expanded in form of oars: *platydactylous. *Ibid.*, *Platyglossate...*Platyglossous. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Platyhieric*, with broad sacrum. Epithet applied to species or individuals in whom the sacral index (breadth × 100 ÷ height) exceeds 100. Nearly all females of whatever race are platyhieric, but amongst males few black races come under this head. 1855 PROF. W. THOMSON in *25th Rept. Brit. Assoc., Trans. Sections* 22 Electroplatymeter. *a* 1890 (*Scientific Jrnl.*) For small capacities [of electricity and magnetism] Sir W. Thomson's *platymeter and sliding condenser may be used. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 125/2 *Varanidæ*, a family of Lizards, designated..as *Platynote or Broad-backed Saurians. 1885 O. THOMAS in *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* XIV. 334 Individual skulls or races having indices below 107·5 might be named **platyopic* or flat faced; from 107·5 to 110·0 *mesopic*. 1885 *Athenæum* 31 Jan. 156/1 The terms *pro-opic, mesopic*, and *platyopic* were suggested for skulls or races showing various degrees of development in this respect. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Platypellic*, term applied by Turner to pelves having a brim-index under 85°. 1888 TUCKERMAN *N. Amer. Lichens* I. 74 Thallus sub-membranaceous, stellate, appressed, *platyphylline. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Platyrhynchous. 1881 *Nature* 8 Sept. p. cxxxviii, A new *Platyscopic Lens of lower power and a larger field than .. previously made. 1893 G. ALLEN in *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 2/1 Six months in the fields with a platyscopic lens would teach them strange things about the world around them. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., **Platysomes*,..species with a wide and much-depressed body. These insects are found under the bark of trees. 1900 *Nature* 20 Sept. 507/1 It has the *platysomid head contour and a long-based dorsal. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Platysternal..*Platystomous,..*Platyurous.

Platyhelminth (plætihe·lmiɲθ). *Zool.* Also **plathelminth.** [f. mod.L. pl. *Platyhelmintha, -thes*, f. PLATY- + Gr. ἕλμις (ἑλμινθ-) worm: see HELMINTH.] An animal of the group *Platyhelmi·ntha* or *Platyhelmi·nthes*, comprising the nemertean, trematode, cestode, and turbellarian worms (with other classes in some classifications); a flat-worm.

[1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 129 In most Platyhelminthes the mouth is some distance from the head.] 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Plathelminth. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1091 Bilharzia .. hæmatobia is a trematode platyhelminth, inhabiting the veins of man, monkeys, and probably also of cattle and dogs. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 30 Oct. 3/4 The Platyhelminthes include 'liver flukes' and 'tape-worms', besides [other] non-parasitic creatures devoid of a vernacular name.

Platypod (plæ·tipɒd), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. Gr. πλατύπους, πλατυποδ- flat-footed: cf. next.]

a. *adj.* Having broad or flat feet; *spec.* belonging to the group *Platypoda* of monotrematous mammals (typical genus *Platypus*: see next), or to the group *Platypoda* of gastropod molluscs, having a broad flat foot adapted for crawling; also in *Ornith.* having the toes joined so as to form a broad sole, syndactyl. **b.** *sb.* A broad-footed animal; one belonging to any of these groups.

1846 SMART Suppl., *Platypod*, a broad-footed animal. 1864 in WEBSTER.

‖**Platypus** (plæ·tipŏs). *Zool.* [mod.L. (Shaw 1799), a. Gr. πλατύπους flat-footed, f. πλατύς flat + πούς foot. Orig. the generic name, but, having already been given to a genus of beetles, it was in 1800 changed for *Ornithorhynchus*.] A name of the ORNITHORHYNCHUS or DUCK-MOLE of Australia.

1799 SHAW *Naturalist's Misc.* X. Pl. 385 *Explan.*, The Duck-billed Platypus. 1832 BISCHOFF *Van Diemen's Land* iii. 52 The skins of the .. opossum, tiger-cat, and platthypus, or ornythorhyncus paradoxus, are exported. 1876 R. B. SMYTH *Aborigines of Victoria* I. 251 The duck-billed platypus makes no nests, but lives in holes on the banks of rivers.

attrib. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 792/2 Platypus hunting requires as quick an eye and hand as shooting woodcock in close cover. *Ibid.* 794/1 Platypus shopping-bags and purses are not disdained by the fair who crowd the marts..in Melbourne, or..in Sydney.

Platyrrhine, platyrhine (plæ·tirəin), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. mod.L. *platyrrhīn-us*, f. Gr. πλατύ-ς PLATY- + ῥίς, ῥιν- nose.]

1. *Zool.* Belonging to the division *Platyrrhīni* of the order *Quadrumana*, comprising those apes or monkeys which have the nostrils considerably apart and directed forwards or sideways, and the thumbs nearly or quite non-opposable. It includes all the apes of the New World. **b.** *sb.* A platyrrhine monkey. (Distinguished from CATARRHINE and STREPSIRRHINE.)

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Platyrrhines*,..these monkeys are peculiar to the New World. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (ed. 3) III. 565 Remains of an extinct platyrhine monkey. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 422 *note*, They include .. the Platyrrhines, peculiar to South America, having the nostrils subterminal and wide apart. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i. 74 The great armadillos, anteaters and platyrrhine apes of the caves of South America.

2. *Anthropol.* Having the nose, or the nasal bones, flat or broad; having a nasal index of from 51 to 58. **b.** as *sb.* A platyrrhine person or skull.

1886 J. DALLAS in *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* 305 The nose is platyrrhine.

So **Platyr(r)hinian** (plætiriˈniăn) *a.* and *sb.* = prec. (in either sense); **Platyr(r)hiny** (plæ·tirəini), the condition of being platyrrhine.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. ii. 257 The platyrrhinians, with the nasal skeleton wide. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Platyrrhinian*, platyrrhine; also, in *Anthropol.*, having flattened, broad nasal bones...*Platyrrhiny*, the condition of being platyrrhinian. 1897 *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* Nov. 283 Platyrhiny, elongated narrow palate, and large teeth..are exaggerated in the Akka.

‖**Platysma** (plăti·zmă). [mod.L., a. Gr. πλάτυσμα flat piece, plate, flat cake, f. πλατύνειν to widen, f. πλατύ-ς broad, flat.]

†1. *Med.* (See quot.) *Obs.* (or never in Eng. use.)

1693 *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Platisma*, a broad Linnen-cloth put upon Sores. 1704 in J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. *Anat.* (In full, *platysma myoides* or *myodes*: see MYOID.) A thin broad layer of muscular fibres just beneath the skin on each side of the neck in man, extending from the shoulder and collar-bone to the face; corresponding to the *panniculus carnosus* (see PANNICLE 1) of some quadrupeds.

1693 *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Platysma Myodes.* 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* (1827) 52 A man..had a large tumour on the side of his neck, beneath the *platysma myoides.* 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 70 The facial artery..is covered, at first, by the platysma. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 290 The fits began with spasm in the right platysma, and were frequently confined to this muscle.

Plaud (plɔ̄d), *sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. PLAUD *v.*: cf. APPLAUD *sb.*] Applause; praise.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* Chorus 9 The form of Faustus' fortunes, good or bad: To patient judgements we appeal our plaud, And speak for Faustus in his infancy. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* II. 315 Tho' he toil with Pains And fights, and flys, his Head small Plaud it gains. 1836 *Pulpit Treasury* July 201 (Cent. Dict.) While a poor widow's hard-earned gains May win the plaud 'More than they all'.

Plaud, *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *plaud-ĕre* to applaud, prop. to strike, clap the hands. So obs. F. *plaudir* intr., to applaud.] *trans.* To applaud; to praise.

1598 CHAPMAN *Blinde Begger* ad fin., That at our banquet all the Gods may tend, Plauding our victorie and this happie end. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. xxxix, But you .. false to God, his tender sonne do gore, And plaud your selves. 1764 CHURCHILL *Candidate* 301 Thy Friends..Plaud thy brave bearing. 1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1825) 180 Ye of Surrey raise the ready hand To 'plaud a brother.

†**Plau·dable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. prec. + -ABLE.] Deserving of applause or favourable reception; = PLAUSIBLE 2.

1566–7 Q. ELIZ. *Sp. Parl.* Jan. in D'Ewes *Jrnls.* (1682) 116 These things being so plaudable [*so in orig. MS.*], as indeed to all men they are.

†**Plau·diat(e.** *Obs. rare.* [? erroneous form of PLAUDIT.] = next.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Prose Add. 154 Oportunitie the chiefe Actresse in al attempts, gaue the Plaudiat [*ed.* 1592 Plaudiate, 1612 Plaudite] in Loue his Comedie. 1601 YARINGTON *Two Lament. Trag.* v. ii. 123 b, To store her with the thundring furniture, Of smoothest smiles, and pleasing plaudiats.

Plaudit (plɔ̄·dit), *sb.* Also 7 **-ite.** [Shortened from PLAUDITE.] An act of applauding; a round of applause; a clapping of the hands, or other audible expression of approval or praise; hence, any emphatic expression of approval.

1624 QUARLES *Job* Prop. Wk., Div. Poems (1630) 171 Expect the Plaudit, when the Play is done. *a* 1668 DENHAM *Poems, Of Old Age* IV. 44 True Wisdom must our Actions so direct, Not only the last Plaudite to expect. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 59 Happy! tho' all dislike, if still you find The Plaudit of your own impartial Mind. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* XXV, The Romeo was received with hearty plaudits. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 247 Preferring the noisy plaudits of the pit and gallery to the silent..approval of the cultivated few.

Hence **Plau·dit** *v.* (*rare*), also 7 **-ite,** to applaud.

1640 YORKE *Union Hon., Commend. Verses*, He that has Wit To flash a line, and friends to plaudite it May weare the Laurell. 1906 H. SUTCLIFFE in *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Mar. 2/3 The world should hear my song, And warlike men and striplings Should plaudit high and long.

Plaudite (plɔ̄·ditī). Also 6 **plaudetie -ytie,** 6–7 **-itie, -ity.** [a. L. *plaudītĕ* applaud (ye)! 2 pl. imperative of *plaudĕre* to applaud; the customary appeal for applause made by Roman actors at the end of a play. The ending was early confounded with that of sbs. in -ITY; later the final *-e* became mute, giving rise to PLAUDIT.]

1. An appeal for applause at the conclusion of a play or other performance. (Now only as Latin.)

1567 DRANT *Horace, Art of Poetry* A v, That when the Epilogue is done we may with franke intent, After the plaudite stryke vp our plausible assente. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 84 He adioyned with all this finall conclusion, for a Plaudite,..Now clap your hands and all with ioy resound a shout. 1880 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* XXVI. 363 A theatre built in a mausoleum, and pantomime airs and the 'plaudite' heard amid the awful silence of the grave.

†2. *transf.* A round of applause. *Obs.* (Now PLAUDIT.)

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(The request put for the thing requested: cf. *to grant a petition, request*, etc.]

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 129 A Plaudite and Deo Gratias for so happy an euente, And then to borrowe a nappe, I shalbe contente. 1575 *Gammer Gurton* v. ii, For Gammer Gurtons nedle sake, let vs haue a plaudytie. 1623 I. M. *To Mem. Shaks.* in *S.'s Wks.*, That's but an Exit of Mortalitie; This, a Re-entrance to a Plaudite. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 248 P5 The House passed his Account with a Plaudite.

Plau·ditor. *rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. f. PLAUDIT + -OR, or f. L. *plaudĕre* to applaud (*plaudit-* being erron. taken as ppl. stem) + -OR; cf. *auditor*.] One who applauds. So **Plau·ditory** *a.*, applauding, applausive, laudatory.

1813 COLERIDGE *Lett.* II. 604 No dramatic author ever had so large a number of unsolicited, unknown, yet predetermined plauditors in the theatre, as I had. *a* 1845 HOOD *Lit. & Literal* xiv, Her sister auditory All sitting round, with grave and learned faces, Were very plauditory. 1847 SIR H. TAYLOR *Poems, Heroism in Shade* i, A thousand journals teem with good report And plauditory paragraph.

Plaunche, Plauncher(e, -our(e, obs. ff. PLANCH, PLANCHER. **Plaunflet,** obs. erron. f. PAMPHLET. **Plaunke,** obs. f. PLANK.

†Plause. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *plaus-us* (*u*- stem), vbl. sb. f. *plaudĕre* to applaud.] Applause.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 188 So desyrus was he to prowle after vaine plause and congratulation. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* II. 396 To gain to themselves the popular plause of meekness and mildness.

Plausibility (plɔ̄zĭbi·lĭti). [f. L. *plausibilis* (see PLAUSIBLE) + -ITY. So F. *plausibilité* (1725).] The quality of being plausible.

†1. Readiness to applaud or approve. *Obs.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 287 He..was conducted through the Citie of London with great admiration and plausibilitie of the people running plentifully on all sides. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 106 Although the ancient Oratours received this token of approbation from the hands of their auditors yet they never exhibited upon any occasion such Manuall plausibilitie to the people.

†2. The quality of deserving applause or approval; agreeableness of manner or behaviour, affability; with *pl.*, an instance of this, something worthy of applause; a praiseworthy quality or trait, an agreeable or courteous act. (Cf. PLAUSIBLE *a.* 2.) *Obs.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 69 What's the saluation of Dauid Gorge? A Nullitie... What the plausibilitie of Martin? A Nullitie. 1612 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xxiii. 113 Hoping by such his plausibility and indulgences to purchase to himselfe their best concurrence for the obtaining of the Empire. 1673 VAUGHAN *Life & Death Jackson* in *J.'s Wks.* (1844) I. p. xlv, [He] carried on his dignity with that justice, modesty, integrity, fidelity, and other gracious plausibilities, that in a place of trust he contented those whom he could not satisfy. 1682 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* Pref., He must study the little plausibilities, and accomodate the humour of the Many.

3. As a quality of an argument, statement, or the like: Seeming worthiness of acceptance; appearance of reasonableness; speciousness.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 100 Using the plausibility of large and indefinite words to defend himself. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), The last excuse.. was allowed indeed to have more plausibility, but less truth. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. 72 The Circumstances which gave some Plausibility to the Fiction. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 174 The analogy of other languages..gives plausibility to the conjecture. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 39 He had the art to throw an air of plausibility over the most improbable parts of his theory.

b. (with *pl.*) An instance of this; a plausible argument, statement, or the like.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. ii, Nothing but a heap of probable inducements, plausibilities, and witty entertainments. 1881 MORLEY *Cobden* xiv. (1902) 50/1 Political plausibilities will reconcile men to everything, save the deprivation of their property.

c. As a quality of a person: Capacity of putting forward plausible statements; fair-spokenness.

1734 FIELDING *Jon. Wild* II. iii, A certain plausibility in his voice and behaviour would have deceived any. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 233 His plausibility long enabled him to explain away his conduct.

†Plau·sibilize, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 7 **plausiblelize.** [f. next + -IZE.] *trans.* To render 'plausible' or acceptable; to ingratiate.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. iv. § 7 By erecting and endowing of Religious Houses; so to plausiblelize himself, especially among the Clergy.

Plausible (plɔ̄·zĭb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6 **-able, -eble, -yble,** *Sc.* **plausabill, plawsable,** 6–7 **plaucible, plawsible.** [ad. L. *plausibilis* deserving applause, acceptable, f. *plaus-*, ppl. stem of *plaudĕre* to applaud: see PLAUD *v.* and -IBLE. Cf. F. *plausible* (1552).]

†1. Deserving of applause or approval; praiseworthy, laudable, commendable. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 216 To me it should not be very laborsom, and yet very plausible to bewray to their great shame those things that thei haue heretofore bosted vpon as mysteries. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* iii. Wks. (Grosart) I. 185 The plausible examples of..diuers such vertuous Romanes, and sundry excellent Greekes. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 106 Those exercises which they thinke more plausible. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. III. ii. 401 Is there a fair and plausible Enthusiasm, a reasonable Extasy and Transport allow'd to other Subjects?

†2. Such as to be received with favour; acceptable, agreeable, pleasing, gratifying; winning public approval, generally acceptable, popular. *Obs.* (Common in late 16th and 17th c.)

1541 PAYNEL *Catiline* viii. 13 b, Nothynge was so plausyble to the people as perswasion agaynst the lawe Agraria. 1605 STOW *Ann.* 1426 This change was very plawsible or well pleasing to the Nobility and Gentrye. 1730 in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 249 Which..you will allow to be a desperate crisis under any party of the most plausible denomination. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. iii. 30 An invective against royal pedantry would always be plausible.

†b. Of persons, or their manners, etc.: Affable, agreeable, ingratiating, winning. *Obs.* (Cf. 3 b.)

1577–8 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 667 The said souirteis requirit the saidis officiaris with plausabill wordis to desist. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* II. 102 His aspect more plaucible and his countenance more amiable than the former. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 20 The Sonne of Man came in a kinde, affable, and plausible manner. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Wealth* Wks. 1730 I. 87 A plausible poetaster. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* I. ii, Robert, you are a careful, sober, plausible man.

3. Having an appearance or show of truth, reasonableness, or worth; apparently acceptable or trustworthy (but often with implication of mere appearance); fair-seeming, specious. (Chiefly of arguments or statements.)

1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 369 Undir pretence of that plausabill argument to draw eftir thame a large tale of ignorant personis. 1588 *Ibid.* IV. 281 The narrative..hes ane plawsable face to cullour the..pretendit forme thairof. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 111 A Tempting Doctrine, plausible and new. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 90 P7 They told me such a plausible Story, that I laughed at their Contrivance. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxii. 259 According even to the avowed doctrines of Protagoras and Gorgias, no truth could claim any higher value than that of a plausible opinion. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* ii. 48 Little aided by conjecture, however plausible.

b. Of persons: Characterized by presenting specious arguments, etc.; fair-spoken (with implication of deceit).

1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 29 So is it with the Plausible. By dint of strenuously pretending to be good, wise, or zealous, they contract almost the form and pressure of virtue and wisdom. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 327 A swindler.., then a quack, then a smooth, plausible gentleman. 1875 A. R. HOPE *Schoolboy Friends* 221 He was a plausible, cunning kind of fellow.

†4. In active sense: Expressive of applause or approbation; plausive, applausive. *Obs.*

1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* ix. E vj b, Now I wyll haste to declare of what vertue & strength the true and Christen prayer is, yᵗ men..may wᵗ yᵉ more plausible & ioyful mindes delyght in it. 1567 [see PLAUDITE 1]. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIX. l. 881 For a while there was a plausible noise heard among them as they approued his words. 1622 C. FITZ-GEFFRY *Elisha* 1 A plausible Acclamation, The Chariot of Israel, and the Horse-men thereof.

B. *absol.* or as *sb.* That which is plausible; a plausible argument or statement.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 162 Having ensnared the silly vulgar, by the dazle of their fame, (in some plausible or other). 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 101 To discourse or argue plausibles. 1833 CARLYLE *Misc., Diderot* (1857) III. 226 The plausiblest Plausible on record.

C. *Comb.*, as *plausible-looking.*

1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* XCV, With a very plausible-looking tray.

Plau·sibleness. Now *rare.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being plausible; plausibility.

1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Andria* I. i (1629) 9 Now a dayes, plausiblenesse gaines friends, and truth gets foes. 1681 TEMPLE *Mem.* III. Wks. 1731 I. 350 The Generality of the House of Commons were carried..with the Plausibleness of the Thing. 1705 S. CLARKE *Dem. Being God* ix. 139 It might have Objected with much more Plausibleness, that the Supreme Cause cannot be Free.

Plausibly (plɔ̄·zĭbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a plausible manner.

†1. With applause; approvingly. *Obs.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 240 His iudgement is so often, and so plausibly vouched by the curteouse maister Askam. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1854 The Romans plausibly did give consent To Tarquin's everlasting banishment. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxi. 272 We hope they wil plausibly receave our attempts, or candidely correct our misconjectures.

†2. a. So as to deserve applause, commendably. **b.** So as to win approval; acceptably, agreeably; affably. *Obs.*

1612 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* I. iv, Who can hope to liue plausibly and securely among so many Cains? 1631–2 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 253 If you preach for applause plausibly there is temporall punishment to be inflicted on you heere. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxx. 179 Having the Faculty of discoursing readily, and plausibly.

3. With an appearance of truth or trustworthiness; in a way that seems true or right; with fair show; speciously.

1648 *Hunting of Fox* 37 They might more plausibly induce the common People .. to come down to Whitehall. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. iii. 48 Mr. Hume.. plausibly apologizes for Charles I. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 26 In England, you may do what you like, provided you do it plausibly. Cant your way through life, with the seven deadly sins in your train. 1884 DUNCKLEY in *Manch. Exam.* 26 May 6/1 The objection might be urged more plausibly if the question..were now heard of for the first time.

Plausive (plɔ̄·siv), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *plaus-*, ppl. stem of *plaudĕre* (see PLAUD *v.*) + -IVE.]

1. Having the quality of applauding; expressive of approval by or as by applause; applausive.

1600 HEYWOOD *If you know not me* Wks. 1874 I. 202 Those plausiue shouts, which giue you entertaine. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 7 When Pandora had made this plausiue Oration. 1753 L. M. *Accomplished Woman* II. 4 They who have a good voice sing where there is an echo, with a better grace, because the plausive sound makes them more sprightly. 1819 WORDSW. *Malham Cove* 8 No mightier work had gained the plausive smile Of all-beholding Phoebus! 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Work & Days* Wks. (Bohn) III. 69 The young graduate .. would .. find the air faintly echoing with plausive academic thunders.

†2. a. = PLAUSIBLE 1 or 2. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. ii. 53 His plausiue words He scatter'd not in eares, but grafted them To grow there and to beare. 1608 — *Ham.* I. iv. 30 By some habit, that too much o'er-leavens The form of plausive manners.

†b. = PLAUSIBLE 3. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. i. 29 What shall I say I haue done? It must bee a very plausiue inuention that carries it. 1767 *Antig.* in *Ann. Reg.* 145/1 The plausive arguments of false reasoners. 1820 R. POLWHELE *Introd. Lavington's Enthus. Meth. & Papists* C j, All this under the plausive pretext of Toleration.

Plaustral (plɔ̄·străl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *plaustr-um* wagon + -AL.] Pertaining to a cart or wagon.

1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxxvi, Whether the grand jury, in council assembled, had gloriously combined to encourage plaustral merit, I cannot take upon me to determine. 1885 RUSKIN *Pleas. Eng.* 138 The carter..is convinced of the truth of a plaustral catastrophe at first incredible to him.

†Plau·strary. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *plaustrārius* belonging to a wagon, as sb. a wagoner; f. *plaustr-um* wagon: see -ARY.] A carter, a wagoner.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 56 b, These two Nymphes plaustraries, did take them downe [the contents of the 'repositorie or cupbord on wheels'] and deliver them..to the wayters. *Ibid.*, The first Table beeing chaunged, euerie thing was brought backe agayne to the plaustraries.

Plautine (plɔ̄·təin), *a.* [ad. L. *Plautīnus* of or belonging to Plautus.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or in the style of the Roman comic poet Plautus (died B. C. 184).

1881 *Athenæum* 5 Feb. 199/3 The 'Miles'..contains much critical matter, not to speak of the Plautine verses which the author has included in his preface. 1882 A. S. WILKINS in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 330/2 It is needless to dwell further upon the details of Plautine scansion.

Plaw, plawe, obs. forms of PLAY.

Plawncher, obs. form of PLANCHER *sb.*

Play (plē), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1 **plega,** *Angl.* **plæga,** 3 **plæge, plæge, pleay, pleiȝe,** 3–7 **pley,** 4 **plei(e,** 4–5 **pleye;** 4 **plai,** 5–7 **playe,** 6 **plaie,** 4– **play.** *β.* 1 *Merc.* **plæga,** 3 **plæge, plahe,** 3–7 **plawe,** 4 **plau,** 5 **plaw.** *γ.* 3 **pleoi, pleowe, ploȝe, plohe.** [OE. *plega* (*plæga, plaga*), wk. sb. from root of *pleg(e)an, -ian, plægian, plagian* to PLAY, q. v. As in the verb, the phonology is difficult; the OE. forms vary in the vowel: the usual WSax. *plega* and Anglian *plæga* have given the mod. *play*; the Anglian *plaga* gave ME. *plahe, plawe*, and *plau*. The 13th c. *γ* forms appear to mix the two types *ple(o)je* and *plawe*.]

I. Exercise, brisk or free movement or action.

†1. Of living beings: Active bodily exercise; brisk and vigorous action of the body or limbs, as in fencing, dancing, leaping, swimming, clapping of the hands. *Obs.* or merged in other senses.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1477 *Palestra*, plæȝa. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 743 Þa wearð burȝwarum, eadȝum, ece ȝefea Æþelinges plæȝa. *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 1334 Lagu-mearȝ snyrede ȝehlæsted to hyðe, þæt se hærn-flota æfter sund-plegan sond-lond ȝespearn. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1989 Þær wæs heard pleȝa, wælgara wrixl, wiȝcyrm micel, hlud hildeswe ȝ. *c* 1050 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1004 (MSS. C. & D.) Þæt hi næfre wyrsan hand pleȝan on Angel cynne ne ȝemetton þonne Ulfcytel him to brohte. *c* 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 414/14 *Gesticulatio*, pleȝa. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 211 *C(h)orea ceruisia forum monasterium*..þat on is pleȝe, þat oder [sic] drinch, þe þridde chepinge, þe ferðe chirche. *Ibid.*, At pleȝe he telde ð þe grune of idelnesse, for al hit is idel þat me at pleȝe bihalt..þih and shonkes and fet oppie ð, wombe gosshie ð. *a* 1290 *St. Eustace* 280 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 217 Þere nes non at þare plawe Wiþ sheld and spere out i-drawe þat hoere dunt atstode.

b. The gestures made by cock birds to attract the hens.

1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. i. iv. § 1. 72 The 'play' of the capercaillie is very remarkable; it is confined to the males, who indulge in it in order to astonish and excite the hens.

c. The action of lightly and briskly wielding or plying (as a weapon in a contest). Also in combinations, as *buckler-play, sword-play.*

Beowulf 2039 Oð ðæt hie forlæddan to ðam lindplegan swæse ȝesiðas. *c* 890 *Kentish Gloss., Libera tuta* [*fus*] *pelta*, ȝefria ðine plæȝsceldæ. *a* 1000 *Waldere* 13 Ðy ic ðe ȝesawe æt ðam sweordplegan..wiȝ forbuȝan oððe on weal fleon. 1670 STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 48 [see SWORD-play]. 1839 LONGF. *Black Knight* ii, In the play of spears, Fell all the cavaliers. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* vii, Some of the sword play being very skilful. 1899 E. J. CHAPMAN *Drama Two Lives, Fir-tree* 78, I thrust him to earth, and he lay there, For all his boasted play. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 21 Oct. 8/6 The latter's play being very correct, and his parries both neat and effective.

2. Of physical things: Rapid, brisk, or light movement, usually alternating or fitful; elusive

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change or transition (of light or colour); light motion about or impact upon something.

a 1628 F. GREVIL *Mustapha* Chorus ii. Wks. (1633) 116 A play of Sunne-motes from mans small World come. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VI. viii, Alternate light and darkness, like the play Of sunbeams on the warrior's burnish'd arms. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 494 This operation always admits the play of air upon the feverish body. 1850 BRYANT *Saw-Mill* Poet. Wks. (1903) 370 The saw, with restless play, Was cleaving through a fir-tree Its long and steady way. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* ii. 13 Iridescent play of colours. *a* 1878 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 224 This gives..great play of light and shade.

b. Short for *play of light* or *colour* (as above).

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 214 You may set it upon full scraped Ivory, which graceth the Play of the Stone. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 715 The intention of foils is either to increase the lustre or play of the stones, or more generally improve the colour, by giving an additional force to the tinge. *Ibid.* 716 To stones or pastes, that have some share of play, it gives a most beautiful brilliance.

†3. (In form *plaw*.) A boiling up, ebullition. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 403/2 Plaw, or plawynge, *bullicio, ebullicio.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIV. xvii, Boile them al together at a soft fire, until they haue had ten plawes or walmes.

4. *fig.* and *gen.* Action, activity, operation, working: often implying the ideas of rapid movement or change, variety, etc. (Now almost always of abstract things, as feeling, fancy, thought, etc.; formerly of persons.)

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. viii. 114 Without stratagem, But in plaine shock, and euen play of Battaile. 1649 J. E[LLISTONE] tr. *Behmen's Epist.* vi. § 44 God hath made all things in his Divine pley or operation out of his Spiration. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 312 There will be a play of double affinity, and a double decomposition will take place. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* III. ii, That enchanting play of fancy which had once characterized her. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vi. 232 The play of evil passions gives infinite subjects for dramatic interests. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. p. xviii, The lively play of fancy.

b. Phr. †*In play*: actively engaged or employed; so *out of play*, unoccupied, out of employment or office (*obs.*). *In full play*: in full action or operation, acting with its full force.

1662 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Sept., There are endeavours to get my Lord out of play at sea. 1669 *Ibid.* 26 Jan., My Lord Privy Seale, whom I never before knew to be in so much play, as to be of the Cabinet. 1719 SWIFT *To Yng. Clergyman* Wks. 1755 II. II. 19 Men who were impatient of being out of play, have been forced to..reconcile their former tenets with every new system of administration. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* xviii, The usual bustle was in full play. 1873 LYTTON *Coming Race* v, There was a huge engine in the wall which was in full play.

c. *To hold* or *keep* (a person, etc.) *in play* (orig. *to hold* or *keep* (a person) *play*): to keep exercised, occupied, or engaged; to give (a person) something to do (usually in the way of self-defence or delay, as in a contest). Also, to keep (something) in exercise or practice (quot. 1809).

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 37 b, The Capitayn .. prayed God that the Kynge of Scottes wouilde come wyth hys puyssaunce, for he wouilde kepe hym playe tyll the tyme that the Kynge of Englande came oute of Fraunce. 1582 MUNDAY *Eng. Rom. Life* 10 They must war within, while other holds them playe with out. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVII. xlvi. 662 [He] had by all the devises and policies of warre, mocked him and kept him play. *c* 1645 T. TULLIE *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 12 Forest was the only man who held the Cavalliers in play. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 30 To overcome them, or else to hold them play. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. I. 207 A struggling faction kept them continually in play. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* V. i. P 7 To keep my devotion and my wind in play by the rehearsal of an anthem or two. 1842 MACAULAY *Lays, Horatius* xxix, I, with two more to help me, Will hold the foe in play. 1851 J. RICHARDSON in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 234/2 Nothing that we have fallen in with..could hold her play.

d. *To come into* (†*in*) *play*: to come into action or operation, become active (formerly of persons: cf. b). So *to bring* or *call into play*: to begin to exercise, bring into action, make active.

1650 WELDON *Crt. Jas. I* 41 Salisbury liking not that any of Essex his faction should come into play. 1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 54 Today your new Coin comes in play, which is 5 per Cent. lighter. 1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II. 336 A Distemper in England almost worn out, but now it begins to come in Play again. 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 115 Those societies in which their kind of talents are not likely to be brought into play. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 124 The muscular fibres of the stomach .. next come into play. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. in Crit.* ii. 81 The intelligence and judgment of Mr. Ruskin..are brought into play. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. i. § 3 The reaction of his brain upon the impressions which called it into play.

e. *To make play*: in *Racing* and *Hunting*, to exercise pursuers or followers; in *Pugilism*, to deliver blows actively or with effect; hence *gen.* to act effectively, produce an effect; to hasten or hurry on. (In quots. 1813, 1889, to keep an adversary engaged: cf. c.)

1799 E. DU BOIS *Piece Family Blog.* I. 152 A pause having succeeded..Mr. Burley thought it a fit time (in the jockey-term) to make his play. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 76 Gully made play, and planted two other blows on his adversary's head. 1809 *Ibid.* XXXIII. 89 The fox .. made play towards Mr. Thellusson's. 1813 *Ibid.* XLII. 243 A young bull of great game, made play for no less than nine-and-twenty dogs. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. lxxviii, But I'm too late, and therefore must make play. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. v, There he goes in, making play with both hands. 1883 *Scotsman* 11 July 10/1 Fontenoy made play to the distance, where the favourite took the lead. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 75, I trust that the Duke will muster every man he can, and make play until the royal forces come up.

5. Free or unimpeded movement (usually from or about a fixed point); the proper motion of a piece of mechanism, or a part of the living body.

1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 53 Give him [the chub] play enough before you offer to take him out of the water. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xxii. 326 Now the Distance between these two Marks, is the Measure..of the Tongue's Play at the place of pressure. 1778 JOHNSON in *Mme. D'Arblay's Diary* Aug., Such a..restless, fatiguing play of the muscles. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 270 The great length..is an obstacle to the play of the rudder. 1856 AYTOUN *Bothwell* II. vii, And felt once more The pulse's stirring play. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* Aug. 526 The girl.. was an arch, ogling person, with..a great play of shoulders.

b. Freedom or room for movement; the space in or through which anything (esp. a piece of mechanism) can or does move.

1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 18 The two Buckets..have about three feet play, rising and falling. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 30 Square Staples, just fit to contain the Bolt with an easie Play. 1793 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 217 The shake, or play, of the screw is less than 3-tenths of a division. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* (1878) II. xxi. 142 The overlappings in the lower part [of the armour] had more play than necessary. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 113 Taking care to allow at least an inch of play. 1876 J. ROSE *Compl. Pract. Machinist* xix. 359 Suppose, for instance, there was even a trifling amount of play in the eccentric or any of the bolts.

c. *fig.* and *gen.* Free action; freedom, opportunity, or room for action; scope for activity.

1642 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 37 Yet to give them play front, and reare, it shall be my task to prove that Episcopacy..is not only not agreeable, but tending to the destruction of Monarchy. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 160 P 9 They..form themselves altogether upon Models, without giving the full Play to their own natural Parts. 1787 J. WHITAKER *Mary Q. of Scots Vind.* I. i. § 3. 24 Those scenes ..where he might have a play for his activity in cunning. 1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xliv. (1870) II. 477 All pleasure, thus, arises from the free play of our faculties and capacities. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilisation* I. viii. 543 Their comprehensive minds would, in that state of society, have found no play. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. lii. 325 To allow the fullest play to the Sentiment of State independence.

II. Exercise or action for amusement or diversion; and derived uses.

6. Exercise or action by way of recreation; amusement, diversion, sport, frolic. (In early use sometimes in bad sense: Vicious or profligate indulgence, revelling.) *At play*, engaged in playing.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 55 Vte we..al þese..dajes forleten blisfulle songes, and pleje, and leden clenliche ure lif. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1502 In þe poynt of her play he poruayes a mynde. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 53 Whon þeos perlous prestes perceyued hire play. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 155 That is my play and my gladnesse to be aboute hym, and forto do hym seruice unto his ease and plesaunce. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 153 It is conuenient for euery man.. to haue playe & game accordynge to his degre. 1562 ROWBOTHUM *Cheasts* Aj, Most men are geuen rather to play then to studye. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 404 A Tiger, who by chance hath spi'd In some Purlieu two gentle Fawnes at play. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. iii, John naturally loved rough play. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. cxli, But where his rude hut by the Danube lay There were his young barbarians all at play, There was their Dacian mother. *Proverb*, All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

β. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 111 Ceesse, & seie to hir no sawe To make hir for to synne assent, Ne please hir not with no nyce plawe, But kepe weel cristis comaundement.

γ. *c* 1205 LAY. 20844 Þan voxe þenne he bið baldest..& hafeð his fulle ploȝe [*c* 1275 pleay] & fuȝeles inoȝe.

†b. Enjoyment, pleasure, joy, delight; a source of delight. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 92 Hi neme þ and useþ þe lostes ulessliche and þe plejes þet be þe vif wyttes comeþ. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* XII. 90 Þat þi play be plentevous in paradys with aungelys. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 363 Alas! and waloway! my child that was me lefe! My luf, my blood, my play, that neuer dyd man grefe! 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 181 Our peax, our play, our plane felicite.

β. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy-bk.* 15358 Achilles than & his ffelawe Rode so forth with mochel plawe.

c. Amorous disport; dalliance; sexual indulgence. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1000 *Riddles* xxi. 28 (Gr.) Ic wið bryde ne mot hæmed habban, ac me þæs hyhtplezan ȝeno wyrneð. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4876 The pley of love, for-ofte seke. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 9247 (Trin.) Mathan gat Iacob in pleye, Iacob Ioseph soþ to seye. 1565 RANDOLPH in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 215 He knoweth himself that he hath a partaker in play and game with him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1045 Till dewie sleep Oppress'd them, wearied with thir amorous play.

β. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 537 Wapmen bi-gunnen quad mester, bi-twen hem-seluen hun-wreste playe.

7. Jest, fun, sport (as opp. to *earnest*); trifling. Often in phr. *in play*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2816 Bot al þat loth to þaim can sai, Þam thoght it was not bot in plai. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 974 Grisilde quod he as it were in his pley, How liketh thee my wyf and hire beautee? *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1662 Chaunge from ernest in to mery play. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 27 To sum man thair it was no play The preving of his sciens. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1883) 60 The king .. made her answer part in ernest, part in play merely. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 367. I desire not sacrifices and inwards, these are plaies. *Mod.* Don't be offended; I only said it in play. (More commonly *in fun*.)

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18167 (Cott.) Hell and ded..O þair pride thoght þam litel plau And gaf a cri wit mikel au. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3101 Aski sche wil in plawe, And say þou comest fro me. *c* 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 15 If þu louest more worldes god þan god him-sel[e] in þi mod, þu shalt hit finde an yuel plawe.

b. *Play of words*: a playing or trifling with words; the use of words merely or mainly for the purpose of producing a rhetorical or fantastic effect. *Play on* or *upon words*: a sportive use of words so as to convey a double meaning, or produce a fantastic or humorous effect by similarity of sound with difference of meaning; a pun. See also WORD-PLAY.

1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* (1874) I. II. ii. 339 To confess..that human reason is nothing but a play of words. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne*, etc. *Genius* 278, I cannot suspect so excellent a poet as Buchanan, of any intentional play on the words ingenium and genius. 1810 D. STEWART *Philos. Ess.* iii. 123 A childish play upon words, quite foreign to the point at issue. 1830 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. ix. 114 It was..no mere play of words which induced the apostle to bring these two things [fulness of the Spirit and fulness of wine, Eph. v. 18] together. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 174 To a Latin or French speaker the name of Urse might have suggested an easy play upon words. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. Introd. 14 The Speeches of Thucydides everywhere exhibit the antitheses, the climaxes, the plays of words..of the rhetorician.

8. (with *pl.*) A particular amusement or diversion; a game, a sport. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 577 *Ludi litterari(i)*, staebplegan. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 99 Heora bliss & heora plegan wæron swiðe ȝenihtsume. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 812 He þat best doþ þat day, þer he schal winne þat play. 13.. *Cursor M.* 28146 (Cott.) Caroles, iolites, and plaies. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iii. 17 For ioustynges, or for other pleyes and desportes. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liii. 178, I shall cause thee to be assayed at yᵉ playe of the chesse. *a* 1533 — *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C vij b, Dyuers persounes were assembled in the hygh mountayne Olimpius, to celebrate the playes. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 78 All hid, all hid, an old infant play. 1699 D. PELL *Improv. of Sea* 418 When the Sea was calm, they were at their sports and playes. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* iii. (1739) 44 The Boys had a Play of pitching Nuts into a narrow-mouth'd Vessel. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* i, She was fond of all boy's plays. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Experience* Wks. (Bohn) I. 178 The plays of children are nonsense, but very educative nonsense.

β. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 106 Ne luuede ha name lihte plahen [*v.r.* plohen]. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3575 Moyses cam ner and saȝ ðis plaȝes, And ðis calf, and ðis ille laȝes.

b. A country pleasure-fair or wake. *dial.*

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Play*...a country wake. *Somerset.* 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxii, Like people lifting weights at a country play.

†9. *transf.* An act or proceeding, esp. of a crafty or underhand kind; manner of action, method of proceeding; a trick, dodge, 'game'. *Obs.* (exc. as in 12).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16898 Þar bes an iuel plai. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* iii. (Arb.) 7 Maister reynard .. bygan to playe his olde playe [orig. *hi spelde sijn oude spel*], ffor he had caught kywaert by the throte. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxx. 183 3it was the pepill puneist for sic playis. 16.. LOCKE (J.), The answerer on his side makes it his play to distinguish as much as he can. 1708 *Eng. Theophrast.* 184 When a man has any notable defect about him, 'tis the best of his play to try the Humour, if he can turn it into a fashion. 1746 *Rep. Cond. Sir J. Cope* 151 In case they keep only to their strong Passes, which hitherto has been their 'Play'.

β. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5906 Vpe þin owe heued it ssal come þi moderes luþer plawe Þoru ssedinge of þi broþer blod þat þus is ybroȝt of dawe.

†b. A device of magic, a trick of conjuring, or the like. *Obs.*

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 3803 Yiff I now made a newe pley, ffor to take the sonne away. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 362 Than seide the mayden, that he sholde make yet a-nother pley that neuer myght faile.

10. The carrying on or playing of a game.

a 1450 MYRC 336 Bal and bares and suche play. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* I. i, Nowthir at Falkland on the grene, Nor Peblis at the play. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 186 What is this Maid, with whom thou was't at play? 1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 76 No Man at Play sees a very great Game..unexpectedly lost, but he is apt to consider, whether it could have been saved. 1736 GRAY *Statius* I. 32 Phlegyas the long-expected play began. 1736 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) 17 The weather proving very rainy, they were forced to give over play. 1888 *Daily Tel.* 24 June, Play was very slow,..twenty minutes being consumed in getting ten runs.

β. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3176 Michel y desire þi loue to haue. Go we togider wiþ game & plawe.

b. Manner or style of playing; skill in playing.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxvi, If fortune brynge alwaye to one man iuell chaunces, whiche maketh the playe of the other suspected. 1773 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) 91 The match of cricket,..showing great play on both sides. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xviii, Lord Etherington seemed at first indolently careless and indifferent about his play. 1850 'BAT' *Cricket. Man.* 101 His 'forward play' is .. peculiar. 1883 G. A. MACDONNELL *Chess Life-Pictures* 166 Eliciting his opponent's best play.

c. A point in playing, a special device in a game. (Cf. 9.)

1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 41 If you win that Trick, your next Play is, to throw out the Queen of Trumps.

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d. *In play*: said of a ball, etc. = being played with, being used in the course of the game. So *out of play*. Hence *play*, transf. (in *Cricket* and *Football*), that part of the ground within definite boundaries in which the game, or the chief part of it, is carried on.

1849 in 'Bat' *Cricket. Man.* (1850) 56 If the striker touch.. the ball while in play. *Ibid.* 60 The fieldsman must return the ball so that it shall cross the play between the wicket and the bowling stump. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Dec. 7/2 Walton tried another big kick, but the ball fell in play, and was well returned by Strand-Jones.

e. Phr. †*Ball play* (obs.), *boy's play*, *child's play*: applied to anything that involves very little trouble, or is of very little importance; a very easy or trifling matter. (See BALL *sb.*[1] 21, BOYS'-PLAY, CHILD *sb.* 18.) Formerly also with *a* (see 8).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 184 Al nis bute ase bal pleowe [*MS. C* ploȝe]. *c* 1386, etc. [see CHILD *sb.* 18]. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxvii. 107 Lorde, þis is not o. days werke ner children pley, but, þat more is, in þis shorte worde is includid all perfeccioun of Religiose folke. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 179 The persecution of thys yere was but a balle playe in comparison of that. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 246/1 To make this allegorie, is but a boyes play. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 322 Elderly gentlemen who had seen service which was no child's play. 1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* v. (1859) 74 This towing of captured whales is no boy's play.

†**f.** In the game of Beast: see quot. *Obs.*

1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* XXV. 153 They make three heaps, the King, the Play, and the Triolet... He that wins most tricks takes up the heap that is called the Play.

11. *spec.* The playing of a game or games for money or other valuable stakes; gaming, gambling.

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 376 Jerne he wule þe badde and preie þat þu legge þe cupe to pleie. *a* 1580 in *Stanyhurst's Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 153 By losse in play men oft forget Thee duitye they dooe owe. 1683 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 194 He has lost immense sums at play. 1710 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4754/4 William Bradbury, Esq.; Deputy Groom-Porter, will open his House .. to Morrow .., to keep Play for all Persons of Quality and Gentlemen, being the only Person authorized so to do. 1769 *Junius Lett.* i. (1820) 4 A young nobleman,.. ruined by play. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. viii. (1852) 325 During the carnival, when, from the excitement of the season, the extent of play is always the greatest.

12. In phrases *fair play*, *foul play*: rarely *lit.* (in sense 10); usually *fig.* (in sense 9) action, conduct, dealing: see FAIR *a.* 10c, FOUL *a.* 14b. So †*false play*, treacherous dealing (*obs.*). *While the play is good* (Sc.), before the situation becomes serious, dangerous, or unpleasant.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lx. 248 (Harl. MS.) Tristing .. that the lion wolde have I-made a foule pleye withe þe lorde & withe þe lady. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 84 He is good in finding out false play or adulterie done. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 181 b, To preuent any foule play that might be offered vnto me. 1595, etc. [see FAIR *a.* 10c]. 1620, etc. [see FOUL *a.* 14 b]. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1068 We threw the Box and Dice away, Before y'had lost us at foul Play. 1770 C. JENNER *Placid Man* VI. iv, She endeavoured .. to give both sides fair play. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxvi, Come, laddie, speak while the play is good; you're too young to bear the burden will be laid on you else. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. xii, In strict truth, it was hardly fair play—it was almost swindling. 1888 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 3/4 His hat and bag being missing has given rise to the conjecture of foul play. *Mod. Sc.* Stop now while the play is good; you have gone far enough.

13. [from the notion of recreation, sense 6] Cessation or abstinence from work; the condition of being idle, or not at work (as of workmen on strike, or out of employment); *the play* (Sc.), holiday from school.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 23 A father .. whose skill .., had it stretch'd so far, would haue made nature immortall, and death should haue play for lacke of worke. 1723 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 33 There was never a schoolboy more desirous to have the play than I am to have leave of this world. 1772 MRS. MONTAGU in Doran *Lady Last C.* vii. (1873) 173 The doctor allowed me to ask a play for the boys, which made them very happy. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 150 You micht hae gien him the play the day, I think, sir, you micht hae gien him the play. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 116 When miners and colliers strike they term it going to play. 1866 RUSKIN *Crown Wild Olive* 20 Down in the black north country, where 'play' means being laid up by sickness. 1892 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 5/7 The question of 'play' [is] to be discussed at the next conference [which] will settle the question how long the cessation of work is to last. 1900 STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* 281 It was Saiterday mornin'—they get the play frae the school.

III. Mimic action, dramatic performance.

14. A mimic representation of some action or story, as a spectacle upon the stage, etc., a dramatic or theatrical performance. †Rarely without article, Dramatic performance, acting (quot. *c* 1325).

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* VI. ii. § 2 Wearþ eft Godes wracu Romanum, þa hie æt hiora theatrum wæron mid heora plezan. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 285 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 336 Hii ben degised as turmentours that comen from clerkes plei. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 429 As men seyen in þe pley of 3ork. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2923 Hit is wondur to wit of wemen dissyre, þat .. prese vnto playes pepull to beholde. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 12 This yere beganne a gret pley from the begynnyng of the worlde .., that lastyd vij. dayes contynually. 1602 J. MANNINGHAM *Diary* (Camden) 18 Wee had a play called Twelve Night. 1767 *Woman of Fashion* I. 96, I went to the Play, as they call it—Play, indeed! Faith, Brother, I think it was past a Joke. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* xvii. (1876) 475 Give me some good plays to go to, played by great players. 1871 MRS. H. WOOD *Dene Hollow* XX, The tale that Master Jarvis told was as good as a play.

b. *transf.* A performance, proceeding, piece of action (in real life).

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 172 b, The Count saide nothing to it, but..attended the ende of the play. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlv, This little play being achieved, the Marquis of Steyne made..two profound bows ..and passed on.

15. A literary composition in the form of dialogue, adapted for performance on the stage with appropriate action, costume, and scenery, in imitation of real events; a dramatic piece, a drama.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 404/1 Pley.. þat begynnythe wythe myrthe, & endythe wythe sorowe, *tragedia*. 1530 PALSGR. 255/2 Playe an enterlude, *farce*. *Ibid.*, Playe of sadde matters, *moralité*. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 By .. balades, plaies, rimes, songes, and other phantasies, subtilly and craftely instructing his highnes people. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnassus* IV. v. (Arb.) 58 Few of the vniuersity pen plaies well, they smell too much of that writer Ouid, .. and talke too much of Proserpina and Iuppiter. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 266 P 2 A Scene in one of Fletcher's Plays. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (1807) I. 203, I had no expectation of my play being accepted. 1892 TENNYSON in *Mem.* (1897) II. 423, I have just had a letter from a man who wants my opinion as to whether Shakespeare's plays were written by Bacon. I feel inclined to write back, 'Sir, don't be a fool'.

IV. 16. Performance on a musical instrument. *rare.* ? *Obs.* (Usually *playing*.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5514 Pere he harpede so wel þat he payde al the route. .. After mete þo hii nolde nammore of is pley Hii 3eue him siluer uor is gle, & lete him go is wey. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 1762 In his liste honde A flowte he helde..Ther with to pipe and make play. 1642 TASMAN *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 133 The play which they heard was much like that of a Jews-Trump. 1755 JOHNSON, *Play*, *n. s.*...8. Act of touching an instrument.

V. 17. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in senses 6–11) *play-bell*, *-hole*, *-hour*, *-matter*, *-place*, *-season*, *-spell*, *-task*; †*play-idle*, *-ruined*, *-wearied* adjs.; (in senses 14 and 15) *play-conceit*, *-fable*, *-folk*, *-gull*, *-haunter*, *-judger*, *-lover*, *-poet*, *-reader*, *-story*, *-taster*, *-writer*; *play-writing* sb. and adj.; **play-acting**, the acting of a play or plays, dramatic performance; **play-actor**, an actor of plays, a dramatic performer (= ACTOR 4, PLAYER 4); hence **play-actorism**, action or manner characteristic of a play-actor, theatrical or affected style or performance; **play-actress**, a female actor of plays (= ACTRESS 2); **play-bird**, a tame bird used as a decoy for catching wild birds in a net, in connexion with a *play-line* and *play-stick*; **play-bone**, a bone played with: = KNUCKLE-BONE 2 b; †**play-boy**, a school-boy actor; **play-club** (*Golf*), a wooden-headed club used in playing the ball off from the tee, a driver; **play-debt**, a debt incurred at play, a gaming debt; †**play-dresser**, one who arranges plays for acting; †**play-end**, an end of a speech from a play, a 'tag'; **play-field**, †(from 14) a field in which a play is acted; (from 10) a field for playing in, a playground; **play-jobber**, a writer of plays for hire; **play-line**, a line or cord attached to a *play-bird* (q. v.), by means of which it is 'played' or caused to flutter so as to entice other birds into the net; **play-map**, a dissected map for playing with, a puzzle-map; **play-mare** (*Sc.*) = HOBBY-HORSE 2; **play-money**, money won by play or gaming; **play-monger**, a dealer in, i. e. writer of, plays; **play-right**, the author's proprietary right of performance of a musical or dramatic composition; **play-seer**, one who (habitually) sees plays, a playgoer; **play-stick**, a stick upon which a *play-bird* (q. v.) is tied by a loose knot; **play-table**, a gaming-table. See also PLAY-BILL, -BOOK, etc.

1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 184 The habit of *play-acting .. never wholly expired. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 16 Oct. 5/2 Elizabeth Inchbald, beloved of playgoers in her day both for her play-writing and her play-acting. 1633 PRYNNE *Histriomastix* ** vij b, If any *Play-Actors or Spectators thinke themselves injured by any censure I have here past upon them. 1893 F. F. MOORE *I Forbid Banns* 138 We are more or less play-actors. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. vii. 156 Sterling's view of the Pope .. doing his big *play-actorism under God's earnest sky. 1867 — *Remin.* (1881) II. 187 Our main revenue three or four (?) years now was lectures;..Detestable mixture of prophecy and play-actorism. 1888 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 30 Mar. 773 To those daughters..he gave a late *play-actress for mother-in-law! 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* I. i, Did you ever hear that our mistress was a play-actress when our master married her? 1876 M. BROWNE *Pract. Taxiderm* ii. 26 An important actor in the performance is the '*playbird', which is a bird braced by a peculiar knot or 'brace'..on an arrangement called the playstick. *Ibid.* 27 Directly birds appear, the playline is smartly pulled, which has the effect of jerking the playbird upwards, while at the same time it flutters its wings to regain its perch. This motion is mistaken by the wild birds as a natural proceeding; they accordingly alight around the playbird. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* I. i, Pretty boy! Goes he to school?.. He prates Latin, An it were a parrot, or a *play-boy. 1857 *Chambers' Inform. People* II. 693/2 The *play-club is for swiping off the tee, and is further used throughout the green if the ball is lying fair, and the distance more than a full drive from the hole you are approaching. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 22 This we took for a *play-conceit ill transpros'd. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 295 She has several *Play-debts on her Hand, which must be discharged very suddenly. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 241 They wou'd as soon now-a-days pay a tradesman's bill, as a play debt. 1887 *Spectator* 8 Oct. 1333 Agreements ..they would regard as Englishmen regard play-debts. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. iii. 225 Arraigned vpon the Statute of Calumny..by the name of Demetrivs Fannivs, *play-dresser and plagiary. [Cf. III. iv. 339 One Demetrivs, a dresser of plaies about the towne.] 1599 — *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. i, Letting this gallant expresse himselfe..with *play-ends and pittifull verses. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xi. 313 The indecencies of their heathenish and idolatrous *play-fables. 1568 *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 463 Heir begynnis the Proclamatioun of the Play, made be Dauid Lynsayis, of the Month, Knicht in the *Playfeild. 1883 BESANT *All in Garden Fair* (1886) 22 This forest play-field. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* III. Wks. 1799 I. 354 The words the *playfolk were talking. 1610 *Histrio-m.* II. 308 Give your *play-gull a stool, and my lady her fool, And her Usher potatos and marrow. 1634 *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 49 It speakes onely of the expenses of common *play-haunters at publike playes and theatres. 1880 CARNEGIE *Pract. Trap.* 8 The traps will have to be set in the runs and about the *play-holes (*i. e.*, burrows only used, as their name implies, for playing or for use during the day). 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* Pref. (1871) 11 His *play-hours are occupied in fagging. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Sept. 2/1 Melodrama written by the most adroit *play-jobber of our times. 1672 LACY *Dumb Lady* Prol., Though such things pass on those that sermons hear, It will not do with *play-judgers, I fear. 1876 *Play-line [see *play-bird*]. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 16 Draw lines of different colours round the different counties .. and then cut out each separately, as in the common *play-maps that children take to pieces and put together. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xiv, Here one fellow.. performed the celebrated part of the hobby-horse, so often alluded to in our ancient drama. *Note*, This exhibition, the *play-mare of Scotland, stood high among holyday gambols. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 67, I haue lauished out too many wordes of this *play matter. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* I. iii, *Play-money..amongst people of quality, is a sacred thing, and not to be profaned. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 132 A professed iester, a Hick-scorner, a scoff-maister, a *playmunger, an Interluder. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 9 Apr. 5/4 A miserable poverty of invention on the part of the playmonger. 1761 COWPER *Charity* 538 Perhaps the man..had no other *play-place for his wit. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 188 The river and its banks are the play-place of the crocodile. 1625 BACON *Ess., Envy* (Arb.) 512 It must needs be, that he taketh a kinde of *plaie-pleasure, in looking vpon the Fortunes of others. 1633 PRYNNE *Histriomastix* (title-p.), Wherein it is .. evidenced .. that the profession of *Play-poets, of Stage Players; together with the penning, acting, and frequenting of Stage-playes, are unlawfull, infamous and misbeseeming Christians. 1721 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1737) III. 289 To do justice to our *play-readers, they seldom fail to humour our poets in this respect. 1891 MARTINEAU in *Law Times* XC. 250/1 A musical composition, the copyright and *play-right of which had expired by effluxion of time. 1656 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 55 For converts and bullys, And *play-ruin'd cullys. 1713 ADDISON *Guard.* No. 120 P 3 The day lies heavy upon her until the *play-season returns. 1637 J. RUTTER *Cid* To Rdr. (1650) 4 This age consists of such *Play-seers. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 295 Allowed a *play-spell, perhaps a long yellow holiday. 1878 *Play-stick [see *play-bird*]. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* I. iii, He contrived to cut up that *play-story. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxv, The day after the meeting at the *play-table. 1905 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 102 The enormous extent of Fox's transactions at the play-tables is of course recorded. 1832 [R. CATTERMOLE] *Beckett*, etc. 191 Sunk to rest Like a *play-wearied child. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 101/1 This would make them..perceive what despicable creatures our common rhimers and *playwriters be. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. iv. 155 The common herd of Play-writers. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. xiii. P 9 [He] exercised his genius at one time in sonnets or ballads, at another in *play-writing.

Play (pl*ē*), *v.* Forms: α. 1 plez(i)an, (pleoz-), *Angl.* plæȝian; 2–5 pleie, 3 plaiȝen, plæie, 3–5 pleiȝe, pleyȝe, 3–6 pley(e, 4–7 plai(e, playe, 4– play, (6 ple). β. 1 *Angl.* plaȝian, pleaȝ(i)an, 3 plaȝe, 4–6 plaw(e, 6 *Sc.* pla, 7–9 *dial.* plaw. γ. 2–3 ploȝe(n, 3 pleoȝe, pleowe, pleuwe. Pa. t. and pple. **played**: pa. t. 1 pleȝode, -ede, -ade, pleoȝede; plaȝade, pleaȝade; plæȝde, plæȝede. Pa. t. and pa. pple. often contracted; pa. t. 3–5 pleide, 4–5 pleyde, *Sc.* plait, 4–8 plaid, 6 playd, pled, *Sc.* plade, 7 plaide; pa. pple. 4 pleide, 6–7 playd, 6–8 plaid. [OE. *plegan*, *-ean*, *-ian*, *plagian*, *plægian*, corresp. to MDu. *pleyen*, *pleien*, *playen* to dance, leap for joy, rejoice, be glad (Verwijs and Verdam). As to its relation to OS. *plegan*, Du. *plegen*, Ger. *pflegen* 'to have the care of, take charge of, attend to, cultivate', 'to be in the habit of, to be wont or accustomed to', see below. The OE. verb is recorded in several diverging forms, so that it is difficult to determine its original type and the conjugation to which it belonged. The usual WSax. form *plegian* gave ME. *pleie(n*, later *plaie(n*, *play*; the OE. *plagian* in Anglian texts gave the northern *plawe*, *plaw*. The γ forms in 2–3 *pleoȝe*, *ploȝe*, *pleowe*, *pleuwe* appear to mix the two.

The primary senses under each of the following branches were already in OE., and the order of their development is more or less inferential; but all the uses of 'play' are seen

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to arise naturally from a primary notion 'to exercise, bestir, or busily occupy oneself', the line of development having been here determined by the recreative or divertive purpose of the exercise. In the miners' 'play', the sense of exercise or busy occupation disappears, and the word (sense 15; cf. PLAY *sb.* 13) comes to mean 'to cease work, to be idle'. The same primary notion, developed in quite a different line, accounts for the continental senses of *plegen, pflegen*, 'to have care of, take kindly charge of, cultivate', and 'to be in the practice or habit of', notions which evidently imply occupying oneself busily about a thing or person, and habitually exercising oneself in an action.]

I. To exercise oneself, act or move energetically; actuate, exercise (a craft, etc.).

†**1.** *intr.* To exercise or occupy oneself, bestir one's self, be busily engaged; to act, operate, work. *Obs.* exc. with allusion to other senses.

c 960 *Laws Edgar* c. 64 (Thorpe *Laws* II. 258) We læraþ ðæt preost ne beo hunta ne hafecere ne tæflere ac plege on his bocum. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 85 Þis is se ilca þe þu longe for his deaþe plegodest. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 307 Eche man to pleye with a plow pykoys or spade. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxiv. 116 [The air] susteyneth the byrdes fleeyng that so playe with their wynges and meue them so moche al aboute therin that they disporte them .. therin. 1484 — *Fables of Æsop* V. v, Now shalle we see who shalle playe best for to preserue and saue hym self. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Agricola* (1622) 194 Agricola hauing vnderstood by spies what way the enemies had taken..commandeth the lightest horsemen and footmen to play on their backes and maintaine the skirmish. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* XLII. i, So my soul in panting playeth, Thirsting on my God to look. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. (1686) 28 There is an invisible Agent,..who plays in the dark upon us. 1677 TEMPLE *Wks.* (1731) II. 453 Thus I believe that Affair plays at present. 1883 ROMANES *Ment. Evol. Anim.* iii. 34 There is no doubt that the hemispheres are able to 'play down' upon these ganglia as upon so many mechanisms.

†**b.** To clap with the hands; also *trans.* to clap (the hands). *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xlvi. 2 Alle ðiode plagiað mid hondum [*omnes gentes plaudite manibus*]. *Ibid.* xcvii. 8 Flodas plægiað mid hondum [*flumina plaudent manibus*]. *a* 1000 *Elene* 806 (Gr.) He mid bæm handum eadig and ægleaw upweard plegade. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xcvii[i]. 8 Stremes sal plaie handes, samen. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlvi[i]. 1 Ze alle folk, plaieþ wyþ hondes; gladeþ to God in voice of ioie. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xlvi. 1 All genge playes with hend.

c. To strut, dance, or otherwise display itself, as a cock bird before the hens. Also *play up*.

1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 4 Cocks will often play to, and disturb the others as they sit. *Ibid.*, Allowing eighteen inches between shelf and shelf, that powters may not be under the necessity of stooping for want of height, for in that case they would contract an habit of playing low, which spoils their carriage. 1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xvi. (1853) 68 In breeding time the snipes play over the moors, piping and humming. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* July 37, I have put black-cock up here many years ago, one of my woodland friends having invited me over to see them play up.

2. *intr.* Of living beings: To move about swiftly, with a lively, irregular, or capricious motion; to spring, fly, or dart to and fro; to gambol, frisk; to flit, flutter.

a 900 *Andreas* 370 (Gr.) Hornfisc plegode, glæd geond garsecg. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 724 (Gr.) Swa hit him on innan com, hran æt heortan, hloh þa & plegode bode bitre gehuged. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 Þat child on his blisse witeiede; for hit floxede, and pleide to-3enes hire. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 94 Auh ancren .. schulen .. lihture beon & swifture & ine so wide scheakeles pleien ine heouene. *c* 1275 LAY. 26941 And hit gan to da3eze And þe deor to pleoye. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23342 On sunni dai To se fixs in a water plai. *a* 1320 in Wright *Lyric P.* xiv. 45 In May hit mur3eth when hit dawes, In dounes with this dueres plawes. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xl. 20 Surely the mountaines bring him foorth foode: where all the beasts of the field play. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 410 On smooth the Seale And bended Dolphins play. 1767 G. WHITE *Selborne* 9 Sept. (1853) 29 Bats drink on the wing .. by sipping the surface, as they play over pools and streams. 1869 THIRLWALL *Lett.* (1881) II. 209 He played about them like a bee, only to take in honey for his art-cell.

b. *trans.* To get or bring *into* something by playing or fluttering.

1657 tr. *De Imitatione* p. ix, Larkes..play themselves into the Fowlers net.

3. *intr.* Of things: To move briskly or lightly, especially with alternating or irregular motion, as lightning, flame, leaves in the wind, etc.; to change or alternate rapidly, as colours in iridescence or prismatic refraction; to pass gently around, or strike lightly upon, something, as waves, wind, light, etc.; to dance, flutter, flicker, glitter, ripple, vibrate, sway lightly, etc. Also *fig.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 34 Thereby a christall streame did gently play, Which from a sacred fountaine welled forth alway. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 62 As playes the Sunne vpon the glassie streames, Twinkling another counterfetted beame. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 18 The inward Imaginations that doe continually stirre and play in our mindes. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. c j, The Magnetical Atoms continually playing about them. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 432 When Western Winds on curling Waters play. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 418 You'll see in the night a sort of faint light'ning, flashing and playing..in that part of the Horizon. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* I, Her fine hair was negligently bound up in a silk net, and some tresses that had escaped it played on her neck. 1827 WILLIS *Healing Daughter Jairus* 33 The breaking waves play'd low upon the beach. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 364 Shakespeare, Homer, Dante, Chaucer, saw the splendour of meaning that plays over the visible world. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xlii, The tempest still played around us. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 1537 A splendid silk..Where like a shoaling sea the lovely blue Play'd into green. 1869 HUGHES *Alfred Gt.* xxiii. 296 Alfred allows his fancy to play round the idea. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* I. v, No smile ever played upon her thin lips.

b. *transf.* To exhibit a play of light or colour.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 214 A Rose Diamond that is very thick, it's good to set it close upon the Ivory, and it will play very well.

c. To keep moving to and fro. *rare.*

1513 SIR E. HOWARD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 217 Barges .. to play up and down betwen Dover & Caleys. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 79 The other Canoo play'd off to see the event, and to carry tydings if the Indians should prove false.

4. *intr.* To bubble and roll about as a boiling liquid; to boil. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

(In this sense *plaw* is frequent dialectally, even where *play* is used in other senses.)

a 1400 *Sir Beues* (MS. E) 3455 Þoo hit dede seþe and playde ffaste. *c* 1400 *Sloane MS.* 3548 lf. 16 b, Put it ynne a cowdrun ful of water, and layt yt play longe þerin. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. iii. 120 Sum spedis to graith haite wattir besely In caldrouns playing on the fire fast by. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 106 Fair words will not make the Pot play. 1813 PICKEN *Now-a-days* Misc. Poems I. 124 Their walth..Will ne'er gar Simon's pat play brown.

β. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 403/2 Plawyn, as pottys, *bullio, ferveo.* *a* 1450 *Stockh. Med. MS.* I. 56 in *Anglia* XVIII. 296 Take a porcioun of whete-bren, And as it plawyth, cast þer in. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 664 In to the Cawdron I wylle yt Cast, I shalle..putt yt down that yt myght plawe. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 74 To *Play*, spoken of a pot, kettle or other vessel full of liquor, i. e. to boil...In Norfolk they pronounce it *plaw*.

b. *trans.* To cause to boil; to boil. Now *dial.*

a. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 42 Fyrst play þy water with hony and salt. 14.. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (1882) 100 Sett it down and play it up with cow mylk till yt be enoughe. 1533 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 42 A lesser lede to play growte in.

β. *a* 1450 *Stockh. Med. MS.* I. 54 in *Anglia* XVIII. 296 Tak and plaw it ouer þe fyir. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Plaw*, to parboil.

5. *intr.* To move, revolve, or oscillate freely (usually within a definite space); to have its proper unimpeded movement, as a part of any mechanism, or of the living body; to have free play.

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 132 Warme life playes in that infants veines. 1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* II. ii, You should get this chayre let out o' the sides, for me, that my hips might play. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 12 The Tiller playeth in the Gunroome. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 24 You may see their heart play, and beat very orderly for a long time together. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII. x. 16 [Hold] the Instrument..Horizontally as neer as you can, that the Needle may have liberty to play to and fro. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 130 Two Iron Eyes for the ends of Axis to play in. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 151 The Condyles..play in the Cavity. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 670 The engines..have a cogged wheel, playing in a rack, which is laid as one of the rails of the road. 1881 *All Year Round* XXVII. 294 The molars..play vertically on each other like a pair of scissors. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. xliv. 145 To inquire how the organs of government which have been described play into one another in practice.

6. *trans.* To cause to play; to ply.

a. To wield (something) lightly and freely; to keep in motion or exercise; to actuate, operate, work (any instrument). *To play (a good) knife and fork*, to eat (well or heartily): see KNIFE AND FORK 1; so *to play a good stick*, to fence well.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perr.* (1590) 3 Thy late Customers, which play more sacks to the mill, haue brought greists or iests at least wise to be ground. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 50 P 2 The dexterity..consists in playing the razor, with a nimble wrist, mighty near the nose without touching it. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Organ*, One of these hydraulic organs; with two men .. seeming to pump the water which plays it. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 47 You hear he plays a good [fiddle-]stick. 1768 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 88 Five hands at work...Two playing the whipsaw. ? *a* 1800 in *Daily News* 11 July (1892) 2/5 If .. he is a tolerable good boxer, can play a good stick. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xliii, The Colonel plays a good knife and fork at tiffin. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 Nov. 548/1 The dining-hall..where the occupants..played 'knife and fork'.

†**b.** To deal with; to treat. *Obs.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. cxli. 153 b/1, I haue done many offences to my god, the whyche he playeth mekely, in yeuynge vnto me example. 1584 LODGE *Alarum agst. Usurers* 12 The vsurer that playes all this rie, will yet be counted an honest and well dealing man. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 619 It is a great mastery, saith Seneca, to play a man kindely.

c. To discharge, fire, let *off* (artillery, etc. (*on* or *upon* persons or things), also fireworks); to cause (a fountain or the like) to play. Also *fig.* In quot. 1881, to fire upon (an enemy).

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 385 Their battering Canon charged to the mouthes,..I'de play incessantly vpon these Iades. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. IV. 156 [He] plai'd so many Cannon-shot into the Town, that not a man durst appear. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* xii, The gate from the top of which the captains did play their slings at the enemies. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 197 To play a Spout still bigger,..there must be a large Pipe. 1713 ADDISON *Guard.* No. 152 P 6 She played upon him so many smiles and glances, that she quite weakened and disarmed him. 1721 G. ROUSSILLON tr. *Vertot's Rev. Portug.* 83 There should be fireworks ready to be play'd off. 1759 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 62/2 Playing their hand-grenades and swivels to excellent purpose. 1790 *Laws of Harvard Coll.* 25 If any Scholar..shall make bonfires..or play off fireworks. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 25 Avoid .. a damp, foggy, rainy or windy night, to play your rockets. 1804 NICHOLL in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 530 They opened a battery, which they continued playing until 3 o'clock. 1881 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Free Lance* I. iv. 154 We kept playing the enemy with round-shot.

†**d.** To toss *off*, to finish (liquor). *Obs. slang.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 18 When you breath in your watering, then they cry hem, and bid you play it off. 1607 DEKKER *Iests to make Merie* Wks. (Grosart) II. 350 He requested them to play off the sacke and begon.

e. *Angling.* To give play to (a fish); to allow (it) to exhaust itself by pulling against the line. Also *fig.*

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 69, I .. soon hooked a lovely carp. Play it, play it, said she: I did, and brought it to the bank. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 40 He seldom breaks his hold, if your tackle is strong and you play him properly. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxx. 414 The victim.. is played like a trout by the angler's reel. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Nov. 367 But where would be the sport of playing the fish? 1900 MRS. H. WARD *Eleanor* 97 Eleanor had played her with much tact, and now had her in her power.

f. To cause to move or pass lightly, flutter, glitter, etc. (see 3); to exhibit with brilliant effect; to draw lightly upon a surface.

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. 357 When the allurement of any sinful pleasure or profit plays itself before him. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 903 Tho' Fortune too (our third and final Theme), As an Accomplice, play'd her gaudy Plumes. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 127 She plays her lovely changes, not to enkindle dissolute affections, but to display her Creator's glory. 1812 R. H. in *Examiner* 25 May 329/1 The lines are played over the forms with .. freedom and taste. 1843 E. JONES *Sens. & Event* 54 Should prudes blame my dress, oh! all beautiful braid, Yellow, crimson, and green over it shall be play'd. 1892 *Electr. Engineer* 16 Sept. 285/2 The search-light began to play a dazzling ripple along their line from end to end.

7. *intr.* To operate artillery, to fire (*on* or *upon* persons or things); also said of the artillery, or of a mine, etc.: To be discharged or fired.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 56 They never cease playing with their Ordinance, till they have laide all levell with the ground. *a* 1627 HAYWARD *Four Y. Eliz.* (Camden) 55 The artillerie plaied and the footemen skirmished most part of the daie. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 23 All this while the fortes played vpon the boates and our shippes. 1633 STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. ix. (1810) 116 When wee looked that the Cannon should begin to play. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Idea* Wks. (1711) 221 The mine going straight, there lacked nothing but some match to make it play. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 53 P 11 The Cannon on each Side began to play. 1748 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 564, I played away with our cannon and small arms for an hour and ½. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 515 His cannon had hardly begun to play upon it, when Vidossan, the governor, retired with the garrison into the castle. 1894 LD. WOLSELEY *Life Marlborough* II. 181 Another battery..which Marlborough erected to play upon the south-eastern bastion.

fig. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 11 Nov. (O. H. S.) II. 306 He.. playd particularly [in his sermon]..upon the Bp. of Sarum.

b. Of a firework: To be fired, to go *off* (*fig.* in quot.).

1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* li, Yet it [a farce] played off, and bounced, and cracked, and made more sport than a firework.

8. *intr.* Of a fire-engine, fountain, etc.: To emit a jet of water, to spout. Also said of the water, or of the person, e. g. of a fireman.

1666 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* I. 233 The Cock would play altogether on that side. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 9 A great many Fountains, where the Water-works, playing very high, render the place altogether delightful. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 5 P 3 There are several Engines filled with Water, and ready to play at a Minute's warning. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 166 The fountains played in his honour. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* iv, The fire-engine maker..having brought out the whole of his stock to play upon its last smouldering ashes. 1889 *Century Mag.* Apr. 929 The firemen were not permitted to play on the flames.

9. *trans.* To practise, perform, do (some action); †to ply, exercise (a craft) (*obs.*); to perform, execute (a movement); usually (influenced by II), to perform or practise in the way of sport, deceit, etc. (a trick, prank, joke, etc.: const. *on, upon*, or with simple dative). In mod. use also with *off* (? expressing complete or successful action: see OFF A. 5).

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 40 Yif thow wolt pleie this craft with the arisyng of the Mone, loke thow rekne wel her cours howre by howre. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 307 Whan Gamelyn the yonge thus hadde pleyd his play. *c* 1425 *Cursor M.* 16623 (Trin.) And siþen in his honde þei sett: a muchel greet rede And to him pleiden a bobet. 1562 *Jack Juggler* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 138, I know that he playeth you many a like prank. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 121 Man.. Plaies such phantastique tricks before high heauen, As makes the Angels weepe. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 17 For fear he should play me some trick, I dissembled. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 134 Thus all through merry Islington These gambols he did play. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 190 *note*, The hoax played off some years back, by the late commentator Steevens. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 201 Only something very important would have made you play this game.

b. *Sc. colloq.*

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 134 See ane [tiger] play spang upon you .. and gar ye play tapsalteerie ower a precipice.

II. To exercise oneself in the way of diversion or amusement.

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10. *intr.* To employ or exercise oneself in the way of amusement or recreation; to amuse or divert oneself; to sport, frolic. (Formerly in wider sense than now, including any kind of recreation, e. g. dancing.)

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* l. 391 We .. wiernað urum cildum urra peninga mid to plegianne. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 17 We sungun iuh & ne plægde ȝe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Þa children plogeden in þere strete heriende ure drihten. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12275 Iesus went him for [*v. r.* forth] to plai Wit childir on an halidai. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3845 Elydour þorow a wode schold wende, ffor to pleye by o ryuer. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 169 Hire freendes .. schopen for to pleyen somwher elles. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 14 A louynge moder listeth to play with her souking childe. 1576 E. de Vere *Fayre Fooles* Poems (Grosart) 72 To playe with fooles, oh, what a foole was I. 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 97 And young and old com forth to play On a Sunshine Holyday. 1742 Gray *Eton* 52 Regardless of their doom The little victims play! 1840 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* (1842) V. iii. 35 To make professions is to play with edge tools. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 151 The gardens of the Alhambra, where she had played as a child.

†**b.** To enjoy oneself, be joyful or merry, rejoice; esp. in reference to the bliss of heaven. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 41 Ah schulen ai bifore þe pleien in heuene. *a* 1272 *Luue Ron* 133 in *O. E. Misc.* 97 Alle heo schule wyþ engles pleye some and sauhte in heouene lyhte. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 321 For nowe I pleyn and now I playe. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 256, I loked on his lappe, a lazar lay þere-inne Among patriarkes and profetes pleyande togyderes.

c. To sport amorously; *euphem.* to have sexual intercourse. Cf. Play *sb.* 6 c. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1000 *Riddles* xliii. 2 (Gr.) Ic seah wyhte wrætlice twa undearnunga ute plegan hæmedlaces. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2016 His wif .. One and stille ðo3t hire gamen Wið Ioseph speken and plaiȝen samen. *c* 1300 *Sir Tristr.* 2617 Tristrem wiþ Ysoude lay..And wok And plaiden ay bitvene. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* v. 542 Throu vomen that he vald with play. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* F j, Which for a lytel syluer made her to synne and playe with a pryour. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 124 Be bold to play, our sport is not in sight. 1667 Milton *P. L.* ix. 1027 Now let us play .. For never did thy Beautie .. so enflame my sense With ardor to enjoy thee.

†**11.** **a.** *refl.* To amuse or disport oneself: = 10.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 349/148 Þat þis child scholde wende an hontingue, to pleiȝen him. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3025 Þir breþer þam plaijd samen. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* P 2 He for his desport is went into the feeldes hym to pleye. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. ix. (1869) 181 A crooked staf me lakketh .. and a bal to pleye me with. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 212 Go we..To playe vs in som othir place. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 37 Arthur.. humbly requyred both hys fader and moder .. to giue hym licence to go play hym a season out of that countrey. 1646 E. F[isher] *Marrow Mod. Divin.* (ed. 2) 171 We may go play us then, and work no working at all. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 182 When you have plaid your self with your own absurd fictions.

†**b.** *trans.* To furnish with the means of playing; to amuse. *Obs. rare.*

1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 192 Some of the leves of the said bookes the said wyffes toke away with them, to play their children withall.

c. To bring *into* some condition, etc. by playing or sport.

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xix. 337 He playeth himself into Learning before he is aware of it.

12. *intr. Play with*: To amuse oneself with, sport with; to touch or finger lightly, or move slightly with the hand (a material object) by way of frivolous amusement; to treat (anything) lightly or frivolously; to dally, trifle, or toy with. In quot. 1827, to do what one will with, to manage according to one's pleasure. (See also 13 b, 14.)

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 135 Ne lat hie nawht ðe hande pleiȝende mid stikke. *c* 1205 Lay. 17335 Þus þe vnwise king plaȝede [*c* 1275 pleoyde] mid worden. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 76 ȝe þat pleieð mit te worlde, nulich ou nout iheren. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 1307 When welthe of þe worlde with þe plays, Sek þan gude consayl wyth-alle. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6248 When he his cosyn ded saw, Him lyked noght with Ector plaw. 1529 More *Dyalogve* i. Wks. 161/1 Than will he call it no scripture, as he plaith with the pystle of sainct Iames. 1650 Baxter *Saints' R.* iii. v. § 5 (1651) 95 As children, we play with our meat when we should eat it. 1782 Cowper *Table Talk* 505, I play with syllables, and sport in song. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 263 It required a dexterous management to play with the army. 1870 J. H. Newman *Gram. Assent* ii. viii. 304 Montaigne..could thus afford to play with life, and the abysses into which it leads us.

13. *intr.* To do something which is not to be taken seriously, but merely as done in sport or frolic; to trifle *with*.

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xix. 14 And he was seen to hem as pleiynge to speke. — *Prov.* xxvi. 19 The man that gilendeli noȝeth to his frend, and whan he were caȝt, shal sey Pleiende I dide [1388 Y dide pleiynge]. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* v. xv, Loke hyther, callest thow this a playe .. now I shalle shewe to the how thow oughtest not to playe so with thy lord. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 97 The lacke of teachynge to shoote in Englande, causeth very manye men to playe with the kynges Actes. 1842 Marryat *Perc. Keene* x, I'd recommend you not to play with 'post captains', said Captain Bridgman.

b. *Play on* or *upon* (†*with*) *a word* or *words*: to make playful use of a double meaning of a word, by way of sport or jest; to pun. Also *trans.* in causative sense: see quot. 1865.

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, ii. i. 84 Can sicke men play so nicely with their names? 1596 — *Merch. V.* iii. v. 48 How euerie foole can play vpon the word. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 125 They play often upon words. 1861 Wright *Ess. Archæol.* II. xxiii. 231 The wit or ingenuity of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers was chiefly exerted in playing upon words. 1865 Bushnell *Vicar. Sacr.* iii. v, A practice on words that plays them into inferences not contained in their meaning. 1876 Trevelyan *Macaulay* I. iii. 134 He did not play upon words as a habit.

†**c.** *Play upon*: to return or recur fancifully to (a phrase, etc.); to dwell upon by repetition; to harp on. *Obs.*

1605 Camden *Rem.* 14 Giraldus Cambrensis..played vpon these verses. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* i. ix. (1686) 26 Playing much upon the simile.

14. *intr.* To make sport or jest at another's expense; to mock. *Play with* (†*at*, †*on*, †*upon*): to make sport of, make fun of, ridicule, mock at; to befool, delude. Now *rare* or merged in 12. (Cf. also 30 a.)

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xxi. 9 Sarra beheold hu Agares sunu wið Isaac plegode. *c* 1205 Lay. 16554, & þet þine hired-childeren pleien [*c* 1275 pleoye] mid þissen hunde scotien mid heore flan & his cun scenden anan. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* lvii. 4 Vp on whom pleiden ȝee? [1388 On whom scorneden ȝe?] *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) K k viij b, All ye togyther there present played, and gested on me. *c* 1550 Cheke *Matt.* ii. 16 Then Herood seing yᵗ he was plaied with hal bi yᵉ wiseards. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxxxix. xiii, Of all his haters none, But boasts his wrack and at his sorrow plaieth. 1612 Tourneur *Ath. Trag.* i. ii, That same heartlesse thing That Cowards will be bold to play upon. 17.. Pope (J.), I would make use of it rather to play upon those I despised, than to trifle with those I loved. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Lay of Brown Rosary* i. vi, In a sternness quoth she, 'As thou play'st at the ball art thou playing with me?'

†**b.** *refl.* with *of*: To make fun of, mock at. *Obs.*

c 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xxiii. 75 But iapeth & playeth her self of theym that ben amerouse.

c. *trans.* To make sport of. *colloq.*

1891 E. Kinglake *Australian at H.* 117 Those who pass their lives in the bush generally have their heart in the right place, though they do love to play a new chum.

15. *intr.* To abstain from work; to take a holiday. [A special development of sense 10.] Now *dial.* (esp. of workmen on strike or out of work).

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 20 Some putten hem to þe plow, pleyed ful selde. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* i. ix. (1554) 19 b, A conuencion By enterchangyng, yᵗ eche should reigne a yere The other absent to play & cum no nere. 1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* (1575) 443 A Mason .. played 12 dayes and wrought 28 dayes. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 889 They neuer gaue their enemies one day to rest or play be the space of .xx. dayes. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 132 b, Surely where nothyng is blameworthy their Pardon may goe play. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* iv. i. 12 Master Slender is let the Boyes leaue to play. 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 24 May 4/2 The men will often play on a Monday. 1806 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 139 A workman was hired for 20 days, at 3*s.* per day, for every day he worked; but with this condition, that for every day he played, he should forfeit 1*s.* 1892 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 529/1 This Yorkshire idiom means to cease work from any cause whatever. A man ill with rheumatism told me that he had been 'playing' eight weeks. 1894 *Daily News* 13 July 7/7 Of the 70,000 men 'playing' 40,000 are non-unionists.

III. To engage in a game; and derived senses.

16. *trans.* To exercise or employ oneself in, engage in, practise (a game or definite form of amusement). Also in various figurative expressions: see Game *sb.* 5, also Bo-peep, Duck and drake, Fast and loose, Handy-dandy, etc.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 5 [6] Ða cild..manigfealde plegan plegiaþ ðær hi hyriað ealdum monnum. *c* 1250, 1297 (see Game *sb.* 5, 3 b). *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16623 (Cott.) And wit him þai plaid sitisott, And badd þat he suld rede Quilk o þaim him gaf þe dint. *c* 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 618 For fals Fortune hath pleyd a game Atte ches with me. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 404/2 Pleyyn buk hyde, *angulo*. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 350 The common games plaide and practised at Olympus. 1635 Jackson *Creed* viii. xxxi. § 7 As the proverb is, by-standers sometimes see more than they who play the game. 1679 *Establ. Test* 6 The After-game they had to play..was to be managed with..Skill. 1796 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 33/1 Next morning the match was played out. 1838 De Morgan *Ess. Probab.* iii We are entitled to conclude that..the games played were each not less than 3 to 2 in favour of the bank. 1866 Mrs. Gaskell *Wives & Dau.* xiii, He taught young ladies to play billiards on a wet day. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 13 Feb. 16/4 The young men played fives against the tower.

b. *To play the game*: i. e. according to the rules, fairly; hence to 'play fair', act honourably. *colloq.*

1889 [see Game *sb.* 4 c]. 1898 Kipling *Day's Work* 248 (*Maltese Cat*) 'Play the game, don't talk', the Maltese Cat whickered. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 2 May 4/5 Men do not talk about their honour nowadays—they call it 'playing the game'.

c. To represent or imitate in sport; to make pretence of; to practise or deal with in a trifling way or as if for amusement, not seriously. Also with *obj. cl.* to pretend, make believe (*that* . . .) for sport or amusement.

c 1386 Chaucer *Shipman's T.* 233 Or elles that we pleye A pilgrymage, or goon out of the weye. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. i. *Old & New Schoolmaster*, The noises of children, playing their own fancies. 1863 W. Phillips *Speeches* vi. 113 We do not play politics. 1875 Lowell *Spenser* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 324 Children who play that everything is something else. 1892 *St. Nicholas Mag.* Oct. 1007 We played that we were gypsies. (Cf. 19.)

17. *intr.* To engage or take part in a game. In *Cricket* said esp. of the batsman.

c 1205 Lay. 8134 Summen pleoden on tæuelbrede [*c* 1275 Somme pleoide mid tauel]. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 310 A cheker he fond bi a cheire, He asked who wold play. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Avian* xxi, The euylle..whiche doo no thynge but playe with dees and cardes. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 41 b, The Dolphyn..sent to hym [Henry V] a tunne of tennis balles to plaie with. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 163 He pleyth best that wins. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 34 Though they play for nothing, yet they take great pleasure at play. 1750 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) II. 334 A man may play with decency; but if he games he is disgraced. 1866 *Routledge's Every Boy's Ann.* 355 The batsman must play with additional care. 1884 H. C. Bunner in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 305/1 Well played, sir! 1884 Bligh in *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 3 The last named..playing in his best style.

b. *spec.* To play for stakes, esp. for the sake of gain; to game, gamble.

1511 *Churche of Yuell Men* (Pynson) E vij, They that make, sell, bye..the dyce, the cardes, the tables...They that serue the players .. they yᵗ lende them money for to play. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, iii. vi. 119 When Lenitie and Crueltie play for a Kingdome, the gentler Gamester is the soonest winner. 1615 Stephens *Ess. & Char., Gamester* (1857) 169 If he plaies upon Ticket, he knowes you are..not able to exact, though hee resolves to pay nothing. 1789 Charlotte Smith *Ethelinde* (1814) I. 13 He has had the character of playing monstrous deep. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* vii. xii. 78 Playing for his last stake. *a* 1832 Bentham *Deontol.* ii. (1834) II. 125 Every gamester who plays upon equal terms, plays to a disadvantage.

c. imper. *Play!* In *Cricket*, said by the bowler as a call to the batsman immediately before the delivery of the ball (formerly, by the umpire to the whole of the players at the beginning of each innings); also in *Lawn Tennis* by the server at the beginning of each service.

1787 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) p. xiii, When the umpire shall call 'play', the party refusing to play shall lose the match. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* vii, 'Play', suddenly cried the bowler. 1869 *Routledge's Every Boy's Ann.* 639 'Play' again called, we commenced our innings.

d. *transf.* In *Cricket*, said of the ground or 'wicket', in reference to the effect of its condition upon the play.

1866 *Routledge's Every Boy's Ann.* 355 The ground will afterwards play as differently as possible. 1881 *Daily News* 9 July 2 The wicket did not seem to play particularly well.

e. *Play or pay*: a sporting phrase meaning that, if one party to a race or other match fails to 'play' or engage in the match, his backers have to pay as if he had lost. Hence *play or pay bet*, a bet holding good whether the horse runs or not.

1821 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 55 A man gammons himself most truly, if he makes play or pay bets. 1877 H. Smart *Play or Pay* viii, I got a letter to say that the regiment had been wild enough to back me, run or not—play or pay, as it is termed, which means that they will have to pay their money even if I don't run.

18. *fig.* or *gen.* To act, behave, conduct oneself (in some specified way); chiefly in special phrases, as: **a.** *To play fair*: to play according to the rules of the game, without cheating; also, by extension, to do the thing regularly, to act justly or honourably. **b.** *To play false, foul, foully*; also *to play* a person *false*: to cheat in a game or contest; to deceive, betray. **c.** *To play into the hands of* (formerly also *to play* something *into the hands of*): to act so as to give an advantage to (another, either partner or opponent). **d.** *To play it on* (cf. 9): to play a trick upon, take in, cheat; so *to play* (*low*) *down on*, to take a mean or unfair advantage of. (*slang* or *colloq.*) So †*to play on* (or *with*) *both hands* (see Hand *sb.* 40); *to play on* or *upon the square* (see Square). Cf. also 16, 34.

1555 Latimer *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 441 They think that other, hearing of such men's going to mass, do see or inquire of their behaviour there; and thus they play wilily, beguiling themselves. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* iv. i, If she have play'd loose with me, I'll cut her throat.

a. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 365 Playes faire in feere, and I schall fande to fest it With a faire flappe, and þer is one and þer is ij. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* iii. i. 141. 1763 C. Johnston *Reverie* I. 153 They will imagine that you do not play fair. 1866 Mrs. Gaskell *Wives & Dau.* vi, He'll get a..fellowship if they play him fair.

b. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 98 Venus played false. 1590– [see False B. 3]. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* iii. i. 3 Thou hast it now, King, Cawdor, Glamis, all As the weyard Women promis'd, and I feare Thou playd'st most fowly for't. 1680 Otway *Orphan* iv. iii. 1420, I fear the Priest has plaid us false. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* ii. ii, You play false with us, madam. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 3 Oct. 13/3 Appearances might play them false. 1893 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IV. 534/1 If my memory does not play me false, I have also seen the paper in the *Gent. Mag.*

c. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 32 If the Enemies themselves had not seasonably plaid an Opportunity into our Hands. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. vi. lxxv. 393 Whatever we play into their hands, is a losing game to this country. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* vii. xv. 78 4, I suspect the clerk of the kitchen and my steward of playing into one another's hands. 1878 H. H. Gibbs *Ombre* 24 He will hold the balance between his friend and the Ombre; playing into the hand of one or the other so as to divide the tricks equally between them. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* iii. 29 The powers which he had played into the hands of the mob to obtain.

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d. 1871 B. Harte *Heathen Chinee* iii, Yet he played it that day upon William And me in a way I despise. 1888 — *Flip* ii, It's playing it rather low down on the old man. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 288/1 This played it on our pursuers very neatly. 1904 Marie Corelli *God's Gd. Man* xxi, I always do my best not to play down on a woman.

19. *Play at*: **a.** To engage or take part in (a specified game or diversion; also *fig.*): = 16.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3965 Wiþ pleyynge [*v. rr.* pleynde, pleiȝinge] atte tables oþer atte chekere. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 344 Þenne he wule..bidde þe pleie at þe escheker. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 404/2 Pleyyn at the bal, *pilildo*. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 98 b, On saterday the kyng & the Emperor playd at tennice at the Bayne. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 290 To passe away the time, the Lantgrave playeth at the cardes. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. i. 32 If Hercules and Lychas plaie at dice Which is the better man. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 742 Our men plaied at foot-ball with them of the Iland. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II. ii. 232 His Majesty..really never appeared better pleased than when playing at Loggerheads, provided there was a Prospect of his being a Gainer. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* I. xi, There, two can play at that game! 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christmas No. 22/1 'I'm afraid, doctor, we are playing at cross questions and crooked answers', said Fred.

b. To represent in sport; to amuse oneself with an imitation of: = 16 c.

1840 Macaulay *Clive* Ess. (1887) 527 There is still a Mogul, who is permitted to play at holding courts and receiving petitions. 1849 — *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 613 In their childhood, they were accustomed to play on the moor at the fight between King James's men and King Monmouth's men. 1895 Miss Symonds *Stud. Prejudices* vii, Though she had often played at sentiment, no man had ever touched her heart.

20. *trans.* with personal object. **a.** To play against; to contend against in a game.

c 1430 *Batayle of Egyngecourte* 281 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 104 We will play them euerychone, These lordes of Englande, at the tenys. 1832–8 Warren *Diary Physic.* (1844) II. iii. 175 'I'll play you for a hundred pounds, Doctor!' said Sir Henry; 'and give you a dozen!' 1899 *Tit-Bits* 8 Apr. 21/1 Charles Dawson, who has just been playing John Roberts for the championship [in billiards].

b. *Cricket*, etc. To employ (a person) to play; to employ in a match; to include in a team or company of players.

1887 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 3/4 Let the county committees stamp it out..simply by not playing the offenders. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 5/2 The day of bowlers who are played for their bowling only is over. 1894 *Times* 22 June 8/2 Surrey played the eleven which has done so well for them in their other matches.

21. To stake or wager in a game; to hazard at play. Also *fig.*

1483 Caxton *Cato* B iv b, A player [at dice] demaunded of hym [St. Bernard] yf he wolde playe his hors ageynst his sowle. 1575 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 441 Neither shall he plaie his said maisters goodes at tables, dyce, tennies, or any other unlawfull games. 1589 *Hay any Work* A iij b, Our brother Westchester had as liue playe twentie nobles in a night, at Priemeero on the cards. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. v. 207 Shall I play my freedome at tray-trip, and becom thy bondslaue? 1870 Burton *Hist. Scot.* (1873) V. liii. 11 It gave the ruler of Scotland a stake which he might play against the English Government.

b. *Play away* (†*off*): to lose in gambling; *fig.* to waste, squander, throw away recklessly.

1562 *Jack Juggler* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 115 He hath no money but what he doth steal, And that he doth play away every deal. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 67 They will play away..Knights, Rooks,..and all. 1693 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 5 The King..at night..plaid off 200 guineas, according to custome. 1721 Ramsay *Rise & Fall of Stocks* 52 Some lords and lairds sell'd riggs and castles, And play'd them aff with tricky rascals. 1879 Dowden *Southey* iv. 112 Southey could not afford to play away his health at hazard.

c. To play for, or in order to gain (something); to gain by playing: in phr. *to play* Booty, *to play a* Prize (see these words).

22. To move or throw (a piece, etc., with which a game is played), as an item in the playing of the game. **a.** *Chess*, etc. To move (a man) to another square on the board.

1562 Rowbothum *Cheasts* B iv b, Thou shalt playe thy Queenes Paune as farre as he may go. 18.. Walker in *Mod. Hoyle* (1870) 45 When you touch a piece with the *bonâ fide* intention of playing it. 1870 *Ibid.* 48 To open the game well, some of the Pawns should be played out first.

b. *Cards.* To take (a card) from one's 'hand' and lay it face upwards on the table, in one's turn. Also *fig.* to bring forward, or deal with in some way (a thing or person) for one's own advantage; *to play one's cards well*, to make good use of one's resources or opportunities (cf. Card *sb.*[2] 2 d).

1680 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 82 That he [your Partner] may either Trump them, or play the best of that suit on the Board. You ought to have a special eye to what Cards are play'd out. 1753 Foote *Eng. in Paris* I. i, If Lucinda plays her Cards well, we have not much to fear from that Quarter. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VII. ii. P 10 After this, if you do not play your cards, it is your own fault. 1879 'Cavendish' *Card Ess.*, etc. 163 He played a false card. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* I. vii, She ought to make her way with 'en, if she plays her trump card aright.

c. In games with balls, as cricket, tennis, golf, billiards, bowls, etc.: To strike (the ball) with the bat, racket, stick, cue, etc., or to deliver it with the hand, so as to send it in a particular direction or place it in a particular position.

1840 F. T. Finch in 'Bat' *Cricket. Man.* 95 Cricket ne'er shall be forgot while we can play a ball. 1888 *Daily Tel.* 27 May, In the first innings the Antipodeans experienced some difficulty in playing the bowling of Jones. 1891 W. G. Grace *Cricket* 233 If you can keep up your wicket and play the ball hard away from you, runs are sure to come. 1901 H. McHugh *John Henry* 67 'Play the round ball!' suggests Shine.

d. *Play on* (*Cricket*): of a batsman, to play the ball on to his own wicket, putting himself 'out'.

1888 *Daily Tel.* 19 May, When only half-a-dozen had been scored, Butler played on, and he had to make way for Barnes. 1894 *Times* 10 July 11/2 Mr. Mordaunt was out in [Brockwell's] first over, for, after cutting and driving the ball for four, he played on.

23. To bring into some condition by playing; e. g. *to play oneself in*, to get into form for, or adapt oneself to the conditions of, play; *to play time out*, to extend the play until the end of the appointed time.

1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 639 Their players had strict injunctions to 'play time out'. 1894 *Times* 10 July 11/2 Mr. Jackson came in with Dr. Grace, and, although a little uncomfortable at starting, soon played himself in.

24. *fig.* **a.** To use or treat as a counter or plaything, to manage or use for one's own ends (like chessmen or cards in a game).

1656 Cowley *Pind. Odes, Destinie* ii, Some Wisemen, and some Fools we call, Figures, alas, of Speech, for Destiny plays us all.

b. To set in opposition, oppose, pit (one person, thing, or party *against* another), esp. for one's own advantage. In mod. use almost always *play off*.

1643 *Plain English* (1690) 9 They could play one Party of Protestants against another. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* VI. § 24 An ingenious Free-thinker may..play one absurdity against another. 1827 *Ann. Reg.* 4/2 He played off France against the world, and the world against France. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* x. iv, The folly is mine, to have played against the crafty Tribune so unequal a brain as thine. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Aug. 5/1 The Sultan likes to play off one Power against another.

c. *Play off*: to cause (a person) to exhibit himself disadvantageously.

1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 497 P 3 His whole Delight was in finding out new Fools, and, as our Phrase is, playing them off, and making them shew themselves to advantage. 1713 Addison *Guard.* No. 71 P 5 He would now and then play them off, and expose them a little unmercifully. 1864 Miss Yonge *Trial* ix, She knew that he was playing the widow off, and that, when most smooth and bland in look and tone, he was inwardly chuckling.

d. To pass *off* as something else; to palm *off*.

1768 H. Walpole *Hist. Doubts* 99 Her preparing the way for her nephew, by first playing off and feeling the ground by a counterfeit. 1867 R. Giffen in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 620 The trick of playing off Jacobite effusions as the national literature of Scotland had already been found out.

IV. To exercise oneself or engage in sword-play, fighting, or fencing.

25. *intr.* To exercise oneself or contend with weapons; *spec.* to contend for exercise or pastime with swords, rapiers, or sticks; to joust, tourney; to fence. In quot. *a* 1300, ?to contend (in general sense). *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1205 Lay. 8145 Þeos tweien cnihtes bi-gunnen mid sceldes to scurmen, ærst heo pleoweden [*c* 1275 pleoiden] and seoððe pliht makeden. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 8126 And pleoiden in þan feldes mid sceaftes and mid sealdes. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 186 Us he dude lede Into a galeie, Wiþ þe se to pleie,..Wiþute sail and roþer. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* liv. 235 (Harl. MS.) Cornelius..come with the aduersarijs ayenste the Emperour, the whiche wolde play. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 7 b, I maie commende hym for plaiyng at weapons. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. ii. 206 He sends to know if your pleasure hold to play with Laertes. 1692 Sir W. Hope *Fencing-Master* (ed. 2) 137 Whither you be to play with Blunts or Sharps. 1792 in Southey *Life A. Bell* (1844) I. 440 The officers..passed the whole day in the Sun, playing at long bullets.

†**b.** *trans.* with the bout or contest as object; as, *to play a play*, *to play a touch* (also *fig.*; see Touch *sb.*). *Obs.*

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VIII. xxxix. 333 Goo thou to yonder pauelione and arme the of the best thou fyndest there, and I shalle playe a merueillous playe with the. 1562 *Jack Juggler* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 114, I care not much At the bucklers to play with thee one fair touch. 1598 R. Bernard tr. *Terence, Heauton.* II. iii, See you play no wild touch [L. *Vide sis, ne quid imprudens ruas*].

V. To perform instrumental music.

26. *intr.* To perform upon a musical instrument. Const. *on, upon* (†*at*, †*of*).

(In quot. *c* 825, the vb. seems to be intr. with *timpanan* in the instrumental case, as the trans. const. with the instrument as obj. is not otherwise known before the 18th c.; but the meaning may also be 'to actuate, operate', 6.)

c 805 *Vesp. Psalter* lxvii. 26 Plæȝiendra [*c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelm.) pleȝiyndra] timpanan [L. *tympanistriarum*]. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* 28 in *Cott. Hom.* 193 Murie dreameð engles biuoren þin onsene. Pleieð, and sweieð, and singeð, bitweonen. *c* 1275 Lay. 20315 His harpe he wende..And gan þare to pleoye And moche game makie. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 111 Ther herd I pleyen vpon an harpe..Orpheus ful craftely. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxv. 115 Mynstrallez, playand on diuerse instrumentes of music. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 133 He can speake the tongues well, he plaies of Instrumentes, fewe men better. 1598 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 177 Man that pled on the drum. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 395 All of them cannot paint or play on music. 1743 Pococke *Descr. East* I. 82 Three Mahometans sung Arab songs, beating time with their hands, and playing on a tambour. 1821 Shelley *Epipsychidion* 65 A Lute, which those whom love has taught to play Make music on. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* IV. xiv, There came the sound of a band playing at a distance.

b. Said of the instrument or the music itself.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 216 The musicke playes, vouchsafe some motion to it. 1660 Wood *Life* 11 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 347 The canons and students of Ch. Ch...began to weare surplices and the organ playd. *a* 1706 R. Semple *Piper of Kilbarchan* vi, His pipe play'd trimly to the drum. 1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* v, Hear this instrument that was going to play. *Mod.* Just then the music began to play.

27. *trans.* To perform (music, or a piece of music) on an instrument.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 70 Where that Musyke, wyth all her minstralsy, Dyvers base daunces moost swetely dyd playe. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* cxxviii, When thou, my music, music play'st, Upon that blessed wood. 1676 Dryden *Aurengz.* II. Stage Direct., Betwixt the Acts, a Warlike Tune is plaid. 1727 Gay *Begg. Op.* Introd. (1729) 2 Play away the ouverture. 1828 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* II. x. 218 Christabel played a *Capriccio* by Mendelssohn. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CL. 862/2 The band played a republican air.

b. To express or describe by music played on an instrument. Chiefly *poet.*

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 830 Certain Turkish minstrels..plaied them up many a homely fit of mirth. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* v. 134 This tuneful Pipe; the same That play'd my Corydon's unhappy Flame.

28. To play or perform on (a musical instrument); to cause (it) to sound.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Flute*, an instrument of musick..played by blowing in it with the mouth. 1755 Johnson, *To Play* v. a...2. To use an instrument of musick. [*Todd adds*: as, he plays the organ, fiddle, etc.] 1868 Miss Braddon *Dead Sea Fr.* (Tauchn.) II. vi. 97 Accompanying herself on the guitar, which she played with a rare perfection. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 14 Aug. 6/1 We have..to play the same fiddle as they played, but we..are not going to play the same tune.

29. With adverbial extension (*in, out, off, down, up*, etc.): To lead, dismiss, or accompany (persons) with instrumental music.

1844 W. H. Maxwell *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xxxiv. (1855) 275 The Frasers..were played off the ground by their pipers. 1883 in *Standard* 22 Mar. 3/3 The Hampshire Artillery Band will play all the Artillery past the saluting point. 1897 Hall Caine *Christian* x, A band in yellow and blue uniform sat playing the people in. 1898 Besant *Orange Girl* II. iii, The small band..played the company into the supper-room. *Mod.* The organist was playing the congregation out.

30. In figurative expressions.

a. *Play on* or *upon*: To make use of, or take advantage of (some quality or disposition of another person); to practise upon.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. ii. 380 You would play vpon mee; you would seem to know my stops. *Ibid.* 387–9. 1697 Collier *Ess.* II. (1703) 74 To flatter the vanity, and play upon the weakness of those in power. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* II. i. (1798) 32 You rely upon the mildness of my temper—you do, you Dog! you play upon the meekness of my disposition! 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* V. i. P 35 We fancied that he meant to play upon our fears. 1870 Rogers *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 116 It is..natural that shrewd politicians should play on the credulity of their dupes.

b. *To play first* or *second fiddle*: see Fiddle *sb.* 1 b. So *to play second*, to take a subordinate part.

1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* X. xi. P 10, I am..to play second fiddle in all your laudable enterprises. 1822, 1862 [see Fiddle *sb.* 1 b]. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 9 May 5/5 The Union will..have to play second to the Central Committee.

VI. To perform dramatically; and derived senses. [Cf. OE. *plegan* sb. pl. = L. *ludi* (see Play *sb.* 14); *pleghús*, Playhouse, theatre.]

31. *trans.* To represent in mimic action; to perform as a spectacle upon the stage, etc.; to act (a pageant, drama, etc.). Also *fig.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 15 Alle þer garmentis..ben atier taken of þe fend, to playe þer pagyn among men. 1457, 1468 [see Pageant *sb.* 1]. 1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 340 Mark what pageants have been played, and what are yet a playing, to separate us from the emperor. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 If ani..person..play in enterludes, sing or rime, any matter contrarie to the saide doctrine. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* vi. 44 Like as players on the stage do playe theyr playe. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xvii. (Arb.) 51 The old comedies were plaid in the broad streets vpon wagons or carts vncouered. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. ii. 93 The whil'st this Play is Playing. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* II. vii. P 25 The doctor..had not the least suspicion of the farce that was playing. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Nov. 5/3 'Our Boys' was played at Guy's Hospital for the amusement..of the nurses and patients. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* Feb. 234 He was alone in the world, with his life half played.

b. *Play off*: to show off or exhibit by imitation. (Cf. *take off*.) ? *Obs.*

1789 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 21 Jan., He took up a fan..and began playing off various imitative airs with it. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VII. vii. P 16 Phenicia..was playing off the amiable and unaffected simpleton.

32. *trans. Play out*: to perform to the end; *fig.* to bring to an end; *refl.* to come to an end, become obsolete or effete.

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 531 Out you Rogue, play out the Play. 1854 Mrs. Austin *Germany*, etc. 344 The great heroic tragedy which was now being played out on the world's stage. 1867 H. Conybeare in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 513 The classical and pointed styles each ran their course from prime to decadence—in fact, 'played themselves out' completely. 1884 J. Quincy *Figures of Past* 21 This burlesque..gradually played itself out, and came to an end.

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b. *intr.* for *refl.* or *pass.*

1835 Browning *Paracelsus* IV. 680 As though it mattered how the farce plays out, So it be quickly played! 1885 Howells *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 61 Gentlemaning as a profession has got to play out in a generation or two.

c. pa. pple. *Played out*: performed to the end; brought to an end, ended, finished, over and done with; also, exhausted, used up, effete, worn out. (Cf. 16, 22 b.) Hence as ppl. adj., *played-out.*

1863 Holland *Lett. Joneses* xvi. 239 One remains, here and there, a played-out man. 1864 Burton *Scot. Abr.* I. iv. 183 The drama is not yet entirely played out. 1870 B. Harte *Further L. fr. Truthful James* i, Is our civilization a failure? Or is the Caucasian played out? 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 272 About twelve or fifteen years ago he was decidedly of opinion that Mr. Gladstone was played out. 1888 Lees & Clutterbuck *B. C.* 1887 xxix. (1892) 325 To-day they had made forty miles over this awful trail, and their horses were not unnaturally quite played out.

33. To represent (a person or character) in a dramatic performance; to act the part of.

c 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 198 Somtyme to shewe his lightnesse and maistrye He [Absolon] pleyeth Herodes vp on a Scaffold hye. 1513 More *Rich. III* (1883) 79 In a stage play all the people know right wel that he that playeth the sowdayne is percase a sowter. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 31 Yet my chiefe humour is for a tyrant. I could play Ercles rarely. *a* 1631 Donne *To Sir H. Wotton* Poems (1654) 146 Courts are Theaters, where some men play Princes, some slaves. 1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I. 92, I do not go to see the characters of the Bible played. *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *Marie Mignot*, Miss Kelly plays Marie.

34. Hence *fig.* in real life: To sustain the character of; to perform the duties or characteristic actions of; to act as if one were, act or behave as or like, act the part of. (Almost always with *the* before the object; rarely with adj. absol. as obj.). Esp. in various phrases, as *to play the* Deuce, *the* Devil, *the* Fool, *the* Man, *the* Mischief, Possum, Rex, Truant, etc.: see the sbs.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 1191 (1240) But ye han pleyed tyraunt neigh to longe, And hard was it your herte for to grave. 1426 Audelay *Poems* (Percy Soc.) 29 Thai play not the fole, Contenuali thai go to scole. 1433 Lydg. *St. Edmund* II. 381 Among sarseynes he pleied the lioun. *c* 1530 H. Rhodes *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* 84 Auoyde murther, saue thy selfe, play the man, being compelde. 1550 Crowley *Way to Wealth* A viij b, With extreme crueltie ye haue plaied the lordes ouer them. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 20 Will they now play the Hedgehog that...draue out his host? *a* 1603 J. Raynolds *Proph. Obadiah* iii. (1613) 38 Play the good fellowes your selues with the world. 1662 Bp. Hopkins *Fun. Serm.* (1685) 93 Chess-men that on the board play the King and Queen, but in the bag are of the same materials, and rank with others. 1790–1821 Combe *Devil on Two Sticks* (1817) I. 274 It is an act of prudence to let a woman play the fool, for fear she should play the devil. 1823 Lockhart *Reg. Dalton* VIII. i, But we must not play sad now, my dear, I hope you will be happy here. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* May 5 It was gall to me to play jackal to Dan, or to any one else.

35. To sustain, represent, act (*a part, the part of*), *lit.* in dramatic performance, or *fig.* in real life: see Part *sb.* 9, 9 b.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* I. 165 King Herodis part thai playit in to Scotland. 1548, 1584, 1590, 1600 [see Part *sb.* 9, 9 b]. 1655 Culpepper *Riverius* Printer to Rdr., The friends of the Sick must play their part, or all will not be well. 1672 [H. Stubbe] *Rosemary & Bayes* 12 Though this expression of taking upon him the person [= *personam induere*] .. may not be culpable enough .. and therefore the case must be aggravated with *playing a part*; truly, the words of *playing the part* are too light and unbecoming. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 89 P 4 She ought to play her Part in haste, when she considers that she is suddenly to quit the Stage. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 310 The parts which she was in the habit of playing, and .. the epilogues which it was her especial business to recite. 1881 Gardiner & Mullinger *Introd. Stud. Eng. Hist.* I. xi. 195 In the final struggle..England played her part well.

36. *intr.* To act a drama, or a part in a drama; to perform; = Act *v.* 8. Also *fig.*

1580 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 408 No Mayor..shall geve leave to any players to playe within the guilde hall. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. ii. 104 *Ham.* My Lord, you plaid once i th' University, you say? *Polon.* That I did my Lord, and was accounted a good Actor. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* III. 889 Even kings but play, and when their part is done, Some other, worse or better, mount the throne. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxiii, Did you ever play at Canterbury? 1880 M'Carthy *Own Times* IV. lxiv. 434 He showed that he was resolved to play on a vaster stage.

b. *Play up to* (*Theatrical slang*): to act in a drama so as to support or assist another actor; hence, to support, back up; to flatter, toady.

1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VI. i. P 8 You want two good actors to play up to you. 1827 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 323 He [a performing elephant] was 'played up to' by the celebrated columbine, Mrs. Parker. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* II. xv, There is your Playing-up toady, who, unconscious to its feeder, is always playing up to its feeder's weaknesses. 1894 *Times* 5 Mar. 14/1 The windows here are designed, like the others, to play up to the mosaics, and are not intended to be too visible in profile.

Play, obs. form of Plea *sb.* and *v.*

Playable (plē·ăb'l), *a.* [f. Play *v.* + -able.]

†**1.** Given to play, playful, sportive. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 282/2 Playabylle, *ludibundus, ludicris, ludicer, ludibilis.*

2. Capable of being played: in various senses.

1860 Reade *8th Commandm.* 30 There were passages in 'Le Château Grantier' not playable in England. 1873 Bennett & Cavendish *Billiards* 480 Any ball or balls behind the baulk-line,..are not playable if the striker be in baulk. 1875 M. Pattison *Casaubon* 154 The part of chaplain-man-of-the-world, a part often played, and still playable. 1887 Gurney *Tertium Quid* II. 57 Old Scotch tunes playable on the black keys of a piano. 1898 *Daily News* 5 May 5/2 The maestro laid the instrument down with an evident air of contempt, but he declared it to be playable.

b. Of a cricket or football ground or the like: Admitting of or fit for playing on.

1872 *Daily News* 15 July, The play did not commence ..until half-past 11, when the ground was rendered 'playable' by the copious use of sawdust. 1881 *Sportsman* 31 Jan. 4/5 Football at Oxford..the ground will hardly be playable until the end of this week.

Hence **Playabi·lity,** the quality of being playable.

1881 Stevenson *Virg. Puerisque* 259 Bound up with the subject of play, and the precise amount of playfulness, or playability, to be looked for in the world.

Play-actor, -actress, etc.: see Play *sb.* 17.

Play-bill (plē·ĭl·bil). A bill or placard announcing a play and giving the names of the actors to whom the various parts are assigned.

1673 [R. Leigh] *Transp. Reh.* 1 Having posted up a play-bill for the title of his book..being prefer'd from writing of bills for the play-houses. 1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 47 P 10 His first care in the morning is to read the play-bills. 1875 Lowell *Wks.* (1890) IV. 376 Theatrical critiques as ephemeral as play-bills.

Play-book (plē·ĭ·buk). Also without hyphen, as one word, or two. [f. Play *sb.* + Book *sb.* 3.] A book of plays or dramatic compositions.

1535 *Cov. Corp. Chr. Plays* App. II. 107 Payd for makyng of the playe-boke *vs.* 1624 Massinger *Parl. Love* II. iii, Comparing of these eyes to the fairest flowers,..And such hyperboles stolen out of playbooks. 1727 Gay *Begg. Op.* I. x, Those cursed Play-books she reads have been her ruin. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 80 'Tis an old sneer, that the Irish peerage drew their names from playbooks.

Playcart, obs. f. Placard. **Playce,** obs. f. Plaice. **Playche,** obs. f. Pleach, Plash *v.*1 **Playd, -e,** obs. ff. Plaid, Plea, Plead.

Play-day (plē·dē). A day given up to play; a day exempted from work; *esp.* a school holiday.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 555 Worse than either of these is he, who doth that vpon work days which should haue bin don on play-daies or idle holidaies. 1655 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 334 He wrote of the sending of Maynard, Windham and Twisden to the Towre; he said it was a strange playdaye. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1724) VI. x. 343 The Soul's Play-day is always the Devil's working Day, and the idler the Man, still the busier the Tempter. 1768 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 285 We have no play-days (the school being taught every day in the year but Sundays). 1876 Grant *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. v. 172 In 1763 the play-days at the grammar school of Kinghorn were fixed as the afternoons of every Wednesday and Saturday.

attrib. 1747 W. Dunkin in Francis *Horace, Ep.* II. ii. 299 Or, wanting Prudence, like a Play-day Boy Blindly rush on, to catch the flying Joy.

b. A week-day on which miners or others do not work: cf. Play *sb.* 13, *v.* 15.

1892 *Daily News* 12 Apr. 6/4 With reference to the weekly 'playday' being fixed for Saturday the agent advised the men to accept this,..it was decided unanimously to take a ballot whether the playday shall be Monday, Thursday, or Saturday. 1901 *Daily Mail* 7 Nov. 3/4 The miners obeyed their leaders as implicitly as they did on..the three previous 'play-days'.

†**Playe,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *pleiier*, in 3 sing. pres. *pleie* (mod.F. *plier* and *ployer*) to fold:—L. *plicāre*. A doublet of Ply *v.*] *trans.* To fold.

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* III. 818 in *Babees Bk.* 326 Be-fore þo lorde and þe lady..Dowbelle he playes þo towelle þere.

Playe, playe, obs. forms of Play.

Played-out, *ppl. a.*: see Play *v.* 32 c.

Player (plē·ər). Forms: 1 plegere, 4 pleier, 5 pleyar(e, 5–6 pleyer, 5–7 plaier, (6 plear), 5– player. [OE. *plegere*, f. *plegan*, Play *v.* + -er1.]

I. One who plays.

1. In general sense. (The OE. instance appears to be a mistranslation by the glossator.)

c 1000 Ælfric *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 108/9 *Gimnosophista*, nacod plegere. 1382 Wyclif *Jer.* xv. 17, I sat not in counseil of pleieres [Vulg. *ludentium*], and gloriede fro the face of thin hond. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 404/1 Pleyare, *lusor. Ibid.*, Pleyare, þat alwey wyl pley, *ludibundus.* 1552 Huloet, Player at all games, pastymes, and sportes, *ludio.* 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. i. 113 You are Pictures out of doore..Wilde-Cats in your Kitchens..Players in your Huswiferie. 1755 Johnson, *Player*, an idler; a lazy person. *Mod.* A player at farming.

2. One who engages in some game, usually specified in the context, e.g. chess, draughts, cards, tennis; one who is practised or skilful in some game.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1232 Well he shalbe taught As a pleyer [? at chess] shuld to drawe another draught. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 404/2 Pleyar, at the bal, *pililudius.* *a* 1500 *MS. Ashm.* 344 (Bodl.) lf. 20 b, If ye be a great plaier [at chess] & can well defende your game. 1562 Rowbothum *Cheasts* A iij, The by standers (whiche commonlye see more then the plaiers). 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 180 Let us doe as Players at Tennis, be judged by all the lookers on. 1778 C. Jones *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 25 Suppose I play the Ace of a Suit of which I have Ace, King, and three small ones; the last Player does not chuse to trump it, having none of the Suit. 1867 *Rugby School Football Laws* 19 Any player obtaining a ball in a maul, must have it down as soon as possible.

b. One who plays for stakes; a gambler.

1483 [see Play *v.* 21]. 1511 *Churche of Vuell Men* (Pynson) B vj, Oft my players shall say, by the deth such one was a nimble player, for when he came to the play he had but .v. s. & wan .x. s. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 11 Gardeners, and rake fetters; Players, purse cutters, money baterers. 1755 Johnson, *Player*..a gamester.

c. A professional player (at cricket, golf, etc.).

1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 29 The two matches between the Gentlemen and Players. 1891 W. G. Grace *Cricket* 210 Every player selected by the Committee to play against the Gentlemen is paid at the rate of £10 per match. 1895 *Daily News* 1 Aug. 6/2 England has generally the better of Scotland, both in the Amateur and Player [Golf] Championships.

†**3.** One who plays or performs tricks to amuse others: a juggler; an acrobat. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xlvii. (1869) 199 He maketh of þilke þat pleyen with hem, and doon it, hise principal pleyeres, and hise special jogeloresses. 1530 Palsgr. 255/1 Player or goer upon a corde, *batelleur.*

4. One who acts a character on the stage; a dramatic performer, an actor. (In earlier use, one who played in an interlude.)

1463–4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 505/2 That .. Pleyers in their Enterludes, be not comprised in this Acte. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 325 And the sonday nexte after the xij. day, I 3afe to the pleyeres of Stoke, ij. s. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G viij, Counterfaityng plaiers of farces and mummeries. 1539 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xii. 240 To ye quenes pleyers for pleyng before ye king this Cristemas iiij li. 1569 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 132 A reward gevyn to Ser John' Beron plears. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 140 All the world's a stage, And all the men and women, meerely Players. *a* 1680 Charnock *Self-Exam.* Wks. (1849) 175 A player is not a prince, because he acts the part of a prince. 1742 H. Walpole *Lett. Mann* (1834) I. 146 All the run is now after Garrick, a wine-merchant who is turned player at Goodman's-fields. 1868 Helps *Realmah* xvii. (1876) 475 Give me some good plays to go to, played by great players.

5. One who plays on an instrument of music.

1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 18 Y^e^ pleyers at ye orgenys ij d. 1539 Bible (Great) 1 *Sam.* xvi. 16 A man, that is a connyng player with [*Geneva* vpon] an harpe. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 198 The singers and players of instruments. 1837 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XV. 615/1 The safest compass for ordinary players [of the serpent] is the two first of these octaves.

II. That which plays.

†**6.** A metal pendant to a horse's bit. *Obs.*

1598 Florio, *Saliutra*,..among riders the plate whereat the players that hang in the mids of a port are fastned. 1607 Markham *Caval.* VI. (1617) 57 He shall haue Snaffles of all shapes..with small rings in the midst, and sundry sort of small players fastned to those ringes, which to a trauelling horse breedes pleasure. 1611 Cotgr., *Babillons*, the players that hang to the port of a bitt.

†**7.** *pl.* The antennæ or palpi of an insect. *Obs.*

1747 Gould *Eng. Ants* 5 Each Horn [of an Ant's Mouth] has several little Joints, by which means it plays to and fro with great facility...These Players are of particular Use to the Ants both in feeding themselves and also their Young.

8. *Billiards, Croquet.* (See quot.)

1868 W. J. Whitmore *Croquet Tact.* 9 The term 'player' is borrowed from billiards in the game of pool, and means the ball which, after you have finished your break, will play on you.

III. **9.** *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly *appositive*, in sense 4), as *player-devil, -girl, -man, -woman*, etc.; also **player-like** *a.*, like or befitting a player or actor.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* iv. 24 b, Farre from all manour of playerlyke ostentation. 1596 Lodge *Wits Miserie* 40 They say likewise there is a Plaier Deuil, a handsome sonne of Mammons. 1641 Prynne *Antip.* 123 Pageants, Theaters, Sceans, and Player-like representations, in making a puppet-play. 1675 Wycherley *Country Wife* II. i, She chid me just now for liking the playermen. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 2 Apr., Miss Liddy had like to have run away with a player-man. 1837 H. Ainsworth *Crichton* I. 197, I can scarce comprehend how a player-girl like this can occasion him so much trouble. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 5 Apr. 7/2 The player-manager is a rarity.

Play·eress. *rare.* [f. prec. + -ess.] An actress.

1830 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 334 Many playeresses had become peeresses.

†**Play·erly,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ly1.] Of the nature or character of an actor; befitting an actor.

1618 Bolton *Florus* II. xiv. (1636) 132 Whereby they..were overcome in battell, not by true, and very kings, but this phantastike and playerly one. 1633 Prynne *Histriomastix* II. ii. i. 852 The Satyricall invectiues of Iuuenall and others against this infamous Playerlie Emperor. *Ibid.* IV. i. 939 Poeticall streines of wit and Playerly eloquence.

Playfellow (plē·fe:lou). [f. Play *sb.* + Fellow.] A companion in play or amusement: usually said of children or young people.

1513 More *Rich. III* (1883) 36, I pray God send them both better playfelowes than hym. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I. i. 220. 1633 Heywood *Eng. Trav.* I. Wks. 1874 IV. 10 My wife and you, in youth were play-fellowes. 1790 Cowper *Lett.* 27 Feb., Mrs. Hewitt..was my playfellow at Berkhamstead. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* i, At times, a recollection of his old playfellow broke upon him through the haze in which he lived.

†**Playfere** (plē·fi·ər). *Obs.* Forms: 3 playe fuere, pleiuere, 3–4 pleifere, 4 plaw-, plowe-, pleyefere, 4–7 pleyfere, 5–8 playfere, (5 -uere, fer, 5–7 -feer, -feere, 6 -fiere, -feir, -feare, 7 -pheer(e; 5 pleyfer, playefere, 6 -feere, plaifere, -feere, -fiere, -faier). [f. Play *sb.* + Fere *sb.*1, companion, comrade.] 'A companion at play,

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a playfellow, playmate; a companion generally, or in any action or course.

c 1205 LAY. 15631 Ifunden Mærlin & his plaȝe-iueren [*c* 1275 pleiueres] mid him. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 56 Þi sari gast schal wiþ þe schucke pleiferen pleien in helle. *c* 1305 *St. Edmund Conf.* 64 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 72 Wiþ þe ic go in eche stede .. & þi pleyfere ic am. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric Poetry* xv. 49 Glotonie mi glemon wes, .. Prude wes my plowe fere. 1388 WYCLIF *Judg.* xi. 38 Whanne sche hadde go with hir felowis and pleiferis [1535 COVERD. playefeeres], sche biwepte hir maydynhed in the hillis. *a* 1400 *Transl. N. T., Acts* xiii. 1 (Paues 157) Manaen þat was þo plawfere {Vulg. *collactaneus*] of Herowde þo Tetrarke. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLXVIII. vi, Roger Mortymer..was that tyme the quenes playfeer. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 33 One of his wanton mates and vnthriftie plaifaiers. 1612 *Two Noble K.* IV. iii. 79 Learne what maides haue beene her companions and play-pheeres. *a* 1765 *Jew's Daughter* ii. in Child *Ballads* (1888) III. 244/1, I winna cum in, I cannae cum in, Without my play-feres nine.

fig. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 45 Thus pouerté & pacyence are nedes play-feres.

Play-field, -folk, etc.: see PLAY *sb.* 17.

Playful (plē·fůl), *a.* [f. PLAY *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of play, frolicsome, sportive; also, showing a sportive or sprightly humour, pleasantly humorous or jocular, jocund, merry.

a 1340 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 205 Tovel spac and slow to Godd .. sumehwile to pleiful, to drupi oðer hwiles. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 64, I was neuer, either Stoick in doctrine, or Anabaptist in Religion to mislike a merie, pleasant, and plaifull nature. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.), He is scandalized at youth for being lively, and at childhood for being playful. 1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Autumn* 340 Loud the Scream Of Geese impatient for the playful Stream. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 849 His scorn, his love, in playful words he spoke. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. vii. 208 The playful humour which immortalised John Gilpin.

Play·fully, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a playful or sportive manner; jokingly.

1792 BOSWELL *Johnson* 15 May an. 1776, I mentioned a scheme .. of making a tour to the Isle of Man..; and that Mr. Burke had playfully suggested as a motto, 'The proper study of Mankind is Man'. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 87 *Picaro, ficara*, rogue (may be used playfully). 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 59 We playfully threatened that you should not be allowed to go home until the question was settled.

Play·fulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being playful; sportiveness.

1795 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 96 With all the baby playfulness of love. 1823 W. SCORESBY *Jrnl. Whale Fish.* 17 The [auroral] arch extending across the zenith, showed an uncommon playfulness of figure and variety of form. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 84 His playfulness was too near deadly earnest for the comedy of common life.

† Play-game. *Obs.* A game of play; a piece of sport; an amusement, a sport; a plaything.

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* I. (1603) 62 They esteeme this our life to be but a play-game. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 30 A small Barke..that had beene rob'd by Pirates, and left as a play-game to the windes. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. round World* (1699) 496, I had been in many eminent Dangers before now,..but the worst of them all was but a Play-game in comparison with this.

Playg(e, Playght, obs. ff. PLAYOCK, PLAIT.

Playgoer (plē·gōu:ǝr). [f. PLAY *sb.* + GOER; cf. *church-goer*.] One who (habitually) goes to the play; a frequenter of the theatre.

1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Artif. Comedy Last Cent.*, The present generation of playgoers. 1857 MRS. MATHEWS *Tea-Table Talk* II. 313 Night after night I revelled in delights known only to the play-goer of those times.

So **Play·go·ing** *sb.* and *a.*

1780 T. DAVIES *Mem. Garrick* (1808) II. 48 (Jod.) By these means drawing all the playgoing people to Drury Lane. 1896 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 6/6 It has been said that the playgoing of a man of the world is one of the most cherished of his memories.

Play·ground. A piece of ground used for playing on, esp. one attached to a school; hence, a place of recreation however extensive.

1794 SOUTHEY *Retrospect* 79 Much of the easy life the scholars led, Of spacious play-ground and of wholesome air, The best instruction and the tenderest care. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 16 June 1/2 Seminary at Thorp-Arch. .. Adjoining are extensive Play Grounds, for the recreation of the young gentlemen. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. i. 6 Our travellers .. have made of Switzerland an English playground. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 595 The neighbouring villages were the play-ground and sporting-ground of the townsmen.

fig. 1857 MRS. MATHEWS *Tea-Table Talk* I. 4 A Magazine is .. an actual playground of indulgence to young authors. 1901 *Expositor* July 47 Science has found the problem no playground.

Play·house. A house or building in which plays are acted; a theatre.

a 1000 *Aldhelm Glosses* (Napier) 1752 *Cælestis theatri*, þæs heofenlican pleȝhuses. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. Chorus 36 The Scene Is now transported (Gentles) to Southampton, There is the Play-house now, there must you sit. 1623 in *N. Shaks. Soc. Trans.* (1885) 504 Att the play howse called the Cockpitt in Drurie Lane. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Oct., The playhouses begin to play next week. 1733 SWIFT *Lett.* Wks. 1841 II. 697 The comedy (which our poor friend [Gay] gave to the playhouse the week before his death). 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. xiv. 164 There is no play-house in Harford, nor in any other place in Connecticut. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* iv. 30, I was born a lady..though I do sell fruit in the playhouse. 1892 [see PLAYLET].

fig. 1705 WYCHERLEY *Let. to Pope* 5 Nov., You may see.. the two great Play-houses of the Nation, those of the Lords and Commons, in dispute with one another.

b. *attrib.*

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* Prol. 16 The women .. swore they would be true;..But..they were made of play-house flesh and blood. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* iv. (1709) 45 A Play-house Wit is distinguish'd by wanting Understanding. 1761 (*title*) A New Academy of Compliments ..With a collection of the newest Play-house Songs. 1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas* (Tauchn.) 54 Like playhouse-scenes, the shore slid past our sleepy eyes.

Playing (plē·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PLAY *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb PLAY, in various senses.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* XXX. 88 As y me wende omy pleyȝyng, on mi folie y thohte. *c* 1300 *Sir Tristr.* 1744 Sche þouȝt .. Tristrem and y boaþe Beþ schent for our playing. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* CCXX, Edgar rode ouȝt on his pleyeng, In to a fforest neyȝt to his place. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xlix. 1 Swete as hony.., and as the playenge of Musick. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. (1577) C v b, Some in ryding, some in playing at fence. 1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Serm. Paules Crosse* 60 They call it the playing of the Bit in the horse mouth. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxiii, A playing of the Tide too and fro. 1711 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 148 The action.. mostly consisted in the playeing of the artillery. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 193 Conveying the Water ..for the playing of Jets. 1885 *Athenæum* 14 Nov. 645/2 First-class orchestral playing.

† **b.** (In form *plawing*.) Boiling. *Obs.*

1465 in *Paston Lett.* III. 435 A grete lede to brew v. comb malte with one plawyng. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 14 Antiently Boyling was called Plawing.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *playing day, garment, gear, place, week*; † **playing-board,** a board for playing some game on, e. g. a dice-board or chess-board; **playing-croft** (*Sc.*), a playground; † **playing-fere,** a playfellow (= PLAYFERE); **playing-field,** a field or piece of ground for playing in; applied esp. to the playgrounds at Eton; **playing-house, -passage,** in quots. applied to the 'bower' constructed by bower-birds; † **playing-stock,** a butt for jests, a laughing-stock; † **playing-table** = *playing-board*; † **playing-thing** = PLAYTHING. See also PLAYING-CARD.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CLXII. (Bodl. MS.), And in anoþer manere table is a *pleyinge borde þat men pley one atte dies and oþer games. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 370 If both sexes have separate *playing-crofts. 1575 *Recorde's Gr. Artes* II. Ee vij b, Then woulde the quotient declare the true number of the working dayes, and not of *playing dayes. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. i. 9 'Tis a playing day I see: how now Sir Hugh, no Schoole to day? 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 357 He louеþ somdel her norice and here *pleieng feres. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 115 Ffarewel, Goddys sustyr, and his pleynge fere. 1583-4 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 464 (Eton Coll. Acc.) Trees..aboute the *playinge fildes. 1736 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1820) I. 6 The playing fields at Eton. 1898 J. A. GIBBS *Cotswold Village* 28 Pass on to Eton... Mark well the playing fields. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 404/2 *Pleyynge garment, *ludix*. 1532 in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 44 The seid pagyaunt, with the implements and *playing geire belongyng to the same. 1840 GOULD in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 94 They are used by the birds as a *playing-house or 'run', as it is termed. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. I. ii. 63 The Bower-birds..tastefully ornamenting their *playing-passages with gaily-coloured objects. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 750 þat preui *pleyng place..loyned wel iustly to meliors chamber. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 87 b, The plaieng place, which they call *Theatrum Colosseum*. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 748 To make him a *playing stock in common playes. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 282 b, I haue bought a *pleyeng tabull: with .xii. poyntis on the one syde: and chekers on the other syde. 1639 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 180, I give vnto my sonne-in-law..my inlaid playeing tables. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 404/2 *Pleyynge thynge, or thynge þat menn or chyldyr pley wythe. 1523-4 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 322 Mr parson gave to them a *playng weke to make mery. 1892 *Daily News* 2 Nov. 6/4 The desirability or otherwise of a 'playing' week at Christmas.

Play·ing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That plays, in various senses: see the verb.

a 1000 in Cockayne *Shrine* 32 An pleȝende cild arn under wænes hweowol. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. met. ii. (Addit. MS.), þe pleiyng [*ludens*] besines of men. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 152 For to plant, some playing pieces there A mount was raysd, which kept the foe in feare. 1701 EVELYN *Diary* Apr. (1819) II. 74 A lively playing boy. 1871 RUSKIN in *Daily News* 24 Feb. (1898) 6/2 Turner has put the only piece of playing colour in all the picture into the reflections in this.

† **b.** Boiling. (Also in form *plawing*.) *Obs.*

c 1400 *Sege Jerus.* 671 Hote playande picche amonge þe peple ȝeten. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 37 In playand water þou kast hit schalle To harden. 1552 HULOET, Bubble, lyke plawing water,..*scateo*.

Play·ing-card. Each card of a set or 'pack' used in playing various games: = CARD *sb.*2 1.

1543 tr. *Act* 3 *Edw. IV*, c. 4 No marchant..shal bryng.. into this realme .. chessemen, playeng cardes [*orig.* cardes a Juer]. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1925/4 Making of Playing Cards in England, (wherein many hundred Poor People are imployed). 1816 SINGER (*title*) Researches into the History of Playing Cards.

Play·ingly, *adv. rare.* [f. PLAYING *ppl. a.* + -LY 2.] In the way of play or recreation.

1680 AUBREY *Brief Lives* (1898) I. 2, I doe it playingly. This morning..I writt two lives

Play·less, *a.* [f. PLAY *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of play or plays (in different senses).

a 1834 COLERIDGE cited in WEBSTER (1864). 1888 C. S. in *Society* 14 Oct. 11/1 Is not France in the same deplorable playless condition? 1889 *Daily News* 28 May 5/2 The playless playgrounds of French schools.

Play·let. [f. as prec. + -LET.] A diminutive or short dramatic play.

1884 B. MATTHEWS in *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 916 In these beautiful and witty playlets there is but the ghost of an action. 1892 *Welsh Rev.* I. 751 The modern playhouse ..has become the home, not of the play, but the playlet.

† **Play·lome, -loom.** *Obs. rare*−1. [f. PLAY *sb.* + ME. *lome*, LOOM.] An instrument of play: in quot. applied to a club.

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 2013 Go reche me my playlome, And I salle go to hym sone..Ane iryne clobe takes he; Agayne Percevelle the fre He went than fulle right.

Play·ma·ker. Now *rare.* A maker, composer, or writer of plays; a dramatic author.

1530 PALSGR. 255/1 Playe maker, *facteur, factiste*. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 44 Perchance it is the Comick, whom naughtie Play-makers and Stage-keepers, have iustly made odious. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 261 He retired to the Metropolis, lived in Greys Inn, and set up for a play-maker. 1903 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. XI. 201/2 He insults Greene, Elderton, Tarleton, and all play-actors and play-makers.

Playman (plē·mæn). *nonce-wd.* A man addicted to play, a gamester.

1844 THACKERAY *B. Lyndon* xi, She knew that as a playman I had never failed in my word.

Playmate (plē·mēt). [f. PLAY *sb.* + MATE *sb.*2] A companion in play, a playfellow. Also *fig.*

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. lviii, The lovely playmates of pure verity. 1798 COLERIDGE *Frost at Midnight* 43 My play-mate when we both were clothed alike! 1898 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 213 Brother and playmate to all Nature. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. i. 14 Hunger and dirt for his playmates. 1879 MEREDITH *Egoist* vi, She had been taken by playmate boys in her infancy to peep into hedge-leaves.

Hence **Play·mating** *sb.*, the being playmates, companionship in play.

1888 G. W. CABLE in *Library Mag.* (N. Y.) May 21 Nor [is there] a tenth as much..playmating of white and colored children as there was in the days of slavery.

Play-money, -monger: see PLAY *sb.* 17.

Playn, -e, obs. ff. PLAIN, PLANE. **Playnchour, -shore,** variants of PLANCHER *sb.*1 **Playner,** obs. var. PLENAR. **Playnt,** obs. f. PLAINT, PLANT. **Playntain, -tein, -teyne,** obs. ff. PLANTAIN. **Playntie,** obs. Sc. form of PLENTY.

Playock, plaik, plaig (plē·ǝk, plēk, plēg). *Sc.* Forms: *α.* 5 **playok,** 8– *dial.* **plack,** 9 **play-ock, -ick, playke, plaik.** *β.* 6 **playg,** 6– **plaig,** (**plague**). [f. PLAY *v.* or *sb.*: second element uncertain: ? *-ock* diminutive.] A plaything, toy.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. vi. 588 Westymentis, bukis, and othir ma Plesand playokis, he gave alsua. 1508 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 137 For mending of the Princis playg of silvir. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.* (E. D. S.), *Crepundia*, bairnes plagues. 1721 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) I. 227 Send me word..what placks to buy for Mary. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 395 Put half a crown in the hand of each of the poor weans for a playock. 1821 CARLYLE *Early Lett.* I. 349 Forsaking the switch and quizzer and other plaiks invented by French barbers. *Mod. Sc.* Bring in your plaigs, it's gaun to rain. [See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

Play-right, -seer: see PLAY *sb.* 17.

Plays, obs. f. PLACE. **Plays(e, -sce, -sse,** obs. ff. PLAICE. **Playsance, -ant,** obs. ff. PLEASANCE, -ANT. **Playse, Playsir, -e,** obs. ff. PLEASE, PLEASURE.

Playsome (plē·sům), *a.* Now chiefly *dial.* [f. PLAY *sb.* + -SOME.] Inclined to play; playful.

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. III. iii. 137 All pleasant folke, well-minded, malicious, and playsome. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. II. iii. 117 Not asham'd of expressing any Extasy of Joy or playsom Humour. 1755 HUME *Nat. Hist. Relig.* Ess. 1817 II. 451 The playsome whimsies of monkeys. 1870 VERNEY *Lattice Lisle* 305 He always said he [the horse] were only playsome and that 'tweren't vice.

Hence **Play·somely** *adv.*, **Play·someness.**

a 1643 LD. FALKLAND, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 56 He that were playsomely disposed. 1676 GLANVILL *Seasonable Reflect.* 108 How much slightness and playsomeness in speaking of serving God. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, Camel-driver* 60 My playsomeness had pleased thee.

Playstead (plē·sted). ? *local.* [f. PLAY *sb.* + STEAD.] A place for play, a playground.

c 1251 *Bittlesden Chartulary* lf. 121 (B. M.), Et in campo orientali vna dimidia acra super playstude iuxta terram Roberti le deuenes. 1889 *Boston Even. Traveller* July, The fortunate children of Boston..go there [Franklin Park] ..and engage in games over the playstead.

Playster, -ir, obs. forms of PLASTER.

Play·stow. *local.* Forms: 1 **plegstów,** 3 **pleystow**; now (as place-name) **Plaistow, Plestor.** [OE. *plegstów* a place of play, a gymnasium, f. *pleg*, PLAY *sb.* + *stów* place.] A place of play, a playground; now surviving in names of English villages (*Plaistow* in Sussex and Essex), and in *Plestor*, name of an open space of about one third of an acre near the church at Selborne, Hants.

10.. *Sax. Leechd.* III. 206 [Þonne man] On plegstowe oðde on wafung stowe andbidian hine ȝesiho styrunge sume ȝetacnaþ. *c* 1050 *Cott. Cleopatra Glosses* in Wr.-Wülcker 411/45 *Gymnasio* on plegestowum. *Ibid.* 465/40 *Palestrarum*, ȝestrynga, plegstowa. 1789 WHITE *Antiq. Selborne* x, Sir Adam Gurdon .. in conjunction with his wife Constantia, in the year 1271, granted to the prior and convent of Selborne all his right and claim to a certain place, *placea*, called *La Pleystow*, in the village aforesaid, '*in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosinam*'. This *Pleystow, locus*

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ludorum, or play-place, is a level area near the church of about forty-four yards by thirty-six, and is known now by the name of the *Plestor*. 1875 MORT. COLLINS *Thoughts in Gard.* (1880) II. 109 There is also to be a cross to his [Gilbert White's] memory...Is there no sculptor who could adorn that cross which is to be erected on the plaistor with a flying swallow in marble of Sicily?

Playsur(e, -yr(e, obs. ff. PLEASURE. **Playt, -e,** obs. ff. PLAIT, PLAT, PLATE, PLEA, PLEAD.

Plaything (plē·piŋ). [f. PLAY *sb.* + THING.] A thing to play with, a toy.

1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 450 Say he delighteth in armies and victories, and triumphs, and coronations: these are great in respect of playthings; but all these are feeble and pusillanimous to a great soul. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iii. (1695) 14 A Child knows his Nurse and his Cradle, and by degrees the Play-things of a little more advanced Age. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 29 A Child would have cry'd half an Hour before it would have found out such a pretty Plaything. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxi. 207 Strange that these famine-pinched wanderers of the ice should rejoice in sports and play-things like the children of our own smiling sky.

b. *fig.* A man, animal, or thing, treated as a thing to be played with.

1680 OTWAY *Caius Marius* I. i, Sylla too, a Boy, a Woman's Play-thing. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Akenside* Wks. IV. 289 A physician in a great city seems to be the mere plaything of Fortune. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 75 The Empire..had now become the plaything of a worthless woman.

c. *attrib.* (Chiefly *appositive.*)

1781 COWPER *Hope* 543 Yet charge not heavenly skill with having planned A play-thing world, unworthy of his hand. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* Ded., Fancy bestow'd a play-thing-lyre. 1851 H. D. WOLFF *Pict. Span. Life* 186 His plaything sword is quivering in the bully's heart.

Playtime (plē·təim). [f. PLAY *sb.* + TIME *sb.*]

1. A time for play or recreation.

1662 COWLEY *Prop. Adv. Exp. Philos., School*, Upon Festivals and Play-times they should exercise themselves in the Fields by..Mustering and Training after the manner of Soldiers. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Cry of Children* i, They are weeping in the playtime of the others. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* iv. 37, I had come to the end of my play-time.

2. The time for the performance of a play.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XII. i. P 5, I waited with impatience for play-time.

Play·ward, *a. dial.* [f. as prec. + -WARD: cf. *wayward.*] Given or inclined to play; playful.

1882 T. HARDY *Two on Tower* i. I. 26 The maid was a..playward piece o' flesh when he married her. 1887 — *Woodlanders* I iv. 62 It seems no time ago that she was a little playward girl.

Playwoman (plē·wu:măn). (?) *nonce-wd.* A woman who acts in plays; an actress.

1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 256 The brat of a wandering playwoman.

Play-work (plē·wɒɹk).

1. Work of the nature of play; an easy or trifling occupation.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 216 It was delightful to observe her enjoyment of this play-work. 1877 SYMONDS *Renaiss. Italy* 450 Cultivation of Latin poetry was no mere play-work to Italian scholars.

2. Work at plays or dramatic performances.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Nov. 12/1 At the Vaudeville, fourteen boys and sixteen girls are already mingling arithmetic and history with their play-work on the stage.

Playwright (plē·rəit). [f. PLAY *sb.* + WRIGHT.] A professional maker or author of plays; a dramatist.

1687 M. CLIFFORD *Notes Dryden* iv. 16 Wherein you may ..thrive better, than at this damn'd Trade of a Play-wright. 1715–16 POPE *Let. to Blount* 21 Jan., Horace's rule for a play may as well be applied to him as a Play wright. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* v. 49 Shakspere's powers as a rising playwright must have been recognised.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Play·wrightess,** a female dramatist; **Play·wrighting, Play·wrightry,** the action or occupation of a playwright.

1831 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) II. viii. 171 Various playwrightesses and playwrights. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 624 What is this but play-wrightry? 1896 *Godey's Mag.* Feb. 186/2 Literary feeling is not everything in play-wrighting.

‖ **Plaza** (plā·θa, plā·sa). [Sp. :—pop. L. **plattia* :—L. *platea*: see PLACE *sb.*] In a Spanish-speaking country, A market-place, square, public place.

1683 SALGADO (*title*) A Description of the Plaza or Sumptuous Market-Place of Madrid. 1826 F. B. HEAD *Pampas* 176 In the centre of the town there is a Plaza or great square. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 129 The Spanish soldiery assembled by torch-light in the *plaza* to witness the execution of the sentence.

Ple, early form of PLEA; erron. f. PLEASE *v.*

Plea (plī), *sb.* Forms: α. 3 **plaid, playd** (see also PLEAD *sb.*). β. 3–4 **plait, playt,** 5 **pleet,** 5–6 **plete,** 7 **pleyt.** γ. 3 **plai,** 3 (6 *Sc.*) **play,** 3–6 **ple,** 4–6 **plee, pley,** (5 *pl.* **place**), 6– **plea**; (*Sc.* 6 **plei, plie,** 6– **ply,** 7 **pleie, pleye,** 7–8 **pley**). As to *common place* for COMMON PLEAS, see the latter. [ME. *plaid, plai*, a. OF. *plaid* (842 in Strasburg oath), agreement, decision, decree, law-court, suit, action, in Anglo-Norm. *plai* (*c* 1170 in *Horn*), *play*, law-suit, action :—**playid-*, **plaid-* :—L. *placit-um* that which pleases or is agreed upon, a decision, decree, etc., in 9th c. (in phrases *placita habēre, tenēre*), an assembly for discussion and decision of matters of state; sb. use of pa. pple. neut. of L. *placēre* to please: see PLACIT. The β forms agree with the OF. variant *plait* (11th c.), *plet, plaict* (Godef.), Prov. *plait*, Sp. *pleito*, Pg. *preito*, It. *piato*, early med. L. *plaitum* (Du Cange) from *placitum.*]

I. In Law.

1. A suit or action at law; the presentation of an action in court. Now *Hist.* and *Sc.* (esp. in phr. *a law-plea*).

α. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* (Cott.) 5 Þat plait [*Jesus MS.* playd] was stif & starc & strong. *Ibid.* 1737 An lateþ dom þis plaid [*Jesus MS.* playd] tobreke.

β. *c* 1290 *Beket* 601 Ȝif ani plait [R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9704 play] to chapitle were i-drawe And ani man made ani apel. 1340 *Ayenb.* 39 To þise zenne belongeþ al þet barat, alle ualshedes, and alle gyles þet comeþ ine plait. *c* 1400 *Apol. Lóll.* 79 In þe court of pleet. 1510–20 *Compl. too late maryed* (1862) 7 To daye I had peas, rest, and unyte, To morowe I had plete and processe dyvers. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 470 For the tenth time, the pleyte or suite, with all the records, goeth out of that Iudges court to a higher court.

γ. [1292 BRITTON I. xvi. § 4 Si soit le plé del principal suspendu [let the plea against the principal be suspended]. *Ibid.* II. xv. § 5 Si le play soit meu, et en plé pledaunt soit le bref trové vicious [if the plea be opened, and in the course of pleading the writ be found defective].] *c* 1290 *Beket* 576 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 123 Þe king wolde þat In his court þat plai [*v. r.* ple] scholde beon i-driue. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Eng. Wks.* (1880) 89 He meyntenep most synne bi preuylegies, exempcions & longe plees. *c* 1440 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe & G.* 1 Controuersies pleys & discordis Atween persones were it too or thre. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 303 William Fitz Petir called into plee Moolde Vpton, Abbesse of Godestowe, and the Covent of the same place, in a plee of dette in the Courte of Mighell of Meldon. 1463–4 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 9 Be the place of the detinue for a chalise shold be lent to you; also the writts were out. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Tale of Dog* 45 It is..perrilous Till enter in pley befoir ane juge suspect. 1487 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) II. 177/2 That all Ciuile accionis questionis and pleyis..be determytt & decidit befor the Iuge ordinaris. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xv. 4 O..that euery man which hath a plee or matter to do in yᵉ lawe, might come to me. 1557 GRIMALDE *Mans Life* in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 109 The courts of plea, by braul, and bate, driue gentle peace away. 1570 BUCHANAN *Chamæleon* Wks. (1892) 46 [He] socht to mak ane other change of court, and set vp new play agane. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 53 All mutes and pleyis quhilk happinis to rise within burgh, sould be pleadit and determinat within the samin. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. ix. (1877) I. 202 These cases are otherwise called plees or action, wherof there are two sorts, the one criminall and the other ciuill. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 16 No man ought to sue out of the Countrey, or to draw his Plea from thence. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* I. 8 To compeir, and answere..vpon the principall pleie..touching the lands vnjustlie occupied be him. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 174 The Session charged with buying of pleyes, delaying of justice and bryberie. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 14 A plea between two country esquires about a barren acre upon a common. 1822 GALT *Provost* XXVII, This gave rise to many pleas, and..bickerings, before the magistrates. 1862 MᶜGILVRAY *Poems* 75 (E.D.D.) You won the plea.

b. Phrases. *To hold pleas* (= med.L. *tenere placita*), to try actions at law, to have jurisdiction; *to hold a plea*, to try an action.

1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 187/2 That..no Styward..hold plee uppon any Action, atte sute of any persone. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 344 Syr Hugh Bygotte, iustyce,.. kepte his courte at Seynt Sauyours, & helde there the plees callyd Itinerii, the whiche is to meane, the traueylynge, or the waye plees. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. XXXVI. (1638) 127 For else it were a thing in vaine for him to hold plee of Advowsons. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 182 Having a court..in which they hold plea of all causes and actions, reall and personall, civill and criminall. 1600 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffes* 46 By a writ of Justicies out of the chancery, which is a commission to the Sherif to hold plea of any summe whatsoever. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. vii. 112 This writ may issue..to the county courts or courts-baron, where they attempt to hold plea of any matter of the value of forty shillings. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iii. 46 The count..is still allowed to hold pleas.

c. *Common pleas*: originally, legal proceedings on matters over which the Crown did not claim exclusive jurisdiction; later, actions at law brought by one subject against another, identified with *civil actions*, and sometimes called † *civil pleas* (*obs.*). Often short for *Court of Common Pleas*: see COMMON PLEAS.

c 1215–1550 [see COMMON PLEAS]. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 20 [see d]. *Ibid.* 21 Courts of Law, that have Jurisdiction of Civill or Common Pleas arising betweene our owne subjects. *a* 1634 COKE *2nd Inst.* 21 Common or civil pleas are divided into real, personall, and mixt. 1768–1844 [see COMMON PLEAS]. 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Eng. Law* II. 571 Trespass *vi et armis*, even when..it had become as civil an action as civil could be, was still not for every purpose a Common Plea, for, despite Magna Carta, it might follow the King'.

d. *Pleas of the Crown* (*placita Coronæ*): originally, legal proceedings on matters over which the Crown claimed an exclusive jurisdiction, as being breaches of the king's peace; later, in England including all criminal proceedings, as opposed to common pleas or civil proceedings (*obs.*); in Scotland limited to four of the gravest kinds of action: see quot. 1607.

[1215 *Magna Carta* c. 17 Nullus vicecomes constabularius coronatores uel alii balliui nostri teneant placita corone nostre.] 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 183 The plees of the crowne were holden in the towre. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 20 The Courts of Law doe either hold civill, or criminall Causes (more anciently tearmed Common Pleas, and Pleas of the Crowne). 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v., Pleas of the Crowne in Scotland be 4, roberie, rape, murder, and wilfull fire..., with vs they be all suites in the Kings name against offences committed against his Crowne and dignitie..., or against his Crowne and peace. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* (1839) 296 The pleas according thereunto called public, *judicia publica*, Pleas of the Crown; or Private Pleas. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. i. 2 The code of criminal law; or, as it is more usually denominated with us in England, the doctrine of the pleas of the crown. 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Eng. Law* II. 571 More native to our law was the distinction between Pleas of the Crown and Common Pleas, which was often supposed to coincide with, though really it cut, the more cosmopolitan distinction [i. e. between civil and criminal].

2. a. A pleading; an allegation formally made by a party to the Court; an argument or reason urged by or on behalf of a litigant or party to a suit, in support of his case. *To make plea*, to plead. Still in Sc. Law: see quots. 1825, 1861.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 485 Of al myn lyf syn that day I was born So gentil ple in loue or othir thyng Ne herde neuere no man me be-forn. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 154 Ther was with him non advocat To make ple for his astat. 1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 402 Item, [paid] for a nother wrytte..Item, for makenge of a ple for the same, v.s. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Plea*..signifieth in our common lawe, that which either partie alleadgeth for himselfe in court. 1825 *Act* 6 *Geo. IV.* c. 120 § 9 Each of the Parties shall..lodge with the Clerk, previous to the final Adjustment of the Record, a short and concise Note, drawn and signed by Counsel, of the Pleas in Law on which the Action or Defence is to be maintained. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 636/1 Pleas in law, as a distinct portion of a record, were introduced by the Judicature Act, 6 Geo. IV. c. 120, § 9. *Ibid.* 636/2 The pleas are in general so framed as to ground any legal argument which the facts may warrant. *Ibid.* 637/1 The panel's plea must either be *guilty* or *not guilty*.

b. A formal statement, written or oral, made by or on behalf of a prisoner or defendant, alleging facts either in answer to the indictment, or to the plaintiff's declaration, bill, or statement of claim, or showing cause why the prisoner or defendant should not be compelled to answer.

In civil process, since 1875, technically superseded by *defence*. *Declinatory, dilatory, foreign, peremptory*, etc. *plea*: see the adjectives.

[1337 *Year-Bk.* 11 *Edw. III* (1883) 5 Il nad nulle cause par quei cesti ple girreit en vostre bouche de pleder en barre.] 1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 169/1 To plede any plee or plees in barr of the accyon, or in abatement of the bille. *a* 1531 in *Dial. Laws Eng.*, etc. (1886) 360 In an action of debt upon a prompt, it is no plea to say, that he receiveth the money in contestation of his obligation. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v., Then is there a Forein plea, whereby matter is alleadged in any court that must be tried in another. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxvi. 326 We have now to consider the plea of the prisoner or defensive matter alleged by him on his arraignment. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 222 On debate the plea was allowed by Lord Keeper Bridgeman. 1875 *Judicature Act* O. xix. r. 13 No plea or defence shall be pleaded in abatement.

c. *Special plea.* In civil and criminal law, a plea either in abatement or in bar of an action or prosecution, alleging some new fact, and not merely disputing the ground of action or charge: opposed to *the general issue*. Cf. *plead specially*, PLEAD *v.* 7 b (also Coke *On Litt.* 282 b).

1699 in Ld. Raymond *Reports* (1790) I. 393 A rule was made by consent that the defendant should waive the special plea, and plead the general issue. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xx. 305 When he meant to distinguish away or palliate the charge, it was..usual to set forth the particular facts in what is called a special plea. *Ibid.*, Pleas that totally deny the cause of complaint are either the general issue, or a special plea in bar. *Ibid.* 306 A justification is likewise a special plea in bar. 1769 *Ibid.* IV. xxvi. 329 Special pleas in bar; which go to the merits of the indictment, and give a reason why the prisoner ought not to answer it at all, nor put himself upon his trial for the crime alleged. These are of four kinds: a former acquittal, a former conviction, a former attainder, or a pardon. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 692 Special pleas, either in bar or abatement, are seldom pleaded to this action [Ejectment].

II. Extended and figurative uses.

3. Controversy, debate, contention, quarrel, strife. In later usage chiefly, now only, *Sc.*

a 1250 [see 1 a]. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1078 'A! Ich am bitrayȝed,' q[d] þe fend þo, 'Nou Ich am þorw ple over-comen so.' 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lviii. 4 Lo! to ples and to striues ȝee fasten, and smyten with the fist vnpitously. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. v. (Skeat) I. 22 Wherof cometh plee, debat, thefte, begylinges, but richesse to winne. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 305/1 He also had a grete plee and altercacion with the deuylle for the body of Moyses. 1560 A. L. tr. *Calvin's Foure Serm. Songe Esech.* i, He entreth not into plea with God. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 316 Sum captanis fra baith pairtes, sped with speid to stanche this pley, and mitigate this controuersie. *Ibid.* 433 Tha suld returne But plie [L. *sine armorum strepitu*]. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Hallowfair* Poems (1845) 16 Pleys that bring him to the Guard And eke the Council Chammer. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 11 His wife and him are at some family plea. 1872 MICHIE *Deeside Tales* xiv. 120 There was like to be a ply between them an' the Forbeses.

4. That which is pleaded, maintained, or urged in justification or excuse; a pleading, appeal, argument, claim; an apology, pretext, excuse.

a 1550 *Vox Populi* 423 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 283 Thei are dryven to theire plea. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 612 The Capitaine perceiuing his dilatorie ple, by force tooke him

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from the officers. 1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 14, I had rather referre it, as a disputatiue plea to diuines. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 127 Their best plea is from the words of Christ. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 394 So spoke the Fiend, and with necessity, The tyrant's plea, excused his devilish deeds. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. xviii. 152 No plea is too weak for folly and self-interest to insist upon. 1771 HORNE in *Junius Lett.* li. (1772) II. 197, I admit the plea. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* XXXVII. V. 5 He obtained leave to decline the command on a plea which can scarcely have been more than a pretext. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. i. 4 The privilege and authority of bishops and clergy was Becket's plea for convulsing Europe.

†**5.** *transf.* That which is demanded by pleading; a claim. *Obs. rare.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 7 The plea of no lesse weight Than Aquitaine. 1596 — *Merch. V.* III. ii. 284 But none can driue him from the enuious plea Of forfeiture, of iustice, and his bond. *Ibid.* IV. i. 198, 203.

†**6.** A proposal, offer. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 365 And yet shall I make to yow a feire plee: com with me to Bredigan..and do hym homage..and I shall yelde yow the castell all quyte. *Ibid.* 366, I sente hym to wite that I wolde he make no pleet, ne noyse to no man of his companye.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **plea-house** *Sc.*, a court of law; **plea-side**, the civil side of a court having both civil and criminal jurisdiction.

[1459: see PLEAD *sb.* 4.] 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. iv. 42 On the plea-side, or civil branch. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v, He's seldom at hame when there's ony o' the plea-houses open.

Plea, *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 5 **play, pleye,** 5–6 **pley,** 6 **plie,** 7– **plea.** [f. PLEA *sb.*]

1. *intr.* = PLEAD *v.* 1–3.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 28 On a day he come in to þe cowrte & pleyd with þe men of cowrte & þe judgies & ouer come þaim. *Ibid.* 208 Gude angels stude on þe toder syde & playid agayns þaim. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* XII. (*Wolf & Lamb*) viii, Yaa, quod the wolf, yit pleyis thow agane. 1599 in R. M. Fergusson *Hume* (1899) 222 *note*, The Magistrats..sall rather accept voluntarlie..ten bolls mault 3eirlie..then to pley for ye said Landis. 1700 Z. HAIG in J. Russell *Haigs* xi. (1881) 335 He advised me in general to quit two or three thousand merks rather then plea. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 155 Another great acquisition of property, for which I had pleaed. 1868 J. SALMON *Gowodean* II. i. 41 Scorn the love for whilk sae mony plea.

2. *trans.* = PLEAD *v.* 4–7.

1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliii. 160 It was the Dowglassis douchtaly them dang, And pleit 3our proces in that parliament. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 116 Athir ar thay preistes serueng the kirk; or men of law to plie a cause, or men of weir to fecht. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xlii, The estate was sair plea'd between Leddy Margaret Bellenden and the present Laird. 1887 MISS M. R. LAHEE *Traits Lanc. Flk.* 9 (E. D. D.) Aw'in like to plea poverty.

Plea, erron. obs. f. PLEASE *v.*

†**Ple·able,** *a. Sc. Obs.* In 6 **pleyable, -bill.** [f. PLEA *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be the subject of litigation; debatable.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. XXV. (S. T. S.) II. 49 Quhen þe tribunis war finalie callit, þai Iugit þe pleyabill landis to pertene to romanis. 1553 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 150 Upoun the severall ground of Scotland, nother pleyable nor debatable, ane gret way within the peceable marche of Scotland.

Pleace, obs. var. PLEASE *v.*

Pleach, *sb. rare*⁻¹. [f. PLEACH *v.*] Interlacing, intertwining; intertwinement of boughs.

1819 WIFFEN *Aonian Hours* (1820) 45 His nest, the pleach Of many a wilding bough in the next giant beech.

Pleach (plīʧ), *v.* Forms: 5–6 **pleche,** 6 **pleissh**(e, *Sc.* **pleich,** 7 **plesh, plish,** 7– **pleach.** [ME. *pleche,* a. OF. **plechier* (mod.F. dial. *plécher*), dial. form of OF. *plessier, plaissier* PLASH *v.*¹]

1. *trans.* To interlace or intertwine (the bent down or half-cut stems and branches of young trees and brushwood) so as to form a fence or the like; = PLASH *v.*¹ 1.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxliii. (Bodl. MS.), The wiþie..is þikker in bowes & spraies bi plechinge schredinge and paringe. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 330 Nowe husbondrie his olde vines plecheth. *Ibid.* 418 Bende as a bowe, or vynes that men pleche. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 127 Let the toppe of the tree lye ouer the rote of an other tree, and to pleche downe the bowes of the same tree, to stoppe the holowe places. *Ibid.* [see PLASH *v.*¹ 1]. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 934 Plunder'd vines..pleach'd New growth about each shell and pendant lyre. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* XXIII, The trees meeting overhead; some of them trimmed, some pleached.

b. To layer (a shoot, e. g. of a vine).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 648 At October in luke lond plecheth [L. *propagat*] he.

2. To make, dress, or renew (a hedge or the like) by the above process; = PLASH *v.*¹ 2.

1523 [see PLASH *v.*¹ 2]. 1635 SIR E. VERNEY in *Mem. Verney Fam.* (1892) I. 129 The Gardner shall pleach noe Hedge this yeare. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Pleach,* to bind a hedge. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xiii. 280 The low broad arches of the alleys pleached with vines. 1886 *Cornh. Mag.* July 32 The banks of the.. hedgerows, which were seldom cut or pleached.

3. *generally.* To entwine, interlace, tangle, plait.

1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 125 Pleached with her hair, in mail of argent light Shot into gold, a snake her forehead clips. 1861 F. METCALFE *Oxonian in Irel.* 96 The earth, being pleached together by the roots of dwarf willows and grass, has defied the pelting storm. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., At Eleusis* 209 Poppied hair of gold Persephone Sadtressed and pleached low down about her brows.

Hence **Plea·ching** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1398 [see sense 1]. 1504 *Nottinghame Rec.* III. 314 For pleishing at the coppy [= coppice]. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1839) 18/1 Tangled so thick with pleaching bramble-shoots, With brier and hazel branch, and hawthorn spray. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 21 Dec. 178/3 The pleaching [of the hedges] ended at the foot of a rise in the ground.

Pleached (plīʃt, *poet.* plī·ʧéd), *ppl. a.* [f. PLEACH *v.* + -ED¹.]

1. Of boughs: Interlaced, intertwined, tangled; *transf.* of the arms, folded together.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 73 Would'st thou..see Thy Master thus with pleacht Armes, bending downe His corrigible necke? 1896 *Field* 1 Dec. 828/2 The pleached laurels near the house. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 280 It was hedged with thickly pleached bushes.

2. Formed by the pleaching or intertwisting of boughs and twigs; fenced, bordered, or overarched with pleached boughs, as a garden-alley or arbour. Now chiefly as a Shaksperian expression revived by Scott.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. ii. 10 The Prince and Count Claudio walking in a thick pleached alley in my orchard. *Ibid.* III. i. 7 Bid her steale into the pleached bower, Where hony-suckles ripened by the sunne, Forbid the sunne to enter. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* x, He..proposed..that they should take a turn in the pleached alley. 1829 *Anniversary, Beatrice* 232 She couches in the pleached bower Which tasselling honeysuckles deck. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Tilbury Nogo* 240 An occasional grass field, enclosed by high rotten banks and 'pleached' fences.

Plea·cher. *local.* [f. PLEACH *v.* + -ER¹.] = PLASHER: **a.** A bough with which a hedge is pleached. **b.** A hedger.

1882 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Pleachers* same as *Layers,* the quick-thorn shoots which are laid down to form the hedge. 1889 *Portfolio* Dec. 231/2 The topiarius, or pleacher, was kept actively at work in trimming the hedges and trellis walks.

†**Plead,** *sb.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Forms: (3 **plaid**), 5–6 (*Sc.*) **pled, plede, pleid,** 6 (*Eng.*) **plead,** -e, (*Sc.*) **plaid.** [f. PLEAD *v.*; perh. in part a reminiscence of OF. and early ME. *plaid,* rare by-form of *plait*: see PLEA *sb.*]

1. A suit or action at law; a controversy, dispute; = PLEA *sb.* 1, 3.

[*a* 1250 Plaid: see PLEA *sb.* 1.] 14.. *Wyntoun's Cron.* VIII. iv. 440 Quhare thar is in pleid [*v.r.* pley] twa men Askand the Crowne off a kynrike. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 104 He..maid Stewart with hym to fall in pled. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VI. (*Sheep & Dog*) xiii, And thair began the pleid. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* IV. (1577) V iij, Bycause the pleade betweene you maye happen bee to long. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 149, I fand the loste from blis, Throuch Adamis sin and pleid. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 269 The matter..is in plead.

2. A plea, allegation, claim.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 208 To ask resoun and move plede before him..suld be small redress, and bot ane unprouifitable plede. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 863 Quhairthrow we all was quite of Plutois pleid. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 307 The foundation of your pleade is so fallen, yᵗ I nede not to answere thy protestation.

3. Pleading, harangue, speech, talk, discussion.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 818 The barde held a grete pleid In the hie hall. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvi. 115 Thir birdis .. Singing of lufe amang the levis small, Quhois ythand pleid 3it maid my thochtis grene. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 494 Thus endit scho that first begouth that pleid. 15.. *Freiris of Berwik* 256 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 294 Ga fill the stowp, hald me no mair in pleid, For I am verry tyrit, wett and cauld. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 197 How he suld fend from furie and thair fead, Syne leaue this lyfe with list for all thair plaid.

4. *attrib.*, as **plead-house** = *plea-house*: see PLEA *sb.* 7.

1459 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 270 A plede that is maid before a juge ordynare in a plede hous.

Plead (plīd), *v.* Forms: *a.* 3–4 **plaide**(n, **plaid-i,** 3–6 **playde,** 4 **plede**(n, 4–7 **plede** (5 **pledde, plide,** 5–7 **pled**), 6 **pleade** (**pleed**), 6–7 *Sc.* **pleid,** 6– **plead.** *Pa. t.* and *pple.* **pleaded**: contracted 5 **pladde,** (9 *dial.* **plad**), 5– **pled** (now *Sc.* and *dial.*), 7–9 **plead.** *β.* 4 **pleit-y, pleyte, playt-y, playte, pleten, -yn,** 4–6 **plete,** 5–6 **pleete,** 6 **pleate.** [In ME. form *plaiden, plaidi,* a. OF. *plaid-ier* (Roland, 11th c.) to go to law, sue, plead, f. OF. *plaid*: see PLEA *sb.*; parallel to med.L. *placitāre,* to hold pleas, to litigate (*c* 800 in Du Cange), f. *placitum* PLEA; thence AF. *pleder,* ME. *plēde(n, plead.* ME. *plaiten, plaity, plēten, plete* was a secondary form, corresp. to OF. *plaitier* (14th c. in Godef.); cf. also med.L. *plaitāre* (9th c. in Du Cange) from *placitāre,* and OF. and ME. *plait* sb., for *plaid,* PLEA. Cf. the later PLEA *v.*]

I. Intransitive uses.

†**1.** To raise or prosecute a suit or action, to go to law, to litigate. *Obs.*

a. [1292 BRITTON III. i. § 1 La manere de pleder, coment chescun pleyntif deit repurchacer sa seisine de fraunc tenement.] 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 45/1 Able to purchace Londes..and also plede and be empleded. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xi. (1539) 17 Shall nat plede nor be impleded of their tenementes.

β. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 348 Freris..moven londis to bateilis, and pesible persones to plete. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 78 He..sawe two men of þe same towne bifore a iuge pletyng. *a* 1500 in *Arnolde's Chron.* 34 Ye shal not pleete wᵗ noo freman of the Cite wᵗout the cite. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* II. Wks. 184/1 Rather than thei shoulde pleate and striue in the law before the infidels. *a* 1550 *Merch. & Son* 42 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 135 Thou schalt be pletyd with, when y am gon.

†**b.** In extended and fig. use: To contend in debate; to wrangle, argue *with, against.* Also *to plead it. Obs.*

a. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 184 We mawe bet..Wiþvte cheste and bute vyhte Playde [*v.r.* plaidi] mid soþe & mid ryhte. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lix. 5 Sen he plesis with me to pleid, I sall him knawin mak hyne to Calyss. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Rom.* ix. 20 Who art thou which playdest against God? 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 306 Quhat than, gif thay of my craft with me pleid? 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Supper.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 42 Come..you that loue to pleade it out inuincibly at the barre of the dunghill, and will rather loose your liues, then the last word.

β. 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* vii. 723 Ich schal makye contekhede By-tuyce þyne and wyues sede, And moche to pleity. 1388 WYCLIF *Judg.* XXI. 22 Whanne the fadris and britheren..bigynne to pleyne and plete [1382 chiden] aȝens 3ou. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* XVI. 21 Though a body might pleate with God, as one man doth with another.

2. To address the court as an advocate on behalf of either party; to maintain or urge the claim, or state the case, of a party to a suit.

a. c 1305 *St. Kath.* 77 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 92 Gret schame.. An Emperour to siche aboute:..After maistres, to plaidi aȝen a 3ung wenche. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 24 Sendynge of men..of lawe..bi here owen persones for to plede. 1455 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 288 No man of lawe schold pled befor Mayre and Baylyfys of the sayde citte. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXIX. (1887) 202 The first and chiefe ..in law among lawyers though he do not pleade. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. ix. 43 And with him..came Many grave persons that against her pled. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XXVI. 145 Sentences..to be taken by them that plead, for Lawes in that particular case. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XVI. (1869) I. 397 He had pleaded with distinction in the tribunals of Rome.

β. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VII. 39 Men of lawe..þat pleteden for Mede. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 201 Þat day þat he pletede to fore a iuge. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXXII. (1482) 248 It was ordeyned that men of lawe fro that tyme forth shold plete in hir moder tonge. 1508 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) III. iii. 160 He pleated by thre yeres in the grete assyse in the cyte of Bourgeys.

b. In extended and fig. use: To urge a suit or prayer; to make an earnest appeal, entreaty, or supplication; to beg, implore. Const. *with* the person appealed to; *for* the thing desired, or the person in whose interest one speaks; also *against.*

a. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 155 Bot thogh him lacke forto plede, Him lacketh nothing of manhede. 1624 QUARLES *Job* XI. 60 Let me, a while, with my Accusers plead [*rime* dead]. 1668 in *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) II. 313 My Lord hath been..plead with for something for him to keepe him here. 1721 RAMSAY *Content* 374 My mind, indulgent, in their favour pled. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* II. v, Tho' silent his tongue, he will plead with his eyes. 1757 HOME *Douglas* III, We search'd his clothes, And found these jewels, whose rich value plead Most powerfully against him. 1837 WHITTIER in *Life* (1894) I. 199 We have caucused in season and out of season, threatened and coaxed, plead and scolded. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. x, Do not scorn to plead for me. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 158 All Roger's services could not plead against this ill-timed tenderness to a foe. 1871 *Ibid.* IV. xvii. 42 His skill doubtless pleaded for him. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 197 It does not appear that any one pleaded for his pardon except himself.

β. 1340 *Ayenb.* 99 Loke hou..Iesu crist..þe tekþ wel to playty. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1419 (1468) Be [ye] nought war how fals Polyphete Is now abowte eft soones for to plete. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 114 Medefulli plete wiþ men.

3. To put forward a plea. Cf. PLEADING *vbl. sb.* 3.

a. To put forward any allegation or formal statement forming part of the proceedings in an action at law. (Cf. PLEA *sb.* 2 a.) *Plead over*: see quots. 1872, 1890.

1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 112/1 Yef..the Defendauntz or Pleintifs in suche foreign Plees plede to issue. 1683 GRIMSTONE *Croke's Rep.* (1791) III. 651 (Case 20 Jac. I, 1623) His plea in bar is not answered when he doth not rely upon it, but pleads over in bar. 1824 H. J. STEPHEN *Princ. Pleading* (1843) 160 Faults in pleading are, in some cases, aided by pleading over. 1872 *Wharton's Law Lex.* 739/1 *Plead over,* to follow up an opponent's pleading by replying, etc., so overlooking some defect to which exception might have been taken. 1875 *Judicature Act* O. XXVII. r. 5 When any party has amended his pleading under rule 2 or 3 of this Order, the other party may apply..for leave to plead or amend his former pleading. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Pleading over,* going on to respond by pleading, after a previous pleading has been judged insufficient, or has been withdrawn.

b. *esp.* To put forward an answer or objection on the part of the defendant to the plaintiff's bill. (Cf. PLEA *sb.* 2 b.)

14.. *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 396/1 Provided also that that Act stop not ne conclude the said Thomas .. to answer or plede to eny matier abovesaid. 1477 *Ibid.* VI. 187/2 They may answere and plede to the action, or in abatement of the pleyntes. 1490–1 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 371 To pledde to a quest in lyke wise in ther owne persones. 1681 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* V. ii, He will not hear me out!.. Was ever criminal forbid to plead? 1727 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 299 The Assembly desired him to propound what he had to say against their being his judges. .. Then his two lawyers, Mr Grant and Mr Murray, pled upon that head. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 8, I ought to be allowed a reasonable freedom,..and no culprit ought to plead in irons. 1824 H. J. STEPHEN *Princ. Pleading* (1885) 50 If the defendant does not demur, his only alternative method of defence is, to oppose or answer the declaration by matter of fact. In so doing he is said to plead.

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II. Transitive uses.

†4. To go to law with, sue (a person). *Obs. rare.*

β. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lviii. 3 Alle 3oure detoures 3ee pleten [1388 3e axen [Vulg. *repetitis*] alle 3oure dettouris]. *a* 1500 in *Arnolde's Chron.* 5 b, We haue graunted to our citezens of london that none of them pleete [*fr.* pletee] othor wythout the wallis of london.

5. To maintain (a plea or cause) by argument in a court of law. Also *transf.*

α. [1292 BRITTON I. i. § 7 Qe des pletz pledez devaunt eux.. eynt record. *Ibid.* § 8 A pleder communs pletz.] 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 77 He was to many that pledyd her causis of god consciens a vyolent oppressur. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. vii. (1895) 235 They thinke it most mete that euery man shuld pleade his owne matter, and tell the same tale before the iudge, that he would tel to his man of lawe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 235 The Prince sent two of his counsellours..to playde the case. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXIV. xxi, Rise, God, pleade thyne owne case. 1675 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 36 Our law case is not yet ended; four advocates come down from Drs Commons to plead it next term. 1777 W. CAMERON in *Sc. Paraphr.* XVII. vi, Plead the widow's cause. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. xiv, Anxious his suit Lord Ronald pled.

β. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 100 One acre of mede..whereof hit was I-pleted bitwene them in the forsaid Courte. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* ix, They remytted the cause to be discuted or pleted before the Juge. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Job* xxiii. 3 O that I myght come before his seate, to pleate my cause before him. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* 85 It is Christes onely office to receyue all complayntes to pleate them, and to iudge them.

6. To sue for in a court of law. Also *transf.* to beg, entreat for. In later use chiefly *Sc.*

α. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr.Knt.* 1304, I schal kysse at your comaundement, as a knyȝt fallez, And fire lest he displese yow, so plede hit no more. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* I. ii, That crave such favour..As poor distressed misery may plead. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 190 If a minister throw povertie be not able to plead his gleeb and manse, that the rest assist him by contributing till he evict it. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 46 P 6 The Misery of my Case, and great Numbers of such Sufferers, plead your Pity and speedy Relief. 1811 CHALMERS *Diary* in *Life* (1850) I. 231 Had been apprized..that my augmentation was to be pled on the 18th.

β. *c* 1500 *New Not-br. Mayd* 66 Mercy I pleate.

7. a. To allege formally in the course of the pleadings. (Cf. PLEA *sb.* 2 a.)

α. *c* 1460 *Godstow Reg.* 120 A Charter of Stephyn Agothe, I-pleyd in the kyngis Courte, for a tenemente in Irelandes lane. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 2 § 1 Courtes where the seid proteccions shalbe pleded or leyed for any of the seid persons in all plees, plees of Dowre..except. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* Introd. 76 All other private customs must be particularly pleaded. 1890 *Law Reports* 24 Q. B. D. 630 The paragraph was properly pleaded and ought not to be struck out.

β. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 83/1 That no letter nor commaundement that came from Rome shold be receyued nor pleted in Englande.

b. To allege formally as a plea (PLEA *sb.* 2 b). *Plead specially*, to allege as a special plea (PLEA *sb.* 2 c).

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. liii. (1638) 159 If the defendant .. in any action plead a plee that amounteth to the general issue. 1600 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 72 This ple he was enforced to pled by the court. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 22 St. Augustine plead it in bar to Celer's action of unkindnesse against him. 1756 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1812) II. XXXVI. 286 The counsellors pleaded constraint as an excuse for their treason. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xx. 305 Every defence which cannot thus be specially pleaded may be given in evidence upon the general issue at the trial. 1769 *Ibid.* IV. xxvi. 336 A pardon may be pleaded in bar. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 753 An executor may plead the same plea in bar, that his testator might have pleaded. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXXII, Ramorny, pale as death,..pled his knighthood, and demanded the privilege of dying by the sword. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. v. 30 It would be vain to plead..the king's command to do an unlawful act. 1875 *Judicature Act* O. XIX. r. 15 No defendant in an action for the recovery of land who is in possession..need plead his title.

c. In extended and fig. use: To allege or urge as a plea, esp. in defence, apology, or excuse, or as extenuating an offence.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. XXVII. 593 Thou shouldest not either plead ignorance, or neglect the same. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vitillard* 101 Old age is miserable, that can plead nothing else for Antiquitie, but the wrinckles of the face and the white haires. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 833 If weakness may excuse, What Murtherer,.. Incestuous, Sacrilegious, but may plead it? 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 166 And have, at least, their precedent to plead. 1733 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 33 If I am mistaken, I can plead neither haste nor inattention. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 256, I can only plead my inexperience in this branch of literature.

d. Phrase. *To plead not guilty* (in civil and criminal law), to deny liability or guilt: in Law-French, *plaider de rien coupable.* So *to plead guilty*; also *fig.* to confess to an accusation or imputation.

To plead guilty appears later, and evidently arose in imitation of *plead not guilty. Guilty* is technically not a *plea*, but a confession. Blackstone *Comm.* IV. 324, 332, 399, never uses *plead guilty*, but writes of the prisoner confessing the fact.

[1344 *Year Bk.* 18 *Edw. III* 4 Et quant a les bienz .. il pleda de rien coupable.] 1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 239/2 In the Court of th' Eschequer .. the seid Thomas..to the said Bille and Action aunswered and pleted not gylty. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 6 *Cl. of Cr.* You must plead to the Court, Guilty or not Guilty. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VI. 473 Where it happens to a prisoner to answer in the affirmative—in appropriate language, to plead guilty —if he insists on it, the general understanding seems to be that he has a right to have such his plea recorded: in which case there is a necessary end of the trial, and the verdict follows of course. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 60, I may .. be represented as discouraging experiments. To this I must, in some measure, plead guilty. 1875 *Judicature Act* O. XIX. r. 16 Nothing in these Rules contained shall affect the right of any defendant to plead not guilty by statute. 1892 'D. DONOVAN' *In Grip of Law* 58 When called upon to plead, she pled not guilty in a firm clear voice.

†8. To argue or dispute upon in a court of law; to practise (the law). *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 86 Seriauns..to seruen atte Barre; Pleden [*v. r.* pleten] for pons and poundes þe lawe. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 158/1 Thei..that longed to lerne the lawe. Not to plete it and for glory to dispute it, but to teche it agayne mekely. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. i. (1877) I. 28 The canon law..which is dailie pleaded.

Hence **Plea'ded** *ppl. a.*, uttered or alleged in pleading; *pleaded-for*, defended by pleading.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. XXXI. (1713) 380 Do you see, Cuphophron, whither your pleaded-for Impostures carry, even to savage Murther and Blood-shed? 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 321 She seems attentive to their pleaded vows. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V. xiv. 105 We shall now see what the so often pleaded for dignity of your sex, will enable you to do. 1890 J. S. B. MONSELL *Parish Musings* (1871) 40 Yield to thine own pleaded word.

Pleadable (plī·dăb'l), *a.* Also 5–7 **pled-**, 6 **pleade-**. [ME. a. AF. *pledable* (1292 Britton) = OF. *plaidable*, f. *plaidier* to PLEAD: see -ABLE.]

1. That may be pleaded.

a. Of a cause: That may legally be maintained or defended in a court of law.

[1292 BRITTON II. i, La fourme et la manere de pleder personels pletz pledables par attachementz de cors.] 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 256 As cases of lawe, pleadable in courtes of assise &c. 1643 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I. 262 That all monie debts made since the 26th day of March 1642 .. shall not be pleadable or recoverable in any court of justice vnder this government. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1688) IV. 455 A Forrest hath her Courts of Attachments..where Matters are as pleadable .. as at Westminster Hall. 1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* II. xv. (ed. 22) 196 Real Actions are pleadable in no other Court.

b. That may be alleged formally in the course of the pleadings, or urged as a plea, in a court of law.

[1312 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 284/2 Bref en Chauncellerie pledable en Baunk le Roi.] 1455 *Ibid.* V. 326/1 Such plees as in lawe were pledables. 1532 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. ii. (1638) 62 If an Obligation beare date out of the realme..[it is] not pleadable at the Common law. 1660 R. SHERINGHAM *King's Suprem. Asserted* ii. (1682) 8 The words of a Statute .. are pleadable in their usual and grammatical sense to all purposes. 1688 SIR G. TREBY in *Collect. Poems* 263 No Pardon to be pleadable to an Impeachment in Parliament. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* 16 Feb. 773/2 The allegations in question are properly pleadable..being allegations of matters which may be given in evidence at the trial.

c. *gen.* That may be pleaded, claimed, urged, or alleged in behalf of a cause.

1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* 46 b, Your comparison is not pleadeable: eche part conteyneth some peece of vntruth. 1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 70 If this were not so, their case would not be so pleadable as now it is. 1786 A. GIB *Sacr. Contempl.* 289 Bequeathing to his people .. a pleadable interest in all his services and sufferings for their Salvation. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* iv. 161 Meat! perhaps your right to that may be pleadable; but other rights have to be pleaded first.

†2. *Pleadable brief*, Sc. Law: see BRIEVE. *Pleadable day*: a day on which pleadings can take place.

1471 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) II. 101/2 Quhen ony brefis pledable hapnis to be folowit before quhatsumeuer Juge. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat. Rob. I* 24 Na man sould be ejected furth of his free tenement, quherein he alledges him to be vested and saised as of fee; without the kings pledable briefe, or the like briefe.

[1292 BRITTON I. xii. § 5 Chescune simayne une foiz en tens pledable (*fr.* in time pleadable).] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 457 For his better aduancement he opened vnto him the whole course of dayes pleadable and not pleadable, exhorting ..him withal, to publish that secret and mysterie.

Hence **Plea'dableness**, the quality of being pleadable.

1774 A. GIB *Present Truth* II. 141 The pleadableness thereof at the bar of Law and Justice.

†**Plea'dant, ple'dant.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *plaidant* plaintiff, also advocate who pleads: sb. use of pres. pple. of *plaider* to PLEAD.] A plaintiff.

1599 R. LINCHE *Anc. Fiction* K iv, Giue wrongfull iudgement vpon the truth-inferring pledant.

Pleader[1] (plī·dəɹ). Forms: α. as PLEAD *v.* α. + 3 **-ur**, 4 **-or**, 4–5 **-our**, **-ere**, 5 **-are**, 5– **-er**, 6 *Sc.* **-ar**. β. 4 **playtour**, **-ere**, 5–6 **pleter**, **-ar(e**, 6 **pleater**. [α. ME. *playdur*, *-our*, a. OF. *plaideor* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), F. *plaideur*, agent-n. f. OF. *plaidier*, *plaider* to PLEAD; with subsequent change of suffix: see -OUR, -ER[1]. β. after the collateral form *playte*, *plete*, *pleat* of the vb.]

1. One who pleads in a law-court; an advocate.

α. *c* 1275 *Sinners Beware* 133 in *O. E. Misc.* 76 Þeos playdurs beoþ wel kene. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 252 Þus seien pleders and pursueris, þat þei done þus al for love. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 274 The pledour and the plee schal faile, The sentence of that ilke day. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xviii. (MS. Bodl. 263) 76/1 Pledereres [*ed.* 1554 pleters], which for lucre & meede, Meyntene quarelis, and questis doon enbrace. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 32 Yet is in the cyte a nombre incurable, Pleders & brokers, a foule & shamefast rable. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* II. ii, The tradesman, merchant, and litigious pleader, And such-like scarabs bred in the dung of peace. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. (1820) 338 The learning of a pleader is usually upon a level with his integrity. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* XXXIX. 3 The bench..Where stands a pleader just prepar'd to rouse our tears.

β. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8746 Þyr was a man þat hyghte Valentyne, Playtour he was, and ryche man fyne. 1340 *Ayenb.* 44 To þise zenne belongeþ þe zenne of ualse domesmen and of ualse playteres. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. iii. 3, I suppose that in alle cristendom are not so many pletars attorneys and men of the lawe as bees in Englond onely. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 2 That all iudges and pleaters at the barre may lyue of a stypend.

†b. In opprobrious sense. Cf. SPECIAL PLEADER.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* iii. 12 My puple his pleteres [*gloss* or wrong axers] spoileden. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1731 Þat wickidly þou haues.. Purvayd þe pletours [L. *latrunculos*] oure partis to ride. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* iii. 8 (Harl. MS.) Advocatis, and pletouris, þe which by sotilte and wickidnesse getithe þe goode of þis wordle.

†c. A suitor. *Obs. rare.*

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. XX. 89 Pleaders are miserable; for sooner shall they attain to the end of their lives, then to the final decision of their pretended rights.

2. *gen.* One who pleads, entreats, or intercedes.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* V. i. 36 But sure if you Would be your Countries Pleader, your good tongue..Might stop our Countryman. *a* 1635 SIBBES *Confer. Christ & Mary* (1656) 47 We have a pleader in heaven, that will take our part against the accuser of our brethren. 1712 BERKELEY *Pass. Obed.* § 33 One great principle which the pleaders for resistance make the ground-work of their doctrine. 1884 MAX MÜLLER in *19th Cent.* June 1016 We know how able, how persuasive a pleader Darwin could be.

3. See SPECIAL PLEADER.

†**Plea'der**[2]. *Obs. rare. Law.* Also 5 **pletere**. [a. F. *plaider*, AF. *plaiter*, *pleter*, infinitive used as sb.: see PLEAD *v.* and -ER[4].] Pleading.

c 1450 *Merlin* 18 This was Merlynes pletere for his moder. 1698 SIR G. TREBY in *Mod. Rep.* XII. 229 Testator took out a writ against the defendant .., and died during the pleader.

Pleading (plī·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: see PLEAD *v.* [f. PLEAD *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb PLEAD, in various senses.

†1. The carrying on of a suit in a court of law, litigation; hence, a law-suit, action, legal process; a controversy. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9662 In playdinge & in asise..& in iugement also. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. iii. 55 (Camb. MS.) Whennes comyn elles alle thyse foreyne compleyntes or quereles of pletynges. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431 b/1 Doubtyng that the stryf accions and pletynges of the poure shold come onely to the presence and knowlege of hys counceyllours. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) K iij, That they be juges, parties, and advocates of one selfe pletinge.

2. The advocating of a cause in a court of law; the art of drawing pleadings; the body of rules and usages constituting this art.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 294 Shal no seriaunt..were..no pelure in his cloke for pledyng atte barre. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 92 Ther ne shal no pledynge [*Hengwrt MS.* pletynge] auaille ne sleighte, we shullen yeuen rekenynge of euerich ydel word. 14.. *Pol., Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 96 Ther charter helpys þe not þat dey, Ther pletyn is not worth an hawe. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 315 In pletynge of theyr case At the Commune Place. 1552 HULOET, Pleadynge, *actitatio, aduocatio.* 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 34 The terms, or times for pleading and ending of causes in the Civil Courts. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* IX. 255 The proceedings included a series of assertions and reassertions of right by the parties, and this formal dialogue was the parent of the Art of Pleading.

3. A formal allegation, now generally a written document (formerly, an oral statement) setting forth the cause of action or the defence; in pl. *pleadings*, the formal statements on both sides; in strict use, excluding the count or declaration.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiv, The pleadynge used in courte and Chauncery called motes. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 30 § 1 Replycacyons, reioynders, rebutters, ioynyng of issues, and other pleadynges. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* I. iii. (1636) 22 Pleadings must be certain, because the adverse party may know wherto to answer. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xx. 293 Pleadings are the mutual altercations between the plaintiff and defendant; which at present are set down and delivered into the proper office in writing. 1825 *Act 6 Geo. IV*, c. 120 § 10 The Record of the Pleadings as adjusted shall be authenticated by the Lord Ordinary by his Signature; and the Record so made up and authenticated shall be held as foreclosing the Parties from the Statement of any new Averments in point of Fact. 1883 H. H. S. CROFT *Elyot's Gov.* I. 152 *note*, The pleadings down to the time of Edward III were *viva voce*, and those who pleaded orally would no doubt pursue the method first recommended by Quintilian in his Institutes, and afterwards adopted by later Rhetoricians. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 451 The Court is entitled to look at the pleadings in the Irish action.

4. *gen.* Intercession, advocacy, supplication, earnest entreaty.

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 97 'What', quod þe synner, '..Canst þou neuere of þi pletinge blynne?' 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 243 Makyng (as saynt Paule sayth) interpellacyon & pletynge for vs before ye father of heuen. *a* 1758 RAMSAY *Adieu for while* ii, Thou dost not obey The pleading of love. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* I, The beauty.. of Adeline, united with the pleadings of humanity in her favour. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 511 'Comus' ..rises into an almost impassioned pleading for the love of virtue.

5. See SPECIAL PLEADING.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pleading-house*, *-place*, etc.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/1 Pletynge howse, or place, *placi-*

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torium. 1656 COWLEY *Pind. Odes, 34th Chapter Isaiah* v, Then shall the Market and the Pleading-place Be Choakt with Brambles and oregrown with grass. 1888 LD. HERSCHELL in *Law Rep., Ho. Lords* XIII. 9 As a pleading point, this would have been good.

Plea·ding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That pleads; entreating, beseeching, imploring.

1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind & H.* 870 What avail .. the knit soul that pleading and pale Makes wan the quivering cheek? 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* vi, He noticed that tender pleading glance at the time. *Mod.* His pleading tones move compassion.

Hence **Plea·dingly** *adv.*, in a pleading manner; **Plea·dingness**, the quality of pleading.

1847 WEBSTER, *Pleadingly*, by pleading. 1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* I. 227 She looked so pleadingly, so beseechingly, .. that Lady Charington relented. 1866 NONA BELLAIRS *Wayside Fl.* iii. 27 Cry .. of a little child .. Its intense pleadingness haunted me. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* III. 293 She spoke tenderly, pleadingly.

†**Plea·ful**, *a. Obs.* [f. PLEA *sb.* + -FUL.] That pleads powerfully, persuasive.

1605 LISLE *Du Bartas' Noe* 12 So from his pleafull tongue falls cheering dew and aire.

†**Plea·ment**. *Obs. rare*—1. In 5 **plement**. [f. PLEA *v.* + -MENT. Cf. OF. *plaidement* (*a* 1400 in Godef.).] A pleading; an action at law.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXXV, In a certain plement he [Earl of Pembroke] stode & was ayenst the riȝtes and fraunchises of holy chirche.

Pleasable (plī·zăb'l), *a.* Now *rare.* Also 4 **pleasable**, 6 **pleasible**. [ME. *plesable*, a. OF. *pleisable* (*c* 1185 in Godefroy), *plaisable* agreeable, f. *plaisir* (= *plaire*) to please; see PLEASE and -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being pleased; placable, mild.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xliii. 14 And my God Almyȝti make hym plesable to 30w [*Vulg.* Deus .. faciat vobis eum placabilem]. 1552 NORTHUMBERLAND in Tytler *Edw. VI* (1839) II. 148, I love not to have to do with men which be neither grateful nor pleasable. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 2/23 Pleasable, *placabilis, e.* 1839 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 21 June, As good-humoured and pleasable as it is possible to be.

†2. Acceptable, pleasing, agreeable. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lx. 7 Thei shul ben offrid vpon my plesable [1388 acceptable] auter. *Ibid.* lxi. 2, I shulde .. prechen a ȝer plesable to the Lord [*Vulg.* Annum placabilem Domino]. 1554 KNOX *Godly Let.* A iij b, I haue ben compelled to speake in your presens .. such thinges as were not pleasable to the eares of men.

Hence **Plea·sableness**, placability.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 39 There is nothing more seemely for a great .. man than pleasablenes and mercy.

Pleasance[1] (ple·zăns). Forms: 4- **pleasance**, (-aunce); also 4-7 **plesaunce**, 4-7 (9) **-ance**, 5 **-auns**, **-awns**, **pley-**, **playsaunce**, **-aunse**, **pleseauns**, 5-6 **pleasauns**, (*Sc.*) **plesans**, **-ence**, 7 (9) **plaisance**. [ME. a. OF. *plaisance* (*a* 1296 in Littré) pleasure, delight, in 16th c. place of delight, f. *plaisant* pleasing, *plaisir* to please; so med.L. *placentia*, It. *piacensa*: see -ANCE.]

1. The condition or feeling of being pleased; enjoyment, delight, pleasure, joy. *arch.* and *poet.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1071 (1099) In þe des right as þere fallen chaunces, Right so in loue þere com and gon plesaunces. *c* 1385 — *L. G. W.* 1150 (*Dido*) Thus is this quyen in plesaunce & in Ioye. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xviii. 67 Yf thou euer toke playsance in ony thyng that by me cam. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclix. 384 The Englysshemen toke great pleasaunce at theyr valiant dedes. 1710 PHILIPS *Pastorals* ii. 97 Untoward Lads, who Pleasance take in Spite. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxxviii, Some days of joyaunce are decreed to all, To take of pleasaunce each his secret share. 1830 TENNYSON *Lilian* ii, When my passion seeks Pleasance in love-sighs. 1866 LONGF. *Flower-de-luce* iii, Beautiful lily, .. born to joy and pleasance, Thou dost not toil nor spin. 1876 J. ELLIS *Caesar in Egypt* 59 All sights and sounds of pastime and plaisance.

†2. The action of pleasing; the disposition to please; complaisance; agreeable or pleasing manners or behaviour, courtesy. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 81 Som for plesance of folk and flaterye To ben auanced by ypocrisye. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3083 Good plesaunce is of swich beneuolence, þat what gode dede he may in man espie, He preysith it, and rebukith folye. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 907 To tell him as I haue tauld the, Withoutin plesance. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 398 Manye Noble men were compelled to pay vnto the king great sommes of money, which was called Pleasaunce, to please the king withall [cf. BENEVOLENCE 3, 4]. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. viii, Content: good Sir, vouchsake vs your pleasance.

b. A sprightly or pleasing trick; a pleasantry. *Obs.* exc. *poet.*

1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. (1726) 452 Fancy may be permitted its plaisance and inoffensive Raileries. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1700) I. 284 Those little plaisances and inoffensive railleries of fancy which are sometimes requisite to sauce our conversation. 1873 E. BRENNAN *Witch of Nemi*, etc. 178 Isis, she Who with her myriad plesances and wiles Chafes the unbloomed desire of Egypt's maids.

†3. That which pleases one; pleasure, desire, wish, will. *Obs.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 21 In the turnynge of thi wille enterely to his seruyce and his plesaunce. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1345 To the plesaunce of God thou the confourme. ?1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 67, I shall doo your pleasaunes as moche as in me is. 1530 *Compend. Treat.* in *Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 180 To doo his office to the plesaunce of god.

4. Pleasure-giving quality; pleasantness. *Obs.* exc. *poet.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 189 The odour of floures and the fresshe sighte, Wolde han maked any herte lighte .. So ful it was of beautee and plesance. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1304, A, welcum masenger of grett plezeavns! 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 39 For to discryve the Ross of most plesance. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 38 With pleasaunce of the breathing fields yfed. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1623) 554 Deseruedly for the pleasance of the place named Beaulieu. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. XXVII, It was a fountain of Nepenthe rare, Whence, as Dan Homer sings, huge pleasaunce grew. 1830 TENNYSON *Recoll. Arab. Nts.* x, Thence thro' the garden I was drawn—A realm of pleasance.

b. That which awakens or causes pleasure; that in which one delights; an (objective) pleasure or delight. *Obs.* exc. *poet.*

1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 53 Oute of al joyes and playsaunces worldly. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 301 As when .. a father [shows] nuts and such like pleasances to his child. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xxiii, How Vain are the pleasaunces on earth supplied.

5. A pleasure-ground, usually attached to a mansion; sometimes a secluded part of a garden, but more often a separate enclosure laid out with shady walks, trees and shrubs, statuary, and ornamental water. (Now sometimes surviving as the name of a street or 'place', as the Pleasance in Edinburgh, Falkirk, etc. In *Sc.* (plī·zăns).)

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxiii. 139 Diuers gardens and pleasaunces, planted with Orange trees. *a* 1600 *Hist. James the Sext* (1825) 94 The gunnis war transportit to a fauxburg of the toun [Edinburgh] callit Pleasands. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxvi, The window .. commanded a delightful view of what was called the Pleasance; a space of ground inclosed and decorated with arches, trophies, statues, fountains, and other architectural monuments. 1847 E. WARWICK (*title*) The Poets' Pleasaunce or Garden of all sorts of pleasant Flowers. 1888 HARE *Story my Life* (1900) VI. XXV. 161 A charming old pleasaunce with bowling-green and long grass walks.

P From the final *s* sound this word was formerly, esp. by Scotch writers, often taken as a plural, and written *plesandis, -antis, pleasands, -ants*, with a pseudo-singular in *-ant*. (But *-antis* may sometimes be a misreading for *-ancis*.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus*) 497 Pare-fore suld god mare plesandis hafe In til his blud þan al þe lafe. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* V. vii. 523 The othere plesauntis and eesis of the religiosis persoones. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 648 Seyth .. al þe plesawnt of your mynd. *a* 1600 [see 5]. 1804 GALT *Rothelan* II. xiv, She rose and went down into the pleasants of the castle.

†**Plea·sance**[2]. *Obs.* Forms: 5 **ples-**, 6 **pleas-a(u)nce**, **pleasauntes**, **-antes**, **-ants**. [app. a. F. *Plaisance*:—L. *Placentia*, whence It. *Piacenza*, a city of Emilia, now an important seat of textile industry (silk, cotton, etc.).] A fine kind of lawn or gauze; in *a* 1548 identified with LUMBERDYNE.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 299 A kerchyef of plesaunce stood ouer hys helme ay. 1440 *Paston Lett.* I. 40 A Knyght out of Spayne, wyth a kercheff of plesaunce i-wrapped aboute hys arme; the qwych Knyght wyl renne a cours wyth a sharpe spere for his sovereyn lady sake. 1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 72 Item vj elne of plesance, price elne iiij s. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 7 [1509] Two ladyes .. in kyrtels of Crymosyne .. and ouer their garmentes were rochettes of pleasantes, .. their heades rouled in pleasauntes and typpets lyke the Egipcians, enbroudered with golde. Their faces, neckes, armes & handes, couered in fyne pleasaunce blacke: Some call it Lumberdynes, which is marueylous thine, so that the same ladies semed to be nygrost [*sic*] or blacke Mores. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 849/1. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* I. i, Whenas I .. held the cloth of pleasance whiles you drank. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. ii. 147 *note*, Pleasaunce was a fine thin species of gauze, which was striped with gold.

†**Plea·sancy**. *Obs.* [f. as PLEASANCE[1]: see -ANCY.] a. Pleasing character, pleasantness. b. Gaiety, pleasantry.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iii. 31 b, The amenite & pleasancy of the place. 1684 I. MATHER *Remark. Provid.* (1856) 141 It is reported that one of the Popes, in way of pleasancy, saying to a parrat, 'What art thou thinking of?' the parrat immediately replied, 'I have considered the dayes of old, the years of antient times'. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. II. XVI. 435 He had a certain pleasancy in conversation.

Pleasant (ple·zănt), *a.* (*adv.*) Forms: α. 4-7 **ples-**, 5 **plays-**, **pleys-**, 5-8 **plais-**, 6 *Sc.* **pleis-**, 6- **pleas-**; 4- **-ant**, (4-7 **-ante**, **-aunt**(e, 5 **-awnt**, 7 *Sc.* **-ent**). β. (chiefly *Sc.*) 4-6 **plesand**, 5-6 **pleasand**, **-ande**, (5 **-aund**, **-ond**, **plessand**, 6 **pleis-**, **pleysand**). [ME. a. OF. *plais-*, *pleisant* (12th c. in Littré, Hatz.-Darm.), prop. pr. pple. of *plaisir* = mod.F. *plaire* to please; see PLEASE *v.* In the β forms identified with the north. and Sc. pr. pple. in -AND, and thus really a northern variant of PLEASING *ppl. a.*]

1. Having the quality of giving pleasure; originally synonymous with PLEASING, but now used more vaguely: Agreeable to the mind, feelings, or senses; such as one likes.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 10 And suth thyngis that ar likand Tyll mannys heryng, ar plesand. *Ibid.* 208 Horse, or hund, or othir thing, That plesand war to thar liking. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 42 And thus what thing unto his pay Was most plesant, he lefte non. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 27 Pilgrime ful rich was he [Abraham] and plesaunt to God. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 283/2 Plesande, *acceptus, gratus.* 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. i, This fayre and playsaunt book. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess of Richmond* Wks. (E.E.T.S.) 305 A pleasaunt & a swete lyfe .. a lyfe full of ioye & pleasure. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 3 Na thing culd be to God mair plesand. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 252 It is vnto mee the pleasauntest thing in the world vniuersall. 1639 in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* Ser. II. XIV. 373 The other 2 [marble pillars] .. very pleasaunt and strounge. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* ii. § 6 (1833) 59 Pleasant and painful are qualities of the emotions we feel. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* i, The pleasantest time of all the twenty-four hours.

2. Of persons or their attributes: Having pleasing manners, demeanour, or aspect; agreeable, cheerful, good-humoured.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 347 b, Jhon Cardinall of Lorayne .. had bene all his life time a most pleasaunt gest and companion. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 239 Our Lord loveth a pleasant giver. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. cxlii, A Jolly Swain Methought he was; meek, chearfull, and pleasant. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 115 Content and even pleasant under Hardships. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 385 One of the liveliest and pleasantest men I ever met with, was the Marquis del Campo. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* ii, A clever woman is always a pleasanter companion than a clever man.

†3. Humorous, jocular, facetious; merry, gay. *To make pleasant*, to be festive, make merry. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 321/1 Pleasante propre, *galliarde.* 1545 *Primer Hen. VIII* in *Three Primers* (1848) 502 Arise, Lord .., let .. the righteous and Christ's disciples make pleasant and merry. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 134 When the pleasaunt wanderer perceaued that the Christians ceased to pursue hym. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 45 Which kinde of men, a pleasant writer scoffing at, sayth, That that meate is vnpleasant in tast, which smelleth of the smoake. *c* 1670 HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws* (1681) 24 All .. the Contentments and Ease which some pleasant men have related of the land of Cocquany. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 246 P9 Dick Reptile, who does not want Humour, is very pleasant at our Club when he sees an old Fellow touchy at being laughed at for any Thing that is not in the Mode. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 169 Now Gilpin had a pleasant wit.

b. Hilarious or excited from drink; tipsy. *rare.*

1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 55 Some of our captaines garoused of his wine till they were reasonable pleasant, for it is very strong with pepper. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 12 The natural heat of his fancy being inflamed by wine made him .. so extravagantly pleasant that [etc.]. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* IV, He comes home pleasant at night from some wine-party.

†4. Amusing, laughable, ridiculous, funny. *Obs.*

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 15 With such other like pleasant iestes. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. xiv. 47 From our Peru .. they might well bring gold, silver, and pleasant monkies. 1688 PENTON *Guard. Instruct.* (1897) 43 It was pleasant to see how my Son trembled to see the Proctour come in. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 9 P13 The most pleasant Grievance is still behind. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* II. Wks. 1799 I. 260 They took him off at the play-house some time ago; pleasant, but wrong. Public characters shou'd not be sported with.

5. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic, as *pleasant-faced, -featured, -mannered, -minded, -natured, -sounding, -spirited, -spoken, -tongued, -witted*, adjs.

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 67 Which all I will referre to the consideration of euerie pleasant headded Poet in their proper gifts. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxxiv. § 3 It is no great disgrace though they suffer pleasant witted men, a little to intermingle with zeale scorne. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 355 By my troth a pleasant spirited Lady. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 279 This various, yet pleasant relisht Doctrine. 1685 DRYDEN *Daphnis* Misc. Poems II. 119 A pleasant sounding name's a pretty thing. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 2 There is one pleasant-faced, cheery mannered Divine. 1896 *Peterson Mag.* Jan. 97/1 He is very pleasant-spoken, and invited me to come and spend the night with him.

†B. as *adv.* = PLEASANTLY. *Obs.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 140 More .. then the pleasaunt disposed man is willyng fullie to set forthe. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. xiv. 115 They might live at the Indies very pleasant and happily. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod.* XX. *Comm.*, How pleasant eloquent is that Gregorie, called the great.

†**Plea·sant**, *sb. Obs.* Also 7 **plaisant**. [a. F. *plaisant* (16th c.), sb. use of *plaisant* PLEASANT *a.*] A jester, fool, clown.

1595 DUNCAN *App. Etym.* (E. D. S.), *Morio*, a pleasand, a playfoole. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 250 Whereupon one of these plaisants [*quidam urbanorum*] came out with a pretie conceit. 1617 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 409/1 Archibald Armstrong his Majesties pleasant quha come to this burght with the Inglishe Knichtis. 1632 HOLLAND *Cyrupædia* 42 Why should not they more truely be called, merry conceited Pleasants rather than Boasters?

Plea·sant, *v. rare.* [In trans. use f. PLEASANT *a.*; in intr. ad. F. *plaisanter* to jest, f. *plaisant* PLEASANT.]

†1. *trans.* To please by indulgence; to indulge. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xiii. 20 He sings, and reuels, and pleasants his spleen.

†2. To spend in pleasure. *Obs.*

1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 83 Some pleasant their lives, as if the world should alwayes laugh upon them.

3. *intr.* To joke, indulge in pleasantry.

1845 *Bachelor Albany* (1848) 263 Adelaide had that very night been pleasanting with Laura on the subject of the bachelor.

†**Plea·santable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. PLEASANT *a.* + -ABLE.] = PLEASURABLE.

1619 CHAPMAN *Two Wise Men* II. i. 16 Mee thinkes this praying in a Church among those of high degree is nothing pleasantable, and blushing takes away my devotion.

Pleasantish (ple·zăntiʃ), *a.* [f. PLEASANT *a.* + -ISH[1].] Somewhat pleasant.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 97 His eye has a pleasantish twinkle.

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Pleasantly (plĕ·zăntli), *adv.* [f. PLEASANT *a.* + -LY 2.] In a pleasant manner.

1. In a way that pleases or gratifies; pleasingly, agreeably.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 3 Þei myȝten lyue as plesandeli to god & as moche profit to holi chirche. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1689 That they should sownde To the eares of hem the more plesauntly. 1529 *Supplic. to King* (E. E. T. S.) 48 Castelles, pleasauntely set abowte with parckes. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 93 All the women of Persia are pleasantly apparelled. 1776 LD. HAILES in Boswell *Johnson* 30 Aug., Dr. Johnson's *Snasorium* is pleasantly and artfully composed. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 193 On our way we can pass the time pleasantly in talking.

2. In a manner showing pleasure or contentment; cheerfully, goodhumouredly.

1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* l[i]. 21 Thanne thou schalt take plesauntli the sacrifice of riȝtfulnesse. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* II. x. (1557) 105 b, That they [servants] do their duty diligently, mekely, and buxomly, yea and merily to, and pleasantly. 1645 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 94/2 He gave him the Cup, Socrates took it chearfully,..and looking pleasantly upon him, demanded whether he might spill any of it in libation. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 12 The young brown eyes seemed to dwell on her pleasantly.

†**3.** By way of pleasantry; humorously, facetiously, jocosely. *Obs.*

1581 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 48 b, Many wittie men take occasion to reason pleasantly upon the interpretation of a worde. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 259 They will giue you a head of Garlick rosted in the ashes, and pleasantly call it a pigeon. 1787 G. WHITE *Selborne* IV. (1789) 10 This embellishment .. has occasioned strangers sometimes to ask us pleasantly, 'whether we fastend our walls together with tenpenny nails?'

Pleasantness (plē·zăntnĕs). [f. PLEASANT *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being pleasant (in various senses: see the adj.).

1530 PALSGR. 255/2 Plesantnesse, *plaisance. Ibid.*, Plesantnesse, *amenité.* 1555 EDEN *Decades* 25 The Lieuetenaunt beinge entysed by the pleasantnes of the kynges syster. 1610 A. WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 261 Italie..is for pleasantnes and fruitfulnesse farre beyond other regions. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* iii. 17 Her wayes are wayes of plesantnesse: and all her pathes are peace. 1685 tr. *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 76 There is nothing more unpleasant than a continual pleasantness...Some minutes are to be allowed to mirth, and the rest to seriousness. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 373 He had a pleasantness in his conversation that took much with the king. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 99 The influence of the rains of Hindoostaun..had cooled the air, and given it a peculiar softness and pleasantness. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* IV. i. 14 She hath won upon our people thro' her beauty And pleasantness among them.

Pleasantry (plē·zăntri). Also 8–9 **plaisanterie.** [a. F. *plaisanterie*, OF. *plesanterie* (13th c. in Godef.), f. *plaisant* PLEASANT, jocose; see -RY.]

1. A pleasant and sprightly humour in conversation; jocularity, fun, facetiousness; good-humoured ridicule, raillery.

1655 tr. *De Parc's Com. Hist. Francion* 23 Ravished with the pleasantry of the severall passages he had heard. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 60 There can be no Pleasantry where there is no Wit. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 115 Ridicule, or to express the same word by another, pleasantry. 1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* I. 256 Pumping his brain for pleasantry, and labouring for wit to entertain the sneering crowd around him. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc., Richter* (1857) I. 14 That light matter which the French call pleasantry. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 328 A species of simony, which furnished an inexhaustible subject of pleasantry to three or four generations of scoffers.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A humorous passage, action, or (now, esp.) speech; a joke, a jest.

1701 *Stanley's Hist. Philos.* Biog. 6 Many other Pleasantries of the same Kind are mention'd in their Place. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 31 ¶ 2 The several Woods in Asia..will give the Audience a Sight of Monkies dancing upon Ropes, with many other Pleasantries of that ludicrous Species. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 3 With their Censorious Plaisanteries upon the greatest of Authors and Worthies. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Serm.* I. 235 They..think that a few silly pleasantries, and slender arguments, are a sufficient preparation to decide on these proofs of a future life. 1880 MCCARTHY *Hist. Own Times* III. xlvii. 431 He seldom indulged in any pleasantries that could wound or offend.

†**2.** Pleasure, pleasantness, enjoyment. *Obs.*

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 253 To take up the good Company's Attention now, will spoil their Pleasantry. 1780 BURKE *Let. to T. Burgh* Wks. 1842 II. 409 Lord North was either wholly out of the house, or engaged in other matters of business or pleasantry, in the remotest recesses of the West Saxon corner. 1790 G. WALKER *Serm.* II. xxi. 109 We lose the relish for the thousand pleasantries of life.

Plea·santsome, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. PLEASANT *a.* + -SOME.] Somewhat pleasant.

1836 F. MAHONY *Rel. Father Prout, Songs Hor.* I. (1859) 389 Some .. find Larissa pleasantsome Or Sparta deem seductive.

Please (plīz), *v.* Forms: 4–5 (*Sc.* 6–8) **pleis**(e, 4–6 **pleys** (*Sc.* **pleyss**), **plese** (*Sc.* **ples**, 4 **pleece**), 5 **plaise, plase, place,** 5–6 **playse** (*Sc.* **pleiss, pless,** *erron.* **ple**), 5– **please,** (6 **pleace, pleas, plise,** *Sc.* **plaiss**). [ME. *plaise, pleise, plese,* a. OF. *plais-ir* (3 pl. pres. *plaise-nt*) = Pr. *plazer,* Sp. *placer,* Pg. *prazer,* It. *piacere*:—L. *placēre* to be pleasing or agreeable, f. root *plac-* in *placidus* gentle, mild, peaceful, *placor* contentment, satisfaction, *plācāre* to calm, soothe, still. The mod.F. infinitive *plaire* (12th c. in Littré) is a collateral form, repr. a pop. L. *placĕre, plac're.*]

I. †**1.** *intr.* To be agreeable; to give pleasure or satisfaction. Const. *to* = F. *plaire à,* L. *placēre* with dative; *with,* etc. *Obs.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* lii. 7 [liii. 5] For God wasted þe bones of þem þat plesen to men. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4729 In what maner þat i miȝt mest with þe plece. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 198 That Scottis men mycht do na thing That euir mycht pleyss to thar liking. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Thess.* iv. 1 As ȝe han resceyued of vs how it bihoueth ȝou for to go and plese to God. — 1 *Sam.* xviii. 26 The word pleside in the eyen of Dauyd. *c* 1400 *Prymer* (1895) 50 Þat we mowe serue to þee wiþ chast bodi, & plese to þee wiþ clene herte.

†**b.** *To please to oneself,* to take pleasure, be well pleased. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlii. 1 Al plesede to hym in hym my soule [1388 my soule pleside to it silf in hym]. 1382 — *Wisd.* vi. 3 ȝiueth eres, ȝee that holden togidere multitudis, and plesen to ȝou [1388 plesen ȝou] in cumpanyes of naciouns.

2. *trans.* To be agreeable to; to gratify, satisfy, delight.

The vb. was here orig. *intr.* as in 1, the object being a dative; but this not being formally distinct from an accusative or direct object, the vb. came at length to be viewed as transitive, and to have a passive voice (see 4). (It has no passive in Fr.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 68 Þe meyne in alle þing plesed him next the king. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 188 Bliþe was eche a barn ho best miȝt him plese. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Thess.* iv. 1 Hou it behoueth ȝou to go and to plese God [1382 to God]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. i. (1495) 296 We shall fle the worlde though he playse [*Bodley MS.* please] vs wyth welthe. *Ibid.* XVIII. xiv. 774 An oxe herde plasyth the oxen wyth whystlynge and wyth songe. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 5/6 *Mais sil vous plaist aulcune chose Que ie puisse fayre*: But if you plaise ony thyng That I may doo. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 9 The king said to them 'That playseth me'. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) x. 38 Is not in erd I cure, Bot pleiss my lady pure. 1611 BIBLE *Esther* ii. 4 The thing pleased the king, and he did so. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Canus' Admir. Events* 85 Imagining..that all was lawfull that pleased his humour. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xl, But she was resolved to please her eye, if she should plague her heart. 1837 ARNOLD *Let.* 21 Apr. in Stanley *Life* II. 81 Jacob Abbott's last work ..will, I think, please you very much.

b. *absolutely.* (At first perh. *intr.* = 1.)

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 158 For thei that cunnen plese and glose, Ben..the norrices Unto the fostringe of the vices. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. xvii, The vnwyse displeseth there where as he supposeth to please. *c* 1530 *Pol., Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 31 Pleace with thi dedys rathir than with thy clothis. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 747 Two names, that always cheat, and always please. 1747 JOHNSON *Prol. Opening Drury-Lane* 54 The drama's laws, the drama's patrons give, For we that live to please, must please to live. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 356 Men and writers, if they please at all, must please by doing their best in their own way. 1877 FURNIVALL *Leopold Shaks.* Introd. 120 The revived doctrine that the main object of poetry is to please, seems to me too contemptible to be discusst.

c. *refl.* To gratify or satisfy oneself. Also *colloq.* To do as one likes, take one's own way.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* XLIX. vii, Please they them selves, and think at happiest stay Who please them selves. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 78 If I sent him word .. it [his beard] was not well cut, he wold send me word he cut it to please himselfe: this is call'd the quip modest. 1608 — *Per.* IV. i. 101 Perhappes they will but please themselues vpon her, not carrie her aboord. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* A iij, I purposed not so much to please my selfe, and a few, as to be beneficiall. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 67 Warburton .. had, in the early part of his life, pleased himself with the notice of inferior wits. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 334 The clans which took no part in the insurrection .. pleased themselves with the hope that they should easily make their peace with the conquerors.

3. *Impersonally,* with formal subject *it* (the real subject being a following infinitive or clause, expressed or understood): To seem good to one; to be one's will or pleasure. (Equivalent in sense to 'will', 'choose', 'think proper', etc., with the person as subject: cf. 4 b.)

Formerly usual in deferential phrases of address or request, as *and, an, if it please you,* etc., *may it, will it please you, your honour,* etc.; ellipt. *please it* (corruptly *pleaseth*) *you,* etc.; also (with omission of *it*), *so please you, please you,* and still in *please your honour, please God, please the pigs,* etc.

†**a.** Const. with *to* (= F. *à,* L. dative). *Obs.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxxix. 18 [xl. 13] Plese it, Lorde, to þe, þat þou defende me. 1382 WYCLIF *Esther* i. 19 If it plese to thee [Vulg. *si tibi placet*], go ther out a maundement. *c* 1434 *Paston Lett.* I. 36 Plese it to Commines of the present Parlement, that William Paston..takyth diverse fees [etc.]. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 90 But she was paied, as it plesed to God, atte the laste.

b. Const. with simple object (orig. a dative). †*Please it you,* may it please you.

(A following infinitive often lost its *to* in 16–17th c.)

1388 WYCLIF *Esther* ix. 13 If it plesith the kyng [1382 If to the king it plese, Vulg. *si regi placet*], power be ȝouun to the Jewis. 1406 HOCCLEVE *La male regle* 416 If it thee lyke & plese. 1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 249 Please it your full wyse discretions, to consider the matier. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 73 And yt place yow. 1478 *Paston Lett.* III. 221 Withouth it ple yow to send oon of yowr men to me. 1503 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 553/1 Pleas it nowe your Highnesse.. to ordeyn. 1509 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 433 And hyt ple your grace..that [etc.]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 350 Pleaseth you also to remember how many Lords, noble men, and good commons..died in thoss warres. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* Wks. 121/2 Please it your Holiness, I think it be some ghost. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 140 Come, come, will please you go? 1594 — *Rich. III,* IV. iv. 488 Pleaseth [*Qos.* please it] your Maiestie to giue me leaue, Ile muster vp my friends. 1598 — *Merry W.* I. i. 275 Wil't please your worship to come in, Sir? *Ibid.* II. ii. 37 Not so, and 't please your worship. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. vi. (Arb.) 32 Not a word more sir ant please you. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xv. 34 It pleased Silas to abide there still. 1646 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 117 May it please your Grace. 1822 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* I. vi. 196 Wherefore he follows this plan it has never pleased him to explain.

c. With omission of *it*; in †*please you,* †*so please you,* may it (so) please you; *please your honour, please God,* etc.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 72 Me pleis [= pleises] not at nowder of þies sulde be sent þis message. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 37 *Ros.* Will you heare the letter? *Sil.* So please you, for I neuer heard it yet. 1611 — *Cymb.* II. ii. 1 *Imo.* Who's there? My woman: Helene? *Lady.* Please you Madam. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 69 An please your Honour, there's a Man below wants to speak to you. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* vi, 'Please your honour, he may be a robber', said Michael. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* II. ii, To-morrow night, please the gods, we will have then a snug carousal.

4. *Passive. To be pleased*: To be gratified, delighted, or agreeably satisfied. Const. *with.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 149 Þe pepil was i-plesed wiþ his faire speche. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 3 Therwith he is both plesud and payd. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* l[i]. 19 Then shalt thou be pleased with the sacrifice of rightuousnesse. 1728 *Free-thinker* No. 61. 40 Every One is pleased with such an Occasion of shewing the Superiority of his Understanding. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* II. ii. (1874) 213 Nor can God be pleased with the perverted adoration.

b. with *infinitive* (or *clause*), expressing the subject of satisfaction. Also, (*b*) To have the will or desire, to be moved; (*c*) To think proper, vouchsafe, choose; to have the kindness, be so obliging as; *sarcastically*: to have the humour.

(This is the passive of the impersonal construction: *I was pleased to see* = *it pleased me to see.*)

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3008, I was wel plesed..To see the botoun fair and swote, So fresshe sponge out of the rote. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 246 Be pleased then To pay that dutie which you truly owe. 1610 — *Temp.* III. ii. 44 Wilt thou be pleas'd to hearken..to the suite. *Ibid.* III. iv. 161 If you be pleas'd, retire into my Cell, And there repose. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 10 The tongues wherein God was pleased to speake to his Church by his Prophets and Apostles. — *Ps.* xl. 13 Be pleased, O Lord, to deliuer me. 1680 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 239 He was pleased to tell mee the King sayd it was for his service. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 60 To persecute..persons that he is pleas'd to call heriticks. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 459 Pleas'd I am, no beaten Road to take. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 424 He was pleas'd to mention the Controversy between Dr. Kennett and me. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 405 The governor is pleased to doubt our having such letters as we mentioned. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. vi, My dear Sir! you are pleased to be amusing this morning. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 67 A noble and powerful city, inhabited by rich, daring, and he is pleased to add faithless, citizens.

5. *trans.* To appease, pacify, satisfy. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* i. 3 A maal with outen wemme he shal offre..to plese to hym the Lord [1388 to make the Lord plesid to hym, Vulg. *ad placandum sibi dominum*]. — *Ps.* xlviii. 8 [xlix. 7] He shal not ȝiue to God wher of he be plesid [1388 to God his plesyng, Vulg. *placationem suam*]. 1563 *Homilies* II. *For Gd. Friday* II. (1859) 420 He could do nothing that might please God's wrath. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Pio, Delicta piare*..to please god for sinne. 1808 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pleease,* to satisfy, to make an equivalent. 'I'll pleease you for 't.'

II. 6. *intr.* To be pleased, to like; to have the will or desire; to have the humour; to think proper. (In sense, exactly = the passive in 4, 4 b.)

The history of this inverted use of *please* (observed first in Scottish writers) is obscure. But exactly the same change took place in the 14th c. in the use of the synonymous verb LIKE, where the impersonal 'it liked him', 'him liked', became 'he liked' *c* 1430. It may therefore be assumed that 'I please' was similarly substituted for 'it pleases me', 'me pleases' (*c* 1440 in 3 c). Cf. also Malory's 'me ought', in alliterative *Morte Arthure* 'me aughte', with Wyclif's 'Y awȝte', later 'I ought'. The remarkable thing in the case of *please* is that the sense was already logically expressed by the passive *to be pleased* (sense 4), and that the new idiom was therefore not needed, 'he pleases' being simply = 'it pleases him', and 'he is pleased'. Shakspere uses the three forms indifferently. Indeed, all the constructions of the vb., exc. 6 c, are richly exemplified in his works: see Schmidt.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxi. 38 ȝour melody he pleissis nocht till heir. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. vii. 5 From Lawrentum..War horsmen sent to Turnus, for to se Quhat he plesyt. 1530 [see b]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxxxiv. [cxxxv.] 6 What so euer yᵉ Lorde pleaseth, yᵗ doth he in heauen & in earth. [Elsewhere C. has always 'pleaseth the Lord', which also stands here in the Great Bible and Geneva.] 1581 N. BURNE *Disput.* in *Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 122 Lauch alsmekle als ye pleiss. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 2 b, This your anguish of mind, or melancholie, as you please to tearme it. 1588 GREENE *Perimedes* Ep. Ded., If he [Perimedes] please I have my desire. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. v. 71 This yong maid might do her A shrewd turne if she pleas'd. 1612 *Two Noble K.* II. ii. 59, I see two comforts rysing, two meere blessings, If the gods please. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 140 They..single what beast they please to fight with. 1649 HOWELL *Pre-em. Parl.* 3 The Book you pleased to send me. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 138 He may when he pleaseth, free himselfe from that subjection. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 21 He travels a foot with his whole Court, yet his Courtiers go as they please. 1665 BOYLE

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Occas. Reft. IV. xvii. (1848) 270, I can make her speak to me, just what I please. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 81 That he will please to let me know all therein. 1713 ADDISON *Guard.* No. 160 P 7 You may make what use of it you please. ? 1800 W. B. RHODES *Bomb. Fur.* i. (1830) 7 What will your Majesty please to wear? 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 488 The plaintiff.. has a right to have the trial where he pleases.

b. *If* (†*and*, *an*) *you please*: if it please you, if you like, if it is your will or pleasure: a courteous qualification to a request, the acceptance of an offer, etc.; also (parenthetically), a sarcastic way of emphasizing any surprising statement, as if asking leave to make it. (So F. *s'il vous plaît*. Cf. *by your leave*: see LEAVE *sb.* 1.)

Here *you* may have been originally dative, as in 3 b (i. e. if (it) please you, = L. *si vobis placet*, F. *s'il vous plaît*, Ger. *wenn es Ihnen gefällt*), as in quot. 1483 in 2; but it is now taken as nominative (i. e. if you are pleased, if you like, if it is your will or pleasure): cf. *if he pleases*; *if they please*, above (in 6); and 'if ye please' here in 1530. Shakspere has both *if you be pleased* (4 b), and *if you please*.

1530 *Fyl of Brentford's Test.* (Ballad Soc.) 15 But tary, I pray you all, Yf ye please. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 50 Let me say no, my Liedge, and if you please. 1596 — *Merch. V.* I. i. 147 If you please To shoote another arrow that selfe way. 1601 — *Twel. N.* III. iv. 355 Pray sir, put your sword vp if you please. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 58, I wyll goe, and you please. *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 419 Ye need not be made miserable, but if you please. *Mod.* Will you take another cup? If you please. (*To child*) Say 'If you please', and you shall have it.

1848 THACKERAY in *Scribner's Mag.* I. 391/1, I heard of the father and son in the other regiment .., the Slashers if you please, being carried up drunk to bed. *Mod.* He must travel first class, if you please, like his betters.

c. *Please!* (imperative or optative) was app. originally short for *please you* (3 c) = 'may it (or let it) please you'; but it is now usually taken as = 'Be pleased' (imperative of 6), or as short for 'if you please' (6 b).

This use of *please* appears to have been unknown to Shakspere, whose shortest form is *please you* (3 c).

When parenthetical, or without construction, *please* is = may it please you, if it please you, if you please; e. g. Please, may I go out? May I come in, please? Come here, please; Give me my hat, please; Please, Sir, did you call? Shall I ring the bell? Yes, please. Will you, please, take a message for me?

But when followed by an infinitive, it is = Be pleased: e. g. Please to excuse my keeping you waiting; Please to return the book soon; Please not to lose it.

[1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* v. vii. 185 Please then my Lord to read this Epistle.] 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 397 Heav'nly stranger, please to taste These bounties which our Nourisher,..To us for food and for delight hath caus'd The Earth to yeild. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 90 Please then to take my place. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* (1900) 226 'Then I'll tell the boys...' 'Please not, old man.' 1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays* II. *You never can tell* 309 Yes, sir. Please, who are you?

†**7.** *trans.* To be pleased with, take pleasure in; to like. *Sc. Obs.*

1578 *Ps.* li. in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* (1801) II. 119 Gif thou had pleased sacrifice I suld have offered thee. 1616 J. HAIG in J. Russell *Haigs* vi. (1881) 139 Gif they pleasit not his wark when they saw it, he should correct it. *a* 1665 GUTHRIE *Chr. Gt. Interest* I. viii. (1766) 119 You wonder that any man should not please the device of salvation by Christ. 1719 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 470, I please what you term the demy [paper], but I think it's thin.

†**Please**, *sb. Sc. rare.* [f. prec.] Pleasing, pleasure.

a 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 428 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 299 Bot all thair sport, quhen thay wer maist at eiss, Vnto our deme it wes bot littill pleiss.

Pleased (plīzd), *ppl. a.* [f. PLEASE *v.* + -ED 1.] Affected by feelings of satisfaction or pleasure; contented, gratified, in good humour; †appeased.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxvii. 38 He forsooth is merciful, and plesid [1388 merciful] shal be maad to the synnes of hem. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 58 Therwith he helde hym pleased. 1530 PALSGR. 321/1 Pleased, *content.* 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 55 Nay be not angry, I am pleas'd againe. 1596 — *Merch. V.* III. ii. 182 Among the buzzing pleased multitude. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 25 The spirits are refreshed, and in a pleased temper and condition. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VIII. vii, I am not quite pleased with your looks. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* vi, A pleased smile appeared on her face.

Pleasedly (plī·zėdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a pleased manner; with pleasure or satisfaction.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* I. § 3 (1719) 26 He .. that can look upon another Man's Lands evenly and pleasedly as if they were his own. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xl. 262 He that would be pleasedly innocent, must refrain from the tast of offence. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* IV. 417 [She] would have lingered pleasedly.

Pleasedness (plī·zd-, plī·zėdnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition of being pleased; pleasure, satisfaction.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* (1848) 69 It may put him in mind of the pleas'dness and alacrity, with which a charitable person should set himself to the doing of good. 1680 BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* iii. (1684) 16 Pleasedness, and Displeasedness are in the Passions, and signify Joy and Trouble. 1828 J. BALLANTYNE *Exam. Hum. Mind* III. ix. 323 That pleasedness, if it be in a considerable degree, is the very same with the affection of joy or delight.

†**Plea·se-God**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PLEASE *v.*] That pleases God.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnificence* 3 Salomon: His (please-God) Choice of Wisdom, wins him Honor.

†**Plea·se-man.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PLEASE *v.*] One who tries to please men, a man-pleaser.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 463 Some carry-tale, some please-man, some slight Zanie.

Pleaser (plī·zəɹ). [f. PLEASE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which pleases or aims at pleasing.

1526 TINDALE *Col.* iii. 22 Not with eye service as men pleasers. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* Pref. P iij b, A bitter inuectiue against Poets and Poesie..That it is a nurse of lies, a pleaser of fooles. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 190 A pleaser of all men .. that he might gaine some. 1861 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* (1882) 308 If it be a great pleasure to see others pleased, and a greater to be the pleaser.

†**Plea·se-time.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PLEASE *v.*] One who tries to please the time, a time-server.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* lxxxi. 341 Live ever..in this Forehead of our Song by Please-times now forgot.

Pleaship (plī·ʃip). *rare.* [f. PLEA *sb.* + -SHIP.] The condition of being at law; litigation.

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xiii, Peter Peebles and Paul Plainstanes entered into partnership. .. But .. *societas est mater discordiarum*: partnership oft makes pleaship.

Pleasing (plī·zing), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. PLEASE; the giving of pleasure or satisfaction; the fact of being pleased or satisfied.

†*To have pleasing to*: to take pleasure in; *to do* (one) *pleasing*: to give pleasure to (*obs.*).

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 237 Preostes and Persones þat plesyng desyreþ, And taketh Meede and moneye for Massen þat þei syngen. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 48 Whi loue ye or haue more plesinge to ani man than to youre husbonde? *Ibid.* 67 To make her selff the fayrer to the plesinge of the worlde. 1596 RALEIGH in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 36 Preferringe your plesinge before myne own desire. 1611 BIBLE *Col.* I. 10 That yee might walke worthy of the Lord vnto all pleasing, being fruitfull in euery good worke. 1895 CLIVE HOLLAND *Jap Wife* (ed. 11) 78 She is a graduate in the art of pleasing.

†**b.** Appeasing, pacification, blandishment.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 123 þei disceyven þe hertis of innocentis be swet wordis & plesyngis & oþer feyned signes. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* i. 47 Sacrifices and plesyngis for to be don in the temple of God. *c* 1400 *Harrow. Hell* 977 (Add. MS.) A lettre þai wrote all of plesynge.

†**2.** One's liking, pleasure, desire, will. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 2 Tota pulcra þou art to my plesynge, My moder, princes of paradijs. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1480 That wold I lerne; Ittis my plesyng. 1527 *Prose Life St. Brandan* (Percy Soc.) 40 Therfore our Lorde hath set us here .. in full grete joye and myrth, after his pleasynge, here to serve hym.

†**3.** A source of pleasure; an object of delight. *Obs. rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 613 They moste take in pacience at nyght Swiche manere necessaries as been plesynges To folk þat han ywedded hem with rynges.

†**4.** = PLEASINGNESS. *Obs.*

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Agric.* (1622) 184 The sweetnesse and pleasing of idlenesse, and of doing nothing, creepeth into our sences. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 13 He capers nimbly in a Ladies Chamber, To the lasciuious pleasing of a Lute.

Plea·sing, *ppl. a.* [f. PLEASE *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. That pleases; that gives pleasure or satisfaction; agreeable, grateful.

c 1382 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 19 However þis ende comeþ beste, is moost plesing to God. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 191 Plesyd wyth fayre woordys & plesyng speche. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Hastings* lvi, The pleasyngst meanes boade not the luckiest endes. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xli. (1612) 200 The teares did wash her pleasing face. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 327 What is pleasinger then varietie, or sweeter then flatterie? 1702 POPE *Dryope* 19 Her smiling babe (a pleasing charge) she prest Within her arms. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 9 He has reconciled the pleasing to the proper. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 15 No longer a young man, yet not too old to be pleasing to women.

†**2.** Willing, approving. *Obs. rare.*

1652 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* II. 81 Whereunto Don John gave no pleasing ear.

Pleasingly (plī·zinli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a pleasing manner; so as to please; pleasantly.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurgie* 8 Be he trewe .. & plesynglyche bere he hym-self to hys pacientis. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 129 No Orator was euer more pleasingly perswasiue. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 256 An island, where I spent my time so pleasingly. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 190 There is..very little variety, nor are the different objects pleasingly arranged.

†**2.** With pleasure; = PLEASANTLY 2, PLEASEDLY. *Obs.*

c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxxiii. 62 (Gibbs MS.) Oure lord iesu accepted more plesyngly & preferred þe priuy contemplacyoun of marye. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 89 If one that hath a judiciall place..shall pleasingly heare the proofes of the one partie, and peremptorily cut off the other. 1612 W. MARTYN *Youth's Instruct.* 77 Neither doe you relish too pleasingly your owne actions. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* Pref. 19 That can look upon another man's Lands evenly and pleasingly as if they were his own. [Cf. PLEASEDLY, quot. 1651.]

Pleasingness (plī·zinnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] **a.** Pleasing quality; agreeableness, pleasantness. †**b.** Pleasedness, pleasure (*obs.*).

a. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 55 Time..seeming..short ..in the pleasingnesse of such presence. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iv. § 2 (ed. 3) 59 The novelty and pleasingness of musick and poetry. 1776 WESLEY *Husb. & Wives* iii. Wks. 1811 IX. 62 The Effects of Nuptial Love are three, Pleasingness, Faithfulness, Helpfulness. 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 234 Warts and wrinkles..inimical to pleasingness of aspect.

b. 1649 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Use Passions* (1671) 53 One might .. see pleasingness take the same place in his countenance, which Choler had possest.

Pleasurabi·lity. *rare.* [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being pleasurable.

1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 12 Apr. 227/1 He .. talks as if he were all pleasurability or dignity.

Pleasurable (ple·zûrăb'l), *a.* [f. PLEASURE *sb.* + -ABLE, after *comfortable*.]

1. Affording, or capable of affording, pleasure; agreeable, pleasant.

1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Ep. Ded. § 4 These my present paynes if to any they be pleasurable, or profitable. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 223 Recreating and pleasurable entertainments. 1810 D. STEWART *Philos. Ess.* III. i. 225 When the mind is strongly influenced, either by pleasurable or painful sensations. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. iv. § 20 (1864) 288 Exercise is pleasurable only when we are expending surplus energy.

†**2.** Devoted to or engaged in pleasure; pleasure-seeking, pleasure-loving. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. ii, O, sir, you are very pleasurable. 1618 S. WARD *Jethro's Justice* (1627) 41 Idle pleasurable gentlemen. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* Ded., The manners of the Pleasurable, as well as the Busie Part of Mankind.

Plea·surableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Pleasurable quality; pleasantness, delightfulness.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm. Isa.* i. 5 Wks. 1684 IV. 533 Could he but..espy the whole sweetness and pleasurableness of it secretly let out. 1713 M. HENRY *Wks.* (1853) I. 168 To screw up the delights of sense to a greater degree of pleasureableness. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* viii. (1875) 326 A sympathy with intellectual activity for its own sake, and for the sake of its inherent pleasurableness and beauty.

Pleasurably (ple·zûrăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a pleasurable manner; in or with pleasure, pleasantly, agreeably.

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, Amos* vi. 1 Woe to those that live securely, and pleasurably in Zion. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Pun. Death* Ess. & Lett. (Camelot ed.) 65 The mind .. will be painfully or pleasurably affected. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 25 Prudence..teaches that we cannot live pleasurably without living justly and virtuously, nor live justly and virtuously without living pleasurably.

†**Plea·surance.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. PLEASURE *v.* + -ANCE, or ? error for *pleasance*.] Pleasure.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3471 Playnond with pytie, no pleasurance at all, With sykyng & sorow [she] said on this wise.

Pleasure (ple·zĭůɹ, -ûɹ, -əɹ), *sb.* Forms: see below. [ME. *plesir*, *plaisir* a. OF. *plesir*, *plaisir* (12th c. in Littré), = Pr. *plazer*, Sp. *placer*, Pg. *pracer*, It. *piacere*, Com. Romanic substantival use of the vb. infin.:—L. *placēre* to please. By 1400, *plesīr* had become (in prose) *plē·sir*, *plē·ser*, and its unstressed ending being confounded with that of words etymologically in *-ure*, e. g. *measure*, it was corruptly spelt and pronounced *plesure*, *pleasure*. The dialects have retained more etymological forms in *pleezer*, *plesser* (plī·zəɹ, ple·zəɹ).]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 4–5 **plesir**, 5 **plesyr**, **-yre**, **-ire**, **-ier**, **-yer**; **plaisir**, **playsir**, **-ire**, **-yr**, **-yre**; **pleasir**, **-ire**, **-ier**, **-yr**, **-er**; **pleeser**; 5–6 **pleser**, **-ere**; 6 **pleasire**; 9 *dial.* **pleezer**, **plezzer.**

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 144 Sche scholde thanne afore his ye Schewe al the plesir that sche mihte. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assemb. Gods* 197 Ye shall haue all your plesere [*rime* here=hear]. *c* 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 35 A yong rotour, redy to hir pleasier. 1450 Q. MARGARET in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 8 To be disposed to our pleasir. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 1 At his plesier. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 27 To the pleeser of Almighty God. 1466 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 322 Juncte or severell at his plesyre. ? *c* 1470 *Paston Lett.* III. 302 Sythe with your partyng, depertyd my plesyer [*rimes* desyer, fyer]. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xxii. 248 To doo hym alle the pleasyr that I can. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 14 For his solas and plaisir. 1481 — *Myrr.* I. xiii. 39 Without his playsir nothyng may endure. 1482 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 289 To the most pleaser of God. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* V. x, I praye the that one playsyre thow wylt do to me. 1485 — *Chas. Gt.* 1 To reduce for his playsyr somme hystoryes. 1488 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, c. 7 § 1 At the Kynges plesire. *a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 113 Wherof I had so inly greet plesyr. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 31 That I shall euer doo youre playsire. 1536 R. BEERLEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 34 All fowlows our owne sensyaly and pleser. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Plezzer*, pleasure.

β. 5 **plaisur**, **playsur**, **-ure**; 5–6 **plesur**; **pleasur**, **-our** (–7 *Sc.*); 5–7 **plesure**; 5– **pleasure**; 6 **plesour**, **-oure**, **-owre**, **-ewre**; **pleasor**, *Sc.* **pleisour**, **-ure**, **pleissour**, **plessour**, **-uir**, 7 **pleaceur**, *Sc.* **pleassour**, **pleassor.**

c 1440 *Generydes* 144 For his plesur trowly ther lakkyd noght. *c* 1450 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 373 [He] entrenge in.. hade his pleasure. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* vi, For to take his desporte and playsure. 1486 *Certificate* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 47 God preserve you to His pleasour. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* 50 Where your plaisur shalle be to sette vs vnto. 1490 — *Eneydos* xxvii. 98, I myghte..haue doon wyth theym after my playsur and wyll. 15.. *Sir J. Mandevelle & Gret Souden* 75 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) I. 157 He that hase most plesure is best. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xlviii, Now judge, Coridon, if herein be pleasour. 1529 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 21 To be paid at the pleasor of my sone. 1530 PALSGR. 255/2 Pleasure, *commodité*. *c* 1540 J. HEY-

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wood *Wit & Folly* (Percy Soc.) 16 The sewrte of plesewre eternall. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 7 How we suld observe the commandis to the plesour of God. 1554–9 *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 1 Farewell my joye and plesure to. 1556 Olde *Antichrist* 65 b, To mayntene their pleasur and idlenesse. 1588 A. King *Canisius' Catech.* (S. T. S.) 213 To take pleissour. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 7 Pleisour; 43 pleisure; 94 plesour; 152 pleasour. 1611 Sir W. Mure *Misc. Poems* (S. T. S.) L 34 Pleasoures: 51 pleasour; 80 pleassour. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 35 That they be baithe committit to warde, presentlie, during thair plessor.

B. Signification.

1. The condition of consciousness or sensation induced by the enjoyment or anticipation of what is felt or viewed as good or desirable; enjoyment, delight, gratification. The opposite of *pain*.

1390 [see A. α]. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* Prol. 1 In whiche booke I had grete playsyr. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 27 Flee pleasure, and pleasure will folowe thee. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. iii. 2 Since you make your pleasure of your paines, I will no further chide you. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. vi. 25 Pleasure .. (or Delight) is the apparence or sense of Good. 1685 *Roxb. Ball.* (1886) VI. 122 What in pleasure begins too oft endeth in pain! 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. vii. (1695) 56 By Pleasure and Pain I would be understood to signifie, whatsoever delights or molests us. 1721 Mortimer *Husb.* (ed. 5) II. 197 I .. shall next proceed to the Garden of Pleasure or Flower-Garden. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* II. § 14 You admit, therefore, three sorts of pleasure:—pleasure of reason, pleasure of imagination, and pleasure of sense. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* I. ii, Pain and pleasure are simple ideas, incapable of definition. 1757 Gray *Bard* 74 Youth on the prow, and Pleasure at the helm. 1831 Sir J. Sinclair *Corr.* II. 120 The two former I had the pleasure of finding in Paris. 1881 W. H. Mallock *Rom. 19th Cent.* II. 243 Her face flushed with pleasure. 1894 Sir E. Sullivan *Woman* 88 'Pleasure is to the mind, what good food is to the stomach.' Pleasure is what all creatures desire; pain what they all avoid.

b. In unfavourable sense: Sensuous enjoyment as a chief object of life or end in itself. Sometimes personified as a female divinity.

1526 Tindale 1 *Tim.* v. 6 But she [a widow] that liveth in pleasure, is deed even yet alive [1611 is dead while she liueth]. 1710 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) I. III. ii. 309 When we follow Pleasure merely, we are disgusted, and change from one sort to another. 1735 Pope *Ep. Lady* 215 Men, some to Bus'ness, some to Pleasure take; But every Woman is at heart a Rake. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 683 Pleasure and interest are two great deceivers we must warn men against, as continually leading them astray. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 51 Thou art not known where Pleasure is adored, That reeling goddess with the zoneless waist And wandering eyes. 1790 Burns *Tam o' Shanter* 59 But pleasures are like poppies spread, You seize the flower, the bloom is shed. 1802 W. Cutspear *Dram. Rights* 47 Pleasure is the business of the great. 1819 Byron *Juan* I. cxix, O pleasure! you're indeed a pleasant thing, Although one must be damn'd for you, no doubt. *Mod.* Men who made pleasure the business of their lives. Wearied votaries of pleasure. A life given up to pleasure.

c. In strictly physical sense: The indulgence of the appetites; sensual gratification.

c 1450 [see A. β]. 1560 *Child-Marriages* 75 He wold have had his pleasure of her. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xviii. 12 Therefore Sarah laughed within her selfe, saying, After I am waxed old, shall I haue pleasure, my lord being old also? 1725 Lady M. W. Montagu *Lett., to C'tess Mar* (1887) I. 363 Dying as he had lived, indulging his pleasures. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* xii, The vileness which calls itself pleasure was paralyzed.

d. The condition or fact of being pleased or satisfied, the negation of which is displeasure (Displeasure 1); satisfaction, approval. *rare.*

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 734 [He] was not the best pleased, but pleasure or displeasure, there was no remedie.

2. With possessive pronoun, or sb. in possessive relation: How one is pleased or wills in reference to any action contemplated; that which is agreeable to one or in conformity with one's wish or will; one's will, desire, choice.

?*c* 1368 (16th c. MS.) Chaucer *Compl. to his Lady* 126 As is your most plesure, so doth by me. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 577 The goddes hygh plesure to fulfyll, Performe my desyre. 1485 Caxton *St. Wenefr.* 2 Whiche .. aroos & humbly demaunded hym what was his playsir. 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 It is in the only pleasure and will of almighty God, how longe his highnes .. shall lyue. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 120 When his good pleasure shall be. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 117, I wait vpon his pleasure: Come Sir Thurio, Goe with me. 1669 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 275 So expecting your pleasure, I remaine, Gentlemen, [etc.]. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxvi. 289 They were determined not to submit .. to her will and pleasure. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 549 They would submit to William's authority, and would, till his pleasure should be known, keep their men together.

3. That which gives pleasure, or in which one delights; a source or object of pleasure or delight.

c 1495 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 107 Therin you wil do,.. that may be plesur to you & my contry. 1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 18 They Caryed with them Riches and pleasurs, As clothe of gold and Crymsyn velvett. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xvi. 17 b, This place excelleth all others in pleasures and dainties. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. 11 Is there a greater pleasure, then to be present at the birth and ruin of Empires, and Monarchies? 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* I. v. (1841) I. 101 These are the very things your sister calls the pleasure of her life. 1858 Earl of Aberdeen in *G. C. Lewis's Lett.* (1870) 352 Your .. love of truth renders this a duty as well as a pleasure.

† b. A pleasure-ground. *Obs.*

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 293/1 Tennements,..thanne lyinge nie to the said late Lord Herbert, and to hys plesure. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. cliv, In the xxi. yere of hys reygne Kynge Henry [I] made ye parke of Wodestoke besyde Oxenforde, with other plesures to the same. 1633 Ford *Broken H.* I. iii, None have access into these private pleasures, Except some near in Court. [Cf. 1721 in sense 1.]

c. As name of a locality.

1666 Wood *Life* 18 June (O. H. S.) II. 80, June 18, M., Oliver Craven, B.A. of Trinity Coll. drowned at Patten's Pleasure. 1692 *Ibid.* III. 399.

4. The quality which gives pleasure; pleasurableness.

c 1530 *Crt. of Love* vi, To her be all the pleasure of this book. 1686 Bacon *Sylva* § 475 The Shining Willow which they call Swallow-Tail because of the Pleasure of the Leaf. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* II. § 14 Consequently the pleasures perfective of those acts are also different. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* I. 149, [I] realised what I had never felt before—the pleasure of pale colours.

5. Phrases.

† a. *At pleasure*: with pleasure, pleased. *Obs.*

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 294/2 The Papistes (of whom we speake not so at pleasure). 1595 Daniel *Civ. Wars* I. ii, Whilst Fraunce, to see thy spoyles, at pleasure stood!

b. *At (one's) pleasure, at pleasure*: as or when one pleases; at will, at discretion. *During (one's) pleasure*: while one pleases.

1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 44/1 Lifte up and close the seid lef att their pleser. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* II. xvii, I drynke and ete at my playsyr. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxv. 137, I shall make you amendes at your pleasures. 1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 460 He being absent at the plesour of God. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* I. 8 We had freedome to leaue the coach at our pleasure. 1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I) 132, I am not able to do anything but at the Physitians good pleasure. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 33 Draw two Right Lines, making any Angle at pleasure. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xiii, Whom the .. housekeeper .. huffed about at her pleasure. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 61 § 2 A Secretary .. who shall hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure. 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. Bench Div. 360 The belts .. could be slipped off the drum .. at pleasure.

c. *To do or* † *show (one) (a) pleasure*: to perform an acceptable service, do a favour; to please, gratify. (In quot. 1685 used *ironically*.)

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vii. (1885) 124 Such as do, or shall do to hym seruice, or oþer maner off pleasures. 1472 *Paston Lett.* III. 54 To do my Lord a plesur. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xxiv. 27 Felix, willynge to shewe the Jewes a pleasure, lefte Paul in preson bounde. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 364 The citezens shewed them what pleasure they could. 1685 R. Burton *Eng. Emp. Amer.* ii. 50 One .. who to do the Spaniards a pleasure gave them [the English] information of a great Ship called the St. Anna expected from the Philippine Islands, .. which .. they took within a few days after. 1871 Browning *Balaust.* 2359 But certainly Thou dost thy friend no pleasure in the act. *Mod.* Do me the pleasure of dining with me. I will do myself the pleasure of calling on you.

d. *Man (woman) of pleasure*: one who is devoted to the pursuit of sensual pleasure; a licentious person, a profligate. † *Lady, woman of pleasure*: a wanton, a courtesan (*obs.*).

1623 Webster *Duchess of Malfi* v. ii, We that are great women of pleasure .. join the sweet delight And the pretty excuse together. 1637, *c* 1645, 1708 [see Lady *sb.* 4 e]. 1667 Evelyn *Diary* 27 Aug., He [Clarendon] had enemies at Court, especialy the buffoones and ladys of pleasure. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 72 These men of Pleasure (ye very Pest and ruine of all Courts). 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* II. § 3 Thus in our Dialect a vicious Man is a Man of Pleasure. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* VIII. 793 A Man of Pleasure is a Man of Pains. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 635 Kirke was also, in his own coarse and ferocious way, a man of pleasure.

† e. *To pleasure, to (one's) pleasure*: so or such as to please; to one's liking. *Obs.*

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* II. xiv. 92 There were brought hym robes to his pleasyr. 1819 Keats *Lamia* II. 192 When in an antechamber every guest Had felt the cold full sponge to pleasure press'd .. upon his hands and feet.

f. *To take (a) pleasure*: to be pleased, to enjoy oneself, to delight (*in, to do* something, etc.).

1538 Elyot *Dict., Teneri ludo*, to take pleasure in game. 1590 Marlowe *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* IV. i, I take no pleasure to be murderous. 1611 Bible *Ps.* cii. 14 Thy servants take pleasure in her stones. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xix. 231 Was drowned .. by a Pinnace's oversetting, in which he and his Lady had been taking a Pleasure on the Water. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. IV. 211, I took a pleasure of informing myself of his birth. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 48 Were taking their pleasure in our neighborhood.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., 'of or for pleasure', as *pleasure-barge, -car, -cart, -chariot, -dome, -driving, -excursion, -farming, -feast, -fleet, -garden, -gardener, -horse, -party, -plat, -resort, -traffic, -train, -travel, -trip, -vehicle, -voyage, -walk*; b. objective, obj. genitive, instrumental, etc., as *pleasure-hunter, -taker, -taking*; *pleasure-bound, -feeling, -giving, -greedy, -loving, -tired, -trading, -wasted, -yielding* adjs.

1775 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 216/1 *Pleasure-barges .. moored in the river. 1873 E. Brennan *Witch of Nemi* 223 *Pleasure-bound and peace-inspiring days. 1797 *Hist. Mr. Fantom* (Cheap Repos. Tracts) 8 That multitude of coaches .. stages, *pleasure-carts and horses. 1865 J. H. Ingraham *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 69 Besides their war-chariots, the Egyptians possess a small number of *pleasure-chariots. 1797 Coleridge *Kubla Khan* 2 In Xanadu did Kubla Khan A stately *pleasure-dome decree. 1833 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Loire* 225 Agatha .. prepared .. for her *pleasure-excursion to Nantes. 1891 Kebbel *Old & New Eng. Country Life* 132 The age of *pleasure-farming—of work and play combined .. is gone for ever. 1890 Donisthorpe *Individualism* xi. 378 A larger sum-total of *pleasure-feeling sentient beings. 1890 *Nature* 4 Sept., Electric coaling-stations for the river *pleasure-fleet. 1718 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* (title-p.) Fine Gardens, commonly called *Pleasure-Gardens. 1779 J. Meader (*title*) The Planter's Guide: or *Pleasure Gardener's Companion. 1824 Coleridge *Lett., to T. Gillman* (1895) 731 You will have received another,.. more amusing, at least *pleasure-giving Scripture from me. 1879 H. Spencer *Data of Ethics* vi. § 33. 83 Sentient existence can evolve only on condition that pleasure-giving acts are life-sustaining acts. 1860 Adler *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* xii. 263 Corrupt and *pleasure-greedy set of men. 1817 T. L. Peacock *Melincourt* (1875) 211 The keeping of *pleasure-horses. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. ii. (1872) 24 The mere giddy *pleasure-hunter of the hour. 1818 Lady Morgan *Autobiog.* (1859) 94 We were all young, enterprising, and *pleasure-loving. 1873 Leland *Egypt. Sketch-Bk.* 21 The Afreet chose the season of the Equinoctial for their *pleasure-party. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* VI. 699 It is not wholesome for these *pleasure-plats To be so early watered by our brine. 1891 E. Kinglake *Australian at H.* 64 The children are taken to some *pleasure resort. 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 438 *Pleasure-seekers at sixpence per head. 1798 Sotheby tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) II. 24 Amanda scarce believes her *pleasure-sparkling eye. 1855 J. R. Leifchild *Cornwall Mines* 34 Strange sight-seers, and uproarious *pleasure-takers. 1827 Moir *Contadina* iv, Beside thee sleep or play Thy loveliest children, *pleasure-tired, in the blue light of day. 1805 *Mod. London* 458 It is by no means so prolific in its raree shews as the *pleasure-trading Paris. 1861 *Times* 22 Aug., The *pleasure traffic was materially deranged .. by the cheerless weather. 1871 Howells *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 163 The season of *pleasure-travel. 1763 Smollett *Trav.* (1766) I. x. 161 The ground is agreeably laid out in *pleasure-walks, for the recreation of the inhabitants. 1879 H. Spencer *Data of Ethics* xiii. § 89. 334 The sum of pleasures, or of *pleasure-yielding things.

Pleasure (ple·ʒĭŭr, -ŭr, -əɪ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To give pleasure to; to please, gratify.

c 1559 R. Hall *Life Fisher* lf. 34 b, He ment to give definitive sentence against her to pleasure the kinge withall. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Almsdeeds* I. (1859) 387 [He] is both able to pleasure and displeasure us. 1652 Culpepper *Eng. Physic.* 9 All Apples .. pleasure the stomach by their coolness. 1764 Foote *Patron* II. i, I am no churl, I love to pleasure my friends. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* vi, The wall must be crumbled, the stone decayed, To pleasure his dainty whim. 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss-Hags* xiii, 'Walter, will you not pleasure us with your company to-night?'

† b. *refl.* To take one's pleasure. *Obs.*

a 1619 Fletcher, etc. *Q. Corinth* III. i, One that hath As people say, in forraigne pleasur'd him.

2. *intr.* To take pleasure, to delight. Const. *in*, or *to* with *infin.*

1538 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 172 Surely his predecessours pleasured moche in odoryferous savours. 1581 Richie *Farewell* (Shaks. Soc.) 28 The Duke greately pleasuryng to heare the pretie aunswere of the childe, replied in this wise. 1661 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 557 What others gloryed and pleasured in, tortured her. *a* 1810 Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 79 Brutes are but brutes, let men be men, Nor pleasure in cock-fighting. 1888 Ld. Coleridge in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb. 234 There are some sports which appear to me so cruel and so unmanly, that I wonder very much how any one can pleasure in them.

b. *colloq.* To go out for pleasure, take a holiday: chiefly in vbl. sb. Pleasuring.

Hence **Plea·sured** *ppl. a.*, filled with pleasure.

1606 J. Carpenter *Solomon's Solace* xiv. 60 Though a man bee neuer so rich, .. and pleasured in this life: yet shall he not carry away any of those riches. 1813 T. Busby *Lucretius* II. 441 Milk kindly greets The pleasured palate with nutritious sweets.

Plea·sure-boat. A boat constructed or used for pleasure, as distinguished from one for business. So **Plea·sure-boa·ting** *sb.* and *a.*

1662 Pepys *Diary* 16 Apr., We went on board the King's pleasure boat. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 75 Gondolas and Pleasure-Boats. 1817 J. Evans *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 398 Having embarked in a neat Pleasure-boat. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 3/1 It is absurd to think that the interests of pleasure-boating may be left to take care of themselves.

Pleasureful (ple·ʒŭrfŭl), *a.* [f. Pleasure *sb.* + -ful.] Full of or fraught with pleasure; pleasing, delightful.

1553 Grimalde *Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 100 For so rashnesse be auoyded, liberalitie is very pleasurefull. 1617 Abp. Abbot *Descr. World* (1634) 113 Reputed alwayes very commodious and pleasureful Countrey. 1802 Mrs. Radcliffe *Gaston de Blondeville* Posth. Wks. 1826 I. 95 It was a pleasureful sight, to behold that vision of light. 1884 J. Sharman *Hist. Swearing* iii. 39 The habit owes its .. source of delight to some soothing and pleasureful qualities.

Plea·sure-ground. A ground or piece of land laid out and ornamented for purposes of pleasure or amusement, or naturally adapted to such use.

1768 Holdsworth *On Virgil* 200 The Romans seem .. to have used the word Tempe, as the Greeks did Παράδεισοι .. for any very pleasing place; or pleasure-grounds, as our gardeners of late call them. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 242 A beautiful pleasure-ground, situated on a woody promontory which overlooks Lough Erne. 1886 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 101 Isn't it grand—a park of this size? It's fully fifty acres, and all pleasure-ground, too!

Plea·surehood. *nonce-wd.* [f. Pleasure *sb.* + -hood.] The condition of living in or for pleasure.

1842 Mrs. Browning *Grk. Chr. Poets* 39 That words may flourish Of which mine enemy would spoil me, Using pleasurehood to foil me!

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Plea·sure-house. [f. PLEASURE *sb.* + HOUSE: cf. Ger. *lusthaus.*] A house used for purposes of pleasure or recreation; a summer-house.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2376/3 The Elector being lodged in the Pleasure-house without the Town, which was purposely built for Sultan Mahomet. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Italy* III. 325 Fiorenzola, where the great duke has a pleasure-house. 1830 TENNYSON *Pal. Art* 1, I built my soul a lordly pleasure-house, Wherein at ease for aye to dwell.

Pleasureless (ple·ʒŭrlės). [f. PLEASURE *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of pleasure; joyless.

1814 in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 254 He might have become penitent, and deplored the enormity of his pleasureless vices. *a* 1851 MOIR *Chr. Musings* vi, I told how life all pleasureless would be. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxxix, He himself was sliding into that pleasureless yielding to the small solicitations of circumstance.

Hence **Plea·surelessly** *adv.*

1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 35, I wander objectlessly, pleasurelessly about with Vick.

Plea·surement. *rare.* [f. PLEASURE *v.* + -MENT.] Indulgence in pleasure; taking of enjoyment; = PLEASURING 2.

1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* VIII. iii, I..have your royal interests too much at heart to while an hour in my pleasurement.

Plea·suremo:nger. [See MONGER.] One who makes pleasure his business.

1616 W. FORDE *Serm.*, etc. 47 As did those pleasure-mungers, who, though they lived, [etc.]. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 396 The Power-mongers, Wealth-mongers, and Pleasure-mongers of the World. 1888 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 23 June 6/3 The youthful pleasuremonger has lived on excitement all winter..and cannot settle down.

Pleasurer (ple·ʒŭrəɹ). [f. PLEASURE *sb.* or *v.* + -ER 1.] A pleasure-seeker; a holiday-maker.

1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 182 These pleasurers [earn] their enjoyments..by the sweat of their brow. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Lond. Recreations*, Let us turn now to another portion of the London population..we mean the Sunday pleasurers. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* xxii, Parties of pleasurers returning from their day's excursions.

Plea·sure-see:ker. One who seeks pleasure; *spec.* a holiday-maker.

1852 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 17 Select parties of pleasure-and-oyster seekers may be seen proceeding by water or land. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* V. vi, Coaches, choked full with pleasure-seekers from Port Erin.

So **Plea·sure-see:king** *sb.* and *a.*

1888 BARRIE *When a Man's Single* XV, Dowton's whole existence has been devoted to pleasure-seeking. 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 12 That lady watched the pleasure-seeking vagaries of her charge, with a painful and discriminating interest.

Pleasuring (ple·ʒŭriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [See -ING 1.] The action of the vb. PLEASURE.

1. The giving of pleasure; pleasing, delectation.

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 34 [To write] for passing of the time, and pleasuring of his friends. 1897 GUNTER *Ballyho Bey* iii. 41 She is a sybarite in the pleasuring of her senses.

2. The taking of pleasure; pleasure-seeking; going on a pleasure excursion; taking a holiday.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* XXXVI. 133 When all things fit for loues sweet pleasuring Inuited him to reape a Louers blisse. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xlii. 275 A little trim vessel, which shall sail a pleasuring backward and forward to Portsmouth. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Superann. Man*, Expressing the hollowness of a day's pleasuring. 1869 MISS MULOCK *Woman's Kingd.* III. 218 Who refused, year after year, to take her autumn pleasuring..because her husband would only have to work the harder for it.

3. *attrib.*, designating things designed for, used for, or devoted to pleasure.

1869 *Daily News* 16 July, Nor is this practice..confined to pleasuring vans. 1872 *U. S. Statutes* XVII. 32 A public park or pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 3/2 A pleasuring tour to some distant part of the States.

Pleasurist (ple·ʒŭrist). [f. PLEASURE *sb.* + -IST.] **a.** A devotee of pleasure, a voluptuary. **b.** A pleasure-seeker.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 23 The Delights wherein mere Pleasurists place their Paradise. 1851 F. WALPOLE *Ansayrii* II. 326 Pilgrims and pleasurists from all nations. 1855 ZIMMERMAN *Solitude* II. i. 240 The wearied pleasurist..flies to scenes of public gaiety.

Plea·surous, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Characterized by pleasure; joyous; voluptuous.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xvi. (1852) 182 Begin we, then, our sweet and pleasurous sway.

Pleat (plīt), *sb.* Also 5 **plete**, 6–7 **pleate**. [A collateral form of PLAIT *sb.* (app. akin to the *β* forms there): cf. OF. *plet* a fold (in Godef.).

This form of the sb. appears to have become obsolete in the 17th c.; it is absent from the 17th, 18th, and early 19th c. dictionaries, and reappears only in those of the late 19th c. (e.g., Annandale's Ogilvie, Cassell) with a cross-reference to *Plait*. But as a spoken word it was in use in the 18th c., for Walker 1791 s. v. *Plait* says 'There is a corrupt pronunciation of this word, as if written *plete*, which must be carefully avoided'. This pronunciation has not only asserted itself, but in the latter part of the 19th c. has caused the restoration of the spelling *pleat* in sense 1.]

1. A fold of cloth or drapery; now *esp.* one of a series of folds by which the edge of a skirt or other loose drapery is regularly and symmetrically taken in, so as to be attached to a band or the like, while the unattached part hangs full; = PLAIT *sb.* 1. *Box-pleat*: see BOX *sb.*2 24.

1581 DERRICKE *Image Irel.* II. E iij b, Their shirtes..With pleates on pleates thei pleated are, as thicke as pleates maie lye. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. IX. xix. 1658 They carrie it ..alwaies about in the pleats of their Girdle. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 617 A fold or pleat, *plica.* 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 194/2 Doctor John Bridgman late Bishop of Chester..wore his Bishops Hat all covered in pleats with Taffaty, from whence he was vulgarly termed John with the Taffaty Hat. 1883 [see BOX *sb.*2 24]. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. 49 The peacock-blue [dress] with the satin box-pleats. 1887 J. ASHBY STERRY *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 28 A snowy skirt, all frill and pleat.

fig. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 93 Hiding base sin in pleats of Maiestie. 1902 CORNISH *Naturalist Thames* 178 The water ..forms a ripple above each ridge; and from the everlasting throb of these pleats of running water the sunlight flashes as if from a moving river of diamonds.

†2. A plait of hair or cord: = PLAIT *sb.* 2. *Obs.* (or ? *dial.*)

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. lxvi. 183 The pletes [*Bodley MS. c* 1450 plettes] of wymmens heer ben knytte and bounde wyth laces. 1605 DRAYTON *Man in Moone* 77 Her Hayre tuck'd up in many a curious pleate. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. v, She pinckes the hayre, and working them in pleat [etc.]

Hence **Plea·tless** *a.*, without pleats, unpleated.

1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 28/1 Tartans with..pleatless kilts on them. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Nov. 2/2 The upper skirt..with its circular cut, fitting pleatless round the hips.

Pleat (plīt), *v.* Also 4–6 **plete**, (4 **pleit**). [A collateral form of PLAIT *v.* (app. akin to the *β* forms there), going with PLEAT *sb.*

Like the sb. PLEAT, the vb. appears to have become practically obs. by 1700, after which the only examples are dialectal in sense 2, till late in the 19th c., in which the vb., like the sb., has been restored in sense 1. Like the sb., it was certainly much earlier in spoken use in this sense, and although ignored in the dictionaries may have been current from the 17th c. onward.]

1. *trans.* To fold (cloth, etc.); now *esp.* to gather (loose or flowing drapery) into pleats or regular folds fixed in position at the edge; = PLAIT *v.* 1.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 126, I..Brochede hem with a pak-neelde and pletede [*v.r.* pleit; *B.* plaited, playte, plytyd, plyghted] hem togedre. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* ix. (1870) 149 Theyr mantles of say, gadryd & pleted mouch like after nonnes fashyon. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* II. 26 A linnen vesture wondrous white, and pleated here and there. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 52 A gown..pleated and crisped about the necke. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 92 The sleeves..are much longer, and therefore they pleat them that they may not hang over the Wrists. 1864 WEBSTER, *Pleat*, to plait or double in narrow folds. See *Plait*. 1879 SALA *Paris herself again* (1880) II. xii. 181 A pretty young Dutch-woman who could not pleat her..ruff to her satisfaction.

fig. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 283 (Qo.) Time shall vnfold what pleated [1623 *Fol.* plighted] cunning hides. 1714 C. JOHNSON *Country Lasses* IV. ii, Verily thou hast well unfolded thy message: now pleat it up carefully again. 1900 DOYLE *Gt. Boer War* XV. 253 The ground in front of him was pleated into long folds.

2. To plait (hair, a garland, etc.): = PLAIT *v.* 2. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/1 To Plete, *intricare*,..*plectere.* 1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 310 The hair, which before had been..coloured, pleated, and bordered. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii, The Triumphal..Crowns..were pleated after this order. *c* 1704 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 606 I'll weave Her Garlands; and I'll pleat Her Hair. 1897 CALDER *Poems* (Berwicksh.) 91 (E. D. D.) We pleated wreaths o' varied hues, to bind our lassie's hair. (In dialects from Cumbld. to E. Yorksh.: see E. D. D.)

Hence **Plea·ted** *ppl. a.*; **Plea·ting** *vbl. sb.*

Accordion-pleated, pleated (by machinery) with very fine equal single pleats; *knife-pleated*, pleated by hand with the blade of a knife (or by a machine producing the same result).

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/1 Pletyd, *intricatus, involutus. Ibid.*, A Pletynge, *intricatura.* 1605 [see 1, *fig.*]. 1881 *Truth* 19 May 686/2 The train is of pleated sky-blue satin. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 52/2 A greyhound's stomach almost equals an accordian pleated skirt in expansiveness. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 23 Sept. 8/3 Pipings, and pleatings of velvet. 1905 *Ibid.* 29 May 8/5 In the case of a linen gown ..it would be as well to do without the knife-pleated frills.

Pleat, -e, obs. ff. PLEAD *v.* **Pleay,** obs. f. PLAY *sb.* **Please,** obs. irreg. f. PLACE *sb.*

Pleb (pleb). *slang.* [Abbreviation of *plebeian.*] A plebeian, one of the common people or lower classes: *spec.* (*a*) See quot. 1902; (*b*) = PLEBE 2 (*U. S.*).

1865 MRS. NEWBY *Common Sense* (1866) II. ii. 23 The well-dressed boy, who was so unlike a pleb. 1878 P. ROBINSON *In Indian Gard.* II. 82 The muggur [broad-snouted crocodile] is a gross pleb, and his features stamp him low-born. 1883 W. BLAIKIE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 908/1 At West Point, no matter how stooped the entering pleb, he is soon taught to carry himself..erect. 1902 FARMER & HENLEY *Slang, Pleb...* (Westminster School).—A tradesman's son.

†Ple·bal, *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. L. *pleb-s* (see PLEBS) + -AL.] Plebeian.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxv. 352 And former Popularity, whereto Ambition weads, Hath furnisht him of plebale Friends, a Beast of many heads.

†Ple·ban. *Sc. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *plēbān-us*, f. *plēbs, plēbēs* diocese, parish, parish church (Du Cange). So OF. *plebain* (Valenciennes, 1347), It. *piovano* rural dean.] A rural dean.

1481 *Peebles Charters* (1872) 188 Chaplanis and serwandis at the paroche alter, in Sant Andros kyrk, as pleban and curat of the parochanaris. *Ibid.* 189 The said Gylbert..constitut..the saidis plebane curat and chaplanis and thair successoris..to be kepparis to the archidenis place. [1706 PHILLIPS, *Plebanus*, a Rural Dean, so call'd because the Deaneries were commonly united to the Plebaniæ, or chief Mother-Churches within a particular District.]

‖ Plebania (plībē·niă). [med.L., f. *plēbānus* PLEBAN.] (See quots.) Hence **†Pleba·nian** in same sense.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 180 Questionlesse these Plebanians were like our side-wasted Parishes in Lanchishire, whose extensure is so large, that..one of those Parish Churches hath fourteene Chappels of ease..within..her limits. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Plebania* or *Plebanalis Ecclesia*, (in old Latin Records) a Mother-Church, which has one or more subordinate Chappels. 1902 W. S. CROCKETT *Scott Country* xii. 247 It was the plebania or mother-church of the district.

Ple·bbish, *a. slang.* [f. PLEB + -ISH 1.] Of plebeian character; caddish. Hence **Ple·bbishness.**

1860 MAYNE REID *Wild Huntress* xxxii, It [Mormonism] appeals neither to reason nor romance. The one is insulted by the very shallowness of its chicanery, while its rank *plebbishness* disgusts the other.

Plebe (plīb). [In sense 1 app. a. F. *plèbe* (in 14th c. *plebe*), ad. L. *plēb-s, plēbem*: see PLEBS. In sense 2 app. shortened from PLEBEIAN: cf. PLEB.]

†1. The Roman Plebs; by extension, the commonalty of any other nation. *Obs.*

1612 HEYWOOD *Apol. for Actors* II. 35 All other roomes were free for the plebe or multitude. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* III. 391 But still the Plebe, with thirst and fury prest, Thus roaring, raving, 'gainst their Chiefs contest. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VI. Dial. 363 The Plebe with the motion seem'd content, Proserpine smil'd and Cerb'rus howl'd consent.

2. *U.S. colloq.* A member of the lowest class at a military or naval academy; a newly entered cadet, a freshman. Also PLEB.

1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* ii, You could see a squad of 'plebes' drilling. 1896 *Peterson Mag.* VI. 266/2 Although he was only a 'plebe', as the newly entered cadet was termed, even the hazers respected the native dignity and modesty that marked his demeanor.

b. *Comb.* **Plebeskin** (*U. S. slang*) civilian dress.

1888 *New York World* 22 July (Farmer), West Point, N.Y., July 21. The fourth class entered camp on Monday, but are still wearing their plebeskins. They will don their dress coats the first week in August, when they enter the battalion.

†Plebe·iall, *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. L. *plēbēi-us* (see next) + -AL.] = PLEBEIAN *a.*

1594 T. BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 77 We will call the one populer, the other plebeiall.

Plebeian (plībī·ăn), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 6 *Sc.* **plebeane**, 6–7 **-eyan**, 6–9 **-ian**, 7 **-ean**, 6– **-eian.** [f. L. *plēbēi-us* belonging to the PLEBS + -AN; cf. F. *plébéien* (14th c.) By Shakspere sometimes stressed *ple·bean.*]

A. *sb.* **a.** A member of the Plebs of ancient Rome; a Roman commoner, as opposed to the patricians, senators, and knights.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. ii. (S. T. S.) II. 57 Na plebeane will tak þe dochter of ane patriciane but hir consent. 1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* (1582) 35 She was none of the Senatours wiues, but a Plebeian, as much to say as a craftes woman, and no gentlemans daughter borne. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. ix. 7 The dull Tribunes, That with the fustie Plebeians, hate thine Honors. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 29 The proudest and most perfect separation which can be found in any age or country, between the nobles and the people, is perhaps that of the Patricians and the Plebeians, as it was established in the first age of the Roman republic. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* i. I. 8 The patricians and plebeians of Rome represent, at this early period, two races of different origin.

b. In general, A person not of noble or privileged rank, one of the common people, a commoner.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Wanstead Play* in *Arcadia*, etc. (1629) 619 Hath not the pulchritude of my vertues protected me from the contaminating hands of these Plebeians? 1611 COTGR., *Roturier*, a Yeoman, or Plebeyan;..any lay man that is no Gentleman. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* iv. (1691) 80 Whether the Plebeians of England (for they constitute the Bulk of any Nation) do not spend a sixth part more than the Plebeians of France? 1792 BURKE *Let. to Sir H. Langrishe* 13 The nobles have the monopoly of honour. The plebeians a monopoly of all the means of acquiring wealth. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. lviii. 408 In some cantons [in Switzerland] the old families have so completely withdrawn..from public office..that it would be assumed that a politician was necessarily a plebeian.

c. *fig.* In various depreciatory applications.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xiv. (1713) 133 If the Philosophers themselves be such fools, what are the Plebeians? 1791 COWPER *Iliad* II. 234 What plebeian base soe'er he heard. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. iv, To the brave, there is but one sort of plebeian, and that is the coward.

B. *adj.* **a.** Of or belonging to the Roman Plebs; that was a plebeian.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 15 To what purpose be the plebeian magistrates ordained? 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 51 His plebeian colleague Decius Mus .. crowned a worthy life by devoting himself to death for the state in conformity with a national superstition. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* i. 88 Rutilius, the first plebeian dictator at Rome.

b. Of low birth or rank; of or pertaining to the common people; belonging to or connected with the commons or populace; popular.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 301 Priuate person or plebian multitude. *c* 1620 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. v. iii. (1903) 477 Setting vp maypooles, daunsing the morris with hobby horses,.. and like Plebean sportes. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. Wks. 1851 III. 23 The Prelates..comming from a meane,

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and Plebeyan Life on a sudden to be Lords of stately Palaces. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 394 The Plebean Women walk without Doors. 1795 Burke *Let. to R. Burke* Wks. 1842 II. 458 To cut off (perhaps) three millions of plebeian subjects .. from all connexion with the popular representation of the kingdom. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. vi. 178 For the abashing of plebeian beholders.

c. Having qualities, mental or physical, attributed to the lower classes; commonplace, undistinguished; vulgar or vulgar-looking, low, ill-bred, coarse, mean, base; ignoble. Also *fig.*

1615 *Val. Welshm.* (1663) B j, For to Plebean wits, it is as good, As to be silent, as not understood. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxxi. 192 That Prayers and Thanksgiving, be made in Words and Phrases, not sudden, nor light, nor Plebeian. 1676 Dryden *Aurengz.* v. i. 2472 A Queen, and own a base Plebean Mind. 1838 Dickens *Nick. Nick.* xxi, An important gentleman..of rather plebeian countenance. 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* vii, Their dress implied pretensions to the rank of gentlemen, but, poor things! they were very plebeian in soul. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xi, There are certain patches of ground, which..Nature..has covered with hungry plebeian growths [of weeds].

Hence **Plebe·ianly** *adv.*; **Plebe·ianness.**

1659 Gauden *Serm.*, etc. (1660) a ij b, An age pittifully and plebeianly Antiepiscopal. 1831 *Examiner* 809/2 Patriot Kings who walk about with umbrellas under their arms, prepared to be plebeianly rained upon, instead of royally reigning. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 513 While I have a voice, sir, I will uplift it against such low-bred vulgarity and plebeianness.

Plebe·iance. *rare.* [Irreg. f. L. *plēbēi-us* Plebeian + -ance.] Plebeian condition or action.

1621 *Summary Du Bartas* To Rdr., Hauing extinguished all the distinctions betwixt Nobilitie and Plebeiance. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* (U.S.) Apr. 363/1 Such amazing verisimilitude, and such fascinating plebeiance, that the audience takes her into its heart of hearts.

Plebe·ianism. [f. Plebeian + -ism. So F. *plébéianisme* (Babœuf, *a* 1796).] Plebeian character or style.

1775 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* IV. 230 The young fellow was dressed very genteelly, with a sword, and carried no marks of plebeianism about him. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 372 A prig who .. can never cease for a moment to betray his plebeianism. 1882 *Athenæum* 22 Apr. 505 Her mother's kin .. were .. tainted with a worse stain than that of honest plebeianism.

Plebe·ianize, *v.* [f. Plebeian + -ize.] *trans.* To make plebeian, reduce to plebeian rank; to make common, popular, or vulgar.

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 45 The new art, which, by plebeianizing knowledge and enlightening the mass, deprived the law and the prophets of half their terrors. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 256/1 She dropped the *de*, and thus plebeianised her name. 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 343 It [an inn] took to billiards, and became gradually plebeianised.

†**Plebe·ious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *plēbēi-us* plebeian + -ous.] Of plebeian character or rank.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* IV. iii. 82 They [sports] are either Generous, as Hunting and Hawlking: Or Plebeious, as Fishing and Fowling. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 595 No Tonsor so plebeious, but he was a Laudanister.

†**Plebe·ity.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **plebeyity.** [f. L. *plēbēi-us* plebeian + -ity: cf. *laity, nobility*, etc.; L. had *plēbitās* *plebity.]

1. The lower or plebeian class; the commonalty.

1618 Wotton in *Relig.* (1651) 190 The Plebeyity (whose supream Object is Bread) cried in all corners, *Viva Donato.* 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Plebeity*, the commonalty, the vulgar people.

2. Plebeian rank or birth.

1679 *Jenison's Popish Plot* Pref. 7 That..his Extraction may advance him above the common exceptions of Lowness and Plebeity, which inferiour Testimonies are subject to.

Plebeskin: see Plebe 2 b.

Plebi·colar, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *plēbicola* one who courts the common people, (f. *plēbs* + *-cola* cultivator) + -ar 1.] That courts the common people. So **Plebi·colous** *a.*, in same sense; **Plebi·colist** *sb.*

[1626 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 356 Eightly, Merchants and Citizens, who deceive the King of Custom. Ninethly, Innovators, Plebicolæ.] 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Plebicolist*, a favorer of the common people. 1820 Coleridge *Lett.*, etc. I. 118 These Answers of the Queen's, conjointly with her plebicolar (or plebicolous) Clap-Trappines in the live puppet show of Wicked Punch and his Wife.

Plebifica·tion. *rare.* [n. of action f. Plebify.] A making or rendering plebeian; vulgarization.

1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1818) III. 132 You begin with the attempt to popularize learning and philosophy; but you will end in the plebification of knowledge. 1830 — *Ch. & State* vii. 71. 1885 H. N. Oxenham *Short Stud.* xv. 127 What is practically meant by the plebification of opinion.. is, when put in its extremest form, the tyranny of unintelligent or half-intelligent mobs.

So **Ple·bificate** *v. rare.* = next.

1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 6 Apr. 258/1 Religion, to adapt Coleridge's apothegm, was to be not only popularized but plebificated.

Plebify (plī·bifəi), *v. rare.* [f. L. *plēb-em* (Plebs) + -fy.] *trans.* To make or render plebeian; to vulgarize.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1894 Maccunn *Ethics Citizenship* viii. 165 The best and greatest things on earth, in being popularised, may be plebified.

†**Ple·bile,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. type **plēbīl-is* (cf. *cīvīlis*), f. *plēb-em* (Plebs): see -ile.] = Plebeian.

1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Lives Emperors* in *Hist. Iustine* E e iv, He..had the loue of the Plebile sedition, and the hatred of Silla.

Plebiscitarian (plībisitē·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as Plebiscitary + -an.]

A. *adj.* = Plebiscitary.

1870 *Daily News* 20 Sept., Now that she [France] is a plébiscitarian monarchy, the utmost that can be done .. is to resort once more to the plébiscite. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Feb. 1/1 Regular political councils 'of senators, deputies, and politicians attached to the plebiscitarian cause'.

B. *sb.* An advocate or supporter of a plebiscite.

1888 *Times* 5 Sept. 5/1 All the remaining Cæsarians and Plebiscitarians had enrolled themselves under a new leader.

Plebi·scitarism. *rare*⁻¹. [ad. F. *plébiscitarisme*, f. *plébiscitaire* (see next) + -ism.] The principle or practice of appealing to a plebiscite.

1888 *Times* 17 Apr. 5/3 The .. *Etoile Belge* says that neither speeches nor objurgations can stem the rising flood of plebiscitarism.

Plebiscitary (plībi·sitări), *a.* [ad. F. *plébiscitaire*, f. *plébiscite* (see next).] Relating to, based on, favouring, or of the nature of a plebiscite.

1870 *Daily News* 22 Apr., The following is the Plebiscitary manifesto, signed by 17 deputies of the Extreme Left and the committee of seven journalists associated with them. 1881 *Standard* 17 June 4/8 The Plebiscitary Vote which is to decide whether the Prince is to be retained as a Ruler. 1898 Bodley *France* II. III. iii. 161 French advocates of the referendum disclaim its plebiscitary tendency.

Plebiscite, -it (ple·bisit, ‖ plebisī·t). Also (6 *Sc.* **plebescit**), 9 ‖**plébiscite.** [a. F. *plébiscite* (14th c. in Littré in sense 1), ad. L. *plēbiscītum.*]

1. *Rom. Hist.* = Plebiscitum 1.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* III. xxiii. (S. T. S.) II. 41 We sufferit..þe plebescitis to be vsit in maner of lawis abone þe faderis. 1608 Fulbecke *Pandectes* 31 By plebiscite or popular determination to be quitted and freed. 1658 Phillips, *Plebiscite* (lat.), a decree, statute, or law, made by the common people. 1875 Poste *Gains* I. § 3 A statute is a command and ordinance of the people: a plebiscite is a command and ordinance of the commonalty. 1880 Muirhead *Gains* I. § 3 A *lex* is a law enacted and established by the whole body of the people; a plebiscit, one enacted and established by its plebeian members.

†b. *transf.* A popular decree or maxim. *Obs.*

1637 Pocklington *Altare Chr.* 148 Principles so full of spawne..as this feracious and pregnant Plebiscite, that what is by law, custom, prescription..appointed and settled, shall not be allowed, or practised.

2. In modern politics, A direct vote of the whole of the electors of a state to decide a question of public importance, e. g. a proposed change in the constitution, or the ratification or rejection of a measure approved by the legislature (see Referendum); also by extension, a public expression, with or without binding force, of the wishes or opinion of a community.

In French, applied by Voltaire, 1776, to such a vote as used in some of the Swiss cantons (Littré); in the First French Republic used in connexion with the *coup d'état* of 18th Brumaire (9 Nov. 1799) and other acts, including that by which the consulate and imperial power were conferred on Napoleon I; in 1852 applied to the ratification of the *coup d'état* of Dec. 1851, and conferring of the imperial crown upon Napoleon III. It was in connexion with the last of these that the word became familiar in English.

1860 *Times* 7 Mar. 9/6 The decree summoning Tuscany to give on the 11th and 12th inst. a plebiscite, by universal suffrage, and by ballot, for the annexation, or for a separate kingdom. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* I. xiv. 211 He [Louis Napoleon] knew how to strangle a nation in the night-time with a thing he called a 'Plebiscite'. 1870 *Daily News* 23 Apr., It is expected that the proclamation of the Emperor respecting the plebiscite will be issued on Saturday. 1884 H. Spencer *Man versus State* 14 If people by a *plébiscite* elect a man despot over them, do they remain free because the despotism was of their own making?

Hence **Plebisci·tic** *a.* (*rare*), of, pertaining to, or established by a plebiscite.

1892 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 153 It [monarchy] had recently been humbled on the field by a plebiscitic adventurer.

‖ **Plebiscitum** (plībisəi·tŭm). *Pl.* -a. [L. *plēbiscītum* (also *plēbis scītum*, *plēbi scītum*, lit. an ordinance of the plebs), f. *plēbis*, genitive of *plēbs* the commons + *scītum* ordinance, decree, sb. use of pa. pple. of *sciscĕre* to approve, vote for.]

1. In ancient Roman History, A law enacted by the Plebs assembled in the *comitia tributa.*

a 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commw. Eng.* I. vii. (1584) 6 The Emperours claime this tyrannicall power by pretence of that Rogation or *plebiscitum*, which Caius Cæsar or Octauius obtained. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 372 Within this period the Plebeians procured the *Plebiscita* to pass into Laws and to bind the Patritians, which was confirmed by Q. Hortentius the Dictator and from him called Lex Hortentia. 1774 Bp. Hallifax *Rom. Law* 7.

2. = Plebiscite 2.

1864 *Spectator* 443 Physical force is not all on the side of the tyrants, nor does a plebiscitum invariably sanction only a crime. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 2 If Louis Napoleon means to give the Liberal empire a fair trial, he will..'go to the country', not by the outworn and exploded device of a plebiscitum, but by a general election, conducted under the auspices of public liberty.

b. *fig.* An expression of popular opinion.

1859 Kingsley *Misc., Raleigh* I. 105 A terrible plebiscitum has been passed in the West country against the betrayer of its last Worthy.

‖ **Plebs** (plebz). [L. *plēbs* (earlier *plēbēs*).] In ancient Rome, The commonalty, originally comprising all citizens that did not belong to one of the patrician *gentes*, to which privileged order were afterwards added the *equites* or knights.

1835 Lytton *Rienzi* I. ii, All the insolent and unruly turbulence which characterised the *Plebs* of the Ancient Forum. 1845 Graves *Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 756/1 There were several co-operating causes which .. rendered the *plebs* anxious to obtain a body of revised and written laws. 1882 *Athenæum* 21 Oct. 524/3 The two offices which by the close of the Republic had thrown all others into the background, those of the tribunes of the plebs in Rome and of the proconsuls in the provinces.

b. In transferred use, The common people; the populace, the mob.

1847 G. Daniel *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) II. 131 'Tis an Easier Thing To make Trees Leape, and Stones selfe-burthens bring..Then stop the giddie clamouring of *Plebs* [*rime* Thœbes]. 1866 J. Martineau *Ess.* I. 132 We..take our place with the plebs who believe [etc.]. 1890 *Cincinnati Chr. Advocate* 5 Feb. 10/2 Whether the plebs hoot or not.

Pleck (plek). Now *dial.* Forms: α. 4 **plek**, 5 **pleke**, 5–8 **plecke**, (8 **plack**), 7– **pleck.** β. 4 **plecche.** [ME. *plecche*, *plecke*, *plek*, repr. an OE. **plecce*, cognate with MDu. and early mod. Du. *plecke* piece of ground, plot, spot, speck, stain, blemish, Du. *plek* spot, LG. *plek* piece of ground, place. (Thought by some to be related to MLG. *plack*, LG. *plak*, *plakke* patch, spot, rag, Du. *plak* slice, flat piece.) Not connected with Old Northumbrian *plæce*, *plætse*, ad. L. *platea* (see Place *sb.*).]

1. A small piece or spot of ground; a plot or plat; a small enclosure.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1379 Prudly on a plat playn, plek alþer-fayrest. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiv, If he see þat þe hare hath be at pasture in grene corne, or in eny oþer plecke. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/1 Plecke, or plotte, *porciuncula.* 1485 in *Descr. Cat. Anc. Deeds* (1890) I. 358 A howse to kepe there wod dry yn w^t a gardyn pleke. 1575 *Nottingham Rec.* (1889) IV. 160 Payd for a locke for the medow plecke yate iij^d. 1638 in Harwood *Lichfield* (1806) 484 An hedge betwixt Collin's pleck and the orchard. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) IV. 17 Planted at the same time on two distinct placks with Peas and magazan Beans. 1855 *Chamb. Jrnl.* III. 281 Cultivation is daily claiming, acre by acre, rushy moor and newdried pleck and plash.

†2. A (discoloured) spot or patch; a stain, a blemish. *Obs.*

c 1315 Shoreham *Poems* IV. 327 Oþere souche plecches Scheweþ wat onde deþ. 1535 Coverdale *Lev.* xiii. 4 Eny whyte plecke in the szkynne of his flesh.

3. 'A square bed of dried grass' (*E. D. D.*).

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 72/2 [At Haymaking] Plecks is to make it, or turn it into square Beds.

4. A place; a town, village, or the like. *dial.*

1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 37 A *Pleck*, a Place. *c* 1746 J. Collier (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 51 His Gronny's alive an wooans..e Grinfilt, at Pleck where his nown Mother coom fro. *c* 1860 Staton *Rays fro' th' Loomenary* ii. 33 He neer knocks;..he comes into th' pleck witheawt axin' leave.

†**Plecked,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ed.²] Speckled, spotted.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 429 In þe welmes ofter þan ones Is y-founde reed splekked [*v. r.* plekked] stones. 1527 *Trevisa's Higden* I. xxii. 20 Shep that drynke of that one [river] shall wexe blacke and sheep that drynke of ye other wexe whyte..And yf they drynke of bothe they shall wexe plecked [1482 Caxton splekked] of dyuers coloure.

Plecolepidous (plekole·pidəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. πλέκος wickerwork, πλέκ-ειν to plait, twist + λέπις, λεπιδ- scale + -ous.] Of Composite plants: Having the bracts of the involucre coherent.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Plecolepidus*,..applied by H. Cassini to the periclinium of the *Synantheræ* when the scales are intergrafted or grown together at the base: plecolepidous. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Plecopterous (plĭkɒ·ptĕrəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + Gr. -πτερος winged + -ous.]

1. *Entom.* Of or pertaining to the *Plecoptera*, a group of pseudo-neuropterous insects, comprising the single family *Perlidæ*, having the reticulated wings folded in repose. So **Plecoˈpter, Plecoˈpteran,** an insect of the group *Plecoptera.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. *Ichthyol.* Of or pertaining to the *Plecoptera* of Duméril, a family of Cartilaginous fishes, 'having the *Catopi* united under the pectoral fins'.

1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

Plecotine (ple·kətəin), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *plecōt-us* (f. as prec. + Gr. οὖς, ὠτ- ear) + -ine 1.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Plecōtus* of long-eared bats of the family *Vespertilionidæ*, having imperfect nasal appendages.

1891 Flower & Lydekker *Mammals* 660 The various genera may be conveniently grouped into the Plecotine, Vespertilionine, Miniopterine, and Thyropterine divisions.

Plectellarian (plektēlē·riăn), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Plectellāria* (f. **plectella*, dim. of *plecta* interwoven border + *-aria*, -ary 1) + -an.] Of or pertaining to the *Plectellaria*, a suborder of radiolarians without a shell, or having an incomplete latticed shell. b. *sb.* A radiolarian of this order.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

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† Plectile, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *plectil-is* plaited, f. *plectĕre* to plait, weave: see -IL, -ILE.] Plaited, woven.

a 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* ii. Wks. 1852 III. 204 The crowns and garlands of the Ancients..were made up after all ways of art, compactile, sutile, plectile.

Plectognath (plek·tŏgnæþ), *a.* and *sb. Ichthyol.* [f. mod.L. *Plectognathi*, f. Gr. πλεκτός plaited, twisted + γνάθος jaw.] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Plectognathi*, a suborder of teleostean fishes, having the upper jaw attached to the cranium, and the skeleton imperfectly ossified. **b.** *sb.* A fish of this suborder. So **Plectognathian** (-gnē·þiăn) *a.* and *sb.*, **Plectognathic** (-gnæ·þik), **Plectognathous** (-ǫ·gnăþəs) *adjs.* = **a.**

1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxi. 391 Plectognathian Fishes. Gill-covers concealed under a thick skin. Ribs rudimental. Ventral fins wanting. 1841 E. Scudamore *Nomenclature, Plectognathic*,..fishes with fixed jaws, as the sun-fish, &c. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Plectognathus*, knitted or connected cheeks..from a peculiar arrangement of the jaw and palatine arch: plectognathous.

Plectospondyl (plektǭspǫ·ndil), *a.* and *sb. Ichthyol.* [f. mod.L. *Plectospondyli*, f. Gr. πλεκτός (see prec.) + σπόνδυλ-ος vertebra.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to or having the characters of the *Plectospondyli*, teleostean fishes having some of the vertebræ co-ossified. **b.** *sb.* A fish of this order. So **Plectospo·ndylous** *a.*

Plectre (plek·tə). *rare.* [a. F. *plectre* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *plectrum*.] = Plectrum.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1348 For an instrument and plectre (as it were) to set it aworke, we allow a spirit or winde. 1840 Browning *Sordello* II. 740 He'd strike that lyre adroitly—speech, Would but a twenty-cubit plectre reach.

Plectropterine (plektrǫptərəin), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Plectropter-us* (f. Gr. πλῆκτρο-ν cock's spur + πτερόν wing) + -INE 1.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Plectropterus*, the spur-winged goose of Africa, having a sharp bony spur on the radial carpal bone. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

‖ **Plectrum** (plek·trŏm). Pl. **-a.** [L., a. Gr. πλῆκτρον anything to strike with, esp. an instrument for striking the lyre; also, a spear-point, cock's spur, etc.; f. πλήσσειν to strike.]

1. A small instrument of ivory, horn, quill, or metal, with which the strings of the cithara or lyre were plucked; now used for playing wire-strung instruments, as the zither or mandolin.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 102 The Sound is not created between the Bow or Plectrum, and the String; But between the String and the Aire. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* v. 69 *note*, On the first rude Formation of Instruments, the Plectrum would give the more clear and effectual Stroke. 1806 Moore *Genius of Harmony* ii, A liquid chord is every wave that flows, An airy plectrum every breeze that blows! 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 52 To take up the lyre and tune the notes, and play with the fingers, or strike with the plectrum.

2. *Anat., Ornith.*, and *Ent.*: see quots.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 339 *Plectrum*,..a marginal bristle stronger than the rest, observable about the middle of the costa and standing out from it. Ex. Many *Muscidæ*. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Plectrum*, the styloid process of the temporal bone. Also, the uvula and the tongue. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plectrum..Ornith.*, a spur on the wing or foot.

Pled, plede, pledde: see Plead *sb.* and *v.*

Pledge (pledʒ), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **plege, plegge,** 6 **pledg,** 5– **pledge** (6 *Sc.* **pladge, plage, plaige, pleage,** 7 **pleg**). [Late ME. a. OF. *plege* (Roland, *c* 1080, and Anglo-F.), *pleige, plaige, plo(i)ge*, etc., mod.F. *pleige* hostage, security, bail, pledge:—early Frankish L. *plevium, plibium, plebium*, *a* 600 in *Pact. Childeb. & Chlot.* 10 (Hessels, *Salic Law* 417), med.L. *plivium* (? *a* 1200, Barcelona) in Du Cange; app. deriv. sb. (on type of *gaudium, odium, colloquium*) from med.L. *plevīre, plebīre* (*a* 800 in *Lex Romana Rætica Curiensis* IX. i. [4]), *plivīre* (1080 Aquitaine, Du Cange), Pr. *plevir* (pres. ind. *pliu*), OF. *plevir* (Roland), *pleivir*, early mod.F. *plevir, pleuvir*, F. dial. *pluvir* (Godef.), to warrant, assure, undertake for, engage (Cotgr.): cf. Plevin, Replevin. See Note below.]

1. *Law* and *gen.* A person who becomes surety for another; a bail, a surety; a member of a frank-pledge or frithborh (mod.L. *plegius*). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[1224 *Bracton's Note Bk.* (1887) II. 176 Amerciauerunt eum..et Iordanum de Treuergan plegium suum..ad unam marcam. 1292 Britton I. ii. § 10 Celui volums nous qe soit pris,..et lessez par plege jekes a nostre venue en le pays ..et qe le Corouner face enbrever lour nouns et les nouns des pleges. 1314–15 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 293/2 De ceo qe les chief plegges a le Letes, & al Tourn de Visconte, presentent fausement gentz estre copables.] *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* P 860 Thanne Melibee..receyued hire obligacions and hir boondes by hire othes vp-on hire plegges and borwes. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 382 Also yf eny mans wyf becom dettor or plegge. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iv. 45 And in as moche the godfader and godmoder ben pledges and maketh good for hym. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 12 b, Thou knowest wel inough that I am thy pledge borowe and mayneperner, body for body. 1562 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 221 To entir as plege and souerte for his said fadder. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* I. iii. (1602) 14 Borowhead, Borsholder, and Tythingman.. signifie, The chiefe man of the free pledges within that Borowe, or Tything. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 45 Petruchio patience, I am Grumio's pledge. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxvi. (1739) 43 Each one being pledge for others good abearing. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* (1875) I. v. 87 Each association (*frithborh*) has a headman, a 'capital pledge', *borks-ealdor* or *frith-borge-head*, to manage the business of the ten. Thus constituted, they are standing sureties for one another. 1895 Pollock & Maitland *Hist. Eng. Law* I. II. iii. § 4. 558 The chief pledge seems to have exercised a certain authority over his subordinate pledges.

† b. A hostage. *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 129 Seleucus..somtyme plegge and prisoner at Rome. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Macc.* ix. 53 He toke also the chefest mens sonnes in the countre for pledges, and put them in the castel at Ierusalem to be kepte. 1597 James VI in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 422/2 Burdynit with the keiping of the pleges and broken men reteinit for gude ordour on the bourdouris. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* I. vii, And also take himselfe Prisoner, and the fower English Pledges.

2. Anything handed over to or put in the possession of another, as security for the performance of a contract or the payment of a debt, or as a guarantee of good faith, etc., and liable to forfeiture in case of failure (med.L. *plegium*).

[1164 *Constit. Clarendon* v. in Stubbs *Sel. Charters* (1895) 138 Excommunicati .. debent dare .. tantum vadium et plegium standi judicio ecclesiæ, ut absolvantur.] *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 471 Yf he wolde not graunte me peas wyth hym, I promyse you he sholde leve his hede for a pledge. 1513–14 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 He shall..bring in sufficient gage and plegge to the verey value of the contentes of the same writtyng obligatorie. 1535 Coverdale *Job* xxii. 6 Thou hast taken the pledge from thy brethren for naught, and robbed the naked of their clothinge. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 240 What Pledge haue we of thy firme Loyalty? 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 325 The Tree .. which I have set The Pledge of thy Obedience and thy Faith, Amid the Garden by the Tree of Life. 1696 Phillips, *Pledges*, in Common Law are sureties either Real or Personal which the Plaintiff finds to prosecute his Sute. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 577 The lord did not become entitled to a fine on these surrenders, because they were only intended as a pledge for securing the repayment of the money advanced. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* IV. xxvii. 9 They therefore sent seven galleys..as a pledge of their loyalty.

b. *spec.* A thing put in pawn.

1800 *Act* 39 & 40 *Geo. III*, c. 99 § 2 Any time during which the said pledge shall remain in pawn. 1859 Tennyson *Geraint & Enid* 220, I do not doubt To find, at some place..arms On loan, or else for pledge. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* iv, Hold the ring..as pledge for a small sum far beneath its value. 1878 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 106 The crown, which had been kept by bishop Beaufort as a pledge, was placed in the custody of the treasurer.

c. A gage of battle; = Gage *sb.*1 2.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. x. 4 But faire Charissa to a lovely fere Was lincked, and by him had many pledges dere. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 91 Yeerely sacrifice of the deerest pledges of Nature to Saturne. 1651 Davenant *Gondibert* I. ix, No male Pledge, to give a lasting name, Sprung from his bed. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* II. viii, I could never forget those domestic pledges I had left behind me. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. vi. 71 Exulting over the first pledge of their union, a fine little girl.

3. Something given or taken as a sign or token of favour or the like, or as an earnest of something to come.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 b, Innumerable.. benefytes and consolacyons he hathe gyuen vs, as very pledges and sure tokens of loue. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, He hath lefte in those holy Misteries, as a pledge of his loue..his owne blessed body, and precious bloud. *a* 1653 Binning *Serm.* (1845) 240 Christ's rising is the pledge and pawn of the second resurrection. 1790 Burke *Corr.* (1844) III. 447 The exertion of one virtue is always a pledge for the exertion of another. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 438 A precious pledge that, wander where he will, One heart will think and dream about him still.

4. An assurance of allegiance or goodwill attested by drinking in response to another; the drinking of a health to a person, party, etc.; a toast.

1635 Heywood *Philocothonista* 12 [Alexander] dranke healths to every man round, and pledged them severally againe;..Calistenes..[when] the King offered him a deepe quaffing-bowle, which he modestly refused,..said aloud. I desire not, Oh Alexander, to receive a pledge from thee; by taking which, I shall be presently inforced to inquire for a Physition. 1715 Lady M. W. Montagu *Town Ecl., St. James' Coffee-Ho.*, A certain duke one night my health begun; With chearful pledges round the room it run. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* i, Old Mortality was .. prevailed upon to join his host in a single glass of liquor,..on condition that he should be permitted to name the pledge.

5. A solemn engagement to do or refrain from doing something; a promise, vow.

1814 Cary *Dante, Paradise* v. 67 Yet not bent, as Jephthah once..to redeem his pledge By doing worse. 1868 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, I. vi. 170 [The] oath of allegiance..was a pledge for civil, and not for religious purposes. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 376 The greater number adhered to their pledge. 1855 Brewster *Newton* II. xv. 82 He obtained them..under the pledge of secrecy. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Oct. 5/5 The measure was introduced..in defiance of the most solemn pledges of the British Government.

b. *The (temperance, total abstinence) pledge*: a solemn engagement to abstain from intoxicating drink. Phrases: *to take, sign, keep the pledge.*

1846 W. E. Forster in Reid *Life* (1888) I. vi. 183 As to the temperance pledge, I find many men [in Ireland] still keeping it, but .. a large proportion have broke. 1860 Warter *Sea-board* II. 436 More than one case has come to my knowledge in which the pledge has been of service. 1864 *Soc. Sci. Rev.* 259 When a man is a drunkard, and can still respect and keep an oath, by all means let him take the pledge.

6. The condition of being given or held as a pledge; the state of being pledged: in the phrases *to be, lay, put in pledge, to give, have, lay, put to pledge, to take out of pledge*, etc.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Macc.* I. 11 The sone of Antiochi kyng, that was at Rome in seegyng [*gloss* or plegge; 1388 in ostage]. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3158 My life to plegge shal he haue. 1516 *Life St. Bridget* in *Myrr. our Ladye* p. liii, Take my two sones and lay them in plegge to your credytours. *a* 1529 Skelton *El. Rummyng* 293 Some layde to pledge Theyr hatchet and theyr wedge. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 23 And gaif thy self to plaige. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 485 He..to meet and stop out want, had put to pledge, and pawned most of his own Houshold-stuff. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 86 If he doth not pay, then the land which is put in pledge, upon condition for the payment of the money, is taken from him for ever. 1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Hallib. T.* I. xxii, Pressed for a sum of money..he had put his Sunday coat in pledge. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 14 May 7/7 Mr. Cardwell's scheme..abolished purchase in the Army, took the Army out of pledge, as the reform was wittily described.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pledge-card* (sense 5 b), *-cup* (sense 4), *-form, -jewel, -office, -ring, -room*; objective and instrumental, as *pledge-breaker* (so *pledge-breaking* vbl. sb. and ppl. adj.), *pledge-keeper, -taker*; *pledge-making, -mongering, -signing* vbl. sbs.; *pledge-bound, -free* adjs.; **† pledge-chamber, -house**, a chamber or house for the confinement of sureties or debtors (*Sc. obs.*).

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Oct. 4/3 An absolute united *pledge-bound party returns to represent Ireland at Westminster. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 May 5/2 Suggestive of the *pledge-cards issued by Bands of Hope. 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 24 Put in ward within the *pledge chalmer of the burgh of Drumfreis. 1629 *Ibid.* Ser. II. III. 12 They derned thameselffes in commodious parts ewest to the pledge chamber. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. ix. 489 The *pledge cup and wassail bowl. 1721 Wodrow *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* I. II. xiii. § 6 Mr Webster and his two Friends..removed to the *Pledge-house, where Debtors used to be put. 1850 Gosse *Rivers of Bible* (1878) 48 The *pledge-jewels of Jesus' love. 1552 Huloet, *Pledge keper, *depositarius*. 1891 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 7/2 The defendant .. told her that he had had a fire in the *pledge room, and her cloak was burnt. 1552 Huloet, *Pledge taker, *pignerator*.

[*Note.* Many attempts have been made to find a Latin derivation of the med.L. and OF. words: see Diez (s. v. *Plevir*), Littré (s. v. *Pleige*), Körting; all (including Diez's own suggestion, *plĕbium* for **prædium* from *præbēre fidem*), unsatisfactory. The prevalent opinion now is that *plevēre, -ire*, was of Germanic derivation, and represented some form of WGer. *plehan* (OE. *plēon*), *plegan*, or Goth. **plaikwan*, in sense 'to incur risk or responsibility for, become responsible for' (see Plight *sb.*1), which suits the sense of the med.L. and Romanic words exactly, though not free from difficulty phonologically: see Mackel *Franz. Studien* VI. I. 78. Med.L. *plegium, plegius, plegiare*, It. *pieggio*, were from French.]

Pledge (pledʒ), *v.* Forms: see Pledge *sb.* [Late ME. *plege, plegge*, f. Pledge *sb.*, or a. OF. *plegier*, mod.F. *pleiger* to guarantee, bail, f. *pleige*, pledge; so med. L. *plegiāre* (France, 1191 in Du Cange).]

† 1. *trans.* To become surety for, make oneself responsible for (a person, thing, or statement). *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 35 Ye haue plegged me vpon youre lyves that I shall haue no drede of deth. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 37 His felawe pledgyd hym and was seurte for hym.

† b. *intr.* To become surety. *Obs. rare.*

1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 422 To caus all his freindis or servandis within Annanderdaill not ellis plegit for, to entir under plegis.

† c. *trans. To pledge out*: to redeem (a thing) from pawn or pledge; to ransom or bail (a person) out of prison, etc. *Obs.*

1464 *Mann. & Housek. Exp.* (Roxb.) 266 Delyveryd to Mechegod to plege owt Brokys salatt, xij.d. 1503 in *Test. Vetusta* II. 454 Such pledges as she hath of mine, I woll they be pledged out by William, and he to have them. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xl. 56 So [they] brought hym to the lorde Beaumonde who incontynent dyde pledge hym out fro his maisters handes. 1530 Palsgr. 660/1, I pledge, or borowe one out of prison or captyvyte, or redeme a thyng out of pledge, *je pledge*. To my great coste and charge I have pledged hym out of prison.

2. To deliver, deposit, or assign as security for the repayment of a loan or the performance of some action; to pawn.

1515 Barclay *Egloges* i. (1570) A v b, His sworde and buckler is pledged at the bere. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 221 My estates and dignities are as it were in sequestration, and my life as it were laid in pawne and pledged vnto me. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2105/4 If already sold or pawn'd,..the money [shall be] return'd for what they are pledg'd for. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 86 In the reign of Henry II. two modes of pledging lands were in use, which are fully described by Glanville. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Manch. Strike* x. 112 The..son pacing slowly to the pawnbroker's to pledge his aged mother's last

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blanket. 1877 GREEN *Hist. Eng. People* I. II. ii. 139 Normandy had been pledged to him by his brother Robert.

b. *fig.* as in *to pledge the future*; also, to plight or stake (one's life, honour, troth, word, etc.).

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, My vows are pledged to her. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* ii, I now pledge you that honourable word that Ellena is innocent. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* XXV, To this I pledge my honour. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 182 A loyal lover, a hand pledg'd surely, shall ease me. 1890 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 434/1 To pledge the future to the hilt is a temporary and evanescent joy.

3. To put (a person, or oneself) under a pledge; to bind by or as by a pledge.

1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXVIII. 97 Be justice airis I pledgit all the pepill, Than spairit nane thocht thay wer Innocent. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxv. (1820) 328, I pledge myself, before God and my country..to make good my charge against you. 1801 ELIZ. HELME *St. Marg. Cave* II. 175, I here pledge myself, by all my hopes of happiness hereafter. 1827 LYTTON *Falkland* I. 12 All eager for my commands, and all pledged to their execution. 1850 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* II. v. vi. 295 The two millions whom he had in a few months pledged to temperance. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 1 Dec. 5/1 A resolution..pledging the House to deal with the subject at the first fitting opportunity.

4. a. To guarantee or assure the performance of. b. To solemnly promise, or undertake to give.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 250 Yes, I accept her, for she well deserues it, And heere to pledge my Vow, I giue my hand. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xiii. 288 Their own personal service they pledged at once.

5. To give assurance or promise of friendship or fidelity to (any one) by or in the act of drinking. Also *absol.*, or with the drink as obj. †a. To drink in response to another; to drink to a health or toast which has been proposed. *Obs.* b. To drink to the health of, drink a toast to; to toast.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* II. iv. (1874) 104, I drinke, (quoth she). Quoth he, I will not pledge. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 116 He dranke a great draught, the king pledging him. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 31. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 22 b, You do me the disgrace if you do not pledge me as much as I drunke to you. 1602 ROWLANDS *Tis Merrie when Gossips meete* 17 This to you both, Cousse Grace, and mistresse Besse; A full Carowse, Ile haue you pledge no lesse. 1616 B. JONSON *Forest* ix. *To Celia* i, Drink to me, only with thine eyes, And I will pledge with mine. *a* 1627 HAYWARD in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxix. 10 God handleth thee no otherwise .. than he handled his only Son, who hath pledged thee in this bitter potion. 1706 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. iv. xx. 306 Alexander .. is reported to have drank a Cup containing two Congii, .. to Proteas, who commending the king's Ability, pledg'd him, then call'd for another Cup of the same Dimensions, and drank it off to him. The king, as the Laws of good Fellowship requir'd, pledg'd Proteas in the same Cup. 1727 SWIFT *Poisoning E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. i. 149 Mr. Pope .. very civilly drank a glass of sack to Mr. Curll, which he as civilly pledged. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, Will you be so good as to pledge me, sir? 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 171 Pledge him in a bumper of port. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* II. v. (1868) 169 In his hand a sculptured goblet, as he pledged the merchant kings. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. IV. 104 From cups of gold They pledged each other.

Hence **Pledged** (pledʒd) *ppl. a.*, given or put in pledge; pawned, plighted; bound by a pledge; **Ple·dging** *vbl. sb.*

1538 ELYOT, *Pigneratio*, a pledgynge or gagynge. 1552 HULOET, Pledged, *pigneratus*. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 164 His plege, .. contenit in the buke of plegeing. 1628 PRYNNE (*title*) Healthes: Sicknesse. Or, a Compendiovs and briefe Discourse; prouing the Drinking, and Pledging of Healthes, to be Sinfull. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 64/1 A strong inducement .. not to confine themselves to pledged party men. 1887 *Daily News* 21 July 6/1 The calling-in of loans on pledged property. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 186 We believe .. absolutely in the pledged word, the pledged honour of England.

Pledgeable (ple·dʒăb'l), *a.* [f. PLEDGE *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be pledged or pawned.

1865 *Brit. Workman* 52, I pledged my coat, I pledged my bed, I pledged in short everything that was pledgable. 1901 *Dundee Advertiser* 12 Apr. 4 The revenues pledgeable, like tribute rice, the Manchu allowances, &c.

Pledgee (pledʒī·). [f. PLEDGE *v.* + -EE.] One with whom a pledge is deposited; a pawnee.

1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. XXV. 396 In case of goods pledged or pawned upon condition, either to repay money or otherwise; both the pledgor and pledgee have a qualified, but neither of them an absolute, property therein. 1800 *Acc. Bks.* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 59/2 The whole amount due to the pledgee must be paid before the pledge can be demanded. 1869 *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* 917/1 The pledger could also sell the thing pledged,..but such sale did not affect the right of the pledgee. 1875 [see PLEDGER 1].

Ple·dgeless, *a.* [f. PLEDGE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a pledge.

1846 WORCESTER, *Pledgeless*, having no pledges. *Qu. Rev.*

Pledger (ple·dʒəɹ). Also (in legal use, opposed to *pledgee*) **-eor**, **-or** (pledʒō·ɹ). [f. PLEDGE *v.* + -ER[1], -OR. Cf. OF. *plegeour* (13th c. in Godefroy).]

1. One who deposits something as a pledge; a pawner.

1766 [see PLEDGEE]. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. § 64 This .. may be said to rest on the assent of the pledgor .. which empowered the pledgee to sell in default of payment. 1883 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 120 Bulky articles may now be deposited if the pledgers will pay for their storage. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 19 Feb. 4/3 There are .. people in the poorer districts of London who make a living by pawning articles for other persons. Sometimes these 'professional pledgers' are women.

2. One who drinks in response to, or to the health of, another. Also *fig.* Cf. PLEDGE *v.* 5.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Del. Diet for Drunkards* (1789) 20 If the Pledger bee inwardlie sicke or have some infyrmitie, whereby too much drinke..doo empayre his health. 1617 RICH *Irish Hvbbvb* 24 The cup being newly replenished .. he that is the pledger must now begin his part, and thus it goes round throughout the whole company. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* III. i, This fellow is onely the Sollicitor of a quarrel .. and will leave the fighting part to the Curteous pledger.

3. One who pledges himself or takes a pledge.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 204 The bond of Temperance societies is a pledge or vow respecting the personal conduct of the pledger.

†**Ple·dgery**. *Obs. rare*—[o]. [a. OF. *plegerie* (12th c. in Godef.); thence med.L. *plegeria*.]

1706 PHILLIPS, *Pledgery* or *Pleggery*, Suretiship, an Undertaking, or Answering for. 1775 in ASH.

Pledget (ple·dʒėt). Forms: 6 **plagette**, **pleggat**, 7 **plageat**, (**plegant**, **-ent**, **pleagant**, **-eant**), 7–8 **plaget**, **pleget**, 7–9 **pledgit**, 7– **pledget**. [Known from 16th c.: origin and early history obscure.

The divergent spellings in 16–17th c. leave uncertain the original form, and even the sound of the *g*, and the nature of the ending (in which *-ette*, *-et* suggest a Romanic diminutive). On the supposition that the *g* was hard, the derivation has been sought in *plug*, and in MDu. *plagge*, *plagghe* patch of cloth, rag, wrapper, covering, Du. *plagge* turf, tan-cake, MLG. and LG. *plagge* tangled or matted mass, turf, patch, rag. Others have thought of a diminutive from L. and Romanic *plāga* wound, F. *plaie*, or a deriv. from PLEACH *v.*: cf. Prov. *plecha* 'no *plago* to bandage a wound. But all these suggestions present difficulties.]

A small compress or flattened mass of lint or other soft absorbent material (often steeped in some medicament), for applying over a wound, sore, etc.; see also quot. 1892.

c 1540 *Pract. Cyrurgyons* A j, Stupes, or plagettes made of lynte, Cotten or other lyke stuped or dypped in hote Oyles. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 258 Spread of this vpon a pleggat of linnen cloth. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 92 With plegents of lint drie fil up the orifice. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. i. (1668) 35 Take *Unguentum Aurum*, and lay it upon a pleagant of lint. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 48 Apply it vnto the teates vpon plageats as hot as may be endured. 1643 J. STERE Ir. *Exp. Chyrurg.* vi. 20 It may be spread on little pleggets and applyed. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 240 Spread upon Pieces of Lint, or what we call Pledgets of Lint. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. i. 88 To be apply'd..with Plagets and other Helps. 1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 75 He drew a pledget of linnen quite through the wound. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 49 Be sure to go over the face of the plate with a wet pledget of cotton wool.

Plee, **Pleen**, obs. ff. PLAY, PLEA, PLY, PLAIN *v.*

Pleeser, **pleezer**, obs. and dial. ff. PLEASURE.

Pleet, **-e**, obs. ff. PLEA, PLEAD *v.*

Pleg, **plege**, **plegg(e**, obs. ff. PLEDGE.

Plegant, **-ent**, **-et**, obs. ff. PLEDGET.

†**Ple·gnic**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs. rare.* [app. arbitrarily f. Gr. πλαγή blow, stroke + -IC.] Acting by a blow or stroke, as a hammer; also as *sb.*: see quots.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* 37 Plegnicks..performe their opperation and effect, by their dexterous and artificiall ioynt-mooving...There is a great vse of the Plegnick instruments for the making of Eumechanick and reformed Milnes and Bellowses. 1664 J. WILSON *Projectors* III. 36 From the Pestle and Mortar [came] all sort of Mills, whether Horizontal, or Plegnick; Horse, Hand, Wind, Water, or otherwise.

Plegometer (plĭgɒ·mĭtəɹ). *rare.* [f. Gr. πλαγή stroke + -(o)METER.] a. An instrument for measuring and recording the force of blows. b. = PLEXIMETER.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 535 The balls were fired against Austen's recoiling target, a very delicate plegometer. 1857 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med.*, *Plegometer*, plexímeter.

Plei, **pleie**, obs. forms of PLAY, PLEA.

Pleiad (plə·ĭăd). *Pl.* **Pleiads**; more commonly in Lat. and Gr. form **Pleiades** (plə·ĭădīz); also 4 **Pliades**, 5 **Plyades**. [a. L. *Plēias*, *Plējas*, *Plīas*, pl. *Plēiades* etc., a. Gr. Πλειάς, pl. -άδες, Ion. Πληιάς: see -AD; so F. *Pléiade*, pl. *Pléiades*.]

Astron. In *pl.*, A close group or cluster of small stars in the constellation Taurus, commonly spoken of as seven, though only six are visible to the average naked eye. (Good eyes on a clear night can make out about nine, while the telescope shows a great number.)

According to Greek Mythology, the Pleiades were the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, the eldest of whom, Electra, was 'the lost Pleiad', and not represented by a star. The seven names, with those of the parents, have since Ricciolo (1665) been individually applied to the nine brightest stars; of these Alcyone is of the third magnitude, Electra and Atlas of the fourth, Merope, Maia, and Taygete of the fifth, Pleione, Celeno, and Asterope, between the sixth and the seventh. Some think that the name was actually derived from πλεῖν to sail, because the season of navigation began with their heliacal rising.

1388 WYCLIF *Job* XXXVIII. 31 Whether thou schalt mowe ioyne togidere schynynge sterris Pliades [*marg.* that is, the seuen sterris; 1382 The shynende seue sterres]. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 162 The goynge downe of the seuen starres cauled *Vergiliae* or *Pleiades*. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Job* XXXVIII. 31 Canst thou restraine the sweete influences of ye Pleiades? or loose the bands of Orion? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 374 The gray Dawn, and the Pleiades before him danc'd, Shedding sweet influence. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliii. IV. 323 The fable of Electra the seventh of the Pleiads. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xiv, Whose course and home we knew not, nor shall know, Like the lost Pleiad, seen no more below. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 9 Many a night I saw the Pleiads, rising thro' the mellow shade, Glitter like a swarm of fire-flies tangled in a silver braid. 1868 LOCKYER *Astron.* § 71 The Pleiades..The six or seven stars visible to the naked eye become 60 or 70 when viewed in the telescope.

b. *fig.* (*sing.*) A brilliant cluster or group of persons or things, especially of seven, as the group of poets of the French Renaissance, called in French *La Pléiade*, and including Ronsard and Du Bellay.

1822–56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 54 Donne, Chillingworth, Sir T. Browne, Jeremy Taylor, Milton, South, Barrow, form a *pleiad*, a constellation of seven stars, such as no literature can match. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. i. § 5. 5 Dorat..was also one of the celebrated pleiad of French poets. 1882 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Oct. 371 Noriac was one of the brilliant pleiad of writers who formed the staff of the original weekly *Figaro*.

Pleid, obs. f. PLAID, PLEAD. **Pleide**, obs. pa. t. of PLAY *v.* **Pleight**, obs. f. PLAIT.

Pleign(e, **plein(e**, **pleinly**, obs. ff. PLAIN, -LY.

Plein-air (also **plain-air**), from the Fr. phrase *en plein air* (ąnplɛ̃nɛ̯r) 'in the open air' (lit. 'in full air'): used attrib. to denominate certain impressionist schools and styles of painting, which originated in France about 1870, and aimed at the representation of effects of atmosphere and light that cannot be observed in the studio.

1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 14 June 444/2 Mysticism has misled M. Rochegrosse into a plein-air problem, in which the meaning of his 'Chevalier aux Fleurs' is less puzzling than his ignoring of all values. 1898 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 8/5 Another of the plain-air painters of this show. 1902 L. BÉNÉDITE in *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 443/1 The 'plein-air', or open-air, school.

Plein-airist, a painter of the 'plein-air' school.

1893 *Sketch* 6 Sept. 321/1 Admirers may..get a glimpse of the great pleinairist as he passes. 1900 *Edin. Rev.* July 193 The English plein-airists are too well known to need special mention.

Pleiner, obs. f. PLENAR. **Pleing(i)e**, **-ȝie**, obs. ff. PLAIN *v.* **Pleintith**, obs. Sc. f. PLENTY.

Pleio-, **plio-** (plə|ɪ·o), **pleo-** (plī|ɒ), combining forms of Gr. πλείων (poet. πλέων), πλείον, more, compar. of πολύς, -ύ, much; see POLY-. *Plio-*, which follows Latin spelling, is chiefly used in generic names and their derivatives, as *Pliosaurus*, *Pliosaurian*.

‖ **Pleiochasium** (-kē·ziŏm) *Bot.* [mod.L., irreg. f. Gr. χάσις separation, after DICHASIUM], a cymose inflorescence having three or more lateral axes, a multiparous cyme. ‖ **Pleiomastia** (-mæ·stiă), **pleo-**, *Anat.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μαστός breast, mamma], the condition of having more than one nipple upon the mamma. ‖ **Pleiomazia** (-mē·ziă), **pleo-**, *Anat.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μαζός, dial. var. of μαστός: see above], the condition of having more than the normal number of mammæ. **Pleiomerous** (plə|ɪ·mĕrəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. μέρος part], having (as a floral whorl) more than the normal number of parts; so **Pleio·mery**, pleiomerous condition. **Pleiophyllous** (-fi·ləs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf]. **Plei·ophylly**: see quots. **Pleiosporous** (plə|ɪ·spŏrəs, plə|ɪosspō·rəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. σπόρος seed], having more than the usual number of spores. **Plei·otaxy** (-tæksi) *Bot.* [Gr. τάξις arrangement: cf. *phyllotaxy*], the condition of having more than the usual number of floral whorls, as in 'double' flowers. **Pleiothalamous** (-þæ·lăməs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. θάλαμος chamber], having more than the usual number of chambers or receptacles. ‖ **Pleiotrachea** (-trăkī·ă) *Bot.* [mod.L.: see TRACHEA], a vessel containing a spiral band composed of a number of fibres. See also words in PLEO-, PLIO-.

1850 J. BIRKETT *Dis. Breast* 206 *Pleiomastia...There are examples..of the existence of supernumerary nipples...They may be situated near together, and possess an areola in common, or they may be separated and encircled by an areola distinctly defined. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1850 J. BIRKETT *Dis. Breast* 23 *Pleiomazia..signifies numerical excess beyond the usual complement of the mammæ. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pleomasia*. 1898 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* II. ii. 453 The origin of a *pleiomerous whorl from one consisting of fewer members is equally well shown in the flowers of Tilia. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pleiomery*, .. due either to the branching of one member at an early stage or to an original development of two members in place of one. 1898 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* II. ii. 453 Multiplication of the members of a whorl (pleiomery) occurs most often in the androecium. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. 46 By some writers nodi, upon which buds are obviously formed, are called compound, or artiphyllous; and those in which no apparent buds are discoverable, are named simple, or *pleiophyllous. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pleiophyllus*, applied to a plant which bears a great number of leaves without a branch at the axilla, as the *Linum*, *Abies*, and *Taxus*: pleiophyllous. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pleiophylly*, a condition of abnormal increase in the number of leaves growing from a certain point, or in the number of leaflets of a plant. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pleiosporous. *Ibid.*, *Pleiotaxy. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pleiothalamous. 1876 BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 86/1 The spiral in such cases is called compound, and the vessels **pleiotrachea*.

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Pleiocene, Pleiohippus: see PLIO-.

Pleiomorphy (plə·ĭ·ŏmɔ̄fi). [f. PLEIO- + Gr. *μορφή* form + *-ια*, -Y.] (See also PLEO-.) In *Bot.* **a.** The occurrence of more than one distinct stage or form in the life-cycle of a species, as in certain heterœcious fungi, which pass through two or three stages. **b.** The state of a flower which is usually irregular, but becomes regular by the multiplication of its irregular elements, so as to form a whorl; = PELORIA. Hence **Pleiomo·rphic** *a.*, exhibiting or characterized by pleiomorphy; **Pleiomo·rphism** = pleiomorphy (sense a).

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pleise, obs. f. PLAICE, PLEASE. **Pleisand,** obs. f. PLEASANT. **Pleisour, -ssour, -sure, Pleiss,** obs. ff. PLEASURE, PLEASE.

Pleistocene (plə·ĭ·stŏsɪn), *a.* (*sb.*) *Geol.* [f. Gr. *πλεῖστος* most (superl. of *πολύς* much) + *καινός* new, recent.] Epithet applied at first to the newest division of the Pliocene or Upper Tertiary formation (as containing the greatest number of fossils of still existing species), also called Newer Pliocene; afterwards to the older division of the Post-tertiary or Quaternary, also called Post-Pliocene. Also applied to the animals, etc., of either of these periods. Also *ellipt.* as *sb.* = pleistocene division or formation.

1839 LYELL in *Mag. Nat. Hist.* New Ser. III. 323 In the Appendix to the French translation of my 'Elements of Geology', I have proposed, for the sake of brevity, to substitute the term *Pleiocene* for *Older Pleiocene*, and *Pleistocene* for *Newer Pleiocene*. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* iii. 46 The superficial deposits, or Pleistocene group, viz. all diluvial and alluvial deposits of gravel and other materials. 1861 GEIKIE *E. Forbes* ix. 256 He states..that even the pleistocene, which is a subdivision of the pliocene, needs to be partitioned into a newer and older series. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* xxx. 423 The pleistocene hippopotamus. 1874 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* x. 123 In former editions of this work I divided the Post-tertiary deposits into Recent and Post-pliocene, but this latter term has many inconveniences. .. I have, therefore, determined for the future to adopt the name of 'Pleistocene', proposed by me in 1839 as a synonym for Newer Pliocene, but which, having been used by the late Edward Forbes as the equivalent of Post-pliocene, has now passed into general use with that signification.

Pleistodox (plə·ĭ·stŏdɒks), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *πλεῖστος* most + *δόξα* opinion, after *orthodox.*] Holding the opinion of the majority.

1814 COLERIDGE *Lett. to J. P. Estlin* (1884) 109 His proper language as an orthodox, or (if I might coin a more modest expression), a pleistodox..man.

Pleistoseist (plə·ĭ·stŏsəist). [f. Gr. *πλεῖστος* most + *σειστός* shaken, *σειστής* earth-shaker, from *σεισμός* shock, earthquake.] (See quot.)

1886 MILNE *Earthquakes* i. 10 The isoseismic area in which the greatest disturbance has taken place is called the 'meizoseismic area'. Seebach calls the lines enclosing this area 'pleistoseists'.

Pleit, -e, obs. ff. PLAIT, PLATE *sb.*, PLEAD.

Plek, pleke, obs. forms of PLECK.

† **Plemmi·rrulate,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. It. *plemmirulato* ppl. adj., perh. f. Gr. *πλημμυρεῖν* to rise like a flood-tide, overflow.] ? Overflowing.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 51 b, An edging of Orient Pearle..euer pressing hir plemmirrulate trammels of hayre [*plemmyrrulati supprimeua*].

Plemyra·meter. [f. Gr. *πλήμυρα* = *πλήμμυρις* flood-tide + -METER.] An instrument for measuring variations of the level of water; *spec.* that devised by Prof. Forel of Lausanne for measuring those of the Lake of Geneva.

1898 G. H. DARWIN *Tides* ii. 22 Having studied seiches with a plemyrameter for some time, Forel used another form of apparatus.

† **Ple·nal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *plēnāl-is*, f. L. *plēn-us* full: see -AL.] Full, complete, plenary.

1624 R. DAVENPORT *City Night-cap* III. (1661) 32 Upon the plenal and approv'd report Of your integrity and upright dealing. 1648 EARL OF WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 77 By which plenall satisfaction, The Vials of his Fathers wrath were stopt.

Hence † **Ple·nally** *adv.*, fully; † **Ple·nalty,** fullness.

1631 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Fair Maid of West* Ep. Ded., Yours plenally devoted, Thomas Heywood. 1636 — *Loves Mistris* Addr. to Rdr., Better pleased, or more plenally satisfied. 1660 BURNEY *Κάρδ. Δώρον* (1661) 30 The Supream Jewell of the Crown, their Plenitudinem Potestatis, the plenalty of their power.

† **Ple·nar, plener,** *a. Obs.* (or *arch.*) Forms: 3–6 **plener,** (4–5 **-ere,** 5 **-air,** -or, 5–6 **-are,** -yer, 7 **-eere**), 4–6 (9) **plenar.** (Also 4 **pleiner,** 4–5 **pleyner,** *Sc.* **planer,** 5 **planar,** 6 **playner.**) [ME. a. AF. *plener* = OF. *plenier* (Roland), *plener, planier* etc., mod.F. *plénier*:—late L. *plēnār-is* (med.L. in Du Cange) complete, f. L. *plēnus* full; see -AR¹. So also Pr. *plen(s)er*, Sp. *llenero.*]

1. Of an assembly: Composed or consisting of the full number of members; = PLENARY 2; of the place of assembly: Filled, full; of the members: Fully assembled, in full assembly.

c 1290 *Edmund Conf.* 445 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 444 Þe chapitle at salesburi i-holde was plener; Alle þe chanouns of þe ordre þudere come fer and ner. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11171 When Arthures court was plener, & alle were comen, fer and ner. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 108 And whan þe peple was plenere comen þe porter vnpynned þe ȝate. 1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 623/1 Be cause they were then present more plener in nombre. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 2751 Thys fest plener And ryght delectable.

2. Complete, entire, perfect; = PLENARY 1, FULL *a.* 7.

13.. *Cursor M.* 26164 He þat pouste has al plener. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1603 *Hipsiph. & Medea,* [He] coude of loue al the craft & art pleyner. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 787 Constantynys sone, & of plener age, Was Emperour I-chose. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. ii. (MS. Bodl. 263) 344/2 Bi Augustus plener [*ed.* 1554 plenair] commyssioun. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XX. 127 And poure haue playnere & playne to say. 1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 9 Full and plenar power and auctoritie. 1614 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* I. B vij b, To her words credence he gaue pleneere (*rime* cheere). 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XX. (1854) 333 The spirit takes the plenar vows of truth.

Plenargyrite (plĭnā·ɹdʒirəit). *Min.* [mod. (F. v. Sandberger 1882) f. L. *plēn-us* + Gr. *ἄργυρος* silver + -ITE¹; cf. MIARGYRITE.] A sulphide of silver and bismuth found near Schapbach in Baden; said to contain more silver than *miargyrite.*

Plenarily (plī·nărili), *adv.* [f. PLENARY *a.* + -LY².] In a plenary manner; completely, fully.

1596 [see PLENARLY 2, quot. 1570]. 1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry-combe* iii. 125 Neither do we fully and plenarily receiue the benefit and effect thereof. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 23 With more charge, more difficulty, less constantly, less plenarily. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Nov. 5/3 The priest employed..may not be plenarily inspired.

Ple·nariness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Plenariness*,..fulness.

† **Ple·narly, -erly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. PLENAR, PLENER + -LY².]

1. In full assembly, in full number.

c 1290 *Beket* 1502 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 149 Þo þe chapitle plenere was, þudere þe king sende to þe Abbotus alle plenereliche. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 21 Nought only upon ten ne twelve Bot plenerliche upon ous alle. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 485 In the whiche counsayll it was plenerly determyned that the kynge myght nat gyue ouer the sayd soueraryntie without great peryll of his soule.

2. Fully, completely, entirely, perfectly.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11712 He solde hys gode plenerlye. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 734 (Ritson) So hy dude treweliche Thre yer plenerelyche. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 42 Of his ryalle estate & of his myghte I schalle speke more plenerly, whan I schalle speke of the lond & of the contree of Ynde. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 6 Whan Lucina plenarly did shyne. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1346/2 To assoyle them plenarely [*so edd.* 1576–83; *ed.* 1596 plenarilie] from all their sinnes.

Plenarty (plī·năɹti). Also 5 **-erte,** 7–8 **-artie.** [Late ME. a. AF. *plenerte*, OF. *plenierete* fullness, abundance, f. *plenier, plener* complete: see PLENAR and -TY.]

1. *Eccl. Law.* Of a benefice: The state of being full or occupied. Opp. to VACANCY.

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 291/1 Hit be lefull to his Patron to make newe Presentation not withstondyng the plenerte of hyme be VI moneths. *a* 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 197 But against the King plenartie is accounted from the time of induction, and not before. 1791 *Blackstone's Comm.* (ed. 11) III. xvi. 243 When the clerk was once instituted (except in the case of the king, where he must be inducted) the church became absolutely full: so the usurper by such plenarty, arising from his own presentation, became in fact seised of the advowson. 1889 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 324 The Archbishop ..sent one of his clerks to govern the vacant see and receive all the fees which during the plenarty had been paid to the clerks of the bishop deceased.

† **2.** Completeness, fullness. *Obs. rare.*

1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 27 All ages and people by a plenarty of consent. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. v. 88 In the Body of Christ .. dwells the whole Plenarty and Fulness of the Godhead.

Plenary (plī·nări), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6 **-ari,** 6–7 **-arie,** 7 **-iary.** [ad. late L. *plēnāri-us* complete (*plenarium, consilium,* 4th c. in Augustine *Ep.* xliii), f. *plēn-us*: see PLENAR and -ARY¹.]

1. Complete, entire, perfect, not deficient in any element or respect; = FULL *a.* 7; absolute, unqualified: as *plenary indulgence, power, remission. Plenary inspiration*: see INSPIRATION.

1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 31 And ther ys Plenarie Remission. 1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 1 One supreme head and kynge .. institute and furnisshed .. with plenari, whole, and entier power. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 94, I shall adde the concurrent, plenary, and copious attestation of Mr. William Tyndall. 1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 161 Hee assured him..of a plenary pardon for all that was past. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* (Rtldg. 1883) 245 The Pope might be supplicated .. for a plenary indulgence. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. V. 53 A legate..sent with plenary powers to hear the cause.

2. Of an assembly, etc.: Composed of all the members; fully constituted, fully attended: = PLENAR 1.

1532 *Festivall* 191 b, In eche quarter of the yere ones, whan the people is moost plenary in holy chyrche. 1614 T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. ii. 12 Lord grant..that we may come to the plenary wedding supper hereafter. 1646 BP. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* 48 The next plenarie Generall Assembly may *derogare, abrogare, obrogare*, &c. 1662 GUNNING *Lent Fast* 62 Those things .. are retained .. from plenary, (i.e. general) councils. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IX. V. (1864) V. 290 The King sullenly consented to convoke a plenary Court of his nobles. 1885 *Daily Chron.* 12 Sept. 5/4 Both the sittings were plenary, that is, consisted of the members of all the sections and subsections. 1894 *Daily News* 27 June 5/6 A caucus or plenary meeting of the Democratic groups of the Senate and the Chamber was held.

3. Possessing full powers or authority. *rare.*

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Nov. 547 International law would be a nullity if every commander of a man-of-war were to constitute himself in the first instance a plenary judge, and condemn as contraband whatever he might like to seize on.

4. *Law.* See quot. 1848.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 152 The Cause is hereby made a Plenary Cause, and ought to be determin'd Plenarily. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex., Plenary*, full, complete; an ordinary proceeding through all its gradations; opposed to *summary.*

B. *ellipt.* as *sb.* = Plenary indulgence. *rare.*

1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 496 A plenary may be gained every first Sunday of the month for confessing and communicating.

¶ The sense 'Decisive procedure', given by Johnson, and copied in later Dicts., is without foundation. In the quot. which J. cites from Ayliffe *Parergon* 301 'Institution without induction does not make a plenary against the king, where he has a title to present', *plenary* is a misprint for *plenarty*, which Ayliffe has in the correct spelling on the same page and elsewhere; cf. quot. 1791 in PLENARTY 1.

Plencher, plensher, var. PLANCHER *sb.*¹

Plene (plīn), *a. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *plēnus* full. Cf. PLAIN *a.*², of which *plene* was a common form in 15–17th c.] Complete.

1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1430 Rules were laid down concerning..the plene and defective writings.

Plene, plenȝe, plenye, obs. ff. PLAIN *v.*

Plener, -e, -ly: see PLENAR, -LY.

Plenicorn (plī·nikɔ̄n, ple·ni-), *sb.* and *a.* [f. L. *plēnus* full + *cornu* horn.] **a.** *sb.* A quadruped having solid horns; formerly, (in *pl.*) name of a division of ruminants. **b.** *adj.* Having solid horns.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Plenicorns*, the name of a tribe of Ruminants, including those which have horns composed of an uniform solid osseous substance as the antlers of deer.

Pleniloquence (plĭni·lŏkwĕns). *rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *plēn-us* full + *loquentia* talking.] Fullness of talk, excessive speaking.

1838 EMERSON in *Corr. Carlyle & E.* (1883) I. XXVI. 174 Though I hate American pleniloquence I cannot easily say no to young men who bid me speak also.

Plenilune (plī·nilūn, pleni-). Chiefly *poet.* [ad. L. *plēnilūnium*: see below. Cf. It. *plenilunio.*] **a.** The time of full moon. **b.** A full moon.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 103 Unto the tru knowlege of the kepynge of Ester thre thynges ar to be attendide,.. the equinoccialle of ver, the perfite plenilune or fullenesse of the moone, and Sonneday. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* V. iii, Whose glory, like a lasting plenilune, Seems ignorant of what it is to wane. *c* 1600 *Timon* IV. i. (Shaks. Soc.) 61 Look to thy braines, least in the plenilune Thou waxe more madde. 1878 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., Vis. Spring*, Large nightfall and imperial plenilune.

Hence **Plenilu·nal, Plenilu·nar, Plenilu·nary** *adjs.*, belonging to or resembling the full moon.

1882 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 486, I shall try and pay you my *plenilunal due. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 25 A ruddy *plenilunar resplendent countenance. 1845 DE QUINCEY *Coleridge & Opium-eating* Wks. 1859 XII. 92 The wrath of Andrew, previously in a crescent state, actually dilated to a plenilunar orb. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xiii. 228 If we adde the two Ægyptian daies in every moneth, the interlunary and *plenilunary exemptions, the Eclipses of Sunne and Moon.

‖ **Plenilu·nium.** *Obs.* [L. *plēnilūnium* full moon, prop. adj. of the full moon (sc. *tempus* time), f. *plēnus* full + *lūna* moon.] = PLENILUNE.

1658 A. FOX tr. *Würtz' Surg.* III. xxii. 287 Piony root .. must be digged in Aprill,..at a plenilunium before the rising of the Sun. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. XVIII. 116 The New D brings more such Days than the Plenilunium.

Plenipo (ple·nipo), *sb.* Colloquial shortening of PLENIPOTENTIARY.

c 1687 DRYDEN *Let. to Etherege* 12 And both to wives and husbands show The vigour of a plenipo. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 36. 230 His Envoys and Plenipoes come over publickly. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VI. XCV, Without the aid of prince or plenipo. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* XI, I would, perhaps, be Plenipo,—But only near St. James.

Hence **Ple·nipo** *v. intr.*, to act as plenipotentiary.

1890 SARAH J. DUNCAN *Soc. Departure* (1891) 120 A certain foreign minister who returned from special plenipoing.

Plenipotence (plĭni·pŏtĕns). *rare.* [f. as next + -ENCE.] Full power or authority.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* VI, A whole parliament,..endued with the plenipotence of a free nation, to make laws, not to be denied laws. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. XLVIII. 743 Such a plenipotence as none of their ancestors .. had ever pretended to. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Mar. 5/1 What plenipotence we fancied ourselves to possess.

Pleni·potency. *rare.* [f. L. type **plēnipotentia* (prob. in med. or mod.L.), f. *plēnipotens*: see next and -ENCY; cf. POTENCY.] The quality of being plenipotent; full authority.

1624 *Brief Inform. Affairs Palatinate* 52 His Maiestie .. caused a plenipotency or full power to be dispatched by his said Embassadour. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 87 This was arrogating plenipotency to themselves.

Plenipotent (plĭni·pŏtĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.* [ad. late L. *plēnipotens, -potent-em* (Priscian *c* 500), f. L. *plēn-us* full + *potens* POTENT.] Invested with or possessing full power or authority.

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1658 J. Robinson *Endoxa* i. 18 A company of faithful.. may, with a plenipotent Octroy or Concession, claim priviledge. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 405 My Substitutes I send ye, and Create Plenipotent on Earth, of matchless might Issuing from mee. 1795 Southey *Let. to G. C. Bedford* 22 Aug., And now will you permit me.. to be corrector plenipotent? 1839 J. Rogers *Antipopopr.* xiii. § 1. 284 Convinced that they have God's plenipotent commission.

b. as *sb.* A person possessing full authority; a plenipotentiary.

1818 Milman *Samor* 93 Before the assemblage proud Speaks frank and bold that gray Plenipotent.

Ple·nipote·ntial, *a. rare.* [f. as Plenipotency + -al: cf. *potential.*] Of or belonging to a plenipotentiary; possessed of full authority.

1663–4 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 140, I having a plenipotential Letter from his Royal majesty. 1829 Southey *Sir T. More* II. 349 The chosen and plenipotential committee of literature. 1894 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 479 They had no plenipotential powers.

Hence † **Ple·nipotentia·rian,** a plenipotentiary; **Plenipote·ntiarily** *adv.*, in a plenipotentiary manner; **Plenipote·ntiarise** *v. intr.*, to act as a plenipotentiary; **Plenipote·ntiaryship,** the office of a plenipotentiary.

1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 48 When the Emperour had perused the Treatie, he presently found his *Plenipotentiarian had sold him. 1649 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* 13 Persons *plenipotentiarily deputed to conclude for the publique good of the people,.. sit at Westminster. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIV. 737 The other continued to *plenipotentiarise till he..forced his government to dismiss him in disgrace. 1800 Southey *Let. to Coleridge* 1 Apr., Should you be in Bristol, of course the *plenipotentiaryship is vested in you.

† **Pleni-power.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *plēnus* full + Power: prob. rendering a foreign expression, e. g. L. *plēnipotentia*, F. *plein pouvoir*, Ger. *vollmacht.*] Full power or authority.

1700 Rycaut *Hist. Turks* III. 561/2 That the Proclamation being made in both the Emperors Names, no Passports should be delivered, either from the Germans to the Turks, or from the Turks to the Germans; but that a Pleni-power should be given to the Mediators to grant Passports.

Plenish (ple·niʃ), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 5 **plenys(s, plennes,** 6 **planish, -eis, -es, plenisch, -ishe, -iss,** 6–7 **plenniss,** 6– **plenish.** [ad. OF. *pleniss-*, lengthened stem of *plenir* (Langtoft *c* 1300) to fill, f. stem *plen-* :–L. *plēnus* full.]

1. *trans.* To fill up, furnish, supply, stock; to replenish. Orig. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*; also general Eng. in 19th c.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VII. 1024 Thai .. Plenyst the toune agayne with Scottis blud. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. Prol. 42 Thow plenest paradise, and thow heriet hell. 1528 Lyndesay *Dreme* 682 This part of Asia, Weill planesit with Cieteis, towris, and townis. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxvi. 9 3it thay ar planeist and repleit Of falset and dissait thair sell. 1829 *Examiner* 756/2 The doctor .. drew the tureen near to his plate, which he plenished and replenished. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 178 On the return of the horses to the stable..they find their mangers plenished with corn. 1854 S. Dobell *Balder* xxiii. 107 So comes Morn, Plenishes all things, and completes the world.

b. *spec.* To furnish (a house, a farm, etc.). *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 171 The landis was so waistit .. that na thing was plenischit wntill Edinburgh. 1663 Sir G. Mackenzie *Religious Stoic* xii. (1685) 111 He had plenished his house abundantly. 1680 in A. Laing *Lindores Abbey* xx. (1876) 252 Resolves to plenish a room. ?*a* 1700 in P. Walker *Remark. Passages* (1727) 16 (Jam.), I told you to take no more rooms at Martinmas, than ye will plenish at Whitsunday. 1822 Scott *Let. to D. Terry* 10 Nov. in *Lockhart*, Your kind and unremitting exertions.. will soon plenish the drawing room. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*, *Plenish* or *Plennish*, to furnish a house.

† **2.** *absol.* or *intr.* To spread abroad; to fill a vacant space. *Sc. Obs.*

1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 51/2 That na man mak 3ardis nor heggis of dry staikis .. nor 3it of na hewyn wode bot allanerly of lyffand wode þe quhilk may grow & plenyss. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 87 He rode .. Withoutin stop ay on to Tynismouth, And planeist had that tyme ouir all that place.

Hence **Ple·nished** *ppl. a.*, furnished, stocked.

1586 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 92 Laying of grite plennist boundis waist. 1856 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* V. xlii. 56 Behind so well-plenished an equipage.

Ple·nishing, *vbl. sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. Plenish *v.* + -ing 1.]

1. The action of filling up or furnishing.

1477 *Charter Jas. III* in Maitland *Hist. Edin.* I. i. (1753) 8 For the Honoure of oure said Burgh and Plennesing of voide Places within the samyn.

2. That with which anything is plenished; equipment, gear, stock, furniture; *esp.* household furniture.

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 170 The best of the gudis and the plennissing thairof. 1567 *Ibid.* 565 With the haill munitionis, artaillierie, pulder, and uther plenissing being thairin. 1629 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 45 Ye have to rejoice that ye have now some plenishing up in heaven. 1773, 1814 [see Outsight²]. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xviii, Insight plenishing is cumbrous to carry. 1830 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 223 He settled him in the Pond Farm, with a decent though scanty plenishing. 1876 W. White *Holidays in Tyrol* xxxviii. 279 A chest or two, and a big stool, complete the plenishing.

b. The outfit of a bride, her contribution to setting up house. *Plenishing-wain* = Bridewain.

1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Bride-wain*, or *Plenishing-wain*, a waggon loaded with household goods, to be conveyed from the house of the bride's father, to that of the bridegroom. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* iv, The big *cassone*.. rudely painted, in which..[she] brought home her plenishing when she married. 1888 Blackie *Burns* 115 She came bringing her beautiful self along with cartloads of plenishing.

Plenishing-nail: see Planching *vbl. sb.* c.

Ple·nishment. *Sc.* [f. Plenish *v.* + -ment.] Plenishing, outfit.

1823 Galt *R. Gilhaize* II. xvi. 157 Sarah's father..bestowed on us seven rigs, and a cow's grass,..as the beginning of a plenishment to our young fortunes. 1879 W. Synge *Tom Singleton* II. viii. 140 A plenishment of new teeth.

Plenist (plī·nist). [f. L. Plen-um + -ist.] An adherent of the theory that all space is full of matter, and that there is no such thing as a vacuum: see Plenum I.

1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 122 The Plenists (if I may so call them) do not prove that such spaces are replenish'd with such a subtle Matter as they speak of. 1682 Creech *Lucretius* Notes (1683) 14 And this Mr. Hobs, a great Plenist, freely confesseth would follow. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 8. 1/2 Cou'd the Plenists prove their plenum. 1899 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 326 This harmless vacuum was a great thorn in the side of some of the later plenists.

† **Ple·ni-tide.** *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *plēni-* (in Plenilune) + Tide.] A full tide; a flood-tide.

1591 *Greene's Groats-w. Wit, Epitaph* (1617) G iv, Let rowling Teares in pleni-tides oreflow, For losse of Englands second Cicero.

Plenitude (ple·nitiud). Also 5–6 **plenytude.** [a. OF. *plenitude*, ad. L. *plēnitūdo* (Pliny), f. *plēnus* full: see -tude.]

1. The condition of being absolutely full in quantity, measure, or degree; fullness, completeness, perfection. (In first two quots. from the Vulgate.)

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 257 The seyenge of thapostle, 'When the plenitude of tyme schalle comme.' 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 308/2 Pawle sayth the plenytude of the lawe is loue and charyte. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 149 The Pope loosed them..by the plenitude of his Apostolike power from allegiance to their Prince. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. i. 2 From [God]..al things at first flow, as from the Plenitude of Being. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* VI. 347 God in the full plenitude of majesty has spoken to man. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* xii. 405 That death in the plenitude of vigour is desirable.

b. *Her.* Fullness (of the moon).

1864 Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xi. 71 The Moon is in her Complement, or in her Plenitude, when at the full. 1882 Cussans *Her.* 102 When full-faced and shining, it is described as In her Complement or Plenitude.

c. Comparative fullness; amplitude, plentifulness, abundance.

1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* I. 206 That there may be the greater plenitude of life in the whole man. 1794 Mrs. Piozzi *Synon.* II. 299 Plenitude of incident without confusion, and of adventure without gross improbability. 1893 C. Hodgs in *Reliquary* Jan. 3 The plenitude of stone in the northern counties generally..led to a more frequent use of stone..than in the rest of the country.

2. The condition of being filled, fully occupied, or full of something; fullness; † *spec.* in *Physics* = Plenum I (*obs.*).

1662 Hobbes *Seven Prob.* Wks. 1845 VII. 17 How does the difficulty of separation argue the plenitude of all the rest of the world? 1728 Pemberton *Newton's Philos.* 143 A prevailing opinion,.. that where no sensible matter is found, there was yet a subtle fluid substance by which the space was filled up: even so as to make an absolute plenitude. 1857 Bullock *Caseaux' Midwif.* 67 The ovaries vary in size..from the plenitude or vacuity of the uterus.

† **b.** *Bot.* Doubleness of a flower. *Obs.*

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* L xx. (1765) 54 The Plenitude, Fullness, is occasioned by the Stamina running into Petals. *Ibid.* 55 Plenitude is chiefly incidental to polypetalous Flowers. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Larkspur*, In order to continue their plenitude, all plants with single flowers should be destroyed so soon as they appear.

† **3.** *Med.* Animal fullness; repletion; plethora.

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* III. vii, Wherefore the lettynge of bloude is..expedient..also for them, in whom, without plenitude, callyd fulness, inflammations begyn to be in their bodies. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Plenitude*, in Physick, when a Man has too much blood, or abounds with ill humours. 1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 321 Pain or disorder in his head, with symptoms of plenitude. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 67 That in the act of vomiting, the state of the brain is rather that of depletion than plenitude.

† **4.** The condition of being fully supplied with everything; affluence. *Obs.*

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiii. § 4. 220 He accounted his best plenitude and plenty without God .. extreame penurie. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* VIII. viii, Perverse repining of ungrateful plenitude!

5. Fullness of dress. *humorous nonce-use.*

1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* III. 260 Pantaloons of the most liberal plenitude.

Hence **Ple·nitudina·rian** = Plenist; **Plenitu·dinary** *a.*, characterized by plenitude, full; **Plenitu·dinous** (-tiū·dinəs) *a.*, well-filled; stout, portly. All *rare.*

1710 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1733) I. III. 301 The *Plenitudinarian..brings his Fluid in Play and joins the Idea of Body and Extension. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lviii. (1739) 108 A strange kind of Government..wherein..a Subject shall have a *plenitudinary power beyond that which his Lord and King had. 1812 L. Hunt in *Examiner* 11 May 289/1 Six-bottle Ministers and *plenitudinous Aldermen. 1840 — in *Vanbrugh's Wks.*, Miss Hoyden, without delay or 'mistake', is for consolidating everything into the tangible and plenitudinous.

† **Ple·nity.** *Obs.* [ad. OF. *plenité, pleineté*, ad. L. *plēnitās* (Vitruv.).] Fullness, plenitude.

a 1622 Ainsworth *Annot. Song Sol.* v. 12 Washing in milke, sitting in plenity. 1623 Cockeram, *Plenitie*, fulnesse. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. 75 [The] Hypothesis of some modern Atomists..that supposes a Plenity.

† **Pleno·rderly,** *adv. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *plēn-us* full + Order + -ly 2.] By all the orders (or estates of the realm).

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 27 That this power is plenipotentiarily deputed: Ergo. But that is not Nationally nor plenorderly deputed: Ergo... Because the old forme of King, Lords, and Commons, is ceased.

Plenshing-nail: see Planching *vbl. sb.* c.

Plente, plentee, obs. forms of Plenty.

Plenteous (ple·ntʃəs), *a.* (*adv.*) Now chiefly *poetic.* Forms: α. 4–5 **plentifous, -efous, -evous,** 5 **-yfous, -ivous(e, -yvows.** β. (*u* for *v*) 4 **-euus,** 4–5 **-euous(e, -iuous(e, -yuous,** 5 **-euose.** γ. 4 **plentwis,** 5–6 **-uous(e,** 6 **-uus.** δ. 4 **plenteus,** 5–6 **-ius, -ious(e, -yous, -iose,** 6 **-yus, -eouse,** 6– **plenteous.** (Also 5–6 **plaint-.**) [ME. *plentifous, -ivous*, a. OF. *plentivous* (*c* 1220 in Godef.), *plentevous, -veus, -vious*, extended forms of *plentif*, f. *plenté* Plenty: see -ive, -ous. Reduced through the successive stages *plentivous, -evous, -euous, -uous*, to *-ious, -eous.* Cf. Bounteous.]

1. Present or existing in plenty or in full supply; abundant, plentiful, copious.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xci. 14 þai sall be multyplyed in plentifous elde. *Ibid.* cxxix. 7 At him plentevous bying. 1340 — *Pr. Consc.* 4618 We haf pees and welthe plenteuus. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 1067 Thru plentwis gyft of goddis grace. 1388 Wyclif *Ps.* cxxix. [cxxx.] 7 Plenteous redempcioun is at hym. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 341 In ychc place of the playne with plentius stremes. *Ibid.* 3153 Pere pepull are so plaintiose & placis of strenght. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 169 b, With the plenteous infusyon of grace. 1540 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Cc iij, More plentuous advantage shal come hereof. 1554–9 *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 4 A plentyus newe yeres gyfte. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* VIII. 634 The flaming piles with plenteous fuel raise. 1830 Coleridge *Ch. & St.* (1839) 277 A plenteous crop of such philosophers and truth-trumpeters. 1868 Lynch *Rivulet* CXLVI. iii, He bears the plenteous living grain.

2. Bearing or yielding abundantly; fertile, prolific, productive. Const. *in, of.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 531 In god contreie & plentiuous. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. metr. ii. 4 The plentyuos Autompne. 1388 Wyclif *Ps.* lxiv. [lxv.] 14 The .. valeis schulen be plenteuouse of wheete. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xii. 51 Þe flum Iordan..es riȝt plentifous of fisch. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1496 So plentivouse this world is of iniquite! 1535 Joye

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Apol. Tindale (Arb.) 37 John..beyng so plentuouse in telling one thing so ofte and so many ways. 1541 Bellenden *Descr. Alb.* ix. in *Cron. Scot.* B vj b, This firth [of Forth] is rycht plentuus of coclis, osteris, muschellis, selch, pellok, merswyne and quhalis. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* I. iv. 43 Her plenteous wombe Expresseth his full Tilth, and husbandry. 1682 R. Burton *Admirable Curios.* 8 The Soil plenteous of Corn, Cattle, Waters, and Woods. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* xxi, The seasons had been plenteous in corn.

† **3.** Possessing or having abundance; abundantly provided or supplied; rich. *Obs.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xi. 8 Here as helples & pore bot in heuen as plentefous & riche. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 19 Yf they can thenne well gader togider frute and herbes of vertues than shall thei be plenteuous. 1581 W. Stafford *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 19 We be not so plentious as we haue bene, the first fruits and tenthes are deducted of our liuings. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* II. 55 It had beene long evill ruled by evill Officers, so that the Land could not be plenteous neither with Merchandize, chaffer, nor riches.

† **4.** Giving abundantly; generous, liberal, bountiful. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 80 Ne beth plentyuous to þe pore as pure charite wolde. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* III. iv, Be a man neuer so valiaunt, so wise, so liberall or plentuous. 1617 Fletcher *Valentinian* v. viii, From thy plenteous hand divine, Let a river run with Wine. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 604 With plenteous Hand Bring Clover-grass. *a* 1700 Dryden *Hymn, 'Creator Spirit, by whose Aid'* iii, Plenteous of Grace, descend from high, Rich in thy Sevenfold Energy!

† **B.** *adv.* = Plenteously. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9504 Pesis of plates plentius mekyll. *Ibid.* 11492 The grekes Were of pepull & pouer plaintius mony.

Plenteously (plĕ·ntʃəsli), *adv.* Now chiefly *poet.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a plenteous manner; abundantly, copiously; † bountifully.

1340 *Ayenb.* 51 Uor þet þet me eth and dryngþ to-uore time .. Oþer to plentyuousliche. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 180 Briddes & smale bestes wiþ his bow he quelles so plenteousliche. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xvii. 76 Men findez manna mare plentifously and better þan in any oþer place. 1535 Coverdale *Tobit* iv. 8 Yf thou hast moch, geue plenteously. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. Bj, This herbe groweth plentuously in my lordes gardyne at Syon. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 392 Each Soul living, each that crept, which plenteously The waters generated by thir kindes. 1702 Yalden *Æsop at Court* XIII. iii, He shook his sides, and wish'd them gone, Whilst plenteously they fed. 1855 Lynch *Rivulet* XVIII. iii, So shall thy good fruits plenteously Hang ripening for us.

Plenteousness (plĕ·ntʃəsnés). Now chiefly *poet.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or condition of being plenteous; abundance, plentifulness; fertility, fruitfulness.

c 1375 *XI Pains of Hell* 47 in *O. E. Misc.* 212 Hou dredful is hel..In þe wych of wepyng is gret plenteuesnes. *c* 1400 [see Plenteouste]. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron.* xi. 23 He gaue them plenteousnes of fode. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 226 Our cheerful minde..might..offend rather in too much plenteousnesse. 1785 Paley *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 244 The Supreme Proprietor..who has filled the world with plenteousness. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 558 Set in this Eden of all plenteousness.

† **Plenteouste.** *Obs.* In 4 **plentuuste, plenteuouste, -owste, 5 plentefoste.** [a. OF. *plantuoussete* (Godef.), f. *plentivous* Plenteous: see -ty.] Plenteousness, plentifulness.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxxv. 9 þai sall be drokynd of þe plentuuste of þi hows. 1382 Wyclif *Dent.* xxx. 9 God shal make thee to be plenteuous in alle the werkis of thin hoondis,..in plenteuowste of thin erthe. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 58 þe whiche discrasye þou schalt helpen..with plentefoste [*MS. A.* plenteuousnes] of gode mete.

Plenteth, -eythe, -i(e, -ieth, obs. ff. Plenty.

Plentethnes: see Plentiness.

Plentiful (plĕ·ntiful), *a.* (*adv.*) [f. Plenty *sb.* + -ful.]

1. Full of plenty; furnished with or yielding abundance; copiously supplied; opulent. Now *rare.*

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VII. xxxv. 269 Ther is plentyful countrey. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 225 Plentyfull of al good thynges. 1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 149 The Shore plentiful of Fish and good for refreshing. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 580 If it be a long winter, it is commonly a more plentiful year. 1646 J. Benbrigge *God's Fury* 22 The Scripture is plentifull in avouching this truth. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 294 There were Inhabitants who lived in a plentiful manner on the product of that Island. 1838 Lytton *Alice* II. ii, His table plentiful, but plain.

2. Present or existing in great plenty; abundant, copious, ample.

c 1510 *Gesta Rom., Add. Stories* v. 439 Ye..shall fynde yᵉ mercy of God plentefull. 1563 Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 6 A fat and loose ground, which..yeeldeth also plentifullest and greatest fruite. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. ii. 202 They haue a plentifull lacke of Wit. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 190 A plentifull Admixture of Sulphur. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 79 ₱3, I have a plentiful Fortune. 1893 R. Williams in Traill *Soc. Eng.* I. i. 30 There is a plentiful supply of materials. 1898 J. Arch *Story of Life* x. 254 The 'Thank yous' we got for our pains were not as plentiful as blackberries [cf. Plenty *a.* 1, quot. 1596].

† **3.** Liberal, generous, profuse, lavish. *Obs.*

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 626 Which things daylie more and more encreased, by his abundant liberalitie, and plentifull house keeping. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Expence* (Arb.) 117 A Man had need, if he be Plentifull, in some kinde of Expence, to be as Sauing againe, in some other... For he that is Plentifull in Expences of all Kindes, will hardly be preserved from Decay.

† **B.** as *adv.* = next. *Obs.*

1563 Hyll *Art Garden.* (1574) 12 By that meanes, dothe the ground yealde the plentifuller.

Plentifully (plĕ·ntifuli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.]

1. In plentiful measure or number; abundantly, copiously; in or with abundance.

1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 14 *Lacha* groweth there more plentifully then in any other countre. 1611 Bible *Luke* xii. 16 The ground of a certaine rich man brought foorth plentifully [Tindale, *Geneva*, plenteously]. 1683 Dryden *Life Plutarch* 30 He liv'd tho not splendidly yet plentifully. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 115 This sort of wise men, of whom the age is plentifully stored at this time. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 229 Money was plentifully contributed to build a meeting house for him.

Comb. 1894 H. Nisbet *Bush Girl's Rom.* 196 A well-wooded and plentifully-watered glen.

† **2.** With fullness of treatment or expression; fully, in detail. *Obs.*

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 372 Which shal treat al thinges more plentifully. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 161 The second part of the argument .. the Scriptures manifestly and plentifully assure us.

Plentifulness (plĕ·ntifulnés). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The state or condition of being plentiful.

1. The condition of having or yielding abundance; affluence; abundant productiveness. Now *rare.*

1537 tr. *Latimer's Serm. bef. Convoc.* A v, What man hath any thynge I praye you, but he hath receiued it of his plentyfulnes? 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. vi. 36 Through the plentifulnesse of the yeere they do deliuer more. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 153 To breake into Thessaly, with the plentifulnesse thereof to relieue their wants. 1795 J. Sullivan *Hist. Maine* 38 There is none which..exceeds it in plentifulness of fish.

2. Abundance, copiousness, plenty.

1555 Eden *Decades* 266 This sea .. poureth furth his plentifulnesse. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* I. xii. § 2 The plentifulness of land seems to me the true explanation. 1905 *Edin. Rev.* July 197 Evident from the very plentifulness of these remains.

Plentify (plĕ·ntifəi), *v.* [f. Plenty + -fy.]

† **1.** *trans.* To make plenteous; to enrich; to fertilize (soil). *Obs.*

1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. iii. 123 Wherewith thei so plentifie their grounde, that thei communely receiue two hundred bussheles for a busshell. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. I. *Abraham* 1145 God his own with blessings plentifies. 1608 R. Johnson *Seven Champions* A iij b, After this the land was plentified with Cities.

2. *intr.* To become plentiful. *dial.*

1901 Gwendoline Keats *Tales Dunstable Weir* (*Devon. dial.*) 208 Wi' the coming o' warmer weather and the plentifying o' eggs he would be hiszulf agin.

† **Plĕ·ntily,** *adv. Obs. rare.* In 4 **plenteliche.** [f. Plenty *a.* + -ly 2.] = Plentifully *adv.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 105 þe more þe zaule onderuangþ plenteliche þise þri ȝefþes of god.

† **Plentiness.** *Obs.* [f. Plenty *a.* + -ness. Wyclif's *plentethnes* was either formed irreg. on *plenteth*, early form of Plenty *sb.*, or (?) an error for **plentifnes.*] = Plentifulness.

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xli. 30 Seuen ȝeres .. of greet plente .. whom shulen folwe othere seuen ȝeer of as greet bareynes, that to forgetyng be takun al the bihynd plentethnes [*v. r.* plentenes]. *Ibid.* 47 And plentithnes cam of the seuen ȝeer. 1521 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 394 Corne or grayne..shall be sold and ratiffied acording the plentines of the yere. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis*, etc., *Ps.* I. iii, Yeelding abundant plentines Of fruict, in haruest seasoned.

Plentious(e, -ius, obs. ff. Plenteous.

Plentith(e, -nes, obs. ff. Plenty, Plentiness.

Plentitude (plĕ·ntitiud). Erroneous form of Plenitude, influenced by Plenty *a.* (Prob. in some cases a misprint.)

1615 T. Adams *Spir. Navig.* 3 A happy and excellent knowledge given to the saints, and that in a wonderfull plentitude. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 22 The plentitude of the universe. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. i, They were met..by..Peter Peebles, in his usual plentitude of wig and celsitude of hat.

† **Plentive,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 4 **plentyue.** [a. OF. *plentif, -tive* adj., plentiful, f. *plenté* Plenty: see -ive.] Yielding abundance, fertile.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6444, Y ne sey nere .. A fairer lond, ne more plentyue.

Plentivos, -ivous(e, -ues, -uis, -uous(e, etc., obs. ff. Plenteous.

Plentuuste, variant of Plenteouste *Obs.*

Plenty (plĕ·nti), *sb.* (*a., adv.*) Forms: see below. [ME. *plenteð, plenteth, plenté,* a. OF. *plentet* (12th c. in Oxf. Ps.), *plented, plenté, -teit,* nom. *-tez, pleynte,* mod.F. dial. *plenté, pleinté*:—L. *plēnitāt-em* fullness, f. *plēn-us* full: see -ty.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 3 **plenteð,** 4–6 **plenteth,** 4–7 **-ith,** 5 **-eythe, pleintith,** 6 **plentieth.** *β.* 4 **plentes, -es.**

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3709 Þes .xii. ðider hem hauen broȝt Of ðe plenteð ðe god ðor gaf. 13.. *Cursor M.* 1359 (Cott.) Quen þe plentez [*Fairf.* plentes] sal cum o time. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xli. 31 To spille the greetnes of plentithe. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* cxxx, Plenteythe of fysshe. 1461 Plenteth [see B. 2]. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 511/1 Shewyng unto hym..the pleintith of his good Lordship. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 308 b, Yet ye haue holes plentieth in your eares. 1555 Plenteth; *a* 1603 Plentith [see B. I. 2].

γ. 3–6 **plente,** 4–6 **-ee,** 5–7 **-ie,** 6 **-i, -ye,** 5– **-y.**

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 194 Plente of worldliche þinges. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiv. 63 Grete plentee of wylde bestes. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 440 Put therto gode plentie of pynes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 283/2 Plenty, *abundancia.* 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. 259 They had wynes to drynke plentye. 1550 J. Coke *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* iii. (1877) 57 Fraunce hath of them plente. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* 9 Plenti to furnish up a trim tragedi. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 228 Plentie..must have a meane.

δ. Sc. 4–6 **pleynte, plaintie, playntie.**

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 1488 Þai wane froyt of land & se .. in gret pleynte. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxiv. 93 Fair claithis and gold plaintie. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 8 Some man hath pleynte of cunnynge. *a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 369 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 297 And ȝe sall haif playntie.

B. Signification. **I.** *sb.*

1. The state of abounding or being in abundance; plentifulness, abundance. *In plenty*: plentiful, abundant; in abundance, plentifully, abundantly.

1382 [see A. α]. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. D ij, Camomyle groweth..in mooste plenty of al, in bunsley hethe. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 140 Onix-stones.. are brought hither in great plentie. 1622 Misselden *Free Trade* (1623) 117 By reason of the plenty of money. 1634 W. Wood *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 107 In the Summer.. when Lobsters be in their plenty and prime. 1786 H. Tooke *Purley* 68 They [abbreviations] have been introduced, in different plenty, and more or less happily, in all Languages. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* II. xxix. 307 Compliments passed in plenty.

† **b.** The state of having abundance. *Obs. rare.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 230/402 Heore procratour to hem cam, and was euere in plente, he brouȝte heom mete and drinke i-nouȝ, as he hadde er i-do.

† **c.** Liberality. *Obs. rare.*

c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 24 His mete was fre to euery man, That wold com and vesite hym than: He was full of plente.

† **d.** Full or complete state; fullness, completeness, perfection; = Fullness 2 b, 3. *Obs.*

13.. [see A. β]. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. pr. vi. 135 (Camb. MS.) Of the whiche lyf it ne myhte nat enbrace the plente in dwellynge. 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* xxiii. 1 Off the Lord is the erthe, and the plente of it. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 30 He holdiþ not þe plente ne þe perfeccoun þat falliþ to his consecracoun.

e. In proverbial phrases.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 184 Experience wole weel schewe that plente is no deinte, and ouermyche homelines with a thing gendrith dispising toward the same thing. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* III. i. (S. T. S.) I. 241 Plente generis contemptioun. 1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* B ij, Plentie is no deintie, as the common saieyng is. 1600 Holland *Livy* III. i. 88 But plentie, as the manner is, soone caused lothing.

2. A full or abundant supply; as much as one could desire; a large quantity or number; abundance *of* something.

a 1225 [see A. γ]. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 139 In þe contrey of kanterbury mest plente of fiss is. 1388 Wyclif *Acts* xxii. 6 At myddai sudeynli fro heuene a greet plente of liȝt schoon aboute me. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3433 Gret plenty of pepull,—all the place full. 1555 Bonner *Homilies* 2 That multitude and plenteth of preachers. *a* 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 725 By this plentith and overflow of Gods blessings. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* v. 184 Scarcity of water, and too much plenty of scorching heate. 1756 T. in *Connoisseur* No. 105 ₱3 He was in a fine open country with plenty of foxes. 1857 Maurice *Ep. St. John* i. 5 A treatise containing plenty of errors. 1885 Fargus *Slings & Arrows* 192 We were in plenty of time.

b. with *a*: an abundance (*of*). Now chiefly *U. S.*

1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xi. 17 If euer I should wish a plenty; it should be for my friends, not me. 1628 Ford *Lover's Mel.* III. ii, That freedom Which heaven hath with a plenty made you rich in. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 401 This soil produces a plenty of wood. 1787 M. Cutler in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 274 The river, where a plenty of several kinds of fish may be caught. 1849 Longf. *Kavanagh* 71 Remember to let it have a plenty of gravel in the bottom of its cage. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* xxvi, A plenty of smoke was delivered from the council of three. 1857 Whitney *Life Lang.* vii. 125.

c. Following a *sb.* Now *rare.* Cf. II. 1 b.

13.. *Coer de L.* 1488 Styward,.. Bye us vessel gret plenté. Dysschys, cuppys and sawsers [etc.]. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 16 Seson hit with sugur grete plenté. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* VI. 270 They haue goates great plentie. 1841 *Scot. Let.* in Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. iv. 25 There are cattle a plenty on that spot [cf. b above].

3. Abundance of the necessaries and comforts of life; a condition of general abundance; a time of abundance. *Horn of plenty* = Cornucopia.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 165 Worth neuere plente amonge þe poeple þer-while my plow liggeth. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XVIII. 93 Ther sholde be plente and pees perpetuel for euere. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 6 To regne in pees, plente, and plesaunce. *c* 1586, 1707, etc. Horn of plenty [see Horn *sb.* 12 b]. 1601 Sir W. Cornwallis *Ess.* II. xlviii. (1631) 305 Profit is divided into the obtaining peace and plentie. 1750 Gray *Elegy* 63 To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. xlviii, Plenty leaps To laughing life, with her redundant horn. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 680 Here, therefore, was a plenty unknown in any other part of Munster.

† **b.** *concr.* in *pl.* Things that constitute 'plenty'; the necessaries and comforts of life; provisions; possessions. *Obs.*

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 35 Peace, Deare Nourse of Arts, Plentyes, and ioyfull Births. 1614 C. Brooke *Epithal. Dinner*, The board being spread, furnisht with various plenties. 1671 Barrow *Serm. Ps.* cxii. 9 Wks. 1687 I. 456 Can we with any content taste our dainties, or view our plenties, while the poor man stands in sight pining with hunger? 1723 Dk. Wharton *True Briton* No. 52 II. 456 The exuberant Plenties of a most beneficent Climate.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plenty-monger, plenty price* (cf. *famine price*); *plenty-scanting* adj.

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1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 215 Great plenty-scanting calamities, art thou to await, for wanton disguising thy selfe against kind. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 56 Plentymongers (that wanton away their own or Husbands Moneys). 1681 T. JORDAN *London's Joy* 12 My Name Fructifera, The Plenty-Governess of India. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxxix. 88 That corn merchants in a famine ought to sell their corn at plenty price.

II. *adj.* or quasi-*adj.* [app. an idiomatic use of the sb.]

1. Existing or present in ample quantity or number; in plenty, in abundance; abundant, plentiful, numerous. Now chiefly *colloq.* **a.** In predicate.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23460 (Cott.) All operkin blisses þat mai be, All þire in þe sal be plente. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 1364 There lordis were grete and plente. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxxvi. [cxxii.] 357 At this siege euery thynge was plenty. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 23 As for sermons, they are not daintie, but very plentie. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 265 If Reasons were as plentie as Blackberries, I would giue no man a Reason vpon compulsion. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 6 Where money is plenty, and land scarce. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 100 Where they could not find such, for they were not very plenty. 1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 32 In the one, land is scarce, and men plenty; in the other, men are scarce, and land is plenty. 1847 LE FANU *T. O'Brien* 84 Wherever kicks and cuffs are plentiest. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 22 Poets would be plentier.

b. Following a sb.: = In plenty, in large quantity. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Cf. I. 2 c.

13.. *Cursor M.* 4811 (Cott.) Bot quen þai sagh þat corn plente, Bliþer men moght neuer be. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xxvi. 253 Gold and syluer plente to spend. 1500–20 [see A. 8]. 1542 [see A. 2]. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. xvi. § 7 The meanest handmaid .. had infallible pledges plenty of his extraordinary calling. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng. Catech.* 420 Who has conies plenty to dispose of cheap.

c. Preceding a sb. = *plenty of* (I. 2). *dial.*

1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 8 Although there are plenty other ideals that I should prefer. *Mod. Sc.* There were plenty folk ready to help. I know of plenty places to go to.

†**2.** Characterized by or having abundance; abundantly supplied. *Obs. rare.*

1570 *Henry's Wallace* VIII. 990 *note*, Schir, be ye gydyt be me, The bowndandest [*v.r.* plentiest] part off Ingland ye sall se. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 4 Is this country fruitfull, and plenty of all things, or barren, and emptie?

III. quasi-*adv.* Abundantly. *colloq.*

1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 331 A leaden collar for the stick, with the hole in the collar plenty large enough. 1884 H. COLLINGWOOD *Under Meteor Flag* 87 They're plenty large enough. [Common *colloq.* throughout Gt. Britain; also in U. S. See Eng. Dial. Dict.]

Plentyfous, -y(o)us, -yvous(e, -yvows, obs. ff. PLENTEOUS.

‖ **Plenum** (plī·nŏm). [L., neut. of *plēnus* adj. full (sc. *spatium* space): cf. *vacuum* empty (space).]

1. *Physics.* A space completely filled with matter; *spec.* the whole of space regarded as being so filled; opposed to VACUUM.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. 9 Leucippus and his Companion Democritus make the first Principles of all things to be *Plenum* and *Vacuum* (Body and Space). 1714 *Let. fr. Layman* (ed. 2) 7 A Government can't rightfully restrain a Man's professing the Belief of a *Vacuum* or a *Plenum*. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The Cartesians adhere firmly to the doctrine of an absolute *plenum*. 1747 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 191 Here we have a bottle containing at the same time a *plenum* of electrical fire, and a *vacuum* of the same fire. 1822 R. HALL *Serm.* Wks. 1833 VI. 13 In a perfect *plenum*, motion would be impossible. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 565/1 From the astronomers the Stoics borrowed their picture of the universe,—a *plenum* in the form of a series of layers or concentric rings, first, the elements, then the planetary and stellar spheres, massed round the earth as centre.

b. *transf.* A condition of fullness; a full place.

1795 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 6 This .. was followed by some excellent chocolate, and I soon established a plenum in my system. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 117 An ache, a need That spaceless stays where sharp analysis Has shown a plenum filled without it.

2. A full assembly; a meeting of a legislative body, conference, association, etc., at which all the members are expected to be present; †in Sweden, a meeting of one of the legislative chambers (*obs.*).

1772 *Town & Country Mag.* 50 Stokholm Dec. 6 In the plenum held yesterday, the inferior orders made no alteration in the resolution they had taken of adopting the royal capitulation with the projected changes. 1778 *Hartford Merc.* Suppl. 18 Sept. 3/3 The Marshal of the Diet opened the Plenum of the Nobility with a long panegyric upon the King. 1885 LD. LOFTUS in *Pall Mall G.* 6 May 2/1 All colonial questions in common to the empire would be discussed by the Plenum, but would have to be sanctioned by the Imperial Parliament before receiving the Queen's sanction. 1899 *Daily News* 12 June 9/1 Germany .. will .. only give her final decision when the Pauncefote scheme, with the inevitable amendments, comes before the plenum.

3. *attrib.*, as *plenum method, system*, a system of artificial ventilation in which fresh air, forced into the building to be ventilated, drives out the vitiated air.

1888 J. A. EWING in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 160/2 A broad distinction may be drawn between what are sometimes called vacuum and plenum methods of artificial ventilation. 1903 *Architect* 24 Apr. 276/2 The ventilation of the hospital was secured by natural, as opposed to artificial, means, such as that usually called the Plenum system.

Pleny-: see PLENI-.

Pleny(e, -yie, -ȝie, obs. Sc. ff. PLAIN *v.*; hence **Plenyhand, plenȝeand** *pr. pple.*: see PLAINAND.

Plenyie, plenȝie, *sb. Sc.* [f. *plenȝie*, Sc. form of PLAIN *v.*] Complaining, grumbling.

1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 107 He spak, and instant a' the senzie Did ratifie it without plenzie.

Pleo, obs. erron. form of PILAU.

Pleochroic (plī,ōkrō·ik), *a. Cryst.* [f. *pleo-*, PLEIO- + Gr. χρώς complexion, colour, -χροος coloured + -IC: cf. DICHROIC.] Showing different colours when viewed in two or in three different directions (*dichroic* or *trichroic*), as certain double-refracting crystals. So **Pleochroism** (plī,ō·krō,iz'm), the quality of thus exhibiting different colours; dichroism or trichroism; **Pleochroitic** (-krō,i·tik) *a.* [irreg., after *dendritic*, etc.], of or pertaining to pleochroism; **Pleochroma·tic** *a.* [see CHROMATIC] = *pleochroic*; **Pleochro·matism** = *pleochroism*; **Pleochroous** (plī,ō·krō,ǝs) *a.* = *pleochroic.*

1864 WEBSTER, **Pleochroic.* 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 212 Epidote. . . Var. . 3. Withamite. Carmine-red to straw-yellow: strongly pleochroic; the colour as seen through in one direction, deep crimson, in another transverse, straw-yellow. 1894 *Naturalist* 68 Pleochroic haloes, surrounding minute zircon crystals, are seen in both micas. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (ed. 3) III. 542 Experiments on the *pleochroism of minerals. 1886 *Builder* 24 Apr., Dichroism, or pleochroism, practically never occurs in crystals belonging to the cubic system. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* vii. 58 Determining the position of the *pleochroitic maxima. 1864 WEBSTER, **Pleochromatic*. . **Pleochromatism*. . **Pleochroous.*

Pleodont (plī·ǒdǫnt), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [f. Gr. πλέος, -ως full + ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth.] Solid-toothed, as certain lizards: opp. to *cœlodont.* **b.** *sb.* A solid-toothed lizard.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 252/1 The Pleodonts are divided into two . . groups: the first with a compressed tail . . as in the Crocodiles; the other with the tail perfectly conical.

Pleoi, obs. form of PLAY.

Pleomastia, -mazia: see PLEIO-.

Pleomorphic (plī,ōmǭ·ɹfik), *a.* [f. *pleo-*, PLEIO- + Gr. μορφή form + -IC.] Having more than one form: (*a*) *Biol.*, exhibiting different forms at different stages of the life-history, as certain bacteria and parasitic fungi; pleiomorphic; (*b*) *Chem.* and *Min.* crystallizing in two or more fundamentally different forms; polymorphic. So **Pleomo·rphism**, the fact or condition of thus exhibiting a plurality of forms: (*a*) = pleiomorphism; (*b*) = polymorphism; **Pleomo·rphist**, an advocate of a theory of pleomorphism; **Pleomo·rphous** *a.* = *pleomorphic*; **Ple·omorphy** = *pleomorphism.*

1886 E. R. LANKESTER in *Nature* 4 Mar. 413/2, I gave the name *Bacterium rubescens* to this *pleomorphic, or, as I termed it, 'Protean', species. 1864 WEBSTER, **Pleomorphism*, the property of crystallizing under two or more distinct fundamental forms, . . said of various substances, as carbon, which occurs in octahedral and related forms in the diamond, and in hexagonal prisms in graphite. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 86 Upon this depends the so-called pleomorphism. 1884 *Nature* 4 Sept. 433/2 The then recent discoveries of Pleomorphism and the reproductive organs . . were leading mycologists to suspect that a reproductive process exists in the case of all the higher Fungi. 1887 *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 184/3 When De Bary discovered and demonstrated the wonderful fact of heteroecism . . it is not astonishing that many saw in this the way to crown the wildest conjectures of the *pleomorphists of the day. 1864 WEBSTER, **Pleomorphous*, having the property of pleomorphism. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 232 The erroneous theory of so-called *Pleomorphy among Fungi was the result of a defective perception of the true nature of the different kinds of reproductive organs on which the common name of Spore had been bestowed.

‖ **Pleon** [1] (plī·ǒn). *Zool.* [Arbitrarily f. Gr. πλέων, pr. pple. of πλεῖν to swim, sail: cf. PERREON.] A name for the abdomen in Crustacea, as bearing the swimming limbs (see PLEOPOD). Also applied by Owen to the tail-spine or telson in the king-crab, etc., considered as representing the abdomen.

1855 C. SPENCE BATE in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1856) 27 Abdominal segments (or pleon). (*Note*), From πλέω, navigo: pleon, part which supports the swimming legs. 1873 OWEN *Anat. King Crab* 9 The tail-spine ('pleon' and 'telson' . .) nearly equals in length the two antecedent divisions. *Ibid.* 44 In the development of *Limulus*, the pleon or tail-spine (=pygidium) was the last to appear. 1888 *Challenger Rep.* XXIX. I. 652 The feeble structure of the mouth-organs and of the after-part of the pleon.

Hence **Ple·onal, Ple·onic** *adjs.*, pertaining to the pleon (in quots. the telson of the king-crab).

1873 OWEN *Anat. King Crab* 26 The posterior or 'pleonic' artery . . has more definite tunics and holds a longer course. *Ibid.* 48 Pleonic plexus . . Pleonic artery . . Pleonal nerve, or continuation of neural cord.

Pleon [2] (plī·ǒn). *Bot.* [a. Gr. πλέον, -ον, neuter of πλέος, -ως full: cf. L. PLENUM.] A term proposed by Nägeli for an aggregate of molecules which cannot be increased or diminished in size, without changing its chemical nature.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 664 *note* 1 It will be noted that the Atom, Molecule, and Pleon are chemical ideas, whereas the Micella and Micellar Aggregate are purely physical. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 212 The terminology now proposed by Nägeli applies the word *pleon* to those aggregates of molecules which cannot be increased or diminished without changing their chemical nature.

Pleonasm (plī·ŏnæz'm). Formerly in Lat. form **pleona·smus.** [ad. L. *pleonasmus* (Mart.), a. Gr. πλεονασμός, f. πλεονάζειν to be superfluous or redundant, also in Gram. to add superfluously, f. πλέον more, compar. of πολύ much. Cf. F. *pléonasme* (1613).]

1. *Gram.* and *Rhet.* The use of more words in a sentence than are necessary to express the meaning; redundancy of expression (either as a fault of style, or as a figure purposely used for special force or clearness); with *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this, or the superfluous word or phrase itself.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 82 *Pleonasmus*, where, with words seeming superfluous, we doe increase our reasons, as thus, With these eares I heard him speake it. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 264 The first surplusage the Greekes call *Pleonasmus*, I call him (too full speech) and is no great fault. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 15 Some thinke the preposition εκ to be here a Pleonasme . . and that σκοπος and ἐπίσκοπος is all one. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. 12, I require a favourable censure of all faults omitted, harsh compositions, pleonasms of words, tautological repetitions, &c. 1681 R. WITTIE *Surv. Heavens* 28, I take it to be a Pleonasm, a Figure frequently used in Scripture. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 556 The genius of the Hebrew tongue, which so much delights in pleonasms. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxiv. 45 What the energetic pleonasm of our ancestors denominated 'a false lie'.

†**b.** *Gram.* The addition of a superfluous (or apparently superfluous) letter or syllable to a word. *Obs. rare.*

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Pleonasm*, in Grammar it is the adding of a Letter or Syllable, either to the beginning of a word, and is then called Prosthesis, or to the middle, and is then called Epenthesis, or to the end, and is then called Paragoge. 1763 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 131 A pleonasmus or redundancy of ד having not been antiently uncommon.

2. *gen.* Superfluity, redundancy, excess; something superfluous or redundant. In mod. use only *fig.* from 1.

1617 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (ed. 3) 609 If it come short of the Turke in Geometricall dimension of ground, it is with a great pleonasme supplyed by the fertilitie of his Soyle, and in the vnion of all his Territories. 1673 *Indulgence not to be Refused* 3 It is but a pleonasme or overflow of that great kindness. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. xix. 369 This hypothesis is not only a psychological solecism, it is, likewise, a psychological pleonasm; it is at once illegitimate and superfluous. 1855 MISS COBBE *Intuit. Mor.* 19 This great school of souls would be a superfluity, a pleonasm in creation.

b. *Anat.* and *Path.* A growth or formation in excess of the normal, in size or number of parts.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pleonasmus. Med.*, *Pathol.*, *Physiol.*, term for a faulty formation, with a stronger growth, or an over-number or over-quantity of parts: a pleonasm. [1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pleonasmus.*]

† **Pleona·smic,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *pléonasmique* (Cotgr.), f. *pléonasme*: see -IC.]

1656 BLOUNT *Gl.*, *Pleonasmick*, superfluous, redundant.

So † **Pleona·smical** *a.*

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxviii, Pleonasmical fool.

Pleonast (plī·ŏnæst). *rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. type *πλεοναστής, agent-n. f. πλεονάζειν; see PLEONASM.] One who uses pleonasm.

1863 READE *Hard Cash* II. xxv. 120 The mellifluous pleonast . . oiling his paradox with fresh polysyllables, to make it slip into the Banker's narrow understanding.

Pleonaste (plī·ŏnæst). *Min.* Also **pleonast.** [a. F. *pléonaste* (Haüy 1801), ad. Gr. πλεοναστός abundant, f. πλεονάζειν; see PLEONASM.] A synonym of CEYLONITE, a variety of spinel.

(From the multitude of faces of the crystal, each solid angle of the octahedron being often replaced by four faces.)

1804 R. JAMESON *Syst. Min.* I. 79 The ceylanite of La Metherie or pleonast of Haüy. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xvi. 139 Black pleonaste and obsidian afford examples of solid substances which absorb all the colours of the spectrum proportionally. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 342 The almost black pleonaste . . is used sometimes for mourning jewellery.

Pleonastic (plī,ŏnæ·stik), *a.* [f. Gr. type *πλεοναστικ-ός, f. πλεοναστ-ός: see prec. So F. *pléonastique.*] *Gram.* Characterized by pleonasm; using more words than are necessary (as a sentence, a speaker, or writer); constituting pleonasm, superfluous, redundant (as a word or phrase).

1778 BP. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* (ed. 12) Notes 390 A pleonastic pronoun. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 11 Μη . . not; after verbs of contradicting, or denying, it is pleonastic. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 519 *note*, A mere pleonastic phrase for 'in the direction of the sea'.

b. *gen.* or *fig.* Done to excess or superfluity.

1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* iv. 164 If . . the priests who both eat the wafer and drink the cup have not two full and perfect sacraments . . if they have and derive any benefit from such a pleonastic sacrament. 1894 A. BIRRELL *Ess.* xvi. 177 His bonâ-fide character . . has been roughly condemned as pleonastic.

So † **Pleona·stical** *a.* = prec.; **Pleona·stically** *adv.*, in a pleonastic manner, with pleonasm.

1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 17 They esteemed it essentiall to these, but pleonastically unto those. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 187, 1 Joh. 1. 1. We have seen with our eyes . . These Pleonastical inculcations are not vain, but serve to work things the better upon our hard hearts. 1725 BLACKWALL *Sacr. Classics* (1727) I. 142 The noblest classics use this par-

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ticle pleonastically. 1881 *St. James's Gaz.* 1 Apr. 11 People who are ignorant of the good old word 'mere' have taken to talking pleonastically of Windermere Lake.

Pleonectic (plīˌŏneˑktik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *πλεονεκτικ-ός* disposed to take too much, greedy, f. *πλεονέκτης* one who has or claims more than his share, f. *πλέον* more + *ἔχειν* to have.] Of or pertaining to *pleonexia*; covetous, greedy, grasping.

1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 3 The pleonectic spirit which prompted this practice will no doubt be chastened into greater accordance with the principles of distributive justice.

‖ **Pleonexia** (plīˌŏneˑksiă). [a. Gr. *πλεονεξία* greed, assumption, f. as *πλεονέκτης*: see prec.] Covetousness, avarice, greed.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pleonexia*, term for greediness, grasping selfishness, overbearing temper or arrogance, regarded as mental disease. 1892 *Daily News* 4 Nov. 5/3 Competitive, grasping fellows, cursed with the vice of pleonexia, of wanting more than their share.

Pleopod (plīˑŏpɒd). *Zool.* [f. as Pleon[1] + Gr. *πούς, ποδ-* foot.] One of the swimming limbs attached to the *pleon* or abdomen in Crustacea: see Pleon[1]. Also **Pleopodite** (plīˌɒˑpŏdəit). Cf. *pereiopod*, *-podite*, s. v. Pereion.

1855 C. Spence Bate in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1856) 38 Pleopoda or swimming feet are attached to..the pleon. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 635/2 The next six somites bear each a pair of swimming-feet (or *pleopodites*). 1893 Stebbing *Crustacea* iv. 45 The first five of these segments frequently have appendages that are really natatory and may properly be called pleopods, swimming-feet.

Pleowe, pleoze, obs. forms of Play *sb.* and *v.*

Pleresye, obs. form of Pleurisy.

‖ **Pleroma** (plĭˑrōmă). [a. Gr. *πλήρωμα* that which fills, a complement, f. *πληροῦν* to make full, f. *πλήρης* full.]

1. Fullness, plenitude; **a.** in Gnostic theology, The spiritual universe as the abode of God and of the totality of the Divine powers and emanations.

1765 Maclaine tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* I. II. II. v. (1833) 62/2 He placed in the *pleroma* (so the Gnostics called the habitation of the Deity) thirty æons. 1832–3 E. Burton *Eccl. Hist.* iii. (1845) 58 One of these later emanations passed the boundaries of the Pleroma, which was the abode of the Deity, and there coming in contact with matter created the world. 1875 Lightfoot *Comm. Col.* (1886) 100 For this totality [of the Divine powers] Gnostic teachers had a technical term, the *pleroma* or *plenitude*.

b. Used in reference to Colossians ii. 9, where the Eng. versions from 1388 have 'fullness':

Ὅτι ἐν αὐτῷ κατοικεῖ πᾶν τὸ πλήρωμα τῆς θεότητος σωματικῶς: Wyclif 1388, 'For in hym dwellith bodilich al the fulnesse [1382 al plente, *Vulg.* plenitudo] of the Godhed'.

1875 Lightfoot *Comm. Col.* 329 The ideal church is the pleroma of Christ, and the militant church must strive to become the pleroma. 1883 Schaff *Hist. Ch.* II. xii. xcv. 777 The pleroma of the Godhead resides in Christ corporeally: so the pleroma of Christ, the plenitude of his graces and energies, resides in the church as his body.

2. *Bot.* = Plerome. *rare*—°.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Pleromatic** (plīˑrɒmæˑtik) *a.*, pertaining to the pleroma.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 977/2 The *pleromatic kingdom* was the name given by Stockenstrand to the whole powers which animate the world and the stars which fill the celestial space. 1879 Schaff *Person of Christ* 56 The completeness or pleromatic fulness of the moral and religious character of Christ.

Plerome (plīˑrōum). *Bot.* [ad. Ger. *plerom* (Hanstein 1868), ad. Gr. *πλήρωμα* a filling: see prec.] The innermost layer of the primary tissue or meristem at a growing-point, which develops into the fibrovascular tissue, or into this and the pith. (Cf. Dermatogen, Periblem.)

1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 127 If no pith is formed, as in many roots and some shoots.., the whole of the plerome is developed into procambium. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 7 As Hanstein has shown, the young embryo of the Angiospermous Phanerogams separates, while still consisting of few cells,..into three layers, or groups of cells, which differ in their arrangement and direction of division; these were termed by their discoverer, Dermatogen, Periblem, and Plerome.

b. *attrib.*, as *plerome-body*, *-cylinder*, *-sheath*.

1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 166 The origin of lateral roots in a mother-root is always on the outside of its axial fibrovascular or plerome-cylinder. *Ibid.* 167 These mother-cells of the lateral roots lie in the plerome-sheath.

Pleromorph (plīˑrɒmɒf). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. *πλήρης, πληρο-* full + *μορφή* form: introduced (in Ger.) by A. Kenngott 1859.] A form produced by the filling of a cavity left by the removal of a crystal with another mineral substance.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1906 H. A. Miers *Let. to Editor*, A pleromorph is a natural cast of a crystal in some other mineral substance.

Plerophory (plĭrˑfŏri). Now *rare*. [ad. Gr. *πληροφορία* (Heb. vi. 11, x. 22, etc.) fullness of assurance, f. **πληροφόρος* bringing satisfaction, f. *πλήρης* full, satisfied + *-φόρος* bearing; cf. *πληροφορεῖν* to bring full measure, satisfy fully.] Full assurance or certainty. (Common in 17th c. in theological use.)

1605 A. Wotton *Answ. Pop. Articles* 90 Not one of many thousands attaines to that plerophorie or full perswasion. 1647 Trapp *Comm. 1 Tim.* iii. 13 The peace of a good conscience, and the plerophory of faith. 1745 Wesley *Answ. Ch.* 22 The other is, such a Plerophory or full Assurance that I am forgiven, and so clear a Perception, that Christ abideth in me; as utterly excludes all Doubt and Fear. 1893 F. Hall in *Nation* (N. Y.) 13 Apr. 275/2 To forbear, in some measure, that plerophory of cocksureness with which he habitually dogmatizes.

Plerotic (plĭrˑtˑtik), *a. Med. rare*—°. [ad. Gr. *πληρωτικ-ός* filling up (Dioscorides), f. *πληροῦν* to fill.] Having the property of supplying or restoring lost flesh or tissue.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Plerosis*, old term for repletion and refection,.. used by Hippocrates...*Pleroticus*, applied to medicines...of or belonging to *Plerosis*: plerotic.

Ples, plese, Plesance, -aunce, Plesant, -aunt, Pleser(e, etc. obs. ff. Please, Pleasance, Pleasant, Pleasure.

Plesh, obs. or dial. f. Plash, Pleach.

Plesiaster (plīsiˌæˑstəɹ). *Zool.* [f. Plesio- + Aster.] In sponges, A form of spicule with a very short straight axis: see quot.

1888 Sollas in *Challenger Rep.* XXV. p. lxiii, The plesiasters are always much larger when fully grown than the metasters,..and the metasters are larger than the spirasters; the three forms present a perfect gradational series.

Plesier, obs. form of Pleasure.

Plesio-, comb. form from Gr. *πλησί-ος* near, used in scientific terminology.

Plesiomorphous (plīːsiɒmˑfŏs), *a. Cryst.* [f. Plesio- + Gr. *μορφή* form + -ous.] Very near in form; crystallizing in forms closely resembling but not identical with each other. So **Plesiomo·rphic** *a.* in same sense; **Plesiomo·rphism,** the fact or condition of being plesiomorphous.

1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. 222 It has since been proposed to call such groups plesiomorphous. 1845 *N. Brit. Rev.* II. 314 The term plesiomorphous (nearly of the same shape) is generally substituted. *Ibid.*, Plesiomorphism serves to remove the difficulties. 1850 Daubeny *Atom. The.* vi. (ed. 2) 175 It has been proposed to employ the term *plesiomorphism*, where the resemblance between two bodies in external form is not regarded as complete. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Plesiomorphic*, same as *plesiomorphous*.

‖ **Plesiosaurus** (plīːsiosɔˑrŭs). *Palæont.* Pl. **-i.** [mod.L. generic name (Conybeare 1821) f. Plesio- + Gr. *σαῦρος* lizard: see quot. 1825.] A genus of extinct marine reptiles, having a long neck, a small head, a short tail, and four large paddles; from the Lias and neighbouring formations.

1825 W. D. Conybeare in *Philos. Mag.* LXV. 420 The name I have originally [in 1821] given to this animal, *Plesiosaurus* (approximate to the Saurians), may appear rather vague in this state of our knowledge. 1833 Sir C. Bell *Hand* (1834) 113 The ichthyosaurus and plesiosaurus .. inhabited the sea; their remains are found low in the lias deposit. 1854 F. C. Bakewell *Geol.* 49 Some of the plesiosauri must have been 20 feet long.

fig. 1876 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 137 Fortunately Scotland was not yet annexed, or the poem [Polyolbion] would have been even longer, and already it is the plesiosaurus of verse.

Hence **Plesiosaur** (plīˑsiosɔːɹ), a reptile of the extinct genus *Plesiosaurus* or order *Plesiosauria*; **Ple·siosau·rian** *a.*, belonging to the order *Plesiosauria*; *sb.* a reptile of this order; **Ple·siosau·roid** *a.*, resembling or allied to the *Plesiosaurus* (in quot., characteristic of the *Plesiosaurus*).

1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 148/2 The ichthyosaur, or fish-lizard, and its ally the *plesiosaur. 1860 Owen *Palæont.* 223 Cuvier deemed the structure of the Plesiosaur .. to have been the most singular, and its characters the most anomalous that had been discovered amid the ruins of a former world. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Plesiosaurius*, ..*plesiosaurian. 1896 Lydekker *Roy. Nat. Hist.* V. 103 The skeleton of the Lariosaur, a small plesiosaurian. 1860 Owen *Palæont.* 229 The slight indication of the sacral vertebræ; the non-confluence of the caudal hæmapophyses with each other, are all '*plesiosauroid'.

Plesir(e, -our(e, -owre, etc., obs. ff. Pleasure.

Plessigraph (pleˑsigrɑf). *Med.* [ad. F. *plessigraphe*, f. Gr. *πλήσσειν* to strike: see -graph.] (See quot. 1895.)

1870 Gee *Auscult. & Percuss.* I. iv. 63 *note*, There is a description of sundry 'plessigraphs' which have been contrived of late. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plessigraph*, a special form of Pleximeter, invented by Peter, a colleague of Trousseau, designed to reduce the percussed surface to a minimum so that the user may be able to map out more exactly the limits of any organ or dull area.

Plessimeter (plesiˑmĭtəɹ). [ad. F. *plessimètre*.] = Pleximeter. So **Plessimeˑtric** *a.* = Pleximetric; **Plessiˑmetry** = Pleximetry; **Plessor** = Plexor.

1857 Dunglison *Dict. Med. Sc.*, *Plesser*, Plexor. *Plessimeter*, Pleximeter. 1858 Mayne *Exp. Lex. Plessimeter*,.. an instrument .. used to receive the strokes of the *plesser* in percussion. 1861 T. J. Graham *Pract. Med.* 161 The best plessimeter will be found to be the first, or first and second, fingers of the left hand. 1870 Gee *Auscult. & Percuss.* I. iv. 62 From time to time divers plessors have been contrived. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plessimeter*, *Plessimetry*. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 981 In some cases I have found on plessimetric percussion that the right border of dulness does not meet the line which indicates the upper border of the liver at a right angle.

Plessiur, -or, -our, plesyr(e, etc., obs. ff. Pleasure.

Plet, *sb.*[1] Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Collateral form of Plait *sb.*, going with Plet *v.*] = Plait *sb.*

c 1450 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. lxvi. (Bodl. MS.), Pe plettes of wommanes heere bene ykutte and ybounde with laces. 1595 Duncan *App. Etymol.* (E. D. S.), *Lacinia*, a plet, or rag. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 16 Fold-hankes or hankinges..which is as thicke againe as plough-string, being a loose kinde of two plettes. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Platts*, folds or gathers of linen. *Ibid.*, *Plet*, work performed by platting.

‖ **Plet** (plet), *sb.*[2] Also **plete, plitt.** [a. Russ. плеть *plet'*, scourge, whip.] A three-thonged whip loaded with lead, used for flogging in Russia.

1864 Webster, *Plitt*, an instrument of punishment or torture resembling the knout, used in Russia. 1870 'W. M. Cooper' *Flagellation & Flagellants* xxvi. 259 The plêt is a whip made of strips of raw hide, and having three lashes tipped with small leaden balls. 1885 A. Griffiths in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 762/2 There is another flagellator,.. called the *plete*, a whip of twisted hide,..retained at a few of the most distant Siberian prisons.

Plet, *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* *Pa. t.* **plet(t, plat**; *pa. pple.* **plet(t**; also **pletted.** [Collateral form of Plait *v.*, going with Plet *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To intertwine (strands) so as to form one combined texture; = Plait *v.* 2; also to form (a garland, band, or the like) by this process; = Plait *v.* 2 d. Also in *mod. dial.* to cross (the legs); = Plait *v.* 3.

c 1450 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. lxvi. (Bodl. MS.), Wymmenes heere is..ipletted [*W. de W.* 1495 pleted] and ybounde with laces. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4619 A corovne of sharpest thornes mayde thyne Enemys plettyng. *c* 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* viii. (*Preach. Swallow*) xlii, The feind plettis his nettis scharpe and rude. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* ix. ii. 64 The wyld wolf..Abowt the bowght, plet all of wandis tyght, Bayis and gyrnis. *a* 1600 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xix. 5 A garland properly sho plets, To set vpon hir heid. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* xiv. lxviii, Of woodbines, lillies, and of roses sweete,..All pletted fast, well knit, and ioyned meete. 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* ii. iv, For thee I plet the flow'ry belt and snood. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Plet*, to plat. 1839 J. M. Wilson *Tales of Borders* V. 251/2 He plets his legs, and passes his hand along his leg. 1903 In E.D.D. from Shetland to North Lincolnsh.

† **2.** To fold; to fold in one's arms. *Obs.*

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* ix. xxvii. 3258 Wyth blyth chere thare he hym plet In [his] armis so thankfully. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xiii. xi. 4 Bayth hir armys abowt hys feit [scho] plet, Enbrasyng thame and kyssand reuerently. 1536 Bellenden *Cosmogr.* xi, Thir salmond..spawnis, with thair wamis plet to uthir. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxviii. 8 Quhen þat I went with þat sweit may,..And oft tymes in my armis plet hir.

† **3.** To bind, tie up, make fast. *Obs.*

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* iv. 364 To se his handis into ane cord thus plet. 1585 James VI *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 37, I had farr rather Babell tower forthsett, Then the thre Grecian hilles on others plett.

4. *mod. dial.* To fold, to wrinkle.

1861 Quinn *Heather* (1863) 123 Care in wan wrinkles deeply plettin' Nell's bonnie face.

Hence **Plet** *ppl. a.*, plaited, intertwined.

1503 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 231 Vj elne braid ribanes to be ane plet suord belt to the King. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 15 Throw pykis of the plet thorne I presandlie luikit.

Plet, obs. f. Plate. **Plete,** early var. Plea *sb.*, secondary form of Plead *v.*, obs. f. Pleat.

Plether: see Plethron.

Plethora (pleˑþŏră, plĭþōˑră). Also (after F.), 6 **pletore,** 7 **plethor.** See Plethory. [a. med.L. *plēthōra*, a. Gr. *πληθώρη* fullness, repletion, f. *πλήθειν* to become full. In F. *plēthore* (16th c.). Bailey 1731 has the etymological pronunciation *plethō·ra*; ed. 1742 and J. 1755 have *ple·thora*.

Plethora and *Plethory* were app. sometimes viewed as derived from L. *plētus* filled, *plētūra* repletion, plethora.]

1. *Path.* A morbid condition, characterized, according to the older writers, by over-fullness of blood or of any other humour (or of juices in a plant); according to later writers, by an excess of red corpuscles in the blood.

1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap.* C iv, The superhaboundaunce of humours .. that the Grekes cal Plethora. *Ibid.* G iv, Of cacomye y[t] is coniunct w[t] the vlcere, or of Pletore, or of phlegmon. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* I. xliv. 99 The Antecedent Cause of Diseases is twofold, the one is called a Plethor or Plenitude. 1673 Grew *Anat. Roots* II. § 16 Lest the Barque, being spongy, should suck it up too fast, and so the Root should be, as it were, surcharged by a Plethora. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* iv. iii, Your character at present is like a person in a plethora, absolutely dying from too much health. 1851 Carpenter *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 317 When they [red corpuscles] are present in an amount much above the average, they seem concerned in producing the condition termed Plethora .. which borders upon various diseases. 1877 Roberts *Handbk. Med.* I. 17 The redness and turgidity of plethora.

2. *fig.* Over-fullness in any respect, superabundance; any unhealthy repletion or excess.

[1597 Howson *Serm.* 24 Dec. 44 That *πλεθώρα*, fulnes of blood in our Bishopricks. *a* 1640 Jackson *Creed* xi. xxxiv. § 4 We are all subject to that *πλεθώρα* whereof the Lord so often forewarned Israel.] 1700 Bp. Patrick *Comm. Deut.* xxxii. 15 This was the lamentable effect of their plethora or fullness. 1835 Marryat *Olla Podr.* xvii, We are..suffering under a plethora of capital. 1868 Farrar *Seekers* I. ii. (1875) 27 A plethora of words.

† **Plethoreˑtic,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. prec., after *theoretic*, etc.] = Plethoric. So **Plethoreˑtical.**

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1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Plethoretick*: whence in JOHNSON. WEBSTER 1864, etc. 1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Plethoretic, Plethoretical*. 1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* etc.

Plethoric (plĭþǫ·rik, pleˑþŏrik), *a.* [ad. med. L. *plēt(h)ōricus* (Du Cange), a. Gr. πληθωρικός (Galen), f. πληθώρη PLETHORA. Prob. immed. from F. *pléthorique* (Paré *c* 1550), whence the stressing *pleˑthoric*: cf. *caˑtholic*.]

1. *Path.* Characterized by plethora, of a full habit of body.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 172 Such as haue plethoricke and full bodies. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 144 The nation found, with fruitless skill, Its former strength was but plethoric ill. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 51 A young man, .. of a plethoric habit. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 131 Cattle are very subject to sudden determination of blood to the head. They are naturally plethoric.

† b. *absol.* as *sb.* A plethoric person. *Obs.*

1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 191 If the Pulse be too full, as in Plethorics, we must use some general Evacuations.

2. *fig.* Full to excess, overstocked, overloaded; swollen, inflated, turgid.

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 114 This happens to some by reason of a certain Plethorique wit. 1800 *Hist. India* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 3/2 That plethoric opulence with which the merchants of Alexandria sunk into idleness. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. I. Introd., The pockets, plethoric with marbles round, That still a space for ball and pegtop found. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. i. 126 Plethoric volumes which slumber in decorous old libraries.

† **Plethoˑrical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. 1.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* Explan. Words, *Plethoricall plight*, ..that state of the body, which being full of bloud and other humours, needeth evacuation. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. viii. 99. 1676 T. GARENCIERES *Coral* 74 Unless the body be extraordinarily plethorical.

Plethoˑrically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In the manner of a plethoric person; with plethora.

1800 LAMB *Lett., to Wordsw.* (1837) I. v. 170, I am not plethorically abounding in cash at this present. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Revol.* I. II. i, When such Institution plethorically says to itself, Take thy ease, thou hast goods laid up. 1871 LE FANU *Tenants of Malory* iv. 15 They have .. grown plethorically robust.

Plethory (pleˑþŏri), *sb.* (*a.*) Now *rare*. Also 7 **pletory**. [irreg. from PLETHORA; or perh. deduced from *plethoric*, on analogy of *historic, history, allegoric, allegory*, etc.]

1. = PLETHORA 1.

1625 BP. HALL *Serm. Thanksgiving* 29 Jan. 47 Hee saw that in this common Plethorie it was fit for vs to bleed. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. f. Year* I. v. 59 The appetite..ready to burst with putrifaction and an unwholsome plethory. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 102. 2/1 A Plethory or fulness of Blood. 1835 HENSLOW *Princ. Bot.* II. iii. 206 Less sap is exhaled..and the tree attains a state of plethory.

2. *fig.* = PLETHORA 2.

1624 BP. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* xiii, Perhaps thou labourest of some plethorie of pride. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. x. 228 A Plethory or excess of Numbers of Men, sometimes .. cause Wars. 1778 JOHNSON 9 Apr. in *Boswell*, It is..owing to a plethory of matter that his style is so faulty. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 522 The king [Louis XVI] whose plethory was cured by that sharp remedy.

† **B.** *adj.* = PLETHORIC *a. Obs. rare.*

a 1643 J. SHUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 29 To have a pletory fulnesse of Crude, and raw humours in his Stomach.

Hence † **Pleˑthoriness.** *rare*$^{-1}$.

1665 J. FRASER *Polichronicon* (S. H. S.) 345 His plethoriness came to such a hight that from spitting it flowed to vomiting of blood.

‖ **Plethron** (pleˑþrǫn). Pl. **-a**. Also (after F.), 7 **plether**. [a. Gr. πλέθρον. In F. *plèthre*.] An ancient Greek measure of length, containing a hundred Greek, or about 101 English feet; also a square measure, the side of which is a linear plethron, in extent slightly below an imperial rood.

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* p. iii, The necke of land, that ioyneth to the Continent, is at least foure plethers in bredth. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Plethron*. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 711/2 A square of four plethra, or 400 feet, on each side. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 2215 Nobody now can say 'this plot is mine, Though but a plethron square'.

Plethysmograph (plĭþiˑzmǫgrɑf). *Physiol.* [f. Gr. πληθυσμός enlargement (f. πληθύνειν to increase, f. πλῆθύς fullness) + -GRAPH, after It. *pletismografo*.] An instrument, invented by Mosso of Turin *c* 1870, for recording and measuring the variation in the volume of a part of the body, esp. as due to the changes in the circulation of the blood produced by emotion, etc.

It consists of a closed vessel surrounding the part of the body, filled with water, and connected with a graduated tube.

1872 *Sci. Amer.* July 403/1 By using two plethysmographs, Dr Mosso has obtained pen traces representing..valuable physiological data leading to the demonstration of the most important phenomena of the blood vessels. 1882 HARDAKER in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 578 The plethismograph..measures the amount of blood sent to the brain in any particular process of thought, and records the exact time for each process. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 343.

Hence **Plethysmograˑphic** *a.*, belonging to, or obtained by, the plethysmograph. **Plethysmoˑgraphy,** the use of the plethysmograph.

1886 *Medical News* XLIX. 276 In experiments made with the plethysmographic method .. it was found that .. a constriction..may be produced by an electric stimulation of the sciatic nerve. 1890 WEBSTER, *Plethysmography*. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 745 Plethysmographic observations on the cutaneous circulation.

Pleting, Pletour, ME. ff. PLEADING, PLEADER.

Plette, obs. pa. t. of PLAT *v.*[1]

† **Pleˑtter,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. Du. *pletteren* to bruise, crush (Kilian), f. stem *platt* blow (Franck).] *trans.* To bruise, crush.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* ('truelye translated out of Dutch into Englishe') 2/1 The vaynes, the arteryes, or the sinneus themselves, come to be squised and plettered. *Ibid.* 2 b/1 Those woundes which come by crushinge or pletteringe are farre worse then those which are onlye hewede. *Ibid.* 13/1 The sownde bone which is next vnto the plettered bone.

Pleu, pleuch-e, pleugh, Sc. ff. PLOUGH.

‖ **Pleura** (plūˑră). *Anat.* and *Zool.* Pl. **-æ**. [med.L., a. Gr. πλευρά side of the body, rib.]

1. One of the two serous membranes, right and left, which line the thorax and envelop the lungs in mammals; each is reflected on itself so as to form a closed sac, one side or layer of which (*pulmonary pleura*) invests the lung, while the other (*costal* or *parietal pleura*) is attached to the inner wall of the chest.

Sometimes applied to the upper part of the common membranous lining of the thorax and abdomen in vertebrates below mammals (*peritoneum* or *pleuroperitoneum*).

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 40 The Heart in this Animal [lamprey] is..cemented and glewed as it were on all sides to the Pleura, or innermost skin of the Thorax. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 96 The Vibrations excited in the Pleura and Peritonaeum. 1876 BRISTOWE *The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 454 Malignant disease of the lungs and pleurae.

2. In invertebrates: **a.** Name for a part of the body-wall on each side in arthropods; in insects, the part to which the lower wings are attached. (Cf. PLEURON.)

1806 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 380 (The Pleurae). The space behind the scapulars, on which the lower organs of flight are fixed. *Ibid.* 574 *Pleura*. By this name I would distinguish the part which laterally connects the metathorax and postpectus. It includes in it the socket of the secondary wings.

b. In molluscs, The region on each side of the rachis of the lingual ribbon of the odontophore.

1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* I. 28 The teeth on the pleurae are termed *uncini*; they are extremely numerous in the plant-eating gasteropods. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iii. 50 The lateral areas are called the pleurae. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 163 The pleurae are in one piece with the axis, but are separated from it by a more or less pronounced groove, the 'axal furrow'.

Pleura, plural of PLEURON, PLEURUM.

Pleuracanth (plūˑrăkænþ). *Palæont.* [ad. mod.L. *Pleuracanthus*, f. Gr. πλευρά side + ἄκανθα spine, thorn.] A fish of the extinct genus *Pleuracanthus* or family *Pleuracanthidæ*, characterized by having a row of sharp hooks or spines along each side. Also *attrib.* So **Pleuracaˑnthid,** a fish of the family *Pleuracanthidæ*; **Pleuracaˑnthoid** *a.*, resembling or belonging to the family *Pleuracanthidæ*; *sb.* = *pleuracanthid*.

1900 *Nature* 20 Sept. 505/1 Assuming that the Pleuracanth form originated from one..of simple parallel rods.

Pleural (plūˑrăl), *a.*[1] [f. PLEURA + -AL; so F. *pleural*.] Of or pertaining to the pleura.

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* XX. 242 The accumulated fluid in the pleural cavity. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 498 The exudation in the pleural sac. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 47 Pleural inflammation..affecting the base of the left lung.

Pleuˑral, *a.*[2] [f. PLEURON + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the pleuron or side of the body, or (in arthropods) of a somite; costal; lateral.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417/2 Now broaden out the prora on the eggshell into oval lobes (*proral pteres*); and from each pole draw a lobe midway between the prora and the tropis (*pleural pteres*). 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 491 The somite..may..consist of a dorsal plate, the tergum, and a ventral plate, the sternum, connected laterally by a soft pleural membrane.

‖ **Pleuralgia** (plurælˑdʒiă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πλευρά side + -αλγία, f. ἄλγος pain.] Pain in the side; pleurodynia. Hence **Pleuraˑlgic** *a.*, pertaining to or affected with pleuralgia.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 679 That acute pain which is often complained of in the head or the side: in the latter case sometimes amounting to pleuralgia.

‖ **Pleurapophysis** (plūˑrăpǫˑfisis). *Comp. Anat.* Pl. **-yses** (-isīz). [mod.L., f. Gr. πλευρά side + APOPHYSIS.] Owen's term for each of the lateral processes of a typical vertebra, forming part of the hæmal arch (cf. HÆMAPOPHYSIS); represented in the thoracic region, and sometimes in other parts of the trunk, by the ribs.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 168 The hæmal arch is formed by a pair of bones called 'pleurapophyses'. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 657 At the sides of the centrum, .. a canal is circumscribed by the pleurapophysis, or costal process.

Hence **Pleurapophyˑsial** (plūˑrăpǫfiˑziăl) *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a pleurapophysis.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 203 This intermediate pleurapophysial appendage is called the 'ilium'. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 8 This..indicates a serial correspondence with the skeletal formations in the sternal rather than with those in the vertebral ('pleurapophysial') region of the visceral wall.

Pleuratic, -etic: see PLEURITIC.

Pleurecbolic (plūˑrekbǫˑlik), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. πλευρά side + ἐκβολ-ος cast out, put out, f. ἐκβάλλειν to cast out + -IC.] Capable of being protruded by eversion of the sides, as the tentacles of some molluscs and worms. So **Pleurembolˑic** *a.* [Gr. ἐμβολ-ος thrown in, f. ἐμβάλλειν to throw in, insert], capable, when protruded, of being retracted by inversion of the sides.

1883 LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 652/1 If we start from the condition of full eversion of the tube and watch the process of introversion, we shall find that the pleurecbolic variety is introverted by the apex of the tube sinking inwards. *Ibid.* 652/2 The Gastropod's introvert is pleurembolic (and therefore acrecbolic).

‖ **Pleurenchyma** (plureˑŋkimă). *Bot.* Also in anglicized form **pleureˑnohym.** [mod.L., f. Gr. πλευρόν rib, πλευρά side + ἔγχυμα infusion, after *parenchyma*, etc.] 'The woody tissue, consisting of tough slender tubes, out of which the woody parts are mainly formed' (*Treas. Bot.*). Hence **Pleurenchymatous** (-eŋkiˑmătəs) *a.*, of the nature of pleurenchyma.

1842 WILLSHIRE in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* IX. 85 The long pleurenchymatous cells surrounding the first-formed vascular bundles are carried along with the latter to the centre of the plant. 1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) II. 173 Pleurenchym is apparently destined for the conveyance of fluid upwards or downwards,..and for giving firmness and elasticity to every part. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 85/2 Under the term *pleurenchyma* is included tissue composed of such elongated prosenchymatous, flexible, thickened cells, as are found in the bast or phloëm layers of ordinary trees.

Pleuric (plūˑrik), *a. rare.* [f. PLEURA + -IC; cf. late L. *pleuricus* at the side, lateral (Front.), Gr. πλευρικός of or for the ribs (Schol. Ar.).] = PLEURAL *a.*[1]

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pleuricus*, of or belonging to the *pleura*: pleuric. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 16 July 5/3 To prevent the pleuric liquid..from remaining in the thorax.

Pleurisy (plūˑrĭsi). Forms: 5 **pluresy, (pleresye), 6 pluresye, -sie, pleuritie, plewrisie, -osy, plurice,** 6–7 **plurisie, pleuresie,** 6–8 **-isie,** 7 **-esy, plurasie,** 7–8 **-isy**; 6– **pleurisy.** Also β. 6 in L. forms *pl(e)uresis, plurisis*. [a. OF. *pleurisie* (13th c.), *-esie* (mod.F. *pleurésie*), f. late L. *pleurisis* (Prudent. *c* 400), mod.L. *pleuresis*, substituted for *pleuritis*, a. Gr. πλευρῖτις pleurisy: see PLEURITIS. Sense 2, and the forms in *plu-*, are partly due to a supposed derivation from L. *plūs, plūr-* more (cf. med.L. *plūritās* multitude), as if pleurisy were due to an excess of humours.]

1. *Path.* Inflammation of the pleura, with or without effusion of blue (serum, pus, blood, etc.) into the pleural cavity; a disease characterized by pain in the chest or side, with fever, loss of appetite, etc.; usually caused by chill, or occurring as a complication of other diseases (scarlatina, rheumatic fever, phthisis, etc.). Formerly often with *a* and *pl.*

Dry pleurisy, (formerly) pleurisy without expectoration; (now) pleurisy without effusion. So *humid* or *moist pleurisy*.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxi. (Bodl. MS.), Sommetyme aposteme is ibrad þerein as it fareþ in pleresye and is ybrad and comeþ of aposteme þat is þe tendrenes of þe ribbes wiþin. *Ibid.* VII. xi. (1495) 231 Pluresy is a postume on the rybbes wythin. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1256/2 And they yt lye in a plewrosy, thinke that euery time they cough, they fele a sharpe sweorde swap them to the heart. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cclxxxv. 94 A plurice the which is an impostume in the cenerite of the bones. 1562 BULLEYN *Bulwark, Bk. Simples* 52 The seede drunke, is good against the pleuritie. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 370 The disease whereof he died, which was a Pleurisie. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 194 Apples .. are good against melancholy and the pleuresie. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4513/1 Many have died during the Severity of this Winter of Plurisies. 1862 H. W. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 171 Pleurisy..is one of the commonest diseases.

β. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* D ij b, Good for the sekenes named pleuresis. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 82 His chamberlain affirmeth that he [Hen. V] died of a Plurisis. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 938 He sickened of a disease, called Pluresis.

2. *fig.* Now *rare* or *Obs.*; formerly almost always in sense 'superabundance, excess' (due to a mistaken etymology: see above).

a 1550 *Vox Populi* 655 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 290 Suppresse this shamfull vsurye, Comonlye called husbondrye: For yf there be no remeadye,..Yt wyll breade to a pluresye. 1597 HOWSON *Serm.* 44 For feare of a Pleurisie by impropriations, customes and compositions. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 118 For goodnesse, growing to a plurisy, Dies in his own too much. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xiii. 101 Long since had this land been sick of a plurisie of people, if not let blood in their Western Plantations.

3. *attrib.* **Pleurisy-root,** name for *Asclepias tuberosa*, also called Butterfly-weed, the root of which is a popular remedy for pleurisy.

1831 J. DAVIES *Man. Mat. Med.* 238 Pleurisy-root. Flux-root, &c...A perennial plant, growing all over the United States of America, in gravelly and hilly grounds.

Pleurite (plūˑrəit). *Zool.* [f. Gr. πλευρά side + -ITE[1] 3.] The side or lateral portion of

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each somite or segment of the body in arthropods. (Correlated with *tergite* and *sternite*.)

1868 PACKARD *Guide Study Insects* 9 The typical ring or segment..consists of an upper (tergite), a side (pleurite), and an under piece (sternite). 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pleuritic (pluri·tik), *a.*[1] (*sb.*) Forms: 6 **pleureticke**, **-itique**, 7 **-etick**, 8–9 **-etic**, (*erron.* 7 **pluratick**, 8 **pleuratic**), 7–8 **pleuritick**, 8– **pleuritic**. [a. F. *pleurétique* (OF. *pleuretic*, 13th c.), or ad. L. *pleurīticus* (Plin.), later *pleureticus*, a. Gr. πλευριτικός, f. πλευρῖτις PLEURITIS.]

1. Affected with or suffering from pleurisy.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 121/36 Pléureticke, *pleureticus*. 1578 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* Pref. 2 Some Pleuritique, Hydropique, some with Ptisique. 1608 A. LEIGHTON in *Camden Misc.* VII. p. ix, They are like pleuretick patients that cannot spit. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 78 Having known some pleuritic persons cured without bleeding. 1845 G. E. DAY *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 266 The buffy coat is particularly characteristic, and seldom absent in pleuritic blood.

2. Of or pertaining to pleurisy; characteristic or symptomatic of pleurisy.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* I. xliii, By opening Veins Death 's sluc'd out, and pleuretick Pains. 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* III. vi. 108 These carry away a great deal of wind and Pluratick matter. 1732–3 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1862) 402 She is confined to her bed with a pleuratic disorder. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xvii. 197 Fixed pains of a pleuritic character. 1883–4 *Med. Ann.* 47/1 Almost immediately the pleuritic effusion disappeared.

b. Characterized by or liable to cause pleurisy.

1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* III. 490 The pleuritic spring Glides harmless by.

B. *sb.* A person affected with pleurisy. *rare.*

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxx. (Bodl. MS.), Pleuretici þat haue aposteme vponne the ribbes inward.] 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 45 The pleuretic lying on his left side does not expect pleasure by turning to the other; he has no more in view than a diminution of pain.

Pleuri·tic, *a.*[2] *Zool.* [f. PLEURITE + -IC.] Pertaining to a pleurite; lateral: = PLEURAL *a.*[2]

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Pleuri·tical,** *a. Obs.* [See -ICAL.] = PLEURITIC *a.*[1] Hence † **Pleuri·tically** *adv.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 247 By which way also the matter or pus of pleuriticall and Peripneumonicall, or Empyicall patients descendeth. *a* 1625 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* IV. xi, One is sicke..of the pleuriticale stitches of envie. 1733 DOVAR in *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* (1897) III. 20 The blood does not appear more pleuritical or sizey in any distemper than this. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 99 A Physician..when he came found her Pleuritically affected.

‖ **Pleuritis** (plurəi·tis). *Path.* [L. *pleurītis* (Vitr.) a. Gr. πλευρῖτις (Hipp.), f. πλευρά side, rib; see -ITIS.] Inflammation of the pleura; more usually called PLEURISY.

1693 *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pleuritis*, a Pleurisie, an Inflammation of the Membrane Pleura, and the intercostal Muscles. 1745 W. THOMPSON *Sickness* ii, Pleuritis bending o'er its side in pain. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 505 Pleuritis. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. iii. 97 The Leicester sheep were so rapidly destroyed by pleuritis.

Pleuro. Colloquial abbreviation of PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

1890 *Daily News* 16 Oct. 2/7 Pleuro has broken out afresh in Cheshire on the farms..near Winsford. 1902 H. LAWSON *Children of Bush* 244 Jack started coughing again, like an old cow with the pleuro.

Pleuro- (plūəro), before a vowel **pleur-**, combining form of Gr. πλευρά side, PLEURA, πλευρόν rib; used in various scientific terms, chiefly in the senses of 'side' and 'pleura', occasionally in that of 'rib'. (See the more important of these in their alphabetical places.)

Pleuroblastic (-blæ·stik) *a. Bot.* [Gr. βλαστός germ], see quot. ‖ **Pleurobranchia** (-bræŋkiă), also anglicized as **pleu·robranch** (-bræŋk), *Zool.*, a pleural branchia or gill, i. e. one attached to the epimeron of a thoracic somite, in Crustacea. **Pleurobra·nchial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a pleurobranchia. **Pleurobra·nchiate** *a.*, having pleurobranchiæ, as a crustacean; having gills along the sides, as a gastropod mollusc of the order *Pleurobranchiata*. **Pleuro-bronchi·tis,** *Path.*, inflammation of the pleura and bronchi; pleurisy with bronchitis. **Pleu·rocele** (-sīl), *Path.* [Gr. κήλη tumour], hernia of the pleura. ‖ **Pleurocе·ntrum** (pl. **-a**), *Anat.*, each lateral half of the centrum of a vertebra, a hemicentrum; hence **Pleurocе·ntral** *a.*, pertaining to a pleurocentrum. **Pleurocе·rebral** *a.*, connecting a pleural with a cerebral ganglion: applied to a nerve-cord in certain invertebrates. **Pleu·rocoele** (-sīl), *Zool.* [Gr. κοῖλος hollow], each lateral chamber of the hinder part of the visceral cavity in a brachiopod. **Pleurocolic** (-kɒ·lik) *a. Anat.*, having relation to the ribs and the colon: applied to a ligament or fold of the peritoneum(= COSTOCOLIC). **Pleu·rococonch** (-kɒŋk), *Zool.*, a lamellibranchiate mollusc of the division *Pleuroconcha*, characterized by inequivalve shells. **Pleurodiran** (-dəi·răn), *Zool.* [Gr. δειρή neck], *a.* applied to those tortoises which bend the neck sideways in the shell (opp. to *cryptodirous*); *sb.* a pleurodiran tortoise. **Pleurodi·rous** *a.* = prec. adj. **Pleurodi·scous** *a. Bot.*, 'growing on the sides of the disk' (*Treas. Bot.*, 1866). **Pleurogenic** (-dʒe·nik), **Pleurogenous** (-ɒ·dʒĭnəs) *adjs., Path.* [see -GEN, -IC, -OUS], originating in the pleura. **Pleurogynous** (-ɒ·dʒinəs) *a. Bot.* [see -GYNOUS], applied to stamens or petals when inserted on the sides of the ovary. **Pleurogyrate** (-dʒəi·rĕt) *a. Bot.* [see GYRATE] (see quot.). **Pleurohepatitis** (-hepătəi·tis) [see HEPATITIS], inflammation involving the pleura and the liver (Billings *Med. Dict.* 1890). **Pleuropathy,** *Path.* [Gr. -πάθεια, πάθος suffering], disease of the pleura (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). **Pleurope·dal** *a. Zool.* [see PEDAL *a.*], applied to a nerve-cord connecting a pleural with a pedal ganglion, in molluscs (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895). **Pleu·ro-perica·rdial** *a.*, belonging to the pleura and the pericardium: applied to a friction-sound heard in auscultation in cases of pleurisy. **Pleu·ro-pericardi·tis,** *Path.*, inflammation involving the pleura and pericardium. **Pleuroperipneu·mony,** ‖ **-peripneumo·nia** (now *rare* or *Obs.*) [see PERIPNEUMONY] = PLEURO-PNEUMONIA. **Pleuro-pu·lmonary** *a.* [see PULMONARY], pertaining to the pleura and the lungs. **Pleurorhizal** (-rəi·zăl) *a. Bot.* [Gr. ῥίζα root], having the radicle placed laterally against the cotyledons (i. e. having the cotyledons accumbent), as in the embryo of some crucifers; so **Pleurorhi·zeous** *a.*, belonging to the tribe *Pleurorhizeæ* (De Candolle) of *Cruciferæ*, characterized by this arrangement in the embryo; **Pleurorhi·zous** *a.* = *pleurorhizal.* ‖ **Pleurorhœa** (-rĭ·ă) *Path.* [Gr. ῥοία flow], effusion of fluid into the cavity of the pleura (Dunglison 1853). **Pleu·rospondy·lian** *a. Zool.* [Gr. σπόνδυλος, σφόνδυλος vertebra], having the ribs rigidly fixed to the vertebræ, as the group *Pleurospondylia* of Reptiles, comprising the turtles and tortoises; of or belonging to this group. **Pleu·rospasm** *Path.*, cramp in the side (Billings *Med. Dict.* 1890). ‖ **Pleuro·steon** (pl. **-ea**) *Zool.* [Gr. ὀστέον bone], a lateral part on each side of the sternum in birds (in young birds forming a separate bone), to which the ribs are attached; hence **Pleuro·steal** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a pleurosteon. **Pleuro·tomy,** *Surg.* [Gr. τομή a cutting], 'incision into the pleura' (Billings 1890). ‖ **Pleuro·tonus,** *Path.* [Gr. τόνος stretching, tension] = PLEUROTHOTONOS; hence **Pleuroto·nic** *a.* **Pleu·rotribe** *a. Bot.* [Gr. τρίβειν to rub], applied to flowers having stamens and styles so placed as to rub against the sides of insects that frequent them, thus ensuring cross-fertilization; so **Pleurotri·bal** *a.* in same sense. **Pleuro-ty·phoid** *a. Path.*, typhoid (fever) accompanied with pleurisy. **Pleurovisceral** (-vi·sĕrăl) *a. Zool.*, of a nerve-cord or loop: connecting a pleural and a visceral ganglion in certain invertebrates.

1887 tr. *De Bary's Fungi* 498/1 In Peronosporeæ: forms producing vesicular lateral outgrowths serving as haustoria are *pleuroblastic. 1892 THOMSON *Outl. Zool.* xiii. 240 There remain three **pleurobranchs*, one on the epimeron of the fifth large limb, and two quite rudimentary on the two preceding segments. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* ii. 79 From this mode of attachment [to the sides of the thorax, above the joint] it is distinguished from the other [branchiæ] as a *pleurobranchia. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 25, I have long been in the habit of using the name '*pleuro-bronchitis' to suggest something more than an accidental coincidence. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Pleurocele*, hernia of the pleura. 1889 NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER *Palæontology* II. 1031 According to Dr. Fritsch's restoration.., the *pleurocentra belonging to this vertebra would be on the anterior side. 1885 DAVIDSON in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* Ser. II. IV. *Zool.* 210, I propose to give the name *pleurococles to these spaces [in *Lingula*] simply from their position as side chambers. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, **Pleurocolic ligament*, phrenocolic ligament. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 500 Of the integripallial Mesozoic species, one half were *Pleuroconchs (species having unequal valves). 1887 *Athenæum* 9 July 58/3 A *pleurodiran chelonian of terrestrial and herbivorous habits. 1901 *Ibid.* 16 Mar. 343/3 In late Secondary and early Tertiary times the Pleurodiran chelonians were almost cosmopolitan. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pleurogenic*. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pleurogenic*, the same as **Pleurogenous*. 1905 H. D. ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 175 Cases of interstitial pneumonia secondary to chronic pleurisy (pleurogenous pneumonia). 1819 LINDLEY tr. *Richard's Obs. Fruits & Seeds* 58 The genus *Nymphæa*, in which the insertion of the petals and stamina is *pleurogynous. *Ibid.* 86 *Pleurogynous (insertion)*; on the body itself of an *ovarium superum*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 905 **Pleurogyrate*, a term employed for those ferns whose spore-case has a ring carried round the sides. 1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VI. 595 This sound is called the extra-pericardial ..or *pleuro-pericardial friction sound. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, **Pleuropericarditis*, pleuritis with pericarditis. 1738 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 434 The distinctive Characteristics of the true Pleurisy and Peripneumony, and .. of the frequent Combination of both, or *Pleuro-Peripneumony. 1782 KIRKLAND in *Med. Commun.* I. 23 *note* 27 A pleuro-peripneumony finished his life. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 64 Setting up a proliferative irritation in the *pleuro-pulmonary connective tissue. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, **Pleurorhizal*. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pleurorhizeous. 1875 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 720/1 In *Turnix* there are two more centres, mesiad of the *pleurostea, these are the *coracostea*. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pleurosteon*. .. In young birds this can be seen to be a separate bone, one being on each side of the lophosteon or median bone. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 332 This general *pleurotonic spasm instantly ceases when the electrodes are transferred [from the free nucleus caudatus] to the surface of the optic thalamus. *Ibid.* 524 We have once seen the opisthotonos accompanied by left-sided *pleurotonus. 1901 OSLER *Princ. & Pract. Med.* i. 28 It [i.e. pleurisy] may occur at the outset —*pleuro-typhoid—or slowly during convalescence.

Pleurocarpous (plūərokā·rpəs), *a. Bot.* [mod. f. PLEURO- + Gr. καρπ-ός fruit + -OUS.] Of mosses: Bearing the fructification on the sides of the branches; lateral-fruited. Cf. ACROCARPOUS.

1853 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* iii. 14 In Pleurocarpous Mosses..true ramification constantly takes place. 1866 — in *Treas. Bot.* 766 The same genus [of mosses] has acrocarpous and pleurocarpous species.

Pleurodont (plūə·rŏdɒnt), *sb.* and *a. Zool.* [f. PLEURO- + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth.] **a.** *sb.* A lizard having teeth fixed to the side of the jaw-bone. **b.** *adj.* (*a*) Belonging to the *Pleurodontes*, a group of lizards having this character; (*b*) applied to such teeth or their attachment.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 260/2 The maxillary teeth of the species composing the Pleurodonts have their summit.. more or less trilobated. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 346 In others (Pleurodonts) the teeth are implanted in a groove, the outer border of which projects more than the inner. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* vii. 256 We may find a development of a bony alveolar plate on one side.., to which the teeth may become attached by actual bony growth..as in the Iguanian Lizards. Such a form of attachment is termed *pleurodont*.

‖ **Pleurodynia** (plūərodi·niă). *Path.* Also † **pleurodyne** (-ɒ·dinī), **pleurodyny** (-ɒ·dini). [mod.L., f. PLEURO- + Gr. -οδυνία in comb. f. ὀδύνη pain; in F. *pleurodynie*.] Pain in the side caused by rheumatism in the muscles of the chest.

1802 HOOPER *Quincy's Med. Dict.*, Pleurodynia. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 187 Account of Diseases in London. .. Pleurodyne. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 505 The last genus of diseases..under the present order, is that which has been usually denominated pleurodyne. 1852 T. THOMPSON *Ann. Influenza* 378 Tightness of chest and pleurodiny are the result. 1878 A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 428 Pleurodynia is often mistaken for pleurisy.

Pleuroid (plūə·roid). *Anat.* [f. PLEURO- + -OID.] Baur's name for either element of the pleural arch of a typical vertebra; a pleurapophysis.

1887 *Amer. Nat.* Oct. 945 The spines connected with the neuroids ought to be called, as before, *neural spines*; those connected with the pleuroids, *pleural spines*.

Pleurolepidal (-le·pidăl), *a. Palæont.* [f. mod.L. *Pleurolepis* (f. Gr. πλευρόν rib + λεπίς scale) + -AL.] Having rows of scales with bony processes like ribs, interlocking with each other, as the fishes of the extinct genus *Pleurolepis* or family *Pleurolepididæ*; consisting of such scales. So **Pleurole·pidid, Pleurole·pidoid** *adjs.*, belonging to the family *Pleurolepididæ*.

1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 366 Body..covered with rhombic scales arranged in decussating pleurolepidal lines.

‖ **Pleuron** (plūə·rɒn). *Anat.* and *Zool.* Pl. **pleura.** [a. Gr. πλευρόν rib, side.] The lateral part of the body-wall, the side; *spec.* in Arthropoda, the lateral part of each somite or section of the body (in insects, of each thoracic somite).

1706 PHILLIPS, *Pleuron*, a Side or Rib. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 146 A plate which is called the pleuron, or pleura. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* iii. 96 Where these two join, a broad plate is sent down on each side, which overlaps the bases of the abdominal appendages and is known as the pleuron.

Pleuronect (plūə·rŏnekt). *Ichthyol.* [ad. mod.L. *Pleuronectes*, f. Gr. πλευρά side + νήκτης swimmer.] A fish of the genus *Pleuronectes* or family *Pleuronectidæ*; a flat-fish. So **Pleurone·ctid, Pleurone·ctoid,** *sb.* a fish of the family *Pleuronectidæ*; *a.* belonging to this family.

[1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. III. i. 299 The Pleuronectes or Flat-fish.] 1849–52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 849/2 The eyes of the pleuronects are of different sizes. 1894 *Athenæum* 12 May 617/3 The *recessus orbitalis*, an accessory visual organ of the pleuronectid fishes.

Pleuro-peritoneal, -neal (plūəro,peritɒnī·ăl), *a. Anat.* [f. PLEURO- + PERITONEAL, or f. next + -AL.] Of or belonging at once to the pleuræ and the peritoneum, or the pleuro-peritoneum.

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* vi. 218 The heart and the roots of the great vessels which proceed from it are.. placed within the inner wall of this pleuro-peritoneal cavity. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 165 As this cavity answers to those of the pleuræ and of the peritoneum in the higher animals, it is termed the pleuroperitoneal cavity; and the soft smooth membrane which lines it and covers the contained viscera is the pleuroperitoneal membrane. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 152 A general chronic inflammation with thickening of the whole pleuro-peritoneal cavity.

‖ **Pleu·ro-peritone·um, -ne·um.** *Anat.* [mod.L., f. PLEURO- + PERITONEUM.] The serous membrane lining the body-cavity and enveloping the viscera in vertebrates below mammals: corresponding to the pleuræ and peritoneum in mammals. Also called simply PERITONEUM.

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1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 201 Note the smooth moist membrane (pleuroperitoneum) lining the inside of the body-cavity and covering the outside of the contained viscera. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 680 The possibility of a development of true carcinoma in connection with the pleuro-peritoneum is at once obvious.

‖ **Pleuro-pneumonia** (plūˑrōˌniumōˑniă). *Path.* Also in anglicized form **pleuro-pneumony.** Also **pleuri-.** [mod.L., f. PLEURO- + PNEUMONIA. So F. *pleuropneumonie* (16th c.).] Inflammation involving the pleura and the lung; pneumonia complicated with pleurisy; *esp.* a contagious febrile disease peculiar to horned cattle.

1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 117 By several Authors of good Credit, both these Diseases are express'd by one compound Term, viz. *Pleuripneumonia*, or a Pleuripneumony. 1843 GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxi. 252 A man, after fever, gets an attack of pleuro-pneumonia. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 442 Pleuro-pneumonia, or lung disease, having broken out in several parts of the county. 1880 *Manch. Guard.* 6 Dec., In the cargoes [of cattle] landed last year very few cases of pleuro-pneumonia were detected.

Hence **Pleuro-pneumonic** (-ˌpˈnik) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or affected with pleuro-pneumonia.

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 71 The influence of pleuro-pneumonic fibrosis.

Pleurostict (plūˑrōˌstikt), *a. Entom.* [ad. mod.L. *Pleurosticta* neut. pl., f. PLEURO- + Gr. στικτός, vbl. adj. f. στίζειν to prick.] Belonging to the division *Pleurosticta* of scarabæid beetles, characterized by having the abdominal spiracles (except the anterior ones) pleural, or situated on the dorsal part of the abdominal segments.

1882 *Amer. Nat.* XXII. 951 The views of the late Dr. Le Conte of the position of [Pleocoma], which he insisted was a Laparostict, and not a Pleurostict Lamellicorn.

‖ **Pleurothotonos** (plūˑrɒˈpˈtŏnɒs), **-us** (-ŏs). *Path.* Often erron. **pleurosth-** (after *emprosthotonos, opisthotonos*). [mod.L., f. Gr. πλευρόθεν from the side (f. πλευρά side) + *-τονος* stretched, stretching.] Tetanic bending of the body to one side.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 263 The pleurosthotonos of authors of a later date. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Pleurothotonos.* 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* App. (1879) 715 An immediate *pleurosthotonos*, or bending of the body to one side. 1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 318 To this original division Boenecken afterwards added another form pleurothotonos (or tetanus lateralis).

Pleurotomarioid (plūˑrɒtomēˑriˌoid), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Pleurotomāri-a* (f. *pleurotoma* see next) + *-āria* (see -ARY 1) + -OID.] **a.** *adj.* Resembling the genus *Pleurotomaria* of gastropod molluscs, having top-shaped shells with a deep cleft in the outer lip; found (living) in deep tropical seas, and (extinct) in many formations from the Silurian onward. **b.** *sb.* A gastropod of the family *Pleurotomariidæ.*

Pleurotomid (plurɒˈtŏmid). *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *Pleurotomidæ* pl., f. *Pleurotoma*, name of the typical genus, f. Gr. πλευρά side + τομή cutting: see -ID.] A gastropod mollusc of the family *Pleurotomidæ*, having shells usually spindle-shaped, with a notch in the outer lip. So **Pleurotomine** (-mən) *a.*, belonging or related to the genus *Pleurotoma*; **Pleurotomoid,** *a.* resembling *Pleurotoma*, or belonging to the *Pleurotomidæ*; *sb.* a mollusc of this family.

‖ **Pleurum** (plūˑrŭm). *Zool.* Pl. **pleura.** [mod.L. variant of PLEURON, made to correspond with *tergum* and *sternum.*] = PLEURON in the specific sense, as applied to Arthropoda.

1898 PACKARD *Textbk. Entomol.* 87 Each segment consists of the *tergum*, *pleurum*, and *sternum.*

†**Pleven-plait.** *Obs. Sc.* Also **plaven plait, planeplait** (? plauɛnplait). [? f. PLEVIN assurance, warranty + PLATE *sb.* 3 b.] ? Plate armour of proof, warranted armour.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 140 And pleven plait with mony riall rufe, With courtlie cast of cot-armour abufe. *Ibid.* 402 And pansis proude of plaven plait of pryde. *Ibid.* II. 39 Ane greit power, in planeplait of steill.

Plever, obs. form of PLOVER.

†**Plevin.** *Law. Obs.* Also 5 **plevyne.** [a. OF. *plevine* pledge (12th c. in Godef.), = med.L. *plevina*, f. *plevīre*, in F. *plevir* to warrant; see PLEDGE.] Pledge, assurance, warrant.

(Frequent in AF. legal use; in Eng. law-books since 16th c.; rare in ME., quot. *c* 1400 not legal.)

[1275 *Act* 3 *Edw. I*, c. 17 (*Stat. Westm.*) Le Visconte ou le Baillif, .. voyst asayer de fere la plevine des avers a celui qe pris les avera. 1292 BRITTON III. vi. § 6 Et si le pleintif soit si povere qe il ne puse suerté trover, suffit la plevine par sa fey [*tr.* And if the plaintiff be so poor that he cannot find security, the pledging of his own faith shall be sufficient].] *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1253 Thar wedded Ywaine in plevyne The riche lady Alundyne. 1543 *transl. of quot.* 1275 The same shyryffe or baylyffe .. do assay to make pleuyn of the beastes from him that toke them. 1607 in COWELL *Interpr.* 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Plevin*, in Common Law, signifies a Warrant or Assurance. See *Replevin.* 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Plevin, Plevina*, in law, a warrant or assurance; the same with *Pledge.*

†**Plevisable,** *a. Law. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *plevisable*, f. *plevir* to warrant.] = BAILABLE *a.*[2] 1.

[1292 BRITTON I. xxii. § 3 Qi .. ount lessé les nent plevisables prisouns par meynprise, et les plevisables detenuz [*tr.* Have let to mainprise prisoners who were not bailable, and have detained others who were bailable].] 1670 *Tryal W. Penn & W. Mead* App. in *Phenix* I. 329 By the antient Law of England, it was Felony to detain a man in Prison, after sufficient Bail offer'd, where the Party was plevisable; every Person was plevisable, but he that was appeal'd of Treason, Murder, Robbery or Burglary.

Plew (plū). [Canadian F. *pélu*, = F. *poilu* hairy, f. *poil* hair.] The skin of a beaver.

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xviii, The beaver skins have fallen, according to their phraseology, to '*plew a plug*'. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 40/1 Each beaver-plew of full-grown animal or 'kitten' fetched six to eight dollars overhead.

Plew, -e, plewch, plewgh, Sc. and north. ff. PLOUGH. **Plewme, Plewrisie, -osy,** obs. ff. PLUME, PLEURISY.

†**Plex,** *sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [? ad. L. *plex-us* plaiting, braid.] A plait or braid (of hair).

1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 128 Hys berd was yelow as ony wax, To hys gerdell henge the plex, I dar well say yn certe.

Plex (pleks), *v. rare*[−0]. [f. L. *plex-*, ppl. stem of *plectĕre* to plait, interweave: cf. *perplex.*] *intr.* To form a plexus. Hence **Plexed** (plekst) *ppl. a.*, formed into or like a plexus, plexiform.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Plexal (pleˑksăl), *a. rare*[−0]. [irreg. for **plexual*, f. PLEXUS + -AL: cf. *sexual, gradual.*] Of or pertaining to a plexus.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Plexichronometer.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. F. *plexichronomètre*, f. Gr. πλῆξις a striking (? taken in sense 'beat') + *chronomètre* chronometer, metronome; see CHRONOMETER.] An instrument for timing the beats in music; a metronome.

1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 504 They have ordered all music which shall be printed here, in future, to have the movements numbered in correspondence with the plexichronometer.

Plexicose (pleˑksikōus), *a. rare*[−1]. [irreg. f. PLEXUS + -IC + -OSE, app. after *bellicose.*] Of the nature of a plexus, or composed of plexuses.

1847–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 301/2 The lymphatics from the different organs .. form plexicose chains.

Plexiform (pleˑksifɔim), *a. Anat.* [mod. f. PLEX-US + -FORM. So F. *plexiforme.*] Of the form of a plexus; forming a plexus or plexuses.

1828 WEBSTER, *Plexiform*, in the form of network; complicated. *Quincy.* 1830 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 463 Of these portions the outer and larger, which is plexiform, triangular and flattened, comes from the Gasserian ganglion. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2040. 248 Its papilla is covered with a plexiform mesh of dilated vessels.

Pleximeter (pleksiˑmĭtəɹ). *Med.* Also (irreg.) **plexometer.** See also PLESSIMETER. [f. Gr. πλῆξις stroke, percussion (f. πλήσσειν to strike) + -METER (the suffix being loosely used, and with the sense of 'estimating' rather than 'measuring').] A small thin plate of ivory or other substance, which is placed firmly upon some part of the body and struck with a PLEXOR in medical percussion. Also applied to anything used for the same purpose.

1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1843 SIR T. WATSON *Lect. Princ. & Pract. Physic* xlvii. II. 10 Many persons .. use no other pleximeter than the fingers of the left hand. 1853 MARKHAM *Skoda's Auscult.* 2 The pleximeter renders percussion much less irksome to the patient, and the sounds more distinct; .. we are able, by its aid, to recognize differences in sound, which are not otherwise perceptible. 1882 OGILVIE, *Pleximeter, Plexometer.* 1882 *Standard* 13 Dec. 5/5 The pleximeter, the stethoscope, .. the laryngoscope, the ophthalmoscope, .. could scarcely have been familiar to the .. doctor.

Hence **Pleximetric** (pleksimeˑtrik) *a.*, pertaining to a pleximeter or the use of it; **Pleximetry** (pleksiˑmĕtri), the use of a pleximeter.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pleximetric.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Plessimetry*, see *Pleximetry.*

Plexor (pleˑksəɹ). *Med.* See also PLESSOR. [irreg. f. Gr. πλῆξι-ς or πλήσσ-ειν (see PLEXIMETER) + -OR, after *flexor*, etc.] A small hammer or other instrument used (with a PLEXIMETER) in medical percussion; a percussion-hammer.

1844 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Plexor*, a striker; used specifically of that which strikes in Medical percussion. This may be either a hammer or the fingers of the physician.

Plexure (pleˑksiŭɹ). *rare.* [f. L. type **plexūra* a plaiting, f. *plectĕre, plex-* to plait, interweave.] A plaiting or interweaving; something plaited or interwoven. In quot. 1671 = PLEXUS 1.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. ii. § 14 'Tis most probable, that none of their Fibres are truly inosculated, saving perhaps, in the Plexures. 1736 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* III. 297 Their social branch the wedded plexures rear. 1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* iv, An intruding rose has stolen a nest among the plexures of the vine.

Plexus (pleˑksŭs). Pl. **plexuses** (in 8 **plexus's**), rarely **plexus.** [a. L. *plexu-s* (*u*-stem), pl. *plexūs*, f. *plectĕre, plex-* to plait, interweave.]

1. *Anat.* A structure in the animal body consisting of a bundle of minute fibres or tubes, as nerves, blood-vessels, or lymphatics, closely interwoven and intercommunicating; a network of fibres or vessels. Usually named from its relation to or situation in some part or organ, or from its form, as *brachial p., cardiac p., carotid p., choroid p., cæliac p., coronary p., gastric p., hepatic p., lumbar p., mesenteric p., pampiniform p., pelvic p., pulmonary p., sacral p., solar p., splenic p.*, etc.

1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* 19 Fallopius will have it to proceed from the superiour and inferiour plexus of Nerves of the Abdomen. 1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 13 If these Animal Spirits or Recrements can continue their Motion down the minute Channels of the little Nerves, into these Plexus's, Why should they stop there? 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Plexus*, .. a name common to several parts in the body, consisting of bundles of little vessels interwoven in form of net-work. *Ibid.*, Several branches both from the hepatic and splenic plexus .. form the mesenteric plexus. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* xi. 271 Great net-works, or plexuses.

2. *gen.* Any intertwined or interwoven mass; a complex body, collection, or set of things (material or immaterial); a web, network, complication.

1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 33 Their footstalks are inclosed in a strong reticular web-like plexus, which is the cloathing this tree has been said to afford. 1863 H. SPENCER *Ess.* III. 24 Relations each of which has for its terms a complete plexus of antecedents and a complete plexus of consequents. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* iv. 106 A dissolution of the plexus of mutual rights and a partition of the family property. 1891 J. W. POWELL in *Scribner's Mag.* Oct. 465 The partial channels sometimes interlock so as to form a plexus over the area of the delta.

3. *Math.* (See quot.)

1860 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* IV. 603 Such a system of equations, or generally the system of equations required for the complete expression of the relations existing between a set of quantities (and which are in general more numerous than the relations themselves) is said to be a *Plexus.*

†**Pley.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. Sp. *playa* coast of the sea, or of a river:—L. *plāga.*]

a 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 233 Walkyng .. by the pley of the ryuer of this said towne [San Lucas de Berrameda].

Pley, -e, obs. ff. PLEA. **Pley-e, pleyȝe, pleȝe,** obs. ff. PLAY. **Pleyde,** obs. pa. t. of PLAY *v.* **Pleyght, pleyt, -e,** obs. ff. PLAIT.

†**Pleykstare,** variant of BLEYKSTER, bleacher.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 525/2 Why(t)stare, or pleykstare (*H.* plykstare, *P.* whytstar or blykstar), *candidarius, candidaria. Ibid.* 404/1.

Pleyn(e, Pleynaunt, obs. ff. PLAIN, PLAINANT. **Pleyn(e, pleyss, pleysa(u)nce, -and, -a(u)nt:** see PLEASE, PLEASANCE, -ANT. **Pleyt:** see PLEA *sb.* and *v.* **Plezeauns,** obs. f. PLEASANCE.

Pliability (pləiˌăbiˑlĭti). [f. PLIABLE: see -ILITY.] The quality or property of being pliable.

a. Of material things: see PLIABLE 1.

1795 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 402 To preserve the pliability of the ropes. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* viii. (1819) 103 The suppleness and pliability of the joints. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 4 [To] give the steel pliability without diminishing its hardness. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 670 The normal pliability of the skin.

b. Of mind or character: see PLIABLE 2.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 74 Sweet pliability of man's spirit, that can at once surrender itself to illusions! 1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I. 123 Pliability was the peculiar characteristic [of the constitution of 1688]. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* I. vi, Those feminine attractions of gentleness and pliability.

Pliable (pləiˑăbˈl), *a.* [a. F. *pliable* (15th c. in Godef.), f. *plier* to bend: see PLY and -ABLE.]

1. Easy to be bent or folded; flexible, supple, yielding; †easily moulded or shaped, plastic.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/1 Plyabylle (*A.* Pliabylle), *flexuosus, flexibilis.* 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. cxlvii. 133 Lyke as the hamer makyth all metallys plyable, so Charlis made his foos or enmyes plyable to his hestis. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lv. 80 Round, tough, and pliable braunches. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 91 That earthen or pliable matter commonly called porcellan. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 105 To walke on ropes .. requireth not only a broad foot, but a plyable flexure of joynts. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 91 Two slender and pliable wires .. are to be fastened. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 150/2 Leather .. is soaked in water to make it pliable.

2. *fig.* Flexible in disposition or character; that is easily inclined, disposed, or influenced; ready to yield, docile; adaptable. Sometimes in sinister sense: cf. *Pliable* in *Pilgrim's Progress.*

1494 [see 1]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 144 b, That a soule be plyable to the inspiracyons of the holy goost. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 12 Very few of them do geue themselues pliable to learne of the word of God. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* vii. 109 The Scholler if he be of a plyable disposition, .. yeelds himselfe to his Teacher. 1780 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. xiv. 332 Agree with Antony; you'll find him more pliable since his Defeat. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xv. (1862) 237 The members were far from being very pliable to his wishes. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. v. 24 Pliable judges were previously chosen. 1876 M. COLLINS *From Midnight to Midn.* II. ii. 233 The girl's voice was remarkably clear and pliable.

†**3.** [Aphetic for APPLIABLE.] Applicable, pertinent, agreeable, conformable. *Obs.*

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 36 A distichon that is very pliable to my purpose. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 62 How pliable the Analogy of Water is to typifie the Spirit. 1641 *Argts. agst. Bowing at Name of Jesus* 14 This is most pliable to the meaning of the Canon.

Pliableness (pləiˑăbˈlnés). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being pliable; pliability. **a.** *lit.*

1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* ii. (1876) 58 If yee prayse the Gold for his weight or plyablenes. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 410 The Perfection and Pliableness of their vocal Organs. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic*

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639 This varnish is destined for articles which require durability, pliableness, and transparency.

b. *fig.* (Often in sinister sense.)

1562 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Table of Contents Ttt vij b, The pliablenesse or weake power of Freewill, whiche was in the fyrst man. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Buxomnesse*, plyablenesse. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* iv. 38 This Jesuitical pliableness and malice. 1834 J. BROWN *Lett. Sanctif.* iv. 272 An inward pliableness to divine influence.

Pli·ably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a pliable manner; flexibly; yieldingly, docilely.

1629 DONNE *Serm., Matt.* vi. 21 (1660) III. 223 That I come into the hands of my God as pliably, as ductily, as that first clod of earth of which he made me in Adam. 1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 583/1 Those lukewarm irreligious Temporizers, who had learn'd..pliably to tack about, as still to be ready to receive whatever revolution and turn of affairs should happen.

Pliades, obs. form of PLEIADES.

† Pli·ance. *Obs. rare*−1. [f. PLIANT *a.*: see -ANCE; cf. *compliance.*] Compliance, yielding.

1643 HAMMOND *Loyal Convert* (1644) 4 If a good King, he must have our praise and our plyance; If an evill King, he must have our Prayers and our Patience.

Pliancy (plәi·ănsi). [f. PLIANT: see -ANCY.] The quality of being pliant; flexibility.

a. Of material things: see PLIANT 1.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 115 ¶ 5 Giving such an Activity to the Limbs, and such a Pliancy to every Part. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 97 The difficulty was..to give to old wood the pliancy of young. 1835 JAMES *Gipsy* ii, The agile pliancy of youth.

b. *fig.* Of the mind, etc.: see PLIANT 2.

1789 BP. WATSON *Anecd.* (1817) 225 To be overlooked for want of political pliancy, is a circumstance I need not blush to own. 1810 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 424 Social dexterity and pliancy of mind. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 210 A very little tact and pliancy of nature might have greatly advanced his fortunes.

Pliant (plәi·ănt), *a.* Forms: 4 **pleaunt, plyande,** 5–6 **pli-, ply-, -aunt(e, -awnt,** 5–8 **plyant,** 6– **pliant.** [a. F. *pliant* (13th c.), pr. pple. of *plier* to bend, PLY.] Bending, yielding.

1. Bending; capable of being bent or folded with ease; supple, lithe, flexible; † ductile, plastic.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 439 Hit watz playn in þat place for plyande greuez, For to schylde fro the schene. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* iii. 24 He sette cherubyn..and a flawmynge swerde & pleaunt to the waye of the tree of liif to be kept. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. c. (Tollem. MS.), [Glass] is so plyaunt, þat it fongeþ ful sone diuerse and contrary schappes, by blaste of þe glasier. *Ibid.* XVII. cxliii. (Bodl. MS.), Some weþies..beþ..so pliaunte þat þei brekeþ nought. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 109 The elephante hath a long nose lyke a troumpe, pliant hither and thither. 1601 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 301 The free inhabitants of the plyant ayre. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. 43 These Hats are as stiff as boards, and sit not plyant to their heads. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 397 [Tortoise shells] are easily cast into what form the workman thinks proper, by making them soft and pliant in warm water, and then screwing them in a mold, like a medal. 1880 L. MORRIS *Ode of Life* 25 The fisher, with his pliant wand.

2. *fig.* **a.** Easily bent or inclined to any particular course; readily influenced for good or evil; yielding, compliant; accommodating, complaisant.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4386 Haue herte as hard as dyamaunt, Stedefast, and nought pliaunt. *c* 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 129 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 85 A plyaunt seruaunt gets fauour to his great aduauntage. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* ii. (1627) 10 This first age is that wherein they are most pliant. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* IV. i. 1792 'Twill..make his Youth more plyant to my Will. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. ix. 75 Men..pliant to good advice. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* I. vii. 405 A committee thus instructed was likely to be sufficiently pliant. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. ii. 25 The king would find some other prelate who would be more pliant in his hands.

b. = FLEXIBLE 4.

1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* I. 776 Thrice in glad Hymns.. The pliant voice on her seven steps they raise. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 36 He may..attain to so pliant a style, that scarce any thought will puzzle him to fit words to it. 1882 COX *Expositor* IV. 197 It should be pliant to or leave room for the discoveries of widening science.

c. That lends itself to some purpose; apt, adaptable, suitable. *rare.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 151 Which I obseruing, Tooke once a pliant houre, and found good meanes To draw from her a prayer. 1861 J. PYCROFT *Ways & Words* 60 Noble companions of many a pliant hour.

3. *Comb.*, as *pliant-bodied, -necked,* etc.

1798 LANDOR *Gebir* VII. 139 Swans pliant-necked. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* XII. I. 383 Like pliant-bodied wasps or bees.

Pli·antly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a pliant manner; supply, accommodatingly.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 118 [The words] yield the sense I speak of pliantly enough. 1672 DRYDEN *Assignation* I. i, You bow so pliantly! 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 152 Whether it was that..my mind could more pliantly supple itself to her graceful imagination.

Pliantness (plәi·ăntnės). Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = PLIANCY.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. ix. (Bodl. MS.), þat dop serpentes wiþ bendinge and wigelinge and pliauntnes of þe bodie. 1530 PALSGR. 255/2 Plyantnesse, *ploiantevr.* 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 72 To your lymmes I yeelde active plyantnesse. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. iv. 197 Shee was gentle as a Lamb or a Cow..and this pliantnesse she had partly by Nature and partly by example of her mother. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Orange Tree,* He will perceive when the Tree is dry, by handling its Leaves, if they feel soft,..and yet this Softness and Pliantness is not always a Sign of it.

‖ Plica (pli·kă, plәi·kă). Pl. **plicæ.** [med.L. *plica* plait, fold, f. *plicāre* to fold: see PLY. In F. *plique*; also, in sense 1, *plica.*]

1. *Path.* (More fully *pli·ca polo·nica.*) A matted filthy condition of the hair due to disease; Polish plait (PLAIT *sb.* 2 c).

1684 BOYLE *Porousn. Anim. Bodies* vii, That disease, which, from the country it most infests, is called the *Plica Polonica.* 1693 *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Plica,* an epidemical Disease in Polonia, when their Hairs grow together like a Cow's Tail. 1731 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 51 The Plica has been always..thought to be a Distemper. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* XXX. 383 The phenomena of plica polonica,..establishes the vitality of the hair. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 23 Mar. 217/1 The terrible disease of the hair, the *plica polonica,* is said to have entirely disappeared.

2. A fold or folding of any part, as of the skin or a membrane. In *Entom.* a fold-like ridge or carina; *spec.* an elytral ridge in Coleoptera.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Plica,* (Lat.) a Pleat, Fold or Wrinkle. 1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 95 The internal membrane of the neck and *Fundus,* which is likewise full of *plicæ.* 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 131 (*Annelides*) The plicæ lamellar, close, waved, vertical. 1849 [see PLICATION 2].

3. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 906 *Plica,* an excessive multiplication of small twigs, instead of branches.

† Pli·cable, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **plicābilis,* f. *plicāre* to fold, bend, PLY.] Flexible.

c 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 6813 Whos herte harder ys to grave, Touching her honour, than ys glas... Men kan nat maken yt plicable Nor forge yt to be Malliable. 1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* v. (1888) 39 The Nose is a member .. somewhat plicable, because it shoulde the better be clensed.

Plical (plәi·kăl), *a.* [f. med.L. *plica* (see PLICA) + -AL.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a plica.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Plical,* in *Bot.*, of or pertaining to plica. 1895 MEYRICK *Brit. Lepidopt.* 617 Stigmata raised, blackish, first discal somewhat before plical.

Plicate (plәi·kăt), *a.* [ad. L. *plicāt-us,* pa. pple. of *plicāre* to fold.] Folded, pleated.

a. *Bot.* (See quots.)

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. xii. (1765) 28 Corolla..Plicate, folded, as in *Convolvulus.* 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 75 Geranium, Crane's-bill .. cotyledons plicate or convolute. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iv. (ed. 6) 133 Leaves are as to the mode of packing, Plicate or Plaited, when folded on the several ribs, in the manner of a closed fan. *Ibid.* 139 Plicate or Plaited, applied to the flower-bud as a whole.—The term is used for the plaiting of a tube or cup, composed of a circle of leaves combined into one body.

b. *Zool., Geol.* (See quots., and cf. PLICA 2.)

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 154 Genus 45. *Abax*..elytra united, their shoulders carinate plicate. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 334 Plicate (*Plicata*). When they have two or three contiguous abbreviated furrows which exhibit the appearance of folds. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 629 Mucous..Membrane...Thin, reddish, and plicate in the direction of its length. 1849 DANA *Geol.* App. I. (1850) 687 Surface longitudinally plicate..; plications smooth.

Plicate (plәi·kė̆t, plikē·t), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *plicāre* to fold: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To fold, pleat. (Chiefly in passive.)

1698 B. ALLEN in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 377 The Belly plicated as other Beetles. 1841 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 677 Its lining membrane is loose and much plicated. 1880 *Specif. U. S. Patent* No. 229479 (*title*) Machine for plicating fabrics. 1904 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 230 The Lias and Oolites themselves ..were plicated and subjected to sub-aerial denudation.

Plicated (plәi·kė̆tėd, plikē·tėd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.]

1. *Anat., Bot., Geol.* Folded, plicate.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf, Plicated leaf,* one from the base of which there run [ribs] which extend themselves to the extreme sides, and .. raise and .. depress the disk..in an alternate order, making acute angles. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 304/2 The..marsupium..is a plicated vascular membrane. 1882 GEIKIE *Text Bk. Geol.* IV. VIII. § 3. 584 A highly plicated and crumpled condition.

† 2. Complicated. *Obs. rare.*

1666 J. H. *Treat. Gt. Antidote* 9 The more Disease is plicated, the longer is required.

Pli·cately, *adv.* [f. PLICATE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a plicate manner; in or with folds.

1846 DANA *Zoöph.* (1848) 708 Suberect plicately aggregated laminæ. 1881 BENTHAM in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. 339 Leaves usually larger, more coriaceous, or plicately ribbed than in the other subtribes.

Plicatile (pli·kătil, -әil), *a.* [ad. L. *plicātilis* (Pliny), f. *plicāre* to fold. So in F.]

† 1. Capable of being folded or convoluted. *Obs.*

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* x. App. (1662) 169 Whether these images or impresses consist in a certain posture or motion of the plicatile fibres or subtile threds of which the brain consists.

2. *Entom.* (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 336 *Plicatile*...When the wings at rest are folded in one or more longitudinal plaits.

Plication (pli-, plәikē·ʃәn). [a. OF. *plication, -acion* (Godef.), n. of action f. L. *plicāre* to fold.]

1. The action of folding; folded condition.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 23 It is necessarie some lymes to han a sustentacioun & a plicacioun, þat is a foldynge. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 285 The smallness of the space for the branchiæ may have been compensated by deep plication of those organs. 1886 W. ANDERSON *Pict. Arts Japan* 202 An artist of the Chinese school..may accentuate folds of drapery by a kind of shadow beneath the plication.

2. *concr.* A folding, a fold.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* lxxiii. (1811) VI. 345 The folds, as other plications have done, opened of themselves to oblige my curiosity. 1766 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 209 This bird has a plication of the aspera arteria. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. i, Thy juridical brow expanding its plications. 1849 DANA *Geol.* App. I. (1850) 710 There are 14 to 16 plications in half an inch; and the plicæ are smooth. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 87 (1879) 94.

3. *Geol.* The bending or folding of strata; a fold in a stratum.

1859 MURCHISON *Siluria* xvii. (ed. 3) 450 The plications of the strata in Belgium. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* ix. 232 Plications following each other from top to bottom of the cliff. 1888 *Nature* XXVI. 241/1 These crystalline masses underwent enormous plication and subsequent denudation.

Plicato- (pli-, plәikē·tō-), combining adv. form from L. *plicātus* plicate, prefixed to other adjs. in the sense 'plicately—', 'plicate and—', as *plicato-contorted* (plicately contorted), *plicato-cristate* (with plicate crests), *plicato-lacunose, plicato-lobate* (with plicate lobes), *plicato-papillose* (papillose with plications or wrinkles), *plicato-undulate.*

1846 DANA *Zoöph.* (1848) 141 Upper margin sublobate or plicato-undulate. *Ibid.* 152 Margin plicato-lobate. *Ibid.* 410 Frond..often variously plicato-contorted. *Ibid.* 500 In part plicato-cristate, rising into crests more or less plicate. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 4 Pits elongated, narrow, plicato-lacunose.

Plicator, -er (pli-, plәikē·tәɹ). [agent-n. from PLICATE *v.*, or L. *plicāre* to fold.] A folder; an apparatus for folding fabrics.

1880 *Specif. U. S. Patent* No. 229479 The table projects, apex forward, from the frame and I have named it the 'plicater'. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Plicator,* a mechanical device for making a plait or fold, as in some sewing-machine attachments, for instance.

Plicatulate (plikæ·tiŭlė̆t), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. type **plicātul-us* (f. *plicāt-us* PLICATE: cf. *barbātul-us, līmātul-us*) + -ATE 2.] Minutely plicate.

1849 DANA *Geol.* App. I. (1850) 697 Palleal impression faint, anteriorly plicatulate.

Plicature (pli·kătiŭɹ). [ad. L. *plicātūra* a folding, f. *plicāre* to fold.] Folding, mode of folding; a fold; = PLICATION.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VII. 96 Into this plicature .. are immitted two Arteries named Carotides. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* I. 10 They unfold the plicatures of truth's garment, but they cannot behold the lovely face of it. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3038 Leaves, intended for the said Trunk, and foulded up in the same plicature, wherein, upon the Bean's sprouting, they do appear. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 271 The *Pia Mater* .. investing the brain, in all its convolutions or plicatures. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 18 Divisions have been founded upon the nature of the plicature of the cotyledons.

Plicht, Sc. f. PLIGHT; † short for PLICHT-ANKER.

a 1515 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 31 Haile, plicht, but sicht! Haile, mekle of mycht! 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 15 Quhair Purgatorie and pardonis will not sell, And gude intent, thair Pylat plycht and leid.

† Plicht-anker. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **plycht-.** [ad. LG. *plicht-anker,* Du. *plechtanker* 'the principall or chief anchor that houlds a ship' (Hexham 1678); in Da. *pligt-anker.*

The Du. and LG. word is usually referred to MLG., LG. *plicht,* MDu., Du. *plecht,* a small fore (or after) -deck of an open boat, OHG. *phlihta,* MHG. *pflihte,* Da., Sw. *pligt*; Doornkaat-Koolman (*Ostfr. Wbch.*) prefers derivation from *plicht* responsibility: see PLIGHT *sb.*[1]

The main anchor of a ship; in quots. *fig.*: cf. *sheet-anchor.*

1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 187 Scho tuke Presence plicht ankers of the barge,..And Cherising for to complete hir charge. *a* 1520 — *Poems* xi. 46 Thy Ransonner, with woundis fyve, Mak thy plycht anker and thy steiris, To hald thy saule with him on lyve. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 153 Lat this faith be thi plycht ankir, and doutless thow sall be saiffit fra all the dangeir of syn.

Plicidentine (plisidē·ntin). [f. med.L. *plica* fold, pleat + DENTINE.] A form of dentine in which it is folded on a series of vertical plates, causing the surface of the tooth to be fluted.

1844 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 273 With reference to the main and fundamental tissue of tooth, we find..six leading modifications in fishes..Vasodentine .. Plicidentine .. Dendrodentine. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.* etc. II. 935/2 The basal part of the teeth of the Wolf-fish, of the *Lepidosteus oxyurus,* and of the *Ichthyosaurus,* affords examples of plicidentine.

Pliciferous (pli-, plәisi·fėrәs), *a.* [f. med.L. *plica* fold + -FEROUS.] Having or bearing plicæ or folds: in *Entom.* said of elytra having an internal plica, also of beetles having such elytra.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Pliciform (pli·si-, plәi·sifōɹm), *a.* [f. as prec. + -FORM.] Having the form of a plica, fold, or plait.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Plide, Plie, obs. forms of PLEAD, PLEA, PLY.

Plier (plәi·әɹ). Also 6 **plyar,** 7–9 **plyer.** [f. PLY *v.* + -ER 1. Cf. F. *plieur* folder.]

1. One who plies: in various senses of the verb.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 147 Going into a sinning-house..she found a young Plyer there. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Plyer,* a Crutch. 1725 *New Cant. Dict., Plyer..*; also a Trader. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 57 The companies alight,..without the aid of attendant pliers. 1872 JEAFFRESON *Brides & Bridals* (1873) II. 143 Solicited by a 'plier' to accompany him to a convenient tavern.

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2. In *pl.* Pincers, usually small, having long jaws mostly with parallel surfaces, sometimes toothed; used for bending wire, manipulating small objects, etc.

1568–9 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 283 Paier of plyars, 6d. 1587 Mascall *Govt. Cattle, Hogges* (1627) 271 With a paire of plyers bow and turne the points of the wyar into the holes of his nostrils. 1634 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xxvii. 94 Take it forth againe with a paire of pliers or small tongs, and light it at the fire. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* i. 6 Plyers are of two sorts, Flat Nos'd and Round Nos'd. Their office is to hold and fasten upon all small work, and to fit it in its place. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 318 The pliers commonly used for cutting wire.

Plight (plɔit), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–4 **pliht**, (4 erron. **plith**), 3 **plihht, pliȝht**, 3–5 **pliȝt**, 4–5 **plyȝt**, 4–6 **plyght**, 5 **plyȝht**, 5–6 *Sc.* **plycht**, 5– *Sc.* **plicht**, 4– **plight**. *β.* ? 4 **plyt**, 4–5 **plit, plite**, 5 **plyte**. [OE. *pliht* danger, risk, = OFris. *plicht* danger, concern, care; cf. MDu. *plicht*, *plecht* responsibility, obligation, duty, Du. *pligt*, *plicht*, MLG., LG. *plicht* obligation, duty; OHG., MHG. *phliht*, *pflih* obligation, duty, office, concern, care of or for, Ger. *pflicht* duty, etc.; f. stem *pleh-*, *pleg-* of OE. *pleón* (with genitive) to risk the loss of, expose to danger, or WGer. *plegan*, in OS. and OHG. (Notker) with genitive, to take the risk or responsibility of (an act), to be responsible for, answer for (a thing or person). Cf., from same root, OE. *pleoh* (:—**pleh*) danger, hurt, peril, risk, responsibility, OFris. *ple*, *pli* danger; OHG. *pfligida* risk, danger. The continental langs. show the sense-gradation from 'danger, risk', through 'responsibility, duty', to 'office, concern, care', etc. See Franck in *Kuhn's Zeitschr.* XXXVII. 132.

Already in the 14th c., in some dialects, *h*, *ȝ*, or *gh* was lost in the combination *-ight*, leaving *-it*, whence the occasional *β* spellings above, *plit*, *plite*, *plyt*, and the modern pronunciation. *Plight* being thus identified in pronunciation, and sometimes in spelling with ME. *plit* from AF., the two words ran together in the form *plight*: see Plight *sb.*[2]]

†**1.** Peril, danger, risk. *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxiv. 3 Ymbsaldun mec sar deões & plihtas helle [*periculа inferni*] ꝛemoettun mec. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 96 Ic hit toȝelæde eow hider mid micclan plihte ofer sæ. *c* 1205 Lay. 8132, & summe heo gunnen pleien. pliht com on ueste. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 7279 Also falle men yn plyght, þat sytte vp þe Þursday at night. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kni.* 266 Þat I passe as in pes, & no plyȝt seche. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 162 Þe perill and þe plight is thyne. 1503 Hawes *Examp. Virt.* vii. 12 Full often he brought theym to the plyght. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxii. 104 Blaming thy tressoun, the caus of all our plicht. *c* 1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* 107 That thou shouldst..die for those deserv'd eternall plight.

β. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8019 Priam..Wold haue put hym to þe plit for perell of all. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1221, I haue had habundance Of welfare ay; and now stond in þe plite Of scarsetee. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2575 For to dy scho semed in plyte.

†**2.** Sin, offence; guilt, blame. *Obs.*

c 1200 Ormin 10213 Forr grediȝnesse is hæfedd plihht, & folliȝheþþ helless bisne. 13.. *Cursor M.* 5077 (Cott.) Mi breþer dere, Your plight [*v. r.* gilt] i haue for-giuen yow. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 131 Þe kyng suld haf no plight, þat Thomas so was dede. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nycholas*) 932 Quhy suld he sa be dycht For þare mysded & þar plicht.

β. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1494 Þe lorde þat þe lyfte ȝemes Displesed much at þat play in þat plyt stronge.

3. Undertaking (of a risk or obligation); pledge (under risk of forfeiture); engagement, plighting. (After ME., perh. a new formation from the vb.)

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1269 He bad him maken siker pliȝt Of luue and trewðe, in frendes riȝt. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 1494 Þat man þat deme þ alle to þe ryȝt, Of mercy get he no plyȝt. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 888 Crounes þai gun crake Mani, ich wene, apliȝt [= in plight]. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 767 Thus they justyd tylle hyt was nyght, Then they departyd in plyght, They had nede to reste.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. i. 103 Happily when I shall wed, That Lord, whose hand must take my plight, shall carry Halfe my loue with him. *a* 1700 Dryden *Song*, '*What shall I do?*' Not pray for a smile, And not bargain for plight. 1891 G. Meredith *One of our Conq.* I. iv. 58 An engagement,..a mutual plight of faith.

β. 13.. *St. Erkenwolde* 285 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 272 Nas I a paynym vnpreste þat neuer þi plite knewe Ne þi mesure of þi mercy ne þi mecul vertue?

4. *Comb.* **Plight-ring**, an engagement-ring.

1877 W. Jones *Finger-ring* 241 A sacred plight-ring was considered almost as impassable a barrier as the veil itself, against the marriage of the wearer.

Plight (plɔit), *sb.*[2] Forms: *α.* 4–5 **plit, plyt**, 5–6 **plite, plyte**, (5 **plyet**). *β.* 4–5 **pliȝt, plyȝt**, 5–6 **plyght**, **-e**, 5– **plight**. [ME. *plit*, *plyt*, a. Anglo-F. *plit* (in Gower and Law French), for ONF. **pleit*, OF. *ploit* fold, act or manner of folding; also, manner of being, trim, condition, state (13th c. in Godef.): see Plait *sb.*[1] (of which this is in origin a doublet). The *β* forms are taken over from Plight *sb.*[1]; when that word was (in some parts of England, already in 14th c.) reduced to *plit*, *plite*, and thus identified in pronunciation and sometimes in spelling with this, this began in turn to be spelt *plyght*, *plight*, which superseded *plite* in 16th c. This spelling appears first in branch II, and perh. there was association of sense, peril (Plight *sb.*[1] 1) being a kind of 'evil plight' (4 b below). In 16–17th c. the *gh* was often extended to the synonym Plait, written *pleight*, *plaight* (but for this there were also other possible models in *eight*, *weight*, *straight*, riming with *plait*, *wait*).]

I. Fold; manner of folding; plait.

†**1.** A fold, in drapery or the like; a pleat; = Plait *sb.* 1 a. *Obs.*

a. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* III. 156 And if pernell preisid the plytis bihynde, The costis were acountid paye whan he myȝth. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. x. (1869) 79 Come forth clerk,..vndoo þese letteres out of plyt. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* (Arb.) 100 To clothe him selfe with nothing els, but a demie bukram cassok, plaine without plites.

β. c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 242 Now fold ye alle there at oonys þat a pliȝt passe not a fote brede alle way. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* xviii. (1870) 169 Theyr rayment..is made..wyth two wrynckkles and a plyght. 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 229 She is drest..with a short Gown without any plights.

†**b.** A fold in a natural structure, a convolution, a bend; = Plait *sb.* 1 b. *Obs.*

a. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 350 These foldings, plites, and windings [of the ileon or folded gut].

β. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* I. i. 2 b, In the plyghte of the arme. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 554 This [horn of unicorn]..is neither light nor hollow,..revolved into many plights, sharper than any dart. 1672 Flavel *Fount. Life* i. Wks. 1731 I. 2/1 It is of many Sorts and Forms, of many Folds and Plights.

†**c.** *fig.* (Cf. Plait *sb.* 1 c.) *Obs.*

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. ix. (Skeat) I. 77 In this boke be many privy thinges wimpled and folde; unneth shul leude men the plites unwinde.

†**2.** A plait of hair or the like; = Plait *sb.* 2.

1601 Weever *Mirr. Mart.* B ij b, Diuides each haire, each plight vndresses. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 129 A taile..very woolly and fat, and close wouen in many plights. 1800 Coleridge *Christabel* II. 33 Geraldine.. Puts on her silken vestments white, And tricks her hair in lovely plight.

†**b.** *fig.* A contexture of conditions. (Cf. sense 4.) *Obs. rare.*

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 74 It seems then, that the thing that calls us up is Morningness, or that woof and plight that the whole ticklish frame of worldly beings are wheel'd into at such a tide of day.

†**3.** A recognized length or 'piece' of lawn. (? Orig. the length into which it was folded. See Beck *Draper's Dict.* 178 *note.*) *Obs.*

1415 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 382, j plite [*printed* plice] de lawnd. 1452 *Will of Britte* (Somerset Ho.), Vnum plyte de lawne. 1463 *Act* 3 *Edw. IV*, c. 5 Coverchiefs del price dun plite de cynqe souldz. 1463–4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 505/1 Eny Kerchef, wherof the price of a plyght shall excede the some of iiis. iiiid. *Ibid.*, Kerchiefs, of the price of a plyte of vs. 1483, 1502 [see Lawn *sb.*[1] 1]. 1535 *Rutland MSS.* (1905) IV. 277 For vj plightes of fyne lawne for sleves for the Quene. [1607 Cowell *Interpr.*, *Plite of Lawne*... Seemeth to be a certaine measure, as a yard or an elle, etc.]

II. Manner of being; condition, state. (Cf. *complexion.*)

4. Condition, state, trim. **a.** *orig.* neutral or good.

a. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 111 With peple of alle plytez þe palays þay fyllen. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 399 The nexte tyme I shal fonde To bryngen oure craft al in another plite. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II. i. (Skeat) I. 8 Chaunging of the lift syde to the right halve tourneth it so clene in-to another kynde, that never shal it come to the first plyte in doinge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/1 Plyte, or state,..*status*. 1530 Palsgr. 255/2 Plyte or state, *poynt.* 1570 Levins *Manip.* 151/6 Plite, plight, *habitudo.*

β. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5373 But herizȝed be þe hiȝe king 3ou þus haþ holpe, & pult 3ou to þis pliȝt fram pouert euermore! 1534 More *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1288/2 And [to] lyue here in suche pleasaunt plight as we shuld haue lyued if Adam had not synned. 1596 Drayton *Leg.* iv. 214 Being in so excellent a plight. 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 269 The Town remaining in as good plight..for Trade and Buildings, as most Towns do which want a navigable River. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. i. 9 Nothing shall be distreined for rent, which may not be rendered again in as good plight as when it was distreined. 1838–9 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 124 It is a happy and hopeful plight for us both. 1851 Gallenga *Italy* 251 Not in the best plight or order.

b. Now generally qualified as evil.

a. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 114 Now hatz he put hym in plyt of peril. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kni.* 733 Þus in peryl, & payne, & plytes ful harde. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 200 In sori plit and povere he lay. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IV. xxiii. 152 She shalle be in as euyl plyte as he is or it be long to.

β. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1074 Þe planetez arn in to pouer a pliȝt. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* l. 142 Turnus..knewe well thenne that he was deceyued,..sore an-angred he was, whan he founde hym selfe in that plyght. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cvii. iii, They cry'd to him in woefull plight. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 56 We cannot be in worse plight than we are. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. i. 31 We forget in what sad plight We lately left the captiv'd Knight. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xiii, He was now in a woful plight. 1863 P. Barry *Dockyard Econ.* 23 Dockyard administration is in a sorry and almost hopeless plight.

†**c.** Manner, fashion, way. *Obs. rare.*

c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 434 Pecok, Stork, Bustarde, & Shovellewre, ye must vnlace þem in þe plite of þe crane prest & pure. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 8 b, We deny all, in the same plight as you have set them downe.

5. Bodily or physical condition; state as to health; now esp. of cattle.

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 47 Thus was the hors in sori plit. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, Also þe scabbe cometh to hem, for to hye plyet, when þei abyde in her kenel to longe and goth not on huntynge. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. K iij, Blake Ciche..taken wyth beanes..maketh a good plyte and fatt fleshe. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 125 The woman also in very good plight too. *a* 1649 Winthrop *New Eng.* (1853) I. 37 Some horses came over in good plight. 1792 Cowper *Let.* 29 July, Mary..is in pretty good plight this morning, having slept well. 1855 Hr. Martineau *Autobiog.* II. 35 Another of our neighbours admitted the fine plight of my cows.

b. *absol.* Good or proper condition, health.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3823 Þai wald noȝt bring þe childe in plyte [*i. e.* to health]. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* xxxvi. (1878) 85 Use cattle aright, to keepe them in plight. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* xi, When a traveller and his horse are in heart and plight. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 84 [Of a ship] Though she had been in plight, we had not hands left sufficient to work her. 1866 Felton *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. i. vii. 119 [Of a dog] His strength, his plight, his speed so light, You had with wonder viewed.

†**6.** State of mind, mood, esp. *to do* something.

[1376–9 Gower *Mirour de l'omme* 10661 Comment q'il plourt, comment q'il rit, Toutdis se tient en un soul plit.]

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 545 [To] put you in plite your purpos to wyn. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 773 Thinketh he that I would send him hence, which is neyther in the plight to sende out? 1632 Milton *Penseroso* 57 'Less Philomel will daign a Song, In her sweetest, saddest plight. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 27 He coming in a very humble plight, asking my pardon.

7. State or position from a legal point of view.

a. Of an enactment, privilege, use, etc.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 16 § 11 The same proclamacion shal abide, be, and remain in the same plight and strength that it is, and as if this acte had neuer bene made. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 243 As touching this privilege.., although it continue not altogither in the same plight, yet some shadowe thereof remaineth even to this day. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 443 The statute of uses executes the possession to the use, in the same plight as the use was limited.

b. Of a person, etc.: Legal status.

[*a* 1482 Littleton *Tenures* § 306 III. iv. (1516) Div b, Est en tiel plite sicomme il que auoit droit.]

1663 *Act* 15 *Chas. II*, c. 6 § 7 Whether Persons prohibited to preach by the said Act are in the same Plight as to Punishment, with Persons disabled by the said Act to preach. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. xxx. 392 The effect of falsifying, or reversing, an outlawry is that the party shall be in the same plight as if he had appeared upon the *capias*.

8. Attire, array, dress. *rare.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. xii. 8 Like as the sunburnt Indians do aray Their tawney bodies in their proudest plight. 1743 J. Davidson *Æneid* VII. 192 Three hundred of them stood shining and in full plight. 1821 Joanna Baillie *Metr. Leg., Ld. John* xii, In reveller's plight, he is bedight.

Plight (plɔit), *v.*[1] Now chiefly *poet.* or *rhet.* Pa. t. and pple. **plighted.** Forms of inf.: see Plight *sb.*[1] *Pa. t.* 4 **pliȝt, plyghte**, 4–7 **plight**, 5 **plyght, plyȝt**, 6 *Sc.* **plicht**, 8– **plighted**. *Pa. pple.* 3–5 **pliȝt**, 3 **i-pluht**, 4 **y-plight, y-pliȝt, y-plyȝt**, 4, 7– **plight**, 5 **i-pleyht**, 6 **plyght** (*Sc.* **plicht**), **plyted**, 6– **plighted**. [OE. *plihtan*, f. *pliht* danger, damage: see Plight *sb.*[1] Cf. OHG. *phlihten* refl. to engage one's self, MDu. *plichten* to guarantee.]

†**1.** *trans.* To cause to incur danger, bring danger upon; to endanger; to compromise (life, honour, etc.). With *dat.* (OE.)

a 1016 *Laws Æthelred* v. c. 28 (Schmid) Plihte him sylfum and ealre his are. *Ibid.* VI. c. 36 Þonne plihte hi heora æhton, butan hit friðbenan sindan.

2. *trans.* To put (something) in danger or risk of forfeiture; to give in pledge; to pledge or engage (one's troth, faith, oath, promise, etc.).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 208 Al so as dusi biheste, oðer folliche ipluht trouðe, & longe beon unbishoped..þeos, & alle swuche beoð iled to slouhðe. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's T.* 153 Plight me thy trouthe heere in myn hand quod she The nexte thyng that I requere thee Thou shalt it do. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 517 To this couenaunte to be holde truly and with-out gyle, bothe perties plight ther trowthes. 1554–9 in *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 2 To fullfyll the promys he had plyght. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 75 William his vow plicht to the powin, Ffor favour or for feid. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 64 Off hir finger fals she threw ane Ring, And said, 'my Lord, ane taikin I 3ow plycht'. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 46 My faith I plight heere, to relate thee veritye soothlye. 1607 Topsell *Foure-f. Beasts* 353 Truely her troath She him plight, That she would not come within the night. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* I. 291 Have we not plighted each our holy oath, That one should be the common good of both? 1813 Scott *Rokeby* I. xv. Hast thou kept thy promise plight, To slay thy leader in the fight? 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 685 They came in multitudes .. to plight faith to William, rightful and lawful King.

b. esp. in reference to betrothal or marriage: cf. Trothplight.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8386 (Cott.) Well i wat þat þou me hight, Ar þou to spouse me trouth plight. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 600 And in myn hand youre trouthe plighten ye To loue me best. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xiii. (Bodl. MS.), In contract of wedding [he] pliȝte[þ] his trowith and obligeþ hym selfe to lede his life with his wyfe and to pay here dettes. 1548–9 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, And therto I plight thee my trouth. 1653 Walton *Angler* i. 24 What is said of Turtle Doves; .. that they silently plight their troth and marry. 1841 James *Brigand* vii, I told him ..that my heart was given and my hand plighted to another.

†**c.** Phrase. *I thee* (*you*) *plight* (*sc.* my word): I warrant or assure you, I promise you. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 318, I shal have an othere, I you plighte, Like to this every dele. *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton

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Cl.) 50 The old man sayd 'Y the plyȝte, Thou schalt have as y the hyght'. *a* 1500 *Sir Beues* 2154 (Pynson) In that caue they were al nyght Wythout mete or drynke, I you plyght.

†**3.** To pledge or bind oneself to do or give (something); to promise. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 13071, & þu wulle me an hond plihten; þat ich hit scal al dihten. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2677 Or haue he hire pliȝt & sworen, Ðat him sal feið wurðful ben boren. 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.*, etc. (1843) 145 Heyle godly lady in the was plyght Tho joy of man bothe all and sum. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 239 b, Than doest thou all that thou hast plyght. 1587 *Mirr. Mag. Arth.* III. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 313 The quiet rest that princely palace plights.

4. To engage or bind (oneself); *pass.* to be engaged or bound *to* some one.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 46 Pilgrimes and Palmers Plihten hem to-gederes For to seche Seint Ieme and seintes at Roome. 1377 *Ibid.* B. v. 202, I..was his prentis yplizte, his profit to wayte. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1045 Y til him am trewe y-pliȝt, & haue myn oþ y-swered. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Irel.* iv. 72 So you have plighted and pledged yourself to your band since you swore you would wed me only. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 116 His daughter was plighted to the very man he would have chosen for her.

†**Plight,** *v.*2 *Obs.* Forms: see PLIGHT *sb.*2 [ME. *plite*, etc., collateral form of PLAIT *v.*; later *plight*, going with PLIGHT *sb.*2]

1. *trans.* To fold, to pleat; = PLAIT *v.* 1, PLEAT *v.* 1; also, to contract into folds or wrinkles.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1155 (1204) Now goode Nece be it neuere so lyte, Yif me þe labour it to sowe and plyte. *c* 1374 — *Boeth.* I. Pr. ii. 5 (Camb. MS.), With the lappe of hir garment Iplitid in a frounce sche dryede myn eyen. 1530 PALSGR. 660/2, I plyght a gowne, I set the plyghtes in order, *je plye*. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 76 The garment was large, and plited verie thicke. 1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 8 Things, which by Heat are not onely wrinkled, but ruffled and plighted. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Monfet's Theat. Ins.* 973 The wings are of a decayed purple colour passing to a lively blue, and all plighted severally.

b. To fold (in the arms), embrace.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xli. 81 And in his armes he shall hym plight. 1596 R. L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 76 Diego .. Came running forth, him in his arms to plight.

c. *fig.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 648 (697) What to done best were, & what eschue, That plitede she ful ofte in many folde. 1640 J. STOUGHTON *Def. & Distrib. Divinity* ii. 78 So long as these Divine truths are folded and plighted together in these few divisions, there is no lustre or light sparkles from them.

2. To intertwine or interweave into one combined texture; = PLAIT *v.* 2; to knit, to tie in a knot.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 76 Hir lockes are pleighted like the fleece of wooll. *c* 1590 — *Fr. Bacon* vi. 127 I'll plight the bands and seal it with a kiss. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 7 Sometimes her head she fondly would aguize With gaudy girlonds .. or rings of rushes plight. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VII. xxiii, A long love-lock on his left shoulder plight.

Hence **Pli·ghted** *ppl. a.* (also **plited, plight**), plaited, pleated, folded, involved; **Pli·ghting** *vbl. sb.*, pleating, folding, wrinkling.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. v. 95 Sleues with syde lappes or plyted. *c* 1530 *Crt. of Love* 1102 The nonnes, with vaile and wimple plight. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* C vij b, This all-affrighting Comet I haue heard To be the plighted tresse of Meropes. 1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 8 Contraction by the Fire..causeth Plighting. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. 1851 V. 62 She [Boadicea] wore a plighted garment of divers colours, with a great gold'n Chain. 1693 tr. *Emilianne's Hist. Monast. Ord.* 152 A black plited cloak.

Plight, obs. form of PLIGHTED *ppl. a.*1 and 2.

Plighted (plәi·tĕd), *ppl. a.*1 Also 3 **yplizt**, 4 **pliht**, 5 **plight**. [f. PLIGHT *v.*1 + -ED 1.]

1. Of a thing: Pledged, given in pledge or assurance, solemnly promised.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3819 Sikernesse & treuþe yplizt of þis voreward hii nome. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* 156 b, I broken haue my plighted hest. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 688 Perfidious Mars long plighted Leagues divides. 1794 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* III. i, The King must perform His plighted promise. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 218 His plighted faith went for as little as the plighted faith of a deliberate perjurer.

2. Of a person: Bound by pledge; engaged.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 116, I ..was his pliht prentys his profyt to loke. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1044 Þou haly bischop and preste plight. 1849 Miss MULOCK *Ogilvies* xii, Unless they were plighted lovers. *a* 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Parting Lovers* x, Many a plighted maid and wife.

†**Plighted,** *ppl. a.*2: see under PLIGHT *v.*2

Pli·ghter. *rare.* [f. PLIGHT *v.*1 + -ER 1.] One who or that which plights or pledges.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 126 My play-fellow, your hand; this Kingly Seale, And plighter of high hearts.

†**Pli·ghtful,** *a. Obs.* Also 4 **plihtful**. [f. PLIGHT *sb.*1 + -FUL.] Perilous; sinful, guilty, blameworthy.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (1862) 29 Thaim birð lef thair plihtful play. 13.. *Cursor M.* 6614 (Cott.) Þat plightful folk thoght þan na plai. *Ibid.* 29154 Qua dos heui plightful dede Of heuy penance has he nede.

†**Pli·ghtless,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 4 **plihtles, plyȝtles**. [f. PLIGHT *sb.*1 + -LESS.] Blameless.

13.. *Cursor M.* 28945 (Cott.) Til him þat has bene hauand, ..And falles in-to state o nede, Plight-les for his aun dede. 13.. *St. Erkenwolde* 296 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 273 Adam, oure alder, þat ete of þat appulle þat mony a plyȝtles pepul has poysned for euer.

†**Pli·ghtly,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 3 **plihtliche**. [f. PLIGHT *sb.*1 + -LY 1.] Perilous, of grave import.

c 1205 LAY. 23528 Þa weoren inne Paris Plihtliche spelles ful iwis [*c* 1275 sori tidynge foliwis].

†**Pli·ghty,** *a.*1 *Obs. rare.* [f. PLIGHT *sb.*1 + -Y. So MDu., MLG. *plichtich* liable, responsible.] Responsible, guilty.

13.. *Cursor M.* 6689 (Cott.) Qua smites his thain wit a wand, And he be deid vnder his hand, He sal be plighty for þe sin. *Ibid.* 8112 Til all plighti þair pardun [sal rise].

†**Pli·ghty,** *a.*2 *Obs. rare.* [f. PLIGHT *sb.*2 + -Y.] Full of folds, wrinkled, rugose.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 110 The other proper coate is on the inside in the small guts rugous or plightie.

Plihht, pliht, obs. forms of PLIGHT *sb.*1

Plim (plim), *v.* Chiefly *dial.* [Known only from 17th c.; connected with the root of PLUM *v.* *Plim* adj. 'filled out' is used in dialects from Rutland to Devon.]

a. *intr.* To swell, fill *out*, grow plump.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. vi. 62 Yet plimming by a generous heat, That always by one Pulse did beat. 1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 38 [He] first discovered himself to be out of his Wits..by boiling a great Number of Groats with a Design, as he said, to make them plim, i. e. grow thicker. *a* 1732 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 147 The barley-straw..broke off..before the grain was full plimmed. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Nature* XXVII. 442/2 The leaves..plim out at once into a larger rounded type. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1892) 22 Don't that make your bosom plim?

b. *trans.* To swell, inflate.

1881 G. ALLEN *Evolutionist at Large* XV. 149 The wings [of a butterfly] are by origin a part of the breathing apparatus, and they require to be plimmed by the air before the insect can take to flight. 1881 — *Vignettes fr. Nat.* IV. 32, I saw an orange-tip plimming its unexpanded wings and displaying its beautiful markings on a blade of grass.

Pli·msoll. [The name of S. Plimsoll, M.P. for Derby, to whose agitation the Merchant Shipping Act of 1876 was due.] In *Plimsoll line* (LINE *sb.*2 7), *mark*, also called *Plimsoll's mark* (see MARK *sb.*1 12), the load-line required to be placed upon the hulls of British ships.

1881 [see MARK *sb.*1 12]. 1884 *Chr. World* 13 Mar. 185/3 On the vessels in our docks and harbours may now be seen the 'Plimsoll mark'. *fig.* 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Oct. 1/2 The only question in dispute is where to affix this Plimsoll line of respectability.

Plinian (pli·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Pliniānus*, f. *Plinius* Pliny. In B, a. Ger. *plinian.*]

A. *adj.* Belonging to or named after Pliny, esp. Pliny the elder, C. Plinius Secundus, the naturalist (23–79 A. D.).

1649 OGILBY tr. *Virg. Georg.* II. (1684) 79 *note*, Salmasius (in his Plinian Exercitations) takes it for a Fable.

B. *sb. Min.* Name given by Breithaupt (1846) to a supposed monoclinic variety of cobaltiferous arsenopyrite.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 80 Arsenopyrite, or Mispickel. .. Plinian. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Min., Plinian.* ..A syn. of arsenopyrite, the new name being given because it was supposed to be monoclinic.

Plinth (plinþ). [ad. L. *plinthus* plinth (Vitruv. in senses 1 a, 2 a), a. Gr. πλίνθος tile, brick, stone squared for building. Cf. F. *plinthe*. The L. form *plinthus* was at first used.]

1. a. 'The lower square member of the base of a column or pedestal' (Gwilt).

[1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C iv b, The antiques haue made three Plinthus, one aboue an other, the occasion wherof is this, that the earthe should not ouer growe the Base of the Pedestale. *Ibid.* D iij b, The Abacus hangeth ouer more then the Plinthus of the Base of the pillor.] 1611 COTGR., *Plinthe*, a Plinth, or Slipper; a flat, and square peece of Masonrie, &c., placed sometimes aboue, sometimes below, the footstall (but euer the first of the Basis) of a piller, &c. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 459/1 The Plinth, or Plinthus. 1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The plinth is..that flat square table, under the mouldings of the base and pedestal..seeming to have been originally intended to keep the bottom of the primitive wooden pillars from rotting. *a* 1849 POE *Coliseum* iv, These ivy-clad arcades .. These mouldering plinths. *a* 1878 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 151 In earlier instances the plinth and sub-plinth are both square in plan.

b. A block of stone, etc., serving as a base or pedestal to a statue, bust, vase, etc.; also, the squared base of a piece of furniture.

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 216 Upon the Stone Coping, are Plinths to set Vases and Flower-Pots on. 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. vi. 109 These figures..stand upon little square plinths.

c. The projecting part of a wall immediately above the ground. Also *attrib.*, as *plinth-stone*.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 312 A Plinth, in masonry, is the first stone inserted above the ground. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. 1298 In a wall the term *plinth* is applied to two or more rows of bricks at the base of it, which project from the face. 1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* 292 *Plinth*, the plain projecting face at the bottom of a wall immediately above the ground. 1878 MCVITTIE *Christ Ch. Cath.* 66 Springing from a plinth which runs round the building.

d. *fig.* A plinth-like base or foundation.

1803 REPTON *Landscape Garden.* (1805) 86 A terrace .. forms a base line or deep plinth. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 405 Its surrounding plinth of rock shows in places at low water.

2. †**a.** After Vitruvius, The abacus of the capital of a column. *Obs.*

[1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C j b, The Capital..hath vpon Echinus a littel edge, which seteth forth Plinthus with a more beautiful Proiecture.] 1611 COTGR., *Abaque*, a Plinth, or flat square Stone, on the Capitell of a pillar. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 45/2 Over the Capitals of their Columns another Abacus or Plinth. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Vitruvius also calls the Tuscan abacus, *plinth*, from its resembling a square brick.

b. The uppermost projecting part of a cornice or of a wall. See also quot. 1727–41. Now *rare.*

1613 CHAPMAN *Maske Inns Court* a j, A..Temple..whose Pillars..bore vp an Architraue, Freese, and Cornish: Ouer which stood a continued Plinthe; whereon were aduanc't statues of siluer. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Plinth of a wall* ..in the general, for any flat high moulding, serving in a front wall to mark the floors; or to sustain the eaves of a wall, and the larmier of a chimney. 1863 PATERSON *Hist. Ayr.* I. 216 The plinth at the top of the walls was composed of the same material.

3. *Comb.* as *plinth-like, plinth-shaped* adjs.

Hence **Pli·nthiform** *a.*, having the form of a plinth; **Pli·nthless** *a.*, without a plinth.

1845 PALEY *Goth. Mouldings* 64 An interposed square edge, or plinthiform member. 1898 J. F. CURWEN *Hist. Descr. Levens Hall* 13 The square plinthless but embattled tower.

Plinthite (pli·nþәit). *Min.* [Named by T. Thomson 1836, f. Gr. πλίνθος brick + -ITE 1.] A brick-red clay occurring among the trap rocks of Antrim and the Hebrides.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min.* I. 323 Sp. 8 *Plinthite.* I give this name to a mineral which occurs in the County of Antrim, from its brick red colour. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 217 Plinthite is not an uncommon mineral, occurring in the softer varieties of the trap rocks. 1883 *Athenæum* 30 June 833/3 Saponite, plinthite, Thomsonite..were found [near Stainchol, Skye].

Pli·nyism. *rare.* [f. *Pliny* (see PLINIAN) + -ISM.] A statement of dubious correctness, such as some found in Pliny's Natural History.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. II. iii. (1852) 368 Of which 'twill be no Plinyism to observe..that it flowers the first of all trees. *Ibid.* xix. 442 There is frequently..much likeliness between a Plinyism and a fable.

Pliocene (plәi·ŏsīn), *a.* (*sb.*) *Geol.* Also **pleiocene.** [f. Gr. πλείων, -ον more (see PLEIO-) + καινός new, recent.] Epithet applied to the newest division of the Tertiary formation, distinguished from EOCENE and MIOCENE as containing a larger proportion of fossil shells of still existing species; called also Upper Tertiary. Also applied to animals, etc., of this period. **b.** *absol.* as *sb.* = Pliocene division or formation.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. v. 53 We derive the term Pliocene from πλεῖων, *major*, and καινος, *recens*, as the major part of the fossil testacea of this epoch are referrible to recent species. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.*, etc. II. 935/2 The pliocene rocks of England..include the red crag and coralline crag of the eastern counties. 1900 *Athenæum* 21 July 93/1 Years afterwards French anthropologists also found Pliocene man.

‖ **Pliohippus** (plәi,ohi·pŏs). *Palæont.* Also **pleio-.** [mod.L., f. *plio-* in PLIOCENE + Gr. ἵππος horse.] An extinct genus of horses, the fossil remains of which are found in the Pliocene and Miocene strata of N. America.

1874 O. C. MARSH in *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. 3 VII. 252 *Pliohippus.* A new genus of solipeds, allied to *Equus*..found in Pliocene strata, Nebraska. 1876 *Times* 7 Dec., In the recent strata was found the common horse; in the Pleiocene, the Pleiohippus and the Protohippus or Hipparion.

‖ **Pliolophus** (plәi,ŏ·lŏfŭs). *Palæont.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πλείον more + λόφος crest: see quot. 1857.] A genus of fossil perissodactyl hoofed quadrupeds, whose remains are found in the Middle and Lower Tertiary strata. Hence **Pli·oloph,** an animal of this genus; **Plio·lophoid** *a.*, resembling this genus, or belonging to the *Pliolophoidea* or *Pliolophidæ*, of which it is the type; *sb.* a pliolophoid animal.

1857 OWEN in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XIV. 55 A new genus and species of perissodactyle pachyderm, for which I propose the name of *Pliolophus vulpiceps*, or Fox-headed Pliolophus. *Note.* By it [the term *Pliolophus*] I..mean that it is more near to the Lophiodont type than its close ally the Hyracotherium. 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms, Pliolophus*, a small *lophiodont* mammal, whose remains have been found in eocene and miocene tertiaries.

‖ **Pliosaurus** (plәi,ŏsō·rŭs). *Palæont.* Also **pleio-.** [mod.L., f. Gr. πλείον more, PLEIO- + σαῦρος lizard; so called because more near to the saurian type than the ICHTHYOSAURUS.] A genus of fossil marine reptiles, resembling *Plesiosaurus*, but with shorter neck, larger head, and stronger jaws and teeth; their remains are found in the Upper Oolite. Also anglicized as **Pli·osaur.** Hence **Pliosau·rian** *a.*, of or belonging to the genus *Pliosaurus*.

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 300 The Pliosaurus was a gigantic reptile, intermediate between the two preceding genera. We know two species from the Oxford and Kimmeridge clays. 1859 OWEN in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XVII. 148/2 This short-necked and big-headed amphiccelian Pliosaur. 1888 R. LYDEKKER in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLV. 50 Further indications of Pliosaurian affinities.

Plise, obs. variant of PLEASE *v.*

Plisky (pli·ski), *sb.* (*a.*) *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Origin unknown.] A mischievous trick; a frolic.

1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* xvi, Deil na they never mair do guid, Play'd her that pliskie! 1816 SCOTT

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Antiq. xli, I can hae nae reason to play an ill pliskie t'ye in the day o' your distress. 1887 P. M°NEILL *Blawearie* 154 Get them fu', and we'll soon play them a plisky.

b. An awkward plight.

1829 HOGG in R. Chambers *Sc. Songs* (1829) I. 136 Ye little ken what pains I prove, Or how severe my pliskie, O! 1847 E. BRONTË *Wuthering Heights* xiii, I nobbut wish he may catch ye i' that plisky.

B. *adj.* Tricky, mischievous. *rare.*

1887 J. SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* I. iv. (ed. 3) 27 Auld Habkin o' the Pethfit, who was a pliskie body.

Plit. *Agric.* [Invented by W. Marshall: see quot. 1778.] The slice of earth turned over by a ploughshare.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 13 May an. 1775, Each furrow..., and the fresh-formed surface of each *plit*, may lie .. wholly exposed to the weather. [*Ibid.*, *note.* A spade-full is called a *Spit*, and, by analogy, a plow-full a *Plit*.] 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 156 Where the land is excessively steep, it is often necessary to plough directly across, throwing the plits or furrow slices all down hill. 1813 R. KER *Agric. Surv. Berwick* 150 At its fore part it is an exceedingly sharp wedge, so as to insinuate between the fastland and the plit, or furrow slice.

Plit, plite, obs. forms of PLIGHT.

† Plitch, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 *plyċe(ə)an, 5 plycche. *Pa. t.* 4 plight(t)e, (pleightte), 5 plyȝte, plyghte. *Pa. pple.* 4 plyȝt, 5 plight, 6 plyghte. [OE. 2 sing. subj. and imper. *plyce, plice*, irreg. forms from **plycc(e)an*:—WGer. type **plukkja-* pluck (whence also Du. *plucken*, LG. *plücken*, MHG., Ger. *pflücken*): see PLUCK *v.*] *trans.* To pluck, pull, snatch.

? *a* 1000 in *Techmer's Intern. Zeitschr. Sprachw.* (1885) II. 122 Ðonne þu setrægel habban wille, þonne plice þu ðine aȝene ȝeweda mid twam fingrum. *Ibid.* 127 Þæt þu strece forð þin wenstre handstoc and plyce innan mid þinre wynstran hande. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2401 His sword of stiel he haþ up pliȝt. *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 626 Fersly here swete sone ys from her plyȝt. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1071 (1120) He seyd here þus and out þe lettre plighte. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3029 He..plyȝte him of is sadel with mayn. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's Prol.* 15 And sodeynly he plighte his hors aboute.

Hence † **Pli·tching** *vbl. sb.*, plucking, carping.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 294 Þe synnes of þi mowth arn .. plycchyng at loue & charyte.

Plith, obs. f. PLIGHT *sb.*[1] **Plo,** obs. f. PLOUGH.

Ploat, plote (plōut), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [a. Fl. and Du. *ploten* (in Kilian only as Fl.) to pluck the wool off; in meaning identical with *blooten*, but connexion is uncertain.] *trans.* To pluck, to strip of feathers, wool, etc.; *fig.* to rob, plunder, fleece.

1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Plote*, to pluck, to chide vehemently, 'See how she plotes him'. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *To Ploat*, to pluck the feathers off a fowl... 'They'll ploat him', fleece him. 1863 ROBSON *Bards of Tyne* 431 The geese 'ill niver feel ye ploat.

Hence † **Ploa·ter, plotter** [see -ER[1]; cf. Du. *ploter* white leather-dresser, 'vellerum siue lanarum tonsor' (Kilian).] *Obs.*

1601 in Cochran-Patrick *Med. Scotl.* iii. (1892) 40 Ayr took three of them—George Baert, 'plotter and comber'; James Claers, weaver; and Arane Janson, 'scherar'.

‖ **Ploc.** *rare*—°. [F. *ploc* in same and other senses (1567 in Hatz.-Darm.).] (See quot.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Ploc*, a mixture of hair and tar for covering a ship's bottom. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

‖ **Ploce** (plō·sī). *Rhet.* Also 6 ploche, 7 ploke (plō·kī). [Late L. *plocē* (Mart. Capella), the rhetorical figure, a. Gr. πλοκή plaiting, f. πλέκειν to plait.] The repetition of a word in an altered or more expressive sense, or for the sake of emphasis.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 86 *Ploche*, when by an Emphasis, a word is either in praise or disgrace reiterated or repeated. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 211 Ploche, or the Doubler. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 109 *Ploce*, ..A figure when a word is by way of Emphasis so repeated, that it denotes not only the thing signified, but the quality of the thing. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Ploce*,..a Rhetorical figure of Elocution,..as, In that great victory Cæsar was Cæsar. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 61 P 3 He generally talked in the Paranomasia,..he sometimes gave into the Plocè. 1859 tr. *Bengel's Gnomon* I. 356 'Ο ποιήσας ἐποίησεν (He who made, made), is a striking example of Ploce.

Ploch, variant of PLOTCH *Obs.*

Plod (plɒd), *v.* Also 7–8 *dial.* plad. [Known from *c* 1560; app. of onomatopœic origin. (ME. *plodder* seems to be unconnected.)

Some would connect it with ME. *plod* (*plodde*), PLUD, a puddle, a pool, taking the original sense as 'to wade in a puddle, to splash through water or mud'; but no special reference to puddles or wading appears in the use of the word, which seems rather to suggest the dull sound of labouring steps on moderately firm ground.]

1. *intr.* To walk heavily or without elasticity; to move or progress laboriously, to trudge. Also *plod on. lit.* and *fig.*

a 1566 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 27, I like not this soil, for as I go plodding, I mark there two, there three, their heads always nodding, In close secret wise. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 3 Plodding through Aldersgate..with a quarter Ashe staffe on my Shoulder. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. iv. 6 Bare-foot plod I the cold ground vpon. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 27 Wee plod-on in the common Road of habituated husbandry. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. i. 31 Plodding along through a tasteless existence. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.*, *Wallace* i, If such there be still let him plod On the dull foggy paths of care. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. III. 340 We plodded along in profound silence.

b. *trans.* To trudge along, over, or through (a road, etc.); to make (one's way) by plodding.

1750 GRAY *Elegy* 3 The plowman homeward plods his weary way. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. iii, The journeying years Plod the last sands of life. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xlvi, Nor plod the winter land to look For willows in the icy brook. 1903 R. D. SHAW *Pauline Epist.* 176 In obedience to a dream..Augustus plodded the streets of Rome and gathered coppers as a beggar.

2. *intr.* To work with steady laborious perseverance; to toil in a laborious, stolid, monotonous fashion; to drudge, slave. Const. *at, on, upon.*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 91 What thing is it..in your brain ploddyng. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 170 If such a one wax obstinat in plodding at the Lawes, and spend much time in the Schooles. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 66 The dull Christian sitts often fruitlesly plodding on the Booke, nay heares the Prophesies often preached to no purpose. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Plod*, to labour earnestly in Business, to have one's Head full of it. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 686 We may suppose the possessor of it argued..'It is not worth while to plod with a single talent, for sake of the slender profit that may be made of it by the best management'. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xii, There you have the secret of good work—to plod on and still keep the passion fresh.

† b. *trans. Plod out*: To spend (time) in plodding. *Obs. rare.*

1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. 294 To plod out the evenings..at home over a book.

† 3. Of hounds: see quot. 1688. *Obs.*

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 36 If there be any yong hounde which woulde carie or hang behind, beyng opinionate..and ploddyng by himselfe. *Ibid.* 240 Hounds do cal on, bawle, bable, crie, yearne, lapyse, plodde, baye and such like other noyses. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 76/1 They plod, is when Hounds hang behind, and beat too much upon the scent in one place.

¶ 4. Confused with or influenced by PLOT *v.* in various senses. *Obs.* (Cf. PLOT *v.*[3] = plod.)

1631 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Turn Fort. Wheel* Pref., Which makes our foes complot consult and plod, How and by what means they may warr with God. 1663 R. BLAIR *Autobiog.* iii. (1848) 54 Yet gave I not over plodding to obstruct my settling there. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 450 P 4, I fell a plodding what Advantages might be made of the ready Cash I had. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 240 They were plodding mischief for twenty years before we forced them to commit hostilities.

Plod (plɒd), *sb.* [f. PLOD *v.*] An act or spell of plodding; a heavy tiring walk. Also *fig.*

1880 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 5/8 We accepted an ankle-deep plod through filth indescribable and treacherous boulders. 1890 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* III. 13 Only life's common plod: still to repair The body and the thing which perisheth.

b. The sound of a heavy dull tread or the like; tramp, thud.

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 June 1/3 What is the voice of London? Is it not the plod, plod, dumping plod of the horses' hoofs?

Plod, plodan, plodden, obs. ff. PLAID, -ING.

Plod, Plodde, obs. forms of PLOUD, PLUD.

† **Ploddall.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [?=*plod-all*: cf. *save-all*, etc.] A plodder.

16.. *MS. Bodl.* 30 lf. 13 b, Our Schollers..verie ploddalls of Art.

† **Ploddeill.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Origin and sense obscure: the radical part is prob. as in PLODDER[1], the ending perh. = F. *-aille* collective.] ? A company or band of thrashers or cudgellers. (*Contemptuous.*)

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. 4998 (Wemyss MS.), I vow to God scho beris hir weill The Scottis wenche with hir ploddeill; For, cum I airly, cum I lait, I fynd ay Annes at the ȝait.

† **Plodder**[1]. *Obs.* [Origin and sense uncertain: perh. f. 16th c. Fr. (and mod. Norm. dial.) *plauder* for *pelauder* 'to thwack, swindge, belabour..cudgell..; to vse roughly..handle rudely' (Cotgr.).] ? One who belabours or handles roughly.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12862 Pilours and plodders, piked þere goodes, Kyld of þe comyns, & myche care did. *a* 1425 *Wyntoun's Cron.* VII. 4998 (Royal MS.), I vow to God scho mais grete stere The Scottis wenche ploddere. [Cf. prec.]

Plodder[2] (plɒ·dəɹ). [f. PLOD *v.* + -ER[1].] One who plods. a. Usually, One who works slowly and laboriously; a persevering toiler, a drudge.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 86 Small haue continuall plodders euer wonne, Saue base authoritie from others Bookes. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 312 Being an indefatigable plodder at his book [he] took the degree of M. of Arts. 1760 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 95 P 13 Wealthy plodders were only purveyors for men of spirit. 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman* v, Shall I..Work first and be paid after, like the plodder In yonder field?

b. One who trudges in walking. *rare.*

1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 35 Old harmless..Deborah Dick, Thro' thick and thin a Plodder.

Hence † **Plo·dderly** *adv.*, after the manner of a plodder; laboriously, clumsily.

c 1605 BEAUMONT (Sloane MS. 1709) in *Athenæum* 27 Jan. (1894) 115/1 Pronunciation of vile speeches in vile plotts.. in the most plodderly plotted shew of Lady Amity.

Plo·dding, *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].] The action of the verb PLOD; walking heavily, trudging; toiling or striving with laborious industry.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 305 Vniuersall plodding poysons vp The nimble spirits in the arteries. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 155 No worthy enterprise can be done by us without continuall plodding and wearisomnes to our faint and sensitive abilities. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 24 (1822) I. 190 Between the plodding of a sexton through a Church-yard, and the walk of a Gray, what a difference! 1891 *Athenæum* 9 May 602/3 After laborious plodding through page after page of the letters.

So **Plod-plodding,** designating a continuous thudding sound.

1881 BLACK *Sunrise* III. iv. 74 They had by this time grown quite accustomed to the plod plodding of the train.

Plodding (plɒ·diŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. PLOD *v.* + -ING[2].] That plods; walking or working slowly and laboriously; diligent without brilliancy; persevering.

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 37 Let the indifferent Reader diuine what deepe misterie can be placed vnder plodding méeter. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. iii, A dull, plodding face, still looking in a direct line. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 72 A Plodding Student Is a kind of alchymist or Persecutor of Nature. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. iv. 198 The Pladding Countryman overlooks such Vicissitudes of Nature. 1708 YALDEN *Æsop at Court* x. iv, A solemn plodding Ass that graz'd the plain. 1828 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. xii. (1869) 250 The English are considered as comparatively a slow plodding people.

Hence **Plo·ddingly** *adv.*, **Plo·ddingness.**

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 13 For his hire any handy craft man..wil ploddingly do his day labor. 1880 GREEN *Hist. Eng. People* IV. IX. i. 223 Grenville was ploddingly industrious. 1888 H. E. MERIVALE *Faucit of B.* I. I. xi. 185 Out of the dulness and the ploddingness.

Plodge (plɒdʒ), *v.* Chiefly *dial.* Also **pludge.** [Onomatopœic; allied to PLOD, but with expressive change of final consonant; perh. influenced by *plunge.*] *intr.* To wade or walk heavily in water, soft ground, or anything in which the feet sink.

1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Plodge*, to wade through water, to plunge. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, To *Plodge*, to plunge up and down in water with the feet. 1863 ROBSON *Bards of Tyne* 27 To see the folks a' duckin';..men an' wives together pludg'd. 1885 *Fortnt. in Waggonette* 63 What work to plodge through it [heather] for hour after hour!

† **Plod-shoe.** *Obs.* [f. PLOD *v.* + SHOE.] A strong clumsy shoe, in which one walks heavily.

1697 VANBRUGH *2nd Pt. Æsop* iii. 151 Because I han't a pair of plod shoes, and a dirty shirt, you think a woman won't venture upon me for a husband. 1705 — *Confed.* I. ii. 64 How like a dog will you look, with a pair of plod shoes, your hair cropp'd..and a bandbox under your arm.

Plog(g, plogh(e, ploh, obs. ff. PLOUGH.

Ploȝe, plohe, obs. forms of PLAY *sb.* and *v.*

Ploïmate (plōᵘimĕt), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Ploïma*, neut. pl. (C. J. Hudson, 1884) (f. Gr. πλόϊμος fit for sailing, seaworthy, f. πλώειν, πλεῖν to sail) + -ATE[2].] Of or pertaining to the *Ploïma*, a division of *Rotifera* or wheel-animalcules, having no foot, and progressing only by swimming.

Ploi·ter, *v. dial.* [Akin to PLOUTER.] *intr.* To work in an ineffective way; to potter; to dawdle.

1848 DE QUINCEY *Sortilege & Astrol.* Wks. 1858 IX. 269 She shifted her hand, and 'ploitered' amongst the papers for full five minutes. 1895 IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* VII. i, What are ye ploiterin' aboot here for?

Plok(ke, Plom, Plomage, obs. forms of PLUCK, PLUM, PLUMAGE.

† **Plomayle.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *plumail* (*Monstrelet Chron.* 14..) a plume; cf. L. *plūmālis* feathered.] Plumage.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 32 Þey plucked the plomayle ffrom þe pore skynnes.

Plombe, Plombette, obs. ff. PLUMB, PLUMMET.

‖ **Plombgomme** (plonȝom). *Min.* [F., lit. gummy lead, f. *plomb* lead + *gomme* gum.] = PLUMBOGUMMITE.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 746 *Plomb-gomme.* This lead ore.. is of a dirty brownish or orange-yellow. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 685 *Plombgomme*, syn. with Plumboresinite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 577 S. Tennant (who died in 1815) is said to have first analyzed plombgomme and made it a combination of oxyd of lead, alumina, and water.

Plombierite (plɒ·mbiĕrəit). *Min.* [f. Plombières, France: see -ITE[1] 2 b.] (See quots.)

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 685 *Plombierite*, a hydrated silicate of calcium..formed by the action of a hot mineral spring at Plombières on an old Roman mortar. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 802 *Plombierite*,..a gelatinous substance, which hardens in the open air, formed from the thermal waters of Plombières.

Plome, Plomet(e, -ette, -it, Plomp, obs. forms of PLUM, PLUME, PLUMBET, PLUMMET, PLUMP.

† **Plone.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. App. an alteration of an orig. *plane*, PLANE *sb.*[1]

(*Plum* has been suggested, but appears to be formally impossible.)

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* liii. 70 Þe palme and þe poplere, þe pirie, þe plone [*rimes* Ione, Ione, *for orig.* Iane, Iane], Þe Iunipere ientel, Ionyng bi-twene.

Plong, plonge, obs. forms of PLUNGE.

Plonge (plɒndʒ), *sb. Fortif.* [After F. *plongée.*] 'The superior slope given to the parapet' (Stocqueler *Milit. Encycl.* 1853); = PLUNGE *sb.* 6.

† **Plonge** (plɒndʒ), *v. Obs.* [var. of PLUNGE.] *trans.* To cleanse (an open drain or sewer) by stirring up the mud at the bottom so that the outward flow may carry it off.

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1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 425/1. *Ibid.* 427/1 'When we go plonging', one man said, 'we has long poles with a piece of wood at the end of them, and we stirs up the mud.. while the tide's a going down .. and lets out the water, mud, and all, into the Thames'.

Plongeon, variant of PLUNGEON, *Obs.*

Plonket, Plonte, obs. forms of PLUNKET, PLANT.

Ploo, obs. form of PLOUGH.

Plook, Plooky, etc.: see PLOUK, PLOUKY.

Plop (plɒp), *sb.* and *adv.* [Echoic: cf. PLUMP.]

A. *sb.* The sound made by a smooth object dropping into water without splashing, by water falling in a small mass, or by bursting bubbles in boiling liquid; the act of falling with this sound.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* ix, We tugged at the sable heroine, and first one leg came home out of the tenacious clay, with a plop. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 212 The plop plop of the little mud pools. 1886 G. ALLEN *Life Darwin* i. 9 The wave of thought and feeling..stirred on the unruffled pond of eighteenth century opinion by the startling plop of Buffon's little pebble. 1892 LOWNDES *Camping Sk.* 85 We threw tiny stones into the water, at the quick plop of which the angler would hurry to the spot.

B. *adv.* or *int.* With a plop.

1844 THACKERAY *Wand. Fat Contrib.* ii, She advances backwards towards the coming wave, and as it reaches her —plop! she sits down in it. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* iii, A few great drops of rain fell plop into the water.

Plop (plɒp), *v.* [Echoic: cf. prec., and PLUMP *v.*] *intr.* To fall with or as with a plop; to drop flat *into* or *upon*; to plump, flop. *To plop up*: To rise with a plop, as a bubble, etc. Also *trans.* in causative sense.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 16 The brook, which I have ..watch'd with joy till bursting off it plopt In running gushes of wild murmuring groans. 1839 THACKERAY *Catherine* vii, An apple plops on your nose, and makes you a world's wonder and glory. 1897 KIPLING *Captains Courageous* iii, The released lead plopped into the sea far ahead.

Hence **Plo·pping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 84 The plopping gun's sharp, momentary shock. 1893 J. A. BARRY *S. Brown's Bunyip*, etc. 218 Ploppings and splashings as of many small swimmers. 1897 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 589/2 The plopping of the waves against the wall.

†Plo·rabund, *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. type **plōrabund-us*, f. *plōrāre* to weep.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Plorabunde*, one that weepeth much.

Ploration (plorē¹·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. *plōrātiōn-em*, n. of action from *plōrāre* to weep.] Weeping. So **Plo·ratory** *a.*, weeping, mournful.

1808 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 596 Philanthropists .. pour out their plorations on the fate of 'Afric's swarthy sons'. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 982 The shedding of tears; ploration. 1831 *Crayons fr. the Commons* 48 In dismal doleful ploratory strain He explicates th' amount of loss and gain.

†Plore, *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. In 5 **plowre.** [ad. L. *plōrāre*, F. *pleurer.*] *intr.* To weep, wail.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/2 Plowryn, or wepyn, *ploro, fleo. Ibid.*, Plowrynge, or wepynge, *ploratus.*

Plosh, dial. form of PLASH *sb.*[1]

Plot (plɒt), *sb.* Also 5–7 **plotte,** 6–7 **plott.** [Appears in late OE. (see sense 2), if indeed the single instance belongs to this word, and then not till late 14th c.; in senses 3–7 not before 16th c. Origin unknown. See also the collateral form *plat* (PLAT *sb.*[3]), which arose in the 16th c., and was for two centuries or more common in all senses exc. 1 and 7. Senses 3–6 are found earlier in *plat.* For the relations between the two, see PLAT *sb.*[3] As to sense 7 see the note under branch III.]

I. †1. A small portion of any surface (e. g. of the skin, a garment) differing in character or aspect from the rest of the surface; a patch, spot, mark. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 275–6 He hadde a cote of crystendome..Ac it was moled in many places with many sondri plottes, Of pruyde here a plotte, and þere a plotte of vnboxome speche. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/1 Plecke, or plotte, *porciuncula. Ibid.*, Plot, *idem quod* plek. 1583 LYLY *Epist.* in T. Watson *Centurie of Loue* (Arb.) 29, I could finde nothing but..loose stringes, where I tyed hard knots: and a table of steele, where I framed a plot of wax. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 98 The men shaue a plot four square vpon the crownes of their heads. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 329 The horse will be..full of scabs and raw plots about the neck. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2143/4 A daple gray Mare,..a Plott chafed upon the side of her Cheek. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 490 Very minute pustules, forming circular plots of a brown, or reddish hue.

2. An area or piece (of small or moderate size) of ground, or of what grows or lies upon it; *esp.* one used for some special purpose, indicated by the context; a patch, spot. Cf. PLAT *sb.*[3] 1.

?*a* 1100 (*Charm*) in Liebermann *Gesetze der Angels.* 400 Ic agnian wylle to agenre æhte ðæt ðæt ic hæbbe & næfre ðe m]yntan ne plot ne ploh, ne turf ne toft, ne furh ne fotmæl, ne land ne læse. 1463 in *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 461 An acre of medew in a noder plotte. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXXVI. 125 We requyre onely..a lityll plotte of grounde where we maye dwelle in peas. *a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf* lxxii, And why that some did reverence to the tree, And some unto the plot of floures fair? 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 213 In Cambridge then, I found agen, a resting plot. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 3 This greene plot shall be our stage. 1598 FLORIO *Ital. Dict.* Ep. Ded. 2 What pleasure in a plot of simples. 1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* III. i. 127 Poor countrymen have but one plot To keep a cow on. 1660 *Season. Exhort.* 20 Youth, who are the seed plot of future woe or weal. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 24 We call any plain Superficies, whose Sides are unequal..a Plot, as of a Field, Wood, Park.., and the like. 1728 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vii. 146 The little plots, which the several families possess, and cultivate. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Rural Life Eng.* § 9 The trim hedge, the grass plot before the door. 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 82/2 A land company..afterwards sold the adjoining land in building plots.

†b. The place on which a building, town, city, etc. is situated; site, situation. *Obs.*

1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* A iij b, The plot of this Castell standeth so naturally strong. 1551 ROBINSON *More's Utop.* II. i. (1895) 119 Cities .. in all poyntes fashioned a lyke, as farfurth as the place or plotte suffereth. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1549/1 He likewise began ..the strengthening of Athelon with gates and other fortifications, the foundation and plot of the bridge of Caterlagh. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 114 They who founded it..were so blind as that they could not choose it for the plot of Chalcedon. 1603 T. M. *Progr. to London of Jas. I* C iij, He bestowed this day in surueying of the plots and fortifications [of Berwick].

II. In the following senses *plat* occurs earlier; see PLAT *sb.*[3]

3. A ground-plan of a building, city, field, farm, or any area or part of the earth's surface; a map, a chart: = PLAT *sb.*[3] 2. *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. in *U. S.*

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. Pref., To drawe the plotte of any countreie that you shall come in, as iustely as maie be. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 439 Hannibal..drew a plot of a City..and caused it to be built and inhabited. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 50 Our English plottes are verie ill made, and the land wrong drawne where wee haue litle trade. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. ii. 11 How to take the Plott of a Field at one Station. 1706 PHILLIPS, To *Prick a Plot* (among Sailers), is ..to make a small Prick in the Plot or Chart in that Latitude and Longitude, where the Ship is suppos'd to be at that time. 1775 JOHNSON *West. Islands* Wks. X. 339 The ruins of the cathedral of Elgin...Its whole plot is easily traced. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* Apr. 835 It will be seen on reference to the plot of the place.

†b. *fig.* The type or representation *of* something. *Obs. rare.*

1597 MIDDLETON *Wisd. Solomon* ii. 24 Blotted by him that is the plot of evil, Undone, corrupted, vanquish'd by the devil.

†4. *fig.* A sketch or outline of a literary work. Cf. PLAT *sb.*[3] 3. *Obs.*

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* Pref. D ij b, Least I mai woorthely be doubted by the plot of my Prologe, to haue made the foorme of my booke lyke the proportion of sainct Peters man, I will here leaue of further proces of Preface. 1554 LD. DARNLEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 249 It haith pleased your moste excellente Maiestie laitlie to accepte a little Plote of my simple penning, which I termed *Vtopia Nova.* 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. Ded. § 15 Such a plotte made and recorded to memorie; may.. minister light to any publique designation. *a* 1626 MIDDLETON *Women Beware Women* v. i. 170 Why, sure, this plot's drawn false; here's no such thing.

†b. ? A device, a design. *Obs. rare.*

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 60 Hee.. makes six plots of set faces, before he speakes one wise word.

†5. A plan or scheme for the constitution or accomplishment of anything; a purpose, device, design, scheme: = PLAT *sb.*[3] 4. *Obs.* (exc. as in 7).

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1397/1 That the kalendar once reformed according to this plot, need neuer hereafter either to be altered or amended. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 609/1 There have beene divers good plottes devised, and wise counsells cast allereadye about reformation of that realme. 1607 T. SPARKE *Brotherly Persuasion* B ij, I neuer yet could bee brought..to thinke that forme and plot of Church gouernment so much admired and magnified as the perpetuall and onely fit gouernment for Christes Church..fitting for such a Monarchye as this is. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vii. 310 This is the great design and plot of the gospel. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 269 A design or policy of the Devil..to counter-work God Almighty in the plot of christianity.

6. The plan or scheme of any literary creation, as a play, poem, or work of prose fiction. Cf. PLAT *sb.*[3] 5.

1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 78 Th'other [Comedy] for the Gentlemen oth' Pit, Like to themselves all Spirit, Fancy, Wit In which plots should be subtile as a Flame. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* III. iii. 62 The Plots of the best Poets may sometimes have a hole pick'd in them. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VI. § 16 To censure the plot of a play. 1759 GOLDSM. *Misc. Wks.* (1837) III. 495 The whole plot of these five cantos is no more than a young lady happening to prick her finger with a needle. 1852 LEWIS *Meth. Reason. Politics* V. § 5. 118 In every narrative, there is a certain connexion of events..which, in a work of fiction, is called a plot. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* ii. 28 In the plot of the Odyssey, symmetry is obvious at first sight: in the plot of the Iliad, it has to be sought out.

III. Probably influenced by COMPLOT.

[*Complot* was used in Fr. from the 14th c., and occurs in Eng. *c* 1575. It might be even more correct to view *plot* in this sense as short for *complot* under the influence of the sense 'plan, scheme, or device', already present in 5. The usage probably became widely known in connexion with the 'Gunpowder Plot'.]

7. A plan or project, secretly contrived by one or more persons, to accomplish some wicked, criminal, or illegal purpose; a conspiracy; also in later use, *humorously* for a sly plan, an innocent scheme.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 32 Plots haue I laide, Inductions dangerous,..To set my Brother Clarence and the King In deadly hate. 1617 VICARS (*title*) Mischeefes Mysterie: or, Treasons Master-peece, The Powder-plot. Inuented by hellish Malice. *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* V. iv, He only knew All Plotts, and complots of his villanie. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 83 Plots, true or false, are necessary things To raise up commonwealths, and ruin kings. 1683 EVELYN *Diary* 18 June, The Popish Plot also..began now sensibly to dwindle, thro' the folly, knavery, impudence, and giddiness of Oates. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. Wks. 1813 V. 336 The author of this dangerous plot was Charles, duke of Bourbon. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. XXX. 127 They could not.., have suspected the plots which were laid for their destruction. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 267 There were two plots..The object of the great Whig plot was to raise the nation in arms against the government. The lesser plot, commonly called the Rye House plot,..had for its object the assassination of the king and of the heir presumptive.

IV. 8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*; in sense 2, as *plot-holder, -place*; **plot-divided** *a.*, divided into plots; in sense 6, as *plot-building, -construction*; in sense 7, as *plot-caster, -mad* (see MAD *a.* 4 c), *-master, -monger, -night, -weaver*; **plot-proof** *a.*, proof against plots.

1901 *Scribner's Mag.* XXIX. 505/2 The fault [found] with the average successful American novel is that its workmanship is inferior; inferior to its *plot-building and invention. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 4 The first *plotcasters of their innocent brethrens ruines. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits' Downf.* 62 [He] then tooke vpon him with his Iesuiticall Plotcasters, to be an Actor, an orator or a broker. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 170 Rice, which they grew..on the wet system, in *plot-divided terraces. 1881 *Philad. Press* 8 June 2 The *plotholders in the Easton Cemetery held their annual meeting Monday night. 1867 G. MEREDITH *Vittoria* XXXVII. III. 83 She saw that he was *plot-mad, and she set him at work on a stupendous plot. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiv. (1623) 771 The chiefe *plot-master, the Earle. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 11 (1754) 56 He is no *plot-monger, as a less conjurer than you..might have easily seen. 1818 *Edin. Rev.* XXX. 175 Deluded by the fabrications of our plot-mongers. 1900 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VI. 509/1 Light-coloured 'parkin' or '*plot-night' (Guy Fawkes) treacle or gingerbread made of ordinary household flour. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* XXXI. (1614) 61/1 The Grey Friars..whose suppression hath suppressed the *plot-place of his grave. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 6 The harlot-King Is quite beyond mine Arme, out of the blanke And leuell of my braine: *plot-proofe. 1897 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 303 The most successful..of all these *plot-weavers was..the Secretary Cecil.

Plot (plɒt), *v.*[1] [f. PLOT *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To make a plan, map, or diagram of (an existing object, as a portion of the earth's surface, a building, etc.); to draw to scale; to lay down on a map (as the position of a place, a ship's course); to represent by a plan or diagram (the course or result of any action or process). Also with *down.* Also *fig.*

1590 GREENE *Francescos Fortunes* To Rdrs., Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 118 You may see plotted downe many passions full of repentant sorrowes. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* To Rdr., Reckon therefore.. that this treatise plotteth downe Cornwall, as it now standeth. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. iv. 16 How to Plot a Field by the Rule beforegoing. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Surveying*, All closes, or parcels of land, are either such as need not be plotted for finding their true measure..or such as cannot be conveniently measured without plotting or protraction. 1859 BACHE *Discuss. Magn. & Meteorol. Observ.* I. 18 If we plot the disturbance curve on the same scale. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 236 The Commander..had so plotted the rock upon his chart. 1880 W. C. ROBERTS *Introd. Metallurgy* 34 The results, tabulated or plotted into curves .. form permanent records of the greatest value. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 944/1 Plotting down this position on the chart, it appeared that Cape Rivers, on the island of Celebes, was the nearest land, bearing S. by E. 125 miles.

b. To make or draw by plotting. *rare.*

1886 H. S. BROWN *Autobiog.* vii. (1887) 30 They were busy plotting their maps.

2. To make a plan of (something to be laid out, constructed, or made, as a city, fortress, garden, railway). Also with *out.*

1588 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 652 He gins to fashion forth a place; And squaring it in compasse well beseene, There plotteth out a tombe by measured space. 1590 GREENE *Royal Exchange* Ep. Ded., Our Cittie of London..plotted and erected by Brute. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 155 When thou wouldest plot out thy Land thou designest to plant. 1887 LOWELL *Old Eng. Dram.* (1892) 40 His tragedy of 'Dido, Queen of Carthage', is also regularly plotted out. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 486 Unless the line of the smaller curvature be plotted out.

b. To lay *out* (land) in plots.

1889 C. D. WARNER *Stud. South & West* XV. 384 There is not level ground for a large city, but what there is is plotted out for sale.

3. To plan, contrive, or devise (something to be carried out or accomplished); to lay plans for. Now always in evil sense.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 117 Who listning not a little to this counsaile, that was neuer plotted for his aduantage. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 10 He had first plotted a warre against the Indians. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 94. 360 They..plotted the .. mercilesse, devilish, and damnable gunpowder-treason. 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* X. (1702) 150 Then do not think it safe to rob God of His Glory which he hath thus plotted and contrived. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 263 P 1 The good Man and Woman..who used to sit and plot the Welfare of us their Children. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 83 Therefore, I will plot his destruction with my wit and reason, like as he hath plotted with his cunning and perfidy. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xx. 451 A .. protestation that whatsoever he had foolishly plotted, he had never plotted treason.

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b. With *infinitive* or *clause*.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. v. 38 The subtill Traytor This day had plotted .. To murther me. 1601 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* (Qo.) II. ii. 3 My labouring spirit .. can embrace no rest Till it hath plotted by aduise and skill How to reduce him from affected will To reasons manage. 1671 *Charente's Let. Customs* 28 They plotted to go in the day time and build them a Hutt. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) I. vi. 137 Had he plotted to dethrone a princess who had delivered him from a prison and offered him a throne. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 91 And plot with thee to destroy him.

4. *intr.* To form a plan, device, or plot (in modern use, always for some evil, reprehensible, or hostile end); to scheme, lay plans, contrive, conspire. *To plot it*, to do the plotting.

1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 1 Wel he beginneth and soundly he plotteth, who..beholdeth his face. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* XXXVII. 12 The wicked plotteth against the iust. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. 18 For the Quakers, so called, have not plotted against the government. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. I. 29 Oh crafty one, with whom, among the gods, Plottest thou now? 1897 RHOSCOMYL *White Rose Arno* 206 We've had about enough of your plots: I'll plot it from now on.

†**5.** *trans.* To devise the plot or story of (a literary work). *Obs.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 196 Hee subscribing to me in anie thing but plotting Plaies, wherein he was his crafts master. *c* 1690 DENHAM *On T. Killigrew's Ret. fr. Venice* ii, Having plotted and penned Six plays.

Plot (plɒt), *v.*[2] [ad. F. *peloter* (pɔlote, plote) to form into a ball (*pelote*): see PELLET [1], and cf. PLATOON.] To solidify (soap paste) by pressure in a mortar (*peloteuse*). Hence **Plo·tting** *vbl. sb.*; **Plotting-machine**, a machine for solidifying soap.

1885 W. L. CARPENTER *Soap & Candles* vii. 200 The soap is ready for the final operation, known as 'plotting' (from the French, *pelotage*), in which the paste is subjected to enormous pressure..to form it into cakes, or..bars...Such a machine..will 'plot' 200 lb. at each operation.

† **Plot**, *v.*[3] *Obs.* Erron. form of PLOD *v.*

1621 S. WARD *Happiness of Practice* 15 If the gaine of practice did not sweeten it, few would plot vpon Ployden.

Plot, *v.*[4], variant of PLOTE *v.*

† **Plotch.** *Obs.* Also 6 plooche. [Origin uncertain; possibly related to BLOTCH, which is later. Cf. also PLOT *sb.* 1.] A botch or blotch; in quots. applied to the spots of leprosy.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* v. 55 Abhorred & lothed of all men for the foule ploches of the leprie. 1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* I. i. 69 A person..who stood at the Temple gate demanding of almes, with certaine counterfait plotches of a leaper [*Ital.* con macchie artificiate di lepra].

† **Plo·tcock.** *Sc. Obs.* [app. a perversion of *Pluto*, in accordance with some popular etymology.] Pluto; in later popular use, the devil.

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 260 Thair was a cry hard at the marcat crose of Edinburgh at the houre of midnight..nameit and callit be the proclamer thairof the sowmondis of Plotcok, quhilk desyrit all men to compeir..withtin the space of xl. dayis befoir his maister. *c* 1587 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xxi, The tym sall come vhen ȝe sall be accusit, And syn compeld at Plotcok to appeir. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. ii, And seven times does her prayers backwards pray, Till Plotcock comes with lumps of Lapland clay, Mixt with the venom of black taids and snakes.

Plote, plot (plɒt), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **ploat, plooat, plout, plott,** etc.: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* [Origin uncertain. In S. E. Sc. and north. Eng. the *o* is long, as in *mote*.]

1. *trans.* To scald, to parboil; to plunge into boiling water.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* Ded. vii, E'en while the tea's filled reeking round, Rather than plot a tender tongue, Treat [etc.]. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl., Plotted*, boiled, or ratherly plunged in boiling water. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., To plote a pig* is to pour scalding water upon it, which causes the hair to come off. 1832 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* 223 The water scaudin' hot To plot thy skin.

2. To scorch, burn.

1785 W. FORBES *Dominie Depos'd* 4, I never sooner siller got, But a' my pouches it wou'd plot, And scorch them sair, it was sae hot. 1814 W. NICHOLSON *To Tobacco* xvii, Let Welchmen plot an' toast their cheese. 1881 PAUL *Aberdeen.* 68 I'm like to be plotted wi' heat.

Plote, Plotform: see PLOAT, PLATFORM.

Plotful (plɒ·tful), *a. rare*[−1]. [f. PLOT *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of plots; scheming.

1732 FIELDING *Cov. Gard. Trag.* I. i, Not so the statesman scrubs his plottul head.

Plotinian (plɒti·niăn), *a.* [f. L. *Plōtīnus*, a. Gr. Πλωτῖνος, proper name.] Of or pertaining to Plotinus (A. D. *c* 204–270), the most noted philosopher of the Neo-Platonic school, the doctrines of which he taught at Rome. So **Plotini·nic, Plotini·nical** *adjs.*, in same sense; **Plo·tinism**, the system or teaching of Plotinus; **Plo·tinist**, a follower of Plotinus; **Plo·tinize** *v. intr.*, to imitate, or philosophize in the manner of, Plotinus.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 4 It must needs fall under one or other of those two General Heads in the Plotinical Distribution last mentioned. *Ibid.* 152 Which Plotinick Doctrine, may well pass for a Commentary upon Empedocles. 1864 WEBSTER, *Plotinist.* 1879 MCCLINTOCK & STRONG *Encycl. Bibl. Lit.* VIII. 296/2 Creuzer condenses his summary of the Plotinian doctrine into three theses. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1854 They Plotinized even more than they Platonized in their religious philosophy. 1906 W. M. MACINTYRE in *Expositor* Feb. 162 According to the Plotinist, mental prayer..has this office committed to it, to elevate the sense-life into the life of reason.

Plotless (plɒ·tlĕs), *a.* [f. PLOT *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a plot or story; having no plot.

1704 *Faction Displ.* x, Van's Bawdy, Plotless Plays were once our Boast. 1882 *Standard* 25 Mar. 5 The curious plotless story called 'Kavanagh'.

Hence **Plo·tlessness.**

1823 J. LACY in *Lond. Mag.* Dec. 648/1 The plotlessness ..of modern plays.

† **Plo·tmeal,** *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. PLOT *sb.* 1 + -MEAL.] A piece at a time, piece by piece.

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2053 [Aristotle's] booke of governaunce Of which, and eek of Gyles of regyment Of princes, plotmel thynke I to translate.

† **Plo·tment.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. PLOT *v.*[1] + -MENT.] ? An allotment, apportionment.

1634–5 *Stat. Irel.* (1765) II. 169 All which the poore people dare not deny them..and therefore..doe make cuts, levies and plotments upon themselves to pay them.

Plott, obs. f. PLOT; var. PLAT *sb.*[2] (sense 4).

Plotted (plɒ·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. PLOT *v.*[1] + -ED [1].]

1. Planned, premeditated, pre-arranged by a plot.

1607 BP. HALL *Ps.* vii, Back to his own head shall rebound His plotted mischiefe. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* v. vii. 351 With wondrous confidence..he begun his plotted Tale. *a* 1701 SEDLEY *Tyrant of Crete* IV. iii, By miracle I scap'd thy plotted Mischiefs. 1899 MACKAIL *Life Morris* I. 171 They [Greeks] slip out of the [Trojan] horse, and take their plotted ways.

2. Laid down or delineated on or in a plan or chart.

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* vi. 98 Plowshares for describing the content of plotted Cities. 1895–6 *Cal. Univ. Nebraska* 134 A plotted chart of measurements is furnished to each student desiring it, at the cost of the price of the chart.

3. Constructed or furnished with a plot.

1704 D'URFEY *Tales* Pref. a j b, The plotted Drama.

Plottee (plɒtī·). *nonce-wd.* [f. PLOT *v.*[1] + -EE; correlative to PLOTTER 3.] One who is plotted against.

1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ella of Gar.* ix, Both moralized on the beauty of sincerity..till the supposed plotter but real plottee yawned.

Plotter (plɒ·tə1). [f. PLOT *v.*[1] + -ER [1].]

†**1.** One who makes a plan or map. *Obs. rare.*

1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., M'sex* I. 12 Many Surueyours and plotters of land seem to haue a speciall curiositie in obseruing this variation of the compasse.

2. One who plans or devises anything; a planner, schemer; one who invents or constructs a dramatic or literary plot. Now *rare*.

1589 NASHE *Martins Months Minde* Wks. (Grosart) I. 181 These gambols..are not fit for Church plotters, nor common wealth casters, such as wee are. 1598 F. MERES *Pallad. Tamia* 283 Anthony Mundye our best plotter. 1606 in Nichols *Progr. Jas. I* (1828) II. 68 In so short a time to be accomplished, a most statelie Pageant, the workmen and plotters thereof having not past twelve dayes of respit after their first warning. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. iv. 25 A great plotter, and a great writer.

3. *spec.* One who contrives or joins in a mischievous or wicked plot; a conspirator.

1606 *Proc. agst. Late Traitors* 108, I will name it the Jesuites treason..they were the proprietaries, plotters and procurers of it. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. iv. 54 Plotters of those villanies. 1685 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Apr., Amongst the plotters for poisoning the late King. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 230 The baffled Plotter who died on a Gibbet. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* I. ii. 308 Not for all the plotters That ever shook a kingdom!

Plo·ttery. *nonce-wd.* [f. PLOTTER: see -ERY.] The action of a plotter; plotting, scheming.

1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. lxxxii, I've seen..a 30-60 matron boldly fight Her way back to the world by dint of plottery.

Plotting (plɒ·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [-ING [1].] The action of PLOT *v.*[1] in various senses.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 45 Without any care, fore-cast, or plotting on thy part..I shall bee to thee all in all. 1607 J. NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* III. 127 Two principall instruments, fit indeede for the plotting of grounds, .. a plaine table, and the Theodolite. 1672 DRYDEN *Def. Epil.* Wks. 1883 IV. 229 Our admired Fletcher..neither understood correct plotting, nor that which they call 'the decorum of the stage'. 1683 *Roxb. Ball.* (1885) V. 329 But Heaven, I hope, will all Plotting disclose, And the Laws of the Nation shall punish the Foes. 1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* ii, Like Lysander, he loved plotting. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 329/2 The term 'plotting' is applied to the process of laying down on paper the plan of the ground which has been surveyed. 1893 *Athenæum* 17 June 760/2 The initial plotting and construction necessary..should have occupied less time..than the trivialities which have been allowed to take their place.

b. *Comb.* in sense 'used in plotting or drawing to scale,' as *plotting-book, -paper, -scale*; in sense 'forming plots', as *plotting-school.*

1682 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 31 (1713) I. 200 May he too come To have my Doom That first set up this Plotting-school. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Plotting scale*, a mathematical instrument used in plotting, or setting off lengths of lines in surveying. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 92/1 The plotting-book is a simple rectangular note-book. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 165/2 A..speculator whose imagination is let loose upon a plotting paper.

Plotting, *vbl. sb.*[2]: see PLOT *v.*[2]

Plotting (plɒ·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. PLOT *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] That plots, scheming.

1676 D'URFEY (*title*) A Fond Husband, or the Plotting Sisters: a Comedy. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xxiii. 125 Have I not called thine the plottingest heart in the universe? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 476 The burgesses of Wigan assured their sovereign that they would defend him against all plotting Achitophels and rebellious Absaloms.

Hence **Plo·ttingly** *adv.*

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 106 There never..could be a Gentleman, so foolishly tender, yet so plottingly cruel, to his Lady. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 31 Frederick the Great, with head drooped plottingly.

Plotton, -oon, obs. forms of PLATOON.

Plotty (plɒ·ti), *sb. Sc.* Also **plot(t)ie.** [f. PLOTE, PLOT *v.* + -Y.] A hot drink, composed of wine or spirits with hot water and spices.

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* XXVIII, Get us a jug of mulled wine—plottie, as you call it. *Ibid.*, Your plottie is excellent, ever since I taught you to mix the spices in the right proportion. 1857 J. STEWART *Sk. Scottish Char.*, etc. 114 (E. D. D.) Arise, an' tak' your morning plotty.

Plotty (plɒ·ti), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. PLOT *sb.* + -Y.] Connected with a plot or intrigue.

1901 *Literature* 1 June 457/1 It is a relief to recall the 'plotty' incident at the inn in connexion with this statement.

† **Ploud.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **plod.** [Derivation unknown.] A green sod, a turf.

1535 *Aberdeen Regr.* XV. (Jam.), xij laid of elding, half pettis, half plodis. *Ibid.*, ix[xx] layd of elding, peittis & ploddis. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VI. 218 They are supplied with turf and heather from the muirs, and a sort of green sods, called plouds, which they cast in the exhausted mosses.

Plough, plow (plau), *sb.*[1] Forms: see below. [Late OE. *plōh* (*plōg*), = ON. *plógr* (in Rígsmál 10–11th c.); so Sw. *plog*, Da. *ploug, plov*; in OFris. *plōch* (EFris. *plōg*, NFris. *pluwge*), MLG. *plōch, plūch*, MDu. *ploech* (Du. *ploeg*), OHG. *pfluog* (MHG. *pfluoc*, Ger. *pflug*):—Teut. type **plōgo-* or **plōho-*, whence also Lombard Lat. *plo(v)um, -us* (Du Cange), Lomb. *piò*, Tirol. *plof* plough. The regular OE. inflexion of *plōh* would have dat. *ploge*, gen. *ploges*, nom. pl. *plogas*, giving in early ME. *ploh, ploȝe, ploȝes*, later *plouh, plowh, plowgh*, pl. *plowes*; whence, by form-levelling, *plough, ploughs*, or *plow, plows*; the former the accepted spelling in England since 1700, the latter usual in U.S. In pronunciation, the final guttural was lost in some districts in 14th c., and has quite disappeared not only in the standard language, but in all dialects south of the Peak of Derbyshire; it remains in Scotland as χ, χʷ (*pleuch, pluich* = plöχʷ, plɯχʷ), and in the north of England is represented by f (*pleuf, plewf, pluif, pluf, pleaf, plif*, etc.: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v.). In PLOUGH *v.* (q. v.) neither *gh* nor *f* is pronounced.

As with *path, penny*, and other early *p*-words in Teutonic, the origin of *plōg, plōh*, is involved in obscurity. Apparently the word was of late appearance. It is not found in Gothic, which used *hōha*, nor in OE. which used *sulh*, still retained dialectally, esp. in s. w., where *plough* is not used in this sense: see SULL, and cf. *Eng. Dial. Dict.* In Norse, also, the earlier name appears to have been *arðr*, cognate with OS. *erida*, f. vbl. root *ar-* to till, plough (see EAR *v.*), which survives in Norwegian as *ar* a small plough, perh. an earlier and simpler implement than the *plógr*. The name is also found in Lith. *pliugas*, and in the Slavonic langs. generally, OSlav., Serv., Russ. ПЛУГЪ *plugŭ*, Pol. *pług*, Boh. *pluh*; but is there admittedly from German.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. *sing.* α. 1–4 **ploh,** 2 **ploȝ,** 3–4 **plouh, plouȝ,** 3–5 **plogh,** 4–5 **plowȝ(-e),** 4–7 **plowgh,** 4– **plough,** (5 **ploghe, plowghe, plowh(-e),** 5–6 **ploughe**).

a 1100 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 286 Ne plot ne ploh. *c* 1200, *a* 1225 Ploh [see B. 1]. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 95 in *O. E. Misc.* 108 Þat .. þe cheorl beo in fryþ .. And his plouh beo i-dryue to vre alre bihoue. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12388 (Cott.) Plogh [*Tr.* plowȝe] and haru cuth he dight. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 95 His pilgrym atte plouȝ. *Ibid.* 118 For oure plouh. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 29 Wayke been the Oxen in my Plough [*rime* ynough]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) XVII. 183 Callynge on oxen in the plowgh [*Roxb.* plugh]. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 665/42 *Hoc aratrum*, plogh. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 11400 Carte & plowh, they ber vp al. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* liii. 310 Good Inowhe, Of londes and Rentes, Oxen And plowhe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/2 A Ploghe (*A.* Plughe), *aratrum*. 1530 PALSGR. 256/1 Ploughe, *charewe*. 1532 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 65 Half my plowȝthe viz. iij oxen. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 54 Mad braine, too rough, Marres all at plough.

β. 4 **plou,** 4–5 **plo,** 4–7 **plowe,** 5 **ploo,** 4– **plow.**

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 68 To see hem pulle in þe plow. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 459, I shall hang the apon this plo [*rimes* do, lo]. 1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 286 They shuld hold the plowe to the tayle. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* IV. 181 A dayes worke of a plowe. 1708 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* ii. (1727) 93 And does the plow for this my body tear? 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* I. 48 Fields unknowing of the plow [*rime* low]. 1828 WEBSTER, Plow, Plough.

γ. *Sc.* and *north.* 4–5 **plugh,** 5 **pluȝe, plughe, pleuche, (plucht),** 6 **plewgh(-e), plewch(-e), pluch(-e), pluiche, plwch, (pluchet),** 6–8 **plewch,** 5– **pleuch,** 8– **pleugh**; 4 **plue,** 5 **plwe,** 5–6 **plewe,** 6 **pleu,** 4– **plew**; 9 *dial.* **pluff, pleuf, pleaf, pliff,** etc.

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c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxviii. (*Margaret*) 70 Sic as men wynnis of erd & pleuch. *Ibid.* xl. (*Ninian*) 132 In goddis 3ard to set plucht (*rime* Inuch). *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xviii. 85 þe ox will drawe in þe plugh. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xlix, God hase a gud plu3e 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 240 The ox may nocht wele drawe in the pleuche bot gif he have a falowe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. x. 7 First gan he mark and cirkill with a plewch. 1535 *Aberdeen Regr.* XV. (Jam.), Ane pluchet furnest with gair tharto. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 273 That men sould leve thairout baith da and nycht Thair plew yrnis. *a* 1568 *Wowing Jok & Jynny* vi. (Bann. MS.), Withouttin oxin I haif a pluche. 1721 RAMSAY *Richy & Sandy* 70 Thomas has loos'd his ousen frae the pleugh. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 201 A country fellow at the pleugh. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Pluff, pleugh*, a plough.

2. *pl.* **2 plozes, 3 plouis, 4–5 plow3es, 4–7 plowes, 5 ploes, plogges, 5–7 ploughes, 6** *Sc.* **plewis, 6– plows, 7– ploughs.**

1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1131 On þa tun þa wæs tenn ploges oðer twelfe gangende, ne belæf noht an. · *a* 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 95 in *O. E. Misc.* 109 His plouis to driuin. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2785 To hem þat at plowes 3ede. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 165 Here plow3es 3ede nou3t ary3t. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxiii. 250 Cartes, plowes, and waynes. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xii. (Irel. MS.), Of palas, of parkes, of poundes, of ploes [*rime* cloes = cloughs]. 1449 *Maldon, Essex, Court-Rolls* (Bundle 29 No. 3), Nullus habeat plogges. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 1 Howe a plough shulde be made. § 2 There be plowes of dyuers makynges. 1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 493 Oxin to serve and labour in his plewis. 1632 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Iron Age* I. i. Wks. 1874 III. 272 So many Hatchets, Hammers, Plowes and Sawes Were thither brought. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 156 There are no less than an hundred different ploughs in England.

B. Signification.

1. An agricultural implement, used to prepare the soil for sowing or planting, by cutting furrows in it, and turning it up, so as to expose a fresh surface to the action of the air. Often used as the symbol of agriculture, esp. in such expressions as *to be at the plough, to follow* or *hold the plough*.

It consists essentially of a cutting blade (in primitive types a pointed stick) fixed in a frame drawn by oxen or horses (or in recent times by mechanical power, as steam), and guided by a man.

c 1200 ORMIN 15902 Þatt all swa summ þe nowwt i ploh þe turrnenn erþe & tawwenn. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 384 3if .. þe spade ne dulue, ne þe suluh [*MS. T.* ploh] ne erede, hwo kepte ham uorte holden? *c* 1400 *Plowman's T.* 1042 Had they ben out of religioun, They must have honged at the plow. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) C iv/1 Some for the charet, some for the cart or plough, And some for hakneyes, if they be light and tough. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 390 Few or none of them were Gentlemen, but taken from the plough and cart, and other craftes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 21 The partes of the Plowe, are the Tayle, the Shelfe, the Beame, the Foote, the Coulter, the Share, the Wheeles, and the Staffe. 1601 CECIL in Sir S. D'Ewes *Jrnl. Ho. Lords & Comm.* (1693) 674, I do not dwell in the Country, I am not acquainted with the Plough: But I think that whosoever doth not maintain the Plough, destroys this Kingdom. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* I. 323 Foreign Tenants reap the harvest now, Where once the great Dictator held the Plow. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 481 The celebrated Mr. Vareinge, professor of mathematics, followed the plough till he was eight and twenty years of age. 1820 SCOTT *Pirate* iv, The heavy cart-load of timber, called the old Scots plough.

b. With prefixed words, denominating peculiarities of structure or purpose: e. g.

Double plough, a plough with two shares, one by which two furrows can be turned at once; also, a reversible plough; *hand-p.*, a small light garden plough drawn or pushed by hand; *seeding-p.*, a plough which also scatters seed in the furrow; *side-hill p.*, one adapted for ploughing across a steep slope; *skeleton-p.*, one in which certain parts are in skeleton form; *straddle-p.*, one with two shares for running on each side of, and covering in, a line of seed; also *double mould-board p.*, *drain-p.*, *mole-hill p.*, *reversible p.*, *steam-p.*, *subsoil-p.*, etc. Others, of which the meaning is not self-evident, will be found under their first element, or in their alphabetical place: e.g. BREAST-, DRAY-, GANG-, HOE-, ICE-, MOLE-, SHIM-, SNOW-, TURN-WREST-, WHEEL-PLOUGH, etc.

1653 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* 202 The Double Plough ploughing two Furrows at one time. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* s. v., The Double-wheeled Plough, constantly used in Hartfordshire and elsewhere. .. The One-wheeled plough, which may be almost used in any sort of Land. 1721 J. EDMONDS in Mortimer *Husb.* I. 101 He says likewise, that he improved some of the same sort of Land by plowing of it up with a Breast-plough. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 416 Plough up your Mole-hills, &c. with a Mole-hill Plough. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 307 In Brabant .. They use the excellent Flemish swing plough, which they call a foot plough, as it is also called in some parts of England, in contradistinction to a wheel plough. At the same time they also retain the old and heavy turn wrest plough. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 728 The double-plow, in which a shallow share preceded the deeper-running, longer plow, originated in England, where it is known as the *skim-coulter plow*. *Ibid.* 940 The originator of the double plow seems to have been Lord Somerville, who devoted much attention to the practical details of agriculture (1799). His plow .. he called a *double-furrow* plow.

c. In various *fig.* applications: e. g. †(*a*) as the instrument or means of earning one's livelihood (*obs.*); (*b*) in reference to its breaking up hard ground; etc.

(*a*) *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiv. (*Pelagia*) 57 Þat wynnyng wes lang hir plucht. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 288 But o thyng is .. Of Chapmen that hir moneie is hir plogh. *a* 1400 *Isumbras* 397 Þay bade hym swynke, .. 'Hafe we none oþer ploghe'.

(*b*) 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 23 Our hertes, whiche we eare & breke with the plough of abstynence. 1668 R. STEELE *Husbandman's Calling* vi. (1672) 142 He puts in the plough of mortification. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 234 Their mind a wilderness through want of care, The plough of wisdom never entering there.

d. Phrases. (*a*) *To put* (*lay, set*) *one's hand to the plough* (after *Luke* ix. 62), to undertake a task; to enter upon a course of life or conduct.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* ix. 62 No man sendynge [1388 that puttith] his hond to the plou3, and biholdinge a3en, is able to the rewme of God. 1526 TINDALE *ibid.*, No man that putteth hys honde to the plowe, and loketh backe is apte to the kyngdom of god. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 253 Quhen he had put hand to the pluiche, to receiue yairof proffite and gude fructe. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 417 Reach foorth thine hand towards this spirituall Plow. 1728 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* I. xxiii. 47 It was Time .. to set his Hand to the Plow in good Earnest. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *P. Carew* XXV, He had put his hand to the plow, and he was not the man to turn back.

†(*b*) *To put the plough before the oxen*, to reverse the natural or proper order: cf. CART *sb.* 5. *Obs.*

[1340 *Ayenb.* 243 Moche uolk of religion zetteþ þe zuol3 be-uore þe oksen.] 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxix. 9 That makis .. The plewche befoir the oxin go, the best the man to gyde. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. (Farmer), He would put the plough before the oxen, and claw where it did not itch.

(*c*) *Under the plough*: (of land), in cultivation.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 225 There are actually under the plough 307,800 [acres].

2. a. *Sc.* A team of horses (or oxen) harnessed to a plough.

[Cf. quot. 1131 in A. 2.] 1575–6 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 501 Arthour Grahame .. cruellie .. cuttit the plewis, dang and straik his servandis to the greit effusioun of thair blude. 1786 BURNS *To Auld Mare* xv, My pleugh is now thy bairn-time a', Four gallant brutes as e'er did draw. 1809 BAWDWEN *Domesday Bk.* 101 Earl Alan has now in the demesne six ploughs, and 14 villanes and 6 bordars with four ploughs. There is a church and a priest with half a plough.

b. Chiefly *s.w. dial.* A team of draught beasts harnessed to a wagon; sometimes including the wagon.

1505 *Liber Ruber Wells Cath.* lf. 123 b, Departed unto God by a mysfortune of his ploughe by reson whereof [etc.]. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 328 (1810) 337 He took harts .. and made of them a plow to draw timber thence to build a church. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 330 A Plough, a term used in the Western parts for a Team of Horse or Oxen. 1762 BORLASE in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 507 The driver of a plough, .. laden with tin, for Penzance coinage, .. found himself and the plough, on a sudden, surrounded by the sea. 1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* Gloss. s. v., A waggon and horses, or cart and horses together, are called plough in South Wilts. 1873 WILLIAMS & JONES *Somerset Gloss.*, *Plough*, a team of horses; also a waggon and horses, or a waggon and oxen.

†**3. a.** = PLOUGH-LAND 1. *Obs.*

a 1100 [see A. 1 a]. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 57 Iohn my eldest sone shal haue plowes fyue That was my fadres heritage while he was on lyue. *Ibid.* 358 Þou hast hade .. xv. plowes of lond þis sixtene 3ere. *c* 1450 *Oseney Cart.* 163/25 (E.E.T.S.), j. mese with ij. croftes .. In the towne of Edburbury, and j. plowe of londe In the feldes of þe same towne. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/2 A Ploghe of lande, *carrucata*. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.*, *Hida terræ*, ane pleuch of land. 1761 HUME *Hist. England* I. xix. 443 The ecclesiastical revenues, which .. contained eighteen thousand four hundred ploughs of land. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot* 237 A plough of land in the Highlands .. is, on an average, about fifteen Scotch, or twenty English acres of arable land, besides a certain extent of hilly, or pasture land.

b. Ploughed land. (Chiefly *hunting slang*.)

1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 18 It makes no odds to him, pasture or plough. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Dec. 4/2 It is by his permission .. that the gaily-decked squadrons .. go thundering across the pasture and ploughs of middle and southern England. 1884 *Graphic* 18 Oct. 410/1 The scent [of the fox] on the plough is cold.

4. *transf.* The group of seven prominent stars, also called Charles's Wain, in the constellation of *Ursa Major*; also, that constellation as a whole.

Cf. L. *Triones* (lit. plough-oxen), the Great and Little Bears (Virg. *Æn.* III. 516 *geminos Triones*).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 151 The pleuch, and the polys, the planettis begane, The son, the sevin sternis, and the Charll wane. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 341. 154 One of the most striking circumpolar constellations is Ursa Major .., the Plough, or Charles's Wain. 1893 K. GRAHAME *Pagan Papers* (1894) 104 High and dominant amidst the Population of the Sky .. hangs the great Plough.

5. Applied to various instruments, parts of machinery, etc., resembling a plough in shape or action.

a. An instrument or machine for cutting or trimming the edges of books; the knife of a plough-press or cutting-press.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 360/2 Plow, or cutting Knife by which the leaves of Books are cut even. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 409 The .. parts of the paper whose Margin is adjusted .. are subject to the Bookbinder's Plough. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 395/2 Upon one of the cheeks [of the cutting press] are two guides, or small raised rails, for the plough to work in.

b. A plane for cutting rabbets or grooves.

1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* IV. 68–9 The Plow .. is a narrow Rabbet-Plain, .. The Office of the Plow is to plow a narrow square Groove on the edge of a Board. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 111. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 396 The plough is necessary in such work as making drawers.

c. An instrument for cutting the flushing parts of the pile or nap of fustian.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

d. A knife used for 'ploughing' mackerels, etc.: see PLOUGH *v.* 7 c and MACKEREL-*plough*.

†**e.** An instrument for taking the altitude of a heavenly body. *Obs.*

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 617 There are other Instruments for taking of the Altitude of the Sun and Stars; as the Plough, the Astrolabe, the Demi-Cross, the Bow. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Plow*, an Ancient Instrument, tho' now not much used at Sea.

f. A narrow shovel with which the barley is turned over in malting.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 188 When turning only is required, he uses what is called the 'plough'; this is a long-handled tool, in shape very much resembling the scull of a boat, and in using it is made to pass through the grain, precisely as a scull is made to do in the water.

g. In an electric tramcar on the conduit system: The rod maintaining contact with the live rail.

1903 *Daily Chron.* 16 Mar. 5/2 They are .. fitted .. with the underground trolleys which make contact with the feeding conductors by means of a 'plough' lowered into the slotted conduit.

6. An antler or branch on the horn of a caribou.

1892 W. PIKE *North. Canada* 45 The perfect double plough is more often seen in the smaller specimen, the larger animal being usually provided with only one, or with one plough and a spike.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (some of which may belong to the verb). **a.** attrib., 'of or pertaining to a plough or ploughing', as *plough-beast, -chain, -clevis, -coulter, -feast, -field, -folk, -furrow, -garran* (GARRON), *-ground, -harness, -jade, -neat, -ox, -rein, -rip, -rope, -servant, -service, -shaft, -sock, -tackling, -team, -timber, -time, -track, -upland, -wheel, -woman, -work*; **b.** objective and obj. genitive, as *plough-holder, -maker*; **c.** instrumental, etc., as *plough-bred, -cloven, -torn* adjs.; **d.** similative, as *plough-shaped* adj.

1454 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 120 Toke all the *plow-bestes and other bestes of the said villages. 1788 E. PICKEN *Now-a-days* Poems 61 Ilk *plow-bred wight wad gang, dear safe us! 1897 CROCKETT *Lad's Love* xxix, I'll .. send the men up wi' *pleuch-chains and cairt-rapes. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Plow-clevis*, the stirrup-shaped piece on the nose of a plow-beam, having three loops, in either of which the open ring of the double-tree may be placed, according to the depth of furrow desired. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise, Hertha* 37 The *plough-cloven clod. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 66 The Athenians had three several *plow-feasts which they observed yearly. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXV. 315 My landlady's two sons were arrived from the *plough field. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 273 If the *plough-folks do idlely wast their maisters substance. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 490 Deeper than the *plough-furrow. 1687 *Irish Proclam.* 24 Sept., *Plow-Garrans and other small horses. 1640 in H. Bond *Hist. Watertown, Mass.* (1855) II. 998 Ordered that the hither Plain, being subdivided into several Lotts for *Plow-ground, shall be made a common field. 1895 W. RAYMOND *Smoke of War* vii. 84 Like a rook in a *plough-ground. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 576 A smyth, .. That in his forge smythed *plough harneys. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* iv, Plough-harness at the saddler's. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandm.* iii. B iij, A stay and aide to the *Plough houlder. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 214 The pampered Palfreyes which eate away the prouender from the leane *plough Iades. 1600 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 122 That sike bonny men sud be hampert like plu-jades. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* II. App. 38 Apprentice to a country carpenter and *ploughmaker. 1552 HULOET, *Ploughe neate or oxen, *triones*. 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 111 Lat no bowgle, with his busteous hornis, The meik *pluch ox oppress. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 619 The ploughman guides the horses with *plough-reins, made of rein-rope. 1536 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for ij par' of *plowgh ryppis iiij d. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXIX. ii, Thou Hast their *plow-ropes cutt in two! 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* XI. 124 Villainies of English *Plow-Servants. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. vi. 80 Our common lawyers .. derive it from *soca*, an old Latin word denoting (as they tell us) a plough: .. that, in memory of it's original, it still retains the name of socage or *plough-service. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 435 The '*plough-shaped bone' forms the terminal portion of the vertebral column. 1695 J. TELFAIR in Nicholson *Hist. & Trad. Tales* (1843) 16 It cast a *plough-sock at him. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* I, Plough-socks, shuttles, candlesticks, and other ordinaries. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 114 The Gordian knot was but *plough-tackling hamper'd in a knot. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 324 Formerly, four horses a-breast was the *plough team of the Highlands, and is still in use. 1896 M. T. PEARMAN *Hist. Manor Bensington, Oxon.* 10 The quantity of land a plough-team will turn up in a year varies according to the soil. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 658 Some are best for *Plough-Timber: as Ash. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 193 Dry vp thy Marrowes, Vines, and *Plough-torne Leas. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 490 The black mould immediately under the *plough-track had been compressed. 1730 *N. Jersey Archives* XI. 226 There is also 100 Acres of *Plough-Upland in very good Order. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* XXV. 414 In plowing miry Clays, where *Plow Wheels cannot go. 1860 G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour.* 164 The *plough-woman dropped her cras-crom in the scratch that did duty for a furrow. 1880 *Dorothy* p. xvi, The two Yorkshire girls were .. both .. excellent ploughwomen.

8. Special Combs.: †**plough-bat** = PLOUGH-STAFF; †**plough-beetle** = PLOUGH-MELL; **plough-bird, -bolt**: see quots.; †**plough-boon**, in ME. *plo3bone*, ploughing done as a service by a tenant for his lord; **plow-breast** = BREAST *sb.* 9 b; **plough-bullock**, (*a*) a bullock used in ploughing; (*b*) one of the mummers in the Plough-Monday festivities; †**plough-chip** = PLOUGH-HEAD 1;

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plough-cleaner: see quot.; †**plough-clout**, an iron plate nailed to the frame of a plough at the side: cf. CLOUT *sb.*[1] 2; †**plough-cock** = COCK *sb.*[1] 14; **plough-cutter** = *plough-press*; **plough-day**, (*a*) a day on which the tenant was bound to plough for his lord; (*b*) = PLOUGH-MONDAY; **plough-diamond**, a kind of glass-cutter: see quot.; †**plough-ear**, a piece of iron attached to the right side of the plough-beam, to which the harness was attached: = *plough-cock*; **plough-jag** (*local*), = *plough-bullock* (*b*); hence **plough-jagging**, acting as a plough-jag, mumming; †**plough-jobber** = PLOUGH-JOGGER; **plough-knife**, the knife of a bookbinder's plough-cutter; **plough-light**: see quot.; **plough-line**, (*a*) the line marking the limit of ploughed land; (*b*) cord used for the traces or reins of a plough; †**plough-master**: see quot.; †**plough-meat**, cereals; **plough-medal**, a medal given as a prize at a ploughing-match; **plough-money**, †(*a*) money paid for the right of ploughing; (*b*) money collected by plough-boys on Plough-Monday; **plough-paddle**, **-pattle**, **-pettle**, a plough-staff: = PADDLE *sb.*[1] 1, PATTLE, PETTLE *sb.* 1; **plough-path**: see quot.; †**plough-penny**, (*a*) = PLOUGH-ALMS; (*b*) *nonce-use*, a penny gained by ploughing; **plough-pillow** = PILLOW *sb.* 4 d; †**plough-pin**, a pin or bolt used in connexion with the collar of a plough: see COLLAR *sb.* 13; **plough-plane** = sense 5 b; **plough-point**, the point of a plough-share; often detachable = SLIP-POINT; †**plough-pote**: see PLOUGH-FOOT; **plough-press**, in bookbinding, a press in which a book is held while the edges are cut or 'ploughed' (also called *cutting-press*); †**plough-rest**, **-ryst** = REEST *sb.*; †**plough-shackle**, the clevis of a plough; **plough-sheath**, †**plough-silver**: see quots.; **plough-spade** = PLOUGH-STAFF; †**plough-spindle**: see quot.; †**plough-star** = sense 4, or ? Arcturus; **plough-stot** = *plough-bullock*; †**plough-string**, one of the traces of a plough; **plough-stuff**, the timber used for a wooden plough; †**plough-throck** = PLOUGH-HEAD 1; †**plough-till**, **-tilth** = PLOUGH-LAND 1; **plough-tree**, a plough-handle; **plough-trench** *v.*, to trench with a plough; **plough-truck**, a riding attachment to a plough; †**plough-ware**, beasts employed in ploughing; **plough-witch**, **-witcher** (*dial.*), a Plough-Monday mummer; **plough-witching**, the performance of the plough-witchers. Also PLOUGH-ALMS, PLOUGH-LAND, etc.

1362 *Plowbat [see *plough-pote*]. 1530 PALSGR. 256/1 *Ploughe betyll, *maillet de charve*. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 37 A plough beetle, ploughstaffe, to further the plough. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 366/1 Plough Staff and Beetle. 1888 *Ibis* 45 The local name of this bird [*Sterna Antarctica*] in the neighbourhood of Cape Kidnappers, is 'The *Plough Bird', or 'Plough Boy', given on account of its habit of following the farmer's plough. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Plow Bolt*, a bolt for securing the share, landside, or mold-board to the stock. 1438 *Rental of Guiseley co. York* in *Add. Roll* 41659 Ob. et quadrans for *plogbone. 1884 *Implement & Mach. Rev.* 1 Dec. 6716/2 A horned *plough-breast .. is recommended for ploughing after sheep. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 568/2 *note*, Plough-Monday... On this day the young men yoke themselves, and draw a plough about with musick, and one or two persons, in antic dresses, like jack-puddings, go from house to house, to gather money to drink... We call them [in Derbyshire] the *Plough-Bullocks. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Turnip*, To my plough bullocks I allow the same quantity of turnips. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* xxviii. (1653) 190 Some call them the Plough-throck, some the *Plough-chip, &c. I shall retain the term of Plough-head. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Plow-cleaner*, a long-handled thrusting implement by which the plowman may rid the plow of choking weeds, or the share of accumulated soil. 1376–7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 386 In uno moldebredclot et ij *plueclot empt... xvd. 1485 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 373, ij plogh clowtes. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 537 Flat plates of iron nailed to the wooden frame are called plough-clouts. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 333/2 The *Plow Cock is the Iron to tye the Oxen to the Plow. 1550 in *7th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Irel.* 94 [From every husbandman] vi *ploughe daies, vi cart daies, iii men for a daie to repp corne in harvest. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 20 From Plow-day, which is euer the Munday after Twelfth-day, till S. Valentines day. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 636 *Plough diamonds have a square nut on the end of the socket, next the glass, which, on running the nut square on the side of the lath, keeps it in the cutting direction. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 3 The *ploughe-eare is made of thre peces of yren, nayled faste vnto the ryght syde of the plough-beame. *Ibid.* § 4 Somme plowes have a bende of yron tryanglewise, sette there as the plough-eare shulde be, that hath thre nyckes on the farther syde. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 230 What the mummer is to some other parts of England, the *plough-jag is to Lincolnshire. *Ibid.* 229 *Plew-jaggin' is for lads and young men.. not for a chap like me, that's just a-goin' to be married. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 126 Why an Ass, or a *Plough-Jobber shall sooner gain it than a Wise man. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I. 25 Lye safe at home and our Plowjobbers rule. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 73 Anciently, light called the **Plough-light*, was maintained.. before images in some churches, and on Plough Monday they.. went about with a plough..to get money to support the Plough-light. 1852 C. W. HOSKINS *Talpa* 119 The *plough-line steals up the mountain-side. 1895 *Rep. Educ. Scot.* in *Westm. Gaz.* 25 June 8/1 Hung by a loop of what is known on farms as plough-line. 1642 in *Linc. N. & Q.* July (1888) 86 [In the old Churchwardens' Book of Waddington there is.. 1642, the appointment of 4] *Plowmeisters ..[These plough masters had in their hands certain monies called plough money, which they undertook to produce on plough day.] 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 102 Som cuntries lack *plowmeat, and som doe want cowmeat. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 648 The *plough medals.. have.. excited a spirit of emulation among ploughmen. *a* 1600 OWEN *Baronia* in *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 195 *note*, Within Eglosserow onely Arian Eredig, or *Plowe monye, for right of ploughing. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), **Plough-paddle*,..called also a *plough-staff*. 1404 *Plogh pattyl, 1786 pleugh-pettle [see PATTLE, PETTLE 1]. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiii, 'He will take to the pleugh-pettle, neighbour', said the good dame. 1873 WILLIAMS & JONES *Somerset Gloss.*, **Plough-path*, bridle-path. 1547 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 45 Et de x s. vj d. de redditibus vocatis *Plowe pence accidentibus hoc anno. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 33 Enuy.. makes them sterril of all good manners, as the lawyer the poore clyant's plow pence, the cittie the country commodities. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 46 The *Plough-pin and Collar-links.. the *Plough-pillow and Boulster. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 248 The *Plough-Plane.. is used for sinking a groove in a board, by taking away a solid in the form of a rectangular prism. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Plow-point*, a detachable share at the extreme front end of the plow-body. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer* 39, I made two or three unsuccessful attempts to get the plough point into the hard frozen ground. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 96 Mi *plouh-pote [*v. r.* plowbat, *B.* ploughwes foot, plow-pote, *C.* IX. 64 plouh-fot, plowbat] schal be my pyk and posshen atte Rootes, And helpe my coltre to kerue and close þe vorwes. *c* 1350 *Nominale Gall.-Angl.* 148 (E. E. T. S.) Man doth a *plou-reste in the bem. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandm.* iii. B iij b, The Plough-rest .. is a small peece of woode, which is fixt at one end in the further nicke of the Plough head, and the other end to the Ploughs right-hand hale. 1552 HULOET, *Ploughe ryst [*printed* ryft], *bura, buris*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/2 A *Plughe schakille. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 3 The *ploughe sheth is a thyn pece of drye woode, made of oke, that is set fast in a morteys in the plough beame, and also in to the sharebeame, the whiche is the keye and the chiefe bande of all the plough. 1465 *Norfolk Deed* (Anct. Deeds, P. R. O. IV. 68 No. 6078) *Plowsilver. 1675 W. JONES *Reports* 280 In some places they have Plough-silver and Reap-silver, which is Socage Tenure now turned into Money. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, *Plow-silver*, in former times, was money paid by some tenants, in lieu of service to plough the lord's lands. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 493 This the ploughman does with his plough-staff, or shaft of his *plough-spade. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandm.* iii. B iij, The *Plough spindels,..are two small round peeces of woode, which coupleth together the hales. 1558 PHAER *Æneid.* III. H ij b, The wayne, the *plowstar, and the seuen that stormes and tempests poures [*Æn.* III. 516 Arcturum pluviasque Hyadas geminosque Triones]. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 87 Thee lights starrye noting in globe celestial hanging: Thee seun stars stormy, twise told, thee plowstar eke Arcture. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 283 Youth dragging a plough, who, as they officiate for oxen, are called *plough-stots. 1893 *Whitby Gaz.* 8 Dec. 2/5 It would seem as though the spirit of the Plough Stots is waning and that for some reason or other they are losing interest in their annual excursions into the town. *c* 1350 *Nominale Gall.-Angl.* 858 (E. E. T. S.) *Lapparayle pur charue*..*Plowestryngges. 1649 *Plough-throck [see *plough-chip*]. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxii. (1516) 143/2 *margin*, A knyghts fee shuld welde clx. acres, and that is demed for a *ploughe tyll in a yere. 1597–1602 *Transcript W. Riding Sessions Rolls* 104 Every person occupying a *plough-tilth of land. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* lxxiv, I..held my *plough-tree just the same as if no King or Queen had ever come to spoil my..hand. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 56 It may be done by one Plough making of a deep Furrow, and another following in the same Furrow, or by *Plough-trenching, which is for a Plough to make a deep Furrow, and to have eight or ten Men with Spades to follow the Plough, and making the Trench a spit deeper. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 174 Instead of digging it with the spade, I plough-trenched it at least eighteen inches deep. 1465 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 183 He had a plowe goyng in your lond in Drayton, and ther your seyd servaunts ..toke hys *plowe ware, that ys to say ij marys. *Ibid.* 184 Ther was taken a playnt ayenst hem..for takyng of the forseyd plowarre at Drayton. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 156 On *Plough-witch-Monday, I was in the barn. 18.. E. SMITH *MS. Collect. Warwicks. Words* (E. D. D.), Down to 1874.. the plough witches presented themselves on the evening of Plough Monday, with faces painted white, and marked out hideously in red or black lines. 1860 *N. & Q.* 2nd Ser. IX. 381/2 The mummers are called '*Plough-witchers', and their ceremony '*Plough-witching'.

Plough, *sb.*[2] *slang.* [f. PLOUGH *v.* 8.] The act or fact of rejecting a candidate in an examination.

1863 READE *Hard Cash* ii. I. 52 It is only out of Oxford a plough is thought much of. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Nov. 10/1 In the .. Bar examination, the percentage of ploughs is..9 per cent...ploughed in Roman Law, and 20 per cent. in Constitutional History. 1899 *Ibid.* 1 June 10/1 There has been the usual plough in the final of about 36 per cent.

Plough, plow (plau), *v.* Forms: 5–6 **plowghe** (5 *north.* **plugh(e)**, 5–7 **plowe**, 6– **plow** (*Sc.* **plew**), (6–7) 8– **plough**. (Erron. pa. pple. 6 **plowen**.) [f. PLOUGH *sb.*[1] So MDu., Du. *ploegen*, MLG., LG. *plogen*, MHG. *phluogen*, Ger. *pflügen*, ON. *plœgja*. In 16–17th c. the sb. was normally *plough* and the vb. *plow(e*, repr. ME. types *ploh*, *plo3en* or *plowen* (cf. *enough*, *enow* = OE. *genóh*, *genóge*); so mod. Sc. *pleuch* sb., *pleuw* vb.; but the spelling *plough* occurs also for the verb in 16–17th c., and became usual in England during the 18th c., when sb. and vb. were levelled in form; in U. S. they have both become *plow*.]

1. a. *trans.* To make furrows in and turn up (the earth) with a plough, especially as a preparation for sowing; also *absol.* to use a plough.

c 1420–40 Plowynge [see PLOUGHING *vbl. sb.* 2]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 54 That we had ployde [?ploȝde] this land. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/2 To Plowgbe (*A.* Plugh), *arare*. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 2 It is conuenyent that they be plowen and sowen. 1530 PALSGR. 660/2, I wyll ploughe all the lande I have in your towne to yere. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* IV. 181 As much as 2. oxen could plow. 1611 COTGR., *Charrué*, a Plough. *Charruër*, to till, eare, plow. *Charrué*, tilled, plowed. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 133 Once Ploughing the Land.. will.. be sufficient. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. vii. (1762) 17 It is plowed into high ridges with a strong plough. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 361 As much land as a yoke of oxen could plough in one day. 1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 12 When wet and fresh plowed. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vii, I am no clear if I can pleugh [*error for* plew] ony place but the Mains and Mucklewhame. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* 215 They have plowed and fitted for grain-growing 3,000 acres.

b. With resultant object: To make (a furrow, ridge, line) by ploughing.

1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* C j b, God shall.. punish euery forrow they haue plowed vpon his backe. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 286/2 By casting, that is, by ploughing two ridges together beginning at the furrow that separates them. 1810 AMOS *Ess. Agric. Mach.* ii. 18 [A machine] for ploughing Furrows nine by five inches square.

2. *intr.* (or *absol.*) To use the plough, work as a ploughman, till the ground.

1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* XX. 4 A slouthfull body wyl not go to plowe for colde. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 71 The Cockle of Rebellion, Insolence, Sedition, which we our selues haue plowed for, sow'd. 1611 BIBLE *Job* i. 14 The oxen were plowing [COVERDALE a plowinge], and the asses feeding beside them. — 1 *Cor.* IX. 10 That hee that ploweth, should plow in hope. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* 2 Tim. ii. 6 The Husbandman must labour (plow, sow, &c.) before he reap and gather the Fruit. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar of Honey* (1848) 197 Twenty-three pair of oxen were ploughing together within a square of thirty acres. 1868 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) II. 199 A man taught to plough, row or steer well,..[is] already educated in many essential moral habits.

b. *intr.* in pass. sense (of land): To bear or stand ploughing (easily, well, etc.); to prove (tough, etc.) in the ploughing.

1762 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 152 It ploughed very tough, and the cattle mired in some places. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 571 The land generally ploughs up in a friable state. 1864 *Ibid.* XXV. II. 528 The clover-lands.. ploughed remarkably well.

3. *trans.* By extension: To furrow as by ploughing; to gash, tear up, scratch (any surface). Often *plough up*: see 9 e.

1588, etc. [see 9 e]. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* II. 84 Th' insidious Swain .. Fell prone and plough'd the Dust. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 50 His dog .. snatches up the drifted snow With ivory teeth, or ploughs it with his snout. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* i. 2 The Bagradas.. ploughed the rich and yielding mould with its rapid stream.

b. With resultant object, as *course*, *line*.

1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* iii, The course which the river had ploughed for itself down the valley. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* 14 It was..the stones fallen from Snowdon peak into the half-liquid lake of ice above, which ploughed those furrows. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* II. i. (1875) 51 The line-engraver .. month after month, ploughs slowly his marvellous lines.

c. *intr.* To move through soft ground, snow, etc., furrowing it.

1847 LE FANU *T. O'Brien* 209 Drenched in inky slime.. Miles Garrett ploughed and floundered to the other side. 1876 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* iv. § 5 (1877) 160 Icebergs which after they had run aground and ploughed into the bottom [of the deposits of boulder clay]. 1894 FENN *In Alpine Valley* II. 246 Deane came ploughing through the snow up to the window.

4. *fig.* Of a ship, boat, swimming animal, etc.: To cleave the surface of the water. Chiefly *poet.*

a. *trans.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i. 53 'Tis thou that rigg'st the Barke, and plow'st the Fome. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. xxxvi, Vain men.. who plough the seas, With dangerous pains, another Earth to finde. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 24 Once again committing ourselves to the Sea, we ploughed deeper Water. *a* 1732 GAY *Fables* II. viii. 25 When naval traffic plows the main. 1782 COWPER *Loss Royal George* x, He and his eight hundred Shall plough the wave no more. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xvi. 216 The river was ploughed by porpoises, and the shore crowded with aquatic birds.

b. With resultant object, as *course*, *way*.

1696 PRIOR *To the King* 56 On .. Britain's joyful sea, Behold, the monarch ploughs his liquid way. 1780 COWPER *Table-t.* 522 Give me the line [of verse] that plows its stately course Like a proud swan, conquering the stream by force. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xviii. 228 Ploughing its way with irresistible march through the crust of an investing sea. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* ii, The steamer..ploughed her way across the blue and rushing waters of the Minch.

c. *intr.*

1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 154 These streams..spread out into broad superficial sheets or layers, which the keels of vessels plough through. 1867 *Good Cheer* 2 He had 'ploughed over many a stormy sea'. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 117/1 A few tugs plowing up stream left behind them wakes.

5. *trans. fig.* To furrow (the face, brow, etc.) deeply with wrinkles; also with resultant object.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* v. iii, Has fifteen years so plew'd A wrinkled face that you have often view'd. 1742

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Pope *Dunc.* IV. 204 Before them march'd that awful Aristarch; Plough'd was his front with many a deep Remark. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. xlii, Italia! .. On thy sweet brow is sorrow plough'd by shame. 1837 Wheelwright tr. *Aristophanes* I. 56 *note*, Her face .. rough, and ploughed with wrinkles. 1857 Holland *Bay Path* xix. 218 Jealousy and pride..ploughed no furrows across her brow.

b. To obliterate by ploughing wrinkles.

1818 Byron *Maseppa* v, A port, not like to this ye see, But smooth, as all is rugged now; For time, and care, and war, have plough'd My very soul from out my brow.

6. In various figurative applications of the primary and transferred senses.

1535 Coverdale *Job* iv. 8 Those that plowe wickednesse.. and sowe myschefe, they reape ye same. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 342 The soyle of his inuention, memorie, and iudgement, is so ordinarily ploughed with practise and experience. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 233 Royall Wench: She made great Cæsar lay his sword to bed, He ploughed her, and she cropt. 1607 — *Cor.* v. iii. 34 Let the Volces Plough Rome, and harrow Italy. 1608 — *Per.* IV. vi. 154. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Ecclus.* vii. 13 Plowe not a lie [Vulg. *noli arare mendacium*] agaynst thy brother. 1624 Ford *Sun's Darling* II. i, Beckon the rurals in; the country-gray Seldom ploughs treason. 1652 Milton *Sonn. Cromwell*, Cromwell..who through a cloud..To peace and truth thy glorious way hast plough'd. 1838 Emerson *Addr. Camb. Mass.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 193 Jesus..whose name is not so much written as ploughed into the history of this world. 1884 Miss F. P. Cobbe in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 805 Out of hearts ploughed by contrition spring flowers.

b. *intr.* To proceed laboriously or doggedly, to labour, to plod.

1891 C. T. C. James *Rom. Rigmarole* 40 He never ceased speaking... In a monotonous tone, he ploughed solemnly onward, oblivious. 1897 Flandrau *Harvard Episodes* 30 He could..fancy himself ploughing doggedly in self-defence through an incredible number of courses in history.

7. Applied to mechanical processes: cf. Plough *sb.*[1] 5. **a.** *Bookbinding.* To cut with a 'plough' or plough-press.

1873 E. Spon *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 395/2 The cutting press stands on a hollow frame..which..receives the paper shavings as they are ploughed off.

b. *Carpentry.* To cut or plane (a groove, rabbet) with a 'plough'. Also *intr.*

1805 [see Ploughing 1 b]. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii, The carpenter .. was ploughing away at a groove. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 104 A groove being ploughed under the over-hanging edge to cause the rain to drip clear of the wall.

c. To cut or gash (mackerel, etc.) so as to give it a better appearance: cf. Crimp *v.*[1] 4. *U. S.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

8. *Univ. slang.* To reject (a candidate) as not reaching the pass standard in an examination: a slang substitute for *pluck* in this sense (Pluck *v.* 7).

1853 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* II. xi, It's impossible for them to plough me. 1863 Reade *Hard Cash* Prol. 16 That .. adds to my chance of being ploughed for smalls... 'Ploughed' is the new Oxfordish for 'plucked'. 1883 *Times* 1 June 4 My young friend was undeservedly ploughed.

9. With *advbs.*; mostly *trans.*

a. *Plough around*: *lit.* in reference to stumps left in cultivated land; *fig.* to make tentative approaches, feel one's way. *U. S. political slang.*

1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxx. 557 The more skilful leaders begin (as it is expressed) to 'plough around' among the delegations of the newer..States.

b. *Plough down*: to throw or thrust down by ploughing. Also *fig.*

1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 126 On a part of a field where whins were plowed down. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xxix, Any of which would be ploughed down by this huge vessel.

c. *Plough in, plough into the land*: to embed or bury in the soil (manure, vegetation, etc.) by ploughing. Also *fig.*

1764 *Museum Rust.* II. 172 When a farmer intends to plow in his vetches, I would..advise him to do it some weeks before he sows his wheat. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. I. 62 Others spread the dung on the surface and plough it in. 1895 B. Sedgwick in *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Sept. 4/3 He ploughed his capital into the land, and it never came out.

d. *Plough out*: to dig or thrust out (of the ground) with the plough; hence, to disinter, dig out; to root out, eradicate, cast out, tear out, remove with violence; also, to excavate or hollow out by or as by ploughing (cf. 3 b).

1643 Milton *Divorce* II. xx. Wks. 1851 IV. 118 God loves not to plow out the heart of our endeavours with over-hard and sad tasks. *a* 1645 Habington *Surv. Worc.* in *Worc. Hist. Soc. Proc.* III. 504 Ploughed out of obscure antiquities I will now use the true name. 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* xiv. (ed. 3) 266 A third period when the marine boulder drift formed in the middle period was ploughed out of the larger valleys by a second set of glaciers. 1886 A. Winchell *Walks Geol. Field* 54 These North-American rivers have plowed out channels whose deep walls rise as high as the smoke from the steamers.

e. *Plough up*: to break up (ground) by ploughing; to throw or cast up, eradicate (roots, weeds) with the plough; to cut up roughly, excavate, furrow or scratch deeply, by any similar action.

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 87 Sooner this sword shall plough thy bowels vp. 1602 Br. W. Barlow *Serm. Paules Crosse* 45 For he .. hath plowed vp my hart. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xii. 38 Let Patient Octavia plough thy visage vp With her prepared nailes. 1718 Lowth *Comm. Jer.* IV. 3 The Prophet..exhorts them to Repentance and Reformation under the Metaphor of Plowing up their fallow Ground. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 172 The wild boar plows it [the earth] up like a furrow, and does irreparable damage in the cultivated lands. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1245 If..the owner of a close over which there is a right of way plough up the way, and assign a new way. *a* 1895 Ld. C. E. Paget *Autobiog.* I. (1896) 8 Her decks were literally ploughed up with grape shot.

10. Phrases. **a.** *To plough with any one's heifer* (*ox*, †*calf*) after *Judges* xiv. 18. See also Heifer 1 b. (In quot. 1632, app. to be yoked together with.)

1535 Coverdale *Judg.* xiv. 18 Yf ye had not plowed with my calfe [1611 heifer], ye shulde not haue founde out my ryddle. 1584 G. B. *Beware the Cat* Ded., I doubt whether M. Stremer will be contented that other men ploughe with his oxen. 1632 Massinger *City Madam* II. iii, I will undertake To find the north passage to the Indies sooner Than plough with your proud heifer.

b. *To plough the sands*: a frequent type of fruitless labour. Also *to plough the air.*

1590 Greene *Never too late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 166 With sweating browes I long haue plowde the sands .. Repent hath sent me home with emptie hands. 1647 Jer. Taylor *Lib. Proph.* Ep. Ded. 5 That I had as good plow the Sands, or till the Aire, as perswade such Doctrines, which destroy mens interests. 1775 Wesley *Jrnl.* 15 Nov., I preached at Dorking. But still I fear we are ploughing upon the sand: we see no fruit of our labours. 1894 Asquith *Sp. at Birmingham* 21 Nov., All our time, all our labour, and all our assiduity is as certain to be thrown away as if you were to plough the sands of the seashore, the moment that the Bill reaches the Upper Chamber.

Hence **Ploughed, plowed** *ppl. a.*

1535 Coverdale *Jer.* iv. 26 The plowed felde was become waist. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* IV. ii. (1848) 173 We began to traverse certain plow'd Lands. 1759 B. Martin *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. *Herts.* 15 The Surface of every Plowed Field. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 619 When ploughed lands are to be laid down for meadow or pasture.

Plou·ghable, plow·able, *a.* [f. Plough *v.* + -able.] Capable of being ploughed; arable.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 3/10 Plowable, *arabilis.* 1611 Cotgr., *Arable*, earable, ploughable, tillable. 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 25 Light Soils are plowable at a small expence. 1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XV. xii. (1872) VI. 87 There may be patches ploughable for rye.

Plou·gh-a·lms, plow-alms. Now *Hist.* [f. Plough *sb.*[1] + Alms; repr. OE. *sulh-ælmessan.*] A church-due in Old English times and later, consisting of one penny per annum for each plough or plough-land.

[*a* 1000 *Laws of Edmund* I. c. 2 (Schmid) Be teoðungum and ciric-sceattum. Þeoðunge we bebeodað ælcum cristenum men be his cristendome, and cyric-sceat, and Romfeoh, and sulh-ælmessan.] 1291–2 in Dugdale *Monast. Angl.* (1682) I. 256 De qualibet caruca juncta inter Pascha et Pentecostem unum denarium, qui dicitur ploualmes. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xi. (1739) 20 Another Income arose from the Plough, and under the name of Plough-Alms. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. iv. 174 *Plough-alms*, a penny from every land, which was yearly offered, &c.

Plou·gh-beam, plow-. The central longitudinal beam or bar of timber or iron in a plough, to which the other principal parts are attached.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 569/21 *Burris*, the plowebeme. 14.. *Nom.* ibid. 724/27 *Hec buris*, a plughbeme. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 3 The ploughe beame, is the longe tree aboue, the whiche is a lytel bente. 1623 Markham *Eng. Husbandm.* iii. B ij, The first member thereof, as being the strongest and most principallest peece of timber belonging to the same, is called the Plough-beame, being a large long peece of timber much bending. 1727 Bradley *Compl. Body Husb.* 41 The plough-beam, about seven foot long, and five inches square, from the tail..to the coulter.., and then tapers to three inches and half. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 403 An elm..to fashion into a plough-beam.

fig. 1607 J. Carpenter *Plaine Mans Plough* 206 The Plough Beame of Impietie is, the repletion of bread..and luxurie.

Plou·ghbote, ploughboot, plow-. *Hist.* [f. Plough *sb.*[1]; see Boot *sb.*[1] 5 b.] In *Old Law*, The wood or timber which the tenant had a right to cut for making and repairing ploughs and other agricultural implements.

1532 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 193 My dwyllyng house..wythsufficyent housebote, heybote, fyrebote, ploughbote growyng upon any growne belonging unto the said house. 1567 in F. J. Baigent *Crondal Rec.* (1891) 166 Wood .. for ploughe-boote, hedge-boote, fyar-boote, .. and harrowe-boote. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 285 Fell Trees for Mechanick uses; as Plough-boot, Cart-boot, &c. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. iii. 35 Plough-bote and cart-bote are wood to be employed in making and repairing all instruments of husbandry.

Plou·gh-boy, plow-boy. A boy who leads the team of oxen or horses that draw a plough; hence, a boy of the rustic labouring class.

1569 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 254 To every ploughe boy and other boyes servinge within my house sixe shillinges eighte pence. 1724 Watts *Logic* I. vi. § 4 A ploughboy, that has ..seen nothing but thatched houses, and his parish church, is naturally led to imagine that thatch belongs to the very nature of a house. 1818 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 255 If I do not, by the means of that Grammar, enable any Plough-Boy of sound mind to write English as correctly in one year [etc.]. 1903 *Spectator* 28 Nov. 903/2 The ploughboy figures on the prehistoric rock carvings of the Maritime Alps,.. using the goad, while the ploughman guides the plough... With the use of horses the ploughboy has disappeared, except where the land is so heavy that he has to lead the extra horse.

Plou·gh-dri·ver, plow-. [Cf. Da. *plovdriver.*] One who drives the beasts drawing a plough.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/2 A Ploghe dryfer, *stigarius.* 1552 Huloet, Ploughe dryuer, *iugarius.* 1603 Dekker *Wonderfull Yeare* Wks. (Grosart) I. 215 Those misbeleeuing Pagans, the plough-driuers. 1679 O. Heywood *Diaries*, etc. (1881) II. 262 The plow-holder left the plow..the plow-driver at last came to them. 1812 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 343 Horses .. were herded..on the pasture land, by the boys then employed as plough drivers.

Plougher, plower (plau·əɹ). [f. Plough *v.* + -er[1]. In ON. *plógari*, LG. *ploger*, Du. *ploeger*, Ger. *pflüger.*] One who ploughs; a ploughman. Also in *transf.* and *fig.* senses.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 10 Parchemente makers, skynners, and plowers. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* cxxviii. [cxxix.] 3 The plowers plowed vpon my backe, & made longe forowes. 1548–9 Latimer *Ploughers* (Arb.) 17 Now I shal tel you who be the plowers. 1792 Cowper *Iliad* XVIII. 685 Ploughers not few, There driving to and fro their sturdy teems. 1869 *Daily News* 30 Aug., The ploughers of dangerous seas, or the occupiers of troubled frontiers. 1880 *Dorothy* 34 Now was the autumn come, and ploughers went forth to their ploughing.

b. *Comb.* †**Plou·gher-band**, some part of the harness of a plough.

1404 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 398, iij plogherbandis.

†**Plou·gh-foot, plow-.** *Obs.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *plog-fot.*] In a wheelless plough, an adjustable piece of wood or iron, attached to the front of the beam, regulating the depth of the ploughing: see quots.

It is doubtful however whether the *plow-fote* in Piers Plowman had this meaning; the variant reading *plow-bat* and the context point rather to its identity with *plough-staff.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 105 My plow-fote shal be my pyk-staf and picche atwo þe rotes, And helpe my culter to kerue and clense þe forwes [*v. rr. A.* plouh-pote, plowbat; *B.* plow-pote, ploughwes foot; *C.* plouh-fot, plowbat]. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 3 The plough fote is a lyttell pece of wodde, with a croked ende set before in a morteys in the ploughe beame, sette fast with wedges, to dryue vppe and downe, and it is a staye to order, of what depenes the ploughe shall go. 1613 Markham *Eng. Husbandm.* iii. B iv b, Plough foote, .. the vse of it is to giue the Plough earth, or put it from the earth, as you please. 1707 W. Baxter *Gloss. Antiq. Rom.* etc. (1731) 406 Tho' our Translation..makes Samgar to have slain six hundred Men with an Ox-goad: The LXX say it was ἐν τῷ ἀροτρόποδι, which..is *Dentale*, or the Plow-foot.

†**Plou·gh-gang.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. Plough *sb.*[1] + Gang *sb.*[1] (app. a late formation on analogy of *ox-gang*).] A measure of arable land; by Jamieson taken as a synonym of *plough-gate.*

(The statements of its extent differ widely, and may point to different local uses: quot. 1793 makes it 13 acres, i. e. one eighth of a carucate or plough-land, and so = ox-gang; quot. 1748 makes it half a carucate; Jamieson, if his 'one plough' means the original plough and team of eight oxen, identifies it with the carucate; but he may have meant a modern two-horse plough. See next for a fourth value.)

1748 W. Cullen *Let.* in *Life* (1832) I. 69 As much [ground] as may employ four horses or what we call a plough-gang. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl., Perth.* V. 56 The number of plough-gangs, in the hands of tenants, is about 141½, .. reckoning 13 acres of arable land to each plough-gang. 1808 Jamieson, *Pleuch-gang, Plough-gang*, as much land as can be properly tilled by one plough... We also use the phrase a *pleuch* of land in the same sense. [Apparently an erroneous statement.]

Plough-gate, plow- (plau·gēt). *north. Eng.* and *Sc.* Now only *Hist.* [f. as prec. + Gate *sb.*[2]; cf. *ox-gate.*] Originally, perhaps the same as Plough-land (and hence commonly used by Scottish antiquarian writers to render *carrucata*); but in later times apparently applied to a much smaller quantity of land.

Jamieson says: 'A plough-gate or plough-gang of land is now [1825] understood to include about forty Scots acres [= 50⅝ Imperial acres] at an average. Fife.'

1565 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 235, I bequyethe vnto my said Wyfe during hir Lyfe naturall my toure in Brankston w^t the two plewegait of Land And all other comoditts theirto belongyng. 1789 Pilkington *View Derby.* II. 77 The charter of Edward II .. grants the canons at Calke possession of a plough-gate of land in Leke. 1791 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* I. 121–2 There are 56 plough-gates and a half in the parish [Innerwick]. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 392 A number of plough-gates in one village, or several tenants about one plough, having their land mixed with one another, is a great bar to the improvement of any country. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 412/1 The island [Papa Westray] ..is divided into 24 ploughgates of land, and contains about 240 inhabitants. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xii, The defences proponed say, that *non constat* at this present what is a plough-gate of land, whilk uncertainty is sufficient to elide the conclusions of the libel. 1872 E. W. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* 135 The agricultural measurement in Scotland upon which the *regium gildum* was levied..was the Ploughgate, or carucate of 104 acres.

†**Plou·gh-gear, plow-.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + Gear *sb.*] The appurtenances of a plough: = next.

1418–19 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1827) I. Introd. 16 The abbot and the convent..ledeth a wey from his parsonage his plogh yren and his plogh and his plogh gere. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 5 It is necessarye for hym, to lerne to make his yokes, oxe bowes, stooles, and all maner of plough geare. 1566 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 263 All my Waynes and wayneger all my plewes and plewgeire to be dewyded equalle betwyxt them. 1584 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 145 Plowes and plowe geare.

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Plough-graith (plau·grēþ). *Sc.* [f. as prec. + GRAITH *sb.*] The harness and equipment of a plough.

1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 62 Tuke away his plewch grayth. 1597 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, c. 82 (heading) Destroyers of pleuch-graith [*body of act* pleuchgeire]. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* iv, There was not a corner of the farm fit for any thing but to break plough-graith, and kill cattle. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* ii, Locks and bars, plough-graith and harrow-teeth!

Plou·gh-ha:ndle, plow-. [Cf. Da. *plov-handel.*] One of the two handles or stilts of a plough.

Some forms of plough had only one handle, esp. where the soil was light.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/2 A Ploghe handylle, *stiua.* 1530 PALSGR. 256/1 Plowe handell, *manche.* 1853 J. STEVENSON tr. *Ch. Historians Eng.* I. 611 Directing the plough-handle, or working iron.

Plough-head, plow-. [f. PLOUGH *sb.*[1] + HEAD *sb.* Cf. OHG. *pflogis-houbit.*]

†**1.** The share-beam of a plough; a wooden frame to which the share was fixed. *Obs.*

1453–4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 150, ij plogheuedez. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/2 A Ploghe hede, *dentale.* 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 2 In Sommersetshyre..the sharbeame, that in many places is called the ploughe hedde, is foure or fyue foote longe, and it is brode and thynne. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandm.* iii. B ij b, The Plough head..is a flat peece of timber, almost three foote in length if it be for clay ground, otherwise shorter, of breadth seauen inches.

2. The front part of a plough: see quots.

1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xxi. 301 The Plow-Head contains the two Wheels A, B. 1864 WEBSTER, *Plow-head, Plough-head*, the draught-iron at the end of the beam of a plow. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Plow-head*, the *clevis* of a plow. That part to which the draft is attached.

Ploughing, plowing (plau·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PLOUGH *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb PLOUGH; the result of this, a ploughed furrow.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 73 In deluyng al, or plowyng, or dichynge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/2 Plowynge, or erynge, *aracio.* 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 8 In all maner of plowynge, se that thy eye, thy hande, and thy fote do agree, and be alwaye redy one to serue a-nother. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* xxii, One [Act] prohibiting the plowing with Horses by the Tail. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* II. 197 On sounding the plowings, I found them deeper. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Wet Days at Edgewood* 38 Columella urges, like Cato, frequent ploughings.

b. *Carpentry.* The planing of a groove with a 'plough'; the groove so made.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 47 It is a good method to..unite the different planks by ploughing and tonguing. 1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 103 Grooving or ploughing, by which a narrow channel is excavated out of the thickness of the timber.

c. *Univ. slang.* The rejection of a candidate in an examination; plucking.

1882 EMMA J. WORBOISE *Sissie* xxxiv, He just escaped plucking or ploughing—I forget which Dr. Heavisides said —'by the skin of his teeth'.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ploughing-team, -time*; **ploughing-day**: see quot.; **ploughing-iron** = PLOUGH-IRON; **ploughing-land, ground,** arable land; **ploughing-match,** a competitive exhibition of ploughing.

1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, **Ploughing-day*, the day on which the farmer who has taken a new farm asks, and receives, the assistance of his neighbours' Draughts in getting the necessary ploughing done. 1755 *N. Jersey Archives* XIX. 483 The whole is good Meadow and *Plowing Ground. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* I. ii, In a cause like this, The husbandman would change his *ploughing-irons To weapons of defence. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2977/4 A Farm, containing near 160 Acres of Land,.. most *plowing Land, ..with the advantage of Commoning. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 196 The original *ploughing matches were warmly patronized by Mr. Erskine of Mar. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 25 Vexed to see such waste made upon their estates, in *plowing time especially. 1896 MANNING in *Cath. Mag.* Mar. 187 The next three or four years of your life..are like the ploughing-time and the sowing-time in the year.

Plough-iron, plow- (plau·ə̯i·ən). [f. PLOUGH *sb.*[1] + IRON *sb.* So ON. *plóg-járn* plough-iron, plough-share, Da. *plov-jærn*, LG. *plōg-īsen* (Doorn.), Du. *ploeg-ijzer*, OHG. *pflug-ysen*, Ger. *pflugeisen* coulter, also ploughshare.] Any iron part of a plough, *esp.* in *pl.*, the coulter and share.

1418–19 [see PLOUGH-GEAR]. 1458 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* VI. 425 Pro aratris, harpicis, et ferro, et factura de plwe irnys. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 2 In Buckyngham-shyre, are plowes made of an nother maner, and also other maner of ploughe-yrons. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 187/1 In passing barefooted ouer certeine hot shares or plough-irons, according to the law *Ordalium.* 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vii. 35 Yet in his time he wrought as well as playd, That by his plough-yrons mote right well appeare. 1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 120 To the plough irons turn'd the hostile spear. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 397 It is..more economical to sharpen the plough-irons every day.

Plou·gh-jo:gger, plow-. One who jogs or pushes a plough; a ploughman. (*humorous* or *contemptuous.*)

1605 ARMIN *Foole upon F.* (1880) 23 A Country Plow Jogger ..secretly stole a peece of Shoomakers waxe,..and coming behind him, clapt him on the head. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 429 A medley..of Botchers, Coblers,..Draymen,..and Plough-Joggers. *c* 1787 in *Q. Rev.* Jan. (1882) 66 He was..a plain man..who begged to say a few words to his 'brother plough-joggers'.

Plough-land, plow-land (plau·lænd). [f. PLOUGH *sb.*[1] + LAND *sb.*: cf. OE. *sulhung*, a derivative of *sulh* plough, used in a similar sense in Kent and elsewhere. For the form, cf. ON. *plógs-land* (= plough's land), Sw. *plogland* an acre; and, in sense 2, Du. *ploegland*, Ger. *pflugland.*]

1. *Hist.* The name used in the northern and eastern counties of England, after the Norman Conquest, for the unit of assessment of land, based upon the area capable of being tilled by one plough-team of eight oxen in the year: corresponding to the HIDE of the south and south-west (with which it was often equated), and, like it, embracing originally the meadow and pasture-land, and other necessary appurtenances of the holding.

In Domesday Bk. and other records in Latin, this unit is expressed by *carrucata* (=AF. *carue*, ONF. *caruee*, F. *charuée*, CARUCATE) a derivative of *carruca* plough, while the *hide* is rendered *hida.* It is not possible to say whether 'plough-land' was a translation of *carrucata* or the converse; but we have no instance of the word before the end of the 13th c., and *plough* itself appears first in the 12th. The fact that the counties in which the *carrucata* was the unit of assessment are precisely those in which Danish influence prevailed, favours the theory that the plough-land was of Norse origin; but there are difficulties. ON. *plógs-land* meant an acre, the normal area ploughed in one day. The extent of the normal plough-land, like that of the hide, is usually given as 120 acres; but in numerous instances it fell short of or exceeded this; the variations being prob. due to attempts to make the areal plough-lands correspond with the traditional assessment of the manors, to the inclusion or exclusion of the appurtenances and fallow land, and to local differences in the size of the acre.

The plough-land was divided into 8 ox-gangs, as against the 4 yard-lands or virgates of the hide.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7676 Þe king willam..Let enqueri streitliche þoru al engelonde, Hou moni plou lond, & hou moni hiden al so, Were in euerich ssire, and wat hii were wurþ þer to. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 169 Þe pris of a plouȝ-lond of penyes so rounde To aparaile þat pyler were pure lytel. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 796/6 *Hec carucata*, plowlonde. 1555 *Act 2 & 3 Phil. & Mary* c. 8. § 2 Every Plow-Land in Tillage or Pasture that he shall occupy in the same Parish. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 16 A Knightes fee should conteyne .C.lx. Acres, and that is accompted for a plough land for a yere. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 664/1 Ulster..doth contayne nine thousand plowelandes, everye of which plow-landes contayneth six score acres, after the rate of 21 foote to every pearche of the sayd acre. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. vii. 60 A Plow-land or Carue of land (*Carucata terræ*)..is said to containe 4 Yard-land at 30 acres to the Yard-land. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 5 Hida is all one as a plow-land, viz. as much as a plow can till. 1656 L. SMITH in Sir W. Petty *Down Survey* (1851) 96 The countrey was divided into plowlands, one plowland being great, and another small, as they were in goodness or badness, for many of the plowlands were but seaventy or eighty acres, others are two or three hundred. 1896 M. T. PEARMAN *Hist. Manor Bensington, Oxon.* 10 The hide or plough-land in Preston-Cromarsh, a part of Benson before the Conquest, consisted of one hundred acres.

2. Land, or a plot of land, under cultivation with the plough; arable land.

1530 PALSGR. 256/1 Plowe lande, *terre labouree.* 1548–9 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 17 What sede shuld be sowen in Gods field, in Goddes plough land. 1638 in H. Bond *Hist. of Watertown, Mass.* (1855) II. 997 All the Land lying beyond the Plowland .. shalbe for a Common for Cattle. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 11 The marquis of Huntly, with his lady, and virgin daughter, was in the ploughlands in harvest. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* III. 218 It consists of this cottage, a small plough-land, a close for pasture, and a little garden. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 122 Soft woodland..and rolling plough-land.

Ploughman, plow- (plau·mæn). [Cf. MDu. *ploegh-man.*] A man who follows and guides the plough; often used generically for a farm-labourer or rustic.

1271 *Recds. Leicester* (1899) I. 137 Joh. Carucario (le caruer) Plouman. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 425/182 Huy comen..plouȝ-Man with his Aker-staf, Archer mid bouwe and knyue. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 3 Quaþ perkyn þe plouȝmon..'I haue an half Aker to herie bi þe heiȝe weye'. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 529 With hym ther was a Plowman was his brother That hadde ylad of dong ful many a fother. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 214 Hurde-men & plew-men rescowid his childer fro þis lyon & þis wulfe. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* viii. 12 To be plowemen to tyll his londe and to be reapers in his haruest. 1548–9 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 19 Because I lyken preachyng to a ploughmans laboure and a prelate to a ploughman. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* i. The plowman homeward plods his weary way. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 321 Unletter'd swains and ploughmen coarse they slight. 1879 SHAIRP *Burns* i. 34 Now [1786] persons of every rank were anxious to become acquainted with the wonderful Ayrshire Ploughman.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (*a*) appositional, as *ploughman lad*, etc.; (*b*) with possessive, **ploughman's fee**: see quot. 1885. **Ploughman's Spikenard,** a plant: see SPIKENARD.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 694 They are found..among the Pastoral or Plow-men Africans. 1786 BURNS *Scotch Drink* xi, The braunie, bainie, ploughman chiel. 1834 A. CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Lit.* 19 Songs..written by a ploughman-lad.

1885 C. I. ELTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 735/1 The strict English primogeniture as applied to the rustic holdings, sometimes called *fiefs de roturier* or 'ploughman's fee'.

Plou·ghmanship, plow-. [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The art of the ploughman; skill in ploughing.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 219 The very mystery of Ploughmanship lyeth upon the knowledge and practice of them. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 65 How to set a Plow is perhaps the most difficult lesson on Plowmanship. 1880 *Dorothy* p. xvi, Both he and they were proud of their ploughmanship.

†**Plough-mell, plow-.** *Obs.* [f. PLOUGH *sb.*[1] + MELL *sb.*[1]] A mallet formerly carried on the plough for breaking up large clods; a plough-mallet.

a 1450 *Turn. of Totenham* 151 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 89 The chefe was of a ploo mell, And the schadow of a bell. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 3 Men that be no husbandes,.. that knowe not whiche is the ploughe beame, the sharebeame,.. and the ploughe mal. 1765–94 PERCY *Reliques* (1845) Gloss., *Plowmell*, a small wooden hammer occasionally fixed to the plow, still used in the North; in the Midland counties in its stead is used a plow-hatchet.

Plough-Monday, Plow- (plau·mʊ·ndē). The first Monday after Epiphany, on which, esp. in the N. and E. of England, the commencement of the ploughing season is, or till recently was, celebrated by a procession of disguised ploughmen and boys (*plough-bullocks, -jags, -stots, -witchers*, etc.) drawing a plough from door to door.

1542 BALE *Yet a Course* 28 Than ought my lorde [Bonner] to suffre the same selfe ponnyshment..for not sensinge the plowghes vpon Plowgh mondaye. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 180 Plough Monday, next after that Twelftide is past, Bids out with the plough, the woorst husband is last. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Plow-Monday*,..on which day, in the North of England, the Plowmen themselves draw a Plough from door to door, and beg Plow-money to drink. 1892 *Times* 12 Jan. 6/2 Yesterday being 'Plough-Monday', as the first Monday after the Epiphany is called.

Ploughshare, plow- (plau·ʃēə). [Cf. MFl. *ploegh-schere*, Du. *ploeg-schaar.*]

1. The large pointed blade of a plough, which, following the coulter, cuts a slice of earth, and passes it on to the mould-board; = SHARE.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 136 Men schal welle hor swerde into plowgh-schares. 1535 COVERDALE *Micah* iv. 3 Of their swerdes they shal make plowshares, and sythes off their speares. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 180 If she will go bare footed for her selfe ouer foure ploughe shares,..brennyng and fire hote. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Descr. Countrey's Recreat.* iv. in *Relig.* (1651) 532 Wounds are never found, Save what the Plow-share gives the ground. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 540 O'er red-hot plough-shares make me skip to please Your dotard fancies! 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 23 A government which shall have its soldiers of the plough-share, as well as its soldiers of the sword.

fig. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 168 Final ruin fiercely drives Her ploughshare o'er creation! 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 107 Thou, I say, Althæa, since my father's ploughshare, drawn Through fatal seedland of a female field, Furrowed thy body. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. ix. 301 It is the snout of a glacier that must act the part of a ploughshare.

2. *Anat.* The vomer; = *ploughshare bone* (*a*).

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ploughshare instinct, line, vaulting*; *ploughshare-shaped* adj.; **plough-share bone** *Anat.*, (*a*) the vomer; (*b*) the pygostyle of a bird.

1831 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 778/2 The *vomer* or plough-share bone is symmetrical,..forming the posterior part of the nasal partition. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 291/2 The *Ischio-coccygeus*..extending..to the sides of the..plough-share bone. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 18 The terminal ploughshare-shaped vertebrae. *a* 1878 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 187 This twisting of the surface has received the very appropriate name of ploughshare vaulting. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 465 The caudal vertebræ do not end in a 'ploughshare bone'.

Plough-shoe, plow- (plau·ʃū). A name variously applied, at different times or in different localities, to appliances for covering, protecting, or supporting the ploughshare; see quots.

1377–8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 387 In yokys, Plushone, harows, cribris, iijs. iiijd. 1405–6 *Ibid.* 222 Pro 1 sok et plogschone, ijs. jd. 1813 BATCHELOR *Agric.* 162 (E.D.D.) Plough-shoe and ground-wrists, £0. 3s. 0d. 1893 *S. E. Worc. Gloss.*, *Plough-shoe*, a piece of iron fastened to the side of the 'throck' to prevent its wearing away with the friction with the soil. 1901 J. T. FOWLER *Durham Acc. Rolls* Gloss., *Plushone*, plough shoes, sledges placed under ploughs so that they may be drawn along the ground without going in. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Plough-shoe*, (*a*) the ironwork upon which the sock is fixed; the casing of iron at the nose or forepart of that part of a plough which enters the ground; also in *pl.*; (*b*) a wooden frame for conveying a plough upon a road. 1906 HONE *Manor & Manorial Records* 106 A plough-shoe (or iron tip for a wooden share).

Plou·gh-staff, plow-. A staff, ending in a small spade or shovel, used by the ploughman to clear the coulter and mould-board from earth, roots, weeds, etc.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2198 Vor ȝe beþ men bet iteiȝt to ssofle & to spade, To cartstaf & to ploustaf. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 285/1 A Ploghe staffe, *scudium.* 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 37 A plough beetle, ploughstaff, to further the plough, Great clod to a sunder that breaketh so rough. 1667 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries*, etc. (1883) III. 100 He took up the plow-staff and knockt him down. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* II. 53 High o'er his Head His pond'rous Plough-Staff in both Hands he rais'd. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 425 Fig. 89 represents the plough-staff, another and a necessary article of the movable furniture of the plough.

†**Plou·gh-start, plow-.** *Obs.* [f. PLOUGH *sb.*[1] + START, tail. So MDu. *ploech-staert* (*c* 1415), MFl. *ploegh-steert*, Du. *ploegstaart.*] A plough-handle, plough-tail.

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c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/2 Plowstert, *stiua.* 1530 PALSGR. 256/1 Plowe start, *manche.* 1552 HULOET, Ploughe starte whyche the tylman holdeth, *stiua, a.*

Plou·gh-stilt, plow-. *dial.* [f. as prec. + STILT *sb.*] A plough-handle.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 3 The plough stylte is on the ryghte syde of the ploughe, wher vpon the rest is set, the rest is a lyttell pece of woode, pynned fast vpon the nether ende of the stylt, and to the sharebeame in the ferther ende. 1581 *Calr. Laing Charters* (1899) 256 [The sheriff-depute] deliverit the plewch stilt in the said Davidis handis vpone the arabill grownd thairof. 1822 BEWICK *Mem.* 255 To find him so soon attempt to equal his whistling and singing master at the plough-stilts. 1824 SCOTT *Redgaunt.* Let. x, A hand that never held pleugh-stilt or pettle. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 645 What farmers want between the plough-stilts are a pair of strong arms.

† Plou·gh-strake, plow-. *Obs* [f. as prec. + STRAKE *sb.*] A piece of hoop-iron for strengthening or repairing a plough.

1395 *Cartular. Abb. de Whiteby* (Surtees) II. 618 Pro ii dosan plewstrakys. 1428 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 5 He bad John Holgate mersshall make hym ploghstrakes of drosse and landyren yat he sent hym and na osmundes.

† Plou·gh-swain, plow-. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + SWAIN.] A ploughman.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 17 A labor and a trauaile too plowswayns hertelye welcoom. 1638 SIR T. HAWKINS *Odes Horace* I. iv. (ed. 4) 6 Beasts leave their stals, plough-swaines their Fires forgo.

Plou·gh-tail, plow-. The rear or handles of a plough. Symbolically, the following of the plough, the place of the farm-labourer, farm-labour; as in *at, to, from the plough-tail.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 3 The plough-tayle is that the husbande holdeth in his hande. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* IV. 230 They forsooke their generall, and returned home to the plough-taile. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* (1721) I. *Ess. Georg.* 207 Something of a rustick Majesty, like that of a Roman Dictator at the Plow-Tail. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 307 P 16 A Man .. who might have done his Country excellent Service at a Plough-tail. 17.. BURNS *MS. presented to Mr. Riddel* Wks. (1833) 83/2 He..was bred at a plough-tail. 1831 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 32 The men were all from the ploughtail. 1877 R. C. JEBB *Prim. Grk. Lit.* I. ii. 41 How should the axle-tree of a waggon be made, and what is the best wood for a plough-tail or a pole?

Plou·gh-wise, *a.* [f. PLOUGH *sb.*[1] + -WISE.] Said of writing, the lines of which run alternately from right to left and from left to right; boustrophedon.

1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* II. vii. 33 This was succeeded by *βουστροφηδόν*, or 'plough-wise' writing.

Plough-wright, plow- (plau·rəit). [f. as prec. + WRIGHT.] A maker of ploughs.

1285 in W. P. Baildon *Court Rolls Wakefield* (1901) I. 195 Robertus le Plogwryth. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/2 Plow wryhte, *carrucarius.* 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 4 § 30 The Art or Occupation of a Smith, Wheel-wright, Plough-wright, Mill-wright, Carpenter. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 191 A plough-wright or plow maker .. cannot work true to a false foundation. 1885 W. RYE *Hist. Norfolk* 117 These Thaxters .. seem to have been blacksmiths and plough-wrights for generations.

Plouh, obs. form of PLOUGH *sb.*[1]

Plouk, plook (pluk), *sb.* Forms: 5 **plowke**, 6 **plouke, plucke**, *Sc.* **pluik**, 6–7 **pluke**, 7– **plouk**, 9 **plook.** [Origin obscure: cf. Sc. *plouk, pluke* = PLUG *sb.* Gael. *pluc* a lump, knot, bung, tumour, pimple, appears to be from Sc.]

1. A pimple. Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/1 A Plowke, *pluscula*; *plusculetus.* 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 168 b, If they [raisins] be layd to with rue .. they heale rede angri nyght ploukes and sores. 1562 — *Baths* 9 b, This bath .. is good .. for scalde heades and pluckes in the heade. 1578 J. MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 64 The twa men war verie read and tead-lyk faced, for ploukes and lumpes. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* 510 Head plouks and blaines, rub it with the iuice and wine. 1589 R. BRUCE *Serm. Isa.* xxxviii. 1–3 (1591) 1 b, A pestilentious byle..stryking out in many heades or in many plukes. 1804 ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* 106 Aw spatter'd owre wi' reed plouks. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Plooks*, small scabs or blotches.

† **2.** A small knob placed a short distance below the brim of a metal vessel for measuring liquids, to show the point of exact measure. *Sc. Obs.*

1599 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1887) 93 That all stoupis .. sal be agriabill in mesour to the jug and stampit with the townis stamp, and that the pluik be benethe the mouth of ilk stoup as followis. 1826 GALT *Lairds* xviii. 163 *note*, Scotch pint-stoups, before the reformation of the imperial measure, were made to hold something more than the standard quantity, but at the point of the true measure a small *papilla* or plook projected, the space between which and the brim was left for an *ad libitum.*

Hence † **Plouk, plook** *v.*, *trans.* to furnish (a stoup) with a plouk or measuring-knob.

1580–1 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (Rec. Soc.) I. 83 The treyn stoipis to be plovkit and merkit lykwys.

Plouked, plooked (plu·kėd, -it), *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 5 **pluccid**, 6 **plukkit.** [f. prec. sb. + -ED [2].] Pimpled.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3837 Polidarius was pluccid as a porke fat. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. Prol. 23 Quhat of thir fureis, or Pluto that plukkit duke, Or call on Sibil, deir of a revin sleif? 1857 J. STEWART *Sk. Scottish Char.*, etc. 132 (E.D.D.) Drunkards and sots Wi' their red plookit noses.

Plouky, plooky (plu·ki), *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 5 **plowkky**, 6 **plowkie**, 8 **plouckie, pluggy, plucky**, 8– **plouky, plooky.** [f. PLOUK *sb.* + -Y.] Pimply, pimpled.

14.. *MS. Linc. Med.* lf. 294 (Cath. Angl. 284) For hyme that is smetyne with his awenne blode,..and waxes plowkky, and brekes owte. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 361 Abhominable to ony man to se, With plowkie visage, bowdin brow and bre. 1822 GALT *Provost* xxxii. (1868) 95 His face was as plooky as a curran' bun. 1868 *Cleveland Glossary*, *Plooky*, having pimples or small blotches on the surface.

b. *Comb.*, as *plouky-faced.*

17.. F. SEMPILL *Bridal* iii, Plouckie-fac'd Wat in the mill. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* VI. 351 Pluggy fac'd Wat. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Plooky-faced*, pimpled.

Plounce (plauns), *v. dial.* [app. ad. OF. *ploncier*, 3rd sing. pr. *plonce* (Godef.), by-form of *plongier* to PLUNGE; cf. also FLOUNCE *v.*[1]] *trans.* and *intr.* To plunge in water or liquid mud; to duck, souse; to flounder. Hence **Plou·ncing** *vbl. sb.*

1631 *Min. Bks. Bor. Crt. Dorchester* 6 May (E. D. D.), Mary Tuxderry, for scoulding at the sergeants..is ordered to be plounced when the wether is warmer. 1634 *Ibid.* 23 May, [Three scolds] to be plounced thrice apiece under the water this present afternoone. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. viii. 219 Aftir halfe an houres plounsing in this Bathing-tub, you will be eas'd of your paine. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 200 Our observation must not launch now into the whirl-pool, or rather plounce into the mudd and quagmire of the people's power and right pretended. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Plounce*, to plunge with a loud noise. 1883 MRS. F. MANN *Parish of Hilby* ii. 27 Wading in after the little rebellious imp, plouncing defiantly a yard or so out of reach.

Plounte, obs. form of PLANT.

Plousio·cracy. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *πλούσιος* rich + -CRACY. The regular romanized form would be *plusio-.*] The rule of the wealthy, plutocracy.

1839 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* I. Pref. 9 To say a word against .. any abuse which a rich man inflicted, or a poor man suffered, was treason against the *Plousiocracy.*

Plout (plaut), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **plowt.** [Origin obscure: perh. onomatopoeic: cf. PLOUTER.] *intr.* To fall with a splash or plump; to plunge or splash in water.

1825–80 JAMIESON, *Plout*, to splash or dash, implying both sound and action. 1856 J. BALLANTINE *Dawn of Morning* v, Screaming, pouting, plouting, plashing, Tell of tiny elfins washing. 1867 W. S. PLUMER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* xi. 5, 9 Behold Pharaoh..and his horses, plouting and plunging. 1898 N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 186/2 A linn .. where the salmon plout in a most wonderful profusion.

Hence **Plout** *sb.*, a heavy fall of rain: = PLUMP *sb.*[3] 3.

1823 W. TENNANT *Cdl. Beaton* IV. iii. 113 We'll hae a thud o' thunner wi' a guid plout o' weet. 1905 J. G. MCPHERSON *Meteorology* 99 For short periods, the heaviest falls or 'plouts' of rain are during thunder-storms.

Plouter (plau·təɹ), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also **plowter, plotter.** [app. frequentative of PLOUT *v.*

There are many similar dialect forms, as *ploiter, plodder, plother*: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* Cf. also Du. *ploeteren*, LG. *pludern, plüdern* to splash in water, bathe with splashing.]

intr. To flounder or move about with splashing in water or mire; to dabble or work in anything wet or dirty; also, to work ineffectually, to potter.

1808 JAMIESON, *Plouter*, to make a noise among water,.. to be engaged in any wet and dirty work. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvii. (1859) 478, I found a score of Crusanos all ploutering in the water. 1834 J. WILSON in J. Hamilton *Mem.* v. (1859) 164 We supped on our arrival at Inverness, after ploutering up stairs and sweeping the dust out of our eyes. 1847 E. BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* ix, Miss's pony has trodden down two rigs o' corn, and plottered through, raight o'er into t' meadow. 1861 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sport & Trav.* (1900) 250 He .. saw them plowthering about in the moss-hags as if they had been looking for a wounded stag. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 297 Your mither has dune naething but plowter aboot the hoose.

Hence **Plou·tering** *vbl. sb.*, also **Plou·ter** *sb.*, the action of this verb, floundering in water; splashing, the sound of splashing.

1806 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ball.* I. 294 For mony a foul weary plouter She'd cost him through gutters and glaur. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 142 Sometimes playin plouter into a wat place up to the oxters. 1862 NAPIER *Life Dundee* II. 68 There was so much petting and plunging, praying and ploutering, piking in, and pulling out. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* XIV. 152 The sea was extremely little, but there went a hollow plowter round the base of it [the Bass].

Ploutocracy, -cratic, var. PLUTOCRACY, -CRATIC.

Plover (plv·vəɹ). Forms: *α.* 4 **pluwer**, 4–6 **pluuer**, 4–7 **plouer**, 5 **plouier, plowere**, *Sc.* **pluwar**, 5–6 **plovere**, 6 **plower**, *Sc.* **pluvar**, 6–7 **pluver**, 4– **plover.** *β.* 4 **plewer**, 5–6 **pleuer**, 6 **plevar, plever, pliuer**, 7 **pluiver**, 8 **pliver.** [ME. and AF. *plover* = OF. *plovier* (*a* 1200 in Hatz.-Darm.), later *plouvier, pleuvier, pluvier*, = Pr. *pluvier* :—late L. **plovārius* belonging to rain, f. L. *pluvia* rain; in mod.L. *pluvārius, pluviārius*; cf. Sp. *pluvial* plover, ad.L. *pluviālis* rainy, also Ger. *regenpfeifer*, lit. rain-piper, and Eng. *rain-bird.*

The connexion with rain expressed in the various names has been variously explained. Belon, 1555, said the birds were so called because most easily taken in rainy weather, which modern observation contradicts. Others, because they arrive in flocks in the rainy season (Littré); according to Prof. Newton, the Golden and Grey Plovers arrive on the shores of the Mediterranean at the approach of winter. Others, because of the restlessness of the bird when rain is approaching: see R. Lubbock *Fauna of Norfolk* (1845) 61–2. Others have attributed it to the appearance of the upper plumage, as if spotted with rain-drops.]

1. The common name of several gregarious grallatorial (limicoline) birds of the family *Charadriidæ*, esp. those of the genera *Charadrius* and *Squatarola*, the former including the *Golden Plover* of Europe (*C. pluvialis*), also called *Yellow* or *Green Plover*, and the closely allied *Field* or *Golden Plover* of North America, the latter the *Grey* or *Swiss Plover*, *S. helvetica*; also popularly given to the Lapwing, the eggs of which are sold as 'Plovers' eggs', and in N. America to three birds of the *Scolopacidæ* or Snipe family, the Bartramian Sandpiper, *Bartramia longicauda*, and the Greater and Lesser Yellowshank, *Totanus melanoleucus* and *flavipes.*

α. 1312–13 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 10, 1 pluuers. 13.. *Coer de L.* 3526 Partrick, plover, heroun, ne swan. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 33 As the Plover doth of Eir I live, and am in good espeir. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 182 Pacockes and plovers in platers of golde. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/2 Plovere (bryd), *plwiarius.* ? *a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 397 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) 298 Pertrikis and pluveris befoir thame hes scho brocht. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 42 As fat and plum euerie part of her as a plouer. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 182 Plover. *Plwialis*... The flesh is very pleasant, and better than the green Lapwing. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 156 The wheeling plover, and the timid hare. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. xi, Fancy..in the plover's shrilly strain, The signal whistle heard again. 1843 YARRELL *Hist. Birds* II. 382 The Great Plover's..shrill and ominous whistle..is supposed to be the note..alluded to by Sir Walter Scott in..the *Lady of the Lake.* 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 732 The birds just spoken of [*Squatarola, Charadrius*] are those most emphatically entitled to be called Plovers; but the Dotterel, the group of Ringed Plovers..and the Lapwing, with their allies, have, according to usage, hardly less claim to the name. *Ibid.* 733 Plovers..must be regarded as constituting a somewhat indefinite group, for no very strong line of demarcation can be drawn between them and the Sandpipers and Snipes.

β. 1390–91 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 597, xviij plewers empt. iij s. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A fall of Woodecockis. A Congregacion of Pleuers. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 396 Peirtryks and pleuers pyping on the speit. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 90 Kaipounis, pliueris and vtheris sik kynd of cheir. 1728 RAMSAY *Lure* 12 Peartricks, teals, moor-powts, and plivers.

2. With defining words, applied to species of the family *Charadriidæ*, and extended to some of the allied *Thinocoridæ* and *Scolopacidæ* or Snipe family, and to the isolated genus *Dromas* (Crab Plover). The chief of these are:

Bastard P., **†Black P.**, the Lapwing; **Bishop P.**, in U.S., the Turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*; **Black-bellied P.** = *Grey Plover* (*a*); **Black-breasted P.**, in Ireland, the Golden Plover in its summer plumage; in U.S. = next (*b*); **Black-heart P.**, (*a*) in Canada, the American Dunlin, *Tringa pacifica*; (*b*) in U.S., *Philomachus pugnax*; **Bull-head P.** = *Grey Plover* (*a*); **Chattering P.**: see quot.; **Cornfield P.**, *Bartramia longicauda* (see 1); **Crab P.**, of the Indian Ocean, *Dromas ardeola*; **Crookbilled P.**, of New Zealand, *Anarhynchus frontalis*; **Dot P.**, the Dotterel (Swainson); **Field P.**, (*a*) the American Golden Plover; (*b*) *Bartramia longicauda* (see 1); **Golden P.**, *Charadrius pluvialis*, and the allied American *C. dominicus* (see 1); **Grass P.** = *Field Plover* (*b*); **Great P.**, the Stone Curlew, *Œdicnemus scolopax* (*Œ. crepitans*); **Greater P.**, the Greenshank (Swainson); **Green P.**, (*a*) = *Golden Plover*; (*b*) in Ireland, the Lapwing; **Grey P.**, (*a*) *Squatarola helvetica*; (*b*) in Ireland, the Golden Plover in its summer plumage; (*c*) in Scotland, the Knot, *Tringa canutus*, in its winter plumage (Swainson); **Heath P.** = *Golden Plover*; **Helvetian P.** = *Grey Plover* (*a*); **Highland P.** = *Field Plover* (*b*); **Hill P.**, in Scotland = *Golden Plover*; **Kentish P.**, a British Ring Plover, *Ægialitis cantianus*; **Lark P.**, a quail-snipe of the S. Amer. genus *Thinocorys*, allied to the Sheath-bills; **Long-legged P.**, the Stilt; **Mountain P.**, in western U.S., *Podasocys montanus*; **Mud P.** = *Grey Plover* (*a*); **Noisy P.** = *Chattering P.*; **Norfolk P.** = *Great P.*; **Oyster P.**, the Oyster-catcher; **Pasture P.** = *Field Plover* (*b*); **Piping P.**, a N. Amer. Ringed Plover, *Ægialitis melodus*; **Plain P.**, **Prairie P.** = *Field Plover* (*b*); **Red-legged P.**, in U.S., the Turnstone; **Ring P.**, **Ringed P.**, one of various small species, ringed or barred about the neck, etc., mostly of the genus *Ægialitis*, esp. the British *Æ. hiaticula*; **Rock P.**, in Ireland, = *Grey Plover* (*a*); **Ruddy P.**, the adult male Sanderling in summer plumage (Swainson); **†Russet P.** = *Golden Plover*; **Sand P.**, a local name for birds of the genus *Ægialitis* (Newton); **Sea P.** = *Grey Plover* (*a*) (Swainson); **Silver P.**, the Knot in winter plumage; **Spanish P.**, in Jamaica, the willet, *Symphemia semipalmata*; **Speckled-back P.**, in U.S., the Turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*; **Spotted P.**: see quot.; **Spur-winged P.**, any species of *Chettusia*; **Stone P.**, (*a*) the Stone Curlew; (*b*) in Ireland, = *Grey Plover* (*a*); (*c*) = *Ringed Plover*; (*d*) the Dotterel; (*e*) any shore Plover of the genus *Æsacus*; (*f*) the Bar-tailed Godwit; (*g*) the Whimbrel; **Strand P.**, in Ireland, = *Grey Plover* (*a*) (Swainson); **Streaked-back P.**, in U.S., the Turnstone; **Swallow P.**, any species of Pratincole (*Glareola*); **Swiss P.** = *Grey Plover* (*a*); **Upland P.** = *Field Plover* (*b*); **Variegated P.**, the Turnstone; **Whistling P.**, (*a*) = *Golden Plover*; (*b*) = *Grey Plover* (*a*) (Swainson); (*c*) the Stone Curlew; **Wry-billed P.** = *Crook-billed Plover*; **Yellow P.**, in Scotland, = *Golden Plover*; **Yellow-legged P.**, in U.S., either species of Yellowshanks (*Totanus*): see 1.

1552 HULOET, Plouer called *bastarde plouer, or blacke plouer, *vpupa.* 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 67 The pee-wit or bastard plover still hovers around its accustomed haunts. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Vpupa*, a lapwynk or *blacke plouer. 1743 EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. 47 The *Black-breasted Indian Plover..is something bigger than the Lapwing.

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1754 CATESBY *Nat. Hist. Carolina* III. Catal. 2. 71 The *Chattering Plover..*Charadrius vociferus.* 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 109 **Crab-plover*, the Anglo-Indian name for a curious bird of wide range, frequenting the east coast of Africa from the Red Sea to Natal, as well as the northern.. shores of the Indian Ocean, the Bay of Bengal,..*Dromas ardeola.* 1785 LATHAM *Synopsis Birds* III. i. 193 *Golden Plover. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* I. 330 The Golden Plover is common in this country, and all the northern parts of Europe. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 146 *Charadrius pluvialis*..(The Golden Plover)..is the most common of all, and is found throughout the whole globe. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* I. 321 The *Great Plover. Thick-knee'd Bustard, Stone Curlew, Norfolk Plover. 1843 YARRELL *Hist. Birds* II. 381 The Great Plover..is..much more numerous in the southern and south-eastern counties of England than far to the west, or to the north. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 298 *Greater Plover of Aldrovand: the Venetian Limosa of Gesner. 1590 R. PAYNE *Descr. Irel.* (1841) 7 Heathcocks, Plovers, *greene and gray. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 171 Many sorts of Fowles, as..the gray and greene Plouer, some wilde Ducks. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 308 The green Plover, *Pluvialis viridis.* 1808 SCOTT *Tales Grandf.* Ser. II. I. (1841) 228/2 That beautiful bird the Green-plover, in Scottish called the Peese-weep. *a* 1549 in *Gentl. Mag.* May (1813) 427/1 Plovers *grey the dosen, iij *s.* 1674 RAY *Words, Water Fowl* 91 The Grey-plover, *Pluvialis cinerea.* 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 617/2 The gray plover (*Charadrius squatarola*)..distinguished..by a very small hind toe. 1885 SWAINSON *Provinc. Names Birds* 195 Knot (*Tringa canutus*)...But the sober tints of its feathers in winter have caused it to be called..Grey plover (Scotland). 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 288 *C. Cantianus..*The *Kentish Plover. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 380 The *long-legged plover..is the most singular of the British birds. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 285/1 *Himantopus melanopterus.* ..This is..the Stilt Plover, Long-legged Plover, and Long-shanks of the modern British. 1785 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II. 484 *Noisy Plover...Inhabits New York, Virginia and Carolina. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 341/2 The [*Charadrius*] *Vociferus*, or Noisy Plover..has black streaks on the breast, neck, forehead, and cheeks. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 378 The *Norfolk Plover. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* I. 334 The Ring Dotterel, *Ring Plover, or Sea Lark (*Charadrius Hiaticula* [etc.])...These birds..migrate into Britain in the spring, and depart in autumn. 1785 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II. 486 *Ruddy Plover with a black strait bill. 1634 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) App. p. xxiii, For a *sea plover 00 01 00. 1750 EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* III. 140 The *Spotted-Plover. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 341/2 The [*Charadrius*] *Apricarius*..is the spotted Plover of Edwards..a native of Canada. 1785 LATHAM *Synopsis Birds* III. i. 213 Plover. *Spur-winged. Size of the Golden Plover. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 284/2 The Spur-winged Plovers..are very numerous and exceedingly noisy. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 507 Allied to the Lapwing are several forms .. *Hoplopterus spinosus*, the Spur-winged Plover. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 292 The Godwit, called in some places..the *Stone-Plover. 1768 WALES in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 117 We shot a few birds, much about the size, colour, and make of a woodcock: these they call here stone-plover. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 279/2 The Couriers..are closely united to the *Pratincoles*, or *Swallow-Plovers, forming the genus *Glareola.* 1682 S. WILSON *Acc. Carolina* 12 On the grassy plaines the *whistling Plover and Cranes.

† **3.** *Old Cant.* a. A 'pigeon', a dupe, a victim. b. A courtesan. *Obs.*

1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* IV. v, Here will be Zekiell Edgworth, and three or foure gallants, with him at night, and I ha' neither Plouer nor Quaile for 'hem. 1626 — *Staple of N.* II. iii, Who's here?..what Plouer's that They haue brought to pull? *Bra.* I know not, some green Plouer. I'le find him out. 1631 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & Pompey* II. i. Wks. 1873 III. 142 Thou art a most greene Plouer in policy, I Perceiue.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plover-folk, -net, -shooting*; *plover-haunted* adj., *plover-like* adj. and adv.; **plover-billed turnstone**, *U. S.*, the surf-bird, *Aphriza virgata*; **plover-quail**, any species of *Pedionomus*; **plover-snipe**, any bird of the *Presirostres*; **plover's provider** = PLOVER-PAGE.

1904 H. SUTCLIFFE in *Westm. Gaz.* 31 May 2/4 Wide wastes of sky and wind, Of hawk and *plover-folk! 1869 T. W. HIGGINSON *Army Life* (1870) 197 Some lonely ride.. on the *plover-haunted barrens. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xii. 217 The sand-grouse,..*plover-like, kept skimming past in flocks large and small. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 766 We have the pratincoles..curious little ploverlike birds. 1404 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 22, j. *plover nett, xij d. 1551 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 71 To Thomas Parwyne on plower nett with all geyr pertenyng to it. 1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild-fowl* iii. 74 Others, who understand *plover-shooting better than wild-fowling, say, 'Wait for them to double'. 1892 DICKINSON *Cumb. Gloss.* 380 *Sea moose*,.. Plover's page, *Plover's provider.

Plover-page, plover's page. *Sc.* [f. prec. + PAGE *sb.*[1]] The dunlin (*Tringa alpina*), which is said to attend or follow the golden plover; applied also to other species of *Tringa*, and to the Jack Snipe (*Limnocryptes gallinula*).

1837 R. DUNN *Ornith. Orkney & Shetl.* 86 *Scolopax Gallinula*...Plover Page. Jack Snipe. Judcock. 1861 *Zoologist* XIX. 7342 All the Tringas are called locally 'plover pages'. 1887 A. C. SMITH *Birds Wilts.* 438 It is.. said that a solitary Dunlin will attach itself to a solitary Golden Plover: and this strange notion has extended to the Hebrides, where from its habit of associating with those birds, it is called the 'Plover's Page'.

Plovery (plʌ·vəri), *a.* [f. PLOVER + -Y.] Abounding in or frequented by plovers.

1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* (1894) 30 The plovery forest and the seas That break about the Hebrides. 1903 W. B. YEATS *Celtic Twilight* 136 There is no more ready short-cut to the dim kingdom than this plovery headland.

Plow, another spelling of PLOUGH *sb.*[1] and *v.*

Plowe, plowgh, -e, plowh, -e, ploy(e, obs. ff. PLOUGH. **Plowmb, plowme**, obs. ff. PLUM. **Plowmpe**, obs. form of PLUMP *sb.*[1]

† **Ploy**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6 **ploye**. [a. OF. *ploi* m. or *ploie* f. :—late L. **plica* a fold. Cf. MDu. *plīe*, Du. *plooi*, MLG. *ploy* a fold, also from Fr.] ? A ply or fold.

1550–1600 *Customs Duties* (B. M. Add. MS. 25097), Henego cloth in longe ploye, the pece xxiiij *s.* 1662 *Stat. Irel.* (1765) II. 411 Elbing or Dansk cloth double ploy.

† **Ploy**, *sb.*[2] *Sc. Obs.* [ad. F. *ploit* (Burguy) = *plait, plai*, PLEA.] 'An action at law' (Jam.).

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 240 Gif ony persoun being in veritie bastard..deceissis befoir ony ploy, or clame, or pley, be intentit aganis him be the richteous air.

Ploy (ploi), *sb.*[3] *Sc.* and *north. Eng.* [Of uncertain origin.

Some uses suggest an aphetic form of EMPLOY *sb.* 3, 'that on which one employs oneself, or finds occupation'; but evidence is wanting.]

Anything in which one personally engages; a piece of action, a proceeding, esp. one in which one amuses himself; a personal enterprise or pursuit, a hobby, a piece of amusement; a game, pastime, or sport; a frolic or escapade; a trick.

1722 W. HAMILTON *Wallace* x. iv. (1774) 205 John was a cliver and auldfarrand boy, As you shall hear by the ensuing ploy. 1768 Ross *Helenore* II. 84 Says Colen, for he was a sicker boy, Neiper, I fear this is a kittle ploy. 1796 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* II. xxvi, Think o' nought but rural quiet, Rural labour! rural ploys! 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxiv, Twa unlucky red-coats were up for black-fishing, or some siccan ploy. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, One woman is enough to dark the fairest ploy that ever was planned. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 530 They gathered from great distances to such ploys as the sheep-shearing or the sheep-washing. 1900 L. HUXLEY *Life Huxley* I. xviii. 253 He went off for a ploy with Tyndall..into Derbyshire.

Ploy, *v.* [In sense 1, a. F. *ployer* :—L. *plicāre* to bend: see PLY *v.*; cf. MDu. *ployen*, Du. *plooijen*, MLG. *ploien*, LG. *plojen*. In sense 2 app. aphetic for *employ*; in sense 3, perh. back-formation from DEPLOY.]

† **1.** *intr.* and *trans.* To bend. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxiv. 116 Yf it fonde not thayer thycke, it shold not bowe ne ploye. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. vi. 663 Twigges lyke rushes, the whiche are easy to ploy and twist any way without breaking.

2. *trans.* To employ. *dial.*

1670 COVEL *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) 262 At all these we ployed our wooden artillery of the spoon. 1871 JONES *Nhb.* 212 (E. D. D.) Gin ye ploy ony fair, hard-workin' lassie. *Ibid.* 263 Macduff, wha was ployed amang the flower-beds.

3. *Mil. trans.* To move (troops) from line into column. Also *intr.* said of the troops. (The opposite of *deploy*.)

1840 SIR C. NAPIER *Mil. Life* II. iv. vii. 213 There..they acquire the art of ploying and deploying their troops. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Hence **Ploy·ment**, formation of column from line.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Ployk, pluyk.** *Sc. Obs.* [Etymology obscure: early Sc. *ployk, pluyk*, for *plōk, plūk*, corresponds phonetically to a mod.Sc. *pluik*, and ME. **plōk, ploke*, mod. **plook*, OE. type **plōc*: but no trace of corresp. Eng. forms has been found. Gael. *ploc*, genitive *pluic*, block of wood, stump of a tree, club or bludgeon with a round or large head, is evidently the same word, and, if from Lowland Sc. or Eng., might represent Eng. *block*, ME. *blok*, but this with its short *o* would not give *ployk, pluik* in Sc.] A club, bludgeon.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (*Cristofore*) 98 Christofore þis lef has tane, & roydly passit furth allane,..& his pluyk in til his hand. *Ibid.* 215 In-sted of staf, a ployk [he] had, Wele nere as a perktre mad.

Pluch, -e, plucht, obs. Sc. ff. PLOUGH *sb.*[1]

Pluck (plʌk), *sb.*[1] Forms: see PLUCK *v.*; also 5 **ploke**, 7 (? *pl.*) **plux**. [f. PLUCK *v.*, in a number of disconnected uses. Cf. Du., LG. *pluk, plukk-*, the act of plucking, that which is plucked, flock of wool, handful, LG. *plock* handful, flock.]

I. 1. An act of plucking; a sudden sharp pull, a tug, a jerk, a twitch, a snatch.

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1624 Glad pluckys there he toke, Set sadly and sare. *a* 1450 *Fysshynge w. an Angle* (1883) 16 Þe floote plumbe hym so hevy þat þe lest ploke of any fysche may pluke hym doune yn to þe watur. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Atenasadas*, with plucks of pincers. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* (1677) 246 To th' ground Patroclus fetcht him with a pluck. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 58 The Plucks and Attractions of the motory Muscles. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* v. i, Little dog gave it a pluck; knot slipt. 1863 WOOLNER *Beautiful Lady* 92 Her breath caught with short plucks and fast, Then one hot choking strain.

b. *Pluck-up*, the act of plucking up; a pull. † *Pluck-up fair*, an old term for a general scramble for booty or spoil.

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 199 Than on the morne thay maid the pluk vp fair..Vpone that spuilȝe I will spend na tyme. *Ibid.* 341 Quhar as he fand vs at the plukup fair. 1894 *Pall Mall Mag.* Nov. 380 A little lugger hanging on astern [of the tug] to get a 'pluck-up' towards home.

† c. *fig.* 'A turn, or set-to' (Nares); a snatch; a bout; an attempt; a 'go', 'a smack'. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Court* 387 (ed. 1568) Let vs laugh a plucke [*v.r.* placke] or two at nale. *c* 1537 *Thersites* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 413 Now with my sword have at thee a pluck! *c* 1567 Q. ELIZ. in *Harington's Nugæ Ant.* (ed. Park 1804) I. 114 He, of base and basterdlye mynde that wrestells a pluck with the world's order, conceyves therof an evill opynion. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 158 *margin*, They being come to By-path Stile, have a mind to have a pluck with Gyant Dispair. 1691 SHADWELL *Scourers* IV. i, Haste and lock em up again, I'll try a pluck with thee. 1768 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* li, There is no work whatsoever but he can criticize..even though you wrote in Chinese, he would have a pluck at you.

2. In a university or other examination: The act of plucking or rejecting a candidate; the fact of being plucked or of failing to pass an examination.

1852 MRS. SMYTHIES *Bride Elect* xlvi, Visions of a pluck danced before the weary eyes of tutor and pupil. 1860 JESSOPP *Middle-Class Exams.* 12 The proportion of the plucks to the passes. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. 447 Nearly all American students do graduate.., the proportion of plucks in the later examinations is small.

II. Something that is plucked.

† **3.** ? A small rope attached to a bell-rope. (Cf. IMP *sb.* 7 a.) *Obs.*

1637 *Parish Acc. Wragby, Yorks.* (MS.), Itm for two bellropes and one plucke..o. 5. 5. 1639 *Ibid.*, Itm for 5 plucks and nailes..o. 01. 7.

† **4.** *Herring Fishery.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1758 *Descr. Thames* 227 Fishers distinguish their Herrings into six different Sorts: As the Fat Herring..; the Meat Herring..; the Night Herring..; the Pluck, which has received some Damage from the Nets; the Shotten Herring..; and the Copshen.

5. *Spinning.* (See quot.)

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 389 In hand-spinning, the pluck, that is, the portion plucked from the sliver or combed wool, was placed across the fingers of the left hand and from the thick part of it, the fibres were drawn, and twisted, as the hand was withdrawn from the end of the spindle, to which it had been previously attached.

III. 6. The heart, liver, and lungs (sometimes with other viscera) of a beast, as used for food.

1611 COTGR., *Ventresque*,..th'offals..of an (edible) creature; as a calues pluck. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 23 It may be boiled as that of other beasts, and eaten with butter and vineger; so the plux. *a* 1756 MRS. HAYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 19 The pluck contains the heart, liver, lights, melt, and skirt. 1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 95 For to make us some pottage, There'll be a sheep's head and a pluck. 1904 *Edin. Even. News* 28 June 3 The Sheriff inquired the meaning of the word 'pluck'. The prosecutor explained that it referred to the internal organs which could be removed at one pull or pluck, the liver, lungs, and heart.

b. In reference to human beings.

c 1710 in J. Ashton *Soc. Life Q. Anne* (1882) I. xviii. 234 [There were the purl houses, where] Tradesmen flock in their Morning gowns, by Seven, to cool their Plucks. 1710–11 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 16 Mar., It vexes me to the pluck that I should lose walking this delicious day. 1764 T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) II. 369 Boaking as if I'd bring my pluck up. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 467, I saw..five unpleasant-looking objects stuck on sticks. They were the livers and lungs, and in fact the plucks, of witch-doctors.

† c. *fig.* The inward part, essence. *Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 57 You must not pull out the pluck of it, and make it quite another thing from number.

7. *colloq.* (orig. app. *pugilistic slang.*) The heart as the seat of courage; courage, boldness, spirit; determination not to yield but to keep up the fight in the face of danger or difficulty.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.* s.v., *He wants pluck*, he is a coward. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 34 Inferior in science, and what is technically called *pluck*, to no one. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* in *Life* (1862) II. 446 If the enemy have the pluck and force which I expect to find. 1819 *Metropolis* I. 240 He was..lauded, in the highest terms, by the mob, for what they, very genteelly, called his pluck. 1821 CARLYLE *Early Lett.* (1886) I. 359, I have no pluck in me for such things at present. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 4 Sept., What is least forgiven..is want of that article blackguardly called *pluck*. 1835 DISRAELI *Corr. w. Sister* 9 May, All men agree I have shown pluck. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 45 The one thing the English value is pluck. 1879 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 Nov. 406/1 Yes! the British word 'pluck' is the word to use. 'Courage', 'bravery', 'heroism' are all too feeble.

b. *Photogr. slang.* 'Boldness' or distinctness of effect: cf. PLUCKY 1 b.

1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 253, I also saw other negatives of the same scenes developed with potash; they ..gave pictures of greater snap, what some call 'pluck'. 1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XLI. 49 The image will have more pluck and a larger range of gradation.

IV. 8. A two-pronged fork with the teeth at right angles to the shaft, for moving dung, etc.

1825 in JAMIESON. 1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, etc.

Pluck, *sb.*[2] *Sc. dial.* [Origin obscure; cf. Gael. *ploc*: see PLOYK.] A fish, *Agonus cataphractus.*

1810 NEILL *List Fishes* 9 (Jam.) *Cottus Cataphractus*, Pogge or Armed Bullhead; Pluck...This is often taken in oyster-dredges, and herring-nets, but is detested by the fishermen.

Pluck (plʌk), *v.* Forms: α. 1 **pluccian**, 4–6 **plukke, pluk(e**, 4–7 **plucke**, 6 **pluc**, 6– **pluck**. β. 1 **ploccian**, 2 **plockien**, 4 **plokke(n.** [Common WGer.: late OE. *ploccian, pluccian*, cognate with MLG. *plucken*, MDu., MG. *plocken*, Flem. *plokken*; also ON. *plokka, plukka* (*c* 1200) to pluck fowls, Sw. *plocka*, Da. *plukke*. These suppose

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a WGer. type **plokkōn*. Beside these stands ME. *plicchen*, OE. type **plycc(e)an* (PLITCH) = MDu. *plucken*, Du. *plukken*, LG. *plükken*, MHG., Ger. *pflücken* (not in OHG., and still absent from Oberdeutsch dialects), which indicate an umlauted type from **plukkjan*. These words are thought by some to be derived from a popular L. **piluccāre*, inferred from It. *piluccare* to pluck (hair, feathers, grapes), Pr. *pelucar* to pluck (a fowl), OF. *peluchier* (Marie de France, *c* 1180), ONF. *pelukier*, *plusquier*, mod.Norm. and Picard *pluquer* to pick, clean, peck, Walloon *ploki* to pick (grain); also with *ex-*, Romansch *spluccar* to pluck out, F. *éplucher* to pick, sift; all from a popular L. sb. **pilucca* tuft of hair, deriv. of *pilus* hair, widely represented in the Romanic languages: see PLUSH, PERUKE. (See Diez, Körting, s. v. *piluccare*, Kluge s. v. *pflücken*.)

It has been suggested that the late L. or Romanic word was taken into Low German in connexion with the trade in down and feathers on the coasts of the North Sea; but, in spite of the close similarity of form and sense, there are chronological, historical, and phonetic difficulties, which are increased by the entire lack of evidence of the occurrence of either the Teutonic or the Romanic word before the 10th c. Cf. Franck s. v. *plukken*.]

1. *trans.* To pull off (a flower, fruit, leaf, hair, feather, etc.) from where it grows; to pick off or out; to pick, cull, gather.

a 1000 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 200/6 *Carpunt, uellint*, plucciaþ. *Ibid.* 222/40 *Discerpit, lacerat*, toslit, i. *deuorat, carpit*, ploccaþ. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) I. 212 Þa lareowas an Godes cyrcan, þe plucciaþ þa cwydas ðæra apostola. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 1 Hiȝ ongunnun pluccian [*c* 1160 *Hatton G.* plockien] þa ear & ætan. *c* 1350 *Nominale Gall.-Angl.* 228 (E. E. T. S.) Man of walnote-tre plukith note. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VI. 72 Loke þou plokke no plonte þer, for peril of þi soule. *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 137 Þei..leten here shep perishen, and taken of hem and plucken a wey þe wolle as non herdis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/2 Plukkyn, or pulle frute, *vellico, avello*. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 165 Thay can nocht pluk ane lytill hair Furth of our heid, nor do vs deir. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. iv. 30 Let him .. From off this Bryer pluck a white Rose with me. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* viii. 11 In her mouth was an Oliue leafe pluckt off. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* 2, I pluck'd above Five different Sorts..as Wild-Time, Lavender, Rosemary, Balme and Mirtle. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 139 Plucking the plumes of the Spanish pride.

absol. 1779 J. DUCHÉ *Disc.* (1790) I. xv. 293 He plucks and eats but still remains unsatisfied. 1868 H. LAW *Beacons of Bible* (1869) 18 She lusted and plucked.

b. *Geol.* To break loose and bear away in large masses; said of glaciers acting on solid rock. Contr. with ABRADE.

1902 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*

2. To pull or draw with a forcible effort; to drag; to snatch. With various adverbs and prepositions: to pull *away, in, out, off, on, up*, etc. See also 8. *arch.* (Now usually expressed by *pull.*)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 109 Þe porter vnpynned þe ȝate, And plukked in *fauci* prieuliche and lete þe remenaunt go rowme! *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ii. 5 (Harl. MS.) Þey sawe fully the toode sitting on his brest; And none of hem might pluk it awey with no crafte. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* v. 29 Yf thy right eye offende the plucke hym out and caste him from the. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 170 Giue hym leaue first to plucke of your spurres, ere he meddle with your bootes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 205 They plucke vp the drawe bridge immediatlye. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* III. (1577) Q ij b, When shee came to the ryuer.. she fayned to plucke on hir shoe. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 3 Sampson pluckt the house on his own head. 1594 KYD *Sp. Trag.* II. v. 1 (Wks., 1901, 31), What out-cries pluck me from my naked bed. 1611 BIBLE *John* x. 29 No man is able to pluck them out of my Fathers hand. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 176 He plucked off his own Coat,..and gave it him. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 237 Then pressing..to the place where Morgan stood, he plucked him from thence. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* v. ii, Pluck the dead woman off the dead man, Malet!

b. With *down*: To 'pull down' or demolish (a building). *arch.*

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. lv. 158 Yf a man plucke downe hys howse & sellyth yt. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 52 They plucke downe townes; and leaue nothing stondynge. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Surrey* 78 Otherwise (being now plucked down) the form and fashion thereof [Palace of Richmond] had for the future been forgotten. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 395 A rampant heresy ..which might well deserve That we this night should pluck your palace down. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 8 He .. ordered the church of Notre Dame of Boulogne to be plucked down, and a mount erected in its place.

c. To pull or tear *asunder, in pieces*, etc. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxiii. 10 Lest Paul shuld have bene pluckte asondre off them. 1530 PALSGR. 661/1, I prayed you to stretche it out a lytell, but nat to plucke it in peces. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 213 At Feluchia the marchants plucke their boats in pieces. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Notes Husb.* 132 Take a Rook and plucking it limbe from limbe, cast the several limbes about your field.

d. *absol.* or *intr.* To draw or drag; to snatch or take by force, to steal; † to draw cards from the pack (*obs.*). (Cf. PICK *v.*[1] 9 b.)

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 296 Ne sette solow on þe feld ne sowe none erþe, In ony place of þe plow to plokke wiþ oxen. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. CXCVII. 204 Eueryche of theym was constrayned to plucke & stele from other. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XVI. 3 And euerie man dois pluke and pow, And that the pure may finde. 1606 *Choice, Chance*, etc. G j, He that wil not pluck for a card, is not worthie of a prime. *a* 1625 FLETCHER & MASS. *Cust. Country* I. i, Would any man stand plucking for the ace of harts, With one pack of cards, all days on's life?

3. *trans. fig.* To pull, draw, or snatch something intangible, or something from or into a state or condition; to bring (disaster, etc.) *upon* a person; to snatch, rescue *from* danger, etc. Now *rare.*

1387-8 [see PLUCKING *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1534 TINDALE *Matt.* xi. 12 The kyngdome of heven suffreth violence, and they that go to it with violence pluck [1526 pull] it vnto them. 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* iii. 11 Thy strength shalbe plucte from the, and thy palaces robbed. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 18 Fleashly luste pluckyng to euyll. 1563 WINJET *Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 54 Thai nocht content..euir ar desyrous to eik sum thing to religioun, to change, or to pluk fra it. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. vii. 2 You must conceiue them in mynde, plucking them by imagination from all matter. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. iii. 8 When yet hee was but tender-bodied ..; when youth with comelinesse pluck'd all gaze his way. 1673 *Ess. Educ. Gentlewom.* 27 One Athaliah, married to Joram, plucks ruine upon the House of Jehosaphat. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* V. i, I leave a mark behind, Shall pluck the shining age from vulgar time. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 118 'Hard task, to pluck resolve', I cried, 'From emptiness and the waste wide Of that abyss, or scornful pride!' 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. ix, The grim life out of which she had plucked her brother.

† **b.** With *down* or some equivalent: To bring down, bring low; to humble, humiliate; to 'pull down' (in strength). *Obs.*

To pluck down a side: i. e. with which a person plays.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 19 Other that neuer learned to shote, .. wyll be as busie as the best, but suche one commonly plucketh doune a syde. 1555 BRADFORD in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xlv. 131 Other men in England, whose stoutnes must be plucked lowe. 1567 *Trial Treas.* (1850) 42 This gere I suppose will plucke downe your fleshe. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* II. i, She will pluck down a side. 1608 LAUD *Diary* 30 Sept., Tuesday, Septemb. ult., I was sore plucked with this sickness. *c* 1672 WOOD *Life* 9 Apr. an. 1659 (O. H. S.) I. 277 A tertian ague..pluck'd downe his body much.

4. To give a pull at; to pull abruptly or with a jerk; to twitch; to sound (the strings of a musical instrument) by doing this, to twang. Also, to pull (a person or animal) *by* some part of the body or dress.

To pluck the Proctor's gown, the means formerly used (and understood to be still usable) to challenge the granting of a degree to a person, notwithstanding his having passed the requisite examinations. See J. Wells *Oxford Degree Ceremony* (1906) 5, 9–10; also *N. & Q.* 9th ser. VI. 74.

14.. *Erasmus* in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 202 (Bedf. MS.) [Passion] xxvi[tl] was plukkyng his flesshe withe fullers combes. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 23 They..plucked eche other bi the here of the hede. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 154 b, To make them feerce and curst, you must plucke them by the eares. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vii. 36 By the kinde Gods, 'tis most ignobly done To plucke me by the Beard. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiii. 85 Some of his friends pluckt him two or three times by the surplis for to make him give over. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 184 Children..pluck'd his gown. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 52 Strings which, when the keys were pressed down, were plucked by quills. 1879 F. TAYLOR in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 7/1 In the so-called Musical Box..a series of metal tongues are plucked by pins or studs fixed in a revolving barrel.

1846 [see sense 7]. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* I. xi. *note*, The proctor then walks once up and down the room, so that any person who objects to the degree being granted may signify the same by pulling or 'plucking' the proctor's robes. 1900 T. FOWLER in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VI. 74, I believe ..that I was the last proctor who was the subject of this ceremony. During my procuratorial year [1862–3] .. the 'pen-wiper', a small piece of folded silk which is attached to the back of the proctor's gown (not 'the proctor's sleeve'..) was duly plucked on each successive degree day, the college dean..informing me in a whisper to which candidate he objected.

b. *intr.* To pull sharply or forcibly, to tug (*at* something). Also, to make a sudden movement in order to lay hold of something; to snatch *at.*

c 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 20 Þat with his handes tweye, And his might, plukke wole at the balance. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* viii. (Arb.) 15 He [the bear] wrastled and plucked so harde and so sore that he gate out his heed. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 208 Plucking to vnfixe an Enemie, Hee doth vnfasten so, and shake a friend. *c* 1672 WOOD *Life* 14 May an. 1657 (O. H. S.) I. 219 However he plucked at them [bell-ropes] often with some of his fellow-colleagues for recreation sake. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 366 But when the children pluck'd at him to go, He laugh'd, and yielded readily to their wish.

c. *trans.* To disentangle and straighten (wool) by means of a PLUCKER.

1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 258 Those who deal about combing or plucking the wool.

5. To pull off the feathers, hair, fruit, etc. from; to strip or make bare; *esp.* to strip (a bird) of feathers by pulling them off.

A crow to pluck: see CROW *sb.*[1] 3 b.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 249 So is possessioun payne .. To alle hem þat it holdeth, til her taille be plukked. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/2 Plukkyn bryddys, *excatheriso*. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 70 That ye plucke no browes, nother temples, nor forhed. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Ps.* lxxix. [lxxx.] 12 All thei, whiche passe by the waie, haue plucked her. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* V. i. 26 Since I pluckt Geese, plaide Trewant, and whipt Top. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* vii. 6 If you dispute [the matter]..we must e'en Pluck a Crow about it. 1841 H. AINSWORTH *Old St. Paul's* II. 300 He had just..commenced plucking one of the geese. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* I. lv, These monks would pluck Lucifer of his wing feathers. 1890 [see PLUCKED *ppl. a.* 2].

6. *fig.* To rob; to plunder; to swindle, fleece.

To pluck a pigeon: see PIGEON *sb.* 3 b.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5089 He shal, in a fewe stoundes, Lese alle his markes & his poundes..Our maydens shal eek plukke him so. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 70 To pluk and use piracie upoun the trew marchandis. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 169, I did pluck those Ganders, did rob them. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXVI. 55 Her amiable companion..instead of helping to pluck her grace, never played for a guinea in the course of her life. 1816 *Ibid.* XLVIII. 218 A noble Duke or Lord, would have as little scruple in plucking a pigeon as their inferiors. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* III. III. X. 210 To allow a fair profit to the proprietor without plucking the traveller.

7. To reject (a candidate) as not reaching the required standard in his examination; usually *pass. To be plucked*, to fail to pass in an examination. (Originally in the universities, whence generally.)

The origin of this is doubtful; originally a candidate might be plucked or refused his degree on other grounds than an unsatisfactory examination. See quot. 1846, and the note under sense 4.

1713 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) IV. 172 Dr. Lancaster, when Batchelor of Arts, was pluck'd for his Declamation. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 50 (1754) 273 Mr. Scurlock, A.B. fellow of Jesus-college, and a member of the constitution-club was pluck'd, (i. e. disgraced, and forbid to proceed in performing his exercise) for mentioning the word king in his declamation. 1778 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 538 Notwithstanding his having been plucked three times in the examination for the subdiaconate. 1820 *Gentl. Mag.* XC. I. 32/2 To expend vast sums in the education of sons, who when they apply for degrees, are *plucked* (as failure upon Examination is denominated). 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 338 Those who fail in showing such an amount of proficiency as, in the opinion of the examiners, entitles them to their degree, are said, in the language of the place, to be 'plucked'; a phrase which originates in an ancient custom by which any one, who objected to a degree about to be conferred in congregation, notified his dissent by plucking the sleeve of the proctor's gown. 1886 STUBBS *Lect. Med. & Mod. Hist.* xvii. 386, I have never plucked a candidate .. without giving him every opportunity of setting himself right. 1894 SALA *London up to Date* ii. 31 If you had to pass an examination for the post..you would in all probability be plucked.

8. Pluck up. (See also 2.) **a.** *To pluck up (one's) heart, spirits, courage*, etc.: to summon up courage, take courage, rouse one's spirits, cheer up.

13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 632 Þo his bodi be-gan to smerte, He gan plokken vp is hertte. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2325 Pluk up thi cher. 1562 PILKINGTON *Expos. Abdyas* Pref. 9 Let us therefore pluck vp stomackes, and pray with S. Augustine. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 38 Plucke vp thy spirits, looke cheerfully vpon me. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xii. 210 Plucking up my spirits as well as I could. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* II. i, I'll pluck up resolution. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 376 Æthelred seems now to have plucked up a little heart. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew* lv, She could not pluck up courage to speak a word in Italian.

b. To pull up; to pull (something) out of the ground or place in which it is planted or set; to uproot, eradicate; to raze, demolish. Also *fig.* Now *rare* or *arch.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. XX, [The swallow said] Come with me ye al & lete vs plucke vp al this [flax]. 1490 — *Eneydos* IV. 18 To arache or plucke vp a gretter tree. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* iii. 1 There is a tyme to plant, and a tyme to plucke vp the thinge, yᵗ is planted. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 158 All fortresses and defences by them there made, were plucked vp and destroyed. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 205 Vnto the tyme quhen hæresie pluked vpe al monumentes of pietie in Scotland. 1680 *New Hampshire Prov. Papers* (1867) I. 391 Whosoever shall willfully pluck up, remove or deface any Landmark or bound betweene propertie and propertie. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* II. i. (1762) 110 He plucked up..some of the most thriving plants. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lady Geraldine's Courtship* lxxiv, I plucked up her social fictions.

c. *intr.* or *absol.* To recover strength or vigour; to 'pick up' (PICK *v.*[1] 20 h). *rare.* (Cf. 3 b.)

1841 H. AINSWORTH *Old St. Paul's* II. 305 Her better health .. Heaven be praised! she has plucked up a little since we came here.

9. In phrasal combinations: † **Pluck at the crow** (*Sc.* **craw**): name of an old sport, in which a person appears to have been pulled about by the rest; † **pluck-buffet**, app. a competition between archers, in which he who missed or failed 'caught' a buffet from his competitor; † **pluck-crow** *a.*, got by plucking a crow; † **pluck-penny**, name of some gambling game.

1563 WINJET *Wks.* (S.T.S.) II. 81 Gif thai .. imagin thame to rug of his clathis, as thai war playng with him,—*pluk at the craw. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXII. 58, I traist in God that anis sall cum the day, Pluk at the Craw quhen barnis sall with yis bird. *c* 1510 *Gest Robyn Hode* VIII. 27 And they shote *plucke-buffet, As they went by the way And many a buffet owr kinge wan of Robin Hode that day. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 18 Shrew Prose, thy *pluckcrow implements addresse, And pay the hangman pen his double fee. 1643 [HEYLIN] *Theeves, Theeves* 2 He that is once so skilled in the Art of gaming, as to play at *Pluck-penny, will quickly come to Sweep-stake.

Plu·ckable. *nonce-wd.* [f. PLUCK *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being plucked. Hence **Pluckabi·lity.**

1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 8 The guilelessness of the dove, the pluckability of the pigeon.

Pluckage (plu·kĕdʒ). *nonce-wd.* [f. PLUCK *v.* + -AGE.] The action or process of plucking.

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1835 Beckford *Recoll.* vi. 63 He..plucked off his beard by handfuls...The details of this frantic pluckage are to be found in a letter.

Plucked (plʊkt), *a. colloq.* [f. Pluck *sb.*[1] + -ed [2].] Having pluck or courage; usually in comb., as *good-plucked*, *rare-plucked*, *well-plucked*; so *bad-plucked*, deficient in courage.

1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxvii, What a good plucked one that boy of mine is! 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. vii, The bad plucked ones thinking that after all it isn't worth while to keep it up. 1873 *Routledge's Yng. Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 137/2 'You see I'm a plucked'un', he said.

b. *Hard-plucked*, hard-hearted, wanting in tenderness.

1857 Kingsley *Two Y. Ago* iv, A very sensible man,.. but a terrible hard-plucked one.

Plucked (plʊkt), *ppl. a.* [f. Pluck *v.* + -ed [1].] In various senses of the verb.

1. Picked off; pulled sharply, twitched, etc.

1552 Huloet, Plucked in sunder, *distractus.* 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 197 Fine short plucked cotton. 1821 Byron *Sardan.* I. ii. 605 So let me fall like the pluck'd rose! 1881 Broadhouse *Mus. Acoustics* 197 The tone of plucked cat-gut strings..is..much less tinkling than that of metal strings.

2. Denuded of feathers or hair.

1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 382, I thoght my self a papingay, & him a plukit herle. 1886 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 44 [She] sold live geese, and plucked geese on the market here. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Plucked, p. a.*, having the long stiff hairs removed: said of the pelt of a fur-seal.

3. Rejected in a university or other examination.

1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 895 Of the three classes of Predicamentists, the fiercest are the Plucked. 1853 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* II. ii, 'I have been examined', observed Mr. Pucker, with the air of a plucked man.

Hence **Plu·ckedness.**

1867 *Gd. Words* 657/2 The abject nakedness—more than nakedness—pluckedness of his body.

Pluckee (plʊkī·). *nonce-wd.* [f. Pluck *v.* + -ee [1].] One who or that which is plucked.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 339 'It might be safe to pluck it up.' Safe to whom? To the plucker or the pluckee?

Plucker (plʊ·kəɹ). [f. Pluck *v.* + -er [1].]

1. One who plucks, in various senses: see the verb. Often with adverb, as *plucker away*, *down*, *up*. Also †*plucker-at*, one who pulls sharply at, or (*fig.*) carps at, or attacks, another (quot. 1463).

c 1450 *Oseney Reg.* (E.E.T.S.) 15 Of this owre confirmacion agayne-sayers and pluckers a-waye. 1463 G. Ashby *Prisoner's Reft.* 193 Yef thow be ryght welthy for the seson, Many pluckers-at thow mayst haue. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 5 The plukkers uppe and takers awey of the seid weares and engynes. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 37 Thou setter vp, and plucker downe of Kings. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 154 At which time let the Pluckers be nimble, and tye it up in handfuls. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VII. xcvii. 416 Thorns..pricking the fingers of the too-hasty plucker. 1831 [see Pluckee]. 1902 N. Munro in *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 589/1 Tales of Fingal the brave and Ossian the plucker of harps.

2. A machine for disentangling and straightening long wool to render it fit for combing: see quots.

1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 144 After drying, the wool is removed to a machine called the plucker. 1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* iv. 125 When the wool is dried, it is passed through a machine called a 'plucker', consisting of a pair of spiked rollers fed by an endless apron.

Plückerian (plükī·ɹiăn), *a. Math.* [f. proper name *Plücker* (see below) + -ian.] Applied to certain equations or formulæ expressing the relations between the order and class of a curve and the number of its singularities, investigated by the German mathematician Julius Plücker (1801–1868). *Plückerian characteristic*, one of the quantities occurring in such equations, denoting some characteristic of the curve.

Pluckily (plʊ·kĭli), *adv. colloq.* [f. Plucky + -ly [2].] In a plucky manner; bravely, courageously.

1858 Trollope *Dr. Thorne* xxix, 'No', said Frank, pluckily, as he put his horse into a faster trot, 'I won't mortgage that'. 1859 Smiles *Self-Help* 20 He did not.. retire dejected,..but pluckily set himself to work.

Plu·ckiness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being plucky; pluck.

1864 in Webster citing Thackeray. 1867 Mrs. Whitney *L. Goldthwaite* vi, Her quaint, queer expression, in which curiosity, pluckiness, and a foretaste of amusement mingled.

Plucking (plʊ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing [1].]

1. The action of the verb Pluck, in various senses.

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II. xiv. (Skeat) I. 78 By my pluckinge was she to foryevenesse enclyned. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/2 Plukkynge, or pullynge of fowlys. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 52 The plucking downe of Images, hath procured vs no smale displeasure. 1837 Mrs. Sherwood *H. Milner* III. xv, The cant phrase of plucking in our universities. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* v. 239 Let the pass-examination, with its attendant pluckings..cease.

attrib. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 59 b, Euery man .. hauing either lande or substaunce, was called to this pluckyng bancket.

2. *concr.* Something plucked, in various senses. (Cf. Picking *vbl. sb.*[1] 3 b.)

1648–60 Hexham, *Het Pluchsel van lijnwaet*, the Pluckings, or loose Threads of linnen. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 55 Mangel wurzel..would, if permitted to run up, ..afford a good plucking of potage vegetables twice a week. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Plucking*, the quantity of worsted plucked from the end of the sliffer, or sliver, and folded over the fingers whilst turning the spinning wheel. 1901 *Scotsman* 9 Apr. 4/4 If I were a planter in Assam .. I would never rest till the pluckings of my garden became the staple drink of the native artisan.

Plu·cking, *ppl. a.* [-ing [2].] That plucks: see the verb Pluck.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 1/3 Within reach of a plucking hand are the 250 varieties of heather that star the sides of Table Mountain.

Pluckless (plʊ·klĕs), *a.* [f. Pluck *sb.*[1] 7 + -less.] Without pluck; devoid of courage or spirit. Hence **Plu·cklessness.**

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 217 You should let those pluckless Tories know the truth. 1824 *Ibid.* XV. 92, I do care for the intense plucklessness of our party. 1832 *Ibid.* XXXI. 142/2 The fear may be great—and it is so among the pluckless—but the danger is small.

Plucky (plʊ·ki), *a. colloq.* [f. Pluck *sb.*[1] 7 + -y.]

1. Characterized by pluck; showing determination to fight or struggle; brave, courageous, daring.

[1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* II. xv, He can still follow a fox, with as pluck a heart, and with as stout a voice, as any squire in Christendom.] 1842 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Smuggler's Leap*, If you're 'plucky', and not over-subject to fright. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. v, The 'bravos' of the School-house attest the pluckiest charge of all that hard fought day. 1883 Ld. R. Gower *My Remin.* I. vii. 135, I do not think any account of this plucky .. adventure has appeared elsewhere. 1889 'J. S. Winter' *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 286 You are the pluckiest little woman I ever knew.

b. *Photogr.* Of a print or negative: Bold, decided, bright, clear.

1885 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 352/2 It works exceedingly well, and uniformly brings out brilliant and plucky images. 1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XLI. 7 Negatives..strong and plucky in their contrasts.

2. *Geol.* 'Disposed to break away in large irregular conchoidal chips'. [f. Pluck *v.* 1 b.]

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Plud. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 **plodde**, 4–6 **pludde**, 5 (–9 *dial.*) **plud**, (5 **plutte**, 9 *dial.* **plut**). [Origin obscure: cf. Ir., Gael. *plod* a pool, standing water; also Puddle *sb.*] A pool, puddle.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 11077 In a foul plodde [*v. r.* pludde] in þe stret suþþe me him slong. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 10610 To se the syght hit was delful, How euery plud of blod stode ful. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 77 Now yn a stynkyng ponde, and now fowle ouerkeuryde yn fenne and plutte. 1527 *Trevisa's Higden* Dyalogue I This reason is worthy to be plunged in a pludde. 1781 J. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Plud*, a puddle. 1873 Williams & Jones *E. Somerset Gloss.*, *Plud*, the swamp surface of a wet ploughed field. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Pluds*, temporary pools of water.

Plue, obs. Sc. form of Plough.

Pluff (plʊf), *sb.* (*a., int.*) *Sc.* [Echoic. So LG. *pluf*, Du. *plof* interj.; LG. *pluffen*, Du. *ploffen*, WFris. *ploffjen* to puff, explode.]

1. A strong puff or explosive emission of air, gas or smoke (as in the firing of gunpowder), or of dust; hence, *colloq.* a shot of a musket or fowling-piece.

1663 W. Sharp in *Lauderdale Papers* (Camden) I. 131 But this, amongst other great shott, may turn to be a pluff. 1822 Galt *Steam-boat* iv. 78 He went out of the world like a pluff of powther. 1828 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 494 He calls..on old Ponto, and will take a pluff at the partridges. 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss-Hags* xlvii, We could see the soldiers running their horses and firing off white pluffs of powder.

2. A powder-puff. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxxvi, A veshell that rins ashore wi' us flees asunder like the powther when I shake the pluff, and it's as ill to gather ony o't again.

B. *adj.* Puffed up, swollen. In quot. *fig.*

1673 *Answ. to Seasonable Disc.* 11 All of you look'd as pluffe and big upon the Layty, as starch it self could make you.

C. as *int.* or *adv.* With a pluff; puff! *colloq.*

1860 Russell *Diary India* I. xvi. 253 As I spoke, pluff came a spirt of smoke with red tongue in it.

Pluff (plʊf), *v. Sc.* and *dial.* [f. as prec.]

1. *trans.* To blow out (smoke or breath) with explosive action, to puff. Also *intr.* to discharge a gun, shoot.

1629 Z. Boyd *Balm of Gilead* 84 These that spend the tyme with pluffing of reeke, which should be better employed. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 249 He .. went pluffing disconsolately among the hills.

2. *intr.* To swell up, become puffed up.

1885 Sharland *Ways Devon. Village* vii. 110 Hasn't it [the pudding] pluffed (risen) up beautifully?

Hence **Plu·ffing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Plu·ffer,** a shooter, gunner (*colloq.*).

1828 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 278 Is that the pluffer at partridge-pouts who had nearly been the death of poor Ponto? 1852 *Ibid.* LXXII. 220 If in Central Africa, you would suppose they were practising in a menagerie, and you conclude that there must be prime pluffing in Polito's. 1853 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* (1883) II. 227 She.. slept a fine natural 'pluffing' sleep till one in the morning.

Pluffy (plʊ·fi), *a. dial.* [f. Pluff *sb.* + -y.] Having a puffed-up appearance; puffy, fleshy. Of birds, hair, etc.: Fluffy, downy.

1828 Hogg in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 489 A big, dun-faced, pluffy body. 1849 Alb. Smith *Pottleton Leg.* x. 84 A light pluffy moustache. 1853 G. H. Kingsley *Sport & Trav.* (1900) 469 We shall have nothing rising before us but barren pairs and pluffy cheepers [*i. e.* young partridges]. 1861 Lever *One of Them* xiv. 104 A good-looking fellow—a thought too pluffy, perhaps.

Plug (plʊg), *sb.* [app. a. MDu. and early mod.Du. *plugge* a plug, bung, stopper, Du. *plug*; so MLG., LG. *plugge*, *plügge*, LG. *plüg*, also Swed. *plugg*, *plägg*, Da. *plög*. Other types appear in MLG., LG. *plock*, *pluck*, MHG. *pflоc*, *pflocke*, Ger. *pflock*; and in NFris. *plaak*, Da. *plök*. Further history unknown. (Ir., Gael. *pluc* is from Eng.)]

1. A piece of wood or other solid or firm material, driven into or used to stop up a hole or aperture which it tightly fits, to fill a gap, or act as a wedge; also *transf.* a natural or morbid concretion having a similar action.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 10 A Hause-plug at Sea. 1648 Hexham *Dutch Dict., Een Plugge*, a Plugge, or a wooden Pegg. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* To Ld. Dungarvan, Wks. I. 9 Shutting the valve with the plug,..he is to draw down the sucker to the bottom of the cylinder. 1669 — *Contn. New Exp.* I. (1682) 161 On which was put a Wooden Plug markt with Ink. 1705 J. Taylor *Journ. Edinborough* (1903) 62 The Canopy is not supported by a Pillar, but by..a Pinn or Plugg plac't exactly in the Center. 1706 Phillips, *Plug*, a great wooden Peg, to stop the Bottom of a Cistern or Cask. 1790 J. C. Smyth in *Med. Commun.* II. 483 The plug or stopper of the Canula was taken out. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 464 The aperture being supplied with a plug of the required form, some clay is put into the cylinder, and the piston forced down, by turning the screw, which causes the clay to protrude through the aperture in the shape required. 1845 Budd *Dis. Liver* 143 A string of small abscesses had formed along them, separated here and there by a plug of lymph. 1861 Wynter *Soc. Bees* 194 Instantly he drops .. a plug of molten solder, which hermetically seals it. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* I. 1 Wooden plugs as big as table spoons put through slits in the under lip. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 555 Small plugs of horny epidermis can be picked out, leaving pits behind.

2. *spec.* in various technical applications; as

a. A small block of boxwood let into an engraved woodblock to replace a damaged part of the surface. b. *Die-sinking.* A soft steel cylinder on the end of which an impression is taken from a punch to form a die. c. A tapering block of wood driven into a wall between the stones or bricks so as to bear a nail. d. *Mining.* The iron wedge or punch which is driven between two other wedges, called feathers (Feather *sb.* 16 b), to split rock, coal, stone, etc. e. In railways, A wedge-pin driven between a rail and its chair. f. *Dentistry.* The filling of a hollow tooth. g. The part of a tap or stop-cock which passes transversely through the pipe and cuts off the water or permits it to flow. h. A cylindrical piece of wood used in firing a line from a gun in life-saving operations. †i. The plunger of a pump.

1766 Croker, etc. *Dict. Arts*, etc. s. v. *Water*, At the end of which [levers] are jointed four rods with their forcing plugs working into four cast iron cylinders. 1836 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 4) 172 The piston having reached the bottom of the cylinder, the plug of the cock .. shifts its position, and..the steam enters as before.., and passes in the direction of the arrows to the bottom cylinder, so as to elevate the piston. 1839 Chatto *Wood Engrav.* 645 *note*, The 'plug' which they [Albert Dürer and his contemporaries] inserted was usually square, and not circular as at present. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* IV. 30/2 A long coil of rope, ½ inch diameter, with a stout piece of wood or plug..fastened to it. This plug is intended to be put in the mouth of the gun. *Ibid.* 125/1 The carronade was fired from off the pier, which carried the plug beyond the breakers. 1842–76 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Plug and Feather*, or *Key and Feather*, a name given to a method of dividing hard stones by means of a long tapering wedge called the key, and wedge-shaped pieces of iron called feathers. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, *Plug*, applied by dentists to a filling of gold or other material inserted in a tooth. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) II. 31 This punch becomes an 'exhaustible parent of dies, without further reference to the original matrix; for now by impressing upon it plugs of soft steel..we procure impressions from it to any amount. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1749/2 An instrument for condensing the filling or plug in a tooth by a rapid succession of strokes. 1881 Young *Ev. Man his Own Mechanic* § 1275 The proper manner of making or cutting a plug to drive between bricks. 1893–4 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v., The plug and feather was introduced into coal mining by Mr. G. C. Greenwell in 1869. It had been from early times used in lead mining.

j. *Zool.* = Piston 3.

1854 Woodward *Mollusca* II. 249 The large central impression is produced by the muscle of the plug (the equivalent of the byssal muscle in Pinna and Modiola).

3. The cock upon a public water-pipe to which a hose is attached to obtain water for a fire-engine and other purposes; a fire-plug.

1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Building*, One Leather Pipe and Socket of the same Size as the Plug or Fire-Cock, to the intent the Socket might be put into the Pipe, to convey the Water clean into the Engine. 1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr., T. Drury Lane*, Before the plug was found. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 97 The said commissioners may provide one or more fire engines and fire cocks or plugs. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, This pipe is closed by a cap or plug, which is removed .. when the hose is to be attached.

4. a. Tobacco pressed into a flat oblong cake or stick. b. A piece of cake or twist tobacco cut off for chewing, etc.

1728 Swift *Past. Dial.* vi, The dean threw me this tobacco plug: A longer ha'p'orth never did I see. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* II. xlii. 66 Offering him a few plugs of tobacco. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxi, Cutting a quid or plug from his cake of tobacco. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 853 The tobacco being generally twist or plug.

5. A blow of the fist; a punch, a knock. *slang.*

1798 Pitt in Ld. Rosebery *Life* (1891) 208 The bill is to be read a second time tomorrow, and, in spite of many Plugs from Sir W. Pulteney, will certainly pass. 1898 M. Davitt *Life & Progr. Australia* xxxv. 192 If he hits a man in fighting That is what he calls a 'plug'.

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6. Applied to a horse: with various connotations. *U. S.* and *Colonial slang.*

Explained in American Dicts. as 'a horse past his prime', 'an old horse worn down by hard work'; a New Zealander knows it as a horse which is 'a good sort'; an Australian authority, as applied to a horse of 15 hands or 15·1, of a good steady ambling character, working well but not fast.

1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* xxvii. 208 We bought two sorry-looking Mexican 'plugs'. 1885 HORNADAY 2 *Yrs. in Jungle* xxiv. 284 The horses were large and rather rawboned Australian 'plugs', well qualified for the work they had to do. 1888 *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* 22 Apr. (Farmer *Amer.*), In the first race a plug named Cator was the favorite, but another plug named Battledore won.

7. Short for *plug-hat*: see 9. *U. S. slang.*

1864 WEBSTER, *Plug*, ..a gentleman's silk hat; so called from its cylindrical form. (*Colloq.* and *low.*) 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian at H.* 6 The reign of the 'stove pipe', or as the Americans have it, 'the plug', is as secure in Australia as anywhere. 1892 KIPLING *City Dreadf. Nt.* 9 He steps into the brougham and puts on—a top hat, a shiny black 'plug'.

8. A draught of beer. *slang.*

1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VII. 184 Come, Sir, another plug of malt.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plug-bat*, *-bolt*, *-bullet*, *-finisher* (sense 2 f), *-machine*, *-point*, *-pony* (sense 6), *-shot*; *plug-like* adj.; **plug-arbor**, an arbor or mandril in a lathe on which a drill chuck is mounted (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884); **plug-basin**, a wash-hand basin having a plug-hole for letting the water out; †**plug-basket** (*Brewing*), ? the depression at the bottom of the mash-tun into which the plug drops; **plug-bayonet**, the original form of bayonet, which was fixed in the muzzle of the gun; **plug-board** (*Electr.*), a switch-board in which the connexions are made by inserting plugs (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **plug-box** (*Mining*), a wooden pipe to carry off water while putting the watertight casing to a shaft; **plug-centre-bit**: see quot.; **plug-cock**, (*a*) a tap having a perforated plug through which the liquid flows when turned on; (*b*) see quot.; **plug-draining**, a system of draining heavy clay land, in which plugs or blocks of wood are placed at the bottom of the cutting to keep the channel open, and are withdrawn after the cutting has been filled up; **plug-drawer**, one who took part in the *plug-riots*, q. v.; **plug-frame**, a contrivance attached to the beam of a steam-engine, for opening and closing the valves of the cylinder; **plug-hat** (*U. S. slang*), a silk, 'top', or 'chimney-pot' hat [some say, because the head fits in it like a plug]; hence **plug-hatted** *a.*; **plug-hole**, an aperture fitted with a plug by which it can be closed; **plug-joggle** (*Masonry*), a joggle of the character of a plug; **plugman**: see quots.; **plug-riots**, a name given to certain riotous proceedings *c* 1842, when cotton mills in Lancashire were stopped from working by the removal or 'drawing' of a few bolts or 'plugs' in the boilers so as to prevent steam from being raised; **plug-rod**, (*a*) see quot. 1858; (*b*) = *plug-frame*; **plug-switch** (*Electr.*), a switch in which connexion is made by inserting a metal plug; **plug-tap**, a cylindrical tap for cutting the threads of female screws or of screw-plates; **plug-tobacco** = sense 4; **plug-tree** = *plug-frame*; **plug-valve**: see quot.

1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 267 Flour of all Malt, especially if it is ground very small, is apt to wash to the *Plug-Basket, and thereby cause a foul Wort to run off. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 44/2 A hole of two inches diameter having been .. made in each side of the stone, and *plug bats .. inserted. 1838 *Ibid.* 258/2 A form of *plug bolt peculiarly adapted for mooring and warping up rapids. 1883 GRESLEY *Coal Mining Gloss.*, *Plug Box*, a wooden water-pipe used in coffering. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 390 'Wobbling', a principle inherent in all *plug bullets after leaving the muzzle. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Plug-center Bit*, a bit having a cylinder instead of a point, so as to fit within the hole around which a countersink or enlargement is to be made. 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl., *Plug Cock*, a faucet which is simply driven into the barrel, not screwed in. 1833 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VIII. 139/2 *Plug draining .. is exclusively confined to the draining of tenacious clay, and chiefly practised on pasture land. 1888 F. PEEL (*title*) The Risings of the Luddites, Chartists, and *Plugdrawers. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Plug Finisher*, ..a fine file for finishing the surfaces of tooth fillings. 1763 FITZGERALD in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 152 The *plug frame, which is a piece of timber moved by the leaver through a wooden groove, by which the steam valve, and injection cock are opened and shut alternately. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 71 In the perpendicular working beam, called by Beighton [?*c* 1720] the plug-frame, there is a slit which is contrived so that its pins work on the fore part, middle, and back part, to raise and depress the levers..that move the iron axle. 1881 *Philad. Record* (U. S.) No. 3455. 6 The *plug hat is virtually a sort of social guarantee for the preservation of peace and order. 1899 MORROW *Bohem. Paris* 138 A dizzy whirl of skirts, feathers, plug hats, and silken stockings. 1891 KIPLING *City Dreadf. Nt.* 4 An austere, *plug-hatted redskin. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 497 To prevent the steam from coming out at the *plug-hole .. or lid. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 60 A vessel, having a plug-hole at bottom. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Sept. 2/3 While the Post Office .. provides and maintains the fire alarm, the County Council undertake to supply the necessary telephones and to make plug-holes in the alarm posts. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* 194/2 The central *plug joggle, fixed in place..ready for the reception of the center stone of the next Course. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 61 The two [cells] .. subdivide and ultimately form a *plug-like, cellular, mass, which imbeds itself firmly in the substance of the prothallus. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Plug-machine*, a machine for making wooden plugs for faucet-holes of..barrels. 1852 *Mining Gloss.* (in *Northumb. Gloss.*), **Plugman*, the man in charge of a pit pumping engine. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 27 George [Stephenson]'s duty as plugman was to watch the engine, to see that it kept well in work, and that the pumps were efficient. 1883 GRESLEY *Coal Mining Gl.*, *Plugman*, an old term for engineman. 1884 BOURKE *Snake Dance Moquis* xxix. 315 Our mules and Nahi-vehma's *plug pony stampeded. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 90 In 1842, when the country was disturbed by the great *plug riots, not a thread was disturbed from a spindle. 1888 F. PEEL *Risings of Luddites*, etc. xxxix. 338 Trade in 1842, the year of the plug riots, was worse than ever. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Plug-rod*, an air-pump rod. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Plug-rod*, (Steam-engine) *a.* A rod attached to the working-beam of a condensing-engine, for the purpose of driving the working-gear of the valves. Sometimes called the plug-tree. *b.* The air-pump rod. 1878 THURSTON *Growth Steam-Engine* 121 A similar pair of tappets on the opposite side of the plug-rod move the valves. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *Ho. w. Green Shutters* 138 He..ground them [his words] out like a labouring mill, each word solid as *plug shot. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 39 When it is cylindrical, it is called a *plug tap. 1861 CAMPIN *Hand-turn.* v. 111 A plug-tap has the full depth of screw-thread all along its length. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Tap*, Taps are usually made in sets of three..the third, called the plug-tap or finishing tap, is always cylindrical, with the first two or three threads tapering off. 1897 *Westm. Gas.* 20 May 2/3 The tax on .. *plug and smoking tobacco is to be permanently raised. 1899 *New Cent. Rev.* V. 133 Passable cigars are obtainable, and the plug tobacco is bad. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 169 Mr. Henry Beighton, of Newcastle,..invented the part called the *plug-tree, for opening and shutting the valves. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 476/2 As the plug-tree moved up and down with the beam, the tappets struck the ends of bent levers or cranks, which raised or depressed the valves in proper succession. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Plug-valve*, a tapering valve, fitting into a seat like a faucet.

Plug (plʊg), *v.* [f. PLUG *sb.*; or immediately a. early mod.Du. *pluggen* (Plantin), f. *plugge* PLUG *sb.* So MLG. *pluggen*, LG. *plüggen*, Norw. *plugga* to plug.]

1. *trans.* To stop, close tightly, or fill (a hole or aperture) with or as with a plug; to drive a plug into. Chiefly with *up.*

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 6 Neere unto the North pole men thinking to draw in their breaths, are in danger to have their throats pluggd up with an Isicle. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 213 Divers of their Ships being shot through with great Bullets, for that they could neither plug up the Holes or Breaches, nor free them from Water by their Pumps, were swallow'd up in the devouring and merciless Waves. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 42 We found it advisable to plug up the Pipe. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 183 In some instances, the holes admit of being plugged with bits of metal. 1849 CLARIDGE *Cold Water-cure* 147 Sometimes when a tooth is plugged, the pressure on the nerve renders it insupportable. 1878 HOLBROOK *Hyg. Brain* 39 When a clot of blood plugs up an artery.

b. In wood-engraving: see PLUG *sb.* 2 a.

1839 CHATTO *Wood Engrav.* 645 If a small part be badly engraved, or the block has sustained an injury, the defect may be repaired by inserting a small piece of wood and re-engraving it: this..is technically termed 'plugging'.

c. To insert a wooden peg or block into (a wall, etc.) to afford a hold for a nail or screw.

1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man his Own Mechanic* § 743 When fixed to a brick wall, the wall must be plugged to take the nails. *Ibid.* § 1275 Due provision having been made for this by 'plugging' the wall.

d. To insert as a plug; to drive (something) in.

1857 HOLLAND *Bay Path* xxiv. 281 It goes by wind .. and it'll plug a bullet right into a man.

e. *intr.* with *in* (*Electr.*): To complete a circuit by inserting a key or plug between metal plates.

1903 *Westm. Gas.* 20 Jan. 9/2 Directly the sub-stations shut down, the Battery-room attendant 'plugs in' and takes the load for lighting purposes, for driving fans for ventilation purposes.

2. *trans.* To put a bullet into, to shoot. *slang.*

1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* XXXI, If that old horse they put you on had bobbed forward..you'd have got plugged instead. 1900 *Westm. Gas.* 10 Jan. 8/2, I got plugged a few yards in front of the line, and two of my fellows pulled me back, as I could not walk. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 340/1 'I'll wait till I get within twenty yards of the beggar, .. Then I'll plug 'im!'

3. *trans.* To strike with the fist. *slang.*

1875 P. PONDER *Kirkcumdoon* 86 (E. D. D.) Great uproar, and cries of 'Sit doon, Matthy!' 'Plug him!' 'Stick in, Matthy!' 1891 *Athenæum* 28 Nov. 713/2 'To plug a man in the eye' is a common enough piece of slang.

4. *intr.* **a.** To 'stick to it', keep on persistently or doggedly; to plod. **b.** To labour with piston-like strokes against resistance. *slang.*

a. *c* 1865 (Remembered on the river at Oxford) 'Plug, you fellows, plug!' 'We plugged for all we were worth'. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 476/1 The crews have rowed in wretched form, .. their ability to plug has enabled them to hang on to the leaders in bulldog fashion.

b. 1898 G. W. STEEVENS *With Kitchener to Khartum* 310 The steamers..plug-plugged their steady way up the full Nile. 1898 — *Egypt* XIX. 216 We are plugging past a twenty-foot river bank, semaphored with miles of water-hoists. 1898 *Cycling* VI. 27 When a beginner attempts to cycle up-hill at anything like a fast pace, he invariably develops a plugging action.

Plugged (plʊgd), *ppl. a.* [f. PLUG *v.* + -ED 1.] Stopped up, closed, or filled with or as with a plug. Of a shell: Having a plug in place of the fuze.

1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 184/2 A plugged shell of 105 lb. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. II. 104 The instructor will cause each man to throw both land and sea service plugged hand grenades. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 603 A plugged vein on each side .. was peculiarly prominent.

Plugger (plʊ·gəɹ). [f. PLUG *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which plugs; *spec.* in *Dentistry*, an instrument for driving in and consolidating the filling material in the cavity of a carious tooth.

1867 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.* 86/1 *Automatic plugger*, a dental instrument which is operated by pressing the point upon the gold in the cavity, in the manner of an ordinary hand-plugger. 1872 L. P. MERKDITH *Teeth* (1887) 109 A sidelong blow on the end of the plugger may throw the point to one side .. and break off or crack a portion of the tooth. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 1 July 4/4 The boat-club captain's eye has been upon those valiant pluggers in the 'fours'.

b. See quot.

1897 *Westm. Gas.* 1 Dec. 2/3 Elaborate precautions were taken against 'pluggers', as impersonators are called in Canada. The Conservatives, in their anxiety to prevent 'plugging' (or personation), armed their scrutineers with the kodak.

Plugging (plʊ·gin), *vbl. sb.* [f. PLUG *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb PLUG in various senses.

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 14 Pluging will stop any Bore-hole Feeder I dare affirm. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (1855), *Plugging* .., the introduction of a plug of lint or rag into a wound or natural cavity..to arrest hemorrhage; or of some substance into a carious tooth to prevent toothache. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 475/2 One quality .. observable in Pennsylvania crews of late years is that of 'plugging'. 1897 [see prec.]. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 490 An extensive plugging of small vessels.

2. *concr.* Plugs collectively: see PLUG *v.* 1 c.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Plugging*, pins driven into the joints of brick or stone walls to receive the nails whereby battens are fastened to the walls.

3. *attrib.*, as *plugging-forceps*, *-instrument.*

1867 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Plugging-Instruments*, dental instruments for introducing and consolidating fillings. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Plugging-forceps*, a dentist's instrument used in compressing a filling into an excavated hole in a carious tooth.

Plu·ggy, *a. dial.* [f. PLUG *sb.* + -Y.] **a.** Short and stumpy. *colloq.* **b.** Stiff, as clay.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pluggy*, short, thick, sturdy. 1861 AGNES STRICKLAND *Old Friends* Ser. II. ii. 33 Betty, Molly, and the cook .. united .. in describing Martin ..as 'a short, pluggy (thick) man, with a pug nose'. 1892 H. HUTCHINSON *Fairway Isl.* 8 The crumbly ploughed land did not hold the clean impression as the pluggy clay had done.

Plugh, -e, obs. forms of PLOUGH.

Plugless (plʊ·glés), *a.* [f. PLUG *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no plug or stopper.

1830–6 O. W. HOLMES *Daily Trials* 23 Women, with tongues Like polar needles, ever on the jar; Men, plugless word-spouts, whose deep fountains are Within their lungs.

Plug-ugly (plʊgɹʊ·gli). *U. S. slang.* [Origin obscure: see quots.] A city ruffian or rowdy.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Plug Ugly*, a term assumed by a gang of rowdies in Baltimore. It originally belonged to certain fire companies. 1865 *Reader* 19 Aug. 203 In order the better to deal with the rowdies and plug-uglies of the more turbulent wards. 1876 in *Times* 4 Nov. 9/6 'Plug-Uglies'... Several years ago I was in Baltimore, where the class of rowdies who originated this euphonious name abounded, and was told it was derived from a short spike fastened in the toe of their boots, with which they kicked their opponents in a dense crowd, or, as they elegantly expressed it, 'plugged them ugly'. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 17 July 4/1 His friends were alternately the 'plug-uglies' of Sixth Avenue and the dudes of Delmonico's.

Plum (plʌm), *sb.* Forms: α. 1 **plúme**, (in comb.) **plúm-**, 4–5 **plowme**, 5 **plowmbe**, 6 **ploume**, 8–9 *north dial.* **ploum, ploom.** β. 4–6 **plome**, 4–7 **plom**, 5 (in comb.) **plomb-**, 5–6 **plomme**; 4–7 **plumbe**, 5–7 **plumme**, 6–9 **plumb**, 4– **plum.** [OE. *plúme* fem. plum (earlier *plúmæ*, *-ę*, plum, fruit and tree) corresp. to OLG. **plûma*, MLG. *plûme* (LG. *plumme*, EFris. *plûme*, *plûm*), ON. *plóma* f. (? from OE.); OHG. **phlûma* fem. plum (*pflûmo* m. plum-tree), MHG. *pflûme*, Ger. *pflaume*; variants of OHG. *phrûma*, *pfrûma* f., OLG. **prûma*, MLG., LG. *prûme*, MDu. *prûme*, Du. *pruim* f.; the forms in *pr-* being the original, a. late L. or Romanic *prūna* f., for L. *prūnum* neut., a. later Gr. *προύνον*, for cl. Gr. *προύμνον* plum. (Cf. L. *prūnus* fem., Gr. *προύμνη*, *προύνη* plum-tree.) The late L. *prūna* gave also Pr. *prūna*, F. *prune* plum: see PRUNE. The shortening of the vowel in Eng. is found from the 14th c., but the long vowel occurs in Levins 1570, and is still repr. by north. Eng. and Sc. (plʌum, plʌm); cf. Eng. *thumb*, OE. *þúma*, north. Eng. and Sc. *theaum*, *thoum*, *thoom*; the vowel is shortened also in LG. *plumme*, Sw. *plommon*, Da. *blomme.* The form *plýme* given in OE. glosses as = *prunus* and *prunum* is explained by Pogatscher from L. *prūneus*: cf. It. *prugna* plum, *prugno* plum-tree.

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The change of *pr-* to *pl-* is found only in the Teutonic forms, or in med.L. written in England, etc.: see *plunas* (? *plunns*), *plumum* in Corpus Gl., *plumnus* (Wr.-Wülcker 269/30). The Celtic forms, Cornish *pluman*, Ir. *pluma*, Gael. *plumbais*, *-bas*, are evidently from Eng. The change of *n* to *m* in *prūna*, *prūma* is attributed by Kluge and Franck to the influence of the preceding labial; Meyer-Lübke suggests derivation from Gr. προύμνον. *Prunie* in south-east French dialects may be influenced by German.]

1. The fruit of the tree *Prunus domestica*, a roundish fleshy drupe of varying size and colour, covered with a glaucous mealy bloom, and having a somewhat flat pointed stone and sweet pulp.

a. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1600 in *O. E. T.*, *Plumum*, plumæ. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* vii. (Z.) 20 *Hoc prunum*, seo plyme [*v. r.* plume]. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1375 Medlers, plowmes, perys, chesteyns. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/1 A Plowmbe (*A.* Plowme), *prunum*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 219/35 A Ploume, *prunum*. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Ploum*, a plum. *Mod. Sc.* Soor plooms.

β. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIII. 221 As pees-coddes and pere-Ionettes, plomes and chiries. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 647/30 *Hoc prunum*, plumme. 14.. *Nom.* ibid. 715/20 *Hoc prunum*, a plum. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. vi, Men sayen that it is not good to ete plommes with his lord. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 140 As for cheryes, dampsons, bulleys, plummes, and suche other. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* 44 b, Here haue they peares, and plumbs. 1577 — *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 97 There are sundry sortes of Plomes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xlvii. 720 The fruite is called ..in Englishe, a Plumme or Prune. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xv. xiii. 436 To come now to Plums, there is a world of them: some of sundrie colours, others blacke, and some againe white. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 215 He knew to .. tame to Plumbs the Sourness of the Sloes. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 222 In every hedge..were medlars, plumbs, cherries and maples. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 182 Dried plums, under the names of prunes and French plums, form an important article of commerce.

†**b.** Phrase. *The bloom* or *blue of the plum*: delicate freshness, charm: cf. BLOOM *sb.* 4 b. *Obs.*

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlix. 215 The Maids keep their Teeth very white, till they have lost the blue of their Plumb, and then they dye them as black as Jet. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 90 She has quite lost the Blue on the Plumb.

2. The tree bearing this fruit, *Prunus domestica* (N. O. *Rosaceæ*).

P. domestica, the cultivated or garden plum in its many varieties, and the European wild plum or BULLACE, *P. insititia*, are now considered to be specifically identical with the Blackthorn or SLOE-bush, *P. spinosa*, the three forms being referred to a single species, *P. communis*.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 822 in *O. E. T.*, *Prunus*, plumæ. (So *Erfurt Gl.*) *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1664 *Prunus*, plume. *c* 1350 *Nominale Gall.-Angl.* 681 (E. E. T. S.) Bolas plumbe and cirne. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 247 In peche Is graffid plomme. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 66 It is the custome (of late) to make..hedges of Quodlings, Plums, and vines. 1728 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xxiii. § 32 If an Abricot be grafted upon a Plumb. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* VII. (1794) 75 The genus plum, comprehending the apricot and cherry. 1899 NORA HOPPER in *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Mar. 10/1 Blossom on the plum,..Leaves upon the cherry.

3. With qualifying words. **a.** Applied to many species (and varieties) of the genus *Prunus*:

Beach P. of the Atlantic coast of U. S., *P. maritima*; **Canada P.**, *P. americana* (Miller *Plant-n.*); **Cherry** or **Myrobella P.**, *P. Myrobalana*; **Chickasaw P.** of N. America, *P. Chicasa* (*Treas. Bot.*); **Damascene**, †**Damasco**, **Damask**, or **Damson P.**: see DAMASK, DAMSON; **Japanese P.**, *P. japonica*; see also b; **Morocco P.**, ? = DAMSON; †**Muscle P.**, a purple variety of the plum; **Wild P.**, in Britain, *P. insititia* or *spinosa*; in N. America, *P. americana* and *P. subcordata* (*Treas. Bot.* and Miller *Plant-n.*); see also b. See also HORSE-PLUM, PEAR-*plum*, etc.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 188 *Beach Plumb (*Prunus maritima*). 1856 WHITTIER *Ranger* x, Where the purple beach-plum mellows. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 933 *P*[*runus*] *myrobalana*, which is named *Cherry Plum, probably from its colour, is a species from Canada. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Jan. 8/1 This year there are fresh cherry-plums from Argentina on sale. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 57 The *Damasco Plum is a good fruit, and the trees beare well. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 298 The black Damascen, the *Morocco, the Barbary, the Myrobalan, the Apricock Plumb, a delicate Plumb that parts clean from the Stone. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 509 All your dainty Plummes, are a little dry, and come from the Stone; As the *Muscle-Plumme. 1902 CORNISH *Naturalist Thames* 244 Low mounds...Some are covered with *wild-plum bushes.

b. Extended to many trees resembling the plum, esp. in fruit:

American Black P. ? = *Cocoa P.*; **Assyrian P.** = *Sebesten P.* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **Australian P.** or **Black P. of Illawarra**, *Cargillia australis*, N. O. *Ebenaceæ* (ibid.); **Blood P.** of Sierra Leone, *Hæmatostaphis Barteri*, N. O. *Anacardiaceæ* (*Treas. Bot.*); **Brazilian P.**, species of *Spondias*, N. O. *Anacardiaceæ* (Lee 1760); **Cocoa P.** of tropical America and Africa, *Chrysobalanus Icaco* (Lee 1760); **Darling P.**, the Red Ironwood of W. Indies and Florida, *Reynosia latifolia*; **East Indian P.**, *Flacourtia cataphracta*, and *F. Ramontchi* (Miller); **Grey P.** or **Guinea P.**, of Sierra Leone, *Parinarium excelsum*, N. O. *Chrysobalanaceæ*; of Australia, *Cargillia arborea*; **Jamaica P.**, a species of Hog-plum, *Spondias lutea*; **Japan** or **Japanese P.**, the Loquat; **Mountain P.**, *Ximenia americana*, N. O. *Olacaceæ*; **Port Arthur P.**, of Tasmania, *Cenarrhenes nitida*, N. O. *Proteaceæ* (*Treas. Bot.*); **Queensland P.**, *Owenia venosa*, N. O. *Meliaceæ*; **Sapodilla P.** of West Indies, *Sapota Achras*; **Sebesten P.**, *Cordia Myxa* and *C. latifolia*, N. O. *Boraginaceæ*; **Spanish P.** of W. Indies and S. Amer., *Spondias purpurea* (*Treas. Bot.*); also in the Antilles, *Mammea humilis*, N. O. *Clusiaceæ* (Miller); **Tamarind P.**, a leguminous tree of E. Indies, *Dialium indum*; **Tasmanian P.** = *Port Arthur P.* (Miller); **Urucuri P.**, a S. Amer. palm, *Attalea excelsa*; **Wild P.** of S. Africa, *Pappea capensis*, N. O. *Sapindaceæ*; of N. S. Wales, *Sideroxylon australis*, N. O. *Sapotaceæ*; **Yellow (Spanish) P.** of W. Indies = *Jamaica P.* See also DATE-*plum*, GINGER-BREAD-*plum*, HOG-PLUM, OLIVE-*plum*, PERSIMMON-*plum*, etc.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 223 The *Black Plum of Illawarra (*Cargillia australis*) .. is a slender tree ..; the fruits are the size of a large plum, and of dark purple colour. *Ibid.*, The *Grey Plum (*Cargillia arborea*) grows to a height of fifty or a hundred feet. *Ibid.* 846 The fruit of *P*[*arinarium*] *excelsum* is about the size of an Imperatrice plum, covered with a rough skin of a greyish colour, and commonly called the Rough-skin or Grey Plum. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 229 The yellow or *Jamaica Plumb Tree...The fruit is much esteemed by some people. 1889 J. H. MAIDEN *Usef. Native Plants* 49 *Queensland Plum, Sweet Plum. This plant bears a fine juicy red fruit with a large stone. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1018/2 S. Achras yields an edible fruit called in the West Indies the *Sapodilla plum. 1866 BRANDE & COXE *Dict. Sc.*, etc. II. 937/2 *Sebesten-plum is the fruit of *Cordia*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 397 The *Tamarind Plum of the East Indies, *D*[*ialium*] *indum*, has a delicious pulp resembling that of the Tamarind, but not quite so acid. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* x. (1864) 297 The fruit of this palm ripens on the upper river in April, .. similar in size and shape to the date...Vicente shook his head when he saw me one day eating a quantity of the *Urucuri plums. 1880 SILVER & Co. *S. Africa* (ed. 3) 139 The..*Wild Plum is the fruit of *Pappea Capensis*, a tree pretty common in Kaffirland. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 305 Hog Plum or *Yellow Spanish Plum of Jamaica, *Spondias lutea*.—Large tree.

4. A dried grape or raisin as used for puddings, cakes, etc.

This use probably arose from the substitution of raisins for dried plums or prunes as an ingredient in *plum-broth*, *-porridge*, etc. with retention of the name 'plum' for the substituted article. Quotations 1725–1733 prob. belong here.

a 1660 [Mock sermon: see PLUM-PIE] p. 6 But there is your Christmas pye and that hath plums in abundance...He that discovered the new Star in Cassiopeia..deserves not half so much to be remembered, as he that first married minced meat and Raisins together. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. vi. § 6 A grocer is a man who buys and sells sugar, and plumbs, and spices, for gain. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Plumb*, or *Plum*, in matters of spicery. See *Currans* and *Raisins*. 1733 FIELDING *Don Quix.* I. vi, 'Tis not only plumbs that make a pudding. 17.. *Hist. Jack Horner* [see PLUM-PIE 1]. 1755 JOHNSON, *Plum*,..2. Raisin; grape dried in the sun. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 686 Children, to whom you give a pill wrapped up in a raisin, will suck the plum and spit out the medicine. 1804 ANN & JANE TAYLOR *Poems Inf. Minds, Plum-cake*, While fingers and thumbs, for the sweetmeats and plums, Were hunting and digging beside. *a* 1845 HOOD *Son & Heir* V, A Grocer's plum might disappoint. 1884 DOWELL *Hist. Taxat.* IV. I. vii. 37 The dried grapes..we term simply raisins when used for eating uncooked, and plums when they form an ingredient in the famous English plum pudding.

b. = SUGAR-PLUM. (First quot. doubtful.)

1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* III. iv, So when you've swallowed the potion, you sweeten your mouth with a plum. 1790 COWPER *My Mother's Pict.* 61 Thy morning bounties ere I left my home, The biscuit, or confectionary plum.

c. *fig.* A stone or mass of rock embedded in a matrix of later origin; a pebble in a conglomerate; also, a stone embedded in concrete.

a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 355 The plums, or stones, embosomed by the matrix, are exactly of the same kinds, which are found everywhere in the earth adjacent. 1894 *Times* 22 Sept. 13/3 The interior was filled in with concrete deposited in layers of nine inches, while large single stones, technically called 'plums', weighing, as a rule, about three-and-a-half tons, were placed as close together as possible and bedded in mortar.

d. *fig.* A 'good thing', a tit-bit; one of the best things to be found in a book or article; one of the best or choicest things among situations or appointments; one of the 'prizes' of life; also, the pick or best of a collection of things, animals, etc.

1825 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Harry & Lucy, Concluded* IV. vii. 167 It is only the stupid parts of books which tire one. All that is necessary is to pick out the plums. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* VIII. i, Much too old a world to allow any Jack Horner to pick out its plums for his own personal gratification. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xvi, To fight it away for the sake of getting some sort of plum that he might divide with his mother and the girls. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* V, There were some real plums among the horses. 1889 *Academy* 2 Nov. 280 The reviewer who picks all the 'plums' out of a book is a person who is regarded with reasonable terror and resentment by both authors and publishers. 1901 *Scotsman* 5 Sept. 4/8 The posts named are justly regarded as plums of the Indian Civil Service.

5. The sum of £100,000. *slang*, now *rare*.

1689–1702 EARL OF AILESBURY *Mem.* (1890) 499 Those even that had nothing at the Revolution had the reputation after of being worth one hundred, and others two hundred thousand pounds. The first sum was christened one plum, and the last, two. *Ibid.* 634 In King William's time .. the tally trade alone brought in to some a hundred thousand pounds, which they then called a plum. 1709 PRIOR *Ladle, Moral*, The Miner must make up his Plumb, And dares not touch the hoarded sum. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 244 P 6 An honest Gentleman who..was worth half a Plumb. 1789 J. BELKNAP in *M. Cutler's Life*, etc. (1888) II. 252 The revenue is now about £90 plum, to be increased by funding. 1818 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVIII. 201/2 Though the personal effects do not exceed 140,000*l.* there are real estates sufficient to complete the second plumb. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* I. v, The only son of Sir Peter Halliday..the heir to a plum.

†**b.** *transf.* One who is possessed of £100,000.

1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 100 P 3 Several who were Plumbs, or very near it, became Men of moderate Fortunes. 1746 FIELDING *True Patriot* No. 11 Wks. 1775 IX. 322 A thing highly eligible by every good man, i.e. every Plumb. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 238 Warm Citizens with the insolence of a plumb in their countenances.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** attrib., as *plum-bloom*, *-blow* (BLOW *sb.*[3]), *-culture*, *-flower*, *-frumenty*, *-gum*, *-juice*, *-lea*, *-loaf*, *-moth*, *-pattern*, *-season*, *-stock*, *-stone*, *-tart*, *-trade*, *-weevil*. **b.** objective, similative, etc., as *plum-feeder*, *-holder*, *-seller*; *plum-purple*, *-round* adjs.; *plum-like* adj. **c.** parasynthetic, as *plum-coloured*, *-necked*, *-tinted* adjs. **d.** Special comb.: **plum-bird**, **-budder**, local names of the bullfinch; **plum-colour**, a shade of purple; so **plum-coloured** *a.*; **plum-fir**, a tree, *Podocarpus andina*, N. O. *Taxaceæ*; **plum-gouger**, a weevil (*Coccotorus scutellaris*); **plum-pockets**, a disease of plums in which the fruit grows hollow, without a stone (cf. *pocket-plum* s. v. POCKET *sb.*). See also PLUM-BROTH, PLUM-CAKE, etc.

1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, **Plum-bird*, the Bullfinch. *Ibid.*, **Plum-budder*. 1897 *Daily News* 12 June 6/2 Other fashionable colours for gloves are Liberty green,.. salmon pink, coral red, sky blue, *plum-bloom. 1868 WHITMAN *Singing in Spring* 23 in *Sel. Poems* 390 Stems of currants, and *plum-blows, and the aromatic cedar. 1882 *Garden* 30 Sept. 288/3 Flowers which change from white to *plum colour. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol., Jackd. Rheims*, The Cardinal drew Off each *plum-colour'd shoe. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 5 July 5/2 *Plum-culture is a lottery: for plums either fruit too lightly or they break the tree and glut the market. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* III. 168/2 The *Plum Curculio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*) is about ¼ in. long,.. and has on each wing-case, in the middle, a black, shining hump. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 496 *Plum Fir, *Prumnopitys elegans*, [a name proposed by Philippi for *Podocarpus andina*]. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* III. 172/2 *P*[*odocarpus*] *andina*.., Plum Fir, fr[uit] resembling in form and size the berry of an ordinary White Grape, but in structure that of a Cherry. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 170 The *plum-firmity and mellow ale at sheep-shearing dwindled into small-beer, and roasted apples. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* III. 168/2 The second species [of Plum-weevil] (*Coccotorus scutellaris*) is popularly called the *Plum Gouger. 1730 BURDON *Pocket Farrier* (1735) 82 Take one Ounce of *Plumb Gum beaten very small. 1897 W. C. HAZLITT *Ourselves* 30 The *plum-holders, instead of sharing with their poorer brethren, ask the public to make up the deficiency. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* XI. No. 41. 73 A red *plum-juice colour. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 844 Its fruit ..is called Wilde Pruime (i.e. Wild Plum) from its *plum-like eatable flesh. 1879 SIR E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* II. (1882) 45 The *plum-necked parrots swung from fruit to fruit. 1895 *Daily News* 29 Nov. 2/3 An oviform jar and cover of *plum-pattern. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Taphrina*, a genus of parasitic discomycetous fungi...*T. Pruni* [causes] the disease of plums known as '*plum-pockets'. 1882 *Garden* 4 Nov. 396/1 The rich-shaded, *plum-purple pips. 1581 C. T. in Farr *S. P. Elis.* (1845) 395, I will not maserate, Saith he, my *plum-round physnomie. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 30 An ordinary cheesemonger or *plum-seller. 1699 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (ed. 9) 132 [Graft] Plums, on *Plum-stocks. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 251 Plumb-stocks and Cherry-stocks may be raised from Suckers as well as from Stones. *c* 1900 *Beeton's Every-day Cook. Bk.*, **Plum Tart*..Seasonable, with various kinds of plums, from the beginning of August to the beginning of October. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* III. 168/1 The flowers and fruits are attacked chiefly by the *Plum Weevil (*Rhynchites cupreus*) and the Plum Tortrix (*Carpocapsa funebrana*).

Plum (plʌm), *a.* Also 6 **plumme**, 7–9 **plumb**. [app. f. same root as PLUM *v.*]

1. = PLUMP *a.*[1] 3. Now *dial.*

1570 NORTH *Doni's Philos.* II. 50 This Tenche was so plumme and fatte that shee might well serue him for a good meale. *Ibid.* III. 69 Hee is rounde, plumme, fatte, and as full as an Egge. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* VII. xiv, Her necke was round, most plum and large her brest. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 42 A pretie rounde faced wench..as fat and plum euerie part of her as a plouer.

2. *dial.* Soft and elastic, as a cushion; well-raised and light, as bread.

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Plum*, light, soft. *West.* 1853 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. VIII. 65/2 *Plum* .. employed in Devonshire in the sense of 'soft', e.g. 'a plum bed': meaning a soft, downy bed. *Ibid.*, If the cake rises well in the oven, it is commonly said that it is 'nice and plum'. 1893 'Q.' [COUCH] *Delectable Duchy* 207 The cushions felt extraordinary plum.

3. *dial.* Of a rock: Soft, easily worked.

1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall Mines* 96 As regards granite, the miner commonly prefers the somewhat decomposed kinds, in a state to which he applies the term *plumb*—a term much in use in Cornwall to express softness combined with a fair amount of resistance. *Ibid.* 97 A plumb granite or elvan is more particularly esteemed for tin, though the cases are not rare in which large bunches of copper and tin ores are found in hard granite.

For other dial. senses see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

4. *Comb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Puttotta*, a good handsome, plum-cheekt wench or lasse. 1603 — *Montaigne* I. XXIV. 63 Insteade of plum-feeding the same [mind], hee hath onely spunged it vp with vanitie. *Ibid.* I. XXXVIII. 121 More plumb-cheekt, in better health and liking then I am.

Plum, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5 **plumb-y**, **plum-**, 6 **plom**, 9 **plum**, **plumb**. [This and the related adj. PLUMMY are known from *c* 1400; the vb. appears to contain a root found also in PLIM *v.*, and perh. in PLUMP.]

1. *intr.* To swell up; to become light or spongy, as dough when 'rising'.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. ii. (Bodl. MS.), Per is

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clene and pure aier and moche swete humoure and þat for plumynge and holes þat drawiþ and fongeth swete humoure. *Ibid.* XIX. iv, Moiste mater ipressed and ifonge [*ed.* 1495 take] is araied & made to plumby & to sprede [*humidum compressum paratur ad sparsionem et partium separationem*]. 1853 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. VIII. 65/2 There is also a verb *to plum*...Dough, when rising under the influence of heat and fermentation, is said to be *plumming* well. 1875 M. G. PEARSE *Dan. Quorm* 32 Why there was the pan of bread set down before the fire to 'plumb'.

2. *trans.* To make plump; to render soft and springy: = PLUMP *v.*[2] 1.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 27 How to plom vp a horse, and to make him fatte and lustie. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Cornwall), To 'plum up' the bed or pillow, i.e. to render them soft.

Plum, variant of PLUMB *sb.*, *a.*, and *v.*

Plumaceous (plumē·ʃəs), *a. rare*—°. [f. mod. L. *plūmāce-us*, f. L. *pluma* plume: see -ACEOUS.] Feathery, having the character of a contour-feather.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Plumaceus*,.. pertaining to a feather; feathery; plumaceous.

Pluma·ch, pluma·sh. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. F. *plumache* (now only dial.) = It. *piumaccio* a plume or bunch of feathers; f. L. *plūma* feather + suffix repr. L. *-aceus, -um.*] A plume. Cf. PLUMASSE.

1494 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 400 Foure balde horsses, well barded and like crestes on theyr heddys as wer on theire tentes stondyng be twen ij. great and high plumashis of whit. *a* 1684 LAW *Mem.* (1818) 162 Plumashes above, and gramashis below, Its no wonder to see how the world doth go. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 86 Having on their Heads their Caps of Silver guilt, with Plumaches of Feathers. *c* 1689 in Napier *Dundee* (1862) II. 11 He wore a white plumach that day. 1904 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* xi. 335 He was the more conspicuous as the only wearer of a white plumach.

†**Pluma·ciol.** *Med. Obs.* Also 6 -aciolle, -aceole. [ad. med.L. *plūmāciolus*, dim. from late L. *plūmācium* down pillow (Ambrose, Cassiod.), f. *plūma* soft feather, down. Cf. OF. *plumaceole*, and *plumacel* (in Godef.) in similar sense.] A pledget or small pad used in surgery.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 13 Brynge þou þe parties of þe wounde togidere þorus sowynge, or wiþ plumaciols—þat ben smale pelewis—or wiþ byndynge, if þat sewynge be nouȝt nessessarie. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 11 b/2 With lint, and with little plumaceoles therof being made. *Ibid.* 18 b/2 A flatte plumaciolle or tent made of linte.

†**Pluma·de.** *Obs. rare.* [app. corrupt. of *plumard*: cf. *cockade*. (Palsgr. has 'Busshe of oystrisshe fethers, *plumart*', f. *plume* + *-art*, -ARD.)] A mourning plume for a horse.

1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6084/4 A Mourning Horse covered with black Cloth,..with Plumades before and behind. 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* III. 418 The second Mourning-Horse, covered with black Cloth, caparisoned with the same Arms.., with Plumades, led by a Groom on Foot.

Plumage (plū·mėdʒ). Also 5 plomage, 7 plummage. [a. OF. *plumage* (14th c., *plumaige*, in Littré), f. *plume* PLUME: see -AGE.]

1. Feathers collectively; the natural covering of a bird.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xvi. 102 The pecock..is moche prowde of his fair fethers and plumage. 1486 [see MAIL *sb.*[1] 5]. 1630 DRAYTON *Noah's Flood* Wks. (1748) 467/1 Pruning his plumage, cleansing every quill. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Plumage*, a term in Hawking for the Feathers under a Hawks Wing. 1742 GRAY *Spring* 47 No painted plumage to display. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. i. 54 We are not.. to conclude, that the goose alone afforded the plumage for the arrows. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1873) 16 The period at which the perfect plumage is acquired varies.

fig. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvi, While she was thinking what to say, Marie gradually wiped away her tears, and smoothed her plumage in a general sort of way.

† **b.** *spec.* in *Falconry.* Feathers given to a hawk as a casting (CASTING *vbl. sb.* 3 c). *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A iij b, Euer fede hir with vnwassh meet and looke that hir castyng be plumage. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 117 Giue hir casting or plumage agayne according as hir state dothe require. 1633 LATHAM *Falconry* Words Art Expl., *Plummage* are small downy feathers which the Hawke takes, or are giuen her for casting.

2. *fig.* **a.** In reference to the use of plumes.

1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* VI. 296 All the strength and plumage of thy youth. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xii, This expression of liberality and trust .. gave full plumage to Mistress Deborah's hopes. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* ix. (1873) 327 The false plumage of an expiation.

b. Jocularly applied to dress.

1895 RASHDALL *Univ. Europe* I. 22 The Doctor of Music, who in spite of his gorgeous plumage is not a member of Convocation.

3. A bunch or tuft of feathers used as an ornament; a plume. Now *rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Plumage*, feathers or a bunch of feathers. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1206/1 Having Scarlet, and other fine Coats, all richly laced, and bearing very rich Plumages, Scarfs, and Embroidered Belts. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* I. 400 The purple plumage nods. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. x. (1872) III. 174 Nothing of the soldier but the epaulettes and plumages.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **plumage-stitch** (*Embroidery*), a stitch or arrangement of stitching designed to imitate plumage; **plumage-work**: see quot. 1886.

1886 LADY ALFORD *Needlework as Art* vi. 207 The 'Opus Plumarium' is one of the most ancient groups, and includes all flat stitches... I propose to restore its original title of plumage work. 1901 L. F. DAY & MARY BUCKLE *Art in Needlework* vii. (ed. 2) 62 [Feather-stitch] is not to be confounded with what is called 'plumage-stitch', which..is a version of satin-stitch. *Ibid.* x. 100 The worker adapts .. the length of the stitch to the work to be done, directing it also according to the form to be expressed, and so arrives,..by way of satin-stitch, at what is called plumage-stitch.

Plumaged (plū·mėdʒd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.] Furnished with or as with plumage, feathered; having plumage.

1820 KEATS *Cap & Bells* V, On they swim With the sweet princess on her plumag'd lair. 1837 H. AINSWORTH *Crichton* I. 297 Parrots, and other gaily plumaged birds. 1865 ALEX. SMITH *Summ. Skye* (1880) 287 Every knoll plumaged with birches. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 302 They..became very finely plumaged by the fall. 1895 Mrs. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* 87 Flocks of bright-plumaged water-fowl.

Plumagery (plū·mėdʒri). [f. as prec. + -RY.] (See quot.)

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 204/2 The Chinese are now very skilful and ingenious in the art of plumagery or feather-working.

Plumash: see PLUMACH.

†**Pluma·sse.** *Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *plumasse* (1505) a great plume, f. *plume* PLUME + augment. suffix *-asse* :—L. *-ācea*, adj. suffix.] = PLUMACH.

1494 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 396 Therll of Suffolkes..crest .. was a lion of gold, the taille fourched, sett in maner of a curnalles with plumasses whit and grene.

†**Pluma·ssery.** *Obs. rare*—°. [a. OF. *plumasserie* ornament of feathers (Godef.), f. *plumasse*: see prec., and cf. next.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Plumassery*, a plume or bunch of feathers. [So 1775 in ASH; and in subseq. Dictionaries.]

Plumassier (plumāsiē·ɹ). Also 6 -asier. [a. F. *plumassier* (1480), f. *plumasse*: see above and -IER.] One who works or trades in feathers or plumes for ornamental purposes.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 250 The couerings of his tent .. are all of gold .. with the curious workemanship of plumasiers. 1812 MOORE *Post-bag* (heading) Anacreontic to a Plumassier. 1846 Mrs. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 46 Lady Downingstreet must take care that her Royal Highness's court plume come home in due time from the plumassier. 1894 *Spectator* 20 Jan. 80/1 The plume of egret's feathers, or 'ospreys', as the plumassiers..chose to call them.

Plumate (plū·mēt), *a. Entom.* [ad. L. *plūmāt-us*, pa. pple. of *plūmāre* to cover with feathers.] Feathered, covered with plumose down.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 324 *Plumate*..when the awn is feathered. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Plumate antenna*, an aristate antenna with the arista covered with fine hairs, as in many flies.

†**Plu·matile,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *plūmātilis* (Plautus) embroidered like feathers, f. *plūma* feather.] Made of feathers.

1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. i. 279 That plumatile kind of Work .. brought to us from the utmost Parts of the West Indies.

†**Pluma·tion.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [n. of action from L. *plūmāre* to feather: see -ATION.] An application of a feather or of down to a sore, etc.

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 206 Sometimes the tumor is so malignant, that..we are constrained to apply actuall cauters, or tents, and plumations what [? wet] in oyle of Vitreoll.

†**Plumative,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *plumāt-us* feathered + -IVE.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Plumative*, made of feathers. [1644 Ridiculed in *Vindex Anglicus* 5, 6.]

Plumb (plʌm), *sb.* Forms: 3–7 plumbe, 3–9 plum, 4–7 plumme, 5 plomme, 5–6 plombe, 5–7 plume, 6 plome, 7- plumb. [ad. F. *plomb* :—L. *plumb-um* lead; the ME. forms *plumbe*, *plombe*, *plomme*, app. a. OF. **plombe*, *plomme* (1309 in Godef.) sounding lead :—late L. **plumba*, orig. pl. of *plumbum*. In sense 2 app. f. PLUMB *v.*]

1. A mass or ball of lead, used for various purposes. **a.** The weight attached to a mason's plumb-line, to secure its perpendicularity; also a weight attached for the same purpose to a quadrant.

Off or *out of plumb*, out of the perpendicular.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2247 Wit cord and plum [*v. rr.* plumbe, plumme] þai wroght sa hei. 14.. in Halliw. *Rara Math.* (1841) 58 Til..þe threde whereon þe plumbe henges falle vpon þe mydel lyne of þe quadrant. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/2 Plumbe, of wryhtys or masonys (*K.*, *P.* plumme..), *perpendiculum*. 1530 PALSGR. 256/1 Plumbe for a carpenter, *riglet*. 1769 WALES in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 151 The spirits of wine, in which the plumb of the quadrant is immersed. 1858 W. ARNOT *Laws fr. Heaven* Ser. II. xv. 128 They suspend their plumb, not from the middle, but from one edge of the rule. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Mar. 3/2 The column is seriously off plumb. 1906 *Expositor* Feb. 180 It is not level .., and therefore, being out of plumb, must sooner or later fall.

b. A sounding-lead, a mariner's plummet; also a plummet used by anglers to measure the depth of a stream or pond. Also *fig.*

[Cf. 1309 JOINVILLE *Vie de S. Louis* CXXII. (Godef.), Giete ta plomme.] *c* 1440 LOVELICH *Merlin* 4564 He Sank a-down lik a plom of led. 1530 PALSGR. 256/1 Plumbe for a shyppeman, *plomb de sonde*. *a* 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll.* ii. 8 For once that word had weight, a whineing Man Hangs to the Plumme. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xi. 276 His mind intellectual plumb hath never yet sounded.

c. In other senses (chiefly *obs.*), as: a small piece of lead with which a scourge or rod is loaded; a weight of a clock or of a similar instrument; a small weight attached to a fishing-line below the float, to keep the latter in an upright position; a ball or bullet of lead as a missile; a kind of dumb-bell.

a 1350 *St. Laurence* 191 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 110 With staues he bad þai suld him bete And pelt on him with plumes of lede. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *St. Kath.* V. 1133 Bete hir and reende hir with Iern and plummes of leed! *a* 1450 *Fysshynge w. an Angle* (1883) 16 Þe next plume to the hoke schall be ther from a large fote & more and euery plumbe of quantite to þe gretnes of the lyne. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 28 To..wynde vp the peys and the plummys as ofte as nede is. 1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 293 Lede to 3et the plumbis. *Ibid.* 295 To cary the plumbis of lede fra the Abbay to the clos cartis. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 281 The plumbe of a clocke, being the first moouer, doth cause all the other wheeles to mooue. 1625 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 296 For a rope for the great plume of the clocke, 2s. 6d. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* iv. § 14 (1689) 46 The least weight of Plumb or Lead you can. 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 211 They..hurled from slings the deadly plumb of lead.

2. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* 'A deep pool in a river or the sea; a perpendicular fall' (E. D. D.). (Usually spelt *plum.*)

1819 in R. Ford *Harp Perth.* (1893) 208 (E.D.D.) Yon fause stream, that near the sea, Hides monie a shelve and plum. 1835 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1856 IV. 235 Tak tent you dinna droon me in some plum. 1895 OCHILTREE *Redburn* XV. 144 The 'plums' were the only parts of its narrow channel that showed signs of water.

3. *Comb.*: †**plumb-right** *a.*, exactly vertical; †**plumb-wise** (**plim-wise**) *adv.*, in the manner of a plumb-line, perpendicularly.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 826/2 Wyth a strynge by the halfe keepe them plume right vnder. 1552 HULOET, Plummeryght downe, *perpendicularis*. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* vii. 26 The Waight *C* is attracted plim-wise to the Axis *A. B.*

Plumb, plum (plʌm), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 5 plom, 6 plome, plum(m)e, 6–7 plumbe, 5- plum, 7- plumb (9 plomb). [f. PLUMB *sb.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Vertical, perpendicular.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 520 The water, syn she [the dove] com, Of depnes plom, Is fallen a fathom. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 240 All wallis..muste be made leuell and plumme. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 142 A waight..fastned at the bottome to hold this ring plumbe and steady. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 1 The care of erecting the Walls very plum. 1897 BAILEY *Princ. Fruit-growing* 245 Necessity for staking and tying the trees to keep them plumb.

2. a. Downright, thorough-going; sheer.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1810) IV. xi. 259 Neither can an opposition, neither can a ministry, be always wrong. To be a plumb man, therefore, with either is an infallible mark, that the man must mean more and worse than he will own he does mean. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 6 Sept., Nothing but pests—just plum pests. 1904 C. MARRIOTT *Genevra* vi. 106 Addling their brains with plum trash about love and all.

b. *Cricket.* Of the wicket: Level, true.

1902 *Daily Chron.* 29 July 3/2 To witness a modern first-class match on a 'plumb' wicket. 1903 LD. HAWKE in *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Mar. 9/2, I believe there are counties who go into the field on a day when, we will say, there is a plumb wicket, and say 'we shall be here until half-past six'.

B. *adv.* [Cf. F. *à plomb* straight down.]

1. Of motion or position: Vertically, perpendicularly; straight *down*; rarely, straight *up*.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 1833 Hit was diked doun plum, That no man myȝth ther-ouer com. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 24 Diches..so brode and so plume [*ed.* 1550 plum, GRAFTON plumme] stepe yᵗ was woondre to behold. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 8 When the Sunne shineth directly plumbe ouer mens heads, and causeth no shadow. 1640 G. ABBOT *Job Paraphr.* 252 The eagle is so strong as to mount plum up..to an infinit height. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 933 Fluttring his pennons vain plumb down he drops. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* V. Wks. 1757 IV. 240 Shall we rush, as down a precipice, and leap plumb into the jaws of extempore death? 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. xiii, The Abbot, starting plumb up..answered [etc.]. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* IV. § 11. 103 Drapery .. fell from their human forms plumb down.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** Exactly, directly, precisely.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. XXXIV. 609 The wind Septentrio that bloweth plumbe North, is far more daungerous and mischievous. 1701 CIBBER *Love Makes Man* II. ii, Lay your Lips softly, softly, close and plum to hers. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1810) III. lvi. 303 Her daughter..imagined herself plumb against me. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* XX. 147 Most of them [Delawares] can hit 'plumb centre' with any of their mountain associates. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 246 The famous diatribe against Jesuitism in the Latter-Day Pamphlets..points plumb in the same direction.

b. Immediately, directly, straight.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. § 144 (1740) 216 If the Lords had come plumb upon their Trial, and..had been acquitted, the politic Crisis had been at an End.

c. As an intensive: Completely, entirely, absolutely, quite. Chiefly *U. S. slang.*

1587 *Misfortunes of Arthur* (1828) II. iv. *Chorus* 41 Then rowles and reeles and falles at length plum ripe. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Plum pleasant*, very pleasant. 1882 BURDETT *Life Penn* V. 83 Penn..wrote his wife and children a long letter..which filled them plumbfull of good advice. 1893 *Harper's Weekly* Christmas 1211/1 'You're plumb crazy', she remarked, with easy candor. 1897 KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 21 You've turned up, plain, plumb providential for all concerned.

Plumb (plʌm), *v.* Also 4 plumben, 5 plome, 5–7 plumbe, 6 plombe, 6–9 plum. [f. PLUMB *sb.* and *a.*, in various unconnected senses; partly perh. after F. *plomber* (1539 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

I. †**1.** *intr.* To sink or fall like a plummet; to fall or plump straight down. *Obs.*

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c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 186 þer hertis ben so hevy þat þei plumben doun to helle.

II. 2. a. *trans.* To sound (the sea, etc.) with a plummet; to measure (the depth) by sounding.

a 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvi. 29 Plum weill the grund quhat evir 3e doo. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Plomber*, to plombe or sounde the depth of a thing. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. I. iii. (1737) 10 Poole's-Hole..has been plumbed to the Depth of 800 Fathom, and yet no Bottom found. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. v, I consulted the most experienced seamen upon the depth of the channel, which they had often plummed. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ii. (1880) 71 The depth having been carefully plumbed.

b. *fig.* To sound the depths of; to fathom, to reach the bottom of.

1599 *Broughton's Let.* xii. 40 Though Plato and Hermes haue plumbd it deeply, must wee reach no further, then their shallow sounding? 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* ii, Silently she looked down, and plumbed them all [infirmities]. 1849 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* v. 151 So I plumb the deeps of depression.

c. *To plumb a track* (*U. S. colloq.*), to trace or follow out a road.

1844 MRS. HOUSTON *Yacht Voy. Texas* II. 205 Plumbing the track, the Texan term for tracing a road, is, at all times, a slow and tedious operation. 1892 J. L. LAWLESS in *Country Church* (Buckland, Mass.) 16 Mar., I..always noticed that when Old Rover took one track and plumbed it through, he holed the game.

III. 3. To render vertical, to adjust or test by a plumb-line. Also *fig.*

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 162 To *Plum*, to hew any Piece downright, or perpendicular. 1795 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 448 Slender staffs were..made upright, by being plumbed in directions at right angles to each other. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 23 They are valuable aids in plumbing the frames and keeping the side of the ship fair.

4. To place vertically above or below.

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 235/1 Above will be elegant sheds and powerful cranes, to plumb the hold. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vii. (ed. 2) 264 The shears should be so placed that a boat..may come under them, or be 'plumbed' from their heads when sloped.

b. *intr.* To hang vertically.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., To plumb*, to form the vertical line. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 121 The purchase [will] plumb clear of the ship's side.

IV. †5. *trans.* (?) To solder with lead. [Cf. Cotgr. '*Plomber*, to lead, or tinne; also, to soulder, or colour with lead,' etc.] *Obs.*

c 1479 *Paston Lett.* III. 271 A standing cuppe with a cover therto plommed.

6. To weight with lead.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. an Angle* (1883) 16 Your lynys must be plomed with leyd. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 512 After your hooke is thus fastened, you shall plumbe your line; which is to fasten certain pieces of lead.. about it. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 243 Stake this Net athwart the River; the bottom being plumbed, that it may sink about six inches. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXVI. 464 The oars are plumbed in the handle, so as to balance on the edge of the boat.

7. To seal (luggage) with a leaden seal.

1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 20 When your luggage has been searched, you had better have your trunk plumbed with a leaden stamp for Paris. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 473, I shall have the whole corded and plumbed by the Custom house here. 1820 MRS. STARKE *Direct. Trav. on Cont.* ii. 36 We had our trunks plumbed, in order to secure them from examination [by the custom-house officers].

V. [Back-formation from *plumber*.]

8. *intr.* To work in lead as a plumber. Also *trans.* (*colloq.*)

1889 W. S. GILBERT *Foggerty's Fairy*, etc. (1892) 217, I am a plumber...I have plumbed in the very best families. 1901 *Speaker* 30 Mar. 703/1 There was once a perfect being who did actually plumb. *Mod. newspaper*, The house has been duly plumbed, painted, and whitewashed.

Hence **Plu·mbing** *ppl. a.*, doing plumbers' work.

1896 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 3/1 Even the plumbing fraternity cannot grumble. It is a mistake..to suppose that a very rigorous winter is the best for plumbers.

Plumb: see PLUM.

Plumbagin (plʊmbæ·dʒin). *Chem.* [ad. F. *plombagine*, f. L. *plumbāgo* (see PLUMBAGO) + *-ine*, -IN 1.] The acrid principle of the root of *Plumbago europæa*. (See PLUMBAGO 3.)

1830 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XVII. 385 *Plumbagine*, a new vegetable substance...M. Dulong has obtained a particular vegeto-principle from the roots of the *Plumbago Europæa*. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 767 Plumbagin..was discovered by M. Dulong d'Astafort, in the root of the *plumbago Europæa*, in 1828. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 685 *Plumbagin*..crystallises in delicate needles or prisms often grouped in tufts; has a styptic saccharine taste, with acrid biting after-taste.

†Plumba·gine. *Obs.* Also plomb-. [ad. F. *plombagine* (1572 in Godef.), ad. L. *plumbāgo*, *-inem*: see PLUMBAGO.]

1. See quots. (Perh. never in Eng. use.)

[1611 COTGR., *Plombagine*, f., pure lead turned almost into ashes by the vehemence of the fire: This is th'artificiall *Plombagine*, and comes of lead put into a furnace with gold, or siluer oare, to make them melt the sooner...There is also a naturall, or minerall *Plombagine*, which (as Mathiolus thinketh) is no other then siluer mingled with lead-stone, or oare.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Plumbagin* [quoting Cotgr. verbatim]. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Plumbagin* [1706 -ine], silver mingled with lead stone, or oar. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Plumbagine*, lead naturally mingled with silver.

2. = PLUMBAGO 2.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. The.* 304 In the banks of the same river [Ayr] some miles higher up, he [Dr. Hutton] found a piece of coal..involved in whinstone, and extremely incombustible. It consumed very slowly in the fire, and deflagrated with nitre like plumbago. This he considered as the same fossil which has been described under the name of *plombagine*. 1811 PINKERTON *Petralogy* I. 552 Anthracite seems to have been first observed by Dolomieu; but Born..has classed it under graphite, which he calls *plombagine*, or carburet of iron. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 384 Crystallized carbon is..found naturally..as a mineral species known by the appellation plumbagine. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 245 Vauquelin takes it to be a carbonaceous matter, such as plumbagine or black-lead.

Plumbaginous (plʊmbæ·dʒinəs), *a.* [f. L. *plumbāgo*, *-in-em* PLUMBAGO + -OUS.] Of the nature of or pertaining to plumbago or graphite.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 184 Plombaginous, or micaceous iron ore. 1820 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xvi. (1859) 77 It..considerably resembles the plumbaginous powder..obtained by the action of acid on cast iron. 1845 LYELL *Trav. N. Amer.* I. 249 In the plumbaginous anthracite of Worcester the proportion of volatile matter is about 3 per cent. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* v. 77 The variety plumbaginous schist contains plumbago in its layers.

Plumbago (plʊmbā·go). Also 7 **plumbage**, 8 **plombago**. [a. L. *plumbāgo* a species of lead ore, also a plant, leadwort, fleawort (Pliny): in both senses rendering Gr. *μολύβδαινα* of Dioscorides, deriv. of *μόλυβδος* lead. For the original meaning and complicated history of the word, see note below.]

†1. Applied to the yellow oxide of lead (litharge); also sometimes to the sulphide (galena); and (in quot. 1612) app. to minium or red oxide of lead, obtained from litharge by further oxidation. *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 77 Plumbago, or red lead, hath the force of binding. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 38 Plumbage [L.] *Plumbago.* P[lace] It sticks to the furnace in the purifying of silver or gold. M[atter] of Silver or Gold purified with lead. N[ame] Μολύβδαινα Molybdæna..it's like litharge in vertue. 1669 ROWLAND tr. *Schroder's Med.-Chem. Pharmacop.* xix. 245-6 Molybdena or Plumbago. It is natural or artificial: the first is Lead Ore or that mixed with silver. The artificial is a kind of Litharge, that sticks to the bottom of the Furnace [etc.]

2. *Min.* Black lead or graphite; one of the allotropic forms of carbon: used for pencils, also, mixed with clay, for making crucibles; and for many other purposes.

'Black lead' is the popular, and 'graphite' the strictly scientific name; but the term 'plumbago' is largely used in the arts, esp. in mining.

1784 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* 158 Plumbago, *Reissbley*.. *Blyerts* of the Swedes...In a strong heat and open fire it is wholly volatile. 1786 tr. *Scheele's Chem. Ess.* 243 The black lead or plumbago which is generally known in commerce, is very different from molybdæna. *Ibid.* 250 Hence I am convinced, that plumbago is a kind of mineral sulphur or charcoal; the constituent parts of which are aerial acid and a considerable quantity of phlogiston. 1788 *Cronstedt's Min.* (ed. 2) II. 451 Black lead or plumbago is a fossil substance extremely black. 1795 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 335 The black matter was therefore a compound of iron and carbon, or, as some chemists term it, plumbago; and which in the new system is denominated a carburet of iron. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 58 Plumbago. Graphite of Werner..carbon combined with one tenth or one eighth of its weight of malleable iron. 1799 — *Geol. Ess.* 191 Probably because the iron..had absorbed too great a quantity of carbon, and was thus converted into plombago. 1808 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (ed. 5) 242 Another combination of iron and carbon, which is a true carburet of iron, is the substance called plumbago, or black-lead, used in fabricating pencils, and in covering iron to prevent rust. [So 1815 (ed. 7) II. 120.] 1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol.* (ed. 2) 32/1 Anthracite resembles and appears to pass into plumbago. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 619 That very rare mineral called black lead, plumbago, or wad, is found in Borrowdale, in Cumberland. The mines in this place have been wrought since the days of Queen Elizabeth, and furnish the very best material hitherto discovered for making pencils. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 82 Graphite, or Plumbago, crystallizes in six-sided plates.

3. *Bot.* A genus of herbaceous plants, inhabiting Southern Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, having spikes of subsessile flowers, with a tubular five-parted calyx; leadwort: so called from the colour of the flowers. [Pliny's name (rendering Gr. Μολύβδαινα), adopted as generic name by Tournefort, 1700.] Also *attrib.*

[1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 336 There groweth commonly an herbe named in Greeke Molybdæna, that is to say in Latine, *Plumbago*, euen vpon euery corne land.] 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 42 Infusion of Leaves of Plumbago in Olive Oil. 1776 LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. (ed. 3) 337 Leadwort, *Plumbago*. 1877 J. A. CHALMERS *Tiyo Soga* vi. 53 He distributed twigs from the plumbago plant to be worn round the neck. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 346 Pale blue plumbagos, yellow canariensis.

[*Note.* In Dioscorides, *μολύβδαινα*, f. *μόλυβδος* lead, was applied to a mineral substance (v. 97, 100), and a plant. The former was yellow oxide of lead (PbO), esp. the litharge produced in the extraction of gold and silver from ores containing lead. By Pliny this is latinized as *molybdæna*, also once (xxxiv. 18. 50) by *plumbāgo*, which, as well as *galēna*, were applied by him to the yellow oxide, but prob. included as an inferior variety the sulphide (PbS), called by Dioscorides *μολυβδοειδὴς λίθος*, 'lead-like stone', the modern GALENA. For the plant Pliny always uses *plumbago*. In the French transl. (1572) of Matthioli's Commentary on Dioscorides, *μολύβδαινα* = *plumbago* is rendered *plombagine*, in It. *piombaggine*, and is stated to be identical with litharge; but other ores may have been included. Thence the explanations of the word in Cotgrave and other English writers down to Bailey: see PLUMBAGINE, and sense 1 above. In Holland's *Pliny*, *plumbago* is rendered *litharge*. In the 16th c., to Agricola and others in Germany practically interested in mining, *plumbago* mainly meant the sulphide of lead, but also included other substances similar to this in appearance, and in the property of staining the fingers and marking paper, esp. the native sulphides of antimony and molybdenum, STIBNITE (Sb_2S_3) and MOLYBDENITE (MoS_2), and the mineral graphite. In 1567 Christoph. Enkel (Encelius) of Saalfeld, while identifying Pliny's *molybdæna*, *galēna*, and *plumbāgo*, distinguished the 'productive' species (i. e. the oxide and sulphide of lead) from the 'barren' (*sterilis*), which yielded no lead, and was mainly graphite; the latter was described by Ferrante Imperato in 1599 as employed in the *grafio piombino*, 'leaden pencil'. In 1779 Scheele found that certain samples of the 'barren' plumbago, on being burnt, were dissipated into carbonic acid gas, and that in fact they consisted of carbon: see quot. 1786 in sense 2. In 1789 Werner and Karsten proposed the name GRAPHITE instead of the ambiguous 'plumbago'. But its composition was still disputed. An analysis, made by French chemists in 1786, had given, after volatilization, a residue of iron, and plumbago was pronounced a carburet of iron (see quot. 1795). This view prevailed until Karsten in 1826 and Sefström in 1829 proved that the iron was only an impurity in the specimens analysed, and that graphite or plumbago was, as Scheele had said in 1779, really a mineral form of carbon. (See paper by Dr. John W. Evans, F. G. S., in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 1907.)]

Plumba·goed, *a.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.] Covered with plumbago, black-leaded.

1860 ALEX. WATT *Electro-Metallurgy* 58 A solution of nitrate of silver..will answer well for depositing on plumbagoed surfaces.

Plumba·llophane. *Min.* [See PLUMBO-.] 'A variety of allophane containing a little lead' (Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896).

†Plumbane. *Chem. Obs.* [f. L. *plumb-um* lead + -ANE 2 a.] Davy's proposed name for chloride of lead, horn-lead.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 397 One combination only of lead with chlorine is known..called horn lead by the old chemists...The name proposed for it is plumbane.

†Plum·bary. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *plumbārius*, f. *plumbum* lead.] Lead ore, galena.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 428 Lead..is extracted also out of a certain Plumbary, effoded out of Mynes, which stone they call Molybdoides; the Lead thus secerned and melted, is poured into water, while hot, till it leave its dross.

Plumbat, obs. Sc. form of PLUMMET.

†Plu·mbate 1. *Obs.* Also 7 (?) **plumbet.** [app. ad. late L. *plumbātæ* leaden balls, also (Cod. Theodos.) a scourge to which leaden balls were attached, f. *plumbāre* to make of lead; but cf. PLUMMET *sb.* 4.] In *pl.* The leaden balls with which a scourge was loaded.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 94/1 Then Decius moued with anger commaunded hym to be beaten with plumbattes (which is sayth Sabellicus, a kinde of scourging). 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 330 Sericus and Asbolius..he caused to be killed with the mightie pelts of plumbets.

Plu·mbate 2. *Chem.* [f. L. *plumb-um* lead + -ATE 1 1 c.] A salt of plumbic acid.

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 555 The solution of plumbate of potassium forms with metallic salts precipitates of analogous composition.

‖Plumba·tor. [med.L. *plumbātor*, f. L. *plumbāre* to solder with lead.] In the Papal service, A custodian of the leaden seal.

1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* II. xii. 229 Innocent 8... His new office of Plumbators..brought him in 26000 crowns.

Plumb-bob (plʌ·mˌbɒ:b). The leaden bob, usually conoidal, forming the weight of a plumb-line.

1835-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 16 If he is found here after twenty-four hours, they'd make a carpenter's plumb-bob of him, and hang him outside the church steeple. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 190/1 A spirit level is laid upon its edge, or a plumb-bob is dropped from its middle point.

†Plu·mbean, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *plumbe-us* leaden + -AN.] Resembling lead; leaden; lead-coloured.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Plumbean, Plumbeous*, of the colour and property of lead; leaden; also dull, blunt. *a* 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* I. iii. § 7 To make wisdom..to be..regulated by such a..'plumbean and flexible rule' as that is, is quite to destroy the nature of it. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 312 He had..a pale plumbean countenance.

Plumbeous (plʌ·mbɪəs), *a.* [f. L. *plumbe-us* leaden (f. *plumb-um* lead) + -OUS.]

1. Made of or resembling lead, leaden; lead-coloured. Chiefly in *Zool.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Plumbeous*, full of lead, heauie. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Plumbeous*, leaden, of the colour of lead; also blunt, or dull. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 284. 1867 A. L. ADAMS *Wand. Nat. India* 115 Another and smaller species, the plumbeous or sooty redstart. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 321 Feathers..plumbeous at base and brown at tip.

b. *Ceramics.* Lead-glazed.

1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* I. 4 Glazed and enamelled wares..plumbeous or lead glazed. 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceramm. Art* 63 Silicious, or glass-glazed, and plumbeous, or lead-glazed, both of which are transparent.

†2. *fig.* Heavy, dull, ponderous, leaden. *Obs.*

1578 SIDNEY *Wanstead Play* in *Arcadia*, etc. (1629) 622 Attend and throw your eares to mee..till I haue endoctrinated your plumbeous cerebrosities. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 30 The motion of Saturn,..plumbeous, long, and heavy. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. ix. 284 Whether he be such a Plumbeous Blew-nosed Planet as Antiquity marks him.

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Plumber (plʊ·məɹ). Forms: 4 **plomber**, 4–8 **plummer**, 5 **plomere**, **plommer**, **plumbar**, 5–6 **plomer**, 5–7 **plumer**, 6 **plommar**, *Sc.* **plummair**, 5– **plumber**. [a. OF. *plummier* (1266), *plommier*, mod.F. *plombier*:—L. *plumbārius* a plumber, f. *plumbum* lead.] An artisan who works in lead, zinc, and tin, fitting in, soldering, and repairing the water and gas pipes, cisterns, boilers, and other work executed in these metals in the construction of a dwelling-house or other building. Originally applied to a man who dealt and worked in lead.

1385–6 [see b]. 1399 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 129 In salario Willelmi Bettys, plummer, operanti super corpus ecclesiæ. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 406/1 Plumber, or plomere, *plumbarius*. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 212 Vyncent the plomer is a nothir that chal bere the dawnger. 1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c. 15 § 4 Any.. Brick-maker, Tile maker, Plummer or Labourer. 1584 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 17 Item given to the plumer for mendinge the leades, xiij s. iiij d. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. i, And, early in the morning, will I send To all the plumbers, and the pewterers, And buy their tin, and lead vp. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 47 Sauder, wherewith an unconscionable Plummer can ingrosse his Bill. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Plummer*, one that deals, or works in Lead. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 130 Within the last four years, zinc has been extensively employed instead of lead, and the plumber has undertaken the execution of such works. 1887 *Spectator* 29 Oct. 1445 All the tradesmen employed, down even to the plumber.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plumber-house*, *-work*; *plumber's force-pump*, *furnace* (see quots.).

1385–6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 391 Pro punctura x rod' et dimid. de Wrigthous et le Plomberhous. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 195 Of the specifications of plumber-work..done after the carpentry. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Plumber's force-pump*, a pump used by plumbers for testing pipe or withdrawing obstacles from a gorged pipe. 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl., *Plumbers' furnace*, a portable soldering furnace.

Hence **Plu·mbership**, the office of plumber.

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 316/2 Th' office of Plummership of the Castels of Carnarvan, Beaumares and Hardlagh.

Plumber-block: see PLUMMER-BLOCK.

Plumbery (plʊ·məri). Also 5 **plomerye**, 6 **plombmery**, **plumery**. [ME. a. OF. *plommerie* (1304), *plomberie* lead-work, plumber's workshop, f. *plommier* plumber; in med.L. *plumbāria*; cf. L. *plumbārius* of or belonging to lead, *plumbārium* a place to keep leaden vessels in.]

1. A plumber's workshop.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 603/34 *Plumbaria*, a plomerye. *c* 1544 in *Wiltsh. Archæol. & Nat. Hist. Mag.* (1867) X. 79 To cary the leed outh of the halle to the plombmery. 1649 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) II. 416 One room, called the Plummery, and several other rooms and lodgings belonging to the Clerk of the Works. 1823 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 13. 205 Stating that a plumbery had been burnt at Dover, and that the fire was occasioned by..workmen permitting some lead to boil over. 1896 St. JOHN HOPE in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* Ser. II. XVI. 164 The room..was formerly the plumbery, and has in the centre a large table for casting sheets of lead.

2. Plumber's work, plumbing.

1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 547/2 Th' office of Serjeaunt of oure Plumbery within this our Reaume. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 228 *Plumbery*..the Art of Working in Lead. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 403 The Art of Plumbery comprehends the practice of casting and laying sheet-lead. 1853 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. i. 18 The jurors found that ..plumbery was needed to the value of 20 marks.

† **Plumbet.** *Obs.* Also 6 **plumet**, **plommett**, **plomet**, **-it**. [app. a deriv. of F. *plomb* lead, PLUMB *sb.*, perh. in reference to its colour, and thus practically a parallel form of PLUNKET, of which it appears to be a synonym. Note the alteration of *plumbet* to *plumket* in the later edition of Udall.] A woollen fabric; app. the same as PLUNKET. Also *attrib.*

1533 UDALL *Floures Lat. Spekynge* 199 b, *Cæsius*,..and *glaucus*,..is blew or grey, as the sky is when it hath litle speckes of grey clowdes in a faire day, as it were a plumbet [*ed.* 1560 plumket] colour. 1590 *Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* III. 68 My best cloke my jirkine and breeches of stript plumet. 1661 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* (ed. 3) 156 Plumbet colour, i. e. like little Speks of gray clouds in a fair day. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* II. v. ix. 180/1 The sorts of this new Drapery [time of Q. Eliz.] were various. They were Bays,..Rash or Stannet,..Serche,..Plomets, Carells, Fustians of Naples. *Ibid.* 181/1 Plomits, wrought with Silk, or otherwise. 1882 BECK *Draper's Dict.*, *Plommetts*, *pommetts*, stuffs mentioned in 1592 as being in pieces of fourteen yards each, of four pounds weight, and valued at £1.

Plumbet, var. PLUMBATE; obs. f. PLUMMET.

Plumbe·thyl. *Chem.* [See PLUMBO- and ETHYL.] A compound of lead with molecules of ethyl, as *plumbotriethyl*, $Pb_3(C_2H_5)_6$, the *methplumbethyl* of Löwig, a yellowish mobile oil; *plumbotetrethyl* $Pb(C_2H_5)_4$, diethylide of lead, a transparent colourless liquid.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 214 Oxide of Plumbethyl (hydrated). 1865 MANSFIELD *Salts* 291 Löwig has more recently described another metallothylic base...This is his Plumbethyl.

Plumbic (plʊ·mbik), *a.* [f. L. *plumb-um* lead + -IC. Cf. F. *plombique*.] Of or pertaining to lead. **a.** *Chem.* Combined with lead; applied to compounds in which lead has its higher valency (divalent), as *plumbic acid*, dioxide of lead, PbO_2. *Plumbic ochre*, lead ochre, massicot.

1799 SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* (1799) 119 The plumbic phosoxyd evidently contains oxygen and light. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 465 Three combinations are known of oxygen with lead...The latter [the binoxide] is sometimes denominated plumbic acid. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 555 With bases, peroxide of lead unites more readily than with acids, behaving towards alkalis like a weak acid, and may therefore be called plumbic acid. 1873 — *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 593 Plumbic Ethide is produced by the action of plumbic chloride on zinc ethide.

b. *Path.* Due to the presence of lead.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 38 Plumbic renal degeneration is evidently the result of a long-continued irritation. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 979 Occasionally in plumbic paralysis a small indolent swelling on the back of the wrist is noticed.

Plumbi·ferous, *a.* [f. L. *plumb-um* lead + -FEROUS. Cf. F. *plombifère*.] Containing lead.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 222 The Plumbiferous Silver Ore also contains 48 per cent. of Lead. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 748 The total thickness of the plumbiferous formation. 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 56 Transparent glaze may be plumbiferous or alkaline.

† **Plu·mbine,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *plumb-um* lead + -INE[1].] Of leaden colour.

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 17 The Melancholicke which is..of colour, livide, & plumbine.

Plumbing (plʊ·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].] The action of the vb. PLUMB, in various senses; now *esp.* the work of a plumber.

1666 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* I. 335 What methods the minemen use in following the Vein, and tracing their passages under ground (which they call Plumming and Dyalling) according to the several exigencies? 1721 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 162 *Plummet*, a Weight hanging by a Line to prove the Plumming. 1884 CHANDLER in *Pall Mall G.* 24 July 11/2 Three years ago..a plumbing law was passed, which placed the control of plumbing and drainage in all new houses in the hands of the Board of Health. 1886 *York Herald* 3 Aug. 7/6 'Plumbing' was largely indulged in, top fishing being abandoned except in a few cases.

b. *concr.* That which is made by this action; lead-sealing; plumber's work.

1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 33 As soon as you enter Paris, you will be stopt in your chaise, and your pass and plumbings, and every corner of the whole chaise will be examined. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Oct. 2/3 They tore down gas-pipes, water-pipes, and electric wires from the walls, demolished the fixtures, wrenched the plumbing apart.

c. *attrib.*, as **plumbing-line**, **-rope**, a lead-line, sounding-line.

1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 136, I do not find that mens..plumming lines have reached above one mile of that great number. 1693 OLIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 908 Fastening our Bottle to our Plumbing-rope.

Plumbism (plʊ·mbiz'm). *Path.* [f. L. *plumb-um* lead + -ISM.] Lead-poisoning.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 227 In prescribing the preparations of lead for internal use, the danger of producing plumbism should not be overlooked. 1878 A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 410 The tremor from lead is attended usually by colic and other symptoms of plumbism. 1901 *Speaker* 16 Nov. 174/1 It is the solubility of the lead when taken into the system that causes plumbism.

Plu:mbiso·lvent, *a.* Erron. **plumbo-solvent.** [f. L. *plumbum* lead + SOLVENT: for the form cf. L. *tergiversans*, *velivolans*, *bellipotens*, etc.] Acting as a solvent on lead, capable of dissolving lead. Hence **Plumbiso·lvency**, capacity of dissolving lead.

1892 M. MACKENZIE in *Youth's Comp.* 31 Mar. 162 (Funk) Lead is a fruitful source of disease in certain districts..where the water has what is termed a plumbo-solvent quality. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 965 Occasionally it is necessary to test the 'plumbo-solvency' of a suspected water. *Ibid.* 966 Water..may..dissolve lead by a true plumbo-solvent action.

Plu·mb-joint. [For *plumbed joint*: cf. PLUMB *v.* 5.] A lap-joint in sheet-metal in which one of the edges to be joined is laid flat over the other and soldered down; a soldered lap-joint.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1751.

Plumbless (plʊ·mlės), *a.* [f. PLUMB *v.* + -LESS.] That cannot be plumbed; fathomless.

1651 OGILBY *Æsop* (1665) 209 May..quaff If he had twenty Plumbless Oceans. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* XV, The moment shot away into the plumbless depths of the past.

Plumb-line (plʊ·m|ləin), *sb.* Also 7 plim-.

1. A line or cord having at one end a metal bob or plummet, for testing or determining vertical direction; sometimes = PLUMB-RULE.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Perpendiculum*, a plumlyne, such as masons and carpenters haue, with leadde at the ende. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Isa.* XXXIV. 11 A measure shal be stretched out upon it, to bring it to nothing, and a plumme line unto destruction. 1611 COTGR., *Aniveller*, to..square by plumbe-line, or plumbe-rule. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 43 A plim line fastened to one end of the diamiter. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Plumb-Line*, *Plumb-Rule*, or *Plummet*, an Instrument us'd by Carpenters, Masons, Bricklayers and others, to find whether a Pillar, Wall, etc. stand upright. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 277 The attraction of a lofty mountain is found to draw a plumb-line..a little out of the perpendicular.

b. *fig.* A means of testing or judging; a standard.

1570 T. NORTON *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 182 To be directed and tried by the most precise rule, and, as it were, by the plumbline of God's law and judgment. 1666 SANCROFT *Lex Ignea* 18 We have no Plumb-line of Reason.

† **2.** *Geom.* A vertical or perpendicular line; a straight line at right angles to another. *Obs.*

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., When one line lyeth flatte (whiche is named the ground line) and an other commeth downe on it, and is called a perpendiculer or plumme lyne. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. x. 3 A perpendicular line, commonly called among artificers a plumbe lyne. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Plumb-Line*, the same with Perpendicular.

3. A mariner's sounding-line: *fig.* something with which to fathom intellectual or moral depths.

1642 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* I. 116 This is an unsoundable Gulfe, here any plumb-line faileth me. 1864 *Spectator* 7 May 527/2 This truth..that degrees of guilt are so utterly beyond the fathoming powers of our plumb-lines without a knowledge of the moral opportunities and antecedents of every life. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* Pref. (1892) 6 The plumbline of human degradation surely never touched a lower depth.

Hence **Plu·mb-line** *v.*, to sound, or determine, as by a plumb-line.

1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 3 The moment a presumptuous individual acts or thinks an inch out of the plumb-lined perpendicularity exacted by the formalities of society. 1875 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* II. II. § 78. 90 Some unattainable depth to be postulated, but not plumb-lined.

Plumbo-, before a vowel **plumb-**, used as combining form of L. *plumbum* lead, forming chemical and mineralogical terms.

Plumboca·lcite *Min.*, an isomorphous mixture of the carbonates of lead and calcium, $Pb''CO_3.32Ca''CO_3$, occurring in rhombohedral forms at Leadhills and Wanlockhead (Watts). **Plumbocu·prite** *Min.* = CUPROPLUMBITE (Chester). **Plumbogu·mmite** *Min.* [f. F. *plombgomme* + -ITE[1], a hydrous phospho-aluminite of lead resembling gum. **Plumboma·nganite** *Min.*, a sulphide of lead and manganese, PbS.3MnS. **Plumbome·thyl** *Chem.*, a compound of lead with molecules of methyl, as *plumbotrimethyl* $Pb(CH_3)_3$; *plumbotetramethyl* $Pb(CH_3)_4$, a colourless mobile liquid (Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 563). **Plumbore·sinite** *Min.* = *plumbogummite*. **Plumbosta·nnite** *Min.* [L. *stannum* tin], sulphantimonide of tin, lead, and iron (Chester). **Plu·mbostib, -sti·bnite** *Min.* [L. *stibium* antimony] = BOULANGERITE.

1834 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XXVI. 386 *Plumbocalcite..described by Johnson as a mineral found at Wanlockhead in Scotland. 1892 DANA *Min.* (ed. 6) 855 *Plumbogummite. 1877 J. B. HANNAY in *Mineralog. Mag.* 149 *Plumbomanganite. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 685 *Plumboresinite, *Plombgomme*. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 99 **Plumbostib* is also from Nertschinsk. It consists, according to Plattner, of antimony, arsenic, sulphur, a little iron, with 58·8 p. c. of lead; and appears to be boulangerite.

Plumbo-solvent, erron. f. PLUMBISOLVENT.

Plumbous (plʊ·mbəs), *a.* [ad. L. *plumbōs-us* full of lead: see -OUS. Cf. F. *plombeux*.]

† **1.** Leaden; *fig.* dull; = PLUMBEOUS. *Obs.*

1685 H. MORE *Illustration* 336 Such a senseless conceit, that nothing can be more wooden or plumbous. 1737 G. SMITH *Curious Relations* I. iv. 550 To be of a plumbous or leaden Temper and Colour.

2. *Chem.* Applied to compounds in which lead has its lower valency; as in *plumbous acid* 'term for *plumbi oxidum* in combination with potassium and other bases' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Cf. PLUMBIC a.

† **Plum-broth.** *Obs.* A kind of thick broth or soup made of beef, prunes, raisins, currants, white bread, spices, wine, sugar, and other ingredients; formerly a Christmas dish. Probably dried plums or prunes were the original characteristic.

a 1613 OVERBURY *Charact.*, *Puritan*, Good bits he holds breed good positions, and the Pope he best concludes against, in plum-broth. 1652 COLLINGES *Caveat for Prof.* XXX. (1653) 118 He hath more mind to the plum-broth then the devotion of the day. 1733 *Queen's Royal Cookery* (Nares) To make plumb-broth. Take a leg of beef, and a piece of the neck..two pound of currans..three pound of raisins of the sun, three pound of prunes well stew'd.. have a two-penny white loaf grated, mix it with some of the broth, and put the pulp of the prunes to it..garnish the dish with some of the stew'd prunes, some raisins and currans out of the broth. 1784 POPE *Lett.* (1735) I. 283 A thing call'd Christian Chearfulness, (not incompatible with Christmas Pyes and Plum-broth). [1864 *Chambers' Bk. Days* II. 755/2 Plum-broth figures in Poor Robin's Almanac for 1750, among the items of Christmas fare.]

Plumb-rule (plʊ·m|rūl). [f. PLUMB *sb.* + RULE *sb.*] An instrument used by builders, masons, carpenters, etc., for ensuring or testing the verticality of an erection; consisting of a plummet and line attached to and swinging freely on the surface of a narrow straight-edged board, marked with a longitudinal line which, when its position is vertical, coincides with the string.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 38 Set thy pyn by a plomrewle euene vpryht. 1598 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Ad perpendiculum*, to trie by the plumbe rule. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 27 Brick-layers..to use often their line, and plum-rule. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 140/2 *note*, A plumb-rule is a straight piece of wood, to which is attached a string with a plummet or lump of lead.

† **Plu·mby,** *a. Her. Obs.* [ad. OF. *plomé* (*a* 1449 in Godef.) lead-coloured:—L. *plumbātus*, pa. pple. of *plumbāre* to make of lead.] Lead-

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coloured. In quot. 1586 app. confused with PLUMMY *a.*[2], as if it meant 'plum-coloured'.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* a iij, The iiij. stone is calde a Margarete a clowdy stone, plumby hit is calde in armys. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 246 Purple was called Plumby.

Plum-cake. A cake containing raisins, currants, and often orange-peel and other preserved fruits. As to the name, cf. PLUM-BROTH.

1635 [GLAPTHORNE] *Lady Mother* III. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 148 Your Schoolefellow With whome you usd to walk to Pimblicoe To eate plumbe cakes and creame. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 798 And cramm'd 'em .. With Cawdle, Custard, and Plum-cake. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* lxi. (1840) III. 396 The splendid iceing of an immense historic plumb-cake, was embossed with a delicious basso-relievo of the destruction of Troy. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* ii, Hadn't we better begin..by getting her a plum-cake?

Plum-coloured, -curculio: see PLUM *sb.*

Plum-da·mas, -da·mis. *Sc.* Also 6 **plum-damus**, 7 **plum(be)-dames, plomdaimes**, (8 erron. **plumdanes**). [f. PLUM *sb.* + OF. *Damas* Damascus; see DAMASK, DAMSON 1, 3 (damson plum).] A (? dried) damson plum; a prune.

1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 360 Wyne, vennagir, plumdamas, buttir, cheise. 1577 *Ibid.* II. 645 Ane hundrith pund wecht of plum damus. 1621 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 626/2 Feggis Raisingis plumdames almondis and vther vnconfected fruittis. 1675 in Hunter *Biggar & Ho. Fleming* vi. (1862) 61 A quarter of pund of plomdaimes. 1692 *Scotch Presbyt. Eloq.* (1738) 138 Lord, feed them with the Plumdanes and Raisins of thy Promises. *a* 1780 SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 210 Guid barley broth .. Wi' raisins and plumdamis mixt. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* ii. 25 The table was covered with dishes full of jargonelles and pippins, ..shell-walnuts, and plumdamases.

Plum-du·ff. Also **-dough.** [f. PLUM *sb.* 4 + DUFF *sb.*[1]] Plain flour pudding with raisins or currants in it, boiled in a cloth or bag.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* viii. 18 This day was Christmas .. The only change was that we had a 'plum duff' for dinner. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 197/2 Plum dough is one of the street-eatables. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* (1886) 241 Alive, and fit, and full of good plum-duff.

Hence **Plum-du·ffer**, a seller of plum-duff.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 198/1, I have ascertained.. that take the year through, six 'plum duffers' take 1*s.* a day each.

Plume (plūm), *sb.* Also 6 **plome.** [a. OF. *plume*:—L. *plūma* a small soft feather, down.

OE. had (*a* 1050 in *Lib. Scintill.*) *plūm-fēber*, down, from L. *plūma*; but this has no historical connexion with the ME. and mod. word.]

1. A feather; now chiefly *poet.* and *rhet.*; also, a large or conspicuous feather, such as are used for personal adornment, as a plume of an ostrich or egret; in *Ornith.* a contour-feather, as distinguished from a plumule.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 49 Thanne cometh .. Anoþer proud partriche .. And sesith on hir sete, with hir softe plumes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. vi. 113 My feris lost, with plumys in the ayr As thame best lykis ar fleand our alquhair. 1552 HULOET, Plume, *pluma, et plumula*, a very yonge fether. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 37 Contemplation makes a rare Turkey Cocke of him, how he iets vnder his aduanc'd plumes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 286 Like Maia's son he stood, And shook his Plumes. 1754 GRAY *Poesy* 22 With ruffled plumes and flagging wing. 1851 *Times* 3 Sept. 7/2 The *Trogon resplendens* clad in golden iridescent green, with long lax flowing plumes. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 241 The dorsal plumes of the Egrets.

b. *fig.* With various reference to the feathers of birds as used in flight, displayed in pride, raised or ruffled in excitement, or borrowed in pretentious display (as the peacock's plumes assumed by the jackdaw in the fable).

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 7 Let frantike Talbot triumph for a while, And like a Peacock sweepe along his tayle, Wee'le pull his Plumes, and take away his Trayne. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* I. iv. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 22 Farre above the pitch of my low plumes. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 4 They stole them out of holy Writ, and pride themselves in the plumes of a Prophet indeed. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* III. iv. 20 If we but glaunce vpon the knowledge of our selves, our plumes fall, and we begin to be humble. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* xxvi. (1653) 185 Let him that flatters himself to raise good Clover upon barren heathy Land..pull down his Plumes after two or three years experience, unless he devise a new way of Husbandry. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 268 In the process of his examination, he is stripped of his borrowed plumes. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Loche* xxxii, My soul..in the rapid plumes of song Clothed itself sublime and strong.

2. Downy plumage, down; plumage generally.

† *Of a plume*: cf. *of a feather*, FEATHER *sb.* 2 c.

1552 HULOET, Thystle toppe, whych is lyke plume, *pappus*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 280 A second commoditie that Geese yeeld..is their plume and downe. For in some places their soft feathers are pluckt twice a yeare. 1633 LATHAM *Falconry* Words Art Expl., *Plume* is the generall colour or mixtures of feathers in a Hawke, which sheweth her constitution. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 21 To interdict him with the Earls of Somerset, Middlesex, Bristow, (all of an inclination, though not all of a plume). 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 186 The Bird of Jove..Two Birds of gayest plume before him drove. 1818 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* III. 600 Vaunt not, gay bird! thy gorgeous plume. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 312 The lower barbs in feathers are usually loose, and form the down, which is called the 'accessory plume'.

b. The web or vane of a quill; the feathering of an arrow.

1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II. (1810) 150 They buried the arrow to the plume in the animal. 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* III. 38 Carroll held a quill pen in his hand... The hand looked steady, but the quivering plume told how tense the nerves were.

3. An ornament, usually symbolizing dignity or rank, consisting of a large feather or bunch of feathers, or a waving feather-like tuft or bunch of hair, etc.; esp. when attached to a helmet, hat, or other head-dress as an aigrette or crest, or worn in the hair, as the *court plume* of ostrich feathers; also borne in processions and used at funerals.

† *Plume of feathers*: see FEATHER *sb.* 8 b.

1530 PALSGR. 256/1 Plome of oystrydge fethers, *plummart.* *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 12 One parte had their Plumes all white, another had them all redde. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. iii. 126 Your Enemies, with nodding of their Plumes Fan you into dispaire. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 42 P 1 The ordinary Method of making an Hero, is to clap a huge Plume of Feathers upon his Head. 1822 BYRON *Werner* V. i, We will lay Aside these nodding plumes and dragging trains. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* II. iv, A funeral, with plumes and lights And music. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* II. ii, His hat white with a plume of white feathers. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 335 The grenadiers flung away their black plumes.

b. *fig.* (Cf. *a feather in one's cap.*)

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 3 It was accounted one of the fairest and most glorious Plumes in the triumphant Diademe of the Roman Empire. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 161 Well thou comst Before thy fellows, ambitious to win From me som Plume. 1848 DE QUINCEY *Pope* Wks. 1858 IX. 14 An error in which Pope himself participated, that his plume of distinction from preceding poets consisted in correctness.

4. *transf.* Anything resembling the down of feathers or a feather, in form or in lightness.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 239 The plume or downe which it beareth,..cureth the inordinat flux of waterish humors into the eies. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* IV. iv, The shadow of the Cocoa's lightest plume Is steady on the sand. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* XX, The plumes of the woodland are alight. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 357 A boy's figure,..with a curling plume of hair. 1878 STEVENSON *Edinburgh* (1889) 25 The long plume of smoke over the plain.

b. *Bot.* (*a*) A plumose pappus or other appendage of a seed, by which it floats away; † (*b*) = PLUMULE 1 (*obs.*).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. XXIV. 36 Which [flowers] at length do turne into downe, or Cotton, and the plume is carried away with the winde. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. § 14 The Plume is that Part which becomes the Trunk of the Plant. *Ibid.*, These three Parts, sc. the Main Body, the Radicle, and the Plume, are concurrent to the making up of a Seed. 1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 947 If gleamy Weather happen at that time, it breeds a small Flie, which consumes the Plume of the Plant. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Malt*, Malt which has not had a sufficient time to shoot, so that its plume, or acrospire as the adepts in malting call it, may have reached to the inward skin of the barley, remains charged with too large a quantity of it's unattenuated oils. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iii. (1814) 70 In every seed there is to be distinguished 1. the organ of nourishment. 2. the nascent plant or the plume.

c. *Zool.* A plumose or feather-like part or formation, as a plumate hair of an insect, a ciliated or branchiate organ of a crustacean or mollusc, a plume-like tuft of zoophytes, etc.

1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 487 There is a double range of numerous tentacula on the mouth, curved into a half moon, forming a plume of that figure. *Ibid.*, The species are very numerous in fresh water... They form bushes, arbuscles, plumes, &c. &c. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 19 A single plume of a species found upon our shores has been estimated to contain 500. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* ii. 78 This stem [on the gills] divides into two parts, that in front, the plume, resembling the free end of one of the gills. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 182 The stem of the branchia bends at right angles to this base and divides into an apical plume and a lamina. The free extremity of the plume is simple and filiform.

d. *Astron.* A plume-like projection of the solar corona.

1887 LOCKYER *Chem. Sun* 441 There is an exquisite tracery curved in opposite directions, consisting of plumes or panaches. 1901 MRS. W. MAUNDER in *Knowledge* Feb. 33 In an eclipse like that of May 1901 the polar regions are left absolutely free [of synclinal rays] except for the beautiful and regular tufts of light which have earned for themselves the appropriate name of 'plumes' or 'panaches'.

† e. *Confectionery.* One of the degrees in boiling sugar; = FEATHER *sb.* 13. *Obs.* [F. *plume.*]

1658 SIR T. MAYERNE *Archimag. Anglo-Gall.* § 156. 107 Seeth your sugar untill the plume or skin appear.

5. Short for *plume-moth*: see 6.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 409 *Pterophorus pentadactylus.* The large white Plume. 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterflies & Moths* 231 The Six-cleft Plume (*Alucita hexadactyla*, Haworth).

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plume-feather, -maker, -trade*; *plume-bearing, -crowned, -decked, -dressed, -embroidered, -fronted, -soft, -uplifting, -waving*, adjs.; **plume alum**, a pseudo-alum crystallizing in tufts of silky fibres: see ALUM 4; **plume-bearer** = *plume-holder*; **plume-bird**, a bird with conspicuous plumes, such as are used for ornament; *spec.* a bird of paradise of the subfamily *Epimachinæ*; **plume-bouquet**, a loosely constructed, spray-shaped bouquet; **plume-dark** *a.*, dark with the feathers of flying birds; **plume-grass**, a grass of the genus *Erianthus*, having a plume-like inflorescence, a Woolly Beard-grass; **plume-holder**, that which holds a plume, *spec.* a small tube attached to a helmet for that purpose; **plume-hunter**, a man who kills wild birds to supply the plume trade; **plume-moth**, any species of the family *Pterophoridæ* (*Alucitidæ*), small moths whose wings are divided into feathery lobes; **plume-nutmeg**, a tree of the N.O. *Atherospermaceæ* (see quots.); *esp.* the Tasmanian Sassafras, *Atherosperma moschata*; **plume-plucked** *a.*, stripped of plumes, humbled: see 3 b; **plume-stick**, a small stick surmounted by a feather, used in religious rites by certain American Indians; † **plume-striker**: see quot.; **plume-thistle**, a thistle having a feathery pappus, as *Carduus lanceolatus* and the genera *Cirsium* and *Cnicus*.

[*c* 1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 178 He .. privily spake To a prentice .. for a halfpenny worth of *alum plumb.*] 1760 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* (1781) 378 The white stone called plume alum, or *pseudo asbestus*. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 21 Plume Alum is a kind of natural Alum, composed of a sort of threads or fibres, resembling feathers, whence it has its name. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 869 Infinite wings! till all the *plume-dark air And rude-resounding shore are one wild cry. 1857 G. THORNBURY *Songs Cavaliers & Roundheads* 300 Two crones .. Stood by a *plume-decked bed. 1592 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 210 Upon his head an old Scotch cap he wore, With a *plume feather all to peeces tore. 1876 PLANCHÉ *Cycl. Costume* I. 402 **Plume-holder*. 1894 *Daily News* 1 Jan. 5/6 The armet having been strained to close it over a plume-holder above the nape of the neck. 1898 *Nat. Science* June 369 The most destructive agencies are sportsmen, *plume-hunters, boys after eggs. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* Index, *Plume moth. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 365 The nuts are enclosed in the tube of the perianth, and the persistent styles grow out into feathery awns, whence the plants are called *Plume-nutmegs. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Atherospermaceæ* (Plume Nutmegs). A small natural order of trees from Australia and Chili, deriving their English name from their aromatic nuts being furnished with a permanent style, clothed with long hairs. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 108, I come to thee From *plume-pluckt Richard, who with willing Soule Adopts thee Heire. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* III. v, They turn their *plume-soft bosoms to the morn. 1882 *N. Y. Tribune* 5 Mar., The prayers .. were addressed directly to the *plume-sticks, which were placed one by one in the bottom of the hole, the feathers standing upright. 1658 PHILLIPS, A *Plumestriker, a parasite, or flatterer, so called from pulling hairs, or feathers off from other mens Cloakes. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 942 In pastures, the biennial spear *plume-thistle, *Cnicus lanceolatus*, is prevalent. 1882 J. HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 468 The melancholy plume thistle (*Carduus heterophyllus*) was very prevalent. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. ii. 53 A *plume-uplifting wind. 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 99 But him, *plume-waving Hector answered not.

Plume (plūm), *v.* Also 4-5 **plewme**, 5 **plomme.** [a. OF. *plumer* to pluck (a bird) (12th c. in Godef.), to pull out (hair), pillage, f. *plume* PLUME *sb.* In branch II, f. PLUME *sb.* or ad. L. *plūmāre* to cover with feathers, embroider, intr. to become fledged.]

I. † 1. *intr.* In *Falconry*: To pluck the feathers of its prey, as a hawk; const. *upon, on. Obs.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 163 Than bated he bolde-liche, as a bird wolde, To plewme on his pray þe pol ffro þe nekk. *c* 1430 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 297 While the hawke plumyth on the pertrich. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C viij, She plommyth when she pullith federis of ony fowle or of any thyng and castys hem from her. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 125 Lette hir grype and seaze the praye at hir pleasure, and lette hir also plume thereupon as long as she will. 1667 DRYDEN *Maiden Queen* III. i, Look, how he peeps about, to see if the coast be clear; like an hawk that will not plume, if she be looked on.

fig. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 313 One of these at the Sea in a Navie of common vessels, being able to make havocke, to plume, and to pray upon the best of them at her owne pleasure. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 164 Beeing so possest by straunge women, where they haue no possibilitie to marry with you, they will plume vpon you, till they haue left you neyther fether nor flesh.

2. *trans.* To pluck, 'case' (a bird); hence, to strip, bare. Now *rare.*

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 21 No Caterpillers .. To rauish leaues, or tender buddes to plume. 1608 HEYWOOD *Woman killed w. Kindness* Wks. 1874 II. 98 *Char.* [*to the Falconer*]. Now she hath seis'd the Fowle, and gins to plume her, Rebecke her not. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* IV. iv, Madame, you take your Hen, Plume it, and skin it, cleanse it o' the inwards. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Plume*, to pick, or pluck the Feathers off. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii, I will so pluck him as never hawk plumed a partridge. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Valley of Indus* vi. 67 *note*, A few victims..which she is allowed to..tire and plume as much as she pleases.

† b. To pluck (feathers) from a bird. Also *fig.*

1524 J. CLERK in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 309 Ther shold be fownd manye ryght mean powars in Italy that wold plume his fethers. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* I. 920 A numerous faction..In Sanhedrins to plume the regal rights.

† c. *fig.* To 'pluck', despoil, rob, plunder. *Obs.*

1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXVIII. 82 Without respect to God or feir of faith, Plumand, but pietie I did oppres the pure. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 111 To say 'That the King cared not to plume his Nobilitie and People, to feather himselfe'. 1667 DRYDEN *Maiden Queen* II. i, One whom instead of banishing a day, You should have plum'd of all his borrow'd honours. 1760 *Impostors Detected* III. v, One of the ladies who had the day before so finely plumed our missionaries.

II. 3. *trans.* To furnish or cover with plumes,

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feathers, or plumage; to fledge, feather; to adorn with a plume or plumes. Also *fig.*

1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* xciv, With wingis bright, all plumyt, ..There sawe I sitt the blynde god Cupide. 1588 Greene *Pandosto* (1607) 10 Report is plumed with times feathers. 1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 10 The Swan..is a Bird excellently plumed. 1754 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1862) 285 How many girls, that have plumed, and tiffed, perhaps turned down their hats, for him, will be disappointed! 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* II. i. 54 It was necessary.. to have several arrows .., plumed with feathers from different wings, to suit the diversity of the winds. 1832 Tennyson *Œnone* 205 My dark tall pines, that plumed the craggy ledge High over the blue gorge.

b. To set or place as a plume. *rare.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 989 His stature reacht the Skie, and on his Crest Sat horror Plum'd.

4. *refl.* **a.** Of a bird: To dress its feathers. **b.** To dress oneself with borrowed plumes. Chiefly *fig.*

1708 S. Parker tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* V. 293 The Masters of the Porch .. have plum'd themselves from the Peripateticks and Academicks, that is, they have taken their Sense of Things to themselves, and impos'd new Turns of their own Devising. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 264 Swans ..being a large Fowl, must not be kept in a strait place,.. but in some inclosed Pond where they may have room to come ashore and plume themselves. 1744 Parsons *Muscular Motion* i. 12 in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII, Authors..who, by pluming themselves with his Feathers, had monopolized much..Attention. 1763 C. Johnston *Reverie* II. 144 When he has plumed himself in the merit of them for a while, I'll strip the gawdy daw of his stolen feathers. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. xi, Like a veritable cock of the walk literally pluming himself in the midst of his possessions.

c. *fig.* Usually with *on, upon* (†*for,* †*in,* †*over,* †*with*): To take credit to oneself, pride oneself, congratulate oneself, show self-satisfaction, esp. regarding something trivial, ridiculous, or unworthy, or to which one has no just claim.

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* II. § 8, I have seen a Grammarian towr and plume himself over a single line in Horace, and shew more pride in the construction of one Ode, than the Author in the composure of the whole book. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 388 Admiring and pluming himself for that glorious Emendation. 1715 South *Serm.* VI. 118 Pluming and praising himself, and telling fulsome stories in his own commendation. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 58 Some gentlemen..have plumed themselves upon introducing a more frequent use of sea water. 1760 Hooper in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 83, I am told the Duke of Bedford plumes himself with hopes of great support. 1775 S. J. Pratt *Liberal Opin.* cvi. (1783) IV. 17, I see nothing wherein to plume ourselves, as to that prerogative. 1823 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 265 The atheist here plumes himself on the uselessness of such a God. 1884 J. Payn *Lit. Recoll.* 25 N. plumed himself on his judgment of sheep.

†**5.** *intr.* = 4 c. *Obs.*

1707 Hearne *Collect.* 30 Aug. (O. H. S.) II. 39 A certain Gent..plumes a little. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 140 Our modern Arians plum'd also upon the unnecessary Heats of two English Doctors. 1753 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 221 Mrs. C. plumes extremely upon it.

6. *trans.* To preen, trim, or dress (the feathers or wings); to prepare for flight. Also *fig.*

1821 Byron *Heav. & Earth* iii. 222 The winds, too, plume their piercing wings. 1899 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* xii, Pluming a smile upon his succulent mouth. 1867 'Ouida' *C. Castlemaine* (1879) 17 Herons plumed their silvery wings by the water-side. 1874 Motley *Barneveld* I. v. 273 And calumny plumed her wings for a fresh attack. 1876 M. A. Brown *Nadeschda* 26 She sits there..Pluming daintily her feathers.

Plume, obs. form of Plumb.

Plumed (plūmd, *poet.* plū·mėd), *ppl. a.* [f. Plume *v.* + -ed[1].]

†**1.** Plucked; stript of plumes or feathers. *Obs.*

1573 Twyne *Æneid* XI. (1584) R viij b, The goarie blood, and fethers plumed flit the ayer about. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xvi. (1739) 31 Kings were not then like unto plumed Eagles, exposed to the charity of the Fowls for food. 1730 *Hist. Litteraria* I. 31 He opened a Salamander's Mouth, and endeavoured to make it bite a young plumed Chicken.

2. Furnished with a plume or plumes; feathered.

1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 479 Your Counterfet Countenaunce is all of Nysyte, A plummed partrydge all redy to flye. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. vi. 31 Quite it clove his plumed crest in tway. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle,* etc. (1871) 132 When Dædalus his plumed bodie brings Safe to the shore. 1805 Priscilla Wakefield *Dom. Recreat.* vi. (1806) 89 The bell-flower animal, or, as some term it, the plumed polype. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* VI. xi, The plumed bonnet and the plaid By these Hebrideans worn. 1882 'Mark Twain' *Innoc. at Home* ii. *Roughing It,* etc. 272 The plumed hearse,.. the flags drooping at half-mast.

Plumeless (plū·mlės), *a.* [f. Plume *sb.* + -less.] Destitute of plumes or feathers.

1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. *Decay* 277 Hence, plume-less wings. 1645 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* II. 38 The Plumelesse Pigeon..addressed multitudes of supplications to him that was intrusted as his guard. 1804 J. Grahame *Sabbath,* etc. (ed. 6) 65 To her plumeless brood Bears off the prize. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* x. 314 Her dragons .. fold their plumeless wings.

Plumelet (plū·mlėt). [f. Plume *sb.* + -let.]

†**1.** *Bot.* = Plumule 1. *Obs.*

1816 Keith *Phys. Bot.* II. 17 The plumelet was still enveloped in the seminal leaves. *Ibid.* II. 224 But the fluid, which has been thus conducted to the radicle, .. ascends ..to the plumelet through the..tubes of the alburnum.

2. A minute plume.

1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xci, When rosy plumelets tuft the larch. 1883 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 57 The plumelets of the butterfly's wing.

Hence **Plu·meletage** (*nonce-wd.*), small delicate plumage.

1858 Bailey *Spirit. Leg.* in *Mystic,* etc. 97 Bright humming-bird of gem-like plumeletage, By western Indians living sun-beam named.

Plu·me-like, *a.* [f. Plume *sb.* + -like.] Like or resembling a plume; feathery.

1847 Longf. *Ev.* II. ii. 15 Green islands where plumelike Cotton-trees nodded their shadowy crests. 1851 Woodward *Mollusca* I. 62 The respiratory organs consist of two or four plume-like gills. 1883 G. Allen in *Knowledge* 8 June 336/1 Tufted flowers hanging loose in graceful plume-like panicles.

Plu·meopi·ocan, *a. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. L. *plūme-us* feathery + *pice-us* pitchy + -an.] Composed of tar and feathers: alluding to the practice of tarring and feathering an obnoxious person.

1843 Syd. Smith *Let. Amer. Debts* II. Wks. 1859 II. 331/2, I will appear on my knees at the bar of the Pennsylvanian Senate in the plumeopicean robe of American controversy. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 573 Those whom it proposed to teach would destroy the types, and invest the compositors with the plumeopicean robe of the republican Nemesis.

Plumeous (plū·mi·ės), *a. rare.* [f. L. *plūme-us* downy + -ous: see -eous.] Of the nature of down or fine feathers; feathery.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 401* The last is often called plumeous Alome. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 8 The Butter-Fly..Nature having imp'd her wings (for her better flight) with those plumeous excrescences.

†**Plumer**[1]. *Obs. rare.* [ME., prob. AF., corresp. to an AF. or OF. **plumier,* L. *plūmārius,* f. *plūma* Plume. Cf. Plumier.] A dealer in plumes or feathers.

1282 in *Cal. Let. Bk. A Lond.* (1899) 46 John de Cestrehunte 'plumer'. [Cf. *Ibid.* 57 Fethermongere.]

†**Plu·mer**[2]. *Obs. rare*[−1]. ? A bird having plumes; a fully fledged bird.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 603/29 *Plumacius,* a plumere, *avis est.*

‖**Plumeria** (plumī·riă). *Bot.* Also **Plumieria.** [mod.L.; named by Tournefort, 1700, after the botanist C. Plumier (*Plumierius*).] A tropical genus of trees (N. O. *Apocynaceæ*), having large fragrant salver-shaped flowers, white, yellow, or purplish, in terminal cymes. There are about forty species, among them the *Red Jasmine tree, Nosegay-tree,* and *Pagoda-tree* of the West Indies.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The plumeria with a rose-coloured and very sweet flower [etc.]. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. (1794) 215 Plumeria or Red Jasmine has two reflex follicles, with the seeds flat, winged, and imbricate. 1836 Macgillivray *Humboldt's Trav.* xiv. 168 Arborescent ferns, more than twenty-seven feet high, heliconias, plumerias, browneas,..palms, and other plants. 1882 *Garden* 9 Sept. 225/1 The most beautiful Plumieria we have seen.

Plumery (plū·məri). *rare.* [f. Plume *sb.* + -ery.] Plumes collectively, mass of plumes.

1805 Southey *Madoc in Aut.* xxv, Twice ten thousand feathered helms, and shields, Glittering with gold and scarlet plumery. 1810 — *Kehama* x. xx, The bird of gorgeous plumery. 1829 Landor *Imag. Conv., Marvel & Bp. Parker* Wks. 1853 II. 112/2 Before there strutted under a triumphal arch of curls, and through a Via Sacra of plumery, Lewis the fourteenth.

Plumery, obs. form of Plumbery.

Plumet (plū·mėt). *rare.* [a. F. *plumet* (15th c.) a small plume: see Plume *sb.* and -et.] A small plume.

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. ix. 84 b, Certain common plumets of Eastrige feathers. 1895 *Daily News* 13 Nov. 5/4 The newest thing took the shape of the plumet or feathery tuft in the képis of the chasseurs-à-pied of the Empire. 1902 J. Conrad *Youth,* etc. (1903) 192 He .. brushed the oil painting .. with a plumet kept suspended from a small brass hook by the side of the heavy gold frame.

Plumet, var. Plumbet *Obs.*; obs. f. Plummet.

‖**Plumetis** (plümėtis). [F. *plumetis* (1495 in Littré), f. *plumeté* adj. (in Heraldry) sprinkled with spots like bunches of feathers.] Tambour-work.

1850 *Harper's Mag.* I 720 The lower part of the body.. is round and stiffened, from which descends a *chatelaine,* formed by a wreath of *plumetis.* 1904 *Daily Chron.* 3 May 8/1 The new Plumetis batistes, in which floral designs in variegated tones are worked upon white, cream or buff ground.

Plu·micome. *Zool.* [mod. f. L. *plūma* feather + *coma* the hair of the head.] In sponges, Lendenfeld's name for a hexaster, the rays of which terminate in a number of plumose branches. Hence **Plumi·comous** *a.*, having the character of a plumicome.

1886 Von Lendenfeld in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 562 *Plumicome.* Rays terminated with a number of plumose branches.

Plu·micorn. *Ornith.* [f. L. *plūma* Plume, feather + *cornu* horn.] One of the pair of horn-like or ear-like feathers on the head of several species of owl, often called horns or ears.

1884 Coues *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 503 Bubo...[Generic characters]..Plumicorns highly developed.

Plumier (plū·miəɹ). *rare.* [f. Plume: cf. F. *plumier* feather-dealer, and Plumer[1].] A featherer of arrows.

1887 E. Gilliat *Forest Outlaws* 295 The booths of the vintners, the fletchers, the plumiers, and wymplers.

Plu·mification. *rare.* [n. of action f. L. type **plūmificāre,* f. *plūma* Plume: see -fication.] The action of feathering or fact of being feathered.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 75 If Leigh Hunt had ever had the misfortune to have been tarred and feathered, he would have written a sonnet on his plumification. 1834 Mudie *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 313 The relation between the economy of nest and the progress of plumification.

Plumiform (plū·mifōɹm), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *plūma* Plume + -form.] Feather-shaped.

1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 247 Their branchiæ, composed of plumiform lobes, are situated on the hind part of the back. 1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 227 A dense villous coat, the hairs of which are plumiform.

Hence **Plu·miformly** *adv.*, in the manner of a feather.

1798 Mitchell tr. *Karsten's Min. Leskean Museum* 329 Plumiformly streaked Native Bismuth.

†**Plumifo·rmar,** *a. Anat. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. as prec.] Feather-shaped; penniform, pennate.

1718 J. Chamberlayne *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. x. § 17 These Muscles are called plumiformar, because the moveable Tendon has inserted into it, on both Sides, a great Number of carnous Fibres, all which, like the single Feathers of a Quill, run parallel to each other.

Plumigerous (plumi·dʒĕrəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *plūmiger* feather-bearing (f. *plūma* Plume + *gerĕre* to bear) + -ous.] Plume-bearing; relating to the wearing of plumes.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Plumigerous,* that beareth feathers. 1721 in Bailey. 1827 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1850) 475 Military colleges, with thirty-four professors, educating seventeen ensigns per annum,.. with every species of nonsense, athletic, sartorial, and plumigerous.

†**Plu·minary.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [irreg. f. Plume: cf. med.L. *plūmināre* (Du Cange from *Modena Chron.* 1329) a pillow stuffed with feathers.] ? A worker or dealer in feathers.

a 1632 Donne *Paradoxes,* etc. (1652) 59 Embroiderers, Painters and such Artificers of curious Vanities, which the vulgar call Pluminaries.

Plu·miness. *rare.* [f. Plumy *a.* + -ness.] Plumy or feathery quality or condition.

1822 Coleridge *Lett.* (1895) 410 Even the Scotch firs luxuriate into beauty and pluminess.

Plu·ming, *vbl. sb.* [f. Plume *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Plume, in various senses.

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 71 Againste whiche daie she made greate preparation, for the plumyng of her self in gorgious arraie. 1633 Latham *Falconry* Explan. Words, *Plumming,* is when a Hawk ceaseth [= seizeth] a fowle, and pulleth the feathers from the body. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* II. i. 54 The feathers .. he thought were preferable to any others for the pluming of an arrow.

Plu·miped, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *plūmipēs, -pedem* feather-footed, f. *plūma* Plume + *pēs, ped-* foot.] Having plumed or winged feet.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Plumipede,* having feathered feet. *a* 1890 R. F. Burton tr. *Catullus, Carmina* lv. 25 Not if with Pegasæan wing I sped, Or Ladas I or Perseus plumiped.

Plumist (plū·mist). *rare.* [f. Plume *sb.* + -ist.] A maker of plumes, a feather-dresser.

1818 Moore *Anacreontic to Plumassier* 2 Fine and feathery artisan, Best of Plumists (if you can With your art so far presume) Make for me a Prince's Plume. *Ibid.* 24 Bravo, Plumist!—now what bird Shall we find for Plume the third?

Plumket: see Plunket.

Plumless (plʊ·mlės), *a.* Without plums.

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 618 Here we have the plumless plumpudding.

Plummer, obs. form of Plumber.

Plummer-block (plʊ·məɹˌblǫk). *Mech.* Also 9 plomer-, plumber-. [Second element Block *sb.* 6; first uncertain. No evidence of any connexion with Plumber *sb.* ?From a personal surname.] A metal box or case for supporting a revolving shaft or journal, having a movable cover secured by bolts, so as to admit of the bearings being tightened when required; = *pillow-block* (Pillow *sb.* 6).

1814 R. Buchanan *Ess. Millwork* (1823) 547 Hence the term pillow block, and sometimes, corruptly, Plumber Block. In Manchester they are called Pedestals. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 373 This trough is firmly fixed by means of a plumber block .. which has the top coupling screwed down fast, and the trough is supported at the other end by means of a cylindrical pin, which works in a hole in the cap. 1839 R. S. Robinson *Naut. Steam Eng.* 91 The plomer blocks are sockets, in which all the shafts or axes, used in the engine, revolve. 1875 J. W. Benson *Time & Time-Tellers* (1902) 126 By means of a contrivance, known to engineers as plumber blocks, any part of the mechanism may be removed without disturbing the remainder. 1894 *Daily News* 28 July 6/4 In connection with the gigantic wheel at the exhibition at Earl's Court .. the axle of the wheel was hoisted to its position on the plummer blocks on top of the towers.

Plummet (plʊ·mėt), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **plomet,** 5 plomm-, **plombette,** 5–6 plom-, **plummette,** *Sc.* **plumat,** 5–7 **plumet,** 6 plom-, **plumbete,** plomm-, plumet)e, *Sc.* **plumbat, plummett,** 6–8 **plumbet,** 6– **plummet.** [ME. a. OF. *plommet, plombet, plummet* ball of lead, plummet, dim. of *plomb* lead: see Plumb *sb.* and -et.]

1. A ball or piece of lead, or other weight, at-

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tached to a line, and used for determining the vertical; a plumb-bob.

a. The bob of a plumb-line used by masons, builders, carpenters, etc.; also, the whole instrument, consisting of bob, line, and board.

1388 WYCLIF *Zech.* i. 16 Myn hous schal be bildid in it,.. and a plomet [1382 an hangynge lyne] schal be streiȝt out on Jerusalem [Vulg. *et perpendiculum extendetur super Ierusalem*]. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 23 A plomet hanging on a lyne heyer than thin heued on a perche. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. iv. (1495) b iij/1 Hangynge plometes and mesures. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 159 The Carpenter hath his squire, his rule, and his plomette. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 77 No Architect with Levels and Plummets could build a Room more regular. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 97 As we were..exposed to fresh gales of wind..there was no trusting to the perpendicularity of Threads and Plumbets. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. I. 7 The plummet showed Their height the same.

b. A similar appliance attached to a scientific instrument, as a quadrant.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. viii. D j, Conuey the left side of your quadrant Geometricall towarde the Sunne, the threade and Plummet hauing their free course. 1685 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. vi. (1635) 157 The line and plummet falling on the Basis shall make right Angles with it. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 99 Hold your Quadrant so as that your Plummet may fall on 45 Degrees. 1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 22 A small plummet hangs down from the object-glass of the theodolite.

c. *fig.* A criterion of rectitude or truth.

1553 BALE *Gardiner's De vera Obed.* 5 By the perfect line and plummet of Gods word. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xviii. (1592) 293 That he may holde the Plommet of his minde steddy without shaking or stirring. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* III. xvii. 140 Lay all to the Line and Plummet of the written Word.

d. A suspended weight used as a metronome.

1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 140 The Music for Slow and Quick Time is to be practised..with the plummet, until the prescribed cadence has been acquired.

2. A piece of lead or other metal attached to a line, and used for sounding or measuring the depth of water; a sounding-lead.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxvii. 28 The whiche sendinge doun a plomet, founden twenty pasis of depnesse. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 121 He coulde at no tyme touche the grounde with his soundynge plummet. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 101 Therefore my Sonne i'th Ooze is bedded; and I'le seeke him deeper then ere plummet sounded. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* I. 300 Where plummet never reach'd, he draws his breath. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xiii. § 574 The greatest depths at which the bottom of the sea has been reached with the plummet are in the North Atlantic Ocean. *fig.* 1632 MARMION *Holland's Leaguer* II. ii, Your politicians with their..plummets of wit, sound the depth of me. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1860 Man's science is the culture of his heart; And not to lose his plumbet in the depths Of nature, or the more profound of God. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* I. iii, Certainly there were deeps in his nature which the plummet of her tender woman's wit had never sounded.

†**3.** The pommel or knob on the hilt of a sword (sometimes weighted with lead). *Sc. Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* III. i. 46 His suerd at he baire prevely [He] put it in his wambe sa fast Till it in to þe plomat past. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xii. 97 Quhen that he saw hys rycht hand wapynles, And persauyt the plummet was onknaw. 1587 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 205 The plumbattis or gairdis of ane of thair swerdis. ?*a* 1600 *Dick o' the Cow* xl. in Scott *Minstr. Scott. Bord.* (1869) 124 Dickie could na win at him wi' the blade o' the sword, But fell'd him wi' the plummet under the e'e.

†**4.** A ball or lump of lead used for various purposes; e. g. as a missile, fastened to a line, as a weapon or instrument of scourging, etc. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xvii. 53 Yf one threwe a stone or an heuy plomette of leed that wel weyed. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 171/1 Thenne dyd he doo bete Saynt Urbane wyth plommettys. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 596 They toke stonys & plummettes of lede, & trusseyd them secretely in theyr sleuys & bosomys. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 769 They themselves were also hurt by them with their Darts and Plummets of Lead. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good*, etc. Wks. 1873 III. 269 Wey down his loftiest boughes With leaden plomets.

b. *fig.* That which presses or weighs down, like a dead weight.

a 1625 FLETCHER & MASS. *Laws Candy* IV. i, When sad thoughts perplex the mind of man, There is a plummet in the heart that weighs, And pulls us, living, to the dust we came from. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 45 Hang early Plummets upon the Heels of Pride. 1874 in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 25 Earthly cares and sins have.. attached a leaden plummet to the wings of a soul which.. would fain soar upwards.

5. *spec.* †**a.** A leaden weight used in gymnastic exercises; a weight enclosed in a cestus. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 49 b, The plummettes, callid of Galen Alteres, being of equall weight and accordyng to the strength of him that exerciseth,.. holdynge in euery hande one plummet, and lyftyng them on high, and bringing them downe with moche vyolence. 1538 ELYOT, *Cæstus*, a weapon hauyng great plummates hangyng at the ende of a clubbe. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 12 b, Plumbetes .. one borne in eche hand vp and downe the stayers .. may bee a good and profitable exercise. 1616–61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 322 The cæstus .. some describe to have been a kind of club, having plummets of lead fastned to it, which some call a whorle-bat.

†**b.** A weight of a clock; also *fig.* a motive force, spring of action. *Obs.*

1594 NASHE *Terrors Nt.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 233 Such is our braine oppressed with Melancholly, as is a clocke tyed downe with two heauie weights or plummets. 1608 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* VIII. 2561 The Clock, whose plummets are not weight, Strikes sometimes one for three, and sixe for eight. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* II. ii. (1713) 185 Let us now see what are the springs or plummets that set this great engine on work. 1697 *Davies' Immort. Soul* Pref. b j b, Remarking how one part moves another, .. from the first Springs and Plummets, to the very Hand that points out the visible and last Effects.

c. In angling, a small piece of lead attached to a fishing line, as a weight to keep the float in an upright position, as an anchor in ledger fishing, or as a sounding lead to measure the depth.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 512 You shall vnderstand, that your first plummet would be a foot from the hooke, the rest not aboue an ynch one distant from another, & not being aboue fiue or seuen at the most. 1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1653) 3 Feeling the Plummet running on the ground .. plumming my line according to the swiftnesse of the stream. 1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 155 If you would have this ledger bait to keep at a fixt place..then hang a small Plummet of lead, a stone, or piece of tyle. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. ii. 332 A Piece of thin Sheet-lead rolled up, of about an Ounce or better, makes the best Plummet.

†**6.** A pencil of lead, formerly used to rule lines; a lead-pen. *Obs.*

1634 J. B[ATE] *Myst. Nat.* 104 Then with your blacke chalke or blacke lead plummets, draw it as perfectly..as you can. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. iv. 16 You must rule your Paper or Parchment with an obscure plummet. 1811 *Self Instructor* 26 A leaden plummet or pencil to rule lines. 1828 WEBSTER, *Plummet* .. a piece of lead used by schoolboys to rule their paper for writing.

7. *Comb.*, as *plummet-line*; *plummet-like, -shaped* adjs.; *plummet-wise* adv.; **plummet-level**: see quot. 1875.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. IV. *Columnes* 747 Pale Phlegm, moist Autumn, Water moistly-cold, The Plummet-like-smooth-sliding Tenor hold. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 122 Shakespeare has surface beneath surface..adapted to the plummet-line of every reader. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Plummet-level*, that form of a level having a suspended plummet in a standard at right angles to the base-piece. A mason's level. 1895 K. GRAHAME *Golden Age* (1904) 18 On the blue ocean of air, a hawk hung ominous; then, plummet-wise, dropped to the hedgerow. 1899 *Daily News* 20 June 5/5 A piece of turned steel..with a plummet-shaped head sharply pointed.

Hence **Plu·mmetless** *a.*, unfathomable.

1893 *Nat. Observ.* II Mar. 413/2 There is no deep so plummetless.

Plu·mmet, *v. rare.* [f. PLUMMET *sb.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To fathom, sound. *Obs.*

1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 221 Depths are plummeted.

†**2.** To let fall or draw (a vertical line) by means of a plummet. *Obs.*

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 67 Strike the streight Line 4. 3. 1. 5. and plummet that Line down at the Ends of your Piece.

3. *intr.* To fish with a line weighted with a plummet: cf. PLUMMET *sb.* 5 c, DRAIL *sb.* 1.

1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 180 It is not known when the custom of drailing for mackerel was first introduced,.. it is [the common method] in the present day in England, under such names as 'whiffing', 'railing', 'drailing' or 'plummeting'.

†**Plu·mmy,** *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. stem of PLUM *v.* + -Y.] Loose in texture, spongy, porous.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxiii. (Tollem. MS.), The tre [beech] is not ful sad and faste in substaunce, but plummy [*ed.* 1535 pory] and ful of holes [*orig.* Non est autem [fagus] in substantia arbor multum solida sed rara potius et porosa].

Hence †**Plu·mminess,** sponginess, porousness.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. ii. (Bodl. MS. lf. 189 b/2), Aristotel seiþ þouȝe somme treene haue prikkes, þat comeþ nouȝt of þe entente of kinde þat gendreþ þe tree, but happeþ of plumines [*MSS. and ed.* 1495 plummes] of þe tree, þat draweþ colde humoure þat is litel digeste, and passeþ out atte plumines [*MSS. and ed.* plummes] of the tree, and is iharded into a prik oþer a þorne bi heete of þe sonne. [*Orig.* Sed accidit ex raritate arboris siue plante per quam attrahitur humor frigidus parum coctus & exiens per illam arboris raritatem a calore solis in spinam coagulatur.]

Plummy (plʌ·mi), *a.*[2] [f. PLUM *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Consisting of, abounding in, or like plums.

1759 MISS TALBOT in *Eliz. Carter's Lett.* (1808) I. 448 You have been all your life in a great error in eating that strange jumble of substantives, *plumb-cake*, when the adverb *plumby* is plainly the right thing. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. clvii. 164 They do not want the cake to be shorn of its plums. It would not do, to have the 'plummy stuff' taken out. 1885 L. F. DAY in *Art Jrnl.* 213/1 The ground of a plummy brown.

2. *fig.* Of the nature of a 'plum'; rich, good, desirable. *slang* or *colloq.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Plummy*, right; very good; as it should be: expressing your approbation of any act, or event. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xvi, Signing one's self over to wickedness for the sake of getting something plummy. 1890 *Tablet* 10 May 729 So far from getting anything plummy by becoming Catholics, Anglican clergymen have often to make great sacrifices.

Plumose (plūmō·us), *a.* [ad. L. *plūmōsus* covered with down (f. *plūma* PLUME): see -OSE.] Furnished with feathers or plumes, feathered; feathery; resembling a feather or plume in having two series of fine filaments on opposite sides: esp. in *Zool.*, *Bot.*, and *Min.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Plumose*, full of feathers.

a. in *Zoology.*

Plumose anemone, a sea anemone, *Actinoloba dianthus.*

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 361 The cuneiform-tailed Psittacus, with naked temples, and plumose lines. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 324 *Plumose*... Antennæ feathered on all sides with fine long hair. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 227 One of the plumose hairs of the villous coat. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* xiii. (1883) 385 The barbs of the feathers..are filamentous or plumose.

b. in *Botany.*

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. xiv. (1765) 37 *Plumose*, feathery. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 271 Fruits elongate, surmounted by a plumose pappus. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* App. 310 Stigmas plumose.

c. in *Mineralogy*, etc. *Plumose alum*, feather or plume alum: see ALUM 4.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 34 Sal Ammoniac... Its Crystals are plumose. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* I. 58 Crystals of gypsum and plumose alum. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 467 Plumose branches of ice dart from the sulphuret to the bottom of the vessel, and the whole water is suddenly frozen. 1834 BAIRD in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 2. 49 Mixed with the 'comoid' variety of 'cirrus',..accompanied with some specimens of the 'plumose' variety.

Hence **Plumo·seness.**

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio).

Plumosite (plū·mŏsəit). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *plumosit*, named by Haidinger 1845, f. L. *plūmōsus* downy + *-it*, -ITE[1], after the older Ger. name *federerz* 'feather-ore'.] = JAMESONITE.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1881 *Academy* 7 May 341 The recent discovery of plumosite which is a double sulphide of lead and antimony.

Plumosity (plumɒ·sĭti). *rare.* [f. as PLUMOSE + -ITY.] Feathery or feathered condition.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Plumosity* (*plumositas*), fulness of feathers. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Plumoseness*, *Plumosity*, ..a being full fledg'd. 1782 LEMON *Diss. Shooting Flying* 15 Before the birds are ripe in plumosity.

Plumous (plū·məs), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *plūmōsus*, F. *plumeux*: see PLUMOSE and -OUS.] Feathery, downy.

1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* X. 254 What was intended also to be our genial bed,..was tumid with a plumous heap, and florid with a silken coverlet. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Plumosus*.., plumous.

Plump (plʌmp), *sb.*[1] Now *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 5 **plomp, plowmpe,** 5–6 **plompe**; 5–7 **plumpe,** 6– **plump** (6–7 ?**plumb**(e). [Of uncertain origin.

There appears to be no corresponding or related sb. in the other langs. In English, the only apparently earlier word of the *plumþ* group is PLUMP *v.*[1], with which this can hardly be directly connected. If the original notion were that of an unshaped or irregular assemblage or cluster, it might conceivably be connected with the MLG. and MDu. *plumpe* adj. in the sense 'massive, unshapen', whence the later Eng. PLUMP *a.*[1] But cf. also the words *lump* and *clump* in allied senses; sense c below is exactly = CLUMP *sb.* 2.]

A compact body of persons, animals, or things; a band, troop, company; a flock; a cluster, bunch, clump.

a. Of persons. *Obs.* exc. in archaic phrase *a plump of spears*, a band of spearmen (revived by Scott).

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2199 Thane..þe riche kynge..Presede in-to þe plumpe, and with a prynce metes. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) 252 Whan thei will fighte, thei wille schokken hem to gidre in a plomp. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. XXV. 80 Take hede that thyn enemyes make not a plowmpe of theyre folke to entre and breke thy bataylle. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 32 b, The kynges speres passed and skyrmyshed wyth the plumpe of speres that Sir Jhon spake of. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 46 So vpon a plumbe going together as neere as they might, escaped. *a* 1600 *Flodden F.* I. (1664) 9 A Knight of the North Country, Which leads a lusty plumpe of Spears. 1628 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 36 Comming in an huge plumpe from the utmost coasts of the earth. *Ibid.* 171 They [Cimbrians] came rolling down upon Italy in plumbs. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. iii, And soon appears O'er Horncliff-hill, a plump of spears. 1826 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) I. 42 We are too old skirmishers to be frightened by a few plumps of spears.

b. Of animals that go in flocks.

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (Hakl. Soc.) 11 The manner of the seals is..to gather all close together in a throng or plumpe. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XII. 374 A plump of Fowl he spies, that swim the Lakes. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xvii. (1857) 250 They saw a plump of whales blowing and tumbling. *Ibid.* 251 The plump had gone high up the frith. 1854 THOREAU *Walden, Spring* (1863) 334 A 'plump' of ducks rose at the same time.

c. Of trees, shrubs, or plants: = CLUMP *sb.* 2.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xvi. 60 [The knights] tooke newe sperys and sette them on theire thyes and stode stille as hit had ben a plompe of wood. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 73 They go to the plumpes and tufts of coleworts or of hasill nuts or grene corne. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 203 We laid vs downe in the bottome vnder a plump of trees. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 24 In Hedge-rows and Plumps they will thrive very well. 1868 LOWELL *Invitation* x, Plumps of orchard-trees arow. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Aberdeen to Lincolnsh.).

d. Of other things, material and ideal.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 70 b, Many conjectures and great presumptions .. heapyng them al into one plumpe whiche before were sparpled abrode. 1568 T. HOWELL *Newe Sonets* (1879) 157 O plumpe of paines, O endles woes, O man infortunate. 1624 BACON *Consid. War w. Spain* Wks. 1879 I. 542/2 England, Scotland, Ireland, and our good confederates the United Provinces, lie all in a plump together, not accessible but by sea, or, at least, by passing of great rivers. 1659 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 279 Let us not admit them [resolutions] in a plump. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 23 Dec. 135/1 The little plump of yachts cast anchor.

†**Plump,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 **plompe,** (**plummpe**), 6–7 **plumpe.** [A collateral form of

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PUMP *sb.*, found also in LG. *plumpe* and vb. *plumpen* to pump. Perh. due to association with PLUMP *v.*[1] and its cognates, from the plumping or plunging action of the piston.] An obsolete by-form of PUMP. Also in *Comb.*

a 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 268 Unius plumpmaker villæ Bristolliæ. 1505–6 *Oriel Coll. Treas. Acc.* 509 Item, primo die Maii pro reparacione ly plumpe xij[d]. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 12 Some the anker layde, some at the plompe a sayll swepe. 1517 *Ivatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 136 Payd .. for drawyng up y[e] plummpe to y[e] welle, j[d]. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 112 Manye drawe water at a plompe, that knowe not the cause, why the water dothe ascend. 1663 WOOD *City of Oxford* (O.H.S.) I. 477 Opposite to the two fact [= faced] plumpe.

Plump (plʊmp), *sb.*[3] Also 5 **plumbe**, 9 **plomp**. [f. PLUMP *v.*[1]]

1. An act of plumping (see PLUMP *v.*[1] 1); the fall of a solid body into water, mud, etc., with little or no splash; an act of dropping flat on the ground; an abrupt plunge or heavy fall. *familiar.*

a 1450 *Fyssh̄ynge w. Angle* 18 Kepe hym euer [under] þe rod..So þat ȝe may susteyne hys lepys & plumbes [cf. 1496 in PLUNGE *sb.* 3]. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 161 With a plumpe he fercelie fallis in al kynde of mischeife. 1694 R. OVERTON *Defiance of Act Pardon* 7 A mighty stone fell .. and gave a mighty plump. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) III. 295 The waggon came into a deep hole, with such a plump. 1884 G. M. BARKER *Tea Planter's Life in Assam* viii. 208, I heard..a 'plomp' as he made a hole in the water. 1896 J. LUMSDEN *Poems* 169, I will lichten an' brichten As weel as plumps in Tyne.

†**2.** A firm blow. *slang. Obs.*

1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* I. 135 Challenging him to fight, and before he can be on his guard, hitting him a plump in the bread-basket, that shall make him throw up his accounts. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.* s. v., I'll give you a plump in the bread-basket..I'll give you a blow in the stomach.

3. A sudden heavy fall of rain. Chiefly *Sc.*

1822 GALT *Steam-boat* xi. 261 The thunder plump that drookit me to the skin. 1857 Col. K. YOUNG *Diary & Corr.* (1902) 273, I wish it would come down a good plump of rain. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 74 The whole day was showery, with occasional drenching plumps.

Plump (plʊmp), *a.*[1] Forms: 5–6 **plompe**, 6–7 **plumpe**, 6– **plump**. [In senses 1 and 2 corresp. to MDu. *plomp* blunt, in both senses 'not pointed' and 'not sharp', Du. *plomp* blunt, obtuse (of weapons), thick (as a nail), coarse, clumsy, also rude, clownish, blockish, dull, MLG. *plump*, *plomp* massive, unshapen, obtuse, blunt, stumpy, LG. *plump* coarse, clumsy. The later Eng. senses appear to belong to the same word, passing through the sense 'blunt, rounded, not sharp or angular', into a eulogistic sense (? possibly through some association with PLUM *a.* and *v.*). In MLG. Schiller & Lübben quote *Vocab. Engelh.* for 'corpulentus, *plumpich*'.

From LG. come also Da., Sw. *plump* rude, coarse, clumsy, unfashioned, unpolished, clownish. The ulterior origin is obscure. Doornkaat-Koolman takes the original notion as 'cut off short or suddenly, docked', and connects it with the echoic int. and adv. *plump*, *plumps*, expressing sudden action: cf. PLUMP *int.* and *adv.*]

I. †**1.** Blunt (in manners); not 'sharp' in intellect; dull, clownish, blockish, rude. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxxiv. 100 But rude and plompe beestis [*orig.* ruyde ongheuallighen beesten] can not vnderstonde wysedom. *c* 1620 MORYSON *Itin.* (1903) 370 The Hollanders have of old beene vulgarly called *Plumpe*, that is blunt or rude.

†**2.** Of an arrow-head: Blunt and broad (? rounded). *Obs.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 137 There be dyuerse kyndes, some be blonte heades, some sharpe, some both blonte and sharpe. The blont heades men vse bycause they perceaue them to be good, to kepe a lengthe wyth all..bycause a man poulethe them no ferder at one tyme than at another. For in felynge the plompe ende alwayes equallye he may lowse them.

II. 3. Of full and rounded form; sufficiently fleshy or fat to show no angularity of outline; chubby; having the skin well filled or elastically distended. **a.** Of persons, animals, or parts of the body; **b.** also of fruit, grain, etc., and *transf.* of a well-filled bag or purse, a springy cushion, etc.

a. 1545 [implied in PLUMPNESS[1].] 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 46 Riche Grahame callit the Plump. 1598 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 142 My flesh is soft and plump. 1634 HEYWOOD & BROME *Witches Lanc.* IV. i. Wks. 1874 IV. 223 You may see by his plump belly..he [a horse] hath not bin sore travail'd. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 78 Having so jolly plump lasses under your care. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 41 All as a partridge plump, full-fed, and fair. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 342 In his other pictures..all his figures are very plump. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 595 The plump convivial parson. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 209 The Arabians, Caffres, and Hottentots, consume vast quantities of locusts when they are plump. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i, Harold lifted his arm and spread out his plump hand.

b. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I. iii, To see how plumpe my bags are, and my barnes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 417 After they [dried grapes] be well drenched and infused in some excellent wine vntill they be swelled and plumpe, they presse them. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 322 To keep the Ball-Leathers plump the longer. 1794 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* (1799) 298 It produces excellent crops of plump grain. 1845 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 339 He .. looked as plump as a pincushion.

c. Of coins: Of full size and weight, not clipped.

1867 SIR C. BLACKBURN in *Law Rep., Queen's Bench* II. 175, I do not believe that the coins in actual currency at that time were 'plump'. I think it probable that they were much clipped and sweated.

d. *fig.* (with various shades of meaning): 'Fat', rich, abundant; well-supplied; full and round in tone; great, big; complete, round. *familiar.*

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. iii. 74 Will no plump Fee Bribe thy false fists, to make a glad Decree? 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. Wks. 1851 III. 18 What a plump endowment to the .. mouth of a Prelate. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Plump-in-the-pocket*, flush of Money. 1775 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary, Lett.* 10 June, Such a powerful voice! .. her shake—so plump—so true, so open! 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* III. 153 The stripling youth of plump unseared hope. 1857 TROWBRIDGE *Neighbor Jackwood* ix, I hold not a very plump opinion of them.

e. *Comb.*, as *plump-cheeked, -faced, -thighed* adjs.

1684 OTWAY *Atheist* III. i, You Plump-cheek'd, merry-ey'd Rogue. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 431 P 3 A plump-fac'd, hale, fresh-colour'd Girl. 1892 C. T. C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmarole* 22 The stubble fields were tented thick with sheaves of plump-faced wheat.

Plump, *a.*[2]: see PLUMP *adv.*

Plump (plʊmp), *v.*[1] [A Common LG. verb. = MLG., LG. *plumpen*, MDu., Du. *plompen* to fall or plunge into water with the characteristic sound, EFris. *plumpen* to make a hollow sound as water when anything falls into it, to fall with such a sound; thence, Ger. *plumpen* to fall plump or abruptly, also to beat water with a heavy stick, Da. *plumpe* to plunge, Sw. *plumpa* to plump, to fall with impact. Prob. of echoic origin, expressing a sound and action akin to those of PLOP *v.*, but with more distinct expression of the liquid 'gulp' made by water when a body falls into it.

Cf. numerous more or less echoic or onomatopœic words in *-ump*, as *bump, dump, mump, stump, thump, tump.* Some have compared L. *plumbāre* to cover with lead, later prob. to throw the lead-line, whence It. *piombare*, Pr. *plombar* to plunge (see PLUMB *v.*, PLUNGE *v.*); but the approach of form between *plombar* and the LG. *plump-, plomp*-group seems merely fortuitous.]

1. *intr.* To fall, drop, sink, plunge, or impinge, with abruptly checked movement, as when a solid body drops, (**a.**) into water, etc., or (**b.**) upon a surface; to fall, plunge, or come down (or against something) flatly or abruptly (usually implying 'with full or direct impact').

a. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5760 (Bodl. MS.) Þo hij seiȝe þat folk i wys Hii plumten doune as an doppe In þe water at on scoppe Þoo hij plumten þe water vnder þe folk had of hem grete wonder. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. iii, The poor lad plumped over head and ears into the water. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 279 The tradesman plumps into a pond. 1827 MONTGOMERY *Pelican Isl.* V. 112 The heavy penguin, neither fish nor fowl, .. Plump'd stone-like from the rock into the gulf. 1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* (ed. 2) 305 The rain still plumped like a vast shower-bath.

b. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 492 P 2 It will give you a Notion how Dulcissa plumps into a Chair. 1786 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 13 Aug., Others .. plumped down on both knees, and could hardly get up again. 1844 THACKERAY *Wand. Fat Contrib.* i, I removed to the next seat..He plumped into my place. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* 86 A vast cavern into which the upper crust subsequently plumped down. 1888 LD. WOLSELEY in *Fortn. Rev.* Aug. 287 The horror of hearing bullets plump into the bodies of their comrades with a horrible thud.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* To come plump, i.e. all at once (into some place or condition); to plunge, burst (*in* or *out*). *familiar.*

1829 LAMB *Lett., to Procter* (1888) II. 219 Lest those raptures..should suddenly plump down..to a loathing and blank aversion. 1835 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 27 Through them we have plumped into as pretty an Irish connection as one would wish. 1843 — *Let. to Carlyle* 11 July, For God's sake do not let John plump in upon me in my present puddlement. 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* I. vii. 212 With a convulsive gurgle, out plumped the words. 1884 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) II. vi. 84 We..plumped into bitter cold weather.

2. *trans.* To drop, let fall, throw down, plunge abruptly (into water, etc., or upon a flat surface); to pay *down* at once and in one lot; *refl.* to 'let oneself fall', drop down abruptly and heavily.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 51 Fyrst sly thy capon over tho ny3ght Plump hym in water wher he is dy3t. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 53 Seeith water and plump therein plenty of sloes. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 405 As what a Dutchman plumps into the lakes, One circle first, and then a second makes. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* I. (1872) 3 The sun has plumped his hot face into the water. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* VII. (1856) 35 A..man brought in some ..bags, and plumped them down in a corner. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 27 [He] plumped himself down on the grass, and declared he would go no further. 1888 *Ch. Times* 24 Aug. 720/1 We may as well plump a shot or two into him. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* 79 She plumped down the money and walked out.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*: esp. in reference to speech: To utter abruptly, to blurt *out*. [Cf. *to say, utter, blurt out plump* in PLUMP *adv.* 3.] *familiar.*

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 96 This is a verie peremptorie sentence, plumped downe of you. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* IX, I plumped out that St. P ul's was the finest cathedral in England. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. VIII, If, it ain't a liberty to plump it out', said Mr. Boffin, 'what do you do for your living?' 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 7/1 When you must plump the question square at a man and simply get a cold and passionless reply.

†**4.** *slang.* To give (one) a blow; to shoot. *Obs.*

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.* s. v., Plump his peepers, or daylights, give him a blow in the eyes; he pulled out his pops [= pistols] and plumped him.

5. *intr.* [Short for *to vote plump* or *give a plumper.*] To vote at an election *for* one candidate alone (when one is entitled to vote for two or more).

The original sense was app. to give a direct, straight, unqualified, or absolute vote *for* a person; this implied no weakening or qualifying of it by voting for any other. See PLUMP *adv.* 4, *a.*[2] 2, PLUMPER[2] 2.

1806 in *Acc. Elect. Liverpool Nov.* 1806, For Tarleton, a plumper, let's vote one and all,..We'll plump for Tarleton, to prove we are free. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXV. 427 (*heading*) Plumping at Elections. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* XXVIII, Friendship .. induces me to plump for St. Michaels. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xi, I'll plump or I'll split for them as treat me the handsomest and are the most of what I call gentlemen. 1903 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Apr. 415/2 The method of voting..is that of the 'general ticket'. Each voter would be required to vote for as many candidates as there were vacancies, and no voter would be allowed to give more than one vote to any candidate. This secures against the danger of 'plumping' in any form.

Hence **Plu'mping** *vbl. sb., ppl. a.*

c 1829 H. MILLER *Lett. on Herring Fish.* iv, They [herrings] .. sunk with a hollow plumping noise. 1878 STEVENSON *Edinburgh* (1889) 2 Among bleak winds and plumping rain.

Plump, *v.*[2] [f. PLUMP *a.*[1] 3.

(But the first quot. is somewhat earlier than any found for the corresponding sense of the adj.)]

1. *trans.* To make plump; to cause to swell; to fill *out*, dilate, distend; to fatten *up.*

1533 J. HEYWOOD *Play of Weather* Plays (1905) 115 For springing and plumping all manner corn Yet must ye have water or all is forlorn. 1632 CHETTLE *Hoffman* IV. H j, Art not thou plumpt with laughter my Lorrique? 1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* (1682) 93 These particles [of air] so expanding themselves, must necessarily plump out the sides of the bladder..and so keep them turgid. 1704 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1621 If the..Grain were well soakt and plumpt up with Water. 1775 JOHNSON *Journ. West. Isl., Coriatachan*, Fowls..not like those plumped for sale by the poulterers of London. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XXXVII, Dolly .. plumping and patting the pillows of the bed. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 469 The oil..has plumped his cheeks..and expanded his whole form. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 371/1 The hide is unhaired by being placed in a liquid, which..plumps the hide.

b. *fig.*

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [1.] x. 27, I will..plumpe my ioyes by letting them surprize mee. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 17 Which made them ..'to plump up the Hollownesse of their History with improbable Miracles'. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 671 The godly faction [was] then plump'd up with hopes to carry on their diabolical designes. 1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 109 Heaven! 'tis heaven to plump her [England's] life.

2. *intr.* To become plump; to swell *out* or *up.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. v, Swell, plump, bold heart; For now thy tide of vengeance rowleth in. 1612 R. DABORNE *Chr. turn'd Turke* 1498 You Manticora, that plumpe vpon raw flesh. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 166 Their Fruit begins to plump at the full Moon. 1843 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 358 He [a dog] is plumping up, his coat glossy. 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 687 Her cheeks had plumped out.

Hence **Plu'mping** *vbl. sb.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 145 They shew the swellings of their mind, in the swellings and plumpings out of their apparrayle. 1700 FLOYER *Hot & Cold Bath.* L 36 Hot Baths .. cause the plumping up of the Habit of the Body. 1890 LE GALLIENNE *G. Meredith* 85 That plumping of her exquisite proportions on bread and butter.

Plump, *v.*[3] [f. PLUMP *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** *intr.* To form plumps; to mass or crowd together. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 661/2 What meane yonder men to plompe togyder yonder, .. *qui sarroutent aynsi?* 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* XV. 8 The depes plomped together in y[e] myddest of the see.

†**b.** *To plump out*, to come out in a mass. *Obs.*

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. VI. F viij, The barel now broken, the swarme plomped out.

2. *trans.* To sow (seed) in plumps or clumps.

1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 750 The plumping mode, as this method of sowing by intervals is termed.

†**Plump,** *v.*[4] An obsolete by-form of PUMP *v.* Cf. PLUMP *sb.*[2]

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* 1112 To Plumpe, v. pumpe.

Plump (plʊmp), *int., adv.*, and *a.*[2] [app. the onomatopœic stem of PLUMP *v.*[1] used to express the manner of the action, or the echoic imitation of the sound of the act.]

A. †*int.* Imitative of the sound made by a heavy body falling into water.

[Cf. LG. *plump*, 'an interjection which expresses the sound made by anything heavy when it falls into water' (*Bremisches Wbch.*).]

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 121 [They] threw them peecemeale into a deepe well, to heare them crie plumpe.

B. *adv.* (Mostly *familiar.*)

1. With a sudden drop or fall into water.

1610 B. JONSON *Masque Oberon* Wks. (Rtldg.) 583/1, I would fain..to some river take 'em, Plump; and see if that would wake 'em. *c* 1614 FLETCHER, etc. *Wit at Sev. Weap.* I. i, The art of swimming, he that will attain to 't Must fall plump, and duck himself at first. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 50 P 4 The lover, with much amazement, came plump into the river. 1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* iii.

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(1859) 40 But no sooner was the last fold of blubber..hoisted in,..than it [the carcase] sank plump down.

2. With a sudden or abrupt fall or sinking down; with sudden direct impact, flat upon or against something; with a sudden or unexpected encounter.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (Grosart) 9 There bence againe, to pastures of Tortose, Plump downe directly leuels he his flight. 1776 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) II. ix. 69 As we were a-going up Snow-Hill, plump we comes against a cart. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) x. vi, Sitting plump on an unsuspected cat in your chair. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *Marie Mignot*, Her Ladyship found Herself plump on the ground. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. i, I took a shot at him and brought him down plump.

3. *fig.* Directly, at once, straight, without hesitation or circuitous action; *esp.* in reference to a statement or question: Directly, without circumlocution or concealment, in plain terms, bluntly, flatly.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (K. O.), Refuse plump. 1779 MME. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* Dec., The shortest way of doing this is by coming plump upon the question. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XII. vii. P4 If you must have it plump, I was born to live and die a poet. 1811 *Minutes Evid. Berkeley Peerage* 202, I question whether I ever said plump Miss Tudor, I said Ma'am. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* iv, Hayes first said no, plump. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xlviii, He told us, plump and plain, that he wasn't going to shift. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* Nov. 368, I lied..plump and pat, I will confess.

†**4.** *To vote plump*, to vote 'straight' or without any qualification. *U. S. Obs.*

1776 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 398 New Jersey has dethroned [Govr. William] Franklin, and in a letter, which is just come to my hand from indisputable authority, I am told that the delegates from that colony 'will vote plump!' [*sc.* for the Declaration of Independence.]

C. *adj.* **1. a.** Descending directly, vertical, sheer. **b.** Directly facing in position.

1611 COTGR., *Escore*,..plumpe, or straight down, in depth. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 287 In buildings, plump views are objectionable; they should always be taken at an angle.

2. *fig.* Of statements, etc.: Direct, blunt, straightspoken, downright, unqualified, 'flat'. *familiar.*

1789 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Dec., She..made the most plump inquiries into its particulars, with a sort of hearty good humour. 1803 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* xvii, I hate qualifying arguers; plump assertion or plump denial for me! 1828–32 WEBSTER s.v., A plump lie. 1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. Flirt* i, She gave a plump decline, and said something about his morals. 1872 H. LAWRENNY in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 321 Neither man nor woman would dare to answer with a plump No.

3. Plumped down; paid down at once.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. xiii, Paying up in full, in one plump sum.

Plumpen (plʌ·mpĕn), *v. rare.* [f. PLUMP *a.*[1] + -EN [5].] *trans.* To make plump, swell out.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* I. 13 As if it were likely that the Sun .. had only been kindled to ripen their Medlars, and plumpen their Cabbage! 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 121 They shall go plump into our book, line for line, and word for word, and serve to plumpen the two voluminous volumes.

Plumper [1] (plʌ·mpəɹ). [f. PLUMP *v.*[2] + -ER [1].] That which plumps or makes plump.

a. A small light ball or disk sometimes carried in the mouth, for the purpose of filling out hollow cheeks.

1690 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 189 And that the cheeks may both agree, Plumpers to fill the cavity. 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 120 With one blow of her fist she not only made several of her Teeth leap out of her Mouth, but also two little Cork plumpers, which served to fill out her hollow Jaws. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 P2 Two Pair of brand-new Plumpers, Four Black-lead Combs, Three Pair of fashionable Eye-brows. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 77 P1 Vamped up for show with paint, patches, plumpers, and every external ornament that art can suggest. 1905 *Dial* 16 Feb. 116/2 She..was charged by some of the ladies at the summer boarding house where we met with wearing 'plumpers' in her cheeks.

†**b.** A contrivance for expanding the skirts; a bustle or hoop, a pannier. *Obs.*

1749 MRS. E. MONTAGU *Lett.* (1813) III. 86 Old Mrs. Ashley has added a yard of whalebone to her plumpers merely on his account.

Plumper [2] (plʌ·mpəɹ). [f. PLUMP *v.*[1] or *adv.*] **1. a.** An act of plumping, as into water, or to the ground; a fall from a horse.

1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 138, I had such a plumper off the old mare the first time I went out! *Ibid.* III. 79 After my plumper, the animal made for the woods.

†**b.** *slang.* A heavy blow. *Obs.*

1764–72 T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* 378 (Farmer) Gave me a plumper on the jaw, And cry'd: Pox take you! 1796 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 145 Which was immediately followed by a plumper just under the right eye.

2. [Cf. PLUMP *a.*[2] 2, and PLUMP *adv.* 4.] A vote given solely to one candidate at an election (when one has the right to vote for two or more). Also attrib. *plumper vote.*

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.* s.v. *Plump*, A *plumper*, a single vote at an election. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXV. 427 C, who splits none of his votes, will have seven supporters. The majority falls to the lot of the candidate [C] whose adherents give plumpers. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* I. 1. v. 95 They shall not have my vote..; you shall have a plumper. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* XI. xiii, If canvassing for yourself alone, you could not carry a sufficient number of plumper votes. 1894 J. K. FOWLER *Recoll. Old Co. Life* I. 8 An old printed document..giving..the number of plumpers, or single votes, polled for each candidate.

b. A voter who 'plumps'. *rare.*

1818 in TODD Suppl. 1832 GEO. ELIOT in Cross *Life* I. 28 The numerous plumpers..being constantly interrupted in their endeavours to go to the hustings.

3. A downright lie. (Cf. *cracker*, *whacker*, etc.) *vulgar.* ? *Obs.*

1812 *Salem* (Mass.) *Gaz.* 26 Nov. 3/3 A Plumper.—The Gazette .. states [etc.]. .. A more barefaced falsehood never was published. *a* 1814 *He must be married* I. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* IV. 234, I will propose you to him—I shall tell him a few plumpers. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Plumper*, .. a full unqualified lie. (*In vulgar use.*) Hence in mod. Dicts.

4. *attrib.* **Plumper line**, a rope used by divers in making their descent.

1896 *Strand Mag.* XII. 349/1 The [pearl-divers'] descent is made by means of a rope called the plumper line. 1896 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 6/7 Three or four of these [descents] were spent in restoring the plumper-line, which Diver May finally secured to the ring of the trap-door of the specie tank.

Plumper [3]. [f. PLUMP *sb.*[1] or *v.*[3]] A machine for sowing seed in 'plumps' or clumps.

1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 788 The drill-sowing machines .. are designated in Scotland plumpers, from their dropping their gifts on one point. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. I. 110 They are..dibbled by a machine called a plumper or sown in shallow drills by the hand.

Plum-pie. [f. PLUM *sb.* 1, 4 + PIE.]

†**1.** A pie containing raisins and currants; esp. a mince-pie. *Obs.*

a 1660 [Mock sermon] *Brewerton Ch.* cxix. *Ver.* xxxi, '*And they did eat their Plum-pies, and rejoiced exceedingly*' (Bodl. Lib.) p. 6, Here now we are to consider what sort of Plum-pye this was, and how many sorts of plum pyes there are..There is your Christmas pye and that hath plums in abundance, that is your Metropolitan plum pye, tis the cream of all plum pyes, and in brief there is no plum pye like it..Mark but the ingredients..Minced pyes are beset with plums and spice..Your Neat's tongue..your Currants ..your raisins. [Cf. 17.. *Hist. Jack Horner* i. 4, Jack Horner, in the Corner, Eats good Christmas Pye, And with his Thumbs pulls out the Plumbs, And said, Good Boy am I.]

2. A pie containing plums or prunes.

1830 MAUNDER *Dict.*, *Plumpie*, a pie with plums in it. 1846 in WORCESTER. 1847 in WEBSTER. 1880 RUSKIN *Hortus Inclusus* (1887) 70, I lunched with Cardinal Manning, and he gave me such a plum pie.

Plu·mpish, *a. rare.* [f. PLUMP *a.*[1] + -ISH [1].] Somewhat plump.

1758 J. CLUBBE *Misc. Tracts* (1770) I. Pref. 11 My body ..which was once plumpish, and inclined to be fat upwards.

Plumply (plʌ·mpli), *adv.*[1] [f. PLUMP *a.*[1] + -LY [2].] To a plump degree, with plumpness.

1611 COTGR., *Rondement*, roundly, circularly, orbicularly; fully, plumply. 1860 LEVER *One of Them* xiv, A long silk purse, plumply filled. 1895 *Harper's Weekly* Feb. 337/2 One of those plumply mellow quadrigenarious bodies.

Plu·mply, *adv.*[2] *familiar.* [f. PLUMP *a.*[2] + -LY [2].]

1. Directly, without hesitation or circumlocution, plainly, flatly: = PLUMP *adv.* 3.

1786 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 8 Aug., I proposed it myself. The offer was plumply accepted. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 144 The last I contradict plumply. 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* I. iv. 130 It's out at last plainly and plumply.

2. With direct impact; full against something: = PLUMP *adv.* 2.

1846 JOYCE *Sci. Dial.* I. xiii. 34, I have sometimes shot my white alley against another marble so plumply, that [etc.].

Plumpness [1] (plʌ·mpnĕs). [f. PLUMP *a.*[1] + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being plump; fullness and roundness of form; fatness, fleshiness.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 18 b, In softnes of skin and plumpnes of the body. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Exp. iv, This plumpness of the bladder proceeded from..the stronger spring of the air remaining in the bladder. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* (1721) 13 For those Convex glasses supply the defect of plumpness in the Eye. .. And the contrary happens in short-sighted Men whose Eyes are too plump. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 850/1 Plumpness sheathes the nerves and gives an impression of good humour.

Plu·mpness [2]. *familiar.* [f. PLUMP *a.*[2] + -NESS.] Directness or bluntness of statement.

1780 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Apr., She .. speaks her opinion .. with a plumpness of honesty .. that both pleases and diverts me. 1879 HOWELLS *L. Aroostook* v, 'Yes, Maria, I be', returned her father, with uncommon plumpness. 1906 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 6 Sometimes the more simple-minded apologists..put the thing with astonishing plumpness and plainness.

†**Plu·m-po·rridge.** *Obs.* Porridge containing prunes, raisins, currants, etc.; formerly in favour as a Christmas dish. Probably, as in *plum-broth*, the dried plums or prunes were the original characteristic, and gave the name.

1591 LYLY *Endym.* v. ii. 69 A great platter of plum-porridge of pleasure wherein is stued the mutton of mistrust. 1608 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucrece* III. Wks. 1874 V. 200 My Lords, the best plumporedge in all Rome cooles for your honours. 1698 W. KING tr. *Journ. London* 5 Prunes .. they have not had enough to lay round their Plum-porridge at Christmas. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. v, Plum-porridge and minced pies. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. Introd. 67 There the huge sirloin reeked; hard by Plumb-porridge stood, and Christmas pye. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 25 Dec. 5/1 The plum-pudding may be said to be a work of evolution, and to have supplanted entirely the older dish of plum-porridge, with its congeners the December and Christmas pies.

†**Plu·m-po·ttage.** *Obs.* ? = prec.

1573 BARET *Alv.* P 555 Plumme potage, or potage made thicke with meate or crummes of bread, *puls*, *pultis*. 1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* Wks. (1700) 297 We, who have bin us'd to our Plumpottage, are like enough to make faces (as did the King of Pontus) at the Lacedemonian black broth. 1688 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 43 Christmas pies, Plum-potage, Cake and Puddings. 1864 *Chambers' Bk. Days* II. 755/2 In old times plum-pottage was always served with the first course of a Christmas dinner. It was made by boiling beef or mutton with broth, thickened with brown bread; when half-boiled, raisins, currants, prunes, cloves, mace and ginger were added.

Plum pudding, plum-pudding (plʌ·mˌpu·dĭŋ). A pudding containing plums.

a. (= *Christmas plum-pudding*) *spec.* A boiled pudding now composed of flour, bread-crumbs, suet, raisins, currants, and other fruits, with eggs, spices, etc., sometimes flavoured with brandy or other spirit, eaten at Christmas; also, an ordinary suet pudding with raisins.

1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* 75 This is just as proper as I had a good Plumb Pudden to day with a Mixture of Flower and Raisins. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 302, I gave the cook order to make every mess a good plum-pudding. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man World* II. xi. (1823) 478 A plumb-pudding of a very uncommon circumference was raised conspicuous in the middle. 1797 *Lond. Complete Art Cookery* 69 An excellent Plumb-Pudding. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 25 Dec. 5/2 Plum-pudding gradually came into the bills of fare in the early years of the eighteenth century.

b. A pudding of fresh plums contained in a crust.

1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXV. 233 Little Jack Horner, we fear, misapplies the word *plum*, when he calls a dried raisin, or currant, by that name. The bullace pudding, the prune pudding, and the damascene pudding, are better entitled to be called plum-puddings than the currant, or raisin, puddings, which have usurped that appellation. *c* 1900 *Beeton's Every-day Cook. Bk.*, *Plum Pudding.* (Fresh Fruit.).. Seasonable with various kinds of plums, from the beginning of August to the beginning of October.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (esp. in names of things resembling a plum pudding in shape or mottled appearance), as *plum-pudding head*, *horse*; (*b*) **plum-pudding breed**, **-dog**, the Dalmatian or Spotted Coach breed of dog; **plum-pudding stone** (*Geol.*), a term applied orig. to a conglomerate of flint pebbles embedded in a siliceo-calcareous matrix; now, *loosely*, to any conglomerate; **plum-pudding voyage**, a short voyage for which a supply of fresh provisions is carried, including plum-duff (*U. S. slang*).

1776 FOOTE *Capuchin* I. Wks. 1799 II. 385 Victuals! Lord help your roast-beef and plum-pudding soul! 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 June 8/1 Mademoiselle has probably by this time mastered the art of plum-pudding making. 1900 *Ibid.* 14 Feb. 8/1 'Mr. Goodnight' is a plum-pudding horse with a brain as near that of a human being as it is permitted for a four-footed creature to possess. 1902 *Little Frolic* 36 Greedy..saw two grinning little men with plum-pudding heads.

(*b*) 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Feb. 4/1 The '*plum-pudding' breed, as the Dalmatian or carriage dog is commonly termed, is so well represented as to make it obvious that this breed is rapidly coming to the front again. 1881 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 5/2 The Dalmatian pointer, commonly known as a *plum-pudding dog. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 53 Stones commonly call'd *Plumb-pudding Stones. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iv. (1814) 195 Plum pudding stone (a secondary rock) consisting of pebbles cemented by a ferruginous or siliceous cement. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xvii. 94 Some sailors who had just come from a *plum-pudding voyage as they called it.

Hence **Plum-pu·ddinger**, a whaling ship employed in short voyages; cf. *plum-pudding voyage.*

1874 C. M. SCAMMON *Marine Mammals* II. iv. 241 Provincetown has ever been foremost with her numerous fleet of plum-puddingers, .. which are small vessels employed on short voyages in the Atlantic Ocean.

Plumpy (plʌ·mpi), *a.* [f. PLUMP *a.*[1] + -Y.] Characterized by plumpness; plump.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 121 Come thou Monarch of the Vine, Plumpie Bacchus, with pinke eyne. 1785 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) I. 13 Her mouth was little, encircled by the plumpy lip. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* I. 9 That mild-eyed, soft, round, plumpy prettiness gives way beneath such a weight as that.

Plumrock, -rose, Sc. corrupt ff. PRIMROSE.

1787 BURNS *Let. W. Nicol* 1 June, A new blawn plumrose in a hazle shaw. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 1 Hail, lovely Spring! thy bonny lyart face, And head wi' plumrocks deck'd, bespeak the sun's Return.

†**Plu·mster.** *Obs.* [f. as *plummer*, PLUMBER, with suffix -STER: cf. *brewster*, etc.] A plumber.

c 1440 *Nom.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 686/33 *Hic plummarius*, a plumstere.

Plum-tree (plʌ·mˌtrī). The tree which bears plums; = PLUM *sb.* 2. Also *attrib.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 310 Nim plum treowes leaf, wyl on wine, & swile mid þone muþ. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 162 Asch, brom, plum-tre. *c* 1350 *Nominale Gall.-Angl.* 649 (E. E. T. S.) Plumtre, bolastre and hookus [Fr. *Pruner*, *creher*, *et chene*]. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 16 Piries and Plomtres weore passchet to þe grounde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/1 A Plowmbe tre garthe, *prunetum*. 1552 HULOET, Plumbe tree, *prunus*, *spinus*; *prunetum*, *spinetum*, the place wher plumme trees growe. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 57 The Violet and Premorden Plum-trees are very great bearing trees. 1786–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 4 An ever-green, with leaves resembling those of a pear or plumb-tree.

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‖ **Plumula** (plū·miŭlă). *Bot.* [L. *plūmula* (Colum.), dim. of *plūma* PLUME.] = PLUMULE 1.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. vii. (1765) 15 *Plumula*, a scaly Part of the Corculum, which ascends. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 253. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 85 The plumula begins to grow; and when this has grown to a certain extent within the grain, the further germination is checked by exposing the grain on a kiln.

Plumulaceous (plūmiŭlē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *plūmula* (see prec.) + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of or resembling a plumule, downy.

1879 in WEBSTER Suppl. 1890 COUES *Gen. Ornith.* 139 The ventral feathers are usually more largely plumulaceous, and less flat and imbricated.

Plumular (plū·miŭlăr), *a.* [f. L. *plūmula* (see above) + -AR.] Of or pertaining to a plumule.

1881 F. O. BOWER in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 18 The size and form of the plumular leaves .. may be gathered from figs. 7 and 8. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Plumularia (plū·miŭlē·°riă). *Zool.* [mod.L.; f. *plūmula* (see above).] A genus of hydroids having a plume-like form. Hence **Plumula·rian**, *a.*, of or pertaining to *Plumularia*, or the family of which it is the type; *sb.*, a member of this family.

1859 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (ed. 4) 74 Mingled with them are Plumulariæ, always to be distinguished from Sertulariæ by polypes growing on one side of the branch, and not on both. 1872 ALLMAN *Gymnobl. Hydroids* 156 The beautiful plumularian group represented by the genus *Aglaophenia*. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 765 The colonies [of *Hydroidea*] .. occasionally attain a great height, e. g. a Plumularian in the Pelew Islands that of a man.

Plu·mulate, *a. Bot.* [f. L. *plūmul-a* + -ATE 2 2.] Minutely plumate or plumose. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Plumule (plū·miŭl). [ad. L. *plūmula* (see above), or perh. a. F. *plumule*.]

1. *Bot.* The rudimentary shoot, bud, or bunch of undeveloped leaves in a seed; the stem of the embryo plant.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Plume* or *Plumule*, .. a little member of the grain or seed of a plant; being that which in the growth of the plant becomes the stem, or trunk thereof. 1805 KNIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 262, I have never been able to satisfy myself that all the buds were eradicated without having destroyed the base of the plumule. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 560 The shoot which developes from the plumule becomes the primary stem of the plant.

2. A little feather; *spec.* in *Ornith.*, a down-feather. Also *fig.*

1847 EMERSON *Poems, Monadnoc* Wks. (Bohn) I. 439 Fled the last plumule of the Dark, Pants up hither the spruce clerk. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 380 Nostrils not covered by plumules. 1867 TEGETMEIER *Pigeons* 8 The whole of the feathers of the pigeon are destitute of the small second feather or accessory plumule.

b. *transf.* The plumose pappus of a seed.

1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 46 The plumules were blowing off freely now.

3. *Entom.* a. A little plume-like organ or ornament. b. One of the peculiar obcordate scales found on the wings of certain lepidopterous insects, as *Pieridæ*.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plumule*, .. 2. *Entom.* A plume-like appendage.

Plumuliform (plū·miŭlifɔ̄ɪm), *a.* [f. L. type **plūmuliform-is*, f. PLUMULA: see -FORM.]

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Plumuliformis*, .. having the appearance of a small feather: plumuliform. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Plumulose (plū·miŭlōs), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *plūmulōs-us*, f. PLUMULA: see -OSE.] (See quots.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 276 *Plumulose*, .. when the hairs branch out laterally like feathers. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Plumulosus*, .. having or full of plumes; plumulose. *Entomol.* having the form of a small plume, as the hair of the *antennæ* of the *Phyllis plumulosa*. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Plumy (plū·mi), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. PLUME *sb.* + -Y.]

†1. Composed of down, downy. *Obs.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 101 What feathers plumye she beareth, So manye squint eyebals shee keeps.. So manye tongues clapper. 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 54 But whilst a plumy curtaine she doth draw, A Chrystall Mirror sparkles in thy breast. 1700 DRYDEN *Pygmalion* 56 Her head did on a plumy pillow rest.

2. Characterized by or abounding in plumes or feathers; feathery; feathered.

1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.*, *Defiance to Envie* 37 Or would we loose her plumy pineon. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XXIV. 363 Let the strong sovereign of the plumy race Tower on the right of yon ethereal space. 1827 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 642 What plumy people sing in every grove! 1855 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 2) 737 It causes their plumy covering to repel moisture.

3. Adorned or decked with a plume or plumes.

1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arcite* III. 452 Crested morions, with their plumy pride. 17.. BEATTIE *To Lady C. Gordon* iii. The plumy helmet. 1891 ATKINSON *Last Giant-killers* 186 He saw the horses and the plumy black wain.

4. Plume-like, feathery.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XII. 158 When a drift wind shakes Blacke clouds in peeces, and plucks snow in great and plumie flakes. 1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Summer* 136 When the first sheaf its plumy top uprears. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* July 200/1 Great plumy bunches of asparagus.

5. *Comb.* as *plumy-crested, -pounced, -varnished.*

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Vill.* II. vii. 203 Drawn through the eare with Ribands, plumy crested. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 36 Ulysses bears The plumy-crested helms. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* VI. IIx, Two doves of plumy-varnish'd throat.

†**B.** *sb.* A person wearing a plume. *Obs.*

1687 MRS. BEHN *Emperor of Moon* I. i, I have been at the Chapel, and seen so many Beaus, such a number of Plumeys.

Plunder (plɔ·ndəɹ), *sb.* [f. PLUNDER *v.*2 (Not from Ger. *plunder* trash, lumber, obs. Du. *plunder* household stuff (Plantin), to which however the American sense 3 may be immediately due.)]

1. The action of plundering or taking as spoil; *spec.* as practised in war or a hostile incursion; pillage, spoliation, depredation. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parlt.* IV. 29, I abhorre all violence, plunder, rapine, and disorders in Souldiers. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* V. 125 The Merchants, fearing an universall plunder, shut their doors, and barricadoed them. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 15/2 After the plunder and spoiling of the Temple. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* xlix. VI. 187 This was a signal for indiscriminate plunder. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 331 The English should..advance as far as possible into the heart of the kingdom, carefully abstaining from plunder.

b. *transf.* The acquisition of property by violent, questionable, or dishonest means; spoliation.

1672 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) V. vi. 243 Those Reforming Harpies, who, by Plunders and Sequestrations, had scraped together three or four Thousand a Year. 1841 COBDEN *Let.* 4 Mar. in *Westm. Gas.* 4 June (1904) 13/1 It is a dishonour to the name and character of Englishmen to submit to such a system of aristocratic plunder as the Corn Law is now proved to the world to be. 1881 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. II. i. 180 The wretched novice was an object of general plunder till he had learnt how to take care of himself.

2. Goods taken from an enemy by force; spoil, booty, prey, loot.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 59, I would not speake thus..for all the plunder your plunderers have pillaged. 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State* 27 Apr. an. 1650, The most certain Fairs for the Sale of their Plunder. 1726-31 TINDAL tr. *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. XVII. 146 Being impatient to return with his plunder to England. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 428 The instigator of the depredations.. sharing in the plunder.

b. *transf.* Property acquired by illegal or questionable means; also (*slang*), profit, gain.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 224 They would not hear of transferring the whole plunder of the kingdom to the stockholders in Paris. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 175 I'll get more for it in the cavaldry..there's better plunder there. (*Plunder*, I may explain, is a common word in the horse trade to express *profit*.) 1865 HOLLAND *Plain T.* V. 188 A set of men .. actuated by no higher motive than a love of plunder and of place.

3. Personal belongings or household goods; luggage, baggage. *U. S. local.*

1817 J. K. PAULDING *Lett. fr. South* I. 38 We accordingly set forth on horseback, carrying our *plunder* (as the Virginians call baggage) in a light Jersey wagon. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 286 Are you pedling? Is it goods or plunder that you have got? *Note*, Plunder is a cant term used in the western country, signifying travelling baggage. 1827 F. COOPER *Prairie* I. ii. 31 You seem to have but little plunder, stranger, for one who is so far abroad. 1873 *Lynch Law in Sucker State* (Farmer), Two long dug-outs, loaded with plunder, stopped at the cabin..This was the family and property of Hank Harris.

4. *Comb.*, as *plunder-master*; *plunder-fed* adj.

1646 *Querela Cantabrigiensis* 13 They have constituted a decay'd Hatter, Plunder-master Generall. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* 19 On a vicinary bench, sate a plunder-fed soldier.

†**Plu·nder**, *v.*1 *Obs.* [A variant of BLUNDER *v.*, to confuse, confound, distract: the phonetic change is unexplained.] *trans.* To confuse, confound, distract, muddle. Hence †**Plu·ndered** *ppl. a.*: cf. BLUNDERED; †**Plu·ndering** *vbl. sb.*

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 255 Howsoeuer they might by wit and learning shuffle it ouer, and in a plundred sort, speake reason: yet had they no feeling of that which they said. 1611 COTGR., *Academié*,.. besotted, puzled, or plundered, with too much skill or studying. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 228 Our peace both of Church and Common-wealth hath beene a little plundered and perplexed. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Epist.* xl. 282 But for all their plundering, and confounding, their bold pretences have made this discourse necessary.

Plunder (plɔ·ndəɹ), *v.*2 [a. Ger. *plündern* (also †*blündern*), late MHG., MLG., LG. *plünder(e)n*, *plünnern* (early mod.Du. and Du. *plunderen*, also †*plonderen*, Kil.) to pillage, sack, lit. to rob of household effects, f. MG., MHG. *blunder*, *plunder* bed-clothes (14th c.), clothing, household stuff, whence obs. Du. *plunder*, *plonder* household stuff (Plantin, in Kil. 'vetus, Germ.'); in mod.Ger. *plunder* lumber, trash. Cf. MLG., MDu. *plunde*, *plunne*, in LG. also *plünde*, *plünne*, household stuff, clothes, often depreciatory, 'duds', rags, Du. *plunje* clothes, baggage. (In Swiss dial. *plündern* is 'to remove or "flit" with one's household goods' (Grimm).)

The word was much used in Germany during the Thirty Years' War, in reference to which it was current in England from *c* 1630; here, word and thing became familiar on the outbreak of the Civil War in 1642, being especially associated with the proceedings of the forces under Prince Rupert.]

1. *trans.* To rob (a place or person) of goods or valuables by forcible means, or as an enemy; esp. as done in war or a hostile incursion; to pillage, rifle, ransack, spoil; to rob systematically.

1632 *Swedish Intelligencer* II. 179 The Swedish Dragoones .. plundered the Townes of Wurtbach and Waldsee, neere unto Weingarten. *Ibid.* 180 Both [Bishoprics] are plundered and disarmed, and the best Ordnance sent to Auspurg. 1642 (Nov. 24) *Relation of King's Army at Braintford* (in *Exact Collection* (1643) 761), The Kings Army upon Saturday the twelfth of November after they had possessed themselves of [Braintford], they plundered it without any respect of persons. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parlt.* IV. 28, 29, I think the Parliament never yet approved the plundering (or in plain English, robbing) of any man, by any of their forces; they having plundered no places taken by assault, for ought I hear; though the Kings forces on the contrary, have miserably plundered all the Kingdom almost. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* III. i. 3 Many Townes and Villages he [Prince Rupert] plundered, which is to say robb'd, for at that time first was the word plunder used in England, being borne in Germany. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* V. 119 Twelve Thousand Persons made Prisoners, and the Town first plundred and then Burnt. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 323 Searching about for gold in the brooks and small streams, .. and that after they had as it were plundered them at the first discovery. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXXV. (1820) 161 The people of Ireland have been uniformly plundered and oppressed. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. XXXIII. 308 The royal troops plundered the camp of all that fell in their way. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 12/1 The church of S. Francesco was plundered of the 'Descent from the Cross',..by Paul V., and the picture is now in the Borghese Gallery. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 424 A crowd of negligent or ravenous functionaries..plundered, starved, and poisoned the armies and fleets of William.

2. *trans.* To take (goods, valuables, etc.) with illegal force, or as an enemy; to appropriate wrongfully, embezzle; to take by robbery, steal.

1645 FEATLY *Dippers Dipt* (1646) 131 The graces of the Spirit, which cannot be plundered. 1651 USSHER *Lett.* (1686) 543 Those..I can by no means find, and do much fear that they were plundred, among my other Books and Papers, by the rude Welch in Glamorganshire. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* II. 235 The inhabitants .. were determined to plunder Darius's treasures. 1869 F. W. NEWMAN *Misc.* 151 If they feed themselves honestly, and neither steal men or plunder their goods. 1883 J. W. SHERER *At Home & in India* 141 Wrecking a village.., unroofing the houses and plundering the sweetmeats and grain.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* To commit depredations.

1638 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 167 Impiety is no Zeal, Cruelty no Valour,.. open and violent Oppression and Robberies, or your Plundering, no fair Stratagems. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* IV. 57 The Imperialists on their side plundered upon the Turks. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 447 When the Hungarians..pushed on.. westward, plundering and laying waste by the way. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* X, You will find it so to your cost, .. if you attempt to plunder here.

Hence **Plu·ndered** *ppl. a.*, **Plu·ndering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1638, 1643 [see 3, 1]. 1649 *Comm. Adv. Money* (1888) II. 1127 Divers plundering officers and soldiers of the late King. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lxxxvii. (1674) 117 The ruines, plundrings, affronts, and .. desolations which she had received. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman St.* V. i, I shall ha' some plunder'd Plate, I hope, to entertain my Friends with. 1693 G. STEPNEY in *Dryden's Juvenal* VIII. (1697) 201 The Plundred still have Arms. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 78 Henry VIII..gave him a large share of the plundered church lands. 1859 R. F. BURTON in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 116 A place of comparative plenty when the plundering Wahumba do not interfere.

Plu·nderable, *a.* [f. PLUNDER *v.*2 + -ABLE.] That can be plundered or subjected to spoliation.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 334 Persons in whose purses any considerable quantity of plunderable matter was seldom to be found. 1825 [see next].

Plunderage (plɔ·ndərédʒ). [f. PLUNDER *v.*2 + -AGE.] The action of plundering; pillage, spoliation; *spec.* in *Maritime Law*, 'embezzling goods on shipboard' (Wharton 1848-83); *concr.* spoil obtained by such means.

1796 COLQUHOUN *Treat. Police Metrop.* 427 That Wharfingers should be liable for plunderage of Goods. 1816 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 142/1 Some plunderage took place by the negroes. 1825 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Indications* (1830) 26 As plunderable matter increases, so will plunderage. 1831 *Examiner* 139/2 Plunderage of the Chancery Suitors. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. VIII. vii. 363 To form another system of docks at Wapping,..with the view of saving lighterage and plunderage, and bringing the great mass of commerce so much nearer to the heart of the City.

Plunderer (plɔ·ndərəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1. Cf. obs. Du. *plunderer* (Plantin), G. *plünderer*.] One who plunders; a pillager, spoiler, robber.

1647 [see PLUNDER *sb.* 2]. 1649 PRYNNE *Demurrer to Jews' Remitter* 73 One of them formerly a Trooper and Plunderer in Prince Ruperts army. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 34 Learning, not Gold, defies the Plunderer. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. vi. 417 The plunderer of all Temples, houses, and the whole City. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 169 So dont ye [mice] drive your jokes too far, Ye cupboard-plunderers as ye are. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 214 Of the [Irish] Roman Catholic peasantry..the majority had enlisted in the army or had joined gangs of plunderers.

Hence **Plu·nderess**, a female plunderer.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 214 The royal plunderess thought that she could thus .. procure a warm addition to her nest.

Plu·nderless, *a. nonce-wd.* [See -LESS.] Characterized by no plunder or wrongful profit.

1808 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* (ed. 11) 130 A lean and plunderless integrity.

Plunderous (plɔ·ndərəs), *a. rare.* [f. PLUNDER + -OUS.] Given to or characterized by plundering.

1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. 110 Royalism and plunderous Rupertism. 1865 — *Fredk. Gt.* XX. VII. (1872) IX. 147 A foolish love for their horses makes them astonish-

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ingly plunderous of forage. 1881 HENFREY in *Antiquary* Apr. 181/2, I think it very likely.. that the owner of this little hoard buried his money on the approach of the King's army, and Rupert's plunderous troopers, in September 1642.

Plunge (plʌndʒ), *sb.* [f. PLUNGE *v.*]

I. 1. A place where one plunges or may plunge; a deep pool, a depth. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5546 In at a wicket he went, & wynly it speris; Princes pointid it with pik, & he þe plunge entres [L. *descendit in profundum maris*]. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 113 And he lay at the plunge evirmair, Sa lang as any ravin did rair. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Plunge*, a deep pool. *Somerset.*

2. An act of plunging; a sudden downward or head-foremost movement into water or the like; a dive, dip; also *fig.*

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 94 ₱9 After his first Plunge into the Sea. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 113 Descartes ..was preserved by his strong sense of personal activity, from sinking his individuality in the ocean of being. But..the plunge was made by Malebranche and Spinoza. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* x, Her first plunge into the pleasures of civilized life. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* III. xiii, The plunge of our anchor sent up clouds of birds wheeling and crying over the woods.

3. *transf.* A sudden and heavy or violent pitching forward of the body.

1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* 20 Kepe hym [the fish] euer vnder the rodde..: soo that your lyne may susteyne and beere his lepys and his plungys [*a* 1450 plumbes: see PLUMP *sb.*[3] 1]. 1589 NASHE *Pasquil's Ret.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 123 Like a furious beast wrapt in the cordes..after many a vayne plunge which he giues to breake away. 1889 R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 106 By directing the animal's plunges judiciously I got him also on *terra firma*.

b. A heavy downward blow.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xiii, Two boys fight..; one of them gets a plunge on the nose.

4. The fall or breaking of a wave; a heavy downpour of rain (*rare*).

1781 *Gentl. Mag.* LI. 616 The weight of the former [water spout], by heavy plunges raised the sea into mountains. *c* 1841 CARLYLE in *Atlantic Monthly* (1898) LXXXII. 450/2 Before that it was as bad as weather at any time need be: long continued plunges of wet [etc.]. 1862 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 96 Then walk or ride three hours under a plunge of rain. 1868 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* I. *Prel.* 264 The plunge of the implacable seas.

II. 5. The point of being plunged or overwhelmed in trouble, difficulty, or danger; a critical situation, crisis, pinch, stress, strait; a dilemma; esp. in phr. *at* (*in*) *a plunge*, *to put to* or *into the plunge* or *plunges*. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1535 FISHER *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) I. 415 When a person hath deserued a great open shame, & is broght euen to the plunge of the matter, and yet by the meanes of helpe he is deliuered. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 186 To bee putte to the plounge or makynge or marryng & .. to wynne al, or to lese al. 1553 *Shorl Catech.* in *Liturgies*, etc. (Parker Soc.) 522 We beseech our Father, that he bring us into no such hard escape and peril, nor leave us in the very plunge of danger. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 900/2 Or if it bee the deuill that worketh by the inchaunters hands, will not men say that God is put to his plunges to ouercome Satan? 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Breviaire*, *Il est au bout de son breviaire*, he is at a plunge, or nonplus; he hath no more to say. *c* 1656 SIR H. CHOLMLEY *Mem.* (1870) 28 When I was in the greatest plunge for money. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 264 The Captain demanding payment of his Money, put the Prince to a great plunge. 1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* VI. vi. III. 670 As he had no great Stock of Argument,..at a Plunge any Thing would be acceptable that came to his Relief. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enquiries* Wks. (1841) 454 At length, after various plunges and various escapes, it [the Eastern empire] was totally annihilated in the fifteenth century. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.*, *Plunge*, a strait, a difficulty. 'I was put to a plunge'. 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss.*, *Plunge*, a falling into, or going under trouble or sickness.

III. 6. = PLONGE.

1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 260 The top [of the parapet] is formed with a slight declivity towards the country, which is called the superior slope, or plunge.

IV. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 'done by or used with a plunge') *plunge-bath*, *-net*; **plunge-churn**, a simple form of churn consisting of an upright wooden cask in which a plunger is worked up and down; **plunge-pole**, the hollow pump-rod of a pumping-engine (Ogilvie, 1882).

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. ix. 99 Submitting ourselves to a succession of *plunge-baths as often as we trusted our weight on the ice-capped stones above the surface. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* May 37 Taking headers into the large plunge bath there [at Marylebone Gardens]. 1815 *Pennecuik's Wks.* 84 *note*, A wooden armed chair..a few stools.. and a *plunge churn, completes the inventory of household furniture. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 899 The old-fashioned upright hand plunge-churn is now confined chiefly to the use of small farmers and cottars. 1883 F. DAY *Indian Fish* 64 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) *Choba.*—A *plunge-net, used chiefly in shallow water to capture fish which lay half-concealed in the mud. From Poona.

Plunge (plʌndʒ), *v.* Forms: 4– **plunge**, 5 **plownge**, 5–6 **plounge**, 5–7 **plonge**, (6 **plong**, 6–7 **plundge**). β. 5 **plonchyn**, **plounch**, **plunch(e.** [ME. *plunge(n*, *plonge*, *plonche*, a. OF. *plunjer* (Oxford Psalter, *a* 1140), *plung(i)er*, *plong(i)er*, *ploncier*, *ploncher*, *pluncher*, F. *plonger*, OPicard *plonkier*, Picard dial. *plonquer* to plunge, dive, (according to Diez):—late L. **plumbicāre* to heave the lead, f. *plumbum* lead.]

1. *trans.* To put violently, thrust, or cast *into* (or † *in*) a liquid, a penetrable substance, or a cavity; to immerse, to submerge; in quot. *c* 1380, † to baptize by immersion (*obs.*).

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1085 And het him sone þat he wer dijt, To blessy þe holy fanston,.. þe prelat dide al so he hijt, & plungede him sone þer-on. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431/1 Other there wende that the shyppe shold haue broken and be plonged in the see. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxxviii. (1870) 300 To plounge the eyes in colde water in the morenyng. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 15 The riuer Mosa .. plungeth him selfe, not in the ocean, but in the Rhene. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 64 Sometimes the one would lift the other quight Above the waters, and then downe againe Her plong. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619–20) II. 371 If thou be not mercifull vnto me, I shall eternally be plundged into the nethermost hell. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 94 ₱8 The holy Man bid him plunge his Head into the Water. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 24 Plunge a thermometer into the mixture, and its temperature will be found to be two degrees. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xv. 163 The lance is plunged into the left side. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 77 You have only to plunge a lighted taper into it.

β. *c* 1440 STAUNTON *St. Patr. Purg.* (1900) 71 Fendes takyng þilk bisshop..and plunchyng him in þat blak water. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 87 Of cursyd custum plounchyd in the myre.

† **b.** *Plunge up*, to heave up, pump up. *Obs.*

1567 in Turberville *Epitaphs* 78 b, Plunge vp a thousande sighes, for griefe your trickling teares distill.

2. *fig.* To thrust, force, or drive *into* (or † *in*) some thing, condition, state, or sphere of action.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. ii. 51 (Camb. MS.) And many folk..wenen þat it be ryght blysful thyng to plowngen hem in voluptuos delit. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 6762 Y-plonged in ful gret distresse. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iv. 51 Quhomlit in sorow and plungeit in cair. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* Wks. 1851 III. 75 The Councels themselves were fouly corrupted with ungodly Prelatisme, and .. plung'd into worldly ambition. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 87 The young Prince having plundg'd himself into the excesses of Wine and Women. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 181 Violent passions always plunge the soul into contrary extremes. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxii. III. 227 The commotion, which .. agitated Syracuse, and threatened to plunge it into a civil war. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 373 We are plunged at once into philosophical discussions.

β. *c* 1440 LYDG. *Complevnt* 376 in *Temple of Glas*, etc. (1891) 64 Now canst thow sette men aloft, And now hem plonchyn ful vnsoft, Doun from hegh felycyte.

† **3.** *fig.* To overwhelm, overpower, esp. *with* trouble or difficulty; to put to straits, embarrass.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 462 This womans harte is plungid with payn. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 888 Plonget with sorowe, syghynge day and nyght. 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 191 What is all this to plunge his abilitie who can do everie thing. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 21 [He] was so plunged and gravelled with three lines of Seneca, that all our Antidotes .. could not expel the poyson of his errour. 1681 *Relig. Clerici* 188, I am more and more plunged and puzled in this point.

4. *Gardening.* To sink (a pot containing a plant, less usually, a plant itself) in the ground.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 13 Plunge it [the branch] half a foot under good mould. 1885 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 132 Chrysanthemum indicum might be introduced when in bloom, and plunged in the borders as if growing there. 1851 *Beck's Florist* 87, I would recommend plunging the pots, but be sure you have a dry bottom. 1869 P. HENDERSON *Pract. Floriculf.* xxix. 200 (Funk) These pots should be planted, or, as we term it, 'plunged' to the rim, or level with the surface.

5. *intr.* To throw or hurl oneself *into* water or the like; to dive head-foremost; to fall or sink (involuntarily) *into* a deep place (as a pit or abyss); also, to penetrate impetuously *into* a crowd, a forest, or any thing or place in which one is submerged or lost to view.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 355 For the best, and the worthiest ..Plungyt in the stalwart stour, And rowtis ruyd about thaim dang. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5784 How þat þys water ys arayed, þat y schal plungy on. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 112 A yonge childe..that wente forto bathe hym, and happed to plonge and to fall in a depe pitte withinne the ryuer. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. XX. 243 Many tymes his hors and he plonged ouer the hede in depe myres. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 105 Accoutred as I was, I plunged in, And bad him follow. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VIII. 84 From yon high Cliff I plunge into the Main. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* Iv. (1790) 633 It is now fashionable for persons of all ranks to plunge into the sea, and drink the mineral waters. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lix, He plunged into the thickest portion of the little wood. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. 58 Saw the stream plunge into a shaft.

β. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 96 þe sawle shall plunche into þe depnes of helle.

b. *transf.* To enter impetuously or abruptly *into* (a place). Also with *upon*.

1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. Seine* 110 We .. plunged into the high road leading to Duclair. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 341 Others [tubes] without any vesicular enlargement, plunge at once into different textures, and supply the viscera and internal organs. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Jan. 5/2 Under a well-organised fire from the works, the Arabs plunged forth upon the square. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* (1900) 202 He stumbled across the landing and plunged into Torpenhow's room.

c. *transf.* To descend abruptly and steeply; to dip suddenly (as a road or stratum).

1854 MURCHISON *Silvria* ii. 31 They are seen to fold over and plunge to the east-south-east. 1888 B. HARTE *Flip* i, The stage-road that plunged from the terrace .. into the valley below.

6. *intr.* To enter impetuously or determinedly *into* some state, condition, or affair; to involve oneself deeply.

a 1694 TILLOTSON (J.), He could find no other way to conceal his adultery, but to plunge into the guilt of a murther. 1714 ADDISON *Cato* I. i, Bid me for honour plunge into a war Of thickest foes. 1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 252 The character of their party is to be very ready to plunge into difficult business. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, It was only to plunge into new errors. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 5 We plunge abruptly into the subject of the dialogue.

7. *transf. intr.* To fling or throw oneself violently forward, esp. with a diving action: said of a horse (opposed to REAR *v.*[1] 15 b); of a ship: = PITCH *v.*[1] 19 b; of the chest: to expand with falling of the diaphragm.

1530 PALSGR. 661/2, I plunge, as a horse dothe, *je plonge*. 1633 HEYWOOD & ROWLEY *Fort. by Land & Sea* III. i. Wks. 1874 VI. 392 Our teems..plunge in pain. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 334 Wounded, he rears aloft, And plunging, from his Back the Rider hurls Precipitant. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xvi. 137 He taught Sawney to rear and plunge, whenever his legs were touched by the broom. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 17 Dick kept plunging with his favourite right-handed hits. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxvi, The frigate..no longer jerked and plunged as before. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 115 The water came in every time the ship plunged. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 287 The chest may plunge, but there is no expansion of the thoracic cavity.

b. *trans.* With complement: To make oneself (weary, etc.) by plunging.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 95 They will, after they haue plunged themselues weary, fall downe.

c. Of a horse: To throw or pitch by plunging.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 66 At the farther side of the river [he] was plunged by his horse, at his landing, that he was taken up for dead.

† **8.** *trans.* To penetrate by plunging, diving, or digging; to plunge into or through. *Obs. rare.*

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 1 Vaunt not, rich pearl, red coral, which do stir A fond desire in fools to plunge your ground. 1724 RAMSAY *Health* 313 He'll plunge the deep, And with expanded arms the billows sweep.

9. *absol.* Of artillery: To send shot downwards from a higher level. Cf. *plunging fire* in PLUNGING *ppl. a.* c.

1815 SCOTT *Paul's Lett.* (1839) 123 Our artillery on the ridge were brought to plunge into it.

10. *intr.* To spend money or bet recklessly; to speculate or gamble deeply; to run into debt. *slang.*

1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xxxviii, They plunged as regarded hansoms, paying whatever was asked with an airy prodigality. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Phant. Fort.* xliv, She has been plunging rather deeply. 1886 *Forts. Rev.* Mar. 319 'Plunging' was the order of the day, and lansquenet was the game at which most of this..was done.

Hence **Plunged** *ppl. a.*

1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 177 The plunged state, wherein I lyue and dwell. 1767 BEVIS in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 378 Depending on the relation of the height *a* to the plunged part.

† **Plu·ngeon.** *Obs.* [a. F. *plongeon* (OF. *plongon*, Flor. et Blanc.) a diver, a bird of genus *Colymbus*, f. *plonger* to dive, PLUNGE + *-eon*:—L. *-iō(nem*: cf. PIGEON.] A diving bird; a diver.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XI. xxii, Because he plongeth contynuelly in such manere, he is called Plongeon or Dyvar. 1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* 1704 A Plungeon: a kinde of water fowle with a long reddish bill, *Phalacrocorax*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 296 Among the Alps: where also the Plungeons [L. *mergi*] or bald Rauens be, which heretofore were thought proper and peculiar to the Baleare Islands. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Plungeon* or *Diver*, a sort of water-fowl. Hence 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio); 1755 in JOHNSON.

Plunger (plʌndʒəɹ). [f. PLUNGE *v.* + -ER[1].]

I. 1. One who plunges; a diver. (So F. *plongeur*.)

1611 COTGR., *Plongeur*, a plunger, ducker, diuer. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Plunger*, a diver. 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* III. 46 Here, the pride of the plunger, you stride the fall and clear it; Here,.. into pure green depth drop down from lofty ledges. 1893 *Tablet* 18 Feb. 272 Would the plunger hold his own in the vortex of troubled waters?

† **b.** A diving bird; *spec.* the Black Gull. *Obs.*

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* (1746) 194 White Gulls, Grey Gulls, and Black Gulls (commonly termed by the Name of Plungers and Water-Crows).

2. In various technical applications, an instrument or part of a mechanism which works with a plunging or thrusting motion.

a. Any solid piston, as that of a force-pump, *esp.* the piston of a Cornish pump; a hollow piston forming the bucket of a lift-pump. **b.** The dasher of a churn. **c.** The firing-pin in some breech-loading firearms; also, a bolt sliding in a groove on the breech for securing the barrel in firing position. **d.** A metallic cylinder or plug for regulating an electric current. **e.** *Pottery.* A vessel in which clay is beaten to paste or slip. **f.** Short for *plunger-brake* (see 5). Also in other applications: see quots.

1777 MACBRIDE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 115 Stirring it [the leather] up with the utensil called a plunger, which is nothing more than a pole with a knob at the end of it. 1822 J. IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 457 Plungers are pistons that nearly fill the working barrel. 1831 LARDNER *Pneumat.* vi. 312 A heavy beam, or plunger, suspended from a chain, and capable of descending by its own weight in water. 1837 *Flemish Husb.* 62 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III. Sometimes .. a dog walks in a wheel, which turns the machinery by which the plunger is moved up and down [in churning]. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 83 It is .. very

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usual to see two plungers attached, one on each side of the cross-head of the air pump; one works a bilge pump, the other the feed pipe. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 355 The barrel is closed by a sliding plunger or bolt, which can be pushed forward against the barrel, or withdrawn for the admission of the cartridge. 1870 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 2 The cartridges fall into slots in the barrels, and are gradually pushed into the firing position by 10 plungers or pistons. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1778/2 The clays are..prepared by mixing them in a plunger containing a large wheel, by which they are, with the addition of water, converted into a mass of the consistency of cream. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 424 Hydraulic power is obtained by a 40-horse engine, pumping the water into two upright cylinders, fitted with solid plungers. 1882 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 2/5 Uxbridge.. signalled a couple of 'beats' to the West Drayton box, when the officer there in charge replied with four beats, pressed the 'plunger' and took off the lock at Uxbridge signals.

II. 3. *Mil. slang.* A cavalry man.

1854 THACKERAY *Y. Leech's Pict.* 82 He used rather to laugh at guardsmen, 'plungers', and other military men. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* xvi, It's an insult to the whole Guards,..after refusing two of us, to marry an attorney, and after all to bolt with a plunger.

4. *slang.* One who bets, gambles, or speculates rashly or recklessly.

1876 *World* V. No. 115. 4 The prince of plungers, with hat jauntily cocked over one eye. 1877 BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc.* I. i, Plungers in baccarat, badminton, loo, and opera-dancers. 1892 JESSOPP *Stud. by Recluse* vi. (1893) 192 He took to the turf,.. was a regular plunger, and got deeply into debt.

III. 5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plunger-button, -case, -pole, -rod*; **plunger-brake**: see quots.; **plunger-bucket, plunger-lift,** in a pump, a bucket having no valve; also = next (*b*); **plunger-piston,** (*a*) a solid cylindrical piston used in a plunger-pump; (*b*) a similar piston used in a pressure-gauge, steam-indicator, etc.; **plunger-pump,** one with a solid piston, as a force-pump.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 July 3/2 With my *Plunger brake I rode down every inch of the descent from the top of the Grimsel Pass to the Rhone Glacier. [1898 *Cycling* ix. 52 [A brake] actuated by means of a lever attached to the handle bar, which is connected by a hinged joint with a plunger.] 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Plunger-bucket*, one without a valve. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 41/1 Motion is given to the piston, bucket, or *plunger-pole of the pump. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 147 Stationary double *plunger pumps. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 52 The water is taken out of the mines by means of two Rittinger telescopic plunger pumps, placed at the present lowest level, one hundred and eighty feet below the adit. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 187 There is also a rack and toothed sector, with a balance weight connected to the inclined plane at the top of the *plunger-rods. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 929 The very unfavourable position in which a man applies his force directly to the plunger-rod of this churn.

Plunging (plʌ·ndʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb PLUNGE in various senses; *spec.* † immersion in baptism (*obs.*).

a 1450 MYRC 609 Whenne thou comest to the plungynge. 1532 FRITH *Mirror* (1829) 234 The sign in baptism, is the plunging down in the material water, and lifting up again. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 93 A mare .. which..was naturally giuen to the vice of plunging. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVIII. vii. (1872) VII. 221, I could..leave Fortune to her whirlings and her plungings. 1883 MRS. BISHOP in *Leisure Ho.* 143/1 At times..came huge plungings, with accompanying splashings.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plunging bath, -hole, -material, -pit*; **plunging-battery** (*Electr.*), a battery in which the plates may be plunged into or withdrawn from the fluid, when the battery is or is not in use (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **plunging-siphon,** a small tube with open ends, used to draw a small quantity of liquor by plunging it into the bulk, and stopping one end with the finger (Dunglison, 1857).

1843 SIR C. SCUDAMORE *Med. Visit Gräfenberg* 70 Neither plunging bath nor douche were used. 1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 49/2 Plants of two or three sorts should be selected from the cold plunging pits. 1885 ELDER in *Our Corner* V. 177 Cocoanut fibre may be put on as a plunging material into which pots, seed-pans, or boxes can be plunged.

Plu·nging, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That plunges. a. Of a horse or its action, a wave, a ship, etc.: Diving; rushing or falling forward or downward; pitching; sinking steeply.

1538 ELYOT, *Sternax*, a steerynge or ploungynge horse. 1548 *Ibid.*, *Sternax equus*, a plungyng hors that casteth his ridar. 1818 BYRON *Mazeppa* xvii, The steeds rush on in plunging pride. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I. 172 Richard, light-hearted as a plunging star. 1875 H. JAMES *Passionate Pilgr.*, etc. 236 She sat on an ivied stone, on the edge of a plunging wall. 1885 BLACK *White Heather* v, In the darkened and plunging waters.

b. *fig.* in various senses: see the verb.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 37 Most greedy gripes with plunging paines, do pierce my ruthfull hart. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 442 His unbridled licence of language, and his plunging desperate doctrines.

c. **Plunging fire,** artillery or rifle fire directed downwards from a higher level. Cf. PLUNGE *v.* 9.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Plunging-fire*, .. shot fired at an angle of depression below point-blank. 1891 G. W. BAIRD in *Century Mag.* July 357 The Indians held the sharp crests of the steep hills, and were delivering a plunging fire into the troops.

Hence **Plu·ngingly** *adv.*

1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lii, Fred hesitated an instant, and then went on plungingly.

Plungy (plʌ·ndʒi), *a. rare.* [f. PLUNGE + -Y.] Causing or coming in plunges; bringing heavy showers, rainy (*obs.* or *dial.*).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. met. iii. (Camb. MS.), The fyrmament stant dirked by wete plowngy [*v. r.* ploungy] clowdes. *Ibid.* III. met. i, The sterres shynen more agreablely whan the wynd nothus leteth hise plowngy blastes. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* VII. F iij b, Pufte up with pleasures plungie puffes.

Plunk (plʌŋk), *v.* Chiefly *dial.* [In senses 1 and 2 app. echoic; sense 3 may be the same, or an altered form of *plump*: cf. also northern Fr. *plonquer* to plunge. Sense 4 may be from PLUNK *sb.* Sense 5 is of obscure origin: cf. early mod.Du. *plencken* 'vagari, divagari, palari, errare' (Kilian). There may be two or three different words here.]

I. 1. *trans.* To pluck (a string) so as to cause an abrupt vibratory sound; to twang sharply.

1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 229 Let Europe plunk her fiddle strings, Till them to unison she brings. 1898 *Chicago Advance* 31 Mar. 436/1 Robert marched out plunking the banjo, Charles rattling the bones.

2. *intr.* To croak or cry as a raven. *Sc.*

? *a* 1800 *Scotch Song* (Jam.), The corpie plunkin' i' the bog, Made a' my flesh turn cauld.

II. 3. *intr.* To plump, to drop down abruptly.

1808 JAMIESON, *Plunk*, v. n., to plunge with a dull sound, to plump. 1888 E. MOTT in *Chicago Herald* (Farmer), B' that time the ol' man had plunked inter a bar'l. 1891 J. H. PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* I. i. 15 He 'plunked-down' all-of-a-heap on a neighbouring balk of timber.

III. 4. *trans.* To drive or propel with a sudden push (? like a cork from a bottle).

1884 A. A. PUTNAM *Ten Yrs. Police Judge* v. 29 The especial bull's-eyes which the rocks of reform were aimed to hit, and, as it were plunk out. 1893 KIPLING *Many Inventions* 104 The moving galley's bow was plunking them [oars] back through their own oar-holes. 1899 J. COLVILLE *Scott. Vernacular* 11 (E. D. D.) Whin and broom pods plunkt their peas on ruddy cheeks.

IV. 5. *intr.* and *trans.* To play the truant; to be a truant from. *Sc.*

1808 JAMIESON, To *Plunk*,.. to play the truant. 1870 J. NICHOLSON *Idylls* 36 Shinties to fung the fleeing bool, An' aiblins gar me plunk the schule. 1898 *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 28 Oct. 2 He and his brother 'plunked' the school frequently, and were afraid to go home.

Plunk, *sb., adv., int.* Chiefly *dial.* [f. PLUNK *v.*]

A. *sb.* 1. The action of the verb PLUNK; the resonant sound of a heavy blow, or of a plunge; the blow or plunge itself; also, the sound made by the drawing of a cork, etc.

1809 T. BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* 140 *Pelsy, Plungh*, a blow. 1813 G. BRUCE *Poems* II. 166 In his guid naig's fat rump it [a dirk] stuck: Whilk nae being us'd to sic a plunk, Gae suddenly a fearfu' funk. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 313/1 The King's name, and the plunk of corks drawn to drink his health, resounded in every house. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 167 We hear .. the pistol-like report of beer, and the more soberly alluring plunk! of wine-corks. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Dec. 2/1 Suddenly there was a plunk! splash! Haw-haw-ooof! 1901 G. DOUGLAS *Ho. w. Green Shutters* 59 Swipey..planted a gob of mud right in the middle of his brow... Beneath the wet plunk of the mud John started back.

2. *slang.* † a. A large sum, a fortune. *Obs.* b. A dollar. *U. S.*

1767 JOSIAH WEDGWOOD in *Life* x. (1894) 102 He is in no danger of making a Plunk, or what would be esteemed a Fortune by any other than a little country manufacturer. 1901 H. MCHUGH *John Henry* 12 Sarah Bernhardt at five plunks a chair.

B. *adv.* and *int.* With a plunking noise; plump.

1894 [W. D. LATTO] *Tammas Bodkin* xxx, Afore ye cud hae said sax the train played plunk into Moncrieff Tunnel. 1895 'IAN MACLAREN' *Brier Bush* v. 188 They slip aff sudden in the end, and then they juist gang plunk. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 114/2 He poised on the edge of the pier. Then he went down—plunk—and came up in a moment. 1897 CROCKETT *Lad's Love* v. 52 [Peas] are a' vera weel in broth, but if ye got them plunk on the jaw wi' a strong chairge o' powder ahint them, they might bring the water to your e'en.

† **Plu·nket,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 **plunkett,** 4–7 **plonket,** 5 **-ete, -eut, -ett, plounkette,** 5–6 **ploncket,** 5–8 **plunket,** (6 **plumket, plunckot**). [ME. *plonket, plunket*, app. derived from OF. *plunkié* (1254), *plonquié* lead-coloured, lead-grey, also a kind of grey cloth (pa. pple. of *plonquier* to cover with lead:—late L. **plumbicāre*, f. *plumbum* lead: see PLUNGE *v.*).

The ending *-et* may be the earlier form of *-é*; but cf. other names of coloured fabrics, as BLANKET, BLUET, BURNET, RUSSET, WATCHET. See also BLUNKET (app. an alteration of this, perh. associated with *blanket*); also PLUMBET.]

A. *sb.* A woollen fabric of varying texture, app. of a grey or light blue colour. Cf. BLUNKET *sb.*

1375–6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 582 Pro xij uln. de plunkett. 1377–8 *Ibid.* 586, xiij uln. de Plonket empt. pro tunicis, pro pagettis xiij s. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 493 My master delyverd .. xviij. yerdes of fyne plonket .. to dye into fyne morrey engreyned. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 8 § 4 That this Acte .. extende not .. to the makynge .. of eny clothe called Vervise, otherwise called Plounkettes Turkyns or Celestrines, with broade Lists. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 22 Sodainly the Mount opened, and out came sixe ladies all in Crimosin satin and plunket, enbroudered with Golde and perle. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Plonkets*, a kind of wollen cloth. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* II. 96 What is become of our noble Manufacture of Plunkets, Violets, and Blues, formerly made in Suffolk? 1876 PLANCHÉ *Cycl. Costume* I. 402.

B. *adj.* Of a greyish blue colour; light blue. Cf. BLUNKET *a.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 406/1 Plunket (*K.*, *P.* coloure), *jacinctus*. 1465–6 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 329, xxiij. narow clothes called statutes, of the .. color of red viij., and of the colour of plonkeut xv. 1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* (1883) 10 Lete woode your heer in an woodefatte a lyght plunket colour. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 596 In two or thre places the saied sleues were cut, and fastened together againe with a plunket ryband. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 50 The Duke of Vaudosme and his bende in clothe of golde, and pluncket veluet. 1560 Plumket [see PLUMBET, quot. 1533].

Plunther (plʌ·nðəɹ), *v. dial.* [Akin to PLUNDER *v.*1] *intr.* To flounder.

1839–42 S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a Year* ix. I. 274 The little doctor was plunthering on, ankle-deep in snow, towards the vicarage. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 51 We went plunthering along, sinking deeply at every step.

Pluperfect (plu:pɔ·ɹfĕkt, plū·pɔ:ɹfĕkt), *a.* (*sb.*) Also **plus-**. [Contracted from *plus-quam-perfect*, ad. L. (*tempus præteritum*) *plus quam perfectum* '(past tense) more than perfect', transl. Gr. (χρόνος) *ὑπερσυντελικός*. Cf. F. *plus-que-parfait* (1521).

400 MACROBIUS *De different. Verb.* 7 In Græcis verbis quæ in Ω exeunt omne perfectum tempus mutat in fine A in EIN et facit plusquam perfectum quod illi *ὑπερσυντελικὸν* vocant. *c* 500 PRISCIAN 805 (Putsch) Praeteritum plusquamperfectum, in quo iampridem res perfecta ostenditur.]

1. *Gram.* Applied to that tense of the verb which expresses a time or action completed prior to some past point of time, specified or implied. Also *absol.* or as *sb., ellipt.* for *pluperfect tense.*

1530 PALSGR. 88 The Preter Pluperfit Tens. *Jaudye parlé*, I had spoken. *Ibid.* 113 Verbes actives circumlocute theyr preterperfit and plus perfit tenses throughe all theyr modes, ..with the tenses of *je ay* and the participle preterit. 1599 MINSHEU *Span. Gram.* (1623) 22 Indicatiue moode. Pres. Imperfect. First preterperfect. Second perfect. Pluperfect tense. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 124 The Pluperfect Tense represents a thing, not only as past, but also as prior to some other point of time specified in the sentence: as, 'I had finished my letter before he arrived'. 1837 G. PHILLIPS *Syriac Gram.* 52 By means also of the auxiliary verb two other tenses are defined; namely, the imperfect and plusperfect. 1879 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* IV. xvii. § 1487 The Pluperfect denotes an action in past time, done before another past action.

2. *gen.* More than perfect; in quot. 1802 misused for 'superfluous'; *spec.* in *Mus.* (rarely) applied to an augmented (as distinguished from a perfect) fourth or fifth.

1802 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIII. 12 Junius had a dislike to the letter *k*..: it would have been more rational to indulge an antipathy against *c*, which is a very pluperfect letter, and represents sometimes *k*, sometimes *s*, and sometimes *ts*. 1896 *Leisure Ho.* 31 Jan. 74 It will happen in all binderies .. that on examination certain volumes are found imperfect or pluperfect, either wanting a sheet, or having a sheet too much. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v. *Interval*, Intervals greater than major or normal have been termed (besides *augmented*) extreme, sharp, superfluous, pluperfect. 1876 HULLAH *ibid.* s.v. *Nomenclature*, Imperfect as applied to the exceptional fifth. As an antonym to this I have long used the epithet pluperfect, which has been very largely adopted.

† **Plu·racie.** *Sc. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *plūs, plūr-* more: cf. med.L. *plūritās.*] = PLURALITY.

1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 211/1 It being found maist difficill, That in þe charge of pluracie [*ed.* 1597 pluralitie] of kirkkis ony ane minister may instructe mone [1597 monie] flokis.

Plural (plū·ɹăl), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 4–5 **plurel,** 5–6 **-ell(e,** 5–7 **-all.** [a. OF. *plurel* (12th c.), or ad. L. *plūrālis* (Quint.), f. *plūs, plūr-* more: see -AL.]

1. *Gram.* Applied to the form of a word which denotes more than one (or, in languages having a dual form, more than two): opposed to *singular.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 237 Three propre persones ac nouȝt in plurel noumbre, For al is but on god. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 171 He moste be i-cleped Argi in þe plural nombre. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 285/1 Plurelle, *pluralis*. 1530 PALSGR. 4 The thyrde parsonnes plurelles of verbes actyves in the frenche tonge .. ende in *ent*. 1632 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 72. 320 Nor is it [*Jehovah*] declined: nor hath it the plurall number. 1764 W. PRIMATT *Accentus Redivivi* 111 Provided they were third persons plural. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* ix. § 1 (1862) 113 They speak in the plural number, and the reader is utterly deceived. 1845 STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 28/1 Quintilian .. observes, that there were some writers..who contended that the dual number, in the third person plural of verbs, was properly marked by the termination *e*; as *consedere* if two persons sate together, *consederunt* if more than two; but, adds he, this rule is observed by none of our best writers.

2. More than one in number; consisting of, containing, pertaining to, or equivalent to, more than one.

Plural livings: see PLURALITY 3. *Plural vote*, the right of giving more than one vote, or of voting in more than one parliamentary constituency; hence *plural voter, voting.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 52 Better haue none Then plurall faith, which is too much by one. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* vii. 66 God is a plurall God, and offers himselfe to all collectively; God is a singular God, and offers himselfe to every man distributively. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 73/1 Until there shall have been devised .. some mode of plural voting which may assign to education, as such, the degree of superior influence due to it, and sufficient as a counterpoise to the numerical weight of the least educated class. 1895 *Daily Chron.* 6 Dec. 6/7 One of the few beneficed clergymen holding plural livings.

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10 Aug. 8/1 In spite of the law which forbids it, polygamy still prevails in Utah... In Salt Lake City they don't call it polygamy, but 'plural marriage'.

B. *sb.* **a.** *Gram.* The plural number. **b.** The fact or condition of there being more than one.

Plural of excellence or *majesty*, *plural intensive*, terms applied in Hebrew Grammar to a plural sb. used as the name of a single person; the typical example being אֱלֹהִים *ĕlōhīm*, lit. gods, deities, used as the name of (the one) God.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxxiii. (Bodl. MS.), Porrum .. is hoc Porrum in þe singuler & hij porri in þe plurel. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 56 If respect be had to the severall Arts there professed, Sigebert founded Schools in the plurall. 1756 F. Greville *Maxims* 27 We confess our faults in the plural, and deny them in the singular. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 202/2 The number three, as being the first of plurals. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 186/1 This literary fashion of speaking in the plural, sadly puzzles an old gentleman unused to composition, like myself. 1837 G. Phillips *Syriac Gram.* 103 A *plural of excellence* the Syrians have not. *c* 1860 *Gesenius's Heb. & Chaldee Lex.* 30/2 The plural of majesty, אֲדוֹנִים : occurs more than two thousand times. 1898 F. Brown *Heb.-Eng. Lex.* 43 Pl. intensive. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 277 Do not make a singular into a plural, as the facetious say of those who break a thing.

Pluralism (plūˑrăliz'm). [f. Plural + -ism, after Pluralist.] The character of being plural; the condition or fact of being a pluralist.

1. a. *Eccl.* The system or practice of more than one benefice being held at the same time by one person. **b.** The holding of two or more offices of any kind at one time.

1818 Bentham *Ch. Eng., Catech. Exam.* 248 Obtainment on false pretences, as proved by Non-Residence, Pluralism, and Sinecurism. *a* 1882 Sir R. Christison *Life* (1885) I. 411 Pluralism was at this period [1822] in the ascendant in the Scottish Church. 1892 J. C. Blomfield *Hist. Heyford* 68 The last [century] .. so sadly notorious for the pluralism and non-residence of the parochial clergy. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 24 Nov. 6/2 (*heading*) Justice Buckley on Pluralism in Directorships. *Ibid.*, It did not follow .. that a rich man was the best administrator, but if the system of payment he suggested were adopted there should be an end of pluralism.

2. *Philos.* A theory or system of thought which recognizes more than one ultimate principle: opposed to Monism.

1887 Bowne *Philos. Theism* i. (1902) 62 We replace..the pluralism of spontaneous thought by a basal monism. 1904 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 416 Philosophically this is neither Pluralism nor out-and-out Monism. It is not the former because ultimately no other source of being but God, no principle of life but the Divine, is recognised. 1905 *Athenæum* 11 Feb. 170/2 Thus we reach a pluralism. It is, however, the pluralism, not of Leibnitz, but of Lotze. The monads are not absolute, but interact.

Pluralist (plūˑrălist). [f. Plural + -ist.]

1. *Eccl.* One who holds two or more benefices at the same time. Also *attrib.*

1626 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 82 A bill is also talked of for pluralists to allow their curate, of the benefice they reside upon, £50 per annum. 1692 Washington tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* M.'s Wks. 1738 I. 456 Branded with the odious Names of Pluralists and Non-residents. 1760 Jortin *Erasm.* II. 188 He seems to have had in view.. Cardinal Wolsey, who had been a scandalous pluralist. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 217/1 The Rev. James Hook.. had .. taken up the gauntlet in favour of his pluralist and non-resident brethren. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* v, A pluralist at whom the severest Church-reformer would have found it difficult to look sour.

b. In extended use, One who combines two or more offices, professions, or conditions. Also *attrib.*

1842 R. Burns *Mem. Rev. Dr. MacGill* i. 14 The idea of a pluralist, he could not..endure; and in his instant declinature of the tempting proposal [of the Chair of History at St. Andrews, when he already had a small country parish] we discover the germ of [his] opposition..to the pluralising system. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* I. App. v. 354 Patriots rather than pluralists. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 13 M. Doré is, in fact, a pluralist in point of styles, and he has given us at least three or four distinct and separate ones in this work. 1869 *Ibid.* 11 Oct. 2 Mr. White is a pluralist in treasurerships. 1891 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 5/1 The whole land will soon be too hot to hold the pluralists of matrimony [practisers of 'plural marriage']. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 18 May 7/4 Mr. Bowles..never heard of a private secretary who received £300 a year under one vote, and £800 a year under another. .. He objected strongly to these pluralist appointments.

2. *Philos.* One who holds the theory of pluralism.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Pluralistic (plūˑrăliˑstik), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic: see -istic.] Of or belonging to a pluralist or to pluralism, in any sense; *spec.* in *Philos.* recognizing more than one ultimate principle in ontology: opposed to Monistic.

1877 Winchell *Sci. & Rel.* ii. (1881) 40 The later Eleatics were pluralistic—holding to the distinction of matter and spirit. 1884 *Lotze's Metaph.* l. 443 What I looked for in vain in other statements of the pluralistic hypothesis. 1891 F. C. S. Schiller *Riddles of Sphinx* 403 The pluralistic answer given to the ultimate question of ontology.

Hence **Pluraliˑstically** *adv.*

1880 *Athenæum* 25 Dec. 851/3 [Julius Bahnsen's] philosophy..defines the 'Ding an sich' of Schopenhauer, the Will, pluralistically, and not, as Hartmann does, monistically.

Plurality (plurælˑiti). [a. OF. *pluralite* (14th c.), ad. late L. *plūrālitās* (Ambrose), f. *plūrāl-is* Plural.]

I. Related in sense to *plural.*

1. The state of being plural; the fact or condition of denoting, comprising, or consisting of more than one.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxxii. (MS. Bodl.), Pluralite of hornes folowiþ þe clifte of fote [in four-footed beasts]. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Of Cert. Places of Script.* I. (1859) 374 The plurality of wives was by a special prerogative suffered to the fathers of the Old Testament. 1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 183 To shew how in one nature there may be a plurality of persons. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., A plurality of worlds is a thing which Mr. Huygens has endeavoured to prove in his Cosmotheoros. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xviii. II. 103 Many of the Armenian nobles still refused to abandon the plurality of their gods and of their wives. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* I. 27 The..question of the unity or plurality of authorship of the poem. 1898 J. R. Illingworth *Divine Immanence* (1904) vii. 86/2 The fact that there is plurality, triune plurality in God.

b. The fact of there being many; numerousness; hence, a large number or quantity; a multitude.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 27, I haue studiede that hit schal be called *Policronicon* of the pluralite of tymes whom it dothe conteyne. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. Prol. (S.T.S.) I. 7 In sic pluralite of writaris my fame is obscure and of litill estimatioun. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 445 Pluralitie of meit and drink siclike, Forbiddin wes bayth for puir and ryke. 1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom.* IV. iii, Doe you count it lawfull to haue such pluralitie of seruants? 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 37 Through a good Microscope, he may easily see..variety in the plurality, paucity, and anomalous Situation of eyes. 1859 Mill *Liberty* iii. (1865) 42/2 Europe is, in my judgment, wholly indebted to this plurality of paths for its progressive and many-sided development. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 512 The money-chest was also secured by a plurality of locks.

2. *Eccl.* **a.** The holding of two or more benefices or livings concurrently by one person. **b.** A benefice or living held concurrently with another or others; *pl.* two or more benefices held together.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 197 Dewid he is also, And haþ possessions & pluralites for pore menis sake. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 18 Alle þey bene acursed, þat receyvin & holdyn pluralyte of cherchys. 1551 Crowley *Pleas. & Pain* 533 Geue ouer your pluralities..betake you to one benifice. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 325 Who ingrosse many pluralities under a non-resident and slubbring dispatch of soules. *a* 1715 Bp. Burnet *Own Time* VII. (1823) VI. 646 The scandalous practices of non-residence and pluralities. *Ibid.*, I do not reckon the holding poor livings that lie contiguous, a plurality, where both are looked after, and both afford only a competent maintenance. *a* 1817 T. Dwight *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 50 There are two congregations in North-Haven: a Presbyterian, and an Episcopal. The latter is a small plurality, under the care of a neighbouring minister. 1877 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) II. vii. 83 This holding of sees in plurality..was by no means uncommon at the time.

c. *transf.* of offices or positions generally.

1678 Lady Chaworth in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 47 Some mention the laying sums upon all pluralities of qualities, dignities, and offices. 1850 Lyell *2nd Visit U.S.* II. 82 Some wealthy slave-owners of Alabama have estates in Mississippi. With a view of checking the increase of these 'pluralities', a tax has recently been imposed on absentees. 1893 *Law Times* XCIV. 452/1 There is a growing feeling that plurality in the matter of directorships is dangerous and to be deprecated.

II. Related in sense to L. *plus* more.

Etymologically, these are improper uses, being in form derivatives of *plural*, while in sense they are derivatives of *plūs, plūr-*. On the analogy of *major-ity, minor-ity, superior-ity*, etc., the etymological form is Plurity.

3. The greater number or part; more than half of the whole; = Majority 3. [At first Scotch, from F. *pluralité.*]

1578 *Bk. Univ. Kirk of Scotl.* (Bann. Cl.) 412 For electioun of ane Moderatour, Mrs Johne Row, David Fergusone and Johne Duncansone was proponit in leits, and be pluralitie of votes Mr Johne Row [Minister at Perth] was chosin Moderatour. 1581 *Ibid.* 522 The said Mr Johne, be pluralitie of votes, was chosin Moderator hac vice. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 228 The pluralitie of voices refusing to accept the armes. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* (1839) 528 To bring the people together, to elect them by plurality of votes. 1654 Fuller *Comm. Ruth* (1868) 37 Verity consisteth not in the plurality of voices. 1683 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) II. 187 The plurality of the younger judges and rising men judged it otherwise. 1703 Duke of Queensberry in Ellis *Orig. Letters* Ser. II. IV. No. 394. 227 This was thrown out by a great plurality. 1794 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 91/1 The plurality..of their chiefs endeavoured in vain to stem the torrent of disobedience. 1823 *Niles' Register* XXIV. 217/2 At the late election..[in Maine], only three gentlemen were chosen...Neither of the others had a plurality of the whole number of votes. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 74 Socrates would rather not decide the question by a plurality of votes.

4. *U. S. Politics.* An excess of votes polled by the leading candidate in an election above those polled by the one next to him, in cases where there are three or more candidates; as distinguished from *majority*, which in such cases is applied to an absolute majority of all the votes given.

(The earlier sense (3) was in use in 1823: see above.)

1828 Webster s. v., In elections, a plurality of votes is when one candidate has more votes than any other, but less than half of the whole number of votes given. 1846 Worcester s. v., A candidate, in an election, receives a plurality of votes, when he receives more than any other candidate; and he receives a majority of votes, when he receives more than all others. 1864 Webster s. v., *Plurality of votes*, the excess of votes cast for one individual over those cast for any other of several competing candidates. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 8 Nov. 4/7 Governor Cleveland had a thousand plurality in New York State, and was elected President. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Mar. 8/2 He ran again last fall, and had a plurality over the Republican candidate; but as it requires in that State [Connecticut] a majority over all to elect, the Legislature elected his Republican competitor.

III. 5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 307 The non-resident and plurality-gaping Prelats, the gulphs and whirle pooles of benefices. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 863 The differences on which the plurality hypothesis is founded.

Pluralize (plūˑrălәiz), *v.* [a. F. *pluraliser*: see Plural and -ize.]

1. *trans.* To make plural; to attribute plurality to; to express in the plural.

1803 *Monthly Mag.* XV. 3 We cannot well avoid the use of many ancient words unaltered, as English nouns; but I would lay it down as a rule, never to pluralize them by inflection, but simply by the addition of the *s* or *es*. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 520 Gulliver, to magnify present times, pluralises them all and each. 1864 *Mattie, a Stray* II. 251 'Perhaps it serves *us* right', said Mattie, pluralizing the case after her old fashion. 1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 382 Those words which we have adopted from Latin or Greek..unaltered, have usually been pluralised according to Greek and Latin grammar.

b. *intr.* Of a word or phrase: To become plural; to assume plural form.

1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 599 Any part of speech will assume in compounding the substantive character, and will pluralise as such.

2. *intr.* To hold more than one benefice (or office) at one time; to be or become a pluralist.

1842 [see Pluralist 1 b]. *a* 1875 [see Pluralized].

Hence **Pluralised** *ppl. a.*, **Pluˑralizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Pluralisaˑtion**, the act of pluralizing; **Pluˑralizer**, *spec.* = Pluralist 1 (Webster 1864).

1813 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXXI. 475 The pluralizing formulas [in language]. 1836 G. S. Faber *Prim. Doctr. Election* I. ix. 133 Clement, by his use of a pluralising phraseology in the first person, shews us (etc.). *a* 1875 R. S. Hawker *Prose Wks.* (1893) 169 A pluralised clergyman of the days of the Georges. 1878 H. Spencer in *Pop. Sc. Monthly* July 300 'Inferiors invariably use the third person plural in addressing their superiors': a form which, while dignifying the superior by pluralization, increases the distance of the inferior by its relative indirectness.

Plurally (plūˑrăli), *adv.* [f. Plural + -ly2.] In the plural number; so as to express or imply more than one; in a plural manner.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 345 Whan God bihiȝte Abraham þat he shulde ȝyve þat lond to him and to his seed, he seid not pluraliche, þat he shulde ȝyve it to his seedis. 1552 Latimer *1st Serm. Lord's Prayer* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 5 Mark that he saith, *advocatum, non advocatos.* He speaketh singularly, not plurally. *a* 1666 C. Hoole *Accidence* (1671) 3 Nouns be declined with six Cases, Singularly and Plurally. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* 1 Cor. xi. 23, 24 That Christ gave it them together plurally. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. VII. iv. § 27. 152 'The heavens' when used plurally.. remained expressive of the starry space beyond. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 5 Mar. 4/6 Mormons who were (plurally) married before polygamy was made illegal.

†Pluraˑnimous, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *plūs, plūr-* more + *animus* mind + -ous; after *unanimous.*] Not unanimous.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 28, I could demonstrate it to be Heterogeneous, Heterodoxous,..Omnigenous, Pluranimous.

†Pluˑrar, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *plūs, plūr-* more + -ar; = OF. *plurier* plural: app. after *singular*, F. *singulier.*] = Plural.

a 1613 Overbury *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 93 To bee briefe he is a Heteroclite, for hee wants the plurar number.

Plurasie, -esie, -esy, obs. forms of Pleurisy.

Plurative (plūˑrătivz), *a.* [ad. L. *plūrātīvus* adj. (Gell.) plural, f. L. *plūs, plūr-* more, after grammatical terms in *-ātīvus*, as *nōmināltīvus, comparātīvus, indicātīvus*, etc. So obs. F. *pluratif* (E. Deschamps in Godef.).]

†1. *Gram.* = Plural *a.* 1. *Obs. rare.*

1585 Foxe *Serm. on 2 Cor. v.* 6 This nominative (*Nos*) in the plurative number, is not here to be expounded after the stile of Rome.

2. *Logic.* (See quots.)

1867 Atwater *Elem. Logic* 102 Plurative Judgments are those in which more than half, but not all of the subject is taken. 1870 Jevons *Elem. Logic* xxii. 191 The name of Plurative propositions has been proposed for all those which give a distinct idea of the fraction or number of the subject involved in the assertion.

Pluri- (plūˑri), combining form of L. *plūs, plūr-* more, pl. *plūr-ēs* several, as in the following:

Plurisˑpsular *a.*, having several capsules, as a radiolarian. **Pluriceˑllular** *a.*, composed of several cells. **Pluriceˑntral** *a.*, having more than one centre or nucleus. **Pluricˑipital** *a. Bot.* [L. *caput, -cipit-* head], having more than one head, as a root-crown (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895). **Pluriˑcuspid** *a.*, having several cusps, as a tooth. **Pluridˑentate** *a.*, having several tooth-like processes or appendages (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Pluriflaˑgellate** *a. Zool.*, having many flagella (*ibid.*). **Pluriflˑorous** *a.* [L. *flōs, flōr-* flower], many-flowered (*ibid.*). **Plurifœtaˑtion**, the conception of more than one fœtus at once. **Plurifoˑliate** *a. Bot.* [L. *folium* leaf], having many leaves (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Plurifoˑliolate** *a. Bot.* [L. *foliolum* leaflet], having many leaflets, as a compound leaf

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(Webster 1864). **Plurigu·ttulate** *a. Bot.* [L. *guttula* droplet, f. *gutta* drop], containing many drops or drop-like bodies (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Pluri·li·teral,** *Heb. Gram.* [L. *littera* letter], *a.* containing more than three letters in the root; *sb.* a root consisting of more than three letters: cf. BILITERAL, TRILITERAL. **Plurilo·cular** *a. Biol.* [L. *loculus* little place], containing many cavities or cells. **Plurima·mmate** *a. Zool.* [L. *mamma* pap], having more than two paps (*S. S. Lex.*). **Plurino·minal** *a.* [L. *nōmen* name], consisting of or involving more than one name; *spec.* in *Nat. Hist.*, applied to a system of nomenclature or a name not confined to two terms; polynomial. **Plurinu·cleate** *a.*, having several nuclei; so **Plurinu·cleated** *a.* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Pluripa·rtite** *a.*, deeply divided with numerous incisions (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858): cf. PARTITE. **Plurise·ptate** *a.*, having several septa or partitions (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Plurise·rial** *a.*, consisting of several series or rows; hence **Plurise·rially** *adv.* **Plurise·riate** *a.*, arranged in several series. **Plu·risetose** *a. Bot.* and *Zool.*, having many setæ or bristles (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Plurispi·ral** *a.*, having many spiral coils (*ibid.*). **Pluri·sporous** *a.*, having more than one spore (*ibid.*). **Plu·rivalve** *a. Bot.* and *Zool.*, having several valves or appendages of valve-like form; multivalve (*ibid.*). **Pluri·vorous** *a.* [L. *-vorus* devouring], living or feeding on hosts belonging to widely differing families, as a fungus.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pluricapsular. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 61 Among the branched forms,..those described under the unicellular hairs recur as *pluricellular. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 12 Apr. 908 Cancers either started from one centre (unicentral or monocentral), or from many centres (multicentral or *plurocentral). 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 194 A jaw-like bar with *pluricuspid teeth. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Plurifetation. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Pluriliteral [*adj.* and *sb.*]. 1831 LEE *Hebr. Gram.* (1832) 221 On these pluriliteral verbs [etc.]. 1839 PAULI *Analecta Hebr.* xxviii. 209 It does not belong to the province of this book to trace the Pluri-literals .. to their original roots. 1819 LINDLEY tr. *Richard's Obs. Fruits & Seeds* 83 Having the appearance of being *plurilocular, but proceeding from an unilocular ovarium. 1881 *Times* 12 Mar. 11/2 M. Gambetta .. is thought to be anxious to return to the *plurinominal system of voting ..while M. Grévy.. adheres to the uninominal system. *Ibid.*, According to the alternative system of *scrutin de liste*, or plurinominal method of voting, the department is taken as the electoral unit. 1888 . COUES in *Auk* VI. 320 (Cent. Dict.) Perceiving sundry objections to binomial, etc., some have sought to obviate them by using binominal, uninominal, plurinominal, etc. 1887 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 190/1 Small and *pluriserial on the upper parts of the body and tail, large and uniserial on the abdomen, and generally biserial on the lower side of the tail. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 521 In general so arranged that the sieve-tubes form single, biseriate, or *pluriseriate, tangential rows. 1899 *Nat. Sci.* Dec. 389 Professor Dietal .. considers the question of their descent from one or more *plurivorous forms—forms, that is, which inhabited indifferently hosts belonging to the most different families of flowering plants.

Plurice, obs. form of PLEURISY.

‖ **Pluries** (plū·ri,īz), in full **Pluries capias.** *Law.* [L. = '(thou mayest take) several times': late L. *plūriēs* oftentimes, frequently, f. *plūs, plūr-* more, several.] The name given to a third writ of attachment, issued when the first (see CAPIAS) and second (see ALIAS *sb.* 2) prove ineffectual; so called from the Latin phrase *pluries capias* occurring in the first clause.

1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 109/2 To award and directe the seide Writts of Pluries Capias and Exigent, to the Shiref. 1465 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 217 Your councell thynketh it were well don that ye gete an *allias* and a *pluries* that it myght be sent don to the scheryf and than he can mak non excuse. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.* 19 If he make [nat] execution, then shal there go out a sicut alias..and after that one pluries. 1607 MIDDLETON *Phœnix* II. iii. F ij b, For all your *Demurres, Plures, Sursurarers,* which are all Longswords: that's Delaies: al the comfort is, in nine yeares a man may overthrowe you. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxiv. 314 If he cannot be taken upon the first *capias*, a second, and a third shall issue, called an *alias* and a *pluries capias*.

† **Plurifa·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *plūrifārius* manifold, various (f. *plūs, plūr-* more: cf. *multifārius*) + -OUS.] Manifold, multifarious.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Plurifarious*, of divers fashions.

† **Plu·rified,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [pa. pple. of a vb. **plurify*, n. obs. F. *plurifier* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. med.L. *plūrificāre* to multiply, increase, f. *plūs, plūr-* more: see -FY.] *lit.* Made more than one, multiplied, multiple; hence *Eccl.* Holding a plurality of livings.

1590 [J. GREENWOOD] *Confer.* iii. 57 Endowed Curats..are but the Parsons substitutes to help a dumbe or plurified Parson. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 85 What do they with these plurified liuings? 1604 H. JACOB *Reasons*, etc. 29 Plurified men may haue their 2 Benefices neare togither.

Pluriparous (pluri·părəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *pluripar-us* (f. *plūs, plūr-* more + *-parus* bearing) + -OUS.]

1. *Zool.* Bringing forth two or more at a birth.
1882 OGILVIE cites H. SPENCER.
2. Being the mother of two or more children.
1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*
Hence **Pluripa·rity,** pluriparous state.
1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pluripresence (plū·ripre·zĕns). [f. L. *plūs, plūr-* more + PRESENCE.] Presence in more than one place at the same time.

1773 JOHNSON 7 May in *Boswell*, (*Toplady*) Does not their invocation of saints suppose omnipresence in the saints? (*Johnson*) No Sir, it supposes only pluri-presence. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 496 What was more impolitic than to reject the services of good soldiers, seamen, lawyers, diplomatists, financiers, because they hold unsound opinions about the number of the sacraments or the pluripresence of saints? 1865 LECKY *Ration.* I. i. 80 The miracle of transubstantiation seems to destroy all the improbability of the pluri-presence of a human body.

Plurisie, -sy, obs. forms of PLEURISY.

‖ **Pluris petitio** (plū·ris pĭti·ʃio). *Sc. Law.* [L. *petītio* asking, *plūris* of more.] The asking more judicially than is truly due.

1760 LD. KAMES *Equity* I. I. (1767) 226 It is admitted that where the *pluris petitio* is occasioned by an innocent error ..the adjudication ought to be supported as a security for what is justly due. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v., Where an adjudication is led for a larger sum than what is actually due to the adjudging creditor, it is said to be a *pluris petitio*. 1902 *Scotsman* 3 Jan. 7/3 It is not, I am afraid, a mere matter of pluris petitio. For it brings up at once a difficulty which goes to the substance of the demand.

† **Plu·rity.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *plūritās*, f. *plūs, plūr-* more: see -ITY.] *prop.* Moreness (cf. PLURALITY II): but in quot. = PLURALITY 2.

1600 THYNNE *Epigrams* xiii. 1 Pruritie of wemenn .. Seekes pluritie of men to worke satisfaction.

Plurocentral, erron. f. *pluricentral*: see PLURI-.

Plus (plʊs). [a. L. *plūs* more. As in the case of MINUS (q. v.), the quasi-prepositional sense 1 did not exist in Latin, but the words *plus* and *minus* were used by Leonardo of Pisa in 1202 for the excess and deficiency in the results of two suppositions in the Rule of Double Position.

The signs + and − are used, app. as well-known signs, in the *Behende und hübsche Rechnung auf allen Kauffmannschafft* of Joh. Widmann 1489 (and subseq. edd. to 1526); but while he refers to the latter as *minus*, the former is said to stand for *mer* (i.e. *mehr*) 'was − ist, das ist minus, und das +ist das mer'. So far as yet collected, English examples of *plus* do not occur so early as those of *minus*.

As to the origin of the symbol +, various conjectures have been made; perhaps the most likely is that it originated in the MS. abbreviation of the L. *et* 'and' (which Leonardo always uses in his additions). Cantor *Vorlesungen über Geschichte der Mathematik* (1899) II. 230–1, from which these facts are mainly taken, cites, from mathematical MSS. of the beginning of the 15th c., and a non-mathematical MS. of the beginning of the 14th, a form of & = *et* which might easily pass into +.]

1. quasi-*prep.* Placed between two expressions of number or quantity to indicate that the second is to be added to the first. In mathematical use only as the oral rendering of the symbol +. Hence, in non-technical use: With the addition of; with... besides. (Opp. to MINUS 1.)

1668 [see 4]. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 58 Four like Rowers shall move the same Vessel..12000 feet, in 1800 seconds *plus* 360 seconds, or in all 2160 seconds. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Character*, It [+] is also the sign of addition, and is read *plus*, or *more*; thus 9+3 is read 9 *plus* 3, or 9 more 3; that is, 9 added to 3, or the sum of 9 and 3, equal to 12. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. xii. § 4 (1872) 224/1 Wages plus the allotment. 1850 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 2) 86 A compound of one equivalent of hydrogen plus two of oxygen. 1891 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 58/1 The same sum as that stated in the balance order, *plus* further interest.

b. *predicatively.* † (*a*) Abundantly supplied *with*, containing an excess of something (*obs. rare*⁻¹); (*b*) *colloq.* Having (something) in addition, having gained (opp. to MINUS 1 b).

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 462 In all chalky soils, and such as are plus with the calcareous principle. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xii. 132 Bonsall was minus a big toe-nail, and plus a scar upon the nose.

2. As the oral rendering of the sign + in its algebraical use to denote a positive quantity, as +*x*, read *plus x*. Hence *attrib.* or *adj.* in *plus quantity*, a quantity having the sign + prefixed (or not having the sign −), a positive quantity. (Only as opp. to MINUS 2, 2 b.)

1579 [see MINUS 2].

b. *Electr.* (*a*) *adv.* Positively. (*b*) *adj.* Positive; positively electrified. (Opp. to MINUS 2 d.)

1747 [see MINUS 2 d]. 1789 NICHOLSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 279 When the one ball was electrified *plus* and the other *minus*, the signs of both electricities appeared. If the interval was not too great, the long zig-zag spark of the *plus* ball struck to the strait flame of the *minus* ball. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 112 The small residuary charge will be *plus*. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 225 Electrified + or plus.

3. *adj.* Additional, extra.

1736 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) II. 79 When they are abroad, it is at a plus-expense. 1869 *Daily News* 19 May, Somehow or other no Bill securing the tenant the plus-value added to the land by his labour and industry has yet been passed. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Plus System*, also called 'bonus' system, is one by which a certain proportion of wages, called 'subsistence money', is paid every day, and the remainder on the completion of the job or contract. This remainder is called the *plus*, or 'contingent money'. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 May 5/1 After a ship was discharged, there was generally 8s. or 9s. for the men to receive as 'plus' money. 1897 *Ibid.* 18 Feb. 8/1 The disposal of the 'plus values', that is, surplus of the revenues assigned to the service of the debt.

4. *sb.* in various applications. a. The mathematical symbol +; also *plus sign.* b. A quantity added; something additional or extra; an addition, a gain. c. A positive quantity (also *fig.*). Opp. to MINUS 3.

1654 [see MINUS 3]. 1668 BRANCKER *Introd. Algebra* 3 The Sign for Addition is + i. e. *Plus*, more. 1688, 1708 [see MINUS 3]. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Addition*, The character of Addition is +, which we usually express by *plus*. [*Ibid.*, *Positive quantities* are design'd by the character + prefixed to them, or supposed to be prefixed.] 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxvi, A slate-full of plusses, minusses. 1843 MILL *Logic* v. vii. § 2 (1856) II. 396 *Minus* multiplied by *plus* gives *minus*, and *minus* multiplied by *minus* cannot give the same product as *minus* multiplied by *plus*. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* 131 The *plus* quantities, or—if I may be allowed to coin an awkward plural—the *pluses*, make a very positive and venerable appearance in the world. 1891 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 3/1 Representatives of the dockers watched over their interests in the matters of labour, pay, and 'plus'.

‖ 5. *Plus minus* [late L.]: more or less. *Obs.*

1615 CORYAT *Crudities*, etc. (1776) III. L ij b, The Persians [revenues are] fiue millions *plus minus*. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* i. 1 There were two thousand years, *plus minus*, before the law.

‖ **Plus-chaud,** *a. Obs.* Also **pluschaud.** [F. (*plüʃo*) hotter.] Extra hot.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 299 Bote hit weore Fresch Flesch or elles Fisch I-Fri3et, Bobe chaud and pluschaud for chele of heore Mawe. *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 130 Metes of þe best .. well di3t wiþ spicerie chaud and plusechaud.

Plush (plʊʃ), *sb.* [ad. F. *pluche*, contracted form of *peluche* a hairy fabric, shag, plush = OSp. *peluza*, mod.Sp. *pelusa* down on fruit, nap on cloth, velvet, Cat. *pelussa* down on fruit (cf. It. *peluccio, peluzzo* a little hair, soft down, fine hair), f. late L. type **pilūceus, -ea*, f. L. *pilus* hair.]

1. A kind of cloth, of silk, cotton, wool, or other material (or of two of these combined), having a nap longer and softer than that of velvet; used for rich garments (esp. footmen's liveries), upholstery, etc. In quot. 1633, taken as the typical livery of the 'fool' or clown.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 50 The trappings of his horse were pounced and bolstered out with rough plumed siluer plush. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIV. 338 Wast coats of silke plush laying by. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 25 He sate alone, upon Cushions, of a kinde of excellent Plush, blew. 1633 SHIRLEY *Bird in Cage* v. i, All places he is free of, and fooles it without blushing At Maskes and Playes, is not the Bayes thrust out, to let the plush in. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. 72 A fair silk Cassock, richly lin'd with Plush. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 11 As yet black breeches were not, satin smooth, Or velvet soft, or plush with shaggy pile. 1882 BECK *Draper's Dict.* s. v., Plush may be described roughly as long-napped velvet, and any kind of stuff may be used in its manufacture—cotton, silk, wool, any kind of hair, or even swansdown.

b. *pl.* Plush breeches (as worn by footmen).

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xxiv, A footman in green plushes and a powdered head. 1892 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 14 His lace-bedaubed coat, gold-gartered plushes and stockings.

2. *transf.* A natural substance likened to the preceding.

a 1619 FLETCHER *Knt. Malta* I. i, O my black swan, sleeker than signet's plush. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. xiii. (1718) 177 The proud summer-meadow, which to day Wears her green plush, and is to morrow hay. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 117/1 Plush [is] the middle of..Marigolds, &c., of some termed .. Thrummy heads; of others Hairy heads. 1862 JOHNS *Brit. Birds* (1874) 56 Eggs, from which emerge ..bodies enveloped in a soft plush of grey yarn.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.*, usually in sense Made or consisting of plush; also, of or pertaining to plush. (In quots. 1629, *a* 1640, Clad in plush.)

1629 B. JONSON *New Inn, Ode to Himself*, Brave plush and velvet-men. *a* 1640 DAY *Parl. Bees* To Rdr. (1881) 9 Some Plush-Midas that can read no further But 'Bees'. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 28 They unmantled him of a new plush cloak. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 31 Riding in black plush breeches. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* vii, Pea-green plush inexpressibles.

b. *Comb.*, as *plush-weaver*; *plush-coloured, -covered, -wearing* adjs.; **plush-copper** (see quot.); **plush-stitch,** a kind of stitch in worsted or wool work, forming projecting loops which can be cut so as to make a long nap as in plush; **plush-velvet,** a kind of plush with short nap, resembling velvet; **plush-velveteen,** a cotton plush imitating silk plush as velveteen does velvet.

1678 T. JORDAN *Triumphs Lond.* 7 A Sky-colour'd Scarf Fringed with Silver, *Plush-colourd Hose. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Plush-copper*, chalcotrichite, a fibrous red copper ore. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. iv. 58 In the spacious *plush-covered chair. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 252 The *plush-weavers .. took into consideration a general stoppage of the looms.

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Plush, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb.] **a.** *intr.* Of velvet: To have the nap crushed or flattened by pressure or wet. **b.** *To plush it*: to wear plush, i. e. to act as footman.

1867 W. H. L. Tester *Poems* 54 He plush'd it there for many a day. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 1 Sept. 8/5 Corduroy velvet would certainly look well, but it would be less suitable than the woollen on account of its greater weight and liability to 'plush' with damp or pressure.

Plushed (plʌʃt), *a.* [f. Plush *sb.* + -ED².] **a.** Made with a long nap like plush. **b.** Clad in plush, wearing plush. **c.** Of velvet, etc.: Having the pile crushed or flattened.

1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 171 Hidden vnder cloth rough plushed and wouen like eglantine and woodbine. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 438 The plushed poacher pursuing the ptarmigan. 1853 Soyer *Pantroph.* 368 The Latins used a sort of thick, plushed, cloth.

†**Plu·sher.** *dial. Obs.* [app. f. **plush* vb., in mod.Cornish dial. *plosh* to plunge or splash in water or mud; cf. *plosher* a half-grown bream.] Some kind of sea fish.

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 34 The Pilcherd are pursued and devoured by a bigger Kinde of fish, called a Plusher, being somewhat like the Dog-fish.

Plushette (plʌʃe·t). [f. Plush *sb.* + -ette: cf. *flannelette*, etc.] An inferior kind of plush.

1887 *Queen* 29 Oct. 558/2 Your plushette is a lovely colour. 1893 Mrs. T. Coke *Gentlew. at Home* vi. 87 Curtains .. of Indian red plushette.

Plushy (plʌ·ʃi), *a.* [f. Plush *sb.* + -y.] **a.** Of the nature of or resembling plush; soft and shaggy. **b.** Covered or adorned with plush.

1611 Florio, *Villoso* .. shaggie, plushie, or hauing a high nap. 1750 G. Hughes *Barbadoes* 169 The top of the stalk supports a blunt-pointed conic plushy tuft. 1890 H. M. Stanley *Darkest Africa* I. xi. 250 A variegated green of plushy texture. 1897 Flandrau *Harvard Epis.* 190 The horrid plushy little room.

Plu·squam-, L. *plus quam* more than, as in *plus quam perfectum* pluperfect, used with adjs. to form compounds, chiefly humorous nonce-wds.

1824 *Edin. Rev.* XLI. 15 By a kind of *plusquam-perfecting* operation. 1832 *Examiner* 49/2 The plusquam perfect wisdom of Legislators. 1848 Clough *Bothie* i, Long constructions strange and plusquam Thucydidean. 1896 *Daily News* 6 June 5/7 Fanatics of the ultra-clerical and the plusquam-clerical type.

Plutarchian (plʊtā·rkiăn), *a.* [f. L. *Plutarchi-us* adj. from *Plutarchus*, Gr. Πλούταρχος, proper name (lit. master of riches).] Pertaining to Plutarch, a famous Greek biographer of the first century A. D.; hence, of the class of distinguished men whose lives were written by Plutarch.

1856 Grote *Greece* II. xcvi. XII. 512 *note*, In the next page of the very same Plutarchian life. 1899 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 6/2 Plutarchian heroes were they, in their virtues.

So **Pluta·rchic, -ical** *adjs.*; hence **Pluta·rchically** *adv.*, in the style or after the comparative manner of Plutarch in his 'Lives'.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 588 Comparing me most Plutarchically with Waithman.

Plutarchy (plū·tărki). [f. Gr. πλοῦτος wealth, riches + -αρχία rule; after *monarchy*, etc.] The rule or dominion of wealth, or of the wealthy; plutocracy.

c 1643 *Maximes Unfolded* 28 When the best in wealth and estates governe the poore, it is called Plutarchie, the Empire of riches. 1652 [see Plutomania 1]. 1834-43 Southey *Doctor* cii. (1862) 233 We had our monarchy, our hierarchy, our aristocracy,..but we had no plutarchy, no millionaires, no great capitalists to break down the honest and industrious trader with the weight of their overbearing and overwhelming wealth. 1890 A. Carnegie in *Pall Mall G.* 5 Sept. 7/1 It is said that in America, although we have no aristocracy, we are cursed with a plutarchy... A man who carries a million dollars on his back carries a load. He cannot be elected for anything.

‖**Pluteus** (plū·tı̆ı̯ŭs). Pl. **plutei** (-ı̆ı̯əi). [L. *pluteus*: see sense 1.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.*, etc. **a.** *Arch.* A barrier or light wall placed between columns. **b.** *Mil.* A kind of shed or penthouse for protection of the soldiers, sometimes movable and running on wheels. **c.** A shelf for books, small statues, busts, etc.

1832 Gell *Pompeiana* I. ii. 16 The pillars of the upper portico..stood upon a sort of *pluteus*. 1895 *Nation* (N.Y.) 9 May 359/1 The entrance and the wooden ceiling, as well as the reading-desks or *plutei*, were of Michelangelo's designing.

2. *Zool.* The larva of an echinoid or ophiuroid: known from its shape as the 'painter's easel larva'.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 565 Where an Echinopaedium stage exists, the larva is a Pluteus. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 569 The free swimming larva [in Ophiuroidea] is a Pluteus, and differs from the Echinoid Pluteus in possessing a pair of lateral arms.

Hence **Plu·teal** *a.*, pertaining to a pluteus; **Plu·teiform** *a.*, of the form of a pluteus (sense 2).

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 544 The vermiform Holothurid and the pluteiform Ophiurid or Echinid larvae. 1900 E. R. Lankester *Treat. Zool.* III. 292 The young of Echinus .. undergo metamorphosis during the development and resorption of the pluteal skeleton.

Plutocracy (plʊtɒ·krăsi). Also plout-. [ad. Gr. πλουτοκρατία, f. πλοῦτο-ς wealth, riches + -κρατία power: see -cracy. So F. *plutocratie*.]

1. The rule or sovereign power of wealth or of the wealthy.

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 270 That poverty is an enemy to the exercise of vertue, is not unknown to any acquainted with Plutocracy, or the sovereign power of money. 1839 *Morn. Herald* 3 Sept., Of all systems of tyranny a plutocracy is the most cruel, selfish, and grinding. 1887 Gladstone in *19th Cent.* Jan. 17 Let us be jealous of ploutocracy, and of its tendency to infect aristocracy, its elder and nobler sister; and learn, if we can, to hold by or get back to some regard for simplicity of life. 1898 Bodley *France* IV. ii. 359 The aggressive march of plutocracy which has transformed the character of English society.

2. A ruling or influential class of wealthy persons; a body of plutocrats.

1832 in Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) II. 205 This infernal Bill, which..is only to create a Plutocracy in lieu of the aristocracy, under which old England has flourished. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 4 An ignorant proletariat and a half-taught plutocracy. 1893 F. Adams *New Egypt* 56 The dominant class in the one is the bureaucracy, and in the other the plutocracy.

Plutocrat (plū·tŏkræt). [f. prec., after *aristocrat, democrat*, etc.] A member of a plutocracy; a person possessing or exercising power or influence over others in virtue of his wealth.

1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* xli, When they, the tyrants of the earth,..the plutocrats, the bureaucrats,..are crying to the rocks to hide them. 1880 *Spectator* 3 Jan. 10 Aristocrats have a great place and plutocrats a great place in our society. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 190/1 The plutocrat ..can buy as many ancestors and ancestral relics as he will.

So **Plutocratic** (plūtokræ·tik) *a.*, of or pertaining to plutocrats; characterized by plutocracy.

1866 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Apr. 480/1 The Oriental empires and African kingdoms or republics (if that term can be applied to the timocratic or perhaps ploutocratic Carthage). 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* June 769 The plutocratic elements..are, in an increasing degree, becoming detached from Liberalism. 1905 *Outlook* 11 Nov. 650/1 In Ohio and New Jersey..democracy had been supplanted by a plutocratic despotism.

Plutolatry (plʊtɒ·lătri). [f. Gr. πλοῦτος wealth + -λατρεία (-latry), after *idolatry*.] Worship of wealth.

1889 Lowell *Stud. Mod. Lang.* Latest Lit. Ess. (1891) 157 The barbarizing plutolatry which seems to be so rapidly supplanting the worship of what alone is lovely and enduring. 1895 L. F. Ward in *Forum* (U. S.) Nov. 301 Of the other sentiment,..'plutolatry'—the worship of wealth—even the victims show traces.

Plutology (plʊtɒ·lŏdʒi). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -logy.] The science of wealth; political economy. Hence **Pluto·logist**, one versed in plutology.

1864 W. E. Hearn (*title*) Plutology; or the Theory of the Efforts to Satisfy Human Wants. 1874 Sidgwick *Meth. Ethics* v. 261 As the plutologists say. 1893 *Athenæum* 1 Apr. 405/2 This ignorant peasant did not act up to certain well-ascertained laws of the 'science of wealth'. Plutology is not everything.

‖**Plutomania** (plūtoˌmē·niă). Also 7 **plutomanie**. [mod. L., f. as prec. + Mania.]

†**1.** Insane love or pursuit of wealth. *Obs.*

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 280 A meer Plutarchy, Plutocracy, or rather Plutomanie; so madly they hale after money.

2. *Path.* A form of insanity in which the person imagines himself possessed of immense wealth.

1894 E. L. Godkin in *Forum* (U.S.) June 394, I should conclude .. that he was laboring under the well-known hallucination called plutomania. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Plutonian (plʊtōu·niăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *Plūtōnius* (ad. Gr. Πλουτώνι-ος, f. Πλούτων Pluto, the god of the infernal regions) + -an. So F. *plutonien*.]

1. Of or pertaining to Pluto; belonging to or suggestive of the infernal regions; infernal.

1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 444 He .. from the dore Of that Plutonian Hall, invisible Ascended his high Throne. 1831 Poe *Raven* Poems 47 Tell me what thy lordly name is on the Night's Plutonian shore. 1889 R. Dowling *Isle of Surrey* (1891) 171 In the plutonian darkness under the bridge.

2. *Geol.* = Plutonic 1.

1828 Webster s. v., The *Plutonian* theory of the formation of rocks and mountains is opposed to the *Neptunian*. 1860 *All Year Round* IV. 250 The moon is the object in which to study plutonian action.

B. *sb. Geol.* = Plutonist.

1828 Webster, *Plutonian*, *n.* One who maintains the origin of mountains, etc. to be from fire. *Journ. of Science.*

Plutonic (plʊtɒ·nik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Gr. Πλούτων Pluto: see prec. and -ic. So F. *plutonique* (16th c.).]

1. *Geol.* **a.** Pertaining to or involving the action of intense heat at great depths upon the rocks forming the earth's crust; igneous. Applied *spec.* to the theory that attributes most geological phenomena to the action of internal heat: cf. Plutonist.

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 455 There is another system which attributes not only to basalts, but to all stony substances, an igneous origin. .. This may be called the *Plutonic* system. 1840 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 6) I. i. xiii. 320 Several modern writers, without denying the truth of the Plutonic or metamorphic theory, still contend that the crystalline and non-fossiliferous formations,..such as gneiss and granite, are essentially ancient as a class of rocks. 1847-8 H. Miller *First Impr.* iii. (1857) 32 Both the denuding and the Plutonic agents. 1870 E. L. Garbett in *Eng. Mech.* 11 Mar. 625/1 All this is apart from plutonic heat. 1871 Hartwig *Subterr. W.* i. 4 Plutonic and volcanic eruptions and upheavings..have in many places deranged .. strata deposited in horizontal layers at the bottom of the sea, or of large inland lakes.

b. *spec.* Applied to that class of igneous rocks, such as granite and syenite, which are supposed to have been formed by fusion and subsequent slow crystallization at great depths below the surface, as distinguished from *volcanic* rocks (which have been formed at or near the surface).

1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 353 The unstratified crystalline rocks have been very commonly called Plutonic, from the opinion that they were formed by igneous action at great depths. 1849 Dana *Geol.* x. (1850) 539 Far the larger part of the land consists of ancient Plutonic and stratified rocks. 1882 Geikie *Text Bk. Geol.* II. II. vi. 134 Granite is thus a decidedly plutonic rock.

2. Belonging to or resembling Pluto; Plutonian.

1819 Wiffen *Aonian Hours* (1820) 65 Winter—a Plutonic thief, Coming to claim thee for his Mourning Bride. 1857 Dufferin *Lett. High Lat.* 113 The Plutonic drama concluded with a violent earthquake.

B. *sb. Geol.* (*pl.*) Plutonic rocks.

1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xi. 112 The bottom series of plutonics rises to grand and mountainous proportions. 1881 R. F. Burton in *Academy* 21 May 366/2 Here begins the new land of clayey schist and mica-slate contrasting with the plutonics of Bihé.

†**Pluto·nical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec. 2.

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* xii. 39 Making Hell..to bee nothing but that Platonicall and Plutonicall Hades of the Heathen. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* II. xiii. 207 Which had so long time beene kept in that Plutonicall Mansion.

Plutonism (plū·tŏniz'm). *Geol.* [f. as Plutonic + -ism. So F. *plutonisme*.] The Plutonic theory: see Plutonic *a.* 1 a. 1847 in Webster.

Plutonist (plū·tŏnist). *Geol.* [f. as prec. + -ist. So F. *plutoniste*.] One who holds the Plutonic theory: see Plutonic *a.* 1 a.

1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 336 It is in vain..that volcanists; or rather plutonists, ascribe these slips, and the disorders that accompany them, to subterraneous eruptions. 1861 Buckle *Civilis.* (1871) III. v. 397 In the history of geology, the followers of Werner are known as Neptunists, and those of Hutton as Plutonists. 1882 Geikie *Text Bk. Geol.* III. I. iv. § 2. 298 In the geological contest..between the Neptunists and the Plutonists, the two great battle cries were, on the one side, Water, on the other, Fire.

‖**Plutonium** (plʊtōu·niŏm). [L. *Plūtōnium*, ad. Gr. Πλουτώνιον, f. Πλούτων Pluto.] A place where there are mephitic vapours.

1775 R. Chandler *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 292 Hierapolis was noted, besides its hot waters, for a Plutonium. *Ibid.* 294, I renewed my inquiries for the Plutonium, and an old Turk .. told me he knew the place, that it was often fatal to goats.

Plu·tonize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. Πλούτων Pluto + -ize.] *trans.* To make infernal.

1600 Tourneur *Transf. Metamorph.* iv, O who hath metamorphosed My sence? and plutoniz'd my heauenly shape?

Plutonomy (plʊtɒ·nŏmi). [f. Gr. πλοῦτος wealth, riches + -νομία arrangement; after *economy*. So F. *plutonomie*.] The science of the production and distribution of wealth; political economy.

1851 J. M. Ludlow *Chr. Socialism* 24 [Political economy] confessing its own limited nature by the mouth of its greatest exponent—by its own showing a mere *plutonomy*. 1862 T. Shorter in *Weldon's Regr.* Aug. 9 Plutonomy, as it has been designated, is regarded by Mr. Ruskin as a base or bastard science. 1900 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 4/6 Plutonomy is a more accurate name, but the man in the street .. would be apt to think it pedantic.

So **Plutonomic** (plūtonɒ·mik) *a.*, pertaining to plutonomy, politico-economic; **Plutonomist** (plʊtɒ·nŏmist), one versed in plutonomy, a political economist.

1851 J. M. Ludlow *Chr. Socialism* 28 Some of the worst culprits in this respect are precisely those plutonomists. 1860 — in *Macm. Mag.* May 51 Those plutonomic doctrines which are erected into a faith for states or for individuals, and which tend to supplant everywhere duty by interest. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Mar. 2/2 Fundamental and eternal differences of plutonomic opinion forbid it [federation]. 1896 F. Harrison in *19th Cent.* Dec. 972 The terms and dogmas of the older plutonomists.

Pluvial (plū·viăl), *sb. Eccl. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also **pluviale.** [ad. med.L. *pluviāle* (also *pluviālis*, Du Cange), prop. rain-cloak, orig. neut. of L. *pluviālis* pertaining to rain. So F. *pluvial* (12th c. in Godef.). Cf. It. *piviale, pieviale*, perhaps influenced in form by *pieve* rural deanery (*plebs*).

(But Diez takes **plŭbiāle*, from *plŭbs*, as the real source, and *pluvial* as due to popular etymology.)]

A long cloak worn by ecclesiastics as a ceremonial vestment; = Cope *sb.*¹ 2 (where see note); also, a similar garment used by monarchs as a robe of state.

1669 G. Fox *Arraignm. Popery* 44 They put upon the Pope a red Cope, called a Pluvial. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2533/2 The Deputies of Nuremburg placed the Mantle or Pluviale of Charlemagne on his Shoulders. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 63 The Priest had a Pluvial or Cope, besides the Habit with which he is cloath'd, when he celebrates the Mass. 1848 Mrs. Jameson *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 404 Over the whole is thrown the cope or pluviale (literally, rain-cloak) because first adopted, merely as a covering from the weather. 1886 *Athenæum* 7 Aug. 180/3 The pluvial of St. Silvester seems to her to be English.

Pluvial (plū·viăl), *a.* [ad. L. *pluviāl-is* of or belonging to rain, f. *pluvia* rain. So F. *pluvial*.]

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Of or pertaining to rain; rainy; characterized by much rain.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pluvial*, of rain, like to rain, rainy, waterish. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 185 A Bath .. of Sweet water, whether pluvial or fluvial. 1832 C. Nicholson *Ann. Kendal* iv. (1861) 157 The butter-women were exposed to the pluvial elements. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* v. 145 Such uncommon pluvial descents may follow.

b. *Geol.* Caused by rain.

1859 Page *Geol. Terms* s.v., We speak of the denuding or degrading effects of 'pluvial agency', just as we speak of 'atmospheric', 'fluviatile', or other similar agency. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* ix. 131 The particular kind of denudation effected by means of rain is called pluvial denudation.

Pluvialiform (plūviæ·lifōim), *a. Ornith.* [ad. mod. ornith. L. *Pluviālifórmēs*, pl. of *Pluviālīformis*, f. *Pluviālis* plover: see next and -FORM.] Of or pertaining to the *Pluvialiformes*, a series of swimming and wading birds related to the plovers; having the form or character of the plover family.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pluvialine (plū·viăləin), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod. L. *Pluviālēs*, the group of the plovers and allied birds, rain-birds, pl. of *pluviālis* rainy, as sb. a plover or rain-bird, whence specific name of the Golden plover, *Charadrius pluvialis*: see INE 1.] Pertaining to a plover, resembling the plovers.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pluviameter, erron. var. PLUVIOMETER.

Plu·vian, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pluvi-us* rainy + -AN.] Rain-giving; rainy (in quot. = L. *Jupiter pluvius*).

1851 R. F. Burton *Goa* 368 Irritated by the pertinacious viciousness of Pluvian Jove, we ride along the slippery road which bounds the East confines of the lake.

†**Plu·viatile,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pluviātilis* (Cels.) belonging to rain.] Of rain, rain-(water).

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 47/1 Take Hogges suet lb 6. Terebinthine which hath binne washed in pluviatile water lb *s.*

Pluviograph (plū·viŏgrɑf). [f. L. *pluvia* rain + -GRAPH.] A self-recording rain-gauge.

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 257/1 In Beckley's 'pluviograph' a pencil, attached to a vessel which sinks as it receives the rain, describes a curve on a sheet of paper fixed round a rotating cylinder. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pluviometer (plūviǫ·mĭtəɹ). (Also erron. -iameter.) [f. L. *pluvia* rain + -METER. So F. *pluviomètre* (1788 in Hatz.-D.).] An instrument for measuring the rainfall; a rain-gauge.

1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. I. 133 In the construction of the Pluviometer..there is a method to prevent evaporation. 1828–32 Webster, Pluviameter (cites *Jrnl. Sci.*). 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Phys. Geog.* 40/1 (U. Knl. Soc.), Observing the height of the water collected in a pluviometer or rain-gauge. 1863 R. F. Burton *West Africa* I. 148 There fell in twenty-four hours 9·12 inches measured by Pluviometer, and half the island was under water.

Hence **Pluviome·tric** *a.*, pertaining to the measurement of rainfall; so **Pluviome·trical** *a.*; whence **Pluviome·trically** *adv.*; also **Pluvio·metry,** the measurement of rainfall.

1884 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 5/8 The Committee of the Central Meteorological Society, Switzerland, has resolved to establish .. a great number of observatories, which will be known as *pluviometric stations. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Aug. 2/1 In Indo-China alone there are 345 pluviometric stations. 1818 *Niles' Register* 17 Jan. 331/2 *Pluviometrical Observations. 1828–32 Webster, *Pluviametrical.* 1882 *Nature* XXV. 592/2 The number of pluviometrical stations in the whole of France is 1561. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pluviometrically*, **Pluviometry.*

Pluvioscope (plū·viŏskōup). [f. as prec. + -SCOPE.] = PLUVIOMETER.

1887 *Nature* 17 Mar. 479/1 Pluviometric observations taken at Paris during the years 1860–70 with the pluvioscope invented by the author. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Pluvio·se,** *sb.* [F. *Pluviôse* (plüviō·z), ad. L. *pluviōsus* rainy: see next.] The fifth month of the French revolutionary calendar, extending (in the year 1794) from 20 Jan. to 18 Feb.

1796 Burke *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 106 On the day which, in their gipsey jargon, they call the 5th of Pluviose.

Pluviose (plū·viōus), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *pluviōsus* rainy, f. *pluvia* rain: see -OSE.] Rainy, watery. In quot. *fig.* tearful.

1824 *Examiner* 337/1, I was moved to vent my pluviose indignation.

Pluviosity (plūviǫ·sĭti). *rare.* [f. L. *pluviōs-us* (see prec.) + -ITY.] The quality of being rainy or of giving rain.

1845 Lowell *Lett.* (1894) I. 105 Whether in a .. heavy shower, or under the artificial pluviosity of the gardener's watering-pot. 1877 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 110 It was at least a gain to pay homage to that faculty .. which had brought the forces of nature,—its pluviosity, nivosity, germinality, and vendemiarity,—under the yoke for the service of men. [Alluding to Pluviose *sb.*]

Pluvious (plū·viəs), *a.* [a. OF. *pluvieus* (1245 in Godef.), F. *pluvieux*, or ad. L. *pluviōsus* rainy.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by rain; full of or bearing rain or moisture; rainy.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 66 In places ouer colde And pluuyous, olyues is to done To kitte, and mosse awey be rased wolde. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 48/2 The ayre is to moyste and pluviouse or raynye. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII. iv. 346 The Rainebow.. declareth a pluvious disposure in the ayre. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 371 The pluvious metropolis of the west. *a* 1876 M. Collins *Th. in Garden* (1880) II. 235 Dost thou not find that this pluvious weather produceth much newspaper stupidity?

Plwch, plwe, obs. north. forms of PLOUGH.

Ply (pləi), *sb.* Also 6–7 **plie.** [a. F. *pli* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) a fold, bend, altered from OF. *ploi* (12th c.), vbl. sb. f. *ployer*, later *plier*: see PLY *v.*1 Sense 4 was developed in OF., and appears in Sc. before the more literal senses.]

I. 1. A fold; each of the layers or thicknesses produced by folding cloth, etc.; a strand or twist of rope, yarn, or thread. *Two-ply, three-ply, four-ply*: a fold of two, three, etc., layers; used *attrib.* to designate fingering or worsted, and carpets made of two or more interwoven webs.

1532 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 77 Lyning fustiane to be ane plie betwix the utir half and the lyning of the ..doublat. 1539 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 297* Blak grey to stuff þe plyise of hir goune with. 1678 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 92 They double it into many plies, till it be but four or five Fingers broad. 1784 J. Barry in *Lect. Paint.* iii. (1848) 121 The plies and wrinkles in the body of the Christ in Rembrandt's famous Descent from the Cross. 1883 Mrs. Bishop in *Leisure Hr.* 199/1 These pests bite through two 'ply' of silk. 1886 Stevenson *Dr. Jekyll* iv, The carpets were of many plies and agreeable in colour. 1902 *J. Black's Carp. & Build., Home Handicr.* 76 If the knife is properly sharpened..it will not be difficult to cut through the four-ply which will necessarily result from this method of folding.

2. A bend, crook, or curvature; *esp.* the elbow or middle joint of a limb; *spec.* in *Falconry*, of a hawk's wing. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1575 Turberv. *Falconrie* 267 Specially about hir heade, the plie of hir wings and hir trayne. 1597 Lowe *Chirurg.* (1634) 117 Within 8 weekes after it brake out in the ply of her arme, and under her oxter. 1678–9 Newton in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 409 The rays of the sun..ought..to receive a ply from the denser ether. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 237/1 The Ply, or bent of the Wing, is the middle joynt in the pinion. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Gascoin*, the hinder Thigh of a Horse, which begins at the Stiffle, and reaches to the Ply, or bending of the Ham. 1825 Loudon *Encycl. Agric.* 918 Scurfy, scabby eruptions, affecting the back of the knee, and ply of the hock; common..in cart-horses.

3. The condition of being bent or turned to one side; a twist, turn, direction; a bent, bias, inclination, or tendency of mind or character; esp. in phrase *to take a* (*the, one's*) *ply.* Chiefly *fig.*

1605 Bacon *Advanc. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 33. 112 In some other it is..a conceite that they can bring about occasions to their plie. 1612 — *Ess., Cust. & Educ.* (Arb.) 370 It is true that late learners cannot so well take the plie. 1673 Wycherley *Gentl. Dancing-Master* IV. i, When once they have taken the French plie (as they call it) they are never to be made so much as Englishmen again. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* II. 117 They have taken their Ply, and will never be set right. 1873 H. Rogers *Orig. Bible* viii. (1875) 356 The natural bent and ply of man's nature. 1880 Green *Hist. Eng. People* IV. VIII. iv. 107 England took a ply which she has never wholly lost.

II. 4. Plight, condition; esp. in phrases *In* (†*into*) *ply, in good ply*: in good condition, fit; so *out of ply. Sc.*

c 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* II. (*Town & C. Mouse*) xxi, Quhen hir sister in sic ply hir fand, For verray pietie scho began to greit. *Ibid.* IX. (*Wolf & Fox*) viii, Kiddis, lambes, or caponis in to ply. 1508 Dunbar *Flyting w. Kennedie* 170 Thy pure pynit throtl, pelit and owt of ply. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* (1876) 22 Few gourmands are very fat, they eat themselves out of ply. 1831 Shennan *Tales* 44 The riders mount to try If a' things be in proper ply. 1895 *Westm. Gas.* 27 Apr. 7/2 The Carron..is one of the best spring rivers in East Ross-shire when in ply.

Ply (pləi), *v.*1 Now *rare* or *dial.* Pa.t. and pple. **plied** (pləid). [ME. *plien*, a. OF. *plier*, secondary form of *pleiier* (3 sing. pres. *plie*, Roland, 11th c.), mod. F. *plier* and *ployer*:—L. *plicāre* to fold. In imitation of OF. *preiier*:—L. *precāre*, 3rd sing. *prie* (whence *prier*), *pleiier* took 3rd sing. *plie*, whence a secondary form *plier*, beside *pleiier*, *ploiier*, *ployer*. Cf. Ploy *v.*, Playe.]

1. *trans.* To bend, bow; to fold or double (cloth or the like); to mould or shape (anything plastic). Now chiefly *dial.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 343 He..plyit þat bil, ore he wald leef, & It closyt in his nefe. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 186 Right as men may warm wex with handes plye. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 121 Whan every feld hath corn in honde And many a man his bak hath plied. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/1 To Plye, *flectere*,..*vbi* to bowe. *a* 1592 Greene *George a Greene* Wks. (Rtldg.) 256/2 So have I liberty to ply my bow. 1593 Q. Eliz. *Boethius* III. metr. ii. 47 The twig drawen ons with mighty fors Bowing plies her top. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 27 Plying the necks of the rockets at top, to the right. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 381 With the first act of plying or doubling, which is introduced in the process of spinning. 1896 A. E. Housman *Shropshire Lad* xxxi, The gale, it plies the saplings double.

†**b.** *fig.* To bend in will or disposition; to bend the sense of (words); to adapt, accommodate. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 274 Ther mai no gold the Jugge plie, That he ne schal the sothe trie. 1582 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 150 God leadeth and boweth .. every person inwardly by his owne will, nor plyeth hee any man otherwise then voluntaryly. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* II. 27 If other Arts have their particular tearms which they ply not to accomodate themselves to such as make no profession of them. *a* 1657 Sir W. Mure *Hist.* Wks. (S. T. S.) II. 251 Haveing plyed himself much to the hwmore of the Duke of Albany.

†**2.** *intr.* To bend or be bent; to yield, give (*to* pressure or movement); to be pliable or yielding. *Obs.*

13.. [see *plying* below]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 1113 The coyne .. wolde rather breste atwo than plye. *c* 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 6810 Glas ys..Redy to breke but nat to plye. 1578 T. Proctor *Gorg. Gallery* H iij, No more then Waues..May stir the stedfast rocke, that will not ply. 1600 T. Creed tr. *Ovid's Remedie of Loue* xlv, Behold the Apple bough how it doth ply And stoope with store of fruit that doth abound. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* CCXV. (1714) 233 It blew a Violent Storm. The Willow ply'd and gave way to the Gust. 1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 29 From the coarctation of her breast, all its bones plying inwardly.

†**b.** To bend in reverence; to bow. *Obs.*

13.. *St. Erkenwolde* 138 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* 269 Þe prelate passide one þe playne: þer plied to hym lordes.

†**c.** To bend one's body forcibly; to twist, writhe. *Obs.*

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.*, Throttling, pressing in their arms, struggling, plying on all sides. 1845 T. B. Shaw in *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 34 'Gainst the bank, like a Wrestler, he struggleth and plyeth.

3. *intr. fig.* To yield, give way *to*; to incline, tend; to submit, comply, consent; to be pliant or tractable. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 196 þat .. prynce þat paradys weldez Is displesed at vch a poynt þat plyes to scape. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 227 And thanne a king list noght to plie To hiere what the clamour wolde. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. lxxxix. 125 b/1 For noo prayer he wolde not plye ne consente therto. 1587 Turberv. *Trag. T.* (1837) 18, I am content to plie unto your pleasures out of hande. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) I. 426 As they never disagreed, so all plied before them. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 615 Expecting that all things and all persons should ply to their interests and desires. 1827 Carlyle *Germ. Rom.* I. 40 With kindly indulgence plied into the daughter's will.

†**4.** *trans. Ply over*: to overlay or cover with something bent or folded. *Obs. rare.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1517 He plyes ouire þe pauement with pallen webis Mas on hizt ouire his hede for hete of þe sone. *Ibid.* 5260 Hire palais was .. Plied ouir with pure gold all þe plate-rofes.

†**5.** *Ply out*: to get or draw out by bending or twisting, as with pliers. *Obs. rare.*

1667 Dryden *Sir Martin Mar-all* II. i, You must..still ply out of them your advantages.

Hence **Ply·ing** *ppl. a.*, bending; pliant.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 439 Hit watz playn in þat place for plyande greuez. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 777 With pykes fulle perilous, alle plyande þame semyde. 1598 Q. Eliz. *Plutarch* xii. 10 Hither turne our witz sharpnis and pliing mind. 1710 Philips *Pastorals* v. 84 Like winds, that gently brush the plying grass.

Ply (pləi), *v.*2 Pa. t. and pple. **plied.** [ME. *plye*, aphetic form of ME. *aplie*, *aplye*, Apply *v.*, which see for derivation and development of senses.]

I. To apply, employ, work busily at.

†**1.** *refl.* To apply oneself assiduously (*to*), exert oneself (*with* a weapon, etc.); = Apply *v.* 14. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 265 For ay the mor that he envieth The more ayein himself he plieth. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. ccxxvi. 253 Thys Henry in his youth plyed hym to suche study yᵗ he was enstructe in the .vii. artys lyberallys. 1590 Webbe *Trav.* (Arb.) 23 The women of ye towne did plie themselues with their weapons, making a great massacre vpon our men.

†**b.** To address or betake oneself (*to*): = Apply *v.* 27. *Obs.*

1668 Owen *Exp. Ps.* CXXX. Wks. 1851 VI. 379 He plies himself to God in Christ for pardon and mercy.

2. *intr.* To employ or occupy oneself busily or steadily; to work *at* something; to apply, attend closely *to*; = Apply *v.* 15. Now *rare.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1385 Þe place, þat plyed þe pursuant wythinne. 1644 Milton *Educ.* Wks. 1738 I. 137 Ere half these Authors be read (which will soon be with plying hard and daily). 1714 *Orig. Canto Spencer* XXXVI, The strugling Fly..Who still for Freedom plies both fierce and bold. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 578 He that plies to his business finds it, when grown familiar to him, a state of satisfaction. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 13, I plied at Cicero and Demosthenes, I devoured every treatise on the art of rhetoric. 1849 Longf. *Build. Ship* 182 Around the bows and along the side The heavy hammers and mallets plied.

3. *trans.* To use, handle, or wield vigorously or diligently (an instrument, tool, weapon); to employ, exert (a faculty); = Apply *v.* 16 b.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 732 Artow lyk an asse to þe harpe That hereth soun whan men þe strenges plye. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 25 Theyr wyt & body all hole do they ply. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 33 Lamedon so plide his teeth, that all supper he spake not one word. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vi. 19 During which time her gentle wit she plyes To teach them truth. *c* 1595 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 12 The lande forces .. plied their shott soe thick that our men weare forced to place all the Spanish prisoners between themselves and the shott. 1603 Drayton *Odes* xvii. 109 Suffolke his Axe did ply. 1620 Middleton *Chaste Maid* I. ii. 112 Go to school, ply your books, boys. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 20 He plies his small Shot;..Ply your Hand-Granadoes and Stink-Pots. 1718 Prior *Pleasure* 41 A thousand maidens ply the purple loom. *a* 1873 Lytton *Ken. Chillingly* II. ix, Thou canst ply a good knife and fork. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* III. 128 Together their oars they ply.

b. To apply oneself to, practise, work at (one's business, an industry, a task, etc.): = Apply *v.* 16 a.

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1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxxxiv. 120 Then they plyed no thynge that was worldly, but gaue them to prechynge and techynge. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 269 Diligently to plye the reading of holy scripture. 1626 B. JONSON *Forest* vi, When youths ply their stolne delights. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 442 Clothing is plied in this city with great industry and judgment. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 150 The needle plies its busy task. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* vi. (1880) 97 The town in which they plied their trade.

†c. With indef. *it*, in various preceding senses.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* I. lxxviii. 160 b, Also there were many Paraos and Tones,..a lading as fast as they could plye it. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. iii, A courtier would not ply it so, for a place. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 80 They forthwith plyde it with Oare and Saile. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* § 110, I will ply it close, but I will have my end accomplished.

4. *trans.* **a.** To keep at work at, to work away at; to attack or assail vigorously or repeatedly (*with* some instrument or process). **b.** To offer something to (a person) frequently or persistently; to press (one) to take; to continue to supply *with* food, drink, gifts, etc.; = APPLY *v.* 17.

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* Pref. a ij, Begunne, bylded, and soo well plyed in woorke, that in a fewe wekes..they wear made and left defensyble. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 307 That wound neuer groweth to a skarre, which is not plyed with playsters. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 267 Marcellus plied him so..with continual alarums and skirmishes, that he brought him to a Battell. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 544 Almond trees if they be plied with digging, will either not bloome at all, or else shed their floures before due time. 1602 ROWLANDS *Tis Merrie* 11 She ply'd him with the Wine in golden Cup. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 11 Causing the ghing to ply the sea with their oares. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* II. 181 The bomb-ship..plied the French with her shells. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 172 To ply them more pressingly with food than with arguments.

5. To solicit with importunity or persistence; to importune, urge; to keep on at (a person) *with* questions, petitions, arguments, etc.; †*spec.* of a porter, boatman, etc.: To solicit patronage from (*obs.*); = APPLY *v.* 17.

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 149 He daily plyde her mayde, Thereby to make her graunte And yelde him his desire. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 279 He [Shylock] plyes the Duke at morning and at night. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 74 The Governors Brother did earnestly ply him to relinquish the English Alliance. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 747 Ply her with love letters and Billets. 1725 *New Cant. Dict., Rattling Mumpers*, such [beggars] as run after, or ply Coaches. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) III. 292 He was overtaken by the waggon, the driver of which plied him in the usual way to take a place. 1777 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 215 One Holderness, a waterman, plied some gentlemen, and, when in his boat, asked where they were going. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* ii. 24 Her filial duty, religion, and love, all plied her at once in favour of an immediate marriage. 1883 EDERSHEIM *Life Jesus* (ed. 6) II. 572 In vain did he ply Christ with questions.

II. In nautical and derived uses.

6. *intr.* To beat up against the wind; to tack, work to windward. (Cf. APPLY *v.* 22.)

1556 W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 110 We wayed and plyed backe againe to seeke the Hinde. *c* 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 11 Neither might wee plie up unto that iland, the winde was soe contrarie for our course. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. round World* (1699) 142 They always go before the Wind, being unable to Ply against it. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ii. 127 Her people were..so..weakned by sickness, as not to be able to ply up to windward. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* iv. 52 It ..assisted us very much in plying to windward. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Ply,..*to work to windward, to beat.

b. with *about, off and on, to and again, up and down*, and the like.

c 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 13 Afterwards..wee plied up and downe to finde the other carvell. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 7 The wind came easterly, so that wee plyed to and againe along the Spanish shore. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1738 II. 15 Commanded to ply up and down continually with Relief where they saw Need. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 175 Plying on and off till the 6th of October.

fig. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 184 His own Testimony by plying off and on, as he hath continually done, is so little to be valued.

c. *gen.* To direct one's course (in a ship or otherwise), to steer; to move onwards; to make *towards*. Now only *poet.* = APPLY *v.* 24.

c 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 4 Returninge with thease advertisements unto our Generall, wee plied for Plimworth. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. i. 38 They chaunced to espie Two other Knights, that towards them did ply With speedie course. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 207 Oh, how fair have many ships been plying before the wind that, in an hour's space, have been lying in the sea-bottom! 1779 E. HERVEY *Naval Hist.* II. 158 Returning light discovered the enemy seven leagues off Weymouth, whither the English plied, and came up with them in the afternoon. 1820 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 309 We plied towards the land. *a* 1861 CLOUGH *Qua Cursum Ventus* ii, When fell the night, upsprung the breeze, And all the darkling hours they plied.

†**d.** *trans.* To use (a tide, etc.) to work a ship up a river, to windward, etc. *Obs.*

1556 S. BURROUGH in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1598) I. 279 We stopped the ebbes, and plyed all the floods to the windewards, and made our way Eastnortheast. 1673 R. HADDOCK *Jrnl.* in *Camden Misc.* (1881) 29 We wayed to plye up, and plyed the tyde to an end.

7. *intr.* Of a vessel or its master: To sail or go more or less regularly to and fro *between* certain places; also said of land-carriage.

1823 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) II. 370 A detachment..which plies between the Godavery and camp, will keep me free from want. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 256 A passage-boat, which plies between the hamlets of Eaux Vives and Le Paquis, situated at opposite sides of the lake. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 263 The *Richmond*, a small vessel which was built in the year 1815 and plied between London and Richmond. 1878 GLADSTONE *Primer Homer* xii. 139 We hear..of the ferryman plying between Ithaca and Cefalonia.

b. *trans.* To traverse (a river, ferry, passage) by rowing or sailing.

1700 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 13 Ordered also That no fferryman shall be permitted to ply the River Delaware. 1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 115/1 James Dean..who plies the passage from Bulwell to Milford. 1897 *Daily News* 6 July 5/3 Hardy bargemen who ply Father Thames by day and night from Twickenham Ferry to the Nore.

†**8.** *trans.* To bear or bring *to* a place by journeying to and fro. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) F j, The labouring Bees ..Plied to the hiues sweet honey from those flowers.

9. *intr.* Of a boatman, porter, hackman, etc.: To wait or attend regularly, to have one's stand *at* a certain place for hire or custom.

1700 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* III. i, Here's Tom Errand, the Porter, that plys at the Blew Posts. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 94 P 8 He was..forced to think of plying in the Streets as a Porter. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 71 Room..for the Watermen to ply for Fares. *c* 1770 DIBDIN *Song, Waterman*, And did you not hear of a jolly young waterman Who at Blackfriars Bridge used for to ply? 1885 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 1 Jan. 778, I must on no account ply for hire.

Ply, var. of PLEA. **Plyades,** obs. f. PLEIADES.

Plyar, plyer: see PLIER.

†**Plychon.** *Surg. Obs.* [? corruption of PELICAN.] (See quot.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xx. (Roxb.) 238/2 *A Plychon.* It is an Instrument to pull out Teeth.

Plycht, plyght, plyȝt, obs. forms of PLIGHT.

Plyd, obs. form of PLAID.

Plying (plәi·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PLY *v.*^{2} + -ING^{1}.] The action of PLY *v.*^{2}, in various senses. *attrib.* **Plying-place,** a place where a porter, hackney-carriage, or boat stands for hire (PLY *v.* 9).

1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 21 Paul's-wharf, a public plying-place for watermen and water-carriage. *Ibid.* 242 At the south extremity of Water-lane is the common plying-place and ferry.

†**Plym, plymme,** *v. Falconry. Obs.* A parallel form of PLUME *v.* 1.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C v, Let hir plym vppon it as moch as she will, and when she hath plymmed inough go to hir softely for frayng. *Ibid.* D ij, Yf she haue fownde the fowle and desire to flee ther to, let hir slee it, and plymme well vppon hir.

Plymouth Brethren. [See *Brethren* in BROTHER 3 b.] A religious body calling themselves 'the Brethren', recognizing no official order of ministers, and having no formal creed, which arose at Plymouth *c* 1830. **Plymouth brother,** a member of this body.

1842 R. M. BEVERLEY *Ch. Eng. Exam.* (1844) 1 The views of those whom he chooses to call 'the Plymouth Brethren'. 1865 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 614 The Plymouth Brethren reject every distinctive appellation but that of Christians. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes, Valley of Tarn*, He was, as a matter of fact, a Plymouth Brother.

Hence **Plymouth-brethrenism, Plymouth-brotherism**; also **Plymouth sister.**

1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* viii. 107 Where else will you go? Not surely to Methodism or Plymouth-brotherism. 1860 MISS YONGE *Hopes* II. xiii. 250 She is a Plymouth sister. 1879 CROSKERY (*title*) Plymouth Brethrenism, a refutation.

†**Plymouth cloak.** *Obs. slang.* A cudgel or staff, carried by one who walked *in cuerpo*, and thus facetiously assumed to take the place of a cloak. (For the reason of the name, see quot. *a* 1661.)

1608 DEKKER *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* III. ii, Shall I walke in a Plimouth Cloake, (that's to say) like a rogue, in my hose and doublet, and a crabtree cudgell in my hand? 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* I. i, And I must tell you if you but aduance, Your plimworth cloke, you shall be soone instructed. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Devon* (1662) 248 *A Plimouth Cloak.* That is a Cane or a Staffe, whereof this the occasion. Many a man of good extraction, comming home from far Voiages, may chance to land here [at Plymouth], and being out of sorts, is unable for the present time and place to recruit himself with Cloaths. Here (if not friendly provided) they make the next Wood their Drapers shop, where a Staffe cut out, serves them for a covering. [1670 RAY *Prov.* 225 adds: For we use when we walk *in cuerpo* to carry a staff in our hands, but none when in a cloak.] [*a* 1668: see CLOAK *sb.* 5.] 1677 MRS. BEHN *Rover* III. i, Walking like the Sign of the naked Boy, with Plimouth Cloaks in our hands. *a* 1688 DENHAM *Ballad on Sir J. Mennis* vii, He being proudly mounted, Clad in cloak of Plymouth. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* vii, Thou wilt please to lay down that Plymouth cloak of thine.

Plymouthism (pli·məþiz'm). [See -ISM.] The system or doctrine of the Plymouth Brethren. So **Ply·mouthist, Ply·mouthite,** a member of this body; also *attrib.*

1876 SPURGEON *Commenting* 61 We do not endorse the Plymouthism which pervades these notes. *Ibid.* 115 First published in the Plymouthite Magazine. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 238/2 French Switzerland has always remained the strongbold of Plymouthism on the Continent. *Ibid.* 239/1 There are..at least five official divisions or sects of Plymouthists.

Plymouth Rock (pli:məþ,rɒ·k). [The spot at which the passengers of the Mayflower landed in New England in 1620.] Name of a breed of domestic fowls of American origin, characterized by large size, ashen or grey plumage barred with blackish stripes, and yellow beak, legs, and feet.

1873 in L. Wright *Bk. Poultry* (1874) 436 Our modern Plymouth Rock fowl is in no way whatever connected with the Plymouth Rock produced by Dr. Bennett some twenty-five years since, from a cross with the Asiatic fowls. 1892 J. K. FOWLER *Echoes Old Country Life* 238 Another capital race is the Plymouth Rocks bred by the Americans from, I think, a cuckoo-coloured fowl and the Cochin. 1900 *Field* 23 June 903/2 The Plymouth rock, a useful second class general utility fowl, is not as popular as it was.

†**Ply·-pot.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. PLY *v.*^{2} + POT *sb.*] One who plies the pot; one addicted to drinking.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Gobelin, Face gobeline*, a crimzon face; the visage of a plie-pot.

Plyt, -e, obs. forms of PLIGHT *sb.* and *v.*

P.M., abbrev. of POST MERIDIEM, afternoon, q. v.

Pn-, an initial combination occurring only in words from Greek; the *p* is usually mute in English.

(The *p* is pronounced in French, Spanish, Italian, German, Dutch, and other European langs.; also by Englishmen in reading Greek. It is to be desired that it were sounded in English also, at least in scientific and learned words; since the reduction of *pneo-* to *neo-*, *pneu-* to *new-*, and *pnyx* to *nix*, is a loss to etymology and intelligibility, and a weakening of the resources of the language.)

Pneo- (pnī,o, nī,o), combining element from Gr. *πνέ-ειν, πνεῖν* to blow, breathe, used in a few rare scientific terms.

‖ **Pneobiognosis** (-bəi,ɒgnō·sis) [mod. L., f. Gr. *βίος* life + *γνῶσις* investigation, knowledge, after *diagnosis*], in *Medical Jurisprudence*, the test, by the presence or absence of air in the lungs, whether a child has been born alive; also called PNEUSIOBIOGNOSIS, or ‖ **Pneobioma·ntia** [Gr. *μαντεία* divination]; whence **Pneobioma·ntic** *a.*, **Pneobioma·ntics. Pneodyna·mics** [DYNAMICS], the science of the forces concerned in respiration. ‖ **Pneoga·ster** [mod.L., f. Gr. *γαστήρ* belly], term for the whole respiratory tract, considered as a specialized portion of the intestinal tract; hence **Pneoga·stric** *a.* **Pne·ograph** [-GRAPH], (*a*) an instrument invented by Mortimer Granville for indicating the force and character of expiration by means of a light disk suspended in front of the mouth and connected with a needle which makes an automatic tracing; (*b*) = next. **Pneo·meter** [-METER], an instrument for measuring the amount of air inspired and expired, a pneumatometer, spirometer; so **Pneo·metry,** the measurement of the amount of air inspired and expired, pneumatometry. **Pne·oscope** [-SCOPE], an instrument for measuring the extent of movement of the thorax in respiration. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895.)

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 984/2 Pneobiomantia. *Ibid.*, Pneobiomantics. *Ibid.*, Pneobiomantic. 1888 *Lancet* 13 Oct. 724/1 A Pocket Clinical Pneograph..The tracing of the pneograph shows the expiration by a more or less vertical line, the duration of the expiratory effort being indicated by the length of the line traced by the needle before it descends, at the moment when inspiration commences.

Pneum, -e (pniūm, niūm). *Mus.* [ad. Gr. *πνεῦμα*: see next.] = PNEUMA 2 b, NEUME 2.

1879 HELMORE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 17/1 Accents or marks, sometimes called *pneums*, for the regulation of recitation and singing were in use among the ancient Greeks and Hebrews, and are still used in the synagogues of the Jews. 1890 *Athenæum* 26 Apr. 450/3 Twenty specimens.. selected to illustrate the gradual development of the ancient pneumes into the characters now used on a staff of lines and spaces. 1890 *Daily News* 1 May 7/5 Showing how the pneums and points gradually assumed the form of our modern notes.

‖ **Pneuma** (pniū·mă, niū·mă). [a. Gr. *πνεῦμα* wind, breath, spirit, *prop.* that which is blown or breathed, f. *πνέειν, πνεῖν* to blow, breathe.]

1. The Greek word for 'spirit' or 'soul', occas. used in Eng. context.

1884 W. G. STEVENSON in *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XXIV. 761 [Hippocrates] taught the existence of an 'intermediate nature', which though distinct from the mortal Soul or pneuma, was the source of vital activity. 1894 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 6/2 The pneuma, the overshadowing spirit of the new man who is sought after by Angela, the Psyche or feminine principle of aspiration and intuition.

2. *Mediæval Mus.* **a.** A long ligature or group of notes sung to one (inarticulate) syllable at the end of a plain-song melody: = NEUME 1. **b.** One of a set of signs indicating the tones of the chant: = NEUME 2, PNEUM.

1880 ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 691/2 The very essence of the Pneuma lies in its adaptation to an inarticulate sound. 1881 *Ibid.* III. 4/2 The Preface to the Ratisbon Gradual directs that the Pneuma shall be sung upon the vowel A.

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Pneumathæmia (pniūmăþī·miă, niū-). *Path.* [f. Gr. πνεῦμα, πνευματ- (see PNEUMA) + αἷμα blood; cf. *hyperæmia*, etc.] 'The presence of air in a blood-vessel' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895).

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 239 In the blood, pneumathæmia.

Pneumatic (niūmæ·tik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *pneumaticus* of or belonging to air or wind (Vitr., Plin.), a. Gr. πνευματικός of, caused by, or of the nature of wind, breath, or spirit. So F. *pneumatique* (1520 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Pertaining to, or acting by means of, wind or air. **a.** Chiefly applied to various mechanical contrivances which operate by pressure or exhaustion of air.

Pneumatic cabinet, differentiation (Med.): see quot. 1895. *Pneumatic caisson*: see quot. 1875. *Pneumatic dispatch*, a system by which parcels, etc. are conveyed along tubes by compression or exhaustion of air. *Pneumatic engine*: formerly applied *spec.* to the air-pump. *Pneumatic paradox, railway, telegraph*: see quot. 1875.

1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* Pref. 1 Pneumatike Inventions; viz. Engins moving by the force of Air. 1667 BEALE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 425 The Pneumatick (or Rarifying) Engine of Mr. Boyle. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* i. 9 In a glass-receiver of the Pneumatick Engine. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 375 This part of the process I call the pneumatic pressure. 1856 BREES *Gloss. Terms, Piles* (*pneumatic*), hollow iron piles, driven into the ground..by withdrawing, internally, the sand or other matters filling the space in which they stand by suction. 1858 LARDNER *Handbk. Nat. Phil., Hydrost.* etc. 214 The pneumatic screw.—The screw of Archimedes..is also used for the ventilation of mines. 1866 BESSEMER in Joynson *Metals* (1868) 88 The metal which had been previously rendered malleable by the pneumatic process becomes less red-short. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.*, etc. s.v. *Railroad*, Carried out in London by the Pneumatic Despatch Company with success. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Pneumatic Caisson*, one which is closed at top and sunk by the exhaustion of the air within or by the weight of the masonry built thereupon as the work progresses. *Ibid., Pneumatic Paradox*, that peculiar exhibition of atmospheric pressure which retains a valve on its seat under a pressure of gas, only allowing a film of gas to escape. *Ibid., Pneumatic Railway*, a railroad whose rolling stock is driven by the compression or exhaustion of air in a tube laid parallel to the track. *Ibid., Pneumatic Telegraph*, a telegraph used before the times of Morse and Wheatstone for communicating information by the impulse given to a column of water by pneumatic pressure. *Ibid.* 1756/2 The pneumatic dispatch-tube was started by a company in London in 1859, for conveying parcels and light goods between the Euston Square Station and the Post-Office in Evershott Street, London. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 65 The pneumatic action is an ingenious arrangement by which the bulk of the pressure is taken from the key, by means of small power-bellows. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *P[neumatic] cabinet*, name for the air-tight compartment in which a patient is placed for treatment by the inhalation of compressed air...*P. differentiation*, term for the treatment of certain lung diseases by inhalation of air either denser or less dense than that of the surrounding atmosphere. 1898 F. W. ROGERS in *Westm. Gaz.* 13 July 3/2 The pneumatic brake will do very well for Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire.

b. Applied to things which are inflated, or filled with compressed air, for some purpose; esp. to the tires of the wheels of bicycles, and the like.

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. XII. 22 Self-righting, indestructible pneumatic life-boat. 1890 *Patent Specif.* No. 4206 Large rubber tyres..known commercially as (1) Pneumatic tyres, (2) Cushion tyres. 1891 *Bicycling News* 21 Feb., Tacagni's method of holding a Pneumatic tyre between two rims is worth more attention than it at first sight deserves. 1896 G. J. JACOBS *Addr. Inst. Brit. Carriage Manuf.*, Only six months later, June 10, 1846, he [William Thomson, C.E., of Adelphi Street, Strand] patented the india-rubber pneumatic tyre on the principle of those so much in favour to-day. 1898 *Cycling* (Ward, Lock & Co.) iv. 23 Cyclists owe much to the inventor of the pneumatic tyre.

†**c.** Of a musical instrument: Played by the breath or by compressed air; 'wind-'. *Obs.*

1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 176 All other musical instruments..whether pulsative or pneumatick.

d. Belonging to or transmitted by pneumatic dispatch: see a. above.

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 2/1 Any resident within Paris may either buy at any bureau a blue pneumatic letter-card stamped with a threepenny stamp, and generally known as a *petit-bleu*, or may write an ordinary letter, weighing not more than seven grammes,..writing across the top of the envelope the word 'Pneumatic'.

2. Of, or relating or belonging to, gases. Now *rare*, exc. in *pneumatic trough*, a trough by means of which gases may be collected in jars over a surface of water or mercury. (See HYDRO-PNEUMATIC.)

1793 BEDDOES *Let. to Darwin* 59 We owe to Pneumatic Chemistry the command of the elements which compose animal substances;..it is the business of Pneumatic Medicine to apply them with caution and intelligence. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* 54 Fill a bottle with hydrogen gas, and having taken it from the pneumatic tub, immediately apply to its mouth a lighted taper. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 489 When pneumatic medicine was at the height of its popularity, much benefit was supposed to be derived from the use of oxygen and hydrogen and dilute chlorine gases [in asthma]. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 21 Place the jar, filled with water and inverted, over one of the funnels of the shelf of the pneumatic trough. 1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 63 Priestley's entire force was directed upon Pneumatic Chemistry. 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* xiv. 342 The 'pneumatic trough' used at the present day differs from Hales' apparatus only in having a more convenient arrangement of its parts.

3. *Zool., Anat.*, and *Phys.* **a.** Pertaining to breath or breathing; respiratory. *rare.*

1681 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Pneumatic*, windy, or belonging to wind or breath. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xxxviii. 37 The external respiratory organs of insects...Spiracles; Respiratory plates; and branchiform and other pneumatic appendages. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 43 Heart weakness, pneumatic troubles and rheumatism.

b. Containing or connected with air-cavities, as those in the bones of birds, or the swimming-bladder of some fishes.

Pneumatic duct, 'a short tube by which the air-bladder communicates with the œsophagus in physostomous fishes' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Ductus*).

1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* x. (1833) 259 Those beautiful pneumatic contrivances by which insects, fishes, and even some lizards are enabled to support the weight of their bodies against the force of gravity. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 7 A large aperture, called the 'pneumatic foramen', near one end of the bone, communicates with its interior. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 7 In the ostrich the bones are more pneumatic than in the gulls and in the smaller song-birds. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 604 The mastoid in children may be as pneumatic or diploetic as in adults.

c. *Hist.* Applied to a school of ancient Greek physicians (Gr. *οἱ πνευματικοί*, L. *Pneumatici*) who held the theory of an invisible fluid or spirit (*πνεῦμα*) permeating all the body, and forming the vital principle on which health and strength depended. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895, s. v. *Pneumatici.*)

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Pneumatic Physicians*, name given to a sect of physicians, at the head of whom was Athenæus, who made health and disease to consist in the different proportions of an element—which they called Pneuma, *πνεῦμα*—to those of the other elementary principles.

4. Belonging or relating to spirit or spiritual existence; spiritual. (Usually with direct reference to Gr. *πνευματικός*, esp. in N. T. and Christian use.)

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 525/1 This animal spirit, which blessed men have called the pneumatic soul. 1811 JEBB *Corr.* (1834) II. 50 My bodily health has..improved; my mental and pneumatic part has been..dubious. 1890 J. F. SMITH tr. *Pfleiderer's Developm. Theol.* II. iv. 162 The God-man as the absolute pneumatic personality of universal spiritual power is not merely the head of men but also of angels. 1894 SWETE *Apost. Creed* ii. 28 Primitive Christianity, as he [Harnack] conceives it, had two Christologies, the one pneumatic, the other adoptionist. The former regarded the Christ as a preexistent Spirit who was made Man. 1899 STALKER *Christology Jesus* i. 30 The Gospel of St. John—the pneumatic gospel, as it was called, or gospel of religious genius.

†**b.** *Pneumatic philosophy*: = PNEUMATOLOGY 1. So *pneumatic philosopher. Obs.*

a 1744 BOLINGBROKE *Ess.* II. viii. Philos. Wks. 1754 II. 79 Those..may be called..by the title..of pneumatic philosophers, since their object is spirit and spiritual substances; how ridiculous soever it be to imagine spirit less an object of natural philosophy, than body. 1745 SIR J. PRINGLE *Let.* 19 Mar. in Bower *Hist. Univ. Edinb.* II. 294, I do hereby resign my office of Professor of ethic and pneumatic philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 329 Bolingbroke..deriding the doctrine of spiritual substance under the name of pneumatic philosophy.

5. *Comb.*, as **pneumatic-tired** (**-tyred**) *a.*, fitted with pneumatic tires, as a bicycle, etc.

1894 L. ROBINSON *Wild Traits* iii. (1897) 79 A pneumatic-tired sulky is worth several seconds in the mile to an American trotter. 1895 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 6/7 The pneumatic-tire folk are apt to despise the poor cyclist on his wretched 'old crock' and to regard him as a nuisance. 1896 *Daily Tel.* 10 Feb. 5/4 A smart pneumatic-tyred roadster.

B. *sb.* **1.** = PNEUMATOLOGY 1 a. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1859) I. viii. 134 *note*, The terms Psychology and Pneumatology, or Pneumatic, are not equivalents.

2. Name in Gnostic theology for a spiritual being of a high order.

1876 tr. *Hergenröther's Cath. Ch. & Chr. State* II. 293 The Church had long rejected the Gnostic distinction between pneumatics and sarcics. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 927 The Gnostics taught a transplantation of the highest order (the pneumatics) into the world of the pleroma.

3. A pneumatic tire, or a cycle having such tires.

1890 WILLOUGHBY & LYNDE *Specif. Patent*, The advantages of the pneumatic are as follows. 1891 *Bicycling News* 21 Feb., Riders of solid-tyred machines, when changing to Pneumatics. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 June 10/2 Breakdowns [of motor-cars] are reported in scores; punctured pneumatics and broken wheels without number.

b. A pneumatic bellows, tube, or other part of the pneumatic action in an organ.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pneuma·tical, *a.* (*sb.*) Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL: see -ICAL.]

A. *adj.* †**1.** = prec. 1. *Obs.*

1609 BOYS *On Ps.* xcviii. 4–6 Wks. (1629) 36 All kind of musicke, Vocall .. Chordall .. Pneumaticall, With trumpets. 1634 J. B[ATE] *Myst. Nat.* 28 Amongst all these experiments pneumaticall, there is none more excellent than this of the Weather-Glass. 1660 BOYLE (*title*) New Experiments .. Touching the Spring of the Air..Made..in a New Pneumatical Engine. *Ibid.* Experim. i, The Dilatation of the Air in Wind-Guns and other pneumatical Engines wherein the Air has been compress'd. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5) s. v., An Organ is a Pneumatical Instrument. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 31 The thermometer is a chemical rather than a pneumatical instrument.

†**2.** Of the nature of air, gaseous; relating to gases (= prec. 2). *Obs.*

1686 BACON *Sylva* § 29 The Race and Period of all things, here above the Earth, is to extenuate and turn things to be more Pneumaticall and Rare. 1685 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* 254 Fluids, whether Visible or Pneumatical. 1793 D. STEWART *Outl. Moral Philos.* § 272 (1855) 140 The pneumatical discoveries of modern chemistry. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 431 Mr. Boyle..obtained a pneumatical fluid, answering his then only criterion of air.

3. As rendering of Gr. *πνευματικός* in philosophical or theological use: cf. prec. 4, 4 b.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 789 One of which they called, Pneumatical, or the Spirituous Body; which is weaved out as it were to it, and compounded of the Gross Sensible Body (it being the more Thin and Subtle part thereof). 1708 H. DODWELL *Nat. Mort. Hum. Souls* 46 The Psychical Body must be cloathed up with a Pneumatical Body. 1741 in Grant *Univ. Edinb.* (1884) I. 273 Professor of Pneumatical and Ethical Philosophy. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VII. 599 The resurrection is not that of the disembodied *ψυχή* at the moment of death, nor of earthly relics, but the transformation from a psychical to a pneumatical body. 1891 tr. *Sabatier's Paul* iv. § 3. 90 That which for lack of another name we have called the pneumatical life, taking its rise at the point of contact between the human soul and the invisible world.

†**B.** *sb.* A gaseous substance (cf. 2 above). *Obs.*

1686 BACON *Sylva* § 98 The Spirits or Pneumaticalls, that are in all Tangible Bodies are scarce known. *Ibid.* § 354 In the inferior order of pneumaticals there is air and flame; and in the superior there is the body of the star and the pure sky.

Hence **Pneuma·tically** *adv.* (in various senses of PNEUMATIC or PNEUMATICAL).

c 1700 D. G. *Harangues Quack Doctors* 15 Hypnotically ..Pneumatically, or Synechdochically. 1800 HOWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 216, I resolved it into these different principles, by distilling it pneumatically with nitric acid. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 17 Sept. 5/5 The Welch patents for fastening a detachable outer case to the pneumatically-tyred rim of a wheel, thus rendering rapid roadside repairs possible, finished their thorny course yesterday.

Pneumaticity (niūmătī·sĭti). [f. PNEUMATIC + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being pneumatic (in quots., in sense 3 b of the adj.).

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pneumaticitas*, term for that condition of the skeleton of birds into most of the bones of which the external air has the faculty of entering: pneumaticity. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 17 The greater pneumaticity which the individual bones ordinarily possess. 1882 W. K. PARKER in *Nature* XXVI. 254/2 The pneumaticity of the crocodile's endocranium.

Pneumatico-, combining form from L. *pneumaticus* or Gr. *πνευματικός* PNEUMATIC: see quots., and PNEUMATIC *a.* 1, 4.

1812–16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 257 The syphon is properly a pneumatico-hydraulic machine, the action of water and of air being both necessary to its effect. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 90 *Pneumatico-Hedonistics*, such as have for their objects those more refined classes of pleasures which, passing through one or more of the inlets afforded by the body, find their ultimate seat in the mind.

Pneuma·tics. [In form, pl. of PNEUMATIC *a.* = pneumatic treatises or matters: see -IC 2.]

1. That branch of physics which deals with the mechanical properties (as density, elasticity, pressure, etc.) of air, or other elastic fluids or gases.

[1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pneumaticks*, books treating of Spirits or the winds.] 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Pref. 3 They may look upon these Narratives as standing Records in our new Pneumaticks. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6045 The whole Science of Pneumatiques. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 226 Pneumatics is the science which treats of the properties of air, or elastic fluids. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.* etc. 914/2 The science of pneumatics has been created entirely by modern discoveries. Galileo first demonstrated that air possesses weight. His pupil Torricelli invented the barometer.

2. = PNEUMATOLOGY 1 a, b. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[*a* 1650 J. PRIDEAUX (*title*) Hypomnemata, Logica, Rhetorica, Physica, Metaphysica, Pneumatica, Ethica, Politica, Œconomica.] 1695 *Evid. bef. Scott. Univ. Comm.* 1690 (1837) I. *Edinb.* App. 42 That .. the pneumatics or speciall metaphysicks [be composed] by the colledge of Edinburgh. *Ibid.* III. *St. Andrews* 217 In the third year, we teach the metaphysicks and with them the Pneumaticks...We do not hold it necessary to add to the Physicks any thing *de anima*, for all questions concerning it may be discust in the Pneumaticks. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pneumatics*, in the schools, is frequently used for the doctrine of spirits; as God, angels, and the human mind. 1734 *Rules made for Sir J. Pringle* in Grant *Univ. Edinb.* (1884) II. 336 The Pneumatics: that is, the being and perfections of the one true God, the nature of Angels and the soul of man, and the duties of natural religion. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. i. (1869) II. 355 What are called metaphysics or pneumatics were set in opposition to physics. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* X. 407 It was not to be..any metaphysical pneumatics woven out of scholastic brains.

Pneu·matism. *rare.* [f. Gr. πνεῦμα, πνευματ- (see PNEUMATO-) + -ISM.] The doctrine of the pneumatists: see next, 2.

1884 [see next, 2]. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *Pneumatism* ..., doctrine of the pneuma or special vital principle.

Pneu·matist. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -IST.]

†**1.** A student or practitioner of pneumatic medicine: see PNEUMATIC *a.* 2, quot. 1822–34. *Obs.*

1799 SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 114 The chemical principles of the most celebrated pneumatists.

2. *Hist.* A 'pneumatic physician': see PNEUMATIC *a.* 3 c.

1884 W. G. STEVENSON in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXIV. 761 The pneuma was deemed such an important factor in the

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explanation of vital phenomena, that a school called 'Pneumatists' was founded in the first century of our era... For fourteen hundred years 'pneumatism' under various forms was the accepted philosophic belief of the civilized world.

Pneumatize (pniū·mătəiz, niū-), *v. rare.* [f. Gr. πνευματ- (see next) + -IZE; cf. Gr. πνευματίζειν to fan by blowing.]

1. *trans.* To pass a blast of air through (molten metal) in the process of converting it into steel by the Bessemer process.

1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 86 The silica which is found in Spiegeleisen has the effect of reducing the boiling or agitation of the pneumatised metal, when poured into moulds, and is therefore beneficial.

2. To furnish with air-cavities, render pneumatic: see PNEUMATIC *a.* 3 b.

1890 COUES *Ornith.* II. iv. 200 Ordinarily, the greater part of the skull, and the lesser part of the trunk and limbs, is pneumatised.

Pneumato- (pniūmătǫ, niū-), before a vowel **pneumat-**, a. Gr. πνευματο-, combining form of πνεῦμα air, breath, spirit: see PNEUMA. Used, with various senses, chiefly in scientific and other technical words; for the more important of these, see their alphabetical places. (Also contracted to *pneumo-*: see PNEUMO-, and cf. *hæmo-*, etc.)

† **Pneu·mato-che·mical** *a.*, pertaining to 'pneumatic chemistry', or the chemistry of gases; *p. trough* = *pneumatic trough* (see PNEUMATIC *a.* 2). **Pneu·matomo·rphic** (-mǭ·rfik) *a. nonce-wd.* [after ANTHROPOMORPHIC] (see quot.). **Pneumatophany** (-ǫ·făni) *nonce-wd.* [after CHRISTOPHANY, THEOPHANY], an appearance or manifestation of the Holy Spirit. **Pneu·matophilo·sophy,** the philosophy of spirit or spiritual existence. **Pneumatophobia** (-fōə·biă) *nonce-wd.* [-PHOBIA], dread or abhorrence of the spiritual. **Pneumatophony** (-ǫ·fŏni) [Gr. φωνή voice], 'spirit-speech', i. e. the supposed utterance of articulate sounds by disembodied spirits; hence **Pneu·matopho·nic** (-fǫ·nik) *a.* † **Pneu·matopy·rist** [Gr. πῦρ fire] (see quot.). **Pneu·matotherapeu·tics, -the·rapy** [see THERAPEUTIC], treatment of diseases, esp. of the lungs, by inhalation of compressed or rarified air (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Pneu·matotho·rax** *Path.* = PNEUMOTHORAX.

1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 56 The *pneumato-chemical trough, or pneumatic cistern. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 12 An improved pneumato-chemical apparatus. 1886 *Kernel & Husk* 62 Metaphors .. which would subtilize Him down to a thought, or a mind, or a spirit, may be called phronesimorphic, noumorphic, *pneumatomorphic. 1892 BRIGGS *Bible Church & Reason* 163 The Theophany, the Christophany, and the *Pneumatophany are the sources of the miracles of the Bible. 1847 TULK tr. *Oken's Physio-philosophy* 2 Physio- and *Pneumato-philosophy range, therefore, parallel to each other. Physio-philosophy, however, holds the first rank, Pneumato-philosophy the second; the former, therefore, is the ground and foundation of the latter, for nature is antecedent to the human spirit. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. II. ii. 64 All Atheists (says he) are possess'd with a certain kind of Madness, that may be call'd *Pneumatophobia, that makes them have an irrational but desperate Abhorrence from Spirits or Incorporeal Substances. 1687 H. MORE *Answ. Psychop.* (1689) 107 The Psychopyrists (for so rather I call them, than *Pneumatopyrists); .. philosophers that make the essence or substance of all created spirits to be Fire. 1825 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 2) V. 436 The pneumo-thorax of Itard and Laennec, or the *pneumato-thorax, as it is more correctly called, of Dr. John Davy.

Pneumatocele (pniū·mătosīl, niū·m-). *Path.* [ad. Gr. πνευματοκήλη a flatulent tumour, f. πνεῦμα (see PNEUMATO-) + κήλη tumour. So F. *pneumatocèle.*] A tumour or hernia containing air or gas.

1693 *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pneumatocele,* a windy Rupture, when the Skin of the Cods is distended with Wind. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pneumatocele* or *Physocele.* 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 199 The spurious [herniæ] derive their names .. from their supposed contents, as the pneumatocele, hæmatocele, and hydrocele. 1862 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 253 Case of .. formation of a circumscribed Pneumatocele in the Neck.

Pneu·matocyst (-sist). *Zool.* [f. PNEUMATO- + CYST.] **a.** An air-sac serving as a float in certain 'colonial' or compound Hydrozoa; the pneumatophore, or the cavity contained in this. **b.** An air-sac in the body of a bird.

1859 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* 6 In the adult, this sac, which I shall term the *pneumatocyst,* is sometimes open at the apex (*Physalia, Rhisophysa*), and can communicate with the exterior by a pore which traverses the ectoderm of the pneumatophore. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 113 *Apolemiadæ.* Pneumatocyst small. Cœnosarc filiform. 1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 200 The Pneumatocysts.—A bird is literally inflated with these great membranous receptacles of air, and draws a remarkably 'long breath'—all through the trunk of the body, in several pretty definite compartments. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex. Pneumatocyst,* an air-sac, as found in birds, hydrozoa, etc.

Hence **Pneu·matocys·tic** *a.*, belonging to or of the nature of a pneumatocyst. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pneu·matogram (-græm). [f. as prec. + -GRAM. (See also PNEUMOGRAM.)]

1. A diagram or tracing of the movements of the chest in respiration, obtained by a pneumograph.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pneumatogram,* the graphic representation of the respiratory movements by a curved tracing.

2. [after *telegram.*] A message sent by pneumatic dispatch: see PNEUMATIC *a.* 1.

1894 STEAD *If Christ came to Chicago* v. vi, [The pneumatic tube system] began with the dispatch of pneumatograms, following the example of Paris.

Pneu·matograph (-grɑf). [f. as prec. + -GRAPH.] = PNEUMOGRAPH.

1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pneu·matogra·phic, *a.* [f. prec. or next + -IC.] **a.** Pertaining to pneumatography. (*Cent. Dict.* 1890.) b. Pertaining to a pneumograph; pneumographic.

Pneumatography (-ǫ·grăfi). [f. PNEUMATO- + -GRAPHY.]

1. 'Spirit-writing', i. e. writing alleged to be done directly by a disembodied spirit, without the hand of a medium or any material instrument.

1876 ANNA BLACKWELL tr. *Kardec's Medium's Bk.* xxxii. 447 *Pneumatography.* .. This word denotes the direct writing of spirits, without the use of the medium's hand.

2. A description of supposed spiritual beings, or of beliefs about them; the descriptive part of PNEUMATOLOGY (sense 1 a).

1881 O. T. MASON in *Smithsonian Rep.* (1883) 501.

† **Pneumatolo·gic,** *a. Obs.* [f. mod.L. *pneumatologia* PNEUMATOLOGY + -IC: cf. F. *pneumatologique.*] Of or pertaining to PNEUMATOLOGY (1 a).

1695 *Evid. Sc. Univ. Comm.* (1839) I. *Edinb.* App. 41 His determinationes ontologick and pneumatologick [mispr. *-ica*].

Pneu·matolo·gical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining or relating to pneumatology.

1808–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 189 The jurisprudential operators fall far beneath the medical and pneumatological. 1841 PHILIP *Ess.* in *Bunyan's Wks.* p. xxxv, Here I apprehend is the origin of Bunyan's pneumatological Allegory. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 28 Oct. 3/1 He has laid down his own pneumatological pen for an instant, and has collected from 'the Elite' their opinions on these profound questions.

So **Pneumato·logist** [cf. F. *pneumatologiste*], one versed in pneumatology.

1800 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 227 To encourage the experimental pneumatologist to go on with his observations. 1888 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Pneumatologist,* one versed in pneumatology.

Pneumatology (pniūmătǫ·lŏdʒi, niū-). [ad. mod.L. *pneumatologia* (J. Prideaux *a* 1650): see PNEUMATO- and -LOGY. So F. *pneumatologie* (D'Alembert 1751).]

1. **a.** The science, doctrine, or theory of spirits or spiritual beings: in the 17th c. considered as forming a department of metaphysics called *Special Metaphysics* as opposed to *General Metaphysics* or ontology, and comprehending the doctrine of God as known by natural reason, of angels and demons, and of the human soul: cf. PNEUMATICS 2.

[1695 *Evid. Sc. Univ. Comm.* (1837) II. *Glasgow* 270 That in the fourth class be taught the Speciall Physicks and the Pneumatologia.]

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 26 Those atomical physiologers that were before Democritus and Leucippus were all of them incorporealists; joyning theology and pneumatology .. together with their atomical physiology. 1755 [A. GERARD] *Plan Educ. Marischal Coll. & Univ. Aberdeen,* Pneumatology or the natural philosophy of spirits, including the doctrine of the nature, faculties and states of the human mind. 1765 JOHNSON *Shaks. Wks., Ham.* I. i. *note,* According to the pneumatology of that time, every element was inhabited by its peculiar order of Spirits. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* V. i. (1869) II. 356 Pneumatology, comprehending the doctrine concerning the nature of the human soul and of the Deity. 1834 S. JACKSON tr. Jung-Stilling (*title*) Theory of Pneumatology; what ought to be believed or disbelieved concerning Presentiments, Visions, and Apparitions. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* I. 155 Pneumatology can be nothing more than a doctrine of our necessary ignorance of a certain problematical class of beings. 1888 STALLO *Concepts & The. Mod. Physics* 128 Faith in spooks .. is unwisdom in physics no less than in pneumatology.

With the neglect of the doctrine of supernatural beings, due to the philosophical tendencies of the 18th century, Pneumatology came to deal with human souls only, and to mean:

b. The science of the nature and functions of the human soul or mind, now commonly called PSYCHOLOGY.

1785 REID *Intell. Powers* Pref. (1803) 9 There are two great branches of philosophy, one relating to body, the other to mind... The branch which treats of the nature and operations of minds has by some been called Pneumatology. [HAMILTON, in note (Reid's Wks. 1846), Now properly superseded by the term *Psychology.*] 1790 BEATTIE *Moral Sc.* I. Introd. 13 The Speculative part of the philosophy of the mind has been called Pneumatology. 1814 D. STEWART *Human Mind* II. Concl. 485, I have accordingly entitled my book, Elements—not of Logic or of Pneumatology, but —of the Philosophy of the Human Mind. 1877 SHIELDS *Final Philos.* 178 Descartes .. had given the death-blow to the whole of scholastic pneumatology, with its complex series of vegetative, appetitive, sensitive souls.

2. *Theol.* The, or a, doctrine of the Holy Spirit.

1881 O. T. MASON in *Smithsonian Rep.* (1883) 507 Inasmuch as we have borrowed a specific term from the theologians to stand for the whole study of man, we may be compelled to take the word pneumatology, meaning with them the doctrine of the Holy Spirit. 1882 SCHAFF *Hist. Christ. Church* § 95 II. 778 The pneumatology of Ephesians resembles that of John, as the christology of Colossians resembles the christology of John.

3. The science or theory of air or gases; pneumatics; 'pneumatic chemistry'; 'pneumatic medicine'.

1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* 16 In a treatise on barometrical pneumatology. 1803 BEDDOES *Hygeia* IX. 15 Considerable discoveries have however been made in pneumatology. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pneumatologia, Med., Pathol.,* term for the doctrine of air or breath: pneumatology. 1862 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 20, (1) Contributions to the Pneumatology of the Blood.

Pneumatomachian (-mē·kiăn), *sb.* and *a. Ch. Hist.* [f. late Gr. πνευματομάχος (Athanasius, A.D. 360) an adversary of the (Holy) Spirit (f. πνεῦμα spirit + -μάχος fighting, fighter) + -IAN.]

a. *sb.* An adversary of the Spirit; a name applied to a sect or party (or a group of such) in the 4th century, who denied the divinity or personality of the Holy Spirit. **b.** *adj.* Belonging to such a party, or holding such a doctrine. So **Pneumatomachist** (-ǫ·măkist) = a.; **Pneumato·machy,** opposition to the Spirit.

1654 BOREMAN *Triumph Faith* 5 Thus much you must know and believe against the Pneumatomachists, that this Procession of the Holy Ghost from the Father and the Sonne denotes his Communion with both in the Essence or Substance of the Deity. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 297 A Heretick of Zizicum of the Sect of the Pneumatomachians. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* IV. ii. (1876) 303 Macedonius .. passed through Semi-Arianism to the heresy of the Pneumatomachist, that is, the denial of the Divinity of the Holy Ghost, of which he is theologically the founder. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1650 The Council of Constantinople in 381 opposed the Pneumatomachians, whose definite exclusion from the orthodox church dates from that time. 1889 C. I. BLACK (*title*) The Pneumatomachy of the Day: the Clergy and the Scriptures.

Pneumatometer (-ǫ·mĭtəɹ). [f. PNEUMATO- + -METER.] An instrument for measuring the amount of air breathed in or out at each inspiration or expiration, or for measuring the force of inspiration or expiration; a spirometer.

1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 395 *note,* Dr. Marshall Hall's .. contrivance for measuring the quantity of respiration with minuteness..is named the *pneumatometer.* 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. x. 17 By the suitable modification of the index, it is used as a pneumatometer for measuring the capacity of the chest. 1877 HOLDEN in *Amer. Jrnl. Med. Sci.* Apr. 391 This instrument..furnishes a portable and reliable pneumatometer. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., P[neumatometer], Holden's* .. consists of a tube .. containing a syren. .. The variations in the note produced serve to test the individual power, both in inspiration and in expiration.

So **Pneumato·metry,** measurement of the force or amount of breath; use of a pneumatometer.

1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* IV. 284 Pneumatometry, recently introduced by Waldenburg, as a method of clinical exploration.

Pneumatophore (pniū·mătofōə·ɹ, niū·-). [f. PNEUMATO- + Gr. -φορ-ος bearing.]

1. *Zool.* In certain 'colonial' or compound Hydrozoa of the order *Siphonophora,* A specialized part or individual of the 'colony', containing an air-cavity (*pneumatocyst*) and serving as a float.

1859 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* 5 The float or pneumatophore..is..a most remarkable and well-defined structure. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 82 The large proximal dilatation of the coenosarc is termed the 'pneumatophore'. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 771 The pneumatophore or float, an air-vesicle distinctive of *Physophoridæ, Physalidæ,* and *Discoideæ.*

2. *Bot.* A structure having numerous lenticels, and supposed to serve as a channel for air, arising from the roots of various trees which grow in swampy places in the tropics.

1901 HENSLOW in *Gardener* 9 Mar. 1241/3 The formation of 'knees' or 'pneumatophores', i. e. air conveyers.

Hence **Pneumatophorous** (-ǫ·fŏrəs) *a.*, of the nature of or pertaining to a pneumatophore.

1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Pneumatosis** (pniūmătō·sis, niū-). [mod.L., a. Gr. πνευμάτωσις inflation.]

† 1. *Old Physiol.* The supposed production of ANIMAL SPIRITS in the brain. *Obs.*

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pneumatosis,* the Generation of Animal Spirits, which is performed in the barky Substance of the Brain; the little Arteries there are emptied and the Spirits distill, which after they are come as far as the middle of the Brain, they actuate and invigorate all the Nerves. 1704 in HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. 1706 in PHILLIPS.

2. *Path.* A morbid accumulation of gas in the bodily cavities or tissues; emphysema.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 333 This [cellular inflation] is the pneumatosis of Sauvages and Cullen. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pneumatosis,* windy swelling;..also termed *Emphysema.*

Hence **Pneumatotic** (-ǫ·tik) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with pneumatosis. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pneume: see PNEUM, NEUME.

Pneumectomy (pniūme·ktŏmi, niū-). *Surg.* [f. PNEUMO- b + Gr. ἐκτομή cutting out.] (See quot.)

1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pneumectomy* (for *pneumonectomy,* from Gr. πνεύμων, a lung..), term for excision of part of the

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lung, an operation which has occasionally been tried in some forms of Phthisis.

Pneumic (pniū·mik, niū·-), *a. rare.* [a. F. *pneumique*, erron. for *pneumonique*, f. Gr. *πνεύμων* lung: see -IC, and cf. PNEUMO- b.] Pertaining to the lungs, pulmonary: = PNEUMONIC 1.

Pneumic acid: see quot. 1866.

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 685 *Pneumic acid*, an acid existing, according to Verdeil.., in the parenchyma of the lungs of most animals. It is very soluble in water. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pneumic*, belonging to the lung. *P. acid*, ..is said to be formed by the union of lactic acid and taurin.

Pneumo- (pniūmo-, niū-), combining form and verbal element, **a.** Gr. *πνεῦμα* wind, spirit, etc. (see PNEUMA), = the fuller form PNEUMATO- (cf. Gr. *αἱμο-* = *αἱματο-*, etc.), in various scientific terms. **b.** Short for *pneumono-*, f. Gr. *πνεύμων*, *-μον-*, lung; chiefly in terms of pathology, most of which occur also in the fuller form PNEUMONO-.

For the more important of these in either sense, see their alphabetical places.

‖ **Pneumocace** (pniūmǫ·kăsi) = *pneumonocace*.

‖ **Pneu·mocarcino·ma** = *pneumonocarcinoma*.

Pneu·mocele (-sīl) [Gr. *κηλή* tumour], hernia of the lung. ‖ **Pneu·mocon·io·sis** (also -kon-) = *pneumonoconiosis*. **Pneu·modyna·mic** *a.* [DYNAMIC], acting by the force of air. **Pneu·modyna·mics** [after *hydrodynamics*], that branch of physics which treats of the forces exerted by air or gases (esp. in motion); pneumatics. ‖ **Pneu·mo-empyo·ma**, *Path.* [EMPYEMA], the presence of air or gas together with pus in a cavity of the body. ‖ **Pneu·mo-enteri·tis** [ENTERITIS], name introduced by Klein for 'swine-fever' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). ‖ **Pneu·mo-hæ·motho·rax**, *Path.* [cf. *hæmothorax* s. v. HÆMO-], the presence of air or gas together with blood in the pleural cavity (A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1866–80) 152). **Pneu·mohy·drotho·rax**, *Path.* [cf. HYDROTHORAX], the presence of air or gas together with watery fluid in the pleural cavity (*Ibid.*). **Pneu·molith** (-liþ) [Gr. *λίθος* stone], a stony concretion or calculus in the lung; so ‖ **Pneumolithiasis** (-liþəi·ăsis), the formation of pneumoliths. **Pneu·momyco·sis** = *pneumonomycosis*. **Pneu·mo-peritoni·tis**, *Path.*, peritonitis caused or accompanied by the presence of air or gas in the peritoneal cavity. **Pneu·mo-phthi·sis**, *Path.*, pulmonary phthisis (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1853). ‖ **Pneu·mo-pleuri·tis**, inflammation of the lung and pleura; pleuro-pneumonia. **Pneu·mo-pyotho·rax**, *Path.* [PYOTHORAX], the presence of air or gas together with pus in the pleural cavity (A. Flint). ‖ **Pneumorrhagia** (-rē·dʒiă), hæmorrhage in the lung, pulmonary apoplexy. **Pneumoske·leton**, a hard external structure (exoskeleton) developed in connexion with a respiratory organ, e.g. the shell of a mollusc in connexion with the mantle; hence **Pneumoske·letal** *a.* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Pneumo·tomy** [after *anatomy*, etc.], (*a*) dissection of the lungs; (*b*) incision into the lung. **Pneumo-ty·phoid** *a.*, applied to typhoid fever accompanied with pneumonia. **Pneumo-ty·phus**, (*a*) pneumo-typhoid fever; (*b*) typhus fever accompanied with pneumonia.

1862 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 196 Traumatic *Pneumocele. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 41 Hernia of the lung, or pneumocele is a rare consequence of a punctured wound of the thorax. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, **Pneumoconiosis*. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 242 Pneumoconiosis, pneumonoconiosis, or .. 'Dusty-lung-disease'..has attracted but little attention in this country. 1905 H. D. ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 85 This train of events most often follows..the pneumokonioses. 1876 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XVI. 286 A new telegraphic machine called a '*Pneumo-dynamic' Relay Sounder, where the local battery is replaced by compressed fluid,..condensed air. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 111 General Properties of Fluids in Motion. (Hydro- and *Pneumodynamics.) 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 361 In the case of *pneumo-empyema the pericardial sac may contain air, as well as pus. 1900 *Field* 1 Sept. 374/1 Swine fever, with its several names of typhoid fever of the pig, soldier, red disease, *pneumo-enteritis. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, **Pneumolith*, pulmonary concretion. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 250 Another peculiarity of the dust of stone is that it tends to collect in masses, forming concretions (pneumoliths). 1890 BILLINGS, *Med. Dict.*, **Pneumomycosis*. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 257 Hughes Bennett in 1842, described the first example of pneumomycosis. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pneumoperitonitis*, term for the condition in which air finds entry in the peritoneal cavity. 1811 HOOPER *Dict. Med.*, **Pneumopleuritis*, an inflammation of the lungs and pleura. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pneumopleuritis*,..(should be *Pneumonopleuritis*). 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Pneumorrhagia*, Hæmoptysis. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 274 Pneumorrhagia, or the extravasation of blood into the aircells and frequently also into the interstitial tissue, is commonly known as pulmonary apoplexy. 1852 WOODWARD *Mollusca* I. 35 The shell may be regarded as a *pneumoskeleton. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Pneumotomy*, dissection of the lungs. 1890 BILLINGS, *Pneumotomy*, incision of the lung to open a cavity. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 812 These cases are known as *pneumo-typhoid. 1890 BILLINGS, **Pneumotyphus*, typhoid fever with croupous pneumonia.

‖ **Pneumococcus** (pniūmokǫ·kŏs, niū-). [mod. L., f. PNEUMO- + Gr. *κόκκος* berry: cf. *micrococcus*.] Name for two different micro-organisms of oval form (Friedländer's and Fränkel's) which have been found in the rusty sputum of pneumonia, and supposed to be the cause of the disease. Hence **Pneumococcal** (-kǫ·kăl), **Pneumococcic** (-kǫ·ksik), **Pneumococcous** (-kǫ·kəs), *adjs.*, pertaining to or caused by a pneumococcus.

1890 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 3/6 What is peculiar in this disease is the alliance with this bacillus of pneumococcus, which also lives in Russian marshes, river mud, and village pools. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 518 Experiments on pneumococcal infection in rabbits. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 113 The diplococcus described by Fränkel (now often called pneumococcus, in succession to the title enjoyed for a short period by Friedländer's bacillus). *Ibid.* 27 Varieties of membrane, .. described as primary diphtheritic and primary pneumococcic. *Ibid.* 348 Primary pneumococcous pleurisy is a common disease.

Pneumoderm (pniū·modəm, niū·-). *Zool.* [f. PNEUMO- b + Gr. *δέρμα* skin.] A gymnosomatous pteropod of the family *Pneumodermidæ* (typical genus *Pneumodermon* or *Pneumoderma*), having processes of the skin which serve as gills.

[1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 326 In Pneumodermon .. two of these bodies are beset with suckers. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 468 The general surface of the body is respiratory in *Gymnosomata*. *Pneumodermon*, however, possesses three contractile and richly ciliated processes at the apex of the visceral dome, in and out of which the blood passes.]

Pneumogastric (niūmogæ·strik, pniū-), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* [mod. f. PNEUMO- b + GASTRIC. So F. *pneumogastrique* (Chaussier).] Pertaining to the lungs and the stomach or abdomen; *spec.* in *pneumogastric nerve*, name for each of the tenth pair of cerebral nerves, the most widely distributed of all these (hence also called VAGUS), which, with their branches, supply the lungs and other respiratory and vocal organs, stomach, œsophagus, spleen, liver, intestines, heart, etc.

Hence applied to connected structures, as *p. ganglion*, *p. plexus*; *p. lobule* of the cerebellum (= FLOCCULUS 2).

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 287 The lower edge..allows the inferior laryngeal branch of the pneumo-gastric nerve to pass under it anteriorly. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 384 The Pneumogastric lobule .. is situated on the anterior border of the cerebellum. *Ibid.* 403 The Pneumogastric Nerve (vagus) arises by numerous filaments from the respiratory tract immediately below the glosso-pharyngeal.

B. *elliptical* as *sb.* The pneumogastric nerve.

1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* (ed. 2) 66 An auricular branch from the pneumogastric. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 608 If the trunks of the pneumogastrics had been the seat of disease, the paralysis would have been still more extensive.

Pneumogram (pniū·mogræm, niū·-). [f. PNEUMO- + -GRAM.] A tracing taken with the pneumograph (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*): = PNEUMATOGRAM 1.

Pneu·mograph. [f. as prec. + -GRAPH.] An instrument for automatically recording the movements of the chest in respiration; also called *stethograph*.

1876 FOSTER *Phys.* II. ii. § 1. 258 The pneumograph of Fick is somewhat similar. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 July 4/1 The sphygmograph was followed by the cardiograph, for exploring the movements of the heart, and the pneumograph, for the study of the respiratory movements.

Pneumography (pniūmǫ·grăfi, niū-). [f. as prec. + -GRAPHY.] **a.** A description of the lungs. **b.** The recording of the respiratory movements, as by a pneumograph.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pneumography*, the part of anatomy which describes the lungs. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pneumography*, a description of the lungs. Also, a recording of the respiratory movements.

Hence **Pneumographic** (-græ·fik) *a.*, **a.** pertaining to or of the nature of a pneumograph; **b.** 'pertaining to pneumography' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1895 WOLFENDEN tr. *Joal's Respiration in Singing* 175 Scarcely revealed, except..by pneumographic instruments.

†**Pneumo·logy** [1]. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. PNEUMO- a + -LOGY.] A discourse concerning spirits; = PNEUMATOLOGY 1 a.

1613 W. B. (tr. *Michaelis*) (*title*) The Admirable Historie of the Possession and Conversion of a Penitent woman, Sedvced by a Magician that made her to Become a Witch, ..wherevnto is annexed a Pnevmology, or Discourse of Spirits. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Pneumology* (Gr.), a speaking or treating of spirits or winds.

Pneumo·logy [2]. *rare.* [f. PNEUMO- b + -LOGY.] A treatise on, or the scientific description or knowledge of, the lungs.

1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Pneumolo·gical** *a.* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890.)

Pneumometer (pniūmǫ·mĭtəɹ, niū-). [f. PNEUMO- + -METER.] = PNEUMATOMETER. So **Pneumometrograph** (-me·trogrɑf): see quot.; **Pneumo·metry** = PNEUMATOMETRY.

1857 J. MILLER *Alcohol* (1858) 79 The mercury in the animal pneumometer .. does not .. fall back to the old level. 1887 *Homeopath. World* 1 Nov. 527 There is an arrangement (the pneumometrograph) for measuring the amount of medicated vapour which the patient inhales. 1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pneumometry*, measurement of the capacity of the lungs for the air.

Pneumonalgia, Pneumonectomy: see PNEUMONO-.

Pneumonia (niūmō·niă). *Path.* Also rarely in anglicized form: 7 **pneumonie**, 9 **pneumony**. [a. medical L. *pneumonia*, a. Gr. *πνευμονία* (Plut.) inflammation of the lungs, f. *πνεύμων*, *πνευμον-*, lung. So F. *pneumonie* (1812 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Inflammation of the substance of the lungs; a disease having many varieties, induced by cold or various other causes.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1012 The beginning of the Pneumonie or inflamation of the lungs. 1783 W. CULLEN *First Lines Pract. Phys.* § 354 Wks. 1827 II. 56 Pneumonia, like other inflammations, often ends in suppuration. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 252 In consequence of imprudent exposure to a cold wind, she was seized with symptoms of pneumonia. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Pneumonia*, *Pneumony*. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 147 Pneumonia occasionally attacks all cattle, but more particularly working beasts, and those that have been driven a long way. 1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pneumony*, pneumonia. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 110 Apical pneumonia of one lung is often accompanied by basal pneumonia of the other.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pneumonia patient*; **pneumonia bacillus, coccus, microbe** = PNEUMOCOCCUS.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 434 'Poultice' or 'Pneumonia jackets' are garments made of a strip of thin flannel or flannelette. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jakisch's Clin. Diagn.* (ed. 4) iv. 144 Some notice of the position which may be accorded to the pneumonia-coccus. *Ibid.* 146 The subject of the pneumonia-microbe needs further elucidation.

Pneumonic (niūmǫ·nik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. medical L. *pneumonicus*, a. Gr. *πνευμονικός* of the lungs, affected with lung-disease. So F. *pneumonique*.]

1. Pertaining to the lungs; pulmonary. *rare.* ? *Obs.*

1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 506 This Pneumonique Engin, lodged in the breast [the Lungs]. *Ibid.*, When the Blood does not duly circulate through the Heart and the Pneumonique Vessels; which may sometimes be caus'd within the right ventricle of the heart, or the Pneumonique Arteries. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 216 It [the Hydromel]..stuffing up the pneumonic Passages, causeth an Orthopnæa.

2. Pertaining to, of the nature of, characterized by, or affected with pneumonia.

1783 S. CHAPMAN in *Med. Commun.* I. 297 The expectoration..produced by pneumonic inflammations. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 122 A pneumonic patient. 1898 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 3/3 The disease which has broken out in Vienna is not bubonic but pneumonic plague.

B. *sb.* †**a.** A person affected with lung-disease. *Obs.* **b.** A remedy for lung-disease. *rare*⁻⁰.

1681 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Pneumonic*, one sick of the disease of the lungs. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pneumonics*, medicines proper in diseases of the lungs, where respiration is affected. 1818 in TODD. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pneumonic*. .. 3. A remedy suitable for diseases of the lungs.

‖ **Pneumonitis** (pniūmonəi·tis, niū-). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *πνεύμων* lung + -ITIS.] = PNEUMONIA. Hence **Pneumonitic** (-i·tik) *a.* = PNEUMONIC 2.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 441 Thus it occurs to us in pleurisy, in pneumonitis. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 160 Pneumonia is the name commonly used: pneumonitis is the more appropriate term, being in conformity with the plan of distinguishing inflammatory affections by the suffix *-itis*. 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pneumonitic*, of or belonging to pneumonitis, or inflammation of the lungs.

Pneumono- (pniūmono, niū-), before a vowel **pneumon-**, combining form of Gr. *πνεύμων*, *πνευμον-* lung. (Often contracted to PNEUMO-.)

‖ **Pneumonalgia** (-æ·ldʒiă) [Gr. *ἄλγος* pain], pain in the lungs. **Pneumone·ctomy** = PNEUMECTOMY (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). ‖ **Pneumonocace** (-ǫ·kăsi) [Gr. *κακή* evil], decay or gangrene of the lung (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). ‖ **Pneu·mono|carcino·ma** [CARCINOMA], cancer of the lung (Mayne). **Pneu·monocele** = *pneumocele*: see PNEUMO- (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1853). ‖ **Pneu·mono|cirrho·sis**, cirrhosis of the lung (Mayne). ‖ **Pneu·mono|coniosis** (also -kon-) [Gr. *κόνις* dust], disease of the lungs produced by inhalation of dust. ‖ **Pneu·monodynia** [Gr. *ὀδύνη* pain], pain in the lung (Mayne). **Pneu·mono|li·th** (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*), **Pneu·monolithiasis** (Mayne) = *pneumolith*, *-lithiasis*: see PNEUMO-. **Pneumono·meter** [-METER], an instrument for measuring the capacity or strength of the lungs (= PNEUMATOMETER, PNEUMOMETER) (Mayne). ‖ **Pneu·mono|myco·sis** [Gr. *μύκης* fungus], growth of a fungus in the lungs. **Pneumonophorous** (-ǫ·fŏrəs) *a.* [Gr. *-φόρος* bearing], bearing or having lungs. ‖ **Pneumono|rhagia** (-rē·dʒiă) = *pneumorrhagia*: see PNEUMO- (Mayne).

1857 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med. Sc.*, **Pneumonalgia*. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pneumonalgia*, pain in the lungs. A term used by Alibert for *angina pectoris*, which was the fifth genus of pulmonary diseases (*pneumoses*) in his nosology. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 185 Under the generic name *pneumonokoniosis, proposed by Zenker, are included the various affections of the lung produced by the inhalation of dust-like particles. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 631 Other pneumonoconioses arise in a similar manner. 1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* V. 468 Vegetable Parasites [of the lungs]—*Pneumonomycosis. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life*

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148 The..ambulacral vessel in all the *pneumonophorous Holothurioidea.

Pneumootocous (pniūmoɪ9ˈtŏkəs, niū-), *a. Zool.* Also **pneumo·tocous.** [f. mod.L. *Pneumōotoca*, *Pneumōtoca* (Owen), f. PNEUMO- b + Gr. ᾠοτόκος egg-laying, oviparous.] Belonging to the *Pneumootoca*, or vertebrates that breathe air by means of lungs, and lay eggs, as birds and reptiles.

1890 *Cent. Dict., Pneumoötokous..Pneumotocous.*

Pneu·mo-perica·rdial, *a. Path.* [f. PNEUMO- b + PERICARDIAL.] Applied to a sound heard in pleurisy, attributed to the friction of the investing membrane of the lung against the pericardium: = *pleuropericardial* (see PLEURO-).

1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VI. 595 This sound is called the extra-pericardial, pneumo-pericardial or pleuro-pericardial friction sound.

‖ **Pneu·moperica·rdium.** *Path.* [mod.L., f. PNEUMO- + PERICARDIUM.] The presence of air or gas in the pericardium. So ‖ **Pneu·moperi-cardi·tis,** pneumopericardium accompanied by pericarditis (Billings *Med. Dict.* 1890).

1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* xvii. 297 A condition of the heart rarely found until after death, and termed by Laennec pneumo-pericardium, consists in an effusion of air into the sac. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 801 Pneumo-pericardium is extremely rare.

Pneumothorax (pniū·mo9oˈrăks, niū-). *Path.* [f. PNEUMO- + THORAX.] The presence of air or gas in the cavity of the thorax, i.e. of the pleura; usually caused by a wound or by perforation of the lung. Also *pneumatothorax* (see PNEUMATO-).

1843 SIR T. WATSON *Lect. Princ. & Pract. Physic* liii. II. 120 When the pleura contains air alone, the patient is said to have pneumothorax. 1894 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Dec. 7/3 It seems not improbable that the immediate cause of [Stevenson's] death may have been pneumothorax.

‖ **Pneusiobiognosis** (pniū·siobəɪoˌgnōu·sis). *Med. Jurispr.* [mod.L. f. Gr. πνεῦσις a blowing, breathing + βίος life + γνῶσις investigation, knowledge.] = *Pneobiognosis*: see PNEO-.

1857 in DUNGLISON *Dict. Med. Sc.*

‖ **Pnyx** (pniks). [a. Gr. Πνύξ, *genitive* πυκνός, probably f. πυκνός packed, crowded.] Name of the public place of assembly in ancient Athens, a semicircular level cut out of the side of a little hill west of the Acropolis.

1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 16 The pnyx was a public place, which derived its name from the number of stones with which it was filled. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 289 (ed. 2) 320 The stage then certainly took the place of the simpler bema on the pnyx, which was in like manner constructed in the theatrical form. 1868 *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* 146/2 Afterwards they [the ἐκκλησίαι] were transferred to the Pnyx.

† Po [1], **poo.** *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 1 **pǽuua, pǽwa, pawe,** 5 **paa, pae.** *β.* 4–5 **po,** 4–6 **poo.** [OE. *pâwa* (*pauua*) = OLG. **pâwo* (MLG. *pâwe*, LG. *pau*, Da. *paa*), OHG. *pfâwo* (MHG. *pfâwe*, Ger. *pfau*), both wk. m.; WGer. a. L. *pāvo* peacock. Thence (through *pâ(w)a*, *pa(we)*, ME. north. *paa*, *pa-*, midl. *pō*, *poo* (cf. OHG. *phâo*, MHG. *pfâ*). OE. had also the form *pēa* from **pau* (see Sievers, ed. 3, § 111 A. 2), whence ME. *pē-* in *pēcock*, *pēhenne*: see PEACOCK, etc.] A peacock.

† *Feathered with po*, i.e. with peacock's feathers.

α. a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* (O.E.T.) 826 *Pavo*, pauua. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ix. (Z.) 35 *Pavo*, pawa. *c* 1000 — *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 131/9 *Pavo*, *pauus*, pawe. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 196 Fuglas þa þe heard flæsc habbaþ, pawa swan æned. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4983 Þar bade a brid on a boghe..Was of a port of a paa. 14.. in *Langtoft's Chron.* (Rolls) II. App. iv. 452, I beheld that litel man .., His berd was syde ay large span, and glided als the fethere of pae.

β. a 1307 *Sat. Consistory Courts* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 159 A pruest proud ase a po, Seþþe wedded us bo. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* ix. 21 Thei brouȝten thennus gold, and syluer, and yuer, and apis, and poos [1388 pokokis, *v. r.* pekokis]. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6961 With bowe and arwe fedred with po, He wroght amonges hem mechel wo. *c* 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 136 Aftir thies wordes, was brought yn a Poo by iij. gentilwomen.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

α 1300–1520 Pakoc, pacok, poucok, pocok, etc. [see PEACOCK *sb.* 1 β and γ]. *c* 1350 *Nominale Gall.-Angl.* 782 (E. E. T. S.), Storke pecok and pohenne. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 257 By þe po feet is vnderstonde..fals frendes.

† Po [2]. *Obs.* [Origin obscure.] (See quot. 1838.)

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 1395 This is some Pettifogging Fiend,..That undertakes to understand, And juggles at the second hand; And now would pass for Spirit Po, And all mens dark Concerns foreknow. [1838 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxxxix. V. 25 One Mr. Duke, a busy fanatic, in Devonshire in Charles II.'s days, whom old Sir Edward Seymour used to call Spirit Po, that said Po being a *petit diable*, a small devil that was *presto* at every Conjuror's nod.]

Po: see POH and next.

‖ **Poa** (pōu·ă). *Bot.* [mod.L., a. Gr. πόα grass.] A large genus of grasses widely distributed in temperate and cold regions; meadow-grass.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. (1794) 137 There are four sorts of Poa very common in most meadows. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 57 A mixture of..burnet, and dwarf poa.

b. *Comb.* **Poa-grass** (**† po-grass**), a grass of this genus; meadow-grass.

1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. xlii. 183 We have a far better grass, under the name of po-grass. 1766 *Ibid.* VI. 121, I could not distinguish the desired kind from these intruders; particularly the poa-grass.

Poach (pōutʃ), *v.*[1] Forms: 5 **pooche,** 6–8 **poche, potch,** 7– **poach.** [a. OF. *pochier* (12th c. in Godef.), later *pocher* to enclose in a poke or bag, to bag; also in senses 1 and 2 below; f. *poche* poke, bag (Diez, Littré): see POKE *sb.*[1] The Eng. uses were adopted separately. The *o* seems to have been originally short as in Fr.]

I. 1. *trans.* To cook (an egg) by dropping it, without the shell, into boiling water.

[F. *pocher*, in this sense, is usually explained as referring to the enclosure of the yolk in the white as in a bag.]

[*c* 1390 *Form of Cury* § 90. 46 Pochee. Take Ayren and breke hem in scaldyng hoot water [etc.]. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 24 Eyron en poche. Take Eyroun, breke hem, and sethe hem in hot Water; þan take hem Vppe as hole as þou may; þan take flowre, and melle with Mylke. *c* 1450 *Douce MS.* 55 § 100 Egges pocchez.] *c* 1450 [see POACHED *ppl. a.*[1]]. 1530 PALSGR. 663/1, I potche egges, *je poche des œufs*. He that wyll potche egges well muste make his water sethe first. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. xvii. (1541) 33 They [eggs] be moste holsome whan they be poched. 1598 *Epulario* L j, To poche Egges..To poche them in milke or wine. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 53 The Yolkes of Eggs .. so they be Potched or Reare boyled. 1679 JENKINS in R. Mansel *Narr. Popish Plot* (1680) 99 She poach'd Eggs for them both. 1742, 1889 [see POACHED *ppl. a.*[1]].

fig. and *transf.* 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Laugh & be fat* Wks. II. 76/2 This man hath played the cooke And potch'd this Ginnie Egge into thy booke. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xx. 169 As if he had been to potch them in a Skillet with Butter and Eggs.

† **2.** To sketch roughly. *Obs. rare.*

[F. *pocher*, in this sense, appears to have arisen from the obs. and dial. sense 'to make blots or blurs': cf. Cotgr. '*cet encre poche*, this Inke blurres'.]

1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 44 Whose fervour can Hatch him, whom Nature poach'd but half a man.

Poach (pōutʃ), *v.*[2] Forms: 6–7 **poche,** 7– **potch, poach.** [In 16th c. *poche*; app. in the main a palatalized collateral form of POKE *v.*[1], q.v. But sense 1 c appears to be immediately from OF. *pocher* 'to thrust or dig out with the fingers' (Cotgr.), in *pocher un œil, les yeux* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*) to thrust or gouge out an eye, to put out the eyes (in mod.F. to give any one 'a black eye' with a blow); itself prob. of LG. origin; and quots. 1528, 1542 in 1 b may be related to OF. *pocher* to put into a sack, to bag: see prec. The *o* was app. mostly short in 16–17th c., and *potch* is still widely spread in the dialects.]

I. 1. *trans.* To push or stir (anything) *with* the point of a stick, a finger, a foot, etc.; = POKE *v.*[1] 1; to stir *up* by this means; *fig.* to instigate. Now *dial.*

[*c* 1386: see POKE *v.*[1] 1.] 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 75 Then..tried his armour everywhere by potching it, to see if he could find any place unarmed. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* I. i, A Woman who..watch't her Opportunity, and poach'd me up for the Service of Satan. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. iv, He bid him beat abroad, and not poach up the Game in his Warren. 1849 in J. Watson *Living Bards of Border* 92 (E. D. D.) We'll poach the fire, an' ha'e a crack aside the chumla lug.

b. To ram, shove, or roughly push (things) together, or in a heap. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1528 *Impeachm. Wolsey* 59 in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 353 Þou haste purposyd To mynester grete extorcion, By the whyche haste so furiously encrochyd, In Chestis, baggis hepyd & pochyd, Of every man Takyng A porcion. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xi. (1870) 259 Mestlyng breade is made, halfe of whete and halfe of Rye. And there is also mestlyng made, halfe of rye and halfe of barly. And yll people wyll put whete and barly togyther. Breade made of these aforesayde grayne or cornes, thus poched togyther, maye fyll the gutte, but it shall neuer do good to man. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Warwicksh.), Potch these oddments in the corner. These things are all potched together.

c. To thrust or poke *out* (the eyes); = OF. *pocher l'œil, les yeux. Obs.* or *dial.*

[*c* 1380: see POKE *v.*[1] 1.] 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* VI. in *Sylvester's Wks.* (1621) 752 And with their fingers pochèd out his eyes. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. *Decay* 1179 O! poach not out mine eyes.

d. To strike, rap, slap. [Perh. for Ger. *pochen.*] *slang.*

1892 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* I. 87 My mother potched my face...I shall never forget that slap.

2. To thrust or push (a stick, a finger, a foot, etc.) into any hole or thing. Now chiefly *dial.*

1673 TEMPLE *United Prov.* i. 5 His [Charlemagne's] Horse poching one of his legs into some hollow ground, made way for the smoaking water to break out, and gave occasion for the Emperor's building that City [Aix]. 1822–56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 133 Lest some one of the many little Brahminical-looking cows..might poach her foot into the centre of my face. [See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

b. *intr.* To poke or probe (e.g. with a stick, etc.); also, to poke, thrust oneself, intrude. Now *dial.*

a 1550 *Hye Way to Spyttel Hous* 308 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 41 One tyme to this spyttell, another to that, Probyng and pochyng to get somwhat; At euery doore lumpes of bread or meat. 1657 DAVENANT *1st Day's Entertainm. Rutland Ho.* 72 Your Bastelier..with her long pole gives us a tedious waft, as if he were all the while poaching for Eels. 1859 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., Eternally poachin' amang my feet.

† **3.** *trans.* To thrust, stab, pierce. *Obs.*

1608 CAREW *Cornwall* 31 The Flowk, Sole and Playce followe the tyde vp into the fresh riuers, where, at lowe water the Countrie people..take them vp with their hands. They vse also to poche them with an instrument somewhat like the Sammon-speare. 1644 W. NEWPORT *Fall of Man by Sin* 4 Potch a dead man with knives, stab him with daggers, &c.

† b. *intr.* To make a stab or thrust *at* as in fencing. Also *fig. Obs. rare.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. x. 15 Ile potche at him some way, Or Wrath, or Craft may get him. 1624 BACON *War w. Spain* Wks. 1879 I. 531/1 They have rather poached and offered at a number of enterprizes, than maintained any constantly.

II. 4. *trans.* To thrust or stamp down with the feet; to trample (soft or sodden ground) into muddy holes; to cut *up* (turf, etc.) with hoofs.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 247 The Horses going .. in a string and keeping the furrow, to avoid poching the Land. 1768 EARL HADDINGTON *Forest-trees* 46 Cattle should be taken off, lest they potch the ground. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxiii, The cattle of the villagers .. had poached into black mud the verdant turf. 1816 — *Old Mort.* xv, The passage of the main body, in many instances, poached up the swamps through which they passed. 1849 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) I. 194/1 The land .. ought not to be cut up and poached by the cart-wheels and horses' feet. 1894 *Times* 18 Nov. 4/3 Pastures are soddened to an extent that must result in their being badly 'poached' where the stock cannot be taken off them.

5. *intr.* To sink (into wet heavy ground) in walking; to plod over soft ground, or through mud or mire; to tramp heavily or plungingly.

1600 NORTHBROOKE *Poore Mans Gard.* To Rdr. 2 Poching in the mire vp to the calfe of the legge. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. 88 How uncomfortable..for a traveller in Heaven's road .. to go potching in the dark. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 176 The soyl so extreamly fat, that our Horses had much a do to poach along. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* (1794) I. 241 The hedges and ditches confine the carriages to poach through the mud. 1837 HOGG *Tales I. Wool-gatherer* 213 Plunging and poaching to make all the fish take into close cover.

6. *intr.* Of land: To become sodden, miry, and full of holes by being trampled.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 15 The Chalky and Clay Lands .. have also the inconveniencies .. to burn in hot Weather, to chap in Summer, and poach in Winter. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 105 Cattle unavoidably do great mischief to grass land, when it is so wet as to poach. 1807 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 24 Strong, wet, tenacious land, poaching with rain, and sticking to the horses' legs. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 378 The ground..is still soft, and will poach under the hoofs of cattle.

7. *trans.* To soak, make sodden.

1881 *Times* 14 Apr. 10/5 As in many parts of England, along the banks of streams and rivers are considerable areas of good land, poached and scoured by frequent floods.

8. To mix with water and reduce to a uniform consistency. In *paper-making*, to mix thoroughly (the half-stuff from the breaking-engine) with the bleach-liquor, in the poacher. (Also *potch.*)

1873 ROBERTSON *Engineering Notes* 49 The clay should be free from stones and must be well poached. 1877 W. ARNOT *Cantor Lectures* in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* XXVI. 63/1 The breaking, poaching, and beating processes .. are all conducted in machines or engines of the same general construction. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 36/2 For potching half-stuffs previously gas bleached, the quantities are [etc.].

III. 9. *intr.* To encroach or trespass (*on* the lands or rights of another) in order to possess oneself unlawfully or unfairly of something, esp. in order to steal game; hence, to take game or fish illegally, or by unsportsmanlike devices.

1611 COTGR., *Pocher le labeur d'autruy*, to poche into, or incroach vpon, another mans imployment, practise, or trade. 1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Duke of Guise* IV. iii, I scorn to poach for power. 1706 PHILLIPS, To *poach*,.. to destroy Game by unlawful means, as by laying Snares, Gins, etc. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 228 For Attic Phrase in Plato let them seek, I poach in Suidas for unlicens'd Greek. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 27 Jan., The pettish resentment that you might entertain against one who had poached on your manor. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 358 So keen was the hope to discover whether the boy Shakespeare poached, or not. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* ix, Poaching on her lodgers' mutton. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 72 A region in which the politician feels that he is poaching on the preserves of the geographer. 1885 *Standard* 20 Nov. 3/8 All the owners poached for salmon.

10. *trans.* a. To trespass on (land or water), esp. in order to kill or catch game.

1715 GARTH *Claremont* 8 They poach Parnassus, and lay snares for praise. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 814 He poach'd the wood, and on the warren snared. 1898 F. E. PAGET *Curate Cumberw.* (1859) 319 A fellow who had poached lands and fished waters which Mr. Soaper himself had hired. 1885 *Field* 3 Oct. (Cassell), The Greta is not nearly so much poached as formerly.

b. To catch and carry off (game or fish) illegally; to capture by illicit or unsportsmanlike methods such as a poacher uses. Also *fig.*

1862 *Cornh. Mag.* VI. 651 Some are famished to death, and some are poached, and some get hooked. 1895 *Westm. Gas.* 8 Nov. 1/3 You were always 'poaching' our best men. 1903 *Ibid.* 28 Mar. 2/1 She's a poacher, that woman—poaches children...Yes; poaches them;.. takes them away from other teachers who've taught in those families for years.

c. *Racing slang.* To filch (an advantage, e. g. at the start in a race) by unfair means.

1891 *Licensed Vict. Gaz.* 20 Mar. 182/1 Seward maintained that the start was a false one, and that his opponent poached full five yards before he [Seward] moved. 1892

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Daily News 16 May 3/5 Several [jockeys] displayed a marked desire to 'poach a bit' at the start. 1894 *Ibid.* 16 Mar. 6/5 The scratch poached the start, and gained fully half a length, rowing up to 44 to the minute against Oxford's 40.

Hence **Poa·ching** *ppl. a.*

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* XXX. § 1 (1689) 166 To be used by none but idle pouching [*sic*] fellows. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 200 In a few minutes the poaching flock is sent scampering back to their own proper walk.

Poached, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. POACH *v.*[1] + -ED [1].] Of an egg: Cooked in boiling water, without the shell.

c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 94 Potage de egges. *MS. Douce,* Pocched egges. 1598 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* F j b, Poched egges are better than egges rosted hard or rere. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* v. 84 A couple of potched [*ed.* 1650 poched] Egges. 1742 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* I. xv, Whether a poached egg, or chicken broth. 1889 A. LANG *Prince Prigio* ii. 10 Why the king..should have poached eggs and plum-cake at afternoon tea.

b. *Poached egg,* (*a*) name of gastropod shells of genus *Ovulum*; (*b*) see quot. 1903.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 257/1 *Ovulum,* (..commonly called Poached Eggs). 1903 *Windsor Mag.* Sept. 385/2 The ball in a stroke of this kind will assume an oval shape something like a cucumber. This stroke is called in Sticke parlance 'a poached egg'.

Poached, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. POACH *v.*[2] + -ED [1].] In senses of the verb: *esp.* a. Trodden or trampled into miry holes. b. Acquired by poaching; illegally captured.

1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 110 The cattle will soon render the whole bedding a poached mass. 1883 JEFFERIES *Nature near Lond.* 166 This very pond..is muddy enough, and surrounded with poached mud. 1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 13 July 3/2 France..is made the market for English poached fish, and French poached fish find a market in England.

c. *Poached eyes* = F. *yeux pochés,* eyes swollen as if with a blow or weeping. [Cf. POACH *v.*[2] 1 c.]

1904 *Athenæum* 24 Sept. 408/3 Samuel re-entered with poached eyes.

Poacher [1] (pǭu·tʃəɹ). Also **potcher.** [f. POACH *v.*[2] + -ER [1].]

1. One who poaches or trespasses in pursuit of game; one who takes or kills game unlawfully.

1667 EVELYN *Publ. Employm.* Misc. Writ. (1805) 552 The young potcher with his dog and kite, breaking his neighbours hedges, or trampling o're his corn for a bird not worth sixpence. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 265 Huntsman, Hunter, Fowler, Fisher,..Game, Pocher. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* III. i. 810 So Poachers basely pick up tir'd Game Whilst the fair Hunter's cheated of his Prey. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 12 They are shot at by poachers; traced by their footsteps in the snow; caught in springs. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* i, A keeper is only a poacher turned outside in, and a poacher a keeper turned inside out.

transf. 1708 YALDEN *Æsop's Fables* VI. 1 Ren, an old poacher after game, Saw grapes look tempting fine. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Feb. 10/1 To escape the jaws of the large pike, the only permitted poachers which exist at the lake.

2. a. (*U. S.*) The widgeon, *Mareca americana*: said to be so called from its habit of seizing the food for which other ducks have dived. (But cf. POCHARD.) b. The sea-poacher, a fish of the family *Agonidæ.* (*Cent. Dict.*)

3. *Paper-making.* One of the series of engines by which rags, etc., are comminuted, washed, bleached, and reduced to pulp; a poaching-engine.

1877 W. ARNOT in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* XXVI. 91/2 The second engine is called the 'poacher', the roll of which..does little more than mix the stuff and the bleach liquor. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 392/1 Reduce them [rags] to half-stuff, and as soon as possible empty into the poacher..and bleach with great care. 1906 BRADLE *Papermaking* II. 65. 1906 J. CASTLE (Wolvercote Paper Mill) in *Let.*, Potcher or Poacher.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (sense 1), as *poacher-court, -herd, -work.*

1784 BURNS *Ep. J. Rankine* viii, I .. brought a Paitrick to the grun'...Somebody tells the Poacher-court The hale affair. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 767/2 'It was no poacher work, Matthew', he said. 1897 CROCKETT *Lad's Love* xxii. 226 It was a portentous thing to see the poacher-herd so keen on the proprieties.

Hence **Poa·chery** *nonce-wd.*

1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* ix. (1887) 109 Witchery, devilry, robbery, poachery, piracy, fishery, gipsy-astrology.

Poacher [2] (pǭu·tʃəɹ). [f. POACH *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] A vessel or pan for poaching eggs.

1868 MARY JEWRY *Model Cookery* 82/1 The egg may also be done in a regular egg-poacher.

Poaching (pǭu·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. POACH *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of POACH *v.*[1]

1584 COGAN *Haven Health* cxciii. (1636) 174 [Eggs] be sodden two wayes;..the first is called seething..the second poching of egges. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Poching,* ..an Egg Boyled in Water out of the Shell.

Poa·ching, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. POACH *v.*[2] + -ING [1].] The action of POACH *v.*[2]

a. Trampling (of land) while in a sodden condition; becoming poachy.

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 116 Lands..sound enough for winter feeding without poaching. 1808 C. FINDLATER *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 159 The parks were extremely subject to Winter poaching. 1879 *Amateur Poacher,* The green drive shows traces of the poaching it received from the thick-planted hoofs of the hunt when the leaves were off.

b. Trespassing in pursuit of game; taking of game or fish illegally or by unsportsmanlike methods. Also *fig.*

1811 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* IV. i, He hunts too much in the purlues, would he would leave off poaching. 1821 EGAN *Life in Lond.* II. iv. (Farmer), You shall be admitted into the preserve; but remember no poaching. 1892 *Athenæum* 20 Aug. 246/3 He has kept free from any suspicion of.. literary poaching.

attrib. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* i. 1 News of murderous poaching expeditions. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Sept. 3/2 What some consider the poaching tactics of the music-halls.

c. *Paper-making.* See POACH *v.*[2] 8; **poaching** or **potching-engine** = POACHER [1] 3.

1877 W. ARNOT in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* XXVI. 89/2 The bleaching or poaching engine. 1880 J. DUNBAR *Pract. Papermaker* 27 The quantities of half-stuff filled into the potching engine should at all times be as uniform as possible.

Poachy (pǭu·tʃi), *a.* [f. POACH *v.*[2] + -Y.] Of land: Spongy, retentive of moisture, and so liable to be trampled into muddy holes; sodden, swampy.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 56 If much Rain come upon it while it lies flat, it will make it so poachy that you cannot plow it, (especially if 'tis a wet Clay Land). 1808 C. FINDLATER *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 158 The land is put into a poachy state by every heavy shower of rain. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 45 A heavy rain may fall for some days, and render the land quite soft and poachy.

Hence **Poa·chiness.**

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 48 The lower Vallies, because of the poachiness of them, they keep for Grass.

Poad, -e, obs. forms of PODE, POOD.

Poadler, dial. var. PODLER, young coal-fish.

Poak(e (pǭuk). [Origin obscure.] (See quots.)

1846 WORCESTER, *Poake,* waste arising from the preparation of skins, composed of hair, lime, and oil. *Farm. Encycl.* 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Poak.*

Poak(e, Poakmantie, obs. ff. POKE, POCKMANTEAU. **Poale,** obs. f. POLE. **Poan,** var. POWAN. **Poar, Poareblind, Poast, Poat,** obs. ff. POKE *v.*, PUBBLIND, POST, POTE.

Pob (pǫb). *Sc.* Also *dial.* **pab.** [Origin obscure.] The refuse of flax or (more recently) jute.

1747 R. MAXWELL *Bee-master* (1750) 21 The Hive to be laid over with the Refuse of Flax, commonly called Pob-tow. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 46 If the flax is to be stacked, it should be set in an airy place, upon a dry foundation, such as pob-middings or the like. 1803 *Prize Ess. Highl. Soc.* II. 10 At an old lint mill in Fife, a great heap of this refuse, or pab tow, as it is called, had been formed about 60 years ago. 1818 *Edinb. Mag.* Aug. 126/1 Observe their harness, the collars are made of straw or *pob*; (the refuse of flax when skutched). 1876 LAING *Lindores Abbey* XXVI. 389 The boys..gathered pob, heather, and other inflammable materials in a great heap.

Pobble, obs. or dial. var. of PEBBLE.

Pobs (pǫbz), *sb. pl. dial.* Also **pobbies.** Occas. in *sing.* (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*). A dialect and nursery name for porridge, pap, bread and milk.

1808 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), Pobs, Poddish, Porridge. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* IX, The child..were awake, and crying for its pobbies. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* VI. iv, He was ladling the pobs into the child's mouth.

†**Pocalips, -yps,** obs. aphetic ff. APOCALYPSE.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 90 He hath dronken so depe he wil deuyne sone, And preuen it by her pocalips and passioun of seynt Auereys. *a* 1440 [see APOCALYPSE 1].

Pocan (pōu·kăn). [app. native Indian name.] The Virginian Poke or Poke-weed (*Phytolacca decandra*); = POKE *sb.*[4] 2 a.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Pocan-bush,* a name in the United States for the *Phytolacca decandra.* 1866 [see POKE *sb.*[4] 2 a].

Pocar, Pocard, Poccoon, Poccoson, obs. ff. POKER, POCHARD, PUCCOON, POCOSON.

†**Pocerounce, pokerounce.** *Obs. rare.* A confection mentioned in the 15th c.: see quot.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 3 Kalendare de Leche Metys [see LEACH *sb.*[1] 2]..Pocerounce. *Ibid.* 41 *Pokerounce.* Take Hony, & caste it in a potte tyl it wexe chargeaunt y-now; take & skeme it clene. Take Gyngere, Canel, & Galyngale, & caste þer-to [etc.].

Pocession, obs. form of POSSESSION.

‖ **Pochade** (poʃà·d). [Fr., a rough sketch, f. *pocher* to sketch in the rough, also to blur: see POACH *v.*[1] 2 and -ADE.] A rough, smudgy, or blurred sketch.

1872 BROWNING *Fifine* XXXVI, So, any sketch or scrap, pochade, caricature, Made in a moment, meant a moment to endure, I snap at.

Po'chaise, po'chay, pochay, colloq. contractions of POST-CHAISE.

1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* Introd. iv, Its associations of 'pochays' and mail-coaches. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* I. 135 There was a saying in the county that to marry a Beltham you must po'chay her. *Ibid.* 158 'She's past po'chaises', Squire Gregory sighed.

Pochard (pōu·tʃ-, pōu·kăɹd, pǫ·tʃ-, pǫ·kăɹd). Forms: α. 6 **pocharde,** (8 **poachard**), 7– **pochard.** β. 6–9 **pocard,** 7 **pocker, -ard,** 9 **pockard,** 7– **poker.** [Of uncertain origin: perh. augmentative of OF. and mod.F. *poche,* in mod.F. *poche-cuiller* the spoonbill: see -ARD. (But there is little likeness between the pochard and the spoonbill.) It might also be a deriv. of POACH *v.*[2], POKE *v.*[1] The pronunciation seems quite unfixed. Prof. A. Newton makes the *ch* = *k*; but Johnson made it as in *poacher.*] A European diving bird, *Fuligula* or *Æthyia ferina,* of the family *Anatidæ,* characterized by the bright reddish-brown colour of the head and neck; also called *red-headed pochard, poker, wigeon, red-eyed poker,* DUN-BIRD. Also applied to other species, as the African P., *Æthyia* or *Fuligula capensis*; the Red-crested P., *F.* or *Nyroca rufina,* of India; the Tufted P., *A.* or *F. cristata,* of Europe and Asia; and in U.S. to the RED-HEAD, *Anas americana.*

α. 1552 ELYOT, *Boscha,* a water foule like to a ducke, but somwhat lesse: I iudge it a pocharde. 1611 COTGR., *Albrené,* .. a Pochard. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* III. 367 The Poker, or Pochard, or great read-headed Wigeon. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 431 The Anas, with grey wings, and a black rump. The Pochard. 1755 JOHNSON, *Poachard,* a kind of water fowl. 1880 JODRELL s. v., I know no reason, why Johnson should have .. printed this word .. differently from any other author, and spelled it 'poachard'. 1882 *Three in Norway* viii. 65 A brood of pochards under the leadership of the old duck. 1894 SPEIGHT *Nidderdale* 203 The bittern, pochard, scaup, common scoter and the tufted duck have been seen in the park. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 734 *Pochard, Pochard* or *Poker,* names properly belonging to the male of a species of Duck (the female of which is known as the Dunbird).

β. 1598 FLORIO, *Bosca,* a bird called a pocard. 1674 DENT *Let.* in *Ray's Lett.* (1718) 21, I have put up in a Box some Water Fowl, *viz.* a Pocker, a Smew,..a Widgeon, and a Whewer. 1678 Poker [see α]. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pocard,* a kind of water-fowl. 1709 DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 466 *Anas fera fusca*...The Poker. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 470 The Pochard... In London markets .. known by the name of Dun birds. 1843 YARRELL *Hist. Birds* III. 233 The Pochard, or Dun-bird, for this species is known by various names, as Red-headed Poker, and Red-eyed Poker .. is a winter visiter to this country. 1895 A. PATTERSON *Man & Nature* 85 We blazed away several times, pickin' up near twenty pokers (pochards).

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *pochard-duck*; **pochard-grass,** *dial.* some water-plant, app. a species of Polygonum (Newton *Dict. Birds* 735 note).

1833 BAIRD in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 1. 16 He had .. received .. a specimen of the pochard duck (*Anas ferina* Lin.). 1879 R. LUBBOCK *Fauna Norf.* 137 A particular weed,—Pochard Grass, as it is called.

Poche, obs. form of POACH, POUCH.

†**Pocill.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 **pocyll(e.** [ad. L. *pōcillum* a little cup, dim. of *pōculum* cup.] A small cup, a phial; *transf.* a draught, a potion.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 19 Take in the morninge fastinge, in pocyll whay, made with ale, to purge choller. In pocyll whay made of whyte wyne, to purge fleme. *Ibid.* 20 Of herbes for your brothes and pocylles, mallowes, cychorye, endyue, vyolettes, pacyence.

†**Po·cillator.** *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *pōcillātor* (Appul.), f. *pōcillum*: see prec.] A cup-bearer. So †**Pocilla·tion.** *Obs. rare*—°.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Pocillation,* the waiting on a great mans cup. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Pocillator* (Lat.), he that waiteth on a great persons cup, a cup-bearer. 1705 ELSTOB in *Hearne's Collect.* 30 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 107 King of Pocillator's.

Pocilliform (posi·lifɔm), *a. rare.* [f. L. *pōcillum* (see POCILL) + -FORM: cf. POCULIFORM.] Of the shape of a little cup.

1846 DANA *Zoöph.* 506 This species..has pocilliform cells.

Pocion, obs. form of POTION.

Pock (pǫk), *sb.* Forms: 1 **poc,** 4–6 **pokke,** 4–8 **pocke,** 5 **pok,** 5–6 **poke,** 6 *Sc.* **poik,** 6– **pock.** Pl. 1 **poccas,** 4–6 **pokkes,** (5 **pocken**), 4–8 **pockes,** 6 **pocques,** 6– **pocks**; also 6–7 **poxe,** 6– **pox**: see POX. [OE. *poc, pocc-* pustule, ulcer, = MDu., MLG. *pocke* (*poche*), Du. *pok,* LG. *pocke,* EFris. *pok, pokke,* HG. dial. *pfoche, poche* (mod.Ger. *pocke* from LG.). So obs. F. *pocque, pokke, poxse, paucque* (1400–1514 in Godef.), from LG. or Eng. These continental words are all fem.; OE. *pocc* was masc. (in one place app. fem.).

Kluge and Franck refer *pocc, pocke* to the OTeut. vbl. stem **puk(h)*-, to swell up, blow up, whence also OE. *pohha, pocca* bag: see POCKET, POKE *sb.*[1]]

1. A pustule or spot of eruption in any eruptive disease, esp. (since *c* 1700) in small-pox.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 104 Drenc wiþ poc adle wyl wæter on croccan, do hunig on [etc.]. *Ibid.,* Smire þær hit utslea on þone poc. *Ibid.,* Drenc wiþ poccum bisceop wyrt [etc.]. *Ibid.* III. 4 gif poc sy on eagan, nim mærc, sapan..mid Godes fultume he sceal awæg. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prol.* 30 And it is hool anon, and forthermoor Of pokkes, and of scabbe, and euery soor. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 97 He [Alexander] was of sangweyn colour, his face ful of pockis. 15.. *Prol. Rom.* in *N. Test. in Scots* (S. T. S.) III. 318 Ewin as anne ewill skabbe or anne poke cann not alwayis be keipit in with the violence of medicynne. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 96 It bringeth vlcerations, scab, scurf, blain, botch, pocks. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 316 The powlings, the palsay, with pockes like pees. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pock,* a Scab of the Small-Pox. 1720 BECKET in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 56 Having great Pockes or Pustules on the Surface of their Bodies, from whence the Pox is denominated. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 40 A few of the pock appeared on his face. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 150 The number of spots or 'pocks' varies from a few to thousands, but as a rule from 100 to 300 are present. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 559 With the retrogression of the pock and the subsidence of the areola the local phenomena of a normal vaccination are at an end.

b. *transf.* A spot or mark like a pustule.

1894 DOYLE *Mem. S. Holmes* 99 Holmes..would..proceed to adorn the opposite wall with a patriotic V. R. done in bullet-pocks.

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2. A disease characterized by pustules or eruptive spots; *esp.* (*a*) small-pox; (*b*) 'great (French or Spanish) pox', syphilis: = Pox *sb.* 1 b, c.

a. in *pl.* Now written Pox. (Rarely construed with vb. in singular.)

c 1385 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 161 *Viroles*, pockes. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 97 Kynde come after with many kene sores, As pokkes and pestilences, and moche poeple shente. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* vii. (1520) 127 b/1 Also that tyme a sekenes that men call the pockes slewe bothe men and women thrugh theyr infectynge. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lv. 30 Quhill that thai gatt the Spanzie pockis. 1528 Pace *Let. Wolsey* 14 July (Cal. State Papers Hen. VIII), They do die..of the small pokkes and measels. 1529 S. Fish *Supplic. Beggers* 6 They .. that catche the pokkes of one woman, and bere theym to an other. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 190 Item that he hauing the Frenche pockes presumed to come and breth on the kyng. 1552 *Ordre Hosp. St. Barthol.* Pref. A v, This Hospital .. where..there haue bene healed of the pocques, fystules.. to nombre of .viij. hundred. 1615 Sandys *Trav.* 109 The pocks is vncredibly frequent amongst them. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 481 The disease of the Spanish Pocks.

β. in *sing.* Now *dial.* or *vulgar.*

14.. *Stockh. Med. MS.* l. 461 in *Anglia* XVIII. 306 Seint Nicasse had a pokke small. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/2 Pokke, sekenesse, *porrigo*. 1530 Tindale *Answ. Sir T. More*, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850) 105 If God punish the world with an evil pock, they immediately paint a block and call it Job, to heal the disease. 1530 Palsgr. 256/1 Pocke a great pocke, *la gorre*, *la grosse verolle*. Pocke a small, *verolle*. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 52 Would it were not an infectious bane, or an incroching pocke. 1845 S. Judd *Margaret* II. v. (1881) 264 Glad you got through the pock so well—it takes a second time, some say. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 405/2 As soon as ever the pock began to decay, it took away my eyes altogether.

† b. *fig.* (*sing.*) *Obs.*

1545 Brinklow *Compl.* 32 The same pock that was in the clargys wyne and clothes, hath so infected the gentylmen of the temporaltye. 1555 Eden *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 52 Hathe not the pocke of thy licentiousnesse bruste furth in maner to thyne owne destruction? 1607 R. C[arew] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* A iij b, Neither can the waters .. be cured of their spirituall barrennesse, or of the Romish pock and Ægyptian scab.

† c. In imprecation or exclamation: see Pox *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

† **3.** *sing.* and *pl.* A disease of sheep: = Pox *sb.* 1 c. *Obs.*

1532 Tindale *Exp.* 1 *John* (1537) 30 Who dare deny saynt Anthony a flese of wol .. leste he sende the pockes amonge our shepe. 1548 Elyot, *Mentigo*, the scabbe which is among shepe, called the pockes [1552 Huloet, pocke].

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **pock-arr** (*dial.*), **-frecken**, **-fret**, **-hole**, **-mark**, a scar, mark, or 'pit' left by a pustule, esp. of small-pox; **pock-arred** (*dial.*), **-broken**, **-eaten**, **-frecken**, **-freckled**, **-fret**, **-fretted** (**-fretten**), **-holed**, **-marked**, **-pitted** (**-pitten**) *adjs.*, scarred, marked, or 'pitted' with pustules, esp. of small-pox; † **pock-break**, (?) a breaking out or marking due to some form of pox; **pock-house** (*U. S. dial.*), a small-pox hospital; **pock-lymph**, the lymph of cow-pox, as used in vaccination; **pock-pit** *v. trans.*, to 'pit' or mark with pustules (in quot. *fig.*); † **pock-royal**, satirical name for a pustule of the 'great pox'; **pock-sore**, a sore caused by a pustule, or by the pox; † **pocks-rotten** *a.*: see Pox *sb.* 4; **pock-stone**, local name for a hard greyish stone found in the Staffordshire coal-measures: see also *pox-stone* (Pox *sb.*); † **pock-tree**: see Pockwood.

1611 Cotgr., *Fossetteux*, .. full of little pits, *pockars, or pock-holes. 1655, 1691 [see Arr]. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pock-arr*, *Pock-mark*, a scar or mark left by the small pox. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*, **Poch-arred*, .. pitted with the small-pox. [See also *Eng. Dial. Dict.*] *a* 1568 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* liv. 2 Fyndlay McConnoquhy, fuf McFadzan, Cativilie geilzie with ye *poikbraik. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/2 *Pokbrokyn, *porrigi-nosus*. 1662 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* verse 17. II. xxv. § 4 (1679) 322/1 What a beauty Man was, till he was pock-broken (if I may say so) by sin. 1862 Borrow *Wild Wales* xxxvii, His face was long and rather good-looking, though slightly pock-broken. *a* 1550 *Hye Way Spyttel Hous* 112 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 28 Scabby and scuruy, *pocke eaten flesh and rynde. 1530 Palsgr. 256/1 *Poke frekyns, *picquetevre* or *picquottevre de verolle*. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3134/4 Mary Scarlet, .. thin visage, swarthy complexion, pock frecken. 1714 *Ibid.* No. 5223/4 A spare middle-siz'd Man, *Pockfreckled and Ruddy Complexion. 1731 Medley tr. *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 198 Several hairs would remain in the *pock-frets. 1744 *Boston Post-Boy* 1 Oct. 4/2 Byrn..looks pale and *pockfret. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2843/4 Pale-faced, and a little *Pock-fretted. *c* 1640 R. James *Poems* (1880) 213 A Virginne..proper of all things but a pale *pock fretten face. 1840 Mrs. F. Trollope *Widow Married* i, A deal better chance that your child will be like what you see there, than to poor pock-fretten Phebe. 1552 Huloet, *Pocke hole or scarre. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1145/4 A full set Woman with Pockholes in her face. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4487/3 Having a thin pockhole Face. 1682 *Ibid.* No. 1722/4 He is a little broad Man, *Pock-holed. 1845 S. Judd *Margaret* II. v, A *Pock House was established, .. and a general beating up for patients was had throughout the region. 1881 Tyndall *Floating Matter of Air* 119 A quantity of matter, comparable in smallness to the *pock-lymph held on the point of a lancet. 1673 *Wedderburn's Vocab.* 20 (Jam.) *Foveae variolarum*, *pock-marks. 1851 D. Jerrold *St. Giles* ii. 15 His flat broad face was .. thinly sprinkled with deep pock-marks. 1756 *N. Jersey Archives* (1898) XX. 16 Terence Milford, .. has short brown hair, a little *pock-marked. 1899 Stead in *Review of Rev.* May 493/2 The whole area is pock-marked with public houses. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 225 It becomes a plague, a moral small-pox, .. *pockpitting his small modicum of brains. 1862 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 332 He was under the middle size, *pockpitted. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 256 Did Sir Aylmer know That great *pock-pitten fellow had been caught? 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. v, Embroider'd o'er the Phiz with Carbuncles, Pushes, and *Pockroyals. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 89 Neither must the Chyrurgion dresse their wounds, or *pock-soars. 1902 C. G. Harper *Holyhead Road* ii. 33 (Wednesbury) Those foundations have an unusual interest, built as they are of the material called '*pockstone'. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 914/3 The *pocke tre, *guiaqs ou eban*.

Pock, *v. rare.* [f. Pock *sb.*] *trans.* To mark with pocks, or (*fig.*) with disfiguring spots.

1841 Murray *Let.* in Smiles *Mem.* (1891) II. xxxv. 474 Houses..literally peppered and pocked from top to bottom with shot-marks. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* lix, This tufty flaggy ground, pocked with bogs and boglets. 1889 *Lancet* 29 June 1314/1 The posterior parts of both lungs were pocked with tubercle in the softening stage.

Pock, variant Sc. spelling of Poke, bag.

Pocker, obs. variant of Pochard.

Pocket (pǫ·kĕt), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **poket**, 5 **-ett**, 5–8 **pockett**, 6 **-ette**, (**pokit**, 7 **poocet**), 6– **pocket**. [ME. *poket*, a. Anglo-Norman *pokete* (13th c. Godef.), mod.Norman dial. *pouquette*, dim. of ONF. *poke*, *poque*, *pouque* = F. *poche*, whence dim. *pochette*: see Poke *sb.*[1], Pouch *sb.* OF. had also a masc. form *pochet*, *pouchet* (1396 in Godef.), still *dial.*, also in mod.Norman dial. *pouquet*.]

1. A bag or sack. Sometimes used as a measure of quantity, varying in capacity according to the commodity contained, and the locality.

Now chiefly used for hops and wool, a pocket of wool being half a sack (in 13th c. a quarter), a pocket of hops about 168 lbs.

1280 *Memoranda Roll*, K. R. m. 13[d], Venerunt coram Baronibus et recognoverunt se teneri Bonruncino et sociis suis mercatoribus de Luk' in quatuor saccis lane et uno pochetto, id est in quarta parte unius sacci. *c* 1340 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 385/1, xx sacz & ix peres de Leyne trovez en xxiii sarplers & en 1 poket. 1526 in Dillon *Calais & Pale* (1892) 90 Item, for evry horseloode of pocketts iiij d. 1535 in G. Schanz *Engl. Handelspolitik* (1881) II. 385 The canvas, that goeth to the pokit with the hey and threde, that goeth to yt, weyeth about 2 nailles. 1706 Phillips, *Pocket of Wool*, the Quantity of half a Sack. See Sack of Wool and Sarplar. 1724 De Foe *Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 128 Here [at Stourbridge Fair] I saw what I have not observ'd in any other Country of England, .. a Pocket of Wool. This seems to be first call'd so in Mockery, this Pocket being so big, that it loads a whole Waggon, .. and these ordinarily weigh a Ton or 25 Hundred weight of Wool, all in one Bag. 1767 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 130/1 There were only eleven pockets of new hops, the quality of which was very bad. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 755 The brightest hops, and those which have the finest colour, are put into bagging of a better quality, and termed pockets. 1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 126, 147 pockets of hops, each weighing 1 cwt. 1 qr. 18 lb. 1876 *S. Kens. Mus. Catal.* § 2107 Model of a hand loom .. designed to weave sacks or pockets without a seam either at the sides or end.

2. A small bag or pouch worn on the person; *spec.* one inserted in or attached to a garment, for carrying a purse or other small articles.

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 62 'Apparaile þe propirli', quod Pride, 'Loke þi pockettis passe þe lengist gise'. *a* 1450 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 1. 61 in *Anglia* XVIII. 296 In a poket þou it do, þat þe water may renne þer-fro. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 192/1 He bare alwayes about hym, in hys bosome or pocket, a litle booke contayning the Psalmes of Dauid. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 61 Haue you enquir'd yet who pick'd my Pocket? *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 446 A Prodigal is a Pocket with a Hole in the Bottom. 1700 T. Brown *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 67 Here walk'd a French Fop with both his Hands in his Pockets. 1702 Swift *Mrs. Fr. Harris' Petit.* 7 All the money I have .. I keep in my pocket, tied about my middle, next my smock. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4072/6 Left in a..Coach.., a white Damask Pocket. 1869 Trollope *He knew*, etc. xxvii, He carried the letter with him in his pocket. 1906 *Weldon's Ladies' Jrnl.* Sept. 90/3 This theatre pocket is a Parisian novelty, worn suspended from the waist, and is intended to hold the handkerchief, fan, opera glasses, etc.

b. *esp.* That in which money is carried; hence typically used for one's purse or stock of cash; pecuniary resources, private means. *Empty pocket*: (*transf.*) a person without money.

1727 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Princess of Wales* 1 Apr., I would have paid them the money out of my own pocket. 1731 Gay in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 133, I had flattered myself, your law-suit was at an end, and that your own money was in your own pocket. 1765 Foote *Commissary* 1. Wks. 1799 II. 9 The bridegroom may put the purchase-money .. into his pocket. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 322 Yon cottager .. Just earns a scanty pittance, and at night, Lies down secure, her heart and pocket light. 1834 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Seine* 252 War empties the pocket; no kingdom can go to war with empty pockets. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* I. 492 The slave-masters were touched in their pockets, and it filled them with fury. 1892 Baring-Gould *Trag. Cæsars* I. 15 Only the empty pockets and lacklands were excluded. 1894 R. Bridges *Feast of Bacchus* II. 743 A gentleman can't consider his pocket. *Mod.* One's hand has to be constantly in one's pocket here.

3. Hence, in various phrases:

a. *In pocket*: (*a*) Having money available; in possession of funds; (*b*) Having (so much) money left over or to profit, as 'to be ten shillings in pocket by the transaction'. b. *Out of pocket*: † out of funds (*obs.*); *to be out of pocket*, to be a loser (by some transaction).

1751 *Affect. Narr. of Wager* 154 We might indeed have starved..if Bulkeley had not happened to be somewhat in Pocket. 1755 Smollett *Quix.* (1803) IV. 143 At the end of their peregrination, they are above a hundred crowns in pocket. 1846 Jerrold *Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lect.* xxx, If you'd a chaise of your own..you'd be money in pocket. 1693 Congreve *Old Bach.* II. i, But, egad, I'm a little out of pocket at present. 1737 Logan in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 319 The proprietors..complain they are yet out of pocket by it. 1787 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 212 If she goes soon he will still be out of pocket by the Appointment. 1837 Sir F. Palgrave *Merch. & Friar* Ded. (1844) 6, I shall be pounds out of pocket by my conscientious refusal. 1888 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* III. iv. 74, I am out of pocket for my expenses.

c. *To put in one's pocket*: To pocket, take or keep to oneself, conceal, suppress.

1652 Collinges *Caveat for Prof.* vi. (1653) 32 You had as good have put your tongue in your pocket. 1885 W. E. Norris *Adrian Vidal* xlii, I put my pride in my pocket.

d. *In (some one's) pocket*: (*a*) Quite close to, in close attendance upon (some one); (*b*) Under the personal control or direction of (some one).

1812 Lady Granville *Lett.* (1894) I. 42 Lord Gower.. seemed charmed with her, sat in her pocket all the evening, both in a titter. 1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* ii. (1858) 58 He was sitting with the family seat in his pocket. 1881 Mallock *Rom. 19th Cent.* IV. iii, He sits in her pocket every evening.

† **4.** A pouch- or pocket-shaped net. *Obs. rare*[−1].

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) i, Elleswhere þei sle hem with smale poketes and with pursnettes, with smale nettes, with hare pipes, and with longe nettes.

5. *Billiards.* One of the open-mouthed bags or pouches placed at the corners and on each side of the table, into which the balls are driven.

1754 J. Love *Cricket* (1770) 5 Or when the Ball, close cushion'd, slides askew, And to the op'ning Pocket runs, a Cou. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* IV. i. § 16 At the commencement of the last century, the billiard-table was square, having only three pockets for the balls to run in, situated on one of the sides. 1837 Thackeray *Ravenswing* iii, The billiard-ball eyes..fell plump into the pocket of his heart. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 258 They let their adversary spot the red and take the balls out of the pockets.

6. *Zool.* and *Anat.* A sac-shaped or pocket-like cavity in the body of an animal; *spec.*

(*a*) A blind sac. (*b*) The cheek-pouch of some rodents, e. g. the *Saccomyidæ*. (*c*) The abdominal pouch of a marsupial. (*d*) The abdominal cavity of a halibut or other fish.

1773 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 127/1 The Iceland fishermen .. beat the bone upon a block with a thick stick, till the pockets, as they term them, come out easily, and thus preserve the sounds entire. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 894 This disposition [in perityphlitic abscesses] to the formation of loculi or pockets often causes much difficulty in the healing. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Dec. 12/1 The bullet had struck between the pocket of the arm and the shoulder-blade. 1906 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 13 Jan. 70 A small walled-off pocket of pus.

b. A sac-like cavity in a plant.

1862 Darwin *Fertil. Orchids* iv. 133, I found pollen masses which had their broad ends pushed by insects into this pocket.

7. a. *Mining.* A cavity in the earth filled with gold or other ore; an abruptly dilated part of a vein or lode; also, an accumulation of alluvial gold. b. A small cavity in a rock; *esp.* in *Geol.* a cavity in a rock or stratum filled up with foreign material. c. A subterranean cavity containing water.

a. 1850 B. Taylor *Eldorado* ix. (1862) 89 We found many persons at work..searching for veins and pockets of gold. 1878 F. S. Williams *Midl. Railw.* 576 It [hæmatite iron ore] lies especially in fissures or as the miners call them 'pockets', in the rock. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 255/2 The ores [of manganese] are rich, and are found in pockets in a schistose rock. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* Jan. 39 [He] had come upon a small 'pocket' of nuggets.

fig. 1879 F. Harrison *Choice Bks.* (1886) 21 When our reading, however deep, runs wholly into 'pockets'. 1889 *Daily News* 28 Feb. 7/2 A theological romance, which turned out to be a perfect 'pocket', was not accepted by an Editor.

b. 1850 *Lit. Gaz.* 15 June 405/2 The sands which had gathered in the crevices and pockets of the rocks. 1872 Dasent *Three to One* III. 251 A great pocket of clay crops out at the edge of the Bagshot sand. 1893 *Times* 3 June 6/6 The chalk..presents..a precipitous front of white, unbroken except by an occasional 'pocket' of red soil from above.

c. 1852 C. W. Hoskins *Talpa* 3 Water .. without even a 'pocket' to run into for escape or concealment. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Pocket*...a natural underground reservoir of water.

8. a. A wide pit-like hollow in a cañon or fissure. b. A deep glen or hollow among mountains. c. A spot hemmed in on all sides by high ground. d. A hollow cut out in wood-carving.

a. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* ix. 250 Fissures..open sometimes into pockets or cavities of larger area. 1884 J. G. Bourke *Snake Dance Moquis* ix. 86 The cañon widened into a pleasant little pocket.

b. 1885 Roosevelt *Hunting Trips* v. 128 In many of the pockets or glens in the sides of the hill, the trees grow to some little height.

c. 1897 Bailey *Princ. Fruit-growing* 59 The grower should avoid flat lands which are hemmed in on all sides by elevations, for these 'pockets' are nearly always frosty.

d. 1892 El. Rowe *Chip-carving* (1895) 33 A combination of triangles and diamonds all treated as sunk pockets.

9. A recess or cavity resembling a pocket in use or position, as a. The slot for the reception of the

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vertical side-pieces of a sash-frame; b. A receptacle in the cover of a book for a folded map, etc.; c. A small cabin or coal bunker on board ship; d. The trap of a weir in which fish are caught.

1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 830 A close inspection of the side of frame will show the amateur where the 'pocket' A is. 1898 *Century Mag.* Feb. 531/2 The single females are stowed in 'pockets' on both sides of the ships. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Way Navy* 95 In coaling ship the work of distributing the coal throughout the series of pockets that are plastered all around the engines and boilers is of incredible severity. 1900 *Journ. Wm. of Rubruch* (Hakl. Soc.) Contents, Map to Illustrate the Two Journeys. ..In pocket.

10. A baggy place, a bulge (in a sail).

1899 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 3/4 The mainsails of both yachts were glaringly faulty. There was a big pocket in the Shamrock's, pinching her to leeward.

11. *Racing.* The position in which a competitor is hemmed in by others and so has no chance of winning. (Cf. POCKET *v.* 1 c.) 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (passing into adj.) **a.** Adapted or intended to be carried in the pocket.

1612 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 156 Here is a proclamation coming out this day against pocket-dags. *a* 1625 FLETCHER & MASS. *Cust. Country* II. iii, Out with your bodkin, Your pocket-dagger, your stiletto. 1640 BROME *Antipodes* IV. ix, The multiplicity of pocket-watches. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 153 A pocket-dyal with a magnet needle. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. round World* (1699) 11 Directing our course by our Pocket Compasses. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4422/8 Lost.., a large blue Turkey-Leather Pocket-Case. 1715 *Ibid.* No. 5336/3 A neat Pocket Edition of the Odes..of Horace. 1740 J. WILLIAMSON (*title*) The British Angler, or a Pocket-Companion for Gentlemen-Fishers. 1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 138 It is not very easy to believe, that words have the property of shutting up all at once, like pocket telescopes. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 205, I..looked at the film of liquid through a pocket-lens. 1864 G. MEREDITH *Emilia* xxxiv, I would buy a pocket-dictionary at one of the ports.

b. Small enough to be carried in the pocket, or figured as being so; tiny, diminutive.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 508 Two poore Breuiarists, with our small pocket-learning. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Land* Wks. (Bohn) II. 18 A pocket Switzerland, in which the lakes and mountains are on a sufficient scale to fill the eye and touch the imagination. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* iv, Now this pocket-athlete [a dwarf] was insanely fond of griping the dinner-table with both hands and so swinging.

c. (from 2.) Having reference to money; arising from pecuniary considerations.

1705 in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 156 The personal interest and pocket gain of one Single person. 1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall Mines* 160 All persons are most open to pocket arguments, and here came one.

d. Private, secret.

1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 543 Being by a secret or pocket deed to be defeated of the incumbrance he has advanced his money for.

13. Special Comb.: **pocket-borough**, a borough of which the parliamentary representation was under the control of one person or family; **pocket-burner** (*humorous*), a coin in the pocket (in allusion to the saying used of one who cannot keep money, that the coin burns a hole in the pocket); †**pocket-cloth**, a pocket-handkerchief; **pocket-cutter**, a thief who cuts pockets; **pocket-expenses**, small personal outlays; **pocket-filled** *a.*, having the pockets full, rich; **pocket-fish** = ANGLER[1] 2; **pocket-flap**, **pocket-lid**, a lappet covering a pocket; †**pocket-hay**, **pocket-net**: see quot.; †**pocket-hoop**, a hoop consisting of two parts, one worn on each hip, and serving as a pocket; **pocket-judgement**: see quots.; **pocket-like** *a.*, resembling a pocket; **pocket-mouse**, a rodent of the family *Saccomyidæ*, a pouched mouse; **pocket-pedlar** *U. S.* (see quot.); **pocket-plum** = *bladder-plum* (BLADDER 10): see quots.; **pocket-rat** = GOPHER *sb.*[1] 1; **pocket-sheriff**: see quots.; †**pocket-tortoise**, a pocket tortoise-shell comb; **pocket veto**: see quot. See also POCKET-BOOK, -HANDKERCHIEF, etc.

1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* xxiv, Satisfied that,.. despite the unheard-of absurdity of a contested election, his *pocket-borough was quite secure. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* iv, There was not half as much mischief done by the old pocket-borough system as there is by this money qualification. 1895 C. R. B. BARRETT *Surrey* iii. 80 Horne Tooke.. sat for the pocket borough of Sarum. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* III. iv, One that..never met you after a hail-storm without lightening himself of a few *pocket-burners. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxf. Schol.* Wks. 1730 I. 3 Cannot I wipe mine eyes with the fair *pocket-cloth? 1885 *Milnor* (Dakota) *Teller* 5 June 2/3 Deck hands on the steamer .. were being robbed by *pocket-cutters among the roustabouts. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xxxiii, A purse..to defray her *pocket-expenses in her absence. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 237 Let the empty titles and empty pockets marry the title-mad and *pocket-filled Jewesses. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Feb. 8/1 The angler is known by various names, including *Pocket-fish, Sea-devil, Fishing-frog, Toad-fish, Briarbot, and Wide-gab. 1704 *Dict. Rust. et Urb.*, **Pocket-Hayes*, .. certain short Nets wherewith to take Pheasants alive...They are about a yard long. 1790 R. TYLER *Contrast* I. i, You really think the *pocket-hoop unbecoming. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* xxii. (1847) 416 The pocket hoop is ridiculed in 1780 by a print in which a girl so attired is placed beside a donkey laden with a pair of panniers. 1736–49 M. BACON *Abridgm. Law of Execution* (1778) II. 331 The addition of the King's Seal, which was never required to any Contract at Common Law, was to authenticate and make the Security of a higher Nature than any other then known..thus it must be presumed from the force of them, which is equal to Judgments of the Superior Courts, they obtained the Name of *Pocket Judgments. 1871 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 5), *Pocket-judgment*, a statute-merchant which was enforceable at any time after non-payment on the day assigned, without further proceedings. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 15 May 3/2 There is a new tailor-made jacket called the 'Cavalier'...It falls down to the hips and has heavy *pocket-lids and lappels. 1880 A. WILSON in *Gentl. Mag.* CCXLVI. 48 Nose, eyes, and ears .. arise as *pocket-like ingrowths from the epiblast or outer layer of the body. 1884 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 124 These animals [*Saccomyidæ*] .. by American writers..are called '*Pocket Mice'. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 28 July 66/1 *Pocket-pedlers .. who stand on the street corners with a bottle in one pocket and a glass in the other, and will sell you a drink in a doorway or a horse-shed. 1899 MASSEE *Text-bk. Plant Dis.* 85 '*Pocket-plums', or 'Bladder-plums'. .. The .. disease of plum-trees .. caused by a minute parasitic fungus [*Exoascus pruni*]...Instead of developing into a normal plum,.. grows .. into a deformed, useless structure...The entire structure is dry, and not at all fleshy..[and] also hollow, the 'stone' containing the seed not being developed. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 560/2 Many of these Taphrineæ are important parasites—*e.g.* Pocket plums and Witches' Brooms on Birches, &c., are due to their action. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1768) I. ix. 342 The practice of occasionally naming what are called *pocket-sheriffs, by the sole authority of the crown. 1809 CHRISTIAN *Blackstone's Comm.* I. ix. 341 *note*, When the king appoints a person sheriff, who is not one of the three nominated in the exchequer, he is called a pocket-sheriff. It is probable, that no compulsory instance of the appointment of a pocket-sheriff ever occurred. 1687 SEDLEY *Bellam.* Prol., Wks. 1722 II. 87 Nor Perruque comb'd, nor *Pocket-Tortoise stirr'd. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. 74 *note*, If Congress adjourns within the ten days allowed the President for returning the bill, it is lost. His retaining it under these circumstances at the end of a session is popularly called a '*pocket veto'.

Pocket (pɒ·kėt), *v.* [f. POCKET *sb.*: cf. F. *pocheter* (1610 in Godef.).]

1. *trans.* To put into one's pocket. Also with *up*.

1589 *Pasquill's Counter-C.* 4 The goodly frame of this Common-Weale shall fall, and Banck-rouptes and Atheists pocket uppe the peeces. 1615 DAY *Festivals* xii. (1615) 338 Yet would hee not pocket a Penny of it. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* I. ii, Petitions not sweetened With gold,..if received, are pocketed, not read. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Bl.* I. ii. I. 5, I stopt short, and pocketting my ducats in a great hurry, took out some rials. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xviii, He shut up and pocketed his sermon, and followed his flock. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 219 Our friendly hoveller pocketed his five pounds and departed.

b. To confine or enclose as in a pocket: in quot. 1681, to imprison. (Chiefly in *passive.*)

1681 DRYDEN *Span. Fryar* IV. ii, With Intent to sell the publick Safety, And pocket up his Prince. 1877 WINCHELL *Reconc. Sci. & Rel.* v. (1881) 100 It has been assumed that energy may be pocketed in portions of matter, to be let loose on certain occasions. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., A pocketed valve. 1897 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 753 The petty port of Guaymas, pocketed on the California Gulf.

c. *Racing.* To hem in (a competitor) in front and at the sides, so as to prevent him from winning.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1901 *Scotsman* 16 Sept. 3/5 He tried to squeeze through between Fleur d'Eté and Sidus, and for his indiscretion he was very properly pocketed.

2. To take possession of for one's own, to appropriate: sometimes with implication of dishonesty.

1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* II. 41 Pocketing and pursing up..the fruits of other mens labours. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxix. (1799) I. 204 *note*, She ordered every gown and trinket to be sold, and pocketed the money. 1786 JEFFERSON *Corr.* (1829) II. 11 They [the English] say, they will pocket our carrying trade as well as their own. 1879 J. C. COX *Ch. of Derbysh.* IV. 77 These sums were pocketed by Edward VI, or rather by his advisers. 1898 *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 99 The object of Sweden being..to..realise her long-cherished hopes by quietly 'pocketing' Norway.

3. *fig.* **a.** To take or accept (an affront, etc.) without showing resentment; to submit to, endure meekly, 'swallow'. † Formerly with *up*.

1589 GREENE *Spanish Masquerado* Wks. (Grosart) V. 273 Thus the great Generall of Spaine was content to pockette vppe this Dishonour to saue his life. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 200 Well ruffian, I must pocket vp these wrongs. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 214 If he..pocket a wrong, and hold his hands, he is a coward. 1737 *Common Sense* I. 139 Some great Men who can pocket up a Kick or a Cuff with as good an Air as they cou'd a Bribe. 1769 *Polit. Register* V. 229 Your grace would have pocketed the affront. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 2 May 7/1 The United States must pocket the rebuff with a pleasant diplomatic smile.

b. To conceal, give no indication of, suppress (pride, anger, or other feeling); to refrain from publishing (a report, letter, etc.); in U. S. politics (of the President or the Governor of a State): To retain (a bill) unsigned, so as to prevent it from becoming law (cf. *pocket veto*, POCKET *sb.* 13).

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 67, *Ant.* If but one of his pockets could speake, would it not say he lyes? *Seb.* I, or very falsely pocket vp his report. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 1 Nov., Pocket all your knowledge with your watch, and never pull it out in company unless desired. 1876 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 115 The other generals, pocketing their pride,..handed over the undivided responsibility to Xanthippus. 1885 L. W. SPRING *Kansas* 260 Legislators who..could not be thwarted by any such trifle as the pocketing of a bill.

4. *Billiards.* To drive (a ball) into one of the pockets. (POCKET *sb.* 5.)

1780 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 16/1 It was absolutely necessary to make it rebound from two different parts of the cushion before it could pocket the other. 1873 BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* 481 After being pocketed or forced off the table, the red ball must be spotted on the top spot.

5. To hold under private control; *esp.* the representation of a constituency. Cf. *pocket-borough*, POCKET *sb.* 13.

1888 SCHOULER *Hist. U. S.* I. 10 He was fond of his State.., and loyal to some one of the blood families who contended for the honor of pocketing the borough in which he voted.

6. To furnish with pockets. (Chiefly in *passive.*)

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Jan. 2/1 One block of beautiful wavy white quartz was thickly pocketed..with the yellow metal.

7. *Path.* and *Surg.* To convert or form into a pouch, cavity, or depression.

1885–8 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) II. 612 The exudation being so effused into the meshes of the papillæ and Malpighian layer that the cavity is 'pocketed' and shows a central depression or umbilicus. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pocketing* (*Med.* and *Surg.*), forming a pocket or pouch;..a method of treating the pedicle in ovariotomy.

8. *intr.* To form pockets or bag-like recesses. **b.** To pucker or become bagged. *rare. U. S.*

1614 CAMDEN *Rem., Apparell* 234 Of the long pocketting sleeues in the time of King Henry the fourth, Hoccliue..song. 1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Other Girls* XXV, That carpet?..why, it hadn't begun to pocket yet. 1884 *N. & Q.* 29 Mar. 259/1 In describing the pocketing sleeve of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, to draw attention to the fact that it still exists in the heraldic charge known as the *maunch*.

Hence **Po·cketed** *ppl. a.*, **Po·cketing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1597 *1st Pt. Return Parnass.* v. i. 1448 A lunaticke bawdie trull, a pocketinge queane. 1614, 1884 Pocketing sleeve [see 8]. 1638 FORD *Fancies* IV. i, The pocketing Of some well-looking ducats. 1885–8 Pocketed [see 7].

Pocketable (pɒ·kėtăb'l), *a.* [f. POCKET *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be put or carried in the pocket.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Portable*, Pocketable. 1704 DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1585 (2) These Instruments are..easily carried about,.. the latter especially, which may be made pocketable. 1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 632 The volume is small and pocketable. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *My Shipmate Louise* xv, There is pocketable booty in the mail-room.

Hence **Poc·ketableness.**

1891 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Aug. 230/2 Pocketableness..is the great point of a guide.

Pocket-book (pɒ·kėt,buk).

1. A small book, adapted to be conveniently carried in the pocket. Now usually two words.

1617 *Janua Ling.* Advt., To render the volume as portable ..and if not as a manuall or pocket-booke, yet a pectorall or bosome-booke, to be carried twixt ierkin and doublet. 1648 A. ROWLEY (*title*) The Scholler's Companion, or a Little Library, containing all the Interpretations of the Hebrew and Greek Bible,..brought into a Pocket Book. 1658 A. Fox tr. *Würtz' Surg.* II. Introd. 45 A small Enchiridium and pocket book, easily to be carried about one. 1676 AUBREY in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 129 A little pocket-book, which may be of use where the larger tables cannot be had. 1888 SAINTSBURY in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 318/2 La Rochefoucauld ranks among the scanty number of pocket-books to be read and re-read with ever new admiration, instruction, and delight.

2. A book for notes, memoranda, etc., intended to be carried in the pocket; a note-book; also, a book-like case of leather or the like, having compartments for papers, bank-notes, bills, etc.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2001/4 Lost.., a Pocket-Book, having an Old Almanack in it of the Date of the Year 80 or 81. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 130 A merchant's pocket-book, or letter-case. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. lvii. 325 A lady..makes a memorandum..in her pocket-book. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. i. 4 A cheque..said to have been stolen out of a pocket-book.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1819 *P. O. Lond. Direct.* 365 Wells, T., Pocket-book-maker. *a* 1860 *Tricks & Traps N. York* 24 (Bartlett), No man, boy, or greenhorn was ever yet victimized by the Pocket-book Droppers..who didn't have so strong a spice of the scamp in his own composition, as to think he was coming a sure and profitable swindle upon some one. *Ibid.*, Pocket-book Dropping may almost be considered as one of the by-gones. 1894 H. H. FURNESS *Address* 4 Our ideal Provost must know the exact location in every rich man's body of the pocket-book nerve.

†**Pocketeer**T. *Obs. rare.* [f. POCKET *sb.* + -EER.] A pickpocket.

c 1626 *Dick of Devon.* II. iv. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 40, I am no pocketeer, no diver into slopps: yet you may please to empty them your selfe, good Don.

Pocketer (pɒ·kėtəɹ). [f. POCKET *v.* + -ER[1].] One who pockets or appropriates.

1825 COBBETT *Hist. Prot. Reform.* vi. § 176 The tyrant was .. the great pocketter of this species of plunder. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 501 Nominal editor of the work, but regular pocketer of the salary.

Pocketful (pɒ·kėt,ful). [f. POCKET *sb.* + -FUL.] As much (of anything) as fills a pocket.

1611 COTGR., *Pochée*, a pocket-full, poke-full, sack-full, of. 1718–19 ARBUTHNOT *Let. Swift* Misc. Wks. 1751 II. 120 Formerly, when you had Wit in Pocket-fulls, and no Money. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiii, A whole pocketful of money. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls.* (1873) I. ii. 35 They are sitting eating the pocketfuls of corn maize they have stolen.

Pocket-handkerchief (pɒ·kėt,hæ·ŋkəɹtʃif). A handkerchief carried in the pocket.

1781 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, She would wave a white pocket-handkerchief out of the coach window. 1805 T. H. LISTER *Granby* x, I am sorry for the poor Duke; he loses his pocket handkerchief at Bath. 1861 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.*

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III. 90 Mr. C. saw fit to spread his pocket-handkerchief on the grass..and sit down on it.

Pocket-hole (pɒ·kĕt,hōul). The opening in a garment through which the hand is put into the pocket.

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Pet. Poem* 20 The Women call'd me Woman, till the Fools Spy'd their Mistake thorough my Pocket Holes. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 15 P 2 She walks.. with her arms through her pocket-holes. 1801 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) I. 283 The jacket is all in one with the body, and comes as far as the pocket-holes. 1900 CROCKETT *Fitting of Peats* v. Love Idylls (1901) 35 Take that hand out of your pocket-hole.

Pocket-knife (pɒ·kĕt,nəif). A knife with one or more blades which fold into the handle, for carrying in the pocket.

1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 42 Having nothing but a pocket-knife to cut it with. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* i. 16 When a boy finds that his pocket-knife will attract steel filings and take up a needle.

attrib. 1896 *Daily News* 21 Dec. 9/5 One of the largest houses..has nearly 100 pocket knife cutlers and grinders idle.

Pocketless (pɒ·kĕt,lĕs), *a.* [f. POCKET *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a pocket; having no pocket.

1839 *Chicago Advance* 3 Jan., Ulster pockets are swept out of existence. The women are pocketless again. 1897 J. A. GRAHAM *On Threshold Three Closed Lands* vii. 101 A scantily clothed and pocketless Lepopa crofter. 1903 *Month* Aug. 161 A charming billiard-room with a long pocketless table.

Po·cket-m:oney. Money carried in the pocket for occasional expenses; *esp.* that allowed to those who have no other money under their control, as schoolboys or schoolgirls.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 345 We were both robbed of our cloaks and pocket-moneys. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. xx, One Monday-Morning..he came, as usual, to bring John Bull his Weekly Pocket-Money. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. ii, He inquired compassionately, whether she was allowed any pocket-money? 1883 TROLLOPE *Autobiog.* (ed. 2) I. i. 13 Every boy had a shilling a week pocket-money, which we called battels, and which was advanced to us out of the pocket of the second master.

attrib. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* i, On pocket-money day, that is to say, on Saturday. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 14 June 6/3 His advice to women was, 'Don't take up pocket-money work'.

Po·cket-pi:cking. 'Picking' of pockets: see PICK *v.*[1] 9; stealing from the pockets of others. So **Po·cket-pi:cker**, a pickpocket.

1622 ROWLANDS *Good Newes & Bad N.* 42 A Pocket-picker most exceeding braue (For true mens purses did maintaine the knaue). 1662 PETTY *Taxes* x. Tracts (1769) 56 Such as have abused their dextrous use of them [fingers] by pocket-picking, counterfeiting of seals and writings &c. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xi, More..people were bubbled out of their goods and money by it in one twelvemonth, than by pocket-picking and shop-lifting in seven. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iv. 199 As naturally..as the disappearance of watches in a London mob is attributed to pocket-picking.

Po·cket-piece.

1. A piece of money carried in the pocket as a charm, a 'lucky' coin; often a coin which is for some reason not current, or is damaged or spurious.

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4209/4 Lost .., a Silver Snuff-box,.. with some other Silver Things, Pocket-Pieces, and Money. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* (1768) 8 He soon knew the Piece to be his Wife's,..being the same he had some time ago given her for a Pocket-piece. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlv, He got two doubtful shillin's and sixpenn'orth o' pocket-pieces for a good half-crown. 1905 SIR J. EVANS in *Numismatic Chron.* III. 312 The milled sixpences [of Q. Eliz. 1561–75].. were [not improbably] frequently treasured as pocket-pieces.

2. The socket or cavity on each side of a sash-frame in which the weights run: see POCKET *sb.* 9 a.

1901 *Y. Black's Illustr. Carp. & Build., Home Handicr.* 48 We now work along the 'pulley-stile' for a transverse cut, which marks the extremity of the 'pocket-piece', or receptacle for the weights.

Po·cket-pi·stol. [See POCKET *sb.* 12.]

1. A small pistol to be carried in the pocket.

1612 S. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 240 There are they say pocket pistols of five and six inches. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 102 P 6 It shall make a Report like a Pocket-Pistol. 1784–5 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 323/2 At Dover..the large gun, well known by the name of Queen Anne's pocket pistol. 1850 in McCrie *Mem. Sir A. Agnew* xi. (1852) 277 It [a pamphlet] served him as a pocket-pistol on such occasions.

2. *humorous.* A pocket spirit-flask.

c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 298, I had always on my journeys a pocket-pistol loaded with brandy mixed with juice of lemon. 1864 BABBAGE *Passages Life Philos.* xvi. 218 A glass bottle enclosed in a leather case, commonly called a pocket-pistol. 1882 MCQUEEN in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 162 The rests had been frequent on the road, as had also been the applications to the pocket-pistols.

Pocket·y (pɒ·kĕti), *a.* [f. POCKET *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Of a mine or mineral deposit: Characterized by pockets; having the ore unevenly distributed.

1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 370 The vein is irregular and pockety. 1877 *Ibid.* 177 Rich but 'pockety' mineral deposits. 1896 *Naturalist* 289 The sandstones.. and seams of lignite rapidly alternate one with another, assuming lenticular, pockety and other forms.

2. Of the nature of a secluded hollow.

1893 E. L. WAKEMAN in *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 18 May, A tiny, pockety vale whose surface is almost level on either side to the edges of noble wooded bluffs.

Po·ckify, *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. POCKY *a.*[1] + -FY.] *trans.* To make pocky: to infect with pox or syphilis. Hence **Po·ckified** *ppl. a.*

1604 GEE *Foot out of Snares* 49 If the priests lungs bee but a little vlcerated or pockified. 1638 A. FOX *Wärts' Surg.* III. xvi. 265 If Mercury should be used to a wound of a pockyfied party, that morbus would be rowzed. 1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 26 Thou soul-destroying ..vice,..That dost effeminate and pockifie Those Creatures called men. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pockified* or *Pocky*, that has got the French-Pox.

Po·ckily, *adv.* [f. POCKY *a.*[1] + -LY 2.] In a pocky manner; with pox or syphilis.

1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicina* 136 A young Girl that was pockily infected by one that gave her only a kiss as she was dancing.

Po·ckiness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition of being pocky.

1530 PALSGR. 256/1 Pockynesse, *fossetterie.* 1611 COTGR., *Fossetterie*, pockinesse, or the being full of pock-holes. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Pochiness*, pocky State or Condition.

†**Po·ckish,** *a. Obs.* [f. POCK *sb.* + -ISH 1.] Infected with pox (in quot., with small-pox).

1567 Q. MARY *Let.* in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* IV. an. 1567. Note *m*, [Darnley is called a] pockish man.

Pockmanteau. *Sc.* Also **poke-, poak-, pack-, -mantie, -manty, -manky.** Corruption of PORTMANTEAU, confused with *pock*, POKE, bag.

1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 564 How y[t] his packmantie was maed, I think it best for to declair. 1638 J. ROW *Red-Shankes Serm.* (1828) B iv b, They were posting to Rome with a Poakmantie behind them, and what was in their Poakmantie, (trow ye?) 1723 MESTON *Poet. Wks., Knight* 9 Bearing his luggage and his lumber,..In a pockmanteau or a wallet. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlv, It's been the gipsies that took yoar pockmanky when they fand the chaise stickin' in the snaw! 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 69 A man canna gang aboot six year wi' a pokemantie withoot seein' somethin' o' baith sides o' life.

Pock-pudding, Sc. var. POKE-PUDDING.

†**Po·ckwood.** *Obs.* [f. POCK *sb.* + WOOD *sb.*] The wood of a tree of the genus *Guaiacum*, formerly used for the cure of syphilis: = GUAIACUM 2, LIGNUM VITÆ 2: cf. *pock-tree* in POCK *sb.* 4. b. *attrib.* **Pockwood-tree:** = GUAIACUM 1, LIGNUM VITÆ 1.

1590 HESTER *French-Pockes* P iij b, *Lignum Guaiacum*, commonly called Pockwood. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* IX. 357 That wood..is used by the African phisicians for the curing of the French poxe, whereupon it is commonly called by the name of pock-wood. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Pockwood-tree*,..an Indian Tree, the Wood whereof is brought over in great quantities, by reason of its great virtue, and use in Physick. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 103 Holy-wood, or Pock-wood is the Wood of a Tree that grows very tall in the East-Indies. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* I. 37 *note*, The *lignum vitæ* or pockwood-tree.

Pocky (pɒ·ki), *sb. Sc. dial.* [f. *pock*, POKE *sb.*[1] + -Y, dim. suffix.] A small 'pock' or bag.

1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* XX. 190 There's the pocky ..ye gae me to keep the sewin' things in.

Pocky (pɒ·ki), *a.*[1] Now *rare.* [f. POCK *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Full of or marked with pocks or pustules; *spec.* infected with the pox (i. e., usually, syphilis).

c 1350 *Nominale Gall.-Angl.* 198 (E. E. T. S.) *Femme ad face verolee*, Woman hath face pokky [*MS.* polky]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 286/1 Pokky, *porriginosus.* 1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 313 Our fair young daughter was sent to the old pocky king of France, the year before our mortal enemy. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 47 b, The Dutchmen..spake shamefully of this mariage, that a feble old & pocky man should mary so fayre a lady. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 450 Under colour of giving physicke to their pockie patients. 1730 SWIFT *Lady's Dressing-room* 134 To him that looks behind the scene, Statira's but some pocky queen. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 601 *note*, A healthy wet nurse, getting a sore nipple, in consequence of suckling a pocky child.

†b. As a coarse expression of reprobation or dislike, or merely intensive. In quot. 1601 as *adv.* (Cf. *mangy.*) *Obs.*

1598–9 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* v. ii, Plaguy boy! he sooths his humour; these French villains have pocky wits. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answ. Darrel* 79 Were not this pockie good stuffe..to pester your Pulpit withall? *a* 1619 FLETCHER *Bonduca* v. iii, Oh villain, pocky villain! 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* IV. i, But that's his pocky humour.

2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pock or pustule, or the pox (i. e., usually, syphilis; sometimes, small-pox); syphilitic or variolous.

1555 BRADFORD in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xlv. 135 With theyr pockeye plasteres and sores. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* ix. 15 But neuer in like pockie heate before. 1658 A. FOX *Wärts' Surg.* II. xviii. 129 Mercurial Ointment is good for lameness and pocky biles. 1752 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 504 A pledgit dipp'd in the pocky matter was applied to the excoriated part. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 499 The pocky itch is so denominated from the resemblance of the pustules to minute small-pox. 1843 SIR T. WATSON *Lect. Princ. Physic* lxxxix. II. 781 This has needlessly been made a separate species of itch, *scabies purulenta*, pocky itch.

Pocky, *a.*[2] *Sc. local.* [f. *pock*, POKE *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Characterized by having pokes or bags; baggy; popularly applied in Orkney to a form of cloud, called by some *mammato-cumulus*, the lower surface of which consists of an assemblage of rounded forms like small bags.

(Not in Eng. or general Sc. use.)

1862 C. CLOUSTON in A. Mitchell *Pop. Weather Prognostics Scotl.* 15, I first observed this kind of cloud (cumulous-like festoons of drapery) on 5th March 1822... When properly developed, it was always followed by a storm or gale within twenty-four hours. It is called 'Pocky cloud' by our [Orkney] sailors. 1867 — *Explan. Pop. Weather Progn. Scotl.* Pref. 4 The festooned or pocky cloud. *Ibid.* 14. 1880 C. LEY in *Nature* XXI. 210/2 The clouds which have been in England [i. e. in Orkney] denominated 'pocky clouds'. 1887 ABERCROMBY *Weather* iii. 78 In Orkney, this is known as the 'pocky cloud', and is there usually followed by a severe gale of wind.

‖ **Poco-curante** (pō:ko,kura·nte), *a.* and *sb.* [It., f. *poco* little + *curante*, pr. pple. of *curare* to care:—L. *cūrāre.*] a. *adj.* Caring little; careless, indifferent, *nonchalant.* b. *sb.* A careless or indifferent person; one who shows little interest or concern.

1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xx, Leave we my mother—(truest of all the *Poco-curante's* of her sex!) careless about it. 1815 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) II. 76 That idlest of all *poco-curante* places, Dublin. 1823 PRAED *Troubadour* I. 74 Poco-curante in all cases Of furious foes, or pretty faces. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 32/1 Lord Granville's pleasant faculty of pococurante conversation.

Hence **Po:co-cura·ntish** *a.*, having a *poco-curante* character, somewhat careless; **Po:co-cura·ntism, -teism,** the character, spirit, or style of a *poco-curante*; indifference; indifferentism.

1821 *Examiner* 491/1 Criticism has been a little Poco-curantish of late years. 1824 *Ibid.* 250/1 This poco-curantish disposition. 1831 MOORE *Mem.* (1854) VI. 228 So far did this poco-curantism of theirs extend, that, even in the trifling article of franking, not one of them..ever offered, when in office, to be of any service to me. 1835 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* (1845) I. vii. 419, I suppose that Poco-curanteism (excuse the word) is much the order of the day amongst young men. 1846 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* III. v. ii. 202 His great and fatal fault..his affectation of scepticism and *pococuranteism.* 1882 *Times* 1 Mar., The House of Commons was counted out...This demonstration of pococurantism may be thought somewhat surprising after the heat and storm of the past few days.

Poock, obs. form of PEACOCK.

Pocones, -is: see PUCCOON.

‖ **Pocosin, poquosin** (pŏkō·sĭn). *Amer.* Also 7 **poquosin, -on,** (8 **percoarson, -koson**), 8–9 **poc(c)oson,** 9 **pocassan.** [Algonquin *poquosin.*

According to W. W. Tooker in *Amer. Anthropologist* Jan. 1899 (N. S.) I. 162–170, meaning 'at or near the opening out or widening', f. *poquo* to break, open out, widen + (*e*)*s* dimin. + *-in*(*g*) locative suffix. 'The application of the term therefore..was to indicate or describe a locality where water 'backed up' in spring freshets, or in rainy seasons, and which by reason of [this] became more or less marshy or boggy.' As the name of a river in Virginia, the word is found as early as 1635.]

In Southern U. S., A tract of low swampy ground, usually wooded; a marsh, a swamp.

1709 J. LAWSON *Hist. Carolina* 26 The Swamp I now spoke of, is not a miry Bog,..but you go down to it thro' a steep Bank, at the Foot of which, begins this Valley...The Land in this Percoarson, or Valley, being extraordinary rich, and the Runs of Water well stor'd with Fowl. *Ibid.* 57 We lay in a rich Perkoson, or low Ground, that was hard-by a Creek, and good dry Land. 1711 in *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biogr.* V. (1897) July 9 The rest carried the horses 3 mile through a terribly myery Pocoson to a verry great marsh to a River side. 1760 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 163 Black mould taken out of the Pocoson on the creek side. 1784 J. F. D. SMYTH *Tour U. S.* I. 106 Rode along upon a wooden causeway, through a marsh, which is here [North Carolina] called a poccoson. 1875 W. C. KERR *Rep. of the Geol. Survey of N. Carolina* I. 15 There is a large aggregate of territory (between 3,000 and 4,000 square miles), mostly in the counties bordering on the seas and the sounds, known as Swamp Lands. They are locally designated as 'dismals' or 'pocosins', of which the great Dismal Swamp on the borders of North Carolina and Virginia is a good type. 1895 *Educat. Rev.* Nov. 358 The various stages of sound, lagoon, salt marsh, and pocoson are too familiar.

Pocques, obs. form of *pocks*: see POCK *sb.*

†**Poculary,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. mod. L. *pōculāri-us*, f. *pōcul-um* cup: see -ARY 1.] Pertaining to a cup, i. e. to drinking; in quot. absol. as *sb.* A pardon or indulgence for drinking.

Erroneously explained as='cup' by Davies, whence in other Dicts.: cf. note s. v. MANUARY on the same passage.

1537 tr. *Latimer's Serm. bef. Convoc.* D j b, Some brought forth canonizations, some expectations, some pluralities and unions, some tot-quots and dispensations, some pardons, and these of wonderful variety, some stationaries, some jubilaries, some pocularies for drinkers, some manuaries for handlers of relicks..some oscularies for kissers.

Pocula·tion. *nonce-wd.* [As if f. L. **pōculārī* to frequent the cup, f. *pōcul-um* (see prec.): see -ATION.] Drinking (of wine or other intoxicating liquor).

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 580 The art of poculation, if so it may be termed, being of the highest antiquity, and the claims of Bacchus as the inventor of the art being unquestioned.

†**Po·culent,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pōculentus* drinkable.] Fit for drinking; furnishing drink.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 630 Some of those Herbs, which are not Esculent, are notwithstanding Poculent; As Hops, Broom.

Poculiform (pɒ·kiū·lifōm), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *pōcul-um* (see POCULARY) + -(I)FORM.] Of the form of a cup or drinking-vessel; cup-shaped.

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* IV. 379 *Poculiform*, cup-shaped, with a hemispherical base and an upright limb; nearly the same as campanulate. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 55 Cup poculiform, oblique, substipitate.

Pocyll(e: see POCILL.

Pod (pɒd), *sb.*[1] [Origin obscure: it does not seem to be connected with the later word POD *sb.*[2]]

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1. The earlier form of PAD *sb.*3 8: the socket of a brace in which the end of the bit is inserted.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 36 Strong exeltred cart, that is clouted and shod, Cart ladder and wimble, with percer and pod. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 254 The lower part of the other limb of the stock is of brass, which is fixed by means of a screw passing through two ears of the brass part, and through the solid of the wood. This brass part is called the pod, and is furnished with a mortise, in the form of a square pyramid, for receiving different pieces of steel, which are secured by means of a spring in the pod. *Ibid.*, Bits are those pieces of steel which are inserted in the pod.

b. 'The straight channel or groove in the body of certain forms of augers and boring-bits'.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. *Comb.* pod-bit: see quot.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pod-bit*, a boring-tool adapted to be used in a brace. It has a semicylindrical form, a hollow barrel, and at its end is a cutting lip which projects in advance of the barrel.

Pod (pɒd), *sb.*2 [A comparatively recent word, first found with its compounds and derivatives late in 17th c. Origin unknown.

Pod and *podder* appear first *c* 1680, the latter being known earlier than the former; PODWARE occurs 1584, but in origin is not certainly a compound of *pod*. The earlier word for *pod* was *cod*, spec. in *pease-cod*; in 1681 *podders* were explained as 'pease-cod gatherers about London'.]

1. A seed-vessel of a long form, usually dry and dehiscent; properly of leguminous and cruciferous plants; a legume or siliqua; but often extended to other long fruits.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 85/1 The pod, or berry; is the first knitting of fruit, when the Flower is fallen off. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pod*, the Husk of any Pulse. 1732-3 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Pisum*, Causing their Leaves to flag, and their Blossoms to fall off without producing Pods. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. vi. (1765) 13 *Siliqua*, a Pod, is a Pericarpium of two Valves. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* I. 604 *note*, The pods [of the cacao]..seldom contain less than thirty nuts of the size of a flatted olive. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* iii. (1794) 38 You will understand this distinction..if you open the pod of a pea and of a stock at the same time. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* II. 501 From opening pods unbinds the fleecy store. 1833 R. WALKER *Flora Oxfordsh.* 210 The singular figure of the pods of the Horse-shoe vetch must strike the most casual observer. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Pod*, the capsule or seed-case of leguminous and cruciferous plants, those of the former being called legumes, and those of the latter siliques, and silicules. 1882 MRS. RIDDELL *Daisies & B.* I. 114 Where the broad-beans are now in pod. 1904 *Speaker* 23 Apr. 90/1 He gained a copper to buy some pods of red pepper to season the coarse bread. 1905 *Ibid.* 30 Dec. 322/1 These poems are as like as peas in a pod.

2. *transf.* a. The cocoon of the silk-worm. b. The case or envelope of the eggs of a locust.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxiii. 291 The size which we usually most esteem, is wound off sixteen or eighteen pods or cocoons. 1880 *Times* 10 Nov. 4/6 The cases or 'pods' (as they are called from their shape) of locusts' eggs. 1884 J. G. WOOD in *Sunday Mag.* May 307/1 When these [locusts'] eggs are laid, they are enclosed in a horny envelope called a 'pod', each pod containing thirty-five eggs.

3. A large protuberant abdomen. *dial.*

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pod*, a fat protuberant belly. 1888 *Berkshire Gloss.*, *Pod*, a large stomach.

4. A purse-net with a narrow neck for catching eels. Also *pod-net*.

1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 103 The pods are hauled into the boat and detached from the main net and their contents emptied into a tub. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxxii. (1884) 246 The eels passing down the river make their way into the long 'pods' through the narrow necks or apertures of the stops, and cannot find their way back. 1892 *Longman's Mag.* Nov. 88 In this long wall of net are three or four openings, to which purse-nets, about eighteen feet long, stretched on hoops..are attached, the far ends being closed. These 'pods' as they are called, are extended down stream and attached to stakes in the river bottom, their positions being marked by floats. 1893 J. WATSON *Conf. Poacher* 99 The method of working the pod-net is the same in principle.

† 5. The blade of a cricket-bat. *Obs.*

1833 NYREN *Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* 111 When the practice of bowling length balls was introduced..it became absolutely necessary to change the form of the bat...It was therefore made straight in the pod. 1850 'BAT' *Crick. Man.* 31 Instead..of the curved form of the pod, it was made straight. *c* 1860 *Handbk. Cricket* (Rtldg.) 11 The regulation size of the bat is thirty-eight inches in length, of which twenty-one inches are taken up by the pod, or, according to the more modern term, the blade.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pod-flower*, *-seed*; *pod-bearing*, *-like*, *-shaped* adjs.; pod-fern, a name of *Ceratopteris thalictroides*, a peculiar tropical aquatic fern, the fertile fronds of which are divided into linear and somewhat siliquose segments; pod-lover, collector's name of a noctuid moth, *Dianthœcia capsophila*; pod-pepper, a common name for capsicum; pod-shell, an American kind of razor-shell, *Pharus*; pod-shrimp, an entomostracan having the carapace hinged lengthwise upon its back, so as to close like a bivalve shell.

1878 J. R. LUMBY in *Queen's Printers' Bible-Aids* Gloss. s. v. *Pulse*, 'Pulse' in 2 Sam. xvii. 28 means *pod-bearing plants, such as beans, pease, or lentils. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 386 Yellow *pod-flowers every slope adorn. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 396 Plants of a strange Nature, bearing *pod-like Fruit. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 260 A very long pod-like capsule. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iii. 51 The cheapest corn year is the dearest for *pod-seed. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 20 Fruit .. *pod-shaped and dehiscent. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 663/2 *Nebalia* ..seems but the puny and degenerate representative of the once giant *pod-shrimps of Silurian times.

† **Pod**, *sb.*3 *Obs.* [Origin obscure. Cf. early mod. Fris. *pudde* 'mustela piscis' (Kilian).] A young jack or pike (fish).

1587 HARRISON *England* III. iii. (1878) II. 18 The pike as he ageth, receiueth diuerse names, as from a frie to a gilthed, from a gilthed to a pod, from a pod to a iacke, from a iacke to a pickerell, from a pickerell to a pike, and last of all to a luce.

Pod, *sb.*4 orig. *U.S.* [Origin unknown.] A small herd or 'school' of seals or whales, or sometimes of other animals; a small flock of birds.

1832 D. WEBSTER *Let. to White* 14 Sept. in *Priv. Corr.* (1857) I. 526 We saw several small pods of coots go by. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 171 The Sperm Whale is gregarious; and usually occurs in parties, which are termed by whalers 'schools' and 'pods'. 1897 *Speaker* 16 Jan. 68/2 The 'bachelors' [seals] are driven into pods. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* v. 36 Small pod o cows [whales], an one 'r two bulls layin' off to west'ard of 'em.

Pod (pɒd), *v.*1 [f. POD *sb.*2]

1. *intr.* To bear or produce pods.

1734 CURTEIS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 273, I planted six Beans in a Pot,..they bloom'd as freely as those which are planted in the Ground, but did not pod so well, having not above a pod or two on each Plant. 1762 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 464 The best way to make peas pod well. 1833 *Ridgemont Farm Rep.* 141 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Beans certainly pod much better when not crowded together. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 June 6/2 The peas have failed to pod, and are being cut for fodder.

2. *trans.* To gather (peas, etc.) in the pod.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 587 The business of picking or podding the peas is usually performed by the labourers at a fixed price.

3. To hull or empty (peas, etc.) out of the pods.

1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 558/1 By the aid of modern machinery..the peas are podded by a 'huller'.

4. *intr.* To swell out like a pod.

1890 *Columbus Dispatch* 9 July, Twelve intelligent eyes podded until one could have snared them with grape vines.

Hence **Po·dding** *vbl. sb.*, the production or formation of pods.

1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Pease*, Both these kinds of..peas are particularly apt to degenerate, and become later in their podding. 1893 *Times* 6 July 4/6 Spring sorts [of beans] shed their flowers without podding.

Pod, *v.*2 Now *dial.* [Origin obscure.] *trans.* To prod, to poke.

1530 PALSGR. 661/2, I podde. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 155/38 To Podde, or porre, *pungere*. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Pod*,.. to poke. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v., He podded mi i' t'ribs wi' his walkin' stick.

Hence **Po·dder**, one who prods.

a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. xxxix. § 19 To use some in our parliaments as their podders, to drive us into it.

Pod, *v.*3 [f. POD *sb.*4] *trans.* To drive (seals, etc.) into a 'pod' or bunch for the purpose of clubbing them.

1887 *Fisheries of U.S.* Sect. v. II. 366 *note*, A singular lurid green light suddenly suffuses the eye of the fur-seal at intervals when it is very much excited, as the 'podding' for the clubbers is in progress. 1897 *Speaker* 17 Jan. 68/2 Females [seals] are often podded with the 'bachelors'.

Pod: see PAD *sb.*1, toad, frog; also PODE.

† **Po·dage.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. med.L. *podāgium* (1259 in Du Cange), variant of *pedāgium*.] = PEDAGE: see quot. *c* 1425 s. v.

‖ **Podagra** (pɒ·dăgră, pɒdæ·gră). *Med.* [L. *podagra*, a. Gr. ποδάγρα gout in the feet, lit. a trap for the feet, f. πούς, ποδ- foot + ἄγρα a catching.] Gout in the feet; by extension, gout generally.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lviii. (Bodl. MS.), Podagra is a sore yuel in þe feete and namelich in þe wrestes and in soles. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 40 Podegra, and that seknes thei sey cometh of grete plente of mete and mech rest. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 259 The Podagra or Gout, quhilk of the Vehemencie of calde he contracted, Vttirlie ouirthrew his preclare Jugementis. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 149 According to the opinion of the celebrated Prof. Tode,.. hypochondriasis is merely an imperfect podagra residing in the stomach and bowels. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 577 True gout, Podagra, consists, according to some, of the decreased excretion of uric acid by the urinary organs and an accumulation of it within the blood.

Podagral (pɒ·dăgrăl), *a.* [f. PODAGRA + -AL.] Of or pertaining to gout; gouty.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 685 A long train of dyspeptic, hepatic or podagral symptoms. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 396 Suspected of making his podagral ailments.. cover a multitude of sins. 1872 JEAFFRESON *Brides & Bridals* I. ii. 159 The land of gouty humours and podagral sufferers.

† **Poda·gre**, *sb.*1 *Obs.* Forms: 3 poudagre, 4-6 podagre, 4-5 potagre, 5 potacre. [a. OF. *podagre*, ad. L. *podagra*: see PODAGRA. (The popular repr. of *podagra* in OF. was *poacre*, *pouacre*.)] = PODAGRA.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 424/128 In his fot ane hote goute, þat poudagre icleopeod is. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2993 Som sal haf in alle þair lymmes obout, For sleuthe, als þe potagre and þe gout. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. viii. (Bodl. MS.), Gelded men haue not podagre for þei seruep nought venus. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/1 Potacre, or podagre, sekenesse, *potagra*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C iij b, When yowre hawkes fete be swollyn she hath the podagre. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xv. 337 Good for podagres and aches of ioyntes.

† **Poda·gre**, *a.* and *sb.*2 *Obs.* Also 4 podagere, 4-5 potagre. [a. OF. (F.) *podagre*, a. L. *podager*, *-grum* (Ennius), ad. Gr. ποδαγρός adj., pertaining to gout: see PODAGRA.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to gout; suffering from gout, gouty.

13.. *Cursor M.* 11825 (Fairf.) Þe gutte podagre [*C.* þe potagre, *G.* podagere, *Tr.* potagre] es il to bete. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Jereslaus's Wife* 713 Potagre and gowty & halt he was eek. 1433 LYDG. *S. Edmund* III. 649 Oon was podagre in handis, leggis, knees.

B. *sb.* A sufferer from gout.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxviii, The port-admiral, for such was the ancient podagre.

Podagric (pɒdæ·grik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *podagric-us*, a. Gr. ποδαγρικός of or pertaining to gout, f. ποδάγρα, PODAGRA.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to gout; gouty.

1702 FLOYER *Cold Baths* I. ii. (1709) 44 Both Hot and Cold Water are good..for Podagrick Pains without Ulcers. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 292 The..constitution of a podagric patient. 1889 GRETTON *Memory's Harkb.* 197 In later life,..somewhat podagric by inheritance.

B. *sb.* A sufferer from gout.

1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 56 We podagricks you know, primiers imitate, For tho' pains gnaw within, yet without we look great. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 101 Let the Podagric enjoy his savoury dishes, on condition that every fourth day he submits to eat..plain meat.

† **Poda·grical**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. adj.

1576 FLEMING *Panop. Epist.* 237 If you meane not to beget to your selfe the Podagricall disease for your daughter. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 73 That a Loadstone held in the hand of one that is podagricall doth either cure or give great ease in the gout. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4028 Some Podagrical people,.. happening to be seized by the Plague, lost the Gout, and recover'd of the Plague too.

Podagrous (pɒ·dăgrəs), *a.* [ad. L. *podagrōsus* gouty, f. *podagra*: see PODAGRA and -OUS. So obs. F. *podagreux* (Godef.).] Gouty.

1851 COCKERELL in Lady Holland *Mem. Syd. Smith* (1855) I. 249 A podagrous disposition of limbs. 1863 SALA in *Temple Bar Mag.* VIII. 73 If it be a crime to be hereditarily podagrous, take me to the Tower.

† **Po·dagry.** *Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *podagrie* gout (16th c. in Godef.), on med.L. type **podagria*, f. Gr. ποδαγρός: see PODAGRE *a.*] = PODAGRA; in quot., dodder, or the condition of a plant infested with it (a sense of OF. *podagre* and med.L. *podagra*).

[1640 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* II Cuscuta .. upon Line or Flax, called *Podagra Lini* and *Angina Lini*.] 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 237 They..mistake, who take the podagry of other plants for true Cuscuta and Epithyme.

Podal (pō·dăl), *a. Zool.* [irreg. f. Gr. πούς, ποδ- foot + -AL.] Belonging to feet, or foot-like organs; *spec.* applied to a membrane fringing the outer margin of the neuropodia and notopodia or ventral and dorsal foot-stumps of certain Annelida.

1896 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* II. 323 The podal membrane reaches to the tip of the gill in the anterior segments.

‖ **Podalgia** (pɒdæ·ldʒiă). [mod.L., f. Gr. πούς, ποδ- foot + ἄλγος pain.] Pain in the foot, as from gout, rheumatism, or the like.

1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Podalgia*, pain in the foot: almost the same as Podagra.

Podalic (pɒdæ·lik), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. πούς, ποδ- foot, after *cephalic*.] Of or pertaining to the feet.

Podalic version (*Obstetrics*), the operation of changing the position of the fœtus so as to bring the feet to present in delivery.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Version*, *podalic*, [an operation in obstetrics] when one or both feet are brought down. 1900 *Lancet* 30 June 1886/1 Its aim being 'podalic', as it was to bring the lower limb to present.

Podar. *dial.* Also **poder.** [app. a. Cornish *podar* rotten, worthless.] A local name of MUNDIC or copper pyrites.

[1754 BORLASE *Antiq. Cornw.* Cornish-Eng. Voc. 403/2 *Podar*, rotten: corrupt: id. Mundic: ugly.] 1816 PARIS *Guide Mount's Bay & Land's End* 117 Upon the first discovery of copper ore, the miner, to whom its nature was entirely unknown, gave it the name of *Poder*...About the year 1735,..Mr. Coster a mineralogist of Bristol observed this Poder among the heaps of rubbish.

‖ **Podarthritis** (pɒdăɹþrəi·tis). *Med.* [f. Gr. πούς, ποδ- (see PODO-) + ARTHRITIS.] Inflammation of joints of the foot.

1897 in DUNGLISON *Dict. Med. Sc.*

Poddasway, obs. Sc. f. PADUASOY.

Podded (pɒ·dĕd), *a.* [f. POD *sb.*2 + -ED 2.]

1. Bearing pods; leguminous; growing (as a seed) in a pod.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Lotus*, The yellow, podded, sea lotus, with a thick, fleshy, and smooth leaf. 1762 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 465 In the culture of this, and indeed of all other podded grains. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 622 For cleaning and earthing up different sorts of podded crops. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* (1874) 94 Podded seeds that cannot be reaped, or beaten, or shaken down, but must be gathered green.

2. *fig.* (transl. F. *cossu* podded, fig. well-off.) Well-off, comfortable, snugly secure from harm.

1889 *Spectator* 16 Nov., The working city being tainted with the deep envy of superiors, and especially of superiors leading joyous or 'podded' lives—as the French describe

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the lives of well-to-do citizens. 1895 *Ibid.* 21 Dec. 886/1 They may trade with profit and live on the profit in podded luxury.

Podder[1] (pɒ·dəɹ). [f. Pod *sb.*[2] or *v.*[1] + -er[1]; orig. a local term.] A person employed in gathering peas in the pod.

1681 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 5), *Podders*, Pescod-gatherers about London, so called. 1706 Phillips, *Podders*, poor People employ'd to gather Pease, Pease-cod Gatherers. 1765 Goldsm. *Ess.* Misc. Wks. 1837 I. 248 Those who have seen..the weeders, podders, and hoppers, who swarm in the fields. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 587 The expence of gathering green peas is different, according to the difficulty of procuring podders [etc.]. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Podder*,..one who gathers field peas for market.

Podder[2]: see Podware.

Podder[3]: see under Pod *v.*[2]

†**Po·ddinger.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5 **puddyngare**, 6 **podenger**, **-ynger**, (*dial.* –9) **poddinger**, 8 **podinger**. [An altered form of Pottinger, perh. associated with *podyng*, Pudding. (Intermediate between *pottinger* and *porringer*: cf. Poddish, poddidge.)] = Pottinger, Porringer.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 293/1 A Puddyngare, *tucetarius*, *tucetaria*. 1532 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 1 A broken krock, a plater, a podynger and a sawcer. 1552 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 142, iiij^or pewter dishes, sixe sawcers, iij poddingers. 1599 *Acc.-Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 243, iiij podengers. 1721 in *Girl's Own P.* (1886) VII. 627 Put ye soup into it [a stewpan] by podingers, and lett every podinger full boyle up as you put it in. *c* 1812 T. Wilkinson in Gilpin *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 204 Poddingers on ivery truncher stood.

Po·ddish, poddidge. Now *dial.* Also 6 **podech**, 6–7 **podge**, 9 *dial.* **podditch**. [Altered form of Potage, Pottage, perh. due to some analogy: cf. Poddinger.] = Pottage, Porridge; now chiefly applied to oatmeal porridge.

1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* 130 Yf the podech [*Wks.* 1573 porage] be burned to or the meate over rosted, we saye, the bysshope hath put his fote in the potte [etc.]. *a* 1590 *Marr. Wit & Wisd.* (1846) 50 How saist thou, Hodge, What, art thou hungrie? wilt thou eat my podge? 1611 Cotgr., *Brouët*,.. any liquor, podge, or sauce, of the thicknesse, or consistence of that whereof our pruine-tarts are made. *c* 1746 Collier (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 68 Boh it leet weell atth' Podditch wur naw scawding. 1869 'Eavesdropper' *Vill. Life* 4 (E. D. D.), I can git poddige for mysel' and t' barns. 1886 Hall Caine *Son of Hagar* I. vii, I know the way to my mouth with a spoonful of poddish, and that's all. *Ibid.* II. xv, May they never lick a lean poddish-stick.

Poddock, dial. f. Paddock *sb.*[1], frog, toad.

Po·ddy, *a. colloq.* [f. Pod *sb.*[2] + -y.] Corpulent, obese.

1844 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 138 It is a grievous thing to grow poddy: the age of Chivalry is gone then.

†**Pode.** *Obs.* Also 6 **poade.** [Parallel form of Pad *sb.*[1]] A toad: perh. also applied to other creatures reputed to be venomous; also *transf.* to persons.

c 1250 [see Pad *sb.*[1] 1]. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 810 in *Macro Plays* 98 Tyl Mankynde fallith to podys prys, Coueytyse schal hym grype & grope. 14.. *Stockh. Med. MS.* I. 156 in *Anglia* XVIII. 298 Rancle .. of venym, As of jrannys or podys or vermyn. 1528 Roy & Barlow *Rede me* (Arb.) 43 Was nott theare one called Coclaye, A littell pratye foolysshe poade?..Yett men saye he lacketh no gall. More venemous then any toade. 1549 Chaloner *Erasmus on Folly* Qj, Thei good podes are wholy addicted to fooles and trifle-talkers.

Pode, obs. form of Pood.

Podel, podell(e, obs. forms of Puddle.

Podeon (pɒ·dĭən). *Entom. rare.* [a. Gr. ποδεών a narrow end, f. πούς, ποδ- foot.] A term for the petiole in the petiolate Hymenoptera: see quots.

1841 E. Newman *Introd. Hist. Insects* 144 The sixth segment, *podeon* or *peduncle*, is usually much smaller than either of the preceding. 1844 Gosse in *Zoologist* II. 587 That segment which Mr. Newman has called the *podeon* is furnished with a curious hooked spur.

Poder, variant of Podar.

‖**Podestà** (pɒdesta·). Also 6–8 **podestate**, 7–8 **podestat**. [It. *podestà*:—OIt. *podestate*:—L. *potestātem*, power, authority, hence public officer, magistrate. So F. *podestat* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*).] a. A governor appointed by the Emperor Frederick I (Barbarossa) over one or more cities of Lombardy. b. A chief magistrate elected annually in mediæval Italian towns and republics with judicial functions and almost unlimited powers. Also *transf.* c. A subordinate judge or magistrate in modern Italian municipalities.

1548 T. Hoby *Trav.* (1902) 10 No man weareth his weapon within the town, but such as are licensed by the Podesta. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 308, I haue sene of the greatest podestates and grauest iudges and Presidentes of Parliament in Fraunce. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 135 [In London] we have a Podesta, or Maior, that keepeth a Prince-like house. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 341 The Venitians maintain a Podestat in the Island to gather the Tribute. 1768 Boswell *Corsica* ii, Every..village elects by majority of votes a Podesta and other two magistrates. 1820 Byron *Mar. Fal.* Pref., When podesta and captain at Treviso. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* ii. 39 When the podestà of the Emperor arrived at Milan to take possession of the tribunal, he was sent contemptuously away. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 53. 71 On the following night, the Podestà of the city suddenly died.

So **Pode·sterate** [f. It. *podesteria* office of a podestà + -ate[1]], the rule or office of a podestà.

1787 J. Adams *Def. Govt. U. S.* (1794) II. 305 In the next year, 1280, in the podesterate of Alberigo Signoregi of Bologna.

‖**Podetium** (pədī·ʃĭəm). *Bot.* Pl. **-ia.** [mod.L., arbitrary f. Gr. πούς, ποδ- foot.] In some lichens (as *Cladoma*), a stalk-like or shrubby outgrowth of the thallus, bearing the apothecium or fruit; also, any stalk-like elevation.

1857 Berkeley *Cryptog. Bot.* § 445. 409 In that genus we have the first indication of a stem to the apothecia, or, as it is called, a podetium. 1870 Bentley *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 375 In the latter case the stalk has received the name of podetium.

Hence **Pode·tiiform** *a.*, shaped like or resembling a podetium.

‖**Podex** (pō·deks). Now only *Zool.* [L. *pōdex*, *pōdic-em* anus, fundament.] The fundament, the rump; also, the last dorsal segment of the abdomen of insects, the pygidium.

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in his Hum.* v. i, How Saturn, sitting in an ebon cloud, Disrobed his podex. 1706 Phillips, *Podex*,.. the Fundament, or Breech. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* VIII. vi. 415 The Male is less than the Female,.. and its Podex not so sharp as the Females is. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 4 These substances are contained in the respective sexes in two bags that unite near the podex. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 390 *Podex*, the last dorsal segment of the abdomen.

Pod-fern: see Pod *sb.*[2]

Podge (pɒdʒ), *sb. dial.* or *colloq.* [A parallel form, app. of later origin, of Pudge *sb.*] Anything podgy; *spec.* a short fat man or woman; a short stout thick-set animal. (In quot. 1833 applied to an epaulette.)

1833 Marryat *P. Simple* viii, That man with the gold podge on his shoulder [the first lieutenant]. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Podge*, a dirty, fat person. 1876 *Mid.-Yorks. Gloss.*, *Podge*,..the term is .. freely bestowed, in a good-natured manner, upon children of a fleshy appearance..'Come hither, thou old podge'. 1901 Farmer & Henley *Slang Dict.*, Podge (colloquial). 1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Aberdeensh. to Cornwall.

Podge, *v.* Now *dial. intr.* To walk slowly and heavily. Hence **Po·dging** *ppl. a.*

1698 N. Whiting *Hist. Albino & Bellama* 141 My Dames will say, I am a podging Asse. 1866 Gregor *Banffsh. Gloss.*, *Podge*, to walk with short heavy steps. 1876 *Mid.-Yorks. Gloss.* s.v., *Podge* is also a *v*(*erb*) *n.* denoting the heavy irregular gait usual to very fat persons.

Podge, obs. form of Poddish, poddidge.

Podger (pɒ·dʒəɹ). *rare.* ? A stiff blow.

1816 Ld. Campbell in *Life* (1881) I. 334 He cannot deal the knock-me-down blows of old Brough, and if you watch your opportunity you may give him a podger.

Podgy (pɒ·dʒi), *a.* [f. Podge *sb.* + -y: a parallel form, somewhat later in appearance, of Pudgy.] Short, thick, and fat; squat.

1846 Thackeray *Cornh. to Cairo* iii. 37, I wish I had had a shake of that trembling, podgy hand. 1856 Mayhew *Rhine* 143 A shaggy, podgy, black pony. 1858 J. R. Green *Lett.* (1901) 26 The slow oily stream, beneath whose willows lurked .. podgy perch. 1861–2 *Vac. Tour.* 24 A priest on the podgy side of forty. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 832 Massage is very useful in emaciated or podgy people.

Hence **Po·dgily** *adv.*, in a podgy way or degree. 1893 'J. S. Winter' *Aunt Johnnie* I. 2 She was not only fat, but she was podgily fat.

Podia, plural of Podion, Podium.

Podial (pō·ʊdiăl), *a.* [f. Podi-um + -al.] Of or pertaining to a podium. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Podical (pō·ʊdikăl), *a. Zool.* [f. L. Podex, *pōdic-* + -al.] Pertaining to the podex, anal.

Podical plates, two or more small pieces surrounding the podex in some insects.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 406 When the tenth tergum and the podical plates are removed, a very singular apparatus .. comes into view. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 142 Common Cockroach. .. The anus .. lies between two triangular podical plates.

Po·dicate, *v. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -ate[3].] *intr.* To slide or move along on one's posteriors. So **Podica·tion** (in quot. = a blow or kick on the posteriors).

1853 Jerdan *Autobiog.* IV. 180 We managed to roll, slide, stagger and podicate to the foot in the dark. 1884 *World* 20 Aug. 9/1 Unless he wishes to risk podication.

‖**Podion** (pɒ·diɒn). *Zool.* Pl. **podia.** [mod. L., a. Gr. πόδιον: see Podium.] One of the tube-feet of an echinoderm.

1900 E. R. Lankester *Treat. Zool.* III. 291 Water from the reservoir or ampulla is driven into the podion, and the tube-foot is thus rendered tense and rigid.

Podism (pɒ·diz'm). *rare.* [ad. late L. *podismus* (Veg.), a. Gr. ποδισμός a measuring by feet, f. ποδίζειν to measure by feet, also to bind the feet, f. πούς, ποδ- foot.] †a. A measuring by feet. *Obs. rare*—°. †b. A footing. *Obs. rare*—[1]. c. *Path.* Spasm or cramp in the foot. *rare*—°.

1681 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 5), *Podism* (*podismus*), a measuring by feet. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 89/1 Allowing to euery souldier a larg podisme or place to stand in. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Podismus*, a term for spasm of the foot, or of the toes..: podism.

Podite (pɒ·dəit). *Zool.* [f. Gr. πούς, ποδ- foot + -ite[1].] A leg or ambulatory limb of an arthropod, esp. of a crustacean. Usually in compounds denoting a part or appendage of such a limb: see quot. 1875, and the words themselves.

1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 151 The joints have the following names; the proximal, short and thick, *coxopodite*; the next, small and conical, *basipodite*; next, cylindrical and marked by an annular constriction, *ischiopodite*; the next, longer, *meropodite*; then successively, the *carpopodite*, *propodite*, and *dactylopodite*. 1878 H. Woodward in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 635/2 These podites are usually seven-jointed, and each bears a gill on its basal-joint.

Hence **Poditic** (podi·tik) *a.*, belonging to a podite. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖**Podium** (pō·ʊdiŏm). Pl. **podia.** [L. *podium* an elevated place, balcony, ad. Gr. πόδιον, dim. of πούς, ποδ- foot.]

1. *Arch.* a. A continuous projecting base or pedestal, a stylobate. b. A raised platform surrounding the arena in an ancient amphitheatre. c. A continuous seat or bench around a room.

[1621 Coryat *Crudities* 164 (*Venice*) Euery Palace of any principall note hath a prety walke or open gallery betwixt the wall of the house and the brincke of the riuers banke... Suetonius calleth these kinde of open galleries Podia.] 1789 P. Smyth tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 149 The *podium* (the bottom part of the wall) projects at its lower extremity. 1832 Gell *Pompeiana* I. iv. 54 Along the whole runs a sort of *podium* or base. 1842–76 Gwilt *Archit.* § 233 The amphitheatre at Nismes...Its exterior wall has three stories of Tuscan pilasters on the face of the wall, the two upper whereof stand on podia. 1848 B. Webb *Cont. Ecclesiol.* 176 Standing figures .. are ranged in two rows on podia between the piers. 1850 S. Dobell *Roman* viii, Up from the podium to the beetling height I turn'd one dying look. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Mar. 4/1 The podium of the Albert Memorial is almost as fresh as the day the structure was uncovered.

2. *Anat.* and *Zool.* a. The fore or hind foot (*manus* or *pes*) of a mammal or other vertebrate; in birds, the junction of the toes, or the toes collectively. b. In compounds denoting parts of the foot of a mollusc: as Epipodium, Mesopodium, Metapodium, Propodium.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Podion*, *Podium*, applied by Illiger to the junction of the toes at the extremity of the *tarsus*, upon which the leg rests in birds; to the inferior part of the limb, comprehending, before, the *carpus*, *metacarpus*, and toes; behind, the *tarsus*, *metatarsus*, and toes in the *Mammifera*. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

3. *Bot.* A footstalk or other supporting part. (Chiefly in compounds.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Podium*, *Podus*, a stalk, or receptacle, or torus; used only in Greek compounds.

Podler (pɒ·dləɹ). *Sc.* and *north.* Also **poadler, poodler, puddler.** [An altered or differentiated form of next.] A young coal-fish: see quot. 1838.

1835 S. Oliver *Rambles Northumbld.*, etc. 23 By September they increase to about a foot in length, and are then called poodlers. 1838 Johnston in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 6. 173 When young it is called with us the Podlie; when somewhat larger the Podler; and when full grown the Coal-sey, or Black-coal-sey. 1859 W. White *Northumbld. & Border* xix. 273 Codlings and puddlers. 1875 G. C. Davies *Rambles Sch. Field-Club* xxxv. 262 Occasionally we got a gurnet or a 'poadler'.

Podley (pɒ·dli). *Sc.* Forms: 6 **podlo**, 7 **pudlo**, 7–8 **podly**, **-lay**, 8–9 **-lie**, 9 **podle**, **-ley**, **poddle**, **-lie.** [In 16th c. *podlo'* for *podlock*, early form of Pollack, q. v. (Cf. *banno'*, *banna*, *bannie*, from Bannock, *haddo'*, *haddie*, from Haddock, etc.)]

The fry or young of the coal-fish (*Pollachius* or *Merlangus carbonarius*); also, the true pollack (*Pollachius pollachius*). Cf. Podler, Pollack.

1525 in *Exc. e Libris Dom. Jac. V* (Bann. Cl.) 8 Bukez, solis, podlois. 1684 Sibbald *Scotia Illustr.* II. III. 23 *Asellus fuscus*:..a Podly. 1698 M. Martin *Voy. St. Kilda* (1749) 16 There are also..Pudloes, Herring, and many more. 1753 Maitland *Hist. Edin.* II. 189 Perches, Podlays, Skate. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* IV. 537 A few small cod, podlies, and flounders. 1806 D. Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 220 Lobsters, partans, podles. 1838 [see prec.]. 1892 Stevenson *Across the Plains* 209 The podley is hardly to be regarded as a dainty for the table. 1896 J. H. Campbell *Wild Life Scot.* 131 Among the poddles, as the young of the saithe and lythe are called.

Podo- (pɒdo), before a vowel **pod-**, a. Gr. ποδο-, combining form of πούς, ποδ- a foot, an element in terms of Natural History, etc.: e. g.

Po·dobranch (-brænk) *Zool.* [Gr. βράγχια gills], a breathing organ of crustaceans attached to the legs; a foot-gill; so **Podobranchial** (-brænkiăl) *a.*, of or pertaining to podobranchs or foot-gills; **Podobranchiate** (-brænkiĕt) *a.*, having or provided with foot-gills (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **Po·docarp** *Bot.* [Gr. καρπός fruit], a footstalk bearing the fruit of a plant (Webster *Suppl.* 1879). **Podocarpous** *a.*, *Bot.*, of or akin to the genus *Podocarpus*, N.O. *Taxaceæ*, containing coniferous trees of tropical Asia and Australasia. **Podoce·phalous** *a.*, *Bot.* [Gr. κεφαλή head], bearing a head of flowers on a long footstalk. ‖**Podogynium** (-dgi·niŏm) *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. γυνή female], = Basigynium; so **Po·dogyn, -gyne** [F. *podogyne*], in same sense; **Podogynous** (-pɒ·dginəs) *a.*; **Podo·logy** [F. *podologie*], the science which treats

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of the foot; also, a treatise on the foot; so **Podo·logist.** **Po·domancy** [Gr. *μαντεία* divination], divination from signs derived from inspection of the feet (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895). **Podo·meter** = PEDOMETER 1. †**Podo·metry**: see quots. **Po·doscaph** [Gr. *σκάφος* ship], a canoe-shaped float attached to the foot, or a pair of these, for moving on water; also, a water-velocipede, or boat propelled by treadles like a bicycle; hence **Po·doscapher.** **Podo·scopy** = *podomancy.* **Podosomatous** (-sō^{a}·mătəs) *a.*, *Zool.*, of or pertaining to the *Podosomata* or sea-spiders, an order of *Arthropoda* having long many-jointed legs; syn. with *Pycnogonidæ.* **Po·dosperm** *Bot.* [Gr. *σπέρμα* seed], the stalk of a seed; = FUNICULUS 3. **Podosto·matous** *a.*, *Zool.* [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], belonging to the *Podostomata*, a group of *Arthropoda* characterized by having a foot-like mouth. ‖ **Podothe·ca** *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *θηκή* sheath], the scaly leg-covering of a bird or reptile; also, the sheath covering the leg of an insect; hence **Podothe·cal** *a.*

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 182 The epipodite (so-called) of the first maxilliped represents the base, stem and lamina of a *podobranch. 1888 J. S. GARDNER in *Nature* XXV. 229/1 There are fruits from Sheppey which I believe to be *podocarpous, one at least seeming identical with *P[odocarpus] elata* of Queensland. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Podocephalus*.., applied to plants that have flowers united into heads borne upon long peduncles ..; *podocephalous. 1879 in WEBSTER *Suppl.* 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Podogynium*, ..a fleshy and solid projection which..serves to support the ovary..; a *podogyne. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Podogyn*, shortened form of the word *Podogynium.* 1828 *Art Preserv. Feet* Pref. 7 Diseases of the Nails, Immoderate Perspiration of the Feet, &c...which merit the attention of the *Podologist. *Ibid.* Pref. 6 It might .. be ranked under the new title of *Podology, embracing the whole Art of Preserving the Feet. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, **Podometer*, or *Pedometer.* 1775 in ASH. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Podemetry*, foot measure, or a measuring by the foot. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Podimetry*, (Greek) a measuring by the foot. 1693 RYMER *Short View Tragedy* 119 They must have played bare foot: the spectators would not have been content without seeing their Podometry. 1858 *Chamb. Jrnl.* X. 349/2 Heer Ochsner of Rotterdam..astonished his countrymen by appearing on the Maas, wearing a *podoscaph fifteen feet long on each foot, and holding a pole, flattened at one end as a paddle, in his hand. 1864 in WEBSTER. [1868 *Lond. Society* Nov. 414 The latest novelty in the velocipede line is the podoscaphe or vélocipède-marin.] 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Podoscaph*, a foot boat; one in which canoe-shaped floats are attached to or support the feet. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 6/3 It bears the peculiar name of podoscaph, and is a sort of tiny raft. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 4/2 The treatises also contain occasional digressions on onychomancy,..*podoscopy, spasmatomancy. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 235 A species..of the curious group of *podosomatous crustaceans, resembling a transparent spider, without head or body. 1819 LINDLEY tr. *Richard's Obs. Fruits & Seeds* 22 When a seed bends back suddenly in a direction contrary to its *podosperm..it is *reclined* by its proper direction. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 234 A fully developed ovule is usually attached to the placenta by a short stalk, called the funiculus, podosperm, or umbilical cord. 1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 46 The naked part of the leg is covered, like the bill, by a hardened, thickened, modified integument, which varies in texture between corneous and leathery. This is called the *podotheca. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 511 The *podotheca* or covering of the tarsus. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Podothecal.

Podophthalmate (pɒdɒfθæ·lmĕt), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *πούς, ποδ-* foot + *ὀφθαλμός* eye + -ATE 2.] Having the eye at the end of a movable stalk, stalk-eyed; of or pertaining to the stalk-eyed crustaceans. So †**Podophtha·lma, -tha·lmia, -thalma·ta** [mod.L. pl.], an order of Crustacea, including those with eyes set on movable footstalks, as crabs and lobsters; **Podophtha·lmian,** *a.*, pertaining to the *Podophthalmia*; *sb.*, a member of the *Podophthalmia*; **Podophtha·lmatous, Podophtha·lmic,** *adjs.* = *podophthalmate*; **Podophtha·lmite,** the distal joint of the eye-stalk in podophthalmate Crustacea; hence **Podophthalmi·tic** *a.*; **Podophtha·lmous** *a.* = *podophthalmate.*

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 762/1 A corresponding structure is observed in certain Podophthalmia. *Ibid.* 756/1 This dorsal shield..occurs among the whole of the Podophthalmians. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 442 In the two highest orders of Crustacea, hence called Podophthalmia, the eyes are placed at the extremity of moveable pedicles articulated with the first cephalic ring of the external skeleton. 1855 GOSSE *Marine Zool.* I. 116 Among the *Podophthalma*, or Stalk-eyed Crustacea, the Shrimps or Sand-raisers .. burrow in sand, mostly in shallow water. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 990 *Podophthalmous*, applied by Desmarest and Leach to a vast number of the Crustaceae, having the eyes placed at the extremity of a mobile peduncle. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 713 The Podophthalmata, or Stalk-eyed Crustaceans. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 369 The organisation of the Stomatopoda is more Edriophthalmian..than Podophthalmian. *Ibid.* 315 The peduncles of the eye..are composed of two joints, a small proximal basiophthalmite, and a larger terminal podophthalmite. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 265 A point of affinity to the Podophthalmate Malacostraca. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* vi. 341 Podophthalmatous Crustacea.

Podophyllous (pɒdɒfi·ləs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ποδο-*, PODO- + *φύλλον* leaf + -OUS.]

1. *Entom.* Having, as some insects, compressed leaf-like locomotive organs or feet.

1858 in MAINE *Expos. Lex.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. *Zool.* In *podophyllous tissue*, the layer of tissue composed of leaf-like vascular lamellæ beneath the coronary cushion of a horse's hoof.

1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Podophyllum** (pɒdɒfi·lŏm). [mod. Bot. L., f. Gr. *ποδο-*, PODO- + *φύλλον* leaf.] **a.** *Bot.* A genus of *Ranunculaceæ* with two known species, *P. peltatum* of eastern N. America, and *P. Emodi* of the Himalayas, having long thick creeping rhizomes, large long-stalked palmately lobed leaves, and a solitary white flower. **b.** *Pharm.* The dried rootstock of *P. peltatum.* Also *attrib.* Hence **Podophy·llic** *a. Chem.*, of or pertaining to podophyllum; esp. in *podophyllic acid*, a crystalline acid obtained from podophyllin; **Podophy·llin** *Chem.*, a yellow bitter resin having cathartic properties, obtained from the dried rhizome of *P. peltatum*; = *resin of podophyllum.*

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Table I. (1788) 292 *Podophyllum*, Duck's-Foot, or May Apple. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (1855) s. v., The root or rhizoma, *Podophyllum* (Ph. U. S.), is purgative in the dose of 20 grains. 1863 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 457 The action of podophyllin is favourably contrasted with that of calomel. 1866 AITKEN *Pract. Med.* II. 53 Podophyllin. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 183 The resin or Podophylline is a pale greenish-brown amorphous powder. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 471 Podophyllum acts as a purgative like jalap, but more slowly and more continuously.

‖ **Podostemon** (pɒdɒ$_{1}$stī·mŏn). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. PODO- + Gr. *στήμων*, taken as = stamen: from the two stamens with filaments united for about half their length.] The typical genus of the N.O. *Podostemaceæ*, comprising moss-like aquatic herbs with apetalous flowers, natives chiefly of S. America. So **Podostemaceous** (-ē·ʃəs) *a.*, belonging to this order; **Podoste·mad** [cf. ARAD], a plant of this order.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 482 Hypogynous Exogens. *Rutales*. .. *Podostemaceæ*. — Podostemads. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls.* (1873) I. xliii. 71 This stream is rapid, ..with many podostemons at the bottom. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 303 The wet stones were covered with Podostemads, herbaceous branched floating plants, with the habit of liverworts.

‖ **Podura** (pɒdi·ūə·ră). *Entom.* [mod. L. *podūra* (Linn. 1748), f. Gr. *πούς, ποδ-* foot + *οὐρά* tail.] A genus of apterous insects, having a terminal forked springing organ; hence known as spring-tails. Hence **Podu·ran,** *a.*, of or pertaining to the genus *Podura*; *sb.*, an insect of this genus or of the family *Poduridæ*; so **Podu·rid** *a.* and *sb.*; **Podu·roid** *a.*, having the form or character of the *Poduridæ.*

1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 129 Pray look at these scales of the podura in the engiscope. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* xii. (1872) 498 In one curious family, that of the Poduras or Spring-tails, the leap is accomplished by the sudden extension of the tail. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 58 The Podura scale appears to be a compound structure. 1883 LESLIE *Nordenskiold's Voy. Vega* 60 Arachnids, acarids, and podurids occur most plentifully.

Po·dware. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7–9 **podder.** [Of uncertain origin: cf. CODWARE, 1398–1699, and PEDWARE, 1577–1706.

The first element suggests POD of pease, beans, etc.; but this is not known till nearly a century later than *podware*, which moreover in quot. 1584 is not applied to pulse or podded plants, and in quot. 1677 has not necessarily such a sense. In quot. 1736 the word is associated with *pod.*]

Field crops; fodder for cattle; in later use app. pulse, or plants having pods (= CODWARE).

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XII. vi. (1886) 179 [They] suffocate and spoile .. grasse, greene corne, and ripe corne, and all other podware. 1617 in *Archæol. Cant.* (1902) XXV. 15 Robert Terry [presented] for profaning of the Sabbath Day, by binding barley, and powting [=stacking] of podder, upon the Sabbath. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 153 Dill or Lentills, in poor stone-brash land, which are a good podware for cattle. 1736 J. LEWIS *Hist. Thanet* Gloss. s. v. *Libbit*, The hagister..was in the poddergrotten. *Ibid.*, *Podder*, podware; beans, peas, tares or vetches, or such ware as has pods. 1794 BOYS *Agric. Kent* 31 Some farmers are bound to sow wheat after beans, on land not fit to produce beans; to leave a quantity of podware gratten, for a wheat tilth on farms where some sorts of podware is the worst tilth known to sow wheat upon. [1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Podder*, a name given to beans, peas, tares, vetches, or such vegetables as have pods.]

†**Po·dy co·dy,** app. a perversion of *body of God*, in a profane oath.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxvi. 298 By the Pody Cody, I have fished fair.

Poë, variant of POI, Hawaiian food.

Poë-bird (pō^{u}·i$_{1}$bɔ̄rd). Also 8 **poy-, pue-bird.** [See quot. 1865.] The name (given by Capt. Cook, and retained in some English ornithological works) for a New Zealand bird, *Prosthemadera novæ-zelandiæ*, now called by the English settlers PARSON-BIRD (q. v.) and by the Maoris *tui.*

1777 COOK *Voy.* I. 97 Amongst the small birds I must not omit to particularise the wattle-bird, poy-bird. [In the illustration spelt *poe-bird*, and in the list of plates, *poi.*] *Ibid.* 98 The poy-bird is less than the wattle-bird. The feathers of a fine mazarine blue. *a* 1805 BOWLES *Poems* (1855) I. 120 The poe-bird flits,..With silver neck and blue enamelled wing. 1865 HOWITT *Discov. Austr.* I. vi. 111 This bird they called the Wattle-bird, and also the Poy-bird, from its having little tufts of curled hair under its throat, which they called poies, from the Otabeitan word for ear-rings. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* XXV. 470 The splendidly decorated Poe Birds. 1896 *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* (ed. 9) 237 Poë Honey-eater.

‖ **Pœcile** (pī·silē). [a. Gr. (*ἡ*) *ποικίλη* (*στόα*) the many-coloured or painted porch.] Name of a famous portico in the market-place of ancient Athens, adorned with a variety of paintings.

1819 in *Pantologia.* 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII. 139/1 The only reward Miltiades obtained after the battle of Marathon, was to have his picture drawn..and to have it hung up in the Pœcile. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 32 The Pœcile, or painted piazzas.

†**Pœcilite** (pī·siləit). *Geol. Obs.* [f. Gr. *ποικίλος* variegated + ITE 1; after F. *terrain pœcilien* (Brongniart 1829).] A name proposed for the Upper New Red Sandstone (cf. Ger. *bunter sandstein*). Hence **Pœcilitic** (pīsili·tik) *a.*, of or pertaining to the Upper New Red Sandstone formation; = POIKILITIC.

1832 W. D. CONYBEARE in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 379 The next geological group .. beneath the lias and oolites, is that.. characterized by the new red or variegated sandstone... I will venture therefore to propose the term Pœcilite .. and hence denominate the group, pœcilitic. Brongniart has already adopted the Gallicised form *Pœcilien.*

Pœcilo- (pī·silo), before a vowel **pœcil-**, from Gr. *ποικίλο-ς* many-coloured, variegated, various, a formative element in scientific terms (in some of which the form POIKILO- is preferred).

Pœ·cilohlast, Pœ·cilocyte: see POIKILO-. **Pœ·cilomere** [Gr. *μέρος* part], a part of the body of an animal in which variations of colouring tend to appear first. **Pœ·cilonym** [Gr. *ὄνομα, ὄνυμα* name], one of various names for the same thing; a synonym (*Cent. Dict.* cites Wilder); hence **Pœcilony·mic** *a.*, having a variety of names; **Pœcilo·nymy. Pœ·cilopod** [Gr. *πούς, ποδ-* foot] *Zool.*, a member of the *Pœcilopoda*, in Latreille's classification (now abandoned), a division of *Crustacea* distinguished by limbs of varied form and functions, e. g. prehensory, ambulatory, branchial, and natatory; hence **Pœcilo·podous** *a.* **Pœcilothe·rmal, Pœcilothe·rmic:** see POIKILO-.

1905 *Athenæum* 18 Mar. 342/1 That colour-variations tended to appear first of all on certain definite parts of the body, and that these parts, to which the name '*pœcilomeres' had been given, were common to mammals and birds alike. 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 528/2 An unusually complete combination of *pœcilonymic ambiguities. *Ibid.* 517/1 Terminological variety, such as occurs in the passages quoted, may be expressed by the single word, *pœcilonymy. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiv. 22 The *Pœcilopods differ [from the Branchiopods] by the different structure and uses of their legs, which are not branching. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1308 Characteristic species of Pœcilopods.

Poed, Poeir, obs. forms of POOD, POWER.

Poele, obs. var. of POLE *sb.*

Poem (pō^{u}·ĕm). Also 6–7 **poeme.** [a. F. *poème* (in Oresme 14th c.), ad. L. *poēma* (in Plautus), a. Gr. *πόημα* (4th c. B.C.), early variant of *ποίημα*, thing made or created, work, fiction, poetical work, f. *ποιεῖν* (early variant *ποεῖν*) to make. (If *ποίημα* had been the form introduced, the L. would have been *pœēma.*)

The word *poem* was app. not in use till about the middle of the 16th c.; the sense was previously, from 14th c., expressed by POESY, sense 2.]

1. 'The work of a poet, a metrical composition' (Johnson); 'a work in verse' (Littré); a composition of words expressing facts, thoughts, or feelings in poetical form; a piece of poetry.

In addition to the metrical or verse form, critics have generally held that in order to deserve the name of 'poem', the theme and its treatment must possess qualities which raise it above the level of ordinary prose. Cf. quots. 1575, 1689, 1841, and see POETRY.

1548 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Poema*..a poetes inuencion, a poeme [*ed.* 1538 *Poema*..a poetes warke]. 1568 T. HOWELL (*title*) The Arbor of Amitie; wherin is comprised pleasant Poems and pretie Poesies. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Notes Eng. Verse* § 1 in *Steele Glas*, etc. (Arb.) 31 The first and most necessarie poynt..meete to be considered in making of a delectable poeme is this, to ground it upon some fine inuention. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 23 And may not I..say that the holy Dauids Psalmes are a diuine Poem? 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. 1641 II. 126 Even one alone verse sometimes makes a perfect Poeme. *Ibid.*, These three voices differ, as the thing done, the doing, and the doer; the thing fain'd, the faining and the fainer; so the *Poeme*, the *Poesy*, and the *Poet.* 1689–90 TEMPLE *Ess. Poetry* Wks. 1731 I. 236 The Frame and Fabrick of a true Poem, must have something both sublime and just, amazing and agreeable. — *Ess. Learning* Ibid. I. 298 The Language is but the Colouring; 'tis the Conception, the Invention, the Judgment, that give the Life and Spirit, as well as Beauty and Force, to a Poem. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Poem*, a Piece of Poetry, a Composition in Verse, a Copy of Verses. 1736 SHERIDAN in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 181, I have written a little pretty birth-day poem against St. Andrew's day, which..I intend for Faulkner to publish. 1848 WHATELY in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 290/1 Any composition in verse, (and none that is not,) is

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always called, whether good or bad, a Poem, by all who have no favourite hypothesis to maintain. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Poet* Wks. (Bohn) I. 157 It is not metres, but a metre-making argument, that makes a poem. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. Notes 319 Everything in this poem is perfect, thought and expression, Rhythm; but one thing it lacks: 'tis not a poem at all.

b. *transf.* (or in more general sense): Applied to a composition which, without the form, has some quality or qualities in common with poetry.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 28 Xenophon, who did imitate so excellently.. the portraiture of a iust Empire vnder the name of Cyrus, (as Cicero sayth of him) made therein an absolute heroicall Poem. 1873 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* III. xxxiv. 6 Do you know what a play is? or what a poem is? or what a novel is?..You had better first, for clearness' sake, call all the three 'poems', for all the three are so, when they are good, whether written in verse or prose.

2. *fig.* Something (other than a composition of words) of a nature or quality akin or likened to that of poetry (with various implications, as artistic or orderly structure, noble expression, ideal beauty or gracefulness, etc.).

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 270 He who would not be frustrate of his hope to write well hereafter in laudable things, ought him selfe to be a true Poem, that is a composition and patterne of the best and honourablest things. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 421 There being as much continued and coherent Sence..in this Real Poem of the World, as there is in any Phantastick Poem made by men. 1843 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 108 We shall have no need to write poetry—our life will be a real poem. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 24 The Celts ..gave to the seas and mountains names which are poems, and imitate the pure voices of nature. 1899 W. R. INGE *Chr. Mysticism* 47 The world is the poem of the Word to the glory of the Father.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *poem-book, -maker, -play.*

1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (1807) II. 268 The public did not concern itself about the poem, or the poem-maker. *c* 1843 CARLYLE *Hist. Sk. Jas. I & Chas. I* (1898) 138 A small brown Poem-Book, not without merit. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xlvii, 'The Royal Poet' straightway put in type His poem-prophecy.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Po·emet, Po·emlet** [see -ET, -LET], a small or short poem; **Po·eming**, composing or reciting of poems.

1799 W. TAYLOR *Let. to Southey* 4 Jan. in Robberds *Mem.* I. 244 A regular receptacle for those *poemets..which aspire only to a summer's existence. 1871 H. B. FORMAN *Living Poets* 210 We have a great number of these 'poemets', bearing no traces whatever of the triviality of occasional verses. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 84. 2/2 Loud Tawkings and *Poemings. 1887–9 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* II. 369 Many of her verses she set to music, especially one little *poemlet, which I remember to this day.

Poema·tic, *a. nonce-wd.* [ad. Gr. *ποιηματικ-ός* (Plut.) poetical.] Of the nature of a poem.

c 1819 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) II. 321 Conscious of the inferiority, the too poematic *minus*-dramatic nature of his versification.

Poemell, obs. form of POMMEL.

Pœnal(l, obs. form of PENAL.

Pœne, obs. var. PAIN, after L. *pœna* (B. Jonson).

Poephagous (pŏ,ĭ·făgəs), *a. Zool. rare.* [f. mod.L. *Poëphaga*, neut. pl. (ad. Gr. *ποηφάγος* (Arist.) eating grass or herbs, f. *πόα* grass + *-φάγος* eating) + -OUS.] Eating grass or herbs, herbivorous; *spec.* belonging to the division *Poephaga* of marsupials.

1866 OWEN *Vertebr. Anim.* III. 294 Some palæontologists ..have been led astray in .. referring it to the 'Poephagous Potoroos and Kangaroos'.

Poer, obs. form of POOR, POWER.

‖ **Poe·sis.** *Obs.* The Greek and Latin word for POESY, formerly sometimes used by English writers.

1567 DRANT *Horace* To Rdr., We write Poesis apace, and of all handes, sum wyth more, and sum with lesse learnynge. 1613 W. SHIPTON *Elegy on Sir T. Overbury* O.'s Wks. (1856) 11 This cynosure in neat poesis.

Poeste, var. of POUSTIE *Obs.*, power.

Poesy (pō·ĭ·ĕsi), *sb. arch.* Forms: *α.* 4 **poysi**, 4–5 **poisie**, 4–6 **poysee**, **-ie**, **-ye**, 5 **poise**, **-ei**, **poyse**, **poyesye**, 6 **poisee**, **poysy**. *β.* 5–7 **poesie**, **-ye**, 6 **poesi**, **poezi**, 5– **poesy**. See also POSY. [a. OF. *poesie* (*c* 1335 in Godef. *Compl.*) = Pr., Sp., Pg., It. *poesia*, Common Romanic formation for L. *pŏēsis* poetry, a poem, a. Gr. *πόησις*, early variant of *ποίησις* a making, creation, poetry, a poem. *Poesy* and *poet* occur earlier than *poetry* and *poem.*]

1. = POETRY. **a.** Poetical work or composition; poems collectively or generally; poetry in the concrete, or as a form of literature. (In early use sometimes including composition in prose, esp. works of imagination or fiction: cf. POEM 1 b, POET 1 b, c, POETRY 2.) Now an archaic or poetical synonym of *poetry*.

13.. *Min. Poems fr. Vern. MS.* lv. vii. 73 Salamon seide in his poysi, He holdeþ wel betere wiþ an hounde Þat is lykyng and Ioly,..Þen be a Leon,..Cold and ded. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 406 Thanne piped pees of poysye a note. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 148 Ovide .. tolde a tale in Poesie, Which toucheth unto Jelousie. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 418 As put is in poise and prikkit be Ouyd. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* 108 b, The perfeccion that poesie, paintyng, and writing, is now brought vnto. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 49 It is not ryming and versing, that maketh Poesie. One may bee a Poet without versing, and a versifier without Poetry. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. iv. § 1. 1636 DENHAM *Destr. Troy* Pref. (1656) A iij, Poesy is of so subtle a spirit, that in pouring out of one Language into another, it will all evaporate. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 14 The Satirical poesy of the Greeks. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 405 Among the arts of English poesie, the most ample and most curious is an anonymous work. 1883 *Congregationalist* Mar. 265 The Book of Psalms ..is the Paradise of Devotion, the Holy Land of poesy.

b. Poetry in the abstract, or as an art. **c.** Faculty or skill of poetical composition.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 79 O pierlesse Poesye, where is then the place? 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. i. (Arb.) 79 Poesie is a skill to speake & write harmonically. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. 1641 II. 125 A Poeme..is the worke of the Poet..Poesy is his skill, or Crafte of making. 1686 DRYDEN *Ode Anne Killigrew* 57 O gracious God! how far have we Profaned thy heavenly gift of Poesy! 1807 OPIE in *Lect. Paint.* ii. (1848) 273 Painting..has been called mute poesy. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* ii. 29 In *Lycidas* (1637) we have reached the high-water mark of English Poesy and of Milton's own production.

2. (with *a* and *pl.*) †**a.** A poetical composition; a poem. (In early use often in more general sense: An inventive or imaginative composition.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 124 Þei prechen cronyclis & poisies & newe fyndynges of hem self. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 143 He made wonder poysies as it were of alle þe stories of holy write. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xii. (MS. Digby 230) lf. 67 b/2 He reherced many poysies. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/1 Poyse, *poema.* 1552 HULOET s.v., He that maketh such poesies or Balades. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 5 [She] pronounced a proper poezi in English rime and meeter. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 9 Holding them but as diuine poesies. *a* 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* I. (1728) 194 Thymætes..wrote a poesy called Phrygia. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* II. iii, George of Clarence hath some pretty taste in the arts and poesies.

†**b.** *pl.* Poetical expressions or ideas. *Obs. rare.*

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. vii. (Skeat) I. 57 Thy wordes may nat be queynt, ne of subtel maner understandinge. Freel-witted people supposen in suche poesies to be begyled.

†**3.** A motto or short inscription (often metrical, and usually in patterned or formal language): = POSY 1, q. v. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 65 And for youre poyesye these lettres v. ye take, Of this name Maria, only for his sake. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 65 b, The tente was replenished and decked with this poysie [1568 GRAFTON poesie], 'After busie laboure commeth victorious reste'. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiii. 172 b, There was also a superscripcion or poisee written on the toppe of the crosse, derectely ouer his head, in Greke, in Latin, and Hebrue letters. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 450 Out of the very same old word .. is framed his Poesie, or woorde upon his armes (Ic Dien) I serve. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 148, 151. 1602 — *Ham.* III. ii. 162 Is this a Prologue, or the Poesie of a Ring? 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 975/4 A Wedding Ring with this Poesie ('In thee my Choice, I do rejoyce').

†**4.** A bunch of flowers, a nosegay: = POSY 2.

1572 GASCOIGNE (*title*) A Hundreth sundrie Flowres bounde up in one small Poesie. 1629 R. HILL *Pathw. Piety* (ed. Pickering) I. 146 They do offer a poesy of flowers. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 64/1 Sweet William is (as it were) many Pinks growing together like a Poesy.

5. *attrib.*

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* Prol. 25 There ben some that speken their poysye mater in Frenche, of whiche speche the Frenche men have as good a fantasye as we have in hering of Frenche mennes English. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 151 The banqueting stuff..spread out on painted trenchers and 'poesie roundels'.

Hence **Po·esy** *v. intr.* (*rare*), to compose or recite poetry; to speak or write poetically.

1819 KEATS *Isabella* ix, So said, his erewhile timid lips grew bold, And poesied with hers in dewy rhyme.

Poet (pō·ĕt). Forms: 4–5 **poyete**, 4–6 **poete**, 5 **poiet**, **poyte**, 5–6 **poite**, **poiett**, **poyet**, 4– **poet**. [ME. *poete*, *poyete*, a. OF. *poete* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *poète*, ad. L. *poēta* (Plaut.), ad. Gr. *ποιητής*, early variant of *ποιητής* maker, author, poet (cf. MAKER 5), f. *ποεῖν*, *ποιεῖν* to make, create, produce. (An early Gr. word in L.; if introduced at a later period, the form would have been *pœēta.*)]

1. One who composes poetry; a writer of poems; an author who writes in verse. (The ordinary current use; but now usually implying more or less of the sense of c.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8531 (Cott.) Homer þe poet [*v. r.* poete], þat was sa rijf, Liued in þis king dauid lijf. 1388 WYCLIF *Acts* xvii. 28 As also summe of 3oure poetis seiden, And we ben also the kynde of hym. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 680/23 *Hic poeta*, a poyte. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 204 Sekys poece [= poets'] tayllys. 1526 TINDALE *Tit.* i. 12 Won..which was a poyet of their owne. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* viii. 2 Skorner of poitis and sklanderus knaif! 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 146 In Fez there are diuers most excellent poets, which make verses in thair owne mother toong. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Poet*, a verse maker. 1623 COCKERAM, *Poet*, one that writeth well in verse. 1665 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesy* (1889) 67 Shakespeare..was the man who of all modern, and perhaps ancient poets, had the largest and most comprehensive soul. 1755 JOHNSON, *Poet* .. a writer of poems, one who writes in measure. 1765 GRAY *Shaks.* 6 Fumbling baronets and poets small. 1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* 30 The poets have not all avoided the hiatus with equal care. 1876 STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* 281 She [Miss Rossetti] is a poet of a profound and serious cast.

†**b.** Formerly (after Gr. and L. use), in more general sense: One who makes or composes works of literature; an author, writer. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 129 Plato þe Poyete I [Studie] put him furste to Boke. 1377 *Ibid.* B. XII. 260 þus þe poete [Aristotle] preues þat þe pecok for his fetheres is reuerenced. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 306 All þat poites haue pricket of his prise dedis, I haue no tome for to telle. *Ibid.* 9075 Ne noght put in our proses by poiettes of old. 1621 CORYAT *Crudities* 319 Cornelius Nepos an eloquent Poet in the time of Cicero. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. 163 The soul, ..in sleep or dreams,..seems to be surprized with unexpected answers and reparties, though it self were all the while the poet and inventor of the whole fable. 1755 JOHNSON, *Poet*, an inventor, an author of fiction; [etc.].

c. In select or emphatic sense: A writer in verse (or sometimes, in extended use, in elevated prose) distinguished by special imaginative or creative power, insight, sensibility, and faculty of expression. (Cf. POETRY 3 c.)

1530 PALSGR. 256/1 Poet, a connyng man, *poete.* 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiii, Semblably they that make verses, expressynge therby none other lernynge but the crafte of versifyeng, be nat of auncient writers named poetes, but onely called versifyers. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 25 Onely the Poet..lifted vp with the vigor of his owne inuention, dooth growe in effect, another nature, in making things either better then Nature bringeth forth, or quite a newe formes such as neuer were in Nature. *Ibid.* 29 That fayning notable images of vertues, vices, or what els, with that delightfull teaching which must be the right describing note to know a Poet by. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* V. i. 12 The Poets eye in a fine frenzy rolling, Doth glance from heauen to earth, from earth to heauen. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* II. iii, Euery man, that writes in verse is not a Poet. 1636 — *Discov.* Wks. 1641 II. 125 Hence he is call'd a Poet, not hee which writeth in measure only, but that fayneth and formeth a fable, and writes things like the Truth. 1806 WORDSW. *Personal Talk* iv, The Poets, who on earth have made us heirs Of truth and pure delight by heavenly lays! 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) I. 80 Whom, then, shall we call poets? Those who are so constituted, that emotions are the links of association by which their ideas, both sensuous and spiritual, are connected together. 1844 LONGF. *Rain in Summer* 61 These, and far more than these, The Poet sees! ..He can behold Things manifold That have not yet been wholly told. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. i. § 14 The power of assembling, by the help of the imagination, such images as will excite these feelings [of 'noble emotion'], is the power of the poet or literally of the 'Maker'. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* viii. 249 Aristophanes is essentially a poet—a poet in what we are apt to call the modern sense of the word—a poet, that is to say, endowed with original intuitions into nature, and with the faculty of presenting to our minds the most varied thoughts and feelings in language uniformly beautiful, as the creatures of an exuberant and self-swayed fancy.

d. Hence occas., by further extension, applied rhetorically in a similar sense to one who practises any of the fine arts.

1839 tr. *Lamartine's Trav. East* 27/1 The poet,..—and by poet I mean whoever creates ideas in bronze, in stone, in prose, in words, or in rhymes—the poet stirs up only what is imperishable in nature and in the human heart. 1874 F. CROWEST (*title*) The Great Tone-Poets, being short memoirs of the greater Musical Composers.

e. *Poet-in-ordinary*, a poet ordinarily employed (after *physician-in-ordinary*, etc., ORDINARY *sb.* 18 b). *Poet-laureate*: see LAUREATE *a.* 2 b.

c 1386–1843 [see LAUREATE *a.* 2 b]. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* i, Godson of the great earl, and poet-in-ordinary to the band. 1894 A. BIRRELL *Ess.* xiv. 159 Spenser is sometimes [erroneously] reckoned amongst the Poets Laureate.

Hence **Poet-laureateship** = LAUREATESHIP **a.**

c 1836 in *Byron's Wks.* (1846) 523/2 Pye, the predecessor of Mr. Southey in the poet-laureateship, died in 1813. 1874 C. GIBBON *Casquet of Lit.* V. 358/2 Thomas Warton.. obtained the poet-laureateship in 1785.

f. *fig.* Applied to a singing bird.

a 1748 THOMSON *Ode*, O nightingale! best poet of the grove. 1892 TENNYSON *Throstle* i, Summer is coming, summer is coming, I know it, I know it, I know it...Yes, my wild little Poet.

g. A scholar in the poetry class: see POETRY 6.

1679 *Trials of White & Other Jesuits* 47, *Parry.* I was a Student there, a Poet.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** appositive (= 'that is a poet'), as *poet-actor, -artist, -bird,* †*-bounce* (BOUNCE *sb.*[1] 4 b), *-boy, -dramatist, -historian, -humorist, -musician, -novelist, -painter, -pilgrim, -ploughman, -preacher, -priest, -princess, -saint, -satirist, -seer, -singer,* †*sucker* (= 'sucking' poet), *-thinker, -warrior, -woman*, etc. etc. **b.** Of or pertaining to a poet, as *poet-craft, -heart, -nectar, -song, -soul*, etc.; so *poet-wise* adv. **c.** objective, etc., as †*poet-ape* (one who apes a poet), *-hater, -whipper, -worship.* **d.** instrumental, etc., as *poet-haunted, -hymned* adjs.; *poet-like* adj. and adv.

1867 *Cornh. Mag.* XV. 666 The stage whereon the *poet-actor was enacting the counterfeit presentment of a king. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 71 The cause why it [Poesie] is not esteemed in Englande, is the fault of *Poet-apes, not Poets. 1817–18 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 1119 The nightingale..the *poet-bird. 1632 BROME *Novella* Prol., Those *Poet-Bowncos that write English Greeke. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* VIII. iii, A dream that had hovered over the *poet-boy. 1863 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 354 A controversy ..lost in the mysteries of *poetcraft. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 48 Not onely in these *Mysomousoi*, *Poet-haters, but in all that kinde of people, who seek a prayse by dispraysing others. 1895 MARIE CORELLI *Sorrows of Satan* xxxiii, The beautiful autumnal woods of *poet-haunted

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Warwickshire. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Lady Geraldine's Courtship* Concl. viii, Is no woman far above me Found more worthy of thy *poet-heart than such a one as I? 1897 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 331 The poet-satirist succeeds the *poet-humorist. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* vi. 7 Yet dooth not David enlarge his sorowe *Poetlike. 1842 Tennyson *Edwin Morris* 27 Poet-like he spoke. 1839 Clough *Early Poems* ii. 19 A fount Of the true *poet-nectar whence to fill The golden urns of verse. 1892 Zangwill *Childr. Ghetto* I. 164, I sing .. the restoration of our land, and become the *poet-patriot of my people. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Vis. Poets* Concl. ii, That same green forest where had gone The *poet-pilgrim. 1886 Blackie in *19th Cent.* Apr. 534 The great *poet-ploughman of Scotland. 1821 Byron *Elegy on Keats* ii, The *poet-priest Milman (So ready to kill man). 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* III. 256 If that strange *Poet-princess with her grand Imaginations might at all be won. 1645 R. Stable *Elegy on Quarles, Sol. Recant.* 64 A *Poet-saint he was. 1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* xxi, All were silent, for the *poet-singer was a favourite. 1828 Carlyle *Misc., Burns* (1857) I. 200 A true *Poet-soul, for it needs but to be struck, and the sound it yields will be music. 1614 B. Jonson *Bart. Fair* I. i, Gi' mee the man, can..giue the law to all the Poets, and *Poet-suckers i' Towne, because they are the Players Gossips. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 47, I imagine, it falleth out with these *Poet-whyppers, as with some good women, who often are sicke, but in fayth they cannot tel where. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Vis. Poets* cvii, And Sappho .. O *poet-woman! 1856 — *Aur. Leigh* v. 545 They sound strange As .. lovely *poet-words grown obsolete. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xx. (1852) 370 There is a *poet-worship, one of other Which is idolatry, and not the true Love-service of the soul to God.

e. Combinations with *poets'* or *poet's*: **poets' cassia**, the fragrant shrub anciently called *cassia*, supposed to be *Osyris alba* (see Cassia[1] 3); **Poets' Corner**, (*a*) name for a part of the south transept of Westminster Abbey, which contains the graves and monuments of several distinguished poets (called, in the *Spectator* 1711, 'the poetical Quarter': see Poetical *a.* 1); (*b*) applied humorously to a part of a newspaper or other periodical containing short poetical contributions; **poets' narcissus**, the common white narcissus, *N. poeticus*; **poets' rosemary** = *poets' cassia*.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 *Poet's Cassia, *Osyris.* 1765 Falconer *Demag.* 235 While his demure Welch goat, with lifted hoof, In *Poet's corner hangs each flimsy woof. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 417 An iron gate opens into the south cross isle; which from the number of monuments erected therein to celebrated English poets, has obtained the name of *The Poets Corner*. 1785 Crabbe *Newspaper* ad fin., The Poet's Corner is the place they choose, A fatal nursery for an infant Muse; Unlike that Corner where true Poets lie. 1881 *Antiquary* Oct. 137 Westminster Abbey: a Study on Poets' Corner. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* III. vi. 1110 The *Poets Rosemarie or Gardrobe, Casia Poetica L'Obelij. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 Poet's Rosemary, *Osyris.*

Poetaster (pōu·ètæ·stəɹ). [a. med. or mod.L. *poëtaster* (Erasmus *Let.* 25 Mar. 1521), in It. and Sp. *poetastro*, obs. F. *poetastre* (1554 in Sainte-Palaye): see Poet and -aster.] A petty or paltry poet; a writer of poor or trashy verse; a rimester.

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, Madam Moria..is like one of your ignorant poetasters of the time. 1601 — (*title*) The Poetaster; or, His Arraignment. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xvii. (1632) 359, I know a Poetaster, gainst whom both weake and strong,..affirme and say, he hath no skil or judgement in Poesie. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 358 Besides all this, He serv'd his Master In quality of Poetaster: And Rhimes appropriate could make, To ev'ry month in th'Almanack. 1762–72 Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 15 One Robert Whitehall, a poetaster of that age, wrote a poem called Urania, or a description of the painting at the top of the Theatre at Oxford. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 369 An envious poetaster demonstrated that Venice Preserved ought to have been hooted from the stage. 1883 J. Hawthorne *Dust* I. 201 There are always poetasters enough; but of great poets .. there are never so many as not to leave room for one or two more.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Poeta·stering** *sb.* and *a.*, acting the poetaster, composing poor or feeble verse; **Poeta·sterism, Poeta·stery, -try**, the work of a poetaster, feeble verse or versification; **Poeta·stress**, a female poetaster; **Poeta·stric, -ical** (also, erroneously, **poetastic, -tical**) *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a poetaster.

1695 Cotton tr. *Martial* II. lxxxvi. (1860) 127 Make not the echo in my verses play, After the Grecian poetastering way! 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 645 Examples .. drawn from Italianized poetasterisms. 1830 Mackintosh *Rev. of* 1688, Wks. 1846 II. 223 Mrs. Behn, a loose and paltry poetastress of that age. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 38 Fitzgerald is insulted as much for his politics as his poetastery. 1845 Thackeray *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 83 Away with all poetastering at dinner-parties. 1858 *N. Y. Tribune* 13 Feb. 4/4 May some good genius save them from such poetastical platitudes! 1864 Webster, *Poetastry.* 1867 W. C. Hazlitt *Offspring Th. in Solit.* (1884) 232 The foregoing proverbial poemet or poetastrical proverb. 1893 *Temple Bar Mag.* XCIX. 295 His father thought his poetastic mother a fool. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 205 No more poetry or even poetastery for me.

Po·etdom. *rare.* [f. Poet + -dom.] The condition or status of a poet; poetship.

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Nov. 2/2 Giving him no claim even to the honour of minor poetdom.

Poete·sque, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -esque.] Suitable for a poem.

a 1849 H. Coleridge *Ess.* (1851) II. 225 Happiness is not very picturesque, or poetesque either, far less dramatic, for it is serious without being tragic.

Poetess (pōu·ètès). [f. Poet + -ess. So It. *poetessa* (Florio 1598), F. *poétesse* (1642 in Hatz.-Darm.), Sp. *poetisa*, etc.] A female poet; a woman who composes poetry.

1530 Tindale *Answ. More* xvi. (Parker Soc.) 92 Our lady hath .. emptied her of much high learning, which, as a goodly poetess, she uttered in rhymes. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 186 The heauenly deuises of the delitious Poetesse Sappho. 1748 Lady Luxborough *Let. to Shenstone* 28 Apr., I am no Poetess; which reproachful name I would avoid, even if I were capable of acquiring it. 1830 Wordsw. in Chr. Wordsw. *Mem.* (1851) II. 226 British poetesses make but a poor figure in the 'Poems by Eminent Ladies'. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* v. 129 Among the ancients Sappho enjoyed a unique renown. She was called 'the poetess', as Homer was called 'the poet'.

Poethood (pōu·ètˌhud). [f. Poet + -hood.] The position or status of poet; the domain or fraternity of poets.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 25 Give me .. the healthy, wholesome loveliness, that shines on the face of the poet-hood of Britain. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 704/2 His flourishing time of poethood and peerhood when Louis Philippe was king.

Poetic (pōˌe·tik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–7 **poetique**, 7 **-icke**, 7–8 **-ick.** [a. F. *poétique* (*a* 1400 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *poëtic-us*, a. Gr. ποητικός, ποιητικός, f. ποίη(ι)ητής Poet: see -ic. So It., Sp. *poético.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Belonging or proper to poets or poetry. In quot. 1610, Fictitious, fabulous.

Poetic Justice, Licence: see the sbs.

1530 Palsgr. 321/1 Poeticke in maners, *poetique.* 1585 James I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 13 This onely thing I earnestly requyre, That thou my veine Poetique so inspyre. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. City of God* xviii. viii. (1620) 626 Her [Minerva's] originall was vnknowne, for that of Ioues braine is absolutely poetique. *a* 1687 Waller *To Ld. Admiral* Wks. (1729) 47 With courage guard, and beauty warm, our age; And lovers fill with like poetic rage. 1693 Congreve in *Dryden's Wks.* (1701) III. Introd. 4 The God of Musick and Poetique Fires. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* I. 52 Poetic Justice, with her lifted scale. 1786 Burns *Brigs of Ayr* 38 What warm, poetic heart, but inly bleeds, And execrates man's savage, ruthless deeds! 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 127 An unjustifiable poetick licence. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* ii, 'My friend Mr. Snodgrass has a strong poetic turn', said Mr. Pickwick. 1881 Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. II. ii. 185 The poetic faculty.. secures to those who have it the admiration of every person.

2. a. That is a poet.

a 1640 Day *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 37 What Perseus..spoke of the Crowe-poets .. may trewlie be said .. of vs poetickepies in this adge. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 303 The great reformer of our poetry..was the poetic Earl of Surrey.

b. Of a poet or poets.

1712–14 Pope *Rape Lock* v. 124 Markt by none but quick, poetic eyes. 1780 Cowper *Table Talk* 768 'Twould thin the ranks of the poetic tribe. 1791 — *Retired Cat* 89 A long and melancholy mew, Saluting his poetic ears. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* iii. 71 Chapman was a poet worthy of our great poetic period.

3. Of the nature of poetry; consisting of or written in verse; = Poetical 3.

1656 Sir J. M[ennis] & J. S[mith] (*title*) Musarum Delicæ: or the Muses Recreation. Conteining severall Pieces of Poetique Wit. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 38 When Prosaic Numbers are too much bound, the Stile is Poetic Prose; when Poetic Numbers are too free, it is Prosaic Poetry. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. 377 A poetic paraphrase of certain portions of the service.

b. Having the style or character proper to poetry as a fine art; poetically beautiful or elevated.

1854 Milman *Lat. Chr.* III. vi. (1864) II. 78 Producing a vast mass of what was truly poetic. 1877 Shairp *Poetic Interpr. Nat.* viii. 110 In our own day such poetic descriptions of Nature have burst the bonds of metre altogether, and filled many a splendid page of poetic or imaginative prose.

4. Relating to or dealing with poetry. (= Poetical 4.)

a 1704 T. Brown *Prol. 1st Sat. Persius* Wks. 1730 I. 51 My verse has never yet stood trial Of Poetick Smiths. 1867 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) II. 332 Wordsworth..talked a great deal; about 'poetic' correspondents of his own (i. e. correspondents for the sake of his poetry; especially one such who had sent him, from Canton, an excellent chest of tea).

5. Celebrated in poetry; affording a subject for poetry. (Cf. Historic *a.* 2.)

1742 Pope *Dunc.* IV. 489 While thro' Poetic scenes the Genius roves. 1883 Warner *Roundabout Journ.* xi. 94 When you are on the east coast of Sicily you are in the most poetic locality of the classic world.

6. In etymological sense of Gr. ποιητικός: Making, creative; relating to artistic creation. *rare.*

1872 Morris tr. *Ueberweg's Hist. Philos.* I. (Cent.), Poetic philosophy is a form of knowledge having reference to the shaping of material, or to the technically correct and artistic creation of works of art. 1885 J. Martineau *Types Eth. Th.* I. 57 [God] becomes a true Creator, with poetic function (ποιητής) as disposer of the ideas.

B. *sb.* †**1.** A writer of poetry, a poet. *Obs.*

c 1650 J. Parry *To Cleveland* C.'s Wks. (1687) 286 Where all Poeticks else may truckle under. 16.. — *Elegy on Cleveland* 40 ibid. 285 'Tis your Crime T'upbraid the State-Poeticks of this time.

2. *sing.* and *pl.* That part of literary criticism which treats of poetry; also, a treatise on poetry: applied esp. to that of Aristotle.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., Aristotle's *poetics* is a work infinitely valued...Horace, Vieta, Vossius, and Scaliger, have likewise published *poetics* in Latin. 1776 Burney *Hist. Mus.* I. Pref. 8 It is imagined that Plutarch took it either from his [Aristotle's] Treatise on Music, or the second book of his Poetics. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 335/2 Aristotle's genuine extant works may be divided into three classes: 1. Those relating to the philosophy of the mind... To this head may be referred .. his Rhetoric and Poetic: the last of which works is imperfect. 1879 M. Pattison *Milton* xiii. 200 The principle of the Aristotelean Poetic.

3. *pl.* Poetic composition; the writing of poems.

1852 Carlyle *Sterling* III. iii. (1872) 194 Our valiant friend ..was not to be repulsed from his Poetics either by the world's coldness or by mine.

Poetical (pōˌe·tikăl), *a.* [f. L. *poëticus* (see prec.) + -al: see -ical.]

1. Of, belonging to, or proper to poets or poetry. (= Poetic *a.* 1.)

Poetical Justice, Licence: see the sbs.

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 5 Here art poetical be shewed. 1530 Palsgr. 44 Whiche auctors do rather by a lycence poetycall. 1654 Trapp *Comm. Job* xxxviii. 19 These are Poetical terms likewise. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 26 ₱ 4 In the poetical Quarter [of Westminster Abbey], I found there were Poets who had no Monuments, and Monuments which had no Poets. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 135 Poetical expression includes sound as well as meaning. 1881 Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. II. ii. 185 Keble..possessed..the gift of expressing himself in the musical form which is called poetical.

†**b.** Such as is found only in poetry or imaginative writing; fictitious, feigned, imaginary, ideal. *Obs.* or merged in prec. sense.

1555 *Lydgate's Chron. Troy* To Rdr., Breakynge out.. into theyr poetycall fictions. 1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 168 b, It is manifest that it is altogether poeticall and fabulous. 1628 F. Grevil *Sidney* v. (1652) 54 He found many reasons to make question whether it would prove Poetical, or reall on their part. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 126 Plato, who first banished Poets his Republic, forgot that that very Commonwealth was poetical.

†**c.** *Poetical rising* and *setting* of a star: see quots., and Acronychal, Cosmical, Heliacal.

1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* III. I. xxxv.* (1636) 348 The Poeticall rising is the appearing of some starre above the Horizon, determined by the Sunne. *Ibid.*, The Poeticall setting, is either the going downe of some starre under the Horizon, or else the hiding thereof under the beames of the Sunne. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., The Ancient Poetical Writers..refer the Rising and Setting of the Stars, always to that of the Sun; and accordingly make three sorts of Poetical Rising and Setting. *Cosmical, Acronycal,* (or as some write it, *Acronychal*) and Heliacal.

2. Characteristic of a poet or poets.

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. viii. 42 This Poet being full of poeticall spyte and indignation. 1876 L. Stephen *Eng. Th. 18th Cent.* II. 350 Pope had at least two great poetical qualities. He was among the most keenly sensitive of men, and he had an almost unique felicity of expression.

b. Having the character of a poet; possessing the imaginative power, insight, sensibility, or skill in verse-writing, of a poet.

1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 36 The Historian, bound to tell things as things were, cannot be liberall (without hee will bee poeticall) of a perfect patterne. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. iii. 16 Truly, I would the Gods hadde made thee poeticall. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 129 Ouid is more Poeticall then Virgil. 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women, & B.* I. i. 2 And this is most remarkable in proportion as he is a poetical poet—a high lover of fiction.

†**c.** That is a poet; composing in verse. *Obs.*

1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iv. § 1 That their first writers were Poetical, and apparently fabulous. 1720 Swift *Fates Clergymen* Wks. 1755 II. II. 29 He was a thousand times recommended by his poetical friends to great persons.

3. Composed in poetry; written in verse.

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* x. 82 Quhou beit that the said poietical beuk be dytit oratourly. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* I. v. 207 Alas, I tooke great paines to studie it, and 'tis Poeticall. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 8 Some Poeticall descriptions of our ancient Poets. 1710 Swift *Lett.* (1767) III. 21, I am now writing my poetical *Description of a Shower in London*, and will send it to the *Tatler*. 1855 Brimley *Ess., Tennyson* 97 A poetical monument to a personal friend.

b. Of the style or character proper to poetry as a fine art; having the qualities of good poetry.

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxb.) 3 The forme of procedyng artificyal Is in no wyse ner poetycal. 1717 Pope in *Lady M. W. Montagu's Lett.* Oct., The poetical manner in which you paint some of the scenes about you. 1868 *Morn. Star* 25 Feb., She combines the real with the poetical in that degree which assuredly marks the true artist.

4. Relating to or dealing with poetry; occupied with or fond of poetry.

1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 5 Dryden's Fables ..were much in the hands of poetical readers. 1851 Brimley *Ess., Wordsw.* 122 A new poetical philosophy. *Ibid.* 133 His poetical creed.

5. Worthy to be celebrated in poetry: = Poetic *a.* 5. *rare*[−1].

1878 Seeley *Stein* II. 364 A man may also be poetical in the sense of being a good subject for poetry...In this sense, Stein was eminently a poetical person.

†**6.** In etymological sense of Gr. ποιητικός: Creative, formative; relating to artistic creation or composition. *Obs. rare.* (= Poetic *a.* 6.)

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* Annot., The second may be called Syntactical, Poetical, or effectiue.

Hence †**Poetica·lity** = Poeticalness (in quot. 1575, a poetical expression).

1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 47 To cum oout of oour poeticalitéez, & too talk no more serioous tearms. 1607 Heywood *Fayre Mayde* Wks. 1874 II. 48 Requires much poeticality in the subscription.

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Poetically (pōˌe·tikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a poetical manner, style, or form; in poetry or verse; in a way suitable to poetry or a poet.

1552 HULOET, Poeticallye, *poetice.* 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 5 To be enlarged poetically, and with glisteringe ornaments of words. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 132 Some have written Poetically as Ovid. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xi. 90 How poetically doth the action..carry on the allusion to speed. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Concl. 6 What, if you drest it [the story] up poetically!

b. In relation to poetry; as respects poetry.

1697 DRYDEN *Eneid* Ded. a ij b, It is not necessary the Manners of the Heroe should be virtuous. They are Poetically good if they are of a Piece. 1845 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. xi. 197 Books typographically worth about eightpence—poetically good for nothing.

Poe·ticalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Poetical quality or style.

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 314 Job stood..brooding in speechless poeticalness on his own thoughts. *a* 1881 S. LANIER in *Century Mag.* (1883) May 135 A single fact in proof of this exceeding poeticalness will suffice.

Poetician (pōˌe·tiˈshăn). [f. POETIC + -IAN; cf. *rhetorician, mathematician,* etc.] A student in the poetry class: = POET 2 g: cf. POETRY 6.

1895 J. GILLOW *Bibl. Dict. Eng. Cath.* IV. 34 Guliel. Killick and Jacobus Gooden, poeticians at St. Omers College.

Poeticism (pōˌe·tisizˈm). *nonce-wd.* [f. POETIC + -ISM.] The practice of poetry; a being poetic.

1847 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVI. 15 The sacred flowers and other minor embodiments of a religious poeticism. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 29 May 3/3 As long as the author..is content to confine the expression of his poetry to poeticism, the answer will not matter to him in the least.

Poe·ticize (-səiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make poetic; to treat poetically; to put into poetry, write poetry about.

1804 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 141, I think its author has poeticized, if I may be allowed the word, the new and fortunate subject. 1833 S. AUSTIN *Charac. Goethe* I. 315 *note,* Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship..is a poeticized, civic and domestic story. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV. 870 The working class was..idealized and poeticized by wayward genius.

2. *intr.* To write or speak as a poet.

1850 MAZZINI *Royalty & Repub.* 169 It pleases you to poeticize over the ruins of an institution, which was sublime.

Poe·ticness. *rare.* [f. POETIC + -NESS.] The quality of being poetic.

a 1632 DONNE *Litany* viii, Pray for mee, That I by them excuse not my excesse In seeking secrets, or poetiquenesse.

Poetico- (pōˌe·tikō), used as combining form of L. *poēticus* POETIC, with other adjs., to denote a combination of the poetic with some other quality, as *poetico-antiquarian, -architectural, -grotesque, -philosophic.*

1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 109 Ministers of the Established Church are, according to the system of poetico-architectural divinity, 'the pillars of divine truth'. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc., Goethe* (1869) 183 Götz became the parent of an innumerable progeny of poetico-antiquarian performances. 1878 GROSART in *H. More's Poems* Mem. Introd. 31/1 The peculiarity of More is in that poetico-philosophic mist, which ..hangs in light and beautiful festoons over his thoughts.

Poeticule (pōˌe·tikiul). [f. L. *poēta* POET + -CULE.] A petty or insignificant poet.

1872 SWINBURNE *Under Microscope* 68 A poor young poeticule of the same breed as his panegyrist. 1880 — *Stud. Shaks.* 240 The obtuseness of a full-grown poeticule or poetaster. 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 53 All the poeticules and prelatry of the court of Louis X.

‖ **Poeti·to.** *rare.* [It. deriv. of L. *poeta* poet.] A paltry poet, a poetaster.

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* Induct., We haue diuers, that driue that trade, now; Poets, Poet'accios, Poetasters, Poetitos. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury Fair* Prol., Those wretched poetitos who got praise For writing most confounded loyal plays.

Poetize (pōu·ĕtəiz), *v.* [ad. F. *poétiser* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); see POET and -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To play the poet; to compose poetry; to write or speak in verse, or in poetical style.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 60 Not onely to read others Poesies, but to poetise for others reading. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 23 Free Poesie is made a marchandize, Onlie to flatter is to Poetize. 1630 DRAYTON *Muses Elizium* (1892) 11 They very curiously could Paint, And neatly Poetize. 1731 *Hist. Litteraria* II. 165 It is but a bold and vain Attempt to poetize in any Language learnt only by Grammar. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 355 Go over all the poets who have poetized about the sea.

†**b.** To deal in poetical fiction; to feign; to 'romance'. *Obs.*

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. vi, I versifie the troth, not poetize. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* II. 58 It seems they no whit Poetize, who say that Arithmetick cannot multiply so farre.

†**2.** *trans.* (with *simple obj.* or *obj. cl.*) To record or tell in poetry. *Obs.*

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XIV. *Schol.* 383 It is poetised of him that in the Elisian field after his death he espoused Medea. 1614 T. ADAMS *Fatal Banquet* iii. Wks. 1861 I. 212 What Ovid did but poetize, experience doth moralise, our manners actually perform.

3. *trans.* **a.** To make poetical; to turn into poetry; to imbue with the spirit or style of poetry.

1762 GOLDSM. *Ess.* XV. *Poetry disting.*, Virgil has .. poetized (if we may be allowed the expression) a whole sentence by means of the same word, which is *pendere.* 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXII. 473 He had poetised..the commonest objects of external nature. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 32 Shelley poetizes the doctrine when Leon bids the tyrant Othman go free.

b. To celebrate in poetry; to compose poetry upon; to write or speak poetically about.

1837 EMERSON *Address, Amer. Schol.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 187 Instead of the sublime and beautiful, the near, the low, the common, was explored and poetized. 1884 J. PARKER *Larger Ministry* 11 It is irrational..to poetise the moon, and ignore the sun which she modestly reflects.

/ Hence **Po·etized** *ppl. a.*, **Po·etizing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Po·etiza·tion,** the action of poetizing, a turning into poetry; also quasi-*concr.* a poetical version *of* something; **Po·etizer,** one who poetizes.

1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 191 Would find a *poetization of that enterprise a rather tough morsel to swallow. 1889 CHURCH *Let.* 9 Nov., Life (1894) 341 A most melancholy, but in parts beautiful book, Edwin Arnold's poetisation of Buddhism. 1889 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 78 Only *poetised philosophical speeches. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 298 The Religion of Duty lacks a vital mark of religion, and cannot be regarded as more than a highly poetized morality. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 20 These be the tales that *Poetisers sing. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 342 The Eastern poet is superior to the duller poetisers of more western countries. 1651 STANLEY *Cupid* Poems 69, I first admir'd, then transferr'd my excesse of Admiration to the folly of *poetizing. 1894 *Athenæum* 2 June 702/3 A poet like Keats ..has no need to subject his lines to the poetizing process of Wordsworth.

Po·etless, *a.* [See -LESS.] Destitute of poets.

1875 S. MANNING *Land of Pharaohs* 113 Poetless as they were, they had a national genius.

Po·etling. [See -LING.] A young or budding poet; also, a petty or inferior poet, a poetaster.

1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* II. 117 One of those poetlings in bud which never ripen. 1830 LYTTON in *Select. Corr. M. Napier* (1879) 86 What is the meaning of this Bible mania among the poetlings? 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. xiv. 240 All classes, from popes and princes down to poetlings and pedants.

Po·etly, *a. rare.* [See -LY 1.] Befitting a poet, poetical.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* iv, He, in his poetly report, In philosophy can him to confort.

‖ **Poetomachia** (pōˌĭ·tŏmēˈ·kiă). [In form L., f. Gr. ποιητ-ής poet + -μαχία fighting: see -MACHY.] A quarrel or contest of poets.

1602 DEKKER *Satiromastix* To World, That terrible Poetomachia, lately commenced betweene Horace the second, and a band of leane-witted Poetasters. 1898 *Athenæum* 30 Apr. 562 Never has a clearer picture been drawn of the poetomachia or theatre war, and of the other discordant elements that made up Shakespeare's every-day environment.

†**Po·etress.** *Obs.* Also -is, -esse. [a. obs. F. *poetresse, poetrice,* f. L. *poētria* or *poētris* poetess, with suffix conformed to the fem. endings *-esse, -ice,* -ESS.] = POETESS.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 24 The Poetris and Maistres eik Sappho. 1591 SPENSER *Tears Muses* 576 [She] is her selfe a peereles Poetresse. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* iv. (1634) 36 Those foure sisters, the learned daughters of Sir Anthony Cooke, and rare Poetresses. *a* 1640 EARL STIRLING *Poems* 285 (Jod.) The poetress's hasty resolution. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lvii, Making Poets of Ravens..and Poetresses of Magpies. 1756 J. KENNEDY *Curiosities of Wilton House* (1786) 47 The Busts of Sulpitia, the Poetress.

†**Po·etrize,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. POETRY + -IZE.] *intr.* To compose poetry (= POETIZE 1); to write in verse.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 78 b, Henry the third, honoured therewith his brother Richard King of the Romanes, a Prince no less plentifully flowing in wealth, than his brother was often driuen to extreame shifts through needinesse, which made that barbarous age to poetrize: Nummus ait, pro me nubit Cornubia Romæ.

Poetry (pōu·ĕtri). Forms: 4–7 **poetrie,** 5 **-trye, -terye,** 6 *Sc.* **poyetrie,** 5– **poetry.** [ME. = OF. *poetrie, poeterie* (13–14th c.), old It. *poetría* (Florio); ad. late and med.L. *poetrīa,* f. *poēta* poet.

Poetria occurs in a scholium on Horace *Epist.* II. i. 103, written (according to O. Keller, *Pseudacro*) *c* 650, perh. in North Italy, and preserved in MSS. of 10th c.; also in 9th or 10th c. MSS. of Martianus Capella. It is used as the title of treatises on the art of poetry, esp. the *Nova Poetria* of Gaufrei de Vinsauf (Galfridus de Vino Salvo, also called Galfridus Anglicus) about or soon after 1200; and in various works of the 13th c., as the *Græcismus* of Eberhardus Bethuniensis *c* 1212 ('Arte poetria fungor dum fingo poema'), the translation of Averroes' paraphrase of Aristotle's Poetics by Hermannus Alemannus *c* 1260, and the *Catholicon* of Joannes de Janua, 1286 ('a *poeta, poeticus,* et hæc *poetria* ars poetica'). (I. Bywater.) The relation of the word to L. *poētria,* Gr. ποιήτρια, poetess, is not clear; but, from its antiquity, its formative suffix cannot be identified with F. *-erie,* Eng. *-ery, -ry,* in such words as *chirurgery, drollery, bigotry, mimicry.* Our earliest English examples are from Chaucer, to whom the *Nova Poetria* of Galfridus was well known, as he makes the Nun's Priest refer to it in his Tale (l. 527) and apostrophize the author as 'O Gaufred deere Maister souerayn'.]

I. In obsolete senses.

†**1.** A rendering of med.L. *poetrīa* in sense of an *ars poetica* or treatise on the art of poetry. *Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxb.) 3 Galfridus Anglicus in hys newe poetrye.

†**2.** Applied to imaginative or creative literature in general; fable, fiction: cf. POET *sb.* 1 b. *Obs.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 493 When thou redest poetrie How goddes gonne stellifye Briddes fisshe best. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 279 Of þe bryngynge forþ of mawmetrie com wel nyh al þe feyninge of poetrie [L. *De ortu idolatriæ omnia pene figmenta manarunt*; 1432–50 Alle figmentes toke begynnenge allemoste of ydolatry]. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. Proem, Fable is as moche to seye in poeterye as wordes in theologye. 1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 268 They.. feigned Miracles, and gaue themselues only unto poetry, and shut up the scripture. 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 607 Their profession of Poëtry, that is to say, of faining and deuising fables, may in some sort excuse them.

II. In existing use.

3. The art or work of the poet; **a.** With special reference to its form: Composition in verse or metrical language, or in some equivalent patterned arrangement of language; usually also with choice of elevated words and figurative uses, and option of a syntactical order, differing more or less from those of ordinary speech or prose writing.

In this sense, poetry in its simplest or lowest form has been identified with versification or verse: cf. quots. 1658, 1755.

1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's Prol.* 33 Fraunceys Petrak .. whos Rethorik sweete Enlumyned al Ytaille of poetrie, As Lynyan dide of Philosophie. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxv. (MS. Digby 230), Til þat he [Chaucer] came and with his poetrye Gan our tunge first to magnifye. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 406/2 Poetrye, *poetria.* 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 2 Nothinge I am experte in poetry, As the monke of Bury, floure of eloquence. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vi. 9 Thair plesand flowre of Poyetrie. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 21 Poetrie .. may properly be defined, the arte of making: which word as it hath alwaies beene especially vsed of the best of our English Poets, to expresse ye very faculty of speaking or wryting Poetically. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Poesie,* or *Poetry,* the art of making a Poem, *i.* any kind of subject consisting of Rythm or Verses. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The rules of poetry and versifying are taught by art, and acquired by study...Its *matter,* long and short syllables, and feet composed hereof, with words furnished by grammar; and its *form,* the arrangement of all these things in just and agreeable verse, expressing the thoughts and sentiments of the author. 1755 JOHNSON, *Poetry,* metrical composition; the art or practice of writing poems. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii. 116 The first period of Greek poetry .. is entirely filled by the names of Homer and Hesiod. 1906 J. W. MACKAIL (*Communicated*), In general, the essence of poetry as an art is not so much that it is rhythmical (which all elevated language is), or that it is metrical (which not all poetry is, except by a considerable extension of the meaning of the word), as that it is *patterned* language. This is its specific quality as a 'fine art'. The essence of 'pattern' (in its technical use, as applied to the arts) as distinct from 'composition' generally, is that it is composition which has what is technically called a 'repeat'; and it is the 'repeat' which technically differentiates poetry from non-poetry, both being (as arts) 'composition'. The 'repeat' may be obvious, as in the case of rhymed lines of equal length, or it may be more implicit, to any degree of subtlety; but if it does not exist, there is technically no poetry. The artistic power of the pattern-designer is shown in the way he deals with the problem of 'repeat'; and this is true of poetry likewise, and is probably the key (so far as one exists) to any technical definition or discussion of the art.

b. The product of this art as a form of literature; the writings of a poet or poets; poems collectively or generally; metrical work or composition; verse. (Opp. to *prose.*)

1586 WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* 28 The first wryters of Poetry among the Latines, shoulde seeme to be those, which excelled in the framing of Commedies. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. i. 14 Cornelia neuer with more care Read to her sonnes, then she hath read to thee, Sweet Poetry, and Tullies Oratour. 1749 *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 75 Speak here..of the several Sorts of English Poetry, as divided into Heroic, Pastoral, Elegy, Satire, Comedy, Tragedy, Epigram and Lyric. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xiii. 223 If the Poet select and adapt proper Music to his Poem; or the Musician select and adapt proper Poetry to his Music. 1798 WORDSW. *Lyr. Ballads* (ed. 2) Pref. *note,* I here use the word 'Poetry' (though against my own judgment) as opposed to the word Prose, and synonymous with metrical composition. But .. the only strict antithesis to Prose is Metre; nor is this, in truth, a strict antithesis. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 216 The end of poetry..is to please—and the name, we think, is strictly applicable to every metrical composition from which we receive pleasure, without any laborious exercise of the understanding. 1868 WHATELY *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 290/1 Good Poetry might be defined, 'Elegant and decorated language in metre, expressing such and such thoughts'. 1876 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* II. 39 Poetry was the only form of literary composition found in the primeval age.

c. With special reference to its function: The expression or embodiment of beautiful or elevated thought, imagination, or feeling, in language adapted to stir the imagination and emotions, both immediately and also through the harmonic suggestions latent in or implied by the words and connexions of words actually used, such language containing a rhythmical element and having usually a metrical form (as in a); though the term is sometimes extended to include expression in non-metrical language having similar harmonic and emotional qualities (*prose-poetry*).

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 28 Verse being but an ornament and no cause to Poetry: sith there haue beene many most excellent Poets, that neuer versified. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 165, I will proue those Verses to be very vnlearned, neither sauouring of Poetrie, Wit, nor Inuention. 1689–90 TEMPLE *Ess. Poetry* Wks. 1731 I. 235 Nor is it any great Wonder that such Force should be found in Poetry, since in it are assembled all the Powers of Elo-

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quence, of Musick, and of Picture, which are all allowed to make so strong Impressions upon humane Minds. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Waller* Wks. II. 267 The essence of poetry is invention; such invention as, by producing something unexpected, surprises and delights... Poetry pleases by exhibiting an idea more grateful to the mind than things themselves afford. 1798 WORDSW. *Lyr. Ballads* (ed. 2) Pref., Poetry is the breath and finer spirit of all knowledge; it is the impassioned expression which is in the countenance of all Science. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. II. xx, All Christ's teaching is a Divine Poetry, luxuriant in metaphor, overflowing with truth too large for accurate sentences, truth which only a heart alive can appreciate. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* vi. (1857) 220 A strain of prose which is poetry in all but poetry's metrical music. 1885 WATTS-DUNTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 257/2 Absolute poetry is the concrete and artistic expression of the human mind in emotional and rhythmical language. 1906 H. B. YEATS *Poems* Pref., Poetry..is in the last analysis an endeavour to condense as out of the flying vapours of the world an image of human perfection, and for its own and not for the art's sake.

d. Extended (with reference to the etymology) to creative or imaginative art in general. *rare.*

[1815 D. STEWART in *Encycl. Brit., Suppl.* I. 5 *note*, The latitude given by D'Alembert to the meaning of the word *Poetry* is a real and very important improvement on Bacon, who restricts it to fictitious History or Fables... D'Alembert, on the other hand, employs it in its natural signification, as synonymous with *invention* or *creation*.] 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. i. § 15 Painting is properly to be opposed to speaking or writing, but not to poetry. Both painting and speaking are methods of expression. Poetry is the employment of either for the noblest purposes.

4. *pl.* Pieces of poetry; poems collectively. *rare.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 388 Oon seyde Omere was [*v.r.* made] lyes Feynynge in hys Poetries. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxiv. (1592) 372 What shall we say then to the Poetries [of our Scriptures], specially of Dauid, considering that he was afore all the Poetries of the Heathen? 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* 284 Desired that she might see both their Poetries; which after she had perused several times, and duly considered them, she..chose Mauro's *Fava*. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiii, And this young birkie here,..will his stage-plays and his poetries help him here, d'ye think..?—Will *Tityre tu patulæ*, as they ca' it, tell him where Rashleigh Osbaldistone is? 1886 M. F. TUPPER *My Life as Author* 222 If some few have appeared among other poetries in print, they shall not be repeated here.

5. *fig.* Something resembling or compared to poetry; poetical quality, spirit, or feeling.

1816 KEATS *Sonn. Grasshopper & Cricket*, The poetry of earth is never dead:..a voice will run..about the new-mown mead; That is the Grasshopper's. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* II. xiv. 1 The sudden charm, which accidents of light and shade, which moon-light or sun-set diffused over a known and familiar landscape..these are the poetry of nature. 1846 MACKAY *Poems, Railways* 1 'No poetry in railways!' foolish thought Of a dull brain, to no fine music wrought. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 70 To live poetry, indeed, is always better than to write it.

6. The name given to the sixth, or (reckoning the *Preparatory* as one, the seventh) class from the bottom or third from the top, in English Roman Catholic schools, seminaries, or colleges, on the continent, and subsequently in England. The class so called comes between *Syntax* and *Rhetoric*.

1679 *Trials of White & other Jesuits* 56 *Fall.* I saw him when I was in my Syntax, and now I am in Poetry. 1906 ['Still in use at Stonyhurst, etc.; also at St. Edmund's or Douay College, now located at Woolhampton in Berks.' (Rev. Sir D. O. Hunter Blair, O.S.B.)]

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1798 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hoy* Wks. 1812 IV. 410 He scrawls the chairs and tables over, and walls whenever the poetry-fit is upon him. 1846 THACKERAY *L. Blanchard* Wks. 1900 XIII. 477 The young fellow..poetry-stricken, writing dramatic sketches. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Nov. 468/3 The book is one on which every poetry lover should form his own opinion. 1887 DOWDEN *Transcripts* (1896) 516 The ignominious years of dreaming, poetry-making, and the receiving of wretched praise.

Hence **Po·etryless** *a.*, devoid of poetry.

1854 H. STRICKLAND *Trav. Th.* 28 A soulless, poetryless, utilitarian, money-making Englishman is bad enough.

Poetship (pōu·ĕt,ʃip). [f. POET + -SHIP.] The position or function of a poet; also with *poss. adj.* as a mock title for a poet.

1781 COWPER *Let. to J. Newton* 25 Aug., Johnson uses the discretion my poetship has allowed him, with much discernment. 1834 SIR J. STEPHEN in *Sir H. Taylor's Corr.* (1888) 59 Do not let your poetship snort and grow saucy. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* I, Fury of favour, Royal Poetship, Prophetship.

Poeuere, poeure, obs. forms of POOR.

Poff, obs. form of PUFF.

Poffle (pǫ·f'l). *Sc.* Also **paffle.** [Deriv. obscure: cf. PIGHTLE, and the phonetic variations under HICKWALL.] A small parcel of land: cf. PENDICLE 2 b.

(*Max poffil*, the poffle of Maccus, now Maxpoffle in Roxburghshire, is mentioned in 1317.)

1797 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIX. 328 Some places are parcelled out into small poffles or farms, few of which are above 30 acres each. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* Ded., Disclaiming all intention of purchasing that pendicle or poffle of land called the Carlinescroft. 1901 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 380 In Spot itself he purchased a poffle or pendicle of land.

†**Poge.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [app. repr. It. *appoggio* leaning place, stay, help: cf. *poggio* mounting block:—L. *podium*; see PEW.] Stay, support.

c 1525 BP. CLERKE *Let. to Wolsey* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 308 His Holynes being excluded frome the help and poge of other Princes.

Pogge (pǫg). [Origin unascertained.] A name given to certain fishes. **a.** The armed bull-head, *Cottus cataphractus*, having a large broad flat head and sharply tapering body, armed with spines and bony plates. **b.** *Aspidophorus*, an acanthopterygian genus, armed with shield-like scales.

a 1672 WILLUGHBY *Ichthyogr.* (1686) Tab. N. 6, 2 Cataphractus supinus Schonfeldij. 3 idem. a Pogge. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* II. xxix. 137 The Pogge..is about two Hands breadth in Length. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Pogge*, or *Cataphractus*. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 178 The pogge is very common on most of the British coasts. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Pogge*,.. a sort of Bull-Head, the *Cottus cataphractus* of Linnæus, a fish having the head larger than the body. 1856 GOSSE *Marine Zool.* II. 200 *Aspidophorus* (Cuv.). Pogge. Body eight-angled, enclosed in plates; recurved spines on the snout; teeth only on the jaws; lower jaw fringed.

Poggy (pǫ·gi). Also **poggie.** [Origin unknown.] A small arctic whale; supposed to be the young of the common whale, *Balæna mysticetus*.

1874 SCAMMON *Marine Mamm.* I. v. 60 The whales of this sea [Sea of Okhotsk]..are the same species as those of the Arctic; although in the bays is found, in addition, a very small whale called the 'Poggy', which yields but little oil.

Pogh(e: see POH *int.*, POUGH *sb. Obs.*

Poghaden, the menhaden: see PAUHAUGEN.

‖ **Pogoniasis** (pōugonəi·ăsis). *Phys.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *πωγώνι-ον*, dim. of *πώγων* beard + -ASIS.] Excessive growth of beard; also, growth of beard in a woman.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Pogoniasis*, a female beard. Also, great strength or quantity of beard. 1895 *Syd. Soc. L.*

Pogo·niate, *a.* [Cf. Gr. *πωγωνιάτης* bearded man.] **a.** *Zool.* Bearded. **b.** *Ornith.* Webbed, as a feather.

[1786 *Pogonologia* 19 The emperor Constantine is distinguished by the epithet of Pogonate, which signifies the Bearded.] 1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pogonic (pogo·nik), *a.* [f. Gr. *πώγων* beard + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a beard.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pogonicus*, of or belonging to the beard: pogonic.

So **Pogono·logist,** a writer on beards; **Pogono·logy,** a treatise on beards; **Pogono·tomy** [Gr. *τομή* cutting], the cutting of the beard; **Pogono·trophy** [Gr. *τροφή* nourishment], cultivation of the beard, beard-growing.

[1786 (*title*) Pogonologia, or a Philosophical Essay on Beards, translated from the French.] 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* I. ii. 24 It would not be surprising to see a barber style himself..Pogonologist. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 422 Some years ago we had to read the Pogonology. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 261 Ten years' experience may have made ourselves a little enthusiastic in favour of pogonotrophy. 1883 ROLLESTON in *Archæologia* XLVII. 455 There appears to be some necessary correlation between Hippophagy, Pogonotrophy, and perhaps Paganism. 1897 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* Jan., Pogonotomy is what the Greeks used to call the gentle art of self-shaving.

‖ **Pogrom** (pŏgro·m). [Russian ПОГРОМЪ, devastation, destruction.] An organized massacre in Russia for the destruction or annihilation of any body or class: in the English newspapers (1905–6) chiefly applied to those directed against the Jews.

[1881 *Times* 17 Mar. 3/6 That the 'Pogromen' (riots against the Jews) must be stopped.] 1905 *Daily News* 12 June 5 The only means of combating the 'pogroms' is armed resistance. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 June 12/1 The Russian word 'pogrom' (pronounced with stress on the final syllable) is generally translated 'desolation, devastation'. The word is related to the Russian words *grom*, thunder, the thunder-clash, and to *gromit*, to thunder, to batter down as with a thunderbolt, to destroy without pity.

Pogy (pōu·gi). local *U. S.* Also **pogie.** [Contr. from *pauhaugen*.] Local name of the menhaden: see PAUHAUGEN. *Comb.* **pogy-catcher,** a vessel employed in the menhaden fishery; **pogy-gull,** a sea-gull found near Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

1888 GOODE *Amer. Fish* 385 North of Cape Cod the name Pogy is almost universally in use, while in southern New England the fish is known only as the menhaden.

Poh (pō), *int.* Also 7–8 **pough,** 8 **pogh,** 9 **po.** An ejaculation of contemptuous rejection. (Cf. POOH.)

1679 PRANCE *Narr. Pop. Plot* 13 Pough, Pough, said Sr. Edmundbury, refusing at first to trouble himself. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* II. i, *Sir Fran.* For what? *Marpl.* Po'gh, for a hundred Things. *c* 1738 SWIFT *Lit. Ho. at Castleknock* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 306 Poh! fellow, keep not such a pother. 1787 *Minor* 174 Pogh; thought I, why should I fear a man. 1820 COBBETT *Gram. Eng. Lang.* § 210 Poh! Never think a man either learned or good merely on account of his being called a Doctor. 1824 GALT *Rothelan* I. vii, Po! yours are as the pebble-stones on the seashore to the jewels that may be bought in Ghent.

‖ **Poi** (poi). Also **poe.** [Hawaiian name.] A dish made in Hawaii from the root of the taro or kalo plant, by grinding, mixing, and allowing it to ferment; also, a dish made from the banana and pandanus fruit. Also *attrib.*

1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* I. 213 They eat it in the form of a paste, or poë. 1877 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* (1878) 289 Poi is generally eaten from a bowl placed between two people, by dipping three fingers into it, giving them a twirl round, and then sucking them. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIII. 392/1 The poi-pudding tasted like fig-pudding and was extremely palatable.

†**Poid,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Sc. Obs.* Also **poyd.** [perh. a. OF. *puit, puet, put*, etc., good for nothing, dirty, evil.] Vicious, evil, vile; as *sb.* a vile person.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. 641 And all the court in haist thair horsis renȝeit, Proclamand loude, quhair is ȝone poid that plenȝeit, Quhilk deith deseruis committand sic dispite. 1513 — *Æneis* IV. Prol. 190 Sic poyd makrellis for Lucifer bene leche.

Poiet, obs. form of POET.

Poietic (poi,e·tik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ποιητικ-ός* active, effective, f. *ποιεῖν* to do, make. (So spelt and pronounced to differentiate the sense from *poetic*, of identical origin.)] Creative, formative, productive, active.

1905 *Athenæum* 29 Apr. 519/3 There are four classes in the State: the Poietic, the Kinetic, the Dull, and the Base. 1905 *Edin. Rev.* July 73 As its organisation becomes settled and efficient the State loses its poietic activity.

Poietic, -al, obs. Sc. ff. POETIC, -AL.

Poignado, poinado (poinā·do). *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6 **poineado, poinardo,** 6–7 **poynado,** (7 **poinadoe, -adow, poynedo**). [An alteration of PONIARD, app. through *poniardo*: see -ADO.] A small dagger; a poniard.

1567]. SANFORD *Epictetus* To Rdr. A iv, A short dagger; which is vsed in the warres, or a Poineado. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 168 Perchance they perswade themselues that their seruaunts can not helpe themselues with their Poignadoes. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Q. Cordila* xxxviii, Poynadoes all bedyde With bloud. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 226 What will he do.. with the tempestuous Engins of his owne wit, that keepeth such a horrible coile with his Schoole-fellowes poinardo? 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 408 Duke John his nephew drew his poinado out of his sheath. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Iustine* XXIV. 341 Brennus..did end his life with his Poynedo. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Poinard*, or *Poinado*. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. ix. (1737) 34 Poinadoes, Skenes, Penknives. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxix, A melancholy gallant; who..has his hand on his poignado, and swears death and fury!

Poignance (poi·năns). *rare.* [f. POIGNANT: see -ANCE.] = next.

1782 ELPHINSTON tr. *Martial* III. ii. 132 To lend the pepper poignance. 1893 A. L. HADDON *What ails the House?* I. 129 Everything that surrounded me.. lent poignance to my uneasiness.

Poignancy (poi·nănsi). [f. POIGNANT: see -ANCY.] The quality or fact of being poignant.

1. Pungency of taste or smell. Also *fig.*

1730 SWIFT *Let. to Gay* 19 Nov., I..sat down quietly at my morsel, adding only..a principle of hatred to all succeeding measures..by way of sauce..; and..one point of conduct in my lady duchess's life has added much poignancy to it. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 50 Aromatic herbs of the most acrid poignancy. 1814 SCOTT *Chivalry* (1874) 11 Sated with indulgencies which soon lose their poignancy.

2. Keenness or sharpness of pain, distress, or grief; also, of pleasure (cf. next, 3 b).

17.. J. RYLAND in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxvii. 6 Sometimes this reflection..adds a poignancy to our distress. 1787 J. BARLOW *Oration 4th July* 15 The tidings [were] received with a peculiar poignancy of grief. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 June 5/4 The remembrance..gives our regrets a poignancy due to something like personal gratitude.

3. Piercing quality of words, expressions, looks, etc.; sharpness, keenness; piquancy.

a 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Militant Couple* Wks. (1775) 125 Those words..have lost all the poignancy of their signification. 1719 J. WELWOOD in *Rowe's Lucan* Pref. 36 The first [Virgil] surpasses all in solid strength; the latter [Lucan] excells in vigour and poynancy. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xviii. 83 Feelings..deeply stung by the poignancy of their wit.

Poignant (poi·nănt), *a.* Forms: 4–6 **poynaunt,** 4–8 **-ant,** 7–8 **poinant,** 7– **poignant,** (5 **pugnaunt, ponȝeand, -yaunt, -yawnt, poygnaunt, poyngnant**). [ME. a. OF. *puignant* (12th c. in Godef.), *poignant* (13th c.), pr. pple. of *poindre*:—L. *pungĕre* to prick, pierce.]

†**1.** Of weapons, or other pointed material objects: Sharp-pointed, piercing. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1879 The God of Love an arowe took; Ful sharp it was and ful pugnaunt. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 141 The Scottis..With ponȝeand speris throuch platis prest of steylle. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* 69 b, Poynant hornes of fell and yrefull bulles. 1624 GEE *Hold Fast* 51 This weapon, being made so poinant and deadly, that it would pearce..reasonable good armour. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 339 They were dispatch'd themselves by a more poinant stroke.

b. *fig.* Of the eye or look: Piercing, keen.

1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 15 Jeffery was not so slim, or was his eye so poignant. 1820 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* II. v. 120 Jeffrey has a singular expression—poignant, bitter, piercing—as if his countenance never lit up but at the perception of some weakness in human nature.

2. Sharp, pungent, piquant to the taste or smell.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 14 Of poynaunt sauce hir neded neuer a deel. *c* 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 1949 Wyn..Ponyaunt, delectable, sharp in savour. *c* 1450 *Douce MS.* 55 (Bodl.) iii, Sesyn hit..so that hit be poynant. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. ii, Drest with an exquisite, and poynant sauce. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* VI. 44 Those charms are greatest which decline the sight, That makes the banquet poignant and polite. 1864 HAWTHORNE *Dolliver Rom.* (1879) 61 The rich, poignant perfume spread itself through the air. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 237 A laboratory of poignant scents.

3. Painfully sharp to the physical or mental

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feelings, as hunger, thirst, a pang, an affront; also said of a state of feeling, as grief, regret, despair.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 56 And this sorwe .. shal been heuy and greuous and ful sharpe and poynant in herte. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. i. (1739) 3 The last affront was from France, and that..more poinant. 1728 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Mme. de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 10 This final Answer threw the King of Portugal into the most poinant Despair. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 233 Those rare excellencies which make one grief poignant. *a* 1881 ROSSETTI *Ho. Life* ii, Creature of poignant thirst And exquisite hunger. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.*, etc. 48 This pang is made more poignant by exile.

b. Stimulating to the mind, feelings, or passions; pleasantly or delightfully piquant.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cccIxvi, Better rellish, [which] in this poynant State Might give an Edge to Witt, at less expence. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. viii. (1713) 113 That Delights thereby may become more poinant and triumphant. 1772 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 17 Those poignant joys, which are the lot of the affluent. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* xliii, Sensible of a more poignant felicity than he had yet experienced.

4. Of words or expressions: Sharp, stinging; severe; also, pleasantly keen or pointed, piquant.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 270 b, With these sharpe & poynaunte woordes he clene putte awaye ye fearefull trembleyng of all the legions. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (Ker) I. 103 Quick and poynant brevity. 1678 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* III. i, Poinant and sower Invectives. 1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 208 Witticisms which you think so delicate and poignant. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) I. v. 157 A witty repartee or a stroke of poignant raillery. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist*, Her illustrations were apposite and poignant. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. i, Poignant sarcasm.

Poignantly (poi·nănt-li), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a poignant manner; piercingly, pungently, acutely, keenly.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvii. 250 How poignantly this loss [of sight] was felt by our great poet is painfully evident from his own words. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* xii. (1865) 147 They often..suffered the pangs of hunger very poignantly. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. v. § 26. 192 Burlesque poetry, sometimes poignantly satirical. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* I. iv. 8, I have a piece of red oxide of copper..which grieves me poignantly by losing its colour.

Poignard, variant of PONIARD.

†**Poigne** (poin). *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *poigne*, fem. form parallel to *poing*:—L. *pugn-um* fist.] The closed hand or fist: in phr. *kept in poigne* (fig.).

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 139 (1740) 107 The Witnesses, which the Faction kept in Poigne (like false Dice, high and low Fullhams) to be played forth upon Plots, and to make Discoveries as there was Occasion. *Ibid.* II. v. § 126. 393 The Engineers .. determined what was to be communicated,.. and what to be kept in Poigne, secret from them.

†**Poignet,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 5 **ponyet, poinett, punȝet,** 5–6 **poynett,** 6 **poygniet,** 9 **poignet.** [a. F. *poignet* wrist, in 14th c. *poingnet*, OF. *pugnet* (13th c.), deriv. of *poing* fist.]

1. An ornament for the wrist or hand; a wristlet or bracelet.

1402 *Will of Matilda Sweeton* (Fairholt), 1 par de ponyets de scarlet. 1416 *Maldon, Essex, Court Rolls* (Bundle 10 No. 3), Poynetts, iid. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 408/2 Ponyet, of a sleue,..*premanica, mantus*. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 44/1 Whan he had seen the ryngis in his susters eeris & her poynettis or armyllis on her hondes. 1530 PALSGR. 256/1 Poygniet for ones sleves, *poignet*. *c* 1540 J. HEYWOOD *Four P. P.* B j b, Theyr bonettes and theyr poynettes. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 38 Hiz doobled sleeuez of blak woorsted, vpon them a payr of poynets of towny Chamblet laced a long the wreast wyth blu threeden points.

¶ 2. *erron.* The handle or hilt of a dagger. (For F. *poignée*.) *rare*$^{-1}$.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi, The *poignet* being of silver exquisitely hatched.

Hence †**Poi·gnet** *v. Obs. trans.*, to put cuffs on (a garment); whence †**Poi·gneting** *vbl. sb.*

1555 T. MARSHE *Instit. Gentleman* I vj b, A certayne kyng of Inglande caused his doublet to bee half stocked with foresleues of veluet, called in those dayes, poignetting of a doublet.

Poigniard, Poik: see PONIARD, POKE *sb.*[1]

Poikilitic (poikili·tik), *a. Geol.* Also **poic-.** [var. of PŒCILITIC.] A term formerly applied to the Triassic and Permian systems, as being mainly composed of variegated rocks.

1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* II. 38 The word *Pœcilitic* is in sound so like to *Pisolite*, that it may be better to adhere more literally to the Greek root ποικίλος, and apply the common name of *Poikilitic* group to the strata in question. 1846 DE LA BECHE in *Mem. Geol. Surv. Gt. Brit.* I. 239 Poicilitic or New Red Sandstone Series. 1861 *Eng. Wom. Dom. Mag.* III. 59 The reconstruction of the cretaceous, poikilitic, oolitic, or silurian landscape, peopled with revivified Batrachians. 1885 GEIKIE *Text-Bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 748 The term 'Poikilitic' was formerly proposed for them, on account of their characteristic mottled appearance.

Poi·kilo-, a formative element from Gr. ποικίλος variegated, various, used in modern scientific terms (in some of which the Latinized form PŒCILO- is preferred):

Poi·kilobla·st, Poi·kilocy·te, names for red blood-corpuscles of irregular shape, elongated, pyriform, etc. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Poi·kilocyto·sis,** the condition of the blood when it contains poikilocytes. **Poikilothe·rmal, Poikilothe·rmic** *adjs.*, said of animals in which the bodily heat varies with the temperature of the environment; cold-blooded.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 578 Irregular forms of red corpuscles which are generally included under the name of *poikilocytes. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* i. (ed. 4) 42 Gräber believes that the poikilocytes do not exist in the circulating blood. 1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 62 The name *poikilocytosis has been proposed to designate the condition of blood in which the corpuscles present manifold variations in shape. 1884 tr. *Claus' Zool.* I. 74 Most of the lower animals are *poikilothermic, or, as they have less appropriately been called, cold-blooded.

‖ **Poil.** *Obs. rare.* [F. *poile, poêle* a stove, OF. *poisle, peisle*:—L. *pēsile, pensile* adj. neut. hung, suspended, f. *pendĕre* to hang.] A furnace, a stove.

1756 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 374 (from Berlin) He would find the ashes in the poil or furnace where they were burnt. *Ibid.* 377 They immediately put them into the poil or furnace, and set fire to them.

Poil, poill, obs. Sc. ff. POLE, POLL.

†**Poile.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *poil*:—L. *pil-um* hair.] Down, fine hair.

1746 *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 180 (transl. fr. French) Its Substance was crumbling .. like the Membrane of the Bladder, having a fungous Poile on it.

Poimenic (poime·nik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. ποιμενικ-ός relating to a shepherd (ποιμήν): see -IC.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to pastoral care.

1902 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*

B. *sb.* (Chiefly pl. *poimenics.*) Pastoral theology, or the study of it.

1883 W. G. BLAIKIE *Ministry of Word* 296 Ample treatises on Homiletics, Liturgics, Catechetics and Poimenics. 1892 SCHAFF *Theol. Propædent.* Pref. 3 (Funk), I beg the indulgence of the English reader for introducing a uniform terminology in the singular form for the several departments, as Isagogic,..Poimenic, Evangelistic.

†**Poin,** *v. Obs.* Also **poyn.** [f. stem *poign-* of OF. *poindre* to pierce, prick:—L. *pungĕre*: cf. *join* from *joindre*.]

1. *trans.* To prick; to harass, annoy.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16218 The power of Cadwalyn was mikel, Penda poyned hym [Oswy] als a prykel.

2. To stitch or sew through and through, to quilt (cf. BROCHE *v.*); to ornament with stitching.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 217 Pyȝt watz poyned & vche [*ed. Gollancz* pyght and poyned wacz uche] a hemme. 1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 6 A keuerlit of selk ypoynet. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2623, I poyne alle his pavelyouns þat to hymselfe pendes, Dyghttes his dowblettez for dukes and erles. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1491 Quyltus poyned of that ylk.

3. To thrust (a spear).

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 14263 Eyther on other her speres poygned, Wel hard to-geder tho thei loyned.

Hence †**Poi·ning** *vbl. sb.*, piercing, stitching.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxi. (1869) 59 Riht as the doublet is maad with poynynges.

Poinado, -ardo: see POIGNADO.

Poinard, variant of PONIARD.

Poind (see next), *sb. Sc.* [f. POIND *v.*] a. An act of poinding, a distraint. b. A beast or other chattel poinded. *Dead poind*, a poinded article of goods as opposed to live cattle.

1563–4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 259 The poindis takin thairfoir to be restorit to the said George. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* I. 71 Gif ane takes ane poynde for debt, within ane other mans land, without licence of him, or of his Baillie. *Ibid.* [see POINDER]. 1676 LD. FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Dict. Decis.* (1826) III. 61 Poinded goods, .. if they be a dead poind, that puts the creditor poinder to no .. expence in keeping it. 1813 N. CARLISLE *Topogr. Dict. Scot.* II. s.v. *Priestwick*, Sometimes Poinds are driven, and executed at the Cross of Priestwick. 1868 J. SALMON *Gowodean* 63 (E. D. D.) Glad to catch him with your poind and horn.

Poind (pünd, pind), *v. Sc.* Forms: a. 5–7 **pund,** 6 **puind, pwynd.** β. 5–8 **poynd,** 6– **poind.** [Sc. repr. of OE. *pyndan* to enclose, shut in, impound, = Eng. PIND. The *u, ui, wy*, symbolized the vowel (ü), representing, as in BUILD (*Sc.* büld), an OE. *y*. Of this, *oi* is a 16th c. spelling, retained in the law-courts. The Sc. pronunciation is (pünd) or (pind: cf. *mither, brither*); (poind), given in dictionaries, is merely founded on the spelling.]

1. *trans.* To distrain upon (a person or his goods); to seize and sell under warrant (the goods of a debtor): = PIND *v.* 2.

a. *a* 1400 *Burgh Laws* iii. (*Sc. Stat.* I), Of punding of uplandis men in burgh. 1500 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XI. 393 To pund Thomas Fresale for viij li. vij s. vj d. 1532 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* VI. 54 To pas to pwynd the Shereff off Renfrew and utheris for restis of the chakkar. 1604 *Urie Crt.-bk.* (1892) 4 The transgressouris thairof to be punddit preceislie as is aboun wryttin.

β. 1516 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* V. 85 To Dauid Lowry..to poynd xxxiij lordis and lardis absent fra the assis. 1564–5 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 317 Lettres to be direct to poind .. the said complenaris and thair gudis for the soum of thre hundreth pund stirling. 1598 *Min. Baron Crt. of Stitchell* (1905) 132 He was poynding the defender at the instance of James Hoggart. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 98 He'll apprehend them, poind their gear. *a* 1803 *Lament Border-Widow* iii. in Child *Ballads* IV. (1886) 429/2 He slew my knight, and poind his gear. 1886 *Act* 49 *Vict.* c. 23 § 3 (2), The right to poind the ground hereinafter provided.

b. *absol.* To distrain.

a. 1500 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XI. 457 Falyeing of the said preif the said schiref sal pund for the said thre termez. 1532 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 146 Tha ordanit Henry Irvein, bailȝe,..gif neid beis, to cause puind for the same.

β. 1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 21 Quhair his officiaris ar deforcit in poynding for the said taxt. 1641 *Ferguson's Sc. Prov.* (1785) § 936 Ye may poind for debt but not for unkindness.

2. To impound (stray cattle, contraband goods, etc.): = PIND 1 b.

[*c* 1450: see POINDER.] 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* x. xii. (1541) 144/1 All othir beistis that eittis mennis corne or gres salbe poyndit quhil the awnar thairof redres the skaithis. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 9 What shall poore sillie sheep doe that are poyndit in a fold where there is no meat? 1676 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. xxvi. § ii. (1699) 130 The Customers Officers were about to poynd some unfree goods. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* vii, Their asses were poinded by the ground-officer when left in the plantation.

†3. *intr.* To plunder. *Obs. rare.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xliv. 6960 The qwhethir offt ryot wald thai ma To pryk, and poynd, bathe to and fra.

Hence **Poi·nded** *ppl. a.*, **Poi·nding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see also MULTIPLE-*poinding*.

1401 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 380 Sa that hym nedit nocht in tyme to cum til mak sic pundyng and namly in our toon. 1540 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 50 The vrangus punding of Robert Dauidsone. 1585 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 10 Ane actioun and caus of double-poinding. 1676 Poinded [see POIND *sb.*]. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. xxvi. § iii. (1699) 131 Poyndings .. cannot be execute after the Sun is set, because a Poynding is a sentence. 1746–7 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 43 § 28 It shall .. be lawful for the officer executing such poyndings, to carry the goods poynded..to the market cross. 1899 *Scotsman* 6 July, Notes of expenses of carrying through sales under sequestration or poindings, and also .. of carrying back poinded or sequestrated effects.

Poi·ndable, *a. Sc.* [f. POIND *v.* + -ABLE.] Liable to be, or capable of being, poinded.

15.. *Aberdeen Regr.* XXV. (Jam.), To seiss geir poindabill quhaireuir he may apprehend the same. 1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 457 Substantious inlandit men, poindabill. 1772 *Weekly Mag.* 25 June 398/1 He has poindable goods.

Poi·nder. *Sc.* Also 5 **pundar,** 9 **-er.** [f. POIND *v.* + -ER 1.] A person, esp. an official, who poinds or distrains goods; also, b. 'A person who has the charge of hedges, woods, etc., and who pounds cattle that trespass' (Jam.).

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 783 The Corn Crake, the pundar at hand, Had pyndit all his pryss horss in a pundfald. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* II. 12 The poynds .. salbe reteined .. in sic ane place pertaining to the poynder .. quhere sic poynds or distresse may remaine and be keeped. 1676 [see POIND *sb.*]. 1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 146 The punder's axe, with ruthless rap, Fell'd down their favourite tree. *Ibid.* 147 For sure this tree's enormous trunk Defies the punder's axe. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiv, I'll..get my bit supper frae Ringan the poinder up by. 1886 *Act* 49 *Vict.* c. 23 § 3 (1) Any arrester or poinder .. who shall be thus deprived of the benefit of his diligence.

†**Poindfald, poyndfauld,** obs. Sc. ff. PINFOLD.

1494 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 185/1 Anent ..doune castin of xii Rudis of dik of þe said Samellis landis, and doune castin of the poyndfalt of Akinbar. 1650 in *Spottiswood Misc.* (1844) I. 211 Ther were neuer such a company of bedlames driuin wnto ane poyndfauld as wee.

†**Poindlar, pundler.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 7 **poundler,** 8 **punler.** [A parallel form of POINDER, with changed suffix. Cf. PANTLER.] = POINDER.

1533 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 149 The prouest, bailȝeis, and counsaill,..ordanit Georg. Annan pvndler of thar kirk yard, and ordanit the pundlene of euery best to be four d. 1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 603 To poind thame, letting thame out for reasonable poindlaris fee, unhoundit, slayne, or hocht. 1673 *Min. Baron Court of Stitchell* (1905) 64 For scandallizing Andro Burn poundler. 1715 PENNECUIK *Poems* 52 The trusty Punler of the Newland pease. 1808 JAMIESON s. v. *Pundler*, Even of late, a person employed to watch the fields, in order to prevent the grain from being stolen or injured, was called a pundler. *Angus.*

Poineado, Poinred: see POIGNADO, PONIARD.

Poiner, dial. var. of PINER 1, labourer.

‖ **Poinsettia** (poinse·tiă). [mod.L.; named 1836 after the discoverer J. R. Poinsett, American Minister to Mexico.] A Mexican species of Euphorbia, *E.* (*Poinsettia*) *pulcherrima*, formerly made the type of a genus, having large scarlet floral leaves surrounding small greenish-yellow flowers; much cultivated in conservatories as Mexican Flame-leaf and Lobster-flower, called in America Easter-flower or Christmas-flower.

1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* iv, What is this that hangs over into the road, some fifteen feet in height..? What but the Poinsettia, paltry scions of which..adorn our hothouses and dinner-tables. 1872 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 170, I have been more than once assured that butterflies like bright colours—for instance, in India the scarlet leaves of Poinsettia. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 3 Over the rubbish .. still waved magnificent poinsettias and oleander trees.

Point (point), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3– **point;** also 3–6 **pointe, poynte,** 4–8 **poynt,** (4 *pl.* **poyns**), 5 **pointt(e, puynt, pynt, pyntte,** 6 **poinct, -e, poynct, -e,** *Sc.* **pwint.** β. 4–5 **pont, -e,** 5–6 **pounte,** 6 **pownt,** 6–9 *Sc.* **pount.** Also **punt:** see PUNCT. [In origin, two, or perh. three, words. In A., a. F. *point* = Pr. *punt*, Sp., It. *punto*, Pg. *ponto*:—L. *punct-um* that which is pricked, a prick, a minute mark like a prick, a dot, a point in writing, a point in space, a point of time,

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a small measure, a particular of a discourse, etc.; subst. use of pa. pple. neuter of L. *pungĕre, punct-*, F. *poindre, point* to prick, pierce. In B., a. F. *pointe* = Pr., Sp., It. *punta*, Pg. *ponta*:— Com. Romanic (and med.L.) *puncta* the action of piercing, the piercing part of anything, a sharp or pointed extremity (in med.L. the point of a knife, shoe, foot, promontory, etc.); ppl. sb. fem. from *pungĕre* (parallel to those in *-āta, -ada, -ée*). In C., in some senses, app. an independent derivative, as a noun of action, from F. *poindre*, or *pointer*, or from Eng. Point *v.*[1] In ME., through the loss or non-significance of final *-e*, *point* and *pointe* ran together, combining under the same form two senses which in all other langs. are kept apart (e. g. Ger. *punkt, spitze*). Transferred and fig. senses subsequently arose related to both primary notions, so that in senses where there is no corresponding F. *point* or *pointe*, the development is often very difficult to determine. The occasional spellings *pynt, pyntte* prob. indicate a pronunciation formerly prevalent and still dialectal of *oi* as *ī*, *point* being pronounced like *pint*. The *β*-forms in *pont, pount, pownt*, are difficult to place; perh. they ought to be equated with *punt*, and so rather to be included under the by-form Punct.]

A. = F. *point*.

I. A prick, a dot.

†**1.** A minute hole or impression made by pricking; a prick, a puncture. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 142 Make a poynt bi þe space of a litil fyngre from þe oon eende of þe wounde, & anoþer poynt at þe oþere eende of þe wounde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 406/2 Poynte, *punctus* vel *punctum*. [1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 270 *A Point* (*Punctum*), a minute impression upon the surface, but not perforating it.]

2. A minute mark on a surface, of the size or appearance of a fine puncture; a dot, a minute spot or speck; also, anything excessively small or appearing like a speck.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 65 Which [Astrolabe] was of fin gold precious With pointz and cercles merveilous. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 202 Now he only subscribed *Rey*:·· pointed with fiue points, called by the Portugals the fiue wounds. 1665 Mrq. Worcester *Cent. Inv.* § 4 This invention..so abbreviated that a point onely sheweth distinctly and significantly any of the 24. Letters. 1732 Law *Serious C.* xiii. (ed. 2) 228 As the fix'd Stars..appear but as so many points. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 468 The pupil, instead of being dilated, is contracted to a point. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 468 Body dotted with numerous red points. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 550 The lesions begin as minute scaly points in the epidermis.

3. A dot or other small mark used in writing or printing.

a. A punctuation-mark; *esp.* the *full point* or full stop; also extended to the marks of exclamation (!) and interrogation (?); and sometimes to reference-marks, as the asterisk, obelisk, etc.

c 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 927 And þer a poynt, for ended is my tale; God send euery trewe man boote of his bale. 1530 Palsgr. 15 b, A poynt, whether it be suche as the Latins call *punctum planum* thus made . , .. or with suche as the Latins cal *comma* thus made ⁝ , or *uirgula* thus made /. 1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurd.* 40 In yᵉ pause of a ful point. 1623 Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* ad init., The Saxon vseth our note of Full-point commonly for all other distinctions. 1735 Pope *Prol. Sat.* 161 Commas and points they set exactly right. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 258, ¶ The Paragraph. † The Obelisk. ‡ The Double Dagger. ‖ The Parallel. § The Section. * The Asterism. These are the Names and Figures of what Founders reckon among Points, and Printers call References. *Ibid.* 262 He assigned the former Points their proper places..and added the Semicolon..to come in between the Comma and the Colon. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 406 The point of Interrogation, ? The point of Exclamation, !. 1891 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. XII. 99/2 All abbreviations being uniformly denoted by the full-point.

b. In Semitic alphabets, Any one of the dots, minute strokes, or groups of these, which are placed over, under, or within the letters or consonants, in order to indicate the vowels; in Hebrew also to indicate variation or doubling of the consonant, stress accent, punctuation, etc.; in Arabic and Persian to distinguish consonants otherwise identical in form, as ب *n*, ت *t*, ث *th*, ن *b*, ي *i*, پ *p*, etc., called *diacritical points*.

1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 102 The three words haue ouer the Aliphs their point Vashlu. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 167 They added the points (which wee call vowels). 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 365 That Argument..against the Antiquity of the Hebrew Points, or Vowels. 1748 Hartley *Observ. on Man* I. iii. 312 The Manner of writing Hebrew without Points. 1776 J. Richardson *Arab. Gram.* iii. 11 When final..it [ى] has often two points above. *Ibid.*, Like ا and ى..it [ى] is considerably influenced by the vowel points. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 219/1 In it [the Cufic character] the Koran was written, originally without diacritical points and vowels. 1837 G. Phillips *Syriac Gram.* 3 The points of the vowel Zekofo may coalesce with the point of the letter. 1891 A. F. Kirkpatrick *Bk. Psalms* I. Introd. vii. 51 The present elaborate system of vowel marks or 'points', commonly called the 'Massoretic punctuation' or 'vocalisation'.

c. A dot used in writing numbers. (*a*) In decimals, separating the integral from the fractional part; also, placed over a repeating decimal, or over the first and last figures of the period in a circulating decimal. (*b*) A dot or stroke used to separate a line of figures into groups.

1704 [see Decimal *a.* 1 b]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 312/2 Decimals are distinguished by a point, which separates them from integers, if any be prefixed. 1900 *Daily News* 9 June 5/3 Two 'four-point-sevens',.. two naval twelve-pounders.., and two five-inch guns. *Mod.* We read 4·6 as 'four point repeating six'.

4. A dot or mark used in mediæval musical notation (med.L. *punctus* or *punctum*).

a. A mark indicating a tone or sound; corresponding to the modern 'notes'. (Cf. Counterpoint *sb.*[1])

1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* III. 1 Counterpoint..was the old manner of Composing Parts together, by setting Points or Pricks one against another. 1782 Burney *Hist. Mus.* II. i. 39 Points were first used simple, afterwards with tails.

b. = Dot *sb.*[1] 5 d.

Point of alteration or *duplication*, a dot placed before two short notes in 'perfect' or triple rhythm, to indicate that the second of them is to be reckoned as of twice its ordinary length. *Point of augmentation*, a dot placed after a note in 'imperfect' or duple rhythm, to lengthen it by one half (as in modern music). *Point of division* or *imperfection*, a dot placed between two short notes in 'perfect' rhythm, of which the first is preceded and the second followed by a long note; indicating a division of the rhythm (like the bar in modern music), and rendering the two long notes 'imperfect'. *Point of perfection*, a dot placed in 'perfect' rhythm after a long note which would otherwise be 'imperfect' by position, to indicate that it is to be 'perfect'.

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 12, I pray you say what Prickes or poynts..signifie in singing.

II. 5. A separate or single article, item, or clause in an extended whole (usually an abstract whole, as a course of action, a subject of thought, a discourse, etc.); an individual part, element, or matter, a detail, a particular; sometimes, a detail of nature or character, a particular quality or respect; † an instance (of some quality, etc.).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 178 3if eni ancre is þet ne veleð none uondunges, swuð drede hire iðet point. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 27/30 Fondede in eche pointe to answerien heom wel quoynteliche. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23261 (Cott.) Bot a point es þar þam pines mare, þan elles al þair oþer fare. *Ibid.* 26092 Þe toþer pont es scrift o muth. 1340 *Ayenb.* 33 And yet eft þer byeþ zix poyns kueade, huerby sleuþe brengeþ man to his ende. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 6 These ben þe poyntz & þe articles ordeyned of the bretheren of seint Katerine. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 6 In my paternoster iche poynt after oþer. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 657 Ther er the pontes of perfite lifyng That nedful er to old and 3ing. *c* 1400 *Brut* (E. E. T. S.) 157 He sent worde..þat þai shulde done out and put awey þat o pynt of restitucion. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlv. 17 It is ane pount of ignorance To lufe in sic distemperance. 1526 Tindale *Jas.* ii. 10 Whosoeuer shall kepe the whole lawe, and yet fayle in one poynt, he is gyltie in all. 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* 55 The ix artikil. I trou that thair is ane halie chrissine kirk and ane communione of sanctis. Thir ii pwintis ar baith bot ane thing. 1542 *Test. Ebor.* VI. 135 That..this my last will and testament be fulfillid in every poynte. 1642 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* I. 7, I have prefaced and scholied sufficiently unto the Text, I come now to seek out first the parts, and then the points of it. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 49 The censure of the Surveyor, on the point of all the materialls which are brought in. 1701 Norris *Ideal World* I. ii. 74 This is the point upon which the whole reasoning turns. 1784 J. Potter *Virtuous Villagers* II. 23 We shall never agree on these points, so we'll drop them. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Manch. Strike* v. 55 If they had known what point was in dispute. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* v, Is it a point of conscience with you? 1897 J. T. Tomlinson *Prayer Bk., Articles & Hom.* VII. 211 We shall find.. that..he [Cosin] never adopted any one of the 'six points' of modern Ritualism.

† **b.** *To stand (up)on (one's) points*, to insist upon details of conduct or manners which one has espoused; to be punctilious or scrupulous. *Obs.*

c 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* i. 122 Our country Margret is so coy, And stands so much vpon her honest points, That marriage or no market with the mayd. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. i. 118. 1601 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* (Qo.) i. ii. 32 He stood vpon poynts with me too. 1685 Bunyan *Pharisee & Publican* Wks. 1861 II. 237 For a man here to stand thus upon his points, it is death.

c. *To* Strain or Stretch *a point*: see the verbs.

III. A minute part or particle of anything; the smallest unit of measurement.

† **6.** The very least or a very small part *of* something; a jot, whit, particle. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 338 O poynt of ore pine to bate in the world ne is no leche. *c* 1450 Lovelich *Grail* lv. 182 Neuere Man On hym Cowde Aspye that Evere he hadde poynt of Meselrye. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 368 Nor neuer hafe felt a poynt of vnhelth, nor sekenesse. 1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* vii. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 104 By one point of excesse all your Warke is shent.

† **b.** *No point* (cf. F. *ne point*): not a bit, not at all, not in the least. *Obs.*

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 137 Diogenes esteemed the fruite to bee no poyncte the more polluted. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* II. i. 190 *Boy.* Will you prick't with your eye? *La. Ro.* No poynt, with my knife. 1610 *Histrio-m.* III. 266 The Players now are growne so proud, Ten pound a play, or no point Comedy.

† **7.** The smallest or a very small portion of time; a moment, instant. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* liv. 7 At a poynt in a litil I forsoc thee. 1434 Misyn *Mending Life* 106 In a poynt we lyfe, 3a les þen a poynt, for [if] all our lyfe to lyfe euerlastynge we wald likkyn, no3t it is. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Kkj b, Theyr felicitie hath been but a shorte poynt.

† **8.** *Sensible point*: the least discernible portion of matter or space. *Obs. rare.*

1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xv. § 9 A sensible Point, meaning thereby the least Particle of Matter or Space we can discern, which is ordinarily about a Minute, and to the sharpest Eyes seldom less than thirty Seconds of a Circle, where the Eye is the Center. 1704 in J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I.

9. *Mus.* A short strain or snatch of melody; esp. in phr. *point of war*, etc., a short phrase sounded on an instrument as a signal. *arch.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 890 Of þat songe myȝt synge a poynt. 1578 Gosson in T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* ad fin., When .. threatnying trumpet sounde the poyntes of warre. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 52. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* IV. Wks. 1856 I. 48 Make me a straine;.. Breath me a point that may inforce me weepe. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xlvi, To perform the beautiful and wild point of war. 1867 Morris *Jason* I. 127 His guardian drew The horn from off his neck, and thereon blew A point of hunting known to two or three. 1871 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* viii. (1896) I. 152 Bid him put ghostly trump to lip and breathe a point of war.

b. An important phrase or subject, usually in a contrapuntal composition, esp. in relation to its entry in a particular part; the entry of such a phrase or subject.

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 76 There can bee no point or Fuge taken without a rest. *a* 1646 J. Gregory *Posthuma* (1649) 48 The Contrapunctum figuratum, consisting of Feuges, or maintaining of Points. 1881 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 7 *Points*, a term applied .. to the opening notes of the Subject of a Fugue, or other important Motivo, to which it is necessary that the attention of the Performer should be particularly directed.

† **10.** In mediæval measurement of time: The fourth (or according to some, the fifth) part of an hour. (See Atom *sb.* 7.) *Obs.*

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* IX. ix. (W. de W.) 354 An houre conteynyth foure poyntes [*Bodl. MS.* punctes] and a poynt ten momentes. [*Ibid.* xxi. 359 A puncte is the fourth partye of an houre.] 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xi. 158 Twenty-four hours, each of which admits of four different subdivisions, into four points [etc.].

† **11.** The twelfth part of the side or radius of a quadrant, etc.: *spec.* in *Astron.* One of the 24 (or, according to some, 12) equal divisions of the diameter of the sun or moon, by which the degree of obscuration in an eclipse was measured.

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* I. § 12 The skale..that seruith by hise 12 poyntes..of ful many a subtil conclusioun. *c* 1400 in Halliwell *Rara Mathem.* (1841) 59 Þe 12 departynges of aiþer of þo sides are called poyntes, þan es a poynte þe twelft parte of any thyng, namely of ouþer side of þe quadrat in þe quadrant. 1550 W. Lynne *Cavion's Cron.* 252 b, The third Eclipse was of the Moone..the Moone was darkened .xvii. pointes and .xxv. minutes. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* III. I. xv. (1636) 309 The Astronomers do divide the Diameter as well of the Sunne, as of the Moone into 12, and some into 24 parts, which they call points.

12. *Nine* or *eleven points*, usually in the saying 'Possession is nine (*formerly* eleven) points of the law', i. e. is = nine or eleven out of a supposed ten or twelve points (= a vast majority of the points) that may be raised in a legal action. So by hyperbole, *ninety-nine points* (out of a hundred).

1697–8 Watts *Reliq. Juv.* (1789) 149 Prejudice and education had eleven points of the law, and it was impossible for arguments to dispossess them. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* X. x. ¶ 20 She had possession, and that is nine points of the law. 1863 Reade *Very Hard Cash* xliii, Possession is ninety-nine points of Lunacy law.

13. A unit of count in the score of a game.

1746 Hoyle *Whist* (ed. 6) 69 *Points.* Ten of them make a Game. 1816 Singer *Hist. Cards* 261 *note*, The five is called Towser. The six, Tumbler, which reckon in hand for their respective number of points. 1856 Lt. Col. B. *Whist-player* (1858) 21 The party revoking forfeit three points. 1873 Bennett & 'Cavendish' *Billiards* 14 The game (1200 up) was won by Cook by 117 points. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Dec. 7/1 Cumberland scored 14 points [at Football].

b. Hence, *to give points to* [F. *donner, rendre des points*], to allow (a rival) to count so many points at starting, to give odds to; *colloq.* to have the advantage of; so *to gain a point, to get points*, to gain an advantage.

1871 Freeman *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. xii. 400 The English Minister can often gain a point by dexterous dealing in Parliament. 1881 *Confess. Frivolous Girl* 106, I got more [bouquets] than she did; thereby (to use a bit of slang) getting points on her for the time being. 1883 *American* VI. 333 Any average Eton boy could give points to His Holiness in the matter of Latin verses. 1895 F. E. Trollope *F. Trollope* II. i. 16 She could give points to many younger women and beat them.

c. *spec.* in *Piquet*: The number of cards of the most numerous suit in one's hand after discarding; the number scored by the player who holds the highest number of one suit. See Piquet[1].

1719 R. Seymour *Court Gamester* 75 He who reckons most in this Manner [either by greater number of cards, or, in case of equality, of Pips, Ace = 11, Court cards 10 each] is said to win the Point. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Piquet*, The carte blance [sic] is the first thing that reckons; then the point. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* I. xvii. ¶ 3 Point,

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quint, and quatorze. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xviii, By an infraction of the laws of the game [piquet],..Lord Etherington called a point without showing it.

d. *pl.* Name of a particular game at bowls.

1902 J. A. MANSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 329/1 (*Bowls*) On Scottish greens the game of Points is occasionally played. ..Three points are scored if the bowl come to rest within one foot of the jack...It is obvious that the Points game demands an ideally perfect green.

14. A unit in appraising the qualities of a competitor, or of an exhibit in a competitive show. Also *fig.*

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* IV. iii, Charles's imprudence and bad character are great points in my favour. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xxi. 179, I cannot accept it as a point in a clergyman's favour, that he should be opposed to his bishop. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* ii, All these were points against him.

15. A recognized unit in quoting variations in price of stocks, shares, and various commodities, differing in value according to the commodity in question. In *Betting*, a unit in stating fluctuations of the odds.

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 54 Betting reduced two points. 1890 *Daily News* 13 Nov. 2/4 Cotton.—Liverpool. .. 'Futures' advanced 2 points, but the improvement has not been maintained, and prices are now one point below yesterday's closing rates. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Oct. 9/3 An important advance in American cotton has set in in Liverpool, the rise at noon to-day being nine points, or one-eighth per pound. 1901 MARY E. WILKINS *Portion Labor* 159 The mining stock dropped fast—a point or more a day. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Jan. 11/1 The Brighton dividend is 3½ per cent. on ordinary, preferred, and A stock alike. The price has fallen 3 points.

†**16.** A measure of length, the twelfth part of a French line: cf. LINE *sb.*2 16. *Obs.*

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 472 The smallest no more than one-half of a Paris point, or the 144th part of an inch in diameter .. is said to magnify the diameter of an object 2560 times.

b. *Printing.* A unit of measurement for type bodies: in the French or Didot system the seventy-second part of a French inch (i.e. twice the amount of prec.); in the U.S. system slightly smaller (in the proportion of about twelve to thirteen), i.e. .0138 of an inch.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The American point was adopted by the United States Type-Founders' Association in 1883. 1900 H. HART *Century of Oxford Typog.* 154 The typographical unit is the point. *Ibid.*, Oxford Press Type-bodies ..Nonpareil, 5·68 Didot Points..Brevier, 7·35 Didot Points. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Feb. 4/3 The type..must be at least 'eight-point', and the lines must be separated by at least two points.

17. In Australian use: A unit in measuring rainfall, the hundredth part (·01) of an inch.

1889 *Australasian* 20 Apr., The following reports have been received:—Brewarrina, 40 points; Bourke, 47 points; .. Ivanhoe, 100 points; Mossgiel, 188 points; .. Hillston, 288 points. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 May 2/1 In the district of the Thompson River there had only been nine points of rain in 15 months. 1895 *Queenslander* 7 Dec. 1061 Rain set in early this morning, ninety-eight points having fallen up to 2.30 p.m.

IV. Something having definite position, without extension; a position in space, time, succession, degree, order, etc.

18. *Geom.* That which is conceived as having position, but not magnitude (as the extremity of a line, or the intersection of two lines).

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 18 This forseide cenyth is ymagened to ben the verrey point ouer the crowne of thyn heued. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., A Poynt or a Prycke, is named of Geometricians that small and vnsensible shape, whiche hath in it no partes, that is to say: nother length, breadth, nor depth. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* *j, A Point is a thing Mathematicall, indiuisible, which may haue a certayne determined situation. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. Defin., i. A Point is that which has no part...iii. The ends, or limits, of a line are Points. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., If a Point be supposed to be moved any way, it will by its Motion describe a Line. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 11 To draw a Circle through any Three given Points not situated in a right Line. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.*, etc. II. 946/1 It is sometimes convenient to consider a point as an evanescent circle or sphere.

b. In various phrases with *of* (in *Geom.*, *Optics*, and *Perspective*), as *point of contrary flexure*, *p. of convergence*, *p. of dispersion*, *p. of distance*, *p. of divergence*, *p. of incidence*, *p. of inflexion*, *p. of osculation*, *p. of reflection*, *p. of refraction*, *p. of sight*, *p. of vision*, etc.: see these words. See also VANISHING *point*.

c. *Astron.*, etc. Applied with qualifying adjs. to special points of the celestial sphere, etc.: see CARDINAL, EQUINOCTIAL, SOLSTITIAL, VERTICAL.

Cardinal points = Fr. *points cardinaux*; but *the 32 points of the compass* (sense B. 9) = Fr. *pointes de la boussole, ou du compas*.

†**d.** Middle or central point, centre. *Obs. rare.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xx. 59 No more than hath the poynt or pricke in the myddle of the most grete compaas that may be. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 227 Our Ecclesiasticall writers haue thought Iudea to be the middle of the Earth, and Ierusalem the very poynt.

19. A place having definite spatial position but no extent, or of which the position alone is considered; a spot.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 68 In þat Cete my saȝes soghe alle aboute, þat, in þat place at þe poynt, I put in þi hert. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 564 The perlouse pointtes þat passe you behoues. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 698 King Edward.. was not a little troubled .. and driuen to seeke the furthest poynt of his witte. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. xi. 178 If you keep a true Account of the Ship's way.., you may at any time have the true Point where the Ship is. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 263 All the Rays which come from any Point of the Object, and fall upon the whole Superficies of the Glass do .. enter into the Pupil. 1837 LADY W. DE ERESBY in *C. K. Sharpe's Corr.* (1888) II. 498 The nearest way from point to point. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 411 Susa was a good point, whence to invade Babylon.

b. *spec.* The spot at which a policeman is stationed. (Cf. POINT-DUTY.)

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 2/1, I came..in search of a constable: the one on 'point' at Holborn Town Hall could not come.

c. *Hunting. colloq.* A spot to which a straight run is made; hence a straight run from point to point, a cross-country run. Cf. D. 11. *To make his point* (of a fox, etc.), to run straight to a spot aimed at.

1875 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Riding Recoll.* (1879) xi. 185 In Leicestershire especially, foxes..will make their point with a stiff breeze blowing in their teeth. *Ibid.* xii. 211 A sportsman must .. admit that 'ten mile points' over grass with one of the handsomest packs of [stag-]hounds in the world, are most enjoyable. 1883 R. E. EGERTON-WARBURTON *Hunting Songs* (ed. 7) Introd. 36 The increase of..dwellings prevents a fox, headed at every corner, from making straight to his point. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Nov. 9/1 The Belvoir hounds made an eight mile point in a little over 45 minutes.

20. *Her.* **a.** One of nine particular spots or places upon a shield, which serve to determine accurately the position a charge is to occupy. **b.** The middle part of the chief or base, as distinguished from the dexter or sinister divisions. **c.** One of a number of horizontal stripes of different tinctures into which a shield may be divided. (See also B. 3 c, D. 4 c.)

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 562 Þe penounes & þe pomels & poyntes of scheldes Wiþ-drawen his deuocion. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 414 A stark gallowis, ane wedy, and a pyn, The hede poynt of thyne elderis armes ar. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Points*, in Heraldry are certain places in an Escutcheon diversly named according to their several positions. 1725 COATS *Dict. Her.* s.v., There are nine principal Points in any Escutcheon...A. .the Dexter Chief. B. the .. Middle Chief. C. the Sinister Chief. D. the Honour Point. E. the Fesse Point, call'd also the Center. F. the Nombril Point, that is, the Navel Point. G. the Dexter Base. H. the Sinister Base. I. the precise Middle Base. 1865 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 626 In order to facilitate the description of a coat-of-arms, it is the practice to suppose the shield to be divided into nine points.

†**21.** One of the squares of a chessboard. *The four points*, the four centre squares. *Obs.*

c 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 6044 The vnkouth craft of the tabler And the poyntes of the chekker. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxi. 71 (Harl.) The chekir or þe chesse hath viij. poyntes in eche partie. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 135 The bordeure about is hygher than the squarenes of the poyntes. *a* 1500 *MS. Ashmole* 344 (Bodl.) 10 This is a fair Jupertie to mate a man in on of the iiij poyntes for it cumyth offt in play.

22. A definite position in a scale of any kind; a position reached in a course (e.g. DEAD POINT); a step, stage, or degree in progress or development, or in increase or decrease; an exact degree of some measurable quality or condition, as temperature (e.g. *boiling-point*, *dew-point*, *freezing-point*, *melting-point*).

a 1425 *Chaucer's Pars. T.* P 847 (Harl. MS.) Whan naturel lawe was in his first [6-*text* right] poynt in paradis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 b, [This] declareth some poynt of our iourney. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 678 The extreme poynt of decay of his house and estate. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 206 Her beauty and comely grace..amounted unto a high point. 1747 Freezing Point [FREEZING *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1773 Boiling point [BOILING *vbl. sb.* 5]. 1792 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1891 XII. 177 Differences in political opinions are as unavoidable, as, to a certain point, they may perhaps be necessary. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 89 The melting points of various substances. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 324, I was brought to the point of trying to learn to sing. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 93/2 The shares reached their highest point on the 13th June 1890, when they might have been sold for £600.

b. A critical position in the course of affairs; a decisive state of circumstances, a juncture; the precise moment for action, an opportunity. Now only in phrases *when it comes* (*came*) *to the point*, and *at*, *on*, *upon the point of* (see D. 1 c, 5).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 500 In all that tyme schir Amery, ..In carleill lay, his poynt to se. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xiii. 114 Atte laste he sawe hys poynte whan that his enemyes were wery. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liii. 178 When it cometh to the poynt ther as strokes shold be gyuen. 1612 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* IV. iii, But now, when it comes to the point, 'Who am I?' 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xxvii, Her father..who, when it came to the point, so little liked her going, that he told her to write to him.

23. In time, that which has 'position' but not duration (as the beginning or end of a space of time); the precise time at which anything happens; an instant, moment, as the moment of noon, the moment of death.

a 1400 *R. Brunne's Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8080 Drecchynge by tymes haue [*Petyt MS.* poyntes haf] þey wrought. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 28 To ani man in þe poynt of deþ. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II. xlii. (1859) 47 In this poynt I herde ..a lusty melodye of wonder swete songe. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* IV. 151 The point of opportunity being past, the greatest endeavours afterward faile. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus*, *Hist.* I. iii. § 5 Four hours .. are over already, which point of time renders the prediction impossible. 1833-6 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. IV. ii. 380 There is..no assignable point at which the belief was introduced. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 30 Though at the last point of a million years.

b. *At* or *on the point of*: see D. 1 c, 5.

†**24.** A (specified) degree of condition; condition, plight, state, case (good, evil, better, etc.). (Cf. F. *en bon point*.) *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8868 Engelond & normandie in god point he broȝte. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 315 To godus pay is our peple in bettur point founde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 200 A lord ful fat and in good poynt. 1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* CXV. 173 The barons toke counseyl .. how they myght conteyne them in this greuous poynt in whiche they were. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* XCV. 307 She demaundyd of hym yf he were hole and in good poynt. 1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 246 The said kirk is at sik ane point that throw decaying thairof,..the wallis in sindrie partis ar revin. 1685 EVELYN *Mrs. Godolphin* 176 Daniell and his companions .. looked fairer and in better point than all the rest. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 283 Know thy own point..this due degree Of blindness, weakness, Heav'n bestows on thee.

V. Figurative and transferred senses.

†**25.** The highest part or degree; the height, summit, zenith, acme. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1502 In þe poynt of her play he poruayes a mynde. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 17 *margin*, It is the point of folly to shew a will to hurte him, whom thou canst not .. by any meanes annoy. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* (1641) Ded., Your Highnesse is the Expectation of the present Age, and the Poynt of future Hopes. 1728 RAMSAY *Bonny Chirsty* V, This point of a' his wishes, He wadna with set speeches bauk.

26. A distinguishing mark or quality; a distinctive trait or feature; a characteristic.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* V. (*Parl. Beasts*) xxiv, This suddane semblie .. Haifand the pointis of ane parliament. *c* 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 438 in *Babees Bk.* 94 To forbeare in anger is the poynt of a friendly leeche. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 449 b, A shyft of subtle sophisters, and not a poynt of sober Diuynes. 1604 JAMES I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 111 It is become .. a point of good fellowship..to take a pipe of Tobacco. 1694 ATTERBURY *Serm., On Prov.* xiv. 6 (1726) I. 184 To be cautious, and upon our Guard, in receiving Doctrines..is a Point of great Prudence. 1889 T. A. GUTHRIE *Pariah* I. ix, Description was not Lettice's strong point.

b. *spec.* A physical feature in an animal; *esp.* one by which excellence or purity of breed is judged. Hence *transf.* in reference to a person or thing. (Cf. 14.)

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 52 She hath one poynt of a good hauke, she is hardie. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* II. ii. 56 Much better versed in the points of a horse than in points of theology. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* XXXVII, She seemed to scan his points approvingly. 1894 G. ARMATAGE *Horse* ii. 14 They [American and Canadian horses] are not remarkable for beauty, though not showing any peculiarly unsightly points. *Ibid.* 20 That the race horse should have all his various points in true relative development. *Ibid.* iv. 47 The points essential to a hunter are a lean head and neck [etc.].

27. *The point*: the precise matter in discussion or to be discussed; the essential or important thing. Often in phr. *to come to the point*, *to keep to the point*, etc.: see also *in point*, *to the point* (D. 4 d, 6 c).

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 372 But to the poynt, nature held on hire hond A formele egle of shap the gentilleste That euere she a-mong hire werkis fond. *c* 1386 — *Prol.* 700 This is the poynt, to speken short and pleyn. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxix. 236 Come to yᵉ poynt, and vse no more such langage nor suche serymonyes. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* V. iii. (Arb.) 68 But the point is, I know not how to better my selfe. 1693 CREECH in *Dryden's Juvenal* xiii. Argt. (1697) 319 Then coming closer to his Point, he tells him,..The Wicked are severely punish'd by their own Consciences. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Conversation* 12 Let us now come to the Point in Hand. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, 'Is it impossible for you to speak to the point?' said La Motte. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* (1876) 256 Do keep to the point, my excursive friends. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 18 The point is not who said the words, but whether they are true or not.

b. *To make a point of* (= F. *faire un point de*): to treat or regard (something) as essential or indispensable; to make (it) a special object. Usually with vbl. sb. or gerund: formerly also *to make a point to do* something.

a 1778 GOLDSMITH in Boswell *Johnson* 9 Apr., Whenever I write any thing, the publick make a point to know nothing about it. *a* 1806 FOX *Hist. Jas. II* (1808) 12 The King made no point of adhering to his concessions. 1823 W. TENNANT *Cdl. Beaton* IV. iii. 121, I mak a pount to be an e'e-witness o' ilka business o' that sort. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* vii. 88 Her husband made such a point of his tea that she had little hope of persuading him to give it up. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. App. 581 A former colleague of mine in the Oxford Schools always made a point of describing him as 'William the Purchaser'.

28. That at which one aims, or for which one strives or contends; aim, object, end. Often in phr. *to carry one's point*: see CARRY *v.* 17 b.

13.. *De Sancta Anastasia* 86 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 26 Þe prynce..Opon a day his poynt wold proue. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXXI. vii, They their counsells led All to this point, how my poore life to take. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 43

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It remaines, As the maine Point of this our after-meeting. 1689 POPPLE tr. *Locke's Toleration* L.'s Wks. 1727 II. 250 The Magistrate..will have his Will, and carry his Point. 1700 PEPYS *Diary*, etc. (1879) VI. 217 The old East India Company have..obtained their great point against the new, by having got their Bill passed. 1776 Sir J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* vii. (1876) 408 If they make it the point of their ambition. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* III. ii, She ended..by carrying her own point, and having her own way.

b. *To make a point*: to establish a proposition, to prove a contention; also *gen.* to attain something that one is aiming at.

1809 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* v. (1839) 112 Two points have been made in this cause. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ii. (1875) 87 All it exists for is to get its ends, to make its points. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Nov. 3/1 His evident desire to make every point that can possibly be made against the Clark lecturer.

29. A conclusion, completion, culmination, end, 'period'. Also *full point*. ? *Obs.*

c 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 278 Habent mortem sine morte et finem mortis sine fine. Hij sholen haue deþ wid-oute deïing And point of deþ wid-outen ending. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2107 But shortly to the point thanne wol I wende, And maken of my longe tale an ende. *c* 1540 HEYWOOD *Four P. P.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 352 Ye shall never have them at a full point. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* Ded. 3 To bring that to some good pointe, that earst I had begonne. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 10 First,..say what the play treats on: then read the names of the Actors: and so grow on to a point. 1633 DURIE in *Presbyt. Rev.* (1887) 307 Thought it necessarie to put the matter to some poynt at that diet. 1686 BURNET *Trav.* v. (1750) 245, I thought I had made so full a Point at the Conclusion of my last Letter, that I should not have given you the Trouble of reading any more Letters. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale Tyne* i. 7 He is bringing his invention to a point.

† **30.** Determination, decision, resolution. *Obs.*

1477 [see *at a point*, D. 1 d]. 1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* xxxii. 68 At thende the kyng cam so to poynt that they were appeased goodly. 1530 CRANMER in Strype *Life* (1694) App. 5 After all this he commeth to the poynte to save the Kyngs honour. 1578 T. WILCOCKS *Serm. Pawles Cr.* 22 A great sorte are at a playne poynt, they are carelesse of their soules, so their bodye maye bee free. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 6, I begin to come to a point; I intend to go along with this good man. 1738 [see *at a point*, D. 1 d].

VI. From 16th c. F. *point* = 15–16th c. It. *punto*; derived from the sense *prick*, through that of *stitch, work done with stitches* with the needle.

As English used the native word *stitch* (OE. *stice*, from OTeut. **stikan* to prick, stab, etc.) for the prick of the needle in sewing, the corresponding Fr. use of *point* was not adopted, and the development of this sense was entirely in Italian and French. The It. name *punto in aria* occurs at Venice in 1476.

31. Thread lace made wholly with the needle (also called more fully *point lace, needle-point lace, needle-point*); also improperly applied to pillow lace imitating that done with the needle, and sometimes to lace generally: often named from the place of manufacture, as *Alençon point, Venetian point, point of Genoa, Spain*, etc.: cf. POINT *sb.*3 b.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 56 Isabella, who was his wife, publish'd a book of all the sorts of Points, Laces, and Embroideries. 1673 RAY *Trav.* 156 Venice is noted .. for Needle-work Laces called Points. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 148 To know the Age and Pedigrees Of Poynts of Flandres or Venise. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2150/4 Lost .., Two Pieces of Old Point of Spain Three Yards long; and a Quarter of a Yard broad, some of it sowed upon a Parchment, and new Purled. 1745 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 186 Another would not for the world wear lace; but she will wear point, and sees no harm in it at all. 1864 MRS. PALLISER *Hist. Lace* xiii. (1902) 198 A costly work of Alençon point appeared in the Exhibition of 1855. 1882 A. S. COLE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 186/1 The different sorts of early Venetian point laces are called 'flat Venetian point', 'rose (raised) point', 'caterpillar point', 'bone point', &c. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 May 3/1 The Irish crochet point is..the best-known of all Irish laces. 1906 *Ibid.* 28 Feb. 12/1 Bucks lace, or 'Bucks pillow point', as the fine work is usually called, dates back .. as far as the sixteenth century.

attrib. 1672 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* III. i, My new point gorget shall be yours upon't. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 252 Fine point or Lace sleeves and Ruffles.

b. A piece of lace used as a kerchief or the like.

1663 PEPYS *Diary* 18 Oct., My wife in her best gowne and new poynt that I bought her the other day, to church with me. 1687 SEDLEY *Bellam.* I. Wks. 1722 II. 90 She..had but one poor Point of her own making. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 308 Her hair curled and powdered, with a little cap, or perhaps but a point, and nothing more on their heads.

B. = F. *pointe*. (L. *cuspis, mucro*, Ger. *spitze*.)

I. 1. A sharp end to which anything tapers, used for pricking, piercing, scratching, pointing out, etc.: as of a weapon, tool, pin, pen, pointer.

a 1330 *Syr Degarre* 1059 Thi swerd..The point is in min aumenere. He tok the point, and set ther to. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1791 *Lucrece*, This swerd thour out thyn herte shal I ryue..And sette the poynt [*v. r.* swerd] al sharp vp-on hire herte. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* II. § 40, I tok a subtil compas, & cleped þat on poynt of my compas A, & þat oþer poynt F. Than tok I the point of A, & set it in [the] Ecliptik line euene in my zodiak. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (ROXB.) vii. 27 Take also a litill bawme on þe poynt of þi knyffe. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 10626 (Trin.) May no mon write wiþ penne point. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 406/2 Poynte, of a scharpe toole, .. *cuspis, mucro, pennum*. 1483 *Wardr. Acc.* 1 *Rich. III*, iij swerdes whereof oon with a flat poynt, called curtana. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 798 It lyith one your speris poynt. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 It is not so moche as a pynnes poynt, compared to yᵉ hole erth. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xvii. 1 The sinne of Iudah is written with a pen of yron, and the point of a diamond. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 5 Particles that affect the Taste with Points sharp and piercing. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xxv, Scarce could they hear, or see their foes, Until at weapon-point they close. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 316 Scorpions have .. an arcuated and excessively acute point or sting. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* i. 6 The point of the finest needle. 1897 MERRIMAN *In Kedar's Tents* xxvii, It is a pretty spot for the knife—nothing to turn a point.

† **b.** Rendering L. *acies* ('front of an army').

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xx. 2 The preest shal stoond bifore the poynt [Vulg. *aciem*], and thus he shal spek to the puple.

c. Short for *point of the sword* (or other weapon). *To come to points*: to begin fighting (with swords).

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. iv. 21, I saw him hold Lord Percy at the point. 1652 TATHAM *Scotch Figgaries* IV. i, But mayn't I Bar points, being the Challenged? 1762 SMOLLETT *Sir L. Greaves* iii. (1793) I. 70 They would have come to points immediately, had not the gentlemen interposed. 1887 SIR F. POLLOCK in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 801/2 The effective use of the point is a mark of advanced skill. *Ibid.*, St. Louis anticipated Napoleon in calling on his men to use the point.

d. *fig. phr. To put too fine a point upon*: to express with unnecessary delicacy; not to state bluntly or in plain terms.

1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xi, He was—not to put too fine a point upon it—..hard up!

2. The (or a) salient or projecting part of anything, of a more or less tapering form, or ending in an acute angle; a tip, apex; a sharp prominence.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 7 At the poynt of thy label in the bordure set a prikke .. at the point of thi label set a-nother prikke. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 80 Stanes, þe whilk er noȝt so hard as dyamaundes, and comounly þaire poyntes er broken off. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 285/2 A Poynte of a nese, *pirula*. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 7, I prethee Tom, beate Cuts Saddle, put a few Flockes in the point: the poore Iade is wrung in the withers. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 69 Hold up the Hand hollow above the Shoulder points. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 154 The Stern is very low, but the Head is as high again, and draws into a sharp point as the Gondolos of Venice. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiii. 276 By spreading their sails horizontally, and by putting bullets in the centers of them to draw them to a point, they caught as much [rain] water, as filled all their cask. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 441 The chrysalides are always rounded, or without angular elevations or points. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* iii, Let them get round yon point of the rock. 1881 C. GIBBON *Heart's Problem* iii, Mr. Calthorpe tapped the points of the fingers of each hand together.

fig. 1605 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* II. v, He is my Nephew, and my Chiefe, the Point, Tip, Top, and Tuft of all our family!

b. *spec.* The tapering extremity of any promontory or piece of land running into the sea; a tapering promontory, a cape: often in geographical names, as Start Point, Point of Ardnamurchan. Also, A peak of a mountain or hill.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 32 He discouered a corner or poynt of the sayd mayne land. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xviii, The point of the Sarail, whereupon the sea beateth. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* i. (1892) 4 From Kemes head called Pen Kemes pointe North, to St. Gouens pointe in the Southe. 1604 E. G[IMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xxvii. 201 The land .. casting his capes, points and tongues farre into the sea. 1622 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 260 The Mountain of Elwend, which is discover'd .. by the whitenesse of its sand and by the extraordinary height of its points. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., The Seamen also call the Extremity of any Promontary (which is a Piece of Land running out into the Sea) a Point; which is of much the same Sense with them as the Word Cape. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 144 The party landed, and encamped at the bottom of a small bay within point George.

† **c.** The wing of a fleet or army. *Obs.*

1550 T. NYCOLLS *Thucidides* 222 b, The Peloponesians auaunced .. to the ende to haue enclosed with their left poyncte, the ryght poynct of the Athenians. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. v. § 8. 698 The Latines, as vsually, were in the points; the Romans, in the maine battell.

d. *Mil.* The small leading party of an advanced guard (consisting usually of an experienced non-commissioned officer and four men).

1589 *Discourse Voy. Spain & Port.* 30 Sir Henrie Norris (whose Regiment had the poynt of the Vangard). 1903 LD. WOLSELEY *Story of a Soldier's Life* I. ii. 62 What is now commonly called 'the point of the advanced guard' consisted of four privates and myself.

e. *pl.* The extremities of a horse.

1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* xliii, A particularly fast mare ..bay, with black points. 1872 R. F. BURTON *Zanzibar* I. ix. 347 The favourite charger of the late Sayyid is a little bay with black points. 1883 W. H. BISHOP in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 720/2 He is sixteen hands high, dark bay, and has black points.

3. An object or instrument consisting of or characterized by a point (in sense 1), or which pricks or pierces. **a.** A pointed weapon or instrument for stabbing or piercing; a dagger, pointed sword, or the like; also, a bodkin.

1488 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 5 Item,..within the said box a point maid of perle contenand xxv perle with hornis of gold. *c* 1520 *Treat. Galaunt* 134 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 157 Howe many poyntes were they nowe a dayes And yet a good poynte amonge them were to fynde Daggers of vengeaunce, redy to make frayes. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. iv, I will learne you .. to controll any enemies point i' the world. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* III. 54 Lidian, who entring with a point upon his enemy,.. run him cleane thorow. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* III. i, Let each man bear A steady point, well levell'd at his heart.

b. 'An iron or steel instrument used with some variety in several arts' (Chambers *Cycl.*); e. g. a pin-pointed tool used by etchers and engravers, an etching-needle: cf. *dry-point* (DRY *a.* C. 3); a small punch or chisel used by stone-workers, etc.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Engravers, etchers, wooden-cutters, stone-cutters, etc. use points to trace their designs on the copper, wood, stone, etc... Statuaries..have likewise points in manner of little chissels, used in first forming or sketching out their work...Lapidaries have iron points, to the ends whereof are fastened pieces of diamonds, serving to pierce the precious stones withal. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 40 If the lines are too small, pass over them again with a short but round point. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 341 The Point is the smallest kind of chisel used by masons. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VII. ii. § 6. 115 *note*, No cloud can be drawn with the point; nothing but the most delicate management of the brush. 1880 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXXI. 9 The Royal sketches evince a true feeling for art, and much ability with the etching point.

c. *Her.* A bearing resembling a pile, usually occupying the base of the shield; reckoned a 'diminution' or mark of dishonour.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 124 He beareth a poynte playne, Geules, in a fielde, Or. This is for hym yᵗ telleth lyes, to hys soueraigne. 1830 ROBSON *Hist. Her.* Gloss., *Point*, according to Edmondson, (meaning the point pointed), is an ordinary somewhat resembling the Pile, issuing from the Base.

d. A tine of a deer's horn.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* ii. (1874) 69 You may know some day .. what his rights mean, if he has them, brow, bay, tray, and points. 1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* iv. 68 An antler is judged by the number of points or tines which spring from the beam. The beam is the main stem, and the points are the branches. 1885 ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* iv. 107 He was a fine buck of eight points.

e. *Electr.* A metallic point at which electricity is discharged or collected; also, each of the carbon points or pencils in an electric light (see CARBON 2).

1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 261 The influence of points in receiving and carrying off electricity has already been adverted to. 1849 CRAIG, *Point*,.. in Electricity, the acute termination of a body which facilitates the passage of the fluid to or from the body. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 136/2 As the points burn away, the springs keep up a fresh supply. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Apr. 10/1 At the rate of a foot in five minutes the carbon point wrought its way, and in a short time the enormous mass of steel had been reduced to fragments that could be easily handled.

f. On a railway: A tapering movable rail by which vehicles are directed from one line of rails to another. Usually in *pl.*

1838 SIMMS *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 27 Moveable points or sliding rails, and the requisite machinery for moving them. 1885 *Scotsman* 11 June, A south bound goods train .. ran into the safety points, crashing against the buffer end with great violence. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 53 It is impossible for the signalman to lower the signals..until the 'points' or 'switches' have been placed in their proper position.

g. One of the twelve tapered divisions on each 'table' of a backgammon board.

1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 9 That his friend Egistus had entered a wrong pointe in his tables. 1595 SOUTHWELL *Tri. Death* (1596) 22 God casteth the dice, and giueth vs our chaunce; the most we can doe, is, to take the poynt that the cast will affoord vs. 1680 COTTON *Ganiester* XXV. 109 Of Irish. ..The men which are thirty in number are equally divided between you and your Adversary, and are thus placed, two on the Ace point, and five on the sice of your left hand Table. *Ibid.* XXVII. 114 (*Tick-tack*) Boveries is when you have a man in the eleventh point of your own Tables, and another in the same point of your Adversaries directly answering. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle, Backgammon* 142 The next best point .. is to make your bar-point. 1905 FISKE *Chess in Iceland* 279 Some confusion is caused by the fact that we English use *point* both for the 'dots' on the dice and the twenty-four *points* (Fr. 'flèches') on the board.

In other applications

h. † A kind of nail or spike (*obs.*); a glazier's sprig (*Cent. Dict.*). †**i.** An agnail or hangnail; = AGNAIL 3 *Obs.* †**j.** A small piece of heavy wood pieced into the butt of an arrow to counterbalance the head. *Obs.* **k.** † A rough diamond of a certain shape (*obs.*); also, an angular fragment of diamond adapted for glass-cutting (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). **l.** A thorn. **m.** One of the interchangeable pointed legs of a pair of compasses. **n.** A name of certain surgical instruments.

h. 1590 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 374 A gr[oss] doble hard poyntes, iis. iid. **i.** 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 73 If about these nails be an excoriation of the flesh, which is commonly called 'points'. **j.** 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 127 Two poyntes in peecing be ynough, lest the moystnes of the earthe enter to moche into the peecinge, and so leuse the glue. Therefore many poyntes be more pleasaunt to the eye, than profitable for the vse. **k.** 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 213 The Names of Rough Stones [diamonds], according to their Forms and Substance... A Point...An ½ Point [etc.]. **l.** 1604 E. G[IMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xvii. 373 Every one tooke a poynt of Manguay, which is like vnto an awle or sharpe bodkin, with the which .. they pierced the calfes of their legges neare to the bone, drawing foorth much blood. 1893 P. H. EMERSON *On Eng. Lagoons* xxxix. 231 That's good for drawing points..out of your hand. **m.** 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. ii. 53 A Brass pair of Compasses to go with an Arch and Screws..and four Steel Points to take in and out. **n.** 1890 A. WHITELEGGE *Hygiene & Public Health* xii. 263 The lymph may be sealed in capillary tubes or dried upon ivory points. *Ibid.* 264 If stored calf-lymph is used, two large 'points' are needed

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for each child. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 776 Our practice is confined to two methods, namely tonsillotomy and the galvano-caustic point.

4. *Printing.* One of the short sharp pins fixed on the tympan of a press so as to perforate the sheet and serve to make register.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. P 19 This Point is made of a piece of small Wyer about a quarter and half quarter of an Inch high. *Ibid.* xxiv. P 7 To large Paper he chuses Short Shanked Points, and to small Paper Long Shanked Points. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, To regulate the margins, and make the lines and pages answer each other when printed on the other side; in the middle of the wood, in the sides of this tympan, are two iron points, which make two holes in the sheet. 1825–88 [see *paste-point*, Paste *sb.* 8].

b. Short for *point-plate* (see D. 14).

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. P 19 The Points are made of Iron Plates about the thickness of a Queen Elizabeth Shilling: .. at the end of this Plate .. stands upright the Point. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. 514 Points are made of sheet iron, of different lengths, about the sixteenth part of an inch thick. ..The spur of the point is rivetted at the small end, and projects about three eighths of an inch.

II. 5. A tagged lace or cord, of twisted yarn, silk, or leather, for attaching the hose to the doublet, lacing a bodice, and fastening various parts where buttons are now used; often used as a type of something of small value (esp. *blue point*). Now *arch.* or *Hist.*

[In this sense *point* renders F. *aiguillette*, orig. an *aglet* or metal point of a lace or cord, thence a lace with an aglet. English (on the whole) retained *aglet* for the metal point or tag, and translated it by *point* for the cord.]

1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 35 Johanni Dounton pro j gros poyntes, iij s. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 33 Y might, and y satte lowe, breke sum of my pointes. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 241 Two doseyn poyntys of chevelelle, the aglottes of sylver feyn. 1530 Palsgr. 256/1 Poynt for ones hose, *esguillette*. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 675/2 It is not al worth an aglet of a good blewe poynte. 1549 Latimer *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 117 He made hys pen of the aglet of a poynte that he plucked from hys hose. ? *a* 1550 *Debate Somer & Wynter* 132 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 41 All is not worthe a poynte of lether. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1094 [They] made thongs and points of the skins of men and women, whom they had flaine quick. 1615 Sir E. Hoby *Curry-combe* vi. 265 He hath hardly earned a blew point for his daies worke. 1647 Peacham *Worth of Penny* 17 So naturally sparing, that if a point from his hose had broken, he would have tied the same upon a knot, and made it to serve againe. 1739 'R. Bull' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 260 A chilling Fear surprizes all his Joints, And makes him ready to untruss his Points. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xx, Assistance in tying the endless number of points, as the laces which attached the hose to the doublet were then termed. [See also Aglet *sb.* 1.]

†**6.** A plait of hair; a pigtail. *Obs.*

1603 B. Jonson *Entertainm. Coronat. K. Jas.* Wks. (1616) 844 Her hayre bound into foure seuerall points.

7. *Naut.* One of the short pieces of flat braided cord attached near the lower edge of a sail for tying up a reef; a reef-point: see Reef *sb.*[1] 3.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) H h iv, The courses of large ships are either reefed with points or .. reef-lines. 1801 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 44 [He] called to the boatswain to bring a point (a rope doubled with knots at the end), and give the plaintiff a 'starting'. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 17. 399 Midshipmen into the tops to see the points tied!

8. A short buckling strap.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Point* .. 17. (*Harness.*) A short strap stitched to a wide one for the purpose of attaching the latter to another strap by a buckle. The end of any strap that is provided with holes for the buckle-tongue.

III. 9. Each of the equidistant points on the circumference of the mariner's compass, indicated by one of the thirty-two rays drawn from the centre, which serve to particularize the part of the horizon whence the wind is blowing or in the direction of which an object lies; also *transf.* the angular interval between two successive points (one-eighth of a right angle, or 11° 15′). Hence, any of the corresponding points, or in general any point, of the horizon; thus often nearly = Direction. (In ordinary use, usually *point of the compass*; in absol. use chiefly *Naut.*)

a 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 86 When the wynde is in any poynte of the northe all the fowle stynke is blowen ouer the citee [London]. 1527 R. Thorne in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 257 The roses of the windes or pointes of the compasse. 1556 Burrough *ibid.* (1886) III. 117 The land lyeth North and halfe a point Westerly. 1592 Lyly *Gallathea* I. iv. 33 The two and thirty poynts for the winde. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 206 To this day they [Chinese] haue but eight points vnto their Compasse. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* vi. (1840) 103 They bent their course one point of the compass .. to the southward of the east. 1798 Millar in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. p. cliv, The leading Ship to steer one point more to starboard. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* xiv. (1858) 463 The Latin Church .. regardless of all points of the compass, has adopted for its Altar the Holy Tomb itself. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 54/1 Lights .. were seen from four to five points on the port bow of the *Y. M. Stevens.*

IV. 10. a. The salient feature of a story, discourse, epigram, joke, etc.; that which gives it application; effective or telling part. Also, A witty or ingenious turn of thought.

1728 Pope *Dunc.* I. 254 All arm'd with points, antitheses and puns. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xi, The young ladies might have rather missed the point and cream of the jest. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 An inscription .. in which the moral was better than the point. 1871 Blackie *Four Phases* I. 29 So as to be able to turn the point of an argument. 1876 *World* V. No. 106. 3 Full of capital points, blunted in delivery. 1892 Ld. Coleridge in *Law Times Rep.* LXV. 581/1 He has somewhat misapprehended the point of those observations. *Mod.* He did not see the point of the joke.

b. That quality in speech or writing which arrests attention; appealing, convincing, or penetrating quality; pungency, effect, value.

a 1643 W. Cartwright *On Fletcher* Comedies, etc. (1651) 8 All point! all edge! all sharpness! 1675 Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Ess. Poetry* 114 'Tis epigram, 'tis point, 'tis what you will, But not an elegy. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* (1816) I. Introd. 10 Any thing .. which my illustrious friend thought it worth his while to express, with any degree of point. 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women, & B.* II. viii. 135 A stanza, which has the point of an epigram with all the softness of a gentle truth.

V. 11. *Cricket.* The position of the fieldsman who is stationed more or less in a line with the popping-crease, a short distance on the off-side of the batsman (orig. close to the point of the bat); also *transf.* the fieldsman himself.

1833 Nyren *Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* 41 The point of the bat... The young fieldsman who is appointed to this situation, should possess a quick eye... For the position of body in the point, I can do no better than refer him to instructions .. given to the wicket-keeper. *Ibid.* 42 The point all the while must keep his face towards the batter, and his arms and hands in their proper position. 1849 *Laws of Cricket* in 'Bat' *Crick. Man.* (1850) 57 No substitute .. shall be allowed to .. stand at the point, cover the point, or stop behind. 1850 *Ibid.* 43 The Point requires a fieldsman with a very quick eye... The distance at which he stands from the point of the bat, varies from five to seven yards. 1851 Lillywhite *Guide Cricketers* 68 Templar .. has succeeded to his [brother's] place as point. 1870 Seeley *Lect. & Ess.* 165 What can be more serious than a game of Cricket? .. Point does not chat with cover-point.

b. In *Lacrosse*, The position of the player who stands a short distance in front of the goal-keeper, or the player himself. **c.** In *Baseball*, The positions occupied by the pitcher and catcher.

187. *Boy's own Bk., La Crosse*, There is a goal-keeper; a point, placed twenty yards a-head of the goal-keeper; and a coverpoint.

C. Noun of action of French or English origin (including some senses of doubtful origination).

†**1.** A feat; *esp.* a feat of arms, a deed of valour, an exploit; also, an encounter, skirmish. [OF. *pointe.*] *Points of war*: warlike exercises. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* IX. 631 This wes a richt fair poynt, perfay! *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 540 And puttes you to perell in pointis of armes. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 345 For that the kynge hadde slain oon of his nevewes at a poynt, that hadde be by-fore the town. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. iv. 138 With oile anoynt, Nakit worsling and strougling at nyse poynt. 1580 Sidney *Ps.* XVIII. ix, He me warr points did show, Strengthning mine arms, that I could break an iron bow. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 696 Besides he could doo manie other poynts, The which in Court him served to good stead. 1602 *and Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. vi. 945 Seeing him practise his lofty pointes, as his crospoynt and his backcaper.

†**2.** A hostile charge or accusation. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7900 The triet men of Troy traitur hym cald, And mony pointtes on hym put for his pure shame. *Ibid.* 11751 Er any troiens with truthe might telle suche a fawte, Or soche a point on me put in perlament her aftur. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxlii. (1482) 277 To ansuere to all maner poyntes that the kyng and his counceyll wold put vpon hym.

†**3.** Trial, examination: in phr. *put to point. Obs.*

1469 in *Archæologia* XV. 168 That the money .. be newe molton and reforged .. till it be putte to poynt. 1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 611 To have thair maters callit and put to poynt in ordour. 1584 *Ibid.* 687 Quhill the samin be decydit or utherwise put to point.

4. *Falconry.* Of a hawk: The action of rising vertically in the air; esp. in phr. *to make* (*her*) *point.* [F. *la pointe de l'oiseau.*]

1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxvii. (1739) 125 Like the Eagle they make many points before they stoop to their Prey. 1828 Sir J. S. Sebright *Observ. Hawking* 23 The hawk will make his point—that is, rise perpendicularly in the air over the spot where the bird got into cover. 1852 R. F. Burton *Falconry in Valley of Indus* iii. 29 The Shikrah .. 'makes her point' and takes her stand on some neighbouring tree or eminence. 1883 Salvin & Brodrick *Falconry in Brit. Isles* Gloss. 152 *To make its point*, the mode a Hawk has of rising in the air, by which the place is marked where the quarry has 'put in.'

5. A direct forward advance, a charge. [F. *faire pointe* to make a charge.]

1755 J. Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) II. 27 It seems they had all in turn made a dead point at this young earl, though unsuccessfully. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 239 Just in my way as I was making my point for Lancashire.

6. Of a pointer or setter: The act of pointing; the rigid attitude assumed on finding game, with the head and gaze directed towards it. Usually in phrases *to make, come to a point.* Also *fig.*

1771 Mackenzie *Man Feel.* Introd 3, My dog had made a point on a piece of lee-ground. 1892 *Field* 7 May 695/1 Raffle made two good points on birds. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 510/2 The method of approaching the point is explained. *Mod.* A dog that comes to a point well.

7. The act of pointing: in the humorous phrase *bread* or *potatoes and point*, the action of merely pointing or looking at the relish, such as cheese, bacon, fish, etc., and making one's meal of bread or potatoes only. (*dial.*)

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. x. (1871) 195 The victual Potatoes-and-Point not appearing, at least not with specific accuracy of description, in any European Cookery-Book whatever. 1897 *Ch. Times* 15 Oct., A poor family, who could not afford to eat meat, and who, we will say, dine on potatoes, would .. be commonly said to have for dinner potatoes and point.

8. An indication; a hint, suggestion, direction.

1882 B. Harte *Flip* iv, One of these officials comes up to this .. ranch .. to get points about diamond-making. 1886 *Halford's Adviser* 20 Jan., There are friends who honestly and in all good faith give a 'point' as to buying this or that Stock. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 6 Oct. 263/2 A clever young man easily makes the mistake of supposing that he could have given Solomon points about women.

9. *Arch.* Amount or degree of pointedness: in phrase *of the third* (or *fourth*) *point*, rendering It. *di terzo* (or *quarto*) *acuto.*

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 8 Arches of the 3d. and 4th. Point .. So our English Authors call 'em, but the Tuscan Authors calls them *di terzo*, and *di quarto acuto*, because they always concur in an acute Angle at the Top. 1842–76 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Tierce point*, the vertex of an equilateral triangle. Arches or vaults of the third point, which are called by the Italians *di terzo acuto*, are such as consist of two arcs of a circle intersecting at the top.

D. Phrases and Combinations (chiefly from A.).

* With prepositions.

1. At point. [= F. *à point.*] †**a.** Aptly, fitly, properly, suitably, conveniently. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 702 For wynd at poynt blawand thai had. *Ibid.* VI. 406 He wes arayit at poynt clenly, Outakyn that his hede wes bair. *Ibid.* X. 283 He wes .. Curtas at poynt, and debonar And of richt sekir contenyng. 1456 Sir G. Have *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 113 Ane gude knycht .. suld sett all his study till arm him at poynt, and hors him. *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II. 25 The fame wherof so wandred it at point [L. *ea fama vagatur*].

†**b.** (Also *at a point.*) In readiness, prepared.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. iv. 347 Tis politic and safe to let him keep At point a hundred knights. 1611 Florio s.v. *Punto*, *Essere in punto*, to be in a readinesse, to be at a point.

c. *At point to, at the point to* (with inf.): ready to, on the point of, just about to. Cf. *at the point of* (see f.); *on or upon the point of* (see 5). *arch.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 17 Whan they were at the poynt to haue passed ouer the seconde flode called Jordayn. 1564 Haward *Eutropius* II. 15 Pyrrhus was at the poynte to have fled. *a* 1600 Montgomerie *Sonn.* lii. 12 My hairt .. At poynt to speid, or quikly to despair. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. i. 33 Who already .. are at point To show their open banner. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xxv. 32, I am at the point to die. 1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 195 Being at the poynt to leaue this world. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. 228 He seemed at point his whole desire to gain.

†**d.** *At a point*: agreed; settled, decided, determined, resolved. See A. 30. *Obs.*

1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 169 Ye promysyd me, that ye wold never breke the mater to Margrery unto suche tyme as ye and I were at a point. 1513 More *Rich. III* (1883) 60 Yet was [he] at a pointe in his owne mynde, toke she it wel or otherwise. 1555 in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1562/1, I .. was at poynt with my selfe, that I woulde not flye. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 189 Is he at a poynte with his creditors? 1660 Bunyan in *Life* (1870) 97 When they saw that I was at a point, and would not be moved nor persuaded. 1738 Neal *Hist. Purit.* IV. 85 His Highness [Cromwell] was at a point, and obliged them to deliver up the island of Polerone in the East Indies.

e. *At all points*: in every part, in every particular or respect. (Usually with *armed.*) (Cf. a.)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3332 Wel armed ȝe arn at alle maner poyntes. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 607 Armyd at all poyntes, for a day ys sette. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IV. viii. 129 A good knyght that was redy to doo bataill at all poyntes. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. ii. 200 Arm'd at all points exactly, *Cap a Pe.* 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 39 They were armed at all points. 1894 G. Armatage *Horse* ii. 13 Easily beaten at all points by an English horse of second-rate powers.

f. *At the point of*, on the very verge of, just about to do something. †*At the point of day* [F. *au point de jour*], at daybreak (*obs.*). (See also c.)

c 1450 *Merlin* 585 Be redy at the poynte of day for to ride. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Poge* vi, Whanne he was atte thartycle and at the poynt of dethe he wold make his testament. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxiv. 396 This should be eaten at the point of day. 1696 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 74 The lord Berkley was at the point of sayling. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 285 A rich man who was at the point of death. 1897 Hall Caine *Christian* III. ix, I .. told him they were at the point of going.

†**2. By point of.** By virtue or force of. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 156/2 Governours afore rehersed, or other entitled by poynt of Chartour.

3. From point to point. From one point or detail to another, in every particular, in detail. *Obs.* or *arch.* [OF. *de point en point.*]

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 333 Fro point to point al sche him tolde, That sche hath longe in herte holde. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 43 And than thei .. tolde it hym from point to point. 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 8 It standeth me upon to answere from point to point, to the reasons which you have brought. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* x. 31 Then I recounted to him from point to point how I was cast away. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* I. xv, From point to point I frankly tell The deed of death as it befell.

4. In point [OF. *en point*]. †**a.** In proper condition, in order. *Obs.*

1481 Caxton *Godeffroy* cxxxi. 145 They toke counseyl .. and made theyr shippes to be in poynt and redy. 1490 — *Eneydos* vii. 30 They dyd doo repayre theyr nauyre, &

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sette it..alle in poynte, wyth alle thynges to theym necessarye.

† b. At once, on the instant. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1699 R. L'Estrange *Erasm. Colloq.* (1725) 247 To cut off his Head if he had not done it in point.

c. *Her.* (*a*) Said of two piles borne in a shield so as to meet at their points. (*b*) *Point in point*: a bearing (sense B. 3 c) issuing from the base, resembling a pile reversed, but with concavely curved sides; reckoned a mark of dishonour.

1562 Leigh *Armorie* 124 He beareth a pointe in pointe, Or, in a fielde Sable. This is for them y^t are slowthfull in warres. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., He beareth two Piles in Point.

d. *predicatively.* (Cf. F. *à point* = *à propos*.) Apposite; appropriate.

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 254 Some play or other is in point. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 274 They are in point to the present subject. 1796 Mrs. J. West *Gossip's Story* I. 198 Not recollecting any similitude in point. 1885 Sir N. Lindley in *Law Rep.* 30 Ch. Div. 14 The case of *Stokes* v. *Trumper* is not really in point. 1888 Burgon *Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. iii. 340, I recall another humble incident somewhat in point.

e. *In point of*: in the matter of; with reference or respect to; as regards. *In point of fact*: see also Fact 6 b. (From A. 5.)

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 3 States were too busy with their laws and too negligent in point of education. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. iii. (1674) 4 France may vie and weigh even with Greece it self, in point of Learning. 1656 H. Phillips *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 2 Much might be said to this in point of law. 1777 A. Hamilton *Wks.* (1886) VII. 515 He agrees with me in point of the enemy's numbers. 1812 *View State Parties in U. S.* (ed. 2) 32 In point of date, the two events correspond with a singular exactness. 1887 Sir E. Fry in *Law Times Rep.* LVIII. 163/2 The evidence..amply justifies the verdict and judgment in point of fact, if they can be justified in point of law.

† f. *In point to* (*of*): in a position ready to, on the point of; in immediate peril or danger of. Cf. *at the point* (1 c, f), *on the point* (5). *Obs.*

c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II.* 432 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 343 That al Engelond i-wis was in point to spille. *a* 1350 *Cursor M.* 4760 (Gött.) Iacob and his sonis ware wid hunger in point to for-fare. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiii. 57 He.. was in poynt to drowne, and Criste tuke him by þe hand. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 87 [He] put all the lave in poynt of perdicioun. 1479 *Presentm. Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 28 The crosse in the merkythe place, that it is in pounte to fall. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. xi. 55 Dido standis redy to cum in point to de. 1572–3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 189 Quhairof he hes lyne continewalie bedfast sensyne, and in poynt and dangeare of his lyff. 1641 W. Hakewill *Libertie of Subject* 90 The people were in point to rebell had not the king stayed the proceedings.

5. On or **upon the point of** († to). [F. *sur le point de*.] On the very verge of; usually in reference to action, Just about to, just going to do something (now with vbl. sb. or n. of action, formerly also with inf.). Formerly also in reference to a specified time or a number: Very near, close upon.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 55/52 A churche .. þat ope þe poynte was to falle a-doun. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1457 þe brutons were vpe þe pointe to fle. 1525 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 320 The gales [=galleys]..ar not yet departed, but upon the pointe of departing; tarying for wynde and weder. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 32 b, He had askryed a nomber of horsemen..vppon the poynct of syx thowsand. 1607 Middleton *Your Five Gallants* II. iii. 247 *Tai.* What's a'clock?..*Gol.*..'Tis upon the point of three. 1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* II. 10, I was upon the point of sending my footman to you. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. II. 100 When he was upon the point to fall upon the City, and Castle of Clisson. 1712 Budgell *Spect.* No. 307 ₱ 12 He ..was upon the Point of being dismissed. 1771 T. Hull *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) I. 75 Such a father!..upon the point to die! 1867 H. Macmillan *Bible Teach.* ii. 31 Everything seemed on the point of moving.

6. To point. † a. Into proper condition; to rights. [F. *à point.*] *Obs.*

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. xii. 37 So in lyke wyse trauaylleth Phisyque to brynge Nature to poynt, that disnatureth in mannes body whan ony maladye or sekenes encombreth hit.

b. To the smallest detail; exactly, completely. *arch.* (Cf. *at point, at all points*, I a, e.)

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 16 Seeing one in mayle, Armed to point. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 194 Hast thou, Spirit, Performd to point, the Tempest that I bad thee? *a* 1625 Fletcher *Chances* I. iv, *Duke.* Are ye all fit? 1 *Gent.* To point, sir. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* III. 282 All things thus happily performed to point.

c. *To the point* (of speech or writing, or *transf.* of the speaker or writer): Apposite, apt, pertinent. (Cf. A. 27.)

1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* III. i. 34 Show, that..the evidence which you call for is evidence to the point. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 111 He makes a long speech not much to the point. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 146/2 The notes are short and to the point.

7. Upon point. † a. On peril, on penalty. *Obs.*

1642 W. Bird *Mag. Honor* 40 The Clerks of the Chancery..shall not leave out or make omission of the said Additions..upon point to be punished.

† b. As a matter of fact, in reality. *Obs.*

1642 Rogers *Naaman* To Rdr. § 2 In this sense it is (upon point) no other then the old Adam. 1677 W. Hubbard *Narrative* (1865) II. 15 Diligence..and Faithfulness..is all that is upon point required of him.

c. *Upon the point of*: see 5.

** With other sbs.

† **8. Point and blank** (*points and blank*): = Point-blank. *Obs. rare.*

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 14 b, The Mosquet ranforced and well charged with good powder, would carrie a full bullet poynt and blancke 24 or 30 scores. *Ibid.* 28 The arrowes doo not onelie wound, and sometimes kill in their points and blank, but also in their discents and fall.

9. Point of honour [F. *point d'honneur*]. A matter regarded as vitally affecting one's honour. Hence, the obligation to demand satisfaction (esp. by a duel) for a wrong or an insult.

1612 E. Grimstone tr. *Turquet's Gen. Hist. Spain* XXVII. 971 *margin*, Moderne combats and the Maximes of the point of honour at this day. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 52 Points of honour make them run into the Field ..in such sort, as that the greatest part of the Nobility unhappily falls in Duels. 1703 *Rules of Civility* 233 When we say a Point of Honour, we mean a Rule, a Law, and a Maxim of Honour. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 99 ₱ 2 The great Point of Honour in Men is Courage, and in Women Chastity. 1782 Cowper *Conversation* 163 The Point of Honour has been deemed of use, To teach good manners, and to curb abuse. 1850 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xiii. 91 To obey the call of the commonwealth was the point of honour with the Roman statesman.

10. Point of horse (*Mining*): see Horse *sb.* 11.

1882 Ogilvie (Annandale), *Point of horse*,..the spot where a vein, as of ore, is divided by a mass of rock into one or more branches.

11. Point-to-point, *a.* **a.** (Made, reckoned, etc.) from one point or place to another in a direct line: chiefly of a cross-country race; hence *ellipt.* as *sb.* a cross-country race, a steeple-chase. See A. 19 c.

1883 C. Pennell-Elmhirst *Cream Leicestersh.* 236 The winner of the Quenby point-to-point chase. 1895 *Baily's Mag.* May 333/1 The so-called 'point-to-point' steeplechase —i. e., the original form of the sport. 1900 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Apr. 3 Major — conducted the point to point meetings.

b. Direct, straight, categorical.

1905 *Daily Chron.* 15 July 4/3 Random assertions are at once challenged and point-to-point question and answer are sometimes insisted upon.

12. Point of view [F. *point de vue*]: the position from which anything is viewed or seen, or from which a picture is taken; also, the position or aspect in which anything is seen or regarded. *lit.* and *fig.*

1787–41 Chambers *Cycl., Point of view*, with regard to building, painting, etc., is a point at a certain distance from a building, or other object, wherein the eye has the most advantageous view or prospect of the same. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 143 That he has seen the disputed subject in the same point of view. 1844 Macaulay *Misc. Writ.* (1860) II. 114 In a literary point of view, they are beneath criticism. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 2 Every generation..demands that the history of its forefathers be rewritten from its own point of view. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxvi. 367 From no single point of view..can all the Dirt-Bands of the Mer de Glace be seen at once. 1893 *Bookman* June 85/1 From the world's point of view his unpopularity was richly deserved.

*** Attributive uses and Combinations.

13. General Combinations, as *point-aglet, -angle, -cleaner, -end, -holder, -hole* (Printing), *-law* (Law *sb.*3), *-making, -mark, -pair, -pinner, -rod, -shape, -side, -system, -triplet*; *point-eared* adj. In Phonetics, used to describe a consonant articulated with the point of the tongue, as *t*, *d*; also in comb. as *point-side* (as *l*), *point-teeth* (as *þ*) adjs.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 151 Larrees [Persian coins] fashioned like *point-aglets, and are worth ten pence. 1869 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* iv. (1874) 67 The blade [of the Roman sword] was straight..and cut at an obtuse angle to form the point. In process of time this *point-angle becomes more and more acute. 1888 Sweet *Hist. Eng. Sounds* § 11 *Point consonants admit of inversion..and protrusion. 1894 Gladstone *Odes of Horace* III. xix. 4 Goat-footed, *point-eared Satyrs too. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 335 [He] presses a little gently upon the Tympan just over the *Point-ends of each Point. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 330 A shallow half-moon cut out of the back [of a bowie-knife] at the point end. 1897 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 7/3 *Point holder, employed by the Midland Railway Company. 1602 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1848) II. 229 The said schip sall ly on the *poyntlaw within the herbrie. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 4 Dec. 3/3 The book depends for effect rather upon its natural, facile 'talkativeness' than upon any sort of conscious *pointmaking. 1902 *Ibid.* 23 May 6/5 Dialogue sure to evoke laughter when delivered by such experts in point-making. 1897 *Archæologia* Ser. II. V. 402 A complete circle, with the *point-mark of the compass in the middle. 1858 Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* II. 563 [The] equation..represents..a system of *m* points, or point-system of the order *m*...When *m* = 1 we have of course a single point, when *m* = 2 we have a quadric or *point-pair, when *m* = 3 a cubic or point-triplet, and so on. 1877 — in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 727/1, 2 *μ* − *ν* point-pairs (that is, conics, each of them a pair of points). 1808 E. Sleath *Bristol Heiress* II. 34 She is as vain of the..breadth and texture of her *point-pinners as of her coronet. 1889 G. Findlay *Eng. Railway* 75 '*Point-rod Compensator', which automatically compensates for the expansion or contraction from heat or cold of the rods which actuate the points. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1911/4 Mantua's, Petticoats, *Point-shapes, etc. 1884 W. S. B. McLaren *Spinning* (ed. 2) 199 There is in every card what is called the *point side and the smooth side, the former being the side towards which the wires point. 1901 *N. E. Dict.* s. v. L, The 'point-side' consonant admits of considerable diversity in mode of articulation and consequently in acoustic quality.

14. Special Combs.: **point-bar,** in the Jacquard apparatus, one of the needles governing the warp-threads, by the motion of which the pattern is produced; **point-brass** (see quot.); **point-circle,** a point considered as an infinitely small or evanescent circle; **point-constable,** a constable on point-duty; **point-draughtsman,** one who draws with the point, an engraver; **point-finder,** an instrument for determining the vanishing point in making projections (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884); **point-handle,** the lever by which a point or railway switch is moved; **point-head,** a head-dress of point-lace (see Head *sb.* 5); **point-iron** (cf. *point-brass*); **point-lever** = *point-handle*; **point-net,** simple point-lace; **point-paper,** pricked paper for making, copying, or transferring designs (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **point-plate** (*Printing*), the adjustable plate carrying the points (B. 4); **point-policeman** = *point-constable*; **point-screw** (*Printing*), the screw by which the point-plate is fastened down; **point-shot,** point-blank distance (see Point-blank); **point-sphere,** a point regarded as an infinitesimal sphere; † **point-tag,** the aglet of a lace; † **point-tagger,** a maker of point-tags; **point-tool** (*Turning*), a flat tool having the end ground to a point; **point-trusser,** a valet or page who trussed or tied his master's points. Also Point-duty, Point-lace, etc.

1836 Ure *Cotton Manuf.* II. 350 Projects of bobbins, pushers, lockers, *point-bars, and needles. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 138 *Point-iron* or *brass*, a larger sort of plumb, formed conically and terminating in a point, for the more nicely adjusting anything perpendicularly to a given line. 1866 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sc.* II. 946 A *point-circle has the equation $x^2+y^2=0$, and a *point-sphere* the equation $x^2+y^2+z^2=0$. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Aug. 8/2 A *point constable is on duty twenty yards away. 1872 Ruskin *Eagle's Nest* Pref. 7 The four greatest *point-draughtsmen hitherto known, Mantegna, Sandro Botticelli, Dürer, and Holbein. 1899 *Daily News* 1 July 4/5 The *point handles always stop half-way while being moved over. 1702 Farquhar *Twin Rivals* II. iii, 'Tis conscience I warrant that buys her the *point-heads and diamond necklace! 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Abbé Conti* 31 Oct., She had bought a fine point head. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Oct. 8/1 In Edinburgh Station the lines are worked from 565 signal and *point levers. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 243 The *point-net machine. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. ₱ 19 A round Pin filed with a Male-Screw upon it, to..hold the *Point-Plate fast in its Place. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 321. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Dec. 7/1 One o'clock in the morning, at which hour the '*point' policeman outside the house goes off duty. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* x. ₱ 10 In the middle of each long Rail of the Tympan, is..an Hole..for the square Shanks of the *Point Screws to fit into. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 521/1 She engaged within *point musket shot, every ship of the enemy from rear to van. 1866 *Point-sphere [see *point-circle*]. 1649 Davenant *Love & Honour* II. i, Her Fingers I think they are smaller than thy *point-tags. *a* 1652 Brome *New Acad.* II. i. Wks. 1873 II. 23 Thought'st ha' me like the hair-brain'd *Point-tagger. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* Induct., Wks. (Grosart) V. 10 This fore-mentioned catalogue of the *point trussers. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. iii, Let me be a point-trusser while I liue if he vnderstands any tongue but English.

† **Point,** *sb.*2 *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. Point *v.*2] An appointment, a preferment.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 250 ȝif thei [poor priests] schullen haue ony heiȝe sacramentis or poyntis of þe heiȝe prelatis, comynly þei schulle bie hem wiþ pore mennus goodis wiþ hook or wiþ crok.

‖ **Point** (pwæn), *sb.*3 The French for Point *sb.*1 A., in various senses; occurring in several phrases used in English, as *point d'appui*, point of support, fulcrum; *point d'arrêt*, *point saillant* (Geom.); *point de repère*: see quots.

1819 Lady Morgan *Fl. Macarthy* I. iv. 241 (Stanf.) The boatman, with his spoon-shaped paddle fixed against a jutting rock, for a *point d'appui*. 1871 Todhunter *Diff. Calculus* (ed. 5) xxii. § 304 A *point d'arrêt* is a point at which a single branch of a curve suddenly stops. *Ibid.* § 305 A *point saillant* is a point at which two branches of a curve meet and stop without having a common tangent. 1886 Gurney, etc. *Phantasms of Living* I. 468 Some point of external space at or near the seat of the imagined object plays a real part in the phenomenon. To this M. Binet gives the name of *point de repère*; and he regards it as producing a nucleus of sensation to which the hallucination accretes itself. 1903 Myers *Hum. Personality* I. Gloss., *Point de repère*, guiding mark. Used of some (generally inconspicuous) real object which a hallucinated subject sometimes sees along with his hallucination, and whose behaviour under magnification, &c., suggests to him similar changes in the hallucinatory figure.

b. *esp.* In names of various kinds of lace (Point *sb.*1 A. 31), as (from the real or supposed place of manufacture) *point d'Alençon*, *point d'Espagne*, *point de Venise*, etc.; also *point d'Angleterre*: see quot.; *point d'esprit*, applied to small square or oblong figures used to diversify the net ground of some kinds of lace; also in names of various stitches in lace and embroidery, as *point de minute, de reprise, de Sorrento*, etc.

1645 Evelyn *Diary* June, Broad but flat tossells of curious Point de Venize. 1676 Etheredge *Man of Mode* III. ii, *Sir Fop.* I never saw anything prettier than this high work on your *point a'Espagne*. *Emil.* 'Tis not so rich as *point de Venise*. 1688 Shadwell *Sq. Alsatia* II. i. (1699) 18 *Termagant.* Devil! I'll spoil your Point de Venice for you! (*Flies at him.*) 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. xi.

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His hat laced with *point d'Espagne*. 1850 *Harper's Mag.* I. 431 A Pelerine..made of embroidered net trimmed with three rows of *point d'Alençon*. 1882 A. S. Cole in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 188/1 In the 17th century pillow lace in imitation of the scroll patterns of point lace .. produced chiefly in Flanders, went under the name of 'point d'Angleterre'. 1883 *Truth* 31 May 769/2 A skirt of lilac satin covered with a *point d'Alençon* tunic. *c* 1890 *Weldon's Pract. Needlework* VIII. No. 90. 6/2 A network of buttonhole stitches worked in pairs—the same stitch which by lace workers is technically termed 'Point de Sorrento'. *Ibid.* 7/2 Point de reprise is familiar to workers of point lace, and is also used..in drawn thread embroidery. *Ibid.* IX. No. 100. 13/2 Worm stitch, also known as 'twisted stitch', 'bullion', 'roll picot', or 'point de minute'. 1898 *Daily News* 3 Dec. 6/4 Spotted net, or point d'esprit, ..has come into fashion again for evening dresses for girls. 1902 *Mrs. Palliser's Hist. Lace* vii. 123 *Brussels point à l'aiguille, point de gaze*, is the most filmy and delicate of all point lace. *Ibid.* xvi. 229 Embroidered tulle or point d'esprit was made in Brittany..Denmark, and around Genoa.

Point (point), *v.*[1] Also (4 **pownt**), 4–6 **poynte**. [orig. ME. a. OF. *point-er*, in its twofold capacity, 'to prick, to mark with pricks or dots', deriv. of F. *point*, and 'to furnish with a point', deriv. of *pointe*: parallel to It. *puntare*, Sp. *puntar*, from *punto*, *punta*, and med.L. *punctāre* from *punctum*, *puncta*. But some of the senses app. arose immediately from the Eng. Point *sb.*[1], from which indeed, if no such verb had existed in French, the Eng. vb. might have arisen independently.]

I. †**1.** *trans.* To prick with something sharp; to pierce, puncture. *Obs.*

?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1058 But aftirward they prile [? prike] and poynten, The folk right to the bare boon. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. viii. 55 It is hye tyme that they brenne, and poynte [other folk] no more. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 46 So goodly by & by hit is to poynt. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 407/1 (MS. K) Poyntyn, *puncto*. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 215/37 To Poynt, *pungere*.

†**2.** To mark with, or indicate by, pricks or dots; to jot down, note, write, describe. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1009 To poynte hit 3et I pyned me parauenture. *a* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 105 Eueri fote þat þou gas, þyn Angel poynteþ hit vch a pas. 1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus* s. v. *Diductus*, *Diuisio in digitos diducta*, a deuision poynted or noted vpon the fingers. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* IV. xvii. 205, I draw or point out an occult Parallel, and reckon 52 deg. 35 min. from..Lundy towards the West.

3. To insert the proper points or stops in (writing); to make the proper stops or pauses in (something read or spoken); to indicate the grammatical divisions, or the pauses, by points or stops; to punctuate. Also *absol.* Now *rare*.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2161 A reder that poyntith ille, A good sentence may ofte spille. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/1 Poynton, or pawson, yn redynge, *pauso*. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 67 They also that rede in the Couente ought..to ouerse theyr lesson before .. that they may poynte yt as it oughte to be poynted. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 70 When sentences be euill pointed, and the sence thereby depraued. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* IV. Wks. 1856 I. 51 Weele point our speech With amorous kissing, kissing commaes. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 265 Neither written nor pointed right. 1760 Lloyd *Actor* (1790) 15 Some .. Point ev'ry stop, mark ev'ry pause so strong. 1886 W. D. Macray in *Pilgr. Parnass.* Pref. 11, I have supplied the punctuation, the MS. itself being but scantily pointed.

b. To mark (the Psalms, etc.) for chanting, by means of points.

1604 (*title*) The Psalmes of David after the Translation of the Great Bible, pointed. 1636 (*title*) The Booke of Common Prayer, and administration of the Sacraments, etc. of the Church of England; with the Psalter pointed. 1887 *Cong. Ch. Hymnal* II. Editorial Note, Selections from the Book of Psalms, and from other parts of Holy Scripture, pointed and arranged for chanting.

c. To insert the vowel (and other) points in the writing of Hebrew and other Semitic languages; also, in shorthand.

1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* III. § 71. 315 Where they found *Iehovah* expressed, they read *Adonai*, which is pointed with the same pricks. 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 7 They did not know how to point them or vowel them. 1847 J. Kirk *Cloud Dispelled* x. 152 The men who pointed the prophet's language.

d. To separate or mark *off* (figures) into groups by dots or points; *esp.* to mark *off* the decimal fraction from the integral part.

1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 28 Having placed the Numbers, and pointed them as the Rule Directs. 1827 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 130 Also, to divide by 100, is done by only pointing off two figures for decimals. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 37 Point off as many decimals.

II. 4. To furnish with a point or points; to work or fashion to a point, to sharpen. Also *fig.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5831 A pale wel y-poynt. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 120 John Poyntmaker for poynting of xl dosen points of silk pointed with ageletts of laton. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 215/38 To Poynt a knife, *acuere*. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. iii. 19 Till the diminution Of space, had pointed him sharpe as my Needle. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 35 Point them or burn the Points of them in a Fire to harden them. *Mod.* An instrument for pointing pencils.

b. *To point a cable* or *rope*: see quots.

1625–44 Manwayring *Sea-mans Dict.* 76 They use also to undoe the Strond at the end of a Cabell (some 2 foot long) and so make Synnet of the Roape-Yarne, and lay them one over another againe, making it lesse towards the end, and so at the end, make them all fast with a peece of Marling, or the like. This is called pointing the Cabell. The use whereof is to keepe the Cabell from farssing, but chiefly to see that none of the end be stolne off, and cut away. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 50/1. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pointing the Cable*. 1706 in Phillips. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 31 How do you point and graft a rope? If it is a small rope measure five inches from the end you intend to point, then put on a good whipping, unlay the rope and strands to the whipping, take all the outside yarns, and bring them back on the rope, and stop them there, then take all the inside yarns, scrape and taper them down, until the end will be half the size of the rope, marl it down taut with twine, split the outside yarns, and lay them up each into two (two-yarn nettles); when they are all laid up, see that there is an even number, then take every alternate nettle and lay along the pointing, pass the filling, and work down once and a-half the round of the rope, and then finish off.

5. *fig.* †**a.** To make (food) pungent or piquant. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 29 Do þer-to hwyte Hony or Sugre, poynte it with Venegre.

b. To give point to (words, actions, etc.); to give force, piquancy, or sting to; to lend prominence, distinction, or poignancy to.

a 1704 T. Brown *Eng. Sat.* Wks. 1730 I. 25 That Poet ..pointed his verses with revenge and wit. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* XVIII. 396 And now the Martial Maid, by deeper wrongs To rouze Ulysses, points the Suitors tongues. 1727 Gay *Fables* I. xxxix. 38 Beauty with early bloom supplies His daughter's cheeks, and points her eyes. 1748 Johnson *Van. Hum. Wishes* 222 To point a moral, or adorn a tale. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 29 Who vote for hire, or point it with lampoon. 1839 De Quincey *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 29 The circumstances..which pointed and sharpened the public feelings on that occasion. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Jan. 4/7 Pointing his remarks by reference to art matters in this city.

†**6.** To fasten or lace with tagged points or laces; to adorn with such points. *Obs.*

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* V. x. 177 To poynte his paltockes. 1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 55, j ℔ elne of vellus to be Bell a paire of sleifis with cuffis, and to poynt his jaket. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Place & Time of Prayer* I. (1640) 126 Poynting and painting themselves to be gorgeous and gay. 1597–8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* IV. iv. 44 Poynted on the shoulders for the nonce.

III. 7. To work or deepen with a point or graving-tool. ? *Obs.*

1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* 75 Which he engrav'd after a new way, of Etching it first, and then pointing it (as it were) with the Burine afterwards.

8. †**a.** *Building.* To fill in the lines of the joints of (brickwork) with mortar or cement, smoothed with the point of the trowel: cf. Pointing *vbl. sb.*[1] 5.

1375 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 9 [The roll of 1374–5 contains an account..for] powntyng [the chambers]. [1392 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 167 In salar. Willelmi Sklater punctantis super dictam domum per iiij dies, *2od.*] *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5546 In at a wicket he went..Princes pointid it with pik. 1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 89 Item, to a sclatar for the poyntin of al the place off Stirling. 1572 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 151 Paid for ij[th] horse loode of lyme to point the wales. 1694 Addison *Virgil* Misc. Wks. 1726 I. 16 Point all their chinky lodgings round with mud. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 239 The joints having been carefully pointed up to the upper surface. 1882 Young *Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 1061 To repair and 'point' a piece of garden wall.

b. *Gardening.* To prick *in* (manure, etc.) to a slight depth with the point of the spade; also, to turn *over* (the surface of the soil) in this way; to prick *over*.

1808 Steuart *Planter's G.* 496 Let it be pointed with the spade, to the depth of two inches only, into the original soil. 1881 Eleanor A. Ormerod *Man. Injur. Insects* 44 Gas-lime, sown broadcast and then pointed in. 1897 *Garden* 16 Jan. 42/1, I do not dig the borders at all, and the surface is merely lightly pointed over.

c. *Naut.* To insert the point of (a mast or spar) through an eye or ring which secures its foot; to thread.

1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 116 How is a topmast pointed?

IV. 9. *intr.* To indicate position or direction by or as by extending the finger; to direct attention *to* or *at* something in this way. (With *indirect passive.*)

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 291 Til him thai 3eid..; On athir sid fast poyntand at his ger. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 148 He shewed hym, pointyng with his finger, a man with a bottle Nose. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 343 They them selues [were] poynted at with fingers. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 877 There (wold the father point to the child) goes a Viracochi. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 44 P 1, I turned to the Object he pointed at. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* (1841) I. Introd. 5 Pointing this way and that way. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 416, I shall therefore, as I go along, point at the rocks on which we split. 1898 Rider Haggard *Doctor Therne* I. 14 She pointed through the window of the coach.

b. *fig.* To direct the mind or thought in a certain direction: with *at* or *to*; to indicate, suggest, hint *at*, allude *to*.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. IX. 298 By seynt paul, .. thou poyntest neih þe treuthe. 1598 R. Haydocke tr. *Lomazzo* II. 10 They do..point to the rootes whence they spring, and discover the causes. 1637 Heylin *Antid. Lincoln.* II. 109, I rather shold conceive, that the word .. points not to a table. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* g ij, This little Manuall doth .. point at the Choise of Surveyors. 1885 Sir N. Lindley in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 319/2 Criminal informations are within the mischief pointed at by sect. 2. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 2 Jan. 5/3 Everything pointed to the probability of a French protectorate being proclaimed over Burmah.

10. *trans.* To indicate the place or direction of (something) with the finger or otherwise; to indicate, direct attention to, show. Now almost always *point out*. Also with obj. clause.

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 239 Men shall poynte me wyth the fynger, and shall say. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 727 My purpose is to spy and to poynte euery man. 1530 Palsgr. 661/2, I poynte or shewe a thyng with my fyngar. 1579 Lodge *Def. Poetry* C iij b, Then should the wicked bee poynted out from the good. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 43 To detect the erroneous Ways, and to point forth the true. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* XXIV. 106 All..May point Achilles' tomb, and hail the mighty ghost. 1777 S. Martin in *Sc. Paraphr.* XII. i, She has no guide to point her way. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 166 He has pointed out a method of cure. 1885 *Athenæum* 18 July 76/1 He has always pointed out the necessity of rigorous observance of ascertained phonetic law. *Mod.* He pointed out that there were certain formalities to be observed.

11. Of a hound: To indicate the presence and position of (game) by standing rigidly looking towards it. See Point *sb.*[1] C. 6. **a.** *intr.*

[1717: implied in Pointer 4.] 1742 Somerville *Field-Sports* 257 My setter ranges in the new-shorn fields,..there he stops..And points with his instructive nose upon The trembling prey. 1827–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* IV. IV. ii. § 21. 13 This wise and faithful animal..had acquired..the habit of standing still, and as it were *pointing*, when he came near an antiquity. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 306/2 Trained to stop and point where the game lies.

b. *trans.*

1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 94 The lurking spaniel points the prize. 1850 Keightley *Fairy Mythol.* 310 He knew an old man whose dog had *pointed* a troop of fairies. 1879 Jefferies *Wild Life in S. Co.* 328 Young pointers will point birds' nests in hedges or trees. 1892 *Field* 7 May 695/1 In the next field Satin pointed a leveret.

12. To direct (the finger, a weapon, etc.) *at*, to level or aim (a gun) *at*; to direct (a person, his attention, or his course) *to*; to turn (the eyes or mind) *to* or *upon*.

1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* xxxii. (1870) 205, I..poynted them to my hostage [landlord]. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* IV. ii. 55 To make me The fixed Figure for the time of Scorne To point his slow, and mouing finger at. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Sat. agst. Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 57 They point fools swords against each other's breasts. 1708 Phillips, To *Point a Cannon*, to level it against a Place. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xii, Whenever she ventured to look round, the eyes of the abbess seemed pointed upon her. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 6 (1864) 83 These influences .. seem merely to direct or point the course of the current. *a* 1861 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1869) III. ii. 113 It was they who pointed the finger of scorn at kings and nobles.

13. *intr.* Of a line or a material object: To lie or be situated with its point or length directed *to* or *towards* something; to have a specified direction; also, of a house, etc., to look or face.

1678 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* v. 95 The Teeth are filed to an angle, pointing towards the end of the Saw. 1788 Charlotte Smith *Emmeline* (1816) III. 205 A boat..was pointing to land just where she had been sitting. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* vi. 71 The churches of Europe were ordinarily built pointing to the east. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 102 Such loops..'point' as it were at right angles to the denuded surface. 1901 *J. Black's Illustr. Carp. & Build., Home Handicr.* 37 This may be noticed in any house which points on to a busy thoroughfare.

b. *intr.* To aim *at*, have a motion or tendency *towards* or *to* (also with *inf.*).

1771 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) V. 498 Dost thou point at him [Jesus] in whatsoever thou doest? 1795 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 12 Our Ships endeavouring to form a junction, the Enemy pointing to separate us, but under a very easy Sail. 1864 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* V. (1875) 58 It was the goal towards which the policy of the Frankish kings had for many years pointed.

†**14.** *intr.* To project or stick *out* in a point. *Obs.*

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* ii. 24 Which running on, the Isle of Portland pointeth out. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 233 The market place .. out of which the streets do point on the Round. 1670 Narborough *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 76 It shews like a great building of a Castle; for it points off with a Race from the other Mountains. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 271 They..are each about 4 Inches broad, and 8 Inches long, pointing out short at the narrow end, about 2 Inches.

15. *intr.* Of an abscess: To form a point or head; to come to a head.

1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 177 The skin is inflamed, and shows a tendency to point. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 176 The abscess..pointed and became red. 1885–8 Fagge & Pye-Smith *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) II. 56 The thinning of the roof of an abscess which is about to point.

16. *trans.* To place (a man) in Backgammon, etc., on a point. *rare.*

1680 Cotton *Gamester* XXVI. 112 (*Backgammon*) The advantage of this Game is to be forward if possible upon safe terms, and to point his men at that rate that it should not be possible for you to pass.

†**Point,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Aphetic form of Appoint *v.*]

1. *intr.* To agree, settle *upon*: = Appoint *v.* 1.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 107 b, The counsell, so often tymes promysed and poynted vpon.

2. *trans.* To fix, determine (a time or place); to prescribe, ordain, decree; to nominate (a person) *to* an office: = Appoint *v.* 7, 8, 11, 12.

c 1440 *Alphab. Tales* 275 So þai poyntid a day of disputacion. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. viii. 184 If God..pointe and chese the placis. 1485 in Drake *Eboracum* I. iv. (1736) 120 There to poynt such Personnes as shuld take Wages. 1533 J. Heywood *Play of Wether* (1903) 1045 Poynt us a day to pay hym agayne. 1598 Bp. Hall *Sat.* IV. i. 124 Go bid the banes, and poynt the bridall-day. 1625 Bacon

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Ess., Building (Arb.) 550 If you doe not point any of the lower Roomes for a Dining Place of Seruants. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 114 ₱ 7 If..every Man would point to himself what Sum he would resolve not to exceed.

3. To equip, furnish, fit up: = APPOINT *v.* 14, 15.

1449 J. METHAM *Amor. & Cleopes* 303 Qwat yt myght be, that poyntyd was with so merwulus werkys. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xiv. 47 The prouostis men, whiche was all prest and redy poyntted to the Iouste. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. liv, Yet shall they.. poynt the place nothing after thy will Eyther nere a privy, a stable or a sinke.

Hence † **Pointing** *vbl. sb.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repressor* II. viii. 184 Eny such pointing, chesing, or assignyng.

† **Point,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Erroneously deduced from *point-device.*] Complete; ready.

1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* III. iv, And if the dapper priest Be but as cunning, point in his device, As I was in my lie.

† **Point,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [Short for POINT-BLANK.] Directly.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) II. iv. 64 All the Christian doctrines..are point against it [*sc.* duelling].

Poi·ntable, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. POINT *v.*^{1} + -ABLE.] Capable of being pointed out; visible, apparent.

a 1555 BRADFORD *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 552 In Elias' time, both in Israel and elsewhere, God's church was not pointable; and therefore cried he out that he was left alone.

Pointal, variant of POINTEL.

Point-blank (poi·nt blæŋk), *a.*, *sb.*, and *adv.* Also 8–9 -blanc. [app. f. POINT *v.*^{1} + BLANK, the white spot in the centre of a target, = F. *blanc*, Sp. *blanco* (in Eng. also called 'the WHITE').

It has been conjectured that *point-blank* represents a F. **point blanc* meaning the *white point* or white spot on the target, but no such use is found in Fr., or in any Romanic lang. The phrase appears exclusively of English origin and use; and there is no evidence that in Eng. the 'blank' or 'white' was ever called the *point blank*. The probability therefore is that *blank* is here the sb. (BLANK *sb.* 2), and *point* the vb. (POINT *v.*^{1} 12), referring to the pointing of the arrow or gun at the 'blank' or 'white'; *point-blank* being a combination of the same class as *break-neck, cut-throat, save-all, stop-gap*, etc. It may have started as an adj., in *point-blank shot, distance, reach*, or *range*, i.e. that in which one *points* or aims at the *blank* or white spot.]

A. *adj.*

1. That points or aims straight at the mark, esp. in shooting horizontally; hence, aimed or fired horizontally; level, direct, straight; as in *point-blank shot, fire, firing, trajectory. Point-blank distance, range, reach*: the distance within which a gun may be fired horizontally at a mark; the distance the shot is carried before it drops appreciably below the horizontal plane of the bore.

(As to the inexactness of the notion that the course of the projectile is level within this distance, see quot. 1804.)

1591 DIGGES *Pantom.* 179 The first parte of the violent course of Gunners, commonly termed the peeces pointe blanke reache. 1627 *Taking of St. Esprit* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 551 Some ships of our fleet.. have bestowed divers shot on the French, though without point-blank distance. 1748 J. LIND *Lett. Navy* ii. (1757) 89 They were..within point blank shot of the enemy. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) G g iv, The *point-blank* range of the piece.. may be defined the extent of the apparent right line, described by a ball discharged from a cannon. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 327/2 It is generally thought that the ball goes out of the piece in a straight line to a certain distance, which they call the point-blank shot. This is a mistake; for the ball immediately falls from the axis of the gun, the tangent of the curve described, though but insensibly for a short time; but the line in which gunners take sight is usually contrived to make a small angle with the axis, so that.. the ball will rise above the line of sights, and then, by the force of gravity, be made to fall again into it, at the place called the point-blank shot. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* iv. (1870) 106 The battery is not so point-blank. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 375/2 Large muskets, whose point-blanc range is estimated at about 300 yards. 1864 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 89 Then they..endeavoured to crush our line with a heavy point-blank musketry fire. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. xii. 361 At archery.. his arrows had a more point-blank trajectory than those of his competitors.

2. Straightforward, direct, plain, 'flat', blunt.

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. liv. (1674) 204 [They] hoped to hear.. excellent discourse in that point-blank argumentation. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* I. Wks. 1799 II. 56 This is point blank treason against my sovereign authority. 1779 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Jan., What a point-blank question! who but Sir Joshua would have ventured it! 1817 *Edin. Rev.* XXVIII. 513 The dialogues in *Othello* and *Lear* furnish the most striking instances of plain, point-blank speaking. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 294 The English people give this a point-blank denial. 1901 *Scotsman* 6 Mar. 9/3 A point-blank refusal to go into the division lobbies.

B. *sb.*

1. = *Point-blank range* or *distance*: see A. 1.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxx. I iv, Hauing a table of Randons made, mounting your peeces accordingly, no vessel can passe by your platfourme (though it be without poynte blancke) but you may with your ordinaunce at the first bouge hir and neuer bestow vayne shotte. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xvi. (1877) I. 281 How manie scores it [the shot] doth flee at point blanke. 1671 S. PARTRIDGE *Double Scale Proportion* 85 If the best Randon and point-blank of the one Piece be given. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4422/7 We receiv'd not one Shot from them, though within point blank, six of them at once bore down upon us. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 381 As many opinions exist as to the exact distance for what is termed *point blank*.. it may be expedient to come to some determination.

† **b.** *fig.* Range, reach (of jurisdiction, etc.). *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 28 Now art thou within point-blanke of our Iurisdiction Regall. 1652 *Persuasive to Compliance* 16 The King professeth His Person .. out of the point-blank of Law.

† **2.** A point-blank shooting or shot. *Obs.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 100 Training .. his Archers to shoot compasse, who had bin accustomed to the point blanke. *a* 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 169 He should not receive them thus by a glance, but by a level point-blank from my pen. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Apr., She carried the same bullet as strong to the mark, and nearer and above the mark at a point blank than their's. 1781 M. MADAN *Thelyphthora* III. 275 No necessity of circumstances..can turn the point-blank of this dreadful canon from the unhappy objects of its vengeance.

¶ **3.** 'The second point at which the line of sight intersects the trajectory of a projectile' (*Cent. D.*).

18.. *U. S. Army Tactics*, When the natural line of sight is horizontal, the point where the projectile first strikes the horizontal plane on which the gun stands is the point-blank, and the distance to the point-blank is the point-blank range.

₱ This is a faulty use, arising from misinterpretation of *point* in 'point-blank.'

C. *adv.*

1. With a direct aim; esp. in a horizontal line. Of a missile: Without dropping below the horizontal plane in which the barrel lies. Of a gun: With the axis of the bore horizontal.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 23 How to make a Pistol whose barrell is two foote in length to deliver a bullet point blank at eight skore. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. ii. 34 This boy will carrie a letter twentie mile as easie as a Canon will shoot point-blanke twelue score. 1611 FLORIO, *Tirâre la gidia*, to shoote by the vpper superficies of the cornish of the mouth of the piece, which the Italians call point blanke. 1667 SIR R. MORAY in *Phil. Trans.* II. 473 To know how Far a Gun Shoots Point-blank (as they call it) that is, so near the Level of the Cylinder of the Peece, that the difference is either not discernable, or not considerable. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xi. 46 If the Piece lie point blank. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions War* 70, Fig. 1 shows the movable stock and sights arranged for firing point-blank. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 20 Any man.. can fire point-blank into a hustling mob of animals.

2. In a direct line, directly, straight (in space).

1607 *Lingua* IV. i, This done, he sets me a boy sixty paces off, just point-blank over-against the mouth of the piece. 1642 HOBBES *Lett.* Wks. 1845 VII. 459 The motion of the water, when a stone falls into it, is point blanke contrary to the motion of the stone. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 437 Unless it be that Cannon-Ball, That, shot i' th' air point-blank upright Was borne to that prodigious height. 1675 TEONGE *Diary* (1825) 51 Wee..doe steare our course poynt-blanke for Trypoly. 1800 WEEMS *Washington* ii. (1877) 17 Led him point blank to the bed. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE. *Charming Fellow* II. ix. 137 [He] stood for a second, staring point-blank at her.

b. *fig.* Directly, exactly (in purport or effect). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel., Democr. to Rdr.* (1676) 6/1 If it be not point-blank to his humour, his method, his conceit. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. ii. 77 So point-blank against the common sentiment and appearance. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) II. x. 134 If you calmly read every particular of that description you'll find almost all of 'em point-blank the reverse of that persons villa.

3. *fig.* Of a statement, declaration, question, etc.: **a.** Without qualification or circumlocution; directly, flatly. **b.** Without deliberation or consideration; straight away, offhand.

a. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 61 Spencer is point-blanck charg'd with Insolency. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 528 Thus Ralph..Spoke Truth point blank, tho' unaware. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. iii. (1673) 47 Origen point blanck denies the charge. 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I. i. (1840) 16, I would ask him point blank what religion he was of. 1851 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 146 She .. had offers every week; refused them point-blank.

b. 1679 *Trials of Wakeman*, etc. 24, I cannot point blank tell the time. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 4 Called upon to deliver his judgement point-blank and at the word of command.

Point-devi·ce, *phrase, a., adv. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: see POINT *sb.*^{1}; 4–5 **devys,** 4–6 **devyse,** 5 **devis,** 5–7 **deu-, devise,** 6 **devyce,** 5– **device.** [Orig. in ME. phrase *at point devis, at poynt devys*, app. representing an OF. or AF. phrase **à point devis*, not actually cited in Old French, which had however both the advb. phrase *à point* 'to point, to the point aimed at, to the proper or utmost point or degree, to the point of perfection', and the word *devis*, as ppl. adj. 'devised, arranged', and as sb. 'a device, arrangement, will, wish, desire'. The construction in *à point devis* requires the adj. sense, so that the phrase may be construed either 'to (the) point arranged', or, as *devis à point*, 'arranged to a proper point or degree, arranged properly or to perfection'. The latter appears to M. Paul Meyer the better construction of the words.

OF. had also the phrase *à devis, tout à devis.*]

A. *phrase.* † *At point device*, at or to the point of perfection, perfectly; precisely; with extreme nicety or correctness. *Obs.*

?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 830 So faire, so joly, so fetys, With lymes wrought at poynt devys. *Ibid.* 1215 Hir nose was wrought at poynt devys. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 122 Jesus, sib he was bobe God and man, dide alle his dedis at point devys. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 409 That saw in dreme, at poynt devys, Helle and erthe and paradys. *c* 1386 — *Sqr.'s T.* 552 So peynted he and kembde at point deuys As wel hise wordes as his contenance. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 5995 Armyd thei be eche on atte poynte device. [1609 SIR E. HOBY *Let. to Mr. T. H.* 75 You think to blow him vp with a Syllogisme: Now then haue at your Point-deuice.]

† **b.** So *To the point device, by point device.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 204 He sawe..all other thynges after a woondreful gorgeous sorte furnished euen to ye pointe deuise. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 104 And seld they past the boundes of reasons lore; By poynte deuise they skirmished at will.

B. *adj.* **point-device** (**-yse**, etc.). Perfectly correct, perfect, at the point of perfection; neat or nice to the extreme; extremely precise or scrupulous. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 852 Properly drest, All poynte deuyse. 1593 PEELE *Chron. Edw. I*, Wks. (Rtldg.) 379/2, I pray thee, then, defer it till the spring, That we may have our garments point-device. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 401 You are rather point deuice in your accoustrements. 1639 J. SALTMARSH *Policy* 261 Thomas his faith was the worse for being so point-device. 1872 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* III. *Emma & Eginhard* 35 Thus he grew up, in Logic point-device, Perfect in Grammar, and in Rhetoric nice;.. A Minnesinger.

C. *adv.* Completely, perfectly, to perfection; in every point; = *at point device* in A. *arch.*

c 1500 MEDWALL *Nature* (Brandl) 591, I know dyuers persones..That can you serue alway poynt deuyce. 1530 PALSGR. 436 This shyppe is armed or decked poynte devyse, *ceste nauire est betreschée en tous poynts.* 1533 J. HEYWOOD *Play of Love* C ij, But thus was I deckt at all poyntes poynt deuyce. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 176. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 290 When..point deuice a man must iumpe in Iudgment and practise with vs. 1632 HOLLAND *Cyropædia* 212 To set every thing about the body, point device by art and number. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 13 Apr. 5/2 These latter..attired point-device in the garb of ancient Athens.

Poi·nt-duty. The duty of a police constable stationed at a particular point in a thoroughfare, to regulate the traffic, etc.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 3/2 A policeman was standing on point duty at the corner of the street, within twenty yards, without .. perceiving him. 1894 *Times* 16 Apr. 6/5 No one happened to be near except a constable on point duty. 1901 *Daily Tel.* 14 Nov. 4/3 The policeman on point duty had signalled to the traffic going west to stop.

Pointed (poi·ntĕd), *ppl. a.*^{1} [f. POINT *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{1} + -ED^{1}.]

1. Having a point or points; tapering to or ending in a point. *Pointed box*: see quot. 1881.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6342 Smot him..Wiþ a long ipointed [*v. r.* pointed] knif iegged in eiþer side. *c* 1400 MAUNDEVILLE (1839) xiv. 158 Thei [diamonds] ben square and poynted of here owne kynde. 1552 HULOET, Poynted, or hauynge a poynte, *cuspidatus, mucronatus.* 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 51 Beautifyed with great Diamons, Emerauds, Rubyes, and Saphyres: poynted, tabld, rok, and roound. 1725 COATS *Dict. Her.*, *Pointed*, a *Cross pointed*, is that which has the Extremities turn'd off into Points by strait Lines. 1747 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 II. 67 The wonderful effect of pointed bodies, both in drawing off and throwing off the electrical fire. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 158, I saw a row of pointed rocks at some distance below me. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Pointed boxes*, boxes in the form of inverted pyramids or wedges in which ores, after crushing and sizing, are separated in a current of water.

b. *Arch.* In *pointed arch*, an arch with a pointed crown; hence applied to the style of architecture characterized by this feature: cf. GOTHIC 3 b.

1750 S. WREN in *Parentalia* 273 They had not yet fallen into the Gothick pointed-arch. 1812 RICKMAN *Archit.* (1817) 41 Pointed arches are either equilateral..or drop arches..or lancet arches. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* Gloss., *Pointed architecture*, that style vulgarly called Gothic, more properly English. 1848 B. WEBB *Cont. Ecclesiol.* 47 The apse-windows are late Pointed, of two lights trefoiled. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* I. ii. 21 The First Pointed style in England is..the style of the twelfth century. *a* 1878 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 18 The round-arch variety [was perfected] in the twelfth, and the pointed-arch in the two succeeding centuries.

2. *fig.* Having the quality of penetrating or piercing the sensations, feelings, or mind; piercing, cutting, stinging, pungent, 'sharp'; having point.

1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* I. ii, Turn hence those pointed Glories of your Eyes. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 3 'Tis pointed Truth must manage this Dispute. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. on Quack* Wks. 1730 I. 62 Th' impartial muse, in pointed stabbing verse, Shall all thy several villanies rehearse. 1769 SIR W. JONES *Pal. Fortune* Poems (1777) 25 A weak defence from hunger's pointed sting. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 92 Some put their trust in answer smart or pointed repartee. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 245 The air was raw and pointed. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 May 2/3 The most pointed thing to say about a person is that he 'means well'. 1904 E. RICKERT *Reaper* 261 A wee thing with pointed black eyes.

3. Fitted or furnished with tagged points or laces; wearing points; laced. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1508 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* IV. 21 For xj elne satin to be ane pointit cote to the King. 1552 HULOET, Poynted, or tyed wyth poyntes, *ligulatus.* 1904 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* I. vi, Young men, trunked, puffed, pointed, trussed and doubleted.

4. Directed, aimed; *fig.* particularly directed or aimed; marked, emphasized, clearly defined, made evident.

1578 WHETSTONE *2nd Pt. Promos & Cass.* I. i. G iij, So ofte as men, with poynted fingers tell Their friendes, my faultes.

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1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* (1791) II. xxvii. 167 His attention..is so pointed, that it always confuses me. 1798 Jane Austen *Northang. Abb.* xxix, Only ten days ago had he elated her by his pointed regard. 1870 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 646 The pointed marking out of Thored as 'Eorl'..is an unusual piece of accuracy.

b. Exact to a point; precise.

1727 P. Walker *Life Peden* (1827) 85, I doubt nothing of the Truth of them in my own Mind, tho' I be not pointed in Time and Place. 1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. cxv. 48 The identical member..who was most pointed in showing up the dishonesty of the act inculpated. 1878 Gladstone *Prim. Homer* vi. 63 Its harbour is described with pointed correctness. 1893 Mrs. Oliphant *Lady William* I. viii. 130 How often must I tell you not to be so pointed with your half-hours?

5. In various other senses of the verb: see quots.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 406/2 Poyntyd, or prykkyd, *punctatus.* 1699 Leak *Waterwks.* 29 Another marked with pointed lines. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 168/2 *Pointed Ashlar*, the face-marking done by a pointed tool or one very narrow. *Mod.* Such is the reading of the pointed Hebrew text.

6. *Comb.*, as *pointed-arched* adj., *-wise* adv.

1611 Florio, *A spicchio*, made pointed-wise, like the streakes of the Sunne. 1900 in *Archæol. Jrnl.* Mar. 66 The wide pointed-arched window in the west wall.

† Poi·nted, *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. Point *v.*[2] + -ed [1].] = Appointed.

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 420 Before the quenes grace, In whose court poynted is your place. 1580 Sidney *Ps.* xxi. xii, Thou shalt a-row Set them in pointed places. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 19 Ile not be tied to howres, nor pointed times. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 152 At pointed Seasons. 1709 Prior *Ode to Col. Villiers* 17 Poems (1711) 136 Pow'r, To hasten or protract the pointed Hour.

Pointedly (poi·ntėdli), *adv.* [f. Pointed *ppl. a.*[1] + -ly [2].] In a pointed manner. **a.** With point or piquancy; wittily. **b.** With directness; explicitly; markedly. **c.** With precision or exactitude; exactly, definitely, punctually.

1680 Dryden *Pref. Ovid's Ep.* Ess. (Ker) I. 234 He often writ too pointedly for his subject. 1775 in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 7 At this post I have pointedly recommended vigilance and care. 1786 Washington *Writ.* (1891) XI. 18 Whatever agreement is previously made shall be pointedly fulfilled on my part. 1792 Mary Wollstonecr. *Rights Wom.* v. 229 The contempt and obloquy that men .. have pointedly levelled at the female mind. 1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* 63 The negroes turned out pointedly to the hour. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* I. 168 Pointedly refusing the offered hand. 1895 H. A. Kennedy in *19th Cent.* Aug. 324 He..has more to say and says it more pointedly.

Pointedness (poi·ntėdnės). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being pointed; chiefly in reference to the expression of thought.

1636 B. Jonson *Discov.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 759/1 The vicious language is vast, and gaping, swelling and irregular: when it contends to be high, full of rock, mountain, and pointedness. 1693 Dryden *Disc. Orig. & Progr. Sat.* Ess. (Ker) II. 19 You add that pointedness of thought, which is visibly wanting in our great Roman. 1801 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 124 The eulogium .. united pointedness and energy with the simplicity of truth. 1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 113 This pointedness of wing constitutes the great advantage of the falcons as sporting birds. 1888 C. E. Turner in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 480 The contrast is brought out with a force that is almost stern in its pointedness.

Pointel (poi·ntėl). Now *rare.* Forms: 3- pointel; also 3 **pontel**, 4 **poyntele**, **-til**, 4–6 **-tell**, **-e**, 4–7 **-tel**, 6 **-tyl(l**, *Sc.* **poyntal**, 6–7 **pointell**, 7–8 **-til**, 7–9 **pointal**. [a. OF. *pointel* (mod. *pointeau*) point of a spear, etc. = It. *puntello*, *pontello* a bodkin, a prick (Florio), dim. of *punto* point; cf. late L. *punctillum* little point, dot, dim. of *punctum*.]

† **1.** A small pointed instrument. **a.** A writing or graving instrument; a stylus, a pencil. (Also erron. written *pointrell*, *poitrel(l.)* *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11087 (Gött.) Þan asked þaim sir Zachari, Tablis and a pointel [*Cott.* pontel] tite, And he bigan þe name to write. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. pr. i. 2 While þat I...markede my weply compleynte with office of poyntel. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 331 Iohn Scotte..was sleyne with poyntells of childer whom he taughte at Malmesbury. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. iv. (1634) 312 The Lord doth .. grave them with an yron pointell in an adamant stone. [1699 Hoole *Comenius' Vis. World* xci. (1672) 186 The Ancients writ in Tables done over with wax with a brasan poitrel [*stilo*]. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Poitrel*, a Brasen or Iron Instrument, with the sharp end whereof Letters are ingraven, and rubbed out with the broad end. 1853 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* III. II. 129 The stilus, or graphium, was called a pointel.]

† **b.** (In form *pointal.*) A stiletto or dagger.

† **c.** A plectrum. *Obs.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. x. 46 Now with gymp fingeris doing stringis smyte, And now with..poyntalis lyte. *Ibid.* VII. xii. 59 Wyth round stok suerdis faucht thai in melle, Wyth poyntalis.

2. The pistil or style of a flower; formerly also applied to a stamen. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. li. 267 Small white flowers with yellow pointels in the middle. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* ciii, In the middle part of them [lily flowers] do grow small tender Poyntels, tipped with a dusty yellow colour. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 166 With a Pointal or Rudiment of a Seed in the Cavity of the Flower. 1770–4 A. Hunter *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 487 The pointal, or female part of the flower. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* i. (1794) 23 This, taken in its whole, is called the pistil or pointal. 1831 Howitt *Seasons* (1837) 263 Saffron,..consisting of the pointals of the crocus.

† **3.** A slender style-like organ on the body of an animal, as the 'horn' of a snail, the *halteres* or poisers of a dipterous insect. *Obs.*

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 560 (Creatures in Africa), The Basiliske .. is not halfe a foot long, and hath three pointels (Galen saith) on the head. 1689 J. Banister in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 670 These..have growing out of their Body, under each Wing, a small flexible .. Pointel, with which they poise their Body. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* VIII. iv. (1727) 366 Such as have but two [wings, have] Pointels, and Poises placed under the Wings, on each Side of the Body.

† **4.** *Glass-blowing.* = Pontil, Punty. *Obs.*

[1788 Rees *Chambers' Cycl.* s.v. *Glass*, They dip an iron rod, or ponteglo, in the melting-pots.] 1865 *Chambers' Encycl.* IV. 779 A little boy now comes forward with an iron rod, the pointel, upon the end of which has been gathered a small lump of metal.

¶ An alleged sense 'a floor set into squares, or lozenge forms', in Parker *Gloss. Arch.*, ed. 3, 1840, s.v. *Poyntell* or *Poyntill* (copied in Gwilt 1842–76, Halliwell 1847–78 (*Pointel*), Webster, Knight, Ogilvie, Cassell, *Century Dict.*, Funk's *Standard Dict.*) following Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* ix, is an attempt to explain *poyntlyl*, an erroneous reading, in the 1553 print of *Piers Plowman's Crede*, of the two words *peynt tyl*, i. e. painted tile.

Pointer (poi·ntəɹ). [f. Point [1] + -er [1].]

† **1.** A maker of points or laces for fastening clothes. *Obs.*

1500 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 72 Ricardi Byrch, poynter. 1520 Whitinton *Vulg.* (1527) 16 b, In the townes ende be pynners, poynters,..dyers, tanners. 1609 in *Digby Myst.* (1882) p. xxii, Hatters, Poynters, Girdlers.

2. One who points anything, who puts on or sharpens to a point, as a pointer of pins, pencils, etc.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 956 The intermediate portions are handed over to the pointer.

3. One who or that which points out. **a.** A person who points or indicates with his finger or otherwise. *rare.* **b.** A rod used by a teacher or lecturer to point to what is delineated or written on a map, diagram, blackboard, or the like.

The meaning in quot. 1621 is doubtful.

1621 Fletcher *Pilgrim* III. iii, Do'st thou hear boy, thou pointer? 1658 J. Spencer in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 71 God's rod is as the schoolmaster's pointer to the child, pointing out the letter. 1887 *Overland Monthly* (Farmer *Amer.*), On the march the mighty herd sometimes strings out miles in length, and then it has pointers, who ride abreast at the head of the column. 1897 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 6/5 He has died from the results of a blow from either a ruler or pointer. *Mod.* No pointer had been supplied to the lecturer.

c. The index-hand or indicator of a clock, balance, or other instrument.

1667 Hooke in *Phil. Trans.* II. 544 The distance of the Object-glass from the Pointers. 1672 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 338 For putting on the pointer of the clocke, 6*d.* 1774 M. Mackenzie *Maritime Surv.* 37 The Pointer of the Vernier. 1834 J. Todd *Lect. Childr.* I. 3 You hear it tick and see the pointers move. 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 424 The divisions being read off by a pointer or vernier attached to the frame of the instrument. 1894 Bottone *Electr. Instr. Making* (ed. 6) 119 A small pointer..is to be lightly glued to the top of the pivot at right angles to the needle below.

d. An indicator used in whale-fishery to point out to the boats the place of the whale: see quots.

1877 W. H. Macy *There she blows!* 143 The extended 'pointer' (a light pole with a black ball on the end of it, to be used at the masthead, when the boats are down) told us that the whale was off the ship's lee bow. 1887 *Fisheries U. S.* Sect. v. II. 258 *note*, In right whaling, a pointer .. is often used. The pointer is a large basket or frame of wood covered with canvas and painted black, placed at the end of a 12 foot pole, used at mast-head and pointed in the direction of the whale.

e. Short for Station-pointer.

1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

f. *U.S. colloq.* A hint, a point; a piece of information; a suggestion.

1884 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Star* 10 Oct. 5/2 There's a pointer for you! 1887 Bulloch *Pynours* v. 41 In this fact there seems to be another pointer to the fishing population. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 247 Let me give any equestrian photographer a pointer. Don't tie your instrument to yourself, tie it to your horse.

4. A dog of a breed nearly allied to the true hounds, used by sportsmen to point at or indicate the presence of game, especially birds; on scenting which the dog stands rigidly, with muzzle stretched toward the game, and usually one foot raised. (In quot. 1717, the proper name of a dog.)

1717 Prior *Alma* I. 319 The sport and race no more he minds; Neglected Tray and Pointer lie: And covies unmolested fly. 1768 Pennant *Zool.* I. 54 The Pointer, which is a dog of foreign extraction, was unknown to our ancestors. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 753 Booted sportsmen, oftener seen With belted waist and pointers at their heels. 1837 T. Bell *Hist. Brit. Quadrupeds* 217 The Spanish Pointer was formerly well known as a stanch, strong, and useful, but heavy and lazy dog. The English breed, however, is now very much preferred. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* i. (1873) 25 The English pointer has been greatly changed within the last century.

5. *pl.* The two stars α and γ in the Great Bear, a straight line through which points nearly to the pole-star. Sometimes also applied to the two stars α and γ in the Southern Cross, which are nearly in a line with the South Pole of the heavens.

1574 Bourne *Regiment for Sea* vi. (1577) 28 b, If the two Starres of Charles wayne, called the poynters, be due East from the north Starre. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* II. x. 76 The lower of the Pointers. The White or North Pointer. 1879 Newcomb & Holden *Astron.* 4 The two stars which form the pointers in the constellation *Ursa Major.* 1892 E. Reeves *Homeward Bound* 34 High overhead..the noble Southern Cross and its pointers gleam like a piece of jewelry in a deep blue setting.

† **6.** *pl.* The antennæ of an insect or crustacean.

1664 H. Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 2 The Flea .. hath .. two pointers before which grow out of the forehead, by which he tryes and feels all objects. *Ibid.* II A Wood-Louse.. hath two pointers..like a pair of pincers.

7. *Printing.* A layer-on who secures the register in printing the reverse side by 'threading' the sheet through the point-holes made in printing the first side.

1888 Southward *Pract. Printing* II. xxiii. 543 The word 'pointer' has lately come into use to describe a man who can do work requiring exact register, with points. 1888 in Jacobi *Printer's Voc.* 102.

8. *Naut.* (*pl.*) Timbers sometimes fixed diagonally across the hold, to support the beams.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) H iij b, The pointers, if any, are .. fixed across the hole diagonally to support the beams. 1820 Scoresby *Arctic Regions* II. 191–3. 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIX. 219/2 In the plates of a Dutch work of the date of 1697, there are diagonal pointers in an athwartship direction. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., All braces placed diagonally across the hold of any vessel, to support the bilge and prevent loose-working, are called pointers.

9. In various technical applications:

a. A name of particular pointed tools used in various trades, for boring, cutting, graving, etc. e.g. a pointed chisel used by stonemasons, a silversmith's pointer. **b.** A bricklayer's tool for clearing out the old mortar between the courses of bricks in a wall which is being pointed. **c.** In U.S., the lever by which a railway switch is moved, a point-lever. 1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

10. [f. Point *sb.*[1]] With a prefixed numeral: A stag having horns bearing so many points, e.g. *ten-pointer*, *fourteen-pointer*, etc.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Sept. 6/3 The magnificent 20-pointer shot .. in Glenquoich is said to be the only stag of the kind ever killed in a Scottish forest. 1899 H. Maxwell in *Pall Mall G.* 3 Oct. 3/2, I stood beside a ten-pointer.

-pointic, *a. Math.* [arbitrarily f. Point *sb.*[1] + -ic.] An element of adjectives, as *two-pointic*, *three-pointic*, *n-pointic*, = having, pertaining to, or passing through two, three, or *n* points.

1879 Salmon *Higher Plane Curves* vi. 214 An ordinary (two-pointic) contact of two branches of the curve.

‖ **Pointillage** (pwæ̃ntɪ[1]yāʒ). [F., f. *pointiller* to dot: see -age.] 'Dotting; in Therapeutics, term for massage with the finger-tips' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1888 D. Maguire *Art of Massage* iii. (ed. 4) 48 Pointillage vibrations, or pointed vibrations..by striking with the points of the fingers formed into a small or a large circle.

‖ **Pointi·lle.** *Obs. rare.* [F. *pointille* (pwæ̃ntɪ[1]y'), ad. It. *puntiglio*, dim. of *punto* point; L. type **puncticulum*, dim. of *punctum* point.] A small point, a trifle, a fine distinction; = Punctilio.

1626 C. Potter *Hist. Quarrels* 427 The Cardinall .. omitting pointilles and subtilties, did not say at Venice all that which the Court of Rome had wished.

‖ **Pointillé** (pwæ̃ntɪ[1]ye), *a.* (*sb.*) [F., pa. pple. of *pointiller* to mark with small points or dots, f. *pointille* (see prec.), L. type **puncticulāre.*] Ornamented with designs engraved or drawn with a sharp-pointed tool or style.

1903 *Tregaskis's Catal.* Jan. 10/1 Old French Locket Case, ..red morocco faded, gold tooled with small pointille scrolls and border of similar style.

Pointillism (pwæ̃·ntiliz'm). Also ‖ **-isme.** [ad. F. *pointillisme*, f. *pointiller*: see prec. and -ism.] A method, invented by French impressionist painters, of producing luminous effects by crowding a surface with small spots of various colours, which are blended by the eye.

1901 *Daily Chron.* 22 Oct. 3/2 Segantini..has broken the *banalité* of Alpine lines by the shimmering of his *pointillisme.* 1902 *Nation* (N.Y.) 2 Jan. 16/3 He [Segantini] painted without any adherence to systematic process, but used pointillisme as it served his purpose. 1904 *Athenæum* 2 Apr. 441/1 Modern Dutch artists .. seem to be taking pointillism with a stolid seriousness which its inventors never can have intended.

So **Poi·ntillist** [ad. F. *pointilliste*], an artist who follows the style of pointillism.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Mar. 3/3 Mad imaginings of the various modern schools of impressionists, pointillistes, and so on. 1899 *Daily News* 30 May 9/3 Of the Seasons by the pointillist Pissarro, 'L'Automne' is the most realistic and spacious.

attrib. 1905 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Feb. 174 The 'Neo-Impressionist' or Pointillist painting.

Pointing (poi·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Point *v.*[1] + -ing [1].] The action of Point *v.*[1], or its result.

† **1.** Pricking or marking with a pointed instrument. *Obs. rare.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/1 Poyntynge, or prykkynge, *punctacio.*

† **b.** *Hunting.* (*concr.*) The foot-print or track left by a beast. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiv, Þat somme man mete þer with and bloweth þe reghtes and halowes, or elles þat he fynde her poyntynge, or pryckynge.

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c. The preparation of slates for roofing. ? *Obs.*
1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 244 The Pointing of Slates..is hewing them, and making them fit for the Work.

d. *Printing.* Placing the sheets on the points of the press. See POINT *sb.*[1] B. 4.
1880 *Printing Times* 15 Feb. 31/1 The pointing and taking-off at the machines are done by intelligent-looking boys or young men.

e. *Sculpture.* (See quot.)
1883 *Mag. of Art* Oct. 514/1 Here is done the pointing, as it is called; the marking out with mathematical accuracy upon the marble the points that shall guide the workman whose labour it is to block out from the rough..the potentiality of a statue, its rude semblance.

2. The insertion of stops; punctuation; the marks made, or the method of punctuating.
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/1 Poyntynge, or pawsynge in redynge, *punctuacio.* 1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 456, I passe ouer howe M. Heskins hath corrupted Tertullian by false pointing. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* viii. 162 The Sence..may seem to require another Pointing. 1896 T. L. DE VINNE *Moxon's Mech. Exerc., Printing* 420 The compositor should amend bad spelling and pointing. 1896 J. HUNTER *Hymns Faith & Life* (new ed.) Pref., Mr. B. Sykes..has revised the pointing of the Psalms and Canticles.

b. In Semitic languages: The insertion of the vowel (and other) points; the system of doing this.
1659 J. OWEN *Integr. & Purity Hebr. & Grk. Text* Wks. 1853 XVI. 376 What is the state and condition of the present Hebrew pointing. 1847 J. KIRK *Cloud Dispelled* x. 153 In the Hebrew the sense is obscured by false pointing.

3. Furnishing with a point; sharpening.
1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1705 A finer file-wheel by which the process of pointing is finished.

b. *Naut.* (See quot. 1867.) Also *concr.* The tapered end of a rope.
1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXXV. 134 The neat work upon the rigging,—the knots, Flemish eyes, splices, seizings, coverings, pointings, and graffings. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 31 Take every alternate nettle and lay along the pointing. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Pointing*, the unlaying and tapering the end of a rope, and weaving some of its yarns about the diminished part.

4. The removing of points.
1879 WEBSTER Suppl. (citing HORSFORD). 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Pointing*, a preliminary in the preparation of grain for the mill in the modern process; it consists in rubbing off the points of the grain, clipping the brush, and removing the germ end.

5. The filling up with special strong mortar of the exterior face of the joints in brickwork; *concr.* the protecting facing thus given to the joints. (In the earlier quots. applied to a similar operation in reference to the tiles or slates of a roof.)
Flat pointing: that in which the mortar is left even with the wall. *Tuck pointing*: that in which the mortar slightly projects from the joints, and the lines of mortar have parallel edges contrasting in colour with the central part.
1483–5 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 120 Payde to a tyler for iiij dayes & di. in poyntyng of dyuers houses. 1502–3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 102 Pro le puyntyng super le caponhous. 1609 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 61 Item payed to Nichollas Yonger for laying the lead and for pointing of the slates, xviij d. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 228 The swell had washed some of the pointing out of the exterior joints. *Ibid.* § 233 We took this .. opportunity of carefully making good all our pointings and groutings. 1885 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 354 Pointing..consists in raking out some of the mortar from the joints, and filling them again with blue mortar. 1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 1201 In building there are two kinds of pointing, distinguished as flat pointing and tuck pointing, the latter being more ornamental than the former.

6. The action of indicating or directing; the indication of place or direction, as with the finger or the point of anything; expression by sign or gesture, dumb-show; also *fig.* a prompting, impulse; a hint in words.
1553 *Short Catech.* in *Lit. & Doc. Edw. VI* (1844) 495 That by certain questions, as it were by pointing, the ignorant might be instructed. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 34 With sygnes and poyntinges (as the dumme are wont to speake with the dumme). 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xiii. (1700) 76 The Needle's pointing at the Poles. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. i. 181, I found by their pointing towards me .. that they plainly discovered me. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 318 One of those natural Pointings, as I may call it, that is implanted in every Creature, teaching it to chuse its Good, and to avoid its Evil. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 98 The Old Testament abounds..in pointings and approximations to it.

b. Of a yacht, etc.: The action of sailing with the prow close to the wind.
1899 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 6/6 The Shamrock footed the faster, but the Columbia counteracted this by her superior pointing. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 28 Aug. 6/1 The spin showed that she is not only very fast in a breeze that puts her rail awash, but that she is a wonder at pointing.

c. Of a pointer or other dog: see POINT *v.*[1] 11.
1877 J. GIBSON in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 328/2 This habit [of crouching], like that of pointing, is probably .. 'merely the exaggerated pause of an animal about to spring on its prey'. *Ibid.* 330/1 The strength of this pointing propensity.

7. The coming of an abscess to a point or head; *concr.* the conical head thus formed.
1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pointing*, term for the conical softish projection, of a light yellow colour, observable in an abscess when nearly ripe. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 451 Tumours..which after 'pointing' opened spontaneously.

8. The disposition of the points (POINT *sb.*[1] B. 3 f) on a railway.
1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Sept. 6/2 The cause of the accident was undoubtedly an error in the pointing.

9. *Needlework.* A kind of ornamental stitch.
1888 *Catholic Househ.* 1 Sept. 14/1 The fine needlework on muslin which includes 'veining', 'stroking', 'pointing' and 'lace stitching'.

†**10.** *Fishing.* (?) The action of using the point of the rod as a means of hooking a fish: a practice followed by poachers. *Sc. Obs.*
1860 *Act* 23 & 24 *Vict.* c. 45 § 1 That it shall not be lawful ..to fish for trout or other fresh water fish..with any net,.. or by striking the fish with any instrument, or by pointing.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.* in names of things used for pointing (see quots. and various senses of POINT *v.*[1]), as *pointing-breed, -dog, -forge, -machine, -trowel, -wire*; †**pointing-mark**, = *pointing-stock*; †**pointing-ribbon**, a ribbon used as a lace or point (POINT *sb.*[1] B. 5); so **pointing-silk**; **pointing-rods**, rods used in the exercise of guns and mortars; †**pointing-stock**, a person pointed at; an object of scorn, derision, or ridicule.
1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 956 A carrier, which takes the pin to the *pointing apparatus. 1754–6 *Connoisseur* No. 64 (1767) II. 224 [Dogs] of the *Pointing-breed. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* v. iv, A great *Pointing-dog hit him through the Leg. 1900 H. LAWSON *On Track* 139 We would stand by his *pointing forge when he'd be sharpening picks in the early morning. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pointing-machine*, one for pointing rails, pickets, matches, etc. 1592 KYD *Murther I. Brewen* Wks. (1901) 292 Suffer mee not to be a *poynting marke for others, and a shame among my neighbours. 1572 in Cunningham *Revels at Court* (Shaks. Soc.) 19 *Pointing Ribbon of golde sylv[r] and sylke 102 yardes at viij[d] the yarde. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Trena o trença*, a lace, a pointing ribbon, *taenia, offendix.* 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 121 The mortar is ..laid, not directly on the object, but upon two pickets, called **pointing rods.* 1571 *Inventory* in Beck *Draper's Dict.* 190, ij peces and ix yeardes of *pointinge silk, 6*s.* 8*d.* 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. iv. 46, I, his forlorne Duchesse, Was made a wonder, and a *pointing stock. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XIX. 75 Not to liue pleasantly, but to be a pointing stock for the multitude, and a remembrancer of calamities. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 249 A small *Pointing Trowel, to go into sharp Angles. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pointing-wire*, an iron wire with a loop at one end, used for sighting mortars by, when the proper line of fire has once been found.

Pointing, *vbl. sb.*[2]: see POINT *v.*[2]

Pointing (poi·ntiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. POINT *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] That points, in various senses of the vb.
1630 MILTON *Epit. Shakes.* 4 Or that his hallow'd reliques should be hid Under a Star-ypointing Pyramid. 1667 — *P. L.* I. 223 The flames Drivn backward slope their pointing spires. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* i. (1697) 408 To see The Crowd, with pointing Fingers, cry, That's he. 1880 BARWELL *Aneurism* 61 The tumor .. became conical like a pointing abscess.

b. *Pointing doors* (in a canal, etc.), two doors of a sluice closing against each other in a point or mitre, or at an angle, so as to resist the pressure of the water; *pointing sills*, also called *pointings*, the sills of such doors.
1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* Add. 178 A new sea sluice, with pointing doors to sea and land. *Ibid.*, The new cut..is to be not less than four feet below the pointings of the present sluice. [A depth of '4 feet below the pointings' means 4 feet below the upper surface of the sills of the lock or sluice, called pointing sills or pointings. (H. Congreve, M.Inst.C.E., Manchester.)]

Poi·ntingly, *adv. rare.* [f. POINTING *ppl. a.* + -LY [2].] In a way that points out; pointedly.
1607 B. JONSON *Volpone* Ded., Where haue I bin particular? Where personall, except to .. creatures (for their insolencies) worthy to be tax'd? or to which of these so pointingly, as he might not, either ingeniously haue confest, or wisely dissembled his disease?

Poi·nt la·ce. [f. POINT *sb.*[1] A. 31 + LACE *sb.* 6.] Lace made with the needle on a parchment pattern, as distinguished from that made with bones or bobbins on a pillow. Also *attrib.*
1672 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 736/4 A Lawn Pocket handkerchief, .. laced round with a fine Point lace about 4 fingers broad. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 41 Furniture for Beds of raised Point-Lace, &c. 6 per Cent. *ad valorem.* 1775 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 311 Mrs. Howard had a point-lace trimming that cost 500 l. 1881 A. LANG *Library* 65 The .. pattern of the gilding resembles the Venetian point-lace. 1882 A. S. COLE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 184/1 Drawn and cut works were ancient forms of embroidery which directly developed into point lace.
Hence **Point-laced** *a.*, adorned with point lace.
1665 *Intelligencer* 5 June II. 402 Six Handkerchers,..one point-laced set on Tiffany.

Pointless (poi·ntlĕs), *a.* [f. POINT *sb.*[1] B. + -LESS.]
1. Without a point; having a rounded or blunt end; blunt.
a 1330 *Syr Degarre* 1047 The Fader amerueiled wes Whi his sword was point les. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 25 b, After the procession folowed therle of Northumberlande with a poincteless sword naked. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 420 You lay that pointless clergy-weapon by, And to the laws, your sword of justice, fly. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XX. 539 For I wield also not a pointless beam. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXVII, 'My pencils are all pointless', she said.
2. Without point or force (POINT *sb.*[1] B. 10); ineffective, meaningless.
1726 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 448 The suitors..aim to wound the Prince with pointless wit. 1760 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 7 Aug. (1827) III. 13 Why should a little pointless raillery make us ashamed? 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. iv, He said something rather pointless about admiring everything that is beautiful. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 1 Dec. 3/1 This is a pointless little story.
3. Of a competitor or side: Not having scored a point. Of a game or contest: In which no point is scored.
1882 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 3/5 Ben-y-Lair..was beaten almost pointless. 1891 *Ibid.* 6 Nov. 2/6 The latter did not long remain pointless, and after a long run by Hubbard, Fegan registered a try. 1892 *Standard* 3 Oct. 7/6 A pointless draw was the result of the meeting.
4. Having no characteristic or distinctive marks.
1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* 26 It was the most pointless labyrinth.
Hence **Poi·ntlessly** *adv.*; **Poi·ntlessness.**
1885 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Nov. 599 The greatest charm of Lord Iddesleigh's performance was, to speak paradoxically, its pointlessness. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 436 It is not the monotony of life which destroys men, but its pointlessness. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, Pointlessly.

Pointlet (poi·ntlĕt). [f. as prec. + -LET.] A small point. Hence **Poi·ntleted** *a. Bot.*, terminating in a minute point; apiculate.
1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 80 *Dianthus cæsius*... Bracts adpressed, ovate, obtuse, pointleted. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Pointletted*, the same as Apiculate. 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* xii, Below were tassels, tufts, and pointlets.

Poi·ntling, *sb. nonce-wd.* [? f. POINT *v.*[1] + -LING [1] 2.] A little index-finger.
1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVII. 608 There was not a syllable said either of thumbkin, or pointling, or gold-finger.

†**Poi·ntling, -lings**, *adv. Obs.* [f. POINT *sb.*[1] B. + -LING [2], -LINGS.] Point foremost.
1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XI. iv. 578 He myght wel see a spere grete & longe that came streyghte vpon hym poyntelynge. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 135 Gret kairnis of stanes,..scharpe abone, ryseng vpe poyntlings lyke a steiple.

†**Poi·nt-maker.** *Obs.* A maker of points or laces (for fastening apparel): see POINT *sb.*[1] B. 5.
1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 160 Iren, wolle, wadmole, gotefel, kydefel also, For poyntmakers fulle nedefulle be the ij. 1530 PALSGR. 256/1 Poynt maker, *esguilletier.* *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 234 He was a citezen and poynt-maker of London. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Agujetero*, a point maker.

Poi·ntment. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Aphetic form of APPOINTMENT: cf. POINT *sb.*[2], *v.*[2] (Cf. OF. *poyntement* (1418 in Godef.).] = APPOINTMENT 2, 3, 6.
c 1400 *Song Roland* 145 The sairsins be set the poyntment to hold. *a* 1440, *c* 1440, 1521 [see APPOINTMENT 2, 3, 6]. 1466 *Cal. Anct. Recds. Dublin* (1889) I. 326 The .. poyntment of their wages. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 33 Did ye not erewhile Make pointment openly, To come again all to supper? 1581 RICH *Farewell* (Shaks. Soc.) 149 Accordyng to poinctmente comes Maister Doctour, disguised like a right porter. 1885 *Rep. Provinc.* (E. D. D.), I have made a pointment with Mr. — to-morrow.

Pointrel (poi·ntrĕl). *rare.* [dim. of POINT *sb.*[1] B.: cf. *cockerel.*] **a.** = POINTEL 1. **b.** The pointed extremity of the lobe of a leaf.
1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 19/2 The Poitrell or Pointrell is a brasse Instrument formerly used to write withall on tables. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Pointrel*, a graving-tool. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* i, Broad leaves spreading into pointrels, waved and cut with crisp indenture.

Pointsman (poi·ntsmăn). [f. POINT *sb.*[1] + MAN *sb.*[1]]
1. A man who has charge of the points on a railway: see POINT *sb.*[1] B. 3 f.
1849 SIR F. B. HEAD *Stokers & Pokers* viii. (1851) 79 To increase precaution, the pointsman has always the signal of danger on. 1876 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 624 Pointsmen have very responsible duties.
2. A police constable stationed on point-duty.
1883 *Globe* 5 Apr. 5/1 Supplemental police 'pointsmen' have been placed at several of the public buildings. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct., If the 'point' system is retained, a pointsman ought to be kept on duty throughout the night.
So **Poi·ntswoman** (cf. sense 1).
1871 MISS MULOCK *Fair France* ii. 66 Much it amazed us to see continually on French railways these female officials, down to signalwomen and pointswomen.

†**Poi·nture.** *Obs.* Also 5 **-yr.** [a. F. *pointure* = Pr. *pointura*:—L. *punctūra* PUNCTURE.] Pricking.
1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 119 The lusti Maii, Whanne every brid upon his lay Among the griene leves singeth And love of his pointure stingeth..The youthe of every creature. 1461 *Liber Pluscardensis* XI. viii, The pointyr of a preyn.

†**Point-vice**, *a.* and *adv. Obs.* [var. of POINT-DEVICE.] Perfect; perfectly, exactly.
a 1607 BRIGHTMAN *Revelation* (1615) 48 Men..who thinke all that to be point-vice, which they read to haue been in vse in these tymes. *a* 1663 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 127 Clamour against the Times, because everything is not point-vise just as we would have it.

Poi·ntways, *adv.* [f. as next + *ways*, genitive of WAY *sb.*] = next; with projecting points.
1892 J. T. BENT *Ruined Cities Mashonaland* iv. 107 A pretty little bit of wall with the stones placed pointways for about a yard..formed a sort of dentelle pattern.

Poi·ntwise, *adv.* [f. POINT *sb.*[1] B. + -WISE.] In the manner or way of a point.
1545 ELYOT, *Cuspidatim*, poyntyng, or poyntwyse. 1611 FLORIO, *Stipula*, the spindling vp point-wise of any thing namely of corne. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* IX. 197 Gnartolite .. whome Akafir, well eienge, point wise smote. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 4/1 The bodice..enriched with further appliqués of guipure to extend the fronts pointwise.

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Pointy (poi·nti), *a.* [f. POINT *sb.*¹ B. + -Y.]

1. Characteristically or notably pointed.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xv. § 1. 130, I haue seen some very high, and pointy spire steeples do the like.

2. Of a fleece: Having many points; bearing wool of uneven length.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 891 A good fleece should have the points of all its staples of equal length, otherwise it will be a pointy one.

3. Full of point; pithy, terse. *slang.*

Poinyard, obs. form of PONIARD.

Poiology (poi,ɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. ποῖο-ς of what kind or nature (= L. *quālis*) + -LOGY.] Bentham's proposed term for the doctrine of quality, as opposed to *posology* the doctrine of quantity. Hence **Poiolo·gical** *a.*

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestomathia* Wks. 1843 VIII. 119 Exhibiting Posology and Poiology together, in the character of two branches comprehending between them the whole contents of Somatology. *Ibid.* 86 Poiological Somatology.

Pois, obs. form of POSE *Sc.*, treasure, etc.

†**Poi·sable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. late AF. *poisable*, f. *poiser* to POISE + -ABLE.] That may be weighed.

[1429-30 *Act* 8 *Hen. VI* c. 5 Toutz manners des choses poisablez.] 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 82 The ferme of the grete beame shall bye nor selle any wares or marchaundises peysed or poysable at y^e^ grete beame.

†**Poi·sage.** *Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *poisage*, = PEISAGE.] Weighing, expense of weighing.

1611 COTGR., *Droict de poisage*, poisage; or, a fee due in some places, vnto the king, for the weighing of wares in the Market-hall, or Towne-house.

†**Poi·sant,** *a. Obs.* In 4–5 **poysaunt, 6 -sent.** [a. OF. *poisant*, variant of *pesant, peisant*: see PEISANT, and POISE *v.*] Weighing; heavy, weighty (in various senses): = PEISANT.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 26 Two candels poysaunt viij. pounde. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 17 Gyuyng to hys enemye many strokes terryble and poysaunt. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* I. ix. 24 More poysaunt and namely bygger armures. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 111 Right poysent bloe he stroke.

Poise (poiz), *sb.* Forms: 5 **poys,** 5–6 **pois,** 5–7 **poyse,** 6–7 **pois, poyze,** 6–8 **poise,** 7 **poix,** 8 **poice,** 5– **poise.** [late ME. *poys*, a. Central OF. *pois* (now *poids*), from earlier OF. *peis* weight = Pr., Cat. *pes*, Sp., Pg., It. *peso*:—late pop. L. *pēsum* for cl. L. *pensum* weight, from *pendĕre* to weigh. Cf. PEISE *sb.*]

I. Weight.

†**1.** The quality of being heavy; heaviness, weight. Also in semi-concr. sense; cf. *weight, load, burden. Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* (1818) 15, I to haue more poise closid in myn entraille Than alle my body set for the counteruaylle. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxv. 153 The toure was of merueyllouse poys and heuy. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* iii. 49 As if their owne poize did .. giue them that proper place. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 169 For the holding the grain and water, whose poyse and weight might otherwise endanger a weaker substance. 1665 EVELYN *Let.* 9 Sept. in *Diary*, etc. (1827) IV. 157 We should succumb under the poiz.

†**b.** *fig.* 'Weight'; gravity, importance; load, burden; burdensomeness. *Obs.*

1460 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 375/1 As the mater is so high, and of soo grete wyght and poyse. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. vii. 15 Their offyce passeth in poys and perill alle other. 1593 SOUTHWELL *St. Peter's Compl.* 67 My sinnes doe ouercharge thy brest, The poyse therof doth force thy knees to bow. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινή* Diat. iii. 140 The poyse of Charity must incline the beam toward the better part. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* xi. 270 To put all these circumstances in the scale, and assign to each of them its proper poize and influence.

†**2.** Definite or specified weight; the amount that a thing weighs. *Obs.*

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 290 Wolles of gretter poyse thenne were contened in thaire Cokett. 1482 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxviii. 121 After that it is of poyse. 1580 *Reg. Gild Co. Chr. York* (1872) 310 Poiz nyne unces and half an unce. 1620 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XVII. 195 Poix, altogither One hundred twentie and three Ounces. 1706 MAULE *Hist. Picts* iii. 20 Brazen Pieces, or Rings of Iron duly weighed and tried to just Poise.

†**b.** A measure or standard of weight. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 183 One hundred talentes, that is of englishe poyse, nyne thousande three hundred poundes of weight. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 234 They are soulde by a poyse or weight which they caule Mangiar. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 408, 300 shekles of brasse, which make nine pound three quarters of our poizes.

†**3.** *concr.* A weight; a piece of some heavy substance used for some purpose on account of its weight, e. g. a weight of a clock. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xvi, Laborynge with poyses made of leadde or other metall. 1533 — *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 51 Takyng vp plummettes or other lyke poyses on the endes of staues, ..these do exercise the backe and loynes. 1561–2 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 282 To the plum'er for casting of the poyses for the chyme and clok. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife, &c.* (1638) 104 It keeps his mind in a continuall motion, as the poise the clocke. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 323/2 The Shanks or Arms, and the Poises or Lead Balls at the ends.

b. *fig.* Something that acts like a weight; a bias; one of the *halteres* of a fly: see POISER 2. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* Ep. Ded. 2, I have seldom pretended that common poyse, that..sets so many mad pens, like wheeles, a running, importunacy of friends. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* VIII. iv. 406 These Poises or Pointils are, for the most part, little Balls set at the top of a Slender Stalk, which they can move every way at pleasure. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxxv. 162 It of course fell where they had given the poise, which was on the right side. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. ix, Such a hint was likely enough to give an adverse poise to Gwendolen's own thought.

†**4.** Forcible impact, as of a heavy body; momentum; a heavy blow or fall. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* li. 194 Sadoyne,..wyth xv. thousaund gode knyghtes, valyaunt & hardy, that al at one poyse smot hem self wythin Alymodes folke. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 207 The Ramme that batters downe the wall, For the great swing and rudenesse of his poize, They place before his hand that made the Engine.

II. Equality of weight, balance.

5. *Equal* or *even poise*: The condition of being equally weighted on both sides; balance, equilibrium, equipoise. *lit.* and *fig.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 94 A payre of balances whose weyght inclynynge from the equall poyse in the myddest towarde eyther of the sydes. *a* 1650 CRASHAW *Carmen Deo Nostro* Wks. (1904) 276 O Heart! the æquall poise of love's both parts. 1692 NORRIS *Curs. Refl.* I This already reduces me to an even Poise. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 797 And that demands a mind in equal poize. 1875 JOWETT *Plato, Phaedrus* (ed. 2) II. 124 The chariots of the gods in even poise, obeying the rein, glide rapidly.

6. Hence *absol.*, in sense of 5: Balance, equilibrium (in reference to material things).

1721 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. I. iii. 215 The Central Powers, which hold the lasting Orbs in their just Poize and Movement. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 253 The animal .. loses his poise,..gasps and apparently dies. 1827 HOOD *Hero & Leander* xvii, Panting, at poise, upon a rocky crest! 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 324/2 Which accelerates its velocity until the balance has passed the point where the spring is in poise.

b. The way in which the body, head, etc., is poised; carriage.

1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 310 Great attention should always be had to the poize of the body. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* V, An expression carried out in the backward poise of the girl's head. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* ii. 46 Some infirmity, either of the eye, or the hand, or of our posture, or of our poise and balance.

c. A balanced or hovering condition; suspense of movement; a pause between two periods of motion or change.

1867 SWINBURNE *W. Blake* (1868) 57 With tender poise of pausing feet. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* Introd. 13 The Muse will not descend from her airy poise. 1876 GILDER *Poet & Master* 14 At the poise of the flying year. 1889 SIR F. LEIGHTON in *Times* 11 Dec. 7/1 The poise of the flood-tide..was only of brief duration.

7. *fig.* Balance, equilibrium, steadiness, stability (in reference to abstract or immaterial things).

1649 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 82 Sweet as her voyce That gave each winding law and poyze. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 277 All Is off the poise within. 1801 COXE *Trav. Switz.* (ed. 4) I. Introd. 32 The government, losing its poise, was only considered as a provisional committee. 1901 A. SHAW in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 610 Men who have at the same time the intellectual range and poise that he has acquired.

b. The condition of being equally balanced between alternatives; state of indecision; suspense.

1713 POPE *Let. to Addison* 14 Dec., 'Tis enough to make one remain stupify'd in a poize of inaction. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 145 The event was long on the poise. 1875 STEDMAN *Vict. Poets* 407 Great affairs of state hang at poise.

Poise (poiz), *v.* Forms: 5- **poise,** (5-7 **poyse,** 6–7 **poyze,** 6–8 **poise**). [late ME. *poise* (parallel form to PEISE), repr. OF. *poise*, from earlier *peise*, the stem-stressed form of *peser* = Pr. *pessar, pezar*, Sp., Pg. *pesar*, It. *pesare*:—late pop. L. *pēsāre* for cl. L. *pensāre* to weigh, freq. of *pendĕre* to weigh.

L. *pēsā·re, pē·sat*, became according to stress, in early OF., *pese'r, (il) pei'se*, later, in Central OF. *(il) poise*. In mod.F., the *oi* forms have been levelled under *e, il pèse, ils pèsent*; but in late OF. the *e* forms were sometimes levelled under *oi*, giving *poiser, poisant*, etc., as still in Picard and Burgundian. Late Anglo-Fr. had in the stem-stressed forms both the Norman *peise* and the Parisian *poise*, whence late ME. and early mod.E. had both PEISE and *poise*, of which *poise* has been, since the 17th c., the Standard Eng. form, though *peise, paise, pese*, are retained dialectally.]

†**1.** *trans.* (or *intr.* with *compl.*) To have a specified weight, to weigh (so much): = PEISE *v.* 6.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 18 He shal haue two candels poysand vj. pounde of wax. 14.. *Langland's P. Pl.* B. v. 217 þe pounde þat she payed by poised [*v. rr.* peised, weyed; *A, C*, peysed, peised] a quarteroun more Than myne owne auncere. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 85 Presents of gould, ful weightelye poysing. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xvi. (1877) I. 282 He had two other..whose shot poised aboue two talents in weight.

†**2.** *trans.* To measure or estimate the weight of (by a balance, or by lifting and holding in the hand); to weigh: = PEISE *v.* I, I c. *Obs.*

1593 DRAYTON *Ecl.* ii. 82 Whereby it doth all poyze and measure. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 159 The officers Poys'd it, and felt every where. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 235 The old Romans had this custom of poyzing the money which they paid.

3. *fig.* To weigh in the mind; to consider, ponder; to estimate, value: = PEISE *v.* 2. Now *rare.*

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 20 All the intermixtions poysed by wysedom & worshipp. *c* 1495 *Epitaffe*, etc. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 392 Gewellys.. poysyd at grete valoyre. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1623) 568 So vneuenly doth some mens judgement poyse. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xvi. 209 Let us now poize the circumstances which are all weighty. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xvi, A thousand resolutions .. weighed, poised, and perpended. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. xvi. 276 They would have seen him turn crimson in poising the question.

†**4.** To add weight to; to weight, load, burden; to weigh *down*, oppress; to incline or sway as by weight. *lit.* and *fig.* (Cf. PEISE *v.* 4.) *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 43 The innumerable multitude of those, .. whom with the weight of his endlesse wealth, hee poized downe that they durst not then whisper in secret, what now they openly discouer. 1598 CHAPMAN *Blinde Begger* Wks. 1873 I. 39 When such young boyes, Shal have their weake neckes over poisd with crownes. *a* 1677 MANTON *Serm. Ps. cxix.* clxxxii. Wks. 1872 IX. 234 When a man is biassed and poised by his heart to a thing. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 25 ¶ 2 As soon as I find my self duely poised after Dinner, I walk till I have perspired five Ounces and four Scruples.

†**b.** *intr.* To press or tend *downward* by its weight: = PEISE *v.* 4 b. *Obs.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* 20 Like the Pinacles on some Battlements that point upward to heaven and poyse downward to their center.

†**c.** *trans.* To steady or render stable, as by adding weight; to ballast. *Obs.*

1642 J. M. *Argt. conc. Militia* A iij, Everyman ought to have his conscience poysed by good grounds and principles, lest that it suffer shipwrnck. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 181 ¶ 1 That Sobriety of Thought which poises the Heart.

d. With *equally* or *evenly*: To weight evenly, to cause to have equal weight on both sides; to put in equilibrium, to balance (= 5). *Obs.* or merged in 5. (Cf. POISE *sb.* 5.)

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 194 The earth .. is so equally poysed on every side, that it cannot but be firmly upheld. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ii. 71 A Bowl equally poized and thrown upon a smooth Bowling-green. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xviii. (1820) 77 The scales are equally poised.

5. To place or keep in equilibrium; to hold supported or suspended; to make even; to balance. *lit.* and *fig.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. vii. (1840) 127 At last he resolved .. openly to poise himself indifferent betwixt these two kings. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 579 Where Earth now rests Upon her center pois'd. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 11 By what Artifice they poise themselves. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, XII. III. 396 The balance of power among the Italian States was poized with greater equality. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* I. 36 Her small head was perfectly poised on a slender neck. 1898 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biogr.* II. vii. 265 Showing us men poised between the two infinites.

b. To weigh or balance (one thing *with* or *against* (†*by, to*) another, or two things against each other); to bring into or hold in mutual equilibrium; to equalize (quot. 1697). Usually *fig.* Now *rare.*

1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 100 Tut, you saw her faire, none else being by, Herselfe poys'd with herselfe in either eye. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* (1657) 338 Poysing past and future events as two scales in a balance. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 46 Wilt thou bless our Summers with thy Rays, And seated near the Ballance, poise the Days? 1781 COWPER *Expostulation* 342 Who poises and proportions sea and land, Weighing them in the hollow of his hand. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. xi. 237 Again was Cartwright poised against Whitgift.

†**c.** To be of equal weight with (usually *fig.*); to balance, counterbalance; to equal, match. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. i, 'Twill scarce poize the obseruation else. 1667 H. STUBBE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 498 Two contrary Winds poise each other, and make a Calm in the midst. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 426 Thirst of applause calls public judgment in, To poise our own, to keep an even scale.

†**d.** *intr.* with *against*: To counterbalance, compensate. *Obs. rare.*

a 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 700 They have others that will more than Poize against the Growing Power of it.

6. *trans.* To hold or carry in equilibrium; to hold balanced in one's hand, on one's head, etc.; to carry steadily or evenly.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 36 Poizing the pike with an equall poize vpon his thombe and shoulder. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 55 The 8. elephant supporters not being able to poize it on their heads. 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* (1738) 32 His Pistol steadily pois'd in his Hand. 1863 BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 238 The largest masses can be lifted, poised, or laid down at any point with the nicest accuracy. 1870 W. CHAMBERS *Winter. Mentone* I. 13 Their favourite mode of carrying things is to poise them on the top of the head.

†**b.** To cause to sway or swing to and fro like something suspended. *Obs.*

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vi. (1635) 85 The Water ..will oftentimes poize it selfe hither and thither, seeking an æquilibration.

†**c.** To heave, lift. *Obs. rare.*

1689 'PHILOPOLITES' *Grumble. Crew* 4 To use their Skill and Care, in weighing and poising up again this same forsaken and sinking Vessel.

7. *intr.* for *refl.* To be balanced or held in equilibrium; to hang supported or suspended; to balance itself in the air, to hover.

1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* ii. (1848) 20 As of some breath-

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less racers, whose hopes poise Upon the last few steps. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 36. 219 To observe the keen swift kyjiks poise and skim over the Bosphorus. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 63 A butterfly .. Poising in sunshine.

Hence **Poised** *ppl. a.*, balanced, etc. (in quot. *a* 1643, weighted, loaded); **Poi·sing** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*) and *ppl. a.*, balancing, weighing, hovering, etc. (see senses above).

1545 ELYOT, *Ascalon*, an hebrue woorde, signifieth a poysyng, or a balance. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* II. iii, Your poyz'd dye That's ballasted with quicksilver or gold Is grosse to this. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 344 The heavier Earth is by her Weight betray'd, The lighter in the poising Hand is weigh'd. *c* 1760 SMOLLETT *Ode Indep.* 107 Where the poised lark his evening ditty chants. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. ii. 44 When over crags and piny highlands The poising eagle slowly soars. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* ii, Something almost majestic..in the poising of her head.

Poise, poisee, poisei, obs. ff. POESY.

Poiser (poi·zəɹ). Forms: 5 **poisour, poysour,** 7 **poyser,** 9 **poiser.** [In sense 1, a. AF. *poisour* = OF. *peseor, peseur*, agent-n. f. *peser* to weigh; in other senses f. POISE *v.* + -ER 1.]

†**1.** One who weighs; *spec.* an officer appointed to weigh goods (cf. PEISER 2). *Obs.*

1422 in *Proc. Privy Council* (1834) III. 17 þe revenues.. ben gretly encresede or anientischede by coustumers countrollers poisours serchers and alle suche obere officers. 1453 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 268/2 No Sercheour, Gaugeour of Wyn, ..Poysour, Collectour of Custims. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini, Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 267 [These] might be weighed severally apart..if the poyser were able to do it.

2. That which poises or balances; an organ used for balancing; *spec.* in *Entom.*, each of the pair of appendages which replace the hind wings in dipterous insects: see BALANCER 4, HALTERES 2.

1805 PRISCILLA WAKEFIELD *Dom. Recreat.* i. (1806) 10 Two little balls, or poisers, united to the body under the hinder part of each wing. 1852 T. W. HARRIS *Insects New Eng.* 501 Some of these insects have wings; but others have neither wings nor poisers. 1883 H. LEE in *Knowledge* 15 June 360/1 The flippers or 'paddles' [of the dolphin].. are only used as rudders and poisers.

3. One who holds something poised or balanced.

1884 H. C. BUNNER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 304/2 These poisers of the airy racket.

Poisie, obs. form of POESY.

Poison (poi·z'n), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: *α.* 3 **poysun,** 4 **poisoun,** 4–6 **poysen,** 4–7 **-soun, -e,** 4–8 **-son,** 5 **-syn,** (**poyssone**), 5–6 **poysone,** 4– **poison.** *β.* 3–4 **puisun,** 4 **puison**; *Sc.* and *north. dial.* 5 **puso(u)n, puyso(u)n, pwsoune,** 6 **pussoun** (9 *dial.* **pussen**). [ME. *puison, poison*, a. OF. *puison* (12th c. in Godef.), *poison* 'drink, draught', later 'poisonous draught' (14th c.) = Pr. *poizo, poyzon*, Sp. *pocion*, It. *pozione*:—L. *pōtiō-nem* a drink, potion, poisonous draught, f. *pōtāre, pōt-um* to drink: see POTION.]

†**1.** A drink prepared for a special purpose; a medicinal draught; a potion. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 52 And poysoun on a pole þei put vp to his lippes. 1482 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xx. 110 Waters..whiche somme men drynke for to be heled of their maladyes in stede of poyson. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 150 Yᵉ Phisition by minglyng bitter poysons with sweete lyquor, bringeth health to the body.

b. *esp.* A potion prepared with a deadly or deleterious drug or ingredient; also, such an ingredient of a drink or food. *Obs.* or merged in 2.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 33 Tu wilt inoh raðe..makien puisun & ȝeouen bale i bote stude. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 1932 And drinke ferst of þe win, þat no poisoun was þer in. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 533 And Alexander the conqueroure .. Wes syne destroyit throw pwsoune. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 699 He deit..of a fellone poyssone, myngit and mad be tresone. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 218 By the meane of a sleapyng poyson or drinke that he gaue to his kepers..he escaped.

2. Any substance which, when introduced into or absorbed by a living organism, destroys life or injures health, irrespective of mechanical means or direct thermal changes. Popularly applied to a substance capable of destroying life by rapid action, and when taken in a small quantity.

But the more scientific use is recognized in the phrase *slow poison*, indicating the accumulative effect of a deleterious drug or agent taken for a length of time.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 339 Venym and poysoun i-brouȝt þiderward out of oþer londes. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. iii. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 190/2 Ofte þinge þat is holsome and goode to men is poyson to oþer bestes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 295/1 A Puson, *aconitum, toxicum, venenum.* 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* CXXXIX. [CXL.] 3 Adders poyson is vnder their lippes. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* VII. 295 Heere is also a most strong and deadly poison, one graine whereof being diuided amongst ten persons, will kill them all. 1616, *a* 1623, 1809 [see MEAT *sb.* 1 c]. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. v. 348 [He] put an end to his life by poyson. 1821 BYRON *Two Foscari* I. i, Each breath Of foreign air he draws seems a slow poison. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xxv. 372 A virulent poison may differ from the most wholesome food only in the difference of quantity of the very same ingredients. 1885 J. STEVENSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 275/2 An exact definition of 'poison' is by no means easy. There is no legal definition of what constitutes a poison.. In popular language, a poison is a substance capable of destroying life when taken in small quantity.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 464 'Poisons' manufactured within the economy can act in a similar manner, as evidenced by uræmic poisoning. *Mod. colloq.* They hate each other like poison.

3. *fig.* Any principle, doctrine, or influence, the reception of which is baneful to character, morality, or the well-being of the body politic; any baneful element taken in from without.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 97 Tresonable folk thair mater wyrkis throu lyst. Poyson sen syn at the Fawkyrk is cald. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 35 A poyson of all poysons in religion moost to be feared. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xv. 17 My breist is woyd and purgit of pussoun. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxix. 168 The poyson of seditious doctrines. 1728 ELIZA HEYWOOD tr. *Mme. de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 157 Flattery is a Poison easily swallowed. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxi. 204 The poison of incurable suspicion perverted every noble feeling.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Attributive, as *poison-apparatus, -bag, -bowl, -breath, -canal, -dew, -duct, -fang, -flower, -gland, -organ, -sac, -scrub, -shrub, -slime, -sting, -thorn, -tooth.* **b.** Objective and obj. gen., as *poison-bearing, -breathing, -shooting* adjs.; *poison-eater, -maker, -secretor, -seller, -swallower.* **c.** Instrumental, parasynthetic, etc., as *poison-barbed, -dipped, -laden, -proof, -sprinkled, -tainted, -tipped, -toothed* adjs.

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 208/2 Scorpions have also a *poison-apparatus. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvii. (1818) II. 67 Their abdomen is also furnished with a *poison-bag.., in which is secreted a powerful and venomous fluid. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 124/1 Their arrows, *poison-barbed. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. ii, Imprisoned..with the *poison-bowl or the dagger hourly before my eyes. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkworms* 67 Of brittle Ash, and *poyson-breathing vgh [yew]. 1849–52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 888/2 The tooth itself is crescentic, with the horns..so as to circumscribe the *poison-canal. 1835 TALFOURD *Ion* III. ii, The tree, whose branches stifling virtue, Shed *poison-dews on joy. 1866 RUSKIN *Crown Wild Olive* iii. (1898) 147 A *poison-dipped sceptre, whose touch was mortal. 1849–52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 888/1 The *poison-duct..rests in a slight groove..on the convex side of the fang. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvii. 409 Its venomous maxillæ the *poison-fangs. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 809 When the snake opens its jaws before striking the poison-fangs are erected. 1819 KEATS *Isabella* xiii, Even bees..Know there is richest juice in *poison-flowers. 1849–52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 888/2 The fang appears..to be perforated by the duct of the *poison-gland. 1552 HULOET, *Poyson maker, *veneficus.* 1679 DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii, Their horse-bodies are *poison-proof. 1902 H. H. PRICHARD *Thro' Heart of Patagonia* iii. 44 A low green belt of *poison-scrub. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xli. 127 In the Scorpion..the *poison-secretor is clothed externally with a horny thickish membrane. 1552 HULOET, *Poyson seller, *venenarius.* 1840 ELIZA COOK *World* viii, There are spots where the *poison-shrub grows. 1819 R. SHEIL *Evadne* II. i. 19 Thou shed-dest thy *poison-slime upon the flower Of a pure woman's honour. 1856 AYTOUN *Bothwell* II. xvii, I've heard that *poison-sprinkled flowers Are sweeter in perfume. 1873 *France, Empire & Civilis.* 43 Which has left a *poison-sting in many hearts. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 226 The *poison-tainted Air. 1899 WERNER *Capt. of Locusts* 151 The boy hurt his hand badly—spiked it on some *poison-thorn, I think. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 29 *Poyson-tooth'd viper, impiously that bites The wombe of those who are her favorites.

5a. Special Combs.: **poison-cart** (*Austral.*) a cart carrying poisoned meat for the destruction of the dingo; **poison-cup,** (*a*) a cup containing poison; (*b*) a cup or other vessel reputed to break on poison being poured into it; **poison-flour,** a name for sublimated arsenic trioxide (flowers of arsenic) in the process of refining; **poison-lime,** a preparation of lime in which skins are immersed in order to remove the hair before tanning; **poison-ring,** a ring by which poison was communicated in the grasp of the hand; **poison-tower,** a chamber in which the poisonous fumes are condensed in arsenic works; **poison-vent,** a channel through which the fumes pass into the *poison-tower.*

1898 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Rom. Canvas Town* 61 All this time the *poison-cart was kept going. 1826 MRS. HEMANS *Forest Sanct.* I. xx, I flung it back, as guilt's own *poison-cup. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 56 According to the quality of the *poison-flour [previously called 'arsenic meal'] it yields from ½ to ¾ of its weight of the glass or enamel. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 372/1 The unhairing in lime-pits is done..with the so-called ''poison-lime'. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 433 A *poison ring of curious construction is described by Mr. Fairholt. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 55 A vertical section of the *poison tower. *Ibid.* 823 There are poison towers and extensive condensing chambers attached. *Ibid.* 56 Pipes leading to the *poison vent.

b. *esp.* in names of plants (or parts of them) having poisonous qualities: **poison-ash** = *poison-sumac*; **poison-bay,** *Illicium floridanum* (N.O. *Magnoliaceæ*), the leaves of which are reputed poisonous; **poison-berry,** any plant (or its fruit) of the genus *Cestrum* (N.O. *Solanaceæ*), of the West Indies and Brazil; also, 'the boraginaceous shrub *Bourreria succulenta*' (*Cent. Dict.*); **poison-bulb,** a South African bulbous plant (or its bulb), *Buphane toxicaria* or *Hæmanthus toxicarius* (N.O. *Amaryllidaceæ*); also the allied *Crinum asiaticum*; **poison-bush,** (*a*) a poisonous species of *Euphorbia*; (*b*) a West Indian shrub, *Thevetia neriifolia* (N.O. *Apocynaceæ*); **poison-dogwood, poison-elder** = *poison-sumac*; **poison-flag,** an American species of Iris (*I. versicolor*); **poison-hemlock,** *U.S.* the common hemlock, *Conium maculatum*; **poison-ivy,** a trailing or climbing species of sumac, *Rhus Toxicodendron*, of N. America, having trifoliolate leaves, and producing poisonous effects when touched; **poison-nut,** (*a*) the violently poisonous seed of *Tanghinia venenifera* (N.O. *Apocynaceæ*), used by the natives of Madagascar in trial by ordeal; also the tree; (*b*) = NUX VOMICA (Webster 1864); **poison-oak,** the low-growing variety of *Rhus Toxicodendron* (see *poison-ivy*); also the allied *R. diversiloba* of Pacific N. America, which has similar properties; **poison-pea,** *Swainsona Greyana* (see next); **poison-plant,** name in Australia for several leguminous plants whose leaves are poisonous to cattle, as species of *Gastrolobium, Swainsona Greyana*, and *Lotus australis*; **poison-root** (of Carolina), *Æsculus pavia*, the twigs and roots of which were used to stupify fish; **poison-sumac,** *Rhus venenata*, a tall N. American shrub with pinnate leaves, also called *poison-ash* or *poison-elder*, and having properties resembling those of the allied *poison-ivy*; **poison-vine,** (*a*) a climbing plant of Mediterranean regions, *Periploca græca* (N.O. *Asclepiadaceæ*), having poisonous milky juice (also called *milk-vine*); (*b*) = *poison-ivy*; †**poison-weed,** ? = *poison-ivy*; **poison-withe**: see quot. See also POISON-TREE, POISONWOOD.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 *Poison Ash, *Rhus.* 1763 W. LEWIS *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 330 Mr. Catesby.. describes one, called there the poison-ash, from whose trunk flows a liquid, black as ink. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 619 In Alabama..*[*Illicium*] *floridanum*..has..acquired the name of *Poison-bay. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 173 Blue *Poison Berries...The nightingales are said to feed upon the berries of this shrub, which are reckoned very poisonous. 1864 WEBSTER, **Poison-bulb.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 181 *B[uphane] toxicaria* is called the Poison Bulb, and is said to be fatal to cattle. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 *Poison Bush, *Euphorbia.* 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* i, It proved to be *Thevetia neriifolia*...This was the first..warning which we got not to meddle rashly with 'poison-bush'. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 456 *Rhus venenata*, *Poison-Elder or Poison-Sumach. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 979 Poison Sumach or Poison Elder, is a tall shrub with pinnate leaves. 1845–50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* 140 Species of Iris, one of which, the common blue flag,..is sometimes called *Poison flag. *Ibid.* 151 *Poison hemlock, (Conium,) water parsnip,..water cow-bane, are among the poisonous plants of this tribe. 1857 GRAY *First Less. Bot.* (1866) 34 By these rootlets..the Ivy of Europe, and our Poison Rhus,—here called *Poison Ivy,—fasten themselves firmly to walls. 1883 C. PHELPS in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 282/2 The poison-ivy was gorgeous with a fatal beauty. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 512 The seeds of .. the Madagascar *Poison-nut are very deadly. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 *Poison Oak, *Rhus.* 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 42 An abominable shrub or weed called poison-oak, whose very neighbourhood is venomous to some. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n., Swainsona Greyana*, Darling River Pea, Horse-poison-plant,..or *Poison Pea, of Australia. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 521 A number of the species of this [*Gastrolobium*] and of allied genera are known in Western Australia as *Poison-plants; and farmers lose annually a large number of cattle through their eating the foliage. *Ibid.* 522 Dr. Harvey says the worst of the Poison-plants is G[*astrolobium*] *bilobum*. 1712 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 424 Carolina *Poyson Root. .. Castaneæ Equinæ facie, Arbor..flore galeato spicato. 1857–66 *Poison-sumach [see *poison elder*]. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 170 The poysoned weed [in the Bermudas] is much in shape like our English Iuy. *margin*, The *poison weed. 1693 *Phil. Trans* XVII. 619 The *Poyson-Wyth of Barbados, which is a kind of Bryony.

B. *adj.* Poisonous, poisoned, envenomed. *Obs.* exc. as coinciding with the attrib. use of the sb. in 4 a.

1530 TINDALE *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 17 With what poison, deadly, and venomous hate hateth a man his enemy. *Ibid.* 18 To make him of so poison a nature. 1532 *Ibid.* II. 143 Ye have chewed and mingled it with your poison spittle. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1063/2 A crosse.., the beholdynge wherof deuowred and destroyed the venome of al the poyson serpentes. 1769 E BANCROFT *Guiana* 257 Their arms are..poison arrows. 1822 SHELLEY *Scenes fr. Faust* ii. 78 They dart forth polypus-antennae, To blister with their poison spume The wanderer. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 464 If he claims the ordeal,..he usually has to take a poison drink.

Poison (poi·z'n), *v.* Forms: see the sb.; also 4 **poisone,** 5 **poysn-yn, poysne, poysyn,** (**posyn**), 6 **poisin.** [ME. *poison-en*, a. OF. *poisonn-er* to give to drink (cf. mod.F. *empoisonner* to poison), f. *poison* POISON, or refashioned from an OF. **poisnier*:—L. *pōtiōn-āre* to give (any one) to drink, to drug, f. *pōtiō-nem* drink, poisonous draught, POTION. So Pr. *posionar*, Sp. *ponzoñar*.]

1. *trans.* To administer poison to; to introduce poison into the system of (man or animal); to kill or injure by means of poison, poisonous gases, etc.

13.. *Coer de L.* 2732 He leet taken alle the cors..And caste into the watyr off our welle, Us to poyson and to quelle. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1095 Poysened & parlatyk & pyned in fyres. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 333 þe pope & þe emperour myȝte priuely be poysined bi suche fadres. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 303 He was i-poysened wiþ venym þat was i-doo in his chalys. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV.

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(Roxb.) vi. 19 Þis same sowdan was puysond at Damasc. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 295/1 To Puson, *toxicare*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 234 b, Lyke as the worme yᵗ is crusshed or poysoned. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 260 b, The Pope hireth men to poyson other. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* III. iii, *Sir Fop.* I sat near one of 'em.. and was almost Poison'd with a pair of Cordivant Gloves he wears. *Lov.* Oh!.. How I hate the smell! 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 813 The Water-Snake .. lyes poyson'd in his Bed. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III* (1839) 327 He was charged with having poisoned the queen. 1808 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 35 Peer Jemmy was puzzen'd, they say, by a black. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* 119 Boys of ten years had learnt the art of poisoning their fathers.

b. To produce morbid effects in (the blood, a wound, a limb, etc.) by impregnation or infusion of poison, decomposing organic matter, ptomaine, etc. Cf. *blood-poisoning* in POISONING *vbl. sb.* b.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vi. 70 Tooth that poysons if it bite. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 203 The raw nocturnall ayre that had poysoned the wound. 1899 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* I. No. 38. 157 Mrs. M—— had been pushing back the nail-fold at the root of the nail with a penknife and had as she suspected poisoned it. *Mod.* His hand was poisoned by being pierced with an old nail. The bite of some insects may poison the blood. A foot poisoned by the action of a dye-stuff on an excoriated part.

2. To impregnate, taint, or infect (air, water, etc.) with poison so as to render it poisonous or baneful; to charge or smear (a weapon) with poison. See also POISONED 2.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 62 Thru..corrupcion Of þe ayre þat he wald poyson. 1548 ELYOT, *Inficere poculaveneno*, to poison the drynk, to put poyson in the cuppe. 1552 HULOET, Poyson a place wyth carrayne, *funesto*. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 127 As if one should poison a Conduite hedde, or a River, from whence all menne fetche their water. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* Wks. (Rtldg.) 36/2 To have poison'd his prayer-book, or a pair of beads, The pummel of his saddle,..Or the handle of his racket. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 725 A Plague .. Pois'ning the Standing Lakes, and Pools Impure. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxvii, Indians .. engaged in poisoning the points of their arrows.

3. *fig.* a. To corrupt, pervert morally; to turn to error or evil, influence perversely.

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 99 It is feynid now that symple prestis wolen poisone men with gastli venym, that is, errour othir eresie. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 68 E ij b, Monster de Labright .. whose ancetours you poysoned with money causyng them to be traytours to Englande. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 112 Did you, by indirect, and forced courses Subdue, and poyson this yong Maides affections? 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* II. ii. 787 Hast thou not With thy false Arts poyson'd his Peoples Loyalty? 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 137 There was another voice at the royal ear, ever ready to poison the royal mind.

b. To prove destructive or fatal to (an action, state, condition, etc.).

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 39 Meeting heere the other Messenger, Whose welcome I perceiu'd had poison'd mine. 1687 BOYLE *Martyrd. Theodora* ix, The deadly draught.. poysoned not his [Socrates'] reputation,.. but that of his accusers and his judges. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VII. 40 Lest his ill Arts or his malicious Tongue Shou'd poison, or bewitch my growing Song. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* I. Wks. 1799 II. 15 The slightest suspicion wou'd poison your project. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* III. x, Tom could not deny himself a word of bitterness to poison the pleasure.

4. *transf.* To render (a thing) foul and unfit for its purpose by some noxious or deleterious addition or application.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lix. 9 That fulle dismemberit hes my meter, And poysound it with strang salpeter. *a* 1693 LUDLOW *Mem.* (1771) 31 Confessing that he had accordingly poisoned two cannon and the Harquebuz that was broken. 1706 PHILLIPS, To *Poison a Piece*, a Term in Gunnery. See To Cloy and to Nail. 1765 *Museum Rust.* III. 284 Some .. were exactly level, so as to be quite poisoned with the wet, which could not drain off. 1816 VANDERSTRAETEN *Impr. Agric.* 6 The land will be poisoned with noxious roots and plants. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 66/2 They pronounced it to be full of arsenic and antimony; so .. that their furnaces were, as they said, 'poisoned', and rendered unfit for refining.

5. *Saltworks.* (See quots.)

1885 HOLLAND *Chesh. Gloss., Poisoning*, .. said of a pan when some ingredient is put into it to make the brine work differently. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Queen of L.* II. 16 A little glue or soft soap is put into the brine—this is called 'poisoning' it—to collect the impurities.

Poisonable (poi·zənăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.]

†**1.** Having the property of poisoning; poisonous.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Orpheus & Eurydice* 313 (Bann. MS.) Thy meit wennome, thy drink is pvsonable. *c* 1550 R. BIESTON *Bayte Fortune* B iv, Three thinges there be to man as venim poysonable. *a* 1598 ROLLOCK *Lect. Passion*, etc. (1616) 551 The drinking of deadly and poysonable things. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 368 Without the which they may be hurtfull and poisonable unto us. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. liv. (1738) 207 The biting of a mad Dog, is not so poisonable as is generally supposed.

2. Capable of being poisoned; subject to poison.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1871 SIR J. PAGET in *Mem. & Lett.* iii. 246 My blood and textures regained the state they had before..and I became again more poisonable.

†**Poi·sonal**, *a. Obs. rare.* [See -AL I.] Poisonous.

a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Arch. Soc.) I. 132 That prejudicious and poysonall peace. *Ibid.* III. 85.

Poisoned (poi·z'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. POISON *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Of men or animals: Affected with, sickened with, or killed by poison.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 21056 (Edin.) Þe pussund [*v. rr.* puisund, poysoned] men he raisid raþe þat war stan-dede for suilc a drinc. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/1 Poysenyd, *intoxicatus, virulentus*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 295/1 Pusond, *toxicatus, venenatus*. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 887 In certain poisoned conditions of blood .. fatty degeneration of the muscular fibres of the heart may be very extensive. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 641 There is a distinct history of a poisoned wound.

b. *fig.* Affected with moral poison; corrupted.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxx. 430 A Pharisee, who maketh a glorious and beautifull shewe, but inwardly is of a corrupt and poysoned nature.

2. Impregnated, imbued, charged, or smeared with poison.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. iii. 729 And soo it befelle.. a good knyght..to take a poysond Appel. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd. 27 Which causeth them to shoote poisoned arrowes. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vii. 11 This euenhanded Iustice Commends th' Ingredience of our poyson'd Challice To our owne lips. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 89 For fear of poisoned arrows.

b. *fig.* Charged with moral poison.

1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 537 That the youtheid be nocht infectit be poysonit doctrine. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 The Scripture is..a Physi[ci]ons-shop of preseruatiues against poisoned heresies. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. x. 391 The flatteries and poisoned honors of the Senate.

†**3.** Endowed with poison; venomous. *Obs.*

1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1063/2 Al yᵉ poysoned serpentes of hell. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 124 Taken out of the heade of the poysoned Dragon. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 58 The owtpeaking from weeds of poysoned adder.

†b. *fig.* Full of moral poison; envenomed, malignant. *Obs.*

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 70 It salbe blawin owt, How that thow, poysonit pelor, gat thy paikis. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 3 Right poysond, persecuting and terrible priests.

Poisoner (poi·zənəɹ). [f. POISON *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which poisons (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xxii. 15 Houndes, and venym doers [*gl.* or poyseners], and vnchaast men. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 83 They that were posynners and posynyd folke. 1563 WINJET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 52 Poysonnaris of the peple of God. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 352, I must be the poysoner Of good Polixenes. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* VI. (1697) 159 So many Mischiefs were in one combin'd; So much one single Pois'ner cost Mankind. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. ix. 413 Having..stooped to the trade of a secret poisoner. 1889 *Century Mag.* Aug. 510 The cobra surpasses as a poisoner all of our American snakes. 1893 *Daily News* 28 Feb. 5/1 It renders the animal proof against the attacks of the poisoner microbe.

Hence **Poi·soneress** (*rare*), a female poisoner.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XIII. iv. 183 Nero..commanded the poisoneresse [Agrippina] to be put to death. 1611 COTGR., *Empoisonneresse*, a poisonneresse, a woman that impoisons.

Poi·sonful, *a. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. POISON *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of or containing poison; poisonous, venomous, deadly, baneful. a. *lit.*

1554 BECON *Supplic.* Wks. 1563 II. III. 22 Vnto these vnwholsome and pestilent and poysonfull Pastures the dryue the shepe. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 26 There breed diuers poysonfull wormes and serpents. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 45 Poysonfull smoke. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xlv. 7 He makes of a poisonfull viper, a wholesome triacle. 1693 I. MATHER *Cases Consc.* (1862) 262 The vulgar Error concerning the Basilisks killing with the Look of his Poysonful Eye. [1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'The house was parfitly puzzomful'.]

b. *fig.* Poisonous to the mind or morals.

1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 22 (20) What is so detestable to a man as this poysonfull couetyse? 1534 — *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 20 Mischevous and poysonfull flaterers. 1668 HIBBERT *Body Div.* I. 233 They vented their damnable and poisonful doctrine. 1679 C. NESSE *Antid. agst. Popery* 157 This is such a poisonful position.

Hence †**Poi·sonfully** *adv.*, venomously.

1599 *Broughton's Let.* vii. 20 Marrow, verely serpentine and viperous,..poysonfully sprinkling his Grace.

Poisoning (poi·zənin), *vbl. sb.* [f. POISON *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb POISON.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/1 Poysenynge, *intoxicacio*. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* v. 30 b, Treasons and poysoninges, with the practise of art Magike or sorcery. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 915 Poisoning of air is no less dangerous than poisoning of water. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 10 A poysoninge of my Lord's honor with the Duke, with the King, and with the rest of the nobility. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. iii. 34 In case of murder by poisoning, a man may be a principal felon, by preparing and laying the poison.

b. As the second element in combinations with words denoting (*a*) the agent or medium, as *beer-, food-, fungus-, phosphorus-poisoning*, (*b*) the object, as **blood-poisoning**, 'a term in popular use to denote diseases arising from the introduction into the blood of decomposing organic matter' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881); toxæmia.

1897 Phosphorus poisoning [see PHOSPHORUS 4]. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Dec. 6/2 The number of persons .. who have been or are suffering from beer-poisoning amounts to about 1,200. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 18 Sept. 3/4 The microbe .. discovered by Dr. Klein in the Welbeck food-poisoning cases. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Oct. 10/1 A very considerable number of the cases of fungus-poisoning recorded annually.

Poi·soning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That poisons; poisonous.

1604 F. HERING *Mod. Defence* 24 The poisoning quality of Arsenicke. 1828 A. JOLLY *Sunday Serv.* (1840) 246 Temporal quiet often proves intoxicating and poisoning by its ..pleasures. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Woodnotes* II. 69 Whom the city's poisoning spleen Made not pale, or fat, or lean.

Poi·sonless, *a. rare.* [f. POISON *sb.* + -LESS.] Free from poison.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 272 Their [English spiders'] byting is poysonlesse. 1654 W. JENKYN *Fun. Serm.* 11 Not only poisonlesse but wholsome. 1895 C. F. NICHOLS in *Review of Rev.* Mar. 292 A commune..would require..to be poisonless, at least with regard to virulent..disease.

†**Poi·sonly**, *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. POISON *a.* + -LY 2.] Poisonously, after the manner of poison.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 214 Thy prophesy poysonly to the pricke goth.

†**Poi·sonment**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. POISON *v.* + -MENT: cf. F. *empoisonnement*.] The act of poisoning; in quot., a means of poisoning, poison.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CCX. v, Some in his sherte put oft tyme venemyng, And some in meate and drinke great poysonement; Some in his hose, by great ymagenement.

Poisonous (poi·zənəs), *a.* [f. POISON *sb.* + -OUS.]

1. Containing or of the nature of poison; having the quality or properties of a poison; venomous.

1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 546 Poisonous. Venemous, full of poison, stinking, of an euill taste, *virulentus*. 1665 DRYDEN & HOWARD *Ind. Queen* III. i, Yet we destroy the poisonous viper's young. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 209 Nor pois'nous Aconite is here produc'd. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 15/2 A Steam..so poysonous, that..it..infected all Asia. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 109 The Deadly Nightshade... All parts of the plant are poisonous. *Ibid.*, When taken in large or poisonous doses.

2. *fig.* Morally destructive or corrupting; conveying an evil influence; malevolent, malignant.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* civ, Enuious wits, what hath bene mine offence, That with such poysonous care my lookes you marke? 1660 *Trial Regic.* 14 Many Poysonous Opinions having gone abroad. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IX. xv, The falsehood of their poisonous lips. 1904 BENSON *Challoners* xiii, Yes, it is nonsense... It is poisonous, suicidal nonsense. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 6 Mar. 4/7 'Awfully', 'rotten' —and 'poisonous', which is rapidly superseding both—are probably the most ill-used words in the English language as it is spoken.

†b. With *of*: Having the quality of poisoning or destroying; destructive *of*. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* V. iii. 135 You might condemne vs As poysonous of your Honour.

3. *Comb.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. ii. 5 What false Italian, (As poysonous tongu'd, as handed)?

Hence **Poi·sonously** *adv.* (in quot. 1646 = by poison); **Poi·sonousness.**

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 175 The Antipathy between a Toad and a Spider, and that they poisonously destroy each other, is very famous. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Poisonousness*, poisonous Quality. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. viii. 245 Foul air which acts poisonously upon the system.

†**Poi·sonsome**, *a. Obs.* [f. POISON *sb.* + -SOME.] Charged or tainted with poison, poisonous.

c 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 19 This ilande beinge soe poisensome a place .. might breed some contagious infection amonge our men. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 425 Most huge Dragons and poisonsome. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist., Calvin* (1654) 638 The poysonsom Doctrines of the Libertines and Carpocratians. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 123/1 Poisonsom Smokes..are..in their Kinds and Degrees hurtful.

Hence † **Poi·sonsomeness.** *Obs.*

1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 143 Because there are principles of hurtfulnesse and poysonsomnes in them.

Poi·son-tree.

1. Name for various trees with poisonous properties.

†a. Some West Indian tree (? of the N. O. *Euphorbiaceæ*). *Obs.* b. The poison-sumac, *Rhus venenata*, and other poisonous species of *Rhus*. c. The upas-tree, *Antiaris toxicaria*. d. *Acacia varians* of Australia. e. *Croton Verreauxii* of Queensland.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 622 There is an Arborescent sort with a very large Leaf, no less venomous than the *Mancinello*,..by those of Barbados called the Poyson-tree. 1721 SHERARD *ibid.* XXXI. 147 The Poyson-Tree grows to the bigness of Elder. 1811 J. J. STOCKDALE (*title*) Civil and Military Sketches of the Island of Java, .. comprising .. authentic particulars of the Celebrated Poison-Tree. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 459 *Acacia varians*, of Australia, has been called the Poison-tree. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Poison-tree, .. Queensland, *Croton Verreauxii*. 1893 SPON *Mechanic's Own Bk.* (ed. 4) 163 Excoecaria Agallocha (Poison Tree)..wood is hard, and fine-grained.

2. *gen.* Any tree of poisonous or deleterious nature. Also *fig.* (Cf. *upas-tree.*)

a 1835 MRS. HEMANS in H. F. Chorley *Mem.* (1837) I. 273 From such agonizing strife the mind will often seek refuge—though it be the shelter of a poison-tree. 1849 tr. *Fouqué's Sir Elidoc* 70, I feel myself like a poison-tree in the dukedom.

Poi·sonwood. a. Name for certain poisonous species of *Rhus*, as *R. venenata*, the Poison-sumac of N. America, and *R. Metopium* of the West Indies. b. *Sebastiania lucida* (N.O. *Euphorbiaceæ*), of the West Indies.

1721 DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 145 The Poyson-Wood-Tree grows only in Swamps, or low wet Grounds, and .. is by some called the *Swamp Sumach*. *Ibid.* 146 The Poyson-Wood..has this effect only on some particular Persons and Constitutions. 1730 MORTIMER *ibid.* XXXVI. 430 *Toxicodendron, foliis alatis*,..the Poison Wood. This Tree distills a Liquid, black like Ink, which the Inhabitants say is Poison. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Poisonwood, W. Indian, *Sebastiania lucida*.

†**Poi·sony**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. POISON *sb.* + -Y.] Containing or of the nature of poison; poisonous.

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1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 709 The poysonie Serpents that unpeople quite Cyrenian desarts. *Ibid.* 1072 Pale Envies poysonie heads. 1746 BREINTAL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 145 (149), I .. cupp'd it, and drew out a Quart or more of ugly poisony slimy Stuff.

‖ **Poissarde** (pwasa·rd). [F., a low foul-mouthed woman, a market-woman, fem. of obs. *poissard* pickpocket, rogue, f. *poix* pitch + -ARD, because things 'stick to his fingers'; also a fish-wife (by association with *poisson* fish).] A Frenchwoman of the lowest class, *esp.* one of the Parisian market-women, who led riots during the first revolution.

1790 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Miss Berry* 3 July, The poissardes huzzaed them. 1797 CANNING, etc. in *Anti-Jacobin* No. 4 (1799) 137 While her sportive Poissardes with light footsteps are seen To dance in a ring round the gay Guillotine. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* vii. 109 The shrill voiced poissardes were broiling their rations, or heating their strong liquors. 1848 A. FONBLANQUE in *Life & Labours* ii. (1874) 223 The women .., animated with the spirit of the poissardes of '93.

b. A French fishwife.

1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 161 The bathing women, the poissardes of the coast, in their blue flannel dresses. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. ix. 294 A friendly turn of mind towards herring fishing, whaling, Calais poissardes and many other of our choicest subjects in after life.

Poist, obs. Sc. form of POST.

† **Poister**, *v. Obs.* [app. a variant of PESTER *v.*; cf. OF. *enpaistrier* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] *trans.* To hopple, fetter, entangle, encumber.

In quot. 1523 (which is earlier than any instance of *pester, empester*, or *impester*), the sense is not very clear.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. Pref. 2 [History] depresseth, poystereth, and thrusteth downe such as ben wicked, yuell, and reprouable. 1567 J. SANFORD *Epictetus* 6 When his foote is poistered and shakled, the bodie is also cumbred.

† **Poi·sure.** *Obs. rare.* [f. POISE *v.* + -URE. Cf. OF. *poisure* weight, what serves to weigh.] Poise, balance.

a 1619 FLETCHER *Wit without M.* I. i, Nor is this forc'd, but the meer quality and poisure of goodness. 1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 33 The priority of the Peeres gives order and poysure .. to the whole body. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 313 The pressure of ayr within and..without the glass are brought to an..equal poysure.

† **Poisy**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. POISE *sb.* + -Y.] Heavy or bulky of body: cf. PEISY.

1538 ELYOT, *Crassus*, fatte, fleshy, thycke, grosse, poysye.

Poite, obs. form of POET.

Poitrel (poi·trĕl). Now *Hist.* and *arch.* Forms: 5–6 **poytrell**, 6 **poiterell**, 6–8 **poitrell**, 7 **-il**, **poictrel(l, poytrel**, 6–9 **poitrel**, 7–9 **-al**, 9 **-ail**. [a. OF. *poitral*, orig. *peitral*, now with change of suffix *poitrail*:—L. *pectorāle* breast-plate, PECTORAL. *Poitral* is the Central or Parisian Fr. form, introduced into Eng. app. by Caxton, the earlier form from Norman Fr. being PEITREL, q. v.]

A piece of armour to protect the breast of a horse: often richly gilt and ornamented, and retained for ornament after its defensive use had ceased.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* viii. 197 The horses gyrthe nor the poytrell myghte not helpe. 1552 ELYOT, *Cucumis*, ..a bullion of copper, set on bridels or poitrels of horses, for an ornament. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 14 b, To the fore gyrth on eyther side was buckled a riche and gorgeous poiterell. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIX. 370 Alcymus put poitrils on, and cast upon their jaws their bridles. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* IV. XXVI. § 6. 408/1 The horse had..a pendant Jewel of Precious Stones at his Poictrel. 1714 STEELE *Poet. Misc., Ninth Thebais* 270 Below his Breast..a bending Poitral hung. 1745 S. MADDEN *Boulter's Mon.* 67 Her beauteous Breast a golden Poitrell grac'd. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 86 Steeds..Their chains and poitrels glittering in the sun. 1866 CONINGTON *Æneid* VII: 228 Golden poitrels grace their necks.

b. *transf.* A breast-plate; a stiff stomacher.

1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 156, I haue .. heard of certaine gentlewomen .. who made no bones to weare poytrels or stiffe stomachers, endangering thereby the life of their child. 1717 BULLOCK *Wom. a Riddle* II. 24 Your own puissant eyes against which no Poitrel is able to defend the heart of man.

Poitrell, error for POINTEL I.

‖ **Poitrinaire** (pwatrine·r). [F., f. *poitrine* chest + *-aire*:—L. *-ārius*: see -ARY 1.] A person suffering from chest or lung disease.

1882 *Standard* 22 Dec. 5/1 Comparatively youthful invalids, ..described graphically, if not gracefully, by the foreign name of *poitrinaires*. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 24 Sept. 2/1 The soft, warm air so dear and necessary to the poitrinaire.

‖ **Poivrade** (pwavra·d). Also 7–8 **poiverade**. [F. (1505 in Hatz.-Darm.) f. *poivre* pepper: see -ADE.] Pepper-sauce. Also *attrib.*

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* App. Ojb, How a Poiverade is made. 1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* I. 85 There was neither game gravy, nor poiverade, nor even bread sauce. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 215 When cold, and cut into slices, it eats well with poivrade sauce. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 11 Jan. 8/4 To make the poivrade sauce.

Po·kable, *a.* [f. POKE *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] Capable of being poked.

1882 C. W. SIEMENS in *Nature* XXVI. 396/1 The advantages .. claimed for the open fireplace are, that it is cheerful, 'pokable', and conducive to ventilation.

Poke (pōuk), *sb.*[1] Now chiefly *dial.* Forms: *a.* (3) 4– **poke**; also 5–7 **pooke**, 6–7 (9 *dial.*) **poake**, 7– **poak**; *Sc.* 5 **poyke**, 5–6 **poik**, 6 **polk**. *β. Sc.* and *north. dial.* 5 **pok**, 5–6 **pokke**, 7 **pocke**, 8–9 **pock**. (9 *dial.* **puok**, **puock**, **pooak**, **pwok(e, pwoak**; also **pook**, **pouk**, **powk**: *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) [Not in OE.: ME. *poke* from 14th c., represented 1276 by Anglo-L. *poka* (*unam pokam lanę*), agrees in form with ONF. *poque* (12th c.), *poke* (14th c. in Godef.) = F. *poche*; also Icel. *poki* (13th c.), early mod.Flem. *poke* (Kilian); also Ir. *poc*, Gael. *poca* bag; the affinities of which are uncertain, as is the question of their relationship to OE. *pohha*, ME. *powhe, pouh3*, POUGH, bag (for which Lindisf. Gl. has also *pocca*). The later Eng. spellings *pook, poak* imply lengthened *o*, as do also the Sc. *poik, polk*. A form with short *o* (*pok(k, pock*) is found in Sc. and north. Eng. from 15th c., but this is not (*ǫ*), but (*o*), a vowel which, like that of Sc. *puock* and north. Eng. *pwoke, pwooak*, represents ME. *ō* from *o* in an open syllable. The mod. Sc. *pouk*, north. Eng. *pook*, with (*u, ū*), may correspond to NF. dial. *pouque* beside *poque*. The phonology offers difficulties both in Eng. and Fr.: cf. POUCH.]

1. A bag; a small sack: applied to a bag of any material or description, but usually smaller than a *sack*. Now *dial.* exc. in *to buy a pig in a poke* (PIG *sb.*[1]), in Sc. *a cat in a poke*, F. *chat en poche*.

In Sc. applied to the bags or wallets in which a gaberlunzie or beggar carried provisions and portable property.

a. 1276 *Rot. Hundred.* (1812) I. 398/2 Quidam judei Lincolnie .. furebantur unam pokam lane. *c* 1300 *Hævelok* 780 Hise pokes fulle of mele an korn. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 358 Þan shulde pees be in þe chirche wiþouten strif of doggis in a poke. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 358 They walwe as doon two pigges in a poke. 1411 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 86, j. poke cum salt, vd. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/1 Pooke (or poket, or walette), *sacculus*. 1488 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 12 In a canves poik within the said box tuelf hundreth & sevin angel nobilis. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 147 3e gang With polkis to mylne, and beggis baith meill and schilling. *c* 1530–1860 [see PIG *sb.*[1] 10 a, b]. 1558 in *Lanc. Wills* (1884) 20 Two secks and two lesse pookes. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 51 A gathering Apron like a Poake. 1648–60 HEXHAM, *Koren-sack*, a Corne-sack, or a corne-pooke. 1723 SWIFT *New Year's Gift* 17 A pair of leathern pokes [*rime* folks]. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xiii, The hare-brained goose saw the pokes. 1875 *Brighton Daily News* 10 Mar. 2/5 Bringing a poke of bran down a step-ladder. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xix. (1884) 141 The eel-net is set across the dyke to catch them in its long 'poke'. 1883 J. Y. STRATTON *Hops & Hop-pickers* 34 From the bin the hops are carried in 'pokes' to the 'oast-house'. 1902 *Berea* (Kentucky) *Quarterly* Nov. 17 It usually comes in two-pound paper packages, or 'pokes'.

β. 1447 in *Dundee Charters* (1880) 24 b, And of al vthir thinges pok, pak, and barel proporcionablie. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* II. (*Town & C. Mouse*) XV, Pokkis [*v.r.* sekkis] full of grots. 1599 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 243 Item iij sakes, iij pokkes. 1625 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 296 Given for a pocke of coles, 2d. 1733 in *Ramsay's Tea-t. Misc.* I. 29 Ye shall hae twa good pocks. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xi, The pock of siller.

b. A bag holding a definite quantity, varying according to the nature of the commodity, as wool, coal, meal, hops; used as a measure of capacity.

(It is not clear whether the early quots. belong here.)

1347–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 215/2, xi pokes de madder. 15.. *Aberdeen Reg.* XVI. (Jam.), Polk of wool. 1855 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 1125/3 *Poke*, of wool, 20 cwts.

c. A pocket worn on the person. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 20 Then he drew a diall from his poake. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 6 All are but Smoke To him that has no mony in his Poke. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* iii. (1709) 16 With his Pockes as empty as his Brains. 1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* III. x. 183 Apart from this I've nothing in my poke.

2. A bag or bladder filled with air, used by fishermen as a buoy. *U. S.*

1887 *Fisheries U. S.* Sect. v. II. 270 When the 'pokes' are used, the officer gives the order to 'Blow up! Blow up!' and a man with sound lungs grasps one of these membranous pouches and inflates it...It is then attached to the whale.

† 3. A long wide or full sleeve. *Obs.*

1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 69 The pokes of purchace hangen to the erthe. 1432–50 tr. *Higden, Harl. Contin.* (Rolls) VIII. 514 Grete insolence of vesture .. gownes with longe pokus, made in the maner of a bagpype. [1706 PHILLIPS s. v., Pokes were also a sort of long-sleev'd Gowns, which Fashion grew so affected and extravagant, that the wearing of them was forbidden.]

† 4. A kind of net, a bag-net. *Obs.*

1579 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 147/1 That destroyis the smoltis and fry of salmond..be polkis, creillis, trammelnettis, and hery watteris.

5. A morbid bag-like swelling on the neck. † *a.* In man, The goitre, also called *Bavarian poke*.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. i. (1676) 42/2 Aubanus Bohemus referrs that *Struma*, or Poke of the Bavarians and Styrians to the nature of their waters. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 143 We saw .. many men and women with large swellings under their chins .. called .. by some in English, Bavarian Pokes.

b. In sheep, A bag growing under the jaws, symptomatic of the rot; hence, the disease itself.

1798 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XX. 469 Seldom subject to that disease called by sheep-farmers the poke, (a swelling under the jaw), or to the scab... The poke, particularly, often proves fatal. 1878 *Cumberland Gloss.* 76/1 Sheep tainted with rot often exhibit the symptom of a poke or bag under the jaws.

6. The stomach of a fish. *colloq.* or *dial.* Also, the sound or air-bladder of a fish (*Cent. Dict.*).

1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 117 Mr. Hunter opened a charr..and found the poke, as our fishmongers call it, very different. 1897 W. KINGSTON in *Daily News* 10 Sept. 2/1, I once saw a gold ring taken out of a cod's poke.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **poke-bag** (*dial.*), the Long-tailed Titmouse (*Acredula rosea*); **poke-boy** (see quot.); **poke-cheeked** *a.*, having baggy cheeks; **poke-hooked** *a.* (see quots.); **poke-horse**, a pack-horse carrying loads in two pokes or bags; **poke-(pock-) net** (see quot. 1805); **poke- (pock-) nook**, one of the corners at the bottom of a bag or sack; *one's own poke-nook*, one's own means, one's private resources; **poke- (pook-) shakings**, the last portions of meal, etc., shaken out of a sack; *fig.* the smallest of a litter of pigs; the youngest child in a family; † **poke-sleeve**, a deep and broad sleeve: see sense 3. Also POKE-PUDDING.

1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 32 The penduline form of the nest, and the feathers which compose the lining, have obtained for the bird the names of..Poke pudding or *Poke bag,..Feather poke. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 753 (*Hops*) Another person will be requisite in the hop-plantation, in order to pick up the scattered branches of the binds, and convey the produce to the kiln. A boy is in general employed in this business, who, from the nature of his work, is commonly called the *poke boy. 1843 CARLYLE in Froude *Life in Lond.* (1884) 320 A long, soft, *poke-cheeked face, with busy, anxious black eyes. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXV. 902/1 Many..fish .. are caught, not by the hook entering the jaws of the fish, but because it is fastened in their stomach, .. a fish so captured is called '*poke-hooked'. 1897 KIPLING *Captains Courageous* iii, Help us here, Harve. It's a big un. Poke-hooked, too...He had taken the bait right into his stomach. 1669 in *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v., Bring all the *Poke-horses that trespasse upon the ffell into the comon pinefold. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* (1806) III. 389 Drag-nets, or *pock-nets, that is, nets in form of a bag, are often used. 1845 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XIV. 165 Catching fresh water fish with a kind of pock-net. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 66r Bot menstrallis, serving man, and maid, Gat Mitchell in ane auld *pocke nucke. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xiv. (1850) 57 It was thought that it [the cost] would have to come out of their own pock-nook. 1844 BALLANTINE *Miller of Deanhaugh* i. 18 Your mouter fills mony a pock nook. 1808 JAMIESON, **Pock-shakings*.., a vulgar term, used to denote the youngest child of a family. ..It often implies the idea of something puny in appearance. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 700 The small weak pigs are usually nicknamed *wrigs*, or *pock-shakings*. 1592 STOW *Ann.* 519 Gownes with deepe and broade sleeues, commonly called *poke sleeues. 1714 *Spectator* No. 619 ₱9 My learned Correspondent who writes against Master's Gowns and Poke Sleeves.

Poke, *sb.*[2] [app. either an application of prec. (from its shape or appearance), or (as more generally held) from POKE *v.*[1] (from its poking out or projecting). Actual evidence is wanting.]

1. A projecting brim or front of a woman's bonnet or hat.

(The meaning in quot. 1770 is not clear: cf. 1815 in sense 2.)

1770 LADY MARY COKE *Jrnl.* 28 Dec., The headdress.. must be black, that is to say the poke and the lappits, but upon the head you are permitted to wear the ribbon of the colour of your robe. 1813 LADY BURGHERSH *Lett.* (1893) 61 An immense quilling of lace or ribbon round the poke. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* I, The close poke of her little black bonnet hid her face from him.

b. Applied to a 'sun-shade' or 'ugly', i. e. a detachable brim affixed to a bonnet to shade the wearer's face.

1859 SALA *Gaslight & D.* xxix. 341 Ladies..with blue pokes to their bonnets.

2. Short for POKE-BONNET. (In quot. 1815, perh. a woman's muslin cap, formerly worn.)

1815 LADY GRANVILLE *Let.* 5 Sept., Miss Smith in a little crushed muslin poke. *a* 1845 HOOD *Literary & Literal* xi, They came—each 'Pig-faced Lady', in that bonnet We call a poke. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxiv, A grey frieze livery and a straw poke, such as my aunt's charity children wear. 1896 GEORGIANA M. STISTED *Life Sir R. F. Burton* xi. 269 [In Gt. Salt Lake City] A poke-bonnet was universally worn—why is the Poke a symbol of piety, Quakers, Salvationists, Mormons, Sisters of Mercy retiring alike inside its ungraceful shape?

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **poke-brim**, a projecting brim of a bonnet or hat; hence **poke-brimmed** *a.*; † **poke fly-cap**, app. a fly-cap (FLY *sb.*[1] 11) provided with a poke.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 1/3 The 'Mentone' is a smart hat for the races. It is of fawn straw, with a *poke brim of moderate size lined with apple-green velvet, and a crescent-shaped back. 1899 *Daily News* 3 June 8/3 The *poke-brimmed hat, reminiscent of the thirties, is in cream-coloured straw trimmed with tulle. 1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 106 Her hair was..adorned with a *poke-fly cap, and long lace lappets.

Poke, *sb.*[3] [f. POKE *v.*[1]]

1. An act of poking; a thrust, push, nudge. (In *obs. slang*, A blow with the fist.)

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. T.* (ed. 3), *Poke*, a blow with the fist; I'll lend you a poke. 1831 *Society* I. 155 With a poke at the fire to make it blaze the brighter. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi, Giving her such jerks and pokes from time to time. *Ibid.* xvii, The Captain making a poke at the door with the knobby stick to assure himself that it was shut. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* XVII. i, With a sly look..giving me a poke in the ribs.

b. with advbs., as **poke-out**, an act of poking

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out; **poke-round**, a going round and poking into places; **poke-up**, an act of poking or stirring up.

1874 RUSKIN *Hortus Inclusus* (1887) 3 We go into the Sacristy and have a reverent little poke out of relics. 1901 L. MALET *Sir R. Calmady* VI. vii, We could ride over that ..land and have a poke round for sites. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Aug. 3/1 All the birds sit so close that 'good dog Ponto' almost has to give them a poke-up with his..nose to induce them to rise at all.

2. A contrivance fastened upon cattle, pigs, etc., to prevent them from breaking through fences: see quots.

(Supposed to refer to its action in poking the animal.)

1828 WEBSTER, *Poke*, in New England, a machine to prevent unruly beasts from leaping fences, consisting of a yoke with a pole inserted, pointing forward. 1859 HOLLAND *Gold F.* iv. 43 We put a poke upon a vicious cow. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Poke*, a device..to prevent its [an animal's] jumping over, crawling through, or breaking down fences. ..They vary with the kind of stock to which they are attached,—horses, cattle, hogs, or geese.

3. (See quots.)

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Poke*, a lazy person, a dawdle; as 'what a slow poke you are!' A woman's word. 1864 WEBSTER, *Poke*,..a lazy person; a dawdler; also, a stupid or uninteresting person.

Poke, *sb.*[4] Also 7 **poak(e, pooke.** [Of N. American Indian origin; in sense 1, app. the same as the Virginian word cited by early travellers as *uppowoc, apooke*, smoke, in Narraganset *puck* smoke; in sense 2, app. shortened from POCAN.]

†**1.** Some plant smoked by the North American Indians, hence called Indian tobacco. *Obs.*

It has been variously conjectured to be *Nicotiana rustica* (see quot. 1865); *Antennaria plantaginifolia* (in Britton & Brown *Flora Northern U.S.* III. Index, called 'Indian tobacco', 'Ladies' tobacco'); *A. margaritifera* (see quot. 1865); and *Lobelia inflata*, very commonly referred to as 'Indian tobacco'.

[1599 T. HERIOT in Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 271 There is an herbe..called by the inhabitants uppowoc..the Spanyards call it tabacco. 1615 W. STRACHEY *Hist. Trav. Virginia* 121 There is here great store of tobacco which the salvages call apooke.] 1634 *Relat. Ld. Baltimore's Plantation* (Maryland) (1865) 20 After this, was brought..a great Bagg, filled with a large Tobacco-pipe and Poake, which is the word they vse for our Tobacco. 1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 155, I..have far greater hopes of the flourishing of this wild plant, than of Tobacco (either of that which in New-England is called Poak, much differing from the Virginian, or of that other commonly used and sown in Virginia). 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 54 Tobacco, ..the Indians make use of a small kind with short round leaves called Pooke. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 126 A running vine, bearing a small berry, and a round leaf, which Josselyn (who wrote in 1672) says, the fishermen called poke; it is known to the hunters by the name of Indian tobacco. 1865 TUCKERMAN *Josselyn's N. Eng. Rarities* 85 (note to quot. 1672, above) The weak tobacco, cultivated..by the Indians..was not..colt's-foot, but *Nicotiana rustica* L., well known to have been long in cultivation among the American savages...The name *poke*, or *pooke*,—if it be, as is supposable, the same with *puck* 'smoke' of the Narraganset vocabulary of R. Williams..was perhaps always indefinite. *Ibid.* 87 The species intended by Josselyn [referred to by him as 'Live-for-ever, a kind of cud-weed'] is our everlasting...The dried herb [was] used by the fishermen instead of tobacco, and no doubt called by them poke.

2. a. A name for American species of *Phytolacca*, esp. *P. decandra*, Virginian Poke, Poke-berry, Poke-weed. **b. Indian Poke**, the Green Hellebore or Poke-root, *Veratrum viride.*

1732 CATESBY *Carolina* I. 24 They feed much on the berries of Poke, i. e. *Blitum Virginianum.* 1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Phytolacca*..American Nightshade, ..commonly call'd Virginian Poke or Porke Physick. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 Virginian Poke, *Phytolacca.* 1770 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Kalm's Trav. N. Amer.* (1772) I. 153. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 885/2 The Pocan, or Virginian Poke or Poke-weed, is a branching herbaceous plant, with a smooth green or sometimes purplish stem..with large green or purplish leaves. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 382 Green Hellebore Root. The dried rhizome of Veratrum viride; American or Green Hellebore; called also Swamp Hellebore and Indian Poke. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 455 Poke has been proposed as an emetic, but..the great depression of the powers of life which it causes..will ever prevent its employment.

3. Comb.: **poke-berry**, the black berry of *Phytolacca decandra*, also the plant (2 a); **poke-milkweed** (see quot.); **poke-root**, (*a*) the white hellebore of N. America, *Veratrum viride* (2 b), also its root; (*b*) the root of **poke-weed**, *Phytolacca* (2 a).

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Poke-berries, Poke-root. 1869 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II. 50 Pokeberry juice, whereof we used to make a delusive red ink when we were boys. 1899 *Academy* 11 Feb. 184/1 Woollen cloth was dyed crimson in the juice of the poke-berry. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Poke-milkweed, the *Asclepias phytolaccoides*, which is not unlike Poke-weed. 1687 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 150 When they design to give a Purge, they make use of.. *Poake-root, i. e. *Solanum bacciferum.* 1698 G. THOMAS *Pennsylvania* (1848) 19 There grows also in great Plenty the Black Snake-Root, .. Rattle-Snake-Root, Poke-Root, called in England Jallop. 1807 *Med. Frnl.* XVII. 295 Proofs of the efficacy of the poke-root. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 232 *Poke-weed. This plant is..commonly found in all the cooler hills. 1880 *New Virginians* I. 53 They had stained it pink with poke-weed berries. This poke-weed is the Phytolacca—a tall, handsome plant which grows in fence corners.

Poke, *sb.*[5] The small green heron of U. S.

1794 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 165 Green Bittern. Poke. Skouk. *Ardea virescens.*

Poke (pōuk), *v.*[1] Forms: 3- **poke**; (4 **pok**), 5 **pooke**, 6–7 **poak**. *β.* 5 **pouke, pukke, pucke.** [ME. *pōken* = late MDu., Du., MLG., LG. *pōken* to poke, thrust; whence also OF. *poquer, pocher* to poke, thrust out (e. g. an eye) (Godef.). Cf. MDu. *poke*, Du. *pook*, MLG. *pōk*, LG. *poke*, a dagger, Sw. *pāk*, a stick. These words seem to imply an OTeut. stem **puk-*, **pūk-*, preserved only in the LG. branch. But the history of the *β* forms is obscure. (Gael. *puc* push, jostle, Ir. *poc* a blow, kick, Corn. *poc* shove, push, are app. from Eng.)]

1. *trans.* To thrust or push (anything) with one's hand or arm, the point of a stick, or the like, usually so as to move or stir it.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 249 Aleyn the clerk..He poked John and seyde slepestow. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 13849 An Aungel Pookede hym and made hym ryse. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 92 The bellows is used at once to blow and to poke the fire. 1828 WEBSTER, *Poke*,..to thrust at with the horns, as an ox; a popular use of the word in New England. 1889 HURST *Horsham, Sussex Gloss.*, Doant goo into that field, may be you'll be pooked [by a bull or cow] if you do. *Mod. colloq.* He poked me in the ribs.

β. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 620 Wrathþe .. pukketh [*v.rr.* puckeþ, poukeþ, pokeþ; A. VI. 100 puiteþ; C. VIII. 263 pokeþ] forþ pruyde to prayse þi-seluen. *Ibid.* 643 '3us', quod Pieres þe plowman and pukked hem alle to gode. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 367 Bohors..come to hym .. and putte the poynte of his swerde on his shelde and be-gan to pouke hym, and cleped 'Rise vp'.

b. Hence, to thrust or push (a thing) *away, out, in, up, down*; *from, into* (a place); etc.; *to poke through*, to thrust through (*with* a weapon).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 12 And þan maist þou poke beter þe mot fro þi brobir. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* I. 20 To poak out Leviathan, from under that shelf of prejudice. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 327 We found them [Pagods] ruin'd .. and poked again in the dark hole. 1781 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, I poked the three guineas in his hand, and told him I would come again another time. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iv. 171 When Montgomery poked out the eye of Henry II in the tilt-yard. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* ix, I cannot have you poked through with a Zeeland pike.

c. To shut *up* or confine in a poky place. *colloq.*

1860 Miss YONGE *Hopes* II. x, Poking himself up in such a horrid place. 1864 MRS. RIDDELL *G. Geith* I. xiv. 266 It would break her heart, .. to be poked up in a town. 1881 Miss YONGE *Lads & Lasses of Langley* iii. 124, I suppose she is not much of a lady, living poked up there.

d. To make, find *out*, produce, stir *up*, by poking.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xx. 155 If also these black extremities, or presumed eyes be clipped off, they [snails] will notwithstanding make use of their protrusions or hornes, and poke out their way as before. 1823 *Examiner* 337/2 Like children who poke a hole in a drum to see what it is. 1884 *Spectator* 12 July 201/2 To poke up a great conflagration in the country.

2. *fig.* To urge, incite, stir up, excite, irritate. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 11818 (Cott.) Þe parlesi has his a side þat dos him fast to pok [*v. r.* poke] his pride. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. II. 129 Lucifer..For prude þat hym pokede hus peyne hath no ende. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* II. i, You must still bee poking mee, against my will, to things. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Poked*, offended, piqued. 'Aw've poked him, sare'. 1851 *Lit. Gaz.* 7 June 388/3 A little too fond of poking up the prejudices and peculiarities of priests and bishops.

†**3.** To crimp, form the folds in (a ruff) with a poking-stick. Also *absol. Obs.*

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 318, I shall turne Laundresse now, and learne to starch And set, and poke. 1614 J. COOKE *Tu Quoque* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) VII. 19 For pride, the woman that had her ruff poak'd by the devil, is but a puritan to her. 1636 DAVENANT *Platonic Lovers* Wks. (1673) 298 And then for push o' Pike, practise to poke a Ruff.

4. *intr.* or *absol.* To do the action of thrusting; to make a thrust or thrusts with a stick, the nose, etc.

1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1880) 50 Now our Philosophical Poker pokte on, and poynted to a strange shew. 1643 DAVENANT *Unfortunate Lovers* v. i, Swords they have all .. they'll serve To poke. 1784 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 15 Jan., I was really obliged to go and poke at the fire with all my might. 1828 WEBSTER s. v., *To poke at*, is to thrust the horns at. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* vi, I saw them..poking with a long stick in the pond. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lvii. 136 He raised his umbrella and poked angrily at the..notice. 1901 MAURICE HEWLETT *New Canterb. T., Dan Costard's T.* 79 It [a babe]..poked for the nipple and found it not.

5. *trans.* To thrust forward (the finger, head, nose, etc.); *esp.* to thrust obtrusively.

1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 97 One of them would have been poking a Cranes Bill down his Throat. 1783 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 4 Jan., He pokes his nose more into one's face than ever. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Baby's Debut* ii, He pokes her head between the bars, And melts off half her nose! 1826 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 15 Feb., Everybody poking in their little efforts at the expiration of the Carnaval. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xi. 217 A fig-tree poking ripe fruit against a bedroom window. 1884 A. LANG in *Century Mag.* Jan. 324/1 The poles .. are everywhere to be seen poked out of windows.

b. *To poke fun* (*at*), to assail with jest, banter, or ridicule, esp. in a sly or indirect manner.

1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 157 The American..in a dry way began to poke his fun at the unfortunate traveller. 1844 THACKERAY *B. Lyndon* i, She was always 'poking her fun', as the Irish phrase it. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xiv, The first thing you do is to poke fun at me out of your wretched classics. 1880 DIXON *Windsor* IV. xxxiii. 320 London wits poke fun at him.

6. *intr.* **a.** To poke one's nose, go prying into corners or looking about one; *fig.* to make curious investigation.

1715 PRIOR *Down-Hall* 11 Hang Homer and Virgil; their meaning to seek, A man must have pok'd into Latin and Greek. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb., Acc. Author* (1849) 14 He was a very inquisitive body, and when not in his room was continually poking about town. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* VI. iv, No longer imitating Pope, In that barbarian Shakespeare poking. 1850 T. A. TROLLOPE *Impress. Wanderer* xvi. 255 In vain I poked among its obscure lanes. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* XX, Having a lawyer to poke and pry into his accounts. 1898 *Eliz. & Germ. Gard.* (1899) 38 She is off..to poke into every corner .. and box, if necessary, any careless dairy-maid's ear.

b. To potter; to move *about* or work in a desultory, ineffective, or dawdling way.

1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* II. iii, Lord bless me! how do you think I can live poking by myself? 1839 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 49, I dare say you think it very absurd that [I] should poke about here in the country, when I might be in London seeing my friends. 1877 MAR. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* viii, I should enjoy poking about a bit on Dinah's back.

7. trans. *To poke the head*, and absol. *to poke*; to carry the head thrust inelegantly forward; to stoop.

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 185 'A quarter's dancing' would be well bestowed on the young lady, as she certainly poked most terribly. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Poke*, to stoop. 'To poke the head'. 18.. Miss H. SHELLEY in Symonds *Shelley* ii. (1878) 45 It was not worn as a punishment, but because I poked. 1847 [see POKING *ppl. a.* 1]. 1900 EL. GLYN *Visits Elizabeth* (1906) 3 They both poke their heads, and Jane turns in her toes.

b. *colloq.* To project obtrusively, to stick *out*.

1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Poke*, to project, to lean forward, to bag out.

Poke, *v.*[2] *Sc.* Also 6 **polk.** [f. POKE *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** *trans.* To catch fish with a poke-net (see POKE *sb.*[1] 4). *Obs.*

1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 399 Slauchter of blak fische, polking and polting or ony uther crymes.

2. To put in a poke or bag; to bag; *to poke up*, to put up in a bag or pocket.

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* 49 Perhaps thou hast a minde to poke vp thy dish when you likest thy meate well. *a* 1758 RAMSAY *Eagle & Robin* 49 Poke up your pypes.

Poke, *v.*[3] *U. S.* [f. POKE *sb.*[3] 2.] *trans.* To put a poke on.

1828 WEBSTER s. v., To poke an ox.

Po·ke-bo·nnet. [f. POKE *sb.* or *v.*[1]: see POKE *sb.*[2]] Colloquial name for a bonnet with a projecting brim; *spec.* one of this shape worn in the early part of the 19th c. Also *attrib.*

1820 *Hermit in London* xcii. V. 35 Another street nuisance is your poke-bonnet ladies, who sometimes put out your eyes with these pent-house projections. 1833 T. HOOK *Love & Pride, Widow* viii, For young women as likes to look about 'em, them poke bonnets is old nick. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* IV. vi, A few ladies of middle age .. wear .. straw poke bonnets. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* ix, [A] lady .. painted in one of the old poke bonnets of former days. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 14 Eight or nine ladies, gentlemen, and children, in the poke-bonnets and high-collared coats of the year 1839.

b. Applied to the form of bonnet worn by Quakeresses, and later to that of Salvation Army women, etc.; hence, to the wearers of such.

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Poke-bonnet*, a long, straight bonnet, much worn by Quakers and Methodists. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. lvi. 264 We dined at a farmhouse.., the property of Anabaptists, a sect most numerous in Götland. There's no mistaking the women by their downcast looks and black poke-bonnets. 1877 *Sat. Rev.* 12 May 577/2 At Croydon, Dorking, and other favourite haunts of Friends, the .. broad-brimmed hats for the men, and close poke-bonnets for the women, may still be seen. 1899 *St. James' Gaz.* 17 Aug. 11/2 Never reached by the Church,..or any other spiritual organisations, except possibly the 'poke bonnets' at the corners of the streets. 1902 ELIZ. L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 107 The poke bonnet and dark blue dress, which I thought I would not get until I had spent a few days investigating what was the best way to join the Army.

Hence **Poke-bo·nneted** *a.*, wearing a poke-bonnet.

1877 *Sat. Rev.* 23 June 755/1 Marching in.., hatted or poke-bonneted, and silent, when it [a religious observance] is Quaker. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 16 Nov. 3/2 The poke-bonnetted young ladies who resided in the charming suburb of Paddington-green.

Poked (pōukt), *a.* [f. POKE *sb.*[1, 2] + -ED [2].]

1. Furnished with a bag or poke; dilated.

1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* I. xix. (1668) 83 She must be of large body, well poked behind for large Eggs. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Poked*, having a bag or poke under the jaw, which is generally the case with consumptive or rotten sheep.

2. Of a bonnet or cap: Furnished with a poke.

1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* x, He..in a poked cap and without a cravat made a figure at which his mother cried every Sunday. 1871 Miss MULOCK *Fair France* iv. 125 Those frightful white poked caps or bonnets, which often hide such sweet, saintly, and even beautiful faces.

Poked, *ppl. a.* [f. POKE *v.*[1] + -ED [1].]

1. Thrust, pushed, stirred, etc.: see the vb.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Apr. 3/1 These .. may be found in the poked-away forgotten trays of our jewellers' shops.

†**2.** Of a ruff: Crimped with a poking-stick. *Obs.*

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1593 *Pass. Morrice* (1876) 74 The delight of their curious poked ruffes would be set aside. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Hollander* III. Wks. 1874 I. 113 They shall weare Beaver Hats, Poak'd Ruffes, Grogram Gownes, or..wrought Taffata.

Pokeful (pōu·kful). [f. POKE *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] A bagful, a small sackful.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VII. 191 A poke ful [1393 C. X. 342 poke-ful; A. VIII. 178 *v.r.* pokeful] of pardoun bere, ne prouinciales lettres. 1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 91 Ifte bee not worth a pokefull of pence. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 125 b, As farre dissentyng from the purpose of this Prophecie, as if he were demaunded the way to Canterbury, he might aunswere, a poake full of Plummes.

‖ **Poke-lo·ken, pokelo·gan.** *U.S.* [a. Odjibwa *pokenogun*.] (See quots.)

1848 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 68 Now and then we passed what McCauslin called a pokelogan, an Indian term for what the drivers might have reason to call a poke-logs-in, an inlet that leads nowhere. *Ibid.* 132. 1855 HALIBURTON *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* II. 404 A poke-loken is a marshy place or stagnant pool connected with a river. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 20 The term pokeloken, an Indian term, signifying 'marsh', .. is still largely used by the lumbermen in Maine, and..in the Northwest.

Pokemantie, variant of POCKMANTEAU.

Po·ke-pu·dding. Also (*Sc.*) 9 **pook-pudding,** *contr.* 8–9 **pook-pud.** [f. POKE *sb.*[1] + PUDDING.]

1. A pudding made in a poke or bag, a bag-pudding. Now *Sc.* and *dial.*

1552 HULOET, Poke puddynge, *maza, farrata.* 1802 SIBBALD *Chron. Sc. Poetry* Gloss., *Pok-puds*, bag-puddings, dumplings. 1885 JAMIESON, Pock-pudding.

2. *Sc.* Applied contemptuously to a corpulent or gluttonous person; an opprobrious designation in Scotland for an Englishman. Now *humorous.*

c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1754) I. vi. 138 My Countrymen .. all over Scotland, are dignified with the Title of Poke Pudding, which, according to the Sense of the Word among the Natives, signifies a Glutton. *a* 1776 in Herd *Sc. Songs* I. 118 They'll fright the fuds of the Pockpuds, For mony a buttock bare's coming. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xx, 'We maun gar wheat-flour serve us for a blink', said Niel,.. 'the Englishers live amaist upon't; but, to be sure, the pock-puddings ken nae better'. 1827 — *Diary* 20 Dec., Anent the copyrights—the pockpuds were not frightened by our high price. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* vi. (ed. 18) 228 A set o' ignorant pock-puddings. 1885 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 143 Whether pock-pudding prejudice or not, I can't bring myself to love that country [Scotland].

3. A local name of the Long-tailed Titmouse.

1856 *Eng. Cycl. Nat. Hist.* IV. 203 This is the Poke Pudding, Huckmuck, and Mum-Ruffin of the English. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 32 (British Long-tailed Titmouse) Poke pudding or Poke bag (Gloucestershire; Salop). Pudding bag (Norfolk).

Poker (pōu·kəɹ), *sb.*[1] [f. POKE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. An instrument for poking or stirring a fire, consisting of a stiff metal rod, one end of which is fitted with or formed into a handle.

Jew's poker: see quot. 1899.

1534 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 126 He ..came downe with a poker in his hande. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 608 ₱ 13 By her good Will she never would suffer the Poker out of her Hand. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. 70 The men say she is as stiff as a poker; and the women are afraid of her, she is so proud and prudish. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* xviii, The ancient domestic ..came, poker in hand, to his assistance. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *A. Lunel* III. vi. 176 Of a stiffness so perfect that part of his toilette seemed to be swallowing a poker. 1899 R. WHITEING *No.* 5 *John St.* xix, A Jew's Poker is a Christian person who attends to Jewish fires on the Sabbath day.

b. *fig.* (in allusion to its proverbial stiffness): A person with a rigid stiff carriage or manner.

1812 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I. 184, I dare say our new cousin is just such a poker as Lord Selkirk, with an iron head and an iron heart. 1838 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 14 July, He .. would be very handsome if he would not stoop..Liz is a poker in comparison.

† 2. = *Poking-stick*: see POKING *vbl. sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 25 Where's my ruffe and poker, you block-head? 1606 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. If you know not me* I. Wks. 1874 I. 258 Now, your Puritans poker is not so huge, but somewhat longer; a long slender poking-sticke is the all in all with your Suffolke Puritane.

3. In various transferred uses. a. (See quot.)

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Poker* .. or *driver*, an iron instrument, of various lengths and sizes, used for driving hoops on masts. It has a flat foot at one end, and a round knob at the other.

b. *humorous.* The staff or rod of office carried by a verger, bedell, etc.

1844 [implied in *poker-bearer*: see 8]. 1905 H. S. HOLLAND *Personal Stud.* ix. *Westcott* 130 Under the haughty contempt of the solitary verger [in Peterborough Cathedral], who had been forced to lend the authority of his 'poker' to those undignified and newfangled efforts.

c. *University slang.* One of the university bedells at Oxford and Cambridge, who carry staves or maces ('pokers') before the Vice-Chancellor.

1841 *Rime of New-Made Baccalere* (Farmer), Heads of Houses in a row, And Deans and College Dons below, With a Poker or two behind. 1867 *London Society* XII. 347 We attended duly at St. Mary's to see the vice-chancellor, doctors, proctors, 'pokers', &c. in their robes of state. 1897 *Jowett's Life & Lett.* II. viii. 226 There was a great procession, the Chancellor in black and gold, Doctors in scarlet gowns, the Vice-Chancellor with pokers.

4. *Red-hot poker*, a popular name of species of *Tritoma* (or *Kniphofia*), South African liliaceous plants, bearing elongated spikes of scarlet or yellow flowers; called also *flame-flower* (FLAME *sb.* 10).

1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Red-hot-poker-plant. 1899 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 2/2 The clustered sunflowers and 'red-hot pokers', most gorgeous of September's old-fashioned blooms. 1902 CORNISH *Naturalist Thames* 179 Scarlet tritomas (red-hot pokers) look splendid among the deep greens of the summer grass.

5. The implement with which poker-work is done; hence, short for POKER-WORK. Also *attrib.*

1827 *Seaham Par. Reg.*, A drawing in poker, by him, of the Salvator Mundi, after Carlo Dolci. 1854 [see *poker-picture* in 8]. *c* 1900 W. D. THOMPSON *Poker Work* 10 The pokers were anything, from a knitting needle to an iron rod ⅜ in. thick, and were bound with yarn or other material to protect the hands from being burnt, and to enable the worker to obtain a firmer grip of the implement. *Ibid.* 17 The 'Pyro'..is another development in Poker machines which ..does away with the spirit-lamp. *Ibid.* 24 Poker artists will find it convenient to be in possession of the principal manufacturer's list of Poker materials. — *Instruct.* 'Pyro' *Poker Machine*, Before starting any piece of work it is wise to become familiar with the lighting and working of the poker.

6. A person who pokes; *esp.* one who pokes or pries into things.

1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1880) 50 Now our Philosophical Poker pokte on, and poynted to a strange shew. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxxix. 359 Such thoughtful *futurity pokers* as I am!

7. Phrase. *By the holy poker.* A humorous asseveration, of Irish origin and uncertain meaning.

1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Limerick Gloves* ii, 'By the holy poker', said he to himself, 'the old fellow now is out there'. 1828 *Lancet* 23 Feb. 773/2 He swears by the 'holy poker' and 'St. Patrick', that he will never again go to St. Bartholomew's. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 134 By the holy poker, sir,..you've just hit it there.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *poker-arm*; *poker-backed, poker-like* adjs.; **poker-bearer,** a mace-bearer, a University bedell; **poker-drawing, poker-painting** = POKER-WORK; **poker-picture,** a picture made by poker-work; **poker-style,** the style of poker-work. (See also sense 5.)

1890 *Scots Observer* 25 Jan. 267/2 Mannerisms noticed thirty years ago on St. Andrews Links .. Alexander Hill's tip-toe eccentricities, and Mill's *poker-arm, imbecile, pushing motion! 1885 *Fortnight in Waggonette* 6 To assume his usual *poker-backed style of seat. 1898 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Mar. 2/2 The journal..assumes its most poker-backed 'we-told-you-so' attitude. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* ix, From vice-chancellor down to vice-chancellor's *poker-bearer. 1895 *Westm. Gas.* 13 Aug. 3/3 'Black Rod', ..carrying a three-cornered hat in one hand, and a short gilt-headed *poker-like stick gracefully poised in the other. 1895 CLARA H. STEVENS in *Proc. 14th Conv. Amer. Instr. Deaf* 365 The art of *poker-painting has had more attention in England than elsewhere. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Arts*, **Poker-pictures*, imitations of pictures or rather of bister-washed drawings executed by singeing the surface of white wood with a heated poker, such as used in Italian irons. 1887 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 183 Some decoration that she was doing in the *poker-style, burning the pattern in.

Po·ker, *sb.*[2] Now *U. S. colloq.* Also 7 **pocar.** [perh. from Norse; cogn. to Da. *pokker*, Swed. *pocker* the devil. Cf. also PUCK, POOK.] A hobgoblin, bugbear, demon. *Old Poker*, the devil.

[1598: see HODGE-POKER.] 1602 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 109 Euen as a mother, when her childe is wayward,.. scareth it with some pocar, or bull-begger, to make it cling more vnto her and be quiet. 1784 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Hon. H. S. Conway* 5 May, The very leaves on the horse-chesnuts .. cling to the bough as if old poker was coming to take them away. 1828 WEBSTER, *Poker*, any frightful object, especially in the dark; a bugbear; a word in common popular use in America.

† **Po·ker,** *sb.*[3] *dial. Obs.* [f. POKE *sb.*[1] sack + -ER[1].] (See quot.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Poker*, one that conveys Coals (at Newcastle) in Sacks, on Horseback.

Po·ker, *sb.*[4] Chiefly *U. S.* [Origin uncertain. Cf. Ger. *poch*, also *poche, pochen, pochspiel*, a similar bluffing card-game of considerable age, f. *pochen* to boast, brag, lit. to knock, rap.] A card game, popular in America, a variety of BRAG, played by two or more persons, each of whom, if not bluffed into declaring his hand, bets on the value of it, the player who holds the highest combination of cards as recognized in the game winning the pool.

[1855 GEO. ELIOT in Cross *Life* (1885) I. 356 One night we attempted 'Brag' or 'Pocher'.] 1856 MRS. S. T. L. ROBINSON *Kansas* 156 Jones and others came in at night and 'played poker at twenty-five cents ante'. 1856 G. D. BREWERTON *War in Kansas* 354 He could cheat his companion at a 'friendly game of poker', and shoot him afterwards .. with as little remorse. 1869 O. W. HOLMES *Old Vol. of Life, Cinders from Ashes* (1891) 255 Do the theological professors take a hand at all-fours or poker on week-days? 1894 S. FISKE *Holiday Stories* (1900) 169 Poker, they call it ashore; but, as gambling is not allowed on government vessels, it becomes whist at sea.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *poker-game, -player.*

1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* xiv. 285 They shoved the jury into a commodious poker-room, where were seats grouped about neat, green tables. 1882 *N. York Times* 11 Mar., Poker-playing was carried to England in the old packet-ships.

Poker, *sb.*[5], a kind of duck: see POCHARD.

Po·ker, *v.* [f. POKER *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* a. To use a poker to; to poke, stir, or strike with a poker. b. *Poker up*: To stiffen up, or make as stiff as a poker. *nonce-uses.*

1787 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 19 June, I thought you had been too good-natured .. to poker the people in the King's-house! 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XX. XXV. 254 Portraits..of your host's family all pinched and pokered up in the incredible costumes of their several centuries.

2. To draw in or adorn with poker-work.

1897 *Daily News* 2 June 5/2 The Duchess..had executed several kid sachets in pokerwork, and her daughter, Princess Alice of Albany, had pokered a wooden stand. *c* 1900 W. D. THOMPSON *Poker Work* 12 Illustration of various articles which have been pokered by accomplished designers and artists.

Hence **Po·kering** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*).

1880 LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 21 In..the 'front' plate, are placed..the working door, pokering door, and means for getting at the grates.

Po·kerish, *a.*[1] [f. POKER *sb.*[1] + -ISH[1].] Inclined to be 'stiff as a poker', esp. in manner. Hence **Po·kerishly** *adv.*, **Po·kerishness.**

1848 HAWTHORNE in *Life Longfellow* (1891) II. i. 36 A man of thought and originality, with a certain iron-pokerishness, an uncompromising stiffness in his mental character. 1867 MISS BROUGHTON *Cometh Up as Flower* XXXVI, 'I am afraid I'm interrupting a pleasant tête-à-tête!' says the old lady, pokerishly. 1880 *Argosy* XXIX. 230, 'I regret to have lost it', I said, stiff to pokerishness. 1888 *Century Mag.* May 35/1 Ella called her 'stiff and pokerish'.

Po·kerish, *a.*[2] *U. S. colloq.* [f. POKER *sb.*[2] + -ISH[1].] Fraught with a kind of mysterious dread; ghostly, uncanny.

1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. xli. 28 A pokerish-looking dwarf. 1853 LOWELL *Moosehead Jrnl.* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 36 There is something pokerish about a deserted dwelling, even in broad daylight. 1871 MRS. STOWE *My Wife & I* viii, It was a lonesome and pokerish operation to dismantle the room that had long been my home. 1874 B. TAYLOR *Prophet* IV. vi, A pokerish place! There's something in the air Breeds thoughts of murder.

Po·ker-work. [f. POKER *sb.*[1] + WORK *sb.*] Artistic work done by burning a design on the surface of white wood with a heated pointed implement.

Originally, a pointed poker was used, later the 'heater' of an Italian iron (see quot. for *poker-picture* s.v. POKER[1] 8), etc.; now done with a special apparatus the essential feature of which is a platinum point or pointer kept continuously hot for the purpose.

1813 J. FORSYTH *Remarks Excursion Italy* 91 *note*, The process called cestrotum was, in my opinion, nothing but poker-work. 1892 EL. ROWE *Chip-carving* (1895) 37 Ready-made objects, such as are sold for painting or poker work. 1894 *Daily News* 2 May 8/4 There is a cedar-lined escritoire in deep poker work, a really beautiful piece of furniture.

Poking (pōu·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. POKE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. POKE: thrusting, pushing; projecting forward.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 60 With the push and poaking of launce hee perceth his entrayls. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* (1812) I. 189 The poking, and a bad inclination of her left foot, he cared not for. 1902 H. S. MERRIMAN *Vultures* i, Mr. Mangles..who carried his head in the manner..known at a girls' school as 'poking'.

attrib. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* vii. (1903) 232 This poking fight of rapier and dagger will come up then. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xi, I helped Pinniewinks to sharpen his pincers and his poking-awl. 1855 CARLYLE *Misc.* IV. 345 Madam, I drilled him soundly with my poking-pole.

2. **Po·king-stick** (**-iron**). A rod used for stiffening the plaits of ruffs; originally of wood or bone, afterwards of steel so as to be applied hot. *Hist.*

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 44 That sin-washing Poet that made the Ballet of Blue starch and poaking stick. 1608 MIDDLETON *Blurt, Master-Constable* III. iii. 106 Your ruff must stand in print; and for that purpose, get poking-sticks with fair long handles. ?1606 ROWLANDS *Terrible Battell* (Hunter. Cl.) 12 The poking yron is too hot. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 228 Pins, and poaking-stickes of steele. 1664 COTTON *Scarron.* I. 4 Her Needles, Poking-sticks, and Bodkins. 1869 MRS. PALLISER *Lace* xxii. 268 When the use of starch and poking-sticks had rendered the arrangement of a ruff easy, the size began rapidly to increase.

Poking (pōu·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. POKE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].]

1. Projecting; thrust forward: esp. of the head.

1799 *Hull Advertiser* 22 June 3/3 A repulsive kind of hat, which may be called the poking hat; it has a long projection, like the beak of a snipe. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* I. iv. 70 [The giraffes'] necks .. make a feeble-looking, obtuse angle, completely answering to the word 'poking'.

2. Of a person or his work: That pokes or potters; pottering, peddling; hence petty, mean. Of a place: Petty, in size or accommodation; confined, mean, shabby, insignificant. = POKY *a.*[1] 1 a, b.

1769 GRAY *Let. to Wharton* 22 June, I am never so angry, as when I hear my acquaintance wishing they had been bred to some poking profession, or employed in some office of drudgery. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* xii, That poking old woman, who knows no more of whist than of algebra. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxiv, I shall be shoved down into some poking little country-curacy. 1864 M. EYRE *Lady's Walks in S. France* viii. (1865) 94 A chapel, which we reached..through a poking little room.

Poky (pōu·ki), *a.*[1] [f. POKE *v.*[1] + -Y.]

1. a. Of a person, or his life or work: Pottering, peddling; taken up with petty matters or narrow interests: = POKING *ppl. a.* 2.

1856 MRS. STOWE *Dred* iv, If religion is going to make me so poky, I shall put it off as long as I can. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* iii, I laughed at myself for being so soft as to choose a hard-working pokey kind of

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life. *Ibid.* xlvii, The people .. had lived a pokey life .. for many a year.

b. Of a place: Petty in size or accommodation; affording scanty room to stir; confined, mean, shabby: = POKING *ppl. a.* 2.

1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* xx. 174 In a little poky cottage under the hill. 1860 J. WOLFF *Trav. & Adv.* I. iv. 87 Sent to a poky lodging-house in High Holborn. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* II. v. 74 It is monstrous to think of burying his talents in a poky little hole. 1894 JESSOPP *Random Roaming* i. 18 Chichester seemed to me ..a poky place.

c. Of dress, etc.: Shabby, dowdy.

c 1854 THACKERAY *Wolves & Lamb* i, Why do you dress yourself in this odd poky way? 1855 — *Newcomes* lvii, The ladies were in their pokiest old head-gear and most dingy gowns.

2. *Cricket.* Inclined to 'poke' when batting.

1891 W. G. GRACE *Cricket* 263 Against a poky batsman, on a sticky wicket, he has often as many opportunities as point of bringing off a smart catch.

Hence **Po·kiness.**

1886 *Chicago Advance* 14 Jan. 18 He detected the pokiness of the entire household this morning.

Poky, *a.*[2] and *sb. rare.* [f. POKE *sb.*[2] + -Y.] In *poky bonnet*, also *poky* sb. = POKE-BONNET.

1861 MRS. BROWNING *Lett., to Isa Blagden* (1897) II. 430 The nearest approach to a poky bonnet possible in this sinful generation. 1880 *Daily News* 2 July 5 A pleasing contrast to those oppressive times when inexorable custom compelled all to wear spoon-bills or pokeys or Leghorns.

‖ **Pol.** *Obs. rare.* [L. *pol*, contracted from *Pollux.*] A form of asseveration. Cf. EDIPOL.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Ep. Ded., Wks. (Grosart) III. 8 By Poll and Aedipoll I protest. 1600 DEKKER *Shoemaker's Holiday* i. (1862) 9 Your pols and your edipols. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* v. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV. 378 Hee has his pols, and his edypols, his times and his tricks.

Pol, obs. form of POLL, POOL *sb.*[1]

‖ **Polacca**[1] (polæ·kă, ‖ pola·kka). [It., orig. adj. fem. of *polacco* Polish, ad. Ger. *Polack*, a. Pol. *Polak* a Pole, a native of Poland.] A Polish dance, a polonaise; also the music for it.

1813 *Sk. Character* (ed. 2) I. 222 Maria had brought home some new music, and was in the middle of a favorite Polacca, when Gifford entered. 1862 E. PAUER *Programme* 8 Mar., Polacca, Polonaise. A Polish dance in ⅜ time; its character is strictly solemn and dignified, and must express chivalrous firmness, combined with grace. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v., In No. 3 of Handel's twelve grand concertos is a polonaise or polacca.

† **Polack** (pō·ulăk), *sb.* (*a.*) *Obs.* Also 7 **Polaque, -eak, -ach,** (9 **-ak**). [a. Pol. *Polak* a Pole; Ger. *Polack*, F. *Polaque.*] A native or inhabitant of Poland; a Pole; in quot. 1609, the king of Poland. So † **Po·laker** *Obs. rare.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 192 Then for his Catholikes the Polakers, they clearly slip collar. 1602 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 127 The last of these fower vertues the Polacks want, that is, celeritie. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 63. 1609 MIDDLETON *Sir R. Shirley* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 307 He was received with great magnificence .. both of the Polack himself and of his people. 1657 *North's Plutarch, Add. Lives* (1676) 80 *margin*, The Moscovites discomfited by the Polacks in the battle of Orsa.

B. *adj.* Polish.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. xii, Any soldier, were he but a Polack Scytheman, shall be welcome.

Polacre (polā·kəɹ), **polacca**[2] (polæ·kă). Forms: *α.* 7, 9 **pollacre,** 9 **poleacre,** 8– **polacre.** *β.* 7 **polacra,** 8 **polacco,** 8– **polacca.** *γ.* 7 **polach, pollacke,** 7–8 **polaque.** [In *α* and *γ* forms a. F. *polacre, polaque* = It. *polac(c)ra, polacca,* whence directly the *β* forms. So Sp. *polacra,* Pg. *polacra, -aca, polharca*; Du. *polaak,* Ger. *polack(e, -er.* Origin uncertain; F. *polacre, polaque,* It. *polacca,* Ger. *polacke,* mean also Polish, Pole; but it is difficult to understand how a Levantine or Mediterranean vessel should be so described.]

A three-masted merchant vessel of the Mediterranean. See quot. 1769–76 in *α.*

α. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. VI. 885 Here our Admirall had hyred a Pollacre about the burden of one hundred and twentie tunne. 1755 *Acts Gen. Assemb. Georgia* (1881) 53 All Masters of Vessells..shall pay into the Public Treasury ..for every Snow Brig Polacre or Sactia Twenty Two shillings and Six pence. 1764 SMOLLETT *Trav.* (1766) I. 222 The harbour .. is generally full of tartanes, polacres, and other small vessels, that come from Sardinia, Ivica, Italy, and Spain, loaded with salt, wine, and other commodities. 1769–76 FALCONER *Dict. Marine, Polacre,* a ship with three masts, usually navigated in the Levant, and other parts of the Mediterranean..generally furnished with square sails upon the main-mast, and *lateen* sails upon the fore-mast and mizen-mast. Some of them however carry square sails upon all the three masts, particularly those of Provence in France. Each [mast] is commonly formed of one piece, so that they have neither top-mast nor top-gallant-mast. 1820 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 1 Sept., She had two lieutenants of the English Navy with her in the polacre. 1889 CLARK RUSSELL *Marooned* (1890) 223 The high-sterned pollacre..is riding within musket-shot of the beach.

β. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 36 Wee descryed a vessell (which wee made for a polacra) plying vp to windeward. 1794 NELSON 6 Feb. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 350 Burned four polaccas loaded with wine for the French Ships at Fiorenzo. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* XCV, He hired a vessel come from Spain, Bound for Corfu; she was a fine polacca, Mann'd with twelve hands and laden with tobacco.

γ. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 316/1 At his departure from Alexandria, there entred a French Polach. 1675 *Ibid.* No. 1024/1 All their Men of War are in Port, save a Pollacke, which is got out, and gone *in Corso.* 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 228 On Wednesday..a Polaque fell in among us,..running foul of our Sanbiquer.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 695 A Spanish polacco ship. 1780 CAPT. KNOWLES in *Naval Chron.* II. 518 They were two ..Xebec ships, polacre rigged. 1801 *Ibid.* VI. 412 The Neapolitan polacre brig *Madona de Laure.* 1846 RAIKES *Life of Brenton* 301 We gave chase to a polacre ship.

Polaile, variant of PULLAILE *Obs.*, poultry.

† **Polaine.** *Obs.* Also 6 **pulleyne.** See quots.

1582 in *Archæol. Æliana* XVI. 209 Foure threave of hempe and pulleyne iiij *s.* 1631 *New Hampshire Prov. Papers* (1867) I. 63, 4 pieces of polaines ffor sailes ffor shallops, at 25*s* per piece,..1 quoile of cordage.

Polaly, variant of PULLAYLY *Obs.*, poultry.

† **Polan.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *poul(a)in* Polish, a Pole.] A Pole, a native of Poland.

1502 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 50 The Hungaries, Boyams, and the Polans. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. x. 44, I might discourse over..Italians, Polans, Germanes.

Polan, var. POLAYN *Obs.*, knee-armour.

† **Polancre.** *Naut. Obs.* Also **pollankre.** [Related to F. *palanc* (16th c. in Littré), now *palan,* a combination of two pulleys connected by a rope: cf. *palanquer* to hoist with tackle; also It. *palanga* a hoisting or raising apparatus, a lever, a roller, L. *p(h)alanga* a carrying pole, a roller on which a heavy body is rolled, Gr. *φάλαγξ* a round piece of wood, a trunk, block, log, pole.

(Fr. has also *palancre, palangre,* of the same origin, in the sense of a stout buoyed fishing-rope to which a series of lines are attached bearing the hooks.)]

A kind of pulley or tackle for hoisting heavy articles.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 47 Swyftyng takles.. xj, pollankres..vj. *Ibid.* 75. 1488 *State Papers, Chapter Ho. Bk.* VII, Polancres with shivers of brasse. 1514 *Inv. Stores Henry Grace à Dieu,* Poleancres with shivers of wood, poleancres with shivers of brasse.

Poland (pō·ulănd). Also 6–7 **Poleland.** [f. POLE *sb.*[4] + LAND *sb.* (or perh. ad. Ger. *Polen,* MHG. *Polân,* with ending assimilated to *land*).] A country of E. Europe, formerly an independent kingdom; hence short for *Poland oats* or *wheat, Poland fowl.*

1564 *Brief Exam.* Div, O woulde to God the state of the Churches of..Poleland were brought to this poynte. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 17 The Bridges of Poleland. 1812 *Examiner* 4 May 282/1 Oats 53*s*...57*s*. od. Polands 58*s*., 59*s*. od. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1858) 56 The newly-hatched chicks are grey, much resembling those of the silver Polands.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *Poland breed, oat*; **Poland fowl,** one of a breed of domestic fowls, having black plumage and a white topknot; **Poland manna:** see MANNA[1] 6; **Poland wheat,** white cone wheat (*Triticum polonicum*).

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 476/2 The *Poland breed, which is black-feathered, with white topknots, lays well. 1830 'B. MOUBRAY *Dom. Poultry* (ed. 6) 15 The *Poland fowls, as they are generally called, were chiefly imported from Holland. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. xxxv. 155 Most of my neighbours prefer the white *Poland oat. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 342 White-Lammas, or *Poland-wheat.

Hence **Po·lander,** a native of Poland, a Pole (*obs.*); also a Poland fowl.

1602 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 133 He [was]..inforced to leaue the whole possession of Liuonia to the Polander. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 450 You will not see .. regiments formed of Russians, of Polanders, or of Venetians. 1830 'B. MOUBRAY' *Dom. Poultry* (ed. 6) 16 The Polanders..are one of the most useful varieties.

Polar (pō·ulăɹ), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. med.L. *polār-is,* f. L. *pol-us* POLE *sb.*[2]: see -AR[1]. Cf. It. *polare* (*c* 1300 in Dante), Sp. *polar,* F. *polaire* (1556 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *Astron.* and *Geog.* Of or pertaining to the poles of the celestial sphere or of the earth; situated near or connected with either pole.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 41 Recken from one of the poles..23 degrees and an halfe,..draw a circle of that circuit about eche Pole...These circles maye well bee called Pole circles, or Polar circles. 1594 J. DAVIS *Seaman's Secr.* II. (1607) 6 The Artick Polar circle is one of the lesser circles, deuiding the Sphere into two vnequall partes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 289 As when two Polar Winds .. together drive Mountains of Ice. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII. ii. 5, [I] call it a Polar Plane, because the Poles thereof are in the Poles of the World. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnothea* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 120 Devotion cold as Polar Ice was grown. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 277 The polar diameter of the earth. 1846 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiii. 302 Well known to the Polar traveller. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 178 The cold polar waters sink by their density.

b. In specific combinations with sbs.; e.g.

Polar anæmia, anæmia due to residence in the polar regions during the sunless winter. *P. bear,* the white bear, *Ursus maritimus. P. circle,* each of the circles parallel to the equator at the distance of 23° 28′ from either pole, bounding the Arctic and Antarctic zones. *P. dial,* a dial having its gnomon in the plane of the earth's axis. *P. distance,* the angular distance of any point on a sphere from the nearer pole; the complement of declination or latitude. *P. hare,* the white hare, *Lepus arcticus. P. lights,* the aurora borealis or australis. *P. plant,* a name for *Silphium laciniatum,* from the fact of its leaves pointing due North and South (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *P. projection*: see PROJECTION. *P. star* (mod.L. *stella polaris sive Polus,* in *Alphonsine Tables,* Venice 1518), the POLE-STAR; also *fig.* = guiding star, guide, cynosure.

1551–94 *Polar circle [see 1]. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, **Polar Dyals,* are those whose Planes are parallel to some Great Circle that passes thro' the Poles, or parallel to some one of the Hours. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 35 From the azimuth, the *polar distance and the complement of latitude, compute the altitude. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 329. 146 Sometimes the distance from the north celestial pole is given instead of that from the celestial equator. This is called north-polar distance. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* XXXV, We were traversing the region of the '*polar plant', the planes of whose leaves, at almost every step, pointed out our meridian. 1885 *Girl's Own Paper* Jan. 171/1 The Compass plant—variously known, also, as the pilot weed, polar plant, and turpentine weed. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Pole Star, or *Polar Star. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 366 If we lose sight of our polar star, we shall quickly wander into inextricable difficulties. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i, Guided over the deep waters only by the polar star. 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* iii. 14. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* lxv, His pure and unrivalled love for Margaret had been his polar star.

2. *Magn.* Disposing itself in the direction of the poles of the earth; having polarity; of or pertaining to a magnetic pole or poles (see POLE *sb.*[2] 5); magnetic.

1692 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* 88 The Polar Vertue of the Loadstone was unknown to the Ancients. *a* 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 2 In Loadstones it is commonly known that there are Polar Points, called North and South. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 296 The pole *N*, of the magnet..acts favourably in inducing south polar magnetism in *n*, and north polar at *S*. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. XX. 142, I examined the stones..and found them strongly polar. 1872 SIR W. THOMSON *Reprint Papers* 421 A polar magnet, as I shall henceforth call anything magnetized after the manner of a loadstone or a steel magnet. 1891 S. P. THOMPSON *Electromagnet* 39 The pole or polar region of a magnet is simply that part of the surface of a magnet whence the internal magnetic lines emerge into the air.

3. *Electr.* Pertaining to the poles of a voltaic battery; having positive and negative electricity.

1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 320 The decomposition was perfectly polar, and decidedly dependent upon a current of electricity passing from the zinc through the acid to the platinum in the vessel *c*, and back from the platinum through the iodic solution to the zinc at the paper *x*. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* X. (ed. 2) 352 Rendering the substances ..positive and negative, or, to adopt the explanation of Faraday, causing a polar state in their particles. 1893 SLOANE *Stand. Electr. Dict.* 454 *Polar Region.* In electro-therapeutics the area or region of the body near the therapeutic electrode.

4. *Physics.* **a.** Of forces: Acting in two opposite directions. (Also in figurative applications.)

1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 55 There is, strictly speaking, no proper opposition but between the two polar forces of one and the same power. 1862 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 4) 38 Cases where a dual or polar character of force is manifested. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 45 The thought of centres of force becomes that of polar force, where the most entire union is produced by the most complete opposition.

b. Of molecules: Regularly or symmetrically arranged in a definite direction (as though under the action of a magnetic force, e.g. like iron filings under the influence of a magnet).

1850 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 2) 36 At the point of maximum density the molecules of these bodies assume a polar or crystalline condition. 1862 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) 39 In the rupture of crystals, we are dealing with substances having a polar arrangement of particles—the surfaces of the fragments cannot be assumed to be molecularly identical. 1870 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (ed. 2) I. v. ii. 517 Adjacent molecules will be unsymmetrically placed .. they will not stand in polar order.

5. *Biol.* Of or pertaining to the poles of a nerve-cell, an ovum, etc. See POLE *sb.*[2] 7.

1876 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 111 The polar areas, which are surrounded by short fringe-like processes. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 581 In some instances the two polar nuclei meet, not in the centre, but towards the upper end of the embryo-sac. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* Introd. 22 *note,* A clear spot, the polar spot or corpuscle, may appear at each pole of the spindle. *Ibid.* 23 As soon as the ovum has attained its definitive size, it very generally ..gives origin to two polar bodies, or globules, or directive vesicles. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX. No. 36. 356 Opacities in the vitreous and posterior polar cataract had made their appearance.

6. *Geom.* Relating or referred to a pole (see POLE *sb.*[2] 8); *spec.* Reciprocal to a pole; of the nature of a polar (see B.).

Polar co-ordinates: see CO-ORDINATE B. 2. *Polar curve* with respect to a line, the locus in tangential co-ordinates corresponding to the polar curve with respect to a point in polar co-ordinates. *Polar equation,* an equation in polar co-ordinates. *Polar surface,* in geometry of three dimensions, a locus analogous in all respects to a polar curve in plane geometry.

1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 129 The variables in this equation are what Geometers have called polar co-ordinates. 1831 HIND *Diff. Calc.* 262 If r be the radius vector of a polar curve, and θ be the angle which it makes with a fixed axis. 1848 G. SALMON *Conic Sect.* (1855) i. § 44 To find the polar equation of a right line. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 134 The polar figure to any continuous curve on a spherical surface is the locus of the ultimate intersections of great circles equatorial to points taken infinitely near each other along it.

7. *fig.* **a.** Analogous to the pole of the earth, or to the pole-star; of or pertaining to a central or directive principle.

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1799 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 156/1 Universal Emancipation, with Representative Legislature, was the polar principle which guided the Society of United Irishmen. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. i. (1872) I. 4 A king over men; whose movements were polar, and carried..those of the world along with them. 1899 A. BLACK in *Expositor* Jan. 51 Both the Church and the world depend in crisis on the man of insight:..the polar primary man.

b. Directly opposite in character, action, or tendency. (See also 4 a.)

1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 998 Rusticity and Urbanity are polar opposites. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1872) 90 Dante felt Good and Evil to be the two polar elements of this Creation, on which it all turns.

B. *sb. Geom.* A curve related in a particular way to a given curve and a fixed point called the pole; in conic sections, the straight line joining the points at which tangents from the fixed point touch the curve.

1848 G. SALMON *Conic Sect.* (1855) vi. § 86 Whether the tangents from $x'y'$ be real or imaginary, the line joining their points of contact will be the real line $xx'+yy'=r^2$ which we shall call the polar of $x'y'$ with regard to the circle. *Ibid.* xv. § 302 The relation between the curves is reciprocal, that is .. the curve S might be generated from s in precisely the same manner that s was generated from S; hence the name 'reciprocal polars'. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 201 The straight line s determined in this manner by the point S is called the polar of S with respect to the conic; and, reciprocally, the point S is said to be the pole of the straight line s.

† Po·larchy, obs. erron. form for POLYARCHY, government by many, or by a number of persons. So **† Po·larch,** one of the persons so governing; **† Pola·rchical** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a 'polarchy'; **† Po·larchist,** an advocate of 'polarchy'.

1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* I. viii. 63 The Erection or institution of any Polarchicall Government. *Ibid.* II. iv. 95 A Polarchy in its own nature is inconsistent with Peace and Unity. *Ibid.* 99 The vocation and profession of Polarchs is cursed, unlawful and unwarrantable. *Ibid.* V. 102 In all which sorts of Polarchy, both Polarchs and Polarchists are obliged in conscience to endeavour the reducement of that Government to a Monarchie by all lawful meanes. 1648 PRYNNE *Plea for Lords* 4 Popular Polarchy and Tyranny. 1660 BOND *Scut. Reg.* 183, I appeal to the whole World, and even to the Consciences of our wicked Polarchical upstarts.

Polard(e, obs. forms of POLLARD.

Polari- (pōlæ·ri), combining form of med.L. *polāris* polar; as in **polari-guttulate** *a.*, having polar guttules (see GUTTULATE); **polari-nucleate** *a.*, having polar nuclei.

1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 276 Sporidia 8, linear-oblong, straight or curved, polari-nucleate. *Ibid.* 361 Sporidia 8, elliptic or slightly turbinate, polari-guttulate.

Pola·ric, *a.* [f. POLAR + -IC.] = POLAR *a.* 4.

1863 *Atlantic Monthly* Oct. 499 The currents of that polaric opposition. 1864 in WEBSTER.

† Po·larily, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. POLARY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a polar manner: see POLAR *a.* 2.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 61 Iron..already informed by the Loadstone and polarily determined by its preaction.

Polarimeter (pōːlări·mĭtəɹ). [f. med.L. *polāri-s* POLAR (with reference to POLARIZATION) + -METER.] A form of polariscope for measuring the amount of rotation of the plane of polarization, or the amount of polarized light in a beam.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 357/3 The detection..may be effected with the polarimeter, as pure glycerine has no action upon polarised light. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 214 Grape-sugar deflects polarised light to the right, and upon this is based a method of estimation by means of a somewhat expensive instrument called a polarimeter. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* v. (ed. 4) 162 The rotatory power of each of the four fluids is ascertained by means of the polarimeter.

Hence **Polarimetric** (polærime·trik) *a.*, of or pertaining to a polarimeter or polarimetry; **Polari·metry,** the art or process of measuring or analysing the polarization of light.

1864 WEBSTER, *Polarimetry.* 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* I. (ed. 4) 88 The polarimetric test may be applied. *Ibid.* v. 163 This method..requires a very accurate polarimeter, light polarimetric examinations, and a highly-complicated calculation.

Polariscope (pōlæ·riskōup). [f. med.L. *polāris* POLAR (cf. prec.) + -SCOPE. Cf. F. *polariscope.*] An instrument for showing the polarization of light, or viewing objects in polarized light; consisting essentially of two plates or prisms, a *polariser* and an *analyser*; made in various forms, simple or complex, according to the special use. Also *attrib.*

1842 G. FRANCIS *Dict. Arts* etc., *Polarising Apparatus, Polariscope,* any instrument which is capable of showing the phenomena of polarised light. 1854 *Pereira's Polarised Light* (ed. 2) 228 The plates of topaz sold in the opticians' shops, for polariscope purposes, have been obtained by cutting the crystal perpendicularly to one of the optic axes. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 81/1 In every polariscope there are two essential parts; namely, the *polariser* and the *analyser*; the former receives and polarises the incident rays of light, and the latter presents to the eye the polarised ray either by reflection or by refraction. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.*, etc. II. 951/1 The polariscope proposed by Arago is formed of a tube closed at one extremity by a plate of rock crystal cut perpendicularly to the optical axis, and about five millimetres..in thickness, and having at the other end, where the eye is applied, a prism possessing the property of double refraction placed transversely to the axis of the tube.

Hence **Pola·riscopist,** one skilled in the use of a polariscope; **Polariscopy** (polæ·riskōupi), the art of using a polariscope.

1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xviii. 212 More likely to supply a correct answer..than either spectroscopy, polariscopy, or photography. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Polariscopist.

Polariscopic (pōlæriskɒ·pik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to, made, obtained, or viewed by, a polariscope.

1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 44. 112 Admirable polariscopic objects. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xiii. 193 The spectroscopic and polariscopic analysis of the corona. 1887 *Athenæum* 1 Oct. 442/3 The gaseous molecules and the dust particles which polariscopic observations show are present in the corona.

Polari·stic, *a. rare*—°. [erron. f. POLARIZE: see -ISTIC.] = POLARIC.

1864 WEBSTER, *Polaristic,* pertaining to or exhibiting poles; having a polar arrangement or disposition; arising from, or dependent upon, the possession of poles or polar characteristics; as polaristic antagonism.

Pola·ristrobo·meter. [mod. f. med.L. *polāris* POLAR + Gr. στρόβος a whirling round + -METER; devised 1865 by Prof. H. Wild of Zurich. (He objected to the term *polarimeter* for an instrument that measures, not the amount of polarization, but the angle of rotation of the plane of polarization.)]

A form of saccharimeter, giving a very delicate means for measuring the rotation of the plane of polarization produced by the sugar solution.

1870 *Chemical News* 21 Jan. 35 Newest shape of M. Wild's Polaristrobometer (Saccharimeter, Diabetometer). 1882 ROSS & VELEY *Landolt's Handbk. Polariscope* 98 The so-called polaristrobometers, what in England are known as polariscopes, which indicate the amount of rotation in angular measure.

Polarite (pōu·lărəit). [f. POLAR *a.* + -ITE 1.] Trade name for an insoluble porous mineral substance, containing about fifty-three per cent. of magnetic oxide of iron, with silica, lime, magnesia, carbon, etc., and having the power of absorbing and giving off oxygen. Used in conjunction with 'Ferrozone' in the so-called 'International' process of sewage treatment. Also *attrib.*

1889 *Patent Specif.* No. 8088 The filtering medium .. is that now known as 'Polarite'. 1891–2 *Proc. Assoc. Munic. & County Engineers* XVIII. 318 A magnetic oxide of iron (to which the trade name of 'Polarite' has been given). 1898 *Engineer. Mag.* XVI. 157/1 The Purification of Sewage by the Ferrozone Polarite System.

Polarity (polæ·rĭti). [f. POLAR *a.* + -ITY: cf. F. *polarité* (1806 in Hatz.-Darm., 1835 in *Dict. Acad.*) A form tried earlier was POLITY 2.]

1. *Magnetism.* The quality or property possessed by certain bodies, as a lodestone or magnetized bar, of turning (when free to move) so as to point with their two extremities to the two (magnetic) poles of the earth; the quality of being polar, or possessing magnetic poles.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 59 This polarity from refrigeration upon extremity and in defect of a Loadstone might serve to invigorate and touch a needle anywhere. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 157 You may change the Polarity of many feeble Stones, by a long Position, in a contrary posture to that which it naturally affects. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 64 One of their compasses which had quite changed the polarity, from north to south, is still extant in that country. 1751 FRANKLIN in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 289 By electricity we have here frequently given polarity to needles. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 176 If the bar be inverted, the polarity will be instantly reversed; so that in all cases the lower extremity is, in this hemisphere, the north pole: but on the south side of the equator, the lower extremity is always the south pole. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 166 An invention .. securing a more accurate polarity to the mariner's compass. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 81/1 Magnetic polarity, or that power by which a magnetised needle arranges itself in reference to the magnetic poles of the earth.

2. Hence in generalized sense: A property of matter or force, analogous or compared to that of a magnet or magnetism. **a.** The having of an axis with reference to which certain physical properties are determined; the disposition of a body or an elementary molecule to place its mathematical axis in a particular direction.

1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 128 All Atoms by their Motion of Verticity or Polarity, would draw themselves, like Magnets, into a streight Line, by setting all their Axes in *directum* to each other. 1827 ARNOTT *Physics* 33 When atoms are allowed to cohere according to their natural tendencies, they always assume a certain regular arrangement and form, which we call crystalline. Because in this circumstance they seem to resemble magnets, which attract each other only by their poles; the fact has been called the polarity of atoms. 1854 *Pereira's Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 184 In crystals it is necessary to admit, besides ordinary attraction and repulsion, a third molecular force called polarity. *Ibid.*, A molecule endowed with unequal attractive forces in different directions may be said to be possessed of polarity.

b. The quality of exhibiting opposite or contrasted properties or powers in opposite or contrasted directions; the possession of two points called poles having contrary qualities or tendencies.

1818 COLERIDGE *Method* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. Introd. 12 Contemplating in all Electrical phenomena the operation of a Law which reigns through all Nature, viz. the law of polarity, or the manifestation of one power by opposite forces. 1840 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sc.* I. v. i. 337 The general notion of polarity—opposite properties in opposite directions. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. iii. (1876) 81 Polarity, or action and reaction, we meet in every part of nature. 1866 DK. ARGYLL *Reign Law* v. (ed. 4) 257 One of whose essential properties is Polarity,—that is, equal and similar action in opposite directions. 1870 TYNDALL *Lect. Electr.* 7 Two opposite kinds of magnetism may be supposed to be concentrated at the two ends. In this doubleness of the magnetic force consists what is called magnetic polarity.

c. Tendency to develop in two opposite directions in space, time, serial arrangement, etc.

1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) I. 165 This disposition to develope in two diametrically opposite directions, sometimes called polarity, is found in all embryos. 1853 E. FORBES *Addr. Geol. Soc.* in Wilson & Geikie *Mem.* xv. (1861) 544 We speak of two [organic] groups [e.g. animals and vegetables] being in the relation of polarity to each other when the rudimentary forms of each are proximate, and their completer manifestations far apart. 1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* III. 418 This group shows a tendency to 'polarity', or excessive development at the ends of the series.

d. *Uterine polarity*: see quot.

1881 *Trans. Obstetric Soc. Lond.* XXII. 47 The conditions of 'uterine polarity' enunciated by Reil at the beginning of this century. This 'uterine polarity' is exemplified by the antagonism which exists between the two poles of the uterus, contraction of one being accompanied by dilatation of the other. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Polarity*..applied metaphorically, *e.g.* to the uterus, in reference to the fact that as the fundus contracts the cervix tends to relax and *vice versâ.*

3. *Electr.* The relation of a body to the poles or electrodes of an electric circuit; the electrical condition of a body as positive or negative.

1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 353 That side of the spiral which is towards the north, acts as the north pole; and the south side has an opposite polarity. Each side powerfully attracts iron filings. 1872 C. B. FOX *Ozone* 10 One of the Peroxides is in an opposite condition of polarity to that in the other. 1879 DU MONCEL *Telephone* 16 The adjacent poles of the two rods are of opposite polarity. 1887 GUMMING *Electr. treated Experimentally* 289 Its change of polarity at each half rotation keeps up a constant rotation.

4. *Optics.* The quality of light which admits of its polarization; hence, the condition of being polarized. (An inaccurate use.)

[1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 53 The important discoveries..of a property analogous to polarity in light.] 1861 HERSCHEL in G. F. Chambers *Astron.* (1876) 319 The light reflected from which [cloud] .. exhibits no signs of polarity. [1866 — *Fam. Lect. Sci. Subj.* viii. 347 It would seem almost as if light consisted of particles having polarity, like magnets.]

5. *fig.* **a.** (from 1.) Direction (of thought, feeling, or inclination) towards a single point; tendency or trend in a particular direction; 'magnetic attraction' towards a particular object.

1767 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) IV. 249, I find you are in motion and with a Polarity to Dresden. 1800 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 61/2 Launching forth on the ocean of possibility..conducted, not merely by shores and landmarks, but chiefly by the polarity of reasons. 1834 H. ROGERS in *J. Edwards' Wks.* I. p. lii, This polarity of mind, this intellectual magnetism towards universal truth, has always been a characteristic of the greatest minds. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xii. 226 One great change .. affected the polarity of the whole political and geographical organisation of the country. 1878 EMERSON *Soc. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) III. 381 Now men fall abroad—want polarity—suffer in character and intellect.

b. (from 2 b.) Possession or exhibition of two opposite or contrasted aspects, principles, or tendencies.

1862 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 442 The whole system of the Church of England..has, like all Truth, two faces: one silver, the other gold. Every part of it has a double polarity. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* iv. 80 Wherever the polarities meet, wherever .. the instinct of freedom and duty come[s] in direct opposition to fossil conservatism and the thirst of gain. 1888 R. BURN *Rom. Lit. & Art* 43 The Roman women, with that curious polarity which often sets the fashion in exactly the opposite direction to what would be expected, held that a narrow forehead with the hair drawn down over it was pretty and attractive.

c. (from 3.) Condition of consciousness as subjective or objective.

1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* v. (1862) 174 That quick shifting, so to speak, of the polarity, so that at one moment the human consciousness became the positive, at another the negative pole.

Polarizable (pōu·lărəizăb'l), *a.* [f. POLARIZE + -ABLE.] Capable of being polarized. Hence **Polarizabi·lity.**

1846 WORCESTER, *Polarizable,* that may be polarized. *Phil. Mag.* 1876 *Smithsonian Rep.* 364 Albumen electrodes (*i.e.,* non-polarizable electrodes). 1900 ILES *Flame, Electr. & Camera* 252 The conductivity, polarisability and other electrical properties of matter.

Polarization (pōːlărəizē·ʃən). [In sense 1, a. F. *polarisation,* n. of action f. *polariser* (both introduced by Malus, 11 March 1811): see POLARIZE. In later uses, n. of action from the vb. in corresp. senses.] The condition or fact of being polarized; the action of polarizing.

I. 1. A modification of the condition of light or radiant heat, whereby the ray exhibits different properties on different sides, so that opposite sides are alike, while the maximum difference is between

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two sides at right angles to each other; the production of this condition, the action of polarizing. See POLARIZE *v.* 1.

Angle of polarization = *polarizing angle*: see POLARIZING *vbl. sb. Circular, elliptic, plane polarization*: see POLARIZE 1. *Plane of polarization*: the plane which contains the incident ray and the reflected or refracted ray which is polarized.

1812 *Nicholson's Jrnl.* XXXIII. 345 By giving to these sides [of the ray] the names of poles, Malus has given the name of Polarisation to that modification which imparts properties to light which are relative to these poles. 1813 (23 Dec.) BREWSTER in *Phil. Trans.* (1814) 188 A ray of light transmitted through a plate of agate cut by planes perpendicular to the laminæ of which it is composed suffers polarisation like one of the pencils formed by double refraction. 1814 *Ibid.* 219 (*title*) On the Polarisation of Light by oblique transmission through all Bodies, whether crystallized or uncrystallized. 1831 — *Optics* xxvii. 225 A new species of polarisation, which I have called elliptical polarisation, and which unites the two classes of phenomena which constitute circular and rectilineal polarisation. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 354 When light suffers double refraction through a crystal with a positive axis.., as quartz, the plane of polarization of the ordinary ray..is horizontal, and that of the extraordinary ray vertical. In negative crystals, as Iceland spar, the direction of these rays is reversed. *Ibid.* 362 The angle of complete polarization for any substance, may be readily determined by the fact, discovered by Sir D. Brewster, that:—The index of refraction is the tangent of the angle of polarization. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc. s. v., Analogous phenomena to those of the polarization of light have been found to belong also to radiant heat. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* iv. 50 A long-lived soap bubble displays every colour which can be produced by polarization. 1906 *Harmsworth Encycl.* 4811/3 The doubly refracted rays have what Newton called 'sides'; and it is this sidedness, or laterality, which is known as polarization.

fig. 1851 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 172 In whom a moral polarization of light has taken place. 1900 F. H. STODDARD *Evol. Eng. Novel* 108 It is not history; it is rather the romantic polarization of history.

II. 2. *Electr.* and *Magn.* **a.** See POLARIZE *v.* 2.

1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 53 The pail was thus subjected to polarisation. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 254 All electrical phenomena within *S*, which in the ordinary theory are due to the action of E_2, are on the polarisation hypothesis deducible from the given polarisation.

b. In voltaic electricity, The production of an electromotive force at the electrodes, due to the presence of the products of electrolytic decomposition of the fluid between them, and acting in an opposite direction to the original current, thus producing an apparent increase of the resistance.

1839 GROVE *Contrib. Sc.* in *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 237 It occurred to me that the inaction of amalgamated zinc was the effect of polarization. [*Note.* I know of no other word to express the effect here alluded to; the word is used in this sense by most French writers, but, from its numerous applications, is sadly inaccurate.] 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 318 When an electric current is passed through an electrolyte bounded by metal electrodes, the accumulation of the ions at the electrodes produces the phenomenon called Polarization.

3. The arrangement of molecules, etc., in a definite direction.

1846 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 21 Exceptions..explicable by other interfering dynamic causes, such, possibly, as crystalline polarization, leaving interstitial spaces.

4. *fig.* See quot. and cf. POLARIZE 3.

1871 H. B. FORMAN *Living Poets* 6 The process of 'translating to our purposes' words already current, by giving them a new and special shade of meaning—a process best characterised as the polarisation of language.

III. 5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *polarization force*; **polarisation-microscope**, an instrument combining the functions of a polariscope and microscope.

1881 S. P. THOMPSON in *Design & Work* 24 Dec. 454 The degree to which a counter-electromotive force or polarisation force is set up depends very greatly on the quantity of current per unit of surface of the electrodes employed. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *P[olarisation]-microscope*, an instrument in which a polariscope and a microscope are combined; used particularly in petrography.

Polarise (pō·lărəiz), *v.* [In sense 1, a. F. *polariser* (Malus, 11 March 1811), in form f. mod.L. *polāris* POLAR + *-iser*, -IZE, but referred by its author directly to F. *pôle* POLE *sb.*[2] In other senses, f. POLAR + -IZE.]

See Malus in *Nouveau Bulletin des Sciences* No. 42, March 1811, p. 252 *Lumière polarisée*. Also *ibid.* No. 45, June 1811, p. 292 (*transl.*) 'In giving to these sides [of the vertical ray] the name of *poles*, he calls the modification which imparts to light properties relative to these poles, *polarisation*... This new expression .. signifies simply the modification that light has undergone in acquiring new properties, relative not to the direction of the ray, but solely to its *sides*, considered at a right angle, and in a plane perpendicular to its direction'. But this unfortunately assumed a sense of *pole* quite different from its use in astronomy, geography, and magnetism, with the consequence that *polarization* as applied to light and radiant heat has nothing in common with magnetic or electric polarization.

I. 1. *Optics.* (*trans.*) To cause the vibrations of light (radiant heat, etc.) to be modified in a particular way, so that the ray exhibits different properties on different sides, opposite sides being alike, and those at right angles to each other showing the maximum of difference.

A ray of polarized light is reflected in different degrees in different positions of the reflecting body, and transmitted by certain crystals in different degrees in different positions of the crystal, and (in each case) completely quenched in one particular position. This is accounted for by supposing the etherial vibrations to be restricted to one plane (*plane polarisation*), instead of being, as in ordinary light, performed in all directions perpendicular to that of the ray. Light is also said to be *circularly* or *elliptically polarized*, or to undergo *circular* or *elliptic polarization*, when it exhibits (in a polariscope) certain colour-phenomena, or modifications of the phenomena of plane polarization, which are accounted for by supposing the etherial particles to move in circles or ellipses. Polarization is produced (variously in the case of different media) by reflection, or by ordinary or double refraction.

1811 *Nicholson's Jrnl.* XXX. 192, tr. *Let. fr. Paris* 17 July, Mr. Malus is still pursuing with success his inquiries concerning *polarised light*. 1812 (Dec.) *Ibid.* XXXIII. 347 Transparent bodies totally transmit the light which they polarise in one direction or manner, and reflect that which is polarised in a contrary manner. 1813 (23 Dec.) BREWSTER in *Phil. Trans.* (1814) 192 That kind of crystallisation which polarises the incident light by separating it into two pencils. 1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 177 All diaphanous bodies polarise light at certain angles. 1854 *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 104 Bérard and Professor Forbes .. succeeded in polarizing heat (non-luminous) by the agency of reflection. 1855 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 3) 114 A ray of light once polarized in a certain plane continues so affected throughout its whole subsequent course. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 7 *note*, A ray of light is said to be polarized when it has properties relating to its sides, which are identical on opposite sides of the ray.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To polarize the incident light; to exhibit the phenomena of polarization.

1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 82 The latter polarizes towards the left. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 113 The whole crystal passes into zeolitic matter which polarises in variegated colours.

II. 2. *Magn.* and *Electr.* To give polarity to; to give opposite magnetic properties to opposite ends of (a bar, coil, etc. of iron or other substance). Also *intr.* To acquire polarity.

1838 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* (1839) I. 542 It is not the particles of oxygen and lead which polarize separately under the act of induction, but the molecules of oxide of lead which exhibit this effect. *Ibid.*, The reproduction of compound particles, which can again polarize as wholes. 1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 5 It is this double manifestation of force which constitutes the *polarity* of the magnet, and a bar of iron which is made to assume these poles is said to be polarised. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 7 A conducting particle through which there is a current of electricity may be said to be polarized, because if it were turned round, and if the current continued to flow in the same direction as regards the particle, its direction in space would be reversed.

b. In voltaic electricity: see POLARIZATION 2 b.

1856 WALKER tr. *De la Rive's Treat. Electr.* II. 671 When the zinc *s* is plunged into water..its molecules polarize each of the molecules of water that touch it; these polarize the following; and so on. 1864–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 429 Plates of platinum become polarised in a similar manner, when immersed in water either pure or acidulated, and connected with the poles of a battery, the effect, in this case, being due to the films of hydrogen and oxygen which collect on the negative and positive plates respectively.

c. In generalized sense: see quot. *rare*.

1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 60 An elementary portion of a body may be said to be polarized when it acquires equal and opposite properties on two opposite sides. *Ibid.* II. 7.

III. 3. *fig.* To give an arbitrary direction, or a special meaning or application, to.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* i, The word, and consequently the idea it represents, is *polarized*. 1886 W. C. WILKINSON in *Homiletic Rev.* (U.S.) Mar. 252 That word [self-denial] also has been polarized somewhat — that is, twisted out of its right original meaning.

b. To give unity of direction to.

1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 171 It is not enough to rally their inventiveness, doing nothing to polarize their aim. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Mar. 2/2 A coherence of policy ..cannot be secured until the atoms of the Council, now facing every way, are polarised by party discipline.

Polarised (pō·lărəizd), *ppl. a.* [f. POLARISE *v.* + -ED 1.] Subjected to polarization.

1. Of light or radiant heat. (See prec. 1.)

1811 July [see POLARIZE *v.* 1]. 1813 (23 Dec.) BREWSTER in *Phil. Trans.* (1814) 199 The coloured image is..alike produced by polarised or depolarised light. 1831 — *Optics* xviii. 158 These two beams..are therefore said to be polarised, or to be beams of polarised light, because they have sides or poles of different properties. 1845 KELLAND *Young's Lect. Nat. Phil.* 371 Light which consists of vibrations in one direction only is termed polarized light. 1894 TURPIN *Org. Chem.* 103 Three isomeric forms of malic acid which differ chiefly in their action upon polarized light.

†**2.** *Path.* **a.** Having a particular centre or axis, or a definite direction. **b.** Of a convex body: Having a pole or centre of convexity. *Obs.*

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 36 In one or two examples..there was neither a polarized pain nor fluctuation. *Ibid.* 351 The centre [of the vaccine vesicle] dips, instead of being polarized, and is less elevated than the circumference. *Ibid.* III. 152 In the former [disease, i. e. presbyopia] the cornea is in all cases too much flattened, in the present it is too convex or polarized.

3. *Magn.* and *Electr.* (See prec. 2.)

1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 39 He considers the first effect of an excited body upon neighbouring matter, to be the production of a polarized state of their particles, which constitutes induction...If the particles can maintain this polarized state, then insulation is the consequence; and the higher the polarized condition, the better the insulation. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 251 Such a system of polarised molecules as we are supposing gives rise to localised distributions with solid and superficial densities of determinate values throughout given regions and having the same potential at every point of the field as would result from such localised distributions.

b. See quot. 1886.

1878 CULLEY *Handbk. Pract. Telegraphy* (ed. 7) 277 In the polarized relay the force of the spring is replaced by magnetic attraction. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* p. ii, In 1830 he set up an electro-magnetic telegraph in Albany, ..using a polarized relay. *Ibid.* 26 Polarized magnets.. so named on account of their armatures being permanent magnets. 1886 S. P. THOMPSON *Electromagnet* 291 It is usual to refer to those [electromagnetic] devices in which a permanent magnet comes into use as *polarised* mechanisms, while the ordinary electromagnets are *non-polarised*.

4. *fig.* Specialized in meaning or application.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* i, The religious currency of mankind,..consists entirely of polarized words.

Polarizer (pō·lărəizə). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which polarizes; *spec.* That plate or prism in a polariscope which polarizes the incident ray of light (opp. to *analyser*).

1854 PERKIRA *Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 50 There is no essential difference between the two parts,..and either part ..may be used as polarizer or analyzer; but whichever we use as the polarizer, the other then becomes the analyser. *Ibid.* 132 On rotating the film (the analyzer and polarizer remaining still), a brilliant colour is perceived at every quadrant of a circle, but in intermediate positions it vanishes altogether..so that when the film alone is revolved one colour only is seen, but when the analyzer alone is revolved, two colours are seen. 1863 [see ANALYSER 3]. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* vii. 48 The polariser should revolve with perfect freedom.

Polarizing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. POLARIZE, in various senses. Also *attrib.* as in *polarizing angle* (Optics), that angle of incidence (differing for different substances) at which the maximum polarization of the incident light takes place.

1812 (19 Dec.) BREWSTER in *Phil. Trans.* (1813) 105 The explanation which has now been given of the polarising power of the agate should be confirmed. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Polaris. Light* ii. 9 (U. K. S.) Placed at an angle of 52° 45′, the polarising angle for water. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 193 Mr. Barlow concludes that every place has its particular polarizing axis. *fig.* 1901 *Dundee Advertiser* 16 Jan. 4 The newspaper..renders possible the polarising of millions of men with one great idea.

Polarizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That polarizes or produces polarization.

1. *Optics.* (See POLARIZE 1.)

1813 (23 Dec.) BREWSTER in *Phil. Trans.* (1814) 207 When we examine the transmitted light, either with the naked eye or with polarising crystals, no coloured fringes are visible. 1816 — in *Edin. Phil. Trans.* VIII. 353 On the Laws which regulate the Distribution of the Polarising Force in Plates, Tubes, and Cylinders of Glass, that have received the Polarising Structure. 1869 PHIPSON tr. *Guillemin's Sun* (1870) 89 Polarising helioscopes have been manufactured.. and have realised the ideas of the illustrious English astronomer. 1890 *Athenæum* 29 Mar. 407/3 The method of evaluating the absorption of different thicknesses by comparison with a polarizing photometer.

2. *Magn.* and *Electr.* (See POLARIZE 2.)

1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 131 Instead of one polarizing force there are several, all acting in the same direction. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 32 One of these —the polarizing helix—is somewhat longer than the other.

Polarly (pō·lărli), *adv.* [f. POLAR *a.* + -LY 2.] In a polar direction, manner, or degree; after the manner of or with reference to poles.

1830 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 415 The miserable confusion of ideas polarly opposite. 1834 R. MUDIE *Feathered Tribes Brit. Isl.* (1841) I. 15 Birds which migrate polarly, or for the purpose of breeding. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 47 [The particles] being, as wholes, conductors, they can readily be charged either bodily or polarly. 1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 274 We have thus only one section polarly identified.

†**Pola·rtike,** *Obs.*, i. e. *pole arctic*, the north pole or pole-star: see POLE *sb.*[2] 1, ARCTIC.

c 1391, 1513 [see POLE *sb.*[2] 1]. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 6321, I se Polartike in the North appeir. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VIII. 90 Was..seine, betueine Pol artik and the Pleiades..a maruellous gret Comet.

Po·larward, *adv.* (*a.*) [f. POLAR *a.* + -WARD.] Towards the polar regions.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 28 In the polarward parts of Thalabaw. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) x. § 488 The water..goes polar-ward, dispensing warmth and moisture as it goes. 1890 *Nature* 16 Oct. 603/1 Polarward winds blow across the 45th degree of north latitude.

†**Po·lary,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 -arie. [ad. med.L. *polāris*, f. L. *polus* POLE *sb.*[2]: see -ARY [2]: cf. F. *polaire* (1556 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of or pertaining to a pole or the poles of the heaven or earth; = POLAR *a.* 1.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 64 Vnder the two polary circles in the Heauen. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* VII. viii. 243 The Polarie and Septentrionall Nations. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iv. 181 The poor inhabitants of the Moone have but polary life.

2. Of magnetic polarity; = POLAR *a.* 2.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 60 All which acquire a magneticall and polary condition, and being suspended, convert their lower extremes unto the North. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 351 That the Polary Direction was altogether unknown unto the Ancients, is agreed by most.

‖ **Polatouche** (pŏlătū·tʃ). *Zool.* [F. *polatouche*, ad. Russ. полетучій *poletuchiĭ* flying; cf. летучая

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бѣлка *letuchaya bĕlka* flying squirrel.] The small flying squirrel of Europe and N. Asia, *Sciuropterus volans*.

1827 Griffith *Cuvier's Anim. K.* III. 84 Their molars .. are the same as those of the squirrels and polatouches. 1861 Wood *Nat. Hist.* I. 594 The polatouche of Siberia. 1896 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 89.

Polax, pol-ax, obs. forms of Pole-ax.

Polayl, -aylle, var. of Pullaile *Obs.*, poultry.

† Polayn, poleyn. *Obs.* Forms: 4 **poleyn, -e,** 4–5 **polayne,** 5 **polan, polayn,** *Sc.* **pu(l)lane.** [ME. *poleyn, polayne*, a. OF. *po(u)lain*. Origin unknown.] A piece of defensive armour covering the knee.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10027 Doublet & quyxseux, wiþ poleyns ful riche. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 576 His legez lapped in stel with luflych greuez, With polaynez piched þer-to. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 176 Hawberke, spere, ner poleyne, ner pole. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 1203 His leg harnes he clappyt on so clene: Pullane greis he braissit on full fast. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 468 His Pulanis full prest of that ilk peir.

Polayn(e, variant of Poulaine, Pullen *Obs.*

Pold, obs. spelling of Polled.

Poldavy (pǫldā·vi), **poldavis** (pǫldā·vis). Now *rare*. Forms: 5– **poldavy**; also 6–7 **pole-, 7 pool-, poole-, powle-,** 7–8 **poll-, poul-**; 6 **-dawy,** 7 **-daui, -davye, -davie,** 9 **-davey**; **poldway.** β. 5–8 **-davys,** 6–7 **-daves,** 6–8 **-davies,** 7 **-davyes, -dauice,** 6– **-davis.** [app. f. *Poldavide*, a place on the south side of Douarnenez Bay, on the coast of Brittany. About 1548 a warrant for £70 11*s.* was issued to pay for bringing over certain Bretons to teach men here the art of making poldavies (Oppenheim *Royal Navy* 98, 103). The forms *poldavies, -davys, -davis*, etc. appear to have been the collective plural (cf. *silks, sheetings*, etc.), but were very often used as singular.]

A coarse canvas or sacking, originally woven in Brittany, and formerly much used for sailcloth.

1481–90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (Roxb.) 37 Item, for trusing..a piece poldavy of xx. yerdes iij. quarters. 1562 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 225 He coft five ballis of poldavy and uther claith. 1613 Markham *Eng. Husbandman* I. II. xix. (1635) 225 A Canvasse of the best Poldavie. 1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* vi. (1634) 54 If they have any wit at all, they set it like Velvet before, though the backe (like a bankerupts doublet) be but of poldavy or buckram. 1795 J. Aikin *Manchester* 302 The manufacture of sail-cloth or poldavy was introduced. 1860 Weale *Dict. Terms, Poldway*, coarse sacking for coal-sacks, etc. 1882 Jago *Cornish Gloss., Poldavy*, a very coarsely woven linen cloth.

β. 1482 in I. S. Leadam *Star Chamb. Cases* 9, x. boltes of canuas callid poldavys. 1515 in Oppenheim *Royal Navy* 98 Canvas: Olron..Vitery..Poldavys. 1552 T. Barnabe in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. II. App. E. 152 Whether yt were poldavis for saylis, or any other thing. 1604 *Act 1 Jas. I*, c. 24 (*heading*) An Acte againste the deceiptfull and false makinge of Mildernix, and Powle Davies, whereof Saile Clothes for the Navie .. are made. 1614 'Tobias Gentleman' *Eng. Way to Wealth* 22 Ipswich .. is a principall place .. for spinning of yarne, for the making of poulda-uice. *a* 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* VI. (1704) 523/2 As also Pole-Davies for Sails. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 190 The Linens called Poliseaux, or Poldavies shall be made Half Ell one Twelfth..broad. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Poldavis* or *Poldavy*, a canvas from Dantzic, formerly much used in our navy.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1558 in *Verney Papers* (Camden) 91 Francis Owdrey, of Abendon, in the countie of Berk, poldavis weaver. *Ibid.* 92 Frauncis Owdreyne, of the towne of Ippiswitche, poldavyes maker. 1572 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 134 Fyve quarters poledawy canves. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* II. x, You must be content with homely Polldaui ware from me.

Polder [1] (pōu·ldəɹ). Also 7 **polther.** [a. Du. *polder*, MDu. *polre, polder*; so EFris. *polder, poller*.] A piece of low-lying land reclaimed from the sea, a lake, or a river, from which it is protected by dikes: so called in the Netherlands; rarely used of similar land in other countries.

1604 E. Grimstone *Hist. Siege Ostend* 3 The *Polder* (so they call a..field wonne from the sea or riuer). 1632 *Contn. Weekly Newes* 25 July 8 (Stanf.) They did cut the dikes and drowned the enemies polther .. and put all vnder water. *a* 1669 Somner *Rom. Ports & Forts Kent* (1693) 65 The soil is moorish, boggy and fenny, such as our Ancestors have usually called *Polder*:..i. e. a marish fenn, a meadow by the shore side, a field drain'd or gain'd from a river or the sea, and inclosed with banks. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 484 Several of them [lakes] have been drained and dyked under the name of *Polders*. 1839 W. Chambers *Tour Holland* 39/1 When the superincumbent mass has been entirely removed, the cleared space becomes a fertile polder. 1861 Smiles *Engineers* I. I. iv. 66. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Mar. 8/1 Much of the asparagus eaten in London is grown in the polders reclaimed from the sea near Mont St. Michel.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *polder-land*; **polder-boy, polder-man,** a labourer employed in making polders. (All in reference to Holland.)

1873 W. K. Sullivan *O'Curry's Anc. Irish* I. Introd. 212 The privileges of the Abbey of St. Pierre of Ghent of about the year 830 mention the existence of a partnership..for the working of some polder-land. 1884 G. H. Boughton in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 338/1 Little scattered hamlets of the fisher people and the polder-men. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Apr. 6/1 This particular form of labour requires skilled navvies (polderboys we call them).

† Polder [2]. *Obs.* or *dial.* [Corruption of *poller*, variant of Pollard.] A pollard tree.

1704 *Dict. Rust., Polladers*, are old Trees usually lopped, of which see *Shrowding of Trees*. 1736 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* I, Polders (old trees lopped), *arbores cæduæ*. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Aug. 1/3 A canal fringed with polders.

Polder, -dyr, obs. ff. Powder. **Polderne, -drand, -dren, -dron(e,** var. Pouldron *Obs.*

Pold-gate. ? *Obs.* See quot.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 147 Pold Gates..are such as are set in Fences for to shut up the Passages into Fields, and..are of 2 sorts, either of sawed, or cleft Timber.

Pole (pōul), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **pāl,** 4 **pool,** 4– **pole**; also 4–6 **poole,** 5 **poll** (**pulle,** *Sc.* **poille**), 6 **polle, poule, poale,** 6–7 **powle,** 9 (*dial.*) **powl.** [OE. *pāl* = OLG. **pāl* (OFris. *pāl*, MDu. *pael*, Du. *paal*, MLG., LG. *pāl*), OHG. *phāl* (MHG. *phāl, pfāl*, Ger. *pfahl*), ON. *páll* (Norw. *paale*, Sw. *påle*); ad. L. *pāl-us* stake, prop. OE. *pāl* gave regularly ME. *pōl*, mod.Eng. *pole*; the phonology of 15th c. *pulle*, 16th c. *poule*, and mod. dial. *powl, pow*, is obscure.]

1. In early use, A stake, without reference to length or thickness; now, a long, slender, and more or less cylindrical and tapering piece of wood (*rarely* metal), as the straight stem of a slender tree stripped of its branches; used as a support for a tent, hops or other climbing plants, telegraph or telephone wires, etc., for scaffolding, and for other purposes. (See also 2.)

The modern sense becomes clear first *c* 1440.

c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 334/2 *Palus*, pal. 1340 *Ayenb.* 203 Þe eddre of bres arered ine þe pole. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 52 Poysoun on a pole þei put vp to his lippes. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 369 3if a pole [Higd. *palus ligneus, Harl. MS.* a staffe or a thynge of a tree] is i-pi3t þerynne, þat partie of þe pole [Caxton shaft or pool, *Harl. MS.* that tre] þat is in þe erthe schal turne in to iren. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/2 Pole, longe rodde, *contus, pertica*. *c* 1445 Lydg. *Nightingale* 309 This was the poole and the hygh[e] tree, Whilom sette vp by Moyses of entent. 1457 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 365 For c. allor polls vs. viiijd. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* II. 33 He bar a sasteing in a boustous poille. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* V. xiii. 91 b, I shalle haue alle the rote the pulle [*radices cum tota columna*] or maste and alle the braunches. 1541 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 383 For iij. powlez to make reylez in Cow Lane. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 160 The Capitayne..caused his head to be cut of, and pitched it on a highe poole. *Ibid., Hen. VIII* 139 b, The kyng .. lept ouer a diche beside Hychyn, with a polle and the polle brake. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 15 Some saie a long poule. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Jack Cade* XV, On a poale. 1568 Bible (Bishops') *Num.* XXI. 8 Make thee a fyerie serpent, and set it vppon a pole [*Vulg.* pro signo, 1382 Wycl. for a tokne; 1388 for a signe; 1535 Cov. for a token; 1539 (*Great*) for a sygne (so 1560 *Genev.*)]. 1607 in Stonehouse *Axholme* (1839) 404 [The boundary] towards the north, as the powles and stoupes were set [in the moors] by the said order, to Briscoe Dyke north east. 1616 Sir C. Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 250 Lest a man be like a hop without a pole. 1717 Prior *Alma* II. 12 If, after some distinguish'd leap, He drops his pole, and seems to slip. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 323 A conical tent, with a single pole. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* (1905) 286 On the earliest telegraph lines square poles .. were employed. *Ibid.* 295 In countries where wood is extremely perishable..iron poles are very extensively used.

2. In specific applications: **a.** A long tapering wooden shaft fitted to the fore-carriage of a vehicle and attached to the yokes or collars of the draught-animals, serving to guide and control the vehicle, and sometimes also bearing the whiffle-trees.

The application in quot. 1390 is uncertain.

[1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 7 Cum emptione poles, girthes, sursengles et aliis necessariis.] 1619 [implied in *pole-piece* in 5 c]. 1647 [implied in Poleless]. 1683 Wood *Life* 9 Nov. (O.H.S.) III. 79 The pole of a coach hit against his brest. 1699 S. Sewall *Diary* 27 Sept., Pole of the Calash broken by the Horses frighted with a Pistol. 1813 *Sk. Charac.* I. 114 The pole of our carriage ran against the splendid chariot of the Marchioness of Arrangford.

b. Used as a tradesman's sign. Cf. Ale-pole, *barber's pole* s. v. Barber 3.

1566 *Ann. Barber-Surg. Lond.* (1890) 181 No Barber shall.. put out any bason or basons..upon his poule on Sundays or Holy days. 1641 Tatham *Distracted State* IV. i. (1651) 22/2 *Scotch Apothecary*..I ha not ben a Poles-Screamer this twenty yeers far naught. 1797 Ld. Thurlow in Hone *Every-day Bk.* (1825) I. 1269 By a statute still in force, the barbers and surgeons were each to use a pole. 1887 T. Hardy *Woodlanders* i, A master-barber that's left off his pole because 'tis not genteel.

c. *Naut.* A ship's mast: in phr. *with* or *under (bare) poles*: with no sail set, with furled sails. Also, The upper end of a mast, rising above the rigging.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 17 We may have .. to spoon before the Sea with our Powles. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1699) 415 We scudded..before the Wind very swift, tho' only with our bare Poles. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 20 July 2/4 The brig is painted black, with..no pole to her fore top gallant-mast. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* II. 22 The vessel rolls, At ocean's mercy under poles.

d. The long handle of a scythe or the like. *dial.*

1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pow*, a pole, a scythe pow, the long handle of a scythe. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, (*S. Lancs.*) Scythe pow, stang pow.

3. A pole (in sense 1) of definite length used as a measure; hence, name of a lineal measure, esp. for land: in Statutory Measure, equal to 5½ yards or 16½ feet, but varying locally; a Perch, a Rod.

1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 173 In dyuers odur placis.. they mete ground by pollis gaddis and roddis some be of xviij foote some of xx fote and som xvi fote in lengith. 1579 J. Stubbes *Gaping Gulf* F iij, Thold English liberall measure of syxtene foote and a halfe to the pole. 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 133 In some place the pole is but ix foote, and in some place xij foote. 1706 Phillips, *Pole*, a long Stick: In measuring, it is the same with Pearch or Rod, or as some call it Lugg: By Stat. 35 Eliz. this Measure is a length of 16 Foot and a half, but in some Countries it consists of 18 Foot and is called Woodland-Measure; in some Places of 21 Foot termed Church-Measure; and in others of 24 Foot under the Name of Forest-Measure. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Mile*, Every Furlong forty Lugs or Poles .. every Pole sixteen Foot and a Half. 1813 T. Davis *Agric. Wilts* App. 268 A rod, pole, or perch .. is of three lengths in this county: 15, 18, and 16½ feet.

b. As a measure of area: A square rod or perch; 30¼ square yards.

1637 in *N. Riding Rec.* IV. 77 To be rated by acree and powle. 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 19 A rod or pole of ground, which is the square of sixteen feet and a half. *Mod.* The land is let in ten-pole allotments at sixpence a pole.

4. In sporting phraseology: The tail of certain beasts and birds, as the otter, pheasant, etc.

1863 Atkinson *Stanton Grange* (1864) 202 His hand missed the otter's hind-quarters, but closed upon its pole (or tail). 1900 *Shooting Times* 15 Dec. 15/2 *Pole*, the tail of an otter. *Ibid., Pole*, the tail of a pheasant. 1904 *Westmld. Gaz.* 2 July 5/5 Captain T. presented the pole to Miss L., the pads to the Misses C., ..and the mask most deservedly to.. the huntsman.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Simple attrib.: Pertaining to, consisting or made of a pole or poles, as *pole-bridge, -end, -fence, -futchel, -head* (cf. *pole-mast* in c.), *-topmast, -wood*. **b.** Objective and obj. genitive, instrumental, etc., as *pole-balancing, -bearer, -jump, -jumper, -leaper, -leaping, -setter, -setting, -vault, -vaulter*; *pole-armed, -shaped* adjs.

1800 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 28 The *pole-bearers were followed by a large ship. 1900 G. C. Brodrick *Mem. & Impress.* ii. 38 In the early summer of 1844 I took part as a 'pole-bearer' in the last Montem. [See Poleman b, quots. 1844, 1898.] *a* 1817 T. Dwight *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 131 Mr. L's horse, crossing a *pole bridge, fell through, and threw his rider. 1835–40 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 229 Who should I see but Bobbin in his waggon ag'in the *pole fence. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Pole-futchel*, the jaws between which the hinder end of a carriage-tongue is inserted. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 16 *Top-gallant-masts*..have commonly *pole-heads, either stump, common, or long..began training as a *pole-vaulter in 1891. 1742 *MS. Agreement* (co. Derby), [Lessee] to fall or cut all the large or *pole wood grounds.

c. Special Combs: **pole-bean,** any climbing bean (Webster, 1890); **pole-bracket,** a bracket on a telegraph pole for supporting the wires; **pole-burn,** a disease affecting tobacco during the curing process, due to overheating when hung too closely on poles (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895); so **pole-burn** *v. intr.*, (of tobacco) to be discoloured and lose flavour by overheating (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **pole-cap,** the insulating cap of a telegraph pole; **pole-carriage** (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875), **pole-cart,** a vehicle furnished with or drawn by means of a pole; **pole-chain,** (*a*) a measuring chain = Chain *sb.* 9; (*b*) the chain by which the end of a carriage-pole is connected with the collar; **† pole-clipt** *a.*, hedged in by poles; **pole-crab,** a double metal loop affixed to the end of a carriage-pole to receive the breast-straps of the harness (Knight); **pole-ground,** ground or river-bottom suitable for poling a barge, etc.; **† pole-hammer,** properly **poll-hammer,** the war-hammer or martel-de-fer; **† pole-hatchet,** ? = *pole-ax*; an opprobrious appellation (cf. Hatchet-face); **pole-hedge** = Espalier 1; **pole-hook,** (*a*) the hook on the end of a carriage-pole; (*b*) a boat-hook (Knight); **pole-horse,** a horse harnessed alongside of the pole, a wheeler as distinguished from a leader; **pole-lathe,** a lathe in which the work is turned by a cord passing round it, and fastened at one end to the end of an elastic pole, and at the other to a treadle; **pole-mast,** a mast formed of a single spar; so **pole-masted** *a.*; **pole-net,** a net for catching fish, etc., fastened on a pole or poles; **pole-pad,** a stuffed leather pad fastened on the point of the pole of a gun-carriage, to prevent injury to the horses; **pole-piece,** (*a*) a heavy strap which attaches the end of the pole to the horse's collar; (*b*) in roof-construction, a ridge-pole; **† pole-pike,** ? a pike fixed in the end of a pole, a pike-staff; **pole-plate** (see quots.); **pole-**

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prop, a bar for supporting the end of the pole (esp. of an artillery carriage) when the horses are unhitched (Knight); **pole-puller**, one who is employed in drawing the poles in a hop-garden; so **pole-pulling**; **pole-rack**, a rack on which drying-poles are supported in dyeing, tanning, and other trades; **pole-railroad, -railway**, a temporary track constructed of two parallel lines of barked poles, serving as rails for the removal of the logs of a district to the sawmill; **pole-reed** (also *pool-reed*), *Phragmites communis*; **pole-road** = *pole-railroad*; **pole-rush** (also *pool-rush*), the Bulrush, *Scirpus lacustris*; **pole-screen**, a fire-screen mounted on an upright pole or rod, on which it may be fixed at any point; **pole-shank** = *pole-staff*; **pole-sling**, a kind of palanquin or travelling seat suspended from a pole or poles carried by bearers; † **pole-square**, a square pole; **pole-staff**, a net-pole (*Cent. Dict.*); **pole-strap** = *pole-piece* (*a*) (Knight); **pole-tip**, a metal cap covering the point of the pole of a carriage; **pole-tool**: see quot.; **pole-torpedo**, a torpedo carried on the end of a pole projecting from the bows of a vessel; a spar-torpedo; **pole-trap**, a circular steel trap set on the top of a post; **pole-trawl**, a trawl-net of which the mouth is kept open with a pole; so **pole-trawling**; **pole-wedge** (also **poll-**), in a plough: see quots.

1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 211 *Pole-brackets ..are of a tubular form..and made of malleable iron. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 78/1 Insulators. *Pole Cap. 1833 *Wauldby Farm Rep.* 102 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, The wain or *pole-cart dragged by oxen is unknown here. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Surveying*, The surveyor .. furnish'd..with a well divided *pole chain or off set rod. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 102 The accidental breakings of reins, pole-chains, hame-straps. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 68 Thy *pole-clipt vineyard, And thy Sea-marge stirrile, and rockey-hard. 1773 in Crisp *Richmond* (1866) 316 From the depth of water, the want of *Pole ground would render it difficult..to work the Craft. 1873 SULLIVAN *O'Curry's Anc. Irish* I. Introd. 459 In the fourteenth century the war hammer was in general use...The foot soldiers had it fixed on a long pole, whence the name *Pole-hammer. [This is an error, founded on false etymology; the *poll-hammer* (M.Du. *pol-hamer*) had its name from *poll* head, like *poll-ax*, POLE-AX.] *a* 1529 SKELTON *My darlyng dere*, etc. 28, I wys, *powle hachet, she bleryd thyne I. 1826 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) II. 98 You pennyless pole-hatchet. 1665 REA *Flora* (ed. 2) 6 Pallisados (or as we usually call them, *Pole-hedges) are much in fashion in France. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* I. 91 The Cultivation of Vines in Vineyards, on Pole-Hedges. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 66 The *pole lathe..made of the cheapest materials, and in the simplest manner. 1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 539 The pole lathe and the 'dead-centre' lathe are..the most simple forms of this useful contrivance. 1730 in *Patents Specific., Masts*, &c. (1874) 1 A *pole mast vessell for the better .. catching .. of all sorts of fish. 1824 *Ibid.* 19 Double pole masts. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) B b ij b, A mast..is either formed of one single piece, which is called a *pole mast*, or composed of several pieces joined together. 1894 *Daily News* 22 Feb. 2/1 The Britannic is rigged as a *pole-masted schooner. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Pole-net*, a net attached to a pole for illegal fishing in rivers. 1885 BOMPAS *Life F. Buckland* 163 Imagine an old fashioned, bag-shaped night-cap, with a stick fastened on each side of it, and you have a pole net. 1619 in *Naworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 108 For a paer of duble cotch rains and 2 *poolpeseis. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 212 *Pole-pieces* are the straps which couple the horses to the pole, and are regulated by the size and weight of the carriage. 1901 *J. Black's Illustr. Carp. & Build., Home Handicr.* 22 Deal rafters .. the lower ends of which rest on the wall plates,..and the upper extremities ..abut on the 'ridge' or 'pole piece'. 1452–3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 147 Pro j *polepike et quinque Sholyrnez, ijs. ijd. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 128 A *pole-plate is a beam over each opposite wall, supported upon the ends of the tie-beam. 1889 *Cath. Household* 30 Nov. 4 Bold king-post principals and traceried windbraces to the purlins and pole plates. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 753 The *pole-puller and pickers..in the hop plantation. 1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 6 Apr., They use on these *pole railroads trucks with iron wheels. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. liv. 514 This plante is called in..English, Common *Pole Reede, Spier, or Cane Reede. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xxiv. § 6. 34 *Arundo Cypria* .. in English, Pole reede, or Cane, or Canes. 1879 PRIOR *Names Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) 187 *Pole-reed*,..in our western counties, Pool-reed. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 16 July 6 The *pole road, ordinarily, is constructed of poles 4 or 5 inches in diameter, of pine or hard wood. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 708/2 'Pole-roads' ..where cars with wheels with concave faces run on poles instead of rails. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lii. 511 The fourth [kind of Rush] is called .. in English, the *pole Rushe, or bull Rushe, or Mat Rushe. 1870 MRS. OLIPHANT *Autobiogr. & Lett.* (1899) 225, I have just finished the most enchanting *pole-screen. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 250 In this is inserted the end of the *pole-shank. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 86 Allowing a Bushel to a *Pole-square, or a hundred and sixty Bushels to an Acre. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Pole-tools*, the tools used in drilling with rods. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 386 The *pole-torpedo could not..avail. 1892 *Daily News* 6 Jan. 5/7 Most cruel of all the instruments of destruction used by gamekeepers ..is the '*pole trap'. 1836 *First Rep. Irish Fisheries* 166 The *pole-trawl, used in shoal water, is the only one known here. 1774 WALSH in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 471 Small vessels, with which they practise *pole-trawling. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xxi. 308 The Coulter, which is wedged tight up to it [the Coulter-hole] by the *Poll-Wedge. *Ibid.* 309 Three Wedges at least will be necessary to hold the Coulter; the Pole-Wedge before it,..another Wedge on the left Side of it above, and a third on the right Side underneath.

Pole, *sb.*[2] Forms: 4– **pole**; also 4 **pool**, 4–6 **pol**, 5–6 **poole**, 6 **powle**, *Sc.* **poill**. [ad. L. *pol-us* the end of an axis, a pole ((Astron.) Plin.), the sky (Virg.), a. Gr. πόλος a pivot, axis, in Astron. the axis of the sphere (Plato), the sky (Æsch.). In OF. *pole* (1372 in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *pôle*; so It., Sp., Pg. *polo*, Ger. *pol*, Du. *pool*, all from L.]

1. Each of the two points in the celestial sphere (*north pole* and *south pole*) about which as fixed points the stars appear to revolve; being the points at which the earth's axis produced meets the celestial sphere. Sometimes also = POLE-STAR.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 22 The heyhte of owre pool Artik fro owre north Orisonte. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxii. (Bodl. MS.), Polus is a fulle litel sterre...And twei Polus [ed. 1495 Polis] there bene, þat one hatte Articus ..þe oþer pole hiȝt antarticus. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. iii. (1555), To enhaunce thyne honour to the heauen Aboue the poole and the sterres seuen. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 261 Alle the grownde that lyethe over the occean..vnder the northe pole. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. i. 34 Dedalus, the wrycht,..To aventur hym self heich in the sky,..Towart the frosty poil artik he flaw. 1587 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 253 The altitude of the Poles, that is the North and South starres. 1602 H. BRIGGES (*title*) A Table to find the height of the Pole; the Magnetical Declination being given. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 15 To cast water on the burning Beare, And quench the Guards of th' euer-fixed Pole. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 741 All one cope Of starry glitter, glows from pole to pole. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 328. 145 The points where the terrestrial poles would pierce this sphere, if they were long enough, we shall call the celestial poles.

fig. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xv. 65 The Souldiers pole is falne: young Boyes and Gyrles Are leuell now with men.

2. Each of the extremities (North and South) of the axis of the earth; also of any rotating spherical or spheroidal body (*pole of revolution*).

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., The two poyntes that suche a lyne maketh in the vtter bounde or platte of the globe, are named polis, wᶜʰ you may call aptly in englysh, tourne pointes. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 228 Those found neere the pooles are not perfect, but are of a thick colour; whereas such as are found neere the line, are most orient and transparent. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 19 They entertained a notion that I was going ..to search for the South pole. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* v. i, Oh sleep! it is a gentle thing, Beloved from pole to pole! 1820 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 46 The opinion of an open sea round the Pole is altogether chimerical. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. i. 159 Resolved..that another Expedition to the North-Pole shall be undertaken. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Astron.* iii. 83/1 (U. K. Soc.), The points *M* and *m* are called..the poles of the moon. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 111 As for matters of the heart between us, we're as far apart as the Poles.

fig. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. (1555) D j, The lady Gramer .. To whose doctrine, I dyd me aduertise For to attayne, in her artyke poole, Her gylted dewe, for to oppresse my doole.

† **b.** Each extremity of the axis of a lens. *Obs.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pole of a Glass* (in Opticks) is the thickest part of a Convex, but the thinnest of a Concave Glass..sometimes called, The Vertex of the Glass.

† **c.** Each of the two ends of any axle; a peg on which anything turns. *Obs. rare.*

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. i. 124 The Poles upon which the Wheel of Cardinalism ought to turn. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 303 These Doors have a round Hole in the Threshold, and another above, into which the Poles of the Impost entered.

8. *Geom. Pole of a circle of the sphere*: Each of the two points on the surface of the sphere, in which the axis of that circle cuts the surface; as the poles of the ecliptic on the celestial sphere. The poles of any great circle of a sphere are also the poles of every small circle parallel to it.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 18 This senyth is the verrey pool of the orisonte in euery regioun. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 33 If I make B. D. the poles of th' equinoctiall..then can thei not be the poles of the zodiack. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. i. xvi. (1636) 311 In this Colure there are set downe the two Poles of the Ecliptique line, being distant from the Poles of the world three and twenty degrees and 30'. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII. ii. 3 Every Dial Plane hath his Axis, which is a straight Line passing through the Center of the Plane, and making Right Angles with it; and at the end of the Axis be the two Poles of the Plane, whereof that above our Horizon is called the Pole Zenith, and the other the Pole Nadir of the Dial. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* II. 255/1 The Pole of a great circle is a point upon the sphere equally distant from every part of the circumference of the great circle. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 2 They all describe circles having the same point for their Pole.

b. Hence in *Cryst.*, the point at which a straight line perpendicular to a face or plane of a crystal meets the (ideal) sphere of projection.

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 31 The points in which the perpendiculars .. meet the surface of the sphere are called the poles of the respective faces. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* 27 A pole may therefore also be defined as the point of contact of the sphere and a tangent-plane parallel to a plane of the system on the same side of the origin with the plane.

4. *poet.*, after ancient Greek and Latin usage; also *pl.* The sky, heavens. *arch. or Obs.*

1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXX. 134 The storme approches quhen ye Poills are fairest. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, cclxxiii, Hee,..Ambitious of the Pole, has got moe Eyes But wᵗʰ less ease. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* VIII. 692 Stars unnumber'd gild the glowing pole. 1770 W. HODSON *Ded. Temple Sol.* 2 Mingled Thunders shake the lab'ring Pole. 1794 BLAKE *Songs Exper., Poison-Tree* 14 When the night had veil'd the pole.

5. *Magn.* Each of the two opposite points or regions on the surface of a magnet (when of elongated form, usually at its ends) at which the magnetic forces are manifested.

So called originally by analogy with the poles of the earth or the celestial sphere, when it was discovered that a lodestone tends to dispose itself with one extremity towards the north, and the other towards the south.

1574 EDEN *Prof. Bk. Navigation* (1579), For lyke as in heauen are two poynts immoueable ..vpon the which the whole frame of heauen is turned..euen so the stone Magnes reduced into a globous or rounde forme, laying thereon a needle turneth and resteth, thereby is shewed the place of the poles. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iii. (1635) 57 Let the two poles both North and South bee marked out in the Loadstone. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 60 A Loadstone..wherein only inverting the extremes as it came out of the fire, wee altered the poles or faces thereof at pleasure. 1738 J. EAMES in *Phil. Trans.* Abridgm. VIII. 246 Concerning Magnets having more than two Poles. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* X. 93 A steel wire .. became magnetic by exposure to the white light of the sun; a north pole appearing at each polished part, and a south pole at each unpolished part. 1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 37 Gilbert considered the north pole of the magnet to be a south pole, as he took the north pole of the earth as his standard north pole. 1870 AIRY *Treat. Magnetism* 12 This suggests the idea that the whole of the magnetism peculiar to that end of the magnet is collected into that one point: and that point is called a 'pole'. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 3 The ends of a long thin magnet are commonly called its poles.

Comb. 1884 S. P. THOMPSON *Dynamo-electr. Mach.* 124 By substituting a four-pole field for the original two-pole field..they could get exactly double. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 748/2 There being two generating sets, with two-pole dynamos. *Ibid.* 754/2 A twelve-pole machine, the connections of whose winding can be altered so as to furnish pressures from 385 to 4,000 volts.

b. *Magnetic pole*: each of the two points in the polar regions of the earth where the dipping needle takes a vertical position.

1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* I. ii. 9 The Magnetick Poles are also a great Secret; especially now they are found to be distinct from the Poles of the Earth. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 435/2 The magnetic poles of the earth may be considered as the centres of the polarities of all the particular aggregates of magnetic substances. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 178 It is found, that the magnetical poles of the earth change their situation, and this singular circumstance has opened a wide field for speculation.

6. *Electr.* Each of the two terminal points (positive and negative) of an electric cell, battery, or machine.

1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 319 It is particularly through the medium of the organs of sight and taste, that we find some difference in the respective action of the two poles. 1834 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* (1855) I. 196 The poles, as they are usually called, are only the doors or ways by which the electric current passes in or out. 1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 290 The termination of the conductors or wires, connected with the opposite ends of the voltaic battery, are commonly termed its positive and negative poles. 1881 S. P. THOMPSON *Elem. Less. Electr. & Magn.* 127 The copper strip, whence the current starts on its journey through the external circuit, is called the *positive pole*, and the zinc strip is called the *negative pole*. 1905 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 15 *note*, The connection at the negative plate is the positive pole and that at the positive plate the negative pole.

7. *Biol.* Each extremity of the main axis of any organ of more or less spherical or oval form.

1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 462 Their parts are arranged round an axis and on one or several radii, or on one or several lines extending from one pole to the other. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* Introd. 22 It is rare for the chromatin to be grouped in two masses on the equator [of the spindle] and the split of the nucleus to take place through its poles. 1893 TUCKEY tr. *Hatschek's Amphioxus* 39 The upper pole of the egg. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 338 The upper pole of the right kidney is 5 cm. external to the tip of the eleventh thoracic spine.

8. *Geom.* **a.** A fixed point to which other points, lines, etc., are referred: as, the origin of polar co-ordinates; the point of which a curve is a polar.

b. The point from which a pencil of lines diverges.

1849 CAYLEY *Wks.* I. 425 A fixed point *Q* (which may be termed the harmonic pole of the point *P* with respect to the system of surfaces). 1863 R. TOWNSEND *Mod. Geom.* I. x. 216 The inverse of the foot of the perpendicular from the centre of a circle upon any line is termed the pole of the line with respect to the circle. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calculus* (ed. 2) xii. § 175 The position of any point in a plane is determined when its distance from a fixed point called a pole, and the angle which that distance makes with a fixed line, are known; these are called the polar co-ordinates of the point. 1885 A. G. GREENHILL *Diff. Calculus* (1886) 241 The locus of *Y*, the foot of the perpendicular on the tangent of a curve drawn from the origin *O*, is called the pedal of the curve with respect to *O*, and *O* is called the pole of the pedal.

9. *fig.* Each of two opposed or complementary principles to which the parts of a system or group of phenomena, ideas, etc., are referable.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* IV. xv. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 147 Losyng and knyttyng therefore be Princypalls two Of thys hard Scyence, and Poles most pryncypall.
1830 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 30 Apr., The .. Nominalists and Realists..each maintained opposite poles of the same truth.

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1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvii. 350 To develope itself [i.e. syphilitic poison] according to certain antitheses (poles or metastases). 1861 E. Garbett *Bible & Critics* 245 Reverting..to the very opposite pole of religious thought and practice.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **pole-cell** (sense 6); **pole-changer**, a switch or key for reversing the direction of an electric current; † **pole-dial** = Polar *dial*; **pole-piece**, a mass of iron forming the end of an electromagnet, through which the lines of magnetic force are concentrated and directed.

1893 Tuckey tr. *Hatschek's Amphioxus* 173 The *pole-cell of the mesoblast still distinguishable. 1884 Knight *Mech. Dict.* Suppl., *Pole-changer. 1905 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 209 Introducing the pole-changer and compound relay. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* vii. Aaaaij, A Globe with two *Pole-Dials, and one Shadow-Dial. 1883 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 2/1 The *pole-pieces of the field magnets. 1884 Higgs *Magn. & Dyn. Electr. Machines* 171 The distribution of the electromotive force in the various sections of the coils on the armature depends very greatly on the shape of the pole-pieces.

Pole (pōul), *sb.*[3] *rare.* [a. F. *pole* 'the Sole-fish called a Dogs-tongue' (Cotgr.).] A species of deep-water flounder, *Pleuronectes* (*Glyptocephalus*) *cynoglossus*. Also *pole-dab*, *-flounder*, *-fluke*.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. v. § 3. 141 Plain or flat fish ..having the mouth on the left side of the eyes, having bigger scales. Pole. 1888 Goode *Amer. Fishes* 260 In Greenland they are said to feed upon the pole-flounder. *Ibid.* 331. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pole-dab. 1890 Webster, *Pole-flounder* ..native of the northern coasts of Europe and America..called also *craig flounder*, and *pole-fluke*.

Pole, *sb.*[4] Also 6 Poyle, Poole. [a. Ger. *Pole*, sing. of *Polen*, in MHG. *Polân*, pl. *Polâne*, a. Polish *Poljane* lit. field-dwellers, f. *pole* field.]

† **1.** Poland. *Obs.*

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 34 In any other countrey than England, Scotland, Ireland, & Poyle. 1565 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 368 Ireland, Poole, Denmarke, Sueden, and Hungarie. 1671 Fraser *Polichronicon* (S. H. S.) 491 After the peace he went up to Pole with other Scotsshmen.

2. A native of Poland.

Earlier names were (*pl.*) *Polones* [from L.] (1555 Eden *Decades* 278, 280), Polack, Polander.

1656 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* (1659) 308 After many hot charges, .. the Poles confusedly fled. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* vi. ann. 1697 (1734) II. 196 To distribute Eight Millions of Florins among the Poles. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 324/1 The emperor Nicholas..exercised the utmost severity against the Poles.

b. A Poland fowl.

1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1268/3 Polands. Golden spangled Poles, perfect birds.

Hence **Po·leless**, a female Pole, Polish woman.

1848 Carlyle *Werner* Misc. Ess. 1872 I. 102 A young Poless of the highest personal attractions.

Pole, *v.* Also 7–9 poll (8 pool). [f. Pole *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* † **a.** To set on a pole. *Obs.*

1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xiv. xc. (1612) 365 From whom ..they hewd his better-worthie head, And pold it on their Citie walls.

b. To convey (hay, reeds, etc.) on poles. *local.*

1828 Webster, *Pole*..to bear or convey on poles; as, to pole hay into a barn. 1892 P. H. Emerson *Son of Fens* xvii. 173 We began to pole it inter the boat. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Pole*, to heap or move grass or reeds, etc., on long poles.

2. To furnish with poles. (Cf. *to stake.*)

1573 [see Poling *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1594 Plat *Jewell-h.* I. 48 *margin*, New manner of poling of hops. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* 135 Disperse your Poles between the Hills before you begin to pole, and begin not to pole till your Hops appear above the Ground. 1893 Kate Sanborn *Truthf. Wom. in S. California* 134 Beans do not need to be 'poled' here, but just lie lazily along the ground. 1898 *Daily News* 24 Aug. 5/2 The military telegraph wire is poled to this place.

3. To attach (a horse) to the carriage-pole.

1861 Whyte Melville *Mkt. Harb.* xxi, Crasher..was.. revolving in his own mind..whether he wouldn't pole up Marathon a little shorter going home.

4. To push, poke, or strike with a pole; to stir *up*, push *off*, with a pole.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Polling*, in gardening, the operation of dispersing the worm-casts all over the walks, with long ash-poles. 1870 Keim *Sheridan's Troopers* 270 While one was poling up the unknown occupants within, the others stood around the entrance with pistols..ready to greet the first appearance of the denizens. 1897 M. Kingsley *W. Africa* 381 The only thing was to pole the logs off.

b. To strike or pierce with a carriage-pole.

1728 Vanbr. & Cib. *Prov. Husb.* II. i, If we had a mind to stand in his way, he wou'd pool us over and over again. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 450 Yon heedless hack Has poled a deaf old woman's back. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. ix, With a footman up behind, with a bar across, to keep his legs from being poled.

† **5.** *intr.* (?) To use a pole as a weapon; to fight or fence with a pole. *Obs.*

a 1601 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 6, I am as perfect in my Pipe, as Officers in poling, Courtiers in flatterie, or Wenches in falling. *c* 1645 T. Tully *Siege Carlisle* (1840) 35 One Watson, poleing with a Skott, was shot by his Comraid. Scisson to revenge his death cut 2 of the Scotts.

6. *trans.* To propel (a boat or raft) with a pole.

1774 D. Jones *Frnl.* (1865) 47 The canoe was poled up the stream. 1799 J. Smith *Acc. Remark. Occurr.* (1870) 43 Sometimes paddling and sometimes polling his canoe along. 1893 F. F. Moore *Gray Eye or so* II. 57 The boat..was being poled along in semi-darkness.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

1831 R. Cox *Adv. Columbia River* II. 193 After pushing off we poled away with might and main. 1895 H. Norman *Peoples & Pol. of Far East* xxxii. 537 We poled and paddled up the river.

7. To stir (molten metal or glass) with a pole of green wood, with the object of reducing the proportion of oxygen in the mass.

1848 [see Poling *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 265 In order to get rid of the last traces of oxide, the molten copper is 'poled' or stirred up with a piece of green wood. 1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 1 Dec. 766/1 The tin is first melted and 'polled'—that is, stirred up with a stick of green wood.

Pole, obs. form of Paul, Poll, Pool, Pulley.

-pole, combining element from Gr. -πώλης a seller, dealer (as in *οἰνοπώλης* wine-seller), f. πωλεῖν to sell, used rarely to designate a merchant, as in Bibliopole, Pharmacopole.

Pole-ax, -axe, poleaxe (pōu·l,æks), *sb.* Forms: (4 **poleax**), 4–7 **pollax**, **polax**, 5 **polle axe**, **polex**, **pollex** (pol hax), 5–7 **pollaxe**, 6 **pol-axe**, **pol-ax** (**pulaxe**), 7 **poll-ax**, 7– **pole-ax**, (6) 7– **pole-axe**, 6– **poleaxe**. *β. Sc.* 6 **pow ax**, 7 **pow-aix**. [ME. *pollax*, *polax*, Sc. *powax* = MDu. *polaex*, *pollaex*, MLG. and LG. *polexe*, *pollexe* (whence MSw. 15th c. *polyxe*, *pulyxe*, MDa. *polöxe*), f. *pol*, Poll *sb.*[1], Sc. *pow*, MDu., MLG. *polle*, *pol* head + Ax: cf. MDu. *polhamer* = poll-hammer, also a weapon of war. It does not appear whether the combination denoted an ax with a special kind of head, or one for cutting off or splitting the head of an enemy. In the 16th c. the word began to be written by some *pole-ax* (which after 1625 became the usual spelling), as if an ax upon a *pole* or long handle. This may have been connected with the rise of sense 2. Similarly, mod.Sw. *pålyxa* and Westphalian dial. *pålexe* have their first element = pole. Sense 3 may be a substitute for the earlier *bole-ax*, which was applied to a butcher's ax.]

1. A kind of ax formerly used as a weapon of war, a battle-ax; also, a form of this retained till the end of the eighteenth century in naval warfare for boarding, resisting boarders, cutting ropes, etc.

It probably varied in form at different times, but originally (and in naval use to the end) it was a short-handled weapon, which could be hung at the saddle-bow or held under the shield, and used in close fighting: in the quot. from Chaucer it is one of the short weapons specially forbidden at the combat. Its use to render L. *bipennis* two-edged ax, in the Promptorium and Catholicon, and by Sandys, suggests that it had usually a cutting edge or point also on the side opposite the broad face.

13.. *Coer de L.* (W.) 6870 If the dogge wyl come to me, My pollax schal hys bane be. *Ibid.* 6972 [cf. 5053 Hys ax on his fore arsoun hyng]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Kn.'s T.* 1686 No man ther fore vp peyne of los of lyf No maner shot polax [*v.r.* pollax] ne shorte knyf In to the lystes sende ne thider brynge Ne short swerd for to stoke with poynt bitynge. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* III. 328 They..pletid wth pollaxis and poyntis of swerdis. 1422–61 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1827) I. Introd. 20 [He] wouldе haf slayne me with ane polle axe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/2 Polax, *bipennis*. 1465 Marg. Paston in *P. Lett.* II. 215 Sum of hem havyng rusty polexis and byllys. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 286/1 A Pollaxe, *bipennis*. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. xiii. 105 Hyr braid pollax, rasit sa on hie [*validam..securim, altior exsurgens*]. 1530 Palsgr. 179 *Bec de faulcon*, a poll-ax. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 14 b, Sir Piers..with a strooke of his Pollax felled hym to the ground. 1551 Robinson *More's Utopia* II. (1895) 262 At hande strokes they vse not swordes but pollaxes. 1561 *Burgh Rec. Prestwick* (Maitl. Cl.) 66 Ane slot staf, or ane pow ax. 1567 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 86 My pulaxe..ij bills or pulaxes. 1604 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* II. II. 432 With hagbuttis, pistolettis,..pow-aixes. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1626) 160 Behold, Ancæus with a polax [*bipennifer Arcas*]. *Ibid.*, In both his hands Aduanc't his polax [*Ancipitemque manu tollens utraque securim*]. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* IV. xxii. 320 Snatching their Pole-axes which hung by their saddle-bowes, they fell afresh to the combat. 1644 Vicars *God in Mount* 164 They presently fell to it pell mell with their Swords and Pole-axes. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 291/2 Their Cutting Knife..many would rather take to be a Poll-ax. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* XIII. 766 His right [arm], beneath, the cover'd pole-ax held. 1769–76 Falconer *Dict. Marine*, *Pole-axe*, a sort of hatchet .. having an handle about 15 inches in length, and being furnished with a sharp point, or claw, bending downwards from the back of it's head... It is principally employed to cut away .. the rigging of any adversary who endeavours to board. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 45 His henchman.. Wi' ane pow-axe intill his hand. 1850 Prescott *Peru* II. 211 To deal furious blows with their pole-axes and war-clubs.

† **b.** (?) Applied to an industrial implement. *Obs.*

Mentioned along with an iron hammer and 3 quarry wedges.

1356–7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 557 *Marescalcia.* In uno malleo ferreo et 1 poleax, 3 Wharelwegges faciendis de proprio ferro.

2. A halbert or similar long-handled weapon carried by the body-guard of a king or great personage. (In quot. 1585 applied (as shown by the accompanying plate) to a small ax-blade on a long lance.)

The original *pollax* of the body-guard may have been the same weapon as in sense 1, mounted on a long staff or pole; but it became mainly an ornamental weapon, often gilt and of various fanciful shapes.

a 1562 G. Cavendish *Wolsey* (1893) 31, iiij footmen with gylt pollaxes in ther hands. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xiii. 126 b, His right hand bare a long launce, the poleaxe at the point being well steeled. 1598 Florio, *Mazziére*,..a halbardier or poleaxe man, such as the Queene of Englands gentlemen pencioners are. ? *a* 1600 *Bk. Precedence* in *Q. Eliz. Acad.*, etc. 22 (MS. 1604) Then the Pentioners with ther poleaxes on each side of her maiestie. [1611 Cotgr., *Bec de faulcon*, a fashion of Pollax borne by the Peeres of France, and by the French kings Pensioners.] 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 326 His [Wolsey's] palaces .. and body guards with gilded pole axes.

3. An ax with a hammer at the back, used to fell or stun animals; a butcher's ax.

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. iii. 53 An ox is felled with a pole-axe. 1837 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* II. 7 The ox is first stunned by a violent blow on the head with a pole-axe.

Hence **Po·leax** *v. trans.*, to fell with a pole-ax; also *fig.*; whence **Po·leaxed** *ppl. a.*; **Po·leax-er**, one who uses a pole-ax; **Po·leax-ing** *vbl. sb.*

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Nov. 5/1 By the Christian mode of poleaxing, sensibility was almost instantaneously destroyed. 1898 *Daily News* 27 July 8/6 She ought to be poleaxed. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 30 Aug. 3/3 Your valiant poleaxer has returned to the fray. 1906 *Blackw. Mag.* May 701/1 The slaughterer pole-axes an ox.

Polecat, pole-cat (pōu·lkæt). Forms: *α.* 4–7 **polcat**, 5 **-kat**, 6 **-catte**, 6–7 **pol-cat**, 7 **pol-cate**, **-catt**, **poll-cat**, 8 **poll cat**, 9 **pole cat**, 6– **pole-cat**, 7– **polecat**. *β.* 5 **pulcatt**, **-kat**; 6 **poulcatte**, 6–8 **-cat**, **powl(-)cat**, **poul-cat**, 9 **poulecat**; dial. **pow-cat**. [ME. *polcat*, *pulcatt*, the second element being Cat *sb.*[1]

The element *pole*, *pol-* (as already pointed out by Prof. Skeat) may have been OF. *pole*, *poule*, chicken, fowl (cf. *sparrow-hawk*, *gos-hawk*, *honey-bear*); this is favoured by the forms in *pul-*, *poul-*, *powl-*; but *pow-cat* offers difficulty.]

1. A small dark-brown coloured carnivorous quadruped, *Putorius fœtidus*, of the *Mustelidæ* or Weasel family, a native of Europe; called also *fitchet*, *fitchew*, *foumart*.

1320 *Acc. Roll* No. 27205 *Westminster Deanery* 13–14th Edw. II (Surrey) Anceres..item in deuoracione per Polcat vj. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 527 And eek ther was a polcat in his hawe That as he seyde hise capons hadde yslawe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/2 Pulkat, idem quod *fulmere*. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 52 Nyghtecrowes and poulcattes, foxes and foumerdes, with all other vermine. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. i. 29 Powlcats? There are fairer things then Powlcats, sure. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 218 Grayes, Polcats and Brocks. 1714 Gay *What d'ye call it* I. i, How should he then Who killed but Poulcats, learn to murder Men? 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 363 The Polecat is larger than the weasel, the ermine, or the ferret, being one foot five inches long. 1888 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pow-cat*, the pole cat. 1896 Smiles *Sc. Natur.* vii. 111 The bite..of a polecat..is anything but agreeable.

b. Applied to other species of the genus *Putorius*, e.g. *P. nigripes*, the American Polecat, *P. eversmanni*, the Siberian P., *P. sarmaticus*, the Mottled P., of Eastern Europe and Western Asia; also to other *Mustelidæ*, esp. in *U. S.* the skunks.

1688 J. Clayton in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 124 There are [in Virginia] several sorts of Wild Cats, and Poll-Cats. 1781 S. Peters *Hist. Connecticut* 252 The Skunk is..very different from the Pole-Cat, which he is sometimes called. 1860 Warter *Sea-board* II. 210 During the long winter, it [the *Mustela Vison* of N. America] leaves the frozen waters, and preys like other polecats on mice and land animals. 1864 Webster, *Zorilla*..called also *mariput*, *Cape polecat*, and *African polecat*.

2. *fig.* Applied contemptuously to a vile person; a courtesan, a prostitute.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 195 Out of my doore, you Witch, you Ragge, you Baggage, you Poulcat, you Runnion, out, out. 1607 Dekker & Webster *Northw. Hoe* I. D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 4 To take their leaues of their London Polecats, (their wenches I meane Sir). *a* 1640 Day *Parl. Bees* x. (1641) G j b, Hee's a male powl-cat; a meere heart-bloud soaker. 1717 L'Estrange & Ozell tr. *Sovorcano* (*title*) The Spanish Pole-Cat, or the Adventures of Seniora Rufina. 1790 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Advice to Fut. Laureat* II. vi, Brudenell, thou stinkest; weazel, polecat, fly!

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *polecat head*, *perfume*, etc.; **polecat ferret**, a brown variety of the ferret; **polecat weed**, in *U.S.*, the skunk cabbage, *Symplocarpus fœtidus*; **wild polecat weed**, *Convolvulus panduratus* (Miller *Plant-n.*, 1884).

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 59 With one Pol-cat perfume or another hee will poyson thee. 1631 P. Fletcher *Sicelides* I ij, That same Foolishes had a pole-cat head. 1844 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, Polecat weed, *Dracontium fœtidum*. 1869 G. Rooper *Flood, Field & Forest* (1874) 178 The young ferret came but once a year. I refer to the polecat ferret. 1893 J. Watson *Confess. Poacher* 123 In the north we have two varieties of ferret,—one a brown colour, the polecat-ferret; the other the common white.

Poledavy: see Poldavy. **Pole-evil**, obs. f. Poll-evil. **Pole-footed**, error for Polt-footed.

Po·lehead, powhead. Now only *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 3 **polheuede**, 6 **poled**, **polet**, 6–7 **pole-head**; *Sc.* 8– **pow-head** (9 **powet**). [ME. *polheuede*, the second element being *head*; the first is uncertain, though perh. the same as in *tadpole*; the Sc. form *pow-* suggests that it is Poll *sb.*[1], and that the etymological spelling would be *poll-head*.] A tadpole. Also *fig.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2977 Polheuedes, and froskes, and podes swile, Bond harde egipte folc in sile. 1530 Palsgr. 256/2 Poled a yonge tode. ..Polet the blacke thynge that a tode cometh of, *cauesot*. 1607 Marston *What you will* II. i.

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Cj, Why thou Pole-head, thou Ianus, thou poultron,..thou Eare-wig that wrigglest into mens braines. 1611 COTGR., *Cavesot*, a Pole-head, or Bull-head; the little black vermine whereof toads, and frogs do come. 1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 12 Powheads spartle in the oosy slosh. 1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* xliii, I would as soon meet wi' a pow-head in my porridge. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* i. 8 No end of horse-leeches, powets .., frogs, and other creatures that abound in..muddy water.

Poleine, variant of POULAINE *Obs.*, a shoe.

Poleis, obs. Sc. form of POLISH *v.*

Poleless (pōu·l,lés), *a.* [f. POLE *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Having no pole.

1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* x. 182 Horses that draw a pole-lesse chariot. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 141 A pal, or small poleless tent, such as is customary for the wives of travelling natives.

Polell, variant of PULLAILE, *Obs.*, poultry.

Poleman (pōu·lmăn). [f. POLE *sb.*[1] + MAN.] A man who uses, carries, or fights with a pole.

1838 W. HERBERT *Attila* 321 A good horseman, a good archer and poleman. 1849 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 35 The pole-men lower the pole [of a tent]. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Feb. 3/2 Others [blocks of ice] are detached with ice chisels, and guided by the polemen to the bank. 1904 *Daily News* 11 Aug. 9 A poleman in the employ of a tramway company.

b. At Eton: see quots.

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. xi. (Montem at Eton), And all the Oppidans of the fifth form .. class as 'Corporals'; and are severally followed by one or more lower boys, who are denominated 'Polemen', but who appear in their ordinary dress. 1898 A. D. COLERIDGE *Eton. Forties* 332 The lower boys carried long white poles, from which they derived the name of polemen.

Polemarch (pŏ·lĭmāɹk). *Anc. Hist.* Also 7 -mark. [ad. Gr. πολέμαρχ-ος, f. πόλεμ-ος war + -αρχος ruling, ruler. So F. *polémarque.*] The title of an officer in ancient Greece, originally, as the name implies, a military commander-in-chief, but having also civil functions varying according to date and locality.

In Athens, the third archon, originally the titular military commander-in-chief; afterwards a civil magistrate having under his care the children of parents who had lost their lives in the service of their country, and the resident aliens.

[1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 747 Demetrius..made him [Pisis] Polemarchus (to wit, Camp-master).] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Polemarh*, a Lord Marshal of the field, a chief Officer of War. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* XII. 157 Polemarchs, that is, generals of the army and supreme magistrates of Thebes. 1827 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* II. vii. 155. 1832 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 274 The polemarch had more particularly the strangers and sojourners of Athens under his care. 1859 RAWLINSON tr. *Herodotus* VI. iii. III. 500 [At Marathon] Callimachus the polemarch led the right wing, for it was at that time a rule with the Athenians to give the right wing to the polemarch. 1868 *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* (ed. 7) 301/1 The polemarchs of Sparta appear to have ranked next to the king.

transf. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* 56 Troops and Companies that were held in perpetuall discipline under the Command of a Magistrate called the Polemarche.

Polemic (pole·mik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. πολεμικός, f. πόλεμος war. So F. *polémique* (*a* 1630).]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to controversy; controversial, disputatious.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* I. iii. 10 All truthes, Polemicke, positive,.. are of neere consanguinity. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 86 Wee may bee alway sure in all Polemicke learning, to have some men of valour. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 182 The master peece of Polemique Divinity of all extant. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 129 On several such like Polemick occasions. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. II. vi. 373 To wrangle upon senseless questions of polemic theology. 1872 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 33 They displayed far less polemic bitterness.

B. *sb.*

1. A controversial argument or discussion; argumentation against some opinion, doctrine, etc.; aggressive controversy; in *pl.* the practice of this, esp. as a method of conducting theological controversy: opposed to *irenics.*

1638 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 172 Unhappy we, amidst our many and diverse contentions, furious polemicks, endless variances,.. debates and quarrels! 1706 PHILLIPS, *Polemicks*, Disputations, Treatises, or Discourses about controversial Points. *c* 1800 H. K. WHITE *Lett.* (1837) 201 Religious polemics .. have seldom formed a part of my studies. 1847 HAMILTON *Let. to De Morgan* 40 My confessed dislike of the polemic. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 247 In his most impassioned polemic he always unites a perfect conciliatoriness of tone with an absolute rigidity of statement. 1892 MONTEFIORE *Hibbert Lect.* iii. 128 A direct polemic against idols starts from the prophets of the eighth century, and more especially from Hosea.

†**b.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—[0].

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Polemichs*, verses treating of war, or treatises of war, or strifes; disputations.

2. One who writes or argues in opposition to another; a controversialist; esp. in theology.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 217 They did..like Polemics of the Post pronounce The same thing to be true and false at once. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Drama* 22 He dy'd a real Polemick, if not a Martyr for the Church. 1825 THIRLWALL *Crit. Ess.* p. CXXXVII. *note*, An orthodox polemic in Tertullian's time. 1886 *Athenæum* 21 Aug. 239/1 The divines of James I.'s court were all casuists and polemics.

Pole·mical, *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + -AL.]

†**1.** Of or pertaining to war; warlike, military.

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 164 Davids Polemicall or warre-like Acts and Atchievements. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Polemical*, pertaining to War, warlike, military. 1659 *Queries Proposalls of Officers of Armie to Parlt.* 2 The third and fourth proposalls of these Polemicall gentlemen, (now plunged in politicks).

2. = POLEMIC *a.*

1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* II. i. 4 Those Polemicall discourses, which have beene so learnedly written of the severall points of difference. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Ep. Ded., Not .. to engage you to a Polemical Defence of it. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Polemical*, is a Word used in Reference to that part of Theology which relates to Controversie; which..is called *Polemical Divinity.* 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 55 P 1 It is usual with polemical writers to object ill designs to their adversaries. 1878 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* V. i. 81 *note*, This paper may be termed polemical, but I republish it..because it is also and yet more properly historical.

B. as *sb.* A polemical discussion, a controversy: cf. prec. B. 1. *rare.*

1808 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 423 Few things could be more truly delightful, than to see fierce polemicals thus charmed away, by the bland and kindly influences of affection and good will. 1844 B. BARTON *Select.* (1849) 63, I am not overfond of polemicals; they are almost as bad as galenicals.

Hence **Pole·mically** *adv.*, in the manner of a polemic; controversially, disputatively.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. i. i. (1852) 281 He was also sometimes put upon writing yet more polemically. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Jan. 3/2 A second article..which is able, sound, and polemically effective.

Pole·micist (-sist). [f. POLEMIC *sb.* + -IST.] A writer of polemics; = POLEMIST.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1884 A. M. FAIRBAIRN in *Brit. Q. Rev.* Apr. 384 The Church has had .. able ecclesiastics, effective polemicists and apologists.

Polemist (pŏ·lĭmist). [ad. Gr. πολεμιστής a warrior, f. πολεμίζειν to wage war; see POLEMIZE. So F. *polémiste.*] One versed in polemics; a controversialist; = POLEMIC *sb.* 2.

1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. II. 228 Cardinal of St. Sabin and polemist. 1888 J. KER *Lect. Hist. Preaching* iv. 62 He was a critic, a polemist, an apologist.

Polemize (pŏ·lĭməiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. πολεμίζειν to wage war, f. πόλεμος war.] *intr.* To argue or write polemically; to carry on a controversy.

1828 PUSEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 150 Substituting common-place moral notions for its energetic doctrines .. or polemizing against them under the title of the oriental idioms of the New Testament. 1898 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O. T.* (ed. 7) 3 Prof. Sayce..polemizes much against the 'higher critics'.

Po·lemoma·nia. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. πόλεμος war + MANIA.] Rage for war.

1874 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 243 At the thought of the 'giant liar', the poet is seized with a sort of polemomania.

Polemoniaceous (pŏlĭmōni,ē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. Bot. L. *Polemoniaceæ* (f. *Polemonium*, a. Gr. πολεμώνιον the Greek Valerian, f. proper name Πολέμων, or, according to Pliny, from πόλεμος war): see -ACEOUS.] Of or belonging to the *Polemoniaceæ*, a family of herbaceous plants, chiefly natives of temperate countries, the typical genus of which, *Polemonium*, contains the Jacob's ladder or Greek Valerian, *P. cæruleum.*

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Polemoscope (pole·mŏskōup, pŏ·lĭmo-). [ad. mod.L. *polemoscopium* (Hevelius *a* 1668), f. Gr. πόλεμος war: see -SCOPE. So F. *polémoscope.*] A telescope or perspective glass fitted with a mirror set at an angle to the line of vision, for viewing objects not directly before the eye. (So called from its proposed use in war.)

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 729 Some years ago I was framing one of Hevelius's Polemoscopes. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Any telescope will be a polemoscope, if the tube be but crooked, like a rectangular syphon .. and between the object glass .. and first eye-glass .. be placed a plain mirror. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc, s. v., Hevelius chose the name of polemoscope, because he thought the instrument might be applied, in time of war, to discover what was going on in the camp of the enemy, while the spectator remained concealed behind a wall or other defence.

b. (See quot.)

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Polemoscope*, a reflecting apparatus consisting of two plane mirrors so inclined as to enable the spectator, by glancing into one of them, to see the images of objects separated from direct view by intervening obstacles.

†**Po·lemy.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. πόλεμ-ος war + -Y: cf. Gr. (τὰ) πολέμια (Thuc.) matters of war, neut. pl. of πολέμιος adj.] Warfare, strife; controversial or polemical writing.

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 85 You will maintaine the Pen as well as the Pulpit, Polemie as well as persuasive learning. *Ibid.* 86 For perfect Polemy in letters, you may guesse what our Universities can yeeld.

†**Pole·nt.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. = next.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Josh.* v. 11 They did eate of the corne of the Land the next day, azyme loaves and polent of the same yeare [*Vulg.* azymos panes et polentam ejusdem anni].

‖ **Polenta** (pole·ntă). Also poll-. [L. *polenta* peeled or pearl barley; in later use, repr. It. *polenta* 'a meate vsed in Italie made of barlie or chesnut flowre soked in water, and then fride in oyle or butter' (Florio 1598); now made also of maize flour.]

†**a.** Pearl-barley. *Obs.* †**b.** A kind of barley meal. *Obs.* **c.** Porridge made from steeped and parched barley or, later, of meal of chestnuts, maize flour, or other substances: now largely used in Italy.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Josh.* v. 11 Hig .. æton .. polentan. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxvii. (Bodl. MS.), Som men meneþ þat polenta is a manere potage made of moste pure & dere floure. *Ibid.*, Pollenta is corne isode ipeled & holed & ischeled with frotinge of handes. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 16 b, Polenta..is made of fried or perched barley. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. viii. (1639) 111 Polenta is barly steeped in water one night, then fried, and then ground. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 561 The ordinarie drie grout or meale also Polenta, which the Greeks so highly commend, was made of nothing els but of barley. 1764 SMOLLETT *Trav.* (1766) I. XX. 319 The nourishment of these poor creatures consists of .. a kind of meal called polenta, made of Indian corn, which is very nourishing and agreeable. 1768 JOS. BARETTI *Manners & Cust. Italy* II. 192 As to the generality of our peasants and lower sort of people, they breakfast on polenta. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* vi, Golden mountains of polenta (a thicker kind of mush or hasty-pudding made of Indian meal and universally eaten in Italy). *attrib.* 1884 *Pall Mall Budget* 22 Aug. 14/2 The shepherd youths..eat their polenta cakes. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 5/2 The polenta pot..simmering over the glowing logs.

†**Polen wax.** *Obs.* Also 5 **pulleyn, poleyn.** [Meaning and origin of *polen* uncertain; perh. a. OF. *poul(a)in* Polish.] A kind or quality of wax, used for wax candles before the Reformation.

[1450 cited in Rogers *Agric. & Pr.* III. 299/4.] 1464 *Maldon, Essex, Court-Rolls* (Bundle 41, No. 8), C de pulleyn wax et quarter de lussheban wax. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CCVII. v. Wynes swete, and mykell poleyn waxe. 1490–1 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 38. iiij pounde & di. of polen wex for makynge of the Pascall. [1898 *Athenæum* 27 Aug., 'Polen wex' is believed to have been a product of Livonia and other districts east of the Elbe.]

Pole-pad to **Pole-staff**: see POLE *sb.*[1], [2].

Poler (pōu·ləɹ). [f. POLE *sb.*[1] or *v.* + -ER [1].]

†**1.** A stirring pole: see quot. 1688. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 350/2 A Tanners Pooler, or Poler .. is .. to stir up the Ouse, or Bark and Water. 1704 *Dict. Rust.*, *Pooler*, or *Poler*. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Pooler*, *Poler*. 1775 ASH, *Pooler*. So in mod. Dicts.

2. One who sets up or fixes hop-poles.

1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 552 That the polers may place the poles to suit the apparent wants of the hills. *Ibid.* 554 If new poles require to be carried .. the poler is paid extra.

3. The horse or other draught-beast harnessed alongside the pole; a wheeler.

1881 A. C. GRANT *Bush Life Queensland* I. iv. 40 The intelligence displayed by the leaders and polers [bullocks] was very great. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 45 To..work like an old nearside poler.

4. One who propels a barge, boat, or canoe by means of a pole.

1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII. 71/1 A pole is attached to the bow of the lighter; the other end is held by a bare-footed negro. .. There are generally two polers to each lighter. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 15 Aug. 9/3 The poler, standing in the stern, can always push the stern out and so bring the bow into the bank. *Ibid.*, It is possible with one poler to keep a perfectly straight course, but it is not easy.

Poler, var. POLLER. **Polerde, Polesh(e,** obs. ff. POLLARD *sb.*[2], POLISH *v.* **Poless:** see POLE *sb.*[4]

†**Pole-ri·vet.** *Obs.* [f. *pole* (?) + RIVET *sb.*[2], bearded wheat: the meaning of the first element is obscure.] Bearded wheat.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 98 'Tis much sown in Essex upon their Hazelly Brick-earths or Loams, as the Red-wheat and the Pole-rivet or Bearded-wheat is there.

Pole-star (pōu·l,stāɹ). [f. POLE *sb.*[2] + STAR *sb.*]

1. The star *α Ursæ Minoris*, at present about 1½° distant from the northern pole of the heavens; also called *Polar star*, and *Polaris.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 32 The starre which we caule the pole starre or northe starre .. is not the very poynte of the pole Artyke. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 94 The Pole-starre .. in the tip of the little Beares taile. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 515 We find, that the remarkable star called the pole-star is more or less elevated, according to the different parts of the earth from which we take our view.

2. *fig.* That which serves as a guide or director, a lodestar, a governing principle; a centre of attraction; a cynosure.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* IV. ii. § 3. 147 Pleasure is the pole-stare of all inordinat passions. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VI. § 19 Common-sense alone is the pole-star by which mankind ought to steer. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 387/2 His moral pole-star was duty. 1890 HALL CAINE *Bondman* II. xiii, The pole-star of my life is gone out.

Polet, obs. f. POLE-HEAD. **Polete, -ette,** obs. ff. PULLET. **Poletyk,** obs. f. POLITIC.

Poleward (pōu·lwŏɹd), *adv.* and *a.* [f. POLE *sb.*[2] + -WARD.]

A. *adv.* Towards or in the direction of the (north or south) pole.

1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* viii. 139 To produce a general flow of the upper portion of the ocean poleward. 1895 J. W. POWELL *Physiogr. Proc.* 2 The air about the equator rises, and flows poleward in both directions.

B. *adj.* Directed or tending towards the pole.

1881 W. C. LEY in *Nature* XXIV. 8/2 The pole-ward, and .. eastward movements of the atmosphere. 1901 *Dundee Advert.* 14 Jan. 5 Plans for the Poleward journey in the *Fram.*

Polewards (pōu·lwŏɹdz), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -WARDS.] = prec. A.

[1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* XX. § 1. 176 The ayre which

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cometh from the polewardes, is heauyer then the ayre of the torride zone.] *a* 1866 WHEWELL (Ogilvie), The regions further polewards. 1896 J. C. IRONS *Autobiog. Sk. J. Croll* 229 A general movement of the ocean polewards.

Polewig (pōu·lwig). *local.* [See POLLIWOG.]

1. A tadpole: see POLLIWOG. 1888 in OGILVIE.

2. The name given by the Thames fishermen to a small fish, the Spotted or Freckled Goby.

1880–4 F. DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. 166 *Gobius minutus*... Freckled or spotted goby. Polewig or pollybait, Thames local name.

Polex, pol hax, obs. forms of POLE-AX.

Poley, polley (pōu·li), *a. Eng. dial.* and *Austral.* [f. POLL *sb.*[5] + -Y.] Hornless, polled.

1844 *Port Phillip Patriot* 4 July 1/5 Impounded..one mouse-coloured poley cow. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xxix, If it had been any other beast which knocked me down but that poley heifer, I should have been hurt! 1872 C. H. EDEN *My Wife & I in Queensland* 83 A polley cow. Hornless cattle are so called. 1876 *Surrey Gloss., Poly-cow*, a cow without horns.

Poley, obs. form of PULLEY.

Poley, poley-mountain: see POLY.

† **Poleyn.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *po(u)lain* a colt, young animal: see PULLEN.] *attrib.* or as *adj.* Young male (horse).

[1314–15 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 302/2 Mesmes celes aveynes pristent pur los Poleyns. 1347 *Ibid.* II. 169/1 Les Chivalx le Roi, la Roigne, & le Prince pullains & autres.] *c* 1443 LYDG. in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 213 With a sharp swerd he sauh ridyng oon, Ffers and proudly, upon a poleyn steede.

Poleyn, variant of POLAYN, POLEN (see POLEN WAX), POULAINE, PULEYNE, PULLEN.

Polhode (pǫ·lhōəd). *Geom.* [mod.f. Gr. πόλος pole + ὁδός way, path (Poinsot 1852).] The non-plane curve traced on the surface of an ellipsoid with fixed centre by its point of contact with a fixed plane on which it rolls, as in the revolution of a top. Cf. HERPOLHODE.

1868 E. J. ROUTH *Rigid Dynamics* 329 The point of contact of the ellipsoid with the plane on which it rolls traces out two curves, one on the surface of the ellipsoid, and one on the plane. The first of these..is called the polhode. 1882 CAMPBELL & GARNETT *Life J. C. Maxwell* 500 The curve which the extremity of the axis of rotation describes on the invariable plane is called a herpolhode, while that which it describes on the surface of the ellipsoid is called a polhode.

Poliad (pǫ·liăd). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. πόλις city + -AD 1 b, after ONEAD, etc.] A city nymph.

1818 SHELLEY *Let. to Peacock* 16 Aug., Pray, are you yet cured of your Nympholepsy? 'Tis a sweet disease: but one as obstinate and dangerous as any—even when the Nymph is a Poliad. 1887 DOWDEN *Life Shelley* II. v. 188 *note*, This poem [in Leigh Hunt's 'Foliage'], with its Oreads, Napeads, Limniads, Nepheliads, probably suggested to Shelley the word 'Poliad', a city nymph.

Poliadic (pǫlĭæ·dik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. Πολιάς, -αδ- (female) guardian of the city, epithet of Athene as tutelary goddess of Athens (f. πόλις city) + -IC.] Of the nature of a tutelary deity of a city or state.

1886 E. B. BAX *Relig. Socialism* App. vii. 174 The poliadic or state divinity Yahveh being erected into the supernatural god of the universe.

Polian (pōu·liăn), *a. Zool.* [f. proper name *Poli*: see below + -AN.] Of, pertaining to, or named after J. X. Poli, a Neapolitan naturalist (1746–1825), as in *Polian vesicle*, one of the cæcal canals or sacs, generally five, connected with the circular vessel of an Echinoid or Holothurioid.

1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 229 The Polian vesicle (*b*) is largely increased in size. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 547 The circular vessel of the ambulacral system not only gives origin to polian vesicles, madreporic canals and tentacular vessels, but five canals proceed from it.

† **Po·lible,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *polī-re* to polish: see -IBLE.] Capable of being polished.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 66 Soe that it be polible withall.

Police (pǫlī·s), *sb.* Also 6 **polyce, -yse, pollice.** [a. F. *police* (1477 in Godef.), organized government, civil administration, police, ad. med.L. *polītĭa* for earlier *polītīa*: see POLITY, POLICY, and -ICE. In early use commonly pronounced (pǫ·lis), as still often in Scotland and Ireland.]

I. † **1.** = POLICY *sb.*[1] 3, 4, 4 b. *Public police* = public policy. *Obs.*

c 1540 *Surr. Northampton Priory* in Prance *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* 36 Steryng them with all perswasions, ingynes, and Polyce to dedd Images and Counterfeit Relicts. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* iv. (1870) 137 My scyences and other polyces dyd kepe me in fauour. *Ibid.* xxv. 186, I werke by polyse, subtylyte, and craught. 1632 BROME *North. Lasse* v. v, The plot smells of your Ladiships police. 1640 NABBES *Bride* I. iii, What more police Could I be guilty of? 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 208 Assisted by the police and interests of the Roman see. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Laws of Scotl.* (1773) I. 152 If..the public police shall require that a highway be carried through the property of a private person.

II. † **2.** Civil organization; civilization. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 167 *Police*, polyce. 1536 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII* c. 42 § 1 The knowlege of suche other good letters as in christoned Realmes be expedyent to be lerned for the conservacion of their good pollices. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 145 Nature prouokit them to begyn sum litil police, for sum of them began to plant treis, sum to dant beystis, sum gadthrid the frutis. 1791 BURKE *Let. Memb. Nat. Ass.* Wks. VI. 22 A barbarous nation [the Turks], with a barbarous neglect of police, fatal to the human race. 1820 J. R. JOHNSON tr. *Huber on Ants* 2 These insects, whose faculties, police, and sagacity have been, by some authors, as much overrated, as by others not duly appreciated. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* II. iii, These hovels were in many instances not provided with the commonest conveniences of the rudest police; contiguous to every door might be observed the dung-heap.

3. The regulation, discipline, and control of a community; civil administration; enforcement of law; public order.

The early quotations refer to France, and other foreign countries, and to Scotland, where *Commissioners of Police*, for the general internal administration of the country, consisting of six noblemen and four gentlemen, were appointed by Queen Anne, 13 Dec. 1714. This was app. the first official use of the word in Great Britain. In England, it was still viewed with disfavour after 1760. A writer in the *British Magazine*, April 1763, p. 542, opines that 'from an aversion to the French..and something under the name of *police* being already established in Scotland, English prejudice will not soon be reconciled to it'. (The name *Commissioners of Police*, or *Police Commission*, was in the 19th c. given to the local bodies having control of the Police force in Burghs and Police Burghs in Scotland.)

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5449/3 Charles Cockburn, Esq. to be one of the Commissioners of Police in North Britain. 1732 SWIFT *Exam. Abuses Dublin* Wks. 1761 III. 219 Nothing is held more commendable in all great cities..than what the French call the *police*; by which word is meant the government thereof. 1733 P. LINDESAY (*title*) The interest of Scotland considered, with regard to its Police, in employing of the Poor, its Agriculture, its Trade [etc.]. 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* III. 60 [Scotland] A List of the Lords and Others, Commissioners of Police. 1751 CORBYN MORRIS *Pres. State of London* (title-p.), Observations [etc.]..to which are added, some Proposals for the better Regulation of the Police of this Metropolis. 1756 CHESTERF. in *World* No. 189 P 1 We are accused by the French .. of having no word in our language, which answers to their word *police*, which therefore we have been obliged to adopt, not having, as they say, the thing. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 502 (*Lucca*) Their police is very commendable, and great attention is shewn in suppressing luxury, superfluous magnificence, and .. dissipations. 1757 LD. KAMES *Statute Law Scotl.* 269 Police [Heading of a section of regulations as to prevention of fires, closing of taverns, etc.]. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 556 The right hon. lord Napier is appointed one of the lords of police in Scotland, in the room of the earl of Hopetoun. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Laws of Scotl.* (1773) II. 714 Offences against the laws enacted for the police or good government of a country, are truly crimes against the state. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xiii. 162 By the public police and economy, I mean the due regulation and domestic order of the Kingdom. 1795 J. AIKIN *Manchester* 263 The police of the town is managed by two constables. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* iii. 156 Preventive Police may be considered as a New Science, yet in its infancy, and only beginning to be understood. 1817 H. A. MEREWETHER (*title*) A New system of Police; with Reference to the Evidences given before the Police Committee of the House of Commons. 1826 KENT *Comm.* 43 The consular convention between France and this country in 1778 allowed consuls to exercise police over all vessels of their respective nation. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xix. § 3 (1862) 324 By police is properly meant the care of preventing infractions of the law, detecting offenders, bringing them to justice. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xvii. 249 The police of the seas was imperfectly kept. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. § 2. 30 The strict police of his [William I's] reign began already; robbers, murderers, .. were kept in check. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 39 Such legislation was part of the general police of the realm.

† **b.** In commercial legislation, Public regulation or control of a trade; an economic policy. *Obs.*

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. III. (1869) I. 191 The elegant author of the essay on the Police of Grain. 1798 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 141 Of such consequence it is to a country, and indeed to every country, to have a good police of corn; a police that shall, by securing a high price to the farmer, encourage his culture enough to secure the people at the same time from famine. [1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. viii. 146 The importance of the trade is proved by the strict police exercised upon the importation.]

c. The cleansing or keeping clean of a camp or garrison; the condition of a camp or garrison in respect of cleanliness. *U. S.*

1893 *Outing* (U. S.) May 158/1 The police of the camp was found to be excellent. 1894 *Ibid.* July 312/2 The camp was at all times in good police.

4. The department of government which is concerned with the maintenance of public order and safety, and the enforcement of the law: the extent of its functions varying greatly in different countries and at different periods.

c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 140 By the way, this police is still a great office in Scotland,..it is grown into disuetude, though the salaries remain. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 232 Since we are so happy as not to have a certain power among us which in another country is call'd the Police, let us rather bear this insult than buy its remedy at too dear a rate. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 128 The police of Glasgow consists of three bodies; the magistrates with the town council, the merchants house, and the trades house. 1781 C. JOHNSTON *Hist. J. Juniper* I. 110 An insinuation so injurious to the honour of my country; which is governed by so supremely vigilant and wise a police. 1805 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 441 Stepney, Hampstead, Westend, and Peckham fairs have been crushed by the police, that 'stern, rugged nurse' of national morality. 1863 H. COX *Institit.* III. vi. 667 The police of the country, by which is meant that department of government which has for its object the maintenance of the internal peace and prevention of crimes, the protection of public order and public health.

5. The civil force to which is entrusted the duty of maintaining public order, enforcing regulations for the prevention and punishment of breaches of the law, and detecting crime; construed as *pl.*, the members of a police force; the constabulary of a locality.

Marine Police, the name given to the force instituted *c* 1798 (orig. by private enterprise) to protect the merchant shipping on the Thames in the Port of London. (The earliest use in this sense.)

New Police (quots. 1830, 1831, 1884): the name by which the police force established for London in 1829 (Act 10 Geo. IV, c. 44) was for some time known.

1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* 165 The vigilance of the Marine Police detected one of the Boats conveying it on shore. *Ibid.* 219 To place their Vessels..under the protection of the Police. 1826 SCOTT *Mal. Malagr.* ii. 41 A strong and well-ordered police would prevent the fatal agitations of a mob. 1830 WELLINGTON *Let. to Peel* 3 Nov., I congratulate you on the entire success of the Police in London. It is impossible to see anything more respectable than they are. 1830 JEKYLL *Corr.* 13 Nov., It is incredible with what spirit and firmness the new police has defeated the canaille. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 87/1 The alleged incompetency and misconduct of watchmen formed the great pretext for establishing the Police. *Ibid.* 104/1 The establishment of the New Police will .. be pronounced a sufficient reason for retaining it. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. viii. 60 Later in the day, he declared that the police should fetch him. 1884 E. YATES *Recollect. & Exper.* I. 45 In those days [1836–47] the 'new Police', as they were still called .. were very different in appearance from our present guardians. *Mod.* The police are on his track.

b. *transf.* Any body of men, officially instituted or employed to keep order, enforce regulations, or maintain a political or ecclesiastical system.

1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 13/2 Flags of different colours hoisted to various heights, and worked by the railway police, to notify any..stoppages or accidents. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Ranke* (1851) II. 132 The new spiritual police was every where. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II. vi. (1857) 259 To maintain the troops in the Netherlands, as an armed police on which he could rely to enforce the execution of his orders. 1859 MILL *Liberty* 52/1 They employ a moral police, which occasionally becomes a physical one, to deter skilful workmen from receiving, and employers from giving, a larger remuneration for a more useful service. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* XXXVII. 477 He believed in a..kind of watchful police of spirits and local heroes dead and gone before. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 5/1 The vexed question whether the police of the seas should be armoured or unarmoured.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in senses 4 and 5), as *police act, barge, camp, colonel, constable, control, district, duty, establishment, force, gazette, house, inspector, lieutenant, post, protection, rate, sergeant, -ship, spy, -tax, -woman*; also *police-guarded, -harassed, -ridden* adjs.; **police board,** 'in several of the United States, a board constituted by the justices of the county for the control of county police, public buildings, roads, bridges..etc.' (Murfree, *Justices' Practice*); **police burgh:** see quot.; **police captain,** a subordinate officer in the police force in New York and other large cities of U. S.; **police judge** (*Sc.*), a stipendiary police magistrate; **police jury,** the name in Louisiana of the local authority in each parish invested with the exercise of police powers; **police magistrate,** a stipendiary magistrate who presides in a police court; **police-manure,** (*Scotl.*) manure collected in the streets, street-sweepings; **police-master,** a superintendent or chief of police in Russia; hence **police-mastership**; **police-monger,** *nonce-wd.*, one who busies himself about a police system; **police officer,** † an official charged with the maintenance of public order (*obs.*); a member of a police force, a constable; † **police-runner,** a police officer of the lowest rank: cf. RUNNER. See also POLICE COURT, etc.

1758 SIR J. FIELDING (*title*) An Account of the Origin and Effects of a *Police Act, set on foot by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, in the year 1753. 1838 MISS PARDOE *River & Desert* II. 111 The gaily-painted and clean-looking *police-barge. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* 207 The constant perambulation of the *Police Boats, both by night and by day. 1889 *Act* 52 & 53 *Vict.* c. 50 § 105 The expression '*police burgh' means a populous place, the boundaries whereof have been fixed and ascertained under the provisions of the General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act, 1862, or of the Act first therein recited, or under the provisions of any local Act. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xlix, All accounts..may be sent to the *Police Camp. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* 206 A 'Caution against Pillage and Plunder' which the *Police Constables were instructed to read aloud as soon as the Lumpers and Coopers were assembled. 1855 *London as it is* 366 During two months out of every three, each police constable is on night duty. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII. 252/1 Expediency of placing discharged criminals under *police control. *Ibid.* 249/2 The metropolitan *police district, according to that act [of 1829], consists of about ninety parishes, and ultra-parochial places, in and surrounding the metropolis. 1906 *Harmsworth Encycl.* 4814/3 At the present time the Metropolitan Police district is nearly 700 square miles in extent. 1798 DK. PORTLAND *Let.* 16 May in Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* (1800) 160 *note*, The expence of the Marine *Police Establishment, which appeared to me ought to be borne by Government. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 334 The establishment of a new *police force for the metropolis, in 1829, has done more towards exhibiting the advantages of em-

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ploying a trained body of men for all the purposes for which the old constabulary was appointed, than any other circumstance. 1883 Anna K. Green *Hand & Ring* iii, He is a member of the police force. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII. 251/1 An official newspaper, called the *Hue and Cry* or **Police Gazette*, is also circulated amongst the authorities, throughout the kingdom. 1855 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* xxxiv, 'It's nothing, miss', said Dixon..'Only a *police-inspector. He wants to see you, miss.' 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 289 If the police inspector pooh-poohed his appeal and turned him out of the police station. [1823: cf. *Judge of Police* in Police Court.] 1862 *Act* 25 & 26 *Vict.* c. 35 § 25 If adjudged by any magistrate or *police judge of any royal or parliamentary burgh. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* 199 Any *Police Magistrate .. may assist the Magistrates in their judicial Functions. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII. 250/1 When a complaint is made to a police magistrate he issues his warrant as he sees occasion, to a constable..or to one of the metropolitan force. 1883 J. Shields in *Trans. Highl. Soc. Agric.* XV. 38 The whole was manured with *police manure—about 30 tons per acre. 1863 Mrs. Atkinson *Tartar Steppes* 224 We drove to the house of the *police-master, who courteously invited us to be his guests. 1883 Reade in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 258/1 Vladimir got the promise of a *police mastership. 1808 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XXVI. 111 For the sake of pretending to be useful, these new *police-mongers will pry into every peculiarity, and meddle with every amusement of the people. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* 206 A gang of Lumpers .. quitted their employment instantly on the appearance of the *Police Officers. 1806 A. Duncan *Nelson's Fun.* 26 Special, petty, and other constables, and all the police officers of every description .. were on duty. 1844 J. T. Hewlett *Parsons & W.* vi, He returned with a police-officer. 1863 Alcock *Capit. Tycoon* I. 28 They pay road and *police-rates. 1885 *Globe* 20 Apr. 1/4 The comparatively rare complaint of being too much *police-ridden. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 23 Sept. 3/4 The patience of this police-ridden nation. 1818 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 520 *Police-runners had never been thought of as protectors of the lives of the Members of the two Houses. 1852 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 204 In the kitchen stood two *police-sergeants. 1827 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 329 He went on board the *police-ship stationed on the Thames. 1897 Mrs. E. L. Voynich *Gadfly* (1904) 114/1 'I am a minister of religion', he said, 'not a *police-spy.' 1884 *Chr. World* 20 Mar. 206/1 He has advised the farmers ..to refuse to pay the *police-tax. 1853 Hickie tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 398 You say well. Where is the *policewoman? 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 June 3/3 A plea for policewomen.

Hence (*nonce-words*) **Poli·ceful** *a.*, full of policemen; **Poli·celess** *a.*, without police; **Policeocracy** (pǫlisǫ·krăsi), the rule of the police.

1903 *Speaker* 9 May 133/1 To substitute a peaceful for a *policeful Ireland. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 June 1/3 Chevaliers of industry migrating to a *policeless Alsatia. 1900 H. G. Graham *Soc. Life Scot. in 18th C.* VII. i. (1901) 230 When a rare opportunity happened in policeless, jailless districts they [statutes] were carried out with rigour. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 14 July 1 A Protest against *Policeocracy.

Police (pǫlī·s), *v.* Also 7 **pollice.** [In senses 1, 2, a. F. *policer* (formerly *politier*, *policier*) (1461 in Godef.), f. *policie*, *police*; in senses 3, 4, f. Police *sb.*]

†**1.** *intr.* or *absol.* ? To enclose and improve land; to make policies. *Sc. Obs.* (Cf. Policy *sb.*[1] II.)

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 106 The nobillis als of thame tha had sic want, But thame micht nother police nor 3it plant. *Ibid.* 144 And gaif thame landis as tha lest, To plant and police quhair thame lykit best.

†**2.** *trans.* To keep in (civil) order, organize, regulate (a state or country). Chiefly in *passive*. *Obs.*

1589, 1605 [see Policing *vbl. sb.* a]. *a* 1614 Donne *Biathanatos* (1644) 78 Humane lawes, by which Kingdomes are policed. 1670 *Tryal R. Moor*, etc. in *Phenix* (1721) I. 406 Complaining of Julius Cæsar's Violation of that course of Law whereby the State was pollic'd. 1689–90 Temple *Ess. Heroic Virt.* Wks. 1731 I. 205 By such Methods and Orders, the Kingdom of China seems to be framed and policed with the utmost Force and Reach of Human Wisdom, Reason and Contrivance. 1791 W. Maxwell in Boswell *Johnson* an. 1770 (1831) I. 389 That country must be ill policed, and wretchedly governed.

b. To make or keep clean or orderly; to clean up (a camp): cf. Police *sb.* 3 c. *U. S.*

1862 Trollope *N. Amer.* II. vii. 192 Of the camps.. 44 per cent. [were] fairly clean and well policed.

3. To control, regulate, or keep in order by means of the police, or some similar force.

1841 R. Oastler *Fleet Papers* I. No. 22. 176 Englishmen are too fond of Royalty to submit to be commissioned, and centralized, and policed, and bastiled. 1855 Browning *Bp. Blougram* 469 A vague idea of setting things to rights, Policing people efficaciously. 1891 *Review of Rev.* 14 Mar. 214/2 The maintenance of the navy which polices the seas. 1899 S. R. Gardiner *Cromwell* 183 The plan of policing the country by a militia of Major-Generals had broken down financially.

b. To furnish, provide, or guard with a police force, or some force having similar functions.

1858 *Times* 4 Nov. 6/5 Even the mouth of the Canton River may perhaps be well policed. 1868 M. E. G. Duff *Pol. Surv.* 84 They are building gunboats to police their coasts. 1882 *Spectator* 11 Mar. 315/1 Why should not dangerous districts be decently policed?

c. *fig.* To keep in order, administer, control.

1886 Symonds *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) I. ii. 89 He .. left that institution [the Inquisition] .. to pursue its function of policing the ecclesiastical realm. 1893 K. Grahame *Pagan Papers* (1894) 104 Policing the valleys with barbed wires.

4. To do *out of*, do *away*, or bring *into* a state or place by police administration.

1839 *Morning Herald* 17 June, That work of destruction by which the British nation is to be policed out of its immemorial liberties and franchises. 1876 Birch *Rede Lect. Egypt* 40 Internal administration and microscopic regulations had policed away the spirit of the people.

Police, obs. form of Policy *sb.*[2], Polish *v.*

Police court. A court of summary jurisdiction for the trial or investigation of charges preferred by the police. (At first called Police office.) Also *attrib.*

1823 Stark *Picture of Edinb.* (ed. 3) 152 An application was made to Parliament, in 1805, for a police bill for the city .. and a police court [was] opened in Edinburgh, on 15 July 1805..under the superintendence of a Judge of Police. 1839 *Act* 2 & 3 *Vict.* c. 71 § 1 The several police courts now established under the names of the public office in Bow Street and the police offices in the parishes of .. [seven named] .. shall be continued. 1882 Serjt. Ballantine *Exper.* ii. 24 Police-courts were called offices [in the early part of this century]. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Oct. 2/3 So far the latter have escaped police-court proceedings.

Policed (-ī·st), *ppl. a.* [f. Police *v.* or *sb.* + -ed. Orig. (pǫ·list).]

1. Politically organized, regulated, or ordered; governed, disciplined. (In quot. 1735 pǫ·list.)

1591 Lambarde *Archeion* (1635) 65 The necessitie of an Officer of this sort is inevitable in every well-polliced Kingdome. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1634) 189 Amongst the best policed and formalest nations. 1735 Thomson *Liberty* IV. 734 As when, with Alfred, from the wilds she came To polic'd cities and protected plains. 1770 *Antig.* in *Ann. Reg.* 104/2 Such a dispersion was little promotive of trade, which loves large and policed communities. 1858 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) II. 39 In this policed society the old 'social contract' theory strictly applied.

2. Provided with or guarded by a police force.

1897 *All About Diamond Jubilee* (ed. Newnes) 58/1 London will be probably the best policed city in the world on June 22nd.

Policedom (pǫlī·sdǫm). [f. Police *sb.* + -dom.] The police system as represented by its personnel.

1889 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 2 Nov. 691/1 The hue and cry of the ten thousand hounds of policedom. 1892 *Argosy* May 380 He is one of the sleuth hounds of policedom.

Policeman (pǫlī·smăn). A member of the police force; a paid constable. *New Policeman*, a constable of the New Police of 1829.

1829 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* 28 Sept., I find a general opinion prevailing that your policemen are not paid sufficiently. 1830 *Morn. Chron.* 18 Aug. *heading*, Murder of a New Policeman by a Gang of Burglars. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* I. viii. 60 He would not go before the magistrates..unless the policemen came and fetched him. *fig.* 1887 Rider Haggard *Allan Quaterm.* 20 The stern policeman Fate moves us and them on.

b. A soldier-ant.

1877 Pascoe *Zool. Classification* (1880) 149 *Heterogyna.*—Males, females and neuters,..workers and soldiers. ..The soldiers (or 'policemen') have very large heads.

Hence **Poli·cemanlike** *a.*; **Poli·cemanship,** the function, office, or action of a policeman.

1874 R. Tyrwhitt *Sketch. Club* 142 That policemanlike faculty of coming round a corner. 1887 Wallace in *Pall Mall G.* 2 Feb. 6/1 [In determining to restore order and neglecting to do justice, the Government .. was exhibiting] policemanship, not statesmanship. 1897 A. Herbert in *Daily News* 30 Aug. 5/7 One thing we have to resist is the growth of that ugliest of all ugly things, which goes by the name of 'policemanship'.

Police office. The head-quarters of the police force in a city or town, as of the Metropolitan and the City police in London, at which the police business is transacted.

These formerly included a court-room in which offenders were tried, as well as a place of detention in which they were confined till trial; hence the name was formerly regularly applied to what is now called a Police court, and is still in many places applied to a Police station, when this has a place of detention. The earliest name was Public office (in Act of 1792). *Police office* appears to have been first applied to the Marine or Thames Police Office at Wapping. (See Police *sb.* 5, *Marine Police.*)

1798 *Resolution* in Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* (1800) 224 Under the Regulation of the Marine Police Office No. 259, Wapping New Stairs. 1800 *Ibid.* 161 His indefatigable attention [as resident magistrate] to the public interest, since he has presided at the Marine Police Office. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. i. 32/1 The account of a transaction which took place in May last, at the Police-office in Hatton-Garden. 1817 Cobbett *Wks.* XXXII. 120 What, then, do the Pig-tail gentry, assembled at the 'Police Office, Manchester', object to this? 1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 113 Ye might hae been lugged awa to the Poleesh Office wi' a watchman aneath each oxter. 1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Prisoners' Van*, We were passing the corner of Bow Street..when a crowd assembled round the door of the police-office attracted our attention [referred to below as 'Public Office, Bow Street']. *Ibid.*, Turn to the prisons and police-offices of London. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII. 249/2 The public office in Bow Street was for some time the only place in the metropolis where a police magistrate sat regularly, without the jurisdiction of the city of London. Seven additional police offices were established in 1792, by the act 32d Geo. III. cap. 53, and the Thames police-office in 1798. 1855 *London as it is to-day* 366 The City of London...There are two police offices, one in the Mansion House, where the lord mayor presides; and the other at Guildhall, where the aldermen sit in rotation. 1862 *Act* 25 & 26 *Vict.* c. 35 § 19 (Scotland) And may be taken into custody .. and detained in any police office or station house, or other convenient place. 1875 McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* 95 On the ground-floor is also the police-office. 1882 Ogilvie (Annandale), *Police office, police station.* (So 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*) 1903 *Whitaker's Alm.* 183 Metropolitan Police Office, New Scotland Yard, S.W...City Police Office, 26 Old Jewry, E.C.

Police station. The office or head-quarters of a local police force, or of a police district.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Police-station*, the receiving-house where offenders are taken by the police; the place where the police assemble for orders, and to march out on duty. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. iii, A little winding through some muddy alleys, .. brought them to the wicket-gate and bright lamp of a Police-station. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Sept. 2/1 This police-station confession proved (unlike most of such self-accusations) to be true.

Polich, obs. form of Polish *v.*

Polichinelle, -i, -o, obs. ff. Punchinello.

Policial (pǫli·shăl), *a. rare.* [f. Police *sb.* + -al, after *office, official.*] Of or belonging to the police.

1843 Poe *Purloined Let.* Wks. 1864 I. 273 When the case is of importance—or, what amounts to the same thing in the policial eyes, when the reward is of magnitude. *Ibid.* 276 The invariable principle of policial action in searches for articles concealed.

Polician, variant of Politian *Obs.*

†**Poli·ciar.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. Policy *sb.*[1] + -ar [2].] The improver of a 'policy' or estate.

1562 Winjet *Last Blast* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 45 Quha.. trampis down the heuinlie incres and all decent policie of the samyn winȝarde, drest and deckit be the former workmen, vnfenȝeit policiaris of the samin.

Policied, *ppl. a.*, **Policier:** see Policy *v.*[1], [2].

Poli·cing, *vbl. sb.* [f. Police *v.* + -ing [1].]

†**a.** The ordering or regulation of a state. *Obs.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. viii. (Arb.) 36 The right pollicing of their states. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 6. 34 b, For..pollicing of Cities, and Commonalties, with new ordinances and constitutions.

b. The action of keeping in order and cleaning up a camp. *U. S.*

1893 Leland *Mem.* II. 60 There was no drill now .. no special care of us, and no 'policing', or keeping clean.

c. The action of furnishing with a police force or the like for the maintenance of law and order.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Feb. 11/2 Holding him responsible .. for the policeing of the frontier. 1887 *Ibid.* 18 Mar. 5/1 They deal with the 'policing' of the whole river from Teddington Lock to Cricklade. 1890 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 6/2 A lively agitation..against the continued policing of the borough by the county constabulary.

d. The fact of being or acting as a policeman.

1899 *Tablet* 15 Apr. 570 Tired of policing, a wearisome life for an educated man.

Policitation, obs. form of Pollicitation.

†**Po·licize,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. Policy *sb.*[1] + -ize.] *intr.* To use policy; to scheme, manœuvre. Hence †**Policizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, scheming; †**Po·licizer,** one who practises policy, a schemer.

1829 Mar. Edgeworth *Tales Fash. Life* III. *Manœuvring* 4 *note*, (Irish labourer) 'I'd call her a policizer—I would say she was fond of policizing'. *Ibid.* 85 For a week it might be practicable to keep them asunder by policising, but this could never be effected if he were to settle..in the country. 1830 C. C. Colton *Lacon* ii. (1833) 16 As a policiser, the marquis reasoned badly. 1845 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 85 The indignities which spring up in the crooked paths of policizing favouritism.

Po·licize, *v.*[2] *rare.* [f. Police + -ize.] *trans.* To organize, administer, discipline, reduce to law and order. Hence **Po·licized** *ppl. a.*

1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 392 The woman, as lady Morgan would say, of a more 'policized society'.

Policlinic (pǫli,kli·nik), *a.* Also *erron.* **poly-.** [ad. Ger. *poliklinik*, f. Gr. πόλι-ς city + *klinik* medical teaching at the bed-side of the patient (= Clinic *sb.*[2]), hence a hospital by which this is provided, ad. Gr. κλινική the clinic art or practice.] *orig.* 'A clinic held in private houses in the town, as opposed to one held in a hospital' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895). Subsequently often extended to a dispensary, or that department of a hospital, at which out-patients are treated. Cf. Polyclinic.

The original system continues at smaller places in Germany, e. g. at Jena; in larger cities, e. g. Leipzig, the latter obtains. Cf. Brockhaus *Konvers.-Lex.* (1846) s. v. *Klinik*: '*Poliklinik* [as distinguished from the *stationäre klinik* or hospital treatment of in-patients, and *ambulatorische klinik* or hospital treatment of out-patients] consists in the fact that the patients are treated in their own dwellings by the advanced medical students, while the professor, to whom these regularly report and who supervises the whole treatment of the patients, himself but seldom visits them'.

1897 *Lancet* 17 Nov. 256/2 [In Germany] Those students who have duly attended the clinics, are admitted to the policlinics. In these, poor patients are treated by students, under the superintendence of an experienced..physician. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2284, 1,805 indoor-patients, and 73,432 outdoor-patients in polyclinique. 1886 Gairdner in *Life of Sir R. Christison* II. vii. 121 His was a true 'poliklinik', though in full operation here before the term was invented in Germany. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 341 One woman out of every five or six in the polyclinic of the Augusta hospital, Berlin.

Policy (pǫ·lisi), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–7 **policie,** 5 **-ecye,** 5–6 **-icye, -ycie, -ycy(e, -ecy, -esy,** 6 **-ecie, -esie, -esye, -isy** (*Sc.* **-scie**), 5– **policy**; (also 5 **polleci, -isye,** 5–6 **-ecy,** 5–7 **-icie,** 6 **-icye, -yci, -ycy,** 6–7 **-icy,** 7 **-ecie**). [In Branch I, ME. *policie*, a. OF. *policie* (14th c. in Oresme) civil administration, government, ad. L. *polītīa* (Cic.), a. Gr. πολιτεία citizenship, government, constitution, polity, f. πολίτης citizen, f. πόλις city, state. See Police *sb.* Branch II appears to be

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due to the association of this Græco-L. word with L. *polītus* polished, refined, pa. pple. of *polīre* to polish, adorn, refine, cultivate, and late L. *polītiēs*, *policiēs* polish, elegancy (Quicherat *Addenda*), Romanic type **polītia*, whence It. *pulisia* cleanness, neatness: cf. Sp., Pg. *policia* police, politeness, neatness.]

I. 1. An organized and established system or form of government or administration (of a state or city); a constitution, polity. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II. ii. (Skeat) I. 78 To sene smale and lowe governe the hye and bodies above. Certes, that policye is naught. 1488–9 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, c. 19 To the subvercion of the polecy and gode rule of this lond. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 33 Suche peoples as do lyue to gethere in a cyuyle pollycye and good ordre. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 433 He furnished his realme both with good learnyng, and Ciuile pollicie. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* X. lvii. (1612) 251 French Pollicie consists of Three Estates, The Princes, Nobles, Commons. *a* 1651 Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 41 Consultatioun was had how a good and godlie policie might be established in the church. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* VI. Wks. 1813 I. 461 The forming of a system of discipline, or ecclesiastical policy. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* v. (1852) 136 In well constituted policies provision is always made for the exercise of clemency.

†**b.** An organized state, a commonwealth. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 141 With the wyndes whiche he bloweth Ful ofte sythe he overthroweth The Cites and the policie. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 28 Hym that was be tyrannye That tyme prynce of ther polycye. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B viij, The diminyshing of the auncient Polycie of Rome. 1558 C. Goodman *Obed. Superior Powers* Pref., Most discreet governors of commonwealths and policies.

†**2.** Government, administration, the conduct of public affairs; political science. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 272 If that a Prynce vseth hasardrye In alle gouernance and policye He is..Yholde the lasse in reputacion. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xv. (1885) 148 Thies counsellors mowe..delibre vppon ..þe materes off þe pollycye off þe reaume. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, I. i. 45 Turne him to any Cause of Pollicy The Gordian Knot of it he will vnloose. 1641 Milton *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 33 There..is no art that hath bin more canker'd in her principles, more soyl'd and slubber'd with aphorismeing pedantry then the art of policie. *a* 1651 Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 514 We are now left as a flocke without a pastor, in civill policie. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 625 By policy I mean not the modern art of deceiving mankind,..but..the antique art of governing them, which is a great virtue.

b. *Court of Policy*: the Legislative Council in British Guiana (which already existed when that country was a Dutch colony).

1769 E. Bancroft *Guiana* 353 The lands are granted *gratis*, by the Governor and Court of Policy. 1824 Mackintosh *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 1 June, Wks. 1846 III. 432 They resolved, that the King and Parliament of Great Britain had no right to change their laws without the consent of their Court of Policy. 1903 *Whitaker's Almanack* 528 British Guiana...The Government consists of a Governor and a Court of Policy of 15 other members.

3. Political sagacity; prudence, skill, or consideration of expediency in the conduct of public affairs; statecraft; diplomacy; in bad sense, political cunning.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 304 Of worldly wysdom, sate the forteresse Callyd Othea, chyef grounde of polycy. *c* 1470 G. Ashby *Active Policy* 643 But to youre richesse make neuer man liche, If ye wol stande in peas and be set by. So wol god and polleci sykerly. 1555 Eden *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 56 By the pollicie and wisedome of the Frankes, it came so to passe. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 108 Neuer did base and rotten Policy Colour her working with such deadly wounds. 1715 South *Serm.*, 1 *Kings xiii.* 33. 126 Jeroboam being thus advanced, and thinking Policy the best Piety. 1728 Eliza Heywood *Mme. de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 220 He had the Policy to discharge his new Subjects from the Impositions which their former Masters had laid on them. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* VI. vii, King Robert's eye Might have some glance of policy. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 435 In this..he was actuated by policy rather than by sentiment.

4. In reference to conduct or action generally: Prudent, expedient, or advantageous procedure; prudent or politic course of action; also, as a quality of the agent: sagacity, shrewdness, artfulness; in bad sense, cunning, craftiness, dissimulation.

c 1430 Lydg. in *Pol., Rel. & L. Poems* 15, I Counselle,.. Off polycye, forsight, and prudence. 1477 Sir J. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 187 It weer not polesy for me to sett that maner in suche case for alle maner of happis. 1533 More *Debell. Salem* v. Wks. 941/2, I wyl peraduenture.. here after..vse the same circumspeccion & polycye that I learne of his ensample here. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Malin* x, Secretly by pollecy and sleight Hee slewe mee with his swoord, before I wist. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 102 Our grosse conceipts, who think honestie the best policie. 1604 Drayton *Owle* 419 In this base Bird I might well descry, The prosperous fruit of thriving Policy. 1752 Fielding *Amelia* IX. ix, Tom, Tom, thou hast no policy in thee. 1791 Burke *Corr.* (1844) III. 255 Have they no way of convincing this.. illustrious person,..that her only policy is silence, patience, and refusal? 1868 Helps *Realmah* iv. (1876) 56 If this is policy, then are the ways of children politic. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 409/2 The policy of allowing this sweeping right of appeal was doubted by many.

†**b.** A device, expedient, contrivance; a crafty device, stratagem, trick. *Obs.*

1406 Hoccleve *La male regle* 252 Whan þat Vlixes saillid to and fro By meermaides this was his policie, Alle eres of men of his compaignie With wex he stoppe leet. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* II. xxxv. 152 The besegers haue commonly one manere of a polycye. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm Par. Acts* xxvii. 87 They used other policies to preserue the shyp. 1640 Yorke *Union Hon., Battells* 18 By policy of these Iron stakes against the English horse, King Edward's battell was discomfited. 1678 Worlidge *Bees* (1691) 23 A swarm [of bees] drawn from one place to another by stales, baits, calls, or such like policies. 1849 Hare *Par. Serm.* II. 194 When a man is sharpening his policies he will grind them away to nothing.

5. A course of action adopted and pursued by a government, party, ruler, statesman, etc.; any course of action adopted as advantageous or expedient. (The chief living sense.)

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 82 Wherfor late soverayns use this policye, What ever they do late it in mesure be. 1544 *Supplic. to Hen. VIII* in *Four Supplic.* (1871) 35 Thys was the crafty polycye of the clergye. 1599 Thynne *Animadv.* (1875) 1 Eche one .. did, in the begynnynge of the monthe of Januarye .. presente somme gyfte unto his frende .. a pollicye gretlye to be regarded. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 23, I now come to the first Policy of the Dutch, viz. Liberty of Conscience. 1751 Earl Orrery *Remarks Swift* (1752) 64 France, by her policy, has done the same. By policy, I mean the encouragement of arts and sciences. 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* lv. VII. 75 The project attributed .. to Alexander, is not the less in perfect harmony with his general policy. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 41 Edward's foreign policy led him to draw closer the ties which connected our country with Germany.

II. Scotch senses influenced by L. *polītus* polished, late L. *polītiēs*, *policiēs* elegancy. (Cf. Police *v.* 1.)

6. †**a.** The improvement or embellishment of an estate, building, town, etc. *Obs.*

1475 *St. Giles' Charters* (1859) p. lxviii, For reparacioun, beilding and polesy to be maid in honour of .. sanct Johan. 1535 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 343/1 Item for polecy to be had w'in þe Realme In planting of woddis making of Edgeis orchartis ȝardis and sawing of browme. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* XI. x. (1541) 163/2 Scho knew the mynd of kenneth geuyn to magnificent bygyng & polesy [Boece, *Magnifica ædium structura atque ornatus delectaret*]. 1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 491/2 It salbe lesum for policie and eschewing of deformitie of the towne.

†**b.** The improvements and embellishments so made; the buildings, plantations, etc. with which an estate is improved or adorned; property created by human skill and labour. *Obs.*

1535 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 340/1 All o' souerane lordis burrowis are .. waistit and distroyit in þeir gudis and polecy and almaist Ruynous. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* VII. vi. (1541) 84 b/2, The Pychtis spred fast in Athole, & maid syndry strenthis and polecyis in it [*arcibus, munitionibus castellisque plurimum ornantes*]. 1562 Winjet *Last Blast* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 45 Quha .. trampis down the heuinlie incres and all decent policie of the samyn winȝarde. 1563 — *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* lxxx. ibid. 128 Quhy hef ȝe wappit doun the monasteriis, and principal policeis of this realme? 1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 279 Apperandlie the haill polecie in that part is lyke to pereis, without sum substantious ordour and remedie be prouydit. [*Note.* A declaration that the woods are decaying through cutting and bark peeling.] 1594 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 71 Oure souerane lord .. apprevis the actis and statutis maid..for the..reparatioun of the decayed policie w'in burgh;..and gif the samyn be found auld, decayed and rwinous in ruif, sklattis, durris..to decerne that the coniunct fear..sall repair the saidis landis and tenementis.

c. The (enclosed, planted, and partly embellished) park or demesne land lying around a country seat or gentleman's house.

1775 G. White *Selborne* I. xlii, Lord Breadalbane's seat and beautiful policy are too curious and extraordinary to be omitted. 1775 Johnson *Journ. West. Isl., Aberbrothic*, A small plantation, which in Scotch is called a policy. 1791 Newte *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 207 The policies about the Noblemen and Gentlemen's houses..are but thinly scattered. 1842 J. Wilson *Chr. North* (1857) I. 242 The gravel-walks of our policy. 1875 Jas. Grant *One of the* 600 iii, The demesne (Scotice 'policy') around this picturesque old house, was amply studded with glorious old timber. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Nov. 9/1 The Prince of Wales went out yesterday with Lord Fife and party, and enjoyed some splendid shooting in the policies.

†**7. a.** The polishing or refining of manners. **b.** Polish, refinement, elegancy; culture, civilization. (Cf. the Latin words rendered.) *Obs.*

a. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 160 Plutarchie sa artificiouslie quha could illustir histories, and was sa notable in the policie, dekking, and outset of maneris and honestie [L. *historiæ illustrandæ, morumque excolendorum insignis artifex*]. **b.** *Ibid.* 9 In this north parte [of Scotland] ar sum prouinces sa plentifull and of gretter Ingines, that throuch thair policie [L. *politia*] thay ar athir to mony in the South compair, or than thay excel mony in the South. *Ibid.* 131 His people .. allutterlie rude, and w'out all policie and ornat maneris [L. *rudes, nullaque morum elegantia polītos*].

Policy (pɒ·lĭsi), *sb.*[2] Also 6 **police**, 7 **-oie**, **-zy**. [ad. F. *police* (1371) bill of lading, contract of insurance, etc., according to Hatz.-Darm. ad. Pr. *polissa*, also *polissia* (1428 in Diez), *podiza*, Cat. *police*, = Sp. *póliza*, Pg. *apólice*, OIt. *póliza*, *pólisa*, also *polizia*, It. *polizza*, 'schedule, bill, note, writing, remembrance, bond, inuentorie, obligation, ticket' (Florio), also in 16th c. 'bill of lading'; according to G. Paris *Romania* X. 620:—med.L. *apódissa*, *apódixa*, 'a receipt or security for money paid', altered from L. *apódīxis*, a. Gr. ἀπόδειξις a making known, demonstration, evidence, proof. The word appears to have had in Italian a very general sense, being applicable to a writing setting forth or serving as evidence of any kind of transaction.

The form-development *apódissa*, *pódissa*, *pólissa*, is supported by Pg. *apólice*:—L. *apódixem*, and the Prov. form *podiza*. The Eng. final *-ie*, *-y*, either represents the variants *apodixia*, *polissia*, or perhaps merely followed Policy *sb.*[1] as a representative of F. *police*. Earlier suggestions of a derivation from L. *polyptĭchum* rent-roll, register, schedule, pl. *polyptycha* (5th c. Vegetius), registers, account-books, or from *pollex* thumb (as the supposed means of sealing a document), or from *pollicērī* to promise, are all untenable.]

1. More fully, *policy of assurance* or *insurance policy*: A document containing an undertaking, in consideration of a sum or sums paid down at the time, or to be paid from time to time, called a *premium* or *premiums*, to pay a specified amount or part thereof in the event of a specified contingency, such as the loss of property at sea, or its destruction by fire, or, in the case of a life insurance, on the death of the person named in the policy.

Also called *bill of assurance* in Lumbard Strete in 1562 (Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Admir.* II. 52). *Floating policy*, *open policy*: see quots. *Wager* or *wagering policy*, a policy of insurance taken out where the insured has no real interest in the thing insured: declared illegal by various statutes as a species of gambling.

[1523 in Pardessus *Collect. Lois Marit.* (1837) IV. 609/1 Non..essere tenuto a mostrare alcuna polizza di caricamento.] 1565 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Admir.* (Selden) II. 56 [transl. of French document] Any order made..agaynst the tenor of this present Police of Assuraunce. 1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz.* c. 12 By meanes of which Policies of Assurance it commeth to passe, vpon the losse or perishing of any ship, there [etc.]. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 219 Policy of Assurance is a course taken by Merchants for the assuring of their adventures upon the sea. 1681 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1668/4 That all Persons that Insure their Houses shall have liberty till the First of January 1682, to bring back their Policies, and the Insurers will oblige Themselves and their Security by Indenture on their Policies, to accept of a Surrender, and repay their Premium. 1710 *Tatler* No. 241 P 2 In all the Offices where Policies are drawn upon Lives. 1828–32 Webster s. v. *Policy*, Wagering policies, which insure sums of money, interest or no interest, are illegal. 1848 Arnould *Mar. Insurance* I. I. ii. 17–19 A wager policy is one which shows on the face of it, that the contract it embodies is not really an insurance, but a wager... An open policy is one in which the value of the subject insured .. is left to be estimated in case of loss. .. A time policy is one in which the limits of the risk are designated only by certain fixed periods of time. 1901 *Ibid.* (ed. 7) I. 11 A floating policy is one in which there is no limitation of the risk to a particular ship, as where goods 'on ship or ships' are insured for the same voyage. 1902 R. G. Marsden in *Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc.* XVI. 83 A policy of 1545 is the earliest known example of a policy entered into in England. It is a remarkable document, the body of it being in Italian, and the subscriptions in English.

b. A conditional promissory note, depending on the result of a wager.

1709–10 Steele *Tatler* No. 124 P 1 If any Plumb in the City will lay me an Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds to Twenty Shillings .. that I am not this fortunate Man, I will take the Wager .. having given Orders to Mr. Morphew to subscribe such a Policy in my Behalf, if any Person accepts of the Offer. 1832 J. Taylor *Rec. My Life* I. 338 Policies were opened to ascertain his sex, while he appeared in male and female attire.

c. A form of gambling in which bets are made on numbers to be drawn by lottery: cf. *policy-shop* in 3. *U. S.*

1890 Webster s. v., To play policy.

†**2.** = It. *polizza*, ticket; voting-paper; voucher, warrant. *Obs.*

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. II. 261 In this Scrutiny, all the Cardinals put in their Polizys open. *Ibid.* 285 Each of the Cardinals orders his Conclavist to bring him a Polizy, or Ticket of the vote he desires to give in the morning. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* (Rtldg.) 285 Having received a new policy from three months to three months, the pensioners..go then to the receivers.

P Johnson, as his only recognition of this word, has (1755) 'a warrant for money in the publick funds' (ed. 1785 adds 'a ticket'); and this is repeated in mod. Dicts. as a distinct sense; Mason (1801) drew attention to its incorrectness: 'Neither of these definitions extend to the most usual meaning of this word "*policy of insurance*". The interpretation should have been A warrant for some peculiar kinds of claim'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *policy-book*, *-holder*; **policy-shop**, in *U. S.* a place for gambling by betting on the drawing of certain numbers in a lottery; **policy-slip**, in *U. S.* 'the ticket given on a stake of money at a policy-shop' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Policy-book*, a book kept in an insurance office for making entries of policies granted. **Policy-holders*, the persons insured in an office. 1906 *Times* (weekly ed.) 31 Aug. 549/4 Three leading American insurance companies will discontinue granting rebates on the annual premium to British policy-holders on account of British income-tax. 1693 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 17 Grand jury of London..presented the *policy officers about wagers. 1879 Webster *Suppl.*, **Policy-shop*, an office opened for gambling in connection with lotteries. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 3 Nov. 5/3 He .. has closed every gambling-den, pool-room, disorderly house and policy-shop that the extreme of vigilance could discover.

†**Po·licy**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *policier* (1540 in Godef.) to administer, f. obs. F. *policie*; see Policy

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sb.[1], POLICE *v.*] *trans.* To organize and regulate the internal order of, to order; = POLICE *v.* 2. Hence † **Po·licied** *ppl. a.*, civilly organized.

1565 SMITH in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1863) VIII. viii. 165 There is no realm in Christendom better governed, better policied. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vi. 302 Canaan and Ægypt†.. which he found well peopled and policied into Kingdomes. 1647–8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 2 Well policied Government. 1768 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. xliv. 324 We are not..to consider all countries as barbarous that are not policied as ours. 1844 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Pericles & Soph.* Wks. 1853 I. 147/1 A wide and rather waste kingdom should be interposed between the policied states and Persia.

† **Po·licy,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* In 5 poll-. [f. POLICY *sb.*[2] or F. *police*, in its early sense.] *trans.* To furnish with a certificate; to examine and certify to the purity or quality of. Hence † **Policier** (in 5 poll-), the officer who performed this function.

c 1450 *Oath* in *Cal. Let. Bk. D Lond.* (1902) 196 The Office of Garbeler and pollicier of wex within the Citee of London. ..And after that ye have garbeled any bale or merchandises ye shall mark and signe the same bale by you garbeled and wex by you pollicied w[t] a mark to thentent that the common weyer may have knowledge thereof &c.

Po·licy, *v.*[3] *U. S. slang.* [f. POLICY *sb.*[2] 1 c.] 1889 FARMER *Dict. Amer.* 429/2 *To Policy*, to gamble with the numbers of lottery tickets.

‖ **Po·lioencephali·tis.** *Path.* Also (*erron.*) **polio-encephalitis.** [mod.L., f. Gr. πολιός grey + ἐγκέφαλος brain + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the grey matter of the brain.

1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *Polioencephalitis*, acute localized encephalitis, affecting chiefly the motor region of the cortex. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 27 May 1145 Strümpell has suggested that the disease is acute polioencephalitis.

† **Poli·fugal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *polus* POLE *sb.*[2], after CENTRIFUGAL.] Tending away from the pole.

1740 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 421 By the Assistance of the polifugal Force.

Poligamous, -gamy, obs. ff. POLYGAMOUS, -GAMY.

Poligar (pɒ·ligāi). Also 8–9 **polygar.** [ad. Marāthī *pālegār*, or Telugu *paḷegāḍu* (cerebral *d*), ad. Tamil *pālaiyakkāran* the holder of a *pālaiyam*, POLLAM.] In S. India, The holder of a pollam or feudal estate; a subordinate feudal chief.

1681 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras* (1861) I. 118 They pulled down the Poligar's house. 1761 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 6/2 There are..among the..mountainous parts..several petty princes, or heads of clans, distinguished by the name of Polygars. 1783 BURKE *Sp. Fox's India Bill* Wks. IV. 25 To..Mahomet Ali they sold at least twelve sovereign princes called the Polygars. 1868 J. H. NELSON *Madura* III. 157 Some of the Poligars were placed in authority over others.

b. *transf.* One of the predatory followers of such a chief; the race descended from these.

1776 PIGOU in *Gentl. Mag.* (1792) 14/2 A people called Polygars, who inhabit [the woods] and attack, rob, and murder passengers. 1869 Sir W. ELLIOT in *Jrnl. Ethn. Soc.* I. 112 There is a third well-defined race mixed with the general population...I mean the predatory classes. In the South they are called Poligars, and consist of the tribes of Marawars [etc.].

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **poligar-dog**: a variety of dog from the poligar country.

1800 DR. WELLINGTON in Arbuthnot *Mem. Munro* (1881) I. p. xcii, His operations were seldom impeded by poligár wars. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xlviii, It's a Polygar dog from the East Indies. 1885 G. S. FORBES *Wild Life in Canara* 45 A poligar dog that was with me started off in pursuit.

Hence **Po·ligarship,** the office of a poligar.

a 1881 in Arbuthnot *Mem. Munro* I. p. xcii, The Mysore system, which removed all poligárships [and] expelled their turbulent chiefs.

Polihistor, obs. f. POLYHISTOR. **Polimechany, Polimite,** var. POLYMECHANY, POLYMITE, *Obs.*

† **Polinc'd,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*—°. [For *pollinct*, ad. L. *pollinct-us*, pa. pple. of *pollingĕre* to wash and prepare (a corpse) for the funeral pile.]

1623 COCKERAM II, *Embalmed*, Polinc'd.

Poling (pō·lin), *vbl. sb.* [f. POLE *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb POLE in various senses; furnishing or supplying with poles; the propelling of boats or canoes with poles; the stirring of a bath of copper, tin, or lead with a pole of green wood, to cause ebullition and deoxidation; etc.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 83 To arbor begun, and quick setted about, No poling nor wadling till set be far out. *a* 1601 [see POLE *v.* 5]. 1753 [see POLE *v.* 4]. 1816 BRACKENRIDGE *Jrnl. Voy. Missouri* in *Views Louisiana* 205 The water is generally too deep to admit of poling. 1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* V. 169/2 The process of 'polling', .. carried on by stirring .. the copper while in a fluid state with poles of green wood. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 29 If..the poling has been continued too long, the copper again becomes brittle, .. in this state it is said to be overpoled.

2. *concr.* Poles collectively, as used for poling hops, or for lining the sides of a tunnel.

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts* etc., *Poling*, the small boards supporting the earth during the formation of a tunnel. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Polings*, poles used instead of planks for lagging.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **poling-board,** one of the boards used to support the sides in the excavation of a tunnel; **poling-ground,** shallow water where poling or punting is possible.

1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 146/2 They frequently push the poling boards before them. *Ibid.* 326/2 Each division .. has boards in front .. (known by the technical name of poling boards). 1901 J. G. MILLAIS in *Daily News* 8 Feb. 6/4 No puntsman should ever venture off poling ground in Scotland when the wind is in the south.

‖ **Poliomyelitis** (pɒ·liōˌməiˌĕlə·tis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πολιό-ς grey + μυελός marrow + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the grey matter of the spinal cord.

1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 747 Anterior poliomyelitis, signifying inflammation of the anterior gray substance. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 798 The facial nucleus was affected by acute poliomyelitis.

So **Poliomyelo·pathy,** *Path.* [-PATHY], any disease of the grey matter of the spinal cord.

1890 in BILLINGS *Med. Dict.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 495 The so-called system diseases; such as ascending and descending lateral sclerosis .. the poliomyelopathies. *Ibid.* 502 Nuclear lesions or poliomyelopathies .. are often the starting points of such secondary degenerations.

Poliorcetic (pɒliɒɪse·tik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. πολιορκητικ-ός, f. πολιορκητής besieger, f. πολιορκεῖν to besiege a city, f. πόλι-ς city + ἕρκ-ος fence, enclosure. So F. *poliorcétique.*] Of or pertaining to the besieging of cities or fortresses.

a 1859 DE QUINCEY *Posth. Wks.* (1891) I. 98 The 'arietes', or battering-rams..were amongst the poliorcetic engines of the ancients. 1898 *Athenæum* 24 Sept. 423/2 The poliorcetic principles displayed at Château Gaillard.

Poliorce·tics, *sb. pl.* [ad. Gr. (τὰ) πολιορκητικά things or matters pertaining to sieges, neut. pl. of πολιορκητικός: see prec.] The art of conducting and resisting sieges; siegecraft.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 33 b, Poliorcetickes, fitte aswell for the warres, as buildinges, & other vses. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *War* Wks. 1862 IV. 284 Into castrametation, into poliorcetics. 1893 T. A. ARCHER in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 341 *note*, The whole science of mediaeval poliorcetics was based on the principle of..outworks.

Polip(e, -ippe, polipus, obs. ff. POLYP, -US.

Poliphant, obs. corrupt form of POLYPHONE.

Polipode, -pragmatick, -pragmon: see POLYPODE, etc.

-polis, repr. Gr. πόλις city, as in METROPOLIS, NECROPOLIS; sometimes used (in the form *-opolis*) to form names or nicknames of cities or towns, e. g. COTTONOPOLIS, *Leatheropolis, Porkopolis.*

1868 W. M. PUNSHON in Macdonald *Life* (1887) 305 Cincinnati, the 'Porkopolis' of the Union. 1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr., She [Chicago] has reached the position of the porkopolis of the world. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Oct. 8/1 The first time the great annual gathering of Churchmen has taken place in Leatheropolis [Northampton].

Polish (pɒ·liʃ), *sb.* [f. POLISH *v.*]

1. The act of polishing or condition of being polished; smoothness and (usually) glossiness of surface produced by friction.

1704 NEWTON *Optics* (1721) 24 Another Prism of clearer Glass and better Polish. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 352 Consider the great Difficulty of hewing it.., and of giving it the due Turn, Proportion and Polish. 1777 MUDGE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 325 In the beginning of the polish,..I worked round and round. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 247/2 Some of the stones .. take a very high polish. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* viii, You must be content with giving yourself a dry polish till we break the ice in the well.

2. *fig.* Refinement: see POLISH *v.* 2.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 19 This poore pamphlett,.. without fynenes of methode, or pullishe of art. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I, What are these wond'rous civilizing arts, This Roman polish, and this smooth behaviour? 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xxvi, Where my education and manners might receive their last polish. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 425 What polish they have seems borrowed from the Mussulmans. 1902 F. W. H. MYERS *Wordsw.* 105 Poetry depends on emotion and not on polish.

3. A substance used to produce or to assist in producing smoothness or glossiness on any surface. See also FRENCH POLISH, FURNITURE-*polish*, SHOE-*polish*, STOVE-*polish*, VARNISH-*polish*, etc.

1819–1874 [see FRENCH POLISH]. 1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man his own Mech.* § 1624 The method of applying these polishes is the same for all. A flannel rubber is..dipped in the polish.

4. *Comb.*, as *polish-brush, -powder, -stone.*

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 143 With a polish-stone and the whiten, polish your foils. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Polish-powder*, a preparation of plumbago for stoves and iron articles. 1861 *Eng. Wom. Dom. Mag.* III. 48 No blacking-brush is needed, nor polish-brush either.

Polish (pō·liʃ), *a.* [f. POLE *sb.*[4] + -ISH[1].] Of or pertaining to Poland or its inhabitants.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Lett. to Gent. & Ladies* Wks. 1709 III. II. 96 The unkinging of his Polish Majesty. 1831 Sir J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 292 There is hardly any resemblance between the Polish Diet and the English Parliament, at least at present.

b. In the names of things of actual or attributed Polish origin; as **Polish disease, plait:** see PLAIT *sb.* 2 c; **Polish draughts,** a variety of the game of draughts played on a board of 100 squares with 20 men a side; called in French *le jeu de dames à la polonaise* (Manoury, 1750), in Poland itself *French draughts*; **Polish fowl** = POLAND *fowl*; **Polish manna:** see MANNA[1] 6; **Polish wheat** = POLAND *wheat.*

1849 D. J. BROWN *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 60 The *plica polonica*, or *Polish disease, in which the hair in the human subject grows into an immense matted mass. 1733 R. in *Craftsman* No. 376. 156 The game of *Polish Draughts, where you will see the whole Board engaged in the important business of making Kings. 1768 BARETTI *Mann. & Cust. Italy* xxxiii. 217 As chess is superior to polish-drafts. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 308 They play at what we call Polish drafts. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 12 *Cirrus* is the Latin word..adopted by Aldrovandi to express the topknot of *Polish fowls. 1864 *Chambers' Encycl.* VI. 308/1 Known in shops as *Polish Manna, Manna Seeds, and Manna Croup. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 34 *Polish Wheat—*Triticum polonicum* .. is now to be found here only in botanic gardens.

† c. *absol.* Short for *Polish draughts. Obs. rare.*

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) III. xv. 67 Can you play at draughts, polish, or chess?

Polish (pɒ·liʃ), *v.* Forms: see below. [ME. *polis-, -iss-, -issh-*, a. F. *poliss-*, lengthened stem of *polir*:—L. *polīre* to polish, smooth, refine: see -ISH[2].]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 3–4 **polis-,** 4–5 **polys(e, -yce,** 4–6 **police, 5–6 polise,** *Sc.* **poleis.**

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9975 (Cott.) Þat roche þat es polist sa slight. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1131 He may polyce him.. Wel bryȝter þen þe beryl oþer browden peries. *Ibid.* 1134 Polysed als playn as parchmen schauen. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 127 And was policed ek so clene. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 347 Ane poleist glas.

β. 4 **polich,** 4–5 **polisch(e, -issch(e,** 4–6 **-isah(e,** 5 **-esh(e, -ysh, -ysch, pollishe,** 5–6 **polys(s)h(e, -ishe,** 6–8 **pollish,** 5– **polish.**

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 9975 (Gött.) Þe Roche þat es polichit [*a* 1425 polisshid] so slight. 1362 [see B. 1]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3223 Polyshyd all of pure gold. *Ibid.* 5129 With pellicans & pape-ioyes polischt & grauen. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 406 Polish al vp thy werk. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 36 Thou thynkest hir pollisshed whan she is ful of rust. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 138 The more it is polysshed or rubbed. 1552 HULOET, Polyshe paper or parchment smothe.

γ. 5 **pulisshe, -isch(e, -ich(e,** 5–6 **pullysshe, -ysh(e,** 5–7 **pullish(e.** (Cf. It. *pulire, pulito.*)

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 80 Þai myȝt noȝt be pulischt. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 293/1 To Pulische (*A.* Puliche). 1555 EDEN *Decades* 104 As fayre and nette as though it were pullyshed. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvii. § 13 The rules will helpe, if they be laboured and pullished by practise.

δ. 4–5 **pul(s)che,** 5 **pul(s)she, polshe.**

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 121 Portreid and paynt & pulched full clene. *c* 1400 *Chaucer's Merch. T.* 338 (Petw.) A myrour polshed bright. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1734, I-pulsshid, & I-pikid. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 5766 The cristal pulshede was so clene. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 416/1 Pulchon, *polio.*

B. Signification.

1. *trans.* To make smooth and (usually) glossy by friction.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9887 (Cott.) Dunward þan es [þis castel] polist slight. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 257 Þat Penitencia is pike he schulde polissche newe [*v. rr.* polisch, pulsshe]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 79 Þai er so hard þat þare may na metell pulisch þam. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 156 b, These candelstickes wer polished lyke Aumbre. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 719 Before it be polished, it is of a reddish and rusty colour. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 213 Hard Wood they polish with Bees-wax...But Ivory they polish with Chalk and Water. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 201 For the purpose of being polished and shaped into a column. 1878 W. S. GILBERT *H.M.S. Pinafore* I I polished up the handle of the big front door. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 9 June 7/2 A negro whose boots he had declined to polish.

b. *intr.* for *passive.* † (*a*) To become bright. *Obs. rare.* (*b*) To become smooth, take a smooth and (usually) glossy surface.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4589 Zeforus with softe wyndes soberly blew, Planettes in the pure aire pullishet full clene. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 849 A kind of steel..which would polish almost as white and bright as silver. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* III. 224 'Tis solid bodies only polish well. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX. 314 None of these patches ..shewed the least tendency to polish.

2. *fig. trans.* To free from roughness, rudeness, or coarseness; to imbue with culture or refinement; to make more elegant or cultured; to refine. (In quot. 13.., To cleanse, purify.)

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxxix. 3 Þai polyst þe wordis of þaire felony as neddirs. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2393, I halde þe polysed of þat plyȝt, & pured as clene. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4427 Bot he can practise & paynt & polisch his wordis. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 3 Thou maiest finde Some matters (though not pullished with art,) To make thee laugh. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 610 Arts that polish Life. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 14 Sept., The eldest [daughter] is the beauty of this part of the world, and has been polished at Edinburgh. 1828 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life & Lett.* (1876) I. ii. 90 Books of amusement tend to polish the mind.

† b. To smooth or gloss over. *Obs. rare.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 61 By hem..that confessithe hem to the preest .. that in shrifte excusithe hem and polysshithe her synne.

c. With adv. or advb. phr.: To do *away*, put *out*, bring *into* some state by polishing.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 370 P 2 Such elegant Entertainments as these, would polish the Town into Judgment in their Gratifications. 1728 *Free-thinker* No. 39. 281 An over-judicious Authour..polishes away the Strength and Energy of his Thoughts. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 148 The wholesome coarseness..which no education ..can polish out of the genuine Englishman.

d. *intr.* for *passive.* To become refined.

1727 SWIFT *Let. on Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. i. 185 The French [language] for these last fifty years hath been

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polishing as much as it will bear. 1776 FOOTE *Capuchin* I. Wks. 1799 II. 384 She insists upon his polishing a little.

3. *trans.* To bring to a finished or complete state; to deck out, adorn. Const. *out, up.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxi. (1887) 89 To polishe out this point with those effectuall reasons. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* C iv, Other .. there be .. that pinche their bellies to polish their backs. 1885 DUNCKLEY in *Manch. Exam.* 15 June 6/2 To dot his i's and cross his t's and polish up his manuscript.

4. *To polish off*: to finish off quickly or out of hand; to do for or get rid of summarily. *colloq.* (orig. *Pugilistic slang*).

1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 247 Ned having polished off his sturdy opponent in thirty rounds. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxv, Mayn't I polish that ere Job off, in the front garden? 1850 SMEDLEY *F. Fairlegh* (1894) 53 He can polish off a boy half a head taller than himself. 1872 *Punch* 10 Aug. 66/1 We nearly polished off the Licensing Bill in the Commons. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch-Bk.* 282 The two between them could polish off a bottle of sherry in less time.

Polishable (pɒ·liʃăb'l), *a.* [f. POLISH *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being polished.

1611 COTGR., *Polissable*, polishable, burnishable, furbishable. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 10, I do not look upon that Subject as any thing polishable by my hand. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 107 The lighter-coloured, but polishable and well-grained teak.

Polished (pɒ·liʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED [1].]

1. Made smooth and (usually) glossy by friction.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (*Katerine*) 107 Schenand thru gold & polist stanys. *c* 1400 *Sege Jerusalem* 472 A plate of pulsched gold. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 708 Throw platis of polist steil. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 23 O pollish'd Perturbation! Golden Care! 1736 GRAY *Statius* I. 41 In dust the polish'd ball he roll'd. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. xv. 100 The road..lay right over the polished rocks.

b. Having naturally a smooth glossy surface.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 76/2 *Acer lævigatum*, the polished maple.

2. *fig.* Refined, cultured, elegant: see POLISH *v.* 2.

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2939 Weyuë fauel with his polysshid speche. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1093 Noble Chaucer, whos pullisshyd eloquence Oure englysshe rude so fresshely hath set out. 1639 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 100 Grace them with your more perfect and polished expressions. 1763 JOHNSON 16 May in *Boswell*, In more polished times there are people to do every thing for money. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* vi, I consider it as one of the first refinements of polished societies. 1894 LD. WOLSELEY *Life Marlborough* I. 239 Charles..liked his polished manners.

Hence **Po·lishedly** *adv.*, **Po·lishedness.**

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* ix. (1596) 121 He could not..deliuer his mind in them polishedly. *Ibid.* 123 Esay ..had ornament and polishednesse of speech. 1737 COVENTRY *Phil. to Hyd.* II. 9 A general Polishedness of Manners, and inward Character. 1889 GUNTER *That Frenchman I* ix, Polishedly polite to his equals.

Polisher (pɒ·liʃəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER [1].]

1. One who polishes or produces a smooth and (usually) glossy surface on anything. Often in comb., as *brass-, shoe-, silver-, stone-polisher.*

1552 HULOET, Polisher of old wares to seme salable or new, *interpolator.* 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* Suppl. 144 A Polisher of Gems. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6187/4 James Whitelegge,.. Looking-Glass Polisher. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 607 The thick varnish which polishers or sword-cutlers use. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 5 A polisher of parquet-flooring.

2. A tool or appliance for polishing anything.

1598 FLORIO, *Frucatore*, an iron furbishing toole, a rubber, a polisher. 1777 MUDGE in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 318 The .. polisher is..made by covering the tool with sarcenet. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 201 Polishers for steel are ..of soft steel, iron, bell-metal, tin, zinc, lead or boxwood.

3. *fig.* One who refines: see POLISH *v.* 2.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 355 You are the neate Polishers of the rude antient Latine and Greeke. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IX. v, Those great polishers of our manners .. dancing-masters. 1801 HAN. MORE *Wks.* I. 26 Conversation, heav'nly fair..Soft polisher of rugged man!

Polishing (pɒ·liʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].] The action of the verb POLISH.

1. The action of making the surface of anything smooth or glossy; the fact of being polished.

1530 PALSGR. 256/2 Polysshing makyng smothe of a thynge, *polissure.* 1611 BIBLE *Lam.* iv. 7 They were more ruddy in body than rubies, their polishing was of sapphire. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III. iv, Till artful polishing has made it shine. 1894 *Athenæum* 4 Aug. 149/3 Some of the gems he has extracted need no polishing.

b. *pl.* The particles removed by any polishing process, *esp.* the dust produced in polishing articles of precious metal, or in cutting precious stones. (Cf. *filings.*) 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. *fig.* The action of refining: see POLISH *v.* 2.

1617 BRATHWAIT *Smoaking Age* O iij b, Yea, he dislikes this polishing of Art, Which may refine the Core, but spoiles the heart. 1667 SPRAT *Hist. R. Soc.* 41 The English language ..has been hitherto a little too carelessly handled; and I think, has had less labor spent about its polishing, then it deserves. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* ix, My wife..adding, that there was nothing she more ardently wished than to give her girls a single winter's polishing.

†**b.** The action of glossing *over. Obs. rare.*

1646 JENKYN *Remora* 21 This impure polishing over of Sin.

3. *attrib.* in names of tools, appliances, etc., used in producing a polish (in some of which *polishing* may be the ppl. adj.); as *polishing-block, -brush, -disk, -file, -hammer, -iron, -jack, -machine, -paste, -powder, -room, -stick, -stone, -tool, -wheel*; **polishing-bed**, a machine in which the surface of stone is rubbed smooth (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **polishing-cask**, (*a*) a barrel in which articles are rolled and polished by friction with each other or with some polishing-powder; (*b*) a barrel in which grained gunpowder is placed with graphite to glaze it (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **polishing-mill**, a lap of metal or other material used by lapidaries in polishing gems (Knight); **polishing-slate**, (*a*) a grey or yellow slate found in the coal-measures of Bohemia, etc., used for polishing; (*b*) a kind of whetstone; **polishing-snake**, a kind of serpentine used formerly for polishing lithographic stones (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); **polishing-tin** (*Bookbinding*), a thin plate of tinned iron placed between the covers and the first and last leaves of a book, to keep the linings smooth and protect the leaves from the dampness of the cover (Simmonds).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Polishing-block*, *a.* a block between the jaws of a vise on which an object is laid to polish it... *b.* A block shod with polishing material and moved over the face of the object to be polished. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Polishing-brush*, a hand brush for shining stoves or grates with black lead. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Polishing disk*,.. small instruments .. placed in a drill-stock, to polish the surfaces of dentures, teeth, or fillings. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Polisher*, .. a *Polishing-Iron. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Polishing-iron*, a smoothing iron. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Polishing Jack*,..a machine..for polishing leather when considerable pressure is required. 1853 BYRNE *Artisan's Handbk.* 205 Thus we have..the smoothing-mill, and the *polishing-mill, all generally of metal. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 88 Polishing mills are usually of ivory or tortoise-shell. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Polishing-paste*, a kind of blacking or paste for harness and leather ;..[or] for giving a polish to articles of household furniture. 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.* 542/2 A *polishing powder, made by dissolving copperas in water [etc.]. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 131 The smooth plate then finds its way to the *polishing-room, where the tables travel under a double series of rubbers. 1849 CRAIG, **Polishing-slate*, the Tripoli, or Polierschiefer of geologists, a substance used in polishing, and entirely composed of the silicious shields of microscopic Infusoria. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Polishing-slates*, a name for hone-slates or whet-stones. 1875 SIR T. SEATON *Fret Cutting* 29, I generally use a *polishing-stick, a contrivance of my own. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Polidero*, a *polishing toole, *politorium.* 1867 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.* (ed. 3), **Polishing wheel*, a small wheel with the peripheral surface covered with buck-skin or other soft leather, and made to revolve on the mandrel of a lathe.

Po·lishing, *ppl. a.* [-ING [2].] That polishes.

1825 *Eng. Life* II. 92 She would send them to the most polishing boarding-schools.

†**Po·lishment.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of polishing; the fact of being polished.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 124 The practise of languages, and the ornament and polishment of speech may verie well be ioyned with positiue diuinitie. 1633 WOTTON in *Relig.* (1672) 465 It is strange to see what a polishment so base a stuffe doth take. 1694 PHILLIPS *Milton's Lett. St.* p. xxxii, The person that took the pains to prepare it for his Examination and Polishment.

†**Po·lishure.** *Obs. rare.* Also **polissure.** [a. F. *polissure* vbl. sb.: see POLISH *v.* and -URE.] The fact or condition of being polished.

1611 COTGR., *Polissure*, polissure, burnishment, smoothnesse. 1652 J. HALL *Height of Eloquence* p. lxiii, His elegancie and polishure in all these..is inimitable.

‖ **Polissoir** (poliswār). [F., a polishing instrument; f. *poliss-*, lengthened stem of *polir* to polish + *-oir* :—L. *-orium.*] A polishing instrument; = POLISHER 2. *spec.* **a.** in *Glass-manuf.*, A smooth block of wood with a long iron handle, used for flattening glass cylinders newly opened out; **b.** *Toilet.* An implement for burnishing the finger-nails (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

18.. *Glass-making* 129 (Cent. Dict.), The flattener now applies another instrument, a *polissoir*, or rod of iron furnished at the end with a block of wood. 1897 *Archæol. Jrnl.* Dec. 367 The desirability of trimming them [flint implements] to the shape which could most easily be ground down afterwards on a polissoir.

Politarch (pɒ·litāɹk). *Anc. Hist.* [ad. Gr. πολιτάρχης (Acts xvii. 6), f. πολίτης a citizen + -αρχης ruler, governor.] A governor of citizens; the title of civic magistrates in some Oriental cities, as Thessalonica, under the Romans.

1852 CONYBEARE & HOWSON *St. Paul* (1862) I. ix. 308 At Thessalonica we find an assembly of people and supreme magistrates, who are called politarchs. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 513 They seized Jason and one or two others..and dragged them before the Politarchs. 1884 *United Presb. Mag.* Apr. 178/1 The seven politarchs who ruled the city when the arch was built.

Polite (pəlai·t), *a.* Also 5 **polyt, pollyte,** 6 **polyte.** [ad. L. *polīt-us* polished, accomplished, refined, cultivated, polite, prop. pa. pple. of *polīre* to smooth, polish. Cf. It. *polito* (Florio), F. *poli* (12th c. in Littré), etc.]

†**1.** *lit.* Smoothed, polished, burnished. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1485 The Arche withinne & without was hiled with golde polyt. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1082 Throu polyt platis with poyntis persyt thair. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. i, I am enamour'd of this street now..tis so polite, and terse. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 8 Potters-Earth .. became like Sand .. exceeding polite and smooth. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 731 Polite Bodies, as Looking-Glasses. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* XV. ix. § 6 Edifices..made of the politest stone.

†**b.** Cleansed, furbished, trim, neat, orderly. *Obs.*

1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* E j, Theyr monestery in every corner therof is all pollyte & clene. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C., Glaris* 427 At Suitz..the people..keep their houses neat and cleanly, and withal very polite and in good repair. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 77 To preserve these Chambers of the dead polite and clean.

2. *transf.* **a.** Of the arts, or any intellectual pursuits, esp. literature: Polished, refined, elegant; correct, scholarly, exhibiting a refined taste. (Now only in certain collocations.)

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. viii, 3one is..the court rethoricall, Of polit termis. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. v, That they speke none englisshe but that which is cleane, polite, perfectly and articulately pronounced. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* vi. 98 That polite Poem (in whose composition Apollo seemes to haue giuen personall aide). 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 49 All the Lovers of Polite Learning .. give me thanks. 1726 C. D'ANVERS *Craftsm.* i. (1727) 4 My natural inclination to the politer arts. 1786-7 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* i. 12 One of the most useful branches of a polite education. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 174 Every polite tongue has its own rules. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 532/1 In it metaphysics have again condescended to speak the language of polite letters.

b. Of persons (*a*) in respect of some art or scholarship, (*b*) in respect of general culture: Polished, refined, civilized, cultivated, cultured, well-bred, modish.

1609 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* viii. 91 One of the politest wits in the Kingdome for the Law. *a* 1664 KATH. PHILIPS *To Abp. of Canterb.* Poems (1667) 166 Majestick sweetness, temper'd and refin'd, In a Polite, and comprehensive Mind. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 39 P 2 In all the polite Nations of the World, this part of the Drama has met with publick Encouragement. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 47 P 14 Since his acquaintance with polite life. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Ess. Poetry E. Nat.* Poems, etc. 187 A very polite scholar, who has lately translated sixteen Odes of Hafez. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Ranke* (1851) II. 142 Whatever the polite and learned may think.

c. Of refined manners; *esp.* showing courteous consideration for others; courteous, mannerly, urbane. (The chief current use.)

1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xxxix, [He] perceives that the wise are polite all the world over, but that fools are polite only at home. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man World* II. xx. (1823) 402 The French are the politest enemies in the world. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xix. II. 151 Narses .. was endowed with the most polite and amiable manners. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 841 To them, to all, he was polite and free. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 426 He sent me the following polite acknowledgment of his having received the work. 1896 'Doing the polite' [see Do *v.* 11 j]. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 22 Oct. 5/5 Lord Dufferin obtains..polite promises, but is not in a position to get anything more.

†**Polite,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *polīt-*, ppl. stem of *polīre* to polish.] *trans.* To polish, refine; to clear up.

a 1676 HALE *De Successionibus* (1735) 50 There was some incertainty in the business of Descents, or Hereditary Successions, though it was much better polited than formerly. 1704 RAY *Creation* I. (ed. 3) 112 Exercises .. which polite Men's Spirits.

Poli·teful, *a. rare.* [f. POLITE *a.* + -FUL.] Full of politeness.

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 436 The angrier..for being *done* by a frog-eating bloody-politeful set of Frenchmen. 1896 *Daily News* 27 June 8/4 They were not politeful these footpads.

Poli·tely, *adv.* [f. POLITE *a.* + -LY [2].] In a polite manner. †**a.** Smoothly. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* lf. xiv b/2 A soundinge..iron, the end wherof is rounde, and politely polishede. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vii. Wks. 1851 III. 133 No marble statue can be politely carv'd, no fair edifice built without almost as much rubbish and sweeping. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 288 The rustick Work..is executed more politely.

†**b.** In a polished elegant manner; elegantly.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 265 In the middle is a neat Bridge, built more politely than the other. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 21 Thy comedies..shine, And read politely well. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* xiii. (ed. 2) 214 A Niece, whom he has politely educated in expensive finery.

c. Courteously; with refinement of manners.

1748 in Lady Chatterton *Mem. Ld. Gambier* (1861) I. ii. 18 We were very politely entertained with tea, &c. *c* 1775 WARTON (Mason), With the use of which I have been politely favoured. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* (1848) 191 He received us politely, but with a good deal of state.

Politeness (pəlai·tnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being polite.

†**1.** *lit.* Polish, smoothness of surface. *Obs.*

1607 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 5 Smoothnesse, and Politenesse, of Bodies. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. iii. 47 Glasse is clear from its politenesse.

2. Mental or intellectual culture; polish, refinement, elegance, good taste (of writings, authors, etc.). Now *rare.*

1641 EVELYN *Diary* 28 Aug., The politeness of the character and editions of what he has publish'd. 1725 COTES tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 215 The Elegance and Politeness of the Stile of it. 1768 HUME *Ess., Civil Liberty* xi. 51 Dresden, not Hamburgh, is the centre of politeness in Germany. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. i. § 86. 78 In politeness of Latin style .. we find an astonishing and permanent decline both in France and England.

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3. Polished manners, courtesy. Also as a mock title for people of polite manners.

1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 108 Politeness may be defined a dextrous management of our Words and Actions whereby we make other people have better Opinion of us and themselves. 1735 J. THOMSON *Let.* 20 Oct. (in *Sotheby's Catal.* 19–22 Feb. (1896) 87) The gallant French this year have made war upon the Germans (I beg their Politeness's Pardon) like vermin—eat them up. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* I. i, The French will treat us with their usual politeness. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. vii. 45 Real politeness only teaches us to save others from unnecessary pain. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 83 Politeness is the ritual of society, as prayers are of the church. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 207 If politeness would allow me I should say, Perish yourselves.

‖ **Politesse** (polităs'). [F. *politesse* (1611 in Cotgr.), ad. It. *politezza* (Florio 1598), f. *polito* polite.] Politeness; in mod. usage generally with depreciatory connotation.

1717 GAY *To W. Pulteney* 152 Pardon me, Sir; we know the Paris mode, And gather *Politesse* from Courts abroad. 1777 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 200 He..reserves his *politesses* pretty much for his favourites. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 28 Sir Paul is skilled in all the tricks Of politesse and politics. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* ix. 228 Think, too, of the Tuileries etiquette;.. the powdered and embroidered politesse of the guests.

† **Politian** (poli·jăn). *Obs.* Also 6 **politien**, 6–7 **pollitian**, 8 **polician**. [a. obs. F. *policien* (Godef.) a citizen, a politician, f. *police* (POLICE *sb.*) + *-ien* (see -IAN).] One who studies or is expert in polity; a politician.

1584 LYLY *Sappho* I. iii, We pages are Politians. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. iv. (Arb.) 159 Politien is rather a surueyour of ciuilitie than ciuil, and a publique minister or Counseller in the state. 1649 W. G. *Surv. Newcastle upon Tine* A iij b, Mechanicks will presume to Step into Moses Chaire, and become Politians to contradict and controle whatsoever is acted and done. 1788 *Trifler* No. 3. 34 A polician .. frequently effects such great revolutions in empires and kingdoms, as to a superficial observer would appear beyond the bounds of possibility.

Politic (pŏ·litik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5 **poli-, poletyk**, 5–6 **politik, polytyk, -e**, 6 **poli-, polytique, -tick, -tik, -tyke, -tycke**, 6–7 **politicke, -tike, -tique**, 6–9 **politick**, 7 **pol'tick**, 6– **politic**. Also 5 **polly-**, 5–6 **polle-**, 5–7 **polli-, -tick(e, -tique**, etc. [a. F. *politique* (14th c. as adj. in Godef.) political, ad. L. *politicus*, a. Gr. πολῑτικός pertaining to citizens, civic, civil, political, f. πολίτης citizen (f. πόλις city, state): see -IC.]

A. *adj.* †1. = POLITICAL *a.* 1 (by which it is now superseded).

† *Politic translation*, the translation of a Jewish feast on grounds of public expediency. † *Politic year* = CIVIL year.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1742 They polytyk philosophyrs & poetes were. 1426 — *De Guil. Pilgr.* 11791, I am callyd 'vertu moral Polytyk & general'. 1556 BP. PONET (*title*) A Shorte Treatise of politike Pouuer, and of the true Obedience which Subjectes owe to .. ciuile Gouernours. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxii. 136 b, The politique estate of the Ragusins, is Aristocratie. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxi. (1623) 999 His ripe knowledge in politicke affaires. 1625 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* III. (1641) 124 The reason of Politick translation, was, that two Sabbaths or feast dayes might not immediately follow each other. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Com. Athens & Rome* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 50 Those, who in a late reign began the distinction between the personal and politick capacity. 1709–29 V. MANDEV *Syst. Math., Astron.* III. II. ii. 411 A Politick or Civil Year, is a certain number of whole Days, collected either from other causes or reasons, or from the Sun or Moon, or from the Periods of both Motions;..these being instituted by the People of any Nation, they are received. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV. xxiv, Their superiours in politick and military virtues.

b. Pertaining or relating to a constitutional state, as distinct from a despotism; constitutional. *rare.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xviii. 105 Gouernauncis .. suche that ben politik (that is to seie, suche wherbi .. ouerers gouerne othere men vndir hem bi..worldli policie). 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxxvi. 160 Græcia.. In the end from honest common wealthes, and politike government, the inhabitants were brought under tiranny. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 243 The politic royalty of England, distinguished from the government of absolute kingdoms by the fact that it is rooted in the desire and institution of the nation.

† c. *Politic body* = *body politic*: see BODY *sb.* 14.

1604 JAS. I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 97 It is the Kings part (as the proper Phisician of his Politicke-body) to purge it of all those diseases, by Medicines meete for the same. 1625 BACON *Ess., Boldness* (Arb.) 519 As there are Mountebanques for the Naturall Body: So are there Mountebanques for the Politique Body. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* III. ii, I being the stomach To the politic body of the state.

2. Characterized by policy; of persons, Apt at pursuing a policy; sagacious, prudent, shrewd; of actions or things, Judicious, expedient, skilfully contrived. a. In political or public affairs.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 163 Set a myrour of hine discreciour To-fore youre face by polityk gouernaunce. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 139 Good, trewe, and polletique councellours. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* Pref. (Arb.) 8 The wise, politike, and quiet spirites of this worlde. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II. iii. 20 Then this Land was famously enrich'd With politike graue Counsell. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 348 He being a prudent and Politick Captain, ..resolv'd to make a desert of all the Country. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 249 Henry of Navarre was a resolute, active, and politick prince. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* III. ii, If this be politic, And well for thee and England .. Care not for me who love thee.

b. In non-political or general sense.

c 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl 1898) 356 3yt well ȝe se, he ys polytyke. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* viii. (1539) 13 More polytike in wysedome to improue their tenementes. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xvi. (1870) 273 Consernynge theyr polytycke wyt and lerenyng in Physycke. 1688 PRIOR *Ode on Exod.* iii. 12 The helm let politic Experience guide. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 8 P 5 To learn of an enemy has always been accounted politick. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. E.* III. xvii. 473 Irritation is a passion which it is seldom politic to excite.

† c. Of an appliance: Ingeniously contrived; well adapted to its purpose. *Obs. rare.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. 69 Schips, marchantdreis, ande mony politic verkmanlumis for mecanyc craftis.

d. In a sinister sense: Scheming, crafty, cunning; diplomatic, artfully contriving or contrived.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 225 For greater daunger is ther to ariue in a straunge countrey where the inhabitants be pollitique. 1609 DEKKER *Foure Birdes Noah's Arke, Pellican* Wks. (Grosart) V. 79 Breake (O my God) all the snares which daily and howerly this politick hunter [Satan] pitcheth to intrap me. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Builder* 12 These being the craftiest and politiquest sort of knaves. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* ii. 95 The very notion we have of a Politic or Cunning Man,..one that knows how to compass his End. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 27 They are not so weak as to .. imagine that you or I are playing any politic game with regard to them. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. xvi. 169 The one great fact of which her politic suitor took account.

¶ 3. Polished, refined, cultured. *Sc. Obs.*

Erron. rendering of L. *politus*.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 85 The Ingles men, evin as the mair politick [L. *politiores*] Scottis, vses that ald Saxone toung. *Ibid.* 96 Vthiris of the mair politick sorte amang vs [L. *politiores*]. *Ibid.* III. 178 Thir verses albeit nocht verie politik [L. *politi*], ȝit throuch commendatione of ancient antiquitie maist probable.

B. *sb.* [With 1, cf. Gr. πολῑτικός a politician; with 2 (OF. *politique*, 13th c. in Godef.), Gr. ἡ πολῑτικὴ (τέχνη) the art of government; with 3, Gr. τὰ πολῑτικά affairs of state, politics.]

† 1. A politician. *Obs.*

1559 AYLMER *Harborowe* C j, I doubte not, they had these consideracions that our polytikes haue. 1598 BACON *Sacr. Medit., Atheisme* Ess. (Arb.) 125 Amongst states men and politikes. 1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 274, I could wish all Christian politiques to consider, that righteousnes is the best vpholder of states, and transgression in the issue proues their ouerthrow. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. Ded. 24 Now again, they are a Cabal of mere Politiques.

† b. An indifferentist in matters of religion, a temporizer, a worldly-wise man: orig. with reference to the *politiques* of France: see POLITIQUE.

1589 NASHE *Pasquil & Marfor.* 8 Secretarie Machiauell, a pollitick not much affected to any Religion. 1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* I. v. 106 A carnall fellow, and a meere politicke. 1625 BACON *Ess., Unity in Relig.* (Arb.) 425 Worldlings, and Depraued Politickes, who are apt to contemne Holy Things. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 127 Play not the hypocrite, nor the politicke, who cares not what Religion bee, so some be.

† 2. Policy; politics. *Obs.*

1588 SIR W. STANLEY *Dr. Allen's Seditious Drifts* 88 *margin*, Certeine ouersights in policie escaped this great politicien in this Pamphlet, which is mere politike. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. 10 Those lewd bookes, which..may very justly be termed the politick of the vicious and the Libertines. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Skiamachia* Wks. (1711) 190 The politick they pitch'd upon was this: some noblemen, barons, and burgesses .. met at Edinburgh. 1725 BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 361 This did not suit with Popish Politic.

3. *pl.* **Politics.** The science and art of government; the science dealing with the form, organization, and administration of a state or part of one, and with the regulation of its relations with other states (hence, *imperial, national, domestic, municipal, communal, parochial, foreign politics*, etc.). Also † *the politics*, public or social ethics, that branch of moral philosophy dealing with the state or social organism as a whole (*obs.*).

a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Clout* 625 But noble men borne To lerne they haue scorne,..Set nothyng by polytykes. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Ciuilis, Scientia ciuilis*, morall philosophie, the politikes. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xiv. § 2 (1622) 356 Morall Philosophie..hath three parts: Ecclesiastickes, Oeconomickes, and Politickes. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 100/2 The next removal must be to the study of politics; to know the beginning, end, and reasons of political societies. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* (1874) I. Introd. 307 Politics consider men as united in society, and dependent on each other. 1789 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 94, I mean politics in the great sense, or that sublime science which embraces for its object the happiness of mankind. 1792–1803 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 339 'The art of governing mankind by deceiving them', as politics, ill understood, have been defined. [Cf. POLICY *sb.*[1] 2, quot. 1796.] 1883 J. A. SYMONDS in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 150/1 Machiavelli..founded the science of politics for the modern world, by concentrating thought upon its fundamental principles. 1900 E. JENKS *Hist. Politics* 1 By *Politics* we mean the business of Government, that is to say, the control and management of people living together in a society.

b. *The Politics*: name of the treatise on political science, τὰ πολιτικά, by Aristotle.

1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* iii. § 13. 46 Aristotle in his first book of Politiques affirmes as a foundation of the whole politicall science, that some men by nature are made worthy to command, others only to serve. *a* 1656 USSHER *Power Princes* II. (1683) 134 As is observed..by Aristotle in his Politicks. 1831 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) III. 529/1 His [Aristotle's] two treatises of the *Nicomachean Ethics* and the *Politics*, are together a refutation of the erroneous doctrines in moral and political philosophy contained in Plato's political speculations.

† c. Political actions or practice; policy. *Obs.*

1644 [H. PARKER] *Jus Pop.* 23 O that our Courtiers at Oxford would admit of such politicks, and blush to publish any directly contrary. *a* 1706 EVELYN *Mem.* (1819) II. 137, I looke upon our neglect of severely punishing them as an high defect in our politiques. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 411 Calm, thinking villains, whom no faith could fix, Of crooked counsels and dark politicks. *c* 1740 CAREW *God save the King* ii, Confound their politicks, Frustrate their knavish tricks. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. ix. 259 What strange politics do we pursue?

d. Political affairs or business; political life.

1693 *Humours Town* 42 The Coffee-house Politicks are but Fewel to Factions. 1710–11 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 141, I was an hour with him [Harley] this morning deep in politicks, where I told him the objections of the October Club. 1714 MRS. MANLEY *Adv. Rivella* 117 She now agrees with me, that Politicks is not the Business of a Woman. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. i, There is no act of treachery, or meanness of which a political party is not capable; for in politics there is no honour. 1879 GLADSTONE *Sp. at Dalkeith* 26 Nov., I said myself in 1865, and I believed, that it was out of the range of practical politics, that is to say the politics of the coming election. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 124/1 Sugden .. re-entered politics, and sat in the House of Commons.

e. The political principles, convictions, opinions, or sympathies *of* a person or party.

1769 *Junius Lett.* iv. (1772) I. 35 Most men's politics sit much too loosely about them. 1842 MIALL in *Nonconf.* II. 656 Whig politics .. appear to exert a peculiarly unhappy influence upon character. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 77 Too pleasing a vision to be shattered by..the politics of shoemakers and costermongers. 1897 RHOSCOMYL *White Rose Arno* 74 Oh what are all your politics to women? A woman's politics are the man she loves.

f. *fig.* Conduct of private affairs; politic management, scheming, planning.

1693 *Humours Town* 135 Thou art as much out in thy Politicks, as a Niggardly Father is. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVI. vii, Mrs. Western was reading a lecture on prudence, and matrimonial politics to her niece. 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* iii, The governor's letter contains a budget of family politics. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Aug. 3/2 The fall of a skirt is a point second to none in importance in the politics of a costume.

Political (poli·tikăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *politicus*, a. Gr. πολῑτικ-ός (see prec.) + -AL.]

1. Of, belonging, or pertaining to the state or body of citizens, its government and policy, esp. in civil and secular affairs; public, civil; of or pertaining to the science or art of politics.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 15 b, The politicall lawe doeth cause an outward discipline to bee obserued, euen of the wicked. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* II. Pref., We must discerne betweene .. political order .. and .. the vices incident thereunto. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 317 In the execution of them, the King performs his part in a politicall way, the officers of the Church in an ecclesiasticall way. 1768 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. xxxix. 282 The share that he may have in directing the affairs of the society may be called his political liberty. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. ii. 310 The distinct nationalities that composed the empire [Rome]..had lost all care for political freedom. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* vii. 100 What they [the Achaians] seem to have brought with them was the true political spirit; the faculty of nation-making.

b. Of persons: Engaged in civil administration; civil, as distinct from military; *spec.* in India, having, as a government official, the function of advising the ruler of a Native State on political matters, as *political agent, resident*, etc.

1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 212 The junior political officers who served under the Envoy, or the Political Agent in Upper Sindh. 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 29 July, The civilian Generals, or 'political' chiefs, are obnoxious to the regulars. 1880 GEN. ADYE in *19th Cent.* Apr. 699 The first class comprises political residents, commissioners of provinces, magistrates, officers of police and public works. 1903 *Whitaker's Almanack* 495/2 States of India..governed by their native Princes, Ministers, or Councils, with the help and under the advice of a political officer of the Supreme Government.

2. Having an organized government or polity. † Said also of animals such as bees and ants (*obs.*).

1657 S. PURCHAS (*title*) Theatre of Politicall Flying-Insects. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 921 The Philosopher doth rightly reckon them in the number of the Civil or Political sort of Insects. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. vii. § 89 There only is a Political or Civil Society. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* xii. 358 Every independent political community, that is,..every independent community neither in a state of nature..nor in a state of anarchy.

3. Relating to, concerned or dealing with politics or the science of government.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 65 Beside his politicall wisdome; his knowledge in Philosophie was very large. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 5 P 3 Men of a more political understanding are persuaded that we shall now see..the ambassadors of France supplicating for pity. 1830 *Declar.* 25 Jan. in C. M. Wakefield *Life T. Attwood* x. (1885) 134 We propose to form in Birmingham a General Political Union of the Industrious Classes, for the Protection of Public Rights. 1885 *Spectator* 16 May, The ladder which leads to the highest positions in political life.

4. Belonging to or taking a side in politics or in connexion with the party system of government; in a bad sense, partisan, factious.

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1769 *Junius Lett.* iii. (1772) 27 It has all been owing to the malice of political writers, who will not suffer the best and brightest of characters..to take a single right step for the honour or interest of the nation. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* II. xix. 259 The oldest English political song preserved relates to the battle of Lewes in 1264. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxv. V. 241 He tried to make what is, in the jargon of our time, called political capital out of the desolation of his house and the blood of his first born. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Assessment*, Political assessments, in the United States, contributions of money levied by political committees upon..office-holders..in order to defray the expenses of a political canvass. 1900 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 7/1 Another feature of an American Presidential campaign is the lavish display of political 'buttons'.

† **5.** = POLITIC A. 2. *Obs.*

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* III. i, I cannot beget a project with all my political brain yet. 1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 106 And sometimes suggested dangerous, but political Counsels to the Tartars. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. x, 'Twas natural and very political too in him, to have taken a ride to Shandy-Hall. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 19 From two to three hundred acres .. is the most political Farm. *a* 1817 in Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. i. 334 Whether it would be political to interfere, or whether ..it would be expedient, must continue a doubt with us.

6. Phrases. † *Political arithmetic*, statistics of the population, trade, revenue, expenditure, etc. of a state; *political day* = *civil day* (DAY 6); *political economy*, *economist*: see ECONOMY 3, ECONOMIST 4; *political geography*, that part of geography which deals with the boundaries, divisions, and possessions of states; *political prisoner*, a person imprisoned for a political offence; *political verse*, in Byzantine and mod. Gr. literature (Gr. πολιτικός popular), verse composed by accent, not quantity, with an accent on the last syllable but one, esp. an iambic verse of this kind of fifteen syllables.

1688 PETTY *Tracts rel. Ireland* (1769) 90 (*title*) Essay in *Political Arithmetick, concerning the Growth of the City of London. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Political Arithmetick*, is the Application of Arithmetical Calculations to the Extent and Value of Lands, Number of People, Publick Revenues, Taxes, Commerce, Manufactures, or whatever relates to the Power, Strength, Riches, &c. of any Nation or Common-wealth. 1735-7 BERKELEY *Querist* § 530 Whether a little reflection and a little political arithmetic may not shew us our mistake? 1706 PHILLIPS s. v. *Day*, The Parts of a *Political or Civil Day. [1615 ANTOINE DE MONTCHRESTIEN (*title*) Traicte de *l'Œconomie Politique.] 1740 LD. WESTMORELAND in Johnson *Debates* (1787) I. 109 As in private life, so in political œconomy, the demands of necessity are easily supplied. 1767– [see ECONOMY 3]. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Inq.* II. ii. Wks. (1841) 410 There are *political verses of the same barbarous character by Constantinus Manasses, John Tzetzes, and others of that period. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* liii. (1828) VII. 132 [Byzantine poets] confound all measure of feet and syllables in the impotent strains which have received the name of political or city verses.

B. *sb.* (elliptical use of the adj.)

1. A political person; in various senses: **a.** = Political agent, officer, resident: see above, 1 b.

1848 Sir H. B. EDWARDES in Lady Edwardes *Mem.* (1888) I. 152 Another of your Lordship's 'young politicals' joined me in the middle of all this fighting, Edward Lake. 1896 J. W. COLE *Mem. Brit. Gen. Penin. War* I. ii. 71 He was superseded..by a 'political', who..involved him in a carte and tierce correspondence with the Madras officials. 1898 GEO. SMITH 12 *Indian Statesm.* ii. 27 A man of action, whether as a soldier, a 'political' in the Anglo-Indian sense, or an administrator.

b. A politician; a political writer. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. App. 97 If there is a heaven for politicals, you and I, Sir, will ask for a corner of the Tory bench.

c. = *political prisoner*: see above, 6.

1888 *Century Mag.* XXXV. 402 Politicals suffering from nervous affections, .. are often put in the same ward with insane criminals. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Mar. 2/3 The flogging of politicals, and their degradation to the general treatment of thieves and murderers.

† **2.** *pl.* Political matters, politics. *Obs.*

1621 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 521 Alway in Naturalls: sometime in Politicalls. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 308 He beld a due respect to superiors, especially in politicals.

Hence **Poli·ticalism**, political activity or partisanship; **Poli·ticalize** *v.* **a.** *trans.* to make or render political; **b.** *intr.* to practise or discourse on politics; **Poli·ticaliza·tion**, the action of making political.

1846 WORCESTER, *Politicalism*..(*Ch. Ob.*). 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* X. 11 If you continue to allow him to politicalize in your paper. 1902 *19th Cent. & after* Nov. 733 In America the politicalisation can do more harm than elsewhere.

Poli·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

† **1.** In a politic manner; = POLITICLY. *Obs.*

1588 *Exhort. Her Majesty's Faithf. Subj.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 95 The general musters, and training up of men, most prudently and politically commanded. 1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) I. 226 Henry politically pretended the utmost submission to the pope's decrees. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 348 The protest .. was only made politically, in order to deprecate my vengeance.

2. In a political manner; in respect of politics; from a political point of view.

a 1638 MEDE *Daniels Weeks* xxvii. Wks. (1672) 707 They should serve them not religiously, but politically, inasmuch as they were to become Slaves and Vassals to Idolatrous Nations. 1750 CHESTERF. *Let. to Son* 19 Mar., Never lose view of..the political affairs of Europe. Follow them politically, chronologically, and geographically, through the newspapers. 1841 MIALL in *Nonconf.* I. 1 A national establishment of religion is essentially vicious in its constitution—philosophically, politically and religiously. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. vii. 91 That part of the old Danish realm..which is now politically part of Sweden.

† **b.** As an organized state. *Obs.*

1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 73 Society, politically regulated, is a state contra-distinguished from a state of nature.

So **Poli·ticalness.** *rare.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Politicalness*, political quality.

Politicaster (pŏlitikæ·stəɹ). *rare.* [ad. It. (or Sp.) *politicastro*: see POLITIC B. and -ASTER.] A petty, feeble, or contemptible politician.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 56 Though all the Tribe of Aphorismers, and Politicasters would perswade us there be .. reasons against it. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 200 But those politicasters who to Spain are not just, will to Germany not be generous. 1898 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Nov. 2/2 The country is very sick of the parliamentary squabbles of politicasters.

Politician (pŏlitĭ·shăn). Forms: 6 **politicion**, **-ition**, 7 **-isian**, **-ition**, **poll-**, 7– **politician**, (7–8 **-itian**). [f. as POLITIC + -IAN. So F. *politicien*.]

† **1.** A politic person; chiefly in a sinister sense, a shrewd schemer; a crafty plotter or intriguer. *Obs.*

1588 Sir W. STANLEY *Dr. Allen's Seditious Drifts* 89 Some ouersights euen in pollicie, escaped this great politicien. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* A ij b, The Diuel..was..so famous a Politician in purchasing, that Hel, which at the beginning was but an obscure Village, is now become a huge citie. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 241, I am whipt and scourg'd with rods, Netled, and stung with Pismires, when I heare Of this vile Politician Bullingbrooke. 1613 CHAPMAN *Rev. B. D'Ambois* I. i. Plays 1873 II. 119 This was a sleight well maskt. O what is man Vnlesse he be a Politician. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. ii, The squire ..was, however, in many points, a perfect politician. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* III. Wks. 1799 I. 352 Ah, Bever, Bever! you are a miserable politician. Do you know, now, that this is the luckiest incident that ever occurr'd?

2. One versed in the theory or science of government and the art of governing; one skilled in politics; one practically engaged in conducting the business of the state; a statesman.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. iii. (Arb.) 23 Poets.. were the first lawmakers to the people, and the first polititiens, deuising all expedient meanes for th'establishment of Common wealth. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 33 That felicity Politisians search after, as being the end of civil life. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Politician*, one that understands the Art of Governing, or judges of it according to the Parts he has acquired. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Introd. 96 Sir Edward Coke, and the politicians of that time, conceived great difficulties in carrying on the projected union. 1886 M. ARNOLD in *Times* 22 May 15/6 Lord Salisbury's bad and arbitrary temper (I mean, of course, as a politician,..) is as great a misfortune to the country as Lord Randolph Churchill's intriguing.

b. One keenly interested in politics; one who engages in party politics, or in political strife, or who makes politics his profession or business; also (esp. in *U. S.*), in a sinister sense, one who lives by politics as a trade.

1608 FORD *Lover's Mel.* IV. ii, So politicians thrive, That with their crabbed faces, and sly tricks,..do wriggle in Their heads first, like a fox, to rooms of state. 1632 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Iron Age* Wks. 1874 IV. 364, I am a pollitician, oathes with me Are but the tooles I worke with, I may breake An oath by my profession. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, I. 17 Lewis.. was meerly a Politician, and studied only his owne ends. *a* 1732 GAY *Fables* II. ix. 14 Politicians you suggest, Should drive the nail that goes the best. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. Nat.* IV. ii. (1869) II. 41 That insidious and crafty animal, vulgarly called a statesman or politician, whose councils are directed by the momentary fluctuations of affairs. 1828 MACAULAY *Hallam* Ess. (1887) 96 A politician, where factions run high, is interested not for the whole people, but for his own section of it. 1879 Sir G. CAMPBELL *White & Black* 68 The word 'politician' is used in a bad sense in America, as applied to people who make politics a profession, and are skilled in the art of 'wire-pulling' and such practices.

† **3.** = POLITIQUE, POLITIC B. 1 b. *Obs.*

1656 M. CASAUBON *Euthus.* iii. 171 The use of this Theologie, doth most properly belong unto Jesuits,..and Jesuited Politicians, whether they call themselves Lutherans, or Calvinists, or otherwise. 1672 [H. STUBBE] *Rosemary & Bayes* 7 The Ecclesiastical Politition writ in England. 1681 BAXTER *Acc. Sherlocke* iv. 189 Their minuter differences have made some called Lutherans,..some Independents, and some Politicians or Erastians.

4. (See quot.)

1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xiii. 247 The White-Eyed Flycatcher (*Muscicapa cantrix*) .. uses so much newspaper in the construction of its home, that it has gone by the name of Politician.

5. *attrib.*

1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balsac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 43 This is one of your politician subtleties, to make Angoulesme passe for a Frontier Towne. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1195 Your ill-meaning Politician Lords,..Appointed to await me thirty spies. 1885 A. FORBES *Souvenirs Continents* 247 A turbulent..sea of political or rather politician quasi-social life.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Politi·cianess**, a female politician; **Politi·cianism**, practice characteristic of a politician; **Politi·cianize** *v. trans.*, to involve in party politics.

1887 *Sat. Rev.* 11 June 833/1 Mr. Lawson, and the other Radical politicians and *politicianesses who went out for to see what was to be seen at Bodyke. 1843 R. PAUL *Let.* 15 Aug. in *Mem.* xiii. (1872) 168 Lord Aberdeen has got his bill passed. It is a mere piece of *politicianism. 1893 *Resolution* in *Voice* (N. Y.) 26 Oct., The corrupt ring that has bound this city hand and foot,..*politicianizing the public schools and perpetrating bold, gigantic robberies upon the taxpayers.

† **Politi·cious**, *a. Obs.* Also 9 **-itious**. [irreg. f. *politic* or *politici-an* + -OUS.] Politic; political.

1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 171, I could..perceive that Mahomitan Princes are terrible crafty or mysteriously politicious. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, One of the public and polititious warldly-wise men that stude up to prevent ane general owning of the cause in the day of power.

Poli·ticist (-sist). *rare.* [f. POLITIC + -IST.] A student of political science: see quot.

1885 SEELEY *Pol. Sc.* (1896) i. 26 The historian,..according to me, is distinct. He is not an anthropologist or an ethnologist, but if I may coin a word, he is a politicist. The political group or organism—the state—is his study.

Politicize (pŏli·tisəiz), *v.* [f. as POLITIC + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To act the politician; to discourse on or engage in politics.

1758 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 11 June, But while I am politicising, I forget to tell you half the purport of my letter. 1759 *Ibid.* 13 Sept., Not to politicize too much, I believe the world will come to be fought for somewhere between the North of Germany and the back of Canada. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* V. (1872) 177 Burns .. could have governed, debated in National Assemblies; politicised, as few could. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Dec. 2/2 We talk and squabble and politicize about education as a vote-catching agency.

2. *trans.* To render political, give a political character to.

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xi. I. 285 It was the tendency of the enlightened men of Athens, from the days of Solôn downwards, to refine and politicise the character of Thêseus. *Ibid.* xiv. 351 Conôn .. historicises and politicises the whole legend. 1887 *Hour Glass* I. 60 The opinion of a literature-taster..whose intellectual palate is so 'politicised' that he detects a smack of the hustings where there is none.

Hence **Poli·ticising** *ppl. a.*, talking politics.

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 578 Besides the politicising and haranguing crowds..your course is hemmed by countless others. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 711 Politicizing sophists threaten to be a perfect curse to India.

† **Po·liticless**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. POLITIC *a.* or *sb.* + -LESS.] Void of policy; impolitic.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxix. 34 Betwene his politikelesse pittie (erst saide) And his pitteles polisie, (here erst laide).

Politicly (pŏ·litikli), *adv.* [f. POLITIC *a.* + -LY 2.] In a politic manner; with policy or skilful management; shrewdly; artfully, craftily.

1477 Sir J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 188, I thynke notte a mater .. weell handelyd, nor poletykly dalte with. 1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 9 Your maiestie most victoriously prudently politikely and indifferently hath .. ruled this realme. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 230 The allegacions were well proued by the Englishmen, and politiquely defended by the Frenche men. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 255 The death of Mahomet had been politiquely concealed one and fortie daies. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 5 They rule so politickly and so well. 1808 E. S. BARRETT *Miss-led General* 147 As if he had purposely and politicly selected them as a foil to himself. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* I, He had politicly relaxed a little towards her.

‖ **Politico** (pŏli·tiko). Now *rare.* [It. or Sp. *politico* politic, a politician.] A politician: chiefly with bad connotation.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* A ij b, The nimblest Politico's of these active times. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* II. xxxii. 256 He is counted cunning, a meere politico, a time-server, an hypocrite. 1692 *Vindication* Pref. A ij, Methinks I hear now our cautious Politico's asking, What ayls this Person? 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 129 Academic London politicos.

Politico-, combining form of Gr. πολιτικό-ς civil, political, prefixed to an adj. to denote **a.** 'politically, as applied to politics', as *politico-arithmetical*, *-ethical*, *-geographical*, *-moral*, *-orthodox*; **b.** 'political and . . .', as *politico-commercial*, *-ecclesiastical*, *-judicial*, *-military*, *-peripatetic*, *-sacerdotal*, *-scientific*, *-social*, *-theological*; also used to form sbs., as *politicoma·nia*, a mania for politics; *politicopho·bia*, a horror of politics.

In **a.** used in the formation of adjectives from phrases containing *political*: e. g. from *political arithmetic*, *politico-arithmetical*; from *political economy*, *politico-economical*.

1815 J. LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 21 Of .. greater weight in the *politico-arithmetical scale. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 420/2 The construction of the *politico-commercial road from Darjiling to the Jyalap Pass. 1811 I. MILNER in *Life* xxiii. (1842) 467 Ecclesiastical and *politico-ecclesiastical questions of great magnitude. 1884 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* July 45 Study of men's *politico-ethical ideas and sentiments. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VI. 468 Mr. Cockburn's *politico-geographical sketch. 1825 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximised, Indic.* (1830) 76 One *politico-judicial virtue his lordship has. 1785 *Eng. Rev.* VI. 349 The *Politico-mania, and passion for news, our author alledges are unfavourable to literature. 1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxi. 230 In all the Spanish possessions in America, we must distinguish between the ecclesiastic, *politico-military, and financial divisions. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 128 The question .. is at present a very serious one, involving .. many moral and *politico-moral issues. 1802 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 7 This *politico-orthodox rage in the mouth of a preacher may be profitable as well as sincere. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. ii, Those wise tenets,..so well inculcated in that *Politico-Peripatetic school of Exchange-alley. 1830 HAY & BELFRAGE *Mem. A. Waugh* iii. (1839) 225 Many others displayed unmanly fears and the horrors of a *politicophobia. 1824 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Infidelity* (1833) 83 The code of religion, which he [Moses] delivered .., was not a *politico-sacerdotal fraud. 1776 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 338 The *politico-scientific ladies of France. 1896 MORRIS in

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Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 107, I can't enter into *politico-social subjects with any interest.., things are in a muddle. 1752 Warburton *Letter to Hurd* (1809) 108 *Politico-theological dissertations on Calvinism, Jansenism, Quietism, &c. 1890 Lowell *Milton's Areop.* Latest Lit. Ess. (1891) 95 Williams .. lived long enough to learn that there were politico-theological bores in Rhode Island.

Poli·tico-econo·mical, *a.* [See Politico-.] Pertaining or relating to Political Economy.

1857 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* i. (1868) 69 The real politico-economical signification of every one of those beautiful toilettes. 1873 H. Spencer *Stud. Sociol.* (1882) 44 Certain classes of sociological facts (as the politico-economical).

‖ **Politicone** (-ōˑnɛ). *Obs. rare.* [It. f. Politico + *-one*: see -oon.] A politician: with hostile or contemptuous connotation.

a 1734 North *Exam.* (1740) 118 He was certainly a true Matchiavellian Politicone, and his Skill lay in the English State. — *Life Ld. Guilford* (1808) I. 155 (D.) Formal visitants and politicones often found him out at his chambers.

Poli·tico-reli·gious, *a.* [See Politico-.] *prop.* Pertaining to religion as influenced by politics; but commonly used as = Pertaining to politics as influenced by or dependent on religion; at once political and religious.

1754 O. in *Connoisseur* No. 47. P1 We were inspired with a detestation of the pope and pretender by the *Nonjuror*, the *Jesuit Caught*.. and such other politico-religious dramas. 1824 C. B. Brown tr. *Volney's View Soil U. S.* p. xiii, A power raised upon a politico-religious foundation, like that claimed by the Stuarts of England. 1841 Trench *Parables* iii. (1877) 46 The parables of Jesus have not primarily a moral, but a politico-religious, or theocratic purpose. 1878 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 80 The politico-religious schemes of the Lollards.

So **Poli·tico-reli·gionist,** one whose religion is of a political character, or a matter of politics.

1835 *Brit. Mag.* VII. 596 Candour..is a quality well nigh banished from the morale of the politico-religionist.

Politied (pɒˑlitid), *a. rare.* [f. Polity 1 + -ed 2.] Having or provided with a polity.

1816 G. S. Faber *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 625 A powerful and regularly politied people. 1827 — *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) III. 63 A distinct and regularly politied Church. 1838 — *Inquiry* 571 Communions, which God himself has declared to be Churches, however they originated, and however they were politied.

† **Poli·tion.** *Obs. rare*−0. [ad. L. *politiōn-em* polishing.]

1623 Cockeram, *Politian*, a diligent trimming.

‖ **Politique** (polisti·k). [F., prop. adj. 'political': see Politic.] One of an opportunist and moderate party, which arose in France *c* 1573, during the Huguenot wars, and regarded peace and political reform as more urgent than the decision by arms of the religious quarrel; also, a sympathizer with this party elsewhere, and, opprobriously, an indifferentist, a temporizer: = Politic B. 1 b.

1609 Bible (Douay) *Exod.* x. Comm., Because Gods servants may not temporize in religion, politiques unjustly charge them to have bad intentions. 1644 Bulwer *Chirol.* A ij b, Interpreters henceforth grow out of date, While Politiques usurpe the Sultans state. 1879 Saintsbury in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 564/1 The middle party, the Politiques of Europe,—the English, that is, and the Germans,—sent help to Henry. 1888 *Q. Review* CLXVII. 21 At Court three great parties were contending for power in the King's name—the Guises, the Reformers, and the Politiques.

Politique, -ly, obs. forms of Politic, -ly.

Po·litist. *rare.* [f. Polity 1 + -ist.] A student of or writer on polity.

1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 132 The pleasant society of Politists and Legists like Hooker, Taylor, &c.

Politition, -ious: see Politician, -ious.

Po·litize, *v. rare.* [f. Polity 1 + -ize.]

† **1. a.** *trans.* To deal with or treat (a matter) politicly, diplomatically, or craftily. **b.** *intr.* To deal politicly or diplomatically. *Obs.*

1598 Tofte *Alba* (1880) 65 Matters of state we vse to politize, Procrastinating for aduantage great. 1641 Milton *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 66 Let us not..stand hankering and politizing, when God..points us out the way.

2. *intr.* † **a.** To have political relations. *Obs.* **b.** To deal in politics. *rare.*

1623 Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* To Rdr. 12 The Hebrew it selfe..temporizing with Ægypt, politizing with Chaldea, merchandizing with Syria,..&c. grew so out of knowledge among the people, that they vnderstood not our Sauiours *Eli, Eli.* 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 182/1 To politise in advance is foreign to our nature.

3. *trans.* To make into citizens.

1884 J. Rae *Contemp. Socialism* iii. 123 Its [the state's] inhabitants must be politized, for they, all of them, constitute the *polis*.

† **Po·liture.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *politure* (Godef.) = It. *politura*, L. *polītūra* polishing, smoothing, f. *polit-*, ppl. stem of *polīre* to polish: see -ure.] Polishing; polish, smoothness.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 21 Arch..of a rare and subtile devise, and exquisite polyture. 1625 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* I. vii. (1635) 183 The roundnesse and politure, wherein Art should shew as much exactnesse as shee can. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. iii. § 2. 62 Stones..either of a Shining Politure, or capable of it. 1776 Da Costa *Conchol.* 59 The beauty, politure, and hardness of shells, render them very fit for luxurious uses.

b. *fig.* Elegance of form; polish of style, manners, or habits; refinement.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 232 If you should lende it (from the beginning to the ending,) but sutable descriptionate politure. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* Ep. Ded., The neatness and politure of the Cat and Peacock. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 63 To reduce them [men] from the politure and improvement of after times..to their first caves and cottages. 1780 J. Johnson *Canons Eng. Ch.* Pref. to Rdr. 64 Men who wanted the Politure and Fineness of this Age.

Polity 1 (pɒˑlĭti). Also 7 **pollity.** [a. obs. F. *politie* (1419), ad. L. *polītīa*: see Policy *sb.*1]

1. Civil organization (as a condition); civil order.

1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 51 Pepul, rude, wythout polyty, can not vse that same [riches] to theyr owne commodyte. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* III. ii. § 1 The necessitie of Politie, and Regiment in all Churches may bee held, without holding any one certayne forme to bee necessary in them all. Nor is it possible that any form of politie, much less politie ecclesiasticall should be good, vnlesse God himselfe bee authour of it. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* iv. 40 In the Course of Time, and the Progress of Polity and Arts, a Separation of the several Parts.. would naturally arise. 1868 Gladstone *Juv. Mundi* vi. 171 At a period antecedent to the formation of anything like polity in Greece.

b. Administration of a state, civil government (as a process or course of action).

1715 Atterbury *Serm., On Matt.* xxvii. 25 (1734) I. 127 They .. were permitted..to retain some Shadow of their Domestick Polity and Government. 1774 Jefferson *Autobiog.* App., Wks. 1859 I. 144 The original constitution of the American colonies possessing their assemblies with the sole right of directing their internal polity. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 60 To..help the growth Of civil polity, and self-control.

2. a. A particular form of political organization, a form of government.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxix. § 3 We preferre .. the Spartan before the Athenian Politie. 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1674) 4/2 Of this kind also are the several Polities, and forms of Government. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Queen-bee*, Some authors who have written of the polity of bees. 1876 Grant *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* I. i. 3 *note*, The polity of Scotland remained as yet Celtic, though it very soon afterwards became feudal.

b. An organized society or community of men; a state. Also *fig.*

1650 Trapp *Comm. Exod.* xx. 17 Moses his politie could not consist of true worshippers and professed Idolaters. 1828 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 152 The polity of Literature is called a Republic. 1840 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* (1842) V. xv. 244 The soul of man is intended to be a well-ordered polity. 1894 Huxley *Evol. & Ethics* 23 Those who should be kept, as certain to be serviceable members of the polity.

† **3.** Mode of administering or managing public or private affairs; *esp.* skilful, prudent, or crafty management; statecraft; = Policy *sb.*1 2–4. *Obs.*

1562 Pilkington *Expos. Abdyas* Pref. 9 It is wonderfull to consider the foolishnes of the wicked, which in politie wold seme so wise. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* I. i, Tis your best politie to be ignorant. 1697 Evelyn *Numism.* vii. 229 The false Polity of Raising and Sinking. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, II. xii. 310 The age of heroism .. was now settling into the age of polity. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* III. iii, I know little of stratagem and polity, wars and kings.

† **4.** A political principle. *nonce-use. Obs.*

1642 J. M[arsh] *Argt. conc. Militia* 27 This is the reason of that pollity of Law, that the King is body politick.

† **Polity** 2. *Obs.* [erron. f. Pole *sb.*2 + -ity.] = Polarity 1.

1613 M. Ridley *Magn. Bodies* vi. 23 This alteration of polity is to be obserued likewise in Magneticall needles. *Ibid.* xvii. 64 From those paralels and parts, neere adioyning to the pole, the greatest vigour of politie Magneticall doth proceed. *Ibid.* xx. 72 That contrary nature of pollity that was in the weake Load-stone.

Politzerise (pɒliˑtsĕrəiz), *v.* [f. name of Adam Politzer, a physician of Vienna, who introduced the method: see -ize.] *trans.* To inflate the tympanic cavity of (a patient) through the Eustachian tube. Hence **Poliˑtzerising** *vbl. sb.*; also **Poliˑtzerisaˑtion.**

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 786 Politzerising is now performed carefully several times, when a perforation sound is heard. *Ibid.* 791 The Eustachian tube..was found to be pervious, as ascertained by auscultation during Politzerisation. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 116 Politzerization.

Poliue, obs. form of Pulley.

Polk (pōulk), *v.* [ad. F. *polker* (Littré), f. *polka* Polka *sb.*1] *intr.* To dance the polka.

1845 M. J. Higgins *Ess.* (1875) 219 He waltzes smoothly, and gallops rapidly, and polks intricately. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 704 He..waltzed and polked with their daughters. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* II. xi, I shall not waltz or polk with any one.

Polk, obs. Sc. spelling of Poke; var. Pulk 1 and 2. **Polk, -e,** obs. and dial. var. Pulk, pool.

Polka (pōuˑlkă), *sb.*1 [= Fr. and Ger. *polka*: of uncertain origin. The dance being of Bohemian origin (orig. called *Nimra*), it has been suggested that *polka* was a corruption of Czech *pulka* half, 'a characteristic feature being its short half steps'. Another suggestion is that the actual form, whether or not altered from *pulka*, is due to the Polish *Polka*, fem. of *Polak* a Pole: cf. *polonaise* (also a dance), and *mazurka*.]

1. A lively dance of Bohemian origin, the music for which is in duple time.

Danced at Prague in 1835, at Vienna 1839, Paris 1840, London in the spring of 1842: see *Memoirs of Anna M. W. Pickering* (1903) xvi. *Polka-mazurka*, a modification of the mazurka dance to the movement of a polka.

1844 *Illustr. Lond. News* 23 Mar. 184 The Polka is an original Bohemian Peasant Dance, and was first introduced into the fashionable saloons of Berlin and St. Petersburg, about eight years since. 1844 Lady Eastlake *Jrnls. & Corr.* I. 153 A polka danced, only fit for children, because so evidently taught by a dancing-master. 1846 Smart Suppl., *Polka*, an Hungarian dance lately fashionable in France and England. 1852 Miss Yonge *Two Guard.* xiii. (1861) 237 'Thank you, I don't dance the Polka', she replied. 1881 *Academy* 15 Oct. 293 Prof. Helmar has the credit of being the inventor of the polka. 1884 *St. James' Gaz.* 28 Apr. 5/1 It was Taglioni who introduced into England the polka. 1898 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* 372/1 The polka was so popular that it absorbed every other dance for a time. Articles of food, of clothing and of ornament, were named after it. *attrib.* 1844 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 May 301/1 You perform the galop waltz, substituting the Polka step just described.

2. A piece of music for such a dance, or in its time or rhythm.

1844 *Illustr. Lond. News* 27 Apr. 280 The fourth polka by Jullien. Composed on National Bohemian and Hungarian Melodies. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xxv, You recognise those polkas? They were played at Devonshire House ..the day of the grand fête. 1867 Miss Braddon *K. Godwin* I. i. 16 The guard's horn playing a joyous polka made itself heard among the trees.

3. On account of the popularity of the dance, *polka* was prefixed as a trade name to articles of all kinds (cf. quot. 1898 in 1); e.g. the *polka curtain-band* (for looping up curtains), *polka-gauze, polka hat*; **polka-dot,** a pattern consisting of dots of uniform size and arrangement.

1846 W. S. Cotterell (*title*) Polka Song Book and Old Friends Olio, containing Comic and Sentimental Songs, Duets, Glees, etc. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 367/1 We won't give a farden for the polka hats with the low crowns. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 378/1 To the end of which [line] he looped,..what is known, technically, as the 'polka', with scarlet body, red hackle, brown and white tail, and wings of the spotted feathers of the guinea-fowl. 1884 J. G. Bourke *Snake Dance Moquis* xi. 119 Covered with white spots which .. resolved themselves into white arrow-heads and polka-dots, the latter arranged longitudinally, two and two. 1894 Eliz. L. Banks *Camp. Curiosity* 160, I bought a black and white polka-dot blouse and apron for work in the laundry.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Poˑlka** *v. intr.*, to dance the polka; **Polkaˑic** *a.*, of the character of a polka; **Polkamaˑnia,** a mania for dancing the polka; **Poˑlkery,** an assembly for polka dancing; **Poˑlkist, -iste,** one who dances the polka.

1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 299 It does my heart good .. to see the .. children in our crowded London courts and alleys waltzing and *polkaing to the Italian organ-grinder's music. 1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* II. 174 We have at length..left them to polka and schottische their fill until the morning. 1884 G. Moore *Mummer's Wife* xii, He thought Offenbach too *polkaic. 1845 *Punch* VIII. 86 The *Polkamania is said to have originated in Bohemia. 1883 W. B. Squire in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 8/1 Vienna, Paris, and London were successively attacked by this curious 'polkamania'; clothes, hats, and streets were named after the dance. 1845 M. J. Higgins *Ess.* (1875) 218 Morning *polkeries in Grosvenor Square. 1846 G. Warburton *Hochelaga* I. 93 Some of them are the best waltzers and *polkistes I have ever seen. 1851 (*title*) The Lorgnette or Studies of the Town,..contains Notices of Lodgings in Town, Fashionable Man,..the Polka and Polkists, Watering Places, [etc.].

Polka (pōuˑlkă), *sb.*2 [f. prec. sb., perh. with reference to Polish *Polka* a Polish woman: cf. *polonaise.*] A woman's tight-fitting jacket, usually knitted: more fully *polka-jacket.*

1844 Thackeray *Contrib. to Punch* Wks. 1898 VI. 89 Ladies with the most flaming polkas, and flounces all the way up. 1849 *Mechanic's Mag.* 17 Nov. 479 The Lady's Winter Polka Jacket. 1851 *Voy. to Mauritius* vi. 224 A sort of polka-jacket of dark cloth with many buttons. 1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 185 Stalls, laden with pretty gimcracks,..wax flowers and Berlin and crochet work, prints, and polkas, and women's ware of all sorts.

Poll (pōul), *sb.*1 Forms: 3–7 **polle,** 4–7 **pol,** 5–7 **powle,** 6 **poulle, poolle, poil** (*Sc.*), 6–7 **powl** (9 *north. dial.*), **poul(e, pool(e,** 6–9 **pole,** 5– **poll**; β. 5– *Sc.* and *north. dial.* **pow.** [ME. *polle* = obs. Du. *polle* 'le sommet de la teste' (Plantin), *polle, pol* 'caput', 'cacumen, fastigium' (Kilian), LG. *polle* head (Brem. Wb.); cf. Sw. dial. *pull* (Rietz), Da. *puld* crown of the head.]

I. The head of man or beast.

1. The human head. (Not now in serious literary use, but common dialectally everywhere.)

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 309/325 Þe deuel .. wolde fain henten heom bi þe polle. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1265 Pulden prestes by þe polle & plat of her hedes. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 5530 Thei stroke to-gedir with so gret myght, That bothe vpon here pol lyght. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/2 Pol, or heed, *caput.* 1584 Hudson *Du Bartas' Judith* VI. in *Sylvester's Wks.* (1621) 750 From his shoulders flew his powle. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 282 Looke, if the wither'd Elder hath not his Poll claw'd like a Parrot. 1639 T. de Gray *Compl. Horsem.* 71 Keeping his poule warm. 1820 L. Hunt *Indicator* No. 22 (1822) I. 172 Receiving the full summer showers with an uncovered poll. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Powl*, the head. 1876 Browning *Pacchiarotto* ix, From silk shoe on heel to laced poll's-hood.

β. *a* 1500 P. Johnston *Thre deid Powis*, Behold our heidis thre Oure holkit eine, oure peilit powis bair. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VIII. 122 Andro Bartayne.. slew sa mony piratis, that mony puncheounis full of thair powis he sent to Scotland, in gifte, to the king. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xliii, The..veteran soldier that has..beard the bullets whistle as aften as he has hairs left on his auld pow.

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1871 C. Gibbon *Lack of Gold* xx, How is she ever to get married wi' a shaven pow?

† b. The figure or representation of a head.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 246 A pardoun with a peys of led and two pollis amydde.

† c. A skull. *Obs. rare.*

1721 Ramsay *Elegy on Patie Birnie* viii, He..strak sounds fast and clear Out o' the pow [a mare's skull]. 1725 — *Gentle Sheph.* ii. ii, Boils up their livers in a warlock's pow.

2. *spec.* **a.** The part of the head on which the hair grows; the head as characterized by the colour or state of the hair.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* iv. v. 196 His Beard as white as Snow, All Flaxen was his Pole. 1713 C'tess Winchelsea *Misc. Poems* 105 With wadling Steps, and frowzy Poles. 1790 Burns *John Anderson my Jo* i, Blessings on your frosty pow, John Anderson, my jo. 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* xix. 308 His back was bunch'd, his visage swarthy, curl'd His poll. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* vi, His bald head might be seen alongside of Mr. Quilter's confidential grey poll.

b. The crown or top of the head; the vertex.

1382 Wyclif *Dan.* xiv. 35 The angel of the Lord toke hym in the poll of hym [1388 top, *Vulg.* in vertice], and bare hym in an her of his hed, and putte hym in to Babyloyne. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 217 He wolde bende his heer from þe pol toward þe foreheed [L. *a vertice ad frontem*]. 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 127 A great round hole in the pole of his head. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 359 Of diseases incident to the eares, and poll of the head. 1628 Walter *Diary* (Camden) 62 The said fish [a Caaing whale] had no gills, but put out his water at his pole.

c. The nape of the neck.

1671 Blagrave *Astrol. Physic* 120, I did..apply raw-fresh meat to the powl or Neck to help..divert the humour from the Eyes. 1675 Hobbes *Odyssey* (1677) 260 The arrow pierc'd his neck from throat to poll. 1721 Steele *Spect.* No. 259 P 1 You shall sometimes see a Man begin the Offer of a Salutation, and..stop short in the Pole of his Neck. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 302 An old hare .. having a wire round its neck so tight as to have sunk beneath the skin in its pole. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 48 The bend should be from the poll of the neck.

† **3.** *spec.* The head and shoulders of the ling (as a dish). Cf. Jowl *sb.*3 2. *Obs.*

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* iv. iii, Hee lookes like a shield of brawne,.. or a drie Poule of Ling vpon Easter-eue, that has furnisht the table all Lent. 1671 Crowne *Juliana* iii, I was to go buy a pole o' Ling for the womens dinner.

† **4.** As the prominent or visible part in a crowd, put for: A person or individual in a number or list (= Head *sb.* 7 b); esp. in phrases, e. g. *by (the) poll*, by counting of heads; *poll by poll*, one by one; *per poll*, for each person. *Obs.* (exc. in legal phr. Challenge *to the polls*.)

c 1325 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 237 Of gedelynges, gromes,.. Harlotes, hors-knaves, Bi pate and by polle. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 33 Payde to here lordes for euery pol twenty schillynge. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 21 § 2 None of the said petite Jury..shall..have any Chalenge to tharray or to any persone or poll therin being ympanelled. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 4 Ye shall here the names poll by poll. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 329 The people greatly murmured for the payment of foure pence the polle. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* xiii. vii. (1622) 188 There was bestowed a gift of forty sesterces by powle to the people. 1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 20, I agree to pay for the carriage of euerie poll or person of them a certaine summe of money. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* 167 Some small tax..as a Penny vpon euery Poll, called a head-penny. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 51 Challenge to or by the Poll, is where exception is taken to any one, or more, as not indifferent. 1648 Prynne *Plea for Lords* 27 Take them poll by poll. 1678 Wood *Life* 20 Mar. (O. H. S.) II. 401 An act for raising money by the poll. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 516 Voting by poll..and by orders.

† b. A unit in numbering domestic animals, chattels, etc. (Plural after a numeral also *poll*.) Cf. Head *sb.* 7 c. *Obs.*

1494 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 322 A dosyn pollys of pewter vessell. 1534 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 30, iij powles of peauter vessell. 1544 R. Broker *Will* (B. M. Addit. MS. 24925 lf. 21 b), Twenty poule of pultrey. 1602 Shaks. *All's Well* iv. iii. 190 The muster file, rotten and sound,..amounts not to fifteene thousand pole.

5. Short for Poll-tax. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

1684 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 99 Ordered That a pole Proportionably Layd, be debated ye first thing tomorrow. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2449/4 An Act for Raising Money by a Poll, and otherwise, towards the Reducing of Ireland. 1692 Washington tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* M.'s Wks. 1851 VIII. 71 The Jews, even the poorest of them in the time of their Commonwealth, paid a Poll. 1884 S. Dowell *Taxes Eng.* III. 6 When .. in 1379 an immediate sum of money was required..recourse was again had to a poll.

II. From I. 4, app. influenced by Poll *v.*

† **6. a.** Number of persons as ascertained by counting heads; muster. *Obs.*

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* III. i. 134 We are the greater pole, and in true feare They gaue vs our demands. *a* 1613 Overbury *Trav.* 6 The List and the Poll are neuer far disagreeing.

† b. Counting of heads or persons; census. *Obs.*

1659 J. Harrington *Lawgiving* II. ii, As appears by the Pole made of Israel in the Wilderness of Sinai. 1674 Hickman *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 137 He is .. afraid to come either to the pole or to the scale; either to weigh, or to number authorities with us. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* I. ii. (1715) 8 He instituted a Poll causing every one of the Men to cast a Stone into a place appointed.., and..found them to be in number Twenty-Thousand.

7. The counting of voters; the entering of votes, in order to their being counted: esp. at the election of parliamentary or other representatives.

1625 Sir G. Moore in *Commons Debates* (Camden) 36 Sir John Savill had sufficiently proved the pole demanded. 1653 *Relat. Proc. late Parlt.* 10 The Question being put, the No's,..had they been prosecuted to the pole, had hazarded the passing of it. 1706 Phillips s. v. *Poll* vb., To take a Poll, to set down the Names and reckon up the Number of Persons concern'd in an Election. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. ii. 178 All soldiers quartered in the place are to remove..and not to return till one day after the poll is ended. 1857 Maurice *Ep. St. John* xiii. 204 It is not a question to be decided by a poll. 1863 H. Cox *Institl.* I. viii. 113 If..a poll be demanded on behalf of any candidate rejected on the show of hands, the returning officer is bound to grant the poll.

b. The voting at an election; the action, or time and place, of voting.

1832 *Act 2 Will. IV*, c. 45 § 67 The Poll shall on no Account be kept open later than Four o'Clock in the afternoon of such Second Day. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 321 What pious men in the parlour will vote for what reprobates at the polls! 1866 Bright *Sp., Reform* 16 Oct. (1876) 379 Come to the poll and give their vote for the election of a new Parliament. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xxv, The recent reverses at the poll were only the result of a temporary irritation. 1883 *Women's Suffrage Jrnl.* Nov. 198/1 The exclusion of women from the poll was, in his opinion, nothing short of an injustice.

c. The numerical result of the voting; the total number of votes recorded, as *a heavy* or *light poll*.

1853 Lytton *My Novel* xii. xxxii, He stood at the head of the poll by a majority of ten. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 5/3 At Wednesday's election there was a lighter poll. 1906 *Daily News* 16 Aug. 7/5 After the declaration of the poll Mr. —— thanked his constituents for their splendid victory.

III. Transferred uses.

8. a. The top or crown of a hat or cap.

1704 J. Pitts *Acc. Mohammetans* vii. (1738) 99 Some what like the Poll of a Man's Hat-case covered with Broad-cloth. 1819 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 7/2 Surmounted by the poll of an old hat without a brim. 1875 R. F. Burton *Gorilla L.* (1876) II. 116 From the poll of his night-cap protruded a dozen bristles of elephant's tail hair.

b. The flat or blunt end of the head of a miner's pick or similar tool.

1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 91 Pickaxes with a rounde poll. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 835 The pick...One side used as a hammer is called the poll, and is employed to drive in the gads. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Poll* (Cornw.), the head or striking part of a miner's hammer.

¶ **9.** The chub or chevin. (? an error: cf. Pollard *sb.*3)

1755 in Johnson. 1773 *Ainsworth's Lat. Dict.*, A poll (club fish), *capito* [edd. 1736–61 Pollard, or chub fish, *capito*].

IV. 10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 7) *poll-list, -room*; (sense 1) *poll-clawed* adj.; **poll-ads**, an adz with a poll or striking face opposite the cutting edge (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **poll-book**, an official register, previous to the Ballot Act, of the votes given; now, of those qualified to vote; † **poll-booth**, the booth or temporary structure at which the poll was formerly taken at a parliamentary election, a polling-booth; **poll-clerk**, a clerk who records the votes polled; a clerk officially connected with an election; † **poll-gatherer**, the collector of a poll-tax; **poll-hill**, *humorous*, a 'bump' on the head; † **poll-mad** *a.*, wrong in the head, mad-brained (cf. Bilwise); **poll-pick**, a miner's pick with a poll: see quot. 1865; **poll-shorn** *a.*, having the head or crown shorn; *esp.* tonsured; **poll-sickness** = Poll-evil; † **poll-silver** = Poll-tax; **poll-suffrage**, universal suffrage (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). Also Poll-bill, etc.

1682 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 51 (1713) II. 70 A Man in Authority promises to examine a *Poll-book by the Poors-book,..if he put off the Performance of it till the Poll being declared, it cannot answer any End. 1832 *Act 2 Will. IV*, c. 45 § 68 The Poll Clerks at the Close of each Day's Poll shall enclose and seal their several Poll Books, and shall publicly deliver them..to the Returning Officer or his Deputy. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* xii. xxvii, Convinced by his poll-books that he is not able to return both himself and his impertinent nephew. 1810 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XXIX. 51 It [Parliament] is becoming a *poll-booth of faction, a place for giving public suffrages on those questions of opinion, which divide the metropolitan public. 1817 Bentham *Parl. Reform* Introd. 280 Divide it into four practically equal districts, and, in a central spot of each, place the Poll-booth. 1855 Browning *Old Pict. Florence* xxviii, You bald old saturnine *poll-clawed parrot. 1832 *Poll Clerk [see *poll-book*]. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* xii. xxxii, Even the poll-clerks sprang from the booth. 1646 G. Daniel *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) I. 99, I'de nothing Glorie, if I had ben made *Poll-gatherer of the Groats. *a* 1845 Hood *Craniol.* i, Scratching o'er those little *pole-hills. 1889 Gretton *Memory's Harkb.* 244, I saw by the *poll-list that he voted for the Prince. 1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1808) VI. 6 Cicero..perceiving his countrimen to become changelings, in being bilwise and *polmad, and to sucke with the Greeke the conditions of the Grecians. 1865 Bauerman *Geol. Models* 22 **Poll pick*, single-armed pick with a short bluff point, used for hard veins and working into rock where the slitter is too slight. 1874 J. H. Collins *Metal Mining* (1875) 60 In the .. West of England the picks are usually of the form .. called the 'poll-pick', having its head or 'pane' steeled as well as its point.. It serves as a hammer as well as a pick. 1859 Smiles *Self-Help* 30 A sum sufficient to have him put in a state fit to appear in the *poll-room. 1556 Olde *Antichrist* 144 Lecherous *polleshorne masse monging priestes. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Sculler* xxviii. Wks. III. 21/2 All the poleshorne crew of Antichrists. 1899 Rider Haggard in *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 529 *Poll-sickness..is a kind of sore or abscess which horses get from knocking their heads against low door-ways and is commonly supposed to be incurable. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 100 The Tribute Capitatio [*margin* *Pol-silver], which was personall and imposed upon the poll or person of every one. 1848 Wharton *Law Lex., Poll-money, Poll-silver, Poll-tax*, a capitation-tax .. formerly assessed by the head on every subject according to rank.

Poll (pǫl), *sb.*2 [An alteration of *Moll*, a familiar equivalent of *Mary*: cf. *Peg* = *Meg*, Margaret.] A familiar equivalent of the name *Mary* (see also Polly), used as the conventional proper name of any parrot; hence, = parrot. So **Poll-pa·rrot**, also used *fig.*, and *attrib.*, with reference to the parrot's unintelligent repetition of words.

[1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Epigrams* xxxi. Wks. II. 265 A Rope for Parrat .. O, pretty Pall, take heed, beware the Cat.] 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 27 P 6 Among the Favourites to the Fair One, he found her Parrat not to be in the last Degree: He saw Poll had her Ear, when his Sighs were neglected. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. viii. 141, I..learnt him [a parrot] to know his own name;..Pol. *Ibid.* xiii. 214, I had taught my Poll. *a* 1800 Cowper *Parrot* iii, Sweet Poll! his doating mistress cries, Sweet Poll! the mimic bird replies. *a* 1845 Hood *Batchelor's Dream* iv, The mother brought a pretty Poll. 1851 D. Jerrold *St. Giles* iv. 30 You've no more manners than a poll-parrot. 1861 Sala *Dutch Pict.* xv. 235 This one poll-parrot cry had been taught him. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 347/1 Their mania for seeing spies in poll-parrots.

Hence **Poll-pa·rrot** *v. trans.* and *intr.* = Parrot *v.*; **Poll-pa·rroty** *a.*, of or proper to a parrot.

a 1845 Hood *Hymeneal Retrospect.* I. iv, A sort of Poll-Parroty bill! 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* II. xii, Ain't you got nothing to do but..stand a Poll Parroting all night? *Ibid.*, I am willing to be silent for the purpose of hearing. But don't Poll Parrot me.

Poll (pǫl), *sb.*3 *Camb. Univ. slang.* Also **pol.** [Traditionally explained as ad. Gr. *οἱ πολλοί* the many, the multitude.] *The Poll*: those students who read for or obtain a 'pass' degree; the passmen. *To go out in the Poll*: to come out in the list of those who take a pass degree. † *Captain of the Poll*: formerly, the highest amongst those who passed without honours.

[1791 in Bp. Wordsw. *Scholæ Acad.* (1877) 323 Poor Quiz Carver is one of the οἱ πολλοί.] 1831 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 183 You will see what a good place I have got in the Poll. 1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I. 289 Those who do not aspire to honours and in the vernacular of Cambridge are styled the Poll (οἱ πολλοί). 1852 Bristed *Eng. Univ.* 342 There are also many men every year contending for the Captaincy of the Poll, some for the honor, such as it is, others because it will help them to get Poll pupils afterwards. 1889 W. A. Wright *FitzGerald's Lett.*, etc. I. 2 FitzGerald .. modestly went out in the Poll in January 1830, after a period of suspense during which he was apprehensive of not passing at all.

b. Short for *poll degree, poll examination*.

1884 Payn in *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 370, I took my degree, however—a first-class 'Poll'; which my good folks at home believed to be an honourable distinction.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *poll coach, degree, -man*.

1837 B. D. Walsh *Hist. Acc. Univ. Cambr.* (ed. 2) 88 In the examination for an ordinary, or Pol degree.., the subjects are very limited. 1848 '*New Tripos*' in C. Whibley *Cap & Gown* 228 Go, Pollmen! nay, ye needs must go; for so the Heads determine. 1865 L. Stephen *Sketches Cambridge* 99 Next above schoolmasters in the scale of misery, I should place what we call a 'poll coach'. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* III. vi. cii. 446 Separation .. between pass or poll men and honour men. *Ibid.* 448 The poll or pass degrees of Cambridge or Oxford.

† **Poll, polle,** *sb.*4 *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [Origin unascertained.] A measure of land in Ireland, of 50 or 60 acres.

1607 Davies *Lett. Earl Salisb.* i. Tracts (1787) 223 They reserved unto him a chief rent of ten shillings out of every poll (being a portion containing three score acres or thereabouts) in lieu of all Irish cuttings and exactions. 1689 R. Cox *Hist. Irel.* I. Expl. Index, *Polle* of Land is fifty Acres.

Poll (pōul), *a.* and *sb.*5 Also 6–8 **pole**, 5–7 **pol-**. [Short for *pold*, Polled *ppl. a.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Polled or cut even at the edge (see Poll *v.* 3): applied to a legal writing or deed executed by a single party, and therefore not indented, as in Deed poll, Poll deed (q. v.), *writing pole*.

1523– [see Poll deed]. 1588– [see Deed poll]. 1596 Bacon *Max. & Use Com. Law* I. (1635) 43 Such a lease [a lease for years] may be made by writing Pole.

2. in *Comb.* **a.** in names of animals without horns, as *poll-sheep*.

1773 G. White *Selborne, Let. to D. Barrington* 9 Dec., As soon as you..mount Beeding-hill, all the flocks..become hornless, or, as they call them, poll-sheep.

† b. (Usually *pol-*.) In names of beardless varieties of cereals, as *polbarley, polbere, polwheat*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/2 Polbere, corne, idem quod hastybere, *trimensis*. 1574 in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* XIV. 234 All manner of croppe ȝerelie..viz. wheet, rie,..barley, ottes, bigge, polbarley. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 559 Pol-wheat both red and white, yea and Barley also, is threshed and driuen out of the husk vpon a floore.

B. *sb.* Short for *poll-beast, -ox, -cow* (see A. 2 a); *esp.* one of a breed of hornless oxen.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 73 The cattle are .. hardier than the Galloway Poles, or the short-horned breed. 1876 *Daily News* 6 Dec. 2/2 [They] gather in admiring groups

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behind Tillyfour's big poll. 1880 *Ibid.* 7 Dec. 2/3 The first prize in one bf the classes for Scotch Polls.

Poll (pōul), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **pollen**, 4–6 **polle**, 5– **poll**; also 5–7 **powle**, 6 **pol**, 6–7 **powl**, **poul(e**, **poulle**, **poole**, 6 **pol**, 7–8 **pole**. *Pa. pple.* (see POLLED *ppl. a.*). [A number of disconnected derivatives of POLL *sb.*[1] in its various senses. Branch I is the most difficult to account for, since the expected primary sense would be to take, not the hair, but the poll or head off: cf. HEAD *v.* 1. No corresponding vb. is recorded in the cognate langs. which have the sb.]

I. 1. *trans.* To cut short the hair of (a person or animal); to crop, clip, shear; also **b.** with the head, hair, etc. as object. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xli. 14 Anoon at the comaundement of the kyng thei polliden Joseph [1382 doddiden, L. *totonderunt*] led out of prisoun. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 155 Many shepe can she polle, bot oone had she ay. 1540 *Rutland MSS.* (1905) IV. 302 To Edmond Gresbroke, barbar, for pollying my Lord Talbot.., *xxd.* 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* D iij b, I come plain to be polde, and to haue my beard cut. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 174 Polling and shaving him. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 56 He .. who being singular is Poled and closely Cut among those who wear a Bush. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 128/2 Pole me, is cut my hair.

b. 13.. [see POLLED *ppl. a.* 1]. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 101 Sche pollyd here hevyd priuely,..& in an Abbey, ferre thens, sche was made a munke. 1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* (1619) ***iij/2 The Romaines were in Rome 454 yeares without eyther powling or shaving the haires off the bearde of anie man. 1572 R. H. tr. *Lanaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 59 Putting knives unto his head, and therewith polling off his haires. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 192 Being commaunded to come and pole the Emperours head. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antig.* VII. xi. § 3 David .. was in such grief that he had not polled his head. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 62 They polled their crowns.

II. 2. To cut off the top of (a tree or plant); *esp.* to top or head (a tree) at a few feet from the ground that it may throw out branches; to pollard; also, to lop the branches of.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 105 Some trees there are, which if you cutte and poule often, will fade and die. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lxxxvii. § 2. 139 Ciues are.. cut and polled often, as is the unset Leeke. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 91 We prune, and poll, and cut our trees into unnatural shapes. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 486 Again I'll poll The fair-grown yew tree, for a chosen bow. 1889 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 221 There were some beautiful willows, and now the idiot Parson has polled them into wretched stumps.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* G.'s Wks. (Rtldg.) 139/2 When ministers powl the pride of common-weal. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. II. *Babylon* 159 Powle the broad Plains of their branchy glades. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. v. 215 He will mowe all downe .. And leaue his passage poul'd.

† **c.** To cut off the head of an animal or thing; to behead: cf. HEAD *v.* 1. *Obs.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 35 Some [pilchards] are polled (that is beheaded), gutted, splitted, powdred and dried in the Sunne. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI. 112 Twas Ioues deed: Who, as he pold off his darts heads; so, sure he had decreed, That all the counsels of their warre, he would polle off like it, And giue the Troians victorie. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cornwall* I. (1662) 194.

3. To cut even the edge of (a sheet, as in a deed executed by one person). Cf. POLL *a.* 1.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 229 A Deed poll is that which is plaine without any indenting, so called, because it is cut euen, or polled. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xx. 296 A deed made by one party only is not indented, but polled or shaved quite even. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1875) 151.

4. To cut off the horns of (cattle). See POLLED *ppl. a.* 2.

III. 5. *fig.* To plunder by or as by excessive taxation; to pillage, rob, fleece, strip; to despoil (a person or place) *of* (anything). *arch.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* XXXII. 119 Whiche were wythin their enmyes tentes & pauyllions, whiche they powlyd & brought doune. 1529 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggers* 3 Subiectes..that be after this facion yerely polled. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 46 Their tenauntes.. whom they polle and shaue to the quycke by reysing their rentes. 1565 *K. Daryus* (Brandl) 775 He doth poule poore men and lyueth by theyr sweat. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 158 Daily new devices to poll the poor priests of their money. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 134 The people here mow their hay three times a yeare, and I am affrayd they are powled [*ed.* 1698 polled] as often with taxes. 1681 WHARTON *Mutations*, etc. *Empires* Wks. (1683) 139 When the Prince doth too much Poll his Subjects with heavy Tributes and Exactions. [1874 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. XXI. i. 123 Men whom he had tolled and polled..assailed him in the public streets.]

† **b.** *absol.* or *intr.* To practise extortion, commit depredations. *Obs.*

1521–2 *Cardnall Wolse* 61 in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 335 All prowde knavys full of dysdayne, And þat Can bothe polle & shave. 1566 DRANT *Horace* iii. B v, He, for to lend to moe, Doth sheare, and shave and powle, and presse. 1613 *Answ. Uncasing of Machivils Instr.* E iv, But if too nerely thou dost pinch or poule, It may be burdensome vnto thy soule.

† **c.** Phr. *To poll and pill*: see PILL *v.*[1] 9. *Obs.*

1545, etc. [see PILL *v.*[1] 9]. 1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 287 Not to poll and pill, to extort and wring out of the people what he could. 1650 CROMWELL *Lett. & Sp., Declar.* Jan., Whom you have fleeced and polled and peeled hitherto.

† **d.** *trans.* To get by extortion or pillage. *Obs.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Mowbray's Banishm.* xxii, Myghty summes whiche I had from hym polde.

IV. † **6.** To pay as poll-tax. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* III. (1697) 57 The Man that poll'd but Twelve-pence for his Head.

V. † **7.** To count heads; to enumerate (persons, etc.). *Obs.*

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 160 To little purpose is it that we should stand powling the reformed Churches, whether they equalize in number those of his three kingdoms. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 65 So prodigious a number ..as are said to have been poll'd in the Twelve Tribes at one time. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1737) I. 148 If they can poll an indifferent number out of a mob..to attest a story of a witch upon a broomstick, .. they triumph in the solid proof of their new prodigy.

8. To take the votes of, register the suffrages of; in *pass.* to have one's vote taken, to record a vote.

1625 [see POLLING *vbl. sb.* 5]. 1679 WOOD *Life* 27 Feb. (O. H. S.) II. 443 We were poled by two writers, without swearing, in the Divinity School. 1679 *Essex's Excell.* 7 There were about 500 came to the Town on purpose to be Polled for Collonel Mildmay and Honeywood. 1783 DK. WHARTON *True Britos* No. 9 I. 79 Whether some Hundreds of Persons were not polled for Hopkins and Feast. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp., Reform* 10 Dec. (1876) 297 Would it be tolerated by the people of this country, if they were fairly polled? 1867 *Ibid.* 20 June 403 That more excellent way of polling by the Ballot. *a* 1888 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches*, etc. 379 (Cent.), I believe you might have polled the North, and had a response, three to one: 'Let the Union go to pieces, rather than yield one inch'.

b. Of a candidate for election: To bring to the poll as voters; to receive (so many votes).

1846 in WORCESTER. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. iii. 71 Don't poll your men. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 26 Nov. (Cassell), His Liberal opponent polled two thousand four hundred and eighty-six votes. 1892 GOLDW. SMITH *W. L. Garrison* viii. 102 Birney polled just enough votes to defeat Clay and throw the government directly into the hands of Slavery.

9. *intr.* To vote at a poll; to give one's vote.

1678 SIDNEY in *S. Papers* (1746) I. 153 Many refused to pole, and others would give no Voice. 1679 *Essex's Excell.* 8 Those that Polled against the Collonel. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 73 P 15 All such that shall Poll for Sir Arthur de Bradly, shall have one Chaldron of good Coals gratis. 1885 *Act* 48 *Vict.* c. 17 § 9 (3) So that..an equal number of electors may..poll in each district.

b. *trans.* To give or record (a vote).

1727 TICKELL *Lady to Gentl. at Avignon* Poems (1790) 189 Shall he .. pole for points of faith his trusty vote? 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 117 Votes were not polled in the Olympus of Homer.

10. *Comb.* **Po·ll-groat**, *a.*, that polls groats, extortionate.

1888 MORRIS *Dream J. Ball* 15 The valiant tiler had smitten a poll-groat bailiff to death with his lath-rending axe.

Hence **Po·llable** *a.*, that can be polled; having the right to have one's vote recorded.

1844 (*title*) List of Pollable Persons within the Shire of Aberdeen, 1696. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* IX. 83 Supposing all votes to be pollable.

Poll, obs. erroneous f. POLE; obs. f. POOL *sb.*[1]; var. POL *Obs.*

Pollack, pollock (pǫ·lək). Forms: (6 *Sc.* **podlok**), 7– **pollock**, **pollack**. See also PODLER, PODLEY. [Origin obscure: Gael. *pollag*, Ir. *pollóg*, *pullóg*, seem to agree in form, but are applied to fresh-water fishes, entirely different from this (see POLLAN, POWAN); Ger. and Du. *pollack* are from Eng. The 16th c. Sc. was *podlok* (whence later *podlo'*, PODLEY, etc.). It does not appear which of the two forms *podlok* and *pollock* was the original.]

A sea-fish of genus *Pollachius*, allied to the cod, but having the lower jaw protruding; comprising several species used for food in Europe and America, *esp.* the true or whiting pollack, *P. pollachius*, of European seas, also called *greenfish*, *lythe*, etc.; and the green pollack or COAL-FISH, *P. virens* or *carbonarius*, of the North Atlantic generally.

[1508 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 148 Item, to the men that brocht podlokis to the King in the schip,..xij d. 1525 in *Exc. e Libris Dom. Jac. V* (Bann. Cl.) 7 Grenbans, podlokis, .. crunans.] 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 32 Brets, Turbets, Dories, .. Pollock, Mackrell, &c. *a* 1672 Rawlin Pollack [see RAWLIN]. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 154 The Pollack... During summer they are seen in great shoals frolicking on the surface of the water. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 172 The Pollack is much less abundant on some parts of our coasts than the Coalfish. 1864 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* III. 80. 1885 *American* X. 78 The pollack is a large fish, often running up to twenty pounds or more. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 354 The liver of the Pollock yields a great quantity of oil.

† **b.** Applied to the Powan of Loch Lomond. *Obs.*

1807 AIKMAN tr. *Buchanan's Hist. Scot.* I. 28 One [fish] of a peculiar species and very delicious flavour, which they call the pollack [*orig.* I. xxiii. pollacas vocant].

† **c.** See quots. *Obs.*

1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 271 (*Hebrides*) See several small whales, called here Pollacks. *Ibid.* 323 Whales, pollacks, and porpesses.

d. as *Comb.* 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 331/1 A couple of hours pollock-fishing.

Hence **Po·llacking** *vbl. sb.*, fishing for pollacks.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 370 Going out pollocking with some of the wild youngsters of the west. 1886 *Globe* 22 July 3/1 Equipped for an evening or morning's pollacking.

† **Po·llage.** *Obs.* Also 6 **pollag**. [app. f. POLL *v.* + -AGE, after *pillage*, etc.; but often associated with the exaction of *poll-money*.] **a.** Extortion or legalized robbery. **b.** Exaction of a poll-tax.

1538 BALE *Brefe Comedy* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 206 A publicane I am, and moch do lyve by pollage. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xxiii. (1874) 55 Some wil say yes, his tributys, and other pollagys, be taken from him. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 32 As though these pollages and pillages were not ill enough. 1894 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XLIV. 299 In Switzerland this pollage is still levied.

‖ **Pollam** (pǫ·lăm). *East Ind.* [ad. Telugu *pālemu*, Tamil *pālaiyam*: cf. POLIGAR.] A feudal estate or territory held by a poligar.

1783 BURKE *Sp. Fox's E. India Bill* Wks. IV. 79 There was no pollam, or castle, which in the happy days of the Carnatick was without some hoard of treasure. 1795 WYNCH in J. H. Nelson *Madura* IV. (1868) 15 Having submitted the general remarks on the Pollams I shall..observe that in general the conduct of the Poligars is much better than could be expected. 1798 WELLINGTON *Suppl. Desp.* (1858) I. 148 The polygars of the neighbouring pollams.

Pollan (pǫ·lăn). Also 8 **pullein**, 8–9 **pollen**. [Cf. Gael. *pollag*, Ir. *pollóg*, *pullóg*, ? f. Ir. *poll* inland lake + *-óg* (*-ag*), *-an*, Celt. deriv. formatives.] A species of fresh-water fish, *Coregonus pollan*, found in the inland loughs of Ireland (L. Neagh, Earne, Derg, Corrib, etc.). It belongs to the same genus as the Powan or Gwyniad, and the Vendace (with both of which it has been mistakenly identified, as by Pennant and R. C. Hoare).

1713 NEVILL *Lough-Neagh* in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 262 The English call them fresh Water Herrings, for want of another Name; for Pollan is an Irish Name. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 177 (*Ireland*) The Pullein, or, as some call it, the fresh-water herring. 1807 SIR R. C. HOARE *Tour Irel.* 224 The pollen, which is the same as the *ferra* of the lake of Geneva. 1864 J. G. BERTRAM in *Vac. Tour* 65 The powan of Loch Lomond and the pollan of Lough Neagh are not the same fish, but both belong to the Corregoni; the powan is long and slender, while the pollan is an altogether stouter fish. 1898 *Daily News* 15 Mar. 9/4 Notice that it is illegal to buy, sell, or expose for sale, .. any fresh water fish other than pollan, trout, char, and eels, between the 15th day of March and the 15th day of June, both inclusive.

† **Pollange.** *Obs. rare.* [? a. OF. *palange* (14th c. in Godef.) a lever for launching boats (in 13th c. *palanche*, *palangue* a pole or yoke for carrying buckets) = It. *palanga*, L. *p(h)alanga* carrying pole, roller: see POLANCRE.] ? Some appliance for lifting.

1373 in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 369, 2 upties, 2 pollanges ..20 poleynes, 2 wyndyng poleys, 2 skeynes of poletwyne.

Pollankan, obs. form of PALANKEEN.

† **Po·llantine.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Origin unknown. Cf. POLLACK c.] ? A porpoise.

1557–8 PHAER *Æneid* v. O iv, Onweldy whales..And pollantines, and armies broade of seales, and dolphins blewe.

Pollarchy (pǫ·lăɹki). *rare.* [f. Gr. πολλ-οί in phr. *οἱ πολλοί* the many, the multitude, after *monarchy*, *oligarchy*, etc.: cf. POLYARCHY.] The rule of the multitude; government by the mob.

1862 RUSSELL *Diary North & South* II. 340 A contest.. between those representing the oligarchical principle and the pollarchy. 1881 E. PEACOCK in *Academy* 15 Oct. 287 Pollarchy .. if used with circumspection would raise any rural person.

† **Po·llard,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [app. f. POLL *sb.*[1] + -ARD (in reference to its device, a head: cf. the names *crocard*, *rosary*, *leonine*, *eagle*, etc. given to other foreign coins).] One of various base coins of foreign origin, current in England in the end of the 13th c., as an equivalent of the penny; in 1299 declared illegal.

1299 in *Liber Custumarum* (Rolls) I. 187 Ordene est par nous e nostre Counsaill, .. qe la mauveise moneie, qe hom apele 'crocard' e 'pollard', e autre tele male moneie, ne courge en nostre dit reiaume, auxi com ad fait cea en ariere. 1308–9 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 273/2 A ly furent disaloue sur sun ascunt LIV li del polards, del temps qe ele pollard corust pur une Esterlyng. *a* 1363 HIGDEN *Polychronicon* (Rolls) VIII. 288 Rex Edwardus damnavit subito monetam surreptitiam et illegitimam quam pollardas, crocardos, rosarios nominabant, qui paulatim et latenter loco sterlingorum irrepserant. 1387 TREVISA *transl.*, Kyng Edward dampned sodeynliche fals money þat was slyliche i-brouȝt up: Men cleped þe money pollardes, crocardes and rosaries, and were putte forþ litel and litel and priveliche in stede of sterlynges. First þey made oon of hem worþ an half peny, and þan he fordede hem all out. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 182. 1601–2 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 41 If .. the obligee refuseth the money when it is tendered in pollardes, which afterward are embased. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1636) 186 The same King likewise called in certaine counterfeit pieces coyned by the French called Pollards. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 78 Forreign Coyns and Counterfeit-Money, cry'd down, or considerably loar'd by Edw. I by the Name of Pollards, Crocards, Staldings, Eagles, Leonines, Rosaries, and Steepings. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. ii. 178 A considerable circulation of Flemish coins, apparently of low purity... Pollards, Crockards, Scaldings, Brabants, Eagles, Leonines [etc.].

Pollard (pǫ·lăɹd), *sb.*[2] (*a.*) Also 6 **polerde**, 6–8 **-ard**, 7 **-ord**. [In senses 1–3, prob. also in 4, f. POLL *v.* + -ARD.]

I. 1. An animal of a kind naturally horned, as an ox or stag, which has cast or lost its horns; also, an ox, sheep, or goat of a hornless variety.

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1548 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 251 Ye shall se a polard or tow, both rid & falow, & se all our good coxs fight. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Philaster* v. iv, 2 *Cit.* He has no horns, sir, has he? *Cap.* No, sir, he's a pollard. 1623 Cockeram, *Pollard*, is a Stagge, or any other male Deere, hauing cast his head. 1658 in Phillips. 1736 Bailey *Househ. Dict.* 304 The sort of goat without horns or such as are call'd pollards, are much commended.

2. A tree which has been polled or cut back, at some height above the ground, so as to produce at that point a thick close growth of young branches, forming a rounded head or mass.

1611 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For sa[w]ing and cleving owt of polords vj^{d}. 1662 Petty *Taxes* 44 The same ill husbandry, as to make fuel of young saplings, instead of dotards and pollards. 1796 *Campaigns* 1793–4 I. II. ii. 103 Impenetrable hedge rows, composed of sturdy pollards. 1816 Southey *Poet's Pilgr. Waterloo* I. xx, The pollard that the Flemish painter loves. 1859 W. S. Coleman *Woodlands* (1866) 89 Even the stunted pollard..is not without its pictorial value.

Comb. 1885 G. Allen *Babylon* xxix, Long straight pollard-lined roads.

† **3.** Short for *pollard wheat*: see B. 1. *Obs.*

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 49 White pollard or red, that so richly is set, for land that is heauie is best ye can get. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 543 The next is small Pollard, which loues an indifferent earth. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 268/2.

II. 4. Bran sifted from flour; *techn.* a finer grade of bran containing some flour; also, flour or meal containing the finer bran. Cf. Toppings.

1577 Harrison *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 154 The coursest of the bran (vsuallie called gurgeons or pollard). 1601 in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 291 The Serjeants of the pastry..to have for their fees all the pollard which comes of the meale. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. lxxi. 309, I feed my horse with the chaff, and add but one eighth part of pollard. 1817–18 Cobbett *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 160 Will it be believed, in another century, that the law-givers of a great nation actually passed a law to compel people to eat pollard in their bread,..for the purpose of..adding to the quantity of bread in a time of scarcity? 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 405 A bushel of wheat..will yield, on being ground,—Of bread flour 47, fine pollard 4½, coarse pollard 4, bran 2½, Loss of weight..2; =60 lbs.

B. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

† **1.** Of wheat: Beardless, awnless. *Obs.*

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 34 Polerde wheate hath noo anis. 1577 B. Googe *Heresback's Husb.* (1586) 26 b, We call it pold or pollard, that hath no aanes upon the eares. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Middlesex* 189 The Mildew..which sticketh on notted or pollard Wheat. 1765 [see Polled *ppl. a.* 4].

2. That is a pollard (tree); polled, lopped.

1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 108 These Pollard or Shrowded Trees need no Fence to be maintained about them. 1776 Pennant *Zool.* (1812) I. 264 Grubbing up an old pollard ash. 1815 M. Birkbeck *Journ. France* 48 The olive is a miserable looking tree, most like a pollard willow. 1831 Lytton *Godolphin* xii, Grassy banks, over-grown with the willow and pollard oak. 1880 Shorthouse *J. Inglesant* xxxiv. 487 The pollard firs upon the ramparts stood out distinctly in fantastic forms.

b. *transf.* or *fig.* Bald-headed.

1855 Dickens *Dorrit* xxxi, Flecks of light in his flat vista of pollard old men.

† **Po·llard,** *sb.*^{3} *Obs.* [f. Poll *sb.*^{1} + -ard: from its large head, whence also the names *testard, chevin, capito*, etc.] A fish: the chub or chevin.

1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl.* 65/2 *Capito, ..cephalus fluuialis.* Munier,..vilain,..testard, a capitis magnitudine. A Polard. 1611 Cotgr., *Munier*, a miller..; also, a Pollard, or Cheuin (fish). 1706 in Phillips. 1721 Bailey, *Pollard*, a Chevin or Chub-fish. 1736–61 in Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.*

Pollard (pǫ·lărd), *v.* [f. Pollard *sb.*^{2}] *trans.* To cut off the branches of (a tree), leaving only the main trunk; to make a pollard of.

1670 Evelyn *Sylva* xviii. § 1 (ed. 2) 80 The Black Poplar is frequently pollar'd when as big as ones arm, eight or nine foot from the ground. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 39 Those that are pollarded grow the most knotty and full of Burs. 1887 Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* 420 In order to obtain as large a yield of juice as possible the natives pollard the trees when at a height of ten to twelve feet.

fig. 1836 Hare *Guesses* Ser. II. (1874) 75, I hate to see trees pollarded—or nations. 1858 W. Johnson *Ionica* 62 They are pollarded by cares And give themselves religious airs And grow not. 1859 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* II. x. 185 Richard having been, as it were, pollarded by Destiny, was now to grow up straight.

Hence **Po·llarded** *ppl. a.* (also *fig.*); **Po·llarding** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.* as *pollarding-knife*).

1821 Craig *Lect. Drawing* v. 286 Lopping and pollarding also produce wonderful changes on the aspect of trees. 1827 Struart *Planter's G.* (1828) 519 A few pollarded, or at least mutilated Trees. 1830 Coleridge *Table-t.* 15 June, The pollarded man, the man with every faculty except the reason. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. viii. 287 A tree whose branches are cut off by the pollarding-knife.

Po·llardy, *a.* [f. Pollard *sb.*^{2} 4 + -y.] Of the nature of pollard or fine bran.

1872 J. G. Fennell in Taunt *Map Thames* 15/1 The bran we get from the mill is either too coarse or too pollardy.

† **Pollart.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [perh. the same word as Pollard, f. Poll, head.] One of the fanciful names given in ME. to the hare.

a 1325 *Names of Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 134 The fnattart, the pollart, His hei nome is srewart.

Pollax, -axe, obs. forms of Pole-ax.

Pollayne, variant of Pullen *Obs.*, poultry.

Poll-bill. [f. Poll(-money), or Poll *sb.*^{1} + Bill *sb.*^{3} 3.] A bill for levying a poll-tax.

1641 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 304 Sir Simon d'Ewes his Speech concerning the Assessing of the Peers in the Poll-Bill. 1666 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 191 Forain excise, home excise, a poll-bill.., have been all more or lesse disputed. 1761–2 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lxiii. 680 Sums..levied..by a poll-bill and new assessments.

Poll-cat, obs. f. Polecat. **Polldavy,** obs. f. Poldavy. **Pollderon,** obs. f. Pouldron.

Po·ll deed. Now *rare.* [f. Poll *a.* + Deed.] = Deed poll.

1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 20 Estates made of free lande by polle dede or dede indented. 1597 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1827) I. Introd. 146 As by the said pole deede, and the chirographe of the said fine..yt doth and maye appeare. 1627 Hakewill *Apol.* I. v. 47 The Pole-deede of their evidence, is this. 1854 W. Peirce *Princ. & Polity Wesleyan Methodists* Index, Poll Deed [i. e. 'The Deed of Declaration of the Reverend John Wesley']. 1899 *Daily News* 19 July 3/5 The President thought he would prepare to some extent for the duties, so read the Poll Deed.

Polle, obs. form of Pole, Poll, Pull.

Polled (pǭuld), *a.* [f. Poll *sb.*^{1} + -ed^{2}.] (In comb.) Having a poll or head of a specified form or appearance, as *curly-polled.*

1795 *Fate of Sedley* I. 59, I would as soon marry a curly-poled nymph from Otaheite.

Polled (pǭuld), *ppl. a.* Also 4 pollid, 6 poulde, 6–7 pold(e, 7 powled, poled. [f. Poll *v.* + -ed^{1}.]

† **1.** Having the hair cut short; shorn, shaven; also of the hair: cut off, clipped. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 216 Neptanabus in theo way stod, With pollid hed, and of his hod. 1388 Wyclif *Job* i. 20 Thanne Ioob roos, and to-rente hise clothis, and with pollid heed [1382 hed shauen: *Vulg.* tonso capite] he felde doun on the erthe. 1595 Eden *Decades* 299 Men of meane stature, with roughe and thyck beardes and poulde heade. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. (1622) 187 These polled locks of mine. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* viii. (1653) 144 In the Province Cusco,..are those Auriti or great Ear'd Men,.. who alwaies goe poled.

2. Hornless; having shed or been deprived of horns; of a hornless breed.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 490 The horned Beast ..is apter to fight then the pold Sheep, and also more luxurious among the Ewes. 1758 R. Brown *Compl. Farmer* (1759) 32 The polled sheep (that is sheep without horns) are reckoned the best breeders. 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ii. 59 Some varieties of the common ox are polled. 1902 *Times* 13 Mar. 6/1 A herd of Red Polled cattle.

3. Of trees: Pollarded.

1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Fustée, Bois de fustée*, branchlesse wood; naked, or powled trees. 1882 *Mrs. Raven's Tempt.* I. 213 Standing behind a row of polled trees.

† **4.** Of wheat: Awnless, not bearded. *Obs. dial.*

1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. lxiii. 285, I wish I had it in my power to satisfy E. S. concerning the pollard wheat he mentions; but I can learn nothing of it, unless it is a bearded great wheat, which, in Suffolk, they formerly let stand in the field till the awns dropped off, and then they called it poll'd wheat.

† **5.** Plundered, pillaged. *Obs.*

1538 Elyot, *Compilati*, polled by extorcion. 1552 Huloet, Polled or brybed, *compilatus, exactus.*

† **6.** *Polled deed* = Poll deed. *Obs.*

1706 Phillips, *Polled Deed.* See Deed-poll.

7. *Comb.*, as *polled-headed* adj.

1583 Foxe *A. & M.* 1268/1 A man of talle stature, polled headed, and on the same a rounde Frenche cappe of the best.

Pollen (pǫ·lèn), *sb.* [a. L. *pollen, -inem* fine flour, fine dust, in sense from mod.L. (Linn.).]

† **1.** Fine flour or meal; fine powder. *Obs.*

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xvi. 18 As well of pollen, as of other vitailes. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xviii. x. I. 564 Wheat flower called Pollen. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* i. 17 *Pollen* is the purest part of the meale, that is, the finest part of the flower. 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Pollen*,..a sort of fine bran.

2. *Bot.* The fine granular or powdery substance, produced by and discharged from the anther of a flower, constituting the male element destined for the fertilization of the ovules.

[1751 Linnæus *Philos. Bot.* 56 Pollen est pulvis vegetabilium appropriato liquore madefactus.] 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* I. iv. (1765) 10 The Pollen, Meal, contained within the Antheræ, is a fine Dust secreted therein. 1792 J. E. Smith *Eng. Bot.* 43 *Papaver hybridum* .. flowers .. deep crimson, or purplish, pollen bright blue. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 355 Furnished with a tuft of hairs proper for collecting the pollen of flowers. 1881 Lubbock in *Nature* XXIV. 404/2 He proved that flowers fertilised with pollen from the other form yield more seed than if fertilised with pollen of the same form.

3. *Comb.*, as *pollen-bearing, -covered, -devouring, -dusted, -eating, -like* adjs.; **pollen-basket,** a hollow structure on the leg of a bee, adapted for carrying pollen; = Basket 7, Corbicula (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895); **pollen-brush,** a set of hairs forming a fringe on the *pollen-basket*; **pollen-catarrh** = *pollen-fever* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **pollen-cell,** (*a*) a cell which develops into a pollen-grain, or forms part of one; (*b*) = *pollen-sac*; (*c*) a cell in a honeycomb in which pollen is stored; **pollen-chamber,** the cavity in which the pollen is deposited at the tip of the ovule in Gymnosperms; **pollen-fever** = Hay-fever; **pollen-grain,** each of the grains of which pollen consists (usually a single cell, sometimes two or more united, of varying form and size in different plants, and having two coats, the *intine* and *extine*); **pollen-granule,** each of the ultimate granules contained in a pollen-grain; also = *pollen-grain*; **pollen-mass** = Pollinium; **pollen-paste,** a substance consisting of pollen mixed with a little honey, made by bees for feeding their larvæ (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **pollen-plate,** a flat or hollow surface fringed with hairs, occurring on the legs or body of bees, used for carrying pollen (cf. *pollen-basket*); **pollen-sac,** each of the (usually four) cavities or loculi of an anther, in which the pollen is contained; **pollen-sporangium,** a name for the antheridium in club-mosses, which contains the pollen-spores; **pollen-spore,** a name for the microspores in club-mosses, as analogous to pollen-grains; **pollen-tube,** a tube formed by protrusion of the intine of a pollen-grain when deposited upon the stigma, which penetrates the style so as to convey the fertilizing substance to the ovule.

1860 *Chambers' Encycl.* I. 799/1 (*Bee*) Neither males nor queens have wax-pockets, nor have they *pollen-baskets. 1900 Cunningham *Sexual Dimorphism* v. 261 In the hive bee the *pollen-brush on the legs is wanting in the queen, but present in the worker. 1857 Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* § 928 Compound pollen-grains, consisting of a number of *pollen-cells permanently coherent. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 440 The four young pollen-cells are now freed by the rapid absorption of the cell-wall which surrounds and separates them. 1888 *Chambers' Encycl.* II. 22/2 A pollen-cell is (frequently at least) sealed with honey, and over this a thin cream-like pellicle is formed, which can be pushed aside for the deposition of more honey. 1887 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* 304 The nucellar apex is hollowed out in order to receive the pollen-grains, giving rise to the so-called *pollen-chamber. 1898 *Ibid.* II. ii. 438 [The ovules of Cycas] are atropous, and provided .. with a cavity, the pollen-chamber, in which the pollen-grains..accumulate preparatory to fertilisation. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1860) 92 Carried .. by the *pollen-devouring insects from flower to flower. 1883 G. Allen in *Knowledge* 8 June 336/2 *Pollen-eating flies, weevils, and caterpillars. 1887 Sir A. Clark in *Lancet* 11 June 1169/1 The epithets of 'hay fever', 'hay asthma', '*pollen fever', 'rose cold', and 'peach cold'. 1835 Henslow *Princ. Bot.* § 262 The inner membrane of the *pollen grain. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* I. i. 8 The fine powder is the pollen, and each of its globular cells is a pollen-grain. 1835 Henslow *Princ. Bot.* § 262 A sort of rude sack, termed a 'pollen tube',..contains a liquid, the 'fovilla', in which are dispersed a number of very minute '*pollen granules'. 1863 Grosart *Small Sins* 83, I brushed off the fine *pollen-like powder of its wings. 1847 W. E. Sterle *Field Bot.* 166 Glands of the stalks of the *pollen-masses naked. 1899 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* VI. 12 In the species with *pollen plates, the pollen is made into a mass of a clay-like consistence. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 426 The surrounding layers of tissue become developed into the wall of the *pollen-sac. *Ibid.* 433. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* I. v. 375 The antheridia or *pollen-sporangia are somewhat reniform, two-valved cases..containing a large number of small spores (microspores), in which spermatozoids are ultimately produced. *Ibid.* 372 The antheridia contain a number of small cells. .. These..are sometimes called *pollen-spores or small spores, while the large germinating spore is called the ovulary-spore or large spore. 1835 *Pollen-tube [see *pollen-granule*]. 1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 71 A pollen grain deposited on the stigma, sends out a hypha-like prolongation, the pollen tube, which elongates, passes down the style, and eventually reaches the micropyle of an ovule.

Hence **Po·llen** *v. trans.*, to convey pollen to, to pollinate; to cover or sprinkle with pollen; **Po·llened** (-ènd) *a.*, containing pollen.

1877 Lanier *Bee* 42 He beareth starry stuff about his wings To pollen thee and sting thee fertile. 1880 Tennyson *Voy. Maeldune* v, And we wallow'd in beds of lilies .. Till each like a golden image was pollen'd from head to feet. 1895 A. Austin in *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 517 She made The gold of the pollened palm to float On her budding bosom.

Pollen, variant of Pollan, Pullen.

Pollenarious, Pollenation, erron. ff. Pollin-.

Pollency (pǫ·lĕnsi). *rare.* [ad. L. *pollentia* strength: see Pollent.] Power, strength.

1623 Cockeram, *Pollencie*, power. 1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 238 To determine readily what Pollency the Buble hath.

Pollenger (pǫ·lèndʒəɹ). *dial.* [? f. Polling *vbl. sb.* + -er^{1}, or for earlier **pollager*, f. Pollage + -er^{1}.] A pollard tree.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 78 Now lop for thy fewell old pollenger growen [*ed.* 1557 the powlinges well growen]. 1610 in *Coke's Rep.* (1738) XIII. 67 Consuevit ad ejus libitum amputare ramos omnimodarum arborum, called pollengers, or husbords. 1738 *transl.* A custom .. to cut down and take at their pleasure all manner of trees called pollengers or husbords.

Polleniferous, erron. form of Polliniferous.

† **Po·llenin.** *Chem. Obs.* [ad. F. *pollénine*, f. Pollen: see -in^{1}.] A supposed peculiar substance obtained from pollen, and from the spores of *Lycopodium*: see quots.

1816 *Thomson's Ann. Philos.* VII. 49 The pollen, he [Professor John] finds, always contains a peculiar substance, which has hitherto been considered as albumen; but to which he has given the name of pollenin. 1819 J. G. Children *Chem. Anal.* 293 Pollenin is obtained from the pollen of the pinus sylvestris; it is yellow, and has neither taste nor smell. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pollenin*, name incorrectly given to the combustible substance which forms the residue after treatment of Lycopodium powder with dilute alcoholic solution of potash. Lycopodium powder is formed of spores, and is not composed of pollen.

Pollenize, etc.: see Pollinize, etc.

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Po·llenless, *a.* [f. POLLEN + -LESS.] Destitute of pollen.

1882 H. MÜLLER in *Nature* XXV. 241/2 The anthers being pollenless. 1888 HENSLOW *Orig. Floral Struct.* XXV. 241 Their anthers become brownish and pollenless.

Pollent (pŏ·lĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *pollēntem*, pr. pple. of *pollĕre* to be strong: cf. *equipollent.*] Powerful, strong.

1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 1193 An unimportant sword and blunderbuss, Against a foe pollent in potency.

Poller (pōu·lər). [f. POLL *v.* + -ER 1.]

†**1.** A barber or hair-cutter. *Obs.*

1578 WHETSTONE *Promos & Cassandra* v. iv, *R.* I know him not, is he a deaft barber? *G.* O yea, why he is Mistris Lamias powler. 1608 H. CLAPHAM *Errour Right Hand* 78 Bald-pated all, like to an holy Friar, That lately had been in the Pollers hands. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 128/2 *Poler*, an ancient term used for the cutter of hair.

b. One who polls trees (Webster, 1828).

†**2.** A plunderer, spoiler, extortioner, despoiler.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2401 True men myght lyue without vexacyon; Pollers, promoters, had no domynacyon. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. liv, Porters & poulers, & specially false takers On these.. spare must thou none expence. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 246 It was not enough for Zacheus, that..hee was no poller or robber of the poore. 1640 SIR J. CULPEPER in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 33 A Nest of Wasps, or Swarm of Vermin, .. the Monopolers and Polers of the People. 1674 [see PILLER 1 β].

3. a. One who votes at an election; a voter. **b.** One who registers voters (Webster, 1828).

1776 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 121/1 The total number of pollers at this election. 1807 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* XI. 58 Who'll come forward and now be my poller?

Pollerone, obs. form of POULDRON.

†**Pollet, -ette.** *Obs.* [app. aphetic form of F. *épaulette* (16th c. *espaulette*): see EPAULET.]

1. A small pouldron: = EPAULET 3.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 12 One sorte had the vambrases the pacegardes the grandgardes, the poldren the pollettes parted with golde and azure. 1846–60 FAIRHOLT *Costume* Gloss. (ed. 2), *Pollets* or *Epaullettes*, were small overlapping protections of plate for the shoulders.

†**2.** ? (Something pertaining to chimes.) *Obs.*

1633–4 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 317 A pollett for ye Chimes, 2d. 3 clackes and 3 pollettes for the bigger bells, 1s.

Polleti(c)ke, -tique, obs. forms of POLITIC.

Po·ll-e·vil. Also 7–8 **pole-evil.** [f. POLL *sb.*1 + EVIL *sb.* 7 a.] An inflamed or ulcerous sore between the ligament of the neck of a horse and the atlas or first bone of the neck.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 280 The Poll evill..is a disease like a Fistula growing betwixt the ears [of a horse] and the poll or nape of the neck. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1883/4 She hath the Pole-Evil, and there are white Spots in the place. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 451 To cure the Poll-Evil, and swell'd Neck from bleeding. 1755 *Pennsylvania Gaz.* 14 Aug. 3/2 They took with them a large bay horse, that has the pole-evil. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* 153 Now comes the whole art of treating the poll-evil.

‖ **Pollex** (pŏ·leks). *Anat.* Pl. **pollices** (-isīz). [Lat., = thumb, also great toe.] The innermost digit of the fore limb in air-breathing vertebrates; in man, etc., the thumb. Sometimes used to include the corresponding digit of the hind limb (the great toe), distinctively called HALLUX.

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 571/2 The pollex in the great whale has two bones. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 231 The pollex, or the first digit, exceeds the third..in length. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* iv. (1873) 174 When a digit is wanting it is generally the pollex, as in spider monkeys.

Polley, obs. form of PULLEY.

Pollical (pŏ·likăl), *a. Anat.* [f. L. *pollex, pollic-em* (see POLLEX) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the pollex or thumb, as *pollical muscles.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Po·llicar, *a.* [ad. L. *pollicāris*, f. *pollex* thumb.]

†**1.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare* −0.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Pollicar*, of or belonging to a thumb or toe; of an inch in length or breadth.

2. *Anat.* = POLLICAL.

[1656: see 1.] 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., P[ollicar] artery*, a syn. for the *Arteria princeps pollicis.*

Pollicate (pŏ·likăt), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *pollex, pollic-em* (see POLLEX) + -ATE 2.] Having thumbs; belonging to the obsolete order *Pollicata*, including the Quadrumana and most Marsupials, with an opposable digit or thumb on each limb.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pollicate*, possessing *Pollices.*

Pollicate, dial. variant of PULLICATE.

Pollice, Pollicie, -cy, obs. ff. POLICE, POLICY.

†**Polli·citate,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [f. L. *pollicitāt-*, ppl. stem of *pollicitārī*, freq. of *pollicērī* to promise: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To promise.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 294 It evacuates blood and pollicitates many more commodities. [1657 *Physical Dict., Pollicitates*, promises, assures, warrants.]

Pollicitation (pŏlisitē·ʃən). [ad. L. *pollicitātiō-nem*, vbl. sb. of *pollicitārī* to promise: see prec. and -ATION. So F. *pollicitation* (15th c. in Godefroy).] The action of promising; a promise; a document conveying a promise; *spec.* in *Civil Law*, a promise not yet formally accepted, and therefore in certain cases revocable.

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. li. 133 As yet the pope's holiness hath not required the king's pollicitation. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 182 His promise and pollicitation passed upon the same. 1602 F. HERING *Anat.* 14 Vaunting Pollicitations of binding Beares, and mooving Mountaines. 1715 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* III. II. 41 These are in the Promise, or Pollicitation, which I do now publish. 1726 FIDDES *Wolsey* I. 433 His Holiness..signed a Pollicitation, whereby he obliged himself to confirm the sentence. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 360 Pollicitation is the offer of the one party before it is accepted by the other. 1894 MRS. HOPE *1st Divorce Hen. VIII* 121 They were to try to get a 'policitation', or promise, from the Pope that he would not remove the cause to Rome.

Pollinar (pŏ·linăr), *a. rare*−0. [ad. L. *pollinārius* of or belonging to fine flour: see POLLEN.] = POLLINOSE.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pollinaris*, applied to a surface ..covered with a very fine dust resembling pollen: pollinar.

†**Pollina·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*−0. In 19th c. Dicts. erron. **pollen-.** [f. L. *pollinārius* of or belonging to fine flour (see POLLEN) + -OUS.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Pollinarious* ..pertaining to fine flower or meal. 1830 MAUNDER *Dict., Pollenarious*, consisting of meal.

‖ **Pollinarium** (pŏlinē·riŏm). *Bot.* Pl. **-ia.** [mod.L., f. as next, after *ovarium* ovary, etc.] **a.** In phanerogams, = POLLINIUM. **b.** In cryptogams, = CYSTIDIUM 2.

1881 BENTHAM in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. 301 His representation of the pollinarium of *Monomeria.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pollinarium*, one of the organs of which several are present on the *hymenium* of certain Fungi, and which some observers consider to be male organs.

Pollinary (pŏ·linări), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *pollen, pollin-*, in mod. Bot. L. = POLLEN 2 + -ARY 1.] Of or pertaining to pollen; concerned in the production of pollen.

1881 BENTHAM in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. 285 The confusion occasioned by the term [*caudicle*] having been applied to three very different parts of the pollinary system.

Pollinate (pŏ·linĕt), *v. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To besprinkle with pollen or shed pollen upon (the stigma, or the nucleus of the ovule in Gymnosperms) in order to fertilization.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 813 In protogynous flowers..the stigma has already been pollinated by foreign pollen or has even withered up and fallen off. *Ibid.*, While the insect is moving about .., its back laden with pollen comes into contact with the stigmatic surface and pollinates it.

Pollination (pŏlinē·ʃən). *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ATION.] The action of pollinating; deposition of pollen in order to fertilization.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 429 A considerable time, occasionally even months, often elapses between pollination and fertilisation; but commonly only a few days or hours. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 307/1 The insects which visit particular species and assist in their pollination.

†**Polli·nctor.** *Obs.* [a. L. *pollinctor*, agent-n. from *pollingĕre* to wash (a corpse) and prepare it for the funeral pile.] One who prepared a dead body for burning or embalming, by washing, anointing, etc.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. XIX. 384 What is delivered by Herodotus concerning the Ægyptian Pollinctors, or such as annointed the dead. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 315 One of the greatest secrets used by our pollinctors and mountebanks who pretend to this embalming mystery. 1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2107 An Embalmer or Surgeon; a Pollinctor or Apothecary.

So †**Polli·ncture** *Obs.* [ad. L. *pollinctūra*], the washing, anointing, etc. of a dead body, in preparation for burning or burial. (In first quot. *fig.*)

16.. *Inscription on brass in Tredington Churchyard*, Praises on tombs are but a pollincture. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 188 [He] had skill to dissect bodies in order to their pollincture.

Polling (pōu·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. POLL *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb POLL, in various senses.

I. †1. The cutting of hair; shearing, clipping, cropping. *Obs.*

1439 *Litt. Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) 153 That no Craftesman ..do not ocupye his seid Crafte in schavyng nor polling..in non Sonday. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 325 It cost him [Samson] a polling, wherein stood his strength. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xi. 32 Had not man sinned, his hair would have had no need of polling.

2. The cutting off of the top of a tree.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 58 The oft cutting, or Polling of Hedges, Trees, and Herbs, doth conduce much to their Lasting. *Ibid.* § 424 The Powling and Cutting of the Top, maketh them grow spread and bushy.

†**3.** Plundering, extortion, spoliation, pillage, robbery; an instance of this. *Polling and pilling*: see PILLING *vbl. sb.* 1 b. *Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 159 Extorcion, pollynge opteyned no grace. 1544 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 150 For misusinge of the Kinges commission and powelinge of his subjectes. 1547–1661 [see PILLING *vbl.sb.* 1 b]. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 402 b, To prevent this peltyng powlyng of the Proctours. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 31 Polling, pilling and shauing of his poore tenants. 1651 WELDON *Crt. Jas. I*, etc. 205 The High-Commission Court .. in which all Pollings and tyrannizings over our Estates and Consciences were practised. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 302 The unexpected Charges of the War, though oftentimes under that pretence, are hidden all manner of Deceit and Polling.

†**4.** *concr. pl.* The results or proceeds of polling (in various senses): see quots. *Obs.*

1557 TUSSER 100 *Points Husb.* lxvi, Then lop for thy fewel, the powlinges well growen. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 167/1 A Barbars towell,..for the cuttings or pollings of the haire to fall vpon. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Elis.* IV. (1688) 440 Crammed with the Spoils and Pollings of the poorer sort. 1835 C. W. STOCKER *Juvenal* 57 *note*, The wealthier Romans, on arriving at manhood, dedicated the first shavings of their beard and pollings of their hair to some deity.

II. 5. The registering or casting of votes.

1628 in *Commons Debates* (Camden) 45 The pollinge would last three days. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. round World* Introd. (1699) 5 Which Party soever should upon Polling appear to have the Majority, they should keep the Ship. 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* I. 67 By keeping the estate in his hands, tho' mortgaged.., he preserved his right of poling at an election for the county. 1839 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* II. 100 Such polling is to continue for two days only, being successive days, for seven hours on the first day, and eight hours on the second day of polling. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Oct. 4/6 The polling in the election of nine members of the..School Board.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* †**a.** in sense 3; **b.** in sense 5, as *polling-agent, -book, -booth, -clerk, -day, -district, -place, -station.*

a. 1557 STAFFORD *Proclam.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. lxxi. 262 This whole realme of Englande shall..be delyvered from all suche powling paymentes, as the quene dothe daylye geve to Spanyardes. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 404 Peradventure these fellowes are to much ashamed of theyr powlyng prancknes, and..can render no reasonable excuse for their bribery and pilladge. 1613 WITHER *Abuses Stript* I. viii, What Rascall poling sutes doe they devise, To adde new Summes unto their Treasuries.

b. 1832 *Act 2 Will. IV*, c. 45 § 70 In case the Proceedings shall be so interrupted or obstructed at any particular Polling Place or Places. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xl, Away to hustings and polling-booths. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. viii. 113 The vote is given *viva voce*, and entered in a polling-book by the polling-clerk. *Ibid.*, Not more than a limited number of voters may be polled at each polling-place. 1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Polling-sheriff*, in Scotland, the presiding officer at a polling-station.

Polling (pōu·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. POLL *v.* + -ING 2.] That polls; †that plunders; extortionate, exacting; cheating (*obs.*). See also PILLING *ppl. a.*

1540 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VIII. 234 This [Valenciens] ys waxed the derest and pollyngst town of the worlde. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 147 Would thale wife [the ale-wife] play the poulyng queane: Yet measure will not lie. 1612 BACON *Ess., Judicature*, Amongst the briers and brambles of catching and poling Clearkes and Ministers.

†**Polling-penny, -pence,** *pl. Obs.* [f. POLLING *vbl. sb.* + PENNY, PENCE.] Money paid or exacted as poll-tax; hence, esp. in *pl.*, a poll-tax.

1555 BRADFORD *Supplic. Q. Eliz.* F ij, Wil englishmen.. suffer to be poled and pilled moste miserably, in payeng continually suche polingpence, and intollerable tollages? 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 42 Neuer an Italian priest of them all, shall eyther haue tythe, tole, or polling penny out of England. 1598 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* C j b, Yea rather than thy brauery should faile begge powling pence for the verye smoke that coms out of poore mens chimnies. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. (1617) 35 To get vnhonest polling pence to their owne purses.

Pollinic (pŏlinik), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *pollen, -in-em* + -IC.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing pollen. *Pollinic chamber* = pollen-chamber; *pollinic mass* = pollen-mass: see POLLEN 3. Also **Polli·nical** *a.*

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pollinicus*..L. C. Richard terms *pollinic masses* the heap of compact pollen that fills each partial cavity of the anther in the *Orchideæ* and *Asclepiadeæ.* 1882 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XX. 780 Designate the cavity as the pollinical chamber. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 438 A sort of depression at the summit of the endosperm, which has been called the pollinic chamber.

Polliniferous (pŏlini·fĕrəs), *a.* Also erron. **pollen-.** [f. as prec. + -[I]FEROUS.]

1. *Bot.* Bearing or producing pollen.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 249 The male flowers consist of a peltate scale, around which are arranged several polliniferous cavities. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 727 The polliniferous portion of the anther consists of a single sac.

¶ **2.** *Entom.* = next. (*erron.*)

1866 W. E. SHUCKARD *Brit. Bees* 20 A bee without polliniferous organs cannot collect pollen.

Pollinigerous (-i·dʒĕrəs), *a. Entom.* [f. as prec. + -[I]GEROUS.] Carrying, or adapted for carrying, pollen.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 272 Hinder feet not pollinigerous. 1866 W. E. SHUCKARD *Brit. Bees* 103 Pollinigerous and honey-collecting organs. 1895 E. SAUNDERS *Brit. Hymenoptera Aculeata* 303 Pollinigerous hairs either on the tibiae..or on the ventral surface of the abdomen.

‖ **Pollinium** (pŏli·niŏm). *Bot.* Pl. **-ia.** [mod. L., f. *pollen, pollin-*, POLLEN 2 + *-ium* as in *antheridium, archegonium*, etc.] A coherent mass of pollen-grains in each cavity of the anther, characteristic of the *Orchidaceæ* and *Asclepiadaceæ.*

1862 DARWIN *Orchids* Introd. 5 The pollen-masses, with their caudicles and other appendages, are called the Pollinia. 1863 — in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 264 He has actually seen crowds of bees flying round Catasetum, with the pollinia sticking to their backs. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 488 Contrivances by means of which insects.. extract from the pollen-sac the pollinia or the masses of pollen which are glued together.

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Pollini·vorous, *a.* (erron. pollen-.) [f. as prec. + L. *-vor-us* devouring + -OUS.] Devouring or feeding on pollen.

1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 897/2 In some of the pollenivorous..genera..the clypeus posterior seems to have become entirely obliterated.

Po·llinize, pollenize, *v.* [f. L. *pollen, pollin-* (or directly f. POLLEN) + -IZE.] *trans.* = POLLINATE. So **Pollinisa·tion** (-en-) = POLLINATION.

18.. *Nature* (O.), No flower gave a fruit without having its stigmata pollenized by crossing. 1878 T. MEEHAN *Flowers & Ferns U. S.* I. 59 The pistil has been fully developed and is ready for pollenization. 1896 HENSLOW *Wild Flowers* 167 A very similar method of pollinization will be seen in the enchanter's nightshade.

‖ **Pollinodium** (pɒlinō·diŏm). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. as prec. + *-ōdium*; see -ODE.] The antheridium or male reproductive organ in ascomycetous fungi, which grows close to the ascogonium or female organ of the same plant, and in fertilization unites with it directly or by an outgrowth. Hence **Pollino·dial** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a pollinodium.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 258 From the lowest coil of the ascogonium two slender branches now shoot out..; one of these developes more quickly.. This branch is the Antheridium (Pollinodium of De Bary). 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 311 The carpogonia and pollinodia are developed together at the points at which the mycelial filaments cross one another...They are both small lateral branches. 1886 — in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 428/2 In some plants..which have pollinodial antheridia, self-fertilization alone is possible.

Pollinoid (pɒ·linoid). *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Each of the (non-motile) male fertilizing cells of certain Cryptogams, as the red seaweeds, and the ascomycetous fungi.

1892 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 289/1 (*Seaweeds*) The male organs [of Dictyotaceæ] produce non-motile fertilising cells resembling the pollinoids of the Rhodophyceæ.

Pollinose (pɒ·linōus), *a. Entom.* [ad. mod.L. *pollinōs-us*, f. as prec.: see -OSE.] (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 275 Pollinose.. Covered with a loose mealy and often yellow powder resembling the pollen of flowers.

Pollipode, obs. f. POLYPOD. **Pollish(e,** obs. ff. POLISH *v.* **Pollitick(e,** etc., obs. ff. POLITIC. **Pollity,** obs. f. POLITY [1]; var. POLITY [2] *Obs.*

Polliwog, pollywog (pɒ·liwɒg). *dial.* and *U. S.* Forms: *α.* 5 **polwygle,** 7 **porwig(g)le,** 9 **porriwiggle, purwiggy.** *β.* 6 **polwigge,** 7 **polewigge, po(o)lwig,** 9 **polliwig, polly-wig, polliwog, pollywog.** [ME. *polwygle*, f. POLL *sb.*[1] + WIGGLE *v.* The forms *polwig*, etc., are either shortened from *polwygle*, or formed with the dial. *wig* vb. to wag.] A tadpole.

α. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 408/1 Polwygle, wyrme. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 329 The spawne is white, contracting by degrees a blacknesse, answerable .. unto the porwigle or Tadpole, that is, that animall which first proceedeth from it. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Purwiggy*, a tadpole. 1825 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Porriwiggles*, tadpoles and other tortuous animalcula in water.

β. 1592 NASHE *4 Lett. Confut.* (1593) 63 Thou hast a prety polwigge sparrows taile peake. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 265 Some little mites of blackish flesh, which they call Tadpoles or Polwigs. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Polliwigs.* 1835-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 321 Little ponds .. nothing but pollywogs, tadpoles, and minims in them. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. 80 'Lord knows', protest the polliwogs, 'We're anxious to be grown-up frogs'. 1892 *Working Men's Coll. Jrnl.* Oct. 124 In this pond dwells the pollywog, loggerhead, or tadpole.

b. *U. S.* As a political nickname.

1854 L. OLIPHANT *Episodes* (1887) 47 Filibusters, pollywogs, and a host of other nicknames. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 27 Sept., 'The slimy machinations of the pollywog politicians have usurped the government of our city', said Poer.

† **Poll-money** (pɒ·l,mɤni). *Obs.* [f. POLL *sb.*[1] + MONEY *sb.*] Money levied, exacted, or paid, at a fixed rate per head for every person, or (quot. *a* 1618) for every head of cattle; capitation; poll-tax.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xvii. 24 They that were wont to gadre poll money, cam to Peter. *Ibid.* 25 Of whome do the kynges off the erth take tribute or poll money? *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* (1665) 54 By reason of the troublesome gathering of the polemony upon sheep, .. this act of subsidy was repealed. 1638 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 169 To be slaves to your fellow-subjects, pay them intolerable taxes, loans, pole-monies, and odious excises. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* vii. Tracts (1769) 50 Poll-money is a tax upon the persons of men, either upon all simply and indifferently, or else according to some known title or mark of distinction upon each. *Ibid.*, The poll-monies which have been levied of late, have been wonderfully confused. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Apr., This morning come to me the Collectors for my Poll-money...I paid for my title as Esquire and place of Clerk of Acts, and my head and wife's, and servants' and their wages, £40 17*s.* 1692 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) III. 386 Apr. 8 [Paid] pol-money *1li. 1s.*, to carry on a vigorous war against the French king...April 13 .. paid *21s.* for a gent. and my pole .. whereas the fellowes of houses .. pay but their pole *1s.*—a very heavy and unjust tax. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Poll-money*, or *capitation*, a tax imposed ..either on all indifferently, or according to some known mark of distinction, as quality, calling, etc. .. Thus, by the statute 18 Car. II every subject .. was assessed .. according to his degree; every duke 100*l.* marquis 80*l.* baronet 30*l.* knight 20*l.* esquire 10*l.* etc. and every single private person 12*d.* 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 28 Paper, corporations, land, houses, and poll-money, also raise a considerable sum.

Pollock: see POLLACK.

Poll-tax (pɒ̄ʷl,tæks). [f. POLL *sb.*[1] + TAX *sb.*] A tax levied on every person; a capitation or head-tax. A later name for POLL-MONEY.

1694 MOLESWORTH *Account of Denmark* 111 Here is commonly one Poll-tax at least every year. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 462 The Dutch..exact from all the men a Poll-Tax of a dollar a month. 1794 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* II. iii, Why is this ruinous poll-tax imposed, But to support your court's extravagance? 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog. & Writ.* Wks. 1859 I. 29 The practice of the Southern colonies has always been to make every farmer pay poll taxes upon all his laborers, whether they be black or white. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 84 The limit of age in the first poll-tax was sixteen, in the second fifteen, years.

† **Pollu·cible,** *a. Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *pollūcibilis* sumptuous, f. *pollūcĕre* to offer as a sacrifice.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Pollucible*, gay, sumptuous.

Po·llucite. *Min.* [orig. named *Pollux* (Breithaupt, 1846), being associated with *Castor* or CASTORITE.] Silicate of aluminium and cæsium, found in brilliant transparent colourless crystals.

[1847 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. III. 430 Pollux resembles castor in crystallographic and physical characteristics.] 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 249 Pollucite. 1896 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. IV. I. 458 Pollucite is not very abundant.

Pollutant (pɒ̄ʷlū·tănt). *rare.* [f. POLLUTE *v.* + -ANT [1].] A polluting agent or medium.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Dec. 6/2 Waste acid as a pollutant.

Pollute (pɒ̄ʷlū·t), *ppl. a. Obs.* exc. *poet.* [ad. L. *pollūt-us* defiled, pa. pple. of *polluĕre* (see next).] = POLLUTED *ppl. a.* (Originally as pa. pple.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 12 (Camb. MS.) Þat I hadde polut and defowled my conscience with sacrilege. *c* 1382 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 181 Tyme in his owne kynde may neþer be holy ne pollut. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V. ix. 1663 A woman þan of pollute fayme, Þat callit Melancia was be nayme. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3473 Lest the .. wiked myscreauntes With pollute handes .. Shulde touche her body. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 41 And on her naked shame, Pollute with sinfull blame, The Saintly Vail of Maiden white to throw. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* III. 327 With moral leprosy pollute of heart, And dead to righteousness. *Ibid.* IV. 150 The people..drank The wave pollute.

Pollute (pɒ̄ʷlū·t), *v.* Also 4-7 **polute,** 5 **polewt.** [f. L. *pollūt-*, ppl. stem of *polluĕre* to soil, defile, f. **por* (= *pro*) forth + *luĕre* to wash.]

1. *trans.* To render ceremonially or morally impure; to impair, violate, or destroy the purity or sanctity of; to profane, desecrate; to sully, corrupt.

[*c* 1374: see POLLUTE *ppl. a.*] 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* XXI. 6 Holi þei shulen be to her God, and þei shulen not polute [1388 defoule, Vulg. *polluent*] his name. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 36 Wiþ swilk cursidnes þei polewt þe hous. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 66, I may not, I dare not pollute Gods heaunlye, with handling. 1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-M.* I. III. iii. 92 Grosse abominations..the very relation of which is sufficient to pollute the eares that heare them, the common aire that receives them. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XL. (1869) II. 466 Churches and altars were polluted by atrocious murders. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. viii. 526 The clergy..urging him to exterminate the heretics, whose presence they thought polluted France.

2. To make physically impure, foul, or filthy; to dirty, stain, taint, befoul.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 223 Thei..with their proper bloud, embrued and polluted their awne handes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. ii. 115 No drop of the bloud should fall into the water, least the same shuld therby be polluted. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. XXXV. (1674) 42 Cicero's divine and painfull labours .. were polluted by flies and moths in every Bookbinders shop. 1719 POPE *Iliad* XIX. 30 Shall flies and worms obscene pollute the dead? 1860-1 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 20 Within the last few years, a large part of London was in the daily habit of using water polluted by the drainage of its sewers and water-closets.

† **b.** *pa. pple.* Marked as if stained. *Obs. rare.*

1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 972 The wings are long and blackish, and polluted with little black spots.

Hence **Pollu·ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1580 H. GIFFORD *Epist. Claudius Ptholomæus* Wks. (1875) 35 Euery one holdes her [poverty] in contempt, filling her with..most spitefull pollutinges. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. 183 Factors for lewdnes, Brokers for the deuill, Infect our soules with all polluting euill. 1609 DOWNAM *Chr. Liberty* 31 The contrarie to sanctifying, is polluting. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 160 Her pining sons uplifted Their prostrate brows from the polluting dust. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 475 It saved the polluting of a long stretch of market road.

Polluted (pɒ̄ʷlū·tėd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED [1].] Defiled, rendered impure or unclean.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 53 Wen þe body and blod of Crist is tretid wiþ foul hands, and polutid conciens. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* XXIII. 11 The prophetes and the prestes them selues are poluted Ypocrytes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 110 Resolving from thenceforth To leave them to thir own polluted wayes. 1777 LOGAN in *Scott. Paraphr.* VIII. iii, Can troubled and polluted springs a hallow'd stream afford? 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. v, She has been using that polluted water for the last three weeks—and poisoning a whole village.

Hence **Pollu·tedly** *adv.*, in a polluted condition, with pollution; **Pollu·tedness,** polluted state.

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 344 There is naturally a kinde of pollutednesse in the lips of man, whereof Isaiah complayned. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* I. 28 Polluted[l]y into the world I came; Sad and perplext I liv'd.

Polluter (pɒ̄ʷlū·tăr). [f. as prec. + -ER [1].] One who pollutes; a defiler; one who profanes.

1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. 65 A defyler of relygyon and polluter of their holye ceremonyes. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 232 Purged and rid of such polluters and profaners of their dignity. 1823 *Examiner* 706/2 The polluter, not the purifier, of his fellow creatures.

Pollution (pɒ̄ʷlū·ʃən). Forms: 4 **pollusyone,** 4-5 **pol(l)ucio(u)n,** 5 **polucyon,** 7 **pollusion,** 6- **pollution.** [ad. L. *pollūtiōn-em* defilement, noun of action from *polluĕre* to POLLUTE. So F. *pollution* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The action of polluting, or condition of being polluted; defilement; uncleanness or impurity caused by contamination (physical or moral).

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1301 Safe I wold desyre yow spare Pollucion. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1088 Hys pryde owt of my love xall have polucyon. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 13 His purse was .. I think verily a puritane, for it kept it selfe from any pollution of crosses. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Wks.* (1835) I. 114 The soul and body of all mankind are stained by the pollution of sin. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xliv. 195 Such a mode of warfare was a contamination, a pollution of our national character. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. 16 It seemed to him that there was pollution in such contact. 1894 *Daily News* 25 Apr. 2/2 One of the principal difficulties of freeing the river from pollution was that certain persons had prescriptive rights to pass their sewage into the Thames at Staines and some other places.

b. *concr.* Anything polluted.

1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. I. 17 The warriors purified the camp, And, casting the pollutions to the waves, They burned to Phœbus chosen hecatombs.

2. Ceremonial impurity or defilement; profanation of that which is sacred.

1382 WYCLIF *Judith* IV. 10 Lest weren 3yuen ther childer in to prei,..and the holi thingus of hem in to pollucioun. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. lv. 72 They will make a precedent prayer to their soules to depart from their bodies in the interim, for fear she partake of the same pollution. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 355 Thir strife pollution brings Upon the Temple. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 194 The contrary to Consecration is Pollution, which is said to happen in Churches by Homicide.

3. Seminal emission apart from coition; self-pollution.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 11 Alswa here es forbodene all maner of wilfull pollusyone procurede..agaynes kyndly oys. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 238 He had a pollucion of his sede. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pollutio nocturna*, an involuntary Pollution in the Night, caused by lecherous Dreams. 1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VIII. 828 This kind of loss is called a pollution.

Hence † **Pollu·tionate** *a.* [cf. *affectionate, compassionate*, etc.], charged with pollution, foul; whence † **Pollu·tionately** *adv.*, foully.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 57 No Hog-sty is now so pollutionate as the earth of Palestine. *Ibid.* 146 Their transplendent iuyce so pollutionately employd.

† **Pollu·ve,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [perh. for *polluue, pollue*, a. F. *polluer*, L. *polluĕre*: see POLLUTE *v.*] *trans.* = POLLUTE *v.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. vii. (S. T. S.) I. 271 Herdonius.. duelling proudlie in þe tempil of Jupiter, polluving [*v.r.* polloving] and defouling euery thing in It?

Pollux (pɒ·lŏks). [a. L. *Pollux*, in earlier form *Pollūcēs*, ad. Gr. Πολυδεύκης.]

1. *Gr. Myth.* Name of one of the twin sons of Tyndarus and Leda; hence in *Astron.* the second star in the constellation Gemini: see CASTOR [3].

1526, 1647 [see CASTOR [3] 1]. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 324 Above Procyon, and towards the Zenith, Castor and Pollux point out the Twins.

2. *Min.* = POLLUCITE: see quot. 1847.

Polly (pɒ·li). Dim. of POLL *sb.*[2] (cf. *Patty, Peggy*); as female name, and name for a parrot.

[1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* I. ci, And we will have no Poolye or Parrot by.] 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 311 One of these 'images' was a 'Polly'.

b. *Weeping Polly* (Australia): see quot.

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 174/1 The native [Queensland] grasses are nearly a hundred in number..the weeping Polly is *Poa cæspitosa*.

Polly, obs. f. PULLEY. **Pollygony, Pollymite, Pollypod,** obs. ff. POLYGONY, etc. **Pollytick, Pollywog:** see POLITIC, POLLIWOG. **Polment,** var. PULMENT *Obs.*, pottage.

Polo (pō·lo). [a. Balti *polo*: cf. Tibetan *pulu*.]

1. A game of Eastern origin resembling hockey, played on horseback with long-handled clubs and a wooden ball.

An ancient game of the East; still played in the upper Indus valley, and in Manipur. Introduced first at Calcutta and a little later (*c* 1864) in Punjaub. Played in England in July 1871. (Yule.)

[1842 VIGNE *Travv. Kashmir* II. 289 At Shighur I first saw the game of the Chaughán..It is in fact hockey on horseback...The ball, which is larger than a cricket ball, is only a globe made of a knot of willow wood, and is called in Tibeti *Pulu*.] 1872 *Daily News* 20 July, The ball of contention once cast into the open field, Polo was entered upon in real earnest. 1875 BROWNING *Inn Album* I. 333 Polo, Tent-pegging, Hurlingham, the Rink, I leave all these delights. 1886 *Athenæum* 18 Sept. 367/3 The first historical event recorded in this volume is the death at polo of the Sultan Aikbar.

2. Hockey played on the water (*water polo*); hockey played on skates (*rink polo*).

1884 *Graphic* 30 Aug. 219/1 Polo proper may be defined as hockey on horseback, or rather pony-back, and..water

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polo is hockey on the water. 1890 in WEBSTER. 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *polo-ball, -match, -player, -playing, -pony, -stick.*

1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 221 Two or three good nags, which are used as chargers and polo-ponies. 1892 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 40 In 1872 the Monmouthshire Polo Club was established. 1895 KIPLING *Day's Work* (1898) 241 (*Maltese Cat*) The native officers held bundles of polo-sticks, long cane-handled mallets. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 478/1 The regulation polo-ball is of bass-wood, three inches in diameter, and painted white. Lightness and toughness are necessary. 1897 *Ibid.* XXX. 479/2 The long coat and linen dusters which every polo-hitter affects.

Hence **Po·loist**, a player of polo.

1891 *Blackw. Mag.* May 651 The veteran poloist. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Dec. 5/2 As a horseman and poloist he had not many rivals.

†**Poloe**, obs. f. PILAU [after Urdū *pulao*].

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 134 To make a Poloe.

Poloid (pōʊ·loid), *sb. Geom.* [f. Gr. πόλος axle, POLE *sb.*[2] + -OID.] = POLHODE (which is now the usual term). Also *attrib.* or *adj.* in *poloid curve.*

1862 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* IV. 571 The 'Extrait'.. establishes also the notions of the Poloid and Serpoloid curves. *Ibid.* 572 The pole of the instantaneous axis describes on the ellipsoid a certain curve, the 'Poloid', which is the locus of all the points for which the perpendicular on the tangent plane has a given constant value.

Polonaise (pɒlŏnē·z, pōʊl-), *sb.* Also 8 **polonoise.** [a. F. *polonaise*, prop. adj. fem. of *polonais* Polish; lit. a Polish *robe* or *redingote.*]

1. A name applied, at various periods from *c* 1770 onward, to an article of female dress originally suggested by that of Polish women, being a dress or over-dress, consisting of a bodice, with a skirt open from the waist downwards; variously modified at different times.

1773 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 266 The four ladies were to be dressed in white polonaises. 1790 *Guthrie's Geog. Gram., Poland* (ed. 12) II. 542 The habit of the women comes very near to that of the men, a simple Polonaise, or long robe edged with fur. 1820 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 153 An added *or moulu* border to the Polonaise. 1835 *World of Fashion* Feb. 35/1 The Polonaise, is a very becoming carriage dress. The form resembles a short pelisse. 1883 *Truth* 31 May 768/2 Tabs are universal. They appear on tunics, polonaises, bodices, and sleeves. 1899 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 8/5 There is one point of difference between the modern polonaise and its ancestor...The former is rigidly tight, and plain about the hips.

†b. A similar garment worn by young boys: = POLONY[1] A. 2. *Obs.*

1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* xvii, This dress..bore some resemblance to that called polonaise, still worn by children in Scotland of the lower rank.

c. A kind of overcoat for men, usually short and edged with fur. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. A slow dance of Polish origin, consisting chiefly of an intricate march, procession, or promenade of the dancers in couples; also, the music which accompanies this dance, or any music written in its peculiar triple rhythm.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 466 The thirteenth [movement], a Polonoise, is characterised by much sweetness and novelty. 1813 LADY BURGHERSH *Lett.* (1893) 93 The ball began with polonaises, which are in fact only walking in time. 1861 *Daily Tel.* 22 Oct., The ball, as is usual..in Germany, commenced with a sort of general perambulation in couples. It is not dancing,..it is simply walking to the music. This solemn promenade is known as a Polonaise.

Hence **Polonai·se** *v. intr.*, to dance a polonaise; to move in a slow and stately manner; **Polonai·se-wise** *adv.*, in the manner of a polonaise.

1828 DE QUINCEY *Rhet.* Wks. 1860 XI. 363 Milton .. polonaises with a grand Castilian air, in paces too sequacious and processional. 1858 LADY G. BLOOMFIELD *Remin.* (1883) II. xiv. 64 After the presentations .. Her Royal Highness polonaised with twenty-two Princes. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 Feb. 1/3 The ball is opened by their Majesties and their Court parading round the house in polonaise-wise. 1898 *Westm. Gas.* 5 May 3/2 A cherry red *voile* set in deep tucks placed polonaise-wise on the skirt.

†**Polone·se**, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Also 8 **polonese.** [ad. F. *polonais* Polish, It. *Polonese*, f. med.L. *Polonia* Poland: see -ESE.]

A. *sb.* 1. = POLONAISE 1. Also apparently applied to the material for this.

1755 *Connoisseur* No. 52 I. 312 Some squire's aukward daughter, who never yet heard of a Poloneze. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* I. 199 Her gown was a white silk polonese. 1774 *Lady's Mag.* July 379/1 Lady T—nell.. chiefly wears a white Persian gown and coat, made of Irish polenese...The Irish polenese is made very becoming—it buttons down half the arm—no ruffles, [etc.].

2. A native of Poland, a Pole. (Sing. and pl.)

1810 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* (1839) 47/1 Their features are those of the Polonese.

b. The Polish language.

1828 WEBSTER cites *Encyc.*

B. *adj.* = POLISH *a. Polonese coat* = POLONAISE 1 c.

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 288 It is not possible..to fix a standard for the dress of Gentlemen:—The Polonese Coats, with a silk edging, still prevail.

†**Polonia** (pōlōʊ·niă). *Obs.* [med.L. *Polōnia* Poland.] The country Poland. *attrib.* †*Polonia heel*: cf. POLONY[1] B.

1611 ROWLANDS *More Knaves yet* (Percy Soc.) 83 Bootes and stockins to our legs doth finde Garters, polonia heeles, and rose shooe-strings. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* 144 Austria, Polonia and other places.

Polonian (pōlōʊ·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of Poland; = POLISH *a. Obs.* or *arch.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xiii. 126 b, A long cappe after the Polonian or Georgian fashion. 1655 OWEN *Vind. Evangelicæ* Wks. 1853 XII. 18 This Captain-general of the Polonian forces. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* Introd. 55 He was a Polonian Jew by birth.

B. *sb.* 1. A native of Poland, a Pole. *arch.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 210 Which is the case of the Polonians and Venetians at this present. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abra-Mulé* I. i. 70 The rough insolence of stern Polonians. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. ii. 179 Scottish colonels that served..against the Tartar, and the Polonian.

†2. A (woman's) polonaise. *Sc. Obs.*

c 1817 HOGG *Sk.* IV. 216 Ladies,..their number quite countless—dressed in green pollonians, and grass-green bonnets on their heads. 1818 — *Brownie of B.* II. 183 The bogles will .. hae to pit on their pollonians o' the pale colour o' the fair day-light.

So †**Polo·nic**, †**Polo·nish** *adjs.* = POLISH; **Po·lonism**, a Polish characteristic or peculiarity; **Polonisa·tion**, the process of making Polish; **Polonize** (pōʊ·lŏnaiz) *v.*, to make Polish.

1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* Pref. 22 The Belgick, *Polonick, Argentine, Augustane, Saxonick,..Bohemick or Waldensian Confession. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 121 Reported by the *Polonish Ambassadour. 1649 S. CLARKE *Lives Fathers, Luther* (1654) 253 A certain Polonish Jew. 1901 *Speaker* 9 Mar. 637/1 To discount .. the *Polonisms of Chopin..and the Gallicisms of Berlioz. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 4/1 Demanding..the *Polonisation of the Galician railways. 1886 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 286 That their residence there tends to *Polonize the districts in which they live. 1902 *Speaker* 6 Sept. 594/2 Instead of the Prussians Germanising the Poles, the Poles are Polonising the Germans.

Polonium (pōlōʊ·niŏm). *Chem.* [mod.L. and F. *polonium*, f. med.L. *Polōnia* Poland + -IUM: see quot. 1900.] A highly radio-active metallic element or form of matter, discovered in 1898 by Prof. and Mme. Curie in pitchblende.

1898 SIR W. CROOKES *Addr. Brit. Assoc.* 24 A new constituent of the uranium mineral pitchblende,..The radiant activity of the new body, to which the discoverers have given the name of Polonium, needs neither the excitation of light nor the stimulus of electricity. 1900 *Nature* 14 June 151/2 That [substance] associated with bismuth being named polonium, a name derived from the Polish nationality of Mme. Curie. 1906 *Athenæum* 20 Jan. 82/1 In six days it becomes radium F, which Prof. Rutherford identifies with the polonium of Madame Curie and the radio-tellurium of Prof. Marckwald.

†**Polony**[1], *sb.* and *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *Polōnia* Poland, F. *Pologne.*]

A. *sb.* 1. Poland.

1634 E. KNOTT *Charity Maintained* I. iv. § 16 In Polony, Hungary, and Transilvania.

2. A kind of long coat or gown for young boys, having a close-fitting body with loose skirt; = POLONAISE 1 b.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v, The blue polonie that Effie made for him..was the first decent dress the bairn ever had on. 1825 — *Lett.* II. 257 A sort of dress worn by children in Scotland, and called a polony..which is just a jacket and a petticoat all in one.

B. *attrib.* or *adj.* Polish: in names of various articles of apparel, etc.

1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Marke-all* (Hunter. Cl.) 23 It is a Polony Shoe with a Bel. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 77 We wear Polony heels; or it may be Chopines. *c* 1660 *Gd. Counsel agst. Cold Weather* 14 Beloved, your Polony heel is good, your Wooden heeles better, but those of Corke the best of all. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 129/1 The Caster [hat] is made of Coney Wool, mixt with Polony Wooll.

Polony[2]. Also 8 **pullony.** [Origin uncertain: perh. the same as prec.; perh. corruption of BOLOGNA, q. v.] In *Polony sausage*, a sausage made of partly cooked pork.

1764 ELIZ. MOXON *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 75 To make Pullony Sausages. *a* 1845 HOOD *Sausage Maker's Ghost* ii, Preferr'd to all polonies, saveloys, And other foreign toys. 1878 GILBERT *H.M.S. Pinafore* I, I've chickens and conies, and pretty polonies, And excellent peppermint drops.

‖ **Polos** (pɒ·lɒs). [a. Gr. πόλος axis, sphere, vault of heaven; in late Gr. (Pausanias) a head-dress.] A head-dress of cylindrical form, seen in some representations of Greek and Oriental goddesses.

1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 363 Artemis Lusia is also perhaps to be recognised in the idol with the polos and torch and bow on the vase-painting at Berlin. 1887 B. V. HEAD *Hist. Numorum* 394 Europa sometimes .. wears upon her head a polos, showing that she was regarded at Gortyna in the light of a powerful goddess.

Polpody, Polron(d, obs. ff. POLYPODY, POULDRON.

‖ **Polroz** (pɒ·lrōʊz). *Cornwall.* [a. Corn. *pulros*, f. *pul*, Welsh *pwll* pit + *ros*, Welsh *rhod*:—L. *rota* wheel.] The pit under a water-wheel.

1855 LEIFCHILD *Cornwall Mines* 278 These..terms appear strange to the English language. I might add the words 'bryle', 'chats', 'terluing', 'dzhu', 'polroz', 'zyghyr', and others. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Polroz* (pronounced *Polrose*, Corn[wall], the pit underneath a water-wheel.

Polshe, obs. form of POLISH *v.*

†**Polshred**, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [prop. *poll-shred*, f. POLL *sb.*[1] + SHRED *v.*] *trans.* = POLLARD *v.*

1530 PALSGR. 614/1, I loppe a tree, I croppe, I polshred.

Polt (pōʊlt), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Origin obscure: in sense 1 it may be a variant of PALT *sb.*; but cannot easily be connected with *pelt.* It is not certain that sense 2 is the same word.]

1. A blow, a hard rap or knock. Now *dial.*

c 1610 *MS. Bodl.* 30 lf. 24 b, I tooke him a polt of the pate. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Polt on the Pate*, a good Rap there. 1700 J. ASGILL *Argument* 103 If any one hath spite enough to give me a polt,..I only desire them first to qualify themselves for my Executioners. *a* 1739 JARVIS *Quix.* II. x. (1749) 162 One of those who stood close by him..lifted up a pole he had in his hand, and gave him such a polt with it as brought Sancho Pança to the ground. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* II. ix, He'd go nigh to give me a good polt of the head. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Polt*, a hard driving blow. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 702 [It] fetched me an awful polt in the right side.

†2. A pestle or club (cf. POLT-FOOT). *Obs.*

1612 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* 17 Their corne they rost in the eare greene, and bruising it in a morter with a Polt, lappe it in rowles in the leaues of their corne.

†b. The club-shaped stem and bulb of a leek.

1635 MARKHAM *Eng. Husb.* II. i. ii. 9 You shall cut the blades [of leeks] to the polt.

Polt, *v.* Now *dial.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To knock, thrash, beat, bang.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 179 Then polt it, or faulter it as some call it, that is, beat it over again in the husk. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 329 To *Polt*, to beat or thrash. 1706 PHILLIPS, To *Polt* (Country-Word), to beat, bang, or thrash. 1831 LOWER *T. Cladpole* CXXXVIII, I aim'd ma swish an levell'd well, To polt un on de head.

Hence **Polting-lug** (*dial.*): see quot.

1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. II. 441 In Herefordshire the ordinary mode of gathering the fruit is by sending men to beat the trees with long slender poles or rods,..these poles are provincially termed 'polting lugs'.

Polt, obs. form of POULT.

†**Polte,** var. *pulte*, pa. t. of PILT *v. Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2976 Þe hardieste þat were of al þe trome polte hem to þe flizt.

‖ **Poltergeist** (pɒ·ltər,gəist). [Ger. f. *polter* noise, uproar + *geist* ghost.] A spirit which makes its presence known by noises; a noisy spirit.

1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 176 Vampires appear in the character of the poltergeist or knocker. 1898 *Month* Sept. 229 If there be nothing in hallucinations, apparitions, scrying, second-sight, poltergeists, and the rest. 1902 F. PODMORE *Mod. Spiritualism* I. I. ii. 25. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 308 Most poltergeists are not content with mere noises.

Po·lt-foot, *arch.* Also 6 **powlt-,** 6–7 **poult-,** 7 **polte-.** [app. f. POLT *sb.* sense 2 + FOOT *sb.*]

1. A club-foot.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 97 Venus was content to take the blake Smith with his powlt foote. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 81 My eldest son had a polt foot, crooked legs. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 338 The women are commonly modest,..shewing nothing but their polt-feet, which from their infancy are straitned. 1659 *Lady Alimony* v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 308 Vulcan's poult foot or his smutted look. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* v. 266 'Polt-foot', sang they, 'was in a pitfall now'.

2. *attrib.* (often **poltfoot**) = *polt-footed.*

c 1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* B iv b, My Bedlam brother Wig. and poltfoote Pag. with the rest of those patches. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. vii, What's become of..the poult-foot stinkard, her husband? 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* 185 The rough construction and the poltfoot metre, lame sense and limping verse.

Hence **Po·lt-footed** *a.*, club-footed.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 39 Though he [Vulcan] was polt-footed, yet he was a God. *c* 1619 B. JONSON *Merc. Vind.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 595/1 This polt-footed philosopher, old Smug here of Lemnos.

Polther, Poltice, obs. f. POLDER, POULTICE.

Polt-net: see POUT-NET.

Poltre, obs. form of POULTRY.

Poltroon (pɒltrū·n). Forms: 6 **pultrowne, pultron,** 6–7 **pultrone,** 6–8 **poultron,** 6–9 **poltron,** 7 **poultroone, pultroon, poultran, -oun,** 7–9 **paltroon,** 7– **poltroon.** [a. F. *poltron* (also in 16th c. *poultron*) 'a knaue, rascall..; dastard, coward; sluggard, lazie-backe, base idle fellow' (Cotgr.), ad. It. *poltrone* 'a poltron, an idle fellow, a base coward, a lazie, lither or slothfull sluggard, a lout' (Florio 1611), whence also med.L. *pultro, -onem* (S. Francis *c* 1220, Du Cange), Sp. *poltron*, Pg. *poltrão*; f. It. *poltro* 'sluggard, idle, lazie, slothfull' (Florio) + *-one*: see -OON. The 16th c. spelling may have been influenced by med.L. Originally stressed *pu·ltron*; *poltroo·n* (after Fr.) appears in 1664.

It. *poltro* adj. was app. from †*poltro* couch, bed (Florio): cf. Milanese *polter*, Romagn. *pultar* resting-place, Venet. *poltrona* couch, Pg. *poltrona* large arm-chair, and It. †*poltrare, poltrire*, beside *poltronare, poltroneggiare* 'to play the poltron,.. to loll and wallow in sloth and idlenesse, to lye lazilie in bed as a sluggard' (Florio). *Poltro, polter, pultar*, are referred by Diez to OHG. *polstar* pillow, bolster. The fantastic conjecture of the derivation of *poltron* from L. *pollice truncus*, 'maimed or mutilated in the thumb' (*scil.* in order to shirk military service), was offered by Salmasius, and long passed current as an 'etymology'; it prob. gave rise in the 18th c. to the use in Falconry (sense 2).]

1. A spiritless coward; a mean-spirited, worthless wretch; a craven.

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a 1529 SKELTON *Howe the douty Dk. of Albany* 170 Suche a proude pultrowne. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 235 That pultron and vyle knave Davie was justlie punished. *a* 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 374 Fortune helps the hardie ay, And pultrones plaine repellis. *a* 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, III. ii, Poltron, speak me one parola against my *bon gentilhomme*, I shall [etc.]. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 62 Patience is for Poultroones, such as he: He durst not sit there, had your Father liu'd. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. Table 509 A French Pultrone, playing the Palliard. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 232 They that..think one beating may for once Suffice, are Cowards, and Pultroons. 1678 *Ibid.* III. i. 346 And held my Drubbing of his Bones Too great an Honour for Pultrones. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Iliad* I. 413 For who but a poltron, possess'd with fear, Such haughty insolence can safely bear? 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 66 As arrant a poltroon as ever was drummed out of a regiment. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 214 As did Homer make that fine fellow Hector scamper like a poltroon round the walls of Troy.

attrib. 1645 HAMMOND *Serm. Acts xxiv.* 25, Wks. 1683 IV. 521 Our hellish oaths and imprecations, (that pultroon sin, that second part of Ægyptian plague of frogs and lice, and locusts). 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 36 He is like to be mistaken, who..relieth upon the Reed of narrow and poltron Friendship.

2. *Falconry.* (See quot.)

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Poltroon*, in falconry, is a name given to a bird of prey, when the nails and talons of his hind-toes are cut off, wherein his chief force and armour lay; in order to intimidate him, and prevent his flying at great game.

Hence **Poltroo·nish** *a.*; **Poltroo·nism**; **Poltroonize** *v. intr.*, to play the poltroon.

1611 COTGR., *Poltroniser*, to pultronize it; to play the knave, scowndrell, coward. 1644 S. KEM *Messengers Preparation* Ded. 2 It would conclude me guilty of Poultranisme, to feare the *Scioppii* and *Pacientii* heere, when not the *Zosimi* at Oxford. 1837 Miss SEDGWICK *Live & let L.* (1876) 205 Patience may be very Christian in you, but it is very poltronish in me. 1906 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 363 Collinson—a weak, almost poltroonish creature.

Poltroonery (pŏltrūˑnərĭ). [ad. F. *poltronnerie* (1573 in Hatz.-Darm.), = It. *poltroneria*: see POLTROON and -ERY.] The behaviour of a poltroon; †laziness; pusillanimity, cowardice.

1590 R. HICHCOCK *Quintess. Wit* 35 b, Firste they are industrious, suppliant, modest; and after, with pultronerie and in pride doo lead their age. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* III. iv, There's no cowardize, No poultrounerie, like urging why? wherefore? 1677 *Govt. Venice* 125 That 'tis laziness and poltronery to retire from the Government to spend our age in ease. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 608/2 His poltroonery and mean submission..deserve the greatest reproach. 1897 GLADSTONE *East. Crisis* II Counsels that had hitherto resulted in a concert of miserable poltroonery.

Polulogy, Polumath, etc.: see POLYLOGY, etc.

Polut(e, obs. forms of POLLUTE.

†**Po·lverine.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *polverino*, f. *polvere*:—L. *pulverem* dust, powder + *-ino*, -INE[4].] The calcined ashes of a plant, probably *Salsola Soda*, brought from the Levant and Syria, of the nature of pot- or pearl-ash, and used in glass-making; glass-makers' ashes.

1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* i. 1 *Polverine*, or *Rochetta*, which comes from the Levant.., is the ashes of a ..herb. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 104 Crystal Fritt, made with Polverine, or Pot-Ashes, and Salt of Tartar. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Crystal*, Mix this powder with the pure salts of polverine. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Polverine.* 1828 WEBSTER, Polverin, polverine.

Polvil, obs. form of PULVIL.

Pol-wheat: see POLL *a.* 2 b.

Polwig(ge, polwygle, obs. var. POLLIWOG.

†**Poly, poley** (pōˑli). *Obs.* [ad. L. *polium*, *polion* (Plin.), a. Gr. πόλιον (Theophr.) an aromatic herb, perh. f. πολιός hoary.] A species of Germander, *Teucrium Polium*, an aromatic herb of Southern Europe; also extended to other species of *Teucrium*, as Golden P. (*T. aureum*), Yellow P. (*T. flavescens*).

In quot. 1527 erroneously for PULIOL.

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* C iv, Water of poley. Pulegium in latyn. The best tyme of hys dystylacyon is all the herbe chopped whan it bereth floures, and so dystylled. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxvi. 233 Poley.. is of two sortes, whereof one may be named..Poley of the Mountaine: and the other.. small Poley. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 618 The herb called Poley, Fern, and all other things that have a strong or vehement ill savour. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Poly, *Teucrium Polium.*

b. *Grass Poly*: see GRASS *sb.*[1] 13.

c. **Poly-mountain,** also **poly of the mountain, mountain poly** [ad. L. *polium montanum*], name of an aromatic herb: identified in *Treas. Bot.* with *Bartsia alpina*; by Britten and Holland with *Calamintha Acinos*; by earlier writers app. also with *Teucrium Polium* (=POLY). See also PELLA-MOUNTAIN, *pulimountain* in PULIOL.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxvi. 233 Poley of the Mountayne is a little, small, tender, base, and sweete smelling herbe, having small stemmes, and slender branches. *Ibid.*, It is called..in English Poley and Poley mountayne. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* 676, I haue sometimes seene it [*Calamintha Acinos*] brought to Cheapside market, where the herbe women called it Poley mountaine, some it may bee that haue taken it for *Polium montanum* [*Teucrium Polium*, L.] mis-informing them. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 244 Where..grew the Mountain-Poly, which struck our Scent. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 82 Poley Mountain..is a Plant of the Height of half a Foot; having small, thick indented Leaves. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 913/1 Poly mountain, *Bartsia alpina.* 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* 385 Poley Mountain, *Calamintha Acinos.*

Poly, obs. form of PULLEY.

Poly- (pŏli), repr. Gr. πολυ-, combining form of πολύς, πολύ, much, in pl., πολλοί, *-αί*, *-ά* many, forming the first element in a large number of words, mostly scientific or technical.

The second element of such compounds is properly of Greek origin, but in recent formations is often of Latin; occasionally (chiefly in nonce-wds.) *poly-* is prefixed to an English word. The more important compounds will be found in their alphabetical places; those of less importance follow here.

1. General words.

Polyacanthous (-ăkæˑnθəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. ἄκανθα spine, thorn], having many thorns (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). †**Polyacou·stic** *a.* and *sb.* [see ACOUSTIC]: see quots. **Polya·cron** (pl. -ons or -a), *Geom.* [Gr. ἄκρον summit], a solid having many vertices or solid angles; a polyhedron (classed according to the number of its vertices). **Po·lyact** (-ækt), **Polyactinal** (-æˑktĭnăl) *adjs.* [Gr. ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖν- ray], having numerous rays, as a sponge-spicule; multiradiate. **Polyadamite** (-æˑdăməit) *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), asserting a plurality of 'Adams' or first parents of mankind. **Polyadenopathy** (-ædĭnǫˑpăθi), *Path.* [Gr. ἀδήν gland: see -PATHY], 'simultaneous disease of several lymphatic glands' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Polyadenous** (-æˑdĭnəs) *a. Bot.* [see prec.], having many glands (Mayne). ‖ **Polyæsthesia** (-ĭsθīˑsiă), *Path.* [Gr. αἴσθησις sensation]: see quot.; hence **Polyæsthetic** (-ĭsθeˑtik) *a.* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895). **Poly-affe·ctioned** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), having a multiplicity of affections. †**Po·ly-angle,** a figure having many angles, a polygon; so **Polya·ngular** *a.*, having many angles, polygonal. **Polyarthritic** (-ĭˑtik) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with polyarthritis. ‖ **Polyarthritis** (-aɪθrəiˑtis), *Path.* [see ARTHRITIS], 'inflammation of several joints at once' (Billings); **Polyarthrous** (-ăˑɪθrəs) *a.* [Gr. ἄρθρον joint], 'having many joints' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Polyarti·cular** [L. *articulus* joint], = prec.; also (*Path.*) affecting many joints. **Polya·xial** *a.*, having several axes (see AXIS). **Polya·xon** [Gr. ἄξων axis], *a.* = prec.; *spec.* of a sponge-spicule, having more than six axes of growth; *sb.* a polyaxon sponge-spicule. **Polybathic** (-bəeˑθik) *a.* [Gr. βάθος depth], living at great depths in the sea. **Polybi·gamy** (*nonce-wd.*), repeated bigamy or re-marriage during the life of the first wife or husband. **Po·lyblast** (-blæst), *Biol.* [-BLAST], a mass of many cells, as that formed by the segmentation of the ovum (also called *morula*); hence **Polybla·stic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a polyblast. **Po·lybranch** (-brænk), *Zool.*, *a.* having many branchiæ or gills, as a mollusc or crustacean; *sb.* a polybranch mollusc or crustacean; so **Polybra·nchian,** *a.* and *sb.*; **Polybra·nchiate** *a.* **Polybu·ttoned** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), wearing many buttons. **Polyce·llular** *a.*, composed of many cells, multicellular. **Polyce·ntric** *a. Biol.*, having several centres, as a cell. †**Polycharacteri·stic** *a. Obs.*, having the characteristics of many (deities); ‖ **Polycholia** (-kōᵘˑliă), *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. χολή bile; in F. *polycholie*], excessive secretion of bile. ‖ **Polychorion** (-kōᵘˑriǫn), *Bot.* [see CHORION]: see quot.; hence (irreg.) **Polychorio·nic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a polychorion. ‖ **Polychromia** (-krōᵘˑmiă), *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. χρῶμα colour (cf. Gr. πολύχρωμ-ος many-coloured)], excessive formation of colouring matter, e. g. of bile-pigments. **Polychu·rchism,** the doctrine or system of a multiplicity of churches; so **Po·lychurch** *a.*, of or belonging to such a system; **Polychu·rchist,** an adherent of such a system (*nonce-wds.*). **Polycoccous** (-kǫˑkəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. κόκκος berry], composed of several separate carpels or *cocci*, as a fruit. **Polycœlian** (-sīˑliăn) *a. Zool.* [Gr. κοιλία hollow, cavity], belonging to the *Polycœlia*, a synonym of CRANIATA, as having the brain-cavity divided into several chambers or ventricles. **Polycoˑrmic** *a. Bot.* [Gr. κορμός trunk of a tree], having lateral stems equal to or co-ordinate with the main stem, as certain coniferous trees (opp. to *monocormic*). **Polycracy** (pŏˑlikrăsi) [-CRACY], government by many rulers: = POLYARCHY 1 (Smart 1836). **Polycrotic** (-krǫˑtik) *a. Physiol.* [after DICROTIC], (of the pulse) exhibiting more than two beats or waves for each beat of the heart. **Polycyclic** (-siˑklik) *a.* [Gr. κύκλος circle], having or consisting of many rounds, turns, or whorls. ‖ **Polycythæmia** (-səɪθīˑmiă), *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. κύτος (see -CYTE) + αἷμα blood], excess of red blood-corpuscles. **Polydiabo·lical** *a.*, relating to a plurality of devils; in quot. as *sb.* = *polydiabolist*; so **Polydia·bolism,** belief in many devils; **Polydia·bolist,** one who believes in many devils (*nonce-wds.*). **Polydi·gital** *a. Zool.*, having several (separate) digits. **Polydime·nsional** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), having, or relating to, more than three dimensions of space. **Polydo·ggery** (*nonce-wd.*), the keeping of a number of dogs. **Polyeidism** (-əiˑdizˈm), *Biol.* [Gr. εἶδος appearance, form], metamorphosis in which an organism passes through several different forms in different stages. **Polyenzymatic** (-enzəimæˑtik) *a.* [*enzyme*, f. Gr. ἐν in + ζυμή leaven], producing several different ferments. **Polyepic** (-eˑpik) *a.* (*nonce-wd.*) [Gr. ἔπος word], consisting of several words.

(*Continued on next page.*)

1683 in *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 483 By a Polyphone or *Polyacoustick well ordered one sound may be heard as many. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Polyacousticks*, are Instruments contrived to Multiply Sounds, as Multiplying-glasses or Polyscopes do Images of Objects. 1755 JOHNSON, *Polyacoustick, adj.*, that multiplies or magnifies sounds. 1862 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* V. 38 A method of the derivation of the Δ faced *polyacrons of a given number of summits from those of the next inferior number of summits. 1886 LENDENFELD *Sponges* in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 560, I. *Anaxonia.* Without definite axes and with numerous rays—*polyact. 1832 *Philol. Museum* I. 312 If any advocate of the *polyadamite doctrine, as it has been called. 1888 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VI. 396/2 *Polyæsthesia, is a rare disturbance of sensation..in which the point of a pin, when applied to the skin, is felt as two or more points. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 5 Jan. 15/3 Any such hackneyed creation as an Osric of the emotions, without depth, or a *poly-affectioned Lothario. 1612 STUBTEVANT *Metallica* ix. 70 If the wheeles should haue beene made square, trencher wise, or in any other *poly-angle, forty horses would not so easily draw them beeing laden, as two doth now with both speed and ease. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 438 Of divers Figures or Faces, of a *Polyangular shape. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 221 These hollow spandrils may be cylindrical, triangular, quadrangular, or polyangular. 1901 *Lancet* 16 Mar. 776/1 In addition to such *polyarthritic forms there is yet a fourth group of cases in which only one or two joints are involved. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 863 Rheumatic fever, or acute *polyarthritis. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 86 Associated with the *poly-articular variety of gonorrhœal rheumatism. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 1026 There were no rheumatic phenomena for thirteen months when polyarticular rheumatism appeared. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 416/2 Desma of an anomocladine Lithistid (*polyaxon). 1898 *Nature* 27 Jan. 310/2 A fauna capable of living and developing at depths of over 2000 metres, to which the name *polybathic is given. 1882 SALA *Amer. Revis.* (1885) 37 *note*, A great *polybigamy case. 1873 E. R. LANKESTER in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Feb. 86 The first step in development, after the formation by cleavage of the mass of embryo-cells or '*polyblast'. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 586 The clasmocytes of Rauvier and Marchand, some of the polyblast of Maximow..all belong to this category of cells. *Ibid.* 596 This last stage of the development of the *polyblastic cell. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 322/1 Gastropods, are divided into..1. Nudibranchians (Anthrobranchians and *Polybranchians). 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Polybranchiatus, Zool.* applied..to an Order (*Polybranchiata*)..*polybranchiate. 1846 R. CHAMBERS *Tradit. Edinburgh* 300 The little *polybuttoned personages. 1887 H. M. WARD in *Nature* 27 Jan. 301/2 As soon as the sap-vacuoles appear, in many cases making the cell not monocentric but *polycentric. 1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2107 Prophylactic and *Polycharacteristick Statues. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Polycholia.* 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 396 Vulpian believes that jaundice from emotion may be caused by a catarrh of the ducts, by an abundant polycholia. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* iii. 78 Polycholia is a constant and often urgent feature in most malarial fevers. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 913 **Polychorion*, a polycarpous fruit like that of Ranunculus. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Polychorionic.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 21 It is not a polycholia..but a *polychromia. *Ibid.* 61 The hæmoglobin liberated leads to an increased formation and excretion of bile pigments (polychromia). 1883 H. T. EDWARDS in *Ch. Times* XXII. 10/1 When a chapel is in debt, the *Polychurch hierarchy furiously rage against the Church. *Ibid.* XXI. 971/1 The large sums which they [the Welsh] spend upon '*Polychurchism'. 1891 Bp. JAYNE in *Daily News* 21 Nov. 5/3 [He finds in the circular he has received a strong flavour of] what has been aptly termed the theory of Polychurchism. 1899 *Nature* 9 Nov. 28/1 *Polycormic forms are met with in cypresses and junipers, in which the lateral branches are not all reduced to subordinate and graduated positions. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Polycyclic.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 553 A curved figure, having a polycyclic outline. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 60 An increase..in the number of the red blood-corpuscles beyond the healthy limit..constitutes..*polycythæmia. 1876 *Tinsley's Mag.* XVIII. 150 Whether we cast in our lot with Bishop Butler or the *Polydiabolicals. *Ibid.* 149 Why has no interesting heretic gone in for *Polydiabolism? *Ibid.* 150 The *polydiabolists would put it in the plural, and say evil spirits. 1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XLI. 28 The evolution of the horse's leg from a *polydigital extremity to its present form. 1884 *Nature* 1 May 24/2 L. Martin, on the *polydimensional argument. 1875 Miss COBBE *False Beasts & True* 190 *Polydoggery is a thing against which all proper feeling revolts. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* iv. 80 Those cases in which animals or plants pass through a succession of different forms might be distinguished by the name of dieidism or *polyeidism. 1892 THOMSON *Outl. Zool.* xiii. 239 It is a *poly-enzymatic gland, that is, one which produces diverse digestive ferments. 1811–32 BENTHAM *Language* Wks. 1843 VIII. 333/1 This proposition will consist of one word only, or of divers words,—will be either monoepic or *polyepic.

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Poly- combining form. 1. General words.
(*Continued from preceding page.*)

Polyergic (-ɔ̄·ɪdʒik) *a.* [Gr. ἔργον work: cf. πολύεργος hard-working], acting in many ways, having various functions. **Polyethnic** (-eˑþnik) *a.* [Gr. ἔθνος nation], belonging to or containing many nations or races. **Polyfeneˑstral** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*) [L. *fenestra* window], having many windows. **Poˑlyfoil** *a.* and *sb. Arch.* = MULTIFOIL. **Poˑlygramˑmar** (*nonce-wd.*), a grammar of several different languages. **Poˑly-groove** *a.*, having many, i. e. more than three, grooves, as a rifle; also *ellipt.* as *sb.* a poly-groove rifle; so **Poˑly-grooved** *a.* **Polygyral** (-dʒəiˑrăl) *a.* [Gr. γῦρος circle, ring], having many whorls, as a shell. **Polyideˑism**, the presence of many ideas or images at once. **Poly-laˑminated** *a.*, having many laminæ or layers. **Polyleˑmma**, *Logic*, a complex syllogism resembling a dilemma but involving several alternatives. **Polylepidous** (-leˑpidəs) *a.* [Gr. λεπίς scale], having many scales (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **Polyliˑnguist** *nonce-wd.* [see LINGUIST], a person learned in many languages. **Polylithic** (-liˑþik) *a.* [Gr. λίθος stone], made of several stones: opp. to *monolithic*. **Polylobular** (-lǫˑbiz̆lăr) *a.*, having many lobules. † **Polyˑloquent** *a. Obs. rare*−° [L. *loquent-em* speaking], 'that speaketh much' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). **Polylychnous** (-liˑknəs) *a.* (*nonce-wd.*) [Gr. λύχνος lamp], having many lamps or lights. **Polymaˑgnet**, an instrument consisting of two or more electromagnets so arranged as to admit of considerable variation in the field of magnetic force. ‖ **Polymaˑnia**, *Path.*, mania affecting several mental faculties: opp. to *monomania*. **Polymaˑstigate, Polymaˑstigous** *adjs. Zool.* [Gr. μάστις, μαστίγ- whip], having many flagella, as an infusorian; pluriflagellate. **Polymeˑtallism** (*nonce-wd.*) [after *bimetallism*], the use of several different metals for money. **Polymeˑtameˑric** *a. Anat.*, pertaining to or connected with several metameres, as a muscle supplied with nerves from several portions of the spinal cord. ‖ **Polymetochia** (-mɪ̆tǫˑkiă), *Philol.* [Gr. μετοχή a participle: cf. POLYSYNDETON], the frequent use of participles or participial constructions; so **Polymetochic** (-mɪ̆tǫˑkik) *a.*, characterized by polymetochia. **Polymiˑcrian** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*) [Gr. μικρός little], containing much within a small space. **Polymiˑcroscope**, a microscope in which various objects are mounted on plates attached to a revolvable band, so that they can be brought successively into the field of observation. ‖ **Polymyositis** (-məiˌosəiˑtis), *Path.* [see MYOSITIS]: see quot. 1890. ‖ **Polyneuritis** (-niurəiˑtis), *Path.*, see quot. 1886. **Polynuclear** (-niūˑklɪăr), **Polynuˑcleate, -ated** *adjs. Biol.*, having several nuclei, multinucleate. **Polyodic** (-ǫˑdik) *a. Mus.* (*rare*) [Gr. ᾠδή song] = POLYPHONIC. **Polyœstrous** (-ɪˑstrəs) *a. Zool.* [see ŒSTRUM]: (see quot.). **Polyommatous** (-ǫˑmătəs) *a.* [Gr. ὄμμα, ὀμματ- eye], having many eyes. **Polyoraˑma** [after PANORAMA], an optical apparatus presenting many views, or a view of many objects (Worcester 1846). **Polyorgaˑnic** *a. Biol.*, having many different organs. † **Polyoˑtical** *a. Obs.* (*nonce-wd.*) [Gr. οὖς, ὠτ- ear], having many ears. **Poˑlypage** (-pɛˑidʒ) *a.* (*Printing*), comprising several pages, as a *polypage* (stereotype-) *plate*. **Polypaˑntograph**, a form of pantograph producing several identical designs simultaneously from one pattern (Knight *Dict. Mech.*). **Polyˑparous** *a.* [see -PAROUS], 'bringing forth many' (Webster 1864); multiparous. **Polyped** (pǫˑliped) [after *quadruped*], *sb.* an animal having many feet; *adj.* many-footed. ‖ **Polyphobia** (-fōūˑbiă), *Path.* [-PHOBIA], morbid fear of many things. **Polyphotal** (-fōūˑtăl), **Poˑlyphote** (-fōūt) *adjs.* [Gr. φῶς, φωτ- light], applied to an electric arc-lamp so constructed that several may be used on the same circuit. † **Polypiˑety** (*nonce-wd.*), piety of many forms. **Poˑlyplacid** (-plæˑsid) *a. Zool.* [irreg. f. Gr. πλακοῦς flat cake], having more than one madreporic plate, as a starfish; opp. to *monoplacid*. **Polyplastic** (-plæˑstik) *a.* [PLASTIC], having or assuming many forms (Dunglison, 1844). ‖ **Polypnœa** (-pnɪˑă), *Path.* [Gr. πνοή (Dor. πνοά, πνοιά) breathing (cf. πολύπνοια a violent wind); in F. *polypnée*], 'very rapid respiration' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Polyponous** (-iˑpǫnəs) *a.* (*nonce-wd.*) [Gr. πολύπονος much-labouring], occupied with many labours. **Polyposist** (-iˑpǫsist), *nonce-wd.* [cf. Gr. πολυποσία hard drinking, πολυπότης a hard drinker]. **Poˑlyprism, Polyprismaˑtic** *a. Cryst.*: see quots. **Polyprothesy** (-prǫˑþɪsi), *Gram.* [Gr. πρόθεσις preposition: cf. POLYSYNDETON], the frequent use of prepositions; so **Polyprothetic** (-prǫþeˑtik) *a.*, characterized by polyprothesy. **Polypseudonymous** (pǫlisiudǫˑnimǝs) *a.*, having many pseudonyms or aliases. † **Poˑlypyrene** (-pəieˑrīn), † **Polypyreˑnous** (-pəirīˑnəs) *adjs.* [Gr. πῦρήν stone or hard seed of fruits], having two or more stones or kernels, as a fruit. **Polyrhizal** (-rəiˑzăl), **Polyrhiˑzous** *adjs.* [Gr. ῥίζα root: cf. F. *polyrrhize* adj.], having many roots. **Polysemant** (-sɪ̄ˑmænt) [ad. late Gr. πολυσήμαντος adj., having many significations], a word having various senses; so **Polysemaˑntic** *a.*, having various senses. **Polysemous** (-sɪ̄ˑməs) *a.* [f. med.L. *polysēm-us* (Dante), a. Gr. πολύσημ-ος of many senses, f. πολυ-, POLY- + σῆμα sign, σημαίνειν to signify], having many meanings. **Polyseˑnsuous** *a.* [f. L. *sensu-s* sense + -OUS] = *polysemous*; hence **Polyseˑnsuousness**. **Poˑly-sided** *a.*, many-sided. **Polysiphonic** (-səifǫˑnik), **Polysiphonous** (-səiˑfŏnəs) *adjs., Nat. Hist.*, having or consisting of several siphons or tubes. **Poˑlysoil** *a.*, containing various kinds of soil. **Polysomaˑtic** *a.* [Gr. σῶμα body], applied to a grain of sandstone or the like which consists of an aggregation of smaller grains. **Polysomatous** (-sɔ̄ūˑmătəs) *a.* [as prec.], applied to a monster having two or more bodies combined. **Polysomitic** (-sǫmiˑtik) *a. Zool.*, composed of a number of somites or body-segments. **Poˑlyspire**, a form of sponge-spicule: see quot. **Polystachyous** (-stæˑkiəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. στάχυς ear of corn: cf. πολύσταχυς rich in ears of corn (Theocr.)], having many ears or spikes, as a grass (Mayne). **Polystelic** (-stɪ̄ˑlik) *a. Bot.* [Gr. στήλη post, pillar, etc.], applied to a stem or root having more than one internal vascular cylinder or *stele*. **Polystemonous** (-stɪ̄ˑmŏnəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. στήμων, taken as = stamen: cf. F. *polystémone* adj.], having the number of stamens more than double that of the petals or sepals. **Polystethoscope** (-steˑþǒskǫp): see quot. **Polystichous** (-iˑstikəs) *a. Nat. Hist.* [Gr. στίχος row: cf. DISTICHOUS], arranged in numerous rows (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **Poˑlystigm** (-stim), *Geom.* [Gr. στιγμή point], a figure made up of a number of points. **Polystigmatic** (-stigmæˑtik) *a.* (*humorous nonce-wd.*) [Gr. στίγμα mark, spot], relating to numerous spots. **Polystigmous** (-stiˑgməs) *a. Bot.*, having many stigmas, as a flower (*Cent. Dict.*). **Polystylar** (-stəiˑlăr), **Poˑlystyle** *adjs. Arch.* [Gr. στῦλος column], having or characterized by many columns. **Polystylous** (-stəiˑləs) *a. Bot.*, having many styles, as the ovary of a flower (Mayne 1858). **Polysyˑllogism** (*Logic*), a combination or series of related syllogisms; so **Polysyllogiˑstic** *a.* [F. *polysyllogistique*], pertaining to or consisting of a polysyllogism. **Poˑlytasted** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), having many tastes or flavours. **Polythelemism** (-þɪlɪˑmiz̆ˌm), *nonce-wd.* [Gr. θέλημα will]: see quot. **Poˑlytone** [cf. F. *polytone* adj. (Voltaire)], varied tone, as in ordinary speaking: opposed to *monotone*. **Poˑlytope**, *Geom.* [Gr. τόπος place], a form, in geometry of more than three dimensions, corresponding to a polygon in plane, or a polyhedron in solid geometry. † **Polytoˑpian** (*nonce-wd.*) [as prec.], one who visits many places. † **Polytraˑgic** *a.*, containing many tragedies. **Polytrichous** (-iˑtrikəs) *a. Nat. Hist.* [Gr. θρίξ, τριχ- hair], very hairy; thickly covered with hair (Mayne 1858). ‖ **Polyuresis** (-iurɪˑsis), ‖ **Polyuria** (-iūˑriă), *Path.* [Gr. οὔρησις urination, οὖρον urine], excessive excretion of urine; hence **Polyuric** (-iūˑrik) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with polyuria. **Polyvoˑltine** [Ital. *volta* turn, time], a silkworm of a breed which yields several broods of cocoons in a year.

1889 BURDON SANDERSON *Address to Biological Section British Assoc.* in *Nature* 26 Sept. 524/1 Plant protoplasm, though it may be structurally homogeneous, is dynamically *polyergic—it has many endowments. 1888 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 1/2 For purposes of communication and for interchange of ideas the polyglott, *poly-ethnic Indian continent has become one country. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 311/2 There is no proportion observed between the *polyfenestral building itself, and the range of columns stuck up against it. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc., **Polyfoile*, an ornament, like a leaf, of many round lobes. 1812 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VIII. 97 The title of this *polygrammar must not be admitted as a proof that he was qualified for the task which he undertook. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U S. Munitions War* 88 These guns are rifled on the *polygroove system, and use lead-coated projectiles. 1886 *Field* 9 Jan. 54/3 Greatly improved the shooting of the old muzzle-loading polygroove. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 403 They will shoot as well as *poly-grooved rifles. 18.. W. G. BINNEY (Cent. D.), *Polygyral. 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Hum. Personality* I. 47 In one word, hypnosis is a state of *poly-ideism, not of mono-ideism. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 333 Single or *poly-laminated cylindrical, and ciliated epithelia. 1867 ATWATER *Logic* 151 The names Trilemma, Tetralemma, *Polylemma have been sometimes given to this sort of Syllogism according to the number of members or horns. 1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Silchester* II. xix. 232 An old friend .. famous as *polylinguist, philologist, archæologist. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 368/1 *Polylithic statues, or those composed of several stones. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 117 Small round cells with *polylobular and fragmented nuclei. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 709 Freely dispensing light from the huge *polylychnous gas-burners to a whole neighbourhood. 1888 *Lancet* 19 Apr. 73/2 Dr. Epps enumerated monomania; that is, when one faculty is affected: *polymania where more than one faculty is deranged. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 10 Aug., *Polymetallism is historical, and iron, copper, shells and wampum have all been used as money. 1888 *Nature* 13 Dec. 151/2 Most muscles, Fuerbringer argues, are *polymetameric, *i. e.* they receive nervous fibres from two or more spinal roots. 1900 H. W. SMYTH *Grk. Melic Poets* p. lvii, The periods [in the dithyramb] were disjointed..and *polymetochic: the heaping of participles added pomp and rapidity. 1899 W. I. KNAPP *Life Borrow* I. 70 A small 4to volume .. in his *polymicrian handwriting. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, **Polymyositis*, inflammation of a number of muscles, simultaneous or successive. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 461 Primary affections of the muscle. (a) Acute polymyositis. 1886 W. R. GOWERS *Man. Dis. Nerv. Syst.* I. 91 The term 'multiple neuritis' or '*polyneuritis' is applied to the condition in which many nerves are inflamed simultaneously or in rapid succession. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 496 Certain mineral poisons .. induce paralysis by the establishment of polyneuritis. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 273 In atrophic increase of fat, in *polynuclear bone-cells. 1901 W. OSLER *Princ. & Pract. Med.* I. 19 Acute diseases, in which the polynuclear neutrophiles are increased. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Polynucleate*, multinucleate. 1876 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 138 In some examples there are large *polynucleated cells. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* i. 26 Poly-nucleated leucocytes. 1818 BUSBY *Gram. Mus.* 99 *note*, The first of these styles of melody they term monodic, the second *polyodic. But this polyodic style of composition, after all, is nothing more than a compounding of harmony with melody. 1900 HEAPE in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Nov. 16 There are two forms of sexual season evident in female mammals; the monœstrous, in which there is only a single œstrus at one or more particular times of the year (bitch), and the *polyœstrous, in which there are two or more concurrent diœstrous cycles at a particular time of the year (mare). 1864 WEBSTER, **Polyommatous*, having many eyes. 1884 *Ch. Times* 8 Feb. 101 Like the mysterious Beings in the Apocalypse, polyommatous—full of eyes. 1887 *Science* 3 June 534/2 In the natural world some beings are monorganic, others are *polyorganic. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. XXVII. § 3 As vsually is found in any *polyæticall Argus-eyed tyrannie. 1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 87 It is all right and fitting that a quadruped, or *polyped, like Jack-with-the-many-legs, should go on foot. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 193 Though it cannot be thrown down by a tempest, it may be shattered by it, and its polyped unity destroyed. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 5 *Poly-piety is the greatest impiety in the world. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Polypnœa*. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 485 A probable compensatory polypnœa or attack of dyspnœa. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 179 We have never had such a *polyponous individual as the Rector of Lyndon. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 53 The ancients boasted the power of their *Polyposists. 1873 GANOT *Physics* (ed. 6) VII. iii. § 502 That the angle of deviation increases with the refractive index may be shown by means of the *polyprism. This name is given to a prism formed of several prisms of the same angle connected at their bases. 1849 CRAIG, **Polyprismatic*, presenting numerous prisms. 1864 WEBSTER, **Polyprismatic*, having many lateral secondary planes, with or without the primary planes; said of a prismatic crystal. 1896 J. DONOVAN in *Classical Rev.* Feb. 62/1 The gradual development from extreme oligoprothesy to considerable *polyprothesy, in the Tragic writers, is especially dwelt on. *Ibid.*, The enquiry leads to the general law that prose is *polyprothetic and poetry oligoprothetic. 1876 *World* V. No. 105. 9 If it is..intolerable for one gentleman to call another a *polypseudonymous writer. 1900 SWINBURNE in *Q. Rev.* July 30 The polypseudonymous ruffian who uses and wears out as many stolen names as ever did even the most cowardly and virulent of literary poisoners. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 928 The Pomiferous Trees and Shrubs, ..these are all *Polypyrene. 1706 PHILLIPS, **Polypyrenous Fruit*, ..such Fruit of Trees, Herbs, etc. as contain two or more Kernels or Seeds within it. 1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Polyrhizal*. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Polyrhizus*, ..having many roots, ..*polyrhizous. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 170 Multivocals .. are of three sorts. I. *Polysemants, where there is identity of form in the symbols of primary significations and their derivatives; as (a) *burst, cast, cost, cut, hit*, presents, preterites, and participles; as (b) *love*, substantive and verb, or *ill*, adjective, adverb, and substantive; and as (c) *post, stage*, the substantives. II. Homographs, identical to the eye; ..III. Homophones, identical to the ear only. 1862 — *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 75 *note*, This is not the Sánkhya 'nature', *prakriti*, but our own *polysemantic 'nature'. 1884 *Athenæum* 17 May 628/2 What Dante himself, in his dedication to Can Grande, calls the '*polysemous' character of the poem. [DANTE *Epist.* x. § 7 Istius operis non est simplex sensus, immo dici potest polysemum, hoc est plurium sensuum.] 1904 GARDNER *Dante's Ten Heavens* 11 We are told in the Letter to Can Grande that the poem is **polysensuous*. 1899 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 211 We do not think that Mr. Paget Toynbee quite realises in the Dictionary .. the *polysensuousness of Beatrice. 1862 H. W. BELLEW *Jrnl. Pol. Mission Afghanistan* 216 The only clean .. building is a *polysided domed mosque .. that stands on an eminence overlooking the village. 1898 SEDGWICK *Textbk. Zool.* I. 125 *note*, The coenosark or hydrocaulus is said to be fascicled or *polysiphonic when it is composed of several adherent tubes. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 133 Of

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those green Algae which are masked by calcareous matter, there are two series distinguished by their monosiphonous or *polysiphonous stems. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 18 A Unisoil Farm requires fewer Implements than a *Polysoil Farm. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Dec. 1643/2 The subject of *polysomatous terata. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 251 Groups of *polysomitic segments, which .. receive the name of thorax and abdomen. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417/2 (*Sponge*) A continued spiral growth through several revolutions gives the *polyspire. 1888 — in *Challenger Rep.* XXV. p. lxii, *Polyspire.*.. A spire of two or more revolutions. 1896 CORMACK in *Trans. Linn. Soc., Bot.* Ser. II. V. 275 His description of the *polystelic condition of stems of *Pteridophyta. Ibid.*, With polystelic roots must be classed certain abnormal Palm-roots. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 392 If the stamens are double the sepals or petals .. the flower is *diplostemonous*..; if more than double, **polystemonous*. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 254 *Polystemenous* [sic], .. as in the Rose. 1889 HANDERSON tr. *Baas' Outl. Hist. Med.* 1016 The stethoscope of Landouzy (*polystethoscope) with several tubes at one end, so that several persons can listen to the same murmur at once. 1863 R. TOWNSEND *Mod. Geom.* I. 144 A complete figure which .. may be termed a *polystigm in the former case, and a polygram in the latter. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* x. I. 152 As the *polystigmatic view deepened, her name accrusted finally to the positive form of 'Spotty'. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 195/1 A picturesque piece of *polystylar composition. *Ibid.* 263/2 Such apertures must prove .. at variance with its columnar and *polystyle character. 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xix. (1866) I. 363 A series of correlative syllogisms, following each other in the reciprocal relation of antecedent and consequent is called a *Polysyllogism. 1709–10 HENLEY in *Swift's Wks.* (1841) II. 452/2 When the *polytasted wine excited jovial thoughts and banished serious reflections. 1905 *Faith of Christian* (ed. 2) 12/1 We have simply substituted what may be called *polythelemism, or the doctrine of many wills, for the doctrine of polytheism. 1852 *Ecclesiologist* XIII. 63 They are read,—we mean read in *polytone,—by the Priest. 1866 J. B. DYKES in P. Freeman *Rites & Ritual* 106 The use of the monotone dropped and gave place to our modern careless unecclesiastical polytone. 1611 B. JONSON in Coryat *Crudities, Charac. Authour*, The character of ye famous Odcombian or rather *Polytopian Thomas the Coryate. 1605 EARL STIRLING *Alexandræan* Argt., Which multitude of murthers gave .. to me the subject of this *Polytragicke Tragedie. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Polyuresia, **Polyuresis*. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 584 *Polyuria is absent, but there exists a frequent desire for micturition. 1890 *Lancet* 1 Nov. 938/1 Reducing the polyuria and the thirst. 1885 W. ROBERTS *Urinary & Renal Dis.* II. i. (ed. 4) 245 In *polyuric subjects the contractile power of the renal vessels is apparently paralysed. 1890 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* Feb. 500 For the protection of the mulberry-trees, the raising of *polyvoltines, or worms that hatch several broods a year, is forbidden in many countries.

2. In *Chemistry*, a prefixed element indicating generally the higher members of a series of *mono-, di-, tri-*, etc. compounds; sometimes including all except the primary or *mono-* member.

a. Prefixed to sbs., forming sbs. used as the names of compounds formed by the combination of two or more atoms, molecules, or radicals (sometimes with elimination of hydrogen atoms, water molecules, etc.), as *polye·thylene* = $(C_2H_4)_n$, (e.g. hexethylene alcohol $(C_2H_4)_6H_2.O_7$); *polyglyce·rin*: see quot. 1877; *polyo·xide*, a binary compound containing several oxygen atoms, as a pentoxide; so *polysu·lphide, polyte·rebene, polyte·rpene*, etc.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 353 The designation of polysulphurets has been applied. 1868 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) III. 251 *note*, These bodies [Glycol, Diethylene alcohol and Triethylene alcohol] .. are termed *polyethylene alcohols* by Wurtz. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 687 *Polyterebenes*, hydrocarbons polymeric with oil of turpentine. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 215 From the formation of polysulphides of ammonium and water. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 185 *Polyglycerins*. Two, three, or more molecules of glycerin can unite into a single molecule, with elimination of a number of water-molecules less by one than the number of glycerin molecules which combine together. 1888 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Proc. Met. U. S.* 615 Some sulphurets from Nevada County were digested in a solution of sodium polysulphide, with the addition of free sulphur. 1892 *Cent. Dict., Polyterpene*, .. any one of a class of substances polymeric with the terpenes.

b. Prefixed to adjs. or sbs., forming adjs., meaning 'containing or derived from two or more molecules of the substance expressed by the second element': e.g. *polya·cid, polyca·rbic, polyethe·nic, polyo·xygen, polysu·lphuretted*. See also POLY-ATOMIC, POLYBASIC, POLYTHIONIC.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 353 These polysulphuretted combinations are decomposed. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 113 We cannot doubt that corresponding acids with three and four atoms of oxygen are also formed, as in other modes of oxidation; .. such poly-oxygen acids being much less volatile. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 621 Polyethenic alcohols .. contain the elements of two or more molecules of ethene oxide combined with one molecule of water. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. Th.* 198 Some time afterwards, when the existence of polyacid bases was admitted, .. Graham discovered polybasic acids.

Polyacanthous to **Polyactinal**: see POLY-.

Polyad (pɒ·liˌæd). *Chem.* [f. POLY-, after *dyad, triad*, etc.] A polyatomic element or radical.

1879 ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms* 270/2 *Polyads* = Polyatomic elements: triads, tetrads, hexads, &c.

‖ **Polyadelphia** (pɒliˌədeˈlfiă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus, 1735), f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + ἀδελφός brother + -IA 1.] The eighteenth class in the Linnæan Sexual System, comprising plants whose flowers have the stamens united in three or more bundles. Hence **Po·lyadelph** (*rare*—°), a plant of this class; **Polyade·lphian** (*rare*—°), **Polyade·lphous** *adjs.*, belonging to this class; having the stamens so united; also said of such stamens.

1828 WEBSTER, **Polyadelph*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, **Polyadelphia*, .. a class of plants, whose stamina are formed into three or more separate bodies. 1770 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 521 In the class of Polyadelphia. 1835 HENSLOW *Princ. Bot.* § 138. 149 The class Polyadelphia is exceedingly small (the genus Hypericum forming its most prominent feature). 1828 WEBSTER, **Polyadelphian*. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 450 Nor does it appear to be *polyadelphous at all. 1860 OLIVER *Less. Bot.* (1873) 145 Hypericum is the only British genus with polyadelphous stamens. 1878 MASTERS *Henfrey's Bot.* 224.

Polyadelphite (pɒ·liˌădeˈlfəit). *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ITE 1: so named as consisting of five different silicates united.] A massive brownish-yellow variety of iron garnet, found in New Jersey.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min.* I. 154 Polyadelphite .. was sent me by Mr. Nuttall. 1892 DANA *Min.* (ed. 6) 443.

Polyadenopathy to **Poly-affectioned**: see POLY- 1. **Polyæmia**: see POLYHÆMIA.

Polyander (pɒliˌændəi). [In sense 1, ad. med.L. *polyandrum*, for earlier POLYANDRIUM. In sense 2, ad. F. *polyandre* adj., ad. mod.L. *polyandrus* POLYANDROUS. Cf. DIANDER.]

†**1.** = POLYANDRIUM. *Obs. rare.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 241 Ethelbert lieth here closde in this Polyander. *a* 1683 STAVELEY *Hist. Ch. Eng.* xv. (1712) 255 Famous King Ethelbert lies here, Clos'd in this Poliander.

2. *Bot.* A plant of the class *Polyandria*. *rare*—°. 1828 in WEBSTER.

Polyandria (pɒliˌændriă). [mod.L., a. Gr. πολυανδρία, n. of state from πολύανδρος having many men or husbands (f. πολυ-, POLY- + ἀνδρ- man, male), employed by Linnæus (1735) in the sense 'having many stamens or male organs'.]

1. *Bot.* The thirteenth class in the Linnæan Sexual System, comprising plants having twenty or more stamens inserted on the receptacle (cf. ICOSANDRIA). Also the name of one of the orders in certain classes, as *Monadelphia, Gynandria, Monœcia*, in which the number of stamens is used to subdivide them into orders.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Polyandria*, .. a class of plants with hermaphrodite flowers, and a large number of stamina, or male parts, in each. 1835 HENSLOW *Princ. Bot.* § 138. 148 In Icosandria they [the stamens] adhere to the calyx .. whilst in Polyandria they are free from the calyx, or are hypogynous.

2. *Zool.* and *Anthrop.* = POLYANDRY.

1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 56 It is a case of polyandria which we see realized in the Scalpellum. 1879 KEANE *Lefèvre's Philos.* i. 28 A long period of polyandria in which the mother was the centre and only bond of the family.

Polyandria, pl. of POLYANDRIUM.

Polya·ndrian, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AN.]

1. *Bot.* = POLYANDROUS 1.

a 1794 SIR W. JONES *Tales* (1807) 170 Taught .. To class by pistil and by stamen, Produce from nature's rich dominion Flow'rs polyandrian monogynian.

2. = POLYANDROUS 2.

1809 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* II. 115 In Malabar the polyandrian system of polygamy prevails. 1891 G. W. COOKE *Browning Guide-Bk.* 385 Of this polyandrian lady, no further mention occurs.

Hence **Polya·ndrianism.** = POLYANDRY.

1820 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 200. 1829 — *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 199 The regulated polyandrianism which Cæsar found established in the south of Britain.

Polya·ndric, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. πολύανδρ-ος (see POLYANDROUS) + -IC. So F. *polyandrique.*] = POLYANDROUS 2. (Corresp. to POLYGYNIC.)

1868 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 410 The tradition of their polyandric marriage. 1875 A. WILSON *Abode of Snow* xxiv. 234, I never knew of a case where a polyandric wife was left without the society of one at least of her husbands.

Polyandrion: see POLYANDRIUM.

Polyandrious, *a. Bot. rare*—°. [f. POLYANDRI-A + -OUS.] = POLYANDROUS 1.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Polya·ndrism. *rare.* [f. Gr. πολύανδρ-ος (see POLYANDROUS) + -ISM.] = POLYANDRY.

1800 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 473 Here polyandrism prevails.

Polyandrist (pɒliˌændrist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who practises polyandry; a woman who has several husbands at the same time. In quot. 1887 *euphem.* for 'prostitute'. Also *attrib.* (= POLYANDROUS 2). (Corresp. to POLYGYNIST.)

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 143 Her elder sister, Imagination, once so prolific in her loveliness, a Polyandrist with all her Passions of old. 1878 C. S. WAKE *Evol. Morality* II. 241 From the legend of the Pendavas, .. it would seem that they [the Kshatriyas] were actually polyandrists. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 14 July 2/1 Attempts to make the regulation of the movements of female polyandrists a police function.

‖ **Polyandrium** (pɒliˌændriəm), **-ion** (-iən). Pl. **-ia.** [Late L. *polyandrium, -ion*, a. Gr. πολυάνδριον, as below, prop. neut. sing. of πολυάνδριος adj., of or relating to many men.] In *Gr. Antiq.* A burial-place for a number of men, esp. those who had fallen in battle. Hence allusively.

a 1662 FULLER *Worthies, Warwick.* (1662) III. 121 Then each Church yard was indeed a Polyandr[i]um, so that the Dead might seem to justle one another for room therein. 1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* I. xi. 335 That polyandrium which covered the remains of those brave Thebans who fell in defence of Grecian liberty. 1846 C. MAITLAND *Ch. Catacombs* 55 Tombs .. mentioned by antiquarians under the name of *Polyandria*.

Polyandrous (pɒliˈændrəs), *a.* [f. Gr. πολύ-ανδρος (see POLYANDRIA) + -OUS.]

1. *Bot.* Having numerous stamens; *spec.* belonging to the class *Polyandria*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 259 In this order .. there are polyandrous species: a remarkable anomaly in monocotyledons, which rarely exceed the number 6 in their stamens. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 367 Flowers 1-sexual, polyandrous .. Sagittaria.

2. Having more than one, or several, husbands; practising, pertaining to, or involving polyandry. (Corresp. to POLYGYNOUS 2.)

1865 MCLENNAN *Prim. Marriage* viii. 171 The polyandrous arrangement. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civilis.* iii. (1875) 134 The passage .. in Tacitus does not appear to me to justify us in regarding the Germans as having been polyandrous. 1882 *Athenæum* 22 Apr. 501/3 The existence of the ancient, uncivilized, and polyandrous forms of the family.

b. *Zool.* Characterized by polyandry, as a species.

1885 C. TROTTER in *Academy* 6 June 395/3 He also records a polyandrous species among the birds. 1904 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 495 Cuckoos are probably polyandrous.

Polyandry (pɒ·liˌændri). [ad. Gr. πολυανδρία: see POLYANDRIA. So F. *polyandrie.*] That form of polygamy in which one woman has two or more husbands at the same time; plurality of husbands. (Corresp. to POLYGYNY.)

1780 M. MADAN *Thelyphthora* (1781) I. 279 This surely affords a strong proof that polyandry (as it is called) is contrary to nature. 1826 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 18, I can account for the system of Polyandry, as he calls it, only in one way; .. that it originated in necessity. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. vi. 104 The custom of female infanticide .. rendering women scarce, led at once to polyandry.

b. *Zool.* The fact of a female animal having more than one male mate.

1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. viii. 269 Three starlings not rarely frequent the same nest; but whether this is a case of polygamy or polyandry has not been ascertained.

Polyangle, Polyangular: see POLY- 1.

Polyanth (pɒ·liˌænθ). *rare.* Anglicized form of POLYANTHUS.

1828 WEBSTER, *Polyanth, Polyanthos.* 1896 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 41 Polianth narcissuses are annually imported from Holland, with tulips, and other Dutch bulbs.

† **Polyanthea** (pɒliˌænθiˈă). *Obs.* [a. med. L. *polyanthēa*, f. Gr. type *πολυάνθεια, f. πολυανθής much blooming (f. ἄνθος flower).] A collection of the 'flowers' of poetry or other literature, i. e. of choice literary extracts; an anthology.

Appears in 1503 as title of a work by Domenico Nani Mirabelli, *Polyanthea, idest Florum multitudo* (Savona 1603); subseq. in titles of many similar works, as the *Polyanthea Nova* of J. Lange (Geneva 1600).

1618 SELDEN *Hist. Tithes* Pref., What were patcht up out of Postils, Polyantheas, common place books. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind. Answ.* Pref. a ij b, As destitute of all learning, as if our reading had never gone beyond a *Polyanthea*. [1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Polyanthéa*, a famous collection of common places, in alphabetical order, made first by *Domini Nanni de Mirabella*, of great service to orators, preachers, &c. of the lower class.]

Hence † **Polyanthe·an** *a. Obs.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or using a 'polyanthea'; also as *sb.* one who uses a 'polyanthea'.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xv, [One] that by .. some trivially polyanthean helps, steals and gleans a few notes from other men's harvests. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 38 My selfe, a poore Postillating Polyanthean Clergy-man. *Ibid.* 434 As we poore Breuiarists and Polyantheans of the Clergie vse to do.

Polyanthous (pɒliˌænθəs), *a. rare*—°. [f. as next + -OUS.] Bearing many flowers, or many blooms in one flower.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Polyanthus, Bot.* applied to a plant which bears many flowers, .. as in the *Narcissus polyanthus*. Applied by Wachendorff to plants the flowers of which are compound or aggregate: polyanthous.

Polyanthus (pɒliˌænθəs). Also 7–8 **-os.** [a. mod.L. *polyanthus*, f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + ἄνθος flower: cf. Gr. πολύανθος much blooming.]

1. A favourite ornamental cultivated form of *Primula* (supposed to have originated from the cowslip, *P. veris*, or a cross between that and the primrose, *P. vulgaris*), having flowers of various shades, chiefly brown or crimson with yellow eye and border, in an umbel on a common peduncle.

[Cf. 1583 DODONÆUS *Stirp. Hist. Pempt. sex* 146 Primularum Veris una maior et polyanthemos. 1605 TABERNÆMONTANUS *New u. volkom. Kreuterbuck* II. 33 Primula veris multiflora. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* XXXV. 242 *Primula veris & Paralysis*, Primroses and Cowslips. *Ibid.* 244. 9. *Paralysis altera odorata flore pallido polyanthos*, the Primrose Cowslip.]

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Flower*, You are now also to transplant your Seedling Polyanthos upon a shady Border, and divide the old Roots. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 531 The daisy, primrose, violet darkly blue, And polyanthus of unnumbered dyes. 1748 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Lett. to*

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Shenstone 16 Oct., [We] have now primroses and polyanthuses growing. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii, The vulgar wallflower, and smart gillyflower, The polyanthus mean, the dapper daisy. 1840 E. ELLIOTT *Withered Wild Flowers* I, Thy gemm'd auricula, a growing flame, Or polyanthus, edged with golden wire, The poor man's flower. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* ii, As smart as a gardener's dog with a polyanthus in his mouth.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* *Polyanthus Narcissus*: any one of a group of species of Narcissus, as *N. Tazetta*, which have the flowers in an umbellate cluster on a common peduncle. So *Polyanthus Primrose*, = sense 1.

[1856: see POLYANTH.] 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 776 The numerous species of Narcissus..have been thrown into several groups or subgenera,.. *Ajax*: the Daffodils. .. *Ganymedes*: the Rush Daffodils... *Hermione*: the Polyanthus Narcissus, distinguished by the slender cylindrical tube and shallow cup, the filaments unequally adnate near the mouth, and the style slender, as in *N. Tazetta*. 1882 *Garden* 18 Feb. 119/2 The centre bed is filled with..pale-coloured Polyanthus Narcissus, and Lily of the Valley. *Ibid.* 13 May 323/1 The Polyanthus Primrose sent is an undoubtedly novel form of the ancient Jack-in-the-Green.

Polyarch (pɒ'liˌɑɹk), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + ἀρχή beginning, origin.] Proceeding from many points of origin: said of the primary xylem or woody tissue of a stem or root.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 351 The xylem is according to the particular case diarch or polyarch, and its starting-points .. all lie at equal distances from one another.

Polya·rchal, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. as POLYARCHY + -AL.] Having many rulers. So **Polya·rchical** *a.* (*rare*), of the nature of or pertaining to a polyarchy (opp. to *monarchical*); **Po·lyarchist** (*rare*), one who advocates or believes in a polyarchy.

1896 BOSCAWEN *Bible & Monuments* V. 112 The Deluge formed the rubicon between the mythic period and the heroic and *polyarchal age. 1660 R. SHERINGHAM *King's Supremacy Asserted* viii. (1682) 84 The state of a Commonwealth is either Monarchical, or *Polyarchical. 1673 H. STUBBE *Further Vind. Dutch War* To Rdr. 13 It was a maxime transmitted unto them from the first Pr. William that this Polyarchical Government could not subsist without a State-holder, who was to reconcile all emergent difficulties betwixt the Towns and Provinces. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 403 Yet 'tis it undeniably evident, that he [Plato] was no *Polyarchist, but a Monarchist, an assertor of One Supreme God.

Polyarchy (pɒ'liˌɑɹki). Also 7–8 erron. **polygarchy.** [ad. Gr. πολυαρχία rule by many, f. πολυ-, POLY- + -αρχία rule. The β form **polygarchy**, after med.L. *polygarchia*, obs. F. *poligarchie*, Sp. *poligarquia*, Pg. *polygarchia*, It. *poligarchia*, arising (in med.L. or the Romanic langs.) from assimilation to *oligarchia*, OLIGARCHY, was the usual one in 17–18th c.]

1. The government of a state or city by many: contrasted with *monarchy*.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 5 The Bees abhor as well Polyarchy as Anarchy. 1686 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1696) 56 Any Government..whether it be Monarchy or Polyarchy. 1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 615 The inevitable ruin which a polyarchy of independent Juntas would bring on. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* viii. 153 Polyarchy is anarchy.

β. [1611 COTGR., *Poligarchie*, a monarchie diuided into sundrie parts; or such a diuision.] 1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 32 The extreames of these three kinds of..Government are tyrannie, oligarchie, polygarchie (i.e.) of one, of many, and of all, when arbitrary and unbounded in their governments. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Polygarchy*. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Polygarchy*, the Government of a Commonwealth in the Hands of many. 1721–90 BAILEY, *Polygarchy*. 1804 *Ann. Reg.* 682 It was thought that an infallible remedy had been discovered for popular convulsions in a polygarchy.

¶ b. (erron. use, after *heptarchy*.) A group of many kingdoms.

1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 68 Wessex, one of the most flourishing kingdoms of the Anglo-Saxon polyarchy. 1832–4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. 1862 IX. 200 A polyarchy (such as the Saxons established in England).

2. *Bot.* [f. POLYARCH; cf. *dichogamy*, *heterostyly*, etc.] The condition of being polyarch.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 357 The thick roots of Iris, Asparagus, Smilax (Sarsaparilla), Palms, &c., are examples of a high degree of polyarchy.

Polyargite (pɒliˌɑ'ɹdʒəit). *Min.* [ad. Swed. *polyargit* (L. F. Svanberg 1840), f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + ἀργός shining, sparkling: see -ITE 1.] A rose-coloured lamellar variety of PINITE.

1844 DANA *Min.* 303 Polyargite..occurs in larger grains than Rosite.

Polyargyrite (pɒliˌɑ'ɹdʒiɹəit). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *polyargyrit* (F. v. Sandberger 1869), f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + ἄργυρος silver: see -ITE 1.] Sulphantimonide of silver containing a very high percentage of the latter metal.

1872 DANA *Min.* App. I. 12 Polyargyrite. ..Lustre metallic Color iron-black to dark blackish-gray. .. The mineral is between argentite and pyrargyrite. 1893 CHAPMAN *Blowpipe Pract.* 115 Polyargyrite is closely related [to polybasite].

Polyarsenite (pɒliˌɑ'ɹsɛnəit). *Min.* [mod. (L. J. Igelström 1885) f. POLY- + ARSENITE.] A synonym of SABKINITE.

Polyarthritic to **Polyarticular**: see POLY- 1.

Polyatomic (pɒliˌətɒ'mik), *a. Chem.* [f. POLY- + ATOMIC. So F. *polyatomique*.] Containing or consisting of many atoms of some substance; *esp.* having many replaceable hydrogen atoms; also = multivalent. See DIATOMIC, TRIATOMIC, TETRATOMIC, HEXATOMIC.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 431 Another class..which may be termed polybasic or polyatomic alcohols. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 242 Amongst the carbon compounds some radicals exist in which more than one combining power remains unsaturated, and which therefore act as polyatomic radicals. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 89 Other facts .. introduced into science .. the clearly defined notion of polyatomic compounds.

Polyautography (pɒ'liˌɔtɒ'gɹăfi). [f. POLY- + AUTOGRAPH, after words in -GRAPHY.] Early name for LITHOGRAPHY, as applied to the production of numerous copies of autographs or original drawings, etc.

1806 (*title*) Specimens of Polyautography consisting of impressions taken from original drawings made on stone purposely for this work. 1819 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXIX. I. 350 This useful invention [lithography] introduced into this country a few years since, and then called Polyautography. 1898 *Daily News* 11 May 9/7 Mr. Pennell prefers the term 'polyautography', the word lithography being 'a seed-bed of misconceptions'.

Polybasic (pɒlibē'sik), *a. Chem.* [f. POLY- + BASIC. So F. *polybasique*.] Having more than two bases, or atoms of a base. *Polybasic acid*: an acid containing three or more atoms of replaceable hydrogen. (See DIBASIC, TRIBASIC.)

1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 68 By a polybasic acid is meant an acid, one equivalent of which requires more than one equivalent of a base to form a neutral salt. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 76 The discovery of polybasic acids proved a serious difficulty to the theory of equivalence.

Hence **Polybasicity** (-bēsi'sĭti), the property of being polybasic. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Polybasite (pɒli'bāsəit). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *polybasit* (H. Rosé 1829), f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + βάσις, in sense of BASE *sb.*1 13: see -ITE 1.

According to Chester, alluding to the large amount of the base, sulphide of silver, in proportion to the acids, sulphides of arsenic and antimony.]

A sulpharseno-antimonite of silver and copper, of an iron-black colour, and metallic lustre, occurring in short tabular hexagonal prisms, also massive and disseminated.

1830 *Edin. Phil. Jrnl.* VIII. 148 A new species of mineral named polybasite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 107 Stephanite and pyrite occur as pseudomorphs after polybasite. 1879 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 319 Rich silver-ores, such as ruby silver, stephanite, polybasite and tetrahedrite.

Polybathic to **Polyblastic**: see POLY- 1.

Polyborine (pɒ'libŏrəin), *a. Ornith.* [ad. mod.L. *Polyborinæ*, f. *Polyborus*, name of the typical genus.] Belonging to the subfamily *Polyborinæ* of *Falconidæ*, comprising the Caracaras or American Vulture-hawks.

1884 *Ibis* 360 A specimen of the very singular Polyborine form, *Polyboroides typicus*, from West Africa.

Polybranch to **Polycarbic**: see POLY-.

Polycarpellary (pɒlikă'ɹpelări), *a. Bot.* [f. POLY- + CARPEL, as CARPELLARY.] Having or consisting of several carpels.

1860 OLIVER *Less. Bot.* I. iv. (1872) 31 Bramble... Pistil superior, apocarpous, polycarpellary. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 492 A polycarpellary ovary is always the result of the union of all the carpels of a flower, the number being usually two, three, four, or five, arranged in one whorl, and the floral axis terminating in the midst of them.

Polyca·rpic, *a. Bot. rare.* [f. as next + -IC.] = next (in both senses).

1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 634 *Polycarpic*,..those which flower and fruit several times before the entire plant dies. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Polycarpicus*,..applied by de Candolle to plants that bear fruit many times during their existence. Applied by Bartling to a Class .. in which the ovaries are often in indefinite number: polycarpic.

Polycarpous (pɒlikă'ɹpəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. πολύκαρπος rich in fruit (f. πολυ-, POLY- + καρπός fruit) + -OUS.] †**a.** Bearing fruit many times, as a perennial plant; sychnocarpous. **b.** (More properly) = POLYCARPELLARY.

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 401 *Polycarpous* (better sychnocarpous), having the power of bearing fruit many times without perishing. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 913 *Polycarpous*,.. more properly, bearing many distinct fruits or carpels in each flower. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 560 When the gynæceum of a flower consists of a single ovary only one fruit is formed, and the flower is said to be monocarpous.., in contradistinction to the polycarpous flowers, the gynæceum of which consists of several isolated ovaries from which the same or a smaller number of fruits are developed.

Polycellular, Polycentric: see POLY- 1.

Polycephalic (pɒ'lisĭfæ'lik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. πολυκέφαλος many-headed + -IC.] Having many heads; many-headed. So **Polycephalist** (-se'fălist), one who has or acknowledges many heads or rulers; **Polyce·phalous** *a.*, many-headed.

1840 MURE *Lit. Greece* III. 36 One of those [*sc.* nomes] to Apollo was called, from its compass and variety of parts, the *Polycephalic, or many-headed, Nome. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* IV. xix. 541 Both which methods must have left the..Churches of Christ either Acephalists, confused without any head, or *Polycephalists, burdened with many heads.

1824 MCCULLOCH *Highl. Scotl.* IV. 138 The *polycephalous monster. 1845–50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* XV. 90 They [capsules] are monocephalous, as in the lily, or polycephalous, as in Nigella. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 484 The form of a multitudinous, polycephalous beast, having a ring of heads of all manner of beasts.

Polychæte, -chete (pɒ'likĭt), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Polychæta*, f. Gr. πολυχαίτης having much hair, f. πολυ- much + χαίτη mane (here taken in sense 'bristle': cf. OLIGOCHÆTE).] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Polychæta*, one of the two divisions of the *Chætopoda*, a class of worms (see CHÆTOPOD), characterized by numerous bristles on the foot-stumps or parapodia. **b.** *sb.* A worm of this order or division.

1886 *Athenæum* 3 July 19/1 The entire twelfth volume .. is devoted to Prof. W. C. M'Intosh's monograph on the polychæte annelids. 1896 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* II. 243 The worm itself [Dinophilus] is more like a larval Polychaete than a full-grown worm.

So **Polychætan** (pɒlikī'tăn), **Polychæ·tous** *adjs.*

1877 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 581 The spines of the polychætous worms. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 184 Among the polychætous Annelida. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 582 Larval or provisional nephridia .. occur in many Polychætan Trochospheres.

Polycharacteristic, Polycholia: see POLY- 1.

Polychœrany: see POLYCHRANY.

Polychord (pɒ'likɒɹd), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **-cord.** [ad. Gr. πολυχόρδ-ος many-stringed, f. πολυ-, POLY- + χορδή CHORD.]

A. *adj.* Having many strings, as a musical instrument.

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. 60 He with his Harp, or Polycord Lyra, expressed such effectual melody. 1728 NORTH *Mem. Music* (1846) 43 It was plainly revealed by the polychord instruments. 1899 A. LAYARD *Mus. Bogeys* 36 The Poly-chord Bogey performs on three strings.

B. *sb.* **1.** An instrument having ten gut strings, resembling a double-bass without a neck, played with a bow or with the fingers; invented by F. Hillmer of Leipzig in 1799, but never generally used. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII. 311/1.

2. Trade-name for a kind of octave-coupler.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Polychord*,.. an apparatus which couples two octave notes, and can be affixed to any piano-forte or similar instrument with keys.

Polychotomous (pɒlikɒ'tŏməs), *a.* [Erroneously formed by substituting POLY- for *di-* in *dicho-tomous*, DICHOTOMOUS.] Divided, or involving division, into many (or more than two) parts, sections, groups, or branches: = POLYTOMOUS. So **Polycho·tomy**, division into more than two parts or groups, as in classification: = POLYTOMY.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Polychotomus*, applied to a body that is divided into numerous articulations..: polychotomous. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* Oct. 915 Polychotomy is probably never more than provisional, and all classification will eventually be dichotomous.

Polychrest (pɒ'likrest). ? *Obs.* Also 7 in Gr.-L. forms **polychrestum, -on.** [a. med.L. *polychrēstus*, a. Gr. πολύχρηστος useful for many purposes, f. πολυ-, POLY- + χρηστός useful. So F. *polychreste* (1690).] Something adapted to several different uses; *esp.* a drug or medicine serving to cure various diseases.

[1620 BACON *Instauratio Magna*, *De Augm. Scient.* III. v, Inventorium opum humanarum, et catalogus polychrestorum.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Polychrests*, things of much use, fit for many uses, or divers ways profitable. *Bac.* 1685 J. COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* VII. i. (ed. 4) 263 Many Physicians have studied out Polychrestons. 1729 *Evelyn's Sylva* IV. i. 313 There is nothing necessary for life..which these Polychrests afford not. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 382 Of admirable use: like most other articles in the catalogue, a polychrest.

†**b.** *attrib. Polychrest salt* (also *salt polychrest*): 'an old name for neutral sulphate of potassium; and for sodio-potassic tartrate' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Sal Polychrest* is a compound salt, made of equal parts of salt-petre and sulphur. 1750 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 550, I have taken Salt Polychrest and Cheltenham waters. 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Diseases Children* (ed. 4) I. 91, I have usually directed .. the polychrest salt and rhubarb occasionally in the course of the day.

So **Polychre·stic** *adj.*, serving for various uses; *sb.* = *polychrest*; †**Polychre·stical** *adj. Obs.* = prec.; **Po·lychresty**, adaptation to various uses, capability of being used in several ways.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 124 Other medicaments, called polychrestical, which consist of contrary medicaments. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 213 These names shew it was a great Polychrestick. 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 518/1 The same word may do duty in many different connections...Such words, useful in many ways, may be called *polychrestic*, although this adjective is commonly applied to drugs of various utility. *Ibid.*, In a greater or less degree polychresty is predicable of many other words, e.g., frontal, dorsal, etc.

Polychroic (pɒlikrō'ik), *a. Cryst.* [a. F. *polychroïque*, f. Gr. πολύχροος many-coloured (f. πολυ-, POLY- + χρόα colour) + -IC.] Showing different colours when viewed in different directions; more properly called PLEOCHROIC. So **Po·lychroism** = PLEOCHROISM.

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1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Polychroism. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 125 Nature..is no monochromist, but polychroic. 1890 *Nature* 2 Jan. 215/1 Optical properties of the polychroic aureolas present in certain minerals.

Polychroite (pɒ·likrōɪəit). *Chem.* [a. F. *polychroïte* (*Ann. Chim.* 1806), f. Gr. πολύχρο-ος (see POLYCHROIC): see -ITE [1].] Name for the colouring matter of saffron (also called SAFRANIN), which exhibits various colours under various reagents.

1815 W. HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) II. 254 *Polychroite.* This name has been given, by Bouillon La Grange and Vogel, to the extract of saffron prepared with alcohol. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 245 The substance.. denominated Polychroite, is but a compound of colouring matter and volatile oil. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 373 Saffron.. yields to water and alcohol an orange-red colouring matter called polychroite, changed into blue by oil of vitriol.

Polychromatic (pɒ·likrɒmæ·tik), *a.* [f. POLY- + CHROMATIC: see below. Cf. Gr. πολυχρώματ-ος many-coloured.] Having or characterized by various colours; many-coloured.

Polychromatic acid (Chem.): = POLYCHROMIC *acid*, q. v.

1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* I. i. 40 The polychromatic effect.. was sought after in these early times. 1884 T. WALDEN in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 434/2 The glory of polychromatic decoration. 1895 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 479 A 'polychromatic edition of the Old Testament' is being published in America.

So **Polychromatist** (-krōu·mătist), one who uses, or favours the use of, many colours (in painting or decoration); **Polychro·matize** *v. trans.*, to paint or adorn with many colours; **Polychro·matous** *a.*, many-coloured.

1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 160 It is slightly polychromatized. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 319 The new professors, polychromatists, must bring out..new editions of all our classics. 1889 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 3/7 Paris is now the most polychromatous city in the world...General Boulanger..changes the colour of his posters. He has had every shade of green, of yellow, of orange, of grey, and red from pink to magenta.

Polychrome (pɒ·likrōum), *a.* and *sb.* Also 9 (as *sb.*) **polychrom.** [a. F. *polychrome*, ad. Gr. πολύχρωμος many-coloured, f. πολυ-, POLY- + χρῶμα colour.]

A. *adj.* Many-coloured, polychromatic; *esp.* painted, decorated, or printed in many colours.

1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 72/2, I have already had occasion to construct a great polychrome edifice, a post-office. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 414 (ed. 2) 576 The probably Lucanian vase, found in Magna Grecia, is polychrome. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 834/2 Old pieces of faïence and polychrome ornaments. 1898 (*title*) The Polychrome Bible. Edited by Paul Haupt. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 July 8/1 A Chantilly lace shawl,..wrought of polychrome threads like Venetian embroidery instead of being in one colour only.

B. *sb.* 1. A work of art executed or decorated in several colours; *spec.* a coloured statue.

1801 FUSELI in *Lect. Paint.* i. (1848) 351 The superinduction of different colours, or the invention of the polychrom. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 462 We should be glad to hear no more of..polychroms.

2. A collection or association of many colours; varied colouring. Also *fig.*

1888 *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 326 Having abandoned ourselves to the perfume, the polychrome, .. the penetrative music of his art. 1889 GLADSTONE in *19th Cent.* XXV. 155 A side of human nature that..was also necessary for the completion of the rich polychrome exhibited by a man in whom exacting business and overwhelming care never arrested .. the lively..play of the affections.

3. *Chem.* A name for ÆSCULIN, from the fluorescence of its solution and infusion.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 96 [Raab's] name of *schillerstoff*..was by Martius of Erlangen translated into *bicolorin*, and by Kastner into *polychrome.* 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 513.

Polychromia: see POLY- 1.

Polychromic (pɒlikrɒ·mik), *a.* [f. as POLYCHROME + -IC.]

1. = POLYCHROMATIC, POLYCHROME *a.*

1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 367/2 Thence originated polychromic sculpture. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 310 Polychromic decoration was added to many parts of the architectural details. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 420 It would be impossible to so easily obtain with fat ink polychromic prints at one operation.

2. *Chem. Polychromic acid*: a name for aloetic acid, from the various colours it exhibits in powder, in solution, and in combination.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 148 *Aloetic Acid...Polychromic Acid.*..Produced by the action of nitric acid upon aloes, chrysammic acid being formed at the same time.. The acid is obtained in the form of an orange-yellow powder...It..dissolves..in boiling water, forming a solution of a splendid purple colour. 1866–8 *Ibid.* IV. 687 *Polychromic* or *Polychromatic Acid*, syn. with *Aloetic Acid.*

So **Po·lychro·mist** (*nonce-wd.*), one who holds a theory of polychromy; one who holds that statues ought to be painted in the natural colours; **Po·lychromize** *v. trans.*, to render polychromic, to execute in or decorate with several colours; **Po·lychro·mous** *a.* = POLYCHROME *a.*

1861 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* IX. 424/1 Is the addition of coloring to statues..an advance in art, or a retrogression? The *polychromist will..hold it to be the former. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 21 May, The unquestioning assumption of the polychromists that 'circumlitio' in this passage means 'painting'. 1881 *Eng. Mechanic* No. 874. 373/2 Any metallic piece, *polychromised by his process, is covered at once with a layer of pure copper, of fine red colour, when treated with nascent hydrogen. 1888 *Nature* 30 Nov. 119/2 He presented pieces of gold and silver jewellery, polychromised industrially with oxides of copper, by his processes. 1880 *Academy* 2 Oct. 245 Have reproduced this MS. in facsimile by their *polychromous phototype or light-printing in many colours. 1894 DU MAURIER in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 337 A polychromous decoration not unpleasing.

Polychromy (pɒ·likrōumi). [ad. F. *polychromie*, f. as POLYCHROME: see -Y.] The art of painting or decorating in several colours, esp. as anciently used in pottery, architecture, etc.

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 38 In polychromy several colours are, of course, employed. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* I. ix. 193 Polychromy is observable in all the architectural subjects throughout the [Anglo-Saxon] manuscript. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* 311 In the best polychromy great use is made of outlines or contours. 1883 *Athenæum* 30 June 834/3 An Egyptian bas-relief in red granite, with traces of polychromy.

‖ **Polychro·nicon.** *Obs.* [med.L., f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + χρονικόν (neut. sing. of χρονικός adj. concerning time), in pl. (sc. βιβλία books) annals, chronicles.] A chronicle of many events or periods.

[*a* 1363 HIGDEN (*title*) Polychronicon.] 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 124/2 In whyche persecution our stories and Polichronicon do recorde, that all Christianitie almost in the whole Ilelande was destroyed. 1815 W. H. IRELAND (*title*) Scribbleomania; or, the printer's devil's polichronicon.

Polycie, obs. form of POLICY.

Polyclad (pɒ·liklæd), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [Short for **polycladid*, ad. mod.L. *Polycladida*, neut. pl., f. POLY- + Gr. κλάδος branch: see -ID [3].] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the division *Polycladida* of turbellarian worms, having a main intestine with more than four branches. **b.** *sb.* A worm of this division. (Distinguished from TRICLAD.).

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 578 A more or less apparent radial symmetry is observable in some Polyclad *Turbellaria. Ibid.* 672 Two curious Polyclads have ..been described with certain Ctenophore-like characters.

Polycladose (pɒ·liklădōus), *a.* [f. as next + -OSE.] Many-branched: said of a sponge-spicule.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417/1 *Candelabra* (a polycladose microcalthrops).

Polycladous (pɒli·klădəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. πολύκλαδος having many branches + -OUS.] Having many, or more than the normal number of, branches; much or excessively branched. So **Polyclady** (pɒli·klădi), the formation of an abnormal number of branches.

[1866 *Treas. Bot.* 913 *Polycladia*, the same as *Plica.*] 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, Polyclady. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Polycladous.

Polyclinic (pɒlikli·nik). [app. an alteration of the earlier word *policlinic*, in which it is referred to the Greek πολυ- (see POLY-), and used in a different sense.]

1. 'A general clinic devoted to the treatment of various diseases' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); (*a*) 'an institution furnishing clinical instruction in all kinds of diseases'; (*b*) 'a hospital in which all forms of disease are treated'.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Policlinic*..sometimes written *polyclinic.* A general city hospital or dispensary.

2. (See quot. 1900.)

1898 *Times* 16 Dec. 9/5 Mr. Hutchinson's 'Polyclinic', a title which, whatever it has 'come to denote', seems an odd one to apply to an institution which will have 'no beds of its own'. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON in *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Feb. 3/2 The 'Medical Graduates College and Polyclinic' is an association for giving gratuitous consultations to patients, and at the same time affording opportunities to medical men for obtaining advanced knowledge. The word *Polyclinic* implies that we have made arrangements to include many (or all) branches of practical medicine and surgery. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 16 May 7/2 A distinguished professional company assembled at the Polyclinic yesterday to hear Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson's account of his tour in India and Ceylon.

Polycoccous, Polycoelian: see POLY- 1.

†Polycœ·rany, -chœrany. *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **-coyranie, -coiranie.** [ad. Gr. (Ionic) πολυκοιρανίη, f. πολυ-, POLY- + κοίρανος ruler, prince.] A government by many rulers or princes.

1640 BP. HALL *Epist.* III. vi. 34 What doe you think of this lawlesse Polycoyranie? 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 411 The Government of the World would be a Polychœrany or Aristocracy of Gods.

Polyconic (pɒlikɒ·nik), *a.* [f. POLY- + CONIC.] Involving or based upon a number of cones; applied to a system of map-projection in which each parallel of latitude is represented by the development of a cone touching the earth's surface along that parallel. Also *sb.* a polyconic projection.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1879 A. R. CLARKE in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 209/1 Polyconic Development. [See description.] 1901 C. F. CLOSE *Map Projections* 31 Simple polyconic projection.. The employment of polyconics saves much tabulation, and they are well suited for a topographical series. They are not so well adapted for single maps of large areas. *Ibid.* 32 Rectangular polyconic projection, sometimes called the *rectangular tangential.*

Polycormic: see POLY- 1.

Polycotyledon (pɒ·likɒtilī·dŏn). *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Polycotylēdonēs* (pl.): cf. DICOTYLEDON.] A plant of which the seed contains more than two cotyledons. So **Po·lycotyle·donary, Po·lycotyle·donous** *adjs.*, having more than two cotyledons in the seed, as many Gymnosperms; **Po·lycotyle·dony**, the condition of being polycotyledonous.

[1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. xi. (1765) 199 *Polycotyledones*, with many Cotyledones.] 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iii. (1814) 70 These plants are called polycotyledonous. 1828 WEBSTER, *Polycotyledon.* 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* ii. (ed. 6) 23 The Polycotyledonous Embryo is one having a whorl of more than two seed-leaves.

Polycracy: see POLY- 1.

Polycrase (pɒ·likrēs). *Min.* [ad. G. *polykras*; named by Scheerer, 1844, f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + κρᾶσις mixture, from its many constituents.] A shining black mineral, consisting of columbate and titanate of uranium, zirconium, yttrium, and other bases.

1845 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XLIX. 394 Polycrase is near polymignite. 1892 DANA *Min.* (ed. 6) 745 Scandium is prominent in the spectrum of the American polycrase.

Polycrotic, Polycyclic: see POLY- 1.

Polycystic (pɒlisi·stik), *a. Path.* [f. POLY- + CYSTIC.] Having or consisting of several cysts, as a tumour.

1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumors* 30 The tendency to become monocystic or to remain polycystic. 1872 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 665 The monocyst..develops the power of cysto-genesis and becomes polycystic.

Polycystid (pɒlisi·stid). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Polycystid-ea* (neut. pl.), as POLYCISTINE: see -ID.] A member of the order *Polycystidea* of Gregarines, having the body divided into three (rarely two) segments.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 858 A Polycystid possessing all three segments is known as a Cephalin or Cephalont. *Ibid.* 859 The Polycystids lose the epimerite wholly or in part.

Polycy·stidan, *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [f. as prec., or (in b.) from mod.L. *Polycystida* + -AN.] **a.** Belonging to the *Polycystidea*; as *sb.* one of these: see prec. **b.** Belonging to the *Polycystida*, a family of *Polycystina*; as *sb.* one of these: see next.

Polycystine (pɒlisi·stəin), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Polycystina* (neut. pl.), f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + κύστις bladder, CYST: see -INE [2].] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Polycystina*, a group of Radiolarians (also called *Nassellaria*), characterized by a fenestrated siliceous shell or skeleton divided into several chambers. **b.** *sb.* A radiolarian of this group.

1862 WALLICH *N. Atlantic Sea-bed* 127 The Barbadoes and other Polycystine earths have a calcareous basis derived from the same source..as the pure calcareous deposits of the deep-sea bed. 1862 MRS. BURY (*title*) Figures of Remarkable Forms of Polycystins, or allied Organisms, in the Barbados Chalk Deposit. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 371 If the Polycystine urn be broken, no inorganic agency can build it up again.

Polycyttarian (pɒlisitē·riăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Polycyttari-a* neut. pl. (f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + κύτταρος cell) + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the group *Polycyttaria* of Radiolarians, comprising compound or 'colonial' forms with several central capsules; pluricapsular. **b.** *sb.* A member of this group.

Polydactyl (pɒlidæ·ktil), *a.* (*sb.*) Also **-yle.** [a. F. *polydactyle*, ad. Gr. πολυδάκτυλος many-toed; see POLY- and DACTYL.] Having more than the normal number of fingers or toes. **b.** *sb.* A polydactyl animal. So **Polyda·ctylism** [so F. *-isme*], **Polyda·ctyly**, the condition of being polydactyl; **Polyda·ctylous** *a.* = *polydactyl* adj.

1894 BATESON *Variation* 324 Some normal cats belonging to this family gave birth to *polydactyle kittens. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 9/2 You will entail on your grandchildren sterility, *polydactylism, and all sorts of physical and moral imperfections. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* II. xii. 12 Polydactylism graduates by multifarious steps from a mere cutaneous appendage, to a double hand. 1858 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Polydactylous. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 412 Cæsar's favourite horse was polydactylous, and so was Alexander's Bucephalus. 1886 J. R. SUTTON in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 552 The majority of cases of *polydactyly occurring in Horses.

Polydæmonism, -demonism (pɒlidī·mŏniz'm). [f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + δαίμον divinity, demon + -ISM, after *polytheism.*] A belief in many divinities (i. e. simply, supernatural powers, or *spec.* evil spirits: see DEMON 1, 2). So **Polydæmonistic** (**-de-**) *a.*, pertaining to or characterized by polydemonism.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 13 All these sorts both of dæmonism, polytheism, atheism, and theism, may be mix'd..; which opinion may be call'd polydæmonism. 1877 J. E. CARPENTER tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 5 The polydæmonistic magic tribal religions of the present day. *Ibid.* 10 An unorganised polydæmonism, which does not, however, exclude the belief in a supreme Spirit. 1881 MONIER WILLIAMS in *19th Cent.* Mar. 505 Hindūism developed into an all-comprehensive corrupt system which may be described as a loose conglomerate of pantheism, dualism, polytheism, and polydemonism held in cohesion by an alleged monotheism. *Ibid.*, A combination of dualism with polytheistic and polydemonistic ideas.

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Polydiabolical, -dimensional: see POLY- 1.

‖ **Polydipsia** (pŏlidi·psiă). *Path.* (In 7 anglicized as poludipsie.) [a. Gr. type *πολυδιψία: cf. πολυδίψιος very thirsty, πολύδιψος causing excessive thirst. So F. *polydipsie.*] Morbidly or abnormally excessive thirst. In quot. 1660 *fig.*

1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 40 Such is some mens prophane Boulimy and insatiable Poludipsie after Gold. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* LXV. II. 926/1 About the time this case was first published a case of Polydipsia occurred in this country. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem* II. 305 Hydruria, which is also known as diuresis, polyuresis, and polydipsia, seems to be capable of continuing sometimes for several years without..any other morbid symptoms than a frequent desire to micturate, and an insatiable thirst.

Polydromic (pŏlidrŏ·mik), *a. Math.* [f. POLY- + Gr. δρόμος course + -IC: cf. δρομικός good at the course.] = POLYTROPIC 2. (Opp. to *monodromic.*)

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Polydymite (pŏli·diməit). *Min.* [Contr. for **polydidymite*; named by Laspeyres, 1876, f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + δίδυμος twin.] Sulphide of nickel, of a light grey colour, with metallic lustre, occurring in polysynthetic twin crystals.

1878 *Min. Mag.* II. 98 Polydymite .. occurs in macled octahedrons. 1892 DANA *Min.* (ed. 6) 75 A nickel ore from Sudbury .. corresponds to .. the general formula of polydymite.

Polydynamic (pŏ·lidəinæ·mik, -din-), *a.* [f. POLY- + Gr. δύναμις power + -IC: cf. *dynamic.*] Relating to or possessing many forces or powers.

1828 E. HENDERSON in *Congregational Mag.* Jan. 31/2 The Cocceian, or polydunamic hypothesis, according to which, the Hebrew words are to be interpreted in every way consistent with their etymological import, or, as it has been expressed, in every sense of which they are capable. 1872 THUDICHUM *Chem. Phys.* 18 It is a polydynamic alcohol, capable of forming ethers analogous to fats.

Polye, obs. form of PULLEY. **Polyedral,** etc.: see POLYHEDRAL, etc. **Polyeidism:** see POLY- 1.

Polyembryonate (pŏlii·embrii,ŏnĕt), *a. Bot.* [f. POLY- + EMBRYON + -ATE 1.] Containing more than one embryo, as a seed. So **Polyembryo·nic** *a.* = prec.; also, pertaining to polyembryony. **Polye·mbryony,** the formation or presence of more than one embryo in a seed.

1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 509 Cases of polyembryony in Coniferæ, Cycadaceæ, Mistleto, Onion, &c. *Ibid.* § 586 In Coniferæ, Cycadaceæ, Mistleto, &c., there are frequently several embryos, giving rise to what is called polyembryony. 1864 WEBSTER, *Polyembryonate .. Polyembryonic.*

Polyenzymatic to **Polyfoil:** see POLY- 1.

Polyff, obs. variant of PULLEY.

Polygalaceous (pŏli,gălē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Polygalace-æ* (f. *Polygala* (pŏli·gălă), name of the typical genus, f. Gr. πολύ much + γάλα milk) + -OUS: see -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the Natural Order *Polygalaceæ* or Milkwort family.

Mod. The species of the polygalaceous genus *Securidaca* are mostly natives of tropical America.

Polygalin (pŏli·gălin). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *Polygala* (see prec.) + -IN 1.] A substance obtained from the root of *Polygala Senega*; also called SENEGIN, and **Polyga·lic** *acid.* Hence **Poly·galate,** a salt of polygalic acid.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 146 M. Reschier is also said to have procured a principle called Polygaline from the same plant [Polygala Senega]. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 164 The alkaline polygalates are obtained by saturating the aqueous solution of polygalic acid with the respective bases. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 716 Senegin or polygalin is contained in the cortical part, which has a short fracture.

‖ **Polygamia** (pŏligē·miă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus).] The twenty-third Class in the Linnæan Sexual System, comprising species which bear both hermaphrodite and unisexual (male or female) flowers, on the same or different plants. Hence **Po·lygam,** a plant of this class; **Polyga·mian** *a.*, belonging to the class *Polygamia*; *sb.* = *polygam.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Polygamia*..a class of plants, which have a diversity of combinations of the male and female parts of their flowers, and many ways of fructification in the same species. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. (1794) 96 It is entitled *polygamia*, from this variety in the flowers. 1828 WEBSTER, *Polygam, Polygamian.* 1835 HENSLOW *Princ. Bot.* § 139 In Polygamia..we have three kinds of flowers, which may all, or some only, be placed on the same plant.

Polygamic (pŏligæ·mik), *a.* [f. late Gr. πολύγαμος often married, polygamous + -IC. So F. *polygamique.*] Of or pertaining to polygamy; (less correctly) practising polygamy, polygamous.

1819 SHELLEY *P. Bell* Prol. 36 He was an evil Cotter, And a polygamic Potter. 1882 *Athenæum* 23 Sept. 393/1 Umpengula's account of the [Zulu] law of heritage in polygamic households. 1884 J. W. BARCLAY in *19th Cent.* Jan. 183 Governor Murray lays comparatively little stress on the polygamic difficulty.

So **Polyga·mical** *a.* (*? obs.*); **Polyga·mically** *adv.*, in the way of polygamy.

1819 *Metropolis* II. 156 With every polygamical inclination, neither of his present wives seem to claim him. 1863 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* XX, To suppose the family groups of whom the majority of emigrants were composed, polygamically possessed, would be to suppose an absurdity.

Polyga·mious, *a. Bot.* [f. POLYGAMIA + -OUS.] Belonging to the Linnæan class *Polygamia.*

1761 STILES in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 259 Not only in the Dicœcious plants, but in the Monœcious and Polygamious also.

Polygamist (pŏli·gămist). [f. late Gr. πολύγαμος (see POLYGAMIC) + -IST.] One who practises or favours polygamy; usually, a man who has several wives: cf. POLYGAMOUS 1.

1637 G. DANIEL *Genius this Isle* 245 A Profane, Profuse, Proud Polygamist. 1668 HIBBERT *Body Div.* I. 271 The first author of polygamy .. was Lamech .. as was also Esau another polygamist. 1861 *Times* 21 Aug., In order to distinguish the wives of a polygamist from each other, the Christian name of each is prefixed to the husband's name; as, for instance, Mrs. Anna Young, Mrs. Mary Young, &c. 1886 P. S. ROBINSON *Valley Tent. Trees* 84 The sparrow is accused as being 'a bird of bad habits and of infamous character...a communist and a polygamist'.

b. *attrib.* Practising polygamy, polygamous.

1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 163 Polygamist peoples either import and adopt children from other countries, or dwindle in numbers. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 3/2 That it was a greater evil to dissolve *bonâ fide* marriages .., than to refuse baptism to polygamist husbands and their wives.

Hence **Polygami·stic** *a.*, of or pertaining to polygamists or polygamy; favouring polygamy.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 545 A monogamist forum will not enforce polygamistic laws. 1885 *Chicago Advance* 12 Feb., What reply do the polygamistic Mormons make to the non-polygamistic Josephites?

Poly·gamize, *v. rare.* [f. late Gr. πολύγαμος (see above) + -IZE.] *intr.* To practise polygamy.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Handie-crafts* 693 Did it not suffize (O lustfull Soule!) first to polygamize? 1830 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 20 May, Things which David and Solomon actually did,..making a treaty with Egypt, laying up treasure, and polygamising.

Polygamous (pŏli·găməs), *a.* Also 7 poli-. [f. late Gr. πολύγαμος (see POLYGAMIC) + -OUS.]

1. Practising or addicted to polygamy; of, pertaining to, or involving polygamy. Usually said of, or in reference to, a husband having several wives (distinctively expressed by *polygynous*), but including also the case of a wife having several husbands (*polyandrous*).

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 266 His daughter Fatima (the onely issue of this libidinous poligamous Prophet) married to Hali. [Not in BAILEY, JOHNSON, ASH.] 1828 in WEBSTER. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* XXVI. 373 This strange polygamous family. 1885 SIR J. W. CHITTY in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 712/2 The marriage was a Mahommedan and by consequence a polygamous marriage. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 387 Even in a polygamous community it is usually only a minority who have more wives than one.

2. *Zool.* Having more than one, or several, mates of the opposite sex, as an animal; characterized by polygamy, as a species. Usually used as = *polygynous*: cf. 1.

1834 R. MUDIE *Feathered Tribes Brit. Isl.* (1841) I. 24 Other [*Gallinidæ*] are polygamous; or have a number of females united with one male. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1860) 88 The war is, perhaps, severest between the males of polygamous animals.

3. *Bot.* Bearing some flowers with stamens only, others with pistils only, and others with both, on the same or on different plants; belonging to the Linnæan class *Polygamia.*

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. xx. (1765) 64 *Polygamous*, such as either on the same, or on different Roots bear Hermaphrodite Flowers; and Flowers of either or of both Sexes. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 138 Flowers [of *Pittosporeæ*] terminal or axillary, sometimes polygamous. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 206 The flowers of Common Ash are termed polygamous, because they are either staminate, pistillate, or hermaphrodite, and the different kinds of flowers may be upon the same or different trees.

Hence **Poly·gamously** *adv.*

1874 T. G. BOWLES *Flotsam & Jetsam* iv. (1882) 24 Their [women's] ideas are always married to themselves—and sometimes polygamously to somebody else besides. 1886 *Princeton Rev.* July 47 The polygamously disposed party.

Polygamy (pŏli·gămi). Also 6–8 poli-. [ad. F. *polygamie* (*a* 1564 Calvin in Godef.), ad. eccl. Gr. πολυγαμία, f. πολύγαμος often married, polygamous; f. πολυ-, POLY- + γάμος marriage.]

1. Marriage with several, or more than one, at once; plurality of spouses; the practice or custom according to which one man has several wives (distinctively called *polygyny*), or one woman several husbands (*polyandry*), at the same time. Most commonly used of the former.

a 1591 R. GREENHAM *Wks.* (1599) 29 Poligamie was not very hurtfull, so long as it was within Lamech his house. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 41 Though Poligamy be permitted among them, (I meane the hauing of many wiues for one man). 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xiii. 163 Polygamy can never be endured under any rational civil establishment. 1857 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. l. 79 Among the Greeks of Homer we find no trace of polygamy. 1906 N. W. THOMAS *Kinship Organisation* 108 This state is constituted by the union of several men with several women. It may be distinguished, as before, into primary and secondary polygamy.

b. *fig*: esp. applied to plurality of benefices.

1638 R. BAKER tr *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 63 Monsier .. shall send you word, whether he persist in his pernicious design, to bring Polygamie into France...I meane whether he have a good word from those nine Sisters to all whom he hath offered his Services. 1710 BURNET *Autobiog.* II. (1902) 501 For the heaping up of benefice upon benefice that were well endowed, .. I openly declared against such as I found possessed of them as .. living in a spirituall poligamy. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* IV. v. (1876) 165 A sort of polygamy to have different pursuits.

2. *Zool.* The habit of mating with more than one, or several, of the opposite sex; usually, one male with several females (*polygyny*), as in gallinaceous birds.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†3. *Bot.* The condition of being polygamous: see POLYGAMOUS 3. *Obs. rare.*

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* s.v *Polygamia*, This term Polygamia or Polygamy, as applied to a compound flower, .. signifies that several distinct flowers (called Florets) are included in one common calyx.

Polygar, variant of POLIGAR.

Polygarchy, obs. form of POLYARCHY.

Polygastric (pŏligæ·strik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. F. *polygastrique*: see POLY- and GASTRIC.] Having many stomachs or digestive cavities; belonging to certain infusorians formerly called *Polygastrica*, in the belief that their food-vacuoles were separate digestive organs. b. as *sb.* A 'polygastric' animalcule. Also **Polyga·strian** *a.* and *sb.*

1845 WHEWELL *Indic. Creator* 39 The lowest kind of animal developement, which has been termed polygastric monads. 1846 DANA *Zoöph.* vii. § 106 (1848) 107 The Lernæoid division appears to reach the Polygastrics in the Acephalocist. 1864 WEBSTER, *Polygastrian, Polygastric.* .. An animal having, or supposed to have, many stomachs. 1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 47. 389 Ehrenberg's polygastric theory.

Polyge·neous, *a. rare.* [f. POLY-, after *heterogeneous.*] Of many kinds; heterogeneous.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 305 A patched, pyebald, and polygeneous affair. *Ibid.* IV. 356 As motley and polygeneous an array, as ever found the elements of ruin in disunion.

Polygenesis (pŏli,dʒe·nĭsis). *Biol.* [f. POLY- + GENESIS.] (Theoretical) origination of a race or species from several independent ancestors or germs: in reference to man usually called POLYGENY. Hence **Polygenesic** (-dʒĭne·sik) *a.* = POLYGENETIC 1; **Polyge·nesist** = POLYGENIST.

1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* V. 214 The ethnological polygenesists assert that, during the whole historic period, there have existed the same differences in the human races that are seen at the present time. 1864 *Reader* No. 91. 476/3 System of polygenesic doctrine. 1882 OGILVIE, *Polygenesis.*

Polygenetic (pŏ li,dʒĭne·tik), *a.* [f. prec., after GENETIC.]

1. *Biol.* Of or pertaining to polygenesis.

1862 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* (1862) 348 Professor Pott, the most distinguished advocate of the polygenetic dogma, has pleaded the necessity of admitting more than one beginning for the human race and for language.

2. *Geol.* Having more than one origin; formed in several different ways.

1873 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. V. 429 A composite or polygenetic range or chain, made up of two or more monogenetic ranges combined.

Hence **Polygene·tically** *adv.*, by, or in the way of, polygenesis.

1900 E. R. LANKESTER *Treat. Zool.* III. 158 *Eucladocrinus* ..was evolved polygenetically by modification of the arms.

Polygenic (pŏli,dʒe·nik), *a.* [f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + γενικός, f. γένος kind, or (in sense 2) from -GEN 1 + -IC.]

1. *Geol.* = POLYGENOUS 1.

1848 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Polygenicus*, ..applied to a rock which owes its origin to fragments of different rocks united by calcareous cement ..; or to divers fragments of homogeneous rocks being united by a variable cement: polygenic.

2. *Chem.* Forming more than one compound with hydrogen or other monovalent element.

1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 231 All other elements are polygenic, uniting with the Monogens. 1877 *Ibid.* (ed. 12) I. 261 It seems most probable that the true quantivalence or atomicity of a polygenic element is that which corresponds with the maximum number of monad atoms with which it can combine.

Polygenism (pŏli·dʒĭniz'm). [f. as next + -ISM. So F. *polygénisme.*] The doctrine of polygeny; the theory that mankind are descended from several independent pairs of ancestors, or that the human race consists of several independent species.

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 554 Belief in the authenticity of the Mosaic records, which no sophistry on the part of the advocates of polygenism has been able to shake. 1880 A. H. KEANE in *Nature* XXIII. 199/1 More rational and philosophic than any conceivable form of polygenism.

Polygenist (pŏli·dʒĭnist). [app. f. POLYGENY + -IST: cf. *botany, botanist*, etc. So F. *polygéniste.*] An adherent of the theory of polygeny.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Nov. 544 Among the polygenists (or upholders of a plurality of species) there are many sincere, if not very logical, Christians. 1881 A. H. KEANE in *Nature* XXIII. 251/1 All polygenists..have regarded the Malays as one of their human species.

attrib. 1865 HUXLEY *Critiques & Addr.* (1873) 163 The granting of the Polygenist premises does not, in the slightest degree, necessitate the Polygenist conclusion. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* Introd. 15 The opposite, a polygenist school..maintained the plurality of races.

Hence **Polygeni·stic** *a.*, of or pertaining to polygenists or polygenism.

1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Hum. Species* 47 We shall have undermined the foundation of the whole polygenistic doctrine.

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